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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, [illegible] especially for circulating in California, Oregon and the Atlantic Islands, and containing only news of Politics, to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 6¼ cents per copy.
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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30.

The Speaker laid before the House several executive communications. One enclosing a plan for the organization of an Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WASHBURN of Maine asked leave to offer a resolution, that the Secretary of the Navy, if in his judgment not inconsistent with the naval service, shall provide a ship for the conveyance of work of art and industry from this country to France, for the World's Exhibition in Paris in 1855.

Mr. HAMILTON objected.

Mr. FAULKNER reported a bill extending the provisions of the act of August 11, 1848, to the widows of officers and others dying in the military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS offered a resolution (adopted) instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Express Mail between St. Louis and San Francisco for the transmission of letters, and for increased rates of postage for said mail.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, introduced a bill establishing an additional land office in Oregon. Referred.

There being no quorum, the House adjourned to Tuesday.

Redemption of the U. S. Debt—Treasurer's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 31.

One million three hundred thousand dollars of the United States Debt was redeemed at the Treasury Department last week, nearly eight hundred thousand dollars of which was the loan of 1847.

The U. S. Treasurer's statement shows a balance in the Treasury on the 25th ult. of $24,000,807.

Official Changes in Boston—Probable Loss of the Brig Frank, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The lease by the United States of rooms in Boston Court-House expires with the present year, and the books, &c., belonging to the United States are to-day being removed to rooms temporarily engaged in a building in Bowdoin-square.

The brig *Frank*, of Kingston, which sailed from this port about the 6th of September for Cape Haytien, has not since been heard from, and is supposed to have been lost in the October gales. Capt. BURDITT was accompanied by his wife and a crew of seven persons.

The pressure in our money market this week has been less severe, and there are various features in monetary affairs favorable to an easier condition of things for the future.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham yesterday, WM. HENRY MOORE, a breakman, plead guilty of robbing packages in the baggage car of the Boston and Providence Railroad. It was discovered that he had stolen $700 worth of property.

Counterfeit $10 bills on the Merchants' Bank of Newburyport, are now in circulation here.

The first regular passenger train over the Boston and New-York Central Railroad, from Norwich, arrived here this evening, in charge of Gen. LOVIS, Esq., conductor. A large crowd was in waiting to welcome it.

We have had very few ship arrivals at this port for the past three days.

The weather continues very cold, with a strong northeast wind.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The message of Governor PRICE, of this State, was sent in to the Legislature yesterday. It shows that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October last was $235,000. No reduction of taxes is recommended, but the Governor advises the application of the surplus to the redemption of the outstanding debts of the State. He recommends the extension of the charter of the Bank of Missouri, and the increase of its capital to $5,000,000. Recommends authorizing the nullification of the branches of the Bank. Favors additional aid to Railroads now in course of construction, and depredates new schemes till those projected are completed. Advises that instead of setting apart a portion of the revenues of the State for the suppot of Schools, a special tax be collected. In connection with a hope that the Railroad to the Pacific will pass through Missouri, the Governor expresses the opinion that a mail and telegraph line could be established from St. Louis to San Francisco, so that a letter mail might be conveyed between the two points in from seventeen to twenty days at about one-half the present contract price, while a telegraph would bring us in hourly communication with our Pacific neighbors.

Railroad Celebration—Opening of the Black River and Utica Railroad.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Black River and Utica Railroad was opened for the first section of sixteen miles, from Utica to Trenton, to-day. The contractors, Messrs. FARWELL, CASE, LUND & Co., invited the directors and stockholders of the road to an excursion, and a great number of them accepted the invitation. At the villages along the line where the train stopped, it was received by the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of rejoicing. When the excursionists arrived at Trenton a collation was prepared for them, at which many speeches were delivered and toasts offered. Among the speakers were Hon. J. A. SPENCER and J. BENEDICT, Esq., of this city, C. STORRS, Jr., of Lewis County, and others. The work on the sections further North is being prosecuted with energy and vigor.

The Message of Governor Clark, etc.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 31.

We have not been able to learn the decision of Governor CLARK relative to the transmission of his Message to the New-York papers in advance of its delivery to the Legislature. The Message is understood to be incomplete as yet, but will probably be printed in season to dispatch it East and West by the early trains on Tuesday morning, if not before.

The State Prison Inspectors meet at Sing-Sing to-morrow, and they will probably remove the agent, LOCKWOOD, at once. Among the candidates named for the office, are GEO. M. SAYLES and CHRISTOPHER BATTERMAN, of this city, and ADRIANCE, of Otsego.

Heavy Failures in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The old Cotton House of Messrs. BRANDER & MCKENNA, of this city, suspended payment to-day, and their liabilities are very heavy. The suspension was caused by their acceptance of the drafts of Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS, who has also failed, in consequence of the inability to get to market large quantities of Lard of which he is possessed in St. Louis.

The Glendon Iron Furnaces at Easton.

EASTON, Sunday, Dec. 31.

The rumors in circulation of the failure of the Glendon Iron Furnace Company, of this place, are without foundation. The ability of the Company to meet their liabilities has not been seriously impaired by the failure of the Glendon Rolling Mills of Boston, and the working of their furnaces will continue as usual. Arrangements have been made to redeem all their liabilities, and their solvency has been clearly ascertained.

Southern Mail Failure—Railroad Detention.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Southern Mail, from points beyond Washington, is again missing this morning. The train from Philadelphia, due here at 4 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The delay was occasioned by the Susquehanna ferry-boat grounding in her dock on account of low water.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 31.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday, but they contain nothing of importance.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Dec. 30.

A man named ROBERT BEATY was killed on the Central Railroad at this station last night, in consequence of jumping on the train after it had started. A considerable sum of money was found on his person, also numerous papers, from which it appears he was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, resided in Cold Spring, and had been in the employ of GEORGE RIKER of New-York.

Pardoning of Dr. Beale.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The pardon of Dr. BEALE has not been officially received, but his friends confidently expect it to-morrow. Judges BLACK, LEWIS, and WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court, have given written opinions upon the case stating the verdict of the Jury illegal.

Fire at Belfast, Me.

BELFAST, Saturday, Dec. 30.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building kept by H. H. HAAS, entirely consuming it, together with three stores and one dwelling adjoining, occupied respectively by NATHANIEL WIGGIN, DANIEL HOWARD, S. GILMAN, and JOSIAH MITCHELL.

The Ohio River—Hog Market—Eastern Exchange.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Ohio River at this point still continues rising and in the channel there is now eight feet of water. Heavy shipments of produce are being made.

Hogs are dull, at $4 75.

Eastern Exchange is selling at ¼@¾ per cent. premium.

Railroad Accident—A Conductor Instantly Killed.

BALDWINSVILLE, Saturday, Dec 30.

NICHOLAS J. VAN PATTEN, conductor of the freight train from Syracuse, this morning, was killed, about seven miles east of this place, by being knocked off the train as it was going over the bridge, one of the cars passing over his body, nearly cutting it in two.

Death of an Eminent Merchant.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 30.

CHARLES SIGOURNEY, Esq., one of our oldest and most highly respected merchants, died very suddenly this afternoon. He was the husband of Mrs. L. SIGOURNEY, the poetess.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York this (Saturday) morning at 4 o'clock.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held their last meeting of the year on Friday. Governors DRAPER, (the President,) CONOVER, WEST, DUGRO DUKE, TOWNSEND, and PINCKNEY, were present. The usual weekly requisitions were read and acted on, and a considerable amount of other business of no particular importance transacted. The special order of the evening—Gov. TOWNSEND's document, relating to assistance of the poor—was called up, and gave rise to some discussion; it was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution, which Governor WEST offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to appropriate such sum or sums as they may deem proper for the purpose of organizing a temporary department, under the control and management of this Board, for the purpose of furnishing nutritious food, and relieving the poor, if in their judgment the necessity exists

The Committee to whom was referred the various applications for increase of salaries, reported that any increase at the present time should not be made, and that the consideration of the subject should be postponed to the first of July next. The report was accepted.

A resolution was adopted to close the Department on the 10th of March, and that a statement of the quantity and kind of food, and cost of the same be accordingly made out and filed in the Department.

The terms of Governors PINCKNEY and CONOVER, (the latter of whom was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor MCLAUGHLIN,) expired with the year. Their places will be filled by Messrs. TIEMANN and TAYLOR, the newly elected Governors.

Fourth Ward.

A meeting of the residents of the Fourth Ward was held at French's Hotel on Saturday morning, when arrangements were made to organize a Relief Association to aid the poor of that Ward in their present distress. The organization will be perfected to-morrow evening, at the Shakspeare Hotel.

Fourteenth Ward.

A meeting in aid of the destitute of the Fourteenth Ward was held in the Westchester House on Saturday evening. The proceedings of a meeting of another organization for the relief of the poor of the ward, held in the Centre Market Drill-room on Friday evening, were stated and submitted for action. The union of the two societies was heartily approved of, but the proposition to place the dispensing of the alms in the hands of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor was unanimously disapproved of. A Committee of six for each election district in the ward was appointed to solicit subscriptions and seek out and assist those in need. The subscription paper was then opened, and those present subscribed the very liberal sum of nearly $300. The members of this Society have themselves placed in the hands of their Treasurer nearly $500. The Executive Committee will meet for further action to-morrow evening.

Eighteenth Ward.

A meeting for the relief of the poor of this Ward was held on Saturday evening at the Delavan House, Union Square.

A Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions and to coöperate with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday.

Relief for the Poor in Brooklyn.

The Soup Association organized last week by electing the following officers:

President—GEORGE HALL, (Mayor.)
Vice Presidents—WM. M. HARRIS, CONKLIN BRUSH.
Secretary—GEORGE L. SHAW.
Treasurer—JOHN J. STILWELL.

There was also a Committee of Five in each Ward appointed to collect funds. The soup-house will go into operation on Wednesday next, in the large hall rear of the City Hotel.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward held a meeting on Tuesday evening at No. 95 Boerum-street, to raise money for the poor.

Emigrant Paupers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Thursday, Dec. 21, the town of Hancock, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, was surprised by the arrival of about 60 German paupers in the most extreme state of destitution, one of whom has since died. They state that they were paupers when shipped from Antwerp in the ship *Sarah*, from Baden. They were landed in New-York on the 19th inst., each adult received ten guilders, and the children five guilders, in addition to their passage. A most flagrant outrage has been inflicted upon these miserable human beings, as well as upon the people of Hancock, a small village in a mountainous region, now wrapped in deep snow, where the inhabitants are ill prepared to properly care for such a large number of most loathsome beings. But all has been done to temporarily provide for them that could be, under the circumstances. The Supervisor of that town, L. H. ALLISON, yesterday laid the case before the Commissioners of Emigration, who have promised to investigate the matter, and also dispatch an agent to look after the unfortunates.

It is ascertained that the railroad tickets were purchased by a man, named LORENZE, of No. 95 Greenwich-street;—if well-meaning, a very ignorant man as to what he was about.

L. M. A.

Sharp Practice among Tailors and Fur Dealers.

On Friday morning a young man calling himself G. C. BENSON, was arrested at the National Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, by Officer KEEFE, of the Chief's Office, charged with swindling various merchants in Broadway. BENSON recently called at the clothing establishment of Messrs. DEVLIN's where he represented himself to be a merchant of high standing in St. Louis, Mo. He desired to make a large purchase and accordingly selected over $2,000 worth of ready-made garments.

The next day he induced the proprietors to let him take away a suit of clothes, worth $100, since when he has not been seen. BENSON also selected about $2,000 worth of goods at Messrs. LEARY's, and $1,500 worth of furs at HERZOG & Co.'s fur store, No. 401 Broadway. At this place he succeeded in obtaining $50 worth of furs. The accused was brought to the Chief's office, and committed for examination.

Decisions in Court of Appeals, Dec. 29, 1854.

Present—Addison Gardiner, Chief Judge; Hiram Denio, Amasa J. Parker, Alexander S. Johnson, William F. Allen, Charles H. Ruggles, Samuel L. Seldon, Henry P. Edwards, Judges: B. F. Harwood, Clerk.

Judgment affirmed with costs.—Dwight Bishop, appt., *vs.* Charles W. Houghton, respt.; Cyrus R. Smith, admr., &c., respt., *vs.* the New-York Dry Dock Company, appts.; Ruth Delany, admr., &c., appts., *vs.* John Hays, respt.; Richard Brazill, respt., *vs.* Ralph H. Isham and another, appts.; Linus B. Barnes and others, respts., *vs.* Melancthon W. Perine, appt.; William H. Webb, appt., *vs.* Louisa D. Cochrane and others, respts.; William P. Dana and others, respts., *vs.* Ernest Fudler, appt.; David Munroe and another, respts., *vs.* Jacob M. Cook and another, appt.; James P. Drummond and others, appts., *vs.* Joseph Husson, respt.: Wm. Evarts and another, respts., *vs.* Joshua Palmer, appt.; Samuel Forman and another, admrs., &c., appts. *vs.* Westy Marah and others, respts., Lawrence W. Halsey, respt., *vs.* Darius Geer, appt.; Robert E. Lannity, appt., *vs.* Phineas T. Barnum, respt.; William Bumstead, respt., *vs.* The Dividend Mutual Insurance Company, appt.; The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respt., *vs.* Wm. Colgate, appt.; James Quackenbush, respt., *vs.* The Fultonville and Johnstown Plank-Road Company, appts.; Manuel X. Harmony, respt., *vs.* Thos. Bingham and others, appts.; John Nicoll, appt., *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, respt.; Richard Field and others, respt., *vs.* Charles S. Stanson and others, appts.; George F. Rockwell and another, respt., *vs.* Duncan McGregor, appt.; Nathan R. Lathrop, respt. *vs.* Richard L. Allen and another, appts.; Alva B. Taylor and another, appts., *vs.* The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., respt.; The Rensselaer and Washington Plank-Road Co. respt., *vs.*, Wm. R. Barton, appt.; Israel Smith, appt., *vs.* Job Wright, and another, respt.; Charles St. John and others, appts., *vs.* The American Marine and Fire Insurance Co., respts.; Thomas Dobson, appt., *vs.* Abner T. Pierce, respt.; Henry A. Hynds and another, respt., *vs.* The Schenectady County Mutual Insurance Co., appts.; Charles Gould, respt. *vs.* Justus J. McCarty, appt.; Thaddeus R. Brown, Supervisor, &c. appt. *vs.* Wm. K. Meiller and others, respt.; Rodolphus S. Smith, respt. *vs.* Abram M. Binninger and another appt.; Samuel Wolcott, respt. *vs.* Alfred E. Tilton, appt.; Isaac G. Westervelt, acting executor, &c. appts. *vs.* Wm. Gregg, respt.; Wm. Hall and others, respts. *vs.* The Howard Insurance Co., appts.; The People, *ex rel.* The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, respts. *vs.* The Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn, appts.; the same, appts. *vs.* the same, respts.

Judgment reversed and Judgment rendered for the defendants on the special verdict with costs—James Hill, respt. *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Livingston County, appts.

Judgment reversed with costs—The Supervisors of Chenango County, plffs. in error, *vs.* The People *ex rel.* Wm. Mygatt, defr. in error.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event—John F. Bixby, respt. *vs.* Alexander R. Shaw, appt.

Alexander Smith, an infant, &c., respt., *vs.* Caleb Mirell and others appts.; James M. Hood, respt., *vs.* The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, appt.; Newton Duel, respt., *vs.* Robert Spencer, impleaded, &c., appt.; Alexander Reid, respt., *vs.* John McNaughton, appt.; Martin Keeler, respt., *vs.* William I. Lamb., appt.; Calvin E. Hull, respt., *vs.* Thomas Carnley, Sheriff., and another, appts.; Henry McClusky, respt., *vs.* Andrew E. Cromwell and another, appts.; Mathias P. Coons, respt., *vs.* Mathew Chambers, appt.; Stephen Whitney, respt., *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, appt.; Gustus Hubbard, respt., *vs.* Samuel S. Briggs, appt.; Nelson R. Davis and John S. Clark, respt., *vs.* George Tallcots and Calvert M. Canfield, appts.; Tunis M. Snidicker and another, respt., *vs.* William E. Waring, appt.

ORDER APPEALED FROM AFFIRMED WITH COSTS.

Gilbert Giles *vs.* Enos S. Halbut, late Sheriff, &c., and Justice Parce, appts.; Isaac R. Varian and others respts., *vs.* Thomas G. Stevens and others, appts.

Decree reversed without costs in this Court and a special decree directed—Reuben Hope, respt., *vs.* George Hart and others, appts.

Judgment of General Term reversed, and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs—William Pugsley, appt., *vs.* Frederick W. Aiken and another, Executors, &c., respts.

Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event, and judgment ordered for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to reply on payment of costs—Francis F. Derr and another, survivors, &c., respts., *vs.* the N. I. Steam Navigation Company, appts.

Judgment of Supreme Court reversed, and the judgment of the City Court of Brooklyn affirmed with costs—Jonathan Trotter, respt., *vs.* John A. Hughes and wife, appts.

Judgment reversed and a special decree ordered—John Watts DePeyster, appt., *vs.* Elvira Hasbrook and others, respts.

Decree Affirmed with Costs—John Fisher, Trustee, &c., appt., *vs.* Josiah Purdy and others, respts.; Josiah Carpenter and others, respts.; *vs.* John Fisher, Trustee, &c., appt.; Nicholas Elsmdorf, respt., *vs.* Andrew Face and others, appts.

Judgment Ordered—In the matter of David Evans, petitioning creditor, &c., appt., *vs.* Ezra J. Coats and another, respts.; Thomas W. Morley and another, appt., *vs.* Thomas F. Green and others, respts.; Elizabeth Atkinson, admr., &c., respt., *vs.* The Freedmen, Directors and Company of the Bank of Monroe, appts.

Judgment Reversed and Judgment for Plaintiff on Demurrer with leave to Defendant to answer on Payment of Costs—Nicholas Cooper, appt., *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company, respts.

Decision on Motion to Dismiss Appeal Reserved till the Argument of Cause—Queen and Orman *vs.* Darrow.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM SEBASTOPOL.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Debates in the Lords and Commons.

Lord John Russell on the Austrian Treaty.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Markets—Cotton Lower—Grain Firm—Consols 92 ex-Dividend.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, arrived at this port last evening, from Liverpool, Monday, A. M., Dec. 18, having returned to port soon after her first clearance on Saturday the 16th, to repair a broken rudder.

The screw steamer *Canadian*, from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 14th.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday forenoon, the 10th inst., and the *Canada* on the 15th.

The war news by this arrival is of no importance, but the debates in the English Parliament are both important and interesting. By those debates we learn that the treaty with Austria is conditional, and that it is so framed that Austria may, at the last moment, retire from the alliance without breach of faith. England is going to enlist German and Swiss auxiliaries, and to transfer a portion of the militia to do garrison duty in the Mediterranean stations, and perhaps in the Provinces of North America. As yet nothing has been said of a loan, or an augmentation of taxes. The general feeling of the nation is patriotic to a degree, and voluntary contributions for relief of the army flow in with the most lavish liberality. Among the latest shipments is a cargo of plum puddings for Christmas.

The Liverpool Cotton market had been depressed ¼d.@½d. by pressing sales of new. Breadstuffs were again dearer. At Manchester rather more was doing. The Money market was without change. American State Securities had been in good demand, especially Virginia and Pennsylvania Bonds, but not much doing in Railways. Consols had slightly fluctuated, and closed at 91¼@92, without dividend.

Parliament—The Speech—Lord John Russell—Austrian Treaty—The Double Murder—Court Scandal—Popular Sympathy for the War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The season has set in with its usual Queen's speech, though at an unusually early part of the winter. The opening of the Third Session of this Parliament on last Tuesday went on with the usual ceremonies, which might be noticed at times of dearth in the news market, but which I may leave unnoticed in the present instance. The royal speech is full of war, but we figure in it like an olive of peace, in the shape of the Reciprocity Treaty. An odd fact this. You will see that the Austrian Alliance *promises*—it always did—to promote the common cause. "I conceive, Mr. Speaker, I conceive, I conceive," began to say, without being able to proceed, an Honorable M. P. some years ago. "The honorable gentleman"—exclaimed a bad interruptor—"conceived now three times without bringing forth anything." We shall see if Austria will.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, being in one of his moments of indiscretion, has at once let the cat out of the bag, and told the House that the treaty is a mere humbug. He told it in parliamentary language, of course, but such was the "household" meaning of his words. And great is, accordingly the confusion, and still greater the rage against—Austria? No, against Lord JOHN—a strange direction. The *Morning Post* and the *Times* cannot overcome the dismal anger at such an awkward revelation, and attack the President of the Council *cum unguibus et rostris*. You may judge from that *official* information how far I was right in my estimation of that new treaty. But, besides Lord JOHN's valuable information about the matter, I must point out, for your peculiar attention, the indignant way in which Lord ABERDEEN has scorned the idea of a stipulation having been so much as thought of, to guarantee Austria's territorial integrity. "The noble Earl"—said Lord ABERDEEN, in reply to the Earl of DERBY, whose *initiative* in this matter is equally full of *telling* character—"also referred to the mention of the treaty with Austria in the speech, and said that he was unwilling to express satisfaction at a treaty of the contents of which he was ignorant, and which might bind us to terms of a highly objectionable nature, such as would not be sanctioned by the people of this country; and he talked of our supporting Austria in Italy, Poland, and Hungary, and denounced any such object as a part of that engagement. The noble Earl may make himself perfectly easy upon that score, as no engagement of such description either exists or ever entered into our minds. It is unnecessary, however, to say this, as I presume that your lordships do not think it possible that we should have made such an engagement."

How popular an alliance must be when the Prime Minister, the President of the Council, and the leader of the *Conservative* opposition in the House of Lords, are morally obliged to speak in such language of the party they are going to be allied with!

There was a horrible double murder committed here last week. You do not desire, I hope, that I should report the terrible tragedies of Police Courts. You may find them in the papers, without my information being wanted to what I feel a horror to touch. So I would have passed over in silence this last murder too. There are, however, some circumstances connected with the matter which I will report to you. The murderer is a *French refugee*. His name is EMANUEL BARTELEMY, and he is the same person who killed, in the notorious duel at Egham, his fellow-exile COURNET. The papers have as yet abstained to make a *political* case out of the *criminal* one. It is to their honor that they have abstained. There has not been so much as even a hint that he is a refugee. I am, however, informed, and on what I think good authority, that BARTHELEMY's *criminal* case will be made subservient to *political* purposes, and be directed to throw discredit on the French exiles *as a body*. The police have, I am told, seized a great many papers containing "most important matters," in the lodging of BARTHELEMY. These papers will show *him*—so it is further stated to me—to have been one of the *leading members* between the proscribed Frenchmen and the chief of a vastly laid conspiracy to kill NAPOLEON and to proclaim the Red Republic in France. You will find the key to this manœuvre, without my giving it in your hands. A few days will show how *far* my informant is right. BARTHELEMY was known to and shunned by all respectable exiles, as a disreputable character, and his duel two years ago with that lamented and chivalrous gentleman, COURNET, left one foul spot more on his reputation—one of the pistols used at that fatal rencontre having contained, as you may perhaps remember, a piece of rag, the loading-in of which remained unexplained.

You will see that OMER PACHA and his Turks are going to embark for the Crimea. It is confidently asserted to me that this *fresh* expedition will land at *Eupatoria*, and will at once advance to take possession of the neckland of Perekop, and thus cut off the only line of retreat of the Russians from the Peninsula. The allies would, at the same time, press forward and try to engage the Czar's army on a battle-field, out of the range of Sebastopol's guns. Such are to be the outlines of the next Anglo-Franco-Turkish campaign. Austria is expected to be the faithful housekeeper in the Provinces. I told you that an officer of high rank and bravery was sent or coming home from the Crimea, to stand here an accused as well as an accuser. You will find hints about this matter in different papers—some call it the "Cambridge Row"—but it is enveloped in such mysterious language as to render it unintelligible to all but those who know of things behind the curtain. It is evident that the affair has been hushed up from mere *national pride*, but it has cost a great deal of exertion, and even *the personal intervention of the Queen*. The result of this Royal mediation may be found in the announcement, on *authority*, by the *Times*, (13th,) that Major General BENTINCK, and Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET, *who was going to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, will both return to the Crimea*. Now the first-named officer may or may not have been in an alarming state of military revolt,—I know nothing about him,—but I can tell you that Lord G PAGET is the officer of whom I spoke in my last without being able to tell his name. This officer, who has highly signalized himself on all occasions, and is one of the few survivors of that *charge de fous* at Balaklava, in which his regiment—the 4th Light Dragoons—has been all but annihilated,—Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET firmly decided to *sell his* commission, and then to make known his reasons for having done so. Cowardice he could not be accused of, and so the matter threatened to assume the formidable dimensions of a public scandal, affecting the reputation of the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and perhaps even of the army. This was to be hindered by all means. Lord PAGET resisted all requests, but he obeyed his Queen and returns to his regiment. There is more than a common probability for his never seeing Albion's proud shores again, and some bulletin of Lord RAGLAN's will perhaps very soon deplore the lamentable loss of that highly distinguished officer, Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET, a loss greatly saddening the satisfaction of the army on the brilliant success of the irresistible *charge* in which he found a glorious death, &c. War has its private, hidden, untold, and often unsuspected tragedies. A man may there be driven *to expose himself* to inevitable destruction, but he may, too, *be said* to fall, like a hero perhaps, but to fall at all events. It was thought for a time that Lord PAGET had refused to obey the Queen herself, and the rumored breach to shake with terror at what might come. *Punch* himself became gloomy, and you will find, in its last number a short article, with no teaser or wit in it, except in the superscription, (*Fleur encourager les autres,*) where our comical contemporary tries to terrify into submission the rebellious lord, (who is not named, however,) by representing to him his fate in English society, in case of disobedience. *Punch* advises the Queen not to [illegible] this hardship at Windsor. The [illegible] passed over, after it has been the chief topic of anxious and mysterious conversation for the last fortnight in all the circles of high and highest life. Lord PAGET goes, May he return in spite of my horoscope.

There is no news of interest or importance from the Crimea. It was raining in torrents, and the guns turned into fire engines—filled with water. I am sure a brigade of New-York firemen would *silence* with them the fire of many a Russian battery, provided the bells should go a-ringing. The Cabinet wants surely "foreign legions," and a bill has been brought in at the Lords to that effect, to the great humiliation of the national pride, and to the not less consternation of good conservative people, who are afraid of the idea of having "revolutionary adventurers" in the army of Monarchic England, and in a war that was never *intended* to further any popular interests. The bill meets with considerable opposition, in the House as well as in the *Times*, and its fate is by no means a safe one. These goods folks might, however, vote for it without much dread. Revolutionary men will surely not be so silly as to enlist themselves for the mere honor of dying in British pay; and as to such "German mercenaries" as would fight in England's pay, they will surely not become an ingredient of future trouble to the Allies.

Public sympathy for the army manifests itself in every shape. I render full justice to what I would admire and respect in any country. It is a great sight to see a whole nation animated as one man to honor and to comfort those who fight and fall in their country's cause, whatever that cause may be.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Debates on the Address—Warm Attacks by the Opposition, under the Earl of Derby, Sir J. Pakenham and Disraeli—German and Swiss Legions to be Enlisted—Militia to be sent abroad—The Canadian Grant—Interesting General News.

On Tuesday, the 12th December, the session of Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The day being fine, there was an unusual concourse of spectators of the procession and other formalities of the occasion. In the interior of the House of Lords the usual brilliancy of the assemblage was checkered by the appearance of numerous ladies in mourning, showing that many families of the "upper ranks" have suffered the loss of relatives by the war.

A strong force of the *corps diplomatique* was present, in their array of uniforms, stars, collars and ribbons. Mr. BUCHANAN attended in citizen's costume. MUSURUS BEY, the Turkish Minister, SALIL PASHA, of the Turkish Admiralty, the Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH, also the aides of the Rajah of Putteala and other Orientals, in their national garb, gave variety to the scene.

With the ceremonies that have been handed down from mediæval times—with a gorgeous procession of heralds, poursuivants, pages, and serving men, lords, and ladies bright—all as a hundred times described by the pens of tourists and others whose business it is to be graphic—the Queen entered the House. Of course all rose.

Then Her Majesty's husband, Prince ALBERT,—who, by the way, is becoming rather stout, and slightly bald, as a respectable English *pater familias* usually is,—gave his hand to his royal wife and led her to the throne. Her ministers grouped themselves around in imposing attitudes. My Lord ABERDEEN carried the most unwieldly instrument, called the sword of State; the Marquis of WINCHESTER bore the sovereign's "cap of maintenance;" and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported a crown upon a velvet cushion. On a signal from the Queen the assembly resumed their seats.

Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, the Usher of the Black Rod, was dispatched to summon "Her Majesty's Faithful Commons, and in a few minutes that tumultuous but respectable body came crowding in and took their places outside the fence, or bar of the House. The Speaker in his official robes came to the front, and on his right and left stood Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, as members of the Ministry.

The manuscript of her speech was then placed in her hands, and with a clearly audible voice Her Majesty is noted for her pleasing elocution, the Queen read the following:

The Queen's Speech.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute with vigor the war in which we are engaged with the utmost energy and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to support my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the most glorious pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

"The hearty and efficient cooperation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

"It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

"I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

"These treaties will be laid before you.

"Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

"I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction, and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of industry, commerce and manufactures.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: In the estimates which will be presented to you I trust you will find ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: [illegible] Silence on your part assures me that in the measures which we are engaged, you will [illegible] the example of a united people, [illegible] obtain the respect of other nations, [illegible] that, by the blessing of God, we shall [illegible] to a successful termination."

The Queen, having delivered her speech, [illegible] and, giving her hand to Prince ALBERT, left the House. The brilliant assembly then dispersed.

The Debates on the Address.

The House of Lords met on the [illegible] of the same day to vote the customary [illegible]

The Duke of LEEDS rose to propose that a humble address be presented to her Majesty on her gracious speech. His own speech was [illegible] common-place glorification of everything [illegible] the war. Honor to Lord RAGLAN, the [illegible] of the great Duke of WELLINGTON, [illegible] Royal Duke of CUMBERLAND, "who has shown that he has imbibed the genius of the great commander;"—honor to the officers and soldiers of the allied armies;—honor to Miss NIGHTINGALE and her nurses;—honor to the British nation at large for its [illegible] and "honor to the French nation and [illegible] with the Emperor of the French, a man who has been called upon to rule over [illegible] tinies, and whose sagacity and [illegible] have been so well proved in the intimate alliance of France and England, which forms the best [illegible] for the repose of the world."

Lord ASHBURTON seconded the address. The Duke of LEEDS, he said, had alluded to [illegible] topics in Her Majesty's speech, but there was [illegible] matter which, notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest of the war, he (ASHBURTON) [illegible] very worthy of notice, namely, that a treaty had been concluded which removed all [illegible] difficulties between Britain and America, "this young country whose language was our own, and [illegible] we are bound by so many ties of kindred." [illegible] ASHBURTON then spoke as to the necessity of maintaining firm and united in the war, but only as an act of justice to France and Britain, [illegible] who by joining the allied fleets [illegible] and England do, in regard to America, [illegible] upon opposed to the enemy.

The address, which was a [illegible] of the speech, having been read,

The Earl of DERBY stated that he had no intention to offer an amendment nor to [illegible] controversy. He would, however, [illegible] of the Conservative party the [illegible] prepared to pursue in this [illegible] fairly embarked in the war, it is not [illegible] to discuss whether it might, or might [illegible] been avoided. He rejoiced to see [illegible] tone of the Queen's speech was [illegible] this session from last. The present [illegible] the throne was worthy of the importance of the occasion. He did not think that the [illegible] perity of the country was such as to [illegible] special congratulation on the subject. [illegible] been a fine harvest, but the range of prices [illegible] than in ordinary years. With respect to the Alliance he rejoiced that Ministers [illegible] since entertained very different views, [illegible] their cordial concurrence. He could not [illegible] beyond expression, the bravery of the [illegible] and he thought that, besides the [illegible] which the nation would grant to its [illegible] some military honor should be [illegible] CARDIGAN. He—DERBY—then went on to criticise the management of the war, by the Ministry. They exhibited, he said, a total want of [illegible] and they appeared to have lived from day to day, providing for each successive emergency [illegible] arisen, but not before it arose. "The [illegible] been the fatal words which marked the [illegible] the Ministry during the whole course of the war. Latterly, he admitted, there had been more activity,

[illegible] Lord [illegible] in the [illegible] was the only one of the few who, from the [illegible] the war impolitic, that, having now [illegible] considered it had become a duty [illegible] with all the appliances which science [illegible]

[illegible] Lord [illegible] and the Earl of CARLISLE [illegible] the House.

The Earl of ABERDEEN made a few feeble remarks to the effect that the prospects of peace were diminished by the taking of Sebastopol. "The noble lord, (DERBY,) is unable to express satisfaction with the Austrian treaty. He denounced our supporting Austria against England and Hungary. The noble earl may [illegible] perfectly easy on that score, as no [illegible] of such a description exists."

The address was then agreed to by the lords.

In the House of Commons a similar address was [illegible] consideration.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL came forward and said: [illegible] command of Her Majesty, I lay on the table [illegible] a treaty between Her Majesty and the [illegible] of the French, and two treaties between [illegible] and the United States of America.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL also stated that on Friday next he would propose a vote of thanks to the army and [illegible] the East, and a similar vote to the army of [illegible]

Mr. HERBERT, in moving the address, said [illegible] House must hear with pleasure that treaties [illegible] concluded which would draw closer [illegible] with the United States. He then entered [illegible] on the subject of the war—gave a running [illegible] on the principal incidents that [illegible], and especially defended the Baltic [illegible] the charge of having been useless.

Mr. EVELYN GOWER briefly seconded the address.

Mr. DISRAELI, in his opinion, the conduct of the Government had been bold, resolute, and judicious.

Mr. J. PAKINGTON, at present leader of the Conservative Opposition, addressed the House, severely criticising the acts of the Government. He went [illegible] ground as the Earl of DERBY, but [illegible] less ability.

Mr. ROBERT PEEL replied to Sir J. PAKINGTON. [illegible] speech was chiefly remarkable for the [illegible] extract: "I went the other day to [illegible], and though we were just entering [illegible] with Austria, that individual, who was [illegible] a shelter in this country against the [illegible] in his own, was most violent in his abuse of the sovereign of Austria, and told us that we had [illegible] of Poland than Poland had of us. We might very well despise all this trash in time of peace, but in time of war it was a serious question whether foreigners should be permitted thus to assail those who are in alliance with us. VICTOR HUGO also held forth on the same occasion [illegible]. That individual had a sort of personal [illegible] with the distinguished personage whom the people of France had chosen for their Sovereign, [illegible] the people of Jersey that our alliance [illegible] Emperor was a moral degradation [illegible]. What was all this to M. VICTOR [illegible]? If miserable trash of this kind was to be [illegible] to the English people by foreigners who [illegible] asylum in this country, I would appeal [illegible] Secretary whether some possible step [illegible] taken to put a stop to it."

[illegible] were ensued in the debate, and the Government, until another of their orators should be [illegible]

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT to speak against time. Mr. [illegible] went into all the incidents of the war, [illegible], and spoke for some hours in defence of [illegible].

Mr. LAYARD said that Britain seemed not yet to [illegible] of the immensity of the war in which she [illegible]. Next season Russia could bring [illegible] men into the Crimea. He characterised the opening of Odessa as absurd. Would the Russians [illegible] Liverpool? And further,—he would [illegible] names—but Government knows that [illegible] them at the head of Departments who are, [illegible] incompetent, at least incapable of doing the [illegible] of them. If any private establishment attempted to carry on business in the manner [illegible] does, it would speedily become bankrupt. The treaty with Austria he considered as little [illegible] than waste paper.

Colonel DUNNE made some observations tending [illegible] that the war had not been carried on with sufficient skill and energy.

Mr. D'ISRAELI concluded the proceedings by a [illegible] oratorical display, in which he commented [illegible] on the indecision and delay that had characterized the whole management of the Eastern question. It was totally impossible for the House to form any opinion as to treaty with Austria, until [illegible] made that treaty public. This was no time to have equivocal allies. With respect to the alliance with France, it was altogether in a different spirit;—that alliance is an honest and sincere one,—precious, generous, cordial and sincere. [illegible] when we remember the vituperative [illegible] which the Emperor of the French was [illegible] a little time ago. He (D'ISRAELI) remembered [illegible] a Secretary of State was expelled from the Cabinet because he expressed confidence in the [illegible] of the Emperor NAPOLEON; and the first [illegible] of the Admiralty engrafted on his manifesto [illegible] Lord DERBY's Government a diatribe [illegible] the Emperor NAPOLEON. He remembered [illegible] member of the Cabinet not so illustrious, [illegible] only abused the Emperor, but the people [illegible]. The alliance with France is therefore [illegible] the highest grounds; it is an alliance of [illegible], and requires no secret articles. For [illegible] (D'ISRAELI) he would say—no Austrian [illegible]—let France and England together solve [illegible] question, and establish and secure the [illegible] of Europe.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, strongly condemnatory [illegible] of D'ISRAELI's speech, and defending [illegible] taken by the Government. Austria had [illegible] little alacrity in uniting herself with [illegible] Allies—but Austria was a cautious power, [illegible] a victory or two gained by the Russians [illegible] her frontier would have left, open the [illegible] to Vienna. Austria has now advanced [illegible] further than she has hitherto done; *but she has said from the length of saying that if before the end [illegible] peace were not made with Russia, she would [illegible] do more.* She has only said that if she should [illegible] at war with Russia, a treaty, offensive and defensive, should, *ipso facto*, exist between Austria, [illegible] and France. She has likewise agreed to [illegible] further steps into consideration before the end [illegible] year with respect to terms of peace with [illegible]. He (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) understood [illegible] to be, that if France and England shall [illegible] terms of peace which Austria shall consider [illegible] the four points, but which Russia shall [illegible], then Austria will become a member of the [illegible], offensive and defensive. But Austria may, [illegible] breach of faith, at the last minute, release [illegible] from the alliance.

The address was then agreed to unanimously, and the House dispersed at 2½ o'clock in the morning.

Debates in the House of Commons—Bill to [illegible] the Militia to the Line, and to [illegible] Provinces—The Canadian Vote of [illegible].

In the Commons on Wednesday evening, the 13th, Lord PALMERSTON brought in a bill to authorize the voluntary service of militia regiments in places abroad. The object in view was that [illegible] regiments might be invited to volunteer to [illegible] garrison duty in the Mediterranean, thereby setting free regiments of the line. Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands would probably be the localities, although circumstances might require them to be sent to the British Provinces in North America.

After a brief discussion the bill was read a first time, and next evening a second time.

Mr. ANDERSON inquired whether it was [illegible] that Canada had voted £20,000 in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and had given an assurance that [illegible] was willing not only to furnish money, but [illegible]. If so, it was needless to have recourse to foreign enlistment.

Mr. GEORGE GREY said the bill was not founded upon the slightest doubt of the loyalty of the colonies. A vote of £20,000 had been placed by the Canadian Assembly at the disposal of the British Government, to be applied to the general relief of [illegible] and orphans of soldiers of the allies. There [illegible] similar offer of men, but an intimation had been given that a time might come when the offer [illegible] not be limited to money. Similar communications had been received from other colonies, and [illegible] of the addresses would be laid before the [illegible].

Parliamentary Romance—A Bill to Ballot Foreign [illegible] Naturalized,

In the House of Lords on Thursday night, [illegible], the Duke of NEWCASTLE brought forward a bill to enlist foreigners into the British service [illegible] which miscellaneous plot is crossed, at present, 15,- [illegible] foreign force is to be drilled and organized in England, and to form, in fact, a foreign [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

legion such as England employed in her American and Continental War. The Duke did not say definitely whence he proposed to draw these auxiliaries, but from the scope of his remarks the House was at no loss to see that he intended to enroll a German legion.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH most strongly objected to the principle of the bill. Its object was to introduce into Britain 15,000 German or Swiss mercenaries, in place of 15,000 English militiamen, who are to be sent abroad. [Cries of No! No!]

The Duke of RICHMOND spoke in defence of the German legionaries of the last war.

The Earl of DERBY would not admit for a single moment that the enrollment of foreign mercenaries in 1794, 1804, 1805, and 1813 had the slightest analogy to, or formed the slightest precedent for the measure now introduced. In 1804 and 1806 the Crowns of Hanover and Britain were united—they were not so now. He considered this a matter of grave constitutional importance. Talk of encouragement to the Emperor of Russia! Could anything be more encouraging to the enemy than to find that in the first year of the war the War Minister of England must place his reliance on mercenary foreigners? Are the Ministry about to form a Polish legion? In that case there would be something like nationality and a common interest involved in the promotion of hostilities against Russia. "If you want foreigners"—continued Lord DERBY—"enlist them for foreign service, to join your army in the field, and, provided they come from unsuspected sources, are well trained, and are not mere mercenary troops, I have no objection. But it is a most humiliating confession, that before we have gone through two years of a war, entered into in connection with France, we are obliged to have foreigners to do duty here. A British Minister should blush to make such a proposition."

The Earl of ABERDEEN said the measure proposed was an evidence of the determination of the Government to carry on the war with determination and vigor, but he regretted to see the hostility with which the Government measures were met by the opposition.

The Earl of MALMESBURY took occasion to deprecate the tone in which the Duke of NEWCASTLE retorted on the Opposition that they made "misrepresentations." "Misapprehension" was the word that he (the Earl of MALMESBURY) was accustomed to hear in the society of gentlemen. He was astonished at the introduction of such a measure so early in the war.

Earl GREY said that although he regarded the raising of a foreign force with jealousy, present necessity might justify the measure, but he reserved his right of opinion.

After some further observations the bill *was read a second time*, and was committed for Friday evening, the 15th.

House of Lords....FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ALLIED ARMY AND NAVY.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved a vote of thanks to the army and navy engaged in the Crimea and the Black Sea, and also to the military and naval forces of the Emperor of the French. Difficult as was the task which he had undertaken, it was yet a most pleasurable one, because happily no difference prevailed as to the propriety of the duty which he was about to discharge. It was not his intention to indulge in any high-flown eulogy of the gallant deeds which had been performed, because he felt that such attempts, unless adorned by oratorical power, and chastened with the purest taste, had far less effect upon the mind than the simplest records of the deeds that had been done, and the services ought to be rewarded without discussing the aphorism that England was not a military nation. It must be admitted that military glory was very dear to us; and if our army had been small, so much the more honor to them for their endurance, patience, and gallantry. He passed a glowing eulogium upon Lord RAGLAN, described his gallantry in action, his prudence in command, his parental care of his forces, and his remarkable modesty and disinterestedness. In accordance with the usual course, the names of all the generals engaged in the war would be named in the vote of thanks, including Sir J. BURGOYNE, Sir G. BROWN, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Sir DE LACY EVANS. The vote would be extended to all officers, from the general at the head of a division, to the youngest ensign, and would also comprise the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of that gallant army. To individual bravery and collective discipline he paid a just tribute of admiration. He was happy to say that in these sentiments of approbation, her Majesty fully accorded, and that she had been pleased to order a medal for every one engaged in the present war, inscribed with the word Crimea. Clasps would also be given for the two great battles of the Alma and Inkermann. Those names would in future be inscribed on those colors, which were already crowned with former victories. Beyond this the vote would include the seamen and marines, and the noble Duke spoke in terms of high praise of the officers and men engaged in the transport service, and of the class represented by the gallant Doctor THOMSON; now, also, no more. He called upon the House, also, to express their condolence with the relatives of the deceased, and to extend the votes to the French army, whose heroism and courage he fittingly described, particularly mentioning Marshal ST. ARNAUD and Generals CANROBERT and BOSQUET.

The Earl of DERBY seconded the motion in a speech of great eloquence.

The Earl of HARDWICKE bore testimony to the services rendered by Admiral DUNDAS in the Black Sea, and Admiral NAPIER in the Baltic.

Lord HARDINGE expressed his unbounded satisfaction at the conduct of Lord RAGLAN, his officers, and men. Other noble lords followed in the same strain, when the votes were unanimously passed.

ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved that the House should go into committee upon the Enlistment of Foreigners Bill. He explained that the Government had never intended to quarter foreign troops on this country, and he had inserted words to provide expressly that that should not be done. He had no objection to reduce the limit to 10,000 instead of 15,000.

Several noble Lords having spoken against the measure, and Ministers replied to their objections, the House divided, when there appeared, for going into committee, 55; against it, 43; majority, 12. The bill then went through committee, and the House adjourned.

House of Commons....FRIDAY.

In answer to Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, Mr. S. HERBERT explained the regulations under which religious persons were admitted to the hospital at Scutari, and stated that certain scripture readers had been excluded, because they had distributed tracts of a controversial character. The army consisted of about two-thirds Protestants and one-third Roman Catholics.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY—THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having laid upon the table the treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, proceeded to move votes of thanks to the English and French military and naval forces in the Crimea and the Black Sea. He observed that the commander chosen for the expedition had been appointed for his brilliant services under Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, and had obtained the confidence of the British army and of the Generals of our ally. The noble Lord proceeded to detail the engagements in which the best blood of this country had been spilled;—he made no particular reference to military or social rank. Among that blood were these sons of laborers who had devoted their lives to the service of their country, without any hope or expectation of being distinguished. He then narrated the various incidents of the campaign, from the landing near Alma to the time the last official news had been received, paying the highest compliments to Lord RAGLAN and the English and French army. He also complimented Marshal ST. ARNAUD for the heroic spirit which had induced him to continue his duties to the last day of his life. Since that Gen. CANROBERT had acted with Lord RAGLAN with no other rivalry than striving which could best serve the common cause. Passing on, he described the gallant conduct of the army before Sebastopol, and at Balaklava. The noble Lord spoke also in the highest terms of the valor of our men at Inkermann, where they had contended with ten times their number, and laid more than their number dead upon the field. Speaking of losses which we had sustained, he could not forbear to mention the name of General CATHCART, who had done honor to his country, and whose only ambition was to give his life in the service of his country. He then referred to the cordial assistance which had been given by the Navy, from Admiral DUNDAS down to the lowest sailor, especially mentioning the conduct of Sir E. LYONS. He would likewise propose a vote expressing regret for our losses, and condolence with their relatives. It had been proved by evidence taken on the spot, that at Inkermann the Russians had murdered the wounded, instead of taking them prisoners. Generals CANROBERT and Lord RAGLAN had demanded of Prince MENSCHIKOFF some explanation connected with this circumstance, and his answer was that the Russian soldiery were excited in consequence of a church having been sacked by the Allies. That appeared to be true; but that that should be offered in palliation was not to have been expected from the Russian commander, and it was surprising that the Emperor of Russia should countenance atrocities which were so opposed to the usages of civilized warfare. Such achievements as had been obtained by the English, Scotch and Irish in the present war, not only redounded to the honor of the country at the present time, but enabled the army to live in future generations an object of regard and admiration. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion.

Sir J. GRAHAM was ready to defend Admiral DUNDAS at any time the charges might be brought forward.

Admiral WALCOTT and Capt. SCOBELL defended Admiral DUNDAS.

The votes were then unanimously agreed to.

The House adjourned at 7¼ o'clock.

The Queen's speech produced no effect on the funds.

It is decided to liquidate the estate of JAMES MCHENRY, Liverpool, under the inspection of W. FLETCHER, of the Branch Bank of England, C. MOZLEY and D. POWELL, all of Liverpool. In accordance with the arrangement, a deed is ordered to be prepared, containing all the usual clauses as if bankruptcy had occurred, on the day in which Mr. MCHENRY legally stopped payment.

The following appears in the London *Times*, but our correspondent does not speak as to its correctness:

"The prospect of satisfactorily winding up the affairs of EDWARD OLIVER is almost abandoned, and the estate is likely to be placed forthwith in the Court of Bankruptcy."

The Mayor of Manchester has called a meeting of the citizens to repudiate the sentiments expressed by Quaker BRIGHT on the subject of the war.

A gazette is published announcing numerous promotions. Among others, Brevet Lieut. Genl's. Sir RICHARD ENGLAND, JOHN DUFFY, HENRY J. W. BENTINCK, COLIN CAMPBELL, J PENNEFEATHER, are presented with Colonelcies; Colonels AIREY, ESTCOURT, ADAMS, SCARLETT, JOHN CAMPBELL, TORRENS, BULLER, and EYRE, are promoted as Major Generals, and numerous other officers are advanced a step in rank. Marshal RAGLAN is to name a number of Sergeants for promotion as Ensigns. Annuities of £20 are to be granted to other Sergeants, £15 to Corporals, and £5 to privates, who distinguish themselves.

Public feeling is exceedingly loyal and enthusiastic in respect to the war.

The Austrian Treaty—Speech of Lord John Russell.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 12.

Lord J. RUSSELL said: Sir—The Right Hon. gentleman, the member for Droitwich, (Sir J. PAKINGTON,) in a speech of remarkable ability, and at the same time, as I think, of remarkable fairness, asked for an explanation from the servants of the Crown, with respect to several circumstances upon which he entertained doubts, and with respect to several objections which he entertained to the policy which had been pursued; but he ended by saying, as I understood him, that although he held these objections, they did not appear to him to amount to such a charge against her Majesty's Ministers as to induce him to take part in any effort to cause a change of Ministry; still, if hereafter he should not find that the war was carried on according to what he believed to be the true policy of the country, he should think himself justified in having recourse to any Parliamentary effort which might lead to such an event. Hence the Right Hon. gentleman that has just resumed his seat has spoken in a spirit the very opposite, and has delivered a speech which I cannot help saying was undistinguished by a single gleam of patriotism. Now, in the first place, I wish to speak in reference to our army sent out to the East; and, first, I would observe that it is by no means such an easy thing as honorable gentlemen imagine to provide all the means of carrying on a war just at its commencement. I myself remember to have heard the Duke of WELLINGTON state that he was obliged to leave a whole brigade at Lisbon during three whole months, in consequence of there being no means of bringing it to the head-quarters of the army. Well, if that were so with the Duke of WELLINGTON, who had at his disposal the whole resources of Portugal, ought we to be surprised, on our immediate entry on a war like the present, that our army is not as well supplied as could be desired? The main question, after all, to be decided, was whether any such expedition as that to Sebastopol should be undertaken—and in considering this matter, I beg the House not to lose sight of what were our alternatives. We sent our army to Turkey to defend our ally; but on the Danube being recrossed by the Russian forces, ought we to have taken back our army to Constantinople? It is clear such a course would be a great disappointment to the people of this country and to the army, and that the national spirit would have sunk by adopting a course that would imply fear of a Russian force. [Hear, hear.] Should we then have ordered our army to cross the Danube? Had we done so no doubt some fields of glory would have been achieved; but great armies would be prepared to meet us in Bessarabia, and even victory would not produce peace, which is the great object of the contest. There therefore remained the expedition to the Crimea; and although many were against it, some of the ablest men in the French and English armies were in its favor. I confess I felt a confidence in it. I believed it was a great risk, but I also believed there was a great object to be attained, and that if we destroyed the great stronghold of Russian power we should have done much to give security to Turkey. [Hear.] The right hon. Baronet, the member for Droitwich, has stated that I gave notice to Russia of that expedition. But my language of last Session will bear no such interpretation. [Hear, hear.] It has been often asked what was the object of the war, and I was endeavoring to point out those guarantees to Turkey that would enable her to resume relations with Russia. I believe no peace would be sufficient for Turkey, or honorable to this country, which would leave Sebastopol in the same menacing position she formerly occupied. [Hear, hear.] I will not refer to what has been said by right hon. gentlemen opposite as to the Baltic expedition. I think the Admirals there and in the Black Sea have been unfairly attacked. [Hear, hear.] I believe it would be a great misfortune if, by an unsuccessful attack on Cronstadt we got three or four of our first-rate line-of-battle ships destroyed or disabled, because a panic would be the inevitable consequence. [Hear, hear.] The question was, as to the sending of an army to the Crimea now or at some future period. If delayed until a future time, when the army would be stronger, it should also be recollected that the fortifications would be strengthened and every inch of landing place in the Crimea entrenched. [Hear, hear.] But the treaty with Austria has been referred to. I do not pretend to give the House an accurate account of the terms of that treaty; but I am ready to declare the position of Austria in reference to this country. I have never been satisfied that Austria has pursued the course which her duty to Europe should have compelled her to perform. [Hear, hear.] I think, in this case, which concerned all Europe, that Austria, as a great power, ought to have earlier joined the maritime powers. [Hear, hear.] I think she was more materially affected, and her danger greater. But, on the other hand, like a cautious power, she considered her danger from Russia was still greater. Neither France nor England, with their great fleets, had anything to fear in the way of invasion from Russia. But it is not so with Austria. The Emperor of Russia has got up, under the name of a peace establishment, a great army, of which a large portion has been always stationed in Poland. The military establishment of Austria was low, and had been reduced still lower. It was not until July last, that she informed her Majesty's Government that her preparations were nearly complete. But it was considered necessary by all the military men of Austria to make entrenched camps, so as to form the basis of operations in case of a war with Russia; and it was not until those preparations were completed that she took even the first step in this movement. Austria now says that if peace is not restored within the end of the year, she will herself apply to be admitted of the confederacy. If she should be engaged in war with Russia, a treaty aggressive and defensive should *ipso facto* take place between her and France and England. She has agreed that before the end of the year she will take into consideration the steps she will be prepared to take with respect to the terms of peace with Russia. I do not understand that that particular article contains anything precise in itself. [A laugh.] But I understand from it that if England and France propose conditions of peace in conformity with the four bases, and which may [illegible] to Austria to [illegible] fairly within the terms of these bases, and that Russia refuses her assent to them in a treaty of peace, then that Austria will not longer hesitate to enter with us into a treaty offensive and defensive. [Hear, hear.] Indeed she may still say at the last moment that these four bases were explained in a manner that she did not foresee, and that by them, in her opinion, Russia would be reduced too much; and her weight, as a European power, would be too greatly diminished. [Hear, hear.] But I do not impute bad faith to Austria; and it is my belief that if she should concur with us as to these bases of security for Turkey, and that Russia should not assent, that then Austria will unite herself with England and France in this momentous struggle. [Hear.] Now, it may be said we ought to have got far better terms, and that Austria should join at once with us. But it should be recollected that we cannot force our own terms upon an independent power. The question simply was, whether it was worth our while to form such a treaty with Austria, rather than to leave Austria wholly unconnected with us, and without any ties by which she could be bound to us. My belief is—it was the belief of Her Majesty's Government, and it was still more strongly the persuasion of the Emperor of France—that it was wise for us to enter into this engagement, and thereby to promote the success of the war. I always thought it much to be lamented that Austria was so tardy in coming to a determination upon this subject. It is undoubtedly true, that her not acting at once in respect to a convention with Turkey, had been the cause why Russia was enabled to detach a part of her army that had been encamped upon the Danube, and to send it to the Crimea, where it had the effect of placing at a great disadvantage the allied troops. But such being the present state of things, we thought it very desirable to effect a treaty with Austria, three of the conditions of which have been much commented upon by the honorable member for Aylesbury. I never, however, could get any one to tell me how we are to prevent, except by a long and protracted war, which might involve the political state and condition of Europe, the Emperor of Russia exercising a considerable influence, however indirectly, upon the 11,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects who are of the same religious communion as the Czar. I believe that we may limit that influence, and prevent the power claimed by Prince MENSCHIKOFF on behalf of the Emperor being obtained, by uniting with other powers in a guarantee of the privileges of Wallachia and Moldavia, and by getting from Turkey a general declaration in favor of the Sultan's Christian subjects. But I do not believe that any articles which could be framed by the powers concerned would have the effect of entirely depriving Russia, in a time of peace, of such influence. If that be the case, it is the more necessary to deprive Russia of the means of invading and conquering Turkey, by either entering the Principalities on the one hand, or by sending a large fleet, with an army on board, to the Bosphorus or the Crimea. These appear to me to be essential for us to oppose, and I do not think Her Majesty can be advised to lay down her arms until terms of peace of the character I have stated are obtained. [Hear.] And now let me say a word in reference to the observation made by my honorable friend, when speaking of the battle of Inkermann. My honorable friend called that a fatal battle. Now, my belief is, that though our losses were heavy—although the nation has great reason to deplore these losses, yet I believe that for a great national object that victory at Inkermann will not be thrown away. I believe that the gallant defence made by our troops on that occasion, and the losses sustained by the enemy, have so discouraged Russia, and have so taught the nations of Europe to respect our character and military prowess, that it is as likely almost as any event that could be named to bring about the conclusion which we all so much desire. [Hear, hear.] Deeds such as these, the House may depend upon it—though not followed by the rout of an enemy—though not accompanied by the gain of large territory, or the surrender of a fortress—yet deeds like these are fruitful of important consequences, that they maintain the character of the nation by whose soldiers they were achieved, and that they teach other nations either to bridle their enmity or to covet our alliance. [Hear, hear.] While this country has such deeds to boast of, you may depend upon it, that the mightiest nations of Europe will dread your enmity, and will be anxious to secure your friendship. With these persuasions, I shall, Sir, on Friday next, proceed to ask the house to vote its thanks to those gallant men. And, let me say, I shall take the same opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to our gallant Allies—to the French army, who, both at Alma and Inkermann, have fought by our side, and have assisted us so ably to beat the enemy that was opposed to us both. With such an alliance—by the observance of a conduct which I believe to be both wise and prudent in regard to the other Powers of Europe, and with a determination on the part of the people of this country—which determination I believe to be as strong as any treaty could make it—that this war in which her Majesty is at present engaged, must first be brought to an honorable and cordial conclusion, I shall still feel the fullest hope in the result of the contest. [Hear, hear.]

The Address was then agreed to.

Austrian Treaty—Lord John Russell's Error.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

Her Majesty was pleased to declare with satisfaction, in the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday last, that, "in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, she had concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor of Austria, *from which she anticipated important advantages to the common cause.*" It was impossible to enter upon any discussion on the provisions of this Treaty of Alliance in the ensuing debate, because the ratifications not having been exchanged, the document cannot be laid before Parliament, at earliest, till this evening. Lord JOHN RUSSELL nevertheless thought proper, in the course of the speech which terminated the debate in the House of Commons, to make a statement as to the purport of this Treaty opposed to the terms and the spirit of the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne, and no less at variance with all that is yet known to the public of this important compact. Such a statement made in his place in Parliament by the leader of the House of Commons and the President of the Council, could not fail to excite the utmost surprise and discouragement. That has been the effect of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's declaration, not only on the House of Commons, but on the public in this country and on the Continent. The public funds fell in London and abroad; our allies immediately exhibited symptoms of annoyance, and our adversaries of exultation; for if it were true, as was stated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that the principal article in the Treaty contains nothing precise, and that England and France had only succeeded by these protracted negotiations in making Austria the arbitress of a peace on such terms as she might approve, without any reciprocal engagement on her part, it is clear that the Allied Governments would have stultified themselves by entering into such a contract; that the Treaty of Alliance, with its "important advantages to the common cause," of which Her Majesty had spoken, is a delusion; and that all the statements advanced on the subject by this journal and the other principal journals of Europe are incorrect.

As far as we are ourselves concerned, we have no hesitation in accepting Lord JOHN RUSSELL's challenge. We retract no part of the statements we have made with reference to this treaty. We maintain that its articles are clear, explicit, precise, and binding on all parties to the full extent that we have stated on former occasions; and we affirm that the description of the Treaty given by Lord JOHN RUSSELL was incorrect in its tendency as it has proved mischievous in its consequences. The production of the Treaty can alone terminate this controversy; but if it should prove, when the text of the instrument is before us, that our version of the matter is correct, we trust that suitable notice will be taken of the indiscretion of a Minister who, on such an occasion, could misrepresent the essential conditions of a Treaty so deeply affecting not only the honor of his colleagues, but that of the Crown and its allies.

The obligation of the Treaty we believe to be that, in the event of hostilities breaking out between Austria and Russia, the Three Powers engage to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, and that, if peace be not secured before the termination of this year upon the bases jointly agreed upon by all the Three Powers, they will concert such measures as may effectually accomplish the end they have in view. The whole principle of this alliance is that of cooperation in the prosecution of a common enterprise, and the object of the Treaty is to determine and provide the means of carrying this purpose into effect by the complete union of the efforts of the Three Powers. Austria has entered upon these engagements cautiously and deliberately, but of her own free will, for this Treaty was not pressed upon her by the Western Powers, but proposed and even extended by her own Ministers. Till she had signed it, she retained her entire liberty of action, as far as we are concerned; she might join us, she might remain neutral, she might oppose us. But the act of the 2d of December decides her course of action. Is any one so grossly ignorant of the progress of public affairs, as to imagine that a Cabinet like that of Vienna would sign a [illegible] ment with two of the most powerful States in Europe against a third Power, only for the purpose of practicing upon the two some paltry subterfuge? From the moment that this alliance was established we have a right, not only to solicit, but to claim the best efforts of Austria in the prosecution of the common cause. She voluntarily exchanges that separate position which she had hitherto occupied, and which she had a perfect right to maintain, for a joint policy with the belligerent Powers, in conjunction with whom she is to act for the common objects of the alliance. This Treaty, probably, does not embrace all the points which may arise in transactions of so complicated a nature, and it has been concluded at a time when two of the parties are at war with Russia, but not the third. But it would be difficult to produce a single instance in history in which a treaty concluded under similar circumstances has not been regarded as an act of hostility by the common enemy. If the Treaty is already communicated to the Emperor of Russia, he, we are sure, does not consider it the ambiguous and imperfect agreement which Lord JOHN RUSSELL described; and, although Russia may still dissemble her resentment, while she collects her forces and completes her preparations, the humblest employé of the Russian Chancery would have no difficulty in interpreting the true meaning and effect of the step just taken by the Court of Vienna. As if to corroborate this fact, we learn that the Imperial Guards have already entered Poland; the heavy cavalry of this division, under General VON ESSEN, has reached the environs of Warsaw, and no less than 17 Russian Generals of rank are at present assembled in that capital, under the orders of Prince PASKIEWITCH. All the circumstances which come to our knowledge indicate the approach of war on a far more extended scale, and prove that even the tremendous contest already raging in the Crimea is not that which most deeply affects the military interests of Russia.

The French Government have given a strong indication that they entirely concur in the opinions we have expressed as to the Austrian Treaty, and as to the terms now to be required of Russia, by publishing the article in which we most fully explained those opinions, not only once, but twice on successive days, in the most conspicuous part of the *Moniteur*. Although, therefore, we have the misfortune to be wholly at variance on this subject with Lord J. RUSSELL, we have direct proof of the concurrence of the French Government in the judgment we have formed, and the same view is taken by the whole French and German press. The French Government, we can readily understand, are not willing to convict themselves of such egregious folly as the conclusion of a treaty which should fail to bind all the contracting parties to the essential conditions and objects of the alliance. Whenever the imperfect, but not inaccurate, information we have received on the subject of this treaty is confirmed by the production of the document, it will be found that the provisions of the treaty are large and precise to effect the objects of the Allied Powers, without the slightest sacrifice of the policy of England and France; that those Powers will be strengthened, not embarrassed, by the cooperation of Austria; and we trust that, before many weeks have elapsed, events of a more decisive character than the articles of any written agreement will confute Lord JOHN RUSSELL's statement and justify our own.

FRANCE.

Queen VICTORIA's speech was published in all the Paris papers, and was very favorably received.

The embarkation of troops and military stores continues with greater activity than at any period since the commencement of the war.

An imperial decree promulgates the treaty concluded July 10, 1853, between France and the Argentine Confederation, for the free navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay.

As stated per last steamer, Admiral HAMELIN has returned to France, and has resigned the command of the French fleet in the Black Sea.

THE WAR.

General Aspect of Affairs.

There is no news of the slightest interest from the Crimea. Affairs within and without Sebastopol remain precisely as they were. Occasional shots are exchanged when a mark presents, but the firing has ceased to be continuous on either side. All field and siege operations are suspended by the heavy rains, which have rendered the roads impassable, and have filled the trenches of the besiegers with water. The besieged avail themselves of the respite to repair their works. Cholera and scarcity prevail within the city. Deserters report that MENSCHIKOFF has received considerable reinforcements, but they arrived without supplies and almost destitute of clothing. By this time the allies must have received 15,000 to 20,000 additional troops, beside an abundance of supplies, warm clothing, and wooden huts to shelter about half the army. It is affirmed,—but is probably an exaggeration,—that the French force will be augmented to twelve divisions, or about 120,000 men, which, with the English and Turkish reinforcements, will make the strength of the allies 200,000,—an army which it is considered will equal any that Russia can bring into the field.

Diary of the Proceedings before Sebastopol.

We resume the record of events from the date at which previous advices left it:

Nov. 19—Says the special correspondent of the London *Times*: There is really nothing to record of the siege. The French have established themselves inside an earthwork near the Quarantine Fort. *Voila tout.*

Nov. 20—Nothing to report.

Nov. 21—A smart skirmish occurred during the night between three companies of the Rifle Brigade, (English) under Lieut. TRYON, who dislodged three hundred Russians from a position they had taken up in a ravine. Lieut. TRYON was killed. Later in the night there was a false alarm that the enemy was moving in force. There was some firing in the course of the night between the French and Russian pickets on the road to Balaklava.

Nov. 22—Several heavy brass guns (Turkish) were placed in position yesterday and to-day. Accounts do not indicate the exact locality of this battery.

Nov. 23—Rain, rain, rain. One of the sunken vessels in the harbor of Sebastopol having been dislodged by the storm, the Russians immediately sunk another in its place.

Nov. 27—The advices are from Katcha. They complain of the bad anchorage, and the danger to which the shipping is exposed by the frequent storms.

Nov. 28—Nothing important.

Nov. 30—Advices are from Constantinople. They mention the continued arrival of reinforcements *en route* for the Crimea. They also mention that OMAR PACHA has sent a strong complaint to Government that his troops are neglected.

DEC. 3—Operations suspended by the rains.

The *Moniteur* contains the following from Gen. CANROBERT:

"CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 3, 1854.

"Rain is falling in torrents. Our roads are cut up, our trenches filled with water, and our siege operations, as well as all our works, remain in a state of suspense.

"The enemy remains immovable, for the same reason as ourselves.

"In spite of these trials, the spirit of all is excellent, and we remain firm and ready to resume our operations as soon as ever the weather and the state of the roads will allow us to stir.

"Gen. DE MONTEBELLO arrived on the 5th at Constantinople, and left the next day for the Crimea.

"The health of Prince NAPOLEON was improving. (Signed) CANROBERT."

Russian Account—Dec. 4.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF telegraphs to St. Petersburg that to the 4th of December nothing new had occurred before Sebastopol, excepting some trifling (Russian) sorties, without success.

An English letter says that on the 23d a party of British spiked sixteen Russian guns. No details given.

The besiegers' third parallel is completed.

A storm in the sea of Azoff has wrecked forty Russian vessels.

Various Items.

The Empress of Russia is sick, and lies at the point of death.

A letter from Constantinople of Nov. 30 states that the Ministerial crisis continued. The Minister of Finance had been deposed, and the dismissal of the Seraskier was impending.

The advanced corps of the Russian guards already touches the Austrian frontier.

The king of Prussia is sick and confined to his room.

An absurd story had appeared in some papers to the effect that Gen. CANROBERT had announced he would fight a [illegible] on Dec. 2.

The Russians.

A letter from Bucharest, under date 11th, mentions that OMAR PASHA had that morning left Bucharest for Varna, where the remainder of the nineteen Turkish battalions ordered to the Crimea were being embarked. Thirty-five thousand men are to be sent.

Of date the 8th, it is stated that the whole Turkish army has recrossed the Danube.

SADIK PASHA was occupying the Dobrudscha, and Kalaresch and Giurgevo had received Turkish garrisons.

The Baltic.

The last ships of the fleet are under weigh for England.

GERMANY.

Diplomacy—Action of the Germanic Diet.

On Dec. 9, the Germanic Confederation unanimously adopted the additional article to the treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia on the 20th of November. Austria is thereby engaged on the side of Germany.

A dispatch says that to the 13th inst. Prussia showed no disposition to accede to the treaty of the 2d.

Bavaria suggests a conference of the secondary powers, with an eye to peace.

SPAIN.

The news is not important. The Ministerial crisis appears to have blown over.

The following "news" is telegraphed from Madrid, 9th, to the French and English press:

"A conspiracy in Cuba has been suppressed.

"Two United States packets have been seized at Havana, for having conveyed arms and seditious proclamations.

"The principal conspirator is a native of the United States, named SCOTT. The proclamations comprised a seditious publication of New-York, named *La Verdad.*"

DENMARK.

The New Ministry.

A new Cabinet has been formed, consisting of the following members:

M. VON SCHEEL, from Pinneborgen, Holstein, Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, in the absence of Count PLESSEN, Envoy at Stockholm.

P. G. BANG, (former) Minister of the Interior, and *ad interim* for Schleswig.

Professor HALL, Minister for Public Worship.

Colonel ANDRA, Minister of Finance.

Colonel LUTTICHAU, War Department.

Commander MICHELSEN, Marine.

M. SIMONY, (former) Minister of Public Instruction.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Trade Dull—The Insurrection Spreading.

The India and China Mail is telegraphed from *Trieste*, with dates, Calcutta, Nov. 8; Madras 12th; Shanghai, Oct. 11; Amoy 22d; Hong Kong, 28th; Canton 27th; Bombay, Nov. 14.

An envoy from KOKA

THE CITY IN 1854.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

What occurred, and what Not Done—The Meetings that were Committed—Tables of Mortality.

It is neither necessary nor pleasant to encumber the columns of a New Year's Day journal with long-winded details which nobody cares for and few would be hired to read. But 1854 was a notable year in very many respects. It was remarkable for wrecks, murders, swindles, defalcations, burnings on sea and land, hail and lightning, and all things that make men quake. We have culled here and there a few of the thickening fruits of the Twelvemonth, placing the whole on separate shelves, so that he who will may find something to his fancy,—and he who will not, (and there will be many,) may pass the course unobserved. We commence with the

RAILROADS.

In the early part of the year, there was a good deal of talk about a Broadway Railroad. But it came to nothing. A proposition of the City Government to purchase one or more of the City Railroads directly in existence, was strenuously resisted by the Companies, and by means of diligent represen tations in regard to the cost of construction and equipment, the Roads gained the day and the City lost it.

A train on Tuesday, June 20, all the Engineers on the Eastern and Middle divisions of the Erie Railroad struck work, in order to compel the offi cers of that Company to rescind a regulation which ordered the discharge of every Engineer who should run his engine off the track through careless conduct. After holding out for nearly one week, the Engineers finally determined to return to duty.

The affairs of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads are treated of, at length, in our Commercial Summary. Meetings in relation to these Compa nies were held as follows: New-Haven Stockhold ers, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Sept. 21; at the Apollo Rooms, Oct. 3; at New-Haven, Nov. 8; of Harlem Stockholders, at Tammany Hall, Aug. 15. At this meeting, Mr. N. Dean made his report on the finances. On the 18th of July Alexander Kyle, Secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company, was arrested and committed to prison in default of $50,000 bail. The bail was afterwards reduced to $20,000, and he is now at large under that penalty. On the 23d September, criminal proceedings were instituted against Robert Schuyler before Justice Stuart. Schuyler, however, has not yet been found.

FERRIES.

On the 10th of August the Union Ferry Company (Brooklyn and New-York) doubled their rates of ferriage.

MILITARY COURTS OF INQUIRY.

We have been called to report two important cases of military discipline. One of these related to the loss of the steamship *San Francisco*, and the party implicated was Col. Gates, the commander of the United States troops which embarked on board that ship. The Colonel's conduct was deemed unofficer-like and cowardly. The inquiry was conducted before the Commander-in-Chief, (Gen. Scott,) at his residence in this City. The second case grew out of the same event. Major Francis O. Wyse, having refused to embark his command on board the steamship *Falcon*, when ordered to sail for California with the remnant of the troops rescued from the *San Francisco*, was Court-Martialed for disobedience of orders. In strict compliance with military discipline, the Major was expelled the service, but his sentence was commuted to suspension, and in December he was reinstated. A number of his admirers, judging that he had acted judiciously in declining to hazard the lives of his men in a craft which he considered unseaworthy, honored him by the presentation of a handsome sword and pair of epaulettes, previous to his departure. So the Major went away happy.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Of the affairs of the Crystal Palace, it is perhaps unwise to say too much. The year has witnessed the entire collapse of that institution. On the 26th of February a meeting of the Crystal Palace Association was held for the purpose of nominating a new Board of Directors. A statement previously published showed that the Association was n debt $125,000. At the meeting of the Association there was a jar of conflicting interests, and split tickets were put in nomination. One was headed by Theodore Sedgwick, (the first and acting) President; the other by P. T. Barnum. The Barnum party was triumphant. On the 9th of March Mr. Barnum was elected President, and on the 25th of the same month published a letter in which he offered to do wonderful things for the Palace if $100,000 were raised. The amount was speedily forthcoming, the hotel proprietors, merchants, railroad and omnibus owners and others interested in the revival of the Palace, unanimously coming forward with individual subscriptions. On the 4th of May the grand re-inauguration of the Palace took place under Mr. Barnum's auspices. Speeches were made by Mr. Barnum, Horace Greeley, Elihu Burritt, Henry Ward Beecher, Richard O'Gorman, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and others. On the 9th of June Mr. Barnum inaugurated a series of aeronautic ascensions under Mr. Wise. On Thursday, June 15, the great Musical Congress assembled at the Palace. Led by Jullien—composed of 1,500 performers, native and foreign—and arranged with an eye to the best effect, the event drew together 20,000 spectators. At the end of the Congress, (June 26,) M. Jullien was presented with a golden chaplet. On the 10th of July Mr. Barnum resigned the Presidency of the Palace.

In August the Crystal Palace Association authorized the new President, Mr. White, to sell the property at half its original cost.

On the first of September the Distribution of Medals took place at the Palace.

On the 31st day of October the Palace closed. Auction sales of the goods on exhibition commenced in November, and were continued for several days. Since that time the Palace has been unoccupied and is unvisited.

DISTURBANCE OF THE DEAD.

A great deal of excitement has been created during the year by the attempts to remove the bodies of the dead buried in the cemetery at the corner of Second-avenue and First-street, and by the efforts of *Trinity Church* to prevent the desecration of its burial-ground in Broadway. The Church, after struggling with indomitable zeal and energy, and after very many hearings before the Committees of the Common Council, has finally been defeated by a close vote in the Board of Councilmen. This matter, therefore, falls into the Supreme Court,—the Church, it is understood, intending to sue out an injunction against the opening of Albany-street, in case the Common Council insist upon the measure. In the case of the Second-avenue Cemetery, the remonstrants were equally unsuccessful. A considerable number of bodies were removed, and inflammatory mass meetings were the consequence.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

We don't know but we may as well say nothing on this tender point. The Commissioner whose duty it was to sweep off all offences from before our eyes, having utterly failed, one John N. Genin stepped into the breach, and battled so manfully that all the town rang with his praise. He cleansed Broadway as it was never cleansed before; and his memory, (though he yet liveth,) is blessed. Henry Arcularius resigned his post as Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to the great delight of the public, on the 31st of March. On the 24th of March George G. Glasier was appointed in his place, and Mr. Gaynor relinquished the task of keeping Broadway.

TROUBLES AMONG THE TRADES.

In March the members of the different trades of the City united pretty generally in a strike. Among those who held out most strenuously were the journeymen tailors, the carpenters, the longshoremen, shipwrights, caulkers, spermakers, and piano-forte-makers.

CHOLERA.

In the early part of the Summer the cholera appeared in the City, creating considerable excitement. On the 24th of June the first Cholera Hospital was opened at No. 105 Franklin-street, despite the earnest remonstrances of the inhabitants of the Fifth Ward. On the 24th of July the Mott-street Hospital was opened.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alfred Carson in February was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City, by a very handsome vote—receiving 1,869 out of 2,541 votes cast.

By catastrophes, this Department has had to mourn heavy losses during the Twelvemonth. At the falling of the walls of W. T. Jennings's store in Broadway, a number of Firemen were killed. At the burning of the City Assembly Rooms, another lost his life.

A proposition of the Fire Department for self-government was heard before the Common Council in the latter part of February. It was not entertained.

Aug. 21.—The corner-stone of the new Firemen's Hall laid on the site of the old building.

A GREAT PUBLISHER'S SALE.

On the 23d of March, Putnam's great sale of Copyrights took place. After the sale a very handsome entertainment was given by Mr. Putnam at the Astor, at which some two hundred publishers and literary men sat down. Here it was that Mr. James T. Fields said pleasant things in rhyme in an impromptu poem, playing upon the names of the bookmen.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT MEN OF THE CITY.

Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt, District Attorney of this City, died at Lebanon Springs July 17. He was succeeded in his office by Mr. Lorenzo B. Shepard.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Rev Dr. Isaac Lewis, and Bishop Wainright, have recently been numbered with the dead.

Gen. Adoniram Chandler, for many years Superintending Agent of the American Institute, died in this City on the 14th October.

COLLEGES.

During the Summer the New-York University was freed from debt, through the active exertions of Chancellor Ferris. $70,000 was paid in the space of a few months.

Columbia College celebrated its Centennial Anniversary on the 31st of October. The Senatorial investigations into the affairs of this College was continued at intervals until October.

The Psi Upsilon Convention was held in this City in July—closing its session by a dinner at the Metropolitan.

The first Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society was celebrated on the 20th November.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

During Anniversary Week, the presence of Rev. Dr. Duff, from Calcutta, was greeted by extraordinarily large and enthusiastic audiences. More recently, Madam Ida Pfeiffer and Mr. J. G. Kohl, two distinguished German travelers, have started on exploring tours through the country. Madame Grisi and Signor Mario arrived in the City on the 20th August, to fulfill an Operatic engagement with Mr. Hackett.

Two French war-vessels visited this port in September. They were *Iphigénie* and *Penelope*. In August, the *Tordenskiold*, the first Danish war-vessel which ever visited this country, anchored in the harbor.

Thursday, 10th August, was a notable day for the immense number of emigrants who arrived here. There were 4,435 of them in eleven vessels, five being filled with Germans.

THEOLOGY.

A little theology. On the 4th of April, and for seven successive evenings, a discussion took place at the Tabernacle between Rev. Thos. J. Sawyer, Universalist, and Rev. Isaac Wescott, Baptist, on this question—"Do the Holy Scriptures teach the final salvation of all men?" Immense audiences were attracted. The disputants not having arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, adjourned their debate, published the proceedings in a book, and some months after returned to the contest, (the question having been slightly varied,) with renewed vigor for eight more evenings.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met at St. John's Chapel in the end of September, and elected Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., of Albany, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York. The Bishop was consecrated on the 22d November.

DEFALCATIONS.

In March a defalcation of $30,000 was discovered in the accounts of the City Register, Garrett Dyckman. A prolonged investigation was held, in the midst of which Mr. Dyckman resigned.

The Schuyler and Kyle transactions are well known.

The Ocean Bank case, in which Mr. McGuckin, Paying Teller, is involved, is still under investigation.

MASS MEETINGS.

It would take a half a column merely to record the mass meetings that have taken place. From the early part of the year down to the passage of the Nebraska bill there was an infinite amount of speechifying for and against Nebraska. The only noticeable Pro-Nebraska meeting was held at Tammany on the 16th of March. Large gatherings of the opponents of the bill were held before and after at the Tabernacle, in the Park, and elsewhere. Prominent men of all parties united in denouncing the iniquity.

NOTABLE CRIMINAL CASES.

We have treated of the more serious affairs—the murders—in another quarter. Of riots, the case of James Saunders, a Marshal of the United Order of Hibernians, shows that rows are punishable. During a procession in the Ninth Ward, the Hibernians, under command of Saunders, created a disturbance. Saunders was found guilty of exciting a riot, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250. Several of the other rioters were also committed.

The trial of Mrs Clara Hayes for the murder of Dr. Lutener was commenced May 2, and after a protracted investigation, she was acquitted May 11. Dr. Graham was sentenced November 10, to seven years' imprisonment, for the murder of Col. Loring. Graham still remains in the City Prison, awaiting the result of the legal proceedings now pending.

The case of Chas. A. Peverelly, who was indicted for attempting to set fire to his warehouse, No. 147 Front-street, resulted in his sentence to four years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

A street affray occurred on the 18th July, between Thomas Francis Meagher and J. A. McMaster, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Capt. Geardes N. Hollins, Commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, was arrested in this City on the 24th August, on suit of Calvin Durand, for damages sustained by complainant's property during the Bombardment of Graytown.

Captain James Smith, Commander of the brig *Julia Moulton*, was put upon his trial before the United States Court in this City, on the 30th of September, charged with piracy, in fitting out said brig as a Slaver. He was convicted,—the offence being capital. Sentence has not been passed.

Several gangs of counterfeiters have been arrested in this City during the year.

SMUGGLING.

Rogues have not thriven by smuggling. Parties engaged in this practice have been detected, and their goods seized, on board the Cunard steamers *Asia* and *Alps*, the Bremen steamer *Washington*, and the Collins ship *Pacific*. In none of these cases, however, was there cause to suspect the integrity of the commanding or principal officers. The guilty parties were principally German Jews.

STREET-PREACHING.

Street-Preaching has occasioned serious disturbances in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. On Sunday, June 4, there was a riot resulting from this cause in Brooklyn. The military were called out and great alarm was excited. In this City there were approaches to riots in the Park on one or two occasions.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The 27th day of April was characterized by a remarkable display of electrical phenomena. Vivid lightning, hail and rain, and a "terrible tempest" caused great destruction on sea and land. In the emidst of the storm the caloric ship *Ericsson* was sunk in the North River while on her return from an experimental trip down the Bay. The *Ericsson* was raised, not much damaged, on the 11th of May.

Severe gales prevailed upon this coast in the latter part of April.

May 26.—Great eclipse of the sun.

July 21 and 22 were remarkable days for oppressive heat. Many deaths occurred from *coup de soleil*.

Oct. 27.—Remarkable fog on the North and East Rivers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council has performed scarcely a notable action during the year. The deficiency in the appropriation for the several Departments of the City Government, has, of late, given occasion for much angry debate, and the new year opens with a *bankrupt Treasury*. The estimates of taxation for 1855 reach $15,000,000.

The Board of Councilmen assumed possession of its elegant new Chamber in the City Hall on the evening of Feb. 9. In April there were two ridiculous things in the Board of Councilmen—one was the mock duel between Councilmen Wild and Seely, on the 12th of April; the other was the contempt case on the 17th, President Brown and a score of members having being compelled to apologize for absence.

BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

On the 21st of April the preliminaries to the purchase of the Brick Church Property, were set on foot by the Common Council. All attempts to resuscitate the movement have since proved abortive.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

On the 19th day of January, the New City Hall, a long, rambling, and particularly homely pile of dirty brick, which formerly occupied the rear of the Park, was burned. On the 20th of March, a Committee of the Board of Councilmen reported in favor of the construction of a new Hall on the same site, to be 300 feet long, 114 feet deep, and to cost $600,000. Advertisements for plans were published and the Councilmen adopted that submitted by Field & Correja. The Board of Aldermen refused to concur in this plan, preferring to adopt one submitted by Mr. Martin G. Thompson; so the matter now stands. The new Common Council, which comes into office to-day will have the settlement of it. Meanwhile, the ruins of the old Hall still remain.

MISCELLANY.

Poultry shows have been fashionable; two having been held during the year.

The Annual Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society was held for the first time in this City on the 3d of October. Hamilton-square was appropriated for the reception of articles on exhibition. The display was very fine and attracted thousands of visitors.

The long expected public opening of the Astor Library took place on the first day of February.

A league to encourage emigration to Kansas was organized at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 3d of August, Mr. Eli Thayer expounding the system.

The elegant new marble buildings erected in Nassau-street for the American and Foreign Bible Society, (Baptist,) were publicly opened on the 11th of September.

The new rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, were opened on the 7th of June.

In the Spring and Fall, races were held on the National, Union and Centreville courses, the National having been opened this season for the first time. On the 27th of September it was attempted to hold a National Horse Fair, but the attempt failed.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club took place on the 1st of June.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, having finally retired from the stage with great *eclat*, was on the 7th of June united in marriage with Mr. William F. Ritchie, of Virginia. This event took place at the residence of the lady's father, in Ravenswood, L. I. Some 300 guests were present.

The introduction of the Passaic waters into Jersey City, took place on the 3d of October.

The new Balance Dry Dock, capable of raising vessels of 800 tons burden, was launched at Williamsburg, Oct. 24.

Are oysters poisonous? This question created great excitement in the latter part of October—several deaths having occurred, which were supposed to be traceable to the deleterious principle of the oysters.

The Meagher Republican Grenadiers of Jersey City became embroiled in October (if that be not a misnomer,) with the Catholic Priest of St. Peters-Altar denunciations and recriminations from the Grenadiers made up altogether a very lively time.

Lastly should not be forgotten the Williamsburg Rows, a riot having occurred at an election poll in the Fourteenth Ward, in consequence of a deputy-sheriff challenging an Irishman's vote. The result was that two persons were killed. Popular indignation then raised another mob, to quell which, the military was put under arms. Fortunately, however, it was not found necessary to resort to extreme measures, and Williamsburg is therefore free from the stigma which would have been occasioned by any further bloodshed.

THE YEAR IN THE LAW COURTS.

How People have Sued, and How they have been Sued.

United States Circuit Court.

Hon. Samuel Nelson (an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States) is Presiding Judge of this Court.

John W. Nelson, Esq., Clerk.

Richard E. Stilwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk.

This Court has been held during the past year by Judges Nelson and Betts, in the months of March, October and November, and by Judge Betts alone during the months of January, February, April, May, June, part of July, and December.

Judge Hall and Judge Ingersoll have also sat in this Court, but for a few days only.

Of the criminal business in this Court, the most important case which has come to trial during the year, has been the trial of Capt. Smith, of the brig *Julia Moulton*, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. This trial took place in November last, and resulted in the conviction of the accused, greatly to his surprise, apparently as to that of his counsel. The case derived interest from the fact that it was the first conviction that has ever been had under the statute. A motion for a new trial was made, which still remains undecided, and the Captain lies in the City Prison, until the dilatoriness of death impatriling over his head, satisfying that decision.

Perhaps the most important criminal case was the trial and conviction of Brown, Bowers and Watson, for *double fetching*, which was the manner of breaking up a dangerous gang which had the mania of carrying on a very extensive business in their nefarious trade. They were tried in May last, and are now in the State Prison for terms of 8, 9 and 10 years respectively.

The recent case of Fitzsimmons, convicted of stealing letters while a clerk in the Post-office, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years, the case of Van Tine and Finn, two boys convicted of arson on Governor's Island, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years, the case of Van Arsdale, which came up here on a *habeas corpus*, to investigate as matter of law, the decision of Mr. Commissioner Morton, under the Extradition Treaty, whereby he was subsequently sent to Canada to be tried for forgery, and the case of Capt. Plummer and John Williams, the master and second mate of the ship *Waterwitch*, convicted of inflicting a most cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew, the latter of whom was sentenced by Judge Betts to two years imprisonment and a fine of $50, (the Captain has not yet been sentenced,) are some of the most important of the remaining criminal cases.

Of civil cases, first on the list comes the famous India Rubber case, which was on trial last Summer for more than thirty days, besides occupying a good portion of the time of the Court during the rest of the year in hearing various motions, &c., and out of which arose Mr. O'Conor's famous bet of $1,000, of which, however, nothing has been heard since the publication in the Daily Times of Judge Betts' written decision of the point in question. The case of the United States *vs.* James Collier, the former Collector at San Francisco, arising out of a difficulty in the adjustment of his accounts; the famous slander suit in which Dr. Shearjashub Spooner, the proprietor of the renovated *Boydell's Shakspeare*, recovered a verdict against John M. Daniel, the editor of that mild spoken paper the Richmond *Examiner*; that of Robbins *vs.* Davis, for building a hotel in Pensacola, and Brown *vs.* Schoonmaker, involving the title to a very large amount of property in the Fifteenth Ward, and the patent case of Sickles *vs.* Young, now on trial, are some of the most important cases heard in this Court during the past year.

No appeals in Admiralty have been heard, but the argument calendar has been called and disposed of, for the first time in two years.

We are indebted to Mr. R. E. Stilwell, the Deputy Clerk of the Court, for the following summary of the business transacted during the year. It is but one of many favors received from him, for all of which we tender him our hearty thanks:

Of suits at common law, sixty have been commenced during the year, twenty-four tried, nine discontinued, and defaults taken in two.

In Equity, thirty-nine bills have been filed, very many of which were in relation to patents. Eight injunctions have been granted, three bills dismissed, and nine cases discontinued.

Fifty-six indictments have been found by the Grand Jury. Eleven have been tried and sixteen remitted to the District Court for trial, and in six cases the accused pleaded "Guilty." The Grand Jury are still in session, having been occupied for some time in investigating the cases of the *Arctic* and *New Era*, in which their presentment is looked for with great interest.

Supreme Court.

Hon. William Mitchell, James Roosevelt, Robert H. Morris and Thomas W. Clerke, Justices; Richard B. Connolly, Clerk; Wm. H. Dusenbury, Clerk at General Term; George F. Alden, Clerk at Special Term; Charles Graham, Clerk at Circuit; A. H. Adams, Clerk at Chambers.

Below we give a synopsis of the business transacted in the Supreme Court for the past year. We are indebted for these statistics to Messrs. Dusenbury, Alden and Graham, the Clerks of the Court. We are not indebted to Mr. Adams, the Clerk at Chambers, for anything, he "not feeling justified" in giving us any information upon the subject:

CASES, TRIALS AND MOTIONS ARGUED AND DECIDED IN 1854.

Terms.	Gen. Term.	Sp. Term.	Circuit.	Total.	No. Students Admitted.
January	—	153	63	216	—
February	65	115	53	233	19
March	—	91	71	162	—
April	—	148	68	216	—
May	78	91	10	179	27
June	—	163	76	239	—
July	—	23	—	23	—
August	—	—	—	—	—
September	61	157	—	218	11
October	—	221	126	347	—
November	60	97	70	227	14
December	—	196	41	237	—
Total	264	1,465	576	2,307	71

Not only has a great deal of business been transacted in the Supreme Court during the past year, but a number of cases of public interest have transpired. The extradition case of Alexander Heilbronn, created a good deal of excitement at the time it occurred. Heilbronn was formerly a clerk in the banking house of McIntosh & Co., in London. He took drafts on the Bank of England belonging to the firm and endorsed them in the firm's name. He then carried them to the Bank. Before presenting them, however, he added his own name, so that the endorsement read

A. HEILBRONN,
FOR McINTOSH & Co.

Upon this endorsement the drafts were paid. He was discovered, but escaped to this country. Here he was arrested by the U. S. Commissioner on a charge of forgery, and committed. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by the Supreme Court. The U. S. Marshal, however, refused to recognize the authority of the State Court, and while the Judges were talking about it Heilbronn was carried off. It will be gratifying to the lovers of law to know, however, that the Supreme Court have since decided that Mr. Heilbronn was not guilty of forgery—that his case consequently does not come within the extradition treaty, and that Mr. Heilbronn must, therefore, be allowed to remain in this country.

The two cases of Russ & Reid, and of Reynolds against our renowned Comptroller, Mr. Flagg, contained some important principles. The parties had contracts for the performance of certain work for the corporation. When the work was done Mr. Flagg was directed to draw his warrant for the sums due. Mr. Flagg thought best to refuse on the ground that "a good paymaster pays when the work is *done*," and he was the only proper judge of the work. The contractors not coinciding with this view of the case, commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel Mr. Flagg to pay over. Judge Morris decided that the contracts were proper contracts, made by the proper authorities in the proper manner, and therefore the Comptroller must obey the direction of the corporation, however much against his will.

A case of not quite so much importance as the last, but of some interest to the tailors at least, was that of John Shea, one of the policemen of the City at the time when the Department prescribed the uniform dress. Mr. Shea didn't like striped grey breeches and a blue coat, and so refused to wear them. As the Commissioners could not possibly allow him to do his duty without these articles, and he disliked the style they ordered him to be suspended. Mr. Shea thought the order invalid, and sought the fountains of Justice. Judge Roosevelt determined that the common law knows of no distinctions between "Navy blue" and French black;" between frock coats single-breasted and frock coats double-breasted; between coats with nine buttons and coats with no buttons. But the uniform was not forced upon Mr. Shea. If he did not like it he could let it alone. He might resign but he could not resist the rules of the Department. Whether Mr. John Shea did consent to wear "nine buttons and a Navy-blue," or whether he has clothed himself in less gay attire, is it not written in the books of the Commissioners?

A suit is now in progress against Trinity Church, involving the title to a very large amount of property; indeed, a large proportion of the real estate belonging. It has been before the Court a number of years, in various forms, and is likely to stay there. The plaintiffs claim under a grant to their ancestors made at the time when Manhattan Island was in the possession of the Dutch.

Superior Court.

Hon. Thomas J. Oakley, Chief Justice, Hon. John Duer, Murray Hoffman, Joseph S. Bosworth, John Slosson, and William W. Campbell, Justices, Geo. H. E. Lynch, Clerk, Geo. T. Maxwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk and Clerk of Trial Term, part 1st, H. H. Rice, Assistant Clerk and Clerk of Trial Term, part 2d, Robert H. Livingston, Clerk at General Term, William P. Brennan, Clerk at Special Term and Chambers.

TRIAL TERMS.

Number of cases, tried, referred, inquests, complaints, [illegible]

[illegible] of the Court was as follows:

Terms.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	4	34	62	6	9	7	72
February	3	23	31	17	4	6	84
March	5	67	10	3	4	11	99
April	4	62	33	20	7	20	242
May	4	71	49	5	17	9	743
June	3	39	34	19	16	6	99
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	4	56	49	23	34	14	195
November	4	63	63	5	11	15	159
December	3	33	15	1	2	9	93
Total							1,105

GENERAL TERM.

The number of cases heard and decided during the year are as follows:

	Heard.	Disposed of.		Heard.	Disposed of.
January	19	19	July	—	—
February	13	21	August	—	—
March	8	—	September	—	—
April	9	14	October	10	9
May	13	20	November	16	12
June	18	13	December	17	35
Total				105	114

In addition to the above, which are all calendar causes, there have been heard 72 motions, of which 63 have been decided. In 1853, 194 calendar causes were heard, and 133 were decided. In 1854 it will be noticed, only 123 were heard and 114 decided. It must be recollected, however, that during a portion of the time all the Judges were privileged *per se*. The Court decided that a Trial Terms having been held at once during a part o the time.

SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

Arguments, Demurrers, Motions and Orders granted before a single Justice.

Terms.	Heard.	Disposed of.	Terms.	Heard.	Disposed of.
January	227	220	July	166	166
February	176	160	August	79	80
March	161	156	September	151	133
April	216	216	October	207	206
May	220	219	November	200	194
June	185	153	December	186	189
Total				2,116	2,100

The number of Judgments entered up in 1854 in the Superior Court, as appears by the Docket of Judgment kept by H. H. Rice, amount to 4,197. This does not include, however, the Decrees of Divorce, and Foreclosure and Sale.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Maxwell, Livingston, Rice, and Brennan, for the above statistics.

In the year 1853 the trial terms of this Court disposed of 567 causes. The above statement shows an increase of 238 cases, in that branch alone, over last year. The Judges have been engaged during the last term in trying several long and important cases, each of which occupied the attention of the Court several days. The old actions of *Guion vs. Allaire Works*, and *Allaire Works vs. Guion*, which have been on the calendar for a number of years, and postponed by the parties, were eventually tried and verdicts were rendered before Justice Bosworth, at the last term.

Other actions of interest have occupied the attention of the Court. The Broadway railroad case attracted much interest. In this case the Superior Court enjoined the Corporation from granting to Jacob Sharpe and others a right to lay down and run a railroad in Broadway. The Corporation, it will be recollected, paid no attention to the injunction. For this, those voting in defiance of it were fined, and Mr. Stuyvesant was sentenced to imprisonment. On appeal, the Court of Appeals affirmed the sentence. Mr. Stuyvesant, by obtaining first a stay of proceedings and then a writ of *habeas corpus* succeeded in keeping himself out of prison, though under the charge of the Sheriff, and supposed for the purposes of the punishment, by a pleasant fiction of the law, to be within the prison walls.

The decision of Judge Hoffman in the case of *Hoyt & Co. vs. the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies*, was one of great public importance. The Court in that case decided that the Council held the fee of the streets in trust for the people, and might establish railroads in them; and that this power was held not by statute, though probably subject to statutory restrictions. The case involved the validity of the resolutions of the Common Council, under which these City Railroads were formed, and settled the legality of those public conveniences.

Among a number of actions against Railroad Companies to recover damages, which have been tried during the past year, the one of Newell *vs.* the New-Haven Railroad Company, was of some interest from the fact that it arose out of the Norwalk disaster. We believe that Mr. Newell was the only one injured by that accident who did not compromise his claims against the Company. He recovered $5,000.

The suits of Nott *vs.* Thayer, and Belmont *vs.* Nott, involved some important questions of title with respect to made land and water lots. The title of a large lot of land in this City, laying between Ninth and Twenty-third-streets and between Tompkins-street and the East River, all of which is made land, was involved in these suits. The opinion of Judge Hoffman was slightly lengthy, being in fact a young pamphlet. The general result of these suits, dividing the property among the claimants was unsatisfactory to both parties and was we understand appealed from by both.

During the year a large number of divorce cases have been upon the Calendars of both Courts. Among these number Thomas *vs.* Thomas, Putnam *vs.* Putnam, Gallagher *vs.* Gallagher, Gibbs *vs.* Gibbs, Childs *vs.* Childs, and others. The last of these occupied some eight or nine days in trial. It contained some rather peculiar developments with respect to that class of ladies who are said to be full as wise as serpents, but somewhat less harmless than doves. The testimony of nearly all Cincinnati was taken on one side or the other. The result of the trial was that Mrs. Childs gained a verdict but lost a husband—perhaps not an unfair exchange.

The present January Calendar of the Superior Court contains over 1,200 cases, several of which are very important.

Court of Common Pleas.

The number of motions and issues of law argued and determined from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 30, is 1,422. This does not include the engagements and decisions in proceedings under the Insolvent laws, nor the orders for examinations in supplementary proceedings and arguments and orders thereupon, which greatly exceed in number the other motions, nor the decisions or attachments, or proceedings on *habeas corpus*.

NATURALIZATION.

The number of persons naturalized in this Court from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 30, is 3,450.

Number of causes disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas for trials of issues of fact for the year 1854.

Whole number of cases placed on the Calendar	908
Whole number of cases tried by Jury	138
Whole number of cases tried by Court without Jury	167
Whole number of cases dismissed	93
Whole number of cases referred	65
Whole number of cases settled	45
Whole number of cases remaining on the Calendar	862
Whole number of causes submitted, argued and decided at General Term	436

Among the Jury trials which came before the Court of Common Pleas during the past year, were three rather notable, not only for the length of time occupied, but for the facts and principles narrated in the proceedings and the character and standing of the parties to the record.

The most interesting of these cases was that of Walker *vs.* Walker, for a divorce, which was very fully reported in the Daily Times, and our report has since been reprinted in pamphlet form by the parties for private circulation. Long before the trial there had been "interlocutory motions" in the cause which did not obtain publicity, the legal advisers of the parties hoping to get an amicable decision, but the cause of quarrel, like most domestic traits and trials, lay too deep; and in point of the primary cause of the proceedings being of a pecuniary nature had engendered more acerbity and bitterness of feeling than is usually imputed even to actions for a divorce.

A wealthy family having an object in view—the divorce of a daughter—would be apt to take more than ordinary precautions to attain their object, but when to that was added a desire for the only satisfaction which a party could hope for, who had lost a large sum by that daughter's husband, we might expect a rather obstinate fight. The defendant in the case had nothing to lose and even a victory could not restore to him his marital rights. This may account for the array of learned counsel on the side of the injured lady. The Jury, it will be remembered, did not agree on a verdict, and it was expected that the greedy ear of the public would have again been fed fit with fresh details—when, to the surprise of every body, it was announced that the whole matter had been referred to Hon. Henry Nicoll, with the full understanding that he would report in favor of the fair plaintiff; and that on the coming in of such report a decree of divorce would be granted by the Court. This terminated a trial having its origin in a remote State of the Union, but which, for many very apparent reasons, could not have been disposed of with any satisfaction before any other tribunal than one of this State and County.

There is another remark connected with this case,

[illegible] Court, from Jan. 1, 1854, to [illegible], 1854, is [illegible] number of judgments entered, 2,100. [illegible] dismissed, [illegible]

In consequence of [illegible] Judge McCunn [illegible]

Hence the jurisdiction [illegible] to five hundred [illegible] purchases and [illegible] did not formerly [illegible] transacted [illegible] only with [illegible] the trials in this Court have not been [illegible] great length, or attracted such [illegible] as the higher State Courts, yet the Daily Times cannot fail to have observed [illegible] cases of great interest, legally as well as [illegible] the fact one great benefit which has resulted [illegible] tension of the assistance of this Court, the [illegible] result to some of the most complete suits [illegible] of our citizens. These cases, when [illegible] higher Courts, often occupy months and [illegible] suit can be commenced and tried in this [illegible] a few weeks; and if the parties are [illegible] can appeal to the only appellate Court, and [illegible] rite hearing in a few weeks. One of the [illegible] of litigation is the "law's delay," and [illegible] most promising features of the progress of [illegible] and most noteworthy, that so many of [illegible] their chances for law and justice in a Court [illegible] can obtain some result, more speedy, if not more [illegible] found than the distinguished which is the [illegible] of our higher Courts.

BROOKLYN.

The city of Brooklyn, though not [illegible] designated the quiet city, for the year 1854 [illegible] a full modicum of accidents, fires, [illegible] riots, murders, and human and [illegible] tions generally. The growth of the city [illegible] time has also kept steadily increasing, [illegible] terprise has been largely developed, and [illegible] works of highest importance begun and [illegible] In all respects, indeed, a revisal of the [illegible] twelve calendar months of Brooklyn, [illegible] son with the year previous, give [illegible] gratifying and encouraging, evincing [illegible] of population, growth of wealth, [illegible] of churches, and with increased [illegible] ties, a corresponding increase in [illegible] join a few out of the more important [illegible] criminalities, and public and private [illegible] in the extended catalogue of the year's [illegible]

The year began with good [illegible] of January, 163 pews in Plymouth [illegible] rented for $10,047 22. On the 31st of [illegible] Committee from the Legislature visited [illegible] to make observations as to the [illegible] water front of East River. On Feb. 8, a [illegible] buildings on Mill-street, owned by E. P. [illegible] SEND, was destroyed by fire. Loss $8,000. On the 22d of February, Wm. Pudney was [illegible] for bigamy, having three wives and a fourth [illegible] gaged, all in 18 months. At the same time the East River was so high that the piers of the Ferry Boats were above the piers of the docks. On the 23d of February, also, the [illegible] of the Brooklyn Consolidated Railroad Company were opened for subscriptions for Stock, and the whole immediately subscribed for by [illegible] amounting to $2,500,000. On the 9th of March, was presented in the Senate of the United States, a memorial against the Nebraska bill, signed by 3,000 citizens of Brooklyn, and upwards of 100 feet in length. On April 1st, work on City Hall was begun. On the 18th of April, a bill passed the Legislature, uniting in one Municipal Government, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick. On June 1st, a large meeting of citizens was held in the Museum, opposing the plan for the introduction of water as proposed by the Common Council. On the 4th of the same month a serious riot occurred in Main-street between the Police and Irish, in which one boy was killed and several [illegible]. The military were called out. On the 11th was another riot, growing out of Sunday preaching. On the 13th of June the first case of cholera was reported. On the 20th ten men died of coup de soleil. On the 4th of July cars on all of the city routes commenced running. On the 24 of August, J. W. T. Tucker, editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Freeman*, murdered his child, aged 3 years, and attempted the life of his wife. Tucker was tried at the August term Oyer and Terminer. The defence set up was insanity. The Jury did not agree. On the 30th of August Allen & Oxford's lumber yard, and Thorne & Co.'s warehouse on Hamilton-avenue, were destroyed by fire. Loss $70,000; insurance, $45,000. October 1st Michael Kehr attempted to kill his wife and then killed himself. On the same month the Board of Councilmen was organized under the new city charter. On November 7th, O. H. Tourtellot, aged 41, was convicted of rape on a girl aged 13, and sentenced to State Prison for seven years. On the 5th of December eight bu

[illegible] paper on Tuesday. An [illegible] will be issued at noon on this day, [illegible]. Our usual afternoon edition [illegible] to-day.

The Dead Year.

[illegible] we dead year is hurrying its dead, [illegible] hurriedly by, uncounted, and [illegible] of importance. 1854 was not [illegible] hostile years for which [illegible] simply chalks a line [illegible] the past have gone. It has stood up, [illegible] Time among the years. The [illegible] will enter a new genus of [illegible] think back before beginning [illegible] year began, men were enjoying [illegible] unexampled prosperity. Terrible re- [illegible] have occurred during its progress; [illegible] banks have broken, Companies dissolved, pri- [illegible] credit been swallowed up, and almost [illegible] of business, in almost every [illegible] the commercial world, suffered the se- [illegible]. Times brighten a little as the [illegible] of the new year look up to them [illegible]

[illegible] peace has kept in-doors this year. [illegible] no crown now—she is an exile [illegible] that had worshipped her for thirty [illegible] years. War has been doing his [illegible]. The most formidable alliance of [illegible] has been consummated. One half of [illegible] has leagued to battle with the other [illegible] all their walls are shaking with the [illegible] of their conflict. Blood has been [illegible] along the European bor- [illegible], and unless the dead are num- [illegible], we say—"Pish, the battle [illegible]"

[illegible] have, not seen bloodier bat- [illegible] this past year. At Kalafat the [illegible] lost 5,500 men. At Alma the Rus- [illegible] 6,000 killed and wounded, and the [illegible] counted up their dead and wounded at [illegible]. At Inkermann the killed and [illegible] of the Russians were 9,000, of the [illegible], of the French 1,726, or over [illegible]. But the smell of powder has [illegible] up from Western Asia as well [illegible] in this matter, and several battles [illegible] fought at sea. Hostile fleets go [illegible] all oceans, and enterprising but timid [illegible] suffers sadly. The great calm [illegible] trade on Africa alone is undisturbed. [illegible] border fights are reported, but other- [illegible] Africa has enjoyed her usual stupid, [illegible] sleep.

In South America, scarcely the usual num- ber of revolutions have occurred. In Peru [illegible] Buenos Ayres, and New Grenada, there [illegible] been the usual show of quarreling, but [illegible] the light of the great Eastern War, "they [illegible] their ineffectual fires."

On our own Continent—not that we *own* it exactly yet—there has been no great deal [illegible], but an abundance begun. Whatever [illegible] our Government could lay hands on [illegible] has put "into the fire." We have business [illegible] cut out for many years of peace or of [illegible] war "to make up." In the States [illegible] have repealed the Missouri Compromise [illegible] given the Slave Labor Interest a most [illegible] advantage over the Free Labor In- [illegible]. We have erected into territories [illegible] and Nebraska, and put Neosho upon [illegible]. We have just seen promulgated a [illegible] to which our Government seems to [illegible] hindrance for colonising and eventu- [illegible] erecting into an additional State of our [illegible] the Mosquito Coast, and so much of Central America as will insure to us an [illegible] passage over our own land to the [illegible] Pacific. We have set on foot a [illegible] treaty with the Dominican Republic, brought [illegible] Hawaiian Islands to make a ten- [illegible] of their allegiance, and—but nobody need [illegible] believe this part of the story—offered [illegible] for a dozen volcano tops off the [illegible] of Ecuador, whose possessions are [illegible] turtles, a penal colony, and nothing be- [illegible]. We have lived in the shadow of the [illegible] and enjoyed the glory of the Ingra- [illegible] affair, without committing ourselves fool- [illegible] to any special acts supplementary to the [illegible] or in exposition of the former. By no [illegible] should we omit the gallant exception of [illegible] Greytown bombarded and burnt for insulting [illegible] representatives,—an important indication [illegible] of the way we feel, if it is true, as General [illegible] told the Consuls at Hayti, that our [illegible] Government treat the weak and the strong [illegible] alike.

About the usual number of "outrages upon our flag" have been committed, but the in- dignation they have secured has not been ex- [illegible]. We have enjoyed a fair average of breezes that have blown over. We have had some war-talk with Cuba, and enjoyed a glow of patriotism as we read of Napoleon's insult to us in the Soule affair—all which has sub- sided. Eggs of importance, it is thought, were laid at Ostend by our busy agents abroad, but they are not yet hatched.

We have murders, as many as usual; ship- wrecks especially awful, explosions, disas- [illegible] and fires—of which elsewhere we speak by tables. We have had some cholera and a most ludicrous oyster panic. We have pried open the door of the Japan country, and ef- fected a most important arrangement for our [illegible] commerce there.

Some great and some good men have [illegible] from the earth this year. The memory [illegible] is fresh yet—we need no [illegible] notices.

[illegible] it through, and the year whose breath [illegible] has been a most memo- [illegible]. The religious world will remem- [illegible] it as the first one for four centuries, that [illegible] has been publicly displayed in the [illegible] city of the Mahommedans. Lovers of [illegible] humor will remember it as the year when the [illegible] of humorous [illegible] [illegible] were play off, and the world "sold" by it. Hereabouts, the great family of "the de- feated" will remember it as the year when a power known a year ago only as "Ned Bunt- line's Know-Nothings" grew up to be the Great American Party which has tipped almost everybody's dish over. A groan and thanks for the old year, and many a Happy New- Year to our readers.

We Wish You a Happy New Year.

We know how busy you are this morning—you can't stop to take a third cup, nor to eat half a breakfast; you are in a pet about your boots—in a stew about the barber—and you, good lady, have the parlor to put in order—and to dress—we'll hold you but a moment.

A happy New Year to you! A merry day with do reaction after it—a generous, social time, and no head-ache to-morrow. And if to-day is the happiest day of your life, may scores more just like it come out to meet you from the unrolling years of long and well-spent life.

The New Year's Days are like ships that we meet at sea. Ship ahoy! What cheer! Don't pass them in sullenness and silence. Hail them. Exchange papers; make the oc- casion memorable. New Year's is the bow- light of our scudding year. Do not cover it up, nor leave it behind a bulwark. Light and lash it to the stay or hang it under the bow- sprit where it will be sure to do service.

Good people—do not tempt your visiters to drink to-day. Some will, if you tempt them, whose drinking will prove fatal. Scores of characters are killed on New Year's day whose ghosts go wandering about the premises of tempters on all succeeding days of the year. Do not ticket any to haunt your house.

Better not drink as you call. Is it not sufficiently inspiriting to see so many fair faces and hear the conversation of such bril- liant society! Don't be fooled into the pre- sumption that wine sharpens your wit. It only quickens your perception of it, so that words which are silly enough to others, seem brilliant to you. Wine plays the mischief with a man, and it is affirmed by those who know, that a man always gets tipsy some time before he finds it out himself. Better, then, if you drink once, go home and get to bed.

When the calls of the day intermit, take an observation—hunt up your own whereabouts. Overhaul the weeks, months, years that are coiled up behind you. Have you realized the dreams of your youth? Have you reached the port you cleared for? Are you on the course you marked out for yourself? Are you on good soundings? Do you know the route? Are you reading as you wish to be reported?

Look through old diaries for the events of your life, as newspaper men have been doing by their files lately, for the events of the year, and open new ones. Will you venture upon resolutions with the memory fresh of so many broken ones? At least you will be sure that a worthy aim is before you,—then wood up with "good resolutions," and if anything can be done now towards reaching it, don't wait for to-morrow before beginning.

The News by the Atlantic.

The interest in European politics shifts by this arrival, from the Crimea to London. Par- liament convened on the 12th December. The Queen's Speech was delivered in person. Soon after commenced the debates in the Lords and Commons on the Address, and the War and its management. Lord Derby leads the Opposition in the House of Peers, prais- ing the gallantry of the British Army; com- mending the alliance with France, but criti- cising severely the War and Army measures of the Government. Mr. Disraeli spoke to the same general effect in the Commons, while Lord John Russell, President of the Council, and leader of the House on the Ministerial side, gave a somewhat startling opinion of the real terms of the new treaty with Austria, the effect of which was to unsettle confidence, for the moment, both in London and Paris. The London *Times*, however, undertakes to say that its own interpretation of the treaty is more reliable than the speech of one of Her Majesty's Ministers.

The accounts from the Crimea are not im- portant, except so far as to indicate the pro- crastination of the siege. The weather was unfavorable to the operations of the Allies.

There are later accounts from China, advis- ing the continued unsettled condition of the country.

The commercial advices, it will be noticed, are of a mixed complexion. Good for the Grain and Flour export; adverse to Cotton, and showing an unsettled feeling in the Funds, though they closed steady in London at the latest hour. An accident to the *Atlantic*, soon after clearing Liverpool on the 16th, by which she was compelled to return to port, brings down the English dates to Monday morning, the 18th.

Look Out for Hall Thieves.

These sharp snaps of cold weather sharpen the wits of the "hall thieves"—look out for them. Girls should be taught that, when strange men ring at the door, and inquire for the master of the house, it is not safe to leave the strange men alone in the hall while they go hunting up the master, if there is anything less difficult of removal in the hall than a stove or an iron hat-stand. If boarders have overcoats, gold-headed canes or hats, which they would like to dispose of, the hall is a good place to leave them in—only the parties who acquire them are seldom humble enough to wear them by daylight. We hear of a great many feats of sleight-of-hand on the part of these peripatetics who fancy other people's property. Shortly since, a sincere- looking stranger came out of a gas-lighted basement with one of our neighbors' set of silver spoons—the open shutters, and the temporary absence of the girl, who had just run around the corner to get a pound of cheese for tea, and left the door ajar for convenience's sake, favoring the sincere man's enterprise.

Who Visit Osborne.

A few weeks ago, the London newspapers were didactic and moralizing on the promised (or threatened) visit of Louis Napoleon to the Queen of England. Suddenly, they have become suspiciously silent on the subject. They eulogise France, they praise the gal- lantry of French soldiers, but they do not indulge any anticipations of the pleasures and advantages to be gained from an Imperial visit. Perhaps we can throw some little light upon the subject.

One of Louis Napoleon's most anxious desires, since he became Emperor, ("by the Grace of God and the will of the French people,") has been to *appear* as one of the brotherhood of European rulers. The true cause of his enmity with Russia may probably be found in the fact that Nicholas took an unusually long time to answer the intimation of his having assumed the Imperial purple, and when he did reply, addressed the newly- pledged Emperor not as "Sir, my brother," but as "Sir, my friend." There was wit in the *bon mot* attributed to Louis Napoleon on this occasion. "This is very kind of the Czar, and more than complimentary, for we must take our *brothers* as we find them, but exercise our own judgment and indulge our own predilections in the choice of our *friends*.

With England it has been the especial de- sire of Louis Napoleon to stand well. He is understood to have fished very anxiously for an invitation to visit Queen Victoria. It is even said that he had insinuated an intention to "drop in" at Osborne House, (the royal marine residence in the Isle of Wight,) or to cruise about the Channel during one of Vic- toria's Summer excursions, fall in with the royal steam-yacht, (accidentally on purpose,) and then go on board and pay his respects to this "good sister of England." These hints, if given, were not acted upon—but Albert's recent visit to Boulogne was generally under- stood as a concession to Louis Napoleon's *amour propre*, which was somewhat wounded by the curt manner in which his personal ad- vances were received by Queen Victoria.

Following this visit came the semi-official intimation that the State-rooms in Windsor Castle which were occupied by the Emperor Nicholas on his improvised flying visit of 1844, were being prepared, refurnished and redecorated, for Louis Napoleon and his wife,—that these Imperial visitors were to pass a week at Windsor, before Christmas,—that they were then to be the Queen's guests in London, for a similar period,—that they were to be feasted in Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and citizens,—and that, finally, they were to spend a few days at Osborne, and thence embark for France.

A very pretty programme. But nothing has come of it. Louis Napoleon and pretty Eugenie have not visited Victoria. Why?

Two reasons are assigned. The first, by the newspapers, states that the Queen and the Emperor are severally so grieved over the great losses which their respective armies have sustained in the East, that, while the war continues, they cannot think of enter- taining

> Mirth that wrinkled Care derides,
> And Laughter holding both his sides.

The second, contained in private letters from London, distinctly declares that the Chartists (recollecting how Louis Napoleon volunteered to act as a special constable, to put down their public demonstration in April, 1848,) have placarded London with emphatic appeals to the masses to give "Napoleon the Murderer," (so do plain-spoken people call the hero of the *coup d'état*,) such a recep- tion as he deserves.

Ernest Jones, Harney, Reynolds, Lovett, and other Chartist leaders, are said to be at the head of this anti-Napoleon movement, and, indeed, not to deny that they are. These leaders, men of energy and talent, (though not always ruled by judgment) are the friends and allies of the principal and most determined of the Continental refugees now in London. The British Government, our informant adds, sent Palmerston to Paris to state to Louis Napoleon, as delicately as possible, that he would do wisely to defer his visit, as such a reception as Haynau had would be extremely unpleasant, and could with difficulty be pre- vented—while mud, dead cats, antiquated eggs, and popular excitement were on hand.

We give the statement as it has reached us. Our own Special Correspondent, it may be re- membered, gave us a similar intimation, a fortnight ago, as to the principal motive of the Palmerston visit. Our own opinion is that, on the whole, Louis Napoleon would *not* re- ceive public insults in England, and that, if accompanied by his handsome wife, (for John Bull has some rude notions of gallantry,) he would probably meet with a favorable recep tion.

How Col. Steptoe is Esteemed in Utah.

When the last mail from Utah left, of course they had not heard of the appointment of Col. Steptoe to be Governor over the Territory and ruler over the Mormons. Elder Orson Hyde, very likely, would not have been so profuse in his praise of the Colonel if they had. It is a good token, however. If Brigham Young has the wise old head on his shoulders that we have credited him with, very likely he will have a revelation to the effect that a most excellent man and true friend of the Saints has been commissioned to relieve him of the troublesome duties of keeping Squash-head from stealing, and his red brethren from butchering the whites. The twenty-four years' experience that Mormonism claims has not been lost upon them. They do a great many foolish things, but most of their follies have a tendency to increase the numbers of their followers. It is not likely that they will de- cline admitting one who is so favorably thought of to their governorship—expecting, by ready surrender, to retain more power than by withstanding the President's appoint-

Col. Steptoe, of the United States Army, with his command, is now in our Territory, and expects to Winter with us. This gentlemanly officer and his associates have the goodwill of our society, and have, thus far, acted in a manner becoming officers of their rank. The Colonel wishes his men to con- form to the best principles and rules of moral so- ciety, and, if we mistake not, has given orders to this effect. Will the trading citizens of this town sell to the soldiers liquor, by which their own peace and that o. their families may be disturbed? If they will, do not attach the blame to the officers, but to our own citizens, who, for paltry gain, will cor- rupt the soldiers, and themselves also, by a traffic that worketh death instead of life. So far as I am a witness, the officers and the men, with few ex- ceptions, of the United States Army now in our midst, take extra pains to have all things move on happily and amicably, and it affords me pleasure to be able to bear this testimony in their behalf. It is hoped that all the citizens in the southern country will receive Col. Steptoe and his command with cordiality and kindness; for his high-minded and gentlemanly bearing merit this testimonial of our respect and esteem.

Respectfully, ORSON HYDE.

☞ Business and pleasure unite in the Sacred Cause of the poor and unemployed, in the City, in these hard times, and hard- er Winter. Upon the suggestion of a number of the Ladies of New-York, a Public Ball is in preparation, to be given at the Academy of Music in the course of the present month, and to be so directed as to insure the largest pe- cuniary result to the benevolent object in view—the relief of the needy and the destitute. There was a substantial demonstration to this end on Saturday evening at the res- idence of Mr. Haight, through a meeting of gentlemen, convened on the invitation of the ladies who originated the movement. It was well-attended by the right sort of people for a hearty and profitable re- sult, and the business was gone through with in the right spirit. The plan and terms of the management were thoroughly canvassed to the single purpose of serving the cause of be- nevolence through an elegant and popularly arranged entertainment. The tickets were fixed at a moderate price, and to all alike—the ladies, whose Ball it is to be, paying the same as the gentlemen. Mr. De Peyster Og- den, Judge Daly, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. James Brooks, and other promi- nent citizens, took part in the discussion.

On the same evening a party of gentlemen conferred with Mr. Hackett on his proposed concert, with Grisi and Mario, in aid of the charities of the City. Committees were ap- pointed to make the necessary arrangements, and it is expected that the musical festival will take place on Thursday or Friday of next week, at the Academy of Music, if the sub- scribers will give up their secured seats, which it is believed they will do in view of the benevolent object of the occasion.

Amusements.

Broadway Theatre.—The severe indis- position of Mr. Harrison caused a suspension of the operatic performances here on Friday and Sat- urday last. They are resumed, however, to-night. The announcement will be received with satisfac- tion. This theatre is the only one that does not seem to be affected by the hard times. The benches have been crowded ever since the opening of the season.

The operatic drama of "Guy Mannering" will be rendered to-night, for the first time by these *artistes*—*Julia Mannering* by Louisa Pyne, *Harry Bertram* by Mr. Harrison, *Gabriel* by Mr. Bor- rani, and *Dominie Sampson* by Mr. Davidge.

Burton's Theatre.—The manager invites his friends to begin the new year merrily, and to assist them in doing so, offers three pieces filled with fun. "Sophia's Supper," (new,) "The Nice Young Man," and "Apollo in New-York."

Wallack's Theatre.—The two successful pieces, "The Sisters" and "A Gentleman from Ireland," together with the farce of the "Artful Dodger" will be performed here to-night. This strong bill includes all the principle artists of this excellently conducted establishment.

Niblo's Garden.—A capital programme here to-night. The second and third act of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," with Mad'lle Nau and Mr. S. Albyn in the principal parts. Afterwards a grand "Musical Olio," in which Miss Brienti, Mr. S. Albyn and Mr. Irving will appear; then a Grand Overture by the fine orchestra under Baker, and for a conclusion the laughable extravaganza called, "The Savage and the Maiden."

On Wednesday there will be a Benefit for the suffering poor of New-York.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Performances here to-day at 2 o'clock, and in the evening at 7. Good bill on both occasions.

To-morrow, Mr. Buchanan, the tragedian, com. mences an engagement with "Hamlet."

Barnum's Museum.—Performances here du- ring the day and night, commencing at 10½ A. M. See bills.

George Christy and Wood's Minstrels, No. 472 Broadway.—An admirable bill to-night. Geo. Christy in some of his funniest impersonations.

Buckley's, No. 539 Broadway.—The ex- ceedingly successful burlesque of "Somnambula" will be repeated to-night with innumerable other items in the African way.

Perhams, No. 663 Broadway. Perform- ances here afternoon and evening; the burlesque of "Don Giovanni," comic dancing, sentimental and negro singers, &c.

Items.

Mme. Grisi and Signor Mario sing three times this week in Philadelphia—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; admission three dollars.

Miss Makeah has been performing at Philadel- phia, and has created a decided impression on the critical of that city.

Mr. Bennett, of the new Boston Theatre, has made quite a "hit" in "Richard III."

Mrs. Farren's benefit took place at the National Theatre, Boston, on Friday night. Her engagement has been a most successful one.

Mr. Henry Farren has been seriously indis- posed in New-Orleans, but the *Picayune* of that city states that he has been pronounced convalescent, and will proceed in a few days to Mobile, where he is en- gaged to appear at Field's Theatre.

George Holland has taken the American Theatre, New-Orleans, and opened it on Wednesday night last with an excellent company, mostly of those engaged for Placide's Varieties.

Miss Phebe Knowles, "late waiting maid to Miss Susan Denin," has taken to the stage, and is play- ing with great success at Oswego.

There is a project on foot for the erection of a large and commodious opera house and concert-room on Broadway, on the site recently burned down, where Wood's minstrels were. There is ample room, as the lots extend through to Crosby-street. So says the Musi- cal *Gazette* of yesterday.

Mrs. Macready, the talented American actress, will give a course of Dramatic Readings, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next, at Stuyvesant Institute; the proceeds of which she has generously proffered for the relief of those out of employment. We hope they will be well attended.

This evening, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway com- mence a fortnight's engagement at the Museum, Boston. They open with "Ingomar," and, from their united ta- lents, are likely to make a hit in the city of notions.

Miss Agnes Robertson had a benefit and con- cluded her engagement at Savannah on Monday evening last.

Madame Rose de Vries gave a farewell concert

Distressing Case of Poverty and Suicide.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Coroner Gamble was called to investigate a distressing case—the suicide of an Irish emigrant, named John Murphy. The wife of the deceased gave her evi- dence, in substance, as follows:

They arrived here last August in the ship *Foster*, from Liverpool, with five children. They succeeded in get- ting along very well until within the last two months. The deceased had been employed in the establishment of Messrs. Benjamin & Noe, corner of Cherry and Cathe- rine-streets, but they having no more work for him, he was discharged. He tried very long to obtain work, but without success. Finding his family in a starving con- dition, it affected him so at times he was out of his mind. The porter of Benjamin & Noe, who resided in the same building, informed Mr. Noe of their condition, when he requested Conner to go with them to the office of the Committee of Relief for the Poor of the Seventh Ward. Murphy would not consent to this, nor would his wife go. Yesterday after- noon, however, she yielded to her necessities, and went with Conner to one of the Committee, who resided in Market-street, but not finding him in, they were re- quested to call at 7½ o'clock. She then returned to her residence, No. 396 Water-street, where, on entering the room, she heard a noise in the bedroom, and inquiring of the children where their father was, they said he was lying down in the bedroom. She went to go in, and found the bed just in front of the door, and on looking in one corner, she discovered him on his knees, with his hands together as if praying, and his throat cut in a hor- rible manner. He could just manage to speak, and on seeing his wife he cried out—"Oh, Sarah! oh, Sarah!" She immediately called for help, and removed him into the front room, and kept a cloth to his wound, in hopes of saving his life until a doctor was sent for.

A physician was soon in attendance, and by his advice the sufferer was conveyed to the City Hos- pital, but only survived a few moments after his arrival there. At the time of the suicide the young- est child of the deceased was starving upon the bed, having had nothing to eat for two days, and during the inquest upon the father, the mother re- ceived news of its death. The deceased John Murphy, came to his death by cutting his throat with a razor, while laboring under a temporary de- rangement of mind, consequent upon his destitute condition.

The deceased was 45 years of age, and a tailor by trade. He was a fine-looking man, and appeared to have seen better days. The Coroner desired us to call the attention of the Poor Committee of the Seventh Ward to the distressing condition of the remaining members of this unhappy family. They may be found at No. 396 Water-street.

To the Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please beg the multitude of ladies who read your paper and who expect to see their friends on the 1st of January, to be ready *early* on that oc- casion. We only ask one day in 365, let us have it all.

Very many last January were not in the parlor at 11 o'clock. When are we to make our first call? We are anxious to see the ladies, creation's sweet- est roses, but how can we if the fair ones are not ready? Yours, The Multitude.

Alleged Murder on the High Seas—Investigation Before U. S. Commissioner R. E. Stillwell, Esq., and Discharge of the Ac- cused.

John Hughes, second mate of the ship *Lady Franklin*, was brought before Mr. Stilwell, Uni- ted States Commissioner, on Saturday last, on a charge of having murdered Joseph Lewis, a seaman on board that vessel, while on the high seas. Mr. Dunning appeared for the defence.

But one witness, James Trainor, a seaman on board of the *Lady Franklin*, was produced. His evidence being insufficient to justify a committal, the prisoner was discharged.

Case of Dr. Graham.

In the case of Dr. Graham an order was ob tained, it will be recollected, almost immediately after trial, staying proceedings, and the necessary measures were taken by him to appeal to the Gen- eral Term of the Supreme Court. Last week, by consent, and at the request of Dr. Graham, and on motion of Mr. Whiting, one of his counsel, an order was entered vacating the order staying pro- ceedings. Dr. Graham will, of course, go imme- diately to State Prison, and commence to serve the term for which he is sentenced. This looks a little as though the new District Attorney intended in his new capacity to obtain from the Governor that freedom for Dr. Graham which as his counsel he was unable to obtain from the Jury.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the Chair.

The Board held a special meeting, at 2 P. M., Saturday. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS PAID.

Of the Pearl Hose Co., No. 28, for repairs done to their house, $126.

REPORTS ACCEPTED AND ADOPTED.

In favor of appropriating for the use of the Governors of the Almshouse, for the year 1855, $613,450 in obedience to the requirements of the Charter.

In favor of appropriating to the Board of Educa- tion for 1855 the sum of $956,010.

Salary raised—Of Mr. Hoffman, Crier of the Superior Court, from $700 to $800.

The business having all been disposed of the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

Rev. Henry W. Bellows will deliver the Anti- Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle to-morrow even- ing. Mr. Bellows proposes to "cross-question" the "Pro-Slavery Testimony of the Northern Con- science."

Ocean Bank Fraud.

Judge Beebe gave his decision in this case on Saturday evening. Mr. McGuckin was held to bail in the sum of $25,000, in default of which he was remanded to the Tombs.

Ice in our Rivers.

Large quantities of drift ice made its appearance in our rivers and bays yesterday, but we hear of no damage sustained thereby.

☞ The new Administration will take the reins of the City Government to-day.



City Hospital.

Diabolical Murder and Robbery.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Naugatuck, Conn., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

Our usually quiet village has been the morning the scene of an unc[illegible] one last night—his wife rendered insensible by a blow from a hammer, the throat of his infant child cut from ear to ear, and a tin trunk containing $200 taken from the house. Mr. Sears was in another room with one of his children, and although he heard a noise, did not let it trouble him, thinking it was the cow about in the door-yard. He also heard his wife speak, but seems not to have been aroused by it. When he did awake his attention was first drawn to the fact that the door was wide open. Arousing a man who lived in the same house, they armed themselves, supposing some robber still to be in the house. They found the win- dow at the head of Mr. Sears' bed open and a cask, on which the murderer must have stood, as the window is six feet from the ground. It was the doubtedly done about 3 o'clock. Mr. Sears had been threatened by two Irishmen, one of whom is already under arrest. Every means have been taken to prevent the murderer's escape from town. A large meeting of the citizens this morning author- rized the Selectmen to offer $[illegible] reward for the detection of the villain. Mrs. Sears will un- doubtedly recover, although her skull was fractured.

P. S.—Later developments render it probable that the person arrested will be discharged as in- nocent.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

This being New-Year's Day the Courts will be closed, and all orders and other processes will be re- turnable on Tuesday.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

Supreme Court Circuit—Nos. 288, 687, 1128, 1153 to 1156, 1159 to 1166, 2742 to 2756. Judges Mitchell and Morris will preside.

Superior Court—The first forty causes not set down.

Common Pleas—Nos. 1 to 11, 13 to 16.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARIS HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED PER SHIP *Adesora*, direct from our Paris Manufacturer, our spring supply of Superfine French Hats, of the newest modes, and this day place them on sale.

LEARY & CO., Importers and Dealers in Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R. No. 28

TWO CHILDREN CURED OF FEVER AND AGUE BY HALF A BOTTLE OF R. R. RELIEF!—Dr. of Sur[illegible], of Columbia Co., Ala., writes: "I brought two 25 cent bottles of Radway's Ready Relief. He is the best and most useful medicine I ever used. Two of my children had the fever and ague; for six months I employed two of the best doctors in the county; they could not cure my children. The use of half a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief cured them not only.

In all cases where the malaria of Ague prevails, we re- commend the following treatment: it will protect the system against Ague: Keep the Liver and Bowels regular by the use of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week. Also, take a little weaker half a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief. Remember, Radway's Ready Relief is a re- fulgent and anti-acid. If there is any malaria or acrid in the system it will neutralize it. Those who are under the influence of ague should take this dose two or three times per day; also bathe the spine externally with the Ready Relief. It carries the malaria down to the feet. Fever 'n and, Radway's Regulators will promptly cure Biliousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney, Bladder, and Urethra difficulties. The combined ingredients both in the male and female organs, and for a family physic, they are the most mild, effective and pleasant ever used, in the form of Pills, in use.

Each bottle and box of the R. R. R. must bear the fac- simile signature of RADWAY & CO.

N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists throughout. RADWAY & CO., proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RE- LIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

IN RETIRING FROM BUSINESS I BEG TO AN- nounce to my friends, the ladies and public in general, that I have sold out my entire stock to the well-known popular firm of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

W. LEVINE, No. 95 Spring-st.

In purchasing the above stock, and adding thereto some fifteen thousand dollars worth of bargains purchased for cash, under the most advantageous circumstances, we will open on TUESDAY, the 2d of January, with the full deter- mination to offer such inducements as will secure a large share of public patronage.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

No. 135 Spring-st., first store from Greene-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT CHANCES for buyers of holiday presents and the musical community. Pianos from ten different manufactories and assortments from five. A larger or more elegant assortment cannot be found in this or any other city in the Union, at such extremely low prices. Musical instruments of all kinds at greatly re- duced rates. Choice music published in a highly artistic manner and elegantly bound, just the thing for a gift or present at a very low price. Music from one of the best selected and most extensive catalogues in the United States, at half the usual rates. The enormous reduction in prices will con- tinue after the holidays.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE IMMENSE CROWDS who have daily thronged the great Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 440 Broadway, the past week, is sufficient proof that his Goods are cheaper than the cheapest, and that the people are fully satisfied with their bargains. The same, and even greater inducements are offered to purchasers the present week. Mr. ROGERS has just taken from the Custom-House an invoice of the most splendid French Goods, especially adapted to the season, which, with the other large stock, (above $30,000 worth,) will be sold without reserve, as the building must undergo extensive re- pairs in consequence of the late disastrous fire in the rear.

H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN consequence of the recent destruction by fire of the rear of the great Fancy Store of H. S. ROGERS, No. 440 Broad- way, the entire stock (above $30,000 worth) of splendid valuable Goods, many hundreds purchased at Auction in Europe by Mr. ROGERS, must be sold under an arrangement with the Fire Insurance Companies. These goods, a portion of which are slightly damaged by smoke and water, will be sold at a great sacrifice, without regard to cost. They are worth of fancy goods, jet bracelets, pocket-books, portmonnaies, purses, music-boxes, dressing-cases for old and young, boys for the children, will find this a rare opportunity. H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway.

KNOX AND THE HOLIDAYS.—IT IS NOW GEN- erally understood that no man is more capable of supply- ing the wants of the public than KNOX, the Hatter. He has a splendid assortment of Hats, and gentlemen cannot find a place where they will be more certain of getting superi- or tiles. Ladies should also remember his store as the place for finding the best and most elegant assortment of Furs in the City. Recollect, they are at No. 128 Fulton-st., and un- der the Prescott House in Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent.—Twelve years in use and not a book, records of books and paper consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and seventy-nine times. Very suitable for New-Year's presents. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 244 and 246 Water-st. The only makers of Safes containing Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

NOTICE.—AS WE WISH TO MAKE ROOM FOR A large stock of Clothing, now manufacturing for our Spring trade, we will from this date sell our vast desirable and select assortment of Winter Garments, Talmas, Sacks, Overcoats, Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests, at greatly reduced prices, for cash only. Come and see.

DEVLIN & TOMLINSON,

Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

1855—BLANK BOOKS STATIONERY, MARBLE, &c. —A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Books and Sta- tionery articles at low prices. Approved Books made to order. Printed Heads, Cards, &c. Diaries for 1855, all sizes; some extremely styles for gifts.

RICH & LOUTREL,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 61 William-st., near Cedar-st.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN Plan, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms to let single a day, and with parlors adjoining, en suite, and single, for families or parties attending the Opera. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

GREAT SALE OF FURS.—DARK RUSSIAN MINK Capes and Cuffs for $18, $25, and $30; Hudson's Bay Sable Capes for $30; Stone Marten, and other Furs, at equally low rates for $20; Ermine Muffs, $5 and upwards.

GERNON, BRO & CO., Importers of Furs, Corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THE UNCONTESTED SU- periority of this article over all other preparations for the hair is attested by the immense sales which have been effected in the short space of time since its introduction to the dressing rooms of the fashionable and elite of the city, and the unanimous voice of the ladies, everywhere. LYON, 32 Barclay-st.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE ONLY MANUFACTORY in the United States where the genuine Chubb's Patent Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks (that may be larger than a tooth pick.) Depot, Green Street, corner Water and Fulton-sts.

SILAS C. HERRING.

[illegible] Power.
[illegible] held, by
[illegible] Esq., was called to
[illegible] B. GOULD, Esq., was ap-
[illegible] Esq., opened the meeting
[illegible] accompanied by the following pre-
[illegible] which were unanimously
[illegible] of charitable ladies of our City, wish
[illegible] the present distress of the
[illegible] have suggested the expe-
[illegible] Ball to be given as soon as the
[illegible] can be made, and to be so
[illegible] the largest possible pecuniary
[illegible] of this suggestion, and having now
[illegible] of the ladies from whom it ema
[illegible] Resolved,
[illegible] tenders equally our thanks,
[illegible] for giving this enter-
[illegible] of Music.
[illegible] be appointed as man-
[illegible] their own number such
[illegible] as they may think expedient.
[illegible] be issued at the uniform price of
[illegible] whether lady or gentleman.
[illegible] to be provided at the expense of
[illegible] evening between the 15th and 25th of
[illegible] by the Committee for the Ball to take
[illegible] That the proceeds of the Ball be distributed to such
[illegible] suggestion or organizations, and in such
[illegible] shall hereafter be determined upon by the
[illegible] entertainment proposed be entitled the
[illegible] THE RELIEF OF THE POOR."
[illegible] the third resolution, the following gen-
[illegible] appointed as

MANAGERS.

[illegible] Charles A. Stetson, John W. Hamers-
[illegible] A. Westervelt, Jay,
[illegible] Rivers, Jas. Watson Webb,
[illegible] Chauncey, R. Robt. Winthrop,
[illegible] Horace Greeley, Maj. Macomb,
[illegible] Charles F. Daly, John C. Stevens,
[illegible] Junius T. Strang, Wm. R. Babcock,
[illegible] William Astor, H. J. Redfield,
[illegible] H. J. Raymond,
[illegible] E. Haight, Hickson W. Field,
[illegible] William Schermer- Jr.
[illegible] horn, George Bancroft,
[illegible] John Jay, Sidney Brooks,
[illegible] Gen. R. Parker, Golden Hoffman,
[illegible] Fred. Gebhard, Alfred Craven,
[illegible] Count Gurowski, Royall Phelps,
[illegible] Chas. Graham, Wm. H. Jones,
[illegible] C. B. Norcross, D. Dudley Field,
[illegible] Chas. Partridge, Robert J. Hone,
[illegible] C. F. Cox, Willis, Robt. Emmett, Jr.
[illegible] Prof. Ogden, Graham Ord,
[illegible] Gen. Scott, Henry Ward,
[illegible] Capt. Hudson, Chancey D. Hurd
[illegible] Wm. Hackley, T. C. T. Hackley,
[illegible] C. H. Lyons, T. S. Bunker,
[illegible] T. Ogden, George Baxter,
[illegible] Jas. Banks, Gen. W. Brown,
[illegible] M. Livingston, Chas. A. Dana,
[illegible] Paul Spofford, George Bedell,
[illegible] Wm. Hoffman, D. S. Kinsman,
[illegible] Chas. Durham, John D. Wolfe,
[illegible] Wm. H. Turnbull, Simeon Draper,
[illegible] Henry Whitney, James R. Pell,
[illegible] Henry Keeney, Capt. Drayton,
[illegible] Henry A. Coit, John F. March,
[illegible] Jas. P. Beekman,

[illegible] adjourned to meet at the St.
[illegible] Hotel on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock,
[illegible] 4, when and where the above managers are
[illegible] to attend without further
[illegible] notice.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.
EDWARD S. GOULD, Secretary.

Disaster.

The schooner *G. Russell*, WOOSTER, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston with a cargo of coal, while trying to get through Hell Gate yesterday, struck a rock on Catch Reine and immediately sunk. It is supposed the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. Capt. W. refused a Pilot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Ornamental Trees and Plants.—
[illegible] necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse,
[illegible] with all the recent introductions, at
[illegible] Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Car-
[illegible] sent to New-York. Ornamental and other planting
[illegible] any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

[illegible] Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—
[illegible] of Burns' shaving—a sure and speedy
[illegible] Bruises, Boils and all external injuries; re-
[illegible] pimples. Sold by all druggists in the
[illegible] A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER
& CO., & H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. SIEBERT,

[illegible] Pants, made to order by A. BAKER,
[illegible] No. 4 Astor-house, are made of the best French Cashmin, with
[illegible] and are warranted to wear as well as any $5 or
[illegible] Pants made elsewhere, $4.; Water-Proof Boots, $4 50;
[illegible] Patent Leather Boots, made to order, from $6
[illegible] to $8. Give them a trial.

[illegible] Crystal Palace.—The Crystal Palace will keep
New Year's Day, and be happy to see the public, at a small
charge. His supper with the beautiful, and deserves a libe-
[illegible]

[illegible] for the Poor of the Fourth Ward.—
[illegible] resolution of the IVth Ward met at French's
[illegible] evening, Jan. 31, when, on motion, A. F.
[illegible] was called to the Chair, and JOSEPH
[illegible], when it was unanimously
[illegible] that the residents of the Ward be earnestly re-
[illegible] to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½
[illegible] at the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of William and
[illegible] for the purpose of organizing a Relief Associa-
[illegible] the poor of the Ward.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. Stampe,
[illegible]	[illegible] Taylor,	J. Coleman,
[illegible]	[illegible] Richards,	T. Oliver,
[illegible] Dudley,	C. J. Dougherty,	M. Gesderson,
[illegible]	Mr. Donnelly,	James Upton,
[illegible]	F. Merrick,	F. Wood,
[illegible]	Gen. Morris,	F. McCarthy,
[illegible]	[illegible] Hitchcock,	R. Healy,
[illegible]	C. H. Lyons,	R. French,
[illegible]	T. Ogden,	Alt. Wm. Baird.
[illegible]	[illegible] Ellis,	

L. F. COKKERSHAUSEN, Chairman,
[illegible] Secretary.

The above signers are requested to attend a preliminary
[illegible] at French's Hotel on TUESDAY next, at 3 o'clock
[illegible]

[illegible] for the Poor.—SIXTEENTH WARD.—
[illegible] meeting of the citizens of the 16th Ward, who are
[illegible] to believe the sufferings of the poor
[illegible] the approaching inclement season, to meet next
[illegible] EVENING, 26 day of January, at 8 P. M.,
[illegible] Richardson Hall, corner of 32d-st.

[illegible]	Geo. F. Cammann, M. D.,
Alexander W. Bradford,	John D. Ogden, M. D.,
[illegible] Winslow,	Lewis Gouverneur,
[illegible] Wells,	Jerome Finch,
[illegible] Wells,	Jacob Campbell Jr.
[illegible] Cushman,	John N. Genin,
Robert Hamilton,	Edward P. Clark.

[illegible] Vernon Industrial Home Associa-
[illegible].—At a meeting of this Association held at
[illegible] Hall, Dec. 29, 1854, it was unanimously resolved
that each member pay fifty cents towards obtaining legal ad-
[illegible] course to be pursued for striking out the build-
[illegible] Mr. Jacob Labagh was appointed Treasurer. All those
[illegible] not pay on that evening are requested to call immedi-
[illegible] on the Treasurer and settle, in order that prompt ac-
[illegible] may be had in the matter, and they included in the bene-
[illegible] to be derived therefrom. By order of the Association,
JACOB LABAGH, Treasurer.

[illegible] Moore-st., corner Hudson-st., or 77 Duane-st.,
[illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] School Anniversary.—In accordance
[illegible] vote taken by the audience, the Sabbath
[illegible] connected with the Hedding Mission M. E. Church will
[illegible] their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan.
[illegible], exercises to consist of speaking, singing, duetts, &c.
[illegible] open at 6 o'clock P. M.; exercises to commence at 7.
Admission 25 cents; proceeds to be appropriated to the Poor.
[illegible] Church decorated with evergreens, &c., for the
[illegible]

[illegible] Literary Association.—The con-
[illegible] of the Science Course will be delivered by
[illegible] ROBERT D. ROGERS, of Boston, at Clinton Hall, on
[illegible] EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Coal.*
[illegible]

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
[illegible] W. BALLARD,
JOHN CREGAR. } Committee.

[illegible] Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock
[illegible] thoroughly tested for the last five years,
[illegible] has now become a general standard family medicine
[illegible] the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia,
[illegible] complaint, scrofula, cancer, bil-
[illegible] all diseases arising from an impure
[illegible] of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MOORE, the inven-
[illegible] and sold by E. KIRK, No. 348 Broadway, New-York,
[illegible] general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

[illegible] Annual Meeting of the members of the
[illegible] Association will be held in the Lecture
[illegible] Church, Fifth-av., corner 19th-st., on TUESDAY EVEN-
[illegible], Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock. The election for officers of
[illegible] Association for the ensuing year, will be held in the
[illegible] Parlor, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The polls will
[illegible] 2 P. M., and close at 8 P. M. By order of the
HENRY A. THOMAS,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

[illegible] According to a Unanimous Vote
[illegible] by the audience, the Sunday School attached to the
[illegible] Church, 29th-st., near 1st-av., will repeat
[illegible] Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855,
[illegible] Exercises to consist of Recitations, Singing, &c. Doors open
[illegible] Admission 12½ cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Divine Unity, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., will celebrate their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855, by appropriate Exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Saviour, corner of 4th-av. and 16th-st., will celebrate their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855, by appropriate Exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Epiphany, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., will celebrate their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855, by appropriate Exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., will celebrate their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855, by appropriate Exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d-st. and 8th-av., will celebrate their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855, by appropriate Exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Annunciation, corner of 4th-av. and 31st-st., will celebrate their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855, by appropriate Exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Intercession, corner of 5th-av. and 155th-st., will celebrate their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855, by appropriate Exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Messiah, corner of 4th-av. and 34th-st., will celebrate their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855, by appropriate Exercises, consisting of Singing, Recitations, &c. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—The Sunday School connected with the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and 32d

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]—Corrected for the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible] 23—6 P. M.

[illegible] New York, and sold at former prices. [illegible] Warehouse to day [illegible] W bbls. Rosin, and 276 bbls. Pitch—[illegible].

COFFEE—Only 300 bags Rio found buyers at 9½c.@9¾ ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Is very dull and heavy, the sales being of a small character at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	8¾	8¾
Middling Fair	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Fair	9¼	9¼	10	10¼

TEAS—The market is generally inactive, but there is no important change discernible in prices. The supply of good articles is moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in fair request, and are very firm. The receipts are extremely limited, and the stock is unusually light. These circumstances render owners quite confident. The day's sales include 5,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 00 @ $8 62½
Ordinary State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Straight State	9 12½@ 9 37½
Fancy State	9 37½@ 9 50
Extra Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

CORN MEAL—Is quiet, but steady. Southern is not so active. The reduced stock and enhanced claims of factors check operations. 1,400 bbls. were sold at $9 12½@$9 87½ for mixed to good and favorite brands; and $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Only a few small lots of poor quality were obtained at our lowest quotations. We should have mentioned earlier that contracts were formed to-day, for 6,000 bbls. State flour, deliverable in February, March, and April, on terms not disclosed. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—The day's sales embrace 200 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 10; and 250 boxes wet dried and dry Smyrna do. at $2 90 and $3 75.

GRAIN—Wheat continues about the same, with sales of 8,000 bushels Canadian White, free, at $2 30 ₩ bushel. There is very little domestic on the market; and what is, is held far above the limits of buyers. Rye, Barley, and Oats are without essential change. Corn is moderately inquired for and is pretty firm. The day's operations add up 26,000 bushels at 98½c.@$1 for Western mixed, from store and delivered, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are rare and somewhat nominal.

HAY—River is in better request and quite steady at our old quotations.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL reports that the receipts during the week have been very light, and sales, which are quite limited, are made only to supply orders from the tanners. We need not expect very extensive sales for some weeks unless at a heavy decline from present prices, which would be ruinous both to the importer and the tanner, as the stocks in their yards were mostly obtained at a very high cost. Should a decline take place it would be only temporary, as the receipts for the next two months are expected to be small. The stock now on hand consists principally of Orinoco, most of which are still afloat, and a portion of them are not offered at present prices. Receipts are 3,664 Porto Cabello, per *St. Mary*; 4,760 dry and wet salted Maranham, per *Elizabeth*; 850 African, per *Falmouth*: 945 Tampico, per *Minna Schiffer*, and 568 do. *via* New-Orleans; 37 bales and 806 Cow and Buffalo hides, per *Pamelia*, from Singapore; 726 from West Indies, and 950 from Southern ports—in all 11,983 hides and 27 bales. Sales comprise: 2,473 dry Orinoco, 19½@20½ ₩ lbs. at 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs. at 19½c., 6 months, usual selection; 734 dry Southern, 18 lbs. at 19½c., 6 months, usual selection; 200 dry Southern, 17 lbs. at 18c. cash, as they run; 1,500 dry Porto Cabello, 20½ lbs. at 18c., 6 months, as they run; 963 salted Para, 25 lbs. at 9½c. cash, less the discount up to 1st Feb.; with 3,411 do. do. Horns, 20 lbs. at 4½c., cash, less the discount, to 20 Feb. Stock on hand of dry Ox and Cow Hides is 77,575, consisting of: 6,600 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 2,500 dry Rio Grande; 40,537 dry Orinoco; 8,208 dry African, (including some from East Coast;) 1,237 dry Tampico; 3,325 dry Porto Cabello; [illegible] dry Maracaibo; 7,300 salted Maranham and Para; [illegible] dry Southern and Texas; 875 dry St. Domingo; [illegible] dry Demerara and Jamaica; 1,300 dry Truxillo; [illegible] salted Buenos Ayres. Expected to arrive shortly per barque: The *Kenmuir*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 Hides; the *Mary Forrest*, from Montevideo, with [illegible] Hides, and others.

WOOL—There were 70 bales new purchased at 32c@[illegible] ₩ lbs.

HOPS—Nothing really new has occurred in this line.

RICE—Eastern is in moderate supply and very limited at $1 50, cash, ₩ thousand.

TALLOW—Mr. HULL informs us that "The market is without animation, and sales are made in small parcels to manufacturers and for retail country trade. The Western buyers are doing less than they have done for this season, owing to the unsettled state of money affairs. The stock in the hands of manufacturers is very small, and it may be expected as soon as peace is restored, there will be an active demand. Stock of Hemlock Sole has increased, and now foots 4,718 sides, and sales are 12,340. Oak tanned is dull, especially for inferior. Sales are 2,088, and 1,400 on hand. I alter my quotations for both Oak and Hemlock. I quote Oak Slaughter, good light, 26c.@28c.; Slaughter, good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 25c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 28c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good light, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. damaged, all weights, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. poor, damaged, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@22c.—on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland is less abundant, but is quiet at former rates.

MOLASSES—There has been nothing of any consequence done in this line, to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, but are quoted firm. The supplies, are moderate.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as last noticed. The demand is limited for Linseed at 80c.@82c. ₩ gallon. The quantity of it offering is not large. Lard Oil is selling slowly at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, but is not quite so firm. The day's sales embrace 2,500 bbls. at $12 75@$12 87½ for Mess, and $12 25 for Prime; with 1,500 bbls. $16 for Prime Mess ₩ bbl. There is more inquiry for Dressed Hogs at 5½c.@5¾c. ₩ lb; good packing qualities generally command 6c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Pickled Meats are plentier and obtainable at 6½c. for Shoulders, and 9c.@9½c. for Hams ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is saleable and steady; 300 bbls. Good to Prime found buyers at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request and is very firm, with sales of 500 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $6 50@$11 25 for do. Mess; $15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$16 for extra do., ₩ bbl. About 150 tcs. Prime Mess Beef realised $21 50 ₩ tierce. Compean to Prime Beef Hams are selling at from $13@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese are more freely offered and are trading downwards.

RICE—Sales transpired, to-day, of 150 tierces fair to good at $5 75@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. The stock on hand last evening comprised 4,500 casks.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the business of the week, thus: GOAT—there is a fair supply of Curacoa Skins on hand, and sales comprise 236 bales at 42c.@48c., six months. DEER—the market is very inactive, with a small stock on hand. Southern and Western come in very slowly. A lot of 75 bales Bolivar, which arrived last week, are still afloat unsold. These are the only Foreign skins on hand.

SUGARS—There were 265 Hhds. New-Orleans disposed of, to-day, at 4½c.@5¼c. ₩ lb. The stock on hand comprises 6,722 Hhds., and 14,201 boxes.

TOBACCO—We have heard of no further important transactions in this line. The stock of Domestic is said to consist of 3,500 Hhds.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mostly at 37½c. cash ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 700 tcs. Beef at 2s.@3s. 6d.; 1,000 [illegible] Cheese at 25s. ₩ ton; 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., ₩ lb.; 2,500 bundles Brasil Grass Hemp at private contract; 300 pkgs. Lard at 3s.; 300 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d; 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s.; 50 tons Spelter at 7s. 6d.; and a lot of Tallow at 17s., ₩ ton. For London, there were taken 400 bales Cotton at 2s. 6d.; and 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. For other European ports and for California, the shipments were light at old rates. For Australia, there was not much offering, and Measurement Goods were quoted at 35c. ₩ foot; Lumber at $30 ₩ thousand feet. The latest charters have been: A ship now at Boston, from St. Domingo to Stettin, Logwood at £3 12s. 6d; a bark hence from Laguna to Stettin, Logwood £3 15s.; one of 200 tons hence to Toulon, Pork $1 and back from Messina $2,300; a bark to Havana, Box Shooks, 12½c.; two brigs to Cardenas, Box Shooks, 12½c., a brig to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 46c., and Molasses $2; a small British schooner to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves $15; a schooner 130 tons, to Falmouth, Jam., and back $1,000; one of 190 tons, to the Spanish Main and back $700 ₩ month, foreign port charges paid; three schooners (1,000 bbls. each,) to St. Ritts, Guadaloupe and St. Thomas 50c. ₩ bbl.; one to Attakapas and back, Sugar ₩5, and Molasses ₩4 50; one of 190 tons from Wilmington to a Windward West India Island Lumber $10; one hence to a Windward West India Island 50c. ₩ bbl.; one back from the West Indies, about 70c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$7,000 City 6s, '73, 83 @ $400 City 6s, '96, 83; $1,000 Pennsylvania 6s, '64, 84; $300 do. 83; $2,000 do. 83½; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 83; $500 City Railroad 6s, (Passayunk and Eric,) 83; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½; 40 do., 43; 16 Minehill Railroad, 63; 100 Reading Railroad, 35½; 100 do., 35¾; 100 do., C. & P., 35¾; 1 Commercial Bank, 54½; 2 do., 54¾.

Second Board—50 Long Island Railroad, 13; 6 Girard Life and Trust, 73; 200 Morris Canal, 12; 25 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 42.

Second Board—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 101½; $6,000 Allentown C. 6s, int. N. & M., 70½; $363 54 Pennsylvania 6s, '75, 88; 20 Harrisburg Railroad, 54; 47 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; 34 Vicksburg & Railroad, 84; 20 Long Island, cash, 13; 50 Long Island Railroad, 13; 4 Mechanics' Bank, 42½.

After Board—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, 83; $10,000 City 6s, '96, 83; 200 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½.

Evening Board—United States 6s, '68, 115@116; United States 6s, '81, 110@111; Pennsylvania 6s, 83@84; Reading Railroad, 35@35½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 73@74; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '88, 80@81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41@42; Morris Canal, 12@12½; Schuylkill Navigation, 7@7½; Schuylkill Navigation Scrip, 5@5½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 50@51; Lehigh Zinc, 20@21; Union Canal, 8@9½.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our New and spacious warerooms, No. 481 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, which, in consequence of the increased demand for our universal instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash, or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market.

BENNETT & CO., No. 383 Broadway.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Pianos in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of GAR. HART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 440 Broadway.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE is offered for $246. Made to order eight weeks since, by the best City makers, of superior tone and finish, new style of case, finished back, &c. Is perfect every way, with makers' full guarantee. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, after 9 o'clock, until 2 P. M., on Monday and Tuesday. Owner soon sails for Cuba.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS, to suit the times—viz.: 6½-octave, rosewood, $165; 6½-octave, $190; 7-octave, $220; 7-octave, diagonal scale, $275; 6-octave, rosewood, Chickering, (been used,) $150. Also, mahogany 6-octave for $130, together with an assortment, 30 per cent. from dealers' prices, and fully warranted.

McDONALD & BROTHER,
No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PIANO-FORTES, manufactured by JOHN P. WAKE & CO., No. 82 Barclay-st., fully warranted equal to any in the world, sold at the lowest factory prices, for cash or approved paper.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos very cheap.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.

GEO. P. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 265 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.—Pianos with the Æolina and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 16th-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 218 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES BURDETT,
(Late Mayor's Clerk,)
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, &c.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has become associated with Albert H. Nicolay, Esq., the well known and popular Auctioneer, for the transaction of the above business, and promises fidelity and promptness in the dispatch of all business intrusted to him.

MR. BURDETT will keep a register of real estate for sale, houses to let, &c., and trusts to receive in his present location the same favor as has been extended to him for so many years in his public capacity. CHARLES BURDETT.

(With A. H. Nicolay,) No. 4 Broad-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of CLARK, WATSON & CO. having been dissolved on the 1st of November last, by mutual consent, all outstanding debts due by or to that firm, will be settled by RALPH CLARK, JOHN H. WATSON, and JOHN P. RITTER, who compose the new firm of WATSON, RITTER & CO.

RALPH CLARK, JOHN H. WATSON and JOHN P. RITTER, having formed a copartnership, and purchased the entire interest in and to the property of the late firm of Clark, Watson & Co., will continue the importing and jobbing of dry goods, at No. 117 Broadway, under the firm and style of WATSON, RITTER & CO.

RALPH CLARK,
JOHN H. WATSON,
JOHN P. RITTER.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of GODDARD, GREEN & EDWARDS was dissolved on the 1st of November, 1854, by mutual consent, by the retirement of Mr. George W. Edwards. The affairs of said firm will be settled by GODDARD, GREEN & CO., No. 46 Dey-st.

JAMES E. GODDARD,
BENJ. F. GREEN,
GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JAMES E. GODDARD, BENJ. F. GREEN and LAFAYETTE REED have formed a copartnership for the Jobbing of Fancy Goods, No. 46 Dey-st.

JAMES E. GODDARD,
BENJ. F. GREEN,
LAFAYETTE REED.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned expires THIS DAY by its own limitation.

JOHN L. ASPINWALL.
W. EDGAR HOWLAND.
SAM'L W. COMSTOCK.
& ASPINWALL will be

The business of HOWLA[illegible] continued from this date by the undersigned, under the same firm.

JAN. 1, 1855. SAM'L W. COMSTOCK.
MEREDITH HOWLAND.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of N. FERRIS & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. FERRIS, who has authority to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Office No. 41 Liberty-st., up stairs.

NATHANIEL FERRIS,
GILES W. SMITH,
GEORGE L. FERRIS,
GEORGE G. HOPKINS.

JAN. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BOSTWICK, HUSSEY & CO., and will continue the Hat, Cap, and Straw Goods business at No. 34 Murray-st., corner of Church-st.

OLIVER N. BOSTWICK,
VALENTINE HUSSEY, Jr.
CHARLES E. BOSTWICK,
SEO. B. KNICKERBOCKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the names of WILLARD, WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
Z. INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been mutually dissolved,—the business to be continued by, and all moneys and claims of the late firm to be paid to JAMES W. VALENTINE, who is to pay the debts of the late firm. JACOB HENDRICKSON.

GREEN POINT, Dec. 1, 1854. JAMES W. VALENTINE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hogeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day taken our brothers ROBERT O'BRIEN and CHARLES O'BRIEN into copartnership. For the present the business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM P. BLEECKER has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS.

JANUARY 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

MR. ANTHONY GILKISON has been admitted as a partner in our firm. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

JAN. 1, 1855.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
GROCERS,
No. 404 Fourth-avenue,
AGENTS FOR
LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

TO BUILDERS.—Seal d Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, Coal-Dealer, corner of 40th-st. and 8th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed—Proposals for XXIId (23d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner 8th-av. and 40th-st., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward.

FRANCIS B. GUEST,
WILLIAM V. LEGGETT,
Committee on New School Building.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 36 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each; one boiler 36 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with two 10-inch flues; one boiler 42 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with five 10-inch flues; two 30-inch plain cylinder boilers, 30 feet long; one locomotive boiler of 80-horse power; two do. of 15-horse power; two do. of 8-horse power. The above, or any part of them, with pipes and fixtures, will be sold at a very reduced price for cash. Also for sale, 800 2½-inch lap-welded tubes, each 3 feet long—price, 32 cents per foot. Apply to

J. S. BUNCE & CO., Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Washington-st.

OIL, COGNAC, ESSENCES, RUM, ARRAC, WHISKY—And drugsmerchants, electrotype and calotype chemicals; patent medicines, drugs, metals, &c.; bromine, kloine, cyanide potassium, oxide silver, distilled mercury, caustic baryta, gallic and pyrogallic acids, platina in plate and wire, bismuth cadmium, plumbic, syrups, Venice turpentine, Thorn extract copavia and sarsaparilla, fumigating pastiles, nitrate strontia, chlorate potassia, bleached shellac, fig blue and vanilla beans, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Supplies of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Fine, superior Broad weld made second-hand Billiard Tables, in perfect order, suitable for private or public use, and one good Bagatelle Table. For particulars, call at our Billiard Table factory, No. 80 Ann-st. GRIFFITH & DECKER.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by JOS. B. NORTH, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

PETER L. DE VOE, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FREEMAN & CO.—Large sale of costly Plate, Enamel, Opaque and other Looking Glasses; also, a large assortment of Oil Paintings in Gilt Frames. HENRY R. LEDDY & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th, FRIDAY, 28th, and SATURDAY, 29th December, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 139 Fulton-st., a large and elegant assortment of costly Plate, Enamel, Opaque and other Looking Glasses, oval, centre and other frames. Also, 150 splendidly framed oil paintings by some of our first artists, &c. The stock is all of the first class and belongs to one of the largest dealers in the City declining business. Sale without reserve.

G. W. JENKINS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF THE EAGLE CHEMICAL WORKS IN THE TOWN OF WESTFIELD, NEAR ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—DUMONT & JENKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the above property, consisting of stone engine and boiler, mills, crackers, retorts, furnaces, and all other machinery and fixtures connected with or belonging to them. Also, all the stock in trade, raw materials, and all other property, matter and things belonging to the same upon said premises. The property can be seen at any time previous to the sale. The above will be sold without reserve for cash.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 210 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 241 Broadway, consisting of fancy and staple stationery, envelopes, wafers, bath and post paper, chess boards, dominoes, dice, English and American drawing papers, Newman's water colors in cakes and boxes, steel pens, holders, pocket memorandum books, writing desks, leather writing desks, Faber's pencils, crayons, sketch books, inks, ink powders, &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS.—EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.—Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Apprentices or others, whom ages or avocations prevent their attending the day schools, will be opened on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock, for a term of nine weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following School-Houses:

Wards.
1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 27 and 29 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 26, James-st., near Chatham.
5. School-House No. 44, cor. North Moore and Varick-sts.
6. School-House No. 23, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7. School-House No. 31, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8. School-House No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
9. School-House No. 8, cor. Hudson and Grove-sts.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 36, 9th-st., near Avenue C.
12. School-House No. 46, 138th-st., Carmansville.
14. School-House No. 32, Orange-st., near Grand.
15. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16. School-House No. 45, 24th-st., near 8th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.—Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of females, will be opened on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 64 o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School-Houses:

Wards.
1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 27 and 29 Greenwich-st,
4. School-House No. 26, James-st., near Chatham.
5. School-House No. 44, cor. North Moore and Varick-sts.
6. School-House No. 23, Elm-st., near Broome.
7. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 36, 9th-st., near Avenue C.
14. School-House No. 32, Orange-st., near Grand.
15. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16. School-House No. 45, 24th-st., near 8th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A SCHOLE FOR OLDER PEOPLE (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., at the same time.

Experienced Teachers have been engaged and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils, free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools.

J. WELDON FELL. HENRY P. WEST.
HENRY H. BARROW. JAMES C. RUTHERFORD,
WILLIAM S. DAWSON, JOSEPH BLACKBURN,
ALANSON S. JONES.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec., 1854.

BOOK-KEEPING.—A thorough practical course of instruction in Book-keeping and Arithmetic will be commenced on WEDNESDAY, the 21 inst., at the Spanish American Institute, No. 143 West 23d-st., by a teacher who has had long experience in the counting-houses of this country and Europe. Open day and evening. English taught to foreigners by a well educated American.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on M.-av., has now several vacancies each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 pupils. THOMAS G. SHEDDAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly situated within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. Next term commences January 15. For circulars and other particulars, inquire at SHEPHARD'S Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 22.

DANCING.

A. PODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.—No. 609 Broadway.—Separate instruction for beginners; also, for those who have partially learned. The next Term will commence after the Holidays. All dances taught in the quickest possible time. The next Fashionable Hop, Jan. 9. Great preparations are making for the Ball of the Season, Feb. 13. Music by Noll. All applications to be made at No. 274 Bowery, Bookstore. R. BURNTON

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisiana, N. Y.), for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

DRUG STORE AND PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE FOR SALE.—A well established drug store, with a physician's practice in connection, both located in a well settled and rapidly increasing neighborhood. The drug store has eight years, and the physician's house two years lease to run from May 1, 1855. The proprietor is about leaving the City. Terms $4,000. Address a letter to M. I., this office.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 317 Bowery, New-York.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.

Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by confiding their orders to us.

WM. H. KINSLEY, CHAS. W. DARLING.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combines the following advantages:

1. There are no sores or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons with this improvement, and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 20 Bond-st., New-York.

BOWERY EXTENSION TO FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—The area of assessment herein includes property in the 1st, IInd, IVth, VIth, VIIth, IXth, XIVth, XVth and XVIIth Wards, from Old-slip to 14th-st. All who are opposed to enormous and oppressive taxation and to this ruinous speculation, are requested to call without delay at the office of the subscriber, to ascertain the amount of their assessments and take measures to oppose the same.

JIREH BULL, No. 10 Duane-st.

COLORS AND COLOR-BOXES—From the world-renowned establishment of JAMES NEWMAN, Soho-square, London. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, is now prepared to meet the demand for these unrivaled articles, having just received a large invoice, which he will sell at the manufacturer's prices in London. Also a great variety of English Landscape Paintings, and a few large French raised Pictures of Vegetables, Fruits, and Game.

H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—A large and choice assortment of Carriages, made in the best manner and of the [illegible] may be found at the Repository of MOTT & [illegible] Broadway, at very reduced prices. Those wanting will find it to their interest to buy now.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five story and basement brick house, No. 161 West 18th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 6th and 8th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on same. It will be let to responsible to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 161 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 62 West 20th-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON LAMARTINE PARK FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good Railroad, Bank, or Insurance Stocks. It is a first-class house, near 8th-av., and well furnished. Price of house and furniture, $13,500, of which $6,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, and remainder will be taken in any good Railroad Bank or Insurance Stock—for house will be sold without furniture for $11,000. Apply at CHARLES R. MILLER'S Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 196 Broadway.

CHITTENHAM LANDS, FLUSHING, L. I.—Fifty Acres on Whitestone-av., adjoining the former country seat of the late Gardner G. Howland, Esq., is favorable for the cultivation of market truck, or for a vineyard, for which it would soon yield a fortune, annually. Upon it are valuable Chalybeate Springs, and copious springs of pure water; is desirable for a country seat, and may at any time be profitably converted into Village Plots. Also, 25 acres of marsh, and three of wood-land. The whole, or any part, will be sold or leased for a term of years on easy terms, or exchanged for good mortgages, or improved unincumbered real est

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Bank Commissioners of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,627,511 27
Average amount of Specie.....897,898 16
Average amount of Circulation.....897,220 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,776,021 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$438,197 00
Average amount of Specie.....57,267 00
Average amount of Circulation.....77,963 00
Average amount of Deposits.....152,666 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,656,348 87
Average amount of Specie.....1,011,899 77
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America.....74,163 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,832,925 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,874,722 13
Average amount of Specie.....998,282 83
Average amount of Circulation.....2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,505,250 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,157,541 28
Average amount of Specie.....116,541 28
Average amount of Circulation.....84,124 50
Average amount of Deposits.....952,221 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,037,654 02
Average amount of Specie.....294,443 29
Average amount of Circulation.....241,056 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,204,166 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. PATTERSON, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. PATTERSON, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,421,206 97
Average amount of Specie.....91,764 67
Average amount of Circulation.....45,976 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,145,071 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,354,475 31
Average amount of Specie.....376,594 00
Average amount of Circulation.....79,462 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,380,161 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,465,703 85
Average amount of Specie.....656,446 11
Average amount of Circulation.....827,409 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,720,630 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$850,159 45
Average amount of Specie.....52,337 00
Average amount of Circulation.....183,771 00
Average amount of Deposits.....601,475 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
R. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,115,756 01
Average amount of Specie.....195,968 66
Average amount of Circulation.....196,822 00
Average amount of Deposits.....837,259 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$140,306 45
Average amount of Specie.....14,465 43
Average amount of Circulation.....75,512 00
Average amount of Deposits.....68,322 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,344,906 21
Average amount of Specie.....79,982 02
Average amount of Circulation.....36,414 00
Average amount of Deposits.....708,697 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
R. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$472,528 21
Average amount of Specie.....56,722 46
Average amount of Circulation.....72,446 00
Average amount of Deposits.....233,533 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JNO. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,153,002 00
Average amount of Specie.....276,439 00
Average amount of Circulation.....260,717 00
Average amount of Deposits.....894,535 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
GEO. KELLOGGY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$688,816 05
Average amount of Specie.....67,291 00
Average amount of Circulation.....376,594 00
Average amount of Deposits.....426,464 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GEORGE L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,629,397 89
Average amount of Specie.....194,493 04
Average amount of Circulation.....89,200 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,333,675 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,367,907 51
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....†425,672 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,282,724 04
Average amount of Specie.....116,468 63
Average amount of Circulation.....89,930 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,103,895 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$439,906 00
Average amount of Specie.....35,962 00
Average Amount of Circulation.....80,722 00
Average amount of Deposits.....155,496 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,283,229 18
Average amount of Specie.....139,766 94
Average amount of Circulation.....124,536 00
Average amount of Deposits.....899,569 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JNO. J. LATTING, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$434,817 20
Average amount of Specie.....25,724 44
Average amount of Circulation.....141,517 00
Average amount of Deposits.....285,138 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$543,746 43
Average amount of Specie.....31,964 99
Average amount of Circulation.....79,413 00
Average amount of Deposits.....409,883 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,221,398 45
Average amount of Specie.....76,357 81
Average amount of Circulation.....96,835 00
Average amount of Deposits.....639,670 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$308,459 00
Average amount of Specie.....28,155 00
Average amount of Circulation.....41,126 00
Average amount of Deposits.....105,120 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$433,159 09
Average amount of Specie.....64,368 78
Average amount of Circulation.....191,042 00
Average amount of Deposits.....340,757 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,566,213 93
Average amount of Specie.....266,818 73
Average amount of Circulation.....167,985 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,175,353 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,919,521 48
Average amount of Specie.....633,063 87
Average amount of Circulation.....779,560 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,696,467 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$537,459 82
Average amount of Specie.....51,664 67
Average amount of Circulation.....93,160 00
Average amount of Deposits.....374,954 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$937,893 49
Average amount of Specie.....74,854 07
Average amount of Circulation.....116,148 00
Average amount of Deposits.....622,399 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYCOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
FRANKLIN BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,885,049 96
Average amount of Specie.....1,008,136 11
Average amount of Circulation.....429,345 11
Average amount of Deposits.....3,827,440 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS B. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$ 956,881 41
Average amount of Specie.....73,260 96
Average amount of Circulation.....293,269 00
Average amount of Deposits.....648,450 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$567,404 90
Average amount of Specie.....64,436 44
Average amount of Circulation.....101,225 00
Average amount of Deposits.....391,984 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,891,925 00
Average amount of Specie.....†228,478 00
Average amount of Circulation.....86,074 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,399,399 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
NATH. S. JARVIS, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,245,695 02
Average amount of Specie.....1,146,744 66
Average amount of Circulation.....281,809 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,060,179 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,720,228 24
Average amount of the Capital Stock of the late Bank.....116,326 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York; being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JNO. REGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,891,588 00
Average amount of Specie.....651,697 34
Average amount of Circulation.....95,361 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,000,939 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$818,288 00
Average amount of Specie.....67,262 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,489 00
Average amount of Deposits.....720,366 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
R. M. STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,394,086 99
Average amount of Specie.....156,954 33
Average amount of Circulation.....124,536 00
Average amount of Deposits.....769,735 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$404,482 07
Average amount of Specie.....17,448 09
Average amount of Circulation.....53,555 00
Average amount of Deposits.....142,995 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$157,920 93
Average amount of Specie.....10,833 98
Average amount of Circulation.....80,068 00
Average amount of Deposits.....77,281 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$903,381 09
Average amount of Specie.....79,534 44
Average amount of Circulation.....184,979 00
Average Amount of Deposits.....800,626 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,033,243 56
Average amount of Specie.....70,227 33
Average amount of Circulation.....71,713 00
Average amount of Deposits.....†537,010 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
GEO. S. COE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$409,268 24
Average amount of Specie.....49,791 63
Average amount of Circulation.....72,749 33
Average amount of Deposits.....247,466 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$890,717 41
Average amount of Specie.....48,570 65
Average amount of Circulation.....99,043 00
Average amount of Deposits.....404,326, 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$933,093 66
Average amount of Specie.....78,076 17
Average amount of Circulation.....43,120 00
Average amount of Deposits.....705,316 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,023,060 79
Average amount of Specie.....305,823 28
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank.....193,583 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,713,363 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$675,615 00
Average amount of Specie.....26,229 00
Average amount of Circulation.....72,643 00
Average amount of Deposits.....306,741 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$894,766 14
Average amount of Specie.....179,197 74
Average amount of Circulation.....150,849 00
Average amount of Deposits.....561,005 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$696,192 00
Average amount of Specie.....45,930 00
Average amount of Circulation.....90,476 00
Average amount of Deposits.....331,437 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,316,269 60
Average amount of Specie.....109,450 26
Average amount of Circulation.....226,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.....676,817 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,311,756 10
Average amount of Specie.....491,925 67
Circulation of the late Union Bank.....194,187 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,162,088 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of LEWIS OSBORN'S Sole Manufacture, the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, general body, and unfailing whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO.,
No. 69 Water-st.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELOR AT LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, 49 Exchange-place, New-York. Sales of real estate searched, and manage investment on bond and mortgage.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, coarse, heavy and rejd, by CYRUS W. FIELD CO., No. 270 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 2 Exchange-place, New-York, Dec. 1, 1854.
On and after Monday, Dec. 4, 1854, Passenger Trains will leave Piermont as follows:
Express Train at 4 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting at Elmira with Express Train for Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburg, and the Thousand Islands.
Express Train at 9:30 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting at Elmira with Express Train for Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburg, and the Thousand Islands.
Express Train at 2:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting at Elmira with Express Train for Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburg, and the Thousand Islands.
Night Express Train at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting at Elmira with Express Train for Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburg, and the Thousand Islands.
Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger Train at 4 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buff

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

We acknowledge the receipt of $5 from a "Washingtonian," signing himself "Long Island," for the poor. It shall be devoted accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

The Happy New-Year.

Another New-Year sun has dawned,
Another year of hope begun,
A year we fondly trust may prove
More blissful than the year that's gone.
We wind upon the wings of wind,
A "Happy New-Year" greeting all
Who still the days and years of yore,
Have patronized our Artist Hall;
Those gentlemen, scattered far and wide,
From Maine to California's strand,
Or North, or South, or East, or West,
In native or in foreign land;
To them our warmest wish we send:
May peace and health, and love and joy,
Prosperity and length of days,
Be ever theirs, without alloy,
May business's bountiful increase
Increase the line of every one,
And continents children live to bear
The name of honored parents on.
And may they smile, as you leave come,
For those unequaled pictures made
By Rhoer, the artist world-renowned,
In storm or calm, in sun or shade.
Those plain Daguerreotypes that here,
In half a dozen mighty fires,
The highest prizes—pictures done
Up only two short flights of stairs.
Those Stereoscopes, that carve as 'twere,
By great Canova's matchless hand,
A marble statue from the air,
Till cold before yourself you stand,
Those Photographs of every size,
Up to the full and perfect form,
Daguerreotypes for likeness all,
But with the pencil's colors warm.
Like Summer flowers o'er all the land
Those matchless gems of art are strown,
Till look it hamlet upon the sun
Where Rhoer is not already known.
Patrons! by your kind aid he stands
With scarce a rival who can claim
A portion of the honors you
Have heaped upon his humble name.
And now, farewell! this homely rhyme,
This promptings of a grateful heart,
Shall close, or partial friendship tire;
And we, our "calling" done, must part.
Thanks for your generous confidence,
In days gone by;
In days shown in days gone by;
We ask no more nor unmerited;
And now, to merit more we'll try.

Rhoer's Daguerreian and Photographic Gallery, New-Year's Day, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

A Pair of Pictures as Large as Life.—A couple of gentlemen engaged in making pictures, who have a lady establishment in Broadway, have advertised for the past few weeks as copied below. We place the pugnacious contradictions side by side, and leave the public to judge, whether soliciting patronage by such means is likely to add to the dignity of art or the honor of the man who do it:

NOW LOOK ON THIS.	HOW LOOK ON THIS.
In Tribune, Dec. 6, 1854.	In Tribune, Dec. 30, 1854.
Photographs CANNOT BE TAKEN on Canvas.—They are first taken on glass, by the action which light produces of changing chemical preparations, and afterward imprinted UPON PAPER.	Photographs CANNOT BE TAKEN on Canvas.—They are first taken on glass, by the action which light produces of changing chemical preparations, and afterward imprinted UPON PAPER.
Messrs. —, having thus practically demonstrated their inability to produce photographic impressions on canvas, and with NOW PREPARED TO [illegible] THEM in this City.	Messrs. —, having thus practically demonstrated his plans to the public, desires their approval. Upon the foundation of these plans he expects to rise still higher in his profession. Combining all the arts of imitation in his Gallery, and the perfection of finish, he safely challenges the rivalship of any other establishment.
Dec. 6, 1854.	Dec. 30, 1854.

Notwithstanding these remarkable assertions, there is an artist in the same block—Root—No. 363 Broadway, who makes life-size Photographs, not on paper only, but directly from the glass to the canvas, thus producing a picture as much superior to the paper-and-canvas combination as can be imagined. Photographs of every size, on paper or on canvas, as desired.

The above remarkable advertisers ask the public to examine their work. We hope they will do so thoroughly. Said a Judge one day, to a culprit: "Never mind, I'll see that you have justice." "Ah! Your Honor," said the fellow, "that's just what I'm afraid of."

[Advertisement.]

New-Year's Calls.—Fowlers and Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, will be happy to meet their friends and the public with open doors, at their rooms, No. 308 Broadway, where they will provide a mental repast, such as may not be found otherwhere.

Choice and useful Books, for presentation to Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Those who may desire it, can then and there obtain Charts, with full written Descriptions of Character, with Directions for Self-Improvement, Choice of Occupation, &c., &c.

Open, day and evening, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New-Year's Day at Perham's, No. 663 Broadway, will be a happy one for all that can gain admission to the performances. They commence at 3 in the afternoon and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Those wishing to secure good seats, should be there at least half an hour before the time named. "Don Giovanni" will be performed on both occasions. The programme of songs, dances, &c., are of the choicest character.

[Advertisement.]

New-Year's at Barnum's.—Choice family entertainments to-day at Barnum's Museum nearly every hour through the day and evening. Just the amusements for the people—all fun, all lively, all interesting. Mr. John R. Scott plays, Mr. C. W. Clarke, J. W. Hardaway and Miss Metayer, besides all the rest of the Company.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures! Gas Fixtures!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Moffet, Nos. 119 and 121 Princestreet, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Foster, Dixon & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 399 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen unqualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50—All this Week.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week, at $2 50 for a course of ten lessons in Penmanship, and $12 50 for a thorough course of Double Entry Bookkeeping.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 388 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 28, by Rev. John McKean, Mr. Lewis H. Dixon, of Kingston, N. J., to Miss Susan M. Throckmorton, of Tinton Falls, N. J.

On Friday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, Lewis H. Mayer to Elizabeth Whittelsey, daughter of the late James N. Tuttle.

In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 28, in the First Baptist Church, by Rev. S. D. Phelps, D. D., William W. Cooryman, of Newbern, N. C., to Miss Mary Augusta Atwater. Also, Hosmer B. Sprague, of Worcester, Mass., to Miss Antoinette E. Parder—daughters of Leonard Parder, of New-Haven.

At Honeyoroville, Pa., on Saturday, Aug. 26, by J. T. Hale, Esq., Justus B. June, of Westchester Co., to Miss Susan E. Hale, of Genesee Co., N. Y.

At Newbern, N. C., on Saturday, Dec. 23, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Daniel Stanton, of New-Jersey, Rev. J. C. Ware, and Agnes, daughter of the late William Holton.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, Julia, wife of P. M. Murphy, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock P. M., at Calvary Church, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 23, suddenly, Mary Jane, wife of Charles Wilson, and daughter of the late Thomas Hall.

The relatives of the family, and those of her brother and brother-in-law, Thomas H. and Mrs. Jane Hall, Quarles, and Stephen Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, No. 44 Bleecker-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 30, Susan Ann, only child of Thomas and Susan Ann Quarles, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, Edward Neal, son of the late Capt. Daniel Cox, of the 2d Regiment Artillery, aged 19 years and 1 month. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 11 Hester-st., without other notice.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 31, at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles J. Peck, Major Amos Bliss, late of Troy, N. Y., aged 65 years.

His friends will be taken to that city for interment on Tuesday next.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 31, after a long and painful illness, Miss Miriam A. Abbey.

Her friends, and those of her brother George E. Ashby, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 8th-av., at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2.

Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, Mary C. Burtis, daughter of Elias Burr, formerly of Danbury, Conn.

In this City, on Saturday even ng, Dec. 30, in the 43d year of her age, Eve Mary Jane, wife of Joseph W. Kellogg, and daughter of the late Henry Worrell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock from her late residence No. 56 Reach-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, Irving, only child of Francis E. and Sarah A. Smith.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of its father, No. 70 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av., on Tuesday (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday even ng Dec. 30, Cornelia M., wife of George B. Magee, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of "E Pluribus Unum," Chapter No. 43, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 437 Pacific-st., on Tuesday morn ng, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 31, at No. 126 Willoughby-st., after a short but severe illness, Joseph Ives Echalaz, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence. His end was peace, and with the hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits of a Redeemer.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 31, Alexander Thomson, Esq., aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Bridge-st., corner of Nassau, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 29, William Napier Worth, in the 19th year, son of John S. and Cay line Worth.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 20 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, (between Clinton and Court,) without further notice, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 30, Frances Billings, wife of Charles Stanton, after a severe and painful illness, in the 43d year of her age.

In Norwich, Conn., on Friday evening, Dec. 29, Peter Lanman, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.

At Washington City on Friday Dec. 29, after a short illness Addie Cornelia, only daughter of Walter P. and Julia M. Durand, in the 19th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 30.

$19,000 Virginia 6s	97	10 New-York Cen. R.R.	83
4,000 do	96½	5 do	83½
7,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	80	50 do	b60 83½
5,000 Erie Income Bds.	100	5 do	83
2,000 Erie Con. B. '71 s3	70½	25 do	b60 83
5,000 E. to Be. of '83 s12m	89	180 Harlem Railroad	23
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	86	300 do	b30 23
15,000 do	b60 87	200 do	b30 23
3,000 Cha. & R. I. R. R. Bds.	87	600 do	c 23½
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	83½	150 do	s30 23½
5,000 do	s60 83	100 do	b30 23½
1,000 Panama 1ds '31 s.	79	25 Erie Railroad	39
28 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	106½	do	s10 39
200 Canton Co.	19	50 do	39
50 Flor. & K. J'nt Stock	3	500 do	c 38
100 Cum. Coal Co.	s4 27	50 do	c 39
100 do	s3 27	100 do	s30 39
100 do	27	50 do	b30 39
40 do	b30 27	100 do	b5 39
100 do	27½	100 do	b4 39
100 Nic. Transit Co.	b3 15½	50 do	c 39
310 do	14	400 do	s3 39
40 do	15	50 do	39
100 do	b3 13½	300 Reading Railroad	c 71
200 do	13½	200 do	s10 71
100 do	c 13½	600 do	c 71
100 do	b30 13½	1000 do	71
100 do	b60 14	800 do	b60 72
500 do	s3 13½	200 do	b30 72
200 Hudson R. R. R.	s30 34	100 do	opg 72
50 do	33½	17 Mich. Cen. R. R.	c 80
100 do	b60 34½	15 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	90½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	97	5 N. Y. Central R. R.	83
1,000 Chicago & R. I. R. R.	87	100 do	s60 82½
5,000 Pan. Rs. (2d s.)	b7 80	200 do	s4 83
1,000 do	80	50 do	b3 83
150 Nica. & T. ansit Co.	14½	220 Erie Railroad	c 39½
50 do	14½	100 do	s60 39½
50 do	s5 14½	50 do	39½
100 do	14½	100 do	s3 39½
200 do	b30 14½	200 do	b30 39½
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 2½	200 do	c 39½
100 do	2½	50 do	s10 39½
100 N. Y. Central R'ds	b60 89½	250 do	s3 39½
200 do	b3 83½	50 do	b10 39½
200 do	s30 83½	50 do	b60 40

Monday, Jan. 1—A. M.

The Commercial History of the year which has just closed, unlike the course of business through the years 1852–53—though almost as uniformly active in all that relates to the external trade of the country, and quite as remunerative to several of the more important staples of agriculture—is far from presenting the same bright retrospect, financially. On the contrary, it may, in this respect, and without exaggeration, be said to have been a year of disaster. More than one or two of the leading interests of our generally favored land have been, for the time, prostrated in credit; greatly depreciated in market value, and sadly embarrassed in their management. The disasters, in this way, to individual fortune, though, as a general thing, confined to the large cities, have not rested upon the Commercial Centre alone, but have been felt more or less in every section of the Union; the first branch of business, the Railway movement, which was affected by the money trouble, being widely distributed, and more or less engaging the attention of leading merchants and contractors throughout the country. The Bank failures have been comparatively few, and of local importance, though the contraction of the Bank movement has been general. Manufacturing capital and labor, and the important seaboard interest of ship-building, were not sensibly reached until the last quarter of the year, and real estate not until the long-continued high rates of interest began to render the negotiations of Bond and Mortgage security difficult and dear. These all continue to feel the hard times somewhat keenly, to the serious inconvenience, not unaccompanied by real distress at the most untoward season of the year, of the laboring classes, heretofore for several years actively employed in factories and machine shops, and upon new buildings in city and country, while there is reason to hope that Railroad credit has had its hardest trial, and mercantile credit has nearly passed the ordeal of a money revulsion and curtailment as sudden as it was exacting.

It is unfortunately to be added, that the financial difficulties of the year were greatly aggravated by an extraordinary succession of appalling shipwrecks at sea, and fires on land. The former in every point of view, whether we consider the sweeping magnitude of each disaster, the hopeless destruction of vessel and cargo, and the melancholy loss of life, are without a parallel in any one year's history of the country. The latter, without being marked by any one great conflagration, like the New-York fires of 1835 and 1845, have been more frequent and wide spread than usual, and between the two, the Insurance capital of the United States has been impaired in a much larger aggregate sum than was ever known before. From the wreck of the *San Francisco*, Army transport, of which we had advice a few days after the year set in, to the total loss of the *Arctic*, one of our noblest New-York and Liverpool steamers, on the memorable 27th September; from the burning of the *Great Republic* and *Joseph Walker*, at the East River piers, in January, to the latest fires in December, the catalogue of these misfortunes continued to swell beyond precedent, and to appal the community by the sacrifice of life with which it was almost invariably accompanied.

The commercial and financial events of the year have been marked by another class of troubles, to which the slightest allusion is only necessary to remind the reader that fraud has indelibly impressed itself upon the history of 1854, and that incorporated credit and the holders of incorporated property have suffered more in amount, in one way or another from the gross betrayal of official trust and individual instances of unmitigated rascality, than has been lost by all the mercantile bankruptcies of the year.

Turning to the material interests of the country and the trade and treasure movements at this port, the comparative results of the year are not so discouraging. The progress of Railway building in the United States, as noticed in our several annual reviews of 1852 and 1853, amounted, in finished work, or work opened to traffic, on

January 1, 1853, to.....10,853 miles.
January 1, 1853, to.....13,266 miles.
January 1, 1854, to.....17,776 miles.
And January 1, 1855 it is.....19,266 miles.

During the years 1852 and 1853, respectively, the additions were 2,413 miles, and 2,509 miles. The close of 1852 found in partial or advanced progress, including routes merely surveyed, 12,928 miles, of which 5,000 miles were estimated to have then employed at least $30,000,000, and the expectation was indulged that at least this number of miles could be opened during the year 1853. But the change in money affairs in August of that year, seconded by the war in Europe, which put a check to Railway borrowing abroad, cut down the actual result one-half. In like manner it was estimated at the beginning of this year that the unfinished work, in progress or surveyed preliminary to grading, was nearly equal to that of the previous year, and that much of it was so far advanced that great efforts would be made, as undoubtedly they have been made, against a hardening money market, to open at least 2,000 or 2,500 miles additional. But this has not been accomplished, from the best estimate we can make of the new openings of the year, and the figures are therefore placed at 1,500 miles, making the aggregate as above 19,226 miles. The traffic of the old lines, however, has almost uniformly increased, and more gross money has been earned on the 17,776 miles reported in operation in 1853, not counting the new work. 1,500 miles, opened in 1854, by full 25 ₩ cent. On many of the trunk lines, the increase has been from 35 to 50 ₩ cent. Some of the unfinished projects have been abandoned, wholly or partially so, and the work on others much reduced, because of the change of times, but there is still a fair degree of activity in a number of the prominent, unopened lines in the West, in advanced progress, and the calculation is not an unreasonable one that at least 1,000 miles will be made available to traffic in the course of 1855.

The movement of Gold in the United States in 1854, varied but slightly in the income from California, from 1852 and 1853, but very essentially in the actual accumulation, after deducting the export to Foreign States. The income, which in previous years, we were able to know with some precision by the deposits of Gold Dust at the principal Mint in Philadelphia, can only be estimated in 1854 by the general run of the semi-monthly, (and of late weekly) arrivals at this port from California. The establishment of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, and the Assay Office in this City, together with the larger use in the export trade of prepared bars and ingots, have wrought an entire change in the movement. We conform our tables accordingly:

MONTHLY GOLD INCOME FROM CALIFORNIA.

	1854. As Manifested At San Francisco.	1853. As Deposited At Philadelphia.	1852. As Deposited At Philadelphia.
January	$1,729,000	$4,962,000	$1,162,000
February	3,837,000	3,549,000	3,010,000
March	3,365,000	7,534,000	3,892,000
April	4,519,000	4,766,000	3,091,000
May	4,407,000	4,368,000	4,366,000
June	4,931,000	4,544,000	6,689,000
July	4,035,000	3,491,000	4,200,000
August	4,315,000	4,512,000	2,675,000
September	4,235,000	3,025,000	4,554,000
October	4,502,000	4,452,000	4,140,090
November	4,500,000*	3,630,000	7,200,000
December	4,500,000*	4,445 000	3,336,000
Total	$46,065,000	$53,226,000	$51,045,000
By pass'rs.	4,806,000*		
	$52,871,000		

*Estimated.

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854	vs.	1853
January	$1,846,000		$748,000
February	580,000		1,121,000
March	1,466,000		592,000
April	3,475,000		767,000
May	3,651,000		2,162,000
June	5,168,000		3,294 000
July	2,922,000		3,901,000
August	4,548,000		1,148,000
September	6,547,000		1,244,000
October	3,359,000		4,753,000
November	3,538,000		3,886.000
December	Nil.		3,113,000
Total	$37,100,000		$25,115,000

On reference to our last annual review, we find that of the sum remitted in 1853, about $2,500,000 belonged properly to the receipts of the previous year, the last arrival here in December, '53, being on transit to Philadelphia, when the tables were made up. On the other hand $2,000,000 Gold Bars were received here in the closing months of 1853, and not minted at all, including other points than New-York and Philadelphia, the comparative general movement is all follows:

INCOME.	1854.	1853.
Mint at Philadelphia		$53,276,000
Bars, not Minted		2,000,000
Manifested, California	$48,065,000	
By passengers	4,806,000	
Foreign Coin, New-York	2,000,000	2,500,000
Branch Mints	2,000,000	2,234,000
Foreign Coin, other ports	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	$58,871,000	$63,560,000
Decreased Income	4,766,000	
Total	$63,636,000	
EXPORT.	1854.	1853.
From New-York	$37,100,000	$25,115,000
From Boston	8,000,000	5,700,000
Total	$45,100,000	$30,815,000
Increased Export		14,285,000
Total outward movement		$45,100,000
Inward, as above		58,871,000
Retained in country, 1854		$13,771,000
Retained in 1853		41,230,000
Retained in 1852		30,430,000

The Import and Export trade of the United States, as made up at the Treasury Department, for the financial year ending 30th June last, presented the following balance, exclusive of Specie:

Total Imports	$304,562,000
Less, Re-exported	24,690,000
Making consumption Foreign Goods	$279,712,000
Domestic Produce exported	219,320,000
Difference, July 1, 1854	$60,392,000
Difference, July 1, 1853	60,812,000

The comparative movement of the two Treasury years shows an increase in all departments, viz.:

	July 1, 1854.	July 1, 1853.
Total Import	$304,562,000	$305,978,000
Re-exportation	24,850,000	17,475,000
Consumption	$279,712,000	$250,543,000
Paid with Produce	219,320,000	189,890,000
Difference	$60,392,000	$60,812,000
Paid in Specie	41,488,000	27,486,000
Balances	$18,900,000	$33,326,000

For the calendar year, at the Port of New-York, the following is the result,—the figures for December being taken from the weekly unofficial statements published in the course of the month. The Custom-House report for the month, which will appear in a few days, will somewhat vary both the Import and Export table. Of the decline in the Imports for the calendar year, say $12,693,000, nearly the whole amount, or $10,111,000, has fallen off since the 1st of July, when the new Treasury year commenced.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854	vs.	1853
January	$19,318,000		$13,403,000
February	10,816,000		17,358,000
March	16,112,000		19,166,000
April	16,573,000		14,326,000
May	17,015,000		14,332,000
June	13,529,000		17,346,000
July	20,034,000		20,078,000
August	22,619,000		19,682,000
September	14,103,000		16,997,000
October	10,949,000		11,926,000
November	8,593,000		12,490,000
December, 28 days	7,462,000		12,967,000
Total	$177,323,000		$190,016,000
DISTRIBUTED.			
Dry Goods	$84,268,000		$93,704,000
General Merchandise	93,055,000		96,309,000
Total	$177,323,000		$190,016,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854.	vs.	1853.
January	$5,503,000		$2,965,000
February	5,401,000		3,225,000
March	5,563,000		4,705,000
April	6,679,000		4,224,000
May	5,524,000		4,166,000
June	4,995,000		5,057,000
July	3,768,000		4,683,000
August	4,487,000		4,540,000
September	3,772,000		5,579,000
October	4,672,000		5,459,000
November	4,660,000		7,489,000
December, 28 days	5,846,000		6,876,000
Total	$58,571,000		$58,236,000

The comparative Bank movement in this City for the calendar year, exhibits the following prominent figures:

	Dec. 31, 1853.	Dec. 30, 1854.
Capital	$42,742,000	$47,802,000
Specie	10,986,000	12,076,000
Loans	99,116,000	91,653,000
Circulation	6,931,000	7,075,000
Deposits	55,000,000	62,828,000
In Sub-Treasury	2,442,000	3,382,000

The course of the Stock Exchange during the year is strikingly illustrated by the following comparative table:

	Dec. 31, 1853.	Lowest Intermediate.	Dec. 30, 1854.
Erie Shares	79½	39	39½
New-York Central	113⅜	70	83½
Erie Scrips, 7%	93½	50	70
New-York Central Sixes	93	80	83½
Virginia State Sixes	100	86½	96
Hudson Shares	67½	33	34
Pennsylvania Coal	110½	85	94
Panama Bonds	95	84	80
Harlem Shares	55½	23½	39
Illinois Central Bonds	79½	63½	86½
Illinois Central Shares	119	90	97

The Stock Exchange, which experienced a decided upward turn on Thursday and Friday, closed the year with considerable firmness, though early in the day on Saturday there was a falling off of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. from the extreme rates of the day before. The lowest sales of Erie were at 38½; the closing 39¼@⅜; Reading, lowest 71, closing 72; Nicaragua Transit unusually depressed in the forenoon and sold down to 13½, closed 14½ cash, and 15 buyer 30 days. This is only about half the market worth of the Stock at the close of 1853, when the sales were at 28 ₩ cent. Virginia State Sixes went as high as 97 ₩ cent., and closed at 96. Erie Incomes, par; Illinois Central Bonds, 86½. There was a fair amount of business done through the day, and the spirit with which the Brokers welcome the new year, is very different from what it promised to be only a brief month ago. The Board, as usual, adjourned over the holiday.

The Weekly Bank Averages are advertised this morning, being a day in advance of the regular publication by reason of the holiday. The aggregate figures, as compared with the statement of the previous week, present a generally improved movement, so far as it may be supposed to influence the Money Market. There is

An increase of Loans of	$703,046
Increase of Specie	589,267
Increase of Circulation	151,213
Apparent increase of Deposits	3,669,992

The daily Clearances at the Clearing House during the week averaged $17,425,000, against $14,054,000 the week previous, which accounts, in some measure, for the wide fluctuation in the line of Deposits. The following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Dec. 25.	Dec. 30.
Loans	$80,560,591	$81,653,637
Specie	11,486,880	12,076,147
Circulation	6,924,067	7,075,280
Deposits	58,958,027	62,828,020
In Sub-Treasury	3,560,478	3,382,180

The Import of Foreign Goods during the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounting to $2,372,000 against $3,352,000, the corresponding and closing week of last year. The Export of Domestic Produce amounted to $1,417,000 against $1,734,000 the same week in 1853.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Dec. 16, regular dates, and to Monday morning, Dec. 18, (the *A.* having returned for repair of machinery,) arrived last evening. Her market and money accounts are to the effect that Cotton is lower by ⅛@⅛d., with a somewhat eager desire on the part of holders to press sales, and Grain and Flour dearer by 4d. on Wheat and 1s. on Flour, with a firm market at the close. In the Manufacturing districts trade is reported with an improved feeling at Manchester, and at other points in a satisfactory condition, except for Iron, which is somewhat unsettled. The Discount market in London was unaltered. The Funds had fluctuated. Consols closed 91¼@92 ex-dividend, equal to 93¼@93½, by the previous steamer. They had sold as high as 92½ ex-dividend, and as low as 91½; the sudden changes growing out of the construction put upon the speech of Lord John Russell, from the Ministerial benches in the House of Commons, about the Austrian treaty. The Bank of England had again increased its Specie, by $775,000. The reserve is now $70,-0.5.000. The monthly return of the Bank of France is less favorable by $8,115,000, or 42,200,000 francs, at the currency of 5 francs 20 centimes to the dollar. The French Funds closed weaker than by the previous report. The London Circular of Bell & Sons, December 15, reports a demand for Virginia State Stock, 88@90 for Sterling Fives, and 83@85 for Sixes. Not much doing in Railroad Bonds.

Two of the oldest Banks in the State closed their accounts yesterday for a reorganization under the General Law—the Bank of Albany, chartered in 1792, and the Mechanics' Bank of this City, chartered in 1810. During the sixty years' business of the former, the Bank of Albany has had but four Presidents, all Knickerbockers, and as many Cashiers. The present head was elected in 1846, and the Cashier in 1849.

We direct attention to the advertised opening of the Great Illinois Central Road from Chicago, through to Cairo—an important event in the progress of a line of work that has interested a large circle of Bond buyers in the market.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 30.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'n's & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,627,511	$787,618	$267,222	$3,721,531
Atlantic Bank	428,197	57,267	77,843	159,656
Bk. of America	3,656,348	1,011,660	74,163	3,632,922
Bk. of Commerce	9,574,762	936,852	2,707	6,566,360
Bk. of Commonwealth	1,157,541	118,541	84,124	952,221
Bk. of New-York	3,037,654	284,443	241,056	2,284,166
Bk. of N. America	1,421,995	91,764	85,976	1,145,071
Bk. of the Republic	2,554,475	378,604	79,462	2,360,161
Bk. St. New-York	3,465,703	656,448	527,469	2,729,835
B'way Bank	850,159	92,877	71,771	601,475
Broadway Bank	1,115,756	115,986	196,002	931,259
Bull's Head Bank	140 306	14,465	75,512	88,329
Butch. & Drov. Bank	1,244,906	79,983	36,414	708,997
Chatham Bank	422,599	56,792	72,446	253,586
Chemical Bank	1,115,000	270,439	260,717	694,506
Citizens' Bank	588,816	67,931	147,672	434,494
City Bank	1,529,397	184,439	69,380	1,133,475
Continental Bank	2,367 807	265,209	72,843	1,625,072
Corn Exch. Bank	1,362,734	116,468	90,939	1,103,965
East River Bank	439,908	35 982	20,732	186,498
Fulton Bank	1,208,223	139,766	124,336	996,562
Greenwich Bank	454,617	36,734	141,817	265,136
Grocers' Bank	545,745	34,393	94,413	509,553
Hanover Bank	1,221,208	76 357	96,836	639,579
Island City Bank	326,459	28,155	91,176	105,488
Irving Bank	433.150	64 368	101,048	340,757
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,586,313	235,818	167,855	1,175,323
Manhattan Co.	3,919,521	633,053	279,090	2,696 597
Marine Bank	527,460	51,864	93,160	374,964
Market Bank	857,283	94,658	118,148	622,360
Mechanics' Bank	3,886,049	1,008,138	420,845	3,867,440
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	696,861	73,260	263,299	648,450
Mech. & Trad. Bank	567,404	64,416	101,235	391,894
Mercantile Bank	1,131,936	228,478	88,074	1,350,795
Merchants' Bank	3,245,096	1,168,744	201,580	4,003,129
Merch. Exch. Bank	2,416,893	174,451	115,295	1,728,526
Metropolitan Bank	2,991,536	651,697	85,951	3,469,329
Nassau Bank	810,266	67,282	97,469	700,348
National Bank	1,384,968	159,994	144,348	980,753
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	404,482	17,494	53,556	142,986
N. Y. Exch. Bank	157,826	10,633	80,098	77,241
North River Bank	933,301	78,934	184,979	800,626
Ocean Bank	1,033,343	70,227	71,712	452,919
Oriental Bank	400,282	36,716	74,642	247,469
Pacific Bank	600,717	48,570	89,642	404,325
People's Bank	933 053	78,076	86,120	705,316
Phenix Bank	2,023,050	305,838	133,593	1,713,362
St. Nicholas Bank	576,415	26,239	72,543	308,741
Seventh Ward Bank	994,766	179,197	150,949	561,605
Shoe & Leather Bk.	686,122	45,932	90,475	351,457
Tradesmen's Bank	1,214,289	109,450	205,335	678 817
Union Bank	2,311,756	491,966	184,767	2,162,986

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$81,653,637	Circulation	$7,075,280
Specie	12,076,147	Deposits	62,828,020

Markets by Telegraph.

Providence, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Cotton market for the past week has been moderately active. Prices are without change. The stock is very light for the season. Wool the sales have been small, amounting to only 20,000 lbs., it being the closing week of the year. Printing Cloths—The sales for the week foot up about 4,000 pieces at unchanged prices.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Southerner*, for Charleston—Miss Converse, Miss E. E. Comley, Miss Cott, Mrs. Cott, R. Lewis and son, Miss Wescott, Capt. Cobb, Mr. Palmer, O. E. Maltby, lady and 2 children, Calvin Baker, S. J. C. Sweeney, J. Vescher, E. A. Sturges, F. Taylor, Jas. Davis, Thos. Jones, J. D. Thomas, Jas Griffith, Thos. James and wife, D. Contreras, M. Wall, O. Nelson, 25 Steerage and 31 in the cabin.

In steam

New-York Evening Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1027. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...Free...
...12 cents.
...25 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

...RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Evening Times.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 2.

			Erie Railroad		b3
			do		s3
			do		b6w
			do		b30
			do		b30
			do		b30
			do		b30
			do		s3
			do		b30
			do		b30
			do		s3
			do		s3
			do		b3
			do		c
			Gal. & Chi. R.R.		
			do		
			Harlem Railroad		s3
			do		b3
			do		b30
			do		b30
			New-Jersey Railroad		
			N. H. & Hartford R. R.		
			Reading Railroad		opg
			do		opg
			do		c p&c
			do		
			do		b30
			Hudson R. Railroad		
			do		
			do		b30
			do		b30
			do		b30
			N. Indiana Railroad		
			Ills. Cen. Railroad		

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Eight Days Later from California—Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at this port with California dates to the 8th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* left San Juan on the 22d inst. for New-York, with 250 passengers and $700,000 in treasure.

The news from California, which is eight days' later than our previous advices, is wholly unimportant.

A Russian privateer had arrived at San Francisco, having escaped from the Allied fleet in the Pacific.

The arrivals at San Francisco from Atlantic ports, were the ships *Celestial* and *Stingaree*, both from New-York.

The United States frigate *Columbia*, with Minister WHEELER, and ex-Consul FARNHAM on board, had arrived at Greytown; and the United States steamer *Princeton*,—which was at Aspinwall,—was daily expected.

There were three British men-of-war in the port of Greytown.

Castillo had been captured on Lake Nicaragua.

Late and Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 1.

The ship *Minstrel*, arrived at this port, brings Cape of Good Hope papers to Nov. 4.

Accounts from the frontier state that there were fears of another Kaffir war. It was alleged that the Kaffirs were endeavoring to stir up the Jingoes to rebellion, the English having attempted to interfere with their system of polygamy, &c. Active watch was kept by the Government.

The natives beyond Orange River sovereignty had refused to allow further trading of the British with the interior of Africa, saying that they would kill off all the elephants.

So large an amount of wool had accumulated at Port Elizabeth that freight to London had considerably advanced.

The Cape papers contain severe articles on the policy of the Home Government, as regards the native tribes.

The country was in an unsettled state, and many murders are chronicled.

The Burning of the Mechanics' Institute at New-Orleans—The Ponchartrain Railroad Bonds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 29.

The loss by the destruction of the Mechanics' Institute in this city is estimated at $70,000, of which $20,000 is covered by insurance.

An injunction was granted to-day restraining the Ponchartrain Railroad Company from selling the City Bonds now offered for sale by them in New-York.

Partial Destruction of an Engine-house on the New-York Central Railroad by Fire.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Jan. 1.

The engine-house of the New-York Central Railroad at this place, took fire at an early hour this morning, and was partially destroyed. The damage to building and locomotive is above 3,500. It will cause no interruption to the business of the road.

The Steamship Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York, *vid* Havana, has arrived at this port. She brings no news of importance.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Inauguration of the Mayor.

The Common Council and the City and County Officers Sworn In.

Organization of the two Boards of the Common Council.

A large number of citizens were in attendance at the City Hall yesterday in the hopes to witness the inauguration of the newly elected Mayor, and to be present when the two branches of the City Legislature assumed their respective seats.

A large police force was present and no more were admitted than could be comfortably accommodated.

The Inauguration of Mayor WOOD took place in the Mayor's office.

At 12 o'clock Mayor WESTERVELT announced that the time having arrived when his term of office expired he would proceed to duly qualify his successor. Mr. WOOD then stepped forward and received the oath of office from Mayor WESTERVELT.

The oath is as follows:

"You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of Mayor of the City of New-York to the best of your ability."

Mayor WOOD then signed his oath of office, after which he received the numerous congratulations of his friends.

Board of Aldermen.

The members of the Board of Aldermen standing over and the newly elected members, assembled at the Chambers of the Board at 12 o'clock yesterday. The Board was called to order by D. F. VALENTINE, Esq., Clerk. Mayor WOOD then took the Chair and proceeded to administer the oath of office to the following gentlemen, recently elected members of the Board:

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	JOSIAH W. BROWN.	13.	JOHN H. BRIGGS.
3.	SAMUEL H. MOSER.	15.	ISAAC O. BARKER.
5.	HENRY R. HOFFNIRE.	17.	NATHAN C. ELY.
7.	CHARLES FOX.	19.	ANSON HERRICK.
9.	PETER P. VOORHES.	21.	GEORGE W. VARIAN.
11.	JAS. R. STEERS.		

Alderman HERRICK then moved that the Board be temporarily organized by appointing Alderman JAMES KELLY as temporary President.

Alderman WILLIAMSON moved to amend by substituting the name of Alderman PETER VOORHES, which was lost.

The original motion was then put and carried by a vote of 20 ayes to 2 nays.

Alderman KELLY then took the chair.

Alderman WAKEMAN then moved that DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., be declared reelected to the position of Clerk of the Board, which motion was carried unanimously.

Alderman HERRICK then moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a permanent President of the Board, which motion was carried.

Aldermen WILLIAMSON and HERRICK were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot the vote stood as follows:

Nathan C. Ely, (*Whig*)	10
Josiah W. Brown, (*Hard*)	8
Isaac O. Barker, (*Whig*)	4
Total	22

The President declared that there not being a majority for either of the candidates, there was no election.

A sharp discussion here ensued upon the decision of the Chair—Aldermen WAKEMAN and LORD contending that, except where a rule to the contrary was first laid down, the ordinary common law parliamentary rule that a plurality vote was sufficient to elect, must prevail. Aldermen HERRICK, DRAKE, HOWARD, and others, contended that the usage of the Board had always been to elect a President by a majority of the votes of the Board.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair being taken, the Board decided to sustain the Chair by a vote of 12 Ayes to 10 Nays.

The Board then proceeded with the balloting. On the second and third ballots the vote stood the same as on the first. On the fourth ballot Alderman BARKER was declared elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

The following was the vote:

N. C. Ely	9
Josiah W. Brown	1
Israel O. Barker	12
Total	22

On motion the temporary President appointed OLD, ELY and BROWN a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

On taking his seat, President BARKER made some introductory remarks.

On motion of Alderman HOWARD, the Clerks and Sergeant-at-arms were unanimously reelected to their respective positions.

On motion the Chair appointed Aldermen VOORHEES and HOWARD a Committee to to announce the organization of the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Councilmen.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Councilmen.

The newly elected Board of Councilmen convened yesterday at 12 M. at the Chamber of the Board, City Hall. FERNANDO WOOD, newly elected Mayor of the City, took the chairman's seat and proceeded to administer the oath of office. The Clerk called the roll and the members were duly sworn—ten at a time. The Mayor read the oath as follows: "You do severally swear, that you will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of Councilmen of this City according to your best abilities."

COUNCILMEN ELECTED.

Ward.	Dist.	
I.	1.	HENRY SMITH, *W.*
	2.	CHARLES GAMMON, *H.*
II.	3.	GIDEON CLIFTON, *W.*
III.	4.	WILLIAM H. BEAN, *W.*
IV.	5.	(Tied.)
	6.	BARTHOLOMEW HALY, *H.*
	7.	AARON CUSACKI *H.*
V.	8.	JOSEPH A. JACKSON, *W.*
	9.	GEORGE A. BARNEY, *W.*
	10.	PETER M. SCHENCK, *H.* and *K. N.*
VI.	11.	JOHN CLANCY, *H.*
	12.	MICHAEL C. DONOHO, *H.*
	13.	JAMES E. KERRIGAN, *H.*
VII.	14.	ERASTUS W. BROWN, *W.*
	15.	JOHN G. SEELY, *S.* and *H.*
	16.	ORLANDO GRAY, *Fusion.*
VIII.	17.	HORATIO N. WILD, *W.* and *K. N.*
	18.	DAVID COLEMAN, *W.* and *K. N.*
	19.	THOMAS B. KIDDER, *W.* and *K. N.*
	20.	E. WAINWRIGHT, *S.*
IX.	21.	H. P. SEE, *R.*
	22.	CHARLES J. HOLDER, *R.*
	23.	C. S. HOOPER, *R.*
	24.	ALFRED BRUSH, *R.* and *S.*
X.	25.	HORATIO REED, *R.* and *W.*
	26.	JOEL W. MASON, *W.*
	27.	JONATHAN PURDY, *R.* and *S.*
	28.	WILLIAM TAYLOR, *H.*
XI.	29.	THOMAS G. VAN COTT, *W.*
	30.	THOMAS PRENTISS, *K. N.*
	31.	G. M. RADLEY, *R.* & *K. N.*
	32.	JOHN HART, *S.*
XII.	33.	WILLIAM FLOYD, *W.*
	34.	EDWARD F. MCCONNELL, *H.*
	35.	THOMAS COOPER, *H.*
XIV.	36.	P. BARNES, *H.*
	37.	THOMAS FARREN, *S.*
	38.	HENRY S. SLEVIN, *S.*
XV.	39.	WM. M. VERMILYE, *W.* & *R.*
	40.	OTIS D. SWAN, *W.*
	41.	J. W. SCOTT, *W.*
XVI.	42.	J. W. RABBEY, *W.*
	43.	JACOB S. MOORE, *R.* & *K. N.*
	44.	THOMAS DUNLAP, *S.*
	45.	S. M. HUSTED, *W.* & *R.*
XVII.	46.	J. W. VAN RIPER, *W.*
	47.	BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, *W.*
	48.	A. LAMBRIGHT, *W.*
	49.	WILLIAM TRUSLOW, *W.*
	50.	(Tied.)
XX.	51.	J. T. CONNEHOVEN, *W.* & *K. N.*
	52.	FRANCIS M. CURRY, *W.* & *K. N.*
	53.	DANIEL D. CONOVER, *W.* & *K. N.*
XXI.	54.	J. WEBBER, *R.* & *K. N.*
	55.	CHARLES H. HASWELL, *R.* & *S.*
XVIII.	56.	WILLIAM M. BAXTER, *R.* & *W.*
	57.	FREDERICK G. MATHER, *R.* & *W.*
XIX.	58.	BRYAN MCCAHILL, *S.*
XXII.	59.	J. C. WENDELL, *H.* & *K. N.*
XII.	60.	GEORGE W. JENKINS, *W.*

Councilman CLANCY moved that WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, of the Thirty-ninth Disirict, be chosen President *pro tem* of the Board. An amendment was offered to substitue the name of HORATIO REED, of the Twenty-fifth District. On the vote being taken Mr. REED received 25 votes and Mr. VERMILYE 28, Mr. VERMILYE was therefore declared elected, and with usual form is directed to the Chair.

Councilman PINCKNEY moved that the Board proceed to the election of a permanent President, and that thirty-one votes constitute an election,

Councilman BARNEY thought that the Board before proceeding to any election, should resolve upon the adoption of some temporary rules of government.

Councilman GRAY offered an amendment that thirty votes constitute a choice.

Councilman PINCKNEY's motion prevailed. The Chairman appointed Councilman BARNEY and CLANCEY, Tellers.

The following vote was declared:

Daniel D. Conover	32	Blank	1
Frederick R. Mather	20		
William V. Vermilye	4	Total	57

Councilman CONOVER was declared elected. Councilman JACKSON, SCHENCK and PINCKNEY were appointed by the chair in Committee to conduct the President to his seat.

On taking his seat President CONOVER said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred, in having made choice of me to preside over your body during the ensuing year. It shall be my endeavor to discharge the duties placed upon me to the best of my abilities. I hope you may not be disappointed in the choice you have made, and that at the expiration of the year, those who preferred that some other should occupy my place, will not regret my having become an incumbent of the position which I now assume.

A great many of us have met in the last Board; some come here for the first time. The Board of the year just ended has had to labor under many difficulties. With few exceptions, none had ever been members of a legislative body before, and still a large amount of business in this term has been transacted. Gentlemen, I repeat it shall be my effort to discharge my duties faithfully, impartially and justly.

On motion, the Board proceeded to an election of Clerk for the ensuing year. On the first ballot CHARLES P. MCCLENACHAN, Esq., was reelected without a dissenting vote.

On balloting for a Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. SLIDELL, the former incumbent, received the unanimous vote.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen was announced, declaring their organization and readiness to receive communications.

The following Committee were appointed by the President to wait on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to announce their organization and readiness to receive any communication it might be their pleasure to forward to their body: Councilmen Gray, Ridder, Reed, Vermilye and Mather, the Committee to wait on the Mayor; Councilmen Haswell, Pinckney, Brush, Holden and Brown, the Committee to wait on the Board of Aldermen.

On a ballot for Deputy Clerk for the ensuing year JOHN A. TOWLE received 37 votes, and GEORGE H. RAYMONE 21. Mr. TOWLE was declared elected.

The Message of the Mayor was received and read by the Clerk. On motion, the same wos ordered on file and a thousand copies for distribution.

Adjourned till Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Official Proceedings at the County Clerk's Office.

On New-Year's morning Mr. RICHARD S. CONNOLLY, the County Clerk, was at his post to administer the oath of office to the newly-elected District-Attorney, City Judge, Recorder, and other recently elected officials.

The following gentlemen were present at the Clerk's office, and severally subscribed their names to the customary oath of office:

District Attorney.—A. OAKEY HALL.
Recorder.—JAMES A. SMITH, Jr.
City Judge.—SIDNEY H. STUART.
Surrogate.—ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
Register.—JOHN J. DOANE.
Police Justices.—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Second Judicial District; MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Seventh Judicial District; WILLIAM S. DAVISON, Eighth Judicial District.
Civil Justice.—THOMAS PEARSON, Seventh Judicial District.

CITY OFFICERS.

The offices of Governor of the Almshouse, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps are designated by the statute as "City Officers," consequently they are sworn in by the Chief Magistrate of our City, Mayor WOOD accordingly administered the usual oath to the following officials:

Governors of the Almshouse.—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, (Whig and Native;) DANIEL F. TIEMANN, (Hard-Shell.)

Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.—JOSEPH E. ESLING, (Know-Nothing.)

Probable Murder and Suicide.

Last night a serious case of shooting took place in the Eighth Ward; which will probably result in the loss of two lives. It seems a party of men were gambling at a table with dice in the groggery of two men named PITTS, corner of Grand and Laurens-streets, and during the early part of the evening a dispute arose between two of the party named JOSEPH HALL and MICHAEL O'BRIEN, concerning a one dollar note, which was put up on the board by HALL to take out a shilling. The owner of the bill insisted that seven shillings was due him from the pool, while O'BRIEN, who had charge of the money, denied it and refused to pay over. It is stated that HALL deliberately pulled from his pocket a revolver and remarked to O'BRIEN, "Come now, my seven shillings or I'll shoot." Meanwhile the other players at the table became alarmed, and as they were making their exit HALL fired at O'BRIEN, and a ball entered his left shoulder, mangling the flesh in a horrible manner. HALL was not contented with one shot at his antagonist, but fired again, and the contents of the pistol entered his abdomen near the groin, inflicting a most frightful wound. Notwithstanding these severe injuries, O'BRIEN attempted to crawl out of the room, when he was shot the third time by HALL. HALL found himself left alone, and upon a moment's reflection, thinking he had committed the crime of murder, resolved to destroy himself, and at once placed the muzzle of a loaded barrel, of the same revolver, at the side of his face and fired. The jaw was blown off, and as the ball glanced upwards it lodged somewhere in his head, and has not been discovered. He was immediately conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where he received medical attendance, but the location of the slug was not traced. In the meantime the sufferer, O'BRIEN, was carried to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by a surgeon. In consequence of the prostrate condition of the patient, the surgeons did not venture to probe the wounds or prosecute the search for the balls that are in his body. He has but little prospects of recovery, as inflammation will probably take place.

Poor Meeting in the Park.

Messrs. PAUL and WOOD held another meeting on the steps of the City Hall yesterday, at noon. Mr. WOOD exhorted his hearers to be "condensed together in affection," and attributed the present prostration and perdition of labor to the rule of monopoly. Mr. PAUL proved to his own satisfaction that the present officials were "co-workers of iniquity;" he exalted our Revolutionary ancestors to the heavens, and gave quite a contrary direction to the soup-houses. It was voted that a procession of the poor should form in the Park this morning, at 9 o'clock, to parade the streets with appropriate banners, and that the wealthy should be invited to give one-seventh of their annual income to the needy. After the adjournment, Ex-Wood-sawyer HAYDOCK spoke for an hour on Temperance.

Robbery.

At the watch returns of Saturday morning, before Judge OSBORNE, a young man named WILLIAM LAYTON, was arraigned upon a charge of committing a robbery upon a German named CHARLES SEULTZ, on Friday night. The prisoner, LAYTON demanded his money, and not receiving a favorable answer, knocked the complainant down; and forcibly took from his possession a gold ring, valued at $3, which they carried off. The prisoner on his examination, stated that he was a native of Cape May, and a seaman by occupation. In answer to the charge preferred against him he said, I am not guilty; I was drunk at the time." The magistrate fully committed him for trial at the coming term of the Court of General Sessions.

New-Years on the Islands.

The festivities and enjoyments consequent on the advent of New-Year's day, were not confined to the residents of this City. The boys on Randall's Island, too, had a good time, through the kind consideration of their Governors. Their dinner was more inviting, their tasks shorter and easier, and their recesses more lengthy than usual. The children were likewise much pleased and instructed by a beautiful model of Mount Vernon, exhibited to them by Mr. YALE, who, together with Governor DRAPER, took advantage of the occasion to instruct the young auditors in the truths taught in the life of the "Father of his Country."

Several of the Commissioners of Emigration paid a visit to Ward's Island, where they spent some time, and testified their approbation of the conduct of their employés. The unfortunate inmates of the Island were not forgotten: some cakes, &c., were distributed among them, for which they appeared duly happy.

The inmates of the other institutions were treated to a little better fare than usual, reminding them that New-Year's Day had come again.

Fires.

There were several false alarms of fire last night. A carpenter's shop, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street was set on fire about 9 o'clock P. M.; it was damaged about $200. There was no insurance on the building.

Another fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning in an Italian boarding-house, No. 144 Spring-street. The building was badly charred before the flames were extinguished.

ICE IN THE RIVER.—There are large quantities of drift ice in the rivers to-day. The ship *Rose Standish*, for Salinas Bay, and a British brig at anchor in the North River, were carried down abreast of Staten Island by it.

LONG ISLAND.

Organization of the Common Council of the Consolidated City of Brooklyn.

The members of the new Common Council elected under the charter of the consolidated city, assembled at the City Hall, at 10½ A. M., Monday, Jan. 1st, to organize.

The hall was crowed to excess by citizens, who manifested much interest in the proceedings.

ALDEN S. CROWELL, of the Seventh Ward, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, when the roll was called and all the members answered to their names as being present.

A Committee of three was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Board, which were subsequently reported and adopted.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for a President, which resulted in the choice of DANIEL P. BARNARD, Esq., of the Third Ward, by a vote of 20 to 16.

Alderman BARNARD was escorted to the President's chair, when he addressed the Board; after which a Committee of two was appointed to wait upon his Honor Mayor LAMBERT, and inform him that the Board was ready to receive any communication from him. Soon after Mayor HALL appeared and read his Message.

After the transaction of some other important business the Board adjourned to Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock.

A Man Nearly Frozen to Death—Inhumanity of the Ferry Company.

It was a very cold night on Saturday. The ice formed readily in Buttermilk Channel and in the river. About the coldest period, Sunday, at 3 A. M., as two gentlemen, residing in Brooklyn, were passing along Clinton-street, they discovered a man nearly frozen to death upon the sidewalk. He was partly clinging to a tree, around which his arms had stiffened. To add to the misfortune of his position he was deaf and dumb, and unable to express himself or make himself understood. The gentlemen conveyed him with difficulty to the Ferry on Atlantic-street, a distance of over a mile. They reasonably thought that the wretched man might be allowed to uncongeal himself by the fire in the waiting-room. But no—the Ferry Company are not Samaritans—and the earnest request of the aforesaid gentlemen, that the man might be allowed to lay upon the floor of the room, in front of the stove, was peremptorily refused. The man in charge of the gate told them that he dared not admit the freezing creature, though he might die in the street for want of a little cherishing warmth. Thus repelled from what they had believed to be the only available place of succor, they went in search of better folk than the Ferry Company, and, providentially, found a coffee saloon, with a Christian woman in superintendence. There, under kind treatment, the unfortunate man improved, and ultimately was taken in charge by two policemen, who conveyed him to the City Hall Station, where he was still further warmed and succored during the night.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—G. H. Brown, G. T. Sewall, A. E. Newbold, Robert Tissot, E. Howland, A. C. Pickerel, Mr. Thompson and lady, Jos. Jones, P. Y. Dufon, A. J. Peanistos, A. Paretto and lady, C. Benr. E. Wolf, E. Sylvester, P. P. Round, Pedro Caballos, J. T. Bates, Jose Valiente, R. Feliz, G. Nigaet, L. Nunal.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss Allen, Mrs. Read, G. T. Peckham and family, M. Wood and lady, W. Martin, J. E. Boag, D. Jacobs, J. H. Taylor, W. McKenzie, A. Frank, Dr. J. Bailey, Capt. J. W. Richardson, Geo. Lee, and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—T. West, R. Hyland, Jas. Cosine, Rhos. C. Smart, A. W. Ollmer, A. Kilstein, Jas. Y. Carr, Capt. Robt. Murray, and 10 in steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Bark A. H. Kimble, Sleeper, Matanzas; J. W. Elwell.
Schrs. J. K. Baker, Marshall, Norfolk, Chase & Small; J. Preble, Walls, Attakapas, C. & E. J. Peters; Telegraph, Routh, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

MONDAY, Jan. 1.

Bark Robert Mills, McNair, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Schr. Ashland, Brush, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bullech, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 57 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Passed in Savannah River ship Julia Howard, from New-York; 31st, at 8 P. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, at 2:45 P. M., 20 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Tennessee; at 6 P. M., 35 miles N. E. of Cape Hatteras, with steamship Augusta, both bound South.

Brig Volante, Sewall, Malaga 25 da., passed Gibraltar Dec. 8, with fruit, &c., to Shiff Bros. & Co.

Brig Bonnie Bird, Snowball, Marshall 17 da., with granite to master.

Schr. Sarah, (of New-Bedford,) Perry, Baltimore, with corn, bound to New-Bedford.

Schr. Ellen Bush, Errickson, Wilmington, D. C., with deal and corn to master.

Schr. Fashion, Newman, Milton, D. C., with corn to J. N. Fox.

Schr. Byron C. Latham, (of Barnstable,) Holbrook, Virginia, with oysters, for Boston.

Schr. S. R. Bailey, Carey, Smyrna, Del., with corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. George W. Cummins, Norvell, Dover, Del., 2 da., with R. N. Fox.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I hereby submit for your consideration an account of the financial condition of the State, its various institutions and interests, together with such remarks as they suggest, and as seem to me appropriate.

The receipts on account of the General Fund during the last fiscal year, were $1,955,527 42; and the payments during the same period were $1,817,850 98. At the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1853, there was a deficiency in the revenue of this fund of $449,212 96; this has been reduced during the past year $140,158 58, and the deficiency on the 30th of September, 1853, was $279,054 38. This reduction has been effected by the increase in the State tax, which was raised from one-quarter of a mill to one mill on the dollar by the Legislature of 1853; over half the amount thus raised, however, $657,144 86, was paid in accordance with the requirements of the law, to the Auditor of the Canal Department, for the payment of debts due to contractors, for damages, &c. During the next fiscal year the State tax will be only three-quarters of a mill on the dollar; and according to the estimates of the Comptroller, the income of the General Fund will not be sufficient to meet the ordinay expenses of the Government, including the indebtedness of the State Prisons—so that the deficiency now existing will be still farther increased.

The receipts of the General Fund during the past year include the sum of $200,000 out of the surplus revenues of the Canals after meeting previous demands upon them made by the Constitution to the amount of $1,650,000. By the amendment of the Constitution adopted in 1853, authorizing loans for the completion of the enlargement of the State Canals, there is set apart out of these revenues such additional sum as shall be sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal in eighteen years, of any loans that may be made for the purpose specified. This provision will increase the sum payable out of the surplus revenues of the Canals, before the General Fund can receive any benefit from them, to $1,940,820, during the coming and to a still larger amount during each succeding year. Under these circumstances there is some reason to apprehend that the large contribution hitherto made to the General Fund from the canal revenues, must be suspended, and that the deficiency in that fund must be correspondingly increased. The Legislature will, therefore, perceive the necessity of more than ordinary economy in the appropriations they may make for any of the various objects that will solicit their attention.

These deficiencies in the General Fund have hitherto been paid out of moneys in the Treasury belonging to the several funds held by the State in trust;—the amount due those funds on the 30th of September, 1854, and constituting a debt against the State, was $108,770 77, above the available means in the Treasury. The condition of the General Fund, as well as the custom that has become uniform, of appropriating the capital of Trust Funds held by the State and declared by the Constitution to be inviolable, to meet its deficiencies, demands the attention of the Legislature.

The debt of the General Fund on the 30th of September last was $,355,654 37. In the Sinking Fund provided by the Constitution for the extinguishment of this debt, there is a deficiency for the past fiscal year of $81,568 68, which is likely to be still further increased.

The capital of the School Fund at the close of the fiscal year was $2,425,211 97; which is an increase of $41,954 74 during the year. The receipts on account of the revenue of this Fund were $144,116 97. The capital of the Literature Fund is $368,230 12, and the revenue received from it during the year was $16,332 14. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund is $4,014,520 71, and the receipts on account of its revenue were $257,699 08.

The receipts of the State Canals from tolls rent of surplus waters and interest on current Canal revenues, during the past year, amounted to $2,988,665 21:—and the aggregate expenditures for repairs, superintendence, &c., were $1,237,666 20. The surplus revenue was thus only $1,750,799 01. In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, the sum of $1,944,861 72 has been set apart for the various purposes specified in that instrument, including $200,000 towards the expenses of the State Government. There is a deficiency, therefore, in the revenues of the Canals, of $194,062 71. This result is due to a variety of causes, some of which, it may reasonably be hoped, will not again occur, while others may be remedied by judicious legislation. The commercial embarrassments of the country, a severe and unusual drought followed by short crops, navigation often impeded by want of water and difficult from the incompleteness of its channels, and the active rivalry of competing modes of transportation, have combined to diminish the business and the revenues of these great State works;—while a large increase in the expenditures for repairs, partly due, without doubt, to inconsiderate and mischievous legislation, and other causes, have increased the expenses far beyond a proper limit. It is hoped that these causes of embarrassment and of loss to the Canals may be removed;—but without a much larger increase in the revenues than can reasonably be expected, there will not only be no surplus to be appropriated to the work of enlargement, but the usual contribution to the General Fund, must be withheld. There is no good reason to apprehend any inability to make all the payments to the Sinking Funds required by the Constitution so that the credit of the State will not be in the least degree impaired.

The loan of $2,250,000 made for the purposes of the enlargement realized a premium of $342,952 77. The total amount of contracts entered into for work on the enlargement of the several canals, is $4,538,741 84, at prices averaging over 21 per cent. less than the estimates of the Engineers. The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department contains much information and many suggestions on the general subject well worthy of your attention.

From the records of the Banking Department it appears that fifteen banking associations have been organized, and eight individual bankers have deposited securities and received circulating notes, during the fiscal year. The total amount of circulating notes issued to banking associations and individual bankers, and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1854, for $24,661,572, for the redemption of which there was held in trust by the Superintendent securities amounting to $25,962,160, of which $6,718,248 11 was in bonds and mortgages. The whole number of banks, banking associations and individual bankers in the State was 334; the amount of circulation was $43,962,535, and the whole amount of banking capital was $83,773,288, being an increase of $7,081,213 over the previous year. Notwithstanding the extraordinary financial embarrassments of the year, the Banks of the State, with but few exceptions, have promptly met their liabilities to the bill-holders and the public. The cases in which failures have occurred, afford renewed evidence of the comparative insecurity of allowing bonds and mortgages to be received at their par value, as a basis for banking. During the past year there has been an increase in this class of securities of $940,670 73, much of which has replaced State Stocks that have been withdrawn. Inasmuch as the new issues of State Stock authorised by the recent amendment of the Constitution, will furnish all the securities required for legitimate and healthy banking purposes, the attention of the Legislature may very properly be directed to the propriety of modifying the existing law in this respect. Abuses that have occurred in the appropriation by banks of discount of funds deposited in Savings' Banks with which they are connected, suggest the necessity of some additional legislation for the more perfect security of that very large class of our people for whose benefit Banks for Savings are established by law. The details of the condition of the banking interests of the State will of course be set forth in the Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

The increasing importance of our penal institutions, not only entitles them to your continued watchful supervision, but demands a closer scrutiny of the system under which they are conducted, with a view to such amendments as may be necessary to obviate its existing evils, and secure, through it, the highest good attainable. Such a classification of criminals and of criminals, as should prevent the association of the young, unschooled in crime, and

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

FURTHER ARMAMENT FROM SEBASTOPOL.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Debates in the Lords and Commons.

Lord John Russell on the Austrian Treaty.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Markets—Cotton Lower—Grain Firm—Consols 93 ex-Dividend.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. West, arrived at this port on Sunday evening, from Liverpool, Monday, A. M., Dec. 18, having embarked to port soon after her first clearance on Thursday the 16th, to repair a broken rudder.

The screw steamer *Canadian*, from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 14th.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday forenoon, the 10th inst., and the *Canada* on the 15th.

The war news by this arrival is of no importance, but the debates in the English Parliament are both important and interesting. By those debates we learn that the treaty with Austria is conditional, and that it is so framed that Austria may, at the last moment, retire from the alliance without breach of faith. England is going to enlist German and Swiss auxiliaries, and to transfer a portion of the militia to do garrison duty in the Mediterranean stations, and perhaps in the Provinces of North America. As yet nothing has been said of a loan, or an augmentation of taxes. The general feeling of the nation is patriotic to a degree, and voluntary contributions for relief of the army flow in with the most lavish liberality. Among the latest shipments is a cargo of plum puddings for Christmas.

The Liverpool Cotton market had been depressed ¼d.@¼d. by pressing sales of new. Breadstuffs were again dearer. At Manchester rather more was doing. The Money market was without change. American State Securities had been in good demand, especially Virginia and Pennsylvania Bonds, but not much doing in Railways. Consols had slightly fluctuated, and closed at 91¼@92, without dividend.

Parliament—The Speech—Lord John Russell—Austrian Treaty—The Double Murder—Court Scandal—Popular Sympathy for the War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The season has set in with its usual Queen's speech, though at an unusually early part of the Winter. The opening of the Third Session of this Parliament on last Tuesday went on with the usual ceremonies, which might be noticed at times of dearth in the news market, but which I may leave unnoticed in the present instance. The royal speech is full of war, but we figure in it like an oasis of peace, in the shape of the Reciprocity Treaty. An odd fish that. You will see that the Austrian Alliance promises—it always did—to promote the common cause. "I conceive, Mr. Speaker, I conceive, I conceive," began to say, without being able to proceed, an Honorable M. P. some years ago. "The honorable gentleman"—exclaimed a bad interruptor—"conceived now three times without bringing forth anything." We shall see if Austria will.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, being in one of his moments of indiscretion, has at once let the cat out of the bag, and told the House that the treaty is a mere humbug. He told it in parliamentary language, of course, but such was the "household" meaning of his words. And great is, accordingly, the confusion, and still greater the rage against—Austria? No, against Lord JOHN—a strange direction. The *Morning Post* and the *Times* cannot overcome the dismal anger at such an awkward revelation, and attack the President of the Council *cum ingenium et rostris*. You may judge from that official information how far I was right in my estimation of that new treaty. But, besides Lord JOHN's valuable information about the matter, I must point out, for your peculiar attention, the indignant way in which Lord ABERDEEN has scorned the idea of a stipulation having been so much as thought of, to guarantee Austria's territorial integrity. "The noble Earl"—said Lord ABERDEEN, in reply to the Earl of DERBY, whose *initiative* in this matter is equally full of *telling* character—

"also referred to the mention of the treaty with Austria in the speech, and said that he was unwilling to express contentment at a treaty of the contents of which he was ignorant, and which might bind us to terms of a highly objectionable nature, such as would not be sanctioned by the people of this country; and he talked of our supporting Austria in Italy, Poland, and Hungary, and denounced any such object as a part of that engagement. The noble Earl may make himself perfectly easy upon that score, as no engagement of such description either exists or ever entered into our minds. It is unnecessary, however, to say this, as I presume that your lordships do not think it possible that we should have made such an engagement;"

How popular an alliance must be when the Prime Minister, the President of the Council, and the leader of the *Conservative* opposition in the House of Lords, are morally obliged to speak in such language of the party they are going to be allied with!

There was a horrible double murder committed here last week. You do not desire, I hope, that I should report the terrible tragedies of Police Courts. You may find them in the papers, without my information being wanted to what I feel a horror to touch. So I would have passed over in silence this last murder too. There are, however, some circumstances connected with the matter which I will report to you. The murderer is a *French refugee*. His name is EMANUEL BARTHELEMY, and he is the same person who killed, in the notorious duel at Egham, his fellow-exile COUENET. The papers have as yet abstained to make a *political* case out of the *criminal* one. It is to their honor that they have abstained. There has not been so much as even a hint that he is a refugee. I am, however, informed, and on what I think good authority, that BARTHELEMY's *criminal* case will be made subservient to *political* purposes, and be directed to throw discredit on the French exiles *as a body*. The police have, I am told, seized a great many papers containing "most important matters," in the lodging of BARTHELEMY. These papers will show *him*—as it is further stated to me—to have been one of the *leading members* between the proscribed Frenchmen and the *chief* of a vastly laid conspiracy to kill NAPOLEON and to proclaim the Red Republic in France. You will find the key to this manœuvre, without my giving it in your hands. A few days will show how far my information is right. BARTHELEMY was known to and shunned by all respectable exiles, as a disreputable character, and his duel two years ago with that lamented and chivalrous gentleman, COUENET, left one foul spot more on his reputation—one of the pistols used at that fatal rencontre having contained, as you may perhaps remember, a piece of rag, the loading-in of which remained unexplained.

You will see that OMER PACHA and his Turks are going to embark for the Crimea. It is confidently asserted to me that this *fresh* expedition will land at *Eupatoria*, and will at once advance to take possession of the neckland of Perekop, and thus cut off the only line of retreat of the Russians from the Peninsula. The allies would, at the same time, press forward and try to engage the Czar's army on a battle-field, out of the range of Sebastopol's guns. Such are to be the outlines of the next Anglo-France-Turkish campaign. Austria is expected to be the faithful spectator in the Provinces. I told you that an officer of high rank and bravery was sent or coming home from the Crimea, to stand here as accused as well as an accuser. You will find hints about this matter in different papers—some call it the "Cambridge Row"—but it is enveloped in such mysterious language as to render it unintelligible to all but those who knew of things behind the curtain. It is evident that the affair has been hushed up from mere *national pride*, but it has cost a great deal of exertion, and even *the personal intervention of the Queen*. The result of this Royal mediation may be found in the announcement, on *authority*, by the *Times*, (13th,) that Major General BENTINCK, and Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET, *who was going to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, will both return to the Crimea*. Now the first-named officer may or may not have been in an alarming state of military revolt,—I know nothing about him,—but I can tell you that Lord G PAGET is the officer of whom I spoke in my last without being able to tell his name. This officer, who has highly signalized himself on all occasions, and is one of the few survivors of that *charge de fous* at Balaklava, in which his regiment—the 4th Light Dragoons—has been all but annihilated,—Lieut-Colonel Lord G. PAGET firmly decided to sell his commission, and then to make known his reasons for having done so. Cowardice he could not be accused of, and so the matter threatened to assume the formidable dimensions of a public scandal, affecting the reputation of the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and perhaps even of the army. This was to be hindered by all means. Lord PAGET resisted all requests, but he obeyed his Queen, and returns to his regiment. There is more than a common probability for his never seeing Albion's proud shores again, and some bulletin of Lord RAGLAN's will perhaps very soon deplore the lamentable loss of that highly distinguished officer, Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET, a loss greatly saddening the satisfaction of the army on the brilliant success of the irresistible *charge* in which he found a glorious death, &c. War has its private, hidden, untold, and often unsuspected tragedies. A man may there be driven *to expose himself* to inevitable destruction, but *he* may, too, *be sent* to fall, like a hero perhaps, but to fall at all events. It was thought for a time that Lord PAGET had refused to obey the Queen herself, and the initiated began to shake with terror at what might come. *Punch* himself became gloomy, and you will find, in its last number a short article, with no humor or wit in it, except in the superscription, (*Pour encourager les autres,*) where our comical cotemporary tries to terrify into submission the rebellious lord, (who is not named, however,) by representing to him his fate in English society in case of disobedience. *Punch* advises the Queen not to tolerate his lordship at Windsor. The storm, after all, has passed over, after it has been the chief topic of anxious and mysterious conversation for the last fortnight in all the circles of high and highest life. Lord PAGET goes. May he return in spite of my horoscope.

There is no news of interest or importance from the Crimea. It was raining in torrents, and the guns turned into fire engines—filled with water. I am sure a brigade of New-York firemen would *silence* with them the fire of many a Russian battery, provided the bells should go a-ringing. The Cabinet wants surely "foreign legions," and a bill has been brought in at the Lords to that effect, to the great humiliation of the national pride, and to the not less consternation of good conservative people, who are afraid of the idea of having "revolutionary adventurers" in the army of Monarchic England, and in a war that was never *intended* to further any popular interests. The bill meets with considerable opposition, in the House as well as in the *Times*, and its fate is by no means a safe one. These goods folks might, however, vote for it without much dread. Revolutionary men will surely not be so silly as to enlist themselves for the mere honor of dying in British pay; and as to such "German mercenaries" as would fight in England's pay, they will surely not become an ingredient of future trouble to the Allies.

Public sympathy for the army manifests itself in every shape. I render full justice to what I would admire and respect in any country. It is a great sight to see a whole nation animated as one man to honor and to comfort those who fight and fall in their country's cause, whatever that cause may be.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Debates on the Address—Warm Attacks by the Opposition, under the Earl of Derby, Sir J. Pakenham and Disraeli—German and Swiss Legions to be Enlisted—Militia to be sent abroad—The Canadian Grant—Interesting General News.

On Tuesday, the 12th December, the session of Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The day being fine, there was an unusual concourse of spectators of the procession and other formalities of the occasion. In the interior of the House of Lords the usual brilliancy of the assemblage was checkered by the appearance of numerous ladies in mourning, showing that many families of the "upper ranks" have suffered the loss of relatives by the war.

A strong force of the *corps diplomatique* was present, in their array of uniforms, stars, collars and ribbons. Mr. BUCHANAN attended in citizen's costume. MUSURUS BEY, the Turkish Minister, SALIL PASHA, of the Turkish Admiralty, the Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH, also the aides of the Rajah of Puttsala and other Orientals, in their national garb, gave variety to the scene.

With the ceremonies that have been handed down from mediæval times—with a gorgeous procession of heralds, pursuivants, pages, and serving men, lords, and ladies bright—all as a hundred times described by the pens of tourists and others whose business it is to be graphic—the Queen entered the House. Of course all rose.

Then Her Majesty's husband, Prince ALBERT,—who, by the way, is becoming rather stout, and slightly bald, as a respectable English *pater familias* usually is,—gave his hand to his royal wife and led her to the throne. Her ministers grouped themselves around in imposing attitudes. My Lord ABERDEEN carried the most unweildly instrument, called the sword of State; the Marquis of WINCHESTER bore the sovereign's "cap of maintenance;" and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported a crown upon a velvet cushion. On a signal from the Queen the assembly resumed their seats.

Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, the Usher of the Black Rod, was dispatched to summon "Her Majesty's Faithful Commons, and in a few minutes that tumultuous but respectable body came crowding in and took their places outside the fence, or bar of the House. The Speaker in his official robes came to the front, and on his right and left stood Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, as members of the Ministry.

The manuscript of her speech was then placed in her hands, and with a clearly audible voice,—Her Majesty is noted for her pleasing intonation,—the Queen read the following:

The Queen's Speech.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

"The hearty and efficient cooperation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

"It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

"I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

"These treaties will be laid before you.

"Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

"I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: In the estimates which will be presented to you, I trust you will find ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged, you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination."

The Queen, having delivered her speech, rose, and, giving her hand to Prince ALBERT, left the House. The brilliant assembly then dispersed.

The Debates on the Address.

The House of Lords met on the evening of the same day to vote the customary address.

The Duke of LEEDS rose to propose that "a humble address be presented to her Majesty's most gracious speech." His own speech was merely a common-place glorification of everybody engaged in the war. Honor to Lord RAGLAN, the companion of the great Duke of WELLINGTON;—honor to the Royal Duke of CUMBERLAND, "who has shown that he has imbibed the genius of his great commander;"—honor to the officers and soldiers of the allied armies;—honor to Miss NIGHTINGALE and her nurses;—honor to the British nation at large for its alacrity in paying,—and "honor to the French nation and to that great man who has been called upon to rule over its destinies, and whose sagacity and whose patriotism have been so well proved in the intimate alliance of France and England, which forms the best security for the repose of the world."

Lord ASHBURTON seconded the address. The Duke of LEEDS, he said, had alluded to most of the topics in Her Majesty's speech, but there was one matter which, notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest of the war, he (ASHBURTON) thought was very worthy of notice, namely, that a treaty had been concluded which removed all remaining difficulties between Britain and America, "that great country whose language was our own, and to which we are bound by so many ties of kindred." Lord ASHBURTON then spoke as to the necessity of remaining firm and united in the war, not only as an act of justice to France and Britain, but to Austria, who by joining the alliance risks more than France and England do, inasmuch as Austria's frontier is more exposed to the enemy.

The address, which was a mere echo of the speech, having been read,

The Earl of DERBY stated that he had no intention to offer an amendment nor to enter into controversy. He would, however, declare on the par of the Conservative party the course they were prepared to pursue in this momentous crisis. Being fairly embarked in the war, it is not now the time to discuss whether it might, or might not have been avoided. He rejoiced to see that the tone of the Queen's speech was different this session from last. The present speech from the throne was worthy of the importance of the occasion. He did not think that the commercial prosperity of the country was such as to warrant a special congratulation on the subject. There had been a fine harvest, but the range of prices is higher than in ordinary years. With respect to the French Alliance he rejoiced that Ministers, who not long since entertained very different views, now gave it their cordial concurrence. He could not but admire, beyond expression, the bravery of the Allied soldiers, and he thought that, besides the ordinary rewards which the nation would grant to its own heroes, some military honor should be bestowed on Gen. CANROBERT. He—DERBY—then went on to criticise the management of the war by the Ministry. They exhibited, he said, a total want of foresight, and they appeared to have lived from day to day providing for each successive emergency after it had arisen, but not before it arose. "Too late" had been the fatal words which marked the conduct of the Ministry during the whole course of the war. Latterly, he admitted, there had been more activity,—but still without judgment. They had sent out 30,000 men, but where was the army of reserve? Nowhere. He (Earl DERBY) then went over the whole range of complaints that have been recently urged against the Government in respect to the army, namely, the want of reinforcements, of medical attendance and of supplies, and he called on the Ministry to deny them if they were untrue. He blamed the Government for the loss of the steamer *Prince* with value on board of half a million pounds sterling and 150 lives. Further, he said the actual meeting of Parliament on the day it had met, showed want of decision, it having been summoned for Nov. 14,—then prorogued till Dec. 14, but hastily called together on the 12th.

He did not observe any allusion in the Queen's speech to the success achieved by the British arms in the Baltic. [Hear, hear.] The Government ought to have known the strength of Cronstadt,—ought to have been aware of the peculiar characteristics of the Baltic, and the peculiar strength possessed by the Russians for the defence of their forces there. What did the Government do? They sent out a fleet of such superior power that it would have been an act of madness on the part of the Russian fleet to come out and meet them in the open sea; and at the same time the vessels of the British fleet were of such a draft of water that it was impossible, looking at the depth of water in the Russian strongholds, that they and the enemy's ships could come in conflict. The consequence of this was, that Sir CHARLES NAPIER was condemned to an ignominious inaction, only paralleled by the old duel, in which

> Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn,
> Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strawen:
> Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
> Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

Thus, at the end of a whole year, matters stood precisely where they were. "But if," continued Lord DERBY, "we are to come to a successful issue of this great and serious war—if we are to look to conquering an honorable peace—we must strike decided blows. I say 'conquering' an honorable peace, because, knowing as I do the resources of the Russian empire, and knowing the character of the great man who rules it—for he is a great man, although now employing his vast resources for unworthy purposes—you will gain no peace unless you conquer it; and if you do not achieve some great successes you may have a prolonged, a sanguinary, and possibly a disastrous war, but an honorable and successful peace you cannot have." With respect to the alliance with Austria, no benefit has hitherto been derived from Austria, and still less from Prussia; and until the terms of the treaty were fully made known, he might be permitted to doubt the advantages to be derived from it. He hoped that the terms of the address would be modified so as to permit its adoption unanimously

The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied at length in defence of the conduct of the Government. His statements were plain and business like, and showed that, on the whole, there had been no lack of attention on the part of the Government, although, it was admitted that some errors had occurred in details. Among other statements the Duke mentioned that 23,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, of which 18,000,000 rounds were for Minié Rifles, had been sent to the allied forces.

Earl GREY said he was one of the few who, from the first, thought the war impolitic, but, having now entered upon it, he considered it had become a duty to carry it on with all the appliances which science placed at command.

The Duke of ARGYLE and the Earl of CARLISLE briefly addressed the House.

The Earl of ABERDEEN made a few feeble remarks to the effect that the prospects of peace would not be diminished by the taking of Sebastopol. He added, "the noble lord, (DERBY,) is unwilling to express satisfaction with the Austrian treaty, and has denounced our supporting Austria in Italy, Poland and Hungary. The noble earl may make himself perfectly easy on that score, as no engagement of such a description exists."

The address was then agreed to by the lords.

In the House of Commons a similar address was taken into consideration.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL came forward and said: "By command of Her Majesty, I lay on the table of the House a treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, and two treaties between Her Majesty and the United States of America.

Lord RUSSELL also stated that on Friday next he would propose a vote of thanks to the army and navy in the East, and a similar vote to the army of France.

Mr. H. HERBERT, in moving the address, said that the House must hear with pleasure that treaties had been concluded which should draw closer the bonds with the United States. He then entered at length on the subject of the war—gave a running commentary on the principal incidents that have occurred, and especially defended the Baltic fleet from the charge of having been useless.

Mr. LEVESON GOWER briefly seconded the address. In his opinion, the conduct of the Government had been bold, resolute, and judicious.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, at present leader of the Conservative Opposition, addressed the House, severely criticising the acts of the Government. He went over the same ground as the Earl of DERBY, but with much less ability.

Sir ROBERT PEEL replied to Sir J. PAKINGTON. His (PEEL's) speech was chiefly remarkable for the following elegant extract: "I went the other day to hear KOSSUTH, and though we were just entering into a treaty with Austria, that individual, who was glad to find a shelter in this country against the storms in his own, was most violent in his abuse of the sovereign of Austria, and told us that we had more need of Poland than Poland had of us. We might very well despise all this trash in time of peace, but in time of war it was a serious question whether foreigners should be permitted thus to assail those who are in alliance with us. VICTOR HUGO also held forth on the same occasion at Jersey. That individual had a sort of personal quarrel with the distinguished personage whom the people of France had chosen for their Sovereign, and he told the people of Jersey that our alliance with the French Emperor was a moral degradation to England. What was all this to M. VICTOR HUGO? If miserable trash of this kind was to be addressed to the English people by foreigners who find a safe asylum in this country, I would appeal to the Home Secretary whether some possible step cannot be taken to put a stop to it."

A pause here ensued in the debate, and the Government, until another of their orators should be sent for, set up

Mr. H. HERBERT to speak against time. Mr. HERBERT went into all the incidents of the war, *seriatim*, and spoke for some hours in defence of Government.

Mr. LAYARD said that Britain seemed not yet to be aware of the immensity of the war in which she is engaged. Next season Russia could bring 200,000 men into the Crimea. He characterized the sparing of Odessa as absurb. Would the Russians spare Liverpool? And further,—he would not mention names—but Government knows that there are men at the head of Departments who are, if not incompetent, at least incapable of doing the work required of them. If any private establishment attempted to carry on business in the manner Government does, it would speedily become bankrupt. The treaty with Austria he considered as little better than waste paper.

Colonel DUNNE made some observations tending to show that the war had not been carried on with sufficient skill and energy.

Mr. D'ISRAELI concluded the proceedings by a brilliant oratorical display, in which he commented strongly on the idecision and delay that had characterized the whole management of the Eastern question. It was totally impossible for the House to form any opinion as to treaty with Austria, until ministers made that treaty public. This was no time to have equivocal allies. With respect to the alliance with France, it was altogether in a different spirit;—that alliance is an honest and sincere one,—precious, generous, cordial and sincere. It is generous when we remember the vituperative tone in which the Emperor of the French was spoken of a little time ago. He (D'ISRAELI) remembered a Secretary of State was expelled from the Cabinet because he expressed confidence in the character of the Emperor NAPOLEON; and the first Lord of the Admiralty engrafted on his manifesto against Lord DERBY's Government a diatribe against the Emperor NAPOLEON. He remembered another member of the Cabinet not so illustrious, who not only abused the Emperor, but the people of France. The alliance with France is therefore based on the highest grounds; it is an alliance of the Peoples, and requires no secret articles. For himself, (D'ISRAELI) he would say—no Austrian assistance—let France and England together solve the great question, and establish and secure the civilization of Europe.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, strongly condemning the tone of D'ISRAELI's speech, and defending the steps taken by the Government. Austria had shown but little alacrity in uniting herself with the Allies—but Austria was a cautious power, and a victory or two gained by the Russians on her frontier would have left open the road to Vienna. Austria has now advanced one step further than she has hitherto done; *but she has not gone the length of saying that if before the end of the year peace were not made with Russia, she would be a belligerent.* She has only said that *if* she should be at war with Russia, a treaty, offensive and defensive, should, *ipso facto*, exist between Austria, England and France. She has likewise agreed to take further steps into consideration before the end of the year with respect to terms of peace with Russia. He (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) understood the meaning to be, that if France and England shall propose terms of peace which Austria shall consider as within the four points, but which Russia shall refuse, then Austria will become a member of the alliance, offensive and defensive. But Austria may, without breach of faith, at the last minute, release herself from the alliance.

The address was then agreed to unanimously, and the House dispersed at 2½ o'clock in the morning.

Debates in the House of Commons—Bill to Transfer the Militia to the Line, and to the Provinces—The Canadian Vote of £20,000.

In the Commons on Wednesday evening, the 13th, Lord PALMERSTON brought in a bill to authorize the voluntary service of militia regiments in places abroad. The object in view was that militia regiments might be invited to volunteer to do garrison duty in the Mediterranean, thereby setting free regiments of the line. Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands would probably be the localities, although circumstances might require them to be sent to the British Provinces in North America.

After a brief discussion the bill was read a first time, and next evening a second time.

Mr. ADDERLEY inquired whether it was true that Canada had voted £20,000 in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and had given an assurance that the colony was willing not only to furnish money, but men? If so, it was needless to have recourse to foreign enlistment.

Sir GEORGE GREY said the bill was not founded upon the slightest doubt of the loyalty of the colonies. A vote of £20,000 had been placed by the Canadian Assembly at the disposal of the British Government, to be applied to the general relief of widows and orphans of soldiers of the allies. There was no distinct offer of men, but an intimation had been given that a time might come when the offer would not be limited to money. Similar communications had been received from other colonies, and copies of the addresses would be laid before the House.

Important Measure—A Bill to Enlist Foreign Auxiliaries.

In the House of Lords on Thursday night, the 14th, the Duke of NEWCASTLE brought forward a bill to enlist foreigners into the British service, such enrollment not to exceed, at present, 15,000 men. This foreign force is to be drilled and organized in England, and to form, in fact, a foreign legion such as England employed in her American and Continental War. The Duke did not say definitely whence he proposed to draw these auxiliaries, but from the scope of his remarks the House was at no loss to see that he intended to enroll a German legion.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH most strongly objected to the principle of the bill. Its object was to introduce into Britain 15,000 German or Swiss mercenaries, in place of 15,000 English militiamen, who are to be sent abroad. [Cries of No! No!]

The Duke of RICHMOND spoke in defence of the German legionaries of the last war.

The Earl of DERBY would not admit for a single moment that the enrollment of foreign mercenaries in 1794, 1804, 1806, and 1813 had the slightest analogy to, or formed the slightest precedent for the measure now introduced. In 1804 and 1806 the Crowns of Hanover and Britain were united—they were not so now. He considered this a matter of grave constitutional importance. Talk of encouragement to the Emperor of Russia! Could anything be more encouraging to the enemy than to find that in the first year of the war the War Minister of England must place his reliance on mercenary foreigners? Are the Ministry about to form a Polish [illegible] like nationality and a common interest [illegible] in the promotion of hostilities against Russia. "If you want foreigners to fight your battles"—added he—"enlist them for foreign service, and then they will be ready to be prepared, immediately on the news of hostilities, if bankruptcy had overtaken us the day on which Mr. McHENRY legally suspends payments.

The following appears in the London *Times*, but our correspondent does not appear to be correctness:

"The prospect of satisfactorily settling up the affairs of EDWARD CLIVER is daily becoming more clouded, and the cause is likely to be placed [illegible] in the Court of Bankruptcy."

The Mayor of Manchester has called a meeting of the citizens to repudiate the sentiments expressed by Quaker BRIGHT on the subject of the war.

A gazette is published announcing numerous promotions. Among others, Brevet Lieut. Col's. Sir RICHARD ENGLAND, JOHN DUFFY, HENRY J. W. BENTINCK, COLIN CAMPBELL, J. [illegible] MANNER, are presented with Colonelcies; Colonels AIREY, ESTCOURT, ADAMS, SCARLETT, JOHN CAMPBELL, TORRENS, BULLER, and [illegible], are promoted as Major Generals, and numerous other officers are advanced a step in rank. Marshal RAGLAN is to name a number of Sergeants for promotion as Ensigns. Annuities of £100 are to be granted to other Sergeants, £15 to Corporals, and £8 to privates, who distinguish themselves.

Public feeling is exceedingly loyal and enthusiastic in respect to the war.

The Austrian Treaty—Speech of Lord John Russell.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 12.

Lord J. RUSSELL said: Sir—The Right Hon. gentleman, the member for Droitwich, (Sir J. PAKINGTON,) in a speech of remarkable ability, and at the same time, as I think, of remarkable fairness, asked for an explanation from the servants of the Crown, with respect to several circumstances upon which he entertained doubts, and with respect to several objections which he entertained to the policy which had been pursued; but he ended by saying, as I understood him, that although he held these objections, they did not appear to him to amount to such a charge against her Majesty's Ministers as to induce him to take part in any effort to cause a change of Ministry; still, if hereafter he should not find that the war was carried on according to what he believed to be the true policy of the country, he should think himself justified in having recourse to any Parliamentary effort which might lead to such an event. Hence the Right Hon. gentleman that has just resumed his seat has spoken in a spirit the very opposite, and has delivered a speech which I cannot help saying was undistinguished by a single gleam of patriotism. Now, in the first place, I wish to speak in reference to our army sent out to the East; and, first, I would observe that it is by no means such an easy thing as honorable gentlemen imagine to provide all the means of carrying on a war just at its commencement. I myself remember to have heard the Duke of WELLINGTON state that he was obliged to leave a whole brigade at Lisbon during three whole months, in consequence of there being no means of bringing it to the head-quarters of the army. Well, if that were so with the Duke of WELLINGTON, who had at his disposal the whole resources of Portugal, ought we to be surprised, on our immediate entry on a war like the present, that our army is not as well supplied as could be desired? The main question, after all, to be decided, was whether any such expedition as that to Sebastopol should be undertaken—and in considering this matter, I beg the House not to lose sight of what were our alternatives. We sent our army to Turkey to defend our ally; but on the Danube being recrossed by the Russian forces, ought we to have taken back our army to Constantinople? It is clear such a course would be a great disappointment to the people of this country and to the army, and that the national spirit would have sunk by adopting a course that would imply fear of a Russian force. [Hear, hear.] Should we then have ordered our army to cross the Danube? Had we done so no doubt some fields of glory would have been achieved; but great armies would be prepared to meet us in Bessarabia, and even victory would not produce peace, which is the great object of the contest. There therefore remained the expedition to the Crimea; and although many were against it, some of the ablest men in the French and English armies were in its favor. I confess I felt a confidence in it. I believed it was a great risk, but I also believed there was a great object to be attained, and that if we destroyed the great stronghold of Russian power we should have done much to give security to Turkey. [Hear.] The right hon. Baronet, the member for Droitwich, has stated that I gave notice to Russia of that expedition. But my language of last Session will bear no such interpretation. [Hear, hear.] It has been often asked what was the object of the war, and I was endeavoring to point out those guarantees to Turkey that would enable her to resume relations with Russia. I believe no peace would be sufficient for Turkey, or honorable to this country, which would leave Sebastopol in the same menacing position she formerly occupied. [Hear, hear.] I will not refer to what has been said by right hon. gentlemen opposite as to the Baltic expedition. I think the Admirals there and in the Black Sea have been unfairly attacked. [Hear, hear.] I believe it would be a great misfortune if, by an unsuccessful attack on Cronstadt we got three or four of our first-rate line-of-battle ships destroyed or disabled, because a panic would be the inevitable consequence. [Hear, hear.] The question was, as to the sending of an army to the Crimea now or at some future period. If delayed until a future time, when the army would be stronger, it should also be recollected that the fortifications would be strengthened and every inch of landing place in the Crimea entrenched. [Hear, hear.] But the treaty with Austria has been referred to. I do not intend to give the House an accurate account of the terms of that treaty; but I am ready to declare the position of Austria in reference to this country. I have never been satisfied that Austria has pursued the course which her duty to Europe should have compelled her to perform. [Hear, hear.] I think, in this case, which concerned all Europe, that Austria, as a great power, ought to have earlier joined the maritime powers. [Hear, hear.] I think she was more materially affected, and her danger greater. But, on the other hand, like a cautious power, she considered her danger from Russia was still greater. Neither France nor England, with their great fleets, had anything to fear in the way of invasion from Russia. But it is not so with Austria. The Emperor of Russia has got up, under the name of a peace establishment, a great army, of which a large portion has been always stationed in Poland. The military establishment of Austria was low, and had been reduced still lower. It was not until July last, that she informed her Majesty's Government that her preparations were nearly complete. But it was considered necessary by all the military men of Austria to make extensive camps, so as to form the basis of operations in case of a war with Russia; and it was not until those preparations were completed that she took even the first step in this movement. Austria now says that if peace is not restored within the end of the year, she will herself apply to be admitted of the confederacy. If she should be engaged in war with Russia, a treaty aggressive and defensive should *ipso facto* take place between her and France and England. She has agreed that before the end of the year she will take into consideration the steps she will be prepared to take with respect to the terms of peace with Russia. I do not understand that that particular article contains anything precise in itself. [A laugh.] But I understand from it that if England and France propose conditions of peace in conformity with the four bases, and which may seem to Austria to come fairly within the terms of these bases, and that Russia refuses her assent to them in a treaty of peace, then that Austria will not longer hesitate to enter with us into a treaty offensive and defensive. [Hear, hear.] I admit she may still say at the last moment that these four Bases were explained in a manner that she did not foresee, and that by them, in her opinion, Russia would be reduced too much; and her weight, as a European power, would be too greatly diminished. [Hear, hear.] But I do not impute bad faith to Austria; and it is my belief that, if she should concur with us as to these bases of negotiation for Turkey, and that Russia should not accept, that then Austria will unite herself with England and France in this momentous struggle. [Hear.] Now, it may be said we ought to have got for better terms, and that Austria should [illegible] peace with us. But it should be [illegible] we cannot force our own terms upon [illegible] war. The question already [illegible] was worth our while to [illegible] with the other Powers [illegible] be tempted to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ation, and ultimately in gaining that success of the war. I always thought it ought to be terminated that American question by the making of a determination upon that subject, as it is undoubtedly true, that her past conduct in respect to a convention with Turkey, had been the cause why Russia was enabled to withdraw a part of her army that had been employed against Silistria, and to send it to the Crimea, where it had the effect of placing at a great disadvantage the allied troops. But such being the present state of things, we thought it very desirable to effect a treaty with Austria, four of the conditions of which have been much commented upon by the honorable member for Aylesbury. I never, however, could get any one to tell me how we are to prevent, except by a long and protracted war, which might involve the political state and condition of Europe, the Emperor of Russia exercising a considerable influence, however indirectly, upon the 11,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects who are of the same religious communion as the Czar. I believe that any treaty that influence, and prevent the power obtained by Prince MENSCHIKOFF on behalf of the Emperor being obtained, by uniting with other powers in a guarantee of the privileges of Wallachia and Moldavia, and by getting from Turkey a general declaration in favor of the Sultan's Christian subjects. But I do not believe that any articles which could be framed by the powers concerned would have the effect of entirely depriving Russia, in a time of peace, of such influence. If that be the case, it is the more necessary to deprive Russia of the means of invading and conquering Turkey, by either entering the Principalities on the one hand, or by sending a large fleet, with an army on board, to the Bosphorus or the Crimea. Those appear to me to be essential for us to oppose, and I do not think Her Majesty can be advised to lay down her arms until terms of peace of the character I have stated are obtained. [Hear.] And now let me say a word in reference to the observation made by my honorable friend when speaking of the battle of Inkermann. My honorable friend called that a fatal battle. Now, my belief is, that though our losses were heavy—although the nation has great reason to deplore those losses, yet I believe that for a great national object that victory at Inkermann will not be thrown away. I believe that the gallant defence made by our troops on that occasion, and the losses sustained by the enemy, have so discouraged Russia, and have so taught the nations of Europe to respect our character and military prowess, that it is as likely almost as any event that could be named to bring about the conclusion which we all so much desire. [Hear, hear.] Deeds such as these, the House may depend upon it—though not followed by the rout of an enemy—though not accompanied by the gain of large territory, or the surrender of a fortress—yet deeds like these are fruitful of important consequences, that they maintain the character of the nation by whose soldiers they were achieved, and that they teach other nations either to bridle their enmity or to covet our alliance. [Hear, hear.] While this country has such deeds to boast of, you may depend upon it, that the mightiest nations of Europe will dread your enmity, and will be anxious to secure your friendship. With these persuasions, I shall, Sir, on Friday next, proceed to ask the house to vote its thanks to those gallant men. And, let me say, I shall take the same opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to our gallant Allies—to the French army, who, both at Alma and Inkermann, have fought by our side, and have assisted us so ably to beat the enemy that was opposed to us both. With such an alliance—by the observance of a conduct which I believe to be both wise and prudent in regard to the other Powers of Europe, and with a determination on the part of the people of this country—which determination I believe to be as strong as any treaty could make it—that this war in which her Majesty is at present engaged, must first be brought to an honorable and cordial conclusion, I shall still feel the fullest hope in the result of the contest. [Hear, hear.]

The Address was then agreed to.

Austrian Treaty—Lord John Russell's Error.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

Her Majesty was pleased to declare with satisfaction, in the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday last, that, "in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, she had concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor of Austria, *from which she anticipated important advantages to the common cause.*" It was impossible to enter upon any discussion on the provisions of this Treaty of Alliance in the ensuing debate, because, the ratifications not having been exchanged, the document cannot be laid before Parliament, at earliest, till this evening. Lord JOHN RUSSELL nevertheless thought proper, in the course of the speech which terminated the debate in the House of Commons, to make a statement as to the purport of this Treaty opposed to the terms and the spirit of the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne, and no less at variance with all that is yet known to the public of this important compact. Such a statement made in his place in Parliament by the leader of the House of Commons and the President of the Council, could not fail to excite the utmost surprise and discouragement. That has been the effect of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's declaration, not only on the House of Commons, but on the public in this country and on the Continent. The public funds fell in London and abroad; our allies immediately exhibited symptoms of annoyance, and our adversaries of exultation; for if it were true, as was stated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that the principal article in the Treaty contains nothing precise, and that England and France had only succeeded by these protracted negotiations in making Austria the arbitress of a peace on such terms as she might approve, without any reciprocal engagement on her part, it is clear that the Allied Governments would have stultified themselves by entering into such a contract; that the Treaty of Alliance, with its "important advantages to the common cause," of which Her Majesty had spoken, is a delusion; and that all the statements advanced on the subject by this journal and the other principal journals of Europe are incorrect.

As far as we are ourselves concerned, we have no hesitation in accepting Lord JOHN RUSSELL's challenge. We retract no part of the statements we have made with reference to this treaty. We maintain that its articles are clear, explicit, precise, and binding on all parties to the full extent that we have stated on former occasions; and we affirm that the description of the Treaty given by Lord JOHN RUSSELL was incorrect in its tendency as it has proved mischievous in its consequences. The production of the Treaty can alone terminate this controversy; but if it should prove, when the text of the instrument is before us, that our version of the matter is correct, we trust that suitable notice will be taken of the indiscretion of a Minister who, on such an occasion, could misrepresent the essential conditions of a Treaty so deeply affecting not only the honor of his colleagues, but that of the Crown and its allies.

The obligation of the Treaty we believe to be that, in the event of hostilities breaking out between Austria and Russia, the Three Powers engage to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, and that, if peace be not secured before the termination of this year upon the bases jointly agreed upon by all the Three Powers, they will concert such measures as may effectually accomplish the end they have in view. The whole principle of this alliance is that of cooperation in the prosecution of a common enterprise, and the object of the Treaty is to determine and provide the means of carrying this purpose into effect by the complete union of the efforts of the Three Powers. Austria has entered upon these engagements cautiously and deliberately, but of her own free will, for this Treaty was not pressed upon her by the Western Powers, but proposed and even extended by her own Ministers. Till she had signed it, she retained her entire liberty of action, as far as we are concerned; she might join us, she might remain neutral, she might oppose us. But the act of the 2d of December decides her course of action. Is any one so grossly ignorant of the progress of public affairs, as to imagine that a Cabinet like that of Vienna would sign a solemn engagement with two of the most powerful States in Europe against a third Power, only for the purpose of practicing upon the two some paltry subterfuge? From the moment that this alliance was established we have a right, not only to solicit, but to claim the best efforts of Austria in the prosecution of the common cause. She voluntarily exchanges that separate position which she had hitherto occupied, and which she had a perfect right to maintain, for a joint policy with the belligerent Powers, in conjunction with whom she is to act for the common objects of the alliance. This Treaty, probably, does not embrace all the points which may arise in transactions of so complicated a nature, and it has been concluded at a time when two of the parties are at war with Russia, but not the third. But it would be difficult to produce a single instance in history in which a treaty concluded under similar circumstances has not been regarded as an act of hostility by the common enemy. If the Treaty is already communicated to the Emperor of Russia, he, we are sure, does not consider it the ambiguous and imperfect agreement which Lord JOHN RUSSELL described; and, although it is a step, still remarkable her resentment while she [illegible] completes her preparations, the [illegible] employ of the Russian Chancery would have no difficulty in interpreting the true meaning and effect of the step just taken by the Court of Vienna. As if to corroborate this fact, we learn that the Imperial Guards have already entered Poland; the heavy cavalry of this division, under General VON EDLERS, has reached the environs of Warsaw, and no less than 17 Russian Generals of rank are at present assembled in that capital, under the orders of Prince PASKIEWITSCH. All the circumstances which come to our knowledge indicate the approach of war on a far more extended scale, and prove that even the tremendous contest already raging in the Crimea is not that which most deeply affects the military interests of Russia.

The French Government have given a strong indication that they entirely concur in the opinions we have expressed as to the Austrian Treaty, and as to the terms now to be required of Russia, by publishing the article in which we most fully explained those opinions, not only once, but twice on successive days, in the most conspicuous part of the *Moniteur*. Although, therefore, we have the misfortune to be wholly at variance on this subject with Lord J. RUSSELL, we have direct proof of the concurrence of the French Government in the judgment we have formed, and the same view is taken by the whole French and German press. The French Government, we can readily understand, are not willing to convict themselves of such egregious folly as the conclusion of a treaty which should fail to bind all the contracting parties to the essential conditions and objects of the alliance. Whenever the imperfect, but not inaccurate, information we have received on the subject of this treaty is confirmed by the production of the document, it will be found that the provisions of the treaty are large and precise to effect the objects of the Allied Powers, without the slightest sacrifice of the policy of England and France; that those Powers will be strengthened, not embarrassed, by the cooperation of Austria; and we trust that, before many weeks have elapsed, events of a more decisive character than the articles of any written agreement will confute Lord JOHN RUSSELL's statement, and justify our own.

FRANCE.

Queen VICTORIA's speech was published in all the Paris papers, and was very favorably received.

The embarkation of troops and military stores continues with greater activity than at any period since the commencement of the war.

An imperial decree promulgates the treaty concluded July 10, 1853, between France and the Argentine Confederation, for the free navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay.

As stated per last steamer, Admiral HAMELIN has returned to France, and has resigned the command of the French fleet in the Black Sea.

THE WAR.

General Aspect of Affairs.

There is no news of the slightest interest from the Crimea. Affairs within and without Sebastopol remain precisely as they were. Occasional shots are exchanged when a mark presents, but the firing has ceased to be continuous on either side. All field and siege operations are suspended by the heavy rains, which have rendered the roads impassable, and have filled the trenches of the besiegers with water. The besieged avail themselves of the respite to repair their works. Cholera and scarcity prevail within the city. Deserters report that MENSCHIKOFF has received considerable reinforcements, but they arrived without supplies and almost destitute of clothing. By this time the allies must have received 15,000 to 20,000 additional troops, beside an abundance of supplies, warm clothing, and wooden huts to shelter about half the army. It is affirmed,—but is probably an exaggeration,—that the French force will be augmented to twelve divisions, or about 120,000 men, which, with the English and Turkish reinforcements, will make the strength of the allies 200,000,—an army which it is considered will equal any that Russia can bring into the field.

Diary of the Proceedings before Sebastopol.

We resume the record of events from the date at which previous advices left it:

Nov. 19—Says the special correspondent of the London *Times*: There is really nothing to record of the siege. The French have established themselves inside an earthwork near the Quarantine Fort. *Voila tout.*

Nov. 20—Nothing to report.

Nov. 21—A smart skirmish occurred during the night between three companies of the Rifle Brigade, (English) under Lieut. TRYON, who dislodged three hundred Russians from a position they had taken up in a ravine. Lieut. TRYON was killed. Later in the night there was a false alarm that the enemy was moving in force. There was some firing in the course of the night between the French and Russian pickets on the road to Balaklava.

Nov. 22—Several heavy brass guns (Turkish) were placed in position yesterday and to-day. Accounts do not indicate the exact locality of this battery.

Nov. 23—Rain, rain, rain. One of the sunken vessels in the harbor of Sebastopol having been dislodged by the storm, the Russians immediately sunk another in its place.

Nov. 27—The advices are from Katcha. They complain of the bad anchorage, and the danger to which the shipping is exposed by the frequent storms.

Nov. 28—Nothing important.

Nov. 30—Advices are from Constantinople. They mention the continued arrival of reinforcements *en route* for the Crimea. They also mention that OMAR PACHA has sent a strong complaint to Government that his troops are neglected.

DEC. 3—Operations suspended by the rains.

The *Moniteur* contains the following from Gen. CANROBERT:

"CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 3, 1854.

"Rain is falling in torrents. Our roads are cut up, our trenches filled with water, and our siege operations, as well as all our works, remain in a state of suspense.

"The enemy remains immovable, for the same reason as ourselves.

"In spite of these trials, the spirit of all is excellent, and we remain firm and ready to resume our operations as soon as ever the weather and the state of the roads will allow us to stir.

"Gen. DE MONTEBELLO arrived on the 5th at Constantinople, and left the next day for the Crimea.

"The health of Prince NAPOLEON was improving. (Signed) CANROBERT."

Russian Account—Dec. 4.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF telegraphs to St. Petersburg that to the 4th of December nothing new had occurred before Sebastopol, excepting some trifling (Russian) sorties, without success.

AN English letter says that on the 23d a party of British spiked sixteen Russian guns. No details given.

The besiegers' third parallel is completed.

A storm in the sea of Azoff has wrecked forty Russian vessels.

Various Items.

The Empress of Russia is sick, and lies at the point of death.

A letter from Constantinople of Nov. 30 states that the Ministerial crisis continued. The Minister of Finance had been deposed, and the dismissal of the Seraskier was impending.

The advanced corps of the Russian guards already touches the Austrian frontier.

The king of Prussia is sick and confined to his room.

An absurd story had appeared in some papers to the effect that Gen. CANROBERT had announced he would fight a great battle on Dec. 2.

The Danube.

A letter from Bucharest, under date 11th, mentions that OMAR PASHA that morning left Bucharest for Varna, where the remainder of the nineteen Turkish battalions ordered to the Crimea were being embarked. Thirty-five thousand men are to be sent.

Of date the 8th, it is stated that the whole Turkish army has recrossed the Danube.

SADIK, PASHA was occupying the Dobrudscha, and Kalaresch and Giurgevo had received Turkish garrisons.

The Baltic.

The last ships of the fleet are under weigh for England.

GERMANY.

Diplomacy—Action of the Germanic Diet.

On Dec. 9, the Germanic Confederation unanimously adopted the additional article to the treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia on the 20th of November. Austria is thereby secured on the side of Germany.

A dispatch says that to the 13th inst. Prussia showed no disposition to accede to the treaty of the 2d.

Bavaria suggests a conference of the secondary powers, with an eye to peace.

SPAIN.

The news is not important. The Ministerial crisis appears to have blown over.

The following "news" is telegraphed from Madrid, 9th, to the French and English press:

"A conspiracy in Cuba has been suppressed.

"Two United States packets have been seized at Havana, for having conveyed arms and seditious proclamations.

"The principal conspirator is a native of the United States, named SCOTT. The proclamations comprised a seditious publication of New-York, named *La Verdad.*"

DENMARK.

The New Ministry.

A new Cabinet has been formed, consisting of the following members:

M. VON SCHEEL, from Pinnasborgen, Holstein, Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, in the absence of Count PLESSEN, Envoy at Stockholm.

P. G. BANG, (former) Minister of the Interior, and *ad interim* for Schleswig.

Professor HALL, Minister for Public Worship.

Colonel ANDRA, Minister of Finance.

Colonel LUTTICHAU, War Department.

Commander MICHELSEN, Marine.

M. SIMONY, (former) Minister of Public Instruction.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Trade Dull—The Insurrection Spreading.

The India and China Mail is telegraphed from Trieste, with dates, Calcutta, Nov. 8; Madras 12th; Shanghai, Oct. 11; Amoy 22d; Hong Kong, 28th; Canton 27th; Bombay, Nov. 14.

An envoy from KOKAN, and another from DOST MAHOMED, had arrived at Peshawur, the Afghan Chiefs having decided on an English instead of a Russo-Persian alliance. Lord F. FITZCLARENCE, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, is dead. Trade in India was dull, and money scarce; Exchange at Calcutta 1s. 11¼d. The price of opium has declined to 400 rps. in less than a year.

Trade in China was also dull. Exchange at Canton 4.81, with a few trifling purchases of teas. The insurrection was gaining ground in the North. It is asserted that two days distant from Canton, the insurgents seized 18 chops of Congous and destroyed six.

LATEST NEWS.

The *Atlantic* met with an accident to her rudder-head, and was obliged to return to Liverpool, where she was detained till Monday.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The packet-ship *Queen of the West* was wrecked in Cardigan Bay. All the crew and passengers were saved.

The Latest News from the Seat of War.

There is a report from Sebastopol that 5,000 Russians had retired from the second line of defence.

A private letter says that the ratification of the treaty with Austria was exchanged at Vienna on the 14th.

If the negotiations now pending do not produce peace, Russia will call out sixteen men per thousand, equal to a million of men, to take the field as early as possible.

CHERIB PACHA is appointed Turkish Minister of Finance.

The duration of the present session of Parliament depends on the progress of the Government measures, but it will probably adjourn in about a week.

General OSLERSACKEN has arrived in the Crimea, to take command of DANNENBERG'S division.

The text of the Russian note which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF addressed to Count BUOL, at Vienna, on the 28th was as follows:

"Le soussigné est autorisé de déclarer à M. BUOL que sa Majesté l'Empereur accepte les quitre propositions du Cabinet de Vienne, pour server de point de départ a des negotiations de paox."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The COTTON market has again been extremely dull and prices very irregular, with a continued anxiety among holders to realize, at a decline of ¼d. ₰ lb. in low middling qualities and of ⅛d. ₰ lb in fair.

The sales for the week ending last evening reach 38,390 bales, exporters taking 2,690, and speculators 1,410 bales. To-day the business is called 6,000 bales. Fair Orleans 5¼d.; Fair Mobiles 5¼d.; Fair Uplands 5¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5d.; Middling Mobiles 4¾d.; Middling Uplands 4 13-16d. Inferior and Ordinary, 2¾d.@4¼d. ₰ lb.

The stock of COTTON in this port, 395,000 bales, of which 342,600 are American, against 362,000 bales, and 340,000 American at same time last year.

In Manchester there has been rather more demand for YARNS and Goods, and spinners and manufactures have succeeded in maintaining previous rates.

The CORN Market is again dearer, in consequence of the small stocks in the ports. WHEAT has advanced 6d. to 6d. ₰ bush., and Flour 1s. ₰ bbl., at which there is a fair inquiry. INDIAN CORN quiet without change. Western Flour, 42s.@43s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s.; Ohio, 46s.; Canada, 42s.@43s. 6d.; Sour, 36s.@41s. ₰ bbl.; White Wheat, 12s. 9d.@13s. 3d.; Red, 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d. ₰ bush. White and Yellow Indian Corn, 44s.@44s. 6d.; Mixed 43s. 6d. ₰ qr.

The transactions in RESIN consist of 1,000 bbls. at 5s. 6d.@6s. ₰ cwt., and 100 bbls. Turpentine have been sold at 8s. 6d. ₰ cwt. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The CORN trade has shown more firmness this week, and at Tuesday's market there was a more general inquiry for FLOUR and WHEAT, at an advance of 6d. ₰ bbl. and 2d. to 3d. ₰ bushel. The difficulty of obtaining coasting vessels still continues, and, in consequence, INDIAN CORN has been very quiet, but prices are well maintained. During the week, we have received from the States, 230,000 bushels of CORN, 6,600 bushels of WHEAT, and 5,393 bbls. of FLOUR. At to-day's market WHEAT and FLOUR were firm, with an upward tendency. INDIAN CORN steady, at 43s. to 43s. 6d. for Mixed, and 44s. to 44s. 6d. for Yellow and White. BEEF—The high prices at which the recent arrivals of new are held prevents a ready sale, and we hear of only a few tierces Prime Mess being taken at 140s. The quality of the new Beef is scarcely equal to that of last year, and is much lighter. PORK—A small parcel of new has arrived. Very little doing, and no change in price. BACON—Only sells, in retail, at buyers' prices. In Ireland, the supply of Hogs is much in excess of last year, and prices have, in consequence, declined 10s. to 15s. ₰ cwt. This will materially affect the value of new American Bacon and Pork. LARD—Has again declined 6d. to 1s. ₰ cwt., without leading to activity. The sales reach about 300 tons at 51s. 6d. to 51s. TALLOW—Is very dull at the quotations of last week. COTTON—The declining markets in America and increasing estimates of crop advised per *Asia*, have this week renewed the desire to sell, and the demand being limited, prices of "ordinary" and "middling" qualities have declined ¼d., and the better grades ⅛d. ₰ lb. The market is freely supplied, and the imports are offered as landed. In Manchester there is a slight pause in the demand after the late increase of business. The authorised quotations are—New-Orleans Middling, 4¾d. ₰ lb.; Upland do. 4¾d. to 4 13-16d. ₰ lb. Sales for the week—American, 30,750 bales; other descriptions, 7,540 bales. Total, 38,290 bales. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Diabolical Murder and Robbery.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

Our usually quiet village has been this morning the scene of an uncommon excitement. The house of HENRY SEARS was entered by some one last night—his wife rendered insensible by a blow from a hammer, the throat of his infant child cut from ear to ear, and a tin trunk containing $200 taken from the house. Mr. SEARS was in another room with one of his children, and although he heard a noise, did not let it trouble him, thinking it was the cow about in the door-yard. He also heard his wife speak, but seems not to have been aroused by it. When he did awake his attention was first drawn to the fact that the doors were all open. Arousing a man who lived in the same house, they armed themselves, supposing some robber still to be in the house. They found the window at the head of Mrs. SEARS' bed open and a cask, on which the murderer must have stepped, as the window is six feet from the ground. It was undoubtedly done about 3 o'clock. Mr. SEARS had been threatened by two Irishmen, one of whom is already under arrest. Every means has been taken to prevent the murderer's escape from town. A large meeting of the citizens this morning authorized the Selectmen to offer $500 reward for the detection of the villain. Mrs. SEARS will undoubtedly recover, although her skull was fractured.

P. S.—Later developments render it probable that the person arrested will be discharged as innocent.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—In Wilmington, N. C., a few days ago, as the evening train was entering the depôt the brake became unmanageable, and the locomotive and tender rushed onward to the wharf, bounded over a huge piece of timber at the end of the track, and fell into the river. No person was seriously injured, although the affair produced considerable excitement and confusion, and it is thought that the process of removing the locotive and tender from the bed of the river will be attended with much difficulty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Speaker laid before the House several executive communications. One enclosing a plan for the organization of an Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WASHBURN of Maine asked leave to offer a resolution, that the Secretary of the Navy, if in his judgment not inconsistent with the naval service, shall provide a ship for the conveyance of work of art and industry from this country to France, for the World's Exhibition in Paris in 1855.

Mr. HAMILTON objected.

Mr. FAULKNER reported a bill extending the provisions of the act of August 11, 1848, to the widows of officers and others dying in the military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS offered a resolution (adopted) instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Express Mail between St. Louis and San Francisco for the transmission of letters, and for increased rates of postage for said mail.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, introduced a bill establishing an additional land office in Oregon. Referred.

There being no quorum, the House adjourned to Tuesday.

Redemption of the U. S. Debt—Treasurer's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 31.

One million three hundred thousand dollars of the United States Debt was redeemed at the Treasury Department last week, nearly eight hundred thousand dollars of which was the loan of 1847.

The U. S. Treasurer's statement shows a balance in the Treasury on the 25th ult. of $24,000,607.

Official Changes in Boston—Probable Loss of the Brig Frank, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The lease by the United States of rooms in Boston Court-House expires with the present year, and the books, &c., belonging to the United States are to-day being removed to rooms temporarily engaged in a building in Bowdoin-square.

The brig *Frank*, of Kingston, which sailed from this port about the 6th of September for Cape Haytien, has not since been heard from, and is supposed to have been lost in the October gales. Capt. BURDITT was accompanied by his wife and a crew of seven persons.

The pressure in our money market this week has been less severe, and there are various features in monetary affairs favorable to an easier condition of things for the future.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham yesterday, WM. HENRY MOORE, a breakman, plead guilty of robbing packages in the baggage car of the Boston and Providence Railroad. It was discovered that he had stolen $700 worth of property.

Counterfeit $10 bills on the Merchants' Bank of Newburyport, are now in circulation here.

The first regular passenger train over the Boston and New-York Central Railroad, from Norwich, arrived here this evening, in charge of GEO. LOVIS, Esq., conductor. A large crowd was in waiting to welcome it.

We have had very few ship arrivals at this port for the past three days.

The weather continues very cold, with a strong northeast wind.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The message of Governor PRICE, of this State, was sent in to the Legislature yesterday. It shows that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October last was $235,000. No reduction of taxes is recommended, but the Governor advises the application of the surplus to the redemption of the outstanding debts of the State. He recommends the extension of the charter of the Bank of Missouri, and the increase of its capital to $5,000,000. Recommends authorizing the nullification of the branches of the Bank. Favors additional aid to Railroads now in course of construction, and deprecates new schemes till those projected are completed. Advises that instead of setting apart a portion of the revenues of the State for the support of Schools, a special tax be collected. In connection with a hope that the Railroad to the Pacific will pass through Missouri, the Governor expresses the opinion that a mail and telegraph line could be established from St. Louis to San Francisco, so that a letter mail might be conveyed between the two points in from seventeen to twenty days at about one-half the present contract price, while a telegraph would bring us in hourly communication with our Pacific neighbors.

Railroad Celebration—Opening of the Black River and Utica Railroad.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Black River and Utica Railroad was opened for the first section of sixteen miles, from Utica to Trenton, to-day. The contractors, Messrs. FARWELL, CASE, LUND & Co., invited the directors and stockholders of the road to an excursion, and a great number of them accepted the invitation. At the villages along the line where the train stopped, it was received by the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of rejoicing. When the excursionists arrived at Trenton a collation was prepared for them, at which many speeches were delivered and toasts offered. Among the speakers were Hon. J. A. SPENCER and J. BENEDICT, Esq., of this city, C. STORRS, Jr., of Lewis County, and others. The work on the sections further North is being prosecuted with energy and vigor.

Heavy Failures in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The old Cotton House of Messrs. BRANDER & MCKENNA, of this city, suspended payment to-day, and their liabilities are very heavy. The suspension was caused by their acceptance of the drafts of Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS, who has also failed, in consequence of the inability to get to market large quantities of Lard of which he is possessed in St. Louis.

The Glendon Iron Furnaces at Easton.

EASTON, Sunday, Dec. 31.

The rumors in circulation of the failure of the Glendon Iron Furnace Company, of this place, are without foundation. The ability of the Company to meet their liabilities has not been seriously impaired by the failure of the Glendon Rolling Mills of Boston, and the working of their furnaces will continue as usual. Arrangements have been made to redeem all their liabilities, and their solvency has been clearly ascertained.

Southern Mail Failure—Railroad Detention.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Southern Mail, from points beyond Washington, is again missing this morning. The train from Philadelphia, due here at 4 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The delay was occasioned by the Susquehanna ferry-boat grounding in her dock on account of low water.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 31.

By the arrival of the Southern mail so late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday, but they contain nothing of importance.

Pardoning of Dr. Beale.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The pardon of Dr. BEALE has not been officially received, but his friends confidently expect it to-morrow. Judges BLACK, LEWIS, and WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court, have given written opinions upon the case stating the verdict of the Jury illegal.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Dec. 30.

A man named REMBY BEATY was killed on the Central Railroad at this station last night, in consequence of jumping on the train after it had started.

A considerable sum of money was found on his person, also numerous papers, from which it appears he was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, resided in Gold Spring, and had been in the employ of GEORGE RIKER, of New-York.

Wire in Belfast, Me.

BELFAST, Saturday, Dec. 30.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building kept by H. H. HALE, entirely consuming it, together with three stores and one dwelling adjoining, occupied respectively by NATHANIEL WIGGIN, DANIEL HOWARD, S. GILMAN, and JOSIAH MITCHELL.

The Ohio River—Hog Market—Eastern Exchange.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Ohio River at this point still continues rising and in the channel there is now eight feet of water. Heavy shipments of produce are being made.

Hogs are dull, at $4 75.

Eastern Exchange is selling at ½@¾ cent. premium.

Railroad Accidents—A Conductor Instantly Killed.

BALDWINSVILLE, Saturday, Dec 30.

NICHOLAS J. VAN PATTEN, conductor of the freight train from Syracuse, this morning, was killed, about seven miles east of this place, by being knocked off the train as it was going over the bridge, one of the cars passing over his body, nearly cutting it in two.

Death of an Eminent Merchant.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 30.

CHARLES SIGOURNEY, Esq., one of our oldest and most highly respected merchants, died very suddenly this afternoon. He was the husband of Mrs. L. SIGOURNEY, the poetess.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York this (Saturday) morning at 4 o'clock.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held their last meeting of the year on Friday. Governors DRAPER, (the President,) CONOVER, WEST, DUG RO DUKE, TOWNSEND, and PINCKNEY, were present. The usual weekly requisitions were read and acted on, and a considerable amount of other business of no particular importance transacted. The special order of the evening—Gov. TOWNSEND'S document, relating to assistance of the poor—was called up, and gave rise to some discussion; it was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution, which Governor WEST offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to appropriate such sum or sums as they may deem proper for the purpose of organizing a temporary department, under the control and management of this Board, for the purpose of furnishing nutritious food, and relieving the poor, if in their judgment the necessity exists.

The Committee to whom was referred the various applications for increase of salaries, reported that any increase at the present time should not be made, and that the consideration of the subject should be postponed to the first of July next. The report was accepted.

A resolution was adopted to close the Department on the 10th of March, and that a statement of the quantity and kind of food, and cost of the same be accordingly made out and filed in the Department.

The terms of Governors PINCKNEY and CONOVER, (the latter of whom was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor MCLAUGHLIN,) expired with the year. Their places will be filled by Messrs. TIEMANN and TAYLOR, the newly elected Governors.

Fourth Ward.

A meeting of the residents of the Fourth Ward was held at French's Hotel on Saturday morning, when arrangements were made to organize a Relief Association to aid the poor of that Ward in their present distress. The organization will be perfected to-morrow evening, at the Shakspeare Hotel.

Fourteenth Ward.

A meeting in aid of the destitute of the Fourteenth Ward was held in the Westchester House on Saturday evening. The proceedings of a meeting of another organization for the relief of the poor of the ward, held in the Centre Market Drill-room on Friday evening, were stated and submitted for action. The union of the two societies was heartily approved of, but the proposition to place the dispensing of the alms in the hands of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor was unanimously disapproved of. A Committee of six for each election district in the ward was appointed to solicit subscriptions and seek out and assist those in need. The subscription paper was then opened, and those present subscribed the very liberal sum of nearly $300. The members of this Society have themselves placed in the hands of their Treasurer nearly $500. The Executive Committee will meet for further action to-morrow evening.

Eighteenth Ward.

A meeting for the relief of the poor of this Ward was held on Saturday evening at the Delavan House, Union Square.

A Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions and to cooperate with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday.

Relief for the Poor in Brooklyn.

The Soup Association organized last week by electing the following officers:

President—GEORGE HALL, (Mayor.)
Vice Presidents—WM. M. HARRIS, CONKLIN BRUSH.
Secretary—GEORGE L. SHAW.
Treasurer—JOHN J. STILWELL.

There was also a Committee of Five in each Ward appointed to collect funds. The soup-house will go into operation on Wednesday next, in the large hall rear of the City Hotel.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward held a meeting on Tuesday evening at No. 95 Boerum-street, to raise money for the poor.

Emigrant Paupers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Thursday, Dec. 21, the town of Hancock, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, was surprised by the arrival of about 60 German paupers in the most extreme state of destitution, one of whom has since died. They state that they were paupers when shipped from Antwerp in the ship '*Sarah*, from Baden. They were landed in New-York on the 19th inst., each adult received ten guilders, and the children five guilders, in addition to their passage. A most flagrant outrage has been inflicted upon those miserable human beings, as well as upon the people of Hancock, a small village in a mountainous region, now wrapped in deep snow, where the inhabitants are ill prepared to properly care for such a large number of most loathsome beings. But all has been done to temporarily provide for them that could be, under the circumstances. The Supervisor of that town, L. H. ALLISON, yesterday laid the case before the Commissioners of Emigration, who have promised to investigate the matter, and also dispatch an agent to look after the unfortunates.

It is ascertained that the railroad tickets were purchased by a man, named LOEBER, of No. 96 Greenwich-street;—if well-authenticated, a very ignorant man as to what he was about. L. H. A.

Sharp Practice among Tailors and Fur Dealers.

On Friday morning a young man calling himself G. C. BENSON, was arrested at the National Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, by Officer KEESE, of the Chief's Office, charged with swindling various tradesmen in Broadway. BENSON recently called at the clothing establishment of Messrs. DEVLIN'S where he represented himself to be a merchant of high standing [illegible] Lake [illegible]. He [illegible] make a large purchase and accordingly selected over $2,000 worth of ready-made garments.

The next day he ordered the proprietors to let him take away a cupful clothes, worth $1000, since when he has not been seen. [illegible] also purchased about $2,000 worth of goods at Messrs. LEARNED and $1,500 worth of furs at Messrs. HOWARD & CO.'s fur store, No. 621 Broadway. At this place he succeeded in obtaining $50 worth of furs. The case was brought to the Chief's office and committed for examination.

Decisions in Court of Appeals.

Present—ADDISON GARDINER, Chief Judge, presiding; [illegible]

[illegible] Allen, Charles H. Ruggles, Samuel L. [illegible] Edwards, Judges: S. F. Harwood, Clerk.

Judgment affirmed with costs—Dwight [illegible] vs. Charles W. Houghton, respt.; Orville [illegible] &c., respt., vs. the New-York Dry Dock Company, appts.; Ruth Delany, admr., &c., appts., vs. John Ryan, respt.; Richard Brennan, respt., vs. Ralph H. Lozier and another, appts.; Lucas B. Herron and others, respts., vs. Melancthon W. Perine, appt.; William B. Wood, appt., vs. Louisa D. Contrans and others, respts.; William F. Dana and others, respts., vs. Ernest Fabbri and [illegible] Munroe and another, respts., vs. Jacob M. Cole and another, appt.; James P. Drummond and others, appts., and Joseph Hansen, respt.; Wm. Evarts and another, respts., vs. Joshua Palmer, appt.; Samuel Ferguson and [illegible] admrs., &c., appts. vs. Wesley Marsh and others, respts.; Lawrence W. Halsey, respt., vs. Daniel Coit, appt.; Robert E. Lansley, appt., vs. Philemon T. Bowman and [illegible] William Burnstead, respt., vs. The Dividend Mutual Insurance Company, appt.; The Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn, respt., vs. Wm. Colgate, appt.; James Quackenbush, respt., vs., The Fultonville and Johnstown Plank-Road Company, appts.; Manuel X. Harmony, respt., vs. Thos. Bingham and others, appts.; John Nicoll, respt., vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, respt.; Stephen Field and others, respts., vs. Charles S. Hempstead and others, appts.; George F. Howard and others, respts., vs. Duncan McGregor, respt., vs. Moses B. Lockwood, respt. vs. Richard L. Allen and another, appts.; Alva E. Taylor and another, appts., vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., respt.; The Rensselaer and Washington Plank-Road Co., respt., vs., Wm. R. Burton, appt.; Israel Smith, appt., vs. Job Wright and another, respt.; Charles St. John and others, appts., vs. The American Marine and Fire Insurance Co., respts.; Thomas Delano, appt., vs. Minnie T. Pierce, respt.; Henry A. Hynds and another, respts., vs. The Schenectady County Mutual Insurance Co., appts.; Charles Gould, respt. vs. Justus J. McCarty, appt.; Thaddeus R. Brown, Supervisor, &c. appt. vs. Wm. B. Mailler and others, respts.; Rodolphus D. Smith, respt., vs. Abram M. Binninger and another, appts.; Joseph Wesc

New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1855.

...Times" for the Mails.

...DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) ...ed at Three cents each Sunday, and sent to subscribers ...ty in any part of the country at SIX DOL-...ANCE per annum.

...WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tues-...ing of each week, containing all the reading ...ter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at ...Dollars per annum.

...WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the ...ding matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscri...ers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. This copies will be ...nt for Seventeen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The Dead Year.

While the World pauses to bury its dead, let us silently reverently lay, uncovered, and meditate on its importance. 1854 was not one of your trifling, feeble years for which history has no page, and simply chalks a line against it as one more gone. It has stood up, a kind of Notable Time among the years. The Muse of History will order a new gross of pens and another blank book before beginning its story.

When the year began, men were enjoying the finest unexampled prosperity. Terrible revulsions have occurred during its progress; Banks have broken, Companies dissolved, private capital been swallowed up, and almost every department of business, in almost every part of the commercial world, suffered the severest shocks. Times brighten a little as the baby-face of the new year looks up to them trustingly.

Gentle Peace has kept in-doors this year. She wears no crown now—she is an exile from lands that had worshipped her for thirty consecutive years. War has been doing his prettiest. The most formidable alliance of any age has been consummated. One half of Europe has leagued to battle with the other half, and all their walls are shaking with the thunder of their conflict. Blood has been flowing like water along the European borders of Russia, and unless the dead are numbered by thousands, we say—"Pish, the battle was a mere skirmish!"

Modern times have not seen bloodier battles than has this past year. At Kalafat the Russians lost 2,500 men. At Alma the Russians had 6,000 killed and wounded, and the Allies counted up their dead and wounded at over 4,000. At Inkermann the killed and wounded of the Russians were 9,008, of the English 2,512, of the French 1,726, or over 13,000 in all. But the smell of powder has been steaming up from Western Asia as well as Europe in this matter, and several battles have been fought at sea. Hostile fleets go scouring all oceans, and enterprising but timid Commerce suffers sadly. The great calm which rests on Africa alone is undisturbed. A few border fights are reported, but otherwise Africa has enjoyed her usual stupid, beastly sleep.

In South America, scarcely the usual number of revolutions have occurred. In Peru and Buenos Ayres, and New Grenada, there has been the usual show of quarreling, but in the light of the great Eastern War, "they pale their ineffectual fires."

On our own Continent—not that we *own* it exactly yet—there has been no great deal done, but an abundance begun. Whatever "irons" our Government could lay hands on it has put "into the fire." We have business enough cut out for many years of peace or of possible war "to make up." In the States we have repealed the Missouri Compromise and given the Slave Labor Interest a most important advantage over the Free Labor Interest. We have erected into territories Kansas and Nebraska, and put Neosho upon the slate. We have just seen promulgated a project to which our Government seems to offer no hindrance for colonizing and eventually erecting into an additional State of our Union the Mosquito Coast, and so much of Central America as will insure to us an easy passage over our own land to the Pacific. We have set on foot a treaty with the Dominican Republic, brought the Hawaiian Islands to make a tender of their allegiance, and—but nobody need believe this part of the story—offered $3,000,000 for a dozen volcano tops off the coast of Ecuador, whose possessions are lava, turtles, a penal colony, and nothing beside. We have lived in the shadow of the Inaugural and enjoyed the glory of the Ingraham affair, without committing ourselves foolishly to any special acts supplementary to the latter or in exposition of the former. By no means should we omit the gallant exception of Greytown bombarded and burnt for insulting our representatives,—an important indication of the way we feel, if it is true, as General Cadwalader told the Consuls at Hayti, that our Government treat the weak and the strong alike.

About the usual number of "outrages upon our flag" have been committed, but the indignation they have secured has not been excessive. We have enjoyed a fair average of breezes that have blown over. We have had some war-talk with Cuba, and enjoyed a glow of patriotism as we read of Napoleon's insult to us in the Soule affair—all which has subsided. Eggs of importance, it is thought, were laid at Ostend by our busy agents abroad, but they are not yet hatched.

We have murders, as many as usual; shipwrecks especially awful, explosions, disasters and fires—of which elsewhere we speak by tabled. We have had some cholera and a most ludicrous oyster panic. We have pried open the door of the Japan country, and effected a most important arrangement for our future commerce there.

Some great and some good men have ceased from the earth this year. The memory of the good dead is fresh yet—we need not rehearse their names.

Take it through, and the year whose breath expired last night, has been a most memorable one. The future world will remember it as the first one for her chronicles, that the conditions have publicly disclosed to the chief city of the Mahomedans, Lovers of humor will remember it as the year when the most magnificent of hoaxes—the Sebastopol hoax—was play off, and the world "sold" by it. Hereabouts, the great family of "the defeated" will remember it as the year when a power known a year ago only as "Ned Buntline's Know-Nothings" grew up to be the Great American Party which has tipped almost everybody's dish over. A groan and thanks for the old year, and many a Happy New-Year to our readers.

The News by the Atlantic.

The interest in European politics shifts by this arrival, from the Crimea to London. Parliament convened on the 12th December. The Queen's Speech was delivered in person. Soon after commenced the debates in the Lords and Commons on the Address, and the War and its management. Lord Derby leads the Opposition in the House of Peers, praising the gallantry of the British Army; commending the alliance with France, but criticising severely the War and Army measures of the Government. Mr. Disraeli spoke to the same general effect in the Commons, while Lord John Russell, President of the Council, and leader of the House on the Ministerial side, gave a somewhat startling opinion of the real terms of the new treaty with Austria, the effect of which was to unsettle confidence, for the moment, both in London and Paris. The London *Times*, however, undertakes to say that its own interpretation of the treaty is more reliable than the speech of one of Her Majesty's Ministers.

The accounts from the Crimea are not important, except so far as to indicate the procrastination of the siege. The weather was unfavorable to the operations of the Allies.

There are later accounts from China, advising the continued unsettled condition of the country.

The commercial advices, it will be noticed, are of a mixed complexion. Good for the Grain and Flour export; adverse to Cotton, and showing an unsettled feeling in the Funds, though they closed steady in London at the latest hour. An accident to the *Atlantic*, soon after clearing Liverpool on the 16th, by which she was compelled to return to port, brings down the English dates to Monday morning, the 18th.

The Visit Deferred.

A few weeks ago, the London newspapers were didactic and moralizing on the promised (or threatened) visit of Louis Napoleon to the Queen of England. Suddenly, they have become suspiciously silent on the subject. They eulogize France, they praise the gallantry of French soldiers, but they do not indulge any anticipations of the pleasures and advantages to be gained from an Imperial visit. Perhaps we can throw some little light upon the subject.

One of Louis Napoleon's most anxious desires, since he became Emperor, ("by the Grace of God and the will of the French people,") has been to *appear* as one of the brotherhood of European rulers. The true cause of his enmity with Russia may probably be found in the fact that Nicholas took an unusually long time to answer the intimation of his having assumed the Imperial purple, and when he did reply, addressed the newly-pledged Emperor not as "Sir, my brother," but as "Sir, my friend." There was wit in the *bon mot* attributed to Louis Napoleon on this occasion. "This is very kind of the Czar, and more than complimentary, for we must take our *brothers* as we find them, but exercise our own judgment and indulge our own predilections in the choice of our *friends*.

With England it has been the especial desire of Louis Napoleon to stand well. He is understood to have fished very anxiously for an invitation to visit Queen Victoria. It is even said that he had insinuated an intention to "drop in" at Osborne House, (the royal marine residence in the Isle of Wight,) or to cruise about the Channel during one of Victoria's Summer excursions, fall in with the royal steam-yacht, (accidentally on purpose,) and then go on board and pay his respects to this "good sister of England." These hints, if given, were not acted upon—but Albert's recent visit to Boulogne was generally understood as a concession to Louis Napoleon's *amour propre*, which was somewhat wounded by the curt manner in which his personal advances were received by Queen Victoria.

Following this visit came the semi-official intimation that the State-rooms in Windsor Castle which were occupied by the Emperor Nicholas on his improvised flying visit of 1844, were being prepared, refurnished and redecorated, for Louis Napoleon and his wife,—that these Imperial visitors were to pass a week at Windsor, before Christmas,—that they were then to be the Queen's guests in London, for a similar period,—that they were to be feasted in Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and citizens,—and that, finally, they were to spend a few days at Osborne, and thence embark for France.

A very pretty programme. But nothing has come of it. Louis Napoleon and pretty Eugenie have not visited Victoria. Why?

Two reasons are assigned. The first, by the newspapers, states that the Queen and the Emperor are severally so grieved over the great losses which their respective armies have sustained in the East, that, while the war continues, they cannot think of entertaining

> Mirth that wrinkled Care derides,
> And Laughter holding both his sides.

The second, contained in private letters from London, distinctly declared that the Chartists (recollecting how Louis Napoleon volunteered to act as a special constable, to put down their public demonstration in April, 1848,) have placarded London with emphatic appeals to the masses to give "Napoleon the Murderer," (so do plain-spoken people call the hero of the *coup d'état*,) such a reception as he deserves.

Ernest Jones, Harney, Reynolds, Lovett, and other Chartist leaders, are said to be at the head of this anti-Napoleon movement, and, indeed, not to deny that they are. These leaders, men of energy and talent, (though not always ruled by judgment) are the friends and allies of the principal and most determined of the Continental refugees now in London. The British Government, our informant adds, sent Palmerston to Paris to state to Louis Napoleon, as delicately as possible, that he would do wisely to defer his visit, as such a reception as Haynau had would be extremely unpleasant, and could with difficulty be prevented—while mud, dead cats, antiquated eggs, and popular excitement were on hand.

We give the statement as it has reached us. Our own Special Correspondent, it may be remembered, gave us a similar intimation, a fortnight ago, as to the principal motive of the Palmerston visit. Our own opinion is that, on the whole, Louis Napoleon would *not* receive public insults in England, and that, if accompanied by his handsome wife, (for John Bull has some rude notions of gallantry,) he would probably meet with a favorable reception.

How Col. Steptoe is Esteemed in Utah.

When the last mail from Utah left, of course they had not heard of the appointment of Col. Steptoe to be Governor over the Territory and ruler over the Mormons. Elder Orson Hyde, very likely, would not have been so profuse in his praise of the Colonel if they had. It is a good token, however. If Brigham Young has the wise old head on his shoulders that we have credited him with, very likely he will have a revelation to the effect that a most excellent man and true friend of the Saints has been commissioned to relieve him of the troublesome duties of keeping Squash-head from stealing, and his red brethren from butchering the whites. The twenty-four years' experience that Mormonism clams has not been lost upon them. They do a great many foolish things, but most of their follies have a tendency to increase the numbers of their followers. It is not likely that they will decline admitting one who is so favorably thought of to their governorship—expecting, by ready surrender, to retain more power than by withstanding the President's appointment. But this is what Elder Hyde says; and Elder Hyde is an authority:

Col. Steptoe, of the United States Army, with his command, is now in our Territory, and expects to Winter with us. This gentlemanly officer and his associates have the goodwill of our society, and have, thus far, acted in a manner becoming officers of their rank. The Colonel wishes his men to conform to the best principles and rules of moral society, and, if we mistake not, has given orders to this effect. Will the trading citizens of this town sell to the soldiers liquor, by which their own peace and that o. their families may be disturbed? If they will, do not attach the blame to the officers, but to our own citizens, who, for paltry gain, will corrupt the soldiers, and themselves also, by a traffic, that worketh death instead of life. So far as I am a witness, the officers and the men, with few exceptions, of the United States Army now in our midst, take extra pains to have all things move on happily and amicably, and it affords me pleasure to be able to bear this testimony in their behalf. It is hoped that all the citizens in the southern country will receive Col. Steptoe and his command with cordiality and kindness; for his high-minded and gentlemanly bearing merit this testimonial of our respect and esteem.

Respectfully, ORSON HYDE.

Look Out for Hall Thieves.

These sharp snaps of cold weather sharpen the wits of the "hall thieves"—look out for them. Girls should be taught that, when strange men ring at the door, and inquire for the master of the house, it is not safe to leave the strange men alone in the hall while they go hunting up the master, if there is anything less difficult of removal in the hall than a stove or an iron hat-stand. If boarders have overcoats, gold-headed canes or hats, which they would like to dispose of, the hall is a good place to leave them in—only the parties who acquire them are seldom humble enough to wear them by daylight. We hear of a great many feats of sleight-of-hand on the part of these peripatetics who fancy other people's property. Shortly since, a sincere-looking stranger came out of a gas-lighted basement with one of our neighbors' set of silver spoons—the open shutters, and the temporary absence of the girl, who had just run around the corner to get a pound of cheese for tea, and left the door ajar for convenience's sake, favoring the sincere man's enterprise. Our windows should grow tighter, and our doors more secure, as the times grow harder.

☞ Business and pleasure unite in the Sacred Cause of the poor and unemployed, in the City, in these hard times, and harder Winter. Upon the suggestion of a number of the Ladies of New-York, a Public Ball is in preparation, to be given at the Academy of Music in the course of the present month, and to be so directed as to insure the largest pecuniary result to the benevolent object in view—the relief of the needy and the destitute. There was a substantial demonstration to this end on Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Haight, through a meeting of gentlemen, convened on the invitation of the ladies who originated the movement. It was well attended by the right sort of people for a hearty and profitable result, and the business was gone through with in the right spirit. The plan and terms of the management were thoroughly canvassed to the single purpose of serving the cause of benevolence through an elegant and popularly arranged entertainment. The tickets were fixed at a moderate price, and to all alike—the ladies, whose Ball it is to be, paying the same as the gentlemen. Mr. De Peyster Ogden, Judge Daly, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. James Brooks, and other prominent citizens, took part in the discussion.

On the same evening a party of gentlemen conferred with Mr. Hackett on his proposed concert, with Grisi and Mario, in aid of the charities of the City. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and it is expected that the musical festival will take place on Thursday or Friday of next week, at the Academy of Music, if the subscribers will give up their secured seats, which it is believed they will do in view of the benevolent object of the occasion.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Distressing Case of Poverty and Suicide.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Coroner Gamble was called to investigate a distressing case—the suicide of an Irish emigrant, named John Murphy. The wife of the deceased gave her evidence, in substance, as follows:

They arrived here last August in the ship *Procter*, from Liverpool, with five children. They succeeded in getting along very well until within the last two months. The deceased had been employed in the establishment of Messrs. Benjamin & Noe, corner of Cherry and Catherine-streets, but they having no more work for him, he was discharged. He tried very long to obtain work, but without success. Finding his family in a starving condition, it affected him so at times he was out of his mind. The porter of Benjamin & Noe, who resided in the same building, informed Mr. Noe of their condition, when he requested Connor to go with them to the office of the Committee of Relief for the Poor of the Seventh Ward. Murphy would not consent to this, nor would his wife go. Yesterday afternoon, however, she yielded to her necessities, and went with Connor to one of the Committee, who resided in Market-street, but not finding him in, they were requested to call at 7½ o'clock. She then returned to her residence, No. 396 Water-street, where, on entering the room, she heard a noise in the bedroom, and inquiring of the child as to where their father was, they said he was lying down in the bedroom. She went to go in, and found the bed just in front of the door, and on looking in one corner, she discovered him on his knees, with his hands together as if praying, and his throat cut in a horrible manner. He could just manage to speak, and on seeing his wife he cried out—"Oh, Sarah! oh, Sarah!" She immediately called for help, and removed him into the front room, and kept a cloth to his wound, in hopes of saving his life until a doctor was sent for.

A physician was soon in attendance, and by his advice the sufferer was conveyed to the City Hospital, but only survived a few moments after his arrival there. At the time of the suicide the youngest child of the deceased was starving upon the bed, having had nothing to eat for two days, and during the inquest upon the father, the mother received news of its death. The deceased John Murphy, came to his death by cutting his throat with a razor, while laboring under a temporary derangement of mind, consequent upon his destitute condition.

The deceased was 45 years of age, and a tailor by trade. He was a fine looking man, and appeared to have seen better days. The Coroner desired us to call the attention of the Poor Committee of the Seventh Ward to the distressing condition of the remaining members of this unhappy family. They may be found at No. 396 Water-street.

Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor.

A large meeting of gentlemen was held, by invitation, at the residence of R. K. Haight, Esq., on Saturday evening, December 30, to devise measures for the relief of the poor; on which occasion James De Peyster Ogden, Esq., was called to the chair, and Edward S. Gould, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

James W. Gerard, Esq., opened the meeting by an address, accompanied by the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

A number of charitable ladies of our City, wishing to aid in relieving the present distress of the poor and unemployed, have suggested the expediency of a Public Ball to be given as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made, and to be so managed as to secure the largest possible pecuniary result.

In pursuance of this suggestion, and having now met at the request of the ladies from whom it emanated, we do hereby *Resolve:*

I. That the plan proposed deserves equally our thanks, our approval, and our hearty coöperation.

II. That the most eligible place for giving this entertainment is the Academy of Music.

III. That one hundred gentlemen be appointed as managers, who shall select from their own number such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

IV. The tickets shall be issued at the uniform price of *two dollars* for each person, whether lady or gentleman. Simple refreshments to be provided at the expense of those guests who may call for them.

V. That some evening between the 15th and 25th of January be selected by the Committee for the Ball to take place.

VI. That the proceeds of the Ball be distributed to such benevolent organization or organizations, and in such proportions, as shall hereafter be determined upon by the board of managers.

VII. That the entertainment proposed be entitled the "Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor."

In pursuance of the third resolution, the following gentlemen were named as

MANAGERS.

James DePeyster Ogden,	Charles A. Stetson,	John W. Hamersley,
Charles A. Davis,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. Watson Webb,
James W. Gerard,	William Cumming,	Jas. Robt. Winthrop,
Schuyler Livingston,	Horace Greeley,	Maj. Macomb,
James W. Otis,	Charles F. Daly,	John C. Stevens,
Edward S. Gould,	Junius T. Stagg,	Wm. R. Babcock,
R. Lowndes,	William B. Astor,	H. J. Redfield,
Lispenard Stewart,	James Phalen,	H. J. Raymond,
Robert Benson,	R. K. Haight,	Hickson W. Field,
R. M. Blatchf,	William Schermerhorn,	Jr.
Charles O'Conor,	John Jay,	George Bancroft,
Alex. Mactier,	John Bigelow,	Sidney Brooks,
N. F. Bailey,	Wm. H. Paine,	Ogden Hoffman,
Geo. F. Morris,	Gould Hoyt,	Alfred Craven,
Moses Taylor,	Capt. Carlton,	Royal Phelps,
Hiram Fuller,	A. B. Robertson,	Wm. Maxwell,
G. J. Cornell,	Chas. DeRham,	D. Dudley Field,
Adrien Leslin,	J. F. Pennisman,	Robert J. Hone,
George W. Coster,	Joseph Fowlks,	Jacob Little,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Fred. E. Gibert,	Robt. Emmett, Jr.
John Van Buren,	Winthrop Chanler,	Joshua Coit,
Moses H. Beach,	P. Lorillard,	Henry Ward,
Dr. J. Bowers,	C. Francis Winthrop,	Charles A. Hurd
J. V. Fowler,	Saml. B. Ruggles,	T. C. T. Buckley,
Walden Pell,	L. A Scares,	T. R. Foster,
Denning Duer,	James Brooks,	George Baxter,
Samuel Nicholson,	M. Livingston,	Geo. W. Brown,
Francis Kettleta,	Saml. Nicoll,	Charles Beldel,
James Harper,	Wickham Hoffman,	George Belded,
George Douglass,	John Cochran,	Dr. E. S. Kissam,
B. Smith Clark,	Wm. H. Treadwell,	John D. Wolfe,
F. L. Waddell,	Saml. Whitney,	Simeon Draper,
Horace H. Day,	Henry Kemeys,	James K. Pell,
J. C. Bancroft Davis,	Henry L. Cist,	Capt. Dayton,
Frederick Hudson,	Wm. B. Duncan,	John P. March,

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, (Jan. 4,) where and when the above managers are requested punctually to attend without further notice.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.
Edward S. Gould, Secretary.

Case of Dr. Graham.

In the case of Dr. Graham an order was obtained, it will be recollected, almost immediately after trial, staying proceedings, and the necessary measures were taken by him to appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. Last week, by consent, and at the request of Dr. Graham, and on motion of Mr. Whiting, one of his counsel, an order was entered vacating the order staying proceedings. Dr. Graham will, of course, go immediately to State Prison, and commence to serve the term for which he is sentenced. This looks a little as though the new District Attorney intended in his new capacity to obtain from the Governor that freedom for Dr. Graham which as his counsel he was unable to obtain from the Jury.

Alleged Murder on the High Seas—Investigation Before U. S. Commissioner E. E. Stilwell, Esq., and Discharge of the Accused.

John Hughes, second mate of the ship *Lady Franklin*, was brought before Mr. Stilwell, United States Commissioner, on Saturday last, on a charge of having murdered Joseph Lewis, a seaman on board that vessel, while on the high seas. Mr. Dunning appeared for the defence.

But one witness, James Trainor, a seaman on board of the *Lady Franklin*, was produced. His evidence being insufficient to justify a committal, the prisoner was discharged.

Disaster.

The schooner *G. Russell*, Wooster, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston with a cargo of coal, while trying to get through Hell Gate yesterday, struck a rock on Gatch Point and immediately sunk. It is supposed the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. Capt. W. refused a Pilot.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the Chair.

The Board held a special meeting, at 2 P. M. Saturday. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS PAID.

Of the Pearl Hose Co., No. 26, for repairs done to their house, $2.25.

REPORTS ACCEPTED AND ADOPTED.

In favor of appropriating for the use of the Governors of the Almshouse, for the year 1855, $813,450 in obedience to the requirements of the Charter.

In favor of appropriating to the Board of Education for 1855 the sum of $998,010.

Salary raised—Of Mr. Hoffman, Crier of the Superior Court, from $700 to $800.

The business having all been disposed of the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Ocean Bank Fraud.

Judge Beebe gave his decision in this case on Saturday evening. Mr. McGuckin was held to bail in the sum of $65,000, in default of which he was remanded to the Tombs.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of December to the 30th day of December, 1854: Men, 83; Women, 101; Boys, 139; Girls, 123. Total, 446.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility	10	Inflam. of throat	5
Abscess of Brain	1	Delirium tremens	1	Inflam. of womb	1
Aneurism of the Thigh	1	Diarrhœa	2	Inflam. of liver	1
Atrophia	1	Dropsy	8	Liver, disease of	2
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy, in head	14	Lockjaw	1
Apoplexy, spinal	1	Dropsy, in chest	4	Lung weakness	1
Asthma	2	Dropsy, in brain	1	Malformation	3
Atrophia	9	Drowned	1	Marasmus	17
Brain, disease of	1	Dysentery	5	Measles	7
Bleeding from Stomach	1	Enlargement of the heart	1	Old age	4
Bleeding, from the Lungs	1	Erysipelas	3	Palsy	6
Burned or Scalded	1	Eruption	2	Premature birth	4
Bronchitis	12	Fever, bilious	1	Pleurisy	1
Cancer of Face	1	Fever, inermit	1	Rupture of womb	1
Casualties	5	Fever, puerperal	2	Scrofula	4
Cholera	1	Fever, remittent	1	Small-pox	1
Colic	1	Fever, scarlet	15	Spine	1
Consumption	89	Fever, typhoid	1	Still born	34
Convulsions	22	Fever, typhus	9	Softening of brain	1
Croup, puerperal	3	Fever, nervous	1	Teething	2
Congest'n of brain	8	Heart, disease of	6	Ulceration of throat	1
Congest'n of lungs	5	Hooping Cough	3	Ulceration of the Lungs	1
Constipation	1	Inflam. of brain	3	Unknown	1
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of bowels	5	Total	446
Catarrh	1	Inflam. of heart	5		
		Inflam. of lungs	32		
		Inflam. stomach	2		

AGES—Under 1 year, 127; 1 to 2 years, 59; 2 to 5 years, 37; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 20 years, 20; 20 to 30 years, 32; 30 to 40 years, 41; 40 to 50 years, 28; 50 to 60 years, 25; 60 to 70 years, 14; 70 to 80 years, 10; 80 to 90 years, 6; unknown, 2. Total, 446.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, 293; Ireland, 91; England, 13; Scotland, 2; Prussia, 1. Total, 446.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Hospital, Bellevue, 13; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 3; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 4; Ward's Island, 24; Randall's Island, 6; Women's Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 3; City Prison, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored Persons, 4; Workhouse, 1.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1854.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of $5 from a "Workingman," signing himself "Long Island," for the poor. It shall be devoted accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

The Happy New-Year.

Another New-Year sun has dawned,
Another year of hope begun,
A year we fondly trust may prove
More blissful than the year that's gone,
We send upon the wings of wind,
A "Happy New-Year!" greeting all
Who, in the days and years of yore,
Have patronized our Artist Hall;
Those thousands, scattered far and wide,
From Maine to California's strand,
Or North, or South, or East, or West,
In native or in foreign land;
To those our warmest wish we send:
May peace and health, and love and joy,
Prosperity and length of days,
Be ever their's, without alloy,
May nature's bountiful increase
Insure the line of every one,
And children's children live to bear
The name of honored parents on.
And may they come, as you have come,
For those unequaled pictures made
By Root, the artist world-renowned,
In storm or calm, in sun or shade.
Those plain Daguerreotypes that bore,
In half a dozen mighty fairs,
The highest prizes—pictures done
Up only two short flights of stairs.
Those Stereoscopes, that carve as 'twere,
By great Canova's matchless hand,
A marble statue from the air,
Till self before yourself you stand,
Those Photographs of every size,
Up to the full and perfect form,
Daguerreotypes for likenesses all,
But with the pencil's colors warm.
Like Summer flowers o'er all the land
These matchless gems of art are strown,
Till not a hamlet sees the sun
Where Root is not already known.
Patrons! by your kind aid he stands
With scarce a rival who can claim
A fraction of the honors you
Have heaped upon his humble name.
And now, farewell! this homely rhyme,
The promptings of a grateful heart,
Must close, ere partial friendship tire;
And we, our "calling" done, must part.
Thanks for your generous confidence,
So often shown in days gone by;
We hope 'twas not unmerited;
And now, to merit more we'll try.

Root's Daguerrean and Photographic Gallery, New-Year's Day, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

A Pair of Pictures as Large as Life.—A couple of gentlemen engaged in making pictures, who keep a lofty establishment in Broadway, have advertised within the past few weeks as copied below. We place their palpable contradictions side by side, and leave the public to judge whether soliciting patronage by such means is likely to add to the dignity of art or the honor of the men who do it:

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

In *Tribune*, Dec. 2, 1854.

"The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life size for surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas.

AND ON THIS.

In *Tribune*, Dec. 14, 1854.

Important Discovery!—Photographic Oil Paintings on Canvas.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City.

NOW LOOK ON THIS.

In *Tribune*, Dec. 30, 1854.

Photographs cannot be taken on Canvas.—They are first taken on glass, by the action which light possesses of changing chemical preparations, and *afterward impressed* upon paper. Mr. ——, having thus presented his *plans* to the public, desires their approval. Upon the foundation of *these plans* he expects to rise still higher in his profession. Combining all the *arts of imitation* in his Gallery, and the perfection of finish, he safely challenges the rivalship of any other establishment.

Notwithstanding these remarkable assertions, there is an artist in the same block—Root—No. 363 Broadway, who makes life-size Photographs, *not on paper only*, but directly from the glass to the canvas, thus producing a picture as much superior to the paper-and-canvas combinations as can be imagined. Photographs of every size, on paper or on canvas, as desired.

The above remarkable advertisers ask the public to examine their work. We hope they will do so thoroughly. Said a Judge one day to a culprit: "Never mind, I'll see that you have justice." "Ah! Your Honor!" said the fellow, "that's just what I'm afraid of."

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Moffet, Nos. 119 and 121 Princestreet, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Foster, Dixon & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 366 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50—All this Week.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week, at $2 50 for a course of ten lessons in Penmanship, and $12 50 for a thorough course of Double Entry Bookkeeping.

O. B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Mme. Grisi and Signor Mario sing three times this week in Philadelphia—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; admission three dollars.

Miss Maxman has been performing at Philadelphia, and has created a decided impression on the critics of that city.

Mr. Bennett, of the new Boston Theatre, has made quite a "hit" in "Richard III."

Mrs. Farrell's benefit took place at the National Theatre, Boston, on Friday night. Her engagement has been a most successful one.

Mr. Henry Farren has been seriously indisposed in New-Orleans, but the *Picayune* of that city states that he has been pronounced convalescent, and will, proceed in a few days to Mobile, where he is engaged to appear at Phillips's.

George Holland has taken the Academy Theatre, New-Orleans, and opened it on Wednesday night last with an excellent company, among which Miss Susan Denin, has been engaged for Placide's Varieties.

Miss Fanny Knowles, it is said, is making quite a fortnight's engagement at the Museum, Boston. They open with "Ingomar," and from their united success, are likely to make a hit in the city of gentility.

Miss Agnes Robertson had a benefit and concluded her engagement at Savannah on Monday evening last.

Madame Rose de Vries gave a farewell concert in Cincinnati on Monday evening last. She has been in this country six years, and is about returning to Europe.

Van Amburgh, the "lion tamer," has a floating menagerie lying at the foot of Canal-street, New-Orleans. He daily, as usual, enters the cages of various "varmint."

Madame Bishop has been playing "Fra Diavolo" to the *Zerlina* of Mrs. Sinclair, at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco. Neither of them get much praise from the critics.

A correspondent at San Francisco sends us the following, under date of Dec. 1, in reference to the new American Theatre in that city, then about to be opened by Mr. Neafie: "The building is of brick, with stucco finish, and located on Sansome-street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the town. It is fifty-five feet front on Sansome, by one hundred and sixty feet on Pinkstreet—the main entrance being on Sansome. The stage (which is by far the largest in the State) is sixty-seven feet in depth, and a width of thirty-eight feet presenting. The stage is lighted by suspended gas burners, which, I understand, is a saving, besides protecting the eye from a most fatal disease, produced by the effects of unknown light. The scenery was painted by Mr. Burton, late of John Sefton, Esq., of Niblo's. The auditory is conveniently arranged, having eight private boxes, two dress circles, a parquette, a family circle and gallery. It will easily seat fifteen hundred persons, and can accommodate two thousand. The whole design is decidedly elegant, and strikes the eye principally from its gorgeousness and brilliancy, at the same time it is without the flash which usually characterizes the theatres of the East. The open spaces between the ground floor flanked by the front of the boxes and the dress circle, are filled with all kinds of ornaments, wreaths, bas reliefs, arabesques, &c., which is rendered by the peculiar direction of light, surpassing fine. Taken merely as a work of art, the building, as a whole, reflects great credit on the designer and builder, A. P. Petit, Esq. The Theatre will be under the sole control of J. A. J. Neafie, Esq., who, it is perhaps too superfluous to remark, has the best wishes of our play-goers. A gentleman of high tone in the private walks of life, and an actor with scarcely a rival on the American or European boards, with one of the best stock companies in the United States, it would be somewhat remarkable if he did not succeed. Mr. J. W. Thoman is the stage manager, and will conduct, as heretofore, everything under his charge in a superior manner. The Theatre opens with "The Rivals," concluding with "The Two Bonnycastles." Michael Phelan, who is known to many New-Yorkers, has taken the Union Hotel.—*Sunday Times.*

☞ M. M. Hurd is Agent for the Daily Times a Bridgeport, Conn. Single copies, or by the week, or month, can be had on application to him.

☞ The Times can be had at an early hour of Jacob Lawrence, No. 83 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where orders for the Daily or Weekly will be received.

☞ Richard Shannon, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the Daily Times. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARIS HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED PER SHIP *Advance*, direct from our Paris Manufacturer, our usual supply of Superfine French Hats, of the newest modes, and this day place them on sale.

LEARY & CO., Importers and Dealers in Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R. No. 22.

TWO CHILDREN CURED OF FEVER AND AGUE BY HALF A BOTTLE OF R. R. RELIEF!—Daniel Stevenson, of Columbia Co., Ala., writes: "I have sold one-fifth part of Radway's Ready Relief. It is the best and most useful medicine I ever used. Two of my children had the fever and ague; for six months I employed two of the best doctors in the county; they could not cure my children. The use of half a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief cured them entirely."

In all cases where Radway's Ready Relief prevails, we recommend the following treatment: It will counteract the fever against Ague: Keep the Liver and Bowels regular by taking one or two of Radway's Regulators each night or every other night. Also, take in a little water half a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief. Remember, Radway's Ready Relief is a concentrated and powerful remedy. If there is any weakness or pain in the system it will counteract it, and you will soon find the influence of nerve should take this dose two or three times per day; also, bathe the spine externally with the Ready Relief, likewise the joints, hands, arms and feet. Rear in mind, Radway's Regulators will promptly cure Biliousness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Complaint, and Urethra difficulties. The combined qualities possessed in the male and female organs, used for a family physic, they are the most mild, effective and pleasant medicine, in the form of Pills, in use.

Each bottle and box of the R. R. R. must bear the fac-simile signature of RADWAY & CO.

N. B.—Counterfeits are selling in this city, purporting to be RADWAY & CO. properties of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

IN RETIRING FROM BUSINESS I BEG TO announce to my friends, the ladies and public in general, that I have sold out my entire stock to the well-known popular firm of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

W. BILLING, No. 135 Spring-st.

In purchasing the above stock, and adding thereto fifteen thousand dollars worth of new goods, bought at the cash, under the most advantageous circumstances, we shall open on TUESDAY, the 2d of January, with the full determination to offer such inducements as to defy competition.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 135 Spring-st., first store from Eleventh-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT CHANCES for buyers of holiday presents, and the musical community. Pianos from ten different manufactories and melodeons from five. A larger or more elegant assortment cannot be found in this or any other city in the Union, or at such exceedingly low prices. Musical instruments of all kinds at greatly reduced rates. Every purchaser is treated in a kindly courteous manner and sincerely bound, just the same for a piano at a very low price. Music from one of the best selected and most extensive catalogues in the United States at one half the usual rates. This enormous reduction in prices will continue after the holidays.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE IMMENSE CROWDS who have daily thronged the great Fancy Bazaar of H. B. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the past week, is undeniable proof that his Goods are cheaper than the cheapest, and that the people are f

THE CITY IN 1854.

THE PROGRESS OF THE YEAR.

Whatever Notable Events Occurred—Matters that were Contemplated—Deaths of Notability.

It is neither necessary nor pleasant to examine the columns of a New-York's Day journal with long-winded details which scarcely carry fit and few could be found to read. But 1854 was a notable year in city annals. It was remarkable for wealthy merchants, swindlers, defaulters, bankruptcies and bank bill and lightning, and all things that could be gotten. We have culled here and there a bunch of the clustering fruits of the Tree—placing the whole on separate dishes, so that he who will may find something to his fancy,—and he who will not (and there will doubtless, remember the fact,) may pass the course unheeded. We commence with the

ELECTIONS.

In the early part of the year, there was a good deal of fight, about a Broadway Railroad. But it came to nothing. A proposition of the City Government to purchase one or more of the City Railroads already in existence, was strenuously resisted by the Companies, and by means of diligent representations in regard to the cost of construction and equipment, the Roads gained the day and the City lost it.

At noon on Tuesday, June 20, all the Engineers on the Eastern and Middle divisions of the Erie Railroad struck work, in order to compel the officers of that Company to rescind a regulation which ordered the discharge of every Engineer who should run his engine off the track through careless conduct. After holding out for nearly one week, the Engineers finally determined to return to duty.

The affairs of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads are treated of, at length, in our Commercial Summary. Meetings in relation to these Companies were held as follows: New-Haven Stockholders, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Sept. 21; at the Apollo Rooms, Oct. 3; at New-Haven, Nov. 6; of Harlem Stockholders, at Tammany Hall, Aug. 15. At this meeting, Mr. N. DEAN made his report on the finances. On the 18th of July ALEXANDER KYLE, Secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company, was arrested and committed to prison in default of $100,000 bail. The bail was afterwards reduced to $30,000, and he is now at large under that penalty. On the 23d September, criminal proceedings were instituted against ROBERT SCHUYLER before Justice STUART. SCHUYLER, however, has not yet been found.

FERRIES.

On the 10th of August the Union Ferry Company (Brooklyn and New-York) doubled their rates of ferriage.

MILITARY COURTS OF INQUIRY.

We have been called to report two important cases of military discipline. One of these related to the loss of the steamship *San Francisco*, and the party implicated was Col. GATES, the commander of the United States troops which embarked on board that ship. The Colonel's conduct was deemed unofficer-like and cowardly. The inquiry was conducted before the Commander-in-Chief, (Gen. SCOTT,) at his residence in this City. The second case grew out of the same event. Major FRANCIS O. WYSE, having refused to embark his command on board the steamship *Falcon*, when ordered to sail for California with the remnant of the troops rescued from the *San Francisco*, was Court-Martialed for disobedience of orders. In strict compliance with military discipline, the Major was expelled the service, but his sentence was commuted to suspension, and in December he was reinstated. A number of his admirers, judging that he had acted judiciously in declining to hazard the lives of his men in a craft which he considered unseaworthy, honored him by the presentation of a handsome sword and pair of epaulettes, previous to his departure. So the Major went away happy.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Of the affairs of the Crystal Palace, it is perhaps unwise to say too much. The year has witnessed the entire collapse of that institution. On the 28th of February a meeting of the Crystal Palace Association was held for the purpose of nominating a new Board of Directors. A statement previously published showed that the Association was in debt $125,000. At the meeting of the Association there was a jar of conflicting interests, and split tickets were put in nomination. One was headed by THEODORE SEDGWICK, (the first and acting) President; the other by P. T. BARNUM. The BARNUM party was triumphant. On the 9th of March Mr. BARNUM was elected President, and on the 25th of the same month published a letter in which he offered to do wonderful things for the Palace, if $100,000 were raised. The amount was speedily forthcoming, the hotel proprietors, merchants, railroad and omnibus owners and others interested in the revival of the Palace, unanimously coming forward with individual subscriptions. On the 4th of May the grand re-inauguration of the Palace took place under Mr. BARNUM'S auspices. Speeches were made by Mr. BARNUM, HORACE GREELEY, ELIHU BURRITT, HENRY WARD BEECHER, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, and others. On the 9th of June Mr. BARNUM inaugurated a series of aeronautic ascensions under Mr. WISE. On Thursday, June 15, the great Musical Congress assembled at the Palace. Led by JULLIEN—composed of 1,800 performers, native and foreign—and arranged with an eye to the best effect, the event drew together 20,000 spectators. At the end of the Congress, (June 26,) M. JULLIEN was presented with a golden chaplet. On the 10th of July Mr. BARNUM resigned the Presidency of the Palace.

In August the Crystal Palace Association authorized the new President, Mr. WHITE, to sell the property at half its original cost.

On the first of September the Distribution of Medals took place at the Palace.

On the 31st day of October the Palace closed. Auction sales of the goods on exhibition commenced in November, and were continued for several days. Since that time the Palace has been unoccupied and is unvisited.

DISTURBANCE OF THE DEAD.

A great deal of excitement has been created during the year by the attempts to remove the bodies of the dead buried in the cemetery at the corner of Second-avenue and First-street, and by the efforts of *Trinity Church* to prevent the desecration of its burial-ground in Broadway. The Church, after struggling with indomitable zeal and energy, did after very many hearings before the Committees of the Common Council, has finally been defeated by a close vote in the Board of Councilmen. This matter, therefore, falls into the Supreme Court,—the Church, it is understood, intending to sue out an injunction against the opening of Albany-street, in case the Common Council insist upon the measure. In the case of the Second-avenue Cemetery, the remonstrants were equally unsuccessful. A considerable number of bodies were removed, and inflammatory mass meetings were the consequence.

CLEARING THE STREETS.

We don't know but we may as well say nothing on this double point. The Commissioner whose duty it was to sweep off all offenses from before our eyes, having utterly failed, one JOHN N. GENIN stepped into the breach, and battled so manfully that all the town sang with his praise. He cleansed Broadway as it was never cleansed before; and his memory (though he yet lives,) is blessed. HENRY ARCHER resigned his post to Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to the great delight of the public, on the 27th of March. On the 24th of March CHARLES W. CHADWICK was appointed in his place, and Mr. GENIN relinquished the task of sweeping Broadway.

TROUBLES AMONG THE TRADES.

In March the members of the different trades of the City united pretty generally in a strike. Among those who held out most strenuously were the journeymen tailors, the carpenters, the bricklayers, shipwrights, caulkers, upholsterers, and piano-forte-makers.

CHOLERA.

In the early part of the Summer the cholera appeared in the City, creating considerable excitement. On the 26th of June the first Cholera Hospital was opened at No. 108 Franklin-street, despite the earnest remonstrances of the inhabitants of the Fifth Ward. On the 24th of July the Mott-street Hospital was opened.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ALFRED CARSON in February was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City, by a very handsome vote—receiving 1,869 out of 2,541 votes cast.

By catastrophes, this Department has had to mourn heavy losses during the Twelvemonth. At the falling of the walls of W. T. JENNINGS'S store in Broadway, a number of Firemen were killed. At the burning of the City Assembly Rooms, another lost his life.

A proposition of the Fire Department for self-government was heard before the Common Council in the latter part of February. It was not entertained.

AUG. 21.—The corner-stone of the new Firemen's Hall laid on the site of the old building.

A GREAT PUBLISHER'S SALE.

On the 23d of March, PUTNAM'S great sale of Copyrights took place. After the sale a very handsome entertainment was given by Mr. PUTNAM at the Astor, at which some two hundred publishers and literary men sat down. Here it was that Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS said pleasant things in rhyme in an impromptu poem, playing upon the names of the bookmen.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT MEN OF THE CITY.

Mr. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT, District Attorney of this City, died at Lebanon Springs July 17. He was succeeded in his office by Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., Rev Dr. ISAAC LEWIS, and Bishop WAINRIGHT, have recently been numbered with the dead.

Gen. ADONIRAM CHANDLER, for many years Superintending Agent of the American Institute, died in this City on the 14th October.

COLLEGES.

During the Summer the New-York University was freed from debt, through the active exertions of Chancellor FERRIS. $70,000 was paid in the space of a few months.

Columbia College celebrated its Centennial Anniversary on the 31st of October. The Senatorial investigations into the affairs of this College was continued at intervals until October.

The Psi Upsilon Convention was held in this City in July—closing its session by a dinner at the Metropolitan.

The first Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society was celebrated on the 20th November.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

During Anniversary Week, the presence of Rev. Dr. DUFF, from Calcutta, was greeted by extraordinarily large and enthusiastic audiences. More recently, Madam IDA PFEIFFER and Mr. J. G. KOHL, two distinguished German travelers, have started on exploring tours through the country. Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO arrived in the City on the 20th August, to fulfill an Operatic engagement with Mr. HACKETT.

Two French war-vessels visited this port in September. They were *Iphigénie* and *Penelope*. In August, the *Tordenskiold*, the first Danish war-vessel which ever visited this country, anchored in the harbor.

Thursday, 10th August, was a notable day for the immense number of emigrants who arrived here. There were 4,435 of them in eleven vessels, five being filled with Germans.

THEOLOGY.

A little theology. On the 4th of April, and for seven successive evenings, a discussion took place at the Tabernacle between Rev. THOS. J. SAWYER, Universalist, and Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, Baptist, on this question—"Do the Holy Scriptures teach the final salvation of all men?" Immense audiences were attracted. The disputants not having arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, adjourned their debate, published the proceedings in a book, and some months after returned to the contest, (the question having been slightly varied,) with renewed vigor for eight more evenings.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met at St. John's Chapel in the end of September, and elected Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., of Albany, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York. The Bishop was consecrated on the 22d November.

DEFALCATIONS.

In March a defalcation of $30,000 was discovered in the accounts of the City Register, GARRETT DUCKMAN. A prolonged investigation was held, in the midst of which Mr. DUCKMAN resigned.

The SCHUYLER and KYLE transactions are well known.

The Ocean Bank case, in which Mr. MCGUCKIN, Paying Teller, is involved, is still under investigation.

MASS MEETINGS.

It would take a half a column merely to record the mass meetings that have taken place. From the early part of the year down to the passage of the Nebraska bill there was an infinite amount of speechifying for and against Nebraska. The only noticeable Pro-Nebraska meeting was held at Tammany on the 16th of March. Large gatherings of the opponents of the bill were held before and after at the Tabernacle, in the Park, and elsewhere. Prominent men of all parties united in denouncing the iniquity.

NOTABLE CRIMINAL CASES.

We have treated of the more serious affairs—the murders—in another quarter. Of riots, the case of JAMES SAUNDERS, a Marshal of the United Order of Hibernians, shows that rows are punishable. During a procession in the Ninth Ward, the Hibernians, under command of SAUNDERS, created a disturbance. SAUNDERS was found guilty of exciting a riot, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250. Several of the other rioters were also committed.

The trial of Mrs CLARA HAYES for the murder of Dr. LUTENER was commenced May 2, and after a protracted investigation, she was acquitted May 11. Dr. GRAHAM was sentenced November 10, to seven years' imprisonment, for the murder of Col. LORING. GRAHAM still remains in the City Prison, awaiting the result of the legal proceedings now pending.

The case of CHAS. A. PEVERELLY, who was indicted for attempting to set fire to his ware-house, No. 147 Front-street, resulted in his sentence to four years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

A street affray occurred on the 18th July, between THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and J. A. MCMASTER, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Capt. GEORGE M. HOLLINS, Commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, was arrested in this City on the 24th August, on suit of CALVIN DURAND, for damages sustained by complainant's property during the Bombardment of Greytown.

Captain JAMES SMITH, Commander of the brig *Julia Moulton*, was put upon his trial before the United States Court in this City, on the 20th of September, charged with piracy, in fitting out and being as a Slaver. He was convicted—the offence being capital. Sentence has not been passed.

Several gangs of counterfeiters have been arrested in this City during the year.

SMUGGLING.

Rogues have not thriven by smuggling. Parties engaged in this practice have been detected, and their goods seized, on board the Cunard steamers *Asia* and *Alps*, the Bremen steamer *Washington*, and the Collins ship *Pacific*. In none of these cases, however, was there cause to suspect the integrity of the commanding or principal officers. The guilty parties were principally German Jews.

STREET-PREACHING.

Street-Preaching has occasioned serious disturbances in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. On Sunday, June 4, there was a riot resulting from this cause in Brooklyn. The military were called out and great alarm was excited. In this City there were approaches to riots in the Park on one or two occasions.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The 27th day of April was characterized by a remarkable display of electrical phenomena. Vivid lightning, hail and rain, and a "terrible tempest" caused great destruction on sea and land. In the midst of the storm the caloric ship *Ericsson* was sunk in the North River while on her return from an experimental trip down the Bay. The *Ericsson* was raised, not much damaged, on the 11th of May.

Severe gales prevailed upon this coast in the latter part of April.

MAY 26.—Great eclipse of the sun.

July 21 and 22 were remarkable days for oppressive heat. Many deaths occurred from *coup de soleil*.

OCT. 27.—Remarkable fog on the North and East Rivers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council has performed scarcely a notable action during the year. The deficiency in the appropriation for the several Departments of the City Government, has, of late, given occasion for much angry debate, and the new year opens with a *bankrupt Treasury*. The estimates of taxation for 1855 reach $15,000,000.

The Board of Councilmen assumed possession of its elegant new Chamber in the City Hall on the evening of Feb. 9. In April there were two ridiculous things in the Board of Councilmen—one was the mock duel between Councilmen WILD and SEELY, on the 12th of April; the other was the contempt case on the 17th, President BROWN and a score of members having being compelled to apologize for absence.

BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

On the 21st of April the preliminaries to the purchase of the Brick Church Property, were set on foot by the Common Council. All attempts to resuscitate the movement have since proved abortive.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

On the 19th day of January, the New City Hall, a long, rambling, and particularly homely pile of dirty brick, which formerly occupied the rear of the Park, was burned. On the 20th of March, a Committee of the Board of Councilmen reported in favor of the construction of a new Hall on the same site, to be 300 feet long, 114 feet deep, and to cost $600,000. Advertisements for plans were published and the Councilmen adopted that submitted by FIELD & CORREJA. The Board of Aldermen refused to concur in this plan, preferring to adopt one submitted by Mr. MARTIN G. THOMPSON; so the matter now stands. The new Common Council, which comes into office to-day will have the settlement of it. Meanwhile, the ruins of the old Hall still remain.

MISCELLANY.

Poultry shows have been fashionable; two having been held during the year.

The Annual Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society was held for the first time in this City on the 3d of October. Hamilton-square was appropriated for the reception of articles on exhibition. The display was very fine and attracted thousands of visitors.

The long expected public opening of the Astor Library took place on the first day of February.

A league to encourage emigration to Kansas was organized at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 3d of August, Mr. ELI THAYER expounding the system.

The elegant new marble buildings erected in Nassau-street for the American and Foreign Bible Society, (Baptist,) were publicly opened on the 11th of September.

The new rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, were opened on the 7th of June.

In the Spring and Fall, races were held on the National, Union and Centreville courses, the National having been opened this season for the first time. On the 27th of September it was attempted to hold a National Horse-Fair, but the attempt failed.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club took place on the 1st of June.

Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT, having finally retired from the stage with great *eclat*, was on the 7th of June united in marriage with Mr. WILLIAM F. RITCHIE, of Virginia. This event took place at the residence of the lady's father, in Ravenswood, L. I. Some 800 guests were present.

The introduction of the Passaic waters into Jersey City, took place on the 3d of October.

The new Balance Dry Dock, capable of raising vessels of 800 tons burden, was launched at Williamsburg, Oct. 24.

Are oysters poisonous? This question created great excitement in the latter part of October—several deaths having occurred, which were supposed to be traceable to the deleterious principle of the oysters.

The Meagher Republican Grenadiers of Jersey City became embroiled in October (if that be not a misnomer,) with the Catholic Priest of St. Peters-Altar denunciations and recriminations from the Grenadiers made up altogether a very lively time.

Lastly should not be forgotten the Williamsburg Rows, a riot having occurred at an election poll in the Fourteenth Ward, in consequence of a deputy-sheriff challenging an Irishman's vote. The result was that two persons were killed. Popular indignation then raised another mob, to quell which, the military was put under arms. Fortunately, however, it was not found necessary to resort to extreme measures, and Williamsburg is therefore free from the stigma which would have been occasioned by any further bloodshed.

THE YEAR IN THE LAW COURTS.

How People have Sued, and How they have been Sued.

United States Circuit Court.

Hon. SAMUEL NELSON (an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States) is Presiding Judge of this Court.

JOHN W. NELSON, Esq., Clerk.

RICHARD B. STILWELL, Esq., Deputy Clerk.

This Court has been held during the past year by Judges NELSON and BETTS, in the months of March, October and November, and by Judge BETTS alone during the months of January, February, April, May, June, part of July, and December.

Judge HALL and Judge IPSHELLE have also sat in this Court, but for a few days only.

Of the criminal business in this Court, the most important case which has come to trial during the year, has been the trial of Capt. SMITH, of the brig *Julia Moulton*, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. This trial took place in November last, and resulted in the conviction of the accused, greatly to his surprise, apparently as to that of his counsel. The case derived interest from the fact that it was the first conviction that has ever been had under the statute. A motion for a new trial was made, which still remains undecided, and the Captain lies in the City Prison, with the sentence of death impending over his head, awaiting this decision.

Perhaps the next most important criminal case was the trial and conviction of BROWN, BOWERS and WATSON, for counterfeiting, which was the means of breaking up a dangerous gang which had the notion of carrying on a very extensive business in their nefarious trade. They were tried in May last, and are now in the State Prison for terms of 6, 9 and 10 years respectively.

The recent case of FITZGERSONS, convicted of stealing letters while a clerk in the Post-office, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years, the case of VAN TINE and PINE, two boys convicted of arson on Governor's Island, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years, the case of VAN ARSDEN, which came up here on a *habeas corpus*, to investigate on matter of law, the decision of Mr. Commissioner MORTON, under the Extradition Treaty, whereby he was subsequently sent to Canada to be tried for forgery, and the case of Capt. PLUMMER and JOHN WILLIAMS, the master and second mate of the ship *Waterwitch*, convicted of inflicting a most cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew, the latter of whom was sentenced by Judge BETTS to two years imprisonment and a fine of $50, (the Captain has not yet been sentenced,) are some of the most important of the remaining criminal cases.

Of civil cases, first on the list comes the famous India Rubber case, which was on trial last Summer for more than thirty days, besides occupying a good portion of the time of the Court during the rest of the year in hearing various motions, &c., and out of which arose Mr. O'CONOR'S famous bet of $1,000, of which, however, nothing has been heard since the publication in the DAILY TIMES of Judge BETTS' written decision of the point in question. The case of the United States *vs.* JAMES COLLIER, the former Collector at San Francisco, arising out of a difficulty in the adjustment of his accounts; the famous slander suit in which Dr. SHEARJASHUB SPOONER, the proprietor of the renovated *Boydell's Shakespeare*, recovered a verdict against JOHN M. DANIEL, the editor of that mild spoken paper the Richmond *Examiner*; that of ROBBINS *vs.* DAVIS, for building a hotel in Pensacola, and BROWN *vs.* SCHOONMAKER, involving the title to a very large amount of property in the Fifteenth Ward, and the patent case of SICKLES *vs.* YOUNG, now on trial, are some of the most important cases heard in this Court during the past year.

No appeals in Admiralty have been heard, but the argument calendar has been called and disposed of, for the first time in two years.

We are indebted to Mr. R. E. STILWELL, the Deputy Clerk of the Court, for the following summary of the business transacted during the year. It is but one of many favors received from him, for all of which we tender him our hearty thanks:

Of suits at common law, sixty have been commenced during the year, twenty-four tried, nine discontinued, and defaults taken in two.

In Equity, thirty-nine bills have been filed, very many of which were in relation to patents. Eight injunctions have been granted, three bills dismissed, and nine cases discontinued.

Fifty-six indictments have been found by the Grand Jury. Eleven have been tried and sixteen remitted to the District Court for trial, and in six cases the accused pleaded "Guilty." The Grand Jury are still in session, having been occupied for some time in investigating the cases of the *Arctic* and *New Era*, in which their presentment is looked for with great interest.

Supreme Court.

Hon. WILLIAM MITCHELL, JAMES ROOSEVELT, ROBERT H. MORRIS and THOMAS W. CLERKE, Justices; Richard B. Connolly, Clerk; Wm. H. Dusenbury, Clerk at General Term; George F. Alden, Clerk at Special Term; Charles Graham, Clerk at Circuit; A. H. Adams, Clerk at Chambers.

Below we give a synopsis of the business transacted in the Supreme Court for the past year. We are indebted for these statistics to Messrs. Dusenbury, Alden and Graham, the Clerks of the Court. We are not indebted to Mr. Adams, the Clerk at Chambers, for anything, he "not feeling justified" in giving us any information upon the subject:

CASES, TRIALS AND MOTIONS ARGUED AND DECIDED IN 1854.

Terms.	Gen. Term.	Sp. Term.	Circuit.	Total.	No. Students Admitted.
January	—	153	63	216	—
February	63	115	53	233	19
March	—	91	71	162	—
April	—	148	68	216	—
May	78	91	10	179	27
June	—	163	76	239	—
July	—	23	—	23	—
August	—	—	—	—	—
September	61	157	—	218	11
October	—	221	126	347	—
November	66	97	70	237	14
December	—	196	41	237	—
Total	354	1,455	578	2,307	71

Not only has a great deal of business been transacted in the Supreme Court during the past year, but a number of cases of public interest have transpired. The extradition case of ALEXANDER HEILBRONN, created a good deal of excitement at the time it occurred. HEILBRONN was formerly a clerk in the banking house of MCINTOSH & Co., in London. He took drafts on the Bank of England belonging to the firm and endorsed them in the firm's name. He then carried them to the Bank. Before presenting them, however, he added his own name, so that the endorsement read

A. HEILBRONN,
FOR MCINTOSH & Co.

Upon this endorsement the drafts were paid. He was discovered, but escaped to this country. Here he was arrested by the U. S. Commissioner on a charge of forgery, and committed. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by the Supreme Court. The U. S. Marshal however, refused to recognize the authority of the State Court, and while the Judges were talking about it HEILBRONN was carried off. It will be gratifying to the lovers of law to know, however, that the Supreme Court have since decided that Mr. HEILBRONN was not guilty of forgery—that his case consequently does not come within the extradition treaty, and that Mr. HEILBRONN must, therefore, be allowed to remain in this country.

The two cases of RUSS & REID, and of REYNOLDS against our renowned Comptroller, Mr. FLAGG, contained some important principles. The parties had contracts for the performance of certain work for the corporation. When the work was done Mr. FLAGG was directed to draw his warrant for the sums due. Mr. FLAGG thought best to refuse on the ground that "a good paymaster pays when the work is *done*," and he was the only proper judge of the work. The contractors not coinciding with this view of the case, commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel Mr. FLAGG to pay over. Judge MORRIS decided that the contracts were proper contracts, made by the proper authorities in the proper manner, and therefore the Comptroller must obey the direction of the corporation, however much against his will.

A case of not quite so much importance as the last, but of some interest to the tailors at least, was that of JOHN SHEA, one of the policemen of the City at the time when the Department prescribed the uniform-dress. Mr. SHEA didn't like striped grey breeches and a blue coat, and so refused to wear them. As the Commissioners could not possibly allow him to do his duty without these articles, and he disliked the style they ordered him to be suspended. Mr. SHEA thought the order invalid, and sought the fountains of Justice. Judge ROOSEVELT determined that the common law knows of no distinctions between "Navy blue" and French black;" between frock coats single-breasted and frock coats double-breasted; between coats with nine buttons and coats with no buttons. But the uniform was not forced upon Mr. SHEA. If he did not like it he could let it alone. He might resign but he could not resist the rules of the Department. Whether Mr. JOHN SHEA did consent to wear "nine buttons and a Navy-blue," or whether he has clothed himself in less gay attire, is it not written in the books of the Commissioners?

A suit is now in progress against Trinity Church, involving the title to a very large amount of property; indeed, a large proportion of the real estate belonging. It has been before the Court a number of years, in various forms, and is likely to stay there. The plaintiffs claim under a grant to their ancestors made at the time when Manhattan Island was in the possession of the Dutch.

Superior Court.

Hon. THOMAS J. OAKLEY, Chief Justice, Hon. JOHN DUER, MURRAY HOFFMAN, JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, JOHN SLOSSON, and WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Justices, GEO. H. E. LYNCH, Clerk, GEO. T. MAXWELL, Esq., Deputy Clerk and Clerk of Trial Term, part 1st, H. H. RICE, Assistant Clerk and Clerk of Trial Term, part 2d, ROBERT H. LIVINGSTON, Clerk at Special Term, WILLIAM P. BRENNAN, Clerk at Special Term and Chambers.

TRIAL TERMS.

Number of cases, tried, referred, inquests, complaints, dismissed, settled, and disposed of in the Court during the year, as follows:

Terms.	Tried.	Referred.	Inquests.	Complaints.	Dismissed.	Settled.	Total.
January	4	31	32	0	0	7	73
February	3	29	21	11	15	4	83
March	5	37	19	0	0	11	72
April	4	23	23	20	10	21	101
May	4	71	29	4	17	6	130
June	3	29	24	13	16	8	93
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	4	68	60	25	24	14	195
November	4	65	32	5	11	15	132
December	3	30	10	1	9	2	55
Total							1,166

GENERAL TERM.

The number of cases heard and decided during the year are as follows:

	Heard.	Disposed of.		Heard.	Disposed of.
January	19	16	July	—	—
February	12	21	August	—	—
March	8	—	September	—	—
April	9	14	October	10	9
May	13	20	November	16	12
June	18	13	December	17	16
Total				103	114

In addition to the above, which are all calendar causes, there have been heard 72 motions, of which 63 have been decided. In 1853, 194 calendar causes were heard, and 123 were decided. In 1854 it will be noticed only 103 were heard and 114 decided. It must be recollected, however, that during a portion of the time all the Judges have been engaged either at Special or Trial Terms, four Trial Terms having been held at once during a part of the time.

SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

Arguments, Demurrers, Motions and Orders granted, before a single Justice.

Terms.	Heard.	Disposed of.	Terms.	Heard.	Disposed of.
January	227	230	July	166	163
February	176	160	August	70	80
March	161	158	September	151	152
April	218	216	October	207	206
May	220	219	November	209	194
June	185	163	December	186	160
Total				2,116	2,109

The number of Judgments entered up in 1854 in the Superior Court, as appears by the Docket of Judgment kept by H. H. RICE, amount to 4,197. This does not include, however, the Decrees of Divorce, and Foreclosure and Sale.

We are under obligations to Messrs. MAXWELL, LIVINGSTON, RICE, and BRENNAN, for the above statistics.

In the year 1853 the trial terms of this Court disposed of 667 causes. The above statement shows an increase of 238 cases, in that branch alone, over last year. The Judges have been engaged during the last term in trying several long and important cases, each of which occupied the attention of the Court several days. The old actions of *Guion* vs. *Allaire Works*, and *Allaire Works* vs. *Guion*, which have been on the calendar for a number of years, and postponed by the parties, were eventually tried and verdicts were rendered before Justice ROSWORTH, at the last term.

Other actions of interest have occupied the attention of the Court. The Broadway railroad case attracted much interest. In this case the Superior Court enjoined the Corporation from granting to JACOB SHARPE and others a right to lay down and run a railroad in Broadway. The Corporation, it will be recollected, paid no attention to the injunction. For this, those voting in defiance of it were fined, and Mr. STURTEVANT was sentenced to imprisonment. On appeal, the Court of Appeals affirmed the sentence. Mr. STURTEVANT, by obtaining first a stay of proceedings and then a writ of *habeas corpus* succeeded in keeping himself out of prison, though under the charge of the Sheriff, and supposed for the purposes of the punishment, by a pleasant fiction of the law, to be within the prison walls.

The decision of Judge HOFFMAN in the case of *Hope & Co.* vs. *the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies*, was one of great public importance. The Court in that case decided that the Council held the fee of the streets in trust for the people, and might establish railroads in them; and that this power was held not by statute, though probably subject to statutory restrictions. The case involved the validity of the resolutions of the Common Council, under which these City Railroads were formed, and settled the legality of those public conveniences.

Among a number of actions against Railroad Companies to recover damages, which have been tried during the past year, the one of NEWELL *vs.* the New-Haven Railroad Company, was of some interest from the fact that it arose out of the Norwalk disaster. We believe that Mr. NEWELL was the only one injured by that accident who did not compromise his claims against the Company. He recovered $5,000.

The suits of NOTT *vs.* THAYER, and BELMONT *vs.* NOTT, involved some important questions of title with respect to made land and water lots. The title of a large lot of land in this City, laying between Ninth and Twenty-third-streets and between Tompkins-street and the East River, all of which is made land, was involved in these suits. The opinion of Judge HOFFMAN was *slightly* lengthy, being in fact a young pamphlet. The general result of these suits, dividing the property among the claimants was unsatisfactory to both parties and was we understand appealed from by both.

During the year a large number of divorce cases have been upon the Calendars of both Courts. Among these number THOMAS *vs.* THOMAS, PUTNAM *vs.* PUTNAM, GALLAGHER *vs.* GALLAGHER, GIBBS *vs.* GIBBS, CHILDS *vs.* CHILDS, and others. The last of these occupied some eight or nine days in trial. It contained some rather peculiar developments with respect to that class of ladies who are said to be full as wise as serpents, but somewhat less harmless than doves. The testimony of nearly all Cincinnati was taken on one side or the other. The result of the trial was that Mrs. CHILDS gained a verdict but lost a husband—perhaps not an unfair exchange.

The present January Calendar of the Superior Court contains over 1,200 cases, several of which are very important.

Court of Common Pleas.

The number of motions and issues of law argued and determined from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 30, is 1,432. This does not include the engagements and decisions in proceedings under the Insolvent laws, nor the orders for examinations in supplementary proceedings and arguments and orders thereupon, which greatly exceed in number the other motions, nor the decisions or attachments, or proceedings on *habeas corpus*.

NATURALIZATION.

The number of persons naturalized in this Court from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 30, is 3,450.

Number of causes disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas for trials of issues of fact for the year 1854.

Whole number of cases placed on the Calendar	998
Whole number of cases tried by Jury	126
Whole number of cases tried by Court without Jury	109
Whole number of cases dismissed	93
Whole number of cases referred	65
Whole number of cases settled	49
Whole number of cases remaining on the Calendar	602
Whole number of causes submitted, argued and decided at General Term	435

Among the Jury trials which came before the Court of Common Pleas during the past year, were three rather notable, not only for the length of time occupied, but for the facts and principles narrated in the proceedings and the character and standing of the parties to the record.

The most interesting of these cases was that of WALKER *vs.* WALKER, for a divorce, which was very fully reported in the DAILY TIMES, and our report has since been reprinted in pamphlet form by the parties for private circulation. Long before the trial there had been "interlocutory motions" in the cause which did not obtain publicity, the legal advisers of the parties hoping to get an amicable decision, but the cause of quarrel, like most domestic traits and trials, lay too deep; and in point of the primary cause of the proceedings being of a pecuniary nature had engendered more acerbity and bitterness of feeling than is usually imputed even to actions for a divorce.

A wealthy family having an object in view—the divorce of a daughter—would be apt to take more than ordinary precautions to attain their object, but when to that was added a desire for the only satisfaction which a party could hope for, who had lost a large sum by that daughter's husband, we might expect a rather obstinate fight. The defendant in the case had, nothing to lose and even a victory could not restore to him his marital rights. This may account for the array of learned counsel on the side of the injured lady. The Jury, it will be remembered, did not agree on a verdict, and it was expected that the greedy ear of the public would have again been fed fat with fresh dainties—when, to the surprise of every body, it was announced that the whole matter had been referred to Hon. BENJAMIN NICHOLS, with the full understanding that he would report in favor of the fair plaintiff; and that on the coming in of such report a decree of divorce would be granted by the Court. Thus terminated a trial having its origin in a remote corner of the Union, but which, for many very apparent reasons, could not have been disposed of with any satisfaction before any other tribunal than one of this State and County.

There is another remark connected with this case

DIED.

[illegible], Dec. 31, JULIA, wife of [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, [illegible], on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible], Dec. 31, MARY JANE, only child of [illegible], aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother and [illegible], No. 21 Downing-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible], Dec. 31, Rear Adm. [illegible], in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Bridge-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible], Dec. 31, WILLIAM NAPIER WORTH, [illegible] son of [illegible] and Caroline Worth.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral, from [illegible], No. 39 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, (between Clinton and Court-sts.), on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible], on Saturday morning, Dec. 30, FRANCES BIL[illegible], wife of Charles Gibson, after a severe and painful [illegible] years of her age.

[illegible], on Friday evening, Dec. 29, PETER [illegible], in the 72d year of his age.

[illegible], on Tuesday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, CORNELIA, only daughter of Walter P. and Julia [illegible], aged [illegible] year of her age. Her remains were taken to Mill Cemetery, for interment.

[illegible], on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, ROBERT C. BOT[illegible], formerly of Guilford, Conn., in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Joseph W. Kellogg, [illegible], on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 48 Bank-st., on Monday morning, Dec. 31, IRVING, only [illegible] of [illegible] Irving.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of its father, No. 70 West [illegible], on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at [illegible] o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, CORNELIA M., wife of George B. Morgan, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of [illegible] Lodge, Chapter No. 48, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 69 Prospect-st., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 31, at No. 126 Willoughby-st., Mrs. [illegible], mother of Messrs. Hinton, JOSEPH IVES HUMPHREYS, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, [illegible] and was peace, and with the hope of a blessed [illegible] in the mansions of the Redeemer."

[illegible], on Monday, Dec. 31, ALEXANDER THOMSON, [illegible] years.

The friends and [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 91 Bridge-st., [illegible], at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday.

[illegible], on Friday, Dec. 29, WILLIAM NAPIER WORTH, [illegible] son of [illegible] and Caroline Worth.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral, from [illegible], No. 39 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, (between Clinton and Court-sts.), on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible], on Saturday morning, Dec. 30, FRANCES BIL[illegible], wife of Charles Gibson, after a severe and painful [illegible] years of her age.

[illegible], on Friday evening, Dec. 29, PETER [illegible], in the 72d year of his age.

[illegible], on Tuesday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, CORNELIA, only daughter of Walter P. and Julia [illegible], aged [illegible] year of her age. Her remains were taken to Mill Cemetery, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Stock Exchange....Dec. 30.

[illegible]	97	10 New-York Cen. R.R.	83
[illegible]	60	5 do.	83
[illegible]	5	do.	b60 83
[illegible]	25	do.	b60 83
[illegible]	50	50 Harlem Railroad	20
[illegible]	200	do.	b60 20
[illegible]	200	do.	b30 20
[illegible]	100	do.	c 20
[illegible]	150	do.	s30 20
[illegible]	100	do.	b30 20
[illegible]	50	25 Erie Railroad	c 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b10 34
[illegible]	100	do.	c 34
[illegible]	100	do.	s3 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b30 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b5 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b4 34
[illegible]	100	do.	c 34
[illegible]	100	do.	s3 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b30 34
[illegible]	100	200 Reading Railroad	c 71
[illegible]	100	do.	s10 71
[illegible]	100	do.	c 71
[illegible]	100	do.	b30 71
[illegible]	100	do.	b60 72
[illegible]	100	do.	b30 72
[illegible]	100	do.	opg 72
[illegible]	100	17 Mich. Cen. R. R.	c 89
[illegible]	100	13 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	90

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	100	5 N. Y. Central R. R.	88
[illegible]	100	do.	s60 [illegible]
[illegible]	100	do.	b6 83
[illegible]	100	200 Erie Railroad	c 34
[illegible]	100	do.	s60 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b10 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b60 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b10 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b10 34
[illegible]	100	do.	b10

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published by the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,427,621 57
Average amount of Specie.....787,219 15
Average amount of Circulation.....787,219 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,717,155 00
Average amount of Due Banks, Cash, &c.....1,377,273 00

City of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. Milnor, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MILNOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$436,197 00
Average amount of Specie.....87,367 00
Average amount of Circulation.....77,263 00
Average amount of Deposits.....139,656 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,884,340 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,611,899 77
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Bank of America.....94,163 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,621,223 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,674,782 12
Average amount of Specie.....980,220 00
Average amount of Circulation.....2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,586,980 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,187,641 00
Average amount of Specie.....118,541 00
Average amount of Circulation.....84,134 00
Average amount of Deposits.....962,221 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,037,654 02
Average amount of Specie.....294,443 00
Average amount of Circulation.....241,058 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,264,160 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Patterson, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. PATTERSON, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,431,905 00
Average amount of Specie.....91,764 67
Average amount of Circulation.....85,976 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,145,971 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,584,475 31
Average amount of Specie.....328,594 00
Average amount of Circulation.....79,462 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,386,161 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,466,703 96
Average amount of Specie.....686,446 11
Average amount of Circulation.....827,409 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,729,630 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$630,189 45
Average amount of Specie.....52,837 00
Average amount of Circulation.....183,771 00
Average amount of Deposits.....290,475 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
R. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,115,198 01
Average amount of Specie.....115,552 66
Average amount of Circulation.....105,022 00
Average amount of Deposits.....901,258 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jesse L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
MATHIAS BENTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$149,236 46
Average amount of Specie.....14,486 43
Average amount of Circulation.....12,512 00
Average amount of Deposits.....122,972 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
H. H. Rue, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,264,998 21
Average amount of Specie.....79,982 02
Average amount of Circulation.....36,414 00
Average amount of Deposits.....709,448 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
E. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$472,826 21
Average amount of Specie.....46,722 40
Average amount of Circulation.....72,440 00
Average amount of Deposits.....338,933 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Jno. W. C. Leverich, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,183,602 00
Average amount of Specie.....276,439 60
Average amount of Circulation.....269,712 00
Average amount of Deposits.....304,895 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
Geo. Kellogg, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$966,816 05
Average amount of Specie.....97,931 00
Average amount of Circulation.....165,572 00
Average amount of Deposits.....692,486 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gaoter L. Ogden, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,220,397 88
Average amount of Specie.....184,620 46
Average amount of Circulation.....99,240 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,230,420 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Stevens, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STEVENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,227,227 01
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. F. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. F. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,258,724 04
Average amount of Specie.....118,466 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,999 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,166,995 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$420,206 00
Average amount of Specie.....35,982 00
Average Amount of Circulation.....94,732 00
Average amount of Deposits.....156,495 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Thomas MacFarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,289,293 16
Average amount of Specie.....139,768 84
Average amount of Circulation.....124,536 00
Average amount of Deposits.....626,563 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Jno. J. Latting, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$434,617 20
Average amount of Specie.....25,724 44
Average amount of Circulation.....141,817 00
Average amount of Deposits.....265,136 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$543,746 43
Average amount of Specie.....51,766 49
Average amount of Circulation.....79,413 00
Average amount of Deposits.....409,983 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
John C. Bergh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,221,398 45
Average amount of Specie.....76,357 81
Average amount of Circulation.....87,635 00
Average amount of Deposits.....639,670 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$308,459 00
Average amount of Specie.....28,186 00
Average amount of Circulation.....91,176 00
Average amount of Deposits.....105,353 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
J. L. Halsey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$433,159 00
Average amount of Specie.....64,368 78
Average amount of Circulation.....101,042 00
Average amount of Deposits.....340,757 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Jno. Hogeman Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,588,213 93
Average amount of Specie.....265,818 73
Average amount of Circulation.....167,955 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,175,353 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,619,921 46
Average amount of Specie.....933,053 57
Average amount of Circulation.....279,990 85
Average amount of Deposits.....2,696,897 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$537,459 83
Average amount of Specie.....61,664 67
Average amount of Circulation.....83,160 00
Average amount of Deposits.....374,954 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
William Dodge Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$997,933 40
Average amount of Specie.....74,654 07
Average amount of Circulation.....116,130 00
Average amount of Deposits.....827,196 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Franklin Brown, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,895,049 98
Average amount of Specie.....1,006,136 11
Average amount of Circulation.....620,345 11
Average amount of Deposits.....3,867,440 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Francis W. Edmonds, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$956,881 41
Average amount of Specie.....73,280 98
Average amount of Circulation.....203,290 00
Average amount of Deposits.....643,450 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$567,404 90
Average amount of Specie.....64,416 94
Average amount of Circulation.....101,335 00
Average amount of Deposits.....391,894 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,901,926 00
Average amount of Specie.....228,478 00
Average amount of Circulation.....86,074 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,359,736 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Nath. S. Jarvis, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,262,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,166,744 00
Average amount of Circulation.....4,662,120 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus H. Sherman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,424,444 00
Average amount of Specie.....170,261 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....116,566 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,178,228 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. J. Oakley, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Jno. Hedgman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$157,929 00
Average amount of Specie.....10,833 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,695 00
Average amount of Deposits.....71,291 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$363,301 00
Average amount of Specie.....78,934 44
Average amount of Circulation.....184,979 00
Average Amount of Deposits.....800,626 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
Edward N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$610,231 00
Average amount of Specie.....67,302 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,469 00
Average amount of Deposits.....760,349 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
R. M. Stebbins, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,304,666 00
Average amount of Specie.....154,264 28
Average amount of Circulation.....144,543 00
Average amount of Deposits.....765,176 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$434,423 07
Average amount of Specie.....17,484 20
Average amount of Circulation.....53,553 00
Average amount of Deposits.....142,995 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$157,929 00
Average amount of Specie.....10,833 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,695 00
Average amount of Deposits.....71,291 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$363,301 00
Average amount of Specie.....78,934 44
Average amount of Circulation.....184,979 00
Average Amount of Deposits.....800,626 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
Edward N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$610,231 00
Average amount of Specie.....67,302 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,469 00
Average amount of Deposits.....760,349 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
R. M. Stebbins, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,304,666 00
Average amount of Specie.....154,264 28
Average amount of Circulation.....144,543 00
Average amount of Deposits.....765,176 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$434,423 07
Average amount of Specie.....17,484 20
Average amount of Circulation.....53,553 00
Average amount of Deposits.....142,995 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$157,929 00
Average amount of Specie.....10,833 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,695 00
Average amount of Deposits.....71,291 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$363,301 00
Average amount of Specie.....78,934 44
Average amount of Circulation.....184,979 00
Average Amount of Deposits.....800,626 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
Edward N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$610,231 00
Average amount of Specie.....67,302 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,469 00
Average amount of Deposits.....760,349 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
R. M. Stebbins, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,304,666 00
Average amount of Specie.....154,264 28
Average amount of Circulation.....144,543 00
Average amount of Deposits.....765,176 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,033,243 56
Average amount of Specie.....70,227 33
Average amount of Circulation.....74,560 00
Average amount of Deposits.....452,910 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

GEO. S. COE, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$469,268 94
Average amount of Specie.....48,791 63
Average amount of Circulation.....72,749 33
Average amount of Deposits.....247,466 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
James P. Hajght, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$600,717 41
Average amount of Specie.....45,570 66
Average amount of Circulation.....99,042 00
Average amount of Deposits.....404,328 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$983,088 66
Average amount of Specie.....78,076 17
Average amount of Circulation.....96,120 00
Average amount of Deposits.....705,317 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gilman De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,032,080 79
Average amount of Specie.....305,828 26
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank.....133,563 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,713,352 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Thomas S. Somers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$578,415 00
Average amount of Specie.....26,229 00
Average amount of Circulation.....72,600 00
Average amount of Deposits.....306,741 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$284,786 14
Average amount of Specie.....178,197 74
Average amount of Circulation.....150,840 00
Average amount of Deposits.....552,096 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:

Average amount of

...AGE.

...I would commend to your attention the Report of the Trustees of the Idiot Asylum, which, since the adjournment of the Legislature, has been located at Syracuse. The new building designed for the accommodation of this important charity, is already enclosed, and rapidly approaching its completion; but the appropriation of the State ($10,000,) is exhausted, the pay of the contractors largely in a-rears, and numerous applications for the admission of pupils pressing upon the Trustees. Under these circumstances, it is important that the means for the completion of the building, and for extending its benefits to all of that unfortunate class who may require the same, be furnished without any unnecessary delay. I therefore recommend such appropriation for those purposes, as may be requisite to secure the earliest practical results contemplated by the State in the establishment of this Institution.

...application will be made to the Legislature for further aid to the Institution of the Blind, which ...from the pressure consequent upon the general embarrassment of business. Its manufacturing department is designed to furnish employment, not ...to the pupils, but also for the adult Blind ...with the Institution; but, from the ...already alluded to, there is little or no sale ...manufactures, and great pecuniary embarrassment is the necessary result. The usefulness ...Department of the Institution would unquestionably be extended by such judicious aid as ...place it beyond the fluctuations of business.

...present number of pupils in the Institution ...of whom are supported by the State; ...by the State of New-Jersey, and the remainder ...friends and relatives. In addition to these, ...persons who have lost their sight ...life, are furnished with work from the ...establishment, at prices regulated with a view to ...; making a total of 210 who receive ...or the means of subsistence, through the ...The number of pupils supported by ...State is limited by law to 128. This restriction ...removed, or many of the unfortunate ...whom the Institution is provided, must be ...of its benefits.

...the Institution for the Instruction of the ...Deaf, the Reports received are of a satisfactory character, both in reference to its facilities for effecting the purpose designed, and the zeal ...diligence of the teachers in the discharge of ...delicate and important duties.

...number of pupils now under instruction is ..., two-thirds of these are beneficiaries of the ...the most of the remainder are supported by ...their friends, the State of New-Jersey, and the Corporations of New-York; a few from the income of a small fund, derived from legacies and subscriptions, and set apart exclusively for this purpose.

...Various industrial occupations are provided for the pupils, in the intervals of recreation and study, among which are cabinet-making, shoe-making, tailoring, bookbinding, wood engraving, gardening, ...&c.—thus, not only furnishing to them a source of present interest, but preparing them for ...usefulness and the means of independent support. The experiment attempted two years since ...to introduce the higher branches of study into the ...institution, has been attended with success, as will ...be established by the documents which, in due time, ...be submitted to you. These will also embrace ...statements of receipts and expenditures, the sanitary ...condition of the pupils, and other matters pertaining ...to the condition of the establishment.

From a statement of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that the arrivals of alien emigrants in our ports for the year ending Dec. 27, 1854, were 319,747. For the year ending Dec. 27, 1853, ...showing an excess for the year just closed ...the preceding, of 30,415. The present number ...inmates in Ward's Island Hospital, 1,493; in the ...Department, 1,832; total, 3,255. The ...receipts for the year were $672,192 56; ...disbursements, $607,076 62; balance in bank, ...

The State Library has, during the last year, received numerous and valuable donations from ...Governments and various institutions in ...Europe. Through the presentation of our laws, the ...documents, and the reports of our higher ...it is interchanges with every State and Territory in the Union; while the donations of citizens ...various portions of our own country, ...have been frequent and liberal. Last year, the ...amount of appropriations for the purchase of books, and for binding those received was changed ...from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, the commencement of our fiscal year. No provision ...was made for the interim, and this has proved a ...source of difficulty in relation to existing contracts and purchases. I am assured that the supply of this deficiency (for nine months, according ...to this annual appropriation) will be sufficient to meet every demand; I, therefore, recommend the same.

...the subjects which will require your attention there is none of more importance than the ...system of public education of the State. The magnitude of this interest has always been felt and appreciated by the people, and the State has shown from the earliest period of its existence, an earnest desire to provide the means for the adequate instruction of all the children within its limits. For a long time the system pursued was based on the assumption that education was mainly a matter of private interest, and that the duty of providing it devolved exclusively upon parents; the instruction of the children of those whose poverty would not permit them to incur the expense of it themselves, being made to depend upon public charity. The inefficiency of this policy, its failure to accomplish the object aimed at, and especially its direct tendency to create distinctions hostile to the spirit and character of our institutions, led to its abandonment; and a system, based upon the principle that the State is even more deeply and permanently interested in the education of its children than their parents, and that the expense of providing it should be borne by the aggregate of the property within its limits, was adopted in its stead. Under the existing law, therefore, the State assumes the charge of public education,—committing its direction to local officers and paying the cost of it out of its own treasury. The system is comparatively new, and some practical defects are, as yet exhibited in its workings; but they are such as spring chiefly from the failure to give full and complete development to its fundamental principles, and may easily be remedied by judicious legislation. The system itself is believed to be thoroughly rooted in the confidence and favor of the people.

The whole amount of money apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction is $1,055,000, of which $800,000 was raised by a general tax, and ...from the income of the Common School ...United States Deposite Funds. The whole ...amount appropriated for public schools is $3,000,000 36, ...which $1,000,000 was applied to the payment of teachers, and $47,657 06 for the district libraries. The whole number of district schools reported for the year is 11,752; and the whole number of children between the ages of five and sixteen entitled to the benefits of the public money, ...1,000,000. The number taught during the year was 777,581 in attendance upon the District Schools; in Academies and Colleges under the supervision of the Regents of the University, 27,402; 24,276 in unincorporated private schools, and 4,000 in colored schools. The average number of months during which the schools have been kept in the several districts is *eight*. The number of volumes in the District Libraries is 1,671,570.

These results exhibit a gratifying increase in the number attending the District Schools over the previous year. But it will be seen that of the whole number of children of suitable age in the State there are 369,000, or nearly *one-fourth* of the whole number, who do not attend the District Schools, and 232,285, or about 20 per cent. of the whole number, who do not attend any school. In view of the provision that has been made for the express purpose of securing the education of all, this proportion is much too large, and indicates some defect in the system pursued, because it does not completely attain the object at which it aims. That it does not, may be partly due to the mode of distributing the public funds. By the existing law, two-thirds of the public funds are distributed among the various districts of the State in proportion to the whole number of children of a specified age within their limits, whether they attend the schools or not. If the apportionment of the public money were made to depend upon the number attending school and upon the regularity of their attendance, it would become the interest of the citizens generally to promote the regular attention of all the children within their limits. An amendment of the law which should give it this direction would, I believe, tend to secure, more fully, the desired result. The law is defective, also, in that it fails to carry out fully and completely the principle on which it is based. Education in the District Schools is not yet entirely free. If the cost of the schools in any district exceeds the amount of money received from the State, the deficiency is made up by a rate-bill, assessed upon those who send their children to school; and those who are unable to pay their assessment are relieved at the public expense, and thus become the recipients of public charity. The worst element of the old system is thus preserved, and the fundamental principle of the new law fails of its application in its most essential point. Education is still regarded as a matter of charity and not of right; and so long as this continues to be the case, in any degree or to any extent, it will detract from the full measure of usefulness which the system is designed to secure. This evil in the system can be remied, only by making the schools entirely free.

The attention of the Legislature should also be directed to measures for improving the character of the schools, for increasing their efficiency, and for elevating and extending the instruction which they impart. In a State where every citizen should take an active interest in the administration of public affairs, and may be called on to perform the highest duties of public life, it is important that popular education be carried to the highest point which the means of the State will allow. It has been objected to the system of Free Schools, that people do not prize that which costs them nothing, and that relieving individuals from the expense of educating their children, will diminish their interest in the subject, and lead them to relax the vigilance which is essential to the highest excellence in the public schools. There is undoubtedly some force in the suggestion, though experience shows that it is much less than is sometimes supposed. But whether it be more or less, it is entitled to consideration, and provision should be made for obviating the objection in any system of education which the State may adopt. An obvious mode of doing this is by means of an active and intelligent supervision, by whibh the schools shall be regularly visited and their discipline examined by competent officers selected for that purpose. Various attempts have been made to supply this, but none of them have hitherto proved entirely successful. The agency provided by the present law is that of town superintendents, but it is found more expensive, and less efficient than is desirable, and gives rise to local dissensions, injurious to the successful working of the general system. Similar objections led to the abandonment of the system of county superintendents, a few years since. Unless the principle of visitation can be more effectually reconciled with public sentiment and made more economical and effective than it has been hitherto, the end which it is designed to secure must be sought by other means.

The connection of our Common Schools with the higher institutions of learning—with Academies and Colleges—making them all, in fact, parts of one great system,—could not fail to contribute essentially to their elevation, and bring the means of a thorough and complete education within the reach of all. In the City of New-York, where the Free School system of the State has been, perhaps, more completely developed than in any other section, the benefits of substantially such a union are very conspicuous. A Free Academy has been added to the system, in which a large and competent corps of professors and tutors has been provided, a plan of study extending over five years and embracing all the branches of study pursued in the best colleges of the country has been adopted, scientific apparatus, libraries, and all the aids requisite for study have been furnished, and the general discipline and course of instruction have been made in all respects of the highest and most efficient character. Pupils who shall have attended any of the District Schools for eighteen months—maintained throughout a good standing and character, and passed a satisfactory examination in certain specified studies, are admitted to the Academy and entitled to the full enjoyment of its advantages, free of all expense. The Academy has been in operation only three or four years, and the average number of its students is over four hundred. The attendance shows that its benefits are fully appreciated. But besides the thorough and most useful instruction conferred upon so large a number of the children and youth of the community, its most marked advantages are seen in the influence which it exerts upon the Common Schools—stimulating their teachers, trustees, inspectors and pupils alike to a generous rivalry, increasing their vigilance and their industry and rendering them zealous and emulous in sending the best pupils to the Academy, whose facilities for education are the prize for which all may alike contend. While I am aware that large cities afford facilities for such a system, which cannot be fully enjoyed in the rural districts, I think that some thing may be done throughout the State in this direction. A voluntary beginning, indeed, has already been made in some sections, by the establishment of Union Schools; and their success shows that the system is not wholly impracticable. I think that the time has come when higher purposes and broader views may be entertained in regard to our system of State education; and that our Academies may be brought into a more direct and immediate connection with the general plan, and thrown more widely and more freely open to the advantages they are intended to confer. The character of their instruction should be elevated and its range extended; and they should be more completely furnished with apparatus and the means of imparting knowledge in those sciences which are of the most service in practical life. By making free admission to the thorough and complete education they would then afford, the reward of excellence in our District Schools, a stimulus would be furnished which could not fail to be felt beneficially upon their discipline and character. It would be highly desirable to bring the Colleges of the State into harmonious connection with such a plan, so that they might become more directly recognized as members of our general system of State education and as essential to its completeness and perfection.

The subject of the revision of our Excise Laws will demand, and I doubt not will receive your serious attention. To the practical operation of these laws, either through their inherent viciousness, or in consequence of their lax administration, is attributed no small proportion of the drunkenness which afflicts our land. Something of this is undoubtedly attributable to the non-enforcement of our laws, such as they are; but I will not withhold my conviction that the laws themselves are radically defective, and however faithfully administered, must be held justly responsible for the evils which they foster, and in many instances create.

If the consequences of intemperance were confined to its immediate victims, though even then the State would have an interest at stake, there might, perhaps, be occasion for Legislative action. But such is not the fact. Every interest of society which it is the province of Government to protect, is, immediately or remotely, involved in these consequences.

Intemperance deprives the State of the productive energy of thousands of her citizens, and so far diminishes its wealth, impedes its enterprise, and militates against the common good. It is a fruitful source of the pauperism which imposes heavy burdens upon industry and capital; and its intimate relation to crime, and consequently to the burdens which crime imposes upon us, is too obvious to escape your observation. If the purely moral aspects which it presents shall be deemed as not entering within the sphere of legislative action, its relation to public order, and its pecuniary burdens, is clearly within the province of legislation, and involves a degree of importance corresponding to the great interest which that relation involves.

The right to legislate in reference to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, will not be denied. Our present Excise System is the fruit of such legislation. It has, in the process of time, undergone many modifications, but its restrictive element, throughout all these changes, has been retained, in subservience to the original purpose of the system, viz:—the prohibition of the traffic so far as the public good may demand and the constitutional limitations of the law-making power will permit. All restrictive legislation contains the germ of prohibition—is, in fact, prohibition partially applied: so that what is termed prohibitory legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, is only the extension of a principle endorsed as sound by successive Legislatures, and its impartial application to all. The object proposed by the founders of our State, when they incorporated the license system into its legislation, has not yet been attained; neither has the constitutional power of the Legislature in reference to it, yet been exhausted. With the utmost desire to reach right conclusions in relation to this matter, and to guard against the assumption of powers not conferred by our fundamental law, I have found myself unable to come to any other result than this—that the legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is not only demanded as a measure of protection to the health, the property, and the lives of our fellow-citizens, but that it is also distinctly indicated by the nature and purpose of civil government, and clearly within the limits of its constitutional powers. These opinions, diffidently entertained at first, have been wrought into convictions by a careful study of the limitations and duties of the law-making power, by judicial decisions, nearly or remotely affecting the principle involved, which have been had in the several States that prohibit the traffic in question, and by the dicta of the Supreme Court of the United States, which cover the whole ground in controversy, and leave little room for either cavil or doubt.

That the good results hoped for from the legislation recommended, are legitimate to it, several of the New-England States, especially Maine and Connecticut, furnish the most gratifying evidence. The steady diminution of crime and pauperism in the States referred to, with a consequent and corresponding reduction of taxation; and the new impulse given to almost all industrial pursuits by the transformation of those who were once a burden upon the State, into producers of wealth, constitute an argument in favor of the policy advocated, whibh, while it carries conviction to the statesman, will be no less appreciated by the multitude, unskilled thoughthey may be in casuistry, but also undebased by appetite and unperverted by interest. If anything is to be learned from the example of other States, or to be deduced from our own increased experience, it should be made available to our use—and our legislation, upon all subjects, should keep pace with our advancing intelligence, always expressing the highest truth we have received, and reaching forward to the greatest good attainable.

I know of no subject that is likely to elicit your attention, that involves graver and more momentous interests, than the one thus presented for your consideration. That it is hedged about by difficulties, which demanp the exercise of great prudence, and that it may not always be easy to reconcile conflicting interests with a nice adjustment of the scales of justice, I am not disposed to deny. But, guided by the purpose for which Government was ordained, and keeping steadily in view the well-being of society, which always rests on a moral basis, these difficulties will disappear or be overcome; and you will be able, I trust, so to perfect the details of a Bill as, on the one hand, to secure the suppression of a demoralizing traffic, and, on the other, to protect personal rights and give no just cause of complaint to those whose interests may be affected by the prohibitory legislation which the higher interests of the community demand.

It is already intimated that the efforts heretofore made to modify our Usury laws will be renewed with the present Legislature. The idea of free trade in money, pervades the commercial community. Money, it is urged, relieved from the restraints of usury laws, would become plentiful and cheap. It is worthy of remark, however, that the argument proceeds, generally, from the lender rather than the borrower of money. And does not this argument prove either too little or too much? If money is to be made free, should there not be equal freedom on the part of those who exchange their labor, and the products of labor, for money? If an arbitrary value is given, by law, to coin and bank paper, why not also fix, by law, the standard value for labor, so that capital and labor may exist upon an equality? If you invest money, by legislation, with a power which, unrestricted, enables capital to oppress labor, do you not, while enfranchising capital, enslave labor? If, then, money is not to be relieved from legislative restraint, should it not also be divested of the power conferred by legislation? While our laws stamp extrinsic values upon coin, may not laws, with equal justice and propriety, declare what rate of interest may be demanded and received for its use? And while legislation permits associations and individuals to circulate their paper promises to pay, as money, is it not clearly a duty to limit the rate of usance upon loans? Before declaring gold and silver, and their paper representative, free, it would, in my judgment, be incumbent upon Government to assimilate money to the products of labor, by depriving gold, sold, silver, and bank-notes of their artificial value. Then, and then only, may money be safely left, like the products of labor, to be regulated by the laws of trade.

The experience of other countries and older nations, where capital is more abundant and seeks investment at moderate rates of usance, is referred to for evidence that free trade in money is beneficial to the community. This argument may become applicable to our condition, when capital bears the same relation to enterprise and industry in this country that it does in Europe. But while the laboring and producing classes predominate so largely, it becomes us, instead of relaxing usury laws, to provide for their more rigid execution. Indeed, the most valid objection to these laws is found in their lax administration. While respected by law-abiding citizens, and by cautious and timed usurers, they are disregarded by those who either hope to evade them, or who rely upon the honor or necessity of borrowers. A law either more or less stringent, against usury, if its enforcement could be ensured, would be productive of salutary effects.

The argument relied upon by the advocates of repeal, is, that it will make money cheaper. But wherever this experiment has been tried, in our country, the opposite effect has been produced. Even in our commercial metropolis, where are found those who are most strenuous on this subject, that description of paper supposed to be exempted from the taint of usury can be negotiated only at rates of interest varying from 12 to 24 per cent. per annum. Borrowing at this onerous rate leads to almost certain ruin. It may be answered that only in times of pressure are the rates of interest so high. But what, if the power to regulate the whole question resides with capitalists, is to bring down the rates? What is to make money more plentiful and cheap, when those who possess it have the power to keep it scarce and dear? There is a given amount of capital among us, seeking investment. If our laws rigidly prohibited the taking of more than the legal rate of interest, that capital would be available for all legitimate business purposes. If loans are made reluctantly at legal rates, it is because usurious ones may be obtained, through the violation or evasion of the laws.

The Legislature of 1850, in accordance with a then prevalent sentiment, awakened by the avoidance of a large debt by an incorporated Bank, under the plea of usury, passed a law restraining incorporations from pleading usury. This in my opinion, was a change in the wrong direction. Evils have resulted from that change which are now seriously embarrassing the whole business community. Stimulating at once enterprise and cupidity, that enactment has prompted improvements far too formidable for our means. Impatient for railroads, our citizens, mistaking confidence for capital, have involved themselves and the country in a fearful aggregate of indebtedness. In their zeal to hasten the construction of railroads, time, circumstances, cost, and even their value when completed, have often been disregarded. The question in too many instances seems to have been, not whether the roads were needed, or would pay when constructed, but whether bonds could be negotiated, at no matter what rate of discount. This policy has thrown millions of depreciated railroad securities upon the market, at home and abroad, and now the reaction leaves us with a thousand of miles of unfinished roads, and a stringent money pressure, operating injuriously upon all the business interests of the State. The expediency, therefore, of repealing the law which exempts corporations from pleading usury, is respectfully suggested.

The policy of constructing Railroads by mixing credit with capital, though to a degree useful and safe, has grown into an abuse. Railroad bonds, when protected by a solid track basis, may be properly considered as for the employment of legitimate capital. But when, as in the case of many railroads in this State, the bonds greatly exceed the amount of capital paid in, the consequences cannot fail to prove injurious. The Legislature will, doubtless, impose such restrictions, in this respect, as experience suggests and the general welfare demands.

Connected with our Railway system is another feature of great, but delicate, interest. In their laudable desire to avail themselves of the advantages of such improvements, cities, villages and towns have loaned their credit to Railroad Companies. This is a power which should be sparingly granted by the Legislature, and cautiously exercised by the people. Though in some instances safe, yet, as a general rule, it is better to leave these projects to the enterprise and responsibility of individuals. The experience of the State, in this respect, is not at all calculated to commend the policy.

The Board of Brokers in the City of New-York, though self-constituted, and practically a close corporation, has grown to be a Power in the State, exerting a potent influence over all its monetary affairs, and seriously affecting the pecuniary interests of our own and of other States. The standard of value for public securities, whether National, State, Municipal, or Corporative, is fixed by that Board. That there should be an ascertained, reliable market value for such securities, is readily admitted; and Brokers, in this, as in other countries, are the recognised agents for their sale.

But the *bona fide* transfer of stocks has ceased to be the only, or even the most considerable, item of the business of Brokers. Time sales of securities constitute by far the largest element in the daily operations of the Board. Many of the stocks and bonds quoted daily, though intrinsically worthless, derive and maintain a factitious value, until, by the adroitness and collusion of parties interested, the purposes of their creation are answered, and then, like their equally worthless predecessors, disappear, to give place to other schemes as dishonest in inception and as fraudulent in design. The services of Brokers are frequently required, and from some of their number readily obtained, to depreciate the value of undoubted securities, or to advance the price of bubble shares.

These evils, however, would be comparatively limited in extent, and less alarming in tendency, but for that feature in the operations of the Board to which I have alluded. Its practice of time sales of securities—a practice which now prevails to an alarming extent—fosters and stimulates a widespread spirit of gambling. This spirit pervades all classes. It is rife in our cities, and is abroad throughout the country. As in the case of lotteries before their suppression, the temptation which promises large and easy gains, not only excites the hopes of the sanguine, but too frequently overcomes the caution of the prudent. Disastrous failures in legitimate business are often traceable to wild and reckless time operations in stocks. And most of the frauds and defalcations which impair the credit of monied Institutions and destroy confidence in the integrity of individuals, owe their origin to the same pernicious cause.

It is not alleged nor supposed that the Board of Brokers, as such, is composed of men of exceptionable character. On the contrary, it is the high personal respectability and the influential position of the members of the Board, that has so long secured toleration and impunity for transactions so vicious in principle and so destructive in practice.

In view, therefore, of an abuse of such magnitude, and of consequences so injurious, I deem it my duty to submit to the Legislature the propriety of passing a law so far reforming and restraining the traffic in public securities as to divest it of this pernicious feature. It is not sufficient that these transactions are, by our present laws, illegal. The evil can only be eradicated by providing adequate penalties. An Association whose financial influence is greater even than that of the Government; that has the power to appreciate this, and to depress that class of securities; and to which so large a body of citizens pay tribute, should be required so to conduct its operations as neither to retard the general welfare nor relax the public morals.

There is reason to apprehend, unless some further and more efficient safeguards are thrown around the elective franchise, especially in our cities, that the ballot-boxes will cease to reflect the popular will. Each succeeding election discloses renewed cause of alarm, in combinations to defraud the people, and too frequently, as is feared, with the knowledge and cooperation of those whose official duty it is to preserve the integrity of the ballot-box. Such apprehensions are frequently expressed by those who insist that an investigation would furnish painful confirmation of the truth of all they fear. Heretofore the principle abuse of the elective franchise grew out of illegal voting. But it is alleged and believed that a greater abuse exists now. That abuse has become so formidable, and is practised so boldly, that a result in many of the Election Districts of the City of New-York is supposed to depend less upon the sentiments and intentions of the Electors, than upon the corrupt action of their Inspectors. Frauds of this nature strike at the foundation of our free institutions. A Representative Government cannot endure, even if it were worth preserving, when the integrity of the ballot-box comes to be habitually violated. I cannot doubt, therefore, that a subject of such vital importance will be regarded as worthy of your consideration.

A controversy is pending in our Courts of law between this State and the State of Virginia, which, from the importance of the principles involved, and the extent to which its decision will affect the right of this State to regulate its own domestic affairs, requires your attention. The facts out of which it arose are these: In the month of November, 1852, one JONATHAN LEMMON, a citizen of Virginia, brought into the City of New-York eight persons whom, by the laws of Virginia, he had held as slaves, and with whom, as he alleged, he was on his way to Texas. They were brought, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who decided that, by virtue of the laws of New-York, they were entitled to their freedom. They were accordingly discharged, and immediately removed to Canada, thus placing themselves beyond the jurisdiction of both our State and our Federal laws. The sum of $5,000 was raised by voluntary contribution among the citizens of New-York to indemnify Mr. LEMMON for his loss. So far as individual interests were involved, although an appeal from the Judge's decisions had been taken on behalf of the claimant, the case would have been terminated by these proceedings. But the Governor of Virginia, in a special communication dated December 17, 1852, called the attention of the Legislature of that State to this decision, which he characterized as "contrpry to the spirit of law, as opposed to the established principles which regulate intercourse with foreign nations, and at war with the relations which should subsist between the sister States of this Union, as well as at war with the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution itself." The Governor further recommended that provision should be made by the State for the efficient prosecution of the appeal which had been taken, and for "such other judicial proceedings as might be found necessary and proper for a satisfactory adjustment of the important question involved in this case." In accordance with this recommendation, the Legislature of Virginia subsequently directed the Attorney General of that State to prosecute the appeal, with such other counsel as the Executive might think proper to associate with him. That appeal has not yet been heard, but will probably be argued at the next general term of our Supreme Court.

The language of the law of this State—which declares that "no person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced or brought into this State on any pretence whatever," and that "every such person shall be free,"—is so explicit as to obviate all doubt in regard to its meaning. Its operation can be resisted, therefore, only upon the ground that it is contary to the Constitution of the United States, or to the law of international comity. The law of nations would undoubtedly permit the citizens or subjects of one country to pass through another country with their property—but only with property recognized as such by the same law. Slaves are property only by virtue of local law: where that ceases to have jurisdiction, they cease to be property, and cannot be recognized or treated as such. If the decision of this question rested, therefore, upon the principles of international law—which is the only rule of international comity—I see nothing hostile to those principles in the law of this State, which applies to this case.

But the several States of this Union do not hold to each other the relation of independent powers. The law which regulates their intercourse and controls their conduct towards each other, is the Federal Constitution. By the provisions of that instrument, every State is left entirely free to make such laws in reference to its local institutions as it may see fit. To this there is but one exception. It declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, *escaping* into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor." Every State is thus prohibited from making any law or regulation by which fugitives from service, which is due under the laws of the State from which they may escape, shall be discharged from that service. The State of New-York has ...Virginia and of every other State to legalize and regulate Slavery within their own jurisdiction. But the claim, equal accordingly over her own domestic institutions, and the same right of declaring upon what conditions Slavery may be allowed, or whether it shall be allowed at all, within her limits. If this right be denied her, she will be deprived of the most essential attributes of sovereignty—that of deciding upon the civil conditions and securing the personal rights of those who may be brought under the protection of her laws.

It seems to me highly important that a question which involves, to so great an extent, the dignity, and the rights of this State, should not be decided without a full and careful examination. At present no provision exists for defending the law of this State against the State of Virginia, either in our own Courts or in the Federal Courts to which the case will undoubtedly be carried if a decision against the law should not otherwise be obtained. I recommend, therefore, the adoption of a resolution directing the Attorney General, together with such counsel as may be associated with him, to defend the rights and the interests of this State in the appeal that has been taken.

Having thus briefly brought to your notice those domestic interests which will demand your attention, it only remains for me to speak of our relations to the Federal Union, of which the State of New-York, by its population and its wealth, constitutes an important part. The powers and duties of the General Government are defined and limited by the Constitution, and relate to those objects only in which all the members of the Confederacy have a common interest. But its action not unfrequently affects our domestic prosperity, as well as our political rights, and may, therefore, very properly, be made the subject of our review.

It is to be regretted that the Executive Veto should have been again interposed to prevent the necessary improvement of the great channels of internal Commerce; but not only would their unimpeded navigation constitute a source of material wealth, bnt would also give strength and durability to the bonds of our National Union. The States, by relinquishing the power of levying taxes upon Commerce, have divested themselves of the ability to do this work; the duty of its performance, therefore, by tee General Government, seems obvious and imperative.

Many branches of domestic industry are languishing for lack of that protection which proper Tariff regulations would afford; and which, had they been seasonably adopted, would have averted much of the distress consequent upon a paralysis of business, which now pervades the country.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act establishing governments for the portion of the territory ccquired from France in 1803, which remained unorganized; and in that act was embodied a repeal of the law, generally known as the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery was prohibited from that territory forever. This prohibition grew out af the agitation in reference to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, ond was supposed to involve concessions from both parties to the controversy. By the terms of the compact then entered into—for such it was, jn fact, whatever it might have been in form—Missouri came into the Union with her slavery, and all territory south of the parallel of 36° 30′ was left without any restriction as to the character of its its institutions: while on the other hand it was solemnly covenanted that all north of that parallel should be forever exempted from the curse of slavery. The act of Congress embodying this compact, though doubtless subject to the control of the legislative power, carried with it, both in character and in the circumstances under which it was adopted, a solemn pledge of permanency. It was the result of a conflict between antagonistic interests and principles; and though, in my judgment, the North conceded far too much, I cannot doubt that both sections were influenced by a patriotic desire to preserve the integrity of the Union and the peace of the country. The Compromise was, at the time, eminently satisfactory to the South,—as well it might be, for the benefits she was to derive from it were positive and immediate, while those which were to result to the North, were remote and contingent. Still, because it averted seeming dangers, and involved a principle of conciliation that promised to strengthen the bands of the confederacy, it was acquiesced in by the North; and for more than thirty years had commanded the respect and obedience of all sections and of all parties. Its repeal, therefore, has been very generally, and not unjustly, regarded as a violation of good faith on the part of the South, and a proof that our generous confidence in its chivalrous honor had been misplaced. The gross injustice of the transaction is aggravated by the fact, that the concession to Freedom was not withdrawn, until the consideration for which it had been granted had been fully enjoyed. Besides Missouri, Arkansas had been organized out of the territory, and admitted as a Slave State into the Union, and Slavery had taken possession of the whole of the territory south of the dividing parallel, before the compact was repudiated, and the law repealed.

By ihis act, all the Territory of the United States, with the exception of Oregon, is opened to the extension of Slavery. Against that extension, the State of New-York has always protested. In 1820, and in 1850, and whenever the subject has been presented for legislative action, she has asserted the right and the duty of that body which is charged by the Constitution with the responsibility of making "all needful rules and regulations" for the territory of the United States, to prohibit the extension of Slavery and the increase of its political power. The Missouri Compromise, which allowed its introduction into the Territory south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, was passed against her convictions of justice and of sound policy; but she has ever remained faithful to its provisions and hostile to its infringement or repeal. She had a right, therefore, to expect from other States equal fidelity to the compact which it involved; and she has a right, and it is her duty, to demand a restoration of the Missouri line, as one beyond which Slavery shall not be permitted to pass; or rather,—as required both by the Principle which called our Nation into being and by the law upon which is condition its highest development,—the total exclusion of that anomalous institution from all territory under the jurisdiction of the General Government. We have no wish, nor do we claim the right, to interfere with Slavery in the States; but in nowise do we transcend our prerogative, as a member of the confederacy, when we insist that the Federal Government shall divest itself of all connection with, and all responsibility for, an institution so repugnant to the general sense of justice, and so hostile to the harmony and ultimate prosperity of the country. It cannot have escaped the notice of the attentive observer of our governmental policy, that it has, for many years, departed widely from that indicated by the founders of the Republic, viz.: the recognition of Slavery as an anomalous institution, repugnant to all their cherished ideas of the rights of men, and consequently to be localized, restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and gradually extirpated by the growth of those principles which form the basis of our political edifice. It was an evil day for both North and South when this policy was departed from, and the powers of the General Government were perverted to the extending and nationalizing of Slavery; to the upbuilding of an institution purely local in its character, at the expense of the interests of freedom, which should be regarded as dominant and universal. It is a just cause of complaint on the part of New-York, that discriminations should be made, in our National legislation, which tend to embarrass our industrial enterprises, and to deprive us of that relative political influence that of right belongs to us, by concessions to the Slave States; which neither comity nor sound statemanship, nor a true regard for the interests of our country as a whole, can for a moment sanction. Thus have been engendered sectional divisions, and sectional interests have been stimulated into antagonisms; and ill-feeling, unworthy of our fraternal character, engendered; all of which might have been avoided had the Federal Government adhered to its original policy, as good faith and justice to all demanded. However deeply the patriot may deplore the agitations growing out of the Slavery question, and the alienation of feeling consequent thereupon, it is in vain to expect that they can be allayed by any legislation that ignores the moral sentiment of our people, and ruptures long existing compacts; or by anything that falls short of restoring our Government to its original policy upon that question.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in expressing the belief that the peace and permanent welfare of the whole community, as well as the political rights of this State, demand the restoration of that prohibition of Slavery in Territories which was embodied in the Missouri Compromise, and repealed by Congress at the last session; and I recommend to the Legislature the adoption of such measures as may end most effectually to the promotion of that result; to the protection of the political rights of the State against the further increase of Slave representation in either branch of Congress, and to this restoration of that generous confidence and mutual regard which are essential to the stability of that Union, upon which our respectability abroad and our domestic welfare must always largely depend.

There is much, in a review of the institutes of

ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1855.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets for all parts of the House, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½; THE BP. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. OPERA FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE AT PRESENT. GRAND HOLIDAY BILL FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1855, M'lle NAU, Mr. ST. ALBYN and the TROUPE, in the 2d and 3d acts of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL. Arline ..... M'lle Nau. Thaddeus ..... Mr. St. Albyn. Followed by a grand MUSICAL OLIO, In which Miss Bristol, Mr. St. Albyn and Mr. Irving will appear. Grand Overture by the celebrated Orchestra. To conclude with the laughable extravaganza called THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Mr. Crummles ..... Mr. Burroughs. WEDNESDAY—Grand and Final Performance for the benefit of the Suffering Poor of New-York.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 472 Broadway, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. The popular burlesque on the Opera of NORMA-NEROLA; in three acts, with beautiful scenery, dresses, &c. Preceding the Opera a superior Ethiopian Entertainment; and while adhering to this company's unalterable motto, TRUE WITHOUT VULGARITY. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, NO. 472 BROADWAY, Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a Burlesque Opera or Farce. N. B.—A change of programme EVERY NIGHT. H. WOOD, Business Manager. GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½, promptly. Admission, 25 cents.

NOTICE.—The Musical public of Philadelphia, and adjacent cities, are hereby informed that I am not connected in any way with the band of Minstrels now performing at the Chestnut-st. Theatre, under the assumed name of Wood & Christy's Minstrels, and that I will not perform at their concerts. GEORGE CHRISTY, No. 472 Broadway, New-York, late of No. 444.

CARD.—Philadelphians and others are cautioned against the impositions which is now being practised upon them by a band of minstrels, who perform nightly at the Chestnut-st. Theatre, under the assumed name of Wood & Christy's Minstrels. H. WOOD, No. 472 Broadway, New-York, late of No. 444.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—MR. BUCKMAN, the American Actor, who has been received with great enthusiasm at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburg, Glasgow, and all the principal cities of Great Britain, during the last three years, will make his First Appearance, since his return to the United States, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1855, in the character of Hamlet.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION for the BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS, to be held at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855. Dodworth's Band is engaged. Tickets $3, to admit a gentleman and two ladies. ANDREW L. BYRNE, President. THEO. P. KELLY, 1st Vice President. JAS. A. CAROLIN, 2d Vice President. WM. LARKIN, Treasurer. JOHN E. MCMENOMY, Secretary.

HOPE CHAPEL.—SUCCESS OF THE PANORAMIC TABLEAUX OF THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR.—Comprising over 40 of the most interesting scenes of the life of Christ, with an explanatory lecture by Mr. Clarke. The Chapel is comfortably warm, and continued each evening this week. Tickets 25 cents—to commence at 7 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Will be let for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. The floor and decorations for Balls will surpass anything of the kind, either in this country or in Europe. Apply at No. 48 Wall-st. JAMES PHALEN, Agent.

READING AND ELOCUTION, BROOKLYN.—Professor F. T. RUSSELL will give Readings and Recitations from the Poets and Dramatic Authors, at the Polytechnic Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL BALL FOR the benefit of the "NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND," will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1855. Tickets may be procured from the Managers.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By the most celebrated Italian and other masters, at the Encyclopedic Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents. Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—No. 561 Broadway. This Museum contains the largest collection in the world. Wednesday from 12 to 4 o'clock P. M., exclusively for ladies. Admission, 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Chemisettes, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 139 8th-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, And all kinds of DRESS GOODS LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st., (Between Canal and Spring-sts.) N. B.—Embroideries, &c. Good 6¼ Sleeves, 2c. 3d.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. A

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1092. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Anti-Nebraska men, who urged them to stand off and leave a clear field for a fair fight. They were told that if they would not interfere to rob the anti-Nebraska men of the legitimate wall of defence they had in the precedence of the Railroad bill, the latter—as soon as they had disposed of the Nebraska question—would take up the Pacific Railroad bill, and put it through at once. Gen. McDOUGAL was fully aware of this; yet, in the face of it, he joined actively with the Nebraska men, and consented to the postponement of the Railroad bill for their accommodation. From that hour the bill has been dead. The extraordinary folly of Mr. McDOUGAL, in this case, will be appreciated when it is remembered that in giving way on the Railroad bill, he was yielding its rightful precedence to accommodate Southern men, who, under no circumstances, can be induced to vote for *any* Pacific Railroad bill. Thus he sold out his own State without the possibility of gaining for her the slightest benefit in return. He alone is responsible for the defeat of the Pacific Railroad.

The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads have about agreed to recommend five cents as the single rate of Sea Postage on foreign letters.

S.

The Receiver Mr. Sickles—Writes against the Commonwealth Bank.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The *Star* of this city says that Mr. SICKELS return to the United States was preceded by his resignation.

A writ of *quo warranto* was issued to-day by the Supreme Court against the Commonwealth Bank of this city, for a violation of its act of incorporation in discounting notes at usurious rates, and for dealing in promissory notes. The writ is returnable on the 20th of this month. A bill in equity was also filed, praying for a special injunction to restrain the bank from continuing the discount of paper at usurious rates. The hearing on the motion has been fixed for Saturday next.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Nos. 20 and 21—James Haynes *vs.* The Yates County Bank. The same *vs.* James L. Andrews, *et al.*, Errors Circuit Court Michigan.

New-Year's Day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 1.

The weather here to-day has been extremely fine, and every one seems to be seeking pleasure.

The receptions by the President, the members of the Cabinet, the foreign Ministers, and private citizens, have been very large, and the day has been more generally and extensively observed than heretofore.

We have no news of any importance to communicate, as all business has been suspended.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

BOUNTY LANDS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The bill of Mr. BRODHEAD for granting bounty land to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, came up as per assignment. A desultory debate upon it followed, in which most of the Senators present took part, and during which Mr. BRODHEAD proposed to amend the second section so that the widow and next to children of the pensioner should receive the bounty land.

Mr. STUART observed that this was not following former bounty land precedents.

The amendment was then rejected, and the provision to give one hundred and sixty acres of land to those who had served twenty-eight days was objected to.

Messrs. CASS and STUART thought this minimum objectionable.

Mr. DAWSON replied that the bill meant patriotism, by giving the bounty to all who, by enrolling themselves, had signified a desire to defend their country.

The twenty-eight day minimum service was finally adopted.

A proposition then came up to extend the provisions of the bill to the revolutionary soldiers.

Mr. TOOMBS—If the bill is a measure to get rid of the public lands, then I am in favor of giving them to the descendants of those who won them.

THE WAY MR. BADGER MADE THE SENATE LAUGH.

Mr. BADGER said he could not vote for the bill without striking out the minimum time, twenty-eight days, for his personal interest was for a shorter time; but, said he, if the Senate will pass my bill raising the compensation of Judges and Congressmen, without Yeas and Nays, and without division, then I'll go for the bill with or without amendments. [Laughter.]

Several amendments were adopted. One restricting the location of land warrants, and Mr. CLAY moved it be committed to the Committee on Public Lands, to ascertain how many acres the bill gives away.

Mr. DODGE suggested a reference to the Committee on Pensions and Badger Committee retrenchment. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. CLAYTON believed this the best Homestead bill ever proposed, and appealed to the Senate to pass it at once.

The motion for committal was rejected.

The Sea Fencibles were then proposed as beneficiaries, and the bill being reported to the Senate,

Mr. BRODHEAD renewed his amendment, which the Senate rejected as the Committee of the Whole had done.

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS, the word "minor" was stricken out. Then Mr. BRODHEAD's substitute for the second section was rejected.

Mr. STUART wished to restore the word "minor," and thus abridge beneficiaries. Said bill would flood the market with scrip, and not reach the object contemplated.

After a general discussion, and change of the bill into every possible variety of character, the bill to amend the Judicial system of the United States was made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. FISH's emigrant passenger bill was committed to the Special Committee on that subject, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. PERKINS, of La., reported the bill with the amendments, remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States. Its consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. STRAUB asked permission to introduce a resolution tendering the use of the Hall of Representatives to the Soldiers of the War of 1812, in which to hold their Convention on the 8th of January.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., objected.

Mr. LATHAM offered a resolution (adopted) calling on the Post-Office Department for a copy of the contract of 1853, with Messrs. RAMSEY & CORMICK, for the transportation of the United States mails between Vera Cruz, Mexico and San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco, and likewise other information relative thereto.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to amend the act of August 4, 1854, reducing and graduating the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Mr. DOWDELL explained an amendment he wished to be adopted, to deny any person who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, the right of preemption lands. Under the present law foreigners of all colors without such a declaration may avail themselves of its provision.

Mr. COBB replied: The bill simply provides machinery for the better carrying the law into effect. Difficulties having arisen, he appealed to his colleague not to persevere in his amendment and remarks, as they would open up the discussion of the "Know-Nothing" question, and thus retard the passage of the bill before the House.

Mr. DOWDELL wished to favor preemptions, as outsiders now have superior benefits to native born, or those who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens.

Mr. COBB took issue with the gentleman.

After further debate, several others participating in it, the bill and pending amendments were recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS FOR VETOING THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

A message was then received from the President of the United States and read. He says, in returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled

"Act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced under authority of law," it became necessary for him, owing to the late day at which the bill was passed, to state his objections to it very briefly, announcing at the same time a purpose to resume the subject for more deliberate discussion at the present session of Congress, for while by no means insensible to the arduousness of the task, he considers the two Houses of Congress are entitled to an expression of the considerations which have induced the dissent on his part from their conclusions in this instance. "What," he asks, "is intended by the phrase internal improvements? What does it embrace and what exclude? No such language is found in the Constitution. Not only is it not an expression in the Constitution, but it has no sufficient meaning to be of any value as a means of a safe conclusion either of Constitutional law or practical statesmanship." If there is any power to construct railroads and canals, there must be the same power to construct bridges and drain marshes, and provide means of irrigation. In fact, improvement of the earth for the development of natural resources. He says he has had occasion more than once to express to his judgment, and took it for granted it was a fundamental proposition, that the Federal Government is the creature of the States, that the sovereign power is in them alone, and that from them all power is derived. All power not delegated to Government is reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Starting from this, and denying that the power for the system of internal improvements is to be found in the preamble to the Constitution, he proceeded to examine the various clauses in that instrument under which the power for the system of internal improvement is claimed, coming to the conclusion there is no specific power to such works, and no provision broad enough to cover them. This view has been maintained by the soundest expositors of the Government. Congress can only construct such works as may be necessary to carry out a specific power. He refers to the views of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, POLK, and others, in commendation and approval, and estimates the vast expenditures which would necessarily be involved in the system of internal improvements. If the improvement of the navigation of river and harbor be necessary for military or naval purposes, the subject is matter of legislative discretion.

The message was very long, and in its conclusion the President says, "The considerations I have submitted, added to the embarrassments of the whole question, impels me to suggest the policy of confining the appropriations by the General Government to the works necessary to be constructed from its undisputed powers, and of leaving all others to individual enterprise, or to separate States, to be provided for out of their own resources, or by a recurrence to the provisions of the Constitution, which authorizes the levying of tonnage duties, with the consent of Congress, for the improvement of harbors."

REMARKS.

Mr. PHILLIPS then rose and said—Inasmuch as many bills for Internal Improvements have been submitted and referred to appropriate Committees on which discussion of the question will ensue, and for the purpose of enabling members to consider more maturely the principles, stated by the message, I move it be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. HAVEN hoped his friend from Alabama would not undertake to have pursued any course which would prevent gentlemen in various parts of the House from expressing their views. He had endeavored to hear the message read by the Clerk, but as his seat was remote, he only heard a point here and there. It seemed to him that some parts of it were reasoned well, and other parts of it in a way that would not stand scrutiny. He took it for granted the President desires his views fully discussed. The Message fell far short of being what the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BAYLY, said would be a model message. He suggested the Message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PHILLIPS acquiesced, and it was so referred.

THE GOVERNMENT SWAMP LANDS.

The House went into Committee on the bill for the relief of purchasers and locators on swamp and overflowed lands. It appears from the debate, the Government sold swamp lands after it had ceded them to the States in which they lie, and the object of the bill is to secure a title to purchasers.

OPPOSITION TO THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. MAYALL spoke in opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British American Provinces, esteeming it free trade entirely for the benefit of the latter and explained a bill which he intends introducing, for the mutual benefit of both parties. He condemned the territorial policy of the Administration, saying ten millions were given to SANTA ANNA, under the Gadsden Treaty, for land about half as large as Vermont, and for the sole purpose of making another Slave State. He condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a breach of faith which will prevent the North from entering hereafter into any compromises whatsoever. The Administration and the Democratic party have cast a firebrand which has defagrated the combustible mass never to be extinguished. The people of the North are now ready to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories, and prevent the admission of any more Slave States into the Union. In Congress, the question will have to be met and the battle fought never to cease until either liberty or slavery shall triumph.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Mass.) reported a bill for preventing the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals, paupers, idiots, insane and blind persons. Recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Governor takes the Oath of Office.

THE INAUGURAL.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

CAUCUS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SAM.

DeCorn Pardoned by Governor Seymour.

The Argus Sold to the Softs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 1, 1855.

Stirring times here at the Capital this bright New Year's morning. Early stirring, too, for at 10 o'clock MYRON H. CLARK will swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and faithfully to perform the duties of Governor of the State of New-York. It is a cloudless sky, and a warm, bright sun, under which he stands, as he solemnly assumes the functions of the high position which the people have called him to fill—a happy presentment of the future—at least, I hope so, and believe it will be.

Escorted by the brilliant military staff of the Executive, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect proceeded from the Executive Mansion to the steps of the Capitol, where they were met by his Excellency Governor SEYMOUR and the State Officers. After the oath of office had been administered by the Secretary of State, Governor SEYMOUR thus suggestively addressed his successor:

GOV. SEYMOUR TO GOV. CLARK.

To my congratulations, Sir, on this occasion, I will add a few words with respect to the duties of the office upon which you now enter. The solemn oath you have taken to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New-York, and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor, is of grave import. You are carefully to examine all acts of legislation, and to withhold your sanction from those calculated to impair the personal liberties of our citizens, or "that free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference," which the Constitution declares "shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind." You are to see that those rights of individuals and minorities, which written Constitutions are designed to protect, are not invaded or destroyed. You are to enforce the laws and maintain the good order of society, and to this end the power of the State is placed at your disposal. If necessary, you may declare any portion of his territory to be in a State of insurrection, and you may call into service the entire military force to

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

FROM WASHINGTON.

CLOSING OF WAR WITH SPAIN EXPECTED.

THE CANNEAU TREATY.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Hybernating.

SEAMEN, STEAM POSTAGE.

CONGRESS.

Bounty Lands to American Soldiers.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

THE LAND GRADUATION BILL.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President for Vetoing the River and Harbor Bill

SWAMP LANDS.

Reciprocity Treaty.

War Message from the President Contemplated—Reasons for Vetoing the River and Harbor Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

There is a rumor current to the effect that the President is about to recommend war measures against Spain for her refusal to atone for her serious outrages against the United States. I am satisfied it is unfounded.

The story of Senator HOUSTON's resignation is contradicted here by seemingly good authority.

The President's Veto Message to-day immediately reaffirms the propriety of land grants to railroads for improvements as essential to the judicious appropriation of public property. Specific works of internal improvements, when manifestly required by exigencies of naval or military service, are constitutional. The principle is that only when some particular improvement, whether by land or by sea, is necessary to the execution of the enumerated powers of Congress, can the power to make it be claimed as the incident of any express grant by the Federal Government.

In reference to improvements of rivers and lakes, invalid of navigation, the President is very indefinite. But from a review of the acts of Congress, sustained by Supreme Court decisions, he refers the question to the discretion of Congress and the responsibility of the Executive.

The President recommends the absolute acquisition by Government of land on which public improvements are proposed, the same as in the case of arsenals and forts. He also suggests that each individual appropriation be put in a separate bill, so that it may stand on its own merits. In conclusion he recommends that improvements unnecessary to the execution of the undoubted powers of the Government be left to individual enterprise, or to the separate States, to be provided for out of their own resources, or by recurrence to tonnage duties.

Private dispatches announce the election of an Anti-Nebraska Speaker in the Illinois Legislature, by sixteen majority. This, it is considered, settles Gen. SHIELDS' defeat for reelection to the Senate.

S.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1854.

It is quite evident that the tenor of Gen. CANNEAU's dispatches to the President has not at all encouraged his hopes of the success of the Dominican Treaty. The acquisition of Samana, as positively announced sometime since, it is now known was a failure. The chances are that a similar fate awaits CANNEAU's more general negotiations before the Dominican Legislature. His urgent demands for a naval force which shall counteract the influence of the French and British fleets off St. Domingo, in overawing the Dominicans, will scarcely result in anything. We cannot, if we would, make a naval demonstration that would compare respectably with that of the allies, if we were to try,—simply because we have not the force to do it with.

But, even if Gen. CANNEAU has the power to use sufficient secret service money to persuade a majority in the Dominican Legislature to ratify the treaty, the chances are that his funds will be very fruitlessly applied; for the murmurs against the instrument are already very decided, and from opposite quarters, and the President will not care to send it to the Senate without there is at least reasonable ground to expect its ratification. Southern men have object to several provisions which seem to recognize, at least in part, the equality of the negro while on the other hand it is quite as certain that objections will be made by Northern men to those clauses which—in a treaty based on the political equality of the parties thereto—discriminate against the color of the people with whom we treat.

The Pacific Railroad bill is expected to come up in the House on the second Tuesday in January. The measure, however, is already defunct for this Congress, at all events, having died of Nebraska, and of its special champion in the lower House, General MCDOUGAL, of California. It will be remembered that when the Nebraska struggle was pending last session, the Pacific Railroad bill stood in advance of it on the calender, as a special order. It was perfectly apparent that if the special friends of that measure should stand by it, and insist upon its consideration in the proper order, they could, with the aid of the opponents of the Nebraska bill, have secured its consideration, and its favorable disposal. It was feared, however, that Gen. MCDOUGAL, with his known pro-Slavery proclivities, would consent to postpone the Pacific Railroad in order to give the Nebraska men their coveted opportunity to fasten that iniquity through. Under these circumstances, the Railroad men were approached by

New-York Daily Times.

Be assured I shall enforce the rules you may adopt for your government with strict impartiality, and with a due respect for the rights of every member.

Questions of great public interest, existing in their nature, and leading to wide differences of opinion will engage your attention. In their discussion let us, as governed by uniform courtesy and mutual forbearance.

Called, as we are, to deliberate upon measures involving the best interests of a large and intelligent constituency, let us invoke upon our labors the guidance and blessing of that Supreme Ruler without whose sanction all human laws are vain, and all human wisdom insufficient.

The House being organized, Committees were appointed to notify that fact to his Excellency, Gov. CLARK, and the honorable the Senate. The higher branch, through a special Committee, announced its readiness to unite with the republican branch in the consideration of the business about which they were assembled, to wit., the offering of sundry and divers written resolutions, petitions, reports, bills, &c., with all and singular the amendments thereto, accompanied by any number of uttered words, signifying Buncombe. I shrink from a further recounting of the significance of that brief announcement, "The Senate is now organized and ready to proceed to business." The clergyman this morning was reminadful thereof, taking early occasion to invoke the watchful care and all-wise guidance of Divine Providence through the prospective deliberations of the "assembled wisdom," uttering a fervent wish that at the end of the one hundred days allotted unto Legislators yet to live, the people would commend them for "good and faithful servants."

THE MESSAGE.

The Governor, in accordance with his promise, through J. J. CHAMBERS, his Private Secretary, communicated to both branches of the Legislature his Annual Message, the reading of which was immediately commenced. You will of course present the document at length to the readers of the TIMES. And I commend it to their attentive perusal—they will find it worthy thereof, or I am much mistaken. It has the ring of the true metal, (forgive the originality of expression,) and is unusually suggestive. Your Wall-street and its customs—your Board of Brokers, and the ways and means by which they alike recklessly flood the market with worthless stocks, and depreciate the value of good ones, find fitting notice in his Excellency's Annual. I wish I could hope that the strictures which the Governor has felt it his duty to administer, will be received in a becoming spirit by the banded and secret brotherhood who buy and sell stocks and bonds.

The efforts made from time to time to effect the repeal of the Usury laws are condemned, and the condemnation is briefly enforced by a line of argument that will prove sound and unanswerable.

Other and equally interesting topics have secured the attention of the Executive, but I may not devote time and space to their minute specification.

When the reading of the Message was concluded, so much thereof as related to the subject of temperance was referred to a Select Committee of Seven, and the remainder to the Committee of the Whole House.

"SAM" ABOUND.

There were then introduced a variety of resolves relating to the routine business, rules, &c., and one or two which were evidently the offspring of the American sentiment just now so prevalent—indicating a determination to make that subject a prominent point of debate.

The House adjourned to meet again this afternoon for the purpose of drawing for seats, and getting members settled therein. To-morrow morning you may count upon the commencement of business in earnest.

In the selection of officers, it occurs to me that the Assembly has been peculiary fortunate. The undersigned has many a time testified to the manly character, the high integrity and eminent qualifications of Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN—has before now appreciated the fidelity, the exactness, the courtesy and kindness of the Clerk, Gen. SHERMAN, and I doubt not that, at the close of the session, the members of the Assembly will concur therein with

J. B. S.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I hereby submit for your consideration an account of the financial condition of the State, its various institutions and interests, together with such remarks as they suggest, and as seem to me appropriate.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts on account of the General Fund during the last fiscal year, were $1,965,527 42; and the payments during the same period were $1,817,850 98. At the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1853, there was a deficiency in the revenue of this fund of $419,212 96; this has been reduced during the past year $140,188 58, and the deficiency on the 30th of September, 1854, was $279,054 38. This reduction has been effected by the increase in the State tax, which was raised from one-quarter of a mill to one mill on the dollar by the Legislature of 1853; over half the amount thus raised, however, $857,145 86, was paid in accordance with the requirements of the law, to the Auditor of the Canal Department, for the payment of debts due to contractors, for damages, &c. During the next fiscal year the State tax will be only three-quarters of a mill on the dollar; and according to the estimates of the Comptroller, the income of the General Fund will not be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, including the indebtedness of the State Prisons—so that the deficiency now existing will be still further increased.

The receipts of the General Fund during the past year include the sum of $200,000 out of the surplus revenues of the Canals after meeting previous demands upon them made by the Constitution to the amount of $1,650,000. By the amendment of the Constitution adopted in 1853, authorizing loans for the completion of the enlargement of the State Canals, there is set apart out of these revenues such additional sum as shall be sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal in eighteen years, of any loans that may be made for the purpose specified. This provision will increase the sum payable out of the surplus revenues of the Canals, before the General Fund can receive any benefit from them, to $1,940,820, during the coming and to a still larger amount during each succeeding year. Under these circumstances there is some reason to apprehend that the large contribution hitherto made to the General Fund from the canal revenues, must be suspended, and that the deficiency is that fund must be correspondingly increased. The Legislature will, therefore, perceive the necessity of more than ordinary economy in the appropriations they may make for any of the various objects that will solicit their attention.

These deficiencies in the General Fund have hitherto been paid out of moneys in the Treasury belonging to the several funds held by the State in trust;—the amount due those funds on the 30th of September, 1854, and constituting a debt against the State, was $108,770 77, above the available means in the Treasury. The condition of the General Fund, as well as the custom that has become uniform, of appropriating the capital of Trust Funds held by the State and declared by the Constitution to be inviolable, to meet its deficiencies, demands the attention of the Legislature.

The debt of the General Fund on the 30th of September last was $6,355,564 37. In the Sinking Fund provided by the Constitution for the extinguishment of this debt, there is a deficiency for the past fiscal year of $11,568 66, which is likely to be still further increased.

The capital of the School Fund at the close of the fiscal year was $2,495,211 97; which is an increase of $41,954 74 during the year. The receipts on account of the revenue of this Fund were $144,116 97. The capital of the Literature Fund is $268,620 12, and the revenue received from it during the year was $16,322 14. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund is $4,914,590 71, and the receipts on account of its revenue were $257,000 06.

THE CANALS.

The receipts of the State Canals from tolls, rent of surplus waters and interest on current Canal revenues, during the past year, amounted to $2,-962,965 21;—and the aggregate expenditures for repairs, superintendence, &c., were $1,237,696 20. The surplus revenue was thus only $1,725,790 01. In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, the sum of $1,944,861 72 has been set apart for the various purposes specified in that instrument, including $250,000 towards the expenses of

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the State Government. There is a [illegible] investment, in the severance of the Canals, [illegible] VI. [illegible] of which, it may reasonably be hoped, [illegible] event, while there may be reasonable [illegible] legislation. This [illegible] of the country, a severe and [illegible] followed by short crops, navigation [illegible] by want of water and difficult [illegible] ness of its channels, and the [illegible] competing modes of transportation, have [illegible] diminish the business and the revenues [illegible] great State works;—while a large [illegible] expenditure for repairs, partly [illegible] to inconvenience and inadequate [illegible] other causes, have increased the [illegible] yond a proper limit. It is hoped that these causes of embarrassment and of loss to the Canals may be removed;—but without a much larger [illegible] in the revenues from our [illegible] there will not only be no surplus [illegible] ated to the work of enlargement, but no [illegible] tribution to the General Fund [illegible] There is no good reason to apprehend any [illegible] to make all the payments to the Sinking Fund required by the Constitution so that the faith of the State will not be in the least degree [illegible]

The loan of $9,230,000 made for the [illegible] of the enlargement realized a premium [illegible] The total amount of contracts entered into for the enlargement of the several [illegible] 538,741 84, at prices averaging over [illegible] less than the estimates of the Engineers. The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department contains much information and many suggestions on the general subject well worthy of your attention.

BANKING.

From the records of the Banking Department it appears that fifteen banking associations were organized, and eight individual bankers have commenced operations and received circulating notes, during the fiscal year. The total amount of circulating notes issued to banking associations and individual bankers, and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1854, was $24,681,[illegible], for the redemption of which there was held in trust by the Superintendent securities amounting to [illegible] 160, of which $6,718,246 11 was in [illegible] mortgages. The whole number of banking associations and individual bankers in the State was 334; the amount of circulation was [illegible] 535, and the whole amount of banking capital was $83,773,286, being an increase of $7,681,[illegible] over the previous year. Notwithstanding the extraordinary financial embarrassments of the year, the Banks of the State, with but few exceptions, have promptly met their liabilities to the [illegible] and the public. The cases in which failures have occurred, afford renewed evidence of the [illegible] rative insecurity of observing bonds and [illegible] to be received at their par value, as a basis for banking. During the past year there has been an increase in this class of securities of [illegible] much of which has replaced State Stocks that have been withdrawn. Inasmuch as the new issues of State Stock authorized by the recent amendments of the Constitution, will furnish all the securities required for legitimate and healthy banking purposes, the attention of the Legislature may very properly be directed to the propriety of modifying the existing law in this respect. Abuses that have occurred in the appropriation by banks of deposits of funds deposited in Savings Banks with which they are connected, suggest the necessity of [illegible] additional legislation for the more perfect security of that very large class of our people for whose benefit Banks for Savings are established by law. The details of the condition of the banking [illegible] of the State will of course be set forth in the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The increasing importance of our [illegible] tions, not only entitles them to your [illegible] watchful supervision, but demands a [illegible] of the system upon which they are conducted, with a view to such amendments as may be necessary to obviate its existing evils, and secure, [illegible] highest good attainable. Such a classification of offences and of criminals, as should prevent association of the young, unschooled [illegible] suffering, perhaps, for their first deviation from the path of rectitude, with hardened [illegible] glory in their guilt, would [illegible] reformation of the former, or at least [illegible] prisons from being what they now [illegible] schools of depravity. Under the existing [illegible] tion of our Prisons, this much-needed [illegible] tion cannot be exercised, and then the [illegible] influence which, under a better system, [illegible] exert, is lost to the community; and there [illegible] in some sort, the instruments for [illegible] vices which they are designed to [illegible] far, if at all, the evil can be obviated by [illegible] legislation, is worthy of your inquiry; and [illegible] ceive, I doubt not, that measure of [illegible] which its importance demands.

OUR PRISONS.

The financial condition of our Prisons [illegible] presented to you by the Comptroller and [illegible] spector of State Prisons. The frequent [illegible] tions made to the Legislature for appropriations to discharge the pecuniary liabilities of these institutions, led to the adoption of a resolution, on the part of the Senate, last year, calling upon [illegible] eral Inspectors to report the whole indebtedness of the Prisons of the State. This was done; and it was found that their aggregate liabilities amounted, at the lowest estimate, to $614,715 28. [illegible] remembered that but a few years since the [illegible] were a source of revenue to the State, this vast indebtedness compels the conviction that those charged with their management were incompetent to the performance of their duties, or utterly unworthy the trust which had been confided to them.

The enormous discrepancy between the Reports of the Inspectors and the annual exhibits of the respective Agents, attracted the attention of the Legislature, which, at its last session passed a bill, directing the Comptroller to appoint three Commissioners, who should be charged with the duty of investigating the affairs of the Prisons, and reporting thereon. The Commissioners appointed under that act have not yet completed their labors, but will be so in time to make their report at an early period of the session. The evidence which they will present will enable you to judge what ameliorations are needed, and what further measures, if any, are needful to prevent their recurrence. Under the law recommended by the last Legislature, the duties of Agent were more minutely defined, and greater restrictions and safeguards thrown around them. These, under the administration of proper officers, may be sufficient to guard against the repetition of gross abuses. Should additional legislation be needed, however, any law that promises to secure more accuracy in the transaction of the business, and demands more rigid accountability from the officers of our penal institutions, will meet with my cordial approval.

The Auburn Prison, under the operation of the amended law, has been enabled to more than meet its expenses during the past six months; and the accounts of the Agent exhibit a large balance to his credit on the books of the Comptroller, notwithstanding the low rate at which contracts have been [illegible], and the pressure to which all industrial enterprises have been subjected.

MAKING PRISONERS OF WITNESSES.

There is great wrong involved in the operation of our existing law for the detention of witnesses. Under its provisions, the person who has been the unfortunate as to witness the perpetration of a murder, and who is unable to give bonds to testify to the facts in the case, is subject to the same confinement, the same diet, and the same associations, as he who is charged with the commission of the crime. Surely the ends of public justice [illegible] demand so gross an invasion of individual rights. That a usage so unjust should have obtained, and continued until now, a foul blot upon our criminal code, reflects little credit upon our progressive civilization, and furnishes but [illegible] illustration of the maxim: "Law in the perfection of human reason." I trust that to direct your attention to this injustice, will be sufficient to [illegible] removal, by such modifications in the law [illegible] as will reconcile the rights of the [illegible] the interests of the public.

My immediate predecessor, in his last [illegible] Message, recommended that a portion of the earnings of prisoners, during the period of their incarceration, be reserved for their own use, to be [illegible] loving terms: "I suggest the propriety of allowing to convicts, as a reward for industry and good conduct, some portion of their earnings, for the benefit of themselves or their families. This would be calculated to animate them with hope—to create habits of foresight and prudence, and, by enabling them to assist their families, would cultivate the better instincts of their nature. It would [illegible] them, at the expiration of their terms of [illegible] ment, some means of support until they [illegible] come the difficulties of obtaining employment, in numerous instances, discharged convicts fall into the commission of crime by the poverty and [illegible] consequent upon the prejudices which [illegible] them. Humanity and policy alike [illegible] every consideration should be [illegible] unfortunate fellows to retrieve their [illegible] This recommendation impresses [illegible]

New-York Daily Times, Monday Morning, January 2, 1854.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Inauguration of Mayor Wood.

A large number of citizens were in attendance at the City Hall on Monday to witness the inauguration of the newly elected Mayor, and to be present while the two branches of the City Legislature assumed their respective seats.

A large police force was present, and no more orderly assemblage than could be comfortably accommodated [illegible]

The inauguration of Mayor Wood took place in the Mayor's office.

At 12 o'clock Mayor Westervelt announced that the time having arrived when his term of office would expire, he would proceed to duly qualify his successor. Mr. Wood then stepped forward and received the oath of office from Mayor Westervelt.

The oath is as follows:

"You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of Mayor of the City of New-York to the best of your ability."

Mayor Wood then signed his oath of office, after which he received the numerous congratulations of his friends.

Board of Aldermen.

The members of the Board of Aldermen standing over and six newly elected members, assembled at the Chambers of the Board at 12 o'clock on Monday. The Board was called to order by D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk. Mayor Wood then took the Chair and proceeded to administer the oath of office to the following gentlemen, recently elected members of the Board:

Wards.	
1.	Josiah W. Brown.
2.	Samuel H. Moore.
3.	Henry R. Hoffmire.
4.	Charles Fox.
5.	Peter P. Voorhis.
11.	Jas. R. Stiles.
13.	John H. Briggs.
15.	Isaac O. Barker.
17.	Nathan C. Ely.
19.	Anson Herrick.
21.	George W. Varian.

Alderman Herrick then moved that the Board be temporarily organized by appointing Alderman James Kelly as temporary President.

Alderman Williamson moved to amend by substituting the name of Alderman Peter P. Voorhis, which was lost.

The original motion was then put and carried by a vote of 20 Ayes to 2 Nays.

Alderman Kelly then took the Chair.

Alderman Wakeman then moved that David T. Valentine, Esq., be declared reelected to the position of Clerk of the Board, which motion was carried unanimously.

Alderman Herrick then moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a permanent President of the Board, which motion was carried.

Aldermen Williamson and Herrick were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot the vote stood as follows:

Nathan C. Ely, (Whig)	10
Josiah W. Brown, (Hard)	8
Isaac O. Barker, (Whig)	4
Total	22

The President declared that there not being a majority for either of the candidates, there was no election.

A sharp discussion here ensued upon the decision of the Chair—Aldermen Wakeman and Lord contending that, except where a rule to the contrary was first laid down, the ordinary common law parliamentary rule that a plurality vote was sufficient to elect, must prevail. Aldermen Herrick, Drake, Howard, and others, contended that the usage of the Board had always been to elect a President by a majority of the votes of the Board.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair being taken, the Board decided to sustain the Chair by a vote of 12 Ayes to 10 Nays.

The Board then proceeded with the balloting. On the second and third ballots the vote stood the same as on the first. On the fourth ballot Alderman Barker was declared elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

The following was the vote:

N. C. Ely	9
Josiah W. Brown	1
Isaac O. Barker	12
Total	22

On motion the temporary President appointed Aldermen Ely and Brown a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

On taking his seat, President Barker made some introductory remarks.

On motion of Alderman Howard, the Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms were unanimously reelected to their respective positions.

On motion the Chair appointed Aldermen Voorhis and Howard a Committee to to announce the organization of the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Councilmen.

The following message of Mayor Wood was received by the Board and on motion was read:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: In assuming the duties of Chief Magistrate of this great City I am conscious of its responsibilities and requirements. I shall endeavor to supply my want of experience and knowledge by an entire devotion to the public interests, and hope, by a faithful discharge of my official trusts, to meet the approbation and receive the support of your Honorable Body and my fellow citizens.

The present is not an inopportune time to commence a new administration; it is beyond the ability of any man, executing the duties of this office under the City charters, to give this people that government which appears to be so generally expected, and which is certainly so much required.

However we may differ as to the cause, there can be no doubt of a pervading dissatisfaction with the municipal affairs of the City; that this feeling exists, and that there are excellent grounds for it, all must admit; whether it arises from defects in the fundamental laws or from improper local legislation, or from maladministration upon the part of those entrusted with the executive duties, are questions upon which there is diversity of opinion; in my judgment all of these are the causes.

The amended charter of 1830 was preferable to to the present system. Admitting that it required modification, the subsequent amendments have but increased the difficulties.

The allegation that it was inadequate to the increased size and wants of the City, was in my opinion entirely without foundation.

The Constitution of the United States is as applicable to the present greatness of the Republic as it was to the Federal Union at the time of its adoption. Had amendments been made to it at the instance of every party or statesman who deemed it insufficient, we should have fallen to the same condition as a nation that this City has as a corporation.

The mistake in disturbing the charter of 1830, was not only in the alterations effected, but also in the introduction of an unwise spirit in the people, who, by constitutional application to state legislation, have been taught to look to foreign remedies for domestic abuses.

These have we transferred to Albany which that could have been better cared for among ourselves; forgetting the old republican maxim, that no power should be delegated which can be exercised by the people themselves. This principle should never be forgotten. It was faithfully adhered to by the framers of the national constitution. In all countries and in all ages, the utmost caution has been observed in granting to representatives the rights of even ordinary legislation.

We should not present the first instance in which a people voluntarily surrenders the power to reform the organic laws, yielding that highest of all prerogatives to men who owe us no responsibility, are not chosen by our suffrages, who are foreigners to our interests, do not understand our wants, and who, consequently, are liable to become the tools of designing men, having selfish or corrupt objects of their own to obtain.

Amendments to the charter of 1830, have, one after another, been adopted at Albany, until now, we are administering the government by portions of six different charters, which create also Executive Departments, having undefined, doubtful, and conflicting powers, with bodies elected by the people, each assuming to be sovereign, and independent of the others, of the Mayor, or of any other authority and beyond the reach of any, except that of impeachment, by the Common Council, which never has been, and probably never will be exercised.

This irresponsibility has been productive of carelessness in expenditure, and negligence in the execution of the ordinances.

Thus, in the attempts to remedy defects by designs and, which could have been accomplished at home, we have permitted upon ourselves a complicated, unsystematized, ill-shaped and unacceptable manager, which has grown up piecemeal, developed its worst characteristics [illegible]

[illegible] by the Police Justices, [illegible] with the several executive departments are denied to me in some quarters; and [illegible] have preceded me in this office, I shall be restrained in executing my powers and duties as I understand them. Restrictions [illegible] the appointing of the Mayor have been [illegible] Departments, and in appointing to the Government of this City, for several years, still there is sufficient left to [illegible]

...ing locally land ... who have been ... service of the United ... States yesterday. A ... upon it, and many ... offered, some of which ... Finally, the subject was ... ay, and after making the bill ... system of the United ... the Thursday next, the Senate ...

... bill to amend the act of ... graduating the price of ... actual settlers and cultivators, ... Several amendments were ... the attention of the Commit... Public Lands. The long-looked-for ... of the President for vetoing the River ... during the last session, were ... yesterday and read. The Message is ... very unsatisfactory. A digest ... with the Congressional pro... in another part of this day's TIMES.

It was referred to the Committee of the ... on the State of the Union. The time ... from the conclusion of the read... to adjournment, was occupied ... by Mr. MAYALL in opposition to the ... Treaty between the United States ... the British Provinces.

The Governor's Message.

Governor CLARK's first message, which will be found on another page of this morning's TIMES, is a document of more than usual interest and importance. It is long, but only in correspondence of the number of topics which it presents. Its style is simple, direct and emphatic;—nothing is wasted upon attempts to ... or in general disquisitions on the ... of the year. Several subjects are introduced in it which have not hitherto been discussed in similar documents, and bold and ... suggestions are made on various ... which cannot fail to command very ... attention. It is eminently a practical ... message, evincing on the part of ... clear and distinct opinions and ... willingness to meet all the responsi... which expressing and acting upon them ... involve.

The financial condition of the State, as presented in the Message, is far from encouraging. The falling off in the revenue of the Canals is very serious, and if it were not clearly traceable to temporary causes would ... a good deal of apprehension as to the ... prospects of those great works. But ... general paralysis of business—the ... drought of the last Summer which ... the ... of the quantity of water required for ... navigation, for a large part of the season, ... a general ... in the crops, ... active rivalry of the Railroads, com... to ... of the Canals to a ... year's experience, ... The surplus rev... this year, fell short over ... sufficient to meet all the re... the Constitution upon them. The ... does not suggest any definite acts ... in reference to this matter—but ... understand that the Auditor of the Canal ... will recommend the imposition of ... tolls on competing Railroads, and that ... Comptroller will urge the necessity of con... the State tax, at its last year's rate of ... on the dollar. Something, it is very ... must be done to increase the revenues ... beyond the point they are likely to reach, or they will not meet the necessary ... charges of the year.

In view of the financial emergency so clearly presented by the Message, we are a little surprised at the lavish recommendations of appropriations for the erection of new Lunatic Asylums, and for other purposes. We presume, however, that the Governor's purpose was rather to urge the utility of these objects upon the public attention, than to press large appropriations on their behalf upon the Legislature.

The part of the Message which will command most attention in this City is that which speaks of the Usury Laws, the extravagant Railroad adventures of the day, and the general spirit of stock gambling which pervades the community, and finds its head-quarters and chief support in the Board of Brokers in this City. We are inclined to think that if the election were to occur to-day, Governor CLARK's vote in Wall-street would not be overwhelmingly large. There is, nevertheless, a great deal of justice in his remarks, and pressing necessity for a thorough and radical reform of these abuses. Whether his suggestions lead to any practical measures of legislation or not, they will have a wholesome effect on the public mind, and will do something to check the spirit of stock gambling which is becoming almost universal and is inflicting immense evils on the community at large, as well as on the individuals who are made the victims of its allurements. His vindication of the laws against usury will probably put a quietus on the attempts of the Chamber of Commerce and others in this City to secure their repeal, at least for one or two sessions of the Legislature.

The Governor's remarks on State Education indicate larger and more methodical views on the general system than have hitherto been presented in similar documents. He urges that the Common Schools of the State be made entirely free, by abolishing the remnant of the rate bill system,—that a better mode of distributing the public money among the districts be devised,—that the Academies of the State be enlarged, improved and made free to pupils from the Common Schools, and that these institutions as well as Colleges be brought into harmonious connection so as to become essential and mutually necessary parts of our great system. The schools of this City are deservedly held up to the State as affording in many respects the best example of the complete development of the Free School system.

We are glad the Governor has called the attention of the Legislature to the LEMMON Case. It had almost escaped public attention that the State of Virginia was contesting the right of New-York to prohibit Slavery within her limits, and that there was nobody to appear on our behalf either in our own State Courts or in the Supreme Court of the United States to which the case will doubtless be carried. E. D. CULVER, Esq., it will be remembered, volunteered to defend the right of the slaves to their freedom, but when that had been secured, and Mr. LEMMON had received the $5,000 contributed as indemnity for his loss, neither party had any private interest in either prosecuting or defending the appeal that had been taken. The State of Virginia, however, has undertaken to contest the constitutionality of our State law; and it is only right and proper, as the Governor suggests, that our Legislature should provide for its defence. The Governor's remarks on the Nebraska bill, and the issues that naturally grow out of it, are strong and decided, and will we presume, satisfy all the opponents of that great wrong and the aggressions on the part of the Slaveholding interest of which it was at once an indication and example.

The Governor, in his remarks on the Excise laws, vindicates the justice and necessity of a prohibitory law, and shows that it involves no principle which has not already been acted upon by the State in its past legislation upon this subject. At the same time he suggests the propriety of so guarding any law that may be enacted as to protect personal rights and avoid any undue sacrifice of private interests that may be involved.

Various other topics are discussed in the Message, but these are the subjects of leading interest. We abstain from repeating the statistics that are given concerning the various benevolent institutions in the State, as they are presented, with clearness and brevity, in the Message itself. The document, as a whole, is one which cannot fail to be well received throughout the State.

Mayor Wood's Message.

Mayor WOOD speaks out freely and frankly. We can all see what he is driving at. He does not "hem" or "haw" or ... very long paragraphs. He does not like our present charter. That of 1830 was a good deal better one. This one sets back the Mayor and gives him no straw—sells crockery and gives him no clay. It considers the capitol of *New-York City* to Albany. It governs us through the Legislature. The Mayor ought, he thinks, to have in his hands the appointment of the heads of departments—and they should be to him accountable. This is honestly stated, though it may not be Democratic.

Mayor WOOD thinks this to be a very critical time—a time when a man should assume some doubtful prerogatives and presume upon some points that are not clear. There is a smack of the old Roman in the following:

For myself, I desire to announce here, upon the threshold, that, as I understand and comprehend my duties and prerogatives, they leave me no alternative, without dishonor, but to assume a general control over the whole City Government, so far as protecting its municipal interests may demand it. I shall not hesitate to exercise even doubtful powers when the honor or the interest of the public is abused.

It is not quite clear to us that this is what the people demand. They have not commanded a Dictator to arise yet, not discovering the emergency probably which is obvious to Mayor WOOD's clear eye. But there is no doubt that

They ask public order—the suppression of crime and vice—clean streets—the removal of nuisances and abolition of abuses—a reconstruction of taxation to the absolute wants of an economically-administered Government, and a prompt execution of the laws and ordinances. Let us endeavor to meet their expectations.

And to the petition above offered all the people will respond most heartily, "Amen."

New Years Day.

New Years Day was kept pretty much in the old way. The efforts of the press and the pulpit to induce the ladies, in setting out their tables, to omit intoxicating liquors and wines, has not been without effect. So long as daylight lasted but very few persons exhibiting signs of New Years dissipation, could be seen in our principal streets, though before daylight and after the gas was lighted on Monday, more drunken men seldom can be seen. Fights and "scrimages" were not unfrequent.

In our columns will be found the particulars of the murder of a wife by her husband—the act being the finishing stroke of a series of abuses of a drunkard.

An affray occurred also between two men over a gambling table, which will probably result in the death of both parties—the one by murder, the other by suicide.

It was the first day of the City Railroads under the new dispensation. Free tickets were utterly useless. No dead-heads rode in any one of the City cars, and the consumption of shoe leather was greatly enhanced in consequence.

News by the Star of the West.

The *Star of the West* came up yesterday, with nine day's news from California, and twelve day's news from the Sandwich Islands, but from neither is it important. Nothing further turns up of the treaty with the Hawaiians. "We have heard the other side' of the Petropaulovski affair—the story as told by the Russians; if it was discreditable to the Allies before, now, in this side light, it is positively shocking.

The mining news, notwithstanding that the rains have prevented much working in the river beds, is flattering. They tell a story of a monster lump found in Calaveras County, weighing 2,576 ounces, of which twenty pounds only are supposed to be quartz, the residuary, one hundred and forty-one pounds of gold, valued it $32,916, form a nugget which proves a little larger than our unfledged faith is willing to credit; still, we hope, for the credit of this country, that it will sustain all its claims. It will be invaluable for the high-falutting and "spread eagle" speech-makers in Congress—the ability to add, when speaking of our country's greatness, to the statement that we have the biggest rivers and the smartest men—our nuggets too, are the largest in all "prospected" creation.

The criminal record is not at this time extensive—one poor fellow's fate is recorded, who, upon circumstantial evidence of the most unsatisfactory sort—one JACK ROARKE, of bad general reputation, was hung by the neck upon a tree, without a jury or a judge to dignify the outrage,—hung, with the ejaculation "God bless my son" upon his lips. If we rightly remember, the citizens of Mariposa, who so recklessly forfeit their claim to a sympathy with, and to the reputation of good citizens, are reckoned as Christian men.

The City's Chief—His Promises.

Our Mayor takes "a rank hold." To take hold ranker would make him more than a reformer, and—quite a usurper too.

He began work on New Year's Day. He didn't "wait till to-morrow"—though waiting in one instance might have been rather more fit for a "people-chosen" magistrate. He nominated four Clerks—namely, one for the Seventh Judicial District, two for the new Police Court, and one in place of W. S. DAVISON—and, without waiting for the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, *swore them in* on New Year's Day. Yet the law of 1851 provides that they "Shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, or a majority thereof." Rather a rank hold, Mayor WOOD, for the first afternoon of even "a determined Chief Officer's" rule.

We shall forgive even such assumptions as these, however, if the Mayor keeps the promises implied and expressed in the following mandate which was issued yesterday to the Police. The eyes of about one-sixth portion of this good State of New-York will delight to look upon our new Mayor for the coming year—a little wonderingly, perhaps, and honestly anxious to know what will come of such radical reforms as are promised, and how this beginning will end. Attention!

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

SIR: I have this day assumed the office of head of the Police Department of this City, and shall expect and require adherence to its rules and regulations. In your hands is placed the care of the property and lives, as well as the order, peace and outward moral deportment of the whole community.

Though you cannot extirpate vice, you can do much to suppress it. Vigilance and an honest discharge of your duties will not only enable the people to pay more for your protection, by reducing the expense which crime produces, but add to the respectability of your positions and to the security of its continuance. There is now dissatisfaction in the public mind with the apparent inefficiency of the Police. There should be no cause for it! Let there be none! Your duties are light, the pay not illiberal, your social standing good, and the term for which appointed renders you independent of the contingencies to which the operative and other laboring classes are subjected. You hold positions of trust and honor to which the pride and ambition of any man need not be ashamed to aspire.

It is my duty to see the laws faithfully executed; you are to be my aids in effecting this. I cannot look over the whole City to see that all is right; but you can for me. I rely upon you. You are to be the eyes through which the theatre of my duties is to be observed, and the messengers to convey to me through your officers, faithful and truthful reports.

In addition to the rules and regulations now in force in the Department, and the several directions therein, you are requested to take note of and comply with the following:

It is hereby made your duty to report every day when on duty, to your Commanding Officer, the following information; and an omission to do so, and to conform to every requirement of this circular, will be deemed disobedience, and punished as such.

To report every street uncleaned, upon your patrole.

Every unlicensed public-house for the sale of liquor.

Every public-house kept open on the Sabbath.

Every house of prostitution.

Every gambling house.

Every street not lit at the proper hour.

Every street or sidewalk encumbered, and the party or parties offending.

Every excavation made under the sidewalks or streets by builders, or others.

Every nuisance, and the party offending.

Every supposed dereliction by any Officer of the Corporation.

Every violation of the City Ordinances.

You are further directed, to disperse all gathering of men and boys at the corners of the streets or other public places, on the Sabbath day, where disorder is produced.

To enforce the closing of public-houses on the Sabbath day.

To protect the stranger or emigrant from extortion or imposition.

To remove from the streets all beggars, and direct them to the several public and private institutions created for their relief.

To see that the ordinances for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters be promptly complied with.

You are farther directed to arrest for creating riot or breaches of the peace.

For being intoxicated and disorderly in the street.

For injuring private or public property.

For stopping the free passage of the cross-walks by cartmen, coachmen, or others.

For throwing offal, garbage, vegetables, and rubbish in the streets.

For offences of any kind against the laws.

Your faithful compliance with these directions is requested. Let no consideration induce you to omit one of them.

You have now a determined Chief Officer who will not be indifferent to a single dereliction of duty upon the part of those for whose conduct he is responsible to the community.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Empire City Bank Failure—$100,000 Used by a Director—His Mysterious Disappearance.

The recent suspension of business by the Empire City Bank has resulted rather seriously to a majority of the Directors, in consequence of one of their number having previously become indebted to the Institution in the sum of $100,000. It seems a gentleman of high standing in the community, Mr. SAMUEL LEGGETT, was a leading member of the Bank direction, and being reported to possess wealth, it was deemed no risk to loan him large amounts. Since the Bank closed an investigation into the affairs have taken place, and yesterday it was discovered that Mr. LEGGETT owed the Bank $100,000. It was thought his indebtedness would not exceed $20,000, but on footing up accounts, the Directors ascertained their mistake. It is understood that the operations of Mr. LEGGETT have involved ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., to the amount of some $40,000 or $50,000, by Mr. PURDY's endorsing a portion of his paper discounted in the Empire City Bank. A few days ago Mr. PURDY was surprised by the receipt of a letter from Mr. LEGGETT in which he stated to Mr. PURDY, that he, (Mr. PURDY,) had been his best friend, not excepting his (LEGGETT's) father. He was exceedingly sorry to say that all he owed Mr. PURDY he could not pay him and he must look to the world for it, as before 6 o'clock that evening, he, (Mr. LEGGETT,) would be no more!

Efforts were immediately made by Mr. PURDY and others interested in the Empire City Bank, to ...

...fail, as they were informed he had not been seen since the 20th of last month.

Mr. LEGGETT was a partner of THOMAS J. SLOAT, Esq., and co-proprietor of the Empire Works, foot of East Twenty-fifth-st., and his mysterious disappearance has created quite a sensation among the mercantile community.

THE WEST INDIES.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war Albany Safe on the 8th of October.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

LATER FROM CUBA.

The State Prisoners—Havana Politics.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, arrived on Tuesday from New-Orleans *via* Havana. There was nothing of interest stirring at the latter place. One of the passengers by the *Black Warrior* reports having left La Guayra on the 8th of October; the sloop-of-war *Albany* was then in port,—officers and crew all well. He thinks she was going down the coast. The *Black Warrior* experienced very heavy weather on her passage home, and on the 29th encountered a very strong gale from the North and West which lasted twenty-four hours.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854.

There is very little of interest to communicate, the affairs of the State prisoners, remain without determination, and the holidays, with the confusion of enjoyment incident thereto, seem to possess the social avenues to the exclusion of all things else. On Saturday last the Captain-General made the Annual Visit and Inspection of Prisons, and a few words were exchanged between him and FRANCISCO ESTRANGES—of the Baracoa insurrectionary movement—the latter stating that *he alone*, was guilty, of all the prisoners made by the Government, confirming his previous declarations made to the Queen's Attorney and to the Military Commissioners—in which he was cut short by the General's observation that his "denial for others was the impulse of duty;" that he was well advised as to *his* purposes, and that of the others; that he did not ask him to criminate himself, and that his trial would proceed to the close, &c. The object seems to be to force testimony against Mr. FELIX, who stands arraigned under the denunciation of "Francisco Hernandes," which Mr. ESTRAMPES has declared to be false, and without any foundation—that Mr. FELIX was in no way associated or implicated in what he proposed to do—nor did he know of his proceedings or intentions. The captain (MCCULLOCH,) of the schooner *John G. White*, and the mate, have been transferred from the Spanish ship of war to the cells of the Tacon prison, and have had a second examination before the "Military Commission," where they were questioned with much pertinacity as to what they knew of Mr. FELIX—not seeming to care particularly about them, or the part they had acted in the affair.

It is said here that the malignant shade given to the case of Mr. FELIX is owing to the investigation and management of General HERNANO—that "FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ" has been frightened or suborned to denouce FELIX—and that his declarations are miserable fabrications, or possibly, a transfer of his own proposed crime for another's neck to answer. The steamer *Falcon* from Aspinwall, brought the Chargé of the United States to Begota, New-Granada, Mr. DANA, and also Mr. BENJAMIN, of New-Orleans, from Equador, who has concluded, I presume, his mission there with a treaty. They left yesterday in the steamer *Philadelphia* for New-Orleans.

I hand you herewith market reports which will give everything of interest in our commerce.

By arrival of the Spanish steamer *Teyabs* at Butamanno, south side, we have news of the loss of the British ship *Isabella*, foundered at sea 16th inst. She was from St. Domingo, loaded with dye woods. Officers and crew saved by the steamer *Teyabs* and taken to Manzanillo.

Our business will be renewed on the 5th of January. Health good, and the estates working without any of the obstructions from disease of the several seasons past.

Market Reports.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854.

Since the 11th business transactions have been more limited in all departments of the market, than noted in previous numbers, partly owing to the small stock of produce ready for shipment and partly attributable to the Christmas holidays.

SUGARS—Transactions during the past fortnight have been small and, while the value of old Sugars has not experienced any alteration, small parcels of new crop have fetched very high prices.

MOLASSES—Continue to arrive in small lots.

COFFEE—Must be quoted a shade higher.

CIGARS—Continue in active demand.

TOBACCO—Of superior quality commands high prices, while inferior descriptions remain neglected. Exported: 318,390 lbs. to Spain, 162,873 United States and 6,906 Antwerp; in all, 489,569 lbs.

EXCHANGE—For paper on the United States there has been an active inquiry, causing a further rise in rates.

IMPORTS—A limited business has been done on account of the interruption caused by the Christmas holidays.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Massachusetts Legislature—Fire at Woburn, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The Legislature of Massachusetts will assemble to-morrow. Several gentlemen have been named for the Presidency of the Senate and for the Speakership of the House, and for the other offices, but nothing definite can be known until the proceedings of the legislative caucuses, to be holden this evening, are made public.

The Patent Leather Manufactory of General ABIJAH THOMPSON in Woburn, was destroyed by fire last night.

ANTHONY GRANDER, of East Boston, was arrested to-day charged with committing Manslaughter on Christmas day, while intoxicated, by driving his carriage over Mrs. CURRY, an aged lady, residing in Lynn, who has since died from the effects of the injuries received.

The Know-Nothing Senatorial Caucus to-night nominated HENRY W. BENCHLEY, Esq., of Worcester, for the Presidency of the Senate, and C. L. COX, of Lynn, for Clerk. Mr. GIFFORD, of Duxbury, will probably be the Assistant Clerk.

The vote for the Presidency on the first ballot was as follows: BENCHLEY, 17; RICHMOND, of Berkshire, 7; HALL, of Plymouth, 5; BAKER, of Middlesex, 4.

The House Caucus lasted until this hour, and finally nominated Rev. DANIEL C. EDDY, of Lowell, for Speaker, and HENRY A. MARSH, of Pittsfield, for Clerk.

Inauguration of the New City Government of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 1.

The new City Government was duly Inaugurated here this forenoon for the year 1855.

Chief Justice SHAW administered the oath of office to the Mayor elect, D. SMITH, who then qualified both branches of the Common Council.

The Mayor's Address was entirely of local interest.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The organization of the House took place here this morning. On the first ballot for Speaker HENRY K. STROUP, the Whig and Native American candidate, was elected, receiving 76 votes. Scattering 23.

The Senate will meet at 3 o'clock. Mr. HAMLIN is the Whig-Native candidate for speaker, and Mr. HAMLIN the Democratic.

...

Mr. HAMLIN was elected Speaker of the House, and E. T. BEDFORD, Clerk.

Late and Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 1.

The ship *Minstrel*, arrived at this port, brings Cape of Good Hope papers to Nov. 4.

Accounts from the frontier state that there were fears of another Kaffir war. It was alleged that the Kaffirs were endeavoring to stir up the Fingoes to rebellion, the English having attempted to interfere with their system of polygamy, &c. Active watch was kept by the Government.

The natives beyond Orange River sovereignty had refused to allow further trading of the British with the interior of Africa, saying that they would kill off all the elephants.

So large an amount of wool had accumulated at Port Elizabeth that freight to London had considerably advanced.

The Cape papers contain severe articles on the policy of the Home Government, as regards the native tribes.

The country was in an unsettled state, and many murders are chronicled.

The Burning of the Mechanics' Institute at New-Orleans—The Pontchartrain Railroad Bonds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 30.

The loss by the destruction of the Mechanics' Institute in this city is estimated at $70,000, of which $30,000 is covered by insurance.

An injunction was granted to-day restraining the Pontchartrain Railroad Company from selling the City Bonds now offered for sale by them in New-York.

Later from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

Advices from Texas state that General HOUSTON will resign his seat in the United States Senate at the present Session.

Yellow Fever is prevalent at Lavacca.

The Indians of Texas are disposed to make peace, and settle on the lands reserved for them.

The Steamship Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York, *via* Havana, has arrived at this port. She brings no news of importance.

The Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at this port with California dates to the 6th inst.

Success of Mario and Grisi in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

GRISI and MARIO were highly successful here this evening in the opera of "I Puritani." The house was crowded with a fashionable audience to hear them, and they were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. Negotiations are now pending for the Washington theatre for Monday and Wednesday of next week.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Our Stock Market was steady this morning at the following quotations: Reading, 36; Morris Canal, 12¼; Long Island Railroad, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42; Pennsylvania State 5's 84, interest off. In Money there is no change.

Presentation for Arresting a Criminal.

CORNERSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

E. W. BENEDICT, Esq., who caught the incendiary WILSON as he was in the act of firing some buildings in this place a few weeks since, was yesterday presented by our citizens with a beautiful set of plate, two gold watches, and $500, as a testimonial due to his services.

Partial Destruction of an Engine-house on the New-York Central Railroad by Fire.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Jan. 1.

The engine-house of the New-York Central Railroad at this place took fire at an early hour this morning, and was partially destroyed. The damage to building and locomotive is above 3,500. It will cause no interruption to the business of the road.

Southern Mail Arrangements.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Jan. 1.

The following mail schedule has been decided upon, and will go into effect in a few days: From Knoxville to Columbia the mail to be conveyed by cars; from Charleston to Knoxville in coaches—time 30 hours; and from Columbia to Augusta in coaches—time 15 hours. The great Northern and Southern mails are thus to pass through Columbia

Arrival of the Steamship Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain THOMAS EWEN, arrived here from New-York at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Know-Nothings in Owego.

OWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

At the Charter Election, held here to-day, the Know-Nothings elected their entire ticket.

Arrival of the Steamer Augusta.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here from New-York yesterday (Monday) evening.

Failure of a Banking-House.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The Banking-House of Gen. LARIMER, of this city, failed to-day.

Beware of Impostors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you please call public attention to the fact that all the duly authorized Collectors of this Association have a certificate of their appointment with the written signatures of the local officers.

Learning that unauthorized persons, unknown to us, are soliciting funds for this charity, it appears necessary to caution the benevolent against the imposition which may be practiced upon them, to the injury of the suffering poor whom it is their design to relieve.

R. M. HARTLEY,
Secretary of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

[Communicated.]

The Nautilus Machine—Its Inventor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A statement giving a concise history of the nature of the connection of Mr. HENRY B. SEARS with the Diving Bell, bearing the above title, invented by EDGAR W. FOREMAN, deceased, was prepared by the undersigned for insertion in Monday's TIMES; but the necessary length of it, and important demands on that journal of matter in which the public has a greater interest, precluded its publication for the present.

Mr. SEARS' statement, however, in Saturday's TIMES, requiring a somewhat contemporaneous notice, it only remains to the undersigned to brand any assertion by Mr. HENRY B. SEARS, at any time and in any place, that he is either the inventor, joint-inventor or co-inventor of the Diving Bell in question, as extremely INCORRECT!

YELL & FOREMAN, No. 74 Franklin-street,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN—My name having been used as one of the Managers of the Ball to be given at the Opera House, (with kind intent,) but without my consent, and much to my regret, you will please excuse me from this that it may be withdrawn.

Yours truly,
LISPENARD STEWART.

...I have been ... to strength and ... Several physicians of the City ... one of hopeless consumption, and ... Liver Oil, together with other ... mind to die. As a last resort, I ... Dr. SANDERS'S treatment by ... Lung Institute, and continued it ... the 1st of May last until the present ... ment was entirely different from ... lasting. My physicians who ... had ... flatingly that I must die, ordered ... to make me more comfortable. Dr. ... any quantity of food, but no drugs. ... inhale a medicated vapor, from a ... three times daily—outside me from ... ordered two doses out of doors ... most nourishing food, such ... daily a certain amount of ... of Dr. SANDERS'S ... disease; and I can ... saar," as healthy a man as ... my recovery to Dr. G. B. ... by Inhalation, as now used at the ... stitute, No. 6 Bond-street, of which Dr. ... charge.

F. W. ...

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Messrs. HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 261 Grand-street, would announce to their patrons and the public generally, having failed in their arrangement for the final disposition of the remaining stock of ribbons, they have, contrary to their former intention, determined to continue their sales until the first of February,—being obliged to pursue this course in consequence of the truly alarming scarcity of money, thereby preventing a greater sacrifice, which must necessarily follow by closing them at this particular time in the season present. In the meantime, to facilitate a speedy disposition of the remaining stock, they now propose a still further reduction of 25 per cent. on all articles of Fish Gloves, Silks, Lyons Velvet, Poitou Cloths, Mantuas, Tarlattas, Muslin de Laines, &c. Also a graceful assortment of Linen Damask Table Cloths and Doylies, Napkins and Toweling, Cotton Prints, Flannels, Shawls, &c. A better opportunity was never offered to those who wish to purchase.

[Advertisement.]

FURS AT AUCTION.—J. H. HARLEY, of No. 34 John-street. Great fur sale of the season. Among the selection will be found ... of his choicest styles. Sale, Thursday, 4th inst., No. 19 Nassau-street. H. H. LEDUC & Co., Auctioneers. Every article warranted, and made under J. H. H.'s own supervision. Buyers can rely on finding the choicest assortment of furs ever offered at auction.

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 300 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them produced life-size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

EYESIGHT—PUBLIC LECTURE.—Subject, "The Eye and Spectacles;" Illustrations, ... and artificial eyes. Time, this Wednesday Evening, at 8 o'clock. Lecture Room, No. 83 Bowery. Admission, 12½ cents. Lecturer, Mr. FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Operating Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50—ALL THIS WEEK.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week, at $2 50 for a course of ten lessons in Penmanship, and $10 for a thorough course of Double Entry Bookkeeping.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. ... Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!—Of splendid design and finish, and cheaper per cent. ... than any other house, wholesale and retail, ... tory of JAMES G. MOFFAT, Nos. ... street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FOSTER, DIXON & Co. give lessons in ... Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where pupils are qualified for the counting-house in the shortest and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs plain and colored, at BRADY'S, in the highest style of the art. Life, ... taken which are perfect ... (No. 349 Broadway.)

[Advertisement.]

MR. JOHN R. SCOTT as CAPT. CUTT.—Your people, however familiar with him, cannot ... in tragedy and melodrama, ... Comedy. As CAPT. CUTT, he ... and his joyous humor ... plays it, both this afternoon and evening, at BARNUM'S Museum, supported by such ... artistes as Mr. C. W. CLARKE and Miss MESTAYER. Mr. HADAWAY also appears in *John Buttercup* this evening. Those ... tractions.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARIS HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED, ... *Advance*, direct from our Paris ..., our spring supply of Superfine French Hats, of the newest modes, and this day place them on sale.

LEARY & CO., ... and Dealers in Clothing, ... Street, Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE ... who have daily thronged the ... ROGERS, No. 440 Broadway, ... proof that his Goods are ... the people are daily ... and good quality. ... patrons the present week ... from the Custom-House in ... French Goods, especially ... the other large sales, ... without reserve, as ... pains in ... H. S. ROGERS, ...

PIANOS, PIANOS.—... Pianos.—Superior ... by-five Dollars, ... instrument on sterner ... case plain and ... ance in Rosewood cases for $190 and $195. ... of every variety of style and price, comprising those of ten different manufactories—among them the celebrated Pianos of T. Gilbert & Co.'s make, and the celebrated Hunting Tenor Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great ... Pianos from $60 to $125. Rosewood ... Pianos for ... Parlor. Pianos, $60, $65, $70, $75, $80, $85, $90, $95, $100, $105, $110, $115, $120, $125, $130, $135, $140, $145, $150, $155, $160, $165, $170, $175, $180, $185, $190, $195, $200, $205, $210, $215, $220, $225, $230, $235, $240, $245, $250, $255, $260, $265, $270, $275, $280, $285, $290, $295, $300, $305, $310, $315, $320, $325, $330, $335, $340, $345, $350, $355, $360, $365, $370, $375, $380, $385, $390, $395, $400, $405, $410, $415, $420, $425, $430, $435, $440, $445, $450, $455, $460, $465, $470, $475, $480, $485, $490, $495, $500, $505, $510, $515, $520, $525, $530, $535, $540, $545, $550, $555, $560, $565, $570, $575, $580, $585, $590, $595, $600, $605, $610, $615, $620, $625, $630, $635, $640, $645, $650, $655, $660, $665, $670, $675, $680, $685, $690, $695, $700, $705, $710, $715, $720, $725, $730, $735, $740, $745, $750, $755, $760, $765, $770, $775, $780, $785, $790, $795, $800, $805, $810, $815, $820, $825, $830, $835, $840, $845, $850, $855, $860, $865, $870, $875, $880, $885, $890, $895, $900, $905, $910, $915, $920, $925, $930, $935, $940, $945, $950, $955, $960, $965, $970, $975, $980, $985, $990, $995, $1000, $1005, $1010, $1015, $1020, $1025, $1030, $1035, $1040, $1045, $1050, $1055, $1060, $1065, $1070, $1075, $1080, $1085, $1090, $1095, $1100, $1105, $1110, $1115, $1120, $1125, $1130, $1135, $1140, $1145, $1150, $1155, $1160, $1165, $1170, $1175, $1180, $1185, $1190, $1195, $1200, $1205, $1210, $1215, $1220, $1225, $1230, $1235, $1240, $1245, $1250, $1255, $1260, $1265, $1270, $1275, $1280, $1285, $1290, $1295, $1300, $1305, $1310, $1315, $1320, $1325, $1330, $1335, $1340, $1345, $1350, $1355, $1360, $1365, $1370, $1375, $1380, $1385, $1390, $1395, $1400, $1405, $1410, $1415, $1420, $1425, $1430, $1435, $1440, $1445, $1450, $1455, $1460, $1465, $1470, $1475, $1480, $1485, $1490, $1495, $1500, $1505, $1510, $1515, $1520, $1525, $1530, $1535, $1540, $1545, $1550, $1555, $1560, $1565, $1570, $1575, $1580, $1585, $1590, $1595, $1600, $1605, $1610, $1615, $1620, $1625, $1630, $1635, $1640, $1645, $1650, $1655, $1660, $1665, $1670, $1675, $1680, $1685, $1690, $1695, $1700, $1705, $1710, $1715, $1720, $1725, $1730, $1735, $1740, $1745, $1750, $1755, $1760, $1765, $1770, $1775, $1780, $1785, $1790, $1795, $1800, $1805, $1810, $1815, $1820, $1825, $1830, $1835, $1840, $1845, $1850, $1855, $1860, $1865, $1870, $1875, $1880, $1885, $1890, $1895, $1900, $1905, $1910, $1915, $1920, $1925, $1930, $1935, $1940, $1945, $1950, $1955, $1960, $1965, $1970, $1975, $1980, $1985, $1990, $1995, $2000, $2005, $2010, $2015, $2020, $2025, $2030, $2035, $2040, $2045, $2050, $2055, $2060, $2065, $2070, $2075, $2080, $2085, $2090, $2095, $2100, $2105, $2110, $2115, $2120, $2125, $2130, $2135, $2140, $2145, $2150, $2155, $2160, $2165, $2170, $2175, $2180, $2185, $2190, $2195, $2200, $2205, $2210, $2215, $2220, $2225, $2230, $2235, $2240, $2245, $2250, $2255, $2260, $2265, $2270, $2275, $2280, $2285, $2290, $2295, $2300, $2305, $2310, $2315, $2320, $2325, $2330, $2335, $2340, $2345, $2350, $2355, $2360, $2365, $2370, $2375, $2380, $2385, $2390, $2395, $2400, $2405, $2410, $2415, $2420, $2425, $2430, $2435, $2440, $2445, $2450, $2455, $2460, $2465, $2470, $2475, $2480, $2485, $2490, $2495, $2500, $2505, $2510, $2515, $2520, $2525, $2530, $2535, $2540, $2545, $2550, $2555, $2560, $2565, $2570, $2575, $2580, $2585, $2590, $2595, $2600, $2605, $2610, $2615, $2620, $2625, $2630, $2635, $2640, $2645, $2650, $2655, $2660, $2665, $2670, $2675, $2680, $2685, $2690, $2695, $2700, $2705, $2710, $2715, $2720, $2725, $2730, $2735, $2740, $2745, $2750, $2755, $2760, $2765, $2770, $2775, $2780, $2785, $2790, $2795, $2800, $2805, $2810, $2815, $2820, $2825, $2830, $2835, $2840, $2845, $2850, $2855, $2860, $2865, $2870, $2875, $2880, $2885, $2890, $2895, $2900, $2905, $2910, $2915, $2920, $2925, $2930, $2935, $2940, $2945, $2950, $2955, $2960, $2965, $2970, $2975, $2980, $2985, $2990, $2995, $3000, $3005, $3010, $3015, $3020, $3025, $3030, $3035, $3040, $3045, $3050, $3055, $3060, $3065, $3070, $3075, $3080, $3085, $3090, $3095, $3100, $3105, $3110, $3115, $3120, $3125, $3130, $3135, $3140, $3145, $3150, $3155, $3160, $3165, $3170, $3175, $3180, $3185, $3190, $3195, $3200, $3205, $3210, $3215, $3220, $3225, $3230, $3235, $3240, $3245, $3250, $3255, $3260, $3265, $3270, $3275, $3280, $3285, $3290, $3295, $3300, $3305, $3310, $3315, $3320, $3325, $3330, $3335, $3340, $3345, $3350, $3355, $3360, $3365, $3370, $3375, $3380, $3385, $3390, $3395, $3400, $3405, $3410, $3415, $3420, $3425, $3430, $3435, $3440, $3445, $3450, $3455, $3460, $3465, $3470, $3475, $3480, $3485, $3490, $3495, $3500, $3505, $3510, $3515, $3520, $3525, $3530, $3535, $3540, $3545, $3550, $3555, $3560, $3565, $3570, $3575, $3580, $3585, $3590, $3595, $3600, $3605, $3610, $3615, $3620, $3625, $3630, $3635, $3640, $3645, $3650, $3655, $3660, $3665, $3670, $3675, $3680, $3685, $3690

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible] Tower and Phalon, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Cologne, Chemists, [illegible] Perfumery, [illegible] Soaps, [illegible] Cosmetics, [illegible] Toilet Articles, [illegible] Cologne-street, [illegible] Cologne, [illegible] Cologne and other [illegible] Address T. H. WATSON [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Hotels.

[illegible] Dandelion Syrup—50 Cents a Bottle—[illegible] remedy of 20 years' standing—[illegible] safe and speedy cure in [illegible] hours, [illegible] colds and all external injuries; recommended by [illegible] Sold by all druggists, in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLENDENEE & CO., [illegible] H. MOSS, New-York; and WM. B. KERR, [illegible].

[illegible] Relief Associations is now [illegible] with the following [illegible] Executive [illegible]:

PRESIDENT,
JAMES WEBB, Chairman.

[illegible] Secretary.
[illegible] Samuel S. Allbangh, No. 29 Murray-st.
[illegible] David Jacobus, No. 120 Washington-st.
[illegible] James P. Simpson, No. 72 Thompson-st.
[illegible] Albert W. Smith, corner Houston and Wooster-sts.
[illegible] James Rankin, No. 46 Chambers-st.
[illegible] A. M. L. Scott, No. 108 Nassau-st.
[illegible] Wm. Moir, No. 248 Madison-st.
[illegible] James D. Price, No. 648 Greenwich-st.

[illegible] Wm. Wild, No. 457 Broadway; [illegible] No. 28 Prince-st.; Jas. P. Treadwell, No. [illegible] Broome; Samuel Brown, No. 81 Grand-st.
[illegible] James G. Moffat, No. 110 Prince-st.; [illegible] No. 68 Wooster-st.; Abram Underhill, No. [illegible] Spring-st.; Lawrence Dunn, No. 16 Laurens-st.
[illegible] Agnes Woodruff, No. 147 Thompson-st.; [illegible] No. 178 Prince-st.; Lawrence Wiseman, No. [illegible]; John Gantz, No. 124 Thompson-st.; John [illegible], No. 78 Thompson-st.
[illegible] David Coleman, No. 89 Varick-st.; Peter Cantwell, No. 129 Varick-st.; Stephen S. Williamson, No. [illegible]; David D. Olmsted, No. 186 Canal-st.
[illegible] Richard Compton, No. 39 Vandam-st.; [illegible] R. Bidder, No. 62 Charlton-st.; Lather Morey, No. [illegible].
[illegible] Daniel M. Dewey, No. 87 McDougal-st.; [illegible] Sutton, No. 237 Spring-st.; Rent Newhouse, No. 49 [illegible]-st.; Nathaniel Rue, No. 280 Varick-st.; Wm. H. [illegible], No. 88 Hudson-st.
[illegible] Edward Wainwright, No. 253 Spring-st.; [illegible] Simmons, No. 226 Greenwich-st.; Ralph Bogart, No. [illegible]; Joseph P. Hoff, No. 27 Dominick-st.; D. M. Dewey.
[illegible] John Forshay, No. 540 Greenwich-st.; Jacob Barn, No. 479 Washington st.; Francis Patterson, No. [illegible]; David S. Page, No. 253 Spring-st.; Samuel J. Montgomery, No. 227 Spring-st.

BUREAU OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1854.

☞ Death of Richard Mulligan, Esq.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directo s, convened in consequence of the demise of RICHARD THOMAS MULLIGAN, Esq., their Treasurer, the follow ng preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise, in the death of RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, to remove from this life one of our most useful, active and valuable associates—an enterprising and intelligent citizen—a just, worthy and honorable man; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our deepest and most heartfelt condolence—assuring them, that, as we loved, honored and respected him in life, we cherish with sincere affection his memory in death.

Resolved, That, in token of our own sorrow, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the minutes of the Directors, and a copy thereof certified by the President and Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and a further copy be furnished for publication.

DENTON PEARSALL, President.
PUBLIS CLAYTON HOLMES, Secretary.

☞ Relief for Our Poor—SIXTEENTH WARD.—[illegible] Committee from the Fifteenth Ward, who are [illegible] to devise means to relieve the sufferings of the poor of the Ward during the inclement season, to meet next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3d day of January, at 8 P. M., at the large room of Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 22d-st. and 5th-av.

Wm. F. Shoemaker, Geo. P. Cammann, M. D.,
Alexander W. Bradford, John D. Ogden, M. D.,
Wm. R. Winnerling, Lewis Gregory,
Thomas Carley, Jerome Fisch,
James M. Wells, Jacob Campbell Jr.
D. A. Cashman, John N. Genin,
Doctor Fitzpatrick, Edward F. Clark.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

☞ There is Opened at this Office a Complaint Book, under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any officer or officers under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

☞ The American Geographical and Statistical Society.—The Annual Address will be delivered before the Society by Prof. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., at the Council of the University, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Members and others may obtain tickets on application at the Society's Rooms, New-York University, Washington-square, or of the Committee of Arrangements.

M. DUDLEY SEAM, No. 39 Water-st.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 70 Broad-st.
HENLEY WATTS, No. 47 South-st.

☞ Sunday School Anniversary.—In accordance with a unanimous vote taken by the audience, the Sabbath School connected with the Hedding Mission M. E. Church will repeat their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855; —addresses to consist of speaking, singing, dialogs, &c. Exercises to commence at 6 o'clock P. M.; exercises to commence at 7. Collection at the doors; proceeds to be appropriated to the Poor. N. B.—Church decorated with evergreens, &c., for the occasion.

☞ Hon. George P. Marsh will deliver a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Gentleman and lady, 75 cents. Members 25 cents.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN CREBAR. } Lecture Committee.

☞ Eastern Female Institute.—Sra: The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercantile Library. The report will be presented, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board,

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
EAST NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

☞ Sixteenth Ward—RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—An important meeting of the Residents of the XVIIIth Ward will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the small chapel of Calvary Church, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman.
JAS. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 4.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Contentius the Great and his Times.
" 11.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Substance and Show.
" 18.—Hon. JOHN L. HARBY, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
" 25.—J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Father McElheran, the lecturer on the Races of Man, who put down the Anglo Saxon men of the London Times, will deliver a lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the Universalist Church, 4th-st., near Broadway. Tickets 25 cents each. Subject—English Policy and the Anglo-Orange and Black Garrison in America.

☞ To Mechanics' Apprentices of the City.—A free course of lectures on Chemistry to the readers of the Apprentices' Library and other apprentices, by the liberality of the Mechanics' Society, will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the large room rear of the Library, by Professor DORSEUS.

☞ The Booth Anniversary.—Will meet at the house of D. THEADWELL, on 8th-st., the 4th of January, near 2d-av., Yorkville, at 3 o'clock P. M. The members are requested to attend, and those that are hereto the Booth Family.

D. THEADWELL, Secretary.
☞ Business communications should be addressed, post-paid.

☞ Lessons in Monochromatic Painting.—By its author, T. WOOD, Jr. Its only correct introduction into New-York, given at No 483 Broadway. It qualifies one to paint from nature with the greatest beauty and accuracy in a few lessons. New pupils received this week.

☞ Editors: I beg to state there is a mistake in your publication of my name as one of the managers of the proposed Ball for the Relief of the Poor.

ROBT. B. MINTURN.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION OF MICHAEL TYRRELLS, of the county of Galway, Ireland, Parish of Caltra, will be thankfully received by his sister, ANN DOOLY, at No. 75 Chrystie-st., New-York

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl, of tidy habits, and excellent. City references, as plain sewer and children's nurse; she is willing to do the washing and ironing; is fully capable to make and mend; also a good knitter; is fond of children, and would take $4 to $5 a month. Has no objection to Brooklyn or Williamsburg, as a permanent home. Will do light housework. Call at No. 223 1st-av., first floor, back room, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread; understands the management of a dairy; would do plain sewing if required. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good City and country references. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 12 Union Court, near University-place.

SITUATION WANTED As coachman and groom, in a good private family, that have good style; none other need apply; have no objection to town or country house; prefer the town; can give any satisfaction regarding honesty, sobriety and capability as from my last employer. Address J. C., *Daily Times* Office, for two days, or can be seen at No 49 West Washington-place, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid by a young Englishwoman, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and understands her business perfectly. Is a Protestant. Good City references as to character and capability. Apply for two days at No. 22 8th-st. in the rear, between the Bowery and 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Please call at No. 223 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family, as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waiter, or ladies' maid. She is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present place, No. 18 East 17th-st., on Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended tidy young Protestant woman, to do general housework. Is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, good plain sewer and fond of children; would make herself generally useful and go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st

SITUATION WANTED—To do general housework in a small genteel family. Refer to present employers, [illegible] No. 26 Monroe-st

SITUATION WANTED—In city or country, by two young women, who can come well recommended; the one as cook and the other as chambermaid or seamstress; or would do housework between them. Call at No. 21 Jones-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent Protestant woman, as housekeeper, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first-rate washer, and will do fluted trimming and coloring. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 70 3d-av., old No. 32.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and assistant to wash and iron, or to take care of children; has lived 4 years with last employer. Best of City references. Please to call No. 99 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing. Also, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or general housework. Best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 City Hall Place.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—She must understand hairdressing, shaping of dresses, &c., and be capable of doing all kinds of fine sewing. She must also be able to bring unexceptionable testimonials as to character and qualifications from her last place. None other need apply. Wages liberal. Address a note to Mrs. H. Mansion House, Brooklyn.

ALL KINDS OF HELP.—Employers can obtain help, consisting of clerks, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, boys to learn trades, and girls for all domestic purposes. Charges moderate.

GOOD SITUATIONS.—No. 341 Broadway, (basement) Situations speedily procured for cle ks, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, men on steamers and railroads, housekeepers, chambermaids, &c. Charges moderate.

WANTED—In a Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing House a young man, 18 to 20 years of age, able and willing to work. Also, a boy 16 years of age. Address, in their own handwriting, with address, Box No. 1,899 Post-Office.

MILLINER WANTED.—An experienced Milliner to take charge of a Manufactory of Silk and Lawn Bonnets. Also a Porter, one who has experience in the Hat, Cap and Strawgoods Business. Address COMMERCE, this office.

TENOR SINGER.—A tenor singer wishes to engage with the choir of an Episcopal Church. Moderate salary required. Address Box No. 765.

COACHMAN WANTED—Who thoroughly understands his business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 342, New-York Post-Office.

ARTIST WANTED—One who can draw comic designs on wood, may find permanent employment by addressing, through Post-Office, LELAND, CLAY & CO.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman fully competent to teach music, to commence on the 8th January. Address MUSIC, No. 12 Clinton-place.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife wish board in a genteel private family or select boarding house where the terms are moderate. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address M., at this office.

BOARDING—With a suite of furnished front rooms, in a private family, can be obtained for a gentleman and wife in 26th-st., near 6th-av. Dinner at 5 o'clock. A note to Box No. 19, Post-Office, will receive early attention.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 126 West 26th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A handsomely furnished front parlor and Bedroom on the second floor, and one single room, with board, can be obtained at No. 265 5th-av., corner of 32d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Several of the best rooms at No. 5 College Place are vacant, and may be had with board at a low rate for the Winter—a beautiful location.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also Rooms without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 29 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $1 00.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen will be received as boarders in a private family, residing within twelve minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Pleasant location. Full board. Can furnish their own room if preferred. Dinner at 5½ o'clock. Address Box No. 768.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) front-ing on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $180 per annum.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PLATED COFFEE URNS AND KETTLES.
FOR SALE BY
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,
Warranted perfect time-keepers from..... $150 to $250
COOPER WATCHES,
Duplex and Lepine from..... 125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses. 125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers..... 195 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,
Which run eight days with one winding..... 140 to 185
ENAMEL WATCHES,
For ladies, some in hunting cases..... 85 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,
For ladies, some in rarbe cases..... 55 to 300
REPEATING WATCHES,
Which change into three different watches..... 100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,
And turns the hands without a key..... 85 to 140
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes..... $35
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS..... 30
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies..... 35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..... 35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases.. 50
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as..... 16
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as..... 14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets..... $15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25;
Bracelets..... 5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses..... 3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains..... 10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chain Guards, Chains..... 10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains..... 30 00 to 85 00
Gold Fob Chains..... 6 00 to 35 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings..... 3 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys..... 1 00 to 5 00
Gold Pen Keys..... 1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Seals..... 3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles..... 2 50 to 5 00
Gold Pencils..... 1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils..... 3 50 to 15 00
Diamond Rings..... 25 00 to 200 00
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THE INCREASING IN

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Dec. 30.

Present—Hon. [illegible], Justices.

[illegible] vs. Bussey.—Three terms disallowed [illegible].

[illegible] vs. Conway.—Motion for new trial denied.

[illegible] vs. Turner.—An order will be entered [illegible] the points required [illegible] motion to [illegible] upon payment of $10 costs to the defendant to [illegible].

[illegible] vs. [illegible] Bank.—Motion denied [illegible].

LIEN LAW.

Miller, Administrator, &c., vs. Charles M. Clark, impl'd; John W. Miller and Daniel Cram, Executors of Constructors, John O'Brien, et al., Commissioners.—This action was tried in a District Court of this City. Judgment was rendered against all the defendants, against [illegible] as owner, and against Miller & Cram, as contractors. From this judgment the defendant, Clark, appealed on various grounds, among others, that while he was the owner in fee, he was not [illegible] owner as was contemplated by the lien law of 1851.

DALY J.—It was decided by this Court in McDermott [illegible] that an owner of land who agrees under [illegible] contract, to advance [illegible] amount of money from time to time [illegible] building is finished, to convey the [illegible] to the builder, or, receiving from him a mortgage for the advances made is not an owner within the meaning of the lien law. One decision in that case was [illegible] by the Supreme Court. 11 Barb. 9, but the [illegible] of the same decision in Lowery vs. [illegible] on appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals and [illegible] by the Court of Appeals, April 1854, p. 43. That case arose under the Act of 1830, and Gay vs. [illegible] 2 Sandf. S. C. Common Pleas, Rep. 725, [illegible] considerations were given to the Act of 1851, [illegible] which the present case arises. This is decisive [illegible] the question of Clark's liability in this suit. There [illegible] other grounds stated in the notice of appeal upon which the judgment should be reversed, but the [illegible] stated being conclusive it becomes unnecessary to discuss them.

Not opposed. [illegible] E. King; for respondents J. B. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Jan. 2.

Present—Hon. Campbell, Sherwood and Ruffner, J.

The President, Directors and Company of the Mohawk and Hudson vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This is one of the numerous actions arising [illegible] the late overissues of stock. It seems that on the [illegible] of May, 1854, they loaned Alexander Kyle $12,000, taking from him the following note:

NEW-YORK, May, 13, 1854.

[illegible] months after date, I promise to pay to F. W. Edmonds, Cashier, [illegible] Twelve Thousand Dollars, for value received, with [illegible] at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, having deposited with me as collateral security, with authority to [illegible] the same at the Brokers' Board or at public or private sale, or otherwise, at his option, on the non-performance of this promise, and without notice, one hundred and two shares New-Haven Railroad Stock, and eighty-five shares New-Haven [illegible] Stock, as per certificates.

[illegible] ALEX. KYLE.

At the same time Mr. Kyle delivered as collateral security a certificate for eighty-five shares of the New-Haven Railroad Company stock, and one hundred and [illegible] shares of the Harlem Railroad Stock.

Mr. Kyle not paying his note when it became due, the [illegible] presented the certificate of stock and power of attorney accompanying it, but the Company repudiated the stock and refused to allow its transfer.

This action is now brought to recover the fair value of the stock with interest from the time of the transfer. The complaint in their favor being refused, it will be seen, upon the decision whether the Company are liable for the [illegible] or not.

A preliminary judgment was given for the plaintiffs; [illegible] the judgment the defendants appealed.

The appeal is now argued by E. S. Van Winkle, Esq., for the plaintiffs, and by Chas. Sandford, Esq., for defendants.

Reserved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Woodruff.

The following decisions were rendered on Saturday, Dec. 30:

Van Nostrand vs. Kemper.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Tilton vs. Moore.—Ingraham, J.—A Justice should not [illegible] a case after the plaintiff has rested to enable the [illegible] to produce evidence which he might have obtained [illegible] the commencement of the trial. Filing papers to [illegible] him under the mechanics' lien law, is not the [illegible] to an action for the value of the goods against the purchaser. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Appleby vs. Strang.—Daly, J.—A Justice is entitled [illegible] adjournment upon the expiration [illegible] the time named in the summons, and without upon the [illegible] giving his note, the Justice resident loses [illegible] and has no power to deliver it upon the defendant's [illegible] subsequently, after and asking to be let in to defend. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hay and Ux. vs. Orton.—Ingraham, J.—Where a plaintiff [illegible] the defendant as a witness to prove the plaintiff's [illegible], and such defendant on a cross-examination, in his own behalf, proves a counter-claim as a set-off in his answer, the defendant may be examined in reference to the [illegible] of the defendant on the subject of the counter-claim. Judgment reversed with costs.

Thompson and another vs. Walter.—Order at Chambers affirmed, with ten dollars costs, to abide event of the [illegible].

Tillotson vs. Kitchen et al.—Judgment affirmed with [illegible].

Field vs. Paris.—Ingraham, J.—After the return is made on appeal, if either of the parties is an infant, a motion to appoint an appointment of the guardian ad litem is proper. Such a motion ought not to be made [illegible] this respect, unless some special cause be shown therefor. Order at special term affirmed, without costs and without prejudice to the renewal of the motion hereafter.

Jacks vs. Darrow.—Daly, J.—A check is a bill of exchange within the meaning of the statute authorizing a recovery upon a lost bill of exchange when the bond of indemnity, required by the statute, is tendered to the defendant upon the trial, and part of the proof of the contents of the instrument given.

The dictum in 3 Cowen's Treatise, that if a bill of exchange is lost after action brought, no recovery can be had upon it without producing the instrument, shown to be erroneous. Judgment reversed, with costs.

Gilbert & Bros vs. Durand.—Ingraham, J.—A party who purchases goods in bond is not liable for demurrage until after the vendor has obtained a permit for delivery from the Custom-House. The consent of a subordinate in the employ of the Government to such removal, before the proper papers are obtained from the Custom-House, does not alter the rule. Judgment reversed, with costs.

Hamlet vs. Baker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Dugard vs. Dubois.—Daly J.—Where a cause has been submitted to a referee, he may, if he thinks the purposes of justice requires it, reopen the case and hear further testimony. Where a plaintiff who claims to recover for services rendered, gives his promissory note for the demand long after the services are rendered, and pays it when it falls due, it creates a presumption that no services had been rendered. Questions existed on the part of the defendant for the plaintiff; but when, on the defendant's cross-examination, it appears that the note was given on the beginning basis of a sum of money by the defendant to the plaintiff—held, that the presumption was removed. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Church vs. Wheaton.—Order appealed from modified, so that the words [illegible] the fourth paragraph of the answer, and in other respects affirmed, with costs.

Fennell [illegible] vs. Meiter.—Ingraham, J.—In an action for damages [illegible] the plaintiff was in a place where he had no right to be, does not put the title to land in issue [illegible] to justify the plaintiff in [illegible]. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Hampton vs. Hughes and others.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Beardsley vs. Gallagher.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Colemans vs. Allen.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Hallman vs. Cole.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Gallagher vs. Hughes.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hall vs. Kitchen et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

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Goods may be packed, shipped, or delivered at moderate charges. Catalogues now ready.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—By order Hon. J. I. ROOSEVELT, Supreme Court, WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 1 Pine-st., the balance of Messrs. Cohen & Sachs's stock, consisting, in part, of 1,000 pieces of elegant Saxony printed wools, beautifully printed and decorated; porcelain tea sets; tête-à-tête sets, plates, cups, &c.; China figures; jewel caskets; satin and sets of silver furniture; other articles of fancy wares; bronzes, &c. The stock of Messrs. Bowers of the Dutch and French schools; elegant parlor furniture, chairs, cabinets, tables, &c. Paintin & Dresden's China figures, &c.; together with a large assortment of other fancy goods.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

150 DOZEN MUFFS AND VICTORINES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, without reserve, at No 100 Nassau-st., by order of assignees of Manufacturer Fur, consisting of about 150 dozen plush muffs, viz.: Rocky Mountain beaver, Hudson seal, Astrachan, &c., a splendid variety of muffs, cuffs and victorines, in sets and capes, such as Russian sable, mink sable, gumpadam and stone marten, chinchilla, Canada sable, &c. Catalogues now ready. Sale peremptory. Also, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 1 Catharine-st., a small reserve, the whole and entire stock of sleigh robes, muffs, &c., of these the concern. These sales are worthy the attention of the trade.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—Large sale of costly Pier, Mantel, Cornice and other Looking Glasses; also, a large and splendid assortment of Manufactured Furniture, consisting of about 300 rich plush sloth robes, viz.: Rocky Mountain beaver, Hudson seal, Astrachan, &c., a splendid variety of muffs, cuffs and victorines, in sets and capes, such as Russian sable, mink sable, gumpadam and stone marten, chinchilla, Canada sable, &c. Catalogues now ready. Sale peremptory. Also, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 1 Catharine-st., a small reserve, the whole and entire stock of sleigh robes, muffs, &c., of these the concern. These sales are worthy the attention of the trade.

G. W. Jenkins, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF THE EAGLE CHEMICAL WORKS IN THE TOWN OF WESTFIELD, NEAR ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—DUMONT & JENKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the above property, consisting of steam engine and boiler, mills, crushers, retort, furnaces, and all other machine y and fixtures connected with or belonging to the same. Also, all the stock in trade; raw materials, and all other property, matter and things belonging to the same upon said premises. The property can be seen at any time previous to the sale. The above will be sold without reserve for cash.

D. D. Badger, Auctioneer.—Sales No. 310 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS on WEDNESDAY, January 3, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 341 Broadway, consisting of rosewood and other parlor, chamber, dining and hall furniture, china boards, dressing cases, Etc., English and American drawing papers, Newman's water colors in cakes, and boxes, steel pens, holders, pocket memorandum books, writing desks, blotting and writing desks, Faber's pencils, crayons, sketch books, inks, ink powders, &c., &c.

I. Silvester Henry, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in the basement No. 41 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of a manufacturer about leaving for Europe, consisting of rich and elegant furs and sleigh robes. This stock consists of the finest Russian sable, German stone marten, fine fitch sable, Kolinsky, Siberian squirrel, Ame ican marten river martens, and mountain do., ermine caps, collars and cuffs to match, muffs, gent's fine fur gloves, collars, &c. &c. Also, Hudson Bay Isabella bear, wolf, raccoon, black bear, Mexican and buffalo robes, &c., &c.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BLANCHARD & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., Elegant Cabinet Furniture, new and second-hand piano-fortes, oval and pier glasses, oil paintings, silver plated ware, china tea and dinner services, parlor, chamber, hall and dining chairs; mahogany parlor sofas, sofa chairs, tables, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.

Thomas Bell, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BELL & BUSH.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesrooms, No. 27 Centre-st., will be sold the entire valuable furniture of a gentleman returning to Paris, comprising all the arrangements of a handsome family from attic to kitchen. Continued on THURSDAY.

M. Wray, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—W. W. SHIRLEY will offer at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 107 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st., the balance of the stock of fine French clocks and ornaments left on hand after holidays, to close consignments.

HOTELS.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway, corner of Spring-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Grand Opera House, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will merit a liberal patronage from travellers and the public in general. Its many new accommodations in the best quarter of the city, at low rates.

The proprietor now announces to the public that he has made arrangements with his landlord, CHAS. H. SMITH, Esq., connected at least of the late firm of Charles H. Smith & Brothers, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, whereby same I am permitted to refer to in this connection as a guarantee that what I offer may be relied upon, by which the new white marble building adjoining on Broadway and the corner, 100 feet on Spring-st., will soon be added to the "SMITH HOUSE," and will present together an architectural pile on either side of Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present dimensions, and affording accommodations for 400 guests. There will also be provided suites of rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam, upon one of the most approved construction, securing thus a more healthful atmosphere and obviating every danger of fire, the fire appertaining being located at a reasonable depth under the ground. The Dining Saloon will be 25 by 100 feet on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered, at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the most extravagant. IT IS AND, WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, PURSUE THAT LOW ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE HEALTHFULNESS, DECORUM, ORDER, NEATNESS, ATTENTION, AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary workmen upon the new buildings to the purposes herein set forth, it is expected, and will be completed by the 1st February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANWHILE THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITH HOUSE WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE. SIDNEY KOPMAN

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 81 Nassau-st.

TO TRAVELLERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen will find at the above establishment every comfort combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public buildings, theatres, operas, theatres, &c., &c.; a good coffee room for gentlemen and servants, charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 50 cents. Open all night.

TO PRINTERS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

(Established in 1833,)

No. 29 Spruce-st.

A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.

Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

MARCUS J. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor, Fort Scott, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. He is also prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons, in any part of the United States, desiring information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investment, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, confidence may be which may be thought best or found convenient.

REFERENCES.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, two new 20-horse power steam engines, and two others of inferior power, for sale cheap. Also, two new boilers, 42 inches in diameter and 20 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each; two boilers 42 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with four 10-inch flues in each; two boilers 42 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, with four 10-inch flues in each. One upright tubular boiler, 42 inches in diameter and 16 feet high, with 100 3-inch tubes; one locomotive boiler of 30-horse power; two do. of 20-horse power; two do. of 8-horse power. The above are all new and of them, with pipes and fixtures, will exchange for work, or sold at low prices for cash. Also for sale, one 2-horse power hoisting engine, with 3 feet long—price, 30 cents per foot.

J. L. BRIGGS & CO., Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Washington-st.

CHANTERELLE SEASON.—These dropped grow in Canada, and come to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grown that grows in the open air. The others grow thin, and the pulp is soft and rotten. They are for sale by any other grower this season. Shipping of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York, where the plants may be had in pots. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

FIRE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by GEORGE P. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, July 15, 1854.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand, at the Company's agency in the City of New-York, to the stockholders of the Company, or their legal representatives, as also as wife and no others, upon the certificates of stock, with the coupons, and the power of attorney, in a form, and at the time and place specified in the notice given by the Secretary, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, in New-York. Every stockholder to whom a warrant is ordered, from different causes, will find it to his advantage to call at the office of the Company, in New-York, and receive it in person, as by this means he may be enabled to obtain the money without delay. Any warrant not called for within ten days after the dividend is payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE, Robert L. Cutting, No. 74 Wall-st.—Current money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

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OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 20, 1854.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, at the office, No. 134 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st inst. until after the election. By order

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 9th of January next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1854.

NOTICE.—MARKET BANK.—An election for sixteen directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. Also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th of December to the 10th of January. By order,

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK. Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose instalments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election of Directors of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of Jan., 1855, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. CALLENDER, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Associates and Stockholders of the PENNACOLA CITY COMPANY intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its next session for an Act of Incorporation, with a Capital of Five Millions of Dollars, to be divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854. d18-lawtwM

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
New-York, Dec. 30, 1854.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855. Poll open from 12 until 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., }
New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For Directors of this Company will be held at the depôt on 8th av. and 43d-st., on the 16th inst., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. By order of the Board. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Stone-st., on MONDAY, the 8th day of Jan. next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—In the City of New-York.—The bills of this Bank will be redeemed at par by the North River Bank, in this City; after this date.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 29, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50,000 TO INVEST—In the purchase of existing Bonds and Mortgages on improved Real Estate in this City.

J. McALLEN ROBISON, No. 16 Wall-st.

BILLS ON LONDON—SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., in sums to suit, endorsed and for sale by CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Some good City Bonds and Mortgages. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 60 William-st.

PAHQUIOQUE BANK—Danbury, Conn. Redeemed at ½ per cent. by CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. 65 Wall-st.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 516 Broadway.

DEPOSITS made in this SAVINGS BANK on or before JANUARY 10, will receive INTEREST from the 1st JANUARY.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

For order, BENJ. B. WINTHROP Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 267 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—Open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th January, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st of January, at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum on sums not exceeding $300, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice President and Treasurer.
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, 2d Vice President.
WARREN WORKHALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMINS, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MECHANICS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

n22,'54-law2yW Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 26, 1854.—The HOLLISTER BANK of Buffalo has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK of Albany, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1854.—The BANK OF THE UNION, Belfast, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes together with a revocation of the appointment of Taylor Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 493 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $400 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all sums from $1 to $400. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855, will bear interest from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 643 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.—All deposits in this institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $200 and under.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,200 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. FOWLER, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1854.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, canvis, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD CO., No. 270 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

TWO MARRIED WOMEN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, (Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Paris, France.) Illustrated by 50 engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The affected should not be ramedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 130 Broadway, and mailed free for 25 cents, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 23 Bond-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 4 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. Consult by letter with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL.—For the cure of deafness, discharge of matter from the ears, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1854.—I hereby certify that when I was about twelve years old I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tone of voice. I remained in that situation until I had Summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. I immediately obtained a bottle, which I have used, and am happy to say it has acted like magic and is quite cured. Any one wishing further information of my case, which I think as a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Concord-st., first door above 2d.

Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER.

Be particular, and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for if neglected the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a celebrated remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and J. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Harlow, Nelson & Smith, J. A. Hoadly, R. A. Sands, Cabaudan & Crumbie, E. M. Price, Dr. Powell, James Crumbie, Dr. Longrigg and J. Jones

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and Wilson-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Dunne-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enabled him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,500,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cannon,	Edmund D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT L. HOWE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted security, and having a large surplus continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John D. Briggs,	Chas. W. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell.
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Grosswood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 63 Wall-st.—The Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire only, stocks of merchandize, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l. Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l. F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. S. Fearnall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Rob't. B. Minturn,	Jos'a. Thorne.
	NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.	

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st.; 4th Month, 26th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	P. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Fish,	Rob't. Bowne,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Haw.ey,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES
No. 22 William-st. and No. 172 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire on Buildings, Merchandize, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
GROCERS,
No. 404 Fourth-avenue,
AGENTS FOR
LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

TO BUILDERS.—Seal d Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the person proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, Coal Dealer, corner of 40th-st. and 8th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed—Proposals for XXIId (22d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner 8th-av. and 40th-st. and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Office reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. FRANCIS B. GUEST,

WILLIAM V. LEGGETT,
Committee on New School Building.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS is SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE.—Once adopted, its permanent use is almost invariably secured. It is a combination of the various articles which a writing machine might be easily obtained from any stationer. All who desire to economize their time and labor should immediately call and purchase. Price for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 250 leaves, $1; Commercial Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 500 leaves, $1.50.

R. T. YOUNG No. 149 Fulton-st., 2d story.

COLORS AND COLOR-BOXES—From the world-renowned establishment of JAMES NEWMAN, Soho-square, London. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, is now prepared to meet the demand for these unrivaled articles, having just received a large invoice, which he will sell at the manufacturer's prices in London. Also a large variety of English Landscape Paintings, and a few large French colored Pictures of Vegetables, Fruits and Game.

E. G. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

CONTINENTAL RAT, COCKROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 358 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No. 448 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 3, 1855.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF THE MAIN LINE AND CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and commodious Railroad route from Cairo to Chicago, and from Cairo to the Ohio River, connecting with Through Line to Baltimore and Washington.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, the Passenger Trains on the Main Trunk of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad for Indiana, for Springfield, Jeffersonville and Naples; at Mattoon, with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, for Terre Haute, and with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island; at Tuscola, for Danville; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Council Bluffs.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena in morning and evening, connecting with Dunleith and Dubuque.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad, finished for a certain, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northwestern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Princeton, on the Rock, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid all the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 18 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN E. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON,

Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

United States Mail and Express Line.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave

...Steamship *Star of the West* arrived ... at 10 A.M. on the morning of the 23d ... at midnight of the 22d with passengers ... She arrived here Tues... Former Loop and the Agents of the ... villas us with early packages.

... steamer *Sierra Nevada*, yesterday, left San ... in the evening of the 20th, passed ... *Uncle Sam* of the 19th, within five days of ... and arrived at San Juan del Sur ... the 31st. Passengers crossed the ... in thirty-three hours.

...ship *Star of the West* left Punta Arenas at mid... the 21st, with 206 passengers and $600,... ...ure, for New-York—called at Key West ... and left on the evening of the 26th, at 4 o'clock, and arrived this morning, (Jan. 3,) having experienced strong gales and heavy sea from the N. E. and N. W. during the whole passage.

The following distinguished persons are among ... Hon. Senator GWYNN, Hon. C. K. ..., Gustav. Brenner, Esq., W. C. Kal... Rev. Father Wilson, U. S. A., Major A. J. ..., U. S. A., J. Rost Brown, Esq., S. H. Ul..., Esq., and others.

...Port at San Juan Del Norte, Dec. 28, 1854.

...U. S. frigate *Columbia*, (50 guns,) T. B. ..., Commander, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore ... of the Home Squadron, arrived on the 26th ult. bringing Mr. WHEELER, ... to Nicaragua, Mr. MANLEY, Minister to ..., and also Mr. FABENS, special agent for the United States Government. Officers and crew all well.

...M. steam-frigate *Turnagent*, (36 guns,) ... the broad pendant of Commodore HENDER... of the West India Squadron, having on board ..., Governor, the English Consul, arrived a few days prior to the *Columbia*, accompanied by the frigate *Vestal* of 26 guns, and brig-of-war *Daring* of 10 guns.

American barque *Nashua* for New-York soon.

The English Mail steamer *Dee* left for Chagres on the morning of the 22d.

...British Majesty's frigate *Vestal*, for Jamaica, ... harbor on the evening of the 23d, but ground... on the outward bar, and at the time of the sailing ... the *Star of the West*, the steamer *Daniel Web...* for New-Orleans was assisting in towing her ...

United States steam frigate *Princeton* at... to Commodore NEWTON'S squadron was ... expected.

Specie List.

..., Sherman & Co.	$322,000
... & Co.	150,000
..., Parrott & Co.	80,000
... Briggs & Co.	70,000
... Seligman & Co.	20,000
... Naphtaly & Sons, Philadelphia	10,000
...	10,000
...	27,000
Total	$689,000

CALIFORNIA.

The Mines.

...ending the absence of rain which ... severely felt by the miners, the ... the principal Northern mines con... of a very encouraging character.

...nugget of gold weighing 17 pounds, was ... a week ago, at a depth of four ... intermixed with quartz, and is said to ... pounds of pure gold, and is valued at ...

...ras County near Mokelumne Hill, a ... lump of crystalized gold weighing 1½ oz. ... up on a gulch by an Indian boy. From ... Gleanings we learn that a party of miners ... upon a very rich lead, and took out from $10 ... to the pan, and that considerable excitement ... took place in that locality.

...Caldwell's Garden, near Shaw's Flat, Tuo... County, a party of miners have been very ..., having struck a lead which yielded 2 ... to the pan; in one forenoon they took out ...

The South Carolina Company have sold their ... claim on Carson Hill, Calaveras County, to ... an English company, for the good round sum of ...

...ports that rich gold plains some twenty miles ... in extent, were discovered a few weeks since on ... east fork of the Carson River, but very little ... could be done, as the river had frozen and ... weather was intensely cold.

...valuable quicksilver mine has been discovered ... Mountains, on the coast range of mountains, three ... from the San Joaquin plains. We also learn ... rich of what is supposed to be coal has been ... on Rabbit Creek, Sierra County. It is of a ... substance, burns slowly, and does not emit ... very great heat.

Lynch Law in Mariposa—Jack Roarke Hung by the People.

The citizens of Mariposa were all last week in a state of great excitement in consequence of the murder of a man named JAMES HORING, a tall, fine-looking Kentuckian, by a one-eyed gambler, known in many parts of the State as JACK ROARKE. HORING went to Mariposa from the neighborhood of Stockton about the middle of last week. He became intoxicated on Saturday evening, and was taken by ROARKE and put to bed in the El Dorado. Next morning he missed some money (about $160) which was in his pocket the evening previous. During Sunday and Monday he made some inquiries to discover the thief, and from facts elicited by him, became convinced that ROARKE was the person. ROARKE, previous to the robbery of the money, had represented himself as being broke, and this suspicion generally received by his acquaintance at first. After the events of Saturday evening, he appeared to have some funds, and was betting rather freely. On Tuesday morning he and two others were sitting in the El Dorado Saloon, when HORING entered, and insinuated that ROARKE had robbed him. ROARKE said that he must not make any insinuations against him; and that he was too well known in Mariposa, and that if he did make any such insinuations, he would shoot the top of his head off. The deceased replied that if he took the top of his head off he would have to take the bottom with it. He then drew from the table where he was sitting, drew his pistol, cocked it, and presented it in the direction of ROARKE. McGREAL immediately stepped between them, caught the pistol of deceased and pointed it up, when ROARKE reached around Mr. McGREAL and shot HORING, while held by another. After receiving a mortal wound, HORING fired at ROARKE, who was flying, but missed him. HORING died, and ROARKE was arrested and confined in the county jail. The people were very much excited against the murderer at the time, but their indignation abated until Saturday last, when the agent of ADAMS & Co. reports that JACK ROARKE was taken from the jail by a large crowd of the citizens, and hung until dead, on a tree just outside of the limits of the town.

An eye witness adds:

"Arrived at the gallows he ascended the platform with the rope about his neck, made a brief address, in which he denied the truth of the reports of having previously killed a number of men as alleged, together with some other charges which had been industriously circulated to his prejudice, declared his regret in not being allowed a trial by law, returned thanks to the Sheriff and ... officers, to retain him in legal custody, ... compassion of 'God bless my poor ... unfortunate and wife family.'

"A ... Dixie assem... ... ...

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1029. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) One cent. Can will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY Times.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per ... This paper is made up ... and contains all the ... matter of the Daily.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
A Large Newspaper of Thirty Pages, or Forty-Eight ... is made up expressly for circulating in California, ... and for sending to friends, and contains only news ... of the week previous to the day of publication. It is published ... every Third Monday. Price 6¼ ...

RAYMOND, MARTIN & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Supreme Court.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

No. 7. *Robert Wickliffe* vs. *Thos. D. Owings*—Appeal from Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky. Judge CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing and annulling the decree of said Circuit-Court with costs, rendering decree in favor of complainant.

No. 6. *Israel W. Raymond et. al.* vs. *Wm. Tyson*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. Judge WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit-Court with costs, and remanding the cause with instructions to dismiss the libel.

No. 84. *James N. Otsey* vs. *Steamship Falcon, &c., Geo. Law et. al.*—Claimants appeal from Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Judge McLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction.

No. 57. *Jas. Udall* vs. *Steamship Ohio, &c., Geo. Law et. al.*—Claimants appeal from Circuit Court for Southern District of New-York. Judge McLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court. dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 5—Original case, ex parte, *Josiah S. Stafford and wife* vs. *Union Bank of Louisiana.* On motion of Messrs. HALE and COXE for rule on District Judge of U. S., for Texas, Judge McLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court ordering the rule to be made absolute, and awarding peremptory mandamus as prayed for.

No. 6—Original case, ex parte—*Josiah S. Stafford and wife* vs. *New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company.*—On motion of Messrs. HALE and CASE for rule on District Judge of United States for Texas. Judge McLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court ordering the rule to be made absolute and awarding a peremptory mandamus as prayed for.

Nos. 20 and 26—*James Williams, Administrator,* vs. *Robert Oliver and John Goodwyne* vs. *Robert Oliver*—Argument commenced by H. WINTER DAVIS for appellants.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The *Star* says JOHN E. WARREN has been removed from the office of District Attorney of Minnesota by the President.

Massachusetts Senate Legislature.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order to-day at 11 o'clock, by Mr. LIBBY, of Suffolk, the senior Member.

Mr. M. W. BENCHLEY, of Worcester, was then elected President of the Senate, receiving the greatest number of votes cast.

The House was called to order by ALLEN PRESBURY, of Taunton, but no Speaker had been chosen.

The Governor's Message may be expected on Friday.

D. C. EDDY, of Lowell, was elected Speaker of the House this afternoon, receiving two hundred and seventy-three of the three hundred and twenty-five votes cast. He is a Clergyman of the Baptist persuasion.

C. P. COX, of Lynn, was chosen Clerk of the Senate, and HENRY A. NASH, of Pittsfield, Clerk of the House.

After organization, both branches of the Legislature marched in procession to the Old South Church, where the customary services were held—Rev. S. K. LOTHROP preaching the sermon. The Cadets acted as escort on the occasion.

Michigan State Legislature—The Governor's Message, &c.
DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Both branches of the Legislature of this State met at Lansing to-day.

The Governor's Message states that the surplus in the Treasury on the 30th November last amounted to $153,604; the indebtedness of the State up to the same time to $3,313,245; and the receipts of the Treasury for the past year to $610,609.

The Governor recommends the passage of a general railroad law; the prohibition of bank-bills of a denomination under five dollars; the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and in its stead the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in a less quantity than of one or more gallons; the amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for annual Legislative Sessions of forty days, or biennial, of eighty days; the amendment of the laws relating to Mining Companies, that they may increase their capitals to $2,000,000, now limited to $500,000, and the non-passage of the general banking law.

Pennsylvania Legislature.
HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

After fifteen ballots in the Senate here to-day for the Presidency, the vote stands the same as yesterday. Adjourned until to-morrow.

A Roman Catholic Excitement.
ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Considerable excitement is brewing here in consequence of the following transaction, which has not yet been made public, but which will be fully exposed in to-morrow morning's papers:

Mrs. FARNELEE, the wife of the Mayor, visited the Almshouse on Sunday last and distributed a variety of little books on religious subjects among the orphan children there. In the evening the fact came to the knowledge of a Catholic Priest, who instructed the teachers to destroy the books. Four men, who had been appointed teachers by the influence of priests, went to the school, seized all the books, destroyed many of them, and it is said punished some of the children who cried at their loss. It is thought that when the facts become thoroughly known through to-morrow's papers the excitement will greatly increase.

Writs against the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

A writ *quo warranto* was issued to-day by the Supreme Court against the Commercial Bank of this city, for a violation of its act of incorporation, in discounting notes at usurious rates, and for dealing in promissory notes. The writ is returnable on the 20th of this month. A bill in equity was also filed praying for a special injunction, to restrain the Bank from continuing the discount of paper at usurious rates. The hearing on the motion has been fixed for Saturday next.

Business Failures.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The house of Messrs. A. G. FARWELL & Co., produce dealers, of this city, suspended payment to-day. It is thought, however, that their assets will pay dollar for dollar. The failure of Messrs. BELCHER & Co., of St. Louis, is reported as the cause of their suspension.

Failures of Banking-Houses in Pittsburg.
PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Banking-houses of HOON & SERGEANT and HILL & Co. closed their doors here to-day.

Disturbance in New-Orleans, &c.
NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 1.

At a disturbance which took place in this city on Saturday night, four men were badly cut in the abdomen, three mortally. All the parties were Irish, two of whom have been arrested.

No business here to-day.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The strike of the Engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has ended in new men being employed, and the business of the Company is now going on with great activity.

Fire in Boston.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

A large brick building on the corner of Haverhill and Travers-streets, owned by AARON D. WELD, was badly damaged by fire this morning. Messrs. HARDING & DODGE, morrocco dressers; C. CLEAVES, machinist, and GORE & HOWARD, sewing machine manufactures, are among the principal losers.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Senator Guthrie's Tariff Bill.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM GENERAL WOOL.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

THE LAND GRADUATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Keitt against the Know-Nothings.

Mediation Tendered and Withdrawn.

Secretary Guthrie's Tariff Bill—Mediation Indirectly Tendered.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1855.

If the Democratic caucus to-night refuses to sustain Secretary GUTHRIE'S Tariff bill, a combination in its favor is contemplated between the Whigs and moderate Tariff Democrats.

It is understood that the President has, indirectly tendered mediation. S.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 1, 1855.

After a week of alternate rain and frost and thaw,—the most disagreeable which this variable climate can inflict upon us,—the New Year was ushered in by one of the brightest and most charming of days, much to the joy of all classes of Washington society. Ten years ago, the custom of New-Year's "calling" was unknown in this city; and even three years since but very few houses were "thrown open," as it is termed. But the custom has grown with wonderful rapidity since then, and to-day our streets were thronged from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until late at night, with the visitors. In one respect, however, the custom differs much from that in New-York. Many ladies who do not choose to stay at home to receive the brief visits of their friends, join the gentlemen in their journeyings. The effect is very decided, in one way,—the influence of the ladies evidently restrains much of excess of drinking. And there seems, too, to be more of real enjoyment consequent upon this custom, because *all* the ladies participate in the friendly greetings, either by calling or receiving calls.

The President's Levee, of course, was the first event of the holiday. I suppose it would be safe to estimate the number of his visitors to-day at five thousand. The crowd was immense, and composed of people of nearly every class and condition—a living type of our democratic institutions. Here are a group of fair ladies, dressed richly and tastefully, and accompanied by dignified statesmen, or the leaders of wealth and fashion. They pass through the "blue room" into the reception room, and are severally introduced to the President before they proceed to the great East room—the grand promenade. Just after them come a dozen or two of hard-fisted mechanics, or of farmers' boys who look much as though they had just left the plow-handles and come over to see what is the matter. The millionaire, and the poor tenant whose last bed he took from under him last week to pay the month's rent, stand here side by side,—both sovereigns, and both treated as such. No distinction is or can be made. The Executive mansion, and its occupant, are accessible alike to all. When one looks upon the motley groups as they arrange themselves around the East room, it is not difficult to understand the astonishment depicted upon the countenance of that newly sprouted sprig of aristocracy, who came to Washington from abroad not long since, an attaché of a foreign legation, and who stands there in the corner, a perfect picture of dumb amazement at the spectacle.

One witnesses ludicrous scenes on such occasions—many that cannot be successfully described. I noticed none, to-day, that afforded more amusement than the embarrassment of a young man, evidently from the "rural districts" of Virginia, where poor white men are not unfrequently lower in the scale of intellect than the plantation negroes. He had found his way into the splendidly furnished parlors of one of the Secretaries, where, after fruitless efforts to avoid stepping on the soft yielding carpet that threatened to sink from under his cow-hides—he finally reached the refreshment room. Of course he was treated with all civility—was regularly announced, and invited to the tables. By the time he had plentifully helped himself to creature comforts, he became somewhat reassured, and with the bold independence characteristic of Americans, began to look about him to get the hang of things, evidently determined to make atonement for his awkward *entree* by a proper exit. He was not long in noticing that the retiring visitor gave a parting shake of hands to the Secretary; so, having gathered up his beaver, he proceeded to prepare for his departure by shaking hands with the half dozen servants who were ranged on one side of the room. (the Secretary happening to be occupied just then with some other strangers,) much to their merriment, and especially to that of a venerable "gentleman from Africa," who, while he made no resistance to the hearty grip with which his dexter hand was seized, used the other very industriously in stuffing a napkin in his mouth to prevent the boisterous explosion of his mirth. Poor Greenhorn saw that he had committed some very stupid blunder, and a pair of nether limbs, with arms to match, and a shockingly crushed "tile," were seen striking out for the front door in desperate haste. There are some remarkable specimens of humanity within not many miles from the Capitol.

Now that the holidays are over, we may expect Congress to go to work. To-morrow we are to have the President's Veto Message, or rather his extended message giving his reasons for vetoing the River and Harbor bill at the last session of Congress. It is probable an attempt to debate the general question of River and Harbor Improvements will be made; but as Western Democrats know there is to be no capital made out of the veto, it is to be expected they will unite with the South, and cut off the discussion before it makes much progress.

None of the objections that have been urged against KINNEY'S Central American Expedition are calculated to unfavorably affect the enterprise—because nothing has been shown which will give the Government of the United States the slightest right, even if it had the disposition, to interfere. No one questions the legality of the proposed expedition, but the morality of it only. I do not suppose Col. KINNEY and his friends will feel any very severe compunctions of conscience in going to a waste-land to develop and improve it—to give it Government, law and order—to rescue it from nature's barbarism and subject it to the uses of civilization. Unless it is shown that no man has a right to offer himself as a settler upon soil on which he was not born, it will be difficult to show any startling immorality in KINNEY'S enterprise. The titles of the expeditionists may be valueless, for what I know; but as men they can make title. Their plans may fail, and their anticipations not be realized; but they are shrewd men—men accustomed to danger, privation and hardship, and will make their mark wherever their lot falls. S.

Democratic Caucus of both Houses at Washington—Important Movement in regard to the Tariff.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Democratic members of both Houses met in caucus to-day, in the hall of the Representatives, to consider the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the present tariff.

Mr. TOUCEY was called to the Chair, and Mr. BARNSDALE, of Mississippi, elected Secretary.

A resolution of the following purport was passed:

Resolved, That it is right and proper that the duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States from foreign countries should be reduced by Congress at its present session to the revenue standard, carrying out the principles of the tariff of 1846.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

A communication was received from the President, enclosing the correspondence of Major-General WOOL respecting the operations of the Pacific division of the army. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WELLER said he would discuss the subject at some future day.

Mr. SHIELDS moved to commit the bill for the reorganization of the Army to the Committee on Military Affairs. Committed.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that on to-morrow—or soon thereafter—he should introduce a bill to ensure wages to seamen in case of shipwreck.

Mr. BRADBURY moved that the President furnish a list of the Chargé d'Affaires, Attachés and Secretaries of Legation appointed since March, 1849, with the date of their commission, time they left home, and when they commenced their duties. Agreed to.

A bill was presented to authorize the enlargement of the General Post-Office building.

The Bounty Land bill was resumed.

Mr. STUART—It will take three hundred millions of acres to comply with this bill. Land warrants last year embraced ten millions; seven millions of which was for cash sales. The Graduation bill of last year reduced the price of land in the States to fifty cents per acre; this bill would so reduce the price that a 160 acre lot would not pay a soldier a hat.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Ky.—How much land would the Homestead bill which you voted for, require?

Mr. STUART—"Every occupant under the latter, must cultivate part for five years." That is better for new States, increasing the population and products; and for old States, by augmenting trade. This bill throws land to speculation.

Mr. CLAYTON said he should move: No location of more than 640 acres in one tract, nor more than 1,280 in one township.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, wished to reduce these amounts one-half.

Mr. CLAYTON—The Senator from Michigan intimates depreciation very extravagantly, when he says, a warrant went buy a soldier an old hat.

Mr. STUART—I said buy a hat.

Mr. CLAYTON—Well, the difference is only between an old hat and a new one. I go for the best mode of distributing public land ever resorted to. If passed, I anticipate a great exodus from Eastern States, and the character of the settlers would be better than now.

Mr. EVANS—There were 494,000 revolutionary soldiers, and 440,000 of the war of 1812; consequently, 140,000,000 acres of land would be sufficient if every one gets a warrant for 160 acres. I consider public lands a great corruption fund, and go for any fair way to get rid of them.

Senate refused—Yeas 11, Nays 29,—to reconsider striking out the word "minor."

A desultory debate arose as to the provisions against the absorption of large tracts by speculation, during which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to continue in force for one year, from March 3d next, the acts for the adjudication of Land claims in California. He said the Board of Commissioners have been in session two years and a half, and eight hundred and thirteen cases have been brought before them, and of these they have acted on three hundred and ninety-seven, and two hundred and ninety-four have been confirmed. Four hundred and sixteen cases are yet to be acted on, and unless this bill shall be passed, those will, as a consequence, be undisposed of, and persons interested will have to come to Congress for relief.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The morning hour was occupied in considering the bill amendatory of the act graduating and reducing the prices of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Mr. DAWSON offered an amendment, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to actual settlers, at fourteen and a-half cents an acre, on condition of actual cultivation.

The House, without concluding the subject, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers in swamp and overflowed lands.

MR. KEITT AGAINST THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Mr. KEITT rose and said: There can be but two essential parties in the Republic while it lasts. Between the one advocating the strict construction of the Constitution or State rights, and the other the Constitution, there may be, by the jostling of the machinery, an upheaving of the social stratum, developing a new combination. Such, he conceived, was the new order of "Know-Nothingism," but its life will be short. It is a fusion and an amalgamation of all the isms. Its deep philosophy is deep discontent, and whatever there is about it is wrong. Every party has its camp-followers. There were men who shouted Hosannas to Christ, and then put the vinegar to his lips; and there were men who hover about the battle-field to rifle the baggage-wagons and rob the dead—and such as love power and dominion and are hungry for the spoils, had formed this new party of "Know-Nothings." The North had not the race appointed by God to occupy menial positions, but would trample the white man into the status of inferiority. After having produced by emigration—industry and patriotism, the North would now fully apprevel, no matter what assistance they can command from their friends or retainers.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 3.

It is an able document, written with intelligence and perspicuity, and is a satisfactory exposition of questions deeply affecting the interests of our State. There is a further suggestion with respect to banking institutions than that mentioned yesterday for the amendment of the law which recognizes bonds and mortgages at their par value as a basis for banking. The Governor recommends "additional legislation for the more perfect security of that very large class of our people for whose benefit banks for savings have been established." In view of the fact that abuses have occurred in the appropriation, by banks of discount, of funds deposited in savings banks with which they are connected. We apprehend that this suggestion will commend itself to the prompt action of the Legislature.

From the Albany Register, Jan. 3.

We do not intend to indulge in unkind criticism of Governor CLARK'S first Message, but we cannot refrain from saying that it is altogether too long, and that he has, in the language of SHAKESPEARE, "spun out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument."

From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 3.

On the Liquor question, the Governor is not merely right and clear, but strong and admirable. Is it not worth a struggle to be so much doctrinaire proclaimed from the Executive Chamber of our State instead of those of our late Governor in his Rum Veto?

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Comptroller's Report.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS ABOUT TO DO.

Crooked Old Roads to be Straightened.

THE FIRST PETITION.

NOTICES OF A NUMBER OF BILLS.

Chaplains to be Selected by the Speaker.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1855.

The Legislative Engineers are making out work profusely. Work of almost every conceivable form, proposing to lay out not only many new paths, but to straighten not a few of the old roads that we have traveled many long years. And they do not so cut up the homestead with all their circles and tangents as to exhaust all that is productive, many will be joyfully surprised.

This morning, in the Assembly, Mr. BLATCHFORD presented the first petition of the season, on the subject of the Usury laws. It was signed by some 250 persons, representing, I believe, a large proportion of the substantial wealth of the City of New-York. They would have free trade in money—would have shaving legalized, and cent per cent. legislated within the pale of Christianity and respectability.

Mr. WATERBURY, of Westchester, lands off with a notice of a bill for the registration of votes throughout the State, and I presume feels confidence in its passage, progressive age, surely. But a few years since, the enactment of such a law applicable to the City of New-York, was met by such a storm, that the Whig party there "went into retirement" because they were held responsible for its passage. Now, its restrictive features are deemed so necessary to the purity of the ballot-box, that it is proposed to apply them to the rural districts, and a member with democratic antecedents feels impelled to urge them forward.

Mr. JOHNSTON proposes to introduce a bill to regulate the hours of labor; and Mr. BLATCHFORD another to regulate the issue of Railroad and other stocks.

Mr. LEIGH gave notice of his determination to introduce a bill for the suppression of Intemperance. Mr. O'KEEFE prompted thereby, or perhaps taking a more enlarged view of the question, intimates his intention of perfecting a bill for the suppression of narcotics, and offering the fruits of his labors to his associate members, for their impartial consideration.

Notice was also given of a bill to provide for the creation of a new County from portions of Steuben and Allegany. The same project, I believe, was agitated the last session, under the patronage of Gov. STEVENS. It failed, even under his auspices, but not because he lacked in enthusiasm or earnestness. Whether under new guidance it is to meet with greater favor, it is difficult to conjecture.

There was also before the House a petition from some sovereign who had sustained damage by reason of the Canal. This is an old face, and one that turns up in Albany as regularly as Christmas. Is there no way by which we can keep the Canals from this damaging process? One time and another they must have trod upon the corns of every resident of the counties through which they meander.

A score or two of incorporated companies are petitioning for Legislative action upon their charters. I suppose the pressure of the times weighs heavily upon them, for which they appear to think the removal of the restrictive clauses would be a sovereign remedy. Doubtless such would be the case, but the realization of such hopes will hardly be permitted by the people.

A resolution was introduced, and laid over under the rules, directing the employment of Counsel to assist the Attorney General in defending the State in the suit instituted by the State of Virginia.

"Sam" is evidently meaning to look after what he supposes to be his interests in the Legislature, and manifests a disposition to consider almost every question that comes up as having some bearing on his case.

The resolution offered by Mr. LEIGH yesterday, inviting the clergymen of the various religious denominations in this city to offer up morning prayers for the watchful supervision of Providence during the session, was disturbed from its repose on the table, and on motion of Mr. LEIGH was put upon its passage, which was met at once by a motion so to amend it as to leave the selection of Chaplains with the Speaker. This was adopted by a vote of Ayes 66, Noes 55—absent, or not voting, 7. Mr. LEIGH then moved to amend the resolution as amended, by directing the Speaker to invite clergymen of all denominations to address the Throne of Grace from the Speaker's rostrum. This was negatived. Ayes 51, Noes 71—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Aitken, Baldwin, Beecher, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Blessing, Brinkerhoff, Brink, Buckley, Bushnell, Campbell, Chapin, Chester, Cocks, E. Cole, S. B. Cole, Comstock, Covey, Davy, Eames, Fardon, Gates, Goddard, Headley, Ivans, Jimmerson, C. P. Johnson, Lamport, Littlefield, Lourie, McKinney, Mallory, Main, Masters, May, E. Miller, L. Miller, Paine, D. Palmer, F. W. Palmer, Peck, Pennoyer, Petty, Platt, Raymond, Rickerson, Rhoda, Rhodes, Robinson, Schuyler, Smalley, B. Smith, S. Smith, W. B. Smith, Stebbins, Stuyvesant, Terhune, G. Tompkins, Van Etten, Wager, Wells, Whallen, A. G. Williams, G. D. Williams, Wisner, Wygant—66.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Blakeslee, Batchford, Boynton, Case, Churchill, Clark, Conger, Davidson, Devening, Dixon, Donnan, Dumont, Edwards, Emans, Everest, Fairchild, Fitch, Gleason, Green, Hull, Hunt, L. B. Johnson, Kendig, Knapp, Kirkland, Leigh, Maclean, McLaughlin, Mundy, Munro, Odell, O'Keefe, J. C. Palmer, Parsons, Phelps, Ramsay, Rider, Seagrist, Searing, Seiden, Seymour, J. A. Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Speaker, Storrs, I. Tompkins, Walker, Ward, Waterbury, Weed, Whalen, Wilsey, Wooden—55.

Absentees—7.

Motions were then made to lay the question on the table, to make it the special order for Sunday morning, and to postpone until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, when the House should proceed to the election of a Chaplain. These several propositions were voted down, and the resolution adopted in the following shape, without a division:

Resolved, That the selection of Chaplain be left to the discretion of the Speaker.

There are more than the usual number of contested seats in the Assembly this year. Mr. QUACKENBOSS contests the seat of Hon. ROBERT COLEMAN, who represents the Third and Sixth Wards in the City of New-York, and appears to be an odious that his contest should have a successful issue.

Mr. LEIGH wants to come home. At least, I judge so, for to-day he offered a resolution that the session should close finally on the 1st day of March. I wonder if the people would not be looking after the millennium, after such a premonitory symptom.

The House received from the Committee of the Whole, referred as much of the Governor's Message as relates to the despatch of business to a Special Committee of five, and then resolved to report that fact to the House, and ask leave to sit again. The House received the information, duly imparted by the Chairman

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Opinions of the Press on the Message of Governor Clark.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer, Jan. 3.

In regard to the subject of intemperance and a prohibitory law, the Governor presents his views very mildly, and by no means with the rabidness of many of his school. He enlarges on the evils of intemperance, and defends the right of legislation on the subject. Our present excise system, which is the fruit of legislation, he considers defective, and thinks that legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is demanded. He cites the result of such prohibitory laws in the New-England States as gratifying evidences of their utility and public benefit. At the same time the Governor acknowledges that the subject is hedged about by difficulties, but hopes that the Legislature will be able so to perfect the details of a prohibitory bill, as on the one hand to secure the suppression of demoralizing traffic, and on the other protect personal rights and give no just cause of complaint to those whose interests may be affected by this prohibitory legislation, which the public good demands.

From the New-York Herald, Jan. 3.

The absorbing question of the Maine Liquor law next demands the attention of our new Governor. Here our expectations are not realized. Here there is a woful falling off from that formidable bill vetoed by Governor SEYMOUR. Governor CLARK disowns his own bantling. He does not recommend it, nor anything like it; but as nearly as we can make him out, he has fallen back upon the platform of Judge BRONSON. He still believes that the evils of rum-selling and rum-drinking cry aloud for the interposition of some sort of a liquor law. It is due to the Temperance Alliance—due to the women's rights associations—due to the pinball Syracuse and Auburn Conventions—due to the Carson League—and due to GREELEY. But it is delicate business. The Governor has just found it out. He suggests that while liquor-selling and liquor-drinking should be stopped by some sumptuary law, personal rights should not be wholly disregarded. It strikes us that this is offered as a compromise to the liquor men in the Assembly in behalf of W. H. SEWARD: and it betrays a greater solicitude for his reelection to the Senate than for the blessings of universal temperance upon compulsion.

From the New-York National Democrat, Jan. 3.

We have received Governor CLARK'S message, and give below an abstract of its contents. We must say, however, we look upon it as a compound of common-place business details, in which it excels; Maine Law special pleading; a support of usury laws, unworthy a school boy; a general endorsement of Whiggery, especially the exploded portions of that creed; and concluding with a red hot discharge of abolitionism and rant. Gov. CLARK is another instance on a prominent in modern days of men on whom greatness has been thrust without the capacity to support it, and the fact is pain-

Railroads in New-York.

Mr. FULTON, for leave to extinguish such portions of road-beds by adjoining purposes.

Mr. HASBROUCK, for the incorporation of the Mr. HASBROUCK, for a railroad bed in the City of New-York.

Also, to provide by law and ... and prohibiting all citizens of any ... chartered by the State from holding shares ... trust in any two or more corporations.

Mr. SPENCER, to amend the ... taxes.

Also, for the better ... Banks, and to prevent ... small sums on interest.

Mr. WILLIAMS, to amend the ... lation to certain criminal cases.

Mr. HALSEY, to close the Canal ...

Mr. DARRAGH, explanatory and ... and authorizing the Retirement of ...

Mr. WHITNEY, in relation to the ... alien passengers in the port of New-York.

REPORTS.

Mr. HUNTER, a joint resolution ... of both Houses, choice of the Secretary ... compiler, by whom shall be selected ... reports, Messages or reports to ... Legislature.

INVESTING BANKS IN NEW-YORK AND ...

Mr. SPENCER offered the following, which ...

Resolved, That the several Savings Banks ... tion for savings, in the counties of ... Kings, be required to report to the Senate, ... days, the amount received on deposit, and ... of deposition, from the 1st of January, ... of January, 1855; also, the amount ... the amount of interest ... and rate of interest ... upon which interest was ... also, the yearly expenses of the ... but of depositors received, the number of ... the number of new accounts opened, ... of accounts closed, in the year 1854; ... upon accounts, with the aggregate of ... 1st of January, 1855; also, the amount of ... mortgages held on that day, and the amount ... during each particular month of the ... and distinguishing such particular month ... and the amount of the value of the ... value and cost of buildings known as ... they own only; also, the amount of ... 1st of January, 1855, with the kinds of ... in which the same was invested, and the ... amount placed to each; that they be also ... part whether any loans have been made ... 1854, "upon notes, bills of exchange, ... other personal security whatsoever;" and ... so made, that they state to whom they ... describe the security given.

Resolved, That the report now called for by ... the President or Vice-President, and clerk of ... Treasurer, Secretary, or Accountant, and ... them.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. CLARK offered the following:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur.) That ... article 2 of the Constitution of this State ... adding thereto the words following, viz:

And for depriving for a limited time or ... right to vote at any election, every person ... or receive from any person or persons any ... party or valuable thing, in consideration of ... vote or of having voted any particular ticket, ... particular candidate or candidates, or who shall ... receive from any person or persons any ... or valuable thing offered or given with the ... thereby to influence his vote, knowing the same to be offered ... with such intent.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur.) That said amendment be said section 2 be referred to the ... be chosen at the next general election of ... that pursuant to election 1 of article 19 of the ... tion, it be published for three months previous ... time of such election.

Mr. SPENCER, requesting the Committee on ... and Navigation to inquire into the propriety of ... a law for the better protection of passengers ... and travelers on railroads, and for the ... capsion, ignite, explode, or otherwise ... such vessels or railroads, when guilty of ... pose or manifest neglect. Table.

Hon. DANIEL CADY having resigned the seat ... Bench, Governor CLARK has chosen ANDREW ... to fill the vacancy.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The Comptroller's exhibit of the financial condition of the State, though for many items ... them say that has presided, is of a very ... hasty. It shows an increase in the ... side, and makes manifest the fact that we ... only lived up to our full income, but have ... hanced the invested principal from which ... has hitherto been derived. Stripped of some of the ... tail and reticentions which seem essential in ... Treasury exhibits, there is found the following ... our cash account.

The different funds of the State are ... General Fund, Sinking Fund, Common School Fund, Literary Fund, United States Deposit Fund, ... Trusts, embracing the Railroad, Madison and ... Tribes' Funds.

On the 30th of September, 1853, there ... the General Fund of $419,823 95, which ... penses charged upon it during the ... a total of $3,827,801 66. The ... $1,966,887 11, having a deficiency in the ... year, of $370,864 73. Some years since, ... this Fund, with the ... of its vested capital, and ... more than sufficient to pay all the ... the State. But the various ... causes were derived have been gradually ... its actual capital has been entirely ... present time it only exists upon the ... partment, as a ledger account, and ... any means for the support of the State, ... per annum from the Canal revenues, ... article 7 of the Constitution, to pay the ... indebtedness, besides a floating ... mulated by the absorption of the ... 30th day of September, 1853, of $370,864 ... debt during the past year has been ...

Of this amount, $467,720 59 has been ... capital of the School Literature and ... posit Funds, and large balances were ... these funds for their revenues, while by ... cle 9 of the Constitution the capital of ... funds is declared inviolable.

In fact, the only use of this General Fund ... ledger account, as before stated,) is ... penditures of the State, seems to exist in the ... absorbing money belonging to other funds, and ... ing a name by which its debts can be ... upon the books of the department.

The actual amount of the capital of the ... mentioned, which had been expended for ... report of government, was on the 30th ... 1853.....

Money in the treasury that day.....

Absolute indebtedness.....

This amount was due those funds if all the ... means at the command of this department ... plied in payment thereof.

It is due my predecessor, as well as ... real position of affairs should be presented ... the last fiscal year, in the same manner as ... The amount due those funds on the 30th ... was.....

Money in the Treasury on that day.....

Absolute indebtedness.....

It will be readily perceived that while ... the capital appropriated of those funds ... created during my term of office, the ... reduced by the money in the Treasury ... to $108,770 77: on 30th September, 1854.

The interest on the amount due those ... for the past year was $31,328 49, and it was paid ... the revenues of the General Fund, at the rate of six per ... cent. per annum, as promptly as if the evidences of ... existed in a Comptroller's bond.

Had the principal, which this interest ... earned the ordinary charge of a State debt (which ... ity, it is) the evidence of its existence would ... manded in the money market at least $500,000 ...

The amount of this indebtedness has ... that its final liquidation must depend upon the ... tion and amount of the State tax, as it is evident ... ordinary revenues of the State are totally ... pay its expenses, much less repay the ... capital due those specific funds.

Previous to the adoption of the present Constitution ... these balances used to be wiped out by the issue of ... Comptroller's bond, bearing interest, for the ... But even if the Constitutional objection could be ... come, such a proceeding now would not be ... ticable, for the present condition of that fund is such ... it would be unable to bear the additional burden ... deficiency at the end of the last fiscal year ... 568 68, which amount will be increased to ... on the 30th of September, 1855, without creating any ... new obligations.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is given as the probable revenues of the State for the current fiscal year:

State tax	
*Appropriation from the surplus revenues of the canals	
Auction duty	
Salt duty	
Arrears of interest on non-resident taxes	
Sales of land for taxes in the counties	
Pedlars' licenses	
Fees of the Secretary's office	
Fees of the Comptroller's office	
Fees of the Clerk's office of Court of Appeals	
Table Cayuga lake inlet	
Tax on foreign insurance company on	
Sales of lands	
Sales of the Natural History of New-York	
Interest on treasury deposits	
State Prison earnings	
Total	

The expenditures for the same period are estimated at

...Fund revenue will in-
...during the present fiscal year
...September, 1855, to the sum of
...will be due to the various
...Comptroller on that day.
...addressed to this Department, on
...the Treasury, and arises from the in-
...the Sing Sing Prisons, which is enti-
...and formed no part of the estimates
...
...made without further
...the Comptroller believes, until the pro-
...the result of the State, temporarily, to sup-
...was in accordance with custom.
...that the State will repudiate the acts
...arising from the inadequacy of its
...a proper performance of their duties,
...are the result of fraudulent, prodigality
...
...does the services rendered, or property
...to the persons, will be paid, the Comptroller
...the amount necessary for that
...a part of the estimates for the
...fiscal year.
...is mentioned that a large amount of
...is appropriated for purposes en-
...character, and that every local ap-
...general burthen of taxation,
...source alone, the means can be ob-
...increased treasury.
...revenues of the State are wholly in-
...support, to beyond a doubt, and that a
...must open the dollar will be necessary for the
...determined by this Legislature to enable
...to meet the demands upon it for the fiscal
...1855.
...not to the amount of the tax to be levied
...for the year 1855, is made after careful ex-
...based upon the supposition that the
...will not exceed the estimates furnished in
...
...has been made since the adoption of the
...by legislation, to increase the revenue of
...except by direct taxation, and apart
...demand upon the Treasury,
...Prisons,) it will require [illegible]
...ordinary revenues of that fund,
...half mill tax for the future support
...
...APPROPRIATION OF $200,000.
...with the subject of the receipts and dis-
...of the General Fund. It is deemed the duty
...to suggest for the consideration of
...the probable effect which article 7, sec-
...as recently amended, will have
...
...$1,000,000 per annum has been paid into
...fund for the support of Government from
...provisions according to the original 3d section
...since the adoption of that instrument is
...
...The amount heretofore necessary, "after paying the
...of collection, superintendence, and ordinary
...to be set apart each fiscal year for specific pur-
...from the surplus revenues, was, under section 1st
...of that article, for paying the interest and creating a
...Sinking Fund.....$1,300,000
...By section 3, for interest of the General Fund
...and the Sinking Fund.....350,000
...Total.....$1,650,000
...
...was the first item, if I may use the term, upon
...and was followed by an appropriation of
...before mentioned, making the sum total
...the balance of these revenues was de-
...the public works.
...($1,650,000) is still appropriated, as
...the Constitution was made of those
...authorizing it, with the addition of
...sum, from the 1st day of June next,
...the first section of article 7 becomes wholly opera-
...
...is amended, it is declared that "after
...expenses of collection, superintendence,
...the canals, and the sums appropriated by
...general system of this article, there shall
...and set apart in each fiscal year, out of
...revenues of the Canals, as a sinking fund,
...sufficient to pay the interest, as it falls due, and
...principal in eighteen years, of any loan
...section."
...appropriated under this provision for the loan
...made at the close of the last fiscal year, for
...interest.....$125,000 00
...For Sinking Fund, see chap. 329, Laws of
...1855, to pay the principal in 18 years.....155,880 37
...Total.....$280,880 37
...Add to this amount set apart under the first
...and second sections of article 7.....1,650,000 00
...Total.....$1,930,880 37
...This sum is required of the surplus revenues of the
...canals before the $400,000 can be paid from that source
...to the General Fund.
...In other words, the surplus must reach $2,140,880 37,
...to enable the Canal Department to meet the require-
...ments of the Constitution, upon the surplus revenues
...of the canals.
...In view of the subject, the proportionate amount
...of this additional charge for this fiscal year, is
...thrown over to the fiscal year beginning the 1st of Oc-
...tober, 1855, instead of commencing the 1st of June of
...that year. The words of the Constitution are, "set
...apart in each fiscal year," and the construction put
...upon it by the Canal Department, is
...that the amount of the $400,000 before mentioned, shall
...commence the 1st of October, 1855, instead of the 1st
...of June, when three-fifths of the fiscal year has expired.
...It is worthy of consideration that the Comptroller ordered
...in 1854, in view of this provision of the Constitution.
...Without such construction put upon it, there would
...be added for the four months, from June to October, a
...[illegible] to the fiscal amount required
...for the purposes before mentioned.
...By the provisions of the amended section
...Sinking Fund shall not be sufficient to re-
...principal at the stipulated times of
...any portion of the interest of such loan
...the canals to satisfy such deficiency shall
...the credit of the said Sinking Fund."
...necessary to pay the interest for the com-
...year, $130,880, upon the loan of $2,250,000,
...borrowing it under the above mentioned
...if the canal revenues are insufficient to pay
...in addition to the requirements of the first
...article seven.
...that the power to provide by loan for
...upon the ground that it exists at
...for the payment of either principal or
...in the eighteen years from the
...$2,250,000 heretofore made, and can
...only by a new loan; but the $155,-
...part yearly upon each of the loans
...Constitution au-
...of $2,250,000 each year, and the
...readers imperative such action upon
...Canal Fund.
...legislature received by the General Fund,
...part of the deficiency to be met by loan, and
...by that fund this fiscal year, unless the surplus revenues increase this year $280,880 37,
...and for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1856, $961,640 74;
...for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857, $1,272,461 11, and for
...the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, $1,583,281 48.
...This amount can be reduced by borrowing the inter-
...est, which [illegible], upon each of the different loans as it
...becomes due, upon the credit of the Sinking Fund set
...apart under the first
...
...It must be apparent at a single glance that a loan can-
...not be made to meet the interest unless there is an abso-
...lute [illegible] of means from the revenues, and as the
...[illegible] the language of the section, to be paid
...[illegible] with the foregoing provisions, &c.," it
...[illegible] a deficiency exists which prevents
...the [illegible] from the provision above mentioned.
...It will be observed in the estimate of receipts into the
...Treasury on account of the General Fund, that the
...[illegible] is by the Canal Department
...and forms a special item or estimate, in the hope that it may
...be realized during the present year. This has been
...done in full conviction that it is barely possible that
...such [illegible] may be realized; it is almost literally cling-
...ing to the wreckage of the wreck of the fixed income
...of the General Fund, with the full knowledge that if it
...fails, the Government of the Government is involved
...in a [illegible] which is can only be extricated by a
...resort to the [illegible] of direct taxation.
...While the receipts, the real income of the General
...Fund, apart from its fluctuations beyond the con-
...trol of the Government, is only about $128,000 "per
...annum," the disbursements chargeable upon its re-
...ceipts [illegible] to the sources from
...which they are derived.
...If the Auditor of the Canal Department is unable to
...pay the [illegible] constitutionally set apart from the canal
...revenues [illegible] by the 1st October, 1855, the deficiency hereto-
...fore [illegible] on the 1st day of October that year of $280,880 77, will
...be increased [illegible] 880 77.
...This [illegible] be reached, it can only be met by
...[illegible] from time to time as the necessities of the
...[illegible] require, the deficiency will be no large
...than [illegible] supplied by absorbing the entire re-
...ceipts [illegible] the various Trust Funds in the hands of the
...Comptroller.
...In [illegible] these remarks upon a subject so full of
...[illegible] disaster to this Department, the
...Comptroller [illegible], but express his regret that the third
...section of article seven of the Constitu-
...tion, [illegible] with the other provisions of that
...article, [illegible] upon the revenues of the
...canals, [illegible] understood, should have led to
...an [illegible] of the first section, by striking out the
...additional [illegible] $400,000) payable to the Sinking
...Fund on the 1st June, 1855, for which no immediate ne-
...cessity exists.
...The amount of outstanding tax-liens, levied
...upon [illegible] properties, to this Department, cannot but op-
...erate to the serious injury of its revenues, however beh-
...ficial [illegible] to particular localities.
...The [illegible] page 12, title 2, part 1, of the 4th edition of the
...Revised Statutes, it is made the duty of the Comptroller,
...on [illegible] claims presented, by the proper officer,
...[illegible] to appear before the tax [illegible] against an
...insolvent [illegible] company, and direct the application of the as-
...sessment [illegible] by the Attorney General. By
...this [illegible] the amount assessed is in fact, a cash pay-
...ment [illegible] the company [illegible] which it is
...made.
...To [illegible] has been made of uncol-
...lected taxes against Telegraph, Plank Road, Mutual In-
...surance Companies, and an Insolvent Bank, all of which
...have been rejected by the Comptroller on different
...grounds. Some of the Companies were insolvent at the
...time the tax was levied.
...The present system of taxing incorporations is very
...imperfect, and a different method prevails in most of the
...counties in the State. New and different corporate
...powers are exercised and have sprung into existence
...since the revision of the laws relative to their liability to
...assessment and the amount they should be taxed. The
...whole system requires simplifying, and that the law be
...made clear and explicit for the direction of the assessors.
...The Comptroller would respectfully recommend a
...careful revision of the laws relative to assessments upon
...incorporations, and an amendment of chap. 13, title 4, of
...part 1 of the Revised Statutes, making it the duty of the
...County Treasurer to prosecute upon a return to him of
...the unpaid taxes of any incorporation located in his
...county.
...The following are the amounts of the different funds
...kept in the office of the Treasurer:

United States Deposit Fund	$4,014,390 71
General Fund Stock Debt	6,235,654 37
School Fund	2,425,211 97
[This last fund has increased during the year $41,954 74.]	
Literature Fund	208,690 12
Auburn and Rochester Railroad Sinking Fund	82,153 63
Tonawanda Railroad Fund	30,087 46
Long Island Railroad Fund	17,249 45
Tioga Mining and Manufacturing Fund	1,408 00
Mariners' Fund	11,334 57
Stockbridge Indian School and Gospel Fund	18,000 00
Indian Annuities	7,361 69

...The mill tax, as before stated, yielded for the past year
...a revenue of $1,256,989 72; of this amount $657,145 86,
...including interest, was paid to the Canal Department,
...under the extraordinary provisions of chapter 651, of
...the Laws of 1853.
...By this act the Comptroller was authorized to invest
...from time to time, any of the monies of the Sinking
...Funds, not exceeding in all the sum of $800,000, in the
...tax to be levied for the fiscal year, commencing 1st of
...October, 1853, and the proceeds of that tax were to be
...first applied to reimburse the amount so invested. The
...3d section of the act provides that $625,000 of the
...amount above mentioned, shall be paid over to the Ca-
...nal Fund, to be applied in payment of certain debts,
...named in the 4th section of the act, "appropriating
...monies to the payment of canal debts, and for other pur-
...poses," and which debts were pressing heavily upon that
...department.
...The act displayed great ingenuity, to say the least of
...its peculiar provisions.
...The purpose of this whole enactment was to bridge
...the Canal Department over its financial difficulties, by
...anticipating the tax to be levied, and not only to pay
...back to the Canal Debt Sinking Fund the principal thus
...confiscated for a time, but also to make the General
...Fund pay the interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. upon
...the amount thus anticipated for the benefit of that De-
...partment.
...The curious spectacle is thus presented, (and that too
...by an administration who professed to be strict con-
...structionists of the Constitution) of investing a fund,
...sacredly set apart for one purpose by that instrument,
...in a tax which had not been even levied, and thereby
...enabling it to seize that fund for present necessities;
...exhibiting upon their part a tact in perverting, if not
...violating, constitutional provisions, equalled only in
...their professions, that they were the only true expound-
...ers of that instrument.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

...The connection of this Department with the organi-
...zation of those companies, and the responsibilities rest-
...ing upon it, through that source, would seem to require
...some notice, in this Report, of their condition and man-
...agement.
...The act of 1853, entitled "An act for the formation of
...Insurance Companies," makes it the duty of the Comp-
...troller to appoint Commissioners to examine the capital
...of any company, before it can proceed to transact busi-
...ness.
...But three companies have commenced business since
...the 1st of January last, viz.: The Metropolitan, of New-
...York; the Star, of St. Lawrence County; and the Sus-
...quehanna, of Otsego County; all of which are joint
...stock companies, and are, the Comptroller has no doubt,
...in the possession of the actual capital that is required by
...their respective localities, and set forth in their articles
...of association.
...It is evident from the failure of several Mutual Insur-
...ance Companies, and the crippled situation of others,
...that there is something radically wrong in the laws un-
...der which they are organized, or that they are recklessly
...and imprudently managed. The Comptroller believes
...that the real difficulty lies in their departure from the
...original object for which that class of Companies were
...formed. The very nature and method of their organiza-
...tion forbids a wide and extended field of operation. They
...are what may be called local Companies; and from the
...very condition of their capital, consisting of small notes,
...never can succeed as competitors for an extensive and
...wide-spread business, with the joint stock Companies
...whose capitals are paid up and available upon an emer-
...gency.
...Far different results have been reached by a large por-
...tion of the mutual companies, that have not confined
...their business to their own localities.
...The opinion of the Comptroller remains the same as
...to the substantial benefits of the mutual system, as set
...forth in his report of last Winter, to the Legislature
...upon that subject, Doc. No. 93, even amid the disasters
...which now surround that class of companies.
...Impressed with the belief that the only improvement
...necessary to fully develop the beneficial effects of the
...mutual system of insurance, is to confine their opera-
...tions to a limited territory, I most respectfully recom-
...mend such an amendment to the general insurance law,
...as shall confine the operations of mutual insurance
...companies, whose capital consists in whole or in part
...of premium notes, to the judicial district where they are
...located, making void every policy issued after some given
...day, and subjecting the person issuing one, upon proper-
...ty situated out of the district, to a penalty therefor.
...I would also recommend such an amendment to the
...law above mentioned, as to prevent any company located
...in any other State of the Union, (whose capital consists
...in whole or in part of premium notes,) from issuing any
...policy on property situated in this State.
...It is evident that serious and protracted litigation will
...result from the situation of many of the mutual fire in-
...surance companies formed under the law of 1849.
...The charters of these companies, as well as those of
...the joint stock description, were originally filed in the
...office of the Secretary of State, and were transferred to
...this department by the act of 1853, while the charters of
...marine companies are still filed by law in that office.
...The simple filing of a charter in a department, upon
...whose preservation and safe-keeping may depend so
...large sums of money, is, in the opinion of the Comptrol-
...ler, of doubtful expediency.

STATE PRISONS.

...By Chapter 240 of the Laws of 1854, the entire sys-
...tem, or rather method of conducting the pecuniary af-
...fairs of the State Prisons, was transferred from their re-
...spective agents to the Comptroller.
...For the purpose of exhibiting the operation of the
...Law of 1847, under which the prisons were conducted
...until the 1st of May last, when the present law for their
...management went into effect, the Comptroller proposes
...instead of the ordinary document usually attached to his
...report upon this subject, to present briefly the expendi-
...ture and earnings of the first seven months of the fiscal
...year, and those of the remaining five months under the
...new law.

Total for finest year ending 30th September, 1854	$136,188 70
Expenses per month under the law of 1847	$12,075 16
Expenses per month under the law of 1854	10,931 94
Saving to the State per month under present system	$1,743 22

...Or at the rate of $20,925 82 per annum.

The total receipts during the seven months above mentioned were	$56,001 14
Deduct legislative appropriation	6,490 23
Absolute earnings of the prison	$49,510 92
The earnings of the convicts for the five months above mentioned	94,015 10
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	1,251 57
Total receipts	$94,777 49

...It will be seen by comparison of the total expenditures
...and earnings of the Prison that its maintenance has
...cost the State for the last fiscal year ending 30th Sep-
...tember, 1854, $41,465 30.
...This amount is made up in the expenditure over the
...receipts during the seven months before mentioned of
...$26,615 92, and the balance of $16,289 61 during the five
...months before mentioned.
...The last item mentioned to the actual salaries of ex-
...pense over the receipts, while the former is merely an
...approximation to the absolute cost to the State. It
...covers only the amounts paid during that time by the
...agents, and not the amounts expended by him.
...As a proof of this statement, the Comptroller is in-
...formed by the agents to investigate the pecuniary af-
...fairs of the State Prisons, appointed under chap. 240,
...Laws of 1854, that the indebtedness of Ohio Prison
...exceeds $125,000, without including judgments for dam-
...ages and claims for the same, amounting to $30,000 in addi-
...tion to the above.
...It will be readily perceived from this state of its af-
...fairs, that the real cost of supporting that Prison has
...never reached the ear of the Legislature, as large debts
...have been outstanding, of unknown amount, since the
...year 1850.

AUBURN PRISON.

...The total expenditures for this Prison by C. W. POMEROY, Agent, for the seven months ending on the 1st of May, 1854, at which time he resigned, and LEVI LEWIS was appointed Agent and Warden, were $47,719 51.
...It will be seen by the accounts that the receipts of the Prison exceed its expenditure for the seven months, $2,764 23, just the amount which balances the Agent's account. The sequel of this nice adjustment of accounts is, that Auburn Prison owes for its support and mainte-nance, as reported to me by the Committee for "investigating the pecuniary affairs of the State Prisons," $26,655 86.
...The expenditures of this Prison since the 1st of May, at which time the law of 1854 went into effect, have been $27,305 19.

Expenses per month under law of 1847	$4,499 18
Expenses per month under law of 1854	5,461 86
Monthly balance in favor of the law of 1854	$961 13
Or $11,532 44 per annum.	
The earnings of the prison, including all its receipts, for the last five months, during which time it has been under the charge of Col. LEWIS, as agent and warden, were	
For labor of convicts on contract	$30,702 57
Received from miscellaneous sources	2,353 37
	$33,055 94
Deduct expenses for the same time	27,305 19
Net profit for five months	$ 5,750 65

...Or at the rate of $13,801 56 per annum.

CLINTON PRISON.

...The expenditures of this prison for the seven months of the fiscal year ending May 1, 1854, including those for building forges and furnaces, which were extended throughout the fiscal year, were $30,985 20.
...Expense for five months, from April to October, under estimates furnished the Comptroller, $19,447 77.
...Of the expenditures of this prison, for the seven months before mentioned, $23,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for building forges and furnaces, and $4,816 84 for the payment of the officers and guards for the months of January, February, March and April, of 1854.
...The earnings of the prison, during that time, were $14,284 32, of which sum the agent and warden, retained in his hands for a balance due him, at the beginning of the last fiscal year, $1,651 74. The actual expenditure by the agent, for the time specified above, for support, was only $13,272 56, or $1,581 12 per month.
...The amount allowed by the Comptroller, under the new law, was $3,980 55 per month. Of this amount there was expended for resetting pickets and for supplying water to the prison, (under the direction of the Inspectors) $3,166,57, thus reducing the monthly average of expenses to $3,256 25. This may be considered as about the fair cost of ordinary support of that prison, with its present number of convicts. The receipts of this prison are totally inadequate for its support, as at present organised; and the debt of $26,753 26 has been created owing to that fact, and which amount is now due its creditors.
...That the present debts for support and maintenance of our State prisons, reach nearly $200,000, and claims exist in the shape of payments and for damages for about $60,000, in addition, and that there was paid from the treasury of the State the past Winter, nearly $30,000 for damages to contractors, in settlement of a judgment obtained against one of the agents and wardens, would seem to require some explanation from the Inspectors in whose constitutional charge they are placed. It is presumed that it will be given in their forthcoming annual report.
...During the year there has been expended for river improvements $31,250. The Comptroller favors the opinion that in the present condition of the finances it would be injudicious to continue such expenditures, and closes his report thus:
...The result of the present and coming fiscal year rests solely with your honorable body. The past is recorded in the Session Laws of the State. The meeting of the representatives of a popular Government, coming fresh from their constituents, acquainted as they must be with the financial difficulties which embarrass the private enterprise of our citizens, at this time cannot but develop an active and earnest desire to lessen the weight of the public burdens, by a prudent and economical expenditure of the money of the State.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT
ON
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS
BY THE
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

...In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced under authority of law," it became necessary for me, owing to the late day at which the bill was passed, to state my objections to it very briefly, announcing, at the same time, a purpose to resume the subject for more deliberate discussion, at the present session of Congress; for, while by no means insensible of the arduousness of the task thus undertaken by me, I conceived that the two Houses were entitled to an exposition of the considerations which had induced dissent, on my part, from their conclusions in this instance.
...The great constitutional question, of the power of the General Government in relation to internal improvements, has been the subject of earnest difference of opinion, at every period of the history of the United States. Annual and special messages of successive Presidents have been occupied with it, sometimes in remarks on the general topic, and frequently in objection to particular bills. The conflicting sentiments of eminent statesmen, expressed in Congress, or in Conventions called expressly to devise, if possible, some plan calculated to relieve the subject of the embarrassments with which it is environed, while they have directed public attention strongly to the magnitude of the interests involved, have yet left unsettled the limits, not merely of expediency, but of constitutional power, in relation to works of this class by the general Government.
...What is intended by the phrase "internal improvements?" What does it embrace, and what exclude? No such language is found in the Constitution. Not only is it not an expression of ascertainable constitutional power, but it has no sufficient exactness of meaning to be of any value as the basis of a safe conclusion, either of constitutional law or of practical statesmanship.
...President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in claiming, on one occasion, after his retirement from office, the authorship of the idea of introducing into the administration of the affairs of the General Government "a permanent and regular system" of internal improvements, speaks of it as a system, by which "the whole Union would have been checkered over with railroads and canals," affording "high wages and constant employment to hundreds of thousands of laborers;" and he places it in express contrast with the construction of such works by the legislation of the States and by private enterprise.
...It is quite obvious, that, if there be any constitutional power which authorizes the construction of "Railroads and Canals" by Congress, the same power must comprehend turnpikes and ordinary carriage roads; nay it must extend to the construction of bridges, to the draining of marshes, to the erection of levees, to the construction of canals of irrigation, in a word, to all the possible means of the material improvement of the earth, by developing its natural resources, anywhere and everywhere, even within the proper jurisdiction of the several States. But if there be any constitutional power, thus comprehensive in its nature, must not the same power embrace within its scope other kinds of improvement of equal utility in themselves, and equally important to the welfare of the whole country? President JEFFERSON, while intimating the expediency of so amending the Constitution, as to comprise objects of physical progress and well-being, does not fail to perceive that "other objects of public improvement," including "public education," by name, belong to the same class of powers. In fact, not only public instruction, but hospitals, establishments of science and art, libraries, and indeed everything appertaining to the internal welfare of the country, are just as much objects of internal improvement, or in other words, of internal utility, as canals and Railways.
...The admission of the power, in either of its senses, implies its existence in the other; and since, if it exists at all, it involves dangerous augmentation of the political functions and of the patronage of the Federal Government, we ought to see clearly by what clause or clauses of the Constitution it is conferred.
...I have had occasion more than once to express, and deem it proper now to repeat, that it is, in my judgment to be taken for granted, as a fundamental proposition not requiring elucidation, that the Federal Government is the creature of the individual States, and of the people of the States severally; that the sovereign power was in them alone; that all the powers of the Federal Government are derivative ones, the enumeration and limitations of which are contained in the instrument which organized it; and by express terms: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."
...Starting from this foundation of our constitutional faith, and proceeding to inquire in what part of the Constitution the power of making appropriations for internal improvements is found, it is necessary to reject all idea of there being any grant of power in the preamble. When that instrument says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."—it only declares the inducements and the anticipated results of the things ordained and established by it. To assume that anything must also be declared by the language of the preamble, would be to convert all the body of the Constitution, with its carefully weighed enumerations and limitations, into mere surplusage. The same may be said of the phrase in the grant of the power to Congress, "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" or to construct the whole, more exactly, they are not significant of power, but of purpose, but of restriction of the specific powers having the effect of saying that, in laying and collecting taxes for such purposes, no other objects of power granted to the Government, Congress [illegible] exercise any such [illegible] doubted power in [illegible] subordination to the [illegible] of the common [illegible] [illegible] powers.
...There being no express grant in the Constitution of a power to sanction appropriations for internal improvements, and no general provision broad enough to cover any such indemnity object, it becomes necessary to look for particular powers, to which one or another of the things included in the phrase "internal improvements" may be referred.
...In the discussions of this question by the advocates of the organization of a "general system of internal improvements" under the auspices of the Federal Government, reliance is had, for the justification of the measure on several of the powers expressly granted to Congress; such as to establish Post-Offices and post roads; to declare war; to provide and maintain a navy; to raise and support armies; to regulate commerce; and to dispose of the territory and other public property of the United States.
...As to the last of these sources of power, that of disposing of the territory and other public property of the United States, it may be conceded, that it authorizes Congress, in the management of the public property, to make improvements essential to the successful execution of the trust; but this must be the primary object of any such improvement, and it would be an abuse of the trust, to sacrifice the interest of the property to incidental purposes.
...As to the other assumed sources of a general power over internal improvements, they being specific powers, of which this is supposed to be the incident, if the framers of the Constitution, wise and thoughtful men as they were, intended to confer on Congress the power over a subject so wide as the whole field of internal improvements, it is remarkable that they did not use language clearly to express it; or, in other words, that they did not give it a distinct and substantive power, instead of making it the implied incident of some other one. For such is the magnitude of the supposed incidental power and its capacity of expansion, that any system established under it, would exceed each of the others, in the amount of expenditure and number of persons employed, which would thus be thrown upon the General Government.
...This position may be illustrated by taking, as a single example, one of the many things comprehended clearly in the idea of "a general system of internal improvements," namely Roads. Let it be supposed that the power to construct Roads over the whole Union, according to the suggestion of President J. Q. ADAMS, in 1807, whilst a member of the Senate of the United States, had been conceded. Congress would have begun, in pursuance of the state of knowledge at the time, by constructing turnpikes. Then, as the knowledge advanced, it would have constructed Canals; and at the present time, it would have been embarked in an almost limitless scheme o. Railroads.
...Now, there are in the United States, the result of State or private enterprise, upwards of 17,000 miles of Railroads, and 5,000 miles of Canals, in all 22,000 miles, the total cost of which may be estimated at a little short of six hundred millions of dollars; and if the same works had been constructed by the Federal Government, supposing the thing to have been practicable, the cost would have probably been not less than nine hundred millions of dollars. The number of persons employed in superintending, managing, and keeping up these Canals and Railroads may be stated at one hundred and twenty-six thousand, or thereabouts; to which are to be added seventy thousand or eighty thousand employed on the Railroads in construction, making a total of at least two hundred thousand persons, representing in families nearly a million of souls, employed on or maintained by this one class of public works in the United States.
...In view of all this, it is not easy to estimate the disastrous consequences, which must have resulted from such extended local improvements being undertaken by the General Government. State legislation upon this subject would have been suspended, and private enterprise paralized, while applications for appropriations would have perverted the legislation of Congress, exhausted the National Treasury, and left the people burdened with a heavy public debt, beyond the capacity of generations to discharge.
...Is it conceivable that the framers of the Constitution intended that authority, drawing after it such immense consequences, should be inferred by implication as the incident of enumerated powers? I cannot think this; and the impossibility of supposing it would be still more glaring, if similar calculations were carried out in regard to the numerous objects of material, moral and political usefulness, of which the idea of internal improvement admits. It may be safely inferred, that if the framers of the Constitution had intended to confer the power to make appropriations for the objects indicated, it would have been enumerated among the grants expressly made to Congress. When, therefore, any one of the powers actually enumerated, is adduced or referred to, as the ground of an assumption to warrant the incidental or implied power of "internal improvement," that hypothesis must be rejected, or at least can be no further admitted than as the particular act of internal improvement may happen to be necessary to the exercise of the granted power. Thus, when the object of a given road, the clearing of a particular channel, or the construction of a particular harbor of refuge, is manifestly required by the exigences of the naval or military service of the country, then it seems to me undeniable, that it may be constitutionally comprehended in the power to declare war, to provide and maintain a navy, and to raise and support armies. At the same time, it would be a misuse of those powers, and a violation of the Constitution, to undertake to build upon them a great system of internal improvements. And similar reasoning applies to the assumption of any such power as involved in that to establish post-roads and to regulate commerce. If the particular improvement, whether by land or sea, be necessary to the execution of the enumerated powers, then, but not otherwise, it falls within the jurisdiction of Congress. To this extent only can the power be claimed as the incident of any express grant to the Federal Government.
...But there is one clause of the Constitution, in which it has been suggested that express authority to construct works of internal improvement has been conferred on Congress, namely, that which empowers it "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places, purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and *other needful buildings.*" But any such supposition will be seen to be groundless, when this provision is carefully examined, and compared with other parts of the Constitution.
...It is undoubtedly true, that "like authority" refers back to "exclusive legislation in all cases whatever," as applied to the District of Columbia; and there is, in the District, no division of powers as between the General and the State Governments.
...In those places, which the United States has purchased, or retains within any of the States,—sites for dock-yards or forts for example,—legal process of the given State is still permitted to run for some purposes, and therefore, the jurisdiction of the United States is not absolutely perfect. But let us assume, for the argument's sake, that the jurisdiction of the United States in a tract of land, ceded to it for the purpose of a dock-yard or fort, by Virginia or Maryland, is as complete as in that ceded by them for the seat of Government, and then proceed to analyse this clause of the Constitution.
...It provides that Congress shall have certain legislative authority over all places purchased by the United States for certain purposes. It implies that Congress has otherwise the power to purchase. But where does Congress get the power to purchase? Manifestly, it must be from some other clause of the Constitution, for it is not conferred by this one. Now, as it is a fundamental principle that the Constitution is one of limited powers, the authority to purchase must be conferred in one of the enumerations of legislative power. So that, the power to purchase is itself not an unlimited one, but is limited by the objects, in regard to which legislative authority is directly conferred.
...The other expressions of the clause in question confirm this conclusion; since the jurisdiction is given as to places purchased for certain enumerated objects or purposes. Of these, the first great division, forts, magazines, arsenals and dock-yards, are obviously referable to recognised heads of specific constitutional power. There remains only the phrase "and other *needful* buildings." Wherefore needful? Needful for any possible purpose within the whole range of the business of society and of Government? Clearly not; but only such "buildings" as are "needful" to the United States, in the exercise of any of the powers conferred on Congress.
...Thus, the United States need, in the exercise of admitted powers, not only forts, magazines, arsenals and dock-yards, but also court-houses, prisons, custom-houses and post-offices, within the respective States. Places for the erection of such buildings, the General Government may constitutionally purchase, and having purchased them, the jurisdiction over them belongs to the United States. So, if the General Government has the power to build a light-house or a beacon, it may purchase a place for that object; and having purchased it, then this clause of the Constitution gives jurisdiction over it. Still the power to purchase, for the purpose of erecting a light-house or beacon, must depend on the existence of the power to erect; and if that power exists, it must be sought after in some other clause of the Constitution.
...From whatever point of view, therefore, the subject is regarded, whether as a question of express or implied power, the conclusion is the same, that Congress has no constitutional authority to carry on a system of internal improvements; and in this conviction the system has been steadily opposed by the soundest expositors of the functions of the Government.
...It is not to be supposed that, in no conceivable case, shall there be doubt as to whether a given object be or not, a necessary incident of the military, naval, or any other power. As man is imperfect so are his methods of uttering his thoughts. Human language, save in expressions for the exact sciences, must always fail to preclude all possibility of controversy. Hence it is that, in one branch of the subject—the question of the power of Congress to make appropriations in aid of navigation—there is less of positive conviction than in regard to the general subject; and it therefore seems proper, in this respect, to revert to the history of the practice of the Government.
...Among the very earliest acts of the first session of Congress, was that for the establishment and support of light-houses, approved by President WASHINGTON, on the 7th of August, 1789, which contains the following provisions:
..."That all expenses which shall accrue, from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support, maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, erected, placed or made before the passing of this act, at the entrance of or within any bay, inlet, harbor or port of the United States, for the facilitating the navigation thereof, and not defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States, by virtue of other acts, shall be paid out of the duties which shall be collected after the said 15th day of August, on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."
...Out of this condition of things arises a question which, at successive periods of our public annals, has occupied the attention of the best minds in the Union. This question is, what waters are public navigable waters, so as not to be of State character and jurisdiction, but of General jurisdiction and character, in the intent of the Constitution and of Congress? A profitable but imperfect answer to this important question is furnished by the acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, defining the constitutional limits of the maritime jurisdiction of the General Government. That jurisdiction is entirely independent of the revenue power. It is not derived from that, nor is it measured thereby.
...In that act of Congress, which, in the first year of the Government, organized our judicial system, and which, whenever we look to the decisions of the comprehensive wisdom of the venerable statesmen, or the distinguished men with which the previous laws seem to be connected, in connection with the Constitution itself—there it is declared that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction conferred by the Constitution shall extend to all seas, and upon such consecration of the power, it has been exercised from the day aforesaid, unless from light-houses, buoys and public piers, which, [illegible] and vested in the United States, by [illegible] or respectively by [illegible] the ranges [illegible] the land [illegible] [illegible] passed [illegible] 1792, 1793, [illegible] and [illegible] down to the present time; and the decisions of those acts, when examined with reference to other provisions of the Constitution, are worthy of special consideration.
...It is a remarkable fact that, for a period of more than thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution, all appropriations of this class were confined, with scarcely an apparent exception, to the construction of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and the deepening of channels; to render navigation "safe and easy." It is true, but only by indicating to the navigator obstacles in his way, not by removing those obstacles, nor in any other respect changing artificially the pre-existing natural condition of the earth and sea. It is obvious, however, that works of art for the removal of natural impediments to navigation; or to prevent their formation, or for supplying harbors where these do not exist, are also means of rendering navigation safe and easy; and may, in supposable cases, be the most efficient, as well as the most economical of such means. Nevertheless, it is not until the year 1824 that, in an act to improve the navigation of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, and in another act making appropriations for deepening the channel leading into the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, and for repairing Plymouth Beach, in Massachusetts Bay, we have any example of an appropriation for the improvement of harbors, in the nature of those provided for in the bill returned by me to the House of Representatives.
...It appears not probable that the abstinence of Congress in this respect, is attributable altogether to considerations of economy, or to any failure to perceive that the removal of an obstacle to navigation, might be not less useful than the indication of it for avoidance;—and it may be well assumed that the course of legislation so long pursued, was induced, in whole or in part, by solicitous consideration in regard to the constitutional power over such matters vested in Congress.
...One other peculiarity in this course of legislation is not less remarkable. It is, that when the General Government first took charge of lighthouses and beacons, it required the works themselves, and the lands on which they were situated, to be ceded to the United States. And, although for a time, this precaution was neglected in the case of new works, in the sequel, it was provided by general laws, that no lighthouse should be constructed on any site previous to the jurisdiction over the same being ceded to the United States.
...Constitutional authority for the construction and support of many of the public works of this nature, it is certain, may be found in the power of Congress to maintain a navy and provide for the general defence; but their number, and, in many instances, their location, preclude the idea of their being fully justified as necessary and proper incidents of that power. And they do not seem susceptible of being referred to any other of the specific powers vested in Congress by the Constitution, unless it be that to raise revenue, in so far as this relates to navigation. The practice under all my predecessors in office, the express admissions of some of them, and absence of denial by any, sufficiently manifest their belief, that the power to erect light-houses, beacons, and piers, is possessed by the General Government. In the acts of Congress, as we have already seen, the inducement and object of the appropriations are expressly declared: those appropriations being for "light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers" erected or placed "within any bay, inlet, harbor, or port of the United States for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe."
...If it be contended that this review of the history of appropriations of this class leads to the inference, that, beyond the purposes of national defence and maintenance of a navy, there is authority in the Constitution to construct certain works in aid of navigation, it is, at the same time, to be remembered, that the conclusions thus deduced from coemporaneous construction and long continued acquiescence, are themselves directly suggestive of limitations of constitutionality, as well as of expediency, regarding the nature and the description of those aids to navigation, which Congress may provide as incident to the revenue power. For, at this point controversy begins, not so much as to the principle as to its application.
...In accordance with long established legislative usage, Congress may construct lighthouses and beacons, and provide, as it does, other means to prevent shipwrecks on the coasts of the United States. But the General Government cannot go beyond this, and make improvements of rivers and harbors, of the nature, and to the degree, of all provisions of the bill of the last session of Congress.
...To justify such extended power, it has been urged that if it be constitutional to appropriate money for the purpose of pointing out, by the construction of lighthouses or beacons, where an obstacle to navigation exists, it is equally so to remove such obstacles, or to avoid it by the creation of an artificial channel; that if the object be lawful, then the means adopted society with reference to the end must be lawful, and that therefore it is not material, constitutionally speaking, whether a given obstruction to navigation be indicated for avoidance, or be actually avoided by excavating a new channel; that if it be a legitimate object of expenditure to preserve a ship from wreck, by means of a beacon, or of revenue cutters, it must be not less so to provide places of safety by the improvement of harbors, or where none exist, by their artificial construction; and thence the argument naturally passes to the propriety of improving rivers for the benefit of internal navigation: because all these objects are of more or less importance to the comm

MARKET REPORTS.

Business in Groceries reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, P. M.

ASHES—Our receipts and sales of Pearls are limited to 50 casks this day for Pots, 9 ton lot.

BREAD—A lot of 7,000 lbs. American yellow sold at 9 cents, 9 lb.

BEEVES—North River Head are less abundant, and sold more freely; quoted at $4 50@$5, mostly at $4 75@$5, 9 cwt.; but the demand is not active at those figures.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The inquiry has almost ceased for Fall stock, and has not yet commenced for Spring styles. Supplies are moderate; prices, though nominal, are unchanged.

CANDLES—With a reduced stock and a fair demand, prices are generally supported.

COAL—Foreign is quiet and languid. The sales since our last have been extremely limited, at $7 50@$8 for spring Newcastle; $7 25@$7 50 for Liverpool Orrel, and $7 75@$7 for Nova Scotia, 9 chaldron. The stock is a good one. Anthracite is selling as wanted,—$7@$7 50, from vessel and yard, delivered, 9 ton.

COCOA—The market is inactive, and prices are unchanged. The stock is light.

COFFEE—Is in rather limited request, but is steady in price. The day's sales include 145 pkgs. Java at 12½c.@12½; 80 bags Laguayra at 10¾c.; 325 bags Rio at 9¾c.@10c.; and 70 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@10¾c.; 9 lb.

COPPER—There is more doing in new Sheathing at 29½c.@30c.; and in Yellow Metal at 26c.@26½c. 9 lb., but other kinds are partially neglected.

COTTON—Mere activity has prevailed in this line, to-day, at the reduction of ¼c. 9 lb., noticed yesterday. The day's sales are estimated at 1,500 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7
Middling	7¼	7¼	8¼	8¼
Middling Fair	8¼	8¾	9	9¼
Fair	9	9¼	9¼	10¼

FEATHERS—The market is very quiet and depressed. Live geese are nominally quoted at 27c.@28c. for Southern, and 30c.@40c. for Western, 9 lb.

FISH—The general stock is larger; but the demand is limited, and prices are unchanged. Dry Cod command, in lots, 3¾@3¾ 37½, 9 cwt. Pickled cod are worth only 3 75@3 87½, 9 bbl. The transactions have been very light in large Mackerel at $10 50 for No. 1, $15@15 25 for No. 2, and $8@8 87½ for No. 3, 9 bbl. A better inquiry exists for small Mackerel at $16 25 for No. 1, $12@12 25 for No. 2, and $4 25@5 for No. 3, 9 bbl. Pickled Salmon, and pickled Herring are without variation. Smoked Herring are more abundant and more freely dealt in at 40c.@42½c. for sealed, and 30c.@32½c., chiefly at the latter rate, for No. 1, 9 box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still in reduced supply and very firm, at the improvement noticed yesterday; but these circumstances check transactions, buyers, both for home use and export, being indisposed to pay current rates for more than what they immediately need. The day's sales amount to 4,700 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 25 @ 8 87½
Ordinary State	9 12½ @ 9 25
Straight State	9 25 @ 9 50
Favorite State	9 50 @ 9 62½
Mixed Western	9 37½ @ 9 50
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Michigan	9 75 @ 9 87½
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½ @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 87½@10 75
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 25 @12 00

Canadian is in limited stock and fair request at steady rates. The day's sales reach 1,400 bbls., at $9 25, in bond, and $10@$10 25 free, 9 bbl. Southern is coming forward slowly, and being in good demand, it exhibits an improving tendency. The day's business consists of 1,000 bbls., at $9 00@$10 25 for mixed to good straight and favorite brands; and $10 25@$10 75 for fancy and extra do., 9 bbl. Buckwheat flour is moderately inquired for, at $4 50@$4 87½, 9 100 lbs. Rye Flour is retailing at $6 75@$6 87½ for fine, and $7 50@$7 75 for superfine per bbl. Corn Meal has attracted more attention. The day's sales reach 400 bs., at $4 31½ for fancy, and $4 75@$4 81½ for Brandywine, 9 bbl.

FRUIT—The market is very quiet, and prices are tending downwards. Small lots of Bunch Raisins changed hands, at $2 65 for dry, and $2 25 for wet juiced, 9 box. Other articles are inanimate.

GRAIN—Wheat remains very scarce, and is generally held above the views of buyers. Hence, the limited sales, which include, for this day, 3,500 bushels prime Western White, at $2 37½; 4,900 do. Canadian do., in bond, at $2 15; 1,600 good Southern Red, at $2 05, and 350 Long Island Red, at $2 9 bushel. Rye is plenty and heavy, at $1 25@$1 26 9 bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal at $1 20@$1 35 9 bushel. Beans and Peas are essentially unchanged in demand and value. Oats are in fair request, and firm, at 48c.@51c. for Jersey; 54c.@56c. for State, and 56c.@60c. for Western, 9 bushel. Corn is active, and rising. The supply is still a very moderate one. The day's transactions comprise 58,000 bushels, at $1@$1 01 for Western mixed, in store; $1 01@$1 06 for new Southern White and Yellow, and $1 02@$1 09 for Round Yellow, 9 bushel.

HAY—Some 650 bales River were purchased, to-day, at 90c.@91, for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, 9 100 lbs.

HOPS—The supply is fair, but the demand, partly for export, is good, and new readily bring 32c.@36c., according to quality, 9 lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and drooping, being now quoted very unsalable at anything over $26@$30, usual credit, 9 ton. English Bar is retailing at $62 50@$65 for refined, and $54@$56 for common, 9 ton,—6 months. Other kinds are neglected.

LATH—Eastern are in moderate supply and demand at $1 25, cash and short credit, 9 thousand.

LEAD—The Messrs. TURELL BROTHERS state, in their Metal circular, that "owing to large arrivals, scarcity of money, and a material falling-off in the demand for the manufactured article, prices have fallen within eight weeks from 6½c. to 5½c.—speculators having been the principal purchasers, having taken about 1,000 tons within this range of prices. The stock in market is 5,500 tons of Foreign and 500 of Missouri Lead, and held by few houses who refuse to sell below 5½c.@6c.

Imports—	Foreign.	Country.
1853, pigs	276,390	112,122
1854, pigs	460,030	19,640

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is not very freely dealt in; but as there is less arriving and as prices are already very low—holders are unwilling to make any further concessions. Hence, there is no quotable change in rates.

LIME—Rockland is still inactive at 85c. for common, and $1 12 for lump, 9 bbl.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in fair demand and is firm; 500 bbls. new crop brought, to-day, 37c. 9 gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, but quoted steady at $4@4 25 9 280 lbs. A lot of inferior quality was lately sold at $3 75, 9 280 lbs. Spirits do. is tending downwards. Sales were reported to-day of 450 bbls. at 44c.@45c., cash, 9 gallon. Tar is abundant and inactive at old rates. Resin is in light supply and is unchanged in value. 470 bbls. common were reported as having been sold, to-day, at $1 87½, 9 bbl., delivered.

NAILS—There is a firm business being done in cut at 4½c.; German wrought at 5½c.@5¾c.; and English do. at 8½c.@11c., 9 lb. Stock moderate.

OIL CAKE—City thin Oblong is scarce and held above the views of buyers; 90 tons Western do., have been sold within the last two days at $43, 9 ton, cash.

OILS—Crude is quiet but stiffly held at 65c.@68c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, 9 gallon. Manufactured is unchanged in value at 75c.@77c. for Refined whale, and $1 90 for unbleached Winter Sperm, 9 gallon. City Red Oil is retailing at 60c. 9 gallon. Palm is dull and nominal at 9½c.@9½c. 9 lb. About 150 baskets Olive were sold, in lots, at $2 50, each. Linseed is selling very slowly at 89c.@89c. 9 gallon. Lard Oil is a little brisker at 93½c.@96c. 9 gallon.

PLASTER—Remains in limited demand at last week's quotations.

POTATOES—The demand has not been quite so active; but the supply has not increased, and previous prices have been well sustained.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. The day's sales embrace 800 bbls., at $12 50@$12 75, mostly at $13 62½ for Mess; and $12 12½@$12 25 for Prime, 9 bbl. A contract was settled for 1,000 bbls. Mess, at $12 50 9 bbl. At our lowest rates, large lots were said to have been pretty freely tendered towards the close, without finding buyers. Dressed Hogs are in request at from 5½c. @6½c. 9 lb. Pickled Meats are sparingly purchased at 9c.@9½c. for Hams; and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 9 lb. Bacon is inactive at 8½c.@8½c. for Short Middles, and 8½c. 9c. for boneless do., 9 lb. Lard is rather quiet and languid. There were 250 bbls. fair to strictly prime bought at 10c.@10¼c. 9 lb. Beef has not varied much. The day's sales add up 300 bbls., in lots at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 25 for do. Mess; $15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$16 for extra do, 9 bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in pretty good demand, and is steady in price. The day's sales include 325 tres. common to good at $21 50@$24 50 9 tree. Holders ask $28 for Prime Chicago, and $29@$31 for India, 9 tree. Beef Hams are retailing at, according to quality, from $13@$16 9 bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in at 13c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@24c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@28c. for Orange County, 9 lb. Fair to prime Cheese is selling, in lots, at 10c.@11c. 9 lb.

RICE—The day's sales include 300 tierces fair to prime at $3 75@$4 37½ 9 100 lbs.

SALT—A cargo of Liverpool changed hands to-day on private terms. Estimated stock in first and second hands, of Liverpool Fine, 17,000 sacks; Coarse do., 4,000 sacks; Mediterranean, 160@2,000 bushels; and West India, 80,000 bushels, nearly all of which is in store.

SEEDS—There is nothing of moment doing in this line,—stock light; prices nominally the same.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile were purchased at 11c. 9 lb.

SPELTER—We have heard of no sales since our last. The stock in market is estimated at 1,000 tons, chiefly held at 5½c.@6c., 6 months. Consumption, yearly, about 3,500 tons. Import 1854, 276,116 pkgs.; 1853, 267,898.

SPICES—The demand is very limited at former quotations. Estimated stock, Jan. 1, 1855: Pepper, 15,000 bags; Pimento, 4,000 do.; Cassia, 500 cases; 150,000 mats of Mace, and Race Ginger unchanged. Stock Jan. 1 1854: Pepper 10,000 bags; Pimento, 3,000 do.; Cassia, 500 picals, and four invoices afloat; Race Ginger, 300,-000 lbs.; Cloves, 1,000 bales.

STEARINE—Prime White has declined, and can now be had at 10½c., cash, 9 lb.

SUGARS—The market rules quiet, but steady,—with sales for the day of 150 hhds. New-Orleans at 8c.@8½c.; and 100 hhds. Cuba at 8c.@8½c., the inside rate for a very low quality, 9 lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have forwarded to us the following revised list of the prices of their refined Sugars: Loaf Sugar, 8½c.; Crushed Sugar, 8½c.; Ground Sugar, 7½c.; Circle A—Crushed Sugar, 8c., 9 lb.

TALLOW—Some 12,800 lbs. prime found buyers, to-day, 12½c. 9 lb.

TOBACCO—Has not varied much. The demand is moderate, and prices less steady. The stock of Seconds (Cuba) reported in Old Dominion Warehouses on the last day, reached 2,500 bales. The stock of Spanish is first hands, yesterday, comprised 7,000 bales.

TIN—The Messrs. TURELL BROTHERS say that "the full state of trade has had its effect on Tin, and prices, owing to abundant supplies, have given way; 500 slabs Government Banca were taken on speculation at 29½c., cash, although the regular sales previously were made at higher rates. The stock here and in Boston, including some low to arrive soon, is about 30,000 slabs of Banca and Straits. Annual consumption, about 50,000 slabs.

Imports.	1854.	1853.
Foreign, pigs	40,000	61,998
Coastwise, pigs	1,766	1,193

WHALEBONE—The market is dull and prices are nominal. The stock in the country is estimated at 1,250 000 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales of 500 bbls. were effected, at 26c.@26½c. for Jersey, and 27c.@27½c. for Ohio and Prison, 9 gallon, showing a declining market.

WOOL—Since our last, no important movements have transpired. Stocks are fair; and dealers are anxious to sell, but unwilling to reduce their quotations, which they think already low enough. This keeps back buyers, who look for an easier market.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. For Liverpool, the engagements included 700 bales Cotton, mostly at 9-16d. 9 lb.; 12,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 4d.; some Flour at 1s. 6d. 9 bbl.; 500 bbls. Pork at 2s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s.; and some Cheese at 22s. 6d. 9 ton. For London, the shipments embraced 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; some three feet of 4s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; and 90 bales Hops, at 1s. 9 lb. For Havre, there were taken 5,000 bushels Corn, at 9c. 9 bushel. For other ports, we heard of nothing new. The latest charters have been: A vessel to Trinidad and back, at $1,700; a bark to Havana, Box Shooks, 10c.; a bark to Sagua, Box Shooks, 10c., and back with Sugar at $5 25, and Molasses $2 50; a British brig from Cienfuegos to New York, Sugar, 40c.; one from a Southern port to a Windward West India Island, Lumber, $11 50; a schr. from Tobasco to New-York, Logwood, $10; a bark to Cienfuegos and back, and a brig to Aspinwall, on private terms.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.—No. 800 Broadway.—Separate instruction for beginners; also, for those who have partially learned. The new Terms will commence after the Holidays. All dances taught in the quickest possible time. The next Fashionable Hop, Jan. 9. Great preparations are making for the Ball of the Season, Feb 13. Music by Noll. All applications to be made at No 294 Bowery, Bookstore. R. BURNTON

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and its own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN.
Persons having claims please present them immediately.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO. in the same houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 62 West 29th-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufactures who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries, and all branches of manufactures; one foundry now on the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G ANDREWS and J. F KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—North of the village of Jamaica, on high ground, with extensive views of Staten Island, the Ocean and the Heights of Neversink, and very healthy: 40 acres are under good cultivation, and 23 acres of woodland; three orchards of about 200 trees of various and choice fruit. Dwelling and shrubbery, shades, &c. Mansion, 60 by 60; verandah all round the building 12 feet wide; gardener's house, carriage-house, stable, barns and other out-buildings; ponds and pleasure walks, altogether a very desirable gentleman's country residence. The property will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for a first-class house or lots well located in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Plan-st. No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the northwest corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., free of all encumbrances. Title indisputable. Beginning on the N. W. corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., running northerly on 2d-av. 102 feet 5 inches, thence northwesterly 192 feet 7 inches, and thence southerly to 1st-st. 142 feet 9 inches, thence southeasterly 160 feet 7 inches on 1st-st. to place of beginning. Said property offered at private sale. Map of property and all information regarding it may be had of WM. W. WHITE, No. 66 Bowery.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—For sale, the lease and furniture of a new medium sized first-class house, situated up town near Madison-square. To any person wishing to commence housekeeping, this will be a good opportunity to get hold of a nice establishment at a low price, as the advertiser intends leaving the City. Will sell also an elegant family establishment, comprising a thoroughly broke horse, a first-class coupé, harness, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For particulars, a note addressed to C. H. S., Times Office, will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

VILLA SITES.—20 to 30 beautiful Villa Sites of 3 to 7 acres each, on the table land opposite West Point, for sale at low prices, by S. C. SCHENCK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TOWBOAT FOR SALE.—For sale the splendid new steam towboat HENRY MORRISON, tonnage 160, ship-carpenter's measurement, 145; Custom-house measurement, breadth of beam 22 feet, length 110 feet, depth of hold 7½ feet, with 30 inch cylinder and 6 feet stroke. This steamer is now and has ever been a first-class towboat, her machinery is of superior construction and in perfect order. For terms of sale, inquire of R. M. HARRINGTON, Attorney, No. 42 John-st., or on board, at Pier foot of Canal or Vestry-sts.

TO LET.

PART OF A STORE TO LET.—The first floor and basement of the store No. 12 Vesey-st., directly in rear of Astor House, admirably adapted for any kind of jobbing business; rent $2,500 per year; will be rented for a single year, or for the term of five years. The premises will be shown upon application to GARDNER, GREENE & CO., who occupy the lofts; or, PEREGO & BUCKLEY, who occupy the end fronting on Barclay-st.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 20 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Marc, Benardi, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. BIKER, No. 189 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 28th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 183 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURT.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 440 Broadway.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS, to suit the times—viz: 6½-octave, rosewood $165; 6½-octave, $190; 7-octave, $220; 7-octave, diagonal scale, $275; 6-octave, rosewood, Chickering, (been used,) $150. Also, mahogany 6-octave for $130, together with an assortment, 30 per cent. from dealers' prices, and fully warranted. McDONALD & BROTHER.
No. 252 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PIANO, MIRROR AND PAINTINGS FOR SALE.—AWFUL SACRIFICE.—An elegant 7-octave rosewood superior toned Piano, for $160, (cost $350,) two large Oil Paintings,—Cleopatra and Niagara Falls,—(cost $210,) and a large beautifully framed oval French plate-glass Mirror, (cost $125,) all for $100. Must be sold to-day or to-morrow morning. Apply at No. 256 Fulton-st. ELMORE.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE is offered for $245. Made to order eight weeks since, by the best City makers, superior tone, finish, new style case, finished back. Perfect every way, with makers' full guarantee. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, after 9 o'clock, until 3 P.M., Wednesday and Thursday. Owner soon sails for Cuba.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 265 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.—Pianos with the Æolian, and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
BENTOW & HORNE, No. 493 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROTHERS & GUMBRIDGE, No. 333 Canal, corner 166th-st.

EDWARD A. BRADY, COUNSELOR AT LAW AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, office 115 Nassau-st., New-York. Titles of real estate searched, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.—Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Apprentices or others, whose ages or circumstances prevent their attending the day schools, will be opened on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock, and on TUESDAY EVENINGS, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following School-Houses:

Wards.
1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 32, James-st., near Chatham.
5. School-House No. 44, cor. North Moore and Varick-sts.
6. School-House No. 23, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7. School-House No. 21, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8. School-House No. 25, Clarke-st., near Broome.
9. School-House No. 3, cor. Hudson and Grove-sts.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 38, 8th-st., near Avenue C.
12. School-House No. 22, 11th-st., near Fifth-ave.
13. School-House No. 26, 126th-st., Carmansville.
14. School-House No. 33, Orange-st., near Grand.
15. School-House No. 35, 12th-st., near 6th-av.
16. School-House No. 46, 28th-st., near 8th-av.
17. School-House No. 47, 32d-st., near 9th-av.
18. School-House No. 48, 42d-st., near 8th-av.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.—Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Females, will be opened on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School-Houses:

Wards.
1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 32, James-st., near Chatham.
8. School-House No. 25, Clarke-st., near Broome.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 38, 8th-st., near Avenue C.
14. School-House No. 31, Marion-st., near Prince.
15. School-House No. 35, 12th-st., near 6th-av.
16. School-House No. 46, 28th-st., near 8th-av.
18. School-House No. 48, 42d-st., near 8th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., at the same time.

Experienced Teachers have been engaged and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools.
J. WELDON FELL, HENRY P. WEST,
HENRY H. BARROW, JAMES C. RUTHERFORD,
WILLIAM S. DAVISON, JOSEPH BLACKBURN,
ALLISON S. JONES.
HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEW-YORK, Dec., 1854.

BOOK-KEEPING.—A thorough practical course of instruction in Book-keeping and Arithmetic will be commenced on WEDNESDAY, the 31 inst., at the Spanish American Institute, No. 143 West 23d-st., by a teacher who has had long experience in the counting-houses of this country and Europe. Open day and evening. English taught to foreigners by a well educated American.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 180 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 6th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 22.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221, 33th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 8th and 9th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 62 West 29th-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. By order
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary. ANDREW MILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1854.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, No. 74 Wall-st. This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemed in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,600,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. S. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gerard B. Lamar,	Dominick Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jejiah Oakes,	Fred G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continues to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John E. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Wiltbeck,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Foster,	Henry E. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Joseph Mery,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hall Clarke,
Jos. W. Ellis,	Rich. Bell,	Wm. C. Wills,
John W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Jas. Boorman,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Harvey,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES
No. 22 William-st. and No. 178 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandize, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the stablished rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.
This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great disideratum to travellers and the public in general—first-class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.
The subscriber now announces to the public that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, CHAS. H. SMITH, Esq., counsellor at law, of the law firm of Charles H. Smith & Bellows, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, whose name I am permitted to refer to in this connection as a guarantee that what I offer may be relied upon, by which the new white marble building adjoining on Broadway and the corner, 100 feet on Houston-st., will be added to the present "SMITHSONIAN," and will present together an architectural pile as stately as any on Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present capacity, and affording accommodations for 400 guests. There will also be provided suites of rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam pipes of the most approved construction, securing thus a most pleasant atmosphere, and obviating every danger of fire, the fire apparatus being located off the premises and under the ground. The Dining Saloon will be 25 by 100 feet on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered, at prices graded to suit the convenience of those favoring us with their patronage as well as the tastes of those more extravagant. BY AND, WITH ALL THIS, LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, DECORUM, ORDER, NEATNESS, ATTENTION, AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by 1st February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANWHILE THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE. EDMUND KOPMAN.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal depôts of the City. Hand railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE—Hick-st., Brooklyn—Situated on the survey between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentleman with board.
EDWIN H. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway, Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 42 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each; one boiler 36 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, with two 10-inch flues; one boiler 42 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with five 10-inch flues; two 16-inch plain cylinder boilers, 20 feet long; one locomotive boiler of 25-horse power; two do. of 12-horse power; two do. of 8-horse power. The above, or any part of them, with pipes and fixtures, will be sold for a very reduced price for cash. Also for sale, 800 2½-inch lap-welded tubing, each 3 feet long—price, 25 cents per foot. Apply to
J. S. BUNCE & CO., Nos. 28, 30 and 32 Washington-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travellers, issued by JOS. R. WOOD, Agent, Passport Office, Department of State, at the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st of February. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1855. D. C. McCALLUM, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR BANKING PURPOSES issued in 1834, bearing date $500,000 Loan, 5 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO

...York Daily Times, Tuesday, January 9, 1855.

...Union Canal.

...ANAL will be issued To-... the mails of ... George Law. It will contain a com... of Domestic and Foreign Intelli... the sailing of the last steamer; the ... President in relation to River ... improvements; the first Message of ... the Organization of the Legis... Editorial Articles on current ... items of interest from all parts of ... full Commercial Summaries, ... of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, ... paper ready for mailing, 6¼ cents ...

Congressional.

After receiving from the President the correspondence of Major-General Wool, respecting the operations of the Pacific division of the army, the Senate listened to the Message ... River and Harbor Appropriation bill, ... which is full on the second page ... TIMES. There was little else, ... a few unimportant motions, and several ... bills.

In the House the bill for the adjudication of ... Orleans in California was returned from ... Committee on Public Lands, with a recom... that it be passed. The act graduat... reducing the prices of public lands to ... settlers and cultivators was further con... but without concluding the subject ... went into Committee of the Whole ... of the Union, when Mr. KEITT ... a bitter speech against the Know-No... Mr. CLINGMAN spoke at considerable ... in favor of mediation by this Govern... the belligerent Powers of Eu... When he had concluded his remarks, ... Chairman of the Committee on ... stated that he had reason to ... overtures were made on the part ... Government, with regard to the mat... that subsequently it was thought ad... to do nothing in the matter.

State Finances.

We are indebted to the State Comptroller ... copy of his annual Report: the late ... which it was received prevents our ... it at length, but we publish in another ... a digest of it, embodying its most im... features. The Comptroller certainly ... very plainly about the financial condition ... He uses no circuitous phrases, ... to no special pleading, to cover ... but that with all her ... she has ready money for public ... as concerned the Empire State is ... year. It is not necessary, probably, for ... information, to state that the ... which this State is famous consists ... amount of property owned ... ; or that in spite of this the ... himself may be quite destitute of money ... public use. A great deal of money is ... raised in various ways for the use ... State. The Canals yield annually a ... revenue: a tax on the property of ... over a million of dollars every ... the treasury: auction duties, sales ... lands, and income from various ... combine to swell the amount ... which comes annually into posses... control of the State. If all of this money were available and could be appropri... at discretion, the State need never com... poor. But this is not so. The ... has wisely tied a great deal of ... so that it can only be used in a particu... way. The State happens to be heavily in ..., and its various debts are classified ... to the manner in which they were ... The Canal debt is one of them,— ... it was incurred in the con... of the Canals. The Enlargement ... another. The General Fund debt is a ..., and signifies the debt which has grown ... from the constant failure of the annual ... applicable to that purpose, to pay the ... expenses of the State Government. All ... are debts owed by the State: they are ... separate and apart in order to know ex... the condition of the various interests of ... State at any particular time;—but the ... of them constitutes the aggregate ... of the State. Of course they ... be paid;—and in order to render it ab... certain that this should be done, be... all contingency, the Constitution de... the Legislature of the power to appro... certain State revenues in any other ..., until certain payments on account of ... debts have been made. Very large ... of money are thus taken out of the Ca... revenues and devoted to the payment of ... State debts, by the provisions of the Con... ; and it is only after these payments ... been made that the sum of $300,000 is ... appropriated to the general expenses of the ... Government,—or in technical terms to ... General Fund. Hitherto there has been ... enough revenue from the Canals to meet all ... requirements, and still to have a very ... considerable surplus left to be devoted to the ... work of enlargement. But this year, this is ... the case. The Canal revenues have fallen ... very considerably; so much, indeed, that ... making the payments towards the ..., required by the Constitution, there ... about *six thousand* dollars left towards ... the general expenses of the Govern... the whole sum of $300,000, how... paid before it was known ... would be, the deficiency ... and amounts to over ... with this deficiency in *that* ... another in the General Fund of ... still larger amount.

This result of the past year's operations is ... enough; the prospect for next year is ... worse: for the Amendment to the Consti...

...Legislature, for the purpose of completing the ... Canals, directs still ... draft on the State revenues, before ... State Treasury can receive any contribution ... them. The Canals, therefore, next ... instead of helping to pay the expenses ... State Government, will hardly be able ... to contribute their requisite share towards paying off the State debts. And the income of the General Fund will fall still further short of meeting the annual expenses. The amount of the whole matter is, that the *expenses* of the State Government—including the appropriations made for benevolent institutions, State Prisons, &c., &c.—are greater than any income it has left after paying installments due on its debts. And this income can only be increased by additional taxation.

It may be asked how the expenses are met year by year if the income is insufficient? Where does the money come from that is used for that purpose? And the answer affords evidence of a gross abuse which has grown to be a common custom, and which is very justly and properly exposed and denounced by the Comptroller. Besides managing its own business matters, the State is the *trustee* for several large funds. The School Fund, the Literature Fund, the Canal Debt Sinking Fund and several others, have each a large capital, which is set apart for certain specified objects, and the *management* of which is entrusted to the State. Of course there is always more or less money belonging to some of these funds in the Treasury of the State. And it has become a common practice to *use this money* to make up whatever sums may be lacking, in the amount required to meet the annual expenditures of the State Government. Of course this constitutes a *new debt against the State*;—though it figures on the Comptroller's books as a debt due by the General Fund to the School Fund, or whatever other fund may thus have been encroached upon.

The Comptroller urges very strongly the necessity of putting a stop to this gross violation of the intent of the Constitution, and of placing the finances of the State on a better footing. He makes also a great variety of suggestions on the general subject, which we are unable to notice here, but which are well worthy of general attention. His report is a bold, able and instructive document, and lays bare abuses in the past management of the State finances, which should not be allowed to occur again.

The Foreign News.

The *Asia* reached Halifax yesterday. Her news is not specially important. Before Sebastopol there has been some skirmishing, but in each case the Russians were the attacking party. The Czar's ships had even the boldness to come up from the sea to disturb the Allies; but it was only a temporary disturbance, which was early construed into a brief race, the Russians taking the lead out of the harbor. Altogether it is a solemn sound that comes out from Sebastopol. The London *Times'* War Correspondent speaks of the siege as "in effect suspended"—the Allies' batteries as "used up"—the army as "exhausted." Meanwhile sixty of the British die daily from cholera and fever, and provisions are so unsteadily brought in that once at least, the soldiers were put upon a short allowance. Sixty troops have deserted to the Russians, though probably many more Russians desert to the Allies. Some small crumbs of comfort these deserters bring them,—such as that they are very short of supplies within the city, but while the comforting story of the enemy's misery still circulates, a sound of joy and festivity is borne to the reporters of it from within the walls—an indication either of new supplies, or of abundant old ones.

Can it be that the war is going to furnish food and money and a free tuition in the art and science of naval warfare for some of our unemployed people? The bill to buy 40,000 Germans to help fight for Britain has passed the Commons; but on its debate Mr. MILNER GIBSON suggested that the enlistment of foreign mercenaries independently of their Governments, violated the principle of neutrality, and *might be taken advantage of by Russia to hire privateers "in the United States."* The bill, though it passed, was not *enjoyed*. Very ugly results may grow out of it.

"Johnny has Upset the Coach!"

That was what the Earl of DERBY (then Mr. STANLEY, and a member of the GREY Cabinet,) said, more than twenty years ago, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL inopportunely blurted out an admission as to the *real* intentions of the British Government on the subject of Irish Church property. From that time to the present "Johnny" has been upsetting the coach (or rather the Ministerial go-cart) every now and then. He has a knack of saying what he ought to have left unsaid. Then comes a world of apologies, of explanations, of retractions. Thousands of words are wasted in trying to set to right what he has turned topsy-turvey. The Ministers who sit in the House of Commons are compelled, in turn, to make the *amende* for their "noble friend," and, when the subject has got threadbare, Lord JOHN may be found, with cool unconcern, explaining away what he has written or spoken, and protesting that he was wholly misunderstood, for that his yea meant nay, and so on. It was thus that he shuffled out of the insult offered by him (in his anti-Wiseman epistle to the Bishop of Durham) to the Roman Catholics, whom he described as addicted to "the mummeries of superstition;" it was thus that, last session, he prematurely disclosed the intention of attempting to take Sebastopol; and it is thus that he declares, in the teeth of the Ministerial manifesto read by the Queen at the recent opening of the session of Parliament, that the new treaty with Austria is a humbug—in fact, what children would term a mere make-believe.

On the 2d of December, a treaty of alliance between England, France and Austria, was signed at Vienna—to be ratified, at the ...liest place, in a fortnight after that date. On the 12th December, in the speech from the Throne, the Queen of England was made to say:

"It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause."

Nothing can be plainer or more explicit than this sentence. It announces a fact, and declares that the Queen—that is, the British Cabinet, for the speech is *their* programme and statement—anticipates *important advantages* to the common cause of the Allies against Russia.

At the time that the Queen, as the mouthpiece of her Cabinet, was made to utter these words, the actual text of the Treaty had not been made public in England:—it since has been printed, and will be found in our paper of to-day. In the absence of the document itself, the Queen's own assertion that the anticipated "*important* advantages to the common cause," from this treaty, was taken—and ought to have been taken, as nothing more nor less than the truth. The movers and seconders of the addresses, (echoes of the Speech,) in both Houses of Parliament, so accepted that assurance. The Earl of DERBY, however, as leader of the Opposition, challenged the Royal words. "Looking," said he, "at the course which Austria has hitherto pursued, I must be permitted to hesitate in expressing my satisfaction at this Treaty until I have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the nature and probable effect of the stipulations it contains." Neither the Duke of NEWCASTLE nor the Duke of ARGYLE, who replied to Lord DERBY, alluded to this remark of his. Lord ABERDEEN briefly said that the Treaty, which was reported to bind England and France to support Austria in Italy, Poland, and Hungary, had no such stipulation, and that the Treaty was one on which the Queen ought to be congratulated.

Don't Strike Now.

Of the morality of a strike we never harbored a doubt. A man may strike for higher wages when his wages are not up to the mark that he rates his services at. But to strike now when so many are utterly destitute of work is simply to jump from the gridiron on to the coals. Men cannot be expected to stick by the rules of their Unions when the simple question is whether to violate the rules of a voluntary association or lack bread for their children. If employers pay less wages now than heretofore, we are assured that as a general rule it is because they can do no otherwise. The employed who can afford to throw up work, certainly make room for scores of needy one who are waiting for their places. But to expect to control employers as was successfully done last year, is a grand mistake which may prove very serious to the thoughtless who entertain it. The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has ended by the employment of new men. And so it must be for the present with all strikes. The depression affects employers no less, though of course not so unhappily—than the employed. And even when rank injustice is obvious—where the employer without a question is grinding the employed,—it will probably be best to suffer for the present. It is no use to heave on the stranded vessel while the tide is falling. All tides turn at last, however; may the "last" come early.

Green Found Guilty.

GEORGE W. GREEN, the man who has been on trial in Chicago on a charge of having poisoned his wife, has been found guilty of murder.

☞ JOHN MCCARTHY, on trial last week in the Kings County Court of Sessions, for conspiracy in firing certain buildings in Second-place, Brooklyn, as alleged, for the purpose of obtaining insurance thereon, was on Saturday evening acquitted by the Jury.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

Public Meeting at the Tabernacle.

A public meeting will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, *this evening*, to concert measures for the relief of the Poor of the City. The call is numerously signed.

Starvation at the Five Points.

This is the startling head to a small printed circular which has been handed us, calling attention to the great suffering that exists on the Points, still unalleviated. It is estimated that it will require not less than one thousand loaves of bread daily to keep the destitute from suffering with hunger. At this the Relief Committee aim, and, to avoid any delay, they have become responsible for sufficient means to commence operations; and this morning there is bread in the Mission-house which will be distributed to the most needy throughout the day. They now call upon the public to sustain them in this effort.

Donations can be forwarded to either of the undersigned, or to the Missionary, Rev. A. S. LAKIN, (office in the Mission-House, on the site of the "Old Brewery"):

Wm. B. Skidmore, Chairman, No. 135 Hudson-street.
J. B. Cornell, Treasurer, No. 141 Centre-street.
Leonard Kirby, Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-street.
C. C. North, No. 96 Chambers-street.
Francis Hall, office of the *Commercial*, Pine, corner of William-street.
O. D. McClain, No. 167 Spring-street.
S. G. Smith, No. 10 East Twenty-third and No. 14 Fulton-street.
Noah Worrall, No. 26 Elm-street.
E. A. Reading, No. 229 Front-street.
Ralph Mead, Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

Fourth Ward.

The following Relief Committee has been appointed for this Ward:

Dist. 1. Richard, French, A. P. Ockerhauser, John Bosich, Wm. Cleary, Patrick Crowe, G. Troutman.
Dist. 2. Patrick Merrick, Thos. Rice, Thos. Sheridan, Wm. Matthews, H. Hoffman, Geo. Gaskin.
Dist. 3. John T. Ogden, John Westfall, Jas. Robes, Wm. Sheridan, J. G. Smith, J. H. Lampe.
Dist. 4. Jas. Kelly, Wm. Hewlet, Henry Bennett, Owen Haley, Timothy Oakley, C. H. Lyons.
Dist. 5. Alderman Wm. Baird, John Oliver, Bartholomew Haley, J. M. Roder, Timothy Coleman, J. J. Ware.

Subscriptions to the amount of $795 were collected at a public meeting.

Third and Fifth Wards.

The Relief Association of these Wards will supply good and wholesome Soup to the poor, daily, from 12 M. to 1 P. M., at Nos. 34 and 36 Anthony-street. Old clothes will be thankfully received for distribution.

Tenth Ward.

A public Ward meeting will be held at Essex Market *this evening*, to devise means of relief.

Thirteenth Ward.

Four hundred dollars have been subscribed in this Ward for the Poor. The amount [illegible] represented as being [illegible]

Sixteenth Ward.

A Relief Association was organized here last evening, and a Committee was appointed, with Surrogate BRADFORD at its head, as follows:

Alex. W. Bradford, John N. Genin, Ald. Christie, Wm. H. Smith, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Jas. Romer, Jas. Warren, H. W. Hinley, Francis W. Many, Wm. R. Wilmerding, Dr. Church, E. P. Clark, Washington R. Vermilye, Saml. Hopper, John J. Northrup, P. H. Williams, A. Cutler, Wm. H. Davidson, John P. Brown, James N. Wells, Lorenzo B. Moore, Morris Hilger, Wm. S. Hunt, Dr. C. D. Varley, Dan'l. McMasters, John Bigelow, S. Husted, Dr. Ramsey, Lewis Gregory, Thos. Dunlap, Geo. Clark, Washington Smith, J. W. Ramsey, Jacob S. Moore.

Eighteenth Ward.

Subscriptions to the amount of $1,425 have been obtained for the poor in this Ward.

Twentieth Ward.

In this Ward, there is an offer from Mr. B. M. FOWLER, Chairman of the Relief Committee, to furnish free rent to fifteen families of that Ward during the months of January and February. The families to be named by members of the Committee. Others offers of a similar character were made by members of the Committee.

Dangerous Counterfeit $5 Bills.

Yesterday, Officers FARGO and NICHOLS arrested a shoemaker, named LEONARD DRUHAN, with ELIZA SHEPPARD and SARAH ACKERMAN, on a charge of having passed to several tradesmen, in the eastern part of the City, counterfeit $5 bills on the Phœnix Bank, of Westerley, R. I., and the New-York and Erie Bank, of Dunkirk. Held for examination. These notes are handsomely executed, and well calculated to deceive.

Probable Murder.

Yesterday morning a sailor named THOS. CONNOR was arrested for cutting the throat of the first mate of a Liverpool packet ship. The parties had a quarrel at a drinking saloon, and during the struggle the prisoner pulled a razor from his pocket with which he cut the throat of his antagonist from ear to ear.

Charitable Offers—Correspondence.

The following correspondence has taken place:

No. 343 BROADWAY, Dec. 28, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Desirous of rendering some assistance to the *poor* during this inclement season, we proffer for that purpose one-quarter of our entire sales during the first week in the New Year.

Waiting your reply, we remain very truly,
LAMBERT & SNOW, Print-sellers, &c.
WILMARTH & BANTEN, Jewelers, &c.
WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine.
COOK & BROTHER, Pianos and Music.

R. M. HARTLY, Esq., Secretary of the Association for improving the condition of the Poor.

From the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

No. 30 BIBLE-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: This Association will thankfully accept your generous offer of one-quarter the entire sales during the first week in January, for the Poor, and promptly distribute the same with careful discrimination among the most needy.

Hoping, for the sake of the destitute in this season of suffering, that a charitable public will appreciate your notice and share a corresponding liberality by their purchase,
I remain very truly yours,
R. M. HARTLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Common Council—Important Movements.

The session of the two Boards of the Common Council last evening were quite important, though chiefly preparatory.

The Aldermen resolved to meet on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Comptroller was directed to report at the next meeting of the Board the amount of money paid to the newspapers for Corporation Advertising, and also to state whether the amount collected from property owners has paid the expense of advertising new improvements. Mayor WOOD sent in the following nominations for City officers, which were confirmed, viz.:

President Croton Board—MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.
City Chamberlain—F. W. EDMONDS.
Health Commissioner—JEREMIAH MILLER.
Resident Physician—Dr. WM. ROCKWELL.

The Mayor having sworn in the new Police and District Clerks, sent their names to the Aldermen for confirmation, but the Board declined the honor, and laid the subject on the table. The appointment of these Clerks has involved a question of prerogative, and the new Mayor is now "at outs" with the Board in relation to it. A Memorial of Unemployed Workingmen was presented by Alderman WILLIAMSON, and afterwards withdrawn. The Memorial was signed—"ROBERT GERARD' Chairman; WILLIAM WEST, Secretary;" and its request was, that the Corporation appropriate $500,000 for the improvement of all the public lands and lots, by the erection of buildings thereon, and the employment of mechanics thereby. Mr. ESLING, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, made the following nominations, which were confirmed, viz.:

Commissioner of Lamps and Gas—JAMES DEWEY.
Superintendent of Streets—JOHN LYNES.
Superintendent of Markets—MATTHIAS GOODERSON.
Inspectors of Weights and Measures—RALPH TREMBLY, THOMAS WAINWRIGHT, GEORGE KANE.

The Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was presented. The Aqueduct works are reported as in good order; although the heavy rains of last Spring caused much damage, and large expenses were incurred in repairs. The Report urges the necessity of a new Reservoir. The receipts of the year were $608,966; against $579,000 in 1853.

In regard to the Opening of Albany-street, a stay of proceedings was ordered for the present.

The Board of Councilmen did nothing important. Two candidates contest the seat of the Fiftieth Election District, Seventeenth Ward. DANIEL T. MCFARLAND claims the seat occupied by BERNARD GAFFNEY. A Special Committee was appointed to report upon the final disposition of the remains of General WORTH. A resolution was offered to permit a Committee from the unemployed poor of the City to present a memorial to the Board; but the subject, without action, was referred to a Special Committee, headed by Mr. BARNEY. At an election for Assistant Clerk, Mr. C. A. S. HOLDER was reelected.

Both Boards adjourned to Friday.

Touching New Brooms.

Broadway was so swept and garnished, yesterday, that there was no knowing it. Mayor WOOD and Commissioner ESLING, together, bid fair to do us up very handsomely. The Russ pave last evening was as clean as circumstances would permit. The Policemen were uncommonly brisk through the evening, walking about fiercely, and intent upon the duties which the determined Chief of their department has inculcated upon them. It is refreshing.

Action in Regard to Emigrants.

The Board of Emigrant Commissioners took preliminary action yesterday in reference to the support of Emigrant Paupers. It appears that the number of Emigrants who arrived at this port in 1854 was 319,223; being an increase of 54,278 over the previous year. The expenditures for their support were $696,000. Commissioner CRASTREE moved the repeal of the resolution of the Board which now provides that no claim shall be made for the support of passengers who embarked in good health. During the month of December the Board expended $2,500 in payment for lodgings furnished to destitute emigrants. The office of the Commissioners is daily thronged with applicants for relief. Messrs. KRAMERRER and GRIFFIN have been appointed to superintend all future applications. No doubt there is a great amount of suffering among the poor and friendless foreigners who land here daily by ship-loads. [illegible] worked for their relief should be spared.

Fire in Water-street.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the large Grocery and Cotton Warehouse of Messrs. O. & A. WESTERVELT, Nos. 71 and 73 Water-street, on the corner of Old-slip. The inside of the building was destroyed. It is supposed the fire originated from spontaneous combustion. The second and third floors of No. 73 were occupied as offices.

No. 71 was owned by Mr. SEABURY, and No. 73 by Mr. SANTHART, and are probably damaged to the extent of $3,000 each. Fully insured.

After the fire had been got under it broke out in the upper story of No. 60 Water-street, occupied by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists. Amount of loss probably $50,000—fully covered by insurance in the following Companies:

Manufacturers Insurance Co.	$10,000	City Ins. Co.	$5,000
Lorrillard Ins. Co.	5,000	Union Mutual Ins. Co.	5,000
Astor Ins. Co.	5,000	Long Island Ins. Co.	5,000
Total amount of Insurance			$35,000

The Schufeldt Case.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Judge PHILLIPS, in behalf of GARRET G. SCHUFELDT, convicted a year ago of the forgery of pension papers, appeared to argue the right of the prisoner to a discharge, on the ground of alleged informality in the proceedings on which he (SCHUFELDT,) was found guilty. Mr. MCKEON, District Attorney, appeared on the part of the people. After some conversation of a desultory character, it was agreed that the case be adjourned until Tuesday next.

Sunday Liquor-Selling—Decision.

Justice CLARKE has given his decision in the case of the parties indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. The penalty was inflicted on each defendant for *each sale*. Nine fines of $2 50 each were inflicted.

Weather.

Dull, heavy, wet—ice in the Rivers, but thawing rapidly. Night cloudy.

The Harbor.

There are large quantities of drift ice in the rivers, but it has not done any damage to the shipping.

☞ The Eastern Dispensary treated 144 patients in December last. 1,337 were cured or relieved, and so became happier that there was a Dispensary.

[Communicated.]

New-York Lung Institute—Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with their Treatment by Inhalation.

I desire to present to the public a few remarks upon that frightful malady, Consumption, and the results of my labors for the alleviation and cure of this disease; and also to prove, that the result of my experiments and practical applications has led to the surety of its possible cure by inhalation when all other means have failed.

The diseases of the Throat and Lungs have occupied the attention of the most eminent physicians in Europe and this country for the past century. Each day has added to the remedial power of the profession. For myself, from the first hour I entered the portals of the professional world, I was imbued with the idea, that God has never cursed mankind with any malady or disease without leaving the means for its cure. We all know how Small-Pox—once the dread of Nations—has become comparatively harmless since the discovery made by JENNER. Intermittent Fever—that scourge of the Pioneer Settlers—has been controlled by Peruvian Bark, and each year adds a remedy to the Pharmacopœia.

It is indeed a fearful thing to look around upon the thousands who are hurrying to the grave, dragged down by death's hand with nothing to cling to to save them. A whole community are annually hurried to the valley of tombs, a thousand hearths are left desolate; the homes of many are full of mourning and sorrow. Day after day we see the fitting forms of the sickly Consumptive tottering along the streets, gasping for health and life. But the future to him is unrolled in clouds of darkness. I firmly believe that there is a means of alleviation,—a process of treatment that will cure,—that there is a mode of application that produces beneficial results. Direct contact is more powerful than indirect; the diseases of the eye and stomach are sooner controlled than those of any other part of the body, and the reason is because we can apply medicines directly to the parts. Such is the principle of my treatment of the diseases of the throat and lungs.

Inhalation is the means used whereby remedies are conveyed directly to the diseased organ. It must be evident that the control over the disease is instantaneous—that all other modes of treatment stand for nothing. The manner of my treatment is totally different from that of any member of the profession. Believing as I do that the human economy requires support in this wasting disease, I do not hesitate to allow the patient every kind of nourishment that can assist him, and also the use of stimulants to a certain degree. The efficacy of my treatment has been too evident to admit of contradiction, and the hundreds of letters which I daily receive from all parts of the country are so many stimulants in my labors. I feel indeed thankful to have discovered a means of alleviating the terrible sufferings of the thousands living on the borders of the grave. How many have I had thank me for their health and life! My whole time and attention, in unison with my associates, will be devoted to the practical treatment of the diseases of the throat and lungs, and I would invite all those who are suffering with this fearful malady to either call or write to me, that they may see the evidences of my success in the persons cured.

In regard to the pretensions of other persons professing to treat these diseases in the manner used by myself, it is only necessary to state, that the evidence of the correctness of any theory is in the success of its application. The mode of my treatment is novel, and totally differs in the manner and the medicines from that of any other person.

I shall endeavor, as I always have, to avoid discussions with pretenders, as they tend to no good. The duty of a true physician is to attend to his profession and pursue it in as successful a manner as lies in his power, satisfied in the knowledge of the alleviation of distress.

I have avoided as much as possible the irritating and disagreeable results which have occurred from the use of the common inhaler, and have, therefore, invented a method of my own, which consists of alcoholic extracts, and which are more soothing than the hot water. The uncomfortable effects which have resulted from the common inhaler, all those who have tried it must acknowledge. The inhaler consists of a glass globe, into which a sponge is inserted containing the medicines, and it is conducted through a glass tube. The remedies are devoid of all irritating properties, and tend to soothe as well as alleviate the sufferings of the patient. *No medicines whatever are taken into the stomach*, the application being external to the part, or breathed into the lungs.

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The gentlemen of the success of this mode of treatment will be made known to the public in the course of a month, as I have now an extensive work upon these diseases in press, with the many cases that have

...Miss Catherine Hamilton, ... An important ... Police Justice ... RICHMOND, who was murdered on Thanksgiving or New-Year's Day. The witnesses called were RICHARD and ELLEN MCCARTHY, THOMAS MALONE, Dr. URIE and Police Sergeant DWYER. The Jury gave the following verdict against the prisoner's husband:

That the deceased, ELIZA HAMMOND, came to her death by wounds inflicted by her husband, THOMAS HAMMOND, on the 1st of January, at their residence, No. 22 Tudor-place.

The prisoner was taken in custody by an officer and remanded to prison.

Thus begins the yearly catalogue of crime.

Whig General Committee for 1855.

The delegates recently elected to the senior Whig General Committee for the year 1855 assembled at the Broadway House on Tuesday evening. The first business taken up was the matter of the First Ward Delegation, which was contested. It was decided to refer the subject back to the ward for a new election, and Messrs. MATTHEW D. GREENE, HORATIO N. SHERWOOD, O. W. BRENNAN, D. BLAIR, and WM. ALLEN, were appointed to act as the Inspectors. In regard to the Seventh Ward, the DRAKE ticket was admitted. Five ballots were cast for Chairman of the Committee, without result.

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...personally, will find ... at my office, ... where I shall be happy ... guard to the ... any professional ...

GUSTAVUS D. ...
No. 6 ...
(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY ... PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—... patented their new process ... process on canvas, and ... them in this City. The ... beauty of these paintings, ... two short sittings, and at ... fully appreciated by examination. ... portraits made by this process from ... deceased persons. Our other various styles of ... Parisian photographs taken on metal, and at ... establishment in America. J. GURNEY & SON, ... BRICKS, No. 349 Broadway (Metropolitan Building), New-York, and No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The Furs at Auction sold this day, by ... LEEDS & Co., No. 19 Nassau-street, are the ... offered at auction in this City. Every article ... by J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-street, and ... This will be a rare chance to buy a set of ... ANY who wish to buy fine ermine, sable, or ... would do well to attend early sale at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

(Advertisement.)

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real ... Photographs, made really on canvas and ... these done by ROOT, No. 289 Broadway, ... Franklin-street.' Call and see them, and ... that they are not taken on paper and ... any picture. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them ... produced life-size. Every style of ... kind of weather.

(Advertisement.)

$2 50—ALL THIS WEEK.—The ... will receive new pupils daily this week, at $2 50 for a course of ten lessons in Penmanship, and $20 for a thorough course of Double Entry Bookkeeping.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. ...

(Advertisement.)

FOSTER, DIXON & Co. give lessons in ... Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and ... 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building), ... are qualified for the counting-house, in ... and superior manner.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW AND VERY WONDERFUL ... BROUGHT HOME TO THE DOOR OF THE ...

From the New-York Tribune of Nov. ...

A wonderful discovery has recently been ... Curtis, of this City, in the treatment of ... ma, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to ... HYGEIA, or Inhaling Hygeia. Over ... With this new method, Dr. C. has ... cases to health, as an evidence of which he has ... certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a ... "It is evident that inhaling, consequently ... ble, healing vapor, the medicinal properties ... must contact with the whole mucal membrane of the ... thus escape the many and varied changes ... shown when introduced into the stomach, and ... process of digestion."

The Inhaler is worn as the breast, under the ... cut the least inconvenience—the heat of the body ... cient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named:

One package of the Hygeia has cured me of ... of six years' standing. JAS. T. ...
P. M. of Brownsville, L. I.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeia. MARGARET ...
Brooklyn, L. I.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of bronchitis by the Hygeia.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years' standing, and decided to be ... by the ... She was cured in one month by the Hygeia. J. H. GAUDNER, P. M., ... Ind.

Prof. S. Comer, of New-York, writes us:

GENTLEMEN: I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygeian Vapor in a case of Chronic Sore Throat, that had resisted to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me that, whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is an invaluable, as well as an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

Sold by C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Druggists throughout the City and country. Price $3 a package.

R. R. R. No. 2.

A YOUNG LADY RECOVERED FROM THE GRAVE.—In the cotton mills at Stonecutter, N. H., ... of female operatives, whose closely confined ... to inhale ... to ... which ... and in many instances with ... from A. ... H——, of Manchester, when she entered one of these factories, was a fine, blooming, healthy young girl from the hills of New-Hampshire. ... ing cheeks had become wan and ... ; cure and medicine, and bodily suffering were plainly written upon her ... ance. All who knew her felt ... WASTING AWAY,

and would soon become a tenant of the grave. The cause of her distress was the

CREATION OF THE MUCOUS.

Every attempt to ... was instrumental in ... pains in the head and loins, ... abdomen, ... along the thighs, with great ... no discharges.

She had given up her place at the mills, and was going home to her native hills to die, (so says her mother in a letter to Dr. A. J. Par

[illegible] Sunday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday, 30th inst., at 2

SCHEDULE C.

Transcript of Stock Ledger of LEWIS COUNTY BANK.

Thos. C. Ames,		10	$1000
Thos. R. Ames, New-York,		10	"
"		10	"
Jas. A. Bayard,		10	"
Jas. A. Wilcox, Washington Mills,		10	"
Chas. C. Baldwin, Utica,		10	"
Charles L. Benton, New-York,		10	"
Thos. T. Davis, New-York,		10	"
Jesse C. Dann, "		10	"
Joseph C. Hungerford, Utica,		10	"
Wm. L. Stevens, "		10	"
John Hollister, New-York,		10	"
Wm. L. Stevens,		10	"
Hamilton Scofield,		10	"
Josiah M. Willard,		10	"
L. H. Lyon, Lyon's Falls,		10	"
L. R. Lyon, Lyon's Falls,		10	"
Total,		180	$1,800

(Signed,) F. W. GRANNIS, Cashier.

SCHEDULE D.

Transcript of Stock Ledger Lewis County Bank, F. W. Grannis, Cashier.

Pg. 85.	Fred'k Hollister, Utica.				
1850.	To transfer.	Shares.	1850.	By Sept.	Shares.
Sept. 27.	L. R. Lyon.	10	Dec. 28.	L. R. Lyon.	975
1851.					
Aug. 6.	E. N. Merriam.	10	..	D. Utley.	10
1852.					
Feb. 26.	Jas. Rockwell.	10	..	H. M. Woodruff, Cashier	5
..	T. W. M. Lane.	10	April 8.	H. Wager.	660
Jan. 8.	George Tracy.	10			
Aug. 16.	Stanton & Wilcox.	1,120	..	S. Miller.	10
Sept. 20.	do.	10	..	Jesse Talcott.	5
Oct. 18.	do.	660	18.	H. Wager.	10
1854.					
June 13.	Henry Cooper.	10	May 1.	H. M. Vicker.	325
..	Harrison Barnes.	10	..	F. Hollister.	15
..	Wm. B. Sexton.	10	..	Mrs. S. Stevens.	5
Sept. 27.	Harrison —.	—	10.	H. Bridget.	10
..	Josiah M. Willard.	325	..	A. Davenport.	20
	Total.	1,000	..	Miss Merriam.	20
			..	Harvey C. Bush.	20
			..	do	20
			June 11.	C. Jones, agt.	150
			..	Jo. House.	30
			Aug. 8.	E. Johnson, Jr.	5
			Sept. 14.	Mrs. C. L. Robinson.	10
			.. 27.	L. R. Lyon.	325
			Nov. 12.	R. Forsyth.	100
			..	G. W. Stanton.	20
			Dec. 28.	Lewis Co. Bank.	19
			1851.		
			Jan. 13.	E. A. Brown.	10
			..	A. G. Darby.	20
			..	C. H. Wood.	10
			..	R. C. Hamilton.	25
			..	Lyman Chapen.	15
			..	Eliza Williams.	10
			..	E. M. Merriam.	10
			Dec. 12.	do	10
			1854.		
			Sept. 27.	H. Barnes.	10
				Total.	1,660

Pg. 12. Lyman R. Lyon, Lyons Falls.

1850.	To transfer,	Shares.	1852.	By Stock,	Shares.
Sept. 27.	F. Hollister.	300	May 4.	D. S. Howard.	40
1854.					
June 13.	L. W. Lyon.	25	Sept. 27.	F. Hollister.	10
			Nov. 1.	Seth E. Coe.	25

Ella Merriam.

1850.	To transfer,		1852.	By Stock.	
May 10.	F. Hollister.	424	Feb. 28.	Jesse Talcott.	10

Pg. 86. James Rockwell.

1854.	To transfer,		1852.	By Stock.	
Sept. 27.	Lawrence Ryksman.	10	Feb. 26.	F. Hollister.	10

8. Seth Miller, Jr.

1851.	To transfer.				
April 8.	F. Hollister.	10			

91. Harrison Barnes, Martinsburgh.

1851.	To transfer.		1851.	By stock,	
Aug. 6.	F. Hollister.	10	Aug. 5.	F. Hollister.	10

9. Jesse & Johnson Talcott.

1850.	To transfer,				
April 8.	F. Hollister.	5			

7. Robert L. Douglass.

1850.	To transfer,		1851.	By stock,	
Aug. 5.	F. Hollister.	10	Aug. 5.	F. Hollister.	10

74. Charles C. Allen.

1854.			1853.	By stock,	
			June 14.	Stanton & Wilcox.	10

75. Thos. S. Baldwin, New-York.

			1853.	By stock,	
			June 14.	Stanton & Wilcox.	10

76. T. B. Hamilton.

			1853.	By stock,	
			June 14.	Stanton & Wilcox.	10

78. Frederick W. Grannis.

1854.	To transfer,		1853.	By stock,	
June 14.	Stanton & Wilcox.	10	June 14.	Stanton & Wilcox.	10

81. Trumbull Smith, Utica.

1850.	To transfer,		1852.	By stock,	
July 23.	Seth E. Coe.	5	May 19.	L. F. Ryksman.	5

83. L. F. Ryksman, Washington Mills.

1852.	To transfer		1852.	By stock,	
May 19.	Trumbull Smith.	5	March 20.	Geo. Hollister.	30
			1854.		
			Sept. 27.	J. Rockwell.	10
			Sept. 27.	T. M. Lane.	10
			Sept. 27.	Harry Bushnell.	10
			Nov. 1.	Ward Hunt.	10
			1854.		
			Sept. 27.	L. Ryksman.	10

85. George Hollister, Poughkeepsie.

1852.	To transfer,		1851.	By stock,	
Mch. 20.	L. F. Ryksman.	20	Dec. 16.	H. Hollister & G. Tracy.	20

Thos. W. M. Lane, Utica.

1854.	To transfer		1852.	By stock,	
Sept. 27.	L. F. Ryksman.	10	Feb 26.	F. Hollister.	10

87. Harry Bushnell, Utica.

1854.	To Transfer,		1852.	By stock,	
Sept. 27.	L. Ryksman.	10	Jan. 8.	L. Ryksman.	10

89. Timothy O. Grannis, Utica.

1854.	To transfer,		1852.	By stock,	
Sept. 27.	L. Ryksman.	10	June 11.	Pratt, Dirset'rs, & Co., Alb'y.	10

92. Stanton & Wilcox, N. Y.

1853.	To transfer,		1852.	By stock.	
June 14.	Chas. C. Allen.	10	Aug. 10.	F. Hollister.	1120
..	Thos. G. Baldwin	10	Sept. 22.	F. Hollister.	10
..	T. B. Hamilton.	10	Oct. 18.	F. Hollister.	660
..	F. H. Grannis.	10	1854.		
1854.			June 14.	F. W. Grannis.	10
Sept. 27.	Wm. M. Stevens.	746			
..	Hezek'h Scofield	746			

93. Ward Hunt, Utica.

1853.	To transfer,		1850.	By stock.	
Jan. 11.	L. Ryksman.	10	June 11.	S. Hastings.	10

95. Henry Cooper, Utica.

			1854.	By stock,	
			June 13.	F. Hollister.	10

97. Harrison Barnes, Martinsburgh.

1854.	To transfer,		1854.	By stock,	
Sept. 27.	F. Hollister.	10	June 13.	F. Hollister.	10

82. George Tracy, Utica.

1851.	To transfer		1850.	By stock,	
Dec. 15.	Geo. Hollister.	10	June 11.	W. Constable.	10
1854.			1852.		
Sept. 27.	L. Ryksman.	10	Jan. 8.	F. Hollister.	10

92. Wm. B. Sexton, Utica.

			1854.	By stock,	
			June 13.	F. Hollister.	10

94. Jas. Hollister, Buffalo.

1852.	To transfer		1850.	By stock,	
March 8.	Trumbull Smith	20	June 11.	C. Jennings.	20

96. Seth E. Coe.

1852.	To transfer,		1852.	By stock	
Nov. 1.	L. R. Lyon.	25	July 27.	Trumbull Smith.	20
				Trumbull Smith.	5

95. Trumbull Smith, Utica.

1852.	To transfer,		1852.	By stock, —	
July 29.	Seth E. Coe.	20	March	Jas. Hollister.	20

96. Wm. M. Stevens.

			1854.	By stock,	
			Sept. 27.	Stanton & Wilcox	746

98. Heze'k Scofield.

			1854.	By stock,	
			Sept. 27.	Stanton & Wilcox	746

96. Josiah M. Willard.

			1854.	By stock,	
			Aug. 16.	F. Hollister.	248

97. L. H. Lyon.

			1854.	By stock,	
			June 13.	L. R. Lyon.	25

In making up the bills receivable, and paper discounted, last evening, at $147,922 39, I made a mistake, because the notes that were past due were not posted from the Tinsler on the Cash Book. The items consisted of

George Brumhall, note,	$800 00
H. F. Hamilton, note,	10,000 00
H. F. Hamilton, note,	5,000 00
H. F. Hamilton, note,	5,000 00
T. Ames, note,	10,000 00
J. Lathrop, note,	100 00
T. Ames,	10,000 00
Total	$40,900 00

This amount should be added to the amount due to the Bank from Stanton & Wilcox, making their aggregate indebtedness to the Bank, 117,370 78.

Schedule H hereto annexed, signed by me, is a copy of the Statement of the Bank for Aug. 11, 1852, when we recommenced business. It is copied from the Statement Book, pages 1 and 2. The item of real estate contained therein, is made up as follows:

Bal. of value of banking-house over the mortgage		$816 56
Farm, town of Watson,		349 94
Certificate of sale Empire Mills,		19,500 00
Certificate of sale of Clayville Mills,		30,000 00
Total,		$50,666 50

Real estate was put down in the Statement of Oct. 30, 1852, at the same amount. In the Statement of Dec 16, 1852, it is put down at $43,666 50, and at the same figure in Statement of Dec. 28, 1852, and of Jan. 20, 1853, and Feb. 26, 1853, and March 26, 1853. In the Statement of April 30, 1853, real estate is put down at $6,666 50, in that of May 21, 1853, at $10,666 50, and it has been fixed at this sum in all Reports and Statements since that time.

The certificate of sale of these Mills was transferred to the Bank by F. Hollister, I suppose, but don't know; I never saw the certificate, and it has never been in the bank to my knowledge. The bank has never had a deed of the Mills that I now of. The bank has never received any income from the Mills, or even taken possession of them. I received a letter from New-York from Stanton & Wilcox, that they had credited the bank $35,000 on their books, and directing me to credit that amount to real estate. I charged Stanton & Wilcox the $35,000, April 22, 1853; their letter to me was written on about that date. There is an entry on the cash book May 14, 1853, "Paid to T. Mollier, $314 345 60." Spencer Kellogg resides at Utica. This amount was paid to him, as I understand, for a mortgage on the machinery of the mills, or on the mills. This amount was added to real estate. The change of real estate April 30, 1853, $6,666 50 to $10,044 50, I cannot explain, except that it is an error. No business has been done since the injunction was served, except exchanging J. H. Church's check for $1,000, for that amount of Lewis County Bank bills; that was done to-day. We have redeemed upwards of $13,000 since the 1st day of November last. Those bills received on the above redemptions have been returned to the Bank Department. Oct. 20 and Oct. 27 last, two notes of $10,000 each, Theodore Ames, maker, endorsed Stanton & Wilcox, endorsers, all due; I presume these notes were paid.

Mr. Church paid his check in the same money he received —the bills of our Bank; the check was payable in Lewis County Bank bills. It was a Cashier's check, and not signed by Mr. Church. (Signed) F. W. GRANNIS.

Taken, subscribed and sworn before me on the 5th and 6th days of December, 1854.

(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES, Special Agent, &c.

SCHEDULE A—*List of Bills Receivable, Lewis County Bank, consisting of Promissory Notes.*

Date.	Makers.	Endorsers.	Date.	Residence.	Amount.	Estimated.
1854.						
June 3.	Thos. Ames,	Stanton & Wilcox,	Dec.	New-York	$10,000	$10,000
June 3.	Thos. Ames,	Stanton & Wilcox,	Dec.	New-York	10,000

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c.—THIS DAY, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, by order of executors, &c.

$1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1st January, 1880.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1st January, 1870.
$1,000 Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1st January, 1875.
$1,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds; New-York interest payable May 1 and Nov.
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds, interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in New-York.
20 shares Second-avenue Railroad.
40 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Company.
10 shares Mercantile Marine Insurance Company.
10 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company.
10 shares City Fire Insurance Company.
10 shares N. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.
10 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company.
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.
10 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.
10 shares Mexican Coast Mail and Inland Co.
10 shares Virginia Coal Oil Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day; the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Special sale on SATURDAY next.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, the 9th.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, hold regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—A superb assortment of rich Fancy Goods, being the closing sale to the highest bidder of all invoices remaining on hand, including a large assortment of real statuary marble, alabaster and other goods, the importation of Sig. Vito Viti Sons; also, several valuable invoices from the Crystal Palace. Among the marble statuary is one superb statue of Flying Mercury, 6 ft. 2 in. high; 1 do. Dancing Girl; 1 do. Satan; 1 do. copy of the figure Decadie, original in the Vatican—the first ever imported; 1 do. Bathing Nymph, at original Lemberg; 1 do. Madonna of Tempesani; 1 superb group of Saviour and Mary, and other very beautiful and classic groups suitable for libraries and parlors. The alabaster vases are of rich embrace all the antique styles, copied from the British Museum and the galleries throughout France and Italy. One superb pair of amphoras for recesses, ornamented with beautiful bas reliefs; 1 superb Cantharus, on octagon pedestal, large agate Hebe vases; Etruscan do.; Egyptian urns; Looythus vases; Bardiglio Tazzas for fruits and cards; Etruscan enamled vases; large Pinelli urns; Roman covered do., agate Venetian do.; and many other exquisite styles of the latest importations.

Gents' and Ladies' writing and dressing cases of rosewood and papier maché, inlaid with pearl.

Bronzes.—A splendid assortment of every size and description, just received from Europe, the finest ever offered at auction in this City, representing Una and the Lion, Ann and Africa, the Stag at Bay, Amazon, Hercules, &c.

CLOCKS.—A large invoice of superb bronze and ormulu clocks, comprising about 100 different sizes, all of the most exquisite workmanship and in perfect order.

PARIAN STATUARY.—Superb Parian groups, statuettes, representing the Finding of Moses, the Flute-player, Psyche, the Madonna, &c.; also, busts of Napoleon, Wellington and others.

Vases of every description, kid, silk and ornamented, framed in rich gilt carved pearl and ivory.

French Porcelain and China Vases of every description, richly decorated and entirely new patterns.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—Castors, tea sets, cake baskets, salvers, liquor stands, &c.

Also, a large invoice of rich papier maché goods and other choice articles suitable for the holidays. Many of the goods were exhibited in the Crystal Palace. Sale without reserve.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.—Elegant Cabinet Furniture—Several new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes; oval French plate mirrors, two thick French plate pier glasses, 80x24, together with a variety of fancy China ware, toilet sets, &c. The cabinet furniture will include several rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich French satin brocatelle, crimson and maroon plush, hair cloth, &c.; rosewood chamber furniture, marble top, in suites to match; three suites richly decorated enameled chamber furniture, very elegant, with marble tops; sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany spring-seat easy, rocking and parlor chairs, in great variety; marble-top pier, side, centre and card tables; superior extension dining tables, 14 feet long; library and dining-room furniture, in suites to match, together with several South American cane horse-hair mattresses, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, clocks, silver-plated cut bottle castors, knives and forks, spoons, coffee urns, cake baskets, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF FANCY GOODS, &c.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell this DAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, Nos. 20 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a choice collection of bronze and ormulu clocks, shades, and stands, candelabras, card-receivers, coupees, &c., China decorated and painted vases, colognes, card-receivers, cuvettes, fruit-baskets, inkstands with bronze figures, cologne sets, decorated tea and coffee sets, richly decorated coffee-cups, dinner and dessert sets; also, decorated bisque figures, colognes, jewel stands, suttanties, Bohemian glass vases, card-receivers, colognes, decanters, wines, &c.; also, silver-plated tea-services, toddy-kettles, coffee-urns, oysters, fruit cut bottles, cake baskets, &c.; tea-trays, dessert spoons and forks, toddy-ladles, sugar scoops and tongs, balance-handled knives. The goods are now on exhibition.

H. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the house, No. 230 West 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., comprising a general assortment of household furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, centre, side, and card tables, extension tables, etageres, cottage suits, hair-cloth suits, racks, sconces and black walnut French bedsteads, rockers, mahogany and cane chairs, looking-glasses, lounges, beds and bedding, mattresses, pillasses, pillows, window shades, Voltaire and easy chairs, chamber and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, MIRRORS, &c.—At 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st.—GEORGE COOK will sell as above, by auction, a most magnificent stock of a Broadway dealer, (removed for convalescence of sale,) embracing a variety of parlor suites, chamber suites, etageres, buffets, sofas, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, dining, centre, side and pier tables, mirrors, pier glasses, mattresses, and every article usually found in a first-class warehouse. This sale is peremptory, and will be continued daily until the whole is sold, and is well worthy the attention of the trade and others.

Goods may be packed, shipped, or delivered at moderate charge. Catalogues now ready.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—Byorder Hon. J. I. ROOSEVELT, Supreme Court, WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., the balance of Messrs. Cohen & Smith's superb stock of Fancy Goods, together with the goods sold and not called for at the previous sales, embracing elegant Sevres porcelain vases, beautifully painted and decorated; porcelain tea sets; tête-à-tête sets, plates, cups, &c.; China and ormulu flower sets; miniature suites of silver furniture; silver and silver-plated ware; bronzes, fine oil paintings, by masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools; elegant mussemeture inlaid furniture, chairs, cabinets, tables, &c. Fallen & Dreeden's China figures, &c.; together with a large assortment of other fancy goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., SUPERB FIRST CLASS FURS, manufactured by J. H. Harley, No. 34 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of sleigh robes of the finest quality, some of which are very scarce and desirable; also, real royal ermine, Hudson Bay sables, a very choice selection of Russia mink, Grecian marten, fitch, sable, stone marten muffs, pelerines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c.

We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 20 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of FURS, consisting of rich stone marten, French sable, fitch, chinchilla, mountain marten, and Hudson Bay sable muffs, victorines, cuffs and capes. Also, rich stone marten talmas, with cuffs to match. Sleigh robes of the finest Isabella bear, wolf, Hudson Bay buffalo, raccoon skins. The attention of purchasers is requested to this sale, as every article will be fully warranted.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 14 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of a manufacturer about leaving for Europe, consisting of rich and elegant furs and sleigh robes. A large assortment of rich Hudson Bay sable, fitch marten, stone marten, fine ermine, French sable, Siberian squirrel, chinchilla, mountain marten, river marten, victorines, cuffs, capes and talmas, pelerines, &c. Also, sleigh robes of the finest Isabella bear, wolf, raccoon, Hudson Bay wolf, buffalo, Maltese, Lapland, and other robes.

SUPPLIES OF BEEF AND MUTTON FOR THE INSTITUTIONS IN CHARGE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

—Proposals sealed and endorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration at their office, No. 51 Anthony-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 12th day of January, 1855, for supplying the Institutions on Ward's Island, and the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, such quantities of Beef as may be required from time to time for one year from the 15th day of January, 1855, to the 15th day of January, 1856. Said Beef to consist of the following pieces, to be cut as nearly as possible to specifications and samples which may be seen at this office:

1. Shoulders.
2. Buttocks.
3. Chucks.
4. Rump.
5. Corned.
6. Roasting Pieces.
7. Sirloin Steaks.
8. Legs and Shins.
9. Mutton.
10. Veal.

Payments to be made semi-monthly, on presentation of bills duly certified; and offers to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, with their assent in writing, as security for the performance of the contract.

Any proposal not in strict compliance with this advertisement will not be received; and the Board of Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any proposal, or portions thereof, as they may deem expedient. Any information that may be required by parties offering for the above, will be given on application at their office.

JAMES KELLY,
S. PURDY,
JAS. A. KENNEDY,
Officers of the Commissioners of Emigration.

December, 1854. No. 51 Anthony-st.

THE SUN'S GUN FOR CORRESPONDENTS IS LOADED AND PATENT LETTER BOOK FOR INVOICE FILE.—Over 1,000 of the merchants in the country have ordered, and the demand continues to be unusually large. Any merchant might be easily obtained from correspondents. All who desire to economize their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. Prices—$3 per gun, Foreign Letter and Bill Book, $2; Invoice File, $1; Round Letter Cup, Foreign and Domestic, $2. Sold by all Stationers, or sent by express on receipt of price. C. S. YOUNG No. 160 Fulton-st., 2d story.

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND HAVERSTRAW RAILROAD COMPANY, }
A BRANCH OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD. }
Connecting Steamboat Landing on Oyster Bay, }
Cove, Nassau County, L. I., }
December 20, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 25th day of December, 1854, the Harlem and Haverstraw Railroad Company will run their Express Trains daily (Sundays excepted) as follows, connecting with the Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Steamboats for Cold Spring, Matteawan and evening; connecting twice daily at Hawkswood with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Deansboro, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Detroit; at Syracuse, with the Syracuse and Utica Railroad; at Le Roy, with the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Batavia, with the Jonesville Railroad for Rochester; at Attica, with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad; at Rochester, with the Central Railroad for Canandaigua; and at Manchester, with the Central Railway Track Railroad for Canandaigua, Batavia, Attica, Geneseo and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will run daily over the Galena and Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad leads of the county, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northwestern Iowa to St. Paul; and the other through Northwestern, Wisconsin, to the Pinerires, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunlaith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the North bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 18 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passage a going South are assured that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or the office of the Company, in Chicago, of

R. B. MASON,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—Now and only direct Route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....8:15 A. M.
Second—St Louis Night Express.....10:5 P. M.

Through cars direct to Alton (35 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and BRIDGEPORT.

(Running in excellent connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (26 miles,) without landing.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS IN 24 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the South-west.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKIE, DETROIT, &c., and to WARSAW, and also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—1:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. & T. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—8 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—8:30 P. M., Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A.M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., and Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, 9 A. M. Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, via follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Train. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way-Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, 7:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. For Peekskill 2, 4 and 8:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 3, 6 and 9 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M.; St. Johns, 7 P. M.; Montreal, at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Trains leave New-York at 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CAMDEN and all parts of the West and South-west can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Day-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. F. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 2 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Held in and for the City and County of New-York—Summons for relief.—DENNIS McMAHON, Jr., Administrator, with the will annexed of Ruth S. Rathbone, otherwise Harrison, deceased, against WILLIAM WILKES, Trustee, named in the last will and testament of Frances C. Beckett, otherwise Sage, deceased, HIRAM JOHNSON and ELIZABETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT, FRANCES C. JOHNSON and MARIA McGREGOR, to HIRAM JOHNSON and ELIZABETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT and FRANCES C. JOHNSON, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1854.

D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.

To each of the last named defendants: Please take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1854. Yours, &c.,

J4 lawSwTh* D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from river to river; where not already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the Opening of 67th-st., in the said City of New-York, not already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & C. Lowrey, No. 57 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of July next.—Dated Dec. 20, 1854.

JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN,
ALBERT R. VAN SICKLEN,
PHEBE VAN SICKLEN,
Executors.

j6-lawSwTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. LEARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 166 Front-st., Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of July next. Dated, December 20, 1854.

HANNAH LEARY, Executrix.

J4 lawSwTh*

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW AND POWERFUL FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIP ARABIA, Capt. Leitch, will sail for Liverpool, via Halifax, on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River. Freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Now, comprises the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new	*Kossuth*,	*Northampton*, new,
Shamrock, new,	*Ben Adams*,	*Emerald Isle*, new,
Cambria, new,	*Houghton*,	*Dreadnaught*, new,
West Point,	*Kenadee*,	*Wm. Tapscott*, n'w,
Commerce,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Richard Morse,	*Catharine*,	*Andrew Foster*,
Sheridan,	*Gorrick*,	*John Ravenal*,
Empire,	*Arctic*,	*Constellation*,
Florida,	*Racer*,	*Underwriter*,
Falcon,	*E. Z.*,	*New-Hampshire*,
A. Foster,	*Sylvania*,	*John Savage*,
Progress, new,	*Roscius*,	*State Rights*,

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year: thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. The X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior vessels, viz.: OGDEN, BARLOW, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be secured at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 36 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (3,000 tons burden,) Captain E. W. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation for carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail THURSDAY, Jan. 25. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $6; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & FLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, B. BARLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from pier No. 1 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR FLORIDA—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. TOTTEN and SAMUEL L. HAPPING against EDWARD H. CRANMER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 70 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 4, 1854.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled cause was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1855.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

j4-lawSwTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JAMES G. DAY and LEMUEL A. MAY, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr. and EDWIN BURR, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of Nov. 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

d7-lawSwTh

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT H. McCURDY, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, WILLIAM SPENCER, THEODORE F. McCURDY, and OLIVER HARRIMAN against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
d7-lawSwTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES A. BULLEY and RICHARD HASLUCK, Jr., against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
d7-lawSwTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES JOHNSON and EBENEZER DALE, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr., and EDWIN BURR, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOSEPH HOXIE Jr.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of Nov. 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

d7-lawSwTh

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT H. McCURDY, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, WILLIAM SPENCER, THEODORE F. McCURDY, and OLIVER HARRIMAN against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and GEORGE H. TINGLEY.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant WILLIAM R. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of November, 1854.—Dated Dec. 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
d7-lawSwTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-

...ARE SUSPENDED.

...Commons, to be Hired.

...ARMY AND RUSSIA.

...letter from Jassy, of the 9th, published ...Augsburg Gazette, says that great activity ...perceptible among the Austrian troops of ...occupation, some regiments having advanced to the ...frontier points of the Danube, and extended their ...cantonments even as far as the Pruth."

...following important statement is taken from ...Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Friday night:

..."My belief is that although not contained in the ...conditions of the treaty, Austria will find that, as ...has not purpose to diminish the Territory of Rus...sia, it is not purpose to leave her a great and power...ful State, and to demand only securities, which ...are necessary for Austria as they are for France ...and England, unless Russia shall consent to such ...moderate terms as it will be our duty to ...propose, whenever a Minister of the Emperor shall ...come in directed to enter into negotiation—if, ...indeed, those terms are not accepted by the Emperor ...before it. I anticipate that we shall have, before ...the opening of the next campaign, the alliance of ...Austria on the offensive and defensive."

Sebastopol.

...the diary of the siege. Nov. ...war correspondent of the London *Times* ...though it may be dangerous to commu...likely to be of service to the Russians, ...hazardous to conceal the truth from ...people. They must know sooner or la... siege has been for many days practical...that our batteries are used up and si... our army are exhausted by the effect ... labor and watching to which it has ...exposed. The Russians know ... The exhaustion of our fire is self... our army, though weakened by sick... equal to holding its position, and to ...on assailants who may venture ... Nothing would be animate our men, ... spirits and the prospect of meeting ... outside their entrenchments and deci... by the point of the bayonet.

...night there was a brisk affair between the ... Voltigeur and Russian Riflemen, in ... Piquet de Flagstaff battery earthworks, and the ... dispelled all absurd myths about their ... in want of powder and ball, by a most tremen... ... Assaults and counter-assaults ... amid a furious fire, which lighted up the ... with sheets of flame from 9 o'clock at night ... o'clock in the morning. The French ... penetrated behind the outer entrench... ..., and established themselves for a time ... the "enciente," but as there was no prepara... for a general assault they withdrew. Vollies of ... artillery and salvoes of cannon roared through the ... during the whole night, but few lost their ... in consequence, for these affairs are now a ... occurrence.

...Nov. 26.—The fight between the French and ... riflemen, aided by artillery, was as usual ... renewed last night. The object of contention is a ... post, near the Quarantine Battery, which the ... persist in holding, although useless. Pre... for the renewal of a general bombardment ... being proceeded with from day to day; the ... obstacle is the bad state of the roads.

...Nov. 27.—Nothing occurred.

...Nov. 28.—During the day the Russians fire on ... British about one gun every five minutes. ... English look-out man cries "Tower," ... "Gordon Battery," or "Garden Battery," and the shot ... But the fire on the French ... much more lively, and is kept up with some ef... on their earthwork and parallel. Every night ... o'clock the Flag-Staff, Quarantine, and ... batteries open a furious cannonade, which, ... violently in forty-five minutes, is as hard as the ... can load, right into the French lines, and then ... instantly a sally, the result of which is in... the same—the Russians push a strong ... of the place, rush towards the first line, ... the pickets and Riflemen, get up to the ... parallel, sometimes into it, occasionally be... it, and close to the second parallel, where ... are received as they advance by the French ... parties with a deadly fire; they halt and ... in return, are charged by the French, who rout ... pursue them into the town, but who are obliged ... retire by the flank fire of the batteries and street ... In this way the French lose forty or fifty ... in considerable. Frequently about daybreak ... Russians repeat the performance.

...Nov. 29.—Storms, wind and rain. The Rus... have much strengthened their defences. They ... scarped the ground in front of their batteries, ... constructed strong abattis in front of the lines, ... up numerous earthworks, and made sunken ... before all their redoubts and along scarp ... slopes. During the night a particularly strong ... was made on the French. Hearing a noise, ... French rifleman crept forward and saw a column ... Russians, 2,000 strong, forming in the rear of ... battery. The French, therefore, 700 strong, ... quickly mounted the parapet of their own battery, ... received the Russians with a deadly volley— ... which, startled them with the bayonet, ... them to retreat.

...heavy fire on the French during the ... Grand Duke MICHAEL was observed ... at a distance of 1,000 ... Cross were exchanged respecting ... The state of the roads pre... supplies, and part of the Brit... ... to-day.

...Dec. 1.—During the day the Russians fire on the British about one gun every five minutes. The English look-out man cries "Tower," "Lighthouse," or "Garden Battery," and the shot is ... But the fire on the French is much more lively, and is kept up with some ef... on their earthwork and parallel. Every night about 9 o'clock the Flag-Staff, Quarantine, and ... batteries open a furious cannonade, which, ... violently in forty-five minutes, is as hard as the ... can load, right into the French lines, and then ... instantly a sally, the result of which is in... the same—the Russians push a strong ... of the place, rush towards the first line, ... the pickets and Riflemen, get up to the ... parallel, sometimes into it, occasionally be... it, and close to the second parallel, where ... are received as they advance by the French ... parties with a deadly fire; they halt and ... in return, are charged by the French, who rout ... pursue them into the town, but who are obliged ... retire by the flank fire of the batteries and street ... In this way the French lose forty or fifty ... in considerable. Frequently about daybreak ... Russians repeat the performance.

...Nov. 28

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A HEAVY DUTY ON FOREIGNERS.

Grand Know-Nothing Demonstration in the House.

SPEECH OF MR. SOLLERS.

REMARKS BY MR. GIDDINGS AND OTHERS.

Passage of the Swamp Lands Bill.

The Kinney Expedition and the Nicaragua Transit Line.

Army Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

The appointment of Mr. J. S. WHITNEY as Superintendent of the Armory at Springfield, Mass., was confirmed to-day; as was that of Mr. SLOW, late Master of Machinery, Superintendent of Harper's Ferry Armory. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Nos. 36 and 37.—James Williams, admr., appt., vs. Robert Olivers, exors., and John Goodings, admr. appt. vs. Robert Olivers, exors. Argument by J. Mason Campbell and Reverdy Johnson for the appellees, and by Mr. Dulaney for the appellants.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

The prolonged discussion on the bill giving additional bounty land to the soldiers in the war of 1812, prevented the Senate, to-day, from taking up the Nebraska proposition. Mr. SUMNER will press his resolution at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. CHASE is desirous of getting the floor at an early day, to address the Senate in behalf of his bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. If there is an honest sentiment in the Free States in favor of practically restoring a part of what the cause of freedom lost by the passage of the Nebraska bill, now is the time to give that sentiment expression in behalf of the measure proposed by Mr. CHASE. But, unless I am much in error, "as quiescence" in that wrong, also, is to mark the political history of the present era.

A rumor is quite current to-night, that the President is about to send a war message to Congress, in consequence of the failure of Spain to accord redress for her many outrages. I cannot learn that there is any foundation for the statement, and am satisfied it has no better basis than suspicion, growing out of the knowledge of the fact, this morning, that some message or other was to be sent to Congress to-day. That the message received was of a very peaceful character you already know.

There is no danger of the President's giving us anything spicy or sharp-pointed in our Foreign Relations, and especially in connection with disputed claims of American citizens for redress of grievances suffered abroad. It is a few days only since he failed to assume the responsibility of making the slightest recommendation to Congress of measures to enforce redress, in a case where it has been positively refused, and one which I am satisfied has the President's earnest convictions in its favor. It is not to be supposed he singled that case out for neglect, while he is prepared to enforce other claims, of, perhaps, more doubtful merit.

By the way—referring to Captain GIBSON's case—the following very decidedly stated point was made by HUNTINGTON MARSHALL, in one of his official letters while Minister to China.

"Protection to a citizen cannot cease whenever he is unjustly accused of offence against a foreign people. It is at such a moment Government should most promptly exercise its functions, because then only does it actively exhibit to its people the reciprocal value they obtain for allegiance. A Government which silently submits to the oppression of a citizen under the mere *forms* of law could not be relied upon to vindicate his rights when ruthlessly invaded. I am sure the Government of the United States will not be exposed by its apathy in any case to such disfavor."

There are many cases in our own history, and the history of European nations, clearly repudiating the rule that if a man is wronged under *forms* of law, in a foreign land, he is without redress. Several American vessels, for instance, were seized by MURAT, King of Naples, and confiscated in legally constituted Courts; but Gen. JACKSON went behind the "forms" to look for *justice*, and in 1832 peremptorily demanded, and obtained *reparation*. The argument of this point, when it comes before Congress, will involve much interest.

Intimate friends and correspondents of General HOUSTON place no reliance upon the statement that he has resigned his seat in the Senate. They suppose the announcement is only the maturity of the rumor of his intended resignation, contained in a Texas paper.

I perceive that Secretary MARCY's letter in reply to Señor MOLINA, and interesting the favorable light in which the Government views Col. KINNEY's Central American enterprise, seems to have had a very depressing influence upon Nicaragua Transit Stock. A fall of three per cent., under such slight influence, betrays a remarkable sensibility on the part of our Transit friends. The extraordinary efforts made by the Nicaragua Transit managers to misrepresent and defeat the KINNEY Colonization project, have probably had the very natural effect of leading dealers in the Transit Stock to suppose its value must depreciate just in proportion to the favorable progress of KINNEY's enterprise; when, in fact, it ought to be just the reverse.

A visit to the National Observatory reminds me that Lieut. GILLIS' report of astronomical observations in South America has not yet been published. This is a very valuable work,—one that should be

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1030. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

placed in every public library in Christendom. If I remember aright, only one thousand copies of it were ordered to be printed—a number which will prove totally inadequate to supply the demand. The number ought to be increased to five thousand at least, and it is to be hoped some Senator will win the thanks of the scientific world by moving in the matter before the type shall have been distributed. Meantime, those of your readers who desire to obtain copies will do well to make early application to their Senators or Representatives in Congress. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the citizens of Massachusetts, setting forth the evils arising from emigrants, and particularly from Roman Catholics, and asking Congress for a head tax not less than $250 on each foreigner arriving in the country. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the bill continuing the California Land Commission which passed the House on yesterday was taken up and passed without debate.

Mr. BRODHEAD's Bounty Land bill was resumed.

Mr. DODGE's (of Iowa) amendment to Mr. CLAYTON's amendment, the former proposing a maximum of 320 acres in one tract, and 640 in one township, was taken up.

Mr. CHASE spoke in favor of it, and Mr. CLAYTON against.

Adopted—Yeas 24, Nays 15.

The question then recurred on Mr. CLAYTON's amendment, which doubles both the maximum and minimum number of acres aforesaid.

Mr. CLAYTON said, that with the amendment just passed he should be compelled to vote against his own amendment, as the quantities of land would be too limited to give proper effect to the bill.

The amendment was then adopted—Yeas, 28; Nays 14.

Mr. PESSENDEN proposed an amendment, in order to admit the soldiers called out to repel the invasion at the Northeastern Boundary, to participate in the benefits of the bills.

Mr. FOOTE—I also propose to include by amendment the troops who went to Plattsburg to repel the British in September, 1813.

Mr. BRODHEAD objected to the enlargement of the provisions of the bill, and feared its accumulated amendments would destroy it.

Mr. BELL proposed a still broader amendment, which was to make beneficiaries of those who were engaged in active military service at any time for the United States, whether the Government thereof ever recognized such services as pertaining to any war or not.

Mr. BELL submitted an amendment, intended to include the substance of both Mr. FOOT's and Mr. PESSENDEN's propositions.

Mr. PESSENDEN refused to accept it.

The discussion then became general.

Mr. PRATT was urging the claims of a large class of the militia of Maryland, when the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Mr. WHEELER presented a memorial from shipmasters and shipping-merchants of New-York, relative to certain floating lights at the mouth of that harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., the message from the President, relative to the reestablishment of the Navy-Yard at Memphis, was referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill for continuing the improvement of the Harbor of Dunkirk. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for the relief of the purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands.

Mr. HARRIS of Illinois[ippi], got up, as he said, to offer the door against Southern treachery. As he spoke in low and rather indistinct tones, members crowded round—the better to hear. Persons outside the bar could only catch a word occasionally, but had the full benefit of a chorus of laughter, now and then from the honorable inside listeners. A stray Senator, however, informed us that he was against this Government mediating in the European war, and thought we had better settle our own difficulties at home before we undertook to adjust the quarrels of others. If we attempt this, we will get ourselves into a kind of "hodge podge." It appeared Mr. HARRIS was in no proper condition to speak, and by the persuasion of a colleague, he yielded the floor.

MR. SOLLERS ON THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Mr. SOLLERS wanted to speak of the triumph of that "despised and objectionable sect, known as Know-Nothings;" that wretched, deceitful party, unworthy of the confidence of the American people, which seeks to violate the Constitution and overturn the Government, as its opponents charged. The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. KEITT,) objected to Know-Nothingism because he chose to say it originated in Massachusetts. In his (Mr. SOLLERS') opinion, it came from the proper spot. Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington, are in Massachusetts, and the descendants of those who there fought, will not forget the foreigners who battled against them in the Contest of Liberty. This spirit of Know-Nothingism had swept through the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, New-York, Delaware to Maryland. He wondered politicians did not take a lesson from those great American demonstrations. So far from interfering with State rights, as charged by Mr. KEITT, he said Know-Nothings are for preserving strictly the rights of the States, and preserving the union of the States. If he knew anything, they look on the Southern fanatic and the Northern abolitionist in the same unfavorable light, and would place them side by side and hang them high as Haman. Fanatics of both sections, if not in point of law, are in fact guilty of moral treason. In the event of a struggle between the North and South, Maryland would become a Marathon, and Chesapeake Bay the Straits of Thermopylæ. Who ever heard of a fanatic in Maryland? She goes for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union. [Applause, which the Chairman of the Committee checked.] They (the Know-Nothings) will leave Slavery where the Constitution placed it. They are for the Union—the whole Union—against Secessionists on the one side, and Pro-Slavery men and Abolitionists on the other. As Mr. BARRY and Mr. KEITT had told the House what the Know-Nothings will do, he (SOLLERS) would tell it what they would not do. They will not dissolve the Union, but uphold it as the sheet-anchor of Republican safety. Another thing is, they will not say an appropriation for rivers and harbors is constitutional when the former passes through three States, and unconstitutional when passing through one only. [Laughter.] They do not intend to permit Northern nullifiers to assert a doctrine of secession, after submitting to the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision regarding the constitutionality of important questions. They do not intend to quibble about the interpretation of the Constitution, like a "prude," and then to violate it like a prostitute.

Mr. KEITT—I have a single question to ask.

Mr. SOLLERS—I expected to be interrupted.

Mr. KEITT—Do you mean to be personal? [Sensation.]

Mr. SOLLERS—I was talking about South Carolina, and disclaim any such thing. He proceeded further to defend Know-Nothingism, and as to the secrecy of the Order, he said the Democratic party ought not to complain, as they last night held a caucus, or secret meeting, on the great Tariff question.

Mr. GIDDINGS said he understood Mr. SOLLERS to say the Know-Nothings will leave Slavery where they found it. Will they restore freedom to Kansas?

Mr. SOLLERS—I will never take the construction of the gentleman of Ohio on Constitutional law. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS—Then you back out.

Mr. SOLLERS—I do not; but I most cheerfully retire from such a contest. [Laughter.] I should as soon think of entering into a contest, God forgive me, with a pregnant woman. [Universal merriment.] The Know-Nothings, as a party, are pledged to preserve the Union, and will do it at all hazards.

Mr. GIDDINGS said he was anxious in asking the question of the gentleman from Maryland, but the gentleman showed the white feather and backed out; he was deserving of the name of a "Know-Nothing" or any nothing. [Laughter.] The people of the United States have a right to know the principles of the party. Publicity is for the express purpose of preventing the people from being deceived. He, (Mr. GIDDINGS) however, was a friend of the Know-Nothings, he had courted their friendship, and liked them as long as they acted with him. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKSDALE—Did not the Know-Nothings and Anti-Nebraskaites unite in the last election in Ohio?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I did not know of a Know-Nothing or a Know-Nothing Lodge in that State at the time of the election. If they voted for me, I take it for granted they knew something. [Laughter.]

Mr. STUART, of Mich.—Did not the gentleman honor Michigan with a visit? In other words, did not a delegate do so? Had the Know-Nothings in that State a single man on their ticket who was not voted for by the Abolitionists?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I did not know a Know-Nothing in Michigan.

Mr. STUART—Was not every candidate on the State and Congressional tickets put in nomination by the Whigs and Abolitionists, notoriously known in Michigan as a Know-Nothing?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I did address an intelligent audience in Michigan on the principles I profess, but never heard any intimation that my hearers were Know-Nothings. I want all parties here or elsewhere to avow and proclaim their sentiments without deception and fraud.

Mr. KEITT, alluding to Mr. SOLLERS remarks about Secession and Abolitionism, said as to nullification it had been illustrated and expounded by the great intellects of his own State, CALHOUN, MCDUFFIE, HAYNE, PRESTON, and all other great men who swept in a convulsion of splendor the sky of South Carolina. We, he said, fought the battle openly. The nullification party of 1832 sought no subterranean hole to ferment in, and no CATALINE was there to foster midnight conspiracy. We offered to fight the Government principle in open day—the Government fought out its Stars and Stripes, but the sons of South Carolina were under their Palmetto flag, in defence of their friends and ready to perish for their rights. I was a member of the Secession party of 1850. The sons of that State are ready to give their blood when their country demands it, but if, in times of peace, the Government strikes at our liberties, by heaven, we will strike back! I only owe allegiance to my State, and through my State to the General Government. When anything personal is said, I shall answer by a monosyllable. [Sensation.]

Mr. LETCHER said he imagined not one of five men in the House had thought of the pending bill since the discussion commenced. It was to relieve purchasers and locaters of swamp and overflowed lands. Throughout his remarks he confined himself to the principles of the bill.

The bill was finally amended and passed, when the House adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE SING SING PRISON CASES.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Subjects of the Message Appropriately Referred.

REPORT OF THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

The Bill on Real and Personal Property for Religious Purposes.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1854.

The Senate opened fire briskly this morning, which, if kept up, will soon bring that body check even with the Lower House. Notices were given to-day of bills to provide for the payment of certain judgments obtained against the agent of the Sing Sing Prison by HOTCHKISS & SMITH and others. Was there not a Commission appointed last year to investigate these and other similar claims? I have an impression of something of that kind being done, and if I am correct, it would seem premature to pay them off before that Commission makes its report.

Notice was also given of the introduction of a bill for the purchase of an Executive mansion. I wonder that such a proposition finds utterance now, for the first time, in present Senate. It should have been enacted long since, and I hope will be now. I utter this without the slightest fear of ever being required by the people of the State to resign the exalted position of a correspondent to take charge of State affairs, and may, therefore, be credited for speaking disinterestedly.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill relative to unclaimed dividends, and Mr. BROOKS of one to prevent encroachments upon the Harbor of the City of New-York. Both these subjects occupied much of the attention of the last Legislature, and will doubtless form a prominent feature in the present. There is an evident intention to crowd the latter, without divesting it of the objectionable features which it contained when formerly presented, and if such a course should be persisted in, I fear the present proposition will share the fate of its predecessor.

On motion of Mr. MUNROE, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of Intemperance was taken from the Committee of the Whole, and referred to a Special Committee of five, to be appointed by the Lieut. Governor.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER, so much of the Message as relates to the subject of the detention of witnesses, was referred to a Special Committee of three. I am rejoiced that the question has found such an efficient friend. No man can better step forward to a successful issue any measure that has for its purpose the alleviation of human wrongs, for few men have so largely at heart the welfare of their fellow creatures.

Mr. PUTNAM introduced a bill regulating bequests to charitable and religious societies. It is recognized as one of SAM's chickens, full fledged, and aims to prevent the accumulation of legacies by the Catholic Church. On his motion it was referred to a Select Committee, which secures for it a favorable report.

In the Assembly, Mr. AITKEN presented a petition for the abolishment of the contract system on the Public Works. This is one of the New-York annuals, but I believe it never grows to a blooming size, and seldom more than breaks the seed pod.

Mr. COCKS gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to allow the New-York Common Council to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of investigation. Notice was also given of a bill to provide for paying jurors in the City of New-York; another for the registration of voters in the same City; another relative to voluntary assignments; by Mr. LEIGH to expedite the canvassing of votes, and to provide for establishing a fund in aid of juvenile delinquents; another for removing the Marine Hospital, and selling the property thereof; another to prevent casualties at fires, and for the protection of the lives of firemen; another for the regulation of the affairs of the Croton Aqueduct, and for its future management; by Mr. LEIGH to prohibit gambling in the City of New-York and the sale of lottery tickets and policies.

Mr. AITKEN gave notice that he should present a bill for abolishing the office of State Harbor Master, and conferring the power to appoint City officers to perform that duty upon the City authorities. *Per contra*, Mr. RHODES proposes to introduce a bill increasing the number of that class of officers.

New-York Harbor encroachments were also introduced to the attention of the new House.

Mr. ODELL, Hard and K. N., from Livingston, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill postponing the election of a United States Senator until the vacancy in the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, caused by the election of MYRON H. CLARK to the office of Governor, shall have been filled. Also, of another bill for the election of a State Senator in the Twenty-ninth District. Doubtless Mr. ODELL means a meaning.

Notice was given by Mr. WATTERBURY of a bill to confer upon railroad conductors police powers.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, pursuant to previous notice, presented a bill to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas-Light Company, in the City of New-York. It provides for an increase of $2,500,000. The bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the New-York Delegation.

Mr. BLATCHFORD also introduced his bill for the punishment of kidnapping. It enacts that such kidnapping shall be deemed felony, and punishable by fine not exceeding $2,000, and by imprisonment not less than three years nor more than seven years.

Mr. JUMMERSON brought in his bill regulating the hours of labor. It provides that in factories and workshops ten hours shall constitute a day's labor; that no child under ten years of age shall be employed in any factory, and no child under fifteen years shall be forced to labor therein more than five hours per day; that no minors shall be obliged to labor more than ten hours per day; that it shall be the duty of all manufacturers and employing mechanics to cause children in their employ, under fifteen years of age, to attend school at least five half days in each week, and that farmers shall cause all children in their employ to attend school at least four months in each year. The penalty for a violation of these provisions is a fine of $5 for each offence, one-half to be paid to the minor, and the remaining one-half to the School fund of the State.

Mr. C. C. LEIGH, in accordance with notice previously given, to-day introduced, to use his own language, "the identical bill passed by the last Legislature—the very same—signed by the Speaker and all, and vetoed by the Governor." The bill presented was forwarded to the Speaker, who suggested that the gentleman had forgotten to mention the subject of the bill he had introduced with such an evident conviction of its importance. So he had; "but it was the bill for the suppression of intemperance," which was referred to the Special Committee having that subject in charge. So the question is fairly before the Legislature, and, in Mr. LEIGH's judgment, in proper shape and train for final action.

The first bill passed the House this third day of the session. It provides for vesting the title of lands in an alien, and for a wonder went through without seeming to attract SAM's attention. Was the ubiquitous gentleman asleep, or proposes he not to waste strength on small matters?

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department was presented this morning.

Since the last Report there have been organized 15 banking associations, the circulation of which amounts to $1,114,617, secured by collaterals amounting to $1,250,616. Eight individual bankers have received circulation amounting to $422,222, on deposit of $460,519 securities.

The total amount of outstanding circulation on the 30th of September, was $34,561,572,—backed by securities to the amount of $35,908,160 22, as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages	$6,716,949 11
New-York State Stocks	12,125,499 48
Canal Revenue Certificates	1,429,509 00
United States Stocks	2,519,306 47
Arkansas State Stocks	231,000 00
Illinois State Stocks	646,627 63
Michigan State Stocks	172,000 00
Cash in Deposit	130,933 50

In addition to the securities held in trust for the redemption of circulating notes, there are held for the Buffalo Trust Company:

Bonds and Mortgages	$97,000
Buffalo City Stocks	3,000
Total	$100,000

For the United States Trust Company, New-York, Auburn City 7 per cents., $100,000; and for chartered Banks:

New-York State Stocks	$27,400
Canal Revenue Certificates	20,000
New-York State 5½ per cents	1,000
Total	$57,400

Since the last report there is an increase of securities in the department, of $1,075,822 02. There are in the State:

Incorporated Banks	55
Banking Associations	167
Individual Bankers	53

Of this number, 41 individual Bankers and 4 Banking Associations have given notice of an intention to wind up their business.

On the 17th day of September, 1853, in the State there was a Banking Capital of $75,063,075—Sept. 23, 1854, there was $83,773,898, showing an increase of $7,991,913 for the year.

The following table shows the condition of the Banks, as ascertained from the quarterly reports on file in the Department:

RESOURCES.	Dec. 9, 1853.	Sept. 23, 1854.
Loans and Discounts except to Directors and Brokers	$123,961,974	$141,960,565
Loans and Discounts to Directors	5,694,885	9,715,011
All other liabilities, absolute or contingent of Directors	1,468,688	1,374,356
All sums due from Brokers	3,247,526	3,408,942
Real Estate	5,272,090	5,178,521
Bonds and Mortgages	6,566,456	7,981,746
Stocks	21,453,585	20,880,653
Promissory Notes other than for Loans or Discounts	125,900	183,227
Loss and expense accounts	1,349,235	1,009,254
Overdrafts	443,135	538,845
Specie	14,149,769	13,661,565
Cash Items	19,175,970	16,453,289
Bills of Solvent Banks on Hand	3,446,800	3,664,238
Bills of Suspended Banks on Hand	1,031	2,406
Estimated value of the same	803	1,726
Due from Solvent Banks on demand	11,329,339	12,433,672
Due from Solvent Banks on credit	79,858	171,607
Due from Suspended Banks on demand	151,883	43,416
Estimated Value of the same	125,357	42,410
Due from Suspended Banks on credit	200	50,000
Estimated Value of the same	200	50,000
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$79,018,080	$83,773,398
Profits	11,070,836	11,136,931
Notes in Circulation not registered	329,665	310,023
Registered Notes in circulation	32,343,564	31,193,757
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	1,639,566	2,992,737
Due Depositors on demand	78,060,490	81,966,103
Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	1,415,196	1,719,338
Due Banks on demand	20,227,067	21,051,456
Due Banks on credit	476,137	200,563
Due to others not included in either of the above heads	3,966,917	2,681,989

The Superintendent recommends the prohibition of bonds and mortgages as a basis for banking. Such securities, when sold, have not realized over 75 per cent. in cash of their par value. If they are hereafter to be received, he would limit the circulation to 90 per cent. of their par value. Additional safeguards are recommended for the security of depositors in Savings Banks—and the passage of a law restraining all banks of circulation, and all individual bankers from holding themselves out to the public as Savings Banks, by any advertisement, sign or in any other manner. He renews his recommendation of a general revision and codification of the laws relating to the business of banking.

The following table shows the condition of the Bank Fund, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1854, and the condition of the Fund on that day:

RECEIPTS.	
Contributions of the banks	$66,486 90
Principal of bonds and mortgages	102 13
Interest on bonds and mortgages	1,950 29
Interest on moneys deposited in Commmercial Bank by the Treasurer during the year	1,961 77
Assets of the Commercial Bank, New-York	7,186 17
Total	$99,689 86
PAYMENTS.	
Redemption of stock	$45,850 00
Interest on stock	27,497 76
Redemption of bills	55 00
Counsel fees and expenses of suit of the Receiver of the Canal Bank against the Safety Fund	1,000 00
Miscellaneous	100 00
Total	$74,212 76
CONDITION OF THE FUND.	
Dr.—Amount of stocks issued on account of the Fund	$400,951 20
Cr.—Money in the Treasury	66,980 66
Bonds and Mortgages	12,932 22
Assets unrealizable	25,093 32
Total	$101,777 88

Debt of the Fund on the 30th of September, 1854, $298,163 78—to which should be added the unavailable assets, showing an actual indebtedness of $298,987 10, for the payment of which the contributions to the Fund are pledged.

Gen. SHERMAN, Clerk of the House, has appointed Messrs. ORSON ARCHER, of Wayne, DAVID N. HEINTZMAN, of Franklin, CHARLES M. SCHUYLER, of Oneida, WILLIAM P. DOWNER, of the State at large, Deputy Clerks. He has also appointed WILLIAM R. CHEMERDEN, of Madison, Librarian, and JAMES DUNLAVIN, of Columbia, Assistant Librarian. The Clerk has been exceedingly fortunate in obtaining employment of such large experience in the labor to be performed the first.

The Senate has fixed upon Wednesday as Executive session day. It is rumored that Executive nominations are to find more favor than during the past two years—I am half inclined to credit the rumor. J. B. S.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The bill introduced by Mr. PUTNAM in the Senate, in relation to conveyances and devises of real and personal estate for religious purposes, has the following provisions:

The first section provides that no grant, devise, &c., of personal or real estate for the benefit of any person or his successors in any ecclesiastical office shall vest any estate or interest in such person or in his successors; and no such grant, devise, &c., by the designation of any such ecclesiastical office, shall vest any estate or interest in any of his successors. This section shall not be deemed to admit the validity of any such grant, devise, &c., heretofore made.

SEC. 2. Provides that no grant, &c., of real estate dedicated to purposes of religious worship shall vest any title, &c., in any person to whom it is made, unless it be made to a Corporation under the act for the Incorporation of Religious Societies, or the act for the Incorporation of Societies to Establish Free Churches.

SEC. 3. Provides that any real estate heretofore devised, &c., to any person in any ecclesiastical office, shall be held in trust for the benefit of the congregation or society using the same, and shall, upon the death of the person in whom the title is vested, vest in the religious Corporation enjoying such real estate.

SEC. 4. Provides, if no such religious corporation is in existence, then the title to such real estate shall vest in the people of the State of New-York.

SEC. 5. Provides that when the title shall vest in the people of the State, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the State as soon as the religious congregation or society for whose benefit such real estate was devised shall become legally incorporated as a religious corporation, to convey to such corporation all the right, &c., of the people of the State in such real estate.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATIVE.

Massachusetts Legislature—Theodore Parker not Elected Chaplain.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

The Legislature is perfecting its organization. BENJ. STEVENS, to-day, was reelected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Rev. JOHN H. TWOMBLY, of Roxbury, Chaplain.

Mr. TWOMBLY was elected on the second ballot—the vote standing as follows: Mr. TWOMBLY 216, and Rev. THEODORE PARKER 122.

On the first ballot, Mr. PARKER receiving a respectable number of votes, motion was made that he officiate alternately with Mr. TWOMBLY. This led to rather exciting discussions, during which Mr. EAMES, of Malden, said the choice of Mr. PARKER for chaplain would be a disgrace to the House.

Monday next has been assigned for the election of the members of the Governor's council.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Senate and House both organized here this morning.

FRANKLIN MUSEY, of Bangor, was elected President, and L. O. GOWAN, of Saco, Secretary of the Senate—both unanimously.

SIDNEY PERHAM, Esq., of Woodstock, was elected the Speaker of the House, and Mr. BAKER, Clerk.

A Committee on Senatorial Vacancies was chosen, and M. WELLS appointed Chairman. They will report to-morrow, and the vacancies be filled. A Committee on the Gubernatorial votes will then be appointed.

The Governor will probably be chosen on Friday.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 4.

In the Senate this forenoon three ballots took place for the Presidency, with the same result as those of yesterday. Adjourned to this afternoon.

No one was elected Speaker of the Senate at this afternoon's session. The Whigs voted for JAMES SKINNER, but the result is the same as before.

Indiana Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 4.

The Indiana Legislature organized to-day.

The Senate elected SOLON FURMAN, principal Secretary, and the House elected DAVID KILGORE Speaker, and JOHN LOVERING Clerk. The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow. He will strongly urge restriction against the abuse of the Free Banking law.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, arrived at her dock here, a little after 12 o'clock, to-night.

We take the following from BARING'S Circular, of Dec. 22:

Money is in more demand, as usual at the close of the year. Consols close at 91¼@91½ for account; silver dollars, 5s. ½d.; bar silver, 5s. ½d.; doubloons, 74s., nominally; American eagles, 76s. 3d., nominally.

By the Overland Mail we have dates from Canton to the 26th of October, from Calcutta to the 8th of November, and from Bombay to the 14th.

The Almshouse Difficulty at Albany with the Roman Catholic Priests.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 4

In reference to the recent outrage perpetrated upon the rights of the children at the Almshouse, by the teachers of the Romish Church, a Committee of the Common Council have passed resolutions forbidding the further visits of teachers of that sect until ample apology is made.

Probable Suicide of a Citizen of Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 4.

Early this morning the body of Mr. JOHN BLUNDELL, a highly esteemed resident of this city, was discovered in the Raceway leading to the Wire Factory. He arose from his bed during the night and is supposed to have committed suicide during a temporary fit of insanity, caused by recent difficulties.

The Southern Mail—Large Shipments of Cotton from New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 4.

The Southern Mail as late as due from all points is received.

On Thursday last the clearances of Cotton from the port of New-Orleans reached the enormous quantity of 18,000 bales.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 4.

At the Cattle Market held here to-day, 1,200 head BEEF CATTLE were offered, and nearly all were sold at $3@$4 75 on the hoof—equal to $5@$9 25 net, and averaging $4 12. Live Hogs sold at $5 75@$6 12; Slaughtered, $5 50. SHEEP, $3 50 @$4 50, gross.

Sentence of Martin, the Post-Office Clerk.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 4.

The motion for a new trial in the case of MARTIN, the Post-Office Clerk, convicted of taking the contents of letters passing through his hands, was overruled to-day, and he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Stocks are firm—Reading 23½; Morris Canal 11½; Long Island Railroad 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad 63½; Pennsylvania fives 81.

The money market is unchanged.

Suspension of a Banking House.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 4.

We learn this forenoon that the Banking-house of HOWARD, BUTTS & Co., of that city, suspended payment to-day.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
OFFICE, No. 154 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
TERMS, $7 PER ANNUM.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dilemmas—The Czar—Austria—The Allies and Italy—Napoleon—Home Perplexities—Roman Policy in Europe, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Tribune.

DUBLIN, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

Our little Queen spoke and spunk as it her course, and off-hand spirit and spunk as much as discretion of those who "reign" at the nationality, were splendid. Do they guarantee to their new Allies to be neutral? Do they guarantee to the Czar that they will not? Do they refuse? Do they refuse to be the tools of Napoleon? Do they refuse to be the tools of Austria? Do they refuse to be the tools of Prussia? Do they refuse to be the tools of Sardinia? Do they refuse to be the tools of Belgium? Do they refuse to be the tools of Portugal? Do they refuse to be the tools of Spain? Do they refuse to be the tools of Naples? Do they refuse to be the tools of Rome? Do they refuse to be the tools of Tuscany? Do they refuse to be the tools of Modena? Do they refuse to be the tools of Parma? Do they refuse to be the tools of Switzerland? Do they refuse to be the tools of Greece? Do they refuse to be the tools of Turkey? Do they refuse to be the tools of Egypt? Do they refuse to be the tools of Persia? Do they refuse to be the tools of China? Do they refuse to be the tools of Japan? Do they refuse to be the tools of Africa? Do they refuse to be the tools of America? Do they refuse to be the tools of Australia? Do they refuse to be the tools of Asia? Do they refuse to be the tools of Europe? Do they refuse to be the tools of the World? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Universe? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Solar System? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Milky Way? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Galaxy? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Cosmos? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Infinite? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Eternal? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Absolute? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Unconditioned? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Unknowable? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Unthinkable? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Inconceivable? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Impossible? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Nonsensical? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Absurd? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Ridiculous? Do they refuse to be the tools of the ——? Do they refuse to be the tools of the Devil? Do they refuse to be the tools of Hell? Do they refuse to be the tools of Damnation? Do they refuse to be the tools of Perdition? Do they refuse to be the tools of Destruction? Do they refuse to be the tools of Annihilation? Do they refuse to be the tools of Nothingness? Do they refuse to be the tools of Zero? Do they refuse to be the tools of Cypher? Do they refuse to be the tools of Nought? Do they refuse to be the tools of Naught? Do they refuse to be the tools of Nothing? Do they refuse to be the tools of Nihil? Do they refuse to be the tools of Void? Do they refuse to be the tools of Vacuum? Do they refuse to be the tools of Emptiness? Do they refuse to be the tools of Blank? Do they refuse to be the tools of Space? Do they refuse to be the tools of Time? Do they refuse to be the tools of Eternity? Do they refuse to be the tools of Infinity? Do they refuse to be the tools of Immensity? Do they refuse to be the tools of Vastness? Do they refuse to be the tools of Hugeness? Do they refuse to be the tools of Bigness? Do they refuse to be the tools of Largeness? Do they refuse to be the tools of Greatness? Do they refuse to be the tools of Magnitude? Do they refuse to be the tools of Size? Do they refuse to be the tools of Dimension? Do they refuse to be the tools of Extension? Do they refuse to be the tools of Expansion? Do they refuse to be the tools of Development? Do they refuse to be the tools of Evolution? Do they refuse to be the tools of Progress? Do they refuse to be the tools of Improvement? Do they refuse to be the tools of Amelioration? Do they refuse to be the tools of Melioration? Do they refuse to be the tools of Betterment? Do they refuse to be the tools of Advancement? Do they refuse to be the tools of Promotion? Do they refuse to be the tools of Elevation? Do they refuse to be the tools of Exaltation? Do they refuse to be the tools of Glorification? Do they refuse to be the tools of Deification? Do they refuse to be the tools of Apotheosis? Do they refuse to be the tools of Canonization? Do they refuse to be the tools of Beatification? Do they refuse to be the tools of Sainthood? Do they refuse to be the tools of Holiness? Do they refuse to be the tools of Godliness? Do they refuse to be the tools of Divinity? Do they refuse to be the tools of Deity? Do they refuse to be the tools of God? Do they refuse to be the tools of Jehovah? Do they refuse to be the tools of Jove? Do they refuse to be the tools of Jupiter? Do they refuse to be the tools of Zeus? Do they refuse to be the tools of Thor? Do they refuse to be the tools of Odin? Do they refuse to be the tools of Brahma? Do they refuse to be the tools of Vishnu? Do they refuse to be the tools of Siva? Do they refuse to be the tools of Buddha? Do they refuse to be the tools of Mahomet? Do they refuse to be the tools of Allah? Do they refuse to be the tools of Mumbo-Jumbo? Do they refuse to be the tools of Fetish? Do they refuse to be the tools of Idol? Do they refuse to be the tools of Image? Do they refuse to be the tools of Graven Image? Do they refuse to be the tools of Molten Image? Do they refuse to be the tools of Golden Calf? Do they refuse to be the tools of Golden Image? Do they refuse to be the tools of Golden Idol? Do they refuse to be the tools of Golden Image? Do they refuse to be the tools of Golden Calf

[illegible] Rent.

[illegible] Tuesday [illegible] Dec. 26, 1854.

...CALIFORNIA ...

...Judiciary.

...Sympathies.

...is made by English residents ... of this City, ... in the present war in ... Russian, or Anti-British. The *Journal of Commerce* has taken upon itself ... this,—not that the *Journal*, which is ... select private circulation down ..., and is "read by every Englishman and ... educated Frenchman here," ... number itself in the press of the ..., according to its last ... papers of real public importance ... of," "are not taken prin... to this question." A cor... of the *Journal*, signing himself ..., is evidently not satisfied ... He says:

"... only subject in its hatred, but ... want of knowledge about ...

... goes on to show why our own ... ought to be ashamed of ... going, as public opinion is sus... of going, "against the Allies in this ...

... that these have, not American ... The efforts of the English organi... instrumental in upholding a large ... mercantile business of this City. The ... given long credit, and pays mostly in cash. ... will be felt in the South, by the depression of ... Already by perhaps 5c. or 1c. a pound. If ... were cut off entirely, it would only ... England, and impel them to ..., in their own territory—... India Islands. What would be the effect ...

... called upon to defend the ... against the sweeping charge of ... European subjects, made by ... John Bull—suspecting that our ... is that we chance to know and ... on his side of the question.

... about the flow of English capital ... to the Yankee Cotton crop, ... which he twits us. We could sooner ... with the first than he with the last. ... he and all other loyal Britishers may ... The English capital accumulat... at the dearest possible cost ... labor. It is not counted in Eng... but Manchester and Birmingham ... and the sooner the flow of such capi... stops the better for the country. Last ... exported ninety-three millions dollars ... Woolen and Iron fabrics, mostly of ..., every dollar of which ..., and should have been, made ... "by Englishmen," has the prayers ... of unemployed spinners ... and iron workers, scattered from ... to Georgia, that he may speedily stop ... capital in *this* form. His ... should be cheaply dispensed with ...

... we have heard before. It ... This *one* branch of British ... could not be dispensed with for ... It could not go on without ... for a single year. It could ... no sufficient substitute in the Indies or ... in a century. The experiment ... has been tried *and exhausted*. Manchester ... the will to do without American Cot... these twenty years. Her trade would not ... a pound if they could help it; but they ..., and here we have our Englishman at ... disadvantage. The surprise is, that ... own Government is not ... to avail of it—to force a flow ... instead of British Goods, ... there is no use for; in ex... what Great Britain cannot do ...

... and all other loyal Britishers may ...

Victor Hugo's Speech.

On another page we publish the eloquent speech of VICTOR HUGO on occasion of the ... of the Polish Revolution, Nov. ... The Royal Orator traces the War that ... to the affair of the Sec... of December—"Take away intrigue," he says, "the so-called affair of the Holy Places; take away the key; take away the desire of being consecrated; take away the present to be made to the Pope; take away the Second of December.; take away M. Bonaparte, you have no Eastern war."

The picture that he paints of the suffering ... is exceedingly graphic. The dreadful ... of the war thus far he ... The doctrine advanced ... war in Poland is in... "that the Revolution in Eu... in Poland," he continues, "is in the ..., for this has her destiny in her hand; Hungary is in her shroud; but she ... called upon to defend the ... against the sweeping charge of ... European subjects, made by ... John Bull—suspecting that our ... is that we chance to know and ... on his side of the question.

... about the flow of English capital ... to the Yankee Cotton crop, ... which he twits us. We could sooner ... with the first than he with the last. ... he and all other loyal Britishers may ... The English capital accumulat... at the dearest possible cost ... labor. It is not counted in Eng... but Manchester and Birmingham ... and the sooner the flow of such capi... stops the better for the country. Last ... exported ninety-three millions dollars ... Woolen and Iron fabrics, mostly of ..., every dollar of which ..., and should have been, made ... "by Englishmen," has the prayers ... of unemployed spinners ... and iron workers, scattered from ... to Georgia, that he may speedily stop ... capital in *this* form. His ... should be cheaply dispensed with ...

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Austria's Last Move.

Our London Correspondent was perfectly right in his estimate of the new treaty's value. The marked incredulity that its trumpeted advantages *for the allies*, (those *for Austria* being of course not doubted,) met with in, and out of Parliament, was a sufficient vindication of the views persistently maintained by this paper, through all the fluctuations of the political thermometer. We might be satisfied to say to the believers in the honesty of Austrian promises (!) that the treaty may, after all, turn out something more than a sham, and that we may hereafter be astonished to find the real existence of such an unsuspected thing as Hapsburg good faith, is but for a passing moment. But we beg leave to retain, with the Earl of DERBY and KOSSUTH—not to mention other than these extremes—our skepticism about the matter, as long as we are to *touch* the wounds, inflicted by Austrian bayonets, at the Czar's interests. We could adopt this silence of incredulous expectancy, in saying with the above named noble Earl, that Austria "may now feel it her interest and safety to throw off that doubtful mask which she has hitherto worn, and throw herself frankly into the arms of the allies and join into a sincere confederacy with the Western Powers. Looking, however, to the part which she has played throughout this campaigne, and considering what has been the effect of her intervention, down to the very last days, we may be permitted to doubt the advantages of the treaty, which we are told have been entered into—at all events, until the terms of the treaty are before us." But ministers, the great advocates of that alliance, have placed us in a position, from which the value of that treaty may be estimated even more correctly than it would have been done from the benches of oppositional criticism, which, we will admit it, censures by party spirit, or some other stimulants of preconceived ideas.

Not to lay more weight than is absolutely necessary upon the secrecy which that new *pactum* is kept in—although its publicity, *if* so advantageous to the Allies, might have fairly been looked for as soon as it had been concluded—we have to add the elicited information of Lord JOHN RUSSELL about the *best* merits, which Ministers could discover in that allied *coup d'état* of the last anniversary of the 2d of December. The speech of the faithful leader of the Commons we have already published. It is surely no very sanguine interpretation of a treaty by those who pride themselves on having it brought to a conclusion. When *friends* talk in such hesitative way, the *enemies* to that alliance may be excused for not being over credulous.

People in England do not yet understand that the neutrality of Austria, may she affect to be ever so friendly to the Allies, is Russia's greatest strength. The Czar is fully aware of the disastrous consequences that would follow the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between *him* and his well beloved Imperial *protegé* in Vienna, to maintain, at any sacrifice of seeming self-humiliation, that Austrian neutrality, be it ever so hostile to him *in words*, is, therefore, the chief exertion of his diplomacy. But this neutrality could *not* be kept up but for the combined maintenance of the delusion in the Western Cabinets, that Austria is with them in heart and soul, and is only kept back from joining them by a deficiency in warlike preparations to meet such eventualities as would necessarily follow the repudiation in their favor of her professed neutrality. A somewhat serious *suspicion* about her real sympathies would render that position of her's untenable. We saw that each step nearer to the Allies was made as a *concession* to representations dictated, in moments of reverse or failure, by the roused suspicion of the Western Powers less she should play a foul game after all. It was to conjure that eventually lulled spirit of suspicion that she sent angry ultimatums to St. Petersburg where they were pocketed without so much as a frown. It was to uphold the confidence in her intentions that she hurried to meet such explanations as she knew on the way of being asked for, in moment of impatience in London and Paris, explanations given with a display of—with Austrian diplomacy unusual—openness and noise, and defying the Czar, whose Envoy Extraordinary—very extraordinary—remained, as he still remains, impassible, if not in constantly rising spirits, at his post in Vienna. It was—to come to the subject of our present examination—to disperse the menacing apprehensions, and categorical summons of the Allies, grown sulky, suspicious and inquisitive, in consequence of catastrophes in the Crimea, and talking about the expediency of an appeal on the Poles; it was, we say, to propitiate such extreme thoughts that the treaty of December 2, has been entered into. Now, we have Lord JOHN's testimony as to what that treaty is worth to the Allies. He puts it at *Nothing*.

But it is very valuable to the Czar and to all those who are in dread of being drawn into the war, and thus exposed to the outbreak of revolutions, which their enemies—whoever they might be—could not help stirring up, except if resigned to give up any hope of success, forsooth. Such is, indeed, the great mystery of the European war's stagnation and irresolution. *Neutral* Austria is a paralizing force, laying heavily on all the operations. *Fighting* Austria would be the Revolution let loose on one side or the other. A neutrality—even if earnestly hostile—is the most efficient aid Austria can give to the Czar, who would, indeed, be lost if the Hapsburgs should fight on *his* side. This is, however, but one side of the question. It explains the very intelligible exertion of the Vienna Cabinet *to* ... German ... have always been unpopular. In the reign of *Queen* ANNE II., a force of this description was brought over to England, when the elder PITT was Minister, and his popularity immediately fell to zero. The same was done in 1797, and the German mercenaries made themselves very much disliked. So, on other occasions, while the war with NAPOLEON was proceeding. Our readers will recollect the character of the German mercenaries who were sent over by GEORGE III., to assist in reducing America into subjection. And expatriated Irishmen cannot forget the inhumanity with which these purchased blood-shedders conducted themselves during the Insurrection of 1798.

All their antecedents are opposed, therefore, to these foreign soldiers in England:—men who are ignorant of the language, the customs, the habits, the feelings, and the laws of the people over whom they are to act as a sort of military police. The reader of history, who draws parallels, will not fail to notice that when the Roman Empire commenced its decline, the earliest indication of its weakness was the employment by Emperor and Senate, of paid mercenaries to defend the country which native citizens wanted the zeal or courage to fight for. The lesson given by the Roman ought not be lost upon the British Empire. By her own sons should her own soil be defended.

Climatology.

As the climate of every country has an inseparable relation with the physical character of its inhabitants, the attention of the Government was directed, some few years since, to the collection of correct meteorological statistics throughout the whole of the United States. For this purpose the requisite instruments were sent to the different military posts, in order that systematic observations might be made, and America contribute her quota of information to a branch of knowledge which is rapidly advancing into the dignity of a science. There has not as yet, however, been any formal report; but scattered through various documents belonging to the Government, as well as in different scientific works, there are many facts which afford us a variety of information that partially explains how it is that even in the most eastern of the New-England States, where the races have not been so much mixed as in the more central ones, the original form and features of the first settlers are entirely lost.

One of the most striking peculiarities of our climate when contrasted with that of Europe is the extreme dryness of our atmosphere, for although we have as many rainy days, with the exception, perhaps, of England and Norway, as occur in Europe generally, yet our air so readily parts with all its moisture, that no sooner does it cease raining than the hydrometer commences at once to sink, and soon shows that the atmosphere is as dry as ever. This extreme dryness may be partially explained from the fact that here, as well as in Europe, westerly winds prevail, and that while they go to the coasts of Europe loaded with a superabundance of moisture, gathered during their passage across the Atlantic, they reach us only after passing over a whole continent, when they have necessarily lost a great portion of their humidity. Hence with us a westerly wind is always a dry wind, while in Europe it almost invariably brings rain with it. How far this fact influences the electrical state of the atmosphere we are unable to judge from the information before us, but should be led from our own observations to consider it the source of much of that nervous activity which seems to belong peculiarly to our people, and to have assisted in forming that American type which the last two hundred years have produced. For the same Omnipotence that created man adapts him in a comparatively short period to the physical as well as the moral circumstances in which he is to dwell upon the earth.

The extremes of heat and cold do not occur at our most Northern and Southern posts, as they are situated on large bodies of water, but at the inland Western stations, and for the same reason the mean Summer temperature of Augusta, Ga., is greater than along the coast of Florida. While at Key West during the present year, the thermometer never or rarely rose above 90°, it attained at Council Bluffs—a point upwards of seventeen degrees further North—a height of at least 102°—an amount of heat unknown on the same latitude in Europe. But although the thermometer may, on the whole, be some few degrees higher here, during the heats of Summer, than in most parts of Europe, yet we suffer but little more from its effects; for as the air there is more loaded with humidity, causing a diminution of the cutaneous and pulmonary transpiration—the evaporation of which creates a cooling process—languor and listlessness, with an indisposition to mental and corporeal exertion, are necessarily induced, which is rarely the case here. Neither again do we in Winter experience that feeling of intense cold, even though the mercury may range some degrees lower, that is often felt in the damp, humid atmosphere of Europe. Ordinarily, we should be led to suppose that places in the same latitudes would experience the same degree of average heat and cold, but this is not true as regards America and Europe. For the Gulf Stream which stretches across the Atlantic between Cape Hatteras and the Azores, forming nearly in the middle of the North Atlantic a lake of warm water, according to RENNELL, not much inferior to the Mediterranean in extent, has a considerable effect on the temperature of Europe, while we are subject to the influence of a cold stream, sweeping immense masses of ice into lower latitudes, breaking upon our Northern coasts.

Climate, it would seem, is also considerably influenced by the chemical and geological character of the surface of the earth,—one soil quickly parting with its acquired heat, while another retains it tenaciously. Hence, our neighbors of New-Jersey enjoy, owing to ... that sandy ... of ... higher temperature than the ... New-York, where the surface consists ... great measure of clay, or some other compact earth. As, however, in that portion of the United States which is inhabited, the land already cleared and cultivated do not probably exceed one-eighth part of its surface, it necessarily follows that we shall eventually see our climate undergo as great a change as that of England has undoubtedly done since the time of CESAR, only in a far shorter period.

Lawyers.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* starts the following advertisement:

"One hundred able-bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota to break prairie land, split rails, and cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy."

All should not start at once. Only a hundred are wanted. For thousands to pack off immediately will be to doom thousands to a sad disappointment. But what are the remnant then to do? When people are hard up they cut off their lawing as they do their other luxuries; and, considering that when the times were flush, not one in five could have enjoyed a satiety of business, now, a very leaden dullness must reign in their offices.

Do the people know what a "power in the State" the lawyers constitute? They are doubtless much stronger now than in 1850, but even then they numbered within the Union 23,939!—more than the whole population of either San Francisco, Portland, Milwaukee, or Detroit!—more than half the population of the State of Florida!

These legal gentlemen—and knowing their strength we would always speak most respectfully of them, even as the Red Skins pray occasionally to the Father of Naughtiness, because of his stoutness—are most abundant in New-York, being numbered in the State at 4,263. Pennsylvania is a good deal of a State—we always mentally make a salaam when its greatness recurs to us. But in some things she is wonderfully behind us. Her murders last year and her executions were remarkably few by the side of ours. And she has very little more than half as many lawyers. For all that, we have no doubt that Philadelphia is a pleasant place to spend one's Summer in, that Pittsburg is quite a stirring town, and that Harrisburg is as famous for the wealth of its lobby as Albany, or even Washington.

But to return to lawyers. Next to Pennsylvania, Ohio has the largest supply. Then comes Virginia, with an army of 1,384 of them. But we presume these are mostly polite lawyers—men who studied law for the sake of being within a profession, and as the best modern route to the Presidency. Massachusetts has no need to advertise for them, having 1,111 now. Minnesota has but 23; but from the "call" with which we started it appears that their duties are of a different character from those of the fraternity who practice under our amended code. There the business, it seems, is to break prairie land—not wills; to split rails—not knotty points of law; to cut cord wood—not fat slices from the estates they look after. In all Utah there are fewer lawyers than BRIGHAM YOUNG has wives; in that whole Territory which Mr. BENTON is sure will make a brace of States in less than half the time that rampant Young America has ever dreamed of, there are but five—scarcely enough to fit out Gov. STEPTOE with a proper corps of advisers, and yet leave one counselor to defend those accused by the State!

A Knotty Case—Our Advice.

MR. EDITOR: Would you be kind enough to advise me what to do about a neighbor of mine? His house is standing out two inches too far to the sidewalk; likewise, his steps project seven feet on the sidewalk. He keeps a private house and I keep a store, and the difference is injurious to my business. I will be thankful to receive your answer. I am yours, (old subscriber,) N. N.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

If you keep a grocery store, send him a jar of pickled oysters, his wife a pot of jelly, and his daughter a package of almonds. Be neighborly;—if he smokes offer him good cigars. In a week you will have him in good condition to talk over your troubles in a friendly way. If you cannot reach him through the stomach, threaten him with a law suit, fee your lawyer, and if you know him to be honest, take his advice. If he discourages you, then give it up, apologize for your ineffectual threats, and unless you find it profitable to rebuild your own house and run your steps as far out as his, say no more about it. This may be poor advice, but we had another letter to answer to-day. Write to CALEB CUSHING about it. He has a salary to attend to just such business.

Operatic.

The New-York Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, has been leased by OLE BULL & Co., and will shortly open for a genuine Operatic campaign. MAX MARETZEK will, we believe, be at the head of musical matters—a better or more popular conductor could not be found. We have not heard anything of the company, but presume BRAMBILLA will be one of the earliest stars.

Dickens' new Christmas Story.

The *Seven Poor Travelers* is CHARLES DICKENS latest Christmas Story, published this morning by J. A. DIX, at the office of the *Household Words* No. 10 Park-place. It is exceedingly readable, and will be sought with avidity.

A Sad Casualty.

SOMERSET, Mass., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Drowned, in the Fountain River, in crossing from Somerset to the opposite side, last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, FREDERICK SMITH, son of OLIVER SMITH, of the firm of CHASE, SMITH & Co., shipbuilders of Somerset.

At ten minutes after 7 o'clock, Mr. SMITH, accompanied by three friends—Messrs. FRANCIS PARKINSON, ROBERT BARNES and — PECKHAM—left the residence of FREDERICK's parents, to attend a singing-school on the other side of the river. When about two-thirds of the distance across, (the river here is from three-fourths to one mile wide,) the boat was discovered to be rapidly filling with water. The young gentlemen exerted themselves to the utmost of their ability, by bailing and rowing, to reach the shore with their boat, but were unable, and in the effort to save themselves by swimming, one met with sudden death.

Mr. SMITH, though a comparative youth, had been much in the world, was very active and of marked intelligence, and will be greatly missed. The bereaved parents are subjects of the most profound sympathy.

☞ An unknown ... while knocking at the door of ... street.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

... Delegate to Congress ... ing to hear of the effort which the friends of ... fair will have in the States. We ... outrage ought to awaken deep indignation ... the country.

The election for members of the ... islature, I am inclined to believe ... until next Spring. I know that the ... firm friend of *freedom*, and will ... to advance that cause. If the election ... of the Legislature should take place in ... ring the Winter, the Missourians will ... carry it their own way without ... hope is that it may not take place ... Spring, and that the friends of freedom ... will by that time rally in sufficient numbers to ... sist and drive back the outside barbarians.

We are told in the newspapers that several thousand persons have already left and are leaving New-England, and New-York, for Kansas, under the Emigrant Aid Societies. This ... There are not two thousand persons in the ... now from all the Northern States ... There were not seven hundred votes cast ... election against the Pro-Slavery candidate. The number of votes at Lawrence, the New-England settlement, did not reach three hundred and fifty. This kind of exaggeration is decidedly reprehensible. If we intend to save Kansas from Slavery, we must do more and talk less. As soon as the Spring opens, every man who can do so, with any kind of reason, ought to come right out and settle here; and every man who cannot do so, and is able to spare the money, ought to contribute something to pay the way of his neighbor, or some one else who can come out.

The Governor has not yet selected a place for the permanent seat of Government. A great deal of interest is felt on the subject. The calculation is that the first important settlement will grow up wherever the seat of Government is fixed, and that, therefore, great additional value will be immediately derived, by that circumstance, to all the land in the surrounding neighborhood. It was confidently thought, at the start, that Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, would be selected; but the Governor does not hesitate to declare now that he will not put it there. I have the very best reasons to know that the seat of Government will be established permanently at Pawnee, a city just laid out on the Kansas River, one mile east of Fort Riley. This city is located on one of the finest sites in the whole Territory, one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth of the River, at the head of navigation. The Kansas River is readily navigable by boats of three hundred tons burden, for at least six months in the year. Two such boats will be put on early the next Spring, and they will be immediately followed by others. The best overland routes to California, Oregon, Santa Fé, and Salt Lake City, ... *vid* this point; and it is quite certain that Pawnee will speedily become the rendezvous and outfitting post for all persons bound to those regions. Wherever the seat of Government shall have been definitely determined on, preparations will be made for erecting the public buildings, Executive mansion, private residences, business houses, &c. The probability is that they will all be constructed of the beautiful limestone which abounds in the neighborhood. This will give from the start a very elegant and imposing appearance to the place. One of the greatest difficulties to be encountered at the commencement here, in the way of building, will probably be the scarcity of labor. Almost any wages may be obtained here after the opening of navigation, by laboring men and mechanics. All of that class who come out may reasonably count on fairly coining money for a while at least.

WYANDOTT.

Bad Typography in the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: The London *Times* of Dec. 12 commences one of its characteristic leaders thus:

"The United States of America, now long emancipated from our Government, give but a faltering response in favor of the liberties of Europe, and of the cause of that country to which they owe their existence."

So it is presumed that this paragraph winds up with a typographical error; for to suppose that the "leading journal of Europe" ever commits a historical error would be sacrilege indeed.

The passage was probably intended to terminate thus:

—"The cause of that country to the defending of which they owe their existence."

The three words italicized were probably omitted by the compositor. Yours, &c. E. F.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
EDITORIALS—The Dead Year—European View of Cuban Annexation—The Visit Deferred—The Novels by the *Atlantic*—The Hard Times in Real Estate—Plain Words to Mechanics—An Old City Ruined Again—How Col. Steptoe is Esteemed in Utah—Congressional—The Governor's Message—State Finances—Don't Strike Now—The Foreign News—News by the *Star of the West*—Johnny has Upset the Coach.
SUMMARY of the Events of the Year 1854.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office Address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¢ each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT ... of Pianos of every variety of style, description, finish ... different manufacturers; among which are C. ... celebrated Rosian Pianos; the German improved ... Waters' Pianos, from $60 to $300; Melodeons, ... prices from $40 to $300. Also, Second-hand ... five different manufactories, including the well-known ... & H. W. Smith's Mr. Gilbert, (owner of the great ... ...ce, $40, $65, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150 each, and $200. Each instrument guaranteed. Discount ... from former prices. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

FOR RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. MYERS' ... KENDE'S SARSAPARILLA. MYERS' ... ROCK ROSE, each $1. HYATT'S LIFE ... For Cancer, Colds &c., HARTSHORN'S ... AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. ... OF TAR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM ... $1. For Dropsy and General ... SCHNAPPS, $1. For ... FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, ... each $1, and all other ... Bowery.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF THE ... TROUPE THIS EVENING.—All lovers of ... and ... tional sport should be on hand at an early hour, ... ple will doubtless give them a benefit at parting. ... are limited, and the ... Doors open at ... Chrystie.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES. ... ...ceived ... Safes, ... Patent ... Safes, ... Safes, ... Safes,

...M. LAMARTINE'S ... The entire le... [illegible] ... of the Republic; ... and political; ... [illegible] ... with the accounts ... [illegible] ... colonial" in its ... [illegible] ... months—captain and ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

Bank of Albany—Reminiscences of the Old Bank.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 30.

This old and well-conducted institution closed its chartered existence on the 1st day of January, and at the same time starts on the new career as an ASSOCIATED BANK, with an increased capital, which will enable its officers to extend its sphere of usefulness.

The Bank of Albany was the second Bank chartered by the Legislature of this State, and the fourth in the Union. The Bank of North America, located at Philadelphia, received its charter from Congress in 1781, and its powers were extended to continue by the State in 1787. The Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, was chartered in 1791, and the third Bank was the Massachusetts Bank, located at Boston.

The following report of the organization, &c. of the Bank of Albany, from the year 1792 up to the present time, has been compiled from the best materials we could procure :

In the year 1791 it was deemed necessary by our citizens that a Bank should be established in the City, and some kind friend should be found to move in the matter. Accordingly, on the 12th of February, 1792, the following gentlemen were appointed Managers of a Lottery, for the purpose of procuring the necessary funds for that purpose.

On the 17th of February, 1792, the Board of Association had been prepared, and subscriptions were then solicited to the amount of $100,000, in shares of $25 each. The following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.

Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Abraham Ten Broeck, Leonard Gansevoort, Peter Gansevoort, Jun. Abraham Yates, Jun. Abraham Ten Eyck, Jun. Abraham Cuyler, Jun. Abraham Lansing, Jun. Abraham Van Vechten, Jun. Abraham Van Ness, Jun. Abraham Van Santvoord

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Stock of the Cleveland and [illegible] Railroad Company, [illegible] Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, due 1870; interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

[illegible] Stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, $100 each.

[illegible] Stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, $100 each.

[illegible] Stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, due 1903; interest payable June 1 and December 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

[illegible] Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, due 1870; interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—By order of Hon. J. S. BOOSEVELT.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 6, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 25 Broad-st., by catalogue, in lots to suit purchasers, the entire stock of a large wholesale and retail furniture, being the entire stock of Messrs. Osborn & Smith, consisting in part of elegant royal Wilton Brussels, tapestry, ingrain and venetian carpets, hair cloth, reps, damask, worsted and silk pillows, silk window curtains, Venetian do., with lace and muslin do., cornices, cornice poles, &c.; suites of parlor furniture, consisting of sofas, lounges, divans, arm and parlor chairs, rocking do., fancy do., with hair and other cushions

[illegible] Meeting.

[illegible] Meeting of the Directors of the Fund, held at the St. [illegible] last evening. It was determined [illegible] Ball in aid of the Poor should take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., in the Academy of Music. Two hundred managers, from among the most respectable gentlemen of the City, have [illegible] Mason's Dancing Band, fifty-four [illegible] engaged, and it is also intended [illegible] the services of a martial band (probably [illegible]'s) for the occasion. Mr. PEASON, the [illegible], has very liberally let the Academy, including [illegible] evening, for that evening for the nominal [illegible]. The price of tickets has been fixed [illegible], (not including refreshments.

Donation from an Insurance Company.

The National Fire Insurance Company of this City, with the consent of the stockholders, have presented $[illegible] to the "New-York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor," and also to the "Brooklyn Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor."

The Corn Exchange.

Yesterday morning, agreeably to previous notice by the President of the Corn Exchange, the Committee appointed to collect subscriptions in the several districts of the residences of the members [illegible] relief of the poor both in New-York and Brooklyn, were called upon to report the [illegible]; eight books were yet to be handed [illegible], exclusive of these, amounts to [illegible] and it is probable that the anticipated balance [illegible] will amount to over $4,000; this is [illegible] of what was expected; but in the present [illegible] of money affairs, is yet quite satisfactory. [illegible] it was decided that the collecting Committee be discharged, and a distributing Committee [illegible] appointed. Various plans were suggested [illegible] to the best mode of a proper and equitable [illegible] of the funds, but nothing special [illegible] been decided upon.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Tenth Ward.

A meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward was held [illegible] evening. ELIJAH F. PURDY was [illegible] President.

The following Committee was appointed, with power to add to their number, to solicit donations and cooperate with the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor:

1. E. F. Purdy, J. H. Holmes, Aldermen Hawes, R. H. Ryan, M. H. Dederbrith.
2. [illegible] Osborn, Stephen Barlow, W. Allen, Alderman [illegible], Capt. Dominick.
3. [illegible], Jr., R. Bruchard, S. C. Seaman, Peter [illegible], Thomas A. Bliss, Jay Jarvis.
4. [illegible], William Tibbals, W. R. Foster, A. [illegible], Robert McCoy.
5. [illegible] Cole, J. S. Brooks, Asa Parker, E. F. [illegible], Councilman Horatio Reed, Joel [illegible], Reuben Purdy, William Taylor.

[illegible] stated that the Tenth Ward Committee of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, had concluded to ask $250 [illegible] fund for this month. This Ward [illegible] into twenty districts, with a visitor to [illegible] would make the very best use of any [illegible] which might be consigned to their [illegible].

[illegible] E. COATES said that they had to [illegible] different class from that which the [illegible] Improvement of the Condition of [illegible] been in the habit of aiding. He related [illegible] affecting cases of people who were in [illegible], and preferred suffering to asking for [illegible] old woman, whose husband was blind, [illegible] pick up coal after dark, so as not to [illegible].

[illegible] list was opened, and about $500 [illegible].

[illegible] then adjourned to meet at the call [illegible] Committee.

Jersey City.

[illegible] Ward Committees of Jersey City [illegible] in raising means for the relief of the [illegible].

HISTORICAL LECTURES.

The World's Indebtedness to the Church.

[illegible] the first of a series of six lectures on the "Historical Evidences of the World's Indebtedness to the Church" was delivered last (Thursday) night in Clinton Hall, by Rev. AMBROSE MANAHAN, D. D. The audience was large and brilliant. The reverend lecturer set out by showing that in all recent investigations into the origin and progress of modern civilization, Philosophical historians have invariably taken into account the influence of the Church as one of the most important agencies in directing social progress. He then glanced briefly at the different views with which this influence has been regarded by GUIZOT, GIOBERTI, BALMEZ and NEWMAN. He adverted to the state of society as it existed among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and compared it with society as constituted under the Christian law, showing the great revolution, moral as well as social, effected by the introduction of Christian principles, and the formation of a "public mind." He described the manner in which the civil laws of pagan society were purified, modified and elevated by the canon law, and both by the [illegible] of Asceticism. The benignant influence and preservative moral power of the Ascetic system were dwelt on at length, and with much eloquence. The origin of popular education and of all the great characteristic and most admirable features of modern civilized society, were traced to the labors of the Church in the primitive ages of Christianity, and their growth and progress described in terms alike eloquent and impressive. On concluding, the Rev. lecturer was enthusiastically applauded.

Geographical Society—Annual Address by Rev. Dr. Hawks.

Last evening, in the New-York University Chapel, Rev. Dr. HAWKS delivered the annual address of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. A large and highly intelligent audience were present, and evinced their appreciation by most marked and indefatigable attention, protracted through nearly three hours, occupied in the delivery of the address. The character, however, of the address being mainly *résumatoire* of recent geographical discoveries, with illustrative maps to show specific localities of routes traversed and regions explored, rendered impossible a sketch that can give anything like a notion of the large store of interesting and valuable information adduced. We give the [illegible] A brief comparison of the uniqueness and dignity of Geographical and Ethnological pursuit, contrasted with other and diversified pursuits of science and art generally, comprised the introduction, after which the lecturer proceeded *in medias res*. Dividing his subject into five divisions, corresponding with the five grand divisions of the globe, he proceeded at great length to detail the multiplied late geographical surveys and discoveries within these boundaries. The late explorations of the East India Company, in southern Asia—the expedition of Commodore PERRY to Japan, and the vast benefits accruing to geographical science therefrom—the expeditions now in progress in Nubia and Abyssinia, with various discoveries in Siberia—as also the rich mine of geographical knowledge brought to light in Central Africa—were in turn [illegible] upon, and with the attendant remarks and explanations, formed subjects of the highest instruction and interest. A review of the American continent was the last division. Its [illegible] geographical discoveries were shown to [illegible]. A very full account of the Arctic [illegible] was given, which was listened to [illegible]. The subject of a Railway [illegible] Darien was dwelt upon, in connection with great energy. The feasibility of [illegible] was discussed, the large practical benefits [illegible] and the objections combatted.

[illegible] Thursday, Jan. 4—[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Thursday, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] wife, ELIZA HAMILL, was [illegible] before Coroner O'DONNELL and examined. He was called THOS. RADFORD, but that was not his real name. He [illegible] by mail to parties in the United States [illegible] Southern States, but he deeply regretted [illegible] death of his wife, this fact he was interdicted at the time, and did not know what happened. HENRY L. OLIVER appeared on his counsel. HAMILL was fully committed for trial.

Alleged Fraud of $10,000.

Three o'clock yesterday was the time fixed for the investigation of the alleged fraud upon BOOTH & EDGAR, sugar-refiners, and others. In consequence, however, of the non-appearance of the prosecuting parties, the Magistrate dismissed the case, and the defendants, WM. R. TAYLOR and JEROME B. FELLOWS, were discharged from their bonds.

The O'Brien Shooting Case.

WM. O'BRIEN, who was shot by JOSEPH HALL, while gambling in the Eighth Ward on New-Year's day, has since died at the Hospital. HALL shot him *three times*. The inquest will be held this morning.

Mayor's Private Secretary.

Mr. WM. M. COOKE has been appointed Private Secretary to Mayor WOOD. This office is distinct from that of Mayor's Clerk, and is a new creation.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM C. POTTER, a broker, who was arrested a few days since, charged with obtaining by false and fraudulent representations bonds of the Lafayette Mining Co. to the amount of $15,000, on the oath of ISAAC R. BARBOUR, has been honorably discharged.

☞ In the case of Capt. HARTT, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, against whom some months since a decision was rendered by the Commissioners of Police, suspending him from pay for twenty days, judgment has been set aside and the fine remitted.

☞ The weather is still nothing to boast of. All day it was sloppy and foggy. A dense gray mist enveloped town and rivers till past midnight. The temperature is more like Spring than mid-Winter. Not healthy.

☞ An Eighth-avenue Jeweler was yesterday arrested and held to bail for trial, for selling brass scarf-pins for gold. The imitation was so successful that many were taken in.

New Music, &c.

"Baker's Album" is certainly one of the most presentable volumes of new music published this year It is gotten up with great taste; the lithographs by SARONI, being artistic and brilliant. The frontispiece is one of the most effective bits of composition we have seen.

There are nine compositions by Mr. BAKER; two by AUBER; one by BARNETT; one by DAVIS; one by GOUGLER. We need scarcely add that these have been selected with care, and are among the best productions of the several writers.

"Baker's Album" is an exceedingly handsome Gift Book. Published by H. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Mr. JOHN DARCIE has just published the following new compositions by JULLIEN—all of them beautifully illustrated:

"The Firemen's Quadrille."

"The Mario Schottisch," with an admirable portrait of the great tenor.

"The Burgia Waltz," with a portrait of Madame GRISI.

"The Mex Sutaine Polka," performed for the first time at JULLIEN'S *Bal Masque*.

"The West Park Polka."

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.—The great revolution in the music trade, which has been effected by Messrs. W. HALL & Son, is destined to have a very important bearing on the musical taste in America. We have often wondered that so high prices should be charged for music where nothing was paid for a copyright, and the expense was only for engraving, printing and paper. The vast difference between the old and the reduced prices, (more than one-half) shows a want of proper basis for the trade, and the much needed reduction will, doubtless, greatly increase the demand for good music, and will induce many to learn who have been heretofore deterred from the fact of the expense of purchasing music. Another important feature is, they have adopted the *American Currency*, and done away with the absurd practice of selling by sixpences and shillings, reducing their prices on all their goods to the decimal currency.

This is an example which we see has already been followed by some other respectable dealers.

The move of Messrs WM. HALL & SON is a good one; it has many excellent points, and must of a necessity be the governing rule of the trade, and will yield a handsome return for their enterprise.

[Advertisement.]

THE "FAIR" FANNY.—The *True Flag* for the coming week contains a key to *Ruth Hall*—FANNY FERN'S new book—giving the real names of all the characters, &c. The same paper also contains a beautiful story by ELLEN LOUISE CHANDLER, and several pleasing sketches. Sold everywhere for Four Cents. DEXTER & BRO., wholesale agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Princestreet, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BENEFIT FOR THE POOR AT BARNUM'S.—The entire receipts of Barnum's Museum for to-day, including all the afternoon and evening entertainments, are to be devoted to a benefit for the poor of this City. The proceeds are to be placed in the hands of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which, with its 300 visitors of the destitute, seems to be the best adapted to distribute charity judiciously. Go! amuse yourself to-day, and play, at the same time, the true philanthropist.

LONG ISLAND.

Real Estate—Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The leading article of this day, headed "The Hard Times on Real Estate," comes with a very bad grace from a paper which, professedly and consistently, has advocated the interests of all classes, and consequently deprecated the course which has been pursued by other papers in decrying all that is valuable. As I differ so widely from your views, permit me to say, without offence—That Real Estate has depreciated—*I deny*—that it is difficult to sell *I admit*. And why? Simply because it is difficult to sell anything while there is a deficiency of specie. If I had time, and your columns would admit, I could quote statistics that would clearly prove this fact. Of course, I cannot take upon myself to speak with any degree of accuracy as to New-York, my business pursuits being strictly confined to the city of Brooklyn. But in the reference to the latter city—nay, even the consolidated city—I do not hesitate to assert that Real Estate, so far from having depreciated, remains at about the same value which it was prior to the hard times commencing.

It is true there are instances where individuals, holders of Real Estate, having overspeculated in Stocks, have been suddenly called upon to meet Stock demands upon them, and have resorted to a fluctuating market for the purpose of realising on Real Estate, and in doing so have had to suffer immense losses, and for what? Not because Real Estate is of less value, but to regain losses incurred through speculating in Stocks, &c. I am aware the New-York press seldom ever speak of Brooklyn in reference to Real Estate, for reasons which are obvious; but, Sir, if I am not greatly mistaken, you have as many readers, in proportion, in this city as you have in New-York, and on that account I have felt it my duty to call your attention to what I consider an unjust attack upon Real Estate. The cause is one thing, effect another. The *real* cause arises from overspeculation in Stocks, &c., and the *effect* naturally in the difficulty in *selling* Real Estate. Assessments have been made upon property to the amount of [illegible] per cent. on the valuation, and the collection of the same has been enforced by the sale of property for the amount of the assessment, and in many instances property has been sold for the amount of the assessment, and the owner has been compelled to pay the amount of the assessment, and the

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;
[illegible] Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One cent. [illegible] will be issued at 1, and the other at Two o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY [illegible].

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
Published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per [illegible], payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up [illegible] the week, and contains all the leading matter [illegible] Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two [illegible] cent. The object for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or [illegible] for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent the paper for the time for which [illegible] the case published. Subscribers can commence with [illegible] Paragraphs in the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by [illegible] Price $2 00 a year;
[illegible] Copies.....Free.
[illegible] Copies.....13 cents.
[illegible] Copies.....24 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
A LARGE NEWSPAPER of Forty Pages, or Forty-Eight [illegible] Columns, printed especially for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to residents in the Pacific countries, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Commodore Perry's Loo Choo Islands Treaty.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FREE TRADERS.

PASSAGE OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Large Number of Bills Passed.

Free-Trade Movements—Arrival of General Houston—Loo Choo Island Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The Free-Trade men, if they experience any difficulty in getting the Tariff bill of the Committee of Ways and Means through, contemplate introducing a bill simply reducing duties twenty-five per cent. under all the schedules of the Act of 1846.

General HOUSTON arrived to-night. He has not resigned, but he intends resigning next Fall.

The President has sent to the Senate the treaty with the Government of the Loo Choo Islands, made by Commodore PERRY. This treaty is very simple in its provisions.

It guarantees to citizens of the United States who visit the Islands courteous and friendly treatment, and provides that they may purchase whatever they desire, at reasonable prices.

Ships of the United States are permitted, under the treaty, to go into any of the ports under Loo Choo jurisdiction, for wood and water; but the port of Napa only is opened for purposes of general trade.

Citizens of the United States visiting the Islands in ships are to be allowed to ramble freely on shore, without surveillance; but if they "violently enter dwellings, or table with women, or force people to sell them things," or do any other illegal act, they are subject to arrest by the local authorities, and to be delivered up to the commander of their vessels for punishment.

Pilots to take vessels in and out of port are to be provided by the Government, a pilotage fee of $6 in each case to be charged. If American vessels are wrecked upon the Loo Choo coasts, the local authorities are to afford prompt assistance to save lives and property, the expenses thereof to be reimbursed by the United States.

The price of wood for vessels is fixed at Napa at "3,000 copper cash per thousand catties;" and of water at "600 copper cash," or 43 cents, for one thousand catties, or six barrels full, each containing 30 gallons.

Finally, a burial place for Americans is provided at Tumai. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 38 and 39.—James Williams, Administrator, appellant, *vs.* Robert Oliver's Executors, and John Goodings, Administrator, appellant, *vs.* Robert Oliver's Executors. Argument concluded by Mr. DULANY for the appellents.

No. 163.—Alfred Savignac, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Abraham Garrison. The motion to reinstate and for a supersedeas in this cause, was argued by Mr. BAXTER in support, and by Mr. EWING in opposition.

No. 3—Original Docket.—The State of Florida, complainant, *vs.* The State of Georgia. Argument on the motion to intervene in behalf of the United States was commenced by the Attorney General.

THOMAS BALCH, Esq., of Philadelphia, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court to-day.

Outstanding Treasury Notes, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st of January was $112,561 64.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Boston, asking that the Secretary of the Navy be empowered to send immediately one or more vessels to the relief of Dr. KANE. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Military Academy bill was then taken up and the amendments reported by the Committee of Finance concurred in, and thus passed.

Mr. HUNTER then made a motion, that when the Senate adjourn, it be to Tuesday next, Monday being the 8th of January. Agreed to.

Mr. BRODHEAD endeavored to get the Bounty Land Soldiers' bill before the Senate, but on suggestion of Mr. CASS it was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Judicial Reform bill was then taken up.

Mr. BUTLER spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS offered a substitute for the bill, and moved to dispense with the reading.

Mr. TOUCEY offered an amendment to make the bill read eleven instead of ten Circuit Judges, in order to provide for California. I present this amendment with the concurrence of the Committee on the Judiciary. Accepted.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I differ entirely with the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee—I would not have the Judges of the Supreme Court always at Washington. They should make circuits, associate with local Judges as now, and mingle with the bar—otherwise they will become mere paper Judges. I would have the Judges also rotate, so that in nine consecutive years each would have presided one year in each of our nine Judicial Districts. I would have an intermediate Court of Appeals between the District and Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in addition to their salaries, should receive the compensation and mileage of members of Congress, while traveling and holding sessions of the Court of Appeals, and I would apply the same rule of compensation to the District Judges in similar cases.

Mr. PRATT to Mr. DOUGLAS—How, by your substitute, do you lessen the labors of the Supreme Court?

Mr. DOUGLAS—The Court of Appeals would prevent many cases from going up to the Supreme Court. An appeal from the District Court to the Circuit Court, the latter composed of District and Circuit Court Judges, amounts to nothing but the Court of Appeals, composed of six Judges—besides, the one having original jurisdiction would be likely to settle the cases definitely, and keep them away from the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Judges, holding but one Circuit Term per year, instead of several, and that but for two or three months, could spend most of the year at Washington, and have much more leisure than now.

Mr. GWIN submitted a proposition to add another justice to the Supreme Court, and to make California, Oregon and Washington a tenth Circuit.

After Mr. DOUGLAS had submitted his substitute for the bill on Judicial Reform from the committee, Mr. TOUCEY moved to amend the original bill by creating an eleventh circuit on the Pacific.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASS was in favor of keeping the Judges in contact with the people, and that two Judges in a District should always sit together. He thought the Supreme Judges should be confined to the Supreme Court seat of Government, and was opposed to their considering anything concerning a case beyond the record.

Mr. GRIER was opposed to a centralization of the Supreme Court, and in favor of the Judges continuing their circuit. He moved to strike out the first section to test the sense of the Senate upon the increase of Judges; but Mr. CLAYTON hoped no test vote would be taken at this state of the bill. And thereupon the Senate adjourned to Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE GIDDINGS, the Delegate from Nebraska, appeared and was qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. ELLIOTT of Mass. introduced a bill making appropriations for continuing the repairs of injury done at Plymouth Beach. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WALBRIDGE presented a memorial from the New-York Life Saving Association, and that of all the Marine Insurance Companies of the same City, asking for the fitting out of an expedition for the rescue of Dr. KANE, now in the Arctic zone. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, from the Printing Committee, twenty thousand extra copies of the President's late River and Harbor bill Veto Message were ordered to be printed—86 against 51.

The House went into Committee on private bills, and subsequently passed fourteen, and adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CASUALTIES AT FIRES.

NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

THE CLAIMS OF OUR VETERANS.

Appointment of the Temperance Committee.

CHEAP COAL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1855.

I regret that you did not give the Comptroller's report in full. It is a good document throughout, and makes no wry faces at calling things by their right names. Take the two following paragraphs for example:

The late Comptroller, in his last Annual Report, informed the Legislature that "ample means are now provided by increased taxation to discharge all this indebtedness within the years 1854 and 1855, and leave abundant revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of Government."

This confident prediction is not realized by the present, or justified by the probable future condition of the Treasury. Whether "distance lent enchantment" to that functionary's "view," or his hallucination was occasioned by a misapprehension of the necessities of the Government is a question of little importance, since the stern realities of a single year have dispelled "fancy's sketch"—adding, as its only practical result, another financial fallacy to the legacies which retiring heads of this Department not unfrequently bequeath to their successors.

A trifle figurative, perhaps, but nevertheless blunt, understandable Saxon, that bears no doubt of its true intent and meaning. It is time that courtly courtesy—official mockery—was abolished, and I cannot but honor the man who frankly tells the people in what manner his predecessors have administered the trusts reposed in them, and who does not hesitate to hold them to public scorn and condemnation. Such a precedent was much needed. It has come at last, and I cannot help but honor the independence and manliness that puts it upon the record.

ASSEMBLY.

In the House this morning, Mr. MUNDAY gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill permitting owners of property on the line of opening streets, power to conduct the said opening at their own expense, without paying commission to the City, subject to the grade of the City Surveyor.

Notice was given of a bill to punish trespasses in orchards and gardens. Not unneeded is something of this kind.

Mr. AITKEN gave notice this morning of his intention to introduce a bill and amend the law relating to mechanics liens.

NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. STUYVESANT introduced his bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. It provides:

1. That the Legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.
2. Each Ward to elect one Alderman and one Assistant Alderman.
3. Each Alderman and Assistant to hold office for one year, and no person to be eligible to either office who is not a resident of the Ward from which he is chosen.
4. The election for such officers to take place on the 2d Tuesday in April, and the persons elected to enter upon their office on the 2d Tuesday in May.
5. The first election to take place on the 2d Tuesday in April, 1856.
6. The Aldermen to have power to direct a special election to fill any vacancy that may occur in their Board, and the Assistants a like power in case of a vacancy in their Board.
7. Each Board to have power to compel the attendance of members, to punish for contempt, and by a vote of two-thirds to expel.
8. Each Board to fix its time for holding its sessions.
9. No member of either Board to be eligible to any other office of profit, or to be interested in any contract.
10. All ordinary appropriations for the support of the Alms-House Department shall be submitted to a Board of Commissioners, to consist of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, and the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. If they are approved by the Commissioners, they shall be reported to the Supervisors; if objected to, they shall be returned to the Ten Governors with a statement of the objections made. If, upon a reconsideration, two-thirds of the Governors shall adhere to their original appropriations, they shall be returned to the Commissioners, who shall report them to the Supervisors.
11. The Board of Education shall in like manner submit all appropriations.
12. No Governor of the Almshouse shall be eligible to any office of profit, the fees of which are paid from the City Treasury, nor be interested in any contract, the cost of which is to be defrayed by the City.
13. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Mayor, the duties of the office shall be performed by the President of the Board of Aldermen. It shall be the duty of the Mayor,

I. To communicate to the Common Council at least once in each year, a statement of the situation and condition of the City, in relation to its finances and improvement.

II. To make such recommendations for its good government as he may deem expedient.

III. To be vigilant and active in enforcing the laws and ordinances.

IV. To exercise constant supervision and control over the subordinate officers, and to examine all complaints that may be made against them for mal-practice in office.

14. The Mayor, by and with the consent of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, to appoint all heads of departments. A person once rejected shall not be renominated. If a nomination be rejected, and a new nomination be made within fifteen days, or in case no nomination is made before the first Monday in July, the two Boards by joint ballot shall make such appointment.

15. A vote of two-thirds of all the members elected shall be necessary to pass any act or ordinance. All parts of the present charter no way inconsistent with this act are repealed—the remainder to remain in full force.

16. The excise powers now vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commissioner, shall hereafter be vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistant, representing the Ward in which the applicant for license may reside.

16. This act to be submitted for the approval of the electors on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in June, 1855. If a majority of the electors voting approve the same, it shall become a law.

19. The Common Council are authorized to provide for holding all elections directed by this act.

The bill was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the New-York delegation. It will be noticed that this is a return to the legislative provisions of the old charter.

PREVENTION OF CASUALTIES AT FIRES.

Mr. STUYVESANT also introduced a bill for the prevention of casualties at fires, and to protect the lives of firemen in the discharge of their duties in the City of New-York. It provides:

1. That it shall not be lawful to keep a metallic safe, of more than ten cubic feet, above the ground floor.
2. A violation of the above section to be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, to be prosecuted by the Attorney of the Corporation, for the benefit of the Fire Department. Any safe found above the ground floor to be liable to seizure for the benefit of the Fire Department.
3. The Act not to be construed to affect buildings in which manufacturers store their safes.

This was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the New-York delegation.

Mr. LEIGH presented his bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York. Mr. LEIGH moved its reference to a Select Committee, to consist of the New-York delegation. This was promptly objected to from all parts of the House, and so the bill went its usual way—to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. LEIGH also introduced his bill of last year, preventing the sale of lottery tickets and policies, and the planning of gift lotteries. It concentrates all the pains and penalties known to the code penal.

Mr. COCKS introduced his bill authorising the Common Council to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of Investigation. The necessity for such a law has been severely evidenced on several occasions. Had the proposed enactment received the Legislative sanction two years ago, there would have been some strange testimony brought out in the City of New-York.

Mr. STEBBINS, of Monroe, introduced a bill relative to bequests to charitable and religious associations. It is substantially the same as that introduced by Mr PUTNAM in the Senate.

INSECURE BUILDINGS.

Mr. O'KEEFE introduced an act for the better security of lives in the erection of buildings in the City of New-York. The Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, within fifteen days after the passage of the act, are to appoint three persons to be known as Commissioners of Buildings of the City and County of New-York. These Commissioners shall be practical builders of at least twenty years' experience, and shall present certificates of their qualifications from at least five established builders. They shall hold office for at least six years, unless impeached by the representatives of the Fire Department, and removed by the appointing power. They shall receive a salary of $2,500 per annum. No person shall erect or alter any building that shall in any way conflict with existing fire laws, unless the plans and specifications are first approved by the Commissioners. The Clerk to the Board of Fire Wardens is to act as Clerk to the Commissioners, receiving therefor $500 per annum in addition to his present salary. The Commissioners are also empowered to examine all buildings now erected, and to order such alterations in them as they may deem requisite to make them safe. They are also to examine all buildings in which there are steam engines, boilers, large iron safes, printing presses, furnaces, or heavy machinery of any kind, which shall have a tendency to impair the strength of a building, and grant permits therefor. The Commissioners are to have discretionary powers as to the quality of the mortar used in the erection of brick or stone walls. The Fire Wardens are to inspect all buildings being altered or erected, to see that the specifications of the Commissioners are strictly complied with. The number of Fire Wardens is increased to sixteen, and their salary fixed at $750 per annum. They shall devote their whole time to the performance of their duties, and shall be subordinate to the Commissioners. No building shall hereafter be erected within the fire limits, except for the purposes of a dwelling, which shall exceed sixteen feet in height, unless the walls are at least twelve inches thick, and no building of more than fifty feet high, unless the walls be at least sixteen inches thick.

OUR VETERANS.

The Veterans of 1812 had a warm friend in Mr. STEVENS, of Genesee, who made a speech on a resolution offered by himself, instructing our Senators and Representatives to urge upon Congress the claims of those who have fought, and bled, and suffered in times gone by. The resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice, and I hope will receive that weight in Congress to which they are entitled. The said Veterans have had a long fight, first and last, and it is time they conquered a victory, and had permission to retire upon their laurels. Please, UNCLE SAM, pay them off, and grant them an honorable discharge.

Mr. LEIGH called up for consideration his resolution providing that the Legislature shall adjourn *sine die* on the 1st day of March next. He moved its adoption—why, it is difficult to conjecture, for certainly he could not have entertained the most remote suspicion that it would pass. It is hardly necessary to say that it was voted on the table by a vote that came very near being unanimous.

The resolution directing the employment of counsel to assist the Attorney General in defending the suit brought by the State of Virginia, in the LEMMON case, was called up and passed without a dissenting voice.

INTEMPERANCE—APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE IN THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER announced the following Special Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of Intemperance:

JOHN W. STEBBINS, of Monroe, W. M. L.
C. C. LEIGH, of New-York, Ind. M. L.
LUCIUS S. MAY, of Alleghany, W. M. L.
WILLIAM B. AITKEN, of New-York, D. A. M. L.
F. S. DUMONT, of Tompkins, W. A. M. L.
L. MILLER, of St. Lawrence, D. M. L.
N. M. MASTERS, of Rensselaer, D. M. L.
C. P. JOHNSON, of Tioga, W. M. L.
G. A. SEARING, of Queens, D. A. M. L.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate a petition was presented from some 250 sovereigns of the City of New-York, praying for the abolishment of the laws relating to Usury.

Mr. BARR gave notice of a bill to repeal the act for the promotion of Medical Science, which was passed by the last Legislature. The same gentleman gave notice of a bill to prevent the New-Haven Railroad from using the track of the Harlem Railroad within the corporate limits of the City of New-York.

COAL.

Mr. SPENCER offered a resolution recommending Congress to repeal the duty on foreign coal. How many of your citizens will say amen to that can hardly be counted, for it is hoped that the effect would be to cheapen both the foreign and home product.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to examine the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River by the General Government, and report whether they consider any legislation by this State necessary or expedient to further said improvement.

The Senate, then, in Committee of the Whole, considered the following bill, presented by Senator SPENCER:

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the assessment and collection of taxes."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons and associations doing business in the State of New-York, as merchants, bankers or otherwise; either as principals or partners, whether special or otherwise, and not residents of this State, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in any manner in said business, the same as if they were residents of this State, and said taxes shall be collected from the property of the firms to which they severally belong.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Committee reported the bill to the Senate, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The same bill was last year passed through both branches of the Legislature by large majorities, but a few days before the adjournment. Gov. SEYMOUR declined to give it his signature, and so it failed to become a law. It will probably fare better this time, and should do so, for its provisions, brief as they are, will add millions to the taxable property of the State, and by so much lessen the general burdens.

The President announced the Standing Committees as organized at the last session, with the following exceptions, which are made on account of the vacancy existing in the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District:

Agriculture—Messrs. Bates, Dickinson, Sherrill.
Cities and Villages—Messrs. Spencer, Yost, Walker.
Banks—Messrs. Sherrill, Spencer, Barnard.

Both branches have agreed to adjourn over until Monday. Sensible Senate, considerate House—accept the united thanks of appreciative peoples. J. B. S.

Abstract of the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The introductory portion contains the statistics of persons within the schools, age, number of districts, attendance, expenditure, &c., the leading items of which were stated in the Governor's Message. The whole amount expended for school purposes in 1853, was $2,666,609 36. The visitation of schools by the Town Superintendents averaged by once and half per annum to a district, and may be regarded as purely nominal.

The fixed contribution of $800,000, raised by State tax for the support of schools, it is argued must be increasingly inadequate with the growth of population. If enlarged to $864,000, which would make it correspond with the increase in the number of persons entitled to tuition, an addition of 8 per cent. additional tax would be less than half of the additional ability to meet it, the aggregate assessed valuation of the State having increased 17½ per cent. since the tax was voted.

The Superintendent concurs heartily in the justice of the recommendations of those who have urged a mill-tax, but recognizes the fact that the present period of depression in the industry of the country is peculiarly inauspicious to the success of such a recommendation. He is more readily reconciled to a postponement of this measure from the conviction that a comparatively small sum expended in securing, by proper system of supervision, the judicious and effective administration of the sum already granted, would do more for the extension and advancement of education than the largest appropriation that has been sought, without such supervision.

Great inequalities result from the distribution under the existing law of $351,261 94, *equally* to all the districts, without regard to their population. It encourages the formation of small and feeble districts, by a premium for the division already not strong enough to secure the greatest economy and the best classification in the schools. It induces continued efforts on the part of those who suffer by it to secure special legislation to cure the evil in their own locality. Thus the Poughkeepsie charter authorises the counting of every 75 persons of school age as a district. While Utica, which is now but one district, would, upon such a basis, be counted as 93, and would gain over $2,700 per annum. Recommends the adoption of some general rule for estimating districts by population, where their territorial boundaries are not marked.

The act for the formation of Union Free Schools is operating very beneficially, though, from its provisions not being generally understood, very few districts have as yet consolidated under it. They are admirable as the media of voluntary transition from the present system to that of entirely free education for all, in advance of compulsory legislation, and should receive every practicable encouragement. The necessity of more ample provision for the *professional* training of teachers, aside from their general education, is strongly urged. The existing agencies for this purpose are the State Normal School, teachers' departments in the academies, and Teachers' Institutes in the Counties. The Normal School has in ten years turned out 780 pupils, who completed the prescribed course and received diplomas, at an average cost to the State of about $125 each. Including these there have been in attendance for a longer or shorter time, 2,982 pupils, whose instruction has cost an average of about $45 each. The graduates are doing service directly in their labors and indirectly in stimulating others. A large proportion of the pupils enlist permanently in the profession of teaching; while many, after serving in this State, have taken prominent educational positions in nearly every State of the Union. The Superintendent recommends a higher standard of qualifications for admission; that the education may be made more strictly professional and less of a general character; that none should be sent to this school except those of excellent health, which is the basis of endurance, and gives a clear and steady tone of mind so important to control and to teach.

The Teachers Department in the Academies has been sustained at a cost of $33,000 in the last four years, for the instruction of 5,151 pupils, a period of four months each. The cost for each pupil is very nearly equal—regard being had to the time of instruction—to that of the Normal School, while it cannot be estimated as approximating to the same equality in the value of the results. The system is liable to great abuses, from the facility of marshalling any pupils, whether designing to teach or not, into acquired, together with the There is no discipline contrary against the diversion of the fund, to a greater or less extent, to a more bounty to ordinary academical pupils. With proper safeguards in this respect, the Superintendent believes the appropriation may be advantageously continued, and that the value of the instruction imparted far exceeds the outlay.

The Teachers' Institutes are of great service in stimulating the same *esprit du corps* among teachers as exists in other professions, and in overcoming the difficulties in the way of their professional improvement arising from the isolation of their spheres of labor. The Superintendent recommends an increased appropriation for their continuance, and believes that instruction in the theory and practice of teaching might be more economically diffused by a Board of accomplished and experienced teachers sending them to lecture, &c., at the Institutes, than by collecting the teachers in normal schools. Many thousands of teachers would thus acquire a knowledge of the best modes of instruction and discipline, and apply them immediately in the school. This plan has been sanctioned by experience in Massachusetts. He also recommends giving the sanction of law to Teachers' Associations by a general act providing for their incorporation.

The Superintendent recommends the simplification of the school machinery, and a more efficient organization of the district officers. The annual District meeting should be held as a fixed and uniform time throughout the State. The first Tuesday of October is suggested. Four plans are suggested for the purpose of securing a more efficient supervision—that of Assembly District Superintendent, County Superintendent, Senate District and Judicial District Superintendents. That of County Superintendent is sanctioned by the continuous and unanimous approval of all the State Superintendents since 1841, and the recommendation is again renewed. The want of them has compelled the Department to act upon statistics which are incomplete, incorrect, often contradictory. The time has come when eulogy of a system so imperfect in its operation, and so inadequate to the demands for the education of 1,100,000 children, should cease and reformation should commence.

Under the head of Colleges and Academies, the Report takes the ground that the Legislature should devise some general and uniform system for regulating grants of public money in such a manner that they should cease to be made upon a vague expectation of some value being given to the State in return, and shall become the consideration of a definite contract for prescribed services, so to be rendered that they shall secure to the benefit of the whole people and not of a limited class. Invites the consideration of the plan proposed in the last Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, requiring the academies to give free tuition to a number of pupils proportioned to the money they receive from the State, who are to receive a State appointment to the academy as the prize for excellence in the Common School, to be ascertained by examination at a stated period; and that in the manner free scholarships in the Colleges receiving public money, should be granted to a number (proportioned to the money they respectively receive,) of the successful candidates at stated examinations in the academies. In this way the public money, instead of being applied to reduce the expenses of those who have the pecuniary ability to defray the residue of those expenses, which is beyond the ability of the mass, will enure to the benefit, without distinction of class or condition, of those whose previous talent and industry have proved them likely to receive the maximum of advantage from higher education.

As alternatives to this plan are presented for consideration:

First, That institutions receiving money of the State should be required to give such address many courses of public lectures upon agriculture, chemistry and other branches of physical science, of direct practical utility, as may be commensurate with the amount granted, to serve in cities and villages as the complement of the Evening Schools which have been established for the benefit of those whose avocations consume the day.

Second, The investment of money granted to Colleges in the establishment of professorships of the art of teaching, for the purpose of giving free instruction to those qualifying themselves for that profession, and thus, by making use of their fixed capital, saving the State from the expense of duplicating the entire machinery of Normal Schools.

Third—The investment of the grants in Libraries to be kept open for the use of every citizen, and so selected as to be interesting and useful to those devoid of classical education.

None of these plans are urged exclusively or otherwise than as examples, but the Legislature are urged to mature some systematic scheme of policy, by which the literary institutions of every grade may be made to co-operate harmoniously in the public instruction under arrangements as comprehensive and impartial as those which secure the popularity, permanence and success of the Primary Schools.

The system of collecting teachers' wages by rate-bill is condemned, and hopes are cherished that the day is not distant when a more enlightened public opinion shall demand schools entirely free; when in our seminaries of learning, from the highest to the highest, no distinction shall be known among the people, save that which is the reward of industry and good conduct.

The documents accompanying the Report are voluminous and instructive, embracing some items of information which have never been obtained till since the erection of the independent Department of Public Instruction, but not admitting of being condensed into an abstract.

OUR EUROPEAN MAILS.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

A Ghost Speaketh to Lord Aberdeen.

DANISH SOUND DUTIES.

The London Times on the President's Message.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 22, 1854.

Government had a hard escape, though, in the opinion of many persons, it would have felt quite glad to fall unprotected by the "foreign mercenaries." At "a small party" of some 80 or 100 persons, at Mrs. MILNER GIBSON'S, last Sunday evening, the resignation of Lord ABERDEEN was thought to be almost out of doubt. Mr. COBDEN, who was there, with many other M. P.s, seemed to believe that a *modification* of the Cabinet is imminent; but he, from his point of view, "did not expect any good from any change in the *personale*." The Austrian Treaty has been much talked of, and the general feeling was expressed in a way to show that people are disgusted at what "they are afraid" will prove true,—the active coöperation of the HAPSBURGS with the Western Powers. I may as well perhaps tell here that MRS. MILNER GIBSON'S house is one of the very few in London in which a sort of democratic equality assembles men of all countries and position. I met there LOUIS BLANC, standing near the Attorney General, Sir A. COCKBURN, while Sir J. WALMSLEY was engaged in an animated conversation with Mr. PULSZKY. There was PALGRAVE admiring the three Persian Princes, who must have wondered what "a *large party*" must be, after the one they were pressed in was called but "a small" one. A Turkish somebody was, of course, also between the guests. A Turk is now the necessary appendix of all parties. His *fezed* head is just as essential to the *salon's* harmony as any Chinese figurine on the shelves. I had a great temptation to show him Mr. COBDEN, and to say: "Look here, Sir, that is the gentleman who thinks yours a debased nation." KOSSUTH, too, was invited, but he made it a rule to himself not to go *to any party*. A great deal of the conversation in a corner where I sat, turned about the Christmas book of Mr. DICKENS, who is equally one of the *intims* of the house, but was not present.

The Seven Poor Travelers, reminding us somewhat, in respect to conception, to the *Canterbury Tales* of old CHAUCER, are very much praised. In my own opinion, the first—that is, the author's—is a glorious patriotic tale, full of interest and marked inspiration, though with a lofty *morale*. Mr. DICKENS had to guard against making but a mere "occasional piece," and to escape the commonplace cant and absurd flatteries about "our chivalrous allies," and he succeeded in both. He is decidedly one of the seven travelers who has given me most pleasure. However, the shipwright—the second traveler—is a capital story-teller, too, and the dream of "Acon-Virlas, the jeweler," is a gem. I do not think much of the rest, excepting, perhaps, "The Journeyman Watchmaker from Geneva,"—the fifth traveler,—who gives a very queer narrative of his conversation with a little man and his little blind sister who asked him to show them his tongue, that they might see the dark line, because—so the explanation runs—that shows why all strangers from far countries cannot speak as we do, is because they have a dark line right down their tongues." These three tales are good—the first two admirable—but the other four are of a very mediocre sort, the lawyer's being a very bad version of a hackneyed subject of horrors, told in a very loose and improbable style. Mr. THACKERAY came out also with a Christmas "pantomime," and there never was a greater difference of opinion about a very small literary work than about the "Rose and the Ring." People are not even sure what it is meant for—a real fairy tale, or a satire on Christmas literature. Some cannot read it, from yawning over its dullness; others, by constantly being forced to break out in roars of laughter. "*Gramatici certant*" and some "able critics" are in considerable anxiety about what they should tell, in the midst of such indecision. Children seem to like it, and so Mr. THACKERAY may pretend to have written but for them, and need not take any cognizance of such persons' judgment as will not admit that they are "old children."

But to return to politics. You must not be too much misled by the spectacle of the opposition offered to the Foreign Enlistment bill. A large share of that opposition was, no doubt, genuine,—partly from constitutional reasons, and partly from a wish to eject Lord ABERDEEN,—but one half, at least, of that immense opposition to that bill, was a mere trick of national vanity, which played the indignant at the idea of dividing the honors of the fight with foreign mercenaries; although in secret fully resolved to support, and even be thankful to the Cabinet who introduced such an "unpatriotic measure." The fact that I was enabled to report to you weeks ago, the very great difficulty which Government was in to raise troops, may convince you of the truth of my above observation. A great noise was wanted to cover the shame of the necessity of such a measure, which demonstrates to the world that "the first Power" of that same world is already exhausted in arms to fight the battles of "civilization against barbarism." And the noise was made and the "mercenary troops," that are to be enlisted, have been and are abused in that tone of virtuous indignation which hypocrisy is most clever to assume. A gentleman observed to me that he wished the bill had been *rejected* without those vituperations against those whom England was going to enlist in her defence, *or accepted* on the unmixed basis of that high principle that we are fighting the common cause of Europe, and thus can *claim* the support of all countries; but *to abuse* people and then to ask them to join us is the last thing I had expected from a British Parliament. This is a pretty correct and strong view of the case. The Germans feel, at all events, not much flattered at the offers thus commented, to die for so much a day and England's honor. There are admonitions addressed not only to the refugees but also to the people of Germany to scorn such degrading overtures. I forgot to tell you by the last mail that a not insignificant sign for the prevailing spirit of the Poles may be found in the fact that CZARTORINSKY'S fraction, which always kept aloof from the democratic leaders, sent a deputation to KOSSUTH to thank him for his eloquence in behalf of Poland, and especially for his last speech. You will perceive the gradual leaning of public opinion in favor of that oration's most violently attacked and ridiculized parts. To-day's *Times* goes so far as to mention that famous "flank-march to Bellaklava" in the most annoying way. And yet what matter of complaint KOSSUTH'S criticisms to that same flank-march were received by it only three weeks ago! The *Chronicle* itself accepts it not yet the arguments, the [illegible] the Magyar, and speaks equally in to-day's number of Poland as "the third Babylonian book." [illegible] has entered now into an engagement with the [illegible] day Times, and large bills announce already that he will communicate his views through the weekly pages of that paper. I do not think he has taken a wise step. It is very difficult, in his position, to speak a settled opinion every seven days. The paper will no doubt gain by the contest, and I think he will not lose. The *Daily News* has become decidedly Ministerial, and it is pretended that Lord PALMERSTON is the man who [illegible] over. The *Weekly Dispatch* is equally on the [illegible] point, and the most savage attack on KOSSUTH was perpetrated in this paper's last number. The Magyar may bear this desertion, (for the [illegible] extolled him to the heavens only some [illegible] in reading the *Athenæum*, which contains [illegible] sufficient to express its admiration for him. [illegible]

I saw in your paper the very warm-hearted expressions of sympathy paid to the memory of [illegible] SZERENYI and to the sad lot of exiles in general. There is another "gone home," and one who has been a mighty name in Hungary's history. Baron [illegible] BRÖTHY, one of the best men of that country, and a real leader of the pre-revolutionary patriotic party, died a few days more. He was Governor of the County of [illegible] Senator, Commissary-General, a grand [illegible] a good patriot, especially hated by the [illegible] whom he never ceased to chastise. Though [illegible] olic, he was the most energetic and [illegible] pion of persecuted Protestantism, and the [illegible] compromising assailer of Roman Catholic [illegible] erance and encroachment, in Hungary. He died in Hamburg, in the house of a friend.

Mr. USEDOM, the Prussian Special Envoy, has arrived in London. The Court of Berlin wishes to sign also a treaty of its own, or to make [illegible] serves to its signing that of Vienna, as not to [illegible] to anything. I told you my views on these negotiations. *Peace* seems to me to be nearer than ever before, during the last two years. I will not enter now in any more reasonings. You will see that the same official *Globe* announces [illegible] from Paris "on good authority," that the [illegible] OMER PACHA will land at Eupatoria, and then open a campaign against Sympheropol, on one side, and Perekop on the other. I have sent you this information by the last mail. Parliament will be prorogued probably to-day, until the 23d of January. The Cabinet is said to be confident that at that time "good news" may be communicated to the [illegible] ble gentlemen. "We will have, by [illegible] friends on our neck," remarked somebody, "that it will be impossible to proceed. The Czar, on the other hand, will be isolated into [illegible] ance. There is surely no shame for him in yielding a little to the whole world which has yielded him so much." I hear of negotiations being on foot to secure the alliance of Piedmont. It is hoped that the Cabinet of Turin having [illegible] clared in favor of the Allies, the other [illegible] of Italy, especially those more or less dependent on Austria, will follow the example. These [illegible] ments are given to understand that a [illegible] liance with the Western Powers will be the [illegible] efficient means of preserving them from the [illegible] lutionary catastrophes. Diplomacy is not [illegible] in full activity, and is anxious to make good [illegible] the fine weather for negotiations and [illegible] which is very bad weather to every one else, [illegible] most of all, to the armies doomed to [illegible] Nothing important has happened up to the [illegible] so they say, on both sides, and we have not [illegible] passed over the *midst* of the bad season.

The message of our President has given very pretty general satisfaction. The *Times* said that it proves very much in favor of the States, that they are in such a flourishing condition in spite of a President like General PIERCE. We may, I think, endorse *that* compliment. The *Examiner* says that it is idle and childish to express or wish that the Sandwich Islands can remain in their present condition, and the *Morning Post*—a no friendly organ to us—remarks that England will surely not care much for Spanish interests in Cuba, after the Cabinet of Madrid had refused to declare the [illegible] trade a piracy.

Punch has an article on the [illegible] Queen's speech. It is one of the best [illegible] tirist ever made. I enclose it, and with this I will you the compliments of the season.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES DICKENS, having been recently elected Hon. President of the Literary, Scientific and Mechanics' Institution of Reading, inaugurated the connection with the Society by reading his *Christmas Carol* in presence of 1,000 of the members and their friends.

The children of SCHILLER are endeavoring to obtain from the Prussian Chambers an extension of the copyright of their illustrious father's works. Their copyright is already secured till 1860, and they pray that the term may be extended twenty years.

The Chevalier BUNSEN, (says the *Gazette de l'Academie*, of St. Petersburg,) continues to reside in retirement at Heidelberg, and has just sent a new historical work to his publisher.

The Austrian authorities have ordered that in future, all legal procedure before the Courts in Hungary shall be conducted in the German language.

A Presbyterian chaplain being wanted for the Crimea, the British Government has deputed the Mission Board of the Scotch General Assembly to select one of the full orthodox kind.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has granted, from his private purse, a pension of 6,000 francs per annum to Madame MARRAST, the widow of ARMAND MARRAST, the President of the Constituent Assembly. The Emperor accompanied the grant with a letter, st

THE LATEST NEWS BY THE ARCTIC.

THE ARCTIC'S HARBINGERS.

THE SIXTH SUBVERSION.

THE FEELING IN THE CAMP.

THE CAMP OF WOODEN HOUSES.

PREPARATIONS FOR STORMING SEBASTOPOL.

THE CAMP OF BOULOGNE.

BITTER FOREBODE.

Embezzlement of Forthcomers.

Bankruptcy.

Insolvent Debtors.

Marriages.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Russian General Review.

The Message of the President.

The Treaty of 1841.

The Treaty of 1853.

The Fraudulent Message.

The Dolloing Private Letter.

Domestic Troubles of the Czar.

Embarkment of Provisions.

Ghost of Cobbett to Aberdeen.

Arrival of the Arctic at Halifax.

Arrival of the Arctic at New-York.

Arrival of the Arctic at Boston.

...Baltic Fleets. But where are gunboats ... over Queen Mary's" correct? In regard to the ... sign of the Magenta at Bracknell Shoemaker of the 43d Foot, against which, though only within the ... direct, but clear of it, was because "the loyal tone to see the men who fought the battles," was altogether inappropriate, as in contra-distinction to the 11th Hussars and 17th Lancers. The former distinguished itself all through the during cavalry affairs of the Peninsular War; the battles of which, with Egypt, Waterloo, Rhenquera, &c., are inscribed on its insignia; and the crossed death bones and motto, "or Glory" of the old 17th, tell of memories of stricken fields. Both these regiments are in the Crimea, and their post in the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade at Balaklava decisive whether they are or not the men who also "fight the battles."

Of Lord CARDIGAN, the soldierly tenor of his character cannot be impeached. He is as brave as his sword—brave where all are brave—and in pecuniary matters open-handed and generous. This, together with his having eagerly sought service in the Crimea, his zeal and the discipline of his corps, and his right gallant leading of his brigade, in that gallant but disastrous charge, must go to redeem many past failings, and throw a gleam of better light athwart many shadows of his previous career in life.

Truth is truth; and for that good thing let us all truly search, and goodwill must follow, and as between man and man, so between nations. With equal deference as sincerity, I think that towards this the motto of the Press should ever be—"*if* nothing extenuate, naught set down in malice." Wounds are made to rankle more easily than to heal; and there are some wounds which once opened, admit of tardy or no return to the same health and strength, and these if sought to be caused by irreflectiveness are pitiable, and if by misguided animosity are criminally so, whether in relation to individuals or countries.

JOHN CAMPBELL RALSTON,
(formerly) of 25th Light Dragoons,
3d Light Dragoons,
and 6th Dragoon Guards.

[We insert with pleasure the above letter, which proceeds from an English officer of distinction. In the sketch of Lord CARDIGAN, as in every other article appearing in our journal, our sole desire and aim was to elicit and to speak truth, and what tends to aid this object will always find a place in our columns. We cannot find, however, that our correspondent has questioned *one single fact* in the sketch of Lord CARDIGAN, to which, indeed, his letter is rather a pleasing corollary. He merely finds fault with the location of one fact, which is really wholly immaterial, and which, even admitting his solitary correction to be true, may be excused in the absence of reference, and has no bearing on our object, which was to give the American public an idea of who and what Lord CARDIGAN is. We distinctly stated that we confined ourselves to known public facts. We did not, therefore, undertake to state through what private influence Lord CARDIGAN was restored, whether through papa's or mamma's, which must be a mere matter of unreliable report. We merely stated that he was restored in the face of justice and public opinion as expressed by every organ in England, and that we do not believe—in which we are sure Captain RALSTON agrees with us—an officer of inferior rank would even have obtained a similar indulgence. We have given Lord CARDIGAN full credit for courage, soldier-like ability, and every other good quality we ever *heard* attributed to him; and before finding fault with us, Captain RALSTON should give battle to "the *Times*" and his own journals, who have chastised Lord CARDIGAN's failings with far more severity than we have done.]

Kossuth's Tactics.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The opinions of ex-Governor KOSSUTH carry great weight on whatever subject they are given. I yield to few in reverence for the talents of that remarkable man. In his latest production, however—namely, his speech on the oriental war—I conceive that a laudable devotion to his native land has blinded him to one or two considerations, which ought to enter into any estimate of the strategic skill displayed by the Allied Generals.

To make war upon Russia through Poland, provided Poland of to-day were herself of olden time, would certainly be the most likely way of striking an effective blow at the heart of her enemy; but as things now stand, such an attempt would be attended by difficulties, which are overlooked in the speech of the Hungarian patriot.

In the first place, had the Allies invaded Russian Poland, they would have complicated the war from the beginning, and involved themselves in a conflict with all three of the other great powers of continental Europe. For there cannot be a doubt that such a step would have decided Prussia and Austria to join their brother despot and partaker in the spoils. To meet the forces of the Czar, it seems, is enough at once; but to have drawn upon themselves, at the very outset, the military forces of both Prussia and Austria, in addition thereto, would certainly have been a very pretty piece of tactics. Moreover, Poland is the field upon which all those great powers could direct their forces the quickest and with the most effect; none of them would have to march far from what they hold as their own borders; they all keep large armies there, and others looking in that direction, ready to move at a moment's notice; the Czar keeps his portion of it under a perfect press of his most reliable troops. To invade that ground would be like putting one's hand into a steel trap. Everything is kept in readiness to spring upon such a movement.

If it is hinted that Prussian and Austrian soldiers could not be relied upon by their respective Governments in such a war, let us remember how the Austrian army acted in 1848 and 1849. If they could be wielded to crush even their own countrymen, what hope can we entertain that such men would fraternize with Poland?

But the Poles would rise, and Hungary and Italy would rise in insurrection. Most likely those oppressed nations would hail such a movement with joy; but what means have they for sustaining it effectively? There can be no doubt that with a fair opportunity to make preparation for war, they would constitute a most valuable support. Their valor none can question; but crushed and disarmed as they now are, with a garrison in every village and a spy in every house, they have nothing to offer except brave hearts and willing arms. Everything must be furnished them by their allies; and how could that be done, and an adequate organization established before the stupendous armies of their three-fold enemy should close in upon them? Any stroke struck from that quarter must fall like a thunderbolt, while the slightest favor might be ruin. An insurrection discouraged is as good as dead.

In order to accomplish anything there, war must be carried far inland. But the great and superior strength of the Western Powers is their navy. Consequently, in entering upon such a campaign they would be obliged to strip themselves of their own peculiar armor while going forth to meet their foes, just where their foes are strongest and can most conveniently combine. And all the material of war, in addition to being brought from abroad, would have to be carried far inland, exposed to innumerable risks.

Neither in respect to the invasion of the Crimea, can I agree with KOSSUTH.

In the first place, the possession of that Peninsula is of very great importance to the Allies. It would give them complete dominion in the Black Sea, would furnish safe harbors for their ships, and ...

Secondly, on that ground they meet Russian ... and may await the development of that. The Crimea is but a corner, calling for the pressure of vast armies. Numbers must stand guard over Poland, and cannot be spared in any case; but the Crimea might be left almost to itself, were it not for invasion. Consequently, that immense army which the Allies must have encountered had they entered Poland, can spare only a part of its numbers to resist them in the Crimea. It is there that Hungary and Poland can, for the present, assist the Allies with the greatest certainty and safety.

Thirdly, the Crimea is joined to the main land by a narrow isthmus of low marshy ground, which during much of the Winter is almost impassable, and to the north lie immense steppes over which the transportation of troops and provisions in Winter, is a work of great toil, risk, expense and delay. Hence the late season at which the invasion was made, though perhaps not due to the tactics of the allied generals, is an element favorable to their cause. The sea with all its storms does not obstruct their supplies as the land impedes their enemy.

The conduct of the campaign does not please Mr. KOSSUTH. He professes to have studied military tactics in his exile, and perhaps is correct about his easier way of winning the battle of the Alma; but when he speaks of the movements of the army in relation to their fleet, he makes manifest that he has not gone deeply into naval tactics. The fleet being "a movable basis" can, according to him, be planted down anywhere on the coast. The idea of a harbor never enters into his calculations. Like a true landsman, he conceives that a fleet being movable, can be backed up like a one horse cart, wheresoever the governor listeth. Now, it so happens that there is no harbor on the coast immediately to the north of Sebastopol. On that side the allies might have enjoyed the pleasure of contemplating their mighty navy out at sea; but could have maintained only a partial connection with it, and that exposed to all sorts of accidents. The advantage, which could not have been secured there, is complete at Balaklava.

Again, on the north of Sebastopol the allies must have lain between two fires, that of the city in front, and that of the Russian army in flank and rear, where, in case of defeat, it would have been impossible to embark their army. In the position which they do occupy, though it is true that they have a brave and strong enemy and well fortified walls in front, they have also a good harbor and convenient communication with their fleet in the rear; and, if unsuccessful as to the objects of the campaign, they may reasonably hope to get off what remains of their troops in safety.

What the result may be of this Crimean expedition, is another question: the best laid plans of men are liable to failure, while reckless adventure sometimes turns out well; but this much it seems right to say in behalf of the brave men who fought at Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, that they are not shedding their blood for a ridiculous mistake, but for an end most valuable to the objects of the war. KOSSUTH, in criticising their movements, has not been guided by his ordinary penetration, while the advice he volunteers in the case is very much like that which he urged upon America three years ago. In order to secure a chance for Hungary he would have been perfectly reconciled to see the United States involved in all the horrors of a war with any or all of the powers of Europe, so now, for the same cause, he wishes to see France and England embroiled with the three next greatest military powers of the world, and rushing their armies headlong into such a position as would cut them off from their own best arms, and enable all three of their enemies, with every advantage on their side, to fall upon them at the same time. To advise a man to put his fingers into the fire to rescue your chestnuts may be very prudent advice to give, but rather simple to take.

M.

FROM JAMAICA.

The Elections—Principles of the Administration—Crop Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica,) Sunday, Oct. 28, 1854.

The elections have terminated peaceably and orderly. There has been some excitement manifested in a few parishes,—almost inseparable from a warm contest,—but in the end all was conducted in a lively and animated spirit. The result has been published. Out of forty-seven members, seven are entirely new hands. The changes that have been made, I do not consider much to the advantage of the new Constitution. Time, however, will show what effect will result from the infusion of this new blood in the House. There are several notices of scrutinies presented at the hustings by the rejected candidates; this will embrace much valuable time, and retard the business of the country. Each party is sanguine that his protest will be substantially supported. From my own personal knowledge, three of the returned members will certainly be ousted.

The principles on which the Administration is to be conducted, no one as yet can understand, or know anything about; it is all conjecture. But from the appointment of two or three gentlemen connected with agricultural interest, there is reason to expect that they will support and protect all measures calculated to benefit the planting interest.

It is now reduced to a certainty, from the report of the Wheal Company, that at no distant period good returns may be expected in the Charing Cross Mines. Several lucrative lodes are said to have been recently discovered; and if the report of Mr. NETHERSOLE, the Company's agent, may be relied upon, the success of this mine is indisputable. I am, therefore, inclined to place great reliance upon the testimony of so respectable a source. It is notorious that in counties where every facility, skill, and experience is afforded in mining operations, and the most useful and ingenious machinery is constantly in action for the purpose of expediting the development of properties, it has frequently occurred that years have passed away before profitable results have been produced; hence, with all these faithful reports, which have from time to time been made, why should not success attend the operations in the Isle of Springs? Time, confidence, zeal, and perseverance, are the requirements to unfold the richness of Jamaica soil. Money, as a matter of course, is the primary ingredient. I have it from a reliable source, that Dr. BARRETT's properties are looking exceedingly well, and are likely to turn out as was originally expected.

We have had continued rains, accompanied with thunder storms, during the last fortnight, as well as severe and terrific lightnings, which have occasioned some injury to properties in the country. The roads have been dreadfully cut up, and in some parishes almost impassable. The cane-fields, however, appear luxuriant. It is to be hoped that the beneficial effect upon the estates will amply compensate for the temporary inconveniences of indifferent roads.

Later From Inagua.

By the arrival of the bark *Maroval*, from Inagua, we have received an account of a severe gale. On the 15th December it blew a tremendous gale from N. W. The schooner *Mary Read*, of New-York, LEE, while lying at anchor in Man-of-War Bay, dragged her anchors and went ashore where she bilged. Captain, crew, rigging, sails and spars were saved. Vessel and cargo a total loss. The brig *Juno* dragged her anchor and went foul of a Haytien schooner, cutting the schooner down to the water's edge. The *J.* received very little damage.

Barks *Maroval* and *Antelope* got under way in the gale and proceeded to sea. Returned again and finished loading. There were vessels daily calling if Inagua for salt, but there was none to be had.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Unemployed, Assistance and the City Authorities.

The Special Committee which was appointed by the Board of Councilmen to receive the delegation empowered to wait upon them at a recent meeting of unemployed workmen, met yesterday in the room of the Board. About an hour elapsed from the time for which the meeting had been fixed until a majority of the Committee presented themselves.

Mr. BARNEY, as Chairman, having taken his seat, and formally declared the Committee ready for business,

Mr. GRANT, Chairman of the Committee of Delegates, inquired whether in the appointment of the Committee by the Board, it was the intention that the request of the representatives of the unemployed tradesmen to be heard before the full Board should be taken into consideration alone, or whether the consideration of the whole question as involved in the memorial, should be referred to this Special Committee.

The Chairman understood that the whole question was to be referred to this Committee and a report thereon to be sent back by it to the Board.

Mr. WEST—(the Secretary)—If he understood the Chairman correctly, supposed the Committee of the Council had power not merely to consider the reasons why the request of the delegation to present their memorial before the whole body of the counsel in person, and to have a hearing before the Council, should be granted or not granted, but they would also have referred to them the memorial itself, and report upon that.

The Chairman in reply said, if both matters were presented to the Committee, they would of course report them, but it was optional with the delegation whether to present both points or not.

Mr. BEN. PRICE presumed that the legitimate business of the Committee was to take into consideration the resolution of Mr. SCHENCK, offered in the Board of Councilmen, to the effect that the workingmen be allowed to be heard in person by that body.

The Chairman thought if would be more advisable for the delegation to present their memorial to the Committee, with whatever observations they should see fit, and then the Committee would report back thereon.

The Secretary, (Mr. WEST,) accordingly submitted an address of which the following is an abstract:

Unless you, at this trying crisis, interpose your protecting arm, it is evident that these men, because existing laws accord them no protection in the exercise of their natural right to labor, must perish. We ask you, in the second place, to secure to us the right of acquiring, and protect us in the enjoyment of inalienable homes. Should not this system of disposing of the product of labor to the necessitous, (which is the only one known to the laws under which the recipient is required to pay for that produce before he has received it,) be speedily brought to a close? We believe it should be, but we can imagine no means of accomplishing this end, except by appealing to your sense of the claims of justice. Gentlemen, we are informed, and believe, that the Corporation of the City hold in trust for the people not less than five thousand building lots, which are as yet unimproved. Now, therefore, in the memorial which we have been instructed to present to you, we pray that these lots may be improved by the erection of buildings thereon, suitable for dwellings for the tenantry of the City, and then let to occupants only at a just and equal rent, by which we mean a moderate and limited per cent. upon the value of the same. You have the power to enact that this shall be done. Do it, and there will be work enough, and more than enough, to occupy five thousand workmen six months in the year; protect the working class against the increase of exorbitant rents; decrease the rate of taxation, and yield an income to the City Treasury.

The memorial referred to was presented. It was signed by ROBERT GRANT, Chairman of the Park meeting, and others.

Mr. WEST continued—The substance of this Memorial is such that it requires instant and immediate action. You can see from the address of the Committee that they do not apply to you for any charitable aid. The working people of this City do not wish to be placed in the same condition as paupers, or dealt with as such. They wish to be dealt with as men—as freemen; and while they are in a suffering condition they would gladly accept from any source whatever the means of sustaining life. They would also, if they could, enjoy the privilege—the high privilege—of earning the bread they eat by the labor of their hands, and preserving in their own hearts a feeling of self-respect and dignity which will qualify them for associating with their fellow-citizens upon equal terms. The workingmen, above all things, want work; they ask it as a right from the City Government. In their judgment, there is very little use in having a Government at all unless it can protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. Among these rights is that of life. This also includes the means of sustaining life. And when, in the midst of the terrible competition which everywhere prevails in society, private capital and private munificence fail in securing this right to the laborer, the laborer can conceive of no better occupation for the Government than instantly to supply the place of this private capital from the public coffers. Recollect, the people are taxed to fill the coffers of the City Treasury. All taxes are paid by those who do the labor and pay the rents. If there be, then, in the Treasury, any money whatever to be appropriated for any purpose, then it does certainly seem to the workingmen that, in the midst of their distresses, they should at least have access to their own money, for the purpose of employing themselves, or securing employment for them. That, and that alone, is all they ask. But, Mr. Chairman, it is essential that whatever aid they may have of this description should be instantly and at once given to them. Not a little soup to-day—not a little cold meat to-morrow, and some old clothes next week, but the privilege of earning all these by their own manual toil. And they must have this at once—they won't this to-day—they want this now; "now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation." The Committee of the Workingmen, therefore, in presenting the memorial of those on whose behalf they speak, ask from the Legislative body that, instead of referring their prayer to a Committee, for the Committee, perhaps, to bury it, they preferred to ask that the Board would receive them in person, hear what they had to say in support of their memorial, and either grant it at once or at once reject it. Mr. WEST continued at much length to advocate the necessity of a speedy action on the subject of the petition.

The Chairman then suggested the propriety of erasing that part of the memorial that asks a hearing of the delegation before the Board.

Mr. GRANT said that the present Conference was one simply for business; they did not wish to enlist the sympathies of the public in their behalf, by appealing merely to their feeling—they desired to address their reason, and to show that the means proposed by the Working Man's Committee were just and proper. He dissented from any further agitation of the matter before the Board, and was in favor, therefore, of the erasure of the clause referred to by the Chairman.

Mr. B. PRICE was at first opposed to the erasure, but eventually agreed to it.

The question as to the erasure of the clause in question: "And your memorialists further request that they may have a hearing before your honorable bodies, in behalf of the object of their memorial," was put by Mr. GRANT to the members of the delegates, and carried in the affirmative. It was erased accordingly.

Mr. GRANT supposed the attendance of the delegation was no further required.

Mr. PRICE dissented. He wanted to hear the objections of members of the committee, so that before drawing up their report, they should have the case for both sides before them.

This gave rise to an extended conversation, in which Mr. IRA B. DAVIS, Mr. WEST, Mr PRICE, Mr. GRANT, Mr. ARBUTHNOT, and others engaged. It was finally settled by the presiding Chairman declaring that it was no part of the duty of the members of the Committee to enter into a discussion of the topics referred to in the memorial and address; they were merely to hear the subject as presented by the delegation and report thereon.

To this the majority of the delegation seemed disposed to concede, and at last they all expressed their perfect confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the Committee, and left the memorial to be reported on in whatever manner they (the Special Committee) should deem most judicious.

The delegation then withdrew.

The Hebrews.

The Converted Jews of the United States are requested to join in arrangements for a grand Convention in this City during Anniversary week. MORRIS J. FRANKLIN, New Bible House, heads the names attached to the call, and due notice will be given of the time and place of meeting.

...WILLIAM O'BRIEN, who was shot on ... night of the 1st inst. at the corner of Grand and Laurens-streets, from the effects of which he died in the Hospital, whence he was removed, at 5 o'clock last Wednesday night. JOSEPH HALL, the party who shot the deceased and who afterwards, it will be remembered, shot himself in the neck and was taken to the Hospital on Blackwell's Island, was pronounced by his attendant physicians in too critical a state to be present at the inquest. RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., attended as his counsel.

A Jury of nine was empanneled.

The witnesses called were Margaret O'Donnel, mother of the deceased, George W. Bear, Officer Lent of the Eighth Ward, John Pitts, William T. Shaner, Matthias M. Gooderson, and Dr. Wright. Mr. PITTS and Mr. SHANER were the material witnesses as being the only parties who were present and saw the transaction which resulted in the death of the deceased. Mr. PITTS was proprietor of the liquor store in which the homicide occurred. Mr. SHANER was in company with the deceased and accused at the time of the occurrence.

The testimony of SHANER showed that the deceased and accused and himself were at the store specified on New-Year's evening, about 6½ o'clock; that they were talking socially together, and that deceased and the accused appeared to be on the most friendly terms. The conversation soon turned upon a dollar bill that the accused had lost and the deceased picked up. A dispute arose as to the amount the deceased owed the accused, when suddenly the accused seemed to be seized with a fit of terrible anger, and drawing a COLT's revolving pistol, fired twice in rapid succession at the deceased. The witness immediately fled.

Mr. PITTS corroborated SHANER's evidence, with the additional testimony that a third shot was fired at the deceased; after which the accused fired a fourth shot, placing the muzzle at his own neck.

It was further shown by the witnesses that HALL and O'BRIEN had lived on terms of the greatest intimacy; that they were bosom friends; went together, eat together and, slept together; and that up to the time mentioned they had never quarreled. Both, Mr. PITTS and Mr. GOODERSON testified to the accused having been subject to momentary fits of nervousness, amounting to temporary insanity and that while under the influence of such visitations he was affected with severe nervous twitching, accompanied with frightful expression of countenance.

Officer LENT testified to the due arrest and removal of the parties. Dr. WRIGHT described the nature and extent of the wounds, and showed that they were sufficient to cause death.

The Jury gave the following verdict:

That WILLIAM O'BRIEN came to his death by wounds caused by a pistol fired by JOSEPH HALL, on the 1st day of January, 1855, on the corner of Grand and Laurens-streets. They further say, that they are not satisfied as to the sanity of the accused, and recommend an investigation into the case.

The Prescott House on Fire.

The Prescott House, on Broadway, corner of Spring-street, had a narrow escape yesterday. At 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, fire was discovered in the second story, originating in a flue, and the building with its furniture sustained considerable damage, chiefly by water, of which immense quantities were thrown in. Had the fire occurred in the night, there must have been a very serious conflagration. As it was, the flames were extinguished without difficulty. The loss by water and fire together will probably reach $12,000—fully insured. Business will be resumed on Monday. The proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM A. BUTTS, loses his custom for a few days, and will have a disagreeable job in refitting the lower floors, but the repair of damages has already been commenced. The Hotel had 160 guests at the time of this occurrence. A large force of police maintained perfect order. The building is owned by ROBERT RAY.

Amusement-Seeking.

If the times are hard, nobody would suspect it from the indications at the places of amusement. The season is brisk. Theatres are in active operation, drawing good houses and turning in dollars and dimes. Actors are reaping a harvest, for they are all in demand, good, bad and indifferent. The board fences that enclose the ruins of the fires, are covered with placards which announce in startling capitals the production of novelties. Negro minstrels particularly delight in these surprising advertisements. They have a happy knack at this sort of performance. One of them has paraded an immense negro face, a jolly, rotund countenance that stares at you and laughs. Another sends a go-cart around, with a *bona fide* (wooden) cocked hat upon it, full a fathom long and dreadfully high, perched upon a painted darkey's head, and pressing so heavily that it has troubled his tongue. The CHRISTYS have had a big hand, black, and lettered on the palm and in between the fingers. Since WOODS' lost their lantern, which would comfortably hide a man, they have been reduced to straits. We expect something remarkable, presently, to make up for lost time. The number of men who go about the streets, boarded up before and behind, and labeled to set forth the virtues of this and that, has become so very numerous that it is by no means certain whether they won't be classed among the "determined Chief's" bill of nuisances to be abated.

The Opera having failed to entertain us tri-weekly, and its managers, at their height, were never much given to extraordinary street displays—being modest, retiring, and self-sacrificing—the Ladies' Ball for the Poor is now on the carpet, and the posters may be expected out at any moment. Ye charitable! read attentively when they do come, and ponder. The Fairs have been innumerable. These, however, did the most of their puffing through the newspapers. It was pleasant, and still is pleasant, to be invited to give up columns to benevolent announcements of parties who give of their goods to feed the Poor. It is a gratifying indication of the open-heartedness of this generation, and the hold that suffering takes upon us, to note the number of persons in thriving practice who devote one-half, or a third, or a sixth of their gross receipts to the charities. We are called every day to notice dozens of these offers. It is usually added, in the case of the storekeepers that their goods are to be disposed of, on this occasion only, at a reduction from the usual rates. Charity is abroad. Distress is to be relieved. We should all be thankful.

Meantime, the Balls are kept up, the saloons echo, the dancers trip, and mirth pays no particular heed to the much-talked of tightness of the times.

The City is nearly as lively as ever. Nearly as much money as ever goes into the pockets of parties whose business it is to cater for amusement-seekers, and if, here and there, a play fails to draw, we may safely conclude that it is not the public's fault, for they will be amused at any cost.

A Testimonial.

Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, of No. 41 Cortlandt-street, received a present of a massive silver pitcher, on New-Year's Day, from the workmen in his employ The testimonial was intended as a token of gratitude to Mr. PAUL for having continued to employ all the persons attached to his hair-dressing and bathing establishment at a time when many similar concerns have either discharged a portion of their hands or employed them only half the time. The petition bore the following inscription:—"Presented to WILLIAM PAUL, Esq., by his employés, G SCHOLZ, T. WAGNER, A. SEEGERS, C. BESSAUTT J. T. KENNE, G. LUSH, A. COMAR, J. CLAERY, J. RIGER, C. RADENACHER. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855." The presentation took place at Mr. PAUL's residence in Broome-street.

...Alderman WELLINGTON ... that the nominations by the Chief ... Streets, be referred to the Committee ... they be referred to the Committee ... Offices.

The motion to refer was lost. Ayes, 7; Noes, 14.

Alderman TRAVERS, of the Eighth Ward, moved that the nominations be taken up singly.

The Board confirmed the nominations as follows:

JOHN LYDON—Clerk in the Commissioners of Deeds and Lamps.

MORGAN L. MOTT—Superintendent of Markets.

MATHEWS GOODERSON—Inspector of Repairs and Supplies.

JAMES DEWEY—Supervisor of Lamps.

RALPH TRICKY—Inspector of Weights and Measures.

THOMAS WARMINGTON—Inspector of Weights and Measures.

GEORGE KARR—Sealer of Weights and Measures.

JOHN H. BARBER—Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Alderman KELLY moved that the Board hold its Sessions on Monday and Thursday evenings. Carried.

EXTENSION OF PARK-PLACE.

An ordinance to extend Park-place from Church-place to Church-street and regulate and grade the same, and set curb and gutter stones, was, on motion of the Board of Councilmen, was concurred in.

CITY SOIL.

Alderman HOWARD moved a resolution that the Board of Councilmen in the matter of the sale of the City Hall, play 150 men at $1 per day to remove the soil from the New City Hall. The motion was lost. A motion to reconsider was carried. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

Board of Councilmen.—FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

RESOLUTIONS.

To appoint a special Committee on the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday.

That a special Committee of five be appointed, to which shall be referred all papers now in possession of the Clerk of the Board, or which may hereafter be presented in reference to building the City Hall.

To appropriate $1,000 for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund of the New-York Fire Department. Referred.

EXTENSION OF ALBANY-STREET.

Councilman WILD moved a concurrence in the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Corporation Counsel be directed to stay all further proceedings in the matter of opening Albany-street from Greenwich-street to Broadway.

The introduction of the resolution was followed by a lengthy speech by Councilman MATHER, in opposition to it. He stated that the Trinity Church Corporation had used its influence in the late election to secure the defeat of such candidates as favored the opening of Albany-street. He concluded by moving that the matter be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman PINCKNEY replied in a brief speech, at the conclusion of which he called for the previous question, which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen H. Smith, Clifton, Jackson, Barney, Brown, Gray, Wild, Coleman, Ridder, Holder, Reed, Mason, Taylor, Van Cott, Prentiss, Radley, Floyd, Cooper, Slevin, Ranny, Moore, Dunlap, Husted, Van Riper, Pinckney, Couenhoven, Conroy, Webber, Jenkins—30.

Negative—Councilmen Gannon, Bean, Hart, Schenck, Clancy, Donohe, Scully, Walsworth, Brush, Purdy, Hart, McConnell, Barnes, Farren, Vermilye, Swan, Scott, Lambrecht, Haswell, Barter, McCahill—23.

The question on a concurrence was then put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen H. Smith, Clifton, Jackson, Barney, Kerrigan, Brown, Gray, Higgins, Ridder, Holder, Reed, Mason, Taylor, Van Cott, Prentiss, Radley, Floyd, Cooper, Slevin, Ranny, Moore, Dunlap, Husted, Van Riper, Pinckney, Couenhoven, Conroy, Conover, Webber, Jenkins—35.

Negative—Councilmen Gannon, Bean, Schenck, Clancy, Donohe, Scully, Walsworth, Brush, Purdy, Hart, McConnell, Barnes, Farren, Vermilye, Swan, Scott, Lambrecht, Haswell, Barter, McCahill—23.

Board of Supervisors.

His Honor, the Mayor, took the Chair at 4 o'clock and directed the Clerk to call the roll. A quorum being present, Mr. ELY said the usual course was to appoint a Chairman *pro tem.*, and then proceed to the election of a presiding officer for the ensuing year. He would therefore move that the Mayor be requested to take the chair *pro tem.*

Mr. Kelly moved that his Honor, the Mayor, be appointed presiding officer for the ensuing year. Carried, *nem con.*

His Honor, the Mayor, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I can only return you my thanks for this act of courtesy—for so I understand it to be, though I am aware it has been the usual custom to appoint the Mayor as your presiding officer, yet [illegible] tion has been offered to me more as a matter of courtesy than in obedience to any form of law. [illegible] return you my thanks. I would add that, as many of you have had experience in this Board which will be of the advantage, I must therefore rely upon that experience to guide, and trust to have your assistance. I hope we shall all discharge our several duties harmoniously, so that we shall be able to reduce the expenses of the County to a proper limit. So far as I am concerned, I shall, as my position will permit, you may rely on my co-operation command my cooperation in any effort to carry on the public business with zeal and efficiency.

On motion, DAVID T. VALENTINE was appointed Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Clerk of the Board, with a statement of all bills audited and allowed during the year 1854. Ordered to lay on the table and be printed.

BILLS PAID.

Of George W. Addinson, for copying [illegible] in Register's Office.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Mr. ELY presented two reports for the reduction of taxes.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Governor of Nebraska.

From the Nebraska News, Dec. 9.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA: The following letter has come to our hands, and we vouch for its authenticity. It can be proved by the testimony of Major GEORGE HEPNER and the whole Town Senate to be his own handwriting. It needs no comment from us. The original can be produced if wanted:

[Is not this one of the lot that the Governor lately cautioned the public not to believe?]

OMAHA CITY, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854.

DEAR GRAY: Your paper received. I have only time to write a few words. I never forget my friends, and furthermore, have always manifested thus far in my efforts to serve them. The capital (this is strictly private) will be located, if I succeed in it, at Omaha City; and there is every prospect that it will be the greatest city in the West, between the Mississippi and California. Furthermore, it will stay where it is put—rely on that. Also, that the election of CHAPMAN to Congress. Something may possibly turn up to disappoint me, but I have no fears. I have made the proprietors of the town deed some extra lots my friends.

You have been a pillar of the Administration and the combinations, and faithful to Western interests on that account, and being personal acquaintances. I am yours intimately, and always with you in spirit. In a few days, I shall have the pleasure of sending you the papers putting you in possession of an interest in the capital worth now from three thousand to five thousand dollars, and of a much more definite value hereafter, after the location and [illegible]

This will be a guarantee by the proprietors of the town. For the last few days I have not had a moment till now to reply to a dozen letters, [illegible] room having been filled with a succession of delegations on the capital question, armed with [illegible] nate bribes, threats and entreaties. Excuse haste. Believe me, ever yours, (Signed) [illegible]

INTERESTING DECISION.—We think we are serving the public in calling attention to the Court of Common Pleas, in Baltimore, October, 1854. The case was one of more than usual importance, especially to all who use platform scales, as the decision of the Court established the first fair test in matters of dispute as to weight, the scales manufactured by Messrs. FAIRBANK & Co., of Vermont, are the standard. The suit arose from a discrepancy of weight between one of FAIRBANK's scales in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and one of another manufacturer. The jury occupied the Court for two days. Judge [illegible] SHALL, in delivering his decision, stated as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of FAIRBANK's scales was established beyond all question.

[Pennsylvanian, Jan 2.

Congressional.

The Senate yesterday passed the Military Academy bill, the appropriation, and, after a long debate on the Judicial Reform bill, adjourned over to Tuesday. The House was engaged in considering private bills, and, after a long session, adjourned.

Affairs of Spain.

A correspondence of much interest has recently been published in Madrid. It dates from the time of the ill-fated Lopez expedition, and consists of a letter from Narvaez, with a reply to it by Louis Bonaparte. The then Minister-President informs the then President of the French Republic of the intended movement of Lopez and his followers upon Cuba, and expresses the hope that France will assist her Catholic Majesty in repelling any such lawless aggressions on her dominions. Louis Napoleon's answer informs the Marshal that three French line-of-battle ships have been dispatched to protect the island against any invasion, and assurances, besides, the confident hope that [illegible], in company with the British Cabinet, will lead to such a convention with the United States as to preclude any recurrence, for the future, of similar dangers to the Spanish dependency. Everybody knows the ludicrous failure of the overtures made in consequence of the hopes so confidently expressed in the letter. Napoleon learned that the United States refuse to enter into any convention whatever with European Potentates, to bind themselves for all eternity "*not to do something*" which, inexpedient and impolitic as it may be now, the next generation may think it practicable and even necessary to accomplish. It is more than probable that the lessons given in the well-known missive of Republican [illegible] to European diplomats in general, and to the new Imperial Bonaparte in particular, were not out of mind when the orders for Soulé's exclusion from France were issued. And but for England's unwillingness to ally *at this particular time*, the Marshal would doubtless have been exempted by the giver into an unmistakable [illegible] by the immediate dispatch of a naval squadron to the West Indies. This, however, has been *put off* until the [illegible] at ease nearer at home, there is much reason just now for [illegible].

A London Correspondent affirmed by the [illegible] that the Soulé affair formed part of Mr. Crampton's explanatory mission to Paris. But in a Madrid letter of a later *Morning Post* that he was not wrongly informed. The *American difficulties* were "talked over." The Madrid Correspondent pretends, however, to know that Napoleon proposed a joint action in that quarter; but Viscount Clarendon having remarked that after the affair of Madrid had refused to declare the Slave-trade a piracy, the British Government would hardly feel prompted to any great solicitude about Spain's firm footing in the Antilles. Napoleon concluded the conversation with saying that "in that case, *the best for England to sell Cuba if she can sell it.*" The conversation may be true or apocryphal, though it certainly has much of the air of an artificial dialogue, with a concluding "word for effect."

Correct information about the doings in Madrid is a very difficult matter to obtain [illegible]. Spaniards of all politics abroad, Moderados and Progresistas, Democrats and Aristocrats, all seem to be at a loss about the "what next?" *A military dictatorship* seems to be the most *probable* end that affairs will come to. The question is only who of the two leaders, Espartero or O'Donnell, will proscribe, imprison and rule in undivided power. The Duke, though the only popular man in the country, seems by no means to have the best chances. He *makes himself* more and more powerless by surrendering the might to do good to those who are evidently planning only evil. The Marshal has actually succeeded in alienating his best friends, such as Guerra and Salazar, who retire disgusted with his irresolution and weakness. Sundry Progressista pronunciamentos are spoken of as in preparation, with Espartero's tacit consent to their being carried out; but those who know most have least faith in them. That party cannot make a *coup* except by the hand of Espartero himself. It is more likely that the majority of the Congress will, in consequence of an utter absence of any settled Cabinet policy, be broken up more and more, its fractions joining the Democratic-cum-O'Donnellists; and then the Moderados will become the masters of the situation. Espartero will make room for his worst enemies, and pride himself on being "the honest man" of his country. Cincinnatus is, no doubt, a fine type for imitation—and so is Washington; but one must *first* have saved one's own country before "honest retirement into private life" will be accepted as a meritorious act of the highest civic virtue.

The Spanish constituents are, in the meanwhile, constantly engaged in electing their President and Vice-Presidents. They had already four of them for the first office, and the last elected, M. Mayo, being on the point of becoming Finance Minister, will probably be followed, very soon, by a fifth. These elections, and a great deal of holiday-making in adoration of some or other Saint, constitute the staple of business transacted by that-

The last discussions turned about the "Ministry of All-talents," and its bloody work in the July days. Mr. Soulé will probably be much interested in that inquiry in the short-lived but murderous passage of his "best friend," General Cavaignac, through the ministerial furnaces. The accused have, to be sure, an easy task, in face of such a *loyal* Cortes as the present has turned out to be, and so it is no wonder that Gomez de la Serna, one of those Ministers, and now a representative of the people, answers the charge of having accepted office in the following victorious style: "We are reproached for having accepted power. Could we, without dishonoring ourselves, fail to respond to the call of the Queen? We wished to save the Constitutional throne; we wished to prevent any conflict between the monarchy and the people. Was this not a laudable intention, a duty not to be receded from?" This pleading "not guilty," made a great and "favorable" impression on gentlemen, and, accordingly, the whole affair has been sent to the *calendas græcas*, which means a Committee of Inquiry. Orense moved a proposition of similar tendency respecting Christina, whom he wished to be summoned. Whether she will obey is doubtful, but surely the Cabinet and Cortes will never lead her into temptation to disobey their summons, in spite of General San Miguel, who, as it has been lately revealed, advised Espartero *to ask her* to come back. And they call that a revolution. It is a game of blind man's buff.

The great difficulty of the situation in that unfortunate land is the distressed state of the finances. There is no *nervus rerum gerendarum*, with hosts of beggars of all ranks, who want to be paid for their patriotism. No money and plenty of debts, certainly is not a pleasant position to occupy for a Paymaster, and so Mr. Collado, who is not prepared to introduce a bold and vigorous system of radical economy, is eager to escape from out of it. The proposal to reduce the army to 70,000 men, is the first and only step as yet taken in the right direction.

"We Have Changed All That."

Before the present complication in the East had assumed the stern realities of war, Lord Palmerston declared in the House that he "objected to the policy of making the integrity of Turkish dominion in Europe an object essentially necessary to the interests of Christian and civilized Europe," and even Mr. Gladstone, who probably before now has demanded fresh supplies for carrying on the war, confessed that "the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire meant something very different from what it would imply, if France, England or any other European power were spoken of." Many other of the leading statesmen of Great Britain, even down Lord Stratford de Redcliffe himself, held but a very short time before the commencement of hostilities the same opinion with respect to the policy of admitting Turkey within the limits of what may be called public European law,—that is constituting her a recognized member of the great European family of nations for maintaining the balance of power. The London *Times*—the leader and fashioner of the opinions of the great majority of Englishmen—and other daily organs, used the same language. Besides all this, during the four centuries that she has been encamped on the borders of European civilization, Turkey has never hitherto been treated as a power having the right to a seat in the great councils of Europe. Even what are called treaties have been with her nothing more in reality than truces. We thus consequently see that up to within a very recent period the preservation of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire was considered as by no means a question involving any of the great interests of Europe, a fact which English writers and statesmen, as we have shown, were very ready to admit less than one short year ago. But now, forsooth, a change has come, and Lord Palmerston, who spoke so strongly of the impossibility of recognizing the Sultan's right to protection at the hands of the great powers, is the first to urge the lavish expenditure of treasure and blood to accomplish that, "the essential necessity" of which he would on no account admit a few months back. This change of opinion is very easily, however, accounted for. It is the second thought of a nation.

Turkey formerly ceded certain privileges over some portion of her Christian population to Russia, which possibly exercised these rights in a manner not altogether consistent with the law of the Koran—the great arbitrator of everything Turkish. The Divan, consequently, not only refused to extend these privileges, but even took back what it had previously granted. Turkey certainly had the right to do this, according to the strictest interpretation of the law of nations, at her own peril, her own cost; but she could not in any way claim—even if she had really been recognised as one of the great European Powers—either the moral or active support of the others to shield her from the necessary consequences of her broken faith with Russia. This, there is no doubt, was fully recognized by English statesmen; and unless they had been encouraged in the course they ultimately adopted by the warlike ardor of Louis Napoleon, a peace would have been patched up between the Porte and the Emperor Nicholas, by a grant of the very concessions he at first demanded, and a great war avoided. The man of the Second of December has thus not only controlled the probable destinies of France, but in some measure even those of other European Powers.

England, at the present day, does not certainly regard the possession of Constantinople by Russia as a matter of vital importance; for she knows well enough that the control of this key of the Dardanelles is insignificant

[illegible] work in the [illegible].

Better still, Young Germany proper, are good friends of Liberty. The Bavarian, the Rhinelander, the Prussian, the Wurtemberger know what is Tyranny. Some have themselves felt the lash and the fetters; and all have felt the shame of Slavery. They have too long seen one class absorbing the unearned means of another class; they have too long struggled against the close bonds of a political mastership, to wish to behold the same system on this free land. Slavery in Austria and Slavery in Kansas will not seem to them two so different institutions.

There is not in the German nature,—and to its praise be it said,—that ignoble quality shown alas! here by some of the Celtic Race, which leads a man who has himself been degraded to inflict the same degradation on others.

The Germans in America, where the question has been presented by itself, and where they have understood it, have been on the side of Liberty. We know of few instances where Germans have been slaveholders, and of but a few Journals which have dared to advocate pro-Slavery doctrines to the German population. In Texas, a Slave State, the Germans have the honor of being the advance guard of Freedom, supporting Anti-Slavery papers and having themselves solved the great problem of raising cotton profitably by *free labor*.

There are instances, naturally, where the Germans, deceived by a party-name or not all appreciating the question at issue, have voted on the side of the South and her interests; but we do not hesitate to say, that at the present time their enlightened sentiments are with the North, and against the extension of servile labor and laws.

Why should not advantage be taken of all these favorable circumstances, to lead this immigration into the Nebraska-Kansas territories? The Germans are pouring into the country; they are good laborers, fitted in some respects for a new country, and sterling friends of Free Labor. Is it not at once the practical course, to direct these men into this new country, where the great battle of freedom is being fought? There would be little difficulty. Let well-prepared German circulars be scattered about in the principal cities of Germany, and then among the emigrant lodging-houses of this City; let the office of the Emigrants Aid Association be the place where information could be obtained as to the best routes, &c., to the new Territory. Advertisement and articles with information should be put into the leading German newspapers. With some skill and business enterprise, a large emigration might be turned easily and naturally towards this vast unpeopled country.

Then, if the Association had the means, many of these poor peasants landing, or those detained in the City, could be at once forwarded to the same destination, much to the relief of our burdened population. The Commissioners of Emigration would not improbably find it for their interest to contribute for a purpose so directly in their line of effort.

This is but a brief sketch of the detail of this proposed enterprise, yet we do not doubt of its practicability.

We commend it to the earnest attention of the Aid Associations.

There may be one difficulty, which has thus far stood in the way of this proposed action by these societies: we allude to a rather widespread prejudice in the Anglo-Saxon mind against the Germans and German habits. Many good people are in the practice of including all Germans in one class of Sabbath-breaking, beer-drinking, atheistic people; and we have little doubt that something of this prejudice has had an effect on the operations referred to above. If so, we do not hesitate to say that it is an unreasonable, unworthy feeling, and should be laid aside by enlightened men in this age, as soon as possible. If the Germans are unbelieving, so much the more reason for elevating them. Neither their metaphysics nor their social habits will have much connection with their voting against Slavery in Kansas. A whole nation is not to be judged from a few; and, with all their defects, any one who knows our foreigners knows there is not a race among them so industrious, so kindly, and so likely to become adapted to our institutions as the Germans.

The German Immigration.

It is very satisfactory to know that the Emigrant Aid Association have accomplished so much in introducing sturdy New-England settlers into the Kansas Territory. These may have failed, through the fraud and violence of others, in affecting this election. Still they form a nucleus of honest, industrious, free laborers, who will support Free Labor and not consent to work side by side with slaves. They belong to that restless, intelligent, indomitable family, who somehow seem always to acquire the control of the societies in which they take part.

They and their descendants will in time greatly influence the destiny of that vast commonwealth which is to spring up on those central plains of North America. Still, with all estimation of what these Associations are accomplishing, we must frankly say, that they are not altogether on the right path. No Society could have the means to transport any large resident population from the Eastern States to the Western. It is an enterprise, on any great scale, immensely expensive, and as carried on now, forms only a rivulet into that mighty receptacle of future nations. With all the hundreds of settlers which the generous subscriptions of New-York and Boston may send forth into this new country, what are they compared with the area to be occupied, or even compared with the hordes of border-men who swarm all along the frontier of the Slave States—men ready for any act of adventure or violence which may secure their sorely-pressed Institution! It is beginning now to be understood in all matters of political administration and economy, that we cannot with any advantage apply force to the natural laws of commerce and of society. If the labor and capital of a country tend naturally in one direction, it is found to be unprofitable to lead them into another. The present profit is always more than swallowed up by the future loss. Government monopolies, or prizes, or especial inducements which break the natural currents of business, are discovered to injure the permanent prosperity of the country.

It is at length beginning to be seen that this social machine is an exceedingly delicate and subtle thing; and that, none knows, who begins to interfere in its working where the disarrangement may end. The same principle holds in regard to immigration. We cannot govern the tides of human movement—hardly more than those of the sea. They are controlled by great and permanent laws, back of the apparent motion. All the inducements which the English Government can offer, will never people wornout Ireland, as our district of our western plains is peopled by voluntary immigration. The wealth and valor of the French Nation cannot found one such colony in a half-century in Africa, as grows up without aid in a few years in California. Money and influence may direct currents of emigration—but they can never start them. Even the heroic thought of a crusade for Liberty, can send out but a few scattered hundreds. For any enduring movements, the great laws of human *wants* are more efficacious, than were the most noble and inspiring sentiments.

We say, then, that the true policy of those Associations in Massachusetts and New-York is not especially to induce New-England or New-York settlers to emigrate, but to *turn to Kansas the great currents of German Immigration.*

It is well known that hundreds of thousands of German, Norwegian and Danish emigrants come annually to this port alone. A great proportion are laborers in the soil; industrious, steady, and in the main, honest workingmen. They are inured to hard work; accustomed to little, and seem the very men adopted to settle a new country. Of course, very many of these are extremely ignorant of the country, they are poor and incautious—and the result is, that thousands of these laborers who arrive here, are first cheated, then compelled by their poverty to remain and to resort to the poorest street-occupations for a living, until at length they become swallowed up in the masses of poor, filthy, degraded people, who swarm in our lowest quarters.

One who converses with them will find that in general, they were bred up in free air, in

What our Mayor is at.

We are in the receipt of a great many letters, notes, epistles of indignation, wrath, remonstrance, from men, women, children "and others," having reference to the unequal working and fitful jerking of the machinery that attempts to put in operation the new Mayor's Broom. One says the police have notified him not to throw orange peel out of his parlor window hereafter, or he will be held liable. Another complains that in his absence from home, a bearded M. P. knocked violently on the door, and told the frightened wife, who opened it to him, that she would be fined if the gutter was not cut clear of ice before night. Another asks Mr. Mayor if he means to excuse the lottery ticket dealers and policy venders from the general surveillance,—seeing that he commands no officer to watch for these violators of the law. Others ask why Broadway, which is the nearest clean of all our streets, should be scratched and scraped daily, while so many other streets are yet innocent of a broom, and are impassable walls to the houses that abut them.

Now, worthy grumblers all, cannot you wait a little? Cannot a man breathe between his achievements? Would you insist that a mere two-armed man have all the hands of Briareus and strike every way at once? If Hercules had been sworn in our Mayor on New Year's day, and upon that day he, instead of Mayor Wood, had mounted twin lamps before his door, surmounted each with a gilded eagle, Hercules would have needed all his sons to help him abate a tithe of the nuis-

Musical.

We are enabled to announce this morning definitively that the concert for the relief of the poor, proferred by Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday next, the 11th instant. The programme will be published on Monday—but there is scarcely a need for one. The simple announcement "for the Relief of the Poor" will, to the generous and considerate, be sufficient attraction.

The entire management of the concert has been placed in the hands of a committee of prominent citizens, and to their activity and earnest efforts much of the success of the entertainment will be indebted. The unusual attractiveness of this concert; the great *artistes* engaged in it, and the charitable motive with which all are actuated, entitle it to the best consideration of our citizens.

Amusements.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Mr. Buchanan made his fourth appearance here last evening in the character of *King Lear*. Previous to speaking of this performance, we may refer to Mr. Buchanan's highly successful *debut* on Tuesday last in another of Shakspeare's heroes, *Hamlet*. Throughout this performance there was evidence of deep study, and an unusual appreciation of the metaphysical bearings of the character—often interpreted as contradictions. The performance would have been more enjoyable had it been freer from stage mannerisms, and from a conventional and objectless slowness in the delivery of certain passages. Deliberation is occasionally necessary for the production of strong effects, but it is tedious when indulged with too much prodigality. However, the *Hamlet* of Mr. Buchanan struck us as being a superior performance, and with the audience it was undoubtedly a success. The tragedy was placed on the stage with more care than we usually enjoy here.

The *Lear* of Mr. Buchanan was by no means equal to his initial performance. It is impossible at any time to make the character attractive—for age and passion are repulsive to the sensibilities—it can, however, be rendered powerfully. Although we detected many excellences in Mr. Buchanan's renditon, it was, as a whole, unsatisfactory; physical; rampant. From the rising of the curtain to its fall, *Lear* appeared to be undergoing a slow process of strangulation, and the strange noises and unpleasant effect it produced were, to say the least of it, uncomfortable. The best portion of the effort was the scene with mad *Tom*. It is but justice to say that Mr. Buchanan was indifferently supported.

To-night is the last of the Tragedian's engagement. He appears in "Richard the Third," and afterwards as *Sir Charles Coldstream*, in the comedietta of "Used Up."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Free Traders.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

I do not believe any general modification of the Tariff of '46 will be made at the present session of Congress. The result of the Caucus last evening did not disappoint me. There is no unity of sentiment in the dominant party in the House relative to the Tariff. Two-thirds of the members are in favor of *some* modification, but not one-third of them are ready to vote for the same scheme. If the Committee of Ways and Means would take up Secretary Guthrie's bill of last session, and sustain it heartily, it would pass, with some few amendments not affecting its general character. But there is a very positive difference of opinion between the Committee and the Secretary; and the former is committed against the Secretary's proposition, and, it will be remembered, reported a bill at last session of quite a different character from that of Mr. Guthrie's.

At the caucus it was found, first, that there was very little enthusiastic interest on the subject of the Tariff; and second, it would be impossible for the members to agree on any measure,—so they adopted a resolution to the effect that the Tariff *ought* to be altered, but failed to resolve that it should be. I think there is but one chance left for a general modification of the Tariff of '46, at this session; and that is by the Whigs in Congress taking up Guthrie's bill, and passing it, with some few amendments, and by the aid of Democratic votes. It will be remembered that Mr. Guthrie's bill puts on the free list many articles of raw material, which enter largely into the manufactures of the United States, thus encouraging home labor, without prohibiting the introduction of the foreign fabric. It is this feature which commends the bill to Whigs generally.

If no general Tariff bill is passed, there are various combinations forming, which will be quite likely to repeal the duty on wood and railroad iron, and perhaps on coal. I think the chances of *these* modifications to be decidedly better than of any other.

Among the names of officers of the Navy who are prominently mentioned to succeed Commodore Stringham in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, is that of Commodore Hiram Paulding, now in command of the Navy Yard near this city. The Mediterranean station is a sort of post of honor; and the appointment thereto of Commodore Paulding would be a graceful tribute by the Administration to a most excellent officer and gentleman,—a worthy son of that worthy sire, who, by the arrest of Andre, in the dark hour of our country's hopes, discovered the treason of Arnold, and probably saved the little army of Independence from a fatal catastrophe. New-York would hail Paulding's appointment to the Mediterranean as an honor to herself. It certainly would be an honor to the Executive officer whose duty it is to direct the movements of the Navy,—for there is no one in the service better fitted than the Commodore to discharge the duties of that post, just now peculiarly delicate and important, because of the disturbed condition of affairs in the East.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity held a Convention of Chapters in this city yesterday. Nineteen Chapters, connected with different Colleges or Universities, all over the Union, were represented by one or more delegates. The following are the names of the institutions whose graduates were among the delegates:

Yale College, New-Haven, Ct.; Newton College,

[illegible]

The Convention [illegible] was addressed by Rev. Mr. Cleaveland [illegible] on "Clay, Calhoun [illegible]" delivered by Edward G. Bu[illegible] ate of Yale, and a fine poem [illegible] T. Condon, Esq., editor of the [illegible] Bob-ension and poem were eloquently delivered, and received merited and enthusiastic commendations from all who heard them.

After the public exercises were over the [illegible] adjourned to the splendid new dining hall of Willard's Hotel, where a supper for [illegible] hundred or more guests, in the best style of the season, awaited them. Among the invited guests present were Senator Dodge, of Iowa, [illegible] and Senator Douglas, and Representative Wheeler of New-York, and other Representatives, Professor Dimitry of New-Orleans, and several members of the Press. Excellent music was made by all the Sessions, by Messrs. Rogers of Virginia, Keitt of South Carolina, and Kilgore of Massachusetts, Professor Dimitry, and [illegible] of the members of the Fraternity. The supper was in every respect a genial success, and creditable to those who got it up. It was [illegible] the morning ere the company separated, everybody feeling that they had enjoyed a rich and delightful repast.

Hon. Mr. Moffat, of the British Parliament, who has been traveling South, [illegible] Hotel seriously ill of lung fever, although I do not learn that his recovery is despaired of.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ On Tuesday evening, John G. Saxe will deliver his poem—"The Money King," [illegible] Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Death of a Consul.—Died at Matanzas, Dec. 10, Roland Dulles, Esq., U. S. Consul at that port.

☞ The Detroit *Democrat* says that of all the dressed hogs which have been sent [illegible] Detroit to Buffalo, since the close of navigation, over the Great Western (Canada) Railroad, not one carcass has as yet reached its destination loaded with pork stand on a side track at Windsor. The quantity is immense, and as the disappointed are spoiling is great, the loss must be heavy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS, SHAWLS—REDUCTION IN PRICES—GOODS. LORIMAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.—The choicest styles of rich brocade, striped and satin plaid silks which have been produced so much excitement previous to the holidays, have [illegible] at a greater reduction, viz.: from 25c. to 37½ per yard, which cost to import from 50c. to $1 37 this yd.

Broche and woolen shawls, 2,000 [illegible] long silk square shawls, from $5 to $3; 1,000 woolen shawls, from 75c. to $5, of the Bay State, and French and Scotch manufacture, on the entire balance of merinoes, de laines, [illegible] and [illegible] is to be closed out. Decided inducements are offered.

S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

NEW AND VERY WONDERFUL!!—HYGEANA Brought Home to the Door of the People.

From the New-York Daily Times of Jan. 8.

A wonderful discovery has been made by W. H. Curtis, of this City, in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygeana Vapor and Chemical Balm." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many [illegible] cases to health, as an evidence of which he has [illegible] certificates. Speaking of the treatment, the Doctor says: "It is evident that inhaling, continually, [illegible] vapor, the medicinal properties of which are [illegible] to the direct contact with the whole surface of the [illegible] three escapes the [illegible] and rarefied changes [illegible] them when introduced into the stomach, and [illegible] the process of digestion."

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the [illegible] without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body [illegible] sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named:

One physician of the Hygeana has cured [illegible] of six years' standing. [illegible]

I am cured of the Asthma, by [illegible] Curtis' Hygeana. [illegible]

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hammond-st., New-York, [illegible] of a severe case of Bronchitis of [illegible] years' standing, and declined to [illegible] cians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.

J. H. GAUDRET, P. M.

Prof. S. Combe, of New-York, [illegible]

Gentlemen: I have recently [illegible] Cherry Syrup and Hygeana Vapor for a case of [illegible] and the result has been [illegible] composition of your preparations [illegible] excellent remedy. I will, for the [illegible] sell by C. H. Ring, corner [illegible] and by [illegible] Hammond-st. Cherry and [illegible] $3 a piece.

A YOUNG LADY, WHAT ARE SHE [illegible] 18 Pearl-st. in Orchard-st.—A [illegible] Miss H., aged 22, in the early [illegible] cold; a cough soon followed; [illegible] then pain in the [illegible] with a complete destruction of [illegible] spirits; and the young lady was [illegible] Hygeana, which cured her [illegible] LIKE—a wonderful [illegible] also to bathe the head with the [illegible] dose or two of RADWAY'S [illegible] system. The bowels were [illegible] REGULATORS operated [illegible] she ate a good breakfast, enjoyed [illegible] cause of all her misery was removed [illegible] certain in insuring the natural [illegible] able or female system, as RADWAY'S [illegible] and RADWAY'S REGULATORS. [illegible] day the lady friend used R. R. R. [illegible] weight she found a receipt [illegible] R. R. R. will remove the most [illegible] Pains in a few minutes; Cramps, [illegible] instantly. RADWAY & CO.

N. B.—R. R. R. [illegible] RADWAY & CO. [illegible] RELIEF AND CURE. [illegible] 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, New-York.

A NEW AND ORIGINAL [illegible] Just introduced a splendid Window [illegible] and elegantly graceful and becoming, to which [illegible] invite especial attention; the ringed [illegible] ordinary hat in a sharp corner, is entirely removed [illegible] style. The design away with the [illegible] bother" to which so much objection has been [illegible] of artistic taste. The effect is strikingly [illegible] united by all who have seen the [illegible] torious success on the "regular [illegible] hat and as regards its general [illegible] rial and appointments, this hat for [illegible] among the Winter styles now [illegible]

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite Prince-st.

NEW MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED, [illegible] ing choice songs, by the [illegible] "Clarence," ballad, 25 cents; "[illegible] cents; "Happy [illegible] heart is changed," ballad, 25 cents; "Dream [illegible] Shore," duet, 25 cents; "Rippling Brook Polka Mazurka," [illegible] chanting of my [illegible] mouth of January, will be issued [illegible] of the choicest publications from [illegible] twenty-five-cent piece, entitled [illegible] with vignette on title page, as a New-Year's [illegible] and have both purchaser and [illegible]

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE [illegible] of Pianos of every variety of style, [illegible] different manufacturers; among them are [illegible] celebrated Boston Pianos, and the [illegible] Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos [illegible] prices from $50 to $100. New Pianos [illegible] five different manufacturers, including [illegible] & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, [illegible] prices, $40, $50, $75, $80, $100, and [illegible] Each instrument guaranteed. [illegible] from former prices.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BALLS AND PARTIES VS. SNOW AND RAIN.—Ladies and misses white satin and kid [illegible] satin and kid slippers, &c., suitable for the season, for balls and parties; ladies, misses and children's India rubbers and shoes, suitable for the season, at [illegible]

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 239 Canal-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM [illegible] most painful forms, also scrofula, [illegible] cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, [illegible] kidneys, incipient consumption, the [illegible] by this great purifier. Principal Depot, [illegible] cents per bottle.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL [illegible] Auction Sale of Stocks and [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange. [illegible] his advertisement. In meantime, [illegible] obtained at the office, No. 6 [illegible]

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE [illegible] continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Fire-Proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks. Our safes are larger than a trunk [illegible] Office, 128 Water and Pine-sts.

DAMAGED BRUSSELS AT HALF PRICE.—A small lot which have been slightly damaged [illegible] a large stock which will be sold at [illegible] GEO. W. TUTTLE, Importer of Fancy [illegible], No. 335 Broadway.

1855. AT NOS. 69 AND 71 FULTON-ST. [illegible] excitement produced by the [illegible] EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, [illegible] lot of Clothing from manufacturers [illegible] ded to-day to the already [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Reverend Samuel Osgood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, 4th Ave., corner of 35th-st., will preach in the morning and evening.

☞ Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver his fourth lecture on PROPHECY in the Church of the Covenant, 4th Ave., corner of 35th-st., this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Chapin will preach in the Universalist Church, Fourth-ave., corner of 20th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach in the Church of the Puritans, 15th-st., near Fifth-ave., on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, corner of 34th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach in the Church of the Divine Unity, 20th-st., near Fifth-ave., on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Hall will preach in the Church of the Covenant, 4th-ave., corner of 35th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

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☞ The Rev. Samuel

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

...SATURDAY.

...Courts—Jan. 5.

...*ether suits*, vs. *Cornelius* ...ing plaintiff's attorney to show ...Graham the places of residence ...and also to make known his ... Counsel.

FOURTH ...for additional ...the defendant to conduct suit. ...

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM. ...Pierson, Hon. D. D. Ingraham.

Injunctions.

...Service—*Lewis* vs. *Charles Lewis*.—Motion for ...granted against defendant for contempt granted.

...*Hamer* vs. *Abraham Newman*.—Bail of ...

...to state *Broughton*.—Order of re- ...

...*Parris*.—The question ... is whether, on a removal of ... Court, the appellant is entitled ... of the Court below, which he would have ... the proper judgment had been ren- ...

... provision is made for the repay- ... what amounts, of the costs of ... by him on appealing.

... is case of a renewal of the judg- ... the Court is to restore the appellant to all property ... by the erroneous judgment. If the proper ... been rendered in the Court below, the ap- ... would have recovered his costs there. This was ... gave him by the statute, of which he was de- ... by the erroneous judgment below, and which the ... make restitution by ordering it now to be ...

... received a similar construction by ... in the case of Estes vs. Baldwin, 9 N. ... however, must make such restitution, and ... does as a matter of course by the Clerk. ... course, probably would be to submit with ... upon the certificate for costs, in case of ... the certificate of the Clerk below of the ... and in such case the order could be ... the appeal.

... the parties have submitted all the facts, ... be made directing the Clerk to in- ... the amount as certified to by ... Court.

The Court was right in rejecting the item of costs paid ... upon this appeal. That money remains ... Court below, and as before stated, is to be re- ... the Justice in case of reversal. The respondent ... received it, and it should not form part of any ... against him.

... allowed in this motion to either party.

Motion denied, but without costs. *Benjamin Greenwood and others.*

...Ehlers, P. J.—In an action against joint debtors, ... time to answer had expired as to one defendant, but ... as to the relief. The defendants' attorney served an ... which was returned by the plaintiff's ... that the same day judgment was entered up ... defendants. A motion is now made to set ... the judgment.

... granted, obtaining up judgment against two joint ... on the default of one, before the time for answer- ... to the part of the other defendant has expired, cannot ... approved. The right to take judgment against one ... on default, before the other has answered or ... default, only applies to cases where a final judg- ... is proper, and distinct authorize a judgment against ... defendants even as far as to offset only partnership ... But where the liability is only a joint liability, ... can only be a joint recovery and judgment, and no ... can be entered up until all the parties served ... had full time to answer. The 130th section of ... code lays down the practice very clearly, where it ... all the defendants have been served, judgment ... be taken against them severally when the plaintiff ... have been entitled to judgment if the action had ... against such defendants alone. If the action be ... defendants, jointly liable, the plaintiff may pro- ... against the defendant served, and Justice Parker's ... on this section in W. & F. Rock ... Rider, 5 ... 400, shows that the judgment is irregular. ... would justify their motion if I could consistently with ... principles of the code, because it is apparent to me ... the present irregularity put in the delay, and in some ... must be taken. The answer admits the making ... of the note by the defendants as partners to the payee, ... denies any knowledge or information sufficient to ... a belief as to the other allegations of the complaint. ... allegation is that the defendants have not paid the ... and it can hardly be believed that the defendants ... information or knowledge sufficient to form a ... whether they have paid such note or not. The ... allegations which are denied are the endorsement ... payee and that the plaintiffs are the lawful holders ... note. Of both these facts the defendants could ... informed themselves with much less trouble than ... could have made and sworn to such an answer. ... plaintiff's attorney was right in returning the joint ... of the defendants after the time for pleading by ... had expired, and so he had waited until the time ... for doing so had elapsed, and so he had waited until the time ... for answering had also expired, his ... all together. This motion is denied, with leave ... defendants to renew motion on papers disclosing the ... they intend to set up to the plaintiff's claims. ... of this motion to remain until renewed mo- ... is decided.

LONG ISLAND.

Highway Robbery.

Officer McNAMARA, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested JOHN MCCORMICK, on a warrant charging him with robbing Mr. PETER CALLAHAN, in a public street, on Thursday night, at Red Hook Point, of $20. CALLAHAN also made complaint against two other parties for rob- bing him. He was committed for examination, and ...ants were issued for the arrest of the other par- ...implicated in the complaint.

Exempt Firemen's Association, of Brooklyn.

The following officers have been elected in this Association for the ensuing year:

President—DANIEL VAN VOORHIS.
Vice Presidents—George Hall, G. W. A. Everett, Mor- ris Simonson, Walter Barre, Jacob B. Stryker.
Recording Secretary—THOMAS R. MERCEIN.
Corresponding Secretary—WILLIAM G. SPRAGUE.
Treasurer—HENRY OAKEY.

Fatal Accident.

An elderly man, named OLIVER NEWGATE, was killed almost instantly on Thursday evening, in Brooklyn, by falling down the steps leading to the basement of store No. 32 Fulton-street. Coroner ... yesterday held an inquest on the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from congestion of the brain.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

Before Judge Moore and Justices Snyder and Emmons.

John Williams, Benjamin Williams, and Ann Adams, all colored, charged with burglary in the first degree, in breaking into the house of Alfred Bacar, in South Brooklyn, sometime last Fall, and stealing there- from a quantity of, silver-ware, were placed upon trial yesterday and convicted. John Williams was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Sentence in the case of the other parties con- victed with him was deferred.

John Wager, a German, was tried and convicted on an indictment for burglary in the first degree, in break- ing into the house of Mr. Gale, in Chester-place, Brook- lyn, a few weeks since, and stealing therefrom two kegs of butter. He was sentenced to ten years and three months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

Thomas Martha, convicted yesterday of the crime of larceny, was sentenced to nine years and six months' im- prisonment at Sing Sing.

Bridget Murray, convicted of larceny in stealing a ...ed ring from her employer, was sentenced to two ... and three months' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

...Murphy, convicted of petit larceny, was sen- ...ced to four months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

...ment Book under the charge of a competent person, ... entering, and observing all complaints of ... within the jurisdiction of the Municipal ... all arrests, and so far as the ... holding office ... charge pertaining ... Marshal.

All the papers in this office may be seen daily this added their ... office.

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday, ...Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

ASHES—Pots ... received in market and were ... 1,150 bbls. at $7 ... 75 for Pearls, 9-100 lbs. ... Stocks unchanged since our last. The stock ... and owners are firm, but the ...

BEEF—The market is not very brisk, but it remains ... with sales for the day, of 75 bbls. Jurassi 12½c.; ... Mess, Western at 11c.; and 200 Eds on 9½c.@10½c.; ...

COTTON—Continues in full demand at very firm ... quite lately having been reported, to-day, of about ... Orleans, Fair 7c. ₱ lb. elevator on Wednesday's ... We may note quite ordinary to good ordi- ...ary at 7c.@7½c. for Upland, and 7½c.@7¾c. for New-Or- ...leans and Texas; with middling to good middling at ...@8c. for Upland, and 8¼c.@8½c. for New-Orleans and Texas, ₱ lb. There is scarcely anything doing in fair Cottons, and these are almost nominal in prices.

FISH—The market remains quiet at unchanged prices. Dry Cod are not abundant, but are in limited demand at $3 12½@3 37½ ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod are retailing at $3 75@3 87½ ₱ bbl. Large Mackerel are also in light supply and request at $19 for No. 1, $15 for No. 2, and $9 for No. 3 ₱ bbl. Small Mackerel, Pickled Salmon, and Pickled Herring are on hand unchanged. There is a large quantity here of Smoked Herring, and these are selling at 6½c.@6¾c. for Scale, and 2½c.@3c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been still more freely offered and have again de- clined 12½c.@15c. ₱ bbl.; but these concessions have not ...ulated any great improvement in the demand. The Eastern and local trade buy with some caution; shippers are operating with rather more freedom. The day's sales embrace 6,500 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 25	@$8 75
Ordinary State	8 87½	@ 9 00
Straight State	9 00	@ 9 12½
Favorite State	9 12½	@ 9 25
Mixed Western	9 25	@ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½	@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½	@ 9 81½
Common to Good Ohio	9 81½	@ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 62½	@ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½	@11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 87½	@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00	@10 50
Extra Genesee	11 25	@12 00

Canadian is less sought after and exhibits a drooping tence. Sales were made of 1,200 bbls. superfine at $9 25, in bond, and $10@$10 12½, free, ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and declining, being in less request, particularly for shipment. The day's sales include 1,400 bbls. at $9 31½ @$9 75 for mixed to good straight; $9 75@$10 for fa- vorite, and $10@$10 62½ for fancy and extra, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is less active and can be had at $4@ $4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is sparingly dealt in at $4 50 for fine and $4 75 for superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is doing better. The day's movements comprise 300 bbls. Jersey at $4 37½, afterwards held at $4 50; and small lots of Brandywine at $4 87½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied. There were but two or three samples offering, and these at rates above the limits of buyers. We heard of only one sale of 3,000 bushels of Upper Lake Red in store at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet but steady. Sales were made of 1,400 bushels prime Northern at $1 40; and small lots poor do. at about 2c. ₱ bushel under this price. Barley is unchanged in demand and value. Barley Malt at- tracts more attention. A sale was reported of 3,000 bushels on private terms. Oats are in better request at advancing prices. We quote State at 55c.@56c., and Western at 59c.@61c. ₱ bushel. Distillers are buying these freely, the relative cheapness thereof inducing them to do so. Corn is inactive, yet rules firm. There was but a poor display of samples on 'Change this forenoon. We could hear of sales of only about 17,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed at $1 03 ₱ bushel. Sub- sequently this kind was held at $1 05 ₱ bushel, without sales of importance.

HAY—Sales were made of 450 bales River at former quotations.

HOPS—Are in pretty good request, chiefly for ship- ment. The day's sales embrace 76 bales new at 32c.@ 36c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The market is still very dull, and prices are entirely nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are in light supply and limited re- quest at $1 90, cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—There is nothing of moment doing in this line. Stocks are moderate, especially of Galena, and prices are nominally the same.

LIME—The demand is not very brisk for Rockland, which is still quoted at 85c. for common, and $1 12½ for lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—More activity is apparent in this line at old rates. The day's sales reach 850 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, mostly here at 37c.; and 20 bbls. Texas at an unpublished price. Cuba is scarce and wanted.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is very quiet, yet quoted firm at $44@$4 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpen- tine is somewhat unsettled. The supply is not large, but owners are willing sellers; 150 bbls. were procured to-day at 42c.@44c. cash, ₱ gallon. Towards the close, factors were disposed to hold on for the higher rate. Tar is neglected. Rosin is inactive and drooping; 200 bbls. common changed hands to-day at $1 62½ ₱ bbl. We have heard of no important transactions in White.

OILS—Nothing further has been done in Whale, Sperm, or Olive, worth reporting. A fair inquiry exists for Linseed, for home use, at 81c.@82c. cash, chiefly at the latter rate, ₱ gallon, which is now the general asking price. The quantity in market is very moderate. Lard Oil is selling in lots as wanted by jobbers, at 83½c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered with increased freedom at greatly reduced prices; hence it has been more extensively purchased. This day's sales reached about 3,200 bbls., chiefly Mess, opening at $12 37½, and closing at $11 87½—a material decline; with small lots of Prime (which is nearly out of market) at $12@$12 12½ ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are not coming in so freely, while they are in fair request at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Pickled Meats are in limited demand at yesterday's prices, with sales, in lots, of 25 hhds. Shoulders and Hams. There is a good inquiry for English Bacon, but there is not much of it offering. Prices are unchanged. Lard dis- plays no essential alteration. The day's sales include 300 bbls. good to prime at 10¼c.@10½c.; and small lots of prime, in kegs, at 10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm. There have been 325 bbls. disposed of since our last, at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8 75@$11 25 for do. Mess; $15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$16 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand at former rates. Beef Hams are retail- ing at, according to quality, from $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in at 13c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@ 24c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@28c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to prime Cheese is selling, in lots, at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There is a moderate business being transacted at full rates. The day's sales add up 250 tierces Fair to Good at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—They were 100 boxes Castile reported sold at 11c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are less active, but remain firm. Sales transpired, to-day, of 370 hhds. New-Orleans, at 4½c.@ 5½c., mostly at 4½c.@5¼c.; and 125 hhds. Cuba, in lots, at 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb. Refiners have purchased here this week about 4,000 hhds. New-Orleans, within our range, —the greater part of which we have already reported.

TALLOW—Prime is quiet, but steady, at 12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are inactive and languid, in private. A pub- lic sale is announced for the 17th inst.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at strengthening prices. The week's sales embrace 140 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@ 8½c.; 170 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@13c.; 310 bales Cuba, Saliza, and Yara, at private contract; with 443 bales Havana and Cienfuegos at 18c.@37½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The market is still depressed and prices favor buyers. The day's sales consist of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26½c.@27c. ₱ gallon, cash.

FREIGHTS—There was not much activity in this line, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 400 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s., and Grain was quoted at 4d. in bulk, and 4½d. in bags, ₱ bushel, with- out any considerable engagements. For London, the shipments embraced 100 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d., and some Cheese at previous rates—₱ ton, and Pork at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, there were taken 200 bbls. Lard at 20s. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, there were engaged small lots of Beeswax at 5c.; 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb., and some Logwood at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Bremen, there were shipped 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb. For Rotterdam, the engagements included 500 bbls. Rosin at 3s. For other ports, we heard of no important engage- ments.

TO PRINTERS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1813,)
No. 29 Spruce-st.

A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on head, PRESS- ES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPO- SING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.

Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.
Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction, by enclosing their orders to us.
WM. H. KINSLEY CHAS. W. DARLING.

TO BUILDERS.—Seal d Proposals, will be received at the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection, furnishing, and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave., in the XXIIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner of 46th-st. and 8th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed—Proposals for XXIIId (22d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner 8th-av. and 46th-st., or either of the under- signed; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

D. W. C. McCLOSKEY, } Commissioners.
ROBT. H. SHANNON, }
ROBT. McCORD, } Inspectors.
SAMUEL J. HOPKINS, }

TRUSTEES.
Samuel Fleet, J. C. Hepburn, Francis B. Guest.
John A. Van Riper, Wm. Holmes, Peter C. Male,
Wm. Dealing, Nathaniel S. Wing.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

...Corrected every Month.

Accordeons and Flageolets.

BOWEN, BRIGGS & CO. (Late Gilbert, Briggs, & Joh.) 112 Broadway.

Accordeons, Concertinas and Fancy Goods.

DEITZ, BROS & CO. (Importers)...No. 120 William-st.

Artificial Flowers, Straw Goods, &c.

AUGUST WETTER. (Importer).....10 Broad-st.
Lasts, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trim- mings.

S. STAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....60 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers)...39 John-st.
CHARLES FERCHERT.....39 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Fine A Shirts, 48 Warren-st.
C. R. HATCH & CO., (Lasts and Blocks).....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....59 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. ZINN & CO., No. 68 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufac- turers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....69 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....363 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Coil.

J. L. WAUGH.....112 Franklin-st

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....29 Wall-st.

Architects.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....351 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.

Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps...324 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Rose and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....189 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boxes always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BAL- LARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 263 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....No. 62 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japan- nery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 691 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor).....Manufacturing Empo- rium, No. 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and cani- ters of endless variety; by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....No. 379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Ve- sey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....No. 349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defi- ance Locks and Creep Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 122 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dye- ing Establishment, 3 Johns-st. New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best workhouse here).....75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND.....239 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Gerahirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)...279 Pearl-st.

Expressos, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE.....388 Broadway and 8 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK...339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)...80 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. B. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th, and 140 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, Otis' Patent).....363 Broadway.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods).....26 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOEAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISENBORN & CO., Importers and Manu- facturers, 3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf...36 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 24 door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....169 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouse.

C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manf.)...over 126b-st. 320 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....278 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 39 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have an unusually ample arrangement with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States, by means of which they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They se- lect the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. AL- LEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Sur- gery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which character- ize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in mastication can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speak- ing or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their origi- nal fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a spe- cial feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The liberality of charges adopted for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system em- braces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, nu- merous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 20 Bond-st., New-York.

THE SOLE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS is SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and IN- VOICE FILE.—Great simplicity, its permanent use is almost invariably secured, and a thousand testimonials to its exceed- ing usefulness might be easily obtained from consumers. All who desire to economize their time and labor, should imme- diately call and purchase. Prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 50 leaves, $1; prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 100 leaves, $1 50.

E. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C., EXTERMI- NATOR DEPOT has removed to 335 Broadway, New- York, having been burned out at the old stand, No. 444 Broadway. A FAIR TRIAL FAILS in Jan. 6, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.

...Parties having claims against the late firm of ... New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSSELL, CLARK & CO. ... GEORGE W. CLARK, LATE BOOKKEEPER, and HEN- RY KING, and the business hitherto conducted under the ... of RUSSELL, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our ... firm to conduct our establishment promptly and carefully, and ... with a large experience of all articles appertaining to our ... business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage ... and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate ... charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the ... most careful and experienced persons allowed to dispense ... medicines under our roof. RUSSELL, CLARK & CO.

P.S.—All transactions with the store No. 19 Astor House is ... discontinued from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

VAN VLECK, READ AND DREXEL.—Have be- ...come associated themselves in the

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Our established facilities and correspondence offer su- perior advantages for furnishing Drafts and making Collec- tions in all points in the United States, Canadas and Cali- fornia. All business entrusted to us shall have prompt at- tention.

VAN VLECK, } New-York.
Wm. G. READ, }
W. M. DREXEL, }
F. A. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
A. J. DREXEL, }
J. W. DREXEL, }

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing between the un- dersigned, under the name of JAMES FORSTER & CO., feather bed and mattress dealers, No. 49 Vesey-st., was dis- solved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1855. The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by HENRY AHRENFELDT, late partner of the concern.

JAMES FORSTER.
HENRY AHRENFELDT.

The above business will be carried on at the same place, under the firm of HENRY AHRENFELDT.

HENRY AHRENFELDT.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.—The co- partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of DUDLEY, JACOBSON & CHURCHILL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JO- NAS G. DUDLEY is alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the copartnership, and to use the partner- ship name in liquidation.

J. G. DUDLEY.
FLED'K JACOBSON.
S. CHURCHILL.

DISSOLUTION.—The limited partnership hitherto ex- isting between the undersigned under the name of F. DUPAIN, expired on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of SARAZIN & DUPAIN.

W. G. TAAKE holds power of attorney to sign for the firm.

FELIX W. SARISIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. FERDINAND DUPAIN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business here- tofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be con- tinued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
E. INGALLS,
F. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HALL & COF- NELL, and will continue the manufacturing paint business of GEORGE C. HALL, at No. 213 Centre-st. Office, No. 153 Maiden-lane. GEORGE C. HALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. GEORGE F. CORNELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPA- NY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New- York or Boston. They are issued in sums to suit, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer: but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & HEWELL, No. 20 Wall-st. Un- current money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certifi- cates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collec- tions made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

NOTICE.—MARKET BANK.—An election for sixteen directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. Also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of December to the 10th of January. By order.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1854.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broad- way, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855. Poll open from 12 until 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 20, 1854.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, at the office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the following Election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 9th of January next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.

E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1854.

$60,000 TO INVEST—In the purchase of first Bonds and Mortgages on good improved Real Estate in the City of New-York; also, $30,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage on like property in this City. For particulars, apply to D. W. C. MORRIS & BROTHER, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Gold Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 56 South-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 8th day of Jan. next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—Govern- ment Stock Bonds taken at par. Bonds of Western Growers 60c. Bridgeton 80c.; Washtenaw 40c.; Indiana Banks 30c.; at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

GOOD FIRST MORTGAGES—On first-class im- proved property in this City or Brooklyn, having a short time to run, will be discounted by EDWIN D. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

BILLS ON LONDON—SOUTHERN BANK, New- Orleans, on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., in sums to suit, endorsed and for sale by CORNING & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN—On

AUCTION SALES.

...AUGUSTUS... No. 56 BROADWAY, ...DAY, ...at 10½ o'clock, ...

...Second Mortgage 7 per ...payable at the Bank ...Oct. 1854 ...$1,000 each ...May and Nov. ...7 per ...May and Nov. ...$1,000 each ...Chicago Railroad ...$50 each ...$100 each ...$100 each ...of Wilmington ...$100 each ...$100 each ...Insurance Company ...$100 each ...Insurance Company ...$100 each ...Co. ...$100 each ...Mail and Inland Co. ...$100 each ...Copper Company ...$5 each ...and the balance ...Central Railroad, and the Hartford ...interest on all the ...

...ON MONDAY, the 9th inst. ...ROOMS for regular sales of Stocks ...MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Mer... ...Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, ...great variety of First Class Rail... ...Bank, Insurance and other ...for investment. ...private sales Catalogues. Office, ...next to corner of Wall-st.

...Auctioneer. ...By order of Hon. J. J. ROOSE... ...Executor of ROGERS ...IRVING & BROWN, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales... ...No. 7 Pine-st., by order Hon. J. I. Roosevelt, a large ...assortment of household furniture, being the entire stock of ...Messrs. Cohen & Smith, consisting in part of elegant royal ...Brussels carpets, curtain poles, brass and wreath shades, hair ...mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, with window ...shades, fancy chairs, mats, hall and parlor furniture, covered in ...elegant manner, Arabian's ox hair, mahogany sofas ...and chairs, mahogany and rosewood centre tables, elegant ...mahogany sofas, mahogany sofa bedsteads, mahogany sideboards, ...mahogany extension dining tables, arm-chairs, ing arm carpets, ...and kitchen furniture, and ten sets; crockery, glass and kitchen ...furniture.

Also, about 100 watch movements.

Also, at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, the ...gold hunting watch, and three-stone diamond ring.

...F. COLTON, Auct oneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Saturday,) Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 49 Beekman-st., a large and general assortment of new and unpurchased furniture, comprising sofas, tables, chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, feathers, bedding, &c., including rosewood and mahogany sofas, mahogany and cane chairs, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, music stands, book racks, corner stands, rosewood and mahogany centre, side, and card tables, plain walnut dining and tea tables, hair mattresses and feathers, wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries, marble-top washstands, Venetian and easy chairs, piano stools, ...carpeting, blankets, &c. Previous to the sale, the ...

Also—2 rosewood piano-fortes of 6½ 7 octave, made by ...Nunns & Co., and cost a few months since $400; all of ...which will be sold without reserve, and no postponement.

N. B.—Sale of the furnishing store, No. 90 Chatham-st., is ...postponed until further notice.

...Auctioneer. ...RUSSELL W. WENTWORTH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—**PUBLIC SALE THIS DAY**, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 8th av., near ...Bleecker-st., by order of the ...assignee, the entire ...of the above ...house. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather, and every ...article to be peremptorily sold. Consisting of p er and mar... ...el mirrors, hair tapestry, Wilton and Brussels carpets, ele... ...gant mahogany, rosewood tables, lace curtains rosewood ...parlor furniture, as to, splendid rosewood piano-forte, ...upholstered sofa, rosewood and other chairs, rosewood and ...mahogany chairs, magnificent mantel ornaments oil pa at ...&c. Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top washstands, China and gold toilet sets, marble-top dress ng bu..., hair mattresses, feather beds, rich curtains, mirrors, sofas, ...lounges, rockers, spring-seat chairs, oil cloths, rugs, &c.; ...with the basement and kitchen furniture. extens on di... ...ing tables, cut glass ware, rich China sets, crockery, cutlery, ...&c. Catalogues at house.

...Garment Cash, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, DINING TABLES, MIRRORS, &c.—At 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 338 Broad... ...way, corner of Anthony-st.—GEORGE COOK will sell as above, by auction, a most magnificent stock of a Broadway ...costly, (assorted for convenience of sale,) embracing a vari... ...ety of superb settees, chamber suites, étageres, buffets, sofas, ...tables, whatnots, washstands, commodes, ...dining, centre, side and pier tables, mirrors, mattresses, pi... ...anos, and every article usually found in a first-class ware... ...room. This sale is peremptory, and will be continued daily ...until the whole is sold, and is well worthy the attention of ...families and others.

Goods may be packed, shipped, or delivered at moderate ...charges. Catalogues now ready.

...Auctioneer. ...JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FURNITURE & TURNER will sell at auc... ...tion, on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the ...salesroom, No. 139 Broadway, a splendid as... ...sortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany and ...rosewood sofas, chairs, lounges, arm-chairs; rockers, covered ...in brocatelle, tête-à-têtes; marble-top, centre side, and ...pier tables; black walnut extension tables, quartette tables, ...rosewood and mahogany book-cases, wardrobes; ...rosewood cottage suits in hair cloth, bureaus, washstands, ...mattresses, pedlasses, &c. Also, fine rosewood piano-fortes. ...Also, rich China vases, tea sets, coffee-cups, &c.; silver-...plated castors, cake-baskets, dinner and dessert forks, spoons.

...Cole & Chilton, Auctioneers.

A REGISTERED SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 10th of ...January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' ...Exchange, will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON ...the following lots of goods, the property of ROGERS ...& CO., consisting of Notes, Drafts and Book Accounts, the ...particulars of which will be furnished at the office of the ...Auctioneers, No. 10 Nassau-st., on and before the day of ...sale.

...D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, Store No. 310 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF STATIONERY, &c.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. ...311 Broadway, consisting of a general assortment of sta... ...tionery, ink stands, rulers, globes, dominoes, crayons, lead ...pencils, steel pens and holders, hill, cap and letter paper, ...writing desks, chessmen, cheqner box es, mahogany and ...leather chairs, &c.

...E. Prevost Henry, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY E. BRUCKER.—ELEGANT SALE OF FANCY FURS.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 14 ...Maiden-lane, will be sold a large and well selected stock of ...valuable Furs, consisting of fine mink, marten, grecian stone-...marten capes, victorines and cuffs to match. Also, other ...fine descriptions. Sleigh robes in great variety.

...H. H. Dikes, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, ...Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-...st., sale of jewelry to close a mortgage, consisting of dia... ...monds, watches, &c. Also, a lady's gold watch, made by ...L. Bennett, or of that make positively without reserve.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. ADAMS.) SALE OF PEWS.—The pews in this ...Church will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, ...the 10th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the ...Church, corner of Madison-av. and 26th-st. Plans of the ...Church and Lots can be obtained of JOHN TEN ...BROOK, No. 44 Wall-st., CHARLES A. BULKLEY, No. ...9 Wall-st., and A. T. WETMORE, No. 51 Vesey-st. ...The Church will be open for inspection on Monday, Tues... ...day, and Wednesday evenings. Terms of sale—25 per ...cent. cash, but in equal amounts at 3, 4 and 6 months ...with interest.

...L. McINTOSH, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive ...assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new ...warerooms, No. 291 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased ...facilities for manufacturing instruments, have been fitted up ...with special regard to the convenience of our numerous ...friends and customers.

...LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ALL OUR TRADERS AWARE—That at No. 48 ...Maiden-lane, Jacobs & Allwright are the best Pia... ...no-Fortes in market! Also, that the Overstrung Pianos ...of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced ...by those square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CAR... ...HART & HERRMANN'S unrivaled Melodions at No. 440 ...Broadway.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of ...PIANOS, to suit the times—viz.: 6½-octave, rosewood, ...$125; 6½-octave, $200; 7-octave, $225; 7-octave, diagonal ...iron frame, $250; 7-octave, rosewood, (Mackaring, (been used,) ...$250; 7-octave, rosewood, $275; together with an ...assortment of second-hand Pianos, tuned and fully war... ...ranted. McDONALD'S BROTHER, ...No. 288 Bowery, near Houston-st.

J. & A. BECKER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFAC... ...TURERS, WASHINGTON, No. 265 West 28th-st., near ...8th-av., have on hand a few of their splendid Pianos, ...which, with the Zollins and all the best improved ...sweets, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and re... ...moved. N. B.—20th inst. places to buy by cash.

PIANO-FORTES ARE MELODIONS—Derivated ...in purity, power and purity of tone. Best in ...the market. Warerooms, ...WILSTOW & MOSER, No. 422 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes ...for sale cheap. Also, a new Piano-forte to rent, with ...privilege of purchasing. HASLER, BROTHERS & COT... ...TINGER, No. 116 3d-av., corner 16th-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of ...Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYL... ...VANIA MINING COMPANY, are prepared ...to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention ...of the trade to its evidence superiority over others of Ameri... ...can manufacture, and the most successful competition with ...the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon ...giving satisfaction in every demonstration of this Paint, which ...is found unequaled and unsurpassed for purity, great body, and ...perfect whiteness. Prices and terms will be the most ...liberal dealing. JAMES E. LYON & CO., ...No. 78 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

SOLID EMERY WHEELS, HEADS AND FACES FOR FINE GRINDING, VAULT, STONE, PORTE COCHERE, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish ...Solid Wheels, from fifteen inches, cut to specified lengths, at a Price which combines fire-proof buildings to be erected at a ...very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The ...public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. ...Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. ...For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, ...No. 17 Bear-market.

CHEESE-BOX GRATES.—These Graters grate ...the whole of the cheese, and will last a family a lifetime. ...Every grater is warranted to grate the cheese fine. The ...cheese-box may be kept in any part of the house, and the ...grater in the pulp in any hall. Apple-parers are the ...cheapest and best in use. Sold by all grocers. Manufactured ...by the patentee, ...ROBERT WOOD, No. 6 Fulton-st., New-York. ...Orders by express and mail promptly filled. All orders addressed ...to the subscriber will receive prompt attention. ...JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ...ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, ...payable on and after the 10th inst. ...

...THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR ...

...THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., ...issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, KY., issued to the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Penn., Special loan, of $75,000, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Penn., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bnds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

...J. HOWLAND & ALEX. FRAZIER & CO., No. 52, Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 19, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 28 William-st, New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of their Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.

And dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst. payable on and after the 15th day of January next, in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 6th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 6 to 7 P. M., at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 34-st. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 18th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 2 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 79 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Sec'retary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 20, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of January, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. HENRY S. MAYO,

Treasurer Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company.

Dated TROY, O., Dec. 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st January, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st, New-York. THOS. E. SHARP,

Treasurer Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Co.

Dated INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of January, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds (Special Mortgage) of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. JAS. H. GODMAN,

President Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company.

Dated MARION, O., Dec. 20, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st. and No. 282 Grand-st., (opposite East Broadway.) Have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. on their capital of $200,000, payable (at the upper office) on 6th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1855.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 16th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30 1854. A. P. HAMS, Cashier,

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office, No. 89 Wall-st., on and after the 8th inst.,—the transfer book closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, which will be paid on Monday, the 8th day of January ensuing. By order.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 15th day of January next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 29 Barclay-st., have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.—Jan. 8, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT.—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January, 1855.

DIVIDENDS.

...CHICAGO CITY BONDS.

CHICAGO CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued for the improvement of the River and Harbor.

STOCKTON CITY (California) BONDS.

SACRAMENTO CITY (California) BONDS.

ALBANY CITY BONDS.

BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD BONDS.

PITTSBURG CITY BONDS, issued to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to Northern Missouri Railroad.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to Pacific Railroad.

BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD COUPONS.

CITY OF WHEELING BONDS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT AND ANTICIPATION BONDS.

NEW-YORK STATE 5 PER CENT. STOCK—Loan $200,000 to Auburn and Syracuse Railroad.

CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BUFFALO WATER WORKS BONDS.

Also, the ANTICIPATION BONDS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due on this date will be paid at the above office.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, corner of South 5th-st. and 4th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 15. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January will draw interest from the 1st day of January. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 9 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 23, 1854.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 175 Atlantic-st., Athenæum Buildings.—BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1855.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars or upwards, which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid on and after the 15th inst.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst.

Depositors are reminded that deposits made by the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8

IRA SMITH, President.

GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 134 Broadway, corner of John-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, to-maturing on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 16th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on or after Tuesday the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until said day. By order of the Board.—New-York, Dec. 22, 1854.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 337 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest (3½ per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst. By order of the Board. WM. V. PORTER, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1855. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on the 15th day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.

By order. E. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 8th January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant till the day of payment.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 10th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, payable on the 8th inst. DORAS L. STONE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before Jan. 15, will receive interest from Jan. 1. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $500. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

WM. H. PLATT, President.

JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.

H. LOOSBORROW, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT—Statement showing the true condition of the MECHANICS BANK, Brooklyn, an Associated Bank, on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 30, 1854.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts, except to Directors and Brokers	$262,265 42
All sums due from Directors of this Bank	28,195 00
All sums due from Brokers	
New-York State Stocks	145,209 50
Loss and expense account (including vault and fixtures)	7,635 04
Overdrafts	85 84
Specie	9,521 63
Cash Items, viz.: checks on the New-York and Brooklyn Banks	26,454 87
Bills of solvent Banks on hand	39,447 55
	$518,737 85

LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$200,000 00
Profits		30,591 96
Registered Bank notes received from the Comptroller and not returned	$126,692	
Less registered notes in hand	31,555	
Leaves registered Bank Notes in circulation		94,127 00
Due Depositors on demand		220,265 07
Due Banks on demand		3,353 90
Due to others not included under either of the above heads, Unpaid Dividends		380 00
		$548,737 85

CONKLIN BRUSH, President.

A. S. MULFORD, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1855.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—Open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of January, will be allowed interest therefrom the 1st of January, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice President and Treasurer.

CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, 2d Vice President.

WADE B. WORSELL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je10,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a bank organized under the laws of the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment with a two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d22,'54-law2y8

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 282 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 to 1 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. FOLLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855, will bear interest from 1st January.—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.—All deposits in this institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 613 4th-st., corner of Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January, inclusive as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and supplemental Railroad routes from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, or almost parallel, and Through Lines to points South, all the way by Railroad.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, 1854, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting Cairo daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Peoria, (the seat of Government of Illinois,) Burlington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad, for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois

...Daily Times.

...Friday, Jan. 5.

...has been sent in to the ... the aggregate receipts of ... have been $6,696,000; ... Leaving a balance in the ... of $1,696,000.

... of the public ... show an excess over expenses of $736,000. The statistics show an ... during his term of office for the rest ... of over $2,000,000; yet the funded debt ... reduced a quarter of a million. He alludes to the vote by the people in relation to prohibition, and remarks that though the vote shows the people to be averse to the measure proposed, it gives no reason for supposing them opposed to a ...

... recommends a revision of the License Laws. ... of the Message is on the usual local ...

Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 5.

WM. D. ...STER, Democrat, of Berks, was ... of the Senate on the 27th ballot, ... fifteen votes. SHUNK, (Whig,) had eleven ... FRAZER, (Whig,) two; DARSIE, (Whig,) ... Simonton. PRICE, (Whig,) did not vote.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, (Me.,) Friday, Jan. 5.

... Legislature of this State to-day elected AN... for Governor.

... the vote stood as follows: MORRILL ... Wells Tilt.

... Mr. MORRILL received the unani... 68 in all.

... The inauguration of Mr. MORRILL will take ... to-morrow.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 4.

ISAAC W. WILBER has been elected Secretary of the Senate of this State; CYRUS LOVELL Speaker, and HENRY SANFORD Clerk of the House. ... are all Democrats.

... of both Houses of the Legislature ... Meetings of a Senator.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

A convention of both Houses elected, to-day, ... E. Lowell, of Edgartown, State Senator ... Dukes and Nantucket counties. The vote ... Mr. LUCAS, 260; Mr. BURNEY, of ..., 2.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Later from the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 5.

The arrival of the Southern mail as late as ... have received New-Orleans papers of Sat...

... Nashville had arrived at New-Or... later intelligence from the Rio ...

... Clarksville Flag of the 16th inst., publishes ... the fiscal election in Mexico. It ... PEDRAZA ARRIAZA, MANUEL GOMEZ, ... MATA, ARDERS TREVINO and M. ...

... to the revolutionary movements and ... Northern Mexico it has the following par...

... for the present there is quiet, ... long it will remain so, time alone can ...

... CARVAJAL arrived at Brownsville a few ... and rumor says he will soon head ... organized on a new and liberal ...

Mail Failures.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 5.

... no mail this morning south of Wash...

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

... mail from points north of Philadelphia has ... arrived here to-day.

Arrival of the R. M. Steamship America at Halifax—Departure for Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 5.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived here from ... at 3 o'clock this morning, and sailed at 7 ... for Liverpool.

The weather very foggy.

Anti-Slavery Petition.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

An Anti-Slavery petition has been drawn up, addressed to the Massachusetts Senate and House, urging the passage of the law "That any person who engages in arresting, holding, or returning a fugitive slave, either as United States Judge, Commissioner, Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or in any other capacity whatsoever, or even as a private citizen, shall be forever incapable of acting as a juror in any Court of the State, or of holding any office of trust, honor, or emolument, whether such office be a State, county, city or town office, unless relieved from such disgrade by a pardon; and also to punish by fine and imprisonment any claimant of an alleged slave, or any aider or abettor of such claimant, who shall attempt to remove such alleged slave from this State, without his first having a jury trial on the question of his slavery or freedom.

Accident to the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The grand work of the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence River, was carried away by the ice, but no injury whatever was done to the stone abutments, or the stone piers, which remain firm as the solid rock, and prove the security and stability of the structure. The newspaper reports of damage to the permanent structure are entirely unfounded.

Serious Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The British bark *Prince Arthur*, bound from Manilla for New-York, was off Singapore on the 30th October in a sinking condition, having ten feet of water in her hold. She had sent to Singapore for assistance, and a steamer proceeded in search of her, but had not returned on the 4th of November. The cargo of the *Prince Arthur* is insured in New-York and Boston for $800,000.

The new ship *Acorn*, built at Waldoboro, was destroyed by fire at Muscongus, ten miles below Waldoboro, on the 3d inst.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 5.

Two freight trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Riverton, came in collision this evening. No one was injured, but the trains were delayed for ... Pilot line backed to Trenton, and will have come to the city by the Trenton Road.

Philadelphia Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 5.

At our first Board to-day, Stocks were rather lower, with limited sales, at the following rates: Reading Railroad, 36½; Morris Canal, 12½; Long Island Railroad, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½; ... State 5's, 61.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 5.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., is coming up the river She brings 215 passengers.

The Southern Mail Difficulty.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.,) Friday, Jan. 5.

It is now believed that the Southern mail difficulty will soon be settled. The Post-Office Department have made an offer to the South Carolina Railroad Company, which will be accepted, provided the schedule ... satisfactory.

Destruction of a Steamer by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 5.

The Roger Williams' Steamb... on Bogue, ... was destroyed by fire this morning at 2 o'clock. The Chenab was valued at $10,000, and ... Insurance Company. It was insured for $3,000 on the building and $2,000 on the effects.

Death of Hon. Isa Bellows.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

Hon. ISA BELLOWS, of Pittsfield, who has held many posts of honor in this State, died this evening, while waiting in the Railroad Depôt here for the cars to convey him home.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 5.

The steamer *Nashville* arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Young Men's Whig General Committee for 1855.

The Delegates to the Young Men's Whig General Committee for the year 1855 assembled at the Broadway House last evening. The attendance was large and the feeling enthusiastic. At the hour designated in the call, the Committee organized informally by the choice of JOHN LALOR, Esq., of the Tenth Ward, Chairman, and Mr. DANIEL BOWLEY as Secretary. The roll was called, and *seventy-eight* members answering to their names, they proceeded to organize permanently by the election of a new President. There were several candidates, but Judge WELSH, the last year's Chairman, finally received a large majority, and was declared elected.

On motion, his election was made unanimous.

The next ballot was taken for Vice-Chairmen and other officers, which resulted in the election of

THOMAS C. ACTON, (Fifteenth Ward,) first Vice-Chairman.

Dr. P. C. VAN WYCK, (Sixth Ward,) second Vice-Chairman.

JAMES R. BOOTH, (Fifth Ward,) Treasurer.

AUGUSTUS BROWN, (Twenty-second Ward,) Recording Secretary.

JACOB CRELWELL, (Ninth Ward,) Corresponding Secretary.

The organization was effected in perfect harmony, and the Committee adjourned for the month.

Our New Council—A Suggestion.

One of the newly-elected Councilmen presented the following resolution, memorial, or whatever it is, at last night's session. Its suggestions are important:

New York Jany 5th 1855

To the honourable Boddy the Mayor Aldermen and Comonalaty of the Citty of New York Where as the Mayor has issude his Orders to the police Department to arrest all persons that Would be found throughing ashes or garbage in the streets let us now ask the question what are the goining to do with it When it is a well known fact that there are tenant able houses in this citty that Contains Twenty fameleys and some of them has Not Vessells to Con taine sufficient Water for there owen use therfore as Every act that would Create labour and Cleanness throughout the Citty Should be im eacstly Compyde with I would ask this honarable Board to have Boxes of Suitable Syze Built and placed in Such Streets as the are requred and that Men living in Such districts that is in Need of Emplement Be Employd to do the Same work and that people having Such Boxes placed in front of there dwellings Shall Sweep and Keep Clean there Side walks Every day

Signed JOHN HART 32nd distrit.

Refusal of the Mayor to Accept a Stage-Pass.

Yesterday afternoon a letter was received by Mayor WOOD, from the Proprietor of a Broadway line of stages, enclosing a season ticket for free passage. The Mayor, not wishing to compromise his official dignity, immediately returned the ticket to its donor, accompanied by the following note:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to return to you the enclosed season ticket, which you were so kind as to present to me for a free passage on your line of stages, and to add that, though appreciating the compliment and the kindness intended, yet I cannot accept it without violating a rule which I have established for the government of my private conduct while holding this office.

I desire to be left entirely independent, unbiassed by the reception of any favors from those over whose interests my public duties may call me to act. I have refused all similar offers from others, and shall in no manner avail myself of them while Mayor. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Mayor's Complaint Book.

The new Complaint Book of Mayor WOOD is becoming very popular with the people, and yesterday the following complaints were made by persons from all parts of the City:

The occupant of No. 256 Fulton-street complains of the Street Contractor for not removing the coal ashes in front of his door for the last ten days.

The resident of No. 5 Bond-street complains that Bond-street has not been cleaned for at least a month.

A complaint was made by a citizen that the sidewalk, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, is impassable, it having been torn up for the last two years.

A complaint was made against JAMES LEONARD, a hackman, for encumbering the streets adjoining No. 50 Laight-street with heaps of dirt, &c.

The occupant of Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Catherine-street complains that the said street has not been cleaned for the past six months, on the Seventh Ward side.

Complaints were made of holes in the sidewalks in Anthony, Duane and Reade-streets.

A complaint of nuisance was made against the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for having a wooden shanty erected at the lower end of the Park.

An occupant of No. 20 Warren-street complains that said street has not been cleaned below Church-street for several months, and is now in a very filthy condition.

Fashionable Hotel Parties.

During the holidays the first of the pleasant social parties, or Hops, at the leading hotels, was given at the Astor House, and was followed a few evenings since by a similar entertainment at the Metropolitan. They were both delightful occasions to the guests of the two houses, and to their invited friends; unmarked by ostentatious display, but distinguished by elegance and hearty social enjoyment. The hosts did the honors of the entertainment, in the dining halls, with a liberality which spoke a generous welcome. The St. Nicholas will soon follow in this pleasant line of Winter reunions, of course. The custom has obtained decided popularity of late years.

A Peter Funk Compelled to Disgorge.

Yesterday morning a venerable gentleman from the interior of this State, named ABRAHAM DICKINSON, came before Mayor WOOD and stated that a "Peter" in Broadway had victimized him to the tune of $55, in payment for a worthless brass watch, which was represented to him as pure gold, sixteen carats fine. The Mayor gave the case his immediate attention, and in less than half an hour the Mock Auctioneer was brought to the office and compelled to disgorge the ill-gotten funds. The old countryman was vastly pleased to recover.

Broadway Fantasticals.

Quite a sensation was created in Broadway yesterday, by the appearance on promenade of two young gentlemen attired in the extreme fashion. Their "Shanghai" coats—one of which was made of calico, and the other of cloth of different colors, neatly patched—were unique. The parties were the "observed of all observers," but smoked their cigars—"short-aixes"—and chatted with the most perfect *sang froid*.

Forgery on the Grocers' Bank.

EDWARD THAYER, a clerk in the employ of Mr. PETER DURYEE, No. 215 Greenwich-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with forging a check on the Grocers' Bank for the sum of $47 60. It was drawn in the name of his employer, and detected when presented at the Bank for payment. The accused confessed the crime and was committed for trial by Justice OSBORNE.

Another Appointment by the Register.

Yesterday Mr. JOHN J. DOANE added to his list of appointments in the Register's office, by the appointment of CHARLES FAILES in the Recording Department. Mr. FAILES immediately entered upon the duties of his office.

☞ ANN S. HOUSE, residing at No. 194 Delancey-street, died yesterday of injuries received on 26th ult. by falling down a flight of stairs.

☞ The Ivy CHAMPAGNE. Mild as ... and in flavorful rank among ... Dealers who ... walking, which was ... would not have ... more enjoyable occasion at this close of year.

(Advertisement.)

A PAIR OF PICTURES AS LARGE AS LIFE.—A couple of gentlemen engaged in making pictures, who keep a lofty establishment in Broadway, have advertised within the past few weeks as copied below. We place their palpable contradictions side by side, and leave the public to judge whether soliciting patronage by such means is likely to add to the dignity of art or the honor of the men who do it:

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.
In Tribune, Dec. 2, 1854.
"The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotype on PAPER, taken in all sizes; the life size far surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas.
AND ON THIS.
In Tribune, Dec. 14, 1854.
IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions ON CANVAS, and ARE NOW PREPARED TO TAKE THEM IN THIS City.

Notwithstanding these remarkable assertions, there is an artist in the same block, ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, who makes life-size Photographs, *not on paper only*, but directly from the glass to the canvas, thus producing a picture as much superior to the paper and canvas combinations as can be imagined. Photographs of every size, on paper or on canvas, as desired. The above remarkable advertisers ask the public to examine their work. We hope they will do so thoroughly. Said a Judge one day to a culprit: "Never mind, I'll see that you have justice." "Ah! your Honor," said the fellow, "that's just what I'm afraid of."

LOOK ON THIS.
In Tribune, Dec. 30, 1854.
Photographs CANNOT BE TAKEN ON CANVAS. They are first taken on glass, by the action which light possesses of changing chemical preparations, and *afterward impressed* UPON PAPER. Mr. ..., having thus presented his *plans* to the public, desires their approval. Upon the foundation of *these plans* he expects to rise still higher in his profession. Combining all the *arts of imitation* in his Gallery, and the perfection of finish, he safely challenges the rivalship of any other establishment.

Notwithstanding these remarkable assertions, there is an artist in the same block, ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, who makes life-size Photographs, *not on paper only*, but directly from the glass to the canvas, thus producing a picture as much superior to the paper and canvas combinations as can be imagined. Photographs of every size, on paper or on canvas, as desired. The above remarkable advertisers ask the public to examine their work. We hope they will do so thoroughly. Said a Judge one day to a culprit: "Never mind, I'll see that you have justice." "Ah! your Honor," said the fellow, "that's just what I'm afraid of."

(Advertisement.)

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your public institutions are not the only "lions" of your City. During a stay of some weeks in New York, I have been a frequent visitor—as a pupil—at the writing rooms of Mr. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway, where the most successful teacher of penmanship in this country dispenses his valuable instruction amid all the attractive elegance that a refined taste can desire; his splendid suite of five apartments, terminating in a music room—where there is a magnificent and costly piano for the use of his pupils—probably constitutes the most splendid private academy in this country. Here a fine hand may be acquired with absolute certainty in a series of class lessons—the charge for which is almost nominal; or, in a course of private tuition, for which the facilities are unequaled. Here, too, Book-keeping is taught on an improved plan, which soon converts the mere tyro in figures into an accurate practical accountant, fit for any counting-house, and capable of grasping any class of monetary transactions, however extended or diverse.

Mr. GOLDSMITH'S reputation as a teacher is co-extensive with the Union, and I am free to say that it is deserved. Previous to taking lessons from him, I thought my hand a fair one, but it has now a regularity and finish that put to shame my former penmanship, while the rapidity of execution has been, at least, doubled.

It gives me great pleasure to render this tribute to Mr. GOLDSMITH and his establishment; and I cannot, I am sure, do a better service to inferior writers and accountants than by advising them to take a course of Penmanship and Book-keeping, at No. 363 Broadway.

A STRANGER IN NEW-YORK.

(Advertisement.)

☞ In order to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the numerous patrons of Messrs. HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, as to the time of closing this Establishment, we are requested to give notice of the continuation of these sales until the 1st of February next. The ladies having been so accustomed for the past two months of purchasing at this establishment all rich Dress Goods at half their value, they begin to look at the dissolution of this firm almost as a public calamity. The original intention of these gentlemen was to close the business on the 1st inst., but from a combination of circumstances which all our readers understand, and but few regret, the same and greater inducements are offered to purchasers, until the above mentioned time. Those who have not taken advantage of the great reduction of prices in the midst of these rich and desirable goods, have yet another opportunity that should not be neglected.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings, and at trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 45 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ WORTH MORE THAN ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD, consequently not sold nor left on commission anywhere. For sore eyes, deafness, cold in the head, headache, and the worst forms of catarrh. DURNO'S Catarrh Snuff has proved decidedly the most valuable discovery of the age. Prepared only by DURNO, 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. A sample box, with directions, will be sent any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles through the Post-Office *free*, on receipt of thirty-one cents in stamps or specie.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 375 Broadway, N. Y., and 173 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. During January and February, waist-patterns cut at 12½ cents. The art of scientific dress-cutting taught at half the usual terms—$1 25.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

FOSTER, DIXON & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

(Advertisement.)

KANSAS SETTLEMENT COMPANY—To-night, at 7½ o'clock, a meeting will be held at No. 193 Bowery, Military Hall. Members will be taken who wish to settle West. The public are invited to attend.

(Advertisement.)

"HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM."—Over 500 applications in December; every one under treatment has been cured or very much benefited.

J. DURNO, Albany, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

MR. JOHN R. SCOTT IN TWO PIECES TO-DAY.—This distinguished actor appears to-day in two popular pieces at Barnum's Museum. He gives us his thrilling character of *St. Pierre* in "The Wife," this afternoon, and *Rob Roy* this evening. He is to be assisted *too* by such eminent talent as that of Mr. C. W. CLARKE, HARRAWAY, Miss METAYER, &c. Well worth witnessing.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 6.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from Washington, on Col. KINNEY'S Central American Project.
LETTERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.
LETTER FROM ACAPULCO—The African Slave-Trade on the coast of Mozambique.
LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE—The Queen's Speech and the Austrian Treaty.
INTERESTING FROM THE WEST INDIES AND CHINA.
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
EDITORIALS—The Dead Year—European View of Cuban Annexation—The Visit Deferred—The News by the *Atlantic*—The Hard Times in Real Estate—Plain Words to Mechanics—An Old Cry Heard Again—How Col. ... to be Executed in Utah—Congressional—The Governor's Message—Some Finances—Don't Strike Now—The Foreign News—News by the *Star of the West*—Johnny has Upset the Coach.
SUMMARY of the Events of the Year 1854.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Produce transactions of the week, presenting especially the City Trade. Weekly Statement of Sales of the City Real Estate.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the subscription of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

(Advertisement.)

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.—The Saturday Evening Post, published by CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 102 Nassau-st., is the largest and cheapest family newspaper published in the City. It contains 32 columns of choice reading matter, and is sold at the low price of 3 cents per copy, or $1 50 per annum. Published by CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 102 Nassau-st.

☞ The postage on this paper to any place in the United States, is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 130 Nassau-st.

INSTINCT IN ART.—Mr. RUSKIN lecturing again on Saturday evening on "Decorative Art," laid great stress upon the value of "instinct" to the artist. The other day he was seated by the side of one of the greatest living painters of fruit pieces, Mr. HUNT, and in reply to a question put to him as to why he put on a certain color which appeared to be against all rules, he said he did not know, he thought it would look well. We were told as a rule that there were three primary colors—red, blue and yellow—and that these primaries should occur in every composition in certain proportions, that these three colors always existed in a ray of light in the proportions of 8, 5, and 3, and that in these proportions the colors neutralized each other, and produced white light. Then said the scientific gentleman, "Because these colors will occur in a ray of light, you should always put them into your color compositions in just such a manner as that each color may be neutralized by its neighbor." Were there not also acids and alkalies in chemistry which neutralized each other? and would it not be excessively reasonable for a man to say to his cook, "Whenever you squeeze a lemon in my veal put a pinch of magnesia with it in order that the alkali may neutralize the acid." Could anything be more preposterous than such a law? "There," said the lecturer, producing at the same time an orange, "is as fine a yellow as you can have." If the scientific men were asked what colors should be introduced with it in a composition, he would reply, "Well, eight of red and five of blue." But what said nature? She gave neither red nor blue, but placing the orange in the midst of bright green leaves, enabled you to look on one of the most beautiful and pleasing of pictures—an orange-tree. Look, too, at the beautiful little sky-blue flowers of the gentian. Did nature give that eight of blue, five of red, and a touch of yellow? No such thing. There were the green grass, the white lilies of the valley, and the grey rock, but not a touch of red nor yellow, yet that modest flower always looked beautiful.

A YANKEE ON THE RAILROAD.—It is said that the Highlanders in Canada wept when they trod upon Scotch heather, and that when a Swiss soldier hears his native airs in a foreign country he is affected to tears. All men like to hear the music of their vernacular. Even the true born Yankee, like ourself, direct from Taunton, sometimes feels similar emotions. The other day we took a short ride upon the Railroad. All at once the train came to a stand—a raw-boned Yankee (we took him to be Peleg Sass, the brother of Job Sass,) demanded the reason. On being told that we were on a side track, awaiting for another train, he pushed up the window, and projected his head and half his body to see what was the matter. "By golly!" said he, "there she comes, licky-ty-swizzel!" When the train began to pass he held his breath till the last car had passed. Then he pushed half his body again out of the window and watched the receding train. At length he drew in his anaconda frame and drawing a long breath, he broke the silence, "By gosh all firelocks—no wonder that people is skeered to ride on the Railroad."—*Toledo Blade.*

☞ The expedition against Venezuela which sailed from New-York so mysteriously, some time since, consisting of the steamer *Ben Franklin* and the bark *Catherine Augusta*, is left in a very ridiculous posture by the failure of the Venezuelan insurrection, to aid which it was sent out. At the last dates the vessels were at St. Thomas, where they had only been a few days, when news arrived of the suppression of the rebellion and the arrest of its chief.

A NEW KIND OF DUEL.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* says that a Frenchman, thinking his honor damaged by another Frenchman's insult, challenged the insulter to fight. The challenged having the choice of weapons, and standing in wholesome dread of "bullets and blades," as Bob Acres says, chose *hoop-poles*. Of course the fight came off with the selected tools, and the wounded honor of each was healed by having his body, head and shoulders badly bruised.

AN UNLUCKY ELOPEMENT.—Near Amherstburg, Canada, a few days ago, a married man was eloping with a young woman, when their sleigh was overturned. The girl's neck was broken, causing her instant death; the man suffered a fracture of the leg, and was taken to a hotel in Amherstburg, where his wife is now kindly attending him, in fulfillment of her marriage vow.

MARRIED.

In this City, on New-Year's eve, by Rev. Wm. H. McAllister, Mr. JOSHUA KYLE to Miss MARY A. JOHNSON, all of this City.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

In this City, on New-Year's eve, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Millett, D. D., Mr. HORACE B. HALEY to Miss ANN JANE, only daughter of Charles Bannan, Esq., all of this City.

At Bellows Falls, Vt., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at Immanuel Church, by Rev. Dr. Clap, LEWIS C. POPHAM, of New-York, to ANNIE E., daughter of Alexander Fleming, Esq., of the former place.

At Batavia, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Wm. Lusk, Mr. ORLANDO W. JOSLYN, of New-York, to Miss AMELIA L. MORGAN, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 5, in the 32d year of her age, at her residence, No. 2 Depau-row, SILVIE De GRASSE DEPAU, widow of the late Francis Depau, and only surviving daughter of the the late Admiral Comte de Grasse.

Her friends, and those of her family, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. ANN'S Church, 36th-st., near 4th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 7th inst.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, suddenly, MARTHA M., wife of Benjamin A. Mumford.

Funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family will attend at the house, No. 99 West 14th-st.

In this City, on Friday, Jan 26, Mrs. ELIZA McMURTRIE, widow of the late William M. McMurtrie.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her brother, Thomas Gray, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 262 23d-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 5, after a lingering illness, SUSAN ANN, only daughter of B. B. and A. M. Tilt, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 7 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Jersey City, on Friday, Jan. 5, of scarlet fever, EDWIN F. EYTARD, only son of Isaac S. and Caroline Eynard, aged 2 years and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 33 Pavon-a-place, without further invitation.

In Boston, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, Mrs. MELISSA YALE, wife of Rev. Dr. Rollin H. Neale, and daughter of the late Wm. Yale, of Meriden, Conn., aged 48.

At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 4, of consumption, JAMES H. UNDERHILL, in the 31st year of his age.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 4, FRANCIS, youngest son of Joseph S. and Harriet D. Myers.

The friends of the family and his grandfathers, John De Lamater and John D. Myers, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 327 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 5.

$5,000 New-York 5s, '59	98	200 Erie Railroad	c 39
5,000 Missouri 6s	86½	50 do	s30 39
11,000 Virginia 6s	s3 92½	500 do	c30 39
24,000 do	92½	50 do	b60 39
2,000 Indiana State 5s	75	50 do	b15 39
3,000 Harlem 1st Mtg. 6s	79½	200 do	c 39
10,000 do	b60 80	100 do	s3 39
5,000 Erie bds of '83	s12 m 79	100 do	b30 39
1,000 Ill Cen. R. R. bds	86½	100 do	b30 39
3,500 do	88	200 do	b30 39
2,000 N.Y. Cen RR bds	s3 85	50 do	s10 39
1 Bank of America	108½	100 do	s3 39
96 Phenix Bank	ex div 100	50 do	b30 39
15 Del. & H. Canal Co.	108½	200 Harlem Railroad	s3 29
47 Ocean Bank	98	200 do	c30 29
30 U S Trust Co	94	200 do	s3 29
50 Canton Co	16½	100 do	b10 29
300 Flor. & Kep. R't.	8	100 do	s3 29
5 Cumb. Coal Co	29	400 do	s3 29
200 do	b30 29½	100 do	b30 29
200 do	b60 29½	100 do	b30 30
200 Nicaragua Transit Co	14	30 New-Jersey Railroad	118
300 do	s3 15	20 do	c 118
50 do	b3 15	200 Reading Railroad	c 74
50 do	s3 15	50 do	c 74
100 do	b60 15	200 do	c 74
100 do	b30 15	200 Hudson River R. R.	36
150 do	14½	50 do	s30 36½
200 Gold Hill Mine	1	50 do	b30 36
50 N.Y. Cen. R. R.	ex div 84	75 do	c 36
100 do	s30 83	7 Mich. Cent. R. R.	81
170 do	c 84	5 do	s10 80
100 do	84	50 do	s10 80
100 do	b10 84½	100 Pen. R. R.	c 76
100 do	s3 84	100 do	s3 m 76
200 Erie Railroad	s3 39½	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b3 93
50 do	b3 39	145 do	93
50 do	39	50 do	93
200 do	c 39	50 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	82½
100 do	s30 39½	20 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R. R.	72
100 do	s10 39½	30 do	72

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia 6s	92½	200 Erie Railroad	39½
1,000 Missouri 6s	87	50 do	s10 39½
1,000 Erie Income Bonds	91	100 do	b60 39½
1,000 Erie Conv. Bs. '71	93	50 do	39½
250 Nicara. Transit Co	14½	50 Harlem Railroad	29
200 do	14½	200 do	saw 29
20 do	s3 14½	200 do	s3 29
100 do	s30 14½	100 Reading Railroad	s30 74
50 N. Y. Central R.R.	94	100 do	c 74
150 do	s30 94	100 do	s30 74
100 Cumb'd Coal Co	29	100 do	c 74
100 do	s10 29½	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	36
100 do	s10 29½	100 do	s10 36
100 do	s10 29½	100 do	s10 36
5 Mich. Cen. R. R.	80	50 do	s10 36
150 Illinois Cen. R. R.	s3 91	50 Galena & Chi. R. R.	92

So far as the state of things ... can be judged by the movements ... Exchange and the disposition of holders of Call Money at call, there is a decided improvement to be noticed, compared with the month of December. The high rates of interest on business paper, however, continue pretty stubborn, except for choice 60 day bills, which go more freely in bank, and are not found in the same large sums as earlier in the Winter with the bill brokers. Prime 3 or 4 months paper continues to offer at 12 ₱ cent., and there is, as usual, a large variety of fair or second class names done at 15@18 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchange is quite dull and cheap, and the prospect for the next Wednesday packet is, that Sterling will be abundantly supplied under 108 ₱ cent. for favorite Bankers' bills, and down to 108½ for Produce Exchange, and France at 5.17½@5.22½.

There was another comparatively strong market for Stocks this forenoon, particularly on the Railroad share list. The February dividend of the New-York Central is announced at 4 ₱ cent., payable in February, together with the deferred August dividend, in the convertible certificates of the Company, drawn to an exact point for each dividend and redeemable in the unsold Convertible Bonds of 1854, when the even sum of $500 or $1,000 is presented. This announcement is according to the promises held out by the managers at the annual meeting of the Stockholders in December, and will not only afford satisfaction, as settling the Dividend policy of the Road, but help the market generally, by distributing $1,846,000 of one of the new loans, which has been resting upon it, under much uncertainty. It also removes a temptation to the further expenditure of Money on this line. The avails of the net earnings of 1854 had already been expended, in default of the sale of the new loan, and one dividend declared, but payment deferred. By accompanying the second or February division with a resolution to distribute to the stockholders a large share of the unsold Bonds, the managers put at rest the suspicion that both Bonds and Dividends might possibly be appropriated to new work and new dépôt property, under a mistaken notion that their great line cannot be overburdened, or their stockholders kept too long out of their income, while the traffic continues to increase, as it has done since consolidation. The books of transfer close on Monday next at 3 o'clock. The stock rose 1 ₱ cent. on the cash demand, but sold at the price of yesterday on seller's option. It is ardently hoped, by the friends of a better money and stock market, that the settlement of this Dividend question with one of the Great Roads of New-York, will be soon followed by the official announcement of the adjustment of the new Loan of the other, and this must be determined in a few days, the 10th of January being the latest time for receiving bids. The Loan *will* be taken, and the minimum rate is already virtually fixed. Those who imagine that in any reasonable contingency it *may not* be, have scarcely calculated the cost of failure, not to the New-York and Erie Road alone, but to the entire market, and to the character and credit of American Stocks abroad, where this Road, owing to the very large interest held in its Bonds on the Continent and in London, is recognized as the standard by which the Railway credit of the States is determined. Large as the difference is at home between the market value of its shares and the worth of other Road property, there is no similar work which has attracted so much capital and attention in Europe. Whether deserved or not, it should not now be permitted the opponents of the Company, on or off the Stock Exchange, to judge, except for themselves. The Road itself has no enemies in this great metropolis, as an important highway of trade, or ought to have none. The day is passed when it could be flirtingly said, "let the concern break." It has a management, at present, that will not suffer it, no matter what the cost of preventing such a calamity may be, to break in their hands.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $107,052, disbursed $209,864, and held at the close, on the regular balance $1,899,513. The Assay Office paid out $272,321.

The American Exchange Bank, by order of the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, is paying the January and July Coupons of 1847, in full on the registered Bonds of the State of Illinois, known as Canal Bonds. This full payment is in lieu of the half payment heretofore advertised by WADSWORTH & SHELDON and by the Trustees of the Canal respectively. The Governor of Illinois, in his Message just delivered at Springfield, makes the whole debt of the State at $13,994,000, of which the Canal Debt and deferred interest thereon, amounts to $5,869,000, or $7,346,000, less $1,477,000 derived from tolls for the past two years and from lands and lots sold within this time and previously. The whole amount of liquidation of indebtedness within two years amounts to $3,950,000, being $750,000 more than sufficient to meet the calculation for paying off the entire debt in eleven years.

The general markets to-day were somewhat unsettled. In the Breadstuffs trade, the failure of CLARK & COLEMAN, Flour and Provision dealers, increased the dullness. They had to sell their stock, and to do this, reduced their prices. Thus, the market was depressed, and a further decline of 12½c.@18½c. ₱ bbl., occurred in common and medium brands of Flour. State Flour closed at $8 ₱ $9 ₱ bbl. In Provisions, the only important change was in Mess Pork, which declined, under the pressure of sellers, to $11 87½ ₱ bbl.; a large business was transacted at the reduction. Cotton very firm at the ¼c. ₱ D. advance,—sales, about 1,500 bales. Freights, as before.

The value of property passing through the State Canals to tide water, during the season just closed, is estimated, in a very elaborate table by the Albany *Evening Journal* of this afternoon, at $73,797,000, against $73,688,000 the previous year, distributed as follows:

	1853.	1854.
Products of the Forest	$13,616,000	$11,516,000

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

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New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE ARMY.

Official Correspondance between Gen. Wool and Secretary Davis.

Charges of Persecution against the Administration.

GEN. WOOL ACCUSED OF NEGLECT OF DUTY.

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

I send you for publication copies of two official letters,—one from General WOOL, U. S. Army, to the Secretary of War, and the other the Secretary's reply thereto. The letters are the closing ones of a voluminous correspondence between the General and the War Department, and will be read with great interest, both in and out of the Army. It will be seen that General WOOL complains, in effect, with more of earnestness than dignity, that he has been the victim of persecution at the hands of the Administration,—that due credit for specific services has been withheld from him; and generally, that he has been placed in a false position.

Secretary DAVIS' reply is like the man,—clear, explicit, dignified and courteous, and yet keen as a brier, and cool enough to chill the most unimpressible man of the world. It would be impossible to detect in it a single line that could be complained of by the most fastidious. It contains no harsh terms—not a word that would seem to have been chosen to express an unkind sentiment, or the slightest disposition to evince disrespect to the officer to whom it is addressed. Yet there is no ambiguity in its criticisms of the conduct or the letters of Gen. WOOL. As the case stands, it puts the General in a very disagreeable position. It accuses him of failure to obey his instructions with neglect of official duty, positive errors of judgment, inconsistency and the want of system in the discharge of his duties. It does not charge him with falsehood; and yet it seems to show decided discrepancies between the General's statements and the truth; and it closes with a delicately conveyed but unmistakable intimation that he has lost the confidence of the President, and lost it, too, in consequence of his own official acts.

There is a secret history connected with all this. Before Gen. WOOL went to the Pacific he entertained the suspicion—whether justly or not—that the President was jealous of him as a rival candidate for the Presidency; and I am not certain but this suspicion was extended so as to include the Secretary of War also. His appointment to the Department of the Pacific was deemed a sort of peace-offering, to satisfy the General that his suspicions were groundless. It appears that this arrangement did not altogether convince the General of his error. He went to California in a frame of mind likely to obscure his mental vision, and to give a disagreeable coloring to every administrative act towards him. His failure to rebuke the attack upon the President by ex-Senator FOOTE of Mississippi, at the complimentary dinner given to Gen. WOOL on his arrival at San Francisco, was naturally considered an indication that a cordial feeling of friendship to the Administration was a stranger to his breast. His conduct since then, as developed in his correspondence, seems to show that his unfortunate frame of mind has been the occasion of much unhappiness to himself, and has betrayed him into a course of conduct which his best friends can view only with regret. Here is the secret of his difficulties.

General WOOL, during the Mexican War, was in General TAYLOR'S division. It is known he was not a favorite with the stern old hero of Buena Vista, and that his counsel had not the weight with his superior officer which ordinarily would have been due to his rank. Col. DAVIS,—then of the Mississippi rifles, and now Secretary of War,—on the contrary had the unbounded confidence of General TAYLOR, who advised with him on every subject, and relied upon his unerring judgment in many a trying military emergency. A mind open to suspicion as General WOOL's has been of late, would naturally feel some unpleasantness when a subordinate officer,—who had thus by false circumstances been brought into such intimate association with his superior,—is elevated to be head of the War Department. There were some other occurrences during the War calculated to excite General WOOL's jealousy of DAVIS. It is boldly stated by the celebrated Capt. BRAGG and other meritorious officers who were on the field of Buena Vista, that during the fight Gen. WOOL approached General TAYLOR with the exclamation,—"We're whipped, General,—we're whipped." TAYLOR replied, in his peculiarly nervous and energetic tone,—"No! no! by G—d,—no we're not! We'll give them another blizzard! we'll press 'em a little." And he *did* press them, and gained a victory the fame whereof adorns one of the brightest pages in the history of American arms. Col. DAVIS differed with WOOL on *that* occasion, and the result is a striking evidence of the wisdom of his judgment.

This statement of facts is due to an understanding of the causes of the differences between Gen. WOOL and the Administration. A proper understanding of the case is due to the parties most directly concerned; it is due to the army and to the people as well. There is a difference of opinion as to what course Gen. WOOL will take in view of the Secretary's letter; but most of those officers with whom I have conversed think he will resign—that a proper self-respect will render it impossible for him to continue to serve under the direction of one who has so severely reviewed his official acts and correspondence.

Gen. HOUSTON, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has profited much by his experience of last session in that responsible position. No better evidence need be desired of this than the extraordinary promptness with which he brought the several annual Appropriation bills before the House. All of them were reported, and several of them had been passed under his judicious management before the holidays. It is his purpose at an early day—probably next week—to press upon the House the consideration of his Tariff bill of last session. I do not believe he has decided hope of getting a bill of so much detail through both Houses during the brief remainder of this session. When that shall seem impossible, a bill of half-a-dozen lines will be substituted for it, simply enacting a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the duties on imports under the several schedules of the tariff of '46. A scheme of this sort *may* be pressed through, but still I do not believe it beyond doubt.

If the Whig members will take up Secretary GUTHRIE'S bill,—which looks to the encouragement of American labor by encouraging home manufactures without increasing the price of the manufactured article to the consumer,—they can carry with them the entire Pennsylvania delegation, and perhaps quite a number of Democrats from southern and eastern manufacturing districts. This seems to me, at present, to be the mode of operation which promises most successful antagonism to the project of the Committee.

General HOUSTON tells me it is not improbable that he will resign his seat in the Senate next Fall, but not before that time, at all events.

Quite a number of delegates to the Convention of the soldiers of the War of 1812 have arrived, and some of them are seen daily at the Capitol, wearing on their hats the old fashioned cockade of blue cloth, edged with a frill of scarlet, with a silver tassel dependant therefrom, the whole surmounted by the figures "12" in silver. Their Convention on Monday next promises to be largely attended. s.

Correspondence between Gen. Wool and the Secretary of War.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, BENICIA, Oct. 13, 1854.

To Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Sec. of War*—

SIR: I have received your communication of August 18, '54, in answer to mine of May 30, 1854.

Excepting the 4th and 5th paragraphs, I shall defer until some future period an answer to this communication.

In the fourth paragraph you remark, "My letter of the 4th April is explanatory of the instructions of Jan. 12, so far as relates to unlawful expeditions against the territories of Foreign powers. It is not necessary to argue whether your construction of them is sustained by the letter. It is sufficient for the Department to *presume* that the interpretation you originally put on them was *sincere*, and that you acted in accordance with that interpretation, but, when you received my letter of April 14, stating to you the construction that the Department designed you to place on your instructions, you should have been content to act in conformity thereto."

In reply, it is due to myself to say that I have been content to act, since I received it, strictly in accordance with your interpretation of your instructions of the 12th January, as will be seen by examination of a correspondence with Collector HAMMOND, in August last, forwarded to you through General SCOTT, 31st August, and the correspondence with Mr. GADSDEN, our Minister at Mexico, in September last—a copy of which was transmitted to you through the same channel by the mail of the 1st inst. But while I was content with your interpretation—which, however, I think I will be able to convince even yourself was an erroneous one, and not the one intended by you when you drew up my instructions—I was not content to be represented as exceeding my instructions, and doing that which was neither expected or desired of me—namely, the interfering, which I did not do, but which you apprehended, with the duties of the civil officers of the Government. Hence my letter to you of the 30th May. No officer of the Government can entertain higher respect for the Civil Department of the Government than myself, and none can be more ready and go further to sustain them in all their rights and prerogatives.

To convince you, however, that I was right and correct in my construction of your instructions, to say nothing of the interviews and conversations I had with you and the President on the subject, which were emphatic and could not be misunderstood, I would simply refer you to an extract of my communication to you, dated the 7th January, 1854, which reads as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1854.

"SIR: Agreeably to the conversation we had yesterday, and your expressed wishes, I have the honor to present my views in regard to some of the duties which may devolve on me as commander of the Pacific Department.

"If I understand the object of my assignment, it is to preserve, as far as may be practicable, the peace and quietness of the inhabitants within and without, and to restrain those of our citizens from violating treaties on the neutrality of the country, by fitting out expeditions against nations with whom we are at peace. If I comprehend the law upon the subject, in order to act efficiently in all such cases, it will be necessary for the President to delegate the power to me by special instructions. * * * *

"In conformity to these suggestions, and affirming my views, you transmitted to me your instructions of the 12th of January, which, in connection with this subject, are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1854.

"SIR: In addition to the ordinary duties of the military command, to which you have been assigned, it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties which will devolve upon you.

"Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously cooperate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws."

* * * * * * *

These instructions are strictly in accordance with the conversation I had with you and the President on the 17th December, 1853, when, according to the memoranda before me, made at the time, you asserted that it was "a question of peace or war," referring to the importance of putting down the illegal expeditions forming against the Territory of Mexico. So anxious was the President on the subject that he wished me to reach California as soon as possible, and fixed as early a day as the 5th of January for the time of my departure from New-York; this, in order that these expeditions might be prevented if possible, as important negotiations being then pending with Mexico, it was necessary that prompt and decided measures should be taken at the earliest moment, lest there might be produced a rupture in our relations with that Republic. It was also stated in that conversation that you wanted an officer of my discretion and judgment, on whom to confer a command of such grave and delicate responsibility and necessary discretionary power, as it was too remote for you to exercise immediate control.

It was under these circumstances that I said that whatever might be the sacrifice, I would go, and with pleasure, and that neither you nor the President should have cause to regret that you had selected me for so important a command. At the same time I remarked that no officer should be entrusted with a mission of such importance and responsibility without possessing the most implicit confidence of the President, as well as the Secretary of War, which both assured me I possessed.

It was with my views of duty thus formed that I entered upon the command of the Department in February, with a determination to carry out faithfully, and to the fullest extent, your views and those of the President, having no other object before me but the good of the country and the service; and what has been the result? In accordance with the express wishes of the President, and your positive and unequivocal instructions, I prevented expeditions being fitted out against Mexico; was the cause of the arrest, trial and conviction of WATKINS, of the arrest, trial and conviction of the Mexican Consul, the arrest and trial of the French Consul, who ought to have been convicted, and who would have been convicted had he been tried a second time, and compelled the surrender of WALKER and his party. Through the vigilance of the officers stationed throughout the Department, I have preserved peace and quiet in the Indian country, erected batteries, at a small expense, for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco, and ordered an arsenal building to be erected at Benicia for the protection of the ordnance stores, and the establishment of a new post on the Indian reservation at the Tejon Pass.

Being confident that I was promoting the interests of the country, and that in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of War, I had anticipated his approval—but so far from realizing my anticipations, no act of mine seems to have met his approbation. His letter of the 14th April is, from beginning to end, a rebuke, if not a direct censure. This was followed by an order removing me to Benicia, and ordering the troops away from the Presidio, which, had it been carried out, would have caused the loss of a million of dollars of public property. Censured because I had not fulfilled a voluntary desire to inspect my command, which I was unable to carry out, owing to injuries received by a fall of a horse upon me, and two severe attacks of sickness, and if I had been able, would have been prevented by paramount duties, as I conceived them, and by being detained by civil process to attend the trials of WATKINS, DEL VALLE and the French Consul,—in the meantime, Col. MANSFIELD, an Inspector-General, arrived, who, as I conceived, had been sent to relieve me of so arduous a duty, as that of traveling the vast regions of the Department of the Pacific.

In conclusion, I would remark that I have thus honestly, sincerely, and frankly, and without intending the slightest disrespect to you, or any one else, presented a vindication of my views and acts in regard to my instructions, and the duties I was to execute in the Pacific Department, and with the assurance, that according to my understanding of them, I have been "faithful *in all things* to the last degree," as I assured both you and the President I would be, at our last interview, on taking leave for my distant command.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Reply of Secretary Davis.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Dec. 13, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th October reached me when I was too much engaged in preparations for the meeting of Congress to reply. I was surprised at its contents, although I had previously seen in a San Francisco newspaper the same topics discussed in much the same language which is used in you letter. In both, the object is to make it appear that you have been exposed to undeserved censure, and that approval has been withheld for the faithful performance of duties imposed upon you by instructions. Approval or disapproval is a matter of judgment, not of volition. That no proneness to censure exists, is shown by the reserve with which the Department received the announcement of various proceedings which it could not commend. Among the most prominent of these, is the postponement of military duties, to which you were expected to give your personal attention.

This was not satisfactorily explained by the statement of your constant occupation in preventing unlawful expeditions against foreign territories—a service to which your attention was specially called in addition to the ordinary duties of the department commander. You claim that under your instructions this duty was "paramount;" a recurrence to those instructions and the circumstances under which they were given, will aid in understanding the questions involved.

It is always a delicate matter to attempt to quote conversations from memory, and it is unnecessary to do so, when, as in this case, the conversations resulted in a correspondence which covered the whole subject. I shall not, therefore, follow your example in this, but rely on what was written, and refer to the correspondence in which you made known your views, and the Department defined your duties.

On the 7th of January, the order was given for your assignment to the command, and that day you addressed to this Department a written communication stating your views in regard to the duties you were about to assume. In that letter you state that you understand the object of your assignment to be, to protect the inhabitants, and "to restrain our citizens from violating treaties or the neutrality of the country by fitting out expeditions against nations with whom we are at peace." You add, "If I comprehend the law on this subject, in order to act efficiently in all cases, it will be necessary for the President to delegate the power to me by special instructions."

The brief sentences quoted are all that occur on this subject in a letter of more than four pages. The remainder is occupied principally by a consideration of the relations between the whites and the Indians, and urging the necessity of being invested by the President with certain powers (which this Department could not confer) in relation to the Indians, and also, with authority to call out militia. If at this time you had been informed that the duty of preventing illegal expeditions was one of paramount importance, it is inexplicable that you did not devote more space to it. You would certainly have been warranted in discussing at some length the considerations connected with the exercise of a power to be specially delegated by the President. If this letter is to be taken as indicating fully your views of the duties to devolve upon you, that of preventing illegal expedition, then occupied a very subordinate position in the scale of their relative importance.

On the 10th January you wrote that a recent arrival from California reported that an illegal expedition had been recently fitted out at San Francisco, and others were preparing to follow. You added, "I am not in possession of all your views in relation to the course that ought to be pursued towards such expeditions, and yet if a decided and efficient course is to be adopted and followed, on my arrival in California, to prevent similar expeditions against Lower California, I would suggest that the two Companies at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., or two other Companies from some other part, be ordered to accompany me on the 20th inst. by way of the Isthmus."

By this it is shown that as late as the 10th of January the views of the Department in relation to unlawful military expeditions had not been made fully known to you. No interviews were had on the subject after that date; whatever was subsequently communicated to you was contained in the instructions of January 12, issued after you had left Washington.

Before citing those instructions, it may be well to remark that the intention of the Department might be gathered as well from what was declined as from what was done.

Special powers, such as you asked, had been given to several high military officers by commission, under the hand of the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State. Such a commission had been given to your predecessor, General HITCHCOCK, and must be on record at your headquarters, but no such commission was given you, and the two companies you thought it necessary should accompany you, if a certain course was to be adopted, were not sent forward.

You claim that the instructions of January 10 were in conformity to your suggestions and affirmed your views—nothing can be further from the fact. The only suggestion you made in that letter was not adopted, nor was that made on the 10th January. No measures specially in view of that subject were taken, and no special authority or instructions from the President were given at all. The President was not alluded to in the instructions, because it was determined, after full consideration, that the Department should confine itself in all those matters to its well defined and ordinary powers. Had it been any part of the object of the instructions of January 12 to adopt your views, or to confirm a verbal understanding which for any reason it was deemed proper not to put in writing, there would necessarily have been some reference to it. But such is not the case. The instructions stand alone, and contain all the authority that the Department, after conference with you, desired to grant. I am therefore unable to perceive how you reach the conclusion that the instructions of January 12 conformed to your suggestions, and affirmed your views, when not one of them was adopted, or even referred to.

In the instructions of January 12, after stating that it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties that will devolve upon you, this passage occurs: "Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against the territories of foreign powers. Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously cooperate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws."

Then follow, in succession, instructions with regard to the protection of the Mexican frontier from Indian incursions, in fulfillment of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo; to the protection of our own citizens from hostile Indians; to the removal of Indians to the reservations provided for them and the establishment of ports in their vicinity; to the supervision of expenditures, and to the collection of topographical information. As the question is as to the relative importance of these duties, it is to be remarked, that very nearly the same space is devoted to each, and all are enforced in about equally strong language.

Upon a review of these facts, my judgment is much at fault, if there can be found any ground for giving more importance to the duty of preventing illegal expeditions against Mexico, than to the protection of our own citizens.

It is true, those instructions left much to your discretion, but not to the extent you claim. In the general proposition, that it was your duty to prevent unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers, there was attached a clause prescribing how you were to proceed for that purpose; it was by detecting preparations for such expeditions and by cooperating with the civil officers whose duty it was to arrest them. It was obvious that your official relations with numerous officers stationed in every part of California and Oregon would give you opportunity which no other public officer possessed of gaining early information of any such movement. It was not intended or supposed that an officer holding the highest grade in our Army, and entrusted with the duty of preserving order among numerous Indian tribes, and guarding the lives and property of our citizens within the limits of an extensive command, would confine himself month after month to a single city, for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities in watching the movements of secret associations, and preventing the commission of civil misdemeanors, a pursuit in which his high military rank and experience gave him little, if any advantage, while it lent to the prosecutions, especially when directed against foreigners, a character which they would not have possessed if conducted like others, proceeding only from the action of the Judiciary.

That your devotion to this service has been attended with disadvantage to your military duties, is an opinion in which I am sustained by yourself. Your letters of April 14 and May 15 show that you were aware of the consequences to which your exclusive devotion to a single pursuit was leading. In the former, indeed, you state, in terms, that since your arrival in San Francisco most of your time had been occupied in ferreting out and defeating the schemes of Fillibusters, and you had not been able to devote that attention to your professional duties which the public interest demanded. One of these duties, the first which you proposed to undertake, and from which beneficial results were expected, was the personal inspection of your command, and the exploration of the country, with a view to make such a disposition of the troops as would tend to check Indian depredations. At present you speak of that intended inspection as a voluntary desire to inspect your command, to be carried into effect or abandoned at will; but such was not the light in which you originally placed it before the Department. In your letter of Jan. 7, you spoke of that inspection as necessary before posts could be established to restrain the roving bands of Indians from depredations upon the whites. This was surely an object second to none in importance. That it occupied a prominent place in your mind, is shown by your letter of Feb. 28, written but two weeks after your arrival, in which you deem it necessary to state why you had not at once entered on the inspection; incessant rain had prevented you, but as soon as the weather would permit, you would commence the duty and continue it until completed. The same subject is renewed in your letters of March 1, March 14, and April 10, showing the importance you attached to it, but it was soon lost sight of in a more absorbing pursuit. You now account for your failure to perform this duty by disability, by paramount duties, (understood to be the preventing of unlawful expeditions,) and in fine, by the removal of all necessity for it by the inspection tour of Col. MANSFIELD. With regard to the disability which of course would constitute a valid excuse for the nonperformance of any duty, I can only say, it is here for the first time offered in our correspondence. In your earlier letters the delay was attributed to the rains. On the subject of paramount duties, I have already expressed an opinion, and with regard to the inspection by Col. MANSFIELD I do not see that it had any bearing on the subject. Col. MANSFIELD was not sent to aid you in the performance of your duties, but to inspect your command and report the condition of it to the Commanding General and the Department.

In relation to the troops required for your Department, and the disposition to be made of them, your reports evince such fluctuations of opinion as could not have been anticipated, and necessarily embarrasses my efforts to cooperate with you. In my letter of Jan. 12, I stated that the force assigned to your Department was known to be inadequate to the duties required of it. In your report of Feb. 28, you stated that an increase of force to guard against difficulties with the Indians in California, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, was indispensable. Your letter of March 14, forwards reports of Indian difficulties in Oregon, and urges the necessity of an increase of force to protect the Indians as well as the whites from mutual aggressions. In your letter of March 31, to the Commanding-General, you say, "the difficulty of preserving the peace of the country is daily increasing, owing to the increase of emigrants who are consequently encroaching upon the Indians, and depriving them of their improvements. This produces collisions between the two races, white and red, which too frequently end in bloodshed. To keep them quiet and to preserve peace, a large military force is indispensable. We have now less than 1,000 men to guard and defend California, Oregon, Washington, and Utah, altogether in size, an Empire of itself. To guard this Department and to defend it, with almost an innumerable number of Indian tribes, requires at least one regiment of artillery, two of dragoons and three of infantry, a force certainly small to preserve and keep quiet so extended a country. Allow me to request, General, that you will urge upon the War Department to send another regiment as soon as practicable." In your letter of May 30, you explain at large your reasons for calling for more troops, and represent the peace of the country as almost daily threatened by whites and Indians. On the 15th of June you received an order to remove from the Presidio the troops which were believed to be greatly needed elsewhere, and to establish your headquarters at Benicia. The order was given in an endorsement upon letters from yourself and staff, representing the insufficiency of the allowance made you to rent quarters for yourself at San Francisco, and applying for an increase of commutation. About the same time there were, according to a report from the Quartermaster General, forty-eight assignable rooms in the public quarters at Benicia, worth, at the rates you asked to be allowed, $28,800 per annum. The order was intended to relieve at once the officers from a tax and the Government from unnecessary expense;—it was, however, received with great dissatisfaction, and numerous objections to leaving San Francisco were stated in a letter written the day you received the order. Among them was the singular statement that you found yourself embarrassed as to what to do with the companies which were to be removed from the Presidio. One of them you could find a place for, but not for the other; all the quarters at the various posts were occupied, and there were no quarters or barracks for either officers or men, except at Monterey. You judged correctly that some explanation was necessary to reconcile this with your recent call for troops, and explain it in these words: "That these remarks may not seem inconsistent with the representations I have heretofore made of the want of troops in this Department, and especially in my letter to Major General SCOTT, of March 31, I must say that my instructions from the honorable Secretary of War extend my command over Utah; that when I left the East, it was supposed a law would be passed increasing the number of regiments in service; and, in view of that increase, I hoped to receive one or more regiments to be posted in Utah. The late communications of the Secretary of War to me make me hesitate to assume the responsibility of erecting new quarters at any of the posts; and, by the disposition already made of the troops in this State, Oregon and Washington Territories, all the quarters are fully occupied. Of course I cannot send two or three companies to Utah. Hence my present embarrassment in relation to stationing the two companies now at the Presidio, and the two under Lieut. Col. STEPTOE."

I must remark upon this, that the purpose for which you here declare you desired the troops you had so urgently called for, viz., to take post in Utah, is first put forth in this letter, and is irreconcileable with the objects declared in earlier letters, which represented the most pressing necessity for them in Oregon, Washington, and the northern part of California. As for you hoping "to receive one or more regiments to be posted in Utah," I can only regard it as a momentary error. The entire addition to the army asked for was but three regiments; and how could you have expected one or more of these to be sent to that remote portion of the Department, when troops were so much wanted in other parts of your command? That this idea could not have been seriously entertained is made manifest by your letter of Oct. 23, in which you very satisfactorily show, (what the Department well knew,) that troops intended for Utah should not be sent to the Pacific at all, but go overland. Those you asked to be sent to you, therefore, could not have been intended for Utah. Your allusion to a late communication from the Secretary of War, which causes you to hesitate to erect barracks for the troops, can only apply to that of April 13, declining to pay drafts drawn by your order for funds to erect an Ordnance storehouse at Benicia. There was no appropriation legally applicable to the erection of such a building, and this was stated to you as the reason for the non-payment of your draft, while it was admitted at the same time that the accommodation was necessary, and you were informed that an appropriation had been asked for it. The barracks, on the contrary, could have been built from the ordinary appropriation which has never failed to be made annually to provide shelter for the troops, and which was then available.

Having shown on the 15th June that you had no means of disposing of a single company advantageously, on the 14th September you report that you have not a company available to establish a new post, represented to be much needed in the northern part of Washington; and again, on the 23d of October, you earnestly remonstrate against the 6th Infantry being sent to your Department before next Spring. On the whole, it appears to me that your correspondence on this subject manifests a want of definite purpose and system in the disposal of the troops, which I can only attribute to the devotion of an undue portion of your time and attention to other than the proper duties of your command.

In the conclusion of your letter you present a group of services for which you claim credit,—the preservation of peace in the Indian country, the erection at small expense of temporary batteries for the protection of San Francisco harbor, the erection of an arsenal building at Benicia, the establishment of a new post on the Indian reservation at the Tejon Pass, and preventing the loss of a million dollars' worth of public property at the Presidio. Upon these points, since you urge them upon my attention, I will briefly remark.

It would surely be very gratifying to me could I acknowledge your claim for having preserved peace in the Indian country; but to do this I should have to forget not only the outrages you yourself have reported, but others equal in atrocity to any that took place during the time of your predecessor.

The propriety of erecting the temporary batteries to which you refer, depends upon the necessity. This has not been fully shown the Department, and in the meantime rests in the presumption that you have exercised a sound discretion. An armament was sent to San Francisco, as to other places similarly situated, to meet any emergency which might arise before the completion of the fortifications under construction. Your order to the engineer officers to mount twenty guns, was readily complied with, to the extent that guns and carriages had been sent to them, and it is not a matter of surprise that with earthen epaulements this could be done at a very small expense. But the temporary works will have to be levelled when the forts are completed and the guns placed in their proper permanent positions. The double expenditure, therefore, is to be justified only by an emergency requiring more prompt preparation for defence than was consistent with the plan of the permanent works which had been approved, and for which the appropriations had been made.

The necessity for additional store-room at Benicia was known before you took command, and an appropriation had been asked in the annual estimates for the construction of an arsenal there. You had a building erected before the appropriation was made, and without taking those measures respecting title to the site which the law requires; you certainly anticipated the action of Congress, but to do so you raised money by drawing drafts which could not be paid, and the protest of which threw loss upon a subordinate officer. The establishment of a new post at Tejon reservation, if in fact it had been done, would have been in accordance with the instructions of this Department. The post, however, is reported to be not on the reserve, but fifteen miles distant, and I am now awaiting explanations which have been required from you on the subject. The danger which threatened public property to the amount of a million of dollars, was the seizure by trespassers of the Presidio reservation and the sites of the fortifications upon the withdrawal of the troops. The occupation of the land by intruders whom the Department has power under an act of Congress to remove at any moment by an order to the United States Marshal, would hardly have involved its entire loss to the Government. Still it was proper to leave a guard to protect it from intrusion, and as the Department gave an order to that effect upon your representations, this may be considered as a sufficient acknowledgment of the correctness of your views.

In conclusion, I will take occasion to say, that in the offer of the very important command you now hold, you had the best evidence of the estimation in which you were held. If in this field of duty which you forcibly describe as equal in extent to an empire, you have failed to sustain the confidence reposed in you, it would seem to be cause for regret rather than complaint.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, commanding the Department of the Pacific, Benecia, California.

Arrival of Soldiers and Indians—Colonel Kinney's Recruiting Agents—United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The arrival here of over a thousand of the soldiers and Indians engaged in the war of 1812, makes the city quite lively.

The Indian delegation is in charge of General E. W. BENSON; HENRY WESTON, Sachem; SAMUEL GEORGE, Chief of the Onondagas; PETER WILSON, Sachem of the Cayugas; JOHN BENNETT and JACOB BENNETT, young chief warriors; JACOB SHENGS, Seneca war chief; DANIEL BREAD, war chief, from Green Bay; JACOB ROWLIS, war chief, from Western New-York; and Dr. JOHN S. DENNY, State Interpreter.

KINNEY'S recruiting agents are enrolling a considerable number of men. Recruits are offered six hundred and forty acres each, and three hundred dollars at the end of the year, but they are to pay twenty-five dollars in advance, and be at Baltimore for embarkation.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Last week G. H. McCORMICK applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain J. MANNING & Co., of Illinois, from manufacturing reap-

[illegible]

[illegible] Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible], Nov. 15, 1854.

[illegible] it was 10 o'clock before we [illegible] [illegible] Leghorn, in consideration of [illegible] Cholera or [illegible] City is our [illegible] this world, and there is [illegible]; so, to kill your time for you [illegible] occasion, again and again, to gaze at [illegible] and as I shivered in the [illegible] repose—"This is Italy! that is [illegible] exactly what I had [illegible] the city rising from the [illegible] in a crescent form, story after [illegible] backed up an irregular line of moun[illegible] close upon the town. But [illegible] snow-capped coast be Italy! It [illegible] more like Vermont. As I have said, [illegible] had been tempestuous, and a sudden [illegible] had covered the mountains far and near [illegible]. A bewildering plunge of the season [illegible] [illegible], a tropical to a frigid zone. [illegible] in the heart of an Indian [illegible] [illegible] in the biting atmosphere of a [illegible] Winter day. Again I said to [illegible] this be Italy?"

[illegible] the Fleet ashore and engaged a [illegible] [illegible] at the Hotel Feder. This [illegible] an ancient palace. The landlord gave [illegible] which might have been one of [illegible] some prince merchant, or mer[illegible] of the Republic, in the days of [illegible] It was thirty feet in height and [illegible]-five in its horizontal dimensions. [illegible] ceilings and frescoed walls told [illegible] were in the midst of a new civil[illegible] The room was divided by two screens, [illegible] feet high, into three compartments: [illegible] ante-chamber; the centre, before [illegible] of [illegible]; on the other side was [illegible] containing two four-post beds, [illegible] enough for Goliah and his wife. The [illegible] of the place was *grandiose*, and in a [illegible] manner decoration. It looked [illegible] for the Anakims, and our [illegible] suddenly dwindled into pigmies. [illegible] of the old Genoese who flour[illegible] not at least twelve feet high. [illegible] impressions gave way to others, [illegible] shivered, in the midst of our [illegible]. We piled on the wood; we [illegible] and put that too into the [illegible] jaws of the fireplace. It roared up [illegible] as through the pipe of a steamer, and yet we were cold. "Confound this barn of a place!" said one. "It is dank as a prison!" said another. "This palace is a humbug," thought I—and, in fact, such is my [illegible] philosophy. These Italian palaces—the [illegible] of former pride—are real misfortunes to the living and breathing present. If [illegible] could tumble them to the [illegible] buildings fitted to the comfort of the [illegible] generation would rise up and bless [illegible] occupants. As they exist, however, they are made serviceable as hotels, or perchance as private dwellings, by persons who [illegible] out a miserable existence in the midst of a chilling grandeur, of which only the mockeries remain.

Nevertheless, we had an excellent breakfast. The servants talked French; so we had little opportunity to try our school-taught Italian. One can eat, luckily, in any language. After our meal, our hearts seemed twice as [illegible] and lighter by "at least a load." We looked from the window and looked out. Our [illegible] souls seemed thawed, and we went forth. Up and down and round about we went. We saw ladies carried about in sedan chairs; for many of the streets are too nearly [illegible] for four-legged horses. We saw [illegible] ladies tripping along with the white [illegible] shawl over the head; and women of the lower class wearing long, bright, gaudy [illegible] in the same manner. Everybody [illegible] pictures of this peculiar and graceful [illegible]. Unhappily, the women are generally plain, and this pretty device cannot cure a deformity universal and so radical. As to the men, they are short, square and uncouth in form and face. The latter is broad, the mouth large, the forehead low, the eye cavernously set, the skin seeming covered with a deep, buttery-colored pigment. The pupil of the eye is black, and what we call the white is yellow as the orange. The direct, sudden look of these people is startling and seems brigandish. There appeared more homogeneity of race than one might have expected. It is [illegible] indeed, that the ancient Ligarian blood [illegible] in the people, and that they have the pride of descent in consequence. There is certainly a marked and peculiar aspect about them, denoting originality and strength of character. I should expect to find examples of sterling beauty among the refined classes. The Tuscans characterize Genoa by a bitter proverb—Mountains without trees, a sea without fish, women without faith. It may be my quiet neighbors are seldom candid witnesses.

We had but four or five hours for our survey of this famous city—the boat starting again in the evening for Leghorn, its next stopping-place. In this limited time, however, we saw a multitude of objects, of which I [illegible] attempt to describe to you those most striking to a foreigner.

Its palaces have given this city its title of *Genoa la Superba*. There are three streets—Nuova, Balbi and Novissima, called Nuova—which are [illegible], and more so now. This is the Fifth Avenue, or Beacon-street, of the days of the Doria, the Spinolas, and the Brignolas. The palaces are nearly all on the same plan. As you pass along the street, you look in through enormous arched gates or doorways on both sides. Here you see a large hall leading to a court, surrounded by arcades, resting upon columns. You also catch glimpses of marble flights of steps, and beyond, the grand stairway, fit for the footsteps of kings. Still beyond, you see a garden and orange trees, with the oranges hanging thick on their branches, even though it be November. The whole is so far open to view, that the eye is dazzled with a wilderness of halls, courts, columns, arches, flights of steps—a long perspective. The whole effect is, indeed, beautiful, and associated with historical reminiscences of the days when these palaces were filled with fair dames and brave men; when music breathed in the air, and pride and pleasure danced in the heart; they are wonderfully suggestive. Upon visiting the interior of some of these edifices, I found the rooms by no means to correspond to the exterior grandeur. They were comparatively small; the ornaments being chiefly confined to the frescoes, many of which, however, were works of great artistic merit. It is clear that the taste [illegible] was highly [illegible] seems to [illegible] Genoese [illegible] more r[illegible]

So much for the general characteristics of the Palazzi of Genoa. There are particular examples of grander and more remarkable structure, such as the Balbi Serra and Brignole palaces. Most of these are richly decorated with statues, bronzes and paintings, many of them executed by the great masters. A magnificent gallery of art might be made from these scattered treasures of this remarkable city. Here also are historical relics of great interest; as, for instance, in the Palazzo Doria—the Guildhall of Genoa—there is a bronze table containing the award made A. U. C. 633, by Q. M. MINUTIUS and Q. F. RUFUS, between the Genuenses and the Viturii, who had long been disputing about their respective territories. The question of boundary seems to have been most carefully and laboriously investigated, and the landmarks are set out with all the minuteness of a modern trigonometrical survey.

The Palazzo Reale, or Royal Palace, formerly the property of the DURAZZO family, was purchased by the King in 1815, and in 1842 was fitted up by CHARLES ALBERT as a royal residence upon the sea-coast. The central palace is, of course, at Turin, the capital, but this is occasionally occupied by the royal family. It is on a much smaller scale and is less magnificent than the palaces of the great monarchies. By the side of the Tuileries and Fontainebleau, or even of St. Cloud, it is insignificant; still, it has the air of a royal residence, and some of the rooms are elegantly fitted up. Two pieces of tapestry especially attracted our notice, by their extreme beauty. Here also is a sliding boudoir, arranged like one of our American dumb-waiters, so that her idle Majesty may ride from one story to another, like a roast turkey, or pork and beans for one.

After all, the palace of the highest interest is that of DORIA PAMFILI, built by the famous ANDREA DORIA, early in the Sixteenth Century. This has certainly somewhat of a regal character, and well displays the sumptuous taste of him who was called by CHARLES V. and by popular consent, *Il Principe*. He was employed in many capacities by the State, and thus acquired great wealth. He had a fleet of 22 galleys, and seems to have made war at sea on his own account. Indeed, commerce itself, at that day, was but little more than piracy. In the conflict with France, DORIA brought his fleet to the aid of his country, and thus accomplished its deliverance in 1528.

His palace was a fitting residence, according to the notions of the day, for such a man. In its construction and decoration he employed the most famous artists, and thus gave direction to public taste, and became the founder of the peculiar style which afterwards prevailed and now remains in the Genoese palaces. In the corridor which leads to the terraced garden are pictures of the DORIA family in semi-heroic costume. ANDREA is a gray headed old man; his sons are helmeted and rest on their shields. From this gallery the visitor looks upon the gardens, where gravel paths are bordered with trees of cypress and orange. From the latter, amid the chill dripping of sleet, hang festoons of ripe and ripening fruit, oranges, green and yellow. Moved by the persuasions of an uncurrent French coin, the guardian pretended to look the other way while we six picked a baker's dozen. Never did oranges smell or smack like those we plucked ourselves. On all sides, fountains, statues, and vases richly carved, embellish the grounds. Beyond the garden, which is washed by the sea, are the moles of the city, the lighthouse, the roadstead, and here and there a spreading sail upon the distant bay.

A group in the centre of the garden is illustrative of the taste of the age and of the master of the place. It is a fountain over which is ANDREA himself, in the character of Neptune, armed with his trident, and guiding his customary span. Modesty, surely, is of modern growth,—for in the old as well as the mediæval ages, it was not deemed ridiculous for a prince or hero to erect a statue of himself, by which he was elevated to the rank of a god. A Genoese of the sixteenth century, possessor of twenty-two galleys, did not sin against the canons of propriety in borrowing the attributes of the god of the sea. Over another fountain in this garden is a suggestive group—the chief figure being a merman, copied, as we are told, from one that was caught in the adjacent waters!

The age of boasting is, perhaps, the age of magnificence in architecture, and the era of fable the golden age of art. Men who walk upon the stilts of a very tall self-appreciation, may very properly build rooms thirty feet high, and the imagination of artists must be fired by seeing divinity in everything—gods and goddesses in kings and princesses, and mermen and mermaids in the dolphins and porpoises that tumble in the sea. After all, science, truth, knowledge, are great vulgarizes. They are the real iconoclasts, reducing the idols of ignorance and superstition to earth, stone and mortar. GREENOUGH undertook to make a Jupiter of WASHINGTON; he must have triumphed in the age of PERICLES; but our unimaginative, matter of fact people, seeing the old regimental coat, the cocked hat and the cue, took the statue for that of an old country gentleman driving a pung.

Alas! what shall we do in America for a school of art. Who shall be our painters and our sculptors, and what the subjects of their skill? We have no ANDREA DORIAS, no Neptunes, no mermen—and no believers in these heroic myths. We have, it is true, Lieut. HOLLINS and his exploits at Greytown, but sober photograph is quite capable of commemorating their history. We have Gen. QUITMAN, the announced and promised hero of Cuba, but it would be difficult to immortalize mere talk on canvas or in marble. We have Gen. CUSHING and the Mexican Signora, but this is rather romantic than heroic. We have Gov. MARCY, but his deeds belong exclusively to costume, whether they relate to his border campaigns or his European diplomacy. We have Mrs. BLOOMER and the Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN, but the one does not rise above the dignity of manta-making, and the other is wholly merged in the accident of sex.

I can think of no subject fit for the opening of our artistic career, but BARNUM, and no place suited to the scene, but Ironistan. Here is a national hero, clothed in imperishable glory by popular enthusiasm. He seems to have taken off the veil, and to have revealed and acknowledged himself in a lecture before an intelligent audience, as the *Prince of Humbugs*. He is, then, our first hero of royal degree. In this capacity he is received with general acclamation. What had hitherto been regarded as the layout of lying and cheating, is wit and wisdom in one so gilded with success. This, indeed, reaches to the [illegible] pitch. Let the statue rise, then, [illegible] Icyon garb[illegible] bears th[illegible] [illegible], let B[illegible] [illegible] Hausen. [illegible] his [illegible] Wooly Horse, and [illegible] tal let Joyce Heth, Tom Thumb, and the manufactured man-mastodon, figure in bas relief. Alike for perpetuity and suggestive propriety, let the whole be done in brass. Here, then, is a subject and a design, both in the spirit of our modern epic, and both suited to carry down to the admiration of posterity an American Hero of the Nineteenth Century. Surely, if we can erect such a monument, we may pass by the magniloquent marbles of the middle age demi-gods, wagging our heads.

But this is a daring digression, and with a poor excuse. I trust that the matter of my next will better justify the title—"Off Leghorn."

DICK TINTO.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Patriotic Fund—Mr. Bright—Curiosities of the Times—The War Feeling as seen in Social Circles—Mr. Buchanan—The Immaculate Conception, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Dec. 1854.

One cannot avoid smiling at some of the ludicrous sides of that otherwise praiseworthy exertion to alleviate the soldier's lot. The ladies of Warrington are called upon to send plum puddings to the Crimea, while other patriotic gentlemen declare it to be England's first duty to send them countless pots of marmalade. We may, surely, be allowed to laugh at such extravaganzas, especially if we reflect on the length the war may last. I wonder if no one will think of sending out sweets to take away the bitterness of a bleak December night in the camp before the acidulated drops of Sebastopol's batteries. Some bottles of perfume might equally be sent to such Generals, who, like Sir England, began to be in a very bad odor. A flacon of *eau de millefleurs* would be equally welcome, one should think, to Admiral DUNDAS, who must be very fond of such delicate attentions. But I must give you an original sort of a contribution to the patriotic fund. It stands in solitary greatness in the midst of smaller offerings, and towers up high above all the eccentric *puffs* of modern advertisements. The Oxford *Chronicle* published the following advertisement: "*A Patriotic offer!—Now, Soldier's widows, Look out!*—A widower, of good character, with five children, offers to marry the widow of any soldier slain at Alma. For particulars apply to Mr. HIGGS, draper and tailor, South Stoke, Oxon. The above offer is to be considered the contribution to the Patriotic Fund of the widower." The man, judging from the nature of his offer, is surely no member of the Peace Society, but there is a great chance for his becoming so as soon as he should be overmatched.

Poor Mr. BRIGHT! he, to be sure, would not thus encourage the war, though I very much doubt his peaceable propensities. "You may"—said the other day a gentleman to to the honorable member for Manchester—"disclaim as much as you like to be a party to the war, but sure it is, that you are an *enemy* to your own country." "You know, Sir,"—replied Mr. BRIGHT, with a happy presence of mind, to his ministerial censor,—"the French saying: 'May God save me from my friends and I will save myself from my enemies.' I wish England had this chance too." The *salon* where this conversation took place is far from being in favor of the peace man's ideas; his repartee, elicited, however, a strong merriment of approbation, much to the confusion of the strongly Aberdeenist gentleman. It is a sign of progress in our manners, that social life and private intercourse have not been envenomed by the divergencies of opinion in respect to such a momentous question as the present war. Persons of very different tendencies meet and converse round some fireplace of neutral hospitality. Peace men are, to be sure in no good odor just now, when the perfume *à la mode* smells strongly of gunpowder, and it is, no doubt, an awkward affair for JOHN BRIGHT to have his letter of expostulations translated into Russian. Still, the drab-colored policy itself cannot complain of intolerance, as I had occasion to witness it on several occasions, and especially on the said evening, in the house of a warlike man of much notability. I heard, I am sorry to say, a serious pun committed on the same occasion by a lady, (shocking,) who, hearing of the constant ministerial crises in Spain, was not ashamed to remark, that "the Duke of Victory may, if forced to retire into private life, set up as a cabinet-maker." A *sauve qui peut* general, instantly followed this attempt at ESPARTERO's hidalgo respectability, and the company dispersed in highly good humor.

As I walked down Piccadilly I met two gentlemen, "evidently in high spirits. They kept very close, the one to the other,

"Some souls by instinct to each other turn,"

both being, no doubt, convinced of the necessity of a mutual support. They were singing the *Partant pour la Syrie*, and when they saw me, or rather my beard, they tried to stop—an exertion crowned but with half and very fluctuating success—and cried. "*vive French!* make room for our brave ally!" I passed satisfied that the alliance is, after all, good for something—causing one to be left unmolested by drunkards.

You cannot make a step in London, now-a-days, without encountering some warlike scene or apparatus. Mr. BENJAMIN, a belligerent tailor in that large *defilé* of cockneys and spurious beauties, Regent-street, has, in his show case, "*reversible waistcoats*, buttoning four different sides." There is something so evidently *revolving* and Colt-like in that idea of a reversible waistcoat, that I was not at all surprised to find them recommended as an article of ammunition "for the Crimea."

By-the-by, COLT and india-rubber are constantly rising in the market, and so we are parties to the war *malgré nous*. The other day I happened to enter Hanover-square Rooms, seduced, as I was, by a bill at the entrance, announcing a concert by the Signor ACHILLE PARISE, an Italian maestro. I went in, thinking to refresh my politics-worn mind by some music, and lo! Signor ACHILLE PARISE turned out to give a "fencing concert," a curious novelty, to be sure. Instead of a trio I had a *tierce*, the music being an *overture* and finale to the *assault*. What shall we have next? Shooting at wild and tame geese at some "small party" in Belgravia.

You will hear by this mail that Europe in general, and Rome in particular, is "intoxicated with joy." Now, joy is certainly better than brandy to be intoxicated with; however, I don't like drunkards in any shape, and so I must protest against my being counted in the number comprised in the collective expression of "Europe." I am not at all intoxicated with anything, however the Pope may declare, for such is the telegraphed reason of such an uncommon jacobiety—"the immaculate conception of the Virgin." But, then, you will say, I am an heretic. Just so, and I accept my lot, come what will, although heretics have no pleasant prospects, if I may judge from what a friend of mine writes me from Vienna. He tells me that the Baroness DE BRUN *née* Baroness of SEDLNITZKI, who abjured the Roman Catholic faith, and entered the Protestant Church, has been *excommunicated for ladies*, by a pastoral letter, issued by the Archbishop of Olmütz, and read on the 2d of November, from all the pulpits. If Austria should ever join Protestant England, she may proclaim, in form of apology, "Mistake, madam, pray, with strange [illegible]."

I tell you here nothing of the last treaty, except [illegible] the development of this desperate expedient of [illegible] Slavery party [illegible] [illegible] of the Am[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE WANTS OF THE POOR.

[illegible] Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1854.

[illegible] Mr. Editor:—I have been a subscriber [illegible] Industrial School, [illegible] twenty-seventh-street, [illegible] three years. [illegible] (with clothing from the School,) and had clean faces and clean hands, and looked up with such pretty little [illegible] as I came in! The room was [illegible] and quite clean, and there was an old woman [illegible] stove in the center. The mother was in great trouble, and after awhile she told me her history. "I was married, Sir, you see, to a respectable mechanic as ever lived. He was a [illegible] like this himself. I brought him in $500 [illegible] married, and all went on well, and we [illegible] five children—three [illegible], and that little boy, and the baby there; and his father [illegible] works out. But I never thought it would come to this! People used to say I was industrious and stuck to the [illegible], I should come out right, and now I see I [illegible] all them as is gay and flighty."

"Did he drink, Mrs. ——?" "Oh, no, Sir! I'll say that for him. But that woman was at the bottom of it. And I shouldn't care if it wa'n't for them children there. I cannot bear to think of them hungry or comin' on the streets. I have always kept them in good habits. They have always been to Sunday School. But now, Sir, I can find no work. My eldest boy only gets 75 cents a day, where he used to get a dollar, and I've looked and looked for work. I could scrub or wash, or do any sort of plain sewing. What do you think, Sir?—last Monday [illegible] poor little girls—sweet ones!"—and her eyes overflowed with tears, and her voice choked—"they *had nothin' to eat* from 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon till 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon! I didn't care for myself, Sir, but those innocent things! They was so weak, and *I couldn't* go out in that storm, and I had no shoes neither. And my little boy there—he never could beg; he cannot git along in the streets at all. The big boys all abuse him and come over him. At last I sent him over to the School, and the teacher (Miss KILPATRICK) came and brought me some bread, and gave me her rubbers to go out in. And I went out to the dumpin' ground, you know they call it, Sir, and I've picked up all the cinders which we burn. I don't care for myself. Many's the time I've been without for them a whole day long. But now, poor things!—if I should ever desert ——;" and she was choked again by her sobs. The two little things looked up from the patch-work with happy blue eyes, as though they could not understand the mother's feeling, and had already utterly forgotten that week's famishing hunger.

"And now they tell me, Sir, you are a-goin' to give up the school!" "Yes," I said, "the hard times do not let us have funds enough to keep it up; but we hope to start it again." "I am sorry, Sir; it was my great help; the teacher took such a care of these children; and they all got their dinner there (only a large piece of bread;) and I used to go without through the day, and make my supper with 'em, when they come home. I always fear we must come to the poor-house. Oh! if he hadn't been beguiled by *her!* We were respectable people once, Sir!"

Think of this, children! Sunday before last, in that fearful storm, when you were having your good Sunday dinner before a blazing fire, these sweet little girls were shivering with cold, with nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, and not knowing where they should get their bread that day. The children too of an honest, respectable woman, who had been in better days. You have known what it is to be hungry, for an hour or two—but to go to bed and get up for a whole day, without a morsel of food—and not knowing who could help—is it not hard? But hear this, too.

THE SCHOOL GIRL.

On the same day, Friday, of last week, I found a very poor little girl at the school, and went back with her to her house. She had been clinging to the Teacher, Miss KILPATRICK, in sorrow that the school was to be given up, and the dear friend to go away. I doubt whether she ever had any one to care much for her before, for she seemed very neglected, and her eyes had a heavy, sad look, which the children of the poor show when they have suffered a long time.

I went out with her in that cold, cutting day—Friday, you remember, the coldest day of this month. We walked over snow and ice for half a mile; the little girl *bare-footed*, and with nothing on her head but her tangled hair.

The wind seemed to whistle through her torn dress and old ragged shawl. She did not complain though, but said "her feet hadn't froze yet!" When we went into the room where her mother lived, I could see nothing, the smoke was so thick; but after a little it cleared up, and I found a woman before a little coal stove. There was not a single article of furniture in the room, but one chair and one old table. No bedstead, no dishes, no clock, or clothes or little articles about, such as you see usually in the poorest houses—everything bare, and poor, and dirty. In one corner of a closet was a straw bed on the floor, for the family to sleep on. The woman's name was Mrs. EAKIN; she was the wife of a laboring man, and he earned just enough to give them victuals and fuel.

She had one "innocent (idiot) boy" beside this girl—and the school and the dinner had been a great help to her—the girl had never been to school before.

And yet now, at the beginning of a hard Winter, we must give up the school, and leave these poor children! Again read this, children.

THE IRON MOULDER.

One day, passing down Twentieth-street, I met a bright little girl, selling wax-matches and buttons. I found her name, and that she lived in West Thirty-second-street. She was an orphan, she said, and lived with her aunt. I told her of our Hudson River Industrial School in Twenty-eighth-street, and she promised to go there.

As she did not come, yesterday I went up to her house. The room was in the top story, and a very respectable, neatly-dressed young woman opened the door. Everything in the room was as neat as good care could make it. The floors white with scrubbing, hearth swept, windows clean and all looking like the home of an honest, cleanly, working woman. There was a nice large mirror on one side, and a mahogany case of drawers, and some pretty dishes in a closet which showed they had been once in good circumstances. I soon fell into conversation with the woman about her condition, and she opened everything to me with overflowing heart.

Her husband was a young man, an iron-moulder. He had been in good business, but like so many thousands, he was now turned out of work. He spent whole days now looking for employment. That morning, he was out at 5 o'clock, and would have nothing to eat all day until he got home at night. Some days he got a little job driving pigs, and made a dollar or two. "Indeed, Sir, *I don't know what to do!*" she said; "I have tried every way to get work. I am a good ironer or washer, or I could scrub and do plain sewing; but I cannot find any one who wants me. Some of the ladies don't believe me, and say I ain't married at all, I am so young; and some say I must work out; but indeed I cannot give up keeping a home together for him and poor MAGGIE there! It isn't for myself—but it's so hard to have my husband go out without a bit of breakfast, and come home to a cold room and nothing to eat—he looks so discouraged sometimes!" and the poor woman burst into tears. "I cannot tell any of the people in the house, [illegible] *never will beg!* To-day I have been in

...ly be complete, ...number of the efforts of the ...to prejudice the Allies in ...on account of its readers. In an ...News by the *Asia* ...declares, *on the au-* ...*of the London newsvendor*, ...*Sebastopol* commenced *sixty* ...the British camp. Turning to ...of our careless contemporary, we ...by finding the number set down as ...; of course will happen; but we ...attempt to correct this one. The ...truth of it is, that the New-York DAILY ...is obviously made "popular"—its own ...*pandering to the prejudices of the ignorant;* ...glad to be informed by ...patriotic, and intelligent Ameri- ...of much more importance than they ...to the greatest vagaries of this sort.

... we quoted the London *Times* ...for saying that sixty British sol- ...and deserted, while a paragraph from ... fixed it at *twenty*. We ... corrected the error, because our ... was never before called to it. If the ... will tell us which number was accu- ... we will set the public right on the sub- ... Meantime, we commend the discretion ... educated, patriotic and intelligent ... Americans," who advise the *Albion* that it ... a great deal too much importance to ... this.

... of the *Albion* occupies a diffi- ... and delicate position. As the conductor ... English newspaper, in an American ... it is very often his duty to ad- ... Anglo-American interests, defend English con- ... English sentiments in opposition ... the interests and opinions of the American ... He has always done this with ability, ... honestly without any violation of cour- ... or good taste. It was natural that the ... war should stimulate his national sen- ... and render him more than usually ... to the utterance of opinions at va- ... with his own; and we were quite pre- ... therefore, for more waspishness than ... usually finds admittance into his columns. We ..., however, whether he is not trans- ... the bounds of propriety in making so ... to us as that which he notices ..., the occasion for so sweeping and reck- ... an impeachment of the motives of this ... We have never questioned the right of the *Albion* to hold and promulgate just such ... as it sees fit on every subject it ..., nor have we ever impeached ... sincerity or the uprightness of its convic- ... it is published expressly and exclu- ... for a special class of foreign readers;— ... professes honestly to be actuated by the necessity of securing their ap- ... or by any other motive than an hon- ... to sustain opinions honestly en- ... Are we extravagant in asking the ... of the *Albion* to be equally tolerant to- ... his neighbors of the *American* press? ... not able to see the principles involved ... Eastern war, with the *Albion's* eyes;— ... no hesitation in believing that the ... is to be found in the fact that we do ... view them from his position. Whatever ... may deem just and proper in regard to us, ... charity to forgive us for the difference in this ..., rather than by insulting his motives and ... his character.

The War of the Allies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Peace, a shameful and dishonorable peace, ... appears to me to be lurking in the secreted pages of ... last treaty of Vienna. The *Morning Chronicle* ... already lost a mere difference of *interpretation* ... the four points as the only essential obstacle to ... negotiations. That difference may be got ... by the two weeks of forced inactivity be- ... the belligerents. The moments are certainly those ... critical turning point.—DAILY TIMES.

... is unfair in us here to make carping criticisms ... all that is done and on all that is left undone ... regard to the Eastern War, it seems only fair ... it should openly lay down before the eyes of ... all the world his own programme, or what he would ... himself if he were in the position of the Pre- ... of Great Britain.

Please, therefore, to favor us with your exact ... on this point, if you have any.

Sir, there are thousands of English and Irishmen ... desire with as much earnestness the spread of ... and as much freedom *as the people* are ... for on the Continent of Europe, as you do. They ... for or against the war as they think it will or ... not, extend a more mild form of government ... Europe. There are, however, few or none (in ... who, like yourself, deprecate alike both ... and peace. Consistency, my dear Sir, is ... something in this world, and *peace* is worth ... than the "cost of sympathy" which our nation ... obtained from the United States in this war.

You have constantly told us that we cannot come ... out of the war. Why, then, should ... nation engage in a war of ten times the magni- ... of the present war? To overturn every throne ... the Continent of Europe?—to ruin more than ... the merchants of Europe? In such case ... not the Continent be more than ever a prey ... the only strong united people of Eastern Europe, ... Russian people? One would suppose to read ... paper that the European Government ought ... have no other occupation than to set the people ... their respective States by the ears, and, like the ... Cocks, try to eat each other up. Persons ... know the condition of the people of Europe ... better than you seem to do, feel well assured ... revolution would not end there in the success- ... establishment of Republican Government—and ... are prepared to aid in the rash and savage ... destruction of what exists, had as it is, ... without some capacity for something better in its ... But suppose that we were prepared (which ... am well assured you are not,) to revolutionize ... Europe, what aid would you and the American ... promise us in such case? Regard for ... own people would compel some con- ... siderable confidence in so costly an experiment.

What compensation can Russia ever make us for ... the loss of the blood that would be already ... in this unfortunate war? What ... compensation can the British nation ever make to ... relatives of those who have nobly fallen at Alma, ... Balaklava and Inkerman? I presume it is not ... "manifest destiny" to defend the weak against ... strong all the world over, because in defending ... poor Turk or Magyar we shall damage the poor ... Christian English and Irishmen ten times as much ... we shall benefit the Mussulman or the Hun- ...

The French, in defending liberty in this coun- ..., brought about licentiousness in their own.

A MANCHESTER MAN.

REMARKS.

Our Manchester man is too sensitive by half. It does not follow because comment is made by the press in this country on the man- ner in which the war of the Allies *is* conduct- ed, that we must tell exactly how it *should be* conducted. The point is that our English residents claim that we should sympathize with England, first, because her people are of the same blood; and secondly, and mainly be- cause she wars upon despotism and oppres- sion. It is not that we are unwilling to take part with our own blood, when it is in the right, that demur is made to this proposition. We do not doubt, if this were the only ground assumed, that it would be most respectfully, if not cordially treated. But when England would have us look to the despotism of Rus- sia, as a sufficient reason why we should take part against her in this struggle, she should remember not to consort so freely with des- potism herself. The alliance with LOUIS NA- POLEON is bad enough—humiliating enough we should think to a Sovereign of Queen VIC- TORIA's standing and virtues—but to bring in the aid of the most absolute and meanest of European despots, FRANCIS JOSEPH, is certain- ly to place herself beyond the pale of Republi- can sympathy, in a mere struggle for the bal- ance of power among despotisms.

Our correspondent thinks it hard that Eng- land should be required to fight the battles of Hungary and other dismembered peoples against the oppression of their own rulers. No such requisition was made; until in this war she put forth her strong arm against Russia, on the plea of vindicating the oppressed. The position was voluntarily assumed. If it has subjected her to Republican criticism, the fault is not ours. There are other oppressed peoples, of Christian blood, too, in Europe, be- side the Turks. If the battle is for the weak against the strong, for liberty against absolut- ism, an absolutism for example, which would keep the iron heel of the despot upon the bro- ken nationalities of Poland and Hungary, we should scarcely find a Constitutional Govern- ment like England—as with which free Ameri- ca is asked to sympathize—courting an alli- ance with that most despicable as well as treacherous power in Central Europe, which, above all others, has contributed most in armies and by alliances with Russia and Prus- sia, to keep these people down.

We pardon the slur of the Manchester man on our own revolutionary struggle. It is English all over. We shall never be for- given the first success of our foresires against the "mother country." If there be any alle- viation of the sting in the thought that the French demoralized their own nation by tak- ing part with us in '76, our correspondent and his countrymen are welcome to it.

How to Abrogate a Treaty.

Our Washington Correspondent, in a re- cent letter, suggests a disposition on the part of the Administration to advise the abro- gation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by act of Congress. There is evidently some misun derstanding in the community as to the right of a nation thus to get rid of its treaty obliga- tions; and there are those who do not think the precedent set in 1798, in the abrogation of our treaty with France, conclusive upon the subject.

It would seem as though there ought to be some other mode than war by which the weaker of two parties to a treaty, can get rid of its share of mutual obligation, if the strong- er shall fail to fulfil *its* engagements,—else there would be no remedy for the weaker na- tion. The principle governing in such cases is thus laid down in *Wildman's International Law*,—a comparatively recent English work.

"A treaty is an entire contract. All its articles are dependent and have the force of conditions, so that the violation of any one of them is a violation of the whole treaty, and renders it voidable at the option of the party injured. Hence the United States, in 1798, declared their treaties with France to be no longer obligatory, because they had been repeatedly violated on the part of the French, and all just claims to reparation had been refused."

In other words, a treaty is deemed a sort of balance in which various interests of either party are placed in their respective scales. Each stipulation acceded to by one party is accepted on condition of something else to be conceded by the other party; and, of course, if any one of these conditions fails of fulfill- ment, the whole adjustment is thrown out of balance and the treaty falls to pieces—every single stipulation therein contained, being, so to speak, the key-stone which supports the entire arch.

VATTEL thus clearly states the case. Having first maintained the right of a nation to com- pel its ally to fulfill its treaty engagements, he says:

"But if the latter has no other expedient than that of arms, to force his ally to the performance of his promises, he would sometimes find it more eligi- ble to cancel the promises on his own side also, and to dissolve the treaty. He has undoubtedly a right to do this, since his promises were made only on condition that the ally should, on his part, execute everything which he had engaged to per- form. The party, therefore, who is offended or injured in those particulars which constitute the basis of the treaty, is at liberty to choose the alter- native of either compelling a faithless ally to fulfill his engagements, or of declaring the treaty dissolved by the violations of it. On such an occasion, pru dence and wise policy will point out the line of conduct to be pursued."

This certainly is plain common sense. If we apply the principles thus laid down to the case of controversy between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Clayton- Bulwer Treaty, it will be seen that we have the alternative of either insisting on its exe- ...

... Christ of his Gospel, or of shielding the dese- ... crations. It is only a question of policy which ... unhesitatingly ought to adopt. Our interest ... and our self-respect imperatively demand that ... we should choose one or the other, and act ... upon the choice. It may not be desirable that ... we should acquire any dominion in Central ... America, notwithstanding the important in- ... terests we necessarily have there in connec- ... tion with the Isthmian inter-oceanic commu- ... nication; but, as the case stands, we are ... without the *power to choose* whether we shall ... or shall not accept the dominion tendered us ... by the Republic of Nicaragua, because we ... have agreed—in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty— ... *not* to exercise or assume dominion in any ... part of Central America. And yet, while our ... hands are thus tied up by the Treaty, Great ... Britain continually disregards *her* share of ... the obligation. To use a homely illustration, ... our feet are in the stocks, while she uses her's ... freely to kick us to her heart's content. It ... is not consistent with our self-respect and ... our dignity as a nation, that this anomalous ... state of affairs should longer exist.

The Texas Debt Case.

Complaint has been made to us that our editorial paragraph of the 26th ult., on the bill for the relief of the creditors of the for- mer Republic of Texas, does injustice to the equitable claims of these parties. Such was not our purpose, nor can we see that the lan- guage employed in referring to the form in which the aggregate claim is now presented before Congress, is susceptible of this con- struction. "Either the United States ought or ought not to pay the debts of Texas," we remarked, and if there are reasons to sup- port the affirmative, we continued, they should be boldly and consistently acted upon. Our Washington Correspondent at the same time intimated the apprehension that the form in which the claim is presented—*i. e.*, adding to the original appropriation over two mil- lions dollars, not directly as due to the credi- tors, but as a concession to the State of Texas for Indian claims—is calculated to weaken its strength in the House of Representatives. The original Senate bill was simply a recogni- tion of the equitable right of the creditors to $8,500,000, to pay which it was proposed that the Treasury should cash the reserved $5,- 000,000 Texas Indemnity five per cents. due in 1864, and their accrued and accruing inte- rest to the year 1864.

So far from intending anything like a doubt of the justice of the claim, our uniform course on the subject has been to enforce the duty of the General Government to settle the question promptly in some way, with or with- out the consent of the State of Texas, whose course has not been liberal or just in regard to the disposition of the reserved bonds. To this end we procured for publica- tion, in October, 1853, the official opinion of Attorney-General CUSHING to Secretary GUTH- RIE, and at the same time urged that the vexed question should be mutually and equit- ably adjusted at the earliest day practicable, especially on two most important accounts— first, because while suspended it leads to the charge of bad faith to her creditors on the side of Texas, carrying with it the implication of injustice on the side of the General Gov- ernment, which has fallen heir to the Custom Revenues specifically pledged to these credi- tors; and secondly, because of the ability of the Treasury to pay off the claim, during its then (and present) condition of repletion.

In January last, reference was again made to the subject, and the extraordinary course of injustice by the State of Texas, through her Legislature, commented upon. The report of her Senate Finance Committee at the session of 1853-4 left no hope of relief to the Reve- nue Creditors of the late Republic, except through the action of Congress. That report proposed to relinquish to the people or the counties the taxes of 1853 and 1854, and to support the State Government on the interest upon the first half of the Indemnity Bonds; virtually signifying that with the second or reserved half, the State could pay off at an arbitrarily scaled rate the Revenue Creditors of the late Republic, and have a liberal bal- ance left wherewith to make composition with other creditors.

It is quite evident therefore, that the Reve- nue Creditors must look to the General Gov- ernment alone for relief, and no indisposition has been shown, either by the late or present Administration, to recognize their claim, while the authority to pay it to the extent of the reserved Indemnity and its accrued in- terest, is withheld by Texas, and the authori- ty to pay in full, with or without her consent, rests with Congress and not the Administra- tion. The case is not only a clear one, but demands the prompt action of Congress, equally on considerations of justice and public faith.

The full claim of these Revenue Creditors amounts, beyond question, with interest from 1850, when the debt of Texas was classified and audited, to more than the sum of $8,500,- 000. By the report of Mr. CORWIN to Mr. FILLMORE, the principal alone was decided to be about $8,270,000, and under the stricter con- struction of Mr. CUSHING, the principal of the debt having a lien upon the reserved Indemnity, under the Compromise act of 1850, was set down at $7,336,000, exclusive of the Red Back Notes of 1837, which technically could not be construed as "Bonds or Certificates of Stock" under the wording of the act, though clearly designed, as Mr. C. admits, to have been included in the original Compromise Resolutions of Mr. CLAY, which he quotes.

The question of amount resolves itself into these points:

1. Mr. FILLMORE's Administration recog- nized as having claim to the reserved Indem- nity the sum of $8,270,000, Red Back Notes inclusive, but excluding the 10 per cent. Certificates under the Texas act of February, 1840, ascertained to be $1,626,000.

2. The present Administration recognize as having legal claim to the Indemnity, the sum of $7,336,000, exclusive of the Red Backs, but including the Certificates of 1840.

3. The present Administration recognize as having an equitable claim upon the Custom Revenues ...mortgaged by Texas, the further sum of $6,500,000, Red Back Notes, which, by the wording of the Compromise act of 1850, are legally thrown out.

4. The principal of the sum acknowledged by Mr. FILLMORE is within $230,000 of the maximum in the Senate bill, while five years' interest added, at 5 per cent., would make the sum $10,335,000, instead of eight and a half millions.

5. The principal of the sum legally ac- knowledged by the Cabinet of Mr. PIERCE, is within $1,164,000 of the Senate bill, while five years' interest added would make $9,170,- 000.

6. The principal of the sum equitably ac- knowledged by the same Administration, is $9,923,000, without interest.

In this view of the case there would seem to be no circumlocution required in the bill before Congress to establish the amount of $8,500,000. The only question to be deter- mined is, whether the acknowledged Revenue Creditors of Texas are to be settled with by the General Government—now that they have been denied justice by the State—to the full sum of their claim, or only to the amount of the reserved Indemnity Bonds and the ac- crued interest thereon since 1850. To what- ever sum the Custom Revenues of the late Republic stood pledged, the Public Faith of the General Government stands directly or indirectly implicated. The settlement of the claim was by the Act of 1850 deferred to the State; but it is now thrown back on the General Government. Consulting both law and equity, the gross claim is nearly ten millions dollars, without interest. The Revenue creditors, all making common cause, ask for $8,500,000. The Treasury holds, including in- terest and the premium now offered for such stock, the sum of $6,550,000, already appropria- ted by the act of 1850. This will not settle the claim to the satisfaction of any party. The State would not relinquish her own right to distribute the fund, nor the creditors consent to have it go to Texas to be arbitrarily and unjustly scaled. The present bill, we under- stand, is not objected to by either. The differ- ence to the Government is now $1,950,000, and this sum, if the question remains unset- tled a few years longer, it is argued, would be absorbed by the accruing interest on Bonds, which the Treasury is every way able to anti- cipate.

Brigham Young Averred to be Both Loyal And Honest.

"It will never do to give it up so," thinks Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Delegate from Utah. Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG has been abused long enough. Mormons have been charged with bearing little love to the Gener- al Government, until it is time to prove that there is a mistake about it. The Delegate, as he certainly should if he can, comes up to the rescue. Questioning the propriety of speaking on the floor of the House, (which is noisy, and for a new man, awkward,) he very wisely speaks in the *Washington Union*, —a better rostrum, over which the dome saves, not loses, all that is uttered, and bears it to the remotest listener.

He first proceeds to vindicate BRIGHAM YOUNG's honesty in money matters:

By the twelfth section of the act of the 9th of September, 1850, entitled an act to establish a Ter- ritorial Government for Utah, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to the Territory, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative As- sembly to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of Government. That sum was advanced to Governor YOUNG in the month of July, 1851, and he has been unwarrantably charged with a misap- plication of that money. Of that accusation a very simple statement will be an ample refutation.

On the 30th of September, 1853, Governor YOUNG rendered an account and vouchers, setting forth the expenditure of $10,373 48. Of this sum, Hon. ELI- SHA WHITTLESEY, First Comptroller of the Treas- ury, allowed $8,703 98, but disallowed $1,699 paid for services of various persons as a committee, and otherwise including traveling expenses on an ex- pedition to select a site for the seat of Government. Mr. WHITTLESEY objected to it as an unusual charge, though its necessity must be apparent. How- ever, that sum deducted, the balance amounts to $11,- 296 02, for which Governor YOUNG holds himself ready to account. The Indian hostilities, which have troubled the Territory, and other causes, have delayed the completion of the public buildings; but Governor YOUNG has given notice to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the best refutation of the accu- sation against him, that he will honor a draft at sight, if that officer of the general Government will draw upon him for the unexpended balance in his hands.

That done, BRIGHAM YOUNG's loyalty is looked into. In answer to the many things current bearing on this point, and which have given the general impression, he quotes the opinion of Captain STANSBURY; which, unfor- tunately, by attempting to prove the excellent *personal reputation* of the polygamous Gov- ernor, weakens the value of the testimony.

The delegate says:

Governor YOUNG has never threatened opposition to the General Government or violence to a succes- sor, nor have the people of the Territory of Utah failed to respect the federal laws. The language which has been perverted was the exposition of his confidence in the government of God, and the expression of his devout submission to the Provi- dence which rules all created things. He believes that if it is God's good pleasure that he shall retire to a private life, or continue Governor of the Terri- tory of Utah, distinguished station in the General Government and political preëminence among men will be powerless to change the designs of Omnipo- tence; and hence he has said, How futile it is for man to be solicitous about that which man cannot control! Will it be questioned that God rules in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth? Why, then, should it be deemed pre- sumptuous in Governor YOUNG to give utterance to unquestioned truth?

The language which Mr. Delegate BERN- HISEL says, "has been perverted" was ex- tracted from the *Deseret News*, and the Gov- ernment Organ of Utah; ignorant or learned who heard it, could not doubt its meaning that BRIGHAM would not surrender his governorship until a direct revelation from above should give him the order. No one would dream from reading it that he meant to intimate that the seal of Col. STEPTOE's commission should be accepted as a heavenly revelation.

To the charge that Gov. YOUNG and the Mormons do not comply with the requisitions of the General Government, "So far even as to transmit a copy of their laws or a state- ment of their public expenditures," he replies, that it is untrue; and moreover, if it were true, that by special enactment of Congress that is made the duty of the "Secretary," ...

... who is appointed by the people at Washing- ton. He denies that Gov. YOUNG has any other military force than his Governor of every State and Territory. He adds the statement of Hon. L. H. READ, late Chief Jus- tice of Utah, regarding the maligned Governor, as follows:

I was received by Gov. YOUNG with marked courtesy and respect. He has taken pains to make my residence here agreeable. The Governor, in manner and conversation, is a polished gentleman, very quiet and tasty in dress, easy and pleasant in conversation, and, I think, a man of decided talent and strong intellectual qualities. I have heard him address the people on the subject of Man's Free Agency. He is a very excellent speaker, his ges- tures uncommonly graceful, articulation distinct, and speech pleasant. I was extremely edified by his address and manner. The Governor is a first- rate business man. His private business is exten- sive; he owns several grist and saw mills, is exten- sively engaged in farming operations, all which he superintends personally. I have made up my mind that no man has been more grossly misrepresented than Gov. YOUNG, and that he is a man who will reciprocate kindness and good intentions as heartily and freely as any one.

He concluded with the anticipation that Col. STEPTOE will not dissent from Judge READ's opinion. The delegate can speak with authority. If *he*, having long inspected the inner organs of that strange territory, augurs well of Col. STEPTOE's prospects, we may ac- cept the omen with confidence. Still, we cannot help wondering whether there would have been so much anxiety manifested to put BRIGHAM's loyalty on exhibition if President PIERCE had shown a fear of meeting the late issue, and had left the Saint still to sustain the dignity of Governor. Was not BRIGH- AM's pugnacious announcement a feeler—an experiment to see if the President could be frightened? Perhaps politics are no purer there than elsewhere.

Biographies of Living Men.

PARTON's *Life of Greeley* has been made the occasion by every critic who has pro- nounced upon it for protesting against the practice of writing biographies of living men. We do not join in the protest. It is only a legitimate deduction from the old doctrine first promulgated when types were a strange thing under the sun, that a book is a thing which must be handled like a piece of pre- cious china, or nursed like a sickly baby,— that no book should be published which will not be as good for the next generation as for this. It is the fashionable sentiment of a past age "left over." Wrinkled men of letters may believe it, but Younger America has discovered that a book may answer its purpose and deserve well of the critics, though it perish with its first edi- tions and have no resurrection after its de- cease. He holds that a book is like bread,— like baker's bread that must be eaten the day it is baked, or like hard bread which is made to keep. Like fruit, some kinds of *good* books are of a perishable nature, yet cost no less, and are of no less intrinsic worth than corn which only depreciates after long housing. Then, there are some books which serve a good turn for a season and then cease from general circulation, but do not even then lose their value. Such are volumes of statistics, out of which we gather texts for present meditation and instruction, and the materials of which future historians will construct true theories of government and life. Of this order are the biographies of living men. They furnish much material to- ward discovering the character of the movers, and hence the motives themselves to the great changes that transpire in the world.

A biographer, say they who protest, cannot avoid flattering his subject if he admires him. Grant that it is so, but what is written is not indelibly written. Errors of statement in it are sure to be corrected; the reader accepts the book as one-sided. The fact of its being bound in covers no longer carries the assurance that its contents are true. Readers suspend judgment till they hear the other side, and for this they look to the critics—at least to that public sentiment which the critics chiefly make. The truth or falsity of the story is canvassed while the subject is alive, to be sure that its abusive errors are corrected, and while his enemies have no delicacy in tearing away the flattering untruths that it sets around him. Wait till a man is dead, and immediately a new law is in force—*that of the dead nothing but good should be spoken*. Then his name has been bequeathed to com- petent successors; the untruths must go for truths, and "what is writ" be writ unaltera- bly.

If there is anything worthy of imitation in any of those about us, and, they consenting, have their points illuminated, we should be thankful. When men are dead their good deeds are lifted up, and we carve statues to remind youth of their good example. Why not consent to see their excellences while the living men walk the streets, better than stat- ues, certainly, to impress youth, and far truer.

They indeed are to be pitied, whom even the best meaning biographers "take" alive. It is as if one should possess consciousness while the knife of the ardent dissector lays bare arteries and veins, and his hook draws up nerves from their coatings and muscles from their sheaths. It does not much blunt the pain, that the dissector goes into raptures over the beauty of the parts exposed. But if men are willing to be served up alive as Hot- tentots cut beef-steaks from the flanks of liv- ing cattle, we should not complain.

Whatever objection holds good against these live men's biographies, is equally good against autobiographies. In the one case, a man writes down his own story; in the other, some admiring friend, who strives to see him as nearly as possible as he sees himself, writes it for him. Both will be sure to flat- ter. For both we make allowance; and we take a grain of salt with each when we sit down to digest it. It was thought legiti- mate to write a life of CALHOUN while he lived, and several of CLAY and of WEBSTER. If Lord CARDIGAN or the CZAR NICHOLAS should come to town, no one would think it out of place if we rummaged all our libraries and gave a page or two of the TIMES to a biography of the distinguished stranger. Where is the ...

... difference, if, instead of printing it then, we ... merely state, in a newspaper sketch, that the ... printed in large type on metallic sheets, and ... folded seven successively thereof, or stitched ... together, per book, a dozen copies of which are ... lettered on the back. The book is nothing ... but the newspapers dressed up in Sunday ... clothes, and sold at a dollar and a quarter, ... instead of a couple of cents. But whether, ... then, the writing of biographies is fixed, they say, until it is right. If this bi- ... ography is very poorly done, it will soon sink ... out of sight and be heard of no more. If ... well done, it is only necessary, when the ... funeral is over, to add an appendix, and then ... the widow may have the early consolation of ... seeing her spouse's life republished. It adds ... to the number of books to encourage them; ... but in the reading world, as at our restaurants, ... we like a full bill of fare, though we do not ... expect to eat through everything that is ... written on it.

A Good Week's Work.

Seven days have elapsed, and our Mayor sticks by his "determination." In these seven days he has done seven good weeks' work—seven good months of practical re- forming he has consummated in this brief time, besides saying some things that were not called for, and assuming some preroga- tives without any law to support him. Men feel more secure at night than in 1854. They fancy that "live men" guard their pro- perty, and waking men watch over them while they sleep. The times we are sure will grow easier soon—so far as is consistent with that rise of real estate which is sure to occur when good laws are maintained.

The Mayor—we take it that he is to have the credit—has made Broadway passable, se- cured open gutters for the liquid filth of the City to drain off to the sewers, made every star-bearer stand erect, take his hands out of his pockets, and keep his eyes open; reani- mated scores of dead ordinances, made penal- ties look *frightful*, and provoked a study of the law. On Friday he hauled up a loafing officer, and reprimanded him for using disre- spectful language concerning his superior. On the same day, he ordered the "Chief" to re- turn to him the names of all his "detailed" men. He acts in all respects as if he intend- ed to reduce the "Chief of Police" to the functions of a Mayor's Chief Assistant, and himself to assume—as the law directs—the chieftaincy over all the stars, great and small.

On Sunday *the liquor shops were shut up!* It is hard to believe it, but to a very consid- erable extent it was so all over town. If ever we are so happy as to get a Maine Law over our hard-drinking City, it would be our pleasure to have FERNANDO WOOD—such as he has been the past week—Mayor of the City. Our new broom has only to keep on sweep- ing as it has begun—save always such un- lucky brushing into forbidden corners as when the Police Clerks were sworn in without being confirmed—to be pronounced, by all cleanly citizens, the very best one of the age.

Amusements.

The most important and attractive enter- tainment of the week will occur on Thursday eve- ning next, at the Academy of Music. That evening is set apart for the GRISI and MARIO concert, given in aid of the suffering poor of this community. To direct the attention of our readers to the most attractiveness of this concert, is doing them injus- tice, for we are persuaded its *object* will outweigh all other considerations. But viewed simply as an occasion for rational enjoyment, there is wonderful inducement in the programme. Such a galaxy of talent has never before been witnessed on one oc- casion. In addition to GRISI and MARIO, we are to have Signorina DONOVANI, Signori BARILLI, BO- SINI, FABRICATORE, SALERNERT, and Signor AR- DITI with his magnificent orchestra. These artistes sing the principal gems from no less than seven dif- ferent operas; the orchestra executing two over- tures, and playing the full accompaniments to all the scenas, cavatini, &c.

The Committee have wisely put the admission at $2 to all parts of the house. Low as this un- doubtedly is, (considering the Concert is one for charitable purposes,) it will realise from eight to ten thousand dollars, if New-Yorkers make a proper response.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—WALLACK'S admirable Opera of "Maritana" will be performed to-night, with the leading artistes as last season. An addition has been made to this excellent troupe in the person of Mr. HORNCASTLE, recently with NIBLO. He is an admirable *artiste*, and in every way an acquisi- tion. What the PYNE and HARRISON troupe wants now to be perfect, is a contralto voice.

On Thursday, (the night of the Charity Concert at the Academy—which must not be forgotten,) "Cinderella" is to be produced.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Three well estab- lished pieces to-night—"A Morning Call," "The Sisters," and "Out on the Loose."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Rev. GEO. CRESY's Comedy of "Pride Shall Have a Fall" is to be revived here to-night, with due care, and a cast that includes all the strength of the company.

On Wednesday an original comicality, called "Circe and her Magic Cup," will be produced.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—This splendid theatre is to be invaded by an Equestrian Company to-night. After the performances of Messrs. SANDS & Co., the drama of "Luke the Laborer."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The temperance drama of the "Drunkard" in the afternoon. "Ugoline," and "A Cockney in China," at night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This evening the burlesque Opera of "Cinderella," with E. P. BUCKLEY as *Pedro*, G. S. BUCKLEY as the *Mock Prince*, PERCIVAL as the *Baron*, and Miss ELEANOR as *Cinderella*.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S SERENADERS.— Overflowing houses here every night to see the "Mummy," and hear excellent singing.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ... different manufacturers; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s ... celebrated Rosewood Pianos, and the modern improved Horizon- ... tal Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; ... prices from $50 to $150. Pianos to rent. Also, for sale, the ... five different manufactories, including the well-known A. H. ... & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, (toned the equal temperament;) ... prices, $50, $75, $90, $105, $125, $150, $200, $240, and $300. ... Each instrument guaranteed. Enormous reductions made ... from former prices.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no ... longer than a tooth pick.) Depôt, Green Street, corner ... Water and Pine-sts.

SILAS C. HERRING.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY ... at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further ... particulars see his advertisement in another column. Con- ... signees can be accommodated at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—THE ... PATENT, in the sole manufactory of the ... the above celebrated Safes, and F. ... Dudgeon Locks and Chubb's ... one door before Merchants-house.

LUCIUS KATHAWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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...COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. ...
Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

...vs. Miller & Reed.—Therein an action against ... as bail on a bond of $1 promissory note. The ... to the action in theory, and all applications is now ... by Reed for a commission to examine his co-defendant Miller.

...Brownell, J.—The new enactment in Rasbrod allows ... to a bail to surrender his own debtor, leaving ... question of discretion, under a full view of all the ... circumstances, to the determination of the jury. We ... that the provisions of the statute—notwithstanding the ... evidence of the forebodings of evil—that in ... will work the change in practice works ... mischief. Bail, generally, that while on the ... are technically ... as they are ... should not only be, as from ... they have been allowed to ... their own favor, and on paper, too, ... cross-examination, yet under the same ... testimony on what can intelligibly denominate ... the same witness, although offered to the ... with the additional advantage of an oral ... cross-examination in open Court, should ... Such, nevertheless, is still the law in this ... Efforts have been made to change it, and to re... the manifest contradiction alluded to, but thus far ... have failed. And that our Legislature as yet has ... willing to do, has been to allow any party to call ... adverse party, in certain cases, one opponent to call ... the question, presented on the application ... is: Can each of two joint makers of a promis... ... and jointly sue each on the note, for his ... Now what, under the consolida... ... Act, is this "matter" as to which ... is adverse? Miller? The de... ... Is not Miller ... with Reed in this "matter?" If ... be established by his testimony, does he not ... thereby prevent any judgment against either defend... ? Does he not, in effect, destroy the note on which ... and thus relieve him "liable jointly with his co-defend... ?" The case, it is said, is both joint and several; ... is not that an option reserved, not for the benefit of ... makers, but of the payee? The plaintiffs, no doubt, ... Now what, under the consolida... ... Act, is this "matter" as to which ... is adverse? Miller? The de... ... 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(Code, section 397.) ... plaintiffs, I have said, can have no separate judgment ... this action. This motion is not brought on the several, ... on the joint promise, and on that alone. But to prevent ... decision, the plaintiffs have stipulated through the ... of their complaint was drawn to render any stipu... ... they have been allowed to ... their own favor, and on paper, too, ... cross-examination, yet under the same ... testimony on what can intelligibly denominate ... the same witness, although offered to the ... with the additional advantage of an oral ... cross-examination in open Court, should ... Such, nevertheless, is still the law in this ... Efforts have been made to change it, and to re... the manifest contradiction alluded to, but thus far ... have failed. 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...Motion granted.

...vs. Ingart.—Motion granted with $5, costs of ... Defendant to put in answer ten days after no... of this order.

...Ashmeyer vs. Gehrman.—Order settled.

CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

...Mitchell vs. New-York Union Insurance Company.—Judgment for defendants. Plaintiff may appeal without security.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before the Full Bench.

COUNTER OF THE COURT—DISCLOSURE.

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...Motion denied with $10 costs.

PRACTICE—SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Beckley vs. Skelton.—In this action a judgment was ... against the defendant and execution issued. ... remained in the Sheriff's hands some seventy days, ... was then returned unsatisfied. An order was then ... to examine the defendant on supplementary ... The defendant then appeared and read affi... by which it appeared that he had a quantity of ... estate; that this was known to the Sheriff, and that ... property, though encumbered, was amply sufficient ... satisfy the execution. The plaintiff put in rebutting ..., stating that the property was worth nothing ... and above encumbrances.

OAKLEY, C. J., said: Upon this case raised a ques... of much practical importance, viz.: whether if ... were property which the Sheriff might take and ..., could he refuse the execution unsatisfied.

The Court, however, with regard to this particular ..., was met by a preliminary difficulty. It was this: ... Sheriff had made an official return of the execution ... The Code, in terms, declared that when ... execution against the property of a judgment-debtor ... returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the judg... creditor was entitled to an order of examination. ... Court was of opinion therefore, that the first step ... of the defendant should be to get rid of the return. He ... undoubtedly might move to set that aside. But to do ..., he must notify the Sheriff, who would in that case be ... party in interest. The case was therefore ordered to ... stand over for the present, until the Sheriff was notified ... to appear.

Order to be settled at Chambers.

CHOSE IN ACTION—ASSIGNMENT OF.

Simmons vs. Newton.—This is an action against Isaac Newton, one of the proprietors of the People's Line of ... boats.

The complaint states that the defendant is one of the ... owners of the *Isaac Newton*, and is engaged as a ... common carrier in the transportation of merchandise be... Albany and Troy and Albany. That on the 15th of April, ... Mrs. Rachel Simmons caused to be delivered to the defendant ... a quantity of goods. It further states that the defendant ... agreed to carry those goods safely, and alleges a breach ... of this contract. It then further states that Mr. Barclay ... assigned all his right, title and interest in the goods, and ... his right of action against the defendant to the plaintiff. ... To this complaint a demurrer was taken, on the ground ... that the cause of action was not assignable. This de... was overruled at Special Term. No appeal from ... was taken, but an answer was put in and the cause ... duly tried and a verdict was rendered for the plain... ... Motion denied, a motion was made to non-suit the ... which was refused. The defendant appealed.

HOFFMAN, J.—The defendant insists that the cause of ... action is unassignable. We think that his objection is ... The rule barring ... of the provisions of the ... The rule barring abolished all distinctions be... ... and the only question which can ... arise upon a demurrer is, whether, admitting all the ... to be true, the plaintiff is entitled to ... relief. Now, it is said, in effect, destroy the note on which ... and thus relieve him "liable jointly with his co-defend... ?" The case, it is said, is both joint and several; ... is not that an option reserved, not for the benefit of ... makers, but of the payee? The plaintiffs, no doubt, ... they pursue not bound to do so. They have elected—and they had a right to elect ... sue on the joint promissory note, and to ask for a joint ... against the makers which, when entered, will bind ... jointly and severally their property and merge the entire controversy and ... suit separate action afterwards against Miller, ... he may not have been served with a summons ... other and which, even as to his separate property, ... open to other defences, will forever preclude any ... of the statute of limitation. (Code, section 397.) ... plaintiffs, I have said, can have no separate judgment ... this action. This motion is not brought on the several, ... on the joint promise, and on that alone. But to prevent ... decision, the plaintiffs have stipulated through the ... of their complaint was drawn to render any stipu... ... they have been allowed to ... their own favor, and on paper, too, ... cross-examination, yet under the same ... testimony on what can intelligibly denominate ... the same witness, although offered to the ... with the additional advantage of an oral ... cross-examination in open Court, should ... Such, nevertheless, is still the law in this ... Efforts have been made to change it, and to re... the manifest contradiction alluded to, but thus far ... have failed. And that our Legislature as yet has ... willing to do, has been to allow any party to call ... adverse party, in certain cases, one opponent to call ... the question, presented on the application ... is: Can each of two joint makers of a promis... ... and jointly sue each

[illegible]

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY LEEDS & CO.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SUITES COVERED IN [illegible] MATERIALS, LARGE PIER GLASSES AND OTHER VALUABLE FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green, by order of the Assignee, a large and valuable assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting of [illegible] velvet parlor carpets, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly glass chandeliers and gas brackets, [illegible] oil paintings in rich frames, rich [illegible] window curtains, rosewood carved and plate [illegible], rosewood piano-forte, inlaid ash rosewood secretary, sofa, chairs, rosewood centre tables, marble tops; [illegible] chairs, superb parlor suites in rosewood, covered in crimson and gold silk brocatelle; do., in purple and gold do.; drawing-room suite in rosewood, covered with medallion figured crimson [illegible] satin; large and costly vases and clocks; gate-room furniture in rosewood, covered in crimson silk brocatelle; dining oak carved buffet, oak chairs, covered in tapestry; oak hall seat and chairs, superb dresser, tea and breakfast [illegible]; cut glass goblets, wines, champagnes, &c.; rich [illegible] Brussels parlor plates; bedrooms in black walnut, complete with marble-tops, &c.; mahogany do., bookcases, mattresses, bedding, &c.; chairs covered in delaines and hair cloth, cabinets, curtains, oval and other looking-glasses, dressing-tureens, wardrobes and other furniture. Sale without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 12 8th-av., near 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., the entire furniture of the above house. Sale positive, without regard to cost, and every article to be peremptorily sold. Consisting of pier and mantel mirrors, hall tapestry, Wilton and Brussels carpets, elegant mirror etagere, rosewood tables, lace curtains, rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, &c.; splendid rosewood piano-forte, variety of costly silver-ware, Gothic chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, marble-top washstands, China and gold toilet sets, marble-top dressing bureaus, looking-glasses, feather beds, rich oval mirrors, sofas, hair-cloth chairs, easy-chairs, cut cloths, rugs, &c.; [illegible] Gothic chairs, oval arched [illegible] furniture, extens on dining tables, [illegible] glassware, rich China sets, crockery, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 17 Broadway—Assignee's sale of $30,000 worth of rich and valuable fancy furs, to be sold without reserve, as the stock comprises some of the richest furs that have ever been offered at public auction. The stock comprises the finest sable sacques, Circassian stone marten, Russian fitch, Siberian squirrel, real genuine ermines, Hudson Bay sable, [illegible] marten, French sable, River mink [illegible], North collars, victorines, [illegible] circulars, &c., [illegible] to match, gents' fine fur gloves, cuffs, fur mats, fur [illegible], sleigh robes of Hudson Bay wolf, Wash. bear, otter, genet, Isabella bear, silver and gray fox, Russian [illegible] and other fine robes. Also, linings and trimmings in great variety. Attention of purchasers is called to this sale, as every lot must be sold.

Waterbury & Dyer, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF 630,000 genuine Havana Segars.—On MONDAY, Jan. 16, at our store, No. 39 Broad-st., also, 750,000 Germans, Spanish and Havana style; also, 'cheroot and brandies, by the cask and dozen, of the best quality, delivered from the bonded warehouse. Also, [illegible] chewing tobacco, absynthe, preserved fruits, and other articles worthy of particular attention, to be sold by catalogue for cash, without reserve. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock.

Peter Cook, Auctioneer, Store No. 219 Broadway.

SPECIAL SALE OF STATIONERY, &c.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 219 Broadway, by order of [illegible], a general assortment of stationery, &c., viz.: [illegible] letters, drawings, engravings, lead pencils, steel pens and holders, hill, cap and letter paper, writing desks, dressing-cases, ebonized boards, mahogany and [illegible] tables, &c.

Peter Cook, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, OIL PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c.—GEO. COOK will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, corner of Anthony-st., at 10½ o'clock, at the auction store, 219 Broadway, elegant furniture, piano-fortes, &c., embracing every article usually found in a first-class warerooms. Catalogues are now ready, and will worthy the attention of buyers.

Cole & Chilton, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 16th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers, over all claims due to the late firm of ROGERS & CO., consisting of Notes, Drafts and Book Accounts, the purchaser of which will be furnished at the office of the Assignee, No. 15 Nassau-st., on and before the day of sale.

MARBLE-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—SALE OF PEWS.—The pews in this Church will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the Church corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. Plans of the interior of the Church can be obtained of JOHN TEN BROECK, No. 56 Wall-st., CHARLES A. BULKLEY, No. 48 Pine-st., or WM. MOORE, No. 81 Vesey-st. The Church will be open for inspection on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, day and evening. Terms of sale—25 per cent. in cash, but in equal amounts at 2, 4 and 6 months with interest. L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AN BAZAAR NO. 21 CROSBY-ST.—Will be sold on MONDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, 20 harness, suitable for all purposes. Also, wagons, harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and secretly invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, one-fifth of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in full when the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. G. Gray,	F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Ogden,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. Sturgis,	Jos. Gaillard,	George Wood,
A. C. Dowling,	H. W. Hamilton,	Henry V. Hoffman,
Gouverneur A. Lispenard,	Dunning Deer,	John G. Aster, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Chas. H. Russell,	Wm. Orchard, Jr.,	C. D. Wolcott,
Chas. H. Kennedy,	H. C. Cammann,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'c. Foster.
Peter Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.
DUNCAN P. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—INCORPORATED IN 1834—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in first-class undoubted securities, and having a large surplus over the same to indemnify those losing by fire, on their buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William [illegible],	Wm. H. Starring,	Princeton T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Orcutt,	E. D. Freeman,	Chas. T. Crowell,
P. B. [illegible],	[illegible] Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. C. [illegible],	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. [illegible],	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM KLIEWORTH, President.
William F. Lamberty, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1854.—The Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Benj. A. Hallock,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Wm. Wicks,	J. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Jos. Trotter,	John Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jas. W. Gerard,	Richard Irvin,	John J. Walker,
John B. Wright,	H. V. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Baker,	[illegible] Low,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 128 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, insures against loss or damage by fire on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, buildings, &c., in part, and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Grant P. Mott,	Jas. Otis,	Edmund Dwight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pennell,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Robert L. Lurl,	Richard Tighe,	Peter Remsen,
Wm. J. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Jas. J. Wood,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Benson,
Jno. [illegible],	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jos. Thorne,
	Nathaniel Richards,	

W. P. Palmer, Secretary. Nathaniel Richards, President.

THE [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, [illegible] CASH CAPITAL, AND WITH A SURPLUS OVER [illegible], No. 56 William-st., cor. of [illegible], insures against loss and damage by fire on [illegible] Property generally insured on favorable terms and dispatch.

RICHARD V. HARNICK, President.
W. H. [illegible], Secretary.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., [illegible]. CAPITAL, [illegible], with a large surplus.

The [illegible] insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. Ships in port and their cargoes, on inland transportation, and personal property generally. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

JAMES W. GERARD, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1854.

THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1854.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared a dividend of Eight per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1853, payable to the holders of certificates, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday of February next. Certificates to be produced at the office of the Company for payment.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES DENNISTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1854.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

...CITY.

...Lord is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day."

...English, with asserting the principle ...we ought to judge of a course of events by observing it for a few years only, but that we can judge only after the establishment of centuries. He cited in proof of this the progress of Rome. Power which was waged with Rome, in Alexander the Great, which had been co-extensive with the known ... was now the wonder of its decay. He would treat of the ... Rome, in regard to Papal Rome. From ... he would endeavor to give some idea of Roman Empire, ... and Roman art. The Rev. Dr. then ... magnificence of Rome, the ... not only the centre of ... but also of the world's wealth and ... to the remains of Roman architecture and ... which he said, had preserved what ... had endeavored in vain to destroy,—the ... martyrs. He gave a vivid picture of the degradation to which Rome had sunk when a place could literally light the city with torches of living men. He concluded in a glowing description of the final success of Christianity. The prestige of Empire which Rome possessed had done much toward extending the power of the Roman Church. The transfer of the seat of the Papacy to Avignon was as fatal to its influence as was that of the Empire to Byzantium. The mythology of ... Rome was perpetuated in her present religion. He quoted at length from Pope GREGORY IX, ... and Science, in proof of his proposition. ... gifts and beauty had received the ... Christian Church, and the Cross now surmounted ... temple of Pagan Rome. Italy was the home of the ... and it acted as powerfully in support of the ... as of the ancient religion. ... was pre-eminent above all else in Italy. Rome would ... the "Septizonium Severiana" on the "Transfiguration" for the ... of the world. And the imaginative Italian could not but believe in the Divinity of the Virgin when ... to be interpreted as the agonies of Rachael. He could not better illustrate the united effect of empire, ... and power than by referring to the Basilica of St. Peter's, itself the grandest symbol of ... the ... of mythology, and the grandest ... of art. But Christ was in its dome a crack, ... and would widen with succeeding ... that the structure should fall. Was this typical of the decay of the Church?

The Veterans of 1812.

A commission of the Veterans of the War of 1812, from all parts of the Union, will assemble in Washington to-day to celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans and deliberate on measures of importance to themselves. A deputation from the Veteran Corps of this City left for Washington on Saturday morning. The New-Jersey Railroad Company has furnished the Veterans with free tickets, and the fare between Philadelphia and Washington has been reduced one-half for their benefit. Bank of the Veterans to remain in this City with be present at a ball this evening at ...'s, given for the benefit of their burial fund. ... SANFORD, and many officers of the ... State Militia will be present in full ...

Northwestern Dispensary.

... of patients treated at this Institution ... Number of males 323, females ... were born in the United States ..., 20; Scotland, 10; ..., 3; other countries, 4, with the annexed ... Cured or relieved, 562; sent to hospital, ... 7; vaccinated, 4; under treatment, 24. ... of prescriptions put up in the Apothecary Department during the month was 1,118; ... number in one day, 68; average number ..., 44.

Rag and the Ferries.

... of extraordinary density—even for this ... set in on Saturday night, and was not ... till yesterday evening. Nearly all the ... boats were, in consequence, laid up; and such ... did ply were with difficulty piloted to their slips. ... Fulton Ferry-boat *Nassau* ran with great force ... and demolished a part of the fenders at the ... New-York slip.

City Mortality.

The reports of the interments returned to the City Inspector show a total number of deaths in this City during the past week of 471, of which 70, a large number, resulted from consumption, 33 from inflammation of the lungs, 31 from convulsions, 13 from diarrhœa, 12 from marasmus, and three from ...

Extension of Albany-street.

The ... to appoint Commissioners in the matter of the extension of Albany-street has been postponed by Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, to the 13th inst., on application of R. J. DILLON, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation.

Meeting in the Park.

A Mr. JONES of Pennsylvania held forth to an audience of several thousands in the Park yesterday afternoon, on soup, land reform, beard-wearing and the good time coming generally.

Arrival of the Glasgow.

The British screw Steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow, arrived Saturday morning, with about one hundred passengers.

☞ At a meeting of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, held on Friday evening, at No. 516 Broadway, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, ROBERT KELLY; Vice-Presidents, SHEPHERD KNAPP, ISRAEL RUSSELL, CHARLES M. LEUPP, JOSHUA S. UNDERHILL, JOHN A. WEEKS, JAMES N. COBB; Treasurer, JOSHUA S. UNDERHILL; Secretary, ANDREW WARNER. The report of the Executive Committee was read, from which it appears the Society is still in debt, and an application to the Legislature for relief was recommended.

☞ We notice in the Hartford *Courant* an extended notice of a lecture delivered before the Young Men's Institute of that city, by J. H. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., of this City—son of the late Bishop WAINWRIGHT. His subject was the right and duties of the foreign portion of our population. The *Courant* speaks of the lecture as having been one of original interest and ability. Mr. W. is just commencing in this City a career which we have no hesitation in predicting will be honorable and brilliant.

☞ Southwark Engine Company No. 38, hold their Annual Soiree this evening, at the Apollo Rooms. Extensive arrangements have been made for the comfort and enjoyment of their friends, and, as on other occasions of a similar character, there will doubtless be a very large attendance.

☞ Rev. Mr. VERBRYCKE, City Missionary, in his report for the month ending the 4th instant, mentions receipts to the amount of $138 25 for the poor, of which he has $85 on hand.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 6.
Decided by Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Meyer S. Meyers vs. *John M. Trimble and others.*—The defendants by their answer do not deny the plaintiff's claim, but set up, as a counter claim, moneys due to them, leaving a balance due from the defendants ... This claim there is no defence pretended, and under such circumstances the plaintiff would be entitled to receive that amount. The defendants have also ... on the plaintiff to allow judgment for the entire ... The plaintiff's ... moves for an order directing ... the amount admitted to be due. ... ordered, unless such an order could be made, ... clearly that the defendant made ... of the claim, and when ... the court why the defendants ... not be compelled to pay ... If the defendants have a ... the plaintiff's demand, ... part of a recovery. ... by setting up ... counter claim for a small amount to deprive the creditor for a long time of his rights, to which in reality no defence existed. It was said the Superior Court had de...

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Thompson.

Alton and others vs. *Bates and others.*—In this case the plaintiffs sued to recover a balance due for freight, which, together with other charges, such as demurrage and lighterage, amounted to $110. The defence set up that the quantity shipped with the plaintiffs was invoiced at 8,000 bushels of corn and that 20 bushels were short, and the consignees not liable for the other charges of lighterage and demurrage. The whole bill amounted to $1,000. The sum of $950 has been paid. The cargo was taken on board the canal boats *Times* and *Red Gauntlet*, at Buffalo, in August last. It was previously weighed in a hopper, and fifty-six pounds counted to the bushel. On the arrival of the boats at this port, the cargo was then measured, and every hundredth bushel weighed. These were finally averaged, and the measures made in all but seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five bushels. It was admitted that the value of the twenty bushels of damaged corn should be deducted from the claim in the action—sixteen dollars and forty cents. The plaintiffs proved that it was a general custom amongst forwarders to charge freight on the number of bushels contained in the bill of lading, whether the amount overran or fell short of it. The boats were detained two or three days after their arrival here before they could discharge their cargo, and after notice to the defendants. Lighters were employed to transfer the cargo to other vessels. Judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed—deducting $16 40 for damaged corn—$93 60, and costs.
Before Judge Phillips and a Jury.

George Coleman vs. *Scott, Mumford & Ellsworth.*—In this case Scott was sued as the master and the other defendants as the owners of the ship *Palestine*, in which vessel the plaintiff sailed as one of the crew on a voyage from San Francisco to Callao, and from thence to a port in the United States. It appeared in evidence that, after taking in a cargo of guano at the Chincha Islands, the ship proceeded on her voyage to the United States, encountered severe winds and gales, sprang a leak, and was enabled to reach the port of Pernambuco only by the unremitted exertions of the plaintiff and the rest of the crew. At this port a survey was had, and the ship was thereupon pronounced unseaworthy, and sold. The defendants admitted that they were the owners of the ship, but set up a bar to the plaintiff's recovery for desertion, and that the ship earned no freight. The Jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $308, with $12 allowance and costs.

[Advertisement.]

THIS IS A BUSINESS COMMUNITY.—Drones are or should be unknown in the American hive. Therefore every citizen should be well grounded in the indispensable requisites of a competent business man, viz.: Book-keeping and Penmanship. These essentials are now being taught at GOLDSMITH'S, No. 302 Broadway, for half his late charges. This reduction, however, is temporary, and those who do not apply early will not enjoy the benefit of it.

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them reproduced life-size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Remember that J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-street, gives one-sixth of his gross sales of this week to the poor. Ladies, if you intend buying furs this season, call at his store and purchase. His assortment is large, prices low, for he has reduced them very much, so as to have large sales. Now is the time to buy a handsome set of furs.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

REVIVAL OF THE DRUNKARD AT BARNUM'S.—The famous moral and temperance drama of "The Drunkard," originally brought out with such distinguished success, and performed nightly there for six months in succession, is to be reproduced for two days only, by special request, and is announced for this afternoon. It is a thrilling and wholesome drama. The celebrated "Ugoline," with Mr. J. R. SCOTT as the Count, this evening, besides the "Cockney in China."

LONG ISLAND.

Arrest of Engine-House Loafers.

The Chief of Police in Brooklyn, with Captain MCCALL and a posse of the Police of the Fourth District, made a descent yesterday morning upon Engine-House, No. 5, in Canton-street near Myrtle-avenue, and arrested ten persons known as Engine-House Loafers, for violating a City ordinance. They were all committed to the cells to await an examination.

Rescued from Drowning.

On Saturday afternoon a little son of Mr. BLENDERMAN, residing at the corner of South Third and Eleventh-streets, Williamsburg, while skating on a sunken lot, corner of Montrose and Union-avenues in that city, fell into an air-hole and was unable to extricate himself. A man passing by saw the boy's hands above the surface of the water and rescued him.

The Fog—Collision.

In consequence of the dense fog prevailing on the East River yesterday, the trips on the Peck-slip Ferry were discontinued from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ferry-boat *Onalaska*, while endeavoring to enter the Grand-street slip, ran into a ship lying at the dock, with great force. The ladies' cabin was stove in, and the boat was considerably damaged, but no one was injured.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Dr. WENDELL, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, reports sixty deaths as having occurred during the week ending January 6, from the following

DISEASES:—Cancer, cancer recti, cancer womb, croup, cyanis, debility, dropsy, dropsy heart, remittent fever, typhus fever, hemorrhage bowels, hemorrhage uterine, inflammation bowels, palsy, premature birth—one each; casualty, convulsions, typhoid fever, still-born—two each; congestion of the brain, three; scarlet fever, inflammation of the brain, marasmus—four each; dropsy in the head, inflammation of the lungs—seven each; consumption, eight.

Males, 33; females, 28; adults, 20; children, 14. Total, 60.

Robbery in a Catholic Church.

A man named PATRICK CAREY, while in St. Paul's Church, Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, had $19 stolen from his pocket. The thief escaped before the robbery was discovered.

☞ The Third District Police yesterday arrested PATRICK CARL, implicated in the recent highway robbery in South Brooklyn. He was committed for examination.

☞ Rev. E. D. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to become the Pastor of the Congregational Church in Centre Brook, Conn.

A Day in the Laboratory of Professor Faraday.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Tribune:

WOODSTOCK, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1854.

It was my long-sought privilege to pass the day, recently, in the laboratory of one whose movements in the line of scientific inquiry and invention have long attracted public attention, and who, a few years ago, was either the butt of ridicule on the part of many, or the object of very natural envy. The man—whether HENRY N. PAINE, or whoever he might be—who could convert the inexpensive and inexhaustible element, water, into heat, light, and power, at will—instantly, and comparatively without cost, was indeed entitled to be regarded as the man of the age. The immense monied interests affected by the alleged discovery at once aroused a fierce denial of its practicability, and, before even the fact of the discovery was positively asserted, the press teemed with elaborate articles urging its impossibility, and denouncing the inventor as either an imposter or a lunatic. Smarting under the personal attacks which came from every quarter, and yielding to their pressure, the discoverer, as is well known, was forced to place his invention before the public half complete. For a short time, its wonderful performance, exhibited to public assemblies, and subjected to the most searching tests, changed the current of public opinion, and its inventor was hailed the benefactor of his race. But alas! for human hopes and toils, the erratic element involved in this effort of science broke its fetters, and in a moment reduced the labor of years to a heap of rubbish. Great as the discovery might be claimed in a scientific point of view, unless it were *safe* it could be made of no unavailable use to the public. So the world made itself merry at the failure of a man whose success would certainly have been its gain, and his name was saved from oblivion but to point a jest or a tale.

But, that a man of Mr. PAINE's calibre and scientific attainments, is not to be driven from an enterprise in which he has staked his all, and which promises so much honor and pecuniary reward as "PAINE's Water Light," is evident the moment you enter the scene of his curious labors. The least experienced eye can at once detect in the multiplicity of delicate and intricate mechanism, by which it is surrounded, a vast outlay of money and greater of mind. Each and every instrument you examine is new and peculiar, and in some instances of great cost, and each is an appliance in the grand project which its constructor is now engaged in carrying out, according to his representations, and which is either to disprove a waking dream, or give vitality to one of the greatest efforts in chemical science. The very nature of the element that Mr. PAINE experiments with, involves mystery in its manipulation; but in the man himself, judging him with the disinterestedness of an entire stranger, there is the most childlike artlessness and simplicity, and all idea of humbug you leave at the door. You witness lightning playing around you, and see, as it were, suns rise from cups of water, as if by magic or supernatural agency. These phenomena, however, are explained by the inventor, and the most inexpert may also be taught how to produce the same results. From what I saw, in Mr. PAINE's experiments, more directly pertaining to the object of my visit, my mind is satisfied that the discovery claimed by him is as easily proved to be a fact as is any self-evident proposition. All scientific men know that water can be and has been decomposed by magneto-electricity. Mr. PAINE, then, claims to have so improved magneto-electric machines as to increase their power many thousand times. Dr. CHANNING, who has experimented with Mr. PAINE's apparatus, estimates its comparative power as 40,000 to 1. The great improvement is in the construction of the hollow helix, which consists in using a hollow wire charged with water. After attaching one of the poles of one of the helices to a galvanometer, I passed it between the poles of a magnet, and deflected the needle 90°; I then took an ordinary helix of solid wire of equal size, and passed it between the poles of the same magnet, but under no condition would it deflect the needle more than ten degrees. Now the philosophy of this is as clear to my mind as the fact is evident to the senses. Says the inventor, the magnet has two duties to perform—one to excite the latent electricity in the coil, the other to give it motion and direction. Now, any metal undergoing oxydation is electrically excited, and the charging of the hollow copper wire with water accomplishes the great feature of exciting the coil. If we correctly understood the inventor, the apparatus upon which he is now experimenting contains twelve helices. The current induced in one helix is not discharged directly into the body to be acted upon, but is made to pass through the whole series of twelve coils, each coil passing simultaneously between the poles of the magnets. The effect of this arranging the helices is precisely that of combining the cups of a Grove's battery. With a weight of 95 pounds falling two feet per hour as the moving force of the apparatus, the deflagrations of metal, and sparks from carbon points are very grand. I connected a valtometer, made by DAVIS, to the apparatus, and the mixed gases measured 400 cubic inches per minute, showing a current equal in quantity and intensity to that of a Grove's battery of 100 cups, with four-inch platina plates.

While witnessing the incomparable working of this simple apparatus, I could not help being impressed with the importance of ocular demonstration in determining the truth or falsity of all pretensions to scientific discovery, and thinking it a misfortune that a certain self-constituted committee, who assumed the office of censors in respect to Mr. PAINE and his invention, had not met him in person. But not to dwell on this point, I would remark that the great barrier to the safe introduction of this discovery to the public, has been the melting of the electrodes. To prevent this and ensure regularity of action, are the objects which have occupied, as I was informed, the greater part of Mr. P.'s time during the last four years. So little is really known of the nature of electricity, that every step taken has to be comparatively in the dark; and when a desired result has been obtained or approximated, it must await repeated tests of its certainty and value. For several months past, no evidences of disorder have appeared, and hopes are now entertained of complete success; but, even should the sanguine inventor be disappointed in respect to the entire safety of his apparatus, as an agent of heat and light, I do not see but that he has something to fall back upon, of no mean importance. It has doubtless occurred to others, as it did most forcibly to me, while witnessing the operation of the apparatus referred to, that a machine capable of generating such an amount of electricity at so little cost of motive force, must, in turn, be powerfully affected by electrical currents,—and so it is. A battery of two GROVE's cups with three inch platina plates, works the apparatus with a steady lifting force of 500 lbs., one foot high, per minute,—a result which leaves all other efforts to use electricity as a motor far behind, and, I am convinced, immeasurably out-values the steam engine. Mr. PAINE is now having constructed, by the best workmen, an engine of five horse power, which, for compactness, economy, and safety, promises to realise the perfection of motive force. This engine, together with the "decomposer," are to be placed on exhibition in this city, in a few weeks, and concerning which I will inform you after having witnessed its operation.

Yours, &c.
SCRUTATOR.

☞ There are six hundred and seventy-five grog-shops in Chicago, Ill. Of these, three hundred and eleven are kept by Germans, and the remainder mostly by Irishmen.

The Statesman ... having read the ... of the Governor of Delaware, makes the following comments on portions of it:

"The intimation that the ... 'has sometimes been destructive of the ends of public justice'—so far, indeed, that on this account 'a murderer has been acquitted'—is justly referred to, and naturally excites the inquiry of what harm could result from receiving the legal testimony of a colored person, who gave proof of sufficient probity and intelligence to understand the nature of the obligation assumed? If minors of even a tender age are found in the witness's box, and foreigners, though ignorant perhaps of the rudiments of ordinary intelligence, not to say of civilization, are allowed to swear away the life of a citizen, it would be no great stretch of generosity to allow the admission of the testimony in question."

ARMY NEWS.—The following order is being published by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1854.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.—The following regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published for the information of all concerned:

1. Paragraph 974 of the General Regulations of 1841, is so far modified as to substitute single iron bedsteads for the wooden bunks prescribed by that paragraph, to be furnished by the Quartermaster's department.

2. Paragraph 1,103 of the Regulation of the Subsistence department, is amended so as to authorize an increase of the ration of hard bread to one pound to troops detached from their posts and employed in the cutting of roads or other constant labor.

3. Paragraph 22 of the Regulations for the Recruiting Service is amended so as to read as follows:

No person under the age of 21 years is to be enlisted without the written consent of his guardian or master, which consent will invariably be appended to the enlistment.

By order of the Secretary of War,
S. COOPER, Adjutant.

☞ The Coxsackie *Union* says a well dressed female, closely veiled, entered the house of Jos. SUMMERS, in New-Baltimore, on Saturday last, and asked permission to leave her infant child, (four weeks old) while she went in quest of a younger sister who had gone in another direction. Her request was granted, and she has not been seen or heard from since.

☞ The Minnesota *Pioneer* says that two specimens of the American ostrich, male and female, were recently killed near Fort des Moines, Iowa. They are described as four and a half feet long and five feet in height, with bills six inches long, straight and very sharp. They resemble, in most points, the ostrich of Africa. One thousand dollars had been offered for them.

MIDDLETOWN SILVER MINES.—It is stated in the Middletown *News* that these mines have been sold for $125,000 to capitalists in England, who are preparing to send out a strong force of miners to prosecute the business on a large scale. In the opinion of geologists the works are deemed valuable, and their worth will now, no doubt, be thoroughly tested.

☞ Rev. JOHN MCDOWELL, of Philadelphia having completed fifty years as a pastor, will tomorrow preach a semi-centennary sermon in the Presbyterian Church on Eleventh-street, Philadelphia; the discourse is to occupy both the morning and afternoon services.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Dr. Hardenburg, Mr. CHARLES B. HASTINGS, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss MARGARETTA S. SMITH, of this City.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 6, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, THEODORE MCMURTRIE to EMILY, daughter of John Thomas, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 7, Capt. WILLIAM THOMS, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, from his late residence, No. 184 Cherry-st.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 7, RACHEL, wife of Joel Wolfe.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Udolpho Wolfe, No. 84 West 22d-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 6, of pulmonary consumption, in the 21st year of her age, MARY ELLEN, wife of Henry C. Mathews, and adopted daughter of James F. Kenny.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 5, of a lingering illness of 20 days, WILLIAM HAWARDELL, in the 30th year of his age.

☞ Monmouth (N. J.) papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, Jan. 5, Mrs. CATHARINE KASS, widow of the late Ernest Kass, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 Crosby-st., on Monday, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 7, EMMA FRANCES, youngest daughter of Sarah and Isaac B. Bates, aged 1 year, 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 111 Smith-st., at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 9.

At Williamsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 6, ROBERT HASKINS, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 6, HARRIET CHENEY BOWER, aged 1 year and 9 months, second daughter of Rev. Charles J. Bowers.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her father's house, in Bedford-av., fifth door from Clymer-st.

In Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 6, POLLY FURSTON, wife of Thomas Furston, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Greenwich, Conn., at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 6.

$2,000	Ill. I. Im. Stk. '47-'63	83	
2,500	Virginia 6s		93½
2,000	do		93½
7,000	do	s10	92½
3,000	do	s7	92½
4,000	Missouri 6s		87½
2,000	do		87
8,000	H'm 1st Mg. Rs.	s60	79½
4,000	Erie Income Bonds		69
4,000	do		69½
5,000	Erie Bds. of '83	s12m	79
8,000	do		80
15,000	Pa'ma Bds. 2d issue		80
1,000	N. J. Cen. R.R. Bds.		91
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.		86½
9,000	do		86½
1,000	do		86
2,000	N.Y. Cn. R.R. Bs.c		82½
1,000	do		83
1,000	N. Y. Cn. Sub. Bds.		80
5	Bank State New-York		94
350	New-Jersey Zinc Co.		39
1	Canton Co.		20
500	do		19½
100	do	b7	19½
100	do	s7	19½
400	do	b60	20
100	do	b3	20
100	do	c	20
100	do	s30	20
400	do	b60	20½
700	Nicaragua Transit Co		16
30	do		16½
25	Cumberland Coal Co.		28
300	do		29½
300	do		29½
100	do	b60	28
100	do	b30	28
100	do	b60	28
200	do	b60	28
50	do	s10	28½
450	Reading R. R.	opg	74½
300	do	b60	75½
40	New-Jersey Railroad		116
125	N. Y. Central R. R.		84½
200	do		84½
200	do	c	84½
685	do		85
300	do	s60	85
350	do	s60	84½
50	do		84½
5	do		85
50	do	s30	85
50	do	s60	85
20	N. Indiana Con.		67
5	do		67½
556	Erie Railroad		39
300	do		39½
200	do	s20	39½
200	do		39½
200	do	s30	39½
200	do	b7	39½
100	do	b30	39½
200	do	b30	39½
200	do	s30	39½
200	do	b30	39½
10	Stonington Railroad		88
100	do	s6m	58
350	Harlem Railroad	c	29½
650	do		29½
200	do	b60	30
200	do		30
200	Hudson River R.R.		35½
35	do		35½
55	do		35
100	do	b60	35½
100	do	s60	35
25	do	b60	35½
13	Mich. Cen. R. R.		80
50	do		80
5	do		80½
70	do	b30	80½
8	Mich. So. Construct.		69
10	Little Miami R. R.		88
96	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		82½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. B.c		82½
10,000	do		83
3,000	Erie Income Bonds		69
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bonds		86½
3,000	Missouri 6s		87½
25	Pennsylv. Coal Co.		99
100	Cumb. Coal Co.		28½
100	Nicara. Transit Co.	b60	16½
150	do		16½
100	Harlem Railroad	b30	30½
100	do		30
100	do	b60	30½
75	N. Y. Central R.R.	s60	85
50	do		86
50	do	s60	86
50	do		86½
200	do	b60	87
30	Illinois Cen. R. R.		91
5	Mich. Southern R. R.		80
20	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.		91½
10	Erie Railroad		40
15	do		39½
50	do		39½
100	do	b3	40
120	do		40
100	do	b30	40½
100	do	b15	40
100	do	b30	40
50	do	s3	39½
350	do	b3	40
100	do	s8	40
100	do		40½
200	Reading Railroad	b60	74½
200	do	opg	74½
300	do	b30	75½
100	do	b15	74½
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	s3	35½
10	Galena & Chi. R. R.		86
40	Little Miami R. R.		88
13	Mich. South. Constr'n		72

MONDAY, Jan. 8—A. M.

After repeated fluctuations on the Stock Exchange, growing out of the disturbing influences announced on Tuesday in the form of two or three heavy failures here and at St. Louis, and the subsequent appearance of large sums of money on the Street, offered on temporary loan, the market closed on Saturday afternoon from 1 to 3 ₰ cent. higher than the top points of the previous week. New-York Central shares fell from 83 to 80½, and rose again to 86½ ₰ cent., closing at the last figure, cash, and 87 on short time. New-York and Erie from 39½@40, down to 37½ and up again to 40@40½, at which the cash stock closed. These two leading Railways gave tone to the market. Reading rose to 74½@75 ₰ cent.; Harlem to 30 and Hudson to 35½. The Board sales of various Bonds on Saturday amounted to $110,000, besides which a fair business was done by private purchase on orders received in the Foreign mail by the *Asia*. The letters are generally of an encouraging tone. Advices had just been received out that a subscription was making up here for the new Erie Loan at the rate of 89 ₰ cent.—the previous opinions were 85@90—and it was believed that the Loan would find favor in England

The Import of Foreign Merchandise into the port of New-York the first week of the new calendar year, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts to $2,768,402, against $2,718,090 same week last year. The falling-off in Dry-Goods noticed on Saturday is more than balanced by the increase in the list of General Merchandise. The total Foreign Import for the Treasury Year, beginning 1st July last, to the present date, is $86,728,000, against $96,796,000 to same date the previous Treasury year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous exports, excluding Specie, the past week, amounted to $1,252,756, against $1,269,567 same week last year. For the Treasury Year to the present date, the Domestic Exports are $28,287,000, against $36,096,000 to corresponding date the previous year. There was no Specie export reported the past week, against $271,000 same week last year. The total Specie Export for the Treasury year, to date, amounts to $20,971,000, against $16,221,000 to the corresponding period of last year. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $1,993,761, against 3,382,180 at the close of the previous week. This large difference of $1,388,419, and the very considerable payments through the week from the Assay Office, give promise of an improved Bank Statement this afternoon.

The rates of Money are lower by 1@2 ₰ cent. on short date paper than at the close of week before last, while on bills having over 90 days to run, the discount remains nearly as full as the previous quotations, say 12 to 15 ₰ cent. Foreign Exchange very dull through the week, after the remittances for the Boston steamer were made up. London, 106½ to 107¼; Paris, 5.17½@5.22½.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi road earned in 1854 $464,237, against $226,918 the previous year. During the year, the work was extended 16 miles from Stroughton to Madison, the seat of State Government, where it will stop for the present.

The Message of the Governor of Michigan acknowledges the Funded and fundable Debt of the State as only $2,531,000. The revenues of 1853 were $655,000, and of 1854, $610,000. The available means in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1854, amounted to $553,000. There is due to the Trust Funds of the State, $681,000.

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Exports of the principal items of produce for the week, compared with the corresponding one of last year, have been as follows:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	3,262	$169,585	6,895	$299,282
Flour, bbls	63,493	436,913	9,045	61,089
Wheat, bushels	182,686	262 912	4,721	12,197
Corn, bushels	43,751	37,433	132,741	129,661
Corn Meal, bbls	2,075	7,995	833	3,399
Beef, bbls	286	4,573	2,379	60,726
Pork, bbls	866	10,046	4,973	74,599
Total produce		$929,767		$672,893
Miscellaneous		339,810		699,623
Total exp'ts for the week		$1,269,567		$1,252,756

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

Banks.	Loans.	Deposits.	Circula.	Coin.
Pennsylvania	3,179,608	1,187,385	497,000	305,008
Philadelphia	3,099,284	1,864,121	459,945	312,578
North America	2,722,147	1,334,476	408,340	343,037
Commercial	1,764,655	985,631	313,910	191,937
Fa. & Mechanics	3,050 427	1,740,948	496,610	309,811
Girard	1,326,170	1,084,745	548,025	220,718
Southwark	783,149	857,762	193,195	280,022
Bk. of Commerce	645,540	443,948	146,830	326,703
Mechanics'	1,833,220	887,403	333,555	238,168
Western	1,396,191	936,163	325,895	191,521
N. Liberties	1,377,099	931,000	295,000	167,000
Penn. Township	917,545	704,910	211,515	229,289
Man. & Mechanics.	919,956	561,972	406,655	185,020
Kensington	813,517	616,287	204,905	226,601
Tradesmen's	495,000	518,871	182,720	215 661
November, 1854	26,226,319	14,942,822	4,692,146	3,940,139
November, 1853	21,964,702	13,646,833	5,079,631	5,264,050

These are official to the Legislature. Last year, Specie *and Specie Funds* were counted together. On this statement the Specie alone is reckoned. The aggregate capital is the same—$10,700,000, distributed as follows:

Pennsylvania	$1,875,000	Mechanics'	$800,000
Philadelphia	1,150,000	Western	500,000
North America	1,000,000	N. Liberties	450,000
Commercial	1,000,000	Penn Township	225,000
Farmers' & Mech.	1,250,000	Manufacturers'	300,000
Girard	1,250,000	Kensington	250,000
Southwark	250,000	Tradesmen's	150,000
Commerce	250,000		

The closing message of Governor BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, has just been delivered to the Legislature. The financial history of his term of three years may be thus summed up:

Public Debt, Jan. 1, 1852	$40,154,000
Balance on Unfunded Debt	671,000
North Branch and other works, cost since	3,086,000
Total	$43,911,000
Public Debt, Jan. 1, 1855	$39,900,000
Unfunded Balance	765,000
	40,665,000
Paid off and Appro. in three years	$3,246,000

Since 1852 the past due Loans have been funded and the North Branch Canal Loan of $850,000 created, in the shape of new Coupon five per cents, and the old Public Debt reduced by the Sinking Fund $1,104,000, leaving the total funded sum $254,000 less than on the 1st January, 1852.

Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Board of Brokers have placed upon their books the Stock of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, formerly known as the Mount Savage Railroad, having been built a number of years since by the Mount Savage Iron Company, from their works to Cumberland, a distance of about nine miles. In January, 1854, it was chartered as a separate Company and extended to Frostburg, the centre of the famous Cumberland Coal region, making it 16½ miles long.

At Cumberland it connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and also, by a canal, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The principal business is the transportation of coal, and 78,000 tons were transported in 1850, since which it has been steadily increasing to 234 tons in 1853, and 210,000 in the last three-quarters of 1854, the first three months having been rendered inactive by a strike among the miners.

From Frostburg to Cumberland the descent is about 1,100 feet, so that little motive power is needed except to return empty cars to the mines.

The business must gradually increase in amount every year, and especially when the large tracts

The closing message of Governor BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, has just been delivered to the Legislature. The financial history of his term of three years may be thus summed up:

Public Debt, Jan. 1, 1852	$40,154,000

New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES,

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONVENTION OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Something Requiring the Attention of the President's Private Secretary.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 7, 1855.

The city is full of "old soldiers," who have come to attend the Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812, which assembles here to-morrow. Two out of every three men you meet to-day has a little gilt eagle on the side of his hat, and many wear a sort of semi-uniform suit of blue, trimmed with lace. New-York State sends a long list of delegates, whose names, however, I was not able to procure to-night. Prominent among them is Major-General ELIAS W. BENSON, of Syracuse, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of the War of 1812, of the State of New-York." Among the delegates also are six Warriors, from the Indian tribes of New-York, who served in the war.

The indications are that the Convention will be very largely attended. Its object, as you doubtless know already, is to give unity and direction to the influence of the soldiers upon Congress, to secure the passage of a bill giving 160 acres of land to all of the soldiers of the War of 1812, without regard to the length of their service. A bill, having this object in view, is now under consideration in the Senate, and will probably pass. I understand that a petition in its behalf, signed by about fifteen hundred soldiers of the War of 1812, residing in New-York State alone, will be presented to Congress within a day or two. The bill is a just one, and ought to pass without objection. Thousands of the soldiers of this war who served for short terms only, suffered severely in consequence. In Onondaga and Madison Counties, every man almost was called out several times for sudden but severe service; and it is not just that those who served under such circumstances, should be put off with forty or eighty acres of land, while those who served nine months, having left no business to suffer by their absence, and who were able deliberately to arrange their affairs with a view to absence—receive 160 acres.

Among the various projects talked of in connection with the proposed modification of the Tariff is the following, which will not unlikely be proposed at some time during the discussion on the subject, if it is once fairly opened, viz.: It is proposed to pass a bill enacting that "When it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury that any Railroad Iron imported or taken out of bond since the first day of July, 1853, and prior to July 1, 1856, for the purpose of being applied to the construction of any Railroad, and has been actually laid down on any Railroad, where the duties have been paid, or shall be paid hereafter into the Treasury, he shall refund such duties to the persons or company that laying down said iron, such company or persons being the owner of such road; and that no drawback shall from the first day of January, 1855, be allowed or received on any dye-woods or dye-stuffs used in manufacturing,—on coal, or on foreign wool rioting sixteen cents or less per pound at the place of exportation."

This proposition finds favor with very many gentlemen from all sections of the Union. Southern and Western men like it because of the aid it affords the railroad interest; and Eastern men like it because it admits coarse wool at prices that will set their woolen manufactories in profitable operation again. The railroad interest especially is pressing for this relief. It is clear that thousands of miles of incomplete railroads cannot be put in operation unless Congress shall do something to relieve the Companies of the pressure which now weighs them down and prevents them from getting into business. The release of the 30 per cent. duty would afford the desired relief in very many cases—hence the pressure of the railroad men in behalf of free railroad iron.

The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent has, on several occasions recently, taken occasion to abuse your humble servant—a fact of which, however, I was totally ignorant until this evening, when my attention was called to a paragraph in one of his recent letters, in which he accuses me of repeating "the falsehood of the *Tribune*, that the President had prepared a message, to accompany the transmission to Congress of the correspondence in the case of Captain GIBSON, 'suggesting more forcible arguments against the Dutch than diplomatic notes, which have thus far failed of effect, but was constrained to withhold it at last, out of deference to the views of members of his Cabinet.'"

On looking over several of "TEKEL's" letters, I cannot avoid the conviction that the correspondent of the Boston *Post* is Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, the President's Private Secretary. The letters bear internal evidence of being either written *by* him, or at his prompting. They contain occasional foreshadowings of documents entrusted to the Secretary's hands to present to Congress, by direction of the President. One thing alone casts a shadow of doubt in my mind relative to the authorship,—and that is the fact that the coarseness of expression used by the *Post* writer in his reference to gentlemen who use administrative matters from another point of view than himself, is inconsistent with the ordinarily gentlemanly deportment of Mr. WEBSTER.

"TEKEL" accuses me of falsehood, and offers his unsupported assertion alone to sustain the charge. I shall prove him guilty of falsehood, and then be content to leave his assertion to pass for all the intelligent reader thinks it worth. He professes to quote above from my letter published on the 20th December. I stated, that I was "inclined to believe" the President had prepared a message, &c., in the GIBSON case. "TEKEL" suppresses the words between inverted commas. Was that truthful? I believe still, that I was not mistaken. I know that there has been a difference of opinion among the members of the Administration in relation to GIBSON's case. Unfortunately there has been a difference of opinion on that subject between the President and Mr. WEBSTER,—which, perhaps, may account for the indecision of the Executive in the premises. Did "TEKEL" tell the truth when he misquoted me?—or does he not know the distinction between language expressing decided opinion, and that declaring positive knowledge.

But he goes on to say:

The correspondent of the TIMES thinks, too, that "the President's Inaugural means nothing," if the Executive does not insist that war be declared against the Dutch, to enforce the indemnity of one hundred thousand dollars claimed by Captain GIBSON. These Whig and Abolition gentlemen are very hard to please. They denounce the President in one breath for punishing those who violate the admitted rights of Americans, and in the next pour vituperation upon him for not declaring war—in contravention of the international code of Christendom—against the laws and institutions of a friendly country, and that, too, at the instigation of a man of whom little is known, and much suspected.

How unfortunate it is that your correspondent has not power to supply brains, as well as furnish news to such readers as the writer of the foregoing, if indeed the latter *is* more fool than knave! All other readers of my correspondence know that what I wrote and published in reference to GIBSON's case, and in reply to the argument that our Government could not go behind the *forms* of law in despotic countries, to seek for justice for our citizens, was as follows: "The language of the President's Inaugural signifies nothing, if our Government cannot interfere in such cases of despotic oppression abroad, because it is the easiest thing in the world to find legal forms in despotic countries, to cover any and every case of wrong against an American citizen." Now, if "TEKEL" can bring himself to believe that he has truthfully presented the idea of this extract, in the paragraph I have quoted above, I pity him from the depths of my heart, and regret having found a word of fault with one whose mental and moral imbecility relieves him from the responsibility of a free-agent.

It may not be out of place to repeat here what I am sure you have understood as the point of my criticism of the President's course in relation to GIBSON's case. I have neither said nor intimated that he should declare war; but I have characterized his failure to make *any* recommendation to Congress on the subject, as unworthy his high and responsible position, and especially unworthy his Inaugural, the glorious promises of which sent a thrill of joy coursing through every patriotic heart.

I have said nothing of the delicacy of the position of one, who—while confidential Secretary to the President—engages in correspondence with the Press, for I sincerely hope Mr. WEBSTER may be able honestly to deny that he fills any such anomalous position. But if so, he will need to look about him and see who is abusing his confidence; for that the *Post* letters are written at the White House, is palpable as granite to those who are accustomed to judge such matters. S.

CONVENTION OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION.

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

The Convention of the Soldiers and Indians engaged in the war of 1812 met at the Presbyterian Church, on Four-and-a-halfth-street, at 11 o'clock this morning, and organized by the choice of JOEL B. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, as President. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. SUTHERLAND, of this city, and brilliant speeches were made by PETER WILSON, Sachem of the Cayugas, and others. A tremendous procession, preceded by the Navy-Yard band, and all the military of Washington, marched to the President's mansion.

The Old Soldiers' procession reached the White House about 2 o'clock P. M., and part of it entered the East room. Most of the Cabinet were present. Mr. SUTHERLAND, the President of the Convention, addressed the President of the United States in substance as follows:

"I feel delighted to present such a vast body, all of whom were in the War of 1812. We have called because you also are a soldier of the Revolutionary stock. You had two brothers in the same war. The day and cause prompt us to pay our respects to you. About forty years ago PACKENHAM, with 9,000 men, came to our shores, his men well disciplined and armed;—our forces 4,000, ill-provided, drove them back with a loss of seven hundred killed and one thousand wounded, and with a loss to us of only seven killed and six wounded.

"Contrast this with the Allies before Sebastopol. It proves that it is not to military skill and discipline, but to men with rifles on their shoulders. The man who fought that battle knew you, and you knew him well; all the country venerate him. The day should be commemorated henceforth forever—resolving this last year we met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia—this year we gave forty days notice in a single paper, and the result is before you."

The President in reply, spoke substantially as follows:

"I tender you my sincere thanks for the presentation of so many veterans of the war of 1812, and for the kind allusions to my family. No one could witness the noble countenances of these men without supposing them to be veterans of the war. I rejoice that you are here, and in company with the red men who have rendered our country service, and are entitled to our thanks. My earliest readings and associations are connected with the war of 1812. When news of that war arrived I was always at the County Post-Office for the latest tidings, interested, because of the members of my own family, and the soldiers from my neighborhood engaged, and of the immense importance of a favorable result to my country. As I considered it the duty of everybody to make sacrifices for his country, I can only express the affectionate regard I have felt for the detachment which occasionally called at my father's on the way to Northern frontiers, some of them never to return. It is a peculiar gratification to meet here so large a remnant of that war. How many camp and field incidents must have been revived by this meeting. And how many reminiscences have attended your reassembling. All these memories you will cherish. From different parts of the country you come with one heart. You will recollect it is the fundamental principle of our country, that to our entire soldiers, not large standing armies, the interests of our country are committed. All our institutions promise peace. If that is disturbed, the patriotism which you exhibited forty years ago will give vigor to our arms, and courage to your sons. You come animated with a common purpose: "love of your country and institutions," the Constitution of which must be maintained at all hazards. It is cheering to recollect that they who have fought our battles have never been the men to disseminate political heresies, to revile the Government, to deride our institutions, to sow political dissension, or to set at defiance the laws of the land. Allow me to embody a sentiment of one now before me—General CASS—once a private in your ranks, now a statesman and sage, to whom we look up when dark clouds hang over the political horizon: 'We should cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the chart when waves threaten to engulf him.' I [illegible] you every thing your country can [illegible] you, and I know you will act so [illegible] conscientiousness of duties well performed. You now receive the approbation of your countrymen, compared with which leagues of land or anything known in trade are trifles. Your children have your acts as their legacies, which they will prize more than any bequest which could be made. I know my heart beats more warmly on this day than on any other in the year, the Fourth of July excepted. You are welcome to this house, of which you are the proprietors and I but the tenant. May God who has so signally blessed our country preserve and protect those who have rendered such valuable aid."

Six cheers were then given for the President, and three suggested by a banner for Free-trade and Sailors' rights.

The representative of the Six Nations, SAMUEL GEORGE, War Chief of the Onondagas, through an interpreter, said:

"I have taken our great father by the hand, and am happy. The President thinks those who have served this country should be remunerated. The pale faces have superceded our people, but I pray that the Great Spirit may prosper this country. The Six Nations desire that the people of the United States may be prosperous and happy."

You are so numerous that we can't take each one by the hand, but we can say we fought side by side with your fathers, and now live with you, and pray for your prosperity.

The vast concourse then took leave, exchanging congratulations with the President while passing out, the soldiers dispersing to their homes for dinner.

The meeting reassembled at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Presbyterian Church was crowded—the lower floor exclusively filled by Veterans.

Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Ky., offered a preamble, declaring that forty years from the battle of New-Orleans, and in the city named after the Father of his Country, it was a fitting time and place for the surviving soldiers to meet and take counsel. In less than forty years after the Revolution a grateful Congress, when the Treasury was empty and heavy war debts hanging over them, passed a general Pension law for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution. Is it, then, asking too much to demand similar justice for the survivors of the War of 1812, and the widows and children of the deceased, when the public treasury was overflowing with gold and comparatively no debt to pay, or that fair portions of the public domain which we fought and paid for should be allotted to us.

Resolved, The Committee memorialize Congress to make each officer, soldier, sailor and marine who served, however so short a time, during the War of 1812, a gift of at least one hundred and fifty acres of land to the lowest grade, to extend to the widows and children of those who are since deceased. That similar provisions be made to those who were confined in foreign vessels during any part of the war; and also to prisoners in Tripoli, and to the widows and children of the deceased. That while we deplore the untimely deaths of brethren in arms, we pledge ourselves to aid and protect their widows and orphans. That Congress ought to extend the same pension system to the soldiers of 1812, their widows and children, that they did to those of the revolution; that the thanks of this Convention are tendered to those members of both Houses who have had the nerve to move in this matter; that invalid pensions should commence from the time when wounds were received or disabilities incurred; that our grateful acknowledgments are tendered to Senator BRODHEAD and other Senators and Representatives who have codperated with him in endeavoring to obtain justice for us—and also to the patriotic editors who have espoused our cause,—that it is important to have in each State a complete organization of the Soldiers of the war of 1812,—that in view of the great benefits and results of the war of 1812, we cannot forget the debt of gratitude due to JAMES MADISON, who fearlessly recommended it; nor the immortal CLAY, who led on the brave men in Congress who voted for it,—that Congress, by granting our petitions, will entitle themselves to the grateful prayers of millions of human beings, now scattered over our immense domain,—that the Monument to WASHINGTON, in this National Metropolis, should be finished with all convenient speed,—that each of the old States as have not acted in relation to the proposed construction of a monument in the squares of the Declaration of Independence in Independence-square, in Philadelphia, be requested to take steps to carry that object into effect,—that a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that the last two lay them before the respective houses.

These resolutions were advocated in a brilliant speech by their author General COOMBS, who was followed by Col. Baldwin, formerly Mayor of Syracuse; Ex-Secretary of War, Mr. Porter; General Houston, George Washington Parke Curtis, Col. Judson, of Philadelphia; General Miller, and Major Taliaferro, of Pennsylvania; Rev. John Robb, Major Johnson, and General McCalla, of the District of Columbia; Col. John Shaw, of Wisconsin, and the President of the Convention. The resolutions were then accepted by universal acclamation.

General COOMBS read a letter from Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, declining to take part in the Convention, from the fact of holding a commission and now receiving pay from the United States, but expressing his warmest wishes for the success of his companions in arms.

Col. HAMTRACK, of Virginia, then moved that the members of the Convention send in their names for a muster roll to contain their present residences, the post-offices, and the corps in which they served. Passed unanimously.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the countenances of the Veterans indicated that they believed the members of Congress would grant the prayer of their petition during the present session. At 9 P. M. the Convention adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The Case of McCormick vs. J. Manning & Co., Reaping Machine Manufacturers—Trickery in the Public Printing.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday, in the case of C. H. MCCORMICK's application for an injunction to restrain J. MANNING & Co. from manufacturing reaping-machines, Justice MCLEAN refused to order the injunction asked for, and granted the formal application made by the defendants, they giving security for damages, for a final hearing at the Illinois Circuit Court in June next.

Much dissatisfaction exists among printers in consequence of a new arrangement that has been made between the printers of both Houses of Congress, by which the greater part of the composition is done but once while Congress pays for it twice. A large number of compositors are thrown out of employment, and talk of memorializing Congress on the subject.

The Sixth Ward Fear—Meeting for Relief.

A meeting was held in the School-room in Elm-street, on Saturday night, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the collection and distribution of relief to the destitute Poor of the Sixth Ward. The attendance was not very large. Alderman HOWARD presided, assisted by Councilman CLANCY as Secretary.

The Committee to whom had been entrusted the organization of the Relief Associaties, submitted their report, recommending the appointment of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Committee of Five in each District to collect subscriptions. The report was adopted unanimously.

Alderman HOWARD was almost unanimously chosen President, and returned thanks, expressing his determination to do his duty with zeal and energy, and to please even those who seemed opposed to him.

Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN was appointed Treasurer. Mr. PATRICK GARRICK was appointed Secretary, but declined. Councilman CLANCY was then elected, but declined in like manner. Mr. LIONEL JACOBS was eventually appointed. Mr. BRENNAN's resignation as Treasurer was not accepted.

Subscriptions to the amount of about $600 were handed in or promised, and the meeting adjourned.

The idea of a Soup Kitchen did not seem to meet with much favor, and it was resolved, after some little discussion, that the relief is distributed in some other form.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The New-York State Temperance Society in the Assembly.

THE EXERTIONS OF MR. ODELL.

SAM! AGAIN!!

THE BUFFALO CATHOLIC CHURCH TROUBLE.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 8.

Both houses were in session to-day, for a brief period, and with but a slim attendance.

Several petitions were presented to-day for special acts to extend the time for the collection of taxes. These petitions come up to Albany as regularly as the members themselves. Can there not be some way marked out, by which this special legislation may be avoided? I recollect one collector who last Winter had three acts passed extending his time, and yet he was an applicant for further time. Cannot the power to grant to collectors additional time for making their returns be safely and judiciously vested in the town authorities? If something of this kind could be done it would save much legislative time.

Resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to pass laws granting to the soldiers of the Indian wars of 1791, '92, '93 and '94.

Some members wanted the Revised Statutes and some wanted the Session laws passed by the Legislature at the last session, but there were some slight constitutional objections made, which members could not well see how to avoid. Hoping to see their way a little clearer, if they could obtain time for consideration, they voted the resolutions be laid upon the table.

Mr. LEIGH called up for consideration his resolution granting to the New-York State Temperance Society the use of the Assembly chamber on the evening of their anniversary meeting. Mr. RHODES, of Kings, proposed to amend by granting the use of the room on the evening after the House shall have taken the vote upon the bill for the suppression of intemperance. Mr. WILLIAMS, of New-York, moved to further amend by adding, "And at such other times as the State Temperance may desire." Mr. O'KEEFE, of New-York, opposed the adoption of the original resolution, and both of the amendments, upon the ground that the chamber should be reserved for the exclusive use of the Legislature of the State. He moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, and upon that motion called the Ayes and Noes, which footed up: In favor of laying on the table, 29; opposed, 69. The previous question was then called on the original resolution, and it was adopted. Ayes, 76: Noes, 15.

There appears here a perfect mania for moving a bill to a Select Committee, to be composed of the delegation from the county or counties interested in the subject matter of the bill. There have as yet but few bills taken the regular course.

Mr. ODELL, of Livingston, appears to have an especial moving upon the time and manner of electing a Senator from the Twenty-ninth District, in which there is a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. CLARK. The first week he gave notice of two bills relating to the subject, one postponing the election of United States Senator until after the vacancy should be filled, and another providing for filling said vacancy. To-day he breaks out in a new place, with a notice that he is maturing a bill to cause the votes taken at the special election, ordered by Gov. CLARK, to be canvassed at an earlier day than is now provided by law. None of the bills thus formally notified have yet reached the Speaker's desk, and unless Mr. ODELL hurries them along they will not reach a third reading before the whole question will be settled, and then what will the gentleman from Livingston have for a hobby?

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. LEIGH introduced a bill to facilitate the canvassing of votes in the City of New-York. It makes up the County Canvassers of the following officers: The Mayor, Recorder, one Judge of the Superior Court, and one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. They are to receive no compensation for their services. The Judges of the Courts named are to designate the Judges of their Courts who shall serve as such canvassers. The returns now sent to the Supervisors are to be forwarded to the Mayor instead.

Mr. RHODES, of Kings, offered the following amendment to the Constitution:

Resolved, By the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, a majority of the members elected to each House concurring, that the following amendment to the first section of Article Second of the Constitution of the State of New-York, be proposed, by striking out the first sentence of said section composed of the following words—"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years," and inserting as follows in place thereof: "Every male of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been born a citizen of the United States o. America, or who shall have been a resident of the United States of America, for the full term of twenty-one years."

This is another of Sam's children, and one that brings the question of "Americans ruling America" pretty near to a solution. The resolves lay over under the rules, but I presume they will be brought up at an early day, and probably afford a topic for a full discussion of the principles, views and aspirations of the American party. That they will be dressed into shape, and passed through both Houses, I have not the slightest doubt. Then they have to be submitted to the people, and if passed upon favorably at the polls, they are to be finally ratified by the succeeding Legislature. Does it need a prophet, or the son of a prophet to foretell the result? I think not. They may already be deemed part and parcel of the fundamental law, or I read the minds of the people wonderfully wrong.

The Speaker announced the following appointments, which complete the organization of the House:

Postmaster—GEORGE W. BEDELL, of Orleans.
Assistant Postmaster—G. E. PARSONS, of Jefferson.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—NORMAN UTTMAN, of Schoharie.
Doorkeeper to Ladies' Gallery—J. W. TEN EYCK, of Montgomery.
Doorkeeper to Gents. Gallery—OLIVER E. WHEAT, of Orange.
Janitor—GILBERT B. THORNE, of Rensselaer.

The Senate had a tame session of brief duration. An act was reported, repealing the law prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank bills, of a less denomination than $5. The people have a long way the start of the Committee of the Senate. They abrogated the law before it was fairly put upon the statute books, and care little whether it stays there or is wiped out.

There was a flood of petitions for payment of Canal damages, which took the usual reference to the Committee on Claims. They have become the regular order, and bid fair to drive out all other legislation.

Mr. SPENCER introduced the bill pressed by him last session, respecting excavations in the City of New-York. It provides the owner of a lot, commencing excavations which are intended to be carried to the depth of more than ten feet below the curb, shall make secure from damage the walls of the buildings adjoining the said lot, at his own expense.

Mr. BUSHER introduced a bill for the [illegible] tion of "The Trustees of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," for the purpose of aiding public congregations in erecting houses of worship. For this purpose it is authorized to hold real estate, derived or bequeathed to them, to an amount not exceeding a clear annual value of $10,000.

The Trustees and ex-Trustees of St. Louis Church, in the city of Buffalo, forwarded to the Senate a "detailed statement of facts," in the belief that some legislative action may be suggested to remove the causes of the evils of which they complain. They state that in 1839, LOUIS C. CONTOULEY conveyed two lots in Buffalo to the then Bishop of New-York, DUBOIS, in trust for a Catholic Church; that the Church was organized in 1838, under seven Trustees, and has so continued, the congregation from time to time electing the said Trustees. All was harmony and prosperity until the death of the Bishop, in 1840, and the donor of the land, in 1842. Shortly after the death of Bishop DUBOIS, Bishop HUGHES endeavored to compel the Trustees to vest the title to the Church property in him. They declined to do this, and HUGHES withdrew their priest and suspended the ordinances. They appealed to the Pope, and succeeded in having their services restored, and there the matter was dropped by Bishop HUGHES. Subsequently the diocese was divided, and Bishop SIMON became the head of the Church. He renewed the efforts made by HUGHES, and the Trustees refusing to comply, they were again deprived of their spiritual guides. The case was again submitted to the Holy Father, and Father BEDINI was sent to investigate it. He decided against the trustees, and they still determining not to yield their rightful custody to property, the entire Church was excommunicated. They ask for the enactment of some law which shall prevent such arbitrary exactions and penalties for the future, and restore them to the position they are entitled to occupy. The temper of the times is ripe for an accordance with their request. J. B. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AN ACT *to amend an act entitled "An act respecting Elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April 5, 1842.*

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The Mayor and Recorder of the City of New-York, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, shall, in the City of New-York, constitute the Board of County Canvassers, instead of the Supervisors, a majority of whom shall be competent to act, and they shall receive no compensation for their services.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Judges of the respective Courts named in the 1st section of this act, within one week prior to the time of the meeting of the County Canvassers each year, to designate one of their number to send as a member of the Board of County Canvassers, and it shall be the duty of the Judge thus designated, to attend at the time and place and serve in the manner now prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The original statement required to be delivered to the Supervisors by the 48th section of title 4, article 4 of the above act, shall, in the City of New-York be delivered to the Mayor instead of the Supervisors.

SEC. 4. Sections 34 and 35 of title 5, article 4, of said act, shall apply to the Board of County Canvassers in the City of New-York. The canvasser so dissenting or protesting shall deliver his dissent or protest signed with his proper name, to the Clerk of said City or County, who shall file the same immediately.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are repealed.

THE TREASURY.

The State Treasurer presented his Annual Report, the main features of which have already appeared in the reports recently received from the various Departments. The following is the summary of the business of the Treasury for the fiscal year closing Sept. 30, 1854:

Balance in the Treasury on the morning of Oct. 1, 1853, as certified by Committee, &c.		$1,240,696 75
Receipts by Benjamin Welch, Jr., Treasurer, from Oct. 1, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1853, inclusive	$1,065,862 71	
Receipts by E. G. Spaulding, Treasurer, from Jan. 1, 1854, to Sept. 30, 1854, inclusive	7,508,162 56	9,473,625 27
		$10,714,322 02
Payments by Benjamin Welch, Jr., Treasurer, from Oct. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1853, inclusive	1,544,308 71	
Payments by E. G. Spaulding, Treasurer, from Jan. 1, 1853, to Dec. 30, 1854, inclusive	5,626,037 12	7,170,375 83
Balance in the Treasury on the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1854		$3,544,198 19
Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1		$3,468,234 54

Mr. RHODES, Brooklyn, moved the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the following amendment to the first section of Article Second of the Constitution of the State of New-York be proposed, by striking out the first sentence of said section, composed of the following words—"every male citizen of the age of 21 years," and inserting as follows in place thereof: "Every male of the age of 21 years, who shall have been born a citizen of the United States of America, or who shall have been a resident of the United States of America for the full term of 21 years."

Laid on the table, under the rule.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

The Legislature to-day elected nine persons to constitute the Executive Council, the same as previously nominated in caucus, and also reelected E. M. WRIGHT Secretary of State. The election of the State Treasurer and Receiver-General was postponed until Wednesday.

Two important motions were made in the House to-day. One was to elect a Committee on Federal Relations, and the other to amend the Constitution so as to provide that no person shall have the elective franchise who cannot read and write the English language. These were ordered to lie over, under the rules.

Message of the Governor of Maine.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 8

Governor MORRILL, in his Message to the Maine Legislature, makes no allusion to Know-Nothing movements. In regard to the liquor law, he strongly recommends its stringent enforcement. Considerable space is devoted to the Slavery question, in which he says it is evident that the time has arrived when the question must be met and discussed in our National and State Councils, and in primary meetings of the people, with the same freedom with which other grave questions are wont to be considered. Gov. MORRILL condemns the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and on its presumed extension of Slavery says: "What renders the aggressive movement the more alarming, is the evident complicity of the Chief Magistrate of the country, in open disregard and direct violation of a voluntary assurance given to the people who had elevated him to this high position, that no movement of that character should shock the repose of the country during his official term, if in his power to avert it."

Governor Wright's Message, of Indiana, on Free Banks—Know-Nothing Triumph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 8.

Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, in his Message to the Legislature takes strong ground against the Free Banks, and says the Legislature will be wanting in duty to an outraged people, if they fail to adopt prompt measures to suppress the unjust and disreputable practices of the banks, the circulation of the Free Banks having been ordered to the extent of $5,000,000 until the State Banks to $11,000,000 within the year, the contraction chiefly taking place within [illegible] months, being more than one-half the circulation of the State.

The [illegible] Know-Nothing ticket was elected in

The clipper bark *Ocean Eagle*, [illegible] from Gibraltar, and forty-one from Falmouth, here to-day. Spoke, Dec. 18, [illegible] of Beverly, Mass., from New-Orleans, fifty days out.

[illegible] of a fire in Philadelphia.

The old mill belonging to the [illegible] facturing Company, at Pawtucket, [illegible] by fire this morning. It was insured for $6,800 in this city and Washington offices. The [illegible] which power looms were used in the mill.

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail.

Fire at Lynchburg.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 8, 10

We have received no mail [illegible] south of Richmond.

A large fire occurred at Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday, by which fourteen houses were destroyed.

The Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 8.

By the arrival of the Southern mail [illegible] due we have received New-Orleans papers to Saturday, the 31st ult., but they contain no news.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Teachers' Association.

This Association held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, in the Board of Education, the President, JOEL JENNER, Esq., in the Chair.

S. JENNER, Esq., who attended the Educational Convention recently held at Albany, gave a sketch of its proceedings, and alluded to the apparent apathy existing among the teachers of places where Educational Conventions are held. The Convention is to be held in [illegible] next year, and he trusted it would be [illegible] interest.

Professor WALCHNER delivered an address on Philology, and received a vote of thanks.

The expediency of memorializing the Legislature to take immediate measures to [illegible] County Teachers' Associations, and to [illegible] the right to license Teachers, was discussed. Several members took part in the discussion, and it was finally decided that such a memorial be presented to the Legislature at its present session.

The Mosquito Indians.

The first of a proposed series of lectures on the Indian tribes of Central America was delivered last evening by Mr. ROBERT D. [illegible] Stuyvesant Institute. About forty persons were present. The subject for the evening was the quite Indian tribe. He gave a [illegible] history of this race, from the time of [illegible] by the Spanish down to the present [illegible] moral and social condition, general habits [illegible] and religion, together with a description of the [illegible] mate and its productions. There are only 10,000 Mosquito Indians, and their numbers are rapidly decreasing. There is only one [illegible] among them, but he is doing much good. It is the opinion of the Lecturer, that before a few years this tribe would have entirely [illegible] When he concluded he was greatly applauded.

"Confidence"

The public should keep a sharp look out for [illegible] individual who has been recently issuing [illegible] five to ten cents as postage on declined letters prepared by him, and stamped with a [illegible] imitation of the letter post-marks. [illegible] has evidently selected names from a Directory, from them he makes the superscription on envelopes, which generally contain pieces of paper. This new dodge to make money in the hard times has thus far been very successful, and the rogue is still at large.... Two men were arrested yesterday and brought before [illegible] VISON, charged with defrauding persons by receiving money on forged Croton Water [illegible] the other was for obtaining money under the pretence of giving it to a widow whose husband was murdered. They were both locked up [illegible]

Return of Stolen Gold Watch and Chain.

Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward [illegible] has in his possession a lot of [illegible] gold vest chains, which he recovered from [illegible] fame in Duane-st., and which [illegible] been stolen. It seems a gentleman [illegible] recently lodged in these premises [illegible] exit very early in the morning, leaving [illegible] a package containing the jewelry above [illegible] The property was retained for several [illegible] gentleman not having made his appearance information was given to Capt. DOWLING, [illegible] mediately proceeded to the house and brought the articles to the Station-house, where they remained seen.

More Appointments by the Board.

Yesterday, DOANE, the new Board [illegible] his list of appointments by [illegible] Councilman FORBES, of the Thirteenth Ward, [illegible] WM. L. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Ward, [illegible] Deputy Sheriff, as Recording Clerk. [illegible] "a few more left," to which the Register will [illegible] his attention as soon as convenient.

Twentieth Ward Ragged Schools.

Was opened yesterday, and will be [illegible] daily from 10 to 2 o'clock. It is supported by [illegible] tributions from the citizens of that Ward.

Oversight in the Reciprocity Treaty.

Quite an important omission in this treaty has been brought to our notice by the Portland *Argus*, in regard to the articles of molasses and sugar into the free of duty, and the consequence is, by the tariffs, quite a discrimination against [illegible] products, and in favor of those [illegible] foreign countries. The effect of the [illegible] stands, will be to stimulate the [illegible] the home production and [illegible] profitless of the country. [illegible] pose our Government [illegible]

...available to meet [illegible]

...[illegible] have the power by ...[illegible] to be opened for taking ...[illegible] and that Justice and equity will ...[illegible]

...[illegible] discontinuance of suspension, ...[illegible] of his own estate, would voluntarily ...[illegible] claim upon such grounds without ...[illegible] at least to review such a report, whether in the opinion of the Auditor should the State.

...[illegible] the advances made for prior encumbrances, ...[illegible] are now interested in the matter to an amount ...[illegible] besides interest.

...[illegible] above matter it is proper for ...[illegible] to report therein that any ...[illegible] have been taken by the late Attor...[illegible] in the mortgage and judgment ...[illegible] by the said Edwin Worden to the Commis...[illegible] Canal Fund; nor can the papers there...[illegible] be found on file in the Canal Depart...[illegible] a letter from Attorney General dated "Al...[illegible]," wherein he acknowledges to ...[illegible] such papers from Mr. NEWELL, the late Auditor; but although the present Auditor has made frequent inquiries at the Attorney General's office in relation to them and is informed that the present Attorney General and his deputy have made search and inquiries therefor, he has not been able to find the papers or gather any information in relation to them. So that ...[illegible] for or not, in the present position of affairs, ...[illegible] to the State cannot now be determined.

KNICKERBOCKER, EMPIRE CITY, AND CENTRAL BANKS, OF NEW-YORK.

Since the close of the last fiscal year, the Knickerbocker Bank, the Empire City Bank, and the Central Bank, all of the City of New-York, have stopped payment, redeeming only a few notes, to the credit of the treasurer, ...[illegible] of which remain outstanding. During the last season of suspension, by the courtesy of New-York. Since such ...[illegible] the Knickerbocker Bank has fully settled up, ...[illegible] the claim of the Auditor to the full amount of ...[illegible] of note in that bank. The moneys in the ...[illegible] City and Central banks, are believed to be ...[illegible] ample, and the officers of each of such ...[illegible] given the strongest assurance of a speedy ...[illegible] without the necessity of resorting to pro...[illegible] against the sureties.

The money will flow from the Empire City

...$15,961 27

The money will flow from the Central Bank, to ... 12,761 25

Making in all the sum of ... $28,722 51

It would be due the Empire City Bank that it should here be stated that the Auditor has been informed, that in addition to the usual bond executed by banks and their sureties, the Directors of the Empire City Bank have deposited with the State for the repayment of the canal deposits in their bank, by mortgage upon real estate in the City of New-York, said to be ample security for such ...

CANAL DEBT AND THE SINKING FUND.

The total amount of the canal stock debt ... is existed on the 1st day of October, ... amounted to ... $17,001,269 16

There was borrowed during the fiscal ... ending on the 30th September, 1854, ... for the enlargement and completion of ... the canals, under article 7 of the Con... stitution, as amended ... 2,250,000 00

Total ... $19,251,269 16

Debt Oct. 1, 1854 ... $30,000 00

Debt due July 1, 1856 ... 500,000 00

530,000 00

Balance of debt not yet due ... $18,721,269 16

Of which debt there will become due July 1, 1855, the ... sum made in 1855 to supply deficiencies, amounting to ... $1,814,619 36; and on the first day of January, 1855, ... there will become due of the 5 per cent. stock debt, issued for the State canal enlargement, the sum of $4,000,000.

In the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the canal ... debt, the balance on hand 30th Sept., 1853, was ... $251,507 92

Received during the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1853, from the revenues of the State canals ... 1,900,000 00

From the proceeds of taxes, under chap. 651, L. of 1853, in repayment of loan to the Canal Fund ... $621,467 47

Interest on such loan ... 35,678 39

657,145 86

Paid interest on deposits ... 10,000 00

Total ... $2,818,653 78

Deficit, the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1854, payments have been made thereon as follows:

For redemption of canal stocks ... $479,025 50

Expenses of Transfer Office ... 2,220 04

Interest on debt ... 792,911 00

Debts accruing prior to Jan. 1, 1846, ch.—L. of 1850 ... 10,936 95

Balance on hand ... 933,551 29

Total ... $2,218,653 78

The Sinking Fund will be equal to all charges upon it prior to January 1, 1855; there will then be a deficiency of about $3,500,000 to meet the debt then due. Such amount can then, undoubtedly, be procured on the credit of the Sinking Fund without resorting to equitable taxes.

Under the provisions of the late amendment of the Constitution, a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing a loan of $3,250,000, to be made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, during the last fiscal year, and appropriating that amount towards the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals.

In pursuance of such a law, a loan of $1,000,000 was made on the 30th day of June last, and bids for such stock were invited to the amount of $6,313,000. The required amount of $1,000,000 was awarded to the highest bidders in such loan, and the sum of $175,706 25 realized as a premium thereon.

On the 31st day of August last, a further loan of $1,250,000, making the balance of the loan thus authorized, was taken and a premium realized thereon, of $187,500 on making the gross amount of premiums ... realized on such loans, $363,206 77, which premiums ... are now properly invested under the requirements of the 6th section of such act, $125,573 thereof in Bank Fund Stock, at 6 per cent. interest, and the balance at 5 per cent. in safety Banks.

It is highly gratifying to perceive, that notwithstanding the unprecedented pressure and stringency in the money market which has existed for the past year, the State loans thus formed have commanded such large premiums. It is cheering evidence that the confidence of the public and capitalists in the ability of the State to meet her engagements, and in the prospective prosperity and lucrativeness of her works of internal improvement, remains unabated.

The loan of $1,500,000, authorized to be made to refund to the holders of canal revenue certificates, the amount deposited into the treasury thereon, not having as yet been advertised or taken, must be made before the 31st of July next.

Such part of the holders of such certificates requires that they should be redeemed by such time; the Constitution, as amended, prescribing that no interest accruing thereon after that date shall be paid. The further loan of $2,250,000, appropriated for the present fiscal year, will be required to be issued on or before the 1st of October next.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The specified and objects of the appropriations from the revenues of the canals are plainly and explicitly set forth in the seventh article of the Constitution, which is so drawn up as to leave no room for the exercise of any discretion on the part of the Legislature.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPERINTENDENCE AND REPAIRS.

Under the provisions of the first section of such article, the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, are first to be provided for.

The expenses of this fiscal year are already provided for by an appropriation made at the last session of the Legislature; it is believed that an appropriation of such sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be a sufficient provision for the fiscal year commencing the 1st day of October, 1854.

It will be necessary to make a special appropriation of $323,206 20, to cover the deficiency in the appropriation made for repairs for the last fiscal year.

The expenditure for repairs during that year was ... $1,237,806 20

There was appropriated by Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853 the sum of ... $902,000

By Chapter 16 of the Laws of 1854 the sum of ... 115,000

913,000 00

Deficiency of ... $323,206 20

to be supplied by a special appropriation out of the revenues of the canals fiscal year, as above recommended.

FOR SINKING FUNDS FOR CANAL AND GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The Constitution next provides that there shall be appropriated and set apart, in each fiscal year, out of the revenues of the State Canals, commencing on the 1st day of June, 1846, the sum of $1,300,000, until the 1st day of June, 1854; and from and after the sum of $1,-, ... 000, in each fiscal year, to the Sinking Fund, to pay ... the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the Canal Debt which is contracted on the 1st day of June, 1846, and including $300,000, then to be borrowed, until the same

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Building in all the sum of ... $1,433,333 33

for the current fiscal year, which corresponds with ... [illegible] amount. And the provisions of the Constitution, requiring that the sum or the other specific sum shall be appropriated, in each fiscal year, is not complied with. The auditor is of opinion, therefore, that the true construction is to make the required appropriation of $1,700,000, apply only to the *fiscal year*, ... [illegible] after the first day of June, 1855, and not to the fractional parts of years; and that the appropriation of $1,300,000, made by the last Legislature, for the current fiscal year, will answer the demands of the Constitution. The appropriation of $1,700,000 is necessary for the next fiscal year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1854.

The second section of such article of the Constitution then requires that there shall next be annually appropriated and set apart towards the Sinking Fund, for the extinguishment of the General Fund debt, the sum of $350,000.

FOR INTEREST AND SINKING FUND FOR LOANS.

Section three of said article, as amended in the month of March last, requires that there shall next be appropriated and set apart, in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the Canals, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal within 18 years, of any loan made under such section.

The Legislature at its last session, by chapter 429 of the Laws of 1854, after authorizing the loans of $3,250,000 for the enlargement and completion of the Canals, and of $1,369,606 for the reimbursement of the holders of the Canal revenue certificates, provides in section five of such act, as follows: "After paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs of the Canals, and the sums directed to be appropriated by the first and second sections of article seven of the Constitution, there is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the surplus revenues of the Canals which shall accrue during the present fiscal year, the sum of $112,500, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the interest for the current year on the debt that shall be contracted pursuant to the provisions of this act, and the sum of $155,-830 37 to constitute a Sinking Fund to extinguish the principal of the said debt, which last mentioned sum, and the interest thereon as received, shall be invested by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund in the manner provided by law in respect to the investment of the surplus revenues of the Canal Fund."

The appropriations in such section were intended to be made in obedience to that provision of the late amendment of the financial article of the Constitution, requiring that there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the canals, as a Sinking Fund, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal within 18 years, of any loan made under such section.

The appropriation for interest, it will be perceived, appropriates only so much as may be necessary for that purpose, and of that amount $18,601 23 only has been paid, but the appropriation for the Sinking Fund is of a specific sum, $155,830 37, a much larger sum than would be necessary to meet the requirements of the Constitution if both the loans thus authorized had been taken during the past fiscal year, and consequently too great in a proportionably greater extent, since only one of such loans has been taken. The annual contribution of $155,-830 37 towards a Sinking Fund will, in 18 years, invested at 5 per cent. interest, create a Sinking Fund sufficient to extinguish the principal of a loan of $4,602,778 51.

The annual appropriation of $126,950 86, to be invested at 5 per cent. interest, is sufficient to create a Sinking Fund in 18 years, to extinguish the principal of a loan of $3,750,000. And the appropriation of $76,170 49 annually, is sufficient for such Sinking Fund to extinguish in 18 years the principal of a loan of $2,250,000; all which will appear by the computations carefully made and appended to this report as schedule.

The Auditor is not aware of the manner in which, or the principles upon which the Legislature arrived at the specific sum thus appropriated; but it is evident that the amount is much larger than is required by the Constitution. This fact opens an important inquiry in relation to the constitutional duty of those officers having charge of the Canal funds under such appropriation. Is it their duty to set apart to such Sinking Fund the whole amount thus appropriated, or only so much thereof as is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Constitution? It appears to the Auditor that inasmuch as the Constitution makes specific appropriations and dispositions of the entire revenues of the Canals, and that a departure or variance from some of such appropriations must necessarily affect the amount left for the other appropriations, it cannot be in the power of the Legislature to appropriate of such revenues to any specific purpose an amount greater than the Constitution authorizes or demands. If the Legislature have power under such imperative provision to exceed the required amount at all, there can be no limit beyond which they cannot go, and they may then virtually nullify all the constitutional provisions for subsequent appropriations. Such cannot be the case; and the Auditor is therefore clearly of opinion, that to give this law any vitality at all, it must be construed to authorize the appropriation to the Sinking Fund of only so much as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Constitution in relation to the loans actually made during the last fiscal year. Under such view the Auditor has set apart, appropriated and invested, for the benefit of such Sinking Fund, only the sum of $76,170 49; a loan of $2,250,000 only having been made during such year.

The whole amount of loans which have already been and are now authorized to be made under such section, is $6,000,000. By the last Legislature the sum of $225,000 was appropriated for the payment of such interest during this year; whether that appropriation will be sufficient or not, will depend upon the time when the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall determine to make such loans. It is recommended that a further appropriation be made of $50,000, or so much as shall be necessary to meet any deficiency in such appropriation.

A sum of $203,121 31 for the present fiscal year must, under the requirements of the Constitution, be appropriated to be set apart to the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the principal of the loans amounting in all to $6,000,000, thus made and authorized to be made during the present fiscal year, under the provisions of such section, it having been omitted by the last Legislature.

Under the provisions of such third section, a further loan of $2,250,000 will be required to be authorized and made during the next fiscal year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1855, and an appropriation will therefore be required for such last mentioned fiscal year, of $460,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on all the loans then made under such section, or authorized to be made during that fiscal year; and also the sum of $270,291 80, to be appropriated and set apart out of the revenues of the Canals for that fiscal year, to the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of such loans.

These loans made and authorized to be made will then amount to the sum of $8,250,000.

FOR GENERAL FUND FOR SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT.

The next requirement of the Constitution is, that after complying with the foregoing provisions, there shall be paid annually out of said revenues into the Treasury of the State, $900,000 to defray the necessary expenses of Government. An appropriation of that sum should be made therefor.

FOR ENLARGEMENT AND COMPLETION OF THE CANALS.

The Constitution then provides that the remainder shall in each fiscal year, be applied to meet appropriations for the enlargement and completion of the canals mentioned in such section, until the said canals shall be completed; and that the Legislature shall, annually, during the next four years after the adoption of the Constitution, appropriate to the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain Canal, a sum not exceeding $2,250,000. The remainder of the revenues of the canals for the current fiscal year, in which such appropriation is made, shall be applied to meet such appropriation, and if the same shall be deemed insufficient, the Legislature shall provide for such deficiency by loan.

It will therefore be necessary to appropriate such sum of $2,250,000, for the completion of the canals. It is idle to suppose that after discharging the appropriations required to be made by the Constitution, there will be any remainder applicable to such deficiency for either the current or the ensuing fiscal year; and therefore the entire amount of such appropriations will in each fiscal year be required to be raised by loan.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations as made and recommended to be made out of the revenues of the canals for the present fiscal year are as follows:

Expenses of collection, superintendence, and repairs ...	$1,085,000 00
For Canal Debt Sinking Fund ...	1,300,000 00
For General Fund Debt Sinking Fund ...	350,000 00
For interest on loans ...	275,000 00
For Sinking Fund to extinguish principal ...	203,121 31
To General Fund for support of Government ...	900,000 00
Total ...	$4,413,121 31

The appropriations required, and as above recommended, for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1855, are as follows:

Expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs ...	$900,000 00
For Canal Debt Sinking Fund ...	1,700,000 00
For General Fund Debt Sinking Fund ...	350,000 00
For Interest on Loans ...	460,000 00
For Sinking Fund to extinguish principal, &c. ...	270,291 80
To the General Fund for support of Government ...	900,000 00
Total ...	$4,580,291 80

The revenues of the canals for the last fiscal year amounted only to the sum of $3,003,845 21.

ABILITY OF THE CANALS IN FUTURE TO MEET CONSTITUTIONAL CHARGES UPON THEIR REVENUES.

It is supposed that such revenue for the past fiscal ... [illegible] ... Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1851 ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... of ... [illegible] ... from the Attorney ... [illegible] ... by ... [illegible] ... Common Council ... [illegible] ... to pay ... [illegible] ... Section 1, of Chapter 269 of the Laws of 1846, provides that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow and pay to the city of Albany $121,468 69 with interest, for the moneys heretofore expended by said city for excavating, clearing, and cleaning out such basin, and also to pay $32,000 to the owners of the pier connected with said basin, in lieu of tolls so theretofore paid to said pier owners.

By the fourth section of such act, such money is appropriated and directed to be paid in full payment and discharge of all claims of the said Corporation for expenses, and of all interest of said city, and of the pier owners in said basin.

Such act, and that is the act relied upon as transferring the obligation to build and repair bridges from the pier owners to the State, makes no mention whatever of the bridges across the basin, or the repairs thereof. The bridges were originally constructed for the accommodation of, and as an appendage to the pier, and not the basin, and as specified in the original act "so as to give convenient access to the same (the pier,) for carts and teams."

The original act imposes upon the pier owners the obligation to build and maintain such bridges, and the Auditor can find no statute repealing such obligation, but on the contrary some subsequent acts, hereinbefore recited, confirming it.

No inference can be drawn in favor of the repair by the State, from the provision making the payment of $30 000 in lieu of the tolls theretofore paid to the pier owners, as by the ninth section of the original act the expenses of repairing or building bridges are not specified as a portion of the expenses to be deducted out of the tolls before distribution.

The Auditor being clearly of opinion, therefore, that there is no obligation on the part of the State to build such bridges, or repair the same, and that such duty still rests where the law originally placed it, upon the pier owners, he has declined to make advances for such expenditures.

But there are other considerations aside from the mere question of the liability of the State, which relate to the power of the Auditor to pay without a special appropriation therefor of moneys properly applicable. The only moneys under the control of the Auditor which could in any view be applicable without a special appropriation, are those applicable to the expenses of superintendence and ordinary repairs of the Canals under section one of article seven of the Constitution. That section undoubtedly refers only to expenditures upon the Canals as they existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and not to any new canals or extensions subsequently purchased. The Albany basin was not a part of the Canal in 1846, it was owned by and the tolls collected thereon paid to a private association. It was subsequently purchased under the law of 1849.

The tolls received for the passage of boats through the basin are undoubtedly under the control of the Legislature to be appropriated for repairs of the basin, which tolls are estimated at $4,500, but it is submitted that the revenues of the canals cannot be diverted from the object to which the Constitution has assigned them for such purpose.

APPROPRIATION FOR MISCELLANEOUS DEBTS AND EXPENDITURES NOT PROVIDED FOR.

The financial article of the Constitution above referred to, it will be perceived, makes a full and complete appropriation of the entire revenues of the canals after paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, towards sinking funds for the payment of the canal debts existing anterior to the 1st day of June, 1846, and for the principal and interest of the loans to be made for the enlargement under the last amendment of the Constitution, and leaves no part of the revenues whatever applicable to any other purpose or the payment of other debts.

Under acts of the Legislature for relief to contractors and other claimants for damages, large sums of money are continually being awarded against the State, for the payment of which there are no moneys whatever now applicable, and the Auditor is not aware of any source from which the same can be drawn after the present appropriations are exhausted, unless by direct taxation or revenues which may be raised by the imposition of tolls upon railroads.

The framers of the Constitution of 1846 made special provision for all the canal debts existing down to the 1st day of June, 1846, but the framers of the late amendment, less provident and mindful, have left no provision whatever for the debts of the State on account of the canals, accruing since that date.

There are some debts of that character already existing which are now unprovided for, and require a special appropriation by the Legislature.

The sum of $30,000, at least, will be required for such purpose.

The Auditor is not aware that any extraordinary repairs are required to be ordered by the Legislature, but if any act should be passed for such object, the expenditures thereunder must necessarily be provided for out of other funds than the canal revenues, the Constitution making no provision whatever for such repairs, and the Auditor is not able to suggest any fund out of which to make such appropriation, except moneys which may be realised from direct taxation or the imposition of tolls upon railroads as hereinbefore recommended.

EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COLLECTORS OF CANAL TOLLS.

By chapter 400 of the Laws of 1849, the Auditor is authorized to expend such sums of money, not exceeding $1,000 in any one year, in addition to the present allowance of clerk hire in that department, as shall be necessary to make an accurate examination of the check accounts of the collectors of the canal tolls.

The examinations heretofore made of the check accounts under the authority of such provision, led to the discovery of many errors and the collection of considerable money from collectors which would otherwise have been lost to the State. The present Auditor, to carry out such plan more fully and to effect a more thorough investigation, and the more effectually to detect any such fraud as was reported in the last annual report from this department to have been practiced in the Collector's Office at Syracuse, has caused all the clearances for the year 1853 to be returned to this department. The Collectors' accounts for that year have been examined with the toll sheets and clearances, and such examination has resulted in the discovery of many errors in the returns of the collectors, and the statement of a balance due from sundry of those officers on account of such errors of $1,056 44.

The clearances for 1854 have also been ordered to be returned to this Department, and the examination of them will be forthwith commenced and proceeded in.

EXPENDITURES UPON DISPUTED SECTIONS.

Under the provisions of the statute passed at the last session of the Legislature to provide for the payment of certain labor performed and materials furnished, upon certain Superintendents' sections of the canals of this State, during the last fiscal year, when the right to such superintendence was in conflict, a large amount of claims has been presented for adjudication by the Canal Commissioner in charge, and Auditor thereunder, upon sections one and two of the Erie, and sections one and three of the Champlain Canal. The total number of claims presented upon such sections was 834, amounting, in the aggregate, to $47,877 38. Seven hundred and fifty-eight of such claims have been adjudicated, and on 665 of them allowances have been made to the amount of $37,091 90, and the balance, 93, of those adjudicated upon, amounting to $6,365 65, have been wholly rejected, leaving 66 still undetermined for the want of satisfactory evidence.

In the progress of the investigation of the accounts presented for labor performed and materials furnished, upon the first section of the Erie Canal, facts were elicited tending to establish a fraud attempted by John Crummey, one of the contesting Superintendents appointed by the Canal Board, in the rendition of one or more vouchers for large amounts, with neither a claim, payment or account to support them. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against him, and he is now under an indictment for perjury therefor, awaiting his trial.

Some attempted frauds on the part of other parties have also been partially developed, in the process of such investigation, which may also lead to a criminal prosecution: the Auditor deeming it his duty in every case when perjury is discovered in the verification or presentation of accounts to be audited in his department, to present the matter for investigation in the criminal courts.

There have also, under such law, 73 claims been presented for adjudication for labor performed and materials furnished on section one of the Genesee Valley Canal, amounting in the whole to $1,020 30. Of such claims 73 have been adjudicated upon, and $841 42 allowed upon 26 of such claims, and of the balance 46 rejected, amounting to $163 88. Of those rejected some of them were rejected as not having accrued while the superintendency was in conflict.

The Auditor has now concluded all that he has felt called upon to state in the preceding report. If any apology is necessary for its unusual length, it is to be found in the importance of the subject and the number of questions necessarily discussed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Auditor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 17, 25, 28, 31, 37, 38, 40 to 42.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Part 2.—Nos. 2780, 2790 to 2795, 2848 to 2857, 2860 to 2880.—Part 1.—Nos. 259, 260, 262, 263 [illegible], 1231, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240 to 1244, 1246 to 1248, 1264 to 1266, 1251. Special Term adjourned to Monday.

Common Pleas—Part 1.—Nos. 65, 116 to 121.

Common Pleas—Part 2.—Nos. 96 to 107, 109 to 117.

Superior Court.—Nos. 168, 172, 14, 220, 230, 93, 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250 to 252, 254 to 256, 258 to 271, 94.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Jan. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

SUPREME COMMISSION.

Dudoits vs. *Woodland*.—The plaintiff in this case obtained an order in December, 1853, for a Commission, to be commenced and returned by mail, *or by either of the Express Companies doing business between New-York and San Francisco.* The commission was returned with the following endorsement:

"Deposited in the letter bag of Adams & Co.'s Express, at San Francisco, this 21st day of May, 1854, by me. H. F. VOORHEES, Commissioner."

The depositions annexed to this commission were at-

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

ORDERS.

Mathirs vs. *Vail*—Case settled.

Sill vs. *Ferish*—Special decree to be settled.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Van Vleck vs. *Vanderbilt*—Special order granted to be settled in favor of defendant. [See New-York TIMES Jan. 8, Superior Court, General Term.]

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Irvin vs. *Hall*—Motion denied without costs.

Ireland vs. *Harris*—Extra allowance $50.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

Riley vs. *Brown*—Case settled.

Chester vs. *The Kingston Bank*—Costs to be taxed according to the time the respective services were rendered.

Gidespie vs. *Drew*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec., 1854.

Before Oakley, C. J., and Duer and Campbell, J. J.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD CASE.

Davis & Palmer vs. *Sturtevant*.—This is an appeal from the decision of a referee. The decision of the Court was announced in the TIMES of the 25th December, and the facts of the case will be found there fully stated.

CAMPBELL, J.—This suit was brought upon a bond given by defendant Sturtevant as principal and the other defendants as sureties upon an attachment issued out of this Court. The bond was conditioned, "that if the said Oscar W. Sturtevant shall appear on the return of said attachment and abide the order and judgment of the Court thereupon then the obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue."

Sturtevant made default and the bond was forfeited. The attachment was one of a large number, all growing out of the same proceedings. The attachment was issued on the 5th day of February, 1852, and returnable on the 12th of the same month. The defendant Sturtevant not appearing on the 13th the bond was declared forfeited, another attachment was ordered and Sturtevant appeared. Arguments were heard at great length in the case of Sturtevant, and it appeared on the trial of this cause that the plaintiffs had expended a much larger sum of money in the employment of counsel than the five hundred dollars—the penalty of the bond in this suit. But it further appeared that the argument in the case of Sturtevant was, in effect, the argument in all the attachment cases—87 in number. The Court, having decided in favor of the plaintiffs, who were the relators in the attachment proceedings, ordered a reference for the purpose of ascertaining the relator's costs and expenses. This reference was ordered on the 5th of March, 1853, in the case against Sturtevant alone. On the 8th of March the referee made his report in which he stated that he had "proceeded on the principal of ascertaining the aggregate amount of costs and expenses and counsel fees in all the cases, and of assigning to each case an equal and proportionate share of this aggregate amount." The referee found that the costs, expenses and counsel fees of the relators amounted to two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and seventy-eight cents ($2,740 78.) This amount was to be divided among the twenty-seven defendants. There were some small additions for Sheriff's fees in the case of Sturtevant.

The conclusion of the referee's report was therefore as follows: "The referee therefore reports as the costs and expenses in this matter, including the expenses of this reference and reasonable counsel fees, the sum of one hundred and two dollars and twenty cents, ($102 20.)" This report, as observed, was in the matter of the plaintiffs or relators against Sturtevant, and the finding of the referee was the sum last mentioned.

Upon this report the Court afterwards acted, and the amount reported was adopted as the sum to be paid to the plaintiffs for their costs and expenses, the $2,740 78 being apportioned among the 27 defendants.

Under these circumstances we think it clear that all that the plaintiffs can recover in this action is the sum of one hundred and two dollars and twenty cents, ($102 20,) the amount reported by the referee as Sturtevant's portion of the costs and expenses. As the verdict was taken subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term, with power to modify it, we think the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for that sum only, together with the costs of this action.

But on the argument the counsel for the defendants furnished affidavits showing that since the trial of this cause the defendant Sturtevant had paid to the plaintiffs' attorneys, and which had been accepted by them, the sum awarded against him as above.

The defendants, therefore, on the payment of the costs of this suit, will be entitled to have the judgment satisfied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.

The Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. *Joseph Harrison*.—This was an action tried last term before the Judge without a Jury, to recover penalties amounting to $900,000, for erecting buildings as dwellings which were not within the provisions of the Fire Laws of this City. The erections were in June-street, between Washington and Greenwich-streets. The counsel for the Fire Department, in his argument to the Judge, said that if the principle upon which these houses are constructed is tolerated, the Fire Laws might as well be repealed, for so greedy are men who build houses for others to occupy, that to save a few thousand of brick or a few inches of space, they will leave every consideration of safety always to others—not unfrequently to themselves. Though the penalties make a much larger sum, we ask judgment for $5,000, and a decree that the violations be removed.

INGRAHAM, J.—This case was tried before me without a Jury on the 20th December, 1854. I find in the facts that the defendant is the owner of the buildings described in the complaint. That they were erected under his orders, and on his account after the year 1850. That the buildings so erected are four separate and distinct houses. That two of the partition walls are erected of studs and not of brick or stone, and are a violation of the Fire Laws passed relative to the City of New-York. That on the 9th of March, 1856, the Fire Wardens gave the necessary notice to remove the same, and that such notice has not been complied with, but that the said partition still remains, and I find as matter of law upon that fact, that the defendant is liable to the penalty of $500 for erecting each of such buildings in violation of law, and the further sum of $50 for each 24 hours from the 9th of March, 1856, for not removing the same after notice so to do was served upon him. As the plaintiffs do not claim the whole penalty, judgment is given for the plaintiffs for $5,000. The plaintiffs are also entitled to a decree that the nuisance be removed. In settling such a decree the plaintiffs must give the defendant notice, so that he may be heard in regard to the particular provisions thereof.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Thompson.

PRACTICE IN PROCEEDINGS TO SUING DEFENDANTS.

Brown vs. *Bertine*.—On the 2d day of November, 1854, this cause was regularly noticed upon the day calendar, and no one appearing to answer for the plaintiff, on motion of counsel for the defendant, judgment of dismissal of the complaint, with disbursements required by the Court to the sum of $27 50 was ordered. On the 6th day of November a motion was made on the part of the plain-

Paid off last year	$[illegible]
Present Canal Debt	$16,370,000

Of this sum there will fall due July 1,

1855, of Bonded Debt	$1,214,000
July 1, 1855, Canal Certificates	1,656,000
January 1, 1856, Funded Debt	4,000,000
Total	$6,914,000

The certificates will be funded, and the remainder provided for out of the Canal Fund, of which the cash balance on the 1st October last, was $2,364,000, or partially renewed on the credit of the Sinking Fund.

The gross Canal revenues of the past fiscal year were		$3,988,000
Expenses of repair and Superintendence proper	$854,000	
Extra Expenditure	115,000	
Canal Board Expenses, &c...	269,000	
		$1,238,000
Net revenues		$1,750,000
To support of Interest and Sinking Fund		1,300,000
Balance		$450,000
To New Debt Sinking Fund		94,000
Balance to other than Canal objects		$356,000
Of which to support of General Fund		350,000

This, it will be seen, met all the Constitutional demands upon the Revenues for the Canal Debt, and left $356,000 to general objects. The Constitution contemplates $550,000, as remarked before, to these objects; but by the diminished revenues of the season of 1854, they fell short in the sum of $194,000.

The new Enlargement Loans negotiated during the year, $2,250,000, yielded a premium of $342,000. The next negotiation, that of 1855, will not be required before October next. The existing contracts for enlargement have been let for the sum of $4,538,000. The previous estimates for this portion of the work amounted to $5,778,000; so that the amended constitutional provision on the subject of Enlargement is likely to prove much nearer the actual demands of the work, than from the high prices of labor and provisions last Spring, and the estimates of the State Engineer, was apprehended.

Paraguay.

The story goes that President Lopez of Paraguay has withdrawn the Exequatur from our Consul, Mr. Hopkins, and that serious disturbances have crept in between that country and our own. If true, this is a most unfortunate affair. It is but a year or so since the treaty between Paraguay and the United States, brought about by our worthy representative at Buenos Ayres, Hon. John J. Pendleton, was ratified. If now—even before the majority of our people are aware of the existence of such a treaty, and before the innumerable benefits it offers to our own country are appreciated—there is a prospect of its being abrogated through the incapacity and bad faith of our own Consul,—bad luck to our blundering Consul, and anything but thanks for his services.

The benefits of friendly relations with the best peopled, best governed, and most productive of these Southern Republics, Paraguay, are immense. The advantages which people talk about as to accrue from the free navigation of the Amazon—which, by the way, we may not get as easily nor as soon as is imagined—are a hundred fold increased by the free navigation of the La Plata. Paraguay, for all that has been written about it, is still a sealed book to us. It is only a few years since it was opened to foreigners by its present very liberal Government. The few outsiders who were admitted by the former Dictator,—the notorious Dr. Francia,—needed constantly to be on the guard of their personal safety. They had little time to think of improving commercial advantages. Most of them, moreover, were men lacking that knowledge most needful in such a country. It abounds in the most valuable products of a tropical climate, having the greatest facilities for bringing her produce to a good market, and by the best navigable rivers in all South America. It is entirely free from the diseases most common in similar latitudes,—little troubled with many diseases which extensively prevail along the Amazon.

The river Paraguay has been ascended with perfect safety as far as Cujaba, in the immediate vicinity of some of the larger branches of the Amazon, and all the wealth and hidden resources of a still unknown region, called the great Chaco, besides Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru, can be made available by good water communication with Buenos Ayres. The United States Exploring steamer *Water Witch*, Capt. Page, went up some 2,000 miles in perfect safety, and—it was otherwise along the Amazon—the expedition met everywhere a civilized and kind population, ready to furnish every requisite for the wants of the vessel and comfort of the men. This country once in friendly intercourse and relations with the United States, we could afford to forget the fabled stories about the Amazon. Nor would we need to wait, hat in hand, for a slow Brazilian Government to give us those privileges, which, as her best customer, we by rights ought to have, but which, if the more recent reports are true, are after all not worth asking for. In a word, the friendly intercourse with Paraguay is of far more consequence to us, a seafaring, steam-using, commercial nation, than would be that of any other of these Southern Republics. Property there is remarkably secure. Revolutions seldom disturb the country. The people are satisfied with their rulers, and justly so, when they look upon their unhappy neighbors of Brazil, Argentina, and impoverished Uruguay.

It is a great shame that such advantages and privileges as we have hinted at should be lost to us by the injudicious and blustering ways of one of our own public officers. We hope our Government will look to the matter and thoroughly probe it. Intelligent Paraguayans say that they did look upon the great Republic in the North and their brethren there, as models; but that the specimens sent out did not meet their expectations. Instead of improving by their example, the ignorant and

Hanging on by the Eyelids.

It strikes us that the British Ministry, at this crisis, are "hanging on by the eyelids" to place, so desperate is their condition. They are believed to hold conflicting opinions upon the present war with Russia. First, as respects the necessity and policy of the contest; secondly, as respects the manner in which it ought to be carried on. Lord Aberdeen, head of the Government, deserves the merit of frankness, at any rate;—he has made no seeret from the first, that his sympathies, his predilections, his best wishes are with Russia. A section of his Cabinet side with him. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, is anti-Muscovite, and several of his colleagues are of the same way of thinking. If a house divided against itself cannot stand, what chance of continued existence is there for a Cabinet similarly circumstanced?

The weakness of the British Ministry has been shown in their recent all but defeat in the Foreign Enlistment bill,—the most unpopular measure, we believe, that has been forced upon England since 1817, when an illiberal Tory Minister interfered with the liberty of the subject by suspending the *habeas corpus* act, and gagged the Press, and put down the public meetings, on the pretence that sedition *might* be spoken at them. At that time, those measures very nearly caused a revolt among the working-classes in Great Britain. But, all circumstances considered, they were not more unpopular in their day, than the new Foreign Enlistment act is in ours. Let us briefly explain how this has occurred.

Parliament met on Dec. 12, with the avowed object of taking measures for the continued prosecution of the war. The Queen's Speech, (which really is the programme of the Ministry,) among its announcements of measures to be proposed, said not a word respecting the plan of bringing foreign mercenaries into England. Yet, as it now appears, the unusually early meeting of Parliament was for the express purpose of carrying such a measure. The Ministry took Parliament and the country by surprise. They launched their measure without a syllable of preliminary notice,—they hurried it through its various stages, as if the safety of the realm depended upon its being passed,—they did not allow any time or opportunity for the public at large to express their opinion upon it,—had they done so, petitions from all parts of the country would have been sent to Parliament; and, when it appeared likely that the measure would be rejected either by the Lords or Commons, they set their "whippers-in" to influence doubtful votes, by declaring that the measure *must* pass, or the Government would be broken up,—and, at the last moment, before the votes were taken in the House of Commons, there was a solemn threat, from the lips of Lord John Russell, the mouthpiece of the Cabinet, that the Government would take the rejection of the bill as a vote of want of confidence in themselves, and immediately resign.

So, the bill passed by a small majority. At this moment, a change of Ministry in England would be highly inconvenient. Lord Aberdeen has so confused the affairs of the nation, so involved the country in a net of political entanglement, that not even the Derby-Disraeli phalanx, anxious as they are for place and power, have the reckless courage to adventure the Herculean task of setting things *in statu quo*. If Lord Aberdeen were to resign to-morrow, the chance is that, after an interregnum of a fortnight, they would return to office, for his opponents are unable to face the "confusion worse confounded" in which the affairs of the nation are now placed. A change of Ministry, also, as showing a decided division in the national councils, would act unfavorably in foreign countries—and particularly gratify the Czar. It is a dear bargain—but the bill authorizing the enlistment and training in England of German mercenaries, in batches not to exceed 10,000 men, is the price paid by Parliament and the country for the continuance of such official services as Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Sidney Herbert are able to perform. And the Aberdeen Ministry, at a period when unanimity, popularity, and moral strength are indispensable in the rulers of England, are continued in office only by an unpopular measure, reluctantly passed by coerced supporters. Truly, in this desperate clinging to office, they do "hang on by their eyelids."

The measure is unpopular. The presence of foreign soldiers in England has ever been unpopular. It wounds the *amour propre* of a proud nation thus to open to the world, that within itself the elements of internal defence and protection are not to be found. Every precedent is opposed to the employment of Germans—with satisfaction to the British nation. In her wars—particularly between 1803 and 1815—England employed not Germans only, but Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch and Swiss troops. But this was on foreign soil. When German soldiers were brought over to England, in the reign of George II., the popularity of Pitt, the Minister, immediately declined.

At various times in the reign of George

[illegible] Ministry, to the [illegible] unanimously carried an address to the throne, thanking him for his admirable [illegible] conduct of affairs of the Royal Family during [illegible] Wales's illness, and [illegible] gratification at his admirable [illegible] conduct, as they merit, and though there was at one time a trifling misunderstanding with the Government, it was easily rectified after being traced to the *same source* whence all the trouble has emanated which the Americans in Paraguay have had to suffer. That the Paraguay Steam Navigation Company will be a loser is certain, but it will be through no fault of the Paraguayan Government; they can only blame themselves for the employment of an agent, who we fear has proved himself utterly unfit for the post.

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At various times in the reign of George [illegible] imprisoned for making the [illegible] the majority of his countrymen believed that he had done well. Finally, when, on the death of William IV., in 1837, Hanover passed to the Duke of Cumberland (next male heir) as a separate sovereignty, it was believed that England had done forever—save its wide-spreading Coburg connection—with Germans. In despite of all, German *condottieri* are to be imported. We shall admit ourselves egregiously in error, if, within six months, this question does not operate so powerfully against the Aberdeen Ministry as to force them to resign. A shorter time, in all probability, might be allowed for this result, but people in office stick on, like limpets on the rocks, with remarkable tenacity. *Who* shall constitute a new Ministry on the downfall of Lord Aberdeen's, is about as great a puzzle as how the apples got into the dumpling was to George III.

Saving at the Spigget.

Is the Government a bankrupt? Is Uncle Sam hard up? But if an employer cuts down his workmen's wages in such tough times as these, charity obliges us to hope that he is crowded by creditors, or unable to make the year's ends meet if he keeps on. Yet this is what Uncle Sam did last Saturday at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. He—or did Commodore Borman take the responsibility and do it on his own hook?—gave notice to the master carpenters, laborers, &c., that hereafter wages must be reduced—joiners, from $2 50 to $2 25 per day, and those of other mechanics in proportion. If Sam is to be a gainer by such untimely economy, it is time to carry out the principle to the doers of the dirty work as well as of such cleanly jobs as finishing off cabins and hewing ship-timber. The Government Officials that supervise the Navy-Yard—could not something be saved from their salaries? Members of Congress, Custom-House officers, and those who do all sorts of quiet jobs for the State and take fat salaries for their services—are they not amenable to the same economical policy? If the sauce is good for the goose, let us give the tougher gander a dressing of it.

Light Weights and Small Measures.

We invoke the Mayor's attention to the "peach basket" bushels which grocers are too apt to give us when we buy our vegetables by the quantity. There needs to be a general overhauling of dealers' weights and measures. Who gets 60 pounds of wheat, or 56 of corn, or 60 of potatoes, to the bushel now-a-days? Who gets more than the number of troy ounces to his pound, or heavier than avoirdupois ounces to his ounce, though he be not dealing in medicines, or buying gold or silver? Dust out your balances, good grocers—your packages are frightfully shrunk, though our orders are the same. Polish the dust from your steel-yards, and oil the springs of your patent balances, burly butchers, for the meat we buy cuts into wonderfully few steaks. Look again at the price of flour, sweating bakers, and tell us how many of your diminutive loaves you could eat at a meal. We are not Lilliputs nor pigmies. Show us your old-fashioned loaves, which two men might eat on for dinner, and leave a crust over. Protect the poor from light weights and small measures, and one large portion of their distress will be relieved.

Theatrical.

Burton's Theatre.—A melancholy-squib in five acts, called a Comedy, and entitled "Pride Shall Have a Fall," was produced here last night, according to the play bill—for the first time in thirty years. It is to be regretted that its well merited repose has been invaded. The next time it is placed on the shelf, let us hope that it will permanently remain there.

This squib (ascribed to Rev. George Croly,) was written to ridicule an unpopular arm of the Sicilian service—the hussars—and was probably sharp and wholesome at the time. It has lost its savor now, and is insipid to a degree. There is but little plot, and that of the commonest character. *Capt. Lorenzo* is the hero. He has previously betrothed the daughter of a grocer, but while on service this grocer gets suddenly, and by mistake, of course, raised to title and fortune. *Lorenzo*, when he returns, is refused, under the altered circumstances of the case. An imposter, who passes himself off as a *Prince*, is considered the better alliance. In the last act everything is arranged in an old-fashioned and unusually clumsy way; the title and fortune of the *Grocer* are claimed by the rightful owner (a scamp whose faults are more in the head than the heart.) The *Grocer* returns to his groceries, and his wife to her humbleness; *Lorenzo* turns out to be a *Prince's Son* and is accepted. Every one is supposed to be happy, and the curtain descends in solemn silence.

The dialogue is mediocre, with a spasmodic tendency towards puns. It is occasionally in the shape of blank verse; correctly written but tedious.

Mr. Burton, as the *Grocer*, and Mrs. Hughes as his wife, saved the piece from utter condemnation. The remainder of the company were but passably good. At the termination of the piece, there was some feeble applause, but it terminated before the curtain reached the stage.

From St. Thomas.

Captain Fabens, of the clipper-ship *Golden Eagle*, from Callao, *via* St. Thomas, reports: A few days before the *Golden Eagle* arrived, the American steamer *Benjamin Franklin*, (chartered by the Royal Mail Steam Company to take the English mails and passengers to other islands,) was fired into by the authorities of the island when leaving port, one ball passing through a state-room in which were an English lady and child. The *Benjamin Franklin* was detained a day or two for repairs, and then left on her voyage. The pretext for firing into her was, her not having a night pass.

The bark *Gov. Von Oxholm* arrived on the 27th, and the ship *Harriet*, of Bath, anchored in the outer roads the same day.

From St. Domingo.

Capt. Moulton, of brig *Oxford*, from Gonaives, reports business as being generally brisk. The new crop of Coffee was coming in and was selling at $1 19@1 22 Haytien currency. The place was very healthy. There were a number of vessels in port. The Oxford brings about 700 bags of Coffee of the new crop.

E. Ambrose Kelly was appointed Postmaster, and Benjamin Price and Augustus Schell Secretaries. The following gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents: Gen. J. Wright, C. Ludwig Richter, Howard M. Ticker and David Mahon.

The Committee on memorials reported through their Chairman, Mr. Grant, that they had found friends and they had found no enemies in the Board of Councilmen. The Committee was unable to report on the question of currency, but submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Government has, by the failure to enact wise laws, prevented laborers from obtaining equal rights to the soil, thereby engendering disorders, idleness, poverty and crime, such as now deform and torture humanity; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of Government now to secure to us our right to labor, investing the right to the soil, the enjoyment of inalienable homes, and a representative currency based upon labor, and that until Government has by the adoption of a wise system of legislation established these rights, there can be neither permanent industry, competence, peace nor plenty.

Whereas, While we are convinced that no amount of charitable offerings can satisfy the claims of justice, the necessity for charity being only an evidence of derangement and wrong, not of right, often keeping alive and active the causes that create a demand for it, yet we are not ungrateful to those who in times like these furnish thousands of able-bodied unemployed workmen and their wives and children with food and succor. Therefore,

Resolved, That, while disclaiming all connection with certain new aid societies (so called) which have lately been organized under pretence of charity, but really for speculative purposes, we yet heartily approve of and recommend to the needy poor the long established benevolent associations of the City, the Ward associations of the several Wards, and also the assistance tendered by well-known private philanthropy.

Whereas, The workingmen have hitherto been too much divided, and on account of such division their efforts to obtain, through legislative action, protection in the exercise of their rights and assistance in the performance of their duties, with free farms, inalienable homes, low rents, the highest rate of wages, a diminution of the hours of daily labor, &c., have failed—therefore,

Resolved, That forsaking all their old party prejudices and predilections, it is now the duty of the workingmen to unite and combine their forces for the attainment of a common object, namely, the deliverance of land, labor and the currency from the grasp of the monopolist and speculator.

Resolved, That this meeting do now form itself into a permanent Association of Workingmen, joined with their friends, elect a provisional President and other officers, and appoint a Committee to prepare regulations for the government thereof, to report at a subsequent meeting.

Resolved, That this Committee, when appointed, have power to receive and enroll the names of all persons willing to become members, until the organization of the Association has been completed.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee were, at their request, discharged from the consideration of the currency question, and it was referred to a Committee composed of the following gentlemen: Robert Grant, K. Arthur Bailey, John Cummerford, C. Ludwig Richter and Edward F. Underhill.

The Committee provided for by the resolutions was then appointed, as follows:

Benj. Price, Charles M'Carty, Mr. Frazier, Ira B. Davis, Chas. White, Robert Grant, Thos. West, Chas. Smith, Wm. Rowe, Wm. J. Young.

Mr. Chas. Smith moved that the thanks of the meeting should be tendered to the Committee for the able manner in which they advocated the rights of the working men before the Common Council.

Mr. Price (one of the Committee) opposed it. They had only done their duty.

Mr. Smith supported the resolution.

Mr. Wm. J. Young opposed the resolution. Men ought not to be thanked for instructing their servants.

Mr. Davis then proceeded to speak upon the general subject of land reform. He said that the unoccupied lands on this island should be thrown open to the occupancy of the people. [Loud cheers.] When it was known that men had a right to pitch a tent or build a hut on these waste lands, landlords would loose the grip with which they now hold their tenants. A member of the Council had asked him to present a practical proposition, but officials did not care so much about whether a thing was practicable as whether it would be popular. The way to secure their rights was to continue the agitation. New-York was the place where this was to be carried on. [Cheers.] He alluded to the currency, exposed the inefficiency of the present banking system, and the evils of speculation.

Mr. Daniel Wallford was the next speaker.

The President said that they had been stigmatized as Know-Nothings. He would introduce some of his German friends. This was an American movement, and they recognized every man as an American who had an American heart.

Mr. Rordel said that they saw misery over all in the United States; there were broken banks and more broken pockets. He alluded to the building by Louis Napoleon of houses for the working people, and thought they had a right to expect still more from a Republic. People, said the speaker, were trying to teach them to beg, but hunger was doing that. He advised them to unity and to rely upon themselves. [Loud cheering.]

The Chairman proposed that gentlemen who wished to become members of the Association should come to the next meeting provided with a slip of paper, on which their names, residence and occupation should be written.

Mr. West then followed in a general advocacy of land reform.

The balance of the time was occupied by speeches in German and English from Messrs. Ehrlspecker, Charles Smith, Cummerford, Firsch, Price, Somerville and Schramm.

The meeting, which was throughout of the most enthusiastic character, then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Committee. Several large bundles of names to the new Association were collected from those who had come prepared.

New Railroad Proposed to Fleetwood—Meeting in Morrisania.

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 2d inst., a large and respectable meeting was held last evening at McGraw's Hall, in Lower Morrisania, to take steps in conjunction with the inhabitants of Westchester County to build a railroad from the terminus of the Second and Third-avenues in the City, to Fleetwood, through Morrisania, Fordham, Ochmville, &c.

The project is contemplated by the inhabitants of Westchester County, in consequence of the insufficient accommodations extended to them by the Harlem Railroad Company. The road, according to a resolution passed at the last meeting, is recommended to be constructed on the mutual plan.

On motion, William Austin, Esq., of Melrose, took the Chair.

John Stevens, Esq., stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of seeing whether the people of Morrisania would be in favor of building a new road, as he considered the inhabitants of the different villages on the lines of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, were aggrieved, and would suffer still more, as the President of the Harlem Railroad declared that it was the intention of the Company not to issue any commutation tickets after the 1st of July. It was therefore proposed to build a road on the mutual principle. The road would consist of a single track with a turn table at each end, and would be able to make a trip from Harlem River to the terminus every hour. The means of constructing the road would easily be arrived at from the vast number of lot owners interested, who number already 15,000, with an average value of $30 per lot.

Mr. Stevens said that Mr. Drake, President of the Harlem Railroad Company, had stated that commuters do not pay the Company, and that they are a burden; if, therefore, another road be constructed, no objection can be urged on the part of the Harlem Company. He (Mr. Stevens), was opposed to remonstrating with any Company—to the running of steamboats up and down the river—keeping the draw open, or tearing up the track, but advised an independent line of action in the construction of a new road. He characterized some eminent engineers, who gave it as their opinion that the cost would be about $100,000 per mile, but he would be satisfied to have the road made, and equipped at a cost of $50,000 per mile. In answer

[illegible] appointed to [illegible] Railroad Company, to [illegible] to do? Mr. Stevens [illegible] opposed to [illegible] it was in their own [illegible] He had heard from [illegible] tended to do—they were [illegible] barren in performance [illegible] tors of both Railroads [illegible] the rising villages along [illegible] tlers, they say, make their [illegible] spend it in the country. Each [illegible] had sufficient experience of the [illegible] may be expected from the [illegible] Company.

C. S. Stevens said that he could see no objection to have the Committee [illegible] on the present meeting; and, although the Committee might make [illegible] their impressions [illegible] lic opinion would be [illegible] powerful organ—the [illegible] aside there was no ground to [illegible] successful issue.

James Stilwell, Esq., [illegible] the time has arrived when "[illegible] taken." The Company had [illegible] their very commencement, and were [illegible] daily. While people were unwilling [illegible] property, for the purpose of building [illegible] they must submit to whatever charges may be [illegible] flicted by those Companies. The Company [illegible] legally robbing them by the monopoly [illegible] in Albany—by the Bill [illegible] public. It was therefore [illegible] get up a counter movement by [illegible] road.

On motion of Mr. Post, a Committee [illegible] appointed to investigate the charter of the [illegible] Railroad Company, as far as related to the [illegible] new Harlem Bridges, and report the same at [illegible] meeting. Messrs. Post, Spreckley, Cooper, [illegible] and Molden were nominated.

The meeting then adjourned.

Constantine the Great, and his Times.

A lecture on the "Life and Times of Constantine the Great," was delivered last night before the Mechanics' Society, No. 472 Broadway, by the Rev. Thos. Starr King. The Rev. lecturer entered at length into a description of the social and political aspects of the Roman Empire at the period of Constantine's accession. He dwelt with much eloquence on the condition of the Christian Church at that time, showed briefly its early trials, its progress and its triumphs, and showed the providential manner in which its growth was encouraged, its influence diffused, and its stability as a great and controlling religious and moral power established. He described with great power and [illegible] the leading events in Constantine's reign, the characteristic features of his age, and the personal traits by which his administration of the [illegible] power was distinguished, and his rule rendered preëminently brilliant, at a time when Rome [illegible] in her decline as a great political power, and when the lustre which his character shed on the empire served but to reveal the more clearly her decay. The eloquent lecture was [illegible] plauded.

Naval.—The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, Capt. Means, from Norfolk bound to San Francisco, and the United States brig Bainbridge, Capt. Hunter, from Montevideo for India, were at Rio Janeiro 10th November.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* sailed from St. Thomas on the 28th of December, looking finely; crew all well; had commenced coaling. Reports as being strained in heavy weather on the coast, having had S. W. and Southerly gales. The principal leaks were supposed to be under the counter and forward about the hawse-pipes.

A New Broom and New Times with Sinclair House.

To the *Editor of the New-York Daily Times*:

On my way home from the "Mariners' Church" a few Sabbath evenings since, I passed where most of the sailor dance-houses are located. The doors were wide open, and in full view were groups of both sexes dancing, at the sound of the viol. Others stood about the doors and on the walk, to entice the sailor into their dens of infamy.

Last Sunday evening I passed that way again, and what a change!—every door was closed, every shutter was in its place, no music was heard, and all was quiet. I have not seen the like before in twenty years.

If Mayor Wood carries out the reform he has so nobly begun, he will deserve and receive the support of every good citizen.

Marine Disasters.

The clipper-ship *Mischief*, Lawrence, from Hong Chow Foo, China, Sept. 14, and Java Head Oct. 18, with teas and silk to Aspor & Co., passed through the Java Sea during the typhoon season with very heavy weather. Oct. 18, entered the north end of Gaspar Straits, and at 9 A. M., saw a Dutch bark on shore, [illegible] lay press and signals of distress flying; [illegible] a ship sunk, with only her top-gallant [illegible] ter. Came to in company with [illegible] and English clipper-ship Aurora, and sent [illegible] boat, as did the other two ships, to the bark's assistance. She proved to be the *Henry Wesley*, from Wilmington, bound to Antwerp. Vessel and cargo a total loss, both being in possession of the Malays, who were clearing her of everything. Gave the crew every assistance. Oct. 19, at south end of Gaspar Straits [illegible] signals with clipper ship *Wizard*, bound south. Oct. 20, was detained five hours while at anchor in the Straits of Sunda, by a revolt of the crew. Rev. St. lat. 25° 53' S., long. 17° 30' E., exchanged signals with [illegible] tish brig *Prince*, steering east. Dec. 28, lat. [illegible] long. 71° 16', was taken aback, in a very heavy squall from N. W., lost sails, &c., and for three days after had a heavy gale from N. N. W.; 4th inst., off the capes of Delaware, passed schooners *Charles* and *Edward*, of Dartmouth, steering S. and W. Took a pilot on the 50 miles south of Sandy Hook, and was off the [illegible] same afternoon, since when have been detained by the fog.

The schooner *H. L. Scranton*, of New-Orleans, Capt. Simmons, Minatitlan, (Mexico,) 20 days, with [illegible] logs mahogany, to order, bound to Boston, put into this port in distress, having experienced heavy [illegible] erly weather on the passage; lost fore-sail, [illegible] jib, mainsail, and sprung a leak. Dec. 30, off [illegible] experienced a tremendous gale from S. to W., [illegible] sustained some damage, since which the pumps have been kept continually going, to keep her free. Part of the crew have been sick the greater part of the passage, and unable to do duty.

Business Notices.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—[illegible] Association [illegible] of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising [illegible] different manufactories; among them are T. Gilbert's celebrated Alaskan Pianos, and the much improved Water Pianos, [illegible] Pianos, [illegible] prices from $60 to $125. Pianos to Rent [illegible] two different terms, [illegible] & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, (carried the [illegible] prize, $40, $60, $70, $80, $100, $125, $150, $175, and $200. Each instrument guaranteed. Business [illegible] from former [illegible]

HORACE WATERS, [illegible]

CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.—[illegible] & CO., No. 441 Broadway, [illegible] prices, men's and boys' overcoats and [illegible] many other kinds of Winter [illegible] their large stock of [illegible] Together with [illegible] quality trimmings, and [illegible] cannot fail to suit purchasers.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF [illegible] safes, with Patent [illegible]

Fight at a Funeral.

Quite excitement was created on Flatbush [illegible], Brooklyn, Sunday, by a fight which occurred between two parties of Irishmen while attending a funeral. The police of the Fourth District arrested three of the ringleaders named JAMES SMITH, MICHAEL DOWD and PATRICK DOWD, and yesterday morning they were examined before Justice [illegible] and sentenced to twenty-nine days' imprisonment each in the County Jail.

Brutal Assault.

CHARLES MCKENNA was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, by the Fourth District Police, for beating his wife in a cruel manner on Sunday, from the effects of which she will not probably recover. The parties reside in Raymond-street, and were both intoxicated at the time.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

There were 830 persons treated at the Brooklyn Dispensary during the month of December. Males, 304; females, 526. Of these 36 were born in the United States; of foreign birth, 194. There were 1,337 prescriptions dispensed.

Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

In this Court yesterday the case of the Town of Flushing vs. the Trustees of the Jones' Fund for the Relief of the Poor, was resumed from Friday. The question at issue is between the towns of Flushing, Oyster Bay, and North Hempstead—Flushing contending that the poor of that town are entitled to benefit from the funds, consisting of $30,000, bequeathed by SAMUEL JONES, late of Oyster Bay. The case is still on.

Brooklyn City Court.

This Court was opened yesterday morning by Mayor HALL and Supervisors STEVENS and CALDWELL, and adjourned over to Wednesday without transacting any business.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—This day, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Deaths from Charcoal Fumes at Oyster Bay, L. I.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe in my to-day's TIMES an account of an almost fatal accident occurring from the effect of the fumes of charcoal being carried into sleeping apartments.

Although the fact is pretty generally known that the inhalation of carbonic acid gas, as given off by burning charcoal, is most powerfully destructive to animal life, it may be well to give publicity to such cases as fall under our immediate observation, in order to prevent some and make others more guarded and careful about committing similar and fatal errors.

I was called last Sunday evening, 31st ult., to the house of JOHN B. COLES, Dosoris, near Glen Cove, L. I., to hold a Coroner's Inquest on the bodies of PATRICK FEYN and MARGARET his wife, who retired to bed the evening previous in excellent health and spirits.

It appears from the statement of their son, a lad about ten years' old and an only child, that his mother took a furnace of live coals up into their sleeping room, which was very small, about 4 o'clock P. M. The three retired together in the same room, the son occupying a separate bed which stood near a window.

He states the coals were then apparently extinguished; they closed the door and retired, without experiencing any unusual sensations. The son getting into his bed first turned his face toward the wall, or window, and partially covered his head. He soon went to sleep, and heard nor knew nothing more until he awoke; which was not until the next day in the afternoon, when he discovered his father and mother were both dead.

Verdict of the Jury—they came to their death by suffocation from inhaling carbonic acid gas from the fumes of charcoal taken into their bedroom.

Truly yours,
WM. W. STREW, M. D., Coroner.

Meeting of Suffolk County Teachers' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Suffolk County Teachers' Association held its last Session at Southold on Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th instant. The meeting was one of unusual interest. The discussions were carried on with much spirit. A number of interesting papers from members of the Association were read by the Corresponding Secretary, essays, were presented by Miss SMITH and Miss ACKLEY, of Greenport, and by Mr. C. F. HOWELL, of Riverhead. On Thursday evening we were addressed by the President, JAMES H. TUTHILL, Esq., of Riverhead. His address was well written, of thought well connected and eminently practical. On Friday evening Rev. GEORGE F. WISWELL, of Peekskill, gave us a spicy and effective speech on "Educating men for their own times."

A Juvenile Choir, under the direction of Mr. WM. F. HOUTON, enlivened the meeting by appropriate music.

The hospitality and courtesy we met with evinced that the good old town of Southold, though keeping pace with this age of progression, has lost nothing of the cardinal virtues which characterized the happy old days of our fathers.

Next meeting at Sag Harbor the first Thursday and Friday in April.

J. JEROME CHICHESTER, Corresp'g Secretary.
SOUTHOLD, L. I., Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

A Hog as is a Hog.

HACKETTSTOWN, WARREN COUNTY, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 4, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I wish, through your columns, to call the attention of the public to a remarkable instance of the growth of a hog. Mr. STEPHEN WYCKOFF, residing at the Delaware Water Gap, Warren County, N. J., recently slaughtered a hog of his own raising, two years old, which weighed, when dressed, nine hundred and twenty pounds, good weight. Who can beat this?

E. J. P.

Supposed Detention of the Missing Rochester Girl.

—About the 1st of December a young woman arrived in this city and stopped at a second-class hotel. A lady boarder at the house, who had been reading the accounts of EMMA MOORE'S disappearance, was struck with the resemblance of this young woman to the description given of the missing girl. She further learned that the person in question had come from Rochester, and observed that she was provided with her just such clothing as EMMA MOORE is represented to have had on when last seen in Rochester. This morning the Mayor considered himself justified in ordering the arrest of the girl. She insisted being EMMA MOORE, stating that she came from Davenport, New-York, and had never been in Rochester, except when she passed through it on her way West. Her story, however, was contradictory, in many respects, and this, with the facts above mentioned, induced the Mayor to keep her in custody until word can be had from Rochester. She is about the size and age of EMMA MOORE. She has been going almost constantly since her first arrival in the city, having taken trips to Indianapolis and other places, and

The following are copies of Union proclamations issued by Andrew Jackson, Commissioners and Clerks of Court, about the time the present the scene on its issue. It also divides the Territory into three Judicial Districts, and assigns to the first Hon. FRANCIS FINCHWOOD; to the second, Hon. R. R. HARRIS; and to the third, Hon. JAMES BRADLEY—all of the Supreme Court. A Term of the Supreme Court is to be held at the seat of Government on the third Monday in February next. Terms of the District Court, to be held in March and April, are ordered.

2. Calls the Legislative Assembly, recently chosen, to meet at Omaha City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M.

3. (dated Dec. 31,) recites that many depredations have been committed by bands of Indians on parties of emigrants to Utah, Oregon, and California, and that further outrages are threatened; therefore the Governor, as a measure of protection to the pioneers settled on the outskirts of the Territory, and as a security to emigrants, recommends the citizens to organize military companies, constituting two regiments—one north and one south of the River Platte. He recommends this as a measure of defence, until the General Government shall provide its troops for the defence of the Territory.

TWO WOMEN INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF A SLAVE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The Grand Jury reported to the First District Court, on Saturday, true bills for murder against Mrs. AIMEE DIETZ and Mrs. ELIZA DIMITRY, in having caused the death of the slave girl LEDA, about a month ago, by whipping and ill treating her while she was suffering, as the physicians' certificate stated, from worms. When the women were arrested, at the time of the occurrence, Judge ROBERTSON admitted them to bail. Upon the Grand Jury's indictment they were on Saturday again arrested, and locked up in the parish prison to await their trial. Their counsel, Mr. LARNE, then made application to the Court to again admit them to bail, citing two or three precedents, both in this country and in England, in support of his application, but the principal grounds of the application were that Mrs. DIMITRY was very sick, and being locked up in a damp cell, and other reasons, might cause her death, and that the mother, Mrs. DIETZ, was too old and infirm to stand close confinement and the anxieties attending thereon. The Court decided to admit the parties to bail in the sum of $10,000 each, on account of their ill health and infirmities; and on account of some doubts as to the guilt of the parties of the charge on which they had been indicted. The Attorney General suggested that the Court would do well to give its reasons for the opinion in writing, in order that it might stand as a precedent in murder cases hereafter. Judge ROBERTSON said he should comply with the very proper request of the Attorney General at some future time.—*Daily Crescent, Dec.* 25.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., G. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ **Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor.**—This Ball will take place at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

Tickets of admission at two dollars for each person, (whether lady or gentleman, without any privilege for refreshments,) can be had at the principal hotels, booksellers' and music stores, and also of any of the

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. DePeyster Ogden	Charles A. Stetson,	George Bancroft,
Charles A. Davis,	J. A. Westervelt,	J. W. Hame uley,
James W. Gerard,	Wm. Chauncey,	J. Watson Webb,
S. Livingston,	Horace Greeley,	B. Rodman Winthrop,
James P. Otis,	Charles P. Daly,	Major Macomb,
Edward S. Gould,	Junius T. Stagg,	John C. Stevens,
E. Lowndes,	James Phalen,	Wm. E. Babcock,
D. Dudley Field,	R. K. Haight,	H. J. Redfield,
Robert Benson,	W. Schermerhorn,	H. J. Raymond,
D. H. Bridge,	John Jay,	H. W. Field, Jr.,
Charles O'Conor,	John Bigelow,	Sidney Brooks,
Alex. Mactier,	Wm. H. Paine,	Ogden Hoffmann,
N. P. Bailey,	Capt. Grafton,	Alfred Craven,
George P. Morris,	A. L. Robertson,	Royal Phelps,
Moses Taylor,	Hiram Fuller,	Wm. H. Jones,
G. J. Cornell,	Charles De Rham,	Robert S. Hone,
Adrien Leslin,	J. F. Penniman,	Jacob Little,
Geo. W. Carter,	Joseph Foulke,	Robert Emmet, Jr.,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Fred. E. Gibert,	Joshua Colt,
John Van Buren,	Winthrop Chandler,	Henry Ward,
Moses A. Beach,	P. Lorillard,	Chauncey D. Hurd,
Dr. J. Bowers,	C. F. Winthrop,	T. C. T. Buckley,
T. J. Fowler,	Samuel B. Ruggles,	T. S. Fosdan,
Wolden Pell,	L. A. Sus ex,	George Baxter,
Benning Dunr,	James Brooks,	George W. Brown,
Samuel Nicholson,	M. Livingston,	Charles A. Dana,
Eugene Kelleras,	Samuel Nicoll,	George Belden,
James Hooker,	W Hoffman,	Dr. E. Kissam,
George Douglass,	John Cochrane,	John D. Wolfe,
R. Smith Clark,	John Treadwell,	S meon Draper,
F. L. Waddell,	Samuel Whitney,	James K. Pell,
Horace H. Day,	Major Kearney,	Capt. Drayton,
J. C. B. Davis,	Henry A. Coit,	John P. March,
Frederick Hudson,	Wm. B. Duncan,	R. W. Jones,
Wm. B. Astor,		

The details of arrangements for the evening of the Ball, the hour for commencing, regulations for carriages, &c., &c., will be published in future advertisements.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is indispensable.

JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.
EDWARD S. GOULD, Secretary.

☞ **Tenth Ward Relief Association.**—At a public meeting of the citizens of the Xth Ward, held Jan. 4, 1855, to devise means to relieve the needy, the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee to receive donations for said purpose:

Applications for aid may also be made to either of this Committee, or at the room of the Association, on the corner of Ludlow and Grand-sts., (entrance in Ludlow,) over the Market, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

First District.
ROBERT M. FIELDS, No. 146 Eldridge-st.
H. A. HUSTED, No. 133 Orchard-st.
J. W. HOLMES, No. 1284 Forsyth-st.
M. H. UNDERHILL, No. 19 Delancey-st.
CORNELIUS CORSON.

Second District.
W. W. OSBORNE, No. 278 Grand-st.
STEPHEN BARKER, No. 77 Orchard-st.
Alderman GEO. A. TROWBRIDGE, No. 273 Broome-st.
E. H. DOMINECK, No. 282 Grand-st.
Councilman MASON, No. 79 Orchard-st.

Third District.
HOWARD E. COATS, No. 250 Forsyth-st.
S. C. SEAMAN, No. 62 Division-st.
J. E. EBERHARD, No. 110 Hester-st.
PETER S. TITUS, No. 13 Allen-st.
H. A. BLISS, No. 37 Eldridge-st.
JAY JARVIS, No. 7 Forsyth-st.
Councilman REED, No. 15 Bowery.
N. HATMAN, No. 20 Forsyth-st.

Fourth District.
JAMES M. MARSH, No. 5 Eldridge-st.
W. R. FOSTER, No. 1 Essex-st.
A. W. BARNES, No. 23 Ludlow-st.
WILLIAM TIBBALS and JAMES GRIFFITHS, No. 14 Ludlow-st.

Fifth District.
ASA PARKER, No. 109 Essex-st.
J. T. BROOKS, No. 105 Essex-st.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, No. 83 Ludlow-st.
Councilman PURDY, No. 127 Orchard-st.
E. H. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st.
MOSES D. GALE, No. 106 Essex-st.

This Committee would now cast themselves upon the generosity of those who are blessed with the good things of this life, and trust that all will do cheerfully "what they can" to aid those who are suffering for want of the necessaries of life.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Treasurer.
ROBERT MACOY, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH W. LESTER, }

☞ **Eighteenth Ward Concert—FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.**—The receipts being $700, the following gentlemen have been appointed a Disbursement Committee. They will also thankfully receive contributions of money or clothing from those benevolently disposed, in furtherance of said object:

WM. MILLER, No. 230 Third-avenue.
THOS. IRWIN, No. 199 East Twenty-first-street.
ISAAC F. SNOW, Avenue A and Eighteenth-street.
GEORGE JACOBS, Twenty-second-st. east and Second-avenue.
ROBERT INGLIS, No. 169 Third-avenue.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Visiting Committee:

BENJ. FARELESS, No. 201 East Twenty-third-street.
J. R. ANDERSON, No. 212 Third-avenue.
G. W. FIELDER, No. 197 East Twentieth-street.
P. BERTINE, No. 327 Second avenue.
THOS. MOLELLAND, No. 226 Second-avenue.
J. C. VALENTINE, No. 94 East Fifteenth-street.
W. R. KNAPP, No. 186 East Nineteenth-street.
D. HAYDEN, No. 145 East Sixteenth-street.
J. W. FIELDER, No. 117 East Twentieth-street.
J. VAN PELT, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.
WM. MILLER, No. 161 East Twenty-first-street.
JERE MOTT, No. 242 Third-avenue.
R. REDER, station-house.
CHAS. MASON, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
J. D. SNEDIKER, Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street.
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., No. 57 East Twenty-fifth-street.
P. O'DONNELL, No. 222 Third-avenue.
ISAAC A. MORAN, Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.
MORRIS DALY, Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 36 Lexington-avenue.

JOHN MURPHY, Chairman.
P. MCFADDEN, Treasurer.
H. C. WINCHESTER, Secretary.

☞ **Fourteenth Anniversary of Sunday School** No. 6, attached to the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will take place in the Meeting-house, between Broome and Grand-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at the store of SLOTE & JANES, No. 88 Fulton-st.; C. F. GOODWIN, No. 188 South-st.; G. H. PHINNEY, Nos. 131 and 133 Chrystie-st., CHAS. A. BALDWIN, No. 54 Bowery; S. RAYNOR, No. 78 Bowery, or HOLMAN, GRAY & CO., corner of Centre and White-sts. The pieces are mostly original, having been prepared for the occasion. The dialogue on "Know-Nothingism" is not a mere fancy sketch. The author has given to subscribers a dialogue and scenes which actually transpired at the late election. Doors open at 6½; exercises commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Nassau-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855, at 7½ o'clock. The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held in the Library Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The polls will be opened at 9 A. M., and close at 6 P. M. By order of the Board.

EDWARD A. NEWTON,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Know ye, all whom it may concern, that owing to business arrangements which would render him unable to serve, if elected, as a member of the Board of Direction for 1855, the subscriber respectfully declines running as a candidate.

JOSEPH C. MORTON.

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.**—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 11.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING.—*Subjugation and Slave.*
Jan. 25.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Summer Excursions.**—Ladies and gentlemen who want the country in Summer, or travel, will find Mr. WOOD'S easy and rapid system of Painting from Nature, taught by himself, at No. 489 Broadway, a most valuable accomplishment.

☞ **Bedford Lectures.**—On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., will give a satirical poem, "The Money King," in the Central Congregational Church, near the corner of Fulton and Classon-avs., Brooklyn. Admittance 25 cents.

☞ **Seventh Anti-Slavery Lecture**—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.; of Boston. Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; she will assist in washing and ironing if required; she is well recommended and a worthy person. Also, a situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as waiter or chambermaid, and take care of children. She understands both, and is well recommended. Please call or address at No. 122 19th-st., between 3d and 2d-avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl, of genteel address and excellent City reference, as children's nurse and seamstress; is a plain, neat sewer, fond of children, and will wash and iron for the nursery in a private family, or with a lady who boards in that City or Brooklyn; will take a situation in a permanent situation, as the present leaves her place. Call at No. 323 1st-av., first floor, back room—or send a note to the number.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in the capacity of chambermaid and seamstress, or would have no objection to take care of one child; she is fully competent in these branches, and can produce the very best of City reference; and can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 24 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has City reference. Would go as a laundress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 25 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington-ave. Can be seen for two days until suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family. Has no objection to go to the country. Good reference can be given. Apply at No. 1 Roosevelt-st., second floor, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework, or chamberwork and laundress; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer, fond of children, and do plain sewing. Good reference given. Call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Girl, as chambermaid and waiting, or as plain sewer. Is no use but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 217 East 20th-st. To be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, 20 years of age, in a wholesale or retail store; boot and shoe preferred; can give security, if required. Best of references given. Address ADAMS, *Times* Office, 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to mind children and do chamber work. Would go to the country. Apply No. 245 1st-av., corner 15th-st., 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, in a respectable family, as dressmaker. She can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Please address No. 824 Bowery, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Can give good City references. Call at No. 97 19th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; one who understands good English cooking—has no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 83 King-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; the other as an excellent laundress. The best of City reference. To be seen for two days at 24 door south of 30th-st., in Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by a young man of steady habits, as waiter in a private family. He will be found faithful and diligent, and comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 97 East 28th-st., second floor.

30 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With a cash capital of $10, to engage in a business from which $5 per day may be realized. Address a letter, containing 12 cents, or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimen sent by return mail.

MUSIC.—Families in New-York or Brooklyn wishing to engage the services of a lady who has been eminently successful in teaching the Piano and Vocal Music, may address MUSIC, care of Fowlers & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, for one week. Highest reference given.

MILLINER WANTED.—An experienced Milliner to take charge of a Manufactory of Silk and Lawn Bonnets. Also, a Forter, one who has experience in the Hat, Cap and Strawgoods business. Address COMMERCE, this Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A gentleman whose time is unoccupied during the afternoon and evening, wishes to obtain some employment, such as keeping the private books of a hotel, or those of a firm to which do not require the exclusive attention of a bookkeeper. As the advertiser holds the position of teller in a Bank, he is able to produce good references as to character and capability. Address TIME, at this office.

COOK—Wanted, a situation, by an experienced woman, as cook in a large boarding house, restaurant, or hotel, &c. She understands the cooking of all sorts of meat, pastry, jellies, &c. Please apply at No. 76 3d-av, (old No., 84,) for two days. N. B.—Has the best of reference for competency.

GIRL WANTED—One who is a good seamstress, to Assist in the chamberwork and to take care of children. Apply with City reference to No. 322 4th-st.

COACHMAN—Situation wanted by an experienced young man, with best of City reference; a careful driver, first-rate hostler, thoroughly acquainted with his business; well acquainted with the City. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st., for two days.

TEACHER—A graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in the Classics, higher English, or German, will make an engagement for a short time daily, either with a school or private family in this City. Address PACKARD, Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

GARDENER WANTED—In Brooklyn; a single man, to take charge of a small garden, two horses and cow, and make himself generally useful: has a boy to help during the Summer season, and but little driving; wages $20 and found. No second-class man will answer. Apply at No. 35 Front-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady would like to make arrangements as housekeeper; she understands her business; she is fond of children. None but a widower need answer this. Address Mrs. W. H., *Times* Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a stationery store, a young man who can lend his employer from two to three hundred dollars. To such good security and a permanent situation will be given. Address H. W., *Times* Office.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—A first-rate watchmaker, to go a short distance South. Good wages given. Apply to COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a jobbing-house; one of experience, and who can give the best of references as to character. Address Box No. 2,678, Post-Office, stating views as to salary.

LAWYERS.—A young Attorney desires a connection with some older lawyer, to take charge of Attorney business. Best of reference as to capability. Address WM. WINTON, Box No. 3,920, New-York Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 1 Carmine-st.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the citizens of the XVth Ward, held at Knickerbocker Hall, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE was called to the Chair, and EDWARD P. CLARK appointed Secretary. The meeting determined to form an association for the relief of the poor, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and making the necessary arrangements for carrying on the objects of the Association.

Ald. THOMAS CHRISTIE, Chairman.
WM. H. SMITH, Treasurer.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Secretary.

A. W. Bridford,	J. N. Wis,	W. E. Wildenring,
J. W. Emmy, M.D.	Morris Hilgy,	R. V. Vermilye,
Thomas Dunlap,	C. D. Varley, M. D.	P. H. Williams,
W. F. Havermeyer,	John Bigelow,	Joseph Tucker,
James Weyer,	George Clark,	John P. Mann,
Francis Many,	E. W. Rumney, M.D.	L. B. Hunt,
W. H. Church, M.D.	John N. Beach,	Wm. H. Hoyt,
Samuel Hooper,	Jacob B. Moore,	D. Middleton,
Jas. T. Moulton,	S. M. Heated,	Lewis Gregory,
D. A. Cushman,	James Horner,	W. Smith,
	H. W. Hinley,	

W. R. VERMILYE.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 65 Canal-st.,
Is now on his way to Paris, personally, to select the latest novelties, which he hopes to be able to offer for your inspection early in the season. In the meantime, to make room for the New Styles, he is now offering the remainder of his Winter Stock, regardless of Price.

Handsome Velvet Cloaks for $25.
Rich Satin Cloaks, from $16 to $25.
Moire Antiques, from $20 to $30.
And Cloth Cloaks, handsomely trimmed, from $9 to $16.
These Cloaks are all made in the best manner, and are of the latest styles.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS—Ladies, strangers and visitors in the City should before leaving procure a pair or two of Mrs GAYNOR'S celebrated French Wove Corsets, which she sells, at half the prices usually charged, at No. 46 2d-av., near 16th-st.
N. B.—Another lot of new Embroideries just received.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES, DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—Urgent necessity compels me to dispose of my remaining stock of choice and fashionable dress trimming ribbons, gallons, &c., at half the price we sold them at before the holidays. M. H. LUTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery.

DRY GOODS, LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS—Napkins, black silks, broad-cloths, cassimeres, woollen plaids, gingham, prints, hosiery, linen handkerchiefs, lace curtains, &c., for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, Nos. 82 and 84 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTH BUSINESS.

THE ADVERTISER wishing to retire from the cloth trade, offers to dispose of his stock and the good will of the business on favorable terms. No objection to available real estate in this City or Brooklyn, in part payment. Address with real name, B. A., office *Daily Times*.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New York City, Tin Plate Fasteners for Metal Roofing and Flange Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisiana, N. Y.,) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 600 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER, }

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT is offered by a well-established and prosperous wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some changes in their arrangements, required by their increasing business. To any person wishing to make an investment of $20,000 to $25,000, as special capital, it offers as inducement for a safe and profitable return rarely met with. References of the highest character can be given, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office

COFFEE AND OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.—One of the oldest established down-town. Steady sales from $130 to $150 per week, warranted. Proprietor going West on a farm. It will be sold at a moderate sum for cash only. A good chance to purchase a well established substantial business. For further particulars apply at No. 109 Nassau-st., next door to *Herald* Office.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 327 Bowery, New-York.

A BAKER'S CHANCE.—For sale, a Bakery with a good sized saloon attached, lease to run a term of years, on reasonable terms, by applying at once to GREENFIELD & TRUESDALE, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.
JULLIEN'S CELEBRATED LEVER WATCHES.
Warranted perfect Time keepers from.....$150 to $250

COOPER WATCHES,

Duplex and Levers from	125 to 275

INDEPENDENT SECOND,

And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses.	125 to 200

CHRONOMETERS.

Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers	125 to 200

EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,

Which run eight days with one winding	140 to 185

ENAMEL WATCHES,

For ladies, some in hunting cases	85 to 150
For ladies, some in magic cases	85 to 200

MAGIC WATCHES.

Which change into three different watches	100 to 175

WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,

And turns the hands without a key	85 to 140

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes	$25
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS	30
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies	35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases	40
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as	14
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as	14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $20: Bracelets	5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains	80 00 to 85 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Keys	3 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Seals	2 00 to 6 00
Gold Thimbles	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Pencils	2 50 to 5 00
Gold Pens and Pencils	1 25 to 7 00
Diamond Rings	2 50 to 15 00
Diamond Earrings	7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Pins	100 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses	15 00 to 300 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Studs, per set	1 50 to 12 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair	1 50 to 10 00
Gold Eye Glasses	5 00 to 8 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set	1 75 to 6 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set	6 00 to 9 00
Silver Table forks, per set	12 00 to 21 00
Silver Cups for Children	13 00 to 25 00
Silver Napkin Rings, each	5 00 to 15 00
Gold Armlets for children, per pair	1 50 to 3 50
Plain Gold Rings	2 50 to 4 00
Chased Gold Rings	75 to 3 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Scarf Pins	1 00 to 7 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.—I shall offer to the public the coming HOLIDAYS a fine assortment of useful and ornamental PRESENTS, consisting of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, and a variety of small and less expensive articles.
WM. S. TARRELL, No. 365 Broadway.
Late of the firm of A. C. Benedict & Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 121, dated New-York, Aug. 28, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate executed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped.
DANIEL B. FEARING 5th-av., corner 12th-st.

$3 REWARD—Lost, on Friday evening, Jan. 5, in 2d-av., between 12th-st. and St. Mark's-place, a black lace Veil. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 128 8th-st., opposite the old Opera House.

LOST—A pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, in a Morocco case, by a lady, on Friday last; supposed to have been dropped when in the Hansom-st. stage. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them with THOMAS DAY, No. 348 Broadway.

LOST—On Saturday, in Broadway or 8th-av., a PACKAGE OF LETTERS, of value to lower only, addressed to a lady. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at No. 3 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.
IN THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.
D. APPLETON & CO., [illegible]
PUBLISH TO-DAY,
A NEW EDITION OF
MEMOIRS
OF
NAPOLEON, HIS COURT AND FAMILY.
By the Duchess D'Abrantes,
(Madame Junot.)
Two vols. 8vo., cloth, 1,124 pages. Price $5.
List of Portraits contained in Illustrated Edition.

Napoleon,	Charles Bonaparte,	Jerome Bonaparte,
Josephine,	Lucien Bonaparte,	Louis Bonaparte,
Maria Louisa,	Marshal Junot,	Cardinal Fesch,
Duke of Reichstadt,	Charles Bonaparte,	Louisa, Queen of
Madame Laetitia	Pauline Bonaparte,	Prussia,
Bonaparte,	Eliza Bonaparte,	Joseph Bonaparte,

Probably no writer has had the same opportunities for becoming acquainted with

NAPOLEON THE GREAT,

As the Duchess D'Abrantes. Her mother rocked him in his cradle, and when he quitted Brienne and came to Paris, she guided and protected his younger days. Scarcely a day passed without his visiting her house during the period which preceded his departure for Italy as

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Abundant occasion was therefore had for watching the development of the great genius who afterwards became the master of the greater part of Europe.

MARSHAL JUNOT,

Who became allied to the author of this work by marriage, was the intimate friend of Napoleon, and figured in most of the

BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENTS,

Which rendered him the greatest military captain of the age. No interruption took place in the intimacy which she enjoyed, so that in all these scenes, embracing a period of nearly

THIRTY YEARS,

The Duchess became familiar with all the

...

...

...

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. A. MILLER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA (late Commercial), for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,779,886 61
Average amount of Specie.....1,997,419 71
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....$3,079 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,261,235 78
Average amount of Specie.....1,364,770 74
Average amount of Circulation.....2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,462,351 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,189,499 05
Average amount of Specie.....71,171 17
Average amount of Circulation.....92,101 33
Average amount of Deposits.....883,192 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,643,299 13
Average amount of Specie.....310,282 54
Average amount of Circulation.....83,155 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,298,913 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,558,161 89
Average amount of Specie.....539,982 01
Average amount of Circulation.....547,761 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,287,638 75

State and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$682,996 93
Average amount of Specie.....73,189 77
Average amount of Circulation.....173,217 00
Average amount of Deposits.....497,511 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
J. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,148,326 54
Average amount of Specie.....112,497 51
Average amount of Circulation.....199,675 00
Average amount of Deposits.....801,207 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$143,970 47
Average amount of Specie.....18,591 80
Average amount of Circulation.....74,795 00
Average amount of Deposits.....71,149 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,244,626 60
Average amount of Specie.....41,376 09
Average amount of Circulation.....197,206 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,106,136 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$485,067 95
Average amount of Specie.....77,439 51
Average amount of Circulation.....75,301 00
Average amount of Deposits.....344,921 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JNO. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,225 838 00
Average amount of Specie.....253,040 00
Average amount of Circulation.....277,905 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,058,366 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1855.
H. C. BEEB, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$690,789 93
Average amount of Specie.....59,541 03
Average amount of Circulation.....141,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.....439,584 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
E. E. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,519,857 35
Average amount of Specie.....178,520 21
Average amount of Circulation.....72,986 56
Average amount of Deposits.....1,196,136 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the COMMERCE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,297,813 01
Average amount of Specie.....185,677 75
Average amount of Circulation.....94,794 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,075,127 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$438,613 00
Average amount of Specie.....46,756 00
Average Amount of Circulation.....36,977 00
Average amount of Deposits.....143,826 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM S. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,326,245 19
Average amount of Specie.....164,738 54
Average amount of Circulation.....132,633 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,050,189 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$430,002 51
Average amount of Specie.....28,907 70
Average amount of Circulation.....140,511 00
Average amount of Deposits.....330,556 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1855.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$540,511 86
Average amount of Specie.....65,431 80
Average amount of Circulation.....80,161 00
Average amount of Deposits.....429,498 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,226,409 98
Average amount of Specie.....74,715 28
Average amount of Circulation.....97,326 00
Average amount of Deposits.....443,261 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$305,086 00
Average amount of Specie.....28,212 00
Average amount of Circulation.....89,657 00
Average amount of Deposits.....103,179 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of Janva y, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$428,574 47
Average amount of Specie.....90,783 38
Average amount of Circulation.....95,513 00
Average amount of Deposits.....344,069 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BRETHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BRETHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,540,117 36
Average amount of Specie.....259,978 43
Average amount of Circulation.....179,407 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,135,153 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,939,856 00
Average amount of Specie.....811 522 82
Average amount of C rculation.....313,172 86
Average amount of Deposits.....2,895,129 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$528,642 54
Average amount of Specie.....47,271 89
Average amount of Circulation.....91,756 00
Average amount of Deposits.....341,967 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$951,307 43
Average amount of Specie.....88,151 23
Average amount of Circulation.....108,362 00
Average amount of Deposits.....644,283 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT S. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,847,370 79
Average amount of Specie.....1,116,503 40
Average amount of Circulation.....435,364 27
Average amount of Deposits.....3,986,338 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$967,834 91
Average amount of Specie.....56,412 50
Average amount of Circulation.....126,710 00
Average amount of Deposits.....674,522 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS Cash er of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and bel ef.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$506,722 01
Average amount of Specie.....63,946 42
Average amount of Circulation.....98,890 00
Average amount of Deposits.....305,137 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADEHS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,916,933 00
Average amount of Specie.....327,786 00
Average amount of Circulation.....91,134 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,426,945 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,220,154 43
Average amount of Specie.....1,078,164 80
Average amount of Circulation.....205,315 62
Average amount of Deposits.....3,344,899 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,187,573 27
Average amount of Specie.....197,466 27
Average amount of Circulation.....71,299 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,719 589 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$755,155 00
Average amount of Specie.....95,200 00
Average amount of Circulation.....105,530 00
Average amount of Deposits.....695,089 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,391,888 94
Average amount of Specie.....140,393 56
Average amount of Circulation.....153,944 00
Average amount of Deposits.....770,847 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$403,841 03
Average amount of Specie.....20,186 39
Average amount of Circulation.....52,424 00
Average amount of Deposits.....87,256 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$163,983 01
Average amount of Specie.....10,695 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,043 00
Average amount of Deposits.....97,256 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$389,295 29
Average amount of Specie.....101,830 25
Average amount of Circulation.....181,383 00
Average Amount of Deposits.....852,843 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1855.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,049,334 84
Average amount of Specie.....95,886 00
Average amount of Circulation.....93,993 00
Average amount of Deposits.....474,249 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

GEO. S. COE, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$426,698 89
Average amount of Specie.....44,870 57
Average amount of Circulation.....72,838 33
Average amount of Deposits.....259,918 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$863,534 62
Average amount of Specie.....90,467 02
Average amount of Circulation.....99,792 00
Average amount of Deposits.....404,451 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$742,869 08
Average amount of Specie.....92,907 05
Average amount of Circulation.....96,061 00
Average amount of Deposits.....615,697 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON LEE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,033,499 34
Average amount of Specie.....439,746 42
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank.....139,321 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,813,117 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
THOMAS S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$575,804 00
Average amount of Specie.....21,206 00
Average amount of Circulation.....73,557 00
Average amount of Deposits.....239,569 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,016,759 56
Average amount of Specie.....125,703 10
Average amount of Circulation.....150,790 00
Average amount of Deposits.....556,395 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$473,977 00
Average amount of Specie.....40,419 00
Average amount of Circulation.....95,672 00
Average amount of Deposits.....327,067 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,262,141 30
Average amount of Specie.....123,294 94
Average amount of Circulation.....209,470 00
Average amount of Deposits.....707,198 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,362,966 99
Average amount of Specie.....458,718 95
Circulation of the late Union Bank.....169,997 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,090,985 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of finest and coarse cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book, under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and registering all complaints of nuisances coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty on the part of subordinate officers holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, the Steamship [illegible] will leave Pier [illegible], North River, for [illegible] and Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

Passengers by this line will be landed at Newport, Fall River, Stonington, Providence, Worcester, Norwich, Springfield, Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Portland, Boston, and all intermediate points.

Through Tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office on the wharf.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express.....10:5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (26 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without loading.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kanzas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:30 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND Nov. 30, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, 6:7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., and Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 5 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, Somerville and Flemington, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

...Presbyterian ...corner of Chambers street, between Sixth ... was discovered by the Fo... on fire, and in a few minutes the whole ... was in flames. Engines Nos. 20, 34 and ... Hose Companies Nos. 11 and 40 were ... on the ground. In an hour and a half the ... was completely gutted and the walls had ... down. The house adjoining were ... The building was erected ... at a cost of nearly $30,000; ... insured for $20,000. The property was ... Hanover, Equit... Companies for ... very valuable, ... the exception of ... in the vaults of the ... Dr. HUTCHARD lost his ... containing many works which can ... included the works of ED... HOWE, DWIGHT, HORNE, BAX... and a very fine copy of JEREMY ... gave a number of old folios of the ... The library, which had been kept insured, ... was placed in the Church, was not insured. ... worth at least $1,000. The organ was ... for $1,000, and was insured for $1,000.

... extended to the house adjoining, to... owned and occupied by Mrs. ... was greatly injured by fire ... Trustees was insured for $7,000 in ... and North River Insurance Compa... and the furniture for $1,000, in the same.

... is a difference of opinion as to how the ... The Police supposed that it caught ... flues. The sexton says that no coal was ... after 9 o'clock Sunday morning, and ... was cold by dark on Sunday evening. ... that the Church was set on fire once be... this Summer. The Policeman on that beat ... the Church yesterday morning within twenty ... previous to the discovery of the fire.

Explosion and Fire—Loss $5,000.

About 6 o'clock on Monday morning the ... of the carpenter's shop No. 50 West ... -street, owned and occupied by Mr. ... IRVING, exploded, and seriously dam... the building. Subsequently to the explosion ... took fire, and were totally consumed. ... establishment was stored with gilding mate... which added fuel to the flame, ... all chance of preservation beyond hope. ... rear, was of brick, three stories in ... by 50, and, together with ... property therein, valued at about ... but the walls alone remains; not a ... left standing; the spot is but a heap ... and smoking ruins. The edifice was in... for $2,000. The other property destroyed ... $3,000) was not insured. No personal ... known to have occurred, save to WIL... the engineer, who was buried among ... The police of the Eighteenth Ward and ... managed to extricate him in a few min... the alarm was sounded. He was not se... Fortunately, none of the workmen ... had arrived when the accident ... The explosion caused some damage to ... Clement's Church by breaking the win... starting off a piece of the roof. A hole ... in the rear of the house of Dr. COWDRY, ... by some material blown from ... shop, and the windows of several ... in the vicinity were broken, but none of the ... were injured. The cause of the explo... unaccounted for. The fire is supposed to ... originated in the explosion.

Fire in a School-House.

A fire took place in the Trinity School-house in ... near Canal-street, about 2 o'clock yester... morning, owing, it is supposed, to a defect in ... heating apparatus. The children were at recess ... the time. The flames were extinguished without ... services of the Fire Department. The damage ... trifling.

... while hastening to the fire, was struck ... and knocked down by the "tongue" ... the horse cars and badly injured. We ... unable to learn his name.

Fire in Bleecker-street.

A fire, originating from gross carelessness, oc... among some hay in a stable attached to ... 's mason shop in Bleecker-street, near ... last evening. The firemen were prompt... on the spot and extinguished the flames before ... damage of consequence was done.

Fire in Fortieth-street.

A small frame building on the corner of Fortieth-... and Tenth-avenue was totally consumed by ... at 11½ o'clock last night.

The Affray between Tom Hyer and the Californian.

Since our issue of yesterday, further particulars of the difficulty between TOM HYER and TURNER have transpired. It appears a gang of Eighth Ward ... have long held a grudge against the pugil... TOM HYER; and on the night in question, HYER and a friend were conversing in Lafayette Hall, when the Californian, TURNER, accompanied by LEWIS BAKER, a detailed policeman, and others, ... into the house. The first salute given was by TURNER, who invited HYER to drink, at the same ... following language to him. The request ... refused by HYER, on the ground that TURNER ... in the company of thieves. This remark of HYER'S excited the wrath of TURNER, and just as HYER had ... out the man whom he alluded to, they were ... in total darkness, by the proprietor of the Hall ... off the gas. The parties immediately ... and HYER walked down to Mr. PLATT'S. ... after, TURNER, BAKER and HARVEY ... came into Mr. PLATT'S. At this ... there were some ten or twelve persons ... in the room, most of whom declare that the re... Californian and his friends were the aggres... During the struggle which followed, HYER ... a blow in the back of his head with a ... instrument, which rendered him nearly senseless. He, however, speedily revived, and seized ... the policeman, who was at his back, and ... him of the act. As before stated, BAKER ... a statement under oath before Justice DA... to the effect that he was assaulted and beaten by HYER. Yesterday morning Mr. HYER appeared before Justice WELSH and made affidavits against TURNER, BAKER and YOUNG, charging them with "assault with intent to kill." The Magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of these men, and an investigation will take place some day this week.

CARD FROM THOMAS HYER.

Since writing the above, we have received the following card from HYER:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

... seeing among your police reports of yesterday ... in connection with TURNER and BAKER, I ... was assaulted by those men and ..., and to preserve my life was ... to defend myself. The public will please to sus... opinion until the affair is investigated before ... tribunal. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS HYER.

The Veterans' Ball.

A Ball in aid of the Burial Fund of the Veteran ... of 1812, came off at NIBLO'S last night. The ... was quite large. About fifty members ... Corps were present. The Continentals, and ... Engineer Corps of the 12th regiment New-York State Militia, were present in full uniform. ... military and civic gentlemen of note were ... present. The music was furnished by DODWORTH'S Band.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1034. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Staten-Island and Long Island, to proceed at a moment's notice to any point designated. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. AIKEN asked leave to present the memorial of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, suggesting that a tender of mediation be made by this Government in the European war.

Mr. WALSH objected.

A resolution was passed, terminating the debate on the Pacific Railroad bill on the 16th inst.

The House took up the bill amendatory of the act of August last, and reducing and graduating the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. DAWSON said that last session the Homestead bill was sent to the Senate, who evaded a direct vote thereon by adopting the substitute of Mr. HUNTER, which would inure more to the benefit of States, railroads, speculators and capitalists, than to cultivators. By offering the amendment pending, he sought to restore the principles substantially of the Homestead bill, which passed this House by such large majority last session. In order to avoid constitutional objection, he designed to charge fourteen and one half cents per acre for lands, in place of free grants, the amount to cover the original cost of purchase, and extinguishment of Indian title to the land. The greatest evil which exists is the struggle to get possession of the surplus in the Treasury. The true policy is a rich people and a poor Treasury. At no time has the Homestead bill occupied a stronger position before the country than now. He described the beneficial effects which would flow from its passage, in a national, individual and social condition.

Mr. ETHERIDGE gave notice of an amendment confining the benefits of the bill to natives born and persons now naturalized.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the bill and amendment be laid on the table. Disagreed to—65 against 98.

Before disposing of the subject the morning hour expired.

ARMED OCCUPATION OF NEW-MEXICO AND UTAH.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tenn., the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the armed occupation act to New-Mexico and Utah, with a view to the suppression of Indian hostilities in those Territories.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union on the Pacific Railroad bill.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

Mr. LATHAM spoke in favor of establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands. He argued to show that the colonization and settlement of California by our own race would have a similar influence on Asia, as the discovery and settlement of this continent had on Europe. The establishment of such a line would add substantially to the wealth and power of this entire country. California and Oregon are to play a part like that played by ancient Egypt in the civilization of the world. San Francisco will become a modern Alexandria, through which the wealth and magnificence of Asia will be poured into our lap. We will have an extensive trade with Japan, China, and the Indian Archipelago. Commerce is a greater civilizer than war. Should this bill pass, it will go further to effect those important results than any other measure involving no greater appropriation of money. In glowing language he showed the effects of trade with those nations, and the geographical advantages which we possess for the establishment of such a line of steamships. Among them the important one of shortening the distance between China and the United States. He incidentally spoke of the necessity of a railroad to the Pacific, and pressed the passage of the steamer bill on the ground of humanity, civilization, commerce and navigation—predicting it would largely contribute to the progress, power and grandeur of the American people.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Old Soldiers' Convention at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The old soldiers met again in Convention to-day, according to the order of adjournment yesterday.

Several of the old soldiers recounted the incidents of times past.

Ex-Governor RITNER made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Pennsylvania troops.

Sundry additional resolutions were then passed for the purpose of carrying out those adopted yesterday, and provided for the appointment of a Standing Sub-Committee, of one or more from each State, to remain in this city, and press immediate action upon their claims by Congress. Complimentary resolutions to General COOMBS, the author of yesterday's resolutions, and to other individuals were adopted.

The Senate's resolution to admit the old soldiers on the floor of the Senate chamber was accepted, and with the New-York flag at their head, they marched to the Capitol, and visited the Senate.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, when, in accordance with the resolution, its members will proceed in a body on a visit to Mount Vernon, there to disband and meet again at this place on the 8th of January next.

The Washington Exchange Bank.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The *Globe* this evening contains a communication from a depositor in the Exchange Bank. The editorial comments set the institution and the parties interested in it in an unenviable light, advising depositors to unite and make common cause against the partners of the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., and test the legality of certain partners withdrawing from the firm without public announcement Also, whether the private property of the stockholders has been legally transferred, as asserted.

The editor says if the creditors apply to Mr. WITHERS, he will say he withdrew from the Bank when it was solvent. Mr. SELDEN will say the same, and Mr. LATHAM will say Messrs. SELDEN and WITHERS hold his securities.

Conviction for Post-Office Robbing.

WILMINGTON, (Del.,) Tuesday, Jan. 9.

WM. H. WILLIAMS was convicted to-day, at Newcastle, for robbing the Milford Post-Office, and sentenced to four years hard labor.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

WARREN TILTON, Esq., of Massachusetts, was admitted as a counsellor in this Court to-day.

No. 19.—Alexander M. Lawrence, *et al.*, claimants of the ship *Hornet vs.* Charles Minturn.—Appeal from the District Court of North Carolina.

Judge CURTISS delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the District Court, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel with costs.

No. 15.—The United States *vs.* Jules Levois, claimant, &c. No. 16.—Same *vs.* Paul Tucon No. 17.—Same *vs.* Leon Pensard & Co. No. 18.—Same *vs.* Same. Errors to Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Judge NELSON delivered separate opinions in each of these cases, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and remanding the cases for further proceedings in conformity with the opinions delivered.

No. 25.—Adam D. Stewart *vs.* The United States. Error to Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

Judge DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 1[illegible].—Alfred Saugmac *vs.* Abraham Garrison.

Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court overruling the motions of Mr. BAXTER in the cause.

No. 3.—(Original Docket.)—The State of Florida, complainant, *vs.* The State of Georgia. Argument on the motion to intervene in this cause in behalf of the United States was continued by Mr. BERRIEN, counsel for respondents, in opposition thereto, and concluded by [illegible], in support of the motion.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

OUR TREASURY TO BE PROTECTED.

Consolidation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE NORTH TRIUMPHANT.

A Bill Regulating the Police Department of the City of New-York.

PRISON MANAGEMENT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

The Senate was largely engaged to-day in discussing the resolutions offered by Senator WM. CLARK, so to amend the Constitution as to punish with greater severity those guilty of bribing at elections. They were talked over in Committee of the Whole, but not finally acted upon.

A noticeable feature in the proceedings was the presentation of a petition for the passage of a law to protect fugitives from labor, similar to that enacted by the Vermont Legislature. If this is pushed—and it is introduced by Senator WILLIAMS, who, I believe warmly sympathizes with the petitioners—it will inevitably bring on a renewal of the discussion of the Slavery question.

Voting books is evidently done with, so far as the present Legislature is concerned. To-day, a Senator moved that the Governor, members, and heads of Departments, etc., be supplied with a copy of a book called the *New-York Civil List*. Mr. PUTNAM moved to amend so as to supply a copy to every male inhabitant of his district—and another rider was put on, that the expense be charged to the individual stationery account of Senators. Finally the resolution was lost, Ayes 4, Noes 19. Give Senators credit for this evidence of good sense and considerable economy.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of so amending the laws respecting fugitives from justice as to protect the Treasury from the increasing demands for arrests made under the laws now in force.

Also another, that the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties inquire whether the laws relating to assessments upon Incorporations do not operate to the serious injury of the revenue of the State, and in what respect they should be revised and amended.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolve instructing the Committee on Banks to inquire into the expediency of requiring a paid-in capital of $100,000 before giving circulation to a Bank. Also, to limit circulation to 75 per cent. of the par value of bonds and mortgages.

In the Assembly, Mr. LEIGH gave notice of the introduction of a bill to repeal the Act for the improvement of the breed of horses. He denounced the Act upon its passage, last year, as designed to charter a race-course, and to legalize and countenance racing, and thinks the experience of the pole catch entitles him to be received as a prophet.

Mr. AITKEN gave notice of a bill to legalize primary elections in the City of New-York—a much-talked-of proposition, but one that has not before found any practical support.

Notice was also given of a general bill to increase the compensation of Jurors and Justices throughout the State.

A bill was introduced to amend the act for the consolidation of Williamsburg and Brooklyn, and passed last session. It is additional, and joins the two Fire Departments—a union that was not provided for in the original act.

Mr. ODELL introduced his bill to provide for an early canvass of the votes taken at the special election for Senator in the Twenty-ninth District. On his motion it was referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Ontario and Livingston delegation,—not, however, without some spirited discussion—Mr. LAMPORT, of Ontario, charging the Governor with designing to disfranchise the District; a charge which was repelled by Mr. S. B. COLE, of Steuben, and Mr. BURTON, of Essex.

You will regret to notice that there was a fierce struggle in the Assembly, growing out of sectional prejudices. In fact, a struggle for supremacy between the North and the South. Mr. LEIGH, of the North, introduced a resolution that the South gallery be appropriated to the use of ladies. The South moved to amend by inserting the North gallery. This was brought to a vote, and the North triumphed, Ayes 45, Nays 67. The South then attempted a compromise, proposing to devote both galleries to the ladies; but the North, knowing their strength, refused to yield, and the amendment was lost. The South then attempted a dodge—moving to postpone the question until they could rally their strength. Beat in this, they were forced to meet the issue on a direct vote, and of course suffered an overwhelming defeat. Disconcerted, not disheartened, I understand the chivalry will renew the contest, and failing there, will dissolve the Union, and retire in a body to the South gallery, whence they will issue an indignant protest.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. STUYVESANT has matured and will present his bill regulating the police department of the City of New-York. It repeals the first, seventh and eighth sections of article 2 and the first section of article 3 of the act of April 13, 1853, and provides that the chief of police therein named shall hereafter be appointed by a Board of Commissioners of Police, and shall hold his office for four years from the date of his appointment.

The second section of article 3 of the act of 1853 is amended thus: Every officer, policeman and doorman, must be a citizen of the United States, and previous to his appointment must produce a certificate of a character for morality, honesty and sobriety, signed by twenty-five reputable citizens who have known him personally for at least five years; he must also present the certificate of the surgeon to the Commissioners, that he is an able-bodied man and of robust constitution. He must also establish that he can read, write and understand the English language, and the first four rules of arithmetic. He shall hold office during good behavior, and be removed only for cause.

The Commissioners are to appoint all officers, policemen, clerks and doormen connected with the department. They are to organize as a Board on the 1st day of July next, and on that day the office of Chief of Police shall be declared vacated, but all other appointments which have been made under the act of 1853 are to remain in full force.

The four Commissioners named in the act shall on the 30th day of June, 1855, decide by lot—two to serve for the term of two years, and two for the term of four years. They shall then organize as a Board, by selecting one of their number to be President, and appointing a Clerk, who shall keep a record of their acts, receiving therefor such compensation as the Supervisors may direct, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum. All orders, notices, appointments or expulsions shall be issued in the name of said President, attested by the Clerk. The Board shall also appoint the Clerk to the Chief of Police.

The Common Council shall provide a room for the use of the Commissioners, and they are to meet daily for the transaction of business, designating specific days for the performance of specific classes of duty. No appointment or expulsion shall take effect, except with the concurrence of three members of the Board. The Commissioners are to receive such compensation, not exceeding $3,000 per annum, as the Supervisors may direct—the said compensation not to be increased or diminished during their term of office.

At the General Election held in 1857, and thereafter in every second year, there shall be voted for a Commissioner of Police, and the two persons who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared chosen, and enter upon the duties of their office on the 1st day of January succeeding the day of election, and hold the same for the period of four years. All vacancies are to be filled in the same manner as in the case of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

No Commissioner shall be eligible to any other office, The Mayor shall be a member of the Board, by virtue of his office, and shall continue at the head of the Police department, but shall receive no compensation therefor. Of course all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this bill are repealed by it, and it takes effect immediately. The minds of the four Commissioners it is proposed to insert in the bill, but they have not yet been agreed upon.

This is aimed directly at the present Chief of Police of the City, and will be pushed ahead with the avowed purpose of effecting his removal. It is contended that no man in an official capacity had done so much to bring odium upon the City, and to awaken the native sentiment, as the present Chief, and when they remember that he has on more than one occasion succeeded in so shaping legislation as to remain in office against the expressed wishes of the people, they will now feel prompted to extraordinary exertions to deprive him of a position of so much influence, while they have the power. Never an admirer of the individual, nor impressed with his honesty of purpose, I shall not much regret to record a triumph on the part of those who feel impelled to urge his overthrow.

OUR STATE PRISONS.

Allusion was made in the Governor's Message to the discrepancy which was manifest between the annual reports of the Agents of the State Prisons and the special reports of the Inspectors in answer to the resolution calling upon them to make a detailed statement of their financial condition. Prompted by anxiety, I have been overlooking the documents referred to his Excellency, and have gathered the following facts bearing upon the case. On the 10th of January, 1854, the Inspectors of Prisons enclosed to the Legislature the reports of the agents of the several prisons. These several reports exhibit the following aggregates of receipts, expenditures and indebtedness:

	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Indebtedness.
Auburn Prison...	$62,626 24	$94,753 67	$27,103 13
Sing Sing Prison.	61,080 84	120,018 73	18,000 00
Clinton Prison...	31,300 67	49,499 00	5,000 00

Here is an apparent excess of expenditures over receipts, amounting to $88,532 35, to which should be added the indebtedness which had been incurred, making a total deficit of $138,625 48,—a sum large enough in all conscience, but yet far short of the reality.

On the 16th day of February, 1854, the Senate adopted a resolution, calling upon the Inspectors to make a detailed statement of the indebtedness of each prison. In response to that resolution, DARIUS CLARK, Inspector, reported the indebtedness of the Clinton Prison at $32,016 31. HENRY STORMS, Inspector, reported that there was owing, on account of Sing Sing Prison $78,831 65, besides docketed judgments for $53,569 54; total, $132,421 39. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Inspector, reported the indebtedness of Auburn Prison at $50,377 68; and construing the resolution as requiring separate reports from each Inspector, though not in charge of the Prison at Sing Sing, he made such investigation of its pecuniary condition as convinced him that the debts thereof amounted to $141,278 16—to which was added a transcript of the judgments against the agent remaining unsatisfied in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester, amounting to $71,232 10—a total of $212,510 26. Taking the lowest of these reports, they show the following indebtedness:

Clinton Prison	$32,016 31
Auburn Prison	50,377 68
Sing Sing Prison	132,421 39
Total	$214,715 38

But a short time before two of the same officers had named $56,168 13 as a sum sufficient to discharge all their liabilities. This is the enormous discrepancy alluded to by the Governor, and yet even this is to be increased by the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller to investigate the affairs of the Prisons and report their condition.

Speaking of Prisons, I understand that the officers of the Sing Sing Prison have already had a serious difficulty with Dr. GRAHAM, who has sent up last week. It is the practice to select a convict to take charge of the prison medicines, and to prepare and administer the prescriptions made out by the attending Physician. It was thought that the previous practice of Dr. GRAHAM eminently qualified him for the performance of this duty, and when he was brought to the prison, that place was assigned him. Among the medicines there was a quantity of brandy. With this the Doctor made free, and when the prison was unlocked on Saturday morning he was crazy drunk, raving up and down the hospital room, brandishing a knife and threatening the lives of any who might molest him. Of course he was secured, but I do not know the finale. J. B. S.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SAM.

Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. GARDNER was inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts to-day, in presence of both branches of the Legislature and an unusually large assemblage of citizens. His address on the occasion is mainly devoted to an enunciation of the principles of the party by which he was elected He said that the matter which most commends itself to their attention, concerns our foreign population,—the duties of republicans towards them, and the dangers from them. After alluding to the increase of immigration from 120,000, from 1790 to 1810, to 1,500,000 from 1640 to 1850, he says that a large proportion of the poverty and crime proceeds from them, and that wise statesmanship should interfere, within the limits of the Constitution, to direct, ameliorate and control these elements. For this great American movement, the times are peculiarly propitious—great parties having subsided into their original elements, and old issues having become obsolete or dying out. He holds that the dominant race must regulate the incoming class. To dispel from popular use every foreign language; to print all public documents in the English tongue alone; to ordain that all schools aided by the State shall use the same language; to disband military companies founded on and developing exclusive foreign sympathies; to discourage imported political demagogues—the broken-down leaders of insular Agrarianism or Continental Red Republicanism, whose trade here is to put themselves at the head of their deluded countrymen, to organize prejudice, to vitalize foreign feeling and morbid passion, and then sell themselves to the highest partisan bidder; to purify and ennoble the elective franchise; to adopt a carefully-guarded check-list throughout the nation; to cultivate a living and energetic nationality; to develop a high and vital patriotism; to Americanize America; to retain the Bible in our Common Schools; to keep entire the separation of the Church and State; to nationalize before we naturalize, and to educate before either; to guard against citizenship becoming cheap. These constitute a work transcending the ordinary platform of party, and ranking with the great movements that originally founded nations. He quotes the opinions of the fathers of the Republic in support of his opinions, and says, the universal record of history teaches that all Republics that have risen and fallen, owe their destruction to foreign influence, unseen at first, permitted till too strong for resistance, at last fatal. The citizens of Massachusetts distrust foreign influences nursed in customs and creeds antagonistical to Republicanism. Venal voters controlled by alien leaders seekers of office and honor; ignorant voters misled by designing politicians for place and power vicious voters bought by promised impunity and license for their wrong doings. They hold, therefore, that the foreigner shall enjoy all the blessings of this country, but that the natives shall continue to administer the laws according to their own judgment, and the example of their fathers. The present easy system of naturalization he calls a blot upon judicial proceedings, and a depreciation of the dignity and value of citizenship. Note in favor of restricting the elective franchise. In regard to the present depressed condition of industry, he said, our remedy is not so much in legislative enactments and tariff, as in cultivating a feeling of patriotic nationality, and a united determination to encourage the skill and industry of the American labor by consuming the home products of the shop the factory and the field, in preference to imported fabric and foreign production, which result must be the inevitable sequence of a truly American sentiment pervading our nation. He recommends an amendment of the Constitution, that no one of alien birth shall be qualified to vote by naturalization until he has been here 21 years, nor then unless he can read and write the English language. In regard to the military, he said: "One of the earliest official acts will be sanctioned as the laws require, by the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to disband all militia companies composed of persons of foreign birth."

He also recommends the forbidding by law the payment of the State bounty to any military company which has members of foreign birth.

He recommends the repeal of the unconstitutional sections of the liquor law, and will sanction any constitutional law passed to prevent intemperance.

He alludes to the Slavery legislation of Congress, denounces the aggressions of Slavery, and submits whether additional legislation is not necessary to secure these cardinal rights—the habeas corpus and trial by jury.

In regard to the national policy of the American party, he says: We wish our Army Americanized and our Navy Nationalized. We wish the restriction as to birth, applicable to the office of President of the United States, extended to the members of the Cabinet and of Congress, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to all our diplomatic representatives abroad. We desire a vital amendment of the Naturalization laws, and a uniform requirement of twenty-one years' residence in the United States before the elective franchise is conferred upon aliens. We wish stringent national laws regarding emigration, the imposition of a uniform and sufficient capitation tax, and universal deportation of the criminals and paupers shipped to our shores. These and other reforms can only be consummated through an American President and an American Congress.

The expenditures of the year have been $950,-205, and the deficit of incomes $231,923.

He favors the repeal of the Usury Laws so far as regards negotiable paper of less than eight months; also a change in the laws for the imprisonment for debt; and also more security to the holders of bank notes, to the wages of labor, and for the laws of insolvency.

In conclusion, he argues the justice of the claims of Massachusetts in asking for the payment of the expenses incurred, and for the services performed, during the war of 1812.

Suicide.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

JACOB F. BROWN, a messenger in the New-England Bank, hung himself from the window of his house in Bowdoin-street this morning. The rope broke and he fell to the ground, which killed him instantly.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, (N. J.,) Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature of this State met to-day, and the Senate organized by electing Col. WM. C. ALEXANDER, Democrat, President, and A. R. THROCKMORTON, Democrat, Secretary, over JOHN ROGERS, Whig, of Burlington. Mr. THOMAS, of Cumberland, Native American, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms over FURMAN, Know-Nothing, of Burlington, by a vote of 12 to 8. The usual resolutions, &c., were passed, when the Senate adjourned.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 8.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention for the nomination of State officers met at Columbus today. The attendance was not large. A motion to defer the nominations until next Summer was lost by a large majority, and Governor MEDILL and all the present State officers were then renominated for the offices now held by them respectively.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing Slavery, the Know-Nothings, and Senator ADAMS' bill amending the Naturalization laws; endorsing the Baltimore Platform of 1852; favoring the passage of a State law to prevent Banks from collecting debts, and against taking Bank paper in payment of taxes.

The proceedings were calm and orderly.

Know-Nothing Defeats.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Mayor VOLZ, the Citizens' candidate, was reelected in this city to-day, by a majority of four hundred and seventy-three over MORGAN, the Know-Nothing candidate.

In Alleghany City also, ADAMS, the Citizens' candidate, was reelected Mayor over the Know-Nothing candidate.

Know-Nothingism in the Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 8.

An Anti-Know-Nothing resolution in the House of Representatives of this State, was to-day laid on the table by a vote of 38 to 36.

Election of a U. S. Senator.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

JAMES HARLAN, Whig, has been elected United States Senator from Iowa.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 5.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 2d inst.

The United States steamer *Princeton* arrived at Havana on the 31st ult., after an unsuccessful search after the sloop-of-war *Albany*. She would leave for Key West on the 2d inst.

The trial of ESTAMPES, *alias* Lacoste, was progressing. He had made a declaration exonerating Mr. FELIX from all complicity in the fillibustering attempt at Baracoa; repudiates any connection with the Cuban Junta of the United States, and says he was alone in the attempt at revolution, and was quite ready to die. He will probably be condemned, but it is thought Gen. CONCHA will pardon him.

The captain and mate of the schooner *John G. White* are only to be charged with smuggling.

GEORGE N. SAUNDERS came passenger in the *Cahawba*.

The Post-Office Printing at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Our Postmaster has decided that the *Delta* is entitled to the publication of the list of unclaimed letters in this city, the *Picayune* having backed out from the contest. The circulation of the *Delta* in December showed an average excess of 2,000 over the *Picayune's* for the same month, last year.

The Railroad Troubles at Erie.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, in consequence of the receipt of the dispatch from Erie announcing the renewal of the railroad troubles there, Messrs. CAMPBELL, HENRY and MEREDITH applied for a writ of mandamus, directed to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, commanding him to proceed to the county of Erie with such force as may be necessary to enforce the several decrees of the Supreme Court in reference to the affair. The Court,

---

Attempt to Rob the Blackstone Bank of [illegible]

The robbers forced the door of the two outer doors of the vault [illegible] held by a combination lock, which [illegible] in such a manner that it had [illegible] 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon [illegible] however, it was found they [illegible] away.

Proposed Loan of [illegible]

At a meeting of [illegible] ing resolution was passed: "That the Supreme Court of Bangor to petition [illegible] raise an additional sum [illegible] city."

The grocery store of THOMAS D. [illegible] of Steuben and South-streets, was [illegible] fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The [illegible] at $8,000. Insured for $7,000.

The Ohio River.

The Ohio River [illegible] deep at this point.

The [illegible]

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday [illegible] ceived, but we have nothing [illegible] from Charleston, where the [illegible] still unsettled.

Proposed Colony in the [illegible]

To the Editors of the National Era,, Washington.

GENTLEMEN: Certain publications [illegible] their correspondents have, within [illegible] or two, made frequent references to [illegible] American Company," ascribing to [illegible] its true and unjust, and purposes wholly [illegible] its true objects; and having [illegible] own paper also some objections [illegible] on the part of an official representative [illegible] Government, betraying misapprehension [illegible] designed, in the absence of the [illegible] Company, begs leave to deny [illegible] injurious imputations, and to assure [illegible] Americans, public the best objects [illegible] hopes of the Company.

The object of the company is [illegible] possession of its lands, [illegible] quired, for the purpose of [illegible] agricultural, mineral and commercial [illegible] doing so, it is deemed to be [illegible] ner to afford against any law [illegible] spect, alike the rights, territory [illegible] States and individuals. Its objects [illegible] and, in the judgment of the [illegible] be successful by a peaceful [illegible] The company, viewing the [illegible] light, has endeavored [illegible] all occasions to cultivate [illegible] lations with all with whom, in the [illegible] duties, he may have to [illegible] lands embraced in the [illegible] unoccupied by citizens [illegible] ly a charge of collusion, [illegible] such intemperate and [illegible] which characterize the New-York [illegible] which I have referred.

If the writers, instead of [illegible] tions and making them [illegible] which are at once ridiculous and [illegible] information of the officers or agents [illegible] ny, they would have received [illegible] would have pointed their [illegible] instructed them fully as to [illegible]

In conclusion, I have only [illegible] jects of the Company are [illegible] with some of the details which [illegible] their own Government, and designed [illegible] law of their own country or any [illegible] are such as good men everywhere [illegible] delightful climate, a soil [illegible] tropical abundance, a location [illegible] vantages, but all of which [illegible] unused and unimproved, [illegible] enterprise to subdue and [illegible] minion of industry and [illegible] takes peaceful possession of [illegible] out prejudice to the rights of [illegible] of any principle of the public law [illegible] the Company, and it has no other.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. L. KINNEY,
General Agent C. A. Company.

Mr. Marcy's Reply to Mr. [illegible]

From the Washington Union.

The Minister from Nicaragua, [illegible] LETA, has deemed it proper to give [illegible] dispatches lately sent by him to [illegible] in regard to the colonization [illegible] management of Col. KINNEY. To [illegible] lic to understand correctly the [illegible] Mr. MARCY, we have been [illegible] copy of his reply to Mr. MARCOLETA. It will be seen that the Secretary [illegible] same reply, in substance, to Mr. [illegible] He gave to Mr. MOLINA on the same [illegible] other reply could reasonably be [illegible] from our Government:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. [illegible]

The undersigned, Secretary of State of [illegible] States, has the honor to acknowledge the [illegible] note of Mr. MARCOLETA, Envoy [illegible] ister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of [illegible] the 23d instant, referring to his former [illegible] May last, in relation to the organization [illegible] the "Central American Land and [illegible]

In reply to Mr. MARCOLETA'S [illegible] signed has to state that the [illegible] understood to be an objection [illegible] object against any Government, [illegible] States are at peace, but [illegible] Association for [illegible]

In this view of the case, it is not a [illegible] tions of the laws of the United States [illegible] neutrality. When these statutes, [illegible] suit in view, arrive in another country, [illegible] ject to the laws of that country, and [illegible] be in conformity to those laws. [illegible] no authority to prohibit or intercept [illegible] from going out, and no control whatever over [illegible] they have gone beyond its jurisdiction.

The undersigned avails, [illegible]

WILLIAM L. MARCY.

To Señor JOSE DE MARCOLETA, [illegible]

DISTRESS AT THE CAPE DE [illegible] RIDER, of the brig *Planet*, arrived at [illegible] urday, bringing with him an [illegible] A. F. MARTINS, the United States [illegible] the Cape de Verde Islands, in behalf [illegible] tants of the islands of Sal and [illegible] and relief under the terrible [illegible] tress and want, with which [illegible] The appeal, after alluding to the [illegible] a little more than twenty years since [illegible] the islands last implored the [illegible] the citizens of the United States, [illegible] lows: "For the past two years there [illegible] have been entirely destitute of the [illegible] to promote the cultivation and growth [illegible] grains upon which the inhabitants [illegible] ist, but the last year we were [illegible] particularly the past, through the [illegible] the greater part of the little possessions, [illegible] cant to sustain life from the other [illegible] group; but during the past season [illegible] drought was universal among the [illegible] most favored will scarcely produce enough for their [illegible] consumption; and we know not where to turn for [illegible] our own daily food. Gloom and death are depicted [illegible] in every countenance, and already the [illegible] pangs of hunger are felt by the poor and destitute, [illegible] ere long, if not speedily relieved, death [illegible] stalking abroad among us. There [illegible] any kind among us with which [illegible] our stock of cattle and goats in [illegible] through the kind hearts and [illegible] expect or hope for relief. [illegible] abundance, upon many the [illegible] ward and bless [illegible]

THE TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK CITY...

...Regiment of Infantry Continentals...
...Regiment of the Military Association of the City of New-York, Company F, of the State Guard, at 12½ o'clock on Wednesday, from the Astor House, to Clinton Hall. Among the officers present [illegible] were Major Generals DURYEA of Morrisville, VANES and SPICER of this City, LANSING of Schenectady, BURNSIDE of Worcester, GRAY of Watervliet, DORTAS of Brooklyn, and GOUVERNEUR A. BULLARD of Buffalo.

The President of the Association, Brig. Gen. T. T. BENTLEY, took the Chair, and Maj. HENRY L. LANSING was appointed Secretary pro. tem.

The President, on taking the Chair, made a brief address. He commenced by noticing the members who have died since the last Convention: Adj. Gen. THORN, Col. COWMAN and Maj. DE LONG. He proceeded to say that they had met for the purpose of encouraging and perfecting a thorough military system. He spoke of the commission which had, at the suggestion of the Association lately appointed by the Legislature to codify the State laws in relation to the militia. He regretted to say that the result of their labors had been shorn of many of its desirable provisions by amendments, but yet it was a great improvement upon previous laws. He advised them to apply themselves to the task of pointing out the improvements in the system which were still to much desired, and then, in specific language, to ask their adoption at the hands of the Legislature. Foremost among those improvements was the assurance of an ample fund to pay officers and soldiers for the service required of them. He deemed this so vital that he could not but express the conviction that without it every uniformed company in the State was doomed to speedy dissolution. If civil officers were so regardless of their duties as to neglect their duty in collecting the military funds, should they not ask the Legislature to entrust that collection to military officers. Their integrity and promptness would leave nothing to be feared from them in the discharge of a duty in which they were interested most of all. He suggested, also, that the commutation tax should be considerably increased. But it was not his purpose to discuss the improvements which were desirable; he knew the perseverance and energy of the members, and he confided to them the interests of the honorable service in which they were engaged.

A motion was adopted that officers whose rank had been changed should report it to the Secretary.

Letters were read from Major RICHARDSON, reporting a system of rewards for superior drill; from Mayor WOOD, inviting the Association to visit him; from Col. SMITH, of Brooklyn, inviting them to a review; from the Directors of the Mercantile Library Association, proffering the use of their Library, and from Mr. MARSHALL, of the Broadway Theatre, inviting them to attend the opera last evening.

The invitations were accepted.

Capt. GATES moved that the Legislature be memorialized to effect an entire modification of the Militia law.

His motion was laid on the table.

Col. CLARENCE SEWARD, of Auburn, moved that a Committee be appointed to report some insignia to be worn by the members of the Association. They had their Legion of Honor in France, and the Order of the Bath in England, and he thought it would be but proper for an association like this to have some insignia by which to designate its members. He did not consider it as a thing without name or tangible shape; he regarded it as the highest military tribunal in the State of New-York.

A gentleman expressed a fear that the Association had no right to add anything to their uniform.

Brigadier-General SCROGGS thought that they would have just as good a right to wear such insignia as to wear a watch-chain.

The motion was passed and the following Committee appointed: Cols. SEWARD, LANSING and THATCHER.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Nomination:

Division District.	Division District.
I. Gen. YATES.	V. Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE.
II. Major Gen. SAMPSON.	VI. Col. PADDOCK.
III. Major Gen. COOPER.	VII. Major HABBITT.
IV. Brig. Gen. GREY.	VIII. Brig. Gen. SCROGGS.

Brigadier-General DURYEA said that at the suggestion of a gentleman who could not be present he would move that a Committee be appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a journal which should be the organ of this association. A vast number of advantageous suggestions could be made through such a journal. Communications from head-quarters could be expeditiously transmitted through such a medium. It might be arranged so that this paper should not conflict with any of the existing military journals, or should absorb them.

The motion was adopted, and Generals DURYEA, HALL, and BRACE, were named such Committee; and Brigadier-General BURNSIDE, in behalf of General RICHARDSON, asked an extension of time for the Committee on a plan of drill, which was granted.

Major GRIFFIN offered the following resolution:

Whereas, a long established precedent has operated as an incubus upon the efforts of all true friends of our military system, viz: the regular succession by seniority of all officers, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of this Association, do establish the principle of succession in office on the ground of *merit* alone, and would recommend that all offices vacant hereafter, whether they are to be filled by election or the Executive, be filled upon the basis of fitness or position alone.

The resolution was seconded by Col. LANSING.

General HALL moved to lay on the table.

General DURYEA seconded the motion, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The Convention then adjourned.

The members of the Association attended the opera last evening in full dress, and the programme for to-day was this: At 10 A. M. they meet at the Astor House, and proceed with their escort to Clinton Hall, where the Convention will continue, and General SCROGGS will deliver an address. At 6½ P. M. they start from the Astor House for Brooklyn to witness the drill.

The Association has 300 members, of whom about 150 were present.

New-York Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held recently at the Society Rooms, New-York University; Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President, in the Chair. A communication was read from JAS. C. FLETCHER, Esq., attached to the United States Legation at Brazil, asking an exchange of the published proceedings of the Society with those of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Society founded at Rio Janeiro in 1838. The communication gave, at considerable length, an interesting account of the Brazilian Republic and its general advancement in science and art. Compliance with the change solicited was moved and carried.

A copy of a recent memoir of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, in the Italian language, by Monsignor LUIGI COLUMBO, was presented to the Society by the President, with an accompanying letter from LEWIS CASS, Jr., resident United States Minister at Rome, explaining the character of the volume, and giving some facts of the author. The letter stated that LUIGI COLUMBO, now living, is a Prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, and that he is the last of the race descended in a direct line from FRANCIS COLUMBUS, the brother of the father of the great Admiral. On motion that the book be translated and printed, it was resolved that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report upon the same at the next meeting.

The Committee to whom was entrusted the plan and erection of a building for the Society for purposes of meeting, and as a place of deposit for its library, manuscripts and other valuable contributions to its archives, submitted their fifth annual report. The report stated that the total amount of subscriptions raised was $26,570 40. It further stated that as the amount subscribed was contingent upon the result that $50,000 be raised, and that as that sum had not been reached, the Committee had not taken any definite action in the erection of the proposed building.

Following the report were remarks by several, urging immediate steps to be taken in the erection of the building. It was insisted that the deficiency in the amount required could be raised at once were the work begun. Messrs. WOOD and BENEDICT thought the work should be begun immediately, if for no other reason, to furnish employment and means to suffering mechanics in the City. Explanations ensued by the Building Committee. It was at length resolved that the report be recommitted, with request that the Committee present to the Society at its next meeting a plan with specifications for the building, not to exceed $50,000.

The annual report of the Librarian showed that [illegible] had been added to the library with [illegible] pamphlets were [illegible] Society, [illegible] books and pamphlets [illegible] the Society. The report [illegible] very full account of the [illegible] the Society, showing that [illegible] of whatever the fate that it is [illegible] to be known than ill known."

Board of Supervisors.....MONDAY, Jan. 8.

His Honor the MAYOR in the Chair.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATION REFERRED.

From A. W. Bradford, Surrogate, for an additional clerk in his office.

The Mayor announced the following as the Standing Committees for the year:

County Offices—Anson Herrick, Josiah W. Brown, Nathan C. Ely.

Annual Taxes—John Kelly, Henry R. Hoffmire, Daniel D. Lord.

Criminal Courts and Police—James R. Stears, Henry Howard, John H. Briggs.

Civil Courts—Isaac O. Barker, George W. Varian, William Baird.

PETITION GRANTED.

Of C. A. Davison and John J. Christie for the remission of taxes.

A number of other petitions for the remission of taxes were referred to the appropriate Committees.

The papers lying on the table of the Board from last year were ordered to be referred to the appropriate Committees for the present year.

CORONERS' BILLS.

The account of the four Coroners for holding inquests for the three months ending the 31st December, was presented and referred to the Committee on County Offices. The total number of inquests was 534, and the total charge, including fees, &c., $3,743 124.

Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place.

The whole number of patients attended was 744. At their houses, 311; at the Dispensary, 433; males, 297; females, 447.

Born in Ireland, 415; born in the United States, 277; born in England, 14; born in Scotland, 9; born in Germany, 15; and in other countries, 14. Result—Cured or relieved, 676; died, 5; sent to hospital, 2; vaccinated, 61—744.

Of the above number 28 are still under treatment. The number of prescriptions put up was 1,846. Greatest number in any day, 88; least in any day, 30; average per day, 71.

Commission de Lunatic Inquirend—MONDAY, Jan. 8.

Before Commissioners Murtagh, Burgar and Minns, and a Sheriff's Jury.

The further hearing of evidence as to the capability of Mr. WM. A. BROWN, late a merchant in South-street, to conduct his business and assume the control of it, was resumed on Monday in the room of the Court of Common Pleas, at 4 o'clock P. M. The gentleman whose state of mind is the subject of the inquiry, was present by the side of his counsel, Mr. NOBLE, and conducted himself in a manner such, that whilst it did not betray the least failure of mental power or sign of intellectual derangement, was rendered somewhat singular by the frequent questions which he put to the witnesses, the readiness with which he commented on their answers, and the warmth with which he corrected or denied them. The first witness called was

Charles M. Decker who was examined by Mr. Barrill as follows: I know W. A. Brown; have known him for nearly eight years; I was connected with him in business about three years ago, and continued in business with him for about two years and eleven months; I saw him generally twice a week after his return from the asylum in February; he and I met one afternoon in his store, about three months ago; we went out of his store to go on down together down the street, and just as we stepped out of the store we met Mr. Auchincloss, who spoke to him about a certain business; when Mr. Auchincloss and he had concluded their conversation I spoke to him on the same subject, and he made statements to me, which I do not know whether I will be allowed to state; I recollect a change in his conduct and manner in, I think, 1851; the occasion on which I observed this change was at a time when he seemed in a very and unnecessarily depressed state of feeling and melancholy, owing to the unfavorable prospects of his business; I observed a change from that condition afterwards in his manner of conducting business; he wanted me, in a very excited manner, to purchase property of Hansen Reeve in Peck-slip, and appeared in a state of unusual elevation, very different from what I had been accustomed to observe in him previous to that; I have no recollection of seeing any change in him from that excited state; since February, 1854, I have seen him frequently, as often as twice a week, perhaps oftener, up till last November, when he was again confined; in that interval I saw peculiarities in his manner, particularly with reference to certain purchases of goods and real estate, and horses, which led me to believe he was not in his right senses; he was always, previous to that, careful and cautious in all his transactions; I do not think him the same man as he was before 1851; I do not think him competent to manage his own business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noble.—I cannot state any particular purchase of goods made by Mr. Brown during the past year; my sales were always made on reasonable terms; if I made any sales to W. A. Brown & Co. during the past year, they were on reasonable terms; I do not know of any other purchases they made but those they made from me; I have no recollection of any purchases Mr. W. A. Brown made of me personally during the last year; I disposed of goods to the firm at the time I believed him to be of unsound state of mind, because there was a responsibility behind him—that of Mr. David Brown; I know of his (W. A. Brown) having made a purchase for $32,000 at the corner of South-street and James-slip; I don't know the extent of the premises purchased by him; I bought some adjoining in Water-street for $30,000; I cannot state the frontage.

Mr. Brown—Your property is 45 feet by 75; mine is 45 by 84½.

Witness continued—I understood there was an offer of $35,000 for his property; I prefer mine to Mr. Brown's, as being the most valuable; I have got good buildings; I think my location serves me as well as would that of Mr. Brown's property; I never was present with Mr. Brown when he bought any horses; he bought a horse for the use of the store in 1849; I was not present when he bought him; he paid $130 for him, I think, and, in my opinion, the purchase was a very good one; I don't recollect of his having any more horses at that time; I cannot say whether he was fond of driving out at that time; at the end of four or five years I sold that horse for $130, I believe; I don't know whether it is an unusual thing for a grocer, in good business, fond of horse flesh, to keep two horses; I know it was unusual for him to be extravagant in horses when he was in business with me.

To Mr. Burrill—Mr. Marshall told me he had sold a piece of property to Mr. Brown, and Mr. Brown told me he had made the purchase of it; I think the contract was completed.

To Mr. Noble—I have no knowledge of my having asked the loan of money from Mr. W. A. Brown during the past year.

Mr. Brown—You borrowed money of me personally.

Mr. F. Shiddy, a broker, testified to his acquaintance with Mr. Brown for the last ten years; that on the 1st of October or November, 1854, he observed a change in Mr. Brown's manner; denying emphatically, for instance, that he had let any note be protested, when Mr. Haven informed witness that he (Brown) had left one to him unpaid; certain incoherence in Mr. Brown's manner in that conversation made the change more observable; after Mr. Brown returned from the Asylum witness refused to let him have some hogsheads of sugar which he wanted to purchase, unless at a price much higher than was at that time reasonable and fair; Mr. Brown purchased them, notwithstanding, for cash, and deposited some grocer's stock for the sugar, which witness refused, telling him, at the same time, that he could not let him have the sugar, as he (witness) did not believe him to be right; it never occurred to witness that Mr. Brown was insane until after he had heard of his being in the Asylum; he did not think him capable of conducting his business now, and told him that on Saturday last; he was always a good and cautious buyer.

Nothing material was elicited on the cross-examination.

Mr. Kemp, a sugar refiner, who knew Mr. Brown since 1847, testified to certain transactions he had had with him, in which the same change of manner was exhibited; he thought his state of mind at present was worse even than at the time of those transactions, and believed him to be so incompetent to manage his business that he would not sell to him, even for cash.

Mr. Whitfield, a plumber, gave evidence partially to the same effect.

Mr. B. Brown, salesman to W. A. Brown, swore that for the last five or six months some good purchases by Mr. Brown had been made, and many bad ones; the profitless or losing purchases were the result of misjudgment.

He testified to other acts exhibiting an eccentric condition of mind on the part of Mr. Brown. Witness did not think Mr. Brown competent to manage his business.

Mr. Brown—I know you now, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noble.—The purchases which I have characterized as bad were not suited to the wants of the trade.

To Mr. Burrill—Mr. W. A. Brown told me a day or two ago that my continuance in my present situation would depend on what I should swear here.

Mr. Sheills, a merchant, deposed to the change in Mr. Brown's manner, as sworn to by the other witnesses; his testimony was decided as to his belief in Mr. Brown's insanity.

Mr. Edgar M. Brown, brother to W. A. Brown, swore that his brother was about 44 years of age; that he was one of four brothers, Edgar M., Henry A., William A., and David S. Brown; they had no sister alive; William A. was unmarried; his father and mother were both alive. The witness, who appeared to be much affected, then went on to describe the growth of the change in his brother's behavior and mental condition, and stated his belief that he was entirely incompetent to manage his own business. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. W. A. Brown, who commented on some of his replies with much severity.

At the close of this witness' examination, which occupied considerable time, the inquiry adjourned [illegible]

[illegible] Board of Supervisors, Jan. 8, [illegible] Mr. Sheriff [illegible] Mr. Brown [illegible] Mr. Brown [illegible] Mr. Brown

...SIX DOL-...

...the War of ...pass the ...and laid on ...leaving them to ...Convention was ...reconciliation of ...back from the Com- ...Affairs, with amendments, ...Senate. The Judiciary ...suggested, on which ...debate, but without acting ...adjourned.

...Mr. Dawson made a few re- ...amendment to the Homestead ...stated that, in order to ...question, he designed ...fifty cents per acre ...amount to cover the ...and for the extin- ...bidding title.

...favored the establishment of a ...between San Francisco ...touching at the Sandwich ...and would largely con- ...power and grandeur ...When he had con- ...the House adjourned.

Spanish Politics.

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A Tenth Ward Total Abstinence Man.

Be patient, Mr. Tenth Ward Total Abstinence Man, Fernando Wood is Mayor, and his good deeds are belieing all his poor promises. He gives us reason to believe that every man who, having a license, sells on Sunday, shall have his license revoked, if the Aldermen and Councilmen do not head him off; little doubt should trouble us then, but that he will shut up side doors as well as front doors, and stop this whole business. We take it that a note made in the Mayor's "Complaint Book" would fix the man you speak of.

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Write a long article about Bellarambeji, Kamtschatka, or the Terra del Fuego, in which all sorts of curious information are conveyed upon your own personal authority; call names, give figures, be very minute,—and then forget to sign your name. Write a touching appeal in behalf of a starving family, give the address of the sufferers, but be modest and withhold your own name.—Yes, you have—wasted the paper. Editors are too old to go trotting about town looking up sufferers, if the man who would have him do it declines leaving his card. They don't know but this case may be a genuine one, but they have distinct remembrance of several that seemed fair enough, which they discovered to be hoaxes after much waste of shoe-leather and infinite vexation.

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THE EMPIRE CITY BANK FAILURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Heavy Loans to Sam'l Leggett and Partner.

Re-election of Mr. Bininger as President, and a new Board of Directors to Close up the Affairs.

A few days ago we published in the New-York Daily Times, exclusive and important intelligence concerning the affairs of the Empire City Bank, which have been the subject of investigation since its failure in December last. The account alluded to was written by one of our regular reporters, who obtained the particulars from a most reliable source; and in regard to one of the late Directors—Mr. Samuel Leggett—the *fact* was stated that his indebtedness to the Bank was about $100,000. This being denied in the Card of Thomas J. Sloan, Esq.,—the business partner of Leggett,—our reporter has made further inquiries in the matter, the result of which clearly substantiates his original report. In connection with the subject, we are also enabled to give a brief statement of the proceedings which transpired before the investigating Committee, who have held frequent sessions at the old Banking-house, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-street. During the latter part of October last, arrangements were made for the Empire City Bank to take the place of a new Banking Institution, about to be established at the Southeast corner of Duane and Greenwich-streets, under the name of "National Exchange Bank." At a subsequent meeting of the Directors a change in the officers was effected, and A. M. Bininger, Esq., was induced to accept the Presidency, and Robert T. Cremmer, Esq., the Cashiership of the said Bank, in place of Leonard H. Church, Esq., who was promoted to the position of Vice-President. On the 25th of that month, the business of the Empire City Bank was removed to the new banking house in Greenwich-street. Shortly after the removal from Broadway, its financial business rapidly increased, and from appearances, the new controlling officers were led to believe that everything was in a prosperous condition. A few weeks having elapsed, Mr. Bininger and Mr. Church became quite satisfied that the capital stock had been materially impaired while under the management of their predecessors, but how, or in what manner, they knew not. At this period a special meeting of the Directors was held at the Banking House, and the available means were found to be inadequate to the demands of merchants in that vicinity, who desired good paper discounted. In order to accommodate their customers, $20,000 in cash was individually raised by the Board of Directors, and business was continued as usual, without the least interruption, until the failure to meet their liabilities at the Clearing-house. All business was at once suspended; and a sufficient amount of specie being placed in the vaults of the North River Bank for the redemption of their circulating notes, a Committee of Inquiry was forthwith appointed by Mr. Bininger, the President, to rigidly investigate the affairs. The Committee consists of one stockholder, one Director, and a disinterested gentleman, having no interest in the Bank or any knowledge of the manner in which its business was conducted. After a thorough search and careful examination of all the books, papers, &c., it was ascertained that the indebtedness of Messrs. Sloan & Leggett alone exceeded the enormous amount of *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. Mr. Leggett was a leading member of the Bank Direction, and it was under the *régime* of Mr. C. P. Peck, President, and Leonard B. Church, Cashier, that the Committee find this large sum of money was obtained, as loans and upon notes, varying in amount from $3,000 to $20,000. One of the Committee assured our reporter that the firm in question were permitted to draw these heavy loans, in direct *violation* of a resolution ordering *that no Director be allowed to have a discount exceeding* $15,000, under any circumstances. The Directors being repeatedly informed by the old officers that Sloan & Leggett's indebtedness would not exceed $12,000, they are inclined to the opinion that other parties are not wholly blameless, and should be held to a strict accountability for their acts. During the inquiry the Committee traced a package of securities, amounting in the aggregate to some $25,000, which were held by the Bank and allowed to be taken away by a Director for negotiation, who has never rendered any account of them whatever.

The Committee have labored assiduously since the important trust was first confided to them, and in their official report they will be enabled to show that all the trouble and difficulty in said Bank were created long before the election of Mr. Bininger as President, and Mr. Cremmer as Cashier. During the short period that these gentlemen conducted the affairs of the institution, the business was promptly transacted, and to the entire satisfaction of all connected with the Bank, and we are pleased to state, they are entirely exonerated from any and all participation in the matters that rendered the concern insolvent. Since the Committee commenced their inquiry they have received every assistance from Mr. Bininger and Mr. Cremmer, who have urged the most searching investigation, and manifested every desire to probe the matter to its final depth, and let the guilty rest where it properly belongs.

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Be patient, Mr. Tenth Ward Total Abstinence Man, Fernando Wood is Mayor, and his good deeds are belieing all his poor promises. He gives us reason to believe that every man who, having a license, sells on Sunday, shall have his license revoked, if the Aldermen and Councilmen do not head him off; little doubt should trouble us then, but that he will shut up side doors as well as front doors, and stop this whole business. We take it that a note made in the Mayor's "Complaint Book" would fix the man you speak of.

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The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are now in session, and their next meeting will be on Friday next, when a discussion is expected upon the question whether Professor Henry has or has not faithfully executed the law of Congress establishing the Institution. This controversy, unfortunately, has assumed a personal aspect before the public. It is generally supposed to be a private quarrel between Professors Henry and Jewett. This is not so; and it is very unjust to all parties so to consider it. Professor Henry is contending for what he believes to be the best method of carrying out the purposes of the bequest. Professor Jewett, as the Librarian, very properly contends for the execution of the law of Congress, in its clearest and most unmistakeable intent. The former desires to execute the trust confided to him in the manner he believes best adapted to "increase and diffuse knowledge among men." The latter maintains that Congress, as the trustees of Smithson's bequest, have decided upon the plan of accomplishing its object, and that neither Professor Henry nor himself, has anything to do but to execute the law embodying that plan, according to its letter and spirit, no matter what may be thought of the wisdom of the plan itself.

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[illegible] Park [illegible] At 11 o'clock a company [illegible] met in Sabbath harangues [illegible] recently for their self-[illegible] Park meetings for the unemployed, with a few standards and flower flags, formed [illegible] gathering. As this primal party [illegible] "not a dollar," but in solemn silence marched [illegible] front of the City Hall and took possession of the steps, whilst from the retail districts might have been seen trading on in complete bewilderment, and, as we could detect [illegible] difficulty they deciphered each "strange device," eagerly mingled up of imprecations, cognate Union and Scripture, wondering what next? Perhaps [illegible] than the inscriptions on these banners could have told them. It was the old story to be repeated—ignorant vituperation of capitalists, ill-digested shadowings forth of Land Reform and what not, all supported by purposed misquotation and painful distortions of Scripture. Yesterday, as usual, they opened their pandora-box of abuse, denouncing rich men as extortioners and robbers, denouncing merchants, factories, warehouses and palaces, and wealth, if enumerated, have reached the culminating point of their Park oratory, which invariably culminates in a very wise suggestion, that "it was time something should be done,"—but wisely never suggesting anything, and so on from day to day. The large body of actual unemployed, for whose benefit ostensibly these meetings have been called, at length, we are glad to note, have become disgusted with these ineffectual meetings and the line of procedure, and yesterday gave decisive tokens of no sympathy with the hordes of religio-political fanatics that have assumed to lead and address them. At every attempt made yesterday by the party to address the meeting, they were hissed and hooted at, till finally finding their voices completely lathered in groans, they chose to retire, and did so, flags, banners and all. It is to be hoped they will not venture to return to the contest, and that if they do they may meet with a similar acceptance. There is no doubt but that the intent of the unemployed has been much retarded by the interference of these meddlers. Once having shaken them off, let them keep them off. A just and intelligent public will properly appreciate their condition and wants.

Meanwhile, at a subsequent meeting yesterday, held in the Park, it was decided that the entire body of unemployed of New-York be requested to meet in the Park to-day at 10 o'clock, and there form a procession and march through the principal streets of the City. The object, as announced, is to let the people of New-York know who want work, and what kind of men they are.

A Committee of twelve was appointed to get suitable banners, banners, &c., and to act as marshals on the occasion.

Eighteenth Ward Relief Committee—Appeal.

The citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, at a public meeting on the 3d inst., appointed the undersigned an Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor.

We have entered upon our duties, and elected VALENTINE G. HALL our Treasurer.

We have appointed experienced Agents, who are ready to devote themselves to the work, so long as the necessity exists, and your charity supplies the means. These means will be carefully expended, under our daily supervision, and in no case without personal examination.

Our office for the present is at No. 3 Everett House, Fourth-avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth-streets. Donations will be received there by us agent every day and evening of this week, or by either of the undersigned, and acknowledged through the public papers.

Women and children are starving at our doors, and the helpless cry of unfed, unclothed, unsheltered poverty, pleads for mercy at your hands.

Your donations should be sent in without delay.

VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 18 Gramercy Park, 20th st., Chairman and Treasurer.
Peter Cooper, corner Lexington-av. and 22d-st.
Wheeler G. Stone, Clarendon Hotel.
Wm. E. Strong, No. 40 Union-place.
Wm. W. Stone, No. 27 East 22d-st.
Henry E. Elliott, No. 16 East 17th-st.
Norman White, No. 1 Gramercy Park.
Cyrus W. Field, No. 54 East 21st-st.
Chas. Bradley, No. 25 East 24th-st.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1858.

Help for the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The handsome donation of $83 for the benefit of the poor was recently received by Rev. L. M. PRAIE, of the Five Points House of Industry, accompanied by the following letter:

CITY GUARD ARMORY, No. 639 Broadway.

REV. L. M. PRAIE—*Dear Sir:* A few members of the City Guard, feeling the urgent necessity for action rather than words, in order to relieve the distress of the poor of our City, beg you to accept the enclosed ($83) to assist you in your work of benevolence.

There [illegible] to remain,
Yours, very respectfully,
THOS. T. FERRIS, Captain,
On behalf of the Donors.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

BROOKLYN UNION-STREET MISSION, }
Near Hamilton Ferry. }

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Will you permit me to acknowledge through your journal the kindness of some gentlemen in this city and others, in the gift of several bags of flour and other presents for the benefit of the poor of this Mission. I think such noble kind-heartedness deserves our praise. I wish I was at liberty to give their names. It is a beautiful specimen of the lofty and generous impulses of American humanity to the destitute or alien.

JOSEPH WEST, No. 6 Washington-place.

Serious Railroad Accident.

The night express on the Erie Road, due in this City at 9:41 o'clock yesterday morning, met with a serious accident near Hancock. We have gathered the following facts from one of the passengers:

The train was moving over a down grade along the banks of the river, at the rate of about 35 miles an hour, and ran into a mass of rocks that had become loosened by the thaw and fallen upon the track. The rocks must have just fallen, as an express train going west had passed but a few moments before. The locomotive was shivered to atoms, and many of the cars were badly broken. A passenger, named GEORGE ROBINSON, supposed to be a merchant living at Kittleville, was thrown among the fragments and received a severe cut on the head, and it is thought will not recover. He was left at a neighboring house in charge of a physician. The baggage-master, engineer, and many of the passengers were more or less injured.

The engineer saw the obstruction but a moment before the collision, and of course had no time to slack up. But for the resistance offered by the mass that had fallen, the train would undoubtedly have been thrown into the river. It is almost a miracle that some of the passengers were not instantly killed. A watchman was stationed at this point until about a week since, when he was removed, though not, we trust, as reported, from a false sense of economy, at so critical a point on the line, where the track is continually liable to obstruction from the rock which overhangs it. A dispatch was sent to Port Jervis, and an extra train sent to convey the passengers to this City, where they arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Railroad Relief.

To the Editors of the Washington Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN: A communication in a recent number of the Richmond Enquirer in relation to the retention of duties on railroad iron, has induced me to examine the action of the General Government on that subject. The following are the facts:

1. By the act of July 14, 1832, (Stat. at Large, vol. 4, p. 604,) railroad iron of all kinds, including rails, spikes, bolts, chairs, &c., was made duty free if laid within three years from the time of importation. This law was passed in the short session, and continued in force for seven eleven years. The policy originated in 1828, and, before it was terminated in 1843, by the tariff passed by the Whigs in 1842, about seven *millions of dollars* were [illegible]

[illegible] Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1858.

For President.
GEO. C. WOOD.....with.....Dibblee, Work & Moore.
For Vice-President.
JOHN CREHAN.....with.....C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
WM. H. GILDER.....with.....Lawis E. Brown & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
HENRY A. THOMAS.....with.....Bank for Savings.
For Treasurer.
WM. H. TAYLOR.....with.....Central Bank.
For Directors.
ALEX. P. FISKE.....with.....Jas. & Henry McBride.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with.....Phelps Dodge & Co.
V. LAWRENCE RYDER.....with.....Ryder.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with.....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLS.....with.....Backus Osborne & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN.....with.....Richards, Haight & Co.
WM. H. BANES.....with.....Warren & Co.
H. L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman of Committee.
WM. S. COLGENS, Secretary.

☞ **New-England Young Men's Association.**—The First of the Annual Course of Lectures, under the auspices of this Association, will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—*Modern Chivalry.* Also, a Poem, by JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., entitled *The Money King.* The succeeding lectures will be delivered by Hon. JOHN P. HALE, THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at the Broadway Tabernacle; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at the Broadway Tabernacle; Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, FRIDAY, Feb. 16, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, $3,—may be obtained at the principal hotels and bookstores, also at the rooms of the Association, No. 760 Broadway.

F. WILDE FISHER, M. D., President.
E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3.**—The members are hereby notified that at the next regular meeting, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, the subject of taking Deeds will be brought up for the action of the members. Members desirous of taking up their Deeds, should attend to the same at the Recording Secretary, on the above evening. N. B.—Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Association.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Strasburg, Terrines de Foies Gras**—Various sizes, just received per steamship *Arc.* Also, truffles, champignons, and petit fois, from Paris, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard-sts.

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.**—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 15.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—*Substance and Show.*
Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Burns' Birthday.**—Those who wish to celebrate the Anniversary of ROBERT BURNS, are requested to meet at Windust's, Park-row, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable young Protestant girl, as children's nurse; and is a capable fine washer and ironer; is fond of children and highly recommended as a most experienced yet parlor maid, and willing to assist as waitress; will take from $2 to $3 in a permanent situation; thoroughly understands her work; has twelve months' city reference; call at No. 332 1st-av, 1st floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate laundress; or is willing to do the general housework of a small private family; she has the best of City references. Has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 175 Variek-st., between King and Charlton.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced seamstress, by a respectable woman, who is a nice dress and cloak maker, and a good hand at children's clothes. She will take a permanent situation, or work out by the week or month. To be seen till suited at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter, or would do the housework of a private family, by a tidy, active Protestant girl, with good City reference; and as nurse or waiter by a tidy girl of 14. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

MUSIC.—Families in New-York or Brooklyn wishing to engage the services of a lady who has been eminently successful in teaching the Piano and Vocal Music, may address MUSIC, care of Fowlers & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, for one week. Highest reference given.

TEACHER—A graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in the Classics, higher English, or German, will make an engagement for a short time daily, either with a school or private family in this City. Address PACKARD, Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—Two practical printers (single men) may engage in the publication of a Weekly paper, established in one of the pleasantest and most growing villages in this State. Can have the establishment for one year, with privilege of purchasing, and have all they can make for their services, including job work, subscriptions, &c. The press and office is in active use and in use less than two years. Address, with real name, EDITOR, *Times* Office, and where an interview can be had, for 3 days.

FEMALE DOMESTICS—And farm and other laborers, may be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 21 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $2 per annum will entitle to 10 persons during the year if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female domestics also at the upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

30 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With a cash capital of $10, to engage in a business from which $5 per day may be realized. Address a letter, containing 12 cents, or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimen sent by return mail.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Of good address and business habits, who can give security to the amount of $50 to $100, and unexceptionable City reference, to collect for one or two parties, canvass, &c. Address Box No. 98 Broadway Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady would like to make arrangements as housekeeper; the understander has business; she is fond of children. None but a widower need answer this. Address Mrs. W. H., *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a jobbing house; one of experience, and who can give the best of references as to character. Address Box No. 2,978, Post-Office, stating views as to salary.

TENOR SINGER.—A tenor singer wishes to engage with the choir of an Episcopal Church. Brooklyn preferred. Address Box No. 763.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing-house, a boy from 17 to 19 years of age. Address Box No. 672 Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

FOOT LATHE WANTED.—Must be a well-made Lathe in good order and very cheap for cash. Address J. M. H., at this office, stating price, size, &c.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two elegantly furnished rooms in the 2d story, unexpectedly vacated, to let, en suite or singly, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 4 West 27th-st., 2d door from 6th-av. Unexceptional references given and required.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also Room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Three respectable young men may have partial board in a private family in 7th-st. For an interview, address BROWN, at this office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 27 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $3 50.

BOARD WANTED.—A young man wishes to obtain board in a family where there are but two or three other boarders and where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location must be on or between 16th and 20th-sts. and east of Broadway. Address, stating location and price per week, H. COOK, *Times* Office. References given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—The advertiser would like to take into his family one or two gentlemen, who might expect a comfortable and quiet home, in a small family, and on moderate terms. The house is situated within a short distance of either Montague or South Ferry. Address S. T., Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A gentleman wishing to exchange his quarters, desires a comfortable and well-furnished bed-room, breakfast and tea. (Sunday dinners not required,) with a respectable family residing in Hoboken, convenient to the Ferry. Address F. W., Box No. 3,870 Post-Office.

BOARDING UP TOWN—Can be had at No. 47 West 26th-st., near Broadway, with a very elegant suite of rooms on the first landing. Also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. The house is of the first class, with all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A man and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 96 6th-st., Williamsburg.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—At No. 98 President-st., South Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Partial board if desired.

ROOM WANTED.—A furnished or unfurnished room, by a respectable single gentleman, in some pleasant locality, within six or eight blocks of Grand-st. and Broadway, on the first or second floor of a genteel and respectable house, and on exceedingly moderate terms. Address, post-paid, with full particulars as to location, terms, &c., Box No. 94 Broadway P. O.

ROOMS WANTED.—A furnished room and bedroom, with partial board, in a private family between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn. Address BROOKLYN, *Times* Office, for three days, stating terms.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (front) floor, to a gentleman only, with a bedroom adjoining, at No. 766 Broadway, corner of 11th-st. Rent, $180 per annum.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., G. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ **Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor.**—This Ball will take place at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

Tickets of admission at two dollars for each person, (whether lady or gentleman, without any privilege for refreshments,) can be had at the principal hotels, booksellers' and music stores, and also of any of the

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. DePeyster Ogden, Charles A. Stetson, George Bancroft,
Charles A. Davis, J. A. Westervelt, J. W. Hamersley,
James W. Gerard, Wm. Chauncey, J. Watson Webb,
S. Livingston, Horace Greeley, B. Robt. Winthrop,
James W. Otis, Charles F. Daly, Major Macomb,
Edward L. Gould, Junius T. Stagg, John C. Stevens,
R. Lenaghan, James Phalen, Wm. E. Babcock,
D. Dudley Field, E. K. Haight, H. J. Redfield,
Egbert Benson, John Schermerhorn, H. J. Raymond,
D. H. Haight, John Jay, H. W. Field, Jr.,
Charles O'Conor, John Bigelow, Sidney Brooks,
Alex. Mactier, Wm. H. Paine, Osgood Hanneman,
H. F. Bailey, Capt. Grafton, Alfred Craven,
George P. Morris, A. L. Robertson, Royal Phelps,
Moses Taylor, Hiram Fuller, Wm. H. Jones,
G. J. Cornell, Charles De Rham, Robert S. Hone,
Adrien Iselin, J. F. Penniman, Jacob Little,
Geo. L. Coster, Joseph Foulke, Robert Emmet, Jr.,
Daniel S. Wearing, Fred. R. Gibert, Joshua Colt,
John Van Buren, Winthrop Chandler, Henry Ward,
Moses A. Beach, F. Lorillard, Chauncey D. Hurd,
Dr. J. Bowers, C. F. Winthrop, T. C. T. Buckley,
J. V. Fowler, Samuel B. Ruggles, T. R. Foster,
Weldon Pell, A. A. Sharpe, George Pearl,
Deming Deer, James Brooks, George W. Brown,
Samuel Nicholson, M. Livingston, Charles A. Dana,
Eugene Kettletas, Samuel Nicoll, Geotge Belden,
James Harper, W. Hoffman, Dr. R. Kissam,
George Douglass, John Cochrane, John D. Wolfe,
R. Smith Clark, John Treadwell, Simeon Draper,
F. L. Waddell, Samuel Whitney, James K. Pell,
Horace H. Day, Major Kearney, Capt. Drayton,
J. C. B. Davis, Henry A. Coit, John P. March,
Frederick Hudson, Wm. B. Duncan, R. W. James,
Wm. B. Astor,

The details of arrangements for the evening of the Ball, the hour for commencing, regulations for carriages, &c., &c., will be published in future advertisements.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is indispensable.

JAMES DePEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.
EDWARD S. GOULD, Secretary.

☞ **Tenth Ward Relief Association.**—At a public meeting of the citizens of the Xth Ward, held Jan. 4, 1858, to devise means to relieve the needy, the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee to receive donations for said purpose.

Applications for aid may also be made to either of this Committee, or at the room of the Association, on the corner of Ludlow and Grand-sts., (entrance in Ludlow,) over the Market, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

First District.
ROBERT M. FIELDS, No. 146 Eldridge-st.
H. A. HUSTED, No. 123 Orchard-st.
J. W. HOLMES, No. 1384 Forsyth-st.
M. H. UNDERHILL, No. 19 Delancey-st.
CORNELIUS CORSON.

Second District.
W. W. OSBORNE, No. 276 Grand-st.
STEPHEN BARNES, No. 77 Orchard-st.
Alderman GEO. A. THOMPKINS, No. 273 Broome-st.
E. H. DOMINICK, No. 293 Grand-st.
Councilman MASON, No. 79 Orchard-st.

Third District.
HOWARD E. COATS, No. 29 Forsyth-st.
S. C. SEAMAN, No. 63 Division-st.
J. E. EBERHARD, No. 110 Hester-st.
PETER S. TITUS, No. 13 Allen-st.
H. A. BLISS, No. 37 Eldridge-st.
JAY JARVIS, No. 7 Forsyth-st.
Councilman REED, No. 15 Bowery.
H. HAYMAN, No. 29 Forsyth-st.

Fourth District.
JAMES M. MARSH, No. 5 Eldridge-st.
W. J. FOSTER, No. 11 Essex-st.
A. J. BARNES, No. 33 Ludlow-st.
WILLIAM TREDALS and JAMES GRIFFITHS, No. 14 Ludlow-st.

Fifth District.
ASA FARNUM, No. 102 Essex-st.
L. J. GOMEZ, No. 107 Essex-st.
JULIAN F. PERRY, No. 33 Ludlow-st.
Councilman PERRY, No. 101 Orchard-st.
C. H. FRASER, No. 108 Broome-st.
MOSES D. GALE, No. 96 Broome-st.

This Committee would respectfully urge themselves upon the generosity of the whole community, as the good things of this life, and trust their all will be cheerfully "what they can" to aid those who are suffering for want of the necessaries of life.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Treasurer.
ROBERT MACOY,
JOSEPH W. LESTER, } Secretaries.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] Broadway and 9th Lower, Sharing Cars, [illegible] Stages, Omnibuses and other conveyances enable [illegible] 120 Nos., since Saddlery.

[illegible] WOVE CORSETS—Ladies, strangers [illegible] in the City desiring [illegible] purchase a pair [illegible] GAYNOR'S celebrated French Woven Corset, which [illegible] fit, at half the prices usually charged, at No. [illegible] st., near Sixth-av.

N. B.—Another lot of new Saskatchewan just received.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES, DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—Urgent necessity compels me to dispose of my remaining stock of choice and fashionable dress goods, (Poboms, Galoons, &c., at half the price we sold them at before the holidays. M. H. LUTHERSTEIN, No. 99 Bowery.

DRY GOODS, LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS—Napkins, black silks, tweed-cloths, cassimeres, woolen plaids, ginghams, prints, flannels, linen handkerchiefs, lace curtains, &c., for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, Nos. 46 and 48 Catharine-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES. WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,
Warranted perfect time-keepers from.....$150 to $300
GODFREY WATCHES,
Duplex and Levers from.....125 to 225
INDEPENDENT SECOND,
And Quarter Second Watches for timing Horses.....125 to 300
CHRONOMETERS,
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers.....225 to 300
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,
Which run eight days with one winding.....140 to 175
ENAMEL WATCHES,
For ladies, some in hunting cases.....35 to 150
DIAMOND WATCHES,
For ladies, some in magic cases.....85 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,
Which change into three different watches.....200 to 275
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,
And turns the hands without a key.....85 to 140
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes.....$75
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS.....50
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies.....35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases.....40
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as.....18
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as.....14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.....$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25; Bracelets.....5 00 to 60 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses.....3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains.....10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains.....10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains.....30 00 to 150 00
Gold Fob Chains.....6 00 to 25 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings.....3 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys.....1 00 to 4 00
Gold Fob Keys.....2 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals.....3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles.....2 50 to 6 00
Gold Pencils.....1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils.....3 50 to 10 00
Diamond Rings.....7 00 to 200 00
Diamond Earrings.....125 to 500 00
Diamond Pins.....15 00 to 200 00
Gold Crosses.....2 00 to 30 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones.....3 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set.....2 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set.....1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair.....1 00 to 8 00
Gold Eye Glasses.....1 75 to 8 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set.....5 00 to 9 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set.....12 00 to 21 00
Silver Tablecforks, per set.....13 00 to 20 00
Silver Cups for Children.....5 00 to 15 00
Silver Napkin Rings, each.....1 50 to 3 00
Gold Armlets for children, per pair.....2 50 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings.....75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings.....1 00 to 6 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops.....37
Gold Scarf Pins.....1 00 to 7 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTH BUSINESS.

THE ADVERTISER wishing to retire from the cloth trade offers to dispose of his stock and the good will of the business on favorable terms. No objection to available real estate in this City or Brooklyn, in part payment. Address with real name, S. A., office *Daily Times*.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morristana, N. Y.,) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instrument Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, (post-paid,) replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER, }

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT is offered by a well-established and prosperous wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some change in their business arrangements required by their increasing business. To any person wishing to make an investment of $20,000 to $25,000, as special capital, it offers as inducement for a safe and profitable return rarely met with. References of the highest character can be given, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office.

$1,500—PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser having at his disposal the above amount, and wishing to engage in the choice and fancy retail grocery business, including cigars, fruits, &c., in a good locality in Brooklyn, is desirous of joining an honest, industrious person, having the same amount, already engaged in the same business. References exchanged. Address WILSON, Box No. 2,289 Post-Office, New-York.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED.—On real estate security, and an equal interest with the advertiser, in a cash auction and commission business in this City. The house is well established and the business is lucrative. No communication unless direct from the party wishing to invest will receive attention. L. O. C., office of this paper.

PARTNER WANTED.—A man of good character and business qualifications, with from $500 to $1,000. Good references required. Address Mr. HENRY, for two days, *Times* Office, with real name, stating where to be seen.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 317 Bowery, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from No. 66 Charlton-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., on the 8th inst., half a dozen of silver tea spoons, marked R. C. Y., two dessert spoons, one pair sugar tongs, one butter knife, one gold locket, one cameo breastpin, one finger ring, with daguerreotype inserted, four plain gold rings, four pewter monnaie, and also about $50 in money. A reward of the above will be paid for the recovery of this property and detection of the thief; or a proportionate amount for any of the articles. R. J. YERBYANCE, No. 66 Charlton-st.

$25 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the villains who robbed the house of Engine Company No. 24, in 17th-st., about the 1st and 4th of this month, of 2 brass torches, 4 hub bands, 1 copper, brass and 2 leather pipes, 1 pipe wrench and hammer. Apply to the undersigned, or to the Captain of the 15th Police District.

TIMOTHY L. WEST, Foreman.
ERAS. DAVIS, Secretary.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 391, dated New-York, Dec. 24, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. DANIEL B. FEARING,
No. 64 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two to six bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the value of the above great property of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1846, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet over necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 10 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 9 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, C. V. CLICKENER, No. 61 Beekman-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 152 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Chilblains, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes superfluous hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN EPILATORY DEPILATORY. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN HAIR DYE, ROUGE for pale faces, and GOURAUD'S ITALIAN HAIR RESTORATIVE. LILY WHITE, TOILET POWDER, and TOILET ARTICLES, at No. 6 Waltor-st., four doors from Broadway; BATHS, No. 129 Waverley-place, near Sixth-av.; GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED COMPOUND, No. 26 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

CONTRABAT COCKROACHES, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York, having large Depot and Office for the sale of same. No connection with any other establishment in New-York. A new LADY'S PARLOR on the 3d floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

OVERTURE—"Martha," by the Orchestra.
1. Overture—"Martha," by the Orchestra.
2. Cavatina—"Ah! non giunge," from the Opera of "Sonnambula," by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
3. Duetino—"Tranquillo e sereno," from the Opera of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," by Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor ROCCO.
4. Aria—"Il mio tesoro," from the Opera of "Don Giovanni," by Signor BRIGNOLI.
5. Grand Scena—"Ah! non credea mirarti," from the Opera of "Norma," by Madame STRAKOSCH.
6. Romanza—"Ah! non giunge," from the Opera of "Sonnambula," by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
7. Quartetto—"A Ciò Quest'Amor," from the Opera of "I Puritani," by Madame STRAKOSCH, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor ROCCO.

PART II.

8. Overture—"Semiramide," by the Orchestra.
9. Aria—"Il mio tesoro," from the Opera of "Don Giovanni," by Signor BRIGNOLI.
10. Cavatina—"Casta Diva," from the Opera of "Norma," by Madame STRAKOSCH.
11. Cavatina—"Qual la voce," from the Opera of "I Puritani," by Madame STRAKOSCH.
12. Serenata—"Com e Gentil," from the Opera of "Don Pasquale," by Signor BRIGNOLI.
13. Finale—"Viva, viva," from the Opera of "Norma," by Madame STRAKOSCH, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor ROCCO, Signor BALDUCCINI, Signor PATRIZIO, Signor SCHIRMER, Signor BOSSI, Signor ORTOLANI, Signor CHIERICI and Chorus.

Conductor.....
Prices of admission to all parts of the House, $1 00.

LAST.

He seats reserved except in the Boxes. The Reserved Seats are sold at auction on TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, by H. & C. W. FOSTER, at their auction rooms, No. 57 Exchange-place, precisely.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performances to commence at 7 precisely.

Tickets may be procured of Messrs. Williams, Stacy & Co., No. 209 Broadway; West Stephens & Hyer, No. 439 Broadway; C. Brousing, No. 701 Broadway; Schirmer, No. 547 Broadway; at the bookstores of Redfield, No. 110 Nassau-st., No. 292 Broadway; Dion Lenox, No. 25 Broadway; and Mr. Bristed, No. 60 Broadway; and at the box office of the Opera House, Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston-sts.

Season tickets can be had at the Saloon of the Opera House, Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston-sts., every day and until the sale.

CHARLES M. LEUPP, Chairman of the Committee.
OGDEN HASGERTY, Secretary.

CRISI AND MARIO—CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Applications having been received that the house might be accommodated with reserved seats, the Committee have

Resolved, That the sale of tickets be strictly limited to the actual number of seats in the house.

This resolution will be adhered to. Patriotic citizens will be taken for the preservation of order, and the greatest convenience on additional entrance of carriages will be opened on 14th-st. CHARLES M. LEUPP,
Chairman of the Committee.

WM. A. KETELTAS, Secretary pro tem.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway, ROGERS' celebrated APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Painted by JAMES BURNS.

Admittance.....25 cents.
Children under 12 years of age.....10 cents.

PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS will, by special arrangement, be received for admission. Exhibition hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A Mass Meeting of the Shareholders in PERHAM

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]—This was an action to recover [illegible] services in writing for the *Christian Intelligencer*. It was set up that the work was performed [illegible] and not being entitled to any compensation beyond [illegible] services.

The first witness called was W. H. Mitchell, editor of the *New-York Evangelist*, who testified that to edit properly a paper like the *Christian Intelligencer*, which contained [illegible] the ordinary amount, was worth from $2,200 to $2,400 per annum; that it was not usual for an editor to be employed after he [illegible] work, and that his compensation would be regulated by circumstances. He was of opinion that a paper could not [illegible] unless [illegible] editor.

John B. Gough testified that he had printed the *Intelligencer* for [illegible] years; he knew the plaintiff while he was [illegible] that [illegible] plaintiff had written some of the [illegible] paper; Mr. Brevier's name was on the paper as [illegible] plaintiff attended to the reviewing of books; [illegible] the editor having completed that his papers did not [illegible] with his own views, the plaintiff left soon after; [illegible] in the editorial capacity, had occasionally [illegible] with communications from clergymen.

Mr. Prime, editor of the New-York *Observer*, testified that it made no difference in an editor's labors, whether the subscription to this paper were many or few; there were four editors connected to his paper on a salary, four responsible, two were proprietors, and were sufficient for all; it was a larger paper than the *Intelligencer*; an editor's salary would range from $600 to $2,000, and would require [illegible] and ability to make the paper popular and successful; many writers contribute without compensation; the *Observer* contains five or six columns of editorials; contributions in other forms are worth from $50 to $2 per column.

Rev. Peter J. Van Pelt had known the plaintiff, while employed on the paper; during that period it was conducted with ability; had visited the office frequently, and sometimes delivered articles for publication to plaintiff, sometimes to Van Wyck; did not know who was the other.

Mr. Prime, being recalled, testified that book-keeping was not considered any part of an editor's duties, but that the [illegible] of books was.

Rev. John Gerritsen knew the plaintiff, who had often called him [illegible] articles, some of which were written in the office of the paper; had considered him the acting editor, the man who did the work; his articles were, in witness' opinion, very able, and some of them well thought of by others; knew of no other working editor but him; considered the work hard, and would not do it for an ordinary salary; it was worth from $1,200 to $2,200 per annum; would not do it himself for less than $1,500. the plaintiff had occupied a seat in the office of the paper for several years, and was usually there every day; he was diligent in his work.

Henry B. Leaklow, a son of the plaintiff, had frequently seen his father write editorials for the paper at home, and correct proof, but did not know what he wrote about.

For the defendant:

Rev. Albert S. Porter testified that he was editor of the plaintiff's paper, and had had the active charge of it since September, 1853; and written for it before and after June of the same year; knew plaintiff after Sept. 1, 1854; he drew up articles which were not published, and [illegible] paper commenced, plaintiff acted as book-[illegible], and [illegible] reviewer of books which were published, and was sometimes [illegible] get books from the publishers and keep them; witness stopped this, preferring to [illegible] himself to the [illegible]; never knew which [illegible] contributions, except his controversy [illegible], which was under a fictitious signature; did not know who was the editor of the paper [illegible] was connected with it; wrote his own [illegible] at home, but did not know who made up the [illegible] matter necessary at present, but has nothing to do [illegible] keeping of the books or directing papers.

[illegible], a printer, has known the *Christian Intelligencer* more than ten years, and while plaintiff [illegible] Rev. Mr. Brevier made up the paper; "made [illegible] the furnishing of matter, editorial [illegible]; plaintiff, with witnesses and others, assisting; a large number of copies of the paper were [illegible] not say that he wrote anything himself, [illegible] wrote a single article from May, 1851, to [illegible] had treated him as acting editor; had known Van Wyck at the office, employed at the [illegible] Van Wyck and Atwater now keep the books of [illegible].

The defendant rested and counsel summed up. [illegible] general remarks concerning the law of [illegible], and an extended review of the evidence, [illegible], observed that the evidence went to show the plaintiff was at first employed only as [illegible], at a salary of $600, and acted subsequently [illegible] editorial capacity; and if his services as editor were worth more, it was not likely that he would have consented to remain in the inferior employment of [illegible].

The fact that he kept the books after he had begun to write editorials, showed that whatever might have been his real talents, his position was a very humble one, and that his editorials must have been regarded of a very small pecuniary value. It would be a very dangerous principle to allow an agreement to pay what others would deem the value of services to be implied, when the parties, by their acts, had thus shown what the real agreement between them was. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

Wood vs. *Chew & Walker*.—This is an action on a bond, to recover $630. This bond was given by the defendants, [illegible] for the payment of the purchase money of [illegible] sold under bought by the defendants. The defence to the action is that the plaintiff represented the value of the property to be much greater than it really was, and that it was purchased under the false representations raised by these representations.

Hon. T. Kinnan for the plaintiff; William S. Sears for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

SALE—WARRANTY.

Nickerson vs. *Trundy*.—This is an action by Nickerson, as assignee of one Foster, to recover $600, the value of a horse sold by Foster to defendant.

The defendant put up a general denial. This, as a matter of course, defendants always do.

The real defence to the action, however, appears to be that the horse was sold upon a warranty; that he was sound and true, of the Morgan breed, and able to trot a mile in 2:40 minutes; whereas, in fact, he was a Canadian pony, had a bad quarter crack in his hoof, and was of no value as a fast trotter. The defendant offered to return the horse, but the plaintiff refused to receive him.

Verdict for the plaintiff of $671.

For plaintiff, Benedict Scoville & Benedict. For defendant, Lemuel Bicknyne and Charles P. Kirkland, Esq.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

MORALS OF HOTEL LIFE IN THE SUMMER.

Francis H. Holmes vs. *Chester Driggs*.—In this case the plaintiff sued as the assignee of Levi Meyer to recover $189, alleged to be due to him for board, wine, &c., furnished to one Hailey Barstow in the Summer of 1853. It appeared in evidence that Meyer kept a hotel on the Hudson River, much frequented by residents of the City, and that among other visitors, in 1853, were Barstow, his wife, children and servants. Meyer, for some reason or other, did not exactly desire the custom of Meyer, and he, after some altercation, gave a reference to his friend, Mr. Driggs, of this City. Meyer applied to [illegible] of the boarders as he waited upon Driggs, and on it was alleged by Meyer, promised to pay the bill of Barstow from that time. It was also said that Driggs wrote a letter, but it was not produced in evidence. The defendant's counsel denied the promise to pay, and answered for a nonsuit.

Judge Phillips gave the following opinion:

The defendant denies his motion for a non-suit upon two grounds, viz.:

1. That the plaintiff is not the real party in interest, and that the assignment was made for the express purpose of bringing this action.

2. That the promise made by defendant, as proved, was to pay the debt of another, and therefore void, by statute, of frauds.

The first point has already been passed upon, and I shall now only notice the other. The position assumed by the plaintiff is, that the credit in this transaction was given by Barstow to the defendant, and that, therefore, it was an original undertaking by the latter. In support of this it is shown that Meyer had some trouble in collecting his bill from Barstow, and finally told him he could board him no longer; that then Barstow referred to the defendant in this City, and requested a friend to wait upon him and see if he would become responsible for the future board of himself and family. After some conversation between Gulick and the defendant, the latter stated how he had become acquainted with Barstow, mentioned the name of his uncle, and said he would see him and induce him to advance money for his nephew—at the same time saying, "I would not like to see Barstow and his family turned out of doors, but him stay on and I will see his bill paid," and that on this promise Meyer allowed him to run up a bill of over $150. That afterwards Gulick called on defendant in Meyer's behalf, and defendant said he had not yet seen Barstow's uncle; that he did not want to advance the money himself, but wanted to get it from Barstow's friends, and at one time said to Meyer, "your money is as safe as if you had invested it at seven per cent mortgages; my word is as good as my bond;" at other times, however, denied that he intended to see Barstow's uncle, but had already got the papers in the Mayor's hands for that purpose. These facts would seem to indicate that the defendant had assumed originally to pay Barstow's board, and was speculating that he had done so. The mere circumstance of the [illegible] would not [illegible] the [illegible] to pay another's debt, but to create [illegible] to pay another's debt, but to create [illegible] pay a liability of his own, and was therefore without the statute of frauds. Read from the cross-examination of the witness I am satisfied that the decision in 19 Wendell applies: that in my capacity as a Juror in order to determine the matter in issue, taking into consideration the giving of the notes by Barstow for this very claim, and their unquestionable character, is sufficient to place the defendant's promise within the statute.

Complaint dismissed with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The business before the Court yesterday was not of much importance. James Anglaine was indicted for stabbing Francis Holland with a knife, on the night of Dec. 19. The affray occurred in a German grocery store, situated at the corner of Ann and Nassau-streets. The accused was undefended, but, as from the testimony of the witnesses, it appeared that Holland had given unmistakable provocation, and that Anglaine was intoxicated at the time, a verdict was found for assault and battery only. The defendant was sentenced to 30 days confinement in the Penitentiary.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Christian Epperline was tried for burglariously entering the house of Augusta Schmidt, residing at No. 58 Centre-street, on the night of Dec. 19. The complainant stated that on the night in question, he found the accused in his room, and the drawers of a bureau broken open. On his arrest the accused confessed that he had entered the room for the purpose of stealing $3 50—the amounts of a board bill which he owed Mr. Schmidt, and which he was unable to pay. If he had stolen the money, he would have paid it back to Mr. Schmidt! The Jury did not see the force of his argument, but found the prisoner guilty. Sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in the State Prison.

LARCENY.

Mary Anne Phillips was charged with stealing some silk dresses, worth about $60. The Jury found her guilty of petit larceny only, and she was sentenced to four months' confinement in the Penitentiary.

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

In our condensed report of Recorder Smith's charge to the Jury, we inadvertently misrepresented two or three of his remarks. On the subject of the Usury Laws, a highly interesting question at the present time, he spoke as follows:

"The statute requires that the Court should charge you to inquire especially into any violation of this law. For 18 years every Grand Jury empannelled in this State have had their attention especially called to the violation of this law. But, in all my experience, I have never known a conviction under this statute. It is notorious that the law is violated every day by hundreds, and that, too, openly. But its violation is not punished. The reason is, that the law is against the moral sense of the community, and a law against the moral sense of the community, in a Government where the people make the laws, cannot be enforced. Even in civil actions, where the defence of usury is interposed the party interposing it is no affected both in his social and commercial position. The Court, however, gentlemen, is compelled at every term to call your attention publicly to a special inquiry in relation to the violation of this law. It either ought to be enforced, or the law so altered that Courts would not be compelled to call special attention to a law that is thus openly and constantly violated with impunity. Where laws are knowingly violated without punishment their retention upon the Statute book is calculated to bring the Administration of justice into disrespect. It is your province to make full presentment in relation to this law as in your judgment should be done. And it will no doubt be received, as coming from your body, with great respect, and may have a tendency at least to render it unnecessary for Courts to call your attention so it specially at each term of General Sessions."

On the subject of lotteries, the Recorder made these remarks:

"There are a class of cases which the Statute requires the Court to charge you specially upon. Among these are the violations of the Lottery laws. By statute all lotteries are strictly prohibited, and it is your duty, by statute, to inquire expressly into any violation of that law."

A typographical error made the Recorder say, that twelve of the Grand Jury were sufficient to form a quorum. What he did say was this:

"Sixteen of your number constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It requires twelve to find and twelve to dismiss a bill."

The Court will meet to-day at 11 o'clock, A. M. The printer, Thomas J. Dowden, was not sentenced yesterday.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

SMOKING A CONSTABLE.

Henry Finck vs. *Charles Kruger*.—This was an action against a constable to recover damages for wrongfully taking and converting to his own use, 1,000 cigars, the property of the plaintiff, of the alleged value of $40. It appeared in evidence that a suit was commenced in this Court against the plaintiff for a violation of the Corporation ordinance (in encumbering the street) by a fictitious name, the defendant in this suit was the constable who served the summons in that suit. He served it on Mr. Finck's clerk and returned it to the Court as personally served, whereupon after hearing proof, the Judge gave judgment for $5 fine and costs, (Mr. Finck not appearing in that suit) and the Clerk issued execution in such fictitious name for the collection of the same and placed it in the hands of the defendant, Mr. Kruger, to be executed, who thereupon levied upon the cigars in question and took them away with him. The plaintiff proved that he paid $25 a thousand for the cigars and retailed them out of his store at 4 cents each.

The Judge decided that a person might be sued by a fictitious name, when the real name is not known to the prosecutor, but in such case it must appear that the summons has been served on the proper person; if not so served judgment cannot be entered up against him. In this case, it appears that the summons was served on the Clerk instead of Mr. Finck, and the defendant thereupon levied on the property of the plaintiff, who had not been served with the first process as before stated. I am therefore, of an opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for $30 damages, and that the constable have liberty to pay the costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

The retail rates of produce at our family markets, for the past week, have undergone no change. The supply is large, and the demand average; it would, therefore, be but a mere repetition to give in detail the prices of the various articles.

FRESH MEATS—Range in price from 7c. to 18½c. ₩ lb.; Lamb, $1 25@1 50 ₩ quarter; salt, smoked and pickled meats are sold from 9c. to 14c. ₩ lb.

BUTTER—23c. to 31c., and CHEESE 10½@12½c. ₩ lb.

EGGS—Four for 12½ cents.

POULTRY—From 9c. to 14c. ₩ lb.

GAME—English Snipe $2 50, Wild Pigeon $2 75@$3, Quails $1@$1 50, and Robins 75c. ₩ dozen; Venison, 12½c.@18½c. ₩ lb.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes (Irish and Sweet) 25c. ₩ half-peck. Mercers $3@$4, Junes $2 50@$3 ₩ bbl. Turnips, 18c. ₩ half-peck. Onions, 5c. ₩ quart. Cabbages, 4c.@18c. ₩ head.

FRUITS—Apples, 25c. ₩ half-peck; $3@$4 ₩ bbl.

FRESH FISH—4c.@15c. ₩ lb.

SALT FISH—4c.@12c. ₩ lb.

SHELL FISH—Oysters, Shrewsbury, opened, 62½c.@$3; Clams, 37½c.@$1 ₩ hundred.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less active, but remain pretty firm. The day's sales include 80 bbls. at $7 25 for Pearls and $6 62½@6 75 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The stock is less extensive, and prices are well maintained; but there is less activity in the market.

COAL—Foreign is quiet and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 50 chaldrons Liverpool Cannel at $12 50, 4 months credit, &c., and 135 tons do. Orrel at $7 50, usual terms. ₩ chaldron. Nothing new has occurred in Anthracite.

COCOA—The inquiry is very limited, and quotations are somewhat nominal at 16c.@17c. for Maracaibo, 6¼c.@6½c. for Para, and 5½c. for St. Domingo, all in bond, ₩ lb. The supply is moderate.

COFFEE—Is rather brisker, but is unchanged in value. The day's sales include 150 pkgs. Java at 12c.@13½c.; 30 bags Maracaibo at 11c.; 250 Rio at 9½c.@10½c.; and a cargo of 1,300 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 9c. cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market is moderately active at very full prices. The past two days' sales are estimated at about 2,000 bales, shippers being the heaviest purchasers. Spinners are buying moderately. Messrs. T. J. Stewart & Co. state that since the 1st inst. there have been exported hence 5,000 bales, and taken by home consumers 3,000 bales—leaving a stock here in first and other hands equivalent to 17,000 bales, only 7,000 bales of which are on the market for sale. They further observe that the crop topic attracts less attention. Low water still continues in every direction, and the receipts are now 44,000 bales behind last year; but at present there are symptoms of a rise on the Chattahoochie, and also on the Mississippi. The better qualities of Cotton from the seaid river, will be all in before those from its branches can be got out. We quote our present rates, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile,	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7
Middling	8¼	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
Middling Fair	9	9	9¼	9¼
Fair	9¼	9¼	10	10

FEATHERS—There is a fair amount offering, but the inquiry is very slack, and prices are barely supported. No important sales.

FISH—Dry Cod continues in rather limited demand, chiefly for the local trade, at $5@$5 37½ ₩ cwt. The supply is moderate. Mackerel are not very freely offered, while they are in steady request, at $18 50@$19 for large No. 1; $15 for do., No. 2; $12@$12 25 for small do.; $9 25@$9 50 for large No. 3, and $6@$6 25 ₩ bbl.

FLOUR & MEAL—Both and Western, inside are somewhat unsettled. Lower prices are tendered with greater freedom, and with a more limited demand, dealers only are more importunate for purchases, whilst many parties, especially of the home trade, Brokers and speculators are also sparingly purchased, chiefly by the latter, but they are less in price. The receipts by railway are moderate and quite up to the anticipations of dealers. The day's sales reach 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 75 @ $9
Ordinary State	$ 75 @ $7
Straight State	$ 87½@ $ 12½
Favorite State	$ 12½@ $ 25
Mixed Western	$ 00 @ $ 00
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	$ 00 @ $ 00
Fancy Michigan	$ 00 @ $ 00
Common to Good Ohio	$ 00 @ $ 00
Fancy Ohio	$ 00 @ $ 00
Extra Ohio	$ 00@$11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 00@$10 00
Fancy Genesee	$ 00@$11 00
Extra Genesee	$8 75@$9 00

Canadian is without much change. The demand is moderate, and is mainly for shipment. The stock is reduced. The day's sales comprise 1,500 bbls.; Superfine at $8@$8 12½, in bond, and $9 87½@10, free, ₩ bbl. Southern is not over abundant, but with a moderated inquiry, especially for export, prices are on the decline. The day's sales add up 1,700 bbls., at $8 12½@$9 75 for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and heavy, with limited sales at $4@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and steady; 150 bbls. were taken at $6 50@7 75 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is brisker and is advancing. This day's sales amount to 500 bbls., at $4 50 for Jersey, subsequently quoted higher, and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The day's transactions include 500 boxes Branch Raisins at previous figures; 200 boxes layer do. at $3 87½@$3; 50 cases Sultanas at 37½c.@39c., and some southern Peanuts at $1 25, the latter ₩ bushel. Dried Fruit sells slowly at 5½c.@6c. for Apples and unpeeled Peaches; 13c.@13½c. for peeled Peaches and Prunes, and 19c.@20c. for Cherries, ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is still unaltered. Small lots of prime Michigan White realized $2 40 ₩ bushel. There is an extremely poor stock in market. No reliable quotations can be given under existing circumstances. Rye is scarce and retailing at $1 37@$1 38 for Jersey, and $1 40 for Northern, ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ bushel. There is some inquiry for Barley Malt at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Oats are still freely offered, and are rather languid in price at 56c.@60c. for Western, 54c.@55c. for State, and 50c.@52c. for Jersey, ₩ bushel. Corn is essentially unchanged. There is very little in the market. The day's sales comprise 30,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 05 for Southern White and Yellow, mainly to arrive, and $1 05 for Western mixed, in store, ₩ bushel.

HAY—We have no change to notice in the market; 500 bales River were taken to-day at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 06@$1 12½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Is scarce and wanted at 42c.@43c., in bond; and 56c.@60c., free, ₩ gallon, for Cuba.

HOPS—There have been 70 bales new disposed of at 34c.@37c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Some transactions were reported in Scotch Pig at $30, usual terms, ₩ ton; but otherwise there has been very little done.

LATHS—The supply and demand are equally limited, and Eastern are nominally worth $1 50, cash, ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Continues quiet, but is firm. The sale of German mentioned yesterday was effected at $6, 60 days' credit, with interest added, ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and inactive, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in fair request, and steady in price, with sales, to-day, of 350 bbls., at 27c. ₩ gallon. Clayed Cuba has been recently more sought after, both by distillers and importers, and some 2,500 hhds. have been purchased, (including some previously reported,) at 23½c., free, for distillery, and 30c., cash, in bond, for shipment. These purchases almost exhaust the stock here and at the Eastward.

NAILS—We have nothing new to notice in this line. The inquiry is moderate, and with a reduced supply, prices are sustained.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is without change. The past two days' sales include about 2,000 bbls., at $3 67½@4, chiefly at the lower rate, ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is pretty freely dealt in at steadier prices. There have been 450 bbls. sold since our last at 41c.@42c., cash, ₩ gallon. The lower rate was accepted for some in poor order. Tar is dull and nominal. Resin is selling in lots at $1 65@$1 67½ for Common, delivered, ₩ bbl., and $2 12½@$2 50 for No. 1 and fine, ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm being still in light supply and held above the views of buyers, are inactive. 60 baskets Olive realized $3 50 ₩ basket. Linseed is quiet but very firm. The stock is an extremely light one, and there is little or none arriving. From store, small lots are being sold at 82c., cash, ₩ gallon. There is rather more movement in Winter Lard Oil, which commands 86c.@85c., according to quality, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, being less freely offered and in slightly improved request. The sales include 650 bbls. here, at $13 12½@$13 25 for old Mess; $14@$14 12½ for new Mess: $13 25 for old Prime, and $13 75@$13 for new Prime, ₩ bbl., with 1,000 bbls. City Prime Mess, deliverable during February and March, at $16, ₩ 208 lbs., weighed in. Dressed Hogs, are salable and steady, at 6c @7c. ₩ lb. Pickled Meats are inactive and languid, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. There exists a fair inquiry for Bacon, at prices ranging, according to quality, from 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard is in better request, and is rather firmer,—sales having been made of 500 bbls. Common to Prime, at 10c.@10½c., and small lots of Prime, in kegs, at 10½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is also more sought after at previous figures. The day's business embraces 400 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 75@$11 25 for do. Mess; $15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 200 tcs. Prime Mess Beef at $21@$22 ₩ tierce; and 560 bbls. Beef Hams at, as in quality, from $13@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy, at 12c.@18c. for Ohio, 18c.@20c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is more freely offered, and is depressed, at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet but stiffly held at from $3 37½@$4 75 for inferior to choice ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The market is poorly supplied and is inactive. Prices are mainly nominal.

SPICES—Are quiet and languid. Prices are as previously quoted.

SUGARS—The demand is not very brisk, but former rates are sustained. The day's sales include 300 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5½c., and small lots Cuba at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales transpired of 10,000 lbs. prime at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Supply moderate.

TOBACCO—The market continues pretty brisk and steady. There is no eagerness to sell. The transactions comprise 85 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@8½c.; 120 cases Seed Leaf at previous figures, and a few hundred bales Spanish on private terms.

WHISKY—Is active and advancing. The sales reach 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 36c.@39c., cash and short time; with 200 hhds. Drudge at 40c., time with interest added, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 15,000 bushels Corn at 4d. in bulk, and 4½d. in bags; 1,000 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₩ lb.; 600 packages Bacon at 15s.@17s. 6d.; some Cheese at 22s. 6d. Tallow at 15s.; 100 tcs. Lard at 15s. ₩ ton; and 50 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d. For London, the shipments comprised 250 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 10,000 Whalebone at 20s. ₩ ton; some Flour at 2s. 6d.; and tierce Beef at 4s. 6d.; with 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d. For Bremen, there were taken 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3½c. ₩ gallon; 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs, &c. at 2s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Ashes at 20s. ₩ ton; 200 bbls. Beef at 2s. 6d.; and 400 bales Cotton at ½c. ₩ lb. For other ports, the engagements were light and rates unchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS —Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 8d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the supplemental being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 146 4th-av., on Washington-square (entrance No. 159 Macdougal-st.).

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A. PODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Subscription, $2 50 dollars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.—No. 601 Broadway.—Separate instruction for beginners; also, for those who have partially learned. The new Term will commence after the Holidays. All dances taught in the quickest possible time. The next Fashionable Hop, Jan. 8. Great preparations are making for the Ball of the Season, Feb. 12. Music by Noll. All applications to be made at No. 220 Bowery. Bookstore.

E. BURNTON.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL.—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for the second quarter are now being formed. The quarter dates from the day of entrance. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinee Dansante as heretofore.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman, aged 27, of unimpeachable reputation; of unknowledged moral and intellectual culture; of warm, social and affectionate nature; of frank, confiding and cultivated manners; deemed a fair model in stature, and not unattractive in personal appearance; dark brown hair, dark blue eyes, and a clear complexion; with a well balanced temperament; and, by profession, a lover of one of the popular fine arts affording a fair income, is desirous of forming honorable and sincere matrimonial negotiations with a young lady, or widow whose age is not under 21 or over 31; not extremely large or small; a lady with some force of character; confiding and devoted in her love; unimpeachable in reputation, and possessing a fair income. Such a lady, and only such a one, may be assured of meeting with the speed, prompt and polite consideration, by addressing, post-paid, and stating particulars involved in the above description, Box No. 84 Broadway Post-Office, New-York City, and she will receive unexceptionable references of the most satisfactory character.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Combining Mutton, Lamb and Veal, is quite in use, and [illegible] by NICHOLAS T. DE VOE, No. [illegible] and 3 Jefferson [illegible].

BOOKS.

Miscellaneous Publications.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (late A. S. Barnes & Co.), 130 and 132 Broadway.

American, English and Gem Enamels.

SMITH, BROWN & CO. (Manufacturers).....121 William-st.

French, Swiss and German Fancy Goods.

AUGUST WETTER. (Importer).....30 Broad-st.

Lasses, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SHAHLMEIN & CO. (Importers).....39 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLMAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers).....46 John-st.

CHARLES WICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. W. HAVENS, JONES & CO., Park & Mead, 32 Warren-st.

C. E. HATCH & CO. (Importers and Manf's).....37 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.....39 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Stockings.

C. SIEH & CO., No. 81 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Dressing Buttons and Mandarin Trimmings of Cloth and Colored Worsted Furnishers and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.

Artificials.

T. HARPER.....49 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....502 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Coil.

J. L. WAUGH.....122 Franklin-st

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....80 Wall-st.

Architects.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....261 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.....Manufactory, 61 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boot and Gun Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....359 South-st.

Upon 200 to 300 Boots always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 338 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Mill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....No. 62 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanning, &c.

J. & C. KERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 601 Broadway.—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.)—Manufacturing Emporium, No. 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....No. 379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....No. 349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gollin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 5 John-st. New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....76 Nassau-st.

W. HOWLAND.....329 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)..379 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign).36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE.....568 Broadway and 8 Metropolitan Hotel.

HICKS & AFFLICK.....339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....129 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.)..76 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....54 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)...80 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods).....80 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZORAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.

BRUNO & WEISENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. RATE (Importer and Manuf...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....180 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouse.

C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Tinsmiths and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....180 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers).....16 Broad-st.

WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manf.)...cor. 12th-st. 329 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks).....63 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.; No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 421 Broome-st. may be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 440 Broadway.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS, to suit the times—viz.: 6½-oct

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDIE & CO.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—RICH ASSORTMENT OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SUITES COVERED IN THE RICHEST MATERIALS, LARGE PIER GLASSES AND OTHER VALUABLE FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEDIE & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Broadway, opposite the bowling green, by order of the assignee, a large and valuable assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting of superb royal velvet parlor carpets, large French plate pier glasses, costly piano-fortes, valuable oil paintings in rich frames, fine and costly rosewood and walnut parlor suits, carved and patent sofas, elegant rosewood piano-fortes, and an unusually rich assortment of rosewood secretary, mantel, rosewood centre tables, marble tops; bronze figures, superb rosewood, carved and enamel bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, fine and costly curtains and trimmings, and full silk damask lambrequins; also, a large assortment of superb velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, of the most beautiful patterns and colors; mahogany, rosewood and walnut bureaus, wardrobes, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, &c.; also, a large assortment of rich china, glass and silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Catalogues are now ready, and will be furnished on application at the auction rooms.

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDIE & CO.—THURSDAY, Jan. 11, and FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.: Large sale of Rich Fancy Goods.—Comprising one of the most beautiful articles in the market and richer assortment than previous sales. Also, a large stock of richly decorated porcelain, imported from Italy by Signor G. B. Fumagalli—statues, figures, groups, vases of the newest and richest patterns; vases for niches or entries, large Hebe vases, urns, &c.

Also, a large invoice of linen cambric handkerchiefs, just received per steamer; bronzes of various kinds, figures, groups, candelabras, chime vases, &c.; also, an entire change of real theatrical plant we are, for whom it may concern, urns, trays, tea sets, forks, spoons, coffee-pots, tea-kettles cake-baskets, cut silver handles, dish covers, dishes, cruet castors, toilet glasses, butter stands, silver cases, tea caddies, card cases, tea urns, &c., &c., other very costly Sheffield ware.

Also, about 30 cases French perfumed scented Soap.

Also, an invoice of Papier Mache Goods, all to be sold without reserve.

The sale is well worthy of examination by every one, as nearly all the goods are fresh and new.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., Fine Oil Paintings of the property of whom it may concern, together with the stock in trade of a dealer, sold by order of Hon. J. L. Pennington, Court-commissioner, about 200 oil paintings of fine quality, in rich frames, on stretchers, in sheets and on panels. Among them will be found some fine old original (1) paintings of masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools; (2) paintings by Robbe, of Marseilles. Going to and returning from the Fair, by Engelbert. Marine Piece, by Verboeckhoven, together with a number of fine pictures, copies of masters of the ancient Italian and Dutch schools, comprising marine views, battle pieces, portraits, landscapes, cattle pieces, ruins, river and harbor views, interiors, mythological pieces, Winter scenes, studies, sketches, &c.

H. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—H. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.,—the entire furniture of a family about to send house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, hall cabinets, statuary, marble tables, pier glasses, marble vases, etagères, marble-top tables, French bedsteads, wardrobes, extra damask curtains, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, Axminster Brussels carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st., the day previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDIE & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., SUPERB FIRST CLASS FURS—Manufactured by J. H. Harley, No. 54 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of sleigh robes of the finest quality, some of which are very scarce and desirable; also, ten ranges of sable, Hudson Bay sables, a very choice selection of Russia mink, Grecian martens, fitch sable, stone martens muffs, peterines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c. We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale.

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDIE & CO.—MONDAY, Jan. 15, and TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., superb first-class furs, manufactured by J. H. Harley, No. 54 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of robes of the finest quality, some of which are very scarce and desirable; also, ten ranges of sable, Hudson Bay sables, a very choice selection of Russia mink, Grecian martens, fitch sable, stone martens muffs, peterines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c. We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale.

W. & MELLOR, Auctioneers.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegantly carved first-class cabinet furniture; oil paintings, mirrors, piano-fortes, &c.; parlor furniture en suite, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, bookcases, extension tables, rocking-chairs and lounges, Voltaire-chairs, tête-à-têtes, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, tete and toilet sets, &c., &c.

H. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LUDLOW—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 16 Madison-lane, the entire stock of a manufacturer, consisting of Russia, cross, fox, fancy and common cloth robes. A large assortment of fine fur capes, fur trimmed overcoats, in sheets and on panels. Among them will be found some fine old original (1) paintings of masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools; (2) paintings by Robbe, of Marseilles. Going to and returning from the Fair, by Engelbert. Marine Piece, by Verboeckhoven, together with a number of fine pictures, copies of masters of the ancient Italian and Dutch schools, comprising marine views, battle pieces, portraits, landscapes, cattle pieces, ruins, river and harbor views, interiors, mythological pieces, Winter scenes, studies, sketches, &c.

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GERARD & BETTS, Auctioneers.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.—DRUGS AT AUCTION—THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, the stock of Drugs, Patents, Oils, Varnishes, Medicines, &c., saved from the late fire at No. 379 Washington-st., will be sold for cash. Also, the fixtures contained therein. Catalogues now ready. Patent Medicines to be sold to retailers. The above to be sold on the premises.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BELL & BUSH.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the warerooms, No. 27 Centre-st., will be sold, an extra stock of a country store, by virtue of an attachment, consisting of a general variety Dry goods, groceries, large lot of boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers suits-No. for ready wearers and children, all of a superior quality, and will be sold in one lot.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., Earthenware of all kinds, a large assortment of Glassware, Rockingham ware, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers. Catalogues now ready, and goods may be examined.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NOTTEN.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 256 Broadway, (up stairs,) between Franklin and Leonard-sts, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 7½ o'clock. Auction sale of an assortment of Stationery, Writing Paper, a number of Books in lots and in Invoice. Sale positive and Peremptory. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

JOSEPH FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—ST. THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 282 Pearl, near Wilson, by catalogue, for cash, the good and clear, select household furniture of a small family, the goods are new, consisting of mahogany sofas, centre tables, pier glass, &c. Catalogues at salesroom.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, at No. 330 Sixth-st., a general assortment of fancy goods, &c. Sale to be positive and daily.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 20th-st.—SALE OF PEWS.—The pews in this church will be sold, at public auction on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock in the even ng, at the church corner of Madison-av. and 20th-st. Plans of the church may be seen at the office of JOHN TEN BROOK, No. 64 Wall-st., CHARLES A. BULKLEY, No. 6 William-st., and A. C. TWOMBLY, No. 81 Wall-st. The Church will be open for inspection on Monday, Wednesday, next, Wednesday, day and evening. Terms of sale—25 per cent. in cash, and in equal instalments at 3, 4 and 6 months' credit, secured. L. M. HOPKINS, Auctioneer.

AT THE NEW-YORK HORSE BAZAAR, NOS. 343 AND 345 CROSBY-ST.—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., (this day,) twenty horses suitable for all purposes. Also, new and second-hand harness, wagons, sleighs, blankets, saddles, bridles, &c., &c. Sale commences at 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

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JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 256 Broadway.

DEPOSITS made in this SAVINGS BANK on or before JANUARY 10, will receive INTEREST from the 1st JANUARY.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

For order, BENJ. B. WINTHROP, Secretary.

ROCK HILL SAVINGS BANK

No. 82 33-av., one door above 31st-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before Jan. 10, will receive interest from Jan. 1. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $300. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
JAMES B. KEELER, Vice President.
H. LOUDERBURN, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK

ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or for the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Banker will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

oct9,'53-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK

ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK

ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK

ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to the BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

n22,'54-law2yW

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 462 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN BUREN, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 648 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1854.—All deposits in this institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 613 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will receive interest from 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $1,000 and under. By order

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 20, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agency in the City of New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, and pay semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $200 and $1,000, payable to bearer: but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. F. HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For Directors of this Company will be held at the depôt on 6th av. and 43d-st., on the 16th inst., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. By order of the Board.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application at

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 66 South-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Gathon & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

EVANS' BANK BULLETIN—Government Stock Bank taken at 75 cents; Bridgeton, 80; Wheat Growers', 98; Washtenaw, 40; Indiana Banks, 90; Milford, 15; Memphis, 15, for Clothing at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

BILLS ON LONDON—SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., in sums to suit, endorsed and for sale by CORNING & CO., No. 62 Wall-st

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to irritate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth; is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natura form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5 The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are formed so to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenance of individuals by wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6 The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 29 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1854.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will cause take, and as far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of changes proposed by respectable persons for the abolition of evil practices, or of any nuisance that may come to the knowledge of any person residing either under the City Government.

By Order of the Mayor,

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

WILSON & CO.—Accountants, Nos. 48 and 50 Nassau-st.—Accounts, and books of account, however complicated, adjusted, and books posted.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 20th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES M. MORGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 20th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES M. MORGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 20th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES M. MORGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $600 and under, and five (5) per cent on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 16th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTUTION, No. 96 Warren st, have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York have declared a Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20 1854. A. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment

NEW-YORK, Dec 23, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 184 Broadway, co-ner of John-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Boa d of Directo s of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 257 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest (3½ per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst By o der of the Board. WM. V. PORTER, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1855. Sec'ary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office, No. 68 Wall-st., on and after the 8th inst.—the transfer book closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., corner of South 7th and 1st-sts., Brooklyn.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until day of payment, Jan. 5, 1855.

JOHN D BURTNETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, which will be paid on Monday, the 8th day of January ensuing. By order.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854

DIVIDEND—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on the 16th day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.

By order.

E. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1854.

SOUTHERN BANK.—At a meeting of the Board this day, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared from the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on, or after the 12th of Jan next, and to the Northern stockholders on the 19th proximo, at the Bank of America in New-York.

JAS. L. WIBRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 29 Broadway.—I have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Book will be closed until that date. Jan. 8, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 10th day of January next. R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK Dec. 30, 1854.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed until the 15th instant to the 31st proximo.

L. REYNOLDS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed until the 15th instant to the 31st proximo.

L. REYNOLDS, Cashier

...Chinese Hall, Astor-place, ...evening in ... Chairman.

...report was then read. It showed ... condition of the affairs of the Associa... ...estimates for the year have been ... The balance on hand is $621, 66. ... of the Committee appointed to exam... ...of their property was then read and ap... ...The books were pronounced in a good con... ...and the other property of the Association ... the same state.

The report of the Board of Directors was next ... by the Secretary, Mr. HENRY A. THOMAS. ... ...and we have only ... ...room.

... with reviewing the disadvan... ...with during the year, yet con... ...they had the satisfaction ... ...to show that there had been an increase of ... ...in all departments.

MEMBERS.

...last meeting	4,653
...members, joined since, at $3	1,026
...subscribers, at $5	190
Total committees for 1854	1,216
...withdrawals, at $3	323
...withdrawals, at $5	88
	411
...cleared off at $3	614
...cleared off at $5	71
	685—1,096

...net gain for the year of 120, and showing the ... of members on the 1st of January, 1855, to ...

... the list of July, the deficit in number from the ... at the last annual meeting, was 129. ... have been made since that time, which ... ...in excess of 260.

... withdrawals, 148 have left in consequence ...

... are on the books 116 honorary members, of ... deceased. Four have been added during ... —Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. J. ROSCOE ..., ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR and Hon. T. ... The number of life members is 9, and the ... of stockholders entitled to the privileges of the ... to 500—making a total constituency of 1,515.

FINANCE.

...by the Treas., Mr. Whitney, bal...		
...from the other Board, ex...		
...of Chem. and Lectures		
...they have been	$10,324 61	$9,963 93
...	10,214 99	
...	$10 38	

... every item of expense has been increased this ...

LIBRARY.

...of volumes on the 1st of January, 1854	40,366
...added	2,429
...	42,795

Of these there were of Theology, 114; History, Biography and Travels, 606; Medicine, 27; Mental and Moral ..., 523; Mathematics, 1; Technology, 62; ... Sciences, 120; Natural Sciences, 49; Fiction, 923. ... Directors return thanks to those gentlemen who ... their time enough to make presentations to the ... during the year. They had under consideration ... the matter of making a new catalogue, as ... 5,000 have been added. They have concluded ... on the present time.

READING-ROOM.

... was next glanced at briefly. The papers re... are as follows:

	American.	English.	French.	German.	Total.
...	36	3	2	3	44
...	34	13	4	5	55
...	49	25	5	4	84
...	26	25	—	3	50
	135	74	13	14	233

... is an increase of 26 since the last report. The ... is the largest in the world, with the ex... of the Exchange at Liverpool.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

... department is also in a very flourishing condi... ...are 300 pupils, distributed as follows: ... 75; German, 50; Spanish, 50; Book-keeping, ... 45; Phonography, 5; Vocal Music, ... 13; Penning, 4; Bathing, 40; Gym... This is an increase of about 40 per cent. on ... year.

LECTURES.

... behalf of the subject the Directors said that ... THOMAS H. HAVENS would not accept any re... for the lectures he had delivered before the ..., they had come to the conclusion to expend ... money as would be necessary to present him ... testimonial as a token of their respect ... for the man. The Committee had also been ... with VICTOR HUGO, THACKERAY and ... CHARLTON, with the view of engaging their ser... ...They had replied that it was incon... ...to yet to come to America, but they contempla... ...here soon.

The report was received and adopted, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

The next business before the meeting was the discussion and adoption of several amendments to the Constitution. The first amendment was to change the annual meeting of the members from the second Tuesday in January to the second Tuesday in May. Adopted.

A motion was made to the effect that the officers elected at the next meeting continue in office to May, 1856. This motion, after considerable discussion, was adopted.

During the discussion of this resolution, ex-Governor SEYMOUR entered, and was greeted with great applause. He took his seat on the platform.

The hour of closing the polls was altered—from 9 A. M., closing at 6 P. M. to 8 A. M., closing at 7 P. M. Another amendment was also adopted enabling merchants to become members of the Lecture and Reading-room.

A motion was made by a gentleman to the effect that, inasmuch as it was the duty of the Association to foster literary societies, they could not do it better than by electing two gentlemen—one connected with the Clinton Association, and the other the Mercantile Association—to take such measures as will best promote a Literary Union.

This was the subject of a long and animated debate. It was moved, at last, to lay it on the table. This motion was lost. It was then moved to postpone the matter to the next annual meeting. This was received amidst considerable hissing and cheering. The question was then taken, and lost. A division was called for, with the same result. A vote was taken on the original resolution, but such was the confusion that the Chair was unable to decide. A division was called for, and amidst great merriment, the resolution was carried.

LECTURE COMMITTEE.

The Lecture Committee of 1852 presented their report, and requested to be discharged. In that year lectures had been very successful, and a fund of $1,500 had been created, which had accumulated to $1,650. The report was received, and the Committee discharged, and Messrs. PECKHAM and PRIZE elected Trustees of the Lecture Fund.

This finished the business of the Society, when loud calls from all parts of the house were made for ex-Governor SEYMOUR. In obedience to the calls, Mr. SEYMOUR came forward and made a few remarks. When I came here this evening, he said, I assure you it was for no other purpose than to enroll myself of my privileges as a member of this Association, which you have so kindly offered to me, and of which I have so proud. It was with no thought of address... ...you one single word at this time. I have ... from the duties of a most painful and ... place. I am in no condition, either of ... or of mind, to address you to-night. I will, ... therefore, speak briefly to you with regard to one ... suggestion. In my official capacity I have had occasion to consider what is, and what is not, the province of legislation.

...tlemen, difficult to say where the pro... of legislation begins and where it ends, and ... is one of the greatest controver... ...of the day and times. He who like yourselves ... ...in office, may feel proud of the honor, ... the great duties incumbent upon him then, are ... great that he can have no great reluctancy in ... them up. I am most happy, gentlemen, in ... from public office; and I am also glad to ... that you have conferred upon me an honor be... ...ary one. [Laughter.] I am not in... ...honorary member of an institution ... I consider to be one of the most useful and ... institutions in our land. [Applause.] I there... thank you for the kind reception which you ... given me to-this evening. I esteem it highly, ... if I needed any consolation, I don't know where, ... the pressure of recent events, I should be more apt to find it than here in your kind welcome to-night. The Governor then alluded to the recent campaign in a humorous vein, which created much merriment. Those defeated, he said, had as much to rejoice over as those who had won; they would ... that they were saved the heavy responsibility of office.

Dr. KING was called for and made a few remarks. He believed that among all the other literary associations in the land there were none that had produced so much good as the Mercantile Library Association of this City. He complimented ... them highly on the manner in which they ... ...conducted. He was glad that ... ...called for, ...connected ... ...Association. ... ...meeting, ...adjourned.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held a regular meeting yesterday. Gov. TOWNSEND, (President,) DRAPER, SMITH, DUKE, HENRY, DUGRO, TIEMANN and TAYLOR being present. The President announced the following Committees for the year ensuing:

On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Henry and Taylor.
Out-door Poor—Messrs. West and Dugro.
Penitentiary and Hospital, and Small-Pox Hospital—Messrs. Tiemann and Draper.
Randall's Island—Messrs. West and Smith.
Stores—Messrs. Taylor, Henry and Herrick.
Supplies—Messrs. Duke, Tiemann and Dugro.
Workhouse—Messrs. Draper, Duke and Tiemann.
Almshouse—Messrs. Dugro and Herrick.
Bellevue Hospital—Messrs. Smith and Dugro.
City Cemetery—Messrs. Draper, West and Smith.
City Prison—Messrs. Duke and Dugro.
Colored Home and Orphan Asylum—Messrs. Tiemann and Smith.
Conference—Messrs. Herrick, Tiemann, Taylor and Henry.
Finance—Messrs. West, Smith and Herrick.

The Board entered into a long discussion on the propriety of furnishing at the expense of the Department the dormitories of employés in the different institutions. The subject was finally postponed till the next meeting.

The following

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON THE RIGHTS OF THE MAYOR

was received and read:

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855.

To the Governors of the Alms-House:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your resolution requesting the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation as to "the legal relations, if any, existing between the Mayor and the Department of the Governors of the Almshouse, and whether the Department is legally bound to furnish to the Mayor the documents asked for in his communication." Accompanying your resolution is the letter of the Mayor requesting you to furnish him "with copies of specifications and abstracts of such contracts now on file in, and made by your Department, which are in course of being performed or have not been commenced, with such information in relation thereto as may enable him to comprehend the obligation of the City and of the contractor in every instance."

First: Prior to the year 1849, the Almshouse Department, in all its branches, was under the exclusive management and Control of the Common Council, who appointed all the officers and disbursed all the moneys appropriated for the use of that Department. By the act of the 6th of April, in the year 1849, the Legislature enacted a radical change in the system, deprived the Common Council of all powers over the Department, and delegated them to a Board of Governors to be elected by the people. The sections of the act which are material to the present inquiry are as follows, to wit:

"Section 1. The Almshouse Department of the City and County of New-York, including therein the Almshouse proper, and the support and relief of the poor, the County Lunatic Asylum, and the nurseries for poor and destitute children, the Penitentiary, the City Prison Bridewell and the other prisons and houses of detention in said City, with the hospitals connected therewith, except the Sheriff's Jail, in Eldridge street, and the House of Refuge, shall hereafter be under the exclusive control and management of a Board of Governors, to consist of ten persons, who shall be named and styled "The Ten Governors of the Almshouse."

SEC. 4. Said Board of Governors shall have the full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct the several institutions hereinbefore mentioned; to appoint such wardens, chaplains, physicians and clerks as may be necessary; to define their respective duties and authority; to prescribe the number and duties of the various subordinates to be employed therein, and to fix the amount of their compensation, and shall generally possess all the powers and authority now by law conferred, and be subject to the duties imposed on the Commissioners of the Almshouse in said City, the Common Council of the said City and the Board of Supervisors of said County, in respect to the said Department and the said institutions.

SEC. 12. The Board of Supervisors of said County shall annually raise and collect by tax upon the real and personal property taxable in said City and County, such sum of money as said Board of Governors shall from time to time require for the purposes of this act, to be applied by said Governors exclusively to said purposes, and to be accounted for by the said Governors, which sum shall be in lieu of all taxes in said County for the relief and support of the poor thereof."

No material modification of the powers thus granted to the Governors of the Almshouse was made until the passage of the act of the 12th of April, 1853, amending the Charter of the City, the sixteenth section of which provided as follows:

"All ordinary appropriations made for the support and government of the Almshouse Department shall, before the same are finally made, be submitted by the Governors of the Almshouse to a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen. If the said Commissioners approve of the appropriations, they shall immediately report the same to the Board of Supervisors; if they shall disapprove of the same they shall return them with their objections to the Governors of the Almshouse for reconsideration; and in case the said Governors shall, upon a reconsideration, adhere by a vote of two-thirds of all the Governors then in office, to the original appropriations, they shall return them to the Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to report to the Board of Supervisors."

It will thus be seen that the Governors of the Almshouse are elected by the people, have exclusive control over all matters relating to their department, and may imperatively require the Board of Supervisors to raise by taxation all moneys which, in the judgment of two-thirds of their number, may be considered necessary, and which they can disburse for the purposes of their department, without interference, supervision or control. A body more independent could hardly be created.

From these statutes, therefore, I am of opinion that the Governors of the Almshouse, like the Board of Education, have exclusive control over all subjects within their jurisdiction—that in regard to all contracts made by them the Mayor has no power either to supervise, to enforce or to annul them—and that "the legal relation existing between the Mayor and the Governors of the Almshouse" is that of mutual independence, save only and excepting the power of the Mayor, as one of the Board of Commissioners, to approve or disapprove of the appropriations which the Board of Governors may call upon the Board of Supervisors to raise by taxation for the use of their department.

Secondly—Prior to the passage of the act creating the Board of Governors, the Charter of the City was amended by an act passed the second of April, in the same year. By the 17th section of that act they were made a Department of the City Government. It provided as follows:

"SEC. 17. There shall be an Executive Department, known as the 'Almshouse Department,' which shall have cognizance of all matters relating to the Almshouse and prisons of said City; the chief officers thereof shall be called the 'Governors of the Almshouse.' They shall consist of the number, derive and hold their offices, and be charged with the duties, powers and responsibilities as prescribed by the act entitled 'An act to provide for the government of the Almshouse and Penitentiary in the City and County of New-York,'" referring to the act not then passed, but doubtless upon the tables of the Legislature, intended to be passed.

By the 21st section of the same act it is provided that "the Mayor and each Board of the Common Council may at any time require the opinion in writing of the head of any department, upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto;" and the question now arises whether this section is applicable to the Governors of the Almshouse. It might be argued, with some plausibility, that this section was intended to refer only to those subjects upon which the Mayor might possibly be called upon to act or advise, and that it cannot refer to those over which he has no jurisdiction. But the language of the section is broad, general, and comprehensive, without limit or restriction; and, inasmuch as it tends to promote publicity in the management of public affairs, it should, in my judgment, receive a liberal construction. I am therefore, of opinion that the Board is "legally bound to furnish to the Mayor the information asked for in his communication." Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. J. DILLON.

On motion of Gov. WEST the Clerk was authorized to furnish the Mayor at his earliest convenience the information asked for.

A communication was received from L. H. ELDRIDGE, Superintendent of the Work-house, giving a table of the number of inmates of the Work-house committed by the different Justices during 1854. The table gives the following exhibit:

Number committed by Justice Clerk	870
Number committed by Justice Stuart	683
Number committed by Justice Osborn	649
Number committed by Justice Bogart	616
Number committed by Justice Wood	187
Number committed by Justice Welsh	166
Total	3,069

The aggregate number of discharges by the Justices, before the expiration of the term of commitment, amounts to 433. Of this number

Justice Clerk discharged	120
Justice Stuart discharged	183
Justice Osborne discharged	86
Justice Bogart discharged	43
Justice Wood discharged	7
Justice Welsh discharged	11
Total	433

Superintendent reported the number of paupers remaining in the Almshouse on the morning of Saturday last, the corresponding day of the previous week, and the number admitted during the week ending Jan. 6, 1855:

	Remaining Jan. 6, 1855.	Remaining Jan. 13, 1854.	Admitted during the week.
Bellevue Hospital	283	249	34
Lunatic Asylum	335	335	0
Penitentiary	1,327	1,327	0
Penitentiary Hospital	420	420	0
Penitentiary Hospital, Small-Pox	0	0	0
Quarantine	0	0	0
Quarantine Hospital	0	0	0
Quarantine Hospital, Small-Pox	0	0	0
Quarantine Hospital, Ward's Island	0	0	0
Quarantine Hospital, Hoffman Island	0	0	0
Quarantine Hospital, Swinburne Island	0	0	0
Quarantine Hospital, Seaman's	0	0	0
Quarantine Hospital, Marine	0	0	0
Quarantine Hospital, Coal Co.	0	0	0
Almshouse	1,327	1,327	0
Workhouse	1,420	1,420	0
Small Pox Hospital	0	0	0
Randall's Island	949	949	0
Blackwell's Island Hospital	260	260	0
City Prison	239	239	0
Second District Prison	11	11	0
Third District Prison	16	16	0
Colored Home	228	228	0
Colored Orphan Asylum	150	150	0
Children at Nurse in City	178	178	0
Total	6,722	6,690	34
Increase	32		

Number remaining December 30, 1854, 6,730; Admitted, 1,260. Total, 7,990.

Died, 24; Discharged, 1,114; Sent to Penitentiary, 112—1,250. Total, 6,740.

False Rumor.

We find it has been widely circulated in various papers, on the authority, as alleged, of the subscriber, that all the Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church will have left China in a short time. I wish to say this rumor is wholly without foundation, so far as I am concerned. Instead of withdrawing our Missions, we have just sent out a reinforcement of one family, and have two more appointed to follow in the Spring. I trust the papers which have been led into the mistake will take a little pains to correct it.

J. P. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary.

The Recent Mysterious Death in Rose-street.

Yesterday morning the prisoner, JOHN NUHN, who stands charged with being concerned in the recent murder of an unknown female in Rose-street by administering prussic acid, was arraigned before Coroner GAMBLE for legal examination. The accused answered the question "What is your name," but to all other questions he positively declined answering, by advice of his counsel. He was then fully committed for trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Ball of the Southwark Engine Company.

The annual ball of the Southwark Engine Company was held on Monday evening at the Apollo Rooms, and was very numerously attended. In point of the excellence of its arrangements, the array of beauty and display of taste in dress, the ball was one of the finest of the season, while the good feeling that pervaded only heightened the general interest.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.—The Second Annual Show of the National Poultry Society will take place, we learn, at BARNUM's Museum, during the week from the 15th to the 20th inst. This Society has been astonishingly successful in its efforts so far, to delight the public and improve the character of our domestic fowls for the table and the barn-yard. The coming Show promises to surpass all previous attempts, and will, we are told, be wonderfully interesting to the multitude, as well as to the initiated. No extra charge to witness it. Could anything be more liberal?

[Advertisement.]

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—The subscriber will receive new pupils THIS DAY and to-morrow, at *one half the regular charge*, viz.: $2 50 and $5 for *Writing*, and $12 50 for a thorough course of *Double Entry Book-keeping*. Ladies' class this day at 10½ o'clock A. M.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 302 Broadway.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preeminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preëminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Persons who are suffering, or suspect they have a disease of the lungs or throat, are informed that physical examinations are made of those organs daily, at the New-York Lung Institute. Correct charts given of the nature, character and probable result of their diseases. *Treatment* (when required) *by Inhalation. No medicines given into the stomach.*

GUILFORD D. SANDERS, M. D.,
No. 6 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them reproduced life-size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Have you seen BALLOU'S PICTORIAL for the present week? It is profusely and splendidly illustrated. SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-street, is the agent for New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

JNO. R. SCOTT AT BARNUM'S.—This great actor is fairly surpassing himself now, and delighting audiences breathless with admiration, at BARNUM'S Museum. He plays in the beautiful "Ugoline" this afternoon and evening.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 5, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No. 366 Broome-st., Mr. CHARLES T. WELCHMAN, of Augusta, Me., to Miss SARAH ANNE LEWIS, of the same place.

At Watervliet, on Thursday, Jan. 4, by Rev. Amos Osborn, Mr. WILLIAM GOODRICH, Jr., to Miss SARAH R. OSBORN, only daughter of Judge Abijah Osborn, of Watervliet.

BIRTH.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at No. 44 West 32d-st., the lady of Mr. J. S. ARCHARIS, of a son.

DIED.

In this City, on 9th of first month, ELIZABETH, widow of Arthur Hammond.

Her friends, and those of her brother, John Wm. Underdonk, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her brother, No. 208 Bleecker-st., on 6th day, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, ALEX. L. DA CUNHA, son of the late Alex. De Cunha, of the Island of Madeira, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Robt. Taylor, No. 100 West 29th-st., on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 8, OSCAR C., only son of John F. and Mary E. Holbrook, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The remains were taken to West Newton, Mass., for interment.

At Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 8, in the 71st year of her age, ANNA, widow of the late Capt. A. G. Jennings.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at Fairfield.

In Newburg, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, THOMAS A. POWELL, aged 62 years and 6 months.

In all his intercourse with his fellow-men he possessed the entire confidence of the community, as a man of integrity and uprightness. In his death, the church has lost a consistent christian member, and the community one of its most worthy members.

At the residence of his father-in-law, near Hudson, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, THEOPHILUS E. BEEKMAN, Jr., in the 33d year of his age.

At New-Orleans, on Saturday, Dec. 16, by drowning, STEPHEN B. MUNN, Jr., grandson of Stephen H. Munn, Esq., of this City, aged 24 years.

At Fordham on Monday morning, Jan. 8, in the 43d year of his age, JACOB LORILLARD.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Belmont, Fordham, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Fordham depôt, to meet the train which leaves 26th-st. at 12 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 9.

$5,500	Indiana State 6s	72	
1,000	New-York 6s, '63 et.	107	
1,000	Missouri 6s	89	
3,000	do	89	
5,000	Virginia 6s	97	
2,000	do	97	
1,000	do	97	
1,000	North Carolina 6s	94	
2,000	California 7s '70	93	
5,000	Ohio 6's '68	93	
2,000	Erie Extension Bonds	81	
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. bds. '63	93	
6,000	Panama bds. 2d s.	94	
10,000	do	95	
25,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	85	
2,000	do	85	
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. bds.	88	
6,000	Chi. & R. I. R. R. bds.	82	
10	Bank State New-York	94	
50	Mechanics' Bank	34	
100	Nicara'n Trans. Co.	13	
600	do	13	
100	do	13	
5	Bank of Commerce	120	
97	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	108	
50	Continental Bank	98	
150	Canton Co.	53	
200	do	53	
50	do	53	
700	Cumb. Coal Co.	5	
200	do	5	
100	do	5	
100	do	5	
200	do	5	
100	do	5	
100	do	5	
200	do	5	
100	do	5	
15	do	5	
100	do	5	
100	do	5	
100

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV. NO. 188. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A NUMBER OF VERY IMPORTANT BILLS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY TAKEN.

An Act in Relation to the Police Department of the City of New-York.

A CHIEF TO BE CHOSEN EVERY FOUR YEARS.

BANKING.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS TO BE LEGALIZED.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. HOFFMAN reported the bill to incorporate the Church Building Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York.

By Mr. HUTCHINS, to prevent the issue of stock for a greater amount of money than is paid in.

By Mr. BARR, to amend the New-York Savings Bank Act.

By Mr. HOPKINS, to extend the time for the Fire Insurance Companies to make their annual report.

By Mr. BROOKS, to preserve the harbor of New-York and remove the obstructions therefrom.

Mr. PUTNAM called up the consideration of the resolution in regard to the improvement of the navigation of St. Clair flats.

Mr. PRATT moved amendments, including the Hudson River.

Mr. BROOKS laid upon the table the following resolution, the same as offered in February, 1854:

Resolved, That the Attorney General, if in his judgment the public interest requires, institute proper action in the Supreme Court for the purpose of vacating and annulling the letters patent issued under the direction of the Commissioner of the Land Office to HENRY ROCKLES, for certain land under water, bearing date the 8th of July, 1852.

Mr. SHERRILL, pursuant to motion, introduced the following bill: "An act authorizing the Superintendent of the Banking Department to invest moneys belonging to the Bank Department."

SECTION 1. The Superintendent of the Bank Department is hereby authorized to invest any money in the Treasury, belonging to the Bank fund, in the purchase of a Bank Fund Stock, becoming due not later than the year 1859, on such terms as he may deem best for the interest of the said Fund: Provided that such stock shall not be purchased at a price exceeding the par value thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Standing Committees were announced as follows:

Select Committee relative to the Board of Brokers—Messrs. Blatchford, Lowrie, Davidson, Seymour and Kennedy.

Committee on Property of Religious Corporations—Messrs. Stebbins, Stephens, Raymond, S. B. Olds and O'Keefe.

Mr. ODELL reported the bill to expedite the canvass of the votes at the special election in the Ontario District.

The annual report of the Secretary of State, relative to the State Census, was then received.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. STUYVESANT, for two additional Justices for the Marine Court of New-York.

By Mr. WATHERBURY, for making an appropriation for a monument to Lieut. Col. BAXTER.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RHODES, to close part of a street in Williamsburg.

Mr. PETTY offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of limiting the powers of Law Courts in granting naturalization papers.

Mr. WATHERBURY called up the resolution for the appointment of a select Committee to examine into the condition of Savings Banks.

Mr. AITKEN opposed it. The whole ground would be examined by the Committee on Banks.

Mr. BLATCHFORD took the same ground, and the resolution was lost, by Ayes 48, Nays 54.

A resolution directing the Committee on Banks to examine into the condition of savings banks, was adopted.

IMPORTANT TO NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. BLATCHFORD gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax.

The bill provides as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York are hereby empowered, as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this act, to order and cause to be raised by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, a sum not exceeding two millions six hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars, for the objects and purposes following, to wit:

Almshouse	$613,450
Aqueduct repairs	20,000
Battery Enlargement	25,000
Board of Health	10,000
City Inspector's Department	20,000
Coroners' Fees	14,000
Cleaning Corporation Docks and Slips	8,000
Contingent Expenses of the County	120,000
Cleaning Streets	172,494
Common Council, pay of Members	38,000
Docks and Slips, (new works)	15,000
Docks, (repairs)	90,000
Election Expenses	18,000
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000
Donation	10,000
Fire Department (Chief Engineer)	75,000
Interest on Revenue Bonds	194,000
Interest on Assessment Bonds	30,000
Intestate Estates	8,000
Lands and Places	15,000
Markets	7,000
Mayoralty Fees	150
Officers' Fees	40,000
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,000
Printing	83,000
Public Buildings Contracted for	44,000
Repairs to Public Buildings	100,000
Repairing Streets by Contract	50,000
Rents	20,000
Real Estate	25,000
Real Estate Expenses	50,000
Roads and Avenues	50,000
Stationery	20,000
Street Expenses	25,000
Sunken Vessels (removing)	2,000
Sewers (repairing and cleaning)	17,000
Salaries	252,000
Statistical tables, Croton Aqueduct Department	15,000
Water Pipes and Laying	123,500
Building Fish Market in Catherine-slip	5,000
N. Y. Juvenile Asylum (Pay of Pupils)	15,500
Degloe or Belgian Pavement	165,000

And for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York may be put to by law; such portion of the expenses of the said City and County of New-York as relates to repairing, repaving and cleaning streets, in that part of the City lying south of a line running through the centre of Forty-second-street, shall be assessed only on that part of the said City lying south of the said line.

And, also, a further sum not exceeding $819,400 by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of Police in said City and County.

And also a further sum of $330,350 by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, within that part of the City and County of New-York which is or may be designated by the Common Council of the City of New-York, by resolution or ordinance, as the Lamp District, to be collected according to law, and applied towards the expense of lighting such parts of the City last mentioned.

And also, the further sum of $461,618 76 by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law within the said City and County, to be collected according to law, and applied towards defraying the deficiency on taxation in said City and County, for the year 1854.

SEC. 2. No portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore named, shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes respectively for which the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. STUYVESANT introduced the following bill:

AN ACT *in relation to the Police Department of the City of New-York.*

SEC. 1. The first, seventh and eighth sections of article second, and the first section of article third, of the act in relation to the Police Department of the City and County of New-York, passed April 13, 1853, are hereby repealed; and the Chief of Police, as therein named, shall hereafter be appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Police, herein provided for. The Chief so appointed shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his appointment, and the term of office of the Chief of Police shall hereafter be four years from the date of appointment.

SEC. 2. The second section of article third of the act in relation to the Police Department of the City and County of New-York, passed April 13, 1853, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Every officer, person or Commissioner must be a citizen of the United States, of the State of New-York, and a resident of the City of New-York, and previous to his appointment shall present to the President of the Board of Commissioners of Police, certificates signed by twenty-five respectable citizens, stating that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for five years last past, and that those each applicant has borne a good character for honesty, morality and sobriety and temperate habits; which certificates to the President a certificate of examination by the Commissioners of Police, who shall personally examined such applicant, and shall be satisfied that he is of sound body and robust constitution, and is able to sustain the labors and exposures of a policeman. The applicant must also establish to the satisfaction of the Board that he can read and write legibly the English language, and that he understands the first four rules of arithmetic. All vacancies in any of said offices shall be filled in like manner. The members of the Police Department (except as provided for in this act) shall hold their offices during good behavior, but may be removed for cause as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The Police of all of the City of New-York, are hereby created and appointed a Board of Commissioners of Police, for the establishment of rules and regulations of the Police Department of the City and County of New-York; for the appointment of a Chief of Police, and all officers, including Clerks, Policemen, and Doormen, connected with the Department; which Board, on the first day of July, A. D., 1855, shall succeed to all the powers and duties of the Board of Commissioners of Police heretofore established. And on that day the term of office of the present Chief of Police shall expire, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or annul the validity of any appointment heretofore made, except the appointment of the present Chief of Police and all appointments by him made. Nor shall the act be construed to prevent the continuance in office of the present Chief of Police, until his successor shall be appointed.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners named in the last section, shall meet on the 30th day of June, 1855, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the County Clerk, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and the County Clerk shall administer to such Commissioners the oath of office, and in their presence shall prepare four ballots, upon two of which shall be written the words "For short term," and upon the other two ballots shall be written the words "For long term." Such ballots shall be by him deposited in the Jury Box, and the Commissioners shall each draw one of said ballots. The term of office of the two who shall draw the ballots designated "For short term" shall expire on the 31st day of December, 1857; and the term of office of the two who shall draw the ballots designated "For Long Term," shall expire on the 31st day of December, 1859. In case of failure of any or all of the Commissioners to attend such drawing, the County Clerk shall draw for either or all of such absentees; and such drawing shall have the same effect as though the Commissioners were all present; and the oath of office shall be administered before they enter upon the duties of the office.

SEC. 5. The Board of Commissioners of Police shall organize on the 1st Monday in July 1855, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall select one of their number as President for one year, and shall appoint a Clerk who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Board, and whose duty it shall be to attend stated meetings of the Board, and keep a record of its proceedings, and who will be paid by the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum. On the 1st Monday in July of each year, the Board shall re-organize by the appointment of one of its members as President for the ensuing year; and all orders, notices, appointments to or expulsions from the Department shall be issued in the name of such President, and attested by the Clerk of the Board. The Board shall have exclusive power to appoint the Clerk to the Chief of Police, who shall continue to be paid by the Supervisors of the City or county of New-York in the manner hereinbefore provided for.

SEC. 6. The Board of Commissioners of Police shall be provided by the Common Council of the City of New-York with a room, in which they shall hold sessions daily, except on Sundays and days usually observed as holidays, for transacting the business devolving upon them, and for the purposes of uniformity in their proceedings, shall designate in their resolutions specific days for periodic sessions of duties. A majority of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no appointment or expulsion shall be made, except on concurrence of three members of the Board. For their services the Commissioners herein provided for shall severally receive a salary not exceeding $3,000 per annum, to be fixed upon by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, which salary shall not be diminished during the continuance of their term of office.

SEC. 8. At the general election in the year 1857, and in every succeeding year thereafter, there shall be elected by the electors of the City of New-York, in the same manner that county officers for said City are elected, two Commissioners of Police; but no ballot shall have upon it more than one name for such Commissioner; and the two persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. The persons so elected shall, on or before the first day of January next ensuing such election, take the oath of office before the Clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners, and on said first day of January shall succeed to all the powers, duties, liabilities and emoluments of the members of the Board of Commissioners first named in this act, and shall hold their office for four years thereafter. Vacancies occurring in the Board by death, resignation or removal, shall be filled for the residue of the term in the same manner that vacancies are filled that occur in the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 8. No Commissioner of Police appointed or elected under the provisions of this act, and who shall qualify by taking the oath of office, shall hold any other office. The acceptance of any other office shall be deemed a resignation of the office of Commissioner of Police.

SEC. 9. The Mayor of the City of New-York shall continue to be the head of the Police Department in said City, and shall be a member (by virtue of his office) of the Board of Commissioners of Police herein provided for, and shall be entitled to vote upon all questions arising in said Board, and entitled to all the powers of a member of the Board, but without compensation therefor.

SEC. 10. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. W. B. AITKEN, pursuant to notice, presented the following bill:

AN ACT *to legalize Primary Elections in the City of New-York.*

Whenever a political party in the City of New-York having an organization representing the members of the party residing in said City, shall twenty days previous to any general election, notify the Common Council thereof that they have resolved to hold a primary election at the same time and place at which the general election shall be held, a box marked "*Primary*," and with the name of such party, shall be provided by said Common Council, at the polls of each election district.

At such election every elector who has voted for the candidates for State offices, for the State Legislature, and for Congress, nominated by any party giving said notice, or either of them, may deposit a ballot in the box marked "Primary," appropriated for such a party. Such ballot shall be endorsed "Primary," and shall contain the names of persons not exceeding ten, residing in the district in which the election is held.

The persons having the greatest number of votes, shall constitute together in each election district a committee for the same, for one year, commencing on the 1st January then next; and from whom shall be selected by lot, at a regular meeting of the said committee, duly convened on a notice of six days, all committees and conventions required for any political purpose of said party in any Ward, County, State, or in the United States, according to the rules, usages and practice of the party, whom they are chosen to represent; and said committees and conventions shall be composed exclusively of persons so selected.

All proceedings under this act shall be conducted, as far as possible, in the same manner as at general elections; and all laws, now or hereafter in force, in relation to such elections, as to the manner of voting and of challenges, the canvass and estimate of votes, and all penalties for wilful and corrupt false swearing or affirming, for neglect of duty, for bribery, menace, or other corrupt means or device whatsoever, to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or for any other conduct unlawful in relation to general elections, shall be applicable to elections held pursuant to this act.

Mr. STUYVESANT also introduced a bill providing that the Mayor of the City of New-York and the members of the Board of Aldermen of said City, or a majority thereof, shall meet in convocation when directed by the Board of Aldermen or a majority of the members, and appoint the Police Court Clerks and Clerks of the District Court in said City. It shall, nevertheless, be lawful if the Mayor, after due notice, shall neglect to appear, for the members of the Board of Aldermen, or a majority thereof, to proceed and appoint the Clerks of the said Courts in the same manner and with like effect as if the Mayor was present. The term of office of the present Police Court Clerks, and also those appointed under this act, shall be the same as the term of office of the District Court Clerks.

Mr. ODELL, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to expedite the canvass of votes for Senator in the Twenty-ninth District, reported the bill amended as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of County Canvassers in the County of Livingston, and the Board of County Canvassers in the County of Ontario, shall each meet at the office of the Clerk of their respective counties, and canvass and determine the number of votes given at the said special election for Senator, on the Thursday next following said election.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the County of Livingston, and Clerk of the County of Ontario, shall each transmit a certified copy of the certificates of the determination of their respective Boards of County Canvassers to the Secretary of State, by mail, immediately after the completion of the said canvass.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall, without delay, on the receipt of the said certificates, place them on file in his office, and immediately give notice to the presiding officer of the Senate, that the person having the greatest number of votes, as shown by the aggregate of the aforesaid certificates of the County Canvassers, is duly elected Senator in the Twenty-ninth Senate District.

SEC. 4. The provisions of the act of 1842, as amended by the act of 1847, in relation to County and State Canvassers, so far as they are inconsistent with this act, are hereby suspended, and declared inoperative and inapplicable to the special election.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, immediately upon the passage of this act, to transmit to the Clerk of the County of Ontario, and to the Clerk of the County of Livingston, each one hundred copies of this act, for the use of the several towns in their respective Counties.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, and the Clerk of the County of Livingston, immediately upon the reception of the said copies of this act, to distribute to each of the Supervisors and town Clerk, in their respective counties, one copy each of the same.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Forgery of Texas Bonds—Important Arrest in Wall-street.

Yesterday afternoon a very important arrest on a charge of forgery was effected in Wall-street by GILBERT F. HAYES, of the Bank Police. Quite recently some of the money brokers commenced buying the old Texan certificates. Of late there has been put into circulation in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, a quantity of spurious certificates with the forged signatures of the auditor and officers of the Government, so handsomely executed that several Brokers have been victimized in Southern cities.

The accused called at the Exchange Office of Mr. JAMES, in Wall-street, and offered for sale a package of these certificates; but Mr. JAMES, suspecting something wrong, left the party until he could ascertain their par value. Upon the return of the Broker, the holder of the certificates was missing. Meanwhile, Gen. WARD, United States Consul at Panama, accompanied by several Texan gentlemen, happened to visit the office of Mr. JAMES, and while they were scrutinizing the certificates the applicant came back to close his bargain. The aggregate amount of those he offered to sell was about $8,000, for which he agreed to take $1,300, and would have been paid this amount by Mr. JAMES had not the Consul and his friends pronounced them a gross forgery. When accused, the prisoner declared that he met a man in Broadway, who boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel, and desired him to negotiate the certificates and meet him at the Hotel in the evening.

The prisoner was brought before the Magistrate at the Halls of Justice, but he refused to give his name or say anything concerning his place of residence or business. He had previously given the name of C. A. KERNE, and under that cognomen the Justice committed him. The affidavits of Mr. JAMES and Gen. WARD were taken.

Supposed Bank Robbery.

A robbery of $25,000 has been discovered in the Merchants' Bank of this City. The deficit was first observed on the 2d instant, but the officers of the Bank preferred to institute inquiries before making the matter public. On Tuesday week, the Paying Teller discovered that the cash was missing, but it was at first supposed that the gold was delivered by mistake when the Bank was making up its exchanges. A sufficient time was allowed for examination, and it is finally believed that the amount was stolen, though by whom is not known. None of the persons attached to the Bank are suspected. The vault door is exposed to the street, and it is supposed that the money was abstracted while the porter was busy in taking out large amounts for other Banks,—the inner door of the vault having been left ajar. The gold was in five bags, $5,000 in each. The Bank offers a reward of $3,000 for the recovery of the money.

Dr. Adams' Church—Sale of Pews.

Last evening the pews in the Church of Dr ADAMS, situate on Madison-square, were disposed of at public sale, by MURRAY HOFFMAN, Esq. The premiums offered ranged at from two and a half to thirty per cent. on the assessed valuation.

Those not sold at a premium were taken at par. The bidding was spirited, and a large attendance was present. The rated value of the six choice pews was $1,300. A like number was assessed at $1,250; eight at $1,200; eight at $1,100, and over; ten at $1,000; twenty from $900 to $975. The remainder graduated through the scale of prices, at a ratio of from $25 to $50 down to $10, which was the lowest figure of the assessment.

Board of Education—Election of President.

The new Board of Education was organized last evening. The election of President was the main feature of the proceedings. On the *third* ballot, WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., was chosen. Mr. Neilson received 24 votes, Mr. Jones 11, and Mr. Bradlee 9.

The President briefly addressed the Board, thanking the members for the high honor conferred in having chosen him as their presiding officer. He should endeavor, he said, to preside over the deliberations impartially, and with a single desire to advance the great cause of public instruction. The departments confided to the care of the Board were, he was happy to state, in a flourishing condition. The Schools were numerous, well attended, and under good management and instruction; not as formerly were they attended exclusively by the children of the indigent, but the children of the wealthy gather knowledge from the same fountain. He hoped solid and useful information would be furnished the pupils, and their minds not pampered with unsubstantial and luxurious accomplishments. At the close of the past year the Board, he said, found themselves deficient in funds to meet the claims against them. The cause of that deficiency he would not enter upon, but he would recommend that during the year upon which they had entered, the Board would keep constantly before its eyes the amount applicable to every object set forth in the annual estimate, and that in no case a trespass be permitted of one object upon another. This would confine the expenditure within the estimate of the year. In conclusion, he hoped each member would bear in mind the oath they had taken, and the individual responsibilities of their position as members of the Board.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of a Clerk for the year.

On the first ballot, ALBERT GILBERT, Esq., the very efficient Clerk, was reelected.

The following were the standing Committees elected:

Executive Committee on the Free Academy—G. L. Brudlee, A. D. Wilson, R. W. Townsend, A. V. Williams, A. S. Jones, G. B. Fellowes, B. M. Fowler.

Executive Committee on Normal Schools—Wm. Hibbard, John Davenport, B. B. Wisthrop, A. H. Green, D. W. C. McClickey, Wm. H. Neilson, Wm. S. Lee.

Executive Committee on Evening Schools—Wm. Jones, Jr., H. P. West, A. J. Perry, J. C. Rutherford, L. S. Johnson, John DeLamater, Florence McCarthy.

Committee on Finance—C. H. Smith, Isaac Phillips, Jedediah Miller, Wm. Sinclair, James W. Underhill.

The Finance Committee submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That $40,000 be and the same are hereby appropriated for the support of the Ward Schools.

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City be and he is hereby requested to purchase the City Chamberlain a place in the City Treasury the sum of $75,000 subject to the draughts of the Board of Education, on and after the 11th of January next.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Kossuth Sickness and Harbor Obstructions

RELIEF TO DR. KANE.

PROGRESS OF THE JUDICIAL REFORM BILL.

Rejection of Mr. Dawson's Homestead Amendment

THE LAND GRADUATION BILL LOST.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. FOOT presented the memorial of GEO. P. MARSH, Resident Minister at Constantinople, praying for a remuneration for services in his judicial capacity while on the Mission to Greece.

Mr. TOUCEY presented a memorial from the members of the bar of the District of Columbia, praying that the Reform bill in reference to the judicial tribunals of the District may pass the Senate. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAWSON gave notice that he had received a letter from Savannah, Ga., stating that that city had suffered much during the past year from sickness, and more recently from storm, and that it is indispensable that the obstructions in that harbor should be removed, and asking him to report a special bill for that purpose. To-morrow, he said, I shall report such a bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN presented a memorial in opposition to the passage of the Judicial Reform bill now before the Senate.

Mr. WELLER presented a petition from the Officers of the Army, asking for a remuneration for the loss they sustained by the disaster to the steamer *Winfield Scott* on the Pacific coast.

Mr. PRATT presented a petition from numerous merchants, asking Congress to provide against the difficulties arising from the short channel of corporeal punishment.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a petition from JOEL WARE, asking further protection to American manufactures. Referred to Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. CLAY moved that the first Monday in February next be assigned for the consideration of Mr. UNDERWOOD's resolutions relating to the freedom of religious worship in foreign countries. Agreed to.

Mr. FOOT said to-morrow he should offer a bill to provide for a Custom-House and Post-Office at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mr. SEBASTIAN from the Committee on Naval affairs reported a joint resolution for sending one or more vessels to the relief of Dr. KANE.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a memorial from one thousand citizens of Massachusetts, mostly from Springfield and its vicinity, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting the employment of military men in any civil office. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD to Mr. STEWART—Will the Senator from Michigan inform me whether he has procured the requisite information of the officers?

THE JUDICIAL REFORM BILL.

The Judicial Reform bill was then taken up, the question being upon the Mr. CHASE's amendment to dispense with the Circuit services of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and for a diminution of the number of said Judges to six, whenever the present incumbents, by decease or otherwise, shall have created vacancies.

Mr. BAYARD—I am not in favor of this amendment, because I do not wish at the present stage of the bill to embarrass it with minor considerations. If the Circuit duty is continued we shall have to so increase the number of Judges that the Court will be too unwieldy and too tardy in its action. I am opposed to the substitute of the Senator from Illinois. The nine Judges of the Supreme Court cannot travel through their respective Circuits and do justice to their appellate jurisdiction. The law requires constant study and meditation. This the Judges cannot give under the present system. I prefer, too, that the Appellate Court should not be composed even in part of those who had the original jurisdiction of the appealed cases. This could be achieved by releasing the Supreme Court Judges from their services upon the Circuits, and then they would constitute an independent tribunal, and the difficulties which have been experienced in appeals from our District to Circuit Courts would be avoided. The fact that our Judges, under the proposed bill, could hold two terms per year, and also have leisure for study, is of no small moment. I respect popular opinion, but I also desire a Government of laws. I would not have a Judge entirely absorbed in precedents, but a Judge without learning is entirely disqualified. In reviewing Mr. DOUGLAS' substitute, he asked whether there would not be local jealousies as to the place where the proposed intermediate Appellate Courts should sit, which could only be removed by carrying all appeals to the chief or local at Washington. He also thought that the District Judges would not be able to transact the aggregate business of District and Circuit Courts.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Among other business, Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The bill amendatory of the Land Graduation act was announced as first in order, to which was pending Mr. DAWSON's amendment, giving a homestead of 160 acres at fourteen and one-half cents per acre, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation.

Mr. CAMPBELL did not like this way of tacking the homestead principle on this bill, and then driving it through under the operation of the previous question. Let the House wait until the Homestead bill, as amended by Mr. HUNTER, in the Senate, shall come up before they attempt to engraft the Homestead provision.

Mr. OLIN was opposed to the Homestead principle, as the effect would be to take the common fund belonging to all the States for the purpose of draining old States to settle the new. In reply to a question of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, he said the natural increase of the population and emigration would settle the territories.

Mr. DAWSON showed that free grants of lands was not a new principle, as asserted by Mr. OLIN. It has been the policy of the Government since its commencement.

Mr. OLIN replied, saying the tendency of the times is to make the people lean on the Government, when the Government should lean on the people. It was time to put a stop to it.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved the bill and the amendments be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Motion disagreed to, 82 against 89.

The question was then stated, on agreeing to Mr. DAWSON's amendment, giving a homestead of 160 acres at fourteen and one-half cents per acre, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for five years.

Mr. COBB opposed the amendment. The Homestead should rest upon its own merits, and not embarrass the bill pending. The Homestead could not pass the Senate. He opposed in favor of striking out the fifth section, as it was of questionable propriety; if Southern bounties to some labor shall not be exempted, he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. DAWSON replied, if there was any doubt about the fifth section he would consent to strike it out.

Mr. STEPHENS said it appeared to him the bounties of bounty to foreign emigration.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., contended that naturalized foreigners should have the benefits of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution; if the object is to exclude them, repeal the naturalization laws.

Mr. COBB was against legislating for persons now residents of foreign countries. Let those at present here be first attended to.

Mr. DAWSON's Homestead Amendment was rejected, by a vote of 72 against 93.

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Freeckenbridge, Bristow, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chrisman, Clark, Coe, Curtis, Davis of Ind., Davis of R. I., Dawson, DeWitt, Dunbar, Durkee, Eddy, Elliot, Ellison, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Goodrich, Green, Greenwood, Grow, Hastings, Hendricks, Henn, Heister, Howe, Hughes, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Latham, Lindsly, McMullen, Mace, Macy, Maurice, Middleswarth, Noble, Olds, Oliver of N.Y., Peck, Phelps, Richardson, Ritchie, Robbins, Sapp, Shannon, Singleton, Skelton, Smith of Tenn., Stanton of Tenn., Stephens, Stevens, Stratton, Straub, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Trout, Tweed, Upham, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Washburne, Wells, Wentworth of Mass., Westbrook.

NAYS—Abercrombie, Aiken, Appleton, Ashe, Bailey, Bal, Bansdale, Barksdale, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bliss, Bocock, Boyce, Brooks, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Cecil, Chase, Clingman, Cobb, Cragin, Curtis, Cullom, Dick, Dowdell, Edmonds, Edmundson, Elliot, Etheridge, Flagler, Franklin, Fuller, Goode, Hamilton, Harris of Ohio, Harris of Ala., Haven, Hibbard, Hill, Hillyer, Howe, Hunt, Johnson, Kidwell, Knox, Kurtz, Lamb, Lewis, Maxwell, Miller of Ind., Millson, George W. Morrison, Nichols, Orr, Parker, Pennington, Peck, Pettit, Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Pringle, Purviance, Purdy, Reese, Riddle, Rogers, Rowe, Ruffin, Sabin, Sage, Seward, Seymour, Shaw, Shower, Simmons, Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Smyth, Sollers, Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Teller, Thurston, Walley, Wheeler, Wright, Zollicoffer.

The bill amendatory of the land graduation bill was rejected, 68 against 95. It was intended to guard against abuse, by requiring the person entering lands to swear, that doing so is for his own benefit, and not for that of another directly or indirectly. No person to be entitled to the benefit of the act except citizens of the United States, and those who have filed their intention of becoming such.

Mr. DAWSON moved the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, with a view of reaching the Homestead bill as returned from the Senate with the amendments. Pending which motion the House adjourned.

The Old Soldiers Visiting Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The old soldiers visited Mount Vernon to-day, stopping at Fort Washington on the way back. The weather was beautiful, and the soldiers were full of gaiety, and were accompanied by crowds of beautiful ladies.

Daguerreotypes were taken of the different groups at the mansion, Mrs. WASHINGTON and children included, and at the tomb.

We noticed Mrs. WASHINGTON resting on the arm of an old soldier from Kentucky, the son of an officer who fought under General WASHINGTON at Yorktown.

We regret we cannot give the eloquent speeches from Mr. WILSON, the orator of the Six Nations, and from the President of the Convention.

Several speeches were also made on board the boat, the most interesting of which was by Dr. SUNDOWN, a Seneca Indian. It was interpreted by one of his tribe. It was full of historical reminiscences, and he was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

After he had concluded, General COOMBS addressed the old soldiers in behalf of the red men who once owned this beautiful country, but who now had scarcely enough of it for a graveyard. He said some of them had fought by his side during the last war with Great Britain, with perfect self-devotion, and had shared with him in captivity and suffering. He would scorn to be the beneficiary of a Government that would take everything and give nothing in return. The Indians were poor and the Government rich. He hoped his brother soldiers would contribute enough to send them home and make the pot boil when they got there. He concluded by saying that when the great chief Col. GEORGE was a brave soldier on the Niagara Frontier, he was willing to take him by the hand as a brother, and he would do so now, (which he did.)

There was then an old-fashioned shaking hands all around, which was followed by three successive war-whoops on the part of the Indians.

Mr. WILSON, the Indian orator, then spoke with great emphasis and effect, and was followed by Col. BALDWIN, who introduced an old colored sailor, who spun a yarn of much interest, of the trials and ad dangers during the war.

On reaching the National Hotel in this city, the old soldiers formed in close order and were addressed by General COOMBS, in a brief farewell speech.

Funds were then raised by the efforts of Col. YOUNG and Col. BALDWIN, to pay the expenses of the poor soldiers and Indians, and all retired to their several abodes fatigued but delighted with the events of the day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Democratic Senators have had a preliminary meeting and will shortly make a demonstration defining the position of the Democracy upon the subject of secret societies for political purposes. Mr. ADAMS, of Mississippi, is said to be the only Democratic Senator who is disinclined to take ground against these societies.

The Pacific Railroad will be the special order of the Senate till the 16th inst.

The Committee of Ways and Means will endeavor to call up on the first opportunity the bill reported by them at the last session to regulate the duties on imports. This bill continues an ad valorem duty of a 100 per cent. on liquors, &c., and establishes a scale of duties on other articles of 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent. ad valorem respectively, with a free list of a few unimportant articles.

The bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury also continues the duty of a 100 per cent. ad valorem on liquors, &c., but establishes a single rate of duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on all other articles, except those enumerated in an extensive free list.

Health of Senator Norris.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Senator NORRIS, although not out of danger, is more comfortable to-night.

The Senate confirmed to-day the treaty with the Chippewa Indians; also the appointment of W. W. DRUMMOND as Judge of Utah, and also of C. P. ELLIS as a Postmaster in Ohio—locality not ascertained.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

No. 40. Edward M. West, plaintiff, in error, vs. Joseph Cochran. The argument in this cause was commenced by Mr. EWING, for the plaintiff, and continued by Mr. HILL for the defendant.

DEATH OF [illegible]

Capture of [illegible]

REVOLT IN [illegible]

Fierce Battle in [illegible]

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Whaling Intelligence, Markets, &c.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed from San Francisco the 16th December, at 9.30 A. M., and this Acapulco the 24th, at 1 o'clock A. M.; arrived from the 30th December, at 4 o'clock A. M.

Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., the [illegible] from Acapulco, passed steamer *Sonora*, from [illegible], bound to San Francisco.

All quiet in Acapulco when the *John L. Stephens* sailed. Freight list of *John L. Stephens*: $3,119-623 05 for New-York; $221,158 74 for England, and $13,000 for Panama. Total, $1,353,781 79.

Treasure List of the Steamer North Star.

Adams & Co.	$146,000 00	Johnson & Lovejoy	[illegible]
Chambers & Heiser	7,731 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	475,000 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	89,000 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jno. Dumond & Co.	1,000 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. M. Forbes	9,126 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howes, Hart & Co.	2,103 00		
Wm. Hegg & Co.	176,000 00	Total	[illegible]

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Golden Age* arrived at San Francisco on the [illegible] ult., 11 days 23 hours from Panama, with the mails and passengers that left New-York by the *North Star*, Nov. 20, all well.

The U. S. Mail steamer *North Star* arrived at Aspinwall at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 30th ult., 9 days and 4 hours from New-York; sailed from New-York Jan. 1, 6 o'clock, P. M. The *North Star* was detained at Aspinwall 48 hours after the arrival of the passengers from the *John L. Stephens*, in consequence of the prevalence of a severe norther, which rendered the embarkation of the passengers and treasure an impossibility, and made it necessary for the ship to leave the berth at the wharf, and seek safety in the open sea, where she was compelled to remain until Jan. 1, when she returned, and by the aid of boats, the passengers, mails and treasure were taken on board, and the ship proceeded on her homeward voyage. For the first five days of the voyage, experienced strong gales from northeast, accompanied by very heavy seas.

The U. S. M. steamer *Falcon*, from Havana, with the New-Orleans mails, arrived off the port of Aspinwall on the evening of the 31st ult., but was unable to enter, in consequence of heavy weather, until the afternoon of Jan. 1.

On the morning of the 31st ult., about 9 o'clock P. M., a heavy gale from the northwest [illegible] at Aspinwall, which resulted in a great loss of life and property in that port. At the commencement of the gale, the following vessels were alongside the wharfs and anchored in the bay, viz: British Royal Mail steamer *Derwent*, United States Mail steamer *North Star*, brig *Alvarez*, brig *Flying Cloud*, schooner *Clinton*, and several coasting vessels; it was only by great exertion that any escaped. The steamer *Derwent* got under way and put out to sea shortly after the commencement of the gale. The steamer *North Star* was compelled to adopt the same course a short time afterwards.

The brig *Flying Cloud*, of New-York, owned by HARBECK & Co., and commanded by Captain MASON, dragged her anchors, and went ashore at the head of the Bay, where she bilged

...ed the mail in ... more than three ... the richest mineral; ... there is every probability of ... a fair trade. From what informa... can be gathered from the best sources, we are ... a yield of rum will come through from ... the end of January, ... earlier than has been anticipated. ... the road will not be fin... for many months ... will not interfere with the ... running of the trains once the rails are down ... terminus will, we understand, be ... for the present, but it is in contemplation to remove it as speedily as possible nearer ... to the western gate, ... it will, doubtless, be ex... as deep water ... beach, if not to ... as practicable to con... the work ... but this latter extension ... for some time.

CALIFORNIA.

...from the 4th Week—Dec. 16.

From the Alta.

A negro named ROBERT BRUCE was hung at ... on the 9th, for the crime of murder.

It has been proved by experiment that tobacco of a very superior quality can be raised in some portions of the State.

The miners throughout the State are anxiously awaiting rain.

Mr. GEO. HANLY, from Steubenville, Ohio, was killed by the caving in of a bank of earth while at work on his claim on West Weaver Creek.

A bridge eight hundred and five feet in length across Trinity River at Grass Valley, has just been ...

Mr. ... JOHN S. STEPHENS, traveling in Calaveras County, was attacked by ... armed Mexicans and robbed of $4,500 in ...

A rich claim was struck at Caldwell's Garden on Shaw's Flat, from which $4,000 were taken out in two days, and the claim afterwards sold for $5,000. The purchasers washed out a cart load of dirt which yielded $900.

At the S. W. Tunnel, on Douglas' Flat, the average yield is 30 ounces per day.

The telegraph line between Stockton and Sonora will be completed by the 1st January. Thirty-three miles of wire are already laid.

Hon. W. T. BARBOUR, District Judge in the Tenth District, has been indicted by the grand jury of Yuba County, for an assault with deadly weapons upon the person of C. P. STIDGER.

The steamer *New World* got snagged in the Sacramento River, about eight miles below Sacramento, on the 10th instant. She sustained considerable damage.

THE CITY.

A man named JOHN CAVANAGH, who was stabbed at the "Nonantum House," on the Mission Road, by Wm. BAY, has since died from the effects of the wound.

CHRISTY's Minstrels have made a most successful tour throughout the St...

VERDI's opera of "Ernani" has drawn crowded houses at the Metropolitan.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS continue to draw crowded houses at the Metropolitan.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in the city and vicinity, at 4¼ o'clock A. M., on the 11th.

The Fresnel Light for the Farallones, arrived in the ship *St. Joseph*, from Bordeaux. It is one of the largest in the world.

The San Francisco Blues gave a grand ball at the Metropolitan Theatre on the 11th inst. There were about three thousand persons present.

Mr. NAPIER LOTHIAN, the Leader of the Band at the ball given by the San Francisco Blues, dropped suddenly dead, while conducting the music. His death was occasioned by disease of the heart.

The Opera of "Il Barbiere" was produced at the Metropolitan, on the evening of the 12th, for the benefit of Sig. BAZZANI. It gave unequivocal satisfaction.

Mr. and Mrs. STARK and Mr. NEAFIE have been playing at the American, in "Hamlet," "Othello" and "King Lear." They have succeeded in drawing good houses.

The steamer *Surprise*, from New-York, arrived on the evening of the 13th inst. She is intended for the River trade.

The Russian ship *Kamschatka*, from Sitka, entered with a cargo of fish, proves to be a privateer, manned with a crew of 120 men, and furnished with ten brass guns. She is a taut looking craft, capable of seriously annoying the French and English merchantmen she may chance to fall in with.

A meeting of the citizens interested in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad took place at the Musical Hall, on the evening of the 13th. It was numerously attended, and a great deal of interest was manifested. Several excellent speeches were made by prominent citizens. A Committee of twenty-five has been appointed to investigate the practicability of constructing a railroad from San Francisco to the State of Missouri.

A fire broke out on the evening of the 14th, at the corner of Market and First-streets. The Phœnix Mills, consisting of a saw and planing mill, turning establishment and sash and blind factory were entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at $9,300.

Later from the South.

We have dates from Los Angeles to the 7th of December, and San Diego to to the 2d, being one week later.

COLORADO CITY.—The San Diego *Herald* learns from Mr. A. G. P. SUTTON, who went out with the Railroad surveying party last week, that a party of emigrants, with 1,100 head of cattle, arrived at the Colorado a short time since, and have concluded to remain there and form a settlement at the site where a town was recently laid out, near the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. The party is from Texas. They are reported to have had a fight with the Yumas, of which tribe they killed thirty.

ALL QUIET AT THE TEJON.—The *Californian* says: The report from Tejon is that everything is quiet—that the Indians, since the arrest of REDMAN, are satisfied that the laws shall take their course, and have gone to work as if nothing unusual had happened. They have confidence in our laws, and are willing to abide by them.

THE SAN FERNANDO PASS.—We learn from the *Californian*, that "Mr. G. ALLEN, the Superintendent of Repairs on the road through the Pass of San Fernando, was in town, a day or two since. He would have had the road completed by the end of the present week, had not the rains retarded the progress of the work. A few days, however, will suffice for its final completion. When finished, it will have cost about $6,000, and a first-class road afforded for the increasing travel through the Tulares."

Later from the North.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER SIERRA NEVADA. The Humboldt *Times* of the 2d inst. says: "Yesterday, while the steamer *Mary Ann* was engaged in towing out the schooner *Sierra Nevada*, SMITH, master, the hawser parted, the schooner went into the breakers and became a wreck. Passengers and crew all saved; cargo and vessel total loss. When the crew were taken off, she was almost three miles below the entrance. The *Times* of the 9th says: "The schooner was sold on Wednesday at auction —the Sheriff acting as auctioneer—for the benefit of underwriters and owners. The sails, &c., brought $190, chains and anchors $200, hull $40. We learn she was insured for $5,000. The owner lately refused $10,000 for her. She was a fine vessel, and probably the fastest of her tonnage in the Pacific. She it was who made the celebrated run from Canton to San Francisco in thirty-four days. She has frequently made the run hence to San Francisco in twenty-five hours, and was almost as much to be depended upon as the steamers. Our citizens regret her loss, but none so much as her late captain. Our hope is, however, that we shall see him again in as good a one and employed in our trade.

DISCOVERY OF NEW DIGGINGS.—The Crescent City *Herald* says new and rich diggings have been recently discovered near that place. It says:

"Thus far we can give the following reliable information. The diggings are on a creek running from the Red Wood Ridge, between here and Smith River, and emptying into the latter near White and Hardin's ferry. Several had been working there the greater part of last Summer, and two more companies went to work about five weeks ago. Those who went last have been making from ten to twenty dollars per day to a hand; and of the former it is said that one of the party went to San Francisco on the last steamer with eighty ounces of dust. We have it from good authority, that thus far it is ascertained that for this distance of half a mile the creek pays from ten to twenty dollars to the hand. Distance, six miles from Crescent City.

Now, there are a number of other creeks and gulches in the same ridge, and similarly situated with the one mentioned, that will no doubt prove rich. Crescent City, and more especially the Indian Creek Valley, is now the center of attraction. Provisions are plenty, and cheap enough. Land, too, is cheap, but not very fertile. It can be had for the taking. Cattle can be raised and do not require much feeding. Game is plenty. Deer are to be found in the mountains, and the streams abound with fish. Indians are numerous, but friendly."

PROPOSED CANAL FROM EUREKA INTO HUMBOLDT BAY.—Messrs. DAILY, BUTLER, HANDY and others have commenced their canal from the river to the Bay. It is believed the canal will take almost the entire distance, and as there is considerable fall from the line, it will become the permanent bed.

WAS ST. PATRICK EVER ON HUMBOLDT BAY?—We are assured by many of our oldest inhabitants, that they have never seen a snake or a toad on Humboldt Bay. Can it be from the climate or from some alkaline substance in the soil, or from a visit and——malediction from St. Patrick?

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 25th ult., by the *Madonna*.

The clipper *Golden West*, Capt. CURWEN, sailed on the 23d for Manilla.

ROCKS NOT LAID DOWN ON THE CHARTS.—Capt. NYE, of the American whale ship *Mount Vernon*, has furnished the following observations:

On my passage from the Bonin Islands to the Japan Sea, in April last, I passed between Pinnacle Island (lat. 29° 44' N., lon. 130° 10' E.,) and Jakancsima. This passage has the appearance on the charts of being a safe and easy one, but there are two clusters of pointed and rugged rocks, of some thirty or forty in each, lying about mid-way of the passage, distant one mile from each other, and each cluster about half a mile long. They lay N. E. and S. W., directly in the track of vessels passing in or out. They are from five to forty feet above water, and are not laid down on any charts I have seen. I consider them dangerous rocks, more especially as many vessels will be going to the Japan Sea the coming season, and some may go through that channel. I will venture to say, from my own and others' experience, that but little dependance can be placed in the charts of that part of the Pacific Ocean and Yellow Sea.

NEW SUGAR CROP.—By the last steamer from Kauai a few tons of sugar from the new crop of Lihue Plantation was received by ALDRICH & BISHOP, Agents in Honolulu for the plantation, and by whom the entire crop will be offered for sale as it comes in.

Our samples received are good specimens of the yellow muscovado, of a bright color and good grain, and will find a ready sale in the market. The crop this year will be from 150 to 200 tons, besides the molasses which is of excellent quality.

At Koloa, also, and on Maui, the new crop is being ground, and, with the assistance of the centrifugal separator, will soon be in the market. The amount made this year will be considerable; increasing on the last year's crop on some of the plantations, and yielding about the same on others. But all that will be raised will be but a tithe of what the islands can produce, or for which there is a market at home. Lands now lie idle that would produce both sugar and coffee, but capital and enterprise are wanted to render them productive; and here is a field that can hardly be overworked, and a branch of industry that can scarcely be overdone.

SAILOR'S HOME IN HONOLULU.—Various meetings had been held of the citizens, to take measures for the establishment of a Sailor's Home at the port. A constitution was submitted to and adopted by one of these meetings, and the trustees and office-bearers of the Society were appointed. The Privy Council were petitioned to grant a lot of land for the purposes of the Society, and they passed a resolution granting a lot, provided the sum of $5,000 was raised by subscription.

The lot of ground granted by the above resolution is the most eligibly situated for the purpose of any in Honolulu. It is in the very heart of the city—near the sea, facing on Merchant-street, near the Post-Office, easy of access from those quarters, and adjoining the Bethel premises. It is confidently expected that the $5,000 will be raised before the 1st January coming; and it is hoped that $10,000 more, necessary to complete the undertaking, will soon be raised. These sums are to be procured by means of subscription.

RESULT OF THE WHALE FISHERY IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN.—The *Friend* says that just fifty ships visited the Arctic Ocean this season, and that thirty of these have returned without having taken a drop of oil, while several of the remaining twenty took barely enough to keep their binnacle lamps burning. A hard case, truly.

LADIES' FAIR.—The sum of $1,200 was realized at a Ladies' Fair which took place at Honolulu, and was numerously attended.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.—On the 22d of November, the French frigate *Alcests*, from Callao, arrived at Honolulu, and anchored outside the port.

CHANGE OF OLD NAMES OF STEAMERS.—The *Sea Bird* and *West Point* have become respectively, the *Kamehameha* and the *Kalama*. The King and Queen of the Islands were "graciously pleased" to allow the vessels to bear their own royal names.

SAN FRANCISCO ACTORS AT HONOLULU.—Mrs. MOULTON was to take her benefit at the theatre "Varieties" on the 23d of November. Miss JOSEPHINE was dancing nightly.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—The national holiday of the 28th of November was to be held as usual. A review of the military was to take place on Waikiki Plains, and in the evening a reception and ball would be given at the Palace.

Suspected Fillibusterism.

From the Placer Times, December 16.

HONOLULU, Nov. 14, 1854.

EDITOR TIMES AND TRANSCRIPT: Since my last, there have been stirring times here, owing to the arrival of two or three vessels from San Francisco, on which came an aggregate of about one hundred passengers. So much has been said of fillibustering, that it requires but slight causes to create alarm with the Government, and among the native and anti-American population. Almost every person coming at this time from California, is looked upon as an expeditionist of the insurrectionary class, and their movements are closely watched. The arrival of CHRIS. LILLY and a few others of like character, very recently, has considerably augmented the fears of these people, and an outbreak is daily looked for by them.

Last Thursday night the Governor of this Island secretly ordered out the troops, and they have been ever since quartered within the walls of his residence on active service. Each of the chiefs have their retinues and followers, well armed, in close duty on their respective premises, and every precaution is taken against the attack. The King's palace is also well guarded, and an order was dispatched on Monday last, by the steamers *Sea Bird* and *West Point*, demanding the immediate presence of the full military force from the Islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kaui. In addition to this, the aid of the United States, French and English war vessels was asked for by the King and Cabinet on the same day, to act in protecting the Government. It is almost needless for me to say that all this preparation is really without cause. So far as I am able to ascertain, no outbreak is in contemplation by our countrymen.

Mr. LILLY came here with the intention of establishing a public house, and without a thought of becoming a fillibuster. He had been unable to procure a location suitable to his requirements, and will leave to-morrow in the schooner *C. E. Foote*, for San Francisco.

I send you a copy of Capt. DORNIN's letter, in reply to the request of this Government upon Mr. GREGG, for the aid of the United States war vessels in the harbor:

REPLY TO THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT CALLING FOR ASSISTANCE FROM UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN HAWAIIAN WATERS.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
HONOLULU, Nov. 13, 1854.

To Hon. D. L. Gregg, United States Commissioner to Hawaiian Kingdom.

SIR: I have received yours of the 12th inst., enclosing a communication from the Department of Foreign Affairs, directed to you, in reference to certain reports of the arrival of parties here from San Francisco, whose design is expected to disturb the public peace and tranquillity, and asking the coöperation of the United States naval forces now here in protecting persons and property.

I have to request that you will communicate to the Hawaiian authorities my readiness to assist at all times in the maintenance of public order, and the protection of public and private property, when placed in jeopardy by persons who have no legal right to interfere with or participate in the affairs of the Hawaiian Government. But at the same time I feel assured that but a very inconsiderable number of American citizens, if any, now here, contemplate anything offensive to the peace and order of this community. The immense amount of American property, subject and affoat—the great preponderance of American residents and their past history, forbid the idea that all these interests can or will be seriously disturbed by American citizens. I regard such an impression as a reflection on the character of our countrymen, and not at all consistent with the high position they have ever sustained here.

We shall land, in the event of any occasion requiring the aid of our forces, at least 200 men, fully armed, and supported by two field pieces.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. A. DORNIN, Commander U. S. N.

The [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ... plant about ... cultivate ... of cattle ... tate, to ... [illegible]

PETROPAULOVSKI.

The Petropaulovski Pilots.

The *Polynesian*, having made a statement to the effect that it was probable that the pilot who conducted the Allied forces at Petropaulovski to the place of landing was guilty of misrepresentations, if not of treachery, and that he was an American, makes the following correction in its issue of the 16th ult.:

We have been requested to say, and we do it upon the authority of a gentleman who was there at the time, so far as the American is concerned in the above quotation, it is entirely incorrect. The two men that acted as pilots for the forces on shore were a German and an Irishman—runaway sailors from whaleships, who had been for some time at Petropaulovski, but had latterly been absent from that place, cutting wood at a point somewhat distant. While there, they had been employed by the Governor, and assisted in building the batteries and mounting the guns. But after they had left, additional guns had been received, and a battery erected of which they were ignorant; and it was upon this very battery that they led the Allied forces, without knowing of its existence, and which arrested their march upon the fort. So it would appear it was ignorance and not treachery in the guides that led to the disaster.

We further learn from the same authority, that an additional number of heavy guns have been sent for, and that 5,000 men were to be added to the garrison at Petropaulovski for defence. This, with the naturally strong position of that port, will render it a formidable point to attack from sea, and will require a very strong force to subdue.

THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

TRAGICAL SCENES—SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—A correspondent of the *Friend* writing from Omoa, Fatuhiva, Aug. 21, gives the following account of a tragical occurrence at the Marqueasas: Last September, the English whaling bark *Caroline*, of London, Capt. WILLIS, touched at Resolution Bay, and left two sick men—a white man and a colored one. They were placed under the protection of PANAU, the Chief of Bay, Capt. WILLIS giving him $80 to defray expenses. After the departure of the vessel, PANAU ordered some of his natives to take the colored man out to sea and throw him overboard. He was taken out, cut to pieces, and then thrown overboard. The white man was shut up in a house and starved to death. PANAU stood sentry over him, and threatened to shoot a friendly Spaniard for attempting to supply the sick man with food. After his death, the Spaniard commenced to dig a grave. PANAU saw him at work, and asked him what he was doing. The Spaniard told him he was digging a grave for a white man. "What, you are going to bury a white man—a dog, anything is good enough for a dog—there, take him and throw him among the bushes, and don't let me see you attempt to bury him." * * * *

I will astonish the advocates of the doctrine of spiritual rappers, to hear that it is an old worn out Marquesan idea. Extremes meet. The lowest round in the ladder and the highest one are nearer each other than we are inclined to believe.

BOGOTA.

Defeat of the Revolutionists—Seven Hundred Men Killed—Death of Herrera—Capture of Melo.

From the Panama Star, Dec. 28.

By the West India Mail we have received further intelligence from Bogota, to the 8th, and from Carthagena to the 22d inst. An official letter, addressed to the Governor of this Province, gives more full details of the victory of the Constitutional party, and of the death of Gen. HERRERA.

The final engagement between the two armies, which ended the revolution, took place in the Plaza of San Francisco, where the Dictator MELO was captured. The Constitutional party consisted of 10,000 men, and their loss is calculated at 300, besides Generals HERRERA and CAMILO MENDOZA, Commanders D. C. CARO, and FR. OLARTE, and Ensigns URUCHARRO and NAVAES. The revolutionary party lost 400 men, and among those who were taken prisoners are MELO, CONSUEGRA, BERINAS, ACEVEDO, JIMINES, CONGERA ORCANES, and GACHARNA.

The Supreme Court had ordered President OBANDO to be placed under arrest; he was imprisoned in the house of Monseñor BARILLI.

From a letter published in the *Panameño*, we learn that the final engagements between the Constitutionalists and the Revolutionists lasted two days, in which the former were successful. More than 2,000 of MELO's party have been taken prisoners.

The late lamented General HERRERA was shot in the groin on the morning of the 4th inst., at 6½ o'clock, and expired at 2 o'clock on the morning of the following day. His remains were accompanied to the grave by upwards of 13,000 people.

Official Bulletin—Complete Destruction of the Forces of the Insurrectionists and Re-establishment of the National Government at Bogota.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Dec. 30.

It is 2 o'clock of the morning of the 14th of December, and the Provincial Government have just received, by post, the following important communications, here given in full:

NO. 151—REPUBLIC OF NEW-GRANADA—COMANDANCIA DE ARMAS OF THE PROVINCE OF MARIQUITA, MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1854:

To the Governor of the Province of Carthagena:

I have the inexplicable satisfaction of remitting to you a copy of the official bulletin I have just received, which informs us of the triumphal entrance of the Constitutional army into the Capital of the Republic, and the total destruction of the insurrectionists.

In a separate private letter I am informed that MELO, CONSUEGRA, BERGON, GONGORA, and several of their subordinate officers, were prisoners; and that OBANDO, CASTRO and others had secreted themselves, but would be found. Vive la Constitucion!

DIEGO A. VIANA.

REPUBLIC OF NEW-GRANADA,
HEAD-QUARTERS IN BOGATA, Dec. 3, 1854.

To the Secretary of State, from the War Department:

To-day has terminated the campaign. All the rebels, including their leader, MELO, have surrendered, after having made an obstinate resistance.

As soon as possible I shall give you a detailed account of the operations that have been executed.

You will please present my congratulations to the citizen Vice President in charge of the Executive power. This is a great triumph; the Granadians have shown that they have the force necessary to sustain their sovereignty and to punish those who attempt against it.

Accept the sentiments of respect with which I am your very attentive and obedient servant.

PEDRO ALCANTARA HERRAN.

REPUBLIC OF NEW-GRANADA—SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE—CIRCULAR.
BOGOTA, Dec. 5, 1854.

To the Governor of the Province of ——:

Yesterday afternoon the reunited forces of the North and South took the Capital of the Republic, after a combat of two days, in which the insurrectionists showed an obstancy belonging only to fillibusters, deprived of all hope—their resistance could have no other object than that of doing evil. MELO and many of his principal officers are prisoners, some others are dead, and it is to be hoped that the balance, who have secreted themselves, will be apprehended.

The Constitutional Army has had few deaths, but among them we have to lament the worthy General HERRERA, and the Chief DIEGO CARO, and FRANCISCO OLARTE. General CAMILO MENDOZA was mortally wounded.

By the next mail all the particulars of the triumph of the Constitutional Armies will be communicated to you.

I am your obedient servant, PASTOR OSPINA.
True copy. HONDA, Dec. 7, 1854. VIANA,
Comandante de Armas of the Province of Mariquita.
Viva la Republica!
Viva la Constitucion!

In addition to the above, we have received a proclamation of the Governor of Carthagena, and a publication of a number of friends of the Constitution.

The Governor of Carthagena deeply laments the death of General HERRERA, and eulogizes him as a most brave, generous and self-sacrificing patriot, &c., &c. He also declares the triumph of the Government to be complete, and expresses the opinion that the condition of the Republic is much better than it was when MELO declared the dictatorship. He exhorts his countrymen to forget all the past, that the differences and wrongs of partisan strife, &c., may be buried forever.

The other publication informs us, by an official communication, that JOSE ANGEL POBRAS, MAURICIO VEBERL and others raised a revolutionary movement in Chinca, that their number was increased from Sincelejo, and that Commandante PATRON, of Sincelejo, marched against them, and in less than twenty-four hours dispersed their forces and defeated their plans.

FROM BOLIVIA.

Revolt in the Army—Money Seized at the Mint—Two Rebels Shot.

The Lima journals state that in Poland, on the [illegible] ... of ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ... Agr... [illegible] ... quisite ... [illegible] ... out 10 per ... ment had ... Under these circumstances, he determined to countermarch his march to Oruro with two battalions and the 60 men composing his escort. On the approach of BELZU, the forces retired by way of Cochabamba, to join those under General GONZALO LANZA, who, to the number of 200, (infantry,) had also pronounced against the President.

The battalion of Chocolque, who were on the march from Ranax to Oruro, attempted to make a similar demonstration, when they had heard of the action of the Cuirassiers, but General CORDOVA, their commander, (a son-in-law of BELZU) immediately checked the design, and shot two officers and a number of sergeants. BELZU remained at Oruro to await the issue of events.

General ACHA had seized all the money in the mint at Potosi and of the bank, which at least amounts to $400,000; he likewise obtained possession of a large and valuable supply of munitions of war, that was on its way from Cobija to Oruro.

The revolutionary party proclaims the authority of Sr. LINARES.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Destructive Fire at Valparaiso—Gold Discoveries by Americans—Great Battle in Chili—Defeat of the Government Forces.

A destructive fire broke out at Valparaiso on the morning of the 23d ult., in front of the Custom-House. Ten buildings were destroyed and one life lost. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Only one of the sufferers was insured. The valuable documents of the Custom-House were saved. Had it not been for the active exertions of the Fire Companies, the destruction of property would have been far greater. The vessels of war in port sent detachments of men on shore, who rendered efficient service.

The *Correo del Sur* says that rich gold washings have been discovered by a party of five Americans in the Cordillera of Autuco, in the province of Arauco. They procured a large quantity, and others who followed after were also very successful. A party of twenty-five Americans, well armed and provided with the necessary tools, provisions, &c., were preparing to start for the vicinity.

The English vessels of war *Dido* and *Rattlesnake*, and the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, were the only vessels of war in port.

On the 1st a battle was fought at Arequipa, between the forces under Don DOMINGO ELIAS and the Government troops under General MORAN. The combat was a fierce one, lasting fourteen hours, and resulted in the complete overthrow of the Government forces. General MORAN was taken prisoner, tried by court-martial, and shot. General VIVANCO was severely wounded, and had returned to Lima.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the bark *Auckland*, Capt. NELSON, 64 days from Sydney, we have news from that city to the 3d of October, 10 days later; from Melbourne to the 27th of September; from Adelaide to Sept. 21, and from Hobart Town to Sept. 15.

The Sydney *Empire* of Oct. 2, says:

Such is the stagnation in trade at present, that it is almost useless to give a report of the state of the markets. Prices are nominal, and there is very little doing.

There have been some sales of landed property at auction during the past week, and good prices have been realized.

Victoria.

The following is from the Melbourne *Morning Herald* of the 26th September.

The quantity of gold on offer to-day has been much larger than of late. The price remains at £4.

The week has opened on 'Change with a general tone of despondency, and a fear that matters have not yet come to the worst. There were no arrivals to-day up to 'Change hours. A fresh influx of Chinese were visible in the city this morning, 206 having arrived in the Bay on Saturday.

South Australia.

We have Adelaide papers to the 21st September.

The Voluntary Military Force Act received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor on the 14th of September.

The sum subscribed to the War Relief Fund in South Australia amounted on the 14th of September to £1,956 3s. 6d.

Tasmania.

The dates from Van Dieman's Land, are to the 15th of September. There is no news of importance.

The Legislative Council has been opened by Sir CHAS. WITHERS, with the usual formalities.

The *Argus* of the 27th of Sept. says: "Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, the lessee of the theatre, has sent an agent to Sydney to offer an engagement to the far-famed Miss HAYES.

Sydney.

A few minutes after the opening of the office for the disposal of tickets for Miss HAYES' concert on Monday morning, all the box seats were disposed of, and some speculators made large purchases, with the expectation of realising considerable sums of money. The house was well filled by an elegant and fashionably dressed audience, among whom we noticed several of our leading families.

The *Aerald* of the 26th of September, says in reference to the rumored discovery of gold at Essendon:

"This report, like many other auriferous ones, turns out to be all humbug. Whether some adventurous publican has 'peppered' the wayside, or whether some bacchanalian has given way to some inward fit of generosity, we know not; but one thing is certain, that these diggings turn out all moonshine. The whole digging space consists of the mere side bank of the road, and here adventurous new chums might be seen all yesterday hard at work with table knife and fork. We were shown some specimens weighing about 1 dwt., but as to whether they were really procured from these diggings, we do not know. We also met on going, and overtook on returning, hordes of misled unfortunates. We therefore in all sincerity warn our readers against the Essendon diggings. Another informant states that there were yesterday about three hundred persons washing the soil at a creek about a mile and a half beyond Essendon, and all getting more than wages, and finding gold wherever they worked. One person had four ounces of gold, among which was a nugget of two ounces weight."

California Marriages, Births and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At Monterey, on Thursday, Nov. 23, by A. Smith, Esq., Mr. Lewis Little to Miss Agnes Lawson.

In Sonora, Dec. 3, by Rev. S. S. Harmon, Mr. Samuel T. Pike, formerly of Eastport, Maine, to Miss Gennett Simpson, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Sonora, Dec. 5, by Rev. M. Evans, Mr. Harvey Engle to Miss Mary Ann Pearson, both from the Mountains, on the Emigrant Road, and formerly from Arkansas.

In Sacramento, on Thursday, the 7th inst., by Rev. J. A. Benton, Augustus E. Bond and Frances Eustis, all of Sacramento.

BIRTHS.

In San Francisco, on the 12th ult., the lady of Dr. Nuttall, of a son.

DIED.

At Steamboat Bar, Sierra County, Dec. 2, from an accident, Matthew Woodcock, aged about 21 years, formerly of Uniontown, Franklin County, Mo.

Nov. 26, at the Ranch of J. Sturtevant, Esq., on Trinity River, of pneumonia, D. Bean Logan, aged 27, formerly of Arkansas.

In San Francisco, on the 12th inst., Mr. Napier Lothian, a native of Scotland, aged 41 years.

On Thursday last, at the Minnesota Water Company's Saw Mill, Wolf Creek, Mr. B. C. Pratt, of West Ledi, Seneca County, Ohio, aged 39 years and 6 months.

In Sacramento, on the 12th inst., Mr. Johannah Cook, aged 45 years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Review of the Market.

From the San Francisco Shipping List, Dec. 15.

The week which has elapsed since the sailing of the last steamer has been one of very general inactivity in business circles. Everything has been dull, and the aggregate of sales foot up but a small figure. The demand from the interior continues very light, and the prospects of improvement are much fainter than they appeared a few weeks since. In fact it is generally conceded that we may now look forward to very quiet times for a considerable time to come.

Since our last, a number of vessels, many of them clipper-ships, have reached port, and the accessions to our stock of general merchandize have been large. Had these goods reached us a month ago, all would have been activity and bustle; but as it is, the effect has been rather to depress than stimulate the market, and in the absence of purchasers, the bulk of the cargoes are going into store. A considerable portion of the merchandize coming to hand, was purchased previous to arrival, and now held for sale; but although holders are [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

[illegible] Mayor, City Hall. The Mayor acknowledged in a very brief address the honor of their visit, and expressed the hope that during their proposed temporary sojourn the Association would be able to visit the various institutions of the City. The uniform Militia of the State he regarded as a most important adjunct in enforcing Law.

Brigadier-General HARTLEY, in behalf of the Association, returned thanks for the warm reception [illegible] after which a brief interchange of [illegible] followed, when the Company withdrew.

The members of the Association next proceeded to Chinese Hall, (Astor-place,) to meet in convention [illegible] to adjournment of the day previous.

Brigadier-General Z. P. HARTLEY, President, [illegible] Association to order.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL SCROGGS.

After the transaction of some unimportant business by the Convention, the President announced the annual address by Brigadier-General GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS. The address was lengthy, but listened to throughout with marked attention and frequent interruptions of applause.

The orator began with briefly stating the object for which the Association was formed, which he declared was to foster, cherish and perfect a complete and effective military system throughout the State. The Association, he said, comprised officers of every grade in Militia—embracing among them many of the first men of the State—leaders in the learned professions, all united in effort for the accomplishment of an object which they deemed eminently conducive to the highest public good, conducive to the proper guardianship of the lives and property of every citizen.

After alluding to the recent changes effected in the Militia code, which he thought a most auspicious advance on the previous systems, though yet susceptible of amendment, the subject of paying militia officers and soldiers according to the services rendered was descanted upon at length. Order and discipline he regarded in a militia company as vital in the outset. To have such order and discipline rendered permanent and efficacious, there should be, he alleged, few changes in the company. To effect this it was necessary there should be some inducement to the members of the companies to continue their organizations. This, he said, could only be done by their being properly paid for their labor. The commutation tax, under the present law, he declared was inadequate, and two-thirds only of that amount ever could be got at. He suggested that a radical change was, therefore, needed in this respect; that a per diem allowance should be granted, and that to raise the requisite tax no property should be exempt from seizure. Furthermore, it was not right that the poor man should be required to pay an equal amount with the rich man.

Some remarks were made upon the quality of arms furnished the militia. Instead of old and inefficient implements as at present, he hoped the time would come when none but the best should be supplied. The importance of frequent encampments, and the strictest discipline, was strongly enforced.

The orator, in the continuation of his remarks, spoke of volunteer companies, under what he termed national characteristics, other than American, which he deemed were becoming altogether too common and too numerous.

The importance and necessity of a well organized and disciplined militia must be admitted by all. The want of it has often been sadly experienced, which is attested by many melancholy proofs in the history of our country.

All things are equal. Believing as I do, I do not hesitate to assert that there is not a native born American living who by word and deed would not show himself to be equal, if not superior, in moral and physical courage to any other of the sons of earth; and that an army composed of such, with a reasonable amount of discipline, against their numbers, and even some odds, of any troops in the world, would be invincible. In expressing myself so partially regarding my countrymen, I by no means intend to speak disparagingly regarding others, especially the naturalized citizens here. I know there are amongst those many who have by choice made this the land of their adoption, and who in its defence and maintenance and defence, would speak and act worthy of any native born, and if I should betray a preference for the one over the other, it is natural and becoming, and I do not hesitate to avow it,—not that I think less of the one, but of the other more. In order, however, to give efficiency to the courage of individuals designed to act in a body, mutual confidence, a common interest and unity must pervade the mass. Then, like chain lightning, though it appears stretched out in (at) length—when it strikes a blow, it falls with the energy of the arm and the mind of the whole. To attain this, organization and discipline, strict stern discipline, are necessary. But it is not reasonable to expect that men will voluntarily leave their daily avocations, many of which are necessarily pursued for a livelihood, whilst others are sources of health and enjoyment, to submit to the discipline of a soldier, and pay the attending expenses too.

An organization simply of the militia may be perfected by the paid official of the State connected with it, attended with but little, if any, expense to those included in it. But to the end that they may be disciplined too, there must be some means devised whereby all expenses attending that shall be defrayed otherwise than out of the pockets of those engaged in the service. * * *

It has for some time been common in this country to form volunteer companies under national characteristics other than ours; uniforming them after the style and color peculiar to the nation their numbers represent, and calling them by foreign names. Thus we have Irish Greens, French Fusiliers, German (battalions) Jagers, Swiss Guards, Highlanders; and some of them even carry their own banners, instead of the American flag. Indeed, a stranger to this custom might very readily suppose that detachments of various foreign troops were quartered among us, and that they were invited to join in our parades and reviews, to increase the grandeur and display of such occasions. Now, this practice, when viewed in its true and proper light, cannot be commended by any one, but must be disapproved of by all, and should at once be discontinued.

Naturalized foreigners are supposed to have renounced all allegiance to the government to which they previously owed it, in substance as well as form; and perhaps they cannot, in any other way, so palpably identify themselves with the country of their adoption, than by bearing its arms, and voluntarily engaging to perform services which are intended to prepare those who engage in them to participate in this most direct antagonism of one Government to another. And so far as this is done *by the naturalized, as an American citizen*, it is praiseworthy and highly commendable. But if it be done in such a manner, as to indicate that predilections are cherished for another coat or colors, than for our own true blue, and stars and stripes; if, while he is the citizen of this, he loves to appear as the soldier of another country; if, notwithstanding the solemn oath of allegiance, he herein avails himself of a temporary renouncement of it, it is not admissible and should not be tolerated. There is nothing to condemn in different styles or colors of uniforms, and I do not wish to be understood as disapproving of such by any means; but everything in and about them, in name and in feeling, should be American.

This is a land of which people of all nations may become citizens—a country which all can love; and a government established for the individual as well as the general welfare of all who come within its pale. While those who do not enjoy the pre-eminence of being "native here and to the manor born" may love and admire the heroes, statesman and patriots, of their fatherland, here are heroes, statesmen, and patriots, whom the people of all lands can love and admire. Of which, there is *one* at least, who, in the language of another, was no exotic; one who was emphatically a citizen of the world—and the friend of mankind; one who, in everything that makes a man essentially good and great, never has had an equal; one whom to admire, reverence and love, it needs no naturalization; and one whose name is on the lips of the patriot, is like the touch of a live coal from the altar on the lips of the Christian. Every man must *love and rejoice* to be a citizen of the land of Washington.

What part in the great tragedy in the East, this nation may be called upon to perform, is sealed up in the dark arcana of the future. Whether amid its every new movement, a part has been assigned us, by the Great Manager of all things, in the great, or the large drama, time only can reveal. That such may not be our lot, must be the devout wish of every one. But if it be so, let us look to it, that matters connected, we enter well equipped, a host of no inferior magnitude.

There is no way by which a people can so effectually secure themselves against the calamities of war, than to be always well prepared for it. This not only prevents the traditionally and insolent from giving occasions for hostilities, but gives to the people themselves that confidence in their ability to enforce their rights and redress their wrongs, which prevents many punctiliousness, as to seeming occasions for hostile demonstrations, and allows, without a compromise of dignity, of ample time for explanations or apologies. And as standing armies are properly odious in the eyes of a free people, the most efficacious manner of doing this is to maintain such institutions and policy as will prepare freemen to depend directly on themselves to act in the offensive or defensive against those who dare to assail them, or intrude upon their country's peace; and there is no way in which this can be done so well, as by organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

A vote of thanks was passed to General SCROGGS for his address, and after a somewhat protracted discussion it was resolved that 2,500 copies of the same be printed and published with the proceedings of the Convention.

Col. CLARENCE SEWARD, of Auburn, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the previous Session to report upon a badge or insignia to be worn by the members of the Association, as a mark of designation, reported the following as the emblem deemed most appropriate: A piece of ribbon of alternate white and red, one half inch in width, between two narrow stripes of embossed gold, and dependant from this ribbon to be a five pointed star three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with a convex centre, upon one side of which centre shall be engraved the Coat of Arms of the State of New-York, an eagle resting on a globe, and upon the reverse side the letters, N. Y. S. M. A., 1853, and the name of the owner.

On motion the badge was adopted, and the Corresponding Secretary instructed to give the necessary orders for their manufacture and furnish them to the members.

In conformity with a resolution offered by Col. MEAD, a Committee of One from each Militia District was appointed, to take the necessary measures to carry out the suggestions contained in the address of Brigadier-General SCROGGS.

Gen. SPICER moved that Brigadier-General WM. T. MORRIS be admitted as an honorary member of the Association. He was so admitted.

Brigadier-General TYLER offered a resolution, which was unanimously passed, that an obituary notice be prepared, accompanied with appropriate resolutions and a brief biographical sketch of Adjutant-General TEMPLE, deceased, to be inserted in the published proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention went into ballot for its officers for the ensuing year. The following were chosen:

President—Major-General RANDALL.

Vice-Presidents—Brigadier-General Spicer; Major-General Brown; Major-General Cooper; Brigadier-General Gray.

Treasurer—Col. H. S. Fairchild.

Corresponding Secretary—Col. J. N. Northorp.

Recording Secretary—Brigadier-General Duryea.

After a vote of thanks passed to the New-York Central and New-York Erie Railroads, over which the members of the Association passed in coming to the City, and to various Associations in New-York, &c., the Convention adjourned, to meet in Buffalo on the second Tuesday of January next.

NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Lecture by Wendell Phillips.

The seventh of the series of Anti-Slavery lectures for the current Winter was delivered on Tuesday evening in the Tabernacle, before an excessively crowded and influential audience, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston.

OLIVER P. JOHNSON, Chairman, introduced amid a storm of applause and cheering, the lecturer, as one who had deserved the honor of being arraigned for treason before a court of the United States. [Applause.]

MR. PHILLIPS came forward amid renewed applause and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I cannot but thank you for the cordial reception after such an announcement as that which has been made; though I am free to confess that I do not know what better recommendation a stranger could carry from Boston for his good character, than the fact that he had been indicted by BEN HALLET. [Applause and laughter.] We were here to hear about Slavery, and in this Course of Lectures varied opinions had been expressed upon it, and various remedies proposed. But the subject belonged to no man; it was too great for a party; it belonged to us all; it was the great question of the day. By it was the truth of self-government to be tried. A Government is worth nothing that protects but the rich and disregards the poor. A Government is worth nothing that protects the popular—the loved; they can protect themselves. On great national issues, when the deepest fountains of national thought are touched, when the interests of society crash and jostle together like ships in a storm, then the Government that stands firm is worth something. Monarchy and a State Church, however we may disparage them, have withstood that storm, and England has been able to strike off a million of fetters, and the routine of daily life has gone on as before. This generation is to work out the problem, whether men and women, in a Republican Government, can act so.

This is one of the most momentous aspects of the Slave question; it is the test of Republicanism. No doubt there is great congratulation on the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment, and the moral tone of the nineteenth century has made inroads even on the institution of Slavery in the despotic States. No doubt these were cheering signs. But the question was, what had been the result of the great grapple with the Slave Power? Twenty-five years had now elapsed since this struggle began, and what were now our prospects? He came here to-night to answer this question. Slavery was a grave question to him. In his youth, the lecturer thought Slavery was but to stand for a few years, but look at it now. There it stood; not a battlement gained; not a stone overturned; hardly a man killed. And we were now placed before it as we were twenty-five years ago—if changed at all it was rather strengthened. Men claimed that Garrisonians were ranters, personal and abusive, stirring up public questions too deeply, hunting individual reputations, and not given to acknowledge success. Some men blamed them for criticising the Church, the clergy, the Constitution, and the sacred institutions of the country. But the wrong was there; the strength of the enemy was to be honestly confessed and our weakness admitted. That should not deprive us of our hopes for the destruction of slavery. It would die, because it was a lie, and all lies die, and because a just God reigneth. Words did not make things; why not come to the natural and honest issue, and find out how the case stood. Were we not all embarked on the same ship, bound to the same fate? Had we not wives as beloved, children as dear, as those who declared us to be their enemies? Slavery was not the apprehension of a fugitive slave in the street. A decent tiger would protect a fugitive slave; it did not take a man to do that. [Applause.] There were cities in the North where a fugitive slave dare even tell his name; that was the climax of American Republicanism. [Renewed applause and laughter.] Syracuse and Chicago were such; but New-York was not, neither was Boston; and Philadelphia was sunk so low that nobody named her. [Laughter.] These were mere personal aspects; the great question lay behind.

The elevation of labor and the imparting of a higher power to manual energy were the great principle of Young America. In such a country wealth must be a powerful influence. Hence the starting point of Slavery was here. Two thousand millions of dollars were sunk in it—a sum before which the Yankee loses his breath—the imagination pants after it in vain. This was one of the first great elements of the slave power. As if this was not enough, we had a constitution that gave to this money power the only other power that it wanted—a political aristocracy. Five wealthy slaveholders in North Carolina are able through the ballot box to counterbalance many a whole town in New-England. The white trash, the dough faces, are the third element. In Kentucky the 35,000 owners of slaves are the whole political power; the non-slaveholders are nothing; their influence is nothing. The fourth element is the prejudice against color. In the North we might easily rouse the prejudices of those who had votes against those who had none. The prejudice against color pervaded all classes; it was continued to [illegible] and [illegible] against the [illegible] to the heart, that fiber is shrunk against us. And men who have breathed our atmosphere but for a day imbibe the prejudice. And this was our Achilles heel. And when an attack is meditated the cry of the Union is raised: "the Constitution must be preserved," they say, and behind this cry WEBSTER conceals his ambition, and CUSHING his villainy. Literature, the pulpit, and the exchange are the three great elements of Northern character. With which of these should we fight? The slave power was never so clumsy as to tread on the present interests of the North. If she annexed Texas or Cuba she threw a sop to the mercantile interest. One per cent. a month to-day is better than the most eloquent exposition of the truth that is to triumph to-morrow. If we could not find encouragement in the money-power, would we find it in the pulpit? If the pulpit was a wooden gun, that was not its fault; it did not make itself. But what was our Church? The Catholic priest represented the power that made him—the Pope. The Episcopal Church represented the Aristocracy, and had never, as MACAULAY has said, found itself on the side of liberty. In the voluntary system, which was ours, the pews made the pulpit. Was it to be wondered at, then, that the pulpits should represent the pews that made them? The black coat and white neckcloth made those who filled them no better than the community in which the clergy moved. We could not suppose that the pulpit could contend single-handed against the colossal money power. Where, then, were we to turn our eyes for relief? The Administration—the Government of the country—was at Washington, and all interests were represented there. But there the Slave power reigned supreme. Open the Congress door and look at the crowd who sit within. Suppose we find them sober. [Laughter.] We do not send A No. 1 Christians to Congress. Men who do the dirty work of parties are generally rewarded by two terms in Congress. They must make the best of their time there, for once out they never return. Some fifty of these are there—recreant New-Englanders, whose talent God has doubled by depriving them of conscience. These men are ready to be bought; men like CALEB CUSHING, with $50,000 to spend, meet them—Texas is annexed, the Nebraska bill is passed, and next day the North wakes up and calls a meeting to grow indignant. Our indignation is never ready at the proper time; and then we cannot keep the enthusiasm of the people at a white heat.

In the meantime the Slave-power stands silent, and cold, and bides her time. She can wait till our enthusiasm dies out, and then push her measures. Government can always beat the light floating troops of popular excitement. The subserviency of the commercial spirit of the country, of its politics, its pulpits, and its literature, were all against us—that literature which was represented by the HARPERS, who were rich enough to afford to keep a conscience, and yet could not print an Anti-Slavery book. [Laughter.] Yes, it deserves to be hissed; for the judgment of foreign nations, as expressed in their literature, was the judgment of posterity, and they saw our evils now as our descendants will see them a hundred years hence. What was the remedy for all this? The claim of the Abolitionists was "Disunion." The machine, say some, is out of order. But it was not so; it went well enough; it fulfilled the design for which it had been made; it protected Slavery. All the great English reforms had been carried by the formation of a powerful public opinion beyond the bounds of party. Here we could not create such an opinion. Something must be done to create such a sentiment. Give the thunderbolt to W. H. SEWARD, and he would wield it effectually. But we had to make the thunderbolt. Suppose New-York to-morrow should make a party that would refuse to support the United States Constitution? What would the Union do? She would never dare to arraign herself as a sovereign State. If the State of Massachusetts did that, Bunker Hill would be made the fulcrum of a lever that would burst the Union asunder. Suppose half a dozen of Slave States left together—what would they have to do? To govern themselves; but the government of a Slave country would be an expensive thing in the Nineteenth Century. Disunion guarantees education, and education guarantees liberty. [Applause.] What will be the result in the North? Men like the HARPERS will print Anti-Slavery books; the Sunday School Society will print Anti-Slavery pamphlets; and Dr. GARDINER SPRING will no longer read the Fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah in a low voice, and pray that the Union may not be destroyed. We should gain the sympathies of all upright men; we should not be afraid to criticize public representatives; we would be the sovereigns. Let us never cease from this wholesome agitation, from the exhibition of this absolute truth. Neither let us faint, nor grow weary. Let us not be deterred by reverses, but vindicate free Government in the face of the world. [Loud applause.]

Erie Railroad.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company has issued a circular in reference to the renewal of troubles at Erie, Pa. The General Freight Agent gives notice that as the track is torn up at Harbor Creek, the Company cannot transport freight west of Dunkirk by the way of the State Line Railroad. Freight for Detroit and Chicago will be taken *vid* Buffalo or the Suspension Bridge.

The new Newburg Express passenger train works well. The way passenger now leaves Otisville one hour later, connects at the Chester Junction with a train from Newburg, and so accommodates New-York and River travel at once. A similar arrangement prevails with the way passenger train for the West, leaving Jersey City at 4 P. M.

A young man named PHILLIPS, a brakeman on the emigrant train, fell from the platform of his car on Tuesday evening, and was instantly killed. The occurrence was purely accidental. PHILLIPS' age was 19.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board of Commissioners of Emigration held a regular meeting yesterday. A communication was received from the Mayor (through his Private Clerk), stating that a complaint was entered at the Mayor's office, by Dr. EDWARD BYRNE, that proper care and attention was not paid to the health, &c. of passengers on their voyage to this country, and after landing. Immediate attention to the matter was requested. The Secretary was authorized to reply that proper attention would be paid to the subject.

The weekly statements submitted give the number of emigrants arrived at this port, from the 1st to the 10th inst., at 3,100; the total number of inmates in the various institutions, 1,992; receipts for the past week, $7,342 22, and the balance in bank, $69,626 68.

A considerable amount of other business, but of a merely local nature, was transacted.

The Police Commissioners—Removal of the Old Clerk.

The new Board of Police Commissioners was in session on Monday evening at the Mayor's Office Mr. MCKELLOR, who has been the acting clerk since the organization, was removed. The Commissioners gave orders that the Chief of Police and his subordinate transfer the books, decisions, complaints, applications and other documents connected with the Police Commissioners, to the Mayor's Office, where they will hereafter be kept.

Death of a Distinguished Louisianian.

Col. WEYMOUTH, a distinguished merchant in New-Orleans, La., died suddenly, Tuesday, at the Howard Hotel, from disease of the heart. The deceased was a very influential member of the Masonic Order, and stood high with the fraternity throughout the entire South. He will be interred to-day, at the Second-street Cemetery, with Masonic honors.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.....WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

The President, DANIEL D. CONOVER, Esq., in the Chair.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Board received a petition from five or six thousand workingmen, asking the Board to devise some suitable means whereby they can obtain employment, so as to enable them to maintain themselves and families.

Councilman WILD urged the action of the Board upon the petition, on the grounds of the unprecedented condition of the thousands of mechanics and laborers of this City. He thought that the money would be better appropriated in giving work to the unemployed than in dispensing charity in pure want and women in Potter's field.

The petition was referred, on motion of Councilman MATHER, to the Board of Aldermen.

RESOLUTION.

That the report of Committee on Finance in relation to allowing interest to the contractor for regulating and grading Section C, of the Second-avenue, be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance of this Board. Adopted.

To construct a new main receiving reservoir for the Croton Aqueduct. Referred.

To appoint a Committee to go to Albany to oppose amendments to the City Charter now proposed, and to appropriate $250 to pay expenses of said Committee. Laid over.

CONTESTED SEAT.

The report of a Special Committee to whom was referred the communication of William Cleary, who claimed to have been elected a member of the Board from the Fifth District, was received. The Committee reported adverse to the claim, and recommended that a special election be held to fill the vacancy from the Fifth District. The resolution was adopted and the election is ordered for the first Tuesday in February.

The Board then adjourned.

The Pugilists' Rumpus—The Investigation.

The investigation of the HYER assault case took place yesterday before Justice WELSH. HYER's deposition was read, when Officer BAKER (one of the arrested parties) asked for an adjournment, as his legal adviser was not present. HYER, who had employed Mr. TALLMADGE, who was present, said that in order that the examination might not be delayed, he would waive the right and assistance of counsel. The case was then proceeded with.

Thomas Hyer sworn: After getting into Platt's saloon with some friends, the party who assaulted me, and three of whom I here recognize, followed me in; Turner shoved against me; Baker said "Don't do that;" Turner said "Pull your broadswords and guns out;" he and Baker stripped their coats off at the same time, and pulled out their revolvers, six-barreled; there were two barrels discharged, as I suppose, out of Turner's pistol; I was as far back as I could get in the room; Baker said to Turner, "Look out he'll kill you;" Baker was then working at his pistol; while this was going on, I said, To show you I don't want to kill you, I took my pistol out and fired it in a direction opposite to where Turner stood and put it in my pocket again; Turner was in the act of cocking his pistol again, when I jumped at him quick and seized him by the neck; when he had no command of himself; Baker then took his pistol by the muzzle and hit me two blows on the head; I let go of Turner and seized Baker, and threw him on the floor, when I took his pistol and put it in my pocket; the police then came in, when he had them arrested, in which I assisted myself; in Broome-street Baker laid down on the walk and drew a knife, with which he cut me across the fingers; I gave his pistol to the Captain of the Eighth Ward station; I saw Yoding in the cellar but did not see him strike at me; the party who attacked me entered the cellar at same time I did, some before and others after me; I took my overcoat off that it might not be an impediment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—Q.—Who shoved first? A.—Turner.

Q.—Did you say anything about licking us when in the back room? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not shove against Turner with your hand on your revolver, saying "Don't push me?" A.—No.

Q.—Did you not say to him "You're a cutter, you're a shooter, draw and I'll fight you any way?" A.—No.

Q.—Did not Turner step back instead of advancing? A.—No; both of you drew at the same time on me.

Q.—Were you drunk or sober? A.—I was sober; quite sober enough to look after you fellows.

John Doherty sworn, said: I reside at No. 379 Broome-street; I was in Mr. Platt's cellar on Sunday morning, about 2½ o'clock; Mr. Turner came into the saloon first; Mr. Hyer, George Fairley and Warren Jenkins afterwards came in, also Mr. Lewis Baker; Messrs. Baker and Turner and others took several drinks together; Mr. Baker said to Mr. Turner, "We'll go into the back room and play a game of 'seven up' for drinks;" they went in; Mr. Turner came out first and stood at the end of the bar till Baker came out; a few of Mr. Hyer's friends sat near the eating bar; one of them was the purser of the steamer *Marion*; they asked Mr. Hyer if he would have a drink; he said, "Yes, with pleasure;" the three then came to the bar to drink; Turner and Baker stood at the end; Turner made some remark which I did not hear to Baker, and to which the latter replied, "No, not now;" then Turner went towards Mr. Hyer and his friends, and commenced shoving against Mr. Hyer, and called on the barkeeper to give him a whisky skin; Mr. Hyer said "Don't interfere with me, there is plenty of room on either side, attend to your own affairs, this is my company;" with that Mr. Turner shoved again, and said "I will have some whisky;" Mr. Hyer shoved him away again; Mr. Turner then pulled off his coat, pulled out a pistol in the middle of the floor and presented it at Mr. Hyer; he said "Shoot you big coward, you durst not shoot, you've got your hand on it, fire;" then Mr. Baker pulled off his coat and went to the side of Turner; Mr. L. Hyer went to interfere with Baker, who said "Go away from me, or I'll hurt you;" Turner then snapped his pistol at Hyer, and backed him up to the upper end of the saloon; his pistol went off twice; the shots, I do not know where they went; Mr. Hyer then grasped Turner's pistol and said, "To show you I don't want to kill you, here is mine," and discharged every barrel against the wall; while in contact with Turner, Baker came up and struck Hyer twice on the head with his pistol; Harvey Young was there and had a black bottle; Mr. James Angus asked him what he was going to do with that he said nothing; Mr. Angus said, "Give it to me," and took it away; the police then came in and arrested Baker and Turner, and Young endeavored to rescue Turner by pulling him back from the officers; I saw the mark of the pistol shots (two) in the rear of the saloon over the lamp; they were not there before the fracas, and I should think they were from Turner's pistol; Mr. Hyer discharged his pistol in a different part of the saloon; I heard Hyer say the wolves were after him and were to attack him that night; Hyer was about half and half.

James Angus sworn, said: I reside at No. 110 Laurens-street. This witness in every material point corroborated the evidence of the last witness, with the exception that Baker said to Turner, when he presented his pistol at Hyer, "If you shoot Hyer before he is ready I'll shoot you;" Turner's pistol was, I think, pointed towards the floor; when he fired Mr. Hyer retreated, and Turner followed him up, when the former said, "Now you rascal I could kill you but I don't want to," at the same time firing his pistol against the wall; Hyer said, go away from me, I do not want to hurt you; when Turner again advanced on him, Hyer said, if your intention be to kill me, come on, I'm ready for you; they then clinched; Hyer had Turner against the oyster-box, from which he carried him to the counter, and bent over it; Mr. Baker rushed in with his coat off and struck Hyer twice over the head with his pistol, who then let go of Turner and grappled with Baker; Turner then threw a bottle at Hyer; the watchmen came down and clinched Baker and Hyer and took them to the Station-House; I did not see Young do anything, but have a bottle in his hand, which he gave to me when I asked it.

Justice WELSH held Turner in $500 to appear on Friday.

The Poor.

OFFICE OF ASSOCIATION, Jan. 10, 1855.

At the monthly meeting of the Managers of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," complete returns were received from every District, and from each of the 361 Sections. Never before, it is believed, have visitorial duties been more promptly and faithfully performed. The most remarkable feature in the Reports is the enlarged amount of relief, the expenditure having been double that of the corresponding month of the past year, occasioned chiefly by the great increase of assistance to respectable mechanics and laborers, during the present distress. Aid has been freely, but not profusely or indiscreetly given. Careful investigation, in regard to all new and doubtful cases, has preceded relief. It was resolved, that the following abstract of the labors of the previous month be published, viz.:

Number of families relieved	4,979
Number of persons relieved	19,974
Number of Visits	5,425

Relief and appropriations, $15,133 30.

It may be stated for the information of persons unacquainted with the Institution, that it is now, as during the past eleven years, in effective operation. Its 361 visitors are distributed so as to cover the whole Island, from river to river, and from the Battery to King's Bridge. By this minute division of labor and responsibility, it is prepared, so far as the means shall be supplied, to meet every proper want of the needy. The laborious yet inestimable services of the visitors are entirely gratuitous.

The arrangements for the attainment of its objects are, *first* a division of the City into twenty-two districts, corresponding with the Wards, and the appointment of an Advisory Committee of five persons in each; and next, by a further division of the Districts into 361 sections, and the appointment of a visitor to each section.

Thus, it will be seen that the diversified labors of each District are confided to the careful supervision and control of a separate Committee; and that each section has its visitor, whose field of labor is compressed to a limit which admits of his personal attention to all the needy therein. For in whatever part of the City the needy apply to the members of the Association for aid, by means of a Directory and printed tickets, they are sent back to their appropriate Section and Visitor, whose proximity to the residence of the applicants, enables him by personal visitation and inquiry, to expend, withhold or modify relief, on well defined principles.

Applications for relief will be received at the office, No. 39 Bible House, or of the officers of the Association.

By order of the Board,

JAMES BROWN, President.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

GEORGE GRISWOLD, JAMES BOORMAN, HORATIO ALLEN, JAMES LENOX, A. R. WETMORE, } Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

Chairmen and Secretaries of the Ward Committees.

Ward.	
1. J. C. Ramsey, 137 Cedar-st.	Geo. Hatt, 146 William-st.
2. Geo. W. Abbe, 43 John-st.	Geo Hatt, 146 Will am-st.
3. W. R. Jones, 43 Murray-st.	Edw Pratt, 49 La ght-st.
4. A. Fordon, Jr., 87 South-st.	H. Whittlesey, 43 Market-st.
5. A. R. Wetmore, 81 Vesey-st.	Edw. Pratt, 49 La'ght-st.
6. A. C. Everett, 117 White-street.	A. Camp, 47 Franklin-st.
7. J. H. Griscom, M. D., 229 East Broadway.	J. B. Horton, 206 Mad'n-st.
8. J. B. Collins, 97 W 11th-st.	W. Kirby, 129 Thompson-st.
9. J. O. Fold, M. D., 47 6th-avenue.	L. E. Jackson, 519 Hudson-street.
10. J. Horn, 9 Chrystie-st.	W. Hudson, 254 Bowery.
11. A. Mills, 642 Fourth-st.	J. H. Bulen, 271 Seventh-st.
12. R. C. Andrus, Harlem.	J. L. Ambler, 3d-av., near 121st-st.
13. L. Chichester, 292 East Broadway.	E. Mack, corner 85th-st. and 3d-av.
13. J. W. Bishop, 469 Grand-st.	A. W. Murray, 149 Princo-st.
14. Wm. Otsy, 402 Broome-st.	T. Denny, 11 Clinton-place.
15. I. Orchard, 17 Bedford-st.	L. Jackson, 32 12th-st.
16. C. C. Darling, 162 MoDougal-st.	R. Horton, 442 Fourth-st.
17. S. C. Lynes, 17 St. Mark's-place.	E. Mather, 144 East Eighteenth-st.
18. F. J. Ballard, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.	W. Morr.s, 20 E. 15th-st.
19. E. Mack, corner 85th-st. and 3d-av.	R. Hayler, 231 West Thirty-first-st.
20. C. H. Rusher, 206 West Thirteth-st.	J. W. Benedict, 67 Madison-avenue.
21. J. B. Ballard, cor 23d-st. and 2d-av.	A. M. Lyon, 172 West Forty-third-st.
22. A. M. Lyon, 172 West Forty-third-st.	E. Mack, corner 85th-st. and 3d-av.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 10, 13, 14, 20, 24, 28, 30, 44, 45.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Part 1—Nos. 860, 260, 261, 1269, 1274, 1279, 1260, 1177, 667, 631, 779, 1293 to 1313.—Part 2.—Nos. 2769, 2770, 1040, 2854 to 2879, 2881, 2883.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 345, 289, 293, 195, 204, 206 310, 313, 315 to 319, 321, 325, 326, 328 to 342, 344 to 360.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Nos. 129 to 143, 145 to 154.—Part 2.—Nos. 92, 93, 709, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 122, 133, 135, 136.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS....JAN. 10.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

His Honor Judge Stuart presided in this Court yesterday, when some interesting cases were tried.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE—A HIGHLY CONSCIENTIOUS WITNESS.

William Biggs and William Allen, two lads, 16 or 17 years old, were charged with burglariously entering the office of Solomon Roesvelt, No. 45 Mangin-street, on the night of Dec. 23, and stealing therefrom copper bars, valued at $700. The bars were disposed of to Charles O'Connor, a junk-shop keeper.

Solomon Rosevelt deposed that the copper was in the cellar of his office on the night before the robbery was committed, which was sometime on the Saturday night or Sunday morning preceding Christmas; he afterwards saw some copper bars which he should judge were his, at the foot of Fourteenth-street; he could not swear, however, to the copper that he saw there.

Mr. Spencer defended the case.

James Strickland was in the employ of Mr. Rosevelt; he saw the copper bars found in Fourteenth-street; they were found in the sewer there; he had cut a chunk from one of the bars, and was therefore able to identify it; he saw a face peering into the window of the cellar about a week before the robbery; he thought it was Biggs' face; the face had on a velvet cap; he would not swear that it was anybody's face; he wished to tell the truth between Man and God, consequently he would not like to say how many bars of copper there were in the cellar; the number ranged between a dozen and fifty; he wished to say things right, and therefore could not tell how long before the robbery he had cut the chunk off; he wished to tell the truth between Man and God, and he would venture to say it was from a week to two months—somewhere there or thereabouts; his attention was not specially called to the bar he cut the chunk off; bars of copper are 12 or 15, or sometimes 17 feet long; he cut off a large piece; he wanted to say what was right, and to tell the truth between Man and God, so he could not tell how much he cut off; it might have been a foot—it might have been seven feet; rather thought it was somewhere between there and thereabouts; he wanted only to say what was right, therefore would not say whether there were any more copper bars in the City, but thought it very likely that there were; he only wanted to tell strictly the truth.

John O'Brien, 16 years old, was then placed upon the stand. He said that he helped commit the robbery; the copper was taken to O'Connor's junk-shop; it was removed from Mr. Rosevelt's cellar, and carried up the river in a boat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—I was arrested the day after the robbery and taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-house; the Captain asked me what I knew about it, and said I had better tell; I was in the cell two days and two nights; some officers came to my cell, and told me I had better tell all about it; they said Rosevelt would let me go clear if I would tell; I told my brother who did it; he called the officers and I told them; I was taken to the Essex-street prison, and because there was'nt room for me there, I went to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where I stayed two days and a night; then I was taken to the Tombs, where I have been ever since; I saw several people there who urged me to tell all I knew; I don't want to say whether I have been a burglar before; refuse to answer all such questions as the way the robbery was done was this: The prisoners, Allen and Briggs, and a boy named Hughes, were running down the street; I ran after them and caught them; I asked them where they were going; they said, "down Houston-street;" I went along with them and asked them what "lay" they were on; they told me Rosevelt's office; we went and hid ourselves to see the office locked up, and to find out that there was no private watchman; then we went home to supper and agreed to meet at O'Connor's junk shop; when I went there a lad named Hudson was there; the others came soon, and I went home to tell my mother I was going a gunning in Jersey on the next day, (Sunday) and shouldn't be home; I got a pistol, loaded it, and handed it to Biggs; I loaded it with shot larger than duck shot; I don't know what it was to be used for.

Silas Ivers, officer of the Eleventh Ward police, deposed that he found the copper in a sewer in Fourteenth-street on Dec. 28; he arrested O'Brien, Biggs and Allen; all that was known about the matter was from O'Brien's statement; Biggs and Allen were in bed when they were arrested.

For the defence, Mr. Spencer contended that the notoriously bad character of O'Brien made his statement altogether unworthy of belief.

Judge Stuart, in addressing the Jury, remarked that it was always hazardous and often dangerous to render a verdict of guilty against any party on the unsupported evidence of an accomplice. No person really would be safe if a confessed thief could testify against him. The Jury must be very careful in dealing with such testimony, even where they had little moral doubt of the guilt of the accused.

The Jury were out for several hours, and were unable to agree. The prisoners were discharged.

SHOOTING WITH A PISTOL.

William Brennan, a boy, was charged with shooting John Lucy, another boy, with a pistol,

John Lucy testified that on Dec. 20, he had a muss with Brennan at the boarding-place of the latter, in Pearl-street; they were going to fight, when Brennan drew out a pistol and discharged it at his head; he was shot behind the ear.

This witness had his head bound up and looked very pale and sick.

Eliza Carr deposed that the prisoner boarded with her; Lucy came to her house on the night in question to stick Brennan with a penknife, but her children screamed so much that he didn't do it; Brennan said he would shoot him if he didn't go; witness was in the room all the time, and there was no pistol fired; Lucy had his head tied up when he came to the house.

Lucy was recalled, and said the woman Carr was in the room and knew the pistol was fired; his head was not bandaged when he went to the house.

The District Attorney remarked that he had called two witnesses, and that they contradicted each other. In such case it might be unsafe to convict.

Judge Stuart instructed the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

GRAND LARCENY.

Hetterick Merrick, a German woman, was charged with robbing Philip Lipsinger, in whose service she lived, of $83 in gold and silver coin. The money was taken from a drawer of his bureau. The accused left his house without his knowledge, and without asking for her wages.

Officer Brookhelp of the Eleventh District police, deposed that he arrested the prisoner, and that she took him to various fancy and clothing stores, where she had purchased quite a wardrobe. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, two years and four months to State Prison.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

Reinhardt Brendal pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license, and to keeping a disorderly house. He was sentenced to two months at Blackwell's Island. Although an adult of twenty-eight to thirty years old, he burst into tears, and blubbered like a small child. Long after he was removed to the prisoner's lock-up, his howlings were very audible.

GRAND LARCENY.

Anne Brown was charged with stealing some coats, the property of John W. Parker, on Jan. 3.

Benjamin F. Parker said that he saw her coming down stairs in his

...JAN. 11, 1855.

...(Morning and Evening) ...and sent to subscribers ...at the country at SIX DOL-...

...THERE is published on Thurs... ...week, containing all the striking ...week, and is sent to subscribers at ...per annum.

...TIMES contains a selection from the ...of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers ...per annum.

...TIMES contains a selection from the ...of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at ...per annum. The terms will be ...

...

The Governors and the Governorship.

...another point. ...which exist between him ...Governors have been ...and Mayor still more ...position he covets, and which ...occupy with much honor,—...Head of the Departments ...government.

...upon his accession to office, ...committed to the Board of Gov... a communication, desiring them to ...such information as was in their ...to do, touching the condition of the ...Department, the amount of ...disbursed, and the manner in which ...had been made. He also re... ...copies of specifications and contracts ...filed and made by, that Department, ...with such information in relation thereto as ...might desire, him to comprehend the obliga... ...of the City, and of the contractor in ...dealings. On receiving this mandate, ...Governors fell back upon their dignity, ...referred the subject to legal counsel. ...had not been accustomed to the ...style which the Mayor seemed ...to employ. It became an interest... ...subject of inquiry whether he had the ...to ask so many and such strange ...questions. A resolution was adopted, re... ...the opinion of the Corporation ...That functionary has decided ...the Governors and in favor of the ...right to ask questions. We pub... ...reply to the resolution yesterday; ...it is a noticeable fact that the Governors ...not only caused opposition, but have di... ...their Clerk to furnish the information ...for at his earliest convenience. The ...of the times are suggestive. We have ...Mayor who will be minded, whose word is ...; and against whose decisions there is no ...appeal.

The new Charter ordains that the heads of Executive Departments shall report to the Mayor and each Board of the Common Council whenever required, and that the language of the section under which the Mayor has acted is general and comprehensive; so that the Alms-house Governors are to be considered, until it appears otherwise, in the light of subordinate officials—not as an independent and irresponsible body.

News by the North Star.

The *North Star*, from Aspinwall on New-Year's night, came up yesterday with a full supply of news from both sides of the Pacific, and pretty nearly all the islands that lie between. The Isthmus news is pleasant. Only three miles more of rails are to be laid to complete the road from Aspinwall to Panama. This they think will all be down before the 1st of February, so that those who leave for California a month hence will be able to go every mile of the way from Pier, No. 2, New-York, to San Francisco by steam. Good-bye to the mule-rides—to the losing of baggage on the Isthmus—to the lying in wait for honest muleteers by the week, and being robbed at last by a smooth-tongued rogue—good-bye to the spiritual fogs and glorious uncertainty that used to envelop that dreaded pass from ocean to ocean. The locomotive will soon look the same day upon both oceans. By the first of February it is thought that the opening will be made,—it occurs to us to wonder whether the gentlemanly directors will have "an opening" and a celebration, and a jolly lot of Dead Heads from the New-York papers to make history of their triumphs,—or will they come into the Empire State arrangements and smite off all "dead heads" before they have been lashed fast to their enterprise.

The South American States are redeeming their reputation for blood and battles. We had come to think that their revolutions were a sort of ginger-pop affair, and their bloody battles a regular logwood sham. But this time they are genuine. The revolution in Granada may probably be set down as ended. This arrival gives us the particulars of the victory gained by the Constitutional party of New-Granada over the "rebels." The latter lost 400 men, and MELO, with 2,000 of his followers, were taken prisoner. But it cost the victors dear. They lost 300 men and their brave General HERRERA, besides MENDOZA and other commanders.

Further South, in Bolivia, one of the Generals of the army,—Gen. ACHA—has hatched a revolt, seized $400,000 of money from the mint at Potosi and the bank, laid hands on the munitions of war, and left BELZU, as he hoped, to chew upon his misfortunes in solemn poverty and imbecile rage. But the traitor fled as BELZU went out to meet him. Other similar revolts were crushed at their first development, but the issue of this is uncertain.

Further South, in Chili, there is trouble. At Valparaiso there has been a fire which did $150,000 damage, and only one of the sufferers was insured. At Arequipa, which lies in [illegible] S., ELIAS' forces and the Government [illegible] conflict. The combat lasted fourteen hours, was a fierce one; and the Government [illegible] got the worst of it. Gen. MORAN, their leader, was taken prisoner, tried by Court Martial, [illegible] according to law, observe,) and—shot. Shooting appears in most civilized in South America; no "hanging or "hew"-ing. You are captured—tried—shot.

[illegible] month's [illegible] news is of an even tenor [illegible] the ex-Governor,—nothing to [illegible] why short, and look at the contents table [illegible] part of this page to re...

The Sandwich Islands correspond a little more. Gov. Young is not signed yet—it may not be at all; he has not got along so fast as the "fast men" thought. The King's son—the Prince—who, when he visited New-England was mistaken for "a nigger," mysteriously absents himself; the treaty awaits his arrival. The story of the shock which the Hawaiians experienced, lest some Californians who had arrived might prove fillibusters, is interesting. No wonder they are afraid. British Consul MILLER—poor fellow—the physicians tell him that he is too sick to attend to business—excitable, disposed to apoplexy, and with a cataract on eye, told them a doleful story, which they remember—and they have probably heard of ex-President WALKER; but they need have no fears. If the correspondent of the San Francisco *Times* is correct—that the Islands would cost to us only $2,500,000, and the Government property which would be ours on accepting them is now worth over $2,000,000—to attempt stealing the Islands would be about as profitable as for a man to steal his own hat. Bad news from the whaling fleet—thirty out of fifty of the Arctic cruisers came back without a drop of oil, and, of the other twenty, several have only got enough to light their own cabins and forecastles with coming home.

From the Marquesas—a group of Islands lying some 50 degrees west of the Galapagos and 10 degrees south—we have tidings,—only illustrations, however, of the facts that they hold it a shame there to bury white men, and that spiritual rappings have had their day there and were reckoned an exploded humbug before they were started here.

The Australian dates are to Oct. 3, ten days later than those brought in December by way of Europe. Hard times, bogus gold stories, Coolie arrivals and a fury to hear KATE HAYES sing, are the burden of the news in that fifth and complementary Continent.

Prisons.

We are rejoiced to see that that excellent Society, the "Prison Association," in its Report for 1854, have so far anticipated our own remarks upon the American Prison System, that they have quoted largely from the papers relating to Capt. MACONOCHIE's method. Very wisely they have allowed something of both sides to appear, in relation to that subject. The points which we have previously urged in this journal, are that at present our Prison system does not answer its own purposes; that the discharged prisoners are continually returning on the hands of the authorities; and that one principal reason is, that the usual motives influencing human character, are not brought to bear in the discipline of the prison.

Says Rev. Mr. NAYLOR, in the documents brought by Earl GREY before Parliament, as quoted in the Report above mentioned, (p. 86,) "It has been the fundamental error of all former systems, that no adequate motives for exertion have been supplied to prisoners. Prospective benefits have been set before them, but, as they have been uncertain, or have depended only upon the lapse of time, they have invariably proved inoperative. The men felt they were laboring for others, and that it was their interest to husband their energies, and shirk through the various periods of slavery assigned to them as easily as they could. Is it to be wondered at? Every human being requires a present and continually recurring motive to propel him. Nothing of the kind was supplied to the prisoner. He was absolutely a slave."

"The highest motives that can excite responsible beings it is not in human power to supply, but we bring to bear on the prisoner's condition others, which, next to religious principles, are the most powerful—self-interest and self-respect. * * * As a remedy for all this, I propose that the exiles selected as I have described should have the *last portion of their time-sentences commuted for proportionate pecuniary fines*, to be gradually liquidated by their own industry and meritorious conduct in the colony."

This is a fair statement of the plan proposed. Capt. MACONOCHIE's system embraced other somewhat different elements. He urged strongly the influence of the social principles; that the prisoners should be divided into gangs, and then the conduct of each made to affect the comforts and privileges granted to the others, so that no individual could be rewarded or punished without the others of his party sharing. Still the main principle was that stated above—namely, that character in the prison should affect the length of punishment and the treatment—each convict receiving marks in the prison-books to his credit or discredit, according to his conduct, which marks should count, after a certain limit, in the shortening of his sentence.

So far as Capt. MACONOCHIE is concerned, this system does not seem to have had its full success, either, as he urged, because he did not have a fair field in which to try it, and it was impossible at once to break up the old routine of the English penal colonies; or, as his enemies assert, because he himself was not a practical man, and had far more ability to theorize than to execute. The main principle, however, was thoroughly tested in the colony at Hobart's Town and its neighborhood.

The men at this station were exposed to peculiarly unfavorable influences; they were at work amid crowded streets and on the public wharf of a common sea-port. The officers were opposed to the introduction of a new complicated system; and the men were the old, lazy, ingrained convicts, who hated anything which would add to their labor. The plan was tried in the following manner: The convicts were divided into three classes; a task was assigned to each individual, so calculated that he should be able to do half as much again in the working hours. If he chose. This extra labor should be counted in shortening his term. So that, for instance, a prisoner sentenced to three months could release himself in two months by his own labor. Good conduct, in a similar way, counted something in shortening his time of sentence. If a convict did not perform even his daily task, he was punished, and all the prisoners were obliged to be employed during the working hours. In connection with the colony, a school was opened for the convicts, the attendance on which was entirely voluntary, except to those who could not read; and with them, the ability to read was made a condition of their being put on the probation for a shorter term.

The results of all this, as shown by impartial returns, are remarkable. "It would scarcely be possible," says the Superintendent, "to find a body of 200 men, associated within the small compass of 37-40 of a rood, the propriety of whose conduct has exceeded that of these men. Their demeanor, upon all occasions, has been most respectful; and their appearance at muster, and when proceeding to and from labor, has been remarkably clean, regular and orderly; and their general good behavior in the mess-room, the yards, and especially in their dormitories, has been no less conspicuous. It has also been pleasing to observe their marked attention during divine service and at school." Again, "It is a remarkable fact, that there has not been a single man brought before the visiting magistrate for idleness, during the whole period the station has been opened; and that very few complaints have been made to myself for inattention at work or any other irregularities." This, among the most notorious scoundrels of Europe—men to whom many of our prison companies are innocent offenders in comparison. Formerly the plan had been to allot a definite amount of work to the prisoners for the day, in which case the task was hurried through and poorly executed; or to place overseers over them to compel them to labor, by which many bad habits were induced—habits of idleness, deception and eye-service, which remained with them when they left the prisons. Now it was found that they worked healthfully and hopefully. "A wholesome and buoyant stimulus was substituted for that apathy with which the prisoner formerly regarded the mere efflux of time as the only medium by which his deliverance from punishment would be obtained; uninfluenced, unaccelerated by conduct of his own. * * * * * This also indisposes them to that dogged evasion or resistance of discipline, which, under no such stimulus, and with a frame of mind in which a sense of punishment and coercion were too often uppermost, generally prevailed."

"It is the opinion," says further one of the Reports, "of many highly respectable and practical persons, that the men at this station have performed a greater amount of labor than was ever executed in this Colony by persons of their class in an equal space of time."

Mr. GRANT, of the Spring-Hill station, says: "The amount of work performed, in comparison with what was done under the old system, is fully as 1½ to 1—and in many cases twice as much."

The other Reports are equally explicit as to the effects of this system, in the different convict-stations in Van Diemen's Land.

Of the school, Mr. GRAHAM writes: "Out of the 324 prisoners received into the school at this station, (Hobart's Town,) from 1st of May, 1848, up to December 31, (140 of whom could read scarcely, or not at all,) there are now only 24 who cannot read a Testament tolerably." * * * "Though the attendance of the prisoners at school is voluntary, yet, within a period of eight months, there have been only a few instances of refusal to do so, and those men have since attended regularly."

The principle of this system proposed seems to us so manifestly sensible and adapted for human nature, that it hardly needs these testimonies to urge it upon the public. We have simply two facts to consider—first, that our present Prison-system does not answer its purposes, and secondly, that this plan, already tested, does meet the very difficulties of the case.

The principle simply is, that Character shall have some control over the comfort and over the term of sentence of the criminal. Will not our Governor and Legislature in their new legislations consider this? The evil is so obvious. Our City prisons are crowded with people who have passed through repeated terms of sentence. Prison-life now only corrupts. "Once convicted" means, nearly always, often convicted.

Why will not our Legislators at Albany look into this matter? The condition of the Blackwell's Island Prison alone, in this regard, would startle them. It is time in the world's history, that the prisons were no more schools of vice. All that we demand is that some of the great principles, which aid in improving and elevating all human society, should be applied to the government of convicts. Will our Reformers and Philanthropists look at this?

How many Pecks to a Bushel?

Housekeepers who eat potatoes are requested to remember that when they buy of the peddlers in the street, they almost invariably buy one peck less than those innocent people may imagine who suppose that the old arithmetic tables are true which put four pecks to the bushel. In these hard times we fancy that it is no bad thing to steer clear of the peddlers' carts which bear about vegetables that are sold either by weight or measure. They generally sell a little cheaper than the grocers, but are three pecks cheaper at a dollar than four at a dollar and an eighth? "They heap up the measure." Of course they do; but a true "struck" bushel is eight quarts more than their piled up "peach-basket" bushel.

Moreover, when the grocer gives extraordinarily good measure, and "outsides it" the pecks very reasonably, it can do no harm to remember your patronage on returning home. He may only be doing a good deed in a new way—remembering those that your many charities and benefactions hide from the world. It will take your new Mayor some time to get around to all the short-weights men—until he does, there is no better way than to keep an eye out for ourselves; and the moment it appears that we have paid for a quart more than we have got, let us put on hat and boots, walk down to the City Hall, and leave our signa-manual in the Complaint Book.

Not by any means that all peddlers are given to shaving, nor that at all of the groceries we get less than we pay for. But honest men love to be watched, and it is wholesome for rogues to be. We annex a good-natured protest from one, who, like a man that is not afraid, signs his name and gives his number. Of course we will not expose him by naming either—we know our duty to correspondents too well. It is from a citizen of the third city in size of all in these United States, and, of course, should carry weight:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning I noticed an article in which an appeal is made to the Mayor to examine into and regulate the weights and measures of grocers, butchers and bakers, who are represented as withholding just weight, &c.

Now, I am included in the number of those who deal out coffee, tea and potatoes, to the public, though fortunately for me, in the present instance, I am not in the City of Gotham. Happy individual, thus to escape such a severe imputation.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you have more confidence in the Grocers of Brooklyn than to intimate in the slightest degree that *we give twelve avoirdupois ounces* only to the pound. If not, come over and try us. Buy a round bill of potatoes, sugar, tea, &c., and see if you get short weight. I will not make the sweeping assertion that *every grocer* gives every ounce with no lack, but I will say, that so far as my personal experience in the business goes, I "know nothing" of short weight or small measure. In such articles as the one alluded to, there should be some exceptions made, for in its broad and general form it embraces all, bringing both upright and dishonorable, both just and unjust under the same condemnation.

The "burly butchers" and "sweating bakers" are abundantly able to fight their own battles, I presume—so I will not interfere.

Should the new Mayor, in the course of his perambulations consequent upon your suggestion, fail to find in your City establishments where "good measure, pressed down and running over" is given, be so kind as to direct his notice to the "passage over the river," where he can, I trust, see

AN HONEST GROCER.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night we are to hear GRISI and MARIO again. The grand Concert for the relief of the poor affords us this enviable opportunity.

We have every reason to expect a large and fashionable audience. The seats in the boxes were disposed of at an advance on the ordinary prices of $1,000. This is good. There will be no more tickets sold than can be admitted into the house comfortably. Go, therefore, at the last moment. Your two dollars may relieve some unfortunate, homeless wretch; and you will get its worth in pure enjoyment.

OPERA RUMORS.—We mentioned some days ago that "OLE BULL & Co." had leased the Academy and would commence a campaign in February next. One rumor begets another, and at present there is quite a colony of rumors. The most portentous of these is, that NIBLO and ULLMAN have entered into a compact to "do" Opera in the old-fashioned way. They have despatched several large cages to Europe for the erratic warblers of that hemisphere, under the charge of Mr. JACOBSOHN, ex-doorkeeper at Castle Garden, wealthy capitalist of Wall-street, &c.

With the combined efforts of Messrs. NIBLO, ULLMAN, and JACOBSOHN, it is difficult to see how the Hudson can escape combustion. There is something consolatory about the fact that Mr. NIBLO did not go himself to secure the necessary talent. The English Opera *troupe* was sufficient of an effort for one year.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—WALLACE'S, "Maritana" will be repeated here to-night for the second time this season.

Great preparations are being made for the production of "Cinderella." It is intended to be the finest production of the season, and will be given for the first time on Monday next.

Musical.

WAR AMONG MUSIC PUBLISHERS.—We noticed a few days since a great reduction in the price of music made by the extensive and well-known publishers, WILLIAM HALL & SON, and then took occasion to give our opinion that this reduction was much needed, and would tend greatly to advance the musical interest and taste of our country. We deem this a matter of very considerable interest to the public, and now that the publication and sale of music has become a great and important branch of trade, the price should be placed as low as consistent with a fair profit to the dealer.

The music, which is reprinted from foreign copies, is produced at really trifling cost, yet the public—or those who were not the knowing ones—were taxed an exorbitant price. Enormous discounts were made to dealers, and there are places within a day's ride from New-York where music has been sold at half-price for more than a year past. Notwithstanding all these facts, the music publishers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have held a Convention, and decided to use their endeavors to crush this reform of Messrs. HALL & SON, and refused to extend to them the courtesies of the trade, or sell to them their music, or to sell any one who will sell at the reduced price.

Whatever cause of complaint the trade may have against these gentlemen for bringing about this reform without first consulting them, they are certainly compromising themselves before the public, whose whole and entire sympathies will be with the reform movement and those who have contributed to bring it about.

The Case of Dr. Graham.

SING SING PRISON,
INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you permit me to say, through your columns, that the notice in the TIMES of to-day, (Albany letter,) in relation to Dr. GRAHAM'S alleged intoxication and disorderly conduct, on Saturday morning last, is entirely erroneous, having not the slightest foundation in truth.

Dr. GRAHAM was placed in the hospital of the prison, as apothecary, or assistant physician, because—as your correspondent correctly observes—he was thought to be eminently qualified for that position, and not from any leniency shown him on account of his former standing in society. Nor is he allowed any privileges not strictly within the rules of discipline governing the prison. It is due to Dr. GRAHAM to say, that not only is it incorrect that any such occurrence has transpired, but that he has conducted himself with the utmost propriety and order during his incarceration—performing the duties assigned him with a cheerfulness and alacrity entirely satisfactory to the officers of the prison.

Very respectfully yours, NORWOOD BOWNE.

[illegible] Mr. Foster [illegible] of Chamber and Centre, [illegible] of this office [illegible] the streets and avenues of the City shall be roughly cleaned and well lighted. Immediately received the daily attention of sweepers and shovelers. The new Commissioner first made searches among the books used under the ANDERLARIUS and GLEASON Administrations, and having ascertained the names of the contractors who had given security that they would clean Broadway from Union-square to the Battery, he notified them to perform their duty without delay.

The contractors for this thoroughfare are as follows:

JOHN STYLES, Esq., (First Ward,) has the contract for cleaning Broadway between Liberty-street and the Battery.

PATRICK COYLE, Esq., (Second Ward,) has the contract to clean Broadway from Liberty-street to Barclay-street.

A. G. HECKNORT has the contracts for cleaning Broadway from Barclay-street to Canal-street, Third and Fifth Wards.

JOSEPH W. BUSH, Esq., has the contract for cleaning the balance of Broadway, viz.: from Canal-street to Fourteenth-street, running through the Eighth, Fifteenth, and Fourteenth Wards.

Since the notices were forwarded the work has progressed rapidly, and we are pleased to learn that every other street contractor has been furnished with the same notice, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,
Corner Grand and Essex-streets, NEW-YORK, 1855.

To —— Contractor for Cleaning —— District:

SIR: A complaint has been made at this Office, *charging you with dereliction of duty*, in failing to clean —— street, between —— and —— streets. You will therefore please take notice, that you are hereby required *to perform said duty within twenty-four hours after receiving this notice*, in accordance with the 19th section of your contract made with this Department. In case of failure, the same will be caused to be done by me, charging you with all the attending expense.

MORGAN L. MOTT, Superintendent of Streets.

We are assured that the contracts for cleaning were taken at an amount quite insufficient to defray more than one-half the actual expenses. The contracts were awarded by Mr. GLAZIER for the term of one year, and that gentleman received bonds that the work should be done for the amounts specified below:

First Ward	$10,800	Eleventh Ward	$7,325
Second Ward	6,000	Thirteenth Ward	5,750
Third Ward	9,675	*Fourteenth Ward	7,300
Fourth Ward	7,000	Fifteenth Ward	9,000
Fifth Ward	8,550	Sixteenth Ward	9,450
Sixth Ward	9,000	Seventeenth Ward	8,975
Seventh Ward	7,125	Eighteenth Ward	8,000
Eighth Ward	11,500	Nineteenth Ward	8,000
Ninth Ward	9,500	Twentieth Ward	
Tenth Ward (contract thrown up)	9,300	Twenty-first Ward	8,000
		Twenty-sec'd Ward	
Total amount for twelve months			$103,425

* The Commissioner says he feels satisfied that no man can clean the Bowery portion of this Ward for the amount named.

Commissioner EBLING has adopted a system of notifying the citizens generally in regard to the removal of all obstructions in the streets and sidewalks. The following is a copy of the notice which is prepared:

In consequence of the numerous complaints made to this Office concerning the obstructions to the streets and carriage-ways, all parties interested are hereby notified to remove all obstructions of every kind therefrom.

And all lumber, timber, or other articles, obstructing the sidewalks or carriage-way, on or after that date, will be removed to the Corporation Yard, and there disposed of as the amended City Charter directs.

SECTION 319. The Superintendent of Streets is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty, to order any article or thing whatsoever which may encumber or obstruct a street, wharf or pier, to be removed; and if it is not removed within twenty-four hours thereafter, to order the same to be removed to the Yard occupied by the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, or other suitable place.

J. E. EBLING.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

The same prompt action will be taken by Mr. EBLING in regard to the lighting of the City. The Commissioner has thus far put the spur to the street contractors, and has declared his intention to put on a new set of men in every instance where the contractors fail to obey his order.

The Manchester Man in Rejoinder.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The French, in defending liberty in this country, brought about licentiousness in their own.

A MANCHESTER MAN.

The only words which I used which could by possibility be interpreted to have any bearing on the Revolutionary struggle of this country are the above, on which you comment as follows:

"We pardon the slur of the 'Manchester Man' on our own Revolutionary struggle. It is English all over. We shall never be forgiven the first success of our forefathers against the 'mother country.' If there be any alleviation of the sting in the thought that the French demoralized their own nation by taking part with us in '76, our correspondent and his countrymen are welcome to it."

Where no slur was meant, no pardon is necessary. Like most of my countrymen, I hold the memory of WASHINGTON and the great men of your Revolution with feelings of veneration akin to your own. I believe they have been among the greatest benefactors of their race. Why you should even suspect me of any vulgar and ignorant prejudice to the contrary I cannot imagine.

As you did not understand, permit me to explain what I *did* mean by the two lines above. The remark had reference to a particular period of French not of American history. The French soldiers who were sent to aid in conquering the liberties of the United States, returned to Europe and promulgated opinions about human rights and human freedom, which, suitable enough to the superior intelligence of the people they had left, were not only unsuitable but positively mischievous, as interpreted by their own ignorant fellow-countrymen.

Not only the disturbance of all former ideas of Government, but also the addition to the debt of France, occasioned by aiding your Revolutionary struggle, had much to do with the destruction of the French monarchy.

The unhappy results in France sufficiently prove that.

As the vices of the *old* and rich French *aristocracy* of the eighteenth century became the vices of the poor French Democracy of the nineteenth, so I believe that the numerous virtues fostered by great trial and suffering of the upper classes in France now, will surely lead to more stability, sobriety and virtue in the coming generation. Virtues and vices descend downwards from the higher to the lower classes, whether in monarchies or republics. As DE TOCQUEVILLE well remarks, "*Republics require and suppose more self-denial on the part of the people than monarchies.*" This Republic has succeeded; and it rests on the virtue of the people.

A righteous retribution reigns and will forever govern the affairs of mankind.

A MANCHESTER MAN.

General Wool.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We are sorry that the Washington correspondent of your journal shows such a large sympathy against Gen. WOOL, in the matter of the correspondence with the Hon Secretary of War. It should be remembered that it was understood that Gen. WOOL was "banished" from Washington, when he was sent to California, and like Gen. SCOTT, being no better writer, the General has fallen into the trap set for him the very moment he put his pen to paper. But Gen. WOOL has done the country some service, and his claims to consideration should not be overlooked. He is the rival of Col. DAVIS for the honor of being the living hero of Buena Vista, so that the Secretary may possibly have some feeling, he being human—but the great sin committed by Gen. WOOL was the honest and heartfelt exertions he made to put down some fillibustering in California. This is an unpardonable sin in the sight of Col. DAVIS and "his section of the Government," and the sooner some one is put in Gen. WOOL's place who can't see proprieties to invade a neighboring State, the better for the proposed plan of annexing Mexico, Cuba, San Domingo and "the rest of mankind," provided it is Southern territory. We are very sorry that Gen. WOOL has no elements of popularity about him,—he might possibly make capi[illegible]

[illegible] Commodore PERRY [illegible] in the steamer *Baltic*, [illegible] ignorance of the fact can be the only excuse of [illegible] not having received earlier notice, it is unnecessary to do more than announce it through your columns, to insure the Commodore's receiving a reception from our citizens that shall be a proper mark of our appreciation of the services he has rendered in the treaty with Japan, with such signal honor as will to his country as to himself. PROSPERITY.

☞ Judge JOHN WOODRUFF, a resident of Lower Aquebogue, Suffolk Co., L. I., was on the 7th day of January complimented with a public festival in honor of his 100th birthday. The Judge is in excellent health, a little deaf, but of genial spirits and always entertaining to his friends.

DEATH OF THOMAS BOYD.—The [illegible] thus notices Mr. BOYD'S death: We are pained to learn that THOMAS BOYD, (of the firm of BOYD & PAUL) died in New-York yesterday. No young man was more widely known to the [illegible] universally respected by our citizens than the amiable subject of this brief obituary. Thomas BOYD was born and educated in this city, but though for several years living in New-York, where he prospered as a merchant, his associations and ties brought him so frequently among us that he seemed never to have broken up his residence in Albany. He was a most liberal, high-minded man and bestowed his means freely in all of its good works and upon all worthy objects. He will be deeply deplored by a [illegible] circle of friends."

☞ One young lady in Albany, N. Y., received 480 calls on New-Year's day, not counting four military companies, one fire company, and a host of poor relatives.—*Exchange.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PAIN—UNHAPPINESS—[illegible] majority of cases from physical [illegible] these wretchedness, and [illegible] ing evil, but from the presence of [illegible] which purgation alone can remove. [illegible] tacks of sickness as a preventive [illegible] cannot sleep well, when your [illegible] pain in any part, but quickly in the [illegible] thing, fly at once to BRANDRETH'S PILLS. [illegible] three to six—they will be sure to do you good; the [illegible] even, you will feel a new creature. [illegible] have remained some time unheeded, [illegible] small-pox, consumption, apoplexies, [illegible] fections, jaundice, dropsy, piles, or any other [illegible] case, will present itself, but even there, no [illegible] equal to Brandreth's Pills. The dose, as [illegible] cording as the symptoms may require, [illegible] sooner than the number fixed. [illegible]

In order to prove truth from [illegible] by the habit of experience. Our [illegible] have proved B andreth's Pills [illegible] tually adopted one for the other; they [illegible] and purify the blood; they are our [illegible] only take one of the body will be [illegible] those who have used them over [illegible]

Man will be born to days of comfort, [illegible] hitherto been his lot, weighed down [illegible] ease, infirmities and sufferings, which [illegible] how to relieve until this is [illegible] and yet, comparatively, how few [illegible] its great benefits. Not a week [illegible] in the States, and [illegible] it! Oh, prejudice, fatal prejudice! [illegible] blood, to be thus often [illegible] teth's Pills would in three days [illegible] an improved state of health. [illegible] ery one who has used their good [illegible] the afflicted.

B andreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents [illegible] directions, at the principal office, [illegible] ance No. 6 Carroll-pl., [illegible] Hudson-st., and 294 Bowery. B. BRANDRETH.

GREAT FIRE AT LYNCHBURG, VA.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 6, 1855.

Mr. S. C. HERRING—Sir: Early this morning our city was visited by a large and destructive fire, eight or ten buildings being consumed.

The account of one of them was fortunately provided with one of Herring's Fire Proof Safes, which in due time has been taken from the ruins, and after giving it a little time to "cool off," was opened with the books and papers found safe and in good order.

This is the first test applied to your Safes here, and it is considered perfectly satisfactory.

Yours truly, J. H. THOMPSON & CO.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, [illegible] different manufactories; among them [illegible] celebrated Æolian Pianos, with the [illegible] Waters' Pianos. Superb [illegible] prices from $60 to $1,000. [illegible] five different manufactories; [illegible] & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, [illegible] prices, $40, $65, $75, $90, $125. Each instrument [illegible] from former prices. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.—[illegible] & CO., No. 181 [illegible] prices, manufacturing [illegible] many other kinds of Winter apparel. They [illegible] their large stock of Winter Clothing [illegible] Spring advertisement. Their stock [illegible] quality for cash, and now [illegible] cannot fail to suit purchasers.

HIGH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, [illegible] PATENT—Twelve years in use and not [illegible] books and papers consumed in [illegible] tested to accidental fires and burglars. [illegible] For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, [illegible]
The only [illegible] Co.'s Patents.

LINENS, LINENS.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE stock of Fenton Son & Co.'s paper of [illegible] best goods ever brought to this [illegible] and Domestic, Linens, [illegible] will be sold at great bargains.

E. H. LADDEY & CO.,
No. 267 Broadway, corner [illegible]

SILKS, SILKS.—THOSE WHO WISH TO [illegible] Silks about 4 per [illegible] LEADBEATER, No. [illegible] to [illegible] selling the richest [illegible] this City.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF [illegible]

GREAT SOCIETY OF [illegible] Hall, Nos. [illegible] Evening, Jan. 15, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 16, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 17, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 18, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 19, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 20, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 21, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 22, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 23, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 24, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 25, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 26, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 27, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 28, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 29, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 30, [illegible] Evening, Jan. 31, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 1, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 2, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 3, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 4, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 5, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 6, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 7, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 8, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 9, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 10, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 11, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 12, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 13, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 14, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 15, [illegible] Evening, Feb. 16, [illegible] 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THE FOUR.

Meeting and Procession of the Unemployed.

The City and Unemployed Mechanics and Laborers made quite a demonstration yesterday. They assembled to the number of several hundreds in the Park at 10 A. M., and after some preliminaries, judiciously arranged, formed in procession, and with banners marched through several downtown streets, through Broadway, the Bowery, and back again to the Park. The banners were four in number, and were inscribed, respectively:

"*We Want Work.*"

"*Live and Let Live.*"

"*Hunger is a Sharp Thorn.*"

"*The Last Resource.*"

During the absence of the procession, those who remained in the Park were addressed from off the steps of the City Hall by several speakers, none of whom said anything that has not already been said quite often. They condemned in strong language the indifference of officials to the wants of the people; deprecated the tyranny of capital; protested against misrepresentations to which they had been subjected, &c., &c. The remarks were frequently and vociferously applauded.

The procession returned to the Park about 12½ o'clock, and immediately took possession of the City Hall steps, amid loud applause. When quiet had been restored, Mr. ALBERT SMITH addressed the assemblage. He said:

Did any body give you a barrel of flour? [Cries of no!] Did anybody give you a joint of beef? [No!] No! No one relieved you. What is to be done? [We want work.] Yes, we want work, but have none to get. We want food, but have none. We are suffering; our wives and little ones are suffering for the necessaries of life. What are the Common Council—our servants—doing? Nothing. They are asleep. They are deaf to the cries of the people who put them in office; they talk, they talk, and only talk. We want them to act. We want them to give out the City work—to give it out *immediately*—not to contractors [groans] who *defraud* the laborer of his hire—[They do]—but to the people that they may work and live. Some time since an appropriation of $3,000 was made for tearing down the ruins of the new City Hall. Why has not that resolution been acted on? Who can answer? Let us hope now that the Common Council will arouse from the lethargy in which it has been the past week and do something for our relief. They were not sent to this Hall to sleep, but to act so as to serve the interests of their constituents, to serve the interests of *all* citizens; not merely the rich, who have "enough and to spare," but our interests as well—the working man's interest. The Declaration of Independence guaranteed to us "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" but we who have starvation staring us in the face have no happiness; we have not liberty to work; and, I shudder at the idea, will soon have not even life unless our rights are obtained. [That's so.] We do not want to beg; we do not want to solicit a plate of soup. [No, no, we don't.] The City has work enough to keep us employed; it has to be done; why not do it now? We do not ask this of the authorities as a favor, but as a *right*.

Mr. SMITH continued to speak for some time on the rights of labor—dwelling at length on the blessings the founders of this "Free Republic" intended for all its citizens, and arguing that all the evils suffered by the laboring classes were owing to a want of feeling and carelessness for the interests of the people of those who were in power. He was frequently applauded.

Mr. JOHN EVERETT and others also spoke, and a Committee was finally appointed to wait on his Honor, the Mayor, to ascertain his views of the present state of affairs.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the Mayor's office, and in a short time returned and reported that the Mayor had received them cordially; that he expressed great sympathy for the large number of men now out of employment, and regretted their sufferings and the sufferings of their families in consequence; but he regretted that the present charter restricted him from giving out any work for the Corporation amounting to a sum over $300. Such was the law, and he could not violate it. As private individuals, however, he and others would do everything possible to relieve the wants of the needy. He, in conjunction with the Common Council, were then devising means for the relief of the suffering unemployed. Of one thing they might be assured, they had the sympathy of Mayor WOOD.

A VOICE—What good will that do? Will sympathy give us a meal or get us work? [Cries of "No! No! What is the use of coming here every day? We will not starve."]

The Committee then recommended an adjournment, but the people did not hear, and became greatly excited, and many of them used violent language. Mr. SMITH again addressed them: He said that if the charter was at fault, if it required that work should be given out to dishonest contractors, and if such contracts were advertised in papers that the people never read or saw, then the Charter should be amended without delay. The people should insist on its amendment. He knew instances of fraud perpetrated by contractors on their workmen. [We all do.] At all events, the evil wherever it was, or whatever it was, should be ascertained and corrected.

A VOICE—We have heard speeches enough. We must get work—we cannot starve. We will not starve.

SEVERAL VOICES—That's right. We will stand this humbug no longer.

One of the party, highly excited, exclaimed:

"Let us go down to South-street. Let us get something to eat. We wont stand this!"

Several others approved of the recommendation of the last speaker, and it seemed for a time not at all improbable that many might attempt to carry the threat into execution. A number of the more cool and influential counseled peace and patience, and Mr. SMITH advised them not to violate the laws and place a weapon in the hands of their enemies, but to go home in peace to dinner, and come here again to-morrow.

This recommendation was received with ironical laughter; and several cried out, "We have no dinner to go to," and others added, "Nor fire either;" to which Mr. SMITH responded, "Gentlemen, I am sorry; I am not much better off."

After a good deal of loud and excited conversation, some of the assemblage slowly withdrew, (it was then 3 o'clock,) but the greater proportion remained around the City Hall for some time longer, and many remained even till dark.

No one who witnessed the scene could fail to be deeply impressed with a conviction of the destitution of a large number of the laboring classes of the City at the present time, and a feeling of deep sympathy for their sufferings. All of those who presented themselves in the Park were strong, able-bodied men; and that the poverty of which they complained was real, no one who saw them could for a moment doubt.

The Workingmen to the Common Council.

The people who met in the Park agreed, during the day, upon the form of the following memorial, which was duly presented in the Board of Councilmen in the evening, and referred.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

We, a Committee appointed at a public meeting of artizans, mechanics and laborers of the City of New-York, assembled in the Park for the purpose of petitioning to the Honorable Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, showing that your constituents to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, do memorialize your Honorable Board, asking from your wisdom to devise some suitable means whereby we, your petitioners, can obtain employment so as to enable us to maintain ourselves and families without coming before your Honorable body, or as American citizens asking charity from you, or subjecting ourselves to be necessitated to beg, while we are not only able to work, but we are as fully willing as we are able; and we, your petitioners, would most respectfully urge on your Honorable body that you would forthwith commence the pulling down and rebuilding of the New City Hall, and at once carry out the project of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, or any other public work that your Honorable body in your wisdom may think proper to commence with. Meanwhile your petitioners fully anticipate that your Honorable body will at once make such provisions as to meet the absolute necessities and in supplying the present waste and necessities of your petitioners and their families so as to prevent any further suffering to themselves and families, until we can obtain employment. Your compliance to the above will much oblige many thousands who are now lacking the means whereby to obtain their daily sustenance, and as in duty bound, we, your petitioners, will ever pray.

FRANCIS L. PALMER,
THOMAS B. OLIVER,
JOSEPH BAILEY,
EDWARD JONES,
JOHN REILLY,
ABRAHAM QUINN,
} Committee.

The Board of Ten Governors on the Unemployed.

The following communication from the Board of Ten Governors was received last evening by the Board of Councilmen, and was, on motion, referred to the Almshouse Committee:

Whereas, There appears to be a probable necessity for some provision for the temporary support of persons thrown out of employment by the stoppage of public and private enterprises, and by the general depression of business and labor, which presses for relief throughout the Winter months; therefore

Resolved, That the Governors of the Almshouse respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to appropriate such sums or money as they may deem proper for the purpose of organizing a temporary Department under the control and management of this Board, for the purpose of furnishing nutritious food and relieving the poor, if in their judgment a necessity exists.

Resolved, That this Department be closed on the 10th of March, and that a statement of the quantity and kind of food, and cost of the same, be accurately made out and filed in this Department.

Adopted by the Board of Governors, Dec. 29, 1854.

JOSHUA A. PHILLIPS, Clerk.

Emigrant Paupers.

There arrived at this City on the 2d inst., from Boston, on the steamboat *State of Maine*, 43 immigrants. Being entirely destitute they sought assistance from the Commissioners of Emigration. On inquiry being made, the immigrants stated, and afterwards made an affidavit, that they were natives of Switzerland; that they were very poor in their own country—so poor as to be unable to obtain a livelihood; that the Mayor of the village in which they resided paid their passage entire to New-York, and that they sailed for this City in the ship *Arcadia*, but the vessel being wrecked they were landed at Halifax, and from thence were accompanied by some person to Boston, who paid their fare from there to New-York on board the *State of Maine*.

The *Arcadia* not being a regular trader to this City, had no consignees here. Hence, the Commissioners of Emigration had no one here to whom to apply for a compliance with the Emigrant laws in such cases. Under these circumstances the Commissioners of Emigration are not bound to be at any expense for the maintenance of the immigrants, and accordingly they will be sent back to Boston, it being the first port in the United States at which they landed.

☞ The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND might yesterday (says the Gateshead *Observer*) have exclaimed, "Save me from my friends!" His good friends the bell-ringers were making the air vocal, and people were running about Gateshead streets, inquiring, "What is it? Has Sebastopol fallen?" "O, no!" was the reply of the well informed, "'tis the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND's birthday." Then up rose the eyebrows of the gossips, and they went their way muttering, "*Is that all?*"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. KIEHER, Philadelphia.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1855.

For President.
GEO. C. WOOD.....with....Dibblee, Work & Moore.
For Vice-President.
JOHN CREBAR.....with....C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
WM. H. GILDER.....with....Lewis B. Brown & Co.
HENRY A. THOMAS.....with....Bank for Savings.
For Treasurer.
WM. H. TAYLOR.....with....Central Bank.
For Directors.
ALEX. P. FISKE.....with....Jas. & Henry McBride.
ROWLAND H. THOMPSON.....with....Philip Dater & Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with....M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLS.....with....Beckus Osborne & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN.....with....Richards, Haight & Co.
WM. H. BANES.....with....Warren & Co.
H. L. PIERSON, JR., Chairman of Committee.
WM. S. COLLINS, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1855.

For President.
FRANK W. BALLARD.....with....A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
For Vice-President.
JOHN CREBAR.....with....C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH C. MORTON.....with....Smith, Van Horn & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr.....with....Martin & Lawson.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.....with....Central Bank.
For Directors.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with....Cornelius & Willis.
JOSEPH F. H. NEWFOUL.....with....Wood Halsted.
HENRY B. HYDE.....with....Mutual Life Ins. Co.
G. A. ARNOUX, Jr.....with....Alex. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with....M. Hollander.
WM. CAMPBELL.....with....Columbian Foundry.
WM. A. MARTEN, Chairman.
S. M. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

☞ **Fourteenth Anniversary of Sunday School** No. 6, attached to the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will take place in the Meeting-house, between Broome and Grand-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at the store of SLOTE & JANES, No. 96 Fulton-st.; T. GOODWIN, No. 128 South-st.; G. H. PHINNEY, Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st.; CHAS. A. BALDWIN, No. 54 Bowery; S. RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery, or HOLMAN, GRAY & CO., corner of Centre and White-sts. The pieces are mostly original, having been prepared for the occasion. The dialogue on "Know-Nothingism" is not a mere fancy sketch. The author has given in substance dialogue and scenes which actually transpired at the late election. Doors open at 6½; exercises commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.**—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3.**—The members are hereby notified that at the next regular meeting, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, the subject of taking Deed will be brought up for the action of the members. Members desirous of taking their Deeds, should hand in their names to the Recording Secretary, on the above evening. N. B.—Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Association.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Improvement in Dentistry.**—DR. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near the New-York Hotel, will be pleased to exemplify the various improvements he has introduced into his profession, which are allowed by those who have experienced them to be "unsurpassed" for adding beauty, durability, natural appearances, and great comfort; qualities so essential to those who wear and require artificial teeth. Office hours from 10 till 5 o'clock.

☞ **German Lectures.**—The fifth of the series of Lectures will be delivered by G. A. WISLICENUS, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Die Religiöese Bewegung der neuern Zeit.* Tickets for the remaining two lectures, 75 cents. Single tickets, 50 cents.

☞ **The Shippers by the Ship George L. Sampson**, for San Francisco, will please call at the office of the undersigned THIS DAY, and sign a paper having for its object a transfer of the cargo by the new clipper ship SAMUEL WILLETS. SUTTON & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

☞ **Strasbourg, Terrines de Foies Gras.**—Various sizes, just received per steamship *Asia*. Also, truffles, champagnoise, and petit fois, from Paris, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard-sts.

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.**—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 15.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—*Substance and Shoe*
Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman

☞ **The Second Lecture**, by Rev. Dr. MANAHAN, on *The World's Indebtedness to the Church*, will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.

☞ **Eighth Anti-Slavery Lecture** at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Conflict between Northern and Southern Theories of Man and Society.* Admittance 25c.

☞ **Burns' Birthday.**—Those who wish to celebrate the Anniversary of ROBERT BURNS, are requested to meet at Windust's, Park-row, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

BOY.—Will DAVID HAIGHT, of Williamsburg, please call on S. WILLISTON & CO., No. 55 Maiden-lane.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Storehouse of this Association will be open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-st., near Centre-st. Donations in money, clothing or provisions, will be received at the Storehouse, or by the Treasurer, No. 88 Elm-st. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman.
L. JACOBS, Secretary.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The members of Commercial Lodge No. 67, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock A. M., at South 8th-st., near Grove-st., Jersey City, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Capt. G. A. SCULL. ELMOR THOMPSON, Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY NOTICE.—An adjourned Anniversary Meeting of the New-York County Medical Society will be held in the Hall of the College, in Crosby-st., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.
GALEN CARTER, M. D., President.
JOHN B. VAN ETTEN, M. D., Secretary.

HOW THE ATMOSPHERE SUPPORTS LIFE.—Dr. WARNEKROS will give a lecture on the subject, with experiments, at the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, between 5th and 6th-avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man of some skill in gardening, and a good milker; can do the chores of a country place; is a good driver; can be well recommended; is single; has two years' character from his last place; is a native of Germany; is a Catholic. Would like to get a situation in a private family or a nursery. Has been in this country but a few months. Would like to get a situation in Brooklyn. Will take $8 a month. Call at No. 288 1st-av., first floor, back room, or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—By two highly respectable young women, (Protestants;) one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is an excellent baker. The other, (a nice, tidy English girl, of pleasing address,) as a first-rate chambermaid, or would take a nurse's place, and is a very good seamstress. Both can be well recommended; and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 241 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Is a very good plain cook and a very fine laundress. Can get excellent references and will be found to understand her business. No objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 76 3d-av., old No. 34.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do plain cooking, and washing and ironing, or general housework in a small private family, or chambermaid and sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 Marion-st., in the rear, between Grand and Spring.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored woman as child nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 171 Wooster-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man, either as coachman, porter or clerk in a grocery or liquor store. Will give satisfactory references. Is a good copyist. No objection to hotel or boarding-house. Please call this week at No. 44 Essex-st., room No. 7, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly-experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework. Can give the best of reference. Please call at No. 63 West 19th-st.

GERMAN GIRL WANTED—To do general housework. She must cook, wash and iron well, and bring good references. Apply at No. 179 West 13th-st.

MUSIC.—Families in New-York or Brooklyn wishing to engage the services of a lady who has been eminently successful in teaching the Piano and Vocal Music, may address MUSIC, care of Fowlers & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, for one week. Highest reference given.

FEMALE DOMESTICS AND FARM AND OTHER LABORERS, may be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $2 per annum will entitle to 10 persons during the year if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female domestics also at the upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

TEACHER.—A graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in the Classics, higher English, or German, will make an engagement for a short time daily, either with a school or private family in this City. Address PACKARD, Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

NURSE.—Wanted by a respectable young married woman (Protestant), with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as nurse in a respectable private family. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 162 7th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts., 3d floor, front room.

NURSE.—Wanted, by a middle-aged woman, a situation as nurse. An excellent person to take charge of an infant. Apply at her last situation, No. 194 West 27th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a middle-aged lady from New-England, a situation as housekeeper or matron. The best of references can be given. Apply by letter to F. K., Box No. 2 367 New-York Post-Office.

MAN WANTED—As gardener and coachman. One of industrious habits and who understands his business thoroughly will find permanent employment. Apply at No. 18 William-st., office Michigan Southern Railroad, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

FOOT LATHE WANTED.—Must be a well-made Lathe in good order and very cheap for cash. Address J. M. H., at this office, stating price, size, &c.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen friends can obtain partial board and a fine, large double-bedded room, with large closets, gas and every convenience, in a small private family, residing in Court-st., Brooklyn. The house is new and comfortably furnished, and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. The room will be let low to gentlemen of quiet habits. Address, for two days, H. A. C., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also Room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Three respectable young men may have partial board in a private family in 7th-st. For an interview, address BROWN, at this office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 17 Monroe-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $3 00.

BOARD WANTED—A young man wishes to obtain board in a family where there are but two or three other boarders and where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location must be on or between 16th and 23d-sts. and east of Broadway. Address, stating location and price per week, H. COOK, *Times* Office. References given.

BOARD WANTED—By a lady and gentleman, between 18th and 23d-sts., east of 4th-av.; one large room or sitting-room, and bedroom adjoining; dinner hour from 5 to 6 o'clock. Address, stating terms and references, W, Box No. 3,181 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—By a newly married couple, in a family in Brooklyn—the room to be on second floor. Terms must be moderate. Address HENRY, *Times* office. Boarding-houses need not answer. All answers to state terms.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife desire a genteelly furnished room; front preferred, with board; gentleman takes dinner down town, except Sundays. Address, stating terms of location, JAMES, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—The advertiser would like to take into his family one or two gentlemen, who might expect a comfortable and quiet home, in a small family, and on moderate terms. The house is situated within a short distance of either Montague or South Ferry. Address S. T., Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

BOARDING UP TOWN—Can be had at No. 47 West 29th-st., near Broadway, with a very elegant suite of rooms on the first landing. Also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. The house is of the first class, with all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN, WILLIAMSBURG.—A man and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 86 8th-st., Williamsburg.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with full or partial board in a private family; a new English basement house with all the modern improvements. Also a suit of offices on first floor, furnished, suitable for a first-class physician. Inquire at No. 119½ 9th-st., four doors west of Broadway, (middle house.)

106 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 21st-st.)—PRIVATE BOARDING.—A handsome suite of rooms on the second floor will be vacated on the 15th January, 1855.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—At No. 96 President-st., South Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Partial board if desired.

ROOMS WANTED.—A furnished room and bedroom, with partial board, in a private family, between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn. Address BROOKLYN, *Times* Office, for three days, stating terms.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $160 per annum.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from No. 68 Charlton-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., on the 8th inst., half a dozen of silver tea spoons, marked R C Y., two desert spoons, one pair sugar tongs, one butter knife, one gold locket, one cameo breastpin, one finger ring, with daguerreotype inserted, four plain gold rings, one portemonnaie, also about $50 in money, and also eight shares Bowery Bank stock. A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of this property and detection of the thief; or a proportionate amount for any of the articles.
R. J. YEREYANCE, No. 68 Charlton-st.

$25 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to whoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the villains who robbed the house of Engine Company No. 24, in 17th-st., about the 1st and 8th of this month, of 2 brass torches, 4 lamp bands, 1 copper, brass, and 2 leather pipes, 1 pipe case and house bolt. Apply to the undersigned, or to the Captain of the 18th Police District.
TIMOTHY L. WEST, Foreman.
ERAN. DAVIS, Secretary.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 961, dated New-York, Aug. 29, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped.
(Signed.)
DANIEL B. FEARING 8th-av., corner 13th-st.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, a Mosaic Breast-pin, (design St. Peter's Church,) supposed to have been dropped in one of the 14th-st. and 8th-av. stages. The finder will leave the same at the office of the Clarendon Hotel.

TWENTIETH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—What shall be done? If we continue to supply the applicants for food we must have funds; and a large amount of funds will be required to meet the numerous and daily increasing appeals made at the Depôt. Shall those appeals be urged in vain? And shall we be compelled to close the Depôt for lack of means? Let the friends of the poor immediately answer by sending aid, either in money, clothes, or food to the Depôt, in 43d-st., just west of 8th-av.
ROBERT RAY, President of Ex. Com.
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting will be held at Centennial Hall, corner 43d-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Friends of the poor come and help us. A report will be made stating how much we have done, and what to do.
ROBERT RAY,
President of Executive Committee.
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "LILY GORDON."
HOPE CAMPBELL;
OR, KNOW THYSELF.
One Vol., 18mo.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price, 12½ cents.
THE MECHANIC,
A Poem; By a Worker.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and DEWITT & DAVENPORT, No. 162 Nassau-st.

WHO WROTE HAGAR THE MARTYR?
WHO IS NOT THE AUTHORESS
OF
FASHION AND FAMINE?

Messrs. BUNCE & BROTHER, of New-York, have recently, and for manifestly selfish and mercenary ends, set up a very stupid assumption, and are now, in a seeming shell of most virtuous indignation, doing all in their power to knock it down. The assumption is that the authoress of "Fashion and Famine"—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens—has been reputed to be the authoress of "Hagar the Martyr." Now, we have given Bunce & Brother no reason whatever for assuming any conclusion of the sort; and, in looking over the numerous favorable notices of "Hagar the Martyr" which have appeared in the public press, we can find no authority on which to base such an apprehension. The authoress has, with two exceptions, been stated in these notices referred to, to be Mrs. H. Marion Stephens; and these two exceptions were the Boston *Times* and *Transcript*, both of which papers copy the notices taken by the Mrs. Stephens of Boston, and not Mrs. Ann S. Stephens of New-York, whom, we are justified in saying, neither of the editors alluded to had in their minds at the time they penned their notices.

But, supposing the public should confound the names of the two ladies, it is not the efforts of all uncertain that Mrs. Ann S. Stephens would be highly complimented by the mistake. Nay, it is absolutely reasonable that she will, or ought to be; for, if we mistake not, the book published by Bunce & Brother under the title of "Fashion and Famine," has a singular affinity in all respects to one previously and forcibly known as "Prisons and Palaces; or, Sequel to the Straw berry Girl." Mrs. Stephens—that is Mrs. H. Marion Stephens—is no collator, but the authoress of an entirely original work, and in this respect, would not likely, by parties interested, be willfully placed on the level of a mere compiler and patcher up of old and exploded materials. It is, therefore, under the circumstances entirely unnecessary and uncalled for, on the part of Messrs. Bunce & Brother, to notify the public that Mrs. H. Marion Stephens is not the authoress of "Fashion and Famine." That lady has fame enough independently of what she would derive from such a relationship; and in evidence of this we pull from a very numerous and elaborated series of criticisms the following brief and ungarbled extracts:

From the Newport (R. I.) Journal.

"The plot is excellent, the ideas fine and the language bold and forcible. She wields a graphic and a caustic pen, while, at the same time, many of her sentences are models of tenderness and love, in their noblest and best sense."

From the Salem Observer.

"'Hagar the Martyr' is a tale of great power, in which the ability of the writer is strikingly exhibited."

From Bolton's (late Gleason's) Pictorial.

"Mrs. Stephens has already established herself as a poetess, and the work referred to establishes her claim to rank as one of the best female prose writers. Without any sickly sentimentality, the book abounds in pathos, and passages of exquisite beauty.

From the Dover Gazette.

"This work is one of the most interesting and exciting romances ever issued from the American press. Written in a bold yet beautiful style of diction, it finds its way to the reader's heart, and warms the finest impulses of his nature into being. * * * It is one of the author's best efforts, and will be read by millions in our land."

From the Portsmouth Journal.

"A deeply interesting story, well sustaining the already high reputation of the author."

From the Concord Patriot and Gazette.

"The eminence in the literary world to which Mrs. Stevens has already attained may well be held as security against mediocrity; but Hagar stands far above that stature. It is avowedly founded on fact, and its details are wrought up in a style calculated to awaken many to the appreciation of a propriety of conduct they may hitherto have disregarded. Hagar is emphatically a plainly written lesson of reform in a department of social life whose flows everything for good or evil, as virtuous or vicious direction may be given to it. Its descriptions are striking, and its characters original and varied."

From the N. H. Telegraph.

"The characters are very highly drawn, and the work is one of the most exciting interest."

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

"This is a tale of exciting interest; one of those heart-stories which seem the peculiar province of Mrs. Stephens' pen.

From the Boston Bee.

"A fair representation of many of the trials and struggles which young women, without friends, are constantly beset with, the more particularly in city life."

From the Boston Times.

"We can heartily recommend Hagar to all who would read an ably written and highly interesting romance. It is a book that ought to have as great a run as 'Ida May,' for it is spirited, free-spoken, and written with amazing vigor."

Price $1. PETERSON & CO., Publishers, Boston. For sale by all Booksellers.

THIRTY-FIFTH THOUSAND
Ready Jan. 8.

A gentleman who confessed that he had not read the Waverley Novels, at a time when public curiosity was excited to the highest pitch concerning the "Great Unknown" and his brilliant creations, said that he owed to the fact of his ignorance some of the most pleasant evenings of his life. At parties everybody was eager to get him into a corner, so as to be the first to descr.be to him the stately Flora Mac Ivor, or the gentle Amy Robsart. He found himself unexpectedly a lion. The man who has not read

IDA MAY

will soon enjoy a similar distinction; for the popularity of this beautiful story is steadily on the increase, and its sale bids fair to be limited only by the number of the reading public.

The Publishers ask attention to the few notices appended:

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

It is, without exception, one of the most powerful works of fiction that has yet emanated from an American pen.

From the New-York Tribune.

The evil effects of Slavery are treated of rather incidentally than directly, and always without bitterness. We do not know why the book should not be read with satisfaction in the South, as a forcible representation of local customs and scenery.

The specimens of negro dialogue are rendered with infinite spirit, and were evidently obtained from personal observation at the South.

From the Boston Atlas.

The character of Ida May is one so intrinsically exquisite, so true to itself throughout the tale, and one that so entirely wins its way to our interested and ever affectionate sympathy, that we soon can hardly realize she is not one of our most intimate acquaintances rather than an ideal creation of another's brain.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

We have read this book with intense interest. The exciting subjects upon which it bears is enough to arrest the attention. But the extraordinary literary ability which is displayed—the complicated and well-constructed plot of the story—the beautiful descriptions of scenery—the well-drawn characters—the strong blows which are dealt against the injustice and wrongs of Slavery—will chain the attention of the reader until he has fin shed the last page.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers. Price $1 25

CASH MUSIC STORE.
MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have decided to reduce the price of their entire CATALOGUE and STOCK of Non-Copyright Music to an average of one-half its former prices.

In order to afford this reduction, we are obliged to adopt the *cash system*; and we believe that our friends, and the public generally, will be even better served than heretofore, by a strict adherence to this principle.

In regulating our prices, we have adopted our NATIONAL CURRENCY, and have, as far as possible, made the prices in decimals.

The price will be marked on every piece of music. The Non-Copyrights thus—"REDUCED PRICE, —— *cents*;" and the Copyrights thus—"COPYRIGHT, —— *cents*." All the Non-Copyright Music printed previous to this arrangement will be sold at *one-half the old prices*.

A similar reduction will be made on Instruction Books, &c., &c.

Since the study of music has become an essential branch of education, a reduction in the price of Sheet Music has been demanded by the public, and we have no doubt that the plan we have adopted will increase our sales sufficient to warrant us in carrying out our enterprise to its fullest extent.

Our Catalogue already contains the works of the best European Authors, and we will continue to reprint such as may hereafter be published—all of which will be sold at *less than one-half the prices of the foreign copies*.

We will continue the manufacture of PIANO-FORTES, GUITARS, FLUTES, &c., &c., and also the importation of EVERY ARTICLE OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, and will sell for *cash only, at greatly reduced prices*.

Orders from any part of the country, enclosing the money, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway,
NEW-YORK Jan. 1 1855 (Opposite the Park.) N. Y.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NEW-YORK SATURDAY COURIER.

This new weekly, which has just made its appearance in the literary and commercial metropolis of the Union, under the most favorable auspices, with every advantage that enterprise, smart, experience and editorial ability can insure, has been established for the purpose of supplying the public with a pure, high-toned, entertaining and instructive

MODEL FAMILY PAPER.

Its columns will be adorned with contributions from the most distinguished writers of America, and extracts carefully gleaned from the choicest productions of European literature, and will embrace every variety in the field of Polite Literature;

STORIES, TRAVELS, POEMS,
SKETCHES, ANECDOTES, REVIEWS;

contributions of value and interest for the farmer, the mechanic, and the man of science; also, by abstracts from the New-York markets; practical and intelligible Fashion articles, with occasional patterns and illustrations; sparkling Editorials on the current topics of the day, special Correspondence from all parts of the world, and a condensed summary of News and Events taken with care from rare and costly books or other sources not generally accessible; the reader will not thus be made to pay for what he has already seen produced and reproduced in the various prints of the day.

It is proposed to show in the columns of the N. Y. *Saturday Courier* that

INDEPENDENT CRITICISM

is not entirely extinct among us. The Editor is instructed to speak freely and fearlessly on all topics of public interest. Books are read before being noticed, and are not thus puffed. The independence of the press will be strictly maintained, and no outside influences allowed to pervert an honest expression of opinion. The reader will find that he may place unreserved confidence in our notices of new books and music.

F. J. VISSCHER & CO., Proprietors, No. 346 Broadway, to whom all communications must be addressed.

TERMS: $2 per annum.

MUSIC! GREAT CHANCE.

HORACE WATERS, Music Publisher and dealer of No. 333 Broadway, will present as a New-Year's Gift for 1855, one dollar's worth of music, to be selected in any of the choice publications from his extensive catalogues, and a tastefully-executed piece, entitled THE RUSH OF WATERS, with variations, to take part, to the person purchasing three one dollar's worth any time during the month of January, and those residing out of the City will receive both purchase and gift postpaid.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The following choice MUSIC, by the great composer DUBOIS BAKER: CLARIBEL, ballad, with variations on the same, 25 cents; HAPPY HOURS, ballad, 25 cents; DOWN BY THE RIVER SIDE, ballad, 25 cents; THEY TELL ME THEY HEARD IN CHINA, ballad, 25 cents;

...Currently reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10—6 P. M.

...—The supply is light and the demand is ... The day's sales embrace 65 bbls. at $7 25 ... and $8 62½@$8 75 for Pans, ₹ 196 lbs.

...EAT—About 2,000 Bs. American yellow ... chiefly the latter rates.

...OTS AND PEAS—The stock is not very large; ... for the winter trade and shipment, is ... but sales are small; and the preparations making ... are in keeping with this anticipation.

...—The demand is moderate; ... at 6½c.@7c., Pilot at 6½c., and ...

...—North River Hard are rare and quiet, yet ... $5 50 ₹ thousand.

...—Continues in fair request at 38c.@40c. for ... 37c. for plain Sperm, 32c.@37c. for ... and 14c.@15c. for Mould Tallow, ₹ lb.

...—Nothing new can be noticed in Liverpool ... which is barely 10 th $7 50 ₹ chaldron. There ... Coasters for coarse Newcastle at $7 50@$7 75, ... Nova Scotia at $5 75@$7 ₹ chaldron; but the ... Anthracite is taken in lots, as ... $7 50 ₹ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

...—They have no change to notice, the inquiry ... at former rates.

...—The demand is less active, but is otherwise ... Sales were reported to-day of 70 pkgs. Java ... at 10½c.; 200 Maracaibo at 10c.; ... Rio at 9¾@10½c. ₹ lb. The editors of the ... Shipping and Commercial List have ... official statements of the Coffee trade of ... from which we learn that the total ... in the United States for the year ending Dec. ... were 4,312,004 pkgs. weighing 192,473,853 lbs., ... 1853 of 1,362,119 pkgs. weighing ... and the total consumption in 1854 was ... pkgs. weighing ... lbs., against a consumption in 1853 of 175,- ... pkgs., being an increase of 3,784,198 lbs., or a little ... cent. The estimated stock at all ports in the ... States Jan. 1, 1855, was 139,581 pkgs., weighing ... lbs., against that, at same time last year, ... about 188,268 pkgs., weighing 20,139,- ... lbs. Exports from the United States last year ... only 24,139 pkgs., against 110,944 pkgs. in 1853, ... 1852.

...—There is not much doing at present, but ... is rather lightly supplied and prices are un-

...—Remains in poor stock and fair request at ... The day's sales are estimated at 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7
Middling	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling Fair	9	9	9¼	9¼
Fair	9¼	9¼	10	10¼

DRY GOODS—This branch of business is still devoid of ... The arrival of some distant country ... has brought a greater crowd into the market; ... sales for purchasers have not been important; and ... goods have changed hands were taken either by ... from the Southwest, who greatly needed some ... goods, or by local jobbers and clothiers, who ... very sparingly and only as their necessities ... them to do so. The receipts of goods are moderate, and the stocks are increasing but slowly. Prices are ... sustained. When a little more life be ... apparent in the business, which will probably ... in a week or two hence, we shall resume our usual ... notice of the trade. We subjoin a comparative ... of the export hence of Cotton goods, during each of the past six years:

	Pkgs.		Pkgs.
1849	34,104	1852	54,039
1850	32,215	1853	38,812
1851	38,033	1854	25,615

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are without variation. 1,000 lbs. of an inferior quality were sold to-day, at 32½c. cash, ₹ lb.

FISH—There is rather more inquiry to-day for dry Cod, at $3 62½ ₹ cwt.; but other articles remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately active and steady. The supply is not large, and owners are not very eager to sell at anything under our quotations; while there exists a moderate Eastern and local demand, with some speculative and export inquiry within our range. The day's transactions add up 6,000 bbls., including about 2,000 bbls. Western, to arrive in February and March, on terms not made public, and the remainder State and Western here at the annexed rates:

Superfine No. 2	$8 25 @$8 62½
Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½@ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 62½@11 00
Extra Genesee and Michigan	9 62½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is without change. 1,800 bbls. superfine found buyers at $9 12½@$9 25, in bond, and $10@$10 25, free, chiefly at the medium rates, ₹ bbl. Southern is depressed and languid. Sales were made of 1,500 bbls. at $9 12½@$9 62½ for mixed to good straight and favorite, with $10@$10 50 for fancy and extra, ₹ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and heavy, with limited sales at $4@$4 50 ₹ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $6 50@$7 75 for fine and superfine ₹ bbl. Corn Meal is doing better. Sales were reported to-day of 200 bbls. Jersey at $4 75@$4 87½, and small lots of Brandywine at $5 ₹ bbl.

FRUIT—The day's sales include 200 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 80c.@$3 85c.; 500 boxes Bunch do., at $2 45c.@$2 47½c.; 36 bbls. Currants on private terms; 25 cases Sardines, at about 90cts.; and small lots Lanquedoc Almonds, at 16½c.@17c. No change in Apples, Cherries, or Peaches.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite rare and much wanted at buoyant prices. This day's sales have been confined to about 1,000 bushels handsome Michigan White, at $2 45c.; 900 prime Genesee Red, at $2 25c.; and an equal quantity of Long Island Red, at $2 ₹ bushel. Rye is quoted at from $1 36c.@$1 40c. ₹ bushel, with a poor supply and light sales. No alteration is noticeable in Barley. Oats are dull and heavy, at 58c.@60c. for Western; 54c.@55c. for State; and 56c.@58c. for Jersey, ₹ bushel. Corn is unsettled and rather lower. It is freely offered for future delivery. The demand is not very brisk. The day's sales consist of about 32,000 bushels, at $1 05c. for some very choice Southern White, to arrive; $1 04c.@$1 05 for do. White and Yellow, also mostly to arrive; $1 04c. for Western mixed, in store, though this is generally held at $1 05c.; and $1 03c. for inferior Southern Yellow, afloat, ₹ bushel.

HAY—Some 600 bales River found purchasers at 95c. @$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₹ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been nothing of importance done since our last. Stocks fair; prices nominally the same.

HIDES—Are generally more freely offered, at 7½c.@8c. ₹ lb. lower prices, but are rather inactive, as buyers purchase only as they are in need of stock.

HOPS—There were 50 bales new disposed of to-day at 33c.@35c. ₹ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in slack demand at $29@$30, usual credit, ₹ ton. Bar is dull and nominal. The last sale of refined English was made at $65, 7 months' time, ₹ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are arriving and selling slowly at $1 50, cash, ₹ thousand.

LEAD—We have only to report sales of 100 tons English, in bond said to be for export, at $5 12½ ₹ 100 lbs. Market quiet; prices unchanged.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is in better request and in very firm. Other kinds are as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland is rather more sought after at 85c. for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₹ bbl.

MOLASSES—Nothing further has occurred in Cuba. Sales were made of 200 bbls. New-Orleans at 27c. ₹ gallon. The latter is wanted by the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rather scarce, but quiet and depressed, at $3 87½@$4 25 ₹ 280 lbs. There is more inquiry for Spirits Turpentine, the stock of which is reduced, and this day's sales of which reach 500 bbls. in shipping order, at 42c.@43c., cash, ₹ gallon. Tar has not varied. Rosin is attracting more attention, at $1 80@$1 85 for common, ₹ bbl., delivered, at $3 20 for No. 2, and 1 ₹ 250 lbs.

OIL CAKE—is almost out of market, but it is in very slack request, and prices are without change.

OILS—Crude is quoted inactive, at 65c.@67c. for Whale, and $1 70@$1 72½ for Sperm, ₹ gallon. There is very little offering. Manufactured kinds are retailing at 76c.@78c. for bleached Winter Whale, and $1 90 for unbleached Winter Sperm, ₹ gallon. City Red Oil is in better request, at 60c. ₹ gallon. Palm has recently been freely purchased, in part for export, and is now very firm, at 9½c.@9½c. ₹ lb. Olive is quiet, but steady, at $1 12½@$1 18½, ₹ gallon; and $3 50 ₹ basket. Linseed is scarce, and selling in lots, at 81c.@82c., cash, ₹ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is in pretty good demand, at 92½c.@95c., as in quality, ₹ gallon.

PLASTER—The market is pretty well supplied; but the inquiry is restricted, and former rates are barely sustained.

POTATOES—We find a heavier stock in market; but the consumption is not more extensive, and the export demand is limited. Prices of common range from 37½c@40c ₹ bbl. Sweet Potatoes are rare and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very brisk, but it exhibits greater firmness. Sales transpired, to-day, of 630 bbls. at $13 25c@$13 37½ for old Mess; $14c@14 25 for new do.; $13 25 for old Prime, of which there is very little here; and $12 87½@$13 for new Prime, ₹ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less freely offered, and now readily bring 6c.@6½c. ₹ lb. Pickled Meats are selling slowly at 8½c.@9c. for hams, and 6c.@6½c. for shoulders, ₹ lb. Dry salted Meats are rare and needed at full prices. There still exists a good inquiry for Bacon at 8½c.@9c. ₹ lb. Lard is more sought after, and is very firm. The day's sales amount to about 700 bbls. consisting in prime at 10c.@10½c. ₹ lb. Beef is in fair supply and demand, with sales of 300 bbls. at $5 50@$7. Mess Pork: $8 75@$13 25 for the Mess; $10 75@$13 50 for Prime and Chicago do.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ₹ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in good request, at improved prices. Sales were reported to-day of 500 tierces Duxbury, to arrive, at $17 50; and small lots of Cleveland, here, at $22 ₹ tierce. Beef Hams are saleable and steady at, as in quality, from $12@$16 ₹ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy, at 18c.@19c. for Ohio, 18c.@20c. for Western Reserve and New-York, and 20c.@22c. for Orange County, ₹ lb. Cheese is more freely offered, and is depressed, at 10c.@11c. ₹ lb.

RICE—This day's sales have been reported at 500 tierces good to choice at $4 12½@$4 75 ₹ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is very moderate at drooping prices. The stock is increasing slowly.

SOAP—There were 50 boxes Castile taken at 11½c. ₹ lb.

SPELTER—Is sparingly purchased at 5½c. for plates ₹ lb.

STEARINE—Some 15,000 lbs. White have been sold, mostly for export, at 10½c.@10½c., the latter rate for small lots ₹ lb.

SUGARS—Are quiet but steady. This day's sales include 120 hhds. New-Orleans at 5c.@5½c.; 60 hhds. Cuba at 4½c.; and 35 boxes brown Havana at 5½c. ₹ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were made of 15,000 lbs. Prime, at 12½c.@12½c., cash, ₹ lb.

TEAS—Are in very limited request at about previous rates. The supply is ample, but is not pressed upon the market.

TOBACCO—This day's sales embrace 90 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@10½c.; 47 cases Seed Leaf, at 9c.@13½c.; and small lots of Florida, at 20c. ₹ lb.

TIN—Remains in rather limited stock and slack demand, at unchanged figures.

WHISKY—Continues on the advance. The day's sales comprise 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 39c.@39½c., cash, ₹ gallon.

WOOL—The market is generally very dull. Fine descriptions are scarce, and though quiet, firm; but other qualities are plenty and heavy. The sales of the week have been very light. Prices are without essential change. Last year's imports of Wool into New-York reached 31,223 bales, or over 9,000 bales less than those of 1853; while last year's exports hence comprised 3,223 bales, against 246 bales during 1853.

FREIGHTS—The business was very moderate. For Liverpool the engagements included some lots of Cotton at 7-32d. ₹ lb.; 300 tres. Beef at 3s. 3d.; some Resin at 1s. 6d. ₹ bbl.; 150 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 300 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d. ₹ ton; 150 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Oil at 30s. ₹ ton; and for Breadstuffs the quotations were 1s. 6d. for Flour ₹ bbl., and 4d.@4½d. for Corn ₹ bushel. For London the shipments comprised 200 tres. India Mess Beef at 5s.; some ordinary free. do. at 4s. 6d.; Pork at 3s. 6d. ₹ bbl.; Cheese at 27s. 6d. ₹ ton; 20 bales Hops at ½c. ₹ lb.; and measurement goods, in bulk, at 25s. ₹ ton. For Glasgow there were some engagements of heavy goods reported at 22s. 6d. ₹ ton. For Antwerp there were taken 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ₹ lb. For other ports we heard of nothing new. The latest charters have been: a ship from Liverpool to Calcutta, and back to London or Liverpool, (second voyage,) at a round sum; one hence in ballast, from Calcutta to London or Liverpool, £5; one from Philadelphia, same voyage, £4 15s.; one from Boston, same voyage, (third class,) at a round sum; one hence to the Northern Pacific, from Calcutta to London or Liverpool, £4 17s. 6d.; one to Melbourne, Lumber $25, and measurement 25c.; a Br. ship, 600 tons, to Glasgow, and back to a port in the United States, $6,000; a bark, 350 tons, to Marseilles, Sicily and back, $6,000; one of 160 tons, from the Spanish Main to New-York, about $950; one of 200 tons, from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar 40 cents, and Molasses $3 on deck, gross gauge; a schr., 150 tons, to St. Thomas and St. Croix, $600; one from Union Island, Geo., to Mystic, Conn., ship Plank, $9, and Flooring Boards, $8; ship *Helen R. Cooper*, 720 tons, a twelve months' voyage, at a monthly rate; a bark, to Mantanzas, Hhd. Shooks, and a Hamburg bark, to Hamburg, Logwood, on private terms.

New-York Cattle Market....JAN. 10.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue; and also at O'BRIEN'S, Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 2 Sixth-street, and at Union Drove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the week at all the principal markets named above.

Beeves	3,350	Swine	7,806
Veals	383	Milk Cows	416
Sheep and Lambs	10,263		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hud. River.
Beeves	403	500	—
Veals	233	—	—
Milk Cows	35	—	—
Sheep and Lambs	1,593	—	300
Swine	16	10,000	—

BEEVES.

At our Cattle market to-day we found 1,720 head, which is an increase of 443, and for the week 668 over last. The quality in general was pretty fair, with a less number of very extra, while some of them were hard-looking *cases*; and the market was less spirited than on last Wednesday, which may be attributed to a great extent to the unsettled weather that has prevailed. Though it is clear to-day, it is rather warm, and tends to retard sales than otherwise. The attendance of butchers was about the usual number, but they evinced but little inclination to purchase liberally, unless at a material abatement in price, and with much contending as to weights. Owners use much discrimination as to their droves, and submitted to a slight reduction in prices—about ½c. ₹ lb. The supplies this week have been chiefly from this State and Ohio, and the considerable increase in numbers to-day has astonished some of the salesmen, though we think it not unaccountable, when one takes into consideration the extreme prices at which Corn is selling, ($1 06.) This is by no means profitable for feeding, at this price. There were only a few Cattle to-day that brought 11c., consequently we reduce our quotations fully ½c. ₹ lb., with a larger number to sell for the remainder of the day than for several weeks past.

PRICES.

(Estimated by the Pound in the Quarter.)

Extra quality Beef at	10½c.@10½c.
Good quality Beef at	9½c.@10 c.
Common quality Beef at	8½c. @ 9c.
Inferior quality Beef at	7½c.@ 8 c.

We understand that at Bergen parties have been quite successful in disposing of considerable number of Cattle previous to the market day to butchers from New-York and Jersey City and the vicinity, and for our part we can see no great inducements, as the prices reported to us were fully up to the prices of to-day if not above them.

The receipts at the different markets are as follows:

At Allerton's	2,133	At Browning's	503
At O'Brien's	297	At Chamberlain's	415
Total			3,350
Received the previous week			2,499

From our memorandum we give the following:

SHERMAN & WHEELER offered for sale 65 Pennsylvania Cattle from Lancaster County, averaging about 6½ cwt. These were in ordinary condition, and this description was less inquired after than on last Wednesday. Six sold to BENJAMIN MOORE at $94 a head, which is over 10c.

A. BAKER had 40 head from Livingston County, this State—average weight about 6 cwt., though we think not quite up to that figure. Four head sold at $135—$33 ¾ a head. The price indicates the quality.

WHITE & ULERY had 14 head Chester County Steers of pretty fair quality; will weigh 9 cwt., and sold at our outside quotations.

GWYER purchased 9—not the top of the drove—at $100, which he considers 10½c. He also bought 8 from another party at $105 a head—good length bullocks, pretty well fatted. They had also 97 Virginia Cattle, weighing 7 cwt., and sold slowly at 9c.@10c.

FIELDS & BROTHER offered 160 head, part from this State and part from Ohio. Thinks they will average 7½ cwt., and sold 15 head to CORNELL at $85, about 8½ cwt., and 10 to MEAD VALENTINE at $82 50, which is the ruling rate to-day, 10½c. ₹ lb. These were, on the whole, a pretty fair lot.

Mr. WELLING had 68 head from Orange County, very good cattle, an even drove, and sold at 9½c.@10½c. One pair sold to FISHER, good solid Beef, at $175.

G. AYRAULT had 77 head from Livingston County, a greater part oxen; 40 head is owned by HAMILTON, 13 of which sold to MEAD VALENTINE at $110, which he says is 11c. ₹ lb.; 28 were owned by SACKETTS & BROOKS, of which 6 sold to OSWALD, of Brooklyn, at $90 ₹ head, which is also quite 11c. The best of this drove were very fine retailing quality, but run down to quite ordinary, and sold at 8½c.

BARNEY BARTRAM had 120 head from Ohio of thin stock, small size, owned by FLORENCE, and sold in parcels at 8c.@10c., average about 6 cwt.

ALVA MEAD had only 9 head of his usual quality; very good Beef, large size; 5 would weigh 10 cwt., and 4 9 cwt., and sold to DEVAU at $95, which is 10½c.

KELLY & CAREY had 56 head, part from Dutchess County and part from Western New-York, said to weigh 8 cwt., in pretty fair condition, the best of them; 11 sold to JAMES IRWIN at $95, and 4 to BURNHAM at the same figure, which is 10½c.

J. H. CARPENTER had 11 head from Cattaraugus County, 3 of which sold at $315, which he thinks is nearly 10c. He sold 80 head at Bergen, average 7 cwt., part from Erie County, some heavy and some light, at 9c.@10½c.

We give the section from whence the supplies came

New-York	810	Kentucky	—
Pennsylvania	74	Virginia	97
Ohio	504	Connecticut	35
Indiana	140	New-Jersey	36
Illinois	—		

MILK COWS.

We have to report quite an increase in the receipts, but not a corresponding improvement in demand. The quality in general is pretty fair, though we find a large number neither fit to live nor die. At BROWNING'S, a very fine Cow sold for $72 50—a sort of animal that is nourishing to lay eyes upon. We quote ordinary to fair, at $20@$30; and good to extra, with calf, at $45@$60. The number received is as follows:

At Allerton's	35	At Browning's	250
At O'Brien's	46	At Chamberlain's	85
Total			416
Received the previous week			388

VEAL CALVES.

There has arrived the same number this week as last, and we have nothing of importance to notice. Poor Calves are slow of sale. Sales of common to good quality, at 4½c.@5c.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	223	At Browning's	50
At O'Brien's	30	At Chamberlain's	61
Total			363
Received last week			368

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts are larger again this week, but owners have obtained a slight advance in prices, though the weather has not been altogether favorable, and the improvement is confined to the best qualities, which meet with ready sale; but the average fleet below is unusually higher than last week. A great portion of those arriving are of the most unique character, and this description is generally shunned by the Butcher, and are selling at very unprofitable prices for the farmer. We quote: Common Sheep at $3 50@$3 75; extra do. at $4@$4 50, occasionally $5 and $10; Lambs at $3 @4 50, and extra do. at $5@$7. Mutton is more plenty in Washington Market, and sells at lower prices; by the carcass at 4½c.@7½c.; and Lamb at 5c.@8½c.

We subjoin the sales of Mr. MCCARTY at Browning's:

50 Sheep & Lambs	3323 75	40 Sheep	$259 50
128 Sheep	451 24	180 Sheep	776 25
151 Sheep	565 50	179 Sheep	682 43
181 Sheep	757 50		
907	Total		$3,906 17

which shows an average ₹ head of $4 30. The receipts of the week are thus:

At Allerton's	1,892	At Chamberlain's	5,034
At Browning's	3,367		
Total			10,293
Received the previous week			9,903

SWINE.

The weather this week has been rather warm, and, has had the effect of checking the business to some extent, but considering the large number thrown upon the market, last week's prices have been well supported, packers having taken hold quite freely, and the abatement of last Wednesday has been recovered. We understand the number to arrive from the West is considerable, though not beyond the general expectation. The quality of those arriving of late has been very fair, the high price and scarcity of corn considered; though many of those represented and sold as corn-fed were fatted mostly on mast.

At ALLERTON'S we notice some very fine lots, some of which sold as high as 6½c. live and $6 25@$6 37½ dead. The range of packers' prices is 6¼c.@6½c. live weight.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	3,308
At Union Drove Yards	4,500
Total	7,808
Received last week	6,443

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.).
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly tickets as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for the second quarter are now being formed. The quarter dates from the day of entrance. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinée Dansantes as heretofore.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $450, cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $130, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 232 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LICHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodions at No. 440 Broadway.

A VERY SUPERIOR $315 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Seven-octave, made for the owner 10 weeks since, is perfect in every respect and fully warranted. Offered for $220 on account of sickness—has modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 137 Chambers-st., from 9 o'clock till 3, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 81 Nassau-st.

HOTEL LEASE, FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE—For 9 years to run. Located in a central position down town, now doing a first rate business. About $12,000 will be required for this purchase. Part of the amount can remain on mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN B. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 12 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate rate, and with no wooden beams used. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gazzway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most unexceptionable securities, and having large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hall Dickie,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES,
No. 28 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 4 Wall-st., (up stairs.) New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the stablished rates.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of finest and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON 7 A.M.—The five new four-story brown stone front houses Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 20th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av. They are supplied with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, furnaces, water, from Croton to each station; bay windows, one piazza doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 6th and 9th ave.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in the house to-day, No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 58 West 20th-st., or W. H. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge—a very desirable residence—situated on the main road. The dwelling is a large, square, two-story full basement building, and contains all the modern improvements. The out-buildings are a large barn, stable, ice-house, chicken-house, cow and wagon sheds, neatly arranged and all in perfect order. There is an abundance and variety of fruit trees, grapevines, strawberry and raspberry beds, and the very best of water. Fishing and oystering facilities in the immediate neighborhood. The place will be sold low. For further particulars apply to L. PAWLING, on the premises, or at No. 119 Front-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two first-class four-story and basement brown stone front dwellings; house No. 38, lot 26.9 Cost $18,300 each, will be sold for $11,500 each,—$6,000 cash. Also three houses and lots in West 23d-st., near 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements—gas, Croton water, &c., &c. For particulars inquire of G. B. SMITH, No. 121 West-st., near Duane, up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first class four story basement houses, brown stone fronts, 20 feet front and 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 56 and 60 13th-st. near 6th-av. For further particulars inquire of GILES BUSHNELL, No. 415 6th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses Nos. 48 and 52 West 20th-st., 15 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 80 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick-front house No. 180 16th-st., between 3d and 4th-ave. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 146 East 19th-st., with modern improvements. For terms apply at No 180 16th-st. one door east of 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, and being about 1¼ miles from the White House Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The farm contains about 106 acres, in the highest state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, with modern improvements, being situated in a grove, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; also a good farm house, ice house, barn, stables, carriage house, and all necessary out buildings, all in good repair. The garden contains a great variety of fruit trees, and a vineyard of about 400 vines, in bearing condition. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island road and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a splendid country residence, with from 6 to 26 acres of land. Also, a few handsome building sites, of from 6 to 24 City lots each. Would be exchanged for city property, or 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply either at the office of the owner, J. ROBINSON, No. 156 Grand-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small, neat cottage, with about two acres of land, eligibly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The cottage is modern, in perfect order, and on them is a choice collection of fruit and shade trees. There is on the place a convenient barn, carriage and ice houses, stable, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 207 Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufactures who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The property is well adapted for foundries, and all branches of manufactures; one foundry on the premises employing about 40 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. F. REDDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE AT AUCTION.—ROBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] in New-York.

[illegible] and Harlem Railroad 1st M stgage 7 per [illegible] ; interest payable May and November, 1855 ; [illegible] payable May and November, 1863 ; [illegible] $1,000 each

[illegible] and Chicago Union Ra ilroad 1st Mortgage 7 per [illegible] Bonds ; interest payable in the American Exchange Bank, 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each

[illegible] Rock Island and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds ; interest payable 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each

[illegible] and Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ; interest payable 1st January and 1st July in New-York.....$1,000 each

[illegible] Central and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds ; interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.....$1,000 each

[illegible] Trumbull, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds ; interest payable 1st February and 1st August.....$100 each

[illegible] Cincinnati and Fremont Railroad 1 per cent. Convertible Bonds ; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in New-York.....$1,000 each

[illegible] shares Ohio and Mississippi Rail road.....$50 each

[illegible] shares Northern Indiana F. R. Com'n Stock.....$100 each

[illegible] shares Merchants Transit Company.....$100 each

[illegible] shares Mercantile Banking Association.....$25 each

[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each

[illegible] shares Seventy Bank.....$50 each

[illegible] shares Commerce Bank.....$25 each

[illegible] shares Phenix Bank.....$100 each

[illegible] shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each

[illegible] shares Bull's Head Bank.....$100 each

[illegible] shares Bank of New-York.....$100 each

[illegible] shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company.....$100 each

[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each

[illegible] shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each

[illegible] shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

[illegible] shares Exchange Mutual Insurance Company.....$100 each

[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

[illegible] shares Bowman Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

Also, by order of the Assignee,

41,000 shares Gardner Gold Quartz Pulverizing and Amalgamating Machine Company.....$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance when the sale is confirmed. The accrued interest on all the stocks will be added to the purchases.

Special sale on SATURDAY.

Next regular sale on MONDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, [illegible]

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The best variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue. Office, No. 4 Broad-st. next to corner of Wall-st

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Jan. 11, and FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. : Large sale of Rich Fancy Goods.—Comprising one of the most beautiful articles in the market and [illegible] of unrivaled excellence. Also, a large stock of rich alabaster goods just imported from Italy by Signor G. B. Pandolfini—statues, figures, groups, vases of the newest style, large agate vases for flowers or entries, large Hebe vases, Etruscan vases, urns, &c.

Also, a large invoice of linen cambric handkerchiefs, just received by the arrivals of various yachts, fancy articles, groups, statuettes, china vases, &c. : also, an entire invoice of real Sheffield plated ware, for whom it may concern, urns, trays, tea sets, forks, spoons, coffee-pots tea kettles cake-baskets, silver handles, dish covers, dishes, cruets, castors, pickle frames, butter stands, five cases tea caddies, spirit frames, leaf inks, and other very costly Sheffield ware.

Also about 700 dozen French perfumed assorted Soap

Also, an invoice of Papier Mache Goods all to be sold without reserve.

This sale is well worthy of examination by every one, as nearly all the goods are fresh and new.

R. C. KENT, Auctioneer

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 89 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st.—R. C. KENT will sell at auction as above, the stock in trade of a cabinet-maker and dealer, removed for convenience of sale, and to be sold without reserve by order of mortgagee ; also, furniture cart, harness, &c. The furniture consists of all the usual assortment of a furniture dealer, and is well worthy of the attention of purchasers.

Also, a large assortment of fancy house furnishing articles, large French plate mirrors, oil paintings, parlor suits, carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany tête-à-tête sofas and parlor chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands hair mattresses, bookcases, centre and pier tables, chairs, looking glasses, and all the usual variety of furniture and household-furnishing goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Also, one of Singer's Patent Sewing Machines, in good order, cost $120.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY BOUGHTON, MELLOR & HEIL.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant Cabinet Furniture, several new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, oval French plate mirrors, two thick French plate pier glasses, 68x21, together with a variety of fancy China ware, toilet sets, clocks, &c. The trade, hotel proprietors, country merchants, and others, will find in this sale a rare chance to purchase. Cab Maple Furniture will include seven sl rosewood parlor suites covered in rich French satins, brocatelle, crimson and maroon plush, hair cloth, &c.; rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top, in suites to match ; three suites richly decorated enamelled chamber furniture, very elegant; with marble tops ; sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany spring mattresses, centre and parlor tables, fine cut glass, marble top pier, side, centre and card tables ; super extension dining tables, 14 feet long ; library and dining room furniture, in suites to match, hair mattresses palliasses, choice oil paintings, clocks, silver plated cut bottle castors, knives and forks, spoons, coffee urns, cane baskets, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 39 Pine-st., and 36 Cedar-sts., a magnificent assortment of oil paintings in rich gilt frames, mostly of the Dusseldorf school, just received per *Isabella*, from Europe and consisting of fine English and Italian landscapes, marine views, figures, fruit pieces, &c. The above are all original paintings, and are signed by the celebrated artists, Tiemann, Eckhart, Verboboven, Hildebrandt, Oswald, Lessing, Vengleh, Kobel, Linet, Kennemans, Godin, Vanhove, Bosboom, Kiers, and several others. Also, fine American landscapes, marine views, &c. ; also, fine oval paintings, on silk, attached to glass, by the French artist Chamberlain. The attention of connoisseurs is respectfully invited to this sale, as they have been selected with great care from the fine collection now in the City. The whole will be sold without reserve. New on exhibition.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., in Oil Paintings.—For account of whom it may concern, together with the balance of Cohen & Smith's paintings—sold by order of Hon. J. L. Roosevelt, Supreme Court—comprising about 200 oil paintings in fine gilt frames on stretchers, in sheets and on panels. Among them will be found some fine old original oil paintings by the French and Flemish schools, also, superb cattle pieces by Rebbi, of Marseilles, Gouse to and returning from the Fair, by Engelbeart. Marine Piece, by Verbockhaven, together with a number of fine oaintings, copies of masters of the ancient Italian and Dutch schools, containing marine views, figure pieces, portraits, landscapes, cattle pieces, ruins, river and harbor views, interiors, mythological pieces, Winter scenes, studies, sketches, &c.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, in the Salesrooms, No. 27 Centre-st., near Reade and Duane-sts., a lot of furniture, trunks, clothing, jewelry, cigars, guns, and other articles left at first-class hotels, by boarders who have not paid up—and kept 12 months—will be sold in packages ; iron safe, &c. ; also a plate chest containing a splendid set of Shaffield ivory handled knives and forks, table spoons, forks, &c. ; a beautiful lot never used.

FRIDAY, 10½ o'clock—In the salesroom as above, for account of whom it may concern, a large invoice of gentlemen's and children's clothing from 16 to 3 years ; of age adapted for City and Country trade, viz. : overcoats, jackets, sacks, pantaloons, vests and boys' clothing, all the better variety has never been offered at auction. All will be sold without reserve in lots to suit. Deposits required, as sales must be promptly settled.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.,—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor and bed-room furniture, hall settees, mirrors, marble tables, elegant clocks, marble vases, etageres, marble-top tables, French bedsteads, wardrobes, satin damask curtains, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, Axminster Brussels carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st., the day previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., superb first-class furs, manufactured by J. H. Hurley, No. 24 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of sleigh robes of the finest quality, some of which are very scarce and desirable ; also, real cyal ermine, Hudson Bay, very rich sables, Russian sables, Russian mink, Grecian martens, fitch, sable, stone marten muffs, pelerines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c. We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

BY WATERBURY & DYER.—Morris-ree's sale of rare mounted brilliant diamond jewelry, fine gold watches, silver ware, &c., without reserve, at our store No. 39 Broad-st., FRIDAY, Jan 12, at 10½ o'clock. These goods were imported expressly for City sales and wear, therefore every article on the catalogue will be found first-class and worthy of especial attention from all who desire a superior jewelry at a sacrifice.

GERARD & BETTS, Auctioneers.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, the stock in trade, Patents, Trade Marks, Patent Medicines, &c., saved from the late fire at No. 279 Washington-st., will be sold for cash. Also, the fixtures contained therein. Catalogues now ready. Patent Medicines in lots to suit retailers. The above to be sold on the premises.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 366 Broadway, (up stairs,) between Franklin and Leonard-sts.—FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1855, auction sale of new Books, also Standard Library Books, &c., &c., forming a collection worthy of examination, to commence at 7 o'clock.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—MARBLE MANTELS.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 12 at 12 o'clock precisely, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 36 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of Statuary Marble Mantels, both plain and carved. Samples now on exhibition.

E. BRYOOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 Maiden-lane, will be sold a lot of Furs, to close up the balance of a large stock of a manufacturer who is about relinquishing business for the season—consisting of every variety of Furs, Sleigh Robes, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

STEAM ENGINE, STAMP PRESS, DIES, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on the premises, No. 135 Mercer-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, one eight-horse power steam engine, in order, stamp press and dies, cutting press, &c.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY.—Will sell, at the store No. 167 Fulton-st., THIS MORNING, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, best c. c. and dipt chambers, jugs and bowls, white granite and glassware, to close the stock consigned.

CONFLAGRAT. COCKROACH. &C. EXTERMINATOR has removed to 369 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No. 448 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 9 1855

MEDICAL.

DR. M. E. LA CROIX'S

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of this work, of 125 pages. Price 25 cents by mail. It contains many valuable hints and truthful observations on the subject of marriage and matrimonial duties, and forcibly points out the causes and consequences of many of the evils that afflict the married state. It will overcome objections to it being, however, shown that this important step without guilt, misery, or fear—contains reasons on the part of the sexes for continued single duty from indulgence ; and causes why so many females, from indigence, or cold care, are compelled to fill unnatural and unsexual situations, and why so many females suffer from debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe and effectual, that disease is impossible—rendering daily management—an enemy on speculation ; with practical observations on a sober and a more reasonable mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practice—an enemy on self disease arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointments so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, accurately to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. E. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 929, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 56 Beaver-st. to No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 19 Ann-st., and No. 323 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (100,000.) 12mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Bindings, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And then every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, cause and seat of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The expectant becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her married woman further consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. Many more are suffering from the consequences of irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine its health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice ! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from ulceration, leucorrhœa, debility, &c. ! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement ! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries ! Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway ; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st. ; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Building,) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st. New-York ; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile ; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should purchase the only book learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 323 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 23 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier and Enquirer, Day Book, Sunday Times, Standard, Dispatch, Express, Herald, Tribune, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1 with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases ; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. It challenges all medical professors to beat this antidote. It makes immeasurably the greatest cures. All other remedies compared to it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 80 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease ; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicine for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leaves the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken by him will be treated accordingly. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—362 pages, with plates. Price $1 Sold at the Author's Museum, No. 1 Tryon Row (Model House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 663 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and its own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN.

Persons having claims please present them immediately.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROCKWELL & AIL was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. DAVID ROCKWELL is duly and alone authorized to use the name and settle the business of the late firm.

DAVID ROCKWELL.
JACOB VAIL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD.
O. E. WOOD.
E. INGALLS.
L. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted MR. EDWARD W. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The firm business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

THOMAS S. DROWNE AND WILLIAM D. MAXWELL are partners in our firm, from and after this date. PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOOKS AND TRANSFER OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD—Five and Seven per cent Bonds—will be closed at this office on the 15th inst., and reopened on the 1st of January, 1855.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, daily (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis ; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Cincinnati ; at Mattoon, with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for Terre Haute and Alton ; at Effingham, with the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad for Indianapolis and Cincinnati ; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport ; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Chicago as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad leads off the county, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunlaith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 15 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia ; JOHN R. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy ; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of

R. B. MASON,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct Route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Wm Burton and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....9.15 A. M.
Second—St Louis Night Express.....10.5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (320 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

Running on exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis, 12 hours.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 12½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton ; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

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AT ALTON—Connection with daily line packet to Keokuk, and by this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

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R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—NEW-YORK AND LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKIE, SHEBOYGAN, and the WEST generally ; also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any exposure, or detaining themselves or baggage, at the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland : *First*—7.30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis *Second*—8 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2.30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—6.25 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz. : Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., old Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo Emigrants, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON & &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854 : Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6.15 and 9.20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6.38 A. M.

New-York to Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10.40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9.45 A. M., and 1.15 and 3.30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st Station, as follows : Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Train. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4.45 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—(Running on exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis, without change.

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...Thursday, Jan. 10.

...Council of this city have been in ... considering a proposition to order ... Whitehall down, and kept down; but ... decided to lay the matter on the table, ... to await the action of the Legisla-...

The Erie Week.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 10.

... graphic-like work of the ... is greatly regretted. Their re... of other bridges will prove not ... to the traveling public, but ruin ... Western merchants and farm... now waiting for shipment, west of ... to have kept the roads con... two months. Much of this is ... all of it is required for immediate ... Such a state of things is alike dis... to the country and to the locality where the ... are perpetrated.

... Erie towards Harbor Creek, a distance of ... miles, the rails have been torn up in various ... so that passengers over the road are obliged ... all a mile and a half. The bridge that ... fired on Monday was still burning, and the ... were obliged to walk through the ravine. ... flooring of the other bridge has been torn up, ... the string-pieces were of sufficient width to ... persons to walk on them with safety. Men ... and ploughs and scrapers were at work ... all vestiges of track, embankment, &c. ... passengers were compelled to leave the ... walk full half a mile to take the train. ... buried them over the road a few miles, ... were obliged again to get out and walk ... miles further to take the train, which brought ... to Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

In the Supreme Court this morning, the writ of ... in the matter of the Railroad troubles at Erie was granted, and ex-Police Marshal KEYSER was ordered to proceed to Erie. He starts this afternoon, and is empowered to summon such force as he chooses either here or at Erie.

Escape of a Fugitive Slave—The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The *Evening Telegraph*, in a postscript this afternoon, states that a warrant was issued to-day, by U. S. Commissioner CHARLES L. WOODBURY, for the arrest of JOHN JACKSON, an alleged fugitive slave, who, it is said, escaped from his owner, ... Fox, of Virginia. The *Telegraph* adds, that the Vigilance Committee got wind of the proceedings, and started JACKSON off immediately for Canada.

In the Legislature, to-day, the Joint Standing Committees were appointed, and PHILO SANDFORD, of Boston, was chosen State Treasurer and Keeper of the Council.

The New-Jersey Legislature—Governor's Message, &c.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The House of Representatives of this State completed its organization to-day, and then proceeded to business.

The Governor's message was read this morning. It represents the finances of the State in a flourishing condition, the revenue exceeding the expenditures. It recommends that no special banks be chartered, and favors a general banking law. It also recommends that some provision be made to naturalize foreigners at some other time than just before an election.

Know-Nothing Convention in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

A Know-Nothing Convention assembled here to-day, and about one hundred and twenty-five delegates were present from various parts of the State, mostly from the central portion of it.

The cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo were represented.

The Convention is mostly composed of those persons who have become dissatisfied with the action of the original lodges, and the delegates are principally seceders from the old lodges and parties who failed to get admitted under a former organization, and their object now is to effect a perfect State organization, so as to counteract the political influence of the old lodges, which has been used adversely to Mr. SEWARD and his partisans in the State.

The Convention met this afternoon and evening, and are now holding a third session. Nothing of importance has yet been done.

The Southern Convention at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 8.

The great Southern Convention met here to-day. Only sixty delegates were present.

Major LEWIS was elected as the temporary Chairman, and a Committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers, when the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The Southern Convention assembled again to-day, and General LAMAR of Texas was elected permanent President. Ten States were represented, and one hundred and twenty delegates were present, including eighty-three from Louisiana.

Resolutions were offered for the improvement of the Galveston bar and harbor, and for the establishment of a Marine Hospital there. Adjourned until to-morrow.

$20,000 Voted for the Poor of New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The Howard Association of this city voted, to-day, the sum of $2,000 for the benefit of the Poor of New-York.

Trouble among the Philadelphia Firemen.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

During a fire early yesterday morning in this city, the police captured eight men with the Northern Liberty Engine, armed with muskets and other weapons, having carried them to the fire strapped to the rope of the Engine. Lieut. SPERING fired his revolver at one man, who resisted his attempts to arrest him, but he was unable to secure him, and he was carried away severely wounded by his friends. No riot had taken place, but the arrests made probably prevented a murderous affray with the Northern Liberty Hose Company, as several conflicts have previously occurred between these Companies.

Philadelphia Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The rates for money remain as previously reported. The Stock market is firm, with sales as follows: Reading Railroad, 38¼; Morris Canal, 12¾; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; Pennsylvania State fives, 82½.

United States Senator from Missouri.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

In the Missouri Legislature on the 4th instant seven ballots were had for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. ATCHISON. The last ballot stood as follows: DONIPHAN, Whig, 54; BENTON, 40; ATCHISON, Democrat, 56; WILSON, 1—(DONIPHAN voting for WILSON.) The joint Legislature then adjourned until the next day.

The vote was strictly a party one.

The Mail Difficulty in South Carolina—Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

The mail difficulty will soon be definitely arranged. The terms have been agreed upon, but the schedule is not yet fixed.

The brig *Alabama* (?)—48 days from Laguayra, bound to New-York, put in here to-day in distress. Crew sick, vessel leaky and spars injured. Her cargo consisted of logwood.

Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held in the Assembly Chamber here on the evening of the 17th inst.

The Robbery of the Mail at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The parties who robbed the mail bags made up in this place on Saturday last, have been arrested, and all the bags, five in number, recovered.

Sudden Death of a Boston Merchant.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

ARTHUR L. PAYSON, of this city, a well-known merchant in the Mediterranean trade, fell dead in his counting-room this morning.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Ohio River at this point now measures six feet in the channel, and is rising.

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

We have received no mail here south of Washington to-day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire in Henry-street.

A frame building in the rear of No. 388 Henry, near Scammel-street, and extending through to Madison-street, was totally destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The building was erected for a carpenter-shop, but has been recently used for storage by its owner, Mr. GILBERT BISHOP, cabinet-maker. A considerable amount of cabinet-maker's fixtures, owned by Mr. BISHOP, and a large quantity of furniture, belonging to a Mrs. DIBLE, boarding-house keeper, lately deceased, which was stored in the building, were also consumed. None of the property lost was insured. The entire loss amounts to about $2,000.

Fortunately the building No. 292, occupied as the Henry-street Grammar School by J. L. MARSHALL, escaped being injured, owing to the active exertions of the firemen. Through the judicious management of the Rector, the pupils were regularly dismissed without any accident, or creating the least panic among the scholars. The exercises of the school were in no way interrupted, and will be continued as usual.

New-York Typographical Society.

The Typographical Society is making preparations for the celebration of FRANKLIN's Birthday. The ceremonies will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the 17th inst. Mayor WOOD is to preside, and distinguished speakers are promised, with an original Ode or two, and songs.

Death of an Old Merchant.

Last evening one of our oldest merchants, JAMES MCBRIDE, Esq., died suddenly at his residence in the Fifth-avenue. Mr. MCBRIDE was known to a large circle of mercantile gentlemen, and his loss will be deeply felt. He was in the 85th year of his age.

The Register's Office.

Yesterday Mr. DOANE, the new Register, appointed GEORGE HOLBERTON, Esq., to a situation in his office. Mr. HOLBERTON is a resident of the Tenth Ward.

Fire Department.

The new Firemen's Hall in Mercer-street is nearly finished. The Department is taking active steps for a reorganization. The Fire Wardens have been directed to report all unsafe buildings.

LOST AT SEA.—ISAIAH KINGMAN, a native of the State of Maine, was lost overboard from the brig *William F.*, which arrived yesterday from St. Domingo, at this port, when off the Capes of Delaware, on Sunday, 7th.

☞ The Collins steamer *Atlantic* sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with 80 passengers and only *five thousand dollars* in specie.

☞ JOHN MITCHELL has gone to the West on a lecturing tour. He left this City for Pittsburg on Monday morning.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—JAN. 10.

Before Judge Betts.

The case of *Sickles* vs. *Young & Cutter*, which has been on trial in this Court for several weeks back, is drawing to a close at last. The testimony was closed to-day, and to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, the counsel will commence summing up the case. Senator Seward will sum up for the defence to-morrow, and will be followed by Mr. Keller for the plaintiffs. The case will probably go to the Jury this week.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 10.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The case of *George J. Stevens* vs. *James Wright, et al.*, which was taken up yesterday, was continued this morning.

The libellant files his libel to recover the sum of $49 61, freight on certain casks of emery, &c., carried on board the bark *Jason*, from London to New-York.

The defence is that the goods were damaged by negligence on the part of the ship, to the amount of $10.

For libellants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue. For respondents, Mr. MCMahon.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Hon. D. P. Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Stephen Gerits vs. *John I. De Arretta.*—Motion to vacate and set aside judgment granted, on defendant's paying to plaintiff or attorney $50.

Roger Morris vs. *John B. Palmer et al.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, on payment of $10 costs.

M. O. H. Clarkson vs. *J. W. Mitchell.*—INGRAHAM, P. J.—The plaintiff improperly noticed the issue of fact for trial while there was an issue of law undisposed of, and on being informed thereof stipulated to have the cause stricken from the calendar for May term, at which it was noticed. Instead of doing so, he had the case marked down so that it was again placed on the calendar, and when reached, the plaintiff took an inquest.

The plaintiff did not perform his stipulation to have the cause stricken from the calendar. Had he done so, it could not have been again on the calendar at the place where it was when the inquest was taken. Having the cause marked down, was not striking it from the calendar.

When the cause was noticed for December Term the plaintiff then examined the calendar of causes added in December, and found no note of issue filed. There is no evidence of any knowledge that it had been put in for a previous term by the Clerk when marked down.

The plaintiff should have performed his stipulation, and when the cause could regularly be noticed have filed his note of issue. Not having done so, his proceedings are irregular, and must be set aside with $10 costs.

Theddeus B. Glover vs. *James T. Bertine.*—INGRAHAM, P. J.—The defendant, after he received from the plaintiff the alleged notice of discontinuance, noticed the cause for trial, and since that time has proceeded on the reference. If the discontinuance was valid he should have moved for an order to that effect, instead of compelling the plaintiff to proceed with the cause.

The evidence of a settlement is not so clear as to warrant an order to discontinue the suit. Yet I see no reason why he should not be allowed to set the same up as a defence in a supplemental answer. The plaintiff will then have an opportunity of trying the validity of such an agreement.

As the defendant has caused considerable costs by proceeding in the suit since he has had possession of this alleged discontinuance, he should be required to pay the costs so incurred as a condition of leave to put in such answer. These proceedings become unnecessary, and new issues will be formed between the parties.

Motion for leave to file a supplemental answer granted on payment of all costs since defendant received the notice of discontinuance of the plaintiff, abandons the further prosecution of the action, and if not then, on paying the costs of the reference. The costs of this motion to abide the event.

Before Judge Woodruff.

HOW THE STREETS ARE USED.

William Johnson vs. *Robert Dillon.*—This was an action to recover damages for an assault and battery alleged to have been inflicted on the plaintiff in March, 1853. It appeared that the defendant had placed several bales of cotton in the street in front of a store he occupied on Burling-slip, and that the plaintiff having some work to perform near by, which required the notice of fire to heat a pot of pitch, set up one a little to windward of the cotton bags of the defendant. An employée of Dillon's came down the street bags to be in danger, and went to warn him thereof; and before he arrived at the spot a pail of water had been filled at an

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings, and at trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

LET EVERY MAN BE JUDGED BY HIS WORKS.—DR. H. K. ROOT, author of the *People's Medical Lighthouse*, No. 512 Broadway, has recently received the names of thirty persons who have been cured of diseases of the lungs and heart. These persons having tested the skill of the Doctor in a way which has restored them to the blessings of health, are desirous of opportunities to recommend others who are suffering with disease to the successful physician. Their names and addresses will be given to any one who will apply at the Doctor's office.

(Advertisement.)

PRIZE ARTICLE.—The Editor of the Sun offers a prize of $50 for the best article on the subject of *Labor, its wants, interests and duties*—practical in its bearing, and suited to the immediate demands of the time—not over three columns in length—to be handed in before Feb. 1. Real name and address to be sent in a separate envelope—not to be opened until the decision is made. Adress MOSES S. BEACH, Sun office.

(Advertisement.)

☞ $2 50 and $5 for Writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of double entry Bookkeeping. The above reduction is one-half the subscriber's regular charges, to meet the demand of the times. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the room.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The Presidents and Secretaries of the Trades and Benevolent Societies of New-York, are invited to attend a conference on Friday evening (to-morrow) at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Union Shades, Fourth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, when a subject of vital importance will be submitted for their consideration.

(Advertisement.)

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This is the most able and interesting place of amusement in the City. The performances are unequalled, the talent employed in them exceeds all competition. Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT is excelling himself here. C. W. CLARKE, HADAWAY, Miss MESTAYER, are rare attractions in themselves. This afternoon, a new farce and other delightful entertainments. This evening "Charles XII," as well as "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady."

(Advertisement.)

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size PHOTOGRAPHS, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them reproduced, life-size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held on Tuesday evening last, HENRY M. CONCKLIN, Esq., was elected President for the ensuing year.

Fire in Jamaica.

The carriage-house and stable of Hon. JOHN A. KING, Jamaica, L. I., were destroyed by fire last Saturday evening, involving a loss of about $1,500, which is covered by insurance.

A Bloody Tragedy.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 1st inst. gives the following details of a bloody tragedy enacted on New-Year's eve, in a vile quarter of the city called Corderoy Alley, at a low groggery. Mr. MANION, the husband of the landlady, was attracted into the yard by some noise in the alley. He was approaching the small gate-way, when he received a blow on the head with a large stone bottle, which felled him to the earth, breaking the bottle to pieces. Five other persons came to his assistance, from the house; two of them ran immediately to the gate, to ascertain who had thrown the bottle, and as they were passing out into the alley, a knife was drawn across the abdomen of each, cutting so deeply that their bowels protruded, and they fell to the earth. The other two then followed out to see what had become of their companions, and were met at the gate with the same horrible fate, they also being cut across the abdomen, perhaps by the same hand and with the same knife, still reeking with the blood of their companions. A fifth succeeded in getting into the alley, and after a severe tussle with the assassins, who, he says, were four in number, he succeeded in escaping uninjured, and gave the alarm to the police. When the officers arrived, the spectacle presented in the alley was indeed most horrible—four persons lying in front of the gate-way, weltering in their blood, most of them with the bowels protruding from the deep gashes cut across the abdomen.

One of the wounded men was taken into the house, and the other three were conveyed to the hospital. All were still alive last evening, but it is thought that at least three of them cannot survive. It has been ascertained that this bloody assault was committed by a party of four persons, two of whom have been arrested, DAN CALLAGHAN and PAT HAGGERTY. The cause of this bloody occurrence is supposed to be an old feud that has for some time existed between the assailants and MANION, the keeper of the boarding-house.

A physician writes to the editor of the Louisville *Courier*, that a few days ago a young lady, of Oldham County, in her ordinary health—perfectly well, the family say—rode two miles to a physician and had a tooth extracted. Almost immediately a paralysis on one side of the body occurred, then stupor, and death followed in a few hours. She had not inhaled chloroform or anything of the kind.

Valparaiso Market.

NOV. 22.—This market has experienced no change worthy of particular mention since the date of our last report. The arrivals have been unusually limited, not a single vessel having come in whose cargo has caused any effect on prices as quoted in our figures, which, with very few exceptions, remains unaltered. 1,200 bags Rice, 1,500 marquetas Chancaca, 1,000 arrobas Muscovado Sugar, 4,000 dozen common Straw Hats, 140 tons Coals from Sidney; 100 qtls. yellow Soap, 16,000 Gunny Bags, and 100,000 feet dressed Lumber, planed, tongued and grooved, of which one-half is from Eastern United States, and one-half from Puget Sound. This latter is represented as superior to the former, and it being the first importation, will prove of some interest to the trade with that region.

Not a single cargo has reached us from around Cape Horn. There has been a very satisfactory business doing in a great variety of Dry Goods and assorted Merchandise, which it is out of our power to particularize in a price current.

COTTONS—There are some descriptions of American Cottons, as Rio Drills, Denims, and stout bleached goods, which are become scarce and wanted; and at least 2 cents has been obtained for Rio Drills to arrive. The staple articles in Prints, Muslins, &c., from England, France and Germany, are in fair demand. Cotton Thread continues abundant, and shows no sign of improvement. Madapollams of all grades are abundant, as also Gray Shirtings.

WOOLLENS—Some improvement in the demand for Star Cloths; 6,000 yards has been sold at 75c. to 81c. in bond.

LINENS—Drills continue neglected in the absence of purchasers from the Lee Coast. Canvass is quite abundant, and prices are, if anything, a shade lower.

METALS—Prices remain unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, (Sunbury and Erie,) 89½; $4,400 City Railroad 6s, (Sunbury and Erie,) 89½; $2,400 do., 89½; $1,120 City Gas 6s, 99½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 93½; $300 do., '70, 91; $7,000 Allegheny County 6s, '53, 97½; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, '53, P. & S., 97½; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, 97½; $3,000 Pennsylvania 6s, C. & P., 82½; $1,000 Reading Railroad, '70, 92½; $1,000 Pittsburg 6s, '54, 72; $1,400 Lone Island Railroad 6s, 70; $300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71½; 100 Morris Canal, 12¾; 50 do., 12¾; 6 Mineshill Railroad, 58½; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 32½; 1,700 Lehigh Zinc, 9; 50 Pennsylvania Coal, 98; 25 Reading Railroad, 38½; 100 do., 38½; 200 New-Creek Coal Co., 11½; 50 Union Canal, 24; 20 Lehigh Navigation, 63; 50 Susquehanna Canal, 9; 10 Northampton Bank, 63; 4 Manufacturing and Mechanics' Bank, 59½; 50 Kensington Bank, 39½; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 124; 3 Girard Bank, 111.

Second Board—$1,000 City 6s, 99½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 100 Pennsylvania Coal Co., 98½; 50 Morris Canal, 12¾; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 32½; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 9; 50 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71½; $1,000 Pittsburg 6s, '54, 72; $1,000 Lone Island Railroad 6s, 70; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 97½; $1,000 Pennsylvania 6s, C. & P., 82½; $1,000 Reading Railroad, '70, 92½; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, '53, P. & S., 97½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 93½; $300 do., '70, 91; $7,000 Allegheny County 6s, '53, 97½; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, '53, P. & S., 97½; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, 97½; $3,000 Pennsylvania 6s, C. & P., 82½; $1,000 Reading Railroad, '70, 92½; $1,000 Pittsburg 6s, '54, 72; $1,400 Lone Island Railroad 6s, 70; $300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71½; 100 Morris Canal, 12¾; 50 do., 12¾; 6 Mineshill Railroad, 58½; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 32½; 1,700 Lehigh Zinc, 9; 50 Pennsylvania Coal, 98; 25 Reading Railroad, 38½; 100 do., 38½; 200 New-Creek Coal Co., 11½; 50 Union Canal, 24; 20 Lehigh Navigation, 63; 50 Susquehanna Canal, 9; 10 Northampton Bank, 63; 4 Manufacturing and Mechanics' Bank, 59½; 50 Kensington Bank, 39½; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 124; 3 Girard Bank, 111.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 10, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Robert Ferdon, Esq., DAVID ISEMAN to RACHEL ANNA BISHOP, both of this City. The ceremonies were performed by Rev. N. J. Marsellus.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. W. R. Eastwick, HENRY C. SEWARD and Miss MARIE EMMA, youngest daughter of Anthony J. Allaire, all of this City.

DIED

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, Mrs. ELIZA M. RICE, daughter of the late Capt. John O. Connor, and widow of C. C. Rice, Purser U. S. N.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 15 Bleecker-st., near 7th-av.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, of consumption, ISAAC GRAHAM, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends and the members of the second company National Guards, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 721 Greenwich-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, SAMUEL M. WOLFE, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Joel and Udolpho Wolfe, and his brother-in-law, Gen. John Garland, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Chelsea Church, 23d-st., near the 9th-av., on Thursday, the 11th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, at the residence of his grandson, Henry W. Quin, JAMES MCCULLEY, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., aged 98 years, 1 month and 20 days.

☞ Boston and Rochester papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 6, ALFRED LIVINGSTON, in the 83d year of his age.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, JULIA EMMA, youngest daughter of of Geo. H. and Maria Archer, aged 10 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of Fleet and Willoughby-sts., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, HULDA, daughter of Henry and Catharine Mitchell, aged 7 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 83 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

At Randall's Island, on 9th of first month, ELIZABETH, (nee of the Matrocs,) widow of Arthur Hammond.

Her friends, and those of her brother, John Wm. Onderdonk, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her brother, No 238 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 10, after a lingering illness, Mrs. PERSIS W. COOLEY, wife of John B. Cooley, Esq., in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, Randolph M. Cooley, at Ravenswood, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, ALEX. L. DA CUNHA, son of the late Alex. Da Cunha, of the Island of Madeira, in the 18th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Robt. Taylor, No. 180 West 20th-st., on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange:—JAN. 10.

$20,000	Virginia 6s	s3	93	6	Mich. Southern R. R.		80
15,000	do.	b30	93½	150	Reading R. R.	cpn	76
1,000	City Bds.	b60	102		do.	p&c	77
10,000	Erie 1s. Bds.	s6.	101½	400	do.	s2	77
1,000	do.	s3.	101½	50	Hud. River R. R.	b30	37
2,000	Hud. Riv. 30 Mg B		75	300	do.	s2	37
16,000	Ill Cen. R. R. Bs.		70	200	do.	b30	37½
2,000	do.	s30	70	50	do.	c	37½
5,000	do.	s40	70	200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.		79
5,000	do.	b30	70½	100	Erie Railroad	c	43
500	do.		70½	300	do.	s3	43
40	Mechanics' Bank		108	100	do.	b10	43
5	Bank of America		108	50	do.	s10	43
10	Del & Hud. Cal Co.	s3.	108½	200	do.	s3	43
12	Bank State New-York		94	100	do.	c	43
10	Bank of Commerce		141	150	do.	b10	43
10	Metropolitan Bank		97	100	do.	c	43
25	Canton Co.	s3	22½	178	do.	s30	43
350	do.	s3	22½	108	do.	s30	43½
100	do.	b30	22½	125	do.	b3	43
50	do.	s30	22½	50	do.	b10	43
50	Nic. Transit Co.	c	16½	675	do.		43
200	do.	s3	16½	100	do.	c	43
425	do.		16½	50	do.	b3	43½
100	do.	b30	16½	120	do.		43
200	Pennsylvania Coal Co.		101	250	do.	s3	43½
150	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3	30	50	do.	b30	44
100	do.	c	30	200	do.	b30	44
400	do.		30	300	do.	b10	44
50	do.	b10	30	50	do.	s30	43½
100	do.	b30	30	100	do.	s60	43½
50	do.	s3	30	100	do.	s3	43½
50	do.	s3	30½	100	do.	b3	43½
50	do.	s60	30½	200	do.		43½
100	do.	s3	30½	350	do.	s5	43
200	do.	s3	30½	150	do.	s10	43
200	do		30½	100	do.	s15	43
300	do.	b30	30½	400	do.	s60	43½
50	do.	b30	30½	200	Harlem Railroad	s3	31
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	cpn	84	100	do.	b30	31½
10	do.	cpn	85	100	do.	b25	31½
100	do.		84½	700	do.	b30	31½
100	do.		85	100	do.	s3	31½
175	do.		84½	5	N. Indiana Construc.		74
300	do.	b60	87				

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The Loan of $4,000,000 to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company on twenty years Coupon Bonds, interest half yearly, in February and August, secured by a Sinking Fund of $35,000 a month, or $420,000 ℔ annum, to be invested monthly by a special Trustee in these Bonds, at the market price—commencing with March next—while such price is at or below par, and thereafter in the lowest priced Convertible Loans of the Company now outstanding, was awarded this afternoon, at 80 ℔ cent., to the following bidders. The distribution, it will be noticed, embraces about 150 subscribers. The negotiation was carried through at a season of unusual stringency in the Money market, and of depression, not unaccompanied by distrust, in nearly all Stock securities, the Loans of the sovereign States of the Union forming no exception, and under the peculiar drawback to the credit of this Company from a fall in their shares some months ago to 30 ℔ cent., and the sympathy with the general course of the market in their old Loans, two of which have rated below 80 ℔ cent. since August last. It has been presented to the public and solely conducted by the Board of Direction, without cost of brokerage or commissions, in any shape, to the Company; and though the Loan has yielded less than with its ample inducements it ought to have yielded, the result is the very best that could be had under the circumstances just referred to, and the loss thus sustained must be left for recompense in the immediate prospective advantages to the credit and usefulness of the Road, from the prompt and determined purpose with which its first maturing Funded Debt has been provided for at the exclusive cost of the Stockholders. If the new Bonds, under compulsion of the adverse times and the imperious necessity of keeping faith with the Income creditors of the Company, have been sold a bargain—as it is safe to say, will soon be discovered, if the general improvement in confidence now being felt is to continue—there is a qualification to the sacrifice in the fact that a good portion of the Stockholders, including, we believe, and to a considerable sum, nearly every member of the Direction, are to participate individually in the advance, and for the rest of the list, it is composed of the tried friends of the Road, including a liberal circle of Continental and English bankers and merchants, who have not withheld their support when every untoward money influence, and a large measure of direct abuse, sinister opposition and senseless *crushing* seemed to conspire to defeat the Loan and force the Board of Direction to the humiliating alternative of suspending or postponing payment on their Income Bonds. Some idea of the difficulties which surrounded the operation may be gathered from the fact that even at 80 ℔ cent. for a Loan equal, if not superior in security—because so much Sinking Fund was ever before pledged—to the primary Mortgages of the Road, rating six months ago from 100 to 115 ℔ cent., the list of $4,000,000

I feel bold, directly, to say that the worth of the Road and its credit [illegible] to the Stockholders, in any form or quarter, on the Stock Exchange. We have had very little to say heretofore of the personal exertions of individual Directors. It may not be improper now to add, however, (and we believe we do so by unanimous concurrence of his colleagues,) that the most active author of the negotiation is entitled to the compliment implied and the negotiation itself to the name of the MORAN Loan.

AWARD OF THE LOAN.

Atwood, Denkwyk & Co.	$20,000	E. Lebeau	$5,000
Allen, Hazen & Co.	10,000	E. S. Lugnier	5,000
Amyot & Co.	100,000	A. Lechaise	5,000
Hugh Auchincloss	10,000	Edwin C. Litchfield	50,000
Ellis M. Armistead	5,000	Charles B. Lahman	20,000
E. J. Brown	15,000	Henry Logan	10,000
D. A. Barney & others.	100,000	Lemoine & Bell	10,000
Edward Bill	12,000	Mortimer Livingston	10,000
George Bell	25,000	Wm. Loescigk	10,000
J. H. Barry	20,000	Lawrence, Clapp & Co	10,000
Beebe & Co.	30,000	Laing Charles, Attor'y	5,000
Henry W. Belcher	2,000	Sarah Latting	5,000
George Bruce	35,000	Charles M. Leupp	50,000
A. B. Baylis	10,000	Thomas Morrell	2,000
Brown, Brothers & Co.	100,000	George Merritt, Pres't	10,000
F. Burchard	5,000	Mitchell Martin	5,000
C. Barstow, (Trustee).	50,000	Mayer & Stocken	25,000
V. Barsalo	15,000	Mayo & Kane	25,000
Babcock, Milner & Co.	10,000	G. H. Miller	5,000
Bogert & Kneeland	5,000	Wm. F. Matt, Jun	5,000
Bernard & Winter	25,000	C. Merlot	10,000
George Bliss	5,000	C. Marquand	10,000
Nathaniel A. Bacon	10,000	E. Munroe	1,000
Ball, Black & Co.	3,000	Sidney B. Morse	5,000
John Clapp	10,000	Charles Moran	200,000
G. A. Caesar	5,000	Samuel Marsh	50,000
Cowdin & Atherton	15,000	Edw'd Minturn	20,000
Alexander J. Cochead	5,000	Ralph Lord	25,000
John Compton	5,000	New-York Life Ins. Co.	20,000
E. W. Clerk, Dodge & Co	25,000	Susan M. Parish	50,000
Alfred Colvill	5,000	Pierpont Phillips	2,000
Caswmann & Co.	100,000	George D. Post	15,000
Carpenter & Co.	10,000	Samuel Parry	40,000
George Chrystie	10,000	Thomas Pierce	5,000
Chastelaine, Pomeret & Co.	10,000	John J. Phelps	15,000
S. B. Chittenden	5,000	William H. Priest	1,000
Chambers & Heiser	10,000	Ebenezar Platt	1,000
P. A. & J. Curtiss	5,000	Nelson Robinson	10,000
Claflin, Mollen & Co.	5,000	Thomas Rodgers	10,000
Cummins, Colvin & Seaman	5,000	Robert & William	20,000
Joseph B. Collins	5,000	Rollins Brothers	10,000
Henry Cott & Son	20,000	C. O. Roussage	5,000
D. A. Cashman	10,000	Roach, Burke & Co.	10,000
Danforth, Coss & Co.	10,000	Remsen & Tyng	10,000
Delauney, Iselin & Clark	100,000	H. Ransdell, for himself	115,000
Dykers, Alstyne & Co.	50,000	Lewis W. Young	
Edward Delafield	6,000	Lewis D. Lockwood	
Henry Deanfield	21,000	Nathaniel Salmon	
Dustin & Co	5,000	A. Adams and others	
W. C. Doughe'ty	5,000	Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	50,000
Chas. M. Donnelly	5,000	Schuchardt & Gebhard	100,000
David Downs	2,000	W. Schall & Co.	70,000
Daniel Drew	300,000	Phillip Speyer & Co.	25,000
William E. Dodge	100,000	Joel Seymour	5,000
Daniel Ebbetts	6,000	A. Stendwell	4,000
John Fe. guson	20,000	D. Stewart	5,000
J. Morton, Ferris & Bro	10,000	Ira Smith, Jr., & Co.	5,000
John P. Farnham	5,000	L. S. Suarez	10,000
S. H. & C. W. Foster	10,000	Stone & Star	5,000
Jasper Grosvenor	10,000	Henry M. Smith	1,000
Gelpcke & Co.	200,000	Cornelius Smith	5,000
Jas. G. Garner	20,000	William B. Skidmore	25,000
Seth Grosvenor	5,000	Thomas N. Thorne	10,000
R. R. Graves & Co	12

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1036. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

The Judicial Reform Bill.

The Diplomatic and Circular System to be Remodelled.

SAM.

Mr. Chandler's Reply to Mr. Banks.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. FOOT introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a Custom-House, Post-Office and Court-House at Rutland, New-York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FOOT introduced the Pacific Railroad bill to be printed and referred to the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroads. Agreed to.

Mr. BADGER moved to take up the bill for increasing the compensation of Congressmen and United States Judges.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked the indulgence of the Senator of North Carolina, to enable him to bring in a bill authorizing the location of land warrants, issued to the State of Illinois, and otherwise dispose of them. Granted.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute, which gives compensation to a limited portion.

The substitute was rejected.

Mr. BADGER renewed his motion to take up the Compensation bill.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved the Judicial Reform bill be postponed for one day. I desire that the Bounty Land Bill may be taken up.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

The Compensation bill was then taken up.

Mr. CHASE moved to strike out the number relating to the Supreme Judges, and insert eight instead of nine. This motion was supported and many times more opposed. The latter being the most numerous, the vote of Governor Pratt, being absent, alone to make a fair system of equalization in connection with the proposed increase, I should gladly have accepted it. The times are hard all over the country, and the people are not thought of, while Congress was feathering its own nest. If members of the State Legislatures can live on from two to four dollars a day, I don't see why the members of Congress can't live for eight dollars. If the State Judges can get along with $3,000 to $5,000 a year, why can't the Judges of the United States Courts get along for $4,000 to $6,000. After the demonstrations of the last Congress upon the Kansas and Nebraska bill, I think the members ought to be satisfied that they already receive enough, if not too much.

Mr. BADGER—I am surprised at the remarks of the Senator from Connecticut. I hope those who think the present per diem allowance is sufficient compensation for their services, will, as honorable men, vote against the bill. Such aspirations are worth more, and I rate those motives as highly as my own. I don't see why the Senator should bring into this discussion the Kansas and Nebraska bill or the Fugitive Slave law. I voted for the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and my reasons for doing so were given on the floor of this Senate. I am responsible for them only to my constituents and my Maker. If we introduce these irritating and agitating subjects upon every occasion, whether relevant or preferred, we shall have discussion enough. I abandoned a profitable practice to serve my country, and, although not extravagant, it takes $3,000 a year in addition to my compensation to defray my expenses. I do not regret that service, but the country should make a fair remuneration.

Mr. CLAYTON thought the compensation of the members of Congress inadequate. He said their pay was about equal to one of the pages of the Senate, and half that of the messengers of the Senate. I would not vote to increase my own compensation, but should vote to increase the compensation of my successor and of the Senators from other States.

Mr. TOUCEY agreed with his colleague. He thought it bad policy to pay public servants too small wages.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

The consideration of the Judicial Reform bill was then resumed.

Mr. CHASE's amendment to reduce the number of Judges and Mr. GWIN's motion to strike out the first section were rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS' substitute was then read by sections for the purpose of perfecting it, and then postponed until Monday next for final action.

The bill to extend the provisions of the Bounty Land law was then taken up.

A discussion sprung up as to whether the compensation should be made by the bill to those who were in the service of the States, but not of the General Government.

Mr. THOMAS maintained that the Governors of States had the right to decide whether the Constitutional exigency had arisen which justified their placing troops in command of the President of the United States.

Mr. CASS opposed this doctrine.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into Executive Session, and at the close of it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Nebraska, introduced bills to establish post routes, protect the proprietors of towns, and provide for the survey and settlement of half-breed tracts in that Territory. Referred.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill making appropriation for continuing the improvement of Taunton River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

The House took up the bill to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States.

Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, who reported it from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the provisions and said the pension roll of Great Britain was not more surprising in its effects than the operation of our Diplomatic and Consular system. There are instances where individuals receive $30,000 oft doing no more duty than others who receive scarcely a support. We took our system from that of England sixty-five years ago. It has remained unchanged, while England has modified hers five or six times. Every other Government has adopted its system to the peculiarities of the age. The bill changes the title of Charge d'Affaires, or Minister Resident, to Minister Plenipotentiary, in order to preserve equality of rank with the Ministers of other countries near the Government to which our Ministers are accredited, and for the purpose of having direct access to those Courts.

The bill proposes to abolish outfits. The custom has been to give $9,000 thereof, which is often spent before the Minister starts on his journey. This added to the usual amount of annual salary, and $2,500 in fitting out, makes $30,500 in one year's salary, should the Minister not stay abroad longer than that time. Such offices are too often conferred by Presidents as rewards for partisan services. Another proposed reform is to withhold pay when services are not rendered. No Minister is to absent himself from his post for more than ten days. Under this bill there will be no more roving commissions to partisans and favorites. They cannot spend Summer in Russia, and Winter in Italy. We will hear of no more disputes by the Assembling of American Ministers abroad. The bill, however, allows them the full range of the countries to which they may be severally sent.

Another provision is to appoint a Secretary to every Legation to perform the clerical duties, take care of the archives, and act in the absence of the Minister. The salary is to be small, to avoid scramble for the office. The saving to Government by the scheme will be annually $75,314, and it curtails many abuses, including outfits and over-lapping of salaries. As to Consuls, none but American citizens to be appointed. On this point, however, he deferred his remarks until to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Pacific Railroad bill. SAM.

Mr. CHANDLER rose to reply to the Know-Nothing speech of Mr. BANKS, who, he said, had made special and inculpatory remarks regarding the Roman Catholic Church, involving in the inculpation a charge of latent treason against its members, or at least an imputation that there is an article of their religious faith which overrides all fealty to this Government, and which would render them unworthy of public trust, suspected citizens, and dangerous officers. Standing here almost alone in the assertion of a fact, which seems to be doubted, he was without the sympathy of a host of partisans to sustain him, and to pardon the infirmity of his defence of the principles which he advocated. He denied the Pope of Rome has, or claims for himself to have, the right to interfere with the political relations of any other country than that of which he is personally a subject. And he denied the right of the Pope, resulting from his divine office, to interfere between subjects and their Sovereigns, and citizens and their Governments. While he made this denial, he acknowledged all his obligations to that Church, of which he was a humble member. He would not yield a single dogma, nor explain it away to suit the spirit of the times. He believed all that the Church believes and teaches as religious dogmas. He must regard himself as involved in the general censure of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He clearly and distinctly denied that the power of the Pope extends one grain beyond his spiritual relations, or infringes in the least degree on the duty which any Roman Catholic owes to the Government under which he lives. If, he said, by the Providence of God, the Bishop of Rome should possess himself of an army with the view of invading the territory of the United States, or assailing the rights of our country, he would find no more earnest antagonists than in the Roman Catholics. If I should not be here to vote supplies to our army, and too old to take part in the battle, I would be found in the privacy of my chamber, or at the foot of the altar imploring God for the safety of my country, and the defeat of the invaders—(applause—which, Mr. ORR, the Chairman, checked, reminding gentlemen it was unbecoming in a deliberative assembly.) Mr. CHANDLER resumed—If the spirits of conquest should seize on the wearer of the tiara, and he should seek to subjugate Italy, provoking the arms of other nations against his own State, I would look on the chances of the defeat of his army as coolly and complacently as on the mischievous schemes of any other ambitious monarch. This was his belief, and fully and openly avowed by every bishop in the United States; in proof of which he read from the writings of Bishops ENGLAND, KENRICK, HUGHES, SPALDING, TROY and others. He scorned to utter lies than the white truth, and referred to other times, when the Pope dethroned Kings, but only when it was required by existing constitutions or compacts for the benefit, and at the instance, of the governed. In the language of Bishop ENGLAND, "God never gave the Pope any temporal power to depose Kings, or interfere with political concerns, and any right which the successor of St. Peter claims for that purpose must be derived from some other source." He condemned the inequality in citizens which Know-Nothings seek to establish, saying, if this shall be done, it would not be long before that class will demand as a boon what freemen claim, and in conclusion said, "With my hand on my heart, and my eyes toward Heaven, with reverence I appeal to God to witness the truth of the assertions which I have made, with the conviction of knowledge and the credibility of the testimony I have adduced from others."

Mr. COX argued to show that the Whig party is not dissolved and disbanded as their enemies repeatedly assert. He reviewed, in condemnation, the acts and policy of the Administration, and passed to the Know-Nothing question, briefly contending that the Americans have the right to manage politics in their own way, to exclude Catholics from office, and to extend the term of Naturalization.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

From Washington—The Kinney Expedition, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The *Union* of this morning announces that the first vessel with the Central American Colonists, will sail from Baltimore on the 25th instant; the second, a few days later, from Mobile; and the third from Brazos Santiago. Seven hundred men go out in these vessels. Col. KINNEY will sail about the beginning of next month, either from New-York or Philadelphia, in a first class steamship.

The President has recognized CARL EDWARD HABRICHT as Consul for Sweden and Norway, at New-York, and EDWARD SMITH SAZERS as Consul for the same Powers at Philadelphia.

Confirmations by the Senate—Health of Mr. Norris—Illness of Mr. Willard.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Senate confirmed to-day the following appointments: HENRY P. WHALEN, as Collector of the port at Dunkirk, N. Y.; WM. R. HACKLEY, as District Attorney of Florida; DANIEL M. BATES as District Judge, and SAMUEL DEXTER, of Maryland, as Marshal of Kansas Territory, and W. H. BARNES as District Attorney of Oregon Territory.

Mr. NORRIS is slowly improving, and strong hopes are entertained of his final recovery.

Mr. JOSEPH WILLARD, one of the proprietors of WILLARD'S Hotel, now lies in a critical condition, having been attacked with severe spasms to-day.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11

SUPREME COURT—Thursday.—D. IRA BAKER, H. C. GOODWIN, Esqs., and Hon. JOHN J. TAYLOR, of New-York, were admitted as attorneys and counsellors of this Court to-day.

No. 40.—*Edward M. West, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Cochran.*—The argument was continued by Mr. HILL for the defendant in error, and by Mr. BLAIR for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Further from Havana.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received, and contain full details of the latest news from Havana.

The trial of ESTAMPES *alias* LACOSTE was progressing. He acknowledged that his purpose was to place himself at the head of a revolution in the eastern part of the Island, and denounced HERNANDEZ as the traitor who had betrayed him. It was reported that both he and Mr. FELIX would be garroted.

Cholera was raging badly in the Island, and over 2,600 deaths are reported.

Twelve seamen belonging to the ship *Amado*, from New-York, had been arrested at New-Orleans for revolt during the passage.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

OPERATIONS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

SALLIES OF THE GARRISON.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

French Loan of 500,000,000 Francs.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE.

Prussia and Her English Envoy.

STATE OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL PASSED.

Markets Quiet—Cotton Unchanged—Consols 91¼.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool early on Saturday morning, 30th of December, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock yesterday.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, 24th December, at 12½ o'clock, noon.

The *Sarah Sands* had put into Cork with sails damaged, and would proceed on her voyage when repaired without returning to Liverpool.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* sailed from Marseilles on 21st December, with 1,640 men of the 18th French Regiment of the line, for the Crimea. The *Arabia* attracted much attention at Marseilles.

The event of the week is the speech of the Emperor of France, which makes no allusion to any prospect of peace, and is followed up by a loan of five hundred millions of francs. There has been an important diplomatic conference at Vienna. The Prussian mission to England proves to have been of no importance. The bill for the enlistment of foreigners into the British service is passed into law. Parliament has adjourned. Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. The Arctic exploring ship *Enterprise*, Capt. COLLINSON, has arrived at Hong-Kong, on her way to England. Liverpool Cotton market quiet, favoring buyers, but not quotably lower. Not much activity in the Grain market, but prices are firmly maintained. Money market unchanged. American securities in good demand, especially Virginia stock and Illinois Central Bonds; Eries neglected; fair inquiry for New-York Central Sixes and Sevens, Convertible. Consols have varied very little and closed 91¼@91¾.

A high Diplomatic Conference was to be held on the 28th of December at Lord WESTMORELAND's office in Vienna. The Ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia (Prince GORTSCHAKOFF) were to take part in the discussion. The Conference is to be of "a positive character." Lord WESTMORELAND being reported sick, the Conference, for greater convenience and privacy, will be held in his Chambers.

The remaining diplomatic news is comprised in the following dispatch from Vienna, 26th: "Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has presented a note which he has received from St. Petersburg, to Count BUOL. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but is not the final reply of Russia."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Crimea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1854.

It is confidently asserted that the resolution has been adopted to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up. The French, it is said, are to storm, while the British and Turks attack MENSCHIKOFF.

There is a report that OMER PASHA has written to the Sultan making it a condition of his accepting the command that he shall have two votes in the council of war, in order to prevent his being over-voted by Lord RAGLAN and General CANROBERT.

VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 28.

A dispatch from Warsaw announces that the Russian Naval Artillery have been taken out of the Baltic fleet and have arrived at Sebastopol, and that to their presence is due the recent position of the fire from Sebastopol, as well as the new-found boldness of the fleet.

Another dispatch from Vienna states that at the conference held in that capital on the 28th, notes were exchanged between the representatives of the three Allied Powers, defining the sense in which their Cabinets understood the four points proposed as conditions of peace.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, it is understood, demanded time to obtain the instructions of his Government

THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war may be again summed up in a few words. Nothing new had taken place to the 20th December. The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the enemy's approaches, nevertheless the French third parallel is mounted with cannon. To Dec. 18, 18,000 French and English reinforcements had arrived in the Crimea. An official dispatch in the Paris *Moniteur*, from Balaklava, says "The situation of the Allies is excellent." Gen. LIPRANDI, however, with 20,000 men, was manœuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava. MENSCHIKOFF is sick.

On the 6th, 8th and 11th, the garrison of Sebastopol made sorties, as already published. The weather continued bad. Five thousand Turks had landed at Eupatoria. The destination of OMAR PACHA's army is kept profoundly secret, but it is thought they will invest the north side of the fortress, and thus complete the lines.

We collect, in date, the few events that have transpired before Sebastopol.

DEC. 5 AND 6.—According to Balaklava letters of the 7th, the sortie made during the night of the 5th was of no great importance. The new French and English batteries are all but completed, as also the works around the Bay of Kamiesch. The bulk of the Russian army is reported at Bakshiserai, but there are powerful bodies of troops, *en echelon*, between that place and Inkermann.

About midnight of the 6th, a movement was observed among the Russians in the valley of Balaklava, and lights were seen moving in the redoubts which they, the Russians, have held since the affair of the 25th October. It was supposed they had received reinforcements, and were about to attack. The Allies turned out and awaited the attack, but after a time the noise of wheels and the tramp of men ceased, and the alarm was over. Towards morning flames broke out from the redoubts, and it was discovered that the Russians had retired. The French cavalry pushed forward, and found only wooden guns in the embrasures, the Russians having succeeded in carrying off all their artillery, to the number of 85 pieces. The immediate reason of this retreat is not known.

DEC. 7.—The fire to-day was not heavy, nor well sustained on either side, but there were several severe skirmishes between the French and English riflemen and the Russian sharpshooters.

At 3 o'clock three battalions of French chasseurs, with nine guns, proceeded from the heights and made a reconnoissance in force along the valley of Balaklava up to the Turkish redoubts. They found that the Russians were still in possession of part of the valley. Some hundreds of their infantry being visible in the [illegible] of Tchernaya.

DEC. 8.—During the night was severe; and it having [illegible] the roads, some of the allies' heavy guns [illegible] to the front.

From this [illegible] the 12th it was stated the Allies have completely repaired their siege and defensive works which had been much damaged by the rain. There had been heavy rains for some weeks, and the whole country was inundated with mud. The communication between Perekop and Simferopol was completely interrupted. A week had elapsed since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol. The return of fine weather had materially benefited the state of the roads, and permitted a renewal of activity in both armies.

DEC. 11.—Dispatch of this date states that today the Russians attacked the French outposts, and gained possession of three mortars, but were repulsed with the loss of 467 men.

Other dispatches, via Marseilles, state that in a sortie (the date not specified, by the 12th) the Russians lost 700 men; but whether the two statements refer to the same transaction it is impossible to say.

Admiral HAMELIN, writing on the 12th, says: "For the last two days the place has kept up a tolerably brisk fire. The enemy has made two vigorous sallies against our lines and those of the English. As soon as he had reached the parapets, he was received by a well sustained fire of musketry, and repulsed at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate struggle.

DEC. 15.—To-day Gen. OSTEN-SACKEN reconnoitred in force, and a skirmish occurred near the ruins of Inkermann. We have no details.

DEC. 16.—MENSCHIKOFF reports that nothing particular occurred this day. Unfavorable weather hindered the progress of the works, and the fire was feeble, especially from the English batteries.

DEC. 17.—OMER PASHA left Shumla for Constantinople. His proposed future movements are not known.

DEC. 18.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes "satisfactory" accounts to this date. Reinforcements continued to arrive. Turkish troops were beginning to arrive from Varna.

DEC. 20.—The latest dates are from MENSCHIKOFF, who reports that to the 20th there was no change in the aspect of affairs.

Change of the Line of Defence.

By the last mail from Europe, it was stated that the Russians had retired to their second line of defence, and were removing some of their guns to the ships. This information was telegraphed to the London press. We see no further confirmation of the statement excepting a letter in the *Soldaten Freund*, which says:

"The defence of the fortress is now to be conducted on a new plan. The costly *material* will be removed from the bastion on the walls and carried back to the ships. Twenty-two ships have been equipped and are now ready for sea."

It is probable the garrison have mined the places which they pretend to have left.

The *Frankfort Blatt* says likewise, that the defence of Sebastopol will no longer extend to the outer line on the Tchernaya, but be confined to the forts. The bulk of the Russian army will entrench itself strongly on the heights near Bakshiserai and Simferopol. The communication with Perekop will be permanent, while that with Sebastopol will depend on contingencies. Detached corps of observation will, however, be placed on the Tchernaya, Belbek, and Katcha.

THE RUSSIAN AND ALLIED FLEETS.

Sortie from Sebastopol.

On the 6th December two Russian steamers, the *Vladimir* and *Bessarabia*, towing six gunboats, came out of the harbor of Sebastopol. One of these steamers, unheeding the French frigate *Mogare*, which was cruising near, went close in shore to Serolitska Bay, and commenced firing on a Frenchsteamer and bomb-ketch which were there. On observing this the English steam-frigates *Valeureux* and *Terrible* went to their relief, on which the Russians retired under shelter of the batteries. This sortie has proved that there is a passage left for egress between the sunken ships, although only wide enough for one ship to pass at a time. The Russian fleet could, however, form in safety under cover of the batteries. A Russian announcement says that this sortie of the steamers was a mere reconnoissance. The allied fleets, excepting the cruisers, are now moored outside of the double Bay of Chersonnesus, where the anchorage is better than at Katcha.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

The following powerful description of the position of the British army is contained in the *Times* correspondent's letter, dated from the camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 4:

If any of our great geologists want to test the truth of their theories respecting the appearance of the primeval world, or are desirous of ascertaining what sort of view Noah might have had when he looked out of the ark from Ararat, they cannot do better than come out here at once. The whole plateau on which stands "the camp before Sebastopol"—the entire of the angle of land from Balaklava round to Kherson, and thence to the valley of Inkermann—is fitted at this moment for the reception and delectation of any number of ichthyosauri, sauri, and crocodiles—it is a vast black, dreary wilderness of mud, dotted with little lochs of foul water, and seamed by dirty brownish and tawny-colored streams running down to and along the ravines.

"Chaos has come again," or rather has just departed from the scene. A grand plateau of bog, varying in depth from a foot to two feet, extends from the valley of Inkermann to the sea at Balaklava. It is trodden into holes in every direction by the hoofs of mules, horses and camels. It is scarred deeply by the wheels of carts and arabas, and the white tents dotting its surface, and a few white scattered farm-houses, and the snug quarters of Lord RAGLAN, contrast strongly with the black profound amid which they rear their straight outlines. All over its surface are strewed the carcases of horses and miserable animals torn down by dogs and smothered in mud. Vultures sweep over the mounds in flocks; carrion crows and "birds of prey obscene" hover over their prey, menace the hideous dogs who are feasting below, or sit in gloomy dyspepsia, with drooped head and drooping wing, on the remnants of their banquet.

It is over this ground, gained at last by great toil and exhaustion, and loss of life on the part of the starving beasts of burden, that man and horse have to struggle from Balaklava for some four or five miles with the hay and corn, the meat, the biscuit, the pork, which form the subsistence of our army. Every day this toil must be undergone, for we are fed, indeed, by daily bread, and only get half rations of it. Horses drop exhausted on the road, and their loads are removed and added to the burdens of the struggling survivors; then, after a few efforts to get out of their slough of Despond, the poor brutes succumb and lie down to die in their graves. Men wade and plunge about, and stumble through the mud, with muttered imprecations, or sit down on a projecting stone, exhausted, pictures of dirt and woe unutterable. Sometimes on the route the overworked and sickly soldier is seized with illness, and the sad aspect of a fellow-countryman dying before his eyes shocks every passer-by—the more because aid is all but hopeless and impossible. Officers in huge sailors' boots, purchased at Balaklava for about five times their proper price, trudge on earnestly in the expectation of being able to carry back to their tents the pot of preserved meat or the fowl, bought at a fabulous cost in that model city of usurydom, ere the allotted portion of wood under the cooking tins has been consumed. It requires a soldier's eye to tell captains from corporals now, mounted on draggle-tailed and unkempt ragged ponies covered with mud. They are hairy and muddy, as the police reports would say—in short, "wearing the air of foreigners;" but the vast majority of them are the noblest, choicest, bravest fellows in Europe—men who defy privation, neglect, storm and tempest—who, in the midst of difficulties, rarely despond and never despair, and who comfort and animate by the brightest examples of courage and high valor, of constancy and unflinching resolution, the gallant fellows around them.

The siege operations have been sometimes completely—sometimes partially—suspended, and the attack on Sebastopol has languished and declined. Neither guns nor ammunition could be brought up to the batteries.

The number of heavy guns, the quantity of shot, shell, and powder landed on the beach daily, under the superintendence of Captain ARMSTRONG, R. A., are enormous, but they lie there with no present prospect of being moved to the point.

The Russians have been emboldened by our inactivity to crawl about at nights, and beat up the advanced posts. It is no wonder that men who may have carried a considerable load from Balaklava to the camp, and who may be sent out after a scanty meal to pass twelve hours in a ditch, sometimes are less vigilant than they ought to, be for the safety of the army. In some such way, was it that the pickquets of the 50th were surprised the other night in front of the right attack, and indeed report says that some of the men were bayoneted by the Russians as they lay in their blankets.

There are many points on which a little attention and care would save great trouble to the men, and husband their strength. For instance, the coffee which is served out to the man is the green, unroasted berry. The men have neither roasting nor grinding apparatus. The step of the mess tin is made to do duty for the one; and is spoiled in the pile of others one used in lieu of the other, and spoils the coffee; but the hardship of roasting and grinding the berry over small bits of sticks, and in wet and storm, can only be known to those who try to get a breakfast by adopting these conditions of obtaining it. Why not send out good coffee ready ground in handy tins? Surely, it is not worth while to practice economy on such a dear article as a soldier. These are not "grumbles," but honest complaints against the perpetuation of remediable grievances. The want of clothing, the want of fuel, the want of shelter, the want of food, which have cost the army and the nation so dearly, might, I sincerely and solemnly believe, have been obviated by a small exertion of ordinary "prevoyance." The articles which are arriving to-day in the *Belgravia*, should have been here long ago, and the supplies we are expecting daily, however welcome, are late. They will be of service only to those who have survived, or who have maintained health and strength under cold and wet. We have tents, but cannot get them up to the camp. There is a great deficiency of hospital mauqueses, and horrible as it is to think of such a thing, it is no less true that, according to information received from no doubtful source, five men of a battalion of the Guards were found dead outside one of the tents within the last thirty hours.

The mortality among the Turks has now assumed all the dimensions of a plague. Every sense was offended and shocked by the display, day after day, in the streets, of processions of men bearing half-covered corpses on litters, at the busiest hours of the day; and Col. DAVENEY at last gave orders, or rather granted permission, that the Turks should bury their dead on the hill-side, over the town. Yesterday, ere evening, upwards of seventy bodies were carried to their long home and deposited in their shallow graves, not above a few inches deep, and were left with a shovelfull or two of earth and pebbles over them, as close together as they could be packed. To-day the same process is going on. I can count thirty-five bodies already on the ground, and it is early in the day. Over the hill-side come men bearing more litters. As the result of such a mode of burial would be the outbreak of some all-destroying pestilence, the commandant of the place has ordered it to be discontinued, and the Turks must in future bury their dead outside the town in the valley, in graves four feet deep.

DEC. 5.—The works of our new attack have been completed, and are now awaiting their armament. Owing to the cessation of rain we have been enabled to get up to the artillery park five guns of position and three 13-inch mortars. The scarcity of rations continues, except among the Guards, the Marines and Rifles on the heights, and the Highland Brigade near the town of Balaklava. Lieut.-Col. DE BUTTE and his recently arrived drafts for the Scots Fusilier Guards, are stationed on the extreme French left, between St. George and Cape Chersonesus, and are engaged in the manufacture of gabions, there being abundance of brushwood in the neighborhood. This detachment is about eight miles from the head-quarters of the Guards on our right.

The number of applications sent to Lord RAGLAN for leave to retire, to sell out, or to go on half-pay, is said to be very great. The Duke of WELLINGTON had to contend against the same evil in Spain. It is said, but I do not know whether there is any good ground for the assertion—and I am inclined to think there is none—that after Lord GEORGE PAGET's name appeared in orders as having received permission to retire, no less than one hundred and eighty applications to sell out or go on half-pay were sent in to the commander of the forces. Some of these have, it is stated, been acceded to—that is, Lord RAGLAN has sent them to the commander-in-chief of the army, with rather sarcastic recommendations that the permission sought for be granted; others have been refused, inasmuch as the colonels of the regiments to which the applicants belonged did not approve of the application. If reports be true, indeed, some of these gentlemen were "no great loss," and the army is well rid of them. One young person who recently retired, and who belongs to the nobility, to whose gallant conduct here he offered a striking contrast, had been publicly rebuked by his commanding officer for his disorderly and pusillanimous conduct ere he retired.

DEC. 6.—Last night, at 12 o'clock, there was a great stir down in the Valley of Balaklava. The hoarse hum of great crowds of men was heard by the picquets, and they reported the circumstances to the officers of the French regiments on the heights. Lights were seen moving about in the redoubts occupied by the Russians since the affair of the 25th of October. It was supposed that the enemy had received reinforcements, or were about to make a dash at our position before Balaklava. The Hospital Guards and the invalid battalion were at once turned out, and the French, shrouded in their capotes, grimly waited in the lines the first decisive movement of the enemy. The night was cold, but not clear, and after a time the noise of the wheels and the tramp of men ceased, and the alarm was over. Ere morning, however, we knew the cause of it, for about 5 o'clock A. M., an outburst of flames from the redoubts in which the Russians had butted themselves illuminated the sky, and at the same time the fire broke out in the cottages on the slope of the hill before Komara. When morning came the smoke was seen ascending to heaven, and the Russians were visible in much diminished numbers on the higher plateaux of the hills near Schergom and Komara. The faint rays of the morning sun played on the bayonets of another portion of the force as they wound up the road towards Mackenzie's Farm, and passed through the wood over the right bank of the Tchernaya. The reason of this retreat remains unknowa to us as yet. Perhaps the Russian General was informed by his spies that the French had landed on the north side of Sebastopol, and were marching on his flank, for the story of the landing is universally believed, and is utterly untrue. It is more probable, however, that the severity of the weather and want of shelter forced him to abandon the position in the valley. The French pushed down their cavalry, and seized the plain. They found dumbbies (mock guns) in the embrasures, the Russians having carried off all their artillery, to the number of eighty-five pieces.

DEC. 7.—A warm fine day, bright sun, and clear sky. This is indeed a treat, for though it is a presage of wintery snow and frost, even that would be a delightful change. It would dry the roads, and enable us to feed our men and arm our batteries. Certainly it will also do service to the Russians, for it will permit them to get up their supplies. The fire to-day was not heavy or well-sustained on either side, but there was more than one severe brush between the riflemen, French and English, and the Russian carbineers. At 3 o'clock, three strong battalions of infantry of the 2d Division, consisting of Chasseur Regiments, and accompanied by nine field guns, proceeded down from the height on the rear of our right, and made a *reconnaissance en force* along the valley of Balaklava up to the Turkish redoubts. They halted at the base of the hill, generally held by our videttes, and threw forward a very strong line of skirmishers, which spread all across the plain, and advanced with caution across it. The main body of infantry and the guns followed. Four Cossacks showed themselves above the summit of Mt. C[illegible], and as the French advanced, a body of horsemen came in sight, and gave us a plain demonstration that our hopes were unfounded, and that the Russians were still in possession of a portion of the valley. Three battalions of infantry were visible in the gorge of the Tchernaya. The French, however, [illegible]

[illegible] shell, and powder landed on the beach daily, under the superintendence of Captain ARMSTRONG, R. A., are enormous, but they lie there with no present prospect of being moved to the point.

The Russians have been emboldened by our inactivity to crawl about at nights, and beat up the advanced posts. It is no wonder that men who may have carried a considerable load from Balaklava to the camp, and who may be sent out after a scanty meal to pass twelve hours in a ditch, sometimes are less vigilant than they ought to, be for the safety of the army. In some such way, was it that the pickquets of the 50th were surprised the other night in front of the right attack, and indeed report says that some of the men were bayoneted by the Russians as they lay in their blankets.

There are many points on which a little attention and care would save great trouble to the men, and husband their strength. For instance, the coffee which is served out to the man is the green, unroasted berry. The men have neither roasting nor grinding apparatus. The step of the mess tin is made to do duty for the one; and is spoiled in the pile of others one used in lieu of the other, and spoils the coffee; but the hardship of roasting and grinding the berry over small bits of sticks, and in wet and storm, can only be known to those who try to get a breakfast by adopting these conditions of obtaining it. Why not send out good coffee ready ground in handy tins? Surely, it is not worth while to practice economy on such a dear article as a soldier. These are not "grumbles," but honest complaints against the perpetuation of remediable grievances. The want of clothing, the want of fuel, the want of shelter, the want of food, which have cost the army and the nation so dearly, might, I sincerely and solemnly believe, have been obviated by a small exertion of ordinary "prevoyance." The articles which are arriving to-day in the *Belgravia*, should have been here long ago, and the supplies we are expecting daily, however welcome, are late. They will be of service only to those who have survived, or who have maintained health and strength under cold and wet. We have tents, but cannot get them up to the camp. There is a great deficiency of hospital mauqueses, and horrible as it is to think of such a thing, it is no less true that, according to information received from no doubtful source, five men of a battalion of the Guards were found dead outside one of the tents within the last thirty hours.

The mortality among the Turks has now assumed all the dimensions of a plague. Every sense was offended and shocked by the display, day after day, in the streets, of processions of men bearing half-covered corpses on litters, at the busiest hours of the day; and Col. DAVENEY at last gave orders, or rather granted permission, that the Turks should bury their dead on the hill-side, over the town. Yesterday, ere evening, upwards of seventy bodies were carried to their long home and deposited in their shallow graves, not above a few inches deep, and were left with a shovelfull or two of earth and pebbles over them, as close together as they could be packed. To-day the same process is going on. I can count thirty-five bodies already on the ground, and it is early in the day. Over the hill-side come men bearing more litters. As the result of such a mode of burial would be the outbreak of some all-destroying pestilence, the commandant of the place has ordered it to be discontinued, and the Turks must in future bury their dead outside the town in the valley, in graves four feet deep.

DEC. 5.—The works of our new attack have been completed, and are now awaiting their armament. Owing to the cessation of rain we have been enabled to get up to the artillery park five guns of position and three 13-inch mortars. The scarcity of rations continues, except among the Guards, the Marines and Rifles on the heights, and the Highland Brigade near the town of Balaklava. Lieut.-Col. DE BUTTE and his recently arrived drafts for the Scots Fusilier Guards, are stationed on the extreme French left, between St. George and Cape Chersonesus, and are engaged in the manufacture of gabions, there being abundance of brushwood in the neighborhood. This detachment is about eight miles from the head-quarters of the Guards on our right.

The number of applications sent to Lord RAGLAN for leave to retire, to sell out, or to go on half-pay, is said to be very great. The Duke of WELLINGTON had to contend against the same evil in Spain. It is said, but I do not know whether there is any good ground for the assertion—and I am inclined to think there is none—that after Lord GEORGE PAGET's name appeared in orders as having received permission to retire, no less than one hundred and eighty applications to sell out or go on half-pay were sent in to the commander of the forces. Some of these have, it is stated, been acceded to—that is, Lord RAGLAN has sent them to the commander-in-chief of the army, with rather sarcastic recommendations that the permission sought for be granted; others have been refused, inasmuch as the colonels of the regiments to which the applicants belonged did not approve of the application. If reports be true, indeed, some of these gentlemen were "no great loss," and the army is well rid of them. One young person who recently retired, and who belongs to the nobility, to whose gallant conduct here he offered a striking contrast, had been publicly rebuked by his commanding officer for his disorderly and pusillanimous conduct ere he retired.

DEC. 6.—Last night, at 12 o'clock, there was a great stir down in the Valley of Balaklava. The hoarse hum of great crowds of men was heard by the picquets, and they reported the circumstances to the officers of the French regiments on the heights. Lights were seen moving about in the redoubts occupied by the Russians since the affair of the 25th of October. It was supposed that the enemy had received reinforcements, or were about to make a dash at our position before Balaklava. The Hospital Guards and the invalid battalion were at once turned out, and the French, shrouded in their capotes, grimly waited in the lines the first decisive movement of the enemy. The night was cold, but not clear, and after a time the noise of the wheels and the tramp of men ceased, and the alarm was over. Ere morning, however, we knew the cause of it, for about 5 o'clock A. M., an outburst of flames from the redoubts in which the Russians had butted themselves illuminated the sky, and at the same time the fire broke out in the cottages on the slope of the hill before Komara. When morning came the smoke was seen ascending to heaven, and the Russians were visible in much diminished numbers on the higher plateaux of the hills near Schergom and Komara. The faint rays of the morning sun played on the bayonets of another portion of the force as they wound up the road towards Mackenzie's Farm, and passed through the wood over the right bank of the Tchernaya. The reason of this retreat remains unknowa to us as yet. Perhaps the Russian General was informed by his spies that the French had landed on the north side of Sebastopol, and were marching on his flank, for the story of the landing is universally believed, and is utterly untrue. It is more probable, however, that the severity of the weather and want of shelter forced him to abandon the position in the valley. The French pushed down their cavalry, and seized the plain. They found dumbbies (mock guns) in the embrasures, the Russians having carried off all their artillery, to the number of eighty-five pieces.

DEC. 7.—A warm fine day, bright sun, and clear sky. This is indeed a treat, for though it is a presage of wintery snow and frost, even that would be a delightful change. It would dry the roads, and enable us to feed our men and arm our batteries. Certainly it will also do service to the Russians, for it will permit them to get up their supplies. The fire to-day was not heavy or well-sustained on either side, but there was more than one severe brush between the riflemen, French and English, and the Russian carbineers. At 3 o'clock, three strong battalions of infantry of the 2d Division, consisting of Chasseur Regiments, and accompanied by nine field guns, proceeded down from the height on the rear of our right, and made a *reconnaissance en force* along the valley of Balaklava up to the Turkish redoubts. They halted at the base of the hill, generally held by our videttes, and threw forward a very strong line of skirmishers, which spread all across the plain, and advanced with caution across it. The main body of infantry and the guns followed. Four Cossacks showed themselves above the summit of Mt. C[illeg

...we have fallen into considerable ...gentlemen in well-warmed ...for taking up what they ...call a "crushing" news about the ...We ought to have occa... ...ts of the season to the allies in ...their anxious friends at home. ...war can be conducted anywhere ...else; it must be, at ...least, there need be no fury of the ...inclemency of the skies, no "chaos ...midnight or morning requisites. ...well-favored army of writers, com... ...printers, can plead for anything; ...they can at least make it all pleasant, ...up in Charleston Council, even ...as the letters of our own ...in the Crimea. That in the feeling ...contrast be compared that ...contributed to the free quar... ...political heroism, making a ...of their arms, should wish Sebas... ...fill the end of the holidays. ...what we can, though it cer... ...on our recollection that the ...that has fallen upon the Brit... ...present generation happened ...of the year. It was in a merry ...that a large British force disappeared in ...But let that alone. To the task before us. ...we can do is to ...cheerfully, the expectations still cher... ...now rather revived. Our official ...matters have certainly seen their ...The mortality has been frightful, but the ...is over; there will now be a spell of fine open ...weather; materials for "batting" must be now ...every day, and other supplies in ...There are now before Sebasto... ...as we can count at home, though we do ...of late letters,—48,000 French and ...Those are sufficient for the ...of protecting Balaklava, guarding ...examining all the trenched and batte... ...leaving 10,000 to spare for the assault, ...Balaklava to Sebastopol; and we have ...obliged to drag our cannon and everything ...as well as we could up the steep face ...hill from Balaklava towards the French posi... ...through mud instead of along a hard ...It is this that has killed nearly all our horses ...a great number of men, brought our army to ...prevented supplies of all kinds from ...camp, and, in fact, prolonged the siege ...middle of the Winter. Happily, however, ...of LIPRANDI has left the regular road ...doubtless the British army has profited ...opportunity to bring up its heavy pieces to ...constructed batteries. No impediment ...now stands in the way of an assault; and in ...well-informed circles" there prevails a confident ...that ere this an assault has actually ...place, and that it is more than possible the ...now in our hands.

...wish that it may be so. Dreadful as it ...to reflect on the possibility of 70,000 Brit... ...and French soldiers and some 30,000 Turks ...let loose upon a city that has so long de... ...efforts, and for the possession of which ...gone through so much suffering, yet we ...it as the choice of evils. We desire ...and it is but natural we should desire, at ...cessation of a state of things ...every week as much death and sick... ...pitched battle, without the glory; and, still ...any result. Nevertheless, we are ...that we have little expecta... ...any such event has happened, or ...to happen at present. We bear in ...unpleasant fact that Sebastopol is ...stronger than it was when the ...found themselves before it. It is ...garrisoned, better garrisoned, and, for aught ...more amply provisioned. The new ...thrown up for the protection of the town on ...may excite the astonishment of the besieg... ...not merely for their extent, their scale, and ...completeness, but for the fastidious neat... ...with which they have been executed. They ...an abundance of hands and a zeal for the ...presenting a strange contrast to the opera... ...our own overworked army. From the ...day of the siege it has always been thought ...possible to take the place by assault, at a ...large sacrifice of men; and the question ...whether the generals who did not feel them... ...equal to the responsibility of such a step in ...should have got over their scruples now, ...the odds are evidently so much against us. ...fact, the price of the capture rises like that ...Sybilline books, and Lord RAGLAN, if he ...ever see the inside of Sebastopol, must make ...his mind to follow the example of the King of ...Rome, and give three times as many men for the ...city now as he would have had to pay at first. ...For our part, there is hardly any present cost that ...we should think too great for it now. Were the ...immediate capture of the place to cost the allies ...10,000 men in killed and wounded, we are persua... ...that three months more of such work as we have had would have cost as many more, and leave the ...work still to be done. Done, however, it must be, ...unless we would make ourselves the laughingstock ...of the world, and enable Russia to say that we ...had done our worst, and that she feared us no ...longer.

Since, however, we have given publicity to these confident expectations, we will add a word of another purport. Should these expectations be utterly disappointed; should the armies of the allies dwindle down from 70,000 to the old dead level of 45,000 men; and should the Generals still think it necessary to wait for reinforcements, then we must say that the disappointed public will require rather imperatively that the army be reinforced, not only with fresh sinew and bone, but also with new heart and mind. It is HEAD—HEAD—HEAD that is wanted, as well as the limbs of the rude helpless soldier. What is the use of sending regiments perpetually ...to the seat of war, to perish by scores from the very day of their arrival, if we do not send out ...who can take care of them? The regiments advanced from Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu, and even the 50 strong, healthy policemen, sent from this metropolis, sicken and die, where they have to live, to work, to walk, to sit, to eat and drink, and sleep, in wet clothes and wet boots, under wet tents, on the wet ground, in watery trenches, under rainy skies. The human frame was not made for this sort of work and since the work has doubled, the food been reduced to half-rations, and the tents been blown away, and the pest has stalked triumphant through the camp. What, too, can be the use of sending for more of the unfortunate Turks when they bring no food with them, are dependent on a very short allowance of biscuit from the British stores, and, like Irish laborers on four-pence a day, do nothing for nothing? It is ...that has been wasted throughout. There is no denying it. A plain proof is found in the ...that nothing whatever has happened in the ...that was not known beforehand, and that ...could not have been provided for. This was not the case of a fortress or a position in the interior, ...hundreds of miles from the coast, attacked ...after a long and destructive march, presenting ...obstacles, to be encountered by an ...army diminished beyond computation. This was ...a fortress on the sea, which we call our own, filled ...our ships, within 48 hours' sail of friendly ...and cities, the besieging army being all the ...within sight, and even within sound of the ...surge. There was nothing whatever that could ...have been provided against. We know the ...and wide-spread position of Sebastopol. ...The very maps hanging up on our walls are ...from plans that existed in this country long ...before the siege began. We knew that the siege ...might be protracted into the heart of Winter, and ...that the latter months of the year would be rainy ...and stormy. We knew that soldiers would infal... ...perish without sufficient food, clothing and ...covering over their heads. We knew the sort of ...and roads we should have to traverse in ...want of our having to establish ourselves out... ...We knew perfectly well the nature ...of Sebastopol, and that, while we ...battering in vain at the exterior defences, ...within the power of the Russians to con... ...We knew that whatever ...to be done. Yet we had fore... ...nothing; and, possessing the most ingenious, ...on the ...people in the world, we ...shown no more skill or artifice in the ...of Sebastopol than our ancestors would ...have done 2,000 years ago. All this time we are ...surpassed by everybody, and only boast a sorry ...superiority over the Turks, whom, accordingly, we abuse ...their ...food and ...and are beginning to talk ...as we look on them, our ...allies. The Russians ...three—French, British, and Turks—in everything, EXCEPT in mere physical strength and courage. *There* we come off the best. Yet how disgraceful that England, so wealthy, so mechanical, and with such ...resources, should ...depend on the rawest material of war—the British soldier—not ...be replaced by ...but by ...sent out! That has been the case hitherto, though we cannot think that it will last much longer.

The Baltic.

The Governments of England and France have notified the Swedish Government that they intend to withdraw the permission, which they gave this year, for trade to be carried on between Finmark and the Russian harbors in the White Sea during the blockade of the said ports, and that the armed forces of the Allies, when it next appears in those seas, will have orders to put a stop to all commercial intercourse. This announcement was officially made known at Christiana on December 9.

Russian Items.

The CZAR's two sons passed Perekop on the 9th, returning to St. Petersburg.

A Russian ukase is published ordaining that whoever shall, after a battle, commit acts of cruelty on the wounded or unresisting, shall suffer the punishment of death.

Gen. MURAWIEFF is appointed to the command of the Caucasian army, with all the powers previously enjoyed by Prince WORONZOFF. Gen. OSTEN-SACKEN is removed from the command of the third to the fourth corps, *vice* DANNENBERG disgraced.

The exportation of sheepskins, provisions, rope, sail cloth, linen and live cattle is prohibited from the Russian ports of the Danube, Black Sea and Sea of Azof.

Odessa letters state that some anxiety existed there, from the hints of the London papers, respecting an intended bombardment of the place; but on the spot there was no appearance of any hostile demonstration.

It is not generally known that the chief engineer officer who conducts the defence of Sebastopol is Gen. DESTREM, a Frenchman. DESTREM was presented to the service of the Emperor ALEXANDER by NAPOLEON I., at the time of the treaty of Tilsit. DESTREM is not only an accomplished engineer, but a poet of considerable talent. He has translated into French verse the fables of KRILOFF, called "the Russian LAFONTAINE."

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* contains an order relative to the forwarding of gifts to the wounded in the Crimea. Officers are appointed to visit the wounded of the fleet, to administer relief in money and comforts, to take their instructions respecting the care of their families, and to take charge of their letters, and otherwise to administer aid. Sixty Sisters of Charity have been sent as nurses.

Gen. SCHABELSKY, a most energetic man, has succeeded Gen. ANNENKOFF as Governor of Odessa.

Eight English steamers have been taking soundings off Etchakoff; hence it is surmised that the Allies will make an attack on Kinburn preparatory to an attack on Perekop.

A ukase, dated Dec. 13, orders a levy of 10 men in every 1,000 throughout the eastern half of the Empire; to commence on the 15th of February, and be completed by the 15th of March. Jews are not exempt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Adjournment of Parliament—Passing of the Foreign Enlistment Bill—Unpopularity and Supposed Illegality of the Measure—General News.

Parliament is not in session, and the news is consequently scanty. A brief meeting of both Houses was held on Saturday, the 23d, at which the Royal assent was given to the bill for the enlistment of foreigners, and to the Militia Embodiment bill, which have now become law. Both Houses then adjourned until the 23d of January.

The foreign enlistment continues as unpopular as ever. By-the-way, there are doubts expressed if Germans can legally enlist under the new act, seeing that, by article 18 of the act of the German Federation, it is expressly forbidden to German subjects to enter into the military service of foreign States.

Captain J. T. PEAT, late of the Australian packet ship *Golden Era*, has been tried at Liverpool for neglect of duty, and is sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

A statement having been made that Col. COLT had gone to Russia to supply the CZAR with revolvers, he writes a letter to the London *Times* saying it is not his fault if all his facilities of manufacture are not now at disposal of the British Government.

There is a man named FLETCHER, 108 years of age, now living near London. He was a soldier during 28 years of his earlier life, and fought against the United States in the first American war.

The United States frigate *San Jacinto* arrived at Gibraltar, Dec. 12. The steamer *New-York* passed the straits on the same day, with troops for the East.

Foreign Enlistment Bill.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS DEC. 22.

Mr. COBDEN said, before considering other questions in relation to the war, it was necessary to ask what was its object, respecting which he could never get any intelligible notion. Some supposed it was to open the Black Sea or the Danube to merchant vessels, whereas both were open. Others imagined that we had a treaty with the Sultan, binding us to defend him and his dominions. But Lord ABERDEEN had declared that no such treaty existed before the war. There was, indeed, a strong feeling out of doors that Russia had oppressed certain nationalities, and he assumed that the statesman's ground of war was to defend the Turkish empire against the encroachments of Russia, and to keep the States of Europe within their present limits. But were not the other nations of Europe as much interested as we in this object, and in withstanding a deluge of barbarism? And had we not accomplished the object when Russia renounced all intention of invading Turkey, and, as acknowledged by Lord J. RUSSELL, made proposals of peace on the basis of the four points? Austria and Prussia, it was said, had agreed to these terms, and they were more interested in the quarrel than we; why, then, should we not entertain them? We were not to be Don Quixotes, to fight the battles of the world. The destruction of Sebastopol would not prevent its reconstruction or the fortification of some other port in the Black Sea. Nor would it secure Turkey, which could be safe only when its internal condition was improved, its administration reformed, and its resources developed, whereas war demoralized the Turks, whom, since our arrival, we had humiliated and degraded. The country had been misled into a belief that the Mahomedan population of Turkey, which was perishing, was incapable of regeneration, which was a delusion. Instead, then, of continuing war, having accomplished its original object, as declared in the Queen's speech, why not take even chance of the result of accepting the proposals of peace, especially if, as Mr. LAYARD had predicted, the war was only beginning? Sympathy for the condition of our suffering countrymen should urge the House, if there was no paramount object in continuing a siege which involved an immense sacrifice of precious lives, to encourage the Government to look with favor on those proposals.

Lord J. RUSSELL made a general reply to the arguments in opposition to the bill, which were derived, he said, chiefly from a repugnance to the employment of foreigners, and declamations in favor of employing British troops. He dwelt upon the inconsistency of those who complained of tempting men by mercenary motives, and at the same time advised the offer of larger bounties to our own men. Adverting to the speech of Mr. COBDEN, he justified the character of the war, which was not, he observed, unforeseen; 34 or 35 years ago NAPOLEON predicted that the next great war would arise from an attempt of the Emperor of Russia to get possession of Turkey, and that if anything could unite England and France it would be such an attempt. In one remarkable respect NAPOLEON proved himself to be in error, he having supposed that Austria would be tempted by a share of the spoils of Turkey, and would become a confederate of Russia. To the honor of Austria, that had not been the case. The propositions of Russia, which had led to this war, aimed not only at the total alienation of the Danubian Principalities from the Sultan, and the growth of the Russian power, but at the destruction of free institutions and a check to civilization and knowledge. Mr. COBDEN now said there was nothing more to be done but to sign a treaty of peace and leave things as they had been, allowing Russia all the means of subduing Turkey, without the prospect of such a combination against him. As to the terms which we ...Russia, and the ...mildness ...moderately accessible ...terms and ...Lord JOHN observed that ...no speculative object, but in order to resist aggression, and that there must be some security for the permanence of peace, which was as necessary for Austria as for France and England. Unless Russia consented to such fair and moderate terms as it would be the duty of the allied Governments to propose—if the Emperor was of opinion that that great scheme, which began before the reign of CATHERINE, must be persevered in, he (Lord JOHN) was convinced that we should have, before the opening of the next campaign, the alliance of Austria with us in an offensive and defensive treaty, and, if Prussia joined in that treaty, the war would then be ended by an honorable and a durable peace.

Mr. BRIGHT defended Mr. COBDEN, whose arguments, he contended, Lord J. RUSSELL had misapprehended—he must not say "misrepresented." He denied that the Turks were, as Lord PALMERSTON alleged, improving; the Mahomedans in Turkey were retrograding. Nothing could be in a worse condition than the commerce, the industry, and the revenue of Turkey, and the Government had undertaken to set up this feeble empire. He relied upon certain facts to show that the present Government were alone responsible for the failure of the negotiations previous to the war. He staked his veracity upon the assertion that the policy which led to the war was adopted solely by the British Government, which was making war, he said, against a State which had accepted their own terms of peace, and they were bound to exact no further terms than they believed at first gave a sufficient security. This had been a destructive war, terribly destructive to our officers, and in every village a cottage might be found into which sorrow had entered, and entered through a policy of the Government which ought to have been avoided.

The House then divided, when the third reading was carried by 173 against 135—a majority of 38.

The Solicitor-General moved to substitute a new clause for the second, introducing the words, "and the men serving under this act shall not be billetted or quartered on any person."

The clause was agreed to and added to the bill.

A clause moved by Mr. L. KING, providing that officers, when reduced shall not be entitled to half-pay, but that her Majesty may make provision for such as are wounded in the service, was agreed to.

The bill then passed.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—Comments of the Press Thereon—Its Effect on the Funds—Great Loan of 500,000,000 Francs—The British Vote of Thanks to the French Army.

On Tuesday, the 26th December, the Emperor NAPOLEON III. opened in person in the Salle des Maréschaux, at the Palace of the Tuileries, the legislative session of 1855. The throne was placed at the end of the room elevated on a dais, in the bay of the window which looks into the garden. On the right of the throne was placed a chair for Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, and on the left, another for Prince NAPOLEON, absent in the Crimea. On the right and left of the two chairs were seats for the recognized princes of the BONAPARTE family, and near them others for the great officers of the Crown, the Cardinals, Marshals, Admirals, Ministers, Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor, the President, Vice-President and members of the Council of State. The Diplomatic Corps occupied a position to the right of the Emperor, the members of the Senate were in front of the throne to the right, and the members of the *Corps Legislatif*, to the left; deputations from the judicial body, the Catholic and the non-Catholic Clergy, and the superior Commandant of the National Guard and staff. A number of Generals and Colonels of the Imperial Guard and the army of Paris were also present.

The gallery above and in front of the throne, was reserved for the Empress, the Princesses, the ladies of the Imperial household, and others who had received invitations. At 11½ o'clock the ladies invited took their places; at 12 o'clock came the *Corps Diplomatique*; at five minutes to 1 o'clock, a Master of Ceremonies announced the Empress. A salvo of 101 guns notified her arrival, and, attended by the Princess MATILDE and a bevy of ladies, EUGENIE entered and took her place in front of the throne. Immediately thereafter the Emperor, attended by a brilliant *cortege*, entered the hall and took his seat on the throne. Prince JEROME NAPOLEON seated himself on the right; Prince LUCIEN LOUIS and Prince LUCIEN MURAT on the left. An usher proclaimed, "Gentlemen, be seated!" —after which, NAPOLEON pronounced the following

SPEECH:

GENTLEMEN, SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: Since our last meeting great events have happened. The appeal which I made to the country, to cover the expenses of the war, was so well responded to that the result even surpassed our hopes. Our arms have been victorious in the Baltic and in the Black Sea. Two great battles have shed lustre upon our flag. A striking testimony has proved the intimacy of our relations with England. The British Parliament has voted thanks to our Generals and soldiers. A great Empire, reinvigorated by the chivalrous spirit of its Sovereign, has separated itself from the power which for forty years has menaced the independence of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has concluded a treaty, defensive at present, soon perhaps offensive, which unites his cause to that of France and England. Thus, gentlemen, the longer the war continues, the more numerous becomes the number of our allies, and the closer are drawn the bonds already formed. What firmer bonds are there, in fact, be than those bearing the names of victories belonging to the two armies, and recalling a common glory, than the same anxieties and the same hopes agitating the two countries, than the same views and the same intentions animating the two Governments in every corner of the globe!

Thus the alliance with England is not the result of a passing interest and of a policy of circumstance, it is the union of two powerful nations associated together for the triumph of a cause in which, for more than a century, their greatness, the interest of civilization, and at the same time the liberty of Europe have been engaged.

Unite then with me, in this solemn occasion, to thank here, in the name of France, the British Parliament for its cordial and warm demonstration, and the English army and its worthy commander for their valiant coöperation. Next year, if peace should not have been reëstablished, I hope that I shall have to render similar thanks to Germany, the union and prosperity of which we desire. I am happy to pay a just tribute of praise to the army and to the fleet which, by their devotion and discipline, have worthily responded to my expectations, in France, as in Algeria, in the north as in the south. Up to the present moment the army of the East has had to suffer, and has overcome everything—disease, fire, tempest and privations. A citadel incessantly reprovisioned, defended by a formidable artillery by land and sea. Two hostile armies, superior in numbers, nothing could weaken its courage or impede its impetuosity. Every man has nobly done his duty, from the Marshal who bid death wait till victory had crowned him, down to the privates and sailors, whose last cry in expiring was a prayer for France—an exclamation for the elect of the country. Let us, then, declare together that the army and the fleet have well deserved of their country. War, it is true, entails cruel sacrifices, yet everything commands me to push on with vigor; and with that object in view I count upon your assistance.

The land army consists at present of 561,000 soldiers and 113,000 horses, the navy of 62,000 sailors on board ship.

It is indispensable to keep up this effective force, To fill up the vacancies caused by annual liberations and war, I shall request from you, as I did last year, a levy of 140,000 men, and a bill will be to ameliorate (without increasing the expenses of the treasury) the condition of the soldiers who will reëngage. It will afford immense advantages by increasing the number of old soldiers in the army, and by diminishing the oppression of conscription. This bill will, I hope, soon have your approbation.

I shall ask your authority to conclude a new national loan. Doubtless such a measure will increase the national debt, but let it not be forgotten that, by my conversion of the *rente*, the interest of that debt has been reduced twenty-one millions and a half. My efforts have been directed to place the expenses on a footing with the receipts, and the ordinary budget will be presented to you balanced. The resources of the loan alone will suffice for the expenses of the war.

You will see with pleasure that our revenues have not diminished. Commercial activity is maintained—all the great works of public utility are continued, and Providence has deigned to grant us a harvest which will satisfy all our wants.

Government, nevertheless, does not shut its eyes to the distress occasioned by the high price of provisions, and has taken every measure in its power to provide against this distress and to relieve it. New sources of labor have been created in many districts.

The struggle which is going on, circumscribed by moderation and justice, while it makes the heart beat, nevertheless alarms so little the interests, that shortly an assembly will be held here from all parts of the globe, with the products of peace. Strangers will be struck by the remarkable spectacle of a country, which, counting on Divine Providence, maintains with energy a war at 600 leagues from its frontiers, and which at the same time, with equal zeal, develops its internal riches—a country which does not prevent agriculture and industry from prospering, the arts from flourishing, and where the genius of the nation reveals itself in everything which tends to the glory of France.

The Emperor's speech was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic and ...applause. ...cries of VIVE ...the principal ...the ...the ...the ...the ...the hall, under a ...

The English ...exhibit ...degree of ...eulogy in praising the Emperor's speech. Even the London *Daily News*—the ultra-liberal (radical) organ—says, "NAPOLEON rises to the level of the situation. His language is the language of a true statesman. His speech is characterized by an eloquence as powerful as that of the first of his name, and infinitely more chaste and dignified."

All the Paris journals published the speech without comment, excepting the *Siècle*, which says, that the friendly sentiments expressed towards England have the approbation of France; and trusts that the gracious words respecting the Emperor of Austria may have their due influence on his decision. The London *Times* mixes the sweets and bitters of its criticism; says the speech is, on the whole, "firm, clear and decided;" takes the opportunity to say that the English alliance is not an alliance with the BONAPARTE family, but with France, under whatever government; and concludes by advising the Emperor to accord greater publicity to matters of politics. The remarks of the other London papers call for no special notice.

Complimentary letters have been exchanged between M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and the British Ambassador at Paris respecting the British vote of thanks to the French army.

The Bank of France has declared a dividend of 92 francs on last six months of 1854.

The *Moniteur* publishes the convention between France and Hayti, dated 1st October last, for reimbursement of the Haytien loan of 1825.

A madman fired a pistol at Gen. ROSTOLAN in the street at Marseilles. The ball missed the General, but struck an aid-de-camp in the leg.

The Emperor's speech slightly depressed the funds, both French and British.

The Five Hundred Million Loan.

On the 27th, the Legislative Body unanimously adopted the bill authorizing the Minister of Finance to negotiate a new loan of 500,000,000 francs. Two hundred and forty-one members were present when the bill was voted. On the evening of the 28th, the whole Assembly met at the Tuileries, and presented the bill to the Emperor.

The French Emperor—His Speech—State of the Empire.

From the London Times, Dec. 28.

Although the existing Legislative Body of France may be said to represent the Government rather than the nation, and the appeal addressed to its patriotism and its wisdom has not the same force as if it were made to the independent representatives of the people, the annual convocation of this assembly is important, inasmuch as it affords to the Emperor of the French a solemn opportunity of stating his policy and his intentions to the country which has elected him to be its ruler. On the present occasion the language of the Speech from the Throne is peculiarly firm, clear and energetic. In its form it obviously resembles the addresses delivered on similar occasions by the first NAPOLEON to the Legislative Bodies of the Empire rather than the cautious Ministerial compositions introduced under the representative system of government, and its object is attained if it strengthens the confidence of the country in its Imperial Ruler.

It is impossible to speak in a more vigorous style of the prosecution of the war, or in more handsome and cordial terms of the alliance of France with this country. The thanks recently voted by the British Parliament to the French army have been promptly acknowledged by the Sovereign in whose name those gallant troops are now contending side by side with her Majesty's forces, and the exploits of both armies have been worthily acknowledged by the Allied Powers, each being not less eager to do justice to the prowess of the other than to the valor of its own troops. Whatever may be the perils and uncertainties of such a struggle—assailed as the Allied armies have been by pestilence, by fire, by storms, by the inclemency of the season, and by a powerful enemy—this much is certain, that the political alliance which was the basis and origin of this great enterprise continues to gain strength by the obstacles it has to encounter and to surmount, and that, in the words of the Emperor, "The alliance with England is not the result of any transitory interest, but the union of two powerful States engaged on behalf of the interests of civilization and the independence of Europe." The consequence has been that the principles of this alliance are everywhere gaining ground, and that the progressive adoption of the same cause by Austria is announced by the Emperor in terms which warrant the strongest expectation of her complete coöperation. Prussia is passed over in silence, but an ingenious and courteous allusion is made to the union and prosperity of Germany, as included in the objects of the Allies.

The military forces of France are stated by the Emperor to amount to 581,000 men and 113,000 horses, and the crews of the fleet to 62,000 seamen afloat—a force certainly capable of carrying on with the greatest activity a war which is at present directed to only one point of the enemy's territories, and which requires no extraordinary precautions or efforts in any other quarter. The army which France has hitherto conveyed to the Crimea, and maintained there, probably does not far exceed one-tenth part of her military resources, and, as the difficulties of transporting troops to the seat of war are more actively surmounted, we cannot doubt that means will be found to raise the number of troops under the command of General CANROBERT to 100,000. The conscription for the year will be 140,000 men, a number not more than sufficient to keep up the present effective strength of the army; but legislative measures are to be taken to encourage soldiers already entitled to their discharge, who form the most valuable part of the army, to continue in the ranks beyond their regular period of service. The expenses of the campaign are to be defrayed by a new loan, which will amount, it is generally supposed, to 20 millions sterling; and the Emperor accompanies this announcement by the somewhat singular declaration, that "Resources obtained by loan are exclusively to defray the cost of the war."

Among the more significant characteristics of this address, we observe the entire omission of any allusion to the probability of negotiations for the restoration of peace, although the period of time has not yet elapsed during which, according to the terms of the Treaty of the 2d of December, some propositions of this nature might be supposed to be under consideration. But the policy and intentions of the Emperor of Russia are to be judged of, not by the declarations of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF at Vienna, or Baron BUDBERG at Berlin, so much as by the measures of the Court of St. Petersburg itself. The real answer of the CZAR to the Treaty of the 2d of December is to be found in the publication of the ukase, raising a twelfth levy of 10 men in the 1,000 throughout the eastern provinces of the Empire, which is computed to add 220,000 recruits to the Imperial armies for the campaign of 1856, if the war should still be prolonged. Such are the preparations with which Russia arms herself to carry on this struggle, and the Sovereign of France appears to have felt that it would be puerile to express hopes of the speedy restoration of peace while the enemy has not only made no sincere advances for that object, but evidently prepares to carry on hostilities on a more extended scale.

The results of the debates in our own Parliament, of the measures taken by the British Government, of the emphatic language of the Emperor of the French, and of the propositions addressed in his name to the French Legislature, all lead to the same conclusion—that, unless a very unforeseen and improbable turn be speedily given to the affairs of Europe, the year which is about to open will bring with it events of far greater magnitude than any we have hitherto witnessed. The termination of this war by a signal victory over the cause in which it originated, is becoming every day a matter of concern to the whole civilized portion of mankind, and we are contending mainly to deprive Russia of the means of inflicting these calamities upon us. We hope to obtain that object by the combined force and political influence of the leading States of Western and Central Europe. The league which has been formed to accomplish this purpose is at once the pledge of its success and the test of our sincerity; for it is by a strict adherence to the true objects of the alliance that we can alone hope to perpetuate it. For these reasons we receive every fresh assurance of the steady adherence of the French Government to the Union with England with the strongest satisfaction, and it cannot be doubted that the policy in which the two countries are engaged, as well as their permanent relations of amity, will be powerfully confirmed by the common efforts and sacrifices we are making. Other statesmen besides those who now govern France have pledged themselves to the English alliance, and, indeed, no Minister conducted the foreign affairs of that country under the last reign who did not make a good understanding with this country the ostensible basis of his policy; but the effects of the alliance were for the most part confined to diplomatic assurances and Parliamentary declarations, and when it came to action, both in the Spanish question of 1836 and in the Eastern ques... of 1840, Louis PHILIPPE ...operation ...the French Go... That ...as the principal ...obliged from this country in return a degree of confidence which we have seldom accorded to our foreign allies, and which has been still more seldom justified and repaid.

At the same time, as we are allied not to this or that form of government in France, but with the French nation, and we have testified our readiness to maintain the most amicable relations with that country under the Constitutional Monarchy, under the Republic, and under the Empire, it is a misrepresentation of our policy to connect it with any existing institutions which may regulate the internal government of France. In the present state of affairs these are not questions which call for any notice on our part, and we are content to receive them as the result of a long series of revolutions and the universal suffrage of the French people. But we may take the liberty to remark, that the contest in which we are now engaged is one of so national a character to France as well as to England, that the true strength of the Government cannot but be increased in proportion to the freedom enjoyed by the nation in the discussion of these exciting topics. War cannot be carried on with effect by any State without the hearty concurrence of the nation, and the measures of the French Government, in conjunction with its allies, would doubtless have received even more energetic support from the country, if they could be discussed with greater independence by the members of the Legislative Body and by the press. The speech of the Emperor of the French at the opening of another session has invited this discussion by an appeal to the representatives of France for the supplies necessary to carry on a great way. Three weeks ago the British Parliament was summoned for a similar purpose, and all Europe rang with the eloquent declarations of men of all parties in support of the cause of this and all other civilized nations. Under whatever rule an Assembly may be convoked in France, we look forward with equal confidence to the eloquence and patriotism of its members, but its power over the nation is proportioned to the freedom of its debates. The Foreign policy of the French Government has in reality everything to gain by the utmost publicity, and a ruler who can with so much justice boast of the services he has rendered to the internal condition of the country, and of the vigor with which he upholds her influence in Europe, stands in no need of the measures of extreme restriction which were introduced on the morrow of a revolution.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Mission to England.

High expectations were formed of the mission of Count VON USEDOM, who, it may be remembered, recently arrived in London, charged, it was said, with a message from the Cabinet of Berlin. The general opinion was that M. USEDOM was instructed to make offer, on the part of Prussia, to enter into a separate treaty with the Western Powers, which should possess the advantage without the drawback of Prussia's adhering to the treaty of Vienna. No indications having transpired of any such mission, it is now surmised that M. USEDOM was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to Queen VICTORIA, and that his instructions are merely to watch, on the spot, the course of events. This, however, may be a supposition equally erroneous.

Prussia—Her Envoy and Policy.

From the London Times, Dec. 27.

If the objects of M. VON USEDOM's mission to this country were confined to the transmission of certain communications from the Court of Berlin to the Western Powers, in the hope of inducing them to enter into separate engagements with Prussia, or of limiting the extent of the resolutions in which Austria has already concurred, a very short time would probably suffice to satisfy the Prussian emissary, who is an intelligent man, that he could hardly have arrived at a less fortunate moment for the King's purpose. We suspect, however, that this gentleman is the bearer of no such instructions, and that in visiting England he merely brings an autograph letter to the Queen, and is desired to observe the real state of affairs. Prussia has already placed herself so far in the rear of the policy of the other great Powers of Europe, that she has no claim to be heard on the present state of these questions until she has adopted the principles which now form the basis of the Triple Alliance of England, France and Austria; and there is not the slightest disposition on the part of any of these Powers to suspend the operations or the political measures they would otherwise take in order to suit the convenience of a Court which has shown so little disposition to carry on its former engagements to their legitimate consequences. The effect of M. VON USEDOM's mission in this country and in France will therefore be absolutely null and void; and the journey of Colonel VON MANTEUFFEL to Vienna will probably be equally bootless. Nevertheless, there is one point of view in which these missions may perchance be productive of some benefit to the common cause. M. VON USEDOM is a man of independent character and position, attached to the Parliamentary party, and favorable to the policy of the Western Powers; he took his instructions for this mission not from the Government, who justly regard him as a sincere and formidable opponent, but from the King, who has confidence in his fidelity and discernment. It is, moreover, no slight triumph of the political views so long and so ably represented in this country by Chevalier BUNSEN, that, on the first emergency, Prussia sends to England a man who is known to have been reared in the same liberal faith, and to be as steadily attached to the same cause. For these reasons M. VON USEDOM has been received in this country with a degree of confidence which few other diplomatic agents of Prussia could have obtained. Upon his return he will therefore have an opportunity of informing the mind of the King on some points which have hitherto been entirely obscure and impenetrable to the Royal perceptions. He will tell His Majesty that this war is waged by the whole British nation, without distinction of parties, because we believe it to be a war for the defence of right, for the chastisement of wrong, and for the safety of Europe. He will assure him that, although we have no secret objects or sinister motives in conducting this war the Queen of England and her people will never be content with less than the objects and securities they have pledged themselves to obtain. He will add that, although the losses already sustained by us have been severe, and are severely felt by the whole community in this country, yet that there lives not in this land a man so base as to set his private sacrifices or private griefs against the call of public duty; and he may wind up his report by an intimation that the readiness of the country to carry on the war against Russia is not greater than their astonishment that the Government of Prussia should occupy a position so unworthy of the successor of FREDERICK THE GREAT, and of the people whom Mr. COBDEN terms "the brain of Germany."

It matters little what M. VON USEDOM may have to say here, for the allied Governments have already contracted reciprocal engagements, and have a systematic policy of their own. But the result of this mission may not be unfelt at Berlin, where the Government is under no engagements to any one, and has, as yet, no policy. In speaking of the Government of Prussia, we mean at present that cabal of time-serving Ministers and influential chamberlains who have mainly contributed to place their country in its present situation, because they have the interests of a foreign power more nearly at heart than those of Germany and of Prussia. The King is, after all, a well-meaning man, anxious to be well with all the world—as good a talker and as learned a King as our JAMES I., and almost as brave. We wish him well, for we wish him better Ministers and truer friends. But with the GERLACHS, and GROBBENS, and MANTEUFFELS, we know no peace. They are the heads or the instruments of a party which must be eradicated from the soil before the King of Prussia can be the ruler of an independent realm, and of a proud and contented people. The confidence placed in these men by the Emperor of Russia, who knows that, as long as they have the power, they will hold the North of Germany in check, is one of the principal causes of the war, for it encourages the enemy to rely on their assistance, as the declaration made the other day by M. DE GERLACH in the Diet showed that amity with Russia is the basis of their policy. The King, we are ready to believe, is less indifferent to the good opinion and good will of this country. He shares our religious faith, he is attached to the English Royal family, and in happier times he cultivated our alliance. We have done nothing to forfeit his regard, but the sycophants about him have continued to alienate him from his best friends, and it must be by his own actions alone that he can regain the sympathy which is now interrupted.

Among the delusions prevalent in Berlin as to the present state of feeling in the other capitals of Europe, there seems to be a notion in certain quarters

POLAND.

Orders have been received at Warsaw to complete the additional workings of the citadel within the first fortnight of January. Marshal PASKIEWITCH has ordered the immediate encampment of three parks of flying artillery. It appears that there are very few Russian troops in the new provinces of Prussian Poland. The recruiting of the new levy are intended to create a second ...army of reserve, which is to be concentrated round Moscow. From the continued concentration of troops along the frontier of Austria, it is evident that the CZAR looks to the contingency of actual hostilities with Austria.

Twenty thousand men are occupied in fortifying Kiev.

SPAIN.

Augmentation of the Army—Spanish Troops for the Crimea—Mr. Soulé and the Sale of Cuba—Free-Trade and Slave-Trade.

On the 23d of December the Cortes voted the bill fixing the effective force of the Spanish army at 70,000 men.

A report that England will enlist Spanish auxiliaries for the war in the Crimea, is current at Madrid. The *Nacion* of Dec. 21, indeed speaks as probable of a body of 15,000 volunteers for the Allies, to be paid by France and England—officered by Spanish officers—and in exchange for which the Anglo-French squadrons will be at the service of the Spanish Government to repel any attack upon Cuba. Such is the story.

A letter from Madrid says, "Mr. SOULÉ was present at the discussion which took place in the Chambers on the sale of Cuba. [We have no report of this discussion.] It is likewise said that Mr. SOULÉ required the Spanish Government to join in the treaty recently concluded between the United States and Russia to recognize the principle that the flag protects the goods; but the Spanish Government has declined, on the ground that such a step is at present inopportune. Neither has the Government accepted the proposition made by the British Ambassador to proclaim the Slave-trade piracy, but it has given orders for the strict execution of the Conventions already existing with England on that subject."

ITALY.

Withdrawal of the Foreign Troops—More Exiles for America—The Jesuits at Naples—Symptoms of the Coming Revolution.

According to letters from Florence of the the 19th, Tuscany will soon be evacuated by the Austrian troops. The regiment of French dragoons that has been in Rome since 1849, is to be immediately withdrawn and is not to be replaced.

The Sardinian frigate *Dogaresse* is to sail soon from Genoa for America, with thirty-four persons who are exiled for political offences.

A curious quarrel has broken out at Naples between the King and the Jesuits. The Neapolitan Minister of Police recently sent for Father GIUSEPPE, the head of the order of Jesus, and informed him that he must no longer teach the "revolutionary" doctrine that the Pope is superior to all the Kings of the earth. The Minister added, that in 1848 the Jesuits had been sent out of the Kingdom "in coaches," but if they continued to teach such doctrines they would be "hunted out with kicks!" Father GIUSEPPE and twenty-three others, much alarmed at the threat, have published a document professing their entire devotion to the absolute Monarchy of Naples.

Letter of the Jesuits.

To His Royal Majesty Ferdinand II., of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies:

SACRED ROYAL MAJESTY—Sir: With much surprise we have heard our sentiments doubted regarding absolute monarchy; we therefore think it necessary humbly to submit our views in the present page.

Majesty, we not only in olden time, but also recently on our reëstablishment in 1821, until the present day, have also inculcated respect, love, and devotion for the King our Lord, for his Government, and for the form of the same—that is, absolute monarchy.

This we have done, not only from conviction, but also because the Doctors of the Company, viz: FRANCESCO SUAREZ, the Cardinal BELLARMINE, and many other theologians and publishers of the same, have publicly taught absolute monarchy to be the best form of government.

This we have done, because the principal authority of

CITY REFORMS.

THE MESSAGE OF MAYOR WOOD.

Recommendations Concerning Departments.

RECOMMENDATIONS TOUCHING PAUPERS.

City Railroad Cars to be More Heavily Taxed.

Police—Elections—Central Park—Public Buildings.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Mayor Wood last evening transmitted to the Board of Aldermen the following Special Message—its length making amends for the remarkable brevity of his Inaugural. There are various recommendations in regard to the Departments of the City Government. The Message is worth reading attentively:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In my communication to your Honorable Body, on the first instant, I purposely omitted many recommendations, and subjects of interest, and promised that as soon as you were organized, and ready for business, they would be made.

It is the duty of the Mayor to communicate to the Common Council, at least once in each year, a statement of affairs of the City. In pursuance of this duty, and of the promise made by me, I submit this communication.

The several Annual Reports from the Executive Departments have been several days before you, and, no doubt, thoroughly examined. In taking a survey of the affairs of the City, the first object to present is the condition of the finances. A statement with reference to it is herewith furnished.

Permanent City Debt, redeemable from the Sinking Fund, Jan. 1, 1855:

6 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable 1856		$3,000,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable 1860		2,500,000
6 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable 1870		3,000,000
6 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable 1875		258,698
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable 1880		2,147,000
6 and 7 per cent. Croton Water Stock, redeemable	1890	1,000,000
7 per cent. Water Loan, redeemable	1857	900,499
5 per cent. Public Building Stock, redeemable	1856	515,000
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 1, redeemable	1870	75,000
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 1, redeemable	1873	75,000
6 per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable	1868	402,768
Total		$13,900,856

Corporation Stocks and Bonds held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the redemption of the City Debt	$4,252,289	
Additional assets (bonds and mortgages) held by the Commissioners on said account	911,686	
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1855	17,340	5,181,415
Actual amount of permanent debt, Jan. 1, 1855, say		$8,779,441
which is a reduction, as compared with the amount of debt Jan. 2, 1854, of	$460,246	
Funded debt redeemable from taxation, and payable (with the exception of Public Education Stock,) in annual installments of $56,000, January 1, 1855:		
6 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 2, redeemable in 1855 and 1856		$100,000
5 per cent. Public Building Stock, No. 3, redeemable in 1857 and 1864		400,000
5 per cent. Stock for Docks and Slips, redeemable in 1867 and 1876		500,000
5 per cent. Public Education Stock, redeemable in 1873		154,000
Total amt. of Funded Debt, Jan. 1, 1855		$1,154,000

which is an increase, as compared with the amount of debt, January 2, 1854, of $54,000.

The revenues of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the City Debt, are fully adequate for the payment of interest on the above Stocks. The balance to this account, January 1, 1855, being $60,000, invested temporarily in Revenue Bonds of the City Corporation, and cash in Bank $17,106 11, thus rendering it unnecessary to raise any amount for "Interest on City Debts" by taxation.

In connection with this statement another is presented, of the amounts which have been raised, by taxation from 1844 to 1854, inclusive:

1844	$1,968,618 56	1850	3,330,065 02
1845	2,096,191 18	1851	2,934,455 94
1846	2,520,146 71	1852	3,240,511 05
1847	2,581,776 20	1853	5,267,275 69
1848	2,715,510 22	1854	4,845,306 07
1849	3,005,762 58		
And to be raised in		1855	5,918,593 25

By this it will appear that the expenditures have gradually and steadily increased, though it is well known that the character of our Government has deteriorated.

The people of this City cannot realize that the actual cost of conducting their municipal affairs amounts to the sum annually expended. They do not believe that all of the money appropriated is devoted to public wants. In my opinion, an examination of the subject, and close scrutiny of the various items comprising the accounts of the disbursing officers, will show that in the undue, unnecessary, extraordinary outlays, without sufficient equivalent, that have swollen our taxes to their present enormous amount.

It behooves us, as guardians of the public interests, to look to the subject. If it is longer permitted, we are *participes criminus*, whether the money is spent under our own eyes or not. Besides greater caution in appropriations, we are called upon to exercise greater vigilance over, and demand severer accountability from those who spend the money. The smallest items of expenditures should be guarded as sacredly as if amounting to hundreds of thousands. The principle which will permit a disbursing officer to divert the value of one dollar, in money or property, to his own or his friend's purpose, will, in time, render him a defaulter or a peculator.

The treasury can be relieved in many ways; several present sources of expenditure can be abolished entirely, and large sums be brought into the treasury, which now go to the pockets of individuals.

THE STREETS.

The street openings and subsequent heavy outlays for that purpose in regulating, grading, paving, sewering, repairing, &c., are one of the heaviest burdens we bear. It is no answer to reply that much of it is returned to the treasury by assessments upon the property benefited; it is of little importance to the party who pays, whether the money in processed from him, under pretext of adding to the value of his real estate, or whether under the plea of supporting the Government.

We have no right to make distinction: It is our duty to protect the private property of the people, as well as their public treasury. As now conducted, the public business appertaining to streets, is under the direction of six of the Departments, besides several outside Commissioners, Inspectors, Surveyors, Appraisers and other temporary selected agents. The law officer superintends the services of Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments to open, examines titles to property effected, and conducts the legal proceedings, necessary in opening, widening and altering streets.

The Street Department advertises for proposals to open, makes contracts therefor, and through its bureaux makes and collects assessments; it also has charge of the opening, regulating and paving. The Croton Aqueduct Department attends to the sewerage, and laying Croton water pipes.

The Repairs and Supplies, has control of repairing, relaying pavements, curb and gutter, &c.

The Streets and Lamps, places lamp-posts, and superintends the lighting and cleaning.

The City Inspector's Department attends to the removing of nuisances, carrying off dead horses, and other animals, and has general charge of everything relating to the streets, which affect their sanitary condition. Each has numerous subordinates with light duties, but large compensation. Commissioners are appointed for each job, even to "*declare*" a street opened, but for one block, and though it may remain closed for a quarter of a century afterwards. Many of these persons, really and in fact, in person perform no actual duties, and are compensated in proportion to the delays produced, and money expended. These places are often given as the reward for other than official service, which is not of much value to the City; some of these duties may be called "professional street openers," whose time is devoted to the procuration of jobs of this kind, and by getting resolutions through the Common Council to "open" where there is no necessity for it; they are strong in partizan influence.

The law which gives to a majority of the property-holders to be affected by an improvement, when unnecessary, the power to prevent, is inoperative before them; several instances have been recently brought to my attention, in which their influence over the Common Council has suppressed the voice of two-thirds of the parties in interest who had remonstrated against their further proceedings. If pressed, they obtain delay in the Common Council until all they can make out of the job to proceed, when they magnanimously withdraw their opposition, and the City must foot the bill and their "contracts and assessments," amount to nothing. Some of these persons have several streets on hand at the same time, and make large sums of money. It is but proper to add that sometimes there are Commissioners who are not comprehended within the description of them as a class.

Another class more useless though not so expensive, is the inspectors appointed to superintend the grading, regulating and cleaning of streets, building of sewers, docks, piers, &c. Some of these people seldom see the work for which they are appointed inspector, and if they do, they know nothing of it, or do not wish to know, provided the contractor is a clever fellow, and does "what is right."

These departments frequently come in conflict with each other; it sometimes happens that they are nearly all employed at the same time upon some part of the same street. In other cases, before the pending is completed, it is called up by Sewer's street, Croton water or gas pipes. Each department being independent and unaccountable individually to the other for time, but every one being directed, authorized, permitted to do what it deems best without obtaining or costing of expense or possible inconvenience.

It is no exaggeration to say that sometimes twenty officials belonging to different departments are engaged in doing at the same time that which could be accomplished by one man, if getting by himself, in one-twentieth the time and at one-twentieth the cost.

Each department is its own master, and acts upon its own volition, without consent or consultation, and not unfrequently endeavors to thwart the plans of each other, and produce confusion. Every person having the control of private business or interest can see, without further comment, the reason why so large a sum is expended upon our streets.

The business-care, concentration, uniformity and regularity so essential to the success of any enterprise, is entirely wanting.

A general cutting-up and distribution of authority, creating irresponsibility and negligence, is productive of prodigacy in expenditure and inefficiency in the performance of work. This abuse must be reformed. It has become too serious to be permitted longer.

The little time which has been left me for investigation, consistent with other duties, has satisfied me that the whole business should be entirely under the control of one department, and at least one of the existing departments could be abolished entirely. There should be a Street Department having sole jurisdiction over the whole subject; some part of the duty could be advantageously given to other departments, without detriment or additional expense.

There should be a permanent Board of Commissioners, instead of three for each job as now, which should have the power to appoint permanent surveyors for the whole City, instead of one for each work as now. It should be made the duty of the law officer of the Corporation, to give his services without any additional compensation, directly or indirectly, and if receiving fees, the amount should be paid into the treasury.

There should be one or two permanent inspectors for the whole City, provided any is required, which I doubt, instead of one for each job, as now. The duties now performed by the Bureau of Assessments should be done by the present Board of Tax Commissioners, without additional compensation, who have not only sufficient leisure, but the surveys, maps, and the assessed values of every improved and unimproved lot in the City within their own office, by which to facilitate the duty. The collection of assessments should be made by the Receiver of Taxes.

That branch of the service coming under the head of repairs should be severely scrutinized, and every dollar accounted for under the most stringent rules of accountability, and nothing should be expended except upon previous appropriation, with specific reference to the object for which the money was intended. The inconveniences and delays which would attend previous appropriations upon detailed estimates, for even small sums could be of little consideration as compared with the principle of unauthorized expenditure with the official profligacy which too often follows in its train.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Another matter of much importance is the feasibility of enlarging the basis upon which to levy tax. The Board of Tax Commissioners organized a few years since, has added much to the taxable basis of real and personal estate. There is yet room for increase.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of these officers and the assessors, a very large amount of personal property escapes, and an undue proportion is consequently put upon real estate. A distinction is thus created entirely unjust to real property, calculated not only to affect its value, but to retard the growth of the City. There is no solid reason why distinction should be made in the kind of value, whether real or personal, upon which we levy tax. So long as the principle of taxation is upon *property, all* property should bear alike

Besides the large amount of personal estates that escapes in consequence of the inability to discover it, there are immense amounts belonging to foreign manufacturers and traders, in the hands of agents resident here, who refuse to recognize our authority to collect. A very large sum thus gets clear.

This foreign property receives all the protection which the City Government affords, in common with that of our own people, which pays the expense.

These foreign owners not only enjoy equal privileges with native citizens, but in not paying taxes upon their property, possess an exemption which enables them to compete with American labor, and affording them undue advantages.

People who pay taxes cannot sell merchandise as low as those who pay none. Means should be taken during the present session of the Legislature to procure the passage of a law, making the property of foreign manufacturers and others liable to taxation.

ABOLITION OF FEES.

As a further means of revenue, I recommend an application to the Legislature for a law which will bring into the treasury the large sums now received by the Register, County Clerk, Counsel to the Corporation, Corporation Attorney, and other county officers, who receive fees as their own perquisites.

In some instances these sums are said to amount to from $20,000 to $30,000 per annum to one person. While it is right that every public officer should be sufficiently compensated, yet there can be no good reason for permitting a few to amass large fortunes, while other officials, who perform more labor and more responsible duties, are paid one-fifth the sum, and the whole community is burdened with taxes. Give liberal salaries, but let all fees go to the treasury.

INTEREST TO BE CHARGED.

A further relief may be found in requiring interest on deposits with the City Treasurer, and collecting and disbursing officers generally. The equity, practicability and importance of this measure is so apparent, that it surprises me it has not sooner been adopted. A very large revenue could be thus derived. There was to the credit of the City in the hands of the Treasurer on the 26th of November, 1854, over one million of dollars; the 1st December, 1854, over one and a half millions, from which was drawn on those dates about a half million, leaving about two millions to the credit of the City. Additional large sums have since been drawn, leaving however on the first of January, instant, a balance, remaining to the credit of the City of one million two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars, for which the City receives no allowance of interest whatever.

It is proper to add that it frequently occurs that the City Chamberlain is in advance to the City, and that during the last year he advanced $50,000 to $60,000, on claims on the Treasury, for which warrants could not be given. Thus offering facilities to individuals, having claims, who otherwise would be obliged to wait the slow process of legislation, to be paid their just dues. Notwithstanding, however, this accommodating disposition upon the part of this officer, I can see no reason for conducting the financial affairs of the City upon any other principle than that which governs the commercial intercourse of individuals.

I am satisfied that the nearer we approximate the laws of trade, the better will public business be conducted, and the interests of the Treasury protected.

The City is obliged to pay interest, when using the funds of individuals, and it should receive interest from individuals who have the use of its money.

Last year the Comptroller borrowed upon Revenue Bonds, three millions six hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars, nearly the whole of which was borrowed at the rate of seven per centum, and for which we are still paying interest, notwithstanding the large amount now lying to the credit of the City in bank. How long could an individual or a banking institution retain its credit or its capital, that conducted its affairs upon so ruinous a principle? The State of New-York discovered the value of its own revenues when laying in bank-vaults, as early as 1836. It then adopted the policy of requiring interest upon its canal funds, which has been followed since, without deviation. My last advices from the Capitol state, that two millions and a half of dollars, have been already received from that source, for interest exclusively, on the deposits of this fund with the banks. And it is well known that some of the heads of the City collecting and disbursing bureaux, have been in the practice of receiving interest from various City Banks, on the public money in their hands, which has gone into their own pockets as private perquisites.

In recommending a revenue from this source, I beg to be understood that no step should be taken in effecting it which would in the least jeopard the security of the money. Security is the first consideration.

A prudent business man never hazards his principal in efforts to accumulate interest; but if safety and profit can be combined, and in my judgment it can be, we should be largely the gainers, and to that extent taxation lessened.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Another object of importance, by which large sums now extracted from the treasury could be saved, is the necessity of adopting some mode by which all disbursing officers shall be prevented from the expenditure of money, or creation of obligations to pay, for which the City is liable, without previous appropriation and a balance unexpended to meet it.

Many abuses have grown up under the present loose manner of expending money.

It is useless to ask the Departments for estimates upon which to base the appropriation, if they are disregarded afterward. So long as the Common Council pass resolutions incurring expense, and the Departments execute them, frequently by using funds appropriated for other purposes, so long will our taxes continue to increase, and the enormous annual deficiencies, now so common, continue to startle us at the end of the year.

Means should be taken to stop this altogether; the head of a department should not be allowed to exceed his own estimates, or the appropriation made; he and his bonds should be made responsible to the City, for any liability thus incurred.

Disbursing officers must be confined within the spirit, as well as the letter of the Charter, which provides that no *money* shall be drawn from the City Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn.

An honest version of this provision makes it applicable to the creation of an obligation, to be liquidated out of subsequent appropriation, as it is to that directly referred to.

SUSPENDED SALES FOR TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

You should also take measures to collect about seven hundred and fifty dollars from the suspended sales for taxes and assessments, which can be obtained upon the necessary legislative action empowering the Comptroller to proceed. The sum is sufficiently large to demand your immediate attention.

CONTRACTS.

The present mode of making contracts is defective. Notwithstanding the improvement of late years, in executing more publicity, in opening bids, and in guarding against favoritism in granting contracts, yet it is supposed much wrong still exists. There is no doubt that frauds are still perpetrated in this branch of the public service. Bids are frequently put in by the names of fictitious persons, ranging from a high to a low estimate—speculators standing ready to take advantage of an embarrassment in the department, owing to the non-appearance of some bidder, and for the consideration of the highest possible limits. Again it is the practice to put in estimates, not with the expectation of making and performing a contract, but to be bought off by some more responsible party, who has been under-bid. Various other ways, the details of which are known only to the initiated are in vogue, by which to defraud the Treasury. If the head of a department acts in collusion with these outsiders, it is next to impossible to prevent frauds under the present system.

One of the best safeguards may be found in more general publicity, in offering to receive proposals. The expense of advertising is of no importance, as compared with the benefit to be derived from it.

The object of offering public proposals to make contracts, is to invite competition and prevent the high prices, which monopoly produces; it is defeated if the advertisements are published in obscure papers, unknown to, and unread by the mass of the people.

Too much publicity cannot be given to the offering of contracts. The expense of general advertising will be more than made up by the increased bidding and consequent reduced prices.

CITY RAILROADS AND OMNIBUSES.

I also recommend the taxation of City railroad cars. It appears to me that these Companies should pay at least one hundred dollars license upon each car, besides keeping the streets and avenues through which their tracks are laid in complete repair, and always clean.

The City Government receives no equivalent for the privileges these roads possess, which are now very valuable. So far as rail-travel in this City can affect them, the present roads may be said to have a monopoly. A recent State law secures their grants, and in effect precludes opposition or annoyance; they occupy, to the exclusion of all other citizens, the centre of our best business avenues.

Exclusive privileges are always to be deprecated, but when granted, the City should in return receive an ample pecuniary equivalent. A revenue of $40,000 could be procured from this source, besides the saving of the very heavy cost of repairing and cleaning the thoroughfares.

The omnibuses should also keep in repair and clean the streets through which they pass, or pay into the Treasury a sufficient sum for that purpose.

These vehicles do more injury to the pavements than all the rest of the travel together, and the City in return receives no pecuniary aid from them for that purpose whatever. The existing lines of omnibuses are well secured in their privilege, having, by the law of 1854, made it so difficult to procure licenses for competing lines, that they now enjoy almost a monopoly. How far the out-town railroad lines, entering the City, are subject to municipal regulations, I am not at this time enabled to advise; my opinion, however, is that there is nothing in their charters entitling them to exception from any tax, which you may deem a fair equivalent for the right of way they now possess.

If upon consultation with the counsel of the Corporation, there be no legal obstacle, I make the same recommendation as to a car tax, and the cleaning and repairs of the avenues and streets through which they pass, as made with reference to the City Railroads.

EMIGRANTS.

It is well known that for many years extortions and oppressions of the most inhuman character have been practised upon the emigrants coming to this port.

There appears to be a series of organized classes of persons, all connected, and acting from a common impulse of plunder, who take and keep possession of their victims as long as a sixpence is left to rob them of. These vampires form a cordon, stretching from Sandy Hook to the lakes, and to the far West.

They act in concert, with a well formed understanding, and spend large sums to protect themselves from detection and punishment. Common humanity, as well as the honor and prosperity of this City and State, call for more stringent laws and regulations governing our whole emigrant system. I regret that this, already too lengthy communication, prevents more extended comments upon this branch of the subject, consistent with others demanding attention.

Much inconvenience to the shipping interest is caused by the present mode of landing emigrant passengers.

As now conducted it is a serious evil, not only to the passengers, but also to the vessels from which they land, and to other vessels with which they materially interfere. This is also an evil calling for some action at your hands—as now conducted it is productive of great hardship to the emigrant and injury to others.

Now a ship arrives from sea with her decks crowded with hundreds of men, women, and children, and hauls outside and alongside another vessel at her berth, discharging or taking in cargo, which may be composed of fine goods in valuable packages.

As soon as the emigrant ship nears the wharf she is boarded by an army of runners, cartmen and others, having business with, and too often design upon her passengers, and the passengers are dragged over the vessel discharging, to the shore; her cargo, which may be on deck, or upon the dock, is not only materially injured, the packages soiled, broken or stolen, but an embargo is laid upon all work for the time being. Thus a serious injury is inflicted. This evil has grown to be intolerable. The remedy is very simple. One or two piers should be set aside, away from the pressure of shipping, and exclusively devoted to the landing of emigrant passengers. They should be inclosed, and only persons properly clothed with authority and of good character be permitted within the inclosure. The police should be stationed there to protect and direct the emigrants, and as the boarding-houses and forwarding offices would of course locate in the vicinity, the emigrant would be benefited, as well as the present injury to other shipping entirely removed. These suggestions are worth attention, and, I hope, will be acted upon.

It has long been the practice of many Governments on the continent of Europe, to get rid of convicts and paupers by sending them to this country, and most generally to this port. The increase of crime here can be traced to this cause rather than to defect in the criminal laws, or their administration. An examination of the criminal and pauper records, shows conclusively, that it is but a small proportion of these unfortunates who are natives of this country. One of the very heaviest burdens we bear is the support of these people, even when considering the direct cost; but when estimating the evil influences upon society, and the contaminating effect upon all who come within the range of their depraved minds, it becomes a matter exceedingly serious, and demanding immediate and complete eradication. I know no subject of more importance; certainly we have the power to protect this City against the landing of so vile an addition to our population; the health, as well as the life and property of the people for whom you legislate, requires some action at your hands. I am confident the General Government will listen to any representations from you, relating to it, and interpose its national authority in our behalf. On the 2d instant I made this grievance the subject of an official communication to the President of the United States, a copy of which is annexed, marked A.

The constantly increasing expenses of the Almshouse Department, and the want of control of the Corporation over them, should not escape your notice. I am satisfied, that whatever may be thought as to the exercise of proper economy upon the part of the Governors of the Almshouse, there can be no doubt that one cause for the present large outlay required is the maintenance of persons who should be a charge upon a fund, under the exclusive control of the Emigrant Commissioners. It is evident that the object of creating this Board was to have full control over the whole subject, and to bear the entire costs of the support of these unfortunate people, at least until they have been five years in this country. In practice, this appears not to be its operation. At least a portion of the inmates of the institutions under the control of the Almshouse Governors, who are supported by the City, are properly chargeable to the Emigrant Commission. In my opinion the whole subject requires revision. An entire alteration of the present system is absolutely demanded. As it is now, the tax payers of this City have not only to support the poor of the City, and a portion of that belonging to the surrounding country, which find their way here, but also a very large portion of the paupers of every nation in Europe.

The absolute cost of supporting *our own* poor would be a trifle too small to be worthy of comment; but when required to perform the duty for so many other communities, its burden has become of too great a magnitude to be submitted to longer. The Board of Emigrant Commissioners was created in 1847, to protect and provide for the emigrants arriving at this port; a fund is provided for this purpose. It is a State institution, mostly under the control of officers appointed by the Governor and Senate, and, in all respects, independent of our municipal action. Its existence is a recognition of the position that the persons called emigrants should, in no respect, be a tax upon this county. As now conducted, it is a grievous tax. We support the emigrant sentenced to Blackwell's Island, and other City penal institutions. A large number of policemen are detailed especially for their protection, for which our Treasury pays. The Mayor's office, and no inconsiderable portion of his time are occupied in hearing and determining cases involving the rights and property of emigrants, to say nothing of that branch of his duties relating to the proper licensing and regulating of emigrant boarding-houses and runners. In my opinion the City should be relieved altogether from these duties and expenses. So far as the State assumes to take charge of these people, she should carry out the work entire, we should be relieved from it.

POLICE.

This department of the City Government is placed more directly under the personal supervision of the Mayor than others; and, in assuming its direction with the restricted power as to appointment and removal, which, after all, constitute the great elements of control, I feel much responsibility and concern. Its present condition and discipline is susceptible of improvement.

There is an apparent want of energy and efficiency, which must arise from either defect in the system, or want of nerve and vigilance in those who direct it. It shall be my aim to remedy these omissions. I shall require the strictest accountability from the men, and also from the several officers, who shall, in all cases, be made responsible for the conduct of the subordinates under their command.

It was thought that making the police hold office during good behavior would remove it entirely from political influences. It may have had such an effect, to a degree; but while the power to appoint, suspend, and remove is political and elective, it will be expecting too much of human nature to suppose that political influence can be excluded altogether.

A perfect police system must be founded upon freedom of all influences, except those produced by merit, arising from a faithful and efficient discharge of duty.

When the generals of an army are periodically subjected to change, and in some measure by the votes and influences of the army itself, it will be almost impossible to remove the partizan elements, which, *at every election*, are necessarily aroused into activity.

The whole Police Board was elected at the late election; two of the late Board (the Recorder and City Judge) being candidates for reelection, and policemen would have been more or less than men, if they could have remained indifferent spectators of the result.

I am confident the Judiciary is not the proper authority for determining Police matters, nor are its members qualified, either by habits of life or train of reflection, to sit as a court of appeals upon such questions as would each be presented by a prosecution. My reasons on the present Police Board fully counter all these opinions.

It shall be my aim to improve all connected with the police that collectively or singly, and under circumstances, is not what is expected of them; and so far as my power extends, it shall be exercised for the entire exclusion of politics from the Department.

On the 1st of January instant, I issued new orders, a copy of which is annexed, (marked B,) and to which I call your attention, as developing the principles upon which I shall administer the Department. In connection with this subject, it may be proper for me to add that there has been opened in the Mayor's office, under my direction, a book for recording complaints against the police, as well as for violations of the ordinances and laws, where charges will be entertained and acted upon by me in person.

The police are required for several purposes other than the protection of the public interests of the City, for which it should not be obliged to pay.

There is one squad of the reserve corps detailed for the duty of boarding vessels from foreign ports, with emigrant passengers, and other service rendered, before referred to, which should be paid from the fund of the Emigrant Commissioners. Many other policemen are stationed at the several railroad depôts and ferries, and at places of public amusement, by request of the proprietors, and for the protection of their private interests, and not for public purposes. This expense should be borne by the parties requiring their services. In London, where the police system is said to be better than our own, such is the practice; and the General Government has adopted the same course with reference to the salaries of its Custom-House officers, when acting for private convenience or safety. About thirty thousand dollars would be thus saved.

The expense of the police force has attracted attention, and it has been properly suggested that it can be used for many public purposes, for which the City now pays heavily.

In considering the cost of the Police, it should not be forgotten that it is almost entirely made up of salaries. This department disburses little money for any other purpose. It makes no contracts and procures no supplies, and is confined to the disbursement of such sums, for compensation to the officers and men, as has been fixed by the Common Council. Be it more or less, no officer connected with it is in any way responsible. It is true, that much duty, now performed by subordinates under other departments, can be performed by the Police, without impairing its efficiency. My direction has already been given to the patrolmen to act as street inspectors, and to report, through their officers, to me, every instance when the contractor fails to clean the streets within his District. They have also been required to report all excavations made under the sidewalks or streets, by builders or others, the object of which is to supply information to the Commissioner of Streets, by which he can collect the legal claims of the City for appropriating to private use any portion of the streets.

If my recommendation of consolidating all business appertaining to streets into one Department, is carried out, many collateral branches can be put under the Police Department, without any detriment to it whatever.

There is no question that the several duties of policemen are entirely too light, in view of the necessity of materially lessening the number of police officers.

It is for you to legislate upon this recommendation, and you will find me ready to enforce its practical operation.

SPRING CHARTER ELECTION.

I cannot omit expressing my conviction that much benefit could be derived to the City, by separating the election for Charter officers from that for State or National officers.

As now conducted, our local interests are almost entirely lost sight of in the conflict on State or national issues. As the lesser is always absorbed by the greater, so is the apparently smaller affairs of our City Government lost sight of in the contest on candidates for higher offices.

The magnitude of our municipal interests calls for the closest scrutiny into the qualifications of persons to take charge of them, no other considerations than those connected directly with local questions should be included in the canvass for City rulers. The evils of frequent elections are of little importance as compared with the danger of the selection of improper men. In the struggle for a Governor or a President, persons entirely disqualified will sometimes slide unobserved into a local place of trust and power.

The election law, which places the candidates for County officers on the same ballot with candidates for State officers, increases the evil. At the late election there were twelve names on the same ballot; in the haste and excitement of election day, it is very difficult for even the most intelligent voter to select the names for whom he desires to vote when found upon the same ticket; but where the duty is imposed upon the illiterate or ignorant, it is seldom exercised, especially if there be a cunningly devised ballot, not permitting erasure or substitution.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Commissioners appointed to open the Central Park, are progressing with the work—since the organization of the Board, it has collected and examined evidence of title to the lands to be taken for the park; in causing the necessary surveys, maps of blocks and profiles of grades to be made; in personal view of the lands to be taken, and in procuring such information in regard thereto, as may serve to guide to a just valuation of the same; also in determining the area of assessment for special benefit, and procuring maps of the same, and in procuring evidence of the value of the improvements on the land to be taken, and are now engaged in the valuation of the lands themselves. It will be remembered that this park is to be bounded south by Fifty-ninth-street, north by One Hundred and Sixth-street, east by the Fifth-avenue, and west by the Eighth-avenue; and will comprehend an area of seven hundred and seventy-six acres, say 776

From which deduct, State Arsenal	14	
Croton Reservoir	38	
Proposed Reservoir	112	
Streets and avenues	190	
Belonging to the City	34	388
Leaving to be paid for—acres		388

Which, by estimating at sixteen lots per acre, makes 6,208 lots to be paid for by the City, and by assessments upon contiguous property. The important question of the valuation of these lots have not as yet been positively fixed by the Commissioners. The subject is now before them, and I advise all who are interested to appear at their office. Another question of much public interest, in connection with this matter, is the territorial limit to which the Commissioners shall extend their assessments upon property of individuals, and what proportion of the whole cost shall be made a tax upon the City?

These questions are entirely under the control of the Commissioners. I am informed, unofficially, that the disposition of the Board is to extend the area of assessment three blocks east and west, and a greater distance north and south; and to make two-thirds of the whole cost payable by the City. If this be the determination, it can be easily ascertained about what sum the park will cost. Estimating the average value of the land at $500 per lot—a liberal estimate—the whole cost would be $3,104,000; deduct one-third to be paid by individuals whose property is supposed to be benefited, it will leave $2,069,000 to be paid for by the City—a smaller sum than was anticipated at the time of passing the act. The Commissioners expect to close their duties early in the ensuing Summer. There can be no doubt as to the necessity of some such park conveniently located on this island. In my opinion, future generations, who are to pay this expense, would have good reasons for reflecting upon the present generation, if we permitted the entire island to be taken possession of by population, without some spot like this, devoted to rural beauty, healthful recreation, and pure atmosphere.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is to be regretted that we are still without some definite action in this matter. It is a year since the old Almshouse buildings, which for several years were used for the purposes of a court-house, were destroyed by fire, and no conclusion has yet been arrived at with reference to the erection of the substitute. This should be one of the first measures to receive attention.

The present City Hall and its appendages are insufficient. The accumulation of public business of all kinds has rendered it imperative upon this City, regardless of expense, to make provision for it without delay. Many plans for a new City Hall have been proposed, none of which have been examined by me, and of which I am not competent to judge, had they been. I will suggest, however, that inasmuch as the day cannot be far distant when that portion of the city lying south of Grand-street will be entirely occupied by wholesale business, to the exclusion of resident population, and that as a City Hall, to contain the courts and offices for the transaction of the municipal business should be in the vicinity of the numerical centre of population, where it is politic to expend large sums of money in permanent improvements in the Park, as now located. We have no guarantee that the next generation may not demand their removal to a more convenient position. There can be no doubt that public offices, to which all classes, without distinction, are drawn, should be equally accessible to the whole population.

Nor can I recommend the adoption of a proposition recently made in the Common Council, by which the Legislature is to appoint Commissioners to superintend the erection of a new City Hall. The folly of transferring further legislation for this City to Albany, except to get a Charter that will return to it a form of government commensurate to its wants, is so apparent, that I hope it will not be indulged in again. One legislative act after another has been adopted at Albany, until we are almost without any government whatever. There is now in preparation a proposition for the Legislature to appoint six Commissioners, with power to name every officer under the City Government, which, if it becomes a law, will give the extinguishing blow to what little power is left to the people of this City over their own municipal affairs.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Complaints are made of the largely increasing expense for Public School Education, and the want of power of the City Government over the disbursements of the Board of Education.

My attention has been called to this subject, and though there is, no doubt, room for improvement as it regards the economy evinced in the erection and fitting up of school-houses, yet the benefits derived from the system are of too great a magnitude to be jeoparded by illiberality in defraying its cost.

I have no doubt that it is the general approval of our Public Schools, as now conducted, that induces the people to submit to the present onerous taxation. The greatest improvements in the mode of culture adopted, and the evident advantage of the public schools over the private schools of this City, have made them the general academies of tuition for the children of nearly the whole population. The cost to us in taxation is not one-fifth the usual expense for an ordinary pay school education. Indeed there are few real estate owners, who cannot get his whole tax returned by sending his children to the Public Schools, with the advantage of a better and more thorough education, and a disciplined and moral training far more perfect than our fashion-

[illegible]

DIVISION OF THE ORDINANCES.

I cannot too earnestly impress upon you the necessity of a revision and a collecting of the ordinances into one or more volumes, and a codification of the laws applicable to this City. It would be almost incredible to a stranger to be told that there is no collection of the laws by which this City is governed.

A collection of ordinances has not been published since 1845, and of that but few copies remain; since 1845, material amendments have been made to the charter, and numerous resolutions and ordinances have been adopted, which are now to be found only by a voyage of discovery in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, with the chance being very much against success, even with the guide of the accommodating officers who have charge of that office. The memory of persons who have for many years been connected with the Common Council is the only index in existence.

The mere statement of the fact will, I am confident, procure action.

THE DOCKS.

The dock accommodations for the shipping of the City, is another subject which should receive notice. You need not be informed that at present they are totally inadequate, both in extent and quality. There is no commercial city in the world of the magnitude of New-York so deficient. Substantial stone or iron docks and piers should be constructed, which would not only be durable, but in the result far more economical than those now in use.

A funded debt could be created for the payment of the cost, leaving to posterity, who are to be the recipients of the advantages derived from the construction, the liquidation of the obligation. The present, as well as the future accommodations for the shipping, which constitute so great an element in our prosperity, demand some action at your hands on this subject.

NON-PAYMENT OF CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

Much distress has recently been caused to persons having demands against the City, owing to the non-payment of salaries and for supplies furnished, and contracts performed. Great injury has resulted to many individuals of small means from this cause. At any time, disappointments of this kind bear oppressively, but at a period of great monetary stringency, like the present, it is a hardship exceedingly onerous, and should not again occur. Besides the wrong done to the party having a just claim, in omitting to meet the demand, the injury to the treasury is not insignificant. We need not be told that a poor paymaster has to pay higher prices than he who meets his engagements promptly.

It is not unreasonable to expect that the City creditors will provide themselves against the loss arising from the difficulty in getting their dues, by charging sufficiently to cover the loss arising from these delays. Without recommending any relaxation in adherence to the laws and ordinances governing the disbursement of money, I cannot omit to express the hope that you will take immediate means to prevent a recurrence of so great an evil to the creditors of the City, and preserve its faith and credit from dishonor.

RELIEF TO BROADWAY.

Another relief to the citizens could be found in the adoption of some mode to prevent the large collection of omnibuses in Broadway, below the Park. In my opinion this evil should not be longer permitted.

If the stages now permitted to go to the South Ferry were limited to one-half the present number, the whole difficulty would be remedied. The many lines entering Broadway below the Park not only obstruct the passage of each other, but frequently cut off entirely the passage of smaller vehicles. Foot-passengers are excluded almost entirely from the cross-walks.

This evil is increasing, though the Police, at an expense to the City, is kept on duty to prevent disorder, and to aid passengers in crossing.

The present laws deprive the Mayor of power over the omnibuses, so far as controlling their routes or their number, but I recommend that an ordinance be passed preventing any one line sending more than one stage in ten minutes, below the Park, in Broadway. The little inconvenience which this restriction would cause to persons having business below the Park would be of no consideration compared to the present difficulties.

I also recommend that the Russ pavement in Broadway be grooved. Though this beautiful and durable pavement is an ornament as well as advantage to the City, yet its smoothness renders it dangerous to horses. Its solidity retains moisture, which, when freezing, presents a surface of ice, rendering its use extremely dangerous.

CATTLE DRIVING.

The practice of driving cattle through the streets of the City is another evil calling for prompt action. It is an abuse which our citizens have submitted to too long. In my opinion this Common Council will deserve the severest censure, if, like its predecessors, it timidly shrinks from its duty in ridding us of this dangerous nuisance. Not only is the health of the whole population jeopardied by the unwholesome odors arising from the collection of these animals, but it not unfrequently occurs that life, limb, and property, are destroyed by it.

DIRTY STREETS.

In April, 1854, contracts were entered into for the cleaning of the streets and avenues of the City. The specifications of these contracts are stringent, and there would be no cause of complaint if the contractors performed them. They provide that every thoroughfare shall be thoroughly and properly cleaned and swept, and all the dirt, manure, ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings, of every kind, removed twice a week; and in Broadway and the leading avenues three times a week. If these conditions were complied with, there could be no grounds of complaint. I regret to say they have not been complied with, and though it is stated that in consequence of the low rates at which the contracts were taken, compliance is impossible without heavy loss; yet, in my opinion, there is no other resource than to demand a rigid fulfillment. If contracts are to be thrown up, or only half performed, at the will of contractors, because not profitable, the bargain is all on one side. Under this ruling, the City is to suffer in any event. So far as the law gives me power, I shall require a strict compliance with the existing contracts to clean the streets; and that I may know which of the contractors are derelict, the police have been ordered to make the condition of the streets, in their several beats, the

[illegible] Evening) [illegible] and sent to subscribers at SIX DOL- [illegible] is published on Tues- [illegible] containing all the reading [illegible] and is sent to subscribers at [illegible] per annum.

[illegible] resident's reflection from the [illegible] of the Daily, and to send in small amount [illegible] Dollars.

[illegible] will cause which the editor is [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] bills were introduced [illegible] yesterday—among them was [illegible], to authorize the construc- [illegible] Custom-House, Post-Office and [illegible] at Plattsburg, New-York. The [illegible] bill was discussed at considera- [illegible]. Mr. GILLETT was opposed to the [illegible] as it related to the pay of Mem- [illegible] (Congress), because there was not a [illegible] of mileage connected with the proposed increase. And, in fact, he objected to it altogether. If Members of the State Legislature could live on from two to four [illegible] a day, he could not see why Members [illegible] could not keep out of the Sheriff's [illegible]; neither could he un- [illegible] if State Judges could live upon [illegible] a year, why the Judges of the United States Courts could not keep fat enough on $4,000. Mr. BADGER was, of course, sur- [illegible] at the remarks of Mr. GILLETT; others [illegible] with him—among them was Mr. [illegible], his colleague, who thought it bad [illegible] to pay public servants small wages.

[illegible] House, the conduct of Sam was again [illegible] by Mr. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, [illegible] replied to the late KNOW-Nothing speech [illegible] Mr. BAKER. He endeavored to prove that [illegible] does not claim a right to interfere [illegible] political relations of any other coun- [illegible] that of which he is himself the sub- [illegible]; and declares himself ready, with every [illegible] Catholic, to resist such assumption, [illegible] it ever be made. Mr. COX defended [illegible] party, and briefly supported the Know-Nothings.

The Baltic's News.

The mostly foreign budget by the present [illegible] is not particularly stirring, though in [illegible] respects quite interesting. The siege of Sebastopol progresses slowly. The inter- [illegible] events, since the last steamer, are not important on the side of the Allies. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is somewhat emboldened, and a report *vid* Warsaw, runs to the effect that a part of the Naval force [illegible] officers and marines—has been transfer- [illegible] from the Baltic to Sebastopol. The con- [illegible] of the British Army in the Crimea is the [illegible] of a severe criticism on the military policy of the Government in the London *Times*, which will be found copied on another page. The case is strongly [illegible], and the degree of suffering rep- [illegible] by the writer will create sur- [illegible]. Equally remarkable, however, is the [illegible] such developments should emanate from the leading journal of England. The charge is direct—not by implication—that *the* [illegible] *has no head.* Lord RAGLAN has but [illegible] fallen short of the hopes of the [illegible]; else the *Times*, which with all its [illegible] independence, is generally the first to [illegible] the popular breeze, would scarcely ven- [illegible] make a heedless chief of the Commun- [illegible] the Crimea. Nor is this all. The same [illegible] takes issue with and defies the Presi- [illegible] of the Council, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to [illegible] good the doctrine which he propounded in the Commons, that only men perfectly famil- iar with the art of war itself, should indulge [illegible] criticism, and even they not too [illegible] at a distance from the scene of action. The conclusion arrived at by the *Times* is [illegible] "the more a subject is discussed the less [illegible] it becomes," professional critics [illegible] being always the most impartial.

Turning to politics and diplomacy, the Speech of the French Emperor will be found of ordinary interest; next to which is a Diplo- [illegible] Council reported at Vienna,—the result [illegible] of which, so far as known, was the exchange [illegible] between England, France and Aus- [illegible], and a request for time by the Russian Ambassador. Our private London correspon- dent thinks that this movement strengthens his previously expressed opinion, that some sort of peace will be patched up. There are various opinions as to the practical end, if any, of the special mission from Prussia to the English Court.

From Spain there is a report that the sub- [illegible] of Cuba is being considered by the Min- [illegible]. The King of Naples is in trouble with the Jesuits. From India, assurances are giv- [illegible] that Dost MAHOMMED, the ruler of Affgha- [illegible], and who holds Cabul, the "key to India," has entered into friendly communica- tion with the English Government, and is dis- [illegible] to thwart the intrigues of twenty years' standing of the Czar of Russia. The Khan of Khelat has given assurances that he will treat Britain's enemies as his enemies, and will protect the frontier Province of the Scinde from all encroachments.

Commercially the accounts represent a very steady state of markets at Liverpool, and a stable confidence in the English Funds in London. The new French Loan of a hundred millions of dollars has somewhat unsettled the Paris Exchange.

"A Hint to Our Brethren."

A passage in the French Imperial Speech [illegible] attention on this side the Atlan- [illegible] to intimate that the Western Powers, so [illegible], and happily united in bonds of good [illegible], [illegible] the same views, and the same [illegible] animate the two Govern- ments in *all* parts of the globe." The *Morning Chronicle's* Paris correspondent [illegible]—said to be a very well informed gentleman, and high in favor in official quarters—puts the self-answering question, whether those words be not "intend-

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE POOR.

Shipping Merchants and their Employes—Reduction of Wages.

A meeting of merchants interested in the shipping interest of New-York, was held on 'Change this afternoon, for the purpose of considering the condition of the shipping business, and of agreeing upon (what it was alleged circumstances had rendered absolutely necessary,) a reduced scale of wages for the mechanics and laborers employed therein.

When the meeting had been duly organized and called to order, a resolution was read and almost unanimously agreed to, setting forth the extremely depressed condition of the shipping business, and declaring the daily remuneration of the persons employed therein to this extent:

Carpenters and Caulkers from.....$3 — to $3 50
Laborers.....2 — to 1 75
Ordinary laborers.....1 75 to 1 50

per day, the reduction to take effect on Monday next, Jan. 15.

The shipping merchants, it will be remarked, had, in prosperous times, granted the advanced rate of wages demanded by their employés; they now, under the pressure of circumstances and after having resisted making any change, as long as they possibly could do so, felt themselves obliged, in self-defence, to deduct as stated above. The hope was expressed that the operatives would agree to work on at the reduced rates, until the return of a better state of things, when the shipping merchants would be among the foremost to increase the amount of the toiler.

Twentieth Ward Relief Association.

The Twentieth Ward Relief Association held a meeting last evening at Continental Hall. About $600 in money have been contributed, besides some other things. The paucity of their means has compelled them to discontinue the distribution of meat and even of bread. About 1,600 loaves of bread have been given out during the week and 700 gallons of soup. They find that one kettle of soup made with beans will go as far as two without. The wants of the poor in the Ward, so far as ascertained, amount to 1,000 loaves of bread and 350 gallons of soup per day, which would cost about $100.

Several distinguished singers have proffered their services for a Concert, and about $200 have been subscribed towards a ball in behalf of the Association.

A member of the Committee stated that he gave his wife 50 tickets for soup that morning and told her to give one to everybody who applied. She had been able to give away but *two* during the day; they mostly wanted *fine groceries*.

The system of selling tickets is found to work well. Some people who would not otherwise contribute will buy tickets for distribution; they think they get their money's worth.

The twelve tenements offered rent free by B. M. Fowler are all taken up.

Another Address.

The Committee appointed at Hope Chapel met at No. 20 Howard-street, in conference with their German brethren in distress, and resolved themselves into a Committee to draft and present an Address to the Common Council to-morrow evening.

Newburg Charity.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The efforts made for the relief of the poor have never before been so well organized. The town has been districted, and efficient Committees appointed for each district. A Charity Concert was given in the Presbyterian Church on the evening of the 5th inst., by the musicians of this village, under direction of Prof. WM. N. REID, from which $400 was realized, and which has already been dispensed to the suffering poor. D.

Paraguay.

From the Buenos Ayres Packet, Oct. 21.

That we might not be accused or suspected of fanning the torch of discord, we have purposely abstained from commenting, or even reporting the unhappy and unseemly questions that have been agitated and discussed with such warmth, by the Government of Paraguay on the one hand, and Consul HOPKINS on the other. As we feared from the beginning, they are now fast assuming an international character that may lead to unpleasant complications. We have perfect reliance on the source whence we derived the following information:

In pursuance of what we consider a short-sighted policy, the Government of Paraguay ordered all North American citizens to quit the territory of the Republic, with a special provision in the case of ex-Consul HOPKINS, that he should resign all claims and pretensions to certain lands which he had purchased from the Government, in other days and circumstances, and of which he must be held the legitimate owner. With this condition Mr. HOPKINS refused to comply, and to avoid a forcible separation from his fellow-countrymen, applied to the Commander of the *Water Witch*, who interposed his services in the off-hand way customary with the class to which he belongs. This was an intimation to the effect, that if Mr. HOPKINS and the other North Americans were not allowed to embark without molestation, the *Water Witch* would commence a bombardment of the city of Asuncion, at a specified hour of the following day. Accordingly, on the ensuing morning, the *Water Witch* took up a position, with her guns, double-shotted, bearing in the direction of the Presidential Palace. "With all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," each man occupied his place, and the lighted match only awaited a monosyllable from the commanding officer, to reenact, in the placid waters of Paraguay, the revolting tragedy of Greytown. In this emergency, the Paraguayans wisely deemed "prudence the better part of valor;" and not a man, woman or child was to be seen in the streets of Asuncion. Mr. HOPKINS and all others were allowed to embark without molestation in the boats of the *Water Witch*, and in due course were transported to Corrientes, where we leave them in the meantime, to muse on the "strange mutations of fortune." We understand a superior officer of the *Water Witch* has arrived in this city; but whither bound, or with what mission charged, deponent saith not; possibly it may be to report progress to the Commander-in-Chief upon the station. Without presuming to raise the dense veil that shrouds futurity from the mortal ken, we cannot help foreseeing in these proceedings a prolific source of reclamations, exactions, and forcible demonstrations, that may seriously embarrass the march of the young Republic, and blight for an indefinite term the sanguine commercial anticipations so confidingly centered in Paraguay. To thicken the gloom, and "render confusion worse confounded," there are not wanting those who predict the proximate visit of an Imperial Envoy, with an escort of ten or twelve vessels-of-war, to adjust certain territorial questions, pending between the Republic and the contemptuous Empire. It is to be feared that these rival reclamations may precipitate each other.

MONUMENT TO THE MURDERED BUTLER.—The citizens of Louisville have erected a monument to W. H. G. BUTLER, the teacher shot by MATT. WARD. It is an elegant piece of workmanship, built of Italian marble, and about ten feet in height. The inscriptions on its side are as follows:

WILLIAM H. G. BUTLER, born in Jefferson County, Indiana, October 24, 1825; Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 2, 1854.

On the reverse:

A man without fear and without reproach; of gentle and retiring disposition; of clear and vigorous mind; an accomplished scholar; a devoted and successful teacher; a meek and humble Christian.

On the north side:

He fell by the hand of violence in the presence of his loving pupils—a martyr to his fidelity in the discharge of duty.

On the south side:

This monument is erected by his pupils and a bereaved community, to show their appreciation of his worth, and to perpetuate their horror at his murder.

MONUMENT TO THE VIRGIN.—It is said that the Pope of Rome has decreed that, in order to perpetuate the memory of the proclamation of the immaculate conception, a column, surmounted by a statue of the Virgin Mary, shall be erected on the Piazza de Spagna, before the College of the Propaganda. The magnificent marble column which has for a long time been lying behind the Palace of Innocent, is to be used for the purpose; and the execution of the work is to be entrusted to M. OBICI, an eminent Italian sculptor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. McCLINTOCK'S CELEBRATED PECTORAL SYRUP. It heals ulcerations, destroys tubercles in the lungs, regulates the bowels, checks night sweats, strengthens the stomach and soothes the most irritable coughs, while it contains no opium or other narcotic substance whatever. Price $1 per pint bot. tle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 128 Fulton-st. Sold by Hegeman, Clark & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Rushton, No. 10 Astor House; Bailey, No. 9 Bible House, and all Druggists. Also, Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, for common colds, sore throat, and croup, price 25 cts.; and Dr. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND HOOPING-COUGH REMEDY, price 50 cts. For sale as above.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF ASSOCIATION, Jan. 10, 1855.

☞ The Poor.—At the Monthly Meeting of the Managers of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," complete returns were received from every District, and from each of the 392 Sections. Never before, it is believed, have visitorial duties been more promptly and faithfully performed. The most remarkable feature in the Reports is the enlarged amount of relief, the expenditure having been double that of the corresponding month of the past year, occasioned chiefly by the great increase of assistance to respectable mechanics and laborers, during the present distress. Aid has been freely, but not profusely or indiscreetly given. Careful investigation, in regard to all new and doubtful cases, has preceded relief. It was resolved that the following abstract of the labors of the previous month be published, viz.:

Number of families relieved	4,279
Number of persons relieved	19,274
Number of visits	6,426

Relief and appropriations, $18,133 39.

It may be stated for the information of persons unacquainted with the Institution, that it is now, as during the past eleven years, in effective operation. Its 361 visitors are distributed so as to cover the whole Island, from river to river, and from the Battery to King's Bridge. By this minute division of labor and responsibility, it is prepared, so far as the means shall be supplied, to meet every proper want of the needy. The laborious yet inestimable services of the visitors are entirely gratuitous.

The arrangements for the attainment of its objects are, first, a division of the City into twenty-two districts, corresponding with the Wards, and the appointment of an Advisory Committee of five persons in each; and next, by a further division of the districts into 392 sections, and the appointment of a visitor to each section.

Thus it will be seen that the divers field labors of each district are confided to the careful supervision and control of a separate Committee, and that each section has its visitor, whose field of labor is compressed to a limit which admits of his personal attention to all the needy therein. For in whatever part of the City the needy apply to the members of the Association for aid, by means of a directory and printed tickets, they are sent back to their appropriate section and visitor, whose proximity to the residence of the applicants enables him, by personal visitation and inquiry, to extend, withhold or modify relief, on well-defined principles, according to the deserts and necessities of every case.

Assistance is thus rendered not only with great caution but with great secrecy and delicacy, for it is unknown to any except the visitor and grocer. No degradation, consequently, follows such relief, nor is it the means of undermining one right principle, or of enfeebling one well directed impulse.

Every annual subscriber becomes a member of the Association, and the smallest contributor is entitled to just as large a use of its privileges as the most munificent.

Directories and tickets may be obtained at the office, No. 30 Bible House, or of the officers of the Association.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BROWN, President.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, JAMES BOORMAN, HORATIO ALLEN, JAMES LENOX, A. R. WETMORE, } Vice-Presidents.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

Chairmen and Secretaries of the Ward Committees.

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	J. C. Ramsey, 137 Cedar-st. Geo. Hett, 146 William-st.	13.	J. W. Bishop, 408 Grand-st.
2.	Geo. W. Abbe, 43 John-st. Geo. Hett, 146 William-st.	14.	A. W. Murray, 149 Prince-st. Wm. Gray, 493 Broome-st.
3.	W. R. Jones, 43 Murray-st Edw. Pratt, 49 Laight-st.	15.	T. Denny, 11 Clinton-place. I. Orchard, 17 Bedford-st.
4.	A. Ferdon, Jr., 57 South-st H. Whittlesey, 42 Market-st.	16.	L. Jac son, 32 12th-st. C. C. Darling, 143 McDougal-st
5.	A. R. Wetmore, 81 Vesey-st. Edw. Pratt, 49 Laight-st.	17.	H. Lynes, 17 St. Mark's-place. R. Horton, 443 Fourth-st.
6.	A. C. Everett, 117 Whites-st. A. Camp, 47 Franklin-st.	18.	F. E. Mather, 144 East 126th-st. J. B. Ballard, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
7.	J. H. Griscom, M. D., 293 Broadway. J. B. Horton, 294 Mad'n-st.	19.	O. W. Morris, 20 E. 15th-st. E. Mac y, corner 85th-st. and 3d-av.
8.	J. B. Collins, 97 W. 11th-st. W. Kirby, 129 Thompson-st.	20.	C. H. Rusher, 208 West 13th-st. Richard Hayler, 231 West 33d-st.
9.	J. O. Pond, M. D., 47 8th-av. L. E. Jackson, 519 Hudson-st.	21.	J. W. Benedict, 67 Madison-av. J. B Ballard, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
10.	J. Horn, 9 Chrystie-st. J. W. Munroe, 65½ Bowery.	22.	A. M. Lyon, 172 West 43d-st. h. Mack, corner 85th-st. and 3d-av.
11.	A. Mills, 642 Fourth-st. J. H. Bulen, 271 7th-st.		
12.	R. C. Andrus, Harlem. J. L. Ambler, 3d-av., near 121st-st.		
13.	L. Chichester, 202 East Broadway.		

☞ The Committee consisting of Hiram Ketchum, Geo. Wood, John Van Buren, John A. Lott, Franc s B. Cutting, Benjamin F. Butler, Henry B. Dodge and Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., appointed by a meeting of the members of the Bar, of the city of New-York and Brooklyn, held in the month of October last, were directed, in the event of its being ascertained that those of our profe sional brethr en, passengers in the steamship *Arctic*, whose fate was then unknown, had perished in consequence of the wre k of that vessel, to call another meeting of the Bar, in reference to the subject.

Having waited until more than three months after the disaster, without any tidings of the rescue of either, the Committee are reluctantly compelled to abandon all hope of their safety; and in the discharge of the duty assigned to them, they now invite the members of the Bar of New-York and Brooklyn to meet at the room of the Court of Common Pleas, in the City Hall of the City, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, punctually at 2 o'clock P M., for the purpose of uniting in a tribute of respect to the memory of EDWARD SANDFORD, ABNER BENEDICT and HENRY A. BRADY, Esqs.

In behalf of the Committee,

B. F. BUTLER, Chairman.
HENRY S. DODGE, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., } Secretaries.

JANUARY, 10, 1855.

☞ At a Meeting of the Second National Guard, held at their Armory, Broadway House, Jan. 11, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An all-seeing Providence has again visited our ranks and ta en from our midst, by death, another of our members, in the Spring-time and bloom of life,

Resolved, That in the demise of our companion in arms, ISAAC GRAHAM, we are called upon to mourn the loss of a true and faithful soldier, an upright citizen and a beloved brother.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased we tender our sincere and heart-felt condolence in this their bereavement, more especially to his aged mother, and to his sisters, who, in this dispensation of the Almighty are deprived of a dutiful son and an endeared brother.

Resolved, That the Armory of this Corps be draped in crape, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be pub lished in the *New-York Daily Tribune*, *Herald* and *Churchman*.

ALEXANDER SHALER, Commandant.
SAMUEL BIGELOW, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1855.

For President.
GEO. C. WOOD.....with....Dibblee, Work & Moore.

For Vice-Presidents.
JOHN CRERAR.....with....C. B. Raymond & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.
WM. H. GILDERSLEEVE.....with....Lewis B. Brown & Co.

For Recording Secretary.
HENRY A. THOMAS.....with....Bank for Savings.

For Treasurer.
WM. H. TAYLOR.....with....Central Bank.

For Directors.
ALEX. P. FISKE.....with....Jas. & Henry McBride.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with....Phelps Dater & Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with....M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLS.....with....Backus Osborne & Co.
WM. T. SEAMAN.....with....Richards, Haight & Co.
WM. H. BANKS.....with....Warren & Co.
H. L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman of Committee.
WM. S. COLLINS, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1855.

For President.
FRANK W. BALLARD.....with....A. & A. Lawrence & Co.

For Vice-President.
JOHN CRERAR.....with....C. B. Raymond & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH C. MORTON.....with....Irish, Van Horn & Co.

For Recording Secretary.
GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., with....Martin & Lawson.

For Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR...with....Central Bank.

For Directors.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with....Cornells & Willis.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with....Jacob Halsted.
HENRY B. HYDE.....with....Mutual Life Ins. Co.
G. A. ARROUX, Jr.....with....A'ex. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER...with....M. Hollander.
WM. CAMPBELL.....with....Columbian Foundry.
WM. A. MARTEN, Chairman.
S. M. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

☞ Eighteenth Ward Relief Committee.—A depot has been opened in the basement of the Domitt Dispensary, corner of the 2d-av. and 23d-st., for the reception of articles of old clothing or bedding; likewise, fish, rice, flour, pork, groceries, or food of any kind, which the charitable and humane can spare from their abundance. Such articles will be sent for by the Committee if desired, by a written notice left at the Dispensary or with either of the Committee or the undersigned.

VALENTINE G. HALL,
Chairman, No. 16 Gramercy-park, 20th-st.
JAS. C. HOLDEN, Secretary No. 90 Beekman-st.

☞ Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.—There will be a meeting of this Association held at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 486 Grand-st., THIS EVENING, 12th inst., at 7 o'clock. The citizens of the Ward are respectfully invited to be present, as there will be a financial exposition of the affairs of the Association.

JOHN H. BRIGGS, President.
WM. H. MCCREERY, Secretary.

☞ Fifth Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—Conflict between Northern and Southern Theories of Man and Society. Admittance 25c.

☞ Westminster Church.—Rev. Dr. KRAUTH will preach in Westminster Church, Fifth-av., near Eighth-st., on SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst. Subject—*The Early Dead.* Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Treasurer of the Board of Assistants, the Female Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, acknowledges with thankfulness to Rev. JOHN F. MACLEAN, Pastor, to the Trustees and Members of the M. E. Church, of Willett-st., for their ready response to the generous appeals by the Organization upon their Charity, and for their evidences of active and practical sympathy with the objects which they fostered by their liberal contribution of two hundred dollars and thirty-nine cents ($200 39) made on the afternoon of Sunday, 7th inst., to augment the Funds previously collected by the Association to assist the many destitute and poverty-stricken beings within this Ward. By Order of the Finance Committee.

DANIEL P. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

☞ Special Notice.—At 12 o'clock precisely, THIS DAY, Friday, Jan. 12, in satisfaction of a judgment issued from the Supreme Court, WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers, will sell at their store, 15 costly and splendid gold watches, costing to import from $200 to $400 each.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 15.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—*Substance and Shoe.*
Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Tried by Jury.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ A Balloting of the Senior Class, Yale College, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, resulted in the election—for Class Valedictorian—ADOLPHE BAILEY, Vermillionville, La.; for Class Poet—LYMAN D. BREWSTER, Salisbury, Conn.

☞ The Parker Vein Coal Company—Stockholders' right to subscribe to stock in the American Coal Company expires TO-DAY, when the books will close. Subscriptions are received at W. & J. O'BRIEN'S, No. 23 Wall-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting WILLIAM DAVIS, who left his home on Monday evening, Jan 8, under the state of mental derangement. He is 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, side whiskers; he wore a black hat, brown overcoat, black dress coat, black satin vest, and brown plaid pants. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his bereaved wife, No. 164 9th-st., New-York.

MARIA DAVIS.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored woman as child nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 171 Wooster-st., in the basement.

NURSE.—Wanted, by a middle-aged woman, a situation as nurse. An excellent person to take charge of an infant. Apply at her last situation, No. 184 West 37th-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN—Aged 21, wishes to obtain a situation as clerk or bookkeeper in a merchant's office or store. Writes a good hand, is quick and accurate at accounts, and has a five years' character from late employers. Address C. G. F., at this office.

TWO WELSH GIRLS, cook and chambermaid, with good City references, can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Also, several American and Scotch girls, for general housework, German domestics, and others. Also men and boys, at the lower Office, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

TO THOSE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., can employ a few more men who have a cash capital of $10. Address a letter with 12 cents or stamps, or call at the office. Full particulars and specimen by return mail. Five dollars per day may be realized.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a middle-aged lady from New-England, a situation as housekeeper or matron. The best of references can be given. Apply by letter to F. K., Box No. 2 367 New-York Post-Office.

LADY WANTED—Of good address, 15 to 17 years of age. Must be active, intelligent, and a fair penman. Call after 4 o'clock P. M. Will DAVID HAIGHT please call.
S. WILLISTON & CO., No. 55 Maiden-lane, 3d floor.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address, post-paid, stating real name, references and amount of salary required, Box No. 1,219, Post-Office.

SEXTON.—Wanted, the Sextonship of a Church, by a man who can give good references as to character and other qualifications. Address F. W. DAY, No. 113 8th-av.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

FOOT LATHE WANTED.—Must be a well-made article in good order and very cheap for cash. Address J. M. H., at this office, stating price, size, &c.

OWNER WANTED.—For the proceeds of an anchor sent to us about ten months ago.
W. GREENOUGH & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen friends can obtain parlor Dial board and a fine, large double-bedded room, with large closets, gas and every convenience, in a small private family, residing in Court-st., Brooklyn. The house is new and comfortably furnished, and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. The room will be let low to gentlemen of quiet habits. Address, for two days, H. A. C., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished single rooms with grates; breakfast and tea during the week, and full board on Sunday. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., near the 6th-av.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also Room without board. Terms reasonable. No 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Three respectable young men may have partial board in a private family in 7th-st. For an interview, address BROWN, at this office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 27 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can obtain a fine front room and adjoining bedroom, in South Brooklyn, with breakfast and tea, for $5 each per week; or a gentleman and his wife for $12, dinner for the lady only. The rooms are well furnished, with grate, but no gas. The prices mentioned not to include fire or light. Family small and private. Address FRANK, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—The advertiser would take into his family one or two gentlemen, who might expect a comfortable and quiet home, in a small family, and on moderate terms. The house is situated within a short distance of either Montague or South Ferry. Address S. T., Box No 1,121 Post-Office.

BOARDING UP TOWN—Can be had at No. 47 West 23d-st., on Broadway, with a very elegant suite of rooms on the first landing. Also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. The house is of the first class, with all the modern improvements

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with full or partial board in a private family; a new English basement house with all the modern improvements. Also a suit of offices on first floor, furnished, suitable for a first-class physician. Inquire at No. 119½ 8th-st., four doors west of Broadway, (middle house.)

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—At No. 56 President-st., South Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Partial board if desired.

ROOMS WANTED.—A furnished room and bedroom, with partial board, in a private family, between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn. Address BROOKLYN, *Times* Office, for three days, stating terms.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 838 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $140 per annum.

106 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 21st-st.)—PRIVATE BOARDING.—A handsome suite of rooms on the second floor will be vacated on the 15th January, 1855.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the citizens of the XVIth Ward, held at Knickerbocker Hall, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., WASHINGTON B. VERMILYE was called to the Chair, and EDWARD P. CLARK appointed Secretary. The meeting determined to form an association for the relief of the poor, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and making the necessary arrangements for carrying on the objects of the Association.

ALEXANDER THOMAS CHRISTIE, Chairman.
WM. H. SMITH, Treasurer.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Secretary.

A. W. Bradford,	J. N. Wells,	W. E. Wilderming,
J. W. Bonny, M. D,	Morris Hilger,	R. W. Vermilye,
Thomas Dunlap,	C. D Varley, M. D.	P. H. Williams,
W. F. Havermeyer,	John Bigelow,	Joseph Tucker,
James Warren,	George Clark,	John P. Brown,
Francis Many,	E. W. Ranney, MD,	L. B. Moses,
W. H. Church, MD,	John N. Genin,	Wm S. Hunt,
Samuel Hopper,	Jacob S Moore,	D McMasters,
Jas. T. Moulton,	S. M. Hosted,	Lewis Gregory,
D. A. Cushman,	Moses Horton,	W. Smith.
	H. W. Hinley,	W. R. VERMILYE.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION. What shall be done? If we continue to supply the applicants for food we must have funds; and a large amount of funds will be needful to meet the numerous and daily increasing appeals made at the Depôt. Shall these appeals be urged in vain? And shall we be compelled to close the Depôt for lack of means? Let the friends of the poor im mediately answer by sending aid, either in money, clothes, or food to the Depôt, in 32d-st., just west of 9th-av.

ROBERT RAY, President of Ex. Com.
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Storehouse of this Association will be open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-st., near Centre-st. Donations in money, clothing or provisions, will be received at the Storehouse, or by the Treasurer, No. 68 Elm-st.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman.
L. JACOBS, Secretary.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

WALCOTT BROTHERS—MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED GRADUATING BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS—Have this day reduced the prices of these goods full 33½ per cent., so as to bring them within the means of every one and into use in every family. These Cutters can be found in all the principal hardware and fancy goods stores in this City and throughout the country, and will be delivered by the W. GALLAUDET Sole Agent for the manufacturers, at No. 76 John-st., New-York.

MY DEAR HE HAD A LOVE OF A MOUSTACHE!—No wonder, he used GRAHAM'S ONGUENT, which will force the beard or moustaches to grow strong and thick in six weeks and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 167 Nassau-st.; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 32 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Boston, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That a certain Promissory Note made by me, dated New-Providence, Aug. 1, 1854, for $12 00, and given to the order of P. Diamond, and payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, for certain reasons will not be paid by me.

H. A. LYONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD A WORKSHOP.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

JUSTUS RICH MAY.

THE WORLD A WORKSHOP,
OR, THE PHYSICAL RELATIONS OF MAN TO THE EARTH.

BY THOMAS EWBANK, author of "Hydraulics and Mechanics."

1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Traveller.

This is no ordinary work, but one which we have read throughout with deep interest. Whilst its main scope and design is to illustrate the native dignity of all enlightened labor, by man's physical relationship to the earth, it reviews with full and ample knowledge the already ascertained facts in science; abounds in original views on a variety of mechanical questions; its greatest value, however, residing in its suggestiveness. Its tendency, too, is practically religious, and the author shows from man's nature and the physical circumstances by which he is surrounded, the wise adaptation of means to the end to be accomplished, in a variety of ways never hitherto considered. We recommend the work to the perusal of every mechanic and man of science.

From the Olive Branch.

This will be found to be one of the most able and useful productions of the day.

From the Boston Journal.

The work bears the marks of deep thought and study, and abounds in interesting facts.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

A great deal of very valuable information is condensed into this volume.

HIGH LIFE IN NEW-YORK.
BY JONATHAN SLICK, ESQ.

To Zephaniah Slick, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Deacon to the Church over to Wethersfield, in the State of Connecticut.

SIXTH EDITION—15,000 COPIES SOLD.

A hearty laugh is the sure reward of every reader of this inexpressibly funny volume. It depicts the adventures and vicissitudes, in fashionable society, of a "live Yankee," fresh from the onion-beds of Wethersfield, who describes all he sees and encounters in the richest Yankee and with the rarest humor. It is, in brief, a book of infinite jest and most comical fancy. Humorously illustrated. 12mo. Price, 75 cents; cheap edition, 50 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No 134 Nassau-st.

ART AND LITERATURE.

Subscribe for the
KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE,
and get a Ticket in the distribution of Works of Art, to take place in Sandusky, Ohio, on the 30th inst.

Subscribers received by T. L. MAGAGNOS, No. 2 Astor House, and at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues to be had gratis.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price, 12½ cents.
THE MECHANIC,
A Poem; By a Worker.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and DEWITT & DAVENPORT, No. 182 Nassau-st.

FIFTH THOUSAND.
IK MARVEL'S FUDGE DOINGS.

FUDGE DOINGS—Being Tony Fudge's Record of the same, in 40 chapters. By IK MARVEL. Two vols., with two illustrations by DARLEY.

From the New-York Commercial.

They are characterized by the same keen perception of social follies, the same genial satire, and the same idiomatic and natural style that has been admired in other publications by Ik Marvel; but even manifest a broader mental culture and more ample knowledge of the world.

From the Albany Argus.

The work is thoroughly saturated with the keenest wit.

From the New-Bedford Mercury

The happy hits at fashionable folly, at maternal weakness, the quiet ridicule of worldly ways, and the essentials of the best morals, with the ring of the true metal through all, give our American Elia his own place in our homes, in which he leaves his benediction of a lighter heart and more grateful spirit. Ik Marvel will reap new laurels from these volumes.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

A racy and graphic pen, with touches of humor and sentiment, which go straight to the reader's sensibilities.

From the Hartford Courant.

It is full of a certain kind of quaint, descriptive humor, that is unlike that of any living writer.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A continuous story, modeled after Thackeray's, and a capital story of fashionable life, trenchantly severe upon the follies and extravagances of the times, and clear, racy and piquant from beginning to end.

From the Boston Courier.

It is as rich in its quiet and sarcastic prose, as its famous predecessor was entertaining in its comical verse.

From the Troy Whig.

With all the vigor and freshness which characterizes the pen of the Author of "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life," there is mingled in these volumes much pointed and well-meaning, though not bitter, satire.

Ik Marvel has fairly waked up from his heretofore dreamy and quiet style, and shows that he possesses the power to wield the scalpel as well as throw the golden shuttle. The polished manner of a writer who wears a Damas ne blade—is perfectly refreshing, and the way he insinuates his sting into modern follies is perfectly delightful.

From the New-York Tribune.

Its quiet humor and spicy relish will attract his old admirers to its perusal.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st.

CASH MUSIC STORE.
MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.

HORACE WATERS, Music Publisher and Dealer, of No. 333 Broadway, has determined not only to sell music at half prices during the month of January, as he has heretofore advertised, but from this time to sell all of his own copyrights at that rate, and also to make a large reduction from former prices on all of his copyrights, which latter comprises many of the great and most popular works of the first European and American Composers. This stand is taken in the face of almost the unanimous opposition of the trade, but with the belief that it is such as the public will sustain, and that the public will frown upon all combinations or monopolies organized for the purpose of imposing upon purchasers undue or disproportioned profits. He has also made an enormous reduction in the prices of his celebrated Pianos, Melodeons, and musical instruments of all kinds. Superior toned Pianos for $175; Sweet and powerful Melodeons, and entire instruments as strong and as durable as those which cost $500. Also, for $190, $200, $215, $225, $235, $250 and $275, and those of every variety of style and price, comprising Pianos of ten different manufactories. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Celebrated Melodeons from five differ ent manufactories.

N. B.—Music sent to all parts of the country, post paid, at the above greatly reduced rates. General and select catalogues and schedule of prices of musical instruments forwarded to any add ess, free of charge. Dealers, Teachers and Schools supplied on the very best terms.

CASH MUSIC STORE.
MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have in addition to the great reduction already made on their non-copyright music, decided to make important reductions on their copyrights, which consist of all the principal works of the favorite and celebrated composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, J. A. Fowler, Francis H. Brower, Wm. Dressler, &c., &c. A large majority of the music publishers in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having combined against us in order to prevent the public from receiving the benefit of our great reduction, have refused to supply our orders for their music, or to sell any music of our publication, or to sell to any person who will sell at the reduced prices. For a short time our stock may be incomplete, but we will at once proceed to supply all the non-copyright pieces of their catalogues at the reduced prices, and we have no doubt but we will soon find those who will be willing to supply all our wants. We are determined to sell to the public at the lowest prices, consistent with a remunerative profit to the publisher and dealer, or teacher, and will neither enter into, or submit to any combination for a contrary purpose. A corrected edition of our new catalogue at the reduced prices will be ready in a few days, and will be forwarded to any part of the United States free of charge. Dealers, seminaries and teachers supplied on the lowest terms.

MUSIC! GREAT CHANCE.

HORACE WATERS, Music Publisher and Dealer, of No. 333 Broadway, will present as a New-Year's gift for one dollar's worth of music, to be so selected as to suit the publications from his extensive catalogue, and a superb steel engraved piece, entitled THE RUSH OF WATERS, with vignette on title page, to any person purchasing of him one dollar's worth any time during the month of January, and those residing out of the City will receive both purchase and gift postpaid.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The following choice music, by the great composer, THOMAS BAKER: CLARENCE, ballad, with beautiful vignette on title page, 25 cents; HAPPY DAYS, ballad, 25 cents; DOWN BY THE PEBBLY SHORE, duet, 25 cents; I HEY TELL ME THY HEART IS CHANGED, ballad, 25 cents; SPARKLING POLKA, 25 cents; and RIPPLING BROOK POLK

[illegible] consideration the difficulties [illegible] in relation to wages. It appears from [illegible] made by some of the members who attended the meeting, that within the last three months many of the merchant ship-owners of South[illegible] have reduced the wages of their workmen three shillings per day. The latter refused to accept the reduced rate, in consequence of which they have been dismissed from those concerns, and others unacquainted with the business have been taken to work in their room. Considerable discussion took place on the subject. The matter was viewed from every point; this, it was contended, was a most unfavorable time to take advantage of poor men, or curtail their wages; it was the dullest season of the year, and business this season, in particular, was singularly depressed; they could not, in consequence of the scarcity of employment, average more than three days a week, and that at the regular rate (fourteen shillings per day) would be $5 25; they were desirous if they made that.

A vote of thanks was next moved to the merchants who are giving the wages, which was carried unanimously, after which a fund was collected for the relief of those who were standing but for their wages, when the meeting adjourned.

Fatal Accidents—Deaths on the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad. A family of Germans, consisting of the mother and two children, who arrived in New-York on the 9th inst., while walking upon the Hudson River Railroad track, in the vicinity of Dayton's Bay, were overtaken by the 5 o'clock Express train, when the mother was instantly killed. Her name was unknown. The body was conveyed to the Railroad Depôt, at Thirty-first-street, and the children to the Station-house, where they were properly taken care of.

When the 6 o'clock P. M. Harlem Railroad train arrived at the Depôt at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, an unknown man was found dead on the cow-catcher. The discovery was not made until the cars reached the Depôt. There was found in his possession a bundle of the Union-square Real Estate Circulars, and also a $2 50 gold piece in his pocket. The circumstances connected with this man's death are as yet wrapped in mystery.

A woman named BRIDGET TRACY, about 30 years of age, was accidentally run over while crossing Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, by a lumber wagon. Her head was seriously bruised. She was taken to her residence, where she is now doing well.

Arrival of Commodore Perry.

Among the arrivals in the *Baltic* yesterday was Commodore M. C. PERRY, on his return to this country from the command of the Japan squadron. The *Baltic* arrived at the wharf foot of Canal-street about 6 o'clock last evening, and soon after landing the Commodore proceeded in a carriage to the Astor House, where he was received by Col. STETSON. After partaking of a supper he was visited by several gentlemen, who had anticipated his arrival, and by whom he was heartily welcomed on his return to his native land. The Commodore is not a little bronzed from exposure during his lengthened absence. He is in excellent health and spirits, and indeed we have seldom seen him appear better. Owing to a slight indisposition he retired to rest at an early hour last evening.

We hear that a proposition has been made to give Commodore PERRY a public reception in the Governor's Room soon.

Chess.

The lovers of Chess are aware that efforts have been put forth, at various times, to establish and sustain Chess Clubs, and that attempts have been made to introduce the practice of the game among the classes formed by the City Library Associations. None of these have been successful. Another movement is now on foot. The New-York Club has determined to hold regular sessions at the rooms of M. F. PERRIN, its Secretary, No. 158 East Tenth-street. Chess, unlike other games, has no chance about it; the sharpest fellow mentally is the winner. It is a safe game to play.

Police.

The Chief of Police of Syracuse had a private conference with Chief MATSELL, last evening, at his office. He was shown the operation of the Telegraph by the night operator, Mr. OWENS, and seemed highly pleased with its workings. The Chief returns to Syracuse to-day.

We understand that the Captains of Police and attachés of the Chief's office intend to present Mr. MACKELLAR, late Clerk to the Chief of Police, with a suitable testimonial as a token of their esteem for him in the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties.

An Offer.

A pork-packing house in the City gives public notice that free tickets will be furnished by them which shall entitle the bearer to receive "*one Hog's Harslet.*" "Harslet," or "haslet" is defined by WEBSTER to be "the heart, liver, lights, &c., of a hog." This is a nutritious and savory dish, and the poor will be glad to avail themselves of the generous offer of the parties.

Balls to come.

The season of balls is well patronized. The Fire Department have theirs at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. The Astor-House Club have theirs on Wednesday at NIBLO'S. The Poor Ball takes place at the Academy on the same night. The Twelfth Regiment have appointed theirs for Monday, 22d January.

Burns' Birthday.

A preliminary meeting of the admirers of Scotia's favorite bard was held last evening in WINDUST'S Rooms, to make arrangements for the suitable celebration of his birthday, which occurs on the 25th inst. In accordance with the expressed wishes of the majority present, it was decided to hold the Anniversary at the Union Hotel, Brooklyn, where an adjourned meeting will be also held, on the evening of the 15th inst.

Complaints—The Mayor's Blue Book.

Yesterday only fifteen complaints were lodged at the Mayor's office—among which are the following:

Policeman HENRY LYON charged with refusing to quell a riot on the 1st of January. Notified to appear before the Mayor.

JOSEPH DUTCHKARTE complained of in the matter of a sale of tickets. Defendant was sent for, reprimanded and ordered to refund the money.

JOHN REDMAN, of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue, complains of Hose Company Red Jacket congregating every Sabbath near his residence, and using profane language, greatly to the annoyance of the inhabitants. Capt. SPEIGHT notified of the fact.

JOHN ROSS is charged with selling complainant tickets for Australia, and neglecting to forward him. Ross was notified to appear and refund the money.

The Captain of the Sixth Ward (DOWLING,) was notified to appear before the Mayor for allowing WOOD, TOMLINSON & Co., No. 410 Broadway, to obstruct the sidewalk with sleighs and carriages. This has been tolerated a long time.

The remainder of the complaints are mostly in relation to the continued filthy condition of the streets.

The reports made daily to the office of the Chief of Police are as usual, filled with complaints in regard to the dirty condition of the streets.

Messrs. B. E. & IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., have shown to their plan for an extension of the present City Hall to meet the growing wants of the City. It is in effect for the building of three edifices similar to the present structure, only of a greater elevation—fronting severally on the east, west and south sides of the Park, and enclosing an open court of 180 feet in diameter. While the thing is in abeyance new plans are "in order."

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN....THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

ISAAC O. BARRIEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Board received the following

PETITIONS.

Of a Committee of citizens, mechanics and laborers, for employment, the same that was submitted to the Board of Councilmen at their last session, and by them referred to the Board of Aldermen. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations for an adjustment of their tax for 1853. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Of Mr. G. Clinton and others to prohibit driving hogs through Fourth-street. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

CITY POOR.

Alderman HOWARD moved that the Resolutions of the Board of Councilmen relating to the removal of the New City Hall be taken up.

Alderman LORD hoped the regular business would be proceeded with first.

On division the resolutions were taken up.

Alderman HOWARD moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in the resolutions, excepting the one instructing the Alderman and Councilmen of each Ward to furnish the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies their proportion of the number of men required. Adopted.

Alderman DRAKE submitted a resolution asking that the Committee on Lands and Places be requested to inquire into and report the expediency of leveling off Hamilton-square and having it completely graded according to the grade lines, in order to give to laboring classes employment, and render the said square an ornament to the City. Referred as requested.

Alderman FOX submitted a resolution asking that a Special Committee be appointed to take into consideration the establishment of Ragged Schools for the education of the large number of children to be found in the streets begging and pilfering. Adopted.

The Board received the following

REPORTS.

The annual report of the Counsel to the Corporation, giving the title of all actions prosecuted or defended during the year 1854, as also all actions pending January 11, 1855.

On motion the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Of the Commissioner on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to provide the Seventh Judicial District with suitable Court rooms. Adopted.

Of Commissioner on Repairs and supplies, adverse to confirming the award for stationery. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Of Committee on Finance—In favor of reducing tax of J. O. Phelps, A. H. Tilton, Anson B. Young, Hugh McLaughlin, Frederick Cunningham, Joseph M. Bell, and Lindley Underhill.

Of Committee on Assessments—Concurring with the Common Council, to confirm the apportionment of assessment in the matter of grading and regulating Second-avenue, from Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street. To relieve certain owners of property of the expense of opening Ninety-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenues. Approving the apportionment of assessment for a basin and culvert at the north-west corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street. Approving the apportionment of assessment for opening Second-avenue; for paving Twenty-first-street, between First-avenue and East River; for sewer in Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

FURNISHING BLANK BOOKS TO THE CORPORATION.

A communication was presented from the Comptroller, with the accompanying proposals, to furnish blank books to the Corporation for the ensuing year.

On motion, the same was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

CITY ADVERTISING.

Alderman HERRICK offered a resolution requesting that the Comptroller be directed to report to the Board what disposition had been made of the money collected for advertising upon the several assessment lists confirmed by the Common Council during the year 1854. Adopted.

A large number of reports of the Committee on Sewers, adopted by the Board of Common Council, were concurred in by the Board.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Board received a Special Message from Mayor WOOD. [See elsewhere.]

The Board adjourned until Monday.

LONG ISLAND.

Fires in Brooklyn.

A frame building on Pacific-street, near Court, formerly occupied by a man named TIMOTHY FOX, as a dance-house, rum-shop, and Democratic headquarters for the Tenth Ward, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The premises were of but little value, and the destruction of the building will result in good to the neighborhood. Mr. FOX was insured for $900. The loss will not exceed that amount.

A frame house adjoining, owned by Mrs. FARRELL, and occupied by several poor families, was damaged to the extent of $500.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a house on Nelson-street, near Court, South Brooklyn, owned and occupied by JOHN VICTORY, was also destroyed by fire. Loss $1,100, which amount is covered by insurance.

Meeting of Firemen.

The Firemen of the Eastern District (Williamsburg) hold a meeting on Saturday evening next, to take action in regard to the effort now being made in the Legislature to amalgamate this Department with that of old Brooklyn. The movement of amalgamation is received with disfavor.

New Church.

A new Episcopal Church, to be called the "Church of the Redeemer," is in the course of erection on Pacific-street, corner of Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn. It promises to be quite a unique looking building, and will contain accommodation for between 400 and 500 persons. GERVASE WHEELER, Esq., is the architect. The Pastor is Rev. P. SANFORD.

Military Display.

On Wednesday evening the Brooklyn National Guard, Company B, 14th Regiment N. Y. S. M., commanded by Captain SPRAGUE, drilled at Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The [illegible] Military Association attended upon the occasion by special invitation from Col. JESSE C. SMITH, commander of the Regiment. Mayor HALL, the President of the Common Council, with some of the Aldermen, and a large concourse of ladies were also present.

The Excise Laws.

Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, has directed the Police to ascertain and report all places in which the traffic in intoxicating drinks is carried on, with the names of the persons keeping the same, and the names of all persons whom they observe frequenting unlicensed places.

Boy Drowned.

A little boy, son of Mrs. ANN RAFFERTY, residing in the vicinity of the Atlantic Docks, was drowned yesterday morning while aiding his mother in rescuing some clothes from the basin.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

Before His Honor Judge Culver.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Mayor and two Supervisors, who had temporarily been holding this Court, vacated their seats, and His Honor Mayor Hall conducted Hon. Erastus D. Culver, City Judge, to his seat. After opening the Court, Judge Culver remarked, that on assuming the duties of the office, and before proceeding to business, he felt called upon to say, in answer to numerous inquiries from the bar and from suitors as to whether their business could be safely and legally in Court, in case there was any illegality in acts of the Common Council, or of the election.

He had turned his attention to the authorities on the matter and found them clear and explicit.

Judge CULVER cited authorities, and added:

But when reputation, acts and *claim, under color of an election or appointment*, all unite to establish the official character, it would seem then so far as the public and third persons are concerned, the case could not admit of a reasonable doubt.

I think, therefore, that any business coming legitimately before the Court can be safely done by the present incumbent, until, by some direct proceeding on the part of some one having a better title to the office, he is ousted.

This can only be done by a proceeding in the nature of *Quo Warranto* in behalf of the people.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH BILL.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—Jan. 9, 1855.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, referred to the Select Committee appointed on the subject, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

To authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, a Southern and a Central Pacific Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph through the Territories of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with the view of enhancing the value and facilitating the sales of the public lands to the actual settler, and to aid in the construction of suitable railroad and telegraphic communication between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific Ocean, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated and set apart a quantity of public land equal to the alternate sections for the space of ten miles on each side of said roads from their eastern to their western termini, as follows:

One road and telegraph, to commence on the western border of the State of TEXAS, and to pursue the most eligible route to the navigable waters of the Pacific within the State of California; which line shall be known as the Southern Pacific Railroad.

One road and telegraph, to commence on the western border of the State of Missouri or Iowa, and to pursue the most eligible route to the Bay of San Francisco; which line shall be known as the Central Pacific Railroad.

And one road and telegraph, to commence on the western border of the State of Wisconsin, in the Territory of Minnesota, and pursue the most eligible route to the navigable waters of the Pacific in Oregon or Washington Territories; which line shall be known as the Northern Pacific Railroad; such lands to be selected from the sections which shall be designated in the public surveys of said land (when made) by odd numbers, and to be held and conveyed as herein provided; and in all cases when the United States may have disposed of said lands, or any part thereof, or shall from any cause be unable to convey a title thereto, the deficiency may be made up by the party or parties who may become entitled thereto from any unoccupied and unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the distance of thirty miles of said road; *Provided, however*, That for such deficiency within the State of California, and also in lieu of all mineral lands in said State (which are hereby excepted from the appropriation herein made) such selection may be made from any unoccupied and unappropriated lands of the United States within fifty miles of said road in the said State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, upon the passage of this act, to cause advertisements to be published in two newspapers in each State, and in the District of Columbia, for the period of three months, which advertisement shall invite sealed and separate proposals for the construction of each or either of said lines of road and telegraph in the manner herein provided; said advertisement shall include a copy of this act as containing the terms upon which the United States are willing to contract for the construction of either of said lines of road and telegraph, and shall require separate sealed proposals, stating specifically whether it be for the Southern, Central, or Northern line, and also—

First. The time in which the party or parties propose to construct, complete, and finish the entire road and telegraph ready for use, which period must not exceed ten years from the signing of the contract; and, also, what distinct and portion thereof they propose to complete and put in operations during each and every year.

Second. The time in which such party or parties will surrender and transfer, free of cost to the United States, for the purpose of being surrendered to several States as herein provided, the said road, with its appurtenances and furniture.

Third. The sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars per mile, for carrying the United States mails daily on said road, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, for the period of fifteen years from the completion of the road; and, also, at what rate, for a like period, they will carry on said road, under the direction of the proper Department, all military and naval stores, supplies, munitions, troops, and freights of all kinds for Government purposes, which sum or rate must not exceed that now paid in the aggregate for such transportation; and from and after the expiration of said period of fifteen years, said transportation, postal, military, naval, and for every other Government purpose, shall be in like manner performed on said road, under the direction of the proper Department, at reasonable prices, not exceeding those usually paid for the time being on other first-class roads, to be ascertained by Congress in the event of disagreement between the Government and the owners of the road.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract with the party or parties whose proposals, as aforesaid, may be accepted for the full and complete construction and keeping up of either line, or each of said lines of road and telegraph: the said contract to provide for the road or roads as herein described, and also for a telegraphic line or lines on the most approved plan; and for the full and faithful performance of the said contract or contracts, satisfactory security shall be taken by the Secretary of War, in the name of the United States; and all obligations, contracts, and securities, shall be binding and obligatory in law on the contracting parties according to the exact terms of their respective obligations, contracts, and undertakings: all questions of damages and forfeiture by reason of any breach of said contracts being determined by the express terms of such obligations, contracts, and undertakings: *Provided*, That in all contracts made in pursuance of this act the provisions of the act shall be taken and considered as parts of said contracts in like manner as if the same were set forth in full in said contracts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in making said contracts it shall be stipulated that, for sake of convenience, the said roads shall be divided into sections of one hundred miles each, and that none of said lands shall be conveyed to the contractors until one of those sections shall be completed and put in successful operation, when the President shall convey by patent to the contractors three-fourths of the land pertaining to the section so completed, retaining the other fourth as security for the completion of the next section of one hundred miles; and when the second section shall be complete, the President shall, in like manner, convey to the contractors three-fourths of the land pertaining to that section, together with the remaining fourth on the previous section, and so with each section, conveying three-fourths and retaining one-fourth as security for the completion of the next, until the last section of the road shall be finished and put in operation, when the President shall convey to the contractors the residue of the lands; and it shall also be stipulated in said contracts that the mails shall at all times be carried on said roads under the direction of the Post Office Department, and that all other transportation for the use of the United States, as provided in this act, shall be performed under the direction of the proper department, and that the compensation therefor, at the prices specified in said contracts, in pursuance of this act, shall be regularly paid from the treasury of the United States quarterly, or at such times as shall be agreed upon: *Provided*, That no money shall be advanced, nor shall any such compensation be made until the service, to the extent of the payment so made, shall have been first performed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That should any contracting party or parties substantially fail, neglect, or refuse to prosecute the work undertaken by said party or parties, in a manner to secure the completion thereof in compliance with their contract, and within the time stipulated, or should such party or parties violate the terms of the contracts, then all rights of said party or parties to said road, right of way, or property, shall be and become forfeited to the United States, and the United States may and shall enter upon and possess the same. In the event of such forfeiture, to be determined by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, said Secretary of War shall proceed to relet the work remaining under such forfeited contract, in such manner as will secure its earliest completion, in conformity with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That said Secretary shall not stipulate on the part of the United States for any higher or other terms than are herein expressly authorized and provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the party or parties with whom the contract or contracts aforesaid shall be made, shall proceed, as soon as practicable after the execution of such contract or contracts, to locate the general route of said road or roads, and fix the eastern and western terminus of the same; and as soon as such general route or routes shall be determined, which shall not be more than one year from the date of said contract or contracts, a statement thereof shall be furnished by said party or parties to the Secretary of War; and as soon as practicable thereafter, the President shall cause the public lands on each side of said route or routes, to the extent of at least forty miles, to be surveyed, and the Indian title thereto extinguished; and the provisions of the act of September, 1841, granting preemption rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to such lands, saving and excepting the lands herein set apart and appropriated for the use of said road or roads, as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the alternate sections and parts of sections of land which by this act shall remain to the United States, within the lines of ten miles on each side of said road or roads, shall not be entered or sold, by preemption or otherwise, for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the party or parties receiving grants of alternate sections of land, under the provisions of this act, shall be required to sell and unconditionally convey one-half of the same within five years from and after the issuing the patent for the same or any part thereof; and all lands so granted to such party or parties, and remaining the property of such party or parties, or which may be held to the use or for the benefit of such party or parties at the expiration of ten years from the date of the patents, shall, be and become forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands of the United States, for two hundred feet wide along the entire line of said road or roads, shall be, and is hereby, set apart and dedicated as a highway for railroad and telegraph purposes; and the said party or parties may take any earth, ground, stone, timber, or other necessary materials for the construction of said roads or telegraph from any adjoining lands of the United States. All contracts made in pursuance of this act for the construction and keeping up of a railroad or roads and telegraphic line or lines, shall provide for and require the railroad or railroads to be constructed in a substantial, thorough, and workmanlike manner, with all necessary drains, culverts, bridges, viaducts, crossings, turnouts, siddings, stations, watering-places, and all other appurtenants, including the furniture and rolling works of the road or roads, equal in all respects to a road of the first class when prepared for business, with rails of the best quality, weighing not less than sixty-four pounds to the yard, and a uniform gauge throughout the entire length of each road; and shall also provide for and require a telegraphic line of the most substantial and approved description along the line of said road.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the party or parties contracting or getting title to said roads, may at any time complete, and for ever thereafter maintain, any and all bridges, roads, and other additional works deemed necessary for the right of way. And all communications which said road or roads shall be under the direction of the Legislatures of the States and Territories respectively in which the same shall be constructed; and no road shall be made in pursuance of this act in the State of California, without the express authority of the legislature of that State, and then only by virtue of the authority of such State.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the said road or roads shall be surrendered to the United States in pursuance of the provisions of this act and the contracts authorized by it, thereupon so much of said road or roads as may lie within any of the States, shall vest in and become the property of the State or States within the limits of which the same may be located, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, and all other Government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may prescribe, restricting the charge for transportation thereon. And all other States recognized and admitted into the Union thereafter shall acquire the same rights, subject to like provisions and restrictions.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established on said routes military posts, and station houses, at convenient and suitable points, garrisoned by a sufficient force to afford adequate protection to emigrants, settlers, and workmen; said posts and stations to be of a cheap and temporary character, yet sufficient for the purposes of defence, and to be erected by the troops of the United States, from materials to be obtained in the vicinity of the routes; said posts and stations to be increased, diminished, or changed, whenever convenient or necessary, in the opinion of the President, for the execution of the required service; and the posts and stations so erected may be used for telegraph stations until Congress shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the military officers in command of the troops along the said routes to cause to be opened by the troops a good common road along the entire line of each of said routes, through the territories of the United States, and to keep such roads in good traveling condition, with safe bridges and ferries across the streams, to sink wells at convenient distances where required, and to protect said roads and telegraphic lines and persons employed thereon, and all emigrants, travelers, settlers, and traders along the lines while in their vicinity, from all hostilities and depredations by the Indians, so far as the same may be practicable.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That should the Secretary of War, under the first advertisement, fail to receive proposals in compliance with the provisions of this act for making all or either of said roads, which proposals, in the opinion of the President, ought to be accepted, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to issue new advertisements in like manner for new proposals, once in each year, until each of said railroads and telegraphic lines shall be put under contract in pursuance of the provisions of this act, unless Congress shall otherwise order and direct.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Baltic.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854—5 P. M.

Owing to the Christmas Holidays, there have been no public sales in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets during the past week, and very little business has been done privately.

MONEY has been in brisk demand the last day or two. Consols leave off at 91¼@91¾, for the account; Dollars, 5s. 0¼d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1¼d; Doubloons, 74s.@74s. 3d.; American Eagles, nothing doing. By the Overland Mail we have dates from Shanghai to 2d, Canton 9th, and Calcutta 17th November. Exchange at Shanghai, 6s. 5d.@6s. 5¼d.; Canton, 4s. 8¾d.; Calcutta, 1s. 11½d.@1s. 11¾d.

COCHINEAL—Some business has been done, at an advance on late sales.

In COFFEE, no transactions. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st instant, compared with those of the same period last year:

	IMPORTS		STOCKS	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.
Chief Ports of Europe	lbs. 319,600,000	lbs. 326,700,000	lbs. 55,800,000	lbs. 59,400,000
Great Britain	48,200,000	57,100,000	37,200,000	33,600,000
Totals	367,700,000	383,800,000	92,700,000	92,400,000

CORN—The market was very thinly attended to-day, and no alteration in prices.

LINSEED—The imports during the week amount to 5,790 quarters. Prices on the spot are steady, without change; two floating cargoes from the Azov have changed hands, at 6os @60s. 6d., delivered. In Calcutta Seed, shipments from September to the end of the year have reached 6os. 6d.@6os., cost, freight, insurance.

LINSEED CAKES in good demand for consumption. English difficult to buy, at £12 ₩ ton.

LARD rather firmer.

MOLASSES—There has been a small sale of Cuba, at 17s. 3d.

OILS—There is a further improvement in Linseed, the market being firm at 38s. for prompt delivery, 40s. is demanded for delivery early next year, and 41s. for April and June. Rape: Brown has declined to 51s. 6d.@51s.; Refined slow of sale, at 54s. 6d.@55s. Palm, £47@£48. Cocoa Nut, £46 10s.@£49. In Fish little doing: Pale Seal has advanced to £50.

SPELTER—Is on the spot, £21 15s.@£25.

SUGAR—During the holidays the market has been entirely closed. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st instant:

	IMPORTS		STOCKS	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.
Chief Ports of Europe	lbs. 604,500,000	lbs. 664,200,000	lbs. 61,000,000	lbs. 77,100,000
Great Britain	728,000,000	930,700,000	220,800,000	297,000,000
Totals	1,332,500,000	1,594,900,000	281,800,000	374,100,000

TALLOW has been sold to-day at 64s. 6d., on the spot.

TEA—A parcel of about 3,000 chests Foo-chow-foo has been realized at very full prices. We quote common Congou 10d. ₩ lb., buyers.

TURPENTINE—A small sale of rough has been made at 11s. 6d. Spirits are dull at 39s. for English.

AMERICAN STOCKS—There have been purchases to some extent of Pennsylvania State Bonds, at 80. Virginia Sterling 5 ₩ Cent. Bonds have been sold at 84@85, ex div. Massachusetts Sterling 5 ₩ Cents at 101. Pennsylvania Railroad (1st Mortgage) Dollar 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds at 97, ex div.; do. (2d Mortgage) 6 ₩ Cent. Sterling Bonds 90, div. from October. Illinois Central Bonds, 60. United States 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds, 1868, sellers at 108. Indiana State, 70. Kentucky 6 ₩ Cents 90, ex div. Maryland 94, sellers. Canada 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds 107, ex div.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

There has been only a languid demand for COTTON since our Circular of 23d inst., and prices during the whole week have inclined rather in favor of buyers, though not to an extent to establish any quotable decline. The declaration of the annual Stock-taking today having proved the actual stock to be about 45,000 bales less than appeared by the estimated returns, the market has shown more firmness again, and it closes steadily.

The sales for the week ending yesterday are 29,430 bales, of which 920 are for export, and 450 on speculation; to-day they are estimated at 7,000 bales, with 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The only change made in prices is in fair, which is called ¼ lower, the demand having run more upon middling and good middling qualities of the new crop at full rates, and we quote: Fair Orleans 5¼d.; Fair Mobiles 5¼d.; Fair Uplands 5¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5d.; Middling Mobiles 4¾d.; Middling Uplands 4 13-16d.; Inferior and Ordinary 3¾d.@4¼d. ₩ lb. The stock in Liverpool is ascertained to be 551,340 bales, of which 295,720 are American, against 537,500 and 286,170 bales of American at same time last year. The stock in the whole United Kingdom is 624,436 bales, against 717,560 in 1853.

The Christmas holidays, which have interfered as usual with trade here, have also limited the business in Manchester; but on the whole there is rather a better feeling than prevailed there some weeks since.

There is not much activity in the Grain Market, but prices are very firmly maintained in the absence of arrivals; and except from the Baltic there is no expectation of any early Foreign supply of importance. We quote White WHEAT 12s. 3d. to 13s. 2d.; Red 11s. to 12s. 3d., ₩ 70 lbs. Western Canal FLOUR 43s.@43s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s.@45s.; Ohio 45s. 6d.@46s. 6d.; Canada 42s. 6d.@44s.; and Sour 38s.@41s., ₩ bbl. Yellow INDIAN CORN 45s.@45s. 6d.; Mixed 44s.@44s. 6d.; and White 45s.@46s. ₩ quarter.

There is a moderate inquiry for RESIN at 5s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE.

Yours respectfully, BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

There is a steady but not active demand for BEEF, and full prices continue to be made. PORK is in improved demand, and the quality of the new American now landing proving satisfactory, an advance of 1s.@2s. ₩ bbl. has been made for some parcels, ex ship. The market for BACON has been quiet this week; a few parcels of new have arrived and have found buyers, but old, in consequence of holders asking an advance, has not moved so freely. The sales of LARD are to an average extent, and last week's advance has been maintained. The demand for CHEESE, as usual after the Christmas purchases, is inactive, but the stock is light and holders firm. There is rather more firmness in the TALLOW market. LINSEED CAKE only moderately active. The CORN market has been unusually quiet, with the exception of Indian Corn, which has been looked after at full prices. To-day the market for WHEAT and FLOUR continued inactive, without change in quotations. INDIAN CORN also participated in the general dullness.

WM. GARDNER & CO., Brokers.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Only 50 bbls. changed hands to-day, at $7 25 for Pearls, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—We have no particular alteration to notice. The day's sales include (by auction) 4,700 packets Java at 12½c.; 500 do. do. at 12½c.; and (privately) 150 bags Rio at 9¾c @10¾c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—This day's business has been limited, but prices have not varied. Last evening sales transpired of about 4,000 bales, *in transitu*. These were in addition to what we reported in this morning's TIMES. The current rates are as follows:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7
Middling	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling Fair	9	9	9	9¼
Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¼

FRUIT—This day's sales have been confined to 800 boxes Raisins at yesterday's prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been in rather better request, especially for shipment, two holders have freely supplied the wants of purchasers unfavorably, and thereby increased the prices. The [illegible] were quoted:

	Wednesday.	To-day.
Superfine State	$8 00@$8 12½	$8 00@$8 12½
Ordinary Brands	8 12½@8 25	8 12½@8 37½
Fancy Brands	8 25@8 37½	8 37½@8 50
Trade Brands	8 00@8 25	8 00@8 25
Mixed Western	8 00@8 25	8 00@8 25
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	7 87½@8 00	7 87½@8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 12½@8 25	8 12½@8 25
Common to Good Ohio	7 75@8 00	7 75@8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 00@8 12½	8 00@8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 25@8 37½	8 25@8 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25@8 37½	8 25@8 37½
Fancy Genesee	8 50@8 62½	8 50@8 62½
Extra Genesee	8 75@8 87½	8 75@8 87½

Canadian is in fair demand at former rates; 1,100 bbls. superfine realized $8@8 25, chiefly the lower price, in bond; and $8 87½@$10, free, ₩ bbl. Southern still favors purchasers. There were 1,500 bbls. obtained at $8@8 62½ for mixed to good straight and favorite brands; with $8 87½@$10 50 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply and is rather quiet. The sales include 2,200 bushels good white Southern at $2 22½, and 500 prime Long Island red at a price not allowed to be published. Rye is plentier and is less inquired for at $1 37 for Jersey, and $1 [illegible]@$1 40 for Northern, ₩ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy. A lot of 700 bushels damaged brought $1 10 ₩ bushel. Oats are in rather better request, at 36c.@37c. for State, and 38c.@40c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate supply and demand at steady prices. Sales were reported of 18,500 bushels, at $1 05 for Western mixed, delivered; $1 05 for Southern yellow; and $1 03@$1 05 for inferior to prime Jersey yellow, ₩ bushel.

HAY—River is selling slowly at $1, for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Last year's growth continued in moderate demand, at 33c.@36c. ₩ lb. Stock fair.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at $30@$31, usual terms, ₩ ton; but other kinds are quite nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet, but quoted firm at $1 50, cash, ₩ 1,000.

LIME—The market is inactive at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Only 150 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands, at 27c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing further has occurred in Crude Turpentine, which is quoted at $3 87½@$5 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Sales were made of 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in shipping order, at 42c.@44c., cash, ₩ gallon; mostly at the lowest quotations. 300 bbls. low No. 1 Resin, at $2 10, and small lots of common do. at $1 85 ₩ bbl. Tar is unchanged.

OILS—We have nothing new, to notice in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is rather more inquired for by Jobbers, at 81c.@82c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still rather quiet, but is held with much firmness. The arrivals are not very large, and owners display less eagerness to sell. This day's transactions include 540 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$12 37½ for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new do.; $12 25 for old Prime, which is extremely scarce, and $13 for new do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess is retailing at $16@$16 50 for City, $14 75@$15 25 for Western, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs readily bring 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Pickled Meats are selling slowly at 4½c.@6c. for hams, and 6c.@6½c. for shoulders, ₩ lb. Dry salted Meats are rare and needed at full prices. There still exists a good inquiry for Bacon at 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair demand at buoyant rates. The day's sales comprise 300 bbls., good to prime, at 10½c.@10¾c.; and 500 kegs prime, at 10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is not very active, but is steady, the sales consisting of 250 bbls., at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 75@$11 25 for do. Mess; $14 75@$15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in good request at buoyant prices. Beef Hams are salable and steady at, as in quality, from $13@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy, at 12c.@18c. for Ohio, 16c.@24c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is more freely offered, and is depressed, at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 400 tierces fair to choice were effected to-day at $3 75@4 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—WILMERDINGS & MOUNT held a peremptory sale of Spices to-day, and succeeding in disposing of most, if not all, of what was offered at prices averaging 77½c. for Nutmegs, not quite prime; 26½c. for Cassia, 13c. for Cloves, 10½c. for Pepper, 80c. for Mace, 4c. for Ginger, all on a credit of 4 and 6 months; and 12½c. for Pimento, cash, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The market is quiet, but otherwise unchanged. Sales transpired to-day of small lots of Cuba at 4½c.@4¾c.; New-Orleans at 5c.@5½c.; and 60 boxes brown Havana on terms not disclosed, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported to-day of 10,000 lbs. prime at 12½c.@12¾

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., for cash, a large sale of Rich Fancy Goods—Consisting of all the most desirable articles in the market and adapted to the approaching season. Also, a large stock of Fancy Goods, just imported from Italy by Signor G. D'Angelo, consisting of Italian groups, vases of the newest styles, with other fancy goods for parlors or satins, large Habe chine, Bird's eye and other fancy &c.

Also, a large variety of Italian cambric handkerchiefs, just received by the steamer Hermann, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, hemstitched, initial, bromes of various kinds, figures, groups, shepherds, china vases, &c.; also, an entire invoice of real Marseilles printed ware, for whom it may concern, consisting of dishes, spoons, coffee pots, tea-kettles entablatures, with handles, dish covers, dishes, crusts, castors, milk jugs, butter stands, silver cases, tea caddies, spoon holders, loaf bake, and other very costly Sheffield ware.

Also, an invoice of Papier Mache Goods, all to be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of Paper Mache Goods, all to be sold without reserve.

This sale is well worthy of examination by every one, as nearly all the goods are fresh and new.

F. COLTON, Auct'oneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, FEATHER BEDS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 49 Beekman-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising two rosewood piano-fortes, 6 and 7-octaves, of brilliant tone and finish, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble and wash stands, corner stands, music racks, mahogany cane chairs, rockers, Vestis in red and easy chairs, mahogany sofas, rosewood sofas, 1854-5 design, rosewood and mahogany centre, side, and card tables, black walnut extension tables, black walnut dining and tea tables, spring mattresses, cot bedsteads, hair mattresses, book cases and secretaries, wardrobes, common bedsteads, piano stools, etageres, clocks, looking glasses, engravings, glass-ware, &c. Also, 200 yards of Brussels, and a large lot of second-hand furniture from a family removing. All of which must be sold without reserve.

Sale positive, without regard to weather. Also, three gold watches, two diamond pins, crape shawls.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., belonging to the estate of Henry Kayser, deceased.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, pursuant to the order of Peter Kayser, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Henry Kayser, deceased, at our salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., (removed for convenience of sale) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of very valuable jewelry, consisting of solid 18 carat gold finger rings, ear-rings, breast-pins, solid gold and seal rings, bracelets in great variety, gold pencil cases, chatelaines, studs, Masonic ear-rings and breast-pins, watch keys and seals, lockets of various sizes, and a great variety of other jewelry; also, two large iron safes furnished with drawers, suitable for jewelers, long table, desk-top, the whole to be sold without reserve.

Also, a valuable gold chronometers, lever watches, lepine do., enameled do. set in diamonds, and other costly jewelry.

Also, a large assortment of valuable diamond jewelry, pins, ear-rings, finger do., brooches, and other costly goods, without reserve.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 54 Second-st., two doors from Fulton-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell as mentioned above, all the furniture of a cabinet-maker and dealer, removed for convenience of sale, and to be sold without reserve by order of mortgagee; also, furniture cart, harness, &c. The furniture consists of all the usual assortment of a furniture dealer, and is well worthy of the attention of purchasers.

Also, a large assortment of new house furnishing articles, handsome French plate mirrors, oil paintings, piano-fortes, carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany tête-à-têtes sofas and parlor chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, bookcases, centre and pier tables, clocks, looking glasses, and all the usual variety of furniture and housefurnishing goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Also, one of Singer's Patent Sewing Machines, in good order, cost $120.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—Office No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

$3,400 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad first mortgage seven per cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1. 1861; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in the City of New-York.....$1,000 each.

$7,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, due 1864; interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New-York.....$1,000 each.

50 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.

20 shares Union Iron Company.....$100 each.

175 shares Third Avenue Railroad.....$100 each.

1,000 shares Union Gold Company Stock.....$5 each.

70 shares Parker Vein Coal Company.....$100 each.

60 shares Bell's Head Bank Stock.....$25 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., superb first-class furs, manufactured by J. H. Harley, No. 34 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of sleigh robes of the finest quality, some of which are very scarce and desirable; also, real royal ermine, Hudson Bay sables, a very choice selection of Russia mink, Grecian martens, fitch, sable, stone marten muffs, pelerines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c. We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & RICK.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 14 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of a manufacturer, about leaving for Europe, consisting of rich and elegant furs and sleigh-robes. A large assortment of rich Hudson Bay sable, fitch-marten, stone-marten, fine ermine, French sable, Siberian squirrel, chinchilla, mountain-marten, river-marten victorines, cuffs, capes and talmas, pelerines, &c.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

BY WATERBURY & DYER.—Mortgagee's sale of Paris mounted brilliant diamond jewelry, fine gold watches, silver ware, &c., without reserve, at our store No. 93 Broad-st., FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock. The goods were imported expressly for City sales and wear, therefore every article on the catalogue will be found first-class and worthy of especial attention from all who desire superior jewelry at a sacrifice.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 39 Broad-way, (up stairs,) between Franklin and Leonard-sts.—FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1855, auction sale of new Books, also Standard Library Books, &c., &c., forming a collection worthy of examination, to commence at 7 o'clock.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MARBLE MANTELS.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 58 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of Statuary Marble Mantels, both plain and carved. Samples now on exhibition.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TUNIS MORRELL will sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., second-hand Furniture, parlor, chamber kinds, and kitchen. Also, 31 boxes of cigars. After which a stock of new furniture.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TUNIS MORRELL will sell THIS DAY, after sale of second-hand furniture, at 11 A. M., at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane, four suites of parlor furniture, of various kinds, with other furniture for chamber, hall, dining room, &c.; must be sold to pay advances. Every attention to shippers.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, STAMP PRESS, DIES, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on the premises, No. 135 Mercer-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, one eight-horse power steam engine, in order, stamp press and stud, cutting press, &c.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

BY BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Centre-st., will be sold the large and valuable stock of children's and youths' clothing, from 16 years to 3, French sacks, pants, vests, over coats, full suits. This sale is worthy of notice.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and its own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN.

Persons having claims please present them immediately.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER dissolved partnership by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855. Both members of the late are authorized, and will settle the business and collect the debts due to said firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER.—Dated Jan. 11, 1855.

JAMES J. MANDEVILLE,
CALEB PARKER.

N. B.—The business will be hereafter conducted by and under the name of CALEB PARKER.

CALEB PARKER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROCKWELL & VAIL was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. DAVID ROCKWELL is duly and alone authorized to use the name and settle the business of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855. DAVID ROCKWELL. JACOB VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & TODD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
E. INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The firm business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hopkins & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

THOMAS S. DROWNE AND WILLIAM D. MAXWELL are partners in our firm, from and after this date. PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters occurring within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violations of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, of cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, cuttings, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD CO., No. 270 Water-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 95 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 32 William-st, New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of their Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the 2d day of January next.

A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 15th day of January next, in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 6th to the 16th day of January. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the of rate five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COCKERSHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 23d-st. and 8th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

JACOB WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 8 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. } COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Company, from the net earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby not fied that the usual semi-annual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceed ng $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, at the Banking Room, No. 221 Broadway. All interest not call for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st of January. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE P. WERRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers-st., } Jan 10, 1855.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors, for the six months ending the 1st inst., at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.

J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30 1854. A. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d of January.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 184 Broadway, corner of John-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.,—the transfer book closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

B. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

SOUTHERN BANK.—At a meeting of the Board this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared from the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on or after the 12th of January next, and to the Northern stockholders on the 19th proximo, at the Bank of America in New-York. JAS. L. WISHAR, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 59 Barclay-st., have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.—Jan. 3, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 10th day of January next E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1855.

A DIVIDEND—Of 3½ per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th of February to Stockholders registered at this office.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 8th January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant till the day of payment.

L. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 10th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest production of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK } ALBANY, Sept. 1, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Sandy, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

s14,'55-1aw2y F Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

ap7,'54-1aw2y F Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK } ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be deposited at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s13,'53-1aw2y F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. FULLER, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 128 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 646 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.—All deposits in this institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 6th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 5 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 20, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer: but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at the depôt on 6th av and 43d-st., on the 15th inst., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. By order of the Board. D. P BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an election for Dire tors of the Australian Steamship Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAS. FREELAND, President.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

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MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, and Dr. M. MORTIMER, Professor of Diseases of Women, One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, who could alone render advice and relief. She explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the unchaste seek medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c?) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the meaning, direction, attention and relief, that in many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) & No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, by PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No 1,226, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., and 6 to 10 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted confidence. His medicines are applicable in every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office Hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—362 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 2 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $450, cost $600. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $130, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 292 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in the City! Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new metallic, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 441 Broadway.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¾ ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE—Seven-octaves, made for the owner 10 weeks since, is perfect in every respect and fully warranted. Offered for sale on account of sickness—has modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 197 Chambers-st., from 9 o'clock till 2, Friday and Saturday.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, for rent, with the privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROTHERS & DUNNING, No. 124 24-st., corner 11th-av.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MARIETTA AND CASSANDRA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and engrossing Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the year by inland.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, } CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, REGULAR Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cario, as above.

From Galena to the Mississippi Railroad limit of the county, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of nav gation above that point, and reach their destination from 16 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of

...ATORIAL ELECTION.

...BAMA DEBATE.

...to Policemen and Police Magistrates.

The Salaries of Prisoners to be Returned.

...TO THE ASSEMBLY.

...LATURE.

...ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

...introduced a bill repealing the re... of foreign bank bills.

...'s bill more effectually to sup...

...notice of a bill to amend the Charter of ... Savings Banks in New-York.

Mr. ... introduced a bill to authorize Charitable Institutions in New-York to bind out children.

A ... in reference to semi-annual dividends of ... Companies.

Mr. ... laid on the table resolutions asking Congress to ... McCORMICK's patent for reapers.

Mr. ... introduced resolutions to inquire into the expediency of enacting all articles of Association under the general law to be recorded. Also, for the publication of ... Inspection of the supplies for the State ...

Mr. ... introduced a resolution calling on the Attorney ... to report the state of the suits against Trinity Church, &c.

The ... bill in regard to coal duty was called up, discussed and ...

The bill regarding observations in New-York was taken up for third reading. The provisions of the bill remain unchanged.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Jan. 11.

Called order of the day. A bill to expedite the service of votes at a Special Election in Ontario Senate District, was referred to a third reading.

Mr. ... said: Mr. Chairman, I was surprised, I think, a day or two since, when this ... was referred to the Special Committee, at the remarks made by the gentleman from Livingston and Ontario Counties, in which unworthy motives were attributed to Governor CLARK for his action in the matter of this special election. It is true that the gentlemen did not specifically avowedly express their views or make direct charges against the Governor; but by hints and suppositions they cast suspicions on his motives in fixing upon the time named for the special election, and in holding on to the Executive office until after his election as Governor.

Mr. ... rise to call the gentleman from Franklin to order. I did not, in the remarks I made upon the reference of the bill, say one word that could be construed into any imputation upon the action of Governor CLARK.

Mr. LAMPORT—I also call the gentleman to order. The remarks I made do not contain any charges or imputations against the Governor.

Mr. ... in the remarks made by the gentleman from Ontario, the circumstances connected with the vacancy in the Twenty-ninth District, were so spoken of as to cast imputation upon the conduct of the Governor, and the gentleman said that these circumstances were such as to ... suspicion of improper motives. That ... was ... the ... of his remarks. Now let us not ... the Governor unjustly. Let us rather ... the facts and the law applicable to the ... and then if we find he has been guilty of ... let him be held up to public scorn and ... But let us clear him from all censure ... had drawn these undeserved imputations ... their power to harm him. Let the suspicions and ... have been cast upon him be removed; if ... let him stand before the House in his ...

Mr. ... PARKER—I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman from Warren made a motion that the Committee rise and report the bill to the House, and I ask if this is debatable.

The CHAIRMAN—It is debatable.

Mr. ... continued: I ask the House to review the facts in this case. Governor CLARK was nominated for the office of Governor on the 20th of September last, and when so nominated he was holding the Senatorial office in the Twenty-ninth District. He had been elected to that office for two years, and the term would not expire until the 31st day of December, 1855. He was elected Governor of the State at the election held on the 7th of November last, but the question of his election was not finally settled until the meeting of the State Canvassers in the first week of December. It might be held by some that Governor CLARK should have resigned his office of Senator when first nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor.

Mr. ... I call the gentleman to order. He is not speaking to the question.

The CHAIRMAN—The question of order is not well taken.

Mr. ... I repeat it might be held that Governor CLARK should have resigned one office when nominated for another. But let us remember that he was the choice of the people of the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District to represent them in the Senate of the State; and we need only refer to the remarks of the gentleman from Livingston himself, as a sufficient answer to any such implication. That gentleman has told us, distinctly and emphatically, that it was the desire of the people of the Twenty-ninth District that the nominee should continue to hold his office of Senator. In holding on to that office, then, Gov. CLARK did but observe and obey the wishes of his constituents. He would, according to the testimony of the gentleman from Livingston himself, having been acting in direct opposition to the will of his constituents, had he thus resigned the office conferred upon him; and it was, therefore, clearly his duty to hold on to the office until it was declared if he was chosen Governor. He did hold on until the State Canvassers met. It may be said that immediately it was determined that Governor CLARK was elected to the Executive office, he should have at once resigned his seat in the Senate. Let us see how it would have worked had he thus vacated his office. By reference to the law regulating special elections, the 1st volume of the 6th edition of the Revised Statutes, page 380, in the 6th section, sub-division 3, it will be found that the provisions read as follows:

SEC. 6. Special elections shall be held in the following cases: When a vacancy occurs in the office of any Senator or Member of the Assembly, after the last day of December in any year, and before the first day of March following.

It seems, then, that no special election can be had if the vacancy occurs before the last day of December or after the 1st day of March. Had the Senator resigned, Gov. ... could not have issued his proclamation for a special election, and the vacancy could not have been filled. The 1st day of January must arrive, or the last day of March must pass, before the special election could be ordered. We find, therefore, that Gov. CLARK did what he was entitled to do—held on to the office of Senator until the 1st day of January had passed. We have seen that the time when it first became his duty to call a special election was the 1st day of January. Let us now look how these elections are to be called and held.

Mr. MUNDAY—I rise to a point of order. I find that a motion to rise and report progress is not debatable.

The CHAIR—That is not the question before the House. The motion of the gentleman from Allegany was not to report progress, but to report the bill to the House.

Mr. FITCH continued his remarks. The law relating to the subject, provides that a notice shall be given of not less than twenty nor more than forty days when a special election is ordered. Gov. CLARK entered upon his duties as Governor on the 1st of January. On the 2d, his proclamation was issued fixing the time when the election was to be held. He only lost four days in calling the election—the four first days of office, when he was overwhelmed with business, and when, as ... well know, his ear could not be obtained by any member of this House without the greatest ... Now I ask you if you can find in this any ... to any ground for casting imputations upon ... Governor of the State? I think you will answer ... that the Governor may say he did not fix upon the earliest day for the election—he might have fixed it upon the ... day after the 5th—and not on the 6th. Mr. Chairman, it is well known that time ... general election ... on the day for holding ... It is now ... to hold them on Friday—which will be the 6th—and the very first Tuesday following the 2d, is the day named in the proclamation and being caught by a falling tree, he was instantly killed.

Well Known Know-Nothing Conservative.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The KNOW-NOTHING Convention in session here, has not, we have good reason to believe, transacted any business of importance, as yet, and several of the members have gone to Albany this afternoon, probably to consult with their friends at the Capital.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Know-Nothing Convention at Schenectady, in the late evening session yesterday, took off the table a motion to adjourn, to meet in Albany to-day, and after some opposition from the Western members, adopted it. Many of the delegates are now in this city, and the adjournment meeting will be held here this afternoon.

The Southern Commercial Convention—Death of the Secretary of State of Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Southern Convention was again in session to-day, but no business of importance was transacted.

Mr. MUSE, Secretary of State of Mississippi, died at Jackson on Tuesday last.

Death of a Member of the Massachusetts Legislature—Accident, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

GEO. CONNOR, Esq., Representative to the Legislature of this State from Boston, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

JOHN FIELD, clerk in the store of A. A. WELLINGTON, No. 23 Dock-square, was instantly killed by falling between the Chelsea ferry boat, and the drop while attempting to jump on board.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Tuesday next has been assigned, on the part of the House of Representatives of this State, for the election of a United States Senator.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Legislature of this State to-day elected WOODBURY DAVIS, of Belfast, Free-Soiler, State Treasurer; NATHAN RICHARDS, of Oldtown, a Morrill Democrat, was chosen a member of the State Council to fill the vacancy that existed.

Death of Mrs. Philip S. Van Rensselaer.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The widow of PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER, formerly Mayor of this city, died last evening aged 89.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived at this port, in 56 hours from New-York.

Weather Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 11.

We had a slight fall of snow in this city this morning.

CALAIS, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

Weather clear and cold. Wind southerly. Thermometer at 6° below zero.

EASTPORT, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

The weather is clear and mild here. Wind southerly.

BANGOR, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

Weather pleasant, but very cold. Thermometer 10° below zero. Wind south.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

The thermometer here stands at 7° above zero. Weather a little cloudy. Wind west.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 11—8 A. M.

The weather here is clear and pleasant. Thermometer 15° above zero.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 11.

It commenced snowing here at 11½ A. M.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Jan. 11.

It commenced snowing furiously here at 12 M.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Jan. 11.

A snow-storm commenced here at 12½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Look Out for Imposters.

The public is requested to beware of a class of imposters who are going round soliciting money for the relief of the poor, representing themselves as accredited agents of the Brooklyn Association. Two *gentlemen* have been playing this game in the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn. STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., the President, has written his name in a book furnished to each of the visitors, and parties without such authority should be avoided.

An Imposter—Laid up for the Winter.

A stout, robust man, near five feet eleven, and about 30 years of age, was arrested on Wednesday last, charged with going around the City soliciting subscriptions for the relief of a widow and four children, now (as he alleges) lying sick at the Hospital. On his person were found six letters; they were all directed to the Ladies of Charity. They all run in the same vein but varied a little in the commencement. One begins thus:

"The destitute, hungry children asking for relief of Charity for God's sake."

Again:

"Poor destitute four orphans, without food or support."

A number of tickets were found on the prisoner, requesting the visitor of the New-York Association for the Condition of the Poor to visit a number of widows.

Seven tickets, inscribed as follows, were also found on his person:

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 2 Little Water-street, New-York.
GOOD TO THE BEARER FOR ONE LODGING.
L. M. PEASE.

The prisoner was taken before Judge BRENNAN, who sent him to rusticate on the Island six months.

☞ Lieut.-Gov. MYERS, of Ohio, was among the arrivals at the Prescott House yesterday.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The encouragement I have received from the press, in my efforts to bring about a reform in the treatment of the most prevalent and fatal class of maladies incident to this climate, and the gratifying recognition of my labors, both by the press and the profession, induce me to believe that a series of popular articles on the nature, causes, and treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs, comprising Catarrh, Sore Throat, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, will not be unappreciated by your readers.

To me it seems a duty the physician owes to the cause of humanity, no less than to his own professional character, to diffuse more generally among the mass of the people a knowledge of the causes of disease, and their most appropriate remedies—particularly so in regard to those affections which I propose to discuss in my letters; for in no class of diseases are the afflicted so liable to be made the victims of ignorant and selfish empiricism or drug-vending speculations, as in those affecting the organs of respiration; and yet, in no class of diseases, is the wrong, the cruel deception of the empiric, so aggravated, so inexcusable.

The lamentable failure of our profession to arrest the progress of these diseases to the present time, fills the mind of the sufferer with forebodings of ill, and apprehensions of inevitable fatality. Every offer of relief is, therefore, grasped at with the avidity of a drowning man; and the wretch is not more to be deprecated, who would hold out a straw to save the one from drowning than is he, on the other hand, who speculates in the lives of his fellows, in the vending of a nostrum for the paltry consideration of lucre. We all know to what an alarming extent this practice of quackery, in the sale of patent medicines, has hitherto prevailed and still prevails—how numerous are its victims, and how fatal its consequences. Disease goes on eating its way into the citadel of life, unchecked by any legitimate or effectual means; while the victim is amused with a variety of remedies, ignorant of the nature of his real malady, and more ignorant still of the qualities of the pretended remedy on which he hangs his hopes for life.

I have thus plainly stated the evil; I come now to search out the parties at fault, and the remedy. In cases of Consumption, the medical practitioner has too long been accustomed to treat with neglect the CATARRH, SORE THROAT, or the slight BRONCHITIS, which mark the early stages of this malady; and when, through

...ATHS.

...Commissioners of Emigration, ... Castle Garden, ... Wednesday, ... Jan. 10, ... Jan. 11, ... Jan. 12, ... Jan. 13, ... Jan. 14, ... Jan. 15, ... Jan. 16, ... Jan. 17, ... Jan. 18, ... Jan. 19, ... Jan. 20, ... Jan. 21, ... Jan. 22, ... Jan. 23, ... Jan. 24, ... Jan. 25, ... Jan. 26, ... Jan. 27, ... Jan. 28, ... Jan. 29, ... Jan. 30, ... Jan. 31, ... Feb. 1, ... Feb. 2, ... Feb. 3, ... Feb. 4, ... Feb. 5, ... Feb. 6, ... Feb. 7, ... Feb. 8, ... Feb. 9, ... Feb. 10, ... Feb. 11, ... Feb. 12, ... Feb. 13, ... Feb.

THE DAILY TIMES, Delivered, Monday, January 15, 1855.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1037. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Death of Senator Norris of New-Hampshire.

REMARKS OF SENATORS TOUCEY AND CASS.

Seven New Steam Sloops-of-War—Sickness of Mr. Mason.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to the Committee on Naval Affairs, the building of seven new steam sloops-of-war.

It is thought here that it is not improbable that HENRY F. FRENCH will be appointed by the Governor of New-Hampshire to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator NORRIS.

Letters to the State Department from Paris, up to the latest moment before the sailing of the steamer, refer to Mr. MASON's case as very critical. His physicians entertain fears of the worst consequences.

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The death of Senator NORRIS was announced Whereupon

Mr. TOUCEY arose and said: Mr. PRESIDENT—It falls to my lot to perform the melancholy task of announcing to the Senate the death of one of its members. Hon. Mr. NORRIS, Senator from New-Hampshire, is no more. He died at his lodgings in this city, of an affection of the heart, on Thursday evening at 11½ o'clock. Three days ago we saw him in the midst of us in the fullness of life and health; but he was struck down in a moment, without consciousness, and though he revived for a time and was restored to the full possession of his faculties, yet a recurrence of the attack proved fatal. He has left a wife and family of children to feel bitterly their sudden bereavement. Mr. NORRIS was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. He was born at Pittsfield, in the State of New-Hampshire, in the year 1799. He graduated at Dartmouth College with a high reputation for scholarship, and commenced the practice of the law in his native town, where he soon acquired the reputation of a sound lawyer and able advocate, and rose to eminence in his profession. He took a deep interest in public affairs, and from early life adhered to those political views which he ever afterwards maintained. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Pittsfield, and in 1829 he was chosen Speaker of the House, and presided in that body with distinguished ability and success. In 1841 he became a member of the State Council, and in 1844 he was elected to Congress, and served in the House of Representatives the four succeeding years. In 1847 he was again a member of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, and again Speaker of the House, and while serving in that capacity he was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1849, and the same year he took the seat which he occupied at the time of his death. Such a record expresses the confidence reposed in him by the people of his native State, better than any words of mine. While he was a member of the House he took an active part in debate, and his leading speeches in that body were upon the great subjects of The Tariff, the admission of Texas as a State, and the contested seats of the members from New-Hampshire and other States, who had not been chosen by Districts in conformity with the act of Congress. All these speeches were of marked ability, but that delivered by him in the Senate upon the bill providing for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska, was perhaps the most distinguished in that respect, and attracted the largest share of public attention. In the great contest which resulted in the Compromise measures of 1850 he was the firm and consistent advocate of those measures, and was never known to flag or falter in their support. His views were enlarged and liberal, not limited to the State or section in which he lived, but comprehensive enough to embrace the country and all its interests. He was open and manly in his course, true to his principles and to his friends, reliable under the pressure of difficulties, firm in the maintenance of right, greatly beloved by his family and by those who knew him best, and will be lamented by all. When such a man falls, his death is a public calamity.

Mr. CASS followed and said—We have received another solemn warning, that "in the midst of life we are in death." "Be ye also ready," is written on all the shifting scenes of life, from the cradle to the grave. May these lessons teach us so to live that, when we enter the dark valley, we may be sustained by our consciousness of the rectitude of our action, and our faith in the promises of our Redeemer. I did not rise to pronounce a eulogy on the deceased, but to bear my feeble testimony to his worth. He was the sole representative of his State—my native State—on the floor of the Senate; and this circumstance induced me to take part in these sad ceremonies. I was not acquainted with the early incidents of the life of Senator NORRIS; but the honorable Senator from Connecticut has shown us that he reached his great eminence without the adventitious aids which often, too often, supply the place of merit. His goodness of heart was equaled by the soundness of his understanding. His mind quickened by observation, and ripened by long experience, made his testimony valuable on all occasions. When he had formed opinions on any subject, he was never known to give way before temptation or danger. He was a National man. He knew no sections, and rose above political considerations in his efforts for the common weal. He is lost to his State, to his country, to his bereaved family and mourning friends. May Providence, who thus takes away our distinguished men, one after another, raise up others who shall supply their places and do credit to their country.

Resolutions were then passed that the Senators wear crape on their left arm for thirty days; that they proceed to the late residence of Senator NORRIS to attend his funeral there at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to accompany his remains to the railroad depot, and that the House of Representatives be notified of his decease.

The Committee to attend to the remains of Mr. NORRIS was composed of Messrs. FOOT, TOUCEY, FISH, JAMES, DAWSON, SEBASTIAN.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of MOSES NORRIS, and communicating the proceedings of that body thereon.

Mr. MORRISON paid a high tribute to the political integrity, wisdom and private virtue of the deceased. In conclusion, he moved the usual resolutions of respect.

Mr. BAYLY offered a brief tribute to the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted. Messrs. MORRISON, CHANDLER and BAYLY, were appointed a Committee to act with that of the Senate to accompany the remains to New-Hampshire—the Members of the House to join in procession from Mr. NORRIS' late residence to the railroad cars. As a further mark of respect, the House adjourned to Monday.

The Remains of Mr. Norris—The Washington Intelligencer—Commencement of the Gay Season.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

A committee composed of Mr. JAMES of the Senate, and Mr. MORRISON of the House, left here in the afternoon cars, with the remains of Senator NORRIS, and with his family, for New-Hampshire.

Mr. GALES, of the *Intelligencer*, is not seriously ill, as has been reported by one of our city papers, but as well as usual. The *Intelligencer* will come out on Monday very much enlarged.

The gay season has commenced, and the opening ball at the National Hotel was well attended. The elegant supper table elicited the admiration of everybody.

The first levee at the President's to-night was thronged.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

WM. W. NILES, of New-York, was admitted as Attorney and Counselor of the Supreme Court today.

No. 40.—EDWARD M. WEST, plaintiff in error, vs. JOSEPH COCHRAN. Argument was continued by Attorney-General CUSHING, for the defendant in error, and will be concluded by Mr. GEYER for the plaintiff.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Bill for the Suppression of Intemperance.

Condition of Causes in the Court of Appeals.

ANOTHER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

AMENDMENT TO THE CODE.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS.

A Bill to Authorise Divorces.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The Almshouse Affair.

Police Justice in Place of Sidney H. Stuart not yet Appointed.

A BILL CONCERNING USURY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

There was little of general importance to note in the proceedings of either House. Legislation has not yet fairly worked up to a full head of steam, but I presume it will soon do so. In the Assembly there is a large proportion of new men, and they introduce resolutions and bills, at an average rate, of a score or so per day. They will learn better in time. Senators are more wise. They have learned how many measures can be matured and carried through, and they seem to move accordingly.

Among the petitions presented this morning was one, from Mrs. NILES, asking to be remunerated for the loss of some buildings used by the Almshouse authorities a few miles from Brooklyn. This was an old form with a new face. It has been before the Legislature these many years—always receiving respectful attention—always a favorable report.

Mr. BUTCHINS gave notice that he would introduce a bill to prohibit Banks from discounting on their surplus funds.

The provisions of the bill to regulate excavations in the City of New-York, introduced by Mr. SPENCER, were made to apply to the City of Brooklyn, and the bill passed—Ayes 21, Nays none.

A bill was introduced to appoint Commissioners to locate a second Lunatic Asylum. It selects ABIJAH MOSS of Niagara, D. S. DICKINSON of Broome, and D. T. BROWN of New-York, such Commissioners. The Commissioners have power to receive by gift or purchase not less than fifty nor more than one hundred acres of land, on which to erect buildings; the Treasurer of the State to pay to the Commissioners the money necessary to purchase said site, not exceeding $5,000. The Commissioners are to receive $3 per day and traveling expenses.

A bill was introduced to authorize persons who now have authority to bind out children as apprentices, to bind them out as adopted children, and to change their name to that of the persons by whom they are adopted. The persons to whom such children may be bound shall have all the powers over them, as if they were the natural parents of said children.

The Code is found to be imperfect. Mr. HOPKINS proposes to remedy one of these imperfections thus:

By amending the 153d section so as to read thus: "When the answer contains matter constituting a counter claim, the plaintiff may, within twenty days, reply to such new matter, denying generally or specifically each allegation controverted by him, or any knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief, and he may allege in ordinary and concise language any new matter not inconsistent with the complaint constituting a defence to such new matter in the answer, and the plaintiff may in all cases demur to the answer for insufficiency, stating in his demurrer the grounds thereof, and the plaintiff may demur to one or more of several defences or counter claims set up in the answer and reply to the residue of the counter claims."

An important bill was presented by Mr. BRADFORD, relating to the increase of the Common School and Literature Fund. It transfers to those funds all unclaimed dividends and deposits, and the securities and moneys remaining unclaimed in the custody of the late Court of Chancery. All moneys remaining unclaimed in any bank, insurance or trust company, for the period of two years, shall be deemed to come within the requirements of the act. For all moneys so transferred, the Comptroller shall give his receipt, and he shall, upon the books of his Department, give credit therefor, charging the School Fund with the amount so received. Upon proof that any such moneys have been claimed by the legal owner, he is to repay the institution upon which such claim has been made, allowing interest thereon at a rate not exceeding four per cent. The moneys received by the Comptroller under the act are to be safely invested, and the income derived therefrom is to be equally divided between the Common School and Literature Fund. From the one half appropriated to the latter the Regents shall pay $3,000 per annum, for the delivery at such time and place as they may direct, of one or more lectures upon the application of Chemistry to agriculture—the remainder to be distributed among the several academies in the manner now provided for the application of the Literature Fund.

In answer to a resolution passed by the Senate, the Directors of the Bowery Savings Bank made report of its condition. The amount received on deposit from Jan. 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1855, was $2,875,310. The number of depositors 41,366; the amount paid to depositors was $3,155,472 55; the amount of interest received on stocks was $190,781 55; interest received on bonds and mortgages, $144,625 94; interest paid depositors, $228,862 36—at the rate of five per cent. on sums less than $500, and four per cent. on sums of $500 and upwards—and an extra dividend in July last, of 2 and 2½ per cent. The expenses of the institution for the year were $15,209 10; the number of open accounts, Jan. 1, 1855, was 22,936; that the aggregate of deposits on that day was $4,865,836 62—the value of bonds and mortgages then held was $2,551,200—stocks $1,746,431 90—cash on hand $731,433 76.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the application of the Panama Railroad Company for privilege to borrow money. It permits the road to issue convertible bonds to an amount that shall not exceed a capital stock of $7,000,000. This is an increase of $2,000,000 on the present capital.

In the House, a bill was introduced to authorize divorces in cases of wilful and voluntary desertion by either party. It provides that the Supreme Court may declare void the marriage contract, heretofore or hereafter made, where the husband wilfully abandons the wife, or the wife the husband, for a period of two years. This is substantially the bill introduced, urged and lost at the last session.

Trinity Church has another overhauling in prospect. Mr. BROWNE, of Brooklyn, wants a law passed to compensate those who may give information through which the State can escheat lands. He promises, if he can get this done he will bring to the State hopper property amounting to many millions of dollars. This is supposed to have reference to the property of Trinity Church.

I send you the Bill for the suppression of intemperance, which the majority of the Special Committee of the House have determined to report on Tuesday morning. It is but slightly altered from the bill vetoed by the Governor last Winter. The report is only agreed upon by one majority—Messrs. AITKEN, of New-York, SEARING, of Kings, and DUMONT, of Tompkins. I understand that there is much diversity of opinion among the friends of a prohibitory law, as to the propriety of presenting the bill which the Committee have agreed upon.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council of the city of Albany to investigate the affair at the Almshouse have made a report. After stating the circumstances of the presentation of the books to the children by Mrs. PARMLEE, they say that on Sunday, the 31st inst., Messrs. MORANDE, MCDONALD, CHESTER and SHEHAN visited the Almshouse for the purpose of instructing the children of the Catholic Sunday School. While one of the smaller children was going up stairs to the school-room, one of the teachers took her book out of her hand and examined it; it was also examined afterwards by some of the other teachers in the school-room. Mr. SHEHAN, after the children were assembled in the room, inquired if any others had the books with pictures, and upon ascertaining that they had, required them to give all the books to him, threatening to punish those who did not obey him. A large number of the books were then surrendered to SHEHAN, the residue were *forcibly taken* from the children having them. Mr. SHEHAN then rolled or squeezed together a large number of the books and cards, and laid them in that condition, upon a table in the room.

About this time, or very soon after, Mr. MORANDE came into the room, and Mr. SHEHAN read to him parts—or the whole—of one of the books and of one of the cards—the latter taken from one of the smallest children; these two, when read, were, together with a note received from Mr. HURST, *thrown into the fire*. A small parcel of the books, &c., were kept by Mr. SHEHAN, and carried away when he left the room. Soon after, the books were taken from the children, one of them, a little girl, went to the children's nurse and informed her of what had been done; the child was crying on account of the loss of her present, and the nurse immediately went into the hall, near the door of the school room, where she met Mr. SHEHAN with a number of the books in his hand; she inquired why he had taken the children's presents from them, and demanded them of him. He refused to give them, applying some scurrilous epithets to her, and saying that he was going to make way with that trash; bid her begone about her business, and crowded her away. The nurse at once informed Mr. HURST of what had occurred, and he addressed the note above mentioned to the teachers, or one of them, desiring them, when the school was dismissed, to call at his office.

The four teachers called together at Mr. HURST's office, in compliance with the request contained in his note; they were informed of the complaint made to him that they had taken from the children the books presented to them on the day before; one of the gentlemen replied that they had taken the books from the children, but did not intend to take them away. Mr. HURST requested them to give up the books and cards which they had taken, when a small parcel of them, sixteen in number were laid upon the table.

The gentlemen were also desired to show what portion of the books were objectionable; they replied that it was enough that the books were published by the American Sunday School Union; that was sufficient to condemn them, and the children should not be allowed to have any such books! After some further conversation in relation to the books, it was suggested by Mr. SHEHAN that the matter should be allowed to rest until Rev. Mr. WADHAMS would come up and make some arrangement about it. Mr. W. came on the following day; he expressed, in courteous language, much regret that such an unpleasant circumstance should have happened, apologized for what the teachers had done that might be wrong, but wished the Superintendent to understand distinctly that they claimed the right to determine what books the children at the school should be allowed to receive or read.

USURY BILL.

Mr. AITKIN gave notice of a bill relative to usury. It is the same as introduced by Mr. CLINTON last session, and provides as follows:

SECTION 1. No promissory note or bill of exchange, whether accommodation or business paper, shall be void by reason of any paying, or receiving, or agreement to pay, or allow such rate of interest as the parties may agree upon, provided the time to run of such promissory note or bill of exchange, shall not exceed six months.

SEC. 2. Whenever in any action brought on such promissory note or bill of exchange, it shall appear upon a pleading and proofs in the action to that effect, that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly taken or received than seven per cent. per annum, and at that rate for a longer or shorter time, the defendant shall recover his full costs, and the plaintiff shall recover and be entitled to the principal and no more.

SEC. 3. Any party having paid upon such promissory note or bill of Exchange of the description named in the first section of this act, more than at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, may receive back the entire interest, together with the costs of a suit in an action at law, provided the suit is commenced within six months after payment of such interest.

SEC. 4. In all cases where the rate of interest is not specified, 7 per cent. per annum, and at that rate only, shall be charged, paid or received.

SEC. 5. So much of title Third, Chapter 4 and part Second of the Revised Statutes, and so much of the laws of 1837, Chapter 490, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

I notice that Mr. BOWNE denies the statement made in reference to Dr. GRAHAM. My informant was a gentleman of integrity, who resides at Sing Sing, and as I supposed, one likely to be correct.

The statement that Governor CLARK had appointed Mr. BIRDSALL to the office of Police Justice in place of SIDNEY H. STUART, is untrue. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

J. B. S.

An Act for the Suppression of Intemperance in the State of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Intoxicating liquor, except as hereinafter provided, shall not be sold, or kept for sale, or with intent to be sold, by any person, for himself or any other person, in any place whatsoever; nor shall it be given away except as a medicine, by physicians pursuing the practice of medicine as a business, or for sacramental purposes, nor be kept with intent to be given away in any place whatsoever, except in a dwelling-house in which, or in any part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, business office, shop, boarding or victualing house, or a room for gambling, dancing, or other public amusement or recreation, or public room of any kind is kept; nor shall it be kept or deposited in any place whatsoever except in such dwelling-house, as above described, or in a place where either some chemical, mechanical or medicinal art, requiring the use of liquor, is carried on as a regular branch of business, or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse prior to its reaching the place of its destination. This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States.

SEC. 2. Any citizen who is an elector of the town or ward in which he intends to sell intoxicating liquor, as hereinafter provided, may apply to the county judge of the county in which such town or ward is situated, or in the City of New-York to the Court of Common Pleas, for a permit to sell pure and unadulterated liquor, for mechanical, chemical or medicinal purposes, and pure wine for sacramental use; and upon such application, shall make affidavit before said judge or court, setting forth the town or ward, and particularly describing the premises and place in which he intends to sell such liquor, and declaring that he is an elector of such town or ward, and does not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and is not, and during the time he shall sell such liquor, will not be a peddler of any commodities, or the keeper of, or interested in any inn, tavern, boarding-house, victualing-house, oyster-shop, grocery, or fruit store, bar-room, confectionery, or other place of public entertainment, or the keeper of, or interested in any theatre, museum, or other place of public recreation or amusement, or the captain, commander, agent, clerk, or servant of or on any vessel, boat, or water craft of any kind whatever, and will not violate any of the provisions of this act. Of the number so applying, the said judge or court shall designate one in each election district in each town, and city, to any thereupon file in the office of the clerk of the county in which such liquor is to be sold, together with the affidavit made before said judge or court, an undertaking to the people of the State of New-York in a sum of $500, executed by himself, and two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the said judge or court, before whom the affidavit is made and acknowledged before said judge or court, that he will not violate any provision of this act, and will pay all fines and costs which may be imposed upon or recovered against him in any action to be commenced under any of the provisions of this act, and shall file a copy of such undertaking and affidavit, certified by the County Clerk, in the office of the clerk of the town or city in which such liquor is to be sold. No such undertaking shall be approved by said judge or court, unless said sureties shall be freeholders within said county, and shall severally justify, in the sum of $1,000 each, over and above all debts, demands, liabilities, and legal exemptions, and make oath or affirmation that they have not become possessed of any property to enable them to justify as such sureties, and such undertaking and affidavit on being so filed, shall authorize such persons to sell such liquor as above named, for the purposes above named, at the place described in the undertaking, for the term of one year from the filing of the same as aforesaid, and no longer.

SEC. 3. Any person authorized as in the last section provided, shall not sell any liquor to be used upon the premises where the same is sold; but he may sell in the following cases and no other:

1. To any person of the age of twenty-one years, being of good character for sobriety, and an inhabitant of the county in which such liquor is sold, or of a town or city adjoining said county, provided the person selling the same shall have good reason to believe, and shall believe, that the same is intended by the purchaser to be used for some one of the purposes in the preceding section named, and not to be sold, disposed of or given away, or to be used on the premises; or,

2. To any person authorized to sell such liquor as in the last section provided.

Every person authorized to sell as in the last section provided, shall keep a book of sales, in which he shall enter, or cause to be entered, every sale made by him, which entry shall contain the kind, quantity, price, purpose for which, name of the person to whom, and time when sold, which book shall at all times during business hours be open to public examination by any resident of the town or city. Every person so selling liquor, shall file with the clerk of the town or city where he sells the same, between the first and fifth day of each month, a sworn copy of such sales, and of all purchases made by him, containing kind, quantity and price, with an affidavit that the same contains a correct account of the sales, and the sales and purchases made by him during the previous month, according to his best knowledge, information and belief.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall violate any provision of either of the preceding sections, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, shall forfeit all the liquor kept by him in violation of either of the preceding sections, and be punished as follows: For any violation of section first, for the first offence, by a fine of fifty dollars; for the second offence, by a fine of one hundred dollars, and thirty days imprisonment; for the third and every subsequent offence, by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment, not less than six months. For any violation of sections second and third, by a fine of one hundred dollars, and be ever thereafter disqualified for selling liquor within this State. Upon every conviction the defendant shall also be required to pay all costs and fees as provided in this act, including a counsel fee to the complainant, to be fixed by the Court, of not less than five, nor more than ten dollars. In default of payment of any such fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, the defendant shall be committed, until the same are paid, not less than one day per dollar of the amount unpaid. After such commitment and non-payment of any fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, for a violation of any of the provisions of sections two or three, any person or persons interested in such fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, may bring an action in the name of the people of the State of New-York, in any court of this State, having jurisdiction to the amount claimed, on the undertaking filed by such person, as required by section second, and recover thereon the amount of such fine, costs and fees. If any person purchasing any liquor as in the last section provided, shall at the time, intentionally make any false statement, concerning the use to which such liquor is to be applied by him, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars and costs and counsel fees, as provided in this act, and stand committed until paid, not less than one day per dollar of the amount unpaid.

SEC. 5. Every justice of the peace, police justice, county judge, and in addition, in the City of New-York, the recorder, city judge, each judge of the superior court and of the court of common pleas, and in all cities where there is a recorder's court, the recorder shall have power to hear and determine charges and punish for all offences arising under any of the provisions of this act, and they are each hereby authorized and required to hold courts of special sessions for the trial of such offences, and under this act to do all other duties and exercise the same authority that may be done or exercised by Courts of Special Sessions, as the same are now constituted; and the term magistrate as used in this act, shall be deemed to refer to and include each officer named in this section. Such Court of Special Sessions shall not be required to take the examination of any person brought before it upon charge of an offence under this act, but shall proceed to trial as soon thereafter as the complainant can be notified, and for good cause shown, may adjourn from time to time, not exceeding twenty days. At the time of joining issue, and not after, either may demand trial by jury, in which case the magistrate shall issue a venire and cause a jury to be summoned and empanneled as in other criminal cases. The complainant may appear upon such trial on behalf of the people and prosecute the same with or without counsel. He may also prosecute the same in all the courts to which as hereinafter provided, appeal may be taken, in person or by attorney, or he may apply to the District Attorney, whose duty it shall be upon such application, to appear and conduct said trial or any appeal from the judgment thereon, or both. The same costs and disbursements shall be allowed against the defendant upon such appeal as are now allowed in civil actions. In all cases, if the District Attorney shall appear and conduct the trial or appeal, or both, the costs, if any, shall go to him for his individual use, in other cases, to the complainant, and in default of payment of the whole or any part thereof, he may be committed to the same extent as provided in the fourth section of this act.

SEC. 6. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation shall be made in writing to any magistrate by any one or more credible persons, resident of the county where the complaint is made, or of an adjoining county, that he or they have reason to believe, and do believe, that intoxicating liquor is kept or deposited in violation of any provision of section first of this act, whether the person so keeping or depositing the same, is or is not known to the complainant, in any place whatsoever within the city or town in which such complaint is made, or upon any water adjacent thereto, or within five hundred yards of the boundaries thereof, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances upon which such belief is founded, or such facts and circumstances shall be stated upon oath or affirmation of some other person, it shall be the duty of such magistrate, if he is satisfied that there is probable cause for said belief, forthwith to issue a warrant, directed in the same manner as criminal processes are now directed, commanding the officer, with proper assistance, forthwith diligently to search such place in the daytime, and to seize all intoxicating liquor found therein, which, from said complaint or other proof furnished, said magistrate shall be satisfied there is probable cause for believing is kept or deposited in violation of any provision of section first, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, and to store the same in some safe and convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. If from such proof, the person so keeping or depositing said liquor, shall be made known to said magistrate, he shall issue a separate warrant for the arrest of such person, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act. But no warrant shall be issued under this act to search any dwelling-house in which, or a part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, business office, shop, boarding or victualing-house, or public room of any kind, is kept, unless the occupant thereof shall have been convicted, as herein provided, of having sold intoxicating liquor in his dwelling-house, or suffered it to be done, within one year next preceding the issue thereof. Every warrant so issued shall designate and describe the place to be searched.

SEC. 7. Whenever any liquor shall be seized under any provision of this act, it shall be the duty of the officer by whom such seizure is made, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, forthwith to give written notice to the owner or his agent, if known, of the seizure of such liquors, which shall be described in such notice, as near as may be, and of the name of the magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, or in case of seizure under section twelfth, before whom the person arrested was carried, and the name and residence of such officer making such seizure, and the time of such seizure. Such notice shall be served by delivering it to the owner or his agent, personally, or by leaving the same at his last or usual place of residence, with a person of mature age, residing on the premises. If the owner or his agent cannot be found, and his place of residence is not known to the officer, such notice shall be served by delivering the same to any person of mature age, residing or being employed in the place in which such liquor was contained, or, if none such can be found, by posting the same, in a conspicuous place, upon the outside of such place, and copies of such notice, containing also a description of the place in which such liquor was found, shall forthwith be conspicuously posted in at least two public places, within said city or town. Any person may, at any time, before forfeiture, present to the magistrate named in such notice, an affidavit or affirmation in writing, stating that such liquor, at the time of such seizure, was actually owned by him, or by some other person named by him, for whom he is agent; that he or such person had not become possessed thereof for the purpose of preventing its forfeiture, and that the same had not been kept contrary to the provisions of this act, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and also specifying the purpose for which, the place where, under which exception of section first the same was kept, and the facts particularly showing it to be within the exception; and thereupon the same proceedings before said magistrate, shall in all respects be had, as are provided in section fifth.

Upon the trial of such claim, the custom-house certificates of importation and proofs of marks on the casks or packages, corresponding thereto, shall not be received as sufficient evidence, that the liquors contained in said casks or packages are those actually imported therein. The magistrate shall keep minutes of the proceedings, testimony and judgment upon all trials under this or section fifth, which shall be subscribed by him. He shall have power to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to punish for non-attendance as witnesses or jurors, in the same manner as in civil actions before justices of the peace.

SEC. 8. Either the complainant or defendant may appeal to the Supreme Court at general term, from any judgment of any magistrate rendered under any provision of this act, by serving upon such magistrate, and the complainant or defendant, as the case may be, written notice thereof, specifying the grounds of appeal, within ten days after the rendering of such judgment. The decision of the Supreme Court shall be final, unless with the decision they shall file a certificate, that a Constitutional question is involved therein, in which case an appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals. The service of such notice shall be of no effect on behalf of the defendant, unless he shall at the same time deliver to the magistrate an undertaking to the people of the State of New-York, conditioned with one or more sureties, to be approved by such magistrate, that, if judgment be rendered against him upon such appeal in either Court to which the same may be taken, (which undertaking shall remain in full force and bind the parties thereto, until the final determination of such appeal, in any Court to which the same may be appealed, and no other undertaking shall be required,) and execution thereon be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, they will pay the amount unsatisfied, and that the defendant shall not during the pendency of said appeal, violate any provision of this act, and that they will jointly and severally pay all fines, damages and costs to which he may be liable in consequence of any such violation. Upon the giving of such notice and undertaking, all further proceedings upon such judgment shall be stayed, until such appeal shall have been decided, or dismissed for want of prosecution, as hereinafter provided. No proceeding or judgment had or rendered under any provision of this act, shall be set aside or be void by reason of any technical errors or defects not affecting the merits; but the same may be amended without notice before or after the judgment, or upon appeal or review, or after judgment rendered upon appeal or review, when by such amendment substantial justice will be promoted. Any judgment or verdict rendered under any provision of this act against evidence, may be reversed upon appeal, as in civil actions. All appeals from judgments under this act, shall have the same precedence as other criminal causes, and may be moved out of their order at any time by either party.

SEC. 9. Whenever any appeal shall be taken according to the provisions of the last section, it shall be the duty of the magistrate, within five days thereafter, to file a return of the testimony and proceedings had before him upon the trial of such action, together with the notice of appeal and undertaking, if any, and his certificate that the same contains all the testimony and proceedings had before him on such trial, in the office of the County Clerk of the County in which the trial was had. After the filing of the papers as aforesaid, the same rules and proceedings shall in all respects govern the appeal to the final determination thereof, as are now provided in civil actions, except as hereinbefore modified: provided, nevertheless, if either the complainant or defendant cannot be found to be served with notice, as now provided, the same may be served by filing it with the County Clerk and attaching thereunto an affidavit containing the reasons for so doing. If the complainant, other than some one of the officers whose duty it is made to enter the complaint, shall fail to appear by himself or attorney and defend or prosecute any appeal brought under any provision of this act, or to apply to the District Attorney, as provided in section fifth, he shall be personally liable for the costs, and execution therefor may be issued against him, as in civil actions. All executions issued upon the final determination of any appeal adversely to the defendant, to collect the judgment thereon, shall be in the name of the people of the State of New-York against the property and person. If any execution so issued shall be returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, any person or persons having any interest in such judgment may maintain an action in the name of the people of the State of New-York, upon the undertaking given upon the appeal, and recover therein the amount of his interest in such judgment, with costs.

SEC. 10. Whenever any liquor seized under any provision of this act, shall not be adjudged forfeited, the officer having the same in custody, shall return it to the place where it was seized, but when it shall be adjudged forfeited, as provided in any section of this act, or whenever any trial shall have resulted adversely to the defendant, and the time for serving notice of appeal shall have elapsed and no notice and undertaking shall have been served, or the judgment appealed from shall have been finally decided adversely to the defendant, and such appeal dismissed, or the undertaking given on the appeal not perfected within the time allowed for the purpose, or a trial shall be had on such appeal, and the verdict or decision thereon shall be against the claimant, it shall be the duty of said magistrate forthwith to issue a warrant commanding that the liquor so seized and forfeited, be destroyed, and the officer to whom the same shall be delivered, shall forthwith proceed, in the presence of one of the complainants, or of some other person to be designated in such warrant, and to be summoned by him, to execute the same, and such person shall join with the officer in making return by affidavit, of the time, place and manner of the execution of such warrant, and upon the receipt of said return, said magistrate shall order execution to issue to said officer, who shall proceed to sell the vessels which contained said liquor; and the proceeds of said sale shall be applied in like manner as provided by this act in other cases.

SEC. 11. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation, in writing, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances, upon which his belief is founded, shall be made before any magistrate, by any person, that he has just cause to suspect and believe, that any offence against any provision of this act has been committed, and that some other person or persons, named by him, has or have knowledge of the commission of such offence, such magistrate, if he thinks there is probable cause to believe that such offence has been committed, and that such person or persons has or have knowledge of the commission of such offence, shall forthwith issue a summons to the person or persons so named, commanding him or them to appear before him, at a place, and time not more than four days thereafter, to be designated in such summons, to testify in relation to such complaint. Such summons may be served in the same or an adjoining county, by any officer to whom the same shall be delivered, or by any other person, by stating the contents or delivering a copy thereof to the person or persons named therein, and at the same time showing him or them the original. If the person or persons so summoned shall fail to appear, the magistrate, upon the proof of the service of such summons, by the return of an officer, or the oath of any person, shall issue an attachment to compel their attendance for the purpose of giving such testimony, which attachment may be executed in any part of the State. The person so attached, may, unless some reasonable cause or excuse be shown by his own oath, or the oath of some other person, be punished by fine of not less than ten dollars, and in default of payment he may be committed to the same extent, as provided in the fourth section.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, or policeman, (and they are each hereby authorized to serve all processes to be issued by this act,) to arrest any person whom he shall see actually engaged in the commission of any offence in violation of the first section of this act, and to seize all liquor kept in violation of said section at the time and place of the commission of such offence, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, and forthwith to convey such person before any magistrate of the same city or town, to be dealt with according to law, and to store the liquor and vessels so seized in some safe and convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of every officer by whom any arrest and seizure shall be made under this section, to make complaint on oath against the person or persons arrested, and to prosecute such complaint to judgment and execution. It shall be the duty of every such officer, whenever he shall see any person intoxicated in any public place, or disturbing the public peace and quiet, to apprehend such person, and take him before some magistrate, and if said magistrate shall deem him too much intoxicated to be examined, or to answer upon oath correctly, he shall direct said officer to keep him in some safe and convenient place, to be designated by said magistrate, until he shall become sober, and thereupon forthwith to take him before said magistrate, or if he cannot be found, before some other magistrate; and whenever any person shall appear or be brought before any magistrate, as provided in this or the preceding section, it shall be the duty of such magistrate to administer to such person an oath or affirmation, and to examine him for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence has been committed against any provision of this act. If, upon such examination, it shall appear that any such offence has been committed, within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, it shall be his duty to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender and the search of his premises, as hereinbefore provided. If it shall appear that any such offence has been committed at any place beyond the jurisdiction of such magistrate, it shall be his duty to reduce such examination to writing, and forthwith to certify and send the same to any officer or magistrate, having jurisdiction of the offence charged, who shall thereupon proceed in relation to such complaint, in the same manner as if the same had been made before him. When it shall appear, upon said examination, that any offence has been committed, the witness or witnesses shall enter into a proper recognizance to appear and testify upon the trial or be detained until such trial shall be had. If any such witness shall refuse to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer any questions pertinent to such examination or trial, he shall be committed to the common jail, there to remain until he shall consent to be sworn or affirmed, or to disclose.

SEC. 13. All liquors seized under any provision of this act, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, shall be kept stored for two weeks after service, and posting of notices, as required by section seventh, after which time, upon the proof of such service and posting by the return of the officer endorsed upon the warrant of search, or by other evidence to that effect, such liquors, together with the vessels in which the same were contained, shall be adjudged forfeited by the magistrate named in such notice, to whom such

[Illegible] shall have been made, unless [illegible] shall have been served and entered in the records of [illegible] any person who shall have been arrested for the violation of any provision of this act, and [illegible] any other person, shall, upon conviction of such person of such offence, be adjudged [illegible]

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every magistrate, and superintendent of the poor, and overseer of the poor, and it shall be the right of every other person, who shall have any knowledge or information of any offence [illegible] any provision of this act, to make complaint on oath before any magistrate authorized to act in the premises, and to prosecute such complaint to judgment and execution in the name of the people. In any case where such officer shall not make such complaint, it shall be the duty of the magistrate upon the first of any complaint, under the first section, [illegible] such person for the offence, and proceed in the same manner [illegible] of the peace. One or more [illegible] in any complaint or prosecution, and [illegible] sess or persons, and shall [illegible] and the person or persons [illegible] for each offence of which he or they shall be convicted, as upon separate convictions; [illegible] all be considered as of the same [illegible] fine imposed under any provision of [illegible] collected, one-half thereof shall be [illegible] or persons upon whose voluntary [illegible] rant was issued, other than an officer; [illegible] part to the Overseers of the Poor of the [illegible] the offence was committed, for the use of the poor; in cases where such [illegible] town, and where the poor are supported by the [illegible] them to the treasurer of the county. But if [illegible] be convicted upon the testimony of any one witness [illegible] ant unsupported by other evidence, unless such complainant shall, before trial, waive his right to receive such part of the fine, in which case, and when [illegible] ing shall be instituted by any officer, the whole of such fine shall be paid to the Overseer.

SEC. 15. A certificate under the hand of any magistrate, stating any such offence charged against any person, and judgment thereon, shall be evidence in all courts and places, of the facts stated therein. But no such certificate shall be entitled to be read in evidence, in any other county than that in which such magistrate shall reside, unless there shall be annexed thereto a certificate under the hand and official seal of the clerk of the city or county where such magistrate resides, that such magistrate, at the time of such convi

THE WOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between Gen. WOOL and Secretary of War, published in the *Times* of the 5th inst., and apparently communicated specially to your paper from the Department, is accompanied by a comment from your correspondent, which appears to bear upon its face the stamp of originating in the same source, and is of such a remarkable character as to call for a brief reply. Such a reply on behalf of a wronged and gallant officer, who, even his enemies will admit, "has done the State some service,"—now absent on a distant and arduous duty, and no longer here to speak for himself,—is a requisition not of friendship, but of simple duty and justice.

An answer to the communication of a nameless and irresponsible correspondent could scarcely have been necessary, but in this case the communication has the importance attached to it of coming through the same private channel with, and covering the three-column letter of the Secretary of War, transmitted, it would appear, *by telegraph*, at the moment of its being sent into Congress, and before its actual publication at Washington. An answer to the misrepresentations of the correspondent is, therefore, an answer to the attack of the Secretary himself, and this, too whether the commentary on the Secretary's letter so fulsomely laudatory to him, and so disparaging to General WOOL, originated in the Department or not.

In the first place then, as to the piece of *secret history* your correspondent states:

"Before Gen. WOOL went to the Pacific he entertained the suspicion—whether justly or not—that the President was jealous of him as a rival candidate for the Presidency; and I am not certain that this suspicion was extended so as to include the Secretary of War also. His appointment to the Department of the Pacific was deemed a sort of peace-offering, to satisfy the General that his suspicions were groundless. It appears that this arrangement did not altogether convince the General of his error. He went to California in a frame of mind likely to obscure his mental vision, and to give a disagreeable coloring to every administrative act towards him."

This is not only utterly without foundation, but has the appearance of being maliciously false. So far from the appointment being a "peace offering," or anything that could be in itself intrinsically desirable or gratifying to General WOOL, it is a fact too well known to be disputed, that if his private feelings and wishes only had been consulted, no duty that could have been assigned to him, consistent with his rank and character, could have been more irksome and disagreeable. His friends not only whispered their disapproval, but even spoke openly against what they did not hesitate to call the *banishment* of General WOOL to the distant frontiers of the Republic on the coasts of the Pacific. But these murmurs met no word of encouragement from him; on the contrary he accepted the command tendered him with alacrity and cheerfulness, because he considered that his duty to the service and the country required him to do so.

As to "the frame of mind" with which the General left for California, and his "jealousies" of the President and *the Secretary of War*, nothing can be more contemptibly insidious and untrue than the remarks and insinuations of your correspondent. The whole conduct and language of General WOOL give the lie to them. I shall allude to but a single instance among a multitude, that might be mentioned, namely: his public declaration, voluntarily, and it may be added, generously made, at a public dinner given to him by his friends and neighbors of all political parties, in the city of Troy, on the eve of his departure for California.

On that occasion he remarked:

"Last, however, in separating from you at my time of life, and going so far from all that I hold most dear, the motives which prompt my designation for the important command should be misunderstood and misconstrued, it is due to our illustrious President and Secretary of War to say, that in presenting the subject to me, no officer could have been treated with greater consideration, delicacy, and kindness. So much so, no matter what the sacrifice may be, I could not have said less than I did: that I would go with pleasure, and with the assurance and determination that neither the President, nor the people of the country should have cause to complain of my conduct while commander of the Pacific Department. It is also due to the President, as well as the Secretary of War, to say that I believe, if I had intimated the slightest objection to the command, they would not have urged it upon me."

And yet he who could thus, on the eve of his departure, with a soldier's frankness utter publicly language like this, (which it is well known he had constantly held in private conversation with his friends,) was secretly harboring jealousies against President PIERCE and Secretary DAVIS, as "rival candidates for the Presidency!"

But it seems that General WOOL was jealous of the influence of Col. DAVIS with Gen. TAYLOR in the Mexican campaigns; and that he "differed" with the Colonel on the occasion of the battle of Buena Vista. The modesty of the writer might have led him to add that the jealousy of the veteran of forty years in the service, whose name had even then become historical, extended to the superior military reputation and sagacity of the future Secretary of War. The conduct of Gen. WOOL at Buena Vista needs no defence against the petty and stale calumny again trumped up by the Secretary's commentator and eulogist. His fame, on that occasion at least, is secure from such attacks, and belongs to his country and to history. What says Gen. TAYLOR, in his report of the battle:

"To his vigilance and arduous services before the action, *and his gallantry and activity on the field*, a large share of our success is justly to be attributed."

What says General LANE, the Marion of the army?

"Your exertions, as Second in Command, at the great and glorious battle of Buena Vista, moving to and fro in every part of the field, watching the movements of the enemy, exposed to danger almost every moment of the day, ordering and disposing of our forces in the best manner, to meet and repulse the enemy. By your exertions, coolness, and counsel, in gaining this victory, you have won laurels and a fame that will endure as long as the annals of American history shall exist."

If Colonel DAVIS really "differed" from General WOOL on that occasion, it is to be hoped that the difference was in *opinion* merely and not in *conduct*.

But General WOOL, it seems, had the misfortune to have for his fellow-voyager ex-Senator FOOTE, the political rival and personal opponent of Secretary DAVIS in the State of Mississippi; and at a social dinner in California, the General had too much regard to his own dignity and to the decorum and proprieties of the occasion, to mingle in the Secretary's quarrels by administering an open "rebuke" to an invited guest who had held the highest official stations in the country, for presuming to express his own views upon political questions. Under the circumstances, it seems, General WOOL was expected to "rebuke" the ex-Senator, although no such duty appears in his written instructions. He was expected, it seems, to leave the table or do some other act of rudeness towards those who had invited him, because of the indiscretion of a guest which neither they nor he were accountable for. This is rather more than even Young America expected from the impulsive soul of Secretary SICKLES of the famous PEABODY dinner, where he found the President, as he thought, unexpectedly "insulted" and the American Minister, Mr. BUCHANAN, who failed on that occasion to "rebuke" the indignity entirely, must stand, according to this reasoning, without the shadow of excuse.

We come now to the real cause of the difficulty between the Secretary and General WOOL. That cause is plainly apparent on the face of the correspondence, and especially of the long letter of the Secretary, upon which doubtless he felicitated himself with the idea that it would prove a perfect extinguisher of his adversary, in the minds of that more favorable public opinion, which proceeded him at the War Department, on a celebrated occasion to which it is not necessary now to allude. And with this view the letter is hastily, and it seems to us prematurely paraded before the public, (for it bears date the 13th of December, 1854,) before it could have reached the hands of the person to whom it is addressed; so that if the mail should have been unfortunately robbed, it may become a question of law to be submitted to the Attorney General whether it really constitutes any part of the "correspondence" embraced in the terms of the resolution calling it out. Perhaps, however, the Secretary considered it his "duty" to produce it, and that the interests of the country required its production, and we, therefore, waive all question as to the propriety and delicacy of publishing it as part of a "correspondence," before the eye of the person to whom it is addressed could by any possibility have rested upon it. The objection we take to the case made by the Secretary is upon its *merits*. His letter is not that triumphant vindication of the Department which it claims to be. It is a *felo de se*. Is it not plain to be seen upon the face of these papers, that the true point of the difficulty between the Commanding General and the head of the War Department is simply this: The General did precisely what his instructions called for, and the whole country expected at his hands—namely, he "prevented," to use his own language, "expeditions from being fitted out against Mexico." And this, it seems, was precisely what the Department did not wish him to do, although he had been led to believe, both by private conversation with the President and Secretary, as well as by his written instructions, that this was a prominent object of his command. General WOOL states that Secretary DAVIS, in the conversation which preceded his appointment, referring to the importance of putting down the illegal expeditions forming against Mexico, remarked to him, that it was "a question of peace or war;" and that, so anxious was the President for him to set out to prevent these expeditions, lest there might be a rupture of our relations with Mexico, he fixed as early a day as the 5th of January for his departure. How does the Secretary meet this? By a denial? Not at all. The case, doubtless, admits of no denial; for General WOOL, fortunately, took memoranda of the conversation. But he meets it with a little bit of legal quibbling, as follows:

"It is always a delicate matter to attempt to quote conversations from memory, and it is unnecessary to do so, when, as in this case, the conversations resulted in a correspondence which covered the whole subject. I shall not, therefore, follow your example in this, but rely on what *was written*, and refer to the correspondence in which you made known your views, and the Department defined your duties."

Exactly! In his legal proposition, Secretary DAVIS is clearly and undeniably right. No parol testimony to contradict, explain, or vary, the written instrument; and the argument is applied with the adroitness of a country lawyer in a cause depending in a County or Justice's Court. It is but fair, however, that he should be judged by his own technical rule, to which he seems unwilling to submit, for elsewhere he remarks before introducing the written record:

"Before citing those instructions, it may be well to remark that the intention of the Department might be gathered *as well from what was declined as from what was done.*"

Indeed! And he might have added that the "intention" was to be gathered from what was *not* said as well as from what was said. And yet this same logic, which would draw an "intention" from what was not done or said, refuses to admit that any intention, independent of the letter of instructions and correspondence, could be gathered from the specific declarations of both the President and the Secretary in regard to the object of a command which it is admitted left with Gen. WOOL a large discretion.

Let us look, then, to the letter of the instructions:

"Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers."

This is tolerably plain, and not capable of being misunderstood. Gen. WOOL carried it out according to the very letter by "preventing unlawful expeditions," &c., and nothing more, and had his hands full at that. But the instructions, it seems, were not designed to be interpreted by this plain and obvious construction. They were drawn with the adroitness and ingenuity of the special pleader, so as to be easily susceptible of a double meaning. The Secretary now points with a finger of exultation to a qualification—a *provided always*—in the sentence which immediately follows:

"Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to *detect* the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously *cooperate* with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws.

And in this, he now claims, consists the very pith and marrow of the instructions. Gen. WOOL was not, therefore, commissioned to "prevent unlawful expeditions," as the very letter of the former sentence of his instructions prescribed; but only to act as a sort of Chief of Police in the Pacific—nay, even less than that—as a mere *informer*, in aid of the civil authorities in cases where they chose to exercise jurisdiction or authority. In other words, the Commanding General on the Pacific was commissioned by Secretary DAVIS, as the latter *now* understands it, to perform the duty of Gen. TAYLOR's bloodhounds in the Seminole war, not to "worry" the fillibusters, but only to find out where they were.

The Secretary is quite sure that Gen. WOOL has given too much prominence to the suppression of unlawful expeditions in comparison with his other duties,—that is to say, the protection of citizens from the Indians, the establishment of forts, the collection of topographical information, &c.; and he has a very ingenious way of arguing in regard to the means whereby the General might have found out the relative importance of each of these duties;—not from the language and plain tenor of the instruction, but from its *length*. He says:

"As the question is as to the relative importance of these duties, it is to be remarked, that very nearly *the same space* is devoted to each, and all are enforced in about equally strong language."

A foot rule and pair of dividers would no doubt be very convenient instruments to measure the exact significance of instructions like these, and their relative importance; but as these instruments have not been heretofore much used for that purpose, the country will doubtless be disposed to view with lenience the "*error*" of General WOOL in neglecting to call in the aid of such valuable auxiliaries.

General WOOL very naturally supposed that Inspector-General MANSFIELD had been sent to relieve him of the arduous duties of traveling the vast regions of the Pacific, for the purpose of personally inspecting the posts under his command. But it seems that *officer* was charged with no such duty, and indeed was sent in the somewhat questionable capacity of an informer, or spy of the Department So the Secretary very coolly states:

"Col. MANSFIELD was not sent to aid you in the performance of your duties, but to inspect your command, and report the condition of it to the Commanding General and the Department."

Indeed, it would seem that from the beginning, Gen. WOOL has been subjected to the most mortifying annoyances from the Department. As to entertaining feelings of "jealousy" and "rivalry," he might, if he chose, retort with stunning force upon his assailants. Even before he embarked for California, he was "snubbed" by the Department and the President. He asked, for the better discharge of his duties in relation to the Indians, to have certain special powers, which had been conferred upon others in that command, conferred upon himself and was refused. He requested, as other officers had been entitled to act more efficiently in putting down fillibustering expeditions, that the two companies at Fort Hamilton might accompany him, and it was denied. So the Secretary himself concedes, in the warmth of his argument to prove that General WOOL had mistaken his instructions in regard to "preventing unlawful expeditions." On that subject, he says:

"Special powers, such as you asked, had been given to several high military officers, by commission, under the hand of the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State. Such a commission had been given to your predecessor, General HITCHCOCK, and must be on record at your head-quarters, but no such commission was given you, and the two companies you thought it necessary should accompany you, if a certain course was to be adopted, were not sent forward."

The removal to Benicia—the commission to Col. MANSFIELD to "inspect" and "report" to the Department—the official condemnation of General WOOL for not making the tour of the vast regions lying on the Pacific, although not embraced in the letter of his instructions—all seem to be parts of the same policy—a policy apparently shaped from the beginning to bring about a result which the Secretary supposed might justify him in the use of the sneering language addressed to General WOOL, "If you have failed *to sustain the confidence reposed in you*, it would seem to be cause for regret rather than complaint."

There are various other points of the Honorable Secretary's letter which we should have been glad to notice, but have already extended these remarks beyond what was originally intended. Gen. WOOL is not here to speak for himself, but he has troops of friends to whom his reputation and fame are dear, and who will not suffer his character to be traduced with impunity. If this issue is to be forced upon him—if the veteran, whose locks have become blanched by a service of nearly half a century, and who was facing the enemy in the field when the mushroom Generals who now assume to sit in judgment upon him were in their nurses' arms, is to be driven to the wall—let it at once be known. Against such assaults he will be defended, not by one feeble pen alone, but by the voices of hundreds of thousands of the free citizens of his native State, and of the whole country.

AMICUS.

RIOTS RENEWED.

Destruction of the Railroad Bridges and Track in Erie and Harbor Creek.

THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY MOBBED.

From the Erie Constitution.

The 8th of January, 1815, was a glorious day for New-Orleans and for our country; its fortieth anniversary has been an infamous day for the citizens of Erie city and county. By the acts of a mob of citizens they have been steeped in disgrace, and it becomes our disagreeable duty to make the shameful record. Without law, or the shadow of law or authority, one railroad bridge was cut down, another burned to the ground, and the track torn up from several of the streets in Erie, and a quarter of a mile of track destroyed and a bridge burnt in Harbor Creek. The railroad companies have been injured, immediately, to the amount of several thousand dollars; the commercial and producing community will suffer to the amount of millions. But we proceed to the history of the disgraceful proceedings as they occurred.

For several weeks past those whose proper work it is to stir up the evil passions of the community, and urge to their gratification, have been busily engaged in their vocation. Meetings were held in the Court-House, and inflammatory speeches made. Emissaries were sent through the county to arouse the people, and to distribute handbills printed at the office of the *Gazette*, calling upon them to assemble for the celebration of "the Victory of New-Orleans" "in the city of Erie." A similar notice was printed in the *Gazette*, although a Whig paper, and never before known, in the person of any of its editors or attachés, or any of their relations, to encourage or participate in the celebration of Old Hickory's great battles. But extraordinary occasions justify extraordinary occurrences, and extenuate extraordinary acts; and all these efforts were made for the purpose of getting out the whole force of the county, to give *éclat* to, and participate in, the destruction of the Erie and Northeast Railroad.

The forenoon of Monday the 8th passed rather quietly. People gathered on the corners, in the neighborhood of hotels, and at the Dépôt. Some who expected to distinguish themselves in the day's doings began to get themselves drunk at an early hour. About 11 o'clock the four German artillery companies paraded on State-street, in front of the Market-house, and fired a salute, ostensibly in honor of the day. This demonstration had the effect to collect the crowd more compactly together; but the absence of music—through some strange oversight of the secret managers—detracted both from the number and gratification of the multitude.

By this time a good many people from the country, principally from the immediate neighborhood, had come in. It would be a large estimate to put the number from the whole county, exclusive of the city, who were present at any time during the day, at more than five or six hundred, although certain of the ardent originators and instigators of the day's outrages expressed a confidence that there would be at least *twenty-five thousand* present.

The salute having been fired, the serious looking German Captains, mounted on their staid steeds, and each accompanied by his solemn company—four horses ahead, five soldiers behind, and the cannon in their midst—took up their line of march, with a very funereal movement, in the direction of the Railroad Dépôt. The boys and general rabble, who had watched their movements and heard their noises with truly commendable patience and apparent interest, thinking the time for bridge-ripping had at last come, poured along the sidewalks, towards the same quarter with uproarious and obstreperous delight. Unmistakable disappointment and chagrin clouded their faces when they saw the military chieftains march their companies, "dogs of war" and all, right on past the dépôt, and to a hotel plentifully supplied with lager bier and other creature comforts, beyond.

Noon came. The clock struck its twelve solemn strokes. But the little flirt in the steeple of the old Court House took up the note and rang a merrier peal. And then, immediately, came the ding-ding, ding-ding, which always tells of mischief doing or to be done. At its sound, the crowd began to stream down in the same disorderly and obstreperous manner they had streamed up the street. The Court-House was soon filled with the motley crowd—about one-half boys, one-tenth "b'hoys" and most of the remainder Germans.

The crowd were addressed by ELIJAH BABBITT, Esq., and other gentlemen, who all deprecated the outrages contemplated, and urged the people to consult prudence and policy, and let the railroad track alone. Mr. BABBITT also read a letter from Judge THOMPSON, who is now at Harrisburg, to somewhat the same purport as his own remarks. The Judge said that if the people would only abstain from violence, in a very few weeks they would, through the action of the Legislature, "lick the boots off the Railroad Company,"—or some equivalent expression that conveyed the idea of the almost total annihilation of that ill-starred Corporation. But the speeches and the letter-reading were of little avail. A resolution not to destroy the railroad bridges and track was declared adopted, though the *Noes* were both numerous and vociferous.

The meeting adjourned. The motley mass poured out into the street, and the hope was entertained that they would follow the good advice that had been given them and disperse to their homes. But a large portion of them had not come together for that purpose. Their organ of destructiveness had been aroused by previous rail-ripping speeches, appeals and newspaper articles, and it was not to be soothed down by a few words of peace at the last moment. They had been called together to celebrate the "Victory of New-Orleans." They knew what that call meant as well as those who issued it—to tear down Railroad bridges and rip up Railroad track—and they were not to be deprived of their prey. And they had as little opportunity as disposition to reflect; for scarcely had the crowd reached the street when a German by the name of BENION, the editor of the *Unsere Welt* newspaper, mounted some elevated object by the Market House and commenced an inflammatory speech to *his* fellow citizens. He had told his readers, in his last paper, that the Supreme Court had been *bribed* to make their last decree, extending the time allowed the Railroad Company in which to make the alterations in their Road. This, we presume, constituted the text of his speech. It was, apparently, very violent and denunciatory, and filled, we understand, with the most exciting and inflammatory appeals to his German listeners. He spoke but a few minutes, when, shouting to the crowd and calling upon them to follow him, he started towards the Railroad. The mob poured after, yelling and shouting like—no Tuscarora, either "spotted" or otherwise, ever yelled; and the Mayor and Councils, although at their last meeting they had refused to pass a resolution authorizing the destruction of the bridges and track, yet took no measures and made no efforts to restrain the mob or protect the Railroad from their depredations. As far as the city authorities were concerned, they were left to follow their own devices.

When the yelling and shouting crowd reached State-street (Main-street itself, the heart of the city, which, as the highest peace officer of the County, authorized them, and commanded them to disperse and go home. But they spurned him, laughed and shouted in his face and pressed on. Alone, unsupported by police or posse, he was powerless against the infuriations and lawlessness of the mob, and retired.

The crowd rushed on to the middle of the bridge, and a dozen or so of irresponsible rowdies went to work with crow-bars and axes; but the large mass of them, with all their excitement and apparent frenzy, chose to be lookers on, although cheered on by the intelligence, just received, that the "rippers" had carried the day in Harbor Creek, against the influence and counsels of all the sober and reflecting portion of the citizens and had torn up the track and were proceeding to plow and grade down the road.

The work of destruction progressed very slowly. The mob still held back, having the will but not the nerve to proceed. Two German women brought each a bundle of straw and placing them at the base of one of the bents set them on fire. The fire burned slowly, and after nightfall was put out by Mr. MCSPARREN, who owns the City Mills that stands near the end of the bridge, several persons volunteering to assist him. The fire companies seemed to consider the conflagration as out of their jurisdiction. French-street bridge was also set on fire, and burned to the ground.

About 3 o'clock the Sheriff concluded to make another effort to disperse the mob and save the road from further injury, and endeavored to persuade Mayor KING to accompany him, and to cooperate with him and support his efforts. But that functionary neglected to go. The Sheriff went again alone to the scene of action, and started out upon the bridge. The crowd spied him and began to hem in and follow him. A friend went to him and advised him not to attempt to do anything. After a brief parley, and seeing how utterly useless his single efforts would be to quell the mob, he turned back again. But by this time the spirit of mischief and violence had got thoroughly aroused in the breasts of the rioters. Even the "rippers" quit their work, and the whole stream of boys, rowdies, nondescripts, &c., set in after him. With great difficulty, and with the aid of two or three friends, he made his way through and with the hooting, shouting, straining and crazy mass of perhaps 1,500 persons, to a saloon near the Depot House.

He entered this in the expectation that the crowd having lost sight of him, would disperse. But their blood was up, and the beer and whisky were in their brains, and they were not to be cheated of their victim so easily. They surrounded the house, pressed in at the doors, climbed up at the windows, howling and conducting themselves generally like maniacs or devils let loose for a season. At length the Sheriff, seeing no probability of a cessation of these riotous and fiendish proceedings, came out and started down the street, a half a dozen of friends volunteering their protection. At sight of him the excitement and violence of the mob broke forth anew, and they pursued and pressed upon the party, hurling stones, brickbats and eggs. A stone, thrown by one of the miscreants, struck Judge MILES, an old and respectable citizen of Girard, and a Judge of the Court, who was walking behind the Sheriff, injuring him very severely. At length the Sheriff and his party, fearing, from the pertinacity and apparent fury of the mob, that some really serious injury would be done them, took refuge in a private house. The rioters came pouring up, and immediately besieged the house. They pressed around it, and seemed determined to effect an entrance. Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BABBITT and other gentlemen, mounted the steps and addressed the crowd, urging them to disperse, and appealing to their sense of honor and their respect for the law and its officers. But they appealed in vain, for none of that kind of thing could be found in the breasts of the mob. Ribaldry and derision were the only response they received. At length—at the end of an hour perhaps from the commencement of the siege—Mayor KING arrived at the scene of action, and at his request the rioters left, returning to finish up the depredations they had commenced upon the railroad.

Darkness gathered down upon the scene, but the executive committee of the mob worked away. The rails were taken up at the crossings of the various streets in the eastern part of the city, and the bed of the road graded down. The destruction of State-street bridge is not so complete as it was last Winter, but it is impassable. The injury done at other points is equally as extensive as then.

And now we have but a word to say in explanation of these outrages. They were committed without the approval and contrary to the advice of all the better and more intelligent portion of community. None participated in or positively advised them but irresponsible rowdies and blackguards. Others, whom we will not designate by terms *quite* so harsh, connived at them. Among these were several members of the City Councils, the Mayor, and the editors of the *Gazette*. Had the latter not published the handbill and advertisements that they did, already alluded to, the railroad track would not have been disturbed. Had Mayor KING used the influence he possessed with the mob, to stop their proceedings, they would have desisted. Had the city authorities provided an efficient police, destruction of the property would have been prevented. And thus this new disgrace has been brought upon us through neglect of duty in our officers, connivance on the part of men who still have some influence for evil on the Railroad question, and the madness of the mob spirit that has grown so ungovernable among us, and in opposition to the wishes and in spite of the earnest efforts of all persons of sense, reflection and character in the community.

In Harbor Creek, as we learn, the track was torn up under somewhat the same circumstances, and by the same kind of instrumentality as here. The people assembled in large numbers in the morning, and after talking the matter over, a resolution was adopted, by a very large majority, not to destroy the track. But a few were still disposed to be riotous, and they incited others by inflammatory remarks; and at length an insignificant but excited mob, without the shadow of authority from any quarter, mustered the wicked courage to commence and accomplish the work of destruction. The good sense and advice of nearly the whole community was against them.

These depredations of course work an effectual "break" in the road—seven miles in length—the old "Isthmus" rout reëstablished. Freight transportation, for the present, is suspended. One passenger train will be run each way, daily, and but one. The passage round the "breaks" will be accomplished in carriages, and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The Railroad Outrages at Erie.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

ERIE, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

The men of Harbor Creek met early in the morning, and gave evident signs of a mob spirit. An hour before noon, they got ready for their work, and did it up thoroughly. Sheriff VINCENT was driven off, and near a mile of rail removed, the bridge destroyed, and the road torn up.

At Erie, the rioters met early in the morning, round the Court-house, and were harangued by a Dutchman. He spoke broken English for a while, and then broke out in his native tongue.

"I'll give you a little Deutche," said he; but he ended his speech with "down mit the bridge, by God." A hurrah for the bridge was given, and off the mob started for it.

This was about 1 P. M. They reached State-street Bridge, which is about 100 feet long, and here Sheriff VINCENT met them.

Just then—say 2 P. M.—a courier rode up from Harbor Creek with the news. SHUBE SMITH took off his hat and shouted, "Hurrah for Harbor Creek—they have done it up good." The Dutchman shouted, "The Harbor Creek boys are the boys—the boys of Erie are tam d cowards. Down goes de dam bridge." And then the work of destruction began.

This was about 2½ P. M., and at this hour two Dutchmen were on the bridge with crowbars. Sheriff VINCENT, half scared, ordered them to desist; they hesitated for a few minutes, but one of the Dutchmen plied his crowbar to a rail, and was so drunk that in attempting to rip it up he pitched some twenty feet into the creek below.

Sheriff VINCENT then left. Immediately GUY MCGAR and others went to work tearing up and destroying the track and bridge.

Sheriff VINCENT, in about half or three quarters of an hour after 3,) returned, and walked near to the end of the bridge, and took out a proclamation and began to read it.

The mob crowded him on, and drove him into the Key Stone Saloon, a small doggery; there they kept him for half an hour, the building being surrounded by over 100 persons. Officers LOOMIS and HUNTER got him out to take him home, and walked on each side of him—while Judge MILES was in the rear endeavoring to keep the crowd back. Here stones, eggs, brickbats, snow-balls and clubs fell thick and fast around the "officials"—the party reached a large brick house, and was compelled to take refuge in it—the mob stoned them as they entered, and surrounded the house, and kept "the party" there near an hour. Mayor KING then appeared for the first time. He waved his hand to the crowd and said, "You must disperse and go away;" he took the Sheriff home, and the crowd went back to the bridge and commenced operations there again.

About this time, say 4 P. M., a company of fantastics, rouged, masked with false whiskers, and drunk, appeared, headed by a dwarf, who beat the drum and a "tall feller," who played the fife. They marched round the crowd, shouting "spies," "rotten eggs," &c.

Meanwhile up went the rails and down went the whisky. Over plunged the iron into the creek, and out shouted the rioters. Slowly they worked—and hard—and by 5 P. M. the bridge was stripped, and the timbers set on fire, amid the drunken brawlings of as low a set of men as could be gathered together.

Then the rioters marched to the French-street bridge—60 feet long. Here they had recruits and worked more rapidly. Rails and timbers were torn up, and pitched down the embankment. Then the torch was applied to the timbers. By 6 P. M. the work of destruction was done.

The mob numbered not over 600, women and all. They were of the lowest class, the majority of them drunk. Indeed it was a shocking sight to see the brutality and debauchery displayed by these lawless beings.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

ERIE, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

At 12 o'clock a meeting was held at the Court-house, composed ostensibly of the *citizens* of Erie; but a more heterogeneous, irresponsible set of men and boys I never saw together. Speeches were made by several, and of an inflammatory character, but all in favor—so they said—of postponing the tearing up the track for three weeks; and then, in the closing language of one of their orators, named SMITH, "if the Railroad Company did not remove it, they would tear it from h—l to Virginia." The Native American party of the crowd seemed disposed to favor the proposition of postponement, but the foreigners, most of whom were Dutch, were in favor of tearing up the tracks; and on leaving the Court-house, the crowd were harangued in Dutch, and immediately a Dutch yell arose, and they went for the railroad. Only one or three men were actively engaged at first in taking up the track, but a large number of Dutch soon joined them, and the work went on.

Mr. O. VICKERY, a citizen, appeared and requested to be heard, and his voice was drowned by a Dutch yell, he continued his efforts for an hour to restrain their more than their depredations, but being entirely unsupported by the people of Erie or the county, he was only hooted at; and finally, on attempting to arrest one of these loafers, he was turned upon by the whole mob, and, to preserve his life, was compelled to run. He took refuge in a grocery near, but was soon compelled to leave this place and run for the city; the mob followed him with stones and missiles, when he was compelled to take refuge in the first dwelling-house he came to. He was hit several times, and must have been severely injured.

The whole was done by foreigners. I think there was not a Native American on the bridge. The principal citizens of Erie were not in sight—if they had been, or if there had been fifty leading citizens of Erie or Erie county present, they could easily have overawed the crowd.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.

The World's Indebtedness to the Church.

The second of the series of lectures by Rev AMBROSE MANAHAN, D. D., on the "Historical Evidences of the World's Indebtedness to the Church," was delivered on Thursday night, in the lecture room of the Clinton Hall, Astor-place, before a numerous and respectable audience. The Reverend lecturer, on making his appearance, was heartily applauded. He set out by describing in a summary but comprehensive way, the character and results of the irruptions of the barbarian hordes when the political power of Rome had entered on a state of rapid and hopeless decline. He traced the ultimate consequences of these invasions as exhibited in their effects on society, on literature, science and the arts. The great moral and intellectual features that distinguished the leading monarchies and states of the world as they existed in the three or four centuries that are generally regarded as forming the close of ancient history, were dwelt on with marked ability, and so eloquently as to elicit repeated applause. The influence of the diffusion of Christian spirit and principles, as controlled and directed by the Church, in opposing barbarism and infidelity, in promoting civilization, and in eliciting from the social conflicts and disorganization of the time a higher, truer, and more perfect social system than had ever been known before, were treated of at length, and discussed in a style at once scholarly and impartial. He then spoke of the conservative power of the Church, of her humanizing tendencies, of the care with which among her servants she fostered a love of learning when all the world beside was swallowed up in discord and dissension, of the position which Ireland at that time occupied as the seat of learning and literature, and Christian sanctity, and of the benificent results to society and to the cause of human improvement, of the crusades and of pilgrimages—two movements which owed all their strength and power and happy influence to the Church. The collision of the various national sentiments, interests, and characteristics, their subsequent harmonization under the action of the Church, and the development therefrom of the different states and forms of government as seen in the history of modern Europe, were taken up in conclusion, and afforded material for extended comment and illustration.

A Development.

Yorkville has been made the scene of a peculiar occurrence, involving the credit of parties in good standing. Some ten days or two weeks since, at an early hour in the morning, a Policeman of the Twelfth District, while patroling his beat near Yorkville, was accosted by a gentleman, who requested him to accompany him to his residence, and investigate the circumstances of a burglary which he said had been that night committed. He added that his house had been entered, and there had been stolen therefrom his wife's dresses, some spoons, and other articles. An examination of the premises revealed no evidences of violence, which was accounted for by the statement that the doors were sometimes left carelessly open all night. The Police of the District were put on search for the perpetrator of the robbery, and the recovery of the property, without success; but a day or two subsequently the complainant informed the Police that the investigation might be discontinued, as some family difficulties had convinced him that some member of his household knew of the whereabouts of the missing articles. There, accordingly, the matter dropped. Days passed. Subsequent events proved that the missing articles would give evidence seriously compromising the character of the complainant's wife. Those taken consisted of notes, letters, a miniature, &c., and these, by some mysterious means, fell into the hands of the husband. A day or two since, he stated to his wife that he had business in New-Jersey which would detain him over night; but his journey had no further extent than to a friend's house next door, where a strict watch was kept upon his residence. In the evening a young gentleman was seen to enter; the doors were closed, lights were extinguished, and everything evidently made comfortable. The friend of the injured husband, after obtaining legal advice, now made application to the Police for the arrest of a burglar of another sort, and the party made a descent upon the premises. The house was entered silently, and the lady and our visitor were discovered in close proximity. The arrest was made, but the lady was cool,—remarking "Well, you've got him, what are you going to do about it?"

On being interrogated at the Station-house, the Lothario gave a fictitious name and residence, but he is understood to be a merchant doing business in Fulton-street, who has been living separate from his wife for some time past. He was locked up for the night, after his effects had been taken in charge by the officers, and the next morning was placed in custody of the Sheriff. After an examination by the Magistrate, the offender was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, which, at the latest information, had not been procured.

The lady is said to be the mother of two or three fine children.

Match at Chess.

The first game of the New-York Chess Club was recently played between two strong players. The first winner of five games wins the match. Lovers of the game will find amusement in tracing the moves in the score:

	White, (Mr. L.)	*Black*, (Mr. P.)
	1. p to K 4.	p to K 4.
	2. K kt. to b 3.	Queen's kt. to b 3.
	3. K b to Q kt. 5.	K b to Q b 4.
	4. p to Q b 3.	Q to K h 5.
	5. Castles.	K kt. to K 2.
	6. p to Q 4.	K p takes p.
	7. Q b to K kt. 5.	Q to K kt. 3.
	8. Q b takes K kt.	kt. takes Q b.
	9. Q b p takes p.	b to Q kt. 3.
	10. Q kt. to b 3	p to Q b 3.
(1)	11. b to Q b 4.	p to Q 3.
	12. Q to her 3d.	Q b to K kt. 5.
	13. p to Q 5.	Castles K's. side.
	14. K kt. to K R 4.	Q to K R 4.
	15. Q to K kt. 3	K to R sq.
	16. p to K R 3.	b to his square.
	17. K to R sq.	K b to Q b 4.
	18. p to K b 4.	p to K b 4.
	19. p to K 5.	Q p takes K p.
	20. p takes K p.	p takes Q p.
	21. Q kt. takes p.	kt. takes Q kt.
	22. b takes kt.	K b to K 2.
	23. kt. to b 3.	p to K b 5.
	24. Q to K b 2.	p to Q 2.
(2)	25. b takes Q kt. p.	Q R to Q kt. sq.
	26. Q takes Q R p.	p to K kt. 4. (3)
	27. b to Q b 8.	b takes b.
	28. Q takes K b.	b takes K R p.
(5)	29. Q takes K kt. p.	b takes K kt. p, double check.
	30. K takes b.	K R to K kt. sq.
	31. Q takes K R.	K takes Q.

And *White resigned.*

Hyer Arrested for Gambling.

On Thursday afternoon Officer WEBB and Sergeant SMITH of the lower Police Court, arrested TOM HYER and another man named MOSES HARMER, on a charge of keeping a gambling house at No. 3 Park-place, where the complainant, ADOLPHUS BERENDT, lost various sums during the past five months, amounting in the aggregate to $1,950. The affidavit of complainant states that he arrived in this country in September last, and while boarding at the Shakspeare Hotel, he became sick. While there he was visited by a young man, who interested himself very much in his behalf, and

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a memorial, to be presented to the State Legislature during its present session, upon the subject of the repeal of the usury laws.

P. PERIT, Esq., President, occupied the Chair.

Mr. BARSTOW, Chairman of the Committee, read the memorial prepared. It was a brief paper, embodying in concise form, the leading reasons urging a repeal of the present usury laws advanced in prior memorials.

On a motion for adoption, Mr. BALDWIN suggested that inasmuch as a large number of the Legislature were farmers, and as the impression among farmers was generally prevalent that an entire removal of usury restrictions would distress farmers whose farms were mortgaged, he thought effort, detailed and minute if necessary, should be made in the memorial to do away with this impression. He hoped, therefore, the memorial would be recommitted with instruction to revise in the respect mentioned. Otherwise the Chamber might count on a defeat of the measure.

Mr. BARSTOW admitted the expediency of the suggestion. He said he was fortunately provided with the name, date, &c., of parties who had paid *seventeen* per cent. on bond and mortgage, effected by a circuitous evasion in giving what are called *pro formâ* deeds.

The memorial, on motion, was recommitted, and the Committee instructed to report the same, with corrections, at a special meeting of the Chamber to be held on Thursday next.

Meeting of the Bar To-Day.

An advertisement this morning will call attention to the meeting of Members of the Bar, called for the purpose of adopting suitable testimonials of respect to the memory of EDWARD SANDFORD, ABNER BENEDICT and HENRY A. BRADY, Esqs., who were among the lost of the *Arctic*. Three months having now elapsed without the receipt of further tidings, the friends of these gentlemen are reluctantly compelled to abandon all hope of their safety, and a public testimonial to their worth is all that remains. The meeting will be of an exceedingly interesting character. The Bar of New-York and Brooklyn will unite in the ceremonies proper to the occasion.

Corporation Doings.

The Councilmen sat last evening. The chief matter before the Board was a Memorial from the Workingmen,—published elsewhere. A resolution was offered, directing the Corporation Counsel to report upon the right of way of Harlem Bridge. The subject of the emigration of Foreign Criminals and Paupers was referred to a Select Committee of three. The Corporation Counsel was directed to apply to the Legislature for a grant of power for the purchase of land for a Public Market.

Sunday School Jubilee.

The fourteenth Anniversary of the Sunday School connected with Dr. ARMITAGE's Church, in Norfolk-street, was held on Thursday evening. The platform was occupied by about six hundred children—the girls dressed in white and crowned with wreaths of flowers. Ban

[illegible] which would have [illegible] of his nationality; the [illegible] old song:

"[illegible] is detestable your love,
[illegible] no down stairs!"

My Courtship has a heroine and a hero. The lady, still [illegible] "fair and forty," at the time when her presentation took place, resides in London, in style, and appears in the name of Miss GAMBLE. The hero is commonly called "Chevalier" WIKOFF, well known in this City in former days as the familiar friend of the notorious FANNY ELLSLER, a dancer, who was paragraphed with us as "The divine Fanny," but was hissed off the Parisian stage in "Le mariage du Don par KRISCRADT." At a more recent period he [illegible] a newspaper of his own, [illegible] against the head of our "Satanic" press. He is well known, in many ways, and possessed a fair share of ordinary ability. One person [illegible] that "the Chevalier" has tuft-hunted [illegible] the Hudson on fire, and that solitary individual is HENRY WIKOFF. No doubt he is a "[illegible]" man; but, in the instance which he most [illegible] chronicles, he succeeded only—in taking in himself!

The plot of *My Courtship* is remarkably simple. The middle-aged hero, who gives us this fragment of autobiography, is terribly long-winded—as diffuse in dialogue as DUMAS, but reminding us of that author in nothing else. He was tried, convicted, and imprisoned at Geneva, for the abduction of Miss GAMBLE, and for having dangerous weapons in his possession. The President of the Court gave a history, in [illegible] of the case, as correct, when compared with Mr. WIKOFF's own details, that we shall give it in full, to show what was done, and what intended. It runs thus:

Whereas, At the end of the year 1835 the accused HENRY WIKOFF, having made the acquaintance of Miss JANE C. GAMBLE, conceived an affection for her, but without result, he having left her in 1840:

That, in the interval which elapsed between this period and 1851, Miss GAMBLE having inherited a large fortune, was revisited by the accused, who, finding his former impressions deepened, spoke to her of his attachment, and solicited her hand in marriage;

That Miss GAMBLE rejected his offer, which did not silence the said HENRY WIKOFF, who began following her about through France and Switzerland, where he succeeded in *extorting* a promise of marriage from Miss GAMBLE, to which was annexed the condition of obtaining the consent of Mr. BATES, of London;

That, after from Mr. BATES giving his consent to the marriage, he made known his opposition to Miss GAMBLE;

That, Miss GAMBLE then exhorted Mr. WIKOFF to desist from his pursuit;

That, in spite of her explicit refusals, Mr. WIKOFF formed the resolution to get possession of Miss GAMBLE;

That, for this purpose, he corrupted her courier, LOUIS VANHOO;

That, he made an attempt to get an interview with Miss GAMBLE, at Turin, by passing himself off as a Mrs. Austin, but failed;

That, he made a second attempt at Genoa, which succeeded;

That, during Miss GAMBLE's stay in his apartment, he employed menaces to force her to marry him, or pass the night there;

That, to escape these alternatives, she wrote, under the direction of Mr. WIKOFF, a promise of marriage;

That, after this, the attendant of Miss GAMBLE arrived, and she desired her to come to her;

That, after the arrival of her attendant, Miss GAMBLE became composed, and partook of refreshments;

That, on Miss GAMBLE leaving the apartment of Mr. WIKOFF, she accompanied him to the "Iron Crown" Hotel, from whence they afterwards returned to their respective hotels;

That, notwithstanding the judgment of the Session of Accusation of September 24, 1851, there is sufficient to prove that Mr. WIKOFF had illegally abducted the person of Miss GAMBLE, as defined in article 345 of the Penal Code;

That, it cannot be denied that Mr. WIKOFF had in his possession unlawful weapons;

That, justice proved that LOUIS VANHOO was the principal agent of HENRY WIKOFF in abducting the person of Miss GAMBLE;

That, there is abundant proof to show that although the *valet-de-place*, CAVALLARI, must have suspected that he was engaged in an improper act, still he cannot be regarded as an accomplice.

Mr. WIKOFF complains of a few mistakes in this statement; such as that the lady never was in FRANCE during his courtship; that instead of fasting until her attendant came to her, she "ate two large bowls of soup for lunch two hours before the arrival of the said attendant; that Article 248 of the Penal Code "provides for a real case of abduction, and not for a farce," and so on. But these are slight differences, and of no moment.

Let us now let the "Chevalier" tell his own story. He says:

Before beginning the narration of my Coelebs's Adventures in search of a Wife, I may as well say a word of my first acquaintance with the fair object of my pursuit. It dates no far back, I am sorry for both of us to say, 16 eighteen years ago. On setting out on my European travels, in 1834, I received from Mr. GILLMORE ROSENSTOCK, the British Consul at Philadelphia, whom I had known from my boyhood, several letters of introduction, and one of them, I observed, was addressed to Mr. JAMES DUNLOP, of Russel-square, London. After making a tour of France and Italy, I reached England in the Spring of 1835, and lost no time in presenting my letters, and the one in question among the rest. I thus made the acquaintance of a charming and interesting family. Mr. DUNLOP was a Scotch gentleman, who had amassed a considerable fortune in the tobacco trade with America. His wife was an American lady, and they had an only son, JAMES, of weak intellect, but amiable disposition. A fourth member of this pleasant circle, Miss GAMBLE, was a niece of Mrs. DUNLOP, who had left her home in the United States some years previous, to be adopted by her aunt; though she had been born in England from the accident of her parents traveling there at that moment. My acquaintance with these amiable persons grew rapidly; and during the years 1836-37, for which period I was attached to the American Legation in London, I was in the constant habit of frequenting their house, both in town and country. The mild character of Mr. DUNLOP, and the cheerful disposition of his wife, inspired me with great regard; nor was it possible to remain wholly insensible to the many attractions of their accomplished niece. To personal beauty of no ordinary kind, Miss GAMBLE added a very superior and highly-cultivated intellect, graceful manners, and a sprightly temper, which rendered her society at all times very seductive. If it is wondered at that I stood proof against so many charms, then at their culminating point, and which few did who dared to confront them, I would not have it set down either to my insensibility, or want of due appreciation. The fact was, that I had not long before escaped from the tiresome discipline of a protracted University career. Having come into the control of an ample fortune, I felt disposed, instead of settling myself down in life, rather to carry out the ardent dreams of my youth, and to devote some years to a wide tour of Europe. It will excite the interest of none who know this engaging person at the time I am speaking of, to say that my intimate acquaintance with her left upon my mind impressions so deep and pleasing as to preserve them unimpaired through long succeeding years. With occasional intervals of absence from England, my delightful intercourse with the DUNLOP family went on to the year 1840, when I returned to the United States. Not very long after this, I learned, to my profound sorrow, the death of Mr. DUNLOP, which was followed in a few years later by that of his affectionate wife. Though in the habit of visiting Europe frequently at different periods after these sad events, I never had the good fortune to meet with my old and cherished acquaintance, Miss GAMBLE; and it was only during the Winter 1850 that I learnt, from Mrs. JOSIAH BATES, then in Paris, that she was residing in London, and would be pleased to renew our former friendship. The suggestion was not lost upon me, as may be supposed; and having occasion to come to London in the Spring of '51, on business at the foreign office, I determined to employ my first [illegible] in search of my old friend. [illegible] No good to pause here and consider whether Miss [illegible] might, or might not have an interest [illegible] Enough that Miss GAMBLE's [illegible] to the love of obtaining a princely fortune, by the opportune death of her late husband [illegible]. His own representations to that effect upon Miss GAMBLE in April, 1851, when she "had inherited the income only of her late husband's property, only five or three days before," —of which fact (he says) he was wholly ignorant when he went to see her. But it is suspicious that the lady, whose acquaintance he had made early in 1838, to whose personal and mental charms it was not possible then to remain "wholly indifferent," upon whom he never had called during the eleven years from 1840 to April 1851, should, on a sudden, become an object of interest to him.

The lady lived at No. 41 Portland-place—an expensive part of London, inhabited only by wealthy people. He called upon her; found (from "the old butler of the family") that her cousin had been buried only the day before, leaving her the sole survivor; left his card, and sent a note of condolence, to say that if her feelings permitted it, he should be most happy to pay her a visit before leaving London, which it was his purpose to do almost immediately; and received the following reply that evening:

"Miss GAMBLE presents her compliments to Mr. WIKOFF, and will be happy to see him any time before half-past two o'clock on Saturday or Sunday.

"No. 41 Portland-place.

"April 4th.

"If more convenient, Miss GAMBLE would receive Mr. WIKOFF on Sunday evening."

On this simple note, Mr. WIKOFF commenced erecting a castle in the air. It was "prompt and cordial"—it showed her so disposed to receive him that she assigned the day or the evening as might suit him best. "It was clear," says he, "that I was well and *favorably* remembered." This is *not* clear. The lady was civil to an old acquaintance, and no more. He proceeded at once to Portland-place, where (he says) Miss G. "welcomed him with great warmth."

Our interview was long, and it is needless to say that we talked incessantly of old times, of past scenes, and of my excellent friends, her uncle and aunt, who, she said, had always borne me in kindly recollection. I could not fail to remark that time with its usual rudeness had taken some liberties with the former fresh and youthful visage of my fair friend, and she looked all the paler for her long and fatiguing duties in a sick-chamber. Her manners, however, were as graceful, her conversation as brilliant as *ever*, whilst her mind had a firmer tone, the result of a riper age and a more independent position. She complained of a keen sense of solitude, left all alone in the large house she was occupying, with no other companions than the old servants of the family.

I rose, at last, to take my leave, hardly knowing whether I should see her again, when she kindly bid me come and take tea with her on the following evening.

The "former fresh and youthful visage" of the damosel had lost its bloom;—alas! that at forty neither man or woman is as young as at five-and-twenty! But Mr. WIKOFF adopts another description which, as it gives a pair of portraits, may be introduced here. First, the lady:

"The prosecutrix was of middling size, slight figure, an interesting countenance, animated eyes of hazel, and brown hair. She was dressed in black silk, and was wrapped in a mantle, which she threw aside when she entered within the railing. She wore a white bonnet, and had an eye-glass and a smelling bottle in her hand."

Next, the hero:

"The first of the accused was well dressed, and was about forty years of age, of tall stature, brown hair, a high forehead, blue eyes, a regular nose, natural color, and pensive countenance."

On the Sunday he went to tea, where Miss GAMBLE was chaperoned by a lady friend of hers. The evening passed pleasantly in conversation, and Mr. WIKOFF was informed that his hostess was about leaving town for the seaside, accompanied by the wife and daughter of C. R. LESLIE, the celebrated painter. On the following Wednesday he called again.

But I had hardly entered the room when a visit was announced. I hastily expressed my regret at having lost the only opportunity of giving her some details of myself that I hoped might interest her, when she said she would be sure to see me again next month, at Paris, whither she was going, *en route* to Switzerland for the Summer. Soon after her new visitor called, I withdrew.

I have often thought since, that these agreeable interviews, following in quick succession, with a person bound to me by so many associations, the strongest of all ties, had done me more mischief than I was at all aware of at the time. The strongest emotions are usually the most imperceptible in their germination. All that I can now recall is, that I felt a lively sorrow at losing sight of her so abruptly, with all the uncertainty hanging over our *rencontre* at a future period.

How far the lady's accession of fortune operated on the mind of a man who had contrived to spend the greater part of his own inherited property, and was now only a salaried secret agent (*he says*) of Lord PALMERSTON, the then Foreign Secretary of England, we can only imagine. But it *does* seem as if her possession of wealth was the Kalydor which made her visage "fresh and youthful" as it had been sixteen or seventeen years before. Whoever reads the book through (and it is really a very amusing apologetic piece of special pleading,) must get this impression, prejudicial though it be, by destroying the whole romance of *My Courtship*. Early the next morning, after a restless night, which he attributes to a sort of incipient passion, (might it not have been caused by the unusual draughts of that strong tea, which middle-aged young ladies are fond of imbibing?) he "jumped up" and wrote her a note, asking if he might call on her, to make his *adieux*, as he passed her place of sojourn on his return to Paris. To this note, which he "had shaped *in as diplomatic a manner as possible*, came this brief response:

"Excuse this scrap—all my writing-paper is packed up. I believe there is only *one* hotel at Bournemouth. I am quite ignorant of the place—I am at breakfast, and expect my friends *à l'instant*.

"Yours, very truly,

"J. C. GAMBLE."

On this Mr. WIKOFF says:

"How delightfully familiar, I thought. Not the least objection in the world. Says there is only 'one hotel,' which is as much as to say you can't miss it. What a fool I was to imagine she could object."

It happens, however, that the lady had not given her consent to his calling on her, *en passant*, at Bournemouth. As "diplomatic" as himself, she had evaded that part of the subject, and merely said that there was only one hotel at the place—which might mean "You can easily see me there."

Arriving at Bournemouth, at *the* hotel, a week after Miss G. had reached it, he announced his advent, and was electrified at the intimation that the ladies would wait dinner for him. He dined with them, found that Bournemouth was a dull place, believed that *his* presence enlivened them, and so acted that, says he,

"The vigilance of my fair companions was completely lulled, and they jointly came to the conclusion, as I afterwards learned, that whatever brought me to Bournemouth, nothing could be further from my mind than making love or seeking marriage with any one I met there."

For the better part of every twenty hours, during several days, Mr. WIKOFF was in the society of his *inamorata*. And, (he adds,) "I made the best use of my time." He made himself "as agreeable as possible," (fascinating dog!) "for no other purpose, *apparently*, than that I couldn't help it." Of course not. Nature made him irresistible. But he had not come to Bournemouth with "any settled purpose of making love or proposing marriage,"—it was only a tentative visit, to see whether love-making would be acceptable to her, having "no objection" to it himself:

"Miss GAMBLE was not so young by ten years as when I saw her last, nor was she *all so handsome*, but [illegible] was still more significant, whilst her figure had lost nothing of its symmetry by the rounding of its outlines; her graces had become of maturer years [illegible] and her intellect had grown stronger and more brilliant with larger intercourse and greater experience. She had, besides, *a good income, as far as I could judge, from her late uncle's property*, which was no object to me, as I had then enough for my own wants, but not enough for the support of a wife in the style I would prefer to live. Miss GAMBLE's income, whatever it was, added to my own, would be sufficient, I felt sure, for all the exigences of married life. As there were no pecuniary, material or otherwise, that I could see to forbid the scheme, I made up my mind to try my luck. Whether from pride or nervousness, I felt exceedingly anxious not to make a mistake, and *I watched the unsuspecting Miss Gamble, therefore, with a lynx's eye.*"

Here is a confession. The lady was not as handsome as formerly, but she had a good income—therefore she was to be watched "with a lynx's eye," and to be married, if possible. *Her* income would be sufficient, united to his own, (pity he has not indicated the amount of *that*,) "for all the exigences of married life." He played the *rôle* of a lynx for nine days; made up his mind to pop the question; missed two or three good opportunities; strengthened his courage by "the stimulus of a tumbler of bitter ale;" felt it ooze out at his fingers' ends, like Bob Acres' courage; "quaffed a little more ale;" missed another chance; wrote instead of speaking what he meant to say; handed the letter to Miss G., on retiring at night, after sundry hits of backgammon with her; and received a reply, next morning, in which

"She began by explaining that the demonstrations of regard I had alluded to were proofs only of the warm friendship she had always cherished for me, and which were justified by our long acquaintance and the strong esteem her family had entertained for me. The fact was, she *wrote*, "you are so identified with those dear objects now no more, that it is not wonderful I yielded too much to my feeling, and so have led you into error. I never dreamt what your sentiments were toward me, and that you were secretly contemplating an offer of marriage which I must refuse. After what has happened," she continued, "*our acquaintance must end.*" Should we meet again in society," she graciously added, "it may be permitted us to exchange such greetings as politeness demands."

Certainly, a rational and courteous reply. It was followed by Mr. WIKOFF's retreat. An ordinary suitor would have caved in on such a rebuff. Not so Mr. WIKOFF. His misfortune, all through, has been the result of most ineffable *amour propre*. He had an opinion, it would seem, that the lady wished to have him, but had a relish for coquetry. So, he determined to entice her into pursuing him, (!!) and, comparing himself to Fabius, commenced his second campaign by a retreat. Hear his own statement:

"It may be thought that my reflections on this occasion were rather those of a schemer than of a lover, and that my chief design in seeking Miss GAMBLE's hand was rather the acquisition of her fortune than the possession of her person. In a word, it may be considered there was more of diplomacy than sentiment in my mode of courtship. This would be an unjust conclusion. My attachment for Miss GAMBLE was as profound as it was sudden; *else, why aspire to her hand?* Her fortune was no object to me, since my position was perfectly independent, as will be proved hereafter."

He alludes to his University education, in the early part of the book. Were logic part of the *curriculum*, he would not have asked "if my attachment was not profound as it was sudden, why aspire to her hand?" An obvious reply must be—*to obtain her wealth!* Their respective means comparatively considered, this conclusion is what nineteen twentieths of Mr. WIKOFF's readers will arrive at.

His next "manœuvre" was to write her a touching epistle, expressing deep grief at the rejection of his suit. He was like the Irishman in the play, who had got his own consent and only wanted the lady's. His letter was replied to. Miss GAMBLE, it seems, was a clever woman, with warm feelings, a good heart, and a *penchant* for Platonic friendship. She did not want to marry Mr. WIKOFF, but had not desired to pain him. "Let us be friends again," said she. That is, let us be friends and *nothing more.* So we take it. But Mr. WIKOFF fancied that in this genial and gentle wish, "nothing could be sincerer or more affectionate," and again proceeded to besiege the fortress. On this belief he says:

"I replied to Miss GAMBLE the same day, and made a mistake. Inflated by the extraordinary luck that had followed my late tactics, I kicked away the cunning ladder by which I had mounted, and stupidly revealed to her in ardent language the *honest* affection I felt for her. I not only sent her pleonary absolution for her naughty note of rejection, but begged permission to come at once to London to prosecute the suit I had so abruptly broken off. My letter would have given extreme satisfaction to any unsophisticated young lady who was content with the admiration of her lover, and happily blest with no disposition to torment him. The next day came the answer of Miss G., and it gave a rude shock to my illusions. Nothing could be more unlike the last letter. It was cold to chilliness, and she closed by saying that "though she would not forbid my coming to London, yet it might inconvenience her, as she was busy preparing for a continental tour."

He had taken her "let us be friends again," for a "frank proposal to him to *renew* his suit." The fact is, she did not desire to marry him. She told him so. She probably had found him a well-informed and entertaining man of the world, and did not dislike his acquaintance. Whether she had or had not a tender feeling towards him, it is evident (from his own statement subsequently) that she had a strong idea that it was not *herself*, at the mature age of forty, whom he sought, *but her fortune.*

He returned to London, invited by her (he says) to make explanations in person. They met, and he renewed his suit in a sort of a way. Miss GAMBLE was undoubtedly wrong in discussing with him, (as he reports,) even the possibility of wedding one whom she had decidedly rejected. But for her apprehension that she was sought for interested motives, she probably would have accepted him. But equally probable is it that, even were she the "fresh and youthful" girl of former years, and without the wealth of her old maidism, Mr. WIKOFF would *not* have been her suitor. Indeed, he admits as much—his means, he owns, were inadequate to support a wife.

The visit to London ended in his sending her back her letters and returning to Paris. The "manœuvre" was, to *seem* to abandon the pursuit and pique her pride. Declining the union, she continued to promise him her friendship. He takes this for "a victory," and says that her replying to his final letter was *chasing* him. Since the time when Mr. DUNN, the mad Irish barrister, conceived that because Miss COUTTS, the millionaire, accidentally smiled under his gaze, she had determined to wed him, we have not met with such an error of vanity, conceit, and egotism as this.

More letters. This time it was Mr. W. who "chased" the lady, whose style, in reply, "had the glitter of sunshine upon ice, and was quite as cold." She wished the correspondence to close. Mr. W.'s next "manœuvre" was to intimate that he abandoned the pursuit, and intended marrying some one else. She left London, and on her voyage up the Rhine wrote him such a kind, sensible letter as an *honest* hearted woman of mature age and mind would compose, stating that if he married a woman whom he did not love, he must be unhappy. In this friendly warning, he saw nothing but love on Miss GAMBLE's part! Was ever mortal man more self-deceived? Afterwards, at Frankfort, when more at leisure, she wrote again, and said, "try to *deserve* happiness, and you may be sure that you will find i some day." There, says he, there is a promise of marriage—or very near it. She bids us deserve "happiness," that is herself. Forthwith he dispatched three letters to her, full of inflammatory matter, and dashed off from Paris to join her at Switzerland, through which she was traveling. At Villeneuve [illegible] his arrival, (this being done to the [illegible] and [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] and [illegible] he was [illegible] and [illegible] "the world [illegible] sorry!"

Off again in pursuit of her! A visit to the convent of the grand St. Bernard, where he met her eliciting her natural question, "What do you mean by running after me in this strange manner?" She declared she would be compromised by his traveling with her. He left her—another of his "manœuvres"—of his "cunning love cruise"—and rejoined her at Ouchy, on the border of Lake Lemon; persuaded her out of going to Constantinople, (by declaring that the plague was there;) told her that Mary had informed him that his love was returned; and then (he says) she positively uttered the "Yes" which makes suitors so happy. But, quoth he,

"I had gained an immense point, certainly; still there was no trusting her. Most women, when they give their hands, resign themselves to their fate; but with Miss GAMBLE, I felt my struggle had only entered into a new phase. So skittish and unmanageable was she, that I feared she would shy and bolt, and play me many a trick before I got her to the church door; and perhaps, even then, she might run off and leave me to apologize to the clergyman."

Men in love often call or fancy their sweethearts as little less than angels. Mr. WIKOFF compares *his* to a filly, and uses the language of the stable to describe her. Exquisite delicacy!

Next came her doubts.

"I don't intend," she declared emphatically, "to let my money get into your clutches."

"A very wise decision on your part, Miss Prudence. You wish me, then, to sign off all right and title."

"I do," was her laconic reply.

"You know I have an income of my own?"

"Yes."

"And with my simple habits that I might live on the half of it."

"I dare say," she answered simply.

"Then what in the world do I want with your money?"

"Then you will sign off?" she repeated.

"Yes! I will sign off to-day, and marry you to-morrow."

"Don't be in such an alarming hurry, pray."

"Do you believe now," I asked triumphantly, "that it is not your ingots that have fascinated me?"

"I am forced to think so; but still I doubt your love."

"Because you think it too good to be true."

"What presumption!" exclaimed Miss GAMBLE, laughing aloud.

Whereon we sat down in the same pleasant spot as yesterday, and went on talking all dinner time.

"Now, by St. Paul!" I exclaimed, when alone again, "the work goes bravely on."

Even after this, his coquetry again made her "skittish," but at Geneva, (he says:)

I was gazing out of the window at the lake, the bridge, and other pretty objects in view, with Miss GAMBLE standing at my side, when she said, looking up in my face still imbued with acidity—

"Can you forgive me for all my follies?"

"It costs me an effort, JANE," I replied in *thorough bass*, "but I can."

"Then," she exclaimed, taking off her glove, "there is my hand. I will be your wife, and a devoted one."

I was really astonished at this, for her solemn manner now proved to me that she was only half in earnest before. I took her hand, and sobered by her serious air, said, "I accept the trust, and will be responsible to you and to my conscience for your happiness as far as I can promote it."

We sat down on a sofa behind us, and I may venture to say that the *tête-à-tête* which followed was by all odds the pleasantest I had known yet. That's all very nice—there's no denying it, I mentally observed, while dressing for dinner, but the happy day has still to be named. Aid me, ye gods, I exclaimed, till I get over that stile, and I'll help myself afterwards.

However, the lady denies that she ever gave him *any* promise of marriage. There is only *his* word for it. Mr. WIKOFF says that she named October, 1851, as the time for the marriage, but added that the consent of Mr. BATES, one of her trustees, must first be asked. Mark the reply of one who piques himself on diplomacy, tact, and sagacity:

"It's ridiculous," I remonstrated, "for a woman *at your time of life*, and with a judgment so sagacious, to leave a question of such importance to the decision of another person."

Unkindest cut of any!—to say "at your time of life," to a maiden of forty, on the eve of marriage, that forlorn hope of womanhood. It was enough to sour all her milk of human kindness. What could she expect, as a wife? If the *suitor* could use such words, how would the *husband* speak, after the honeymoon? But what can be looked for from a man who, in a didactic vein, gravely says, "*an intellectual woman is rather an exception to her sex?*"

The hero returned to Paris. The lady went to London, where Mr. WIKOFF joined her. He says that she there told him she did not love him enough. But (he says) he talked her over into affection and good temper. Alas! *surgit amari aliquid*, then came Mr. BATES' opposition to her choice, and her announcement, to boot, that she did not think their marriage would promote the happiness of either. So Mr. WIKOFF was at sea again.

The lady determined to go to Italy. Mr. WIKOFF arranges with her courier—directs him to write once a week—tells him to send all the news, *—to be a spy on his mistress, in fact*—and actually gives him a written promise to pay him £500 if the marriage took place!

On conduct such as this, there can be only one opinion among gentlemen. Heretofore, the "Courtship" was perhaps rather a monomania than anything else. Henceforth, it became a persecution, with method in it, of which espionage, bribery, and conspiracy were the basis.

The lady set out on her Italian tour. Mr. WIKOFF says that *he* then inquired about and even contemplated a Winter residence at St. Petersburg—a most unlikely measure; for, what would be the use of the spy's weekly letters to Paris, if their recipient was to get them in the City of the Czar? He saw Mr. BATES, who (he says) denied ever having given Miss GAMBLE any opinion upon him, for or against. Returning to Paris, Mr. WIKOFF receives a letter from his spy, which reported that Miss GAMBLE repented not having married him.

"Her solitary travels left her a prey to reflection, and her imagination took alarm at all the possible contingencies that might follow her flight. She expressed fears, as I afterwards learned, lest, in despair at her supposed loss, I might go to the desperate length of suicide. It is true that I had serious thoughts of *threatening* some dreadful act of the kind, but I was quite decided, I need hardly say, to yield to her entreaties to survive, on condition of her better behavior. *I held this alarming menace in reserve till all other expedients were exhausted.*"

Away, at once, to Turin, where he hoped to meet her. On the road, unseen by her, he overtook her carriage; had a colloquy with the courier; failed in a "manœuvre" to see her, (by representing that Mrs. AUSTIN had just arrived and desired an interview;) and declines an interview which she permitted, in the presence of her nurse and the courier. On the road once more—this time to Genoa, whither *she* was bound also. He was losing the game: the Knight was in check to the Queen.

At Genoa he determined to have a *tête-à-tête*, and (says he,)

"I trusted that she would decide on retaining my society and protection, rather than obstinately persist in traveling about in the dull company of her servants."

He hired a *valet de place*; took "an apartment of vast extent and great elegance" in a private house; and saw a six-barreled pistol in a gunsmith's window:

"While examining it, the idea flashed upon me to buy it, as during my proposed interview with my eccentric betrothed, it might tell well to put it to my head, and *threaten*, if she didn't give over her coquetries, and make me a happy man at once, that I would make *her* responsible on the spot for my untimely fate. The courier having already told me that she had talked of the chance of my committing suicide, put this *ruse* into my head. Whilst chaffering about the price I changed my mind, and, abandoning the notion, I left the shop without making the purchase."

Grumbling with his fate, Antonio, the courier, [illegible] Mr. WIKOFF of [illegible] that [illegible] "Then would have just the chicanery [illegible] Sir," exclaimed the courier. "Do try it—I am sure it would succeed."

On which the "Chevalier" borrows pocket-pistols from his valet and connoisseur, suggesting that they should *not* be loaded, as he disliked playing with edged tools! When he received them next day he put his pencil-case down the barrels, and, finding them empty, said, "that's right; no danger now."

Under a false pretence, Miss GAMBLE was then enticed to the apartment (of vast extent and great elegance) occupied by the Chevalier of the pensive countenance and natural color. *He* intimates that, having written down the address, she recognized *his* handwriting, and smiled on seeing it. But Miss GAMBLE denies any such recognition. Once in his room, her woman's tact came into play. She expressed neither dread nor surprise. She sat down, (her female companion and the faithless courier were in the ante-chamber,) and, after various conversation, this scene was acted:

"Well, JANE," I contiued, "tell me, I beg of you, what do you intend to do?"

"I suppose, alas! that I must marry you."

"You have declared that often enough already. But when?"

"When you please—to-night, or to-morrow."

"I wish I could put faith in you," I said, full of doubt.

"Try," she replied, smiling.

"Will you give me a pledge in writing?" I asked.

"Most cheerfully."

I rang for the valet, and ordered him to go and buy pen, ink and paper, as I had not foreseen their use. In a short time PIETRO came back, having borrowed them, as it turned out, at the French Consul's, opposite, there being no shop near.

"Well, what am I to write?" demanded Miss GAMBLE, seating herself at a table.

"What you have just said."

"I don't remember now—you must repeat it."

"How like you," I observed. "Well, write: '*I bind myself to marry Mr. Henry Wikoff, according to the pledges I made him to that effect, at Ouchy and at Geneva.*'"

"There," she said, "will that do?"

"Are you really in earnest this time?" I inquired.

"Perfectly so."

"Will you give me still another guarantee?"

"What you please" was her reply.

"Add, then, '*or to forfeit half of my income.*' Now I am sure," I said, quite satisfied, "rather than let me touch that precious income of yours, you would marry me, or Beelzebub himself."

"Are you not ashamed of yourself?" she said, assuming a mock air of rebuke. "Any more?"

"Merely add, '*I do this of my own will and accord, and in consideration of my frequent violations of good faith heretofore.*'"

"That's all very fine," she observed, as she finished, "but that paper is worth nothing at law."

"I know it, but I am very glad to have it in your writing that you pledged me your hand at Ouchy and at Geneva."

"I don't deny it, but of what use is the forfeit of half my income?"

"I *hoped to frighten you by that means into keeping your word*, and if I could enforce the penalty, you would drop your coquetry, and marry me at once. I am sure."

"Are you still willing to 'sign off' if I marry?"

"I have said it, and my word is sacred."

During this scene the valet de place was in the room, waiting to arrange a lunch for Miss GAMBLE, that she had ordered. Immediately afterward she sat down, and dispatched two bowls of soup. I was glad to see that her morning's adventure had not disturbed her appetite.

Immediately after this promise of marriage was extorted, the lady, emboldened by the presence of her nurse, turned round and said, as she put on her bonnet,

"You have played me a trick in bringing me here, and take care that I do n't play you another. You have committed an impertinence that I shall remember."

He would not allow her to depart. She made various antagonistic attempts—went into hysterics (Mr. WIKOFF says she acted them,)—and finally coaxed him into letting her go. Then, in the pride of what seemed his success, this great diplomatist actually took down the pistols and explained the *ruse* he had intended to play off with them. He was too cunning, by half!

It was too late to go back to her hotel, and the party went to the "Iron Crown Hotel."

We were admitted instantly. I asked if they had rooms, and we were shown to a couple of bed-rooms adjoining each other. Miss GAMBLE chose one and I took the other. I chatted with her for a short time before retiring, and we agreed to be up and off at 9 in the morning. I saluted her cordially when I bid her good-night. I slept soundly, and was woke up by MARY knocking at my door by order of her mistress.

"It is near 9 o'clock," she cried, "are you ready!"

"In five minutes," I answered, and springing up immediately, I ordered a carriage to be sent for, and after taking a cup of coffee, I paid the bill, and we started off once more for Miss GAMBLE's Hotel. I was seated alongside of her in the carriage, and MARY occupied the place in front, and in proof of the kindly relations between us I might add some details that, *as a matter of taste, I think best to leave unmentioned.*

As a matter of taste, we think these details should not have been alluded to. Getting back to her own hotel, she thence went to the British Consul, told her story, lodged her complaint and obtained the arrest of WIKOFF, the courier and the *valet de place.* All these were lodged in the prison of St. Andrea. In due season it was decided on what charge they should be tried. Had he been convicted of extorting a promise of marriage by menaces, the act would have been felony, and the penalty over ten years' imprisonment in the galleys. He was tried only for the misdemeanor, (illegal abduction,) and, as well as the courier, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. The valet was acquitted. Miss GAMBLE refused to interfere for the mitigation of his punishment, and having served out his time, was liberated in February, 1854. Miss GAMBLE having declined to eat her own words (as witness against him) by exonerating him from the charge on which he was convicted, Mr. WIKOFF has written and published this book.

How any gentleman could have persecuted and pursued a woman whom he professed to regard, is only less foolish and wrong than that he should, in a book, have played Dogberry's part, when that worthy said, "Write me down an ass." Such a series of cold-blooded, calculated "manœuvres," as he boasts of having put in practice against the lady, speaks mightily against his chivalry as a man, his true devotion as a lover. We believe that he was only "too cunning of fence,"—that had his conduct been plain and transparent, the willful lady, with all her coquetry, would have married him—always provided that he "signed off." He overreached himself, and now, like a beaten gamester, says that he had not fair play. Miss GAMBLE's mother-wit foiled all his diplomacy. No wonder that Lord PALMERSTON (if he ever employed and salaried Mr. WIKOFF) soon found out how much on the surface was his craft. We have no sympathy with him. We have been amused by his narrative—its egotism is charming. But we ask how any man of honor could so far forget himself as to publish the private letters of a lady to whose person ("at her time of life") he professed a warm attachment?

If Mr. WIKOFF's threatened history of his diplomatic employment by the British Minister compromises himself as much as *My Courtship* does, it will be a curious question where his future associates are to be found. The volume under review certainly is not calculated to exalt his reputation as a man, though we readily admit that it is well written, readable, and, in its way, quite a curiosity of literature.

DISTURNELL's *Railway and Steamship Guide* rather improves. A little more attention is paid to railroads, fares, and distances, since about home—which was desirable.

Where's the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...DAY, JAN. 12, 1854.

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General Wool.

We publish on another page of this morning's TIMES a reply to the letter of our Washington Correspondent, which accompanied the letters recently published between General WOOL and the Secretary of War. The communication comes from a responsible source, and we publish it cheerfully, in spite of its offensive assumptions that we were influenced by a desire to do injustice to Gen. WOOL, or that we lent our columns to aid the designs of those who were prompted by such a motive. Our Washington Correspondent, if he thinks it necessary, can reply for himself to the intimations by which the writer of the communication endeavors to strengthen his case.

The Smithsonian Institution.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are in conclave at Washington with closed doors. This fact revives the old controversy, and Professor HENRY and Mr. JEWETT are suffering the periodical publicity with which they have been blessed for a long time past.

The gist of this controversy is easily stated. According to the terms of the SMITHSON bequest, the income of a certain fund was to be expended to promote and diffuse knowledge among men. Professor HENRY has endeavored, conscientiously, no doubt, to appropriate the funds that came into his hands in strict accordance with the language of the bequest as interpreted by the known tastes and habits of SMITHSON. He has tried to stimulate discovery in the sciences, to throw light upon doubtful principles, and to indicate to scholars the path where they might labor with the most practical results. Where a truly valuable work on science has been submitted [illegible] of such a character that no publisher [illegible] safe in undertaking its publication, [illegible] claimed it as the function of the Institute to bring it out,—to issue a small edition and distribute it among the largest and most used public libraries of the world. For many of its works have they taken a copyright. The thought was to put new discoveries or newly developed principles, through the agency of the Institution, into the hands of such men as would be most likely to make the most of them. The course certainly does not seem like an improper one,—but it brought little *éclat* to the Institution, for the scholars, who are the first generation to profit by, to work up and apply the Smithsonian contributions, are not a class to beget a furor of admiration about anything.

But Congress seems, from the first, to have leaned to a different construction of its trust. It went so far as to *authorize*—it did not order—the expenditure of money enough to found and build up such a library in the Institution as, if it had been so expended, would have crippled the Institution in every other department of its labor. Professor JEWETT was Librarian of the Institution. It was natural that he should very much prefer to see a noble accumulation of worthy volumes made during his superintendence. Professor HENRY thus far has been enabled to administer affairs according to his interpretation of the testator's intentions, certainly not in violation of any order of Congress, though, evidently, not in exact compliance with one of its proverbial loose permissions. We confess to some little anxiety as to the issue of the present conference of the Regents. We anticipate no dereliction of our duty to the trust committed to us by the noble-hearted testator, whatever course may be adopted. But that any change of policy can increase the respect in which the Smithsonian Institution is now held abroad we very much doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing to the people that whatever bitterness of feeling may be manifested, no one charges either party with doing anything worse than insisting upon such a use of the funds as he conscientiously believes to be best adapted to promote and diffuse knowledge among men.

Hold them to their Contracts.

We suppose that people in the country imagine that when a man takes a contract in the City—say to keep a street clean—he entertains a general sort of intention of fulfilling his engagement, and after that of taking the money therefor. That is the way the thing is understood in the backwoods, and one would get the impression from WEBSTER's Dictionary that such were a legitimate expectation. But WEBSTER was an innocent sort of man, and spent most of his days in the country: To speak freely, he was green, and so are most honest people now-a-days.

Hear now what "taking a contract" means in the Metropolis: It is to stand by when a job is to be given to the lowest bidder, and underbid every man who imprudently tries to get it at paying or living terms, and to give ample security for the performance of their engagements. If the job is a fat one, to do as little as possible work and punctually to draw the money; if it is a lean one,—if the job really cannot be done for the money promised, to do nothing at all, but punctually call for the money. If there is any fuss made about the failure to perform,—to make a great show of doing something, then when the excitement dies away, to draw off the workmen, to pay them the lowest prices, and to send in a humble petition to the Common Council for relief,—to get an extra appropriation through pleading the obvious inadequateness of the sum promised for the work engaged to be done, but to say not a word in explanation of the very bad bargain that was made. When the contract is given out next time, to be on hand humbly petitioning for the job again at paying rates, since a man who has starved on a bad bargain, is by common consent entitled to a good bargain next time, that he may redeem his ruined fortunes. So our good country friends may easily see that great fortunes can be made by taking contracts at "ruinously low rates."

But when some FERNANDO WOOD turns up, and inquisition is made for the modest contractors whose names the papers have sought in vain many months to obtain, hard times come upon the contractor. There are a few tricks left him, however, even then. Where the Commissioner issues his notices for speedy attention, it is his cue to turn out a dozen men with brooms and hoes to go from corner to corner in the district scraping the dirt into heaps and leaving them for testimonials of what has been done. To see the Captain of Police in the Ward and remind him of his political obligations. To suggest to him that in the course of speedily coming events the Chief of Police must be made to vacate his berth, and to insinuate who, in his opinion, is the man to succeed him.

Contractors have been jolly heretofore. They should not grumble if the time for looking sad has come at last. We have been assured that the contracts for cleaning the streets were taken for the current year at an amount quite insufficient to defray more than one-half the actual expenses, and in consequence the work done has been so insignificant that it is scarcely worth naming. But when the bids were made there were *bonâ fide* bids, made by men who were anxious to get the job for the sake of making the streets passable—of preventing such oceans of mud as now fill all the highways, and saving property from the destruction by dust which Summer always brings with it. Heavenly charity is perhaps entreating Commissioner EDLING to be easy on the poor fellows who offered to keep clean the Fourteenth Ward for $7,300, the Second Ward for $6,000, the Seventeenth Ward for less than $9,000, when in neither case probably could a penny be made at such rates. But justice to the people who pay the taxes demands that a new era be now inaugurated. The Mayor in his Message promises to *require a strict compliance with the existing contracts*, so far as the law gives him the power. Members of the Common Council will be derelict in their duty if for any party reasons they fail to sustain the Mayor in this point. We have a good deal of admiration for a consistent Whig, and no little respect for an intelligent Democrat, but if we wink at the violation of contracts solemnly entered into by persons, because they are Whigs or because they are Democrats, we are parties to a fraud upon the people. This "letting up" of contractors has brought upon us the burden of the corruption which so weighs down the City.

The Cleanly City of Brooklyn.

Our correspondent is evidently excited. We had always heard of Brooklyn as a "cleanly city." The suspicion that mud, dirt or garbage could accumulate in its streets had not before occurred to us. He should remember, too, in admiring our Mayor, that we have a Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, whom Mayor WOOD's determination has infected, so that the street-cleaning goes on here by order of the head appointed over the department including such matters. Whether Mayor HALL has a Commissioner EDLING to back him in the emergency of getting excited on the subject, is a proper subject of inquiry.

Then, in our correspondent's concluding paragraph, he is certainly a little narrow-sighted. Is it necessary that a man cease from one good work before he can begin another? Rather he should honor Mayor HALL for what he does, and hope 'umbly that while with one hand he straightens out the violators of the liquor laws, with the other he will prick up to their duty the men whose business it is to keep Brooklyn cleanly and well-conditioned. We omit our correspondent's puff of FERNANDO WOOD. We all do enough of that in the way of daily duty.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Jan. 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

* * * In coming over to my own side of the water, I can find, I am sorry to say, nothing to praise, but much to find fault with. Some little time has elapsed since the installation of Mayor HALL,—long enough, in all conscience, for some demonstration to have been made,—but things still progress in the old style, with no indication that they are to be amended in any respect. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that great expectations were based upon the election of Mr. HALL to the office of Mayor,—expectations which had been excited by the promises of his friends. Taxes were to be reduced; expenses were to be retrenched; streets were to be kept in proper order; the Police force was to be rendered more efficient,—very thing, in fact, was to undergo a revolution for the better. Instead of this being the case, however, everything seems to be retrograding from bad to worse—so far as one can judge from what he sees. I have never seen the streets in such a horrible condition as at present; and if it is the duty of any one to attend to them, that duty is most grossly neglected. Ash-barrels and receptacles for rubbish have, to my certain knowledge, been allowed to grace the sidewalks, in the portion of the city in which I reside, for a period of upwards of two weeks,—and I am not sure but longer,—waiting for those whose business it is to attend to their emptying. Matters of this sort look bad for the beginning of a new administration; and alongside of what has been done and is doing in your City, the comparison is at least "odious."

It strikes me very forcibly that if Mayor HALL would direct his attention to these matters, instead of to unnecessary strictures in regard to the Excise laws, for the purpose of conciliating the Temperance portion of our citizens, he would, just at this present time, at least, be acting more in accordance with the expectations of his constituents.

ONE WHO VOTED FOR HIM.

Exposing Error does not always Advertise it.

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries having been apprised that several persons are in the habit of using the initials of Fellowship with that Society without the necessary qualification of being Fellows, have come to the determination to take some steps to check, if possible, the practice for the future;—pending, however, any stringent measures on the subject, the Council have at once resolved *publicly to advertise the names of all offending parties* that may be forwarded to them.—*London Athenæum.*

And so bring them into notice, keep them before the people, make their several fortunes for them, and by injudicious effort to punish, give them a good lift into business. So says one at our elbow whose doctrine it is that notoriety is as good as fame, and that abuse is worth as much as praise. To an extent he is right, but only to an extent. If an honest man's virtue is assailed—if a wise one's wisdom is pointed at as so much folly—if a brave man's bravery is ignored, he only needs time and a moderate share of energy to turn back the torrent of abuse and make it overwhelm its originator. It takes Truth some little time, indeed, to get over her "crushing," to rub out the wrinkles and brush off the soil from her garments; but the balance of prophesy is in her favor, and it is out of tribulations that we look for the purest and most reliable excellence. But if a rogue's trickery, a sneak's cowardice, or a humbug's boldness is exposed fairly, good service is done the public, and the shams shrink into their proper insignificance.

The doctrine that an error must not be refuted, or an empiric exposed for fear of advertising the one into notice and circulating the other, which might have passed entirely unheeded otherwise, may be very good for those who cannot cope with the enemy they provoke. Men with short swords must not strike at dragons that have stings in their tails, nor boys, because they have loaded six-shooters in their hands, fire into hornets' nests. But the press, when in earnest, may grapple with the subtlest enemies of truth, and a well-timed blow at quackery in any form is likely to stiffen it. A just and scathing criticism has often, even in these days, brought the presses of the publisher to a stand still, and the simple publication of a pretender's false pretences finished the career of a charlatan who has paid thousands to secure publicity in such shape as suited himself. We suspect that the Society of Antiquaries are not old fogies in their late action, and that their project will be successful in stripping the simple magpies who have decked themselves in borrowed feathers.

FROM JAMAICA.

Gloomy Prophecies—The Sole Remedy—A Lack of Physicians—The U. S. Steamer Princeton, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1854.

Jamaica, I am afraid, is too far surrounded with perplexities, too far embarrassed in her condition, for the wisest statesman to resuscitate. All that the Governor can do is to smooth the path of her decline. Her downfall is as certain as the sun shines at noon-day, and very few years are left us to accomplish the work of destruction. There is, however, one hope left us—frail and forlorn as it is, I can hardly place the smallest reliance, or expect to see fulfilled. Will the British Government remodel the import imposed on our staple—sugar—and place us in a more encouraging position than her scheme of policy has done since the memorable bill of 1846? Past experience tells the answer. While foreign sugars are permitted to enter the British market upon the same scale as her colonies', our doom must be hermetically sealed, and nothing short of a total abandonment of our estates can be expected. If ungracious to the last, then let her tremble for the consequences which her hands have inflicted upon her subjects, and the result likely to follow by the loss of the richest of her gems.

Retrenchment as far as it can possibly go, must be resorted to, that expedient may in part mitigate our sufferings. Expenditure must be based upon revenue, and that is already found to bear hard on an impoverished people—a people on whom the lightest taxation whatever bears with a weight as oppressive as an impossibility to meet it out of any commercial or agricultural prosperity can well make it. Under all these aggravated circumstances we find that Honorable Mr. WESTMORELAND, the introducer of the Budget, has proposed the following resolution, to which, with the exception of Mr. GEORGE PHILLIPS, who entered a debate, was agreed upon, and is now the law of the land.

The following are the goods advanced upon. The import duty has commenced from the 6th of the present month: Brandy, 6s. per gallon; Gin, 5s. do.; Cordials, 8s. do.; Whisky, 5s. do.; Oil, 4d. do.; Wheat, 6d. per bushel; Gunpowder, 4d. per lb., except blasting powder; Hogshead Shooks, 6d. each; Tobacco, manufactured, 30 per cent. ad valorem, and 3d. per lb.; Tobacco, unmanufactured, 15 per cent. ad valorem, and 1d. per lb.; Cigars, 20 per cent. ad valorem, and 6d. per lb. Unenumerated articles, except machinery, 12½ per cent. The duties upon all other articles imported shall be the same as they were, and to remain so till the next sessions, when the House will consider on the propriety of amending the Import Duty Act.

By the above resolution, all goods liable to duties, are to come in force on the 6th instant, according to the rates specified and agreed upon—*by one branch of the Legislature.* This is in direct opposition with a law which had passed the three branches of the Legislature; and which, by its provisions, was to continue till the 30th of the present month. The officers of the Customs may, if they think proper, invoke the old law of 4 per cent., in addition to that fixed upon by the present existing Import Duty bill, so that, instead of 12½ per cent. on unenumerated goods, 16½ per cent. may be demanded. These are the expressed terms of duties to be collected: From and after the 3d day of November, 1853, until the 30th day of December, 1854, these shall be levied and paid after the rate of 4 per cent. upon the several articles imported, and unenumerated, annexed to the schedule.

A greater piece of arbitrary power never was practiced by any public body on this Island. How the honorable member who introduced this measure, and those who sanctioned it by their votes in the popular branch of the Assembly, can reconcile this extraordinary departure from common honesty, must be left to their consciences to determine. The public voice is against it, and the consumers will be greatly damaged by this outrageous impost of 12½ per cent. on the necessary requirements in general use. Again, if one provision of an act can be so abrogated by one branch of the Legislature, by a simple resolution, then any other provisions can be violated with impunity. Common sense rebels at such legislation, and it would be well for the community at large to set its face against the measure, and remonstrate against so unjust a proceeding.

The same honorable gentleman also proposed for the consideration of the House that £1,000 be granted for educational purposes. Why, this would not give more than £40 per annum for each teacher of twenty-two parishes in the Island, let alone the other necessary expenses that must be required for such purposes. I consider it impossible to carry out this measure with any good effect whatever.

Since the Island cannot properly struggle with this exigency, then let it alone for the present; it would only be wasting so much money, without producing the end so necessary to be accomplished. £1,000 is also awarded for the Faculty; every parish needs at least three medical men to supply the wants of the people, in case of any epidemic that might arise. I know a population of 10,000 people, that has only one resident practioner. The fact is, under existing circumstances it is impossible to meet this necessary branch of our requirements. *Retrenchment* could effect all we need; but the Legislative Committee will not resort to this measure; at least, it is said this session, perhaps never will, constituted as this branch of the body politic is.

The United States screw-steamer *Princeton*, Commander EAGLE, arrived here from Havana on the 6th inst., in six days. She came up from Port Royal for a supply of coals, and will leave this port to-morrow at 6 o'clock A. M. for Aspinwall. She saluted Fort Charles, which was returned by the *Beecawen* at Port Royal, the flag of Rear-Admiral FANSHAWE flying at her foremast.

Dr. BARRET's Copper Mines are continuing to develop themselves most admirably. From reliable sources I have learned that the mines will be productive of rich and valuable ore. No necessary expense is spared for the accomplishment of this desirable end, though every care is observed by those entrusted with the work on the score of economy,—yet not niggardly so for the carrying out the operations of the Company. My next will embrace full particulars as to the advancement and success of these mines.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN PARIS.—The Governor of Connecticut has appointed DANIEL C. GILMAN, Esq., of New-Haven, a Commissioner to represent the interests of exhibitors from that State at the Great Exhibition to be held in Paris in May next.

☞ The Massachusetts House have fixed upon next Tuesday, 16th, at 12½ o'clock, as the time for the choice, on their part, of a United States Senator.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE POOR.

Memorial of the Workingmen to the Common Council.

The unemployed workingmen have presented the following Memorial to the Common Council. It was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:

Memorial of the Central Committee of Associated Workingmen:

Your Memorialists would respectfully represent that they were appointed by the Consolidated Mass Meeting of Workingmen, held at Hope Chapel, Dec. 28, to take into consideration the state of destitution which at present exists in this City, among the laboring classes generally, and in behalf of their distressed fellow-citizens, to organize an efficient centralized action, whereby to realize present and permanent relief.

Your memorialists have been directed to urgently impress upon your honorable body the importance of immediate action upon the memorial adopted at Hope Chapel, Jan. 9. And in view of the necessity of prompt and favorable action in this, as a preëminent utilitarian measure of relief, your memorialists would respectfully direct your attention to the following facts within their cognizance:

1. That there are now in this City 60,000 able bodied men out of employment.

2. That 50,000 women, accustomed to earn their own livelihood, and in many instances to support families by their unaided efforts, are out of employment.

3. That ten thousand children, accustomed to earn their own livelihood, and in many cases to aid materially if not altogether support dependent relatives, are out of employment.

4. That seventy-five thousand persons, women and children, aged and infirm relatives, mostly of respectable standing, are now chiefly if not altogether dependant upon the one hundred and twenty thousand unemployed residents of this City, thus forming an aggregate of one hundred and ninety-five thousand members of our common humanity, all of whom are thus for the most part deprived of their daily bread.

5. That these 195,000 persons have now, in the purchase of food, chiefly, if not entirely, at a ruinous sacrifice, disposed of what available means they had accumulated in more prosperous times, and we regret to say that the savings bank robbers have not passed by the "poor man's lamb."

6. That to supply these 195,000 persons with essential food, at the present prices, at least ten cents per day to each individual is required: the aggregate of this is $19,500 per day, or $136,500 per week.

7. That public duty and private benevolence have, up to this time, been totally inadequate to supply the vital wants of the suffering working men in this City, and now deep murmurings are heard all around the cheerless hearthstones of proud, stern-hearted men, who would prefer death to the crouching supplications of repulsed beggary; and your memorialists respectfully and most earnestly now represent to your honorable body, that their advice and entreaty for patient waiting on the hoped-for favorable action of your honorable body, in view of the passage of *some* measure of extended relief, have been met in many quarters with deep, despairing curses, and we regret to be compelled to add, that confidence in the integrity of your honorable body in the assumed intention of supplying efficient measures of immediate relief is now largely impaired; and in view of this state of feeling, we, as the Central Committee of the Working Men of New-York, will be directly compelled, unless prompt relief is afforded, to throw off all responsibility as to the results now looming, like the dense precursor of a hurricane of death, over this unhappy City. We, therefore, do most earnestly and entreatingly urge the immediate passage of an appropriation for the improvement of the public domain, or of some equally available measure of relief for our despairing and starving fellow-citizens.

(Signed,) IRA B. DAVIS, Chairman.
G. MUCH HENRY, C. LUDWIG RICHTER, } Secretaries.

And the different members of the Committee of conference.

The "Calico Party."

The following is the invitation issued for the coming "Calico Party," for the benefit of the Poor:

Mrs. COMAN's compliments to ——, and will be happy to see them on Monday evening, Jan. 15, from 7 to 12. Those accepting this invitation are requested and will be expected to appear only in a dress that will be suitable for distribution among the poor, as it is expected that they will send the garments the next day to Mrs. COMAN for the benefit of Rev. Mr. FRASE's Mission. An answer is requested, and if any are obliged to decline, it is hoped that the dresses will appear to represent them.

No. 220 FOURTH-STREET, JAN. 9, 1855.

Another Park Meeting.

Another meeting of the Poor (informal,) was held in the Park yesterday. The attendance was slim. Mr. JOSEPH BOYD addressed the audience in denunciation of the *Herald* for an article which appeared in it yesterday morning, in which he said their procession was spoken of as being composed of loafers. Several of his listeners agreed with him not to buy or read that paper in future.

About noon the crowd gathered in front of the Hall, and were addressed by CHARLES SMITH, who announced the fact that they were to pull down the ruins of the new City Hall, to the great joy of many who, apparently, received the first intelligence of the fact from the speaker. He invited the crowd to go with him and view the ruins. The crowd accordingly journeyed around to the rear of the Hall and then returned, when Mr. SMITH addressed them again.

Mr. SMITH proposed that those present should agree to this, regarding the pulling down of the ruins—that since one hundred and fifty men were to be employed in taking down the walls, there should be each day, till the work was finished, an entirely new set of one hundred and fifty men, so that no man should be employed a second day, till each one of them had had one day's work. This was assented to by loud cries of "Yes, yes."

Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.

The Thirteenth Ward Relief Association held a meeting last evening at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 425 Grand-street. Alderman BARKER presided. The Finance Committee reported $675 collected since the first of January. Eighteen visitors are employed in the Ward with power to give orders on the General Depôt, No. 49 Wall-street.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon the City Association for improving the Condition of the Poor, to learn the disposition made of the funds received from the Howard Association, New-Orleans, as also the sums transferred to their hands, accruing from various concerts, lectures, benefits, &c., given in the City for the poor. It was held that the same should be divided equally among the Wards, and that the Thirteenth Ward had a right to claim its *pro rata* share.

The meeting adjourned till Friday evening next.

On Monday evening, Professor A. B. GRIFFIN will give a Lecture and experiments in Mental Alchimy, at Onderdonk Hall, for the benefit of the Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.

The Brooklyn Soup House.

The Brooklyn Soup Association commened operations yesterday noon in the large hall, rear of the City Hotel. Only one boiler of soup was prepared, and this was dealt out to between 70 and 80 different families—making in all about 350 persons who were supplied with a dinner.

The Association have appointed Ward Committees, composed of persons of good standing, whose duty it is to receive money and supply the really needy in their respective localities with tickets—for without them no person is supplied with soup. Each ticket indicates the number of quarts to be delivered, proportioned accurately to the size of the families, and with this the recipients repair to the soup-house at 12 o'clock, and pass in single file by the Superintendent, who registers the name and residence of each and the number of quarts called for by the ticket, which he receives, and in exchange returns a ticket, that is in turn passed over to the persons who deal out the soup. Each person must come supplied with something to carry what they receive away, as no accommodations have been provided for eating at the house.

To-day two boilers of soup will be prepared, and on and after Monday there will be four or more barrels of soup made each day. Mr. NOAH SELLECK has been appointed Superintendent, and appears to take hold of the matter with much relish.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The Late Fatal Railroad Accidents.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday on the body of MARY FELDTE, who came to her death by being accidentally run over by the Hudson River Railroad cars at Eighty-sixth-street, on the 10th inst. The testimony went to show that it was dark at the time, and she did not see the train in time to get out of the way. She had a brother out West, and had put up at Bloomingdale, and was waiting for a letter from him. At the time of the occurrence the Engineer could not see over thirty yards. The moment he caught sight of the woman he gave the signal to put the breaks on but it was then too late.

An inquest was held on the unknown man who was found on the cow catcher of the Harlem River Railroad, on the 10th inst. The Engineers and Firemen were examined, who stated that they had been on the lookout all the time, and if the man had been walking on the track they would have seen him. They are under the impression that he must have been lying on the track. The testimony of the physician went to show that deceased had received a fracture of the skull, and other injuries, which were sufficient to cause death. Deceased is about 5 feet 9½ inches in height, dark brown hair, has no whiskers, was dressed in a coarse gray frieze roundabout, pantaloons of nearly the same material, canton flannel drawers, no flannel undershirt, white cotton shirt, linen bosom, old brown cloth vest and plaid vest; the coat was lined with red plaid. He had several circulars belonging to the Union-square Real Estate office, which he appeared to be distributing. A letter was found on his person directed to Mr. ALDIS, American Zinc Paint Co., Finlay-street, Brooklyn; and signed by J. W. BROWNE, New-York, 8th March, 1854.

The Mayor and Sunday Liquor.

At a regular session of the Grand Division, held in this City on the 10th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, HON. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, has given the public the pleasing assurance that he will faithfully exact a strict compliance with all the City Ordinances, and

Whereas, Thus far he has succeeded in enforcing the Sunday Liquor law, and other salutary City Ordinances, therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Division hail with joy the evidence of fidelity to law, exhibited by the Mayor in the enforcement of the City ordinances.

Resolved, That should the Mayor proceed in the glorious reform thus so happily begun, the members of the order pledge themselves to support him in this arduous undertaking.

Resolved, That the beneficial effect of enforcing the Sunday liquor law, as seen on the last Sabbath, is exemplified in the few commitments to the City Prison, and the general peace and quietness which reigned in the City on that day.

Resolved, That this Grand Division tender their thanks to the Mayor for the stand he has taken, and should he persevere in the good work thus begun, in the hour of need, he shall find us his true and steadfast friends.

Boy Mutilated on the Sixth-avenue Railroad.

Yesterday morning about 9½ o'clock, a boy named SOLOMON WAITFELDER, 7½ years old, residing at No. 101 Sixth-avenue, left home for the purpose of going to school in Chambers-street. When the car passed he gave the signal to stop; the driver applied the brakes but did not quite stop. The boy attempted to get on the front of the car but fell under the wheels, when his foot was crushed in a dreadful manner. He was taken to the drug store of Dr. HUNTER, where his wounds were dressed. He was then taken to his residence by the police. The driver of the car is blamed for failing to stop the car.

Franklin's Birthday.

The Seventeenth of January, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's Birthday, is to be celebrated by the Typographical Society, as we have already noticed, with becoming honors. The speakers at the Tabernacle will be JAMES BROOKS and Col. THORPE, and R. A. WEST. An Ode, written for the occasion by C. D. STUART, is to be sung. It is intended that this anniversary, (the 149th,) shall be superior to any that has been hitherto celebrated.

Drowned.

Two men, attached to the steamship *Hermann*, now lying at the Novelty Iron Works, foot of Twelfth-street, East River, by the names of BRENTRALL and HERRING, while endeavoring to get on board of the ship, on Thursday night about 12 o'clock, fell from the gang-plank into the water. BRENTRALL, the third mate, was drowned; the other was rescued.

Suicide.

An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON on the body of JOHN MCQUARRIL at the Work-house, Blackwell's Island, a young Englishman 24 years of age, who committed suicide while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. He leaped from the balcony, a height of twenty-two feet, and received a fracture of the skull. He survived this accident nineteen days.

New Post-Office on the Erie Railroad.

A new Post-Office has been established at Greenwood Works, on the Erie Railroad. HARVEY SHORE is Postmaster. The Railroad Company has established a ticket office at the same point. Mr. ENOCH WATSON, formerly of the Sufferns Depôt, is Station Agent.

General Railroad Convention.

There was a meeting of this Convention at the Astor House last evening, but owing to some misunderstanding as to the time and place of meeting, there were but few present and the proceedings were not of special interest.

The Hard-Shells.

The Adamantines have elected the following officers for their City Club for the ensuing year:

President—HORACE F. CLARK, Eighteenth Ward.
Secretaries—J. Wyse Savage, Fifth Ward, and Peter B. Sweeney, Sixteenth Ward.
Treasurer—Joseph M. Marsh, Tenth Ward.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles L. Morris, Tenth Ward.

☞ The Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's,) will worship to-morrow morning in the Hammond-street Baptist Church, in the afternoon in Dr. MCLEOD's, and in the evening at Dr. CHEEVER's.

[Advertisement.]

INDIA DEPOT AND DISPENSARY, [illegible] to objects at HOME. CLAPP & CO.'s, No. 276 Canal-st. Among all the great improvements of [illegible] improvement of dusting over the [illegible] of Shawls, invented at [illegible] $10; the higher and lower grades, [illegible] Rich Broche and Cashmere Shawls, sold [illegible] a reduction of 40 per cent. below the cost of importation. And the same reduction in prices [illegible] plain black Gros de Rhine Brocade, plain and [illegible] The assortment of Merinoes, Velvets and Plushes [illegible] although disappearing at rapid rate, [illegible] unbroken. All these rich goods may be obtained at Messrs. HEARD, CLAPP & CO.'s, for the space of [illegible] weeks only.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation, and beauty of these paintings, which are produced in but two short sittings, and at trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found in the great manufacturing depôt of ABERNETHY, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM."—Over 500 applications in December; every one under treatment has been cured or very much benefited.

J. DURYEA, Albany, N. Y.

Another Veteran Departed—Death of Hon. William Rufus Putnam.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the first day of the year 1854, at the age of eighty-three years and twenty-one days, one among the last of the Pioneers of Ohio has gone to his final rest. Himself and his father, General RUFUS PUTNAM, were among those who commenced felling the forest at Marietta in 1788 and '89, and were largely instrumental in starting the great State upon its prosperous course.

The subject of this sketch was too young to bear arms during the Revolutionary war, and passed that period storing with useful knowledge a mind more than ordinarily active and clear, under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. DWIGHT. His ancestors acquired distinction from their martial prowess, but his glory has been that of a civilian. In honesty, integrity, and true usefulness, he has been for sixty years among the first men in the "Northwest Territory,"—a territory now containing many million of inhabitants,—but when he first sought it, it was ruled over only by savages. He has lived to see the "wilderness blossom as the rose," and died with his eyes resting upon a prosperous and mighty empire born long after himself.

His marriage with Miss J. GUITEAU was among the first solemnized northwest of the Ohio River by an uncle of Chief Justice STORY, the first clergyman who had ventured so far from the Atlantic cities.

By this marriage he leaves one son, WILLIAM RUFUS, the only representative of his name; but there are many relatives in the West, though, strangely enough, none in the East (except one nephew, J. M. GUITEAU, Esq., now residing in the City of New-York.) The deceased was early, and during many years, a member of the Legislature of Ohio, either as Senator or Representative; and, from the commencement almost of the existence of the State University at Athens, and the College at Marietta, was an energetic and influential trustee in each of these institutions. In 1840, he was selected as Presidential Elector at Large for Ohio, and had the pleasure of casting his vote for General HARRISON. Since that time he has retired from public life, and, during the past few months, may be said to have looked death so fully in the face as to have no fear for its terrors.

From first to last, he was a profound statesman, a ripe scholar, and a conscientious Christian.

W.

FUDGE DOINGS: Being Tony Fudge's Record of the Same. In Forty Chapters. By IK MARVEL. 2 vols. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Though IK MARVEL has done better things than these "Fudge" affairs, few who write in this vein have done better than he has even here. The many business friends of Solomon Fudge, the thousands who have had only or late acquaintance of Mrs. Fudge, will be happy to possess these their truthful portraits. The volumes are published in SCRIBNER's best style, and are dedicated by the author to Dr. D. FORDYCE BARKER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PAIN—UNHAPPINESS.—THESE PROCEED IN A majority of cases from physical causes. Never disregard these warnings; you cannot have pain or a source of unpleasing evil, but from the presence of the humors in the body which generation is sure to remove. Sudden attacks and attacks of sickness are prevented by these means. While you cannot sleep well, when your head feels heavy, or you have pain in any part, but especially in the [illegible] with dizziness, fly at once to BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Take from three to six—they will be sure to do you good; the best day even, you will feel a new creature. Those whose systems have remained some time unbraced, rheumatisms, dropsy, small-pox, consumption, epidemics, scarlet rashes, tetters or fections, jaundice, dreary, piles, or some other form of disease, to purify the blood; and [illegible] to the human is equal to Brandreth's Pills. Use them in time, and no complaint or ailments may seem to require; they will soon recover than all the medicines of the drug store.

In order to have truth from conjecture, we must be guided by the light of experience. One hundred and three years have proved Brandreth's Pills and the human body, are peculiarly adapted one for the other; they purify, regenerate and purify the blood; they are composed entirely of herbs; they only take out of the body what is hurtful. I can refer to those who have used them over seventy years.

Pills will be born to days of comfort, surrounded by relief from hitherto hopeless lot, weighed down by the human [illegible] cause, [illegible] sufferers, which no worldly power could [illegible] how to relieve until this blessed medicine was discovered; and yet, comparatively, how few have availed themselves of its great benefits. Not over one in twenty in the United States! Oh, prejudice, fatal prejudice! when will thou retire thy [illegible] from every [illegible] of mankind.

Mind the genuine Brandreth Medicines, to have [illegible] blood, to be thus often ruined in constitution, when Brandreth's Pills would, in three days have restored the patient to an improved state of health. Over one million persons have experienced their good effects, and daily recommend them to the afflicted.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building, entrance No. 43 Canal-st.; also at the branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson-st., and 274 Bowery. B. BRANDRETH.

GREAT FIRE AT LYNCHBURG, VA.—
LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 6, 1855.

Mr. S. C. HERRING—Sir: Early this morning our city was visited by a large and destructive fire, eight or ten buildings being consumed.

The occupant of one of them was fortunately provided with one of Herring's Fire Proof Safes, which to-day has been taken from the ruins, and after giving it a little time to "cool off," was opened and the books and papers found safe and in good order.

This is the first test applied to your Safes here, and it is considered perfectly satisfactory.

Yours truly, J. H. THOMPSON & CO.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, and the modern improved Horace Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $120. Pianos to rent. Melodeons in five different rosewood factories, including the small-sized [illegible] S. H. W. Smith's Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament) [illegible] prices, $40, $65, $70, $80, $100, $125, $150, $175, and $200. Each instrument guaranteed. Ware-rooms removed [illegible] from former prices.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM, IN THE most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are speedily and safely cured by this great purifier. Principal Depôt, No. 253 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 63 AND 65 FULTON-ST.—$100,000 worth of Winter Clothing from Broadway, selling at half-price. Full-dress Cloth Talmas, $10; Fine Dress and Frock Coats, $10; 1,000 pair fancy cassimere Pants, $2 50; Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to manufacture (for sale) the Patent Chamberlain Safe, with Bailey's Powder Proof Locks, (the only one [illegible] that is worth [illegible] Depôt, No. 128 Chambers-st., [illegible] Water and Pine-sts.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL [illegible] Sale—Weekly Auction Sale of Jewelry and Watches, [illegible] at 12½ o'clock, at the Manufacturers' Warehouse. For particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ [illegible] Presbyterian Church, [illegible] Rev. [illegible] will be [illegible] their [illegible] SABBATH, [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev

[illegible] arrival of Monte[illegible] from Rio de Janeiro, and sailed for Buenos Ayres on the 5th of that month. She has gone up to look after the President of Paraguay, General LOPEZ, who just now is setting at defiance "all the world and the rest of mankind;" having closed the river Paraguay against the vessels of all nations. It seems to fall to the lot of Capt. LYNCH to adjust difficulties that occur on this coast, he having been twice to the Falkland Islands on business of that sort.

The *Dashbridge*, during the month of November, had been visiting various ports along the coast of Brazil, such as Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and St. Catharine's.

At the time of the sailing of the *Raindeer*, (Nov. 30,) by which we received the above advices, there had occurred but few changes among the officers of the squadron. Lieut. V. K. MORGAN, who supplied the vacancy occasioned by the return to the United States of Lieut. POTTER, will probably himself leave Rio shortly on account of ill health. It was also understood that W. N. JEFFERS, Jr., Acting Lieutenant on board the *Germantown*, would join the Exploring and Surveying Expedition up the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, which promises to be interrupted by the conduct of President LOPEZ.

The United States razee *Independence*, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, arrived at Rio de Janeiro Nov. 26, in 49 days from New-York.

The store-ship *Relief*, had not arrived at Rio when the *Raindeer* sailed.

There was nothing new of interest. An unusually large number of American vessels were lying in port, which had a tendency to depress freights.

St. Louis Church, (Catholic,) Buffalo.

Mr. PUTNAM presented on Monday last, in the Senate of this State, the following petition, which, as he said, in view of its great importance, should be printed. He accordingly made a motion to that effect, which was adopted:

To the Senate and Assembly:

The undersigned Trustees and ex-Trustees of the St. Louis Church, situate in Buffalo, beg to lay before the Legislature the following statement of facts, in the hope that some legislative action may be devised to remedy the evils of which they complain.

In the year 1830, an estimable citizen of Buffalo, the late Louis LE COUTEULX, Esq., conveyed two valuable lots on Main and Delaware-streets, in that city, to the then Bishop of New-York, DUBOIS, in trust for the use of a Catholic Church, to be thereafter organized. Subsequently, and about the year 1838, St. Louis Church was duly organized under the act of 1813, under seven trustees, and had so continued from that time till the present, said congregation from time to time electing their successors, according to the requirements of said statutes. This organization was effected with the hearty concurrence of the worthy Bishop, and the liberal donor of the land. A Church was erected by the congregation, and dedicated by the Bishop, and the Society continued in harmony and prosperity until the death of Bishop DUBOIS, about 1840, and the death of Mr. COUTEULX, in 1842.

Shortly after these events Bishop HUGHES attempted to compel the trustees to convey the title of this church property to him. The trustees resisted firmly. With a view to secure compliance with his commands, the Bishop withdrew the priest and suspended the ordinances in St. Louis Church. The trustees declined to yield, and most one of their number, WM. B. LECOUTEULX, Esq., to Europe, for the purpose of preventing this arbitrary, and, as was claimed, this illegal action of the Bishop, through the intervention of Cardinal FORNARI, the Papal Nuncio at Paris. Mr. LEC. succeeded in his mission, but further efforts were made at the time by Bishop HUGHES to disturb the title to the church, and its members believed that peace was permanently restored.

Shortly the diocese was divided, and those of Albany and Buffalo were erected. Bishop TIMON became over the latter. He was installed into his holy office in the church of St. Johns, the title of which then vested in said Trustees. In process of time Bishop TIMON moved the efforts to compel the Trustees to surrender him the title of said Church. They again resisted firmly. This procured various annoyances to the congregation, among which was the withdrawal of the rites from that Church. Deprived of all spiritual aid, the congregation were accustomed to meet at each other on the Sabbath and make their prayers in the Church. The case was at length presented to the Propaganda, under the College of Propaganda at Rome; a body of which was, that in 1852, a special Envoy, Archbishop HUGHES, was sent to the United States to correct these abuses. The Priests, yielding to the influences which unfortunately surrounded them, early took sides against us, and our remonstrances were totally disregarded.

High-handed measures were then taken against us. For refusing to comply with what we regarded as the illegal and unjust demands of the Bishop to surrender property thus committed to our charge, as the legally constituted trustees of said church, the Bishop was pleased to issue against us a decree of excommunication. During the last three years the church itself, in effect, has been closed against the admission of her clergymen and the ordinances and the sacrament of the Catholic religion were withheld from the members of that society.

Such are the unvarnished facts, to which we earnestly solicit your attention. The embarrassments and inconveniences resulting from this action of its Bishop have been to us painful and oppressive. * * * * For no higher offence than simply refusing to violate the Trust law of our State, we have been subjected to the pains of excommunication, and our names held up to infamy and reproach. For this cause, too, have the entire congregation been placed under him. To our members the holy ritual of baptism and of burial have been denied. The marriage sacrament is refused. The priest is forbidden to minister to our sisters. In sickness, and at the hour of death, the holy consolations of religion are withheld. To the Catholic churchman it is scarcely possible to appreciate the magnitude of such deprivations.

We yield to none in attachment to our religion, and cheerfully submit to the Bishop that obedience, in spiritual matters, which the just interpretation of our faith may require; but in matters of the temporalities of our Church, we claim the right of obeying the laws of the State, whose protection we enjoy.

We would respectfully suggest that we are not unmindful of the fact that the American policy which has been generally adopted, requiring church property to be vested in Trustees, who shall be elected by the members of their respective congregations, was instituted for the purpose of retaining these extensive ecclesiastical estates in the hands of those whose interests are linked to and identified with the principles and fortunes of our beloved country. And with regret and mortification have we observed that the recent attempts to change these salutary laws respecting the tenure of church property, have excited jealousies, and have brought odium and reproach upon the Church to which we belong.

Could however, the untrammeled judgment of reflecting Catholics, on this subject, be ascertained, we feel assured that their voice would be entirely in opposition to this claim of the Bishop to monopolize the temporalities of the Church.

Until within the last twelve or fifteen years those temporalities have been held by trustees, according to existing statutes, and during that earlier period the American Catholic Church was blessed with eminent prosperity and success. While many churches throughout the State have, for the sake of peace, reluctantly submitted to the demands of the Bishops in this respect, a large portion of the several congregations in every locality have regarded this project as alike unjust and impolitic.

We feel confident that, by proper legislation, an end can forever be put to these controversies and difficulties. We therefore ask for the passage of a law enforcing, under sufficient penalties, a faithful compliance with existing statutes, respecting the tenure of church property. To the true Catholic it is painful to be, brought in antagonism with his Bishop and spiritual guide. Such a law will prevent this unpleasant condition of affairs. By no portion of our community will the enforcement of such a statute be hailed with greater satisfaction than by intelligent and faithful Catholics.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) GEORGE FISHER,
MICHAEL HESMER,
W. B. LE COUTEULX,
GEORGE LONDKAOK,
And seventeen others.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 2057, 1309, 667, 1315 to 1346, 1288, 1350 to 1363, 1365, 1367 to 1372.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Nos. 163, 169 to 171, 173 to 176.—Part 2.—Nos. 92, 106, 107, 110 to 112, 114 to 116, 122, 132, 135, 136, 156, 157.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and decrees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 12.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The case of *John Lyon and Stewart S. Huff* vs. *The ship Island City* was taken up this morning. The libelants allege that they were the owners of the lighter *Enterprise*, and that on the 6th of November, 1852, the lighter was going with a cargo of 150 barrels of resin to a vessel above Catharine Ferry, and was run into and capsized by the ship, then in tow of the steamboat *Tempest*, about abreast of Peck-slip Ferry, and 171 barrels of the resin were tipped out and lost; that they have paid for the loss of the resin; that the collision was occasioned by no fault on the part of the lighter. The claimants deny any fault on their part, and allege that no damages, if any event be made against the ship, then be paid by and under the control of the steamboat. Messrs. Beebe and Donohue. For claimants, Dy Forest.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jan. 12.

Before Recorder Barnard.

A CHAIN IN THE POCKET.

Frank Rodgers, alias Ludlow, was tried for grand larceny. The testimony showed that the prisoner, a Dutchman by birth, had robbed Mr. Sedgwick, of Jersey City, of a gold watch and chain, valued at $120, besides $150 in money and a pocket-book.

Mr. Sedgwick, who made his debut as Assistant District Attorney in this case, read the prisoner's statement before the police magistrate, wherein he confessed his guilt.

Verdict, guilty. Sentence, four months in the Penitentiary.

RUNNING A LAWYER—SHARP PRACTICE.

Two lads, named George Malley and William Hanson, were placed at the bar, charged with robbing Francis F. Marbury, a lawyer, residing at No. 76 Irving-place, of their coats. The offence was committed on Dec. 27. Mr. Spencer defended the case.

Mr. Marbury deposed that the coats were stolen from the hall of his dwelling-house on the night in question; one of them, an overcoat, he purchased on order of a Broadway tailor for $38, about a month before the robbery; the other coats had been worn for a considerable period, but were still in that condition that he would not take $25 for them.

The prisoners were arrested by a police officer, who found the coats in their possession. Verdict, guilty.

SELLING POISON WITHOUT A LABEL.

Dr. Peter Pretere, physician and druggist, was tried for selling, on July 7, 1854, a small vial containing a solution of opium, value three cents, to Henry Lieski.

Mr. Lieski deposed that he sent his servant to defendant's store for medicine to cure his infant child' aged three weeks and three days, which was troubled with a pain in the bowels; Mr. Pretere was asleep when the servant applied for the medicine, but was awoke by his clerk, who communicated with him in French; the clerk, at his directions, gave the servant the mixture in question, and told her to be cautious in the use of it; there was no label on the bottle: a few drops only were administered, and shortly afterwards the child died; witness sent for Dr. Pretere, who at once said the child was poisoned, and remarked that the medicine he had sold to the servant was a solution of opium.

The questions before the Jury, as stated by the District Attorney, were the following: 1st, whether the defendant sold the liquid? 2d, whether it was poisonous? and 3d, whether it was sold without a label? The statute provided that every apothecary, or other person, who should sell poison without inscribing the word "Poison" on the label of the bottle or package, should be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished with a fine not exceeding $100.

Dr. Uhl testified that he made a *post mortem* examination of the child. The stomach did not present the usual appearance of an individual poisoned by opium; death, in his opinion, was caused by convulsions, produced by irritation of the bowels; "as a general rule, there should be peculiar appearances presented in the *post mortem* examination of a person who has died from the effects of opium; the complainant's child had gastric irritation, such as causes convulsions in children, and from which they very often die; there were no traces of opium found at the *post mortem* examination of this child; if taken in a state of solution it would not be very likely to be found.

Mr. Busteed, who defended the case, examined the witness, who further said that in cases of death from laudanum or opium in any of its forms, the pupils of the subject's eyes would be contracted, whereas in the case of this infant, the pupils of the eyes were distended.

Among other witnesses who testified to the good character and professional standing of the defendant, Rev. Mr. Verron, pastor of the French Protestant Episcopal Church, in Franklin-street, deposed that he had known Dr. Pretere for twenty-six years. He had known him both as a worthy man and as a practicing physician in families that he visited.

Other witnesses showed that Dr. Pretere had been a member of the College of Physicians since 1838.

Mr. Busteed made a powerful address to the Jury, but was unsuccessful. The verdict was guilty. Sentence deferred.

JUVENILE CRIME.

Daniel McConologue *alias* John Mulligan and William Riley, two small boys scarcely ten years old, were arraigned for burglary, in breaking open the store of Thos. Donaldson, on Jan. 4, and stealing therefrom some bars of copper. They pleaded guilty of petit larceny. Sentence deferred.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

William Layton was charged with knocking down and robbing Carl Schutz in Greenwich-street, on the night of the 18th of December. The property stolen was a gold ring worth $10. Mr. Busteed defended the case, which was so plain, that without leaving their seats, and with scarce a minute's consideration, the Jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentenced to 10 years and three months in the State Prison.

James Doris *alias* Lewis, convicted on the previous day of an attempt to commit burglary, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned to this day at 11 o'clock A. M.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard Affairs.

In one department only, at this Yard, is there any indication of pressing business; and in this the work is mostly confined to the war-steamer *Niagara*, now being constructed under the direction of Mr. STEERS. The frame of this vessel is nearly two-thirds up.

The frigate *Congress*, and steamers *Vixen* and *Corwin* are ready for sea, as soon as a complement of men can be obtained. Recently the shipment of men has not averaged one a week. The alleged cause of this is, that under an order from the Secretary of the Navy, none but Americans can be received, and further, on account of the small number of landsmen allowed to each vessel. A sloop, whose complement is 500 men, only can take 151 landsmen and boys together; so that the replenishing of the service from this source, under this state of things, is not to be relied upon. Another reason perhaps may be found in the fact, that only one month's advance pay is given—while many intelligent officers of the Navy believe that if three month's pay in advance should be allowed, there would be little difficulty in obtaining a supply.

Hall, the Murderer of O'Brien.

Coroner HILTON yesterday received a letter from Dr. SANGER, of Blackwell's Island, in relation to the young man, HALL, who murdered his companion, O'BRIEN, in a porter house on the corner of Grand and Laurens-streets a few days ago. The Doctor says that HALL has had two attacks of hemorrhage and is not likely to survive. In consequence of his low and critical condition no examination can be made by the Coroner. He is not yet aware that O'BRIEN is dead, and Dr. SANGER thinks it would be improper to inform him. If he were made aware of the fact of his comrade's death, being of an excitable temperament, it would increase the hemorrhage and likely hasten his end.

Death from Intemperance.

Coroner REDDING, of Brooklyn, yesterday held an inquest on the body of MARIA NOLAN, who was found dead at her residence, No. 19 Green-lane, when a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure was rendered.

Complaint Book in Brooklyn.

Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, has opened a book at his office, in which citizens can record any complaints they have to make. A large number availed themselves of the opportunity yesterday.

☞ ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., was elected Chairman of the Democratic Republican City Committee in Brooklyn on Thursday evening by a unanimous vote.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1855—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is pretty active at former prices. Sales were made, to-day, of 100 bbls. at $7 25 for Pearls, and $6 68½@$6 75 for Pots. ₩ 100lbs.

BEESWAX—There have been 1,100 lbs. American yellow sold at 28c., cash, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—The market exhibits a fair degree of animation, and prices are firm. The day's transactions include 51 bags Java at 13½c.; 500 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@10½c.; 250 Rio at 9½c.@10½c.; and 150 St. Domingo, for export, at 9c., ₩ lb. The stock of Rio is estimated at 28,000 bags. Of other kinds, there is not much here.

COTTON—The inquiry is rather less active, but with a light amount offering, there is great firmness in prices. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7
Middling	8½	8½	8½	8¾
Middling Fair	9	9	9¼	9¾
Fair	9½	9½	10	10½

FISH—The market shows no improvement. Dry Cod are in moderate stock and request. The sales since our last are reported at 1,500 qtls. at $3@3 25 ₩ cwt. Some retail lots have been taken at $3 37½ ₩ cwt. We have heard of nothing new in Pickled Cod or Salmon. The movements in Mackerel are quite limited, but the supply of these is not very large, and owners still quote them at $18 50@$18 75 for large No. 1, $15 for do. No. 2, and $12 50@$13 50 for do. No. 3, ₩ bbl. There is a little more inquiry for Pickled Herring, chiefly at $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are selling freely at 40c.@42½c. for scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ₩ box. These are the most abundant.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are essentially unchanged. The *Baltic's* news has not affected the market much. The Eastern and local demand is moderate. The export inquiry is also fair. There is less disposition to speculate. The day's sales comprise 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$8 25 @$8 50
Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½ @ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Round Hoop Ohio	9 00 @ 9 12½
Extra State	9 12½ @ 9 25
Fancy State	9 25 @ 9 37½
Superfine Western	8 25 @ 8 50
Common to Good Extra Western	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy and Extra Western	9 00 @ 9 25
Superfine Genesee	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy and Extra Genesee	9 25 @ 9 50
Canadian (in bond)	8 75 @ 9 00
Canadian (free)	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Brands	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @ 11 00

Canadian (in bond) barrel. There were 1,400 bbls. superfine disposed of at $8 12½@$8 25, in bond, and $9 12½@$9 18¾, free, ₩ bbl. Southern is moderately active and steady, with sales of 1,200 bbls. at $8 62½@$8 75 for mixed to good straight and favorite brands, with $9 87½@$10 50 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unchanged, small lots of both having found buyers at previous quotations.

FRUIT—The transactions are not on large, but prices are unaltered. Sales transpired to-day of 150 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 85@$2 87½; 500 boxes sun dried and dry Bunch do., at from $2 12½@$2 26½; 15 cases Sardines at 26c.; small lots of Languedoc Almonds at 17c.; and Dried Apples at 5½c.@6c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat remains quite scarce and inactive. Shippers apparently are not in need of much. Millers, however, want stock. Prices are somewhat nominal. Rye is still offered with freedom, and it is decreasing in value. There were 2,000 bushels Jersey and Northern sold to-day at $1 36 ₩ bushel, delivered. Barley is without change. The sales of a trifling character,—including two-rowed, for future delivery, at $1 37½ ₩ bushel. Barley Malt is worth, in large lots, only about $1 40, but is retailing at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Oats are less abundant and in better request at 56c.@56c. for State, and 56c.@58½c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Distillers are still purchasing pretty freely. Corn is in livelier demand, partly for export, and now brings firmer rates. The supply is increasing, but is yet a very moderate one for the season. The day's sales reach 12,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 06 for Southern White and Yellow, to arrive; $1 05 for Western Mixed, in store; and $1 03@$1 04, chiefly the letter price, for Jersey Yellow, afloat, ₩ bushel.

HAY—The stock is not very heavy, while the inquiry is improving. Sales were reported to-day of 800 bales River, at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been nothing of any consequence done this week. The supplies are moderate, but the demand is limited. Prices are nominally unchanged.

HONEY—Is in fair request, especially for home use, but the light supply checks business. Sales transpired to-day of 62 tierces and 11 bbls. Cuba—part at 60c., 4 months' credit, ₩ gallon.

HOPS—There were 47 bales last year's crop sold to-day, at 33c.@35c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The market is generally unaltered, being pretty well supplied, but quite dull. Prices are irregular.

LATHS—Eastern are rather scarce, and continue inactive at $1 50 each, ₩ thousand.

LEAD—We heard of a sale of 150 tons Spanish, in bond, at $5 12½, time with interest added, ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Nothing new has occurred in this line. The stock is exhausted, and prices are nominal.

MOLASSES—Remains quiet, but steady. New-Orleans is selling in lots, at 26½c.@27c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues inactive, though steady, at $3 87½@$4 25 ₩ 280 lbs.—the old quotations. There is a fair inquiry for Spirits Turpentine, the sales of which, in lots, consist of 200 bbls., at 43c.@44c. cash, ₩ gallon. Whole parcels, in shipping order, could possibly be bought at 42c. cash, ₩ gallon. Nothing new in Tar and Resin worth mentioning.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still very sparingly offered at prices above the views of buyers. Hence, they remain quiet. 100 baskets Olive were taken, to-day, at $3 50 each. Linseed is not very brisk, but being scarce, rules firm at 81c.@82c. ₩ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is in fair supply and request at 80c.@85c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, but is without any important change in value. The *Baltic's* news has occasioned more animation. The day's sales comprise 2,300 bbls., chiefly old Mess at $12 25, with some small lots at $12 37½; $14@$14 25 new do.; $12 25 for old Prime, which is extremely scarce, and $13 for new do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess is retailing at $16@$16 50 for City, $14 75@$15 25 for Western, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs readily bring 5c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Pickled Meats are selling slowly at 8½c.@9c., for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Dry salted Meats are rare and needed at full prices. Bacon is salable and firm. Lard is moderately sought after, and is stiffly held. The day's sales include about 500 bbls. and tcs. common to prime at 10c.@10½c.; with small lots of prime, in kegs, at 10½c., ₩ lb. The English accounts per *Baltic* are quite favorable. Beef is in fair supply, but is rather quiet and languid. The day's sales do not exceed 300 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 25 for do. Mess; $14 75@$15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in good request at buoyant prices. We heard that 200 tcs. were purchased at $5 75@$6 75, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are unaltered.

RICE—The demand is less active at old rates. The day's sales include 200 tierces fair to prime, in lots, at $3 75@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales were reported of 200 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request at former rates, with sales of small lots of Cuba at 4¼c.@4¾c., and 250 hhds. New-Orleans at 4¼c.@5½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand at steady prices. The past three days' sales embrace 85 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@9½c.; 160 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@12½c.; 35 Florida at 18c.@20c.; 154 bales Cuba and Lagua on private terms; 100 Havana at 18c.@24c., and 30 Yara at 35c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired to-day of 500 bbls. Ohio and Panama at 39½c.@40c., cash, ₩ gallon—the previous quotations.

FREIGHTS—There was a larger quantity of Provisions offering for England, but in other respects the movements were very moderate and uninteresting. For Liverpool, the engagements included about 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d.; 125 tres. Beef, at 3s. 3d.; 150 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d.; small lots of Cotton, at 7-32d. ₩ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Cheese, at 22s. 6d.; and some Bacon, at 17s. 6d., ₩ ton. The nominal rates for Grain were 4d.@4½d. ₩ bushel. For London, the shipments embraced 100 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d.; 600 tres. Beef, at 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d., mostly at 5s.@5s. 6d.; 400 bbls. Oil, at 27s. 6d.; some Bacon, 25s.; and 2,200 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d.@23s., ₩ ton. For other ports the engagements were very light, at old rates.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—New-Haven, Conn., offers the best advantages for three boys. Grounds ample and retired. Address Rev. A. G. SHEARS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for the second quarter are now being formed. The quarter dates from the day of entrance. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinee Dansantes as heretofore.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO.,
No. 22 Water-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL LEASE, FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE.—For 9 years to run. Located in a great central position down town, now doing a first rate business. About $12,000 will be required for this purchase. Part of the amount can remain on mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN B. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

TO PRINTERS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1823,)
No. 29 Spruce-st.

A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.
Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.
CORTELYOU & GIFFING.
This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 20th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 46th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner of 46th-st and 8th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be sealed and—Proposals for XXIId (22d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner 46th-st and 46th-st., or either of the undersigned; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
D. W. C. McCLOSKEY,
ROBT. H. SHANNON,
ROBT. McCOWD,
SAMUEL J. HOPKINS,
TRUSTEES.
Samuel Flint, J. C. Hopkins, Francis B. Guest,
John A. Van Riper, Wm. Holmes, Peter C. Mold,
Wm. Dealley, Nathaniel S. Wing.
Inspectors.

The following [illegible] Dealers:

DRY GOODS.
Auctioneers and Forwarding Offices.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Late A. T. Stewart & Co.)....Broadway.
American Laces and Gen. Dry Goods.
DEITZ, BROS & CO. (Manufacturers)....78 Walker-st.
Linens, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. STAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers)....41 John-st.
CHARLES FRICKERT.....33 Dey-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 43 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Manf's).....57 William-st.
Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....59 Park-row, opposite Astor House.
French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 60 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.
Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Gold Leaf and Gold Cell.
J. L. WAUGH.....112 Franklin-st
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st
Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....80 Wall-st.
Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.
American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 41 John-st.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.
Best and Our Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....259 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.
Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 333 Broadway, up stairs.
Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....No. 68 Wall-st.
Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 601 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.
Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor)—Manufacturing Emporium, No. 26 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.
Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....No. 379 Broadway.
Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Vesey-st.
Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....No. 349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.
Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 193 Pearl-st.
Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st. New-York.
Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....76 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor House.
Encaustic Tiles and Garnish Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)).....379 Pearl-st.
Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway.
Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE.....385 Broadway and 8 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK.....360 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.).....78 Beekman-st.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.
Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Imp's and Manuf's)...80 Fulton-st.
Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers.) No. 68 Maiden-lane.
Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 821 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.
Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.
India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships.....7 Gold-st.
Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods)....80 Walker-st.
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.
Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf....35 Maiden-lane.
Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.
Paper Warehouse.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS.....150 William-st.
Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers).....43 and 44 Pine-st.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manf.)...cor. 12th-st. 329 Broadway.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....276 Washington, and 244 Front.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks)....83 Maiden-lane.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $460, cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $130, being a reduction of 30 per cent from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 292 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES,

AUCTION SALES.

ARTHUR H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF LOTS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—ARTHUR H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of executors, a number of

$2,000 Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage 7s, collateral attached. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July, at the Broadway Bank, New-York. .....@90 each

$10,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. .....@1,000 each

$3,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, second to the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, interest payable 1st January and 1st July. .....@80 each

10 shares Third avenue Rail road. .....@100 each

5 shares American Express Company. .....@100 each

16 shares Minnesota Mining Company. .....@100 each

20 shares Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn. .....@100 each

10 shares Bank of the Cap tol, of Albany. .....@100 each

10 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Company. .....@50 each

20 shares North River Insurance Company. .....@25 each

20 shares Greenwich Insurance Company. .....@25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock on MONDAY. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, BLANKETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 345 Broadway-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising two rosewood piano-fortes, 4½ and 7-octaves, of brilliant tone and finish; rosewood and mahogany furniture, bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble-top wash stands, corner stands, music racks, mahogany cane chairs, rocking, Voltaire and easy chairs, hangings and looping beds, sofas, tête-à-têtes, rosewood and mahogany centre tables,

The Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met this morning, every member of the Board being present. The session is held with closed doors. Mr. CHOATE's argument on the question of admitting females to the Institution, in the Law, is first in order, and it is expected will be delivered this afternoon.

The Smithsonian Regents vote, by a majority of one, to break up the Compromise which devoted half the yearly income to the library and museum, and the other half to publications, &c. Mr. CHOATE made a masterly and lucid argument to show that the act of Congress required that a library and collection should be the principal objects of the Institution; that it would be violated by the proposed disposition of a Compromise to favor publications in connection to the library. The Regents who voted to sustain the Compromise were CHOATE, DOUGLAS, MCMURRAY, ENGLISH, STUART, TOWERS. Without argument it were all the oldest members of the Board, who probably felt committed to that course by previous action. Reporters were excluded from the meeting. Mr. CHOATE's argument will, doubtless, be published.

The Southern Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday Jan. 11.

At the Convention being held in this city to-day the Pacific Railroad project was one of the principal subjects under discussion. ALBERT PIKE, Esq., offered resolutions similar to those introduced at the Charleston Convention in April last. Resolutions were then offered calling upon Congress for an appropriation to aid in the construction of a railroad across the Peninsula of Florida, and asking liberal appropriations from the States bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf for the same purpose, also favoring a material modification of the tariff, and recommending the Southern members of Congress to vote for an entire abolition of the duties on railroad iron, also requesting the establishment of a Navy Yard at Memphis. These resolutions were all referred when the Convention adjourned.

Boston Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The House in caucus this afternoon nominated HENRY WILSON, of Natick, for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the the resignation of EDWARD EVERETT. The principal competitor for the nomination was B. ELY, a young and promising lawyer. It is thought the Senate will nominate and stick by Mr. ELY, and hence a speedy election of U. S. Senator is by no means sure. The House will ballot on Tuesday next.

The Missouri Legislature—Vote for U. S. Senator.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 12.

In the Missouri Legislature, in joint session, on the 6th of January, seventeenth ballot, the vote for U. S. Senator stood as follows: DONIPHAN, 58; ATCHISON, 56; BENTON, 39; WILSON, Whig, 1. Three Whigs were absent. Adjourned to next day.

Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 12.

The House of Representatives of this State agreed to-day to go into an election for United States Senator, on the 15th inst., by a vote of 38 to 33, the Nebraskaites voting in the negative.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 12.

In the Legislature this evening, ELI SLIFER, Native American, received the nomination for State Treasurer on the fourth ballot, and he will be elected on Monday.

Destruction by Fire of a Cotton Mill at Dorchester—Loss $150,000.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The large cotton mill in Dorchester, belonging to the Dorchester Manufacturing Company, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The eastern gable and wall fell outward, crushing two out-buildings, and many firemen narrowly escaped death—as it was, several of them were slightly injured. The loss is estimated at $150,000—insurance in Boston, $50,000.

The mill destroyed gave employment to two hundred operatives, who are now thrown out of employment.

Erie Railroad Trouble.

ERIE, Friday, Jan. 12.

Marshal KEYSER and suite arrived here at noon to-day, and will proceed to Harbor Creek to repair the road at that place early to-morrow. There is no resistance anticipated, but, should any be attempted, it will be futile. The Marshal has strong papers, and the determination to carry out his instructions, which are to put the Company in peaceable possession of their road at the earliest possible moment.

Daring Robberies.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 12.

Last Friday evening a party of robbers attacked the house of a family named WILSON, near Thorold, C. W., presenting their revolvers at them, and decamping with one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

On Saturday night the same gang entered the house of JACOB S. EBURN, who was absent at the time, and presented pistols at the heads of his wife and daughter. They ransacked the house and found nine hundred dollars in gold and silver, with which they escaped. Mr. EBURN offers a reward of two hundred dollars.

Warm Weather at Buffalo—Loading of Vessels, &c., &c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is warm, and the Lake and harbor have been free from ice for several days.

The propeller *Scioto* left Toledo this morning for Buffalo with a full cargo.

The steamers *Globe* and *Louisiana*, and the propeller *Delaware*, are loading for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

A vessel arrived here from Erie to-day.

Weather at Oswego—Harbor Clear of Ice—Arrivals, etc., etc.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 12.

The weather is moderate. The harbor is clear of ice. The propeller *St. Nicholas*, Capt. WILLIAMS, arrived here to-day, from Toronto, with 3,013 barrels of flour consigned to New-York. The Oswego Railroad takes off 2,500 barrels daily.

Saw and Carding Mills Destroyed by Fire.

CORNWALL, (C. W.,) Friday, Jan. 12.

The saw mill and carding mills on the Cornwall Canal, near this town, were destroyed by fire this morning, at 3 o'clock, and a large quantity of cloth and sawed lumber consumed. How the fire originated has not yet been ascertained. Loss $6,000. No insurance.

The Screw Propeller Canadian.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

Private letters received here say the screw propeller *Canadian*, advertised to leave Liverpool on the 5th instant for Portland, has been taken up by the British Government for the Crimea.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 12.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Saturday, but they contain no news of importance.

☞ Among the list of persons were recently elected to the Board of School Committee in Boston, which consists of seventy-two, nearly one-fifth of them were physicians.

There are about 300 students in the medical department of the University of Nashville, (Tenn.,) instead of 241, as formerly announced.

(Correspondence.)

The Crisis in Finance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I now come to the consideration of Catarrh.

From the frequency of catarrhal affections as forerunners of genuine tubercular consumption, the relationship between "colds, coughs, and consumption" is unquestionably that of cause and effect. Too much attention cannot be given to this fact.

By "Catarrh," commonly called "a cold in the head," I mean an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane that lines the nose. This membrane extends downwards, lining also the throat, larynx, windpipe, and bronchial tubes. We breathe through the nose; hence that part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passage, first receives injury from sudden changes of temperature in the air, or from any irritating matter it may contain. There are two kinds of Catarrh, "acute" and "chronic."

The symptoms of "acute Catarrh" are, first, a sense of heat and stuffing in the nose. You find it impossible to breathe through the nostrils, although there is no secretion—the membrane is "dry." If you could now examine the lining of the nostril, you would find it red, swollen, increased in thickness and very irritable. Try to inhale the cold air through it, and the attempt excites "sneezing."

This irritation may extend from the lining of the nose to the frontal sinus, when we have "PAIN" over the "FOREHEAD." It may also extend through the lachrymal canals, which convey the tears from the eyes, closing them up as it has done the nose. In that event the secretion of tears will be increased, and in consequence of the closing of the tear passages, will run over the cheeks. The skin is hot, the pulse is increased in frequency, and a shivering or chilliness is felt over the body. After a time a clear, irritating water is secreted in large quantities by the inflamed membrane, and almost runs from the nose and eyes, producing redness and smarting wherever it comes in contact with the skin. Gradually this acrid water becomes thicker and less irritating; of a straw color, and then yellow. As this change takes place the irritation subsides, the nostrils again become free, the stuffing in the head passes off, and the secretion diminishes, until the health of the patient is fully reëstablished. This is the usual course of what is called a "COLD IN THE HEAD," or "CATARRH," when confined to the nose. But it may possibly extend to the throat, involving the fauces, tonsils and uvula, and then it is called a "SORE THROAT." If the tonsils swell very much, the disease is called "QUINSY." A simple cold in the head may also proceed along the eustachian tubes of the ear, and so cause "DEAFNESS," or down the gullet to the stomach, deranging "DIGESTION." The most common course of catarrh, however, is to creep insidiously down to the lungs, when it is popularly known as a "COLD IN THE CHEST," and professionally by the name of "BRONCHITIS."

CHRONIC CATARRH follows the "acute" form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold" to cure itself. It is met with in several forms. In the "first," we have merely a discharge of yellow or straw-colored mucous which accumulates in the posterior nares, or above and behind the soft palate, and is "hawked" and cleared out from time to time during the day. In the "second," there are small sores formed on the inside of the nose, and the secretions become dry and hard, requiring almost constant attention to keep the nose free. In the "third," a false membrane is secreted from the diseased lining, which the patient removes from time to time. In the "fourth," the secretion "from the head" drops down into the throat, and the patient is frequently observed to "snuff up" and "hawk." Often the mucous membrane becomes ulcerated, and the discharge is then thin, yellow, and like "pus." In this form, too, there is often loss of smell, and the discharge has an offensive odor—especially is this the case when the ulceration eats through the membrane to the bone. I have several cases now under treatment, and among them a little girl only six years old. Generally, during the Summer months, the active symptoms of Chronic Catarrh become mild, but regularly return in an aggravated form on the approach of Winter. Those suffering from Chronic Catarrh are very subject to take cold, and will have one or more attacks every Winter.

Consumption has several stages. It has a first, or "forming" stage; a middle, or "confirmed" stage; and a last, or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not become immediately stuffed with tubercles, or corrupted by foul ulcers. It is only after months, and often years, of irritation—of slow insidious progress—from the slight "catarrh" to the seated "bronchitis," from "bronchitis" to the first deposition of a little speck of "tuberculous matter" in a single lobule; from the first depositions of tubercle to the filling up of a whole lobe, or a whole lung, with this matter, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the lung diseased becomes reduced to a mass of hopeless disorganization—that this dreadful malady reaches its last and final stage. The error is too wide-spread among the people, and too general even among physicians, to regard consumption as a disease, marked not only by "cough," but by the expectoration of "pus," by "hectic fever," "night sweats," and wasting of flesh and strength. In other words, to apply the name consumption only to the last stage of the disease. Were this otherwise we should not have to listen, with feelings of pity and sorrow, to such expressions as, "It's only a catarrh," "The disease is all in the throat;" or, it is only "A slight bronchial affection." Alas! there are few who suffer from these affections, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consumptive's grave!

TREATMENT.—Chronic Catarrh, like Asthma and Consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of MEANS of relief within our reach, or from the SEAT of the disease, or the MALIGNITY of its nature; for we can reach the diseased parts by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases—and the disease itself is only a simple chronic inflammation. Physicians have failed, because they have not striven to succeed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirting a little WARM WATER up the nose, and in prescribing an ALTERATIVE by the stomach, which, of course, does no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the irritation which exists in greatest intensity in the nasal membrane, also involves the larynx and lining of the windpipe. We cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by applications to the nose only. The course I have pursued, with almost invariable success, is as follows: A mild, astringent vapor is directed to be inhaled two or three times a day, from the inhaling instrument described in my Treatise—the patient being careful to exhale through the nostrils. By this means the diseased surface is acted upon in every part. In addition to the use of the inhalations, I daily shower the nostrils with a solution, adapted to the condition of the membrane, by a silver showering syringe, which I have had constructed for the purpose. The extremity of the syringe is passed into the throat, and then the curved part is turned up behind the curtain of the palate, and a jet of the solution thrown against every side of the posterior nares at the same instant. Early in practice, finding the want of such an instrument, I was in the habit of using an elastic tube, sealed at the extremity with WAX, and perforated with small holes; to this I fitted a piston, and used it as a syringe. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in making these applications. Even little children submit to them from day to day, and get up from the chair laughing. By this simple treatment, I am able to break up the most inveterate chronic catarrh in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been, that I doubt if it will fail in one case out of a hundred, when properly and faithfully employed.

Unfortunately catarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect, by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost sight of in the disastrous consequences to which it gives rise. We know that it exists, in a greater or less degree, in all forms of pulmonary disease; that it usually exists before any symptoms of disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of those "colds in the head," which becomes practically known to most of us, two or three times every year. I regard catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and I do not believe we can, by any other means, so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by cutting off the catarrhal affection.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 528 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WORTH MORE THAN ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD, consequently not sold nor left on commission anywhere. For sore eyes, deafness, cold in the head, headache, and the worst forms of catarrh. DUBRO's Catarrh Snuff has proved decidedly the most valuable discovery of the age. Prepared only by DUBRO, 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. A sample box, with directions, will be sent any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles through the Post-Office *free*, on receipt of thirty-one cents in stamps or specie.

(Advertisement.)

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S.—Four excellent, interesting, and perfectly unobjectionable pieces, all of distinguished popularity, and all performed, in addition to the curiosities of the Museum, without extra charge to visitors during this afternoon and this evening. Mr. JNO. R. SCOTT appears twice to-day, (Saturday,) and so does C. W. CLARKE, HADAWAY, Miss MESTAYER, &c. Nothing could promise more satisfaction.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Mr. Reid, of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, Mr. OLIVER COTTEN, of Brooklyn, to Miss ANN J. DONAHUE, of New-York City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Mr. JAMES S. SACKS, of Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., to Miss LYDIA M. SANDERS, of this City.

At East Boston, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Mr. Irwin, Mr. HENRY D. GARDNER, of that place, to Miss EMELINE W. SHELY, of this City.

DIED

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, CARRIE LAVINE, only child of J. W. and Helen T. Sibbell, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 193 Bleecker-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Barker, a native of Nottingham, England, in her 16th year.

Their friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Sunday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her father's residence, No. 61 2d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 6, LUCINDA A. HAMILTON, wife of William H. Hamilton, late of the Bowery Theatre.

At California and Australia papers please copy.

At East New-York, on Friday morning, Jan. 12, of dysentery, LYMAN COBB, eldest son of Lyman Cobb, Jr., aged 8 years.

The friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Lyman Cobb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Episcopal Church, East New-York, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery for interment. Long Island cars leave South Ferry at 12 o'clock.

At Fishkill, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, ESTHER, wife of Joseph S. Dudley, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, after a lingering illness, Miss SOPHIA MECKLENBURGH, daughter of the late Charles Mecklenburgh, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Leroy-st.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, JAMES MCBRIDE, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, on 8th-av., corner of 19th-st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 12.

$8,000 Virginia 6s	89½		80	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89½
18,000 do	89		50	do	89½
24,000 Missouri 6s	103	89¾	50	do	89½
5,000 do	89		50	do	89½
900 Ohio 6s, '60	99		100	do	89½
2,000 San. Fran. 10 per ct.	101		100	do	89½
1,000 Erie Income Bs	93½		100	do	89½
8,000 Erie Conv. Bs	71½	75	50	do	89½
13,000 Pan. Bds. 2d issue	91		50	do	89½
36,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	71½		200	do	89½
5,000 do	89	71½	100	do	89½
10,000 do	89	72	100	do	89½
10,000 do	89	72	300	do	89½
18,000 do	89	71½	50	do	89½
11,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	85		10	Chv. C. & Cin. R. R.	83½
5 Bank New-York	116		25	Ill. Central Railroad	91½
100 Mechanics' Bank	50½		do		91½
16 City Bank	119		99	Panama Railroad	93½
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	103		30	do	93
17 Bank of Commerce	103		100	Erie Railroad	43
10 Am. Exchange Bank	107		300	do	43
4 Bank of the Republic	107		50	do	43
9 Shoe and Leather Bank	89		50	do	43
20 Ocean Bank	80		200	do	43
10 Commonwealth Bank	84		400	do	43
250 Gold Hill Mine			1500	do	43
300 do		110	100	do	43
100 Canton Co		23	100	do	43
100 do		23	100	do	43
100 do		23	100	do	43
100 do		23	100	do	43
200 Nicaragua Tran. Co		15	100	Harlem Railroad	10
200 do		15	1000	do	10
100 do		15	1000	do	10
25 do		15	100	do	10
200 do		15	100	do	10
20 Penn. Coal Co		105	50	Harlem Preferred	70
80 Cumberl'd Coal Co.		31	40	Flushing Railroad	30
300 do		30	100	Read. R. R.	69
400 do		31	200	do	70
200 do		31	200	do	70
100 do		31	200	do	70
50 do		31	200	do	70
200 McCulloch Gold		10	100	do	71
100 Mich. Central R. R.		80	200	do	71
10 Mich. & Contracts		78	50	Hud. R. Railroad	39
100 Mich. Ind. R.		73		do	39
200 Ill. Ind. Construction		73			
25 Galena & Chicago R. R.		82			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Missouri 6s		90	25	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	84½
3,000 Virginia 6s		89½	100	Reading Railroad	105
10,000 do		89	100	Erie Railroad	43
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.		72	100	do	43
2,000 Erie Income Bs		93½	200	do	43
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75		91	200	do	43
10 Canton Company		23	200	do	43
200 New-Jersey Zinc Co.		4	100	do	43
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		89½	50	do	43
50 do		89½	100	do	43
100 Cumb. Coal Co.		31	100	do	43
200 do		30	100	do	43
100 do		30	100	do	43
100 do		30	100	do	43
100 do		30	100	do	43
100 Harlem Railroad		10	50	Hudson Riv. Railroad	39
200 Panama Railroad		93	200	do	39
50 Galena & Chic. R. R.		82½			

FRIDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The business of the day in Wall-street was marked by increased buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, a large business being done, and generally at an advance of 1@2 ₱ cent. on both Bonds and Shares, until 3 o'clock, when it was announced that the drafts of the great Banking-House of PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, had been dishonored by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The news created considerable sensation in the Street, notwithstanding certain undefined private rumors last week, on the failure of BELCHER BROTHERS, of St. Louis, that the house were involved by this event and greatly exposed, because of their extended operations in the West, to the adverse effect which this and other troubles would have upon their credit. In some respects the failure is one of the most important of the season, involving the credit of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the western section of which, from the Wabash at Vincennes to St. Louis, is under contract to Mr. BACON, and in an unfinished condition, and utterly destroying the oldest, most successful, and hitherto considered, wealthiest banking firm—PAGE, BACON & Co.—in San Francisco. It is some amelioration of the public concern in the disaster that the account of the California branch with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. has been kept good, and that the intermediate receipts of Gold by the weekly steamers will probably be applied to the drafts which accompany them; at all events, so we are led to believe, as far as the sight drafts made against these treasure shipments are concerned. From all we can learn, the operations of the house on the Pacific have been profitably and properly conducted, and it is much to be lamented that so fine a credit, wielding, frequently, as much as two millions a month of the Gold Dust delivered at this port from San Francisco, should have become implicated in the Railroad undertakings of the Western house. Of this particular involvement, nothing is yet known, with certainty, beyond the general fact that the amount is large, and the securities of the Road, undisposed of, not of the first class. The line, however, is an important one to the West—connecting, directly, the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis—part of each grand section has been opened for business, and a large expenditure of grading and masonry incurred on the remainder. Few lines have encountered more varied fortune, from their incipiency. The original contract was taken by GEORGE LAW, the late HEZEKIAH SEYMOUR, and others, for $9,000,000. LAW subsequently transferred his interest to SEYMOUR & Co. The first negotiation on the primary Mortgage Bonds was made with Mr. PEABODY in London, by Professor MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, and Mr. BACON, to the amount of $3,000,000, and everything promised well for the work to the Autumn of 1853. Mr. SEYMOUR unfortunately died. The prospects of the Money market underwent a sudden change, followed in 1854 by the well known revulsion in Railroad credit, Mr. BACON, in the meantime, having taken upon himself the entire contract for the Western Section at the risk of negotiating his second mortgages. The President and Directors at Cincinnati have labored under corresponding disadvantages with the Eastern Section, though they have pushed the works with indomitable energy.

The banking house, proper, of PAGE & BACON, in St. Louis, is one of old standing in the West. Mr. DANIEL D. PAGE, the senior of the firm, brought large private wealth to its support, and Mr. BACON, his son-in-law, a fund of business experience and ability, scarcely less important to its success. For this gentleman, who has spent much of his time in New-York, since founding the San Francisco branch, there is much sympathy in the banking circles. The deposits of the St. Louis house we understand to have been reduced from $1,700,000 six or eight months ago to $700,000 on the last statement. After the failure of BELCHER BROTHERS, the acting manager at St. Louis—Mr. PAGE being on a visit to California—endeavored to make his own position impregnable, and made drafts on New-York—one of which for $80,000 was dishonored to-day—which his partner here was unable to provide for, to the satisfaction of his Bankers, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The momentary effect of this afternoon's announcement was to check the somewhat rapid improvement of the Stock Market. It may do further mischief in Money affairs, by compromising Western remittances, and possibly compromising other parties in that quarter who have engagements ahead in New-York. But we doubt whether the failure will work essentially different on the public confidence from the heavy suspensions of BELCHERS, and WADSWORTH & SHELDON, last week. They were all large money borrowers; all struggling to sustain the splendid, but unsubstantial fabrics of credit which they have reared to their names, and made to reach the cap-stone during the saturnalia of speculation in 1853, and while their downfall is a serious private misfortune, and in some respects a public calamity, the mind of the business community is prepared by the general course of the revulsion, and the rapid liquidation of large and hazardous engagements which it has forced upon this class of houses, to receive such events as the reasonable sequel to an unreasonable expansion. The Foreign letters delivered early this morning gave increased activity to the Stock movement of the past few days. The additional rise in Erie Bonds, of every class, in New-York Central Bonds, Panamas, and Illinois Centrals, was 1½@2 ₱ cent. The Railroad shares rose 1@2 ₱ cent. at the early Board, as compared with Thursday's prices, falling back about 1 ₱ cent. late in the afternoon. The new Erie Bonds of 1875 were placed upon the Board list and sold at 81½ ₱ cent., carrying interest from 1st February. The negotiation has advanced Erie Convertibles of 1871 to 75 ₱ cent., while the advices from the London market put up Third Mortgages to 83 ₱ cent. The Reading dividend 10 ₱ cent. in shares, equal to about 7 ₱ cent., was registered at the Board and the stock subsequently sold at 70½ dividend off. State Stocks in very steady request. The prices for Virginias now range above last English quotations.

The growing ease in Money was partially felt on Foreign Exchange, one or two of the leading Bankers manifesting more firmness at 107½@108 on London. Most of the business for the *St. Louis* was done at 107½@107¾. Francs take a wider and lower range, say 5.18¾ to 5.28¾. North of Europe exchange in some demand on Hamburg and Bremen. Discounts outside of Bank are 1@2 ₱ cent. lower on favorite paper, not over 4 months to run. Demand loans quite easy. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $102,234; disbursed $34,681, and held a regular balance at the close of $2,178,752. The Assay Department paid out $356,631. The Dry Goods import this week is $1,505,240, of which nearly one-third passed into public store, against $2,300,927 same time last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUS'D Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,729	$240,000	375	$102,107	148	$47,146
Man. of Cotton	1,220	260,063	1,263	167,000	93	14,161
Man. of Silk	231	177,222	78	68,889	178	85,236
Man of Flax	1,052	223,468	236	49,544	146	28,127
Miscellaneous	220	182,000	141	30,000	1,832	22,061
Total	3,627	$1,080,467 414,783	1,893	$414,780	2,219	$197,126 1,099,467
Total entered		$1,505,240	Total marketed			$1,267,626

ADRIAN H. MULLER & Co. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Galena and Chicago Railroad.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Advices from New-York, received to-day, state that the stock of this Company sold on the 4th inst. at 70, and that the fall of over 20 ₱ cent. is attributed to the loss the Company is supposed to have sustained by the failure of its agents, Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON.

This unusual alarm is groundless. The liability of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON to this Company cannot exceed seventy thousand dollars, should they have sold all the Bonds of this Company within their control, and the loss, if total, would be only about 1½ ₱ cent. on the present capital stock, or add about 1 ₱ cent. to the cost of the Road and branches when fully completed. The Transfer Books in charge of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON were returned to this office and carefully examined last July, and the August dividend subsequently paid, or nearly so, without any error being detected, since which all New-York Transfers have been countersigned by G. S. ROBBINS, Esq., of New-York.

With these precautions we can see no probability, if *possibility*, for an overissue of stock.

A statement of the affairs of the Company will doubtless be published as soon as it can be accurately prepared, which will show a highly prosperous condition of the Company in both the constructing and operating departments, and compare favorably with any preceding year. Your obedient servant,

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Merchants' Bank of Burlington.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, VT., Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For several months past, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, a broker in New-York, who publishes a bank note note reporter, has most unjustly assailed this institution for which he has been prosecuted for a libel.

Although these attacks were unfounded, and greatly injurious to the Bank, no suit would probably have been instituted, if its officers had been fully convinced that Mr. THOMPSON was acting in good faith in the matter. He has repeated his attack in his *Reporter* the 6th January, inst., in an article which is grossly untrue, and he may, perhaps, continue his assaults, with the hope of influencing the suit now pending against him.

Under these circumstances, we deem it due to the public, as well as to ourselves, to say that this Bank is perfectly sound, beyond all question, and that it has at all times redeemed its circulation promptly, both at its own counter and at the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, where it is the practice of the New-England Banks to make their redemptions, and the public may rest assured that it will continue promptly so to do.

HENRY P. HICKOK, President.
W. L. STRONG, Cashier.

The Erie Outrage.

Private Letter Communicated to the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

ERIE, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

The mob of our city made a descent on the Railroad yesterday, destroyed the bridge and track, which will interrupt trade and travel for a few days only, I hope. You may assure your friends and those interested that every exertion will be made by most of our citizens to repair the damage at the earliest possible moment, and punish those that committed the depredation.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The COTTON market is without change. The sales to-day amount to 4,500 bales. FLOUR is setting at $8 25 ₱ bbl. LARD is 9½c. ₱ lb. There is nothing doing in PROVISIONS.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$400 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 77; $6,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 72½; $2,700 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '96, $250 City Railroad 6s, '81; 60 Reading Railroad, 39; 140 do., 39½; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½; 9 Minehill Railroad, 49; 25 Lehigh Navigation, 64; 67 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 39½; 800 Union Canal, 9; 100 do., 9¼; 100 do., 9½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 27½; 13 do., 28; 7 Norristown Railroad, 58; 500 New-Creek Coal Co., 1½; 200 Lehigh Zinc, 2; 200 Morris Canal, 15½; 200 Long Island Railroad, 14½; 17 Schuylkill Navigation, 19½; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, 4½; 50 Girard Bank, 11½; 5 Western Bank, 63½; 5 Bank of Pennsylvania, 107½; 10 Commercial Bank, 98.

Between Boards—$1,000 Susquehanna Canal, 6s, 66; 200 New-Creek Coal Co., 1½; 200 Union Canal, 9; 141 North American Fire Insurance, 5½; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½; 7 Morris Canal, 18; 118 Reading Railroad, 39½; 20 Girard Bank, 11½.

Second Board—$2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 77½; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 72½; $1,000 do. do. 72½; $500 do. do. 72½; $500 do. do. 72½; $500

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1028. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Chandler in Defence of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Smithsonian Institute and the Board of Regents.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

THE CASE OF CAPT. GIBSON.

Interesting Letter to the Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1855.

Another failure yesterday, I perceive, in the mail from this City to New-York, as no Washington letters of Tuesday night appear in the papers of to-day. What can be the cause of this? Can it be the fogs on the bay, which prevent the boat getting up from Amboy? If so, why cannot some arrangement be made to send the newspaper letters from Philadelphia to New-York by the late railroad train? That would get them to your City by 10 o'clock at night, when they could be promptly delivered if immediately distributed. The news mail between this city and New-York ought not to be subject to detentions by fog, unavoidable frequently, on the Camden and Amboy route. The Post-Office Department will earn the thanks of the Press, by providing some remedy.

The chief point of interest in Congress to-day, was Mr. CHANDLER'S speech in defence of the Roman Catholic Church, from the charges made against it in the several Know-Nothing speeches already made on the floor during this Session. It was very eloquent, and exceedingly ingenious; but there are a dozen sentences to the honor of answering it. The chief point on which it will be assailed, is its denial of the charge that the Pope aspires to civil power, or that the Church seeks to exercise a controlling influence over the political action of its devotees. The effort will be made within a few days, to show, by detailed references to history, that wherever and wherever the Romish Church has been able to do so, it *has* assumed political control, and made an ecclesiastic the head of the Civil Government, as well as of the Church itself;—and that this progress of temporal power has always been just in proportion to the progress of the spiritual.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of La., appeared in his seat in the Senate to-day. It is well understood that he brought with him from Ecuador some confidential treaty or compact; but whether it is a treaty for the cession of the Gallapagos Islands, or only a compact guaranteeing the protection of American citizens in the enjoyment of certain Proprietary or Commercial rights *they* may have acquired there, is not known. I am inclined to think the latter is the most likely to be true.

Mr. SLIDELL has gone to Louisiana. It had been supposed that he had a reliable majority of fifteen in the Legislature of that State, for his reelection to the Senate. But, I am told that he received intelligence a few days ago of some movement which threatened his defeat, in consequence of which he proceeded at once to the seat of war, to command in person. If he reaches Baton Rouge in time, my word for it he will win.

To-morrow is the day on which the Board of Regents is to decide the question of legality of the conduct of the Smithsonian Institution during the last year or two. There is some reason to fear that a majority of those Regents who are present have already committed themselves in favor of the right of the Board to construe the act of Congress disposing of the SMITHSON bequest, by going back to interpret the will of SMITHSON himself—a new exemplification, perhaps, of that paradoxical "longest way around, the shortest way home."

Well, be it so. There is an appeal from the Board of Regents to the power that created it; and that appeal will be promptly taken. In the halls of Congress the questions at issue will be *openly* discussed, at all events, while now the meetings of the Board are as confidential as is the discussion of a treaty by the Senate. Before that tribunal, men will be compelled to look at the real merits of the question, and stand or fall by them, instead of, as now, dodging the question altogether, by arguing the usefulness instead of the legality of the course now pursued in the conduct of the Smithsonian.

Rev. Mr. MILLBURN, Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States, starts for New-England next week, on a three or four weeks' lecturing tour. One of the lectures he proposes to deliver, is entitled "The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-bags." It is a vivid delineation of early Western character and civilization, based on history, tradition and experience. The lecturer's youth and early ministry being passed in a new country, he was of course thrown into intimate association with pioneers, and brought in daily contact with every form of frontier life, and has thus acquired a right to speak of them. During Mr. MILLBURN'S first two years as preacher, he traveled six thousand miles on horseback, and preached about seven hundred times, living for the most part on corn dodgers and bacon. He ought to know something of frontier life; and his well known eloquence and varied attainments fit him admirably to interest, amuse and instruct an audience on any subject to which he addresses his efforts.

Another of Mr. MILLBURN'S lectures bears the touching title of "Songs in the Night, or Triumphs of Genius over Blindness," in which he has grouped together numerous illustrations of what genius has enabled man to do in literature, art, science and oratory, even while living in the darkness of perpetual night. This is a peculiarly original subject One who has not made particular inquiry in this direction will be astonished to find the number of those who, notwithstanding this terrible privation, have found their way to eminence and to fame. Those associations which have been so fortunate as to make arrangements with Mr. MILLBURN to deliver these lectures in their presence, will find they have secured a rich repast.

The guests at the National Hotel, had one of the finest balls of the season this evening, furnished them, I believe, by the proprietor. The company numbered some three hundred gentlemen and ladies—the music was excellent, and the supper table did great credit to the house, and its management. I fear I have omitted heretofore to notice that the National was extensively altered and refitted just before the meeting of Congress, and is now under the superior management of one of the brothers WILLARD, who knows exactly what a hotel ought to be, and is unremitting in personal attentions to the comfort of his guests. S.

Increase of the Navy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1855.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent in the following suggestions, in answer to a communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the House of Representatives, asking him to lay before the Committee any specific measure of Naval increase he might have to propose, and especially a statement as to what number of new vessels he desired to have constructed, their size and description, and the reasons therefor:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th inst., in which, referring to the recommendation in my annual report for a further increase of the Navy, you state that "the Committee on Naval Affairs, of the House of Representatives have had said recommendation under consideration, and have instructed me (you) to request you (me) to lay before the Committee, as soon as convenient, any specific measure of increase which you (I) may have to propose."

And further, that "the Committee desire to know especially what number of new vessels you (I) desire shall be authorized to be constructed, of what size and description, and the reasons upon which you (I) based your (my) proposition."

With the six steam-frigates ordered at the last session, the *Franklin*, the *Sabine*, and the *Santee* added to the Naval force, our strength in that powerful class of vessels will be very materially increased.

Five of the new steam-frigates are modeled by the constructor whose genius is practically illustrated in the *Susquehanna*, the *Constellation*, the *Macedonian*, the *Germantown*, the *Dale*, and the *Preble*, and other vessels which are now adorning the service. They are being built under the personal superintendance of competent naval constructors, of established reputation. The sixth is modeled and being constructed by an eminent builder in New-York; and although she will carry fewer guns, they will be of the heaviest calibre.

The five steam-frigates, as well as the *Santee*, *Sabine*, and *Franklin*, much improved by the skillful constructors in charge of them, can each carry a battery of fifty guns, which the Department designs shall be of the largest calibre and most approved plan.

Vessels of this formidable character, however, are of great draught, and require a depth of water of more than twenty feet. We have many important harbors along the coast which they could not enter either for defence or refuge. They could not pass over the bars of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, and other important points both north and south. The experience of other nations and recent events in naval warfare demonstrate the great value, and indeed, in numerous emergencies, the *superior* advantages of well-armed vessels of *lighter draught*. We have now on hand at the different navy yards seven frames for sloops-of-war, of well-seasoned timber. I recommend that Congress authorize the construction of seven steam sloops-of-war, of less than eighteen feet draught of water. I propose that they carry an armament each of about twenty or twenty-two guns of heavy calibre.

My opinion is that the advantages of steam are so great as to justify the policy, of making them steam-sloops, although I am far from discarding the sailing-vessel. These will be very desirable, especially when bearing the heavy guns proposed. Their cost will be about one-half of the same number of steam-frigates.

If any suppose this is a large increase, allow me to say that I am advised by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., that about the same number will, from the decay incident to age, have to be dropped from the service by the time these proposed can be completed.

It may be asked by some whether this is considered as a sufficient increase, and whether I propose to suggest no further addition to the number of ships. The course I suggest is a regular, gradual, steady increase, and the precautionary step of replacing in the yards, as rapidly as possible, the timber used up in building the frigates and proposed sloops. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction will estimate, when desired, for the *full* cost of the vessels, embracing the timber for the frames. If the appropriation is made, then the Bureau will be instructed to build them—use the timber on hand, and with the unexpended fund replace as far and rapidly as possible the supply of timber. Thus we can be building and replacing the timber used, and be in a state of readiness for prompt and continued increase. The navy-yards should never be without a supply of timber.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives.

Letter from Capt. Gibson to the Secretary of State.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1855.

I have obtained from an authentic source two copies of official documents on file at the State Department—one, the last letter addressed to the Secretary of State by Captain W. M. GIBSON, in connection with his claim for indemnity from the Government of Holland, and the other what purports to be a letter from the same gentleman to the Governor General of Netherlands India, confessing his sins and suing for mercy. The first of these will be found an able argument of the duty of our Government in reference to the author's case, and will be read, I am sure, with interest and profit.

The other document is, to say the least, a very singular one. And it is a little remarkable, too, that it was not sent to Congress with the rest of GIBSON'S correspondence. There is a mystery about this which I cannot understand. This letter is referred to several times in the published correspondence, and the Dutch Minister, VAN HALL, communicated a copy of it to our Government long since; and yet it was not sent in to Congress with the other papers in the case. This fact certainly indicates that the President thinks it unworthy of credence; that he is satisfied, from other concurrent testimony, of the truth of what I understand Capt. GIBSON said to the State Department on the subject, to wit: that it consists simply of garbled extracts from a long letter of twenty-five or thirty pages, which he addressed to the Governor General.

Without desiring to plead GIBSON'S case upon its merits, it is but just to accompany this pretended letter of his, (which is given by the Dutch as an entirety,) with one or two extracts from documents published by the State Department, which throw some light on the subject. The following is an extract from an affidavit made by GORHAM F. BASSETT, of Boston:

I saw Mr. GIBSON frequently at the Prison of Weltevreden, during a stay of a few weeks at Batavia. I understood that he had been recommended by Mr. ALFRED REED, United States Commercial Agent at Batavia, by Mr. E. W. CRAMERUS, the acting Agent after Mr. REED'S departure for the United States, and by his counsel and his friends generally, to *address a memorial to the Governor-General, in which, though denying the charge of "high treason," he should admit the improprieties of manner or language he might have fallen into in consequence of his ignorance of the country*, and throw himself upon the good offices of the Governor-General to stay the proceedings of justice and allow him to depart with his vessel. It was believed by these counsellors of Mr. GIBSON that the Governor-General was anxious for an excuse to make a quiet disposition of the affair. In consequence of this, Mr. GIBSON addressed a memorial to the Governor-General of Netherlands India, accompanied by many vouchers, of which I was cognizant.

This petition of GIBSON to the Governor General, to which a great importance seems to be attached, from the fact that I have twice been favored by your Excellency with a copy thereof, was written by him a few weeks after he had been dragged into a Batavian prison, without knowing the exact crime with which he was charged, beyond a vague consciousness of having given offence to the authorities by imprudence of language, and by having infringed some of the local regulations of the Island, in sending a messenger to the interior without the required passport. In his very beginning GIBSON says: "I now desire to do so without any feeling of attempt at defence, but rather to throw myself wholly upon your Excellency's clemency, and that of your Government."

Trusting in the magnanimity of a person holding the high position of his Majesty's supreme representative in Netherlands India, it was natural that he should have deemed it out of place to attempt a defence which, in itself, became a protest against the justice of the treatment to which he had been subjected. He had addressed a similar and more lengthy communication to the Governor-General, under date the 16th February, giving a full and candid history of his whole life, up to the day of his arrestation, and accompanied by testimonials of the respectability and worth of his character from persons of the highest standing in the United States, some of whom are personally known to myself. This implicit trust in the generosity and high-toned feeling of the Governor-General, deserved certainly a better fate than to have the confessions of his errors stated, as they undoubtedly were, with a view to give a greater merit to the implored magnanimity of that functionary, produced as evidence of his guilt.

But I have not room for further reference to this case. I send, herewith, complete copies of all the correspondence transmitted to Congress, from which you can make such additional extracts as the reading public will find of interest.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, acquitted himself, as he always does, with great credit to himself and honor to his State, in a speech in favor of the establishment of a line of steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, China—a twin measure to the Pacific Railroad, but one which ought to pass at once even *without* the railroad itself. Mr. L. was listened to with marked attention and interest, and the facts he presented, if permitted to have their rightful influence upon the minds of members, cannot fail to secure many votes for the measure.

I do not say that the President has taken or will take any measures to procure the release of the captain and crew of the schooner *John G. White*, seized at Baracoa, Cuba, but he has given the matter his earnest attention, and unless I am misinformed, he will do so, if he has not already. The Government is in possession of facts showing the cruelty to which they are subjected in the prison at Havana, and affording reasonable ground on which to interfere decidedly in their behalf. S.

Letter from Captain Gibson to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State:

SIR: I am aware that when a citizen calls upon his Government to adopt energetic measures to redress an injury, personal to himself, the prevailing feeling is that it is more convenient to crush the applicant than attend to his grievances; that one's enemies, under such circumstances, are numerous and bitter; that they have sometimes found a willing ear in Governments, so far forgetful of what is due to their own dignity as to prefer a convenient escape from responsibility to incurring the possible mischances that often attend even the discharge of duty.

I have to acknowledge that my Government has been influenced by higher considerations; that although it has listened to whatever my enemies have brought to my charge; yet, acting upon a principle, familiar to you, Sir, as a lawyer, it has rejected the consideration of my merits or demerits in private life, as not involved in a claim against a foreign Government for redress for specified grievances. No one perceived more clearly than yourself, that an assumption on the part of Government of the right to proportion its measures of protection to the degree of respectability in which the applicant is held, involved an element of aristocratic discrimination, inconsistent with the relations of our Government to the people.

Before action was taken by the Government on my case, the State Department possessed on its files the opinion which each of the few personal enemies I had the misfortune at that time to have entertained of my personal and private character and conduct. Not having perused these communications, I can only judge of their character by the fact, that after their careful examination and consideration, the Government not only recognized my claims on the score of exact justice, but espoused them in a manner that indicated a clear conviction of their highly meritorious character.

I have deemed it proper to make the foregoing allusions to clear myself from the imputation of having listened to insinuations, attributing the delay which has occurred in the action of the Government on my case, since its final peremptory demand upon the Dutch Government was rejected, to hesitation on the part of the Government in reference to considerations fully weighed before negotiations were opened at the Hague. Such an insinuation would ill requite the vigor with which the State Department has pressed, in my behalf, the peaceful means of diplomacy, and would place the Government in the unpleasant light of hesitating to act in the last resort on grounds deemed sufficient to justify the most energetic demands upon a foreign government.

The circumstance that my last communication to the Department of Nov. 11, has received no formal notice, and the view suggested in our last interview, on the 21st November last, lead me to address the Department officially upon the subject of that interview.

I am aware that the Department has given serious consideration to the question how far the claims of citizens for protection or for redress may be pursued by their Government, when their person or property have been affected by an adjudication proceeding under the laws of a foreign state within whose territorial jurisdiction they have been found. That doubts on this subject existed prior to the final dispatch from Mr. BELMONT to the Dutch Minister at the Hague, I am assured from intimations contained in an official note received by me from the State Department, in reply to my application for the intervention of the Government in behalf of the liberation of Mr. CHARLES M. GRAHAM, late mate of the *Flirt*, from imprisonment at Batavia.

I had supposed, however, that that question was adjudicated by the Government prior to the conclusion of diplomatic intercourse with the Hague relative to my case. This opinion rose from the fact that the response of the Dutch Minister to the early dispatches of Mr. BELMONT, based the refusal of that Government to yield to the demands conveyed through Mr. BELMONT on the very ground under consideration, namely, that I had been convicted of crime under the laws of Netherlands India, and that the formality of the procedure excluded our Government from inquiring into its objects, its motives, or its justice.

Mr. BELMONT'S first dispatch ignored the validity of this ground, and peremptorily demanded the recognition of my claims. I have been led to suppose that the position assumed by Mr. BELMONT received the approbation of the President and of the State Department—that, so far from receiving censure, he has been commended for the energetic attitude he assumed.

The reference to Mr. BELMONT'S course is not urged as affording a reason for declining further consideration of the question, but as explaining its true bearing on my case.

Questions of reclamation arise not only out of the manner in which the laws of foreign States are administered by their courts of justice, as affecting persons and property of our citizens, but under the laws themselves and the systems of polity which they represent. Independent of the right that results from express or tacit argument, a nation that shuts its doors against all foreigners, or confers the privilege of access upon a favored nation or class of persons, gives no offence to those excluded, for it is an undoubted exercise of sovereignty. Unless such a State refuses to recognize the laws of humanity, and maltreats those who are, without their fault, thrown upon its shores, as in the case of Japan, we have no right to resist its authority.

But the European States and their dependencies, constituting the family of civilized nations, stand in a very different relation to each other in reference to this right of access. It would not be permitted at this day for any one of the European States to close its territory against the citizens of other States, seeking there the pursuit of business or pleasure, and respecting its laws. Such an act of obvious hostility to the excluded State would be held a just cause of offence. And a State jealous of its honor would yield to no terms of accommodation while such an odious restriction existed. The right of the excluded State is not based altogether upon express treaty and stipulations conferring such privilege upon its subject, but is derived from the very nature and obligations of the State neutrality as interpreted by the general law of European States.

Should Spain assume to exclude all citizens of the United States from Cuba, what statesman could venture to concede that our right of complaint had no other foundation than that of express treaty guarantees? VATTEL says: "In Europe the access is free everywhere to every person who is not an enemy of the State." This is the affirmance of a principle rather than the statement of a fact; and it applies to the dependencies of the European States equally as to the States themselves.

Having thus the right to enter the territories of the Netherlands India Government, I can again employ with effect the language of VATTEL: "The sovereign ought not to grant an entrance into his State to unfair strangers full into a snare; so soon as he receives them he engages to protect them as his own subjects, and to make them enjoy as much as depends on Him, an entire security."

How, otherwise, could the privilege be converted into a "mockery" but by attempts, under the forms of justice and law, to accomplish that by indirect means which openly they would not dare attempt. To openly exclude the foreigner by law would be no cause; for, although his coming might somewhat incommode the lawgiver, he would not hope impunities if in violation of the law he entered the forbidden territory. Nor could he justly invoke the aid of his country to avert the consequences of his own folly. Rule these where the laws profess to be equal, as between foreigners and strangers, and yet in their administration odious distinctions are made that the great "anarch" mentioned by VATTEL is found lurking.

Unless we are to regard the above as a fine-drawn principle of morals of no practical value in determining the civil rights and duties of States, it is obvious that the protection afforded to the citizen against the snares spread by foreign States should be as ample as the dangers to be averted are various.

If the foregoing principles are correctly drawn, it will be easy to infer that the observance by a foreign State of its domestic forms of justice is in itself no answer to a claim for reclamation.

Under that formula of words, the *form of justice*, we recognize a legal technicality. To the lawyer the *form of justice* is the evidence of its substantiality, and the lawyer is permitted to indulge in this artificial conceit because it belongs not to him, but to the statesman to adjust the forms so as to represent truly that which it purports to evidence. The relations of States are diplomatic and not judicial, and substance rather than form is to be coveted by diplomatists.

The idea that a State is precluded from looking behind the forms of justice prevailing elsewhere to see that substantial justice is done to its citizens is purely *technical*, and by technical rules we must judge it. It in reality means that if the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction is in form according to the laws of its procedure, such judgment concludes all inquiry into the proceedings. Thus a conviction of treason by a foreign State precludes all inquiry into the grounds upon which its justice rests. It matters not on how slight or trivial occasion the prosecution was instituted. Nor by what means advanced, provided they were in form regular. It matters not how far the influence of the Government may have acted directly on the court—how far the conviction may have rested on false testimony; the conviction being regular, that is to say, pronounced in form, and by a court competent to inquire into and punish the crime of high treason, it must be deemed conclusive.

But if it is conceded that you may go back of the judgment to see that all the incipient steps have been taken with formal regularity, the inquiry must still terminate with the inspection of a record; one step back of this, and the scrutiny passes from the consideration of forms to that of the existence of substantial justice.

The question at issue then resolves itself into this inquiry, whether a State, whose aid is invoked by a citizen complaining of the hostile action of another State, is bound to take a formal record of conviction by the foreign State as the highest and only evidence of what the facts were, upon which the conviction was founded, as well as of the sufficiency of these facts to sustain the conviction.

The degree of weight to be attached to the adjudications of the Courts of a foreign State as affecting citizens of our own, depends upon the question whether it relates to purely civil rights arising between individuals, or to public prosecutions. In a case involving civil rights merely, such an adjudication is deemed conclusive, unless under the forms of justice manifest injustice has been done. Nor is the injured State precluded even in this case from looking beyond the outward form of the proceeding to its essential character, to determine whether justice has been fairly or unfairly administered.

But in the case of public prosecutions, in which the foreign State is party as well as judge, the records of its judicial proceedings should receive still less weight.

If, in scrutinizing the actions of foreign governments upon the rights of our citizens, we are to bow to a rule excluding from that scrutiny everything except the formal records of its judicial proceedings, it is out of respect to convenience and public policy alone. We may concede such respect for its proceedings, for reasons of the sufficiency of which we are alone to judge, but not as the acknowledgment of a right to which we are bound to yield. A rule based upon convenience alone must be thrust aside when its results would be to defeat the very end which it proposed to attain.

No absolute idea attaches to the expression "the form of justice." Every State has its own notion of the form of justice; in one country it is a formal judicial proceeding, in which a jury of citizens stand between the public authority and the accused. In another, it proceeds upon altogether different principles, according to different forms; in another still, it has little or no form. In some cases, to be it regular proceeding evidenced by a judicial record; in others, it has no record, and no other form than such as is conferred upon it by the, perhaps, will of a Judge. If we are to pay the respect claimed by the forms of justice of one nation, we must yield the same respect for all.

To what does the rule contended for lead? An American citizen complains that while lawfully engaged in the pursuit of pleasure or business in a foreign State, he was arrested, and condemned to imprisonment. The case appeals strongly to the sympathies of his Government. What steps are taken for his redress? The very natural conclusion would be that an inquiry would be instituted to ascertain whether in point of fact the accused was really innocent. But not so any those who contend for the inviolability of judicial decrees.

You must look only to the form of the proceedings, and if that be in accordance with the laws of the country in question, then further inquiry must cease. If a Burmese tribunal has pronounced the decree, you must look into Burmese jurisprudence, and see how far its principles have been correctly applied by the Judge. If the unfortunate man has fallen under the censure of an ecclesiastical Court, you must study canonical law, and test the proceeding by the principle of that law. If he has been entrapped into a tribunal acknowledging no other rule of procedure than that of the secrecy of its deliberations, you must be content to know that what it has done was done secretly. "But," says the accused, "I was condemned by the perjury of witnesses, hired for that purpose by the Government." That cannot vary the case; justice has been administered in form, and you must be content.

The application of the rule contended for would be as useless as it would be difficult. It might with justice be said of the Government that adopted it, that it had abandoned its subjects to the rapacity and cruelty of strangers.

Such a principle makes every State the sole judge of the propriety and justice of whatever proceeding it may institute against foreigners found within its territorial jurisdiction. In opposition to so extravagant a doctrine the simple rule for which I contend appears with overwhelming clearness. It is, that whenever a citizen of the United States temporarily within the limits of a foreign State has been accused and convicted of a crime that he has not committed, and his innocence shall be made apparent to his Government by any credible evidence, his redress shall be demanded and exacted.

Nothing short of this broad measure of protestation will meet the exigences of the class of cases to which mine belongs. These cases grow out of national jealousies and rivalries. The political principles professed by our citizens render the objects of suspicion with most of the European powers. Our spirit of commercial enterprise is equally obnoxious to some of these powers. Some of these States would be happy to resort to any expedient to get rid of the presence of our countrymen, which would not involve them in an open rupture with us. Open violence is not to be feared—it is in the abuse of the *forms of justice* that the danger lies. If a formal conviction of high treason should be permitted to preclude our Government from investigating and laying bare the treachery and perjury that may be employed to procure it, the hangman would soon clear Europe of the jealously watched Americans. A case in point presents itself. Mr. BRACE, a citizen of the United States, while traveling in Austria, was arrested for having in his possession letters of introduction to persons in Hungary known to entertain republican sympathies. The arrest, for all we know, was conformable to Austrian law. The energetic interference of our representative secured his liberation. The action of our representative was highly applauded both by our Government and people. This interference was not justified on the ground that the procedure was in violation of the laws of Austria, but of the rights of Mr. BRACE as an American citizen. Had we looked no further than to see that Austrian forms of justice had been satisfied, he should have been left to be tried and condemned according to their laws. Our Government took, however, a different view—it saw that Mr. BRACE had committed no crime against the peace and order of Austria, and demanded that he should be exempted from Austrian jurisdiction. Austria submitted to that demand, as Holland will submit in my case when she has more to fear than diplomatic notes. Having, as I suppose, sufficiently enforced and illustrated the principles which are deemed applicable to my case, permit me, although in repetition of what is included in former communications to the Department, to state briefly the most important points of my case.

At the time of my arrest I was in the exercise of the undoubted right of every citizen of the United States, under our relations with Holland, a temporary visitor in my vessel at the Dutch port of Palembang. The object of my visit was to view the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and obtain information with a view to commercial enterprise. I was suspected of this and this alone. Previous to my arrest I was continually surrounded and watched by Government spies. I was arrested and accused of high treason. A letter was produced as the only evidence of my guilt, written in the Malay language, and Arabic characters—a language and character that I was then not familiar with. It purported to be addressed to a Sultan of a neighboring territory—claimed to be a dependant of the Dutch Government. As interpreted to me it was full of extravagance and bombast, such as only an ignorant spy of the Netherlands India Government to impose me in a charge of crime, could write. The circumstance which it was claimed rendered me responsible for the letter was that they were desirous to visit the territory of Jambie, I promised that I would give him a letter to his Sultan. A native writer was procured on the evening prior to the departure of the mate. I wrote a letter this evening at a Chinese marriage festival. It hardly contemplated to the writer with whom I could converse, but by the aid of a few Malay words, picked from a small memorandum vocabulary, and by signs and gestures, the idea of the courteous oriental epistle, full of good feeling and respect. I then left the vessel for the Chinese feast, leaving the writer to prepare a letter by the aid of two natives, furnished to me as suitable cabin servants by the Dutch authorities who afterwards, upon my trial, were proved to be government spies. The letter was written with the aid of these men, who undertook to explain my meaning to the writer. On my return a letter was presented to me in the Arabic characters, which I signed, though ignorant of its contents. Immediately after the letter was written the spies left, and prepared the police to arrest my mate, who was to leave on his journey the next morning.

The case was laid before the prosecuting officer of the Government at Batavia, who declared that no offence had been committed against the laws. He was removed from office, and another appointed.

I was charged with the crime of high treason. The charge was laid before the local Court, and by its decision of the 21st of February, 1853, was dismissed, as unfounded. An order in Council commanded the Court to proceed to a further investigation of the case. The whole power, civil and military, of the Government was put in requisition to ascertain some further cause of complaint against me. Every place where my vessel had touched within the Archipelago was visited by vessels of war, to obtain any witnesses against me, and months were thus consumed while I lay in prison.

A *second* time the charge was considered by the local Court, and dismissed by its sentence of Sept. 3, 1853, as not affording "sufficient grounds for entrance into judicature." This decision was overruled by another order in council; further investigation was decreed, which resulted in a *third* decision in my behalf on the 25th September, 1852. A third order in council peremptorily commanded that a public trial should take place, which trial resulted in my full acquittal of the charge of high treason on the 5th of March 1853. After *this fourth* decision in my favor, the case was taken out of the hands of the Court of Justice at Batavia, and submitted to the arbitrary decision of a secret tribunal or council, before which I was not allowed to appear, either in person or by counsel. The decision of the local Court was reversed, and I was condemned to a felonious punishment, from which providentially I escaped. Of all these facts you have the evidence at the State Department.

The crime of treason of which I am charged, it was not in my power to commit; for owing no allegiance to the Dutch Crown, I could not commit treason against it. The letter, the only evidence of my supposed guilt, was written by the spies of the Government. The prosecution was not suffered to proceed in the usual manner, but was forced to a conviction by the whole power of the Government.

It is impossible to shut our eyes to the real character of this proceeding, which is more properly to be considered a case of political persecution than a judicial proceeding. The Dutch, who have always pursued a policy with the Eastern nations, selfish and exclusive, have endeavored to grasp a monopoly of the entire Eastern Archipelago. Unable to establish their power over but an inconsiderable portion of this wide field, they have endeavored, by misrepresenting the European to the Oriental, and the Oriental to the European, to prevent any encroachment upon their coveted field of enterprise. They have especially desired to suppress correct information of the resources of these countries. The advent of an American on these waters seeking information, was a circumstance calculated to carry terror to the heart of the N. India Government. It was necessary, in order to prevent the influx of the dreaded American enterprize into their rich fields, that a terrible example should be held up before the world.

A "*mare*" was not to catch me, a net so curiously woven as to present the appearance of "the forms of justice." My sacrifice was determined upon, and by the aid of means held to be despicable by all civilized nations, I was so far ensnared that my good fortune in effecting my escape alone saved me. That the motives of the prosecution were such as I have stated is made evident by the stress that was laid at my trial upon my efforts to obtain maps and charts of the surrounding country. It is useless to contend for a proposition that is perfectly well understood on both sides of the Atlantic. The true issue of this controversy is understood in the East. It is there recognized as the last great struggle of the Dutch to maintain by fraud their untenable pretensions to a monopoly of the Archipelagian trade.

I need not occupy time with showing that there is no State of Europe under whose laws the writing of such a letter, with full knowledge of its contents and independent of its feasibility, would be an act of treason. Such a proposition is too obvious to need passed or comment.

The great point in my case, and that which recommends it peculiarly to this Government, is the fact that the action of the Netherlands Indian Government was directed against my national character rather than myself as an individual. Had a subject of the British Government, or that Government, as the Dutch Minister VAN HALL says in a dispatch to his Secretary, "as prompt to vindicate the rights of a subject," occupied the same position, the Netherlands Indian Government would have had neither the inclination nor the courage to pursue the course adopted towards me. Whatever wrong has been done to me is equally a wrong to the country of which I am a citizen. My cause is, therefore, the common cause of the country.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

WALTER M. GIBSON.

Alleged Letter from Captain Gibson to the Governor.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: I once more take the liberty of addressing you in relation to my case; and I may desire to do so, without any feeling of attempt at defence, but rather to throw myself wholly upon your Excellency's clemency, and that of your Government.

I am at this moment at liberty, but expecting incarceration at any time, I must say that I feel this state of uncertainty to be a severe punishment. I know and avow, most regretfully, that I have allowed my fancy and my vanity to get the better of judgment much of the time during my stay within the jurisdiction of the Netherlands Indian Government. I remember to have indulged in bravadoes, that I would become a potentate in the East; and this to Europeans and natives, who I cannot suppose attached any more importance to what I said, than as a vain-glorious boast; but I must, however, add, in extenuation, that this, after a plentiful indulgence in wine, I have been but too often led away in life by some high-colored romantic idea; but as I said at the commencement, I write not for defence on this occasion, but to avow that I committed a grave error in a too free way of speaking with natives, and ultimately in allowing my mate to depart into the interior, and in signing a letter addressed to a native chief in the Malay character, without sufficiently examining or endeavoring to know its inflammatory contents. I acknowledge the serious fault of sending a communication of whatever nature to such a personage, had allowing the mate of my vessel to leave, to penetrate into the interior without acquainting the authorities. I cannot remember more particulars than I have already given in previous statements; and I now crave your Excellency's consideration of all the facts, and then dispose of me as your leniency shall dictate. I make no defence, but only pray for a speedy judgment, hoping that there will be found a sufficiency of extenuating circumstances to mitigate the sentence I strictly deserve. I remain, &c., WALTER M. GIBSON.

BATAVIA, Feb. 25, 1853.

The Pacific Railroad Bill—Reciprocity Treaty—Central America, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 14.

The probabilities are in favor of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill by the House on the 16th, but as three of the Select Committee in the Senate have respectively independent plans of their own, it will probably go back from the Senate so altered that the House may not concur.

Advices from Nova Scotia represent the people of that Province highly pleased with the effects of the reciprocity bill, and arrangements are being made for much larger exportations of coal from Pictou next season.

Recent advices from Central America promise the expeditionists an entrance into the Confederacy, with such boundary lines as they may desire, and other privileges, upon such conditions as will be complied with by Mr. KINNEY and his associates.

Illness of Mr. Mason—His Successor Named—The Smithsonian Institute.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13.

No notice of the death of Mr. MASON, our Minister to France, has been received by the Government here. Their last advice was dated Paris, December 28, 5 P. M., and represented him to be then in a critical condition, from an attack of paralysis.

The Washington *Star* says Governor SEYMOUR, of New-York, is spoken of as Minister to France, in the event of Mr. MASON'S death being confirmed.

The redemption of the public debt at the Treasury Department, last week, amounted to $105,000.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met again to-day. The question before the board was the adoption of Mr. MEACHAM'S resolutions, submitted at the last annual session. These resolutions say that the law of the Institution requires

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[a] Vat. Law Nations, b. ii., ch. x., sec. 137. † B. 19. ii., ch viii., sec. 196.

[b] B. 2, ch. viii., sec. 102.

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United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

The following cases will [illegible] the Supreme Court next week:

MONDAY, Jan. 15—No. 1—The [illegible], appellants, vs. Daniel W. Coxe, et al; No. [illegible], Peter J. Burchell, appellant, vs. Albert C. [illegible], et al.

TUESDAY, 16th—No. 49—John Fisher's administrator, vs. Moses Wanzer, et al.

WEDNESDAY, 17th—No. 45—The United States at relation of Aaron Goodrich, plaintiff in error, vs. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury.

THURSDAY, 18th—No. 46—Illegible, appellant, vs. James C. Ridgway; No. [illegible], City of Boston, plaintiff in error, vs. [illegible] Louisa.

Labor Wanted in the Country.

DAMASCUS, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We notice by the TIMES that your City is thronged by persons of both sexes, thrown out of employment, who in many cases are on a point of starvation. "To such suffering they need not be subjected," if they would but leave the City and try their fortunes in the country. We feel confident that hundreds, aye, thousands, could find comfortable homes during Winter, and in the Spring be amply remunerated for their services. We know not of any section North where labor commands so high a price as is paid along the Delaware River and its tributaries. The supply of that article is wholly inadequate to the demand. Since the completion of the New-York and Erie Railroad, factories and factories of various kinds have been introduced, which calls forth hundreds paying their hands from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and finding their board; during the season of bark peeling, which commences late in May and ends with August. Consequence of which is, the Farmers are unable to hire, very many have turned their attention to Dairying and Gardening. To raise grain 't would take all to pay the hired laborer. Servant girls can get employment in almost every house, if they are willing to accept of moderate wages and good homes. Very many families could give constant employment to mechanics, where they would enjoy comfort and [illegible] which they are strangers while residing in your City. Mechanics are much wanted, particularly Carpenters, Coopers, Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths.

FARMER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death from Exposure and Starvation.

On Saturday Coroner HILTON held an inquest over the body of DANIEL COFFEE, at Bellevue Hospital. COFFEE came to his death, on the July aver, by exposure and starvation. It appears from the testimony that COFFEE had been [illegible] about the Nineteenth Ward for the last six

[illegible]

Leghorn, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1854.

[illegible]—an uncouth corruption of Livorno)

[illegible] port of Tuscany, but it is one of the most important in the Mediterranean. It lies [illegible] low, shore, which spreads outward for several miles, and behind which the Appennines rise in successful ridges, distinctly visible as you approach the town, and girding the whole eastern and southern horizon.

[illegible] from the sea presents only a fringe of masts and rigging in the foreground, with a few church domes and towers squatted behind. [illegible] to an anchorage amid a [illegible] and harbor craft, about 9 o'clock in the morning. Leghorn is called a free port, but by those who have indulged in the delicious dream that free trade abolishes [illegible], custom-houses, port regulations, and all the vexatious obstructions placed in the path of the traveler, indulge it no longer. We were detained three hours at our anchorage for the Captain to make his declaration, the Health Officer his examination, and the police their scrutiny of the passports. While waiting, we surveyed the shipping around, which presented the flags of all European nations, and of several American ones. There were a number of Greek sloops and schooners, the rustiest little craft to be seen, with a rusty little crew and a rusty little captain, not to be distinguished by his dress from the commonest seaman. They looked [illegible] crabs or lobsters, more accustomed to the water than to the land; their rude vessels seemed endowed with life and intelligence, or, [illegible] a strange sort of docility, so easily and obediently did they glide about, apparently following their course by intuition.

At last, noon [illegible] we were taken into boats, pell mell with our baggage, and sculled up to the Custom House, where we were received by files of Austrian soldiers. In no place upon the Continent have I ever seen luggage scrutinized with such severity as in this precious free port. The objects of the search were tobacco and playing-cards, monopolies of the Government. They first ask the traveler if he has any of these contraband articles to declare, and upon his declaring "No," they immediately proceed to a more satisfactory personal conviction. This examination only [illegible] Leghorn; as you leave the city for [illegible], your trunks are again opened for the ordinary examination of the Tuscan Custom House. If you are willing to pay a couple of dollars, you can send for an officer to your hotel, and have the examination effected there. Seals are put on, and your baggage is thus finally "good for Florence."

Once admitted to the hospitalities of Leghorn, we established ourselves at the Hotel Vittoria. We were no sooner seated at the fire, than a large album, with superb pens and richly chased inkstand, was brought in and [illegible] upon the table. It was then opened by the servant, and our attention directed to it. We inscribed our names, but as we had yet no experience of the management of the hotel, we did not add, as seemed to have been the practice of our predecessors, that we had found it to embrace every species of excellence, cleanliness, a good table, attentive servants, a kind landlord, reasonable charges, and general quiet, comfort and contentment. We might, no doubt, have ventured this complimentary compliment, for we saw that Mylord This, and My Lady That, and Sir Something Else, with lots of American nobility, from both Joneses and Smiths, had set the worthy example. After two days, however, on taking leave of our host, we had no hesitation in expressing, in reasonable and moderate terms, our sincere satisfaction. This we did cordially, for this puffing yourself, in writing a hotel, requires the complacency of an experienced traveler.

Leghorn is almost entirely indebted to its commerce for its familiarity in the ear of the world. It contains some 80,000 inhabitants, among whom are 7,000 Jews. These, and a few Greek merchants, are the richest men in the place. It is, comparatively, a modern city, the attempts to carry its history back to Roman times having failed with all except the zealots of credulous persons—born Puseyites—who believe an incredible myth or a miracle more readily than a substantial, well-proved fact.

It appears that Leghorn was a place of some commercial importance in the fourteenth century, but the founder of the present city was Ferdinand I., who erected most of the existing public buildings about the year 1550. At that time the population was only 749. Ferdinand invited the inhabitants of every nation to colonize Leghorn; and in consequence there were Germans, discontented with the government of their country by the Genoese; Moors and Jews, flying from the persecutions of the Church of Spain; traders from Marseilles and merchants from Provence, seeking to escape the horrors of war, which then desolated France. The same policy was pursued by other Sovereigns, and Cosmo II., about 1610, received 2,000 of the Moors expelled by Philip III. of Spain. He set them to work to subdue the *Maremma*, or unwholesome marsh lands, which spread to a great extent to the north and east of the city.

Thus Leghorn was one of the most permanent of the beneficial establishments of the Medicean dynasty. It has a local Government, called the *Chamber of Commerce*, representing the commercial community. It consists of twelve merchants, chosen from those of the first grade. The business of the place is steady and moderately thriving. Not only has the population an extremely varied and spectral character to the eye—a compound of all nations, in which individual costume and physiognomy have not yet melted into any national homogeneity—but the shops and stalls present, to an unusual extent, samples of the products and markets of the rest of the world—the unrivaled fabrics of Great Britain, the elegant and ingenious manufactures of France, the carpets of Turkey, the burnouses of Algeria, codfish from Nova Scotia, and soda crackers from New-York. All these articles may be purchased at prices not much above those of the places from which they come—in this point of view, Leghorn being, in reality, a *porto franco*, and levying no duties, though it vigilantly protects its monopolies.

Leghorn possesses few objects of art worthy of notice. The guide books are reduced to the necessity of noting, as one of the memorabilia, the *Pearl of Morocco*, which is only remarkable for [illegible], a lion for a weather-cock. [illegible] of the Duomo are the honor of [illegible] designed by Inigo Jones. It is very [illegible] and very suggestive that in the [illegible] vagaries of ancient church architecture, all religions are [illegible] to have [illegible] worship. This is of more value, a thousand times over, to religion itself, than St. [illegible] at Rome. The monument of true religion, liberty is [illegible] the cloud [illegible] created [illegible] God. The loftiest [illegible] which [illegible] vation [illegible] edge worship beyond it, confines religion of the heart to its own precincts. The piety of St. Peter's may rise 500 feet—for such is the elevation of its dome—the religion of universal toleration reaches as high as that temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

The English Chapel here is regularly served. Among numerous beautiful monuments in its cemetery, are those of SMOLLETT, FRANCIS HORNER and others. This was, until lately, the only tolerated English burying ground in Italy. The Greeks have two churches—one orthodox, acknowledging the Grand Patriarch as its head—the other being merged in the Church of Rome. The former shows some very handsome vestments and other church paraphernalia, presented by the Czar of Russia, still including the Crimea.

As to Leghorn itself, it occupies a level space and is substantially built. It is admirably paved with flat polygenic slabs of schistose granite. Some elevations in the vicinity present numerous elegant villas belonging to the rich Livornese, or serving as the sea coast seats of the Florentines.

We had few adventures here, except that a family traveling with us, after arriving at the hotel, missed one of its trunks—one in ten. A proper fuss was of course made about it. The agents of the steamer and the Delegate of the Port manifested great concern in the matter. The Corporal of the Gondoliers, who was responsible for any losses traceable to them, talked impressively and convincingly, indeed, about his and their honor. The police furnished a list of all the passengers by the *Bosphorus*, their age, profession and destination, to guide the losers in their researches. Among them figured our five bishops, the Cardinal of Besançon and the Franciscan friars. As the interested parties did not suspect anybody in particular, they let the matter slide. A week after—you will notice by the date that ten days have elapsed since my last,—the trunk bolted in upon them at Florence, having been carried off by the steamer to Civita Vecchia, and sent back thence by a coasting vessel. It was received with a shout of welcome, and was opened in an imperceptible jiffy. Ladies' ruffs and tarlatane skirts, Viault-Esté shoes and Jouvin wiff other gloves, multifarious common-place articles, rendered interesting by separation and the idea that they had gone to the bottom, underwent all the endearing ceremonies of the most lively affection.

Another incident, which I ought not to write, may serve as a warning to those who imagine that language may be successfully replaced by pantomime. An English youth, who could neither speak nor understand one word of Italian, undertook to buy an apple at Leghorn,—apples, by the way, of a tough, fibre and bitterish taste being abundant,—and he came near being mobbed therefor. He met a girl, in a lonesome street, with a basket containing three qualities of apples, in three divisions. He approached, took up an apple, and intimated his desire to give in exchange two bright Louis Napoleon sous, which he offered to her view. She said something which he took for acquiescence, and he, depositing the sous upon her basket, and sticking his teeth into his juicy purchase, walked along. Pretty soon he heard a clatter at his heels, and on looking round he saw the girl and about twenty other persons—beggars, apple-women, chestnut-men, turnip-boys, and other odd-looking people—all in a state of spontaneous combustion. Our youth paused, and the crowd gathered about him murmuring like the foam in the wake of a whale. Not a word could he utter or comprehend. He began to be decidedly alarmed, especially as he saw more coats and petticoats fluttering in the distance and gathering to the scene of uproar. A happy thought struck him: French copper was evidently uncurrent, but whatever might be the discount on French silver, enough would remain upon any such coin to indemnify the despoiled apple girl. He thrust his hand into his pocket, pulled out a two franc piece and put it into her palm. "Bene, bene," said she. "Bene, bene," said the crowd. "Beany, beany," said the youth, and walked tall-ly away. He returned straight to the hotel, but so cowed was he that he did not dare to tell the story till a week afterwards, at Florence.

After two days' stay at Leghorn, we took our passage on the Leopold Railroad for this city, a distance of some 60 miles. The road itself and the stations do not display that lavish expense and elaborate finish which characterize the French lines. The rails are laid in the most primitive manner upon exposed wooden sleepers, and fences of separation are not considered absolutely indispensable. The line bears a close resemblance in aspect to the Boston and Providence road. The stations are of stone, but are neither extensive nor elegant.

For several miles our path lay through the Maremma, portions of which are redeemed and laid down to meadows. The ample stacks of hay seen here indicate its fertility. Large tracts are left to wild pastures, and portions are overgrown with scrubble oak and thick jungles. These are the retreats of numerous wild boars, which furnish a succulent corner of the Florence market. It is curious to see one of the finest native quadrupeds of Europe still rioting about so populous a country as Tuscany.

As we approached Pisa, the land assumed the character so often described—its surface divided into small parcels, square or oblong, by straight lines of trees set on each side of ditches or trenches, which, in wet seasons, operate as drains. These trees are usually mulberries, their twigs being constantly cut off to feed the immense number of silk worms reared by the inhabitants. They all consist of trunks eight to twelve feet high, which have been often trimmed down, and bear a close resemblance to our swamp willows subjected to the same operation. These trees are loaded with grape vines, which cluster to their tops. The intermediate grounds are most skillfully cultivated, producing principally wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes. Occasionally, on the slopes of the hills, the pale olive orchards, somewhat resembling New-Jersey peach grounds, are reared in mathematical parallels.

The great features of Tuscan industry are thus presented to the eye of the traveler upon the very surface of the landscape—silk, wine, oil and corn—four of the richest products of a cultivated soil. BYRON has put his opinion upon record, that the "citron and olive are fairest of fruits." Nothing can be more erroneous, it seems to me, as far as the olive is concerned, if we speak of landscape beauty. The leaf of the olive tree is of a pallid hue, and its effect upon the scene, where it prevails extensively, is to render it chill and gray. The under side of the leaf is silvered [illegible] our native aspen, and when the wi[illegible] blows briskly these give a gray, cold tinge [illegible] whole tree. [illegible] to vineyards, [illegible] who have never seen [illegible] have no conception of the rich, [illegible] and picturesque [illegible] the vine [illegible] error, again. In France, the vineyards consist of vines four feet high and four feet apart, each stem tied to a stake. The general aspect is even less picturesque than that of our New-England pole-beans, or Indian corn fields with the stalks cut. A field of our maize, by the way, in full growth, its tasseled tips fluttering in the breeze, is the most graceful crop in the world—a rich, laughing, vivacious sign of Summer, succotash, hasty pudding and the stars and stripes. What are these scraggly Tuscan vineyards, the vines mounted on stumps of mulberries, in comparison!

We traveled at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and soon reached Pisa. We caught a glimpse of a church-tower, and saw the shaggy brow of a cliff rising behind the town; but the leaning tower, of which we had hoped to get a glance as we passed, was nowhere to be found. As Pisa lives upon its tower, the station would naturally be located at a point where that edifice could not be seen, rendering a carriage, a guide-book and a cicerone indispensably necessary—each traveler thus being compelled to leave a small sum behind him. However, as we meant to go back to Pisa, and give it a day to itself, we were less disappointed, though none the less surprised, at this unexplained reserve on the part of the famous tower.

We caught frequent glimpses now of the "Yellow Arno," and yellow enough it is—yellow being an elegant term for the more descriptive word, turbid. It is a mere mountain torrent, with a bed 600 feet wide; during three quarters of the year, the actual stream is reduced, in many places, to a width of 50 feet. Its basin consists, to a great extent, of mountain declivities, which in a few hours, empty the body of the rains into its channel. It then rages along its banks for some days, then sinking again into a narrow, fitful stream, crossing and recrossing its wide channel of barren gravel, in which, at low seasons may be seen men sifting sand, and loading doney carts with pebbles. The soil is generally a ferruginous loam, which gives to the river its yellow or turbid character. It requires a strong Italian bent to regard it as any thing but a very vulgar water course,—in itself considered.

A little beyond Pisa, we came to the towered settlement of "San Miniato of the Germans." This is one of the half dozen towns in Tuscany possessing a golden book, in which plebeians can inscribe their names and thus become ennobled. The fee is three hundred dollars and upward, and numerous counts, marquises and barons have been manufactured in this way. Our party, all of them patricians by right of their American birth, thought the privilege attaching to San Miniato a very funny one. A good many of the English Lords and Sirs floating about on the continent have thus acquired their distinction. I would advise such of our American mammas as are ambitious of titles for their daughters, to marry them to plain homespun Smiths, and buy their coat of arms at San Miniato, rather than throw them at the feet of dissolute and worthless sprigs of European nobility, whose price for wedding a Yankee is from two hundred thousand dollars to half a million. My plan is vastly more economical, much safer, and as a transaction, equally honorable to all concerned.

DICK TINTO.

The Slavery Question Judged by a European Republican.

An Account of the Slavery Question in the United States: (Die Sklavenfrage in der Vercinigten Staaten von Friedrich Kapp,) has lately been published in Göttingen. The author, who has spent five years in the Northern and Southern United States, has apparently acquitted himself of the task of comprehending the elements of our complicated politics much more successfully than most foreigners who have had the benefit of a much longer residence among us. The work under notice is devoted especially to a history and analysis of the various difficulties growing out of the existence of African Slavery in a part of the Union, and a critical study of the influence of the institution on the character of our statesmanship and the development of our national character. An unusual interest attaches to this production, from the fact that Mr. FR. KAPP is the first writer on the United States who views us from the stand-point of European Republicanism, and that his views will be received with peculiar confidence by that class in Germany and France who are supposed to regard our Government with the most favor.

Looking retrospectively upon our politics, the author divides our history into two periods. In the first of these, commencing with our Declaration of Independence, he considers that it was the bent and purpose of our statesmen to realize a political state which should be favorable to the happiness of the people, through its tendency to encourage simplicity of customs, self-respect, and virtue. The patriarchal likings and idyllic agriculture of this early era gradually gave way to an excessive regard to the arts of Production, which has impressed upon the country the stamp of a Business Republic, and made, in the second period, the grand end of statesmanship the increase of the material wealth of the nation.

Agriculture, in its peaceable isolation, has had to give way to the more compact interests of planting and manufacturing, and these have fought with each other for the supreme dominion. Their interested confederates and advocates in legislation and the Government, are almost exclusively occupied, says the author, in expounding the already established Constitution and laws, and forget, in poring over the letter, the spirit and the exigences of the age. Politics become thus a branch of industry and a lucrative business, which, especially at the North, the *attorney*, as the best adapted person, takes care of.

Character-portraits are given of our more eminent statesmen and politicians of the past and present, in which this idea of the substitution of attorneys for philosophers is more clearly defined. As samples of the general tenor of the work, we translate the substance of the sketches of JEFFERSON, whom the author considers the most philosophical and clear-headed of American statesmen, and of CALHOUN, who forms the transition to the *advocate period* of our statesmanship, of which WEBSTER, the "expounder" *par excellence*, is the highest embodiment.

JEFFERSON, THE PHILOSOPHER.

"The Declaration of Independence of JEFFERSON, and the declaration of the rights of mankind in France, are the offsprings of one and the same genius. They are politico-philosophical dithyrambics, which rank among the most glorious and the most sublime monuments of History. His exterior, too, especially his head and expression of counte[illegible] to American politics which hardly been writ[illegible] by a foreigner, as well as [illegible] recall to our memories the physiognomies [illegible] by philosophy. There is neith[illegible]-natured dispositi[illegible] of WASHINGTON, [illegible] and strong [illegible] of [illegible] resemble [illegible] Against sarcastic [illegible] restless [illegible] like the eye [illegible] clear and bright, [illegible] forehead free and [illegible] expressing quiet [illegible] and great energy. If I bury my looks for any length of time in JEFFERSON'S portrait, involuntarily I am made to think of Fleury, and the delightful lake of Geneva, of Paris and its spirited, world-ruling fashionable circles, of GIRONDE and the Convention, and of all the brilliant dates in the European history of the last century. JEFFERSON proved practically, as one of the first of all politicians, that a man may—not in spite of, but only by aid of philosophy—attain the right point of view for acting and operating. At a time when every Democratic rising was suppressed by Governmental measures, he introduced a modern view into political life, and made the *sovereign individual* the starting and issuing point of all policy. This is his great and immortal deed. JEFFERSON never denied through all his long political career, the cosmopolitical and humane doctrine of the Encyclopædians, to which he was indebted for the cultivation of his mind, and only by his close adherence to which he obtained his predominating influence in the formation of parties and the history of his country."

CALHOUN, THE ATTORNEY.

"*John Caldwell Calhoun* is the man who first turns from the ideal and philosophical manner of treating politics to a *one-sided, realistic, political routine*, which knows nothing beyond the wants and exigences of the present, and regards their fulfillment as the greatest end of policy. Yet CALHOUN, in spite of himself, is an idealist—a real fanatic, with the whole nervousness of an American. In his old age, his face looks like a battle-field, where bold designs and clear ideas are fighting with the most intricate imaginations of fancy. His features seem as if they had been furrowed by passion, and have never any of that captivating grace which characterizes CLAY, and which rendered him a favorite with the people. CALHOUN gave his support to the philosophical principles of JEFFERSON as long as the advantage of the South was to be obtained by doing so, but spurned them with the greatest insolence as soon as they no longer suited his purposes. 'The doctrine of the equality of men is nonsense,' exclaims CALHOUN, with a laugh; 'but,' he continues, 'the Democratic principle, as eliminated in the Constitution, interdicts to the Federal Government any interference with the rights of the individual States, and permits to them the resort of nullification or secession.' Thus, while repudiating the stipulating premises, he was prepared to make use of their inferential consequences; and so, though the avowed enemy of all concessions, he was really the father of political compromises, for whoever forgets the solemn motives which have governed the formation of a compact, and disregards its undefined but implied reservations, will always be ready to secure from it what he can for his own advantage. CALHOUN, like a greedy creditor, advances outrageous claims against the North, only that he may obtain larger payments on account. Day and night he exclaims, we must have our whole dues. Nay, puts in CLAY, the necessary complement of CALHOUN, not so hard as that; pay us part of our claim and we will let you off. The North grants the proportionately more modest claim, and CALHOUN, yielding nothing of his alleged right, accepts the payment in secret triumph.

"CALHOUN, after WASHINGTON, might have been the first and most adored of American statesmen, if his life had not been devoted to a great error. He spoke comparatively seldom, and then usually but briefly—was not possessed of much gracefulness, but of a ravishing power, by his logical greatness and his imposing personality. The despiser of all abstraction, he himself fell into its very snares and indulged in the most subtle hair-splitting when the Southern or Slaveholding interests were to be defended. JEFFERSON claimed the liberty of the individual, and that political embodiment which was established from it, *for all*; CALHOUN only for the superior or master people. JEFFERSON was not preoccupied by any party interest when he issued his political convictions to the public. CALHOUN first belonged to a party and then endeavored to vindicate and practically consolidate its interests. While JEFFERSON feared not to leave the decisions on public affairs to the majority of the interested people, CALHOUN was contriving bulwarks to protect the minority against the majority."

After an analysis of the theory of government promulgated in CALHOUN'S posthumous work, and a significant reference to the ancient States-right, and the Polish *Commonwealth of Noblemen*, the author observes that it has no relation to any Democratic theories of Government, and that the only way in which it practically differs from the ancient despotic theories, seems to be in its application to circumstances, which have arisen from a previous acceptance of Democratic principles.

"This glorified *non plus ultra* of personal liberty, of CALHOUN, which wants for itself and its cast, *all*, for the rest, nothing, is quite identical with the principle which supports the throne of every autocrat, and which finds its proper expression in Europe in the absolute monarchy.

"The character of CALHOUN obliges even his adversaries to do him justice. He did not know any fear, nor did he solicit any favor; he rejected the Presidency and despised popularity because he fought for a theory. He did not catch at effect, and did not show any borrowed pathos, because he had moral dignity. One act of his life illustrates best his whole being, and shows what was the foundation of his power. When CALHOUN, menaced by JACKSON with the gallows after his declaration of nullification, reentered for the first time the Senate, and all expected to see him accused at once of high treason, he took his oath upon the Constitution with impressive dignity, defended boldly and in a firm and eloquent voice his nullification decrees, and by his unexpected onset averted every personal danger."

The author, in conclusion, intimates that in the passage of the Nebraska bill the supremacy of the South over the North was probably permanently established, and that what is likely to occur hereafter will only consolidate the power of the planting interest; that the theories of Mr. CALHOUN will subvert entirely the principles of JEFFERSON, and that such alterations of the Constitution as will be necessary to change the old Democratic Republic into an Oligarchical, Slaveholding Aristocracy will soon be openly advocated and finally effected. The only eventuality which is likely to prevent this will arise, he thinks, from a reversion of the people of the North, when the yoke of Southern supremacy begins to weigh heavily upon them, to the original sentiment of devotion to the principles on which the Republic was founded, and a threat to divide the Union. A division of the Union, he considers, would be far more deplorable in its effects upon the South than the North, and that it could never be seriously contemplated by any large body of sensible slaveholders, and would be prevented by them if threatened by the North, at any sacrifice of mere policy.

The work is for sale at the German bookstores in this City, and may be easily procured by German scholars. It is also [illegible] clearest and most [illegible] to American politics which hardly been writ[illegible]

NOT[illegible]S.

[illegible] New-York Pe[illegible]

In 1853 the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West offered a premium of $150 to the author who should prepare the best essay on "Prayer for Colleges." The Committee of Award consisted of Drs. Emerson, of Andover, and Dimmick, of Newburyport, and Rev. E. N. Kirk. Thirty-two manuscripts were sent in, of which the one selected as the best proved to have been written by Professor W. S. TYLER, of Amherst College. This Essay makes a volume of 214 pages, and is most admirably adapted to effect the object had in view. The first three chapters are devoted to the subject of prayer in general; the remainder discuss the uses of prayer for Colleges. The excellent author has aimed to furnish "a kind of manual or epitome of the services which the College has rendered not only to the cause of learning and religion, but also to human progress and human happiness." Here is an episode on the uses of a classical education which is not, just now, untimely:

"The civil and political history of New-England and the Middle States for half a century before and after the Revolution, may almost be read in the large capitals which distinguish the governors and judges, the senators and representatives in Congress, on the catalogues of Harvard, Yale, Nassau Hall and Columbia Colleges. Let those who doubt the practical utility of colleges, or the political capacity of college educated men, examine these catalogues. We should like to put those demagogues, who would fain create a prejudice against colleges in the public mind, to the study of those triennials (if indeed they are capable of mastering the easy Latin in which they are composed). Few books would teach them sounder doctrines; few furnish them brighter examples. Yale College has educated four of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, three members of the Convention for framing the Constitution of the United States, one Vice-President, four Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, seven members of the Cabinet, thirty-nine United States Senators, one hundred and thirty-nine representatives in Congress, four Foreign Ministers, twenty-two Governors, eighteen Lieutenant-Governors, and eighty Judges of the Supreme Court, in different States; thirteen Presidents of Medical Societies, thirty-six Presidents of Colleges and one hundred and five Professors. The College of New-Jersey has furnished one President, two Vice-Presidents, four judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, fifteen judges of Supreme Courts in the several States, twenty governors of States, six members of the Cabinet at Washington, and one hundred and twenty members of Congress. Harvard College has graduated two Presidents of the United States, one Vice-President, and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Secretaries, &c., &c., too numerous to mention. Of the thirty-five thousand graduates* that have been sent out from American Colleges, nearly two hundred have been governors, more than five hundred representatives in Congress, one hundred and thirty senators of the United States, and nearly four hundred judges of Supreme Courts.

"Self-taught men have filled at times the highest places in our National and State Governments; and this fact marks at once the strict equality and the elevating tendency of our political system. But the men who have given *shape* and *character* to our institutions have been, to a very great extent, men of liberal education. Classical studies are peculiarly fitted to form republican statesmen. They exert at once a stimulating and a moderating, an emancipating and a conservative influence. Hence the remarkable, and, at first view, apparently inexplicable fact, that on the European continent the members of the universities are generally revolutionary and republican in their tendencies, while in England and America, where a large measure of freedom already exists, they are usually conservative,—very seldom radical in their politics. Classical literature, and indeed the living and breathing literature of the world,—the literature which men will not let die,—is all saturated with the spirit of liberty."

*This calculation was made in 1846. The number has of course greatly increased since, but the proportion remains about the same.

REPORTS OF CASES IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Vol. XVI By BENJ. C. HOWARD. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co., 1855 For sale by JOHN S. VOORHIES.

This is a new volume of the standard reports of our National Supreme Court. It includes the cases argued and determined at December Term, 1853.

Next to the reports of the Courts of his own State, those of the United States Supreme Court, are in many respects the most important and valuable to the practising lawyer. If the decisions of that Court do not, perhaps, embrace so wide a range of questions, yet their authority in our State Courts is of course higher than those of any other tribunals. The value of these reports is increased by the thorough manner in which they are prepared. The statements of facts preceding the opinion of the Court in each case are made up with care, and although sometimes a little heavy in their very fullness, they contrast favorably with the careless jumble of facts and pleadings, or curt reference to the opinion of the Court, which too often in our American reports forms the reporter's sole contribution to the case. In the volume before us, the facts are carefully collated from the papers. It is all pen and ink work. There is no scissoring.

TREATISE ON THE LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS, &c. By J. K. ANGELL. Third edition, revised and enlarged, by J. W. MAY. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. For sale by JOHN S. VOORHIES.

The merits of this treatise, in its original form, are well known. Upon its first appearance it took rank among our standard treatises, and has never been superseded—as too many very carefully written law books are—by other works embodying later views and doctrines.

The improvements in the third edition consist in Mr. MAY'S annotations and references to the latest authorities. The original text of ANGELL stands, we believe, unaltered; but in notes appended to it Mr. MAY has performed the useful service of referring, under the proper heads, the new cases decided since the original publication; often quoting them at length. The work is thus enriched by the addition of upwards of seven hundred cases, the annotations enlarging the work about one-third, the number of pages being now about eight hundred.

In the appendix, which contains the statutes of limitations of the various States, we note the addition of the Statutes of California, Florida, Iowa and Texas, not embraced in the previous editions.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED; OR, SIN NOT OF GOD. By MILES P. SQUIER, D. D. New-York: M. W. DODD. Pages 265.

Rather an assuming title—still the book affords a very well digested argument—an epitome of analytic thought on the main question at issue, and its analogies. Dr. SQUIER is Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Beloit College.

THE WIFE'S VICTORY; And Nine other Nouvellettes. By Mrs EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.

This is a new work by a well-known authoress. The several stories possess much interest, and are gracefully written. We do not fancy as much the "notices from the press" upon the title-page, as the view of Brotherton Hall.

The *North American Review* for January is a good number. The articles of best service to this generation are on GERVINUS' History of the Nineteenth Century, the Kansas Emigration, and a *resumé* of the English and American Universities.

HUNT'S *Merchants' Magazine*, for this month, has several valuable articles and its usual amount of permanent statistical matter. A portrait of MARSHALL P. WILDER accompanies it.

DR. BENNET DOWLER, says the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, has recently discovered in the vicinity of New-Orleans a mineral [illegible] proves to be [illegible] who [illegible] in California.

[illegible] popularity in England. It is [illegible] it ought not to be [illegible] merits are discussed. It [illegible] notorious—and, indeed, [illegible] came within Parliamentary [illegible] ed Parliamentary censure.

When his regiment was quartered at Windsor, doing duty by acting as a guard [illegible] ty, (with whom the noble Colonel dined,) it was the custom to have [illegible] vice read by the Chaplain, [illegible] in the riding-house attached to [illegible] On the conclusion of the [illegible] the non-commissioned officers [illegible] went to their dinner. One Sunday, [illegible] the service, just as the military [illegible] about to separate, and, indeed, after the [illegible] had pronounced the blessing, Lord CARDIGAN arose from his seat, and exclaimed, in a loud voice, "Men! You must remain to witness punishment."

Accordingly, in that very building which had just been used as a temple of the God of [illegible], where the mild doctrines of the Christian faith had just been proclaimed and preached, the hateful triangle was erected—a miserable culprit was brought in, naked from the waist upward; the [illegible] with the tormenting cat-'o-nine-tails in their strong hands, were duly marshaled; the surgeon was placed in readiness to mark how much torture suffering humanity could bear without sinking into a death trance beneath it; the victim was tied up, and the full punishment of 150 lashes was inflicted, cutting the flesh and muscle from [illegible] back. This done, the miserable wretch, horribly mangled, was remitted to the Hospital, there [illegible] wounds washed in brine—to emerge [illegible] after a painful cure which occupied [illegible] disgraced, degraded, reckless, broken man.

Inhumanity such as this, surpassing [illegible] brutality with which the rank and file of the British army were then treated, (this was before Private WHITE'S being flogged to death at Hounslow led to a mitigation of military flogging,) was made public and subjected to Parliamentary [illegible] The facts, as stated here, were not denied by Lord CARDIGAN or his champions. The [illegible] admitted—but it was alleged, in justification, that the regiment were about marching from Windsor to London early on the following day; that the victim had been duly doomed by sentence of a Court Martial; that the discipline of the service required the infliction of the torture; and that it really was out of the most sensitive humanity and the most delicate tenderness of disposition, that Lord CARDIGAN had the man flogged on the Sabbath, in the building where lately had sounded the voice of supplication and the words of mercy. His Lordship imagined, it seems, that if the soldier had his flogging at Windsor, instead of waiting until it could be faithfully administered in London, it would be an actual ease to the poor man, relieving him from suspense, and, in fact, making his mind easy by reflecting that the thing was done and ended.

It appears not to have occurred to this martinet that a yet more satisfactory solution of the difficulty would have been—*the pardoning of the victim.*

If this statement, to the truth of which I pledge myself, (and the particulars of which may be found in "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates,") should incline the public to think a little less highly of Lord CARDIGAN than Mr. RALSTON does, the fault is his Lordship's own, and not that of

Sir, Your obedient servant,

The Wool and Davis Correspondence—Some of the Earlier Letters.

SAN FRANCISCO, HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1854.

SIR: By the last steamer of the 1st instant I transmitted a report to the headquarters of the army of importance, relating to the conduct of the Mexican consul, charged with enlisting men for the Mexican army. His conduct was no less extraordinary than criminal, which you will have discovered by the report [illegible] alluded to. He was, at my request, arrested, and is to have his trial next week. His arrest and [illegible] together with that of WATKINS and ENCEY—the last [illegible] plead guilty, both fined $1,500 each, I am in hopes will, in a great measure, put a stop to filibustering in California. I have, however, received information that Colonel RAQUERT DE BOULBON [illegible] Sonora, which I have no doubt will be attempted if the Mexican consul should escape trial and conviction. I am in great hopes of catching this [illegible], he is, however, cautious, and accomplishes his [illegible] the medium of others.

Allow me to call your attention to a report which has reached me, that Colonel COOPER intends [illegible] as soon as he can, Major TOWNSEND, and order him to Washington. This I regret, deeply regret to learn, because if the Major should be taken from it would be less embarrass me than it would be [illegible] the service. His place cannot be supplied by any officer in the adjutant general's department, and from the fact that he is acquainted with all the [illegible] to the affairs of the department, and which [illegible] important to me than to the public service. The [illegible] ment is so extensive, embracing many [illegible] highest importance, and of daily investigation. Without the knowledge of Major TOWNSEND I should be [illegible] groping in the dark than I should find it [illegible] to arrive at correct conclusions. In a word, it [illegible] terest instead of private in to be consulted, no such [illegible] which I know Major TOWNSEND anticipates, will be issued. It appears to me I ought to be consulted on a subject so intimately connected with the interest of the Pacific department. No officer of the adjutant general's department could possibly make himself acquainted with the affairs of this department to the extent possessed by Major TOWNSEND, short of one year's constant application.

Since my arrival in San Francisco most of my time has been occupied in ferreting out and defeating the schemes of filibusters, and they are numerous. I [illegible] I have not been able to devote that attention to my [illegible] sional duties which the public interests require, consequently, I have been compelled to rely [illegible] on the information derived from Major TOWNSEND and staff officers. Again, I could hope that the [illegible] of departments in this department would [illegible] relieved from their positions without [illegible] myself. The information they possess [illegible] not be acquired short of one or two years' service, [illegible] valuable and indispensable to the good of the public interests. My anxiety on the subject I hope will be soon relieved.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your [illegible] servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1854.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th ultimo has been duly submitted to the Secretary of War. In answer, I am instructed to say, that, although it was not contemplated by the Department to withdraw Major TOWNSEND from your command at this time and [illegible] him to any other station, yet, should such change be deemed [illegible] determined upon, the Department will expect that the instructions which may issue on the subject will be duly respected and obeyed, and that you will not, in that case, carry out the intimation in your letter "to retain him no matter who may be sent to relieve him." I am further instructed to remind you of a conversation had with the Secretary of War, when, on noting the services of an officer, other than Major TOWNSEND, you were told that as the commander of the Department was to be changed, it was the more necessary Major TOWNSEND should remain there, he being fully acquainted with all the transactions relating to the affairs of the Department. As you had not, therefore, originally applied for that officer, but his being left there was a suggestion of the Department, the Secretary could not now accept an urgent a remonstrance from you against his relief, after you have had time and opportunity to make yourself acquainted with all the circumstances of your [illegible].

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Brevet Major-General J. E. WOOL, Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1854.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War desires that instructions may be given for the transfer of the [illegible] of the Department of the Pacific from San Francisco to *Benicia*, and that the public quarters and the barracks at that place be used for the accommodation of the officers and offices connected with the Department headquarters. A guard not exceeding a single company [illegible] sent for the protection of the stores at Benicia. [illegible] staff officers on its way [illegible] necessary that [illegible] had cause to [illegible] on, or [illegible] to, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE.

Mr. FREEMONT: The meeting of the Bar upon each of the charges in the Recorder of the Court of Sessions, Mr. Justice Gardiner, Admiral Somerset, Mr. Justice Bowdoin, Mr. Attorney-General A. Bishop.

...1855; its Ends.

...n, R. I., to the agent for the ... place. Single copies, or by the ... can be had, by applying to him at his ...

...It Has an Alien Look!

A ... who professes to have observed the movement closely, writes that the ... people, calling themselves unemployed, who assemble in the Park, under the imported revolutionary flags of "We want bread and *will* have it," and the like, is composed of aliens to American soil and institutions, and many of them, to all appearances, of very recent importation. We have seen the same intimation in one or more of the daily papers. We do not pretend to vouch for the extent to which these reports are strictly true, but judging from the banner-mottoes which are paraded in the Park and through the streets, we are prepared to believe that few American working men, who, as a class, are quite as well informed on the political duties of citizenship, imposed and guaranteed under the National and Conservative Constitution as any other part of the community, really participate in such demonstrations. Nor are we willing to hold the better portion—by which we mean the thrifty and hard working—of our ... responsible for these insulting ... in a City which has done, and is doing, more for the poor and unemployed, in proportion to its substantial means and ready cash, than ... has been contributed (relatively speaking) in any other metropolis, in the Old or New World, in the same time. Reference is made to the subject that the violent anti-agrarian threats of the Park orators may be properly understood and ... if need be, should their execution be attempted, and that it may not be considered a slur upon the City a reproach to the real working people of New-York. This being set right, we have no apprehension on the other ... of having a foreign revolutionary element, known as Communism, Agrarianism, or the wicked and malicious interference with Law and Order, as regulated by our admirable Constitution—successfully imported among us, to take the place of the ... Relief to the Unemployed and Charity to the Poor. If the time has ever been when ... it is strange (and by any possibility supposed, which we do not admit, it has ...), or at all events it is not of the present, when the signs of a more thoroughly ... spirit in our politics are too numerous and palpable to be misunderstood.

... for the arresting sway of this spirit is variously estimated by our public ... by the Press. We shall not now undertake to measure it; it being sufficient for our present purpose to know that the ... and that if Know-Nothings ... sympathy with ... of the objects of the Order in ... more effective plan could be fallen upon by friends or enemies to make this end sure than the parade of banners, such as we have seen, by alien processions or Park ..., equally insulting to the American ... of Constitutional Liberty, with Law, and to the good order of an American ... has never withheld the hand of ... the unemployed, or neglected the sacred obligations of charity to the destitute.

The Memorial of what are called *the* Workingmen of New-York to the Common Council, which we published on Saturday, contains, towards its conclusion, a menace designed, no doubt, to be read as portentous, and which, if it really means anything, must look to the ... of correcting grievances—to the destructive spirit, for example, of revolutionary Paris, under the reign of anarchy and terror. The authors are scarcely so weak as to suppose it would be carried out by the help of ... Americans, who respect their birthright of ... as to hope that a riot could be executed to under the name or with the ... of American Workingmen. ... unquestionably hinted at, is ... way of doing business. It is not ... their sense of American law. ... not a proceeding that can be ... with any assurance of their non-... the hope of immunity from ... of the law.

The ... referred to reads:

> "And in view of this state of feeling, we, as the ... of the Workingmen of New-York, are ... compelled, unless prompt relief is ..., to throw off all responsibility as to the ... lowering, like the dense precursor of a ... of death, over this unhappy City."

The entire memorial is in a tone of exaggeration which deprives it, in a measure, of all respect from the municipal body to which it is addressed. It speaks of sixty thousand ... out of all employment, fifty thousand ... accustomed to earn their living ... and support their families, in the same condition, and seventy-five thousand children and aged or infirm persons dependent upon these two classes. Now the sufferings of the unemployed and poor are bad enough, in reality, without the parade of such wild and unreliable figures, which are calculated by their very absurdity to impair confidence in the general representations of the evil, rather than increase the efforts of the benevolent, and call forth the effective aid of the municipal authorities. Besides, assuming the opinion that one-half, or even the stated number approximates the truth, there is no evidence that they have either authorized or would under any degree of suffering authorize this self-constituted Central Committee of *the* Working Men of New-York to speak in their name in such menacing tones or the Park meetings of questionable American material to parade the streets, in their cause, under ... banners. And this, too, while every ... of the truly benevolent, and every reasonable effort of employers, under greatly diminished ability, and every possible measure of ... are being ... for their relief. We regret to ... the ... way of do-

... It does not look as though it had a genuine American origin, and the public will hold its authors to the worst enemies in distress of the Non-York Working People.

No Liquor Sold Yesterday in New-York or Brooklyn.

Yesterday was a dry day in town. 'Twas a cool, tight, day,—the wind sharp and piercing, the sun bright and pleasant enough, but the water in the gutters stood as stiff as ever, and only the tops of the mud heaps were thawed. A dry day out of doors, but a drier one in doors. The old soakers that came out of their cribs to get their "eye-openers," found the doors shut of their haunts. They tried the door that leads into the alley, but a "Star" stood their so solemn and observant, that they went back again with the cobwebs in their throats undisturbed. The men came out yawning to get their "eleven o'clock," but the corner grocery was closed, and it was of no use to thump on the shutters. Nobody was inside evidently. They sat down on the barrels outside and on the edge of the coal-bin, and talked over Mayor Wood's droll ways;—men these that voted for him and threw up their hats for him, and took treats for him, and "did expect decent treatment." "There was an alien look" about them, sure. Some thought that Governor Clark had made a Maine Law, and some cursed the Know-Nothings, who must have done it.

"Gentlemenly men" shook hands on meeting in the streets, and said to each other, "Let us drink!" and stepping into saloons of mixed characters, where oysters are eaten at times, and marching up to the bar, saying, with the air of men perfectly assured, "Brandy for two," were shocked to hear the bar-keeper reply, "No brandy sold here today—by order of the Mayor." Very "gentlemenly men" felt as if they had eaten salt fish for breakfast, and chewed olives ever since. They thrust unusually large quids of tobacco into their cheeks and chewed never so vigorously. It was awfully dry yesterday.

Politicians who crowd each other in our great hotels, the swarms that blacken their saloons, were horrified at seeing neat cards stuck up in sundry places, "No liquor sold here on Sunday." There were, indeed, sudden rushings to private rooms, and an unusual number of bell-pulls, and servants glided rapidly up and down stairs bearing bottles, but yesterday in the finest of the white-fronted marble hotels as in the dirtiest of the 'low groggeries," drinks were not to be had at the bar. All honor to Mayor Wood, who has done it. Yet the Church-going people had no hint of the revolution that was wrought. There was no rioting in the streets—no bloodshed. But Mayor Wood did yesterday just what has been again and again repeated by the opponents of a prohibitory law as a thing impossible to be done—he stopped the liquor sale in New-York, almost, if not quite, entirely.

Nor Mayor Wood alone, Mayor Hall of Brooklyn City asfaithfully fulfilled his promises to the public. In person yesterday, he with the Chief of Police, perambulated the Consolidated City. Our report says that in Wiliamsburg there was but one shop found open; this the two officials entered, saw for themselves the evidences of a violation of the law, and announced their errand to the keeper, after which, as may be presumed, his customers went dry. We have fallen upon new times. This idea of having laws enforced is a great innovation, but it suits the people and wins for the reformers who effect it golden opinions from all whose opinions could possibly be framed of any other than the baser metals.

Farm Labor in Demand.

We publish on another page a brief communication from a farmer on the line of the Erie Railroad, to the effect that agricultural labor was never in better demand than at present. The want of laborers and domestics is by no means local. It extends, and has for a year or two, extended all over the country, particularly in the West. The produce of the farm, the dairy and the pasture was never so dear, as during the hard times we are now having in the City. The amount of additional labor brought into the fields since the extension of the railway system into the great West, and through the Southern tier of counties in this State, is out of all proportion to the new markets which these Roads have created at the door of the farmer. It is out of proportion, too, to the employment of labor in the cities and in building railways, and it is about time, one would think, to have a re-distribution. No honest working man need starve in this country, under such a state of things. He need not want, if he is willing to go into the interior where his personal expenses and the expenses of his family, if he have one, are comparatively reduced; his comfort cared for, and constant employment at fair wages almost insured. The same remark is applicable to female domestics. Hundreds of these are now said to be suffering for the want of employment in the City. They will see what our correspondent says of their chances in the country.

We may be pardoned on this topic, for referring back to what we said of the rapid increase of extravagance in this City less than two years ago. This evil—for evil we considered it then, as we know it to be now—was especially marked by the completion and opening, on the grandest possible scale of sumptuous and gorgeous living, of two of the most notable of the up-town hotels; and the week that witnessed the inauguration of the latest of those great establishments, was remarked upon at the time, in these columns, as significant of no good to the permanent well-being and stability of the business of this City. In these views, we differed then, as it is not impossible that we differ now, from many of our friends who think this Republican people as much entitled to all the luxuries their money or credit will buy them, as the nobility of the Old World who move in real ducal palaces. But one ... during different months, ... on the machinery of credit, no solid capital was exhausted, and reducing labor to ... customed employments with no reasonable guarantee that the change would, or in the very nature of things could, be permanent—inflating rents and making bubbles of corner lots—converting taverns into rarer shows of upholstery, plate glass, and table-ware—and multiplying paper fortunes by all the extravagances of speculation which followed in the train, and which like dead sea fruits have now turned to ashes, until that most unwelcome visitor, "Tight Times," is really in our midst. Where are now the laborers and domestics who were seduced from the rural districts for town employment, to carry on this scale of grandeur and folly? What is the condition of the emigrants from the Old World who were not then, or since, suffered to know more of the land of promise to which they had made their way, than they could find out on Manhattan Island? Many of the first class, we doubt not, are now mourning over the indiscretion which prompted their removal from a country home, while some of the second, it is to be feared, are suffering themselves to be used by wicked incendiaries, who dare not attempt to employ other material for the purpose, in making a show of numbers at their chartist or agrarian meetings in the Park. Verily, the follies of a year have left their mark upon the poor as well as the rich.

Mexican News and Prospects.

It is the manifest destiny of this age to get the news. Cut the Telegraph wire and it will take to pigeon's wings. Keep it back, for instance, from the steamer that is just leaving our wharf for San Juan, and it will spring by telegraph to New-Orleans, over land by the Ramsay Route to Acapulco, and up to San Francisco a week ahead of that which went by the usual passenger and mail route. It is *prima facie* evidence of a man's ignorance of the spirit of the times, then, who gags the press and tries to stifle down the news. It cannot be done. News is most curiously elastic. Like light, it does not have to be solicited, coaxed, entreated to enter, but leaps in at every opening. You must build high walls to keep it out. It wants all of the theories that philosophers have given of light to account for its transmission. It darts in rays, rolls in waves, gyrates in circles; it turns sharpest angles and diffuses itself as if by an atomic repulsion.

Santa Anna has established a most watchful censorship over the Mexican press, so that the orthodox mode of getting news from that distracted and sick sister of ours is out of the question. Hence the news—for by hook or by crook it must come—comes to us a good deal distorted, broken into fragments and discolored. There is no mistaking, however, the general tenor of events there. Alvarez must be making his western fastnesses more than ever impregnable, and revolution must be greatly strengthening itself on the South. Nor have the President's precautions to send off traveling all the "tall" men of Mexico who were not deemed safe succeeded in more than scotching rebellion nearer the Capital. From the *Diario Official* it appears that Antonio Haro y Tamariz, late War Minister under Santa Anna's own appointment has suddenly taken to flight, just as the Government officials were ready to lay hands upon him and read the evidences of his concern in the affair of Michoacan. The *Diario*, moreover, gives assurances that the hands of no less men than Don Manuel Rayno (Arista's Treasury Minister, whose liberal commercial recommendations so astonished us a year or two ago) and Don Octaviano Numanoz Lebo, another of Arista's Cabinet officers are foul with revolutionary doings. Then there come rumors of repeated victories by the Government in places where we had not dreamed that there was anything but loyalty to be victorious over. Besides, most of the papers which are prohibited to speak against the President, sullenly refuse to speak for him, and the almost entire unanimity of the late election—what was that but an indication that Revolution felt the eye of the Dictator was on him, and so silently he dropped in his vote, determined not to be fool enough to advertise his own dissatisfaction uselessly. In the late election when every voter had to write his name upon his vote, and to annex a written statement of his reasons for preferring any other man before Santa Anna, we wonder far more that there were to be found in all Mexico seventeen votes against him, than that there should be so few. Indeed, unless Mexican bravery is much improved upon the article which was current when our people enjoyed their best opportunity to become acquainted with it, we are inclined to suspect that those seventeen negative votes which, after three days' voting, turned up in the City of Mexico, must have been deposited at the instigation of Santa Anna himself, and by his spies, to keep up the appearance of a decent freedom of sentiment in the Republic.

What with the open rebellion of the South and the officially pronounced treason of men of standing at the capital, the silence or muttered discontent of the press and the people, evidently thrust up to drop a shower of lying ballots into the ballot-boxes, with the receipts of the funds from the Gadsden arrangement expended, and the remaining three millions not yet for a long time receivable, it is not a wild prophecy to look out for an early re-establishment in Mexico of the old order of things; that is, for the commencement of a new series of revolutions when fresh dynasties will succeed each other again as frequently as crops of new clovers on rich meadows. The present incumbent, notwithstanding the late unanimous vote of the fear-stricken people has not the first element of stability for his Government to point to.

☞ We direct attention to the card in another column of the Managers of the Ladies' Relief Ball, to take place on Wednesday evening next, at the Academy of Music. The programme of the entertainment is now complete, and the disposition of the ... individual managers, is already very extensive. The sale is not likely to be confined to parties who will give their personal attendance. Numerous charitable persons have taken them for the good cause of relief, and the cash proceeds of the Ball will probably exceed by several thousand dollars the value of the tickets actually used. This entertainment, and the Relief Concert of last week, will contribute, it is hoped, full $15,000 to the Benevolent Fund of the City. A small number of tickets have been left on sale at the desk of the Times counting-room.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—It is now certain that operatic entertainments will recommence here in about three or four weeks. The building has been leased for a year, and it is the intention of the managers, we believe, to organize a continuous season for the greater portion of the time. Ole Bull, Maurice Strakosch and Max Maretzek are the lessees and managers. It would be difficult to find three men of equal talent, or a trio more certain of public support. The opera under such men will deserve success. It will be no charlatan speculation, but a genuine art enterprise, with thorough artistes for its conductors. Maurice Strakosch sailed for Europe last week, and will engage all the desirable talent procurable there. His personal influence added to the genuine character of his mission, will commend him to sensible artistes.

Concerning the intentions for the season, we learn from the *Musical Gazette* that a company will be collected capable of performing Italian, German, and English opera—that premiums are to be offered for the production of new American operas—that Teresa Brambilla, Caroline Lehmann, (who was eminently and deservedly successful on her first appearance at the Philharmonic,) Neri Beraldi and Grassiani, are to form part of the troupe—that Sophia Cruvelli and Johanna Wagner are in prospective—that an attempt is to be made to induce Verdi to compose an original opera for us—that the first representation will be on the 12th February, of Rossini's "Guillaume Tell." We learn also that Signor Allegri is busily engaged in the preparation of scenery for the above mentioned opera, and also for Verdi's "Rigoletta."

Against all this promise we may here place the latest rumor—that Ullmann, Niblo and Jacobsohn intend trying a star campaign, with one or two leading *artistes*. Of showmen managers, we have had enough. The latest and greatest—Mr. Hackett—probably regrets his venture. If *artistes* like Grisi and Mario fail to remunerate speculators, what can be expected from any other star? The public has had a little too much of this description of commercial enterprise, and any new speculation must inevitably terminate disastrously. New-York cannot support two opera-houses, and the musical portion of Upper-Tendom is interested in the Academy, and will support it. Messrs. Ullmann, Niblo and Jacobsohn will find their musical importance rather insignificant beside that of Ole Bull, Strakosch and Maretzek.

This, however, is certain—there will be opera, if not operatic competition, in a month from the present time.

Wallack's Theatre.—Bulwer's admirably dramatic novel, "Night and Morning," has been adapted for the stage by Mr. John Brougham, and will be produced here to-night. The cast is admirable.

Broadway Theatre.—The Opera of "Cinderella" will be produced here to-night by the Pyne and Harrison operatic troupe. Unusual preparations have been made to render this opera the triumph of the season. New scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., and all the *artistes* of the company will contribute to its success.

Burton's Theatre.—To-night "Circe and Her Magic Cup," "The Nice Young Man," and "Living too Fast." On Wednesday, a new play called "Old Adam," and on Thursday another new play by Morris Barnett, Esq., called "Our Set; or, the Spanish Embassy."

Metropolitan Theatre.—A "grand and varied ring performance," and after the sawdust has been removed the effective drama of "The Count of Monte Cristo." Mr. Eddy performs in the latter.

Barnum's Museum.—The second grand annual poultry show commences to-day. In the evening, "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland."

Eisfeld's Quartette Soiree.—The third of these delightful entertainments takes place to-morrow evening at Bodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. The vocalists on this occasion will be Mrs. Georgiana Stuart and Miss Anna Geiswold.

Academy of Music.—The ladies' ball for the benefit of the poor comes off on Wednesday next. Tickets only $2 each.

The lovers of the Ethiopian Minstrelsy will find their wants amply provided for at Christy & Wood's, No. 472 Broadway; Buckley's, No. 539 Broadway, and Donaldson's, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

Items.

We are glad to learn that that enterprising music merchant, Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, has sided with William Hall & Sons in discountenancing the high prices for non-copyright music; the two firms named have undertaken to fight the trade, and expect no sympathy except from the public. This they are entitled to, for the reform is radical, and benefits the public directly. Purchasers of music should remember that at Hall & Sons', and at Horace Waters's stores, they can procure their music for half the price charged elsewhere.

Miss Makeah has accepted an engagement in Cincinnati, and will appear there prior to her appearance at the Broadway.

Some lady in Paris who "does not smoke," having proposed a contribution of Tobacco to be forwarded to the army in the Crimea, Roger, the eminent singer offers his mite in the following letter to the *Illustration* of Paris: "Mr. Editor, what a touching and charming idea is that of your adorable correspondent who does not smoke! Please thank her in my name for the tears she has caused me to shed on the route from Bremen to Hamburg; say to her, one who smokes no more, but who sings, associates himself, heart and soul to her good enterprise. Sound—smoke—are they not of the same family? Both live, both excite, and pass away as quickly; each owes something to the other. I subscribe then for tobacco for the army in the East. My package of cigars will be made up by one of my performances in Hamburg, which shall be *La Dame Blanche*. May our brave brethren in arms remember our old French melodies, and amidst the enemy's fire, the snows of the storms, sing with joy, as they find the tenderness and the pride of their countrymen thus following them. Ah! how pleasant is the soldier's life! Roger!"—*Musical Gazette*.

Madame Tedesco is said to have met with immense success at the Italian Opera in St. Petersburg. On leaving the theatre she was cheered by a vast crowd outside, who had awaited her exit, notwithstanding the intense cold—ten degrees centigrade below freezing point.

E. L. Davenport has met with great success at the new theatre, Boston. His engagement terminated on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Conway have been playing tragedy, comedy and farce at the Boston Museum the past week, with excellent success.

Mrs. Lysander Thompson acknowledges the receipt of $400 as the receipts of the benefit given her at Niblo's Theatre, on the 14th of November last.

Julia Dean is playing at the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans.

Morris Barnet commences an engagement at Buckland's Theatre, Montreal, on Monday evening next. He succeeds Mr. and Miss Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, at the last dates received, were playing to full audiences at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco.

Mdlle. Marie Durey is to commence an engagement at the National Theatre, Boston, on Monday evening next.

We learn from the New-Orleans *Picayune* that Fanny Kemble is on the eve of returning to this country, to reside at her beautiful cottage at Stockbridge, Mass., near the Sedgewicks. She has been living in England for the last five years, taking care of her father in his declining years. He being dead, she has no tie there to detain her longer from her adopted home, where it is said she will probably pass the remainder of her days.

Miss Jane H. Davenport is to sail for California on the 5th of February.

Appalling Calamity.

Burning of the Residence of J. A. Haven, Esq., at Fort Washington—Death of Three of his Daughters by Suffocation—Evidence before the Coroner.

The beautiful residence of Mr. John Appleton Haven, at Fort Washington, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last, and sad to say three of his daughters perished in the burning building.

The fire commenced about twenty minutes past three on Saturday morning. The edifice was made up of a main building and two wings, fronting to the east. This main building, as well as the southern wing was built with the basement entirely above ground. A hall crossed the main building through the middle from east to west. The second story was entered by steps in front, and under these steps was a door opening into the first story, into the hall referred to.

The northeastern quarter of the first floor of the main building was occupied as servants' rooms, the northwestern as kitchen and laundry, and on the south of the hall, the southeastern portion, was the room of two of the daughters, Sarah and Mary, where they were sleeping on Friday night. On entering the hall from the front, and turning to the left, one passed through a long, narrow hall into the south wing, which was principally taken up by a dining-room, having windows on the east, south and west. In the northwest corner of the dining-room was a closet called the "China Closet," where the plate was kept, and where the bodies of Mary and Grace were found. South of the young ladies' room already described was a conservatory, and east was a closet in which the body of the third daughter, Sarah, was found. Between this room and the narrow hall was a room which was occupied on the night of the fire by Mr. Octavius B. Philips, of Boston, a friend of the family. Grace and Helen occupied the room in the second story, above the dining-room. The northern wing was a tower some twenty to twenty-five feet square, and three stories in height, built during the past Summer, and not yet furnished. The whole building was about one hundred feet long; about ten rods to the south was a small building known as "the Cottage." Twenty or thirty rods southeast of Mr. Haven's residence was that of his son-in-law, Mr. John M. Hopkins.

Two German girls had been ironing in the laundry on Friday night, heating their irons at a range—but when Mr. Haven made his usual evening circuit of the house, at 10½ o'clock, he perceived nothing unusual. At midnight he got up to regulate the hot air register of his room. He went to sleep again, but was awakened a few minutes after 3 by a sense of suffocation. He and his wife then ran into the hall and alarmed his family. Mr. Philips heard this noise. Thinking it proceeded from burglars, he opened his door and the smoke rushed into the room. Then, after a noise, as if fumbling about on the floor for a key, he heard them unlock the front door. He ran through the smoke out of doors, and found Mr. and Mrs. Haven and the four daughters, Anna, Mary, Grace and Helen, on the lawn. Mrs. Haven only had on a wrapper. The rest were in undress, and it was very chilly, the fog being quite thick.

The servants had been roused, in the meantime, by Mr. Havens, and had made good their escape. Mr. Philips, soon after, while standing near the door, was enveloped in smoke, but hearing a lady pass him into the house, he ran after her. Not being very familiar with the house, he fell in attempting to follow her up stairs, and the smoke was so thick that it was some time before he could rise. As soon as he was able to do so he made his way out of doors, blinded and choked, and meeting Mr. James A. Connolley, told him that there was a lady up stairs. Mr. Connolley, on arriving, saw only Mr. Haven and his daughter Helen. She told him that there was somebody in the house. He then met Mr. Philips, who told him the same thing. He went into the house and heard a moan, as he thought, in the room over the dining-room. He then came out and had a ladder put up against a balcony before this room. Mounting it he opened the window, and a volume of smoke poured out. Mr. Hopkins now came up, having been wakened by Mrs. Havens. He and Mr. Connolley reached in their arms and drew out Anna, who had fallen immediately before the window. She was carried to the residence of Mr. Connolley's father, Charles M. Connolley, Esq.

Quite a crowd had now collected. Fifteen minutes had elapsed since the alarm was given. But none of the daughters were to be seen except Helen. It was said that they had gone to the cottage—no one knew where they were. Some few articles of furniture were taken out. The dining-room was entered through a window, and a waiter, Kate Lane, went in to show the men the way to the plate in the china closet. On entering the closet she stumbled over something, uttering a shriek. It was the body of Mary. Grace was soon found, and the two bodies were taken out of the house. Restoratives were immediately applied, but to no purpose. It is indeed said that Mary caught her breath when cold water was dashed in her face, but it may have been only a spasmodic, or perhaps even an imaginary movement.

The alarm had become general. On the first knowledge of the fire, bells were rung at Mr. Connolley's, and at other places, and between 5 and 6 o'clock engines began to arrive. Engines Nos. 35 and 49, from Harlem, 43 Hose and Engine of Manhattanville, 27 of Fort Washington, and another hose company from Harlem. The house fell, and the flames were subdued sufficiently so that search was made for the missing daughter, Sarah. She was found at last, very much disfigured, beneath the ruins, kneeling, with her hands to her face and her face to the ground. By the side of her were charred fragments of a woolen wrapper, which she had probably taken to put on.

The Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner O'Donnell arrived at the scene of the calamity about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded to hold an inquest.

The following evidence was elicited:

John A. Haven being duly sworn, said: It was my custom to examine the premises every night before I retired, and according to my usual custom I went through the house at 10½ o'clock and I did not observe any evidence of fire; about 12 o'clock I got up to regulate the register in my room, and there was no sign of fire; I returned to bed again and fell asleep; I was aroused some time after by the smoke in the room; I got out of bed, as did also my wife; we went into the hall and alarmed the family, and I told them to leave the house; we did not return for our clothing; I thought the fire proceeded from the fireplace, but I saw that the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done to check it, and I told the family to leave the building; I could not say how the fire originated; there were fourteen in the family; the fire was discovered to be in the wash-room in the northwest corner of the building.

Kate Lane, sworn: I have lived as waiter in Mr. Haven's family since August last; I went to bed last night about 10 o'clock, and then the two German girls (servants) were in the wash-room; I heard them talking; the door of the wash-house was closed, but I heard their conversation; they were ironing clothes, and they heated their irons in the range connected with the boilers; some time in the night Mr. Haven came down stairs and said the house was on fire, and ordered us out of our beds; I ran out and saw smoke about the wash-house; I went after the coachman, by the direction of Miss Helen; he came soon; he was in his own house, near by, fast asleep; his name is Peter Hynes; the young ladies then asked me to get the silver out of the closet; I did not go to the closet, it was so dark, and I was afraid of the smoke; the closet was in the dining-room, in the basement, even with the street; I took my clothes then into the yard; when I came back, after calling the coachman, I heard some one ask for the waiter; I then went into the dining-room through the window; I took the drawer which contained the silver and gave it to a man who handed it through the window; I saw Miss Mary lying in the closet; I cried out, telling the men that one of the ladies was in the closet; I then came out.

John Brady, sworn—I am employed in Mr. Haven's house as general servant; I went to bed last night soon after supper, but then I did not undress; I fell asleep, but some time after I heard Mrs. Haven give directions to all hands to go to bed; I got up then and fired the furnace in the hall as usual; this furnace is in the main building, and heats some of the rooms; I put down on this fire so as to keep the fire until morning; after that I undressed and went to bed; I left Kate and the German girls were up when I ... the kitchen ... night I heard Mr. Haven ... head of the ... my Ann the laundry was on ... opposite the laundry ... was on fire; I ... the window, and ... the laundry, and ... the roof; I ... took no effect on the fire; I ... beside myself; I heard ... the house crying ... and ... ruestions; the ... exertion to get out the ... getting out furniture; ... Miss Anna was carried up to ... was then much injured ...

Peter Hynes, sworn; I ... Mr. Haven; I ... burned, in a house ... girls called me some ... house was burned up; ... gible, and ran up to ... I met Miss Helen who told ... in the house nearly ... assistance or quick ... and get the boys of the ... there; when I came to the ... fire; I plainly saw I could ... stood from Mr. Jas. ... in getting Miss Anna out into ... ble and get out the back ... I returned I saw ... on both ends of the ... but quite motionless; ...

Joseph Mellon—... River Railroad; ... and I aided in ... building, and Miss ... cased in the ...

John M. Bogdon—... this morning I was called ... that their house was on fire; ... to Mr. Haven's; ... the family had learned ... I got there the flames had ... house; my attention was first ... was some one in the drawing-room; ... a ladder to the balcony attached to ... Mr. Connolley there before me; I ... window and I heard groans ... dense smoke, and I put down my ... reached my arm in and took hold of ... I found to be Miss Anna; she was ... was removed to Mr. Chas. M. ... she now is; she is doing well; ... afterwards I was present ... Grace were taken from the ... tached to the dining-room; ...

James A. Connolley—... Miss Sarah was taken out of the ...

The Building.

The main portion of the house was ... teen years ago. The south wing was ... ten years since, and the north ... Being built at several times ... somewhat intricate, and it was quite ... through the house for one who was ... It was in the Italian style and ... ably with the many magnificent ... are the ornament of Fort ... about a quarter of a mile ... hundred feet above the Hudson, ... a very extensive prospect up and down ... The grounds and the extent of ... out with great taste and ... The insurance on the house was ... third of its value, and the furniture ... the extent of $2,000, both in the Union ... surance Company.

Mr. Charles M. Connolley, of No. 40 ... street, sent to Washington Hall, at ... and ordered a meal for a hundred persons ... firemen. About eighty partook of the meal. By the time of the fire the fog was so thick that even after the flames burst out the fire could not be seen at any considerable distance.

Effect of the News in the City.

The terrible news of the calamity reached this City on Saturday about 10 A. M. It excited the liveliest interest and sympathy. The relations and friends of the family immediately set out to visit the scene. Rev. Dr. Osgood, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was among the number. The family were communicants of his Church, Mr. Haven being among its oldest members. He was very much affected, and mentioned among other things that Sarah had sent him but a few weeks since a considerable sum of money, or a contribution of "the Sisters" for the poor.

Mr. Haven's Family.

Mr. Haven is a native of New-... about 65 years of age, and is engaged in ... on Beaver-street. The maiden name of ... Haven was Langdon. She was a native ... Hampshire. The parents, as may be ... ceived, are overwhelmed at their ... Anna is at the residence of Mr. Cornelius ..., and is slowly recovering. Her throat is thought by Dr. Elliot to have been burned, as it is quite sore. She has not yet been told of the loss of her sisters. Her sister Helen visited her this morning, and although quite overcome herself, the brave girl controlled herself so perfectly as to appear cheerful and give no suspicion of the dreadful reality. When she left Anna's room she very nearly fainted in the arms of Mrs. Connolley.

Yesterday the bodies were at the house of Mr. Hopkins. That of Sarah was not shown. That of Grace was said to be but little changed, while the features of Mary were almost life-like in their expression, with not even the hue of death. She seemed rather to be feigning asleep in coffin, and still retained the remarkable beauty of her life. "There were seven sisters in the family, ... who was rescued; Augusta, the wife of Mr. ... kins; Sarah, Mary and Grace, who ... Helen and Fanny, the last of whom ... at the time in the City.

The inscriptions on the coffin ...

"Sarah Langdon ...
Born Oct. 14, ...

"Anna Mary Haven ...
Born Aug. 2, 1836.

"Grace Duncan Haven ...
Born Oct. 18, 1838."

The family was very ... each other, they were all so ... their's was a delightful home ... three comparatively, Sarah ... and efficient; she was ... practical, and had great ... acquaintances in which she ... very beautiful, and was beloved ... Grace was highly ... markable for her scholarship.

The Funerals.

Will take place to-morrow, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mr. Hopkins, near the scene of the calamity. The bodies will be deposited in the family tomb on the estate. Rev. Dr. Osgood will officiate on the occasion.

Accident to a Fireman.

A fireman was run over by a hose carriage and had his leg broken. He was also ... injured in the head.

Business Notices.

GREAT FIRE AT LYNCHBURG, ... LYNCHBURG, ...

Mr. S. C. Herring—*Sir*: Early ... visited by a large and destructive fire, ... being consumed.

The occupant of one of them ... with one of Herring's Five Proof ... been tried from the ruins, and ... cool and ... was opened and ... and in good order.

This is the first test applied, ... considered perfectly satisfactory.

Yours truly, ... H. THOMPSON & CO.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT ... of Pianos of every variety of style, ... different makers; also, Chickering's, Chickering & Co.'s celebrated Melodeon Pianos, and the improved Semi-Grand Pianos. Wilcox' Pianos. ... Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, prices from $50 to $350. Pianos to rent. ... five different manufactories, including the ... & H. W. Smith's Melodeons (lowest ... prices, $40, $50, $70, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, and $225. ... Each instrument guaranteed. ... from former prices.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS MORNING 2,000 yards of rich plain silks of various colors, ... spotted on the voyage of importation; ... I case fine 4-4 shirting linen at 25c. per yard. ... H. B. CLAFLIN & CO'S, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard st.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER ... consignment to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Chilled ... Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, ... larger than a tooth pick.) ... Wilder and Price-sts.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS ... semi-weekly Auction sale of ... at 12½ o'clock, at the ... particulars and his ... inquire soon to be changed to ...

LINDEN CASTILE SOAP. ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Tobias's Celebrated Venetian Liniment, used in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, by the Queen, Royalty, and the people, with all the recent introductions, of every new nation. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Caution against base imitations. Original and other genuine may be had only of TOBIAS & CO., New-York. Circulars and other printing matter sent free to any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON & CO., Printers, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Hollenbeck's Excelsior Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Positive remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all outward injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. E. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. H. KING, New-York; and WM. R. SIEBERT, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF ASSOCIATION, Jan. 16, 1866.

☞ The Printed Report of the Monthly Meeting of the Managers of the Association for May owing the Condition of the Poor," containing valuable matter received from every District, and from each of the 364 Sections. Never before, it is believed, have the Managers had so full information on a promptly and faithfully kept up. One remarkable feature is the Report of the Visitor of the unexpected amount of relief, the expenditure here being chiefly by the extraordinary month of the past year, and caused chiefly by the great increase of assistance to Widows with children and the sick, during the severe disease which prevailed. It was resolved that the following abstract of the labors of the previous month be published, viz.:

Number of families relieved.....4,279
Number of persons relieved.....19,274
Number of visits.....6,426
Amount and kind of provisions, $18,133 30.

It may be added for the information of persons unacquainted with the Institution, that it is now, as during the past winter, in effective operation. Its 361 visitors are distributed by it to cover the whole island, from river to river, and from the Battery to King's Bridge. By this minute division of the responsibility, it is prepared, so far as the means are supplied, to meet every proper want of the needy. The services of the yet inestimable services of the visitors are also multiplied.

The economy of the attainment of its objects are, briefly, a division of the City into twenty-two districts, correspondency with the Wards, and the appointment of an Advisory Committee of five persons in each; and next, by a further division of the districts into 361 sections, and the appointment of a visitor to each section.

Thus it will be seen that the divers fixed labors of each district are confided to the careful supervision and control of a separate Committee, and that each section has its visitor, whose proximity to the residence of the applicants enables him, by personal visitation and inquiry, to extend, withhold or modify relief, on well-defined principles, according to the deserts and necessities of every case.

Assistance is thus considered not only with great caution but with great secrecy and delicacy, for it is unknown to any person but the Visitor or the Assistant Visitor who is obtained at the office, No. 79 Fifth Avenue, or of the officers of the Association.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BROWN, President.

R. M. HUNTER, Secretary.
CHARLES DEMILIUS,
JAMES ROOSEVELT,
HORACE ALLEN,
JAMES ...,
A. D. ... } Vice-Presidents.
ROBERT E. MINTURN, Treasurer.

Chairmen and Secretaries of the Ward Committees.

Ward.	
1. [illegible], 127 Chatham-st.	13. J. W. Bishop, 469 Grand-st.
2. [illegible], 23 Williams-st.	14. A. W. Murray, 149 Princess-st.
3. [illegible], 23 John-st.	Wm. Gray, 469 Broome-st.
4. [illegible], 23 Williams-st.	15. T. Denny, 11 Clinton-place.
5. [illegible], 27 Laight-st.	I. Quackenbush, 17 Bedford-st.
6. [illegible], 27 South-st.	16. [illegible] Jay-son, 23 13th-st.
7. [illegible], 23 Market-st.	C. C. Darling, 143 McDougal-st.
8. A. J. Wetmore, 81 Vesey-st.	17. S. T. Lynes, 17 St. Mark's-place.
Wm. Pratt, 69 Laight-st.	R. Horton, 142 Fourth-st.
9. A. C. Everett, 111 White-st.	18. F. E. Mather, 144 East 12th-st.
A. Oakey, 47 Franklin-st.	J. S. Ballard, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
10. J. C. Brown, 31 Mad'n-st.	19. O. W. Morris, 20 E. 13th-st.
11. J. Hamilton, 27 Mad'n-st.	E. Mack, corner 85th-st. and 2d-av.
12. J. Collins, 27 W. 13th-st.	20. C. H. Booker, 208 West 13th-st.
13. [illegible] W. D., 27 6th-av.	Richard Hayler, 231 West 21st-st.
14. [illegible] Jackson, 639 Hudson-st.	21. J. W. Benedict, 67 Madison-av.
15. [illegible], 9 Clarke-st.	J. B. Ballard, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
16. [illegible] Seaman, 661 Bowery.	22. A. M. Lyon, 172 West 43d-st.
17. [illegible], 661 Bowery.	E. Mack, corner 85th-st. and 2d-av.
18. [illegible], 321 7th-st.	
19. [illegible] Hudson, 34-av., near 21st-st.	
20. [illegible] Gardner, 34-av., near 21st-st.	
21. [illegible], 289 East Broadway.	

☞ Mercantile Library Association—UNION TICKET.

For President of the Mercantile Library Association.
FRANK W. BALLARD.....with...A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
For Vice-Presidents.
JOHN C. ...BACH.....with...Benkhard & Hutton.
JOSEPH C. MORTON.....with...Smith, Van Horn & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH ...GDON.....with...Smith, Van Horn & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
CHARLES S. FORBES.....with...Hopkins, Allen & Co.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.....with...Central Bank.
For Directors.
HENRY A. ...LDS.....with...Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with...Cornelia & Willis.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with...M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with...U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with...Jacob Halsted.
EDWARD R. THOMPSON.....with...Philip Dater & Co.
GEO. ... PARTRIDGE.....with...A. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN.....with...Philip Dater & Co.
The friends of the above ticket, also the friends of
[illegible] Wells, Philip Dater, James D. Smith,
[illegible] Miller, Philip Dater, M. M. Stevenson,
Douglas [illegible] Powell, John L. Talley, Edson Allen,
Chas. O. Shepherd, Chas. S. Wescott, Thomas Sharon,
Wilson Howe, Joseph S. Taylor, Cyrus Clark,
John W. Vanderpoel, W. F. T. Clarkson, Prentiss Schenck,
Prince Cassidy, Abram Hewlett, Jr., Geo. L. Taylor,
and W. D. Wood,
are requested to meet at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1866.

For President.
GEO. C. WOOD.....with...Dibblee, Work & Moore.
For Vice-Presidents.
JOHN CREBAR.....with...C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
WM. H. GILDER.....with...Lewis B. Brown & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
HENRY A. THOMAS.....with...Bank for Savings.
For Treasurer.
WM. H. TAYLOR.....with...Central Bank.
For Directors.
ALEX. P. FISKE.....with...Jas. & Henry McBride.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with...Philip Dater & Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with...M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with...U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOSEPH W. NICHOLS.....with...Bostwick Osborne & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN.....with...Richards, Haight & Co.
WM. E. BANKS.....with...Warren & Co.
H. L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman of Committee.
WM. J. COLLINS, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1866.

For President.
FRANK W. BALLARD.....with...A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
For Vice-President.
JOHN CREBAR.....with...C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH C. MORTON.....with...Smith, Van Horn & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr.....with...Martin & Lawson.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.....with...Central Bank.
For Directors.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with...Cornelia & Willis.
CHARLES V. HANFORD.....with...Jacob Halsted.
HENRY E. ...ING.....with...Mutual Life Ins. Co.
G. A. ...ROUX, Jr.....with...Alex. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with...U. S. M. Steamship Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with...M. Hollander.
WM. C. ...ELL.....with...Columbian Foundry.
S. M. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1866:

For President.
GEO. C. WOOD.....with...Dobbler, Work & Moore.
For Vice President.
JOHN CREBAR.....with...C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
WILLIAM H. GILDER.....with...Lewis B. Brown & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
HENRY A. THOMAS.....with...Bank for Savings.
For Treasurer.
WM. HENDERSON.....with...Continental Bank.
For Directors.
ALEX. P. FISKE.....with...Jamesh Henry McBride
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with...Cornelia & Willis.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with...M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with...U. S. M. SteamshipCo.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with...Jacob Halsted.
WM. L. SEAMAN.....with...Richards, Haight & Co.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For President.
FRANK W. BALLARD.....with...A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
For Vice President.
JOHN CREBAR.....with...C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
WM. HENDERSON.....with...Continental Bank.
For Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with...Jacob Halsted.
For Treasurer.
WM. H. TAYLOR.....with...Central Bank.
For Directors.
HENRY SHELDING.....with...A. & F. Read.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with...Cornelia & Willis.
HORACE P. FERRIS.....with...Bank for Savings.
WILLIAM H. GILDER.....with...Lewis B. Brown & Co.
G. A. ...ARKROUX, Jr.....with...A. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with...U. S. Steamship Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with...M. Hollander.

☞ Chamber of Commerce.—A special meeting of the Chamber will be held at the Merchants' Bank, TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 1 P. M., to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to express their fellow-citizen, Commodore M. C. Perry, by erecting a statue.

EDWARD C. DOGGET, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1866. No. 6 William-st.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For President.
FRANK W. BALLARD.....with...A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
For Vice-President.
GEORGE E. SIMONDON.....with...Seaman Brothers.
For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH M. PRICE.....with...Colburn & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
HENRY B. HYDE.....with...Mutual Life Ins. Co.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.....with...Central Bank.
For Directors.
WILLIAM M. WALTER.....with...Morey, Smith & Huntington.
WILLIAM L. SEAMAN.....with...Richards, Haight & Co.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with...Cornelia & Willis.
WILLIAM H. GILDER.....with...Lewis B. Brown & Co.
G. A. ARNOUX, Jr.....with...A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS.....with...Collins & Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLLS.....with...Backus, Osborne & Co.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Essay upon *Proper Christian Reading* by SAMUEL W. STEBBINS, Esq.

Board of Managers meet one hour previous.

Young men are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ Macphelah Cemetery Association, of New-Durham, New Jersey.—The Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Town Hall, Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., when there will be held an election for Trustees in the place of John White, Thomas Close and John H. Louden, whose terms of office will have then expired. The General Agency has been removed to the office of E. H. Senior, No. 75 Carmine-st., N. Y.

HUGH GLASSFORD, President.
W. T. MILLER, Secretary.

☞ The Five Points Union Mission School will hold an Anniversary Meeting at Knickerbocker Hall, 8th-av., corner of 23d-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 15. The children will exercise in singing, recitation, and speaking of interesting pieces and scripture prologues. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Admission free. A collection will be taken to aid the cause. To commence at 7½ o'clock. E. W. ALLEN, Superintendent.

J. H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

☞ Second South Williamsburg Village Association.—Members, and those interested, are invited to attend the meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 195 Bowery. It is necessary that the dues be now paid up, as it is intended to close at an early day as possible, arrangements being made with the owner for closing up the affairs. JOHN WILSON, President.

C. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ To the Members of the Mercantile Library Association.—Understanding that certain parties have proposed to put my name in nomination for the Presidency, hoping thereby to draw a few votes from FRANK W. BALLARD, I desire my friends to understand that I am not a candidate for any office in the gift of the Association, having declined in good faith in favor of Frank W. Ballard.

Very respectfully, DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.

☞ O. U. A.—LECTURER OF O. U. A.—Members of American Chapter No. 8, O. U. A., are requested to attend a Lecture to be given by CHANCELOR C. SHAFFER, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Chapter Room, corner Lispenard-st. and Broadway.

N. B.—Members of the Order generally are invited to attend. E. BENJAMIN, Sachem.

R. C. GRISWOLD, C. of C.

☞ Tax Notice—OLINVILLE.—The Collector of Taxes for the Town of Westchester will sit at the office of Barker & Elliott, No. 3 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan 17, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, to collect the taxes on lots in the above village

GEORGE COOPER, Collector.

☞ Western Farm League.—A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. The public, and those wishing to emigrate to the West, are invited to attend.

THOS. W. FIELD, President.

☞ Mercantile Library.—The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held in the Library Building, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The polls will be open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. By order.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE. Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 15.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—*Substance and Show*
Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*

J. A. BUNTING, CHAIRMAN.

☞ Eighth Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Conflict between Northern and Southern Theories of Man and Society.* Admittance 25c.

PERSONAL.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—If HART'S CORNER, whose communication is published in Thursday's *Times*, will give his real name, I will answer him further.

I. STEVENS.

WANTED.

A HEAVY SHIPPING, COMMISSION OR WHOLESALE HOUSE in want of the services of a man of wide and varied experience, possessed of integrity, industry, practical energy and rare business talent, with an established character and a thorough knowledge of "Men and Things," may have an interview with such a one by addressing J. A., Box No. 2,181, Post-Office. As the advertiser's object is to secure a situation where efficiency would command a prospect of advancement, compensation is his least consideration. He is in the vigor of life, with sufficient means for his comfortable maintenance. None but first-class houses need reply.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of 18; she is quick with the needle, fond of children, and willing to wash and iron for the nursery; can make and mend for the children, and give the most satisfactory City references; will take from $4 to $5 a month in a permanent place. No objections to Brooklyn or to wait on a lady who boards, as she has no followers. Can be seen two days at No. 323 1st-av., 1st-floor, back room, or by a note sent to the place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored girl, as cook, chamber nurse and seamstress, or as chamber maid and to do plain sewing in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 171 Wooster-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady, as nurse in a nursery governess and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's family as housekeeper; she is fully qualified to fill either position. Please address Mrs. L. M. N., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse, or nurse and chambermaid; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Horatio, between Greenwich-st. and 8th-av. Address M. E., Room No. 13.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American Protestant young man, 18 years of age, will make himself useful in any respectable place. Good City reference. Call or address R. L., No. 144 West 17th-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—As salesman, agent or collector, by a man well acquainted with business, especially with dry goods. Address FERNANDO, No. 226 Jay-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—The best of City references given.

SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting children's clothes, wishes employment by the day or week, or would do light chamberwork, assist with the care of children and sew. Has good references. Please address SEAMSTRESS, No. 265 Bleecker-st., in the store, for two days.

WET NURSE.—Wanted, by a young American married woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. She has lost her baby. Apply No. 224 Grand-st., rear building, 4th floor, near the Bowery.

TEACHER.—Wanted, a French or Swiss girl as teacher and seamstress in a private family. She must be a good seamstress, and competent to teach. None but those that can give good references need apply. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—Apply at PHAIR & Co.'s, No. 22 Beekman-st. None but good workmen need apply.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'ng Co., 7 Gold-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN—Aged 21, wishes to obtain a situation as clerk or bookkeeper in a merchant's office or store. Writes a good hand, is quick and accurate at accounts, and has a five years' character from late employers. Address C. G. F., at this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a middle-aged lady from New-England, a situation as housekeeper or matron. The best of reference can be given. Apply by letter to F. K., Box No. 2 367 New-York Post-Office.

BOY WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—An intelligent boy about 15 years of age, who can write a good, rapid hand, and lives in the City will do. Terms moderate. A reasonable compensation will be given; one who would like to become a lawyer preferred. Address in hand writing of applicant, QUINTUS, *Times* Office, stating particulars, and where a note could be sent.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st. Servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution.

OWNER WANTED.—For the proceeds of an anchor sent to us about ten months ago.
W. GREENOUGH & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

POTICHOMANIE—An elegant and useful art, recently introduced by the French, by which glass vases are made to represent the finest specimens of Chinese and Sèvres decorations. The art is extremely simple—the advertiser imparts a perfect practical knowledge of it in one lesson. Terms $1 50. Specimens may be seen at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 365 Broadway. Ladies also waited on with pleasure at their residences with specimens. Address J. A. M., as above.

WALCOTT BROTHERS—MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED GRADUATING BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS—Have this day reduced the prices of these goods full 33½ per cent., so as to bring them within the means of every one, and into use in every family. These Cutters can be found in all the principal hardware and fancy goods stores in this City and throughout the country and at wholesale to the trade by F. W. GALLAUDET, Sole Agent for the manufacturers, at No. 75 John-st., New-York.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes superfluous hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks, HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; BATES, No. 120 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 58 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

THE CRIMEA CAMPAIGN AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—A lecture will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at the Mercantile Library (late the Astor-place Opera House) by Q, the author of the popular work, *Two Years Before the Mast*, who has been through the whole of the Crimea, and had a personal interview with the Czar Nicholas. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Annual meeting of the Association will be held at the house of Hunter Company No. 5, 34 Mercer-st., between Amity and 4th-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Practical [illegible]

GEORGE W. [illegible], R. S.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two single men or single gentlemen can be accommodated with parlor, bedroom and board; also, a single gentleman can be accommodated with board; terms moderate; location in the vicinity of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Address B. D. E., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with pleasant and handsome rooms (furnished or unfurnished) in the first-class house, with modern improvements, No. 738 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Entrance No. 136 10th-st.

BOARDING.—Four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board in a central location. Apply at No. 20 Allen-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also Dinners without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Three respectable young men may have Board and board in a private family in 7th-st. For an interview, address BROWN, at this office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 37 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $1 50.

BOARDING.—Two or three young men can be accommodated with good board at No. 2 Christopher-st., New-York.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can obtain a fine front room and adjoining bedroom, in South Brooklyn, with breakfast and tea, for $5 each per week; or a gentleman and his wife for $12, dinner for the lady only. The rooms are well furnished, with grate, but no gas. The prices mentioned not to include fire or lamp. Family small and private. Address FRANK, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—The advertiser would take into his family one or two gentlemen, who might expect a comfortable and quiet home, in a small family, and on moderate terms. The house is situated within a short distance of either Montague or South Ferry. Address S. T., Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

ROOMS—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with partial board if required, for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements; convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS WANTED.—A furnished room and bedroom, with partial board, in a private family, between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn. Address BROOKLYN, *Times* Office, for three days, stating terms.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 628 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $180 per annum

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without partial board. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 23 West 22d-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, may be had at No. 225 Grosse-st., near Waverley-place. Private breakfast if desired.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. BUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 130 9th-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
SELLING OFF TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
M. BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.,
Is now in Paris, selecting styles for the coming season, and to make room for them, has made a further reduction in the prices of his remaining stock.

Satin Cloaks, from	$12 to $20
Moire Antique, from	20 to 25
Also, a few more of the Velvet Cloaks, at	25 each.
And Cloth Cloaks, from	9 to 15

An early visit is requested from purchasers, as we are not replacing any of these Cloaks.

HALL AND EVENING DRESSES
OF THE LATEST STYLE,
Just received by the *Asia* and will be offered at very low prices.
Also a small lot of beautiful
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Manufactured in anticipation of the
PARIS SPRING TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

BLANKETS.—Low priced bed blankets, damaged on the voyages of importation. A large lot just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A gentleman who has been engaged in a very lucrative and safe business for the last five years, paying a profit of from $20,000 to $25,000 per annum—the latter amount having been made the present year—wishing to retire on account of his health, would make arrangements with a suitable party having the necessary means at command, say $30,000, on advantageous terms. The business referred to is perfectly safe and reliable beyond any contingency, which will be made perfectly satisfactory to any gentleman of capital wishing to engage in a very pleasant, safe and money making business. No person need reply to this who cannot command the above named amount in cash. To such, full information will be imparted, by addressing A. & CO., at the office of this paper.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st., New York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1865, by Wm. Wheeler, of Morrisiana, N. Y.,) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and tested joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER, }

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT.—A citizen will well-established and prosperous wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some change in their business arrangements required by their increasing business. To any person wishing to make an investment of $20,000 to $25,000, as special capital, it offers an inducement to a safe and profitable return rarely met with. References of the highest character can be given, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office.

CANDY ESTABLISHMENT—Stock, fixtures and trade will for sale, if applied for before the 1st of February. Apply to J. G. HODGKINS, No. 154 Greenwich-st., near Liberty. In the mean time, I offer on the lowest terms jujube paste, gum and licorice drops, rock candy, fruit drops; candy for shipping, &c.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser having at his disposal the above amount, and wishing to engage in the choice and fancy retail grocery business, including cigars, fruits, &c., in a good locality in Brooklyn, is desirous of joining an honest, industrious person, having the same, already engaged in the same business. References exchanged. Address WILSON, Box No. 2,360 Post-Office, New-York.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—The advertiser would invest the above amount in some respectable, lucrative business, and invites proposals. Address, (in strict confidence,) with real name, stating nature of business, &c., E. T., this office. Best of references required.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell Cranford domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of $5,000 to $8,000, in a good business already established and paying well. Address W. M., *Daily Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 881, dated New-York, Aug. 30, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having power of attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.)
DANIEL B. FEARING 8th-av., corner 18th-st.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Friday evening last, in passing through 19th-st. from 2d to 3d-ave., a black lace veil. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 123 E. 19th-st.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Storehouse of this Association will be open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at Nos. 44 and 46 Dunne-st., near Centre-st. Donations in money, clothing or provisions, will be received at the Storehouse, or by the Treasurer, No. 95 Elm-st. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman.
L. JACOBS, Secretary.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.—This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandize, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
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NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. The subscriber has now before the receipt, during the year 1865, of the following legacies and donations—viz.: Legacy from the late S. S. Howland, per Charles H. Russell, executor, $1,000; legacy from the late Wm Howe, of Monroe County, $3,965 14; legacy from the late Mrs. Mary Fritz, per Philip Embrey, executor, $100; donation from "Martyn," $25; Charles Mosman, per Dr. Wood, $20; J. Hewlett, per Dr. Wood, $5; W. Birdsall, per Dr. Wood, $5; contribution box $45 33. Also, the following annual subscriptions—viz: Edward Wood, $10; J. G. Adams, $10; Dr. E. L. Beadle, $5; Robert Gracie, $10—Total, $4,560 47.
JAN. 14, 1866 SILAS BROWN, Treasurer.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—My ONGUENT will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. CRAFTS, No. 167 Fulton-st.; REUBEL, No. 6 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BISHOP, No. 87 Cross-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont Row, Boston; HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MR. ANDREW FOSTER'S LECTURES—THE AMERICAN VIEW OF RUSSIA.—The first Lecture of the course will be deliver'd at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Peter the Great*. Tickets 25 cents.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 287 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled to order. JOSEPH HOPPER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CORNELL'S
NEW AND COMPLETE SYSTEMATIC SERIES OF
SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES,
IN THREE PARTS,
the first of which, or "Primary Geography," is this day Published,
(small quarto, price 80 cents,)
by D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

One of the leading objects in the preparation of this work, was to make it in every sense of the word what its title indicates—viz., a "Primary Geography;" consequently, all terms respecting those departments of the science which are too abstruse in their nature to admit of being brought fully within the comprehension of the youthful beginner, have been purposely excluded.

The work is so arranged, and the science so imparted, that teachers, parents, trustees and others may satisfactorily ascertain, at any stage of the pupil's advancement, what he knows of the science.

By the use of this manual, the youthful student is put in possession of a simple and easy method of memorizing the contents of a map, by means of a carefully systematized set of questions; and at the same time that the memory is called into exercise, the understanding is enlightened by appropriate and numerous illustrations.

The maps, twelve in number, are large and clear, and accord strictly with the character of the lesson, each one containing all that is taught in its accompanying lesson—and nothing more.

At desirable intervals, there is a systematic arrangement of promiscuous questions, designed as a review of preceding lessons. A Pronouncing Vocabulary, containing the names of all the natural and political divisions used throughout the work, is appended.

The mechanical execution of the work is equal or superior to that of any other school-book extant.

CORNELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY
is in Press, and will appear at an early day.

This book clearly explains the terms used in the Physical, Political and Mathematical branches of the science, and contains a judiciously selected and carefully systematized amount of Descriptive Geography.

It is also supplied with numerous appropriate and beautiful maps, and illustrated by a large number of well-executed wood-cuts, comprising views of places, &c., never before presented in any school work on the subject.

CORNELL'S HIGH SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND COMPANION ATLAS,
Are in Press, and will shortly appear.

The system pursued throughout the entire series is calculated to save at least one-half the time heretofore required for the purpose and at the same time secures to the student greater and permanent results.

IN PRESS:
A BOY'S ADVENTURE IN AUSTRALIA;
Or, Herbert's Note Book.
By WILLIAM HOWITT.

A HISTORY FOR BOYS. By the author of "The Boyhood of Great Men."

THE PEASANT BOY PHILOSOPHER. By HENRY MAYHEW. With illustrations.

MARCH WINDS AND APRIL SHOWERS.
HARPER BROTHERS.

IN PRESS,
A new tale, by WM. HARRISON AINSWORTH, entitled
"THE SPENDTHRIFT."
ALSO,
A New Story by LEITCH RITCHIE, Esq., author of "Wearyfoot Common."
P. D. ORVIS, No. 57 Ann-st., New-York.

EXTRAORDINARY PUBLICATION!!
NOW READY.
MY COURTSHIP,
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
BY HENRY WILOFF.

A true account of the author's adventures in England, Switzerland, and Italy, with
MISS J. C. GAMBLE,
THE AMERICAN HEIRESS.
With the unpublished correspondence of Miss Gamble, Mrs. George Grote, Mr. Joshua Bates, (of Baring Brothers,) the Emperor Napoleon, Lord Palmerston, Marquis of Carreux, Captain Paknham, Count of Villette, Dr. Baker, (U. S. Consul,) Mr. Kinney, (U. S. Chargé d' Affaires,) Mr. Hudson, (British Ambassador,) Timothy Brown, (British Consul,) Baron de B——, (Russian Ambassador,) Count D'Orsay, Fanny Ellsler, Thurlow Weed, &c., &c., &c.

CONTENTS:

Explanation.	A Narrow Escape.
A Joyful Meeting.	A Jailer's Humanity.
Serious Again.	A Woman's Rage.
The Question Popped.	The Trial.
Breakdown. Flight.	A Cross-Examination.
Repentance.	The Condemnation.
Reconciliation.	Midnight Reflections.
At it Again.	The Emperor's Letter.
More Repentance, More Parties.	Real Remorse.
The Philosophy of Love.	Pardon Impossible.
The Duke of Wellington.	Done at Last.
George Peabody's Ball.

[illegible] Society.

[illegible] of the American [illegible] held on Thursday evening [illegible] the Society, at the New-York [illegible] Hawes, the President, in the [illegible] of the evening was read by GEORGE [illegible], author of "The Elements of Agricul- [illegible] subject being "The Agricultural Features [illegible] Census."

The paper, in its commencement, adverted to the [illegible] of system and order in the control of the affairs [illegible] Census, which rendered the results obtained by [illegible] Marshal in collecting the census rather the [illegible] of the farmer than his certain statistics, [illegible] from actual knowledge of the facts stated. [illegible] paper then stated the amount of capital actu- [illegible] invested in agriculture in 1850, according to [illegible] census, which showed an aggregate in farms, [illegible] stock and implements of $3,967,576,395, while [illegible] manufactures, mining, the mechanic arts and [illegible] fisheries, there was invested only $527,200,193, or [illegible] less than one-seventh of that employed in agricul- [illegible]. During the same year the amount employed [illegible] commission and trade, &c., is $1,300,000,000, less [illegible] one-third. This estimate, however, is of doubt- [illegible] accuracy. The rural population is estimated at [illegible], or three-fourths of the whole living by [illegible] productiveness of the land. The town and [illegible] village population amounts to 5,707,980. [illegible] fourths of the commerce and trade consists [illegible] the exchange of agricultural products, so that [illegible] fifths of those employed in these branches [illegible] primarily dependent on agriculture for their earn- [illegible]. In a letter written by Hon. L. P. BENSON [illegible] published in the *Maine Farmer*, he estimates [illegible] annual) devoted to agriculture at $5,000,000,000, [illegible] this to all other branches of agriculture at less [illegible],000. The items of the statistics [illegible]:

[illegible] FIRST—LAND AND FARMS.

	Acres.
[illegible] area of the territory of the	
[illegible] in farms, viz:	1,466,453,060
[illegible]	293,560,614
[illegible] were of improved land	112,038,614
[illegible]	180,522,000

The proportion of land in use was as follows:

[illegible], per cent.	7.71
[illegible], per cent.	11.31

The proportion of land in use is greatest in the [illegible] States.

The [illegible] occupied land is divided into 1,449,075 farms [illegible]:

[illegible] number of farms in, acres	203
[illegible] number of farms is	$3,258

[illegible] values of occupied land per acre, in [illegible], is as follows:

[illegible] States	$20 27
[illegible] States	28 07
[illegible] States	5 34
[illegible] States	6 26
[illegible] States	11 39
[illegible] the organized Territories	6 29
[illegible]	1 89
[illegible]	11 14

[illegible] of improved land to the whole [illegible] various localities, is as follows:

[illegible], per cent.	27.79
[illegible], per cent.	05.78
[illegible], per cent.	16.07
[illegible], per cent.	10.17
[illegible], per cent.	12.90
[illegible] the organized Territories, per cent.	06

The average size of farms in the same districts [illegible]:

[illegible], acres	109.55
[illegible], acres	121.08
[illegible] States, acres	300.00
[illegible] States, acres	373.57
[illegible] States, acres	155.41
[illegible] the organized Territories, acres	683.93
[illegible]	942.47

[illegible] of improved land in the United States, there [illegible]:

[illegible] acres	20,000,000
In Hay, acres	13,000,000

[illegible] stock is valued at $544,180,516. The [illegible] of the following: neat cattle, 18,378,907; [illegible],719; mules and asses, 557,231; sheep, [illegible] swine, 30,254,213. The poultry was [illegible] Dr. BENNETT at $30,000,000. The [illegible] is divided as follows: milch cows, [illegible] working oxen, 1,700,744; calves, steers, [illegible], 10,263,009. New-York, Ohio, Penn- [illegible], Georgia and Virginia have each over a [illegible] of cattle: New-York and Pennsylva- [illegible] slightly decreased the number, and the [illegible] increased in the last ten years, and [illegible] increased in ten years being 3,407,321 head. [illegible] export of cattle was in 1850, when the [illegible] 1,200 head. In the Patent Office report [illegible] that there are 20,000,000 head of cat- [illegible] which is $20 per head, would be worth [illegible],000,000. Mr. WARING estimated this valu- [illegible] large. According to the census, horses [illegible] would be worth $280,263,140. The [illegible] of horses was in 1826, when the num- [illegible] 3,062. In 1850 there were only 1,364 [illegible]. The increase of horses in ten years was [illegible] 850,000. Of the 550,331 males re- [illegible] 200,000 were probably worth $100 [illegible], would give them a value of [illegible]. Mules are worth from $25 to $250 each. [illegible],057 sheep were exported in 1850, which [illegible] $48,855, would average $4 35 each. [illegible] the year 1850, 1,030 hogs were exported; [illegible] number of hogs from 1840 to 1850 being [illegible],000,000, the total value in 1850 being [illegible],000,000. In 1840 the value of poultry was [illegible] at $13,600,000—the value may now be esti- [illegible], owing to the importation of improved breeds [illegible] the enhancement of price in remote districts, at [illegible],000,000.

The corn crop was the most important of our veg- [illegible] products. The number of bushels in 1850 [illegible], worth at that year's prices $296,- [illegible],804 worth of corn and meal were [illegible] that year, and the average crop of corn that [illegible] 20 bushels per acre. The hay that year [illegible] to 13,000,000 tons, which at $12 per ton, [illegible] amount to $156,000,704. The average crop [illegible] 1 1/2 tons per quarter tons. The wheat [illegible],000,000 bushels, worth at [illegible]. The export in 1850 was as [illegible]: 1,000,000 bushels at $1; 3,206,235 barrels of [illegible]; 100,000 barrels ship-bread, 34,815 kegs of [illegible]. The total valuation of these exports [illegible] $11,804,342. The product of cotton was 987,- [illegible],000, which at an average price between 1845 [illegible] three-tenths cents, equaled [illegible]. The net crop of 1850 was 146,584,- [illegible], which at 30 cents, was worth $43,- [illegible].

Among the foregoing five most important crops, [illegible] the following comparison, taking [illegible] the estimated value of the oat crop as the standard, [illegible]:

The Corn crop compared with the Oat crop as	6.73 to 1
The Hay crop as	2.77 to 1
The Wheat crop as	2.28 to 1
The Cotton crop as	1.54 to 1

104,000,044 bushels of potatoes, including 38,- [illegible],446 sweet potatoes, were produced in 1850, which at 30 cents, would amount to $31,219,813. The [illegible] product of sugar was 247,577,000 lbs. of [illegible], 24,253,436 of maple, and of molasses 12,700,- [illegible] gallons, worth in all $20,720 43, at six cents per pound for sugar and 30 cents per gallon for mo- [illegible]. The crop of tobacco was 199,752,143 pounds, which at 10 cents per pound was worth $19,775,963; 14,188,613 bushels of rye, worth at 75 cents, $16,641,610, were produced in 1850. Of hemp, flax and flaxseed were produced as follows:

Hemp, tons	34,871	at $100 00	$3,487,100
Flax, lbs	7,709,686	at 0 10	770,969
Flaxseed, bush	502,313	at 1 25	702,890
Total			$4,960,958

Many tons of flax, raised for the seed alone, were wasted on account of the expense of pulling. The recent improvements in flax machinery may, in time, render available the straw which is now thus wasted.

5,167,015 bushels of barley, worth, at 75 cents per bushel, $3,876,762; 8,956,912 bushels of buck- [illegible], worth, at 35 cents, $3,134,919; 9,219,901 bushels of peas and beans; $5,280,030 worth of orchard products; $7,723,186 worth of orchard pro- [illegible]; 489,978 bushels of clover seed; 416,831 bushels of grass seed, and 221,249 gallons of wine were produced in 1850.

The number of animals slaughtered in 1850 was [illegible]:

[illegible]	No estimate
[illegible], lbs	$13,345,306
Cheese sold, lbs	105,535,892
Beeswax and honey sold, lbs	14,853,720
Wool [illegible]	52,516,959
[illegible]	16,843
[illegible]	$20,000,000

In addition to these may be named as articles [illegible] Tallow, pork, bacon, lard, and [illegible].

The [illegible] may be named broom corn, osier wil- [illegible], millet, hops, pumpkins, melons, indigo, &c.— [illegible] of which are raised in considerable quantities.

The following is the order in importance of the five States possessing and producing the largest amounts of various products:

Of Neat Cattle:		Of Horses:	
New-York had	1,977,231	Ohio had	1,000,000
Ohio had	[illegible]	Kentucky had	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of Sheep:		Of Swine:	
[illegible] had	[illegible]	[illegible] had	[illegible]
Virginia had	[illegible]	Virginia had	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York had	[illegible]	Indiana had	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] had	[illegible]
Kentucky had	[illegible]	Ohio had	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The value of Live Stock in

New-York, neat cattle	[illegible]
Virginia, neat cattle	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Of Indian Corn produced:

Ohio, bush	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky, bush	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Of Hay produced:

New-York, tons	3,738,797
Pennsylvania, tons	1,946,276
[illegible]	[illegible]

Of Wheat produced:

Pennsylvania, bush	15,367,626
Ohio, bush	14,487,351
[illegible]	[illegible]

Of Cotton, (in 1850) produced:

[illegible], lbs	303,215,027
Alabama, lbs	257,701,507
Georgia, lbs	289,495,132
[illegible]	[illegible]

Of Oats, (in 1850) produced:

New-York, bush	29,663,614
Pennsylvania, bush	21,328,136
[illegible]	[illegible]

Tennessee wax	[illegible]
Kentucky wax	[illegible]
Georgia wax	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana, bush	[illegible]
Georgia, bush	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana, bush	[illegible]
Ohio, bush	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee wax	[illegible]
Kentucky wax	[illegible]
Georgia wax	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois, bush	[illegible]
Virginia, bush	[illegible]
Illinois, bush	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana, lbs	[illegible]
Alabama, lbs	[illegible]
South Carolina, lbs	61,716,274
Ohio, bush	15,472,763
Virginia, bush	13,178,134
Illinois, bush	[illegible]

The remaining portion of the paper was devoted to an estimate of the amount of inherent fertilizing matter removed from the soil by the production and ordinary use of crops. The writer regretted that no data was furnished in the Census report to aid him in his investigation. Many interesting facts were cited to show the extent of the waste of fertilizing matter in cities and towns, of the growing necessity for a better understanding on the part of the agricultural community of the nature of our soils and the imperative demand for the renewal of their fertilization.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. WARING for his able document.

The catalogues of the present term, in the several schools in Philadelphia, exhibit the following totals: University of Pennsylvania, 350; Jefferson College, 500; Pennsylvania College, 120; Philadelphia Medical College, 100; Homœopathic Medical College, 80; Female Medical College, 50. These constitute an aggregate of twelve hundred students.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
SATURDAY, Jan. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales transpired to-day of 100 bbls., at $7 25 for Pearls, and $6 6¢@$6 75 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs. The inspection Warehouse contained this forenoon 128 bbls. Pearls and 305 bbls. Pots—in all 427 bbls.

COFFEE—Has not varied. The sales comprise 200 packages Java, at 13c.@13½c., 250 Maracaibo at 10½c.@10¾c., 300 Rio at 9¾c.@10c., and 50 "Skimmings" at 9c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—With a light supply and demand, the market is inactive, but firm. We heard of sales of about 600 bales, within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7½	7½	7¾
Middling	8¼@8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
Middling Fair	9¼	9¼	9¾	10
Fair	9¾	10¼	10½	11

FEATHERS—There were sales reported to-day of 4,000 lbs. Live Geese, at 35c.@37c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in very moderate supply and fair request, principally for home use, at buoyant rates. The day's sales add up 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 25 @$8 75
Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½@ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 62½@10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is quiet, but steady; 500 bbls. Superfine were sold, at $9 25, in bond, and $10 12½, free, ₩ bbl. Southern slightly favors buyers—the sales of the day including 1,400 bbls., at $8 87½@$9 50 for Mixed to Good Straight and Favorite brands, and $9 75@$10 50 for Fancy and Extra, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, and Corn Meal, are unaltered.

FRUIT—Sales were made of 150 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 62½; 500 boxes Dry Bunch do. at $2 45@$2 50; 25 cases Sardines 50c.; 25 boxes Shelled Almonds at 23c.@ 23½c.; small lots of Leghorn Citron at 30c.; and Languedoc Almonds at 17c.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unaltered. There is an insufficient and indifferent stock offering at prices above the limits of buyers—which circumstances retard operations. Rye is dull and retailing at $1 37@$1 38 ₩ bushel. Nothing really new can be noticed in Barley or Oats. Corn is in improved demand and is a shade firmer,—the day's sales embracing 34,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 05½ for Southern White and Yellow, afloat; $1 05 for Jersey Yellow, delivered; and $1 04 for Western mixed, in store, ₩ bushel.

HAY—About 1,000 bales River found buyers at former prices.

HIDES—Mr. HULL states the sales this week have been quite extensive, but a decline of nearly ½c. ₩ lb. on Orinoco, in which the principal transactions were made. Sales of Buenos Ayres were made ex ship at a decline of 1c. Some importers not wishing to store their receipts, have submitted to a concession, while others held much above the current rates. The sales of this week are larger than the receipts. The *Overmans*, expected here from Rio Grande during this month, has gone on another port, owing to the unsettled state of the market. The receipts from there will probably be limited for some time. Receipts of the week are light, amounting to 23,320 hides, as follows: Per *Kenowha*, from Buenos Ayres, 9,538 dry, and 3,000 salted; per *Emma*, from Para, 1,000 green, and 3,700 dry salted; per *Delegat*, from San Francisco, 5,559; per *Mountain Eagle*, from Rio Hacha, 1,550, and 2,900 coast wise. Sales comprise: 10,000 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs. at 16½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 4,000 dry do., 21 lbs. at 16½c., 8 mos., add 2 mos. interest, usual selection; 1,525 do Montevideo, 20½ lbs., at 19c., cash less 6 ₩ c., selection; 3,147 do. do., 20½ lbs., at 19c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,000 do. do., 23½ lbs. at 19½c., 6 mos., do. do., delivered in Baltimore; 630 do. Maracaibo, 21 lbs., at 15½c., 6 mos., rejected water damaged; 596 do. do., 23@23 lbs., at 15c., do. do. do.; 900 do. salted do., 22 lbs., at 12c. do. do. do.; 844 do. Tampico, 25 lbs., at 14½c. do. selected; 220 do. Southern, 18 lbs., at 12½c. cash less 6 ₩ cent. selected; 300 do. do., 18 lbs., at 12½c., do. rejected water damaged; 2,121 do. salted Cears, 21 lbs., at 12c., 6 mos. selected; 3,646 do. do. Maranham, 22 lbs., at 13½c., do. do.; 1,100 green do. do., 45 lbs., at 7½c., cash less 5 ₩ cent. to go east; 1,850 do. do. Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., at 10c., do. do. do. Stock on hand of dry Ox and Cow Hides is 63,300, consisting of 16,450 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 2,500 do. Rio Grande, 2,900 do. Orinoco, 5,450 do. African, 600 do. Tampico, 400 do. Carnoco, 2,000 do. Porto Cabello, 900 do. Maracaibo, —— do. salted Maranham, 3,000 do. Southern and Texas, 300 do. St. Domingo, 800 do. Demerara and Jamaica, 1,300 do. Rio Hache, 5,500 do. California, 1,300 do. Truxillo, 3,000 salted Buenos Ayres. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Restless*, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; the *Voador*, from Maranham, with 3,000 hides; the *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 2,000 hides, and others.

HOPS—The day's sales include 45 bales last year's crops at 20c.@24c. ₩ lb.

IRON—A limited inquiry prevails for this article, $30 @$31 for Scotch Pig, and $65 for refined English Bar, usual credit, ₩ ton. Stock, moderate.

LATHS—Eastern are more sought after, and are now held at $1 75, cash, ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Nothing new has occurred in this line worth reporting.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that "the demand has been more active this week, and the receipts are larger than at any time since the close of Canal navigation. Sales have been very heavy for the season, amounting to 22,000 sides Hemlock and 4,850 Oak, which reduces the stock to 106,300 sides Hemlock and 23,900 sides Oak. Prime Buenos Ayres Middle Weights are scarce, while Light and Heavy Weights are more abundant. Hemlock of all description is firm at my quotations. Oak tanned is inactive, except for prime slaughter and heavy weights for bands; the latter is scarce. Receipts are 27,500 sides Hemlock and 5,030 Oak. I quote Oak Slaughter and salted Good Light 30c. @28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted good heavy, 25c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 22c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, &c., good light, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, &c., good middle, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, &c., good heavy, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Oronoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Oronoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c.@12c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@22c.—on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland continues quiet and nominal in price; stock insignificant.

MOLASSES—The market is inactive, but with moderate supplies. Prices are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at former rates. Sales were reported at 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, (this being plentier and cheaper,) in shipping order, at 40c.@41c., cash, ₩ gallon; some Tar, for shipment, at $3 ₩ bbl.; 500 bbls. No. 2, or very poor No. 1 Resin at $1 87½ ₩ bbl., and 250 bbls. Common Resin at $1 90 ₩ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are without change. Linseed in seven less abundant, and is now pretty stiffly held at 82c.@83c. ₩ gallon, with, however moderate sales. Lard Oil is salable and firm as before quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request and is quite firm—the day's transactions reaching 1,500 bbls. at $12 25@$12 37½, mostly at the former rate, for old Mess; $13 for new Prime, and $12 25 (nominally) for old Prime ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Pork has been more sought after, and has been purchased within the last two days to the extent of about 1,000 bbls., part at $14 50@$15 25 for Western, and $16@$17 for City ₩ bbl. A good part of this amount was for export, chiefly to England. There is a fair business doing in dressed Hogs at 6c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Pickled Meats are dull and heavy. There were 80 pkgs. sold at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Dry Salted Meats are scarce and wanted. Bacon is coming forward slowly, and is in pretty brisk demand, according to quality, from 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately open and firm, there having been 570 bbls., mostly to strictly Prime, bought at 10c.@10¾c., chiefly at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—We heard of sales of 150 tierces fair to prime, at $3 87½@$4 50, ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: GOAT—The market is steady and prices firm, although there are no large sales, as manufacturers buy sparingly and only for their immediate wants. I notice sales of 30 bales at 47c.@49c., ₩ pcs. DEER—We are without stock of any description, and no sales.

SUGARS—The weather has been unfavorable to business, and but few transactions have occurred in any kind. Small sales were effected at 8½c.@9¾c. for New-Orleans, and 4¾c. for Cuba, ₩ lb. An invoice of Manillas, in bags, was sold, to arrive, at 5½c. ₩ lb., 6 months' credit.

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. prime were procured at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—The market remains quiet and languid. Last sale of Polar, at 42c., cash, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 29c.@29½c., cash and short time, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—This has been about the dullest day, in this line, of the new year, engagements having been very limited, though rates were generally unchanged. For Liverpool, the shipments comprised 160 bales Hops at 5d.; 1,000 pkgs., Provisions, including Pork, in bbls., at 5s. 6d.; tierce Beef at 3s. 9d.; Bacon at 17s. 6d.; Cheese at 22s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s.; and 300 bbls. Tar at 3s. For London, there were engaged 400 tierces Beef at 5s.; some Pork at 3s. 6d.; Bacon at 25s.; and Cheese at 27s. 6d.@30s. For Havre, there were taken 10,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 9c.; 300 bbls. Lard at 5c. ₩ lb.; and 400 hhds. Molasses at $3 50. For Antwerp, there were shipped 300 tons Logwood at 57s. 6d.; Resin at 2s. 9d.; Spirits Turpentine at 5½c. ₩ gallon; and Pork at 5s. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new. The latest charters have been: A ship hence to Calcutta, in ballast, thence to London or Liverpool, at £4 15s.; a barque to Matanzas, 4hd. Shooks, 30c., without heads; one of 415 tons hence from Norfolk to Demerara, thence to Great Britain, £3 5s.; a brig, 270 tons, from Baltimore to Havana, and back to New-York, Molasses $3 25; one from Norfolk to Trinidad, P. S., hhds. Staves, $10; one from a Southern port to a Windward West India Island, Lumber, $10; one of 230 tons from South side Cuba to New-York, $1,200; one same voyage, $2,100, and another $2,400; two coburn, one of 140 and the other 127 tons, for the West India trade, $500 and $475 ₩ month; one to Guadaloupe, 50c. ₩ bbl., and Lumber, to fill up, on private terms; two from St. Domingo to New-York, $5 ₩ ton; one from Edenton, N. C., to New-York, Corn, 6c.; one from Roanoke River, to New-York, 2 and 3 ft. Cypress Shingles, $5 and $7; a Danish brig to Rio Janeiro, assorted cargo, a Sic. brig to Venice, a schooner from a Southern port to the Spanish Main and back to New-York, and one from the Spanish Main to New-York, direct, on terms not transpired.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports.

Exclusive of Specie for the week ending Jan. 4, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	1854. Bbls.	1854. Value.	1855. Bbls.	1855. Value.
Liverpool	13,088	$67,528	4	$48
London	1,750	12,563	5,126	32,000
Londonderry	2,000	15,000	——	——
Glasgow	——	——	1,125	12,093
Cork	——	——	658	5,563
Antwerp	1,995	14,973	——	——
Bremen	18	140	——	——
Havre	19,804	165,639	——	——
Africa	400	3,200	——	——
New-Granada	574	4,464	——	——
Brazil	1,703	12,260	——	——
Hayti	1,075	7,850	200	2,864
Venezuela	150	1,200	——	——
Porto Rico	150	1,322	——	——
Central America	345	1,917	——	——
Dutch W. Indies	375	3,262	1,128	10,800
Danish W. Indies	——	——	1,400	13,411
French W. Indies	——	——	178	1,353
British W. Indies	1,000	7,300	300	2,025
British Guiana	——	——	904	8,917
British N. America	1,897	14,339	3,144	27,472
Total for the week	46,161	$283,484	14,336	$137,743
Total last week	33,483	236,913	2,045	12,093
Total in Dec	260,121	2,026,976	53,306	489,340
Total in Nov	348,630	2,463,698	46,528	439,563
Total in Oct	346,046	1,878,238	41,745	345,463
Total in Sept	186,676	1,068,326	24,463	224,469
Total in Aug	139,414	780,185	24,130	186,407
Total in July	262,946	1,187,780	20,184	137,633
Total since 1st July	1,581,726	$9,980,107	212,467	$2,027,344

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	47,628	$53,165	——	$ ——
London	9,230	17,400	——	——
Glasgow	——	——	3,338	6,300
Havre	49,600	86,762	——	——
Bremen	4,000	7,200	——	——
Antwerp	74,790	118,578	——	——
Total for the week	183,304	$337,405	3,338	$6,300
Total last week	1,500	2,912	815	1,537
Total in December	1,038,370	2,060,092	81,220	161,838
Total in November	1,491,317	3,228,749	21,906	44,461
Total in October	1,489,388	2,142,788	28,963	42,556
Total in September	886,038	1,158,128	——	——
Total in August	284,678	501,487	48,101	107,833
Total in July	761,789	936,516	199,864	355,388
Total since 1st July	6,236,472	$9,578,105	411,813	$675,606

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
London	——	$ ——	1,173	$42,881
Glasgow	——	——	500	21,879
Havre	——	——	300	8,351
Total for the week	——	$ ——	1,973	$72,961
Total last week	3,362	109,855	3,348	350,338
Total in December	13,774	451,269	70,364	2,747,248
Total in November	19,161	647,460	11,725	451,150
Total in October	28,723	1,053,169	21,149	844,288
Total in September	26,659	1,238,272	13,954	549,657
Total in August	15,228	732,457	32,321	894,923
Total in July	21,224	1,005,536	26,598	1,026,650
Total since 1st July	128,387	$4,107,998	141,544	$5,538,696

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	20,000	$17,010	20,526	$20,526
Cork	——	——	30,670	30,195
Havre	494	405	9,143	9,626
Canits America	85	75	——	——
French W. Indies	——	——	200	206
British W. Indies	200	176	229	234
British Guiana	——	——	80	80
Br. Ish N. America	377	330	1,670	1,060
Total for the week	25,026	$77,900	79,819	$79,716
Total previously	666,261	674,681	1,130,271	2,434,304
Total since 1st July	700,306	$882,581	1,209,990	$3,514,020

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	1,000	$3,200	——	$ ——
Havre	200	1,207	——	——
New-Granada	30	75	——	——
Porto Rico	200	807	——	——
Dutch W. Indies	45	177	37	136
British W. Indies	248	980	200	1,000
British N. American	48	144	886	4,336
Total for the week	1,993	$7,982	1,123	$4,140
Total previously	36,400	94,787	28,849	113,159
Total since 1st July	38,393	$96,939	29,934	$117,298

BEEF.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	460	$2,400	50	$1,600
London	1,272	28,704	——	——
Glasgow	——	——	400	10,513
Bremen	249	2,990	——	——
Havre	30	225	25	300
China	——	——	30	475
Brazil	20	120	——	——
Cuba	50	276	——	——
New-Granada	165	2,310	——	——
Porto Rico	20	200	——	——
Central America	10	120	——	——
French W. Indies	——	——	74	1,221
Dutch W. Indies	60	324	70	503
Danish W. Indies	113	1,013	14	280
British W. Indies	87	1,158	——	——
British N. America	——	——	——	——
Total for the week	2,625	$44,333	723	$16,961
Total previously	19,750	276,160	29,578	646,818
Total since 1st July	23,375	$319,493	30,301	$663,379

PORK.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	——	$ ——	34	$ 850
Glasgow	——	——	50	900
Antwerp	——	——	99	1,327
Havre	21	280	125	2,037
Lisbon	——	——	40	645
China	——	——	69	1,315
Africa	150	1,934	——	——
Cuba	50	600	50	645
Hayti	150	2,006	100	1,300
Central America	10	15	——	——
Porto Rico	41	544	——	——
New-Granada	150	1,906	——	——
Danish W. Indies	——	——	30	240
Dutch W. Indies	——	——	10	101
British W. Indies	575	6,123	4	34
British Guiana	——	——	250	7,025
Br. N. American	260	3,272	1,047	10,126
Total for the week	1,417	$16,504	2,510	$ 26,961
Total previously	36 302	470,991	71,573	888,192
Since 1st July	37,719	$487,495	74,061	$915,154

RECAPITULATION.

	1854. Amount.	1854. Val.	1855. Amount.	1855. Val.
Flour, bbls	46,161	$283,484	14,336	$137,743
Wheat, bush	183,304	337,405	3,338	6 300
Cotton, bales	——	——	1,973	102,961
Corn, bushels	25,026	77,900	79,819	79,716
Corn Meal, bbls & tc.	1,993	7,982	1,123	6,192
Beef, bbls. and tcs	2,625	44,333	723	14 961
Pork, bbls. and tcs	1,417	16,504	2,509	26 961
Total produce for the week		$806,928		$373,755
Total Miscellaneous				909 322
Total Exports for the week				$ 83,117
Total Previously				30,625,566
Total Exports since 1st July				$31,699,083
Total amount of Exports of Produce from July 1 to January 11, 1854				$26,677,824
Total amount of Exports of Produce from July 1 to January 11, 1855				$13,506,330
Difference				$13,171,494

The Whale Fishery for 1854.

From the New-Bedford Whalemen's Shipping List, Jan. 9.

We present to our customers this morning our annual review of the Whale Fishery for the year 1854.

* * * The number of arrivals has been very large, and the aggregate of oil imported nearly competes with the import of 1851; when, it will be remembered, it was the largest import, however, the prices for all varieties have been well sustained, and the market active.

The amount of tonnage employed in the trade has considerably diminished during the last year. The number of vessels now employed in the whale fishery comprises 584 ships and barks, 20 brigs, and 34 schooners, showing a diminution of 18 ships and barks, 6 brigs, and 4 schooners, with a diminution in the aggregate tonnage of 8,557 tons.

The intelligence from the Arctic fleet in 1854 has been of an unfavorable character, and the average catch during the past season has fallen below the average of any previous year. Several ships have taken 1,000 bbls., and others about 100 barrels each. Of the 34 ships that have probably cruised in the ocean during the past season, 15 of the [illegible] sailed from this port, and [illegible] sailed from [illegible]. Of the [illegible] sailed from [illegible] with [illegible] from [illegible] Of the [illegible] sailed from [illegible] Prime [illegible] 20 from [illegible] Vermont Co., [illegible] 50 from [illegible] Co., [illegible] 30 from [illegible] Co., [illegible] 30 from [illegible] Co., [illegible] 30

AUCTION SALES.

GENERAL ANNUAL BANKRUPT SALE

OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 16,

THIS (TUESDAY) DAY has been the busiest of the last two days, to which the stock, which will be at 50 per cent less than first prices. Every article will be marked in plain figures, and in no case will any reserve be put on the season, in the stock consists of all the Manufactures, and every description of goods adapted for the City trade; also, Domestic Goods of every description, Oil Cloths, Brussels, Velvets, Tapestry and other carpets. The whole of this valuable stock must be sold without reserve, and upon the easy terms of CASH or approved paper at 4 months. Sales will commence at 10 o'clock each day, and continue from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to attend the sales every day, as the stock will be offered at the lowest prices, and now to be sold at another large sacrifice. We are confident that such bargains will be offered as cannot fail to attract the public to appreciate and avail themselves of the opportunity. The same stock must be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION

EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted) will be open every two hours from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M., when every article will be offered to all parts of this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

Purchasers residing in the country may buy over $100, 24 per cent. Will be delivered from these hall.

These who are selling the above down will please hand in a settlement immediately to HEMDEN & POWER.

Auctioneer.

Auctioneer.

SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE JEWELRY STOCK.

WATCHES, &c.—By order of the trustees of Henry Kayser, bankrupt, and by direction of H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, in the store of Messrs. Kayser, Bro., Administrator of the estate of Henry Kayser, bankrupt, at 4 o'clock precisely, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 4 o'clock precisely, the entire stock of very valuable jewelry, consisting of gold and silver hunting cases, open-faces, lever watches, gold finger rings, brooches in great variety, gold pencils, chains, studs, Masonic ear-rings and breast-pins, gold and silver spectacles, lockets of various sizes, and a great variety of other jewelry; also, two large iron safes, counters, shelving, table, chairs, &c. The goods to be sold without reserve.

Also, a large assortment of valuable diamond jewelry, pins, ear-rings, finger rings, brooches, and other costly goods, without reserve.

RUSSELL M. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 72 4th-st., E. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, the entire furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, &c.; every article to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture. Wilton and Brussels carpets, one elegant suite rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood marble-top tables, magnificent rosewood etagere, two very rich pier-glasses, embroidered sofa-lace curtains, gilt and rosewood cornices, magnificent chairs and stationary washstands, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., large number of new and second-hand silver watches, plain gold and engraved bracelets, pins, rings, ear rings, brooches, &c., in great variety, gold and silver snuff and tobacco boxes, antique gold jewelry, together with a large assortment of other articles of jewelry. To be made known at time of sale. Sold by order of Andrew Goodman, Pawnbroker, No. 31 Canal-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, Jan. 16, and WEDNESDAY, 17th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store, No. 441 Broadway, by order, sale of rich imported Furs, Muffs, Gloves, &c.—The entire stock of G. S. Mawson, Esq., previous to his departure for Europe. The stock comprises the finest and most valuable assortment ever offered at auction in this City—every article of which is warranted. Will be open for examination of these goods previous to the sale, when also the materials of a piano-forte establishment, piano-forte cases, &c., &c.

W. W. SHIELDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. SHIELDS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday), Jan 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 197 Fulton-st., a general assortment of Hosiery, Carriage Harness, &c., &c., &c., suitable for city or country trade.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

MARLBORO HOUSE, 28 and 30 Broadway—Situated in the most central part of the City. Families and Gentlemen can obtain rooms by the day or week, with or without board. Also, a few single rooms to let. Terms moderate. Transient boarders accommodated at $1 per day. Meals at all hours. Coaches to and from the house free of charge. EDWIN E. VALE.

MERCER HOUSE—No. 24 Mercer-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

FIRE AND EXTRA FINE BRANDY—Pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any Brandy ever imported into this country. Sold by GEO. DUFFY, 21 Park-row, and 102 Nassau-st.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ALL KEROSENE OILS that are sold cheap. Use only the PHOENIX OIL, sold by the Phoenix Oil Co., No. 46 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings of the year 1864, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of December last. Payment will be made by any bank stated. An account of the earnings of the year, and a statement of the condition of the Company, will be published in the usual form.

The Coupon Bonds of the Company, issued in 1853, for the first part of the main line between Albany and Buffalo, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the deferred dividend of 4 per cent. on the 1st of August last, and to the 1st of August next, inclusive, being what are the earnings on account of the Company's business for the year 1864, will be taken in account for the construction of double tracks, and other permanent improvements, and no part of the earnings of the year 1864 will be disposed of by the Company in any other way than to be sold at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied to pay the said two dividends, or such part thereof as may not be required in the manner hereinbefore mentioned. Notice will be given whenever funds are on hand sufficient for this purpose.

Stockholders who do not wish to await the sale of the bonds by the Company, may, before they are otherwise disposed of, surrender their scrip, and the fractional part necessary to make up even hundreds of dollars, and deduct the amount of cash paid out of the purchase money; and two or more stockholders may unite their dividends for the purpose of making up full bonds. The Coupon bonds referred to are of the denominations of $1,000 and $500; but for the convenience of stockholders, part of the issue will be made in $100 convertible bonds of the like character, with interest, payable semi-annually on presentation, which may be exchanged for the $1,000 or $500 coupon bonds, on surrender of a sufficient number for that purpose.

All the bonds will bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st of February next, payable semi-annually on the 15th day of June and December in each year. The interest on the August dividend for six months to 1st February next, will be paid in cash.

Bonds for stockholders who may prefer purchasing them as above mentioned, will be ready for delivery and the interest on them August dividend will be paid at the respective offices at which their stock is registered, on the 1st day of February next, or as soon thereafter as the dividend lists and bonds can be prepared if not then completed, as to which early notice will be given.

The transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business on the 8th inst., and open on the second day after the completion of the dividend lists and bonds as above mentioned.

By order of the Board.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, corner of South 3d-st. and 4th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st day of January. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.
WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 23, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of their Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.

A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings of the six months ending 31st inst. payable on and after the 15th day of January next in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 6th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COSSENHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of Wall-st. and South-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $800 and under and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $800, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1865. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

HON. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1865.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 12th instant. All interest not called for will be added to the principal of the depositors.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. MANDEVILLE, President.

W. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, at the Banking Room, No. 257 Broadway. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st of January. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORDEN, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 10, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Board of Managers of this Company have resolved to pay the Stockholders on and after 10th of February proximo, from the net earnings of the Company, interest on the stock standing in their respective names, on 1st January, at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the six months ending 31st December, 1864. Interest will be computed upon the installments received on the new stock since 1st July last, from the dates of the respective payments.

By order, W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the outstanding stock of this Company from the net earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the bylaws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 62 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 167 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors, for the six months ending the 1st inst., at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars, and upward on interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.

J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a scrip dividend of five per cent. on the net premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1864, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, to the holders of certificates of profits of the issue of 1859.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Seven per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. WARD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 128 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—The Trustees have ordered a dividend to be paid to depositors on the 1st of January, 1865, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500; and on all sums over $500, an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. Interest not called for will be credited to the depositors as principal from last January.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

BENJ. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 16th January, 1865, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending this December, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th instant. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

PHENIX BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 28 Nassau-st., have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.—Jan. 3, 1865. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND—Of 3½ per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th of February to Stockholders registered at this office.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 6th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that time.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1. S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No 44 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 18th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 19th inst, inclusive. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and its own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN.

Persons having claims please present them immediately.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the first and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—The special copartnership of MOTT, WEAVER & RICHARDSON, expires this day by limitation.

JOHN MOTT,
PHILIP G. WEAVER, } General Partners.
WM. RICHARDSON,
JOHN W. CORLIES, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

MOTT, WEAVER & RICHARDSON will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Woolen Goods at No 9 Dey-st.

JOHN MOTT,
PHILIP G. WEAVER,
WM. RICHARDSON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER dissolved partnership by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1865. Both members of the late firm are authorized, and will settle the business and collect the debts due to said firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER.—Dated Jan. 11, 1865.

JAMES J. MANDEVILLE,
CALEB PARKER.

N. B.—The business will be hereafter conducted by and under the name of CALEB PARKER.

CALEB PARKER.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of RAYNOLDS & CLARK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. S. REYNOLDS will continue the business at No. 100 West-st. J. S. REYNOLDS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865. ANDREW D. CLARK,

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROCKWELL & VAIL was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. DAVID ROCKWELL is duly and alone authorized to use the name and settle the business of the late firm.

DAVID ROCKWELL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. JACOB VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
E. INGALLS,
L. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The firm business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1865.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, May 11, 1865.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to O. W. WESLEY, as individual Banker, (the Hart ord Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up to the said Bank.

my16'63-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, July 6, 1864.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. W. LAWRENCE, as individual Banker, (the Hart ord Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up to the said Bank.

jul16'63-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, May 11, 1865.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

my16'63-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER dissolved partnership by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1865. Both members of the late firm are authorized, and will settle the business and collect the debts due to said firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER.—Dated Jan. 11, 1865.

JAMES J. MANDEVILLE,
CALEB PARKER.

N. B.—The business will be hereafter conducted by and under the name of CALEB PARKER.

CALEB PARKER.

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J. S. REYNOLDS will continue the business at No. 100 West-st. J. S. REYNOLDS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865. ANDREW D. CLARK,

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROCKWELL & VAIL was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. DAVID ROCKWELL is duly and alone authorized to use the name and settle the business of the late firm.

DAVID ROCKWELL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865. JACOB VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
E. INGALLS,
L. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The firm business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

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jul16'63-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and commodious passenger trains leave Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars, through Lines to Saint Louis, all day and night.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1864.

On and after MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, running over the Company's (Cairo Division) Railroad to Sandoval, with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Shoreham, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; and Dwight, and at Meadota, with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, forming south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad West of Chicago, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Fisheries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 15 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON,

Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct Route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

Unrivaled Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express.....10:15 P. M.

These runs run direct to Alton, (25 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connect on with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (26 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 10½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

ALL AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over a straight route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connect one with daily line packet to Keokuk, making the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Rockford and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Shoreham, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; and Dwight, and at Meadota, with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, forming south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad West of Chicago, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Fisheries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 15 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

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...ing at $14 per barrel; Lard at 14c. ... Beans at 12½c., and Hams at 10c.

...ight of the town of Vallecito was destroyed by ... the 23d ult.

...ships *Flying Eagle* and *Athens* arrived at ... from New-York, on the 22d of De-...

...from California—Arrival ... at New-Orleans—...

...(S. C.,) Friday, Jan. 12.

...Packet-ship has arrived at New-Or... dates from California to the 24th of De... markets were very dull. No rains ... to relieve the miners, but the crops were ...

...Our ... is extremely very brief. The ship ... arrived on the 10th, the *John H. Mayo* ..., and the *Wild Duck*, from New-York, ... 10th.

The opinion prevails among those connected with the Promethean that there is no doubt about the fate of the sloop-of-war *Albany*.

...Convention—Attack and Defeat ...—The Pacific Railroad, etc.

COLUMBIA, Friday, Jan. 12.

...received here to-day New-Orleans pa... Thursday last, containing the following intel...

Advices from Galveston to the 2d inst. state that a party of 75 Indians attacked Dr. GIDDING's and Capt. [illegible]'s company of fourteen men on the ... of November, near Limpia, and that they ... Mexicans, wounding and killing 17 of them.

A public meeting in Palestine, called to decide whether Governor PEASE or Mr. RAYMOND, the State Treasurer, was right in regard to the deposit tendered by Messrs. WALKER and KING to secure the Pacific Railroad contract, after some discussion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the subject. The majority reported that Mr. RAYMOND was right and the Governor wrong. The minority report, which was the reverse, was, however, adopted by a vote of seven persons dissenting, out of about 300 voters present.

In the municipal election at San Antonio the Know-Nothings were victorious by a large majority.

...Grant, a coal merchant of New-Orleans, has been murdered by a man named HOGUE, in consequence of a difficulty arising between the parties relative to some business transactions.

The Southern Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

At the Convention being held here, to-day, resolutions were offered and referred, declaring the necessity of Union necessary for the protection of the commercial, and for the security of the Southern country, and urging the immediate action of Congress upon the subject; also recommending a reciprocity treaty between Spain and Mexico for the re... also urging suppressing the slave trade; also ... of a railroad from Norfolk to the mouth of the Ohio River.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Convention passed to-day the resolutions in favor of the Pacific Railroad, also for removing the obstructions in and deepening the mouth of the Mississippi River, also for regulating the quarantine of New-Orleans and other cities while yellow fever is prevailing; also for improving the harbor of Mobile, and that in favor of education in South...

...Mississippi, of Miss., read a long report ... Question of Slavery, showing its value to the South, and several speeches were made by others on the Pacific Railroad project.

The resolutions in favor of the abrogation of the Ostend ... were referred, when the Convention adjourned to meet again in the evening, when most probably the final adjournment will take place.

Items from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 12.

By the arrival of the steamship *Orizaba* at this port to-day, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 27th, and from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. Her news, however, is unimportant.

Business Failures.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 12.

Messrs. PACKETT, McMENNO & Co., bankers, and A. J. WHITNEY & Co., produce dealers, suspended payment here to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Messrs. SWEENY, GREEN & Co., cotton factors of this city, failed to-day, and Messrs. FELLOWS & Co., dealers in cotton and tobacco, have suspended payment.

The Railroad Troubles at Erie.

ERIE, Saturday, Jan. 13.

The repairs on the Lake Shore Railroad have been prosecuted with vigor, in spite of a severe storm of snow and rain which has been prevailing, and will be so far completed by to-morrow that the trains will be able to pass in the morning. No resistance was made on the part of the town authorities, though they showed themselves and requested a sight of the papers by which Marshal KEYSER acted. Their request was complied with, and they departed, satisfied that he carried too many guns for them. The road is safe till the 8th of March next.

Railroad Collision at Brockport.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Jan. 13.

While the freight train on the Niagara Falls and Lockport Railroad was standing at Brockport, an emigrant train came rushing along and ran into the hind end of the freight train, injuring three persons ... The engineer of the emi... supposed the other to be on the switch, and ... through the car of the freight train, making a complete wreck of it. JAMES M. CUNNINGHAM, late collector of this port, is among the injured.

Railroad Accident and Death.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

JAMES KANE, a brakesman on the freight train on the Oswego Railroad, to-day, while jumping from one car to another fell between them, and met with a horrible death, being dragged some distance, and terribly mutilated before life became extinct.

The Election of Boston Compacts New-York Privileges Military Companies in Massachusetts Disbanded.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Gov. GARDNER has issued a proclamation, in compliance with the act of Congress on the subject, calling to the State of New-York that part of Massachusetts known as the Boston Corners.

In compliance with the recommendation of Gov. GARDNER, in his message to the Legislature, the following military companies, composed of foreigners, have been disbanded, viz.: The Columbia Artillery, Webster Artillery, Captain ... Artillery, Capt. YOUNG, and Montgomery Guard, Chief, Mechanic, of Boston; Jackson Guards, Captain ..., of Lowell; Union Guards, Captain ..., of Somerville; Jackson Guards, Captain ..., of Lawrence.

The Governor ... Boston Bank, ... Bank, ... Bank, ...

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1060. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to The New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER SOULE.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge of Kentucky his Successor.

The Census Bill Appropriation Bill Indefinitely Postponed.

Amendments to the Judicial Reform Bill.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Interesting Proceedings.

MR. STEVENS WANTS CUBA.

He Wants Fillmore Sent and Denounces the Jesuits.

The Senate Ratifies the Treaty with Nicaragua—Mr. Buchanan Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Minister SOULE is coming home immediately, and Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, has been appointed his successor.

Mr. SOULE resigns the London Secretaryship [illegible]—it is understood, on compulsion only.

Mr. MARCY, ex-Governor of New-York, will succeed Mr. SOULE to France.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Mr. [illegible] moved the Senate consider the [illegible] in favor of granting relief to the Arctic [illegible] the command of Dr. KANE. There are [illegible] of it.

Mr. WALKER offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to report what progress has been made in the [illegible] with the people of the [illegible] merchants, and [illegible] to that city, who ask that the harbor may be immediately placed in a state of defence.

Mr. GWIN, from the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, [illegible] two additions for bills numbered [illegible] and severally three and five hundred and [illegible].

The Senate again [illegible] the consideration of the Arctic Expedition resolution.

Mr. PUGH [illegible] to interfere with [illegible] but I desire that my [illegible] on Monday [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] [illegible] by appropriation bills. There is a necessity for their passage.

Mr. [illegible] the Appropriation bills of the Senator from Virginia will pass themselves.

The joint resolution on the Arctic Expedition was then taken up.

Mr. BRODHEAD opposed its passage on the ground that the publication for KANE would lead to the loss of more lives than the [illegible] of the position of the Arctic [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] explained that Dr. KANE had made arrangements, by monuments and signals, so that if lost his party could be discovered.

Mr. BRODHEAD [illegible], after Mr. MALLORY's explanation, said the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, without amendment, the bill to amend an act establishing a land district in the State of Florida, which was read a third time and passed.

OCEAN STEAM MAIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Annual Ocean Steam Mail Appropriation bill, which was defeated at the last session by the refusal of the House to concur in the recommendations of the Committee of Conference, was then taken up.

Mr. HUNTER, of the last session, so amended this bill as [illegible] a notice to terminate the contract [illegible] of steamers.

Mr. BUTLER objected to the section of the bill which authorized the Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Secretary of the Navy to terminate such contracts. He opposed the [illegible] postponement of the bill.

Mr. MASON thought there was a danger of the violation of the faith of the Government in the action proposed. He said it was never contemplated that the Government should take any of these ships for the purpose of carrying the mails themselves, and that the [illegible] in entered by the present parties, if they can [illegible] in any other way.

Mr. CLAYTON said the question involved the honor of the Government. Congress has no right to annul, except in accordance with the stipulations in the contract. [illegible] the bitterest enemy of the contractors, he would not consent to annul the contract in the manner proposed. He thought the motion to postpone should be agreed to.

Mr. WALKER said that notwithstanding the failure to [illegible] the vessels up the Pacific according to contract, he could not, under the circumstances, consent to [illegible] the contract without fully remunerating the [illegible] for [illegible] they had constructed for [illegible].

Mr. CHASE objected to this on the ground that [illegible], having been accepted by the Government through its officers, the faith of the Government was pledged for the [illegible] of the Company. It was called by several Senators, whether there was proof that any of these vessels had been built in violation of contract?

Mr. RUSK said that question could only be reached by the introduction of a new bill, and it was useless to waste time upon such an interrogatory now.

Mr. BUTLER said Senators were discussing the question of the liability of good faith, and it was important to know whether the contractors had kept their faith with the Government.

Mr. HUNTER thought that the question of good faith did not enter into the pending question.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was then agreed to.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

The Judicial Reform bill was next taken up.

Mr. GWIN proposed two sections, to succeed the first section of the substitute proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS. The first provides for a [illegible] Judge for each of the Territories constituting that Court from the Circuits, consisting of States, to avoid certain constitutional objections. The second provides for the appointment of the Clerks of the District Courts.

Mr. DOUGLAS modified [illegible] amendments, and they were agreed to.

Mr. GWIN then submitted substitutes for sundry [illegible] and 5th of Mr. DOUGLAS' substitute, which look to [illegible] the establishment of Appellate Courts. He would provide that the Supreme Court of the United States, should elect a Supreme Court in each of the Circuits, and reject the rotary principle. He then gave the details of his plans, which were discussed by several of the Senators.

Mr. BUTLER recapitulated several objections to the Appellate Courts, which were severally answered by Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. CHANDLER did not consider [illegible] could be satisfied with business, it was necessary to reorganize the whole system. If the South was [illegible],

there was danger of the Court becoming a debating rather than a deliberative body. He suggested the difficulty of amending and perfecting the bill in open Senate, and proposed to take a vote to see what principle the Senate was in favor of, and then recommit the bill with its amendments to the Standing Committee, to be prepared in accordance with the views agreed upon.

The debate was then interrupted by an Executive Session, and at the close of it the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Mr. LETCHER brought before the House a question of privilege, in relation to W. B. CHASE refusing to give testimony before the Select Committee appointed last Session, to investigate whether money or other improper means have been used to influence the passage or defeat of bills, and asking for a process to compel Mr. CHASE to answer questions. After some debate the further consideration of the matter was postponed.

The House went into Committee on the Pacific Railroad bill.

THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. LETCHER, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed last July, made a report that W. B. CHASE had refused to appear, and answer certain questions asked by the Committee entrusted with inquiring whether money has been offered to members of Congress, or other illegal or improper means used for the purpose of securing the passage of the bill extending the Colt Patent for seven years, and also, whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used to secure the passage or defeat of any bill through Congress, the Committee being empowered to send for persons and papers.

MR. CHASE REFUSES TO TESTIFY.

The report concluded with a resolution by the Committee, asking the House to take action with a view of making Mr. CHASE appear and give further testimony. Mr. LETCHER caused to be read the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who says, Mr. CHASE declined to appear before the Committee. At his request an extract was read from the printed report of the proceedings of the Committee, by which it appeared that Mr. CHASE, in answer to a question, said votes were made for the Nebraska bill by giving a contract for one of the six war steamers to GEORGE STEERS, of New-York. On being asked the name of the person who gave this information, Mr. CHASE declined an answer, though the Committee demanded one.

MIKE WALSH ON WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. WALSH, as a personal friend of Mr. STEERS, said the latter did not get the contract to build a steamer; he was appointed Naval Contractor at a salary of $2,400 per annum, for the purpose of building one of them. No influence of the members of Congress was brought to bear on the appointment, which was given as a tribute to his genius. He could not avoid the opportunity of saying there are numbers of "scribbling lazzaroni, hanging round the Capitol, as correspondents for newspapers, yet hardly able to write soap-boilers advertisements. They go about levying contributions and black mail, pandering to the weakest and abetting the more prominent members."

SOMETHING IN MIKE'S PECULIAR STYLE.

"As to the miserable, sensual beast, Mr. CHASE, he was surprised he was suffered to pollute the Hall by his presence." He suggested that the Committee call on this creature, and ask him whence he derived his information.

MIKE'S HOPES AND FEARS.

He expressed a hope that the Speaker, in respect to himself and the House, would rid them of this miserable creature. While such persons were suffered to come into the Hall, he should be afraid to hang up his overcoat. (Laughter.)

Mr. LETCHER resumed, saying it was impossible to proceed with the investigation unless the Committee can compel the attendance of witnesses, the knowledge of some of whom is of great importance.

MR. CHASE STILL RECUSANT.

The Speaker remarked he had just received a note from Mr. CHASE, which, by request, was read. In substance as follows: "I have no objection to furnish the Committee with the name of the individual alluded to. If they can compel his attendance, let them do so." The Speaker said the words "if they can" were italicised.

Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia, remarked that this involved a Constitutional question, and suggested that the report be laid on the table, and the Committee proceed with the investigation, after this note from Mr. CHASE.

Mr. LETCHER said that the Committee have summoned this witness twice, and that he knew for what purpose he was summoned.

A HIT AT SCHUYLER.

Mr. STEPHENS—Perhaps when the name comes, it will be that of somebody beyond the sea.

Mr. LETCHER did not understand Mr. CHASE to say he would appear before the Committee. He rather understood him as defying the Committee, and expressing the opinion that it was not in the power of the House or Committee to compel him to appear.

A SENSIBLE REMARK.

Mr. BAYLY said, before going further, it were better to know where they were to land. His law preceptor taught him a lesson, always first to inquire what is the action. Next, what judgment do you want. If you do not get the judgment you want, what is your remedy by appeal? He had found this to be a good rule through life. Was there any law to meet the question? If not, what law was proposed? He did not see his way clear. It would be well for gentlemen to look into the power of this House to punish contempt.

The Speaker, in reply to a question by Mr. WILSON said Mr. CHASE's note would not be received as part of the proceedings.

Without concluding the subject the House went into Committee, and took up the Pacific Railroad bill.

CUBA AGAIN.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., replied to Mr. CAMPBELL, saying the gentleman had, in his printed speech, accused him of using language on a former occasion he did not utter. In response to Mr. CAMPBELL's assertion that the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida had resulted to the benefit of the South, Mr. STEPHENS asserted, of those acquisitions the North got 1,900,000 square miles, and the South only 753,000 miles. The gentleman from Ohio said it was proposed to place $10,000,000 at the disposal of the President, with a view to the acquisition of Cuba; but he (Mr. STEPHENS) had not consented to this, nor did he know of any other member who had, either at midnight or in open day. But he would tell the gentleman from Ohio he was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba—he wanted it, and believed it would be for the interest of the whole country, and for the North more especially, to have it. The people of Cuba are oppressed. He did not see why our citizens should not go there to assist Cubans in obtaining their independence. He was willing to repeal the Neutrality laws, and let every American go to the rescue. He would acquire Cuba on the score of humanity, public interest and statesmanship. Where was the objection? He saw none, except in blind and dogmatic nonsense. In conclusion, he took issue with Mr. CAMPBELL as to the superiority of free over slave labor, and argued to show that Georgia, taking into consideration her population, is more prosperous than Ohio.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, he was prepared to answer Mr. STEPHENS, and to show that his tables are correct.

Mr. BOYCE remarked—Feverish impatience seems to have seized on the American mind as to further extension. We are in hot haste to become the masters of the world. Some have such capacious stomachs as to be ready to swallow the whole Continent. He did not sympathise with the idea, he was against an indefinite extension, and thought it would better if we could preserve our present limits, and number of population. We are larger now than the whole of Europe. Cuba was not necessary to us as a military position so long as she remains in the hands of Spain. If we keep her from falling into the possession of other powers, we have nothing to dread. So far from Cuba being necessary to us, it would be a great drawback, for we would be under the necessity of increasing our navy, to which he was opposed. However cautious he might be for the moneyed prosperity of the North, he was overruled by many important considerations. While the North would be benefited, the great interests of the South would be placed in jeopardy. Instead of annexation, reciprocity with Cuba was preferable. He regarded it was inexpedient at this time to annex Cuba. [illegible] the Spanish Creoles are not capable of self-government, and he had great doubts but that Cuba would be a [illegible] to the States.

Mr. BAYLY, of Maryland, objected the hour, but yielded to Mr. HAMILTON, who moved the Committee take a recess from 3 to 7 o'clock.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn.—What, gentlemen, is before the Committee?

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. HAMILTON—The Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. JONES—Has there been a single speech on that subject?

Mr. HAMILTON—It is the desire to make speeches on it.

The question was carried. The Committee took a recess to 7 o'clock,—

When the House was opened with about thirty members in attendance.

Mr. McMULLEN said he regretted to find so many seats vacant. Certainly gentlemen who voted for the recess ought to be present. He suggested to Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, who was entitled to the floor, to give way that the Committee may rise, and in order that the gentleman on to-morrow may have a larger auditory. If, however, it was the purpose of the gentleman to speak for his constituents and the galleries, [laughter,] he had no objections.

A VOICE—Members will soon come in.

ANOTHER VOICE—Oh, there are crowded galleries.

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH—SAD.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., said—Certainly on this occasion he should like his fellow-members to be present, but he did not speak to them alone—he expected and intended that his voice should be heard in the remotest parts of the country. The time will soon come when American Legislators will be forced, by the voices of the people, to take the stand on the great American question, and act; all mere parties, and party organization will have to give way before it. He assumed the New Association, being composed entirely of Native Americans, can have nothing at heart but the glory, honor, and welfare of the country; he had no doubt they desire to exclude Catholics, not alone because they are Catholics, but because they are so intimately connected with foreigners that it is impossible to separate them, therefore they would have to take the whole, or exclude the whole. He laid down and argued from the following premises—

First—No emigrant shall be allowed to leave the ship he comes in until he renounces his allegiance to all foreign powers, and swears *bona fide* to become an inhabitant of the United States; and this shall be made known to him by the Captain of the ship before he takes passage.

Second—No emigrant can be allowed to land until he produces a passport from the proper authorities of the United States abroad from which he comes, which passport shall contain the requirements of the first proposition.

Third—The Consuls shall be instructed not to give a pass; out to any person unless one of sound mind, body and good character, stating that said emigrant has never been convicted of crime; and said Consul shall refuse passports to all notoriously seditious and rebellious persons, and all criminals and paupers.

Fourth—The Naturalization Laws should be so far repealed as to prevent all foreigners from voting who have not become naturalized, provided that all boys under the age of ten years, on arriving at twenty-one, shall be considered citizens in every respect. Foreigners should not be allowed to vote, because they can never appreciate Republican Government.

In this connection he condemned KOSSUTH, KINKEL, MAZZINI, and the speakers at public meetings in New-York, who advocated the taking of other people's property by force.

Mr. BARRY wished to know whether it was a native or foreign meeting.

Mr. SMITH could not say. The speech from which he had read was reported in good English, and he feared the speaker was corrupted by foreign influence. (Laughter.) Was there anything in that to smile or laugh at? May we not be beguiled by foreign serpents, who come here with educated tongues, Jesuits, Priests raised from the cradle to endure all.

Mr. BARRY inquired whether GAVAZZI, who started the *Crusader*, is not a foreigner, and whether BENNETT is not a foreigner?

Mr. SMITH replied—The editor of the *Tribune*, who upsets his nights in concocting slander on the Native American party, and who pays out his living manifold of lies to the main customer of Abolition. As for BENNETT he did not care for him more than for any other half demon. As to Mr. CHANDLER's disclaimer about the temporal powers of the Pope it amounts to nothing, which he could show, had he time. That gentleman had denounced the Know-Nothing party.

Mr. CHANDLER,—I would scorn to oppose a party of which not a gentleman on this floor avows himself a member. [Cries of "Good."]

Mr. SMITH—That expression is not more full of Jesuitism than the gentleman's entire speech. The only retaliation I make is, let the gentleman read his own speech, then let him say he does not oppose the native American organization. Mr. SMITH further defended the Know-Nothings, boldly assailing the alleged designs of the Catholic Church.

Mr. HAMILTON, as one of the Select Committee appointed on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, called attention to the bill now pending. He believed it to be a proposition unwarranted by the Constitution, and, if warranted by it, most dangerous in Congress to establish it. No one having regard for the Constitution can sanction the passage of the bill. He said that for Northern and Southern lines the bill proposed gives altogether forty-nine million of dollars, and in addition, paying enormous expenses of establishing many military posts and garrisons requiring four thousand and four hundred men.

Mr. BENTON obtained the floor.

The Committee rose and the House agreed to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met this morning and disposed of all questions of controversy between Prof. HENRY and others, by a large majority, two only voting against the present management. It is rumored that the minority members refused to attend any further meetings of the Board. Adjourned to meet again on Saturday, 27th of January.

The United States Supreme Court—Detention of the Mail, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

No. 42.—PETER J. BURCHELL, appellant, *vs.* STEWART C. MARCH, et al.—Argument was commenced by Mr. GILLETT for the appellant, and continued by E. B. WASHBURN, Esq., for the appellee.

The Northern mail train from Baltimore was detained two hours and a half this evening, by the breaking of the cylinder at the head of the engine, when about twelve miles from that city.

Southern Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 14.

In the Convention being held here, resolutions were adopted to-day in favor of a specific duty on sugar and molasses; for the enlargement of the Louisville Canal; for the establishment of a naval depôt at New-Orleans, urging the necessity of the Tehuantepec route, and asking appropriations from Congress for a railroad or ship canal across Florida.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Much opposition is manifested to the nomination of HENRY WILSON to the United States Senate, both in and out of the Legislature. In the Ward and Town Councils of the Know-Nothings the subject has led to warm discussions and bitter personalities; and it is said that many of the prominent members of the Order have withdrawn from it in consequence of the difference of opinion.

The following printed circular was circulated in the House to day:

To the Members of the American Order in the House of Representatives:

All members in the House who believe in the freedom of debate, who refuse to sanction a high-handed coercion of political action, and who are opposed to the election of Hon. HUNTER WILSON to the United States Senate, are requested to meet in caucus in the green-room on Monday, the 15th inst., immediately after the adjournment of the House.

In compliance with the above call, about two hundred members of the House went into the green-room of the State House this afternoon, when, after a brief discussion, it was voted unanimously to postpone, if possible, the election of the United States Senator, for one week from to-morrow, and if pressed into an election to-morrow, to vote for Hon. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, of Worcester, for Senator, in opposition to Mr. WILSON.

Missouri Legislature.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 15.

In the Missouri Legislature, on the 11th inst., the balloting for United States Senator was resumed. The name of Mr. ATCHISON was withdrawn, and that of Judge SCOTT, of the Supreme Court, substituted. On the first ballot SCOTT received 63; DONIPHAN, 39; BENTON, 39; WILSON, 1; JACKSON, of Cape Girardeau, 1. A second ballot was taken, with the same result.

Judge SCOTT then withdrew his name, and Governor STERLING PRICE was put in nomination.

A [illegible] debate sprung up on this, when a vote was proposed to be taken, which resulted as follows:

DONIPHAN, 58; PIERCE, 55; BENTON, 39; WILSON, 1; HALL, 0.

On the 12th, Mr. ATCHISON was again nominated, and the Anti-Benitonites announced their intention of standing by him to the end.

Shooting Affray.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 15.

A distressing affair occurred here on Saturday night, in front of the National Theatre. A young man named JENNINGS circulated reports unfavorable to the character of a young lady recently married to H. H. ORNSBEE, a clerk in the National Telegraph Office, who meeting JENNINGS in the theatre, called him out and asked him if he was the author of the alleged reports, and he replying in the affirmative, ORNSBEE took out a pistol and shot him, mutilating his face terribly, and rendering his recovery very doubtful. ORNSBEE was arrested and admitted to bail this morning.

John Mitchel at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 15.

JOHN MITCHEL was received at the Burnet House this morning, by the Mayor, the Committee of the City Councils not attending.

A mass meeting was held at Greenwood Hall to-night, at which the members of the City Councils were denounced for their action in welcoming Mr. MITCHEL to the city.

Large Fire in Monroe.

MONROE, Mich., Monday, Jan. 15.

A large fire broke out here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Two Millinery stores, one Hardware store, the Telegraph Office, the Exchange Hotel, a Dry Goods store, and the Law office of Hon. A. GOBELES, were burned. The Hotel was valued for $25,000, and was only insured for $9,000. The remainder of the loss has not yet been ascertained.

The buildings and property destroyed were valued at $36,000. The fire originated in a millinery store. The loss of Mr. TAYLOR, dealer in hardware, is unknown—insured $12,500. Mrs. BROOKS, milliner, loss $3,000—insured $2,000. The instruments and books of the House Telegraph Office were saved. Mr. GOODRICH's loss, of the Exchange Hotel, is about $3,000—insured $2,000. There were several other minor losses.

A Strange Case.

OHIO STATE, Monday, Jan. 15.

A man was found in the tunnel at Garrison's, near this place, just after the last train on the Hudson River Road had passed through on Saturday night, nearly dead. He was immediately brought here on a hand-car, and revived sufficiently to give his name, PATRICK DONNELLY, but nothing more could be ascertained, and shortly afterwards he died. It is thought he must have been traveling towards New-York, and was struck by a train coming South.

Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston with Havana and Key West Dates.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port, bringing Havana and Key West dates to the 11th instant.

The *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, arrived at Havana forty-eight hours behind her time, with her rudder much injured, and owing to heavy weather had been obliged to throw 300 barrels of flour overboard.

The *Falcon* was three days over due at Havana, and fears were entertained for her safety.

The English steamer arrived there on the 10th, from Vera Cruz.

The news from Havana is unimportant.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. WM. FOSTER, arrived here from New-York at 11 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The Next Steamer for Europe.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* will sail from this port for Liverpool at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning next in place of noon. The mails will consequently close here at 8 o'clock.

Snow commenced falling in this city at 11 o'clock to-day.

Sailing of the Steamship City of Manchester for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 15.

The steamship *City of Manchester* sails from this city on Thursday morning for Liverpool, and will carry the mail for Europe.

Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 15.

Mr. G. G. FOSTER has been further held under a complaint for passing a note to Mr. C. GLEN PEEBLES, of three hundred and fifty dollars, purporting to have been drawn by WM. E. BURTON, Esq., which note has since been pronounced a forgery.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 15.

ELI SLIFER, Native American, was elected by the Legislature State Treasurer to-day. The vote was as follows: SLIFER 89; E. W. HAMLIN, Democrat, 35; Scattering 4.

The Erie Railroad Troubles.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 15.

The railroad bridge at Erie has been rebuilt and the track at Harbor Creek relaid. The cars commenced running regularly again this morning. Strong measures have been taken to prevent future outrages.

The Milwaukie Fugitive Slave Case.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, Jan. 15.

S. M. BOOTH has been found guilty of assisting the escape of the fugitive slave, GLOVER.

Postponement of a Trial for Murder.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Jan. 15.

The trial of ALFRED FYLER, for the murder of his wife, has been postponed until February, on account of the absence of important witnesses.

Death of Hon. John S. Barbour.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 12.

Hon. JOHN S. BARBOUR died at his residence in Culpepper, Virginia, to-day, of disease of the heart.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$583,270 OF GOLD.

STABBING, MURDER, LOVE, JEALOUSY.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

LOWER CALIFORNIA RUMORS.

Marriages—Deaths—Markets—Theatricals, &c.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. THOMPSON, Commander, arrived on Monday morning, from San Juan *via* Key West, with two hundred and twenty-seven passengers, and $583,270 in gold dust on freight.

We are indebted to ADAMS & Co.'s Express for early papers. The Purser does not vouchsafe us anything in his line. For the items that the Purser's courtesy generally provides us with, our thanks are due to other parties.

The *Northern Light* connected with the steamship *Cortes*, which left San Francisco on the 23d ult. The following is the specie list of the *Northern Light*:

Duncan, Sherman & Co	$336,000
Adams & Co	118,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	51,670
W. Seligman & Co	25,000
Newhouse & Spatz, Philadelphia	10,600
Total	$583,270

Matters in Central America remain as at last dates. CHOMORRO still continues successful.

The American frigate *Columbia* left San Juan on a cruise January 10.

The *Northern Light* left at San Juan the British brig-of-war *Rapid*, and mail-steamer *Dee*.

CALIFORNIA.

Petitions are in circulation for signatures in San Francisco County, asking the Common Council to take steps to secure the early passage by the next Legislature of an act authorizing the funding of the floating indebtedness of the city, and provide for the establishment of her finances on a cash basis.

The Committee appointed at the railroad meeting in San Francisco have decided that a stage route across the plains is the most practicable means of securing the speedy completion of the railroad, and that the State Legislature will probably be called upon this Winter to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Miss SARAH PELLET has declared her intention to bring five thousand respectable New-England girls to California.

The question of locating the State capitol was to be decided immediately. Sacramento, it was said, would undoubtedly be the place.

YANKEE SULLIVAN had been arrested on a bench warrant in Nevada, for his recent participation in a prize fight.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* arrived on the 21st ult.

ADELE HUBERT, a young French woman, residing at the corner of Pike and Washington-streets, attempted suicide by taking poison, but did not succeed.

ASA COOMBS, confined in the city prison of San Francisco, awaiting examination for robbing the United States bonded warehouse, on Union-street, attempted to put an end to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol.

MICHAEL HICKEY was instantly killed, on Wednesday last, by the falling in of a portion of the bank of Hook and Ladder Company's tunnel, near Placerville, in which he was a laborer. Mr. H. was an Irishman lately from Ohio, and was about twenty-one years of age.

WILLIAM B. LEE was found guilty of murder in Los Angeles.

Rev. T. D. HUNT, of the first Congregational Church, of San Francisco, has resigned his connection as pastor of that Church and society, which had been accepted, to take effect on Sunday, Jan. 7. The resignation and its acceptance have been confirmed by a Council of Ministers, convened for the purpose.

JOSEPH E. LAWRENCE has withdrawn his connection with the San Francisco *Times and Transcript*, and will hereafter be the editor of the *Golden Era*, a weekly literary newspaper in the same city.

The New-England Society of San Francisco celebrated the 234th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, on the evening of the 22d of December, at Wilson's Exchange. Mayor WARD presided. The speakers were the Mayor, Judge TRACY, JOSHUA HAVEN, Colonel BAKER, Mr. PARKER, Rev. Mr. BENTON, Captain KEYES, Mr. STOW, F. SOULE, Mr. WASHBURN and Mr. BUFFUM.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco County, have authorised the purchase of a plot of 160 acres of land, about six miles from the city, for $15,000, and the erection of a building thereon at a cost of $65,000, for a House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents.

A Police Officer Stabbed by a Woman.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Dec. 19.

A tragical affair took place last evening at the corner of Merchant and Kearney-streets. The particulars, from a well authenticated source, are as follow: HENRY KERRISON, a member of the police force, had formed an acquaintance with ELIZABETH SULLIVAN, the proprietress of a cigar store on Clay-street, near the Sazerac House. KERRISON being under an engagement to be married to a young woman residing in this city, has been endeavoring for some time past to rid himself of ELIZABETH SULLIVAN's acquaintance. Prompted, as it is supposed, by the demon of jealousy, she yesterday came up to KERRISON, who was standing on the corner of Merchant and Kearney-streets, and, with no other warning or salutation than merely exclaiming "HARRY!" she plunged a bowie knife into his breast, just above the region of the heart, the knife glancing from the rib passed between, and entered the left lobe of the lung, inflicting a wound about one inch and a half in depth in the lung, and from the outside about three inches. The force with which the blow was struck caused her to stumble. KERRISON immediately started off for the Marshal's office; the woman, having recovered her feet, pursuing him, he rushed into the office, exclaiming, "hold that woman." Officer MONKS seeing the blood flowing from his breast, called to him to run down to Captain McDONALD's room. The woman again struck at her victim with the knife, and Officer NORTH, in attempting to arrest it, received a wound between the thumb and forefinger. She was arrested and lodged in the Station-house. KERRISON was conducted to the room of Captain McDONALD, and surgical aid instantly obtained; but the nature of the wound almost precludes the possibility of recovery. KERRISON is well known as having been an efficient member of the police, and his conduct has always been such as to command the respect of those who were acquainted with him. ELIZABETH SULLIVAN was formerly an actress at the People's Theatre, under the assumed name of Howard.

Assistant-Captain MORTON subsequently visited her cell and obtained a letter addressed to Mr. KERRISON, of which the following is a copy:

HARRY—For the last time, HARRY KERRISON, I now write to you. You have sublimated my whole life; you have given me no choice, but a life of prostitution; and, HARRY, God will not let me be unavenged. You will say, to the latest moment of your existence, when I first saw you, if any one had even hinted to me that I would feel so low as to associate with you, I would have considered it an insult. Perhaps you will say, when I would scarcely deign to speak to you, when you swore where I was; and there was happy, and, I suppose, innocent. Now, speak, damnable, your accursed, cursed will, to what I was brought. Why am I such [illegible]

Judge McCABE, of Michigan, [illegible] Ieged Cause—Interesting [illegible]

From the San Francisco Alta California, Dec. 19.

Yesterday afternoon, [illegible] other tremendous excitement [illegible] mento-street, between [illegible] streets, in front of the [illegible] stoned by a young man [illegible] stabbing JAMES McCABE, [illegible] is called. He was [illegible] State of Michigan, and for [illegible] of the Senate of that [illegible] accurately as they could [illegible] lows: ACKERY stated [illegible] State for some time, [illegible] his earnings to send on [illegible] their expenses out in [illegible] daughter arrived here in the [illegible] from Panama to San [illegible] was passenger on the [illegible] the states, [illegible] which have been reported [illegible] request of his wife, [illegible] Francisco to Marysville, [illegible] ACKERY left her home at [illegible] this city. ACKERY [illegible] successful in ascertaining [illegible] the What Cheer House, [illegible] ing there. ACKERY [illegible] her leave for her husband [illegible] confessed that McCABE [illegible] her to remove from the [illegible] vows plighted to her husband [illegible] ted beyond control, on [illegible] lars from his wife; [illegible] McCABE's making his [illegible] in front of the What Cheer House, [illegible] made a pass at him, [illegible] were wound on the right wrist [illegible] the street; at the time of [illegible] was overtaken by ACKERY, who [illegible] with such force into his back, [illegible] der-blade and the backbone, that the [illegible] blow shivered the handle. [illegible] is not considered a serious one. [illegible] the weapon came in contact with [illegible] cal aid was immediately obtained, [illegible] dressed, and the man conveyed [illegible] ACKERY instantly surrendered himself [illegible] out to the crowd that he was ready [illegible] did not want to go to the station-house [illegible] that McCABE despite having [illegible] ward's ACKERY's wife, and [illegible] saw him before to his knowledge.

At a late hour last evening, [illegible] much from his wound that he [illegible] rious.

Destructive Conflagration [illegible]

[illegible] the Town of [illegible]

[illegible]

A destructive conflagration [illegible] last evening, destroying the largest [illegible] business part of the town, [illegible] of the town is in ashes, while the [illegible] store of Mr. JONES, [illegible] down some smaller buildings [illegible] was first discovered about [illegible] the rear of the Polka Saloon, [illegible] go house, and spread with great [illegible] joining buildings were [illegible] A high wind prevailed at the time, [illegible] twenty minutes the buildings [illegible] in flames. The flames were [illegible] by pulling down two small [illegible] office, and the constant application of water in the west by the Shades, [illegible] caught at a late hour, the conflagration inevitably been consumed. [illegible] rive at anything like a correct estimate [illegible] Messrs. DONAHUE [illegible] Co. were the heaviest losers, [illegible] tire stock, amounting to [illegible] fire was probably the work of [illegible]

Ocean Mail Steamers.

It is stated that letters have been received from persons connected with the [illegible] that they were unable to find any [illegible] island. A portion of the Company [illegible] Avenue, and the balance half [illegible] the steamer *Julius Pringle* to San Juan [illegible] further information.

Suit for Libel.

The suit of GEORGE [illegible] against the publishing committee [illegible] *Advocate*, resulted in a verdict [illegible] plaintiff. The suit was for [illegible] having published a letter [illegible] BRIGGS, in which he charged [illegible] living together without being [illegible] forming very immoral acts. It is [illegible] another suit will be brought [illegible]

The City Marshal [illegible]

Yesterday [illegible] ed that our City [illegible] absconded with [illegible] of the city, [illegible] among our citizens, and by [illegible] noon sufficient [illegible] the space. Previous [illegible] President GALLAGHER, [illegible] the matter, and a meeting of [illegible] several independent [illegible] and JOHNSTON respectively [illegible] depositions at the Council [illegible] portion of one or two [illegible] The Mayor, Ald. JOHNSTON, [illegible] act, though he was very [illegible] was necessary to constitute [illegible] KELLEY was in the city, [illegible] dent GALLAGHER, and [illegible] Alderman BLAKE was in San [illegible] Acts were committed in [illegible] her without having [illegible] disappearance of [illegible]

[illegible] Vagrants.

[illegible] Journal, Dec. 20.

[illegible]-time Chinese women and [illegible] indicted for keeping houses of ill-[illegible], were put on trial to-day [illegible] Court, and found guilty. As these [illegible] of all the indictments found, the [illegible] three exceptions, plead guilty, and [illegible] on Saturday.

[illegible] was densely crowded with the [illegible] spectators, there being no less than 40 of [illegible] women present, one of them bearing [illegible] young infant.

Gleanings in the Wilds of California.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Journal.

GRASS VALLEY, Dec. 13, 1854.

[illegible] to-day Mrs. Cummings (Madame [illegible]) [illegible] from a quiet, and, apparently [illegible] life, [illegible] by her pet birds, dogs, [illegible], pigs, and her pony, [illegible] a favorite with LOLA, and [illegible] all her mountain rambles.

[illegible] metamorphosis to find the [illegible] so world-renowned a [illegible] played her part upon the [illegible] pecuniary potentates, and with [illegible] Europe and the world are familiar, [illegible] down at home in the mountain wilds [illegible]

[illegible] Sullivan Arrested at Nevada for Prize Fighting.

From the *San Francisco Journal, Dec.* 22.

[illegible] SULLIVAN has been arrested and [illegible] at Nevada upon a bench warrant issued [illegible] an indictment found against him as one of the [illegible] in the late brutal prize fight in that [illegible]. He is anxious, by change of venue, to [illegible] case tried in Sacramento.

[illegible] in Nevada.

[illegible] rich and favorite locality [illegible] large quantities of gold. The [illegible] are extensive and exceed- [illegible] many of the claims paying up- [illegible] to the hand. A large number of [illegible] successful operation, yielding their [illegible] remuneration for the labor ex- [illegible] Many of them are paying [illegible] day to the hand, and all of them [illegible] good wages. A number of new tunnels [illegible] started, which, judging from oth- [illegible] in the same neighborhood, will doubtless prove [illegible]

[illegible] in the vicinity of Cold Springs are [illegible] rich. Notwithstanding the extreme [illegible] of the season and the scarcity of water, [illegible] one hundred and fifty to three hundred ounces [illegible] taken out weekly, and an old resident informs [illegible] that this amount will at least be doubled as soon [illegible] the season sets in. The hills and flats in [illegible] contain large deposits of the precious [illegible], which are rendered valueless at present from [illegible] scarcity of water.

[illegible] Five Francs Movement.

From the *San Francisco Herald, Dec.* 21.

[illegible] commenced here to réduce [illegible] francs to twenty cents has not [illegible] to the mines, and the consequence is, [illegible] with wagon loads of the trash, are [illegible] interior, offering $18 50 per ounce [illegible] and paying in francs, at the rate of [illegible] dollar. The miners are deceived into [illegible] this apparently high price for the dust, as [illegible] buyers and traders cannot, of course, [illegible] more than $17 40 per ounce, in genu- [illegible] By this trickery these agents are enabled [illegible] dust for only $14 80 in reality; thus [illegible] of $2 60 upon each ounce. The [illegible] miners are compelled to receive the [illegible] the miners at twenty-five cents each, or [illegible], while they cannot make their [illegible] in Sacramento, or this city, except [illegible] five francs to the dollar. By this ar- [illegible] they are made to bear all the loss, [illegible] to twenty per cent., nearly half their [illegible].

[illegible] CALIFORNIA.

[illegible] papers to the 14th [illegible] the 9th of December.

[illegible] *Southern Californian* of the 14th [illegible]

[illegible] to the effect that letters were [illegible] yesterday in our city, containing news of [illegible] the Department of Sonora and [illegible]. Whether it be true or not that notices [illegible] have been expecting such advices, and [illegible] well-known feelings of dissatisfaction [illegible] the State of Sonora especi- [illegible] of the arbitrary acts of SANTA [illegible] expressed in anticipating a general [illegible] against the present Govern- [illegible].

[illegible] had been tried in the District Court [illegible], for the murder of LEATHERMAN, [illegible] a verdict of guilty rendered.

The *San Diego Herald* says:

[illegible] received letters from San Ysabel, December [illegible] Capt. WM. B. MCKINLEY, who has made [illegible] across the country, has just arrived at [illegible] with his party, consisting of twenty men, [illegible] health. They have one hundred head of [illegible], horses and mules. They report plenty of [illegible] on the Colorado, and also on the whole route [illegible] Texas to this place, although [illegible] places the grass was rather scarce. They [illegible] no difficulty with Indians. They passed a party [illegible] (probably BURNAM's party,) going to [illegible] Cruz, [illegible] near Tucson. Capt. MCKIN- [illegible] party are mostly intelligent farmers and tra- [illegible] who come to settle permanently in Southern [illegible].

The following is an extract from a letter dated [illegible] Dec. 20:

[illegible] JOSEPH, having resumed her [illegible] the mouth of the Colorado to the Fort, [illegible] up a number of Co-Co-Pah Indi- [illegible] that he arranges terms of peace [illegible]. The warriors of both nations had [illegible] Fort, without coming to any deter- [illegible].

[illegible], for this year, has nearly ceased. [illegible] below at the river, preparing to cross, [illegible] in yet back, but expects to ar- [illegible] large number of cattle has passed this [illegible] have mostly composed of beef [illegible] next year we shall have to expect the [illegible] of mostly stock cattle.

[illegible] and Musical.

From the *San Francisco Alta California, Dec.* 22.

[illegible] BERILE THORN had a benefit at the [illegible] last Saturday evening. The house [illegible] crowded. The first act of "La Somnambula" [illegible] a portion of "Ernani" were performed.

[illegible] Monday evening a benefit was given to Mrs. [illegible], on which occasion the first act of [illegible], and the last act of "Nabuco" were [illegible].

[illegible] company are soon going to [illegible] they will give six performances. [illegible] American Theatre Mr. and Mrs. STARK [illegible] playing, in conjunction with Mr. NEA- [illegible]. The "Merry Wives of [illegible] produced, Mr. STARK playing [illegible], and Mr. NEAGLE, *Ford*.

[illegible] Benefit was to have been [illegible], on which occasion "Robert [illegible] was to have been produced in English. [illegible], however, to the indisposition of Herr MEN- [illegible], it was not performed, "Martha" being substi- [illegible].

Four of CHRISTY's Minstrels have remained here and joined BACKUS' troupe. EPH. HORN is among the number. A suit for salary was brought [illegible] Mr. CHRISTY before his leaving, and he [illegible] $1,000 bond to abide the issue.

A grand benefit is to be given to Mrs. SINCLAIR [illegible] evening. All the company and many other ar- [illegible] have volunteered for the occasion. She will [illegible] her lease of the Metropolitan.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The *Californian* says: RUMORS are afloat [illegible] to the effect that letters were received in our city [illegible] news of a revolution in the Departments [illegible] and Chihuahua. Whether it be true or [illegible] to this effect are here, it is certain [illegible] we have been expecting such [illegible] from the well known feeling of dissat- [illegible] throughout the State of Sonora [illegible] of the arbitrary acts of [illegible], we are entertained in anticipating a [illegible] against the present

[illegible]-YORK CITY.

[illegible] MOVEMENT.

[illegible] Conservative and Progressive.

[illegible] Meeting, [illegible] Advertisement, issued in English and [illegible] language, [illegible] advantages of labor[illegible] still [illegible] assembled yesterday at 3 o'clock, in the Washington [illegible] Grammar School. About three thousand persons were present. At the hour named, the crowd which had previously scattered through the grounds, commenced itself in the centre of the park, under the [illegible] direction of marshals.

Mr. IRA B. DAVIS called the meeting to order, and after it had been regularly organized, proceeded to make a speech. He vindicated the action of the workingmen, and advocated the policy of the free[illegible] of the public lands. The memorial that had been presented to the City Government, had, he said, been received by some in an unfriendly spirit. [illegible] of the members of the Common Council had [illegible] the subject with gravity and with respect; others of them sneered at it, and called it impracticable; others had taken ground against it. "Why," said many, "if this request were complied with, [illegible] speculators who wanted [illegible] public lands!"

[illegible] speculators take their chance; the interests of the people had to be looked to; the enemies of the people had to be guarded. Who were they, the speaker asked, whose costly mansions met the eye on every side from where he stood? Had they ever done a day's useful labor in the erection of the same? Had they ever, in amassing the wealth on which they now live in luxury, dealt honestly by those from whose toil it was reaped? Had they ever recognized the rights of the laborer to his just proportion of the results of his labor? Not at all. [Cheers.] The people, then, would no longer submit to this. In their generosity they had allowed this evil system of things to continue and increase. But they would not longer submit to it. They did not propose to take from the plethoric capitalist and heartless speculator, the wealth of which he had plundered the mechanic and the workingmen. No, let them keep that, but let the people take measures for preventing the prosecution of this robbery in future. [Cheers.] Mr. DAVIS then advocated the formation of a grand organization by the working classes, irrespective of nationality or creed, to defend themselves against the avaricious speculator, and the dishonest and aristocratic business man. This was the true policy, and all men who desired to see society happy, and justice triumph, should lend their aid in promoting it, adopting as their watchword the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. CONNERFORD then submitted an address and resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Various editors of papers and others have taken upon themselves to direct the action of the unemployed in our City and its vicinity; and whereas these persons seem to think that the people have no right to look for relief from the municipal, State or General Governments, but the charities and aggrieved parties, deny the soundness of such theory; that the position is untenable, facts and the practice of legislation must prove. That it was the intention of some of the originators of our form of Government that it should be especially ignored and free from the disposition of favors to individuals or classes is, in its operation, is true. Without the limitations of statistics, but as well versed in the many hysterical analyzers of what a Government should be, as those who assume to teach us where we should halt in our expectations, in our experience we gather the knowledge that, in no conventional arrangement that ever led to the existence of government, was it supposed that the result of such convocation would ensure the equal protection of every member of the State. Is it not too true, in the necessity for the formation of a new or augmented organization of government, that those who aimed its existence and launched it on its career for good or evil, were those whose station, desire and interest impelled them to appropriate to themselves all the advantages of the compact? In the formation of our system of government it is useless to deny that we have accepted the predominating influence. The history of the creation of the system which gives us our vitality as citizens, shows that, in the struggle to bring forth the security of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," there were two opinions—one, that Government should be held as an active conductor or medium, through which no inequality in condition of individuals or classes should be created or fostered. The other, that a Government, to be effective, should be wielded by aggregating to itself the power of its motion, by the contracted and concentrative action which it could manifest by restricting or extending its powers, whenever it chose to exercise these functions. Thus, we see, that while the first axioms, as stated, has been accepted as the correct idea of a republican, and, therefore, just Government, the second has been the prevailing and practical application of the General and State Governments. It is not with the theory of our Government that we find fault, but with its practice. With the evidence of the baneful effects which have brought upon our wives and children the paralysis and curse of want of employment through the action and favoritism of our legislation, shall we be told to cease our murmurings and not call upon our representatives to proceed and make an equitable restitution for the injuries which years of misapplication have inflicted? Shall our complaints be dishonored by those who look to the State and general prosperity of the people as their own exclusive property? Shall those who have received the millions that have been appropriated to individuals, States, railroads, and the various companies who confederate for the purpose of creating the army of accumulating plunderers, help us to lie down and wallow in the inferiority of the condition with which they have provided us? As men who are sensible of the injustice which is practiced by those who, in our hour of calamity, arrogantly exhort us to patiently succumb to the dreadful circumstances by which we are surrounded, we will say to our advisers, "Is it possible that you hold in your hands a scale that in its adjustment is always made to preponderate on the side of those who instruct the balance where to fall?" Does not the venality of our instructors betray the motive of their attack? Whenever we are satisfied, by palpable demonstration, that by precedent we have no right to exact labor and remuneration by legislation, or whenever it can be established that no individual or class has claimed and received protection through the action of government, then and not until then shall we listen to a species of sophistry that is as revolting in our self-respect as disgusting to our intelligence and d[illegible] sultation. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in obedience to the wishes of the great multitude who are at present in a state of destitution, we come again to this body, to invoke its aid to shield them from the further visitation and continuance of the sufferings upon which they are afflicted. Entertaining the opinion that your wish to relieve the condition of the afflicted is apparently checked by the restraining influence by the laws enacted by the State for your government, we respectfully ask your attention to discharge your obligations. While we thus measure the nature of your position, we are nevertheless convinced that you have the power and remove the obstructions arising from the [illegible] which you act. An application by you to the Legislature [illegible] Albany for the alteration or [illegible] of any law that collects with the interest, [illegible] welfare of our citizens, must have its [illegible] weight. The thousands who are out of employment know not where to look for relief, but to you. Where can they look, but to their immediate representatives? In their misery and hour of need they confidence that you are the great Committee of Ways and Means, whose duty it is to provide for their subsistence and sheltering families. Gentlemen, we feel that the greatest weight of responsibility is unexpectedly thrust upon you. Never since the organization of this Government has any one State, city or locality been visited with the sad spectacle of seeing over one hundred thousand men, women, and children bereft of employment and the means of living. In the consideration of the contemplation of this unlooked-for prostration of the [illegible] of [illegible] industry, there are but two alternatives to fall back upon.

First—To extricate the people from the gloomy prospect of want and despair, which is even now wringing from them the direst lamentations which precede the wild determination of turbulence and crime.

Second—That you may escape the necessity of bringing into action the means or the weapons with which tyranny is accustomed to sustain itself, whenever it is called upon to render justice or mercy to those from whom it has extracted their last farthing.

Although this Committee are satisfied that the visitation of this fearful calamity has not been the result of choice, and notwithstanding they are fully acquainted with the causes which have produced this state of things, they again reiterate the declaration that the laboring classes are in no way answerable for the condition in which they are found. If they have been made tributary in producing the present evils, it is only where they have exhibited their negligence in the selection of the proper agents who could protect them from the disastrous results of the corrupt and unwise legislation of the period.

Resolved, That our municipal authorities are hereby requested to obtain from the Legislature of this State the passage of such alterations in any article of the existing charter of this City as may give the above named functionaries the power to levy taxes sufficient to collect a revenue for the immediate employment of such numbers of unemployed workingmen as may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That we also ask for the suspension of that part of the present laws which gives the power to the landlord of ejecting the tenant from his premises, when such occupant, from want of employment, is unable to pay for the use of such shelter; and, further, that the State shall indemnify the landlords for any loss that may accrue from said suspension.

Resolved, That as the unemployed workingmen will not [illegible] the recipients of charity, they call upon the members of the Common Council to assist them in demanding from the Legislature that the lands belonging to the State be cut apart and distributed, free of charge, and that the division of the amount be alloted in proportion to the number of applicants.

Resolved, That this meeting solicit the aid of our City [illegible] in [illegible] Washington, to [illegible] their immediate passage of a Homestead bill that will secure to the actual settler the [illegible] use of one hundred and sixty acres of land.

[illegible] That the Mayor, [illegible] Common Council [illegible]

Mr. DAVIS again addressed the assemblage, asking them to form in procession, and proceed in a body to the City Hall, there to demand a hearing for their Address and Resolutions, by the Common Council. The suggestion seemed to chime in with the general humor, and a procession was formed, after a good deal of trouble. After marching round, they came to a standstill in Clinton-place, having lost the entire rear detachment through some mismanagement of the gentlemen in command.

After some time, however, the lost section was discovered in another street,—a junction was again effected, and the body marched, six men deep, to Fifth-avenue, then through Eleventh-street into Broadway, and down Broadway to the Park. The procession numbered about 2,500 men.

The Meeting in the Park.

After the procession arrived in the Park, IRA B. DAVIS, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Conference, called the meeting to order. Nearly 15,000 persons were present. Mr. DAVIS was the first speaker. His remarks, however, were substantially the same as those he made at the meeting in Washington-square. He introduced Mr. JOHN COMMERFORD, who proceeded to make an attack on the DAILY TIMES and its Editor. That paper, he said, states that this is a foreign agrarian movement and not an American movement. Now I would tell Mr. RAYMOND or Mr. HARPER that the American people understand the Government, and need not the aid of foreign influence to guide them. But this objection of the TIMES is a scheme of the capitalist to produce schism between the American and foreign workingmen. Only think, the man placed in the second office of the State! The people of the State instruct his satellites to tell the working people they should be satisfied with receiving donations in charity. I am not satisfied that the people should be reduced to ask charity, but that it is work and justice they want. They say these measures are not sufficient. I ask, then, what they can offer better? The Treasury of the Government and City is full, and we say that it should be used to give homes to the laboring classes in the soil of this country. We know the Mayor is right on this question, and we shall present the the memorial to the Common Council to night, and we mean it shall meet with more respect than the one which was offered the other evening. This multitude is here to show that they must not treat us in this manner. In conclusion, the speaker urged that Congress had it in its power, as they desired to build additional steamers for the Government, to give work, and thus make the treasury a benefit to the people, and not let it go to feed politicians.

Dr. FOERSCH next addressed the meeting in German.

Mr. MCCARTY was the next speaker. He said it was a singular fact that those who produce everything and partake of little or nothing should beg for work. If they knew their power they would not have to ask charities of the public. You, who have beautified and adorned the City and erected the fine mansions here, have to starve in garrets or cellars. The working men have too long left the legislation of the country to those men who are inimical to their interests. You ought to recognize the fact that the source of their power is in you, and that they who represent you should do as you wish them.

EDMON PLANKMAN was the next speaker. He spoke, first, of the character of the occasion. We had not come here to consider how the ball at the Opera House was to come off. He had too much respect for the republican blood that runs in your veins, that you will accept their pittance willingly. We do not ask their charities. We ask that the men who assemble in the Hall above shall devise suitable means or measures by which you shall have means to support your families during a season of suffering. You ask what is perfectly constitutional in point of law; and if you remain without it much longer, it will be found that it is not constitutional to your bodies. They are your representatives, and should do your bidding.

After addresses by E. F. UNDERHILL, Mr. FURLONG and others, the meeting adjourned.

MAYOR'S VETO.

Removing the Ruins of the New City Hall.

Mayor WOOD, last evening, transmitted the following Veto Message to the Board of Councilmen:

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN—I am [illegible], by a sense of duty, to return the Resolutions in relation to removing the ruins of the old buildings known as the New City Hall, without my signature.

The twelfth section of the amendments to the Charter, passed April 12, 1853, is in these words:

"All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than $250, shall be by contract, founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice for the full period of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security. All such bids or proposals shall be opened by the Heads of Departments advertising for them, in the presence of the Comptroller and such of the parties making them as desire to be present."

The language is clear, and easily understood. It is positive, and unequivocal. You have not the power to direct any Department of the City Government to order labor which shall exceed in cost the sum of $250, without previously receiving proposals from individuals, and making a contract therefor with the lowest bidder.

The Resolutions now before me for my approval are a peremptory direction to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to employ one hundred and fifty men at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars per day, to do work for the Corporation, without any limit as to the amount of money to be so expended, but with the limited authority for him to thus disburse many thousand dollars.

In my opinion that officer cannot overlook the restriction in the section referred to, which explicitely states that "All work to be done which shall involve an expenditure of over two hundred and fifty dollars shall be by contract." I cannot give my aid in requesting him to violate so plain a provision of the organic law under which we are to administer the executive duties of our offices.

Again, there is no appropriation by which to pay these men after the work is performed, and in my recent message I animadvert with much severity upon the practice of permitting disbursing officers to disburse money except upon previous appropriation made upon detailed estimates, and I cannot so soon disregard my own position.

It is unnecessary for me to add that I deeply feel for the poor whom it is intended to benefit by these resolutions. They have my warmest sympathies, but if the charter can be violated for a good object, so can it be for a bad object.

The principle which will take down the barriers placed around your legislation, and the conduct of those who execute the laws in this instance, will also disregard them in more important and less worthy matters.

In my judgment, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies has full power to go on and engage men to do this work, without any directory resolution of this kind, provided that not more than the restricted sum is expended under the same requisition.

It will not be difficult for him to provide ways and means to carry out the benevolent motive, which, no doubt, actuates the Common Council in this proceeding, without conflict with the Charter. The object can be accomplished without any other action upon the part of the Common Council than making proper provision for the appropriation of the necessary funds, which can be done without any disregard of the Charter whatever.

I have advised that officer to that effect, and have this day officially directed him to pull down the ruins, and give labor to men at one dollar per day each, keeping within the limits, so far as such requisition may require.

JAN. 15, 1855. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, Jan. 15.

ISAAC C. BARKER, President, in the Chair.

The Board received the following papers.

PETITION.

Of William Schermerhorn and others, that proceedings for opening Sixty-seventh-street may be discontinued.

CITY CHARTER.

Alderman TUCKER of the Twentieth Ward submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A proposition has been submitted to the Legislature of this State to materially alter and amend the Charter of this City, and

Whereas, The Board of Councilmen are about to appoint a Committee from their Board to confer with the Legislature in relation to the matter of amending the Charter of the City, therefore,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that a Special Committee of five be appointed by this Board, to act in conjection with a similar Committee from the Board of Councilmen, to procure the passage of an act that will best secure to the citizens of this City a charter designed to afford a safe and economical Government.

Alderman HOWARD hoped the resolution would be adopted. They needed watching in Albany. [illegible] Legislature were possessed of equal [illegible] pence with any Committee the Common Council could send there. An appropriation for sending a Committee could be easily secured.

Alderman TUCKER explained his motive for offering the resolution—The Legislature had six charters of New-York before them, they could not judge of the more urgent requirements of the city, and a Committee was needed for this purpose.

Alderman VOORHIS deemed it best to get together first in caucus, and say what kind of a charter is wanted.

Alderman WAKEMAN—It was usual with other Corporations, when their interests could be effected by State legislation, to have some one to watch after those interests. The present interests of the Board materially depended on the action of the Legislature. The decree had gone forth that the charter must be essentially modified. This modification, unless speedy action were taken, might be brought about without a show of resistance. He would empower the Committee to look after other interests than the charter alone. Twenty-five bills referring to New-York and of greatest importance to its citizens, were lying on the table of the State Legislature. The Committee should give these matters also their attention.

Alderman VOORHIS moved that the preamble and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Law Department, which was carried.

EXTENSION OF PARK-PLACE.

Alderman MOSER submitted a memorial from the Trustees of Columbia College, praying, that as an ordinance had been passed by the Board directing the opening of Park-place, and as in compliance with such ordinance they would be obliged to erect a stone wall along the northerly line of the new street, in order to sustain their grounds and college buildings until their removal, that they might be permitted to erect such wall; and further, that the Trustees be authorized to grade and set the curb and gutter of Park-place as extended, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. A resolution was adopted granting the latter petition of the memorialists, but refusing the first portion as above cited.

CITY POOR—CLAM AND OYSTER DEALERS.

A resolution, adopted by the Board of Councilmen, directing, in consideration of the order of removal by the Mayor, of oyster stands on the outside of Catharine Market, and thus throwing many out of employment, that temporary sheds be erected on the easterly side of the said Market, at an expense not to exceed $250, until the building of the new Market for their use is completed. Concurred in.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Resolution adopted, that 5,000 extra copies of the Mayor's Inaugural Message be printed.

CLERKS OF POLICE.

Alderman KELLY moved that the nominations made by the Mayor for Police Clerks be taken from the table, which was lost.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Alderman WAKEMAN offered a resolution that the Clerk of the Board be instructed to furnish a list of the names of all Commissioners of Deeds in the City, the terms for which they are appointed, the number of vacancies, &c.—the same to be submitted at the next meeting. Adopted.

CITY RAILROADS.

A resolution was offered by Alderman KELLY, that the subject of City Railroads be referred to a proper Committee to examine into the subject and report upon the expediency of establishing a rate of tax to be annually paid by the Railroads. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

The Board adjourned till Thursday.

Board of Councilmen....MONDAY, JAN. 15.

D. D. CONNOVER, Esq., in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Peter Paln and others, to be released from contracts for cleaning streets. For a sewer in Bedford-street, from Leroy to Carmine-street. To flag Ridge-street, from Broome to Rivington-street. To lay cross-walks in Eighth-avenue across Thirtieth-street. To remove well and pump at the northwest corner of Forty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue. For two gas-lamps in front of the Church in Sullivan-street. For a lamp in the archway from Thompson to Sullivan-street. Of Hose Company, No. 20, for a new carriage.

RESOLUTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE.

In relation to the proposed action of the Legislature to reorganize the Fire Department of the City.

To raise the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to $2,500 per annum.

In favor of raising the salary of the Messenger to the Board of Aldermen.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That all the papers in relation to building the Fish Market in Catherine Market be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

To erect temporary sheds on the easterly side of Catherine Market, at an expense of $250.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To have the sidewalks on Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-streets, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues, flagged, and also the sidewalks on Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh-streets; to have six feet flagged on the Third-avenue, from Forty-fourth-street to Sixty-first-street; to repair the pump at the corner of Elizabeth and Hester-streets; that the sidewalk on the south side of West Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, be flagged and repaired where necessary.

To flag sidewalks on Horatio-street.

For the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies to advertise for proposals to take down ruins in the Park.

To suspend the compensation of Inspectors of Elections in certain cases.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. PINCKNEY in the chair, and passed on a number of papers which were ordered to a third reading; the report was accepted by the Board, and on motion, adjourned to Wednesday.

The City Finances for 1854—Nearly Five Millions of Dollars Received at the Tax Office—Official Statement.

The official statement of all moneys received by HARVEY HART, Esq., Receiver of Taxes, during the year 1854, was completed yesterday by Mr. VREDENBURG, the efficient First Clerk. The aggregate amount of money that has passed through the hands of Mr. HART and his valuable assistants, for real estate and personal taxes, "Croton water arrears," and also interest on unpaid taxes of previous years, foots up $4,651,486 19. The sums in which this enormous amount was received varied from $10 to $10,000, and scarcely an error has been committed by the Receiver or his *attachés* in transacting the business of our City financial matters, for the last twelve months. The yearly statement of the Tax Office was submitted to Comptroller FLAGG, and annexed will be found a copy of the important official document:

STATEMENT OF TAXES, 1854.

Amount of Tax received to Jan. 1, 1855, on the year 1833 to			
1842	$5 56	1849	$136 32
1843	3 31	1850	540 13
1844	5 41	1851	553 63
1845	25 41	1852	23,814 53
1846	36 42	1853	154,063 30
1847	51 85	1854	3,914,603 35
1848	51 72		
Total			$4,293,150 01

Amount of Tax returned to Bureau of Arrears on the year 1833 to			
1842	$102,401 29	1849	$929 43
1843	377 99	1849	949 70
1844	377 31	1850	1,308 60
1845	294 30	1851	2,096 31
1846	426 45	1852	40,362 35
1847	509 11	1853	185,371 00
Total			$344,559 64

Amount of Croton Arrears received to Jan. 1, 1855	$31,311 90
Amount of Discount allowed on Tax 1854 to Jan. 1, 1855	$90,126 20

Amount of Interest received to Jan. 1, 1855, on 1833 to			
1842	$7 79	1849	$76 66
1843	2 66	1850	246 20
1844	5 33	1851	118 06
1845	54 33	1852	4,284 10
1846	10 00	1853	25,775 32
1847	24 15	1854	6,305 90
1848	35 50		
Total			$37,094 26

Amount of Remissions received to Jan. 1, 1855, on the year			
1841	$24 13	1851	$231 26
1846	12 60	1852	401 25
1849	343 12	1853	13,015 22
1850	138 38	1854	6,469 76
Amount of Remissions received to Jan. 1, 1855, on Croton Water			$20,284 95
Total			$20,284 95

Total amount of Tax received to Jan. 1, 1855	$4,293,150 01
Total amount of Tax returned to Bureau of Arrears	$44,553 64
Total amount of Croton Arrears	31,311 90
Total amount of Discount allowed	90,126 20
Total amount of Interest received	37,094 26
Total amount of Remissions	20,284 95

[illegible] paid Jan. 1, 1855 ..... $2,500 00

Total amount remaining unpaid Jan. 1, 1855 ..... $[illegible]

ALFRED VREDENBURGH,
JAN. 1, 1855. First Clerk.

Board of Supervisors.

His Honor the Mayor in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry persons for the correction of taxes.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, in relation to the inadequacy of the rooms and chambers occupied by them to the dispatch of the business before the Court. On motion, the communication was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

BILLS PAID.

Of J. S. Combs, for engrossing in the Register's Office, $111 60. Of Edward Eccleston, for similar work, $187. Of Charles W. Talis, for similar work, $30 75. Of Jacob C. Bogart, for ventilating Superior Court room, $41 36.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of Muree & Ferguson, for work and materials in the Register's Office, $88 72. Of the Sheriff, for the quarter ending the 31st December.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of paying the bills of the four Coroners for holding inquests for the three months ending the 31st of December, amounting to $3,743 12½, and also the bill for holding *post mortem* examinations for the same period, amounting to $230. In favor of an additional clerk in the office of the Surrogate.

Adjourned to Thursday.

COURT CALENDAR....TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 6, 10, 12, 14, 20, 29, 36, 44, 45.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2687, 2543, 1409, 2051, 1360, 732, 1212, 1214, 1266, 1246, 1120, 1308 to 1405, 1406, 1411, 1413, 1415 to 1417, 1421, 1432, 1427, 1424, *Part II.*—Nos. 2653, 1040, 2878, 2880, 2910, 2750, 2741 to 2053, 2055 to 2064.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 245, 344, 379, 94, 391, 404, 434, 425, 368, 422, 1 to 13, 434, 436 to 439½, 441, 443 to 445, 449, 450, 454, 454 to 461, 463 to 470, 152.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 82, 86, 85, 126, 126, 130, 176 to 179, 165, 171, 175, 163. *Part II.*—Nos. 117, 111, 114, 116, 123, 123, 135 to 137, 34, 47, 10, 17, 20, 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS....JAN. 15.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

The business before this Court yesterday was slight. We know not who was to blame, but the Jury could find no verdicts. They had not a chance for the exercise of their judgment. All the verdicts were formally taken and each juryman must have felt himself a mere machine.

The first case tried was one of

STRIKING WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

James Drake was charged with striking Joseph Taylor, a baker, with a slung-shot. Taylor had refused bread to a wagon. Drake wanted bread, and had no money to pay for it. Drake therefore proposed to procure bread without payment, and meeting Taylor's wagon undertook to appropriate loaves therefrom. Taylor caught Drake in the act; Taylor caught Drake by the collar; Taylor dragged Drake down Eighth-avenue where the offence occurred; Drake turned upon Taylor, beat him to the earth and ill-used him. The charge was, that he struck him with a slung-shot, and damaged the cheek bone of his face. Unfortunately for the complainant, all the witnesses testified that no slung-shot was used. So the Jury found the defendant guilty of assault and battery only—which was the offence he had already pleaded guilty to. Verdict, guilty of assault and battery. The prisoner having been before in the Penitentiary, and being generally well known as a "gatherer up of unconsidered trifles," was reprimanded by Judge Stuart and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

BURGLARY IN THIRD DEGREE.

James Kenney, a lad, was put upon trial for burglary in the third degree. Hewlett Allen testified that he kept a boot and shoe store at the corner of Barclay and Greenwich-streets; on the 7th December the prisoner came to his store and offered several pairs of ladies' boots and shoes for sale; he said that Mr. Hiram L. Jackson had sent him to sell them. The witness believed his story and bought them.

Mr. Jackson was placed on the stand. He was a shoe-manufacturer at No. 183 Greenwich-street. Prisoner's father was employed by him. Prisoner sometimes was in his store and knew the localities. On the 7th December his store was broken open, and some ladies' boots and shoes stolen therefrom. The prisoner had nothing to do with the store; and had no directions to sell boots or shoes.

The prisoner here acknowledged his guilt. The Jury, thereupon, found a formal verdict of Guilty, and Judge Stuart sentenced him to two years and three months in the State Prison.

MORE BURGLARY—SEIZURE OF DAGUERREOTYPES.

Henry Blumenthal was tried for burglariously entering the store of Joseph Shane, No. 396 Bowery, on the 10th of December. Vests, pantaloons, not to speak of coats, shirts, and handkerchiefs, were stolen therefrom. The whole was valued at $400. Some of the goods were found at No. 60 Mulberry-street, in a chest.

Police Officer Low deposed that he arrested Blumenthal. He arrested him because his daguerreotype was found in the chest at No. 60 Mulberry-street, where a portion of the goods were found.

The District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, remarked that the testimony was insufficient to convict.

Formal verdict of Not Guilty.

A FALSE CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

Michael Kerr was charged with robbing Joseph Barnard of a pipe of spirits valued at $66. Joseph S. Adams testified that on Nov. 21, Kerr ordered a pipe of spirits at Barnard's warehouse, agreeing to pay for it on delivery. Said pipe was delivered but never paid for. The charge against the prisoner was for stealing the said pipe of spirits.

The District Attorney said there was no larceny in the case, it being merely a civil debt. The accused was discharged.

ANOTHER CASE OF BURGLARY.

James Keiley, a boy, was next charged with burglary, on the testimony of another boy who was an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island. The Judge instructed the Jury to acquit the accused.

This terminated the business for the day.

LONG ISLAND.

Mayor Hall Visiting the Groggeries—Caught in the Act.

Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, seems determined to enforce the law relative to the closing of drinking houses on Sunday. Last week he issued orders through the Chief of Police directing the policemen to report all places where liquor is sold, and also all places kept open for the sale of any commodity whatever on the Sabbath, (including licensed taverns,) with the names of all persons who keep and are seen to enter them; and whenever any violations of the State law or the city ordinances in this respect come under their personal observation, to arrest the offenders.

On Sunday, in order to ascertain to what extent liquor places were kept open, Mayor HALL, accompanied by Chief of Police FOLK, visited the Eastern District, (Williamsburg,) and found them all closed, with one exception. This, the Union Hotel, in Grand-street, kept by FRANCIS SWIFT, they entered, and being unknown to the proprietor, witnessed the sale of liquor to five persons. Mayor HALL then made himself known, and notwithstanding the place was closed at once, and leniency was asked, the proprietor was informed that he would be dealt with according to law. A drunken man was not seen in the streets; an occurrence that has not happened at least for a number of years.

Work for the Unemployed.

It is understood that the Common Council of Brooklyn will make application to the Legislature for the passage of an act for the construction of the proposed Canal from the Wallabout to Newtown Creek, to go into operation immediately on its passage. By so doing thousands of men could obtain employment at fair wages who are now subsisting upon charity. The proposed Canal will be about two miles in length, 50 feet wide, and of sufficient depth to float an ordinary vessel.

Fire Wardens.

The Board of Officers of the Fire Department of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, have nominated for Fire Wardens WM. V. HANSON and CORNELIUS WOGLOM, subject to approval by the Common Council.

A Soup House.

A Soup House was opened on Friday in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, in Mr. SNYDER'S brewery in Monroe-street. It was originated and is conducted by Capt. J. H. GAUS, the funds being raised by voluntary contributions.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Fire Department Fund.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Jersey City Fire Department Fund was held on Friday evening last. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President—SAMUEL A. FRENCH.
Vice-President—JAMES GIFFILL.
Secretary—T. RAYMOND ROBERTS.
Treasurer—A. S. JEWELL.
Financial Secretary—R. S. TERRY.

We learn from the Kentucky Reporter that the Democratic Convention, Constitutional Convention, &c., of Kentucky, met in Frankfort on the 8th inst. [illegible] Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Court of Appeals, [illegible] Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and [illegible] to the Senate and House of Representatives, [illegible] up the Democratic candidates. The Democratic Platform has been placed about three years and a half. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—Jared Kinney; Lieutenant—George W. Balch, John Guest, Henry M. T. Arnold, Peter Wagner Acting; Purser—Edward C. Dorsey; Surgeon—Chas. H. Wheelwright; Acting Master—David Gladstone; Assistant Surgeon—Josiah H. Otis; Passed Midshipmen—Hiram Hastings; Midshipmen—James M. Shirk, George J. Meriden, Lester A. Beardsley, Edw'd C. Stockton; Captain's Clerk—Joseph P. Nalvis; Boatswain—William Smith; Carpenter—Chas. W. Babbitt; Gallinshore—Geo. D. Blackford; Acting Gunner—Lyman Page.

Cape Town papers to the 17th of November inclusive have been received by this arrival, but they contain little news. The Cape Town *Mail* of Nov. 23, says:

The U. S. ship *Plymouth*, which it will be remembered put in at the Cape some months ago, when proceeding as one of the United States squadron to Japan, returned on Monday. The following complimentary notice as to the treatment experienced in this Colony has been published:

"The jolly crew on board the United States ship *Plymouth*, desire, on their return from the Eastern station, to congratulate the Cape colonists, and express their thanks for the kind reception and treatment which they have always experienced in this hospitable Colony.

U. S. ship *Plymouth*, Table Bay, Nov. 21.

On Tuesday last, one of the crew beloning to the United States ship *Plymouth*, in attempting to leap over the sluit near the Central Wharf, and not clearing it, fractured one of his legs.

The Graham's Town *Journal* says:

The information from the immediate border is of a more pacific character than that previously received. The rumors of impending war are gradually dying out, and it seems pretty clear, whatever might have been the intentions of the Kaffirs, that no movement of a hostile character will be for the present made. From Fort Beaufort, we learn that a Fingo Chief in that vicinity has admitted being present at UMHALA'S beer-drinking carousal, and that the main topic of conversation there was war with the colony. This may serve as a hint to the colonists to keep awake, and a caution not to neglect those means of defence which are within their reach, and in which alone will be found their future safety.

Entrust the defence of the frontier to the natives, and be content to rest in a state of unpretendedness, and war, with all its attendant horrors, is inevitable. Supineness on the part of the colonists is a great incentive to aggression by the natives. All are trained to arms from their infancy and are taught to view successful freebooting as the highest honor. It is our business to teach them a better belief than this, not by the inculcation of a mere maxim, but by an exhibition of power to resist effectually and to punish promptly their evil doings.

Summary Disbandment of Military Companies in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 15.

It will be seen by the following official documents, that Governor GARDNER has fulfilled the promise made by him in his inaugural address, viz: that one of his earliest official acts will be to "disband all military companies composed of persons of foreign birth:"

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEP'T, Council Chamber, Jan. 12, 1855.

The Committee on the Military, to whom was referred by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, the report made to him by the Adjutant General in regard to the composition of certain military companies mentioned in said report—the communication of Thomas Cass, Captain of Company B, of the 5th Regiment of Artillery, and also a communication from B. F. Edmunds, Major General of the First Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth, with other accompanying documents, have considered the matter referred to them, and report:

That from the evidence furnished them, they believe that the several companies named in the report of the Adjutant General, are composed of foreign extraction; that His Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief, has the legal and constitutional power to disband any military company with the advice and consent of the Council; and that for the reasons so strongly set forth in the Inaugural Address of His Excellency, it is expedient that all of the said companies be disbanded. The Committee therefore recommend the Honorable Council to advise His Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief, to disband all of the said military companies and to issue his orders accordingly.

(Signed.) ALBERT H. NELSON,
Chairman of the Committee.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1855.

Read and accepted; and the Commander-in-Chief is advised accordingly. E. M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1855.

General Order, No. 2.—The Commander-in-Chief, having approved the above advice of Council, Orders,—That Companies B, F, and H, of the 5th Regiment of Artillery, Company C, of 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, Company A of the 8th Regiment of Light Infantry, Company G of the 7th Regiment of Light Infantry, and Company D of the 8th Regiment of Light Infantry, be, and the same are hereby disbanded; and that the commissioned officers of said Companies, by reason of such disbanding, be honorably discharged after the return of such arms, equipments or other property in their possession as belongs to the Commonwealth, to the Adjutant-General, or such officer as he shall authorize to receive the same. Major-Generals William Sutton, George Hobbs, and B. F. Edmands are charged with the execution of this order, so far as it relates to Companies under their respective commands. By command of His Excellency,

HENRY J. GARDNER,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) EBENEZER W. STONE,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1855.

SIR: In pursuance of General Order No. 2, of this date, you will cause the commanding officers of the several companies of your division, which are disbanded under the said General Order, to report to this Department without delay, to arrange for the delivery of the arms, &c. Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) EBENEZER W. STONE,
Adjutant General.

To Maj. Gen. B. F. EDMANDS, Commanding 1st Div.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1ST DIVISION M. V. M.,
BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1855.

Order No. 1.—General Order No. 2, from his Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief—with a copy of the Council order advisory thereto—is herewith transmitted.

Brigadier Generals E. Ward and S. Andrews, and Lieut. Col. T. C. Amory, will promulgate the same to the troops under their several commands.

General Andrews is charged with the further execution of said order, and the directions from the Adjutant General respecting the return of the arms, &c.; the disbandment, so far as relates to this Division, being of companies within his (the First) Brigade. By command,

B. F. EDMANDS, Major General.

JOHN C. BOYD, Division Inspector.

The companies thus disbanded are the Columbian Artillery, Capt. Thomas Cass, of Boston; the Shields Artillery, Capt. Edward Young, of Boston; Webster Artillery, Capt. McKenney, of Boston, (of Col. Robert Cowdin's fifth regiment;) the Sarsfield Guards, Capt. Dennis S. Hogan, of Boston, (of 3d battalion;) the Jackson Musketeers, Capt. Patrick S. Proctor, of Lowell, (of Col. B. F. Butler's fifth regiment;) the Union Guards, Capt. Jeremi

...Mail Appropriation bill, ...that last session, was ...in the Senate yesterday ...debate, was postponed ...the Senate on the Judicial Re... ...ferred, and several new sec... ...ed, but there was no final action

...House, the Committee appointed ...last session to inquire whether im... ...had been used to secure the ...bill extending COLT's Patent, ...to take action with a view ...COLT to appear and give ...he had refused. While the ...consideration, MIKE WALSH ...characteristic remarks, after ...[illegible] concluding the subject, ...into Committee of the Whole. ...Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, ...in which he favored the ac... ...Mr. BOCOCK replied. He ...extension, and thought ...with Cuba preferable to annexa... ...STEPHENS, of Alabama, delivered his ...the Disunion movement, which ...ously. Mr. BENTON having ob... ...House adjourned.

The Northern Light.

...news that we publish this ...[illegible] life in that unbearded, ...It is not of a nature that ...important or that a politician ...[illegible], but whoever enjoys a ...neighbors a rich case of love, ...[illegible], will be delighted to read ...[illegible] pair to being murdered, ...shooting affairs there set down. ...Washington Territory, Sono... ...California news is of that ...[illegible] thrill histories are made. ...[illegible], that intelligent rea... ...to know what is not going ...the most leaden dull... ...to see noted events that ...

Wool and Woolen Fabrics.

...which we publish below is ad... ...of the heaviest Wool Growers ...Pennsylvania, residing in the Fay... ...District—probably, for ...of territory, the most im... ...in the Union—...Keller in the raw staple in ...Judge Ewing, the writer, is an ex... ...practical farmer of the class ...of Domestic Manu... ...of the certain and reliable ...which they afford to the Agri... ...; not alone for the home... ...they employ, or the ...Coal and Iron, with which his ...abounds, which they ...but on the more enlarged con... ...Breadstuffs and Provisions ...labor, wherever and ...extensively at work, ...of no gentleman from ...the present could come ...on the subject to which it ...whose opinion, under the circum... ...is entitled to greater weight. He ad... ...consistingly, the action of the ...the basis of Secretary ...[illegible], the repeal of the ...he intimates has ...to the Wool Grow... ...such qualities of the article ...[illegible], while the difficul... ...has imposed on ...Manufacturers—partic... ...are compelled to mix ...rendered the pastoral oc... ...his own, irregular, uncertain ...unsatisfactory.

We confess that we have felt reluctant to ...in this discussion of this particular ...Revenue policy, as established ...of 1846, without strik... ...reform of the entire (and ...ruinous, pernicious,) system; ...to deprive the far... ...of protection which ...is constituted by the duty on Wool, and ...the manufacturer under the ex... ...and unwise *ad valorem* princi... ...of the existing tariff. Not that we have ...believed, to believe that the two great inter... ...Agriculture and Home Industry are ...closely identified to be very profitably ...we may give joint in the Tariff ...on the ground that we would ...farmer and wool grower for a ...because the one interest ...of these hard times, of what they ...have from the Government, we are ...receive the other, without their con... ...the nominal advantage they ...in the adjustment ...

...which we publish below is ad... ...of the heaviest Wool Growers ...Pennsylvania, residing in the Fay... ...District—probably, for ...of territory, the most im... ...in the Union—...Keller in the raw staple in ...Judge Ewing, the writer, is an ex... ...practical farmer of the class ...of Domestic Manufactures of the certain and reliable ...which they afford to the Agriculturist; not alone for the home... ...they employ, or the Coal and Iron, with which his ...abounds, but on the more enlarged con... ...Breadstuffs and Provisions ...labor, wherever and ...extensively at work, ...of no gentleman from ...the present could come ...on the subject to which it ...whose opinion, under the circumstances is entitled to greater weight. He admits, unhesitatingly, the action of the ...on the basis of Secretary ...[illegible], the repeal of the ...he intimates has ...to the Wool Grow... ...such qualities of the article ...[illegible], while the difficul... ...has imposed on ...Manufacturers—particularly those, the Cloth and Cas... ...are compelled to mix ...rendered the pastoral oc... ...his own, irregular, uncertain ...unsatisfactory.

We confess that we have felt reluctant to ...in this discussion of this particular ...Revenue policy, as established ...of 1846, without striking ...reform of the entire (and ...ruinous, pernicious,) system; ...to deprive the farmer of the protection which ...is constituted by the duty on Wool, and ...the manufacturer under the existing ...and unwise *ad valorem* principle of the existing tariff. Not that we have believed, to believe that the two great interests of Agriculture and Home Industry are ...closely identified to be very profitably ...we may give joint in the Tariff ...on the ground that we would ...farmer and wool grower for a ...because the one interest ...of these hard times, of what they ...have from the Government, we are ...receive the other, without their consent. The nominal advantage they ...in the adjustment ...

...Mr. Ewing, with six years of living ...success, is requested, unless the disabilities to which we have referred are removed, by special act, making the foreign ...[illegible] susceptible of use under a lower duty, or duty free, or by remodeling the Tariff Act throughout.

The last alternative we would prefer, of course; but it is for the present out of the question. Something should be done, *and that speedily*, to increase employment to American factory labor. The Secretary of the Treasury has led the way of doing that something *now*. He would have the present Congress repeal the duty on raw Wool, and upon dye-stuffs used by the manufacturer. He is not, to be sure, of the party usually favoring protection but we have confidence from his genera course at the head of the Treasury, and his repeated recommendations on this point, that he means well to the manufacturer. The necessity of the case does not rest upon the emergency of the Cloth-maker and his laborers alone. It has reference to a greater evil of the times, the continually increasing yearly importation, now counting over THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS dollars, of Foreign Woolens, and the introduction in the fabricated form of FIFTEEN AND A HALF MILLIONS dollars in value, and 128,000,000 pounds weight, (double the entire marketable fleece of the United States,) of Foreign Wool.

Under the last year's operation—1846—of the Tariff Act of 1842, which imposed a specific duty of 40 per cent. on Foreign Woolens, and let in the coarser Wools of the Old World duty free, the Importation of Foreign fabrics was of the value of $9,935,000. The estimated population of the country was then 20,327,000 souls. Our Woolen mills, after using, in 1845, besides the domestic fleece to an extent beyond the present demand, 23,000,000 pounds weight Foreign Wool, of qualities not coming in competition with the domestic, fall off to 16,000,000 pounds weight in 1846—warned by the threatened repeal of the Act of 1842—and in 1847 only used 4,000,000 pounds weight of the Foreign raw material. We will turn from this to the fearful progress of the Foreign Importation of Woolen Goods and Foreign raw Wool in the fabricated shape, under the bill of 1846, which cut down the duty on Woolens to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on finer fabrics, and 20 per cent. on blankets, &c., and unwisely, by an increased duty of 30 per cent. on *all* Foreign Wool, put it wholly out of the power of the Home manufacturer to compete with the mills of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany, except under the excited, temporary and dangerous impetus of general speculation, and then at the imminent hazard of bankruptcy on the ebb-tide.

PROGRESS OF THE WOOLEN IMPORTATION.

Year.	Value of Woolen Goods.	Population U. States.
1846	$9,935,000	20,327,000
1847	10,695,000	20,780,000
1848	15,681,000	21,412,000
1849	13,593,000	21,956,000
1850	16,000,000	22,246,000
1851	19,239,000	24,250,000
1852	17,240,000	24,800,000
1853	27,621,000	25,000,000
1854	31,119,000	25,780,000

The foregoing will sufficiently illustrate the argument in favor of reform and relief on the general question of the Wool and Woolen duties. We have also before us a table from the Treasury Department of date 1853, which shows the progress of the Import of Cloths and Cassimeres alone for six years, as follows:

1848	$6,364,000	1851	$7,689,000
1849	4,995,000	1852	6,909,000
1850	6,184,000	1853	11,071,000

It would be safe to add, in the absence of the exact figures, that the value of British and Continental Cloths and Cassimeres imported last year, was equal to *thirteen millions* dollars; and with such competition, under the hardening times of 1854, and the reduction upon the foreign raw material which this class of manufacturers are compelled to mix with the domestic fleece, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the Broadcloth mills of the United States have been closed.

Without further remark, we give place to the intelligent letter of Judge EWING:

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

DEAR SIR: In our conversation this morning, I informed you that I had already written to our representative, Hon. J. L. DAWSON, advising him in case the subject should come up before the House, to vote for the repeal of the duty on foreign wools. I stated to him that being a wool-grower, I had at first advocated a duty on foreign wool, but that subsequent reflection had led me to change my opinion, and that for years past I had believed that not only wool, but all other raw materials, should be admitted duty free. I was led to this conclusion without reference to the effect this course might have upon the price of domestic wool. Being convinced that justice to our manufacturers required this course, I was regardless of its effect upon wool-growers. It seemed to me absurd, while we admitted the necessity of protecting the domestic fabric, and professed to do so, that we should at the same time tax the raw material which the manufacturer must necessarily purchase and use in the construction of his fabric. It seems like giving with the one hand and taking away with the other, and experience shows that the manufacturer cannot prosper under the present system; and if the manufacturer does not prosper, the wool-grower cannot expect good prices. There has been a continual vacillation in the prices of wool. One year there is a great demand, speculation is rife, prices are inflated, and the grower is elated with his profits,—the next year wool is a drug, and the wool-grower is discouraged, and determined to sell off his flock. What we most need and desire is not so much a large as a steady remunerating profit. They should be able to know beforehand, with some reasonable certainty, what they may expect to receive for the products of their capital and labor; without this, disaster and discouragement must ensue. If the manufacturer receives a moderate protection by a duty on the foreign fabric, and is not burdened by a tax on the raw material, we may reasonably hope that American energy and perseverance will enable him to compete successfully with his foreign rival. This result will necessarily create a steady demand forward; and my interested feeling which enlisted [illegible] ...[illegible] ...[illegible] ...[

[illegible] Law Bitter from [illegible] Law.

[illegible] New York Daily Times?

[illegible] ith a copy of the Connecticut Liquor Law. Please call the attention of our State Legislature to its 17th section, which [illegible] persons found intoxicated; who must tell [illegible] of whom they bought liquor, or be [illegible] imprisoned. It has been quite necessary to the [illegible] success of the Law in Connecticut, and has no approach to an equal in the 13th section of the bill about to be brought before our Legislature, which was published on 12th inst.; and this 13th section is the only one that touches persons found intoxicated.

Following is the 17th section of the Connecticut [illegible] which our correspondent refers:

"Sec. 17. If any person shall be found in a state of intoxication in any highway, [illegible] Deputy Sheriff, Constable, Grand Juror, Tythingman [illegible] Overseer, and it is hereby made [illegible] to take such person into custody, and detain [illegible] safe custody, until, in the opinion of such [illegible] he may be discharged from his intoxication [illegible] may be required to give information touching [illegible] of liquor by testifying in a Court of [illegible] before some Justice of the Peace, and if such person is willing [illegible] to testify concerning the person or [illegible] and the time, place and manner in [illegible] procuring the intoxication was pre[illegible] the circumstances attending it,—such [illegible] shall administer to him the oath provided for [illegible] and shall inquire of him in the pre[illegible] concerning the matters aforesaid, [illegible] and if upon such inquiry it shall appear to such [illegible] that any person specified in the 6th or 8th [illegible] has been committed within this [illegible] (who is hereby authorized so to do) [illegible] complaint to said Justice for [illegible] against the person or [illegible] appearing to the officer to [illegible] complaint before said [illegible] shall issue his warrant for [illegible] of the person charged in such [illegible] shall be accordingly arrested and [illegible] Justice, to answer to said com[illegible] thereon without unnecessary [illegible] or detained for the space of [illegible] hours, unless [illegible] of said officer to prosecute such [illegible] formal favor of the town, upon [illegible] to assist him in such prosecu[illegible] act cited, when taken and [illegible] Justice upon said warrant, shall [illegible] to said complaint; [illegible] of said complaint [illegible] be plead guilty or not, [illegible] inexcusable] as aforesaid, the said Justice [illegible] the person complained [illegible] shall from the [illegible] Justice may, at his discre[illegible] in witness, for his appearance [illegible] before the Court in [illegible] upon such trial or trials, the [illegible] said in the opinion of the [illegible] strictly, fully and fairly, regard[illegible] receipt of the liquor which [illegible] the person or persons [illegible] time and place of such [illegible] attending it—he shall [illegible] which he shall have [illegible] in making such disclos[illegible] or trials, shall be used [illegible] or proceeding whatever, nor [illegible] transmitted or carried on against [illegible] of such intoxication. But if he [illegible] before said Justice, in [illegible] form provided, or shall refuse to tes[illegible] on a witness on said trial or trials, [illegible] in any form presented for his intoxi[illegible] he shall be punished as pro[illegible] this act. The costs of the [illegible] action, to be taxed and collected, [illegible] by order of the Justice before whom such [illegible] shall be had, to be paid from the treasury of the town [illegible] in which the [illegible]

From Utah.

The *Salt Lake City News* of the 30th of November has the following items of interest:

Col. Stephenson, Lieuts. MOWRY, ALLSTON and [illegible]; Chief Justice KINNEY, U. S. District Attorney HOLMAN, with a part of Lieut. Allston's company of dragoons, and part of Lieut. Mowry's company of rifles, left Salt Lake City Oct. 30, on a tour south. They went by way of Manti to Fillmore City, and returned by the usual mountain route to Salt Lake City, on the 3d of November. During his trip, Judge KINNEY held the [illegible] of Court in the Second Judicial District, and we hear his charge to the Jury much commended as evincing a high order of official intelligence, marked by a gentlemanly bearing and a [illegible] spirit, entirely opposed to litigation. We have been informed, by one of the party, that seven of them were [illegible] in Fillmore City, very highly appreciating its material advantages for the seat of Government; that all were pleased with the [illegible] and appearance of the different settlements, remarking that they were never more kindly received and courteously treated, nor did they wish to be.

The Second Judicial District, in session at Nephi City, Oct. 18—Chief Justice KINNEY presiding, On motion of JOSEPH HOLMAN, Esq., (United States Attorney for the Territory of Utah [illegible] HOWARD, of Rhode Island; BENJ ATWOOD, of South Carolina, and ROBT. O. TYLER, of Connecticut, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law, and solicitors in Chancery before the United States, in and for the Territory of Utah.

For a few weeks past, through the folly of a few whiskey and beer-sellers, and the ridiculous conduct of a small sprinkling of drunkards and rowdies, we have felt strongly in favor of the Maine Liquor Law; and if that would not stop it, we would prefer having every distilling and brewing apparatus [illegible] destroyed, and importation of [illegible] prohibited, to having drunkenness, [illegible] and [illegible] in any habitation, or anywhere within our borders.

Thanks to the gratification of all lovers of good [illegible] and quiet order, the Mayor and City Council of this city, at their last session, repealed all ordinances for selling beer and intoxicating liquors.

Destructive Fire in Lorey—All the Business Portion to be Ruins—Loss $150,000.

From the St. Louis Gazette Extra, Saturday, Jan. 18.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in a wooden building occupied by Mr. GRUMMON as a printing office, the *Genesee Herald*, and Mr. PINGREE, [illegible], which spread each way, until all the stores and shops between Mill-street and the [illegible] entirely consumed.

The *Gazette* office and block were spared destruction though they were severely threatened and much of the type and fixtures were carried out to encounter a drenching rain.

The goods were mostly saved, though in a damaged condition, the streets being four to six inches deep with thin mud.

No lives were lost, nor were any persons seriously injured.

The fire is supposed to be the work of design. The scene presents a desolate appearance.

The losses, so near as can be ascertained in the confusion of the moment, are as follows:

[illegible] & Co., grocery, loss $4,000; Barlow & Olmsted, hardware, ——; Brown, Ely & Kelsey, dry goods, $10,000; Hastings, dry goods, $100; Seamon & Elmore, boots and shoes, store, $4,000; Foreman's grocery, $2,000; Ansley's jewelry store, $4,000; Morgan & Jackson, dry goods, $4,000; Olmsted & Adams, hardware, $10,000; Comstock's, dry goods, $10,000; Barber, drug store, $1,000; Hewes', printing-office, $300; Drake, damage in removal, $500; Howes' grocery, removal, $200; Mangers, jewelry and drugs, $4,000; Pinney, tool hanessist, $2,500.

These estimates are of course, imperfect, and are made exclusive of the buildings.

We are glad to learn that nearly all the sufferers [illegible] sufficiently to cover their loss.

Though no Negro Sell, they Hire still Higher.

On Monday last (says the Abingdon *Democrat*) there was a negro hiring at Big Spring, near Rhea's Cabin, in the upper part of this county, (Washington,) at which some awful prices were paid. For instance, ABBY, a common field hand, 34 years old, went for $165 for the year; TOM, a field hand, $165; DIDY, a female house servant, $121; MARGARET, 16 years old, a "know-nothing," $75. The demand for negroes being so great, would it not be well to consider the propriety of repealing the law for the suppression of the slave-trade? A negro on the premises, at such prices, is too great a luxury for poor people.

SALES OF NEGROES IN AUGUSTA.—On New Year's Day (says the Stanton *Spectator*) negroes belonging to the estate of John W. Fraser deceased, were sold at auction in this place, at prices which show that money cannot be very scarce, notwithstanding the "hard times." The negroes—men and women, ranging from 14 to 45 years of age, and three children—brought $6,795, being an average of [illegible]

[illegible] Emperor of Russia, Nicholas, died at St. Petersburg, on the 2d inst., of [illegible]. He was born on the 6th of July, 1796, and succeeded his brother Alexander on the throne, on the 1st of December, 1825. He was married in 1817 to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who survives him. His eldest son, Alexander, succeeds him.

[illegible] Jacques, THE AMERICAN [illegible] of the city of New-York, will lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible], on the subject of "Our Country after the Great Rebellion." Tickets 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The most Reliable Remedy Offered and Recommended Unsolicited in the World. DR. J. MCLINTOCK'S COLD AND CROUP SYRUP, is to be had of all the Druggists for 25 cents per bottle. Consumption and Bronchitis have been successfully treated in thousands of cases by DR. MCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. No person afflicted with chronic complaints of the lungs should fail to try it. Price, in pint bottles, $1. These terrible diseases, Asthma and Hooping Cough, are instantly relieved and promptly cured by DR. MCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND HOOPING COUGH REMEDY. Price, 50 cents. The above and other Family Medicines from the practice of the eminent Professor JAS. MCLINTOCK, of Philadelphia, are for sale by all Druggists and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 322 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ An Employment, at once Creditable and Agreeable to well-bred persons, of either sex, may be found in presenting the NEW CHARITABLE MONTHLY to the charitable public in the City and country. Persons of character, especially ladies, are earnestly desired for this service in every community, and as the MONTHLY is published without expectation of profit, (50 cents per annum,) a most liberal share of their collections will be allowed them. Address the Editor, WM. C. CONANT, at No. 169½ Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1856.

For President.

GEO. C. WOOD.....with.....Dibblee, Work & Moore.

For Vice-President.

JOHN CRERAR.....with.....C. B. Raymond & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.

WM. H. GILDER.....with.....Lewis B. Brown & Co.

For Recording Secretary.

HENRY A. THOMAS.....with.....Bank for Savings.

For Treasurer.

WM. H. TAYLOR.....with.....Central Bank.

For Directors.

ALEX. P. FIERE.....with.....Jas. & Henry McBride.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with.....Philip Dater & Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with.....M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with.....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLS.....with.....Beckus Osborne & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN.....with.....Robbins, Haight & Co.
WM. H. BANKS.....with.....Warren & Co.
H. L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman of Committee.
WM. S. COLLINS, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1855.

For President.

FRANK W. BALLARD.....with.....A. & A. Lawrence & Co.

For Vice-President.

JOHN CRERAR.....with.....C. B. Raymond & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.

JOSEPH C. MORTON.....with.....Smith, Van Hora & Co.

For Recording Secretary.

GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., with.....Martin & Lawson.

For Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.....with.....Central Bank.

For Directors.

FLOYD CLARKSON.....with.....Cornelius & Willis.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with.....Jacob Halsted.
HENRY R. HYDE.....with.....Mutual Life Ins. Co.
G. A. ARNOUX, Jr.....with.....A. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with.....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with.....M. Hollander.
WM. CAMPBELL.....with.....Columbian Foundry.
W. A. MARTEN, Chairman.
S. M. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1856:

For President.

GEO. C. WOOD.....with.....Dobbler, Work & Moore.

For Vice President.

JOHN CRERAR.....with.....C. B. Raymond & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.

WILLIAM H GILDER.....with.....Lewis B. Brown & Co.

For Recording Secretary.

HENRY A. THOMAS.....with.....Bank for Savings.

For Treasurer.

WM. HENDERSON.....with.....Continental Bank.

For Directors.

ALEX. P. FIERE.....with.....James & Henry McBride
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with.....Cornelius Willis.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with.....M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with.....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with.....Jacob Halsted.
AUGUSTUS M. SCRIBA.....with.....Metropolitan Bank.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with.....U. S. M. Steam'p Co.
WM. CAMPBELL.....with.....Columbian Foundry.
FREDERICK WHITE.....with.....Van Elack & Read.

☞ At a large and Enthusiastic Meeting of the Members of the Mercantile Library Association, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mr. GEORGE C WOOD, as Director and Chairman of the Class Committee of the Board of 1853, and Recording Secretary and Vice-President of the present Board, has discharged his duties faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of his brother members, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we feel a duty imposed upon us to use all fair and honorable means to insure Mr. WOOD'S election to the office of President of the Mercantile Library Association, and do call on all members who are in favor of deserved promotion to aid us in so doing.

And it is further

Resolved, That we do heartily recommend to the members the General Ticket nominated with Mr. WOOD as worthy of their full support. WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman.

JOHN F HALSTEAD, S. U. F ONSIL, } Secretaries.

Charles Rolfe, E. H. Jacqueline, Abram Halsey, Jr.,
Charles E. Wilmot, Wm. D. Wade, Lewis B. Henry,
Samuel P. Titus, Wm. J. Lowerre, Wm. M. Wait,
Dan. F. Appleton, John T. Rollins, Charles T. Adee,
C. J. Bradley, Thomas J. Bayaud, Josiah S. Gorman,
George L. Nichols, Anthony Halsey, Edward Stearns,
Charles W. Lawrence, and five hundred others

☞ Mercantile Library Association—UNION TICKET.

For President of the Mercantile Library Association.

FRANK W BALLARD.....with.....A. & A. Lawrence & Co.

For Vice-President.

JOSEPH BLACK.....with.....Brinkhard & Hutton.

For Corresponding Secretary.

JOSEPH C. MORTON.....with.....Smith, Van Hora & Co.

For Recording Secretary.

CHARLES E. FORMAN.....with.....Hopkins, Allen & Co.

For Treasurer.

WILLIAM H TAYLOR.....with.....Central Bank.

For Directors.

HENRY S PHILLIPS.....with.....Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with.....Cornelius Willis.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with.....M. Hollander.
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.....with.....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with.....Jacob Halsted.
G. A. ARNOUX, Jr.....with.....A. T. Stewart & Co.
HENRY R. HYDE.....with.....Mutual Life Ins. Co.
W. F. T. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

☞ Mercantile Library Association—INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS:

For President.

E. BOUDINOT SERVOSS.....with.....Metropolitan Bank.

For Vice President

JOHN CRERAR.....with.....C. B. Raymond & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.

WILLIAM H. GILDER.....with.....Lewis B. Brown & Co.

For Recording Secretary.

HENRY A. THOMAS.....with.....Bank for Savings.

For Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.....with.....Continental Bank.

For Directors.

ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with.....P. Dater & Co.
FLOYD CLARKSON.....with.....Cornell & Willis.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with.....Jacob Halsted.
AUGUSTUS M. SCRIBA.....with.....Metropolitan Bank.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with.....U. S. M. Steam'p Co.
WM. CAMPBELL.....with.....Columbian Foundry.
FREDERICK WHITE.....with.....Van Elack & Read.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1856.

For President.

FRANK W. BALLARD.....with.....A. & A. Lawrence & Co.

For Vice-President.

JOHN CRERAR.....with.....C. B. Raymond & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.

JOSEPH C. MORTON.....with.....Smith, Van Hora & Co.

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GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, JR.with.....Martin & Lawson.

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WM. HENDERSON.....with.....Continental Bank.

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FLOYD CLARKSON.....with.....Cornelius & Willis.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with.....Jacob Halsted.
WM. L. SEAMAN.....with.....Richards, Haight & Co.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with.....Philip Dater & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN.....with.....Richards, Haight & Co.

☞ Mercantile Library Association—UNION TICKET.

For President of the Mercantile Library Association.

FRANK W BALLARD.....with.....A. & A. Lawrence & Co.

For Vice-President.

JOHN CRERAR.....with.....C. B. Raymond & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.

JOSEPH C. MORTON.....with.....Smith, Van Hora & Co.

For Recording Secretary.

GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, JR.with.....Martin & Lawson.

For Treasurer.

WM. HENDERSON.....with.....Continental Bank.

For Directors.

FLOYD CLARKSON.....with.....Cornelius & Willis.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with.....Jacob Halsted.
WM. L. SEAMAN.....with.....Richards, Haight & Co.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with.....Philip Dater & Co.
WM. H. WICKHAM.....with.....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with.....M. Hollander.
WM. CAMPBELL.....with.....Columbian Foundry.

☞ Beware of Deception.—I understand that WAHPENE has been offered in Fulton and other streets for sale without having H. T. LOVET'S own signature written with a pen, and pasted on the outside wrapper. They represent it as coming direct from LOVET'S office, No. 723 Broadway, stating that his signature had been accidentally rubbed off. The public may rest assured that I have no authorized agent in the City of New-York who has the genuine WHAPENE for sale with H. T. LOVET'S own signature, written with a pen and pasted on the outside wrapper. LOVET'S WAHPENE never fails to restore gray hair to its original color, and cures baldness. also effectually removes all diseases of the scalp. LOVET'S office, No. 723 Broadway.

☞ Mackpelah Cemetery Association, of Newark, New Jersey.—The Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Town Hall, Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., when there will be held an election for Trustees in the place of John Wilkie, Thomas Cleese and John H. Louden, whose terms of office will have then expired. The General Agency has been removed to the office of E. H. Senior, No. 75 Carmine-st., N. Y.

HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

W. T. MILLER, Secretary.

☞ O. U. A.—LECTURER OF O. U. A.—Members of American Chapter No. 5, O. U. A., are requested to attend a Lecture to be given by CHANCELLOR C SHAFFER, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock P M., at the Chapter Room, corner Lispenard-st. and Broadway.

N. B.—Members of the Order generally are invited to attend. E. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

B. C. GERSWOLD, C. of C.

☞ The Crimean Campaign and Siege of Sebastopol.—A lecture will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at the Mercantile Library (into the Academy of Music), by O. the author of the graphical work. The Lecture will be illustrated by a Panoramic Interview with the Scenes of Battle. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

☞ The American Institute.—The 24th Course of the above Institute will be held at the Academy of Music, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible], on the subject of "Our Country after the Great Rebellion." Tickets 25 cents.

☞ Chickering & Co.'s Concerts.—A special meeting of the Trustees will be held at the Merchants' Exch., TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 1 P. M., to take such action as may be deemed proper in relation to their future course. Commissioners M. C. PERRY.

EDWARD C. ROGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1856. No. 48 William-st.

☞ The Notice—OLIVILLE.—The Collector of Taxes for the Town of Westchester will sit at the office of Barker & Elliott, No 3 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1856, between the hours of 9 in said 3 o'clock, to collect the taxes on lots in the above village.

GEORGE COOPER, Collector.

☞ A Card.—The friends of the undersigned are informed that I am a candidate for no other office but Treasurer, and not for Corresponding Secretary. He trusts his friends will not be deceived by the dodge to your printer's money.

WM. HENDERSON.
Mercantile Library Association.

☞ Mercantile Library.—The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held in the Library Building, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15. The polls will be open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. By order.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Eighth Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Conflict between Northern and Southern Theories of Men and Society.* Admittance 25c.

☞ Napoleon Bonaparte.—Rev. JOHN LORD'S last Lecture of the Historical Course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on *Napoleon*. To commence 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of RICHARD TERRELL, by his nephew, DENNIS DALY. Any person that can give such information will please call at Mr. WELCH'S, Upper Catherine Market.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a highly respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a good cook and a very fine laundress, understands baking, &c.; also by a Protestant young woman as seamstress, who can cut and fit; no objection to assist as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. The best of references given. Please call or apply at No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable English Protestant young man, of perfectly temperate habits; is well recommended either as coachman, porter, or waiter; will be found to understand his business in either of the above capacities. No objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Will go to any part of the country. Please call or add ess at No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As housemaid in a small family, by a neat, tidy girl of excellent city reference. She is a neat plain cook, a good washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can do the work of 5 or 6 in a family. No objection to Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Will take from $5 to $6 in a permanent situation as she seldom changes her situation. Call at No. 333 1st-av., first floor, back rooms, or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the boot store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended, tidy young woman, to do general housework. Is a good cook and fine washer and ironer; can do sewing; willing and obliging, and has no objection to go in the country. Only moderate wages expected. Call for two days at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the city or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the boot store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, English and Scotch. One is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. The other would act as chambermaid or laundress. Both know their duties well, and will endeavor to please in every particular. Apply or call at No. 251 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by an American woman. Is well experienced. Can take entire charge of child or an any age or housekeeper in a private family. A pious family preferred. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. The best of City references can be given. Please call at No. 330 1st-av., third floor, and back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant German girl as chambermaid and waiter, or housework in a small family; has a good washer and ironer. City references can be given. Call at No. 611 4th-st., room No. 6. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and fine laundress, or as nurse in a private family, by a very experienced girl, who lived eight years in her last place. And as nurse or waiter, &c., by a tidy girl of 14. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady, either as nursery governess and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's family as housekeeper; she is fully qualified to fill either position. Please address Mrs. L. M. N., Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, also a first rate washer and ironer. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 19th-st. between 6th and 7th-ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or would do housework in a small family. Good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young English woman, a Protestant, as nurse and seamstress, but chambermaid and seamstress preferred. Please call at No. 141 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress, and to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 1st-av.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted a first-rate watchmaker, who will be constantly employed on the best work; none need apply but those who can bring the best recommendations as to capacity, &c. M. W. GALT & BRO., Washington, D. C. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BOY WANTED.—An American, 14 to 16 years of age, to attend a retail store. He must be honest, industrious, and willing to make himself useful. To board at home. Must not live over half a mile from the Park. Address, with reference, to W., Lower Post-office.

BOY WANTED—An honest boy, about 15, an American, to attend a retail grocery; one that has some knowledge of the business, and will go to work, and make himself useful, and can give reference. Address A. B., this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow lady, without encumbrance, wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a small family. No objection to go into the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, box 1,127 Post-Office, or apply at 10 Union-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by an English woman who has had several years' experience, and would make herself generally useful to her employer. Wages small. Can be found a good home. Reference given, if required. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st.

WET NURSE.—Wanted, by a young American married woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. She has just lost her baby. Apply No. 226 Grand-st., rear building, 4th floor, near the Bowery.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'g Co., 7 Gold-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a middle-aged lady from New-England, a situation as housekeeper or matron. The best of references can be given. Apply by letter to F. K., Box No. 2 367, New-York Post-Office.

FEMALE DOMESTICS AND FARM AND OTHER LABORERS.—Any family wanting American and Foreign Emigrant Protestant Help and Employment Secured, No. 27 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $2 per annum will entitle to ten persons during the year if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female domestics, also, at the upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

WANTS.—It is the duty of the ladies to send or call at FERRE'S DOMESTIC AGENCY, No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway, (fourteen years established,) and employ some of the best servants in the City. They are well recommended girls, several Protestants. Ladies will please call for them.

BEST SERVANTS—For hotels, boarding-houses and private families, can always be obtained, to the greatest choice, at MORRIS & JOHNERT'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also German, English, Scotch and Irish Protestant female and male help in this or in the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—No. 143 Grand-st., are wanting engagements an excellent colored and three white cooks, an American nurse, a seamstress, wet nurse, waiter girl, and several very desirable men waiters—all recommended good servants.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st. Servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution.

CIGAR MAKER WANTED.—Apply at No. 207 Bleecker-st. An American preferred.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, extirpates hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE. ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. HAIR RESTORATIVE. LILY WHITE. LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway. BATES, No. 12 South-second-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 56 South 2d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

COLLINS HOTEL.—Will let with board, on most reasonable terms, three large parlors with two rooms, one and sixteen weeks of location, several single rooms, with or without board. Apply at above House first Door-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Gotta's impenetrable and combination Locks. Depot, No 128 Pearl-st., two doors north of Maiden-lane.

BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Mercantile Agency, 119 Nassau-st., corner of Ann. All kinds of mercantile business transacted. Paint brushes of every description.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—Just published, a new edition of this celebrated work, containing 100 pages, and 50 engravings, with many additional chapters. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address M. & H. RUMRILL, No. 53 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Rooms and board in a private family can be obtained on reasonable terms, in a pleasant location, by a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 3 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Address B. D. E., Times Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with board and handsomely furnished rooms in the first-class house with modern improvements, No. 68 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Entrance No. 120 10th-st.

BOARDING.—No. 108 Waverley-place, third door west of Washington Park. A suite of rooms on second floor, also a large front room on third floor. House first-class, with modern improvements. Also, a front basement to let to a private man.

BOARDING.—Four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board in a central location. Apply at No. 20 Allen-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—May be had at No. 47 West 20th-st., near Broadway, with a suite of spe rooms on first landing; also, connecting chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen. The house is of the first-class, brown stone, English basement, with all the modern improvements. Refe ences given and required.

BOARDING.—At No. 25 8th-st., handsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family. A parlor and bedroom attached, on second floor, carpeted only. Partial board by the gentleman, excepting Sundays. Convenient to either of the ferries. Please with modern improvements preferred. The best references given and required. Address W., at this office. for two days, stating terms, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—The advertiser would like to take his family into one or two gentlemen, who might expect a comfortable and quiet home, in a small family, and on moderate terms. The house is situated within a short distance of either Montague or South Ferry. Address S. T., Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—With or without partial board. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 23 West 23d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHO NEXT!

The newspapers have been busy in publishing conjectures as to the authorship of

IDA MAY.

It would seem impossible for the makers of paragraphs to let the author remain in her chosen obscurity.

Will the reader please note this amusing list of *alias-es*: The name-sake of "Uncle Tom" first suggested Mrs. Stowe—that being denied, it was a lady of Cambridge—it was a lady of Roxbury. Then the Springfield *Republican* was very wise, but "*promised not to tell.*" An ingenious editor reversed the name of Mary Ida Torrey into Ida May; but that lady declined the honor. It was at one time attributed to a Yankee lady. The State of Maine, (because "Uncle Tom" was written within its borders,) has persisted in claiming the author of Ida May as one of her daughters; and rumor pointed to a "beautiful widow," a Mrs Pike, of Calais, Me. And, finally, the wife of the critical reader in the employ of the publishers was fixed upon.

Respecting all these conjectures, the publishers have to say, that the author's choice, as yet undrawn, has kept this matter a mystery. And it was only when the rumor s have in some measure compromised their own character, that they have taken the pains to deny them.

In the meantime the public interest in the book itself is unabated. Thousands have followed the story of the beautiful heroine, and thousands more will be enchanted in its perusal.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

J. C. DERBY, New-York.

For sale by all Booksellers. Price, $1 25.

JUST PUBLISHED:

THE BIBLE PRAYER-BOOK,

For family worship, and other private and public occasions. By Rev. W. W. EVERTS, author of "Bible Manual," "Pastor's Hand-Book," etc.

12mo., 344 pages. 75 cents.

This work is of great value and interest, not only to Clergymen, but to Christians of any denomination, who ever lead or direct devotions or religious services, and who would render them scriptural, attractive, dignified, instructive, and so varied as to avoid monotony and repetition.

It includes tables for systematic reading of the Scriptures; selections, prayers and meditations, on an unusually large variety of subjects and occasions, with two or three verses of an appropriate Hymn to each; thus combining in one convenient volume, what usually requires several. It is recommended by Professors Mogridge, Cowan, Raymond and Kendrick, of Rochester; Rev. S. H Cone, D. D., New-York, and others, who examined the manuscript.

Sent by mail, prepaid, for 75 cents. Just published by IVISON & PHINNEY, No 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN PRESS.

Rev. DANIEL CLARK'S COMPLETE WORKS, new edition, 2 vols., 8vo.

Rev. ALBERT BARNES' MISCELLANIES. 2 vols 12mo.

CASH MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have in addition to the great reduction already made on their non-copyright music, decided to make important reductions on their copyrights, which consist of all the principal works of the favorite and celebrated composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, J. A. Fowler, Francis H. Brower, Wm. Dressler, &c., &c. A large majority of the music publishers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having combined against us in order to prevent the public from receiving the benefit of our great reduction, have refused to supply our orders for their music; so will any music of our publication, or to sell to any person who will sell at the reduced prices. For a short time our stock may be incomplete, but we will at once proceed to republish all the non-copyright pieces of their catalogues at the reduced prices named. In a few days we will send out to those who will be willing to supply all our wants. We have determined to sell to the public at the lowest prices, consistent with a remunerative profit to the publisher and dealer, or teacher, and will neither enter into, or submit to any combination for a contrary purpose. A corrected edition of our new catalogue at the reduced prices will be ready in a few days, and will be forwarded to any part of the United States free of charge. Dealers, seminaries and teachers supplied on the lowest terms.

IN PRESS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LILY GORDON."

HOPE CAMPBELL;
OR, KNOW THYSELF.
One Vol., 12mo.
ANSON S. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices. Books made to pattern; Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.; Copying Presses; Diaries for 1856. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Nos. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders.

DIARIES AND MEMORANDUM BOOK FOR 1855.—Wholesale and retail at low rates. Country dealers and peddlers supplied. M. & H. RUMRILL, No. 53 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—A gentleman was assaulted yesterday (Monday) morning, about 10 o'clock A. M., in Broadway, corner of Anthony-st. He received, Saturday evening, about 7½ o'clock P. M., a note at his residence in St. Mark's-pl., requesting him to go immediately to the Cooper House, which indicated a

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT ... SALE

of

FOREIGN ... GOODS, Silks, CLOTHS, ... &c.,

O'BRIEN & ... and 259 6th-av., one door ...

WITHOUT RESERVE,

and for cash only,

By order of BENJAMIN K. POWER, ... MONEYS ... IN.

THIS splendid ... stock ... at 10½ A. M. each of the first ten days, to ... from the ... which will be at 10 each hour ... Every article will be marked in plain figures, and ... to cease will any discount be made.

The Stock ... of all the ... for the season, in ... Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hosiery, and every variety of goods adapted for the City trade; also, Domestic Goods of every description, Oil Cloths, Brussels, Velvets, Ingrain and other carpets. The whole of this valuable stock must be sold without reserve, and for cash only. The present opportunity for purchasing bargains is the most unparalleled in this City, the stock having all been purchased since the extreme depression in the money market; at from 40 to 50 per cent. less than former prices, and now to be sold at another large reduction. Dealers ... that such bargains will be offered as must induce the public to appreciate and avail themselves of the present opportunity. The entire stock must be disposed of by the 30th of January.

N. B.—An express wagon will run every two hours from the door, to deliver ... free to all parts of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

N. B.—To ... and others who ... buy over $100, 10 per cent will be deducted from their bill.

Those who are owing the above firm will please hand in a ... immediately to BENSEN & POWER.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., Corner of William.—TUESDAY, January 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

For account of whom it may concern.

$5,000 six per cent. bonds State of Georgia due 1872; interest payable June 1 and January 1, $250 each.

$5,000 seven per cent. second mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, interest payable semi-annually, $1,000 each.

$2,000 seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, interest payable May 1 and November 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

12 bonds, with coupons on same of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, Nos. 114, 153, 166, 167, inclusive, and 191 to 194, inclusive, and 211, $1,000 each.

$18,000 first mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Co., interest January and July, $1,000 each.

20 shs ex Arctic Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.

1,200 shares Union Gold Mining Co., $5 each.

5 shs ex Continental Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

10 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company, $100 each.

50 shares Harlem Preferred 3 per cent. stock, $50 each.

$4,000 seven per cent. Convertible Income bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, $1,000 each.

For account of whom it may concern.

8 several bonds and mortgages, executed by Samuel Richardson to August Belmont, each for $4,160, $3,540, $2,370, $2,770, $4,160, respectively, of principal money remaining due on each account, with interest from the 31 of December last, and each of said mortgages is recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of January, 1855, in liber No. 430 of mortgages pages 231, 235, 236 and 239, to the ... of which reference is made for particular description of premises in said mortgage.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE COAL STOCK ... At the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

1,252 shares, $50 each, of the Mahonoy and Shamokin Improvement Company

2,052 shares, $20 each, of the Treverton and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

400 shares, $20 each, of the Northumberland and Union Counties Land Association.

In the above Companies are the proprietors of 2,064 acres of proved Coal lands containing seventy-two millions of tons of workable coal; of 936 acres of wood land adjoining; of a railroad to the Susquehanna River and canal, 15 miles in length on a descending grade, fully equipped with cars and engines; of a bridge over the Susquehanna River; and of 2,265 acres of land ... next to the mines and the shipping port, on which ... are springing up.

The above property is all paid for—free of any debt whatever, and in complete operation. The construction of the requisite works has all been paid for in cash by Wm. H. Russell, Esq., and P. R. Kearney, Esq., trustees for the stockholders.

Any further information can be had on application at the office of the Company in Trinity Building, corner of Broadway and Thames-st.

The stock will be sold in 40 lots, each lot comprising 31 shares Mahonoy and Shamokin Improvement Company.

62 shares of the Treverton and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

10 shares of the Northumberland and Union Counties Association, being the pro rata proportions in which the stocks were originally issued, and are now held by the stockholders. The par value of each lot being two thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

The balance, 12 shares of Improvement Stock, 2 shares of Railroad, 4 shares of Land will be sold in one lot.

Terms—10 per cent day of sale, balance on the following day.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., belonging to the estate of Henry Kayser, deceased. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, by order of Solomon Kayser, Esq., Administrator of Henry Kayser, deceased, at our salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., (removed for convenience of sale,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of very valuable jewelry, consisting of solid 18-carat gold finger-rings, ear-rings, breast-pins, solid gold seal-rings, brooches in great variety, gold chains, chatelaines, studs, Mosaic ear-rings and breast-pins, watch keys and seals, lockets of various sizes, and a great variety of other jewelry; also, two large iron safes, furnished with drawers, suitable for jewelers, long table, desks, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of valuable gold chronometers, lever watches, lepine do., enamelled do., set in diamonds, and other costly jewelry.

Also, a large assortment of valuable diamond jewelry, pins, ear-rings, finger do., brooches, and other costly goods, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, Jan. 16, and WEDNESDAY, 17th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store, No. 441 Maiden-lane.—Great sale of rich imported Furs, Robes, Gloves, &c.—The entire stock of G. S. Mawson, Esq., previous to his departure for Europe. The stock contains the finest and most valuable assortment ever offered at auction in this City—every article of which is warranted, and will be positively sold without reserve—consisting of splendid sable, stone marten, royal ermine, Chinchilla and Fitch martes talmas, victorines, muffs and cuffs, in every variety of pattern and style. Also, buffalo, bear, wolf and goat robes, trimmed with the best materials. Also, fancy robes in every variety. Also, gloves, mufflers, fashionable capes, foot muffs, and a great variety of other fur goods. The well-known reputation of the manufacturer of these goods presents an unequaled opportunity to the public for supplying themselves with the best articles at auction prices.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 5 Pine-st., in lots to suit the trade and others, over $10,000 worth of Jewelry of every description, consisting in part of single-stones and cluster diamond rings, cluster diamond breastpins and brooches, angle-stone diamond pins, scarf pins, diamond studs, &c., together with a large assortment of other cut glass of diamond jewelry, emerald, pearl, garnet, opal and ruby set jewelry, gold hunting case watches, duplex, lepine and lever watches, new and second-hand, of every description. Also, a large number of new and second-hand silver watches, plain gold and engraved bracelets, rings, pins, ear rings, brooches, &c., in great varieties, gold and silver snuff and tobacco boxes, antique gold jewelry, together with a large assortment of other articles of jewelry. To be made known at time of sale. Sold by order of Abraham Goodman, Pawnbroker, No. 31 Centre-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 134 Chambers-st., the entire furniture of the large 2-story house it will comprise, in part, of sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany and marble-top furniture, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, French bedsteads, sofa bedsteads, dining tables, Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, looking glasses, wardrobes, hall and solar lamps, girandoles, curtains and cornices, bed room and parlor furniture in every variety. Cottage chamber suits, paillasses, secretaries, black walnut extension tables, fancy bookcase mahogany and cane chairs, hair mattresses, tables, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold without reserve, and goods must be removed the same day.

BRUCE A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ENGINE, BOILERS, SUGAR MACHINERY. ... At AFFLECK'S sugar-refinery, No. 270 South-st.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, for account of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 270 South-st., one steam engine, 12 horse power, 10 inch bore, 24 inch stroke, WM. BURDEN'S make; one five boiler, 4 feet in diameter, 16 feet long, with two flues, made of Pennsylvania iron, smoke pipe, furnace front, grate bars, bearers, hoisters, pipes, valves, cocks, bolts, &c.; one double centrifugal sugar machine, for clarifying sugar; a lot of shafting, pulleys, hangers, bands, platform scales, &c. Terms at sale.

BRUCE A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SCREW POWER PRESSES, &c., IN FRENCH DYEING WORKS.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, for account of whom it may concern, on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 264 West 18th-st., one steam engine, eight horse power, 8 inch bore, 20 inch stroke, WM. BURDEN, maker; one five boiler, 30 inch diameter, 25 feet long, one fire and steam drum, best Pennsylvania iron, furnace front, grate bars, bearers, hoster, pipes, valves, cocks, bolts, &c.; one large double-screw power press, one wood rag and dressing machine, vices, tubs, benches, washing machines, &c. A lot of shafting, palleys, hangers, bands, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CUTLERY, STATIONERY, &c.—At store No. 118 Greenwich-st., between Day and Cedar-lands.—GEORGE COOK will sell at store, at 10½ o'clock A. M., TO-MORROW, a general assortment of furniture, house-keeping articles, cutlery, mattresses, bedsteads, China and glass-ware, desks, &c. Also, 100 boxes writing-ink, sealing-wax, blank books and stationery articles. Sale peremptory for cash.

C. BENEDICT HENRY, Auctioneer.

HENRY & BUCK will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 14 Maiden-lane, a large and well selected stock of rich and costly FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—This sale comprises some very handsome sets of talmas, capes and cuffs to match. Those about purchasing will do well to attend this sale as it is positive.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

COAL YARD.—No. 222 14th-st.—The stock and fixtures. Also, ten years' lease of two brick dwellings, (3-stories,) situated on 14th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., will be sold by E. COMBS, at auction, by order of Chas. Sampson, Esq., on the premises, on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. The ... consists of ... 1,000 tons coal and dust. Also, two ... P. J. PETER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new ... houses, Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58, and 60 6th-av., ... doors south of 8th-st. They are finished with the best ... every convenience, and will be sold low for cash, or ... Apply on the premises to EDWIN ... 6th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first class three story and high basement brick house, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave. House complete with all the modern improvements ... in perfect order. Price low and terms easy. Possession can be had immediately. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 62 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first class four story basement houses, brown stone fronts, 20 feet front and 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 26 and 28 37th-st. near 4th-av. For further particulars inquire of GILES BUSHNELL, No. 415 4th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A cottage house and lot, situated in Bergen-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Terms $1,600. Apply to Mr. A. ROBERTS, American Museum, or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house, and large ... No. 6 Varick-st., seventeen years unexpired ... $180 ... rent per annum. Inquire of LAWRENCE ACKERMAN, No. 25 West 31st-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new five-story brick houses Nos. 46 and 48 West 26th-st., 18 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 60 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st., one door east of 5th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick-front house No. 166 16th-st., between 2d and 3d-ave. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 148 East 26th-st., with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st. one door east of 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, and being about 1¼ miles from the White House Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The farm contains about 160 acres, in the high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, with modern improvements, being situated in a grove, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; also a good farm house, ice house, barn, stables, carriage house, and all necessary out buildings, all in good repair. The garden contains a great variety of fruit trees, and a vineyard of about 400 vines, in bearing condition. There is a never failing supply of water. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, on the Coney Island road and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a beautiful country residence, with from 6 to 26 acres of land. Also, a few handsome building sites, of from 5 to 20 City lots each. Would be exchanged for city property, or 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply either at the office of the owner, J. ROBINSON, No. 184 Grand-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small, neat cottage, with about two acres of land, eligibly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and on them is a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. There is on the place a convenient barn, carriage and ice houses, stable, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 207 Pearl-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. ROSENBERRY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufactures who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries, and all branches of manufactures; one foundry now on the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. A. KENDALL, No. 1 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—A new five story and a basement brick building in Brooklyn, 130 feet on Raymond-st., 70 feet on Willoughby-st., with a 60 horse power engine, boilers, shafting, &c.; engine-house, boiler-house, drying-house, wash-house, stable, carriage-house and yards. The property is near the Myrtle-av. railroad cars, easy of access, and very desirable for any manufacturing purpose, being thoroughly ... throughout. The whole will be let with the engine, or apart, with power, at a low rent, if applied for immediately. Apply to JOHN C. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—New house, modern style, containing 11 rooms, besides ample cellar room, pantries, &c.; 5 or 10 acres of ground; situated on the Sound, in Westchester County, one hour's ride from City by New-Haven Railroad. Unsurpassed water views, bathing, fishing oysterings, &c.; will be sold cheap, on easy terms, or will be exchanged for City property. Apply to ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on Long Island, about fifteen miles from New-York, on the north turnpike from Flushing, containing about sixty-two acres of land well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and in a high state of cultivation. House and buildings all new. Communication three times a day with New-York. For terms and particulars, apply on the premises to JOHN HOLDSWORTH, or to D. VAN NOSTRAND, Bookseller, No. 192 Broadway, up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 36 acres, 3 miles from Newark, price $7,500. Also, a farm of 50 acres, in West Bloomfield, N. J., price $4,000. Both these farms have fine buildings, and under high state of cultivation. Also 130 acre farm in Hempstead, L. I., will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING HOUSE, OR LOTS IN THIS CITY.—A beautiful country residence, one mile from the Castleton Landing, Staten Island. The house is new, and will be sold with 1 or 3½ acres of ground. The map of the property and plan of the house can be seen by applying to J. SEXTON, Architect, No. 121 Nassau-st.

CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Size, 3 stories, 20x40; lot, 40x100. Price, $4,500. Terms favorable. Location good. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved real estate in the City of Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some of the finest and most desirable lots for private dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, being directly on the hights, above and immediately adjoining the Fulton Ferry. Also, other very desirable lots on Montague and Remsen-sts. Also, that desirable brick dwelling house, No. 62 Remsen-st., with stable in the rear in good order. House 37½ by 50 feet; lot 37½ by 180 feet. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 188 Water-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight lots, with a large house on the same, situated between 3d and 4th-ave. on 77th and 78th-sts.; the lots are very pleasantly situated for a Summer residence only a block from 2d, 3d, and 4th-av. Railroads, having a grade above the avenue with different kinds of fruit and shade trees; a large shady lawn in front of the house. Apply at No. 173 Bowery, or on the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots of ground, 20 feet by 100 each, situated on the southerly side of 17th-st., between avenues A and B. For terms, apply at No. 180 16th-st. one door east of 3d-av.

TWO BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—On the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., 20 feet by 100 each. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

$550 ONLY FOR ONE FULL SIZE BUILDING LOT.—Situate on 52d-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. Street graded, &c.; level with grade. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One of two, and one of six horse power. These Engines have been thoroughly refitted, and will be sold upon good running order at a very low price. New Engines from 5 to 50 horse power of superior workmanship, combining all the real modern improvements to insure strength, durability, economy and simplicity for common use. At "THE WELLS MACHINE WORKS," 29th-st. and 11th-av., New-York.

TOWBOAT FOR SALE.—For sale the splendid new steam towboat HENRY MORRISON, tonnage 160, ship-carpenter's measurement, 145 Custom-house measurement, breadth of beam 22 feet, length 118 feet, depth of hold 7½ feet, with 30 inch cylinder and 6 feet stroke. This steamer is new and has not been run but about two months; her machinery is of superior construction and in perfect order. For terms of sale, inquire of R. M. HARRINGTON, Attorney, No 6 John-st., or on board, at Pier foot of Canal or Vestry-sts.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Haven, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 123 West-st., New-York City. W. MILLARD & CO.

NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 29, 1854.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Thirteen medium-priced work-horses. Call, from 1 to 4 P. M., on H. B. SEYMOUR, at Mansell & Vanderbrook's lumber-yard, Jersey City.

LATHE FOR SALE.—A superior Lathe, manufactured at Claremont Machine Works, now at the Crystal Palace. Apply to Mr. BREVOORT, at the Palace, or to BRAINARD & SON, No. 83 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Academy No. 806 Broadway, opposite 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Private lessons in all the fashionable dances. Academy for balls and parties every Saturday evening. (The Academy will be closed from the 20th of December to the 1st of January, inclusive, for the holidays.)

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The new ... house, No. 45 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights, ... and for 15 years past occupied by Mrs. ... a genteel family. Rent moderate. If ... years may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenant. A favorite will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the house. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 68 West 30th-st., or W. H. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The new three-story brick store, corner of Furman and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry, suitable for a family grocery, feed, or ship chandlery store. Possession given immediately. Also, the corner dwelling next very desirable brick house on Furman-st., next adjoining the above, will be completed 1st February next. Rents low.

J. H. PRENTICE, No. 188 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A gentleman residing in Jersey City wishes to rent his house to a gentleman and his wife, or a widow lady, with not more than one child, who will board his family, consisting of four persons. Address, post-paid, stating real name and where an interview may be had, HOMER, Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—For one year; superb house, barn and wagon-house, with about ten acres of good land, with all kinds of fruits, and of good water by the door; and one place with house, wagon-house, and about one acre of land, with a good well of water by the door; and, also, about two-story house and lot, 25 by 100 feet, with all new picket fence with locust post, and well of good water by the door, for sale or to let, at Newtown, L. I., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and about ten feet from the plank-road, and four miles to Williamsburg ferry. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

BOARDING TO LET.—Long established, well located and furnished comp(etely) to let as it stands, from Feb. 1. A suitable applicant would be treated with on terms rarely offered. An energetic lady could easily save her husband's salary without much fuss. No money required from the right sort of persons, but a small monthly rental in advance. Address, with real name, B. O. N., this Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—Possession Feb. 1st. To any who contemplate house-keeping the coming Spring they will find this opportunity worthy of attention. The house is of brick, three-stories, with gas and every convenience, and is pleasantly situated a short walk of Wall and Atlantic Ferries. The present is a rare opportunity. Rent $400 per year. Address, with references, Box No. 2,346, New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—Fronting Lafayette-park, between 5th and 6th-ave., a first-class house with all the modern improvements. Price furnished $1,500 per annum—without furniture $800. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 196 Broadway.

BUILDING TO LET OR LEASE.—The four-story brick building No. 1 Beekman-st., may be had on a lease from one to three years, with immediate possession. An extension will be put up in the rear by the owner, if required, which will make the basement and first story cover the whole depth of the lot. For further particulars apply to MARTIN E. THOMPSON, No. 287 Broadway.

TO ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, &c.—TO LET.—An office, suitable for the above business, No. 439 3d-av. Also, a number of dry and well lighted basements in the same locality. Inquire on the premises, No. 439 3d-av., one door from 32d-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN WALL-ST.—Two rooms and a pleasant offices, connected, suitable for Bankers or Brokers, fitted up with desks, iron safe, and other furniture, ready for business. Inquire at No. 14 Wall-st., first floor.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two handsome rooms on 1st floor, No 60 William-st., near Wall-st. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 60 William-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and second story of house corner of Broadway and Canal-st., (now unoccupied) until May next, or for a term of years. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

STORE TO LET.—No. 90 Chatham-st., occupied for many years past for the gentlemen's furnishing or shirt business. Apply to WM. H. JANEWAY, No. 81 Dey-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 26th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M and after 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

LOTS TO LET.—For Brick or Stone-Yard lots, on Keatley and Taylor-st., Brooklyn. Apply to P. McCRACKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—Propose to sell Three Millions of Dollars of their Free Land Bonds, secured by 365,000 acres of their Lands situated within the State of Illinois. These lands lie on both sides of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and are valued at $4,000,000. These Bonds are the first and only lien upon said lands.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September, in the City of New-York. The principal is payable on the 1st of September, 1860, in said City

The Bonds will be received as cash at par, in payment for these lands, if the purchaser so elect at the time of making the purchase. The lands will be sold forthwith, and the proceeds of the sales deposited in some safe monied institution by the Trustees, and applied to the purchase of the Bonds, at the market rates, so long as they can be bought at par or under

The Company further offer to the subscribers to this loan the option to subscribe for twenty-one thousand shares of the stock, on or before the first day of January 1856, by paying the assessments which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 30 days of the periods at which the instalments become due, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $800,000 of these Bonds at seventy per cent., and reserved $7,000,000 for their Stock and Bondholders in Europe, will receive subscriptions at the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., until the 20th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in instalments, as follows:

10 per cent on the 27th inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
10 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
20 per cent on the 10th September next.
20 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final instalments, pay the whole or any portion of the instalments due, and receive Bonds for the same

Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last instalment.

A full report of the business and finances of the Company has just been published, for which and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 10, 1855.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BURLINGTON.—A few months past, Mr. John Thompson, a broker in New-York, who publishes a bank note reporter, has most unjustly assailed this institution, for which he has been prosecuted for libel.

Although these attacks were unfounded, and greatly injurious to the Bank, no suit would probably have been instituted, if its officers had been fully convinced that Mr. Thompson was personally liable in this matter. He has repeated his attack in his *Reporter* the 6th January, inst., in such a style which is grossly untrue, and he may, perhaps, continue his assaults, with the hope of influencing the suit now pending against him.

Under these circumstances, we deem it due to the public, as well as to ourselves, to say that this Bank is perfectly sound, beyond all question, and that it has at all times redeemed its circulation promptly, both at its own counter and at the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, where it is the practice of the New-England Banks to make their redemptions, and the public may rest assured that it will continue promptly so to do.

HENRY F. HICKOK, President.
W. L. STRONG, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, having made an assignment of all its property and effects to the undersigned for the payment of its creditors without preference, all persons having claims against the said Bank are requested to present the same for settlement to the undersigned at their office, corner of 8 Broadway and Great Jones-st.; and all persons indebted to said Bank, are required to make payment thereof to the undersigned at the same place.

SMITH BARKER,
JAMES CONNER,
CHARLES S. TAPPEN, } Assignees.

Dated Jan. 13, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 each, if desired, payable bearer; but may be converted into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & HEWELL, No. 20 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made in any part of the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the forty Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose instalments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

$16,000.—A GENTLEMAN, desirous of opening a business in the West, wishes to exchange real estate in Brooklyn, as follows: $6,000 on bond and mortgage—$2,000 in one year, the balance in merchandise, dry goods; hardware preferred. Address W. M., this office.

$20,000.—WANTED TO PURCHASE first class Mortgages on improved City property, worth double the amount required, from $2,000 to $5,000 each. Inquire of SAMUEL REDDY, No. 62 Wall-st., basement.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 16 South-st.

PARTIES ... SILLS OF SHARPS ... known by Drexel, Bailey & Church, ... Francisco, Cal., ... of the Union Bank of ... are requested to ... payment of the same to ... J. J. VAN CLEF & READ, No. 9 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ... COMPANY, }

THE TRUSTEES ... have this day declared a dividend of ... per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, in cash, free of ... and ... Cash Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, in cash, free of ... and ... And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the same ... on all premiums on fire policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending this December inst.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CUSHY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 23 William-st, New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of this Company will be paid on and after the second day of January next.

A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst. payable on and after the 15th day of January next, in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Road having been appropriated to the construction of the new Road.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 6th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $300 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $300, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 16th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, JANUARY 15, 1855.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto and not drawn for by depositors, from January 1, 1854, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

The Prescription department with its stocks and the entire charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons employed in dispensing under any circumstances.

P. S.—All connected with the above Drs. 19 Astor House is discharged from these stores.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The special copartnership of MOTT, WEAVER & RICHARDSON, expires this day by limitation.

JOHN MOTT,
PHILIP G. WEAVER,
WM. RICHARDSON,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
General Partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1855.

MOTT, WEAVER & RICHARDSON will continue the importing and jobbing of Woolen Goods at the old stand.

JOHN MOTT,
PHILIP G. WEAVER,
WM. RICHARDSON.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE.—DOUGLAS, BENTON & CO. retires from the firm of BENTON, TAYLOR, BENTON & CO., taking with him the entire stock of Jewelry bearing, under the firm of BENTON, TAYLOR & CO., of No. 19 Maiden-lane.

GEO. C. BENTON,
F. F. BENTON,
WM. S. EATON.

JAN. 16, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of REYNOLDS & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. S. REYNOLDS will continue the business at No. 169 West-st.

J. S. REYNOLDS,
ANDREW D. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLIAM A. WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLIAM WOOD & CO.

WM. MANDEVILLE,
O. K. WOOD,
E. HOGARTY,
C. A. BRIDGES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$ 472,997 01
Average amount of Specie..... 284,287 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 264,180 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 438,043 29
Average amount of Clearances..... 1,338,963 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$444,322 00
Average amount of Specie..... 89,300 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,974 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 167,295 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,497,732 22
Average amount of Specie..... 1,012,286 15
Average amount of Circulation, notes of less than $5..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,871,962 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMONWEALTH OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,480,000 00
Average amount of Specie..... 856,650 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 3,270 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,218,140 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,148,799 63
Average amount of Specie..... 162,029 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,787 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 999,275 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,095,263 44
Average amount of Specie..... 918,399 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 362,564 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,643,188 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,207,495 61
Average amount of Specie..... 190,056 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,724 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,220,422 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,548,574 46
Average amount of Specie..... 899,267 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 80,616 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,686,992 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,999,294 13
Average amount of Specie..... 783,364 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 615,127 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,221,277 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$830,306 34
Average amount of Specie..... 68,869 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,727 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 608,731 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1855.

J. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,168,888 94
Average amount of Specie..... 182,776 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 183,470 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,015,892 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1855.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$149,812 47
Average amount of Specie..... 17,386 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 70,616 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 75,078 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

H. H. ENO, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,227,396 34
Average amount of Specie..... 146,165 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 78,781 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 771,334 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$469,288 44
Average amount of Specie..... 79,771 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 68,455 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 249,241 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,180,269 00
Average amount of Specie..... 417,784 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 172,550 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,101,554 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1855.

E. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$296,198 27
Average amount of Specie..... 99,126 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 139,260 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 440,338 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1855.

GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,660,624 03
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,158,125 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY D. SPENCER, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. D. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,426,000 72
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,226,000 47
Average amount of Specie..... 184,126 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,391 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,086 824 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$402,043 00
Average amount of Specie..... 40,393 00
Average Amount of Circulation..... 77,657 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 195,644 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,364,124 43
Average amount of Specie..... 198,783 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 136,348 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,079,450 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$612,396 03
Average amount of Specie..... 51,661 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 155,936 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 379,100 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1855.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$539,957 43
Average amount of Specie..... 75,399 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 73,387 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 458,073 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,200,361 17
Average amount of Specie..... 57,497 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,870 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 872,720 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$312,885 00
Average amount of Specie..... 29,451 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,306 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 110,595 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$429,142 58
Average amount of Specie..... 64,701 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,670 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 346,339 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

JNO. C. BERGH Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,620,644 85
Average amount of Specie..... 326,171 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 164,766 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,260,263, 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,041,789 12
Average amount of Specie..... 639,800 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,784 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,986,127 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$552,776 52
Average amount of Specie..... 49,413 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,231 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 343,656 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

WILLIAM BODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$999,993 97
Average amount of Specie..... 142,426 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,760 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 722,256 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYPOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,826,526 60
Average amount of Specie..... 1,311,986 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 332,916 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,196,093 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$983,440 43
Average amount of Specie..... 192,419 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 170,615 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 692,053 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash er of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and bel ef.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$571,083 42
Average amount of Specie..... 65,006 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 69,855 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 394,355 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,897,140 05
Average amount of Specie..... 393,912 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,914 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,401,887 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,985,998 79
Average amount of Specie..... 1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... 181,140 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,186,603 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,296,823 00
Average amount of Specie..... 966,939 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 82,495 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,360,477 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$726,161 00
Average amount of Specie..... 84,181 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,921 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 683,862 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

ROBERT M. STERRICK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,431,439 59
Average amount of Specie..... 180,539 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 160,670 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 600 713 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. T. HOOGLAND, Cash't.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$463,691 70
Average amount of Specie..... 25,243 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 40,046 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 94,673 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$161,877 21
Average amount of Specie..... 10,901 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 76,078 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 72,175 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,266,823 06
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,730 74
Average amount of Deposits..... 170,662 00
Average Amount of Deposits..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1855.

EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,049,073 28
Average amount of Specie..... 122,382 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,994 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 498,169 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$432,178 54
Average amount of Specie..... 53,340 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 82,619 67
Average amount of Deposits..... 274,227 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$670,299 98
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 418,764 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$710,156 03
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,137,473 36
Average amount of Specie..... 445,238 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 136,810 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,677,667 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

THOMAS S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$578,040 00
Average amount of Specie..... 28,826 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,184 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 303,232 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$386,815 00
Average amount of Specie..... 122,932 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 144,411 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 833,415 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$701,578 00
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,754 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 317,818 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,266,659 23
Average amount of Specie..... 195,789 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 193,561 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 997,155 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,497,718 61
Average amount of Specie..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,388,806 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of January, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

HOTELS.

HOTEL LEASE, FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL, FOR SALE.—For 9 years to run. Located in a central position down town, now doing a first rate business. About $12,000 will be required for this purchase. Part of the amount can remain on mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

MARION HOUSE—Kinsley-st., Brooklyn—Situated Midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 23 Ann-st., (where Scenes from Broadway). Furnished Rooms to let, by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to his Principal, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No 440 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 2, 1855.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE FAIR ROAD CALLED THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—GREAT FAIR ROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Passengers from Boston, New-York, Albany, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Galena, Dubuque, and all the West by Railroad.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Centralia, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Alton; at Mendota, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Meadota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad leads off the county, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River, some through Northwestern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound for St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 18 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are secured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago

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New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1013. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Entire Change in the Foreign Acquisition Policy of the Administration.

[illegible]

Appointment of Hon. J. S. Brockenridge Confirmed

SEN. BENTON ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

THE COLLINS STEAMSHIP LINE.

Change of Acquisition Policy—No More Annexation.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

I am informed by competent authority that the President has determined to change his policy entirely on the subject of Foreign Acquisitions. Even if a treaty with the Sandwich Islands, proposing their cession, were received now, it would not be sent to the Senate; and no effort will be made to obtain Cuba, which is doubtless the secret of Soule's resignation.

The Secretary Buffaloe says he would not accept the French Mission. S.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.

The action of the Senate, to-day, in indefinitely postponing the further consideration of the Ocean Steam Mail Appropriation bill, which hung over from last session, was a triumph of the Collins Line over misunderstanding and misrepresentation, which had led many honorable gentlemen in Congress to favor its discontinuance by aid of the Government. It will be remembered that this appropriation bill contained a provision referring to a Tribunal to ascertain the power to annul all the ocean mail contracts; and it was well understood, in some quarters, at least, that this was only an indirect mode of reaching the end in view—the breaking down of our admirable American line of Liverpool steamers. This provision would have become law on the close of last session, had not Mr. SEWARD undertaken, to talk out the closing hour of the session, and so defeated the bill containing it. The wisdom of this act of his was abundantly vindicated by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate in favor of the indefinite postponement.

The Collins line now stands well before Congress. Every hour shows in still more vivid light, [illegible] Government aid necessary to sustain them. Every day's experience more clearly establishes their necessity to the Government and to the commerce of the country. Even Mr. MASON—who is among the most decided and consistent opponents of all such contracts as that between the Government and the Collins line—to-day stood by *this* contract as a matter of justice; and he made an argument against its abrogation that was creditable to him, as a jurist and a statesman.

I am inclined to believe now that the Collins contract is safe; although there is still considerable danger that the California Ocean Mail contracts may be annulled. There are evidently a number of those who favor the Collins line, who will vote against the California contract. The annulment of the latter is, to say the least, quite probable—and the more so because there are a host of rival applicants who desire to perform the mail service between the Atlantic ports and California, and Oregon. I see, by the way, that Mr. CORWICK is here again, to urge the fulfillment of his contract for carrying the mails *via* Vera Cruz and Acapulco. His claim is certainly a just one, and is fully recognized by many influential members of either House. It is to be hoped that, in the general scramble sure to follow upon the breaking of the Aspinwall contract, Messrs. RAMSEY and CORWICK will not be forgotten; and I am not prepared to believe they will be.

The resignation of Mr. SOULE is stated to have been tendered because of a very decided change in the tone of his instructions. The story is, that when he went out to Madrid, his instructions were decidedly warlike. This led him to assume an attitude, which his recent and greatly-modified instructions rendered rather awkward and disagreeable; and so, finding the purchase of Cuba out of the question for the present, he resigned. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, his successor, is a young man of decided ability, but certainly is not possessed of the individual tact, diplomatic talent, or social and educational attainments requisite to the successful [illegible] of such a Court as that of Madrid. His appropriate field of effort, I should deem to be the bar or the forum—not diplomacy.

Mr. MASON, of course, will not be able to remain at Paris. Even if his life is spared,—of which there is little hope,—it is not to be expected he will ever be able to resume the active duties of the Mission. It is the general opinion, I find, that Ex-Governor SEYMOUR will be appointed to succeed him. I do not know that Mr. S. has any experience in diplomacy, but his varied acquirements, his marked ability, and his well-known popularity of manner could scarcely fail to secure him success in the fulfillment of the delicate and responsible duties of our representative at the Court of St. Cloud.

Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES has not resigned the Secretaryship of Legation at London, unless he did so to-day; but the resignation has been determined upon, and will be speedily consummated. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, presented the petition of Lieut. W. SCHAUMBURG, praying the recognition of his appointment as Captain in the Army, and that his claims for pay may be considered.

Mr. TOUCEY presented a petition from a number of citizens of the District of Columbia, asking the passage of [illegible] in the District. Referred to the Committee for the Judiciary.

The House Bill for the sale of Rock Island, Illinois, came back with [illegible], which were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. PRESCOTT presented a bill making appropriations for [illegible] harbor improvements in pursuance of law, in the State of Maine. Passed.

Mr. CASS introduced a resolution of inquiry, whether any and what [illegible] have been granted by the Government of the United States, or by any State, to any person or persons, for the purpose of erecting [illegible] on the Niagara River, and whether any and what [illegible] have been granted

self a fresh garland, was even content to accept and wear some [illegible] flower. [illegible] his [illegible] FAIRFAX [illegible] lord [illegible] the Civil List. It unhesitatingly consistency on one side, and unremitting devotion on the other, can redeem any portion of the sin of such a combination, it is but just to state them in a plenitude of both. Some palliative may be also found in the law of England, which restricts the members of the Royal Family in the choice of an alliance to the families of a few petty German princes, whose daughters, from the degeneracy occasioned, to use an agricultural expression, by the constant breeding in and in, have become without a single intellectual quality, mere machines for converting so much sausage and sauer-kraut into human nature. The same law which restricts their affections to a narrow strip of Germany, restricts their intellect to one profession—that of arms. A Royal lawyer or a Royal leech were out of the question. All England would rise in horror at the notion of his Royal Highness "Doctor GUELPH" or "Lawyer GUELPH," amputating a pauper's arm or saving his neck.

To the only profession which stood between him and nothing, Prince GEORGE betook himself, and was at first attached, if we rightly remember, to the Duke of WELLINGTON'S Own, "The Thirty-third Regiment of Foot," then stationed at Gibraltar. After he had acquired a knowledge of the duties of an officer of Infantry, he was transferred with the rank of Colonel to the 12th, and subsequently 17th Regiment of Lancer Light Dragoons, to which last corps he was attached for a considerable period. His next promotion was to the command of the Cavalry Brigade, stationed at Dublin, and he was thence transferred to a similar command in the Northern District of England. Upon the death of his father and his elevation to the Dukedom, he was at once appointed to the command of the Regiment of Guards held by the old Duke—a post second only to that of Commander-in-Chief, and specially sacred to members of the royal family or distinguished veterans of long service and emblazoned fame. Upon the breaking out of the war in the East, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE accompanied his regiment to the scene of inaction round Varna, and subsequently to the scene of action in the Crimea, where he was appointed to the command of the first division, comprising the three regiments of Guards, and two battalions of Infantry. At their head he bore gallant part in the bloody engagements of the Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, was once slightly wounded, and on two occasions had his horse shot under him. Some whispers affecting the Duke's capacity and courage, arising out of his recent return to Constantinople, have been abroad, but we believe them to be wholly unworthy and undeserved. Every move of one in his position and of his rank is most keenly watched and jealously criticised at this moment. But Alma and Inkermann give a crushing blow to such slanders. One who led the charge at Alma, and at the head of his small brigade withstood at Inkermann the fierce and oft repeated shocks of forty thousands Russians, may well point to those two spots as an answer to every challenge. Knowing, as we do, that his nervous system has been for a long time completely shaken, and that his physical organization is wretchedly weak, we can readily believe that the fearful scenes he has undergone, and the loss of so many gallant friends and brave soldiers, may have preyed on such a system, and awakening symptoms of that hereditary malady under which GEORGE III. so long labored, necessitated quiet and change. But it should be remembered that he did not quit his post until the hour of danger was past, and its return will, we have little doubt, see him again before Sebastopol, now that he has been again committed to the care of his *fair brother*, who if report speaks truly, has repaired to the East to minister to his couch of sickness.

The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has always held the character of an excellent officer, and is essentially "*un bon enfant*." In every regiment to which he was attached, he earned the regard of his brother officers and the respect and affection of the soldiers by his unvarying affability and kindness, and active attention to their wants; and from the inhabitants of every quarter in which he has been stationed he has won similar golden opinions by his gentle and unaffected bearing. The only exception to this feeling we can remember was a rather unpleasant recognition once at the theatre in Dublin, where breaches of morality are far more severely visited than in England, of his violation of good taste in appearing publicly in company with his Perdita. He, however, like a wise man profited by the rebuke, and sinned no more against the proverbial modesty of Erin.

We do not, by any means, mean to assert that had his Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE been plain citizen GUELPH, he would ever have risen to the position he now holds, or that his services or capacity entitle him to the command he has occupied; but taking things, not as they should be, but as they are, in monarchical countries, he is above the average of the Royal prodigies, and can compare advantageously with either of his Crimean neighbors, Prince NAPOLEON or the Grand Duke MICHAEL, who both hold equally high commands

The only bubble of incident in the sluggish current of such a dull, tame Royal life was the Tamburini riot; of this great rebellion against the powers that ruled her Majesty's Theatre, Prince GEORGE of Cambridge was the head and front. As the oracle has recently solved the fearful query of "Who is COUTTS," we may, perhaps, be forgiven for drawing aside the curtain, and unfolding the mystery of the no less celebrated Omnibus Box. Perchance some Americans, loitering in their. European rambles some fine May evening in London to Her Majesty's Opera to catch sweet music or survey mankind, may have been attracted by a sort of cavern descending from each side of the stage, and immediately below it, whence eager eyes and eager glasses may be seen peering upwards at the robe of some fair child of dance, light as air, floats mistily above.

This is the celebrated Omnibus Box, so called from its being held by several tenants in common. From its recesses there is a private door communicating behind the scenes, where may be seen occasionally some of its *roué* occupants lounging gracefully in dalliance with some fresh and sparkling recruit of the *coryphées de ballet*. A seat in this Pandora box is, by men of fashion, as frequently coveted as a seat in the House of Lords, and conveys a far higher distinction in the realms of *haut ton*. The qualifications required are of the severest order, and the admission surrounded with as much mystery as attends an entrance into the fearful order of Know-Nothings. It is absolutely necessary to belong either to a Royal Ducal House or else [illegible] in the [illegible] at least two or three [illegible] but in an act of justice to the present proprietors of the Omnibus Box, to state that they have all taken out their diplomas with great *éclat*, and are amply qualified for their seat. They consist of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, a distinguished *roué* of great *savoir faire*, who has already occupied a seat in the Cabinet, and has taken a loquacious part in recent war debates. The Earl of CHESTERFIELD, a good-natured, kind-hearted brute, who has expended a large fortune in maintaining the vices of less-wealthy profligates. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, the radical member from Finsbury, an aristocratic republican, who caught Madame VESTRIS' first smile. Sir GEORGE WOMBWELL, an aged juvenile of seventy, with the attire and aspirations, but, alas! none of the vigor of youth. Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE, a natural son of WILLIAM IV., own brother to Sir GEORGE, the Earl of CARDIGAN, whom we have recently sketched, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, whom we now sketch, and his Aid-de-Camp and constant companion, the Honorable Major MACDONALD, who is a species of Sosia to the Duke. Languor is the soul of fashion, and least of all was a tumult looked for in such *blasés* veins. Judge then, how the world of fashion was startled at hearing rise from such a region, in the midst of one of GRISI'S glorious bursts of song, a faint cry of "TAMBURINI," which gradually swelled into a roar. In vain did LAFORTE, the *chif* of the Opera, announce that it was impossible, however he might desire to secure the great baritone, to accede without ruin to TAMBURINI'S exorbitant demands. In vain did Signor MARIO shower that soft, bright smile, which has lighted COUTTS across the dreary waste of waters. In vain did GRISI send from flashing orbs a look of fierce command. In vain did royalty itself scowl down displeasure from its box at this flagrant breach of decorum,—the cry of "TAMBURINI" rose high above the clash of the orchestra and the shout of the chorus. Night after night the attempt was made by poor LAFORTE to get through a performance, but the sea of tumult still raged and beat against the stage with one eternal roar of "TAMBURINI." At length the manager gave way, and the box was triumphant. The lost TAMBURINI was found, and appeared again amid the shouts of his admirers. From that hour the Omnibus Box knew its power and used it.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, like all the members of the Royal Family, is of noble stature, standing upwards of six feet high—almost from youth he has been entirely bald, and his features express nothing. In manner he is gentle and gracious. Since his accession to the House of Peers he has taken no part in debate or done aught to contradict the expression of nullity throned upon his German face. On going to the East he did not commit his proxy to either party in the House, but when present, he sits on the Opposition side beside Lord DERBY, under which king, it is said, he is inclined to serve.

CANADA.

Politics—Relations of Canada to the United States—Crime in Toronto—The Reid Murder, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

Since the adjournment of Parliament there has been quite a lull in politics, and the attention of the Press has been almost exclusively devoted to local and European affairs. The only two matters that since then have elicited any comment, have been the closing act of Lord ELGIN'S Administration in restoring to office the dismissed Annexationists of 1849, and the rumor that a movement is in progress to fix the seat of Government permanently in Quebec, independently of the sanction of Parliament. The first of these has not awakened much interest but was generally received with satisfaction. The cry of Annexation in this Province was only temporary, and is long since extinct, and although some of the party who got themselves into trouble in 1849, may still in theory be inclined to think that certain advantages might be derived from a political union with the United States, yet they cannot fail to see that the contrary feeling is so strong that to renew the agitation would be the extreme of folly. *De facto* then they are as loyal as their neighbors, and are properly treated as such, in the same way as the Roman Catholics, who theoretically recognize the supremacy of a foreign potentate, but in practice are quite as loyal subjects to Queen VICTORIA as the Orangemen themselves.

In regard to the other matter, the rumor of the seat of Government being fixed permanently in Quebec, another absurd rumor was built up upon it, that the proposal emanated from the Home Government in consequence of their anticipating difficulties with the United States, and being therefore desirous of having the capital as far removed from the frontier as possible! We fancy they have enough on their hands in the East, to prevent them from entertaining the thought of letting loose the hell-hounds of war in the Western Hemisphere. God forbid that the people of Canada and their brethren in the States should ever, to carry out the whims of diplomatists, set about cutting each other's throats! If there is any truth in the rumor at all, the change from the present alternating system will be due to the influence of the French-Canadian portion of the Government, and their priests, who would like to keep the Parliamentary representatives as far removed from the centres of progress as possible. During last session, although the Upper Canadian portion of the Ministry were conservative, and professedly Protestant *par excellence*, the power of the priests was felt to a considerable extent in directing Parliamentary proceedings. As one instance, it may be worthy of mention, that the grants to sectarian academies and colleges, almost all of which are conducted by Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics, were increased from £10,000 last year to £19,000 this, and that the work of incorporating more of such institutions, and enabling them to lock up real estate in mortmain, went on with unusual vigor. The Protestants of Upper Canada will probably bethink themselves of speaking out on this subject before long.

An account of the destructive fire in Toronto, to which the extensive cabinet factory of JACQUES and HAY fell a prey, was telegraphed to you at the time of its occurrence. The loss is estimated at considerably over $100,000, of which only $12,000 or $15,000 were covered by insurance. Much sympathy was felt for the sufferers by the fire, and a private meeting of influential citizens was held last week, at which a loan of three per cent. was subscribed of sufficient amount to enable them to carry on their business as before. From what some will consider a mistimed delicacy, the Messrs. JACQUES & HAY refused the offer, but it is understood that they are making arrangements for resuming business on their own diminished resources.

These are some symptoms of an impending commercial crisis here as elsewhere. Some failures have occurred, and ruined others are anticipated Money at present is commanding enormous rates.

A topic which just now is occupying a large share of the public attention, is the alarming increase of serious crime in this city. On Tuesday last, while the Municipal Elections were going on one of the Aldermen seeking reelection in St. John's Ward, was [illegible] down and [illegible] [illegible] fortune [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...Railroad Company.

...Wm. Austen occupied the Chair, and Mr. Jas. Strahan, of the Westchester County Journal, acted as Secretary.

...of the meeting and the adoption of the ... meeting were approved.

...Committee on Business reported through Mr. Hiram Ketchum that the original Charter for a ... across Harlem River has yet three years to run; that in consequence of the time in which the ... has been completed, necessarily much money not paid. A ... was commenced through Morris-... but ... The stock in Westchester County ... the river, subscribed by individuals here and Company.

Mr. Ketchum, complained of a communication ... had appeared in the DAILY TIMES of New-York, which would answer it. He wished to ... whether the citizens of Morrisania would be in favor of a new road; whether the Harlem Company could be depended upon; whether a road on the mutual principle could not be built. But in order to effect this revolution the spirit which animated our Fathers in '76 must be shared by us.

Mr. Isaac Lyon, of Belmont, on being called ... to a speech. He thought the management of the Hudson Railroad proved that corporations were soulless. That commuters were relied upon to make up losses by dishonest agents and servants. The Company had forfeited pledges of depressing fares. His remarks were closed with much applause.

Mr. Tappan discouraged the plan of building another road, and also animadverted severely upon the ... of extending, by act of Legislature, the charter for the Harlem bridge for another fifty years. He ... that the price of commutation did not pay the Company a profit.

It was ascertained that the increased expenses of the road would be caused by an expensive road to Albany, and the ... by hired lines. That dividends had been paid by over issues of stock, that stockholders might be kept quiet, ignorant of the true condition of the road.

Mr. Buchanan moved that a course be taken to ... against the following remonstrance, which in a few minutes received many signatures:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York

The undersigned citizens and residents of Harlem, in the City of New-York, and Mott Haven, Melrose, ... Port Morris, and Port Chester, in the town of West-Farms, and County of Westchester, respectfully ... against the passage by your honorable body of ... to authorize the Harlem Bridge Company and ... to ... over the Harlem ... for the period of the grant the following reasons: ... public ... made over fifty years ago, ... the City of New-York, and of ... part of Westchester County, was at least six-... than at the present time; ... the enterprise of private individuals ... of building a bridge. Now, however, ... the City of New-York, and of the lower ... which may be considered ... part of the City, ... unanimously, protest that ... of the Two Companies, who have a general ... ... an extensively traveled High-... ... and ... to keep ... in repair. The non-renewal ... will not be applied to the original grantees, nor present owners, because they have realized, ... their investments, with interest, ... by the terms of the ... Company, a kind of ... privilege to several individ-... ... the bridge free of tolls, ... and unjust distinctions at the ... of the public generally. The pres-... ... a monopoly, ... each year, of the last three, ... the original cost of the bridge, and its ... would be palpably against the ... and greatly detrimental ... This bridge is now in ... ... highway, in continuation of ... ... the City of New-York with ... and ... villages on the op-... ... Harlem River, and the County of ... Any ... improvement, not ... ... that from and after ... be erected, built and ... ... Harlem ... by the Counties of New-... ... and other ... ...

...Secretary of Policy.

...Herald's Times a very ...dispatch received from our regular ... Washington. He has what ...authority for saying that ... population policy of the Administration is changed entirely; that no further efforts will be made to obtain Cuba; and that if a treaty with the Sandwich Islands proposing their annexion were received now, it would not be ...laid by to the Senate.

Congressional.

...the House bill for the sale of ... Illinois, was received back with ... amendments, which were agreed to, ... passed. A memorial from officers and private soldiers in the War of 1812, and ...of Indians who were engaged in the service of the United States during ... praying for relief from the ...inadequacy of the ... passed by the ... of Congress, was received, and referred to the Committee on Pensions. The Compensation bill was then amended, and discussed until the Senate went into Executive Session, when the appointment of J. C. ..., as Minister to Spain, was confirmed.

In the Senate, Mr. BENTON delivered his opinion in favor of leaving private enterprise to ... the practicability of a Railroad to ...

The Lemmon Case.

We refer to the report of the proceedings in the House Senate yesterday, that the resolution ... for the defence of the right of this State to make her own laws concerning ... against the State of Virginia which ... last night, was debated in that body. The resolution has been already adopted by the Assembly, where it passed without discussion, and by a unanimous vote. The facts ... and the necessity of action upon ... very clearly set forth in the Message ...; and it is not easy to see ... against the action proposed. Indeed the ... Senate did not turn at all upon ... of the case, but upon incidental ... which had been needlessly introduced. ... Senator BROOKS, who started the dis... professed to be warmly in favor of ... which the resolution proposes to ..., though he endeavored to show ... his ignorance was overrated, inasmuch ... slaves were already free. He was well answered by Senator PUTNAM from the Erie District, who urged that one of the most important principles which legislation could ... was involved in this case, and that the ... of New-York to tolerate slavery within her borders, according to her own sense of justice and of right, ought to be defended with all the ability she could command. The resolution was laid over, ... other Senators desired to be heard upon it; but of its passage there can be, of course, no doubt.

Hunt of Alien Menace.

The demagogues of very small calibre who ... and resolve in the Park for the entertainment of the miscellaneous ... aliens, communists and ..., who occasionally assemble in that ... locality, do not fancy the plain ... of the American press on their pro... Of course they do not. They hate the ... principle of Liberty regulated by Law, and Property protected by Order. Of course they do. They are indignant that the Daily ... utter them against multiplying the number and provoking the spirit of the Know-Nothings, and that we should interpolate a gentle reminder that this City—absorbing annually in works of Benevolence to the Poor, and Liberality to the unemployed—... to exempt its political or social duties ... of alien birth, who neither understand the first principles of our Constitution, nor respect the end and aim of our Laws. Of course they are.

We shall not attempt to appease their griefs, any more than that great body of our population, embracing as well the orderly and hard-working adopted citizen, and the citizen of American birth, will heed their lessons on political rights, whether delivered in our own or a foreign language. They mistake their own importance in supposing that the aim of the press is exclusively to separate the American workingmen from their meetings, or to draw the line of distinction between the American and the German and Irish mechanic. The first object is accomplished of itself. They do not desire separation from the honest German and Irish adopted citizen, but joining with the press would warn him against such counsels as he is likely to receive from self-constituted ... of the worst revolutionary and ... tendencies of European origin, in the ..., or ..., breathing alike to the City and ... political institutions.

One of the speakers on Monday demanded, in German, ... employment. Another "hoarded down ... Nothing ... Fathers should ... of unturned ..., which by ... the charities of the City, and the ... hence for the relief of the ... The ... (meaning, of course, ... by ... ... by ... ... aliens," which the ... have not asked for. The Fifth ... to ... ... second, (with a ... division of property to the ... that power through it, ... suppose,) and Congress ... for a free gift of the public domain, while some of these brawlers, and a larger number of their followers, have probably never smelled the country air on this side the ocean, and could no more be induced to make their way to the West to till the American soil, even if voted to them gratuitously, than they are disposed to seek the proper means for employment or relief in the City.

These people in the Park were told on Monday that they are the *only* producers of property, and the true creators of wealth. In this view they are to lay claim to the money of the Corporation through the Common Council, even though its power to grant "is apparently clouded by the restraints imposed by the laws enacted by the State for their Government!"

They are not to "remain the recipients of charity" under any circumstances, and therefore the Common Council must go before the Legislature and *demand* that "the lands belonging to the State be set apart and distributed *free of charge*, and that the division of the amount be allotted in proportion to the number of applicants." And the lands of the State being thus distributed, another homestead further West is to be *insisted* upon at Washington, and meanwhile "millions of dollars" *must* be voted by Congress "to purchase implements of husbandry," or proportionably set aside for those who may need such implements or the means of conveyance to their free homestead!

Of such sentiments is the Park platform. Are we not justified in repeating that *it has an alien look?*

Mayor Wood's First Veto.

The Mayor, in the exercise of powers which, in this case at least, are not doubtful, has vetoed the resolution of the Common Council, intending to provide work for the unemployed by removing the ruins of the New City Hall. The grounds upon which the Veto is based are strictly justified by the terms of the Amended Charter, and, although the Mayor may be abused in consequence of his action, he clearly has law on his side.

The Charter expressly provides that the labor performed by order of the Corporation shall be done by contract, if the amount exceed $250. Whatever we may say concerning the justice of this provision, so long as it is a requirement which does not conflict with other provisions, it must be obeyed, and neither the Mayor, Common Council nor Heads of Departments have any option except to execute the mandate. Accordingly, the Mayor argues, the removal of extensive piles of rubbish, like those of the City Hall, necessarily attended by considerable expense, can only be accomplished through the set form of procedure. The work must be put under contract,—the contractor must furnish the men,—the City pays the bill.

However, there is a way of getting out of the difficulty. Mr. WOOD says he has counseled the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies that he may expend such amount, *inside* of $250, as he considers judicious in carrying out the design of the resolution. It is fair to presume that the officer, acting upon this advice, and upheld by the construction of the Charter, will probably commence operations, and so be able to afford employment to the unemployed. Upon the principle that half a loaf is better than none, we hope the Commissioner will set the men at work. The removal of the unsightly masses of brick in the rear of the Hall would be a good thing. It may as well be done now as at any time, and the work would be welcome. What is to be the style of the building to go up on the same site is a matter of no immediate importance, nor does that question at all affect the one under consideration.

The Allies in the New World.

The official address of the Emperor of the French to the Legislative Body, is very naturally a topic of reflection and discussion in political circles. When a Government has become so merely personal as that of France now is, the avowed purposes of the person who constitutes the Government are entitled to special attention. Without remarking at present upon so much of the address as relates to the War in the East, we cannot forbear to advert again to that portion of it which seems to imply, on the part of England and France, a deliberate plan of officious intermeddling and violent dictation in the affairs of all the other States of Christendom; for in that address NAPOLEON speaks, ostentatiously, of "the same views and *the same intentions* animating the two Governments in *every corner of the globe.*"

What are these intentions which England and France are to carry into effect in every corner of the globe? They must be, of course, the same intentions which their volunteer warfare against Russia has for its object. Whatever species of plausible inducements those two Governments may put forward in defence of all the carnage and misery which have attended their operations in the East, it is impossible now to doubt that they are mainly animated by the spirit of aggressive domineering over the rest of Europe. They say to Russia: You shall have no navy; you shall have no maritime power; you shall not even have a citadel upon any portion of your maritime frontier. We, and we alone, are to have maritime power, ships, citadels on the seashore, and dominant authority in Europe.

In the pursuit of this policy England and France have joined themselves together in a league of dictation and usurpation—not merely to exhibit war on Russia, but, if they can, to force ... of Europe to sacrifice its interests ... for the gratification of their ... Turkey. The ... speech of Viscount ..., lately published in ..., ... off all disguise from the real origin of the war. Louis NAPOLEON, having usurped despotic power, sought to fortify himself by cultivating the See of Rome, by a series of acts, among which was the mission to Constantinople of LAVALETTE, who, by the most insolent threats, and by actual hostile demonstration, compelled the Sultan to conclude to the Latin Christians protected by France, new privileges, in derogation of the existing privileges of the Greek Christians, entitled by treaties to the protection of Russia.

The embassy of MENSCHIKOFF to Constantinople was the immediate necessary consequence of that of LAVALETTE; and, if the deportment of MENSCHIKOFF towards the Porte was overbearing, it was no more so than that of LAVALETTE had been, or than was that on a former occasion of an English Minister—Mr. WELLESLEY POLE—who, whip in hand, booted and spurred, imposed conditions upon the feebleness of the Turks.

Not content with thus commencing the series of aggressions on Turkey, and setting to Russia the example of violent interposition in the domestic affairs of that country, it was the subsequent measures of France and England together which broke off the negotiations and immediately brought on the war; for M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS himself drew up the propositions, which—as Mr. BRIGHT in his celebrated letter demonstrates—were at once accepted by Russia, and the very acceptance of which England and France made the pretext of the war, on the ground that Russia did not understand those propositions as M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS did,—although the construction of Russia was manifestly the true one, and identical with the construction placed upon them by Turkey and Austria. And thus it is that the whole of Europe is given up to military preparation; and a spectacle of the horrors of war is now exhibited in the Crimea, such as the world has not seen since the day when the same region was invaded and given up to fire and sword by the barbaric hordes of ATTILLA.

We know, therefore, by the flames of burning towns, and by the slaughter of embattled armies, what are the views and "intentions" of the Governments of England and France in Europe; and NAPOLEON assures us that "the same views and intentions extend to every corner of the globe," including, of course, the United States. We say including of course the United States; because, in view of this declaration of NAPOLEON, it is impossible not to recall to mind the declaration made some six months ago by Lord CLARENDON, in the House of Lords, to the effect that the concert and alliance of England and France, were intended to regulate the affairs of the New World as well as the Old.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, not long since, undertook, in an elaborate discussion of the relations of England and the United States, to say that Lord CLARENDON had, in a formal dispatch to our Government, voluntarily explained that the words thus used by him had no reference to the United States. Our cotemporary has been misinformed. *We have good reason to believe that no such dispatch exists.* It is difficult to conceive how there should be any such. The language used by Lord CLARENDON is susceptible of but one possible construction. It was in itself a general threat of armed intervention in the affairs of both Europe and America. It was a boastful proclamation, that what England and France were doing visibly in Europe, they intended in the sequel to do in America—that is, to set themselves up as the dictators of the public policy of America as well as of Europe, and to enforce their views by armed attack upon any independent nation which declined to accept their dual dictatorship. That such was the real import of that declaration, is further confirmed by the fact that, during the two or three days in which England was deluded into the belief that Sebastopol had fallen, the conspicuous English journals burst forth into transports of menace against the United States. And, if there could be any possible room for doubt upon the subject, that doubt would be removed by the formal declaration, to the same effect, now made by the Emperor of the French.

Indeed, if the Executive and the Congress of the United States are open to any censure in this relation, it is not because of any undue suspiciousness which they have manifested towards England and France, but the rather that they have not more earnestly impressed on the public mind the mischievous tendency of the persevering intermeddling of England and France in the affairs of the United States, which meddlesomeness has been manifested by a long series of acts in perfect unison with the declarations of Lord CLARENDON and LOUIS NAPOLEON. When TEXAS proposed to associate her political fortunes with those of the United States, the agents of England and France spared no efforts to prevent it; and we well remember a most graphic and characteristic speech of Gen. HOUSTON's, in which, while he showed up the intrigues of England and France in TEXAS at that time, he told how he defeated them, and thus consummated the admission of TEXAS into the Union. Next, no sooner had the United States acquired a treaty title to California, than England seized, by force, upon the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, for no other conceivable purpose but to thrust herself in our way and obstruct our transit across the Isthmus. Then, England and France fall upon the scheme of that proposed Tripartite Treaty respecting Cuba, the plan of which was so eloquently and admirably repelled by Mr. EVERETT. Since that time, and during the last two years, the United States have not taken a single step in any sort of foreign relation without being tracked, and so far as possible, thwarted, by most offic... Reynard and France. They are in treating ... interfere by force, to defeat ... friendly negotiation with the Dominican Republic. The British Admiral, in the Chinese seas thrusts himself in the most extraordinary manner, in the way of the operations of Commodore PERRY. Nay, the United States cannot so much as seek for a cargo of guano on some uninhabited rock in the Caribbean Sea, without encountering the jealous interference of England; and the Consuls of England and France in Guayaquil must needs assume to supervise any negotiations of ours with the Republic of Ecuador for access to the guano deposits of the Gallapagos.

In all these acts there is apparent a calculated and systematic concert on the part of England and France—a most unjustifiable and unbearable arrogation of officious intermeddling, from a motive, not of any well considered interest of theirs in conflict with ours, but of mere jealousy and envy of the greatness and prosperity of the United States, in exact keeping with the spirit which has characterized their hostility against Russia. The end of all this is not yet; what it *shall* be, remains *to be* seen. Our interests, and the interests of mankind, are Peace; but if troublous times are hidden behind such violations of comity and right, the responsibility rests not with the United States.

The Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor comes off to-night at the Academy of Music. There is promise of a fair attendance and an unusual treat.

Amusements.

WALLACK's THEATRE.—A dramatic version of BULWER's novel, "Night and Morning," was produced here on Monday evening, and performed last night for the second time. In productions of this kind the dramatist always labors under a disadvantage with a portion of the audience—that portion which is familiar with the original work whence the drama is obtained. It rarely happens that a novel can be transferred satisfactorily to the boards of a theatre. In the process of condensation some one or other of the audience is sure to be offended. Thus whilst a majority was applauding last night, a powerful minority preserved the threatening silence of disappointment.

The spectator who retains keen reminiscences of BULWER's powerful novel, will not be pleased with this dramatic version. It is too incidental and scrappy; necessarily, perhaps, but still unpleasantly so. The strong and earnest purpose of *Philip* is to a great extent lost sight of. From the commencement of the third act to the termination of the drama, he sinks into the common adventurer, and is comparatively unessential to the action. Of his brother *Sydney* we lose sight at an early period. *Arthur Beaufort* is also dispensed with in the same summary manner. *Lord Silburne's* character is too faintly sketched; his hatred to *Philip Morton* appears inexplicable. Exceptions of this kind might be taken to nearly every character. It is unjust, however, to measure the drama by the novel. A majority of the audience had probably never read the latter, and as they liked the play they applauded it. Still, we cannot look upon this version of "Night and Morning" as a successful one, or at all equal to other things of the kind from the pen of Mr. BROUGHAM.

Miss ROSA BENNETT, in the slight part of *Fanny*, created quite an impression. Mr. LESTER, as *Philip*, and Mr. BROUGHAM, as *Gentrey*, were admirable. Mr. DYOTT, as *Lord Silburne*, has not the author's idea of the character. Mr. BLAKE, as *Peter Plaskwith*, was moderately good in the last act, and the other artistes were equal to the slight parts entrusted to them.

The curtain fell amid some applause, and the drama will be repeated.

FORT WASHINGTON CATASTROPHE.

Funeral of the Victims.

The funeral of Mr. HAVEN's daughters took place yesterday afternoon, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. HOPKINS. Nearly two hundred people went up from New-York, and the whole number present could not have been less than five hundred. Great anxiety was manifested to see the bodies of MARY and GRACE; that of SARAH was not shown. White roses lay upon their breasts, and crowns of ever-green had been placed upon the coffins. The corpses looked quite natural, though not nearly as much so as on Sunday. The inscriptions on the coffins were as follows:

SARAH LANGDON HAVEN,
Born Oct. 16, 1836; Died Jan. 13, 1855.

ANNA MARY HAVEN,
Born Aug. 9, 1839; Died Jan. 13, 1855.

GRACE DUBOIS HAVEN,
Born Oct. 19, 1838; Died Jan. 13, 1855.

Dr. BELLOWS, of this City, commenced the services by reading a portion of the burial service from the Liturgy of King's Chapel of Boston, a Unitarian Church, which still retains a modification of the Episcopalian Liturgy.

Dr. OSGOOD, of the Church of the Messiah then said:

DR. OSGOOD'S REMARKS:

The Providence of God is speaking to us to-day in such emphatic and solemn tones that it would seem to be obtrusive for any one of us to undertake to add words of human thought or human speculation, or even human wisdom. God speaks to us to-day, and above all the sorrow that throws its gloom over this household we hear his benediction, saying, in the Messiah's name, "My peace I leave with you; not as the world giveth, give I it unto you." In this time of sorrow, O think what blessings have been poured into the cup of this family even to overflowing. What family has had peace like this family? Their home seemed to be sheltered from the rude storms of worldly fortune. They seemed to be peculiarly privileged in their lot, and one who should visit them upon a Summer's day, who should cross the path covered with fragrant roses and listen to the songs of the birds and join in the cheerful circle beneath the roof, would be almost tempted to say, "Here is an exception to the general lot; here sin and sorrow have not brought their blight." The river flowed by in its beauty, saying as it does to every thoughtful mind in its murmur: "Such is life, now smooth, and now troubled, now flowing on in its Summer freedom, and now bound by the Winter ice.

But there seemed to be no trouble there; in that home there seemed to be no ice-bound Winter. And sometimes as I have visited this home, I have heard a strange sound in the air as a sound of harp-strings in the heavens, and I have looked up and I have seen a wonderful instrument that bears the thoughts of the nations in this day, and it seemed as if I could hear their voices of gladness and of sorrow; that telegraphic wire lifted high in the air has been for some months a bridge of sighs, bearing from the North to the South a whole world of human calamity that makes the world so sad. But there seemed to be no sorrow here, no sorrow in the lot of this happy family. Yet what sorrow has come I need not say. Look upon these coffins; look upon that blackened ruin and see what sorrow! I do not know but in adding one word I almost trespass upon the bounds of proper discretion. But I cannot resist the conviction that I am commissioned to stand here and speak words of consolation. Call it some peculiar property of the human constitution; some peculiar influences of former friendships, or call it a providential visitation, according as your opinions may be, I cannot say that I have had such an intimate sense of the presence and the proximity of our departed sisters; they have seemed to come to me—the ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

The Anniversary Meeting of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society will be held this evening, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the Tabernacle. A very large and intelligent audience assembled in the Tabernacle. The subject of the lecture was "The Contrast between the Northern and Southern Theories of Man and Society."

The lecturer commenced by stating that the questions which had provoked discussions in the United States for fifty years past, were not fundamentally based on principles, but were applications of old principles. It has been said to be a question between good and better. We have discussed policies and not principles. On the other side of the water the question has been human rights. Our questions touch nothing deeper than the pocket. Slavery is the only question in our community which touches fundamental principles. It is not a political question, but a national question. The nation, if not wisely met, will scourge this country, if this struggle go adverse to freedom. But New-England cannot, can not to perform such a part. The North is bound to stand by the ideas and principles of New-England. [Applause.]

Previous to 1800 the North had a distinct national policy. She then began to recede. For the last fifty years New-England, with free institutions, has been losing power, and the opposite principles have been gaining. All of New-England's institutions and economies have been in accordance with her theories of government, and yet New-England and the North have lost power, while the South has held together and prospered under the cohesive power of common wrong. The South, the truest representative of despotism in a Republic is mightier than New-England and the whole North with her. An opportunity is now offered for the North to reassert her position in the Republic. I say this not to subserve any national feeling, but I think God, in his mercy, did not give birth to New-England principles and institutions without a benign purpose.

I am aware that the agitation of Slavery is injurious to the welfare of the North. But the agitation has been through men, and not by men, but by God. Tides in the ocean, in human affairs, result from celestial bodies.

[He further then stated that there had been in the past two different and oppugnant doctrines in the theories of men; and these points he examined abstractly. They were the heathen doctrine, the logic of which must lead absolutely to aristocracy, and the Christian doctrine, which leads to democracy.]

The Christian theory of man teaches that he is not getting brought to perfection. Man is not like a bulb in a glass, to be perfected in his ephemeral existence. He is put on earth to be cultivated, not to be perfected. He receives a thousand fold more than he produces. He that judges of man by what he can do, judges of him in the seed. Another element is contributed by man's accountability to God—in that is the life of the race. Let us not, therefore, put a stumbling block in our brother's way. Human rights are respected so far as human responsibility is recognized. It is the future that gives value to the present. If a heathen principle is to prevail, arbitrary power must rule; but, if a Christian principle, this arbitrary means shall not rule. The weakest shall be protected, for there is something of God in the meanest creature. A Christianity which tends a class to govern is the very anti-type of Christ. He is in this direction only that the assertion that all are born free and equal is true. There is not a doctrine of individual rights or civil liberty that does not rest on Christianity. True Christianity is rank rebellion in a despotism or on a plantation. In the North we hold a Christian view of man, and in the South they hold a heathen view, and their respective feelings are shaped accordingly. In the North we believe that every man is born free and equal, and has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The South says that man is injured by too much liberty. A starving man may gorge himself, but that is an argument against famine—not food. The Southern sentiment is that all men are not born free and equal, and have not the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They say these principles are political rhetoric, and not applicable; and they endeavor to prove that a certain portion of God's children are a cross between man and the monkey, and that the other portion was made to take care of the negro race. There is not a pauper in Massachusetts but who is regarded as a man. If oppression exist in the North, it is in violation of our principles, and it has to be done in dirty .ss possible, and we set traps for the oppressor as we do for rats and weasels; but in the South, the oppression of man is a part of their theory. That which if done in the North would lead him to the State Prison, in the South would create a party, State, or even a constitution. Stealing men is in the South what would send a Northern man to the gallows. To aid a bleeding's escape to the North, and the law will strike you down; get into the interest's wages from him in the South, and you will find the law to guarantee your act. In the North, interfere with the social circle and you may be punished. In the South it is part of a civil right to their commander families. Cruelty, virtue and chastity do not mean the same in the North and in the South. In the North is first the man, next the family, then the township, then societies grouped into States. There is no opportunity by which some have permanent privileges. In the South there are distinctive classes organized on a permanent inequality between persons. It is not a theory of different positions of men, but it is a theory that one portion are not men at all, but chattels. If the two classes gain the ascendancy, then they will learn the difference between a republican democracy and a consolidated aristocracy.

Among a free people, industry is education. I think there is more knowledge in a Yankee's head than in a gentleman's head. [Laughter and applause.] Work carries the sceptre in the North. You cannot keep a Yankee without work, any more than without air. So great are the achievements of labor in the North, that all labor is honored. The presumption in the North is, that a man who does not know how to work, or if he does and will not, is a poor, pitiable creature. The reverse is true in the South. There, to work is *prima facie* evidence of degradation. If there is work done by white men in the South it is by some renegade Yankee. In the North, man is educated to *be* something; in the South to *own* something. They may talk about the difficulty of emancipation, but the truth is they are too intolerably lazy to work themselves. They believe in the South that two-thirds of the Northern people are engaged making horn gun-flints and wooden nutmegs, and that the other third is selling them. They cannot see how work can be compatible with refinement. In the North there is inducement to work; in the South there is inducement to be lazy. Foreigners are our staple peasant. A native American would rather die than go to the Almshouse. The South is a vast Workhouse for the young, and a vast Almshouse for the old.

In the North we have common schools (accent on the first word in contradistinction to *select* or *class* schools). They are tending to even up society. The South may have schools but not common schools. They may have States but not commonwealths. There can be no common ground where men are on a ladder. We in the North let men grow as high as they please, but yet their feet are on a common ground. In the South there are three classes: first the Slaveholders; second, the lower, meaner class of white men, and third, the laborers; and there is still another class that I forgot to mention—the apostate Yankees. [Laughter.] In such a State there cannot be common schools. In the South ignorance is an institution. They legislate for ignorance the same way as we legislate for colored children. Knowledge is not only power in the South, but gunpowder also, liable to blow false institutions to pieces.

There is a contrast also in the matter of free speech in the North and South. Did I deliver this address in Charleston, I should leave heavenward immediately; but JOHN C. CALHOUN, one of the most honest men that ever lived, could have come here and uttered his abominable doctrines, and this house would not have held the number that would have flocked to hear his voice. Darkness is a good thing for knaves, but he who should attempt, in the North to darken individual sentiment by stifling free speech, would be recommended for the lunatic asylum. Right always grows in the light, wrong in the dark. In the dark an owl can conquer an eagle. We then have a right in the South to criticise Southern society. He may preach about Slavery in the South if he shingles it over with texts of Scripture. What is the state of that society in which free speech is dangerous? It is where there is false basis for social institutions. We challenge the scrutiny of our political institutions. There is the light of free discussion necessary.

There is a noticeable contrast also between Northern and Southern Zeal for Union. We preach the gospel to unite the hearts of the people. We guide them through the cloud. His rule all over is there such preaching in the South? We preach to secure; they to subdue. We preach to make those who hear us free; they to make them bonds of bodies. The aim of republican institutions in the North is to do for the whole people; in the South our aim is to do for a part. In the North republicanism tends towards democracy; in the South, towards oligarchy. The republic generates power but does not monopolize it; the aristocracy does not generate it but steals it. The struggle between the North and South is not between sections but between principles, which cannot coalesce, cannot compromise, but must be inimical. We now comprehend little how important is this era. We are now on the eve of a reconstruction of political parties. Foreigners do not trouble me, but still politicians use them as a means to put down human rights, and in consideration of this fact I am willing that they should pass a longer probation among us ere they attain a citizenship, and I therefore am in favor of the ideas contained in the message of the native born and artificial Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts. But is the matter of birth to always remain the basis of party? ARNOLD was born in Connecticut and LAFAYETTE in France. Shall the *permanent* American party be based upon the principles imported in the *Mayflower*, or those imported in the ship which landed the first cargo of slaves on the Chesapeake? To organize an American party and eschew the question of human rights, is to organize a man without a soul. Such a party will stink with dissolution before it comes together. I smell it now, and it smells of decayed politicians. If we are to have a national party, it must be a Northern party first and a national party afterwards. If we are to obtain peace through an adoption of the policy dictated by the South, it will be a peace such as the man who takes opium obtains just before the narcotic causes his death.

[The remaining portion of the lecture was devoted to an argument of the necessity of the North organizing for the struggle against the South—to grant or ask no quarter, but to continue in the fight till Northern principles should prevail.]

At the conclusion of the lecture, loud calls for GIDDINGS were made. In response

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS came forward and said:

Don't be alarmed my friends. I am not going to attempt to perpetrate anything in addition to what has been so well said. I only arise, like a humble Methodist, to give an exhortation after the minister has closed, and I will only say, that as you go forth to this conflict, "trust in God and keep your powder dry." [Loud cheers.]

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A Maryland Constable Trying to Corrupt the Sheriff of Montreal—A Proposition for Kidnapping!

From the Montreal Gazette, Jan. 13, 1855.

We were yesterday (the day of its reception) furnished with a copy of the subjoined letter. We lay it before our readers for their enlightenment with regard to the encroachments of the Slave power. Not content with turning the Free States of their own Union into a hunting-ground for fugitive slaves—not content with imposing a law on the country which makes every freeman in the United States legally bound to be aiding and assisting the slaveholders in recovering their man-chattels, they venture to pursue their game still further, and to attempt to tarnish free and unstained British ground with their damning traffic in them.

Our readers were informed last Summer of an attempt made in Upper Canada similar to that proposed by this ruffian POPE, which was signally discomfited after it had proceeded so far as to amount to an overt act of kidnapping, as well as of the project to entice away a fugitive slave in the employ of R. H. STEPHENS, Esq., of this city, which was also promptly met and defeated. We have now a cool project from a Maryland constable and slave-hunter to the head of our police force, asking him to break the laws of God and his country, and become a partner in a wholesale scheme to kidnap the poor colored men who have taken refuge among us. We know not whether Mr. HAYS intends answering his most insulting epistle at all; but if he does, we know full well what his answer will be.

We know how fiercely he will spurn so outrageous a proposal, as would all others in Canada, save the basest and most abject of God's creatures who dwell among us. And we have one word of advice to give Mr. POPE, which is this, that he will do well not to venture one inch beyond the frontier in pursuance of his object. We happen to know that the inhabitants of the frontier, though generally a law-abiding people, have a holy horror of Slavery and all its propsoters, and clever Mr. POPE might come in for some peculiarly disagreeable manifestations of their righteous indignation. He might, indeed, go back a colored man himself.

We have no desire to counsel violence towards any man, but such a proposition as that we have just read in this negro-hunter's letter rouses a spirit of indignation which prevents all half reflection. If ever the taking of the law into one's own hands were justifiable, it would be in such a case as this. We will not trust ourselves to write more about it to-day, but can only cry shame on the man who would so degrade himself as to make such a proposition! Triple shame on the people whose laws sanction his conduct! And we may thank God once more, and rejoice, that their country is not ours—that we have no share or participation in their sin:

FREDERICK, Md., United States of America, Jan. 1, 1855.

To the Chief of Police, Montreal, Canada:

DEAR SIR: Though the laws of your Province preclude Slavery, I see you may not be improper that I should address you relative to that question, which has created so great sectional animosity at home and elicited such disapproval abroad—still, believing that a sense of justice influences every right-thinking man in the formation of his judgment and the mode of his conduct, I have taken the liberty, which, if it meets not with views alike to mine, will be pardoned.

Vast numbers of slaves, escaping from their masters or owners, succeed in reaching your Provinces, and are, therefore, without the pale of the "Fugitive Slave law," and can only be restored by cunning together with skill.

Large rewards are offered and will be paid for their return, and could I find an efficient person to act with me, a great deal of money could be made, as I would equally divide. Many are willing to come after writing to that effect. The only apprehension we have in approaching too far into Canada is the fear of being arrested; and had I a good assistant in your city who would induce the negroes to the frontier, I would be there to pay the cash. On your answer, I can furnish names and descriptions of negroes, which will fully reward the trouble.

Answer either to accept or decline.

Yours, JOHN H. POPE.
Police Officer and Constable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

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☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

PETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **To the Liquor Dealers of New-York.**—A meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Central Convention will be held at the Westchester House on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of establishing a permanent Society. Those Liquor Dealers who may desire to join it are invited to do so at said meeting. The Constitution and By-laws can be had at the Westchester House, or at French's Hotel prior to said meeting. Delegates are requested to bring up as many members for initiation as possible. M. R. BUNCE, Chairman.
JOHN BELL, Secretary.

☞ **New-England Young Men's Association Lectures.**—The first of the Annual Course of Lectures, under the auspices of this Association, will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—*Modern Chivalry*. Also a humorous and satirical Poem, by JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., entitled *The Money Fiend*. Tickets 25 cents.
F. W. FISHER, M. D., President.
E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ **C. U. A.**—LECTURER OF C. U. A.—Members of American Chapter No. 4, C. U. A., are requested to attend a Lecture to be given by CHANCELLOR C. SHAFFER, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Cooper Institute, corner Lafayette-pl. and Astor-pl.
E. H. HARRISON, of the Order generally are invited to attend. E. SHELLMAN, Recorder.
R. C. GRAHAM, C. of C.

☞ **Consistory.**—A Special Meeting of the Consistory will be held at the Merchants' Bank, THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to report on the Committee now raising funds to petition the Legislature for the repeal of the Usury Laws. By order,
EDWARD C. BODINE, Secretary.

☞ **Knights Templar.**—Regular Conclave of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be brought up for consideration. By order of the Commander,
J. REVERHORST, Recorder.

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.**—FIRST COURSE—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 22—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
S. A. SUETTING, Chairman.

☞ **Napoleon Bonaparte.**—Rev. JOHN LORD'S last Lecture of the Historical Course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on *Napoleon*. To commence 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young woman as general housework in a small family of five or six; she can do the entire work, and is a good cook, a good bread baker, a good washer and ironer, has one year's City reference; will take $4 a month in a permanent situation. No objection to Brooklyn or Williamsburg. She understands the care of milk and butter. Call or send a note to No 328 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; the other to do washing or chamberwork. Good City reference can be given. Please call at No. 119 19th-st., first floor, back room, near the 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the city or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 156 24th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country, by an industrious woman, and daughter aged 16—the mother to do housework or as nurse—her daughter as waiter, nurse, &c. They will be content with moderate wages. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork, and take care of children. Can give unexceptionable references from her last place, No 128 East 19th-st. Please call at No. 254 1st-av., corner 15th-st. Can be seen for three days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a private family. Please call at No. 113 Sa st Marks-place, 5th-st., 3d floor, back room. Can give good City references. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young English woman, a Protestant, as nurse and seamstress, but chambermaid and seamstress preferred. Please call at No. 141 19th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 316 1st-av., 2d door, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter or chambermaid in a private family by a young girl who has the best references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 103 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl; can cook, wash and iron. Also can speak English, and give good reference. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 260 East 14th-st., 4th story, in the back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as good washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st.

GIRL WANTED—An American, to go into the country; if not a good general woman, must be a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, cleanly in her person and habits, smart and active. I do not expect to obtain for ordinary wages such as I desire, and am willing to pay the highest price paid. Address H. A. DAY, Astor House.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted a first-rate watchmaker, who will be constantly employed on the best work; none need apply but those who can bring the best recommendations as to capacity, &c. M. W. GALT & BRO., Washington, D. C. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CLERK.—An intelligent young German Clerk wishes to find a situation, where he only expects his board, lodging and washing in return for his services, until he speaks the English language perfect. Inquire at No. 32 Amity-place, rear, in Laurens-st., near Bleecker.

BOY WANTED.—An American, 14 to 16 years of age, to attend a retail store. He must be honest, industrious, and willing to make himself useful. To board at home. Must not live over half a mile from the Park. Address, with references, to W., Lower Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow lady, without encumbrance, wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a small family. No objection to go into the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, or apply, No. 10 Union-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—An accomplished lady to take charge of a family of young daughters is already quite advanced, residing at a short and convenient distance from this City. Address Sterling Cottage, Flushing, L. I.

TEACHER WANTED—A male teacher for the District School at Richmond, Staten Island. Compensation from $375 to $400 per annum. For particulars apply to W. BETTS, No. 46 William-st.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME AND REGISTRY, No. 149 Grand-st., a quiet, respectable boarding-house for female servants while out of place—whence they are provided with the best situations that can be procured.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—In a Printing-office. Apply at No. 2 Broad-st., up stairs. Salary $75 per annum. None but an American need apply.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—About 14 years of age, of good address, and well educated. May apply in writing to Mr. WASHINGTON, at the office of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufg Co., 7 Gold-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the business of country, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

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BOARDING.—Gentleman and their wives and single gentlemen can be genteely accommodated with pleasant and handsomely furnished rooms in the first-class house, with modern improvements, No. 736 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Entrance No. 136 10th-st.

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BOARDING.—A fine parlor and bedroom can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place. Also, two rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING UP TOWN—May be had at No. 47 West 28th-st., near Broadway, with a suite of apartments on first landing; also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen. The house is of the first-class, brown stone, English basement, with all the modern improvements. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife would like a well furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor front, in a strictly private modern built house, where there are but few or no boarders, with full board. Dinner at 5 o'clock. Location in the vicinity of Broadway, 8th-st., 6th-av. and Union-square. References given and required. No regular boarding-house need answer. Address Box No. 2,678 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, with servant—no other boarders—in private family, 10 minutes' walk from South Ferry; full board. Address W., Box No. 80, Brooklyn Post-Office, post-paid.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A single man wants board and a good sized furnished room with a grate, in a house supplied with water and gas. A private family preferred. Address JEFFERSON, *Times* Office.

SMALL FAMILY WANTED—Of adult persons to join a gentleman and wife in the joint occupancy of a genteel house now occupied by them, and to make arrangements to live as one family, with a table and servants in common. By such arrangement economy and comfort would be greatly enhanced. The best of references would be given and required. The furniture now in the house can be purchased, if desired. It is new and of first quality. Address COMFORT, Broadway Post-Office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, may be had at No. 208 Greene-st., near Waverley-place. Private breakfast if desired.

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TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st., New York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morristown, N. Y.,) for forming by Pencil Centre, Instantaneous Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Spouting Pipe Connectors, &c., (any sized pipe formed Lap-Seamed and Joints. These machines are capable of carrying from 1,000 to 1,500 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale and machines furnished. Communications, post-paid, replied to.
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The recipes require no distilling apparatus. They embrace the most approved modes of making all those delicious and invigorating liqueurs in popular use in Italy, France and England. They have been procured with much pains; and at great personal expense by the author, during his late visit to Europe.

NOTE.—The book sent to order, on written applications, (post-paid,) enclosing postage stamps. Among its numerous recipes are the following important ones:

Imperial Peach and Cherry Brandy.
Gin; and London Gin palace method.
Modes of recovering stale Wine, Beer, &c.
Perfect Imitation of Hyson Tea.
To Purify Rye Whisky, tainted liquors, &c.
Regent's Punch, Sherbet, Noyeau, Shrub, &c.
Ginger Wine, Stomachic Beverage, &c.
Sparkling Champagne, Soda Water, &c.
Syrups of sugar, Cider, Lemon, and Raspberry.
Champagne Cider. Imperial Nectar. &c.
Cordials—Cloves, Cinnamon, Rose, Mint, Sage, &c.
Curracoa, and Imitation of Port Wine.

WHO NEXT!

The newspapers have been busy in publishing conjectures as to the authorship of

IDA MAY.

It would seem impossible for the makers of paragraphs to let the author remain in her chosen obscurity.

Will the reader please note this amusing list of *chioces*:

The remembrance of "Uncle Tom" first suggested Mrs. Stowe;—that being denied, it was a lady of Cambridge—it was a lady of Roxbury. Then the Springfield *Republican* was very wise, but "*promised not to tell.*" An ingenious editor reversed the name of Mary Ide Torrey into Ida May; but that lady declined the honor. It was at one time attributed to a Baltimore lady. The State of Maine, (because "Uncle Tom" was written within its borders,) has persisted in claiming the author of Ida May as one of her daughters; and rumor pointed to a "beautiful widow," a Mrs. Pike, of Calais, Me. And, finally, the wife of the critical reader in the employ of the publishers was forced upon.

Rejecting all these conjectures, the publishers have to say, that the author's choice, and not theirs, has kept this matter a mystery. And it was only when the rumors have in some measure compromised their own character, that they have taken the means to deny them.

In the meantime the public interest in the book itself is unabated. Thousands have followed the story of the beautiful heroine, and thousands more will be enchained in its perusal.

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Of all the personal confessions and autobiographical sketches that we have ever read or heard of, this is the strangest, the oddest, the most extraordinary; and, we may as well admit at once, the most intensely interesting. The book has cost us a couple of nights' sleep; and we have no doubt it has cost its author (and it principal) subject a good many more. We have read it carefully through, according to our invariable custom before venturing to give a decided opinion of a work; and we unhesitatingly pronounce "WIKOFF'S Courtship and its Consequences" not only a deeply exciting narrative, but one of the most remarkable tales ever unfolded to public examination.—*New-York Evening Mirror.*

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GREAT BARGAINS—Will be offered in all kinds of Fall Fabrics and have made from this date till the 1st of February, in consequence of concentrating our business to store No. 719 Broadway, which is already known to the ladies. JOHN MADDEN, No. 673 Broadway.

BALLS.

LADIES' BALL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—This Ball, in conformity to previous announcement, will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th of January. The number of tickets is limited to five thousand; and such as are yet unsold may be obtained (at two dollars each, without refreshments) at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores; and also of any of the

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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...ESTRAMPES, who has hitherto ...ESTRAMPES, in his own ... which the following is a copy: ... with a passport bearing the ... October, ... on the 23d, and was appointed on ... Habana was a great one. My intention ... to place myself at the head of the revolution in the eastern part of the Island. I brought ... arms and munitions which I had deemed ... to commence the enterprise. Being bearer of important documents, my first care was to place them in the hands of the person for whom I brought a letter of introduction from his brother. On the morning of the 24th the captain of the vessel came ... and told me that the custom-house officers were ... the schooner with the utmost scrutiny, ... that the barrel was occupied by the soldiers ... But a short time had elapsed when ... was brought to me that the arms ... discovered, and that the captain and crew of the ... were arrested. I loaded my revolver, ... my bowie-knife. I awaited momentarily ... the captain, believing that the ... was merchandise, had declared it to be my property.

My first impulse was to defend myself to the last, ... but a moment's reflection convinced me that my position imposed on me a sacred duty, and that I ought to save others, who were entirely innocent, and who would suffer in my place had the Government been prevented by my death from knowing the truth. I was not deceived in my apprehensions. ... o'clock in the evening a police officer came, ... by ten soldiers, and arrested me in the name of the Queen. I was conducted to the barracks, and immediately locked up in the calaboose, where I passed the night, and remained till the afternoon of the day following, when a loud uproar arose in the barracks, accompanied by the trumpet of alarm and the disorderly cries of the terrified officers to the soldiers to prepare for arms.

At the same time I was dragged from the calaboose and immediately surrounded by a host of soldiers, who directed their guns, bristling with bayonets, at my breast, where my arms were pinioned behind with cords. When secured I was marched in the centre of a numerous escort, in the direction of the harbor, where a Government boat was waiting to conduct me on board the *Matilda*, a Spanish schooner, where I was placed in the hold, with both feet in the stocks, exposed during the whole night in a heavy rain. The next day I was taken from the schooner, bound as before, and reconducted to the barracks, where I made my first declaration; but being well aware of the brutality and excesses often committed by the petty authorities when employed by the superior Government, I thought it better not for the part of a veritable Know-Nothing.

From 11 o'clock until 7 in the evening the military ... detained me making declarations, and when ... last concluded, he caused me to be again secured and escorted to the public prison, where I was placed in a damp and infected cell and heavily ironed. On entering the prison I was searched by the jailor, to take whatever arms I might have secreted on my person; but instead of arms he found the sum of $100, which I had reserved when previously robbed of my money.

The cause of the noise in the barracks, already mentioned, was a report that twenty-five armed countrymen were descending the river in boats, when they heard that I was arrested.

The next day I sent for the fiscal to show him the ... I was receiving, and he told me he could not ... him. I then told him that in the dark ages ... were treated with more humanity. He ... his eye and wished me good morning. But a few moments had transpired after his departure ... individual, accompanied by the jailor and ... soldiers, came to my cell, released me from my ..., and bound my arms, and commenced ... me. They then replaced me in the irons ... removed my shirt. All my clothes were taken ... and torn in pieces in search of papers and ...

The next day I wrote to the Lieutenant Governor ... as follows:

"Mr. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—*Sir:* I believe you to be ignorant of the position which you occupy, and am certain that you are ignorant of the treatment that I am receiving. I beg of you to take the trouble to come and ... But do not think it is to ask of you any favors or ... that I address derogatory to my dignity as a man and ... I wish only to invoke the laws of humanity ... in this age of enlightened civilization throughout the Universe, but which seem to be unknown in a country which I had thought civilized.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, &c.,

ERNEST LAGOSTE.

I remained in Barcoa until the 8th of November, ... when I was ... and ... on board ... Here I remained ... 12th, when I was ... again ... it ... but more humanely treated by the ... On Wednesday, the 15th, in the evening, we ... at the Morro of St. Iago de Cuba, where I was placed in the narrow calaboose, with a sentinel constantly watching every movement. Another fiscal was appointed at St. Iago de Cuba to take further declarations; but I pursued the same policy I adopted at Baracoa. I remained there until the 2d of December, when I was again embarked on the ... steamer *Francisco de Asis*. Here I was ... to the infirmary of the ship, a narrow, ... place, about the size of the forecastle of a ... vessel.

Entirely fenced and upon the bare floor, and ... by the water that rushed in from the gun-... ports; suffocated by the pestilential atmosphere, and by the food, which consisted of a sea-biscuit and a piece of raw pork daily, I passed six days and five nights. I was forbidden to smoke—... from any danger of fire, as the sailors and soldiers around me were constantly smoking, but simply to aggravate the misery of my position. All remonstrances were unheeded, and I was obliged to ... the insolence the insults and abuse heaped upon me. When we arrived in this place, Mr. FELIX and myself were bound separately and then together, in such a way that neither could move with ... pain upon the other; and but for the ... conducted us, and to whom I addressed a ..., saying to him that only in the days of the Inquisition such treatment was allowed, he released us, and ordered us to be more humanly secured, although we were conducted to the prison ... the streets bound together like cosamon ...

Arrived here, we were separated and placed in ... in a state of incommunication. On the third day I was brought before the fiscal to make further ... I told him that my name was FRANCISCO ESTRAMPES, but that I had heretofore concealed it, as it best suited my purpose, and that I was now disposed on my honor to disclose my project; but that my reason for so doing was not from fear of the consequences, but because innocent persons were compromised by appearances, which I only could explain; that my reason for not doing so at my first declarations were because of the information I had received at the hands of the government officials at Baracoa, and because I wished to be brought to Havana, where I should at least have men of some intelligence to deal with.

I then proceeded to inform them of the true facts of the case; that the arms were mine; that the captain had consented to take them, having first obtained permission of the owners, and believing them to consist of merchandise; that my object in bringing those arms was to commence a revolution in that part of the Island, and break the chain of oppression which is held two thousand miles beyond the sea; that I only was concerned in this affair; that Mr. FELIX had no interest in it whatever, and that all the other persons accused were entirely ignorant of my intentions. They showed me the tri-color, and asked me if I recognized it. I told them that I did, and that it was the flag or banner of the independence of Cuba. They asked me who designed it. I replied a great man—General LOPEZ.

The declarations of Mr. FRANCISCO HERNANDES were then read to me, from which I learned that he was the traitor who had betrayed me to the Government. He had put the Government in possession, with his own hands, of all the documents which I had brought from his brother and delivered to his care with the most unbounded confidence. He denounced as well the two schooners, captains and crews; Mr. FELIX, his own nephew, who was ... attempting to escape, and many innocent persons, among others Adolphe Placeda, that I ... beyond the whole regiment of Cantabria, ... the Governor of said castle ... that I had four pieces of ... Empire, Princesa, Imperial, ... Gloria, and seven more ... Mr. Felix ... Governor ... Dec. 17, 1854.

REAL CARCEL DE LA HABANA, Dec. 27, 1854.

On the 28th, both Mr. ESTRAMPES and Mr. FELIX were removed from the Real Carcel and placed in the Morro Castle, where they are confined in separate cells, and where no one except the acting United States Consul, Col. ROBERTSON, is permitted to have any communication with them.

I was informed on Saturday evening, by a friend, whose source of information I believe to be reliable, that the "fiscal" (prosecuting attorney) had asked that sentence of "death by the garrotte" should be passed on both these gentlemen, and that Señor ESTRAMPES should be afterwards quartered and his head taken to Baracoa, and there exhibited on a pole. All Americans here who are aware of this last mentioned fact are in a state of the utmost excitement and consternation.

Election of Supreme Judges and United States Senator in Iowa—Doubts about its Validity.

From the Chicago Free Press, Jan. 19.

Latest dates from Iowa City confirm the statement of our attentive correspondent at Davenport as to the election of JAMES HARLAN to the United States Senate by the Iowa Legislature; but there were some facts connected with the election that render its legality somewhat questionable, it seems. The Senate and House had been in joint convention on the afternoon of the 5th inst., and, after several unsuccessful attempts to elect a Senator, proceeded to the election of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. GEO. G. WRIGHT, of Van Buren, was elected Chief Justice, and W. G. WOODWARD Associate Justice.

Pending the balloting for the other associate justice, the Joint Convention adjourned until next morning. At the appointed time for the meeting of the Joint Convention on the morning of the 6th, the Senate was called to order, and the Democratic members of that body moved and carried an adjournment until Monday, the 8th inst. At this moment a Committee of the House appeared and informed the Senate that the House was ready to meet them in Joint Convention. The anti-Nebraska and a few of the Democratic members of the Senate repaired to the House. The Democrats openly declared their resolution to defeat any attempt to organize as a Joint Convention, but after battling with the anti-Nebraska men for about one hour, and finding they were determined to organize, they all withdrew, with the exception of Mr. WITTER, of Scott, Mr. NEELY, of Harrison, and GREEN CLARK, of Marion.

The Convention, thus constituted, proceeded to the election of a Senator and an Associate Justice. Mr. HARLAN received 52 votes—necessary to a choice 50—and was declared duly elected United States Senator. N. W. ISSELS was elected Associate Justice by the same vote.

Whether the adjournment of the Senate to a period beyond that adopted for the meeting of the Joint Convention vitiates the election by the latter, is a matter which will have to be decided by the United States Senate, should the question be raised when Mr. HARLAN takes his seat.

CURIOUS FISH.—It is well known that the two principal feeders of Lake Windermere are the Rothay, rising in Grassmere, and the Brathay, which issues from Langdale. These two rivers unite their streams about half a mile before entering the lake; and it is a remarkable circumstance that the trout and char, both leaving the lake about the same time to deposit their spawn, separate themselves into the two rivers—the trout selecting the Rothay, and the char taking the Brathay. We have never heard any reason assigned for this singular fact.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

No material alteration in the retail prices of farm produce in the markets has taken place within the past week. Every article of family marketing is exorbitantly high, though abundant. The demand, too, even for articles of luxury, is as brisk as usual, notwithstanding the "hard times." Beef is in large supply, but notwithstanding ranges in price from 7c. to 15c. ₩ lb.; and Beef Steaks from 12c. to 18c. ₩ lb. Mutton 8c.@10., and Veal 8c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Fresh Pork still retails at 10c. ₩ lb. Hams 11c.@12c.; Sausages 10c.; Fowls 9c.; Bologna Sausages 14c.; and Corned Beef 10c.@12c. ₩ lb.

Butter is in large supply, and is yet sold from 30c. to 31c. ₩ lb. Cheese, 10½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Eggs, four for a shilling.

Poultry and Game, particularly the former, are abundant, and in good demand, at unchanged prices. Chickens, 10c.@14c.; Geese, 9c.@12c.; Turkeys, 12c.@14c. ₩ lb. Black Ducks, 75c.; Tame Ducks, 62½c.@88; Redneck Ducks, $1 25; Broadbills, 50c.@62½; Canvasback, $1 25@2; Wild Pigeons, @6 75@2; Partridges, 75c.@$1 ₩ pair; English Snipe, $2 50; Quails, $1@1 50; Robins, 75c. ₩ dozen; Venison, 12½c.@18½c. ₩ lb.

Vegetables are in fair supply and demand. Beets 8c.; Carrots 6c.; Celery 12c.@15c. ₩ bunch; Cabbage 4c.@ 18c.; Red Peppers 6c.; Salad 3c.; Lettuce 6c. ₩ head; Irish Potatoes 25c.; Sweet Potatoes 37½c.; Turnips (Russia and White) 18c. ₩ half peck; Red Onions 8c. ₩ quart.

Apples are abundant, but dear. Spitzenbergs and Greenings 25c. ₩ half peck; $3@4 ₩ bbl.

The supply of Fresh Fish is smaller than usual, but prices have not altered—varying from 4c. to 15c. ₩ lb.; Salt Fish sells from 4c. to 12½c. ₩ lb.

Oysters and Clams are in good supply and brisk demand, at usual prices—the former at 62½c.@$2, and the latter at 37½c.@$1 ₩ hundred.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain quiet but firm, with a small amount offering at $7 25 for Pearls, and $6 68¾@$6 75 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales were made of 4,500 lbs. American Yellow at 26c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—The market is less active at former figures. Sales transpired to-day of 30 pkgs. Java at 12½c.; 120 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@10½c.; and 700 bags Rio at 9½c. @10c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request and is pretty firm in price. Sales were reported to-day of 1,000 bales, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7½	7½	7¾
Middling	8½@8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling Fair	9¼	9¾	9¾	10
Fair	9¾	10¼	10¼	11

FISH—Dry Cod continue in moderate supply and demand at $3@3 25 ₩ cwt. There is but little activity in large Mackerel, which are quoted at $18@$18 50 for No. 1; $14 75@15 for No. 2, and $9@$9 25 for No. 3 ₩ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Herring are unaltered. The inquiry is not so brisk for Smoked Herring, which are in ample stock at 40c.@42c. for Scaled, and 35c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still less active, and a shade cheaper. The supply is not a very heavy one, but it is offered with freedom. The lowest grades are the most depressed, there being but little export demand. Medium and fine qualities are taken by the home trade at comparatively steadier prices. The day's operations add up only 4,900 bbls. We quote—

Superfine No. 1	$6 12½	@6 62½
Ordinary State	6 62½	@ 6 75
Straight State	6 75	@ 6 87½
Favorite State	6 87½	@ 7 00
Mixed Western	6 87½	@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	7 12½	@ 7 37½
Fancy Michigan	7 87½	@ 7 50
Common to Good Ohio	7 00	@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	8 00	@10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50	@10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 00	@10 00
Extra Genesee	10 75	@12 00

Corn Meal, bbl. per varied much. There were 450 bbls. ... Rye Flour, $5 25@$5 12½, in bond and ... Southern is dull and declining—

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Agricultural Implements and Foreign Wines.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Hon. A. Ludlow) 123 Broadway.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

DEREY, SMITH & CO. (Successors to)....181 William-st.

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LOCKE, HARRIS & CO. (Importers)....79 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

S. SHAHLENBERG & CO. (Importers).....39 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

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Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

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Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

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From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

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The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 353 Broadway, up stairs.

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BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st. New-York.

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EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway.

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N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)...76 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 56 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...182 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

Lyon Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for Buildings and ships.....7 Gold-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods)....90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.

BRUNO & WERNENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouse.

C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers).....16 Broad-st.

WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manf.)...cor. 12th-st. 320 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....263 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....326 Washington, and 264 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks)....63 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be reported to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated newspapers in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and its own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE CLARK, WM. HEGEMAN.

Persons having claims against the late firm will present them immediately.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RALPH LEFFERTS BROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 19 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 19 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the interests of MARTIAL DIMOCK and A. DWIGHT CAMPBELL in the business heretofore conducted in this City and at Mansfield Centre, Conn., under the style of DIMOCK, CAMPBELL & CO., and having assumed all the liabilities appertaining thereto, is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement.—New-York, Jan. 16, 1855. EDWIN SAUNDERS.

The business will hereafter be conducted in connection with Mr. IRA DIMOCK, under the firm of DIMOCK & SAUNDERS, Mansfield Centre, Conn., and E. SAUNDERS & CO., New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of REYNOLDS & CLARK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. S. REYNOLDS will continue the business at No. 100 West-st. J. S. REYNOLDS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1855. ANDREW D. CLARK.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of STUART & HEGEMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation. The business will be continued at No. 84 Spring-st., St. Nicholas Hotel, under the name and style of WM. H. STUART & CO.

WM. H. STUART, B. C. HEGEMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD will hereafter be continued by the undersigned, under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO.

C. A. WILLARD, C. WOOD, J. DOUGLAS, F. T. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. [illegible] into partnership, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of [illegible]

New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o19,'54-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19,'54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

n22,'54-1aw2yW Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION No. 96 Warren ... one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $300. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PRIAM, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—No. 319 4th-st., near Avenue C.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1854.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of Ameri... manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and unrivaled whiteness. Prices and terms liberal on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

TO PRINTERS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, (Established in 1833.) No. 29 Spruce-st.

A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.

Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GUYING.

This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A lady of long experience and unquestionably qualified, desires to give lessons upon the Piano-forte to a few more lady pupils. Those residing in New-York and the upper part of the City, will be preferred. Terms and references moderate. The highest testimonials as to qualifications and respectability, with particulars, will be given upon application, by note, addressed to MUSIC, office of this paper.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS ... Corner of CLARKSON and LAURENS, (Nine Houses, ... Hudson,) ... for the ... of ... for ... In each of the ... departments, ... and ... are twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequalled in this country.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The good-will and furniture of a boarding and day school for young ladies, in this City. Assumable, with real estate, addressed B. F., at this office, will receive attention.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 256 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 189 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 260 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL.—New-Haven Conn., offers the best advantages for three boys. Grounds ample and retired. Address Rev. A. G. SHEARS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.—No. 600 Broadway.—Separate instruction for beginners; also, for those who have partially learned. The new Term will commence after the Holidays. All dances taught in the quickest possible time. The next Fashionable Hop, Jan. 8. Great preparations are making for the Ball of the Season, Feb. 12. Music by Noll. All applications to be made at No. 274 Bowery. Bookstore. E. BURTON

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221, 36th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, out glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 8th and 9th avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 42 Wall-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; is three-story, brick, built in the most thorough and careful manner, and by day's work. Has 25 by 64 feet; three rooms deep in basement, first and second stories, with laundry, bath-room, and two large cisterns. Lot, 25 by 100 feet. Terms—Half cash, half on bond and mortgage. This is a corner house, and in one of the most healthy locations in the city. Apply on the premises, from 6 to 7 P. M., or 7½ to 8½ o'clock, A. M., or to ALFRED EDWARDS, Executor, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first class four story basement houses, brown stone fronts, 20 feet front and 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 86 and 88 27th-st. near 6th-av. For further particulars inquire of GILES BUSHNELL, No. 415 6th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A cottage house and lot, situated in Bergen-st. between Powers-st. and 6th-av. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Terms $1,600. Apply to Mr. A. ROBERTS, American Museum, or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house, and lease of lot No. 5 Varick-st., seventeen years unexpired $150 ground rent per annum. Inquire of LAWRENCE ACKERMAN, No. 238 West 31st-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses Nos. 46 and 52 West 26th-st., 15 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 60 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick-front house No. 158 10th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 148 East 19th-st., with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 19th-st. one door east of 3d-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small, neat cottage, with about two acres of land, eligibly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and on them is a choice collection of fruit and shade trees. There is on the place a convenient barn, carriage and ice houses, stable, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 207 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant country-seat at Morristown, N. J., near the Depôt, containing 8½ acres. The house is two stories, four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen attached, light dry cellar under the whole; wash-house, bath-house, ice-house, &c. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues, contains the finest exhibition of evergreens, deciduous and other ornamental trees, arbor-vitæ and other shrubbery in great variety, 600 or 800 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz.: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, Isabella and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to this City. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufactures who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for families, and all branches of manufactures; our foundry now on the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. P. KENDALL, No. 1 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three story and basement brick house No. 82 Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, &c.; located convenient to the Ferry and Railroad. This is a rare chance for a neat dwelling, near to business, at a low price, only $2,500 cash required.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

...Exchange, on FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, 300 each, of the Mahoney and Shamokin Improvement Company.

...300 shares, $50 each, of the Trevorton and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

...200 shares, $50 each, of the Northumberland and Union Counties Loan Association.

The above properties are the proprietors of 2,000 acres of Bituminous Coal lands, containing seventy-two millions of tons of workable coal; of 600 acres of woodland adjoining; of a railroad to the Susquehanna River and canal, 15 miles in length on a descending grade, fully equipped with cars and engines, and bridges over the Susquehanna River, and of 3,000 acres of land adjacent to the mines and the shipping port, on which towns are springing up.

The above property is all paid for—free of any debt whatever, and in complete operation. The construction of the railroad and bridges has been paid for in cash by Wm. H. Russell, Esq., and P. B. Mahoney, Esq., trustees for the stockholders.

Any further information can be had on application at the office of the Company in Trinity Building, corner of Broadway and Thames-st.

The stock will be sold in 40 lots, each lot comprising 31 shares of Mahoney and Shamokin Improvement Company.

Exchange of the Trevorton and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Exchange of the Northumberland and Union Counties Association, for the pro rata proportions to which the stocks were originally paid, and are now held by the stockholders. They par value of each lot being two thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

The balance, 13 shares of Improvement Stock, 2 shares of Mahoney and 2 shares of Land will be sold in one lot.

Terms—10 per cent day of sale, balance on the following days:

PETER CONOVER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BOOK PROPERTY FOR SALE ...—The real estate formerly belonging to ..., consisting of ... in the city of New-York, ... on the ... Hudson River, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, ... inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the ... of Messrs. ..., auctioneers, being a part of the ... advertised for sale, all the property formerly belonging ... deceased, as follows:

... the large building Ballona Hall, occupied by ... as a public house, with extensive stabling, having ... used as a tavern for many years. The lot is 125 ... on Burnet-st., 125 feet front on Raritan River, (the ... on the river docked,) and about 200 feet deep, ... the uninterrupted use of a stream of fine cellar on the ... premises. A ... purposes could not be selected.

... a desirable lot, in complete order, adjoining the Steamboat dock on the south. These premises are 150 feet front on Burnet-st., by 150 feet on one side, and 90 feet on the ... The expense of docking out this lot could not have been ...

... situated on the westerly side of Burnet-st., ... 1, with a frame building on the same. This lot ... feet front and rear, by 85 feet deep.

These premises are now offered on very accommodating terms. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Any person wishing to view the premises can apply to the tenants on the premises, or to the undersigned, No. 118 George-st., New-Brunswick.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

PETER CONOVER, Auctioneer.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 13, 1865.

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDIE & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 19 and 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, ... Broadway. Great sale of rich imported ... Silver, &c.—The entire stock of G. S. Mawson, Esq., of Liverpool, consisting of ... Europe, a large ... comprises the finest and most valuable assortment ever offered at auction in this City—every article of which is warranted, and will be positively sold without reserve—consisting of ... gilt and plated coin; stone marten, royal ermine, Chinchilla and ... muffs; ... sables; victorine, squirrel and cuffs, in ... sets of ... and ... styles; ... boa, ... bear, wolf ... trimmings; ... of the best manufacture; also, a large ... of ... variety. Also, gloves, mufflers, collars, ... and ... and a great variety of other fur goods. The ... of the manufacturer of these goods ... opportunity to the public for supplying ... with the best articles at auction prices.

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDIE & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 26 and 27, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the sales-room, ... Broadway. Great sale of rich imported ... Silver, &c.—The entire stock of G. S. Mawson, Esq., of Liverpool, consisting of ... Europe, a large ... comprises the finest and most valuable assortment ever offered at auction in this City—every article of which is warranted, and will be positively sold without reserve—consisting of ... gilt and plated coin; stone marten, royal ermine, Chinchilla and ... muffs; ... sables; victorine, squirrel and cuffs, in ... sets of ... and ... styles; ... boa, ... bear, wolf ... trimmings; ... of the best manufacture; also, a large ... of ... variety. Also, gloves, mufflers, collars, ... and ... and a great variety of other fur goods. The ... of the manufacturer of these goods ... opportunity to the public for supplying ... with the best articles at auction prices.

BRUCE A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ENGINE, BOILERS, SUGAR MACHINERY, &c.—AT AUCTION.—The sugar refinery, No. 270 South-st.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, for account of whom it may concern, on ... 18, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 270 South-st., one steam engine, 12 horse power, 10 inch bore, 24 inch stroke, WM. BURDEN'S make; one steel boiler, 8 feet in diameter, 16 feet long, with two flues, made of Pennsylvania iron, smoke pipe, furnace front, grate bars, bearers, heaters, pipes, valves, cocks, bolts, &c.; one double centrifugal sugar machine, for clarifying sugar; a lot of shafting, pulleys, hangers, bands, platform scales, &c. Terms at sale.

BRUCE A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SCREW POWER ... No. 19 FRENCH DYEING WORKS.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, for account of whom it may concern, on FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 291 West 28th-st., one steam engine, eight horse power, 8 inch bore, 20 inch stroke, WM. BURDEN, maker; one steel boiler, 36 inch diameter, 26 feet long, one ... boiler, 30 inch diameter, 16 feet long, with Pennsylvania iron flues, furnace front, grate bars, bearers, heaters, pipes, valves, cocks, bolts, &c.; one large ... copper ... pan, with heating and trussing machines, vices, tube, benches, washing machines, &c. A lot of shafting, pulleys, hangers, bands, &c.

ELIAS CORTIS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL SALE.—No. 278 10th-st.—The stock and fixtures, ... of ... brick dwellings, (3-stories,) ... on 10th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., will be sold by R. CORTIS, at auction, by order of the Assignee, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of lamp and egg coal and dust. Also, two horses and carts, &c. For particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 244 Grand-st. F. J. PETER, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, &c.—At store No. 176 Greenwich-st., ... GEORGE COOK will sell ... at 10½ o'clock A. M., THIS DAY, a general assortment of ... articles, cutlery, matting, ... Also, ... and glass-ware, crockery, cooks, &c. Also, ... refrigerator, ... and other goods. Sale ... Catalogues now ready.

W. W. SMIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY.—Will sell at the store, No. 107 ... Pearl-st., ... on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at ... o'clock, a general assortment of ... earthenware, china and glass, and the remnants of a stock from a house in the trade, on ... to suit dealers, at a credit of sixty days for sums over $100.

JOSIAH H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN ... & CO. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be obtained at their office No. 38 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

BY WATERBURY & DYER—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 11, at their store No. 26 Broad-st., at 10½ o'clock, an invoice of Paris diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., also positive, without reserve, by catalogue, for cash.

BROADWAY SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN (Dr. ...) CHURCH.—The unsold parts of this Church will be sold at public auction at the Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

AT BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold THIS ... at 10 o'clock, 16 horses suitable for all purposes; also new and second-hand wagons, harness, ... JOHN R. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 66 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.
Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will find it to their interest by consulting their orders to us.
WM. H. KINSLEY CHAS. W. DARLING.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the ... Factory, No. 227 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All ... sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of ... quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made ... order.

JOHN R. HOFFMEL.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1865.—The Directors of this Company, ... declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending with the 31st December, payable on and after the 1st February next, to the stockholders as they appear on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. An extra dividend of five per cent, (payable at the Company's Banking House, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st February next,) out of the net earnings of the last year, ending with the 31st December, 1864, is also declared, payable to the stockholders as they appear on the books of the Company, on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st February next, both inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner ... 33d-st. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $400 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $400, will be shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1865. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1865.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will be added to the principal of the depositors.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. MANDEVILLE, President.
W. R. VERMILYE, JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, will be paid on and after the 16th day of January, at the Banking Room, No. 237 Broadway. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st of January. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

FRANCIS P. SCHEDALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE BELLAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Board of Managers of this Company have resolved to pay the Stockholders on and after 10th of February proximo, from the net earnings of the Company, interest on the stock standing in their respective names, on 1st January, at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the six months ending 31st December, 1864. Interest will be computed upon the installments received on the new stock since 1st July last, from the dates of the respective payments.

By order, W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst., has been declared, payable in cash, only with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 62 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 76 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 167 Chambers-st., Jan. 10, 1865.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors, for the six months ending the 1st inst., at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.

J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th instant. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 16th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 86 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.—the transfer book closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUBENBERRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1. S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 15th inst., inclusive. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, DOOR FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Beams, for the above and kindred purposes, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burr ing-slip.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1865.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book, wherein charges of a complaint against the Department of repairing and entering all complaints of neglect existing within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as he may have power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible persons in writing, of neglect or misconduct of the officers under the Department, on the part of any person making either of the complaints. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

All the papers in the city are requested to copy and send their bills to this office.

CORTLAND'S BAY COOKMOVER, &c., RETREAT.—THE DEPOT has removed to 79 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old store, No. 445 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 2, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale three millions of Dollars of their Bonds, issued on the security of 2,595,000 acres of their land grant, and the net earnings of the road, (payable in gold,) after the payment of interest on the Company's Bonds, now outstanding, viz: the Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, the Chicago and Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, and the Chicago and Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, on both sides of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and are valued at $4,000,000. These Bonds are the first and only lien upon said lands.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September, in the City of New-York. The principal is payable on the 1st of September, 1875, in said City.

The Bonds will be received as cash at par, in payment for those lands, if the purchaser so select at the time of making the purchase. The lands will be sold for cash only, and the proceeds of the sales deposited in some safe mooted institution by the Trustees, and applied to the purchase of the Bonds, at the market rates, so long as they can be bought at par or under.

The Company further offer to the subscribers to this loan the option to subscribe for twenty-one thousand shares of the stock, on or before the first day of January, 1866, by paying the three instalments which shall have been paid upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 30 days of the periods at which the instalments become due, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent., per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $800,000 of these Bonds at seventy per cent., and reserved $1,000,000 for their Stock and Bondholders in Europe, will receive subscriptions at the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their Office, No. 30 Wall-st., until the 30th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in instalments, as follows:

10 per cent. on the 27th inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
20 per cent. on the 10th September next.
10 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final instalments, pay the whole or any portion of the instalments due, and receive Bonds for the same.

Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last instalment.

A full report of the prospects and finances of the Company has just been published, for which and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

LOAN OF $600,000.—The Board of Managers of this Company, in pursuance of the unanimous action of the Stockholders at their late Annual Meeting, have resolved to issue the Seven Per Cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $600,000, in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, having twenty years to run—the privilege of converting into stock being limited to April 1, 1880—with an annual sinking fund provided for the payment of said Bonds at their maturity. These Bonds are now offered to the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively on the 1st day of January, inst., upon terms which will be made known at the office of the Company.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York are requested to elect to take their *pro rata* or on or before Saturday the 21th inst., by notice to the undersigned; and those residing elsewhere will be expected to elect, by letter, immediately upon the receipt of notice.

The first instalment of 25 per cent. will be required on the 1st day of February next, and the balance in monthly instalments thereafter of 10 per cent. each.

Such of the Bonds as may not be taken by the Stockholders within the time above named, will be disposed of under the direction of the Finance Committee.

By order. WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, VT., Jan. 10, 1865.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BURLINGTON.—For several months past, Mr. John Thompson, a broker in New-York, who publishes the Bank note reporter, has most unjustly assailed this institution, for which he has been prosecuted for libel.

Although these attacks were unfounded, and greatly injurious to the Bank, no suit would probably have been instituted, if its officers had not fully convinced that Mr. Thompson was acting in good faith in the matter. He has repeated his attack in his *Reporter* the 6th January, inst., in an article which is grossly untrue, and he may, perhaps, continue his assaults, with the hope of influencing the suit now pending against him.

Under these circumstances, we deem it due to the public, as well as to ourselves, to say that this Bank is perfectly sound, beyond all question, and that it has at all times redeemed its circulation promptly, both at its own counter and at the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, where it is the practice of the New-England Banks to make their redemptions, and the public may rest assured that it will continue promptly so to do.

HENRY P. HICKOK, President.

W. L. STRONG, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, having made an assignment of all its property and effects to the undersigned for the payment of its creditors without preference, all persons having claims against the said Bank are requested to present the same for settlement to the undersigned at their office, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.; and all persons indebted to said Bank, are required to make payment thereof to the undersigned at the same place.

SMITH BARRETT,
JAMES CONNER,
CHARLES S. TAPPEN, } Assignees.

Dated Jan. 13, 1865.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 20, 1864.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN PIANO-FORTE COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the above Company will be held at their Room, No. 361 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7 o'clock. Business of importance, requiring a full and prompt attendance.

By order of the Committee.
R. J. HATHAWAY.
J. W. WESTON.
S. F. BALL.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canada, on a low rate, and with prompt returns. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 26th inst., inclusive, in consequence of a meeting of stockholders to be held on the 29th inst., for the purpose of amending the By-Laws D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHOENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA are informed that a circular has been sent to all those whose address could be ascertained; those who have not received it, can obtain the same by applying at No 13 Broadway, second story, room No. 5, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 60 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large or small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 36 South-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Morgan & Church, on San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WILLIAM DUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
San Francisco, California.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combines the following advantages:

1. There are no means or springs for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or mumbled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by the use of additional and thinner sets to the frame work supporting the teeth, or by attachments so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenance of individuals now wearing dentures upon this principle, to which the parties are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon the principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 29 Bond-st., New-York.

MARTIN M. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Counsellor at Law, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring further information, with reference to the eligibility of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for emigrants, the best mode, &c., can procure it by communication to above, confirming any fact which may be thought just or found conventional.

Refers to Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 1 Broad-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE MAIN LINE AND MAIN LINE BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting daily at Centralia with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Dunleith, with the Great Western Railway of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Alton Railroad; at La Salle, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; and at Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena, the Northwestern Railroad leads off the seventy-three miles of stage running each way, by paying the tonnages which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 30 days of the periods at which the instalments become due, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent., per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $800,000 of these Bonds at seventy per cent., and reserved $1,000,000 for their Stock and Bondholders in Europe, will receive subscriptions at the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their Office, No. 30 Wall-st., until the 30th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in instalments, as follows:

10 per cent. on the 27th inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
20 per cent. on the 10th September next.
10 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final instalments, pay the whole or any portion of the instalments due, and receive Bonds for the same.

Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last instalment.

A full report of the prospects and finances of the Company has just been published, for which and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

LOAN OF $600,000.—The Board of Managers of this Company, in pursuance of the unanimous action of the Stockholders at their late Annual Meeting, have resolved to issue the Seven Per Cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $600,000, in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, having twenty years to run—the privilege of converting into stock being limited to April 1, 1880—with an annual sinking fund provided for the payment of said Bonds at their maturity. These Bonds are now offered to the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively on the 1st day of January, inst., upon terms which will be made known at the office of the Company.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York are requested to elect to take their *pro rata* or on or before Saturday the 21th inst., by notice to the undersigned; and those residing elsewhere will be expected to elect, by letter, immediately upon the receipt of notice.

The first instalment of 25 per cent. will be required on the 1st day of February next, and the balance in monthly instalments thereafter of 10 per cent. each.

Such of the Bonds as may not be taken by the Stockholders within the time above named, will be disposed of under the direction of the Finance Committee.

By order. WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....9:15 A. M.
Second—St Louis Night Express.....10:5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (300 miles) without change of cars or baggage, connecting at that point with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (20 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 11½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, RED BOYGAN and the West generally; also, INDIANAPOLIS, LOGANSPORT, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—1:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—8 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of river, for Sandusky, Toledo, &c. 8:25 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND Nov. 26, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 26, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express train, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

[illegible] of the Old Hunt's Whig General Committee.

A special meeting of the Senior Whig General [illegible] held last evening, at the Broadway [illegible], for the purpose of organizing for the year [illegible].

The Committee was called to order by ARCHIBALD CHAMBERS, Esq., Chairman pro tem., and at [illegible] proceeded to ballot for the election of President. The contest was left between Messrs. HALL, [illegible] Ward,) HUNGATE, (Eleventh Ward,) and JOHN H. WHITE, of the Twenty-second Ward. [illegible] were present one hundred and two delegates.

Mr. WM. HALL, of the Fifth Ward, was chosen [illegible] ballot, the vote of which was as follows:

[illegible] 67
[illegible] 30
[illegible] 5

The President was conducted to the Chair amidst [illegible] and briefly addressed the assemblage. The other officers were elected by acclamation, viz.:

First Vice-President—MORGAN MORGANS, Seventh Ward.

Second Vice-President—GEORGE H. BRIGGS, Ninth Ward.

Treasurer—ROBERT T. HAWS, Tenth Ward.

Secretary—CHRISTIAN W. SCHAEFFER, reflected.

Assistant Secretary—CHARLES S. TAPPEN, Fifth Ward.

The Chair reappointed HORATIO C. WELSH as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Executive Committee is constituted as follows:

1st, Robert J. Collins; 2d, Gilbert Clifton; 3d, [illegible]; 4th, Charles Chamberlain; 5th, William [illegible]; 6th, Jas. R. Taylor; 7th, D. L. Pelton; 8th, [illegible]; 9th, Wm. H. Albertson; 10th, Wil[illegible] Alger; 11th, Jas. Southworth; 12th, Jas. A. Bald[illegible]; 13th, John Cooper; 14th, John Heope; 15th, Wm. [illegible]; 16th, Samuel Delemater; 17th, M. R. [illegible]; 18th, R. Delafield Smith; 19th, J. J. Bevins; [illegible]; 20th, G. Cosenhoven; 21st, M. D. Greene; 22d, [illegible] Gruber.

Association of Exempt Firemen.

The annual meeting of this body was held last evening at the house of Engine No. 4, Mercer-[illegible], [illegible] Amity, P. W. Egan, Esq., President, in the Chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read, F. HAGADORN, Esq., Financial Secretary, proceeded to call over the names of the members, with the view to the payment of dues. [illegible] responded to their names, [illegible] reported the balance on hand, January [illegible] $260 98
Received for [illegible] 375 73
$616 71
Funeral benefits of three deceased members $75 00
Incidental expenses 94 31
$169 31
Balance on hand, January, 1855 ..... $447 40

The report of the delegates appointed to represent the Association at the meetings of the Fire [illegible] was submitted and approved. The [illegible] of special interest which it contained [illegible] the report of the Committee on the New [illegible] Hall, which stated that the same would be ready for occupation in the course of [illegible]; also that a Committee consisting of [illegible] and trustees of the New-York Fire [illegible], with power to select from their number [illegible] look after the interest of the Department at [illegible], in regard to bills now before that [illegible] in view the protection of firemen from [illegible] and wooden buildings, and to prevent [illegible] erection of such structures; also, to [illegible] the corporate powers of the Department [illegible].

The report of the Executive Committee was [illegible] and accepted, in which the financial [illegible] of the Association from 1848 was renewed, in [illegible] the capital of the body was $11. Four [illegible] died during the past year.

[illegible] the thanks of the Association were [illegible] to Engine Company No. 4 for the gratuitous [illegible] of their room, and the Secretary was directed to furnish the members of said Company with a copy of such resolution.

The total number of members is 397. Nearly [illegible] have forfeited their right of membership, by non-payment of dues—leaving about 250. During the year 31 were added to the list of members.

The following is the list of officers of the New-York Fire Department for 1855:

President—JOHN J. TUDBALL.
Vice President—WM. D. WADE.
Secretary—JNO. S. BELCHER.
Treasurer—JNO. S. GILES.
Collector—DAVID TUDBALL.
Trustees—JAS. PEYER, President; JAS. KELLY, Secretary.

Trustees on Donations—HENRY A. BUFF, Jno. B. [illegible], Adam P. Tuntz, Peter H. Titus, Jonas N. Phillips, [illegible] T. Whetton, Zopher Mills.

The ballot for the election of President and Vice-[illegible] resulted in the reelection of P. W. ENGS, [illegible] as President; ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq., as Vice-President, and JAMES Y. WATKINS, Esq., as 2d Vice-President. The President made suitable acknowledgment for the honor conferred on him. [illegible] WHEELER was elected Recording Secretary, [illegible] ELIZABETH Financial Secretary, and Jos[illegible] M. PRICE Treasurer.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Firemen's Ball.

The Annual Ball for the benefit of the Fire Department Fund took place on Monday evening at the Academy of Music. The affair was very elegant. The stage and parquette of the house were floored over, so that dancing room was furnished for several hundreds. At the rear were placed the [illegible] of Engine No. 28 and Hose Company No. [illegible], which excited attention from the beauty of their decoration and finish. In another part of the room was a unique design in gas-work, representing the [illegible] of apparatus employed by the Department, with the letters "N. Y. F. D." above it, also in [illegible]. This decoration was the work of Mr. [illegible], of Brooklyn. The receipts of the Ball are stated at $7,800. The expenses will probably amount to $2,000. Upward of $5,000, it is thought, will be added to the avails of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund—a liberal addition to the resources of an excellent Charity. When our Firemen undertake to do anything, it is handsomely done; and their Ball was no exception to the rule. They had a [illegible].

The Municipal Poultry Show.

Yesterday was the second day of the Annual Show of the National Poultry Society, held at Barnum's Museum. Throughout the day there were continual arrivals of additional coops for the exhibition, and it is thought to-day will hardly complete the list of contributions. Over 1,000 coops have arrived, and the amount will doubtless be augmented one-third more. The show of Poultry does far, however, in the extent and superiority of the assortment, is a very decided advance on the last exhibition.

Of Shanghais there are present every variety—White, Black, Gray, Buff and Dominique. Mr. MCCORMICK, of New-Jersey, exhibits the tallest specimen. Plenty of Game Cock are observable—the English, Sumatra, Mexican and Albino. Mr. [illegible] L. WILSON exhibits a Siberian Game Cock, whose endurance and capacity is to be inferred from a statement on a card, to the effect that said cock in one battle killed four antagonists. For this *Chanticler de Sport* the moderate sum of $25 is charged. A splendid pair of Frizzled Fowls are exhibited by Mr. J. L. BEAR, of Brooklyn.

[illegible] Bowman & King, of Paramus, N. J., [illegible] extensively fine, and large specimens of [illegible] Golden Polands.

[illegible] have on exhibition a fine trio [illegible].

[illegible] 3 quiet fall, and shows well. A splendid pair of Bronze Turkeys [illegible] to Mr. MCCORMICK. [illegible] weighing 75 pounds! Above all, the [illegible] of unusually large growth, are shown by [illegible] party.

A diversity of kinds of Ducks are on exhibition, [illegible]—Muscovy, Tufted, Spitzberg, English Wild Duck.

Of Geese, are shown the native Wild, White China, African and Bremen breeds. They, as well as the Ducks, all in great credit to the show.

Mr. BROWN exhibits a most beautiful pair of White Swans, which are the "observed of all observers."

JOSEPH LOEB, of Rahway, shows a fine variety of Rabbits, black, white and brown.

WM. BROWN, of Brooklyn, exhibits a beautiful variety of Doves—Carriers, Tumblers, &c.

A choice display of Canary Birds is made by Messrs. MCELVAINE & YOUNG, New-York.

Topmost of all, as being in the topmost story, is a beautiful white Parrot, who, with affected cordiality, inquires of each passer by, "How do you do?"

The Exhibition attracts, as might be expected, an unusual ingress of visitors at the Museum.

The Crimean Campaign and Siege of Sebastopol.

Last evening, at the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, "Q," the apocryphal author of *You Have Heard of Them*, read a lecture of nearly two hours in length, to a spare but attentive audience, upon the subject of the "Campaign in the Crimea and the Siege of Sebastopol." Querying, as most doubtless would, who he might be, the lecturer said he would take occasion in the outset briefly to explain a fact or two as to his identity. He was a reporter, he said, formerly, of a leading London paper, the *Morning Post*, and as such visited most of the countries of the East. He had seen notable places and notable men. *Nine years* ago he passed through the Crimea. The lecturer, meanwhile, with a white vest of the latest huge pattern and accompanying kids of spotless white, from this point, thus assumed as the basis of enlarged information on matters pertaining to the present war in the East, proceeded to unfold the movements of the allied forces from the first faintest inception of hostilities down to their present lamenting and howling position among the false marshes of the Crimea. Barring frequent interlocutory criticisms and suggestions on the war, no new facts were elicited, but such only as to which the universal response elicited was that they had "Heard of Them."

Movements of Commodore Perry.

COMMODORE PERRY returned to the City yesterday morning from a brief visit, since Saturday last, to his daughter, at Morristown, New-Jersey. He was very kindly received and entertained by his numerous friends. He proceeds to-day to Washington, where he will remain several days, having gone on business with the Government, connected with his mission to Japan. The Commodore continues in excellent health and spirits. His uniform urbanity and frank communication, as shown in his response to the myriad calls and gratulations of visitors to which he has been daily subjected, have established the fact that if a treaty can be forced with a savage and stubborn Empire by the diplomacy of politeness, as is alleged of the Treaty with Japan, he possesses in the highest degree the requisite qualifications.

Forgery Detected.

On Monday, a boy named EDWARD JESSUP presented a check for fifty dollars at the Bull's Head Bank. Mr. ELDRIDGE, the Teller, thinking all was not right, detained the lad and sent for an officer. Upon questioning the boy, he said he got the check from another boy named DEMPSEY, who was employed in the Eighth-avenue Bank. The officer immediately went and arrested DEMPSEY, when he confessed that he forged the check, and gave it to JESSUP to get money for him. They were both locked up for further examination.

Seizure of Ball Cartridges.

Capt. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward Police, was informed on Monday afternoon that a considerable amount of gunpowder was stored in the house of Messrs. TITUS & DAYTON, No. 600 Broadway. The captain procured the services of Mr. JOHN CORSSIN, Fire Warden of the District, and proceeded to the above-designated premises. After a brief search they found stored in the attic one hundred ball cartridges, each containing about a pound of powder; also a quantity of gun-caps, all of which the officer seized and sent to the arsenal.

Anticipated Riot.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. T. N. CURRIER, stevedore for Messrs. N. L. MCCREADY & Co.'s line of Southern packet-ships, came to the Chief's Office and asked for aid of the police to quell a disturbance that was brewing at the ship *B. W. Hoskins*, at Pier No. 10 East River. Some of the men made an attempt to prevent the 12 shilling men from working, because they asked and claimed 14 shillings per day. A posse was sent down, but their presence was not needed.

Reckless Driving—Heavy Damages.

A rather interesting case was tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge DALY. A man by the name of HENRY FREEMAN was injured by one of the Bloomingdale line of stages. The Jury found a verdict of $700 for the injured man. Defendant also pays the costs.

Another Robbery in Broadway.

A few nights ago a bold robbery was committed at the dwelling house No. 30 Broadway. The thieves carried off a large quantity of valuable wearing apparel, and no arrest has been made.

☞ EDWARD S. VAIL, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law of the State of New-Jersey, has been duly admitted to practice in the Courts of this State, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court of this State on the 8th inst.

☞ The argument on the motion for a new trial in the celebrated musical libel case, FRY *vs.* BENNETT, was on argument before the Superior Court yesterday.

☞ FRANKLIN Festival, at the Tabernacle to-night.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Jan. 16.

THE MILLION AND HALF MILLION TRUST FUND CASE.—CAUSE AND CROSS CAUSE.

Curtis, Graham and Blatchford, Trustees, vs. David Leavitt, Receiver, and others, (original bill,) and Leavitt, Receiver, and others, vs. Curtis and others.—In this case the Court decided that the whole question, perhaps, turned more properly on the meaning of the decree (item of the Code—that gives taxable costs, expenses and counsel fees. The costs intended must be such as would cover all the expenses of the party legitimately incurred in the suit, and those would include for the attorney whatever might have been fairly taxed to him, as the services were rendered and the suit progressed. The taxing officer should proceed and tax the costs on the principles above stated, taxing all costs prior to July, 1851, under the Chancery Fee bill, and all subsequent costs under the Code.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS....JAN. 16.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

THE CONFIDENCE QUESTION—A YOUNG MAN OF PLEASING EXTERIOR.

Yesterday, in this Court, George C. Benson, *alias* William Nimms, "a young man of pleasing exterior," 19 years of age, was tried for obtaining by false pretences a victorine and a pair of ladies' cuffs, from Mr. Joseph J. Newman, furrier, of No. 401 Broadway. The offence was committed on Dec. 29.

Mr. Newman testified that the defendant, on the day in question, came to his store and after stating that his father had a store in Pittsburg, and had lately been burnt out, suffering great loss from the fire, proceeded to select a large stock of furs to replace the goods so destroyed. He directed the furs to be sent to Pittsburg by express, and said he would call again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and settle. He then said he would like to have a set of furs for his sister which were not to be charged on the bill intended for his father. He chose a victorine and cuffs, and a pair of fur gloves for himself, value $53. He promised to pay for these also at 3 o'clock. At his request, the last parcel of goods was sent to the National Hotel, where he was staying. He desired the bill to be made out in the name of George C. Benson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stillman, for the defence—The value of the goods directed to be sent to Pittsburg was [illegible] dollars; they were not sent, as witness would not have [illegible] victorine and cuffs if the defendant had not [illegible] happiness; he did not know, of his own [illegible] any of the [illegible] statements [illegible].

[illegible] police officer, attached to the Chief's [illegible], said that he arrested the prisoner at the National Hotel; Mr. [illegible] with [illegible] identify him; he was arrested [illegible] on information given by [illegible]; [illegible] in his possession; [illegible] which were found; the garment which he disposed he should have [illegible]. Newman, on his first [illegible] enquiry, said what "Devlin."

Simeon Church, salesman in Mr. Devlin's clothing-store, No. 258 Broadway, deposed that in September last the prisoner called at Mr. Devlin's store, and, giving his name as William Nimms, said he wanted to purchase a large stock of clothing for his father, who was a merchant at St. Louis; but who was too sick to come to New-York himself; he selected nearly $3,000 worth, and then took a fancy to a coat and vest, which he said would suit him; he ordered these garments in the store, and directed his old clothes to be sent to his hotel; he said he would return at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and settle; he did not return; and the goods so liberally ordered were not sent to St. Louis; he was arrested at the National Hotel on Dec. 26, shortly after his visit to Mr. Newman.

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and Judge Stuart, commiserating his youth, passed a very light sentence upon him, in order to give him a chance to lead an honest life, and abstain from giving such magnificent orders to over-credulous tradesmen. Six months in the Penitentiary.

GRAND LARCENY.

William McKenna was next tried for stealing a cart worth $50, from Mr. Robert Walker, of No. 709 Greenwich-street. The defendant sold the cart to Mr. Morton Flanagan for $18. It appeared probable from the evidence that the defendant had himself purchased the cart of a man who had gone to Panama. Verdict, Not Guilty.

BURGLARY IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

John Smith and John Farrell were tried for committing a burglary on the premises of Mr. Joseph J. Williams, No. 111 Hester-street, on Dec. 13. The prisoners were arrested when running from the house, about three minutes after the alarm was given. The testimony against them was conclusive. They were both found "Guilty," and sentenced—Smith, a mere lad, to five years and three months, and Farrell to six years and three months in the State Prison.

[Advertisement.]

STEEL AND GOLD.—The novelette thus entitled now running through the consecutive numbers of *Ballou's Pictorial*, is a tale of sterling interest and would alone sell the paper, saying nothing of its admirable illustrations. SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-street, is the agent for this City.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—MR. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will form a Private Class of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting a practical knowledge of this useful and interesting science. Those who wish to join may apply to FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies may acquire a beautiful handwriting with certainty, in ten lessons, of one hour each, either in class or separate parlors. Terms $2 50 in class that meets daily at 10½ o'clock A. M. See cards.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT POULTRY SHOW.—The superb Poultry Show attracts all the town, as well as half the country, to Barnum's Museum. The crowd and its enthusiasm surpass all precedent. The Museum is alive, not only with the vocalism of the feathered Congress, but with the admiration of the delighted multitude. It is the prettiest thing ever presented to the public, except the drama of "Wallace," performed at Barnum's besides, (with J. R. SCOTT,) this afternoon and evening.

LONG ISLAND.

Annual Report of the Brooklyn Chief of Police.

The Annual Report of the Chief of Police, which has been delayed up to the present time, undoubtedly for good reasons, represents the following state of facts: The whole number of arrests during the year amounts to 5,714—divided among the various offences as follows:

Assault and battery, 1,759; assault and battery on officers, 52; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 16; assault and threats, 60; arson, 31; abandonment, 23; attempt at robbery, 1; attempt to commit rape, 7; bigamy, 4; burglary, 37; bastardy, 1; carrying slung-shot, 1; disorderly conduct, 264; disorderly apprentices, 2; disturbing religious meetings, 2; drunk and disorderly, 955; deserters, 1; embezzlement, 2; escaped convicts, 6; fighting in public streets, 150; false imprisonment, 1; false pretences, 15; furious driving, 5; gross intoxication, 439; grand larceny, 60; gambling, 5; highway robbery, 11; habitual drunkards, 73; indecent exposure of person, 12; illegal voting, 14; insulting females in public streets, 5; insanity, 43; keeping disorderly houses, 6; malicious mischief, 151; mayhem, 3; manslaughter, 1; murder, 1; petit larceny, 601; peddling without license, 3; passing counterfeit money, 18; pickpockets, 10; riot, 66; receiving stolen goods, 18; rape, 5; suspicion of grand larceny, 4; selling lottery tickets, 3; suspicious persons, 66; swindling, 1; suspicion of arson, 6; throwing stones in public streets, 12; seduction, 7; violation of city ordinances, 411; violation of Excise laws, 10; vagrants, 263—total, 5,714.

Of the whole number of arrests, 1,342 were arrested the first quarter of the year; 1,604 the second; 1,793 the third, and 975 the fourth quarter.

There were 897 days' time lost by policemen during the year, or an average to the Department of about 2½ men per day, in the several districts, as follows: First District, 314; Second District, 231; Third District, 325; Fourth District, 27.

During the year 4,434 lodgers were accommodated in the different station-houses; 426 lost children were found and restored to their parents, and 27 persons were found drowned.

Acts for Brooklyn.

There are two acts now pending before the Legislature in behalf of the city of Brooklyn; one in relation to excavations, compelling the owners of property to support adjoining buildings at their own expense when excavations are made on their lots to the depth of ten feet; and the other to authorize the city to raise on bonds $51,385 for school purposes in the Eastern district, to be redeemed by a tax of $5,000 each year on the Eastern District, less the State appropriation.

Installation.

Rev. DANIEL MARCH, of Nashua, N. H., was duly installed pastor of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, last evening.

Brooklyn City Court.

No causes being in readiness in this Court yesterday morning, it was adjourned till Friday, when the balance of the calendar will be disposed of.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, FRANK LINDSAY, youngest child of William H. and Eleanor E. Van Cott, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 286 6th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, ROSINA, wife of E. Doughty, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 186 East 18th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, of consumption, in the 36th year of his age, JONATHAN RICHARDS, of New-York, formerly of the firm of Richards & Cromwell.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 61 Princes-st. His sufferings were great, but they were borne with Christian resignation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, of consumption, JAMES H. TUTHILL, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 310 Madison-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills, for interment.

In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 15, of consumption, HANNAH, widow of Truxston Taylor, aged 59 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 115 McDougal-st. Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 13, and on Monday, 15th, of scarlet fever, TYLER W., aged 6 years and 7 months, and WOLCOTT G., aged 1 year and 9 months, children of Wolcott G. and Margaret A. Lefevre.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter child, from his father's residence, No. 344 Bleecker-st., at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, of disease of the lungs, THOMAS, son of William and Frances Epworth, aged 20 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 76 Division-st.

In the City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, JANE, relict of the late Waters Field, aged 78 years and 16 days.

Her relatives and friends, together with those of her son-in-law, Geo. W. King and A. C. Valleau, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church, Willoughby-st., near Grand, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 13, Mrs. SALLY H., widow of the late Jedediah Tracy, Esq., of Troy, aged 74 years.

In Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, JANE SUTPHEN, widow of John Sutphen, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 69 Orange-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, after a short but severe illness, OLIVIA SLOTER, wife of Charles W. Arbuckle, in the 37th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her uncle, Henry C. Hughes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 99 4th-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Franklin, near Williamsburg, ay. Funeral services at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av.

Sales at the Second Board, Jan. 16.

$4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs... cash 83
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71 73
25 Tradesmen' Bank..... 108
50 Ocean Bank..... 68
60 Nic Transit Co..... 15½
150 do.....b30 14
100 do.....s3 15
200 do.....b5 15½
15 Panama Coal Co..... 108
100 Reading Railroad..b60 73½
200 Cumb. Coal Co..... 29½
100 do..... 32
50 do.....b15 33
100 do..... 33½
50 do.....s30 33
50 do..... 33½
200 do.....s3 33½
25 Illinois Cen. R. R...b0 91½
50 do..... 91½
20 Hudson Riv. R. R...s3 37
50 do.....s10 37½
50 do.....b30 37½
250 Canton Company...s3 32½
200 do.....b30 32½
138 Erie Railroad..... 42
do..... 44
do.....b30 44
do.....b10 44
do..... 43½
do..... 45
do.....s3 45
do.....b30 44
200 Harlem Railroad..b30 23½
do..... 23¾
do.....s30 23¾
100 do..... 24
100 do..... 24¼
100 do..... 24½
200 do..... 24¾
100 Ill. Cen. Railroad..... 91
125 do..... 91½
200 do..... 92
60 Clev. & Toledo R. R.. 86½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER;

$4,160 Bond and Mortgage, Samuel Richardson to A. Belmont..... $3,350
5,540 Bond and Mortgage, Samuel Richardson to A. Belmont..... 4,600
2,770 Bond and Mortgage, Samuel Richardson to A. Belmont..... 4,600
2,770 Bond and Mortgage, Samuel Richardson to A. Belmont..... 2,150
4,160 Bond and Mortgage, Samuel Richardson to A. Belmont..... 3,625
3,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 1st Mort...In. added. 61½
3,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R., 2d Mort..... In. added. 33
3,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. R. 1st Mort. In. added. 72½
4,000 Cleve. and Toledo R. R. Inc..... In. added.. 67
5,000 Georgia Sixes, 1873..... flat. 85½
12,000 Cleve. and Pittsb'g R. R. Coupon Bonds..flat. 55
30 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co., (ex. div.)...86@89
5 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co. (ex. div.)....100½
50 shares Harlem preferred 3 ₩ cent. Stock.... 74
10 shares Atlantic Bank..... 54½
1,500 shares Union Gold Mining Co. (of N. C.).....190c

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Ill. Cen R. R. Bs...cash 89
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71 73
27 Tradesmen' Bank.....108
50 Ocean Bank..... 68
60 Nic Transit Co..... 15½
150 do.....b30 14
100 do.....s3 15
200 do.....b5 15½
15 Panama Coal Co..... 108
100 Reading Railroad..b60 73½
200 Cumb. Coal Co..... 29½
100 do..... 32
50 do.....b15 33
100 do..... 33½
50 do.....s30 33
50 do..... 33½
200 do.....s3 33½
25 Illinois Cen. R. R...b0 91½
50 do..... 91½
20 Hudson Riv. R. R...s3 37
50 do.....s10 37½
50 do.....b30 37½
250 Canton Company...s3 32½
200 do.....b30 32½
138 Erie Railroad..... 42
do..... 44
do.....b30 44
do.....b10 44
do..... 43½
do..... 45
do.....s3 45
do.....b30 44
200 Harlem Railroad..b30 23½
do..... 23¾
do.....s30 23¾
100 do..... 24
100 do..... 24¼
100 do..... 24½
200 do..... 24¾
100 Ill. Cen. Railroad..... 91
125 do..... 91½
200 do..... 92
60 Clev. & Toledo R. R.. 86½

TUESDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

There was a reaction to-day against the Stock Market, the result chiefly of the very rapid rise from 5 to 7 ₩ cent. on some of the prominent Road Stocks and Bonds within the past six or eight days, and the disposition of speculators to realize upon it. The business of the day was quite large. The fall in Erie shares 1 ₩ cent.; Hudson and Harlem 1½ ₩ cent. each; Illinois Central Bonds 2½ ₩ cent., and Cumberland Coal 1½ ₩ cent. Reading and New-York Central Stocks were in steady request at about yesterday's rates. Erie Convertibles of 1862 advanced to 73 ex-dividend; the Third Mortgage to 84, and the Income to 103. Further sales of the new loan at 79, buyer 60 days. New-York Central Sixes rose to 86 ₩ cent. Virginia State Stock again sold largely at 93¼@93¾. The market closed this afternoon generally weak.

The additional business in Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer this forenoon, was not large, but the leading drawers maintained the advance noticed yesterday, 106¼ on London. Money was in fair request on paper at the reduced discounts, and we hear of a gradual improvement in the disposition of the Banks, to extend their lines of accommodation to regular customers. The Stock Brokers of established promptness find no difficulty in arranging for Demand Loans at 7 ₩ cent. The month, thus far, has been remarkably free from failures in the Dry Goods and Grocery trades The payments, however, at this season, are not as heavy as they were in November, and will be in March.

The unpleasant controversy growing out of the failure on Friday of PAGE & BACON was much talked of to-day. Mr. ASPINWALL having intervened as the personal friend of Mr. BACON, the issue is mainly between that gentleman and Mr. WATTS SHERMAN. If the proceedings at the Metropolitan Hall, which we reported this morning, are liable, as a portion of the mercantile public may be disposed to believe, to the construction of cruel treatment on the part of Mr. SHERMAN toward the unfortunate firm, under the statement of the facts made by Mr. ASPINWALL, the card of PAGE & BACON, published in St. Louis on Saturday, and now telegraphed to us, is certainly calculated to strengthen the justice of the conclusion at which he arrived on Friday, and which is now complained of, that the house could not go on with the additional aid of $100,000 agreed upon. Whether this qualifies the want of good faith implied by the relation of the facts made at the Metropolitan meeting, or not, can be best determined by a careful reading of the letters now submitted, which passed between Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. ASPINWALL. To-day there is current an unpleasant episode in the controversy, to the effect that under the advice of Mr. ASPINWALL, the letters and bills lading of the San Francisco firm by the *Northern Light*, to the address of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., were intercepted, on arrival, by Mr. BACON, and that this discourtesy was put upon DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., after they had suggested the transfer of the San Francisco account, to avoid all legal attachments and other proceedings calculated to delay the disbursement of the incoming funds to draft holders, and had extended every necessary facility to the prompt accomplishment of the transfer; making no demur to turning over the entire remittances by the *Northern Light*, on arrival. This proceeding, besides keeping alive the disagreeable feeling between the parties, has raised the new and very nice question whether, aside from the point of courtesy, a non-resident partner of a California firm has the legal right to intercept the letter bag of a ship, arriving here with Gold, and take possession of letters and bills of lading, addressed to their correspondents. If regularly mailed under the lock of the United States Post-Office, the act would not be justifiable certainly, though in such case, an injunction upon the use of the letters and papers after delivery, under an emergency arising after they were mailed, might be immediately had, or even had in advance.

We have not the slightest purpose to take sides in this unfortunate difficulty. The two firms who are the real principals to it, PAGE & BACON and DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., are both composed of gentlemen of deserved high standing, and hitherto occupying intimate relations with each other. They both have their warm, mutual friends, and we believe the public will judge fairly in the sequel, notwithstanding misfortune has overtaken one of them. As to the side issue between Mr. ASPINWALL, as the personal friend and adviser of Mr. BACON, and Mr. SHERMAN, it is "a very pretty quarrel as it stands"—a passage, if you please, of commercial templars—and both gentlemen will, no doubt, look well to their laurels.

But there is a business moral in the circumstance under notice that it may be well to improve. The "great houses" so called have been the chief agencies of trouble in every revulsion in this country and England, within the experience of the present generation of merchants. As a correspondent observed to [illegible] these [illegible] have been [illegible] with [illegible] of late years by [illegible] health, the tendency of the high pressure times of 1853-4, was to monopolize and [illegible] largely and quickly; and we might add, inordinately and of course dangerously. The fearful sequel is now upon us, and it is but too clearly seen that it is not given, in the wise distribution of Providence, to any merchant or banker or road builder, to do more than a certain amount of physical or mental labor, or to make his great combinations successful beyond a given limited point. In the case before us, the remark is probably applicable to *all* the parties to the controversy. If the attempt to combine, to the involvement of millions, Western banking and road building with California Gold exchanges, has proved unfortunate to PAGE & BACON, the ambition to wield their entire and splendid looking accounts in New-York has not resulted pleasantly or profitably, perhaps, to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., who have an enviable European business of their own to attend to; while the ardor to rule the event of last week to his own wishes, has tempted one of our mammoth merchants and steam mail contractors to involve himself in a controversy from which it is possible he may have reason to wish himself a safe deliverance before it is settled.

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER & Co. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Wednesday,) Jan. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. DRAPER advertises in this paper another sale for Friday next, to the catalogue of which attention is directed.

The following communication from the officer of the Bowery Savings Bank was presented to the State Senate on Friday last:

The amount deposited from the first day of January, 1854, to the first day of January, 1855, was $3,675,216. The number of Depositors was 41,966. The amount paid to depositors, $2,156,672 55. Amount of interest received on stock was $120,761 65. The amount of interest paid to depositors was $236,662 36.

The rate of interest paid to depositors was 5 ₩ cent. per annum on sums less than $500, and 4 ₩ cent. per annum on sums of $500 and upwards. Also, an extra dividend in July last, at the rate of 9½ ₩ cent.

The amount of expenses of the Institution during the year 1854 amounted to $15,209 10.

The number of deposits received was 41,966.
The number of deposits paid was 38,107.
The number of drafts paid was 836,107.
The number of new accounts was 10,674.
The number of accounts closed was 11,221.
The number of open accounts on the 1st day of January, 1855, was 32,936.

The amount of deposits on the 1st day of January, 1855, was $2,551,200.

The amount of stock was $1,746,431 90—viz.:

New-York City..	$1,628,600 00	...average cost	93 94 ₩ $100
New-York State.	200,200 00	...average cost	101 97 ₩ 100
Ohio State.....	302,200 00	...average cost	93 84 ₩ 100
Williamsb'g City.	20,000 00	...average cost	100 00 ₩ 100
Troy City.....	75,000 00	...average cost	100 00 ₩ 100
Total.....	$1,746,431 90		

The cost, as well as the present value, of the banking-house and lot is $198,831 41.

No other real estate is owned by this institution.

The amount of cash on hand on the 1st day of January, 1855, was $731,433 76, namely:

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank		$68,525 00
Bowery Bank		35,000 00
Broadway Bank		42,413 67
Pacific Bank		30,290 79
Tradesmen's Bank		26,075 30
Continental Bank		94,874 97
Fulton Bank		42,611 32
Manhattan Company		11,000 70
In the vaults of this Bank		391,605 76
Total		$731,433 76

No loans have been made by this Institution upon notes, bills of exchange, drafts, or any other personal security whatever.

The statement is subscribed and sworn to, as a full and true exposition, by JAMES MILLS, the President, and G. H. CORNEHLS, the Secretary of the Bank.

The pamphlet report of the recent annual exhibit of the affairs of the Reading Railroad has been published. We have arranged the leading figures as follows:

On a capital cost, standing Nov. 30, 1853....		$17,905,918
The Road earned in gross		$3,781,639
Operating expenses	$1,445,851	
Drawbacks and allowances	195,668	1,641,213
Net profit to Nov. 30, 1854		$2,140,426
Appropriated to—		
Funded Interest	$578,922	
Mortgage Interest	30,236	
Renewal fund	180,000	789,260
Gross dividend fund		$1,425,146
Balance of fund last year		35,344
Total		$1,470,260
Appropriated to—		
Floating debt interest	$254,302	
Charging off old bad debts	204,169	
Depôts rebuilt, &c.	88,983	
Sinking fund	100,000	
Preferred dividend	196,686	747,920
Balance represented by dividend stock		$722,340
This new stock apportioned—		
Extra Preferred Dividend	$46,554	
To Common Div. 10 ₩ cent.	567,424	
Reserved for contingencies	59,362	$722,340
It is represented in part—		
By additional capital cost		539,086
Making, with previous cost		17,965,018
Present cost of road, equipment and real estate		$18,464,114
Represented by—		
Old and new stock	$8,219,672	
Funded Debt	9,219,000	
Bonds and Mortgages	506,800	
In current account	518,642	18,464,114
The Current or Unfunded account stands—		
Dr.—Bills payable	$1,264,491	
Other debts	20,176	
Jan. Coupons and Pref. Div.	365,534	
Sinking Fund	74,564	1,744,767
Cr.—Cash balance, December	$27,026	
Debts, good, on real estate, &c.	231,165	
Stocks and Bonds unsold	352,045	
Materials on hand	326,970	1,236,148
Balance rep. in cost of Road		$516,642

The large item of floating debt interest was incurred in preference to funding, as authorized at the meeting of 1854, at a heavy sacrifice on the stock or bonds of the Company

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

FOR CALIFORNIA,

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

by Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL CONTINUED

NO IMPORTANT FIGHTING.

GEN. DE LACY EVANS RESIGNED.

LETTER FROM LORD RAGLAN.

THE ATTACK ON THE MINISTRY.

DIPLOMACY AT VIENNA.

FRENCH LOAN.

COTTON QUIET—LIVERPOOL MARKETS QUIET.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. [illegible], from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 6th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

The steamship *Union* had arrived at Southampton.

Nothing of importance had transpired before Sebastopol.

Negotiations.

Respecting the Conference at Vienna, the following intelligence: On the 28th of December, P. M., the Austrian, French and English Plenipotentiaries met in the apartments of the latter. They there drew up and signed, a kind of protocol, or rather a memoir of the exact and precise interpretation which their Governments unanimously attach to the four points.

The Austrian Minister then carried this document up stairs, to an apartment where Prince Gortschakoff was waiting, in company with Count Arnim and Baron Manteuffel, as the Representatives of Prussia. In their presence the Austrian Plenipotentiary communicated to Gortschakoff these propositions of the Allied Powers, and called him to state whether he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve.

Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far; his orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points, but he would send off a courier, and hoped to receive further instructions within three days. One informant says, that the terms proposed to Gortschakoff were neither hard nor humiliating. There was no mention of the razing of Sebastopol, nor of a reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Gortschakoff requested fourteen days to obtain instructions from St. Petersburg, which were granted. Consequently, it will be a fortnight ere anything be decided. Hostilities will continue in the meantime. It is said that the Russian interpretation differs but little from that of the Allies, thereby affording a chance, although a slight one, for peace.

Prussian Overtures.

Private correspondence, says that the Prussian note of Dec. 19, sent to London and Paris, states that Prussia has examined the treaty made by the envoys in the three separate conferences on the 15th. Prussia sees with satisfaction that the protocols of Vienna, and the four points, are respected therein, and Prussia, although she did not take part in the exchange of notes on the 8th of August, gave it her moral support. Consequently, Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allied Powers, and has even engaged under certain eventualities, to military cooperation. Prussia is therefore disposed to join in new stipulations of a pacific tendency. Prussia adheres to the general scope of the treaty of Dec. 2, and is willing to conclude an analogous agreement, but an exact and precise interpretation of the meaning of the guarantees will be the pivot on which all of Prussia's diplomatic measures will turn.

The Italian Treaty.

It is generally stated that the treaty is actually signed between France and Austria, and it is stated that France guaranties to Austria the possession of the Italian Provinces. The London *Times*, however, disbelieves the existence of any such treaty.

The German Relations.

Austria has called upon Prussia to place her army on a war footing, but the Prussian semi official journals say that Prussia will not assent to this.

The Siege.

Dec. 12.—Weather frosty. False alarm at 7 o'clock in the morning. The Russians are said to be gathering and threatening the British right flank at Inkermann. The British continue to construct strong redoubts. During the day the Russians conveyed a cargo convoy in Sebastopol.

Dec. 13—A general alarm about 1 o'clock A. M. Heavy firing heard along the French line. An attack on the British was repulsed in three-quarters of an hour.

Dec. 16—Severe fighting in the night. A sortie was repulsed by the French.

Dec. 19—Nothing important. General Adams died of his wounds.

Dec. 21.—[*Official from General Canrobert.*]—At 2 A. M. the Russians, after having made a sortie on the third parallel of the British, who vigorously repulsed them, made a demonstration upon the centre and left of the French works. Received by a heavy fire, the Russians withdrew, pursued by the French at the point of the bayonet. Their loss was considerable.

Dec. 22.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an official dispatch from General Canrobert, that notwithstanding the bad weather the siege-works continue, the French and the British cooperating kindly. Scarcely a night passes without some

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1041. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

point of the French lines being attacked by sorties, which generally cost the assailants dear. A corps of volunteers is organized to watch the approaches to the works at night; also a corps of volunteer rifle. French Tiraleurs to watch by day. The French works now extend to the bottom of the Quarantine Bay. The enemy warmly dispute every inch, and the rock has to be hollowed out, yet the works advance steadily. A reconnoissance reports that there are only pickets on the left bank of the Tchernaya, the main Russian army having moved probably towards Eupatoria. The officers of Sebastopol garrison are to have each month's service reckoned as a year. The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas, were to return to the Crimea on the 7th.

Dec. 22.—Admiral Hamelin telegraphs that 8,000 French had arrived in the camp, between the 13th and 20th, besides others at Constantinople. The Admiral says: "Attempts at sorties take place every night, but the Russians are always vigorously repulsed. The French, on the 22d, had only 1,400 wounded and 1,300 sick. The army suffered from wet, not cold."

A spurious dispatch from Odessa stated that General Liprandi, on the 25th, was attacking Balaklava. A heavy snow storm prevailed.

Dec. 25.—Gen. Canrobert writes: "We shall soon be able to take the offensive. We make good our losses more promptly and more solidly than the enemy can. We are full of confidence."

The allies, on the 25th, had to open fire. The plan of operation is: that fire was to be continued without cessation for 48 hours, and be followed by a general assault from both French and British.

A letter from the Sultan, dated Dec. 25, orders Omer Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea to concert measures with the allied Generals.

Dec. 26.—Menschikoff telegraphs that between the 20th and 26th of December nothing remarkable had occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, in one of which 11 officers and 33 soldiers were taken prisoners, and a considerable number killed. In consequence of bad weather, the siege operations progressed but slowly. According to telegraphic dispatches from both armies, they were preparing for the assault on the south side of Sebastopol.

Dec. 28.—Considerable Russian reinforcements reached Odessa. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin were at Constantinople on their way home. Admirals Lyons and Bruat are at present in command of the fleets. Lord Cardigan has left for England. General Sir De Lacy Evans has resigned in disgust.

Constantinople news says that the siege works have advanced so far that direct communication is even prevented between the garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklava, to whom provisions could only be sent by roundabout paths along the coast. Although the works of attack were in a very forward state, the correspondent of the *Presse* believes that nothing serious can be attempted against Sebastopol before the 15th of January.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Turkish Government shows great diligence in providing supplies of ammunition and shipping repairs to the Allies.

ASIA.

Trebisonde letters of the 5th contain important news. The Russian army encamped at Rajaxia had advanced to Topak Kaleh, and some consternation prevailed at Trebisonde, where the garrison was strong, but badly organized.

Dec. 23.—A strong Russian force attacked the redoubt at Kaleh. The garrison, aided by English officers and Polish generals, repulsed the attack, but their situation is still precarious.

The Porte has sent Commissioners to reorganize the army of Anatolia and Circassia.

The Russians have formed in various points of Circassia, corps of native militia with Russian officers.

Meckler Pasha has been ordered to take the command-in-chief of the army in Asia.

The Baltic.

Important changes are being made among the higher offices of the Russian Army. General De Berg has been appointed Commander of Finland. A general consultation of the Military Authorities of the Baltic Provinces has been ordered to take place at St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending December 5 show a decrease in exports amounting to nearly two millions sterling.

Messrs. Morewood & Rogers, iron merchants, of London, have failed for upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling. Their assets are said to be large.

The motion to set aside the adjudication of Edward Oliver's bankruptcy has been further adjourned.

The *London Times* has created considerable excitement in England by advocating, in the boldest terms, the immediate removal of Lord Raglan from his command in the East, on the ground of incompetency.

The *Times* is also vigorously writing down the Ministry, and indicates that the Marquis of Dalhousie, the present Governor of India, is the only man capable of the position of Minister of War.

The Queen has written an autograph letter sympathizing with her wounded soldiers.

Barthelmy has been sentenced to death in London for murder.

Buenos Ayres dates of the 1st at Liverpool say the invading force under General Lagos was totally routed by Buenos Ayreans, and many arrests made. Business was dull.

FRANCE.

Subscriptions to the new loan were opened on the 2d of January, and good business done. Considerable sums came from England.

The French Baltic fleet is ordered to reassemble at Brest and Cherbourg. Business was very active during Christmas week in Paris. Accounts from the Industrial Districts were most satisfactory. There were immense demands for space in the Crystal Palace, and a new Gallery was ordered to the buildings. The Emperor Napoleon and Empress notify that they will not accept any presents from the French Exhibition.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is said to look very coldly on the English proposals to enlist soldiers for the war.

The Duke of Sevillano succeeds Colarado as Minister of Finance.

SWITZERLAND.

The new Ministry is thus composed: M. Furrer, President and Foreign Minister; Druey, Minister of Finance; Naeff, of the Post-Office; Heroze, Minister of War; Munziager, of Commerce; Francini, Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Fay has presented a draft of a treaty with the United States, to the Federal Council, and requested its ratification by the Swiss Federal Assembly.

A private dispatch from Berne, on the 27th, says that the British *Chargé d'Affaires* addressed an official demand to the Federal Council for permission to enlist Swiss. The Council is said to have replied by a formal refusal, stating that Switzerland would maintain absolute neutrality in this great war. This is thought doubtful.

AUSTRIA.

The affair of the cession of Austrian Railways to French capitalists, for a sum of two hundred millions, was definitely concluded on the 1st.

Eight Austrian batteries, of eight guns each, are to be supplied with gun cotton.

GERMANY.

The Diet of Saxony was closed on the 20th ult., by a brief speech from the throne.

The Bavarian army is now on a war footing.

The Prussian and Zollverein Governments have forbidden the exportation of horses.

The Prussian Government has also issued a notice calling attention to the law forbidding Prussians to enlist in any foreign service.

ITALY.

Three shocks of an earthquake had been felt throughout Piedmont, at 3 o'clock in the morning, on the 29th ult.

A labor riot broke out at Carrara, in consequence of which the city was placed in a state of siege, and all arms in the hands of the rioters were ordered to be delivered up within six hours after notice.

Naples, Dec. 22.

The weather has been exceedingly stormy for the past three weeks, and much damage has occurred to shipping.

The "Immaculate Conception" was celebrated by a fortnight's festival, and the Neapolitan army while it lasted was placed under special benediction.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Manifesto was issued Dec. 26, calling on the nation to make every sacrifice for War. An additional revenue is to be raised on Salt and Tobacco. The export of Furs from Poland is forbidden.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Owing to threatened disturbances in Brescia and Verona, the theatres were ordered to be closed, and public assemblies were prohibited.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular says there has been fair inquiry during the week, with rather more steadiness in fine low to good Middling, to which the demand was principally confined. Low and better kinds do not maintain the same regularity, 5¼d. being the highest price for almost of everything the new crop, with few sales over 5¼d.

Sales of the week, (five days only,) foot up 25,900 bales, including 600 bales on speculation and 800 export. Fair to good fair New-Orleans 5½d.; Middling fair, Fair Mobiles 5½d.; Fair Uplands 5¼d.; Middling 4¾d. Inferior to Ordinary 3¾d.@4¼d. Sales on Friday 7,000 bales, closing quiet. Stock in the market 549,000 bales, including 281,000 bales American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Imports of Grain and Flour continue light, but the present supplies from the farmers equal the demand, and the market is quite dull, at last week's prices. Brown & Shipley's quotations are: White Wheat, 12s.@13s.; Red, 11s.@12s.; Western Canal Flour, 41s. @42s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 45s.; Ohio, nominal at 46s.@47s.; Canada, 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d.; Sour, 40s.@43s.; White Corn, 42s. 6d.@46s.; Yellow, 45s.@46s. 6d.; Mixed, 44s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Report—Beef continues firm, but not active. Sales of new prime Mess 125s.@127s. 6d. Stock on the 31st, 1,700 tierces, including 300 new. Pork—Good quality sells readily, extra ship *New Eastern*, at 98s.@99s. Nothing done in old. Stock on the 31st Dec., 2,900, mostly old. Bacon quiet, at 45s.@53s. for new. Stock on the 31st, 2,200 bales. Lard—Business moderate, and rates unchanged, at 51s.@53s. Tallow dull at unchanged rates; American 66s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Brokers' Report.—Ashes are dull at previous rates. Rags in request. Resin steady—sales 2,000 bbls. at 5s. 4d.@6s. 6d. for common—fine neglected. No sales made of Turpentine or Tar. Spirits of Turpentine unchanged—a sale was made to arrive, at 69s. Linseed Oil in moderate demand, and worth 29s. Nothing done in Rape—Pale, Seal and Olive unchanged. Palm under at £46 £6.

Dyewoods—A moderate business done. Rice quiet but firm. Coffee is without alteration. Sugar—A good business transacted; the market opening firm but closing quiet. Tea dull but prices maintained. Tobacco remains firm; the sales for the past month amount to 1,400 hhds., at full rates.

State of Trade in Manchester.

Market unchanged. Cloth and Yarn tolerably firm, but without animation. No considerable increase of stock.

London Money Market.

Money unchanged. Exchange on Paris having fallen, all Gold is immediately exported. The French Loan was taken up in England to a large amount. Consols declined 1 ⅛ cent., but recovered and closed at 90¾. Dollars, 5s.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Doubloons, 75s. 3d.@75s. 6d. Bullion has decreased £302,000.

Havre Markets.....Jan. 3.

Sales of Cotton for the week were 7,370 bales. Import, 8,600 bales. Stock on hand, 68,000 bales. Sales of New-Orleans ranged at 86 to 86 francs. Mobile, 85 to 78. Breadstuffs still tend upwards, supplies small. Rice, dull and declining.

London Markets.

Baring Bros. report only moderate business during the week. Breadstuffs dull—market barely supported. White Wheat, 38s.@36s.; Red, 76s.@80s. American Flour scarce; fine worth 45s.@46s. Sugar inanimate, and barely supported. Tea—more inquiry for fine. Rice dull. Lard unchanged. Iron full. Rails £9 10@£9 15s. Bars £6 15s@£7. Copper steady at unchanged prices. Lead quiet. Spelter quiet.

Glasgow Markets.

John Athaya & Co. report: Breadstuffs are in retail demand only. In Beef the prices are maintained. Bacon is in good demand. Pork is firm. Lard steady. Rice is wanted at full rates.

American Securities.

Messrs. Bell & Son report the market active, purchasers during the week having taken almost all the Government and State Stocks offered. In Railroad Bonds not much has been done.

Liverpool Freights.

The rates of Freight from Liverpool to the United States still continue downward.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—6th, Guardian, Faliera, at Tarragona; 10th, Candina at —; 27th, Russell, Havre; 30th, Seritan, Waterford; Lochinvar, Antwerp; 29th, Bolivia, Bordeaux; 30th, Woodcock, Gravesend; Cleopatra, Queenstown; Rainbow, Antwerp; 1st, Precious, Hellicote; 2d, Vesperal and Ambo, at Boulmer; Queen, (clipper,) at Liverpool; Amazon, at Gravesend; Skamo, at Waterford.

Arrived from Boston—19th, Eagle, at Constantinople; 28th, Pamphelia, at Genoa; 1st, Harriet Stewart, at Holyhead, from Philadelphia; 30th, Marathon, at Falmouth.

Arrived from Baltimore—28th, Emsworth, at Cork; 29th, Verawanda (may be onwards) at Belfast. Arrived from Charleston—2d, Invincible, at Cadiz; 26th, Metcalf, at Havre; 1st, Stella at; Arrived from Savannah—29th, Mauritia, Queenston; 30th, Fairy, at Gravesend; 31st, Tool, from New-Orleans.

Arrived from New-Orleans—31st, Minster, Barcelona; Ocean Star, Cadiz; 29th, Merito from Genoa; 27th, Ashlan; 28th, Mulhine, at Havre; 30th, Volant, Blunder, at Liverpool; 2d, Sovereall, at Antwerp.

Arrived from Mobile—29th, Isaac, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—30th, Quecher, from Havre; 30th, Marshall, Bordeaux; Baring, Queenstown; 31st, Bernard, from Havre; 2d, Yorktown, Portsmouth; Washington, Hoccius, Clinton; 4th, Centurion, Orient; 5th, Universe, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—27th, Rival, from Clyde; 29th, Lydia, from Havre Charles Jane, from Plymouth; 31st, Paladin, from Marseilles; 2d, Champion; 4th, Sea Flower, and 5th, Superior, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—4th, Amelia, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—29th, Messenger, from Pill; Alexander, from Plymouth; 4th, Carnatic, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—27th, Kalvia, from Cardiff; 28th, Cromwell, from Hayre; Wolff, from Plymouth; 30th, Arab, from Liverpool; 31, Bagwinter, from Plymouth; 2d, Grinnell and Republic, from Havre; Meridian, Hercyna, Martha Ward, and Jabez Snow, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—30th, Portland, from Liverpool.

Sailed from Liverpool—5th, John R. Harris, for Baltimore.

In the River entered inward—From Liverpool, in the Downs, Sunnside, for New-York, sails to-day; also, the Rockaway, for New-Orleans.

Cleared from Liverpool—Edwin Flyn, for Philadelphia; and Rover, for Mobile; for New-York.

Sailed from Queenstown, 5th, from Liverpool, William Patten, for Charleston; Lightning, for Melbourne.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE GIBSON AFFAIR.

Progress of the Compensation Bill.

Amendments to the Pacific Railroad Bill Rejected.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizens of Oneida County, New-York, asking the mediation of our Government in relation to the war in Europe. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

He also presented a petition from citizens of New-York who served in the war of 1812, for additional bounty lands. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Fessenden presented a memorial from a large number of citizens of Maine, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, presented a bill establishing Rock Island, Iowa, a port of delivery.

Mr. Bayard presented a bill to provide for the extension of the General Post-Office—$300,000 was inserted as the amount, and the bill passed.

Mr. Ware reported from the Committee on Claims, in favor of paying James Kuhn interest on a claim originating while he was blacksmithing among the Indians. The principal had been paid, and the bill provided for the payment of the interest from the time of presentation and refusal of the demand. Passed.

Mr. Dawson's resolution that Fridays after this week be appropriated for the consideration of the private calendar in preference to private business was then passed.

Mr. Dawson presented a bill for the removal of the obstructions in the Savannah River. Ordered to be taken up for consideration on the 24th inst.

Mr. Toombs presented a petition of 223 citizens of the District of Columbia, in favor of a reform bill for the District Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Compensation bill was taken up. The branch under discussion relates simply to a salary of $7,500 for the Chief, and $7,000 for the Associate Justices. That part relating to members of Congress was struck out yesterday.

Mr. Seward—I thought the suggestions from the Senator from Delaware yesterday well-timed. I should like to have this bill postponed until after the passage of the Judicial Reform bill. That may diminish the labor of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and if so the compensation proposed by this bill would be neither wise nor just. There is a much stronger necessity for raising the salaries of District Judges than those of the Supreme Court Judges. That of the District Judge of Michigan is only $1,300. I cannot vote in favor of increasing the Supreme Court Judges while the compensation of District Judges is so low. Let me have a Judicial Reform bill passed, so that we can see what the duties of the Supreme Court Judges are to be, and then we can make their compensation accordingly.

Mr. Badger—I did not expect relieving the Supreme Court Judges from Circuit duty was to diminish their public labors, and that ought not to affect their compensation. If they sit here nine months instead of six, they will perform as much labor as though they traveled Circuits, and that service will be of a much higher character. With regard to the District Judges, I agree with the Senator from New-York in their being the hardest worked and poorest paid public officers.

Mr. Seward—I don't differ much with the Senator from North Carolina. Judge Nelson sits here three months every year, and then holds Circuits in New-York which occupy his time the balance of the year. There is besides a learned and able District Judge at New-York whose labors are very arduous. These Judges ought to be better compensated.

Mr. Clayton—I do hope that we shall act upon the original bill before we fix the salaries of these Judges. In case the Supreme Court Judges are to be relieved from Circuit duties I shall not be satisfied. I desire to know the specified duties to be performed before their salaries are fixed. I move the bill be laid upon the table for the present. Agreed to.

Mr. Badger—I did not know, and I don't believe any body else did, what the motion was.

A motion was made to reconsider, and the Yeas and Nays called for, with the following result: Yeas, 26; Nays, 22.

The Judicial Reform bill was then taken up.

Mr. Bell was opposed to the increase of Judges, and as two terms of the Local Appellate Courts cannot be held in one year, the country would not get adequate relief from the substitute of the Senator from Illinois. He suggested that three District Judges be authorized to hold semi-annual Courts together, and thought the appeals thereby would be diminished.

Mr. Chase submitted a substitute for the entire bill. It retains, in some degree modified, the principles of the original bill; relieves the Supreme Court Judges from Circuit duty; avoids the objections against the intermediate Courts of Appeal; abolishes Circuit Courts and imposes their duties upon the District Courts, and provides two terms for the Supreme Court every year.

Mr. Weller thought a test vote should be taken, so that the Senate might understand how to deal with the details.

A conversation then ensued between Messrs. Butler, Geier, Bayard and Chase, which elicited a motion from Mr. Weller, to recommit the bill with all the amendments to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill relieving the Justices of the Supreme Court from Circuit duties.

This was disagreed to by a vote of Nays, 25; Yeas, 21.

Mr. Benjamin suggested the recommitment of the bill for the purpose of perfecting Mr. Douglas' amendments.

After a few remarks from Mr. Butler,

Mr. Douglas moved the recommitment of the bill and all its amendments.

Mr. Rusk suggested that thereby the Committee should not consider that the Senate had decided against relieving the Judges from Circuit duties.

A vote was then taken, by agreement, on the adoption of Mr. Douglas' substitute, and resulted in a refusal to do so.

Mr. Butler moved that the bill be laid on the table. Refused.

Mr. Stuart moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the 1st of December next.

Mr. Chase was opposed to this, because he thought it important that something should be done at once.

After some remarks from Mr. Bayard, Mr. Stuart moved to postpone the consideration of the bill to 12½ o'clock to-morrow. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Hon. Rufus Choate, resigning his office as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. He does this, not from any loss of interest in its affairs, but because of personal inconvenience to attend its business, and more particularly because of his dissent from the recent action of the Board respecting the management of the Institution, conceiving they have departed from the law.

Mr. Meacham, one of the Regents, offered a resolution to refer the letter to a Select Committee of five members, and that said Committee inquire and report whether the Smithsonian Institution has been managed and the fund expended, in accordance with the law establishing the Institution, and whether any additional legislation is required to carry out the designs of the founder, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Eneulen (one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution) moved that the letter and resolution be tabled. Disagreed to.

The resolution was then adopted by 93 against 91.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Cobb made a personal explanation respecting his position on the Homestead question, and as to the privilege of foreigners under that system.

M. Hall—I wish to ask whether the gentleman is afraid "Sam" will be after him? [Laughter.]

MR. COBB HASN'T SEEN SAM.

Mr. Cobb—I have no reason to fear "Sam;" he was not known in my district when I left. [Renewed laughter.]

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Pacific Railroad bill. All the amendments heretofore reduced to were rejected.

Mr. Perkins, of New-York, offered an amendment to appropriate three times the number of twelve miles of land on each side of the proposed route. Nobody could conceive those roads could be made in less than ten or fifteen years. If there was anything of the Know-Nothing in the matter, this was a scheme to bring into the country millions of foreigners to build the roads. The great danger to our institutions is a landless peasantry at no distant period. If public lands should be disposed of for the next sixty years, as they have been up to this, all would be gone.

Mr. Washburn, of Me., said the tendency of the amendment was to defeat the bill which he favored. The measure is Constitutional in the strictest sense, and he hoped all the amendments would be voted down.

Mr. Hendricks moved an amendment to have only one route—the Central. If the Government undertake the construction of three, all will be a failure.

Mr. McDougal explained—The bill is a compromise, combining Southern, Northern and Central interests. If this shall not pass no other should.

Mr. Warren moved to make one route go through Arkansas. He represented the flat-footed Democracy, who are in favor of the scheme. He endorsed every word Mr. McDougal said except his pronunciation of the word "route," which he pronounces "root;" he was too gallant to endorse that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith, of Va., was surprised. The gentleman from Arkansas, who said he represented straight-out Democracy, should advocate the bill. It was contrary to all his (Mr. Smith's) notions of Democracy.

Mr. Walsh moved to strike out the first section. Hearing the sacred name of Democracy invoked by the gentleman from Arkansas in connection with the bill, he must protest against it. The bill was to grant land to speculators in violation of the Constitution. He was against land being given to build Railroads, Insane Asylums, or any transparent humbug.

Mr. McDougal said his constituents were as sound Democrats as those of the gentleman. He would not argue the Constitutional question, but simply object to the amendment.

Mr. Letcher moved to reduce the quantity of land to be granted on each side of the roads, from twelve to one mile. He believed this to be a project of speculation, from beginning to end. The principle would not come within gunshot of Virginia Democracy.

Mr. Smith, of Va., congratulated his colleague on finding out what is Democracy in the Old Dominion.

Mr. Gray opposed Mr. Letcher's amendment.

Mr. Chamberlain offered an amendment, setting aside forty miles on each side of the road, one-third to be donated to settlers, one-third for the building of the road, and the remainder to be reserved by Government for sale.

Mr. Richardson thought this would have a tendency to weaken the bill, and declared himself for one or three roads.

Mr. Cobb ineffectually sought to incorporate the first section of the bill originally introduced for a road, not north of the thirty-seventh parallel, north latitude.

Mr. Grow offered an amendment, merely giving a right of way to any company to construct the road. The Government should not do more.

Mr. Richardson could see no difference in the principle between giving a right of way and lands.

Mr. Davis, of Ind., proposed to fix the fortieth degree of north latitude for the Central route, the bill being indefinite.

Mr. Wheeler moved to strike out the enacting clauses. Pending which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Appointment of Foreigners to Represent us Abroad.

MR. HEADLEY'S SPEECH.

FERRY ACCIDENTS.

More Power to the Common Council.

HOUSE OF REFUGE REPORT.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

At the afternoon session yesterday, Messrs. Headley, Waterbury, Munday, O'Keefe, Aitken and Sterbins, took up the time in discussing Sam's propositions to restrict the appointment of foreigners to represent the country abroad. I send you the speech of Mr. Headley for publication, as the most comprehensive argument in favor of the resolves that were offered. It was evident that the brethren attached more importance to this onset than the outsiders were disposed to consider it entitled to. The two first speakers had, evidently, prepared themselves for the occasion, and it appeared to me that they were acting under orders and in perfect concert, and that the resolves had been introduced more with a view of feeling the pulse of the House, than with reference to their applicability. What would seem to confirm this suspicion, is the fact that Mr. Headley, apparently, went out of the record to give utterance to his determination not to vote for any man for United States Senator who would not pledge himself to oppose the confirmation of any foreigner who might be nominated by the President as a Minister or Consul. I may be mistaken, but I construed this not only into a threat of future action, but a desire to commit the House to the views of the speaker, if they should adopt the resolves, in the advocating of which such expressions had been indulged. If all this was by concert of thought and of action, that concert has been wasted, for I think I am not mistaken in believing that the fruits thereof will be permitted to go through without encountering any determined opposition, and without drawing from any but the first speakers an expression of opinion which will indicate their Senatorial preferences.

In the House this morning, Mr. Leigh gave notice of a bill for the prevention of accidents at ferries. Like the bill introduced by Senator Spencer in the Upper House, it will provide for the erection and maintenance of gates on the front of all bridges leading to ferry-boats.

Mr. Coleman introduced a bill in relation to the District Courts in the City of New-York. It is the same bill as introduced last year, but which failed to reach a vote on account of the late period at which it was introduced. It is a careful codification of all the laws relating to the jurisdiction of the District Courts, repealing conflicting and surplus sections, and so arranging the remainder that it can be readily referred to and understood by the profession. As the laws now exist, scattered through innumerable books, it is almost impossible to keep the run of them. If this bill passes, it will much lessen the perplexities of those practicing in the Courts, and greatly facilitate the transaction of business.

The most sensible legislative act that I have ever recorded is the passage by the House of a general bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes. This will save many an hour of the Session, and secure the prompt granting where it is necessary. The bill provides that whenever a collector shall, within ten days after the expiration of his warrant, pay over all moneys collected by him, and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the town authorities the necessity for an extension of his time, the town authorities may grant such extension, upon such terms as they may think proper. The Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany and Troy, and the County of Kings are exempted from the operation of the bill.

A bill was introduced, providing for the location of a Law Library somewhere in the southern tier of Counties—where, it does not determine. The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Why not go further, if we are to go thus far, and have State Agricultural Libraries scattered hither and yon over the rural districts—State Mechanical Libraries in the cities—special libraries in the manufacturing towns—or better still, perambulating miscellaneous collections, traveling from place to place. Why not put the State Library on wheels, and send it on an instructing tour of the State? Far better this than to extend the expensive system of establishing special libraries in various parts of the State for the sole benefit of a class.

The Assembly passed a resolution ordering the Clerk to furnish each desk with a copy of the Revised Statutes.

I am afraid members are [illegible]

It will take more than a simple [illegible]

explain how they propose to [illegible]

Quota provided.

[illegible] Legislature [illegible]

The concurring resolutions from the Senate requesting our Representatives in Congress [illegible] against the transmission of the mails, [illegible] were called up by Mr. Graham, and [illegible] dissenting vote.

The resolutions debated [illegible] age of a law to prevent alien [illegible] to represent this coming election.

Mr. Stuyvesant called the [illegible]

Cole moved to lay the call for the [illegible] the table, which motion prevailed, [illegible] whole question, so that the resolves [illegible] by a direct vote of two-thirds. The [illegible] amendment of the Constitution, [illegible] ers to be residents of the State twenty-one [illegible] exercising the rights of citizenship, [illegible]

Mr. Furman moved that they be laid upon the [illegible] The Ayes and Noes were called, but the Democracy [illegible] to sustain the call, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed, so that child of [illegible] and the fact it takes a heavy vote [illegible] Dumbleton the vote will be found [illegible]

The resolution adopted [illegible] retary of State to distribute [illegible] to the different school districts [illegible] thereupon the [illegible]

The House, in Committee of the Whole, [illegible] the bill to authorize the Governor [illegible] attendance of witnesses, and [illegible] third reading. The following is the bill as [illegible] Committee:

An Act to enable the Common Council of the City of New-York to take testimony in [illegible] vestigation or inquiry.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Clerk of [illegible] Council of the City of New-York, [illegible] one subpœna to [illegible] fore any Committee of the [illegible]

Sec. 2. The Chairman of any [illegible] administer oaths and [illegible] ing before the Committee, [illegible] to testify in respect to any [illegible] Committee.

Sec. 3. Upon the production [illegible] due service of such subpœna [illegible] same, or of a refusal by [illegible] such Committee, to [illegible] answer any proper questions [illegible] Justice of a Superior Court, [illegible] of the Court of Common Pleas, [illegible] he proceeded to issue an [illegible] day, requiring the person to [illegible] cause why an attachment should not [illegible] and to adopt other and further [illegible] witness to appear and testify, and [illegible] ence, as if the matter were legally [illegible]

Sec. 4. False swearing before any [illegible] in any such proceedings aforesaid, [illegible] jury, and punishable as such.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect [illegible]

The sixth Annual Report of the [illegible] the Western House of Refuge [illegible] Speaker's table this morning. [illegible] death has occurred among the [illegible] duction during the past year. The number [illegible] Refuge, on the 1st day of January, 1855, was [illegible] least 50 (they represent) more than the Refuge was designed to accommodate. The new wing of the [illegible] completed on the 1st of June last, which will [illegible] accommodations for 120 more. The [illegible] ceived since the Refuge was opened, is [illegible] during the year, 151; disposed of, in various [illegible] The average age of those received was [illegible] months and 25 days. Of this number, there were [illegible] Americans, 95 foreigners, and 4 colored; [illegible] their fathers, 34 their mothers, 21 had [illegible] 97 had intemperate parents, and the parents [illegible] living separately. During the year, 6 have [illegible]

Many of the inmates are employed in [illegible] suits, on the farm attached to the [illegible] produced, in addition to green vegetables, [illegible] $1,618 56.

There has been appended for books and papers, during the year, $107 73.

The teacher reports that of those received there [illegible]

Ignorant of the alphabet	[illegible]
Could spell and spell memorizing	[illegible]
Could read imperfectly	[illegible]
Could read in books generally	[illegible]
Could read well	[illegible]

Of the number now in the school, there [illegible]

Can read and spell the important words	[illegible]
Can read easy lessons in words of more than [illegible]	
Can read readily	[illegible]
Can read accurately	[illegible]
Can read accurately and understandingly	[illegible]

The following is a transcript of the Treasurer's account:

EXPENDITURES.	
For Food and Provisions	[illegible]
Salaries of Officers	[illegible]
Clothing	[illegible]
Building and Repairs	[illegible]
Fuel	[illegible]
Furniture and Stores	[illegible]
Wages and Donations	[illegible]
Bedding	[illegible]
Night watching	[illegible]
Farm and Garden	[illegible]
Postage, Printing, &c.	[illegible]
Repairs to Furnaces and Boilers	[illegible]
Stable Feed and Hay	[illegible]
School Books and Stationery	[illegible]
Shipping Boys	[illegible]
Oil and Lamps	[illegible]
Hospital	[illegible]
In Bank	[illegible]
Total	7 [illegible]
RECEIPTS.	
Balance, Jan. 1, 1854	[illegible]
Board of Boys	[illegible]
Labor of Boys	[illegible]
Drafts on State Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The Directors recommend [illegible] for lighting the Refuge with gas, and an [illegible] therefor, to the amount of $4,000. They also [illegible] appointment of a Legislative Committee to visit the [illegible] situation and examine its condition. The [illegible] not deem necessary any further additions [illegible] ings.

Senator Field has given notice of a bill to [illegible] the conveyance of property of deceased persons. It will simply provide that "such conveyance shall be executed to the purchaser by the executor or administrators, or by the person appointed by the [illegible] make such sale, and shall contain a reference [illegible] proceedings before the Surrogate relating to [illegible] and a brief statement of the substance [illegible] of the order authorizing the sale, and the [illegible] firming the same, giving the dates of such [illegible] said conveyance shall be deemed to convey all the [illegible] right and interest in the premises, of the [illegible] and discharged of all claim for dower."

The Senate had a dull sitting to-day—engaged mostly in considering the rules which shall govern its deliberations for the remainder of the session. They were [illegible] slightly amended from those of the last session.

There was also an executive session. Of course, where Senators get shut up with themselves, and [illegible] correspondents are, per force, of [illegible] veriest of Know-Nothings. A great [illegible] the grain for your correspondent to make [illegible] admission, and still more so for me to testify [illegible] I form no exception to this general rule. To [illegible] palliate this concession, I shall attempt [illegible] was done in executive session to-day, and [illegible] demonstrate the correctness or errors of [illegible] viz.: That in executive session the Senate [illegible] sundry nominations from his Excellency [illegible] Clark, referred the same, then consisting [illegible] nations for Notaries which had been [illegible] confirmed the same, and then [illegible]

I trust I shall not be charged with a [illegible] Senate in thus giving publ

The Third Page of This Paper

[illegible] TRAVELS.

[illegible]—A Rainy Eye View—[illegible]—Florence Described—[illegible] Historically Talked [illegible]—The Houses are Numbered—[illegible] Italian Matters.

[illegible] of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible], Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1854.

The approach to Florence, by the Railroad, [illegible] of momentary and partial glimpses [illegible] only, from a distance, and affords no [illegible] of its position and aspect. Standing on [illegible] of the Arno, which at this point [illegible] through a low, narrow valley, overhung [illegible] hills and mountains, it is only to be seen, [illegible] view, by ascending one of the towers [illegible] city, or one of the neighboring eleva-[illegible]

[illegible] impression on walking through [illegible] of Florence can hardly be agree-[illegible] narrow, irregular and gloomy. [illegible] of the old lofty palaces, ex-[illegible] and permitting only a narrow [illegible] to appear between their wide [illegible], at once strikes the observer. [illegible], though universally paved, like those of Genoa, with flat, irregular slabs of [illegible] providing for cleanliness and the [illegible] of wheeled vehicles—are mostly without sidewalks, and sloping towards the [illegible] present, during the rainy season, a [illegible] ripple of muddy water. As I looked, [illegible] central point, across the Arno, the [illegible] a notable resemblance to Paris from [illegible]—as if I saw through a reversed [illegible] in some unhappy dream, the great [illegible] of the world's luxury and comfort [illegible] a paltry and neglected suburb.

It chanced, however, that one dull and [illegible] morning I took my way, afoot, [illegible] the widest of the narrow streets, [illegible] to whither it might lead me. [illegible] crossed the Ponte Carraja, I came, [illegible] a walk of twenty minutes, to one of the [illegible] of the city. My pocket guide showed [illegible] to the Porta Romana, situated at the [illegible] angle of the city. I passed [illegible] falling into an ascending avenue, bor-[illegible] by towering cypresses, soon came to [illegible] palace with a palace behind it. Upon [illegible] was a body of Austrian troops un-[illegible] the direction of their morning drill. [illegible] to the right, and pursuing a spiral [illegible] over the hills, I found myself [illegible], of a cliff, the slope of which was covered with villas; from this point I had an [illegible] view of the valley of the [illegible] Florence at my feet. Those who [illegible] with the topography of the city [illegible] comprehend that I had wandered [illegible] the commanding heights of Bellosguardo [illegible] that I had the city and its envi-[illegible] before me. I could trace the [illegible] flowing from northeast to southwest, [illegible] count its six bridges. There was the [illegible] of the Duomo, its dome the largest [illegible] proud, rising nearly in the centre, and [illegible] all the other monuments into com-[illegible]. I could trace every [illegible] of the town, forming in their [illegible] a very nearly a square. The lofty [illegible] Vecchio rose up by the side [illegible] a spare Falstaff in the immediate [illegible] of that Falstaff of Cupolas. [illegible] and antique towers, scattered here and there, told of the supreme[illegible] which religion once claimed over the popu-[illegible]. The constant music of bells and [illegible], which stole faintly and sweetly out of [illegible] town to the cliffs of Bellosguardo, re-[illegible] me that it had not altogether lost its [illegible] in modern times. Nearly at my [illegible] was the Pitti Palace, the residence of the [illegible] Duke, and behind it, in lawn and slope, [illegible] and promenade, in flowery parterre [illegible] and rocky cliff, in peaceful grotto and frown-[illegible] battlements, in glassy fountains and plung-[illegible] cascades,—all mingled in enchanting vari-[illegible], lay its unrivaled grounds—the Boboli Gardens—a royal playground five days out of [illegible], and a public promenade on Sun-[illegible] Thursdays.

[illegible] was Florence—in a bird's-eye view—[illegible] compact, concise, terse little city, and [illegible] residence of 100,000 inhabitants. The [illegible] ape around was at once remarkable and [illegible]. The season was, you will remember, [illegible] December. The weather had been wet [illegible] cold. But while I was looking upon the [illegible] the clouds broke apart and lazily float-[illegible], dragging their gilded fringes up the [illegible] tops, and slowly disappearing in the [illegible]. To the north, they disclosed the [illegible] peaks of the Morello range, the fa-[illegible] barometer of the Florentines; and to the east, still more elevated and snowy [illegible]. Between these two spreading [illegible] of the Appenines, lay rolling masses [illegible], falling in successive slopes down to [illegible] of the Arno.

[illegible] the mountain sides were alto-[illegible], or presented here and there only [illegible] tints of a few faded chestnut trees: the hills between the mountains had [illegible] verdure, save only that the pale [illegible] orchards showed slightly in the morning [illegible]; the mulberry plantations were strip-[illegible] of their leaves, or if any remained, they [illegible] a yellow hue; the vine and the fig [illegible] were leafless. Yet never have I wit-[illegible] a landscape which presented a more [illegible] aspect of cheerfulness, comfort and [illegible]. From the city up to the very top of [illegible], and indeed far away among the [illegible], there was a constant succession of [illegible], simple or sumptuous, in the midst of [illegible] and orchards; of meadows still [illegible] with [illegible] already sown with the next year's crop. It made a truth an amphitheatre of [illegible], interspersed with tasteful residences, [illegible] in shelling orchards, bounded only by the [illegible] or by the snow-crested mountains. Over all this was shining a soft, [illegible] sunshine, while on the listening ear came the distant bell, with familiar sounds from the barnyard, the barking of dogs, and the voices of children at play. If such is the scene in December, what must it be in May?

Thus far, I have spoken only geographically of the scene. Viewed historically, the prospect was equally remarkable. There, to the north, was Fiesole, going back to the Etruscans, and still presenting Cyclopean vestiges of its Pelasgic population; the heights of San Miniato, an ancient fortress, commanded by Michael Angelo in the defence of Florence; the Torre del Gallo, renowned as the site of Galileo's Observatory and the residence of Milton, alluded to in his description of Satan's [illegible]; Villa Mossi, the country seat of the Medici family, and celebrated alike in the dark [illegible] of Machiavelli and the poetic outbursts of Byron. These spots, not actually in view, but its hills peering suggestively over other hills, [illegible] the horizon, with a score of [illegible], all famous in story, and in the annals of poetry and art. But for the present, I prefer passing over this historical associations connected with these scenes. I have wished simply to map Florence in the mind of the reader, and to give him his share of the balm of this December morning, and of the rustic [illegible] atmosphere.

On the way [illegible] of interest [illegible] the time, alike new to me, fr[illegible] you, detained by [illegible] there is a man [illegible] this a small [illegible] of which is attached to a string passing around his waist. His body does the pulling, and he has his two hands free. Every now and then the shaft runs into him, [illegible], without seeming either to annoy or to hurt him; he has probably grown callous to the infliction. In one hand, he holds a wooden shovel, and in the other a broom which would do honor to the *First Witch* in "Macbeth." The centre of the broom portion is cut out so that the two ends straddle, and as he pushes it before him it reaches out to an amazing distance on either side, swabbing up vast extents of the tesselated pavement. This agent of "salubrity," as the French would call him, is efficient and satisfactory. The streets are narrow, the vehicles are few, and the surface hard and smooth. All things considered, the pavement of Florence may be set down as one of the best in the world, disagreeable to the eye, but durable, and offering to a well-sprung carriage something of the smoothness of railroad locomotion.

Here we are at the river. The street that borders its northern bank is graphically called "Along the Arno." On the opposite side the backs of the houses touch the water, presenting a very unpleasant spectacle to the beholder. One feels like exclaiming with the *Irish Lion* to *Mrs. Fizgig's* servant, "How dare you turn that part of your person towards me, Sir!" at the same time that he spanks him vigorously with a loose board. This view of the back windows and unsightly out-house projections, just at the most favorable point for a prospect of Oltrarno architecture, is the most offensive thing in Florence. Wrong side out and hind side before are carried here to their very ideal. Stove-pipes burst out at numerous points, pursue an angular course the proper distance for persuading a draft, and terminate in the usual two-pronged vent. Chimney tracks are easily traced by the bulge they produce in the exterior surface. Clothes are hung out to dry. Children's heads are combed out of the window into the river. Horrible port-holes, the uses of which may be imagined but not described, are pierced at various intervals in this hideous back-front. The muddiest river in Europe washes its slimy base. This, a week ago a lazy stream, occupying but one-tenth part of its bed, has lately been swollen by the rains, and has become a tortuous, devastating torrent. It is a popular prejudice that the Arno is a beautiful sheet of water. Nations have been misled by the poetry of its name. Compared to the Connecticut, it is a sewer with the lid taken off, and its contents, of a sago, tapioca consistency, exposed to the view.

As we pass along, we notice a house numbered 5,710. This seems a high figure for even the longest street to reach; and, upon investigation, we find that the whole city is numbered right through, every street forming part of the sequence. The only professed advantage of this system is, that if you know the number only of a house, without the street, an expert coachman will at once conduct you thither. But the result of so puzzling a practice is, that people learn other methods of remembering and pointing out particular houses—saying of them that they are opposite such a *café*, or at such a corner, or form such an angle.

We notice, too, at every door, four or five iron bell-handles, marked from one to five; and we see that there is no porter or *concierge* to inform the visitor what story such and such a person inhabits. It is, therefore, a necessity to know the story before-hand. If the street door is shut, and your friend occupies the second story, you pull bell No. 2. It rings up stairs, in his kitchen, and his servant, laying hold of a rope communicating with the latch or the bobbin, opens the street door. On reaching the second floor, you find the servant, already forewarned of your approach, prepared to admit you. This custom is, however, an embarrassing one, and a portion of the better mansions, and especially those of modern construction, are furnished with a porter's lodge. The porter is a real necessity, for convenience, though he has been known to turn spy, to read your newspaper first, to keep back your letters, to send away your visitors, and to snore instead of pulling the rope.

Just about where we are now is a shop of a character such as you meet in country villages, but rarely in a European capital—a variety store. "Mr. Robert Townley keeps, as he says, everything in his line—and this line is as comprehensive as the Equator and the meridian of 180° west. He *is* at once grocer, fruiterer, wine merchant, perfumer, apothecary; he keeps hardware, tinware, earthenware; dry goods, salt fish, friction matches, Windsor soap, ribbons, bandanna handkerchiefs and whale oil. Mr. Townley, who seems to be the successor of some other Townley, is six feet three inches high, and his manner is such that you seem to have insulted him at each inquiry you make. His silent attitude of injured mercantile dignity, when I asked him if he had any Smyrna figs, has decided me to make my purchases elsewhere in future.

However, it was well to have traded a little at Townley's, if for nothing else but to get some small change in return, and investigate the Tuscan copper currency. The cent is named a crazia, and may be aptly described by calling it a metallic rose-leaf. It is a very delicate film of copper mixed with silver, and may be bent double between vigorous fingers and thumbs. If it ever had an inscription upon it, the impress has long since been effaced; the crazia is as innocent of stamp as anybody's finger-nail. Then there is the two-crazia piece, which would make a capital wadding for rifles, to shoot allies with in the Crimea. The crazia is the eighth part of a paul—and this paul is the principal coin in the currency. The price of an article may be 20 pauls, or as ten pauls make a scudo or dollar, 2 scudi or dollars. You thus have an opportunity of varying agreeably your financial conversation. What an attractive license it would be in America to be able to give, as the price of an article, two eagles, four half eagles, ten dollars, eighty shillings, or one hundred ten cent pieces. That is the Tuscan system—and moreover, they have four words for dollar, all of which you are liable to hear in your very first commercial interview. Your cook wants so many "moneys" a month. This location would seem to be borrowed from "Shylock." A "money" is a dollar, and so is a scudo, a francescone, and a piastre.

One item of musical news to conclude. Miss Hensler, of Boston, makes her first appearance at La Scala, in Milan, on the 26th of December, in either the "Sonnambula" or "Linda." The prospects continue to be, as I always [illegible] execution seems to [illegible], and her excellent opinion and her own conscientious practice. At a private party given lately near Como, she was asked to sing, and *encore* followed *encore*, till she had sung eleven times. There is great curiosity and impatience [illegible] in Milan [illegible], as she is quite extensively known as an *Americana*; the salary she is to receive being unusually high for a *debutante*, and the musical authorities of the city having spread favorable accounts of her abilities. Were there any means of communication between Florence and Milan, I should make a point of being present on the occasion; but I would as soon cross the Atlantic as travel from one Italian Capital to another, though only two hundred miles apart. However, I think I may promise you the earliest intelligence of the result of this, the first noticeable operatic entertainment offered by an American in Europe.

DICK TINTO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

A Sort of Coup d'Etat—No Union of Spain and Portugal—No Spanish Troops to go to the Crimea—Spain Does Not Join the Allies—Her Disposition Toward Us.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

London, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

The Spanish Government has made a sort of *coup d'état*, and a successful one, at least for the moment. The affair is quite of the pantomine category, and would have done for a boxing-night piece in some of the minor theatres of London. The honorable constituents received on the 21st a mysterious invitation for a confidential sitting during the night in the assembly hall. The billets had no signature, and told little more than a slight intimation that Government wanted to consult with its supporters. All the Dons went, wrapped up, no doubt, in their classic mantles, and with their brave hearts beating as if they were to follow the well-known *duenna* of Spanish melo-dramas to the unknown residence of some love-stricken Donna. Orenze himself was present, and when all were seated, O'Donnell rose to explain the mystery. *Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.* He confessed at once, that the anonymous invitations originated with the Cabinet. Of the reason of that underhand convocation, he said, however, nothing, nor was he asked for it, so natural it seemed evidently to be to all the august legislators. The national character saw there nothing extraordinary; on the contrary, it would have been, perhaps, out of order to be asked by letters bearing a signature, to a meeting at mid day. A prosaic way, surely, to transact business. Well, O'Donnell then said that matters could not go on as they did. The Cabinet must have a compact majority, or the Cortes must look for other ministers. The ministerial programme was known,—if that met with the approbation of the honorable members they must say so, and then act up to their words by remaining the united supporters of Governmental measures already proposed and to be proposed. The General complained of the wavering, and even fault-finding conduct of those who professs to be the supporters of the administration. He went even to personalities, and accused Messrs. Olozaga and Madoz of hostile demonstrations against those who saved the country, and who are now treated like enemies by the very faction they served most. This harangue, haughty and bitter, personal and insolent, raised a perfect storm, and recriminations flew in all directions. The two above-named gentlemen threw back the accusations, and called the Cabinet ungrateful. Mr. Madoz was particularly vehement, and spoke in a strong Progressista way, declaring his readiness to support Espartero's Cabinet; but, at the same time, refusing to promise any support for the absurd financial measures of Señor Collado, and declaring, moreover, his resolution to oppose certain parts of the Cabinet programme, especially the one concerning the future constitution of the Senate. He also made no secret of his distrust of Moderado men and measures, and had no confidence in any Administration of which Espartero should not be the Chief. There was a great deal of altercation. The storm being, however, somewhat stilled, 147 members adopted the resolution, "that the meeting approves of the spirit and essence of the programme of the Government, on condition that in its execution the tendencies manifested and pointed out by the discussion which took place, be followed." The Democrats and many extreme Progressistas left the meeting as soon as they were told of the reasons that led to its convocation. The remaining 147 are thus to form that compact majority of the Congress, which the Government is in much need of. So far the success. It may, however, be doubted that that majority will prove very water-proof in Parliamentary storms involving party *interests*,—I don't say principles, of which there is little. I almost forgot to say that Espartero was shining by his absence in that consultation of "night thoughts."

You have often heard of the Union of Portugal with Spain in a whole empire, and it is even said by the European Know-Nothings that England is in favor, and, in fact, nurses the idea. This union, however, is a mere dream for the present—a dream that may become a reality, but after the republicanization of the whole Peninsula. It is, at all events, absurd to think that the British Court would wish for a Pyrenean Empire, be it as a monarchy or a republic. The future of this question, as in reality the future of Spain's welfare, rests with the Democrats, and I hear that they have taken the matter seriously in their hands, at Lisbon as well as at Madrid. Two sister associations are started under the name, "League Hispaño Lusitanian," and a constant exchange of views takes place between the two capitals. Should the object which they specially work for not be attained, the results of such an intercourse of the Democrats of the two countries cannot fail to be of an important sort. And this is, at least for the present, the point of *practical* view in which this double association merits to be noticed and judged. There were some Carlist troubles without great importance, and speedily suppressed. If the Cabinet at Madrid had nothing to fear but from that side, it might feel safe. The elements of trouble and revolt are, however, in its own insanity, indecision, and headless tendency to compromise all and everything. The bill for the reduction of the army to 70,000 men has been voted. The British Government speculates, I hear, on levying a foreign legion in Spain from among the soldiers to be discharged in consequence of the above-mentioned reduction. General Prim has been mentioned to me as the one likely to be put in command of that legion. It is *not true* that the Western Powers have addressed any request [illegible] the Cabinet [illegible] sending a contingent of troops to the East. The Allies are not aware of her inability to do any such thing; and a diplomatic request may, perhaps, be addressed, for the mere prospect of a certain refusal, to a State of some importance, under certain circumstances, but certainly not to Spain at this moment. But *it is true*, that Espartero's Cabinet has been asked to join the Allies by the accession to the treaty, which is open to all signatures. It would have been an alliance of mere *demonstration*, negative rather than positive. Espartero excused himself, however, from acceding to even such a treaty. You may equally discredit all the rumors, once more raised, about engagements entered into in respect to Cuba's protection by a combined squadron of the Three Powers. Mr. Soulé has asked, I am assured, for some explanation of the Cabinet's views and intentions, and he was assured by Espartero himself, that "as to fillibustering expeditions, Spain relies solely on her own means of protection, and as to an enterprise of a different sort, she relies beyond those same means; also, on the good faith and the friendly intentions of the United States." He emphatically denied the existence of any underhand negotiations with the two naval powers, in regard to the guarantee question.

KANSAS.

What Causes the Discouragement of Emigrants—Let the Truth be Known, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Westport, Mo., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

As a Kansas emigrant, and one terribly humbugged but not disheartened, I would avail myself of your widely-circulated journal in the honest endeavor to encourage emigration to the West, and, at the same time, avert many unnecessary evils connected therewith.

There is no reason whatever for the inconvenience and actual suffering I have known in the West this season. Nor is there any necessity for the flaming reports and Eldorado schemes got up by speculators and others to *force* emigration. The soil is rich enough, and the whole country sufficiently beautiful in itself to induce population without exaggeration. A more magnificent expanse of country I never imagined than this same Kansas Territory. Boundless plains, dotted here and there by scenic copses, and watered by pure crystal streams and sparkling rivulets, extend on either side as far as the eye can reach. The soil, too, is of the richest, darkest earth, with hardly an acre that cannot be improved by the hand of man, while the whole country, though deficient in timber, is supplied by the bounteous hand of Nature with inexhaustible mineral resources. It is singularly and providentially favored in this respect. Evidences of coal are being discovered throughout the Territory, and they augur an inexhaustible supply.

And yet, despite these truths—despite the enthusiasm that prevails in the East, and along the road, even up to the desired point—despite the united shout of emigrants, "Kansas forever"—despite the thousands who have come from the East,—what is the result? Not over 500 votes cast for a Free Soil Delegate to Congress at the late election; the return and dissatisfaction over the country of four-fifths of the "master current of emigration;" the discouragement and loud murmurings of all that remain without hope of return. There are not half a dozen huts on the soil chosen by the American Settlement Company, although several hundred have started for this point. One party of over 200 persons from Pennsylvania, under the charge of Mr. Albright, has been entirely disbanded. They arrived in the Territory expecting to find reception buildings erected for their accommodation; instead of which they roamed over the prairies in the vain and fruitless search for the city site, so highly extolled in the printed circulars. These papers and circulars, describing the beautiful situation and superior advantage of the site chosen for the proposed city, were actually printed and distributed before the Locating Committee had made their contemplative tour. The place therein designated "as being for many reasons a choice spot" is synonymous with Council Grove, which, by treaties made in good faith, is *perpetually* secured to the Indian Reserve; and, consequently, not liable to preemption or sale. The grossly exaggerated statements of this Company, and others equally imaginative, must tend to stem the current of emigration to the West, by destroying all confidence in the efficacy and representations of aid societies generally. Emigrants should know just what they will have to endure; no man should emigrate West unless prepared for toil and hardships of the severest kind. And he must have some little money to start upon. His claim must sooner or later be paid for, even and farming implements be procured, a house or log cabin built, and provisions laid in until he can harvest his own crop. This is the one great mistake with emigrants; they arrive in the territory without any means of support; and here, at first, it is all outlay and no profit.

There are substantial and energetic men in the States, who, if they could rely upon the statements of these aid societies, would soon people the Territory of Kansas; but, with expectations raised to the highest pitch by false reports of the country, they emigrate, and, finding themselves deceived, turn back without making an effort or even registering a claim. If these pseudo-aid societies would but confine themselves to facts, these very men would come prepared to meet the difficulties which unforeseen frighten them home. Speak the truth;—tell a man that he must have money to buy logs or boards, if he can procure them at all; that he must depend for sustenance, not upon game, but beef, and pork, and wheat, as in the States, and that he must pay an exorbitant price for these necessaries; that the territory is sadly deficient in timber, and that all the *wood* claims are taken up; state these facts, and he will come prepared to encounter and surmount every obstacle. The West requires men of untiring energy and indomitable perseverance—men who will not shrink from toil and hardships; men who will invent an equivalent for a necessary that cannot be obtained. Such men, and such men only, should emigrate West.

As regards Council City, the site has at last been determined upon and is indeed a fine one, and the surrounding country beautiful in the extreme. The ground selected is situate on the "Divide," directly on the Santa Fé road; and for richness of soil and magnificence of scenery cannot be surpassed. But there is no timber; and every scanty wood claim has been staked out by the Locating Committee for themselves and friends. In a country so scarce of timber, and especially at Eureka or Council City, every scrap of timber ought to have been secured by the Company for the mutual advantage of the settlers, and not for the Company itself. It is a piece of imposition to tell people that there is plenty of timber, as the American Settlement Company has certainly done, and, when emigrants arrive at, and ferret out the place, to find that the "plenty of timber" has been secured by the Company for their individual aggrandisement.

The Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts is progressing finely in their settlement on the Kaw, or Kansas River; the country, for ten miles around the city site, has been already secured by claimants; they have a saw and grist-mill in active operation, with sufficient timber along the Kaw River for building and other purposes. The settlement of Douglass also has a saw-mill in process of erection; but the Council City men lack energy; and they misrepresent things, either through ignorance, or with a determination to deceive. They can never expect to retain settlers until they learn to confine themselves to the truth.

Kansas.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

CORNELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY. Illustrated. Part First of a Systematic Series of School Geographies. By S. S. Cornell. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Small Quarto, of 96 pages.

We have carefully examined this work, prepared by a lady of much experience in our Common Schools, and have been very much pleased with it. It claims to have sundry original and distinctive features, as follows:

First—Only those branches of Geographical Science that admit of being brought fully within the comprehension of the youthful beginner, have been introduced into the present number of the series.

The doctring of the motto on the title page is fully carried out: "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

Second—At the same time that the memory is called into exercise, the understanding is enlightened by copious and appropriate illustrations.

"Appropriate!" That is a curiosity in a geography, we must say, but for the most part the pictures in this book are "illustrations," and "appropriate" ones.

Third—The youthful student is put in possession of a simple and easy method of memorizing the contents of a map, by means of a carefully systematized set of questions.

Not having tried it, we are unable to say how far this claim is justified by the method adopted. However, any method may be made serviceable by a zealous teacher.

Fourth—The work is so arranged, and the science so imparted, that teachers, parents, trustees, and others, may satisfactorily ascertain, at any stage of the pupil's advancement, what he knows of the science—

—Which will be of some service to School Committees—not of very great to parents.

Fifth—The mechanical execution of the work is equal or superior to that of any other school-book extant, and will commend itself.

The Appletons publish it.

Sixth—The system pursued throughout the entire series, is calculated to save at least one-half the time heretofore required for the purpose, and at the same time, secure to the student *greater* and *permanent* results.

That is saying a great deal. Geography seems to have been taught generally nor as a science but as a collection of facts, and they not very skillfully arranged either. Miss Cornell here proposes a *system* of teaching it. It certainly promises to be of very great value.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF WILLIAM COWPER. By Robert Southey. Vol. 4.

LIFE OF EDMUND BURKE. By James Prior. Fifth Edition, revised by the author.

DE FOE'S WORKS.—MOLL FLANDERS, AND HISTORY OF THE DEVIL. London: Henry Bohn.

THE CYROPÆDIA, AND THE HELLENICS. Translated from the Greek of Xenophon. By Revs. J. S. Watson and Henry Dale.

Bangs & Brother continue their importations of Bohn's excellent editions. Of those named above, all classical students and readers of "standard books" will most delight to lay hands on this translation of Xenophon. The attempt of the translators was to be as literal as is consistent with neatness and perspicuity—an attempt which has been eminently successful. The text followed is that of Dindorf. This constitutes the second volume of Bohn's edition of Xenophon's Works. A chronological table and full index enhance its value.

The seventh volume of Cowper's Works contains his translation of the *Iliad* entire. Four elegant steel-engravings illustrate the poem. Another volume concludes the "Cowper."

Prior's Life of Burke is too well known to need more than an announcement of this cheap, yet excellent edition. A portrait and an index are given in it.

Moll Flanders made a great stir in her day. We were curious to see her story again, though, to say truth, we shall not recommend it to our young friends. Written to-day, every critic in the land would cry out for its expurgation or suppression.

The History of the Devil is one of De Foe's most famous books. It is exceedingly curious, sharp, learned and suggestive. These two form the third volume of Bohn's edition of De Foe's Works.

COUNTRY LIFE AND OTHER STORIES. By Cousin Mary; illustrated. Boston: Phillips & Sampson. New-York: J. C. Derby. pp. 180.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME. Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union. With wood engravings and a colored title page. pp. 248.

THE CABIN BY THE WAYSIDE. A tale for the Young. By Lady Campbell. London: George Routledge & Co. pp. 164.

A PICTORIAL LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR. By John Kitto, D. D. London: George Routledge & Co. Small 4to; pp. 280. With many illustrations; gilt edged.

LITTLE FOLKS' OWN. Stories, Sketches and paragraphs designed to amuse and instruct the young. By Mrs. L. S. Goodwin. Boston: W. P. Fetridge. pp. 288.

THE ROSE AND THE RING; Or, THE HISTORY OF PRINCE GIGLIO AND PRINCE BULBO. A fireside pantomime for great and small children. By Mr. M. A. Titmarsh, (W. M. Thackeray.) New-York: Harper & Brothers. Small quarto of 180 pages, with abundant engravings of Titmarsh's own designing.

FLOWER FABLES. By Louisa May Alcott. Boston: George W. Briggs & Co. Illustrated.

THE SINGING BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS' MEETINGS. By Wm. B. Bradbury. New-York: Ivison & Phinney.

Here is an assorted lot of books for the younger folks. *Country Life* is a pleasant story, with pretty pictures. *The Catacombs* is a good Sunday School book, and worthy a place in the Common School Libraries. Thackeray's *Rose and Ring* is a handsome book to look at, and the sketches are laughable, but the letter press does not amount to much. The others tell their own stories in their titles.

CHEMICAL ATLAS; Or, THE CHEMISTRY OF FAMILIAR OBJECTS. By Edward L. Youmans. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Quarto, 100 pages.

Mr. Youmans has hold of a worthy idea,—that to reach the mind the shortest route is through the eye, and that what is seen as well as heard, and skillfully illustrated as well as described, will be most likely to take up its permanent residence within call of memory. In this Atlas the plan of the *Chemical Chart*, published some years ago, is carried out far more fully. It exhibits the general principles of Chemistry in a series of colored diagrams, accompanying them with explanatory essays, which make exceedingly simple to the student and interesting to all, the first principles of the science. It is because it is so irksome to master these threshold truths, that Chemistry with its beautiful laws is so little known, except generally, and by its uncouth nomenclature and more popular experiments to scholarly people. We owe thanks to Mr. Youmans for making so pleasant this thorny and desert part of the road. Teachers will especially delight to pay their dues early and place before their classes this Atlas.

The authors of *Beauties and Achievements of the Blind* purpose to travel in the South, offering their volume for sale, as a means of earning an honest livelihood. They intend to put the contents of the volume into raised print for the use of their "fellow-sufferers for lack of sight," so soon as the profits will permit.

The *American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge* for the year 1855, has appeared from the press of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and reaches us through Ivison & Phinney. It seems to be fully equal to its predecessors in accuracy and abundance of statistical information. A very valuable volume.

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac and Laity's Directory for 1855, has been published by Lucas Brothers, of Baltimore. It form a volume of 300 pages and is full of information which is essential to the Catholic's appreciation of the state of his own Church in the United States.

Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Union College, has a work in press, of which the following is the title: *The Six Days of Creation; Or, The Scriptural Cosmology*; with the ancient idea of the plurality of Time-Worlds, in distinction from Worlds of Space.

Putnam's Portraits is the title of a small poem designed to make ridiculous those "mutual admirers," as he esteems them, whose portraits look out from the several numbers of Putnam's *Monthly*. Poorly done.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A distressing affair occurred in front of the National Theatre, on [illegible] evening, and as it is likely, from the circumstances under which it happened, the [illegible] of the young men involved, and their [illegible] very great sensation, we have taken [illegible] to procure the facts of the case. The parties to the affair were two young men, named Benjamin H. Ornesbe and Thomas Jennings.

Mr. Jennings is a son of Mr. [illegible], the merchant tailor of Main-street. [illegible] was formerly one of the chief clerks in [illegible] of the National Telegraph. They are both young men of prepossessing manners, and have many friends.

Jennings is reported to have been [illegible] for the reputation of a lady-killer, [illegible] ous vanity of wishing to be thought a [illegible] said to have been in the habit of [illegible] tions that he had accomplished. What truth there may be in this imputation we do not know.

It seems that he was acquainted with a Miss Eckert, to whom Ornesbe had been for some time paying his attentions, and about [illegible] weeks ago, he (Ornesbe) married.

In conversation with some of his youthful associates, Jennings boasted that he had on one occasion got Miss Eckert (now Mrs. Ornesbe) to take a buggy-ride with him, and that he had, at some hotel in the country, effected her seduction; staid all night and returned to the city next day. These boasts [illegible] from one person to another until they reached the ears of Mr. Ornesbe, who is of a highly sensitive organization, and was stung to madness by them.

The very soul of high honor and [illegible], he was shocked at the imputations on the honor of his wife, and at once sought an interview with Jennings. The latter was standing by the stove in the lobby of the National Theatre at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, when Ornesbe tapped him on the shoulder and asked him to step to the door.

He did so, and as they got outside the house, Ornesbe asked him if he had boasted in public that he had seduced Miss Eckert. He unhesitatingly replied that he had, and Ornesbe, drawing a pistol placed it to Jennings' face and fired. The ball shattered Jennings' nose, tore his face badly and lodged in the head.

Deputy Marshal Gray was stationed within a few feet of the parties when the affair occurred, and at once arrested Ornesbe, who made no resistance, and only said, "I don't care if I am hanged for it; he said he seduced my wife." The wounded man was carried across the street to the Woodruff House, and the medical aid of Dr. [illegible] ter procured.

It was found that the ball, which had been of large size, had entered the left side of the upper lip, tearing and fracturing extensively the bones of the nose and face. The ball was not found, as any attempt to probe the wound was followed by struggling with blood and the occurrence of spasms. Should Jennings recover, which is hardly possible, he will be horribly mutilated.

Ornesbe was taken to the Hammond-street Station-house, where he fainted, and remained for some time in a state of insensibility. The meeting between him and his wife was deeply affecting.

Yesterday morning he was taken to the Ninth-street Station-house, where some [illegible] of our most respectable citizens called yesterday to see him. Many also called at the Woodruff House to learn the condition of Mr. Jennings, who also has a host of friends, who think this distressing affair grew from indiscretion and tale-bearing rather than from dishonorable conduct on his part.

The father of Mr. Ornesbe, who resides at Springfield, was sent for immediately, and arrived last night. Messrs. Corwine, Hayes and Rogers will act as Mr. Ornesbe's attorneys. At 11 o'clock yesterday, Judge Spooner concluded that if there was a probability of Mr. Jennings' recovery, he would hold Mr. Ornesbe to bail in $5,000 bonds for his appearance to answer the charge that might be preferred against him.

At one time Mr. Jennings was supposed to be dying from strangulation, and Dr. Wood was sent for. He removed a bone from the throat of Mr. Jennings, who then became easier.

Mr. Ornesbe is still under arrest, as Judge Spooner, after a consultation with the physicians in attendance on Mr. Jennings, concluded not to accept bail. Mr. Jennings was sensible yesterday, and Dr. Wood had some hopes of his recovery.

Arrest of a Man Charged with Murder Committed Ten Years Ago—A Revived Incident in the Anti-Rent Excitement.

From the Troy Whig, Jan. 16.

In the Summer or early Fall of 1844, one Plumb Martin purchased of Mr. Van Rensselaer, the patroon, a farm in the town of Grafton, in this county, and soon after went on the land to cut wood.

Elijah Smith, of the same town, was employed by Martin to cart the wood from the lot in company with M., who was driving another team with loads of wood. While that engaged, on Thursday, the 19th of December, 1844, when near the house of Potter Maxon, on the turnpike, Martin and Smith were surrounded by a party of about fifty men, disguised as Indians. They seized the horses by the bits and ordered the men to stop.

Smith resisted, and jumped off his load with an axe in his hands, which he brandished in self-defence. He was immediately seized by the "Indians," who formed a ring around. Upon his offering further resistance, one of the "Indians" drew a pistol and shot him down. Smith fell mortally wounded, and was taken to a neighboring house, where he soon after died. Previous to his being taken to the house the Indians dispersed.

The murder caused great excitement at the time throughout the State. It was thought to be the commencement of high-handed outrages secretly determined upon by the Anti-renters to attain their ends. Efforts to ferret out the man who fired the pistol led to the arrest and examination of several persons, all of whom were discharged.

The examination of the accused lasted nearly two weeks, before the Police Court of this city. The District Attorney, however, was, much against his will, finally induced to abandon efforts for the apprehension of the guilty party, as likely to prove entirely fruitless.

A personal or neighborhood quarrel has recently occurred in Grafton, the principal parties to which are Benajah Allen and Joseph K. Martin. Martin charges that Allen is the man who murdered Smith. Upon his affidavit, Justice Rapson, of Lansingburg, last week issued a warrant for the arrest of Allen.

He was brought to this city on Saturday last by officers Battershall and Wells, and lodged in jail. He is about 40 years of age. We know nothing of his "antecedents." Ex-District Attorney Lottridge has been retained as Allen's counsel.

John Jackson, the Fugitive, Decides to Leave the Country—His Prodigious Strength.

From the Boston Telegraph, Jan. 16.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a gentleman in Worcester:

"It appears to be not secret here, that John Jackson is in this city, and not in Canada. His friends advise him to remain here, if he can find work, and he is disposed to do so, being a man of Herculean strength, and not easily frightened. Besides, you know, we have taken the ground that 'Worcester is Canada to the slave.' At any rate, I have heard men express the hope, that if Jackman is anxious for Mr. Jackson's society, he will come to Worcester and enjoy it."

This statement as to Jackson's great strength and courage, is not exaggerated. We have had a conversation with one of the men in whose employment he was at the time of the assault on him. This gentleman says that Jackson would take up a barrel of flour with his hands and shoulder it with the greatest ease. He is also exceedingly agile, having on one occasion, in the store, jumped eleven feet, from a standing position, and remained standing at the end of his leap.

☞ A Cambridge man, writing to the Cambridge *Independent* from Melbourne, says: "Thomas Hodges, who was M. P. for Rye two or three Parliaments, is keeping a public-house here somewhere of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, was walking the streets last week without a shoe to his foot, or a shilling in his pocket; and I can enumerate many instances of the kind. Gentlemen having left the University come to Melbourne to make a fortune, and in a few weeks are found [illegible] heap of stones studying stone-cracking."

☞ The late M. Mauguet who offered [illegible] and honors by Louis Napoleon. He [illegible] them,—and died in want; true, [illegible] principle and himself. Regretting [illegible] Emperor has bestowed a [illegible] Madame Mauguet, [illegible] honorable than it is politic.

☞ The United States Bank Pennsylvania.—The Norfolk *Argus* states that this immense vessel is being deprived of her masts, preparatory to having a specimen roof built entirely over her decks.

The remains from Mrs. CONAN's Calico Ball had not, yesterday, arrived at the House of Industry, but will, probably be "on hand" to-day. The arrival is looked for with much interest by [illegible]

Popery.

The [illegible] of Scriptures, given under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, was delivered on Saturday evening, to a [illegible], at Dr. McLEOD's Church, in Twenty-third-st., by Rev. Dr. MURRAY (Kirwan.) The subject of the discourse was on "The Genius and Tendency of Popery."

The reverend lecturer selected for his text the 36th verse of the 18th chapter of John—"My Kingdom is not of this world." He reviewed the end of the coming and mission of Christ, and the commission given to the Apostles. He showed, in the glorious purity of the Church, how religion made great progress, and had its followers even amidst Kings and Princes. The early heresies were then briefly adverted to—more especially Arianism, which attacked, in particular, the divinity of Christ. It was at this period that Popery became dominant. It was then that the blasphemous doctrine of transubstantiation was invented. It was then that the heathenish sacrifice of the mass was introduced; also, the intercession of saints, as it were, that man were unfit to intercede for himself. It was then that the distinction of mortal and venial sin was invented, and, as the latter did not deserve the same amount of punishment as the former, the doctrine of purgatory, by which the priests respected Heaven, was also invented. Thus the devil built up that dreadful babel of Popery, the foundations of which are laid in hell.

The lecturer followed the villainies of the Church and Popery through that, as each grasped for more than belonged to them, the world was rent asunder by their battles. The Church rapidly increased and the priests entertained the idea of governing it after the model of the State. Rome had its CÆSAR. The Church must have its Pope. CÆSAR has his Governors [illegible] the Pope must have his Patriarchs [illegible]. At the very present moment, we have a perfect model of the despotism of the Caesars raised around and shackled the people.

Popery is more a system of polity than a religion. It is to perpetuate the power by which it has trodden down the people and bound them to its will. Therefore, he would have no hesitation in classing the Pope with NICHOLAS of Russia, or the Queen of England, both being at the head of their respective Churches. What claim have the followers of Rome to the name of a Church? Monstrous arrogance on the part of the priests—and monstrous folly on the part of the people, poor, deluded people! [illegible] of the system is to produce a perfect [illegible] of the Bible. Under the papal system it is necessary to believe what the priest expounds, on the infallibility of the Church,—when the priest speaks every tongue must be silent—[illegible] offer to withhold it from the [illegible] [illegible] and there and [illegible] for even the sale of the Bible [illegible] [illegible] change in her nature or her [illegible] the fulminations of the Protestant Bible societies as "the work of the devil," the efforts made to suppress it altogether in Ireland prove that it is "the Word" facts. In a word, intelligent Catholics proved that we as ignorant of the Bible as [illegible] Korans, [illegible] they may read the Korans, but they dare not read the Bible. The world is not wide enough to contain the Pope and the Bible—where one comes in the other goes out. The feeling [illegible] between them is like the feud between the Scotch and Moors, "war to the knife." An[illegible] of popery is to give false views of religion; [illegible] sent of religion is the heart and [illegible] of Christ stamped upon it. It is [illegible] attitude of Popery that none are saved outside its communion. The Pope is the [illegible] and [illegible] outside his fold can be [illegible] [illegible] elected from the creed of PIUS IV. to which [illegible] subscribe at their ordination, also from the Confession, and read from the Bull in cœna Domini, which is read in St. Peter's on Maundy Thursday, to show the Popish doctrine with regard to those outside its communion. Rome has been always true to those principles. What sect has [illegible] suffered? What noble name has she not [illegible] HUSS, JEROME, LUTHER, KNOX, CALVIN, and a host of others, while she has placed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Chronicle's Heroes.

[illegible] pleasant and entertaining budget by the Chronicle of Thursday is strikingly tame. The [illegible] goes on sluggishly. Lord [illegible] who returned to England, and [illegible] has resigned, and is in disgrace. [illegible], the Commissioner to China, is severely handled by the London Times, the ground of censure being that he [illegible] the attack on the Barrier forts, [illegible] Lord Elgin, the present Governor-General of India, at the War Department, [illegible] the attacks of this [illegible] have created great excitement [illegible].

The Conference at Vienna is yet [illegible]. It has been for eighteen months [illegible], and although new professions are made by Prussia, and a faint prospect is held out that Russia may not differ so widely with the allies on the new propositions at Vienna, the chances of peace are pronounced [illegible].

The Stock market shows steadiness; [illegible] and Consols, owing to the [illegible] of English capital to the new French Loan, [illegible].

[illegible] and Diplomacy.

That mysterious and potent personage known as Sam made his first concerted and [illegible] demonstration in our State Assembly day before yesterday. Mr. HEADLEY, the well known author, was selected as the special organ [illegible]. The speech which he [illegible] the occasion will be found in another [illegible] morning's Times. It is clear, [illegible] and exceedingly well written. It [illegible] to have had a two-fold object:—*first*, to [illegible] on the propriety of sending none [illegible] Americans abroad to represent [illegible] any diplomatic or consular capacity; and *secondly*, to have it generally [illegible] that he, Mr. HEADLEY,—and so [illegible] answer for him, SAM,—*would not vote for any man for United States [illegible] who would not pledge himself to the [illegible] principles*. The latter was probably the [illegible] of the whole demonstration. We [illegible] that the conviction has been gaining [illegible] lately, that a good many of SAM's [illegible] were becoming a little dissatisfied with the extremely rigid and relentless character of the discipline which is sought to be [illegible] upon them, and were beginning to [illegible] whether it was absolutely necessary to [illegible] all other political principles, [illegible] they have just added a new one [illegible]. This conviction would naturally [illegible], a desire on the part of the leaders of the ultra section of the Know-Nothing [illegible], to make some public demonstration [illegible] the purposes and principles which *they* [illegible] to carry out; and this seems to have been the leading object of Mr. HEADLEY's speech, as well as of the general movement with which it was connected. What effect the demonstration has had, or will have, at Albany, we have, of course, are not in a position fully to appreciate. As yet, however, we have found nothing to induce us to suppose that it has [illegible] any very great change in public [illegible], or that it will prevent those [illegible] Know-Nothings who were inclined to [illegible], from exercising their own discretion as to their action on the election of Senator.

[illegible], it will be seen, urged the impolicy of enacting a law which shall forbid the appointment of any but native Americans to foreign posts. There may be some doubt whether such a law would be constitutional, as it would prescribe tests for office unknown to the Constitution and directly hostile to the equality of rights which citizenship necessarily [illegible]. Mr. H. enforced his sentiments as to the necessity of such a law, by urging that public sentiment was not sufficient to enforce such action on the Executive, because it [illegible] distaste or change; and by citing [illegible] cases in which naturalized citizens appointed to foreign posts have done [illegible] to the country. The argument would [illegible] a much broader ground, than Mr. HEADLEY took. We have had native representatives [illegible] who have reflected quite as much [illegible] on the country as MARCY, BUCHANAN, DALLAS and OWEN. Messrs. HAVEMEYER, PIKE, [illegible] & Co.] are all natives; but [illegible] are not much [illegible] good representatives of the United States. Some further tests, therefore, are evidently needed [illegible] those which Mr. H. proposes. We doubt, indeed, whether any legal test would ever [illegible] to secure good appointments until the appointing power is thoroughly and radically [illegible]. And Mr. H.'s objections [illegible] such men officers abroad, would [illegible] equal force to making them citizens of [illegible], as to their giving them any share [illegible] in the Government of the country.

Sensible.

The Longshoremen are wiser in their generation than they have been credited. In conclave last night, they denied the truth of the stories to their discredit which found their way into one of the Evening papers—about stabbing into and mauling the negroes [illegible] the vacant situations that they left [illegible] of the late reduction of wages, and [illegible] incident charged upon them. They [illegible] assert that the merchants have not cut down their wages [illegible] or in [illegible]; that the hard times are [illegible] truly, though [illegible] upon their [illegible] the matter [illegible] finished. This is encouraging. It is a relief [illegible] to know that [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] to [illegible] forces to attempt [illegible] of business by the [illegible] "[illegible]," [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] "[illegible]," [illegible] will not [illegible] to their line of business, and who would not, a few days' experience in [illegible] work sufficiently well, would rush in to occupy the places that they threw up. It would indeed be an inconvenience to shipping-merchants, but that inconvenience would grow less and less serious every day, while the distress of the strikers every day must be enhanced. Again, a strike now would be ungenerous. "Freighting" is flat. Duller times for the shipping have seldom been witnessed of late. Small vessels complain that their voyages are all eaten up by the expenses in port, and many lay up to wait for better times, rather than pay the rates of labor which prevailed, very properly, when every employer was flush, and the employed *must* be had or the work stand still. There is a smack of the American in the 'Longshoremen's action—stubborn and unbending so long as it is of any use to hold out—supple and accommodating to circumstances when the fates are against them. If they knock under now, it will be but decent for the merchants to accede to their demands for a restoration of better wages so soon as the times improve and freights come up.

"Outrages in Texas Other than Indian."

An intelligent and—what is more to the purpose—a reasonable correspondent, lately arrived from Western Texas, writes us a letter which, to speak loosely, is about a mile too long *for* even our ample columns. He complains—but so gently that upon our word again it grieves us not to print the whole of his story—that an article published on Friday last, with the heading that also adorns this one, was likely to give a bad impression of Texas,—a worse one by far than it deserves. He says: "I am not able to deny or affirm, of my own knowledge, any of the facts which you mention as having been gathered from German papers. If they are true—and they are not mentioned, as you say, in your American exchanges—it is probably because they are calculated to frighten planters from bringing their slaves into the country."

The evil of slaves running to Mexico from the middle parts of Texas is a serious and deplorable one, not for their owners only, but for the negroes themselves, if we are to credit the statements of men who describe those that have succeeded in effecting their escape. In that part of the country there are few large plantations. The slaves upon them are generally treated, it is said, with kindness, and seldom severely punished. The trick to which we referred, of inducing a slave to run from his master, and then selling him again to another from whom he shall again run away, on the promise of a division of the money which has been obtained by selling him, is a very common one, not in Texas alone, but everywhere at the South, and particularly in those States nearest Mason and Dixon's line. It is not to be wondered at that the poor planters, a large share of whose property is in slaves, should sometimes be led to inflict severe floggings upon the fellows who have such a stupid love of personal liberty, and to take summary justice from the hides of the thieves when they are discovered.

In Southern Texas—or Western Texas, as it is usually called—meaning that part of the country lying southwest of the Guadalupe River, and above Austin, that lying beyond the Colorado—a majority of the people, exclusive of Mexicans and Indians, are probably of German origin; and so far from being the disorderly and dangerous class that our correspondent thinks we shall teach our readers to fancy them, we are confidently assured that a more orderly, industrious, law abiding and kind-hearted people are nowhere to be found.

But occupying the frontier of a wilderness—hard by a nation that abhors us and ours—and yet on a great highway, they are cursed by the presence of a floating population of a very bad character. This consists mostly of teamsters and other attendants on trains of wagons coming from Mexico, New-Mexico or California, who, when they are in the settlements, are always drunk and dangerous *to their associates*. Were the laws as strictly enforced there as here, for an honest and orderly person to come into dangerous contact with these, might be perhaps as rare as it is for sober Gothamites to meet with difficulty from the drunken sailors which may, except on Sundays, and under Mayor WOOD's rule, always be found in certain parts of New-York. These worthless fellows, however, make a great noise wherever population is sparse; and, together with the "quid nunes" who are handy with the quill and hot for stirring "items" for their letters to the papers in the older States, have no doubt done a great deal towards keeping up for Texas the bad name that she came into the Union with. Of our young sister, who has only one star to boast of, we desire to speak as tenderly as may be, and yet speak truth.

Then the occasional forays of bands of roving Indians, who in spite of treaties have hitherto continued to inhabit the wilderness between the Western settlements and Mexico, have operated to prevent a rapid and compact settlement of the best parts of this region. The deficiency of the forces which the Government has employed to check them, has not been in their numbers so much, probably, as in kind. Infantry and artillery in large bodies are sustained there at an entirely useless expense. The mounted riflemen are better, but they are few in numbers, and are by no means sufficiently dispersed over the country. The "Rangers," of which six companies, of a hundred men each, have been lately organized and drafted into the service, will undoubtedly succeed in *exterminating* all those Indians from which Texas would be at all likely to suffer in the future. This is the expectation of the people of the frontier, and no doubt it is the intention of the Rangers. The difficulty of such a purpose and the policy of using such a force to attempt [illegible] reserve on the one hand, and extermination on the other, according to the interests of the correspondents and editors—who are commonly the agents of land speculators—may very pardonably lead to great misapprehension of facts. The German papers from which we derived our information, should be more reliable; for the Germans are less given to live by speculation, and more by steady industry than most of our own people settled there.

Briefly, we say again what we intimated before,—we believe that Texas is one of the fairest lands that the sun sees on our Continent. It is rich, fertile, as healthful as most new countries are, productive, genial. With New-England institutions pervading its people, and New-England or New-York—they are all the same when we get south of Virginia—free schools, and free men, it would be the garden of the Union. But it has three curses, that are perpetually doing it harm abroad. First, the great curse of Slavery; second, the curse of the resty-breaking, throat-cutting, yet sneaking and cowardly savages; third, the contemptibly little curse of the "Floating Population," which furnishes such rich food for the letter-writers. It is under shadow of the first that transpire those outrages for which we must look to the German newspapers. The second, the Rangers promise to remove. The third, time and a good Providence will extirpate. An emigration from the North, and of that very class of foreigners whom the Know-Nothings are most fearful of, will contribute rapidly to remove all three of them, when Texas will loom up to our eyes in something of her true proportions of greatness and symmetry.

The Old Public School Society.

When the Common Schools in the City could scarcely be said to exist,—when perfect Freedom to the Schools was as little understood in New-York as it is now in some of the States of the Southwest,—when the only free schools here were one for colored children and a few charity schools of different denominations for the destitute children within certain church-bounds,—in 1805,—some thirty-seven long-headed, far-sighted and large-hearted men asked and obtained a charter from the State which granted permission to establish "a free school for the education of such poor children as do not belong to or are not provided for by any Religious Society. This Society, which by degrees got hold of the doctrine of the necessity of educating all the children of the City—rich and poor, ragged and tidy, and free of all expense—had for its President DE WITT CLINTON. For its last one—for its last President *has* gone out of office—it had GEORGE TRIBBLE. This old "Public School Society" had the honored fate to found a new institution in the City, to grow up within some forty years from her birth to so ripe an age, and to nourish at her bosom so spirghtly and excellent an offspring, as to be able to retire in the fullness of her strength, and to leave the field well possessed and tilled to her own satisfaction. Her first school in Tryon-row living men very well remember; that was in 1806. In 1846 she had eighteen schools of three departments each, fifty-six separate primaries, and two principal colored schools with three departments each.

The Society started with the principle that the children of the irreligious poor, as well as of the religious, ought to be educated. But as now the starving sons of Yankees will not eat the soup offered by Charity until hunger has deepened into starvation, so then, a charity education was disgustful to the poor, and those for whom the schools were started were with difficulty led to attend. In 1826 the Society assumed the name by which it has since been known, obtained permission to extend the privileges of gratuitous instruction in its schools to *all children* in the City not otherwise provided for, and to charge a small tuition to those whose parents they thought able to pay. In 1839 the obnoxious rate-bills were entirely dispensed with. The public sentiment, which this Society had done more than any other institution to create, demanded, in 1842, the establishment of Ward Schools, to grow up by the side of the Public Schools, which, being somewhat more democratically administered, overshadowed at last the parent stock, so that, in 1853, for the sake of greater harmony and efficiency, the Society merged itself into the Ward School system. Fifteen members of the Society, by arrangement, took seats in the Board of Education as members. Their terms of office expired on the 1st of January,—so that henceforth the Public School Society has no legal or corporate existence. In spirit it does live yet, however, being projected into our existing system, and all its better features reproduced lying patent in it.

There were some peculiarities which only in a modified form remain. The old Society started on the Lancasterian plan. A principal took charge of the school, and his assistants were the advanced scholars, or "monitors,"—trained to teach on the same ground and at the same time that they themselves were taught. Finding the schools growing rather too rapidly for the monitors, it was deemed wise, after a while, to establish Normal Schools—on Saturdays for females, and evenings for males—where the "monitors" were pushed on more rapidly; and which, slightly modified, still exist, and do good service for the Ward Schools.

Now that this excellent mother of our City Free Schools has laid down her care of those active duties which she so ably performed for fifty years, it is a good time to write her biography. We wonder that no "fuss" was made over the occasion,—that no "time" was had when she came to her semi-centennial,—that her "boys," who are old enough, even, did not have an open talk, and so find a use for all, should have of her virtues. She belongs to History, and [illegible] A good history of the Public School Society ought to be prepared and put into such shape that every man who reads may become familiar with it. We hear that the old trustees of the Society are to-night to have a meeting with some reference to this very thing. Those of them who do not care to attend it will do well to-night to burn all their old letters and diaries,—throw into the fire all their old family memorials,—destroy all relics and tokens of honor,—for to have been a "live man" in that Society, in its earlier days especially, one may well claim as among his proudest honors. Look at our noble system—the pride of the State, and best ornament of the City, and say if we rate too highly the parent of it.

The Herald on Relief to the Poor.

We have had occasion to remark, and with some pride, we confess, that New-York benevolence, during this severe season of trial to the poor and unemployed, was never exceeded, either here or by any other City of the same numbers. Private munificence has known no bounds—has been confined to no particular channel; limited to no particular plan or means of relief. Money, food, fuel and clothing have come into associated and individual charities without stint. They count, in value, by tens, we might almost say hundreds of thousands.

Yet all this is scorned by the *Herald*, and the Park demagogues, to whose impudent menaces that journal is ready to pander, if in doing so it can reach the men of substance and liberality, whose public spirit and private efforts have made and are making the work of relief successful in spite of the miserable opposition of the proprietor of that journal. *Their* offence is that they have uniformly refused for years past to recognize the claims of this man to personal deference or social position, and he has left no occasion unemployed to indulge the grudge he bears them.

The new Academy of Music and its Directors have been made the peculiar object of this mean personal venom. The Opera troupe, with GRISI and MARIO at the head, were not suffered to be noticed, or even advertised, in his columns, because the manager leased the Academy. Their free concert for the relief of the poor, and which yielded nearly seven thousand dollars to this good cause, was denied publicity until after it had taken place, and its success too preëminent to be passed over as one of the events of the day. In like manner, the Relief Ball, projected by one hundred or more of our best citizens three weeks ago, was not allowed to be advertised, because the Academy was selected as the place of entertainment; nor has it been referred to, except to traduce the motives of the management, and to ridicule the benevolent purpose to which the proceeds are to be devoted. The last attack was made yesterday morning, and in these characteristic terms:

"*If the senseless creatures* who are going to fiddle and dance this evening in silks and satins, and eat blanc mange and drink champagne by way of feeding those who cannot get bread and clothing, those who have no worsted or blankets, fancy that the horrors of this Winter can be averted by such detestable mockeries, *they will be awaked from their delusion in some shocking way.*"

The result was determined last night, with what success the report of the magnificent entertainment in another place will show. It has furnished, we venture to say, a contribution to the Poor and Unemployed of this City, unprecedented in amount, and only approached by the Relief Concert of last week. Above all, it proved a success in numbers, respectability and good order, which carries its own comment on the ribald epithet applied to the patrons of the Ball, and the wicked menace of riot and bloodshed from without, which was designed to diminish their number.

The Ladies' Ball at the Opera House.

The Ladies' Ball for the Benefit of the Poor, the great event of the fashionable season, took place last evening. It was a most brilliant affair. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen during the evening exceeded nine thousand, and was even rated as high as ten thousand; the tide ebbing and flowing for hours without intermission. The immense area of the Academy of Music, sufficiently capacious for all ordinary occasions, was entirely inadequate to give comfortable accommodation to the throngs which inundated the building from floor to ceiling.

The company began to gather as early as 8 o'clock. By 11 o'clock a dense crowd of carriages had blocked up Fourteenth-street, Irving-place and the adjacent Avenues. Accessions continued to be made to the number of guests, until nearly midnight. The interior arrangements of the Opera-House were very good. The parquette was floored over, and brought upon a level with the stage, affording room for one or two hundred couples at once. The average number who participated in the dance was seventy to eighty couples. The decorations of the room were few and simple. The stage was handsomely draped, festoons of flowers depended from the boxes, and the lighting of the house was exceedingly brilliant. The presence of one hundred and twenty-five men from the Police force, headed by Chief MATSELL, preserved admirable order, both within and without the building; and notwithstanding the presence of so great a number of persons, no occurrence took place which could mar the enjoyment of the festivities. Two bands of music, consisting of eighty performers, were conducted by Mr. MONCK and Mr. NOLL. The military band, under direction of the last-named gentleman, played their best airs before and in the intervals of the dancing. Mr. MONCK's orchestra was in good training. In short, so far as the accessories of the Ball were concerned, abundant evidence was afforded that the Committee of Direction had performed their duty with assiduous ability. Dancing was prolonged till the "Wee sma' hours ayont the twall'," gave notice that balls and nights alike must end.

The festival was in every way successful. The direct benefit which it ensures to the Poor Relief Fund will be very considerable. The net receipts of the evening, we venture to say without actual authority for doing so, will exceed the amount realized by the Charity Concert in the same house last week,—probably $7,000 to $8,000. This sum, added to the ready contributions which have poured in from other sources, will do much toward relieving the distresses of the needy.

As a charitable undertaking, the Ball, was a novelty. It became popular because the public generally were enlisted for the Poor [illegible] and sought vacations for their relief. [illegible] of the response to a thousand [illegible] of the

[illegible]

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1855.

I telegraphed you to-night the startling announcement of an entire change in the policy of the Administration with reference to territorial acquisions. This reversal of policy is so sudden and so remarkable, that I confess a disposition to receive it with a good deal of caution; but the assurances made me on the subject are so unequivocal, and the statement is strengthened so much by slight corroborative circumstances, that I can scarcely doubt its entire accuracy. I am told that this policy goes so far as even to reject the idea of annexing the Sandwich Islands; and that if the daily expected treaty for that acquisition shall be received, it will not be sent to the Senate for consideration. This, probably, is one of the secrets of Mr. SOULE's return from Madrid.

I am not so bold as to say that this anti-annexation determination will be maintained. The very fact that one such extraordinary somersault has been thrown, is the best evidence that *another* can be and may be at any moment. I take it that the present temper of the Administration is the triumph of the MARCY influence in the Cabinet. The Secretary of State has, from the start, been opposed to all annexation; and now that this Congress has nearly expired, and there is little prospect that the next would annex Cuba, if it could be had for the President's asking, it perhaps is not so very surprising that the determination I have stated has been decided upon. A malicious wag at my elbow suggests, that as the views of no two members of the Cabinet coincide on any given subject, the remaining months of the Administration are to be divided up and parceled out—a share to each member—so that each may have *his* policy dominant for a period, no matter how brief. This will give us, of course, a mottled (instead of model) Administration, illustrative, perhaps, of the checkered fortunes of political warfare—especially in Cabinet Council.

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And here let me remark, *en passant*, that it is a mistake to consider the terms employed in the act establishing the Institution at all doubtful. The bill provides that "the Regents *shall* make an appropriation not exceeding an average of $25,000 annually, for the gradual formation of a library," &c. Now, an examination of the whole set of statutes at large of the United States, will show that the words "not exceeding" are used in such connection as this, to express the intention of Congress that that full amount, or a very near approach to it, shall be expended. These terms are, in fact, designed to *limit* the expenditure to that amount, without insisting that the expenditure of $24,999 99 only should be deemed a violation of the law. The same terms may be found in every private bill, drawing money from the Treasury; thus—Be it enacted, &c., that the Secretary of the Treasury pay to John Doe a sum "not exceeding" $1,000, &c. It is always understood in such a case that Congress *believes* $1,000 is due John Doe; but it puts the law in such a shape that if the Secretary finds, on examination of the accounts, that the amount really due him is only $999, he may pay him only that much. It must be perfectly clear to any one acquainted with legislative terms in use here, that Congress fully intended that $25,000, or as near that sum as possible, should be judiciously expended in creating a Library; but the Regents have almost entirely neglected this requirement.

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LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, from New-Orleans the 9th, and Havana the evening of the 13th inst., arrived here last evening.

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Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1855.

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[illegible] Mayor, (who received him [illegible] and said, "I have not called [illegible] plaint against any one, nor have I [illegible] fice at your hands; but I have called [illegible] how happy I am that the people [illegible] at last found the man, and given him [illegible] an office in their gift, who is [illegible] and then referred to the very great [illegible] beth. He thanked him, and said he had [illegible] than his duty, and that he was determined [illegible] all events, until every ordinance of the City [illegible] fully executed; and said it was the expression [illegible] the opinion of just such citizens as he was that [illegible] wanted to sustain him in the discharge [illegible]

The gentleman replied that [illegible] work that he had undertaken, and [illegible] to have been done long ago, and if he [illegible] and carry it through, he would be [illegible] whole community; and that his name [illegible] down to posterity with other great and good [illegible] a benefactor, whether he would or not.

Gen. Scott on the Eastern War.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes as follows:

"I had recently the pleasure of [illegible] cism of Gen. SCOTT on the war in [illegible] look upon SCOTT as one of the greatest [illegible] the age, and I listened with great interest to his ideas. He says the allies committed a great blunder in delaying the attack upon Sebastopol as long as they did; that, immediately after the [illegible] of the siege of Silistria, they should [illegible] attacked Sebastopol, at which time there was [illegible] comparatively small force in the Crimea; that the allies cannot take Sebastopol unless they [illegible] inforcements, giving them a superiority of [illegible] the extent of from thirty to fifty per cent; that [illegible] Russian regular soldiers are the best [illegible] world for defence; they never fly, but [illegible] ordered to retreat. He thinks the allied [illegible] a great disadvantage in having two [illegible] generals; that the road to victory is through [illegible] of design. The inference I would draw from [illegible] SCOTT's ideas is, that Sebastopol will not be taken; for I doubt whether the allies can [illegible] ponderance of force there as in [illegible] General further said, that the allies should [illegible] embark now without immense loss of [illegible] the materials of war in camp subject [illegible] in their hands."

Shocking Occurrence—[illegible] Burned to Death.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 16.

This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, [illegible] the police officers of the Eighth Ward [illegible] the existence of a fire in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Chestnut-streets, from a strong [illegible] Officers CHARNLESS and HARPER, [illegible] traced the fire to the boarding-house of [illegible] No. 209 Chestnut-street, and door [illegible] the south side. No answer [illegible] from the building, but the officers [illegible] the cracking of the flames in the [illegible] pied as the kitchen.

The alarm was immediately given, and [illegible] proceeded to knock up the occupants of [illegible] door was opened by the chambermaid, who [illegible] was ignorant of the cause of the alarm. [illegible] immediately proceeded to the cellar, and [illegible] the dining-room, which was in the rear of the [illegible] they opened the door leading from it to the [illegible] found the latter in flames. The [illegible] up stairs, and one of them went in search [illegible] parates.

A young gentleman named ALEXANDER [illegible] a medical student, occupied a front room in the third story. His night [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and Miss ALBERT JONES. Messrs. JONES and [illegible] hearing the alarm got up, and after [illegible] themselves, went down stairs. Mr. JONES [illegible] back room in the second story occupied by a Mr. [illegible] ANEL and his son. Messrs. J. and JONES [illegible] ground, a distance of about twenty feet. Mr. [illegible] escaped unhurt, but Mr. JONES received a [illegible] in one of his feet. The intervening [illegible] Mr. BOWMAN continued on down stairs. [illegible] family were got out safely.

The fire burned with much fury for a [illegible] tended through into the garret and [illegible] second story. The front only of the [illegible] by fire, but most of the contents of the [illegible] building were ruined by fire, smoke or water.

After the fire had been extinguished, [illegible] who is in the Penn'a service, was [illegible] he heard a groan proceeding from the [illegible] the basement. He immediately proceeded [illegible] and found Mr. BOWMAN on the floor, [illegible] ing into the kitchen. The latter said, "For [illegible] take me out."

Mr. BOWMAN presents a shocking appearance. [illegible] was taken out of the building he was [illegible] cooled by Dr. TURNPENNY. The [illegible] be of a complex character. [illegible] mechanics were severely burned about the [illegible] much disfigured. Part [illegible] in consequence. The [illegible] and [illegible] to the Pennsylvania Hospital [illegible] [illegible] until [illegible] o'clock. He [illegible]

Mr. BOWMAN was [illegible] was from Hagerstown, [illegible] was a student of the [illegible] son Medical College, and was preparing [illegible] the Spring commencement.

Mrs. JONES, the mother of the young man [illegible] injured by jumping from the window, [illegible] adjoining that occupied by her son and [illegible] is supposed that she [illegible] [illegible] ing to get out of the dining-room, [illegible] going to the street door, or to the [illegible] yard, he got into the dining-room, and [illegible] kitchen door however met by the [illegible] him. There was no fire in any [illegible] where he was found.

It seems that this building was [illegible] rate places from the neighborhood, and [illegible] day. The flames were extinguished [illegible] bedclothes in the house. The [illegible] and Mrs. JONES and Mr. BOWMAN, [illegible] those he heard. Mrs. JONES [illegible] time of the last fire. She went to New-York [illegible] leaving the house in charge of Mrs. [illegible] expected home last night.

This morning, after the fire, [illegible] against the two servant girls in the house, [illegible] and ANN MCGUIRE, and they were [illegible] Eighth Ward Station-House.

The origin of the fire is involved in [illegible] to have commenced in a [illegible] but ANNA SHEAP, who was [illegible] that she left the stove in a safe [illegible] threw ashes on [illegible].

SUBSCRIPTION NOTICE.

COWPER'S [illegible] and incidentally of the [illegible] Men, &c. [illegible]

A Treatise on the Civil [illegible] tion of the [illegible] power and duty of [illegible] tion. By O. L. [illegible]

The above publications [illegible]

CASH MUSIC STORE—[illegible] OLT—HOUSE AT [illegible] WATERS, Music Publisher [illegible] is selling, in Consequence [illegible] of his Copyrights, [illegible] Country. His [illegible] $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300, [illegible] of 35 to 40 per cent. [illegible] from $40 to $125. [illegible] Music and Musical [illegible] and Sheet. [illegible]

CLOTHING WASHED [illegible] & CO., No. 441 Broadway, [illegible] Brown Men's and Boys' Overcoats, [illegible] with Rubber, [illegible] reduce their large stock of Winter [illegible] for a Spring assortment. Their [illegible] best quality triumphant, and [illegible] which cannot fail to [illegible]

HIGH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, [illegible] PATENT—twelve years in use and not [illegible] Books full inclosed in one of [illegible] tested in adjoining fires one hundred [illegible] For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, [illegible] Co.'s Patents.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF [illegible] continues to [illegible] with Hall's Patent [illegible] Water and [illegible]

New-York Daily Times, [illegible] January 18, 1861.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Debate in the Assembly on Mr. Headley's Resolution to Exclude Foreign-born Citizens from such Service.

IN ASSEMBLY—Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Having called up his resolution, Mr. HEADLEY said:

Mr. SPEAKER: In offering the resolution which has just been read, I wish, at the outset, to disclaim all intention of proscribing any class of men, or of drawing any distinction between native born and adopted citizens incompatible with the respect and regard we owe to the latter. Nor do I offer it to appeal to prejudice, or to arouse bigotry and passion. I disclaim, also, any intention of criticising on the present Administration anywhere, or at all on a party one; for I do not consider it safe to place above all Administrations in this respect, but only as having pushed, to a dangerous point, a policy which has, in some form or other, characterized most of our recent Administrations. Nor do I do it to discredit, in any degree, but to meet a present danger, and prevent, if possible, a great and threatened danger in the future. I regard myself more as an American than I would regard myself as a citizen of any other land, nor advocate a measure which I do not believe to be the soundest, nay, the only safe policy for any Government to pursue. I make this preliminary statement for me to refer to the extraordinary fact with the recent appointment of so many diplomatic officers of foreign birth has produced, nor to the apprehension which their conduct has occasioned. A threatened rupture with two friendly powers has, by many, aroused the people, and no certain are we of misunderstandment, that with the arrival of every steamer we expect to hear of some new entanglement which will require the interference of a Minister, American born, to settle satisfactorily. A foreigner, obnoxious to two nations, and indeed more an revenging ancient wrongs, or an helping old friends or factions, than of securing the peace and prosperity of his adopted country, has been mowing the seeds of discord and compelling us, by the proscription we owe to the sacred office of Ambassador, to assume a hostile attitude towards a friendly power, and sure formerly our noble ally. And is the question of peace and war between two powerful nations of such slight moment that it should be disregarded for mere personal amusement, or to avoid the charge of proscription? Sir, we have come to stand as at least an equal among the nations of Europe, and every year, by the agency of cables, the extension of commerce and the importance of certain territories and posts, bearing on our mutual interests, we are necessarily forced into more intimate relations with them—become more and more mixed up with their policy, and forced to play the part of a not more interested bystander of their quarrels. And does it not seem wholly unjust that, amid these disturbances, America should not simply represent herself—her own interests and policy alone? We cannot avoid trouble and disaster if those who represent us there, add to our inevitable share of their friends and former companions; and one may therefore fail to mix himself up, more or less, with the factions of Europe at the present day? It will be impossible, with such representatives abroad, to avoid those "entangling alliances" deprecated by WASHINGTON, or what will be equivalent to them. I find that this statement needs no proof; that I have with me the sympathies, if not the sympathy of every member of this House.

The importance of the subject designed to be carried out by this resolution, increases in magnitude every day. At this moment nearly one-third of our foreign representatives are composed of foreigners. One, who a few weeks ago had in New-York the Austrian eagle over his door as the symbol of his office, now in Europe rejoices as a *Chargé d'Affaires* under the American eagle. Austria sends us a Consul—we turn him into a Minister and send him back. This is international courtesy with a vengeance!

I can conceive of but two possible objections to this resolution: *First*, that it is too sweeping; excluding not only those who have been educated under foreign influences but those, also, who from almost infancy have grown up amid our institutions. To this I can only say that I have framed it based on general principles, and it rarely should a law, touching personal interest. A policy or an act of which this did, must rest on some general principle, or any action will be momentary in its effects, and in the end erroneous.

The *second* is, that it is inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our institutions—that the very principles on which this Government is based, forbid such unworthy distinctions—that all being citizens, all are alike, and so much language is flattery or an insult to the intelligence among us. Sir, I like this fusion theory; but American should not be blurred that it is not practised out. I need not refer to the various foreign military companies and secret societies in our cities, to prove this. We have allowed German and Irish and various foreign bodies, to exist as such among us; but the moment we dare to form an *American* party, we are denounced as bigoted and proscriptive. Besides, Sir, if our foreign representatives choose to remind us that they have not forgotten their foreign sympathies and antipathies, they must not blame us for acting on the reminder. But the Constitution itself settles this second objection. The Convention, with WASHINGTON as its President, that formed it, declared in the second article, that "no person except a native-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, should be eligible to the office of President." Congress, in its first session after the adoption of the Constitution, passed an act declaring that "no person not eligible to the office of President, should be eligible to that of Vice-President," and the requisite number of States adopting it, it became a part of the Constitution. So that now, no man, unless an American born citizen, can be President or Vice-President of this Republic. Now, the Constitution makes a distinction between foreigners and native born citizens. The very charter of our liberties asserts the right to discriminate when the safety and well being of the community seem to demand it. Who, then, will dare to say that any measure making the same discrimination, based on the same necessity or precedent, and tending to the same end, is inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions? The ordinate stranger can lessen the nationality—the presumption under the law, and if this discrimination is right in the Government of the United States, it is right, also, in the subordinate States, and equally so, and much more needed in the appointment of those who shall represent this republic abroad. If these articles in the Constitution have any language—if they teach any lesson—it is this: "Never let foreigners control the interests of the Union, where their foreign sympathies or prejudices can affect the well-being of the commonwealth." If there is danger in allowing a foreigner to be *Vice President*, I take it no one is so untrue as to deny that there is danger also in allowing one to represent us abroad. In the former case that danger is remote and contingent; in the latter, present and constant. And if the discrimination which this resolution proposes is unjust and proscriptive, then those articles in the Constitution are also proscriptive. I, for one, am willing to be so proscriptive as the Constitution. I am satisfied to be placed in the same category with those who formed it.

But, Sir, not only has the experience of the past year shown the necessity of such a measure as this resolution proposes, but the demand for it is based on the soundest logic. In the first place, a man educated in a foreign land cannot *truly* represent us. Does any one suppose that because he might become the subject of Austria or Russia, that he could properly represent those United among the governments of Europe? Must not even they represent us who differ so widely, so totally, from all other people. A man must grow up amid our institutions, become a part of them, a component tree of the soil on, of which it grows to comprehend our true character, or convey an impression of it to other nations. This is not a mere matter of theory, but is a fact which finds striking illustrations in our history,—illustrations furnished seemingly for our special benefit, but which, somehow, have been strangely overlooked. The Secretary of the Treasury, under JEFFERSON, and who completely controlled his Cabinet and afterwards that of MADISON, was one of the purest, most upright and accomplished men that ever held place in any Cabinet. He loved this country well, and sought her welfare with untiring self-devotion. He had but one fault, he was a *foreigner*; and yet it was thought this could scarcely be a fault, for he was from a foreign Republic—matured in freedom, and had been rocked in the cradle of liberty. Yet, educated under different influences, he could not understand us. For this he was not to blame. It was a want neither intellect nor study could supply. His counsels rendered JEFFERSON'S course timorous, and hence provoked constant and renewed aggressions. Having the same influence in MADISON'S Cabinet, he caused the same vacillating policy to be pursued. He opposed the war throughout, and when it was declared, predicted utter failure. Controlling the Cabinet, he prevailed on it to adopt the fatal resolution of shutting up the navy in port; in short, of sending our ships-of-war into mere gun-boats. The execution of this most disastrous decision was prevented only by two men, Captains BAINBRIDGE and STEWART, whom we should hold in everlasting remembrance. Hearing of it, they remonstrated with the President, telling him that if the navy was laid up in war no one would support it in peace. They endeavored to encourage him, declaring that American sailors could take care of their own ships. Nay, they urged him by promising victories. Very likely they said, We shall at last be overcome by superior force, but the American flag shall never be struck with dishonor. The President, with the Secretary of the Navy, was swept away by the noble enthusiasm and earnest appeals of these brave commanders, and a Cabinet meeting was called to reconsider the decision which it had come on. But here the Secretary of the Treasury (noble and true as he was) again threw his mighty influence in the scale against this appeal of Captains BAINBRIDGE and STEWART and the decision to lay up the fleet was reaffirmed. Apparently the thing was now settled, and here I would pause, and ask every member within hearing of my voice, what would have been the result if that decision had been persevered in. The victories of our countervailed the defeats on land—the shores pulling in from the seaboard, met the succor and ammunition from our Northern and Western frontiers. Every type in history knows that with our fleet laid up in harbor, the war would have had an ignominious close, and that we should have been compelled to pass through another war before the doctrine of "free trade and sailors' rights" could have been established. Who can estimate the evil that would have resulted from such a policy? and yet that policy was twice decided upon through the influence of a foreigner, and that of no less a person than ALBERT GALLATIN. But the commanders were not to be thus put off.

When this remonstrance was placed before the Secretary of the Navy, he replied, at first, to hand it to the President, till its language was explained. But they would not strike out a single word, until it went to the President.

Instead of being offended at its bold tone, he, for once, refused to call into his councils the Secretary of the Treasury, but took upon himself the responsibility of sending the fleet to sea; and what was the result? In a few weeks the thunder of the guns of the old *Constitution* was booming over the deep, uttering the first stern challenge to the foe, and asserting and making good the claim to equal dominion on the sea. Acting from the highest and purest motives, Mr. GALLATIN came near wrecking us in that war.

The English commander and the Secretary were equally honest, and looked at things from the same standpoint. I remember that a captain of an American merchantman, who had been taken prisoner by the *Guerriere*, a few days before the action with the *Constitution*, once said to me, that as he was sitting on deck, just after the latter vessel hove in sight, the English commander looked at it, long and carefully, through his glass. He then turned and asked the American captain if he could make the stranger out. "She is an American frigate," replied the latter. "It is not possible," replied the Englishman," "as he would not stand on so boldly." So thought the Secretary of the Treasury. But we all know the old frigate did stand on boldly, receiving the enemy's broadsides but returning none. She kept on her terrible way silent and stern as death, till her bows began to lap the Englishman's quarters, when suddenly she was aflame with her own broadsides, and moving on in a blaze of fire, soon left her enemy a helpless wreck on the water, proclaiming to the world how little a foreign member of an American Cabinet knew of American character. If one of the purest and best men we ever had, and best skilled in the science of Government, could peril us so by ignorance of our character, how careful we should be to trust foreigners, possessing less integrity, with our interests, especially when those interests come in collision with foreign nations and policy. Those captains knew that for every ship that went down with her flag flying, or for every one whose colors sunk in more glory than covered the victors, that for every such ship the American people would build ten: while, for a navy idle in war, they would not vote one dollar in peace. But this was what the Foreign Secretary could not and did not understand.

I have dwelt thus long on this illustration, because it presents some striking points. In the first place, it shows that this law of exclusion may be founded in something besides prejudice and bigotry; for there was no man for whose mental and moral qualities I have a higher regard, or whose memory I hold in deeper reverence than Mr. GALLATIN'S.

In the second place, it shows how the wisest statesmen, thoroughly qualified to rule us, perhaps, in peace, or represent us abroad in times of peace, can err, nay, naturally *will* err, when our country and our interests come in collision with those of European nations. From that moment he views things from an European standpoint, and magnifies one power and depreciates the other. He cannot do justice to both, and he cannot forget or relieve himself from the impressions and views that have grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength. He looks through European eyes and *he cannot help it.*

Again, Sir, the demand of such a law as this resolution proposes, is based in the best qualities of man. We have all repeated the lines beginning—

"Is there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land!"

I think less of a man who, when the country of his birth is encompassed in the perils of war, does not feel his heart and sympathies go out to her. Would any man desire to have an Englishman, still clinging to his native country, represent us at the Court of St. James; or a Frenchman, attached to France, settle nice questions of honor between us and that country? Perhaps one replies, this is absurd; no sane President would think of appointing such a man as foreign Minister. Perhaps not; but will any one guarantee that, in any great disturbances which should involve the welfare of the great bankers of Austria—I might say of Europe—that our Minister at the Hague would not think more of their interests than of those of his adopted country? But supposing men attached to Europe were not sent as our representatives, shall we send those who have lost their all in the struggle for liberty, and are true republicans, hating the despotism they have escaped. Shall they, burning with the remembrance of their wrongs, and filled with hatred, go back where they have tasted the wormwood and the gall, and be expected to think only of our interests? If they have old quarrels to settle, old hatreds to gratify, they are not men, as we find them, if these matters do not engross them more than the welfare of their adopted country. They are the persons I fear most. We have now such a Minister abroad, leading this nation along the perilous edge of war. Europe is heaving with convulsive throes—the rumblings of a coming earthquake are heard on every side—and with every upheaval men who have periled their lives and fortunes will be landed on our shores. They have been hurled from the seething caldron of the hatred of classes, where men have gone mad from oppression. O, let us not, with all their pasedness still alive, hurl them back amid those disturbances as our ambassadors. To them, rejected by tyrants, we open our doors and bid them enter and be at rest. But let them not assist to shape our foreign policy at home, or guide it abroad. In no other way can we fulfill the injunction of WASHINGTON. I do not wish our foreign policy to be a numerous one, but bold, straightforward and decisive; such a one as becomes this great nation; but let it be taken deliberately and on legitimate grounds, and not *forced* upon us by the rash action of those who have personal wrongs to redress. I could say much on this subject, but I have taken up your time too long already.

Does any one reply that this is all very well, and that there is no danger?—that no President dare in the future appoint foreigners to represent us abroad? To such a one I would say that true wisdom and sound statesmanship counsel us to use a favorable state of feeling to erect barriers and enact laws to stand when feeling subsides. I will say, moreover, that I have far more faith in one sound, stringent law, than I have in any man's philosophy. Public opinion is not a sufficient guarantee. It is changeful as the wind. Canada and Mexico and Cuba have their lessons. It is because the national heart is so deeply stirred—it is because all over this free land, I hear State invoking State, deep calling unto deep, that I bring forward this resolution, hoping to see it so hedged round and protected, that if ever the case again should again prevail, the nation cannot slide into the same perilous habit without being compelled to put forth efforts that shall rouse again the sleeping lion. Let this great State, then, set the example, and if every other follows, the passage of some law or act is rendered absolutely certain. Why, Sir, my chief rejoicing in this great American movement is in the sound measures, laws and policy that may grow out of it. The one proposed in this resolution is not the result of present excitement. Its necessity is a settled conviction with me, growing out of years of study of the history of my country, and reflection on the probable evils that will surround it in future. So profound is this conviction, that as a citizen voting for a representative in Congress, or as a member of this Legislature voting for Senator of the United States, I will give that vote to neither one nor the other who will not promise his cordial aid to the support of the measure asked for by this resolution. These reasons, Sir, which I have after all but briefly presented, seem to me unanswerable; but will add that I have also a personal feeling on the subject.

I will confess, although it may humiliate me in the eyes of some of my friends, and bring on me the derision of my foes—yet I will confess, bad as some of them are, I prefer to have Americans represent me abroad and rule me at home. I confess that I do not wish that a Frenchman should represent me in Paris, nor a Spaniard in Spain, nor a Moor in Morocco, nor an Austrian anywhere. It was a maxim of WASHINGTON that it does not accord with the policy of the Government to bestow office, civil or military, on foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens. It is but a short time since that a man with this maxim of WASHINGTON imbedded on his breast would have been beaten from some of the polls with bludgeons. It would have been pointed at by Americans with scorn—it would have been a badge of insult, an object of derision, and he wearing it become the blessing and by-word through the land of his birth. No matter what qualifications he might possess, acting on this maxim of Washington, he would have had the gates of office, nay, of honor, closed and bolted on him. But that time has gone by. Americans begin to breathe free and to feel free again. And although the atmosphere that surrounds this Capitol may just now be so close and stifling that men who, a few weeks ago, did breathe free and feel free, begin to feel oppressed with its poisonous influence, and are falling prostrate, one by one, yet this turbid, surcharged air shall soon be rent by the voice of the people, as the lightning rends the cloud, and under the revelations of its sudden light, those who shall be found prostrate will be left to remain prostrate still. It may be unpopular for me to say it—the sentiment coupled with language of derision and scorn may come echoed back on me in tones of increased volume and power, yet here and everywhere, I will say my country and my countrymen first and foremost, now and forever.

Desperate Encounter With Fugitives From Justice.

DAVID WRIGHT, indicted in Muscogee County, Georgia, for the murder of Deputy-Sheriff ROBINSON, sometime since escaped from the jail of that county, and proceeded to the house of another fugitive from justice named BEST. The two afterwards started for Pensacola, and were pursued by Mr. ROBERT SIMONS, Sheriff MUNROE, and a number of citizens. On Chrismas day they came in sight of the fugitives, who were traveling in a wagon. The Columbus *Sentinel* says:

The *posse* immediately surrounded the wagon. At sight of SIMONS, WRIGHT attempted to get at a gun, but failing, drew a revolver and fired just as SIMONS was dismounting. SIMONS then presented a double-barrel gun and snapped a cap at WRIGHT. WRIGHT again fired at SIMONS another barrel of his revolver. SIMONS this time succeeded in firing the other barrel of his gun, loaded with buckshot, a few of which took effect in the lips and cheek of WRIGHT, who made off to a thicket close by. He was headed by Mr. MUNROE. WRIGHT then fired another barrel of his revolver, the shot of which took effect in the thigh of Mr. MUNROE, but the wound required no dressing. A dog belonging to one of the posse now rushed upon WRIGHT, and as he was about to seize him, the bold ruffian shot him through the left shoulder, and disabled the brute. SIMONS then called on the WRIGHTS to surrender, when he threw up his pistol and exclaimed, "Fight it out!" The pistol now rose up, and WRIGHT delivered to him his pistol, and confined himself to be bound.

During the scene, BEST had got out a gun from the wagon, and was advancing in the direction of WRIGHT, with the intention of aiding him in his unequal conflict. His movement was discovered by one of the posse, who rushed upon him and wrenched the gun from his hands. After WRIGHT was secured, the indignant crowd took BEST into the woods, tied him to a tree, and gave him fifty-six lashes upon his back. He was then turned loose. It was with the greatest difficulty the sheriff prevented the crowd from hanging WRIGHT on the spot. He is now in jail.

Action of the Shield's Artillery Electors.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 16.

The following resolutions were adopted last evening by the Shields Artillery, upon the reception of the recent official order declaring the company to be disbanded. It will be seen that the members mean the case shall undergo a legal investigation:

Whereas, By an official announcement, (General Order No. 2,) Company H, 5th Regiment of Artillery, has been declared to be disbanded, now we, the officers and members of said company, at a formal meeting, regularly called for the purpose of considering the course of action to be adopted by the company, in consequence of said order, have,

Resolved, That we will rest our cause upon the constitutional laws of the State. That we respectfully and firmly protest against the order of the Commander-in-Chief for our disbandment, as unlawful. That while we acknowledge our obligations to obey all lawful commands—and are willing to extend to our superior officers the respect due them—we still retain the right of remonstrance against any encroachments upon our rights—such as an order for our disbandment, for which the Constitution and laws furnish no warrant. And, as we believe that our said company cannot lawfully be disbanded for the causes set forth in said order—and desiring an authoritative decision upon the matter which shall govern our action.

Resolved, That our Commander, EDWARD YOUNG, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to take such action in the premises as in his judgment may seem most conducive to the honor of the company and our rights as citizens. And to this end, that he may retain counsel and assistance, and under advice do whatsoever may tend to secure a due understanding of our duties and privileges as citizen-soldiers; and the company will ratify and confirm said action in every respect, and pay from the Treasury of said company the needful expenses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Have Pity on the Poor.**—The Industrial School, under the supervision of an Association of Ladies, meets every Saturday in the Kipp's Bay M. E. Chapel, 37th-st., near 3d-av., to feed and clothe the destitute children of the adjacent avenues and streets. There is also a Sewing Circle connected with the Chapel, who clothe as fast as possible the destitute children who desire to attend the Sunday School. But with all that these associations have been able to do, there are scores of ragged and bare-footed children to be provided for. Within the last ten days more than two hundred pieces of wearing apparel have been distributed under the direction of Rev. VALENTINE BUCK, who, in addition to his pastoral duties, is devoting his attention to the wants of the poor in that part of the City. This is, therefore, to solicit of those who have pity on the poor, half-worn garments, shoes, boots, caps and bedding, for men, women and children. All the ladies who read this please examine their wardrobes—select what they can spare, and send them to the direction of Rev. Mr. BUCK, No. 107 East 33d-st, who will attend to their careful distribution!

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Rodding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Fourteenth Ward Appeal.**—The Association for the Relief of the Poor of the 14th Ward, respectfully announce that they have been in active operation since the 1st of January, and since that period 78 families have been relieved. The Committee are pained to state that there is an unusual distress in the Ward, and they appeal to all who can contribute their mite, to do so in the cause of common humanity. We ask you to extend your helping hand to our members who are devoting their time and energies to relieving those who are in a suffering condition. It is designed, if possible, to keep up the organization during the months of January and February. There is a constant drain upon our treasury. Will you aid us in responding it, so that we can go on and encourage the sufferings of the poor? The Visiting Committee are now at your door, soliciting aid, and any assistance in money, clothing, or provisions, will be thankfully received; or donations of clothing may be sent MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, to No. 111 Elizabeth-st., between Broome and Grand sts., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Donations in money will also be received by C. BELLOGG, Boat-keeper of the Westchester House, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery.

JOHN S. GILES, President.
CHARLES T. MATTHEWS, Treasurer.
PETER MORNEHAN, Secretary.

☞ **To the Liquor Dealers of New-York.**—A meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Central Convention will be held at the Westchester House on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of establishing a permanent Society. Those in favor of uniting with them to form a Society are invited to do so at said meeting. The Constitution and By-laws can be had at the Westchester House, or at French's Hotel prior to said meeting. Delegates are requested to bring up as many members for initiation as possible. N. B. BUNCE, Chairman.

JOHN BELL, Secretary.

☞ **Fallen Babylon Illustrated.**—Prof. BICKLEY will deliver the Second Lecture of the Course on the Doomed Cities of Antiquity, at the Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18. Subject—*Doom and Fall of Babylon.* This Lecture will be illustrated with maps, plans and views of the Plains of Shinar. The views are six large pictures of immense size, (20 feet square,) representing with Nature's truthfulness the present appearances of Babylon, neighboring views, special objects and surrounding scenery. Doors open at 6½ P. M. Lecture commences at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

☞ **A Meeting of the Members and Trustees of the late Public School Society,** will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., on THURSDAY next, the 19th inst., at 4½ P. M. A punctual and general attendance is requested.

LINUS W. STEVENS,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WILLIAM F. COOLEDGE,
JOSEPH CURTIS,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
} Committee.

☞ **New-England Young Men's Association Lectures.**—The first of the Annual Course of Lectures, under the auspices of this Association, will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—*Modern Chivalry.* Also a humorous and satirical Poem, by JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., entitled *The Money King.* Tickets 25 cents.

F. W. FISHER, M. D., President.
E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla**—Having been thoroughly tested in the last five years, it has now become a popular standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, biliousness, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ **Improvement in Dentistry.**—DR. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near the New-York Hotel, will be pleased to exemplify the various improvements he has introduced into his profession, which have allowed by those who have experienced them to be "unsurpassed" for adding beauty, durability, natural appearances, and great comfort; qualities so essential to those who wear and require artificial teeth. Office hours from 10 till 5 o'clock.

☞ **German Lectures.**—The sixth of the series of lectures will be delivered by FRED. KAPP at the Mercantile Library, (late the Astor-place Opera House,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*History of the German Settlements in Western Texas and their Importance to the United States.* Admittance 50 cents.

☞ **Chamber of Commerce.**—A Special Meeting of the Chamber will be held at the Merchants' Bank, THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 1 P. M., to consider the Report of the Committee appointed to draft a Memorial to the Legislature for the repeal of the Usury Laws. By order of

EDWARD C. BOGERT, Secretary.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 F. & A. M., are requested to be punctual in their attendance THIS EVENING, at the Lodge Room corner of Bleecker and Broadway. By order of

SAML. D. WILSON, W. M.

JOHN HANA, Secretary.

☞ **Mr. Andrew Foster's Lectures**—THE AMERICAN VIEW OF RUSSIA—The first Lecture of the course will be delivered at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Peter the Great.* Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **Ninth Anti-Slavery Lecture.**—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—*Slavery and Labor.* Admittance, 25 cents.

☞ **The Third Lecture by Rev. Dr. Manahan**—On *The World's Indebtedness to the Church*—will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the door.

☞ **The System of Monochromatic Painting**—As taught by S. WOOD, Jr., No. 485 Broadway, is regarded by persons of acknowledged taste as one of the most beautiful arts ever known.

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1861-2.—FIRST COURSE.**—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 21.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*
" 23.—J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Napoleon Bonaparte.**—Rev. JOHN LORD'S last Lecture of the Historical Course at the Brooklyn Athenæum on *Napoleon.* To commence 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of EDWARD DOOLEY, of Westport County, Ireland, supposed to work in Brooklyn at cabinetting. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother MARK, at the Post-office, Cohoes, Canada-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—Manufactured and sold at the lowest factory prices. Also, a large assortment of superior quality constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to order. JOHN F. HOWARD, 108 Fulton-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Two good second-hand billiard tables for sale cheap. Must be sold this week. The owner is about to go South in a few days, and wants money. Good chance for a bargain. Can be seen at No. 54 Lewis-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; she can cut and fit children's dresses, and has the best of reference from her last place of three years and a half. Apply at No. 129 26th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do the housework of a small private family, or to do chamberwork, &c. Is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 108 Gold-st., New-York, third door, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women—one as chambermaid, washer or to do general housework—the other to do chamberwork and fine washing. Please call at No. 25 Christopher-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter or chambermaid in a private family by a young girl who has the best references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 107 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as Cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 26 West 19th-st.

GIRL WANTED—An American, to go into the country to do general housework; she must be a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, cleanly in her person and habits, smart and active. I do not expect to obtain for ordinary wages such as I desire, and am willing to pay the highest price paid. Address H. A. DAY, Astor House.

SERVANTS—Of all descriptions, always on hand, at No 14 Rivington-st., particular y German girls, in every capacity, with the best of references. Employers would do well to give me a call. L. B. KREIN, Agent.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted a first-rate watchmaker, who will be constantly employed on the best work; none need apply but those who can bring the best recommendations as to capacity, &c. M. W. GALT & BRO., Washington, D. C. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CLERK.—An intelligent young German Clerk wishes to find a situation, where he only expects his board, lodging and washing in return for his services, until he speaks the English language perfect. Inquire at No. 23 Amity-place, rear, in Laurens-st., near Bleecker.

BOY WANTED.—An American, 14 to 16 years of age, to attend a retail store. He must be honest, industrious, and willing to make himself useful. To board at home. Must not live over half a mile from the Park. Address, with references, to W., Lower Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow lady, without encumbrance, wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a small family. No objection to go into the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, box apply No. 19 Union-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME AND REGISTRY, No. 149 Grand-st—A quiet, respectable boarding-house for female servants while out of place—whence they are provided with the best situations that can be procured.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for a new book now being published in New-York. Agents will be paid their board and traveling expenses, and from $400 to $150 per month, paid monthly in advance. As we receive hundreds of letters from those who have no intension of acting as agents, all letters in order to be noticed, must enclose 25, and if for any reason the applicant is not employed it will be returned. Address, post-paid,

S. B. GRIS, Windsor, Vt.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a Capital of $10, can be employed in a perfectly new business. Call evening or leave a letter, with a cent or stamps, for calling on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimen by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'g Co., 7 Gold-st.

FARM AND OTHER LABORERS AND FEMALE DOMESTICS—May be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $3 per annum will entitle to ten persons during the year, if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female Domestics also at the upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st. Servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution.

CIGAR MAKER WANTED.—Apply at No. 297 Bleecker-st. An American preferred

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentleman and their wives and single gentlemen can be genteely accommodated with pleasant and handsomely furnished rooms in the first-class house, with modern improvements. No. 786 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Entrance No. 186 19th-st.

BOARDING.—No. 185 Waverley-place, third door west of Washington Park. A suite of rooms on second floor, also a large front room on third floor. House first-class, with modern improvements. Also, a front basement to let to a physician.

BOARDING.—Astor-place Hotel, Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway (opposite Astor Place Opera House.) Families or single gentlemen will find very desirable rooms at this Hotel, with board at moderate prices.

BOARDING.—A fine parlor and bedroom can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place. Also, two rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING UP TOWN—May be had at No. 47 West 26th-st., near Broadway, with a suite of apartments on first landing; also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen. The house is of the first-class, brown stone, English basement, with all the modern improvements. Reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—May be had by a gentleman and wife, with servant—no other boarders—in private family, 10 minutes' walk from South Ferry; full board. Address W., Box No. 50, Brooklyn Post-Office, post-paid.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by calling at No 246 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—By two young gentlemen in an Episcopal family, in the vicinity of the Church of the Holy Communion. Address G. H., at the office.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentleman. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

RINGLETS FOR THE MILLION!—After much study, toil and expense, I have discovered the secret of making the most straight, smooth, and coarse-looking hair either to curl or wave, at the option of the individual, in the most graceful manner, for Life—thus enabling persons already to dispense with their appearance. Only three applications of my preparation are necessary. The preparation, which is not only perfectly harmless to the skin and hair, but renders the latter permanently silky and glossy, does not cost more than 50 cents, and the materials of which it is composed can be bought anywhere. I will send the receipt for nothing to any person who forwards me $1 by mail, prepaid. Address FERDINAND G. BLENHEIM, Practical Chemist, New-York, N. Y.

GLUE—WILLIAM B. PARSONS & CO., No. 280 Pearl-st., N. Y., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, have in store

110 bbls. extra white Glue, for Straw Hat Manufacturers, Gilders, &c.
100 bbls. 1st quality Buffalo Glue.
10 bbls. Glue, a prime article for Cabinet Makers' use.
110 bbls. Glue, low price, for Manufacturers' Turpentine, Sizing, &c., &c.

DR. SOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, &c., &c. SOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE INSTANTANEOUSLY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck and arms, leaving the skin soft and clear. HAIR RESTORATIVE will restore gray hair to its original color, and cause it to grow luxuriantly. EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 49 Walker-st., first door from Broadway; RATES, No. 440 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 48 South 2d-st., Philadelphia. Min. HAVE, Brooklyn.

COUNTERFEITS.—There is no one in the City Continental to sell LOVETT'S WAHPENE with my own signature written with a pen and pasted on the outside wrapper. WM. LOVETT, Office No. 762 Broadway.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE never fails to change gray hair to its original color, and cures baldness.

GILLOTT'S PATENT STARCH.—The Gillott Patent Starch is unrivalled for its excellent preparation of clothing, strength, purity of color, durability and economy. Sold by all Grocers.

DR. LOCKWOOD'S ELECTRIC WATER—A remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, &c. Also, a specific for all diseases of the skin, such as tetter, salt rheum, ringworm, scald head, &c. Sold by druggists, and at the office, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

ASTHMA OR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING—Can be relieved in five minutes by using DR. SHERMAN'S PREVENTIVE POWDERS. Sold by druggists, and at the office, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

DR. SHERMAN'S CELEBRATED CANCER REMEDY—Has cured thousands of cases of cancer, tumors, &c., which had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent physicians. Sold by druggists, and at the office, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

DR. SHERMAN'S CELEBRATED WORM LOZENGES—Are a safe and certain remedy for worms of all kinds. Sold by druggists, and at the office, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

DR. SHERMAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PAINT—For the cure of toothache, instantaneously

"Help" and Domestic Relations.

The Corrector of the Abuses of the Daily Times:

Sir: In your issue of Monday I notice a letter from the "Former," which embodies a [illegible] Years correspondent [illegible] for employment in al[illegible] Perhaps you are willing to accept of [illegible] The words I [illegible] I would bring to the notice of many [illegible] especially Irish ones—[illegible] day after day in the Intelligence Offices of [illegible] half clothed, half warmed, and half [illegible] half clothed, half warmed, and half [illegible] looking for "places." They are not deserving of much sympathy, Mr. Editor, however [illegible] they may need. Many of these, you the most of [illegible] on all hereinbefore who have "kept their [illegible] among them can testify, bitter was the re[illegible] that of the duties they undertook themselves to perform—yet they deserted their tyrant, night and [illegible] the month, with the slowness and obstinacy [illegible] partners in their different vocations. [illegible] otherwise, constantly compels a household [illegible] many of these domestic aids, what [illegible] republic? We of the country, in the fin[illegible] the rich, and often suffer annoy[illegible] in the hour appointed, thus losing our [illegible] patience and may be our passage. But if successful in *alluring* her to the "lone country" and enabling her in her proper sphere, how much timid and patience might our better half employ before her, "help" is brought to understand the rudiments of the vocation which we poor men are beguiled into the belief were *perfectly* understood by the incumbent.

If our better half is so *unguarded* as to hint to Bridget that her knowledge and her wages are quite at variance, *what is* the natural result? Off goes Bridget—slamming her mouth's wages, (though she has not been in the house perhaps a week,) and uttering as much impudence as she is capable of or [illegible]

This is no fancy sketch, Mr. Editor. Any housekeeper can attest to its reality, and I can assure you that in this section of the country many of our housewives are becoming genuine advocates of "Sumner" principles with regard to "aliens in office."

I say, with "Former," if these girls will accept moderate wages; submit to be taught what they do not know; appreciate a good home, with plenty to eat and drink; and show some respect to their employers, there would not be so many of them throwing the intelligence offices, which many of our wives have of late shun like pest-houses. Household wages should decline. Our domestics can buy [illegible] calicoes and muslins for half what they could [illegible] or two ago, while it costs twice the sum it [illegible] keep and board them that it has in former years. [illegible] should know this and realize it, and feel [illegible] if some among them are worth what they call "good wages," a large proportion are not deserving more than half the sum, until they have been instructed and profited by it.

The same principle will apply to men who seek the situations of hostlers, gardeners, farmers, &c., &c., [illegible] efficient help deserve good wages, and vice versa. All housekeepers and employers, both in town and country, will accord this.

Yours, &c., DUCHESS.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

The Dry Goods business exhibits very few signs of life. The demand from all quarters is of the most [illegible]; and is not generally expected to improve much for some time to come. It is understood that there is a large amount of goods distributed among [illegible] parts of the country, for which no purchases could be found during the Fall; and it is presumed that this will materially restrict the transactions in this market the present season; as parties cannot feel disposed to buy freely, especially in such times as these, while they have supplies on hand to close out. This consideration lessens the expectations of our factors, who have been and are doing all in their power to keep their preparations for the Spring trade within the limits which experience and theoretic touch merchants to view as necessary to render this, at least a safe, if not a very lucrative quarter's trade. Home manufacturers, too, have to [illegible] down their production, that there is not much room to fear any pressure from this source, which would be injurious to the market. The only danger that is to be apprehended, lies in the supposition, which [illegible] may become a reality, that foreign manufacturers, dispirited by the disturbed state of Europe of a market for their goods in that direction, will be induced to send more of them here than would be desirable. These producers, however, must be aware of the embarrassed state of commercial affairs in this country now; and if this knowledge be duly estimated among them, it is quite reasonable to believe that they will not only avoid sending us any goods but what we order; but also, that they will follow the example of our own manufacturers, and by reducing their production of goods, conform their business to the circumstances of the times. This is the only [illegible] that they can take, and if it be not adopted, foreign manufacturers themselves will be certain to suffer most from their indiscretion.

The movements in very desirable styles of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are moderate at pretty full rates; but other kinds are plenty and heavy. Cotton Flannels are rife and quiet, but firm. There is a limited business being transacted in Denims and Drills, at, however, rather irregular prices. Duck is becoming more depressed and is depressed, being in stock demand. The [illegible] to [illegible] for Osnaburgs at former figures. Lawns are [illegible], pending the public sale of Portsmouth [illegible] to [illegible] the 31st inst. Muslins and Cambrics are quiet and drooping. We notice rather more [illegible] for the better kinds of Printing Cloths, and Prints [illegible] quotations. Stripes and Ticks remain [illegible] the latter.

Woollens are very sparingly dealt in, and are without any real improvement in value. Blankets are unaltered. [illegible] in Cassimeres, Cloths and Doeskins, but prices of these are not very firm. Flannels, Jeanymets, Linseys appear rather quiet and languid. "Blankets de Laines are attracting a little more attention, at plenty full rates. Satinets and Tweeds are not much noticed, but they are quoted rather steady in price.

Foreign fabrics are as quiet as ever, the early Spring demand being yet in abeyance, while there is no speculation. The [illegible] are very moderate, but by no means [illegible], and the supplies in market are somewhat less extended, yet not less varied, than usual at this time of the year,—but this is a decided advantage. Most [illegible] merchants are prepared for a limited trade; and are [illegible] to conduct this on sound principles, by selling only for cash, or to responsible persons, on a credit of [illegible] more than *four* months. These are good resolves; and if they be firmly adhered to, they must produce a radical and a beneficial change in the condition of the business.

Markets.)... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—There is a limited business being done in Pearls at $7 25, and in Pots at $6 62½@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. The stock continues light.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The manufactories are not fully employed, and there is not a great deal of Spring work coming forward; but the demand is very moderate, both for the home trade and for shipment; and this precludes any considerable improvement in prices, which are nominally the same as last quoted.

BREAD—The demand is less active, but prices are sustained, as the production is restricted by the scarcity and expensiveness of Flour. We quote Crackers at 6¼c.@7c. for Shipt Bread at 6½c., and Navy do. at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—A moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds, at former rates. The stock is not a very large one for the season, and owners are not anxious to sell.

COAL—The market is generally inactive, and prices favor buyers. They quote Coarse New-Castle at $7 50 cash; Diamond Orgl at $7 25@$7 50; and Nova Scotia at $6 75@$7 ₱ chaldron; with Anthracite at $7@$7 25, ₱ ton, or $4,000 lbs., delivered.

COCOA—There is rather more demand for this article at [illegible] for Trinidad, 8½c. for Guayaquil, 6½c. for Para, [illegible] St. Domingo, all in bond, ₱ lb. The market is [illegible]

COFFEE—The market is rather quiet, but prices are unchanged. The day's sales reach 70 packages Java at 12c. [illegible] 150 bags Laguayra at 10½c.; 60 Maracaibo, at 10½c.; [illegible] at 9½c. cash. ₱ lb.

COPPER—There is more activity in the market, but holders are firm, and quote New Sheeting at 30½c.; Yellow do. at 26c., and Old [illegible] ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—Is in limited request, including Bolt Rope at 10½c. cash; and American made Manilla at 10c. cash. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Pending the arrival of the steamer, and cross-lines from Europe, the market is quiet, yet prices are firm. The stock on hand and on shipboard here, at present, is computed at about 33,000 bales,—only a small portion of which [illegible] the market. The [illegible] sentiment is [illegible]

[illegible]

Ordinary	[illegible]		7½
Middling Fair	[illegible]		9
Fair	[illegible]		10
[illegible]	[illegible]		11

[illegible]

FISH—[illegible] which is quiet but [illegible] Pickled Herring [illegible] and Herring are their usual [illegible] for No. 1, ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still very heavy and languid,—happen having any existing advantages, without pending thereby,—there being but a limited inquiry both for home use and shipment. The day's sales do not exceed 4,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$6 12½@6 25
Ordinary Superfine	6 25@6 37½
Straight [illegible]	6 37½@6 43¾
Favorite [illegible]	6 43¾@6 87½
Mixed [illegible]	6 75 @ 6 87½
Common [illegible] and Michigan	6 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy [illegible]	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Common [illegible]	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy [illegible]	9 25 @ 9 37½
Extra [illegible]	9 50 @10 75
Extra [illegible] Michigan	9 50 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is deteriorating; sales were made of 600 bbls. Superfine at $6@$6 12½, in bond, and $9 87½@$10, free, ₱ bbl. Southern is more freely offered and is a shade easier in price. The day's sales include 2,000 bbls. at $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to good straight and favorite brands, and $9 50@$10 12½ for fancy and extra do., ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and heavy at $9 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs., and $1 25 ₱ 25 lbs. Rye Flour is dull and declining; sales were reported of 150 bbls. at $6 50 for Fine, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand and firm, with sales of 400 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$4 81½ for Jersey, and $4 @$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—This day's sales include 140 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 80@$3 82½; 250 boxes dry Bunch do. at $3 67½@$3 90; small lots of Southern Peanuts at $1 25 ₱ bushel; 25 cases Sardines at 58c.@60c.; 15 cases Citron at about 19c.; some dried Plums at 14½c.; Peaches at 13½c., and Apples at 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is still very scarce and inactive, owing to the disagreement of parties regarding prices. For prime White Genesee, $2 90 is asked, with $2 85 bid; White Michigan is held at $2 40@$2 45; White Ohio, $2 40; Red Western, $1 92½@$2 10; and White Canada, $2 20, in bond. Sales were reported, to-day, of only 1,900 bushels Long Island Red, in lots, and 1,100 bushels Delaware Red at prices which we are not at liberty to publish. Rye tends downwards. There were 2,600 bushels sold at $1 20@$1 27, delivered, ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. There is very little, if any, here. Oats are salable and firm at 56c.@58c. for State, and 60c.@62c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and has decreased in value; hence it is more active. This day's movements embrace 54,000 bushels, at $1 02@$1 03 for Southern Yellow, $1 03@$1 04 for Southern White, $1 04 for Western mixed, in store, and $1 01 for Southern Yellow on shipboard at Philadelphia, for Cork and a market, the freight (7d. ₱ bushel) being paid.

GUANO—Peruvian is abundant and is selling, in moderate quantities, within the annexed range: 5 tons at $53; 6@10 tons at $52; 11@20 tons at $51; 21@25 tons at $50; 26@200 tons at $50, four months' time, ₱ ton. Mexican is in fair supply and stock request at $30@$33 ₱ ton. Some Peruvian has recently been exported hence, directly to England and Spain, on Baltimore account.

HAY—River is less active, but is firmer at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There is still a very quiet and languid feeling apparent in this line. No sales to report. Prices nominal.

HIDES—A better inquiry has existed since our last at very full rates, and at an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. on Orinocos. The stock on hand this forenoon embraced about 63,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—The market is inactive but steady at 29c.@36c. for last year's crop ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet and languid at $29@$30, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LATHS—Eastern attract less attention, and are now not worth over $1 50, cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—Is dull, but held at $6 25 for Galena, $6 for English, and $5 75 for German and Spanish, ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is arriving less freely, and is in good demand at buoyant prices. Calf Skins are in fair request for the season—22@25 ₱ Skins of prime quality sell at 90c.@95c.; 22@30 ₱., 87½c.@92½c., and 30@35 lbs., 85c.@90c. Heavy Skins, 40 lbs. and upwards, are sold at about cost of importation, with but little inquiry. About the beginning of the present, or the latter part of last month, there was a speculative movement in English Salted Sheep Skins, and sales of several thousand dozen were made on private terms; apart from this, very few sales have been made.

LIME—Remains as previously reported.

LUMBER—The demand is pretty brisk, but the supply of all kinds is ample, and prices are unaffected by the comparative animation in the business.

MOLASSES—The market is poorly supported, and is quiet. There were 120 bbls. New-Orleans bought to-day at 26c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are in moderate supply and demand, at 4½c.@4½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and drooping, at $3 75@$3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Sales were made of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 40c.@41c., cash, in shipping order, ₱ gallon; some shipping Tar, at $2 75; City Pitch at $2 37½@$2 50; White Resin at $3 25; and Common Resin at $1 77½@$1 80, ₱ bbl., delivered.

OIL CAKE—Thin Oblong is dull and heavy, at $44 for City and $40 for Country, cash, ₱ ton.

OILS—We can notice nothing new in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Palm is inactive, at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Linseed is in limited stock and moderate request, at 81c.@82c. ₱ gallon. Winter Lard Oil continues to sell at 86c.@88c. ₱ gallon.

PLASTER—Nova Scotia is quiet, and nominally quoted at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—The supply is still quite ample and in excess of the demand, which gives buyers the advantage. Common may now be quoted at from $2 75@$3 50, according to quality, ₱ bbl. There is nothing doing in Sweets, which are rare and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after and is rather easier. The sales of the day comprise 650 bbls. at $14 25 for Western Prime Mess, and $12 12½@$12 25 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new do.; and $13@$13 25 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. There is a fair business being done in Dressed Hogs at 6½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Pickled Meats are unchanged. Sales transpired of 120 pkgs., in lots, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds of Cut Meats embrace 50 bxs. City Short Middles, rib in, at 8½c.; 94 hhds. dry salted do. at an unascertained price; and 15,000 lbs. Shoulders likewise on private terms. Lard is quiet and rather depressed. Sales were made to-day of 450 bbls. fair to prime, in lots, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied. The demand is moderate and prices are sustained. The day's business includes 220 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 for do. Mess; $13 50 for Vermont do.; $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are unaltered. Butter is moderately active at 11c. @17c. for Ohio, 17c.@23c. for State dairy, and 23c.@27c. for Orange County, N. Y., ₱ lb. Fair to Prime Cheese is selling at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 270 tcs. fair to choice sold at $4@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Favors buyers, being in fair stock and limited demand, at 26c.@27c. for Cadiz and Lisbon, 31c.@32c. for St. Ubes, 50c. for Turk's Island, &c, ₱ bush.; $1@$1 02½ for Liverpool ground; $1 20 for ordinary brands do. fine, and $1 45 for Ashton's do. do., ₱ sack.

SOAP—There have been 150 bxs. Castile obtained at 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The demand is limited at 4½c.@4½c. for Race Ginger, 11c. for Sumatra Pepper, 12½c. for Jamaica Pimento, 14½c. for Cloves, 27c. for Cassia, in mass; 90c.@ 92½c. for Mace, and 92½c.@97½c. for No. 1 Nutmegs, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—We have heard of no further important operations in Cuba or New-Orleans, prices of which remain firm. Sales transpired to-day of two cargoes of 6,400 bags brown Pernambuco, to arrive coastwise, for refining and for export, on private terms.

TALLOW—Prime is less active, and is rather languid at 12½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Attract a little more attention at former quotations.

TIN—There is not much doing in this line, at 25c. for Straits, 26c. for Banca, ₱ lb.; or at $10 62½@$10 75 for 1 X Plates, ₱ box. The stock is moderate.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet, but firm. Sales were reported to-day of only 15 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@10c.; some Kentucky steems at about 11c., and 23 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Still tends downwards. The day's sales consist of 500 bbls. at 36c. for Jersey, 36½c.@37c. for Ohio, and 37c.@37½c. for Prison, cash; with 30 hhds. Dredge at 40c., time, &c., ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market continues inactive and unsettled. The demand from all quarters is very limited, and as the supplies are increasing, even though in a slow manner, the tendency of prices is still in favor of buyers. The past week's transactions have been very small, and quotations are nominally the same.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton; 21,000 bushels Corn at 6d. in bulk, and 5½d., in ships' bags; 200 half chests of Tea on private terms; some Pork, in bbls., at 3s. 6d.; and 300 pkgs. Beef at 3s. 6d. Flour was quoted at 1s. 6d. For London, the shipments embraced 200 bales Bacon at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; 250 tres. Beef at 4s. 6d.@ 5s., and 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. For other European ports, the engagements were limited at old rates. For Valparaiso, Calderu, and Callao, the ship *J. W. White*, to sail next week, had nearly a complete cargo, and was taking measurement goods at 45c.@50c. ₱ foot. For California, there was a limited amount offering; and measurement goods were quoted at from 25c.@30c. and 35c., the latter being an extreme rate, ₱ foot. The ship *Monsoon* had been laid on for San Francisco, and had nearly half her cargo engaged. The latest charters have been: Ship *Juniper*, now at Philadelphia, to Calcutta, in ballast, thence to London or Liverpool, at £5—or if to the Continent, at an increased rate; ship *Great Republic*, hence to London, with 2,500@3,000 tons Guano, £1 ₱ ton; a brig, 190 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Belize, Hond., Lumber, $10, and back to New-York, Mahogany, $10 50, freight measurement; a schooner to Wilmington, N. C., Porto Rico and New-York, Sugar and Molasses, cash and ₱; a [illegible] to Mobile, [illegible] and ₱; a [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Rooms, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ERNST H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, unless sold at private sale before that time:

Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each.
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.
New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable, 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each.
West Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds; interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.
Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in New-York.....$1,000 each.
City of Racine, Wisconsin, 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest Coupons payable annually, on the 15th February.....
Shares Northern Indiana Railroad.....$100 each
Shares Michigan Southern Railroad.....$100 each
Shares Empire State Company.....$25 each
Shares American Express Company.....$100 each
Shares Empire City Bank.....$25 each
Shares Sterling Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
Shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.....$100 each
Shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company.....$20 each
Shares Nassau Fire and Marine Insurance Company.....$100 each
Shares Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.....$50 each
Shares North Penny Mining and Manufacturing Company.....

Also, by order of the assignee.—All the right, title and interest of the Gardiner Gold Quartz Pulverizing and Amalgamating Machine Company, in the Patent for Gardiner's Improvement of Quartz Pulverizing and Amalgamation.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 22.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of unexceptionable character for investment.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st. next to corner of Wall-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Howard-st., near Broadway, mortgage sale of CABINET FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 57 Howard-st., near Broadway, by order of mortgagee, the entire stock of a furnishing cabinet-maker, removed for convenience of sale, and will be sold positively without reserve.

Goods bought at this sale can remain on storage until 1st May, or can be packed for shipping on the premises at reasonable charges.

The trade, country merchants, hotel proprietors and others, will find the above the largest stock of superior furniture that has been offered at auction this Winter, and cost over $40,000.

Consisting of ten richly carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut bed sofa lounges and secretary bookcases, rosewood etageres, French plate doors, bonnet, secretaries, rosewood bureaus, with mirrors attached, ladies' cabinet and writing tables lined with satinwood, rosewood work tables, wardrobes, fine superior made walnut, oak and mahogany 14 feet extension dining-tables, six carved rosewood parlor sofas covered in French satin brocatelle, crimson satin hair cloth, &c., one magnificent black enamelled chamber suite complete with marble tops and landscape painted, decorated with gold; ten elegant centre tables in great variety, parlor and reception chairs in fancy coverings, sofa bedsteads, lounges and loungebeds, side and corner etageres, together with an endless variety of medium and low furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class warerooms.

Also, to pay advances, several South American horse hair mattresses, eight French plate oval and mantel mirrors, two thick French plate pier do., seven choice oil paintings, including one French piece by Nichols.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 10 Nassau-st. Large sale of rich Fancy Goods. An unusually large assortment of Tea and Shaffield plated ware, in imitation of silver; every article is wrought by hammer, and will never wear through as plated goods—consisting of tea-kettles, tea sets, spoons, forks, castors, sugars, urns, ladles, trays, cake baskets, candlesticks, tea caddies, vegetable dishes, spittoons, and a variety of other useful wares.

This invoice is to be sold without limit to the highest bidder.

Also, 200 cases Italian Marble Goods, the recent importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini, consisting of beautiful alabaster groups, statuettes and busts; also, large Etruscan, Medici and Grecian vases; large assortment of vases for entries and parlors; urns, and other goods, all in the newest style.

Also, a large invoice of bronzes, groups, figures, &c.; China vases, fancy goods, porte-monnaies, pocket-books, imitation jewelry, and fancy articles; together with a variety of other goods, to close invoices.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., two story brick house (fronting and occupying the rear of cabinet warerooms), with kitchen, contained therein, will be sold without reserve by order of the mortgagee. The furniture consists of all the usual assortment of a furniture dealer, and is well worthy the attention of purchasers. Also, a large assortment of fancy house furnishing articles, large French plate mirrors, gilt pannel, plain settee, carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany bed-steads, sofas and parlor chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, bookcases, centre and pier tables, clocks, looking-glasses, and all the usual variety of furniture and house furnishing goods. Also, a lot of second-hand furniture.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

BRUCE A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ENGINE, BOILER, SUGAR MACHINERY, &c.—At Attic Sugar Refinery, No. 270 South-st.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, for account of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 270 South-st., one steam engine, 12 horse power, 22 inch stroke, 20 inch diameter, 16 feet long; one flue boiler, 5 feet in diameter, 16 feet long, with two flues, made of Pennsylvania iron, smoke pipe, furnace front, grate bars, dampers, heaters, pipes, valves, cocks, bolts, &c.; one double centrifugal sugar machine, for clarifying sugar; a lot of shafting, pulleys, hangers, bands, platform scales, &c. Terms cash.

BRUCE A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SCREW POWER PRESSES, &c., IN FRENCH DYEING WORKS.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, for account of whom it may concern, on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 324 West 29th-st., one steam engine, eight horse power, 8 inch bore, 20 inch stroke, WM. BURDEN, maker; one flue boiler, 30 inch diameter, 25 feet long, one 6 inch steam drum, four Pennsylvania iron, furnace front, grate bars, dampers, pipes, valves, cocks, bolts, &c.; also one large double-screw power press, one weeding and dressing machine, vices, tubs, benches, washing machines, &c. A lot of shafting, pulleys, hangers, bands, &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Howard-st., near Broadway, mortgage sale of household furniture piano-fortes, oil paintings, mirrors, carpets, &c., being a good assortment of furniture, contained in about 20 rooms, and cost to furnish about $2,000; has been used as a first-class boarding-house. Also, the table, horse, blankets, quilts, silver plated ware, and a large lot of kitchen utensils. Sale peremptory. For particulars, see *Herald*. Catalogues now ready at No. 113 Nassau-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 19 and 20, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, Nos. 39 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., large and valuable assortment of French, English and American fancy and staple dry goods, consisting in part of, mahogany and black walnut hair cloth sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaires, sewing chairs, rockers, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, étagères, extension tables, bookcases. Also, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, enameled cottage suites, mattresses, &c. Also, a line of silver plated table, dessert and tea forks, spoons, toddy ladles, &c.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 14 Maiden-lane.—Furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood suits in crimson brocatelle, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, mahogany and rosewood marble top bureaus, marble top washstand, do. sewing tables; seven marble top dining tables, the whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances and storage. Immediately after, will be sold a large assortment of furs of every description, to which the highest attention is paid.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

CORSE YARD.—No. 209 16th-st.—The stock and fixtures, also, ten years' lease of two brick dwellings, (3-stories,) situate on 16th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., will be sold by E. COMBS, at auction, by order of the assignee, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of lumber and egg coal and dust. Also, two horses and carts, &c. For particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 252 Grand-st. F. J. PETER, Assignee.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK—THIS DAY, Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, Old Paintings.—A fine collection of choice modern oil paintings, among which may be found the works of Murillo, Ostade, Rembrandt, and other artists of equal celebrity. The attention of the public is invited to this sale, as every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY—Will sell at the store, No. 167 Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of common earthenware, also, by direct, for the remnants of a stock from a house in the trade, in lots to suit dealers, at a credit of sixty days for sums over $100.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 398 Broadway, (up stairs.)—FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, Auction Sale of large and interesting collection of miscellaneous Books, British and American. Also, a number of fine Engravings, and a lot of staple and fancy Stationery. To commence at 7 o'clock.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 61 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGARS.—FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, coffee, sugars, liquorice, chocolate, soap, candles, raisins, prunes, brandy, gin, schnapps, rum, wines, scales and weights, knives and forks, whips; also a lot of saloon fixtures, tables, chairs, castors, oyster box, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, AND BLACK WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in continuation, in the warerooms of A. C. HUMBERT (late Humbert & Keany,) Nos. 175 and 177 Water-st., Brooklyn. Besides the usual variety, this sale will include two parlor suites in rosewood and haircloth, of excellent quality and design.

Also, about 60 pairs rich oil-painted window-shades.

Also, a large quantity of painted furniture, Windsor chairs and rockers, toilets, &c., worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues at the sale.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 14 Maiden-lane.—Furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood suits in crimson brocatelle, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, mahogany and rosewood marble top bureaus, marble top washstand, do. sewing tables; seven marble top dining tables, the whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances and storage. Immediately after, will be sold a large assortment of furs of every description, to which the highest attention is paid.

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Also, about 60 pairs rich oil-painted window-shades.

Also, a large quantity of painted furniture, Windsor chairs and rockers, toilets, &c., worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues at the sale.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Rooms, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAKE.—Office No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.—FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, ample sale of valuable coal stock.

1,250 shares of the Mahoney and Shamokin Improvement Co.—$20 each.

2,500 shares Treverton and Susquehanna Railroad Co.—$20 each.

625 shares Northumberland and Union Counties Lease Association.—$25 each.

The above Companies are the proprietors of 3,864 acres of proved coal lands, containing seventy-two millions of tons of workable coal, of 900 acres of woodland adjoining, of a railroad to the Susquehanna River and canal 18 miles in length on a descending grade, fully equipped with cars and engines, of a breaker at the Susquehanna River, and of 6,000 acres of land adjacent to the mines and the shipping port, on which towns are springing up. The above property is all paid for—free of any debt whatever except $100,000 on the Railroad—and in complete operation. The construction of the requisite works has all been paid for in cash by Wm. H. Russell, Esq., P. B. Kearney, Esq., trustees for the stockholders.

Any further information can be had on application at the office of the Company in Trinity Building, corner of Broadway and Thames-st. The stock will be sold in 40 lots, each lot comprising 31 shares Mahoney Improvement Co.

62 shares Treverton and Susquehanna Railroad Co.

10 shares of Northumberland and Union Counties Association, being the pro rata proportion in which the stocks were originally issued, and are now held by the stockholders. The par value of each lot being two thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

The balance 12 shares of Improvement stock.

2 shares Railroad stock.

4 shares of Land stock.

Will be sold in one lot. Also, at the same time,

362 shares Mahoney and Shamokin Improvement Co.—$40 each.

362 shares Treverton and Susquehanna Railroad Co.—$20 each.

163 shares Northumberland and Union Counties Association—$20 each. To be sold in 11 lots, each lot comprising

31 Improvement Co.
52 Railroad.
10 Land.

Balance of
21 Improvement Co.
34 Railroad.
53 Land.

} separately.

Terms of sale 10 per cent. day of sale, the balance next day.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 23d-st. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $600, which shall have been deposited at least, three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1855.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto of $1500 and under, and upon all sums above $1500 entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 15th instant. All interest not called for will be added to the principal of the depositors.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, at the Banking Room, No. 267 Broadway. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st of January. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company from the net earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 79 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors, for the six months ending the 1st inst., at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.

J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:

On sums of $400 and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding that at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th instant. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1855.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $400 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.—the transfer book closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

M. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.

JAS. M. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1.

S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst., inclusive. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cast to any pattern, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of finest and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY offers to sell Three Millions of Dollars of their 7 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage of [illegible] acres of their Land, situated within the State of Illinois. These lands are on both sides of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and are valued at $14,000,000. These Bonds are the first and only lien upon said lands.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September, in the City of New-York. The principal is payable on the 1st of September, 1890, in said City.

The Bonds will be received as cash at par, in payment for the said lands, if the purchaser shall so elect, at any time of the purchase. The lands will be sold forthwith, and the proceeds of the sales deposited in some safe monied institution by the Trustees, and applied to the purchase of the Bonds, at the market rates, so long as they can be bought at par or under.

The Company further offer to the subscribers to this loan the option to subscribe for twenty-one thousand shares of the stock, on or before the first day of January 1856, by paying the assessments which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 30 days of the periods at which the instalments become due, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $800,000 of these Bonds at seventy per cent., and reserved $1,000,000 for their Stock and Bondholders in Europe, will receive subscriptions at the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their Office, No. 40 Wall-st., until the 25th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in instalments, as follows:

10 per cent. on the 27th inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
10 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
10 per cent. on the 10th September next.
10 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final instalment, pay the whole or any portion of the instalments due, and receive Bonds for the same.

Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last instalment.

A full report of the prospects and finances of the Company has just been published, for which and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

LOAN OF $900,000.—The Board of Managers of this Company, in pursuance of the unanimous action of the Stockholders at their late Annual Meeting, have resolved to issue the Seven Per Cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $900,000, in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, bearing twenty per cent. per annum of conversion into stock being limited to April 1, 1855—with an ample sinking fund provided for the payment of said Bonds at their maturity. These Bonds are now offered to the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively on the 1st day of January, inst., upon terms which will be made known at the Office of the Company.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York are requested to elect to take their *pro rata* on or before Saturday the 24th inst., by notice to the undersigned; and those residing elsewhere will be expected to elect, by letter, immediately upon the receipt of notice.

The first instalment of 20 per cent. will be required on the 1st day of February next, and the balance in monthly instalments thereafter of 10 per cent. each.

Such of the Bonds as may not be taken by the Stockholders within the time above named, will be disposed of under the direction of the Finance Committee, at not less than the price originally fixed for the same.

By order.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, VT., Jan. 10, 1855.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BURLINGTON.—For several months past, Mr. John Thompson, a Broker in New-York, who publishes a bank note reporter, has most unjustly assailed this institution, for which he has been prosecuted for libel.

All of these attacks were unfounded, and greatly injurious to the Bank, no suit would probably have been instituted, if its officers had been fully convinced that Mr. Thompson was acting in good faith in the matter. He has repeated his attack in his *Reporter* the 6th January, inst., in an article, which, if grossly untrue, and he may, perhaps, continue his assaults, with the hope of influencing the suit now pending against him.

Under these circumstances, we deem it due to the public, as well as to ourselves, to say that this Bank is perfectly sound, beyond all question, and that it has at all times redeemed its circulation promptly, both at its own counter and at the Suffolk Bank, in Boston, where it is the practice of the New-England Banks to make their redemptions, and the public may rest assured that it will continue promptly so to do.

HENRY P. HICKOK, President.
W. L. STRONG, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE EMPIRE CITY BANK, having made an assignment of all its property and effects to the undersigned for the payment of its creditors without preferences, all persons having claims against the said Bank are requested to present the same for settlement to the undersigned at their office, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.; and all persons indebted to said Bank are required to make payment thereof to the undersigned at the same place.

SMITH BARKER,
JAMES CONNER,
CHARLES S. TAPPEN,
} Assignees.

Dated Jan. 13, 1855.

NOTICE.—The arrangements under which the undersigned is honoring the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO., are believed to be such as will ensure the payment of all that may have been drawn on their several correspondents in the Atlantic States. But as the requisite advices may not have reached their several agents, the undersigned requests that in case of the protest of any of the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO., the same should be presented to him at the Bank of America, in this City.

DAVID HOADLEY, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $1,000 each, and can be converted into stock, or may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN PIANO-FORTE COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the above Company will be held at their Room, No. 361 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7 o'clock. Business of importance, requiring a full and prompt attendance.

By order of the Committee,
B. J. HATHAWAY.
J. W. WESTON.
S. F. BALL.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEXELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Government money, checks on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.—The stock of this Company has been apportioned, the subscribers entitled thereto, can pay the balance of the first instalment and receive scrip certificates, if applied for on or before the 20th inst., at the office, No. 9 Gilsey Buildings, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st.

THOMAS W. JAMES, Secretary of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 16th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHOENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA are informed that a circular has been sent to all those whose address could be ascertained; those who have not received it, can obtain the same by applying at No. 13 Broadway, second story, room No. 5, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 86 6th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 56 South-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, as individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Louisville, Lewis County,), must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

oct26-'54-lawly T D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, by the BANK OF EMPIRE CITY, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10-'54-lawly Th D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $2000. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the city of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. FELLER, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 319 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or

New-York Daily Times.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible], Jan. 17.
[illegible] resignation. In the official inter- [illegible], he encountered only the most [illegible] fawning politeness. But socially, [illegible], and the leading fashionable se- [illegible] and his family were isolated in the centre [illegible] lively city.

[illegible] discord approbends a very troublesome, [illegible] war with the Indians. There are [illegible] of large combinations, and the Sioux [illegible], are possessed with the idea that they [illegible] United States Army at bay; and this [illegible] present of their numerous depredations.

Mr. Soulé's Recall.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The *Union* of this morning says that Mr. SOULÉ [illegible] from Spain at his own request.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

[illegible] JAMES FENNER's Administrator, appel- [illegible] WARNER, *et al.* Argument was [illegible] FISHBURNE, for Appellant, and by [illegible] JOHNSON, and R. JOHNSON, Jr., for Ap-

United States Senator for Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

[illegible] caucus of the friends of General [illegible] was held this afternoon, and the meeting [illegible] was a decidedly stormy one. A motion was [illegible] to renominate JOHN G. PALFREY in place of [illegible] WILSON, and the caucus broke up in con- [illegible] The opponents of General WILSON also [illegible] caucus which was largely attended, and the [illegible] it is reported, were marked by great [illegible] of feeling.

The Missouri Legislature and the United States Senatorship.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Legislature of Missouri, in joint session at [illegible] City, on the 13th inst., again balloted [illegible] United States Senator, with the following [illegible] BENTON, 60; ATCHISON, 53; BEN- [illegible], 9; SCOTT, 1; WILSON, 1. They then [illegible] Thursday, the 25th inst.

[illegible] is unsure determined to stand by [illegible] BENTON.

Movement of the Southern Convention—Delegates from Texas and Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The Southern Commercial Convention finally [illegible] last night, subject to the call of the Com- [illegible] arrangements.

[illegible] receipt of Galveston dates to the 14th [illegible], by which we learn that the TEXAS Rangers [illegible] all mustered for the service of the United [illegible]

[illegible] paper announces the organization of a [illegible] party in Texas, designed to operate [illegible] Government of Coahuila. Preparations [illegible] to resist them.

Fatal Fall from a Loaf of Life in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

[illegible] broke out early this morning in the lower [illegible] of a boarding-house on Chestnut near Broad- [illegible], and Mr. ALEXANDER BOWMAN, of Ha- [illegible], Md., a student of medicine, was hurrying [illegible] down his last his way, and was subsequently [illegible] in the basement, so terribly burned that [illegible] shortly afterwards at the hospital. Another [illegible] leaped from one of the upper windows [illegible] escaped with slight injury.

[illegible] boarding-house was kept by a Mrs. ED- [illegible] on a visit to New-York, and was set [illegible] New-Year's night. It is supposed to have [illegible] work of an incendiary last night, also, [illegible] have been arrested on suspicion. [illegible] Coroner is now investigating the matter.

Failures at Louisville and New-Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

[illegible] & ENDRIS, commission merchants of [illegible], failed yesterday. The amount of their [illegible] has not been made public.

Private advices from New-Orleans report the [illegible] of PICKETT, McMURDOUGH & Co., [illegible], and PERE & DONNEGAN, cotton dealers.

Heavy Failures in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Private dispatches from St. Louis convey to us the information of the further failure of three heavy [illegible] in that city.

[illegible] Exchange has declined to 1 per cent. pre- [illegible]

Highway Robbery.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

[illegible] named PHILIP YOUNG, from Therold, C. W., was robbed this morning of $600, by two men who are thought to belong to the Canadian gang of [illegible]. One presented a pistol and the other re- [illegible] N. Y. of the money.

Appointment of a Police Justice for New-York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Governor CLARK has appointed GEORGE M. [illegible] Police Justice in New-York, *vice* SIDNEY H. STUART, elected City Judge.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with ninety-four passengers for Liverpool and nineteen for Halifax, but no specie.

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

[illegible] have received no mail here to-day south of Washington.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived here in fifty-six hours from New-York. All well.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The money market is dull at previous rates.

Weather Reports.

CALAIS, Me, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Weather very pleasant. Thermometer at zero.

EASTPORT, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Mild, but overcast. Wind northwest.

Bangor, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy and cold. Wind at northeast.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy; wind northeast. Thermometer 14° above zero.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 17—8 A. M.

Weather cloudy, with indications of snow. Two inches fell yesterday.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy. Thermometer 13° above zero. Some snow yesterday.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Thermometer 14° above zero. Snow to a depth of two inches here yesterday.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Cloudy. Thermometer 21° above zero. Two inches of snow last night.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Snow to the depth of one inch fell last night The storm commenced to-day, and it is now snowing heavily.

DEFINITION.—SIDNEY SMITH's definition of the Parish Ritual: Posture and imposture, flections and genuflections, bowing to the right, courteseying to the left, and an immense amount of man milli- nery.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSOR STUART AT BARNUM's.—The morning is the best time to visit the wonderful exhibition in connection with the Museum entitled. Over 2,000 specimens are shown by the Professor, and the Show is, in every respect, worthy of the [illegible] from. The conversa- [illegible] Professor every morning, and the [illegible] popularity which he enjoys.

THE PRESS.

BIRTHDAY OF FRANKLIN.

Anniversary of the N. Y. Typographical Society.

Addresses of Mr. G. Bruce, Esq., Hon. Fernando Wood and Col. Thomas B. Thorpe.

The 149th anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the printer, philosopher and printer, was celebrated at the Tabernacle last evening, under the auspices of the New-York Typographical Society, with appropriate ceremonies. At an early hour in the evening every available seat in the Tabernacle was occupied, and when the hour for the commencement of the ceremonies had arrived, several hundred persons [illegible] in the aisles and in the rear of the [illegible] were not less than four thousand persons [illegible] occasion.

At 7½ o'clock, Mr. FRANCIS B. TEAL, Esq., President of the Typographical Society, appeared on the stand accompanied by his Honor the Mayor, the orators of the evening PETER COOPER, Esq., Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and the Vice Presidents of the Society.

Mr. TEAL introduced to the assemblage Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York, who was to preside on the occasion.

His Honor Mayor WOOD then arose, amid loud and reiterated applause, and said:

I feel highly honored for having been selected as the presiding officer on this occasion—an occasion which must certainly strike us as exceedingly interesting, called together as we are to do honor to the memory of one of the first of American patriots, as he was the first of modern practical philosophers, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. (Applause.) There is another object, ladies and gentlemen, which I hope you will also appreciate, which is to aid in the extension and improvement of the Printers' Free Library, for the dissemination of useful knowledge, I may say, throughout the world.

Rev. Leonard W. Bacon pronounced an appropriate prayer.

The Choir, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, then executed, in a highly creditable manner, the following Opening Ode, written for the occasion by FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON, Esq., of the New-York *Tribune*:

When o'er the moral world the pall
That told Religion dead, was flung,
And Superstition's chilling thrall
On God's deserted altars hung,
Then, in the fullness of the time,
There flamed above the fallen earth
That glorious star, whose light sublime
Proclaimed the promised Saviour's birth.

A thousand years had waned away,—
The world in mental midnight reiled—
The Age of Darkness and Decay
From memory crushed the Age of Gold,
When, from the void of ignorance,
Flashed out the lightning of the Press—
A heaven-created radiance—
To warn, to comfort and to bless.

And, as from land to land it flew
The longing people blessed the light;
For with it, Freedom o'er them threw
The magic shield of Human Right:
It showed the Tyrant's rocking sword;
It lighted up the Bigot's den;
Hurled down the Kings whom fools adored,
And raised the mass from Slaves, to Men.

Hail to the Press! Forever on,
Its mind-illuming march will be,
Till it shall bring to every son
Of Adam, light and liberty.
Wrought by the tireless arm of Steam,
The Lightnings to its service given,
So may it speak as shall beseem
The mightiest power under Heaven.

Mr. R. A. WEST then came forward and congratulated the Mayor as presiding, not over a Common Council, but over a sanhedrim of intellect-producers and light-diffusers. To illustrate the idea of the power of the press, he had taken a sheet of blank paper, which, as it were, saw nothing, felt nothing, and "knew nothing." [Applause.] It was Native American, although it was true that the rags may have been imported, and "unwashed" at that. [Laughter.] But unconscious, and dull, and blank as it was, the printer's devil would turn it into an angel of light in less than five minutes. Why, there was one single letter in the printer's font, which, if stamped on the centre of that sheet, would mark the individuality which the progress of intelligence in every wave to prudence. And BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, though great as a Statesman, as a philanthropist, as a diplomatist,—though great as a tradesman, yet he was great in his own greatness, and there was an individuality about him which had marked the character of but few of the eminent men of this world. The speaker then adverted to the scientific discoveries of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by which even now the morning papers were left behind as candidates for the communication of intelligence, and concluded by eloquently advocating the claims of the printer to the gratitude of the world, and the duty of the community to aid the special objects of the present festival.

Mr. W. H. OAKLEY (late the popular tenor of the Alleghanians) then sang the following song on "Progress," composed for the occasion by S. JOSEPH BARBER, Esq.:

In looking back for five score years, one marks some mighty changes;
In short, such wonders have transpired that nothing now deemed strange is.
Progress (no more an ambling hack) makes most tremendous brushes,
And man's invention never *flags*, but startles with its *rushes*.

A century since, our FRANKLIN filled a gaping world with wonder,
When he, the Ajax of his day, defied the crashing thunder,—
Taking the flames of heaven in *tow*, and through a whip-cord bringing
Celestial fire from every cloud a *kite* could thrust its wing in.

At length the whipcord he threw down and on a rod of metal
He taught the welkin's winged fires, in their full swoop, to settle;
In science, thus, the sage became a practical instructor,
Establishing a *lightning train in charge of a conductor*.

Years passed away, the lightning's flash, (at least its *imitation*,)
No longer willing to be dumb, essayed articulation;
State talked to State with tongue of flame, and Science learned to spin its
Electric yarns around the globe in *less* than "forty minutes."

Ours is an age quite unforetold by fogies deemed prophetic—
An age of steam, daguerreotypes, and intercourse magnetic;
Humbug is shamed by stranger Fact—the genius of Invention
Develops truths to which her *lies* are quite too tame to mention.

The metal horse was deemed a hit; but what are iron horses
When matched against a "message bird" that goes the pace of Morse's?
Gray iron beats our *iron greys*; but o'en *thought* seems to linger
When the magnetic fluid 'scapes the operator's finger.

The very spirits, it is said, so much have we amazed 'em,
Have come to Earth to see what's up—the spectacle has crazed 'em;
Though to astonish us resolved, they find they are not able,
And all their resolutions now are *laid upon the table*.

Yet said these modern miracles, 'tis well to throw a hint in,
That the Grand Era of our race dates from the birth of printing;
"Improvement, on the car of Time," can bring no freight more glorious
Than Freedom's Press, which renders Truth o'er Time itself victorious.

Then live the Press! with FRANKLIN's name, to fame immortal wedded,
The lever of intelligence by which the world is steadied;
Restraining wrong, conserving right, and, spite of factions' capers,
Unmasking demagogues and cheats to all who "take the papers."

The Choir then sang a beautiful Chorus, after which PETER C. BAKER, the founder of the Printers' Library, and the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, came forward to speak in behalf of the Free Library.

[illegible] Mr. BAKER [illegible] the Free Library [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Daily Times.

JANUARY 19, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

RESIGNATION OF RUFUS CHOATE.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Guthrie's First Evening Reception.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

There seems to be a probability, at last, of some reasonable solution of the difficulties which have long been pending in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The Committee of investigation into its conduct, appointed by the House to-day, will possess very extended powers; and, if judiciously exercised, may be an exercise of no small importance to the permanent reform. It is to be hoped the Committee will be able to forget Professors HENRY and JEWETT, as individuals, altogether in their official relations. They should first determine whether the Act of Congress has been complied with; and next, whether there has been anything wrong or undue favoritism in the management of the affairs of the Institution, or any other improper proceeding in connection therewith; and finally, they should embrace this opportunity to lay open and urge before Congress every modification of the law, which shall make its operations absolutely unassailable and incapable of misconstruction.

The strenuous efforts made in the House, to-day, by the friends of the present management of the Institution,—to stifle the desired investigation, and to quiet it with the mere suspension proceedings of the Regents themselves. I do not presume to find fault with those who voted against the investigation; but, it would seem that, if the present management of the Institution does not fear it, they take a very singular mode of expressing their fearlessness, in calling upon their good friends in Congress to screen them from it. Investigation can do no harm,—although it may do no good. It will at least quiet the public mind upon the subject of dissatisfaction.

[illegible] that I should see that Professor HENRY had failed to make any reply to the respectful request, presented by representatives of the Press for permission to be present at the meeting of the Board of Regents, in order to make a fair report of its proceedings. I learn to-day that Professor HENRY himself objected to the granting of our request, for the reason, among others, that there were to be so many unpleasant things said of *him* in the discussion on Friday! The necessity which exists for throwing open the doors of the Institution to the members of the Press, is made strikingly manifest by the *official* report of the meetings of the Board, prepared, I suppose, by the Secretary himself, and published in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning. In this report, the names of the members voting yea or nay on each controverted proposition are given in every case, with one exception, and that exception in the vote on refusing to admit to the meetings of this representative body—the Press—the proper organ of communication with the public! Is it possible that the Smithsonian Institution has its existence within the American Republic, and in the Nineteenth Century?

I send you herewith a copy of Mr. CHOATE's letter, addressed to Congress, tendering his resignation. It seems to me to be a clear and explicit statement of the chief point in controversy; and I don't believe it can be answered, except by such and technical quibbling as few good lawyers would be willing to risk their reputations upon. I hope it will be read by the public—read carefully and thought over deliberately. If Mr. CHOATE is right, violence has been done to the law, and a most dangerous principle has been successfully asserted—a scientific dictatorship has been established, to which merit must bend the knee or be disowned, and which Congress never *did* design, and never would consent to. If Mr. CHOATE is wrong, then it is evident Congress in 1846 knew not what it was doing, and it is high time that an intelligent statement of the whole controversy be made by intelligent legislative action. In any event the usefulness of the Institution must be greatly impaired, so long as public opinion is divided upon, and distrustful in relation to, its management.

I hear nothing new to-day in relation to the change of foreign policy of the Administration, of which I wrote you last evening, except its confirmation, by various minor occurrences which develop in conversational circles. One solution of this remarkable change, which I have heard suggested, is that the Executive desires to hold back the Sandwich Islands annexation until he can present it with the Cuba acquisition as a twin measure—the one to pay for the other, in consideration of the sectional question likely to be involved in the proposition to take either. I give this merely as floating surmise, without intending to be responsible for its accuracy in the slightest degree. Another suggestion made is, that upon canvassing the Senate, it was found that, in consequence of the Slavery issue, it was exceedingly doubtful whether the Sandwich Islands Treaty could be ratified.

Mr. GUTHRIE's first evening reception for the present season occurred to-night. The Secretary's fine parlors were crowded with a most brilliant assemblage of the beauty, fashion and intellect of the metropolis. Among the gentlemen present I noticed Commodore PERRY, ex-Governor SEYMOUR, Senators HOUSTON, GWIN and SEWARD, Professors HENRY, JEWETT and HUBBARD, and many others whose intellectual or social qualities make them favored guests on such occasions. I wish I were competent to give your lady readers an idea

Governor SEYMOUR is justly annoyed by the statements, originating with well-meaning friends, to the effect, either that he desires, or is to have a foreign mission, or that he would refuse to accept one because of unkind feeling towards the Administration; and he declares emphatically that he does not desire any appointment whatever, and for *that* reason only, would not accept an appointment if it were tendered.

A rumor circulates to-night that Mr. MARCY is going to England or France, as Minister, but is not credited. It is not reasonable to suppose he would abandon the Administration just at the time when, unless we are much mistaken, he has succeeded in impressing upon it his own views of the best foreign policy for the country. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, on the Indian hostilities, representing that vigorous measures and more men will be required at once to protect emigrants overland to California, and the settlers along the route.

Mr. GWIN was glad to see the President taking prompt measures upon the subject. A great many emigrants had been robbed and murdered the past year along the route to California. As I understand, the President proposes to call out 3,000 volunteers and mounted men. These should be sent into the field at once, and chastise the Indians. These Indians call on trains for contributions. If we can have such a body, under command of such officers as are accustomed to border warfare, I have proposed a measure to get a rapid route overland to California; and I hope the troops will be called out at once, and restore safety and security to the people along the route.

Mr. WELLER—As a member of the Military Committee, I shall endeavor to get early action upon the recommendation of the President. If Congress carry out his views at once, they will do only that which ought to have been done long ago.

Mr. RUSK—I hope the movement will also include those who suffer at their homes depredations from those Indians. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RESIGNATION OF RUFUS CHOATE.

The Vice-President presented a letter from RUFUS CHOATE containing his resignation as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

To Hon. Jesse D. Bright, President pro tempore of the Senate, and Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I take leave to communicate to the two Houses of Congress my resignation of the office of Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

It is due to the body which has been pleased to honor me with this trust for some years, and has recently conferred it for a new term, to say that this step is taken, not from any loss of interest in the welfare of that important establishment, but in part from the inconvenience experienced in attending the meetings, and in part, also, and more immediately, from my inability to concur or acquiesce in an interpretation of the Act of Congress constituting the actual institution and the Board of Regents, which has been adopted, and is now about to be practically carried into administration by a majority of the Board. That act, it has seemed to me, peremptorily "directs a manner," and devises and prescribes a plan, according to which it intends that the institution shall accomplish the will of the donor. By the earlier law accepting the gift, Congress engaged to direct such a manner, and to devise such a plan, and pledged the faith of the United States that the funds should be applied according to such plan and such manner. In fulfillment of that pledge, and in performance of that inalienable and incommunicable duty as trustee of the charity, that body, after many years of deliberation, from which it never sought to relieve itself by devolving the work upon the discretion of others, matured its plan and established the actual institution to carry it out. Of this plan the general features are sketched with great clearness and great completeness in the law. Without enumerating the gift in the enumeration to the gentleman, my history, the journals and debates, the fundamental meaning seems to be palpable and unequivocal in its terms. By such aid it is rendered quite certain. A Board of Regents is created to administer it. Some discretionary powers, of course, are given to the Board in regard of details, and in regard of possible surpluses of income, which may remain at any given time while the plan of Congress is being zealously and judiciously carried into effect; but these discretionary powers are given, I think, in trust, for the plan of Congress, and as auxiliary to, cooperative with, and executory of it. They were given for the sake of the plan, simply to enable the Regents the more effectually and truly to administer that very one—not to enable them to devise and administer another of their own, unauthorized in the terms of the law, incompatible with its announced objects, and its full developments, not alluded to in it anywhere, and which, as the journals and the debates inform us, when presented to the House under specific propositions, was rejected.

Of this act an interpretation has now been adopted, by which it has seemed to me these discretionary means of carrying the will of Congress into effect are transformed into means of practically disappointing that will, and of building up an institution unqstantially unlike that which it intended; which supercedes and displaces it, and in effect repeals the law. Differences of opinion had existed in the Board from its first meeting, in regard of the Administration of the act; but they were composed by a resolution of compromise, according to which a full half of the annual income was to be eventually applied in permanence to what I deem the essential parts of the plan of Congress. That resolution of compromise is now formally rescinded, and henceforward the discretion of the Regents and not the act of Congress is to be the rule of appropriation, and that discretion has already declared itself for another plan than what I deem the plan of Congress. It may be added, that under the same interpretation the office and powers of Secretary are fundamentally changed from those of the Secretary of the law as I read it, and are greatly enlarged.

In this interpretation I cannot acquiesce; and with entire respect for the majority of the Board, and with much kindness and regard to all its members, I am sure that my duty requires a respectful tender of resignation. I make it accordingly, and am

Your obedient servant, RUFUS CHOATE.

Mr. PEARCE, co-regent with Mr. CHOATE—This paper purports to be the resignation, assigning, first: Inability of the party to perform the duties of his trust; second: That he can't concur with the majority of the Board of Regents in their view of the statute; but third: It is a revisal of the newspaper objections. Then he charges that the Regents have subverted the plan prescribed by Congress, and substituted their will for that of the National legislation. I have been one of these Regents. I feel the reproach of this letter not only sensibly but indignantly. But I am consoled by the support of such men as Messrs. TANEY, BERRIEN, Mr. RICHARD RUSH and others, who coincide with me in opinion against the author of this letter. The peremptory manner in which Mr. CHOATE states his views is extremely offensive, and is not in accordance with a proper respect for those who differ with him.

Mr. MASON—I regret very deeply that such a communication should have been directed to the United States Senate. It should not be allowed to pass in silence. I don't like to speak about the absent, but as the writer of this letter has challenged us, I feel at liberty so to do. He was invested with great honor as Regent. If he thought we were wrong he should have remained at his post. Mr. President, the soundest intellects are characterized by modesty. The tone of this communication is confidence. "I can't be wrong," says the author of this paper. He has made the foundation of his resignation, the fact that he differed with his associates in the interpretation of the law, and because there is no appeal. I have known cases where men have been misled in their judgment by cavasations of their intellect, and they never could be made to think they were wrong. SMITHSON pursued science with devotion, and left this institution as a legacy to the world—prompted by the high benevolence of his nature to do something for the benefit of his fellow-men. He made us the almoners of his bounty to diffuse knowledge. There are those who think public funds are public plunder! I ascribe no such views to Mr. CHOATE. He is far above it. There has been a great struggle for this fund ever since Congress got possession of it. Some thought a library was the exclusive mode in which the views of the donor should be carried out. The writer of this communication was one of these—but who are to read the books, were this the exclusive mode adopted? The members of

Mr. DOUGLAS requested the necessity of bringing the affairs of the Smithsonian Institution before the Senate in a manner calculated to impair confidence in it. It had been his misfortune to differ from the majority of the Regents upon the points at issue. He had conferred with Mr. CHOATE in his interpretation of the organic law of the Institution, and was firmly convinced that the administration of the Institution had not been in accordance with that law. He expressed this conviction with all due respect for the eminent men who composed the majority, but with the full assurance that they were governed by none other than pure and honorable motives. He was unable to perceive the justice of the criticism that had been made upon Mr. CHOATE's letter. He could not perceive in it a word or sentiment wanting in respect or courtesy to the Board of Regents or to the Senate. It is true that he had expressed his dissent from the action of the Board in plain and forcible language, without one word of censure or reproach,—but, on the contrary, the concluding paragraphs express his entire respect and kind feelings towards every member of the Board. In this I concur entirely with Mr. CHOATE. I concur also in the high eulogium which has been pronounced by the Senator from Maryland upon the eminent gentlemen composing the majority of the Board, but I cannot permit my respect for them to control my judgment as a Regent in opposition to my then convictions under the law. The whole controversy arose from a difference of opinion in regard to the true interpretation of the organic law. Perhaps my opinions were biased by my previous action on this subject in the House of Representatives. When the institution was established, all the various and competing plans were then presented and discussed, and the result was that the library plan was adopted on the motion of Mr. MASON, of Vermont. By the library plan it was not understood that the whole fund, but a majority thereof, was to be applied thereto, so as to make the Library the principal, though not the exclusive object. Hence the law provided that not exceeding $25,000 out of the $30,000 of income should be applied to the Library, and the residue to the other purposes authorized by the act. I held that any Administration which made the Library the subordinate object, and applied the great bulk of the fund to other purposes, not named in the law, was not authorized by it. I shall defer my argument in support of the construction until we get the report of the Committee. I am aware that Mr. CHOATE and all the parties concerned with him have been governed by the purest motives, and by no other desire than that of seeing the trust faithfully executed according to the law and will of SMITHSON.

Mr. BADGER thought that all the Senate had to do was to accept the resignation. There was nothing else to act upon.

Mr. SEWARD concurred with Mr. BADGER, and said the reasons offered by Mr. CHOATE for his resignation were derogatory to the Senate. They should have been given through the press.

Mr. BUTLER said he concurred in opinion with the Senator from New-York.

After a few remarks from Mr. WELLER, in which he proposed to offer a resolution of inquiry into the management of the Smithsonian Institute, the letter of Mr. CHOATE was laid on the table.

The Senate then instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any and what action was necessary in regard to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. FISH's Passenger Vessel bill, remitting penalties incurred by conflicting decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury, was taken up and passed.

The consideration of the Judicial Reform bill was postponed until the first Monday of December next, by a vote of 29 to 13.

The bill to extend the Bounty Land laws was then taken up.

Mr. FOOT introduced an amendment to extend the benefits of the bill to the Plattsburg Volunteers.

Both he and Mr. CASS who followed, spoke of the patriotism of the New-England Volunteers, and thought the conduct of the Governors in the New-England States in refusing to obey the requisition for troops from the General Government, should not prejudice the claims of patriotic soldiers.

Mr. BRODHEAD said that his friends had so overloaded the bill that to-morrow he should offer a substitute which would reduce it to it its original dimensions.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., bill for the extension of the credit duties on railroad iron comes up in the Senate to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Messrs. Upham, Witte, Taylor of Tenn., Wells and Puryear, were appointed a Select Committee to inquire and report whether the Smithsonian Institution has been managed and its fund expended in accordance with the law establishing the Institution; and whether any additional legislation is necessary to carry out the designs of its founder.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the probable renewal of Indian hostilities, and asking for an additional force to hold the savages in check. The case is urgent, and calls for action. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. WHEELER's motion made yesterday to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was disagreed to—82 against 51.

Mr. DAVIS of Ind. moved an amendment proposing instead of three separate roads one grand central road, commencing at some point on the western limits of Missouri or Iowa, between thirty-seventh and forty-third degrees of north latitude, on the nearest and most practicable route to the Pacific, with two branch roads, one diverging from 103 parallel, West longitude, in the direction of Memphis, Tenn., and the other diverging from and running through Territories of the United States to the western shore of Lake Superior. This, Mr. DAVIS said, would accommodate all sections, and be cheaper by one-half than what the bill proposes.

Mr. SMITH, of Va. opposed the amendment, viewing the scheme as a great work of internal improvement not sanctioned by the Constitution.

Mr. MCDOUGAL remarked that if the amendment were adopted it would destroy the bill.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 80 against 58.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said the gentleman who offered that amendment was certainly no engineer, else he would not have proposed to run the roads through the great Western rivers. To insure success, the friends of the bill must be united. He appealed to the advocates of the measure to strike out the enacting clause now but to restore it when the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union should report it to the House. This would, if acquiesced in, terminate action in Committee, and give him an opportunity to move a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought the system of thus disposing of bills in Committee was fraught with danger. If the gentleman from California cut off the bill's head now, and then put on another, and attempt to force it through the House, under the screw of the previous question, he would find more opponents than he anticipated.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN made an ineffectual motion that the Committee should rise. He was convinced that the bill was in jeopardy, and therefore wished to postpone the consideration of the subject.

Mr. DOUGLAS' motion, striking out the enacting clause of the original bill, was agreed to—84 against 42. The Committee rose.

Mr. MCDOUGAL briefly showed the importance of a railroad to the Pacific, expressing a hope that the friends of the bill would not concur in the Committee's action striking out the enacting clause, for reasons already stated by him.

Mr. BENTON made an unsuccessful attempt to offer a resolution referring the whole subject to a select Committee of thirteen members, in order to report a plan for [illegible] and patented lines for the Pacific, to be constructed by private means.

Mr. LETCHER moved the bill be tabled.

Negatived by ayes 107, noes 127.

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Barry, Belcher, Benton, Bocock, Bowie, Brooks, Cook, Cumming, Colquit, Curtis, Evans, Faulkner, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Grow, Hamilton, Harlan of Ohio, Harris of Ala., Hibbard, Houston, James of Tenn., Jones of Iowa, Kane, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lockhart, Lowe, McCulloch, McMullin, McQueen, May, Millson, Murray, Nichols, Oliver of N. Y., Orr, Perkins of N. Y., Powell, Puryear, Reese, Ruffin, Shaw, Shorter, Smith of Va., Stratton, Trout, Vansant, Wheeler, Witte.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Bailey, Bell, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bennett, Bisson, Bliss, Breckinridge, Bristow, Campbell, Carpenter, Carruthers, Chamberlain, Chase, Clark, Cobb, Cook, Corwin, Crocker, Cumming, Cutting, Davis of Ind., Davis of R. I., Dewart, Dick, Dickerson, Disney, Dunn, Dunbar, Edmands, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmonds, Elliott of Ky., Emerson, Etheridge, Farley, Faulkner, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Goodrich, Goodwin, Green, Gray, Harrison, Haskins, Haven, Hendricks, Hiram, Hester, Hill, Hillyer, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones of La., Knox Lamb, Latham, Lilly, Landy, Leffler, McDonald, McDougall, Mace, Mason, Matteson, Morris, Maxwell, Meacham, Middlesworth, Miller of Ind., Morgan, Oliver, Parker, Perkins of La., Phelps, Phillips, Preston, Pringle, Ready, Ritchie, Rowe, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seward, Shannon, Simmons, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smyth of Texas, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stevens, Strain, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of Ky., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Teller, Thurston, Upham, Wallbridge, Walker, Walsy, Warren, Washburn of Ill., Washburne of Me., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Westbrook, Wright of Miss., Yates, Zollicoffer.

The question recurring on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, Mr. BAYLY asked what would be the effect of doing so.

The Speaker replied, the defeat of the bill.

The question was taken.

The House refused to strike out the enacting clause, 80 against 117.

Mr. MCDOUGAL offered as a substitute for the bill, that prepared by the Senate Select Committee, and endorsed by the House Select Committee, providing for three separate roads, Central, Southern, and Northern, and which had been in part considered already in a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

He yielded the floor to Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., who, in order to give an opportunity to the friends of the bill for consideration, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

House adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS.

The first Tuesday in February set apart for the Election of a Senator.

The Church Property Question.

An American Woman's Educational Association.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1855.

The proceedings in the House were of but slight interest; the General orders—lots of local bills, occupying almost the entire session. Legislative progress was reported upon many bills, among them but two in which the Gothamites have any abiding interest, viz.: the bill to regulate excavations, and the bill relative to [illegible] of lands.

In the Senate, it was noticeable that a large number of petitions were presented, praying the Legislature to levy tolls on freight carried over railroads. They were referred to the Canal Committee, who doubtless will report by bill, granting the prayer of the petitioners, and then we shall have fairly commenced the struggle between the railroad and canal interests. After the Senatorial question, I think this is to be the great subject of discussion, and that the discussions on those interests are to occupy a large share of the session.

The Senate, without a dissenting vote, adopted the resolution to proceed to the election of a Senator on the first Tuesday in February.

There came in another flood of petitions in favor of a law to vest Church property only in the hands of lay Trustees. Among the most numerously signed was one in the German language, the reading of which was unfortunately omitted. Had Senators known with what feeling the Clerk of the Senate reads the German language, I think they would have insisted upon the reading of the petition, and perhaps even now they will go back and call it up, and afford the Chief Clerk an opportunity and themselves a treat that is not often enjoyed in the halls of legislation.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill for the incorporation of the American Women's Educational Association. CYRUS W. FIELD, DENNIS HARRIS, BENJAMIN W. BONNEY, HENRY A. HURLBURT and WM. L. PARSONS, are the first corporators. They are by the act authorized to receive and hold any real or personal estate upon any express or implied trust, for the use or benefit of themselves or any other corporation or association formed or to be formed, having for its object to aid in securing a liberal education, honorable position and remunerative employment in their appropriate profession as educators or otherwise, to American women; and to hold any real or personal property in trust for any purpose connected with the education of American women, or for any corporation or association, having such object in view, and shall also have full power to grant, bargain, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same.

In answer to a call from the Senate, the Williamsburg Savings Bank reported that

The amount received on deposit from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1854, was	$393,636 87
Number of new depositors during the year	2,303 00
Amount paid to depositors	292,871 45
Interest received on Bonds and Mortgages	6,066 42
Interest received on Stocks	12,168 39
Interest paid to depositers	12,314 02
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 6 per cent. per annum.	
Expenses for the year	3,334 07
Number of deposits received	8,786
Number of drafts paid	4,689
New accounts opened	2,903
Number of accounts closed	1,176
Number of open accounts	2,891
Aggregate deposits to the credit of depositors, Jan. 1, 1855	375,962 15
Bonds and Mortgages held the same day	170,166 58
Stocks on hand, (Williamsburg 6 per cents.)	57,067 21
Williamsburg 7 per cents	89,300 00
Kings County 7 per cents., (temporary loan)	26,000 00
Williamsburg Interest Warrants	945 00
Cost of Banking-house	25,000 66
Cash deposited	4,455 11
Cash in Banking-houses	6,341 33

The Committee on Public Buildings reported favorably on the bill to appropriate $25,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building to be used as an Executive Mansion. The Governor is to appoint three Commissioners, at a compensation of $3 per day, to superintend the erection of this building. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, with, I hope, an understanding that it will be passed at an early day, and that we shall have an Executive Mansion worthy of the State of New-York, so that every new Governor shall not be subjected to the necessity of going a house-hunting.

The Committee on charitable institutions reported favorably on the petition of the managers of the Five Points House of Industry, for the privilege to participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund. It provides that the schools established and maintained by the Five Points House of Industry in the City of New-York, shall participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund in the same manner and degree as the Common Schools of the City and County of New-York.

The Judiciary Committee have reported back with amendments the bill presented by Mr. BROOKS, for the more effectual suppression of gambling. As it comes from the Committee the bill reads thus:

SEC. 1. The second section of the Act entitled, "An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Gambling," passed July 10, 1851, is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "Or if any person shall sell or vend lottery policies, purporting to be governed by the drawing of any public or private lottery;" and in lieu thereof insert the following words, so that it shall read as follows: "Or if any person shall sell or vend what are commonly known as or are called lottery policies, or any writing, card, paper or document, in the nature of a bet, wager or insurance upon drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery."

The strong clause of the second section that was in the bill when presented by Mr. BROOKS, has been stricken out by the Committee, and thereby the end and aim of the original mover is lost sight of.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, had up for consideration the bill presented by Mr. BISHOP to incorporate the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Senator PUTNAM submitted the following amendment to the first section of the bill:

"Provided, that no moneys shall be furnished by said Corporation for the erection of any houses of worship, the title to which is not held by a religious Corporation under and according to the laws of the respective States in which such houses of worship are located."

In offering this amendment, Senator PUTNAM disclaimed any intention to embarrass the bill before the Senate, but it was well known that the question of the tenure of Church property was now before both Houses of the Legislature, and in view of policy that he hoped would be agreed upon, he felt it his duty to prepare the amendment he had submitted to the Senate. By general consent, the Committee reported progress on the bill without a further discussion of the proposed amendment.

The Senate were also in Committee of the Whole on the bill to increase the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, and also on the bill to prevent further encroachments upon the Harbor of New-York. Progress was reported on both bills, and as the Senate adopted the report, I suppose I must give it credence. I do this on official authority, not on my own understanding, for I failed entirely to discover that the Committee made the slightest advance in the consideration of the subject matters referred to it.

Senator FIELD presented his bill to provide for the due apportionment of Taxes and Assessments, and for the sale of real estate to pay the same. It provides:

1. In cases where there are several persons in real estate situated within the bounds of any village or city, and such real estate, or any part thereof, has been sold for any tax or assessment thereon, then upon any action brought to compel a just apportionment of such tax, and the payment thereof, the Supreme Court may, upon the application of any party interested, have power to extend the time for the redemption of such real estate to a period not exceeding six months from the entry of the final judgment to be given in said action, and to order a sale in fee simple absolute for such real estate, or any part thereof, to pay such tax, or to redeem the same.

2. Like proceedings may be had to redeem by agreement with the purchaser of any real estate sold for taxes, provided such agreement shall be ratified and approved by the Court; and the redemption shall be evidenced by the deed of the purchaser, granting the property to some party to the action, in extinguishment of the tax title.

3. If any of the parties to such action are unknown, or if any reside out of the State, or cannot be found therein, on that fact being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, an order may be made containing a description of the premises, requiring such parties to appear and answer, which order shall be published for three months in the State paper, and in a paper published in the County where the property is located. The application of such order shall authorize a judgment by default against such unknown parties. If any of the persons shall appear, they may at any time be made parties to such action.

4. The Court may, in its discretion, make any person a party to such action who shall seem to be presumptively entitled to be made a party thereto, and the purchaser at sale made by virtue of an action under this act shall be vested with a fee simple and absolute title in law and in equity.

5. All sales under this act shall be made by a referee appointed by the Court, who shall have power to perfect such sale, by executing under his hand and seal a deed to the purchaser.

6. The third and fourth sections of the act "to authorize the sale of real estate to pay assessments," passed May 26, 1841, and the third section of the "act in relation to the sale of real estate to pay assessments," passed April 11, 1842, apply to actions under this act.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, the Attorney General reported that he had commenced no suit against the corporation of Trinity Church. He further reports that the authority to commence a suit was given by the Commissioners of the Land Office on the 10th of June last, upon the memorial of RUTGER B. MILLER, provided the said MILLER would guarantee, in a bond of $5,000, the State from all costs and expenses, the consideration of the guarantee to be one-quarter of the land recovered. The said MILLER not having executed the bond required, nor furnished the evidence upon which the State could expect to escheat the King's Farm land of Trinity Church, the Attorney General has not commenced a suit.

The Senate resolving to have an additional Doorkeeper, the appointment has been given to GEORGE DALY.

I send you for publication Mr. MUNDY's speech on the resolutions offered by Mr. HEADLEY, protesting against sending foreigners to represent the country abroad. Mr. MUNDY, it will be seen, opposes the passage of the resolution, and it is but an act of justice to give both sides a hearing. J. E. S.

Opposition to Sam.

In Assembly, on Monday, the resolutions against appointing foreigners to represent this country being under consideration, Mr. MUNDY, of New-York, said:

I am induced to believe that the main object of this resolution is to provoke opposition, from the fact that no immediate practical result can be effected by its passage. And if it is for the purpose of testing the strength and ascertaining the complexion of the political feelings in the House, then I for one will not allow it to pass and go forth to the world as the expression of the people of the State, through their representatives, without my opposition—not that I flatter myself it will have any effect upon the predetermined convictions of the majority, but it is a duty I owe the liberality, the intelligence of the State—if not of the State, of my constituency, to express my views very briefly upon the subject at issue.

Mr. Speaker, I listened with deep and respectful attention to the remarks which fell from the lips of the gentleman from Orange, (Mr. HEADLEY) upon bringing up for the consideration of this body the novel and startling resolution, introduced by him last week. The favorable estimation in which the gentleman is personally held by me; his well deserved celebrity as a man of letters, and the prominent position which he has reached in another field of operation, all conjoin to give to his views and opinions great weight.

I regret, Sir, thus early, to take issue with the gentleman, and to be forced, by a solemn conviction of duty, upon hasty preparation, to denounce the proposition which he has submitted to the House, as illiberal and tyrannical in character; unworthy of the spirit of the Nineteenth Century, thoroughly Anti-Democratic, and against the genius and spirit of our institutions.

The project submitted by the gentleman is evidently a hobby with him, and has occupied his deep attention since he was elevated by a generous constituency to the position which he now occupies; and he has advanced to its rescue with a confidence emboldened by preparation, and stimulated by the secret but powerful organization which is seeking to correct imaginary evils by the infliction of real and substantial wrongs.

What, Mr. Speaker, is the purport of the resolution which the gentleman has advocated with so much zeal, and which seems to have been favorably received by a portion of this House? It is that Congress shall make provision that hereafter no naturalized citizen shall be designated by the President or Senate to represent the United States at any foreign Court or Government. Sir, when, the other day, from another gentleman, the proposition was broached, that the naturalization laws should be so extended as to make twenty-one years' residence in this country necessary to a citizenship, I thought the "Know-Nothings," as they are termed, had gone the length of their "tether," and I expected to meet them upon that issue. Notwithstanding their manufactured enthusiasm was at a high premium, and interlocated by temporary success in some portions of the country, they were running riot in delight. I could scarcely be expected to imagine that they would seriously entertain or submit a proposition tending to exclude entirely from the rights of citizenship persons of foreign birth.

But, Sir, such it seems to me is the consequence of the gentleman, should it be heeded by Congress. Our naturalization laws, and the rights of citizens made by them, are subjects of interesting study, and have been, in the past, of conflict. Need I allude to the alien laws of the elder ADAMS? I shall not refer to them now, nor do I deem it necessary that I should do so for the purpose before us. What reflections I have made upon them and the position which I occupy in their relation, are held to meet another occasion, which may be forced upon us during the session, as the position which gentlemen of this House who entertain liberal and constitutional views, is to be assailed in many ways, and from different quarters, before the moon shall have again waned. I, for one, deem it prudent to confine myself, in this defence, as I shall in all assaults that are made, to matter pertinent to the subject in hand.

I have classed the resolution of the gentleman, Sir, with all due personal respect to the mover, as "illiberal and tyrannical in character, unworthy of the spirit of the Nineteenth Century, thoroughly Anti-Democratic, and against the spirit and genius of our institutions." I might have added, in direct conflict to the Constitution. To the former propositions, however, I shall confine myself during the brief space that I shall detain the House. Under the naturalization laws, framed for us by the wisdom of our Fathers, it is provided that a residence of five years in this country, added to other qualifications, shall entitle an alien born to the rights of citizenship. With this declaration to the world, we have invited emigration to our country, and the cosmopolitan population of our new States attest the [illegible] benefits which have resulted from a policy [illegible] by our necessities, which has [illegible] as a nation, and invited to a more [illegible] than [illegible] material resources.

We [illegible] the effect of [illegible] does [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...he may expect a little spicy pastime on Tuesdays and Fridays. I have noticed that he grows wroth at Mrs. Nuttem's dough-balls as a matter often as at a slaughter. He gets absorbed to such a degree, that he forgets—at my rate, ought to—eat now. The quattrino, or the fifth part of a cent, is the coin usually given to beggars. I shall try to find out, some day, whether this old gentleman would prefer a quattrino in copper to twenty-five quattrinos in gingerbread. The coin, I dare say.

Now that we are in this entry way leading to the reading-room, suppose that we go up and take a glance at the papers. The assortment of English and French journals is but little inferior to that at GALIGNANI's in Paris. It has two features which are possessed by no reading-room in France—the European edition of the *Indépendance Belge*, and the Brussels *Nation*, a paper never admitted into his Majesty's dominions. This journal gives the facts of the daily occurrences in the French capital, while all the other foreign papers are at present engaged in warping or misrepresenting them to suit the necessities of the Roast-Beef Alliance. It is singular to see this one organ of truth stopped at the frontier, while the advocates of fiction are so readily received into circulation; except when one of them takes to telling the truth, as in the case of the London *Times* and General PLOMPLOM's dysentery.

Here, in a large square court-yard surrounded with houses, is a singular well. Maid-servants, at a fourth-story window, draw water from it by means of a contrivance as simple as it is ingenious. From each window to the frame work over the well, is an iron rod. This carries the bucket down the inclined plane, and the rest of the way it falls perpendicularly. A rope attached to the bucket and a handle and pulley running upon the rod, complete this singular apparatus. Two American artists, who inhabit the mansion of which I speak, draw their water in this way, and think the contrivance handy enough to have been, or deserve to be, a Yankee invention.

At the gateway here, and in fact anywhere else, you can buy a slice of chestnut hasty pudding—*polenta*, made of the flour of Italian chestnuts. It appears daily in the streets, about noon, upon flat tin pans, and there is no coin so small but will purchase enough to taste of, at least. Each pudding, when in a state of entirety, is rather a mound than a pudding, and resembles constructions met with in Greenland, and used both for purposes of residence and of burial. It is round and six inches high in the middle. Your first wish is to tread in it and see it ooze away on either side. Your next prompting may be to purchase, from a motive of legitimate curiosity. I would advise you to ask for three-fifths of a cent's worth only, as that will be quite as much as you can eat. Even that amount will be weighed in a pair of huge, uncouth sheet-iron scales. But the slicing off of the successive portions is the most remarkable process. This is done by a string. If you pull on the two ends of a piece of twine you create a primitive sort of blade with edge sufficient for all purposes. This offers so little surface that none of the precious pudding clings to it, and thus no loss entails. However, this is not peculiar to Florence, for all the butter-women in Paris cut ounces and half-pounds from the firkin with a piece of tight twine. The taste of this sticky preparation is not as disagreeable as might be supposed; still it is not as palatable as many other products of cookery. An enormous quantity is daily sold, and the consumption of chestnut flour enters largely into the food tables and breadstuff statistics of the country.

Here is a vast crowd collected in an open square. The attraction is none other than M. POITEVIN, of France, with his cosmopolite balloon, which changes its name at every successive exhibition, to suit a new city and a new language. At Paris, two years ago, it was the NAPOLEON III; now it is *L'aquila audace*, in Italian. M. POITEVIN is amusing, and at the same time enriching himself by taking people up into the air a limited distance—the balloon being held fast by a rope, and let out gradually by the unwinding of a crank—and then bringing them down again. The price is four dollars a head, and ahead—that is, in advance. But the gas is very bad and the balloon's capacity is only 300 pounds in consequence. So the car is full when one man beside the aeronaut is in it. Mr. P. gives directions from on high to the men stationed at the crank, and the audience laugh loudly at his bad Tuscan. There is a little wind, and it requires some management to get the balloon down. M. POITEVIN seeks to be impressive in gesture as well as speech, but the spectators, convinced there is no danger, make merry at the expense of the Frenchman's fuss. But there is no end to the hilarity, when in a moment of peril he translates *Allons donc!* by *Andate demque*! Jamais esprit for never mind, was no funnier. However, the balloon descends in safety and the spectators disperse to their several homes.

Here are women wearing Leghorn hats—though made at Florence. The brims are ten inches wide, and flap like a mainsail when tacking at every step. They do not strike me as graceful structures, and in midwinter they can certainly be of no service in protecting from the sun. The faces under them are far from comely, and you find that some of your illusions about Italian eyes and nutty complexions are fast disappearing before the persuasive influence of seeing things for yourself. I doubt whether in all Tuscany there is a set of features calculated to inspire the most indifferent sonnet. Native features, I mean; the imported article does from time to time kindle poetic fire. Thus, the other night, at the benefit of SOPHIE FUOCO, the *danseuse*, verses were sold in her honor; and SOPHIE FUOCO is a Milanese. Then there are one or two profiles from America—made in Yankee land, though arrived, as it might seem, from ancient Roman models. I hardly understand why the Grand Duke allows the free entry of this unequaled foreign product, so sure to work mischief to the home manufacture. However, they beat us in macaroni and alabaster. I may say more soon of one or two of these profiles, for they have been sitting for counterfeit presentments in marble, and in speaking of the studios of Florence, I must naturally refer to the originals that furnish the copies.

DICK TINTO.

Masonic Presentation.

At a recent meeting of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, (F. and A. M.,) held at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-streets, a Committee consisting of Brothers OSCAR H. LEE, J. F. WELLS and J. J. KUHN presented in behalf of the members, to W. M. SAMUEL D. WILSON, a set of silver ware, as a testimonial of their friendship and regard for the able manner in which he has presided over the Lodge for the past year. Brother J. J. KUHN made the presentation, accompanied by some appropriate remarks.

Minnesota is a great country, not merely in extent, (though four times the size of Ohio,) but in all that belongs to it,—climate, soil, scenery, productions, and inhabitants. All its characteristics are peculiar. A stranger is none the wiser for his previous experience elsewhere. Should his lungs be weak, his first (and only) Minnesota cold will affect his head, and vice versa; if he has a predisposition to any particular disease the climate, instead of aggravating it, will kindly turn its attention in some other direction, and if it concludes to trouble him at all, will be very apt to proceed independently, and attack him on its own hook, as if scorning to avail itself of weaknesses that already exist. Even liquor, judging from appearances merely, seems to produce different effects here than at the East. A man dead drunk, or staggering, is a rare sight; yet plenty, I am sorry to say, "imbibe" freely enough to bring them all into those pitiable situations, were they anywhere else but in Minnesota. I mention this not in any apology for or incentive to dram-drinking, but merely as a somewhat novel fact. The climate is certainly healthy. It is believed there is no disease peculiar or indigenous to Minnesota, unless it be a mild species of typhoid fever. In the southern portions, near Iowa, fever and ague prevails to some extent, but not enough to deter people from settling or living there.

The annual range of temperature is very great; extending from 106° in Summer to 40° below zero in Winter, but neither extreme is reached often, nor would any one deem it as cold or as warm as the thermometer indicates. The clearness, stillness and bracing qualities of the atmosphere in Winter conceal, or render one insensible to, the actual temperature in some degree, while in Summer the coolness of the nights makes agreeable compensation for the heat of those "terrific days" when the thermometer stands at 100° in the shade. An impression prevails East that snow falls to a great depth here: this is a mistake. Usually not more than two feet of snow falls during the entire Winter, unless perhaps in the extreme northern portions of the Territory. There is seldom more than a foot on the ground at any one time. Up to this date there has been but three or four inches, and this not remaining long enough to give us much chance to enjoy it. From January to the middle of March there is good sleighing. Spring opens about the first or middle of April, and when it begins the undertaking it finishes it up in short order. The lap of Winter is left with a regular "Young America" jump.

Two events of recent occurrence I must mention as worthy of a place in history. I refer to the completion of the suspension bridge across the Mississippi at Minneopolis, and the celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims, which latter occurred last evening. Only think of it! The first bridge that ever spanned the "Father of Waters" rests upon Minnesota soil, and the first celebration of the Landing at Plymouth Rock that has ever been held west of New-York (!) occurred last evening at the Winslow House, in the city of St. Paul!

Are not these events worthy of being noted to the honor of our territory? The bridge is a noble structure. The celebration was decidedly successful. The spacious hall of the Winslow House was crowded to overflowing, and many went away unable to obtain a place at the tables or within the room. There were nearly as many ladies as gentlemen present, and everything passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling. What will doubtless surprise you, *there was not a drop of liquor brought upon the table nor drank during the celebration* by any of the company; thus making a New-England celebration in Minnesota what it is in New-England itself. The supper was got up in splendid style, and the proprietors of the Winslow House, Messrs. CLEMENT & PARKER, received the warm commendations of all present.

The city is very gay—balls, parties, rides, &c., are constantly occurring.

The Legislature meet on the first Wednesday in January. As the members are nearly all of the same political stripe, everything is expected to move on harmoniously.

C.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Kanawha County—Salt Works—Gas Wells—Strange Phenomenon—Slaves—Fatal Rencontre with a Runaway, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANAWHA SALINES, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1854.

Kanawha County is one of the largest and most populous counties in the Old Dominion. It derives its name from Kanawha River, that runs through it or along its borders for some forty or fifty miles. It is a clear, beautiful stream; rising away off in the southwestern part of the State, it winds its sinuous way through successive piles or ranges of mountains, now tumbling over precipitous rocks in beautiful cascades, now rolling gently along deep and sequestered vales, now creeping beneath overhanging cliffs that lift their fronts to the clouds, until entering the valley of the Kanawha, about one hundred miles from the Ohio, it pursues a more direct course, assumes a more river-like and dignified appearance, and invites the barge, flat-boat and steamer to seek a highway on its crystal waters. Thus from this immediate vicinity millions of bushels of coal and salt are annually borne away to Cincinnati and the other commercial emporiums of the West.

This is the seat of the great salt manufactories of Virginia. "Salt making" here, like Cotton in some parts of the South, and gold in California, absorbs almost every other enterprise, or pursuit of industry or art. Like monopoly of every species, it is a bane to the industry, energy and prosperity of the masses of the people. Of this fact or principle, in its application here at least, a mere glance at the state of affairs is amply sufficient to satisfy any one. This valley, varying in width from one to ten miles, for a distance of sixty or seventy, is immensely productive, and if properly cultivated would prove to be one of the most fertile regions the sun ever shown on. The face of the country, as you leave the valley, is excessively broken, rugged, mountainous, and except the narrow valleys, and for grazing purposes, the lands are unproductive and worth but little. The salt region embraces a range of country some ten miles in distance, immediately on the river. No well has yet been sunk a quarter of a mile from the river bank, and a majority of them are in the stream, or immediately on the water's edge. Within the limits as above described, the soil is wet, spongy, and unproductive. There are several what we term here burning springs, or gaseous emissions which readily ignite from the application of a match, and burn with great intensity. The soil is of a flexible, porous consistence, and no doubt these gaseous exhalations, or emissions rather, are going on imperceptibly all over the area of the salt region. This, as you may know, is chiefly sulphureted hydrogen gas, and is inimical to vegetation.

The water from which salt is manufactured in some of the furnaces is raised by means of this gas. Coming from a depth of 1,500 feet below the surface, rushing up with such impetuosity, it expels or forces out a larger volume of water than the best pumps in use here could do. On the arrival of this invisible, mysterious but powerful agent at the mouth of the well, it is carefully escaped and conveyed through hollowed logs to the furnaces. Sometimes the water which it propels descends, of course, and an explosion or bursting of the pipe is the result. When it launches the fluid in a large oblong box, still in company with the water;



...ceed of equal enormity, because this time shown all over the whole hemisphere directly upon us. Suppose that "Hans" gets the reins of Government in his hands, and wants Hobbies or two of foreign-born citizens, neither "native" nor citizens, but under the Government, and therefore its "subjects," and themselves appointed by a "twenty-one years' naturalization" law, or any other enactment of "Sam's" framing. Will not the "presence of the Pope," in that case, be convenient? And is it not within the range of conceivable possibility that PIO NONO, not finding "cannons" sufficient means of protecting the aggrieved complainants, might use inducements to certain friends of his at Vienna, Paris, Madrid, and elsewhere, to do their duty according to Rule 6, and bring the mighty majority of sovereigns in those transatlantic parts to their senses by "force of arms?"

Extravagant as these positions sound in the ears of American Protestants, they are what were maintained as against one of the governments of Europe, (a Republic, 'tho,) by Pope PAUL the Fifth, and what he made that Republic submit, in the person of its ambassador, to receive absolution for opposing. They are what the whole order of Jesuits were then willing to go into banishment, (taking with them, in processional groups, the consecrated host, in token of leaving the country that expelled them in a God-deserted state,) for maintaining; and *what the members of that order now in Naples*, when questioned on the subject, *have very carefully avoided discovering*, in the singular document, dated Nov. 21, which you published yesterday. They are the frank statement of principles which rooted themselves in the Churchly mind of Romano-Gotho-Francio Europe, between the fifth and tenth centuries, and grew into form in the spurious, but instantly adopted Decretals, and appeared to the upper air in the acts and attempts of Pope NICOLAS the First, and, now sheathed in budding velvet, now half protruded to the light, now fully extended in noisome bloom, displaying themselves in a thousand instances, collected in the dictates of HILDEBRAND, demanding admiration from the world in the lordly decrees of INNOCENT, and exciting its hatred and contempt in the ill-timed and imbecile ravings of BONIFACE VIII.

Mr. CHANDLER may quote disavowals of these principles from ENGLAND, and HUGHES, and KENRICK, and still greater names, by dozens, or even hundreds. Do they bind the Pope? *Do they bind one of their Dioceses?*

Can Mr. CHANDLER produce one Papal Bull disavowing these principles? If he could, there is a shelter for them, made beforehand; for in his far-seeing sagacity their first propounder provided against the "ridiculous and abominable disgrace of suffering the ancient traditions received from the fathers, to be broken in upon," by the dictum that an "evil custom newly introduced is to be rejected and avoided with no less course than an abuse of long standing," (*Decretal Nic. I.* Tit. I. § 2—II. § 1.,) and there is no scruple about setting aside a Bull as issued," in the *way* of dispensation, in consideration of the age, or of the time, or of some grave necessity, when in her great discretion the Roman Church allows a thing without meaning to retract what has been already well settled as law."—(*Ibid*, Tit. IV., § 10.)

The assertion of the Temporal Power of the Pope, to its full extent, is a necessary part of his claim to the *Universal Vicariate of Christ*; and to the claim the Roman See is irrevocably committed, with an ever increasing steadiness and plenitude of assumption. Its very last act is a part of its onward progress in that course. In the Sixteenth Century it held a pretended General Council at arm's length. In the Nineteenth it feels itself strong enough to set its heel upon such a body, and spurn its decision in sheer contempt. PIUS IX. declares the Blessed Virgin to have been conceived immaculate, and bids his subjects rejoice that now they know it, and can believe it, *as of the faith*. The Council of Baobe had declared it four hundred and sixteen years before; and the Gallican Church has all along received its declaration. Even yet, she finds two votes to protest against the Papal assumption; and that, after PIUS VII. in compact with his brother despot, NAPOLEON, had raised her from her foundation, and reconstructed her, in ultramontane style, on ultramontane principles.

If your readers want to known what temporal power the Pope really claims, and not what Mr. CHANDLER thinks about his claim, let them consult a work of more than 600 pages printed at Cologne in 1684, "*cum permissu Superiorum et Approbatione*," (that is more than Mr. C. can ever get for his speech,) by the title: "The authority of the Apostolic See vindicated in behalf of Saint GREGORY the Seventh Pope," by Father FRANCIS D'ENGHIEN, of the order of Preaching Friars, (Dominicans,) and Professor of Theology in the University of Louvain." They will there find the authority of Popes over Civil Governments, claimed, maintained, exemplified, and justified by hosts of authorities, great with Romanists both for name and place, from Pope ZACHARY the First, down to "FRANCIS SILVIERS, the Phœnix of his Age," and doctor of Louvain; and what they get, they will have with the certificate of the "Head Commissary and Vicar General of the Inquisition for both Germanies," that it is sound and true Roman doctrine; not the dreams of a politician, about what *might be* and *ought to be*, according to his notions.

VERAX.

The American Fur Company—Our Correspondent's Reason for Slavery in Kansas—What our Missouri Brethren Amicably Propose—Prospects Senatorial, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 13, 1855.

I have just received a letter from Colonel ALFRED VAUGHAN—a letter dated at Fort Pierre, the central trading post of the American Fur Company. He is the Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri, and a very sensible man. This letter was brought to the frontier by a messenger, who made the journey chiefly on foot. The Colonel thinks the trade this season will not be as profitable as usual. The Indians have not been as industrious in taking skins as formerly. The approach of the white settlements has created among them much alarm, and they are alternately swayed by various counsels. Nor are they as friendly and confidential as they have been. They are haunted by vague apprehensions of danger in the future. As yet they are tolerably peaceful, but mistrustful and suspicious.

From New-Mexico and Utah we have no late news. From Kansas and Nebraska, the news is that a large emigration is expected early in the Spring. Kansas will undoubtedly be a slave community. It will be declared such as soon as the Legislature is assembled. This result is attributable to Abolition excitement. Had things been left to their natural course, free labor would have preponderated. The Emigration Societies of the North have created apprehensions on our border which have resulted in a determined purpose to exclude those sent here under their auspices,—not by force, but by a steady refusal to have any social or business intercourse with them. This the borderers can do and will do. They have organized to effect the object, and are resolved, at any expense any measure of unpleasantness involved, and, if necessary, any collateral injurious [illegible]

One Englishman here, in [illegible] has a large number of ballots for a Senator to fill Gen. ATCHI-



...ATCHISON. But [illegible] ther of Dana running [illegible]

We have no [illegible] as mild to-day as in [illegible]

Letter of Commodore [illegible]

Sydney [illegible]

From the Commercial

U. S. M. STEAMSHIP [illegible]

MY DEAR SIR: [illegible] ...ealer, having [illegible] ...ed to [illegible] ...my hands, and to [illegible] ...ance with the [illegible] ...Steamers, and [illegible] ...may enable me to [illegible] ...upon the points referred to [illegible] ...and being now a [illegible] ...unfortunate *Arctic*, I [illegible] ...desire to express, my [illegible] ...hearing my [illegible] ...of this ship, and [illegible] ...*Pacific* was in all [illegible]

I may [illegible] ...to perfection of vessel [illegible] ...tion and skill with [illegible] ...excellence of the [illegible] ...and comfort of [illegible] ...reasonably be [illegible] ...quire whether [illegible] ...may be adopted to give greater [illegible] ...of the passengers; [illegible] ...remark here, that [illegible] ...*ought to be* reserved [illegible]

...As to the [illegible] ...engaged [illegible] ...engage across the [illegible] ...assured that no [illegible] ...alike distinguished [illegible] ...perience, they should [illegible] ...upon this point; though [illegible] ...prefer [illegible] ...gin Rocks.

It may be asked what [illegible] ...dient to be recommended [illegible] ...of one of the leading objects which have [illegible] ...influenced the Directors, both of the [illegible] ...English lines of mail steamers plying between New-York and Liverpool, (*a most active rivalry of speed,*) I would suggest a uniform system of a safe maximum pressure of steam, to be gradually increased upward at the discretion of the Commander, [illegible] such rule as immediate saving of fuel [illegible] ...gained, and the overworking of all [illegible] ...gines prevented; nor would the passengers be [illegible] ...ally lengthened more than twelve or [illegible] ...ty-four hours—in some instances [illegible] ...at all prolonged—while in every [illegible] ...would be accomplished with greater certainty and [illegible] ...safety. Therefore, let the [illegible] ...compact in transporting passengers with all [illegible] ...able speed, but with [illegible] ...unavoidable casualties of the sea, of course [illegible] ...adopted.

Each ship should have [illegible] ...in truth as can be [illegible] ...ing, and in those parts [illegible] ...conveniently launched.

FRANCIS' Metallic Life [illegible] ...preferred.

An organization should be [illegible] ...would bring into useful [illegible] ...danger every individual in the [illegible] ...well as those composing the crew. This organization should embrace a perfect system of [illegible] ...meaning, provisioning and [illegible] ...the boats, and of managing to [illegible] ...all cases of running on shore, or [illegible] ...and especially in the event of fire at [illegible] ...ple equally to be dreaded, and always to be [illegible] ...against by every possible [illegible] ...Your early knowledge of naval life will [illegible] ...how easily and simply such [illegible] ...perfected.

In addition to the services of as many boats as can be conveniently carried, which [illegible] ...ships of every description are ready [illegible] ...ble of accommodating all who may [illegible] ...vessels, and hence the unalarm of all on board, [illegible] ...quate resort—it has been suggested by [illegible] ...passenger, Mr. HENRY EVANS, of New-York, that the saloon or promenade deck of their [illegible] ...ships might be so altered, and its [illegible] ...structed, to be made available as rafts for [illegible] ...great numbers of people.

I concur fully with Mr. EVANS in the [illegible] ...ty of his plan, and have suggested [illegible] ...give additional strength and buoyancy to the [illegible] ...without inconveniencing the deck.

From my knowledge of the character and [illegible] ...prising spirit of Mr. COLLINS and his [illegible] ...Directors, I feel well assured that every [illegible] ...be cheerfully done to ensure the [illegible] ...of the community; indeed, there is no [illegible] ...competent than Mr. COLLINS himself to [illegible] ...upon measures leading to the greater [illegible] ...ships under his management; and I [illegible] ...put forth any suggestions of my own, but I [illegible] ...pose they would be kindly received.

The foregoing remarks will [illegible] ...and with greater force, to [illegible] ...carrying large numbers of [illegible]

I am, my dear Sir, [illegible]

Your [illegible]

THOMAS B. CURTIS, Esq., Boston.

NOTES.

There should be in each vessel, [illegible] ...two printed *station bills*, one for the [illegible] ...the other to be put in operation in case of [illegible] ...when it may become necessary to [illegible]

There should be printed in blank, [illegible] ...numbers as there would probably be [illegible] ...from 1 to 400, to be filled up anew [illegible] ...of each passage.

First, the officers and crew should [illegible] ...assigned to them, which should [illegible] ...changes in the crew, growing out [illegible] ...enlistments, &c. The remaining [illegible] ...filled, as far as practicable, by [illegible] ...passengers.

To each number, or series of numbers, [illegible] ...duties are to be assigned; and to make them [illegible] ...falling upon passengers more [illegible] ...and ceiling, they should [illegible] ...their own numbers, to be [illegible] ...passage, and it should be the duty of each [illegible] ...diately to make himself acquainted [illegible] ...responsibilities which he has thus [illegible]

The nautical portion of the crew of the [illegible] ...exclusively of Pilots and Stewards, of [illegible] ...Mates, four Quartermasters, [illegible] ...Boys. The remainder of her [illegible] ...these composing the departments of [illegible] ...Steward.

She ought not to carry less than [illegible] ...of which at the davits. [illegible] ...these boats the services of [illegible] ...ments, so that the most active of [illegible] ...ing to save themselves and [illegible] ...and hence the expediency of [illegible] ...of their respective [illegible]

Supposing that, also, the [illegible] ...provision of bread and water, [illegible] ...On some of the passages of the *Arctic* she [illegible] ...board as many as 300 persons; it is evident, [illegible] ...that so large a number could not be [illegible] ...the boats, but those excluded might find [illegible] ...safety on the proposed raft.

Now let us speak of the [illegible] ...boats, and in what manner they are to be [illegible]

Each boat should be [illegible] ...following enumerated articles:

Rudders, oars, boat-hooks, [illegible] ...mast, yard and sail, two [illegible] ...supply of candles and [illegible] ...rant, and a brief [illegible] ...and tables for observing the [illegible] ...sun and north star; a [illegible] ...hatchet, hammer and nails; [illegible] ...fathoms of rattin stuff, [illegible] ...and spun yarn, two [illegible] ...white muslin, for a [illegible]

It would probably be [illegible] ...boat, [illegible] ...bread and water the [illegible] ...At least half the [illegible] ...tight its seams; then the water bailing such a [illegible] ...for bread and [illegible] ...to be made of [illegible] ...sent with the direction of the case. These cases, [illegible] ...canvas bag with its contents, [illegible] ...kept, at all times, at each [illegible] ...both ends of the [illegible] ...water-tight copper plate at the top, [illegible] ...diameter, and made in a similar [illegible] ...thus stowed in the navy. [illegible] ...might be carried in eight cases, [illegible] ...most convenient size for carrying [illegible] ...the boats.

For each person there should [illegible] ...of blanket in the cases, and [illegible] ...quantities, if possible, of [illegible] ...would sustain life, without any very [illegible] ...during, for ten days or more.

The arrangements for these [illegible] ...should be made in similar manner.

Cost of providing the above [illegible] ...

[illegible]

...they have not yet been arraigned before the military commission in public, but have been confined with Mr. Soulé's colleagues, Messengers, who [illegible] which [illegible] for Mr. Soulé, Mr. Mason, for himself, and the newly-elected regents Mr. Pierce [illegible]

...at Key West, Commander, left [illegible] the 21st inst., and will [illegible] of her being at anchor in the harbor of Key West on the 26th inst., [illegible] mail.

The exports of the Treasury sin... our exports from this city for the year 1854 show an increase over 1853. The imports have also been heavier [illegible] provinces, although the aggregates have not been [illegible] and the whole revenue increased nearly a million and a half, without much actual [illegible] to the community making it by their consumption. The courts of the land were opened for their year's labor on the 2d inst., with an address from the Chief Justice (Regent) of recent appointments, giving the past history of the proceedings of the tribunals, the number of cases tried and concluded, both civil and criminal; making of both 6,736 causes for the whole island—of which remaining pending at the close of the year's session, 396 criminal and 447 civil suits. The paper which will be found in your files of the 4th gives a very fair showing of the subject, but avoids analysis touching the community and its relations to the subject, that would have rendered it much more interesting; although it might have verified or controverted the declamation that has been made, that the per centage of crime is larger in Catholic than Protestant communities.

The 6th we had the usual celebration of "King's day," done by the colored population, who claim royal privilege for disposition of all the time between the morning and night; the scenes of which have been often written of, but never described.

There was no indication of hard times in the display, among our laboring community; and the gifts bestowed upon the crowds did not show much pressure on the part of their masters or employers. A very different state of affairs from what seems to be weighing upon the pockets of wealth and industry at the North at this time.

The shipments of lumber, box shooks, &c., from the United States, that have reached our market during the Holidays, have been very large, and serious reductions will have to be submitted to, in order to effect sales—which will result in heavy losses to Eastern shippers.

The steamer *Empire City*, from New-York, arrived this morning, and will not proceed to New-Orleans until to-morrow, as the *Falcon*, from Aspinwall, has not arrived.

The mail steamer from Cadiz reached port last night. Her news had been previously received by way of the United States.

We have no political excitements, and remain in the enjoyment of good health, &c.

Freights for the United States are dull; for European ports not in much demand yet, and freights for mahogany best paying for Cork and a market. Exchange on New-York and Northern cities 2½ to 3 prem.; London 13¾ to 13¾ prem.; New-Orleans, short sight, 5 to 6 ⅌ cent. prem.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1855.

The weather is such, that it would seem that scarcely anything propelled by steam or air could out-live the tempest, which has been breathing upon us from northeast to southeast for the last three days. The British steamer *Teviot* arrived last evening late, from Tampico and Vera Cruz and reports having passed the *Falcon* early yesterday morning, evidently working heavily, without much headway, but saw no signal of distress. She will probably be off the port this morning, and soon in if she has outrode the tornado gusts and sea that has been rolling in upon us through the last night.

The Mexican news, as far as I can gather from the passengers, gives no new features of that ill-fated and wretchedly-overruled country. The fruits of the victories over the miserable Yucatan Indians by the Lieutenant sent by SANTA ANNA to capture a given quantity for this market, begin to arrive. Forty of those traded for by the Bavarian Consul at the Havana, Mr. TITO VECINO, arrived in the Mexican schooner *Maria Jacinta*, consigned to M. SAINTSIGET. The subjects of SANTA ANNA's *fabricated* warfare have been already delivered to their owners. For this lot and "the imperial privilege" of his Serene Highness to VECINO, the sum of $20,000 was paid; and for the future a stipulated price per head is to be paid, as they are delivered, by remittances from a highly reputed house here.

We look for the *Philadelphia* early this morning from New-Orleans, but I should not be surprised if we should not see her for several days—but we hope that no worse may befall her. The schooner *Manuel*, belonging to New-York, was wrecked on the 29th of December at the entrance of the Bay of Bahia Honda—no lives lost. The master, JOHN P. WHITE, Mr. WILLIAMS, mate, and one sailor, were on the 31st ult. remaining on shore near their vessel, and two of the crew, dispatched to look for assistance, arrived at Havana the 6th inst., having encountered an American bark, *Little Lizzie*, at the Cabanas bay, by which they were brought to Havana. The schooner was from Jamaica, bound to New-York, and had an assorted cargo—coffee, hides, pepper, logwood and copper ore—of which nothing will be saved.

By the *Empire City*—arrived yesterday—I received two latest issues of the TIMES, being much more fortunate than some of my friends, who were complaining bitterly of New-Year's negligence in Gotham of those far off, who want light and sweet words from the fountain source.

I have no changes to note in anything of our concernment since my last—while the hurry of business has not yet entirely been resumed from holiday indolence.

There seems to be no pecuniary pressure with our business community, and we have no suffering poor; *because they are taken care of*, and cannot get beyond the reach of our providence.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

From the delay of the *Philadelphia*, my passages were of necessity transmitted *via* Charleston per steamer *Isabel*.

I learn from Spanish official sources that the British Consul has protested against the recent introduction of Yucatan Indians for labor on Cuba plantations, as the business assumes all the most pernicious features of the African Slave-trade, without any check whatever upon the licentiousness and cupidity of the dealers to secure the future freedom of the subject. Forty—received by a Mexican schooner called the *Maria Jacinta*—were contracted for with SANTA ANNA, at the city of Mexico, by TITO VECINO, Bavarian Consul here, and $20,000 advanced to seal the contract—which makes obligations *ad libitum* as to numbers, and at $15 per head for all that may be landed at Havana. The funds are advanced by a Spanish house, GOICORIA & Co., and they have the sale of the cargoes on arrival, for which they have already made conditional contracts. After the contract was arranged with SANTA ANNA, the Yucatan Indian wars were immediately terminated by sending down Lieut. Colonel and ...

...outdoor, the entire house, effects and cellar, into luggage all that he could lay his hands upon. His [illegible] was made by three unarmed people; but resistance was useless, and as soon as they were missed the office was opened, and an arrest was ordered not even to make a memorandum. I am also informed that General Thomas will give the subject [illegible] that the [illegible] of Patent Agency [illegible] appeal all.

Philadelphia.—The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived on the 18th, having had bad weather from leaving the Balize; head winds, and almost at the strength of a gale all the time. She damaged her rudder, and will be detained a day or two for necessary repairs. The steamship *Empire City* will sail for New-Orleans early to-day, unless the *Falcon* should appear.

Please find annexed a market report, of importance at this moment, for many interests at the North and East.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1855.

SUGARS.—The remnant of old crop is mostly in second hands and not offered for sale; a few lots were disposed of at 7 to 7 rl. below our quotations. Supplies of new crop arrive slowly; they are bought for Spain, as usual at this season of the year, at high prices. Transactions are trifling, as no one entire has yet sent forward any large parcels and such sales as are made are in petty lots.

The stock in the city and the Regla warehouses is estimated to be now about 85,000 boxes, against 38,000 in 1854, and 10,000 in 1853, same periods.

Comparative table of Exports of Sugar from Havana and Matanzas from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

	United States.	Great Britain.	Total Exports.
1850	251,281	28,307	1,043,534
1851	342,438	64,115	1,237,891
1852	381,681	34,884	1,017,466
1853	344,606	65,066	1,073,418
1854	258,726	166,078	1,345,454

COFFEE.—Has not met with much demand.

CIGARS.—Are in demand, without change in prices.

TOBACCO.—Has been dull during the fortnight.

FREIGHTS.—No improvement has taken place; on the contrary, there is a heavy accumulation of tonnage.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The 'Longshoremen.

The 'Longshoremen are in trouble. Their work is harder and their pay poorer than that of any other class of working men in the community. Their work is always unsteady, and just at this season but few of them average more than three days' labor in the week. Their rate of pay since March last has been $1 75 per day, but at a recent meeting of the shipping merchants it was determined to reduce their pay to $1 50 per day. The merchants plead the general depression in business and the low rates of freight for such action. The 'Longshoremen generally, though informally, demurred to the reduction, and many of them refused to work at the reduced scale. Their places, however, were filled by new hands and negroes.

On Wednesday evening last a very large meeting of the "'Longshoremen's United Benevolent Society" was held in Warren Hall, corner of Warren and Oliver-streets, to take action on the differences between them and the merchants. The President of the Society, Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, reviewed and explained the whole affair, and argued long and strenuously in favor of a compromise with the merchants. He thought the merchants would not determine on the reduction unless they believed it necessary. It was hard, to be sure, for men who did not average more than $6 per week to have a reduction of their earnings, but it would be highly impolitic to oppose the action of the merchants *in toto*. The Society should manifest a spirit of conciliation, that the merchants might see that the 'Longshoremen were susceptible of a calm discussion of the matter in which two parties were interested—the employers and the employed. He hoped steps would be taken to effect a compromise.

Mr. JAMES KELLY acquiesced, in the main, with the sentiments of the President, and moved the appointment of a Committee to wait on and arrange with the shipping merchants for a reduction of one shilling per day instead of two, as adopted by the merchants. His motion gave rise to some discussion; the question was finally put and lost. The matter was then postponed, for final action at a general meeting, to be held in Tammany Hall.

This business having been disposed of, the President called the attention of the Society to a statement in an evening paper, wherein the 'Longshoremen were accused of riotous conduct; that they had waylaid and beat certain parties who were working along shore for $1 50 per day. The rules of the Society, he said, as were well understood by its members, strictly forbade any lawless interference with those who persisted in working below the established rates. So far as he himself was aware—and he have made inquiries into the matter—he knew of not one member of the Society who had acted in a disorderly manner. If any had so acted, however, he hoped they would be reported, that they might be expelled from an organization whose rules they had so flagrantly violated, and which they were endeavoring to bring into disrepute.

The regular financial business of the Society was then transacted, after which, the meeting adjourned to meet per agreement.

THE USURY LAW.

Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday at the Merchants' Bank to receive the report of the Committee appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature upon the subject of the Usury Laws. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., presided.

The Committee, consisting of Caleb Barstow, James Depeyster Ogden, George Curtis, Robert Kelly, and Henry K. Bogart, reported the following memorial and proposed act:

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the State of New-York, respectfully represents,

That the present laws of this State, regulating the rate of interest, are undoubtedly the most severe of any Usury Laws in the commercial world. That this severity has utterly failed of producing the end for which it was intended, or any other useful end; all experience having shown that any increased restriction, or attempted restriction, has never failed to enhance the price for the use of money, during the existence of any money pressure, to which all commercial communities are occasionally liable.

That in addition to this increase in the rates of interest, the provisions of our present Usury Laws lead to circuitous and discreditable subterfuges and stratagems to evade them.

And these evasions are attempted by persons unmindful of the fact, that inasmuch as both parties can be made to testify in an action under this law, they cannot evade the penalty without a false oath, provided a prosecutor does his duty. All this has a demoralizing tendency, and can only result in evil.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that all the Usury Laws of this State may be abolished, retaining only a fair maximum rate to govern in the absence of a contract between borrower and lender, also a fair rate to accrue on a judgment in law, after its rendition.

Your memorialists would, at this point, respectfully suggest that this freedom can be extended to our Banks with great benefit to our business community.

Those institutions, blended as they are with all the leading interests of society, are preëminently serviceable in the encouragement of credit and in the promotion of all the useful enterprises of the day. They are managed by men whose interest, as a general rule, must of necessity harmonize with the pecuniary interests of the community at large.

Even those who have favored restrictive Usury laws admit that "Banks are subjected to expenses and risks peculiar to that business." "They are required to have a specie basis, and to conform to rigid requisitions of law in a way deemed necessary for the protection of the currency and for the protection of the commercial interests of the people." Hence they argue that, in any relaxation granted, Banks ought not to be excluded.

Loans secured by mortgages of real estate should also, in the opinion of your memorialists, be allowed to enjoy the benefit of the wholesome competition among lenders that would immediately ensue from the relaxation now sought for.

Your memorialists, in conclusion most respectfully advance the opinion that, no matter whether money be called a commodity or not a commodity, parties owning it should be an entirely free from legal restraint in paying it away, or receiving it for the use of other money, as they are in parting with it or receiving it for any other service, or for any commodity or gratuity whatever.

Thus entertaining the full opinion that our Usury Laws as they now stand, have disappointed all hopes of their useful operation, your memorialists would humbly pray that a law may be enacted like the one herewith submitted.

PROPOSED ACT.

An Act regulating the Rate of Interest on the Loan of Forbearance of Money.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No grant, transfer, bond, note, bill of exchange, contract, agreement, or loan, or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, shall be void ...

...Chamber then adjourned.

MAYOR'S BLACK BOOK.

Completion.

Of Johanna Agan, for ill treatment on the part of her father.

That the streets in the vicinity of the First-avenue and Third-street are in a filthy and unhealthy condition.

Wm. C. Thompson, No. 147 Mott-street, charges Mr. Wasson, residing at No. 146, with receiving nauseating meat, and boiling it, causing thereby such an offensive odor as to render persons residing in that locality "sick."

That sales, coal, and six red drays, constantly obstruct the street in front of No. 71 Eleventh-street.

Chas. R. Harvey, No. 66 East Thirty-fifth-street, complains that a nuisance has been tolerated for a long time, in the shape of two hog-pens, in Thirty-fourth-street, east of Fourth-avenue, which should be abated.

That the Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-streets, has not been cleaned for three months past.

That the sidewalk, opposite No. 150 Houston-street, is encumbered with boxes and barrels of all kinds, rendering the street impassable.

That the lamps on Fifty-seventh-street are not regularly lighted, and most of them are not lighted at all.

That Greene-street is in a very filthy condition, the ashes and garbage not having been removed for several months.

That a junk-shop in Seventh-avenue is in the habit of receiving stolen goods and encouraging crime.

That lot No. 412 Ninth-avenue is used as a public privy, to the great annoyance of the residents of that neighborhood.

That the heap of ashes and dirt in front of Nos. 224 and 226 Forty-first-street is a great nuisance.

A resident of Bedford-street complains grievously of the condition of that thoroughfare, from Hamersley to Downing. The existence of such a being as the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, (he says,) is a matter of tradition only among the people of that neighborhood, and they are ready to hold a jubilee on the appearance of the first scavenger.

A resident of James-street, complains that said street, from Madison to the East River, is in a very filthy state. The offal, ashes, garbage and mud have been allowed to hold undisturbed possession of the thoroughfare for several months past.

The Tars Backing up Mayor Wood.

The following resolutions were yesterday presented by Capt. TRACY to MAYOR WOOD, who received them with thanks, assuring the Committee that he should persevere in his efforts until every ordinance of the City was properly executed:

SAILORS' HOME, No. 190 Cherry-street,
Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1855.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

At a meeting of the "New-York Marine Temperance Society," held at the Sailors' Home, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, We have noticed with feelings of pride and pleasure the remarkable order of our City during the last two Sundays, and knowing the same to have been caused by the Mayor's enforcing the heretofore neglected laws to keep closed places for the sale of intoxicating drinks; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD our heartfelt thanks for his fearless determination to enforce the ordinances of the City.

Resolved, That in his endeavors so to do he merits the active cooperation of all good citizens.

And be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of the New-York Marine Temperance Society, and other seamen here assembled, do pledge to the Mayor our whole influence, and bid him God speed in his work of Reform.

Voted, That those present endorse the above resolutions by signing their names.

Voted, That Capt. D. Tracy, L. P. Hubbard and E. H. Chisole be appointed a Committee to present the same to the Mayor.

SIGNED—Wm. Smith, Jno. Stewart, Jno. Morely, Arthur Williams, Alex. Stephenson, Wm. Allen, Chas. Hermann, Chas. Rabe, Jno. G. Peterson, Mary P. O'Brien, Jane Waddington, Margaret Ayres, Jesse Dobney, Sarah May, Sarah Dennis, John Griggs, Ed. R. Jones, Wm. S. Wilder, Jas. Ryan, Jno. Price, L. P. Hubbard, E. H. Chisole, Sam'l Adamson, Ed. Gaze, Sam'l Green, Jas. E. Armstrong, Ed. Haskins, Simeon Burdett, P. L. Pittman, Nicholas Dunn, Rev. Chas. J. Jones, A. H. Golden, Henry Krymborg, S. A. Baker, Thos. Bolton, Chas. Booth, Wm. Thorpedie, M. Sullivan, P. Nuffield, Jno. Hayes, Ed. Thomas, Nathan Townsend, Chas. Sevecone, Andrew Jensen, A. A. Clough, Geo. A. May, Geo. O'Brien, Geo. Caigieus, S. Gedson, J. F. Butler, Jno. B. Sanderfield, Jno. Stanwick, Obed Norcross, Jno. Barrett, S. H. Howell, Daniel Carson, Mrs. F. Tracy, J. M. L. Dennis, J. H. Howell, Nancy Stewart, Jane McFalls, Alice Moore, Wm. J. Wild, George Braxie, Richard Lawson, Thomas Davis, G. N. Fairchild, E. H. English, Stephen Pearsall, Chas. A. Smith, C. T. Lemvig, J. H. Dickinson, Daniel Dingall, Thomas Brennan, Vincent Silva, J. F. Nicholson, Emma W. Jones, Maria R. Wilder, M. M. Reed, W. R. Cottle, Peleg Mitchell, Chas. Carroll, B. McGinnis, James Bowen, H. Edwards, Sam'l Snowe, C. Constantine, Benj. Wood, R. T. Jones, M. Cosse, S. Larkin, Jno. Lawrence, Wm. Stanton, Frederick Wickers, M. Coleman, M. Keating, M. C. Brien, James White, D. W. Morris, Daniel Tracy. Total, 100. [True Copy.] DANIEL TRACY, President.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

The National Poultry Show.

This interesting exhibition is drawing to a close. It has far exceeded the one of last year, both in numbers and rarity of species. We hope the judges will do their duty, and award the premiums according to the programme, without fear or favor. We have understood that on this account there was considerable dissatisfaction last year, and it would be a pity, for the sake of favor, to mar the advantages of so valuable a society. In the present exhibition there are a vast number of coops of beautiful fowls, from gentlemen who are mere amateur breeders, but who spare no trouble or expense to exhibit the purest breeds. The small Bantams seem to be great favorites; they have been sold from $25 to $35 the two. Mr. KINNEY, of Albany County, exhibits some of diminutive size, but of exquisite beauty. His show of Shanghais, Dorkings, spotted Polands, Bremen geese, &c., &c., merits great praise. They are not excelled in the exhibition.

Mr. SHERMAN SMITH, of Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., has 27 coops, containing Shanghais of almost every kind and of monstrous size. Also, Wild Turkeys, domesticated Spanish game fowls, with African and Bremen Geese, Cayuga Black and Chinese Ducks.

Mr. WYATT of Jersey City exhibits a pair of Black Polands of the pure breed; the stock imported from Poland by the celebrated Col. BERKELY. They are of a brilliant shining black, with white crests. This breed when pure is very rare. Mr. ROBERT DIXON of Jersey City, a pair of the same, six months old. A pair of black Swans attract great attention. The beautiful Mandarin Ducks are also an object of great curiosity, the plumage of the male being very beautiful.

The exhibition will close on Saturday.

Dr. Adams' Church—Renting of Pews.

The residue of the unsold pews of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church were offered for sale on Wednesday evening. But few premiums were offered in advance of the per centage on the valuation, and these were merely nominal. A large number were taken at the fixed rent. The remainder will be disposed of at private purchase, or let upon application.

Twelfth Regiment Ball.

The Ball of the 12th Regiment, to be given in Niblo's Theatre and Saloons, will be one of the most splendid affairs of the season. The theatre will be devoted to cotillons, while the saloon will be appropriated to lovers of the waltz and fancy dances, with music by DODWORTH's double band.

MR. ANDREW FOSTER'S LECTURES ON RUSSIA.—The first of the course will be delivered this evening at Clinton Hall, Astor place, and discusses the character and influence of PETER THE GREAT. This is the true starting point of a series of lectures intended to embody a strictly American view of Russia. Mr. FOSTER's reputation as a writer is a guarantee that the subject will be ably treated.

Games at the Paris Chess Club.

The following were the fourth game in a Match between three strong players of the New-York Chess Club:

White. (Mr. L.)	Black. (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. K kt. to B 3.	Q kt. to B 3.
3. B to Q B 4.	B to Q B 4.
4. P to Q B 3.	K kt. to B 3.
5. P to Q 4.	P takes P.
6. P takes P.	P to Q 4.
7. B takes P.	B kt. to K 5.
8. B takes P.	P to Q kt. 3.
9. Castles.	Castles.
10. P to K r 3.	P to K B 3.
11. B takes Q kt.	P takes B.
12. Q to K 3.	P to K B 4.
13. Q to her b sq.	P to K B 5.
14. Castles P.	Q r to kt. sq.
15. P to Q r 4.	P to Q r 4.
16. K r to K sq.	P to Q B 4.
17. B kt. to his 5.	P takes K B P.
18. Q to Q B 2.	K r takes b.
19. Q takes K r p (ch.)	K to b.
20. Q to r (ch.)	K to his 2.
21. Q takes kt. p (ch.)	K to his sq.
22. P to K 5.	Q to K 2.
23. Q to K kt. 6 (ch.)	r to Q sq.
24. kt. to K b 7 (ch.)	r takes kt.
25. Q takes r.	kt. to K 5.
26. Q kt. to b 3.	Q b takes K p.
27. Q takes Q.	K takes Q.
28. kt. takes kt.	B takes kt.
29. K r takes P.	B to Q 3.
30. Q R takes P.	B takes P (ch.)
31. K to r.	r takes Q kt. p.
32. Q r to Q sq. (ch.)	Q b to Q 4.
33. K r to K kt. 4.	P to Q b 5.
34. P to K r 6.	r to Q kt. 5.
35. K r takes r.	r p takes r.
36. P to Q kt. sq.	P to Q kt. 6.
37. P to Q r 5.	K b to Q 5.
38. P to Q r 6.	P to Q b 4.
39. P to Q sq.	P to Q kt. 7.
40. P to Q r 7.	K to Q b 2.
41. P to K r 5.	P to Q kt. 8.
42. P to K r 6.	Q b to K 5.
43. K to r 2.	K takes p.
44. P to K kt. 4.	P Queens.
45. r takes Q.	b takes r.

L. (*Black*) announced "mate" in 14 moves.

SHIPWRECKS.

Loss of the Ship Tingqua—Cargo Valued at $350,000.

In yesterday's paper, we reported the total loss of the ship *Tingqua*, off Cape Hatteras. Further particulars have since been obtained.

The *Tingqua* was less than two years old, and vessel and cargo were insured principally in this City. She was a fine ship, built in New-Hampshire, by GEO. RAINES—was 666 tons register, and valued at $45,000. The cargo, which was a very valuable one, together with the vessel and freight, was worth $350,000, principally insured in Wall-street. She was owned by and consigned to OLIPHANT & SONS, of South-street.

The *Tingqua* sailed from Shanghai September 15, passed Angier October 27; continued on the voyage, making and reducing sail as the occasion required, but without any remarkable occurrence transpiring. On the 11th inst., at noon, had an observation, which showed our position to be lat. 32° 40', lon. 75° W., which would bring the ship 150 miles S., and 30 miles E. of Hatteras Shoal. For six days prior to the 11th, had strong N. E. winds, which prevented us from getting as much of an offing as was desired, and were driven as above. On that day wind light from the southward, and course up to the time of observation was N. N. W. At noon kept her N., and continued this course until 6 P. M.; then gradually shifting around to westward, with rain and thick weather, accompanied by thunder and lightning, there being every appearance of a N. W. gale at the time; lowered the thermometer every half hour, in anticipation of striking the Gulf Stream, but noticed no variation until 6 P. M., when the thermometer suddenly showed a difference of 5°, having been 65° previous, and then exhibiting 70°, by which we knew we were in the Gulf Stream; at 9 P. M. the wind blew strong from N. W., and although close hauled, we could not keep closer than N. N. E., and so continued until 4 A. M., when the wind canted more to westward and allowed the ship to come up N. ½ E., which course we kept until 10 A. M., after which time the wind canted somewhat more, and altered the course to N., this course, allowing for a 2½ knot current in the Gulf Stream, running N. E. would have carried us by our calculation at least 50 miles to the eastward of the meridian of Hatteras, with the current still setting off; at 10 A. M. a dense fog came on, rendering it impossible to see the length of the ship; at 11:30, fog lighted up for a moment and the look-out made a sail, which was reported to be a square rigged vessel, to windward, heading the same course; by this, the opinion entertained as to the position of the ship, was confirmed; at 12:30 A. M., without any warning or any breakers being heard or perceived, the vessel suddenly struck the bottom under the stern, very heavily, unshipping the rudder, and evidently injuring her seriously; put her sails all aback and sounded the pumps, found three feet water in the hold; the false keel floating alongside in several pieces; the ship continuing to strike very heavily; got an anchor ready for running out and commenced firing guns, to attract the attention of any vessel passing or in the neighborhood; at 3 o'clock the fog again lifted, when we found the vessel before seen to be a schooner now lying about a mile to eastward of us; as soon as she made our signal of distress she endeavored to work up to us; sent a boat on board of her and found her to be the *C. C. Stratton* of Philadelphia, the mate of which came on board and advised us to leave the ship at once, as she was in a very dangerous position, the wind veered and sea rising rapidly; at 3 o'clock the ship had six feet of water in the hold, and at 5 o'clock the same water inside as outside of her; sent one boat's crew off with part of the men's luggage to the schooner, with the intention for them to return for the balance of the crew; at 6 o'clock the boat not returning, sent the second boat off with all the crew, except two men, the captain, mate and steward remaining; the vessel evidently breaking up as pieces of her bottom kept coming up alongside, the cabin full of water, from this time to 11 o'clock continued firing guns and hailing vessels, (who paid no attention to us,) and in shifting silks which had been in the cabin, in order to keep them dry; at this time the schooner *R. L. Myers*, Capt. WEEKS, rounded to near us, when the master and balance of the crew left the ship and went on board of her; lay by the ship until 1 A. M., when we lost sight of her; supposed in consequence of her filling over; at 4 A. M. the wind and sea increased so that the schooner was compelled to run around to leeward of the shoals, where she lay until daylight, at which time saw the ship about 20 miles to eastward of the light, laying on her broadside, entirely under water from her main rigging aft, apparently settling fast, the sea breaking clear over her; finding it impossible to save anything, and wind and sea increasing, bore away for New-York, where we arrived January 18, at 2 A. M.

The following is the statement of Capt. WEEKS, of schooner *R. L. Myers*, from Washington, N. C.:

After lying wind bound, with easterly winds and a rough bar for 11 days, proceeded to sea; wind from westward and thick; at 4 P. M., very thick; at 6 P. M. fog cleared; run east to pass outside Hatteras Shoals; at 11 P. M., jibed ship to haul to northward in 12 fathoms water; Cape Hatteras Light bearing N. W. by N.; made a light on port bow, supposed to be a steamship for Charleston; when a signal gun being fired from the ship, luffed as near as prudent and within hailing distance; ship on the shoal and filling fast; their boats gone; Capt. W. tacked close to and saw a boat from the ship; lay close to the ship, and was soon boarded by the mate, who reported her to be the *Tingqua*, from Shanghai for New-York, nearly full of water; one boat off, and captain and one or two men on board still; wished to lay by them until morning, to save the other boat's crew should they board the ship again, and property if possible; advised the mate to return and bring off the others, as I did not think the ship would hold together long, as she lay in an exposed situation, and the wind and sea were rising very fast; the boat returned and brought off the captain and others, who got on board with difficulty; the captain persuaded me to lay by until morning, but lost sight of the ship soon after; supposed her masts to have fallen, but still lay by in hope of picking up the other boat before day light; wind and sea rising so we ran under the lee of the shoal; after daylight discovered the ship some 15 miles from the Cape; ran to her and found the stern part gone, impossible to save anything.

The cargo of the *Tingqua* consisted of the following:

Sixty bales wool, Fogg Bros.; 22 do. silks, Duncan Sherman & Co.; 15 pkgs. tea, Henly Bros.; 804 do. do., Brown, Bros. & Co.; 35 do. silks, 286 do. teas, Wm Wilson & Son; 1,000 do. do., Wetmore & Cryder; 2,215 do., Goodhue & Co.; 1,903 do., R. D. Van Wagner; 687 do., J. M. Forbes; 1 do. mdse., Booth & Edgar; 2 cases do., Capt. Whitmore; 5,218 pkgs. tea, 131 do. silks, 23 cas. do., 18 pkgs. mdse., to order.

A Vessel Ashore.

The bark *Flight*, Capt. CALHOUN, from Charleston for this port, went ashore on Rockaway Beach, at 7 P. M. Wednesday. She lays about 1½ miles to the westward of the wreck of the *Montezuma*, and 1½ miles west of New Inlet. She went on at the top of high water during a dense fog, and at last accounts had all sails set, with wind off the land. She will probably be got off after discharging part of her cargo. Assistance has been sent to her in steam-lighters, &c. The *F.* was built at Somerset, by J. H. Hood, Esq.; is two years old and of about 300 tons burden, and is owned by and consigned to DOWNER & DIMON of this City; is mostly insured in Wall-street.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Present the Hon. Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Timothy Hudson for the correction of personal taxation; of Theodore O. Fowler for correction of assessment of certain vendue of property and residents on the Sixth-avenue to have the Sixth-avenue Railroad extended to Forty-ninth-street.

REPORTS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Wharves, in favor of repairing Pier No. 43 North River; of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of placing a new flag on the Battery Liberty Pole; of Committee on Wharves, in favor of widening Pier foot of Amos-street, North River; of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of purchasing at an expenditure not to exceed $300, the portrait of Direc Da Struben, now in the City Library, City Hall; of Committee on Finance, in favor of issuing assessment bonds to Patrick McGillorty, to the amount of 85 per cent., on his contract for regulating Forty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River.

REPORTS NOT CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying F. D. Tallmadge and L. Anderson $500, for services as counsel in defending George Elliott in his claim to a seat as Councilman of the Thirty-second District.

Of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of placing "gas regulators" to the gas meters in the various station-houses and public buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Invitation to the Board to attend the Tenth Annual Ball of the Carlisle Light Guard. Accepted.

Remonstrance of Fire Engine Company No. 5, against the proposed removal of the Twenty-second-street Bell Tower. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Demand of Catherine Gurre for the payment of $10,637 60, being the award for damages to her property by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and confirmed at a Special Term of the Supreme Court.

NEW CITY HALL.

Resolution, that so much of the Mayor's message as relates to the locating and building of a new City Hall be referred to a special Committee of five, and that such Committee report as to the expediency of carrying out the suggestions made. Adopted.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, adverse to petition of Engine Company No. 38 to occupy the entire premises No. 28 Ann-street. Adopted.

Report of same Committee to concur with the Board of Councilmen in favor of repairing house of Engine Company No. 50. Laid on the table.

Report of same Committee to concur with the Board of Councilmen, in favor of changing the name of A. Adams to Augustus McWhood on the Firemen's Register. Concurred in.

CITY FOOR.

Petition by Alderman C. H. TUCKER, of James O. Bennett and others to expend the appropriation about to be made to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birth day for the poor of the City. Laid on the table.

TESTIMONIAL TO COMMODORE M. C. PERRY.

Alderman WAKEMAN moved to take up the resolutions relative to a testimonial to Commodore PERRY, adopted by the Board of Councilmen at their last session.

Alderman HERRICK moved to strike out the clauses as to the award of a gold medal and the appropriation of $500, which was lost.

Alderman HOWARD moved the previous question, which was carried. The question being taken as to concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, there being 11 Ayes to 7 Nays, was lost for want of a Constitutional vote.

Alderman HOWARD moved a reconsideration, and the subject was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

Board of Supervisors.

Present the Mayor and Recorder and a quorum.

The Mayor took the Chair.

COMMUNICATION REFERRED.

From the Comptroller, enclosing claims against the County for serving notices for unpaid taxes for 1854. Total, $745 28.

PETITION REFERRED.

Of W. Hopkins and others, for the remission or correction of taxes.

REPORT ADOPTED.

In favor of paying the bill of John Orser, Sheriff, amounting to $1,822 10, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1854.

BILL REFERRED.

Of John J. Reilly, for copying General Index to the Register's Office, $105.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of members of the Bar, in relation to the condition of the records in the Register's Office.

ASSESSORS APPOINTED.

In consequence of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the following appointments were made to fill vacancies in the office of assessors: Isaiah Keyer, for the Nineteenth Ward; James Dennis, for the Twenty-first Ward.

On motion the Board adjourned to Monday.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in South Brooklyn—Destruction of Townsend's Buildings.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a destructive fire occurred in TOWNSEND'S Buildings, in Court-street, South Brooklyn. The flames were first discovered in one of five stores which occupy the spot, formerly a bank or mound before the renovated "Wykoff mansion," next door to the Catholic Church in Court-street, and which faces down Wykoff-street. The house was once an old Dutch farmhouse, but had lately six elegant Ionic columns in the piazza, and presented a completely modernized appearance. It was tenanted by two families, who, on the alarm of fire, made their escape into the back garden and down the central flight of steps that leads between the flat-roofed front stores into the street.

We learn that flames were first seen issuing from the stove-pipe of the store, forming the third of the series, occupied by a tailor named MINER. He is completely burned out. The fire soon spread itself along the flat wooden roof, and ultimately seized upon the columns of the mansion at the back. As to the amount of destruction Mr. HENDERSON's store, the most northerly of the series, was almost empty, he having recently moved across the way; the tea store, occupied by an Englishman, named JOSEPH START, is damaged to the amount of $500. We regret to hear he is not insured. MINER's store is the next, which, as we have said, is completely gutted; he was insured only a few days ago. Next occurs the passage, leading upwards by a flight of wooden and stone steps to the Wykoff mansion. Beyond it is a double-sized store, occupied by W. COOPER for the sale of dry goods. The goods have been got out, but the loss amounts to about what will be covered by the insurance of $1,100; we could not hear in what office. Mr. SHYLOCK, a dealer in second-hand furniture, occupies the most southerly store. He is much damaged by fire and water.

The whole of the property belongs to S. P. TOWNSEND, Esq., who was offered for it some little time ago, the sum of $22,500, including the back land. The mansion is for the present uninhabitable, from the combined effects of fire and water.

We heard of no accidents, except that DAVID KENDALL, an exempt fireman, the foreman of No. 4 engine, fell from a ladder and sustained severe injury to his knee. We are desired by the agent of the property to note the fact that, at the spot where DICKINSON's patent paint had been applied, (made from the refuse of spermaceti,) the flames were arrested from the incombustibility of that material.

One of the little cottages on the roof, the most southerly of the lot, (of which there was one at each end,) is occupied by Dr. TOWNSEND's celebrated Panorama of the Hudson River, which cost $36,000—fortunately it was packed in large rolls and sections, and entirely escaped the flames.

A brother of Mr. COOPER, a mere youth, who had saved nothing but his shirt, was sitting on a chair with a large shawl wrapped round him, looking after the goods which were on the sidewalk, when two Irishmen, whom he had noticed waiting for a chance to steal, struck him a most violent blow on the head, cutting it open. The poor boy was rendered all but insensible, and then they tore the shawl from his naked person and ran off. This was done when there were plenty of the Brooklyn police near by. Surely it was the duty of these men to look out and protect the property of the sufferers, rather than be standing in conversation, at a distance, while such an outrage was committed.

[Evening Post.

The National Race Course not Sold.

The National Race Course, situated at Newtown, L. I., was advertised to be sold by the Sheriff of Queens County, at Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. The Sheriff was served with a paper issued by Judge CLERK, directing a stay of proceedings, on the grounds that the parties holding the mortgage ...

...and entered up a decree for $17,000 ... was purchased by Mr. BOYDEN, for ... which the mortgage for which it is ... amounts to about $20,000. This ... informed, the friends of Mr. BOYDEN are prepared to advance, and the National Course, instead of ... down to oblivion, is to be opened early in May with renewed vigor.

A gentleman from one of the Western States is now concluding a lease for the

[illegible] FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1855.

[illegible] Assistant Secretary, M. L., to the agent [illegible] in this place. Single copies, or [illegible] cents, and to mail by applying to him.

[illegible] WHO Thinks for CALIFORNIA.

THE THINK FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-[illegible] Morning, in ample season for the mails [illegible] Western Star. It will contain a [illegible] of Domestic and Foreign News, [illegible] since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorials [illegible] the current topics; Select Items of [illegible] all parts of the United States; full [illegible] Associations, Reports of Public Meetings, Meetings, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. It wrappers ready for mailing, or otherwise, per copy.

[illegible]

A letter from the Secretary of War, on the Indian hostilities, emphasizing that vigorous [illegible] must now be required to prot[illegible] overland to California and the [illegible] the route, was received by the Senate yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A letter from Robert Owen, containing his resignation as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, was received. Inability to perform the duties of his trust; that he cannot concur with the majority of the Board of Regents in their view of the statute, are among his reasons for resigning. Then he charges that the Regents have subverted the plan prescribed by Congress, and substituted their [illegible] of the National legislation.

Senator Pearce and Senator Mason spoke of Mr. Soulé somewhat indignantly, not sparingly Mr. Owen's taste and modesty in their criticisms. Senator Seward thought Mr. Owen's reasons for resigning were derogatory to the Senate. Senator Douglas defended his colleague. After some other debate, the matter was tabled, and the Judiciary Committee were ordered to inquire what, if any, action was necessary in regard to the Smithsonian Institution. Not much else was done.

In the House, also, the management of the Smithsonian Institution was under consideration. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, with directions to report whether any additional legislation relative to the Institution is necessary. The Pacific Railroad bill was again debated. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a large majority. Without concluding the discussion, the House adjourned.

Application of Charities.

There are now, as we understand, some six thousand dollars from Grisi and Mario's Concert, awaiting disbursement among the poor; and there will probably be some ten thousand more from the Charity Ball.

These are no light sums to be employed for the relief of our poverty, and their application demands much judgment at the hands of the Committee. We wish frankly to make a few suggestions to these gentlemen, in this connection of this matter. We say then, in the first place, be cautious about supporting indiscriminate charities, however well-intentioned. There are enough people of kind dispositions and easy habits who will always give without distinction, to save themselves the trouble of examining. The charity which responds to the immediate want, without discrimination, will always find friends enough. Most men prefer to pay the five dollars to the Committee, or the shilling to the beggar, rather than spend the time which would show whether the applicant was worthy.

It is our impression—though we state it tentatively—that many of the public soup-houses and feeding-places are doing almost [illegible] injury as good. People eat there [illegible] who ought to be earning their own [illegible]. Professional beggars, loafers, idle [illegible], persons engaged in street occupations [illegible] to get from charity what they could as easily make by labor.

This thing, as we understand, is spreading [illegible] the families of the poor, which has been such a curse in Ireland and in parts of England—that the *State must take care of them*. Independence, self-reliance—than which the Creator has given nothing nobler to man—is being weakened. The danger is of [illegible] growing up here which may be worse for the City even than the present suffering—[illegible] *systematic pauperism*. For the time, possibly, the poor must be fed; but it should be with great care and exactness, and with the constant thought that nothing is more dangerous to manhood than such charity. For our part, we sometimes think it is better for an able-bodied man to run close risk of starvation than be fed on public alms. In Great Britain, so strong is this feeling, that they do not believe it would be possible, in the event of another famine, to start again a system of public feeding, or even to open public works for the sake of furnishing employment to the poor. The plan has been tried there on a gigantic scale, and has been a gigantic failure. Here, at the North, this species of charity only relieves the pang of hunger for this season or this year; it is quite as likely to come again in the next. Why cannot these great sums be given in some way which will be a permanent relief and charity to the City?

Here there are thousands of districts through the country needing labor, and ready to take able-handed men at once from the City, and give them remunerative work. All these thus sent out would be off from our hands, and a gain to other quarters. The [illegible] and needy would be at once relieved; and at the same time, a *permanent good* be done to all. We would roughly sketch a plan. Let five thousand dollars be set apart and given for instance to the Emigrant Aid Association, of which Peter Cooper is President, with the distinct condition that it be applied to nothing but the removing of laborers and their families to the West, or to places where they are wanted. Let the appropriation of this amount by the Society be carefully overlooked by the gentlemen of the Committee. Then in whatever other Associations money is employed in sending the destitute away to country districts—the Juvenile Asylum, the Children's Aid Society, Home, and the Friendless—[illegible] connected with the name Christian charity, that they be used and encouraged for, solely in removing people to a distance. There is no other remedy so sure and permanent, and one which leaves so few bad effects.

If, however, the Committee should resolve to give these moneys solely to relieve and feed present hunger and want, we have no doubt that the most discriminating and judicious channel will be found at once to be the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," who were organized for this very purpose, and who are capable of an indefinite expansion to meet the evils of our poverty.

Emigrants and Texas.

Before the Nebraska bill was passed, we were assured that Slavery could not live in either Kansas or Nebraska, and that legislating against it was much like enacting laws against the stars' falling. But recent events show it to be probable that Kansas will put its neck under the yoke. The reason urged by the South and West is not creditable to either the sprightliness or judgment of our Yankee boys; but of that we now have nothing to say. The hard times are stimulating renewed emigration from our crowded cities. The men who feel that here they are a burden, know that in the new countries every one of them would be appreciated as a valuable acquisition to society. Emigration from the country round about the Eastern cities may very well be questionable policy, since a poor man on Long Island or in Western New-York is not very likely to better his condition in any country under the sun. But whatever young man, out of business, finds himself urged to quit the city, where labor is doubtful and living high, he had better listen to the spirit that urges him—out with his note-book and figure up the costs; for in all human probability, the whispering spirit is sensible.

Where to go, is the next question. The whole West is open, and books, all truth, might be written, to show the peculiar excellences of almost every new State or Territory. Philanthropists are urgent that the wave be directed towards such spots as Kansas—where the wants of the country and its great future may so much be governed by its swell. Philanthropy does not yet drop its head in utter discouragement, but many of the emigrating who had looked that way with eagerness, turn back disheartened if Slavery is to be inaugurated as one of its institutions. If they must pitch their tents and build their cabins under its shadow, they prefer to do it in a land more favored by nature and under a more permanently genial climate. The force of circumstances returns the attention of emigrants to Texas.

Many questions have been put to us lately by anxious correspondents, regarding this State. We have already given our opinion of the condition of society there, of the curses that rest on it and their chance for removal. We doubt not that—barring those objections—it is one of the very best countries in North America for either a poor man or a man of capital to seek a home in, if he is fond of a free, healthy, patriarchal life. The mountainous regions are proverbially wholesome. In their valleys there is the best of land, and in the best districts, abundance of wood and pure water. The prairie country is in no way essentially different from that of Illinois and Kansas, while it has one immense advantage over it in the character of its herbage and the mildness of the Winter. The mesquit and buffalo grasses, which are the prevailing herbage of Western Texas, instead of being tall, thick, fibrous and sedgy, like those of the North and of Central Texas, are short, fine, close and exceedingly sweet and nutricious. The mesquit is not killed by the Winter's frosts, and cattle not only run at large all Winter, requiring no protection from the cold, (though they would be better for it in the "Northers,") but absolutely keep *fat*, in good condition for the butcher. In fact, it is impossible to imagine anything to exceed some parts of this country for grazing purposes. A man may range his stock over a million of acres without paying one cent of rent for it; the market is good,—drovers coming for the cattle annually, to take them either to New-Orleans or California. Every settler is entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land of his own choice, (of that not previously located,) which he holds in *fee simple*, direct from the State. This law is yet temporary, but it will probably be extended to future immigrants.

The mildness of the Winter is *not* balanced by a correspondingly severe heat in Summer, because the whole country is subject to an absolutely *never failing* strong cool breeze from off the gulf, extending to at least two hundred miles into the interior, during three-quarters of the time that the sun is above the horizon. In a considerable part of the country, the nights also are cool and invigorating; far more so than in the Eastern Southern States.

That part of the country near the sea, certainly is not healthy, but the upper prairie country is at least as much so as any land of equally rich soil. The "Northers" have a bad reputation, and not an undeserved one. They are strong northerly winds, which come suddenly, at intervals, during the Winter, and carry down a taste of the Winter which is prevailing at the North, and which is severe from the contrast to the ordinary balmy atmosphere. New-Englanders might be thankful for a reminiscencer of their old homes, but Southerners curl up before it in dread.

Cotton grows well, but the difficulty of getting it to market cuts the profit of growing it very short. Corn grows as well as anywhere else, and is usually in demand in the settlements, at $1 a bushel. Wheat has succeeded wonderfully well among the Germans in the mountains. Flour is usually bought by the Government at ten dollars a barrel, and this year at twenty. [illegible] Whisky, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Butter, and [illegible] paid for better than in any country this side of California. With the exception of the floating population, the character of which is utterly disgraceful, the inhabitants are orderly, frugal, hospitable, simple in their habits, kindly and socially disposed, and on the best of terms with one another. In the last characteristic, considering the great variety in their origin, they are remarkable. Travelers in those parts grow rapturous as they tell how Germans and Americans, Northerners and Southerners, mingle together freely and happily. The Mexicans have a rather bad reputation, whether justly or not, for stealing fine horses, and fraternizing and running off with negroes. There are no slaves of consequence, however, yet brought west of the Guadalupe; and the material being scarce for their thievish propensities to expend themselves on, it it fair to conclude, charitably, that they are not so bad as they are sometimes represented.

Perhaps we have written too warmly of the excellences of this country, since it is difficult to dwell long on the characteristics of any of our new lands without growing warm, and, forgetting our comparisons of it with other lands, plunging into superlatives. If we have, it was done in full view of the liabilities, and with a full determination to remember that, while Texas is so fair a field for the emigrant, there are thousands of acres nearer and more remote, all our own, upon which the industrious settler will not fail to find thrift to follow working and a little waiting.

England's Military Weakness.

It appears that the ABERDEEN Cabinet are likely to fail in their pet project of raising a Foreign Legion of hired mercenaries to fight the battles of England—being unable to entice British subjects into the regular British army. Prussia has given distinct and significant intimation that none of her subjects will be permitted to enter into any foreign service. The other German powers, forming that great portion of the Confederation influenced by Prussia, are expected to exercise the same prohibition. Switzerland has already given a like notice, but in even more emphatic terms. Spain and Portugal, which were expected to spare at least 15,000 soldiers as members of the Foreign Legion, are represented as turning a deaf ear to all such proposals from England. Whence, then, are the mercenaries to come from? Germany will not, and Italy cannot spare them. The Peninsula is disinclined to part with the *materiel* of future armies. Switzerland distinctly forbids any of her bold mountaineers to sell themselves for a shilling a day. Sweden and Denmark have not such a surplus of population, (to say nothing of their policy of neutrality, imposed by their dangerous vicinity to Russia,) and few men can be expected from them. The Belgians and the Dutch were never expected to join this force. Had the interests of Poland been cared for, as they should have been, (from policy if not from humanity,) a few Polish emigrants might have been raised from the refugee patriots who have found safety in London and Paris; but the Poles—expatriated and pauperized as they are—perceive that France and England, in the contest now pending, have no high principle of freedom involved, and care nothing for the independence of Poland, Hungary or Italy. It will be impossible, we suspect, to raise even a single regiment of Poles to fight England's battle in the East.

Whence, then, are the foreign mercenaries to spring—the belligerents looked for by Lord ABERDEEN to fill the places which British subjects positively decline occupying? Some of the London journals gravely declare that from Hanover and Coburg a sufficient force can readily be obtained. A reference to population will settle *that* question. The entire population of Hanover does not amount to 2,000,000. Say that one-half of these are under and over the age of military servitude, and from this moiety deduct the equivalent number of females. This will leave half a million of male adults of *all* ranks and classes. Not a fifth of this amount are arm-bearing men, or inclined to bear arms, even in their own militia. Were Hanover quite free (which she is *not*) to aid England at this crisis, against the desire of the other and more powerful members of the German Confederation, not even a thousand men would volunteer to enlist under the British flag, and risk their lives, as food for powder, (and victims of starvation and disease,) before Sebastopol.

Is England to look to Coburg for volunteers? She will look in vain. Coburg volunteers none but able-bodied men for young princesses and queens who want husbands. The three branches of the Saxe-Coburg Principalities—viz.: Saxe-Saalfield, Saxe-Gotha, and Saxe-Heildburghausen—do not contain 150,000 men, women and children. The Saxe-Saalfield branch (which has bestowed Prince ALBERT on Queen VICTORIA) has a standing army of some 1,500 men. From this source, therefore, the Legion has nothing to expect.

The truth is—and a very damaging one it is—England's weakness, in a military point of view, is fully proved by the present contest. With the most extraordinary exertions, she has not yet been able to send 50,000 men into the present campaign. In the Peninsula, the British militia have not fulfilled the Ministerial expectation, that they would volunteer, to a man, for foreign service. They do not object to go to Gibraltar, Malta, and the Seven Islands; but they do appear disinclined to volunteer for privation and danger in the Crimea.

For many years, England has encouraged Emigration, on the Malthusian theory of getting rid of the "surplus population." The result is, that the bone and muscle and straw of the country have been drawn away; so that (particularly in Ireland) recruits do not enlist, as they formerly did, though [illegible] though the bounty has been quadrupled, and the discipline of the army greatly humanized. [illegible] All over Europe, [illegible] compulsory, [illegible] though [illegible] to enter a [illegible] the average [illegible] [illegible] It be[illegible] [illegible] For [illegible] either Russia or [illegible] can collect [illegible] of [illegible] appears to be the fault of England's armament. The bulk of her forces are guarding India and her profitless colonies.

Sunday Liquor.

Mayor WOOD, endeavoring to do away with the sale of liquor in the City on the Sabbath, has experienced opposition in quarters where it was least expected. In order to meet the cases of those who have persisted in disregarding his orders, he has served upon the offending parties the following peremptory notice. We commend it to a careful consideration:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

SIR: The Sabbath must be respected and the laws obeyed in this City. By selling liquor on that day, you disregard both. Notwithstanding the notice which was given to you by the Police, through my directions, you persist in keeping open, or in selling liquor with closed doors. It is not my wish to adopt stringent measures in your case, if it can be avoided, but it is my duty to advise you that if found open, or selling liquor again upon Sunday, I shall resort to every legal means at my command to close your establishment for the sale of liquor, not only upon that day, but for every other day in the week. Your obedient servant,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Some of the leading hotels, we are sorry to say, evince no disposition to comply with the plain requirements of the order for closing their bars on Sundays. In these examples of disobedience, which, if permitted to go unchecked, would seriously damage the execution of other Corporation ordinances, the smaller drinking-shops find countenance. The Mayor would experience comparatively little difficulty in suppressing the disorders arising from these Sunday sales at the corner grog-shops, if the more fashionable resorts were universally closed during the Sabbath. The Astor and one or two others of the principal houses, have adopted the prohibitory rule, and enforce its strict observance; and the effect is good. The Mayor will receive the thanks of a peace-loving community by insisting upon the prompt observance of his new regulations in all cases.

It is gratifying, after the careless administration of the City Government in times past, to see that there is now a disposition to turn over a new leaf. So many reforms, however, are needed, and all are so essential, that it is a difficult task to determine upon their relative merits. The onslaught upon the rum-shops is perhaps as effective a weapon as Mr. WOOD can wield. He needs to strike hard and well.

We do not entertain a doubt that the better sense of all our Hotel proprietors will lead them to comply with the Mayor's wishes. They cannot fail to observe that the crime of the City is principally occasioned by a too liberal indulgence in intoxicating drinks. The disturbances of Sunday have always greatly exceeded those of any other day of the week. That this state of affairs is susceptible of improvement, is sufficiently indicated by the marked change that has taken place since the present Mayor has undertaken to lay the axe at the root of the evil.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—On Wednesday evening, a new petite comedy was produced here, called "Old Adam." It belongs to the "domestic interest" school of pieces—a school, by the way, which has many excellent points, the strongest being the inculcation of home sentiments and duties, over the purest and best we can encourage.

The plot of "Old Adam" is very excellent, although but moderately fresh. *Winthrop Eastman*, called *Old Adam*, (MR. FISHER,) is a witless hero, with a mania that it can never be 7 o'clock again. In happier times he was a man of wealth, having obtained his wealth by a prosperous business as a manufacturer of Connecticut clocks. It was then his pleasure to entertain friends in a sumptuous manner at his mansion; not so much for the mere satisfaction of doing so as for the sake of an only daughter, *Mary* (Miss RAYMOND.) Among the guests whom he thus sheltered was an Englishman, *Walter Langborn*, (HOLMAN,) the scion of a wealthy and aristocratic house. *Mary* elopes with this Englishman under a promise o marriage. Her father, mistrusting the latter, curses his daughter for the shame she has brought on him, and afterwards subsides into a state of imbecility. The striking feature of the latter is his determination never to have it 7 o'clock again, that being the hour on which his daughter had promised to return when she eloped with *Walter*. The action of the piece commences when *Old Adam* has recalled the malediction, and speaks tenderly of his child, but never wishes to see her again. He fancies, by preventing all the clocks striking seven, he will be able to effect this.

In the next act, *Mary* enters in disguise. She has returned from England, and is still unmarried—not because *Walter* has proved faithless, but because his relatives have opposed the union. She feels conscience-stricken, and apprehends misfortune from a marriage that is so greatly opposed. In the cabin of *Old Adam*, (for the latter deserted his mansion when *Mary* abandoned it,) *Mary* again meets *Walter*. He has crossed the Atlantic in pursuit of her, and simultaneously with her arrival receives a letter from his friends sanctioning the match. Matters are consequently arranged so far as *Walter* and *Mary* are concerned. All the remaining interest now turns on the old man—how to overcome his resolution never to see *Mary* more; how to recall the bright past; how to restore to him his mental vigor. This is all done in the end—and the clock strikes seven.

In treating a plot of this purely domestic character, homely pathos is more needed than vast literary ability. The author of "Old Adam" is deficient in this respect. Excepting the pathos necessarily evolved from the plot, there is nothing but dry and occasionally tiresome dialogue—intended to be pathetic, no doubt, but not pathetic. Still there is merit in the play; it will bear repetition, and may be made successful by good acting.

MR. FISHER, as *Old Adam*, was admirable—as he always is. Miss RAYMOND good. Mr. JOHNSTON, as a Connecticut boy, and Mrs. BURTON, as a "gal" of the same locality, funny and well up in their parts.

Musical.

PAUL JULIEN, the admirable violinist and [illegible] favorite, has [illegible] a Grand Concert for the Benefit of the Poor. It will come off to-morrow evening at NIBLO'S Saloon. PAUL will be assisted by the little Signorina ADELINA PATTI, [illegible]

A Saw Machine for Lumber-Sawing.

Stone-dressers will not be pleased to hear of a newly-contrived machine for dressing stone by hand. First, it will deprive them of many a good job; and second, if its claims are well-founded, it will so reduce the cost of stone-cutting as nearly to ruin their business. The machine which we have seen in operation, and to which we refer, is PORTER'S *Patent Spring-hammer Stone-dressing Machine*. In it a row of tools similar to those of the workman is held by a solid piece of iron upon the face of the stone, at an angle of about 45 degrees, or at any other desirable angle. The stone is moved regularly forward, and the tools move with it. The hammers are lifted by cams set on a common shaft, and falling of their own weight and aided by springs, inflict the blow. This drives the tools just as far ahead as the motion of the stone has carried them backward since the last blow. A "rest-bar" arrests the tool-holder at any point desired, and an India-rubber cushion on the head of the tool-holder secures an even surface and as delicate a cut as may be necessary.

From Rio de Janeiro.

We have a copy of the *Correio Mercantil*, of Rio de Janeiro, dated the 7th ult., but it contains no news of importance.

The retrospect of the commerce of the port for the month of November last, shows that 146 vessels arrived, of which 33 were English, 31 American, 14 Portuguese, 11 Swedish, 10 French, 9 Danish, 7 Spanish, 5 Belgian, 5 Bremen, 5 Hamburg, 4 Norwegian, 4 Sardinian, 2 Chilean, 2 Hanoverian, 2 Oriental, 1 Argentine, and 1 Dutch. Freight from Rio, during the same month, ruled as follows: To Antwerp, 60s.; to United States, 70c.@80c.; to Hamburg, 50s.; to Havre, 70fr.; to Liverpool, 45s.; to London, 45s.; to the Mediterranean, 50s.@60s.

The *Correio* announces that "the distinguished Bahian poet and improvisatore," FRANCISCO MUNIZ BARRETO, is about to publish his verses in three volumes.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Fear in the Park.

The Unemployed congregated in the Park yesterday in large numbers. Mr. CHARLES SMITH, their busiest orator, addressed them several times—in front of the City Hall, behind the City Hall, from off a pile of rubbish, and all around. Mr. SMITH said that he had taken occasion to say often before, that the times were hard, but the hearts of the members of the Common Council were much harder. He apostrophized "The American Eagle," which soars aloft and with expansive wings covers and shields alike every citizen "of this great, glorious, and free Republic," and anathamatized "those who turned a deaf ear to the cries of assembled thousands for work—not a 'hasty plate of soup.'"

Some individual, who looked like a man that thought more of his dinner than poverty, hinted that Mr. SMITH was lazy and liked better to talk than work. Mr. SMITH replied indignantly. The sleek individual refused to retract, and offered to put the orator to work instantly at the rate of $1 per day. The bargain was closed, and Mr. SMITH stopped talking and prepared for work. His employer took him to the ruins of the "New City Hall," and desired him to remove thence a pile of old brick and lay them up neatly and expeditiously in another place. Mr. SMITH took off his cloak (he wears a cloak) and "rolled up his sleeves," and did as desired, cheered on by a large and admiring crowd, who had assembled to see the fun; while his employer looked on with all the severe dignity of a "boss contractor." He worked hard and well for about an hour and a half when his employer expressed himself satisfied and rewarded his employé with the sum of fifty cents. Mr. SMITH gained the day, fifty cents and the applause of the spectators, and soon after he delivered another speech.

The Ruins.

Men, to the number of a score or two, were set at work during the day to pull down the ruins of the New City Hall. They were superintended by Mr. B. B. PURDY, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who acts in this matter, as we have before stated, under counsel from Mayor WOOD. The men worked cheerfully, and an admiring throng of people gazed at the scene. The occupation, however, was of limited extent. The fact that the Commissioner cannot legally expend more than $250, unless through the hands of contractors, operates as an effectual bar to any extended plan of labor. Twenty, thirty, or fifty men, however, may be kept at work for several days, should the Commissioner see fit to employ them. A new appropriation is allowable, if it is called for, in due form.

The Clothes from the Calico Party.

The dresses and gentlemen's garments from Mrs. COMAN's "Calico Party" were received at Mr. PEASE's Mission at the Five Points, during yesterday. There were three or four hundred sets of clothing, all serviceable, and the great majority new, warm and comfortable. None of the garments, as we understand, went to the Ladies' Mission, under the care of Mr. LARKIN, which is the near neighbor of the House of Industry. Mr. PEASE intends to employ the gifts chiefly for fitting out the men and women for whom situations may be found. These creatures come to the Mission in a destitute condition, and are scarcely presentable to the families which agree to employ them. These clothes will give them a complete outfit, and enable them to maintain a respectable exterior. We are informed that the estimated value of the commodities thus generously given is in the vicinity of $1,500.

The gifts were accompanied by the following note from the fair hostess of Monday:

Rev. Mr. PEASE—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in sending you the proceeds of our party on Monday evening. I can only wish, for the sake of the suffering poor, that our efforts had been crowned with even greater success. Such as we have received, however, I beg you to take and bestow where most needed. We can only hope that the recipients may experience as much pleasure in the wearing of these articles, as we have in bestowing them. Yours sincerely, MRS. L. D. COMAN.

Workingmen's Conference.

The Committee appointed at the Workingmen's meeting held at Hope Chapel assembled at HILLENBRAND's last evening. IRA B. DAVIS occupied the Chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, a discussion arose on the propriety of embracing currency reform in the Homstead bill. Mr. GRANT was in favor of this proposition, as the currency evils were the cause of the present collapse in business. Give each individual a section of land, so long as we had the currency laws remaining unaltered, the homestead would only furnish more food for avarice. He considered the land question and the currency question as one, and that they ought to be presented in the same memorial.

Mr. PRICE, on the Committee of Land Limitation, read his proposed memorial to the State Legislature. The memorial also urges the necessity of prohibiting the further sale of the lands of the State, except on these conditions.

The report was accepted.

The remainder of the meeting was occupied in desultory conversation. Permanent rooms will be engaged to-day. A public demonstration will be made soon, and the platform, Constitution and By-laws of the organization made public.

A "Poor" Institution.

A respectable Hebrew appeared yesterday at the counter of a down-town eating-house, inquiring for [illegible]

[illegible] Fire in the Factory. [illegible]

A large fire occurred in the Hosiery [illegible] broke out at 11½ o'clock, in the rear of the [illegible] store of AARON CHICHESTER, No. 96 Hosiery, [illegible] Hester-street, and was first discovered by Mr. C. I. WALLEN, of the City and Suburban Printing Telegraph, who happened to be passing. The alarm was instantly given, and the [illegible] were promptly on the spot, but the rear of the building being of wood the flames spread rapidly, on every side to the adjoining buildings, and before [illegible] guished, six stores, with the greater portion of their contents, were entirely destroyed or [illegible] damaged.

No. 96, occupied by a Mr. ROCHAMPTON, [illegible] was entirely destroyed, together with a [illegible] tion of the contents.

No. 94, occupied as a carpet warehouse by Mr. HYATT, was, with a large portion of its contents, also entirely destroyed.

No. 94½, occupied by M. KINGAN, as a [illegible] store, was burned to the ground, and its contents entirely destroyed.

The upper stories of most of the [illegible] were occupied as tenements, and on [illegible] the flames spread, that the occupants had much difficulty in escaping with their lives.

A German, named SHIELIAN, who resided in the rear of No. 96, was taken from the building nearly suffocated.

Mrs. FRANCIS WHELPLEY, an old lady, [illegible] years of age, residing over the Store, No. 94, was rescued by some persons, who rushed into the building to extend relief.

Two little children in the same house, becoming frightened, ran under their bed, but were found out and taken from their hiding place in time to save them.

Several slight explosions, apparently from powder, occurred during the progress of the fire, but no one was injured thereby.

The lateness of the hour, and the [illegible] prevailing at the time, renders it impossible to give a more detailed description of the conflagration in this morning's issue.

The entire loss cannot be accurately ascertained, but it will amount to at least $100,000.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

First-Rate Weather.

It was a day yesterday that poured oil and wine into our joints. A balmy air made brief mention of May-days. The sun was bright, having fully recovered from his indisposition of a few days past. The night was cooler, but pleasant. The present Winter presents curious aspects.

RESPITE BY THE GOVERNOR.—We learn that Governor CLARK has ordered a respite until the 9th of February, in the execution of the sentence of hanging passed upon PHELPS, which was to take place in the County Jail at Albany to-day.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 20.

LATER NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE—Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol.
LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE—The Bill for the Suppression of [illegible]
RAILROAD NEWS IN BRIEF.
CORRESPONDENCE—[illegible]
FROM JAMAICA—Shocking Poisoning.
KANSAS—What Causes the Emigration [illegible] grants.
THE SLAVERY QUESTION [illegible] EUROPEAN REPUBLICAN.
EDITORIAL—West and Western Railroads—[illegible] Sold on Sunday in New-York or Brooklyn—[illegible] in Demand—Business News and Prospects—[illegible] section Restricted—Temporary Embarrassment—[illegible] varies it—Panic, Railroads, &c.—Opinions of [illegible] News by the Northern Light—The Canada Question—The Allies in the New World—Commercial Value of [illegible] than Indian.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of Home and Foreign Intelligence during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A full and [illegible] of the Stock, Money and Market [illegible] Flour and Meal—Ashes—Grain—Provisions—Cotton—Groceries—Hay—Hops—Seeds—Wool—Freights—Exchange—Specie—The Banks of the City and Country.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance; for single copies: Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $13, will be sent to one Post-Office Address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 4½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to subscribers of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 12 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 13 [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COWPER'S CIVIL [illegible]

A Treatise on the Civil [illegible] Practice, Pleading and incidentally of the [illegible] and duty of Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. &c. &c. By O. L. BARBOUR.

BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL [illegible]

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and incidentally of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the State, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. &c. &c. By O. L. BARBOUR.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 420 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

CASH MUSIC STORE—OPPOSITION TO [illegible]—[illegible] AT GREATLY [illegible] PRICES.—HORACE WATERS, Music Publisher and Dealer, No. [illegible] is selling, in Opposition to the Trust, his valuable catalogue of non-copyright Music at one-half former prices, and Copyrights at the reduction from Half Prices to Cash or Currency. He is also selling superior [illegible] at $280, $290, $315, $325, $335, [illegible] and others at corresponding reductions of style and price, comprising Pianos from [illegible] from $200 to $325. Pianos to rent at [illegible] per month. Second-hand Pianos, including Chickering, Gilbert, and other first-rate makers, from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $50 to $125. Seraphines from $30 to $50. Flutinas from $15 to $20. Flageolets from $5 to $10. Violins from $3 to $100. Violin Strings, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Tambourines, Cymbals, Triangles, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Music Books, Music Paper, Blank Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Envelopes, Stationery, Pens, Pencils, Rubber Goods, Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, Dolls, Magic Lanterns, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Daguerreotype Cases, Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Soap, Perfumery, Cologne, Hair Oil, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Forks, Thimbles, Spectacles, Sewing Silk, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Buttons, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Canes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasol Sticks, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Rubbers, Overshoes, Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Bosoms, Wristbands, Drawers, Undershirts, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Ticking, Counterpanes, Table Linen, Crash, Diaper, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Oil Cloths, Stair Rods, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Floor Oil Cloth, Table Oil Cloth, Stair Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Shade Trimmings, Curtain Materials, Curtain Trimmings, Looking Glass Plates, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Engravings, Lithographs, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Whitewash, Brushes, Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Screws, Nails, Tacks, Hinges, Castors, Fenders, Fire Irons, Shovels, Tongs, Stoves, Grates, Hollow Ware, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Cordage, Twine, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Cotton Bags, Wicking, Matches, Sperm Candles, Adamantine Candles, Mould Candles, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Shades, Globes, Lamp Trimmings, Fluid, Camphene, Burning Oils, Lard Oil, Whale Oil, Linseed Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Machine Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners' Oil, Saddlers' Oil, Harness Oil, Harness Trimmings, Saddlery, Whips, Lashes, Horse Clothing, Horse Blankets, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Horse Combs, Horse Collars, Horse Pads, Saddle Trees, Saddle Cloths, Saddle Bags, Saddle Flaps, Saddle Skirts, Saddle Seats, Saddle Bars, Saddle Nails, Saddle Screws, Saddle Rivets, Saddle Leather, Saddle Skins, Saddle Linings, Saddle Webbing, Saddle Girths, Saddle Straps, Saddle Buckles, Saddle Rings, Saddle Hooks, Saddle Trimmings, Saddle Cloth Trimmings, Saddle Bag Trimmings, Saddle Flap Trimmings, Saddle Skirt Trimmings, Saddle Seat Trimmings, Saddle Bar Trimmings, Saddle Nail Trimmings, Saddle Screw Trimmings, Saddle Rivet Trimmings, Saddle Leather Trimmings, Saddle Skin Trimmings, Saddle Lining Trimmings, Saddle Webbing Trimmings, Saddle Girth Trimmings, Saddle Strap Trimmings, Saddle Buckle Trimmings, Saddle Ring Trimmings, Saddle Hook Trimmings, Saddle Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Cloth Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Bag Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Flap Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Skirt Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Seat Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Bar Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Nail Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Screw Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Rivet Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Leather Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Skin Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Lining Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Webbing Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Girth Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Strap Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Buckle Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Ring Trimmings Trimmings, Saddle Hook Trimmings Trimmings.

CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, now offer a greatly reduced prices [illegible] and [illegible] Clothing, ready-made, with many other kinds of Winter Apparel. The object is to reduce their large stock of Winter Clothing to make room for a Spring assortment. Their clothing is made up with the best quality trimmings, and now marked to suit [illegible] which cannot fail to give purchasers.

KING & CO.'S SALAMANDER [illegible] Patent—Twelve years in use and [illegible] in every [illegible] and papers consumed in one of them [illegible] and [illegible] as fireproof as the [illegible] For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. [illegible] Co.'s Patents.

BROKEN BANKS PERFECTLY [illegible] City Banks taken at par; [illegible] Brighton, 90; West Chester, [illegible] Westchester, 40; Erie, [illegible] Clinton Warehouse, No. [illegible]

PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES [illegible] Patent, with Hall's Powder Proof [illegible] Bank, with Hall's Powder Proof [illegible] Vault, [illegible] Chest, 1 Book [illegible] Office and Private [illegible]

[illegible] SALAMANDER [illegible]

...CITY.

...robbery of $25,000 in gold ...at the Merchants' Bank in W... ...have been on the rail since last week ...Wednesday a clue was obtained, through ...arrested the authorities by two private ...to search the missing gold was found in ...amounting $5,000 each, in twenty dollar ...of bright pieces of the United States Mint in ...Upon M. last, A. E. SILLIMAN, Esq., ...Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, ascertained the heavy ...loss, after due consideration, offered a reward of ...of the property, but failed to ...to suspect anybody. The ...to re-deliver the stolen P. HAYS, ...and his chief aids in such ...to relieve the unfortunate gentleman. ...hands was first brought to light were mis... ...detectives English robbers, ...in $20,000,000 robbery on ...Poughkeepsie, N. Y., several ...ago, and mingled among the financial ...with an air of remarkable dig... ...one of the large Banks, during ...between 2½ and 3 o'clock—the officer ...interview outside. The individuals at ...were "spotted" by Mr. HAYS, and com... ...begging him to refrain from "showing them ...the least success, and they were par... ...officers and others, at the prin... ...Hall-street, in order that they may be ...

...two gentlemen called at the office ... and desired an interview with the ...replied to the robbery. They were ... Mr. MAYNELL for a long time. ...lady of genteel appearance, and her ...aged ten years, were arrested and brought to ...Office, charged with being concerned in this ...They had been consigned to a cell in the City Hall ...while his mother was conducted into the ...Chief MAYNELL, where the proceedings of ...were conducted in secret. Our reporter, how... ...gain in the upper part of the City, which are ...portion of these stolen. The mother ...and boy both consented to Prison last evening, ...further action in the matter, which will pro... ...to-day. We are assured that the action ...by the Police, entirely exculpates every ...from any participation in the crime.

...Nugget.")

It is a happy thing to see the happiness of others, when your "Items" happy yesterday. Not only to ...but actually to handle (unchecked) a single ...of the "pure stuff," worth very nearly forty ...dollars, was so very pleasant that the ac... ...seldom have even to these hard times. The ...lump was exhibited at the Astor, as a specimen of ...California can do when it tries. It was (and ...) the property of Mr. LEAUTAUD & Co., a work... ...of five practical men, four of whom ...Americans and one a Swiss. Our California ...gave notice that this monster lump had ...discovered; but it has been unknown in these ...parts. Last night it was securely depos... ...away from prying eyes and the in... ...of meddlesome fingers. Its weight, 160½ ...avoirdupois, gives a value, at $17 25 per ...of quartz ...twenty pounds of quartz ...The lump is perfectly solid, and ...metal shines out "all over." Evident... ...prove that the mass was once in a ...The length is 20 inches, breadth ...thickness about six inches. Where ...the gold have been chipped off, the ...with a pure yellow lustre, suggestive ...things it would furnish when properly ...The locality in which the lucky men ...is slightly removed from the public ...being fifteen feet below the bed of the creek ...Calaveras County; said creek itself being 150 ...above sea-level. The depth at which the ...was discovered was therefore 165 feet. ...was hit upon just at supper time, Nov. 27. ...What an excitement there must have been that ...night, to be sure!

We understand that this nugget is to be shipped to Paris, for exhibition at the French Industrial Exhibition in May. It is the largest single specimen of which we have tidings; and is believed to be the most remarkable in every respect that any digging have yet yielded.

Geographical Society.

The regularly of the members of the Geographical and Statistical Society was held in the New-York University, last evening—Rev. Dr. HAWKS in the Chair.

Mr. SQUIER presented to the Society the vocabularies of the Comanche, Caddo, and Wichita languages, prepared by WM. B. PARKER, lately attached to the expedition under Capt. R. B. MARCY, of the 5th United States Infantry. Mr. BANCROFT stated that this was a very valuable and important contribution, as it was perfectly unique, being the only one that was ever compiled, and the only vocabulary of the language of tribes which are fast becoming extinct. He considered it of so much importance that he moved copies to be made of it and sent, each, to some of the most distinguished literary men of the Union.

A highly interesting lecture was delivered by Lieut. ROBERT L. VIELE on "Texas and the Topography of the Lower Rio Grande," to whom a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. KING.

Mr. BANCROFT, in seconding the motion, passed a high eulogium on Lieut. VIELE, and took occasion to say, that had he made letters instead of sabres, his study, he could not have delivered himself in purer or more elegant language.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS announced to the meeting that on every Thursday evening highly entertaining and instructive papers would be read, during the months of January, February and March, to which the public were invited.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Twelfth Regiment Under Orders.

We are informed that orders have been issued to the Twelfth Regiment, by Major-General SANDFORD, to hold themselves in readiness for instant action, in case of any disturbance which may arise from the daily congregations of the unemployed Workingmen. The signal is to be twelve strokes of the fire-bell on the City Hall. At the first alarm the members of the regiment will rendezvous at the Mercer House, their Armory, and prepare for immediate duty. The Regiment is well equipped with Winter clothing, arms and accoutrements, and numbers six hundred strong. Any riotous demonstrations (of which, however, there is little fear,) would meet with a prompt and salutary check.

Public School Society.

A meeting of the members and Trustees of the Public School Society was held last evening at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the purpose of defining the final steps to complete and publish a history of the acts of the Society together with the rise and progress of the Public Schools. GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, Esq., presided, and JOSEPH B. COLLINS acted as Secretary. The subject was fully and ably discussed, and a subscription was taken up to the amount of $2250 to defray the expenses of compilation and publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

Broadway Blockaded.

If we were a Street Commissioner we should raise a row. The space in Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, one of the busiest and most crowded sections of the street, has been blockaded for several days by the negligence of the sewer contractor, who seems to be in no hurry to finish his work. All the travel of the thoroughfare is compelled to pass through a narrow channel hardly wide enough for a single stage. All vehicles must pass through this place, or be tumbled headlong into the sewer which remains open and in readiness to receive them. Even the Railroad cars should be notified, if possible, of the danger in their route.

Disgraceful Treatment of Patients at the Bellevue Hospital—Death, and Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

Yesterday Coroner HILTON proceeded to Blackwell's Island and held an inquest on the body of a ...named JOHN HANLON, who ...abominably treated at Bellevue Hospital. The deceased was suffering with a compression of the brain, and while in an almost dying condition was transferred to the Penitentiary Hospital, on board the old steamboat *King Philip*. We are assured, that this reckless conduct towards the invalid, is but a repetition of former occurrences. The facts being furnished to Coroner HILTON, he immediately proceeded to investigate the affair. The first witness called was the Warden of the Prison Hospital, who testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF THE ALMSHOUSE WARDEN:

John Fitch, Warden of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, sworn, says: The deceased was sent here last Monday from the Bellevue Hospital, on board of the steamboat *King Philip*, and I am informed he died soon after; since I have been on the Island there have been several persons sent from that institution who have died within a twenty-four hours after their arrival; these persons are generally in a prostrate condition, and have to be carried from the ferry-boat to the wards of our hospital; those who come and are able to walk always come to the office and present their permits to me; the sick persons who are sent up here by the *King Philip* have no protection from the inclemency of the weather except a little enclosure near the boiler; they have no beds, and the patients are left suffering; I am informed that these sick and dying persons are sent up here by the direction of the physicians at Bellevue Hospital.

Several other witnesses were sworn in corroboration of Mr. FITCH, and after a brief charge by the Coroner, the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT OF CENSURE!

We, the Jury, find that the deceased, John Hanlon, came to his death by compression of the brain from serous effusion. Further, the Jury deprecate the practice of sending persons in delicate health from the Bellevue Hospital to Blackwell's Island; and we respectfully refer the matter to the Governors of the Almshouse. We would also suggest the propriety of having better accommodations for the conveying of such persons to Blackwell's Island.

JAMES H. STUDDIFORD,
(Signed by the Jurors.) MICHAEL N. SPEED,
PATRICK MURPHY,
JAMES L. SHIELDS,
ABRAHAM SKAATS,
EDWARD CHASTENEY.

The deceased was born in Ireland, aged 60 years, and arrived in this country some six years ago.

A Competent Councilman.

A recent meeting of the Board of Councilmen had been set apart for the third reading of bills. A motion being made, "That the Board do now proceed to the third reading of bills," one of the new members—an Irishman—rose hastily, and protested against any such proceedings. He said that *this third reading of bills was all a humbug!* As for himself, *he* could understand the meaning of a bill after it had been read *twice;* and he thought it was a useless waste of time to read it a third time! This exhibition of parliamentary lore created the most uproarious laughter and applause, and quite discomfited the new "guardian of the City's laws."

[Journal of Commerce.

Two Attempts to throw the Cars of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad off the Track.

The first train from Dayton, last evening, encountered, when near the city, a "cross-tie" thrown across the rails, but the cow-catcher caught it and carried it in triumph to the depot. While the President of the road and others were regarding the ominous timber, and waiting for the second Dayton train, a man came running down the track and informed them that the cars had been thrown from the track near the plank-road crossing.

It appeared that on the failure of the first attempt, the foul scoundrel had persisted in his murderous design and fixed a trap for the second train. The fine locomotive *S. S. L'Hommedieu*, said to be the best on the road, caught the timber, which was a large green oak cross-tie, and throwing it between the rails, shoved it along, as was discovered, by the mark, for about one hundred yards, when the end of the stick caught in the "frog" at a side track, and threw the engine from the track and down an embankment about twenty feet high, when it struck bottom upward. The engineer and fireman remained with it, and singular to relate, neither of them were hurt badly.

The engineer, MAGOON, received a slight hurt on the back of his head, but in five minutes was at work doing the best he could for the locomotive. The fireman escaped without a scratch. The baggage car was thrown across the track and very much splintered, but its inmates were unhurt. The shock was not severe, and no one of the passengers was injured. The train was running at the rate of about ten miles per hour. The "tie" which was the instrument of mischief was ground and torn to ragged splinters, and the "frog" broken. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the reckless and dangerous scoundrel. The damage resulting from this affair is about $4,000.—*Cin. Com., Jan.* 17.

DR. BARTH.—In the last letter received by the relations of the late Dr. BARTH at Hamburg, he thus wrote: "I now really think, after the promise of departure has been given me many a time and not kept, that we shall leave in a few days; and if I could only rely on the fair words of my friends, I might be in Bornu in June next. If I safely return to Europe, I shall have occasion to write a separate work of all I have gone through and learnt at this place, entitled 'Mystères de Timbuktu.' What I have most suffered under latterly is the total absence of milk, which, with coffee, has been my only food for a considerable time past. Oh, if I could but once more partake of the pleasure of your table! This hope keeps up my spirits sometimes. I require much to be myself again:—God have mercy upon me! The rainy season commences again now, and I shall have to be on my journey while it lasts—but this I don't fear if I was but only away from here. My effects are not many, so that on that score it would not much matter, even if all my camels should again break down."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S COD LIVER OIL.

☞ The Late Firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of WM. L. RUSHTON (the only person of the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm,) the business in future will be continued by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

surviving partners and sole successors of R., C. & Co.,

Nos. 185, 273, and 511 BROADWAY,

all connection with the store, No. 19 Astor House being discontinued.

Our Mr. Hegeman has been connected with the establishment twenty-six years, and for twelve years has been a partner and had the principal charge of the business, and with the benefit of his experience and the combined efforts of each member of our firm, we trust to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

THE GENUINE COD LIVER OIL,

hitherto made by R., C. & Co. will in future be made only by us—it was our Mr. CLARK who went to NEWFOUNDLAND to superintend its manufacture, and we warrant it pure. Our Oil is sold by all the most respectable druggists in the United States.

CAUTION.—Be careful to see that the name "HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO." is on each label, and the signature upon the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

☞ Professor McClintock's Pectoral Syrup.—Sore throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, coughs, spitting of blood, and other symptoms of bronchial or pulmonary complaints, are most promptly cured by Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. There is no remedy equal to it. It is safe, pleasant to the taste, and agrees with the most delicate system. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists

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☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., G. R. BING, New-York; and WM. R. REDDING, Philadelphia.

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TOCK'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.—For the speedy cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises and recent cuts; will positively relieve the most severe attack. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., sole Proprietor of DR. J. HOLLISTOCK'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

☞ Wood Advertising.—The Committee for Out Door Advertising, at their last meeting, resolved that they have been in receipt of numerous appeals from the ...of January, and aware that period the donations have been additional. The Committee are pained to state that there is yet ...sional distress in the West, and they appeal to all who can ...contribute their mite, to do so in the course of the present ...month. We call upon the benevolent to remember the ...poor who are now shivering from cold and exposure, to relieving those who are in a suffering condition. It is designed, if possible, to keep up the organization during the months of January and February. Those in a constant drain upon our treasury. Will you aid us in responding to it, so that we can go on and encourage the enlightenment of the destitute? The Visiting Committees are now at your door, soliciting aid, and any assistance in money, clothing, or provisions, will be thankfully received; or donations of clothing may be sent on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of next week, to No. 111 Elizabeth-st., between Broome and Grand sts., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Donations in money will also be received by C. KELLOGG, Brok'-keeper of the Westchester House, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN R. GILES, President.

CHARLES T. MATTHEWS, Treasurer.
PETER MONAGHAN, Secretary.

☞ N. B.—By Particular Request.—The Anniversary Exercises of the Sabbath School of the First Mariners' Church, will be repeated THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the said Church, in Cherry-st., between Clinton and Montgomery-sts. The exercises at the Anniversary were decided to be of the most interesting character by the very large audience that attended on that occasion. Tickets to be obtained at the door, only 12½ cents. The proceeds to be devoted for the benefit of the Sunday School. Doors open at 6 o'clock—Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

JOSEPH ADAMS, President Board of Trustees.

☞ Fallen Babylon Illustrated.—Prof. BUCKLEY will deliver the Second Lecture of the Course on the Decayed Cities of Antiquity, at the Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Subject—*Doom and Fall of Babylon.* This Lecture will be illustrated with maps, plans and views of the Plains of Shinar. The views are stereographic pictures of immense size (25 feet square,) representing with Nature's truthfulness the present appearance of Babylon, neighboring views, special objects and surrounding scenery. Doors open at 6½ P. M. Lecture commences at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

☞ The Twelfth Regiment Ball Committee—Will meet at the Mercer House FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. This being the last meeting before the Ball, members of the Floor Committee and other Committees are specially instructed to attend, that their duties may be assigned them.

☞ Mr. Andrew Foster's Lectures—THE AMERICAN VIEW OF RUSSIA.—The first Lecture of the course will be delivered at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Peter the Great.* Tickets 25 cents.

☞ Veterans of 1812 will meet at No. 7 Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 11 A. M., to attend the funeral of our brother soldier, JOSEPH COVERT; costume on hat and crape on left arm. A. W. JONES, Commander.

☞ Ninth Anti-Slavery Lecture—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—*Slavery and Labor.* Admittance, 25 cents.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of EDWARD DOOLEY, of Waterford County, Ireland, supposed to work in Brooklyn or saw-mills near. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister MARY, at the Emigrant Office, Canal-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl, of tidy habits, as housemaid, in a small family of five or six persons; is capable of doing the general work, or can take a chamber and do plain, and is a most experienced washer and ironer; a good baker. Has excellent City reference. Will take $8 a month as a permanent situation. No objection to Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Call, or send a note, to No. 223 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is very capable for the situation; can produce the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 235 1st-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant German young woman, to do general housework in the City or country; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; would take a moderate salary; is obliging and willing to please in every particular. Call at No. 223 Bowery for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter or chambermaid in a private family by a young girl who has the best references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 188 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, who do chamber-work and sewing, or one who can plain sew or. None but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 217 East 20th-st. To be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waiter in a respectable family, or to do housework. Has lived four years in the last of family. Call at No. 54 Charlton-st., corner of Varick.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as second washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 18th-st.

CLERK.—An intelligent young German Clerk wishes to find a situation, where he only expects his board, lodging and washing for his services, for a time, until he speaks the English language perfect. Inquire at No. 22 Amity-place, rear, in Laurens-st., near Bleecker.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow lady, without encumbrance, wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a small family, or to travel to the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, or apply No. 10 Union-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

GIRL WANTED—In a small private family, either German or Scotch, to cook, wash and iron. She must understand English, and have the best of testimonials. None other and no Irish need apply at No. 69 McDougal-st.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME AND REGISTERY, No. 149 Grand-st.—A quiet, respectable boarding-house for female servants while out of place—whence they are provided with the best situations that can be procured.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for a new book now being published in New-York. Agents will be paid their board and traveling expenses, and from $100 to $150 per month, paid monthly in advance. As we receive hundreds of letters from those who have an intention of acting as agents, all letters in order to be noticed, must inclose 25c., and if for any reason the applicant is not engaged it will be returned. Address, post-paid,

S. R. GETZ, Windsor, Vt.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufg Co., 7 Gold-st.

BOY WANTED—To learn the engraving business. A smart, intelligent boy about 16 years of age, and having a taste for drawing. He must bring specimens of his drawing of objects or letters. Apply at the corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway. JACOB HYATT, Engraver.

WET NURSE WANTED—Young and healthy, and with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 62 Lexington-av.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 214 8th-av., corner 20th-st. Servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution.

CIGAR MAKER WANTED.—Apply at No. 287 Bleecker-st. An American preferred.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE IN OR NEAR BROOKLYN—Wanted to purchase or exchange for other property and cash. The advertiser desires a convenient house, new or unfinished preferred, or lots eligibly situated for building, for which will be given in exchange a house and garden in a lovely Eastern village, and balance paid in cash, if desired. The house would accommodate a large number of boarders, for which it is especially desirable, being in the immediate vicinity of two of the most celebrated water-cures in the world. The dwelling and every needed out-building is comfortably arranged under one good slate roof; the place growing more rapidly than any other Eastern village. Masons, carpenters, and mechanics generally are in good demand. Provisions are reasonable, and the present offers an unusual opportunity to any family desiring to leave the City. If well kept as a boarding-house, the place now offered would pay for itself in one, or at most two years. Apply (except from 10 to 3 o'clock) at No. 278 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, to CHARLES CARTER.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A small, three-story house, unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, in a respectable neighborhood. Possession immediately. Add ess, stating terms and location, A. B., *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes permanent board for himself, a daughter, 17, and two sons, 15 and 13, on 1st of April. They will require three bedrooms, and would like a small parlor, in a small, quiet, private family, where there are no other boarders. Himself and one son would commence soon, if convenient. The daughter only would close home. They prefer the comforts of a home to style. References unexceptionable. Address A. C., this office, stating price, rooms and reference.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, or handsomely furnished room without board, if preferred. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 160 Spring-st.

BOARDING.—Astor-place Hotel, Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway (opposite Astor-place). Families or single gentlemen will find very desirable rooms at this Hotel, with board at moderate prices.

BOARDING.—At No. 62 Christopher-st., good and cheap Board can be had there, always in advance. References given and required. Call and see. We strive to please.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—May be had at No. 61 West 20th-st., near Broadway, with a suite of apartments on first landing; also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and single chambers. The house is of the first-class, brown stone, English basement, and has all the modern improvements. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and lodging, in a private family, by calling at No. 233 Fulton-st. References required.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, with board, at No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway. Also, a few Single Beds if desired.

LARGE ROOMS TO LET—With bed-room attached, for gentlemen and their families. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

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Containing two numbers of the English Edition, comprising

THE PENDENNIS WYVERNS,
THE CROKER WE KNOW, and
THE BELLE WE KNEW.

From Punch Magazine.

Such knowledge is calculated not only to increase our personal comforts and abridge our expenses, but to give an impetus to experiment and invention, and to lead to results of the highest importance. D. APPLETON & CO.,

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ART AND LITERATURE.—CLOSING UP!—Subscriptions taken a few days longer for the KNICKERBOCKER, and till the other $3 Magazines, and a portfolio of membership in the COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION given to each subscriber. Call without delay at the bookstore No. 2 Astor House, and at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues gratis.

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MY COURTSHIP,
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BY HENRY WIKOFF.

A true account of the author's adventures in England, Switzerland, and Italy, with

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THE AMERICAN HEIRESS.

Of all the personal confessions and autobiographical sketches that have ever been published, of this is the strangest, the oddest, the most extraordinary; and, we may as well admit at once, the most intensely interesting. The book has cost us a couple of nights' sleep; and we have no doubt it has cost its author and its principal subject a good many more. We have read it carefully through, according to our invariable custom before venturing to give a decided opinion of a work; and we unhesitatingly pronounce "Wikoff's Courtship and its Consequences" not only a deeply exciting narrative, but one of the most remarkable tales ever published to public exhibition.—*New-York Evening Mirror.*

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CASH MUSIC STORE.
MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have in addition to the great reduction already made on their new-copy right music, decided to make important reductions on their copyrights, which consist of all the principal works of the favorite and celebrated composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, J. A. Fowler, Francis H. Brower, Wm. Dressler, &c., &c. A large majority of the music publishers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having combined against us in order to prevent the public from receiving the benefit of our great reduction, have refused to supply our orders for their music, or to sell any music of our publication, or to sell to any person who will sell at the reduced prices. For a short time our stock may be incomplete, but we will at once proceed to republish all the new-copyright pieces of their catalogues at the reduced prices, and we have no doubt but we will soon find those who will be willing to supply all our wants. We are determined to sell to the public at the lowest prices, consistent with a remunerative profit to the publisher and dealer, or teacher, and will neither enter into, or submit to any combination, as a country purchaser, for a corrected edition of our new catalogue at the reduced prices will be ready in a few days, and will be forwarded to any part of the United States free of charge. Dealers, seminaries and teachers supplied on the lowest terms.

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The Eighth Edition of the celebrated
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The book will considerably outlast the fashionable extravagances it so graphically exposes.

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To readers outside the pale of fashionable frivolity, they will be recommended by their gayety of humor, no less than by their sharp satire. As specimens of polished invective, they are rivaled by the productions of few of our modern Juvenals."

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Read the "Pot pher Papers" by all means—they are very much in the *Punch* style—"Vanity Fair" stamp.

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The author, in his way, is a master, with the manliness and keenness of Thackeray, the liveliness and acquaintance with society of Willis, blended with a sly, dry humor that is entirely his own.

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The first Edition of 5,000 copies of SAMUEL LOVER'S new Novel
TOM CROSBIE
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Being entirely exhausted, we would state to the trade that a second edition (of 10,000 copies) is now in press, and will be ready in a few days

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR 1855.

By the *Canada*, at Boston this week, will be received No. 1 of a new volume.

VOLUME THE TWENTY-SIXTH

Subscription $10 per annum, in advance.

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N. B.—Any Newspaper, Periodical, or Book, published in Europe, can be received through this Agency at the usual rates. Address ARTHUR WILLMER.

THE LOST ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

An exceedingly interesting article on the loss of Sir John Franklin, and his party,

CONTAINING NORTH AND SOUTH—BAD FAIR IN PARIS—PLAY—WILD LEGENDS—BULL-FROG—OUR RUSSIAN RELATIONS—BE ASSURED—THE BOYLING ENGLISHMAN—PARIS UPON WHEELS—THE GREAT RED BOOK—are not among the least interesting articles to be found in the

February Number of
HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

Now Ready, and for sale by all Booksellers.

A communication from Dr. RAE, on "The Lost Arctic Voyagers," can be found in the next weekly number of *Household Words.*

Weekly Household Works published every THURSDAY by J. A. DIX, Publisher, No. 19 Park-place, New-York.

THE BROADWAY BELLE.—The ladies of "upper ten and lower twenty"—a great weekly paper is out. Unprecedented success. 4,000 subscribers here last week. All other papers sink into insignificance. Only $1 a year by mail.

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BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices. Books made to pattern; Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.; Copying Presses; Diaries for 1855. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 William-st., Stationers & Printers and Bookbinders.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are few things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the suddenness and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 9 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS H. RING, No 197 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 61 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 148 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

WESTERN FARM LEAGUE.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at Union Building, No. 322 Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7 o'clock. Mr. WILKES, the delegate sent to Iowa to obtain general information and to select a location of land for the League, having returned, will report upon the results of his mission, and furnish many interesting particulars. It is hoped that every member will attend, and all who desire reliable information concerning the Far West will find it to their advantage to attend this meeting.

TRUE W. FIELD, President.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Two good second-hand tables for sale cheap. Must be sold this week. The owner refuses to go to Canada in a few days, and wants money. A good chance for a bargain. Can be seen at No. 10 Ann-st.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, at No. 38 Bowery, second door, by CHARLES W. HOBBS.

BRIDGE IRON.—The subscribers have for sale 1,000 tons of Old Bridge Iron, suitable for re-rolling into ...pered pattern. B. & J. HACKETT, No. 55 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ANNUAL SACRIFICE SALE
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.,
AT
O'BRIEN & DOUGHERTY'S, No. 2 [illegible] av., one door from Broadway,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
By Order of RECEIVER & POWER,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 15.

THE STORE has been closed for the last two days, to mark down the stock, which will be at 25 per cent less than former prices. Every article will be marked in plain figures, so as to enable every purchaser to see the great sacrifice that is now offered. The stock consists of the newest, in fancy Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, and every variety of goods adapted for the City trade; also, Domestic Goods of every description, Oil Cloths, Brussels, Velvets, Ingrain and other Carpets. The whole of this valuable stock must be sold without reserve, and for cash only. The rarest opportunity for obtaining bargains is almost unparalleled in this City, the stock being all purchased (from the extreme depression in the money market) at from 40 to 60 per cent. lower than former prices, and now to be sold at another large reduction. We are confident that such bargains will be offered as must induce the public to appreciate and avail themselves of the present opportunity. The entire stock must be cleared out by the 28th of February.

N. B.—An express wagon will be run every two hours from the door, to deliver bundles free to all parts of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

P. S.—To merchants and others who buy over $500, 25 per cent will be deducted from their bill.

Those who are owing the above firm will please hand in their settlement immediately to HEMSEN & POWER.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Ladies, strangers and visitors in the City should before leaving, procure a pair or two of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated French Wove Corsets, which she sells at half the price usually charged. No. 45 3d-av., near 16th-st. N. B.—Also, children's and misses' corsets.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Ladies, strangers, and visitors to the City should before leaving, procure a pair or two of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated French Wove Corsets which she sells at half the prices usually charged. No. 45 3d-av., near 16th-st. N. B.—Also, children's and misses' corsets.

THE SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Embroidery, Laces, Cloaks, Lace Mantillas, rich Silk Dresses, selected by Madame FEDRICH, in Paris, and all suited to the present season, will be sold at a reduction of full 50 per cent. The attention of ladies is respectfully solicited. Warerooms, No. 28 Waverley-place.

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A few more Over-Coats on hand, $5 each: Dress and Frock Coats, $6—cost originally, $16; 1,000 Fancy Silk and Velvet Vests from $3 to $4 each.

GEORGE LEVIE,
corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No 631, dated New-York, Aug. 23, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Isaac H. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped.

DANIEL D. FEARING 85-av., corner 12th-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1855.

$3,000 REWARD.—Stolen or delivered by mistake, on the 5th inst., five bags of gold, containing five thousand dollars each. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, on Wednesday, the 17th, a gold lever Watch, in going from Tropst. to 6th-st., in one of the Eighth-avenue cars—white dial, rusty second or minute hand. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at No. 9 8th-av, next door to Troy-st., where the maker's name and the number of the watch will be given.

E

COURT CALENDAR.

THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 6, 10, 12, 14, 30, 37, 38, 39, 36, 34, 41

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 446, 152, 475, 486, 488, 336, 177, 178, 318, 491, 485, 504, 505, 509, 1531, 506, 307, 509, 361, 366, 117, 318, 315, 517, 516, 380 to 386, 027, 530, 96, 486, 455, 371.

BUFFALO COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 3008, 3021, 3076, 3384, 1502, 3035, 1508, 3006, 1637, 1645, 716, 778, 1564, 1803, 1154, 455 to 474, 1676 to 1664, 1490, 1491, 1462, 1504, 3065, 3068, 3060, and the Jury Calendar, which was adopted by agreement.

Part II.—Nos. 3065, 3068, 3060, and the balance of the Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 16.

Before Mr. Justice Monell.

DECISION ON A CASE ARISING OUT OF THE ENGLISH BANKRUPT LAW.

Daniel T. Youngs vs. *Solomon de Bernt Stockton.*—Morris, J.—From pleadings, proofs and admissions, it appears that the plaintiff, Daniel T. Youngs, is assignee of Carter and Carter, who, having failed in business, did, on the 24 of October, 1853, make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, creating the plaintiff in the suit assignee. Carter and Carter, prior to these failures, were importing merchants in the City of New-York, of millinery goods, and the defendant, Stockton, was their salesman in the State of Georgia, Switzerland, Europe. Carter and Carter purchased goods of the defendant, made to receive payment with, by which defendant was to receive a commission on the amount of the goods Carter & Carter should enter into, in the following manner:—stockton, when requested of the goods Carter & Carter should enter into, so to, was to forward the goods to Carter and Carter in New-York, and draw upon Carter & Carter & Co. for the amount of the invoice, one hundred and twenty days' sight. Carter and Carter made an arrangement with Coats & Co. by which Coats & Co. were to accept the drafts of Stockton, and draw upon Carter and Carter, at New-York, at sight, and thereby assigned to the latter firm the amount; they also drew upon Carter and Carter at sight, which drafts were accepted by Coats & Co. for the amount of each and every purchase made by Stockton, and the defendant, Stockton, was to forward to Carter & Carter the invoices of the goods purchased of Coats & Co., and it was the duty of Carter & Carter to pay the drafts of Coats & Co. when presented, and Carter and Carter made

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the 1st earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 56 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds falls due on the 1st of July and 1st of January next, at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:

On sums of $300 and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding that at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Tuesday, 16th instant. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 16th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUERNBERRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst., inclusive. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clyde, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, and if not called within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, in the city of Albany, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16,'53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

sp7,'54-1awly Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION No. 96 Warren-st., four doors from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $5000. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLEN, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 319 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest so usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, so not even the slightest mucus can get between the teeth and the plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and roof of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound. The lost or decayed parts of the denture, and when slightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype Illustrations, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenance of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, unquestioned testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $900,000.—The Board of Managers of this Company, in pursuance of the unanimous action of the Stockholders at their late Annual Meeting have resolved to issue the Seven Per Cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $900,000, in sums of $500 and $100 each, having twenty years to run—the privilege of converting into stock being limited to April 1, 1855—with an ample sinking fund provided for the payment of said Bonds at their maturity. These Bonds are now offered to the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively on the 1st day of January, inst., upon terms which will be made known at the Office of the Company.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York are requested to elect to take their *pro rata* on or before Saturday the 20th inst., by notice to the undersigned; and those residing elsewhere will be expected to elect, by letter, immediately upon the receipt of notice.

The first installment of 20 per cent. will be required on the 1st day of February next, and the balance in monthly installments thereafter of 10 per cent. each.

Such of the Bonds as may not be taken by the Stockholders within the time above named, will be disposed of under the direction of the Finance Committee, at not less than the price originally fixed for the same.

By order.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 10, 1855.

MR. For several months past, Mr. John Thompson, a broker in New-York, who publishes a bank note reporter, has most unjustly assailed this institution, for which he has been prosecuted for libel.

Although these attacks were unfounded, and greatly injurious to the Bank, no suit would probably have been instituted, if its officers had been fully convinced that Mr. Thompson was acting in good faith in the matter. He has repeated his attack in his *Reporter* the 6th January, inst., in an article which is wrongly untrue, and he may, perhaps, continue his assaults, with the hope of influencing the sell now spreading against him.

Under these circumstances, we deem it due to the public, as well as to ourselves, to say that this Bank is perfectly sound, beyond all question, and that it has at all times redeemed its circulation promptly, both at its own counter and at the Suffolk Bank; as by Boston rules is the practice of the New-England Banks to make their redemptions, and the public may rest assured that it will continue promptly so to do.

HENRY P. HICKOK, President.

W. L. STRONG, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The arrangements under which the undersigned is honoring the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO. are believed to be such as will ensure the payment of all that may have been drawn on their several correspondents in the Atlantic States. But as the requisite advices may not have reached their several agents, the undersigned requests that in case of the protests of any of the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO., they should be presented to him at the Bank of America, in this City.

DAVID HOADLEY, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have been issued to bear semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer: but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 24th until the 30th inst., inclusive, in consequence of a meeting of stockholders to be held on the 29th inst., for the purpose of amending the By-Laws. Said meeting is to be held at Room No. 42 Trinity Building, at 1 P. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—GREEN & HEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS, NO. 18 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, AND GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS, New-Orleans, La., COMMISSION MERCHANTS; Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address as above.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.—The stock of this Company has been apportioned, the subscribers entitled thereto, can pay the balance of the first installment and receive scrip certificates, if applied for on or before the 20th inst., at the office, No. 8 Gilsey Buildings, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-sts.

THOMAS W. JAMES, Secretary of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Rooney, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 19th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHOENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA are informed that a circular has been sent to all those whose address could be ascertained; those who have not received it, can obtain the same by applying at No. 13 Broadway, second story, room No. 5, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 80 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED—On improved business property in Cincinnati—$25,000 to $30,000—for which ample security and liberal interest will be given. For particulars, inquire of BUNT BROS. & CO., No. 53 Chambers-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—For five years, at 7 per cent. interest, on good improved real estate in this City. Down town property prefered. Apply to J. McALLEN ROBISON, No. 16 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

COAL.

FLOUR, COAL, BREAD.—The people's Coal, Flour and Bread Agencies, No. 36 Broadway, and No. 1 Chatham-square, New-York, and No. 334 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, are now prepared to supply the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn with all qualities of flour by the single barrel at the wholesale market price; also a superior article of home-made bread at four cents per pound, and coal at the lowest prices. These agencies being established for the purpose of reducing the high prices now charged for coal, flour and bread. Those in want will aid in putting down prices by purchasing only at those agencies which are established to put down all monopolies.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $6; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7 50; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 319 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

STEAMBOATS.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—Wanted, a Sail or Tow Boat, (speed or accommodation no object,) to run from the north shore of Staten Island to New-York, touching at Bergen and Communipaw each way. Must have two collectors on board—the most ungentlemanly boors, both by nature and association, that can be found on the Island: one to grunt out an answer to a gentleman's question, and the other to turn the ladies off the boat when it may strike his fancy.

N. B.—Leave Island at 10 A. M., and return at 2 P. M., in fine weather only. For further particulars, apply to the Assistant Chamberm aid.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Haven, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 170 West-st., New-York City.

W. MILLARD & CO.
NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 29, 1854.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-worn cards, with all the various other qualities of finest and cotton cards, made by SAM EARP & CO. For sale to the trade and dealers at their store, No. 1 Bowling-st., opposite the Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BREMEN AND SOUTHAMPTON LINE.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW STEAMSHIP HERMANN.

The new and splendid steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon.....$130
In first cabin, lower saloon.....110
In second cabin.....60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 24.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, connecting with the favorite steamer SIERRA NEVADA, (1,800 tons,) over the Accessory Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For Havana, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on MONDAY, Jan. 22, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 211 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, Feb. 2. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad cars, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington. Augusta, &c. Through and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $9. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM ADAMS and R. SELLIS EVERSON against W. J. FIELD CAFFALL and JOHN DOE.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred dollars, with interest on one hundred thereof from the 7th of December, 1854, and with interest on five hundred thereof from the 20th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 6, 1855.

WM. P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1855. WM. P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ja19-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JASPER T. VAN VLECK and WILLIAM G. READ, plaintiffs, against W. S. PICKETT, J. R. MACMURDO and G. S. PICKETT, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of January, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 16th day of January, 1855, besides the cost of this action.

Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1855. TOWNSEND & RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja19-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 229 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

JAMES FLOY,
RICHARD A. READING, } Executors.
JAMES DAVIS,

ja12-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Amherst Wight, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854. CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix.

CHARLES B. FOOTE, } Executors.
FRANCIS O'BRIEN, }

s15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 30, 1854.

JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, } Administrators.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, }

29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks-st., between Summit and Carroll-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated July 27, 1854.

SOPHRONIA TREADWELL } Administrators.
RALPH C. EVLETH, }

jy28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND,
HENRY ROWLAND, Administrators.

d28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BARRENDENA BROUGHTON, } Adm'rs.
CHARLES A. NICHOLS, }

d28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NEWBURN, late of the City of New-York, Claeymman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1854.

FREDERICK L. WARBURTON, Administrator.

s22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW G. SELTZER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 213 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 20, 1854.

THOMAS MORRIS, Executor.

o28-1yr6mF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an election for Directors of the Lexington Insurance Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JAS. FREELAND, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIRST-AVENUE, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-fifth-st.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in the above-named proceedings, that we will be heard by counsel, together with our maps, and also all the testimonies and other documents which were used and taken in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, where they may be seen by all persons interested, at any time within ten days from this date.

Second—That any persons or corporations who may consider themselves aggrieved by our Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 49 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 13th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the other documents which were used and taken in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 13th day of January, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment, are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and designated as follows, that is to say: On the north by the northern line of the 59th-st.; on the south by the southern line of the 75th-st.; on the east by the westerly line of the East River; and on the west by the easterly line of First-av.; and also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being on the said City, on either side of the said 59th-st. and 75th-st. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being on the said City, on either side of the said First-av., and between the said 59th-st. and 75th-st.

Fifth—That our report has been completed and is now ready to be delivered to the Street Commissioner of the said City, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

Sixth—That our said report will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the Court, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that all persons interested in the said matter may then and there file their objections in writing, duly verified, to the said report, if they see fit so to do.

Dated New-York, the 12th day of December, 1854.

JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK,
MOSES MAYHAM,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIRST-AVENUE, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-fifth-sts.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, lessee or lessees, and tenant or tenants, mortgagee or mortgagees, and to all others whom it may concern, of the premises hereinafter described, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected by, and who may be opposed to the same, or any part thereof, may appear before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 49 Wall-st., in said City, on the 13th day of January, 1855, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and be heard in opposition to the same, before we finally make the same.

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Third—That the limits embraced by the Assessment, are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 59th-st., and bounded northerly line of said 59th-st., and the southerly line of said 59th-st., and the easterly line of First-av., and the westerly line of the East River, and extending on the northerly side of said 59th-st. to the middle of the block between said 59th-st. and 60th-st., and on the southerly side of said 59th-st. to the middle of the block between said 59th-st. and 58th-st. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being on the said City, on either side of the said First-av., and between the said 59th-st. and 75th-st., and bounded westerly and easterly by the lines of the said First-av., and extending on the westerly side of said First-av. to the middle of the block between said 59th-st. and 60th-st., and on the easterly side of said First-av. to the middle of the block between said 74th-st. and 75th-st.

Fourth—That our report has been completed and is now ready to be delivered to the Street Commissioner of the said City, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

Fifth—That our said report will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the Court, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that all persons interested in the said matter may then and there file their objections in writing, duly verified, to the said report, if they see fit so to do.

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Third—That the limits embraced by the Assessment, are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land

...U. S. Senator from New-...
...Valuable Paintings, &c.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

...has received private information that ... BAKER, of New-Hampshire, has tendered ... Senatorial seat, vacant by the death of Mr. ..., to JOHN S. WELLS.

...Original chef d'œuvres of MURILLO, CORREGIO, ... and other masters, which were brought from Spain during Revolutionary times, by the late R. W. MEADE, of the United States Navy, have elicited the admiration of connoisseurs during the past week in the rotunda of the Capitol. They are to be disposed of for the benefit of a daughter of MEADE's, residing in this city, after an opportunity has been given to the public for an examination.

The Pacific Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad bill held a meeting this evening in the House of Representatives, to secure unity of sentiment in their action on the bill to-morrow in the House.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

No. 20—Ferdinand Clark vs. Benjamin C. Clark et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court, District of Columbia.

Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with cost.

No. 21—Wm. Fenstin vs. Wm. Ravend.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with cost.

No. 1—The United States vs. Daniel W. Coxe, et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the District Court, remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the petition.

No. 49—John Fisher's administrator, appellant, vs. Moses Wemes, et al.—Argument concluded by Mr. Phillips for the appellant.

The Mails.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The mail north of Philadelphia by the evening train to-day.

New-York State Temperance Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The State Temperance Convention met here last evening. Judge MILLER was called to the Chair.

The address of E. C. DELAVAN, President, was read; also the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. CRAMPTON and CULVER made some remarks.

A Committee of five was then appointed to nominate permanent officers, and the Convention adjourned to this morning.

This morning the Convention on reassembling reported the following officers:

E. C. DELAVAN for President; R. H. WALWORTH, of Saratoga; JOHN MILLER, of Cortland; LABAN HOSKINS, of Cayuga; JOHN J. KNOX, of Oneida; R. N. HAVENS, of New-York; LEVI BARBER, of Chenango; JESSE KETCHUM, of Erie, and CHARLES BARTLETT, of Dutchess, Vice Presidents. JOHN N. WILDER, WM. MCELROY, C. F. WILLIAMS, W. C. BOARDMAN, A. G. FARR, RUFUS MCCLURE, WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany; ANSON MCCOY, of Saratoga, and HERMAN CAMP, of Tompkins, Executive Committee. E. CORNING & Co., Treasurers; ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Auditor.

The same Committee also reported a resolution in relation to the efforts of E. C. DELAVAN on behalf of the cause of Temperance.

C. C. LEIGH said through highly esteeming the labors of Mr. DELAVAN, he was opposed to singling him out among the many who had been active in the cause.

Mr. STEBBINS supported the action of the Committee in recommending the resolution.

Mr. LEIGH moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

After further debate on the resolution it was withdrawn, and a resolution offered by Mr. STEBBINS, endorsing the efficient aid rendered to the cause by the Executive Committee and officers of the Society was adopted.

A resolution, offered by Mr. STEBBINS, fully endorsing the expression of the Committee as contained in their report in relation to the efficient services of Mr. DELAVAN was adopted.

Mr. BURLEIGH proposed for adoption a pledge on the part of the Society.

A debate then followed on the political bearing of the question, the propriety of having national laws for the suppression of the use of ardent spirits in the Navy and District of Columbia, and the importation of liquors, &c.

Mr. MCCOY suggested an addition to the pledge, requiring members to vote on the Temperance issue, in view of the Carson League pledge.

After a debate, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. WARREN, of New-York, offered a resolution congratulating the Society in the advancement of public opinion in reference to the position favorable thereto, taken by the Governors of the several States. Also, a resolution that Governor CLARK's message sustains the duty and right of legislation to suppress the traffic, and is fully in accordance with his course as Senator, and as full an expression as the friends of Temperance had a right to expect.

After some debate the last resolution was laid on the table, and the following added, on motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, to the first resolution: that the recommendations of the Governor are consistent with his Senatorial course, and in accordance with the views of the friends of Temperance.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the Legislature, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

New-Hampshire Know-Nothing State Convention.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Know-Nothing State Convention held here yesterday made the following nominations:

Rev. JOHN MOORE, Universalist minister of Concord, for Governor; FRANK H. LYFORD, of Manchester, for Railroad Commissioner; ELDER PEASE, of New-Market, a Methodist minister, for Representative to Congress from the First District; MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, from the Second District, and A. H. CRAGIN, of Lebanon, from the Third District.

Mr. TAPPAN is a prominent Free-Soiler, and Mr. CRAGIN, the candidate from the Third District, is the editor of the Lebanon *Whig*.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 18.

Considerable excitement and no little amusement prevails here in political circles and among the citizens generally, by discovery of the fact that Rev. JOHN MOORE, nominated at Manchester by the "Know-Nothing" Convention for Governor, is ineligible to the office, the Constitution of New-Hampshire requiring a residence of seven years, whereas the reverend candidate moved into this State from Vermont only five years ago.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 18.

In the Senate, to-day, a resolution was offered requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requiring military companies to be composed of native Americans; and the resolution was agreed to, by a vote of Yeas, 17; Nays, 15.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Another Caucus of the members of the Legislature, was held at the State House this afternoon, relating to the United States Senatorship. So far as is known, the proceedings resulted in unfavorable action. Mr. WILSON, member from Brookline, proposes Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, as a good candidate for the office. The character of Gen. WILSON for political honesty, was assailed and defended with much warmth during the discussion. It is thought Gen. WILSON's chances of the Senatorship are lessening every day.

The mass of the American people think they have been out-generaled by the Free Soil leaders, who have had longer practice in political intrigue, and it is believed the election of WILSON will lead to a serious breach in the Order.

U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Legislature of Louisiana will proceed to the election of a United States Senator on Monday next.

Excitement at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Mr. FRENCH, the Councilman who opposed the reception of JOHN MITCHEL by the city authorities, and introduced a resolution to that effect, which was adopted in his Board, was burned in effigy last evening.

The City Treasurer has begun to distrain the property of those merchants who have refused to pay their taxes, and much excitement has been created by the movement.

Dispatches from New-Orleans state that SCHULTZ, HARDEN & LATTING have resumed business.

Lard is in good demand, and 1,000 bbls. have been sold at 8¼c.

New-York Exchange is dull at 1 per cent. premium.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 18—6 P. M.

A fire broke out 7 o'clock this evening in the store of SMITH & KEACH, Oil, Gas, and Lamp dealers, and is now burning briskly. The wind is blowing quite freshly, and the indications are that the fire will be extensive.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Through the great exertions of the firemen the fire was confined to the building where it originated. The store of Messrs. SMITH & KEACH was destroyed. Loss $5,000; covered by insurance.

Franklin Birthday Festival.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The members and friends of the Press of this city celebrated the Anniversary of FRANKLIN's birth at the Globe Hotel, last night, in grand style. The attendance was large, and the best feeling characterized the occasion. Elegant speeches were made, and appropriate toasts and sentiments given. ANDREW SHERMAN, Editor of the *Daily Journal*, presided.

Gas Explosion—Two Women Injured.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

An explosion of gas took place last night in a house of ill-fame in this city, kept by Mrs. BACHELDER, at No. 176 Endicott-street, which blew out a portion of the brick wall of the building, smashed the windows, &c. FRANCES CRAIG, a young woman who was a boarder there, is terribly and probably fatally burned, and MATILDA PINTEAUX, another girl, was thrown down stairs and badly injured.

Marine Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The brig *Delhi*, from St. Thomas in twelve days, arrived here to-day. She left in port the brig *C. C. Billings*, for New-York, the steamer *Clyde*, from New-York, and the U. S. ship *Falmouth*, for Bird's Island in a few days. On the 30th, saw a large ship on her beam-ends in latitude 35°, longitude 74° 50', with masts standing and sails lashed, but was unable to ascertain her name.

St. Louis Commercial Affairs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 16th says: The panic subsided here after 12 o'clock yesterday, and more money was deposited in the Banks than was withdrawn.

Three houses who have suspended will shortly resume business again.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Our Stock market showed some little improvement this morning, sales being made at the following rates: Reading Railroad, 36¾; Morris Canal, 11½; Long Island Railroad, 14¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; Pennsylvania State Fives, 85¼. Money is a little easier.

The Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The New-Orleans mails of Thursday and Friday last, and those from intermediate points, as late as due, came to hand this morning.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

We have received the New-Orleans papers of Saturday last, but they contain nothing worth telegraphing.

Execution Postponed.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The execution of PHELPS, the murderer, which was to have taken place to-morrow, has been postponed for three weeks.

Arrival of the Sarah Sands at Portland.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The steamship *Sarah Sands*, last from Cork, arrived here at 1½ o'clock this afternoon with thirty-six cabin and eight steerage passengers.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Boston, 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, arrived here about 8½ o'clock this evening, and sailed shortly after for Liverpool.

Departure of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester* sailed this morning for Liverpool with 117 passengers and a large mail.

Weather Reports.

WOODSTOCK, Thursday, Jan. 18—11 A. M.

It commenced snowing here at 7 o'clock last evening. The snow has reached the depth of nine inches, and the storm still continues.

BRATTLEBORO', Thursday, Jan. 18.

It has been snowing here all the morning, and the snow is already four inches deep.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 18—11 A. M.

It has been snowing here since last evening. The snow is now eight inches deep.

HANOVER, Thursday, Jan. 18—11 A. M.

Snow commenced falling here last night and has continued ever since. It is now about ten inches deep.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

One of the most severe rain storms of the season has continued all day, and there are no indications of its clearing up this evening.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The propeller *St. Nicholas* cleared from this port this morning, at 1 o'clock, for Toronto. Weather fine—no snow.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 18.

It commenced snowing here at 7 o'clock last evening, and still continues. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 18.

Raining heavily all the forenoon.

A MOTHER AND HER CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A dreadful accident occurred at Newbury on Tuesday night last, by which a woman named FOAD, and her child, (about six years of age,) were burned to death in their beds. It appears from the evidence received by the Coroner that the mother

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 308 Broadway.

"We advise those who wish to improve their handwriting, to bear in mind that there is not a place in the world where the art of Penmanship can be acquired either more agreeably or more expeditiously than at the establishment of Mr. GOLDSMITH."

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas, as is the case with others who advertise Photographs on canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them reproduced life-size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, is about to form a Private Class of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting a practical knowledge of this useful and interesting science. Apply to FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE GREAT POULTRY SHOW AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Conversational Meeting, discussions, addresses, &c., will take place in the Lecture Room. Saturday will positively close the exhibition, although upwards of 4,000 people per day visit it with such approbation. Notwithstanding this crowd, if you go betimes in the morning you can see all the elegant fowls with ease and comfort.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at No. 181 Thompson-st, by Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. CHARLES B. HYATT to Miss DRUSILLA J. WESTERFIELD, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Westerfield, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. T. J. Millett, Mr. WM. D. THOMAS, Jr., of Swansea, England, to FRANCES ELEANOR, daughter of Thos. Svinese, of St. Johns, West Indies.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at St. John's Church, by Rev. A. Guion, Mr. JAMES B. TITUS to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Mrs. Rodolph Ellis.

In Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Thos. W. Coit, D. D., Mr. GEORGE BIRD, of this City, to Miss MARY WARREN, daughter of the late La Grand Cannon, Esq., of Troy.

At Port Richmond, on Thursday, Jan. 18, by Rev. James Brookes, Mr. THOMAS H. MARTIN to Miss CATHARINE JANE DECKER, both of Staten Island.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 18, ISAAC LUCAS, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 1 Cottage-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

[☞ Albany papers please copy.]

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 18, of lingering illness, Miss ELIZABETH COGAN, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Bowen, No. 267 Elizabeth-st, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 18, after a short illness, MILTON, infant son of Abram and Rebecca Polhemus, aged 3 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 118 4th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, ELIZA SHERIDAN, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of her son, Thos. W. Sheridan, also of her brother, JAMES SOOPER, and her brother-in-law, Henry McCaddin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 64 Jones-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral will cross the ferry at the foot of Grand-st., East River.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 18, HENRY ALVIN, infant son of Ralph and Anna M. Toot, aged 6 weeks.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, 19th inst., from No. 20 Spring-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, CATHARINE DE VISE QUIN, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father, James Quin, No. 372 Hudson-st., on Friday, at 11½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rockaway, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, KATE, eldest daughter of James D. and Hester Brown, aged 6 years and 9 mos.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 68 6th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock.

At Jamaica L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 18, after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZABETH REMSEN, in the 62d year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Richard Remsen, Jamaica. The cars leave Brooklyn at 12 A. M., and return at 4½ P. M.

At Melrose, on Thursday, Jan. 18, of consumption, JOHN DOLSEER, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, 21st inst., at 9 o'clock, from No. 226 Prospect-st., Melrose. Those who cannot leave the City, will please attend the funeral at Greenwood, on said day, at 10 o'clock. The remains to be taken to Greenwood.

At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, after a long and painful illness, Hon. AARON VARK, aged 71 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. In the death of Judge Vark, Yonkers has lost one of her oldest and most valuable citizens, who, for his integrity and worth, enjoyed for more than fifty years the confidence of the entire community.

At Delavan, Ill., on Friday, Jan. 12, suddenly, of asthma, WILLIAM C., son of Hon. Lot Clark, aged 39 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... JAN. 18.

$2,000	Indiana State 6s	89	20	N. Y. Central R.	b30 89
5,000	Virginia 6s	s3 89¼	14	do.	p5c 89¼
10,000	do.	s3 89¼	200	do.	c89 89
11,000	do.	s3 94	100	do.	b30 89
7,000	do.	94	100	do.	b30 89¼
4,000	Missouri 6s	89¼	20	Mich. Central R. R.	77
8,000	do.	89	1	North Indiana R. R.	34
2,000	Harlem 1st Mtg. 8s	93	800	Harlem Railroad	23¾
2,000	Erie Income Bds. c	102	500	do.	b30 33
1,000	Erie Conv't. Bds. '71	74½	100	do.	b30 33¼
1,000	Erie Conv't. Bds. '82	74	100	do.	b28 33
18,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	s3 70¾	100	do.	b18 33
1,000	do.	15 71	200	do.	s3 33½
500	do.	71	460	Erie Railroad	s3 47
1,000	Erie Bds. of '75	b3 79	100	do.	s3 47¼
6	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	110½	200	do.	b30 47¼
10	do.	110	100	do.	b60 47¼
23	Bank of Commerce	105	100	do.	b10 47
11	Am. Exchange Bank	103	200	do.	b30 47
20	Hanover Bank	95	100	do.	b60 47
12	Merchants' Ex. Bank	95	200	do.	s30 47
60	Mechanics' Bank	110	100	do.	b3 46¾
350	Canton Company	22½	250	do.	c 46
100	do.	s3 22¾	200	do.	s3 46
100	do.	b30 22¾	38	do.	s3 46
98	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	4	100	do.	b60 47¼
50	Penn. Coal Co.	105	250	do.	b7 47
130	do.	104½	100	do.	b10 47
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 33	100	do.	s30 46¾
200	do.	s3 33¼	262	do.	s3 47
300	do.	s3 33½	100	New-Jersey R. R.	115½
200	do.	33½	250	Reading Railroad	b10 73
1800	do.	s6 33½	100	do.	b20 73¼
100	do.	b10 33½	600	do.	b3 73¼
100	do.	b10 33½	400	do.	b30 73¾
200	do.	b3 33¾	200	do.	73¾
200	do.	b60 33¾	20	do.	73¾
100	do.	s60 33¾	50	Hudson River R. R.	39
10	do.	33¾	100	do.	b45 39¼
360	do.	s3 33¾	200	do.	b60 39¼
200	do.	s10 33¾	150	do.	c 39¼
100	do.	33¾	11	do.	39¼
50	do.	s60 33¾	100	do.	b30 39¾
50	Nicara. Trans. Co.	b30 15½	466	do.	39¾
200	do.	b30 15¾	300	do.	b60 39¾
100	N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	c99 89	17	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	96
100	do.	b60 89¼	100	Ill. Cen. Railroad	69¼
200	do.	b30 89	10	Mich. Southern R. R.	84

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. R. 7's, 1866, int. added 81½
5,000 Mich. Southern R. R. 7's, 1863, int. added 79½@79¾
10,000 Col., Pig. & I. R. R. 1st mort., int. added 70 @70½
12,000 Cleve. & Toledo R. R. Inc., int. added 67½@67¾
15,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R. 2d mort., int. added 49½
1,000 Racine (Wis.) City 7's 60½
350 shares Northern Indiana R. R. 77½@84½
17 shares Northern Indiana R. R. 83
3 shares Michigan Southern R. R. 88½
20 shares American Express Co 105
60 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co 80
20 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co 79
25 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co 83½
100 shares Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn 100
300 shares High Shoals Mining & Manufacturing Co., per share 1

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Indiana State 8s	89¼	150	Cumb. Coal Co.	33
10,000	Virginia 6s	94	100	do.	33¼
4,000	do.	94½	100	do.	b10 33¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	89	50	do.	b60 34
2,000	California 7's	94	100	do.	33¾
1,000	Harlem 1st Mort. 8s	81½	50	do.	b30 33¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	70¾	400	do.	33
5,000	do.	b60 71¼	500	do.	b10 33½
5,000	do.	b60 72	100	do.	s60 33
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. of '75	73¾	150	do.	s3 33½
50	Merchants' Ex. Bank	95	10	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	104½
25	Canton Company	b10 23	18	Reading Railroad	73¼
150	do.	b3 23	300	do.	73¼
100	Nicara. Transit Co.	c 16½	100	do.	b10 73¼
100	do.	b60 16¾	100	do.	s3 73¾
27	Erie Railroad	b3 47	200	New-York C. R. R.	89
100	do.	s60 46¾	200	do.	b60 89¼
50	do.	s30 46¾	50	do.	c99 89¾
300	do.	46¾	11	Panama Railroad	99
200	Harlem Railroad	b30 23¼	50	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	80½

THURSDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The day was a quiet one in Wall-street. The Foreign houses await the receipt of their correspondence by the *Canada* due from Boston to-morrow afternoon, and are not disposed to do much in Exchange. No steamer goes until Wednesday next. The operations in Stocks continue to favor higher prices, particularly for State Bonds and Railroad Shares, and in some of the favorite Railroad Loans. There is also an improved movement in Cumberland Coal Shares. The general advance on the list to-day was about 1 ☞ cent., the market closing in the afternoon with a little less buoyancy than it exhibited earlier in the day

[Advertisement.]

Real Estate Agency, Loans, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold for sale. Money to loan on bond and mortgage, and on collaterals. Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, Leipsic, Augsburg, Munich, Bremen, Dresden, Stuttgart, Cologne, Leghorn, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Naples, Rome, Florence, Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Constantinople, Smyrna, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Mexico, Havana, Matanzas, Canton, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Port Phillip, Auckland, Wellington, Nelson, Hobart Town, Launceston, Cape Town, Algoa Bay, Mauritius, Bourbon, Batavia, Manilla, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Kingston, Jamaica, Nassau, Bermuda, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, Berbice, Surinam, Curaçoa, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. Croix, Tortola, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Fernando Po, Bonny, Old Calabar, Benin, Gaboon, Loando, Benguela, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Mocha, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Manilla, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Yokohama, Simoda, Hakodadi, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, Panama, Acapulco, San Francisco, Monterey, Mazatlan, Guaymas, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Portland, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Waterford, Londonderry, Sligo, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Cowes, Falmouth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Hastings, Brighton, Newhaven, Folkestone, Ashford, Canterbury, Rochester, Chatham, Sheerness, Gravesend, Tilbury, Woolwich, Greenwich, Deptford, Blackheath, Lewisham, Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Hampton Court, Windsor, Eton, Slough, Uxbridge, Harrow, Hendon, Barnet, Watford, St. Albans, Hatfield, Hertford, Ware, Bishop's Stortford, Epping, Romford, Ilford, Barking, Dagenham, Purfleet, Grays, Tilbury Fort, Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Sheerness, Faversham, Whitstable, Canterbury, Ashford, Hastings, Brighton, Newhaven, Folkestone, Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Sandwich, Deal, Walmer, Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, Romney, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, Bexhill, Battle, Pevensey, Eastbourne, Seaford, Newhaven, Brighton, Shoreham, Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, Emsworth, Havant, Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, Southampton, Redbridge, Romsey, Andover, Whitchurch, Basingstoke, Odiham, Farnham, Guildford, Godalming, Chertsey, Staines

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1048. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

RELIEF FOR COMMODORE JONES.

RELIEF FOR THE HEIRS OF BARON DE KALB.

A Bill for the Suppression of Indian Hostilities.

A Day's Debate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

An Express Mail Between San Francisco and St. Louis.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 19.

Mr. SEWARD presented from the Committee on [illegible] a joint Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to open a negotiation with the British Government to establish a light house at Cape Race. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing the change of the register of the ship Lily. Passed.

Mr. WELLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the Relief of AMOS R. EASTON. Read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. HOUSTON presented the memorial of WALATAH and others, Cherokee Indians, for the payment of certain sums under the Treaty of 1835, for removal, &c. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also the memorial of the Committee of the National Convention of soldiers of 1812, assembled at Washington, January 8, 1855, relative to the appointment of Pension Agents.

RELIEF FOR COMMODORE JONES.

The bill to pay THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES the sum of which he was deprived by the action of a Court Martial in 1851, was taken up.

Mr. STEWART thought the Senate should have all the facts.

Mr. MASON—Commodore JONES was authorized, according to my recollection, to do certain things which were required necessary by the condition of matters in California, and the Court found the Commodore guilty of some but not all the charges, and sentenced him to a suspension from active service for two or three years, with deprivation of his pay for that time. He came to me on having been acquainted with him from his boyhood, to ask of the President to review the case on its merits. The President, after consideration, consented to restore the Commodore to active service for the unexpired term; but said he could not interfere with the sentence of the Court as to pay and emoluments. Commodore JONES is one of the oldest of our naval officers. He has received honorable wounds in the service of the United States, prior to the battle of New-Orleans. The effect of the wounds were seen by me a few years ago, when Commodore JONES, disabled by illness, was found upon the pavement with his shoulder dislocated. He has, of course, done something since which may have justly incurred the censure of the Department, but the general tenor of his military life is free from reproach.

Mr. GWIN thought the pay of Commodore JONES should be restored, as many eminent lawyers had given the opinion that the finding of that Court Martial was erroneous. The corroboration of many of these lawyers to this effect were read.

Mr. BUTLER—I shall vote for it. The Navy ought to have a remission of that part of his sentence which involves his forfeiture of pay. I hope it will be returned.

Mr. BADGER—As my friend from South Carolina says this is a case of justice which it is impossible to controvert, and I cannot yield to it without embarrassing ourselves and introducing insubordination into the Navy. I should like to gild the declining years of the gallant officer, but not at such a cost. One Senator objects to a legislative pardon is proposed—I object to such exercise of power.

Mr. BAYARD—I agree with the Senator from North Carolina, and think we have no constitutional power to remit a portion of the sentence.

Mr. SEWARD—I concur with the last two Senators. I shall propose to refer it back to the Committee, with instructions to propose something as a reward to Commodore JONES for bestowing of his gallant services, and without any reference to the Court Martial.

Mr. CLAYTON—I shall vote for this bill with very great pleasure. All that the Senator of Virginia has said of the Commodore is true. When the British burned our capital an officer of their army led on the barbarians who committed some of our monuments—this officer fell by the hand of Commodore JONES, and it will give me pleasure to do anything which will express my satisfaction with his conduct on that memorable occasion.

Mr. BRIGHT—I shall vote for the bill. The President has hindered a portion of the penalty, and I think we can remit the remainder without overriding the Constitution.

Mr. STUART—I think it will be found that the restoration to rank amounts also to a restoration of pay. It has been so decided in England. We want the facts developed before us. We should not act without a report from the Secretary of the Navy, or from a committee, or something by which we can justify our action. I am not a whit behind any Senator in my desire to relieve Commodore JONES; but can we constitutionally; and if so, ought we to do what is now proposed without a recommendation from some competent quarter?

Mr. DIXON—By this bill we do not propose to restore Commodore JONES to office, for that has already been done by the President, but to pay him for the two years he has been out of office, which the President had no power to do. He was a gallant and noble sailor, and had rendered important services to his country. He is poor, and from the restoration to office—all that the President could do—I infer that the proceedings were *ex parte*, and that he could not command the witnesses which he might have procured. I am not going to be bound by the miserable technicalities which seem to have so much weight with other Senators.

Mr. WELLER said that Commodore JONES' treatment of him at San Francisco in 1850, did anything but prejudice him in his favor; nevertheless, this was a question of justice, and he should vote in favor of the bill.

Several other Senators briefly discussed the various points of issue, when a vote was taken and the bill passed, by Yeas 26, Nays 17.

EXPRESS MAIL BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND ST. LOUIS.

Mr. GWIN introduced a Joint Resolution for the establishment of a weekly express mail between the cities of St. Louis and San Francisco. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee of Commerce on the petition of WM. C. FAY, reported a bill to authorize the issue of a register to the bark *Foundling*, of Boston. Passed.

On the motion of Mr. EVANS, the House bill for the relief of the children and heirs of Major General Baron DE KALB, was taken up and passed.

The Bounty Land bill was then taken up, and with its amendments was being considered, when the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 19.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report a bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. HAMILTON inquired whether it proposed a regular increase of the army.

Mr. FAULKNER replied that the bill was in response to the message of the President transmitted yesterday, calling for 5,000 volunteers to serve for eighteen months, with a view, of suppressing the apprehended Indian hostilities.

Mr. RICHARDSON said even if the bill provided for nothing more than calling out volunteers, it must object.

Mr. RICHARDSON appealed to Mr. FAULKNER to withdraw his objection. There was no doubt about the fact that large forces of Indians were now concentrating on the frontier of North Missouri with the intent of hostilities. By sending volunteers thither as soon as possible to strike a determined blow, much trouble, bloodshed and money will be saved. Such force is best for protecting the frontier.

Mr. HOUSTON still objected, expressing his belief that the best protection to settlers and emigrants is to withdraw all troops from the Indian country.

Mr. FAULKNER only wanted the bill printed and recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. EDGERTON reiterated what he had said, and objected to the bill in toto, even to the printing.

Mr. GUTHRIE—That's right.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. BANKS said the bill ought not to be parried by endeavoring to obtain advantage to any section. There was enough enough to unite in a general proposition, so as to reconcile all parts of the country. Unless such a one be framed, the bill will remain under a mountain of opposition, from which it cannot be brought forth.

Mr. BOYLE wanted the gentlemen to read the history of the South Sea Bubble, and that would tell them what sort of offensive this is. [Laughter.]

Mr. McDOUGAL understood that some gentlemen in Virginia and elsewhere think the West and Pacific Coast a mere idea. Such should not have control of this subject.

Mr. FLORENCE suggested that an account of the South Sea Bubble be printed, so that the House may have an opportunity to read it. [Laughter.]

Mr. McDOUGAL said, that on yesterday the vote of the House clearly demonstrated the majority are in favor of the bill, and that the adjournment caused to enable gentlemen time for consultation, and secure unanimity of action. The result of that deliberation was, all the friends, whatever their preferences may be, should unite in the substitute he offered, namely, for three routes, the plan proposed by the Senate Select Committee, and endorsed by that of the House. If this should be defeated, to propose other projects; the time had arrived for definite action. He believed the bill before the House was the best, fairest and strongest.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., offered an amendment proposing one grand central Railway, with two branches, one running to Memphis, and the other from the most eligible point on Lake Superior. He hoped a test vote would be taken on this.

Mr. JONES, of La., opposed the amendment, as it would be equivalent to saying the South shall have no Road, and would cut her off from Railroad advantages.

Mr. OLIVER, of Mo., inquired whether he believed the United States are competent to build three Roads.

Mr. JONES did not understand the United States are going to build any road, but only to give assistance for that purpose.

Mr. OLIVER asked if it is to be a national road, should it not be constructed as near as possible in the centre o the population of the whole country?

Mr. JONES would never vote for it as a Government work. He was for the bill before them.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., said he was a national man in the fullest sense.

Mr. JONES cordially endorsed that, but he had stated the effect of the gentleman's amendment was to exclude the South.

Mr. DAVIS said one road would be sufficient—if we attempt to do more we will fail in our efforts. Gave way to

Mr. HENDRICKS, who said his colleague's (Mr. DAVIS') amendment ought to reconcile all who cannot commit the country to three roads.

Mr. WALBRIDGE asked Mr. McDOUGAL whether he intended his original proposition should stand on its own merits.

Mr. McDOUGAL thought there could be no misunderstanding or controversy among the friends of the pending bill as to that. He was, however, willing to test the strength of Mr. DAVIS' amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON protested against Mr. DAVIS' farming out the favor to the friends of the bill, and excluding from the debate his opponents.

Mr. DAVIS said the gentlemen knew that the enemies of the bill had no much time as its friends.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, with the consent of the House, showed the necessity of having more than one road, in a military point of view.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., resumed, replying to the Constitutional scruples of the Virginia friends, and demanded the previous question, which the House refused to sustain, by a vote of 81 against 83.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, believed that two-thirds of the country wished for a railroad route to the Pacific, but not three roads. The House were not prepared to vote. He, therefore, moved the subject be referred to a Select Committee of thirteen. Without reflection on any other gentleman, he desired that the ablest, learned, and distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BENTON) be placed at its head; and, with all his knowledge, report a plan to the House for a Great Central Railroad.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., modified his amendment at the suggestion of Mr. PERLPS, so as to accommodate it to the Missouri Railroad.

Mr. BAYLY said he should not defend Virginia politics from the attacks which had been made on them, for the reason that when the Democratic party is in trouble they find a refuge of safety in the Old Dominion. He and his colleagues were not in favor of the Government having anything to do with such a scheme of Internal Improvement. It was visionary. He did not doubt the Railroad will be some day constructed, but there was no necessity for it at present. There would not be five passengers and one ton of freight per day. It was the most visionary scheme that ever entered into the mind of man. If the United States should build this road, no Company of capitalists would accept of it on the condition of keeping it in repair.

Mr. BENTON rose, and members crowded round to hear. He, instead of referring the subject to a Select Committee of thirteen, proposed thirty-one members. The bills before the House, substitute and all, gave extraordinary privileges to individuals not incorporated. It was impossible that a work of this magnitude could be carried on without the benefit of an incorporated name and seal,—vital objections to the bills before them. With regard to the Southern and Northern Roads, there were no specifications as to where they shall end. He was against this uncertainty. There was nothing in God Almighty's earth to connect them with any particular waters. Passengers might be set down in deserts. What object could there be for the United States making those roads? There were seventy-two miles width of alternate sections, in the capacious maw of this bill. Good God! was not that enough to make the House stop? Must they squander this amount of land, without taking time to consider, and without being cut off by motions, the effect of which was to stop almost all discussion. He did not ask the House to make this or that route, but to take time for consideration. The common road over which 50,000 people travel with their property and herds, was neglected until it was fought into the bill; that route which covers ten degrees of latitude, and embraces every inch of ground over which everything travels to the Pacific. What better capital could stock gamblers have in New-York or London than this bill with all the land and pay of Government transportation. Men of straw and wind come forward and get contracts, and afterwards go into insolvency, which is a short road, too much traveled over to get rid of liabilities.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., said men of straw and wind could not get the benefits referred to. He was constrained to believe Mr. BENTON did not want any bills while this was as well guarded as it could be to protect the Government. The subject having been discussed last Congress, and all sections having been heard, it were as well to come to a decision now as at any other time. He moved the previous question, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, who said not ten men in the House had had time to read the facts and figures of reports of the Pacific Railroad surveys recently printed, and yet the gentlemen from Maine asked the House to act on the question during some of which were for Banks, and nothing more. He was in favor of delay, as it would enable the representatives of the people to avail themselves of information. He was favorable to the subject of a Select Committee.

The House refused to sustain the demand for the previous question. Ayes 87—Noes not counted.

Mr. McDOUGAL remarked that the motion of Mr. TAYLOR was but made for the purpose of reporting a better bill, but to bury it in the tomb of the Capulets.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Ohio, disclaimed any personal disrespect and denied such was his object.

Mr. McDOUGAL resumed—If the gentlemen from Ohio and the gentlemen from Missouri have better plans than the bill pending, let them bring their propositions forward. They intend keeping this subject before the people to be used in the canvass as a matter for political fight. If the subject is referred to a Select Committee, could not the report be back in time so as to be acted on? No man who expected Congress to legislate could make such a proposition. The supporters of the gentlemen from Missouri were not worthy of notice, they say principles. He appealed to the friends of the Arctic Railroads not to sustain the pending motion to refer—it would defeat the bill.

Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. BENTON's motion to refer to a Select Committee of thirty-one was disagreed to. Pending the motion to refer the subject to a Select Committee of thirteen, the House adjourned by a vote of 82 against 74.

Special Message from the President.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 18.

The following message from the President of the United States, with the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War, was sent to both houses of Congress yesterday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of War upon the subject of Indian hostilities. The employment of volunteer troops, as suggested by the Secretary, seems to afford the only practicable means of providing for the present emergency. There is much reason to believe that other causes similar in character to those particularly referred to in the accompanying papers, will at no distant day require the employment of the exhibition of further military force. The progress of settlement, the extension of the mail service, the construction of railroads, &c., will necessarily contribute to this result. I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the urgent necessity of an increase of the regular army, at least to the extent recommended in my late annual message. Unless by the plan proposed, or some other equally effective, a force can be early brought into the field adequate to the suppression of existing hostilities, the combination of predatory bands will be extended, and the difficulty of restoring order and security greatly magnified. On the other hand, the efficient & permanent military force of sufficient strength to control the unfriendly Indians, it may be expected that hostilities will soon be removed, and that years of border warfare will afflict the country, retarding the progress of settlement, exposing emigrant trains to savage barbarities, and consuming millions of the public money.

The state of things made known in various letters recently received at the War Department, extracts from a portion of which are herewith enclosed, is calculated to augment the deep solicitude which this matter has for some time past awakened, and which has been earnestly expressed in previous messages, and in the annual reports of the Secretary of War. I respectfully submit that the facts now communicated urgently call for immediate action on the part of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1855.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1855.

SIR: In the annual report from this Department of December, 1853, your attention was called to the state of the Western Indian tribes, and the causes which tended to bring them into hostility with our citizens. The exposed condition of the settlements on the frontier and of emigrants to California and Oregon passing the Indian country with their property presented to these warlike and predatory tribes temptations which it was foreseen would lead them to acts of massacre and plunder, unless they were restrained by the presence of a sufficient military force.

The total inadequacy of the present authorized military force for the protection of our citizens was shown, and an increase of the Army was urgently recommended.

In my last Annual Report the subject was again brought forward with the additional considerations presented by the realization, in some measure, of the evils which had been anticipated, and an increase of the Army to such an extent as would enable the Department to meet the inevitable emergency was urged in such terms as appeared to be demanded by the occasion, and to demonstrate the necessity of the measure.

Since the date of that report, intelligence received from officers on the frontier, and through the Department of the Interior, from Indian Agents and other sources, shows that the Indians of the Western prairies and mountains are in hostile and defiant attitude; that several of those tribes have entered into combinations for the purpose of making a general war upon the whites during the approaching Spring and Summer, and that these tribes can bring into the field from four to six or eight thousand warriors. Had the increase of the army, which was urged in my report of December, 1853, been at an early period authorized, the force at the disposal of the Department would have been sufficient to prevent these combinations, and, in all probability, would have preserved the lives of many valuable citizens from Indian massacre.

This measure, however, has not been acted on; and at this advanced period, should the bills now pending in Congress be passed, it will be found too late to organize a regular enlisted force and place it in position in season to prevent the anticipated attack, or to suppress it until after much mischief shall have been done. The only course now left to the Department, in anticipation of the proposed increase, is the employment of a volunteer force to cooperate with each of the regular troops as can be collected for the present emergency; and it is, accordingly, recommended that authority be asked of Congress to call into service 2,000 mounted volunteers, to be organized into companies, squadrons and battalions, and to serve for a period of eight months, unless sooner discharged.

Should the proposed increase of the army be authorized during the present Session, it is hoped that the two additional regiments of cavalry may be organized, mounted and put in position to relieve the volunteers some time during the Summer or Fall; and the two regiments of infantry recruited and organized for service in the department of the Pacific, and on our extreme northwestern frontier, where troops are greatly needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF. DAVIS, Secretary of War.

To the President of the United States.

From Washington—Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 19.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments:

MARTIN RUSSELL, as Inspector, at Troy, N. Y.

B. F. DAVIS, Postmaster for Coloma. W. H. ENDICOTT, Postmaster for Nevada, California, and ten Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT, FRIDAY, No. 14.—The heirs of Poydras, plaintiffs, in error *vs.* the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana. The motion to dismiss the writ of error in this case was argued by Mr. DUNBAR for doing so, and by Mr. Janin in opposition.

No. 125. John G. Shields, appellant, *vs.* Isaac Thomas *et. al.* Motion to dismiss the appeal. This was argued by Platt Smith, Esq., in support, and by Mr. Gillette, in opposition.

No. 45. The United States, at relation of Aaron Goodrich, plaintiff in error, *vs.* James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury. The argument was commenced by Mr. Lawrence, for the plaintiff, and continued by Attorney General Cushing, for the defendant.

Fire in Third-avenue.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon about 1½ o'clock, in the premises No. 237 Third-avenue, occupied as a fancy dry goods store by Mr. OWEN MCNALLY. The fire took from the stove-pipe where it passes through the ceiling into a chimney above. It had extended several feet between the ceiling and the floor above before it was discovered. It burst out very suddenly, and excited at first considerable alarm. By tearing away the ceiling and removing some of the floor, the fire was extinguished before the arrival of engines. The damage was trifling.

Another Fire.

Police Officer HOFFMAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, discovered, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire in the grocery store of HENRY RICHTER, corner of Avenue A and Twenty-first-street. The flames were extinguished by the application of a few pails of water. A can of camphene was found near the spot where the fire originated. The stock of groceries was insured in the New-Amsterdam Company for $600.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Lunatic Asylums and County Poor-Houses to be Examined.

IMPORTANT CITY BILLS.

Report of the Trustees of the Idiot Asylum.

The John G. Leake Property Case.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 19, 1855.

The Senate did little of general interest to-day, the major part of the session being passed in the third reading of bills of a local character.

Mr. SOUTHGATE gave notice of a bill to provide for the examination of Lunatic Asylums and County Poorhouses of the State. Notice was also given of a bill to prohibit the confinement of convict lunatics in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

The resolutions from the Assembly to appoint a Committee to inquire into the mode of proceedure in Criminal Courts, the office of Chief of Police, the Police Station-houses, the Almshouses and the Penitentiaries of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, were taken up and so amended as to provide for the appointment of a Joint Committee, consisting of three members of the Assembly and two Senators, and as amended they were passed. So prepare for a general overhauling, and an inquiry of more than usual earnestness.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. LANSING introduced a bill subjecting certain uses to the provisions of the Revised Statutes. It is short and as it would appear to be designed to meet the prayers of numerous petitioners, I give it entire:

SECTION 1. Every grant, gift, devise and bequest hereafter to be made, of real or personal property, for any charitable purpose that according to the existing laws of this State would be deemed pious or charitable, shall be subject to the provisions contained in the first, second and third articles of title second of chapter four of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and to those contained in title four, chapter four, of the same part, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such grant, gift, devise or bequest was made for any other use or purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. The preceding section shall not be construed to prevent any religious or charitable corporation from taking and holding real or personal property for any use or purpose for which it is authorized to take and hold property by the terms of its charter, provided such property shall not exceed in amount of value the sum limited by its charter.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Idiot Asylum was presented this morning. A large portion of the document is taken up with the statement of the reasons which induced the Trustees to move the Asylum to Syracuse. The following are the contracts for the year past:

Mason work	$16,400 00
Cut-stone	4,800 00
Carpenters' work	10,850 00
Ashlar	1,500 00
Heating, &c.	2,068 00
Plumbing	1,250 00
Grading and fencing	1,000 00
Contingencies	5,000 00
Total	$56,856 00

an excess of $4,092 over the estimate of last year. The Trustees estimate the entire cost of the grounds and buildings and fixtures at $76,328 44, of which $30,000 has already been appropriated. They, therefore, ask an additional appropriation of $40,600 to enable them to complete the work.

The Trustees make the following statement of the expense of maintaining the institution for the year past, with the receipts of the same.

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions and supplies	$2,718 32
Meat and fish	985 10
Furniture, &c.	1,013 76
Fixtures, repairs, alterations, &c.	806 79
Stable, stock, &c	1,012 45
Salaries, wages and labor	4,196 90
Fuel and lights	515 44
Stationery	106 43
Rent	225 00
Sundries, miscellaneous, &c.	185 91
Total	$11,506 71
Of this there was	
Drawn from the State Treasury	$9,814 14
Received from pay pupils	1,554 90
Contingent fund	298 39
Total	$11,667 43

The House in session this morning did a vast amount of work, in the way of receiving Reports from Standing Committees, petitions, etc.

Among the petitions were a number in favor of the enactment of a law regulating the tenure of church property. They were from all parts of the State, and as usual, three fur, were of them are signed by Germans.

Mr. AITKEN presented a memorial in favor of the passage of a bill to repeal the Usury Laws. He stated that the petition was signed by about 450 merchants, mechanics and laboring-men in the City of New-York.

Mr. O'KEEFE means to strike at the root of the tree. This morning he gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prohibit the use of the English and other foreign languages in our halls of legislation.

Mr. LEEB gave notice of a bill to punish the sale of impure milk.

The East River Savings Institution sent in a report of their business for the past year:

There were depositors	4,530
New accounts opened	1,974
Old deposits	2,256
The funds of the Institution, January 1, 1854, were	$301,422 15
Received during the year	319,013 65
Interest received	20,530 19
Total	$740,965 19
There was paid to depositors	374,103 76
There was paid for back interest	70 00
There was paid expenses for the year	4,790 82
Total	$361,210 61
The funds are invested as follows:	
Bonds and mortgage	$255,010 00
New-York City Stocks	20,000 00
Real Estate in New-York	39,457 37
Cash on hand, on deposit in Chatham Bank	39,743 24
Total	$361,210 61

The Committee on Insurance Companies reported, without amendment, the bill which passed the Senate, requiring every Insurance Company or Association for fire, marine, or life risks, conducted on mutual principle or otherwise, shall on or before the first of September in each year, cause to be published for six successive weeks, in the County where the Company is located, an amount of all dividends and interest declared and payable upon any stocks, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of said Company, for two years then next proceeding, and the word "dividend" shall include the scrip issued or declared due for unpaid earnings or profits.

The Governor sent in a message that he had signed the bill to expedite the canvass of votes taken at the special election in the 29th Senatorial district. So that trouble is past, and there is hope that the member from Livingston has become satisfied that there was no "cat in the meal," or at least only a very small one, which nobody but himself and his confreres could possibly have discovered.

On the 2d of June, 1837, there died in the City of New-York JOHN G. LEAKE. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and came to this country in 1767, with his father, who was Commissary of stores of war and provisions to the British forces for the island of Breton. At the close of hostilities, the LEAKE family did not return to the mother country, but remained here, and thrived and prospered wonderously, so that when the said JOHN G. LEAKE deceased, he left behind him of this world's goods personal property to the amount of nearly $300,000—besides real estate of great value. He died and made no sign, but among his papers were found one which purported to be a will, without signature and without witnesses. The hair-at-law contended that this paper should be recognized as a will, and the public Administrator of the City of New-York claimed that the property should come into his possession. The Courts decided that the paper presented was valid as a bequest of the personal property of the deceased. Soon after the Attorney General of the State proceeded to recover the real estate as escheated estate. Under these proceedings a considerable portion of the real estate was recovered and sold, and the avails thereof, amounting to $61,000 &c, were paid into the State Treasury. The residue of the estate still remains unsold. Upon the sum paid into the Treasury there is to be added the accumulated interest

$126,146 54—making a total of $687,730. In the year 1841 JAMES HAY presented a petition setting forth the facts above stated; and further, that he was one of the heirs of the said JOHN G. LEAKE, deceased; and further, that he wanted the State to refund to him his share of the said escheated estate: and further, that the said share, in February, 1854, amounted to $5,366. Of course, if he succeeded, the other heirs were to follow in his footsteps, and in time the State would have to refund the entire principal and the accrued interest. Annually for thirteen years the petitioner has presented his papers, and annually they have been duly referred to a Committee for examination. These Committees invariably reported in favor of the prayer of the petitioner, but he made his prayer so voluminous that two-thirds of the session would be gone before his documents could be examined; and for that reason he never could "move along" to a vote in either House. This year, the Committee to whom his petition was sent down have taken a short cut—avoided the delay and duty of examining the submitted testimony, and taken to themselves and made their own the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee of last year. They precipitate the entire bundle of proofs upon the House, and propose to get rid of further investigation by recommending the payment of the claim. Thus the subject is brought before them in time for a decision of the claim by a vote of members. Thirteen years of constant importuning must have endeared this claim to the petitioner; and it is a matter of interest to know with what feelings the claimant will look upon this prospect of its being brought to an end. Even should he be allowed the sum asked, won't his gain be a loss? Won't he have to sell out his wrongs, so long and so constantly promulgated, for the paltry sum of $5,366 no cents?

Among the bills passed in the House this morning was the following act, which has already received the sanction of the Senate:

AN ACT respecting excavations in the City and County of New-York and Brooklyn.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. That whenever excavations hereafter commenced, for building or other purposes on any lot or piece of land in the City and County of New-York, and the city of Brooklyn, shall be intended to be carried to the depth of more than ten feet below the curb, and there shall be any party or other wall, wholly or partly on adjoining land and standing within or near the boundary lines of such lot, the person causing such excavation s to be made, if allowed the necessary license to enter on the adjoining land, and not otherwise, shall at all times from the commence ment until the completion of such excavations, at his own expense, preserve such wall from injury, and so support the same by a proper foundation that it shall remain as stable as before such excavations were commenced.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Both branches adjourned over until Monday—the Senate until 7 o'clock in the evening, the Assembly until 12 o'clock, noon. I am glad to record such high evidence of the good sense which pervades the Legislature. In thus shortening the session, and thereby decreasing the volume of legislation, they betray a lively sense of the grandest maxim known in political economy—"The best Government is that which governs least." J. B. S.

American View of Russia.

The first of a series of Lectures on the subject of the "American View of Russia," was delivered last evening, by Mr. ANDREW FOSTER, at the Lecture-room Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The attendance was quite small, but intelligent and attentive.

The lecturer announced, as subject of the introductory Lecture, PETER THE GREAT, quoting opinions expressed by ultra monarchical biographers, as also the one-sided views of socialistic writers. The lecturer said he should speak of his subject only as an American should, and as a true American should. He should view him in the light of the Nineteenth Century. With easy and rapid pen sketching the leading facts in the life of the illustrious CZAR, he proceeded to inquire from what he derived the title of PETER THE GREAT. The battles he fought, the victories achieved, should be counted, he said, only as the trophies of a barbarous age. They might be forgiven, but could not be lauded. Carrying out the noble master purpose of his soul—the amelioration of his people and raising them to a standard of civilization equal to that of neighboring sovereignties, was that that made him worthy alone of consideration and renown. The lecturer, in a most diverting manner, alluded to the many innovations sought to be introduced for this purpose. The wise measures with those at the present day most seemingly ludicrous and puerile, in the determined [illegible] of reform, which he said endured with almost crushing will. The introduction of schools and their attendant results—the translation and reception of the Bible, and the fruits growing out of it, were the great and incalculable good effected for the commercial growth, and its value were dwelt upon in turn, and each made the subject of highest encomium.

The lecturer concluded with a description of the *physique* of the ancient CZAR, and a daguerreotype of the more striking mental and moral characteristics which were shown to be, seemingly, the strongest possible combination of incongruous antagonisms.

The Jewel Robbery.

Since the committal of Captain WEBSDELPH default of $5,000 bail, for the robbery of $8,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels at the store of TIFFANY & Co., a dispute has arisen in regard to the reward. Yesterday, Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward Police, delivered over to the firm the $3,000 diamond pin, the $300 cluster pin, three gold-headed canes and other articles, which he recovered shortly after the arrest was made by Officer CODETT of his command. As before stated, Mr. LEON, the Loan Office Clerk, and captain LEONARD, were instrumental in bringing the guilty party to justice, and ferreting out all the plunder; but the latter disclaims all right to the reward, and justly says that Mr. LEON is entitled to it. Notwithstanding all this, an officer at the Chief's office declares that he shall claim *one-half* of the reward of $500, because he had the business in charge.

Important Legal Decision.

A very interesting case of Life Insurance was tried last week in one of the Cincinnati Courts. A gentleman, as we gather from the *Gazette*, being on the point of leaving that city for St. Louis, made arrangements for taking out a policy on his life for the benefit of his wife, in the sum of $2,500. Having been duly examined by the physician of the Company, he left for St. Louis. For some cause, the health certificate obtained by the applicant did not prove satisfactory to the Company; another examination, therefore took place in St. Louis, the result of which having been transmitted to the Company, the officers notified the agent of the applicant that they would take the risk, and handed him a form of application to be signed by the wife, the plaintiff. The signature of the plaintiff was obtained on the 16th September, and the application returned to the office on the same day. Thereupon the policy was duly made out for the plaintiff, dated Sept. 20, and taken to the agent, who however before the delivery of the the policy, was requested to sign a guarantee dated Sept. 20, of the purport that the plaintiff's husband was then in as good health as he was at the time of the examination at St. Louis, which guarantee was signed by the agent without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff. On the 17th of September the husband was taken sick at St. Louis, and was under treatment until the 21st when he died.

The Court having charged the jury "that the guarantee did not bind Mrs. STRANG, unless made by her agent; also, that the representation in Mrs. STRANG's application, *that Col. Strang is now in good health*, was a warrantee, but that it was a question for the jury, whether the parties in making and receiving that warrantee, did not refer to the time when they had the latest intelligence from St. Louis," a verdict for the plaintiff was found for $2,025.

[illegible] R. DUNN, THOS. H. PEASE, and D. E. MITCHELL & Son, are agents for the DAILY TIMES in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

THE CANADA'S [illegible]

AN ARMY WITHOUT A [illegible]

A Note Before Subscribing.

The European mails brought by the Canada arrived at two hour an hour to punish our readers, many articles from our files of papers. The following, from the London *Times* of 5th inst. on the inefficiency of the officers of the British army, will be read with interest:

There is a singular but not fully considering for failure to which we owe considerably modified. Nobody can really complain when a thing does not answer a purpose for which it was never intended. Indeed, there is a kind of triumph in such disappointments. Thirty [illegible] brought his house down over his on his drawing-room floor; this [illegible] enough; but all the rights of the [illegible] isfied when it was found the [illegible] pressly excepted a dance from the [illegible] of the house, and the lessee provided that [illegible] should be given without consent of the [illegible] Abstract reason, whenever it can get a [illegible] this hour of anxiety and disappointment, [illegible] some such bitter comfort in the utmost [illegible] down of our military system. When one comes to think, it is not intended for [illegible] least, if it is intended for [illegible] tended for so many other [illegible] we cannot be surprised [illegible] and not another. If [illegible] business on the same principles as [illegible] avowed in the army, [illegible] extent in the navy—but [illegible] make it the medium of [illegible] other favors to brothers, nephews, friends, political connections, been companions, or anything but the best men in a mercantile view—he would soon find himself in the Bankruptcy Court. The Commissioner would then inform him that he had totally mistaken the object of his business and the nature of all mercantile operations, which [illegible] not to favor relations or friends, or to [illegible] lived display, but to realise a fair [illegible] isfaction to all parties. This is [illegible] take of an unfortunately simple [illegible] mon sense is very pervading, and [illegible] macy over nonsense, [illegible] kinds, on the field of [illegible] house. We have [illegible] object of efficiency [illegible] for we cannot only have [illegible] army the materials of a very efficient army, there are plenty of good men and true in all ranks in our Indian and other wars; there are [illegible] have distinguished themselves as [illegible] are men who would distinguish themselves [illegible] ever the opportunity was allowed them; [illegible] men who must make the army their [illegible] and who have nothing to retire to [illegible] leave it, and no hope of [illegible] out of it; yet on this [illegible] is absolutely rejected in the [illegible] our army. When a barbarian builds [illegible] in a ruin he works into his rough [illegible] tion turned upside down, a [illegible] inwards, a statue destructured and [illegible] ted, to fit the accidental masonry. [illegible] masonry of the British army. [illegible] or devotee, the poor fellow who [illegible] purpose of Marathon, and has been [illegible] study the victories of MARLBOROUGH and [illegible] culties of WELLINGTON, is [illegible] iment, with his senses knocked [illegible] turned inwards. There he lies, to [illegible] be, in the order of seniority and [illegible] study, no courage, no presumption, [illegible] qualities whatever, will assist him in [illegible] where the battle is apparently not to [illegible] to the wealthy and noble.

The case is as flagrant—as [illegible] and to foe—and so confessed and [illegible] the world—that it would be ridiculous [illegible] the fact that *the British army is [illegible] army at all, in the general military [illegible] It is a mob of brave men, not made [illegible] and rather less, inasmuch as it is [illegible] manded by those who should [illegible] so deprived of its rude natural [illegible] accounts that we publish, and [illegible] one reason or other we do not publish [illegible] lie in envelopes, loose heaps, and [illegible] about us, agree in this—that the [illegible] the army is either none, or worse than [illegible] the last few weeks we have [illegible] this, that it only requires to bring [illegible] to the latest date. The long [illegible] prayed-for drafts, so long expected [illegible] try, arrive at Balaklava. [illegible] veteran officer complains, shows the [illegible] his folly by ordering it immediately [illegible] without proper clothing, in the [illegible] through miles of sludge to the pool [illegible] its quarters, and its invasion, in that [illegible] in tents, some under the [illegible] The next day none equally [illegible] thoughtless malapert, sends it [illegible] and in ten days, or a fortnight [illegible] latest, two-thirds of the poor [illegible] are stretched under the sod of the [illegible] they are disposed of the cry is "More [illegible] men!" At the last date, after [illegible] clearances to Balaklava and [illegible] remained more than 3,000 sick under the [illegible] marquees in the camp,—no light [illegible] able event of any active movement. [illegible] lows fall sick by as certain and inevitable [illegible] any to be found in medicine, or [illegible] physical science. Yet hundreds of [illegible] who share the hardships of their men, [illegible] the merciless regime of an ignorant [illegible] confess that we cannot look at the [illegible] klava and Inkermann as we [illegible] plainly better than [illegible] ously, selling their lives [illegible] spectacle to the world, [illegible] fifteen, unpitied, [illegible] for it has come to this. [illegible] told that the British cavalry [illegible] horses, after pawning [illegible] the camp—some in the act of [illegible] their comrades out of the way—[illegible] that we could wish that [illegible] had all died in the battle field, [illegible] charge into the heart of the [illegible]

Then what is to be done? We think Miss DE LACY EVANS has answered this question [illegible] a most speaking manner. When her [illegible] no longer share the hardships of her [illegible] could no longer mount his horse, [illegible] everywhere, and see things with his own [illegible] would no longer seek honor at the [illegible] and his country. He would no longer [illegible] fill the hollow name and title [illegible] Yet to the last, sick, injured [illegible] unable to leave his tent, he was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Anniversaries at Baltimore [illegible] New-Theatre celebrations in [illegible] the Union, from New-York to San [illegible] the shooting festival at New-Orleans; [illegible] Turner festivities at St. Louis—all [illegible] significance of German spirit and [illegible] as it were, the mile-stones and [illegible] the present period of the history of [illegible] in the United States. Their [illegible] historian of after centuries will perhaps [illegible] fully to recognize, when he in turn [illegible] of the past, in order to trace [illegible] of the Germans in America.

[illegible] of these festivals we have [illegible] Even [illegible] political celebrations [illegible] purposes, or of [illegible] to German interests [illegible] residents of the United States of Missouri [illegible]; but at that time [illegible] sufficient number [illegible] the various talents and qualities [illegible] to make up the essentially [illegible] of our own days. It is an error [illegible] distinction between the German [illegible] of years ago and that of to-day, except [illegible] the matter of numerical strength. The [illegible] of that period left their homes for [illegible] motives that actuate those who come [illegible]. Then Germans who found the re[illegible] sundered ties of their Fatherland no [illegible] both up the wanderer's staff, [illegible] accordingly, as they do at [illegible] The educated portion of the for[illegible] had infinitely greater [illegible] against them than the same class [illegible] their way. They [illegible] was akin to themselves, with as [illegible] of ever finding more. Writers and [illegible] at home hard, earned their subsistence [illegible] in the construction of railroads and [illegible] of the far North. Many of [illegible] are no more; others still survive, chiefly in [illegible], and, at this moment, look back with [illegible] upon that period of trial. Now it [illegible]. A German meets with Germans [illegible] direction he may turn; finds both [illegible] and opponents of his views and opinions; finds it easier than ever before to shape [illegible] fortune and career. What will make [illegible] immigration powerful is their numerical [illegible] directly from those numbers that va[illegible] and numbers can always [illegible] upon social and political relations [illegible] a small body of men would prove im[illegible]. We often blame the course pursued [illegible] recently landed on these shores [illegible] them how they can turn the [illegible] completely topsy-turvy; we blame [illegible] with—nay, would utterly [illegible] most favor shown itself practicable, in order [illegible] in its place, some ideal creation [illegible] production of their philoso[illegible] political theories. We blame [illegible] own sakes, since such ideas and [illegible] the good understanding that should [illegible] between the German and the indigenous [illegible]. But we are well aware that [illegible] to this point in these views; [illegible] recognize their folly, lay aside their [illegible] speculations and take hold of [illegible] the rest. The German who, at home, [illegible] other indifferent to the relations [illegible] world, but usually formed, for him[illegible] a Government of a state of so[illegible]; but this would be a Government [illegible] yet been tested; an ideal thing never [illegible] that has never stood, even on [illegible]

[illegible] what can be more natural than that these [illegible] sentiments, should not suit here? [illegible], when he sets foot on our [illegible] first put in a merely geographical sense [illegible]. However much he may have [illegible], whatever rules he may have ta[illegible] respecting it, in order [illegible] he still lacks the re[illegible] observation, without which he [illegible] it properly, and of personal ex[illegible] in a country whose circumstances are so [illegible] beyond the pale of European experiences. [illegible] observer, America still remains [illegible] notwithstanding the vol[illegible] of works upon the subject that [illegible]. Hence it is that the emi[illegible], upon this soil, realize his ideal, can[illegible] the part to his political edifice, nor judge the [illegible] country according to his standard [illegible]. And, in fact, the sooner he throws [illegible] theories and his measures of [illegible] the sooner he resolves to investigate, [illegible] and estimate the circumstances that [illegible] him, the better for himself, for the sooner [illegible] be in a condition to form a correct judgment, [illegible] part in the work itself, and to become a [illegible] citizen of the State.

[illegible] form a political whole, a na[illegible] political and social institutions, [illegible] its own virtues and [illegible] that we first behold there, ap[illegible] totally different from that we [illegible] the lapse of some years, when we [illegible] to search out the motive [illegible] them in connection with the [illegible] even among men, but [illegible] between him whose politi[illegible] the produce of free development [illegible] have grown up in the political [illegible]

[illegible] appears to deplore the attempt that was, [illegible] made to draw a line of distinction [illegible] the older and the fresher immigration, and [illegible] the former: it was, of course, impossi[illegible] other immigration to exert as much in[illegible] political life of America as the later [illegible] to do, because, as we have [illegible] numerical strength. But it per[illegible] effect of Spencer for the German element. [illegible] disapprobation when we [illegible] of our countrymen who had [illegible] hand, [illegible] forth with the new world, [illegible] that lay beyond the limits of New[illegible] opportunity of seeing [illegible] the tumultuous current of the [illegible] sometimes rollicking, some[illegible] offensive of the Germans, in their [illegible], before they were able to [illegible] a newspaper printed in the language of the [illegible] and could exercise their rights as an American [illegible] that should strictly be remembered, in that [illegible] be associated with the English lan[illegible] [illegible] would in accommodating them[illegible] [illegible] of the country, and in [illegible] of American life, while those [illegible] thoroughly understand their [illegible] grammars, but have never taken [illegible] to learn the language of a nation in the [illegible] would reside, find such speedy [illegible] impossible. Many, even, who [illegible] to remain permanently in the Uni[illegible] who are merely waiting for the mo[illegible] the tide of oppression at home shall [illegible] flow back again, think [illegible] [illegible] during absence of their own for a [illegible] whose [illegible] do not belong and have no idea [illegible]

[illegible] things frequently prove offensive and [illegible] that they are, of course, totally unsuita[illegible] of all change in a few years.

Communist and Socialist prematurely dug their graves into the ground with [illegible] complaining poet hangs his lyre on the [illegible] willow, [illegible] remains [illegible] new-co[illegible] his fresh [illegible] His [illegible] his co[illegible] will not adopt it. The rest, however, strip off their Germanism, and become good practical republicans. In doing this they ask not by any means required to change their manners and language for others, much less to renounce and despise them. On the contrary, they manage to amalgamate both with American life. It is not meant that only one style of manners and customs shall prevail in this country, where so many nationalities are melting into one great national whole; the main point is to retain what is good from each and every ingredient, and to combine these various elements to the best account.

It is only the raw, uneducated German who goes over to specific Americanism; the educated German does not; the latter loses *none of* his German excellences, he loses only his German dreaminess, his German mysticism and loquacity; the native-born American sees in him an equal, a compatriot,—the German once more finds his countryman, not the visionary, lachrymose idealist or blustering world-saver, but the discreet, quiet, practical and unprejudiced *citizen*, who is not disposed to embrace all the world out of *mere* overflowing good-will, or to ascend the pyre of sacrifice through mere love of humanity, and thus be deceived by everybody. But a man who desires his own success and happiness, yet is perfectly aware that these depend upon the happiness of those around him, the prosperity of the State, and the comfort of the society in which he lives. In a Republic, and, perhaps, in every form of Government, egotism is a good quality when it leads to the capability of discharging our duties to the State and to society.

This transformation of the Germans is the source of the importance which the German element is destined to acquire in the United States, not as an exclusively *German* element, but as an integral portion of the American people.

Thus, the great Northwest appears to be allotted, as it were, as the heritage of the Germans. The number of emigrants thither increases every year, and in that region the German is, already, numerically the strongest. The children of the Germans who live in the West remain Germans, or, what is better, German Americans. German schools and educational societies, and art-unions, are springing up. American life is losing its stiff, repellant exterior. Its ruder aspects are being softened down by the influence of the German life. We begin again to meet with the customs and usages of our old home, and learn to prize the new ones all the more, that they can now be carried out unrestrainedly.

Another point, seldom regarded as of any weight, because it is not generally known, is the growing power of German capital in America. There are railroads and other public works whose stock lies chiefly in German hands. Directors of railroads find it to their advantage to have their reports translated into the German language, and sent over to Germany. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, for instance, sent an agent to Germany a year ago. The Exchanges of Frankfort, Hamburg, &c., exercise no inconsiderable influence on the condition of stocks here, while, on their part, anxious inquiry is made for the news of the American money market every time the transatlantic post arrives. The capitalists know that their money is not exposed to the same dangers here that beset them on their side of the water; and any general convulsion on the European Continent would most probably bring us their whole capital, to develop our own resources and extend our commerce with them. Already many of their manufacturers who work almost exclusively for the American market, are quietly nursing the idea of at once transferring their establishments to this soil, should any great outward disturbance of trade arise. Such immigrants would, of course, exercise a mighty influence here, and that, too, in a direction quite different from the aim of the impoverished laborers from Ireland.

What we Germans in America especially lack is self-knowledge and discretion. As yet, we have yielded nothing in a fair proportion. Again: the German enlightenment, of which we make such boast, has thus far attained no statesmanlike importance. We prate, alas! too often of the lack of culture in Americans, and yet must hold our peace when we are asked—Where are your educational establishments—where your academies of art and science? Where are the monuments of your art and of your taste? We are enthusiastic for personal freedom, and yet have given no further evidences of the sense in which we regard it than in claiming the right to get drunk without being interfered with by anybody. We vaunt our political sagacity, yet have given no other proof of it than sundry abstract platforms full of sounding phrases, and a certain lack of modesty in our judgment of men and things. We feel justly gratified with our German popular festivals, but as yet they have had scarcely any other object than to make us forget reality for a few days, in the midst of genuine German jollity. Again, very little German literature, excepting the trash of robber stories, has got among us; and our theatres rather resemble the peep shows of a country fair, than temples of art. This must be changed, if the German element would exercise a beneficial influence upon American life,—if it would assume a position to command respect. We must be more severe towards ourselves—more strict in criticising our own short-comings, ere we find fault with others. We blame to-day what we reverence to-morrow. We stop up the growth of American life, and put nothing better in its place. We act like the sacrilegious blasphemer, who not yet accustomed to his freedom, glances sideways uneasily at the idol, even while he pelts it with stones.

Loquacity is, in certain circles among us, carried on to a sort of pathos. It has become almost a bounden duty to speak cynically, and this cynicism is occasionally carried into practice. Theoretic lowness has, with many, become actual and natural lowness; but both are repulsive. We fail to recognise the freedom in which we live, and put off its reform to a freedom in the future.

So, then, let us criticise ourselves. We have the elements—let the element form us.

Short Weights in Candles.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The notice that you have lately been taking in your columns, regarding frauds perpetrated in the retail grocery trade, doubtless will have been useful to your numerous readers. As many of them are consumers of tallow candles we beg to say that we think about three-fourths of those engaged in the trade in this City and surrounding districts, are, to their shame and disgrace, manufacturing and vending candles which weigh but from 12 to 16 ounces to the "pound." They are usually sold by count, and frequently eight "nines" are given for, and passed off as "eights"—the manufacturers branding boxes purporting to contain thirty pounds of "eights," when in reality box and all together don't weigh [illegible]

It is said that [illegible] of it, and that he [illegible] we should like to know of the retail grocery body is to the poor man who [illegible] his bread by the sweat of his brow? We should like to see every family to ask to *see their candles weighed*. The manufacturers are to blame in making short weights, although they very coolly look you in the face, and say they tell their customers that they are "light weights;" though they certainly are aware at the same time the poor [illegible]

JUSTICE.

STREET AND CITY NEWS.

[illegible] Railroad [illegible] Public [illegible] Railroad [illegible]

No city in the Union [illegible] more lively scenes of enjoyment than New-Orleans during the holidays. The whirl and bustle of business give place for a brief space to the greater noise and confusion of amusement, while the shrines of Mammon are abandoned for the temples of pleasure. The streets and places of public resort are thronged by maskers seeking for pleasure, who seem determined to extract from this season a sufficient fund of enjoyment to compensate for the dull and gloomy days of Summer. The cotton and sugar planters of the adjoining country, having secured their crops, hasten with their families to the city, and find a brief sojourn amid its gay scenes very serviceable in lightening both spirits and purses. The general gayety has been, however, somewhat dampened this year by the stagnation of business throughout the country, which is felt here with the most fatal effects.

We have failures and rumors of failures, and no failure of fears. The faces of merchants bid fair to eclipse their yard-sticks in longitudinal dimensions; and agents of all sorts, believing the etymology of their name, have become members of the do-nothing society. The causes of this state of things are plain, but not easy to be remedied. The unprecedentedly low state of water in the Mississippi and its tributary streams, has prevented the shipment of cotton and Western produce. Thus the merchants who entered into engagements calculating upon the ordinary supplies, find themselves placed in a very embarrassing situation. At the same time the state of affairs in Europe has rendered the money market so stringent that the Banks can afford no relief. The prospect is anything but cheerful.

Many public improvements are in progress in this city, which deserve a brief notice. A stranger visiting New-Orleans is at once struck with the number of new churches just erected or in process of completion. Prominent among these is that which is being built by the congregation of Rev. Dr. CLAPP. It is situated in a central position, and attracts attention by its singular *octagonal* shape. The Custom-House is slowly advancing towards completion, and promises to be, when finished, the finest public edifice in the country; if according to its present rate of progress, it does not first settle in ruins. Workmen are also engaged in effecting the proposed improvements in Canal-street, which is henceforth to be called Touro-avenue, in memory of JUDAH TOURO, who at his death, a year since, left a large sum of money to the city for paving with granite and planting with shade trees this street, which will hereafter be a noble memorial of his liberality and wisdom. A movement is also in progress for erecting in his honor a public monument. Mr. GERRENOUGH has proposed a beautiful design, the execution of which will require $10,000. It is certainly to be hoped that the project will be carried out.

The city suffered a most severe loss, a few evenings since, in the destruction by fire of the Mechanics' Institute. This building was a chief ornament of the city, and contained the most commodious Hall for public lectures. It was also the repository of a valuable collection of books, the Fisk Library, nearly all of which were destroyed. The loss by this fire will probably amount to $140,000 of which a very small part is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire has not been fully ascertained, but rumors of incendiarism are rife.

Preparations are in progress to celebrate by appropriate ceremonies the Eighth of January, the glorious anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, a day never to be remembered by Americans but with a thrill of patriotic pride.

Among the diversions of New-Year's Day was a balloon ascension from Congo-square by M. GODARD, who, according to his advertisement, ascended on this occasion for the two hundred and thirty-third time. Your correspondent is not informed whether he descended again in safety, or quitting in disgust this terrestrial scene, bade a final adieu to earth. As usual during this season, amusements in endless variety have been offered for the public gratification.

The Orleans Theatre has recently produced in splendid style MEYERBEER'S grand opera, "Le Prophete," words by M. E. SCRIBE. Mme. LAGET PLANTEBRE acted the part of *Fides* with great success, while M. DULUC as *Jean de Leyde*, by his admirable singing and acting drew forth rapturous applause.

In the St. Charles Theatre Miss JULIA DEAN has been performing with great success. The critics loudly complain, however, of a lack of sufficient variety and novelty in her characters.

The health of the city continues good.

CAIUS.

California Demands a Railroad across the Continent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The subject of the claims of California upon the National Government have been so often laid before Congress, and so often passed by in silence or in fruitless talking, that the people of this State begin to think they will receive no consideration by that body. However, as each session recurs, they still look with interest to Washington, to see whether anything will be done. They feel that the time has come, and gone, and come again, when their wants are entitled to be supplied; that too much time has already been allowed to pass, without their receiving that share of attention which is their due; that the time for which the people pay—and California among the rest—has been too much occupied in the discussion of matters of secondary, if not trivial importance, or for the personal aggrandisement of the public servants, while subjects in which the people are really and practically interested, are passed by in silence. California does not ask any action of Congress as a favor; but she claims as a right some return for the wealth she is pouring so profusely into the Eastern States. The money she has sent to the Atlantic States is counted by the hundred millions—and every month adds millions more to the already vast sum. Seven years ago, her hills and valleys were almost soulless; now, she is peopled by an active, energetic, industrious population. She furnishes a ready market for the surplus products of the East, and in return, she pays hard currency. Through her, a shorter route to the East is obtained than is possessed by any other nation. The Golden Gate is swung back, and the wealth of the Indies pours in. In return for the many benefits which the country at large has derived from California, she is entitled to some consideration. We want an overland communication with Eastern States. We want a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Will not Congress, at its present session, do something towards forwarding that great object. Let us have a railroad, either by the Northern, Southern or Central route—no matter which. Pretended friends of a Pacific Railroad are injuring themselves and the country at large, when they say that the road must pass their doors, or not be built at all. Trade will seek its own legitimate channel. Where business is, there will business centre. You can no more dam up the course of trade, than you can [illegible] the onward march of intellect.

[illegible] enterprising people of this young and growing [illegible] are moving towards establishing an [illegible] Overland route. This will, doubtless, [illegible] but it will only partially serve [illegible] This will only be preparatory for [illegible] The [illegible] for [illegible] at least [illegible] in [illegible] will call upon [illegible]

this market. We are not for a people to be only [illegible] to that [illegible]. With an Overland [illegible], the time [illegible] reduced to less [illegible] hours.

It is intended [illegible] Omnibus [illegible] route shall be established, [illegible] line of stages upon the road, [illegible] which passengers will be conveyed in at least twenty days. This will be far preferable to the threatened annoyances occasioned by a sea-voyage.

M. E. W.

The Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The dissatisfaction recently expressed in reference to the course pursued by the Harlem Railroad is certainly not surprising to those who know the facts of the case. If any evident disposition had been shown to regard the public convenience, patience would have apologized for mistakes of judgment; but when the interests of the Company and the public accommodation are alike disregarded, to carry out a mistaken policy, such a meeting as the one recently held at Morrisania is what might reasonably have been expected.

The utility of the road and its success are linked together. Just so far as the conveniences it affords encourage residence along its route, it will multiply the number of its patrons, and the amount of its earnings. Instead of regarding this principle—the only sound one for a profit beyond the moment—there seems, so far as the uninitiated can judge, an utter neglect of it. And this neglect is connected with a measure that appears to be recommended by all the iniquity of an *ex post facto* law. When villages first commenced to spring up along the route of the road, population was invited by the rate of commutation and fare adopted. Hundreds of carpenters, masons, and journeymen of all kinds, were encouraged thereby to purchase ground and erect homes for themselves. The consequence was, that the travel on the road was increased two or three hundred per cent. Recently, however, the rates of fare and commutation have been raised, in violation of the expectations warranted by the previous policy of the road. Sixty per cent. addition, for instance, to the rate of commutation from Harlem, sends those who are unprepared to meet this new expense to find residences in the suburbs of Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken. And, as if this were not enough, only a single train down to the City Hall is allowed the residents on the route from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The necessary result is obvious. The policy of the road tends to depopulate the route, and family after family is endeavoring to sell its property, and seeking residences where they are not dependent on the suicidal and ruinous measures of a road which violates the hopes it had excited. Such railroad management has, in fact, become a by-word, not merely with men whose passions are excited by it, but with those of a sober and deliberate character. The reasons urged in behalf of the course recently adopted are undoubtedly that the road must be made to pay its way. But a quite different course, we should infer, was necessary; and if this end of the route must be taxed to support the other,

"Which like a wounded snake drags its slow length along,"

it would be wise to see to it, that the portion to be taxed should not become a desert. The interest of the villages and of the Company are really the same, and both are sacrificed to a mistaken policy.

The City has an interest in this matter which should not be overlooked. It is wise policy that its life blood should circulate freely through this artery, and assuredly that steam should not be forbidden below Harlem bridge. And yet the measures of the Company are alienating the feelings of those who should be most interested to secure it still its present advantages. Is this course longer to be pursued? Is the City Corporation to regard with indifference this transfer of citizens from the upper part of this Island, to bear the burdens of our neighboring cities? Are we to allow a policy which discourages the noble independence of a man's owning his own dwelling, to pass without remark? We hope that those to whom the matter belongs will regard their duty in the premises.

IMPARTIAL.

Mr. Lord and French Liberty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is a singular fact and worthy of note, that at the present time, when we pretend to see and hear, and think and feel for ourselves, that often we allow wholesale conclusions from false premises to come before us without criticism or censure, I may say we receive them with applause. We call attention to an instance of this nature of late occurrence, in a lecture of Mr. LORD upon the French revolution.

We have been puzzled to find out from what point of view he has surveyed the past and present history of that country, and have come to the natural conclusion that he has breathed too freely the atmosphere of the Court, and sat an obedient listener at the feet of its Emperor.

He would fain have us believe his unqualified assertion that European liberty was in a state of higher progress in France than elsewhere; and that the knife of ROBESPIERRE, (raised as an instrument of the most diabolical passions,) cut the path for her entrance into the kingdom, and did more for liberty and civilization than CROMWELL for England.

There was never any national liberty in France; she did not spring from that soil nor thrive there. The mountain nymph of Alpine birth has indeed descended upon that fair country more than once, and has been capriciously and brutally treated; she has been loudly invoked, it is true, by individuals and masses, she has poured out her spirit-stirring and immortal strains in the Marseillaise Hymn, and uttered a piercing shriek with the multitude, crying for bread, and died away with the passing breath of heroic men and women; and from the want of firm resolve and deep principle she has appeared there, even in deformity, like a hideous monster vomiting forth streams of boiling lava, which congealed at her feet.

At the second advent of liberty, how was she received by the conqueror of the world? Bending the knee in seeming homage, he threw around her a galling chain; she escaped from him and lighted on a fairer land, and found a home—a second birth-place—in Italy. There she was embraced with a lover's ardor—there she met with enlightened principle, genius, and the utmost that cultivation and refinement could offer to bind her to them eternally and in holy bonds. Who pursued her and gave her all but a fatal blow? NAPOLEON II. He led an army to the Eternal City, not with the watchword of Liberty, not to extend the fraternal hand of France to her true and warm-hearted patriots, but to chain Freedom to the papal chair, and leave her exile sons to grace and sadden our bleaker but favored shores. The pseudo historians of NAPOLEON II. and III. appear to us so nearly identified as to present the appearance of literary Siamese twins.

The next startling assertion of Mr. LORD, is with regard to freedom and civilization in England compared to France, which latter country he states to be in advance of the former, especially with regard to freedom of the press! England and our ancestors were indebted to Holland for the gift of freedom and its nurture, and that fair British Isle has a deeper soil than even France can boast of, and has nourished the strong seeds cast into her bosom; they have borne rich fruit in her noble Constitution, which has been traced out from its first formation, through her whole history, by that philosophical and accomplished historian, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH; and borne fruit of a later and rarer growth in one who has pleased on the bow of liberty, an immortal crown, I allude to the greatest living historian, to say the least, GEORGE BIRD.

We have [illegible] and grieved that this very [illegible] called forth such [illegible] as [illegible] will call upon [illegible]

shall we see mounted our right to remedy [illegible] evident thought, and [illegible] [illegible] more dangerous [illegible] times to [illegible]

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"It cannot be enforced," [illegible] opponents. Why not? I maintain it can be as readily and as easily enforced, right here in New-York City, as any other law against crime can.

Last Sunday, having occasion to visit a friend up town on the western side of the City, I walked through many portions where are innumerable grog shops, *and there was not a single one open.* I was very particular to note this, and saw at the doors of three or four of them old topers standing and knocking for admittance in vain, while policemen were ordering them off and laughing at them. Upon the route of Beekman-street, across the town, up West Broadway and Varick-street, I saw but *one* cigar store (corner of Canal and Varick-streets) open; and in that long distance only one drunken man, and he came out of a dwelling-house. Everything was quiet and orderly about the streets, and when I returned after dark I again looked to see if I could discover lights through the windows over the doors to these grog shops, but they were all as dark and cheerless as are the homes and hearts of some of the families these same shops have ruined.

Now, how was all this accomplished? Simply by the resolute will of the Mayor, and by his proclamation, followed up by the opening of his "Complaint Book," which stands ready to receive the report of any neglect of duty on the part of police officers.

Of course, the law against open liquor shops on Sunday is not *always* enforced—of course, the laws against stealing are not *always* adequate to catch the rogue—of course, the laws against nuisances are not *always* sufficient to abate them, and so on through the whole calendar. But are these reasons why these laws should be taken off the statute book?

Just so with the "Maine Law." I fully believe, if enacted, it can be as readily enforced as the laws above referred to. If it is so good a thing, (as I trust the community have seen,) to shut the grog shops *one* day in the week, close them the other *six* days of the week, and crime and drunkenness will more perceptibly diminish, happiness and thrift will be restored to many a broken-down family, and (putting it on the lowest scale of benefit) your taxes will be reduced.

Mr. Editor, I am a Whig; I live in Brooklyn; but, if I had been a voter at the last election, I should have voted against Mr. WOOD. Now I confess I feel that he bids fair to make one of the best Mayors we have ever had, and, if he continues as he has begun, it will be the duty of every good citizen to reelect him, and stand by him. I have never seen Mr. WOOD. I have no object in writing this, but to express my great satisfaction with the appearance of the city on Sunday last; and, having been a resident eighteen years, I am not an inattentive observer of city affairs.

REFORM.

Very Just Remarks about Brooklyn Reforms and the Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent of Saturday last, announcing himself dissatisfied with our new Mayor—Hon. GEORGE HALL—would probably have hesitated to make public his grievances, had he been aware of the facts controlling our new City Government. In the first place, the complicated machinery of three cities has to be united in one, and it will take some time and much labor to accomplish this difficult task. *Secondly:* under the new City Charter, the Aldermen of each ward have the entire control of cleaning the streets in their several wards—have a separate fund to pay for the same, and the Mayor has no more to do with the matter *officially* than any private citizen. *Thirdly:* although the streets of Brooklyn are not as clean as they should be, still much of the filth complained of is the result of long-continued bad weather, aggravated by the circumstance that the contracts for cleaning our streets ran out with the old city Government, and our new one has not had time to arrange for the cleaning of the streets the current year. We believe that as fast as the Corporation can get to work, its members will be found energetic, and that Brooklyn, now the third city in the Union, will maintain her place as first for cleanliness and good order. With regard to the license system, that is under the control of the Mayor, clearly and positively under his charge, and it is therefore that Mr. HALL has seemingly shown more efficiency in this one department of his office than in any other. Once let his other duties be clearly defined by the action of the new Council, and we believe that there will be no complaints. A little time is necessary, and those persons who voted for Mr. HALL must have a little patience. Twelve or fifteen days would hardly serve to put up a steam-engine, and get it in successful operation, and it will take more time certainly to put together the discordant interests of three cities, and get each part to kindly perform its proper functions.

JUSTICE.

Mercantile Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you do an act of justice to the Mercantile Library Association, and oblige a member who wishes to preserve her good name, by publishing a simple statement of facts? Last night, after the closing of the polls, about fifty (I should think there were no more than that) of the very youngest members of the Library came into the Lecture-room, and while pretending to hold a meeting, by their conduct, in throwing the Bibles, &c., about the room, disgraced themselves and the Association. The older members, who came in about the time of the announcement of the result, took no part whatever in these proceedings. It is to be hoped that the community at large, and especially those who take an interest in the welfare of the Association, will take these facts into consideration. Shall the conduct of these few bring into disgrace an Association of four thousand of the most worthy and respectable young men in the mercantile community? Will the other daily papers take note of this, and give the public the *facts?*

FLACCUS.

Another Concert by Grisi and Mario.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of the most gratifying circumstances attending the "GRISI and MARIO Concert," recently given for the benefit of the Poor of this City, was the fact that a vast number of persons, real lovers of music, were present on that occasion, who are deterred from frequenting the Opera by conscientious scruples. I have heard several of this class express the exquisite pleasure they enjoyed at that time, and regret that no other opportunity would be offered to them of once more hearing these glorious voices.

It has occurred to me that if another Concert were given *for the benefit of these four distinguished artists* (GRISI, MARIO, SUSINI, and BADIALI,) who so generously volunteered their services at that time, quite as large an audience might be collected; and the double result would be attained of bestowing a handsome testimonial upon them, and also giving another opportunity to us all to hear them once more. It would of course be necessary that it should be a Concert. Much as we may regret that these persons are oversorupulous respecting Operatic entertainments, we must consult their prejudices if we wish to secure their attendance. As they found no objection to their Concert being given at the Academy of Music, it is to be presumed they would have none to attend another Concert at the same, and as it will accommodate a [illegible] this [illegible] build[illegible] be in the City at that time, [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

...Property Destroyed.

...fires have occurred in the ... completely destroying, or badly damaging ... buildings and their contents, and involving a ... property estimated at $70,000.

The first occurred about 11½ o'clock in the rear of the clothing store of AARON CRICHERVER, No. 96 Bowery, between Hester and Grand-streets, and was briefly reported at a late hour in yesterday's TIMES. The building being of wood the flames spread with great rapidity, and the store, with the greater portion of its contents, was soon destroyed. The Fire Department and police were present in large force, but all efforts to confine the fire to the building in which it originated proved abortive. It spread on every side, and before extinguished five of the adjoining edifices were destroyed or badly damaged.

Mr. CRICHERVER's loss, the occupant of No. 96, is estimated at $10,000. He had an insurance of $5,000 on stock and fixtures in the Albany, North Missouri and Rutgers Insurance Companies. The building was owned by ISAAC UNDERHILL.

No. 98½, occupied by Messrs. STRAUSS & ROSENTHAL, dealers in hosiery, &c., and No. 90, occupied by H. M. KING, milliner, both under the same roof, was also destroyed. Neither party had any insurance. Their loss combined, they estimate at about $8,000. The building belonged to the "Langdon Estate."

No. 94, occupied on the lower floor by J. H. HYATT, as a carpet store, and above by Mrs. BREWER, as a boarding-house, was also consumed. Mr. HYATT's loss on stock was about $7,000. He is insured for $7,000—$3,000 in the St. Mark's, and $3,000 each in the Excelsior and Hamilton. The building was owned by Mr. BREWER—Mrs. BREWER's furniture was nearly all destroyed.

No. 92, occupied by T. H. STREFF, dealer in furs; stock somewhat damaged by fire and water—insured for $1,500 in the Rutgers Office, which will more than cover the loss. Building damaged in the upper stories by fire and generally by water—owned by WM. BLISTER.

No. 92, same building with No. 92½, occupied by WILLIAM M. SIMONS; stock slightly damaged.

The millinery store of M. LICHENSTEIN, also numbered 92, was damaged somewhat by water and smoke. Mr. LICHENSTEIN is insured for $25,000 in nine offices in this City and Philadelphia.

Building numbered 100 and 100½, occupied in part by G. M. RHODES as a clothing store, and by Mrs. HALLIDAY as a millinery store, was badly damaged. The upper stories were entirely consumed, and the lower one flooded with water. NORMAN COOK owned the building, and he has an an insurance of $4,000 thereon in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

The losses are variously estimated from $30,000 to $100,000. Neither amount are right. We think the entire damage on buildings and contents amounted to about $70,000—certainly no more. About two-thirds of the property destroyed is covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained; but circumstances tend to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary.

Most of the buildings being of wood, the fire spread with surprising rapidity—so great that the occupants of the upper stories had barely time to escape in safety. Indeed, had it not been for the heroic conduct of some citizens and firemen, some lives would have been sacrificed.

Two ladies and a boy were rescued from the upper part of No. 96 by Mr. JAMES HOPKINS. The boy was taken from the building nearly insensible from suffocation.

The occupants of Mrs. BREWER'S house were forced to fly to the street in their night-dresses. In the consequent confusion an old lady, 85 years of age, named Mrs. FRANCES HELLICER, and her two daughters, who occupied a back room, were left behind. The persons who had escaped, missing at length the females alluded to, gave the alarm, and three gentlemen heroically rushed into the burning building and rescued the old lady. The names of the rescuers are Messrs. FRANK and PHILIP NEWMAN, private citizens, and JOHN W. BRETON, a member of Engine Company No. 21. The gallant fellows were so nearly suffocated that had they not taken the precaution to stuff handkerchiefs in their mouths they would have been suffocated. The two daughters were rescued by Messrs. SAMUEL MARSHALL and CHARLES VAN PELT.

A German, named SCHILLAR, an occupant of one of the rear apartments, was nearly suffocated in his exertions to escape.

The buildings were nearly all divided into small apartments, and the walls were constantly falling with fearful crashes. The sparks flew thick and fast, and at one time it seemed not improbable that the buildings on the opposite side of the street, some of which were of wood, would be fired.

During the progress of the fire several explosions took place in the building, No. 98, and the timbers flew in all directions, scattering the immense crowd who had assembled, in great confusion. The explosions are supposed to have been from the gas apparatus.

It was strange and fortunate that no accident of a serious nature occurred.

Assistant Engineer, MICHAEL EICHELS was injured slightly by some falling brick, and a member of Truck No. 4 was knocked down and bruised by a flying timber.

These are the only accidents of which we have heard.

Chief MATSELL, with a large force of Police, was early on the ground and rendered efficient service.

The firemen worked most vigorously, but it was not till nearly 2 o'clock in the morning that the fire showed symptoms of defeat, and in half an hour afterwards its headway was so far checked that nearly all the fire companies retired.

Yesterday afternoon the ruins sent forth a dense and suffocating smoke, rendering proximity to the place extremely disagreeable.

Several workmen were employed in removing the rubbish all of yesterday.

Scarcely had the first destructive fire been extinguished when the alarm of fire was again sounded. At 3½ o'clock, (yesterday morning,) another fire broke out in the Bowery, not far from the scene of the first, and on the same side of the street. It was first discovered in an unoccupied shed, in the rear of and attached to the lamp-store of C. A. BALDWIN, No. 54 Bowery. The building being a frame one and old, the flames fanned by a high and cold wind, spread with surprising rapidity, and the house and a large portion of the contents were almost immediately destroyed. The fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings on each side of the store—Nos. 54½, 56, 56½, 52 and 52½.

Mr. BALDWIN's loss was about $4,000. He is insured for $1,000 in the Stuyvesant and $500 each in the North River and Rensselaer Offices. His furniture and personal property were nearly all destroyed. NORMAN COOK is owner of the building. It is insured in the North River Company for $750.

No. 54½ was occupied by L. SALOSHIN, dealer in fancy goods. His loss, including furniture, is about $2,000, upon which he is partly insured in the Granite, People's, and another office. This building was also owned by NORMAN COOK—insured in the Park Company for $750.

No. 56 was occupied by CHARLES J. COOK, cigar dealer. Stock damaged $1,500. Insured for $1,000 in the Astor Company. Building damaged in upper story. Owned by EUGENE BROWN.

No. 56½, owned and occupied by NORMAN COOK, manufacturer of umbrella furniture, also damaged; loss, $2,000. Insured for $1,000 in the Citizens' Office. The building insured for $1,500 in the National Company.

ELIAS ZACHARIUS occupied the lower floor of No. 52½ as a clothing store, and the upper portion for a residence. Both were nearly all destroyed; furniture insured for $400 in the Citizens' Office, and the stock for $3,000 in the Astor Company.

No. 52 was occupied by E. SCOTTS FRANKS, opticians. The building not much damaged and most of stock saved. No insurance.

The stove-store of J. H. & W. K. CORT was slightly damaged by water. They are insured in the Broadway for $2,000, Citizens' $2,000, and Mechanics' and Traders' $1,000. The building is owned by WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

This fire was undoubtedly an incendiary; one. It is a somewhat singular circumstance that three of the five houses burned by this fire were owned by Mr. NORMAN COOK, who also owned the building, No. 100, burned at the other fire. Mr. COOK's property is all fully insured.

The entire loss by this fire will not exceed, it is thought, $20,000, nearly all of which is insured.

Nearly all the occupants resided above their stores, and their families narrowly escaped being burned to death.

Mr. BALDWIN, who occupied No. 54 lowered his wife out of the second story window, from which she swung by her hands until rescued. Three of her children were taken from the building in the same manner.

The policemen were present in force, but despite their vigilance, numerous articles of merchandise and furniture were stolen. The thieves were present in unusual numbers.

The total loss by both fires will be about $70,000.

TEXAS AND THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

A Paper by Lieutenant E. L. Viele.

The Paper read before the Geographical Society on Thursday evening, by Lieutenant VIELE, was very interesting. Probably no one portion of our Union, he began, presents so many interesting features, or a wider field for physical research, than that embraced within the limits of Texas, containing as it does in marked and wide-spread developments, the three great leaves upon which nature has recorded the history of the material world. No less extensive is the field which her history offers to the contemplation of the political economist.

The earliest records of Texas are gleaned from those remarkable men, half priest, half soldier, who, after aiding in the subjugation of the Aztecs, spread themselves almost single-handed over a vast extent of country, uninhabited save by numerous tribes of savages, whose very existence was unknown to each other. Led on by visions more brilliant than those of CORTEZ—fired equally by religious zeal and ambition, these modern crusaders, braving danger with more than military ardor, and meeting death with the martyr's enthusiasm, with their numbers diminished and still decreasing, pressed on and on until they penetrated into the heart of the Continent, where for centuries the wild idolator has offered sacrifices on the altar of an unknown God.

Descending the water courses of the Gulf of Mexico, they sought, with the cross in one hand and the sword in the other, to colonize the nomadic tribes that roamed over the wild prairies of Texas. These efforts were time and again frustrated, and the daring adventurers paid to their enterprise the forfeit of their lives. Success seemed at length to crown their efforts, and a number of flourishing missions were eventually established in the valley of the Upper Rio Grande, the remains of which still exist, and form the nucleus of several considerable towns. These little communities were left for many years undisturbed; but while reposing in fancied security, an unseen storm was gathering around them. The wily savages of the plains, true to the instincts of their untamable and rapacious nature, swept down upon the settlements and ruthlessly murdered all they could find. The missions were for a time completely broken up.

While the Spaniards were pushing their semi-religious colonies into the interior, from Mexico, the French, with similar intent, were following the St. Lawrence to the lakes, and the lakes to the Mississippi, which was discovered by Father MARQUETTE in 1675, and seven years after the French trader LA SALLE explored it to its mouth.

Returning to France, LA SALLE organized an expedition to enter the Mississippi by sea. He was wrecked, however, on the Coast of Texas in 1685, (having missed his course,) near Galveston Bay, where he built a fort, in which he left the priests who accompanied him, and perished himself in an attempt to reach the mouth of the Mississippi. The fort was shortly after attacked by the Quaquois, and all of its inmates murdered. The Spaniards were alarmed at this attempt of the French to establish themselves in Texas, and an expedition was equipped to drive them away, but on arriving at the present site of Galveston, they found nothing but a ruined fort.

In 1714 the alarm was again given to the Spaniards, by the arrival of an adventurous Canadian, who had crossed through Texas, to open commercial relations with Mexico. As the surest means to prevent such encroachments, it was determined to establish missions, and at this time were built the missions of San Antonio, San Felipe, San José, Goliad and Refugio, the ruins of which still exist, some of which are used as Government stables, while the others are left unoccupied save by the owl and bat.

Civilization was now secured in Texas. Towards the close of the Eighteenth Century the Anglo-Saxon pioneers began to find their way to these little colonies; they were soon followed by others, and in 1812 their numbers having been largely augmented by the remnant of the notorious expedition organized by AARON BURR, a Revolution was fomented against the arbitrary Government of Spain which was soon suppressed.

In 1821 MOSES AUSTEN, an American from Connecticut, got permission from the Spanish authorities to establish a colony in Texas, and got a large tract of land on condition that within a given time he should establish on it a certain number of families. Shortly after this, Texas revolted against Spain, and from that time to the present, the history of that country is one continued series of revolutions and counter-revolutions, every page of her annals is disfigured with the blood of men, who at one time or another possessed the confidence of the people.

The names of DAVY CROCKETT and BOWIE (whose chivalrous deeds and desperate daring have even now the semblance of fabled story) are engraved on the stones of the *Alamo*, which will always be regarded by the TEXANS as a new Thermopylæ.

The independence of Texas was acknowledged by the United States on the 3d of March, 1837, by France in 1839, and in 1841 by England. In 1844 its annexation to the Union was accomplished. Hazardous as was the experiment, the sequel has proved that this political exotic, transplanted from the enervating and sickly soil of Mexico, has, under the genial influence of our institutions, grown into a vigorous and hardy plant.

The geographical position of Texas was then defined as lying between the parallels 25° 25′, and 36° 30′ north lat., and 93° 20′ and 107° lon. west from Greenwich. In extent it is 600 miles from east to west, and 400 miles from north to south, containing 237,321 square miles, or an area as large as Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia combined. It contains a population of 300,000, exclusive of Indians, the greater portion of which is from Tennessee, next in order from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky and North Carolina. Of foreigners, the great majority are Germans. Texas, he stated, contains, largely developed, the three great geographical formations—the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.

Great facilities were offered for the construction of the Great Pacific Railroad from the gradual elevation of the land.

The most remarkable feature of the State is the extraordinary number and extent of the rivers, having a total length exceeding 10,000 miles, which traverse the State, the navigation of which has been prevented by the wild and extensive growth of forest trees along their banks, which falling into the bed of the stream, form extensive rafts. Among these be enumerated the Red River, the Sabine, which forms part of the boundary between Texas and Louisiana; the Trinity River, which is navigable at high water 400, and at low water 100 miles; the Brazos, the Colorado, about twenty valley from the stream of which like a raft, the work of centuries, seven miles in length, three miles of which is a solid bed of logs from ten to twenty feet in depth, which prevents navigation. The Guadalupe and San Antonio, Paso Casolo, come next in rank. The Rio Grande, or as it is called by the Mexicans, the Rio "Bravo del Norte," rises in the Sierra Mountains, is about 2,000 miles in length, and navigable for steam 500 miles. The valley of the Rio Grande, where it passes through New-Mexico, is remarkably fertile; as it descends, however, the river becomes enclosed in the mountains, and the valley narrows into a chasm. A series of rapids are here formed, and not until it nears the Presidio does it become a navigable stream. From this point to the mouth it might be made navigable (by the removal of a few obstructions) at all seasons of the year for steamboats. Yet in comparison with the show it makes upon the map, the Rio Grande is an insignificant stream. Evaporation goes so rapidly on, that it is very little wider at its mouth than it is at Santa Fé, one thousand miles up. There is now a regular line of steamboats from the mouth to Rio Grande City. That part of this river between parallels 26 and 29, together with the country adjacent, formed the more immediate subject of the lecture. A marked difference exists between this region and the other portions of TEXAS, from the total absence of the smaller streams. This renders it very sterile, its barrenness being increased by the action of water having denuded the hills of the surface soil, leaving bare the limestone formation.

For the purpose of description, he commenced at the harbor of Brazos Santiago, which is a harbor very difficult of access, the sunken wrecks being the only guides by which the pilot steers his course. Brazos Island lies between the entrance of the harbor and the mouth of the river. Brownsville is the first American town on the river; between it and Point Isabella lie the far famed battle fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Brownsville is opposite the Mexican city of Matamoros.

Rio Grande City is the next town of importance on the east bank of the river. It was founded in 1848, and is now quite a settlement. It contains several good buildings and stores, facing a plaza, where the market is daily held in the open air. It is contiguous to the military post of Ringgold Barracks. It has no church, although nowhere could one be more appreciated. Here, as at Brownsville, a few men of intelligence give a more elevated tone to the place. This is a great fillibustering rendezvous. Among these reckless men can be found more true-souled honesty, and genuine generosity, than many would be led to suppose. Many a dare-devil Texan would scorn the paltry meanness, and fire at the acts of fraud perpetrated by friend on friend, which are not of unfrequent occurrence in our civilized metropolis. The lecturer gave a brief sketch of the towns of Roma, Laredo and others up to the Eagle Pass, in the vicinity of Fort Duncan, where "Wild Cat," the celebrated Seminole Chief has taken up his residence. The Mexican peasant of the Rio Grande is a character peculiar to that region of the country, possessing within itself all the elements of a social existence. He is his own shoemaker and tailor. The leather of his garments, and of his sandals, are made from the skins of the animals he has himself killed. He makes his own carts, hewing the wheels out of the solid wood. The corn he puts into the ground is left to Providence either to ripen or dry up, of which there is an even chance. After planting his corn he starts out on the prairie to lasso wild horses and cattle, and if he escapes the Comanches, he generally brings home a supply of stock for the ensuing year. These peasants are naturally a good and innocent race, although at present their ideas of morality are in rather a confused state. Frequently five generations are to be seen in one house, all living in peace and unity.

The Americans on the Rio Grande may be considered the most daring, adventurous set of men in the world. Actuated solely by the reckless spirit of adventure, and a restless love of the new and exciting, many of their lives present scenes of peril which none could encounter unless possessed of iron nerve, and which have left upon their souls the impress of a new nature. The feeling of sympathy in misfortune pervades all classes of Mexicans. So universal is this sentiment that the bitterest enemy, in the hour of trouble, will receive care and attention. The well-known devotion of the Mexican women to the sick and wounded of our army during the Mexican War finds no parallel in history.

The Indian tribes of Texas are the Comanches, the Lipans, the Wacoes, the Tawackames, the Tanekaways and the Caddoes. The Comanches are by far the most numerous. They now number between 6,000 and 10,000, but are, however, gradually diminishing. The Lipans are next to the Comanches in number; the rest are but remnants of tribes.

A description of the harbors was graphically given.

In describing the character of the inhabitants, he distinguished them as Indian, Mexican, and Anglo-Saxon. The lazy Mexicans, he said, lying in the sun with their naked children, give anything but a brisk or business-like air to the place. In the Texan is combined the raciness of the Kentuckian, the Creole impetuosity of the Louisianian, with the reckless heart-and-hand spirit of the Southwest. They follow different callings, from the scout to the judge; but there exists no false distinction among them—a man stands simply on his own merits. The word *Mazé*, or the idea conveyed by it, is not known: their hearts beat true to the call of friendship. Respect for woman seems an innate principle. Besides the regular Texans are a class of vagrant Americans who give a bad name to Texas.

The history of each, he concluded, differs from the other, yet through the character of all there runs a tinge of romance and chivalry which excites our admiration. In this wild region deeds are sometimes enacted which make the blood run cold to read of,—yet the vast extent of the country should be borne in mind, and the character of the State should not be judged from the isolated acts of a roving population. Texas stands among the Slaveholding States unrivaled in cultivation and production, in energy and enterprise, in intelligence and morality. It is only in the light of History that its annexation can be fully comprehended, coupled as it is with the Mexican war and the discovery of Gold in California. It is only in the light of History that we shall be able to read the now silent workings of a new and peculiar phase of civilization. Yet of this there is no doubt, that were the rest of the Union to pass from existence, there would be left within the limits of Texas the elements of a magnificent empire.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.

The World's Indebtedness to the Church.

The third of the series of lectures by Rev. AMBROSE MANAHAN, D. D., on the "Historical Evidences of the World's Indebtedness to the Church," was delivered on Thursday night before a brilliant and overflowing audience, in Clinton Hall. The Rev. lecturer began by saying that the subject which he had too rashly, he feared, presumed to unfold to them this evening, was of so vast and complicated an extent that the whole night might be consumed in its treatment, and the morning sun would find them advanced but a short way in their historical survey of the middle ages. He would be obliged necessarily, therefore, to confine himself to a brief survey of the leading characteristics of those ages and of the influence of the Church thereon. He then entered on a minute and elaborate investigation of the great results that had followed the introduction and spread of Christianity in the ages immediately preceding those commonly known as the dark ages. He disputed the assertion that the Church was the cause of the great popular confusion and mental darkness that prevailed from the fourth till the eleventh centuries; on the contrary, he said, they owed an immense debt of gratitude to the Church for the course which she pursued with success in dispelling the gloom of that period,—a period which, notwithstanding its backwardness, had been preceded by times that gave the calendar which all Christendom was to use thereafter—the period when all the liturgies, Latin and Greek and Oriental, were formed, and made the groundwork of Christian worship in times present and to come,—when the most beautiful Christian sermons were preached—when the most beautiful Christian hymns were composed and sung—when the ancient arts were first taught to abandon falsehood—when Christian jurisprudence was formed—when the codes of THEODORE and JUSTINIAN were purified and perfected, and when the first Congress of Nations was held in the Councils of Chalcedon and Nice. It was not the Church which had interfered to prevent the progress of civilization; this unerring guest by which the operation of man and society so happily begin, was obstructed and delayed, was due to the inroads of the barbarian hordes that overran Europe. The ravages of the Scythians, of the Teutons, of the Sclavonians, and the various other barbarous races—the Ostrogoths, the Visigoths, the Vandals, the Alani, &c., overwhelmed for a time all the social institutions of the then Christian world, and for several centuries one overwhelming wave had scarcely done its work of devastation when another followed and threw itself on the cathedrals and monasteries, and towns and cities of Europe, overturning and destroying them until they could scarcely be recognised in their ruins. If social abuses existed subsequent to this savage invasion, were they to be attributed to the Church? The sun might as well be blamed for allowing tares to grow up along with the grain sown in an uncleared soil. The character of the crusades and of pilgrimages was referred to briefly, the lecturer contending that in the main these customs and usages of the time were of peculiar service to the cause of Christian civilization. The Church was declared to be the only conservative power in the disorders that reigned at this period; and the superior civilization of Europe, as compared with the barbarism that now marks Asia and Africa—continents which started with equal if not greater advantages in the race of civilization—was attributed to the action of the Church—to the existence of a public mind, and to the fact that the centre of the Christian religion was the capital of the European continent. The growth and diffusion of education, under the fostering care of the Church, and the introduction of faith and civilization by ecclesiastics, principally of Irish birth, into the remotest regions of Europe, were next adverted to, and thus the truth of the saying of LAMARTINE—"*Civilisation, c'est la foi,*" ("Civilization is faith,")—was declared to be shown.

The reverend gentleman, on concluding, was saluted with a burst of enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Late Public School Society.

A meeting of the members of the late Public School Society was held at the Hall of the Board of Education on Thursday evening, pursuant to a call of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stevens, Davenport, Cooledge, Curtis, and Leveridge. GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman said that he felt much gratification in seeing so many persons respond to the call of the meeting, to take into consideration the best means of preparing and publishing the history of the Society and the rise and progress of Public Schools.

The Committee of the Public School Society, on a History of the Society, (consisting of Geo. T. Trimble, J. B. Collins, and S. W. Seton, Esqrs.,) reported that they had selected a suitable person to write said history, who would prepare it with as little delay as possible, and publish it under his own supervision, in good style, by one of the first publishing houses in the City. That $400 are asked for the service of compiling the history, the author looking to the sale of the work for any further advantage to himself. That this meeting had been called to devise means to raise the necessary sum. The author's name was WM. OLAND BOURNE.

Mr. DE PEYSTER wished to know whether the history was to be written under the supervision of this Committee.

Mr. KETCHUM said that he hoped that the history would be written in such a way as not to bring into bad odor the present School system. He would claim the privilege, and wished it to be particularly noted, of reading that portion of the history which had reference to the controversy of excluding the Bible from the Public Schools, commencing in 1822, as he was perfectly conversant with all the facts of that discussion.

Mr. CURTIS asked that the facts be chronicled relating to Archbishop HUGHES claiming part of the public school funds, at the conference held at Mechanics' Hall, between the Archbishop and the trustees of the Society, as they were important facts to have recorded.

Mr. DE PEYSTER said, that he wished a proper history be written, and in such a manner as not to offend any person at the present day. He was satisfied with the Committee appointed. He also wished, with a view to have all facts of interest noted, that every person having a knowledge of facts connected with the Society be invited to communicate the same in order that the history be written strongly and fully, and that everything be there that should be there, and nothing else.

Mr. WM. D. MURPHY said, that thirty-two years ago he heard that great man (DE WITT CLINTON,) whose picture is behind the Chair, say in his own parlor that he had began to write the history of this Society, so important did he consider it, and if sought he felt certain that manuscripts to that effect might be found among his papers.

Mr. KETCHUM then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the History of the Public School Society be prepared and published, under the supervision of the Committee heretofore appointed.

Mr. MURPHY moved that two members be added to the Committee, which was carried. Dr. PIERSON and Mr. KETCHUM were added thereto.

Mr. COOPER spoke in high terms of his connection with the Board of Education during the past year, and stated that he by no means considered the Public School Society defunct, but rather incorporated with the present system under the Board of Education. He expressed a hope that the union would be cemented so closely, that advantages the most beneficial would result therefrom.

Mr. LEVERIDGE moved, with a view of defraying the expenses of compilation and publishing the proposed History, that a collection be at once made. It was suggested that the gentlemen present would give in their names to the Secretary, with the amount which they wished to subscribe placed after their names, which was done. The amount subscribed was announced to be about $255.

Several of the subscribers announced their readiness to increase their subscriptions, to make up any deficiency. The Secretary was of opinion that it would be time enough to do so when the work was published and the deficiency ascertained.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

The Commissioners of Emigration—Important Proceedings.

A very interesting meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held on Wednesday last. They appointed a Committee to confer with the Committee of the Common Council, to whom was referred so much of the Mayor's message as refers to the emigration of criminals and paupers into this country. The following letter, addressed to the Counsel of the Board, was received and read:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Esq.—*Sir:* This Committee, through their Chairman, had the pleasure to receive yours of the 29th ult., in answer to a communication addressed by him to the Commissioners of Emigration, on the subject of the introduction into this country of foreign criminals and paupers. In your letter, after referring to the anxiety felt by the Commissioners for the suppression of this great evil, you stated that you would communicate to the Committee their views and suggestions, and would also furnish them with the laws of the State of New-York on the subject. Since the receipt of your favor, this Committee have suspended all action, in expectation of hearing further from the Commissioners, and, as the session is now far advanced, I am requested again to invite the attention of the Commissioners to this interesting subject.

FRANCIS B. CUTTING.

Considerable indignation was manifested in consequence of the receipt of a communication from the Governors of the Almshouse asking payment for the care of emigrant paupers. The matter was referred to the Chairman to report at the next meeting.

Commissioner CHARTERS made a statement with regard to the shipment of one hundred and fifty foreign criminals and paupers in the ship *Rochambeau*, to this country. It seems they landed at another port before coming to this, and are not, therefore, chargeable to the Commission.

The attention of the Board was called to the charges made by Captain CARPENTER of the Fifth Ward, against the Commission, and some remarks ensued thereon. Commissioner PURDY denied the allegation, and offered a resolution explaining the occurrence; but at the request of Commissioner KERRIGAN, it was withdrawn, on the ground that it would be useless to notice all the complaints made by Police Captains and others.

Commissioner KENNEDY moved that a soup kitchen be established in the basement of the emigrant office, as soup was the cheapest food that could be furnished to those who applied for relief. This was carried, and Commissioners KENNEDY, PURDY and CHARTERS were appointed to see that the necessary preparations were made.

Mr. FAGAN, Superintendent of the Emigrant Office in Canal-street, appeared before the Board and stated that he had sent a number of newly arrived emigrants to several institutions, to supply the places of the 'Longshoremen who left their work to resist a reduction of their wages, but that they refused to work unless they received $1 75 per day, the rate adopted by the 'Longshoremen. This conduct excited the indignation of Commissioners KENNEDY and KELLY, but Commissioner PURDY said he could hardly blame them; the poor fellows didn't wish to reduce the wages of the regular workmen. After some discussion Commissioner WITTHAUS moved that no person hereafter should receive lodging for more than one night after suitable employment had been furnished them.

This was carried.

The Board, after the transaction of some other local business, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.....FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

The President, DANIEL D. CONOVER, in the Chair.

The Board went into the third reading of bills. A number of unimportant bills were adopted on a final passage, after which the Board received the following

PETITIONS:

Of Gulian C. Verplanck and others to have the ordinance for the lighting of streets to remain as at present. Referred.

Of Hoffrick Mooney & Co., for the same.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The following resolution was called up, and, on motion, was adopted by a vote of 28 Ayes to 21 Noes.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of this Board be appointed to proceed to Albany, and exert their influence with the members of the State Legislature to prevent the passage of certain acts now before that body, having for their object the alteration of the City Charter.

THE STREETS IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Councilman HEALY:

Whereas, The Contractor for cleaning streets in the Fourth Ward has neglected to comply with his contract, therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps proceed to employ sufficient help to clean the streets of that Ward.

Referred.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

That it be referred the Committee on Ordinances the propriety of adopting an ordinance to prevent the driving of cattle and swine through the streets south of Forty-second-street. Laid over.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Councilman SCHENCK—That the Hudson River Railroad Company be directed to repair Hudson-street between Canal and Chambers-streets. Adopted.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Petition of Daniel P. Morse and others, to have all public works proceeded with as soon as possible—to grade Eighth-avenue to the end thereof; to compel the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track as far as the avenue is graded, and the owners of lots to fill the lots up to within six feet, for the grade of the Avenue. Referred.

HOBOKEN FERRY.

To compel the Hoboken Ferry Company to run their boats from the foot of Canal-street at intervals of half an hour, from 9 P. M. to 12 P. M., daily. Referred.

PAVING PARK-ROW, BOWERY AND FOURTH-AVENUE.

Councilman REED—That all paper contracts, &c., relating to the paving of Park-row, Bowery, and Fourth-avenue, in possession of the Comptroller, or Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, be forwarded to this Board. Adopted.

THE COST OF THE CROTON.

Councilman CONOVER—That the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department be requested to inquire into the propriety of reconstructing the rates for the use of the Croton water. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to meet first Monday in February.

THE STREETS.

Annual Report of the Street Commissioner.

STREET DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the requirement of the City Charter, I herewith respectfully submit a report of the transactions of this Department, for the year ending December 31, 1854, with such suggestions as seem necessary to be brought to your attention.

The number of ordinances and resolutions passed by the Common Council, authorizing improvements on Avenues, streets, and piers, and for other purposes, under direction of this Department, is 344. The number of permits granted for the purpose of building vaults is 201. The amount of money received for that account, and deposited in the City treasury, is $11,900 37. The amount received and collected by the bureau of collection of assessments, as will appear from the report of the Collector, hereto annexed, is $509,567 98. The regulation and grading of Second-avenue, from Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, has been completed during the year, the assessment confirmed by the Common Council, and is now open for travel. The rounding of corners of sidewalks of Broadway and the intersecting streets, is in progress under my direction.

A statement of the titles and description of contracts unfinished, is attached hereto.

The reports to me of the operations of the bureaus of this department are also attached, to wit:

Of Assessments. Of Collection of Assessments. Of Lands and Places. Of Wharves.

An act having been passed by the State Legislature, authorizing certain grounds to be taken for the Central Park; and, previous to the passage of said act, contracts having been made for regulating, &c., several avenues and streets within its limits, the Common Council passed a resolution providing for the appointment of arbitrators, both on the part of the City and of the contractors, to settle and arrange the claims of the latter. They are now considering the matter so confided to them.

I again ask your consideration of a subject of a plan and map of avenues and streets for the entire extent of the island above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. It is a matter of great interest and importance to all owners of property above that line that the widths of the streets, &c., should be permanently fixed and established. A resolution was adopted by the Common Council, June 13, 1851, directing the Street Commissioner to procure and present a plan and map for that purpose; but for want of the requisite appropriation, he has hitherto been unable to comply with the same, and now asks that it be made.

Daily demands are made by citizens upon this Department for repairs of sidewalks and curb and gutter-stones, which it is unable to meet. On the 29th of December, 1853, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council, authorizing the Street Commissioner to give notice to owners of the same, and requiring them to make the necessary repairs, and in their default to cause them to be made by this Department, at their expense; but in consequence of there being no appropriation inserted therein, he is without power to conform to it. The enforcement of this ordinance would prevent complaint where small repairs are required, and make unnecessary much legislation; and I therefore respectfully request that the said ordinance be taken up and passed, with an adequate appropriation for the purpose.

The public parks and grounds have received from the proper officer such attention, in the way of improvement and embellishment, as seemed to be required and the means placed at its disposal would allow; and they are now in good condition.

The wharves, piers and bulkheads have also received that attention and supervision their importance demand. I would suggest that several new piers are required in the upper section of the City, on both rivers; the rapid extention of improvements in that section, and the opening of new streets, seem to make it necessary and expedient that further pier accommodations should be afforded, more especially for the purpose of landing building materials, fuel, &c.

Statement of Expenditures under this Department on Trust and City Account for the year 1854:

Battery Enlargement	$24,992 00
Cleaning Docks and Slips	5,676 00
Lands purchased for Assessments	77 46
Lands and Places	14,077 00
Roads and Eighth-avenue	54,626 [illegible]
Real Estate Expenses	45,426 51
Removing Sunken Vessels	1,600 00
Docks and Slips, new work	87,997 81
Docks and Slips, repairs	27,788 27
Moneys refunded on Assessment Sales	1,575 44
Charges on Arrears of Assessments	2,676 12
Streets, Opening	221,227 48
Streets, Paving, &c	1,127,859 75
Wells and Pumps	670 42
Fencing Vacant Lots	1,222 67
Interest on Assessments	4,998 09

The Counsel to the Corporation having advised me that the injunction heretofore granted has been dissolved, restraining the Corporation from taking further proceedings in the matter of opening and laying out the triangular plot of ground bounded by [illegible] was carried, and Commissioners KENNEDY, PURDY and CHARTERS were appointed to see that the necessary preparations were made.

Mr. FAGAN, Superintendent of the Emigrant Office in Canal-street, appeared before the Board and stated that he had sent a number of newly arrived emigrants to several institutions, to supply the places of the 'Longshoremen who left their work to resist a reduction of their wages, but that they refused to work unless they received $1 75 per day, the rate adopted by the 'Longshoremen. This conduct excited the indignation of Commissioners KENNEDY and KELLY, but Commissioner PURDY said he could hardly blame them; the poor fellows didn't wish to reduce the wages of the regular workmen. After some discussion Commissioner WITTHAUS moved that no person hereafter should receive lodging for more than one night after suitable employment had been furnished them.

This was carried.

The Board, after the transaction of some other local business, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.....FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

The President, DANIEL D. CONOVER, in the Chair.

The Board went into the third reading of bills. A number of unimportant bills were adopted on a final passage, after which the Board received the following

PETITIONS:

Of Gulian C. Verplanck and others to have the ordinance for the lighting of streets to remain as at present. Referred.

Of Hoffrick Mooney & Co., for the same.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The following resolution was called up, and, on motion, was adopted by a vote of 28 Ayes to 21 Noes.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of this Board be appointed to proceed to Albany, and exert their influence with the members of the State Legislature to prevent the passage of certain acts now before that body, having for their object the alteration of the City Charter.

THE STREETS IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Councilman HEALY:

Whereas, The Contractor for cleaning streets in the Fourth Ward has neglected to comply with his contract, therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps proceed to employ sufficient help to clean the streets of that Ward.

Referred.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

That it be referred the Committee on Ordinances the propriety of adopting an ordinance to prevent the driving of cattle and swine through the streets south of Forty-second-street. Laid over.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Councilman SCHENCK—That the Hudson River Railroad Company be directed to repair Hudson-street between Canal and Chambers-streets. Adopted.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Petition of Daniel P. Morse and others, to have all public works proceeded with as soon as possible—to grade Eighth-avenue to the end thereof; to compel the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track as far as the avenue is graded, and the owners of lots to fill the lots up to within six feet, for the grade of the Avenue. Referred.

HOBOKEN FERRY.

To compel the Hoboken Ferry Company to run their boats from the foot of Canal-street at intervals of half an hour, from 9 P. M. to 12 P. M., daily. Referred.

PAVING PARK-ROW, BOWERY AND FOURTH-AVENUE.

Councilman REED—That all paper contracts, &c., relating to the paving of Park-row, Bowery, and Fourth-avenue, in possession of the Comptroller, or Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, be forwarded to this Board. Adopted.

THE COST OF THE CROTON.

Councilman CONOVER—That the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department be requested to inquire into the propriety of reconstructing the rates for the use of the Croton water. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to meet first Monday in February.

THE STREETS.

Annual Report of the Street Commissioner.

STREET DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the requirement of the City Charter, I herewith respectfully submit a report of the transactions of this Department, for the year ending December 31, 1854, with such suggestions as seem necessary to be brought to your attention.

The number of ordinances and resolutions passed by the Common Council, authorizing improvements on Avenues, streets, and piers, and for other purposes, under direction of this Department, is 344. The number of permits granted for the purpose of building vaults is 201. The amount of money received for that account, and deposited in the City treasury, is $11,900 37. The amount received and collected by the bureau of collection of assessments, as will appear from the report of the Collector, hereto annexed, is $509,567 98. The regulation and grading of Second-avenue, from Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, has been completed during the year, the assessment confirmed by the Common Council, and is now open for travel. The r

[illegible] Gold Mines in California.

[illegible] Correspondence will be issued [illegible] Gold Mines, in order to meet the wishes of [illegible] It will contain a correct [illegible] the mailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of [illegible] all parts of the United States; full [illegible] Summaries; Reports of Public Meetings, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers [illegible] for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Congressional.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to pay [illegible] Jones the sum of which he was [illegible] by the action of a Court Martial in [illegible] was taken up and, after some debate, [illegible] The bill for the relief of the [illegible] and heirs of Major General [illegible] De Kalb was taken up and passed. A joint resolution for the establishment of a weekly express mail between San Francisco and St. Louis was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-roads.

In the House, the Pacific bill was further considered. Many speeches were made, but the friends of the bill did not agree upon any plan which would secure unity of action. Some favored three roads. Others favored a grand road with two branches. The effort to commit the subject to a Select Committee of thirty-one, proposed by Col. Benton, was rejected, and nothing definite was agreed to.

Complaint-Book—A Word of Advice.

When the Mayor's Complaint-Book was opened, the City Press, including the Daily Times, made it a rule that the more serious [illegible] of complaint which were there noted should be published from time to time. The [illegible] is still continued. Unfortunately, it [illegible] offensive to some of the parties whose names and misdeeds have figured conspicuously. We have a word of plain advice for

The Mayor deemed it proper to establish a medium through which the citizen who observes derelictions of duty on the part of Corporation officers, may bring instances of neglect to the notice of those who are empowered to apply a remedy. The Complaint-Book was opened within a short period after Mr. Wood's assumption of the Mayoralty. It became at once popular. Its pages were covered on the first day with reports from all sections of the town. Respectable citizens, stopping at the City Hall on their way to their places of business, entered a complaint against a Street-Contractor who had not been seen in the performance of his duties for months previously,—gave the names of violators of the Corporation ordinances,—entered remonstrances against the nuisances which rendered their residences unpleasant and unhealthy,—or reported Policemen who had been guilty of neglect, insolence or drunkenness. Strangers who had been swindled made complaints which ended in the arrest and punishment of the offenders. Parties who had suffered abuse obtained an opportunity to demand investigation. The Book has been rapidly filled. The heads of the Departments of the Municipal Government have had their attention directed to particular instances of neglect. The Mayor superintends and directs all. There are many advantages in the system, and we are compelled to believe that the objections urged against it will weigh but lightly in the balance. Let us see how they bear an examination. A man takes a contract for cleaning certain streets. He places himself under obligation to remove all offensive substances, to send his carts at regular intervals, to wash the gutters every day, and to allow no accumulations; to report all the violations of law which interfere with the performance of his contract. Instead of fulfilling these requirements, he takes his leisure and draws his pay. The inhabitants of the Ward see him at work, perhaps three times in a year,—sometimes not so often. They enter complaints before a lax Commissioner, who treats the stories that he hears with mingled contempt, draws *his* pay, and enjoys a berth which is to him the fattest of sinecures. But a new power comes into existence. The City has a Mayor who, unlike some of his predecessors, believes that the Mayor is the Chief Officer of the City, whose business it is to exercise a general supervision. This man takes it upon him to say to the aggrieved citizen—"Your complaint shall be attended to." A portly volume lies open; the nature of the complaint is indicated; a clerk has charge; the immediate superior of the offender is apprised of the facts, and the Mayor sees fit to watch him closely. All this is exceedingly simple:—yet it is what nobody has before attempted in the Mayor's Office. We think it a good thing.

"But," says a party who waits fiercely upon us to correct a statement—"why do you publish a libel upon me? My character is at stake. If you do not retract, I shall sue you for thirty thousand dollars!" Your remedy—and we say it for the benefit of the persons who wait upon us every week—is simply this: Go to the Mayor, or the Head of Department, as the case may be; tell him that you believe the charge that has been made against you is unjust; demand an immediate investigation; produce your testimony, and then abide by the result. If you are found guilty, say so. If innocent, we shall cheerfully insert a report of the examination. But if punished, we shall equally take the liberty to state that fact, as a warning to others.

We state these facts plainly, because we believe the occasion justifies us in so doing. We believe it to be the duty of every good citizen, to uphold my Government in such measures as are calculated to insure peace and good order. And while the conduct of the new Mayor himself will be watched with a

The last consideration of the Mayor in reference to the sale of liquors at the fashionable Hotels on the Sabbath, is received with favor. It is a remarkable feature in Municipal Government when such measures are vigorously persisted in. In the course of some remarks in yesterday's paper, we named the Astor as one of the first houses to set the example of obedience: it should have had all the credit due to it, having closed its bar on Sundays for several months past. We understand that the Metropolitan Hotel adopted the same course, and that the Mayor's order will be strictly enforced in that establishment; while a morning journal of yesterday was authorized to state that the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel were prepared to adopt a similar course of action. The Carlton House, on Broadway, will close its bar to-morrow.

These examples indicate that the Mayor's order is taking effect, and that four respectable houses of the City will cheerfully cooperate in executing its requirements.

Bellevue Hospital and its "Transferred" Cases.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, Jan. 19, 1855.

An article appeared in yesterday's Times on an inquest held by Coroner Hilton, at Blackwell's Island Hospital, on the body of John Hanlon, "who was *shamefully treated* at Bellevue Hospital."

The meaning of the above quotation we do not understand. If it refers to the medical treatment, it is unquestionably incorrect; if to the circumstance of his transfer, we have only to call attention to a regulation of the "Governors," that "no patient shall be admitted into this Hospital suffering from a disease incurable, or not likely to be benefited by medical treatment."

The patient was admitted on Saturday afternoon, and was transferred on Monday, no transfers being allowed on Sunday.

The patient was not in a "dying condition" when he left here for the Island, nor, indeed, any worse than he had been some weeks previously,—at least such was the statement of the patient himself.

As for "compression of the brain," which he was said to have been suffering from, we are perfectly satisfied that nothing of the kind existed while in this Institution. He labored under some of the symptoms attending such a condition; but was entirely rational, and had to such a degree the use of his faculties as to give an intelligent account of himself. And when "transferred" he walked to the boat, a distance of a hundred yards or more, supported by the arm of his orderly.

At 12 o'clock M. on Monday he left here for the Island, and, according to the testimony, died soon after; how soon after his arrival we should like to be informed. Was it a few hours, or a few days? Is it to be expected that an old man, *sixty* years of age, suffering from chronic disease, should give two days' notice of his demise?

The Coroner's Jury deprecate the practice of sending persons in *delicate health* from our Hospital to Blackwell's Island. If it is meant by *delicate health*, that the persons are in a *moribund* condition, we would inform them that none such are ever transferred, nor allowed to be, even if our *philanthropy* would suggest such a course; healthy able-bodied men we are not able to give them, since they are not received in this institution.

We are led to make this explanation to the Coroner's Jury and the public, from the belief that prejudice might arise against this institution, which would prevent the poor from seeking that relief which belongs to them, and from the fact that the patient was transferred from the wards under our immediate medical supervision.

E. F. MATTHEWS, M. D.,
F. B. NORCOM, M. D., } Bellevue Hospital.

It is a bad thing for a hospital to get the reputation of a larger mortality in its wards than its neighbors have. It is the one tender point in a hospital's reputation—it is the raw which, when a discerning people have once opened it, is not permitted to scab over early. Now this is the unfortunate reputation of Bellevue. It is not all of it deserved—but Bellevue being the lame beast, every driver throws his sack on its back. The hospital in Broadway is in good repute. Its mortality is small, and its managers know the value of keeping it so. Now admission to this Hospital is granted to those who can pay for the privilege and to those affected by sudden accidents. If a patient recovers rapidly, it is well. If he sinks, and his power to pay sinks as rapidly, the City has provided for such cases the Almshouse Hospital, and—off he is packed to Bellevue. No man in private practice can afford too large a mortality in his medical diocese. If his patient is very poor, he gives his time and sevices freely for a while, but it is not human nature to work always for nothing. As his sickness deepens, what wonder if his attendant advise him to go to the house prepared for him and paid for out of your money and ours,—and he is packed off to Bellevue,—to add another to their great mortality. No wonder that the physicians in charge of Bellevue are anxious to save their reputation by conforming to the letter of the Ten Governors' regulation, and, whenever it is possible, hasten to transfer their chronic cases that are not in immediate need of medical aid to the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. If there a relapse should occur, they are sent not back to Bellevue, but to the Penitentiary Hospital. If past the reach of medical art there, still there is one other transfer to be made—in Potter's Field on Ward's Island there is *generally* an undisturbed *rest*.

We would not wonder, then, if, as in the case commented on above, a "transfer" occasionally were made which had better been left uneffected. We have no comments to make on the above case; but about this "transferring" generally.

You are thinking, reader, of "ambulances"—covered coaches and quiet bearers, who gently lift the invalid to his palanquin and convey him on a gently-wafted boat across the beautiful river to the noble Island-charity opposite. Not a bit of that is the truth. He is put on board the *King Philip*, a cruel little steamer, which has nothing on its deck to shelter the invalid—not an awning, not a hurricane-deck, not a cabin, not a bunk, even. The invalid has no protection from the weather while on board—none from the sun—none from the sudden shower. The jury

Probably the Governors of the Almshouse could not do better thing than to overhaul completely their Bellevue Hospital. What fashion of heed has it? Is it a responsible one? Is there a worse-ventilated building in the City or its environs? Is the odor of poultices stronger in any wards the world over? Who supervises the attendants, and if they err, to whom are they responsible? How is the diet?—how adapted to the wants of the convalescent? We have a thought that, if these questions could be answered satisfactorily to the public, Bellevue would be a very different establishment from what it now is.

The Shame of Our City.

Our City suffers one most foul disgrace, to be rid of which we see no movement yet made, even by our efficient and praiseworthy Mayor. Perhaps it would not be wise to attempt lopping too many of the hydra's heads before public sentiment has manifested its willingness to stand by and sear them. We hope that the subject will be reached soon by the Mayor, however—for unless the reform is attempted by some such fearless and determined man as his works have proven him to be, attempting will only be the beginning of a most lamentable failure.

We allude to the open and indecent parade that is permitted of miserable women of the lowest sort, in Broadway, at all hours from nightfall till far past midnight;—that our principal promenade should be turned into a bargaining-ground of shameless men and dissolute women, to such an extent that profligacy is kept perpetually before the eyes of the young who are obliged to be there at all in the evening, and licentiousness advertises itself more openly than any honest trade may do, yet without a word of interference from the press or the police.

No other City in the States has a taint of the evil odor which New-York suffers in this respect. Men from Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, profess the greatest disgust at our toleration. Men from New-Orleans ask in unaffected surprise, if our police have no instructions to abate so intolerable a nuisance. From the papers we should conclude that such exhibitions in San Francisco would be put down before their first repetition.

What father willingly walks up Broadway with his young son in an evening after 8 o'clock? What young man consents willingly to walk through that thoroughfare with his mother or sister, seeing that oaths and obscenity are not whispered, but loudly bandied between lost women and shameless men?

From Chambers-street to Canal, at night, these public pests flaunt their gay clothing and painted faces under every lamp, facing even honest females without quailing, and stand upon every corner tempting youth to their ruin. As the night deepens, the nuisance becomes more and more noisome, until near one in the morning the street is again for the most part surrendered to decency, and fit for the presence of people whose ears are not familiar with the coarsest vulgarity.

Within the week we have seen policemen talking familiarly with these harridans. Yet generally, the close approach of the policeman is a signal for the daughter of shame to hush her ribaldry or hollow laughter and pass on.

Has not this abomination been borne about as long as society can safely bear it? Is not this the time—with a Mayor in whom the people have learned to put confidence, with a police just infected with an unusual zeal to serve the City, and a people bent on reform—is not this a favorable time to attempt to purge Broadway of this, its greatest disgrace?

☞ There was a foolish rumor down town yesterday that something of a riot had occurred in Washington-square, at the head of Fifth-avenue. Of course there was nothing of it. The Park gatherings have grown small by degrees and commendably less since Monday, and the only plausible look of the rumor referred to, was in the possibility that the agrarian demagogues had suddenly changed the scene of their incoherent though mischievous harangues. The senseless movement, however, which no true American workingman ever countenanced, and which the well-disposed of our adopted citizens heartily despised as an abuse of the rights of hospitality, has run its course. Even the *Herald's quasi* support and countenance, which was rendered on Wednesday, in order, if possible, to reach the peculiar object of the Editor's personal hate, the substantial people of New-York, who refuse to recognize him or the influence of his paper, in any social sense, could not perpetuate it.

It is eminently proper, and every way creditable to the City, that this should be so. The gatherings referred to were from the beginning called under false pretences—amounting only to an impudent assumption to speak, and, if the leaders dared, act in the name of the real workingmen of New-York. They could amount to nothing, in the very nature of the material of which they were composed. Hundreds who, in ignorance of the object, if definite object they really had, of the meetings and of the character of the obscure and erratic, as well as unprincipled demagogues who led the movement—were seduced into the crowd last week and took part in the procession on Monday, have consulted prudence in absenting themselves since. There are comparatively few left, even among the viciously-inclined idlers of alien notions of unrestrained liberty, to make up another such demonstration. The insult to a City which is and has been pouring out its private contributions, like water, to succor the poor and relieve the unemployed, is too gross even for such men and striplings to persevere in. So may it ever be.

Pleading an Order for a Loan.

A young man of fine address, named Nathaniel H. Webb, was arrested yesterday by Officer Stevens, of the Second Ward, charged with forging an order for a loan of $35 in the name of Wm. C. Lyons, of No. 198 Williamsburgh. The accused

Musical.

Niblo's Garden.—The Philharmonic Concert comes off to-night, and will, as on the last occasion, be given in the Theatre. We have not seen the programme, and cannot therefore refer to the features of the Concert. It will be safe however to go.

Niblo's Saloon.—Paul Julien the incomparable gives his Concert to-night for the benefit of the poor. The programme is admirable, and the price of tickets only Fifty Cents. M'lle. Martini D'Orny, the excellent contralto, has been engaged and will sing "Il Segretto" from "Lucrezia," and the Irish ballad of the "Last Rose of Summer."

We hope there will be a good attendance. These independent charity concerts given by talented artistes are worthy of all support.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pacific Railroad Bill—Gen. Wool—Emigrant Passenger Bill—Army Bills—Express Mail to California.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1855.

The fight on the Pacific Railroad begins to be close in the House;—and to morrow will probably decide the fate of the measure, under its present "grooming." I do not yet believe it will be passed at this time, notwithstanding it has been made an entirely different scheme from that which Mr. McDougal fathered, and in its amended shape *seemed* to be almost triumphant to-day. An overwhelming vote of the House tacked an amendment to the bill to-day, despite Mr. McDougal's resistance,—which has the effect of fixing upon the central route as the one over which the road shall be constructed. I don't believe the bill will be allowed to pass the House in this shape; and even if it should, it could not be expected to carry in the Senate against Mr. Rusk's powerful opposition, which it would be certain to encounter. Better recommit the bill, gentlemen, until it loses a little of the Nebraska odor; and then the Anti-Nebraska men, perhaps, will take it up for you and give it success.

Mr. Fish to-day succeeded in getting through the Senate his bill to remit certain penalties imposed upon emigrant vessels for technical violations of the law governing the carrying of passengers. I explained the necessity for this law some time since. As there ought to be, and is so far as I know, no objection to it in any quarter, since Mr. F.'s lucid explanation of its purposes, it will probably pass the House promptly.

Mr. F. will to-morrow report from the Select Committee on the subject, his bill for the better protection of the lives and health of passengers on emigrant vessels, with a number of amendments, designed to meet, as far as possible, the objections urged against it by the merchants engaged in the passenger trade. Mr. F. has expended a great deal of time and much labor in the investigation of this subject, and in maturing what certainly seems to be an admirable plan of accomplishing the purpose of the bill. It is sincerely to be hoped that Congress will give practical effect to his efforts, by giving this plan the character and force of law, without further delay.

The rumor is rife again that General Wool has been recalled from the command of the Military Department of the Pacific. Another version is that he has asked for his recall. On inquiry, I am satisfied there is no truth in either of these statements. Gen. Wool has neither asked his recall nor been ordered home. Some of his army acquaintances have said frequently, for six months past, that he intended to ask to be recalled, and the General himself has stated that he *expected* to be. Hence the rumors, doubtless.

There is danger to the Army bills, I begin to fear. Congress has gone into the discussion of such questions as the organization of the Army, and of brevet rank; and, as the details of army organization are not easily understood by civilians, and as the Army itself is about equally divided upon the question of brevet rank, it is hardly to be expected that Congress can be harmonious enough on these subjects to effect any practical result, unless members are willing to follow the lead of the Secretary of War and the Military Committees, who certainly are competent to mature whatever measures of reform are essential to the service. Is there any danger in doing this? The necessity for reform, and for the increase of the Army, and for the increase of pay of the officers, is very great—so great, indeed, that much of personal views on non-essential points should be sacrificed, if necessary, in order to carry these more important matters.

It is said that Capt. Ringgold, late in command of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, is complaining bitterly that Commodore Perry sent him home as an invalid because of his temporary aberration of mind, resulting from severe illness while in the China Seas. The Captain thinks this measure was harsh and uncalled for, and it is not improbable that some official inquiry on the subject may be instituted.

Senator Gwin will introduce to-morrow a brief but very important bill for the establishment of a weekly express mail from St. Louis to San Francisco, to be carried in ten days,—a trip of fifteen days to be deemed a failure for which no excuse shall be valid. The idea of this bill is to establish a letter express merely, at fifty cents per half ounce—the mail to be transported on horseback. The measure is novel, practical and important. There is no doubt it can be carried out, if adopted, by the agency of one of the companies who propose to establish a stage route across the plains; and there are a large number of persons who would gladly avail themselves of its advantages; while at the same time, at the rate of charges named, the mail would certainly be a self-supporting one. If the contract is authorized, it will involve no expenditure of money except the service is actually performed. S.

CITY POLITICS.

Central Democratic Union of the State of New-York.

A meeting of the members of this body was held last evening, at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of taking action on the Constitution and By-laws. John Cochrane, Esq., in the Chair. S. W. Cone, Esq., Secretary, read the proposed Constitution and By-laws. The Chairman then asked the pleasure of the meeting. Mr. Osgood moved that the clause which made provision that five delegates represent the Tammany Society, be stricken out, inasmuch as that Society was not a political, but rather a charitable body, and was composed equally of Whigs and Democrats. The motion was carried.

The articles and clauses of the Constitution and By-laws were taken up, discussed, and adopted singly.

The Constitution provided that the name of the Association shall be called "The Central Democratic Union of the State of New-York." That five delegates should represent the different Wards in the City and County of New-York, a like number the different counties of the State, and the Young Men's Democratic Union Club. It shall be the duty of the association to disseminate the principles of Democracy throughout the State of New-York. The passage by the Legislature of this State of all unjust and oppressive laws, tending to abridge the Constitutional right of the citizen, whether "Maine Liquor laws," or laws of similar restrictive effect in the business or civil relations of citizens; and all acts unjustly discriminating against our fellow-citizens of foreign birth,

contrary to the spirit of our institutions, the principles of the Democratic party, and the requirements of sound policy.

The meetings of the Union shall be held on the first Friday evening of every month.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Literrary Festival.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Literary Association of Brooklyn.

The Hamilton Literary Association of Brooklyn had its Twenty-fifth Annual Dinner on Thursday evening, at Delmonico's. Twenty-fifth Annual! The like of it for age we are not cognizant of in any like Association;—a Society backed by no outside appliances of library or reading-room, and connected with no Colleges. To attain to a quarter of a century, is to reach a brave old age, in the piping times when everything has gone over to the hands of the "young" ones. The Society was originated when Brooklyn was a baby at the breast of New-York,—now she is large enough to be her sister, and a good deal more beautiful—as the critics say. Meanwhile, the Society, without making much noise, has quietly done its work,—enjoying its weekly meetings for debate, and its annual dinners, on which occasions its senior members delight to reunite with the juniors and have a good time together. Many of the first men of Brooklyn have been connected with the brotherhood, and its influence upon all is confessedly excellent.

On this annual occasion some forty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner at 8 o'clock. Delmonico's host had "*been* himself;" after saying which, it would be folly to add another word as to the excellence of the viands. When every one's capacity had been tried to the utmost, the President of the occasion, rapped out "order," and began reading the regular toasts:

1. *The Memory of Hamilton.*

Which was honored standing, and in silence.

2. *Our Twenty-fifth Anniversary.*

To Which James L. Campbell, Esq., as one who had seen about as many anniversaries as any present member, responded, entering somewhat into his historical recollections.

3. *Literature, and the Temples reared to its worship.*

Mr. James D. Clarke, President of the Society, replied, facetiously and felicitously.

4. *The Consolidated City of Brooklyn.*

Judge Greenwood delivered a handsome address on this text, in which much interesting information was conveyed in a pleasant manner touching the growth of the city—its condition when the Society was founded—the influence that had been wrought by each upon the other, and the prospects of both. The Judge coming at last to the subject of the Brooklyn press, said many true and suggestive things about it. Then he spoke of the New-York press and of *its* bearings upon Brooklyn, and being pleased to compliment the Daily Times, one of the invited guests of the evening, Frank Tuthill of that paper, was called out; and he briefly answered to the call.

5. *The Alumni of the Hamilton Literary Association.*

To this, Wm. E. Curtis, of New-York, made reply—bearing most upon the local reminiscences quickened by the occasion.

6. *The Memory of our departed Brethren.*

Mr. Robert Sherwell feelingly rehearsed the worth of the departed—fortunately they have been but few thus far, only three of the members having departed this life.

7. *The Judicial Hamiltonians.*

Judge Morse spoke for the Judiciary.

8. *The Bar, as illustrated and adorned by Hamilton.*

J. M. Van Cott, Esq., analyzed the traits that make up the character and preserve the memory of Hamilton. The night being the anniversary of Webster's birth day, Mr. V. C. was reminded of the parallelism between those most distinguished members of the American Bar.

9. *The Brotherhood of Letters*—A social brotherhood.

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A Literary Festival.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Literary Association of Brooklyn.

The Hamilton Literary Association of Brooklyn had its Twenty-fifth Annual Dinner on Thursday evening, at Delmonico's. Twenty-fifth Annual! The like of it for age we are not cognizant of in any like Association;—a Society backed by no outside appliances of library or reading-room, and connected with no Colleges. To attain to a quarter of a century, is to reach a brave old age, in the piping times when everything has gone over to the hands of the "young" ones. The Society was originated when Brooklyn was a baby at the breast of New-York,—now she is large enough to be her sister, and a good deal more beautiful—as the critics say. Meanwhile, the Society, without making much noise, has quietly done its work,—enjoying its weekly meetings for debate, and its annual dinners, on which occasions its senior members delight to reunite with the juniors and have a good time together. Many of the first men of Brooklyn have been connected with the brotherhood, and its influence upon all is confessedly excellent.

On this annual occasion some forty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner at 8 o'clock. Delmonico's host had "*been* himself;" after saying which, it would be folly to add another word as to the excellence of the viands. When every one's capacity had been tried to the utmost, the President of the occasion, rapped out "order," and began reading the regular toasts:

1. *The Memory of Hamilton.*

Which was honored standing, and in silence.

2. *Our Twenty-fifth Anniversary.*

To Which James L. Campbell, Esq., as one who had seen about as many anniversaries as any present member, responded, entering somewhat into his historical recollections.

3. *Literature, and the Temples reared to its worship.*

Mr. James D. Clarke, President of the Society, replied, facetiously and felicitously.

4. *The Consolidated City of Brooklyn.*

Judge Greenwood delivered a handsome address on this text, in which much interesting information was conveyed in a pleasant manner touching the growth of the city—its condition when the Society was founded—the influence that had been wrought by each upon the other, and the prospects of both. The Judge coming at last to the subject of the Brooklyn press, said many true and suggestive things about it. Then he spoke of the New-York press and of *its* bearings upon Brooklyn, and being pleased to compliment the Daily Times, one of the invited guests of the evening, Frank Tuthill of that paper, was called out; and he briefly answered to the call.

5. *The Alumni of the Hamilton Literary Association.*

To this, Wm. E. Curtis, of New-York, made reply—bearing most upon the local reminiscences quickened by the occasion.

6. *The Memory of our departed Brethren.*

Mr. Robert Sherwell feelingly rehearsed the worth of the departed—fortunately they have been but few thus far, only three of the members having departed this life.

7. *The Judicial Hamiltonians.*

Judge Morse spoke for the Judiciary.

8. *The Bar, as illustrated and adorned by Hamilton.*

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The Merchants' Bank Robbery.—On inquiring at the office of the Chief of Police, our reporter was informed that the statement published by a morning paper in reference to arrests for the recent robbery of $25,000 from the Merchants' Bank [illegible] was unfounded. No such arrests have been [illegible]

[The *Commercial* is responsible for its own statements (and not those of the Tammany sheet "entirely unfounded." Our neighbor should be more careful to find fresh news, and not turn near on so small an occasion—particularly when it was so badly out of the way in the case of the Tiffany affair.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Lieut. J. F. Schenck commanding, left New-Orleans for New-York, via Havana, on the morning of the 8th inst.

The *Philadelphia* experienced very heavy weather in the Gulf of Mexico, accompanied with very heavy sea. On the night of the 9th, while lying off the Moro Castle, she sustained severe damage to her rudder head, and it was not till after much difficulty and losing part of her cargo that she reached the harbor of Havana, whence, after having repaired, she sailed again for this port at 9 A. M. of the 13th inst.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana. Purser Bullay obliges us with packages.

The steamship *Falcon* had not arrived at Havana when the *Philadelphia* sailed.

Return of the Steamship Roanoke.

The steamship *Roanoke*, Capt. Skinner, hence for Norfolk and Richmond 13th inst., returned from the latter port, on account of one of her crew having been taken with the small-pox after having touched at Richmond. The Health Officer at Norfolk would not allow the patient to be landed at that place, or any communication with the shore, under a penalty of $5,000, this being the law—when the steamer sailed immediately for this port. She now lies at anchor below Jersey City.

States Island Secession.

The Staten Islanders on the north shore are indignant. A number of them met together on Thursday evening, at the house of Captain Fountain, in Factoryville, and accused the Port Richmond Ferry Company of monstrous impositions and niggardly conduct generally, and appointed Committees to take preliminary measures for the establishment of an opposition ferry.

☞ We understand that Rev. James Prestley, of Cincinnati, has accepted a call from the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Franklin-street, and has now entered upon his labors. As this is the only church of that denomination in the lower part of the City, it is hoped that much good may be accomplished by Mr. Prestley's labors.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 20.

LATER NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE—Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE—The bill for the Suppression of Intemperance.
RAILROAD RIOTS IN OHIO.
CORRESPONDENCE—Disk Tinsley's Mr. Trefoils—Off Leghorn.
FROM JAMAICA—Gloomy Prospects.
KANSAS—What Causes the Disappearance of Emigrants.
THE SLAVERY QUESTION! Synopsis of a European Republican.
EDITORIAL—West and Western Politics—The Liquor Sold on Sunday in New-York or Brooklyn—Free Labor is Demand—Mormon News and Prospects—The Republican Institution—Exposing Rascals not always Advertise it—Pacific Railroad, a Case of Trouble—News by the *Northern Light*—The Children's Home—The Affair in the New World—Outrages in Texas other than Indian.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.
THE WEEKLY TIMES is published [illegible] at the low price of Two Dollars per annum; five copies for single copies; Five copies for $9.50; Ten copies for $18, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.
A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By Wm. Cowen.
BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.
A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and on the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. Barbour.
The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 60 Hanover-st., Albany, N. Y.

CASH MUSIC STORE. [illegible] ON HAND AT [illegible] WATERS, Music Publisher and Dealer, No. 333 Broadway, is selling, in Cash or Installments, the Pianos of [illegible] at reduced prices, and [illegible] Copyrights of Music at one-half [illegible] Copyrights of the publication from [illegible] Catalogue. He is also selling superior round Pianos for $200, $180, $200, $215, $225, $230, $250, and those of every variety of style and price, comprising Pianos from ten different manufactories. Second hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Music from the different music factories, including the best makers in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible] PATENT. Twelve years in use. [illegible] books and papers preserved in the [illegible] They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and seventy-nine times. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st.
The only makers of Safes containing Wilder's and Hall & Co.'s Patents.

THE TRADESMAN WHO ADVERTISES THERE IS any foundation in business that is not based upon constant exertions to please, will soon be overlooked. It is the endeavor of SHERRY, No. 1 Astor House, Broadway, and his customers with the finest style of Hats in the city, to never be disappointed. His ratio is moderate.

AS THE DAYS LENGTHEN THE COLD STRENGTHENS; this is the time of year when Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic pains, Lumbago, Sprains, and Children's diseases, Sores and Abscess, and Piles, Blotches, Blotches and Ulcers, of all the various shades, appear. Use
J. R. MILLER & CO., No. 224 Canal-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RESTORATIVE OF THE most youthful tresses, also cerulin, and a [illegible] cure of diseases of the head, [illegible] and [illegible] by the great painter. Principal [illegible] No. 355 Canal-st. [illegible] per bottle.

ECONOMY.—A FIG FOR HARD TIMES! EVERY gentleman may wear whiskers [illegible] by using McLAUGHLIN'S, or invoke his [illegible] and [illegible] made to order. His prices are [illegible] the goods genuine. Stores of all sizes constantly on hand.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES. [illegible] Chemical Safes, [illegible] Safes (for sale) [illegible] Powder Proof Locks, with Bolt Powder Proof Locks. (Can be had no longer than a month past.) Bank, Office, Vault and Private Doors. [illegible] Wilder and Price-sts.

STOCKS, BONDS—PRESENT VALUE—ALL STOCKS [illegible] Corporation 6s [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

Swindling Agents.—A New Way to Make the Wind.

Since some months past, merchants in different parts of the country have been swindled out of various small sums of money by a person representing himself as belonging to a firm engaged in the forwarding and commission business, both in New-York and San Francisco. The plan adopted by him was to send letters to different parties [illegible] them of the receipt of a box or some article of the kind for them, which would be forwarded on the remittance of money to pay expenses. The plan has succeeded admirably, until on Thursday last this financier was laid hold of by the strong arm of the law in the city of Brooklyn.

Several merchants in Ohio, who had been thus imposed upon, informed the Chief of Police in New-York, and furnished him with a circular resembling, of which the following is a copy:

LAW, GRINNELL & MINOT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
South-street, New-York;
Front-street, San Francisco, Cal.
J. G. Law, T. W. Grinnell, W. R. Minot.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1855.

Sir: We have received per steamer *George Law* a [illegible] and trunk, which has arrived in good condition.

The freight from Shanhaye, China, amounts to $7, [illegible] which it will be forwarded to direction of [illegible], gratuitously.

[illegible] Address, (post-paid.)

W. R. MINOT & CO.,
Brooklyn Post-Office, N. Y.

P. S.—None but bankable funds received in payment, and such money sent at our risk.
Weight 116 lbs.

The party engaged in this business hailing from Brooklyn, a few days since Officer RAYNOR, of the Chief's office, was put upon the trail, and waited for him at the Brooklyn Post-Office, where, about 1 o'clock on Thursday last, a man called for letters for W. R. Minor & Co., and five were delivered to him. He left the office followed by Officer RAYNOR, and passed down Myrtle-avenue into Adams-street, when he espied the officer following him, and started off upon a run. He was soon overtaken, and when seized hold of made a strenuous resistance, but was finally captured and locked up for a hearing.

The person arrested is a young man not more than twenty-five years of age, and says his name is JAMES D. WILLIAMS. The five letters taken from the Post-Office were found upon him—one had been opened by him before arrested. As to where he came from, or what his business is, he thus far keeps "mum." It is evident, however, that he has accomplices, and the police will probably overhaul them ere long.

FROM MEXICO.

Senor Arrangois and his Commissioner—Officers Discharged for not Voting—The Battle of Angangueo.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The *Siglo XIX* quotes from the *Universal* a lengthy article on the subject of the levy of Señor ARRANGOIZ of some $70,000, as commission at the rate of one per cent. for receiving and remitting the $7,000,000. The *Universal* bases its statements on the subject on the best authority—that of the *Diario Oficial*. According to the published accounts, the money was delivered to General ALMONTE at Washington; the Mexican Government ordered that Minister to hand it over to Señor D. FRANCISCO ARRANGOIZ, the Mexican Consul-General in this country; Señor ARRANGOIZ fulfilled the orders given to him by his Government with respect to the disposal of the money, and in return for his appointment attention and fidelity, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. Almost at the same moment rumors spread that he had appropriated $70,000 by way of commission; but his antecedents deprived the reports of all credit till they were fully confirmed by the *Diario Oficial*. Immediately concluding this clever operation, Señor ARRANGOIZ left for Europe, without waiting for permission from his Government.

On the facts becoming known to SANTA ANNA, an order was issued depriving him of the appointment he held, and also of the decoration of the Order of Guadalupe, with which he had previously been invested. The conduct of ARRANGOIZ in this matter is said to have caused as much surprise and disappointment as it certainly has of bitterness. He had always previously been considered of the most unyielding integrity and highest and most honorable delicacy. The *Diario Oficial* dwells on his shameful fall into temptation, with great manifestations of regret, and on his deprivation of office and honors as an appropriately severe punishment, and highly creditable to the Government that it has had the courage to inflict it.

The sum of $749 has been seized on board of an English vessel named the *Mary Montague*, on account of its being found secreted for the purpose of evading the duty payable on it. The captain has been cited to appear and answer his offence against the Mexican revenue laws. If he do not appear, he will be adjudged guilty of contumacy.

An Abbé LAWERENEN, from this country, is said to be collecting contributions towards the funds for building Catholic Churches and schools in the United States.

The *Siglo XIX* says that they are sending people to prison at Monterey *for not being known!* Seven were so served between the 15th and the 31st ult.

The Guadalajara *Soldado de la Patria* denounces various Government employés for not having voted at the last election, and demands their dismission from office in accordance with the terms of the circular issued on the subject.

General MANUEL NORIEGA transmits to the Minister of War a lengthy report of a victory over the insurgents, obtained by Col. IGNACIO SOLIS, on the 10th ult., at Chilchota, in Michoacan. They have said to have numbered somewhat over 3,000, and advanced to attack the Government forces with great vigor. The contest lasted two days and a night.

Declarations of persons made to vote at the election in favor of the existing Government of the country, from a great number of places, are published.

The defeat of a body of 700 insurgents at Angangueo, on the 15th ult., is announced.

Another press decree has been issued. The following are its terms as published in the *Heraldo*:

The Supreme Government has observed with positive disgust that some of the periodicals and journals, published in this capital, copy into their columns notices or articles taken from foreign papers of the same class, in which are inculcated and maintained anarchical and disorganizing doctrines, diametrically opposed to the ideas which the present political administration of our country professes and maintains. Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid the evil that such doctrines, if [illegible], General his Most Serene Highness the President has ordered that all editors of periodicals and journals published in this capital be admonished absolutely to abstain from committing the offence pointed out, and informed that if any one contravene this supreme determination, he will be chastised with such severity as the circumstances of the case may demand.

The American schooner *Enterprise* was lost at Tabasco, at her anchors, in a norther. The cause of her being lost is principally attributed to her not having hands enough on board to manage her. The only persons on board were the cook and pilot; the captain and others belonging to her were ashore.

Capt. JOACHIN RENA, commanding a Company of Lancers at Alvarado, has been deprived of his post for not voting at the election.

Gen. ROMULO DIAS DE LA VEGA has been appointed Governor of the District of Mexico.

The *Cumbrian* has a long account of the celebration, at Swansea, a few days since, of the ancient custom of walking the borough boundaries. The "sport" was, apparently, of a very rough description; but was enlivened, now and then, by incidents of the following nature: "The women and inhabitants of Cwmbwra were very anxious to give every member of the procession some mark of distinction, as a memento of the day's proceedings. A young and neatly-attired lass presented herself [illegible] some of the procession, being armed with a bottle of water, apparently awaiting the approach of the Mayor, he immediately he arrived at the spot, the young woman prepared to give him the anointing with water. His Worship, however, perceiving the intention of the young woman, and before she had an opportunity to effect her purpose, shoved in upon her, and, tilting the basin, sent the contents over herself, and then, fondly embracing her, imprinted a kiss upon her cheek for the (liquid) blow which she had designed for His Worship. This gallantry was received with loud cheers and laughter by all who witnessed it, while the young woman, somewhat abashed at being kissed before so many, retired covered with blushes."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Jewish Worship.**—Divine Service of Ancient Custom will be performed in the Synagogue, Crosby-st., between Broome and Spring-sts., on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. Sermon in German. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

☞ **Change of Place of Meeting.**—The congregation heretofore assembling in Knickerbocker Hall, have taken a more commodious one on the corner of 23d-st. and 7th-av., in which place Dr. THOMAS will, every LORD'S DAY, expound the Scriptures relating to the momentous subjects connected with the establishment of the Kingdom of God in the land of Israel. Jews and Gentiles interested in these things, on which their future destinies depend, are invited to attend, Bible in hand. Hours of meeting—forenoon, 10½ o'clock; evening, 6½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. C. F. Harris**, a converted Jew, will preach in the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church next Sabbath. Subjects: morning—*Christianity a Divine Institution*. Afternoon—*The Jewish Priesthood in its relation to Christianity*. Evening—*The Apostolic Preaching and its Harmony with the Jewish Scriptures*. The Jews are invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M. The second Sermon on Universalism, by the pastor, Rev. A. H. ROBINSON, is postponed until the next Sabbath evening, 28th inst.

☞ **Quarterly Sermon.**—Rev. Dr. HAWES, Rector of Calvary Church, will preach the Quarterly Sermon in the Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 139 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21. Service to commence at 3 o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of said Church. Rev. WILLIAM E. PHILLIPS will deliver the Sermon *To the Young* in the evening. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. P. Church** (from Trinidad) will deliver a lecture in the Associate Presbyterian Church, Charles-st., (Rev. H. H. Blair's) on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on *the West Indies, with reference to their original inhabitants, the introduction of Slavery, and the Benefits of Emancipation in the British West Indie Islands*. A collection will be taken up at the close of the service.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church**, corner of Madison and Greenwich-sts., New-York.—Regular services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M. TO-MORROW, Jan. 21, in the afternoon, continuation of the course of Expository Sermons on *The Parables of our Lord*; and in the Evening, the second in the series of familiar discourses on *The Soul's Act on Conversion*.

☞ **Rev. Wm. James, D. D.**, of Albany, will deliver the fifteenth discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on NEXT SABBATH EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. The discourse by Dr. WADSWORTH is unavoidably postponed to a future Sabbath, of which due notice will be given.

☞ **Life and Character of Joseph.**—The Sixth in the Series of Lectures to the Young on this subject will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (below Grand-st.) by Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, late of Newark, N. J. Subject—*Joseph Sold for Twenty Pieces of Silver.*

☞ **The Eighth Annual Course of Sermons before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. S. COOK, of this City, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner Great Jones-st. Young Men generally are cordially invited to attend these sermons.

R. LORD, Chairman.

☞ **God Speaking in the Bible.**—A discourse on *the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures*, in answer to objections, will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, 21st, at 7 o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts., by the pastor, Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D.

☞ **Eighteenth Ward Temperance Meeting.**—A mass meeting, at which all friends of Temperance are invited to be present, will be held at Demilt Dispensary, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock. Eloquent speakers are engaged, and good singing will follow the addresses. Seats free.

☞ **Ordination and Installation.**—On SABBATH NEXT, Jan. 21, Rev. E. R. THOMPSON, will be ordained and installed Pastor of the Saviour's Church for the Methodist Society in Lexington-st., New-York, between 1st and 2d-avs. Service to commence at 3 P. M. Several clergymen are expected to be present and assist in the ceremonies.

☞ **Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D.**—Will deliver the Sixth Discourse before the Young Peoples' Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., near 8th-av., on SABBATH EVENING next, (Jan. 21,) at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to be present. Seats free to all.

☞ **Pacific-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.**—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, by Rev Mr. SPICER, of Troy Conference; in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject—*Elements operative in the formation of character, and inflexibility when formed.*

☞ **The Messenger of Christ** will preach TO-MORROW at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 417 Broadway. Evening subject, *Pulse: Prophets*, who they are and what they teach. Seats free. General attendance invited.

☞ **Notice.**—The first of a series of Sabbath evening lectures will be given in the Divinsion St. D. Church, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. next SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. Subject—*The Beauties of Divine Inspiration.*

☞ **Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler** will Preach in the Market-st. Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Tekel.* The young are especially invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. O. H. White** will preach on SUNDAY A. M., Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, in the Tenth-avenue Congregational Chapel, at Washington Heights. Subject suggested by the recent fire and deaths at Fort Washington.

☞ **Services on Sunday** in the 20th-st. Congregational Church, in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JONATHAN CRANE.

☞ **Sermons to the Young.**—The third in this series will be preached by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rector of Grace Church, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Ludlow-st., near Grand,) TO-MORROW EVENING.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle.**—Rev. F. W. GRAVES will preach in this Church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Actual ability, the measure, and limit of human responsibility.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7 in the evening, at the C. Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on *Israel's Restoration and the Millennium, &c.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. James Pressly**, late of Cincinnati, will preach next SABBATH EVENING, the 21st inst., in the A. R. Presbyterian Church, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., (Rev. A. CLEMENTS.) Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Jacob Broadhead, D. D.**—Will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the R. D. Church, corner Broome and Grand-sts.

☞ **Sixth Universalist Church**—24th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. ASHER MOORE, pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING, by special request, *The Case of Judas.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck** will preach in St. John the Evangelist's Free Church, No. 262 Bleecker, corner of Morton-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Service commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Preaching.**—Tabernacle Hall, 50th-st., near 8th-av.: 10½ A. M.—Rev. Mr. CHAPIN; 3½ P. M.—Rev. Mr. LUCAS.

☞ **Hoboken.**—Rev. JAMES HARPER, of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, corner of First and Washington-sts.

☞ **Rev. Pharcellus Church, D. D.**, of Williamsburg, will preach at the McDougal-st. Church, (Mr. Dunbar's,) next LORD'S DAY, 21st inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. Francis Church**, from Trinidad, will preach in the Associate Presbyterian Church, Charles-st., (Rev. H. H. Blair's,) on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Sabbath Evenings in Rutgers-st. Church.**—Sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.

☞ **The Late Firm of Rushton, Clark & Co.** being dissolved by the death of WM. L. RUSHTON (the only person of the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm,) the business in future will be continued by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

surviving partners and sole successors of R., C. & Co.,
Nos. 165, 273, and 511 BROADWAY,

all connection with the store, No. 10 Astor House being discontinued.

Our Mr. Hegeman has been connected with the establishment twenty-six years, and for twelve years has been a partner and had the principal charge of the business, and with the benefit of his experience and the combined efforts of each member of our firm, we trust to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

THE GENUINE COD LIVER OIL,

hitherto made by R., C. & Co. will in future be made only by us—it was our Mr. CLARK who went to NEWFOUNDLAND to superintend its manufacture, and we warrant it pure. Our Oil is sold by all the most respectable druggists in the United States.

CAUTION.—Be careful to see that the name "HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO." is on each label, and the signature upon the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

☞ **Rheumatism and Neuralgia**—So prevalent at this Season, are relieved with magical promptness by a few teaspoonfuls of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC MIXTURE, and external friction with Dr. McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The most severe chronic and acute cases will yield to these remedies. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st., sole Proprietors of Dr. J. McCLINTOCK'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**,—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for California, &c., per United States mail steamer NORTH STAR, will close at the office on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**—A large and splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of the latest Parisian styles, at the lowest prices, at the Emporium of Fashion, No. 1 Astor House, Broadway.

A Boston company of 30 young ladies—a rich and really rare lot for Boston, Heath, Duke and all southern customers, are now [illegible] at Mackinaw, Beach, Duke and all southern customers, are now [illegible] at Mackinaw, Beach, Duke and all southern customers, are now [illegible] at Mackinaw, Beach

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Jan. 19.

Bowen vs. *Hall*.—Motion granted.

Ex parte Thomas Hall.—Motion granted.

Ex parte Thomas Hall.—Motion granted.

Ex parte Thomas Hall

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

LARGE SALE OF BOOKWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIER TABLES, MANTEL CLOCKS, OIL CLOTHS, AND PATENT BEDSTEADS, &c.—P. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 59 Bleecker-st., a very large assortment of excellent furniture of every kind and description. It will comprise in part rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, sofas, rosewood and mahogany top card, side and centre tables, marble top and plain washstands, secretary bookcases, mahogany and curl maple chairs, sofas and sofa bedsteads, French plate and plain mirrors, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, dining and extension tables, bedroom furniture, feather mattresses, &c. Also, balance of goods from Chambers-st. sale. Also, 180 patent bedsteads, suitable for the trade. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) January 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 39 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany and hair cloth sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaires, sewing chairs, rockers, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, etageres, extension tables, bookcases. Also, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, enameled cottage suites, mattresses, &c. Also, a line of silver plated table, dessert and tea forks, spoons, toddy ladles, &c.

ELIAS COMES, Auctioneer.

COAL YARD.—No. 239 14th-st.—The stock and fixtures. Also, ten years' lease of two brick dwellings, (3-stories,) situated on 15th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., will be sold by R. COMES, at auction, by order of the Assignee, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The stock consists of lump and egg coal and dust. Also, two horses and carts, &c. For particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 235 Grand-st. F. J. PETER, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be obtained at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, No. 48 Nassau-st., will sell, to close the consern, at the store, No. 461 Broadway, corner of White-st., entire stock of rich and valuable dry and staple goods. The finest stock offered this season. Particulars in catalogues.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. R. LA CROIX'S

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of 200 pages and 130 plates. Price $1 per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the diseases of the sexual organs of people about married life—Impure and fruitful alliances—mode of securing them—celibacy and infertile cases—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating matrimony, that will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—commercial travellers and others, of a delicate nature, from whatever cause to aid age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on spermatorrhœa, with practical observations on a safer and more successful mode of treatment—preventionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointments that make the human family miserable. Consultations from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

All letters must be addressed to DR. M. R. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or 129 Liberty-st., New-York, and contain a post-paid envelope, with the author's address, and $1 in gold or post-office stamps, when a copy will be forwarded to any part of the United States, per return mail. Persons writing for the above work will please state in what paper they saw the advertisement.

DR. LA CROIX'S

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE

Is for sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, BLEECKER & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Barclay-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau-st.; Woodward, Clapp & Thomas, Boston; Jas. Campbell & Co., Philadelphia; Wm. Taylor & Co., Baltimore; and by the author, DR. M. R. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,286, New-York Post-Office.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in constant practice in this city, enable him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in all cases. His method of treatment, as first practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduate of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them with safety and certainty. Also, a remedy for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—This day received, the largest and most beautiful collection of artificial eyes ever imported. They resemble the natural eye exactly, in color and expression, and will move and look precisely like it, and are inserted and removed at pleasure, without the slightest pain or operation. The profession supplied on liberal terms.

JAMES W. POWELL,
Oculist and Aurist, No. 902 Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; it will cure them speedily, a cure is certain, and no delay, and more expense. Call any hour at No. 80 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female periodical Pills, and other medicines, for female derangements, by Dr. WARD, No. 80 Canal-st., near door from Broadway.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, without a private residence, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free,) to those who require them, on receiving a letter (post-paid,) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DASHIELL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A MEDICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTH EDITION—sent free, with plates. Price $1 each. Address, No. 7 Lacy-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, DR. RALPH, M. D., No. 843 Hounston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

COMPLAINT BOOK.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1855. A Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and recording all complaints of matters occurring within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities, the Mayor will undertake, and so far as he may have given him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violations of ordinances and derelictions of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
WM. H. ROBERTSON, Private Secretary.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., Jan. 19, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the same, on all premiums on fire policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company providing that other paying interest to its stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner Pike-st. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $600, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be payable to depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 72 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 23d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTUTION, No. 26 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order,

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1855.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1. S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the deposit of the circulating notes of said Bank, by the commissioner, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, jel0,'54-law2y8 Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a banking association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. d23,'54-law2y8

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION No. 26 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 6 to 7 P.M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 613 6th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1854.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	M. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gillilan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM HILLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. P. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Pallis,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 62 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire only, stocks of merchandize, house hold furniture, buildings, shipping in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l. Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l. F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Dodge,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jos'a. Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 2 Wall-st., opposite New-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandize, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICE
No. 28 Williams-st., and No. 179 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 94 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

FIRE AND MARINE FIRE RISKS—Capitals and Surplus, $1,000,000—Office No. 2 Wall-st., corner of New-st. Insurances by THOMAS T. ECK VOX, Hon. Thos. S. Anderson, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BANKING GENERAL RAILROAD CO., No. 14 Wall-st., Jan. 19, 1855.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—Propose to sell Three Millions of Dollars of their First Land Bonds, secured by sixteen acres of their Lands situated within the State of Illinois. These bonds to be on both sides of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and are valued at $6,000,000. These Bonds are the first and only liens upon the lands.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September, in the City of New-York. The principal is payable on the 1st of September, 1875, in said City.

The lands will be received as cash at par, in payment for these lands, if the purchaser so select at the time of making the purchase. The lands will be sold forthwith, and the proceeds of the sales deposited in some safe monied institution by the Trustees, and applied to the purchase of the Bonds, at the market rates, so long as they can be bought at par or under.

The Company further offer to the subscribers to this loan the option to subscribe for twenty-one thousand shares of the stock, on or before the first day of January 1855, by paying the assessments which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 30 days of the periods at which the instalments become due, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $800,000 of these Bonds at seventy per cent., and reserved $1,000,000 for their Stock and Bondholders in Europe, will receive subscriptions at the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their Office, No. 50 Wall-st., until the 20th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in instalments, as follows:

10 per cent. on the 27th inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
20 per cent. on the 10th September next.
10 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final instalments, pay the whole or any portion of the instalments due, and receive Bonds for the same

Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last instalment.

A full report of the prospects and business of the Company has just been published, for which and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1855.

LOAN OF $900,000.—The Board of Managers of this Company, in pursuance of the unanimous action of the Stockholders at their late Annual Meeting, have resolved to issue the Loan—Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $900,000, in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, having twenty years to run—the privilege of converting into stock being limited to April 1, 1860—with an ample sinking fund provided for the payment of said Bonds at their maturity. These Bonds are now offered to the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively on the 1st day of January, inst., upon terms which will be made known at the Office of the Company.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York are requested to elect to take their *pro rata* on or before Saturday the 27th inst., by notice to the undersigned; and those residing elsewhere will be expected to elect, by letter, immediately upon the receipt of notice.

The first instalment of 20 per cent. will be required on the 1st day of February next, and the balance in monthly instalments thereafter of 10 per cent. each.

Such of the Bonds as may not be taken by the Stockholders within the time above named, will be disposed of under the direction of the Finance Committee, at not less than the price originally fixed for the same.

By order.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, VT., Jan. 10, 1855.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BURLINGTON.—For several months past, Mr. John Thompson, a broker in New-York, who publishes a bank note reporter, has most unjustly assailed this institution, for which he has been prosecuted for libel.

Although these attacks were unfounded, and greatly injurious to the Bank, no suit would probably have been instituted, if its officers had been fully convinced that Mr. Thompson was acting in good faith in the matter. He has repeatedly repudiated his attack in the 6th January inst., in an article which is grossly untrue, and he may, perhaps, continue his assaults, with the hope of influencing the suit now pending against him.

Under these circumstances, we deem it due to the public, as well as to ourselves, to say that this Bank is perfectly sound, beyond all question, and that it has at all times redeemed its circulation promptly in New-York, or elsewhere, at its Suffolk Bank, at Boston, where it is the practice of the New-England Banks to make their redemptions, and the public may rest assured that it will continue promptly so to do.

HENRY P. HICKOK, President.

W. L. STRONG, Cashier.

LEE MARBLE QUARRYING COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The annual report of the Lee Marble Quarrying Company respectfully shows that the amount of capital of said Company is three hundred and sixty thousand dollars; that the whole of said capital is paid in, and that the amount of existing debt of said Company is six thousand dollars. CHARLES HEEBNER, President.

EDWARD VINCENT,
CHAS. HEEBNER,
E. J. WILSON,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—GEO. W. McLEAN, of the City and County of New-York, being duly sworn doth depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Lee Marble Quarrying Company above named, and that the foregoing report is true. GEORGE W. McLEAN.

Sworn before me this 19th day of January, 1855.
(Signed,) J. BANCROFT STEVENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTICE.—The arrangements under which the undersigned is honoring the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO. are believed to be such as will ensure the payment of all that may have been drawn on their several correspondents in the Atlantic States. But as the requisite advices may not have reached their several agents, the undersigned requests that in case of the protests of any of the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO., they should be presented to him at the Bank of America, in this City.

DAVID HOADLEY, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $1,000 and $500, payable to bearer; they may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS, NO. 19 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, AND
GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,
New-Orleans, La.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS;
Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address as above.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.—The stock of this Company has been apportioned, the subscribers entitled thereto, can pay the balance of the first instalment and receive scrip certificates for the same on or before the 25th inst., at the office, No. 8 Offley Buildings, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-sts.

THOMAS W. JAMES, Secretary of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 16th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, cigars, piano-fortes, &c., or bought for cash; good City stocks, notes, bonds and mortgages, &c., negotiated. Business confidential, and executed promptly, at No. 70 Nassau-st., first floor, back office. N. B.—$50,000 Havana and domestic segars for sale low.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 68 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED—On improved business property in Cincinnati—$35,000 to $30,000—for which ample security and liberal interest will be given. For particulars, inquire of

BURT BROS. & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Co., Burdt, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage on improved real estate, in this City. A line addressed to R. JONES, and left at No. 152 Grand, corner of Elm-st., will receive attention.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandize to Great Britain; also on merchandize warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

MACHINERY.

IMPORTANT TO QUARRYMEN, STONECUTTERS, ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.—PORTER'S PATENT SPRING-HAMMER STONE-DRESSING MACHINE is the first completely successful attempt to secure, by means of machinery, the cutting of every kind of building-stone with rapidity and precision, giving the most perfect finish to plain surfaces, fronts of stone, straight and curvelinear mouldings, fluted columns, &c. The principle of this simple, compact and durable machine is precisely that of the mallet and chisel used by hand in the most skillful manner, securing a perfection of line truly admirable, and with a rapidity that leaves the old tedious processes of hand-labor entirely in the shade. One of the machines can be daily seen in operation at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., near the North River, by 12th-st.

Machines cutting surfaces from two to six feet wide will cost from $1,200 to $3,500.

A No. 1 Machine, cutting a surface six feet wide, employing three men, and driven by a two-horse power engine, at a total cost of not over $9 per day, will readily and perfectly perform the labor of from 75 to 100 men, thus insuring a reduction of about one-third in the cost of all kinds of building-stone.

Rights for the use of this Machine in this, the United States, and foreign countries are now for sale by the proprietors, Messrs. CAPWELL & PORTER, No. 37 Wall-st., Jamaica-ward.

Quarrymen, Stonecutters, Builders, Contractors, and the public generally, are invited to examine this novel and economical machine.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which cannot be equalled, and which will be found a very great advance on the cost of wooden beams. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-known brand, with all the various other kinds of games and casino cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Beekman-st., opposite the Astor House.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Have now commenced running Passenger Trains daily between Chicago and Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars, through to Saint Louis, all on the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1st, 1855, Through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting trips daily at Centralia with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Dunleith, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Dunleith, Freeport, Galena, and Rockford; at Freeport, with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad; at Rockford, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Manteno, with the Central Military Track Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, Regular Passenger and Freight Trains will run through from Chicago over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, connecting Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad limit of the seventy, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pinerries on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunlath, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from this route bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoiding the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 15 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct Route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—8h. A. M., Day Express.....8:15 A. M.
Second—8h. Louis Night Express.....10:5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (239 miles), without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (Sundays excepted,) without loading.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this line.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas, Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKIE, SHEBOYGAN and the West generally; also, SADDLE'S, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and PORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—8 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Port Wayne. *Third*—2 P. M., Mail Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—6:30 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 29, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 4 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Nov. 28, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,

[illegible] BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]—Arrival of the Black [illegible] & New-Orleans—No Tidings of the [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The [illegible] *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 15th inst.

The steamship *Falcon* had not been heard of, and the most serious apprehensions were felt for her. She would probably have left Aspinwall on the 1st or 2d inst., and presuming such to have been the case, she was fully a week overdue.

There is no news of political importance from Havana.

The Canada's Advices at New-Orleans—Markets, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The advices by the steamship *Canada* were received here last evening, and are published by the Associated Press this morning. The news imparted a favorable feeling to our Cotton market, and prices are stiffer without being quotably higher. The day's business has been 5,000 bales. COTTON has advanced ¼c.@¼c. ₱ lb., selling at 8¼c.@8¾c. for good to prime. STERLING EXCHANGE is quoted at 7½ ₱ cent. premium. Cotton FREIGHTS to Liverpool 7-16d.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan 19.

The sales of COTTON for the past week have reached 10,000 bales, and prices show an advance of ¼c.@ ½c. The receipts of the week were 10,300 bales, and the stock on hand is 19,000 bales. Our RICE market shows an advance of ½c., the quotations being 3½c.@4¼c. Sales of the week 2,500 tierces.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Our COTTON market is quite firm, with sales to-day of 1,500 bales, at 7½c. for middling.

Manufacturing Movement in the South—Discovery of a Gold Mine in Georgia—Further from Mexico, &c.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 18.

We have received New-Orleans papers of Sunday last, and from intermediate places as late as due.

The Mobile *Register* says that a Know-Nothing Convention, lately in session there, adjourned to meet in April, having made no nomination for Governor.

The Know-Nothings were totally defeated at the municipal election in Atlanta, Ga., on Monday.

A gold mine has been discovered near Augusta, Georgia.

The steamship *Orizaba*, previously reported at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, brought $50,000 in specie.

Señor ARRANGOIS had been deprived of the decoration of the order of Gandalupe for levying a commission on the $7,000,000 received from this Government, and abandoning his position at Washington without permission.

Many persons had been removed from office for not voting at the recent election.

Know-Nothing State Convention in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday Jan. 18.

A Know-Nothing State Convention is in session at this City, and a large number of delegates are present, including Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, and other political aspirants. It is reported that they have met to nominate candidates for State offices.

Celebration of the Anniversary of Daniel Webster's Birthday.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 19.

The Massachusetts Webster Association commemorated the anniversary of the birthday of DANIEL WEBSTER last evening, by a banquet at the Revere House. About fifty gentlemen were present. Ex-Mayor SEAVER presided, and speeches appropriate to the event commemorated were made by ISAAC A. WRIGHT, O. A. BREWSTER, General JOHN S. TYLER and others.

The New-Hampshire Senatorship.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 19.

Governor BAKER, of New-Hampshire, has tendered to JOHN S. WELLS the seat in the U. S. Senate vacated by the death of Mr. NORRIS, whose term would expire on the 4th of March next, but it is doubtful if Mr. WELLS will accept the appointment.

The Grisi and Mario Troupe at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 19.

The GRISI and MARIO troupe are meeting with great success in this city. The audiences are large and fashionable and the enthusiasm unbounded. This evening, notwithstanding a driving snow storm, about twenty-five hundred persons were present to hear them.

Storm at Boston, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 19.

A snow-storm, with a strong easterly wind, has continued here all day. The tide rose unusually high, covering several of the wharves, and filling the cellars in the lower part of the city. The track of the New-York Central Railroad, in South Boston, was at one time four feet under water. No damage of much consequence, however, has been done.

At Lynn the tide also was very high, and covered many of the wharves.

Weather Reports.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Jan. 19—8 A. M.

Snow twenty inches deep and falling fast. The Bristol train got stuck in the snow at Franklin last night, and is now with four engines—all unable to move.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Jan. 19—8 A. M.

Good sleighing.

A Propeller Ashore.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 19.

The propeller *Samuel Schuyler*, which cleared from here a few days since, went ashore at Sodus, but it is thought she will be got off without much damage.

Destruction of a Livery Stable by Fire, &c.

ODDENSBURG, Friday, Jan. 19.

CARR's livery stable in this place, with one or two adjoining shops, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $4,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Election of Directors for the Bank of Missouri.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 19.

Messrs. JANUARY, WADE, BODLEY, EVIL, PARKS, BROWNLEE, TUTT, PARK and KENYON, were elected Directors of the Bank of Missouri, in Jefferson City, on Wednesday.

Fatal Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 19.

CLINTON WELCH, a lawyer, residing at Lewisburg, Lewis County, in this State, walked overboard at the Chestnut-street wharf last night and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 19.

[illegible] was rather easier this morning. Prices were made as follows: Reading Railroad, 39½; [illegible] Canal, 13½; Long Island Railroad, 7½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½.

[illegible] Money, [illegible] change.

The "Bank Mechanics' Association" had a [illegible] meeting [illegible] at the Chinese Rooms [illegible] evening, WILLIAM PECK in the head seat of the meeting. There was a brisk [illegible] attendance. The number present was about a hundred and fifty.

[illegible] JAMES E. PRATT, Jr., is the only authorized agent for the DAILY TIMES in Burlington, Vt., and its vicinity. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Tabernacle World Relief Association.

An adjourned meeting of this body was held last (Friday) night, in Cedardale Hall, corner of Grand-street and Clinton-street.

There was a moderate attendance—Mr. J. B. RYERSON (one of the Vice-Presidents) in the Chair.

The Secretary (Mr. W. H. MCCORKLE) read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were unanimously approved.

Mr. GILBERT C. DEAN, on the part of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to wait on the recipients of public moneys for charitable purposes, reported that in consequence of imperative personal engagements they were unable to see the managers of the late ball and concert for the relief of the poor, and asked further time. Mr. DEAN expressed himself strongly in favor of a distribution of the moneys raised at these entertainments, and contributed from other localities, among the various Ward Relief Associations that might require such aid.

The Report was accepted.

The Finance Committee presented through the Treasurer, Mr. D. P. SAMMIS, their report, showing, as the amount of funds collected up to this date, the sum of $1,025 28, including $367 from thirty-seven policemen of the Ward. The disbursements heretofore have amounted to $480 32, thus leaving on hand a balance of $545 56. The report was accepted and the thanks of the Association voted to the policemen who had contributed to the cause.

The Committee on Conference announced as the result of their interview with Rev. THOMAS FARRELL, of St. Mary's (R. C.) Church, that should nothing intervene to prevent it, a collection in aid of the Association will be made in that Church on the first Sunday in February.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to ex-Councilman CHARLES TUTTLE, for a collection amounting to $110, raised out of the Ward.

Thanks were likewise tendered to Mr. R. B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk, not a resident of the Ward, for a donation of $15.

A conversation here sprung up as to the advisability of returning votes of thanks at all, at this stage of the Association's proceedings. The general feeling seemed to be opposed to such a course.

Mr. BRIGGS said he was about to employ a horse and cart to receive provisions from persons by whom they had been promised from the stores in the lower portions of the City.

Mr. DEAN suggested the propriety of visitors asking the company of men of means in making their calls among the poor families requiring assistance of the Association. One gentleman who had accompanied him a few days ago had expended, in donations of a dollar or two, nearly twenty dollars.

Mr. E. J. FERRY asked some gentleman to volunteer his services in visiting the various bakeries in the Ward, to solicit donations of bread.

Mr. JOHN H. SPENCER undertook to aid Mr. FERRY in his visits.

Mr. DOANE made an offer of his horse and cart for that purpose; which was readily accepted.

After a few remarks by Mr. SMITH, suggesting the advisability of giving notice of the Association's meetings by circulars, as well as through the papers, the meeting adjourned until Friday evening next.

The Unemployed.

Whether it was the fear of military discipline, or the blustering cold of yesterday that operated most strongly, we do not know, but the congregations of the Unemployed, in the Park and elsewhere, during the day, were much more slim in numbers and more lacking in enthusiasm than on any previous day since the beginning of the excitements. Scarcely a dozen persons gathered together at the City Hall. Even at the ruins of the old building, the efforts to get up renewed public manifestations resulted in a signal failure. Orators were scarce. Inflammatory harangues were for once *not* the order of the day. The few persons who met their friends conversed peaceably, and departed, each his own way. There was no disturbance, scarcely a whisper of discontent, and no disposition to trouble those who found a brief job among the bricks and stones of the City Hall.

About the same number of men were employed by Commissioner PURDY yesterday as on the previous day. There were probably thirty of them at work for the greater part of the day. To do them credit, (where it is deserved,) we may add that they worked faithfully, and heaved great stones with a purpose.

During the afternoon, a rumor of a sudden outbreak in the Parade-ground was current in the lower part of the City. It proved to be a false alarm. A knot of people got together, talked, exhorted each other affectionately, became enthusiastic, and then went *their* way, like their brethren and supporters in the Park. There was not only no riot, but no appearance of one. The day was quiet, and we may hope that all days yet to come will be governed by as sober counselors.

The 'Longshoremen.

An adjourned meeting of the 'Longshoremen's Society was held in Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, to take action in reference to their differences with the shipping merchants. About 800 persons were present. After a long and warm discussion, the following resolutions were adopted by a majority vote;

Resolved, That in view of the facts, we cannot, in justice to ourselves, consent to the reduction of two shillings per day in our wages, but that we are willing, at a sacrifice, to accept a reduction of one shilling.

Resolved, That on and after Monday, the 22d inst., we are willing to accept thirteen shillings per day for laborers, and fifteen for headers, in place of fourteen shillings, the rate heretofore paid; and that we will work for no person who refuses that rate, or who employs others at a lower rate of wages.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to announce to the Chairman who presided at the Merchants' meeting, the resolutions adopted at this meeting; and

Resolved, That this body disclaim all acts of violence, and denounce all 'Longshremen who engage in riots.

In accordance with the third resolution, a Committee waited upon the Chairman of the Merchants' meeting with the foregoing resolution yesterday.

The merchants consulted together on the proposition, and finally determined to reject it. They acknowledge the loss which they would sustain by a strike of their experienced workmen, but said they would permit of no dictation from their employés relative to their rates of compensation, especially at this time, when there were so many who would gladly accept employment at any price. And thus the matter rests. A meeting of the 'Longshoremen will be held in Tammany Hall to-morrow (Sunday) evening to determine on their further action.

Robbery of a Note.

Yesterday morning officer O'BRIEN, of the Reserved Corps, arrested a female named MARY LEONARD, on a warrant wherein she stands charged with stealing a $250 promissory note and $2 in specie from JOHN SULLIVAN, at No. 281 Mulberry-street. The prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up to answer.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Two men were arrested yesterday, named FREDERICK GANTZ and JAMES WELLS, charged with passing a $5 counterfeit note on the Merchants' Bank of Salem, Mass., at the saloon of HENRY RONEYSER, No. 470 Broadway. The defendants were conveyed to the Essex Police Court, and committed for a hearing by Justice WOOD.

Broadway Improvements.

Despite the panic and the cry of "hard times," we perceive that some of the owners of property on Broadway keep progressing,—investing capital in new or improving old buildings. The edifice at the northwest corner of Broadway and Anthony, has within the last few months undergone considerable alteration, and changed its outward and interior character. It was originally designed for manufacturing purposes, but has now been by its enterprising owner altered so as to be available for lawyers, members of the medical profession, publishers or artists. In addition to the store, which is of the first class, the building contains one hundred apartments, each one isolated from the other, fitted with grates, apparatus for gas, and other conveniences. On each floor the Croton water is laid in closets, and for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

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LORD RAGLAN AND THE LONDON TIMES.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA

BITTER CONTROVERSY.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. DE LACY EVANS

HIS RETURN TO ENGLAND.

VIENNA MOVEMENTS.

VIEWS OF OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

THE CZAR'S LAST MANIFESTO.

An Autograph Letter from the Queen.

FRENCH LOAN.

Annual Trade Reviews.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, *Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.*

The new year is already five days old, and people are nearly done committing anachronisms in updating their letters. However, we have to do still with matters from the late year, and our news from the Crimea has yet only reached Christmas day, which, according to the *Times*, was to witness the beginning of a 48 hours' bombardment. You must not take this piece of intelligence *au pied de la lettre*. The oracle of Printing-House-square wanted to give some exclusive New-Year's gift to its patrons, and so it made up a fine story—rather a Christmas tale—from materials of combination, based partly on long announced preparations, and partly on the probable consolidation of the mud-sea ground Sebastopol on or about the 25th of December. There is absolutely no other foundation for the predicted assault, which may or may not take place, just as circumstances will decide it. People are, moreover, not so anxious now about matters in the Crimea as about those in Vienna. Peace is in everybody's mind, though the papers in Government or Russian interest, which, as far as eye can see, is pretty much the same, affect to treat it as inadmissible. I send you a separate letter on that matter, and so I shall not dwell upon it here. We have now some tolerably correct information about that famous Conference of the 28th ult. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, says the *Moniteur*, "having *demanded* to enter into negotiations on the basis of the four guarantees, the three Courts concerted together to address an identical reply to the Russian Plenipotentiary, which testifies the perfect soldidarity of their interests and the complete accordance of their views." To be sure it does. They all wish for peace, and would be happy to get out of the muss. Don't you admire the usefulness of an ally like Austria? The Western Powers have hardly shaken hands with her, when lo! the "Russian Plenipotentiary" is announced at the very residence of Lord WESTMORELAND, who happened to be sick, poor man. "What reasons can this man have," would ask TALLEYRAND, "to be ill?" "*Faites entrer*, by all means," was the courteous reply, and the Czar's envoy was received "in perfect solidarity of their interests." And when they were all seated, they exchanged not only their views but also their *notes*. There was, to be sure, some bashfulness displayed on the part of the noble Lord, and some polite reserve observed on the part of the French Baron; but Austria was there again, as *Deus ex machina*, and GORTSCHAKOFF's note, containing the Czar's comments on the four points, has, at her friendly intervention, been accepted *à titre de renseignements*,—no they call in diplomacy that manner of receiving with an apparent reluctance a very much coveted piece of stolen goods. "It is not sterling silver, and besides, I don't care for it," says the honest pawnbroker. "Oh, never mind that—I give it for what you please to take it; let us value it as Britannia silver, and lend me what you like," says the burglar. And conscience is satisfied on both sides. The allies swore not to make any proposals to Russia, but they could not refuse to consult with her Envoy, who came arm in arm with their best friend and honest coadjutor. Where there is a will there is a way. The Western Powers had the will, and GORTSCHAKOFF has been shown the way. And now it appears—so we are informed—that the views taken by Russia of the four points, though slightly differing on a *few minor* details, are nearly the same as those of all the rest. You see this goes like an express train—60 miles per hour—and Peace may arrive at the same time as DUNDAS, who is on his way home. There is, however, a great anxiety lest some *accident* should provoke a collision, and throw off the track the whole busy clique. Crimea is the great impediment willfully placed on the rails of progressing negotiations, and a dreadful suspense is felt in all peaceable circles. *How to get out of the Crimea.* This is the question of to-morrow, and many ask it even to-day, though only in a whisper. Why, really, we could make a bargain with the Emperor NICHOLAS,—why should *he* not drive the Turks at Eupatoria into the sea, while we are taking the *south side* of Sebastopol? Military honor would be then satisfied, and we could treat from height to height, from North to South, and conclude an armistice on equal terms of *amour propre*. By-the-bye, there may happen something like this,—if not at Sebastopol, at Eupatoria. I am moreover assured, and on very good authority too, that the Czar having sent his thanks and admiration to his army in the Peninsula, acquainted them with his resolution to put himself at their head early in the Spring, if peace should not be restored before then. But, at the same time, he ordered them to defend Sebastopol, which *must not fall*, to the last man. The mission of Mr. UBICINI is spoken of but little, but I can assure you that *it is not a failure*. Prussia will have her special treaty, *or* will join *an entirely* front one, to be prepared for the quadruple alliance with the Turkish postscript—when peace should be all but signed. You will see, very soon, the correctness of this information. The *Austrian* treaty she will not adhere to, but the mission would prove a failure only in case of some catastrophe in the Crimea, of a nature to destroy all the advanced works of diplomatic engineering to blow up the war. You may as well know that the new evolution of the *Times* against the army and Cabinet is not so much founded in principle and patriotism as in the resentment felt on the expulsion from the camp of Mr. RUSSELL, its "own correspondent." So the story goes, at least, while on the other hand it is sure that the exclusion from cabinet secrets had a great deal to do with its spiteful attacks against the Foreign Enlistment bill. Lord RAGLAN is, however, deterred from purer motives than the press and there is a pretty strong feeling against his "incapacity." A letter of Sir DE LACY EVANS, lately published, shows that this General is also one of the dissatisfied. *Apropos* of letters—the Queen has written one, and I don't see why I should not acknowledge that it is full of warmly expressed sympathy for the sick and wounded. VICTORIA is a woman, a wife, and a mother; titles sufficient, to be sure, for her feeling nobly and warmly in behalf of her maimed people. Thousands of her sex do the same, and our acknowledgment makes no exception to her disadvantage, that she happens to be a Queen.

There are constant *on dits* about ministerial crises, but I certainly discredit them. *This* is no time for ABERDEEN to confess vanquished, and to feel forced to resign. On the contrary, *his policy* is on the eve of victory.

Mr. COBDEN will address his constituents at Leeds on the 16th inst. He will, I hear, not so much inveigh on the past as insist on the necessity to restore peace, without delay, on the basis of the so called four points, which seem to have already been accepted by all parties.

BARTHELEMY has been found "guilty" of willful murder, with "a strong recommendation to mercy." He will hardly profit by that recommendation, which people do not quite understand, and so try to explain by all sorts of stories. He is already in Madame TUSSAUD'S chamber of horrors—a murderer in wax. He writes, moreover, his memoirs, and will, it is said, sell it in favor of COLLARD'S widow. A Catholic priest, his confessor, a few days ago called upon his congregation to pray for a poor sinner, "the most repentant he ever met with."

JULLIEN triumphs at Covent Garden even more than he did at Drury-lane. The immense theatre is nightly crowded—the great attractions being Madame PLEYEL and ERNST, besides Madame THILLON, who is reengaged, and BOTTESINI, who is expected.

There are already some bands of "foreign mercenaries" to be seen on the streets. You would surely not suspect a great deal of heroism in these sickly countenanced, ill-shaped, rag-covered poor fellows, mostly Germans, whom I saw yesterday. By-the-bye, does it not seem to you that this "foreign enlistment" is but another name for "letters of marque?" I cannot help thinking that these "mercenaries" are but "land-privateers," and the continental laws prohibiting the one as well as the other, are a justification of my viewing the question in that light. But then, what is to become of England's superb principles about the immorality of privateer warfare? Sea-sickness surely cannot be deemed an aggravating circumstance for points of moral consideration. But the enlistment is not going on, by half, as well as it was expected. Prussia prohibits it; Spain refuses it; Switzerland escapes it; Italy is a dangerous element, and not agreeable to Austria; Poland must not be thought of. The refugees won't go, and would not be accepted. *Nolent aceibem summers.* The "emigrants" are hunted after principally, and the KNOW-NOTHINGS will surely be reconciled to England for thus turning away from America the peculiar objects of their warfare. If now you look abroad, the King of Denmark is fraternizing with his subjects, who made him a constitutional ruler. ISABELLA does the same at Madrid, and invites workmen to her court balls. NAPOLEON will make peace or war; but at all events, is glad to have 500,000,000 more. *Un roi ne vit pas de peu*, said RABELAIS, and an Emperor wants, surely, even more than a King to live upon.

Piedmont is to have a quarrel with the Pope. You may form some idea of the state of affairs in Italy, from the following: The Principalities of Massa and Carrara have been placed under the martial law of Colonel CASANI. The punishment of death is to be inflicted on all persons guilty of *intended* murder. Persons found with arms in their possession are to be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for life. All places of public resort to be closed from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Any assemblage of *three* persons is to be dispersed, and the soldiery may use its arms to effect that purpose. None are allowed to be out in the streets after 8 P. M., except priests and physicians who are on their way to the sick-bed. On leaving the patient, they must report themselves at the nearest guard-house, with a lighted lantern, and ask for an escort. The arrivals of strangers are to be reported to the police within four hours. Such are the outlines of the European political situation, at the departure of this first mail in the year 1855, for America.

P. S.—Eight o'clock P. M., nothing fresh. I recommend, however, to your attention, the *Vienna letter* in the *Times' second* edition of this evening, if you should receive it by this mail. [We did not—ED.] It is most edifying, and you will find how all I say at the beginning of this my letter, as well as in another which I send you, is fully corroborated.

The *Arabia*, with French troops on board, ran aground, but was got off, in a few hours, without damage, at the entrance of the strait of Messina. The Captain and crew are highly spoken of by the French.

London Times and the Army—Attack upon Lord Raglan.

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

It can no longer be doubted, or even denied, that the expedition to the Crimea is in a state of entire disorganization. All attempts to deny it only end in admitting the fact, and all excuses only throw the blame from one department to another. There is not a single thing requisite to the efficiency of an army, excepting only the personal courage of officers and men, that is not gone almost beyond the reach of remedy. At the last date the army was on half-rations; some regiments were two days without food; the soldiers, and even most of the officers, were miserably ill-clad and ill-shod; still without any sufficient protection from the rain overhead and the pool under foot; they lived in perpetual water and damp; there was no drainage, and the whole camp was a sea of mud and filth, the hospital marquee being surrounded by the worst nuisances. There was still no road from the port at Balaklava. Three or four thousand horses had perished from hunger, exposure, and overwork, and the remaining few were reduced to mere skeletons; several regiments had been draughted off to do the duty of beasts of burden, in carrying food and other supplies from the port to the camp; the Winter clothing that had arrived at Balaklava could not be disturbed, simply because there were not the means of conveying it to the camp; the mortality was certainly not less than 60 a day, while the number daily sent to the hospitals and not expected to resume service during the Winter was very much greater; there was a want of guns, of mortars, of shot, of shells, of fuel, of materials to make huts—of everything whatever necessary not merely to offensive or defensive operations, but to mere existence; and the army was disappearing or only sustained by daily reinforcements, not because it was in the face of an enemy, but simply, as it would in the heart of a desert, for want of all things by which life is supported. We cannot glance over the letters before us without discovering more and more deficiencies. As for the soldiers, poor fellows! they know their own wants, and that is all they can tell. The officers either look death in the face, and resolve to stay on, or escape home on some pretence or other, sickened of a service which refuses fair play to the greatest courage and skill. The medical officers, so ill judged, were predicting that two-thirds of the army would perish before March. Everybody of any energy and sense was sinking, not into apathy or inertness, but into despair. Meanwhile, Lord RAGLAN had scarcely been seen since the battle of Inkermann. There was a general belief that he did not know the state of things, that he felt himself wholly unequal to amend it, and that he accordingly kept out of sight the ills he could not remove.

Unfortunately for the credit of those in command, but fortunately for truth and the eventual interests of this country, there existed the means of ascertaining how far this frightful disorder was inseparable from the design of the expedition, the situation of the army, and the climate, and how far it was the result of mismanagement. There was the French army, nearly twice the number, hard by. Here all was different. The men were still well fed, and well looking, not the skeletons and scarecrows to which our own countrymen have dwindled; they were well clothed, and retained even some smartness of uniform, while our soldiers were creeping about with haybands round their feet, and in great-coats that scarce held together; their huts were generally up and weather-tight; they had plenty of food, with the command even of luxuries; they had a sufficiency of wagons and ambulances, with great abundance of mules in good condition; they could lend men to make a road for us, having completed a hard road from their own harbor before the bad weather set in. The contrast prevailed throughout every department, and was brought home to the British soldier in the most painful manner. Thus it was with something between admiration and disgust that the British army, which had not seen anything more than the anatomy of a horse for many a day, and which was obliged to harness forty to drag up one gun, saw the ambulance mules *lent us by the French for the conveyance of our own sick* as well fed and strong as the day they were landed at Gallipoli. Wherever the British come across the French it is to witness the same mortifying contrast, and it is impossible not to draw the conclusion that the French are an army, and the British are not. In all domestic and civil affairs we pride ourselves on our organization, order, neatness, comfort, and abundance of all the materials of health and strength. In the scale of war we are found utterly wanting in these things. It is impossible to check the process of reasoning which refers to the fault of system a difference so marked and so disgraceful. The British soldier cannot but perceive that the Frenchman is commanded by officers who understand their profession, and, what is more, feel a paramount interest in the condition of the common soldier; whereas this cannot be the case in his own army.

But what is to be done? The answer, of course, in some quarters is "Nothing." There are indeed people, and they are without patriotism, who would rather the expedition were wholly unsuccessful, and that the British Isles sank under the ocean, than that one iota of the official system, of patronage, of seniority, and of all that semblance of order, that has kept up the illusion of military strength through a profound peace of forty years, should be rudely swept away or reformed. There are people who would think it a less unhappy consummation of affairs that the Commander-in-Chief and his staff should survive alone on the heights of Sebastopol, decorated, ennobled, duly named in dispatch after dispatch, and ready to return home to enjoy pensions and honors, amid the bones of fifty thousand British soldiers, than that the equanimity of office and the good humor of society should be disturbed by a single recall, or a new appointment over the heads of those now in command. These people, of course, assume that success is no test of energy and skill, or that energy and skill are of no importance in the conduct of an army, which in war, as in peace, is only a Government organ for the advancement of the aristocracy and the support of the Ministry for the time being. We protest most solemnly against this view of our army, or any other view, except the simplest possible one, —that an army is an organ for the defence of a country against its enemies, and the maintenance of its interests and honor, and should, at every reasonable cost of money and of feeling, be made as effective as possible. We will not admit that that which has been must continue to be, or that the present working of the army in its higher ranks has at all justified its management for the last forty years, even though the name of the Great Duke be cited in favor of it. No. If the wreck of the army, if the honor of our country, if the great cause at stake, if the position of the British empire, are to be saved, it must be by throwing overboard, without a day's delay, all scruples of personal friendship, of official punctilio, of aristocratic feeling and courtly subservience, and immediately putting experience, ability, energy, and merit, even in their roughest and most unpalatable forms, in the conduct, and even at the head of affairs. There can be no interest greater than that of the whole common weal, for with its downfall every other must sink to a common destruction. So no reason can be given, and no excuse will be admitted, against immediately superseding in their commands those who have proved themselves to be incapable of performing the duties to which favor, seniority, or mistake has advanced them. After all, it is no disgrace to a man that he does not possess the genius of a WELLINGTON or even of a HILL. But it is a crime in a War Minister to permit an officer to remain for a single day in the nominal discharge of duties the neglect of which has brought a great and victorious army to the verge of ruin.

Attack of the Times on Lord Raglan.

From the United Service Journal, Jan. 1.

The public mind, "that very fiery particle," had a narrow escape of being "snuffed out" by an article in the *Times* of Saturday last, Dec. 30. The leading journal has been lately seized with a morbid antipathy to everything connected with the siege operations before Sebastopol. The antipathy dates from the sudden appearance of the Foreign Enlistment bill without due notice being given to the *Times* of the Ministeral intentions, and it also hinted that coevally with this piece of official reserve came the news that the cold shoulder had been given to "our own correspondent" in the Crimea. Happily, the article which was intended to arouse popular feeling missed fire. People did not echo the cry that everything was badly conducted in the Crimea, and that Lord RAGLAN wanted accessibility, and "Head, head, head." They simply asked themselves what all this hubbub was about—what the *Times* meant—what was the cause of so singular an outbreak—what was there behind the scenes! The leading journal saw it had made a mistake, and became as suddenly silent as it had previously been spontaneously vociferous. Altogether the exhibition was unfortunate—anything but creditable to the chief member of the British Press.

We do not suppose that the onslaught will be repeated; but lest there should be a second edition of the attack, it may be as well to put on record that the allegation that Lord RAGLAN keeps himself entirely out of sight of the officers and men, and is unfit for the high task entrusted to him, is very remote from the truth. Our cotemporary has been entirely misinformed. We grant that the British commander is not quite so much the companion of his subordinates as Gen. CANROBERT, and that he does not ride from place to place with the rapidity which used to characterize the Duke of WELLINGTON in the hey-day of his manhood; but we should like to know whether there is any affinity between British and French soldiers—whether *camaraderie* now deemed so necessary is quite compatible with the relative positions of officers and men—whether, in a word, advantage would not be taken of the familiarities so strongly inculcated? The French soldier, in the most familiar intercourse with his officer, never forgets what is due to superior rank—a Colonel may, with impunity, light his cigar at a *fantassin's* pipe. The British soldier, on the other hand, is prone to misinterpret the courtesy of a subaltern; his obedience and love are best secured by his being kept at a reasonable distance. That Lord RAGLAN is not "Jack and Tom" with his subordinates, may therefore be admitted; but that he shuts himself up, and is rarely among them, the following paragraph from the correspondence columns of the *Morning Post*, published only three or four days since, sufficiently disproves:

"DEAR L.—Lord RAGLAN and the members of his staff rode through the whole of the British camp yesterday. After the descending rain of the previous night, he saw the state of the troops in its true colors. His lordship talked frequently, and asked many questions even of private soldiers whom he saw paddling about."

We can easily believe that Lord RAGLAN does not move about as the Duke was wont to do, and there is good reason for his comparative quietude. In the first place, there is no occasion for such ubiquity, and in the second, he is a much older and more infirm man at 70 than the Duke was at 40.

To render the "grumble" complete, an insinuation was thrown out that Sir JOHN BURGOYNE was insufficient—Sir JOHN BURGOYNE!—the first engineer of his age! Most unfortunately, the assertion was sustained by a reference to the failure of the Duke before Burgos—an undertaking in which the great captain acted in opposition to his engineers, and frankly and freely took upon himself the blame of failure! Wherever BURGOYNE was employed success ensued!

After this we suppose our cotemporary will abstain from attempts to fill the public mind with distrust and despair, and encourage us to hope for the best in spite of the skyey influences.

The Times and Lord Raglan.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 1.

Lord RAGLAN has an army under his command composed of the bravest of the brave. But its numbers are inadequate to the task in hand, and the military system of Great Britain does not supply additional levies of seasoned soldiers with the requisite celerity. In addition to this, all the auxiliary services of the army are in a state of imperfect organization. Every department is left to do everything within itself, and some of them are denied the means. The Admiralty hold that it is their function to supply fighting vessels, not transports; the Horse Guads, the Ordnance, the Commissariat, have each its own separate transport service. There is no coöperation among them, no subordination to a common head. This state of affairs must be taken into account when the operations of our Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea are criticized.

This consideration suggests a question of great practical moment, which we do not remember to have heard asked by any one: What is the extent of Lord RAGLAN'S authority as Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea? At the outset of our seven years' war in the Peninsula our army there was in as imperfect a state of organization as that which we have now in the Crimea. The war dragged, and the fortune of war shifted and changed, until circumstances invested WELLINGTON with absolute and uncontrolled command over every department of the army. Not until this was conceded to him could even his military genius make itself fully felt. Has Lord RAGLAN such complete authority? Has he the power to enter into negotiations for supplies from any quarter? Is he authorized to remove the incompetent and promote the deserving? Can he call upon any man or department to do what is necessary without a chance of his being put off with the excuse that what he asks is the business of some other functionary or office? With a service so incompletely organized as ours, such extensive authority is indispensable to the General. In order to make our army what it obviously is not yet, but what it may and must be if anything worthy the national note of preparation is to be achieved, the Commander-in-Chief requires to have the power to break through the ordinary regulations. There is ample valor and ample talent in our army, but its General must have the power to lick it into shape. If Lord RAGLAN has not the same wide range of authority that was entrusted to the Duke of WELLINGTON he must have it before he can do himself and his army justice; if he has such authority, and does not, or cannot, avail himself of it, a man must be found who can.

There is no doubt that the exaggerated strain in which the *Times* speaks of the condition of our army in the Crimea is unwarranted by facts. There is as little doubt that one object of its crooking is to disgust the country with the war. But this insidious and un-English policy can only be counteracted by amending the undeniable defects of the existing army organization. The nation is engaged in a struggle from which it cannot retire honorably, nor indeed safely, unless with victory. The experience o many a former war tells us that the courage and endurance of the nation has always proved adequate to compensate for oversights and mistakes committed at the beginning. And so it will prove on the present occasion.

Fierce Onslaught on the Army.

From the London Times, Jan. 1.

Could it be proved to everybody's satisfaction, or rather to everybody's grief, that matters are as bad as they are on the Crimea, or even very much worse, there nevertheless exists a certain fatal prepossession adverse to any active form of *our incurable national self-complacency*. Are we not the two most civilized powers of Europe, ourselves the wisest and best, if not also the bravest of the two, fighting against the most barbarous power? Is not Russia a nation governed by a despot, assisted by tools, by means of ukases, the knout, conscriptions, Siberia forced contributions, martial law, and a system of brutalities from which even the highest nobility is not secure? How is it possible but that the free genius of our own favored country should prevail, under all circumstances whatever, against a form of society so low that it may be called abhorrent to human nature itself? May we not be sure that, even if things are bad enough with us—worse-looking possibly from our comparative innocence of war—they are, in reality, still worse with the Russian army, and that even in this fatal struggle with climate, with Winter, with *storm*, and with famine, we are beating the Russian, or must eventually beat him? Now, in this great depreciation of the foe, and in the particular reason for this depreciation, lie our principal danger. We despise Russia for the very reason that we ought to fear her. We hold ourselves vastly her superior for a point on which we ought rather to take a lesson from her. She is a barbarous power. Grant it; and a purely military power. Her system is worked with a rod of iron. The Czar treats her nobles as they do their serfs. Generals are sent to Siberia or reduced to the ranks; governors of cities are sentenced to work on the roads; nobody knows whose turn may come next, or how terrible it may be. It is a crime to be incompetent. For a moment's vacillation the services of a long life are forgotten, and it is rebellion not to understand rightly an order that admits of two constructions. The Imperial family itself is not exempt from this iron law. The incompetent heir is put aside, and his partisans disappear. In such a system the hardest metal is a necessity of State. When the instrument once yields, or permits its edge to be turned by the soft compunctions of humanity or personal kindness, it is thrown away. It may be good enough in its place, but will not do the work of the Czar. Such is the quality of the Russian system that we may perhaps hate or despise it, and that we may afford to do so in time of peace, but we cannot afford to do so in time of war, or in any affair that relates to war. We cannot afford to fight with soft iron against hard iron, with foils against naked swords, with holiday pageants against the grim reality, with courtiers against warriors,—in a word, with peace against war. Yet that is very much what we are vainly attempting to do.

It will not be denied that if the Czar, by a personal inspection or otherwise of an army, ascertained it, to be in the condition of our army before Sebastopol, he would instantly put it into entirely new hands. Even were the case not so bad, it will not be doubted that rebukes, peremptory orders and other measures of rigour would soon be heard of, and that every man in the service would be put on his mettle. But, if we want to know how Emperors and great generals manage these affairs, we have an example in the correspondence of NAPOLEON, particularly that with his brother JOSEPH. It was not with good nature that this man conquered half Europe. He instructed, commanded, reproved, rebuked and abused everybody, without any exception. He would have everybody about him at his post and up to the mark. He required his Viceroys and Marshals to do as he did, and transmit downwards the vigor of their chief. If our system be not one of aggression, if we are actually denying ourselves the prizes of conquest, and seeking only the barren honors of justice and humanity, nevertheless the work itself is not in any respect short of that undertaken by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. In attacking Russia we are simply attempting to do what he could not do, to cap his greatest triumphs, and to redress his worst failure. This we attempt to do with about one-fifth of his forces, and with the still greater disadvantage of a divided command. To succeed after his disappointments would be almost miraculous. If he, then, ever required an iron will, an iron head, iron instruments, and a whole system of iron, as, indeed, he always did, much more do we. Yet everybody knows that the whole conduct of this expedition, from first to last, has been rather that of an encampment at Chobham than an invasion of the soil of Russia, and an attempt to destroy the strongest place of the strongest man in the world. Ministerial favor, nepotism, routine, official punctilios of a hundred kinds, have all been observed in a battle of giants. We are hampered, not by the inexorable conditions of the war, bad as they may be, but by the silken bonds of class, clique, and kin. The real administrators of the army are much too kind-hearted to peach against one another, or to give one another unnecessary pain. They are all good fellows, and though one, if report speaks true, who should be the very eye of the chief, is almost blind: another never had much capacity, and has no experience; a third is too infirm to appear, except in a carriage; and the staff is otherwise crowded with beardless youths, gone to the Crimea to learn their profession, we are no more likely to hear of any complaints than the vulgar public is to hear the quarrels at a ball at Almack's, or the mishaps of a dinner at Windsor Castle. The Czar is not to be tied within his own dreary continent with such gossamer webs as these. We smile at the Chinese, who defend their empire with paper ramparts, mock steamers, the clashing of swords, and the sounding of gongs; but what will the world say of us should it be found that our army had invaded Russia under a staff as showy and theatrical?

Then we are told it is the duty of every true Englishman to enter the official conspiracy, and help to conceal the true state of things from those twin horrors—the British public and the Emperor of Russia. We are always to report "an improvement for the better"—reinforcements arriving, supplies getting up, the roads under repair, the Winter clothing coming at last, the weather improving, and something decisive about to be done. What can be the use of attempting to conceal from the Russian Generals what scores of spies and deserters report to them every day? Whatever we happen to know they have known a fortnight before; but, at all events, the people of this country ought to know that such is the mortality and sickness in our army that, though reinforcements are poured in with a profusion utterly unparalleled in history, the army refuses to increase, or to become equal to its position. We shall not now reiterate the reasons which prove that the fault is mainly in the commanders, though, if the excuses made be admitted, and if Lord RAGLAN has really undertaken the same amount of work as the French, with half their force and half their facilities of landing and conveyance, he has committed the capital error of being outwitted by his ally. Never could there be a more fatal defence than one which admits everything we have said, and adds thereto another charge greater than all the rest put together. For our part, we will not press the indictment so far; we will content ourselves with indicating the great disorganization of the army, and demanding that the most vigorous steps shall be taken to reclaim it, if possible. Let every officer be sent home who is not thoroughly up to his work, and who will not put his whole strength into it. Let reprimands, orders, admonitions and supercessions be sent out. Since Lord RAGLAN sends home no information as to the state of his army and the condition of his camp, Government has no choice but to act upon the information conveyed in thousands of private letters, and open to the whole world. With that mass of evidence before him, the Duke of NEWCASTLE incurs a most fearful reponsibility if he allows a good-natured regard for this man's feelings or that man's connections to prevent the discharge of his plain duty to the army and to his country.

The Commander-in-Chief.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR: I have never been, and what is more never intend to be, the calumniator of an absent man. Upon idle and worthless "hearsays" no one ought, and few will, condemn a friend or foe; and so to vilify Lord RAGLAN on no real substantial grounds, who is moreover absent, and has to fight against the sickening influence of the ABERDEEN gang, is most unjust. The Commander-in-Chief may be to blame, or he may not; but let facts, not calumny, determine his fame.

The Premier has a "creature" in the press, a venomous thing that takes malevolent delight in damning absent men, no matter who, no matter why—a cringing thing that Englishmen should spurn and scout, but which they pamper, feed, and glut with reckless patronage—a print for which men thank God in their beds just as though it were a thing to be desired and not loathed.

The Admiral of the Black Sea Fleet was its first prey; afterwards it wakes and finds itself shungered. Then Lord RAGLAN is the next on whom it pounces; and why? Because, so says report, its "own correspondent," not confining himself to the unadulterated truth, the staff has taken the law into their own hands, and treated the representative of Printing-house-square in a manner commensurate with his deserts. That gentleman, like a bear with a sore head, writes home to head-quarters, and upon this a series of "leaders" are prepared, and printed against the commander-in-chief. Now, Lord RAGLAN is made the daily subject of a dreary diatribe. He ought to be superseded, says one; another is replete with wretched inuendoes; another with "enormous lying;" and merely because the special correspondent of the *Times*, who has befouled both services, is roughly handled in the trenches. People are found who join in this indecent cry against Lord RAGLAN. A "young gent" lately got into a mess for writing trash against an Admiral—a more distressing example was never made of any "maintop" scribbler. A senator of promise has exposed himself to ridicule, and to the sarcasms of the member for West Surrey. I had hoped that young gentleman was a solitary instance, and that his fate would have acted as a warning; but no sooner is the "maintop" silenced than a yell is "got up" against Lord RAGLAN. Ask the British public to suspend their verdict; or if he has abused his trust, let him be arraigned before the bar of the House upon *facts*, and not upon worthless calumnies.

I remain, Sir, yours, VINDICATOR.

Neglect in Army Management.

From the London Times, Jan. 2.

At the present moment our poor fellows are perishing before Sebastopol by hundreds from famine, from exposure, and from disease in many appalling forms, while the means of sustenance, of shelter and of remedy, are stored within eight miles from the spot in which this dismal tragedy is being enacted. There is no longer any use in concealing or mitigating the truth; the men are perishing from the want of common forethought upon the part of those who should be responsible for their safety. Fifteen thousand British soldiers in the prime of their strength—in the heyday of life—well-disciplined men, who would not have turned from the face of a human enemy, let him come in what shape he might, have been laid low by official incompetence and procrastination at home and in the field. We know of no passage in the annals of even Turkish warfare, which tells of a more complete wreck of human life for want of common foresight, than the accounts we daily receive of the condition of our army before Sebastopol—of the living, and the dead. There is but one set-off against the incompetency of the officers at head-quarters, and that it is the sheer pluck and spirit of the British soldier—of the unflinching fearless man who is found dead on the battle-field pierced with wounds—his face to the enemy's line—or in the trenches, where he has perished from hunger, exposure and fatigue.

It is no sufficient answer to tell the country that stores have been forwarded to Balaklava in abundant measure. If the men cannot get at them, and are dying for the want of them but a few miles off, it is obvious that the most important precautions have been neglected. The truth is, that the authorities at home at the outbreak of the war—and although for months they had ample warning of the consequences of their neglect—utterly forgot or declined to provide the regiments with the means of transport. Had this task been a sudden matter—had the army been gathered together at the summons of

Sir De Lacy Evans, M. P. &c.

From the London Observer, Jan. 21.

This gallant member for Westminster has again landed in Old England, and is busily engaged to learn is recruiting his shattered [illegible] Folkestone. We understand that [illegible] has been much restored by the [illegible] though there is no chance that [illegible] his Crimean command. The climate [illegible] in Autumn and Winter, with [illegible] under canvas day and night, and [illegible] body and mind, proved over-much [illegible] soldier 68 years of age. Indeed, the command of a division of the army, under such circumstances as those in which the allies are placed in the Crimea, is perhaps the most trying of all military duties, the most incessantly onerous and responsible. We need not repeat the universal [illegible] of his comrades—British, Irish and French [illegible] service which he rendered to his country [illegible] detraction and prejudice for a while [illegible] DE LACY EVANS of the rank and [illegible] his extraordinary military career and [illegible] earned distinction as a soldier. The [illegible] with which he gave up his command, [illegible] sion of Lord RAGLAN on the occasion, [illegible] stated in the following correspondence, [illegible] cated to us by a friend of the gallant General, and which we take on ourselves the responsibility of making public, though without his permission. The letters are alike honorable to both, and there can be no reason why the friends and constituents of the member for Westminster should not be gratified by their publicity:

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE REPLANADE, [illegible] 1855.

MY LORD: On the 30th ult. [illegible] mine had the honor of informing [illegible] after being confined to bed by my [illegible] days I had a severe fall on my head, [illegible] rolling over me, which, added to [illegible] from disease or exhaustion, produced [illegible] life of duty. Your Lordship [illegible] such leave of absence as I [illegible] goodness even to send your dispatches [illegible] Balaklava. Hearing on the 4th [illegible] attack against the enemy was [illegible] military secretary to ask when it [illegible] strong, if possible, enough for three [illegible] present at it. Colonel [illegible] reply, "Lord RAGLAN hopes you [illegible] heavy firing on the morning of the [illegible] the weather was bad until [illegible] decided so that I omitted to the [illegible] mained there till the close of the [illegible] justified nor it to take the [illegible] from General PENNEFATHER, which [illegible] with so much ability in the [illegible] Your Lordship, on hearing that I was [illegible] for me, and with your usual kind [illegible] sired me to go back to the ship. I [illegible] which, acknowledging my inability [illegible] tive service, I obeyed. But the [illegible] weather I had undergone did [illegible]

I have now, for nearly a fortnight, [illegible] the greatest care and hospitality [illegible] cabin, from my generous friend [illegible] first instance, and now my [illegible] naval in-Chief, to the Duke of [illegible] not cautious in the extreme, with [illegible] vations and attentions of [illegible] not unfrequently severe cold, with [illegible] by my fall, have had their effect on me [illegible] Indeed, owing to the absence of the [illegible] other officer of the same advanced age and [illegible] the same continuous tent to bear up [illegible] all my present and future advantages, I am [illegible] but little floating of strength or [illegible] This has been greatly added to by the [illegible] lier responsibility that lately fell to my [illegible] month—namely, from about the 7th [illegible] 30th of October.

I feel in consequence much [illegible] and exhausted; a severe chronic [illegible] having been also extremely [illegible] nights we latterly had in camp, and [illegible] coming more frequent and severe [illegible] Winter season. I should not, [illegible] prolix, for in your Lordship's letter of [illegible] pleased to refer to some of [illegible] lews: "Nothing can have been [illegible] the whole of my transactions with [illegible] to my feelings to see it interrupted. [illegible] no man can command health, and [illegible] dergo not only great fatigue but anxiety of mind, [illegible] your division has occupied the important [illegible] a few days ago."

Such expressions of approval from your [illegible] indeed, a great happiness to me to have received.

About a month ago, when the generals of division were summoned to head-quarters to [illegible] cation, your Lordship may remember [illegible] I had only been able to attend to [illegible] other attachments. During the [illegible] while I was obliged, [illegible] there together with [illegible] duce to me to go back to the ship. I [illegible] which, acknowledging my inability [illegible] of your Lordship's kind wish [illegible] tive service, I obeyed. But the [illegible] weather I had undergone did [illegible]

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Monday Morning, January 29, 1855.

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Business Notices.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Secretary of the Panama Railroad Company, has returned from Panama.

Dr. GEORGE BUSHNELL, late Surgeon of the Steamer Illinois, has returned from Panama.

Mr. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, President of the Panama Railroad Company, has returned from Panama.

Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENS, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, has returned from Panama.

Mr. JOHN L. STEPHENS, Director of the Panama Railroad Company, has returned from Panama.

Mr. JOHN C. FREMONT

[illegible]

Hope: Prize for Great Britain, three for England, and triple cancellation for Ireland;—a perspective for commentators, for the critics, and a blotter for both. Young Ireland's experience is sui generis. Nobody's darling in life it is, and if, as some it would not be told to the angels above. Women and hyssop are ever opposite when [illegible]

Ellen Conlon: Don't imitate flirts. [illegible]

As 'twere a heavy gun's report;

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] considerable space in this [illegible] to our last English mails? [illegible] the London press, particularly [illegible] on the condition, prospects, and management or mismanagement of the British Army before Sebastopol, will engage attention. The controversy is, indeed, a fierce one; charged with bitterness and disappointment, and garnished by crimination and recrimination of the most serious character. The Commander-in-Chief is the principal object [illegible] though it is clearly to be seen that the whole of the Allies, after a three months' [illegible], &c. which General Raglan may [illegible] to blame than General Canrobert, who neither, in truth, be responsible for failing to do impossibilities before such a fortress with such a force, is the real source of all this chagrin. The London *Times* is charged with personal motives in its attacks. This may, perhaps, be true in a measure, but we think otherwise: its great reputation would [illegible] to venture on a question so sensitive to [illegible] people, without a large measure of sympathy manifested by or suspected to be with them. It certainly has not ventured to probe the subject so thoroughly without ample license in the numerous letters of correspondents from the Crimea, or without a most [illegible] significance in the resignation and return to England of General De Lacy Evans.

In giving so much space to this controversy [illegible] explanation or apology, which, from the [illegible] interest of the subject, it does not, either might be found in the fact that the popular press of the United States has been charged by English residents among us—and the [illegible] complaint reiterated from Canada—with a feeling inimical to the cause of the Allies, and with having failed to do justice to the British arms before Sebastopol. In other words, with Russian rather than English sympathies in the War now going on in the East. We now desire to afford the public on this side the Atlantic the full opportunity to read what is said of the Allied Army and its management by the leading British press. What this Army has done, and what failed to accomplish before the strong fortress of Sebastopol, which it undertook to reduce without calculating the difficulties of the Winter season in the Crimea, and without correctly calculating its [illegible], is already known. The end is not yet, however. What this is likely to be, whether determined by a peace at Vienna, or the annihilation of the British Army—now confessedly [illegible] into a mob and without a head—after the manner of the French before Moscow, and their destruction in retreat on the Dnieper and Berezina, or by storming the [illegible] works at Sebastopol, remains to be seen. What it is likely to be, in default of the [illegible] contingency, the reader will judge for himself.

We have, we really think, no designedly unfair [illegible] passed by the press of this country on the Eastern question. No prejudiced opinions attempted to be made good. All that has been said and distasteful to the Allies, has [illegible] evidently construed into Russian sympathy, without rhyme or reason. That we could not see the merits of an aggressive war upon Russia by the Western Powers, at this [illegible] point of view, in the light they were [illegible] in London and Paris, and that we [illegible] to see them through British glasses, has, possibly, been a misfortune to some party, but no fault of ours. Considering it a struggle among the despotisms of Europe for a mere balance of power among themselves, promising something, to be [illegible], to a weak power like Turkey, but holding no particular good to Republican progress in any part of the globe, we had a right to treat it, as we might elect, either with indifference or impartiality. Considered as a question of sympathy with our own blood, we had an equal right to suffer the partialities of [illegible] for our cousins of England, or our disgust for British policy and a British alliance with one or more of the most despicable of the [illegible] Governments of Europe, to [illegible] upon our judgment of a wholly [illegible] issue. And now we have only to add, turning to the articles which we [illegible] from the London *Times*, that if the [illegible] and conduct of the American Press have failed to be appreciated by English residents among us, or by our Colonial neighbors over the Lakes, the reason must be sought in what that powerful journal describes in the British blood as "*an incurable national self-complacency.*" That we have not been mistaken in doubting the ability of the Allies to make short work of Sebastopol, or in estimating the management and strength—however admiring the bravery—of the British Army before that stronghold, we hope they are now satisfied; having the evidence of their own leading journal at home, backed by Sir Dr [illegible] figures and unnumbered letters from the Army.

The Grand Jury, after eighty days' session, have brought in a report concerning the Astor [illegible], but present no bill of indictment. The Report we give in full for those who choose to read it. We warn all, however, that it has little worth searching for in it, and less that is new.

Peace of [illegible]

Such is the [illegible] view presented by our well-informed spiritual correspondent in London, received by the *Canada's* mail. The writer, it may have been observed, is not usually a peace man in his opinions. All the diplomacy, real or pretended, looking to this end through the year 1854, and up to the last month of 1854, particularly if dated from Vienna, passed by him either as suspicious or impracticable, and it was not until the new direction and fresh tone which were given to the movement in that capital, about the 2d of December, that he indulged any very sanguine anticipation that a European peace could possibly precede a general European war, embroiling all the great Powers. Even now, our correspondent construes the new phase of the Vienna conferences, and the spirit in which they are treated in England, as an Irishman construes dreams—by contraries. The Ministerial journals, for example, were never more bellicose, while the Ministry itself was never so near its heart's desire—the peaceful solution of the Eastern question. But we will suffer the letter to speak the writer's own reasoning on the subject:

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1855.

You will remark the extremely bellicose tone of the ministerial organs. They declare not to have any hope at all for peace, nor are they sorry to push on the war with vigor, &c., &c. Such is the general note which they are sounding. Now all this is studied, while the political *solons* of all parties are ringing with discussions about the prospects of a near reconciliation. They all talk peace behind the curtains, but display an unusual amount of martial ardor in public, because this public, if told of what advanced state negotiations have reached to, would grow suspicious and inquisitive, and thus spoil, perhaps, the game of diplomacy. Those, however, who are as little misled by this new cant of war *à tout prix* as they were by the old cant of peace at any price, will discover the truth in even the most fierce-looking postures of this recently devised masquerade of compromising statesmanship. The *Chronicle*—the most warlike paper of the tribe, at the present moment—informs us, in the midst of much clap-trap of an anti-peace spirit, that the demands of the three powers "have not been rendered needlessly distasteful for the express purpose of provoking Russia to prolong the contest." Somewhat further, and after a fresh volley of belligerent phrase, it is again remarked that "*if*, indeed, there were any hope at all of peace, (how artfully arranged, to utter a hope disguised as a doubt!) it would be found in the power of the present coalition against Russia, and in the studied moderation of the terms required of her." Here we have, then, a distinct, though intentionally covered, intimation of the *nature* of the last propositions made to Russia. These terms are not "needlessly distasteful," and they are so shaped as to display even a "studied moderation," so as to show the extreme wish in the Allies to conclude the war. If we add to this declaration of the Cabinet's most confidential organ, the previous announcement of Lord John Russell, to the effect that it is *no* intention of the Allies to deprive the Czar of *any* part of his territorial power, we may surely be allowed to regard the actual conferences at Vienna, in which Prince Gortschakoff has been *invited* to take part, and the subsequent allowance of a fresh fortnight's delay to Russia to give an answer, as indications of the tendency which we have been struck with, as the only explanation of the possible conclusion of such a treaty as that of the 2d of December. The fact is that complications reached that point of supreme crisis in which nothing short of a general conflagration, with all its tremendous and dreaded eventualities, was left to resort to, on both sides. The artificial energy of the Western Powers shuddered at the prospect, and suffered itself to be enticed into the Austrian alliance, based on terms "not needlessly distasteful" to Russia. Austria's courage to sign even such a treaty, and Prussia's willingness to contract analogous—though separate—engagements towards the Allies, may be taken as more than probable evidence of a dread also on Russia's part to head the imminent danger of a general war, in which Revolution would need to be called upon by one or other of the parties engaged in the struggle of monarchic jealousies. It may be assumed, we say, that Russia, too, being afraid of the necessity for the Allies or herself to make an appeal to the revolutionary element, consented to bear the provocation contained in Austria's boldness and Prussia's willingness to conclude *defensive* alliances with her enemies. This assumption gains a considerable degree of certainty by the last proclamation of the Czar, who, while, and very naturally, arming for all events, declares to his subjects (this is the important part in that manifesto) that his "duty as a Christian forbids us to desire a further shedding of blood, and certainly we will not reject any propositions and conditions (mind the word) of peace, provided they be compatible with the dignity of our Empire and the welfare of our subjects." Now we know that this compatibility has been provided for, by terms "not needlessly distasteful to provoke Russia to prolong the combat." This is all we have to say at this time in the support of our conviction, three weeks since announced, that *Peace lurks behind the transactions of the last month of the late year.* A catastrophe in the Crimea, for one or the other party, the fall of Sebastopol, or a disastrous repulsion of the allies from before that fortress, would certainly change, and very materially, these prospects of peace; but Winter is expected to do its diplomatic duty, and statesmanship hopes there is no truth in what the *Times* announces of an intended assault at about Christmas. *Vederemo.*

Work for Those that Wish It.

Some of the unemployed may need the money necessary to get them into the country, but large numbers not of the *starving*, but of the *unemployed*, can more easily go than stay, and they can have work in any part of the farming country about us. There is great demand for workmen on the farms. Hiring is mostly done at this time of the year, as the plowing and hauling of manure, and general preparation for getting in the crops begin in April. Wages have been rising lately on the farms. Men that could be hired for $80 (and board) four years ago, last year asked and got $100, $120, or even $140. Stout, able-bodied single men board with the families they work for, are treated like equals just so far as their education and habits will warrant, and need be at no expense but for clothing during the year. Such hire for eight months, others for a year. It is felt that $100 for 8 months,—that is from the first of April to the last of December,—is about the same as to hire for the year; during the remaining months the few chores that are to be done by a man, such as foddering and watering stock, hauling the next Winter's wood, &c., hardly pays for a hearty man's board.

If a farm laborer proves to be the right sort of man, he is sure of good wages in the neighborhood always afterwards. Or, if he has a trade, during the Winter he can try his hand at it, and may complete very easily on getting a cottage and garden spot of his own.

Other farmers prefer men who have families of their own. They give about the same wages, and have a small house for the workman's family to occupy rent free, and a little land which a man can till on shares. Or even he puts out his farm, or parts of it, to the workmen on shares, reserving the general direction of it, furnishing manures, teams, &c., and ordering what crops shall be raised here and what there.

Such families need nothing but industry and thrift very early to possess themselves of a house of their own. In every town in New-York or New-England there is more or less wild land which can be bought very cheap; and when a little perseverance and energy have tamed it, no land is more productive. We have in our mind many families who are occupying positions of trust, are respected as highly as any, and have snug farms which much money would not buy, who went out from this City a few years ago and took work on the very lowest terms. The Know-Nothing sentiment never gets strong enough to interfere with their comfort. Just such people, finding themselves saving a little something every year, do not often meddle with politics, but are sure to be on hand at the District School meeting. "Raw Irishmen" are not generally so much enjoyed in the towns that we think of as "Germans," no matter how "green." If they don't know which end of the pitchfork to take hold of at first—still they are desirable; for many expect to work in the same field with their workmen, and all that is really needed under such guidance, is muscle and a will. Of course the Park orators, kid-gloved, jauntily-dressed and "so busy that they haven't time to prepare themselves before hand," would feel insulted to be asked to work on a farm at so much a month. But sensible men who are willing to work away from the smell of lager-bier saloons and the reach of the theatre every night, we hope will seriously consider what snug homes await them just outside the din, and smoke, and want and misery of the dirty City.

Another Sunday in New-York and Brooklyn.

Those who passed Saturday night in a state of healthful sobriety, and who are accustomed to pass every night and day in a like manner, must have united with us yesterday in an ardent wish that the official days of Mayors Wood and Hall may be long, in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The order given by each of the Mayors named, for closing the liquor stores and grog-shops on the Sabbath, was more generally observed than on the preceding Sunday. So far as our reporters were able to learn, there were no places in which liquor selling is the business of their proprietors, where intoxicating drinks were publicly sold. That there was, however, a very limited back-door business done in both cities, cannot be denied. It would be expecting too much from so large a number of dealers in grog as there is in New-York and Brooklyn, to calculate upon their unanimous observance of the spirit of such an order for another week or two. This back-door business is confined chiefly to those hovels in which the very worst quality of grog is furnished to the most abject of our population, at a very high price; but if the police continue to watch them closely, their proprietors will soon find it unprofitable, and then it will cease entirely. There is, however, another set of places, which enjoy a much better reputation, where, we apprehend, the order will be violated for a longer period than in those we have named—the retail drug-stores. An authority which the druggists themselves would not gainsay, assures us that in many of the retail drug stores, particularly in New-York, the principal Sunday trade is selling grog at ten cents or a shilling per glass. The respectability of their legitimate business and the glossy backs of their customers have thus far shielded them, and prevented that jealous watching which has closed the Simon Pure establishments. Let *them* have the protection of the police on Sunday next,—there is a special reason why *they* should not assume the business of Sunday grog-selling. Strangers visiting the City and not understanding the precise nature of our Sunday drug business, will certainly become alarmed at the rush of customers to places of pills and powders. They will carry home with them erroneous impressions of our sanitary condition, which, as they always tell when they get back all they hear or see in New-York, cannot but prove injurious to the business of the City. They will conclude, and correctly too, that where an enormous quantity of medicine is taken, the mortality must be terrible, and that such sickly localities are to be visited as seldom as possible. Therefore, we repeat, let the retail drug store have the protection of the police on Sunday next.

The order forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, although received with great favor by a vast majority of the people, is the cause of a more than usual amount of profanity among those who are known as frequenters of drinking saloons. Any of our readers—we trust there are none—at all desirous of testing the truth of this, may do so at any time during the Sabbath, by visiting almost any one of the fashionable eating saloons, where on other days intoxicating drinks are sold. These are open on Sunday as on other days, and many thirsty gentlemen are tempted to enter and call for oysters, by a hope that a mug of ale, just to wash them down, may also be had. But they are doomed to disappointment. The proprietor cannot be induced by winks, he they ever so knowing, and notwithstanding many assurances that "we're all right," he maintains his integrity—positively refusing to pump spirits from his coolers deep on Sunday. All the consolation they obtain is that Sunday is over at 12 M., and that then our hotel for the pump will be opened, and communication with the spirits below resumed. About this time, as the Almanacs say, expect profane mutterings. The disappointed generally retire with a sort of resolved-to-grin-and-bear-it expression, and are seen no more until near the spirit hour. At 11 o'clock these saloons contain a life-time's work for another Hogarth. Arranged around the stove are noses marking every shade of the passage from the most indignant red to the mortified purple. Their owners are seated not far behind them, some in silent sorrow, others, imbued with a feeling that their sacred liberty has been invaded, swelling with rage. The spirit-hour approaches, and the proprietor, in a sympathetic voice, tells them it will soon come. The enraged are mollified and the sorrowful look up. A few minutes more elapse, and more than one glance betokening a contemplation of the commission of desperate deeds, is cast in the direction of the decanters on the bar. The proprietor feels that something more must be done to keep them back until the hour—every moment is an age. The red and purple aspects of the noses are by this time varied by a narrow white stripe, which encircles them about half an inch from the point. That color which cost the owners of the noses so much is departing—they can wait no longer. They rise. The proprietor bids them "avaunt," but they heed him not. They have seized the decanters and are reaching for a glass, when the assistant bar-boy, who has been eagerly watching the City Hall clock, rushes in and exclaims, "Go it—it's twelve." They all smile—smile eagerly and largely and often. The white stripe disappears and will not return until another week shall have passed. When a prohibitory law is passed, the white will permanently take the place now occupied by the red and purple; not until then.

Bellevue Hospital and the "Transfer Cases."

There is a great deal of rottenness in Bellevue Hospital—there can be no mistake about that. Whether the Ten Governors are principally blameable, or the House physicians and surgeons, or the public which allows what should be a noble charity to be abused "shamefully"—it is not now the time to say. But everybody who knows anything about it, knows that there are very discreditable things connected with its management—grievances which "cry aloud" for redress.

We published on Friday an extract from testimony taken before Coroner Hilton, and a verdict of his Jury, which found that John Hanlon "came to his death by compression of the brain from serous effusion," and which also deprecated a practice of "transferring" persons while in delicate health from Bellevue to Blackwell's Island.

On Saturday we published a card from two of the House Physicians of Bellevue, protesting that they were aware of no "shameful treatment" of the patient named, denying that he had any symptoms of compression of the brain, (an unlucky blunder in setting up the card made them say that there were *some* instead of *none* of the symptoms attending such a condition. The error, however was so potent that it must have been obvious,) and giving as a reason for the transfer a regulation of the "Governors" that no patient shall be admitted suffering from incurable disease, or not likely to be benefited by medical treatment.

We were not aware before that any such "regulation" existed. We are at a loss to know on what ground such a regulation is insisted on. Bellevue is the Poor-House Hospital; it is the place appointed for such of the sick poor as are not legitimately under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, and we are not informed where else a chronically and incurably sick poor man can be carried to die in peace.

The case in point seems narrowed down to this: Was John Hanlon in fit condition to be transferred from Bellevue Hospital to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island? We have already intimated the temptations that exist to "transfer" as early as possible. The event certainly shows that, in this case, it was not judiciously made; but the *evidence* is conclusive, until the competency of witnesses is impeached in that matter. The *opinion* of the House Physicians will hardly avail against the *testimony* of the physician who made the autopsy and found some 4½ or 5 ounces of serum between the membranes of the brain. And as the patient died within a few minutes or "very shortly" after landing, it is not unfair, certainly, to presume that the disease of which he died he must have suffered from before leaving Bellevue. As the case is an interesting one, and suggestive of a much-needed reform, we give the following letter from Coroner Hilton, with additional extracts from the testimony:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The facts in the case of John Hanlon are as follows: He was admitted into Bellevue Hospital, and under treatment for two days previous to having been transferred, and he died at Blackwell's Island in about ten minutes after his arrival there—making the time of his death less than half an hour after leaving Bellevue. On examining the head after death, from 4½ to 5 ounces of effused serum was found on the brain; yet Drs. Mathews and Norton say they are perfectly satisfied that this man had not "compression of the brain." And you will recollect that this was their opinion within half an hour previous to his death. They state that the Governors make it a rule that no person shall be admitted who is in an incurable condition, &c.; still, notwithstanding this rule of the Governors, the deceased had been admitted, and was under their medical treatment, and by their directions "transferred."

However, you will perceive by the evidence taken on the inquisition, that this is not the most unfortunate of Bellevue "transfers." Facts have since come to my knowledge which I shall make use of on the next unfortunate "transfer" case that may come under my jurisdiction.

In conclusion, I would state that it was not the intention in this case to reflect on the medical treatment, yet I would, however, respectfully suggest to

[illegible]

TESTIMONY.

John Fitch, being sworn, says: I am Warden of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island; the deceased was sent here from Bellevue Hospital on last Monday; he was brought here in the steamboat *King Philip*; he arrived about 1 o'clock; I was informed that he died shortly after; since I have been on the Island there have been several persons sent from that institution here who died within twenty-four hours after their arrival; the way I know that such persons are in a very low condition, is, that they have to be carried from the boat to the wards, and I receive their permits afterward; those who are well enough to walk always report themselves to my office, and present their permits to me; this is the rule of that institution; I don't think that sick persons have any other protection from the inclemency of the weather than an enclosure on deck near the boiler; there are no beds in the enclosure; I don't know whether there is provision for sick persons in the lower cabin or not; I am informed that such persons are sent up here by the directions of the physicians at Bellevue Hospital. John Fitch.

Taken Jan. 17, 1855. J. Hilton, Coroner.

Elijah T. Simpson being sworn, said: I am engineer in the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island; I see the steamer *King Philip* almost every day when she arrives at the Island; sick persons are brought up in this boat with no protection from the inclemency of the weather but the promenade deck over them; when they are too unwell to stand, they sit down on the bare deck; I don't know whether there is any accommodation for these persons in the cabin or not; I have never seen any person come from the cabin except those who were able to go up and down stairs themselves; sometimes persons die on board of the boat before she arrives; at other times they die immediately after arrival; about two weeks ago I saw a man on board who was dead when the boat arrived. Elijah T. Simpson.

Taken Jan. 17, 1855. J. Hilton, Coroner.

Charles C. Terry, M. D., being sworn, says: I am Assistant Physician on Blackwell's Island; the deceased arrived here about 1 o'clock on last Monday, P. M.; I saw him shortly after; he was then dead; the Orderly came to my room and said a man had just arrived, and he thought he was dying; I immediately went to see him and found him dead; autopsy revealed about 4½ or 5 oz. of serous effusion at the base and between the membranes of the brain; from the state of the brain and membranes I am of the opinion the effusion was recent; I have noticed a similar state of the brain in persons dying from delirium tremens.

Charles B. Terry, M. D.

Taken, Jan. 17, 1855. J. Hilton, Coroner.

But it seems that in our article of Saturday we hurt the feelings of *King Philip*—which we protest that we did not mean to do. We spoke of him as a "cruel little steamer, which has nothing on its deck to shelter the invalid—not an awning, not a hurricane deck, not a cabin, not a bank, even. The invalid has no protection from the weather while on board—none from the sun—none from the sudden shower."

True, we had not inspected the *King Philip's* points personally—we had our information from some who certainly were not interested in making the matter of "transfer" any more serious than they were obliged to do. But from the following it seems that we erred. The *King* has a cabin, though we wait to be assured that it ever is or may be used by moribund passengers. Engineer Simpson testified that the transferred passengers had no protection but the promenade deck, and that *when too unwell to stand, they sit down on the bare deck!*" Much good may the cabin do the poor fellows then. But we have no idea that this is Captain Clark's fault. Is it the Governors'? Here is the Captain's letter:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *King Philip* has a forward and after cabin, and a saloon on deck, capable of accommodating two hundred passengers. These cabins are carpeted and furnished with sofas and chairs, and have large stoves in each. She has a hurricane deck with an awning where 300 persons can promenade; in fact, she may be said to be covered all over by deck, so that no person need be exposed; but, on the contrary, a person can be as comfortable on board as on one of our river or Sound boats. There is no boat in the harbor better adapted for the business, and having better accommodations and capacity for carrying freight. Her tonnage is 169 tons, and her breadth of beam 38 feet, and she has been employed for the past four years, making her regular trips daily, promptly and with satisfaction to all parties interested.

Respectfully, Oliver H. Clark,
Captain and owner of the *King Philip*.

We still think that whenever the Governors of the Almshouse find a little time they will do humanity a service by overhauling Bellevue Hospital.

Musical.

Philharmonic Concert.—The second concert of the thirteenth season came off on Saturday evening at Niblo's Garden. The theatre, as on the previous occasion, was crowded from pit to dome. The concerts must now prove highly remunerative. So many persons were unable to obtain seats that the Academy would only have comfortably contained them.

The principal item in the programme was Mendelssohn's Symphony in A, (op. 90,) a work that unmistakably reminds you of the composer and his peculiarities of instrumentation. It was performed with some care, and evidenced a noticeable improvement on the leading piece of last concert. The second and fourth movements (*Andante and presto*) were excellently rendered.

Miss Caroline Lehmann sang, "Oh! mon Fernando," from "Lucrezia," with skill, but appeared to be laboring under some nervousness. Miss Lehmann's voice is a pure and delicious contralto of considerable range and excellent culture. It is resonant and fresh in the highest degree, and will be invaluable at the Academy, where she is engaged for opera.

Signorina Camilla Urso, the violinist, (already known to our readers,) played a couple of solos with entire success. Altogether this concert was by far the most satisfactory of the season.

Paul Julien's Concert for the Poor.—The Concert for the Benefit of the City Poor, generously given by Paul Julien, was very fully attended on Saturday night. Niblo's Saloon was crowded in every corner. At 7½ o'clock, not only was every, seat full, but there was no room left to stand in that was not occupied. The audience was in excellent humor—and well it might be, for the performance was everything that could be asked. Paul's playing was never better, and the little Signorina Patti's songs were never more appreciated. Mdlle. D'Orny, too, met with a warm reception.

Paul Julien, we hear, starts immediately on a tour Southward—to New-Orleans and the principal cities intermediate—expecting to return in April.

☞ We would draw attention to the presentment of the Grand Jury at the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, to be found on another page. In view of the evils of intemperance, they urge upon the Legislature the speedy enactment of a prohibitory liquor law; they highly commend the conduct of Mayor Wood, in striving to enforce the observance of law and order in our City; and they urge the repeal of the usury laws, on the ground mainly that they are wholly inoperative. They also complain that the room assigned for the de-

[illegible]

These hard-worked and poorly paid [illegible] have since March last received $5 [illegible] day! Even at this rate of compensation, [illegible] were enabled to earn on the average [illegible] per week, their work being very unsteady, depending as it does entirely on the state of the [illegible] business.

A few weeks since, the [illegible] meeting held for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, determined to reduce the pay of their workmen from $1 75 to $1 50, and that of "headers" from $2 87 to $2 75 per day. Several of the merchants did not acquiesce in this arrangement, but continued to pay their [illegible] as formerly.

A large number of the workmen [illegible] this reduction by the reduction of their pay, and [illegible] work; but their places were [illegible] green hands, glad to get employment at any [illegible]

Under these circumstances, the [illegible] hold a large meeting, took [illegible] and, after due consideration, proposed to [illegible] mise with their employers, by [illegible] duction in their pay of one shilling per day. A Committee from their body waited on the merchants, informed them of their decision, and [illegible] earnestly for an acceptance of their [illegible] But the merchants would listen to [illegible] and while acknowledging the [illegible] convenience to which they would be put by the employment of new and inexperienced hands in [illegible] their vessels, they were determined to [illegible] no dictation as to the compensation to be paid their employés—especially at a time when men could be procured at almost any price.

So the 'Longshoremen met again on Thursday evening and made a virtue of necessity by [illegible] unanimously to succumb to the terms of the merchants.

The whole course of the 'Longshoremen [illegible] matter has been characterized by a spirit of good sense, the more conspicuous when compared with the action of certain other laboring men [illegible] lar circumstances. They have done much to advance themselves in the estimation of the public at large, and we are sure their employers will [illegible] a proper appreciation of their conduct by increasing their compensation whenever the improved state of trade will justify such a step.

We are quite satisfied that the wise behavior of the 'Longshoremen is to be attributed in a great measure to the excellent influences engendered by a benevolent organization for mutual [illegible] which they have established among themselves, and which is now in successful operation.

☞ The Mysterious "Q" author of *You Have Heard of Them*, will repeat his lecture on The Eastern Question to-night, at the room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place.

Vagrant Children—A Call on Old Bummers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with much interest the various articles in the Times, by that noble specie, of humanity who signs himself C. L. B., and would be glad to the extent of my poor somewhat confused ability, to carry out some of his suggestions. I would avail myself of the present occasion to say to the numerous gentlemen of my acquaintance who have borrowed of me different sums of money, small or great, to be repaid during the past "to-morrow," that if they will consider the "to-morrow" to have arrived, and not [illegible] the proceeds of their never-too-late repentance will be handed over to the Children's Aid Society as soon as it comes to hand.

C. L. B. suggests that with the present number of Industrial Schools, there is no excuse for children to be begging round the streets during school hours; and that relief to such should be made dependent on their attending school. Considering in those views, I lately asked a little girl to whom I had been in the habit of giving a trifle of money, if she would not like to go to school, and what prevented her doing so. She replied, her mother was confined to her bed and had no relatives but to send her round to try to make something by peddling lozenges. The story might or might not be true; but suggests there may be circumstances where telling the child to go to school will not sufficiently meet the demands of the case. There are a great number of girls of all ages at present wandering about the offices in the City Hall, the stores, and other places, peddling a variety of little articles. I have been informed that these children are exposed to brutal and indecent insults, and sometimes fall in the way of wretches who take advantage of their ignorance, their innocence and their helpless poverty, to ruin and corrupt them. It seems to me there is no class that more strongly calls for protection; for what is more physical cant, to the eternal perdition of childhood's soul? What would be the most effectual measures to break up this system of perilous vagrancy to which children are driven, sometimes by the wants and sometimes by the wickedness of the parents, is the question I wish to submit through your columns.

E.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Civil Law of Evidence, Practice, Pleading and Jurisdiction of the powers and duty of Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. By O. L. Barbour.

BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and Magistrates, and the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. By O. L. Barbour.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO.,
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No. 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

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SILKS! SILKS!!—WE WILL OFFER THIS MORNING, one case rich plaid silks, at 87½ per yard, [illegible] case rich plaid silks, [illegible] at 75 cts. per yard, [illegible] rich brocade and plaid silks: [illegible] equally cheap.

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JAMES EVERDELL, No. [illegible]

BROOKLYN BANKS—FOR SALE, [illegible] SHARES of the Kings County Bank, [illegible] Shares of the Commercial Bank, [illegible] Shares of the Union Bank, [illegible] Shares of the Bank of Williamsburgh, [illegible] Shares of the Bank of Commerce, [illegible] Shares of the Fulton-st.

...Thursday, 1st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. tried the pumps, and found them in motion for two hours. At 10 P. M. sounded, and found three feet and a half of water in the hold. At 12 o'clock, midnight, sounded again, and found the leak increasing. Close ... At 2 o'clock, A. M., brought the bark by the ... to the ... and turned to leaving carpenter ... Worked until 5 A. M. By this time had thrown overboard about 800 bushels of corn. During all this time the pumps were kept constantly ... Sounded the pumps again, and still found the water ... The weather began to ... from the ... day made a brig to windward, heading ... Distant about nine miles. We ... Signals of distress, but the brig did not seem ... At noon, found five feet and a half of water in the hold; got the boats clear for launching, with water and provisions in them. At 3 P. M. the second officer and four seamen volunteered to try and overtake the brig with one of the boats. At the time of its leaving, the weather was quite ..., and the bark settling fast. Launched the ..., and got provisions and water into her, so as to be ready to leave at any moment. At dark the boat returned to the ship, not being able to ... the brig. At the same time the pilot-boat *Anthony B. Neilson* hove in sight; a light ... at the time. In a short time she was along-...

We now found the ship had become completely waterlogged, and the weather looked threatening. All hopes of saving the bark had been given up, as her ... had become choked with corn, although the pilots offered to render us every possible assistance. We ... pumping, and concluded to abandon the bark. We ... our clothing into the pilot-boat, and laid by the bark until 5 A. M., when she went down.

M. O. PORTER,
Late Master of the bark *Hunting Wind*.

A CARD.

The undersigned, officers and passengers of the bark *Hunting Wind*, take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to GIDEON MAPES, THOMAS AITKEN, and PETER R. BAILEY, pilots of the *Anthony B. Neilson*, for their generous and timely assistance. They have our ... for their kindness and readiness to serve us. ... had it not been for their opportune aid, we all must inevitably have perished.

M. O. PORTER, Master.
RAYMOND PORTER, Mate.
JAMES DAVIS, Second Mate.
MARY REEDE,
CATHARINE FEACH, } Passengers.

Trade and Commerce of Chicago.

The *Chicago Tribune* of the 16th inst. contains a long review of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, during 1854. We make a few extracts therefrom:

BEEF PACKING.

This is the season of the best cattle-growing region in the Union. *Chicago Beef* has long been made the standard in the British Navy, and it ranks highest in the New-York market, to which beef cattle are daily driven from nearly every State in the Union. Since the completion of the Railroads from this city East, immense numbers of cattle from this State have been shipped alive from this market to New-York, buyers paying as high for them here as in Ohio and other States east of us. This was owing to the great demand for Beef, and no high prices in the Eastern cities. Numbers of cattle have also been shipped by Lake from here to the Saute, and the Lumber and Mining regions of the North. These circumstances, together with the stringent money ..., during the packing season, have prevented so large an amount of Beef-packing here as would other-... have taken place. The following is a correct statement of the business of the season, as furnished by the packers named:

	No. of Cattle.	Av. Weight.	Total Weight.
H. H. Keough & Co.	4,500	620	2,790,000
G. S. Hubbard & Co.	5,236	535	2,685,260
Corwin & Co.	4,730	667	3,571,133
Andrew Brown & Co.	2,000	650	1,300,000
M. Conway	1,850	575	994,750
Tobey & Booth	1,247	551	743,750
Reynolds & Heyward	2,173	800	1,681,100
P. L. Rose	550	600	330,000
Total	26,257	576½	13,319,093

This was the amount packed by our principal houses up to the middle of December last. The amount packed up to the present date by all the houses would of course be materially larger, but we have been unable to procure the exact figures. For the season 1853, up to February, there were 56,166 cattle packed by our houses, weighing in all 34,397,427 lbs., being 2,000 more beeves, or 4,001 barrels more than the amount packed up to December 15, 1854; while the average weight of the cattle was 11 lbs. less than those packed in 1854. *Twenty-three thousand Beef Cattle* is a goodly number to be packed in one city in the few weeks' time through which the packing season lasts. Besides, our table shows that 3,663,180 lbs. of live cattle were shipped during the season from Chicago, which, at the low average of four cents a pound, amounts to $146,527 20. In addition to about 200 head of cattle consumed in Chicago alone, per week, there were shipped from this city, as will be seen from our tables, 55,617 barrels of beef, which, at $13 per barrel, is $722,521; also 4,013 tierces of beef, worth $50 per tierce, or $60,195 in all. The whole value of beef shipped amounts in value to $941,936 20. In addition to this there was shipped 1,163,564 lbs. of tallow, valued at $162,899 42, at 13 cents per lb. Also 46,981 hides, of the value of $173,023 50—making, in beef, tallow and hides, *one million two hundred and fifty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars.*

CORN.

The amount of Corn received by Canal and Galena Railroad in 1853 and 1854 was as follows:

	1853.	1854.	Increase.
From Canal	2,461,224	4,472,506	1,991,172
G. and C. Railroad	221,066	2,047,263	1,815,305

The shipments by Lake for the last year have been as follows:

1851	3,321,317	1853 4,581,771
1852	3,737,011	1854 7,958,580

FLOUR—Receipts for 1854:

	Lake.	Canal.	Galena R. R.	Total.
Flour, bbls.	5,000	17,231	61,993	84,223

Shipments for 1854:

	Lake.	Canal.	Railroads.	Total.
Flour, bbls.	63,516	570	12,780	86,905

HOGS.

The number of hogs packed up to the present time this season in Chicago, so far as we can obtain it from the principal packers, is about 40,000 head. Some packers tell us they will yet pack as many more as they have, so that the footing up in March will not fall short of 100,000 hogs.

Shipments during 1854.

	Lake.	Canal.	Railroad.	Total.
Hogs, No.	30,320	—	—	30,320
Hogs, live, No.	—	—	4,385	4,385

LARD.

The receipts of Lard by canal were 67,703 lbs. in 1853; 208,627 lbs. in 1853, and 2,677,190 lbs. in 1854. Other seasons also contributed large receipts, but we have not been able to obtain the specific quantity, as, on the railroads, Lard comes under the head of Provisions. The shipments reached 4,638 bbls. and kegs in 1853; 5,254 bbls. in 1853, and 10,156 bbls. in 1854.

LUMBER, &c.—*Receipts for 1854.*

Lumber, Pine, feet	262,330,200
Lumber, Oak, feet	178,294
Lumber, Black Walnut	42,977
Lath, Pine, pieces	36,827,323
Shingles, Pine, number	113,354,651
Cedar posts	480,066
Staves and heading	1,397,695
Timber, square feet	3,438,859
Spokes, number	125,000

The receipts of lumber, shingles and lath, for several years, have been as follows:

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
1850	120,964,797	55,423,750	19,990,700
1851	155,066,437	60,338,250	27,583,475
1852	167,256,338	77,080,500	19,750,759
1853	198,671,987	125,638,500	36,794,303
1854	262,330,200	113,354,651	36,827,323

The above figures will be found as nearly correct as possible, though the aggregate receipts for 1854, we have every reason to believe, are placed in lower figures in the table than the actual receipts, as they exist in fact.

OATS.

We notice the amount of Oats received, and the sources whence it came, for the past two years, as follows:

	1853.	1854.	Increase.
By Canal, (bush.)	971,320	1,655,919	684,599
By C. & G. R. R.	485,405	1,807,452	1,322,047

WHEAT.

The Wheat receipts from Lake, Canal and the Galena Railroad during the last two years, were as follows:

	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
By Canal	200,150	278,257	—	73,943
By Lake	20,500	12,474	—	24,026
By C. & G. R. R.	1,000,000	1,208,781	370,819	—

The shipments by Lake for the last four years sum up as follows:

1851	bushels.	1853	1,189,000 bushels.
1852	bushels.	1854	1,208,000 bushels.

WOOL.

The following table shows the number of lbs. shipped by Lake and Railroad for several years:

1851	1,000 lbs.	1853	1,000 lbs.
1852	1,000 lbs.	1854	1,000 lbs.

Receipts of Grain at Chicago.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
Kenosha	6,916	326,572
Racine	12,424	409,814
Milwaukee	188,561	2,962,519
Ozaukee	10,000	90,000
Sheboygan	7,065	516,631
Green Bay	2,467	4,363
Total	196,141	3,323,009
	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.
Kenosha	127,323	506,327
Racine	106,509	795,194
Milwaukee	286,207	422,457
Sheboygan	26,961	10,147
Total	577,040	1,646,068
	Rye, bush.	Corn, bush.
Kenosha	4,173	14,171
Racine	4,000	18,756
Milwaukee	131,179	288,325
Ozaukee	10,000	—
Sheboygan	2,439	—
Total	149,790	321,754

Glances at the Lords and Commons.

Tait's Magazine thus hits off some of the noble lords of Britain:

A strong contrast is presented by the next illustrious personage—a severe, well-made, heavy, gray-haired man, who sits almost silent and sullen, as if he had no feelings, as if the debate was a sham, and he should be glad if it were over. We refer to

The traveled thane, Athenian Aberdeen,

the best-abused man at this time in her gracious Majesty's dominions, but without whom, nevertheless, it is questionable whether the Queen's Government could be carried on. Unfortunately, Lord ABERDEEN is not the man for the public. The public likes to be gammoned, and his lordship cannot gammon. He is spare in words, cold and unimpassioned in delivery, and somewhat too indifferent to party attacks. The other ministers sit below him; they are none of them distinguished for oratorical power—one of the best of them is the good-tempered looking Earl GRANVILLE, who has managed to succeed better in the Upper House than he did in the Lower. He is a better speaker than his illustrious chief, has a more musical voice and a less monotonous manner, and like him he aims at little effect as a speaker—like him he never soars. The tall, thin, courtly Earl of CLARENDON shines in comparison with them, as also does the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who has fine intellectual features and a commanding presence, and has that fluency of language so remarkable in all the prominent followers of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL. On neighboring benches are seated disconsolate Whigs, overlooked in the scramble for place when the Coalition Ministry was formed, and who, therefore, view its proceedings with an impartial but yet a jealous eye. Prominent among such is the sandy-looking, unamiable Earl GREY, who seems angry with himself and all the world, because he is lame, and has not the command of the Colonies. Below the table are half a dozen benches, on which congregate a few peers till dinner-time. Here sits Earl FITZWILLIAM—here, also, sits one of the most frightful bores in the House, Lord MONTEAGLE, who always speaks, and, for a Lord, cruelly long. That is the consequence of his having been in the Lower House. Never stop to hear him. As soon as you see his bald head, be off. Crossing to the opposition benches, the Earl of DERBY fills the first place. We need not paint his portrait—the sharp aristocratic face—but feebly reflected in that promising young man, but unfortunate speaker, his son—is familiar to us all; there he is out of place. He has no fitting opponents. It was among the Commons that he won his laurels. Yet, at times, the old afflatus serves him, and his clear voice and fluent declamation are as bitter and terrible as when night after night he wrestled, as if for very life, with the brawny champion of Catholic Emancipation, and the somewhat too selfish, unscrupulous exponent of Irish wrongs. By his side is his trusty page, the inelegant and insipid MALMESBURY, of whom, in a passing freak, the author of *Vivian Grey* not merely made a statesman, but actually Minister for Foreign Affairs. Higher up, facing the bench of bishops, sits a tall, thin gentleman, with a copious head of hair, and a force of gesticulation hardly English; that is the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in his own opinion, hero, statesman, lawyer, all things by turns, and nothing long; in this respect, second only to Lord BROUGHAM, who sits everywhere, speaks everywhere he can, and whose Ciceronian eloquence, aided by a delivery more expressive than dignified, by gestures and tones at any rate vivacious, astonish the weak nerves of the spectators, and oftimes puzzle the Parliamentary reporters themselves.

The oratorical character of the House is summarily dealt with:

If the peers did not dress so well and were not so excessively polite, but spoke better, no great harm would be done; but there's the difficulty. It is difficult for a polite man to be ill-bred, and to lose his temper, and say sharp things. In the House of Commons nothing is easier. Say something bitter, and you will have a murmur of applause—be savage, and at any rate your own party will cheer; but in the Lords you can't get up the semblance of earnestness. The whole thing seems too much like play—an apology for business, and that is all. No man can speak to twenty sleepy peers as he could to four or five hundred eager partisans. No man can be impressive in the bosom of his family—and the Lords are a family party, all connected, or nearly so; and if a stranger comes in he soon apes the fashionable tone, and becomes as dull and apathetic as the rest. And why should a lord be otherwise? A lord is not more a lord for having brains—nor the less a lord for being without. Intellect, skill, oratory, are no helps—are unnecessary in an hereditary institution. Sir ROBERT PEEL knew this, and lived and died a commoner. CHATHAM became comparatively a small man when he took a pension and a peerage. So was it with WALPOLE, when meeting his old rival PULTENEY, after they had both been raised to the peerage, he exclaimed, "Here we are, my lord, the two most insignificant personages in Europe." The Upper House but registers the decisions of the Lower—the business of the country is carried on elsewhere.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SMOKE ACT.—It is stated by Mr. WRIGHT, C. B., Government Inspector for the smoke nuisance, that there are upwards of three million of tons of coals annually imported in London by sea and by railway, and further that at least one million of this quantity is annually consumed for manufacturing and furnace purposes, and it is a well known fact, established by practice, that by the better consumption of smoke, and obtaining a more perfect combustion, twenty per cent. of fuel is saved, hence twenty per cent. of one million tons amounts to two hundred thousand tons of coal annually to the nation, and that, at an average cost of £1 per ton, is £200,000 saved to the metropolitan proprietors of furnaces and manufactories, which would otherwise pass off in smoke, contaminating the atmosphere; but by this calculation, he asserts, becomes a total and twofold saving to the nation of £400,000 per annum, and without regarding it in a sanitary point of view, for as already the improved appearance of the London atmosphere is distinctly observable, as it is unnecessary to point out the injury inflicted upon the public wealth, or the pecuniary loss we sustain in the apparently trivial matters of soap, and wear and tear of linen, &c., by the deposit of the large amount of carbonaceous matter always present in the atmosphere, inasmuch as smoke cooled is soot, but when heated to 600 deg. Fahrenheit becomes highly inflammable gas, and is consumed; therefore, every wreath of smoke that curls up a chimney is fuel wasted.

Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Pacific	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Cahawba	New-York	Havana and N. O.	Jan. 25

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS.—A spacious and most eligible store, and elegant suites of offices, to let on Broadway, the northwest corner of Anthony-st. The building is one of the most substantial in the City, secure from fire and thieves, and commands one of the most desirable offices or counting-rooms. The store is adapted for either a wholesale or retail trade, requiring a central situation. The rooms above are light and airy, and the accuracy of their plans, artistic, tasteful ornamentation, and convenience of arrangement, pronounced, and possess every requisite for the business of lawyers, merchants, and persons requiring good and comfortable offices. Apply to WM. B. MOSES & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CLUB.—WILLIAM B. PARSONS & CO., No. 320 Pearl-st., N. Y., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, have in store:

[illegible] Clubs, for Show Rod Manufacturers, Gilding Jobbers, [illegible]

[illegible] Gilders' Tapes, [illegible] Gilders' Wax, [illegible] Gilders' Turpentine, [illegible] Gilders' Mahogany, [illegible] Gilders' Whiting, [illegible] Gilders' Rouge, [illegible] Gilders' Cotton, [illegible] Gilders' Cushions, [illegible] Gilders' Pallets, [illegible] Gilders' Knives, [illegible] Gilders' Tips, [illegible] Gilders' Burnishers, [illegible] Gilders' Hammers, [illegible] Gilders' Pincers, [illegible] Gilders' Screws, [illegible] Gilders' Nails, [illegible] Gilders' Saws, [illegible] Gilders' Planes, [illegible] Gilders' Chisels, [illegible] Gilders' Gauges, [illegible] Gilders' Rules, [illegible] Gilders' Squares, [illegible] Gilders' Bevels, [illegible] Gilders' Mitre Boxes, [illegible] Gilders' Vises, [illegible] Gilders' Screw Drivers, [illegible] Gilders' Bits, [illegible] Gilders' Augers, [illegible] Gilders' Gimlets, [illegible] Gilders' Awls, [illegible] Gilders' Files, [illegible] Gilders' Rasps, [illegible] Gilders' Hatchets, [illegible] Gilders' Axes, [illegible] Gilders' Adzes, [illegible] Gilders' Mallets, [illegible] Gilders' Hammers, [illegible] Gilders' Pincers, [illegible] Gilders' Screws, [illegible] Gilders' Nails, [illegible] Gilders' Saws, [illegible] Gilders' Planes, [illegible] Gilders' Chisels, [illegible] Gilders' Gauges, [illegible] Gilders' Rules, [illegible] Gilders' Squares, [illegible] Gilders' Bevels, [illegible] Gilders' Mitre Boxes, [illegible] Gilders' Vises, [illegible] Gilders' Screw Drivers, [illegible] Gilders' Bits, [illegible] Gilders' Augers, [illegible] Gilders' Gimlets, [illegible] Gilders' Awls, [illegible] Gilders' Files, [illegible] Gilders' Rasps, [illegible] Gilders' Hatchets, [illegible] Gilders' Axes, [illegible] Gilders' Adzes, [illegible] Gilders' Mallets.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient young Women, in City or Country—one as a most excellent cook and baker, would assist in washing and ironing—the other is a first-rate chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; could take a place as laundress, if required. They are highly recommended for character and competency. Any lady requiring such help would find either an acquisition in the discharge of their duties. Please apply or call at No. 281 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As general housemaid, by a neat young girl, of genteel address and tidy habits; is a neat plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker, and is willing to make herself useful. Has satisfactory City reference to show from her employer, and will take five to six dollars a month in a permanent place in this City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 323 1st-av., first floor, back room, or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first-rate laundress, and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City and country references. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 76 3d-av., (old No. 84.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable girl, to do general housework. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker. Can produce the best of recommendations from her last employer. Will be found willing and obliging. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 233 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—For a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and is willing to make herself generally useful, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 127 41st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., for two days. Wages not so much an object. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do Chamberwork or washing, in a small private family, or would be willing to do housework. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 129 2d-av.

TEACHING.—A lady competent to take entire charge of the instruction of one or more young persons, from 8 to 16 years of age, in English, French, Italian and Music, desires to make an engagement with a respectable family in New-York. Terms can be arranged, and most satisfactory references given, by addressing W. A. N., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A thoroughly qualified teacher, for the District School at Irvington. For particulars, apply to or address BENSON FERRIS, Jr., Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'g Co., 7 Gold-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A well-built three-story house, not less than 25 feet wide, containing all the modern improvements, together with stable, or a rear lot, with stable privilege. Price not to exceed $35,000. Must be in a good location, between 4th and 6th-avs., 9th and 34th-sts. Address Box No. 3,030 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes permanent board for himself, a daughter, 17, and two sons, 15 and 13, on 1st of April. They will require three bedrooms, and would like a small parlor, in a small, quiet, private family, where there are no other boarders. Himself and one son would commence soon, if convenient. The daughter only would close home. They prefer the comforts of a home to style. References unexceptionable. Address A. C., this office, stating price, rooms and reference.

BOARDING UP TOWN—May be had at No. 47 West 20th-st., near Broadway, with a suite of apartments on first landing; also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen. The house is of the first-class, brown stone, English basement, with all the modern improvements. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by calling at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

GALA DAY AT DIBBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY—4th-st., corner 3d-av., in behalf of the Poor. Mr. DIBBROW will give a benefit at his establishment on WEDNESDAY next, 24th inst. The proceeds of the day and evening to be given to the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." Cards of admission, $1, for which the holder will be entitled to a ride in the Academy. The day will be devoted to Ladies from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The evening to Ladies and Gentlemen, from 7 to 10 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. The rules of the Academy requiring introduction will be dispensed with for that day.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL AND THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.—At the request of many who were unable to attend this lecture the consequence of the disturbance caused on Tuesday evening last by the election of the Officers of the Mercantile Library), Mr. ROGERSON, (Q. the author of "You Have Heard of Them,") has the honor to announce that he will repeat it on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at the Mercantile Library Lecture Room, Astor-place. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be procured at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, and at the Mercantile Library.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices. Books made to pattern; Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.; Copying Presses; Diaries for 1855. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders.

HEIRS OF THE BOOTH ESTATE IN ENGLAND, and members of the Booth Association in New-York, will meet at the house of David Treadwell, on 57th st., near 9th-av., Yorkville, on the 8th of February next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Meetings will be held at the above place on the first THURSDAY in every month, until further notice. Very important business will be brought before the meeting. Those who wish further information are invited to attend. Persons remitting money to this Association should direct to the Secretary, by express or special agents, as he is the only authorized agent to receive money for this Association, for which Certificates of Membership will be given.

D. TREADWELL, Secretary.

MASTER LACKBEARD, WOULD'ST HAVE WHISKERS?—Aye, that would I, and Moustaches too, friend GRAHAM, but I fackens my beard will not grow. Then why don't you use my UNGUENT, it will "force" your beard and hair to grow strong and luxuriant in six weeks from the first application, and it will not stain or injure the skin. It refer to E. Coumbes, Paterson, N. J.; Wm. Lyons, Cold Spring; R. Easton, No. 83 Milk-st., Boston, and others. I had the receipt from the celebrated German Chemist Liebig, and tried myself and on my friends before I began to sell it, and know it to be good, as thousands can testify. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st; Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$20 REWARD.—Whereas some evil-disposed person has stolen my name on the "Celebrated" "Rock Gold Pen," manufactured and sold (only) by the undersigned, and has offered them for sale in several of the Banking Institutions and other houses in this City and elsewhere, as genuine "Pens" of my manufacture, I assure my numerous patrons and the public that the above "Pen" is a worthless imitation, or old pens repointed. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to the arrest of parties engaged in this business. JOHN FOLEY.

Manufacturer of the (original) Popular "Rock Gold Pens," No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED POUDRE SUBTILE, for Removing Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Chaps, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots every trace from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE. ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. HAIR RESTORATIVE. LILY WHITE. LUBIN'S CELEBRATED EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway. Ask for DR. GOURAUD'S Poudre Subtile. Depots: 48 Bond-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 25 South 2d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTER—Reduced 50 per cent. Having received a large assortment of superior Ostrich Feathers at low prices, we are able to offer our patent at reduced rates. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Dusters in ready for delivery to the trade. STEELE & CO., sole manufacturers, No. 97 Nassau-st.

THE INDEPENDENT,
THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS PAPER IN THE WORLD.

EDITORS. { Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D.,
Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D.,
Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS. { Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Rev. CHARLES BRIGGS.
Rev. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
and other eminent writers.

CORRESPONDENTS from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of this Journal.

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CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.

Editorial:
I. Our Success—Plans for the Future.
II. The Order of Public Worship—Congregational and Presbyterian — Dissatisfaction of Old School Presbyterians—Advantages of the Congregational Church Polity.
III. The American Tract Society—What it has done with reference to Slavery—Reports of Colporteurs in the South—Ignorance of Whites and Blacks—Prospect of their Enlightenment.
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VI. Burrel in Christ, Mich.
Our Special Contributors:
I. Where are we Drifting—The North and South—Political Power of the latter—Northern Industry—Know-Nothingism—Its Tendencies. By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
II. Dogs lick the blood of Abel—Israel and Judah—Isaiah's Career—Prospect for Southern Slave-Drivers—Their Doom.
III. The fine Arts—American Critics—The surly, technical style of critique—The flattering fawning style—Both bad—Right manner of approaching works of Art.
IV. The Crisis of Poverty.
V. Money Market and Commercial News—Brighter Prospects—Eric Railroad—Overdrafts on Banks—How to get up a Panic—Conversation between a Bank President and a Wall-st. Operator.
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LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—From room No. 118 International Hotel, Broadway, by some person unknown to the subscriber, during the night of January 18, 1855, two notes of $300 each, made by Wm. W. Wetherell, of Sandusky City, Ohio, payable to the order of M. Burton, Agent, dated December, 1854; one at sixty days, the other at ninety days from date, payable at the office of F. Morgan Wall, New-York. The one at sixty days was endorsed by M. Burton, Agent; also other valuable papers, the particulars and description of which are forgotten.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating or receiving, in any manner, any of the above-mentioned papers; and any

SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Grand Jury.

[illegible] COURT COURT.—Jan. 20.

Before Judge Bosworth.

[illegible] Circuit Court also came in [illegible] and brought their presentment [illegible] in the loss of the steamer *Arctic* and [illegible] Nine Men, which has been looked for for a long time back. As will be seen, it also refers to [illegible] other matters, such as the Slave-trade, the [illegible] of the United States and of the Grand Jury, &c., &c.

The Grand Jury, having been called and answered to their names, handed in their presentment to the Court, and it was then read aloud by the Clerk of the Court, RICHARD E. SCHLEIFFELIN, Esq., assisted by the Secretary of the Jury, as follows:

PRESENTMENT.

To Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of the State of New-York:

The Grand Jury [illegible] Court have had no [illegible] before them, [illegible] recent session, of greater [illegible] connected with the circumstances [illegible] the loss of the ocean steamer *Arctic*, a casualty involving the destruction of life and property [illegible] in which passengers, mail and [illegible] were extended from far and [illegible] the friends and relatives of those who were [illegible] on board. The attention of these [illegible] to engage the public interest, seemed imperatively [illegible] a careful examination of the circumstances [illegible] with this occurrence, with a view to provide [illegible] against similar accidents in future. The [illegible] Inquest here, therefore, caused to be brought before them such witnesses as could give evidence pertinent to the casualty itself, and others who, from their nautical experience, were supposed to be competent to suggest preventives against their recurrence.

It appeared from the evidence, that the steamship *Arctic*, of the Collins Line, Capt. J. C. Luce, left Liverpool on the 20th September, 1854; that on the 26th, a fog was encountered, which continued increasing in density at intervals, until the 27th; that the ship continued under her usual rate of speed, and passing the usual signals, under the circumstances, by the use of signals by the bell, whistles or gun, to signify her position. But being previous to the accident, a passenger asked Capt. Luce if they could see through the fog as far as they could run in three minutes. Capt. Luce replied, "Yes, just about." At the rate the ship was going, that would be about half a mile.

About 12, or five minutes past 12 o'clock, at noon, on the 27th September, the ship was in lat. 52° 45', and long. 30°, steering west by compass, in 100 fathoms water, by chart, and about 50 miles from land, the fog still continuing, and the vessel going at the rate of about 12 miles per hour. At the time mentioned, the man on look-out at his station discovered a vessel approaching, and called out "Hard a starboard," which was repeated by the officer of the deck, (Mr. BAALHAM,) and answered by the man at the wheel. Almost instantly thereafter the *Arctic* was struck about 40 feet from her cut-water on her starboard side, by the bow of a steamer, which afterwards proved to be the French iron steam propeller *Vesta*—the result of the collision being, as afterward ascertained, to make in the side of the *Arctic* three holes—two above and one about two feet below the water-mark.

Capt. LUCE, being at the time in his room, and hearing the word, came immediately on deck, together with several of the passengers and crew. The *Vesta* was observed, as she passed, to have her bow carried away, and a large number of people were discovered on her decks. The signal was given to stop the *Arctic*, and the Captain ordered the boats to be lowered. The Chief Mate, Mr. GOURLAY, with five or six of the crew, put off to the assistance of the *Vesta*. The *Arctic* then went ahead, and sailed around the *Vesta* two or three times. Some fifteen or twenty minutes elapsed, when some of the passengers and crew of the *Arctic* observed that she commenced, and at that moment the Chief Engineer reported to the Captain that she was making water very fast, and that she must go ahead, in order to work the bilge-pumps. The order to lower the remaining boats was then countermanded by the Captain, they being, at the time, but partially lowered, and difficult to clear. Mr. GOURLAY, in the boat under his command, was seen making for the ship, when the Captain called to him, saying, "We cannot wait; the ship must go ahead, or she will sink under us." Both the boat and crew of the *Vesta* was at that time lost in the fog, the conclusion was that she had gone down.

The order was then given to steer northwest for the land, it being supposed that the leak could be sufficiently stopped to enable the vessel to reach shore. The hand-pumps were worked, and all movable things were placed on the opposite side of the vessel. The carpenter being let down by rope to ascertain the nature of the injury, reported the hole to be about six or eight feet in one direction, by two in another. By direction of the Captain, the carpenter went below to endeavor to cut away and get at the leak on the inside, but failed to find it. Sails were let down with a view to cover the leak, and it was by some proposed to stop the ship's headway, which was by others opposed, and the latter opinion seeming to prevail, the ship went on. Notwithstanding that large iron bars were attached to the sails over the ship's side, with a view to keep them in their place, it was found that from the sharp build of the bows and the natural rush of the water along her sides the design was totally ineffectual. Mr. GRAM a second cabin passenger, with the assistance of Captain LUCE and others, erected a stage over the side of the vessel and with pillows, blankets and mattresses, attempted to stop the leak, but unsuccessfully. At this juncture the firs in the lower hold were reported to be out, and a scene of some confusion commenced among the coal passers and firemen, who rushed on deck; being repeatedly ordered by the assistant engineer to return to their duty, they complied, but momentarily, and after passing coal into the upper fire, again returned on deck. The second boat was now prepared for the passengers, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were placed in it, with a few of the hands of the ship, but by some mismanagement in lowering the boat, the rope at one end was let go too soon, and all in the boat but two were lost in the sea. This accident occasioned great consternation among the passengers, and a diversity of opinion was held among them as to their greater chances of life. Mr. EDWARD SANFORD, one of our most distinguished citizens, expressed his preference for remaining by the ship, rather than linger out a little longer existence in the boat. The ship was at this time going at the rate of about five miles an hour. Soon after, Mr. BAALHAM, the second mate, was ordered by the captain to man the third boat and drop astern. He attempted to obey the order, but a number of hands let themselves down by the falls, and from under the wheel placed themselves in the boat. Observing this, and that the boat was fast being filled to her capacity, the Captain ordered her to be cut loose. At the same time several passengers and hands were, with the Captain's knowledge, filling a boat on the opposite side of the ship; the ship's butcher, who was one of the number, cut the rope unknown to the Captain; the boat left the ship and has not since been heard from. Mr. BAALHAM's boat picked up several passengers who had jumped from the ship into the water, and was watching this boat for the opportunity when she left. Meanwhile the ship was moving slowly ahead; those on the boat could hear the bell, but the fog prevented a sight of the vessel. Rowing in direction of the sound they came in sight of the ship and met a smaller boat containing seventy-six persons; from these seven were taken into BAALHAM's boat, making a total of twenty-six in the latter. After some consideration upon the chances of being of service to those on the ship and upon the prospects of their own safety, it was judged best to make for the land, steering the course that the ship was directed to take before they left. This was Wednesday, September 27, at 9 o'clock P. M. The two boats reached land (at Cape Race) on Friday morning the 29th.

The fires in the steamer having gone out, the ship could go no further, and at this time the chief engineer, with hands, under the excuse of going to the leak, manned the fifth boat. They stopped a moment at the leak, and then left the ship; not having since been heard of, they are supposed to be lost. It was now suggested for the first time to construct a raft, and as many spars as could be found were thrown overboard. Nothing could be obtained to fasten the spars together but a few spikes and some rope yarn. The carpenter having left, they could not find implements to work with. The only remaining boat was on the quarter deck filled with ladies and children, waiting for the ship to go down, thinking that to be their only chance for safety. Mr. DORIAN requiring this boat to facilitate in constructing the raft, was obliged to request them to leave it.

While this boat was launched many were preparing small rafts of doors, settees, &c.; others assisted in constructing the large raft. The Captain detained the oars from the boat and ordered that it should lay between the ship and the raft. Mr. DORIAN placed two men in the boat, with oars in their hands, to protect the boat, while the raft was being constructed. The ship at this time, was discovered to be on the point of sinking; a rush was made and the boat was shoved outside the raft, and when the ship went down, the boat, with 31 persons on board, was pushed from the raft and paddled away by means of pieces of boards, &c. Another person swam from the raft and was taken into the boat, leaving seventy-six persons on the raft, including ladies.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th when the ship went down. Many went down with her, the only persons saved out of their number or of those who were upon the raft when the boat left being four, namely, Capt. LUCE, Mr. GEO. F. ALLEN, a Frenchman from the *Vesta*, and McCABE, a waiter. The captain and Mr. ALLEN went down with the ship, on rising to the surface, they clung to a part of the wheel-house, until picked up by the boat of the ship *Cambria*. McCABE also went down with the ship and on rising clung to a door and came to the raft.

[illegible] passed in the evening, all had been washed off the [illegible] raft. He was rescued the following day. Dominick [illegible] 6 o'clock in the afternoon came in sight of the Irish Shores, and making for her saw the raft; there appeared to be a person on it with his arms stretched out; he resembled the bark, and with Mr. GRAM took a plank on which they picked McCABE from the raft, and reported about 9 o'clock to the bark.

A statement of the above facts attending this melancholy event, the Grand Jury examined a number of commanders of ocean steamships and sailing vessels, in order to ascertain, if possible, the best method of providing for the safety of passengers and crews of such vessels, and have considered the following considerations:

First—That every commander or sailing vessel should have on board for the use of passengers, of a size thirty-six feet in length, and eight feet beam, with suitable attached, which boats should be constructed that they should be respectively capable of carrying [illegible] persons; also chief mate's boat, twenty-five persons; second boat, [illegible] persons; the third twenty-four; fifth, [illegible] persons; [illegible] boat; [illegible] boat; [illegible] boat

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Those who are waiting for the above firm will please bend in a line to REMSEN & POWER.

Benjamin V. Wescott, Auctioneer.

ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, by B. V. WESCOTT, Auctioneer, the entire handsome furniture contained in the residence, without regard to weather—Consisting of 7-octave rosewood piano, Extra Boston Chickering, $1; rich rosewood suites covered in silk brocatelle of various styles; do. in damask; richly carved arm, parlor and fancy chairs; do. in cretonne; do. ladies secretaries; music stands and cases; French marble-top rosewood sideboard, buffets, card and centre tables; elegant chamber furniture, consisting of bedsteads in various styles; bureaus, wash-stands, toilet-tables, marble tops; rich rosewood extension dining, work reader, hall stands; oak dining-room tables, sideboard, oak hall chairs, mahogany do., divans, lounges, cushions, &c., with swing glass; sewing chairs; smoker's stand; fancy chairs; the contents of the cottage in the mansard; axminster, brussels, various styles; and a large assortment of other furniture, all of which is warranted of the best quality; also several royal Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, to be sold without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY PETER REGHAN.—MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, for sale or to let, and for immediate possession—The handsome new 2-story brick house No. 28 Bank-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts., South Brooklyn, in complete order throughout, having been fitted up within a year by the present owner and occupant in the most manner and furnished throughout with gas fixtures, &c. Size 20 by 40 feet. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Lease and mortgage. If not sold before the 26th inst., the house will be rented low to a satisfactory tenant.

The entire furniture comprising a complete assortment as will be specified, with an elegant rosewood Boston piano, will be sold at auction without reserve on Monday, the 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Possession given on the morning after the sale. Catalogues at the salesroom on the 28th, can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B. No further adjournment.

Elias Combs, Auctioneer.

COAL YARD.—No. 329 16th-st.—The stock and fixtures, 2 years' lease of two brick dwellings, (3-stories,) situated on 16th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., will be sold by E. COMBS, at auction, by order of the Assignee, on the premises, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M. The premises are well adapted for a coal and wood yard. Also, two horses and carts, &c. For particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 344 Grand-st. F. J. PETER, Assignee.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 99 Chatham-st., by order of the underwriters, in lots to suit the trade and others, ninety-four dozen muslin and linen shirts, flannel undershirts, drawers, socks, stockings, silk and cotton handkerchiefs; ties and fancy do.; kid gloves, woolen, cotton, silk and thread do.; collars, silk, cotton and muslin cravats and shocks, overalls, shirts, suspenders, buttons, &c.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

PATENT SEWING-MACHINE, HOTEL BAGGAGE, GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, trunks and boxes, and contents, &c., 85 reams, coffee, pickles, segars, tobacco, soap, candles, currants, raisins, almonds, starch, prunes, knives and forks, saws, spectacles, shovels, axes, hoes, hames, rope, harness, measures, flasks, bitters, brandy, gin, rum cordials. Also, a lot of cabins and gas fixtures, chairs, tables, oyster board.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—BY BARTLETT, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the packing, to suit purchasers, white granite ware, C. C. dist. blue, French porcelain, Parian, Rock'm and gipsy ware. Also, a large variety of glassware and China toys.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BELLE R. LEEDS.—MONDAY, Jan. 23.—At Brickell's 639 Broadway, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of Dressed Skins—consisting of 100 dozen brush kid, 100 dozen French morocco, 50 dozen grains, 60 dozen brown kid, 50 dozen cold morocco, 90 dozen brown French morocco, all of the best quality and to be sold without reserve.

W. W. Shirley, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY will sell, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the commission salesroom of Thomas F. Field, No. 107 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st., the balance of a dealers' stock, and a general assortment of chairs, glass, white granite and common ware. Catalogues on morning of sale.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. Maurigeau, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (thirty-fifth year.) 12mo., 320 pp. Extra Beveled, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste manner, easily understood. And thus every woman can comprehend her own case, and by observing the symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to the due regulation of her diet, exercise, clothing, and many other matters, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine by degrees, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids consulting a medical adviser! How many months of distressing sickness, (calling of the womb,) seem fear other, (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will seek find in its pages the means of prevention, and relief; and many, whose unnatural feelings prevents, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publication Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Middle-st., also, C. H. TUCKER, 139 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,284, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—This edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in medical science. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the Hygeian and London treatment of private diseases. Both medical and consultations free. Sold at No. 233 Broadway, (up one flight of stairs,) for $3, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, late of Royal Navy, Edinburgh and London, where he can be consulted daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. (no evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We exercise with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demorest, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. Call any hour at No. 50 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female periodical Pills, and other medicines, for female derangements, by Dr. WARD, No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in constant practice of the profession, enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. graduated at the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear or discovery. Are you nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—This day received, the largest and most beautiful collections of artificial eyes ever imported. They resemble the natural eye exactly, in color and expression, and will move and look precisely like it, and are inserted and removed at pleasure, without the slightest pain or operation. The profession supplied on liberal terms.

JAMES W. POWELL,
Oculist and Aurist, No. 488 Broadway.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a home, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in 5 days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used. Address a letter (post-paid,) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DALLAS, No. 42 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A RADICAL AND PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTH EDITION—32 pages, with plates. Price $1, sold at No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y. Every one, (Astor House,) and by Messrs. Dick, 308, RALPH, M. D., No. 663 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1865.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable as hereinafter ordered. Also a dividend of two per cent. Convertible Coupon Bonds of this Company, (forming part of the loan authorized by chapter 1 of the laws of 1853,) equal to the 5th annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the 1st of August last, and to the dividend now declared, being paid for the income account of the Company by reason of advances made from that account for the construction on capital account, such bonds will be disposed of by the Company as soon as they can be sold at, and from time to time, and the proceeds to be applied to pay the said two dividends, or such part thereof as may be required in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Notice will be given whenever funds are on hand sufficient for the purpose.

Stockholders who do not wish to await the sale of the bonds by the Company, may, before they are otherwise disposed of, purchase bonds to any amount not less than their respective dividends, and the fractional part necessary to make up even hundreds of dollars, and deduct the amount of such dividends out of the purchase money; and two or more stockholders may unite their dividends for the purpose of making up full bonds. The Coupon bonds referred to are of the denominations of $1,000 and $500; but for the convenience of stockholders, part of the issue will be made in $100 convertible bonds of the like character, with interest, payable semi-annually on presentation, which may be exchanged for the $1,000 or $500 coupon bonds, on surrender of a sufficient number for that purpose.

All the bonds will bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st of February next, payable semi-annually on the 15th day of June and December in each year. The interest on the August dividend for six months to 1st February next, will be paid in cash.

Bonds for stockholders who may prefer purchasing them as above mentioned, will be ready for delivery and the interest on their August dividend will be paid at the respective offices at which their stock is registered, on the 1st day of February next, or as soon thereafter as the dividend lists and bonds can be prepared if not then completed, as to which early notice will be given.

The transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business on the 8th inst., and open on the second day after the completion of the dividend lists and bonds as above mentioned.

By order of the Board.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st. Jan 11, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. Curry, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which may be used for payment of such of their policies together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner Wall-st. and South-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $600, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1865. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
William H. Ellsworth, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 18th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

VANDERBILT J. BUXTON, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co., No. 6 Broad-st. New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

V. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, May 11, 1865.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ATLAS BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

my16'65-1aw2y2M D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, July 6, 1864.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G.W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, of the Hazard Bank, of Washington County, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

jul9'64-1aw2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1865.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final Dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $400. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. Fullis,
M. D. Van Pelt,
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary. } Vice-Presidents.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

James L. Sweeney, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1864.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—INCORPORATED IN 1834.—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continues to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Freeborn,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Griffiths,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM H. ELLSWORTH, President.
William F. Leggett, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1864.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $150,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Fulle,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlis,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
Samuel Townsend, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., Lacombe New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. Ransom, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $125,000 WITH A SURPLUS over
No. 22 William-st. and No. 113 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire
RICHARD VANICE, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Mayor's Office, Jan. 2, 1865.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the act of the Legislature for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of nuisance existing within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and as far as he can give them prompt attention, their cognizance of charges presented against the police force, or any part of it, or persons holding office under the City Government, by Order of the Mayor.

All the powers in the City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, First Marshal.

COTTAGE HAT COMPANY, No. 178 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK DEPOT for the sale of the celebrated Cottage Hats, No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York, having been burned out by the great fire of 19th inst., No. 625 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 2, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the Eastern Central Railroad Co., New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE EASTERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their Bonds, secured by mortgage of their Lands situated within the State of Illinois. These bonds lie on both sides of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and are valued at $10 per acre. These Bonds are the first and only lien upon said lands.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September, in the City of New-York. The principal is payable on the 1st of September, 1885. Said City

Bonds will be issued as cash at par, in payment for these lands, if the purchaser so select at the time of making the purchase. The lands will be sold forthwith, and the proceeds of the sales deposited in some safe monied institution by the Trustees, and applied to the purchase of the said Bonds at the market rates, so long as they can be bought at par or under.

The Company further offer to the subscribers to this loan the option to subscribe for twenty-one thousand shares of the stock, on or before the first day of January 1866, by paying the assessments which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 30 days of the periods at which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 30 days of the periods at which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $800,000 of the Bonds at seventy per cent., and reserved $1,000,000 for their Stock and Bonds in Europe, will receive subscriptions at the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their Office, No. 88 Wall-st., until the 25th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in instalments, as follows:

10 per cent. on the 27th inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
20 per cent. on the 10th September next.
10 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final instalments, pay the whole or any portion of the instalments due, and receive Bonds for the same

Five per cent. on the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last instalment.

A full report of the prospects and finances of the Company has just been published, for which and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1865.

LOAN OF $900,000.—The Board of Managers of this Company, in pursuance of the unanimous action of the Stockholders at their late Annual Meeting have resolved to issue the Seven Per Cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $900,000, in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, having twenty years to run, with the privilege of converting into stock being limited to April 1, 1880—with an ample sinking fund provided for the payment of said Bonds at their maturity. These Bonds are now offered to the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively on the 1st day of January, upon terms which will be made known at the Office of the Company.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York are requested to elect to take their pro rata on or before Saturday the 21th inst., by notice to the undersigned; and those residing elsewhere will be expected to elect, by letter, immediately upon the receipt of notice.

The first instalment of 20 per cent. will be required on the 1st day of February next, and the balance in monthly instalments of 10 per cent. each.

Such of the Bonds as may not be taken by the Stockholders within the time above named, will be disposed of under the direction of the Finance Committee, at not less than the price originally fixed for the same.

By order. WM. F. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer: but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Office Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 24th until the 29th inst., inclusive, in consequence of a meeting of stockholders to be held on the 29th inst., for the purpose of amending the By-Laws. Said meeting is to be held at Room No. 42 Trinity Building, at 1 P. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

Office of the Second-Avenue Railroad Co., New-York, Jan. 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 6, next, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 19, 1865.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 30th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 60 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED—On improved business property in Cincinnati—$25,000 to $30,000—for which ample security and liberal interest will be given. For particulars, inquire of BURT BROS. & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HENRY M. CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All persons owing with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of CLARKSON BROTHERS, for the transaction of a General Stock and Exchange Business. Their attention will be confined exclusively to the purchase and sale of Stocks and other Securities on Commission.

FREDERICK CLARKSON,
WILLIAM CLARKSON.

No. 19 William-st., Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Glasgow, 1st January, 1865.—We hereby give notice that JOHN WALTER WOOD, of New-York, has this day been admitted a partner of this House, and of

ALEX. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., New-York.
A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., New-Orleans.
DENNISTOUN BROS. & CO., Melbourne, Victoria.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. B. WOOD,
F. INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The firm business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between JAMES McFARLANE and JAMES SCOTT, under the firm of McFARLANE & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by the undersigned.—Brooklyn, Jan. 18, 1865.

JAMES SCOTT.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 23 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO.,
No. 22 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of the old style. Parties are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Bur ing-slip.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned Faro, with all the various other qualities of Cards and Faro cases, made by SAM'L HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Bowery-st., opposite the Astor House.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 43 Canal-st., near Broadway. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Orders executed of superior quality immediately on receipt. Brushes repaired to order.

JOHN E. HOOPER.

RAILROADS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST INST. THE LAKE SHORE LINE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—Now and continuous daily lines of cars from Cairo to Quincy, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Lines to Boston, New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Quincy, and St. Louis, all the day and night.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1864.

On and after MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, connecting and running through to Cairo, Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at all stations with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Rock Island, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo as above

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad, in front of the county, there are lines of stages running north and both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Winnebago, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to run on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 10 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago.

R. B. MASON,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct Route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted.) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

Through Cars direct to Alton (218 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in connection with the Passenger Trains,)

Through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of the

ALL RAIL LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

At Alton—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northern Missouri.

At St. Louis—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally: also

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad Bill in the House.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned yesterday until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

Mr. CLEVELAND, of Me., introduced a bill amendatory of the act of August last, reducing and graduating the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill supplementary of the act to carry into effect the late Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WALKER presented a memorial from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State officers and Chairman and members of the Legislature of New-York, in favor of an expedition to search for Doctor KANE.

The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay it on the table. Negatived by a vote of 49 against 125.

The House refused to refer the whole subject to a committee of thirteen, by a vote of 71 against 117.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the South, of Ind., for the Grand Trunk Central Railroad and Telegraph Line, from some point on the western boundary of Arkansas, Missouri or Iowa, between the forty-third and forty-third degrees of north latitude, with two branches, one running to Memphis, and the other to the most practicable point on the western shore of Lake Superior. Adopted—104 against 91.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the substitute for the original bill as thus amended.

Mr. McDOUGAL—Would it be in order to take action on the bill, to make it conform to the amendment of Mr. DAVIS?

The SPEAKER—Not without unanimous consent, as the previous question is still in operation.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind.—I desire to make a few verbal amendments.

Objections were raised.

Mr. McDOUGAL—I hope the friends of the bill will vote for this measure.

A VOICE—I hope they won't.

Mr. FLORENCE, (Dem.) of Pa., made an unsuccessful motion to have the House adjourn.

Mr. WALSH, (Dem.) of N. Y., moved the subject be tabled.

Negatived—79 against 122.

The Clerk commenced calling the roll for members to vote on agreeing to the substitute as amended, but by direction of the Speaker, ceased the call, owing to the prevailing confusion.

A VOICE—Have any of the gentlemen responded to their names?

The SPEAKER—Four or five. The Chair has exhausted all the possible means to restore order without effect.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The confusion arises from members not understanding the proposition.

The SPEAKER—This is not to be wondered at.

The roll call was resumed and completed. The substitute as amended, was agreed to, by a vote of 120 against 79.

After another ineffectual motion, made by Mr. LETCHER, to lay the bill on the table, it was read a third time, and was passed by 104 against 97.

Pending the passage of the bill, the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 21.

The *Union* of this morning contradicts the report that intelligence has been received of the total loss of the steamship *Fulton*, with all on board.

The amount of the public debt redeemed at the Treasury last week, was $66,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has amended his project for the tariff, and Mr. HOUSTON, of the Committee of Ways and Means, will report so nearly like it that it will probably be acceptable to both Houses, and to the Northern section of the country.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The following cases will come up for trial at the Supreme Court next week.

Monday, 22d.—No. 45—Goodrich *vs.* Guthrie.
No. 46—Herndon *vs.* Ridgeway.

Tuesday, 23d.—No. 47—The City of Boston *vs.* Lecraw.

Thursday, 25th.—No. 48—Law's Executors *vs.* Law.

Friday, 26th.—No. 49—Booth *vs.* Clark.

The United States Senator from Louisiana—The Mesquite Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is received.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature, a majority of the members being present, Mr. SLIDELL was unanimously nominated for United States Senator.

Ex-Governor BELL, of Texas, is reported to have joined the Kinney Expedition to Central America.

U. S. Senator from New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, Saturday, Jan. 20.

Hon. JOHN S. WELLS has accepted the appointment to the U. S. Senate *vice* NORRIS, deceased, and left for Washington on Thursday.

Serious Railroad Riot—One Man Killed and Several Wounded—Great Excitement.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 20.

A riot broke out on the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad to-day, at Ridgeway, twenty miles from this city. It has been understood for several months past that the laborers on the road have not been paid regularly, and a few weeks since they gave notice that they would spike down the switches to-day if they did not receive the wages due them.

The track was accordingly spiked at Ridgeway this afternoon, and one or two bridges were opened. When the chief officer of the road heard of it, he hired about twenty-five men from this city, armed them with revolvers, &c., and went over to take possession of and protect the track. On arriving at the scene of disturbance, the party were fired upon by the laborers, who were armed with rifles, and a regular fight then ensued, the party from this city having the worst, one of their men, SIMON WEMPLE, being killed, and two or three others wounded, one of whom considered dangerously so. Two or three of the laborers were also wounded. The officer's party, however, succeeded in arresting about a dozen of the laborers, and among them, it is believed, the man who shot WEMPLE.

Orders were sent to this city for irons, supposed to be for the securement of the rioters.

Many rumors and versions of the affair are floating about, but the above statement is as near the truth as at present can be arrived at. Nine of the party who went from here have just returned.

One of the men engaged in the affair at Ridgeway informs us that the whole party from this city, on arriving there were deputized by the Canadian Sheriff, made speeches to the laborers, and tried to persuade them to desist, but all to no purpose. The Sheriff then ordered the track to be opened and cleared; and while the men were doing it according to his orders, they were attacked by the rioters, and a desperate *melee* took place, during which fifteen of the laborers were arrested, and are now in irons.

The man who killed WEMPLE, after an examination, has been fully committed.

Burning of the Steamboat Garden City.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The fine steamboat *Garden City*, formerly running on the Illinois, was burned to the water's edge on Sunday morning last, near the mouth of the Arkansas River. She was on her way from St. Louis to the 10th instant, laden with a cargo of flour, lard and oats, and struck fire just below Napoleon. The passengers and crew all reached the shore in safety, with their baggage. The cargo is a total loss. The boat was valued at $30,000, and was insured, mostly in St. Louis, for $25,000. The cargo was insured principally in Boston and New-Orleans.

Criminal Matters—Executions in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 20.

STEPHEN SHORT and WM. HANNING were hung at Greenupsberg, Ky., yesterday, for murder. They confessed their guilt on the gallows. About 6,000 persons were present to witness the execution.

EXECUTION OF JOHN J. TAYLOR.

GALENA, Friday, Jan. 19.

JOHN J. TAYLOR was executed here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the murder of his wife. About 10,000 persons were present. He spoke nearly an hour, and protested his innocence at heart of the crime, blaming liquor for it all. He expressed his hope and belief that he was forgiven by his Maker, and died without a struggle.

Commercial Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 19.

Our money market continues extremely stringent, and bills can hardly be negotiated at any price. The limited transactions that have taken place today were at the following prices: Wheat, $1 20 for fair; $1 33 for good, and $1 40 for prime. Oats, 40c. Flour, $6 65@$7 for superfine country. Prime Lard in barrels, 8c. Rye, 85c. Whisky, 23½c.

The river is at a stand, with 5½ feet of water in the channel between here and Cairo.

Fires in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.,) Sunday, Jan. 21.

A fire broke out this morning, about 7 o'clock, in Ferry-street, destroying a building in which were about twenty Irish families. Most of the furniture in the building was destroyed. Loss not known.

Another fire broke out in West Springfield, about 6 P. M., destroying three barns belonging to the Poorhouse, four cows, a yoke of oxen and a horse, and a considerable stock of hay, straw, &c. This fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. Loss unknown.

Another Lawsuit by Mrs. Gaines.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 19.

Mrs. GAINES has commenced a suit here in the Probate Court, to establish herself as the legatee under the will of her father, DANIEL CLARK.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan 20.

A special election is ordered for the 13th of February, in Philadelphia Co., to supply the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of LEVI FOULKROD.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 21.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, as late as due, we have received here the New-Orleans papers of Monday, but they contain no news.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

As the train was coming from Portland yesterday morning two engines and the snow plow ran off the track near the seaboard, instantly killing FRANKLIN ROGERS, and badly injuring CHARLES VATERMAN, the engineer. Both of the deceased were employed upon the road.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The steamer *Globe* arrived here this morning from Toledo, coming through without stopping. There is very little ice on the Lake. The weather is pleasant and moderately cool.

Affairs in Canada—State of the Weather—The Markets, etc.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The weather here is mild and clear, and we have not much snow on the ground. The thermometer ranges at about 26° above zero.

Fears are entertained among agriculturists for the Autumn sown grain, the covering of snow being thought insufficient to keep the ground warm and prepare germination at the proper time. Trade is dull and the money market tight.

An ice road has been made over the St. Lawrence, to connect with the St. Lambert's railway station.

KINGSTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The weather here is mild and cloudy. There is no good sleighing. The markets are dull.

PRESCOTT, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The weather is mild and cloudy. All kinds of trade is dull.

ST. CATHERINES, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The weather is clear and cold here, and the Canal is covered with ice. Business is dull.

Robberies are becoming very frequent.

HAMILTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The weather is moderate, and the wind West. We have no snow.

The markets are dull, and there is no produce coming in.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The weather here is cloudy and unsettled, and the roads are in a bad condition. The markets are dull.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The storm ceased about 12 o'clock last night, and the weather to-day is very fine. The sleighing is quite good.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 21.

The weather here this morning opened fine and clear. At noon, snow commenced falling, changing late in the afternoon to rain and hail.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Jan. 21—7 P. M.

It commenced snowing here about 12½ to-day, and turned to rain at 2 o'clock. It has now stopped, but it still continues cloudy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

Four hundred and sixty-seven deaths are reported by the City Inspector for the week ending Saturday. Of this number 23 resulted from bronchitis, 57 from consumption, 14 from diarrhœa, 20 from dropsy, 49 from fevers, and 41 from inflammation of the lungs. Of the total number of deaths 260 were children of five years and under.

Fires—Accident.

On Saturday afternoon, a woman named KAVENAGH, while intoxicated, fell over a stove in the basement of a house in the rear of No. 145 East Eleventh-street. The stove was upset, and the fire caught in her clothing, and subsequently the house took fire. The woman was seriously burned. She was conveyed immediately to the Hospital, where she now lies, but with little prospect of her recovery. The building was damaged to a small extent.

A barber's shop, No. 5 West Broadway, was slightly damaged by fire at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning.

Departure of the Angel Gabriel.

JOHN S. ORR, *alias* the "Angel Gabriel," departed in the steamship *Glasgow* for Europe on Saturday last. Quite an assemblage escorted him to the vessel, where he was put on board by a policeman. The crowd gave him a *feu-de-joie* of oranges and apples as a parting salute, and he returned the compliment with a triumphant blast on his horn.

Ball of the Twelfth Regiment.

The Annual Ball of the Twelfth Regiment of the New-York State Militia is to take place this evening at NIBLO's Saloon. It promises to be an occasion of unusual brilliancy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $2 50 and $3 for Writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of double entry Bookkeeping. The above reduction is one-half the subscriber's regular charges, to meet the demand of the times. Circle containing full particulars may be had at the rooms.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ D. F. BROWN'S Writing, Book-Keeping and Commercial Institute, No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, open day and evening. Mr. BROWN received the highest prize at the Crystal Palace—the only silver medal awarded for penmanship. All persons wishing to acquire a business hand are invited to call and see him write before going elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

BOOK-KEEPING FIVE DOLLARS.—We advise our friends to visit DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 499 Broadway, corner of Houston-street, where double-entry is taught practically, (in special classes, formed to suit the hard times,) at only $5 for a full course of lessons. These classes are very popular.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. FOWLER will form a Private Class for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting a practical knowledge of this useful and interesting science, at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway, at 8 o'clock this evening.

[Advertisement.]

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE.—Three days more of the Poultry Show at Barnum's Museum. They have consented to this at the earnest importunity of the public. All the prize fowls may now be seen regularly marked, amid the universe of beautiful poultry. Performances afternoon and evening besides. Greatest kind of attractions.

Artists' Models in Rome.

I am a good deal interested and amused by the professional models who "most de congregate" on the great flight of steps leading up to the Trinita di Monti from the Piazza di Spagna. There are often to be seen picturesque and varied groups, and single figures of striking character. Handsome peasant women, with charming brown babies—wild, long-haired boys from the mountains—raven-bearded young men and snowy-headed old men—and coquetish young girls, with flashing eyes and dashing costumes. There is one grand-looking old man, with a bounteous white beard, who is said to do a great business in the saintly and patriarchal line. He is a multitudinous Moses, and inexhaustible St. Joseph, and the pictorial stock Peter of many seasons. There is also a powerful, handsome, dark, and terrible-looking fellow, who does the brigand and bravo. These various candidates for artistic favor seem to have the most social and agreeable relations with each other—indeed, I have remarked the patriarch chatting and laughing with the brigand in a familiar manner, scarcely in keeping with his own venerable character. But, let an artist or two ascend the steps, and, presto! the dark-eyed young girls cease their idle gossip, and spring into position—look archly or mournfully over the left shoulder, or with clasped hands modestly contemplate the pavement; the pretty peasant woman snatches up the baby she had left to creep about at its own sweet will, and bends over it tender and Madonna-like; while, at a word from her, a skin-clad little shepherd boy drops his game of pitch-penny, and takes up his *rôle* of St. John. Perhaps a dark, dignified, but somewhat rheumatic old woman, with her head wrapped up in a brown cloth, makes a modest venture of herself as St. Anna; while the fine old man I have described makes the most of the comparatively unimportant character of St. Joseph, or, separating himself entirely from the group, looks authoritative as Moses, or inspired as Isaiah, or resolute as Peter. The handsome bravo or brigand gives a fiercer twist to his mourtache, slouches his pointed black hat, appears to be concealing a dagger under his brown cloak or on the point of drawing an imaginary pistol from his belt, sets his teeth, scowls and cultivates the diabolical generally in attitude and expression. It is altogether a very amusing and skilful process of canvassing.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

The London Times.

From the New-York Albion, Jan. 20.

The London *Times* occupies a prominent place in the scanty abridgement before us—the War, the Ministry, and the *Times*—having come to be more jumbled together in Englishmen's minds than is good for the common weal. What we now read may but be a repetition of what has been said before; for we know already that the *Times* has been endeavoring to "write down" Lord RAGLAN—mainly, we believe, because his Lordship very properly declines to take "Our Own Correspondent" into his military councils. The telegraph now speaks of "considerable excitement" having been produced in England by this course of the all-powerful. It would be well if the considerably-excited would bear in mind the length of time during which Lord RAGLAN has been eulogised by this same unstable journalist, and also that within the last six weeks the great causes of complaint have been the mud that impeded the works, and the sickness that thinned off the troops. The truth is that, with characteristic meanness and reckless inconsistency, the *Times* is uniting itself to the impatience of the public mind. A ministry or a mob is but too often willing to make a scape-goat, at the bidding of impulse or interest; it is beneath the dignity of the press that it should hunt down a victim. But those who have read the *Times* with any attention know that they may look in its columns for grand displays of wit, and eloquence, and sarcasm, and a sometimes happy mode of taking the popular side of indifferent questions—if they look to it as a guide in political principles, or as an impartial judge of men and things, they will often be woefully deceived.

Simultaneously with its attack on our Commander-in-Chief in the East—which must be as gratefully received at St. Petersburg as all those important items of camp news from Sebastopol, wherewith the *Times* prompts Prince MENSCHIKOFF—it is now said to be vigorously assailing the Ministry. Let it do this and be welcome. With much talent and official experience embodied in it, our Cabinet is certainly but a bungling interpreter of the national will. Any change would be for the better. And as the *Times* is expected to build up, as well as to pull down, it has commenced the construction of a new Cabinet. It has issued its mandate to the effect that the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, the actual Governor-General of India, is the only fitting man for the post of Minister of War. The Marquis undoubtedly deserves a high encomium; he is a man of vigor, ability, and some experience—whether he may choose to be the nominee of the *Times*, and vacate his high appointment at its bidding may be queried. Lord ELGIN, it may believed, would gladly see him "sent for."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D., EDWARD L. HEDDEN and ELIZABETH C. APGAR, daughter of Levi Apgar, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. [illegible], JAMES [illegible], Esq., to Miss JULIA DE VERDELIN, only daughter of Thomas Cadmus, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by the Rev. Dr. Leacock, Rev. CHARLES SQUIRE, Jr., of Lancaster, Chester County, Pa., to Miss HATTIE M., daughter of Gen. John A. Granger.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 20, GABRIEL A. ARNOUX, at the age of 60 years.

His relatives and the friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 East 32d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The members of this Society are invited to attend the funeral of their late brother, Gabriel A. ARNOUX, from his late residence, No. 20 East 32d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. JAS. MORRIS, President.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 20, JOHN W. FRANCIS, Jr., aged 22 years.

Funeral this day, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, No. 1 Bond-st. The services will take place at St. Thomas' Church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, EDWARD WILLIAM, eldest son of Daniel A. and Mary Tooker, aged 20 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Norfolk-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 20, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 22d inst., from his late residence, No. 225 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th-ave. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 21, of croup, DANIEL WEBSTER, only son of Robert and Mary Ann Murray, aged 2 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 40 Rutgers-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 21, LOUISE, youngest child of ADRIAN and MARY ELIZABETH QUEREAU, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 62 High-st., Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, Jan. 21, ELLEN M., aged 14 years, youngest daughter of the late Andrew and Lucinda Gigerwold.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of Henry Andrew Griswold, No. 87 4th-st., Williamsburg, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In Williamsburg, on Friday morning, Jan. 19, CHARLOTTE COFFIN, aged 74 years, relict of the late Col. John Coffin.

[Advertisement.]

LOFTS IN CORTLANDT-STREET TO LET.—The spacious and well lighted lofts of No. 23 Cortlandt-street. This is one of the best locations in the street, being between the Merchants' and Western Hotels. They will be let at a low rate to responsible parties. Also, the basement of same building. Apply of CONKLING & Co., on the premises.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, Jan. 20.—$2,000 Allegheny County 6s, '70, 71; $4,000 Allegheny County 6s, '96, (Scrip,) 71; $4,000 City 6s, '82; $700 City Railroad 6s, (P. R. R.) 99; 100 Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 75; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46; 23 Lehigh Stock, 71; Little Schuylkill Railroad, 43; 100 do., 43½; 100 Mechanics', 29; 8 Northern Liberties Bank, 40; 100 Girard Bank, 100; 100 Reading Railroad, 50; 100 do., 50; 100 do., 50; 100 do.,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
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By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Reaping and Threshing Machine Patents

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAILY MAILS.

Speaker Jones' Onslaught on the Post-Master General.

Probable Failure of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Probable Failure of the Pacific Railroad Bill—The Democratic Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad bill conclude that it will not pass in its present shape. Mr. McDOUGALL proposes to overrule the Speakers' decision that the bill cannot be amended, to-morrow, and then amend it by adopting the "three-route" proposition. The probability is that all will fail.

In the Democratic Senatorial Caucus to-day there was great dissimilarity of opinion. They failed to agree on anything. This is the third meeting with the same result. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

JOHN S. WELLS, Senator from New-Hampshire, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

A large number of memorials and petitions were presented.

Mr. SUMNER presented two from the citizens of Delaware, in favor of cheap ocean postage, and two others in favor of the application of the United States between the belligerent powers of Europe.

REAPING AND THRESHING MACHINES.

Mr. SEWARD presented the opportunist resolutions of the New-York Legislature, in opposition to the extension of the patent to the reaping and threshing machines of McCORMICK, HUSSEY, and MANNY and MASON and MASON.

Mr. STEWART protested against Messrs. MANNY and MASON being put in such company. He desired the Senate should know that such opposition primarily came from the manufacturers, who wanted to make money out of the genius of inventors.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported in favor of placing at the control of the Executive an adequate volunteer force to suppress Indian hostilities. It was ordered to be printed, Mr. SHIELDS remarking that when the Military Appropriation bill came up, he should move it to be its amendment thereto.

A communication was received from the Postmaster General, explaining why a recent law had not been carried out, which required a daily mail from Louisville to New-Orleans and intermediate points.

MAILS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. JONES regretted that he had to find fault with an officer of the Government. When I was sent here in 1851, I was charged to see that a section of the country whose commerce reached $2,000 000 per annum, had proper mail facilities. I went to Judge HALL, the Post-master General. He was inexorably against giving us a proper mail. When Judge CAMPBELL succeeded, I met with a cold and indignant rebuff upon this subject. I appealed to Congress, that they in 1852 had passed a law directing the establishment of a daily service. The Postmaster General thereupon issued a proposal for a double mail, but having found he had exceeded the requirement of the law, suspended that contract, and made one with Messrs. GLOVER and MATHER to carry a daily mail, but when the contractors were quite ready the mail agent refused to deliver them the mails, because there was some freight on board the boat. Under this pretext the Postmaster General set at defiance a law of Congress. In 1853 another law to the same effect was passed. The Postmaster General says he declined to make the contracts, because the biddings were too high. Messrs. GLOVER and MATHER had agreed to carry the mails from Louisville to New-Orleans at a rate of about 16 cents per mile. We pay $6 50 per mile for transatlantic mails, and there is no service in the United States as low as the contractors agreed to do this. Mr. JONES gave several illustrations of recent delays in the receipt of letters from the West, and concluded: Talk of Free Government and Institutions! The Crown in England dares not trample upon the laws, but here an adjunct of the Government has opened them with silence, indifference, contumacy and contempt. I will not say what I think the remedy should be. If it were left to myself, I might go beyond the bounds of prudence, and therefore will move to refer the subject to the Committee on the Post-Offices and Post-Office Roads.

Mr. BROWN also examined and condemned the non-examination of the Postmaster General.

Mr. BENJAMIN appealed to the precedents upon this subject, and described the action of the Senate upon similar matters heretofore.

Mr. RUSK suggested that however peremptory the law, the Ohio River was not always navigable. He said he would give it proper attention in Committee.

Mr. DIXON thought the Postmaster General had gone beyond his powers, and set at defiance a law of the country.

On motion, Mr. SEWARD, of the Naval Department, was asked for the report of Commodore PERRY of his diplomatic negotiations with Japan, which, together with the maps and sketches, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved a substitute for the Bounty Lands bill, more restricted than the original, as amended.

Mr. GWIN said, that if such passed now, a more comprehensive one would soon be required, and therefore moved a postponement to the 1st of December next. Negatived, 43 nays to 8 yeas.

Messrs. CLAYTON and DAWSON advocated the passage of the bill as amended by the Senate.

Mr. STUART was strongly opposed to the bill in its present shape, to which Mr. DAWSON replied. After a few remarks from Mr. BADGER, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

Mr. PENNINGTON presented the resolutions of the Governor and Legislature of New-Jersey, asking that an expedition be fitted out to search for Dr. KANE. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER asked the unanimous consent of the House to take from the table the Senate resolution for that purpose. If anything is to be done, it should be done quickly. It would not take five minutes to act on it.

Mr. SMITH objected.

Mr. FLORENCE presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York against the extension of the patents of McCORMICK's, and other reaping machines. Laid on the table.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the question was on its passage.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the main question was ordered, his object being to reach the point, when he could move to send the subject to a Select Committee.

Mr. TWEED moved to lay Mr. CAMPBELL's motion on the table. Refused.

Mr. CAMPBELL's motion was then agreed to by a vote of Yeas 105, Nays 92.

Mr. CAMPBELL said this bill is very imperfect, the House has certainly not had time to examine the vast amount of information procured at an enormous expense relative to surveys. It was due to the Select Committee on the subject that it should be recommitted to it, instead of to a new Committee. He made that motion and demanded the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURN, Me., asked him to withdraw it, that he might move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and wishing to move substantially the amendment offered by Mr. McDOUGALL, for three roads.

Mr. CAMPBELL refused to acquiesce. The House had been slandering in darkness long enough. There was other important business to be acted on.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Would it not be well for the gentleman (Mr. CAMPBELL) to move to lay the bill on the table? It was evident he did not want the bill to pass.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he did not want to kill the bill by a blow of this kind, but he wanted further time for consideration.

Mr. McDOUGAL asked Mr. CAMPBELL to name Thursday as the time for the Committee to report.

Mr. CAMPBELL refused, for the reason that it would be utterly impossible by that time to examine all the documents in the case.

The motion was then disagreed to—Yeas, 101; Nays, 103.

After further proceedings the question was again taken on recommitting the bill to the Select Committee.

Much interest was manifested to learn the result, and on the vote being counted, it was found the House was equally divided—103 on each side.

The Speaker voted in the negative, and said afterwards that by this decision he did not mean to commit himself to the bill, for he was opposed to it.

The bill was then passed, by Yeas 109, Nays 97.

A reconsideration of the vote then took place, and the Pacific Railroad bill was recommitted to the Select Committee—Yeas 106, Nays 97.

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Bayley, Bayly, Barksdale, Belcher, Bell, Bennett, Bennett, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Bridges, Brooks, Campbell, Caskie, Chase, Chastain, Churchwell, Clingman, Cobb, Craige, Crocker, Cullom, Dunbar, Eastman, English, Faulkner, Fenton, Fuller, Franklin, Fuller, Giddings, Goode, Goodrich, Goodwin, Grow, Hamilton, Harlan of Ohio, Harris of Ala., Harris of Mass., Hastings, Haven, Hibbard, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Hunt, Ingersoll, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Kaine, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kunty, Letcher, Lewis, Lyon, McDonald, McQueen, Maurice, May, Middleworth, Millson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Oliver of N. Y., Orr, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins of N. Y., Perkins of La., Phillips, Powell, Pring of Vt., Purviance, Rhodes, Ruffin, Russell, Sabin, Shower, Simmons, Singleton, Smith of Va., Smyth of Texas, Stratton, Stuart, Taylor of N. Y., Teller, Trout, Van Dusen, Wade, Walsh, Wheeler, Witte, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Banks, Barry, Benton, Bliss, Bristow, Brigg, Carpenter, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chrisman, Clark, Cook, Cox, Cumming, Cutting, Dawe of Ind., Davis of R. I., Dawson, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dimmy, Dunham, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Elliott of Ky., Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fiscus, Gamble, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Harlan of Ind., Harrison, Hendricks, Hesse, Hughes, Johnson, Knox, Lane, Leiter, Lindley, Lumpkin, McCulloch, Mace, Matteson, Miller, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Olds, Oliver of Mo., Parker, Phelps, Pratt, Preston, Ready, Richardson, Riddle of Fa., Ritchie of Ohio, Robbins, Sabin, Shannon, Smith of Tenn., Sollers, Stevens of Mich., Stuart of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Thurston, Tweed, Upham, Walbridge, Walker, Warren, Watkins, Wentworth of Ill., Washburne of Me., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Westworth of Mass., Westbrook, Yates and Zollicoffer.

Pending a motion to reconsider the vote just taken and to lay that motion on the table, the House adjourned.

Cabinet Changes—Meeting of Democratic Senators.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

It is competently predicted that Governor MARCY may go to Europe. The Cabinet is said has been amicable. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR prefers to stay at home.

The Democratic Senators held a meeting this morning to express the sentiments of their party on the question of Know-Nothingism. They adjourned, however, without coming to any definite action.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

WILLIAM BRANDING, of South Carolina, and GEORGE L. NIGHTINGALE, of Iowa, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors to-day.

No. 46.—Edward Herndon, appellant, vs. James C. Ridgway *et al.* The cause was argued by Mr. PHILLIPS, for the appellees, and submitted on printed argument by Hon. S. ADAMS for appellant.

No. 47.—City of Boston, plaintiffs in error, vs. David R. Legraw.

The argument of the cause was commenced by Mr. CHANDLER for the plaintiff.

Know-Nothing Convention in New-Hampshire—The Weather.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

The members of the late New-Hampshire Know Nothing State Convention, held in Manchester, are to assemble at the same place on the 30th, to nominate a candidate for Governor—Rev. JOHN MOORE, their first nominee, being ineligible to the office. The talked-of candidates are numerous: Ex-Governor COLBY, DAME of Portsmouth, MARSTON of Exeter, and CHRISTIE of Dover, head the list.

Snow is said to be six feet deep in some of the northern towns of New-Hampshire. At Concord it was one foot deep yesterday. Throughout this State the railroads are much obstructed by snow. This morning the storm here changed to rain, but it has cleared off finely this evening.

The Know-Nothing Convention, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 22.

The Know-Nothing Convention adjourned without making a nomination.

Hog killing is over for the season. The whole number of hogs killed to-day is 284,000.

The weather is extremely cold.

The Railroad Riot in Canada.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 22.

The rioters, who were dispersed at Ridgeway on Saturday, have assembled again and taken possession of the track of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad at Cayuga, C. W., a few miles east of Brantford. Fifteen men, employed by the Company, went down this morning to open the Road, but nothing has been heard from them yet. The track is clear and unmolested at Ridgeway. The thirteen prisoners taken at the scene of the outrages of Saturday, are still under guard at Fort Erie. The magistrate at Fort Erie has made a requisition for troops, and a party is expected to start from Niagara to-night. A train with troops will go through in the morning and clear the road of all obstructions, at all hazards.

McGee's Lecture—A Row.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE delivered his lecture this evening, in Music Hall, on WASHINGTON's opinions of emigration and naturalization. In the course of his lecture, some of his remarks were construed by a few of the audience into a disrespect for the memory of WASHINGTON, and led to much confusion and some severe fighting in the Hall. The row was soon quelled and the disturbers ejected from the premises.

A Strike among Irish Laborers.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 22.

The Irish laborers on a section of the enlarged Canal, a few miles west of this city, have struck for higher wages. They have been receiving seven shillings per day, and now demand eight shillings. Trouble is apprehended.

Robbery in the Cars by means of Chloroform.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 22.

A woman was robbed in the cars of the Central Railroad, a few miles east of Rochester, on Saturday last. Chloroform was administered to her by another female, and while under its influence the robbery was effected.

Railroad Accident.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., Monday, Jan. 22.

The up passenger train to-day, when near this village, ran into a culvert which had been washed open by the recent storm, and the whole train was thrown from the track. The engine was precipitated some fifty feet down an embankment, and was rendered a complete wreck. The passengers escaped without injury, but Mr. G. W. ABBOTT, a fireman, was badly hurt.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Reports of the Dry Dock Savings Bank and of the Brooklyn Institute.

Sam After the Foreign Legions with a Sharp Stick

Resolution to Disband Military Companies Composed of Foreigners.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

The Senate was not in session to-day, and there was but a slim attendance in the House until after the journal had been read.

I regret to say that Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND has not recovered from his indisposition. His complaint is quinsy sore throat, and though he is much improved since yesterday, there is reason to believe that it will be some days before he can resume the duties of President of the Senate.

SAVINGS BANK REPORT.

The seventh annual report of the Dry Dock Savings Bank was presented this morning. During the year there were deposits to the amount of $468,658 from 5,789 depositors, and there were 1,546 new accounts opened. There was drawn out by 4,814 depositors, the sum of $451,396 62. There were closed 1,397 accounts. On the first day of January, 1854, the funds of the institution amounted to $561,694 48—to which add deposits for the year, $468,658, and interest received, $41,663 76—making a total of $1,101,376 24. Paid to depositors, $451,396 62—expenses $2,727 86—total $454,122 59—leaving a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1855, of $647,253 65. This is invested as follows:

Bonds and mortgages on property in the City of New-York	$501,100 00
Bonds of the city of Utica	22,750 00
In Bowery Bank	9,163 65
In Oriental Bank	6,300 00
In cash for daily use	7,960 00
Total assets	$547,253 65

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute was also presented. The receipts of the Institute for the year were:

From loan on interest	$4,726 71
From S. Rowland's mortgage	2,000 00
From John Burch's mortgage	2,500 00
From appropriation by Directors	300 00
From estate of C. M. Olcott	700 00
From exemption of Augustus Graham	4,000 00
From sundry interests	700 00
From sundry rents	997 00
Total	$21,927 46

All of which has been duly expended, except $30 57 in the hands of the Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL WANTS TO EXPAND.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of the City of New-York had presented a memorial setting forth that they have an accumulated capital of $1,000,000—that by their charter they are compelled to pay over to those who have insured with them, in a certain order, any surplus earnings over that sum. They further represent that the business of insurance has so changed since the charter was granted—they therefore pray that they may not be required to limit the reserved earnings retained for payment of losses, but may be allowed to fix the amount as the Trustees of their Company may find proper or useful, and that their charter may be amended in this respect.

MORE OF THE CODE.

Mr. HEADLEY proposes a Special Committee to report to the House the Code of Criminal Procedure, prepared by the Commissioners of Practice and Pleadings, and presented in 1850, or such parts thereof as in the judgment of the Committee ought to be enacted at the present session. I hope the gentleman from Orange considered well the effect of his proposition before he submitted it to the House. Does he realize what it is to have a Code? Does he know how all-pervading a Code is? Has he not seen how constantly the Code is before the Legislature—how two-thirds of all the lawyers in the State are agonizing over the Code, and how the other third would be agonized if they began to understand it? Has the gentleman from Orange looked over his files of bills proposed, and seen what a large proportion thereof are entitled "An act to Amend Section —— of Article —— of the Code of Procedure!" Has he taken a measure of public endurance, and ascertained beyond question the capacity of the people to stand another installment from the codifiers? If he has considered all these things it is well, for all these things he should have considered well before he ventured to introduce a resolution that may possibly make another Code one of the State institutions.

DISBANDING FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Mr. WATERBURY introduced the following resolution, which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Adjutant-General be requested to inform the House whether any regiment, battalion, or companies at present organized are organized in violation of section 4, title 4, article 1 of the Militia law of the State, and if any such are organized, that he take the necessary steps to disband them.

Mr. WATERBURY is one of SAM's immediate representatives—a military man too—and therefore posted, and he takes care of all SAM's business in that line. I gather that the resolution looks to the disbanding of the foreign companies now existing in the State, and especially in the City of New-York, which it is alleged, are not composed of one-half citizens, as required by the statute.

RECOGNITION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. HULL, in pursuance of previous notice, presented a bill relative to the rights of married women. It is the bill presented last year, with an additional section. I copy it entire, as it is, if enacted, destined to have a general and important bearing upon the rights of women.

SECTION 1. ANY married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness, prodigacy, or from any other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for her support, or for the support and education of her children, and any married woman who may be deserted by her husband, shall have the right, in her own name, to transact business and to receive and collect her own earnings and the earnings of her own minor children, and apply the same for her own support and the support and education of such children, free from the control and interference of her husband, or of any person claiming the same, or claiming to be released from the same by or through her husband.

SEC. 2. ANY married woman whose husband shall neglect or refuse to provide for, or who shall abandon his wife and children, may bind out their minor children and execute indentures of apprenticeship in the same manner and to the same extent as her husband could do.

SEC. 3. Hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship executed by the father, that the mother of such child, if she be living with her husband, shall, in writing, consent to such indentures. Nor shall any appointment of a general guardian of the person of a child by the father be valid, unless the mother of such child, if she be living with the husband, shall, in writing, consent to such appointment.

Such an enactment has long been desirable, and I am confident no good reason can be given why a measure fraught with so much good and so just in itself, should not long since have had a place on the statute book. It is in good hands now, and will be kept steadily before the Legislature.

SAM AFTER THE FOREIGN LEGIONS.

Mr. WATERBURY proposes to amend section 4, title 4, of article 1, of the Militia law of the State, passed April 1, 1854, so that it will read as follows:

"Whenever any number of persons, not less than 50, nor more than 80, shall volunteer in the manner herein prescribed, to form a uniform company in any regimental district in which there are not ten volunteer companies already organized, they shall present their application to the commandant of the regiment within whose bounds they may reside, and if approved by him, he shall, with the consent of the commandant of the brigade, recommend the organization of such uniform company to the Commander-in-Chief, who may thereupon organize the same. But no such company shall be organized unless at least one-half of the members composing such company are native-born citizens of the United States."

Under the act as it now stands Companies may be composed of one-half citizens of the United States—so that they may not be made up entirely of foreigners SAM don't like any such organizations, and proposes to prevent them in future—especially where there is no fighting immediately on hand. If we can kick up a row with any of the people over the water, or should take a notion for another slice of Mexico, I presume the old gentleman would be willing to suspend the execution of the proposed enactment and let the foreigners have a free fight, so long as they fought on our side.

MONTHLY EXHIBITS FROM RAILROAD AND OTHER JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill this morning which, if passed, will be apt to create some commotion in Wall-street. It provides that every Joint Stock Company and every Railroad Company located in the State shall publish monthly, in a newspaper where the office of said Company is located, the following statements:

1. The amount of capital authorized by its Charter.
2. The amount of stock subscribed.
3. The amount of capital paid in.
4. The gross amount of earnings from all sources since last report.
5. The gross amount of expenditures from all causes and for all purposes since last report.

These statements are to be verified by the affidavits of the President and Treasurer of the Company. A failure or refusal to report forfeits the charter, and subjects the Company to be wound up in the same manner as insolvent Companies are now closed up.

If this is to become a law, would it not be as well to extend its provisions so as to make it applicable to all corporations doing business within the State. But when it is considered what a difficult job it puts upon the Presidents and Treasurers of the thousand and one Companies, whose affairs could never stand such a monthly exhibit, I can hardly think its passage within the range of possibilities, although I admit that it is essentially necessary that such a measure should meet with the approval of the Senate and Assembly.

GOING TO DO THE INSTITUTIONS.

The resolution from the Ten Governors to invite the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, to visit the Institutions under their charge, was laid before the Assembly this morning. On motion the subject was laid upon the table to afford members an opportunity to think over the proposition. For one I am very happy to accept the aforesaid invitation, and shall certainly find it convenient to go at any time that the assembled wisdom aforesaid may thing proper to designate. Without consultation, I venture to assert that in this matter I reflect the sentiments of the large and respectable corps of my professional brethren, now condescending to countenance the sitting of the Legislature. J. B. S.

THE STORM.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

The winds blew and cracked their cheeks all Sunday night. Great was the commotion. All along the seacoast, and sixty miles back in the country, a perfect gale prevailed till daylight yesterday morning. In the City, the wind broke loose once or twice yesterday, but not to any serious extent; the damage having all been done on the previous night. Awning-posts, young trees and signboards, suffered attacks of remarkable prostration, and shutters were banged as they could scarcely have endured to have been banged more.

The ruins of the New City Hall had a severe tumble. Nobody hurt.

Sad havoc was played with fences, chimneys and the like, belonging to our neighbors across the water in the suburbs. In Brooklyn, several buildings were much damaged, including a Catholic Church. A frame house on Myrtle-avenue, near Classon, owned by Mr. COCHRANE, Superintendent on the City Railroads, was blown down on Sunday night. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Roman Catholic Church on Kent-avenue, East Brooklyn, now in process of erection, was materially damaged by the whole brick gable end, above the eaves, being blown over. It fell upon the unfinished roof and landed (or the larger portion) in the basement. The damage to the structure will be quite heavy. A number of unfinished houses in the Seventh, Eleventh and Ninth Wards were unroofed, and several unfinished blocks were more or less damaged. Even the scales so nicely balanced in the hand of "Justice," on the City Hall, lost their equilibrium.

Some slight damage was done to the shipping along the wharves on the East River, but we have heard of nothing of a serious nature.

There was considerable damage done in Williamsburg, (now East Brooklyn.) The roof of Messrs. G. H. LAW & BROTHER's mat factory in Twelfth-street was blown off, and the timbers scattered in all directions. Some heavy timbers broke through the roof of the stable in the rear, and three horses narrowly escaped being crushed. Fences and chimneys were blown down in various parts of the city.

Along the line of the Erie Railroad there was some damage, but nothing of a serious nature. The night express from Dunkirk was detained for awhile on the middle division of the road by a fallen rock, and the track was washed at and below Chester, but no detention occurred East of Otisville. The trains arrived at Jersey City on time during the day.

Effects of the Gale at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

During the gale of last night the hull of the ship *Chauncey Jerome* was split in two, one side of her coming up on the beach.

Thirteen dead bodies have been picked up on the beach which are supposed to have come from the wreck of the ship *New-Era*.

A Hurricane at Philadelphia—Great Damage to Property—Market-street Bridge Unroofed—Destruction of the Shiffler Hose House.

From the Bulletin.

During last night, the city was visited by a furious storm of wind and rain, which exceeded any similar storm that has been experienced for many years. Several buildings were blown down, others were unroofed, trees were uprooted, vessels were sunk, the Market-street bridge was partially unroofed, awnings were torn to ribbons, fences were prostrated, and a general scattering of movable property took place.

The wind commenced blowing violently about 9 o'clock last evening, and it continued to gain in fury until about 3½ o'clock, when it had increased to a perfect gale. The storm gradually decreased after that hour, and at daylight there was a perfect calm. During the storm the rain frequently descended in torrents. Below we give the details of the damage done by the storm so far as we have been enabled to glean them:

The large building on Reed-street, below Second, erected for the Shiffler Hose Company, was blown down about 1 o'clock. The building was 4 stories high, 70 feet deep and 20 feet front, and about half finished. The brick work was not as strong as it should have been. The mortar easily crumbles into dust, in consequence, it is said, of being mixed with yellow sand or loam. The Company had already expended the sum of $2,000 on the structure. In falling, an out-house of the Reed-street School was crushed to the earth, and one of the doors of the main building forced in. The School was suspended three morning in consequence of the mishap.

The Church of St. Alphonsus, (Roman Catholic,) corner of Fourth-street and Reed, stood the power of the storm. The windows were enclosed with rough boards, which were blown in; and it is thought that, but for the large steeple and roof, both of which are well framed and heavy, and not easily raised, the whole structure would have been reduced to a heap of ruins.

On Reed-street, about two squares west of the church, was a scene of destruction. The large hay press of Mr. C. HUGHES was partly demolished. A considerable portion of the walls were thrown down, but a large and heavy girder sustained the roof, and this saved the building from entire demolition.

Along the river front, there was more or less damage. The sloop *Monroe*, owned by a Mr. BATTIS; the sloop *Trimmer*, owned by a Mr. MORRIS; and the schooner *Hetty Ann*, owned by Messrs. MARIS & COLLINS, all loaded with oysters, were driven violently against each other at Queen-street wharf, and sunk in a short time. Those who were sleeping on board escaped from the sinking vessels. The hulls appear to be badly damaged.

At Spruce-street wharf the work of destruction among the oyster vessels was still more severe. The sloop *Dolphin*, Capt. MIDDLETON; the sloop *Flash*, owned by the same person; the sloop *Patty*, owned by Messrs. THORNTON & WHALEY; the schooner *Wm. Deal*, Capt. FITZPATRICK, and the schooner *Amanda*, Capt. GANDY, were all sunk. Fortunately no lives were lost. Several other vessels employed in the oyster trade had their bowsprits and booms carried away, and their bows and sterns stove in, but not being damaged below the water line, they remained afloat.

About twenty-five feet of the roof of the six-story store of LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., booksellers, at the corner of Fourth and Commerce-streets, were blown off, and hung in a very precarious condition for several hours over Commerce-street. The wind lifted the woodwork of the roof as well as its tin covering. A portion of the latter was blown into the street.

About 3 o'clock, the watchman on the Market-street Bridge, over the Schuylkill, noticed that the wind was operating on that structure. It was shaken violently, and portions of the woodwork of the roof commenced falling. At a little before 5 o'clock, the wind got full play under the roof and about two hundred feet of the Northern side, near the western extremity, was lifted up, rafters, boarding and metallic covering, and were carried off in a northwesterly direction.

The main portion of the wreck fell into the river about eighty yards from its starting point, while detached portions were carried a distance of several hundred yards.

The wife bride was swayed to and fro violently by the action of the gale, but it escaped damage.

The sloop *James Denny*, Captain CLARK, from New-Castle, Del., laden with 2,500 bushels corn and oats, consigned to Messrs. LEFEVRE, BLACK & Co., dragged her anchor and was blown ashore near [illegible] House. The vessel and cargo will be [illegible] the latter is badly damaged. The crew made a narrow escape with their lives.

The schooner *Mary Ann*, Captain CROPPER, laden with corn, consigned to Mr. C. P. BURTON, was blown ashore near Chester, but will be got off with but little damage.

A bark moored opposite Messrs. STOCKMON & O'NEILL's store, No. 35½ North-wharf, was torn from her fastenings and came in contact with a vessel near Vine street. Both vessels were considerably damaged.

The bark *Tremont*, Capt. BAKER, from Pernambuco, lying at Pine-street, was also blown from her fastenings. She came in contact with and injured several vessels. The *Tremont* escaped with but trifling damage.

A scow lying at Mr. A. G. CATTELL's wharf above Market-street was sunk.

The British bark *Fabius*, lying at the foot of Race-street, was nearly blown over. One or two stout posts were torn up from the wharf, and it became necessary to get out several hawsers to the adjoining wharf in order to hold her up. She is from Callao, loaded with guano, and consigned to Messrs. S. J. CHRISTIAN & Co.

The ship *Edward*, lying at the foot of Vine-street was badly chafed; in some places her planks were worn nearly through; she was also damaged by being run into by the bark *Laconia* from Boston, which broke loose from her fastenings at the adjoining wharf. The *Laconia* escaped with but little damage.

One of GRANT & TWELL's vessels arrived this morning with intelligence of the loss of one of her yards; otherwise she escaped without injury.

We observed in the stream, opposite Arch-street, two vessels, both badly damaged in consequence of coming in collision in the night. One of them had her bowsprit torn off, and the other her stern smashed in.

A bark moored opposite Messrs. WM. B. POTTS & Co.'s wharf, above Arch-street, tore up a large post and made a narrow escape from being blown into the stream.

About one hundred yards of the Darby Plank Road was ripped up and scattered to some distance; fences, far and near, were prostrated, and trees that have withstood the storms of years, were uprooted. Captain WEAVER, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, reports that for ten years he never experienced such a storm.

The remaining portion of the roof of the workshop at the House of Refuge, partially destroyed by fire a few weeks since, was blown off, and the walls prostrated.

The roof of a dwelling-house on Greene-street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-streets, was lifted from its fastenings and carried a short distance.

The schooner *Bull*, loaded with oysters at Brown-street Wharf, was stove in and sunk.

Many boards, from a number of board-yards along the River front in the Nineteenth Ward, were carried by the wind to a distance of several hundred yards, and in some instances landed on the roofs of houses.

The police in several sections of the City report this morning that a number of the glass cases on the lamp-posts were blown off.

The back buildings of seven or eight unfinished dwellings in Twelfth-street, near Jefferson, in the Twentieth Ward, were completely prostrated by the force of the wind. The walls which were thrown down had not yet been completed.

The roof of the large Hotel of HENRY OTTENHEIN, corner of Broad and Carpenter-streets, was blown away. Nobody hurt.

A large frame barn, not quite finished, belonging to CHARLES VOTIER, and situated near the State Powder Magazine, in the First Ward, was thrown over and demolished.

The Storm.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 22.

A brisk gale of wind sprung up last evening, and continued with increased severity during the night, and the early part of to-day. A heavy fall of snow accompanied the wind, and altogether the storm was more severe than any that has visited us for years. The weather is exceedingly cold, and it is almost impossible for people to move about. We have heard of no material damage from the storm.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 22.

The storm was terrific here. Ten schooners sunk in front of the city, houses were unroofed and numberless minor disasters occurred. There are rumors that some lives were lost among the shipping, but we believe they are incorrect.

Heavy Storm—Detention of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 22.

A frightful storm raged here during the latter part of Thursday night and Friday last, and it is apprehended that serious disasters have happened along the coast. The telegraph wires were badly broken.

Owing to the violence of the storm, Capt. LANG, of the *Asia*, did not deem it advisable to put to sea until 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, having been detained about thirty hours.

The Storm in the West.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

A violent southwest gale, accompanied by heavy rain, commenced here at an early hour this morning, and still continues. As yet we hear of no serious damage. The tide has risen to a great height.

[illegible]

I agree as above that [illegible] handsome face and [illegible] orator and the head of a [illegible] appearance he will assume [illegible] by any member of the present Senate. [illegible] will be brief, ending with the [illegible] the 4th of March next.

Mr. WELLS was, you will remember, the candidate of the Democratic party of the New-Hampshire Legislature last Summer. He received [illegible] several successive ballotings—at one time 188; thus lacking but three votes of an election. Mr. WELLS is a lawyer of eminence in large practice. He will probably be elected for a term of six years by the New-Hampshire Legislature in their session of next June, supported as he is by the friendship of President PIERCE, and justified to [illegible] by the approbation of his peers in W[illegible] an approbation which his fine [illegible] and refined culture will be sure to win.

Yours, [illegible]

Mr. Lord in Difficulties!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read in your issue of [illegible] a communication reporting the [illegible] lecturer, on the French Revolution and the comparative civilization of France and England.

Now I have no objection to be taken to task for doctrines which I have advanced. I cannot expect everybody to agree with me, whether opinion know more or less. But in the case in question, I am censured for views which are precisely the opposite from what I have ever advocated. I am no panegyrist of ROBESPIERRE or of NAPOLEON per se, do I put France above England. With all the faults of the latter country, I love her still, I believe that England is, at present, not merely the home of persecuted men of genius, but the home of the friends of religious liberty in Europe. Yet I am accused of saying that "the knife of ROBESPIERRE did more for liberty and civilization than CROMWELL for England"—that "I have breathed into freely the atmosphere of the Court, and am an obedient listener at the feet of the Emperor."

Where, I pray, did your correspondent get that information—I an admirer of NAPOLEON, so as to be so nearly identified with a certain subject (perhaps he means Mr. ABBOTT) as "to present the appearance of literary Siamese twins!" He and I *par nobile fratrum!*

I would recommend your correspondent, if he attempts to criticise me again, to know what he is writing about, and what side I really take in my lectures, as will be understood by most persons who have ever heard me on NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

I request you to insert these few lines as a matter of justice, and will not trouble your space in reference to it. JAMES LORD.

The Mercantile Library—"Then, please may I did it."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In the TIMES of the 18th, there is a communication from "Flaneur" who states that the very youngest members of the "Mercantile Library Association" were those who, after the closing of the polls, "came into the Lecture-room" and there disgraced "themselves and the Association" by throwing Bibles, &c., about the room, and that the older members did not resent the result was announced. This is not correct. There were in the room at least one hundred, and one quarter of that number was not composed of young men under twenty. Those that "disgraced themselves" did not number at the most more than a dozen; and with one exception they were all full-grown men. I could, if necessary, give the names of all of them, for my attention was particularly fastened on their proceedings, by the fling of numbers inside on the head, which [illegible] from prayer-books and Bibles. All Public Men, by these troubling you, in, to my mind, conclusive evidence that any number, and especially 100 young of the members, were guilty of the charges [illegible]. Because a few leaders were disposed to create a disturbance, there is no reason for charging the very youngest members with the offence.

Respectfully, P. P.

Orange and Ulster—A Word in Favor of Division.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed a few days since in your paper that a proposition is now before the Legislature to form a new county from Orange and Ulster. As a native of the latter county I highly approve of the measure, and suggest that the new county be called Hudson, as appropriate to the memory of HENDRIK HUDSON, the first navigator of the noble river that bears his name. KINDERHOOKER.

Work and Food for All.

From the New-York Evening Post:

ELIZABETH, Jasper County, Ind., Dec. 6, 1854.

I learn, through the Eastern papers, that public meetings have been held in New-York City by mechanics and laborers who have been thrown out of employment by the "hard times," and the dullness and stagnation of business. It appears, by their speeches, that they are suffering for want of the necessaries of life—food and raiment—and that actual starvation now stares them in the face. They are already compelled to resort to soup-houses, institutions of meagre charity, or to actual robbery, or possibly to crime, to relieve the pressing necessities of their families—while to obtain employment or pay the cheapest rent for the [illegible] in cold, dilapidated garrets, or [illegible] is a matter out of the question. [illegible] cannot do it, and are combining to resist [illegible] landlords' claims.

In those gatherings of exasperated men, and in the inflammatory appeals addressed to the desperate feelings of those who are suffering, I see the elements of extensive and destructive riots. Now let me say to all interested parties, I know of a remedy for all this evil. Will the Tribune, Times, *Herald* and other New-York papers inform their readers that a real and effectual remedy is at hand, and within reach of the industrious but unemployed mechanics and servant girls of their City, no matter what their religion or country—a remedy against want, and a road to thrift and wealth? It is this: Just move, with your families, to the small villages of the West. Here is unlimited work to be done, and thousands of dollars to pay for it. A competent, sober, industrious [illegible] can earn from three to four bushels of corn a day, or a bushel of good wheat, or from $3 to $4 [illegible] of pork, or their value in cash.

Here, at Rensselaer, a good [illegible] joiner or shoemaker, for instance, [illegible] are needed here—many [illegible] and have a [illegible] start with this month's earnings. Some gentlemen of means, here in the [illegible] a perfect) [illegible] against contraction.

Let the mechanics and servant girls, who are out of employ

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

HOW WE GOT OUR MARKETS TO THE CITY

Interesting History of the Early Markets of New-York.

On the subject of letting, leasing, or doing away with the Public Markets in this City has of late been considerably agitated by some portions of the press, in the Common Council and by our present worthy and valuable Comptroller, Mr. A. C. Flagg, in a lengthy and interesting communication or report (Document No. 41, May 10, 1854,) in reply to a preamble and resolution offered by Alderman HENDRICK for information on this important question.

Having been engaged in the business of a butcher above 25 years, and in Jefferson Market over 21 years, from the first day it opened up to the present time, and having been connected with no less than [illegible] of which I had copied into the above Document No. 41 of the present Comptroller's report. This report (statement No. 4, page 742,) shows the enormous loss by the Markets during the year 1853 to the City over and above receipts. Col. CHILDS, in a detailed statement of Jefferson Market, says:

The total value of the Jefferson Market property and [illegible] in $40,000, the interest of which would be	$2,550 00
Salary of Clerk and sweeping	700 00
Lighting and repairing lamps	100 00
	51 50
Water expense	$3,409 50
The rental from butchers' stands	$595 94
	627 50
Whole receipts	$1,495 44

I would state the time that this report of Col. CHILDS appeared in the "public prints," I waited on him with the evidence of receipts, or advantages to the City, which had not been placed in his report, and which satisfied him that there was not such a loss, to the City by the Jefferson Market property. He, of course, did not like to publicly acknowledge it, and I became satisfied that it would not be brought before the public [illegible].

Since that time additional advantages have been secured by erecting new buildings and by the several other changes, which make this property pay a much increased interest. This Jefferson Market property is a gore, measuring on Sixth-avenue 235 feet 9 inches; on Amos-street, 243 feet 5 inches; on Greenwich-avenue, 199 feet 1 inch; and on a portion of Christopher-street, 47 feet 5 inches. It came into the possession of the City in 1831.

The grounds taken by the first market building measured on Greenwich-avenue 150 feet in length by 36 feet wide—less than two lots, valued at the time at $6,000. This building was finished in 1833, when the sale of eight stands to butchers at public auction in December of the same year, brought $6,715, (see statement No. 2) and a ground rent besides; being $715 more than by valuation of this ground thus occupied was worth. This *plot of ground* these butchers then paid *for*, and the City has never lost a *dollar's* interest on it. But in estimating the value of the balance of this plot, remember no person would give its "valuation" unless it would pay a fair or legal interest. Now, how much would this plot be worth if there never had been a public market on or upon it? Or if this "property" was to be now sold and the market removed, how much money would it bring? For I contend that it is the *Public Market* that gives this property increased value, as it does to every house and lot within the reach of its influence. It is fair to estimate, as may be seen by comparing the value of property above and below it on the Sixth and other avenues. A similar gore at the corners of Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue, is nearly or quite as large as this whole Jefferson Market plot, and to my knowledge, within the last few years, nearly one-half, and the most valuable part running along the Seventh-avenue, 125 feet, and on Greenwich-avenue above 100 feet, was sold to Mr. BARTA for $9,500. Now, how much more would the same amount of ground of the Jefferson Market property be worth if no market existed there? Destroy this and all the other *Public Markets* in the City, except the two as suggested by the Report of the Committee of the Common Council, would it not also destroy the valuation with it of a great deal of private property within the influence of these Public Markets? Would it not cause a decrease of value of from $500 to $2,000 per house and lot, according to their situation with reference to a public market? But if the worth of fifty houses and lots in the neighborhood of the Jefferson Market property is deteriorated $1,000 each, it would destroy $50,000 of the property which the City now receives taxes from. Now, let us see what the Jefferson Market property does pay, and begin by estimating the valuation of the balance of this *plot* in two ways, without the Public Market and with it. Without it I would value it at $30,000, and with it, as it now stands, 25 per cent. more, which, to begin with, would make

The value of the balance of this plot	$37,500 00
Add to this the first Market Building (see statement No. 2) on the part which was sold and the upper part of which is used by the [illegible]	5,000 00
The building on Green[illegible]-avenue, corner of Amos-street, occupied by the two Courts, and [illegible] rooms leased	8,000 00
The building on Amos-street, for the City Prison	4,000 00
Also building on Amos-street, for engine [illegible] companies	5,000 00
The building corner of Sixth-avenue and Amos-street, for stores, &c.	7,000 00
[illegible] on Sixth-avenue, for horses and [illegible] stores	2,000 00
The whole market building, facing on Sixth-avenue, for fish, poultry, vegetables, &c.	1,500 00
A [illegible] "Bell Tower" on the rear	2,000 00
Whole value	$73,000 00

I find no detailed expenses for Jefferson Market, for the year 1853, therefore put down as reported [illegible], viz.:

Salary of Clerk, and sweeping	$705 00
Lighting and repairing lamps and gas	151 56
Repairs on the whole valuation ($73,000) would be	5,110 00
Total expenses	$5,969 56

Having considered the expenses, let us now look at the receipts. As the receipts for the year 1853 are shown on Statement No. 5, I will see that, and follow with other receipts and advantages which the City should have charged in favor of this property [illegible] reports:

[illegible] Rent, 1853	$1,495 44
[illegible] Rent, 1852	651 44

Add to this:

Rent for the use of the large rooms in the Fifth Market building, for the Ninth Ward Police Station, cells, &c., worth	1,000 00
The large building in Greenwich-avenue, corner of Amos-street, the two large Court Rooms, cells, &c	1,500 00
The three stores leased by the Corporation to [illegible] Lawrence, in the same building	1,500 00
Rent [illegible] of the City Prison and grounds	500 00
Do. for Engine and Hose Companies	1,000 00
From the building corner of Sixth-avenue and Amos-street, consisting of eight stores and [illegible] rooms	5,000 00
Use of the building on Sixth-avenue, used for [illegible] purposes	600 00
Rent for building for "Bell Tower"	300 00
	$13,498 35
Deduct [illegible] for "total expenses"	5,969 56
	7,518 79

a clear [illegible] of *Seven Thousand Five Hundred [illegible] Seventy-eight cents*, above [illegible] a very handsome income, [illegible] Jefferson Market property paid [illegible].

Having considered the [illegible] question [illegible] the first of [illegible] to the establishment of the first public [illegible] this City, when built by, how conducted, &c., and [illegible] City has a legal or a proper right to [illegible] all the market property, and then to dedicate or appropriate it [illegible].

HISTORY OF THE MARKETS.

I am satisfied that some of it belongs legally to the City, and other parts of it has been put in their possession to accommodate the public with large free and public market-houses. I think so from the reading and tenor of the old documents, papers, &c., from which I will here give sundry extracts. Here is one:

THE FIRST MARKET.

In 1656—"The Director General and the Councilors of New-Netherlands, to all persons who should see these presents, or have them read—greeting: Whereas, now and then the people from without are in the habit of bringing into the City different commodities, such as veal, pork, butter, cheese, turnips, roots, straw, and other products of the land, for the purpose of selling them, and it frequently happens, particularly here at the *Strand*, (I now locate between Whitehall and Broad-streets, and near the corner of Moore and Pearl-streets,) that they are obliged to tarry long, and to lodge to their great damage, for the reason, because the community or at least the greater part, especially of those who live away from the Strand, are not aware that such commodities have been brought for sale, not alone to the discommoding of the Burghers, but also to the notorious injury of the enterprising man from without who frequently has to lose more in his time than the profit on his commodities will warrant, therefore for the purpose of making provision in the premises, the Director General and the Councilors aforesaid by these presents do ordain that from this time forth here in this City, Saturday shall be the market day, and market shall be held at the "Strand," at or around the house of Mr. HANS KIERSTEDE, where, after him, every one shall be permitted to enter that has anything to buy or sell. This done in the session of their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councilors, held in the Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands, this 12th day of September, A. D. 1656. Signed by the Director General and Councilors of New Netherlands Attest, C. V. RUYVER, Secretary."

The following extract of a Proclamation, made by Gov. E. ANDROSS, on the 29th day of January, 1676, locates the first Market-house at or near the above.

THE FIRST MARKET-PLACE.

"*Whereas*, as a weekly market in this City hathe been thought Necessary of the inhabitants and neighbourhood, for which a fitt house beinge now built by the Water Side, near the Bridge and Weighouse, I have," &c.

Another market day was ordered. On the 9th day of March, 1679, an extra day (Wednesday) was held for a market-day. In 1684 this market was ordered to be removed "to the vacant ground before the fort," and the butchers to erect their stalls at their own charge, and by the following it seems that this (first) market-house was used for a warehouse two years after.

[1686.] "Ordered that the market-house of the City be employed as a warehouse for goods, each ton or cask paying ninepences for twenty-four hours, and the Mayor appoint a fit person to keep the same, who shall have half of the profits for his services."

In 1699, the inhabitants seeing the many advantages of having public market-places, petitioned the "powers" to be allowed to locate and build the market houses at their own expense; but previous to this, it appears by and from the "City's Charter," under Governor THOMAS DONGAN, that the inhabitants had given their grounds and built many or all of the public buildings, docks, &c., viz.:

"And, whereas the citizens and inhabitants of the said City have erected, built and appropriated, at their own proper costs and charges, several public buildings, accommodations and conveniences for the said City, that is to say, the City Hall or 'Stathouse,' with the grounds thereunto belonging, two market-houses, the bridge unto ye docks," &c.

Again, I find on Wednesday, the 6th day of September, 1699, a petition of the inhabitants of Queen, now Pearl-street, was read, praying that a market-place be appointed at Countess Key, and that they will build a market-house at their own expense for the public benefit, and for the convenience and ornament of the City. Petitition granted.

Then on Monday, the 16th of October, (same year,) a petition from the inhabitants of the "South Ward," was presented to build a public market-house, "where the old (first) market stands in which JOHN ELLISON lives, he having relinquished his agreement with the City." Petition granted.

Then again: "On the 8th of July, 1701, it was ordered that the inhabitants of the neighborhood of Burgher's Path, (now Old-slip, near Hanover-square, which at this time shows more than the 'ordinary width,') have liberty to erect a market-house at their own charge, on the vacant lots of ground fronting to the houses of LEONARD HUTGEN and that of the late JACOB TELLER, for the convenience and accommodation of the public, and that the title of said land shall be defended by the citty." At that time, land and untenanted houses as were wanted for improvements could be taken and valued 'at beaver pay,' (in beaver skins.) An ordinance in 1675 also says: "That the land in this Citty convenient to build on, if the partyes who own the same doe not speedyly build thereon, may be valued and sold to those who are willing to build, &c."

On the 4th October, 1709, "it was ordered that several of the inhabitants of the East Ward have liberty to erect a markett-house at the south end of Clarke's slip, at the end of the Wall-street, (near Pearl-street, 'and was afterwards called the 'Meal Market,') provided it be finished within two years from the date thereof."

In 1711, Sept. 7: "It is hereby ordained that the north end of the Broad-street, between the 'City Hall,' (which then stood in Wall, fronting Broad-street, where the Custom-House now stands,) and the cross street, which goes from the Broadway to the Dutch Church, (this 'cross street,' from Broadway to Broad-street, was afterwards called 'Flatten Barrack-hill,' and the other part 'Garden-street,') be appointed and established a public market-place." * * * "Ordered, that the inhabitants *have liberty* to erect and build such stalls and *sheds*, and other conveniencys," &c., "according to regulations," &c., "from the *Clerk* of the markett." At the present day, that part of Broad-street, corner of Exchange-place, shows a greater width than any other part of it, and it also shows that the "inhabitants" must have given the ground on the fronts of their premises, and had the "liberty to erect and build such stalls and sheds, and other conveniencys," as to make a public market-place. I find they also had *liberty* to "repair and enlarge:" On the 16th day of October, 1728, "the neighborhood of Burgher's path (Old-slip) have liberty to repair the said Market-house, at their own charge." Then, on the 21st October, 1726—"Ordered, That the inhabitants of 'East Ward' have *liberty*, at their own charge and expense, to enlarge the market houses at Countess Key and the Old-slip called Burgher's Path, in such manner as the Alderman and Assistant of the Ward shall from time to time direct and appoint; the Market Committee of the Board to regulate the new stalls and see that the country people are accommodated." Then again, on Monday, the 14th October, 1761, it was ordered, That the neighborhood "of the 'Oswego Market,' (which was built by 'the chiefest part of the inhabitants of the West Ward' 'at their *own expense*,' in Broadway, opposite Crown, now Liberty-street, on the 13th April, 1736,) have liberty to enlarge the same at their *own expense*."

I will follow with two or three more [illegible] where the grounds were [illegible], accepted [illegible], but first presenting "a petition from [illegible] Ward [illegible] Assembly, [illegible] their [illegible] market-house, (which was afterwards called Burlin's Market,) in [illegible] slip, (sometimes called Lyon's slip,) at the foot of Golden Hill, and now John-street,)" which was granted.

On Tuesday, the 23d day of July, 1800, a report was made in favor of the inhabitants erecting a market-house in Beekman-street, (now Spring,) near Greenwich-street, running to the North River; the size to be forty feet wide and seventy feet long—provided the proprietors of the lots on each side extend the breadth of the said street to eighty feet, &c., which was complied with, and it was afterwards called Greenwich Market, until 1807, when the name of Beekman-street was changed to Spring-street, then the market was called Spring-street Market. This stood until another location and market was provided in its place, with the passage, Clinton Market, when it was torn down and the street widened and straightened.

In this instance the quantity of land given for this market-place was a great deal larger than the building itself, extending on both sides from Greenwich to Washington-streets. Then again a similar case occurs May 19, 1806. Permission was given to ABRAHAM CANNON and other petitioners to erect a market house, at their own expense, at the spot of Grand-street, (near Goerick,) to be called Grand-street Market; the proprietors of the lots on each side extending the breadth of the street by setting their houses back from the line of the street, the evidence of which still remains on the north side of Grand-street, east side of Goerick-street.

In April, 1812, a petition from the inhabitants of the village of Greenwich and a letter from GARRET GILBERT, Esq., offering a lot of ground twenty-five feet on Greenwich and fifty feet on Henry (now Perry) street, and the building of a Market-house thereon, was referred to the Market Committee. They reported Oct. 5, 1812, on another petition, and a proposition made by the Trinity Church, which met their approbation. The vestry of the Church offer to make a cession of a piece of ground to be used for a public market, 50 feet wide on the south side of Christopher-street, extending in length, on a line of the said street, from Greenwich to Washington-streets, "on condition, however, that when said ground shall cease to be so used, it shall then revert back again." The proposition was considered very liberal and recommended the acception thereof, and also an offer of *one hundred and fifty dollars*, formerly made towards building on the property of Mr. GARRET GILBERT be applied towards erecting a market, on the ground now offered to be ceded.

Another case still appears in 1814. Permission was given to the inhabitants near and around "Grand-street Market" to erect at their own expense a fish market, joining the meat market, under the direction of the Market Committee.

There is still further evidence left with us, in many of the places where the old public markets existed, where yet the houses, stores, &c., sit back from the line of the street. Go and visit Wall-street, at the corner of Pearl, where stood the "Meal Market-house," and you will yet find (with all the improvements) on the north side, between Pearl and Water-streets, the houses set back from the line of the street some eight or ten feet. Then to Maiden-lane, from Pearl to Water, and along to Front-street, where stood the "Old Hay Market;" on the south side the houses set some 12 or 15 feet back. Then on to John-street, from Pearl to Water, where stood "Burlin's Market," built in 1750, then called "Rodman's-slip"—you will find on the south side some 25 feet from the front of those houses, and on the north side some 8 or 10 feet. Then to Peck-slip, where stood "Peck-slip Market," built in 1763—from Pearl to Water-street, on the north side, from 30 to 40 feet. Then to "Catharine Market," which is still in existence, and the grounds in their original positions, except the "filling out"—there you will find on the south side, from Cherry-street to the River, the houses sitting back some 20 feet, and on the north side 70 to 80 feet back from the lines and the average width of the streets, which were laid out in the "olden time" through the oldest part of the City—viz.: from the Battery (in those times "Fort George") along Broadway to the Park (Fields,) through (the High-road to Boston) Chatham-street and Square, and then down Catharine-street to the river, or Water-street, which appears to have run in a crooked line along the "water side," or East River.

I have presented the above evidence to show that the "inhabitants" of the "Olden Time" had given their lands and built the Market-houses at their own expense for a period *of over one hundred years*. That they placed this property in the care and protection of the Corporation, to be used for public market purposes, and no doubt forever. But the course of time has wrought many changes in the great increase of mercantile and other business; the removal of many of the old inhabitants from this once fashionable portion of our City, the dwellings of which have been torn down or converted into large wholesale warehouses. These combined have caused many of these old markets and market-places to be removed, and the grounds have been taken by the Corporation for the benefit of the City, and other market-places and other market-houses have been provided in lieu of many of the old ones. These are some of the reasons why I think the authorities have no right to place an estimated value on *all* the market property, either for sale or taxation.

MARKET LAWS.

I wish further to show, by other "extracts," that after the market-houses were built by the "inhabitants," and accepted by the authorities as public markets, they then came under, and were ruled and managed by the Laws and Ordinances, some of which were of the most stringent character.

The first market laws were "ordained and enacted the 15th day of March, 1683: That Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday in each week be and hereby are appointed market-days in this City;" and "No person shall engross any provisions or victuals which is in the market, or by the market, to retail there again, especially such as be known as hucksters, butchers, or other people occupyihg their living by such provisions or victuals as they shall so engross, under pain of such provisions and victuals so engrossed;" and, "No unwholesome or stale victuals shall be sold in the market under the pain of forty shillings." "No blown meat or leprous swine shall be sold, under the pain of forfeiture the same and forty shillings." "That there be a person appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen to be Clerk of the Market, who is to take care that the above orders are duly observed, and present defaults, and set out and appoint convenient Booths, Stalls and standings for all persons that come to the Market. Shall not be put in execution until the week after Easter, when the same is to be duly observed and kept," &c. Then in the same year, "That it is convenient a Clerk of the Markett be appointed, and by the Governor, who shall see after the Weights and Measures and due regulations of the Markett."

Then, on the 25th March, 1691, it was "Resolved that there be but one Butchers' Shambles within this City, and that it be still daily kept at the Green before the Fort, until further ordered, and all butchers' meat to be brought to the said Shambles for sale, and no other place." In 1693, April 18, (which does not agree with Document No. 41, Statement No. 1, which says 1691, 13th October)—"Ordered that there be two markets for flesh kept—one in Broadway, over against the Fort; the other under the leads, by the slip, near the first market-house, and that all the butchers shall be obliged to keep flesh in both places, &c." "Fourthly, &c. "*Thirdly*, that fish be brought to the [illegible] over against the City Hall (Stadt House or Court-house that [illegible] City) [illegible] fruits, roots, &c., &c."

Then [illegible], Nov. 16, "A law regulating the public markets, which shows every day in the week, Sunday expected, as market days from sunrise to sunset, and the market clerk to collect fees.

Again, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1731, a law was passed for the better regulating the public markets within the City of New-York, showing where the country people and others may stand or sit in such part or parts, not appropriated and allotted to other persons by lease from the Corporation, &c., and be it further ordained, that, (in regard the markets are principally intended for the benefit of housekeepers who buy for their own use,) the hucksters and retailers within this City who buy to sell again, shall not enter into any of the aforesaid markets to make their provisions, &c., until the afternoon of every day, to the end that the housekeepers may provide themselves in the forenoon of every day at the first hand with provisions at moderate rates, &c. A Standing Committee was also appointed with power to enlarge, alter, repair the Market Houses at the expense of the City, also to apportion the size, mark and number, contract by letting for such reasonable rents as they can agree for, &c.

On the 7th November, 1741, it was "Ordered that market house at the lower end of Wall-street, commonly called the 'Meal Market;' and the Market House in Broadway, commonly called the 'Broadway Market,' are declared to be publick Meal Markets, for the sale of Meal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Buckwheat, or any kind of meal, corn or grain; and it cannot be sold at any other place or market under forfeit of six shillings."

Then on the 29th January, 1790, an ordinance was passed to fix the rate or rent on the stalls in the different markets, viz.: Fly Market contained in all 47 stands at 40 shillings per month for each stall; Oswego Market, 16 stalls at 30 shillings; The Exchange, 10 stalls; Peck-slip, 4 shillings; New (Catherine) Market 1 stall, 15 shillings.

The butchers were to select from their "body, two or more persons, who shall be sworn to *assess* each butcher his proportion," and the Clerk to collect the money on the last Saturday in each month. This ordinance did not long exist, or the manner of collecting the *fees*, for I find on the 26th March, same year, another mode was established: "That on and after the 27th inst., the butchers shall pay for every *four quarters* of Beef, 2 shillings; for *four quarters* of *Mutton*, *Veal* or *Lamb*, 4 pence; for four quarters of Pork, 6 pence; in lieu of all other market or slaughter-house *fees*.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

The Market Laws and Ordinances also established the prices of provisions, on many of the articles brought to the markets, and were otherwise rigid and rigidly enforced on any person who disobeyed them. Part of an "Ordinance" dated May, 1744, reads: That from and after the 1st day of April next, no beef, pork, veal, mutton and lamb, shall be sold in any of the public markets of this City, by any butcher, country people or others, in any other manner than by the pound, under the penalty of ten shillings for every offence. The price of each article was established by law, on the 24th of May, 1763. The price "for beef, from and including the 1st day of March to and including the last day of August, a price not exceeding four pence by the pound weight," and from 1st of September to the last day of February, three pence by the pound weight, &c. A cock-turkey, 4s.; a hen-turkey, 2s. 6d.; a duck, 1s.; a heath-hen, 1s. 3d.; a quail, 1½d.; a teal, 6d.; a wild goose, 3s.; a brandt, 1s. 3d.; a snipe, 1d.; butter, per pound, 9d.; sea bass, 3 coppers per pound; lobster 6d.; per pound; milk per quart, 4 coppers; clams, 9d. per 100."

A CONTEMPTUOUS BUTCHER.

JOHN CARPENTER, City butcher, declared he would sell his beef for four pence and half penny a pound in spite of all that the wise heads could do. He was complained of; and on the 23d of December, 1763, the following notice was made in the "Board." "Whereas, it has been this day represented to this Board that JOHN CARPENTER, butcher, hath openly and contemptuously declared that he would sell his beef for four pence per pound, in spite of all the wise-heads that made the law could do, or words to that effect."—"he is ordered to appear before this Board at the house of WALTER BROCK, innkeeper, near the City Hall, to show cause why he should not be disfranchised." JACOB ARDEN, another butcher, is complained of for speaking in a contemptuous manner and publickly violating the law for assising all kinds of provisions. The Board request the Mayor to remove him from the market until he shall have obtained the freedom of the City." CARPENTER attended, and WILLIAM BAYARD, Esq., proved on oath the charge against him. The Board ordered his license taken from him; that he be turned out of the market, and also disfranchised."

BAD MEATS.

March 17, 1755, "Saturday a Carrion Veal and a lamb were seized in the "Fly Market" and burnt at the "Ferry Stairs," by order of Alderman PHILIP LIVINGSTON, of this City, being diseased and unfit." Again, later, 1768, Nov 14, "Some few days ago nine pigs were seized in the Fly Market as perfect carrion, which on the Mayor's view were sentenced to be burnt publicly on the common, and the owner of them fined forty shillings." The sentence was immediately put into execution, and part of the fine taken to purchase wood to burn them with. Again, "Last Monday (Feb. 21, 1774) a quantity of unmarketable veal was seized, and by order of the Magistrate burnt at the Coffee House." But enough instances of this kind are noticed, and also of butchers' licenses being vacated. I find in July, 1803, "Several butchers had their licenses vacated for having sold unwholesome meat."

HOW THE MARKETS WERE LET OF OLD.

The following extracts show how the public markets were *let, leased or sold*, for stated periods of time, and so continued to be *let*, &c., up to 1789:

"On the 18th February, 1692, it was ordered, that the Committee let out what is to be let of the Old Market-house next to the bridge; also, the new Market-house, at the end of Broad-street. Again, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1694, it was ordered, that the market-house or shed, (sometimes called *Shambles*,) in the Broadway, be *let* to HENRY CROSBY, butcher, for *seven years*, at £1 per annum, and repairs—(and no doubt he enjoyed a monopoly.) Then, on Monday, the 19th of February, 1700, a Committee was appointed to view the Market-house, (built in 1690, at the bridge where the old market stands, (on the application of the "South Ward," reported and ordered that the Market-house be granted (leased) to the said Ward for the *term of fifty years*, the inhabitants erecting a public building, according to the model exhibited, paying a *yearly rent of twelve pounds*, and keeping and delivering the same in good repair at the expiration of the fifty years. Then, on the following 30th day of June:

Resolved, That the old Market-house, near the Custom-House Bridge, be forever hereafter appropriated for a public Market-house.

On the 3d August, 1702: Ordered, that the Old Market-house in the Broadway be *leased* for *five years*."

I find on Thursday, the 28th of May, 1711—"All the Market-houses in the City, except that at Burgher-Path, near the slip, were used by the carpenters to build battoes, (to transport troops and stores, and for no other purpose until they were completed."

A Standing Committee appears to have been appointed Nov. 4, 1735, and, among other duties, they were "to apportion the size of (and to mark and number) the several *stalls* thereon, and to contract for the *letting* and *selling* of the same to the several butchers, for such reasonable *rents* as they can agree for,"—provided, that [illegible] than two *stalls or standings* in any one [illegible] said Markets shall be [illegible] to any one butcher." The [illegible] March, 1797, appointed the [illegible] Market [illegible] one year, viz.: Five stalls in Burger's Path Market, £43; *five stalls* in "Fly Market," £43; in "Coenties Market," £37 10s.—making together, £89 10s.

Another "Market House" was built in 1730, "in the Broadway, opposite Crown (now Liberty) street." In October, same year, the "Market Committee" appointed, was again authorized to enlarge, alter, repair, and support, from time to time, all and every the Market-Houses, at the expense of the Corporation," and the butchers to give security for the payment of the rents, monthly or quarterly, to the Chamberlain. In May, 1740, there was considerable trouble with some of the butchers about agreeing with the Market Committee. "Some won't meet with them, and hope to, yet refused to agree."

There appears to be a cause for their not agreeing. Several persons, "living on Nassau (Long) Island, who make it their chief business to *buy, kill* and *sell* cattle, do daily come and take up the stalls or standings in the said Market-Houses, without paying anything for the same." They pretended to be "Country people" who came in "without paying any fee or reward." They, of course, had the advantage of those who had in those times high *rents* to pay, and this no doubt caused *two* of the butchers in Fly Market who could not or would not pay their rent due, to be proceeded against by the "Board," in the Supreme Court. The "Committee" were of an opinion that some other method ought to be taken less burdensome and more profitable to the Corporation. So, on the 4th day of November, 1741, it was ordered, that the Clerk of the Board advertise the Public Markets, to be let for one year at public auction, and "the *rates of fees* which the *lessees* are entitled to collect of butchers, established."

Then it appears that "all the Markets were leased to ADOLPH BRASS, for 1741–2; to THEOPHILUS ELSWORTH for 1742–3; to JOHN CARPENTER, City Butcher, (for the sum of £98) from 1st Nov., 1743, to the 1st November, 1744; and they so continued to be leased up to the year 1780, when the leasing of the markets ceased, and "the *Stalls* and *Standings*" in the different markets were sold or leased for *one* and two years, as follows: April, 1760, the stalls and standings of the several markets were sold at auction for *one* year from May 1, to BENJAMIN PAYNE, shopkeeper, for £245, and lease given. Then again in 1766 they were leased at auction for *two* years to ALEXANDER WHITE, gentleman, at the annual rent of £440. Then in 1768, for one year, to JOHN BINGHAM, for £410, and to give security for the payment of it in the sum of £640. He again leased them for two years, 1769 and '70, at (a much less rent) £250.

In February, 1771, the laws were changed, so as to compel the country people who sell meats to pay the same rates "that the butchers are to do." From 1776 to 1783, the British troops being in possession of the City, it was ruled by "Martial law," and the *Stalls* and *Standings* were sold at public auction, "by permission of the Commandant," in 1778.

I stop here to resume this question at another time.

THOS. F. DEVOE, Butcher,
Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

American Girls for "Help."

THE COUNTRY, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read the communications of "Farmer" and "Dutchess" in the TIMES of the 15th and 16th, in regard to employing help in the country. "Sam's" principles can be carried out and the difficulties and annoyances which "Dutchess" complains of be avoided, by employing some of the thousands of American girls in New-York and other large cities, who are now suffering for the necessaries of life, and have many of them, to my certain knowledge, been obliged to dispose of every article of clothing but what they had on to procure bread. There are no Intelligence Offices established exclusively for American girls as there should be; they have not the means of advertising, and many of them would starve before they would go into one of your common Intelligence Offices. That nice, intelligent and capable American girls are willing to accept of situations in American families, there is not the slightest doubt, and as evidence of it I will state that I recently advertised in one of the New-York daily papers for an American girl, referring her to a friend in the City with whom I left the money to pay her passage. There were about twenty applicants the first day. It is needless to say that I secured one possessing a good English education and a knowledge of all kinds of housework,—one that we can treat and *intend* to treat as a member of the family,—something that I have been unable to do before for many years. I have good help at the same price I have paid others, and have also the satisfaction of knowing that I have relieved one of my own country women in distress. Let those in want of good help go and do likewise. I would suggest that some proper person establish in your City an Intelligence Office exclusively for American girls.

Yours truly, MERCHANT.

Dr. Cumming on the Immaculate Conception Dogma, and its Consequences.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I would attempt to unfold the consequences that necessarily result from the recently decreed dogma of the Vatican.

These, I suspect, are far more numerous, and, in their effects, more suicidal than PIO NONO or his advisers appear to be aware of or to anticipate. This dogma has now ceased to be what it was held by many to be heretofore—a mere "pious opinion." It is now an article of faith, vital and essential, and as binding on a Roman Catholic as the doctrine of transubstantiation, or Purgatory, or any other article in the twenty-four dogmas of the creed of PIUS IV.

I do not dwell upon the fact that this doctrine contradicts the plainest text of Scripture. This might give the subject a direction it is not necessary or, in present circumstances, expedient to pursue. Unhappily, in the decrees of the Vatican the sacred volume is a very unwelcome intruder, and when it forces attention to its contents, if not summarily ejected, it is tolerated by a preterition worse than insult. What I wish to point out is, that by this decision the second article of the creed of PIUS IV., solemnly subscribed and sworn to by Dr. NEWMAN, Archdeacon MANNING, and by Dr. WISEMAN, also—viz.: "I will never take and interpret the Scriptures unless according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers"—is rendered null and void. Either the Vatican must repeal an article of its creed, enforced and subscribed for 300 years, "out of which," it adds, "none can be saved," or it must add that in decreeing the Immaculate Conception infallibility has been outwitted by the Jesuits and precipitated into a fatal blunder.

Before showing the truth of this statement, I beg to preface the few corroborative extracts I can here adduce by the admission of two of the most learned divines of the Romish Church, whose testimony cannot be impeached. MELCHIOR CANNUS, a bishop of great learning, says, "*Sancti omnes qui in quo mentionem incidere una ore asseverarunt beatam Virginem in peccato originali conceptam.*"—*Loci Com.*, vii., chap. 1, page 348, edition 1605. (All the holy fathers who have alluded to it have declared unanimously that the blessed Virgin was conceived in original sin.")

The Dublin *Review*, in an article supposed to be Cardinalitial, does not hesitate to state, "PETAVIUS—no mean judge—confess us that all the Fathers were ignorant of, not to say denied, this doctrine." But as we have access to the Fathers, also, let us adduce a few brief extracts, which will not only startle the Romish Church by suggesting the imminent insecurity of one article of faith by the introduction of another and a new one, but will also prove that the cage containing the happy united family at Charing-cross, where external coercion takes the place of internal cohesion, is a faint type of a Church whose unity is an entire stranger and exile, and uniformity is superinduced by ecclesiastical restraint and domineering rule.

The Fathers frequently refer to Mary in terms which show they did not and could not regard her [illegible] in her conception, seeing they [illegible] to see [illegible] in her [illegible]; for [illegible] Cause of [illegible] Thence [illegible] with these [illegible] that, while [illegible] course, persons so [illegible] stand without seeking [illegible] solemn work."

ORIGEN is very decided. "If [illegible] offence at our Lord's [illegible] for her sins. But [illegible] the glory of God [illegible] ed, surely, Mary, too, [illegible] shall be struck with [illegible]."

EPIPHANIUS writes: "[illegible] was in the ordinary course of nature, not [illegible] different from ordinary records."

The Benedictines [illegible] because they [illegible] wavered at [illegible] the eternal [illegible] undertook who [illegible] she desired to show [illegible] commended and [illegible] foolish arguments both of reason and [illegible]."

ST. AUGUSTINE [illegible] conceived in sin, and says: "[illegible] receiving the faith of Christ [illegible] of Christ."

The great ST. BERNARD, [illegible] with the Fathers, [illegible] separated him from [illegible], and JEROM, in [illegible], the most determined opponent of the Immaculate [illegible] we can appeal to. The argument in which powerful article in the *Times*, is substantially that of ST. BERNARD. His words are so pithy, that I propose to quote them in the original:

"*Quod si aliqua singulari gratiæ [illegible] striare poterunt quæ [illegible] Sanctificata est [illegible] Sed de ortu ejus dicat de [illegible] Sanctorum [illegible] sed id hactenus [illegible]. Loqui [illegible] Spiritum in eam, [illegible]*"—*S. Bernard, Ep.* 174, col. 291, *vol.* 1, *Paris*, 1839. ("But, what if another for the very same reason cannot that festal honors should be given to both her parents? But any one may demand the same thing, for the same reason, for her grandfather and forefathers. * * * Indeed was affirm that she was conceived of the Holy Spirit and not of a man—but that has hitherto been unheard of. In fine, I assert that the Holy Spirit came into her, not come with her.")

ST. LIGUORI, Dr. WISEMAN's beloved saint and model, evidently [illegible] the [illegible] reasoning of ST. BERNARD, very [illegible] observes: "Were ST. BERNARD living in our times he would certainly write otherwise than he has written!"

I need not add the testimonies of the learned SAINT or the Angelic THOMAS, or even BELLARMINE, who is now, I suppose, a heretic for what looks like his disbelief of the Immaculate Conception. He, at least, asserts that Mary sinned in Adam.

The Dominicans are already up in arms against the decision which the Pope has now given in favor of their ancient enemies and Tyrian allies, Franciscans; and with great zeal they fling ST. THOMAS AQUINAS in the face of PIO NONO—totally destructive, but pontifically modern. *Cuncta submovet, Roma locuta.* The Archbishop of Florence has also his hands full in defending the Pope and disciplining his refractory monks, who have no faith in the new dogma. This novelty, decreed by PIO NONO as an essential article of faith, to reject which alone is heresy, has fallen like a bombshell among fathers and doctors, and has finally and infallibly cut off the Church of Rome from the Church of the Apostles, and of the first five centuries of the Christian era.

It has also proved triumphantly that as an article of faith there is no unity in his communion—that what was heresy in the days of BERNARD is orthodoxy in the pontificate of PIUS IX., and that if this doctrine be a vital article of the Christian faith the sleepy-headed Church of Rome has been nearly 1,800 years in discovering it. This last dogmatic conclusion of the Vatican may, nevertheless, lead to important results. It may at length reach the admirers of the Papacy that it has no definite creed, that its doctrines accumulate with its years, that it is either inspired or insane, that it may one day in its progressive developments arrive at the conclusion that "God is great, and Mahomet is his Prophet."

When Father IGNATIUS did me the favor to call upon me, in order to give me his kind advice and instruction, he said to me, with great solemnity, "If the Church of Rome be not the Church of the living God, she is the masterpiece of the Devil." I confess I have some sympathy with the conclusion of the very Rev. Fraternity. Humanity, who are the victims, will soon be required to believe so much that they will rise in insurrection against the whole conspiracy, and assert for themselves that freedom from priestly domination which must precede their acceptance of a pure and noble faith. If, as wise interpreters of prophecy think, the death-knell of the Papacy is soon to resound throughout Christendom, we may expect, with them, that her long oppressed people will rapidly come out of her bondage, and find a shelter and a rest in the bosom of Protestantism—that is, primitive Christianity.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JAN. 3. JOHN CUMMING.

The True Remedy for Hard Times.

From the Citizen.

A letter has been sent us for publication, from "A Working Man," on the cause and remedy of the present distress. It has hit the nail on the head. It is couched in homely phrase, but it has the pith of the whole matter in a nutshell. The writer has evidently got hold of the true philosophy of the question. He has the right idea—a better idea for Americans than all the ideas ever promulgated by M'CULLOCH or ADAM SMITH. The matter is so simple, that it seems extraordinary that men of intelligence can allow their intellects to be so obscured by party prejudices and false theories, as not to see it at once in the same light. The letter is as follows:

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

WORKINGMEN: You make one mistake in your labor meetings. The true cause of our want of work is the habit which induces the American people to buy the products of foreign labor.

If you will pass resolutions, and stick to them, not to purchase anything foreign made, work will be plenty, money plenty, and the welfare of labor secured.

Ask of those who are able to expend more money than a laborer by the day, to join in the cultivation of the habit of buying home things.

This is the charity you want. This is a power entirely in the hands of American labor, and they will never be worthy of themselves, and the confidence of any one, till they can write out and sign a pledge never to use any other than the products of American, that is, home, labor. For instance: "

The following [illegible] several years since by Rev. [illegible], the well-known author. They may have been [illegible] the time, but we doubt it.

THE POOR!—Said Dives then, the suffering poor!
In this deserted street and cold,
When famine at the needy claim their rickety door,
And cruel distress commences old.
Oh! Relentless heaven of their want and woe,
Of their untimely table and hearth;
How they shiver and shrink while the dreary snow,
Puts enhance on the frozen Earth.

Hark! voices are in the winds to-night,
And they tell us it should be so
Of the wintry and worn with the blighter and blight,
And the poor man's patrons Will.
Full many a night in their dreary black,
They daily plant the air,
From the cradle of the sorrow, by want made weak,
And naked, cry aloud.

There's a silent grave, from a dwelling lone,
Where fathomless children line,
And the mother, keen for infant moan,
But, Oh! she has nothing to give.
'Twould rend your very heart, that widow's cry,
Who weeps with their county bed,
With her hollow cheek and sunken eye,
And heartstricken with the dead.

Oh! her heart will break for her children's sake,
In that house without food or fire;
For not a crumb of their crust will she take,
Lest her little ones starve entire.
And dying they are, in our very sight,
Of hunger and cold and sorrow;
We must take home bread to that house to-night,
Or take out a corpse to-morrow.

The poor are God's poor, and Christian men,
God's almoners are ye!
Then as ye receive, so give again,
God's bountiful charity.
Let it not be said that ye keep his bread,
And hoard his silver and gold,
While ye leave the suffering poor unfed,
And perishing with the cold.

Pleasant Advice to Jersey Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to use a small space in your paper, in recommending to travelers between New-York and Newark the [illegible] them in New-York. If they take this train they will have an opportunity to learn the various modes of switch turning, backing down for freight, and if they choose to, they can examine the size of the wheels which is used to draw the heaviest trains on the New-Jersey Railroad. While passing through Jersey City they will have abundant time to examine the architecture of each house on the route, and when they begin to ascend the hill they will be politely informed by the conductor, that "if the gentlemen wish to get to Newark they will please get out and push the train over." They have a small locomotive and but little steam."

These are some of the advantages derived from $80 a year paid for riding from Newark to New-York. If the gentlemen have the ability, they will no doubt reach New-York at 7 or 7½ o'clock. Then again, if they should wish to return next morning, let them visit any of the depots till the 8½ o'clock train arrives, which will be probably about 8.55, and after passing a freight train from the Hackensack Bridge to the top of Bergen Hill, and waiting from fifteen minutes to three-quarters of an hour for them to "drift in" at the depot, they may arrive in time to hear the last tap of the ferry bell, and finally reach business at 10 o'clock or after. These things happen often. An occasional occurrence of this kind could be borne, but a continued imposition such as this ought not to be borne, and would not if there were any redress. One of

MANY COMMUTERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1855.

My Trying Patient.

Knock, knock, at the door of a third story room. At length it was opened by an emaciated youthful female.

"I have knocked some time," I said. "I have been here before, but could not get in."

"Oh, I do not like to let people see my misery. It was so cold in the bedroom that I could not lie there; so I brought out the quilt and laid it upon this box."

The box was close by the stove indeed, but there was no fire in the stove, and the feeble woman shivered as she resumed her seat. Her husband was whittling a stick for kindlings to a handful of charcoal and the same quantity of hard coal.

As delicately as possible it was said, "You may get some coal, as aid is provided for those who need."

"If any one called," she replied, "he would think as long as we have a piano and this piece of drugget on the floor, that we are not needy enough. We thought to have done pretty well this Winter teaching music and in other ways; but the times have changed. When the term was out parents would not continue their children, and I do not think I could teach worse now, as my cough is so bad,—it makes me look poorly."

The box on which she laid had been filled with clothing and sent by a dear parent from afar; but instead of retaining the necessary contents, they had been sold to pay debts of sharp necessity, and now, in the depth of Winter, this feeble woman, who had been trained in the luxuries of life, was really enduring the privation of the most common necessaries.

It is this class of people who must be sought out, if we would save many from perishing—while those who can ask, receive. M. A.

Letter from the Sandwich Islands.

The following letter is from Rev. TITUS COAN, one of the oldest and most esteemed missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It was addressed to L. TAPPAN, Esq., Secretary American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society:

HILO, Hawaii, Oct. 26, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Your welcome letter of Aug. 4, with "Report" of your Society, etc., has just come to hand. Please accept my cordial thanks for all.

After I had sent my letter of May 1, your valuable "Report" came to hand, so that I now have a duplicate copy. This I will give out, so that it shall preach to others. Had I five hundred copies of your Reports, and of all other publications of your Society, I could make good use of them among the hundreds of ships—national, merchant and whaling—which annually visit our ports.

And besides, it is not improbable that we may yet have the battles of Freedom to fight on this soil. Annexation to the United States is confidently believed by many to be near. Should we be annexed as a *territory*, we may feel the force of the famous DOUGLAS doctrine, and a harder conflict may yet await us than the one which conquered the idolatry and despotism of olden days. Probably no country on earth now enjoys greater freedom—social, civil and religious—than the Sandwich Islands; and it is a painful thought that we may yet be called to a severer conflict to *preserve* the precious boon of freedom, than was endured to win it.

The passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" produced a shock which thrilled the world. It threw sack-cloth over the sun, and darkened the noonday skies. The deed rose like "smoke from the bottomless pit," and spread like the pall of night over the American firmament. It was a portentous deed in our moral and political horizon, charged with supreme thunder, and threatening a tempest of storms. But the Lord is in it. He will direct it. He will scatter it. He will, he *does* make the wrath of man to praise him. * * *

Many clear heads, warm hearts, and strong hands, are now combating the hydra of American Slavery. How different from what we were twenty-five years ago! Apostasy in the churches, the incredulity, the self-interest, commercial, social and political—the pride and the lust of power—the principles of Freedom [illegible] by ever-strong progress; and patient [illegible] and unfailing application will, under God, [illegible] final triumph. It cannot be that the world—now moving with such wonderful strength in every line of improvement—will allow [illegible] to ignore one of the first principles of a moral and immortal being—one of the essential principles of the social compact, namely, *Human Freedom.*

Your work is a great, a God-like one; your warfare is holy and glorious, and your cause is, *next to the throne of God.* The pillars of the temple of liberty are reared on everlasting marble, and the high vault of heaven rests on their entablature. *Truth* and *righteousness* are inscribed on these imperishable columns, and they are adorned with *wisdom and love.* * * * *

You will also receive our strong sympathy in your work, and all our fervent prayers for its speedy triumph. We also hope to continue to throw in our mite occasionally to aid in the enterprise. * * * * *

From our ocean watch-tower, we observe with deep interest "the signs of the times" in our dear fatherland, and we hail with delight every beam of freedom which rises in our eastern horizon. * * *

T. COAN.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lectures To-Night.

Dr. MCELRENAN lectures at the Stuyvesant Institute this evening, upon "English Monopolies, and their Consequences upon American Industry."

Rev. Mr. BANVARD commences a course of Illustrated Biblical Lectures, in the Cannon-street Church.

HORACE GREELEY discourses on Anti-Slavery, at the Tabernacle.

New-York Prison Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Prison Association was held yesterday. R. N. HAVENS, Esq., presided. Messrs. RUSSELL, BALLARD, TITUS, OAKLEY, REED and DRINKER were present. The Treasurer announced that during the past month the sum of $210 had been contributed to the funds of the Association. During the same period, situations were found for two discharged convicts from Sing Sing, and five men from Blackwell's Island; thirty-three persons discharged from our City and County Prison have been helped with money; most of these have gone into the country, where employment is known to be more abundant that in the City; thirteen of these were furnished with suitable clothing—hats, caps, shirts, shoes and sacks; seventeen persons have been discharged from custody on their recommendation; ninety-one complaints and charges carefully examined—many of them abandoned on the advice of the agent.

Interesting extracts from the Diary of the Association were read.

A New Form of Relief.

An "American Widows' Relief Association" has been organized in this City. THOMAS MCELRATH is Treasurer, and SOLON ROBINSON, of *Hot Corn* memory, is Secretary. The object is to afford charitable relief to those poor widows whose distresses are great, but whose pride or spirit will not allow them to ask charity. It is supposed they will accept when it visits them in such a way as to spare their feelings and feed their children. We see no intimation that work is to be provided, without which many a woman will refuse to touch the Company's money. If all can be provided with work who participate in this relief, there will be plenty of applicants.

Another Mock Auction Swindle.

Yesterday another swindle by the mock auction system was brought to the notice of Mayor WOOD. A resident of the town of Lubec, Me., named ALBERT BROWER, was defrauded of some $50 by purchasing a worthless watch at a shop in Broadway, where the cry of "Going! going!" is heard from morning till night. Sergeant BROWN, of the Sheriff's office, was dispatched to the premises, and brought the offender to the Mayor's office, where the money was refunded, and the countryman went his way rejoicing. The swindler appeared much pleased that he got off so luckily.

Terrible Affray in Broadway.

Yesterday morning a young man, named LUTHER R. LOVE, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, of the Lower Police Office, and preferred a charge against three desperate rowdies named ALLEN, JONES and WEST, whom he accused of assaulting him at the Cooper House, corner of Broadway and Anthony-street. The complainant received several blows about his body, was stabbed in the neck and face, and has been under medical treatment. The magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the assailants, and Officer HORRIGAN was dispatched to capture them.

Commission de Lunatico Inquirendo.

IN THE MATTER OF W. A. BROWN, AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

The investigation into the state of mind, with regard to its soundness or insanity, of Mr. W. A. BROWN, a well-known merchant of Broad-street, was resumed last (Monday) evening, before a Sheriff's Jury, and Commissioners MORROGHS, BURGHER and MINER. There was a larger public attendance than could have been seen at the earlier sittings in the case; and among the audience on this occasion we observed the mother of MR. BROWN, accompanied by another lady, and seated with his brothers, at whose instance the investigation has been instituted. MR. BROWN occupied a seat in the vicinity of his counsel, but never spoke, save in whispered suggestion to his legal advisers, and conducted himself with a quiet decorum that was in striking contrast to his more boisterous manner and frequent, but perfectly rational, interruptions during the examination of the witnesses produced in behalf of the appellants.

A number of witnesses were called on the part of the defence, whose testimony coincided on the point as to their belief in the perfect sanity of the gentleman in question. The first witness called was

John Alstine—He testified to having known Mr. W. A. Brown for twelve or thirteen years; to having had certain money transactions with him some eight years ago; to his (Mr. Brown,) having exhibited great violence and irritability of temperament, in consequence of certain actions of the witness on that occasion, and to his being no more excitable at present than at the time of that transaction; so far as he knew, Mr. Brown was capable of managing his own affairs.

Samuel Willett, President of the American Exchange Bank, gave evidence as to the sale of the Williamsburg property, and his intercourse with Mr. Brown in collecting the interest on the mortgages thereon; he saw nothing in his interviews with Mr. Brown to indicate insanity.

Abijah Whitney, a merchant tailor, swore he had done business for Mr. Brown for fifteen or sixteen years; he had seen no want of capacity in him to manage his own business; he believed him to be a man who always liked to have his own way, and was pretty decided; he had made a suit of clothes for Mr. Brown, between January and Christmas last, which he (Mr. B.) said was his wedding-suit; he saw no change in his manner then; if there was any difference now, he was more mild than formerly.

William Coladge, a bookseller, stated that he boarded with Mr. Brown, and had known him for three months; that he observed his conduct particularly, within the last month, and saw nothing to indicate insanity, and thought he (Mr. B.) exhibited a capacity above the average.

John Riley, a contractor, testified to his having had business transactions with Mr. Brown, one of which was the doing of contract work in connection with him in Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and which was stopped by David S. Brown, the brother of W. A. Brown, refusing to give witness money to pay the men, whose wages at that time were not more than 75 cents to $1; witness had observed nothing insane in him; believed him capable of conducting his business; never saw anything boisterous from him but once, when he chastised witness for drinking liquor a year ago last Summer; observed no change in him.

James Seaton, a grocer, knew W. A. Brown for six or seven years, had dealt with him pretty much all that time, and deals with him now; and believed him sound in mind, and capable of conducting his business.

On cross-examination, witness said he had not dealt personally with Mr. Brown more than three or four times during the last year.

William Hyckoff gave evidence to the effect that Edgar M. Brown was a Director of the Peninsula Mining Company, and had commenced a negotiation in which his brother, W. A. Brown, was made the purchaser of two hundred and fifty shares.

Dr. G. W. Miner, a practicing physician, who had known Mr. Brown for a year or more, testified that he had kept his horses at the same stable in which Mr. Brown kept his in Hamilton-street, and in all his intercourse with him, saw nothing about him indicating insanity in general, or insanity in regard to the subject of horses in particular. In reply to the cross-examining counsel, this witness stated that he never saw Mr. Brown excited, nor when there was cause for his being excited.

Dr. Seth Green swore that he was a practising physician in this City, and had known Mr. Brown from sixteen to twenty years; was intimate with him until about two years ago, [illegible] his [illegible] and [illegible] his [illegible] witness examined him on the latest occasion in reference to the question of the mental unsoundness.

The cross-examination of this witness brought forward interrogatories of a physiology and somewhat phrenological character, as connected with abnormal states of intellect and feeling, but without eliciting anything definite from the witness by him on the first examination.

Dr. Kemp's testimony was of a similar character.

An attempt was here made to have Mrs. Brown, who is a very aged lady, examined for the appellants, but the Commissioners decided that her evidence was not effectual at this stage of the case, but might be accepted if the Jury desired it. No such desire, however, was expressed on the part of the Jurors, and the proffered testimony was rejected accordingly.

Here the counsel for the defence announced that their case had closed.

Mr. David S. Brown and his mother, with the other persons accompanying them, rose to retire. As they were passing out, Mr. Brown addressed his brother William, and the latter replied hastily. Several recriminatory observations passed between them, and the conversation had become quite noisy, when the presiding Commissioner demanded order, and MR. BROWN, SEN., and the venerable lady were summarily conducted to the door. In a minute or two they returned, and Mrs. Brown, addressing the Court, denied that any ill-feeling existed on the part of her son David towards his brother William. This assertion was met by William with a most vehement denial, and the matter was again beginning to assume an unpleasant aspect, William threatening to punish the whole of them, when the interference of the Commissioner happily procured silence, and Mrs. Brown and David Brown retired.

Mr. Morgan, City Surveyor of Williams, was called by the appellants as rebutting evidence to the value of Mr. W. A. Brown's real estate there. He swore that the houses and lots were not worth more than $3,000 each, 6 per cent. on mortgage and 40 per cent. cash.

This closed the evidence for the appellants, and the case was adjourned until this day (Tuesday) at 5 o'clock, P. M.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen ...MONDAY, JAN. 22.

The President (ISAAC O. BARKER) in the Chair.

The Board received the following

PETITION AND REMONSTRANCE:

Of various citizens of the First Fire District, to have the Bell Tower now in Twenty-second-street removed to lot occupied by Engine Company No. 7, in Twenty-fifth-street. Referred.

Remonstrance of citizens residing in Twenty-fifth street, against the proposed removal of the Bell Tower to that street. Referred.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE.

Alderman ELY offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Street Commissioner, in his annual report, states that he is informed by the Corporation that the injunction against the use of a triangular piece of ground, bounded by Third and Fourth-avenues and Seventh-street, for a public square, to be called Stuyvesant-square, has been dissolved, and also requests an appropriation to be made for the regulation of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen be requested to take action in the matter at an early day. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman ELY—That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to nominate to the Supreme Court as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of opening Sixty-seventh-street, John Orr, of the Seventeenth Ward, Jeremiah Towle, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Wm. V. Leggett, of the Twenty-second Ward.

COMPENSATION OF STREET INSPECTORS.

Alderman VOORHIS—That the compensation of the Street Inspectors be reduced from $3 to $2 50 per day. Laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER.

The Committee on Law Department reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five from this Board be appointed to inquire into and examine the various bills now, or which may hereafter be pending before the Legislature of this State, affecting the City and County of New-York, and that they report from time to time to this Board, and that said Committee in opposing or advocating the passage of any statute, act under the direction of this Board. Adopted.

Aldermen C. H. Tucker, Drake, Wakeman, Herrick and Steers were appointed a Committee in accordance with the resolution.

By Alderman TUCKER—That the Corporation Counsel discontinue all proceedings for the opening of Sixty-seventh-street. Left.

PROPERTY TAKEN ON PRISONERS.

A communication from James Nesbitt, property Clark of the Police, in response to a resolution of this Board, asking of him what disposition he had made of property taken from prisoners, was received by the Board. The communication gave in detail the nature and amounts of property taken, most of which Mr. Nesbitt reports as having been returned to the owners; or given to others on the order of the owners, the remainder being still in his custody. The communication was ordered on file.

THE MAYOR VS. THE ALDERMEN.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Christian B. Woodruff as Scrivener to the First Police District Courts, in place of Alfred Chancellor, appointed Clerk of the Second Police District Court, to fill a vacancy. Which is respectfully submitted. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Aldermen ELY and WAKEMAN objected to a confirmation of the appointment, as by so doing they conceived that they would endorse the appointment by the Mayor of Chancellor to the Clerkship of the Second District Police Court, which appointment was made without the authority of law. Referred.

BILLS CONCURRED IN.

To appropriate $500 for fitting up election polls in different Districts. To repair house of Engine Company No. 50.

REMOVAL OF DIAMOND AND QUINCY'S REEFS.

To remove Diamond and Quincy's Reefs from New-York harbor. To replank Piers Nos. 5 and 7, East River. To dredge out slips between Piers Nos. 2 and 4, East River. Not to suspend Hose Company No. 51.

Board of Supervisors.

Mayor WOOD in the chair.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of framing the bills for serving notices from the office of the Receiver of Taxes of taxes remaining unpaid; amount, $745,281.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of John F. Ropes, for publishing the Official Canvass in the *Sunday Atlas*—$24 50.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of John Van Wenkle and others, for correction of tax.

COMMUNICATION REFERRED.

From William B. Moffatt, offering to provide accommodation for the Judges of the Supreme Court at the northwest corner of Anthony-street and Broadway.

BILLS PASSED.

Of William W. Bayle, for copying index, $84 50.
Of Ephraim Reed, for the same, $119 40.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That Augustus L. Wood be appointed Assessor of the Twenty-second Ward.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 14, 20, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 38, 45.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1326, 1364, 1567, 1565, 1169, 1402, 1261, 1456, 1455, 1495, 1567, 1568, 1571, 1573 to 1575, 1578, 1579 to 1582, 1583, 1587 to 1589, 1592 to 1594. *Part II.*—Nos. 1855, 2763, 2783, 2849, 2830, 2866, 2756, 2860, 2742, 2795.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 226, 381, 385, 518, 527, 428, 455, 169, 447, 19, 532, 536, 537, 540, 541, 544, 545, 547 to 554, 556, 556, 57, 417, 12, 488, 424, 246, 511, 534, 150, 508, 230.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

PATENT SPECIFICATION—COMBINATION—DAMAGES.

Philip Rollhaus vs. *Alexander McPherson.*—This suit was a suit for an infringement of a patent. The plaintiff had obtained a patent in the year 1849 for a cooking range. The subject of the patent was a peculiar combination of flues and dampers, and in the specification he had spoken of his flues as inclined, and described the advantages which were gained by the use of inclined flues. The defendant, he now claimed, had infringed his patent by making and selling ranges, in which the flues were vertical instead of inclined, and he claimed damages to the amount of $3,500.

The testimony being closed, and the counsel having summed up on both sides, Judge BETTS charged the Jury: That the fundamental rules of law governing patent rights and applications to the present case ought to be summed up in these: that a patent was, in effect, the sole title of an inventor to his discovery, and that he was bound to prove his whole case, as regard to the extent of his grant; that, although the patent afforded prima facie evidence of the novelty of the discovery, [illegible] the burden of proof [illegible] the plaintiff, [illegible] the defendant [illegible] the jury [illegible] the invention [illegible] the specification [illegible] the law of patents [illegible] particular words [illegible] the specification [illegible] the very [illegible] new and valuable addition to all that was before known; and that when the defendant [illegible] discovery of a prior [illegible] the discovery pretended [illegible] cleaning part of [illegible] the invention [illegible] the essence of the claim.

In this case, the plaintiff claims a very considerable [illegible] of parts of a range [illegible] examine the claim, carefully perhaps, drawing [illegible] figures of specification [illegible] at a large angle [illegible] and [illegible] whether he puts up this shape of the [illegible] construction; but in another essential feature of them [illegible] he is his specification and claim. Verdict [illegible] Plaintiff [illegible] and costs.

He must then [illegible] conclusively appear that the combination [illegible] any other [illegible] the construction of his range [illegible] has been embodied by the defendant in the [illegible] and sold by him. If the defendant used [illegible] substantially [illegible] contained in the plaintiff, even [illegible] will not amount to an infringement. The law [illegible] and steps in [illegible] enforcing the rights of a [illegible] invention, when his discovery is original and valuable. But it is not enough that the invention is [illegible] to [illegible] It must be *first* and original as to the [illegible]

The plaintiff [illegible] The verdict [illegible] must in that respect be governed by the [illegible] The Jury may [illegible] intrigued, but they cannot infer or [illegible] any amount of damages [illegible] that plaintiff might have [illegible] ity of supplying [illegible] consequence [illegible] to any profits [illegible] damages [illegible] the profits of the [illegible] of [illegible]

The Jury [illegible] For plaintiff, [illegible] Sheppard and Mr. Dugro. For defendant, Mr. Goepel.

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Nelson.

James G. Wilson et al. vs. John B. Church et al.—This suit is a suit in equity between the owners of the patent for the Westerwelt sewing machine, and the owners of the Metcroos patent. A motion was made some time since, on the part of the plaintiffs, for feigned issues to determine whether the Metcroos machine was an infringement upon the Westerwelt patent. This motion was granted by the Court. For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and [illegible]. For defendants, Mr. Stoughton.

JANUARY 23.

Before Judge Betts.

In accordance with Judge Betts' direction on Saturday last, the Grand Jury came into Court at noon to-day to obtain the advice of the Court. Their names being called, Judge Betts asked if they had any business for the Court, and their foreman, Mr. Sperry, handed a paper to the Judge.

Judge Betts having perused it, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I must state to you that upon this paper, this deposition, or rather representation which has been sworn to, and your inquiry to reference to it, there does not appear to have been committed any criminal offence in the matter. If anything, it is a breach of duty towards the Government only. There is no statute of the United States which compels an officer to prosecute any offence. If there is any neglect of this sort on the part of the District Attorney, that can only be reached by an application to the General Government for his removal. It is not an offence to statute. If he should neglect money by prosecutions, it would be, but the mere neglect to prosecute is no offence under the laws of the United States.

Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District Attorney, addressed the Court, but Judge Betts immediately said that the matter was not in such a shape as to allow of any action on his part.

Mr. McKeon—I know it, Sir, but as the District Attorney has been mentioned by name, I think it would be proper to state that in reference to the matter in question, everything which I have done has been done under the direction and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the chairman of the Grand Jury is acquainted with the correspondence which has been had on the subject.

Judge Betts—Gentlemen, there must be an end to this. There is nothing which can come before the Court. There is no offence committed; and if the District Attorney feels aggrieved, he must seek redress in some other quarter.

Mr. McKeon—I can only say, Sir, that I have never prosecuted unless I had reason to expect a conviction. Every person acquitted, stands either in the light of an innocent person prosecuted, or a guilty man escaped, and both are disagreeable to the Government. I have acted with this view, and since I have been District Attorney only one man has been acquitted, and no verdict has been rendered against the United States. In this case I wished the officers of the Customs, and found that the testimony of the informer would be contradicted by the officers of the Government themselves; and the United States will cause prosecuted which do not seem to me proper ones for prosecution, they must get some other officer to do it.

Mr. Sperry—May it please the Court—

Judge Betts—Gentlemen, I cannot sit here and listen to a discussion on this subject.

Mr. Sperry—I can only say that the matter comes regularly before us. One of the witnesses states that his papers are all in the hands of the District Attorney, and—

Judge Betts—Gentlemen, this must stop here. Is there any further business for the Grand Jury?

Mr. McKeon—The District Attorney has no further business for them.

Mr. Sperry—Yes, Sir, there is one matter which is not yet concluded.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. TERM.

Before Mitchell, Clerke and Morris, *J. J.*

CONSTRUCTION OF WRITINGS—ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS—FRAUD.

Bellows vs. *Patridge.*—This action was commenced for the purpose of setting aside as fraudulent and void, an assignment made by Patridge to one Fessenden, for the benefit of his creditors. The only question involved in the case is as to the proper construction and the legal effect of the assignment.

By this assignment, Patridge gave certain property to Fessenden in trust to convert into money by sale, either public or private, as soon as reasonably practicable, with due regard to the rightful interests of all the parties concerned, and in such a manner as might, in Fessenden's judgment, be for the best interests of the estate. He also gave the assignee, Fessenden, power to compound, compromise, and settle claims, and things in action assigned, in his discretion.

In the third clause, the assignment preferred two notes made to one Harris, upon the condition that Harris accounted for certain collaterals. If he did not account for them however, no portion of the assigned property was to be applied on those notes until all the residuary creditors were paid except Bellows. The notes were then to be paid, and Bellows' claim was to follow. In any event Bellows was to be paid last.

It was contended that these three provisions rendered the assignment void, and this action was brought for the purpose of having it so declared, and with the object of making a judgment recovered against Patridge a lien on the real estate assigned.

The cause was tried before Hon. Justice Roosevelt, and a decree was entered dismissing the complaint. From this decree the plaintiffs appealed.

CLERKE, J.—The trust "to convert the assigned property into money by sale, either public or private, as soon as reasonably practicable, with due regard to the rightful interests of the parties concerned," certainly contains no express authority to delay the conversion of the property into money, beyond what the effectual performance of the trust necessarily required. It would defeat the object of any trust of this kind, and would be at variance with "the rightful interests of all the parties concerned," including those of the plaintiff, to force a sale before it was "reasonably practicable." On the other hand, why should we imply from the terms of this clause an authority to delay the sale in detriment to those interests? To infer any such intention would not only be contrary to the rule, that an unlawful meaning is never to be implied, but to the express import of the language employed; and if a provision in an assignment "to sell and dispose of the property upon such terms and conditions as in the judgment of the trustees may appear best," has been held not to authorize a sale upon credit, the clause disputed in this case may much more positively be pronounced as implying no authority to the assignee to delay the sale longer than the ordinary time required for the efficient performance of such a duty, which, of course, depends upon the peculiar circumstances of each case, and the condition in which the assignor's affairs are placed. To say that a sale of property assigned for the benefit of creditors should be made within the same period of time after the execution of the assignment, in all cases alike, without discrimination, would be manifestly impracticable, indeed absurd; and if this cannot be maintained, there is no alternative but to leave it to the judgment of the trustees, controlled by the rules of law, prohibiting all delay except what suitable preparation and the interests of the creditors obviously demand.

It is also objected that the power "to compound, compromise and settle" the claims assigned, in the discretion of the assignee, avoids the assignment. In Woodburn vs. Mosher, referred to by the counsel for the plaintiff, decided at Special Term in Otsego County, the assignee himself was indebted to the assignor, and under a provision of this kind, compromised with himself; and all the circumstances of the case showed that the assignment was fraudulent in fact. Justice Sutherland's opinion in Grover vs. Wakeman applies to an authority to compromise with creditors; and Murphy vs. Bell, decided at Special Term, does not afford sufficient light on this point to enable me to ascertain what reasons the learned Judge considered this provision objectionable. For my part, I see no sufficient reason why it should render an assignment void, unless a sale of debts or any choice in action be also prohibited; for a sale even at public auction would leave as much room for corruption and collusion as the more direct and easy method of composition and compromise. Besides, if the assignee does not possess this power, he may often lose a favorable opportunity to unite with others in a composition with a failing debtor—thus losing the whole claim—perhaps a considerable amount due to the trust—when, by a judicious and timely settlement, he could have secured a large portion of it. While we recognize these assignments at all, the assignee must not be divested of the means and the discretion plainly essential to the proper execution of his trust.

The provisions relative to the notes of Harris, and the debt due to the plaintiff, are nothing more than the exercise of the assignor's undoubted right to direct preferences, and to prescribe the order in which the fund is to be applied.

[illegible] SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. TERM.

Before Mitchell, Clerke and Morris, *J. J.*

N. Harper Mott vs. *The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.*—This is a motion on an injunction order granted by Justice Connolly, at chambers, to restrain the defendant, as trustee of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, as receiver of the Knickerbocker Bank, from [illegible] situation, to prevent the [illegible] of the Knickerbocker Bank [illegible] Mott to the Savings Institution. Mr. Mott, one of the Directors of the Knickerbocker Bank, borrowed [illegible] of the savings institution, as the agent of the Knickerbocker Bank [illegible] the amount. He also moves the Court for an injunction prohibiting the defendant, as receiver, from [illegible] suing said bond, or any part [illegible] which the savings institution was prohibited, by its charter from making loans of such a description. He also set up that the note was usurious. The motion was argued by Chas. O'Conor, Esq., for the plaintiff, and by Chas. M. Keese, Esq., for the defendant.

ROOSEVELT, J.—This is a controversy arising out of the incorporated alliance and subsequent very limited bankruptcy of the Knickerbocker Bank and the [illegible] called Knickerbocker Savings Institution. It illustrates in a manner calculated to strike, and even to shock all notions of fair dealing, the tendency of the one to prey upon the vitals of the other, and then upon its own. The plaintiff, it appears, is the executor of a member of the Banking Association, on the 21st of March, 1854, obtained from the funds of the Savings Institution—and it will be borne in mind that the chief managers of the former, as the published lists show, were trustees of the latter; and carried on their operations to the same victimity—a loan, so called, of $10,000, payable with interest on demand, substituting in the place of the money he withdrawn from the Savings Institution his promissory note and a certificate of 400 shares of the so-called stock of the Knickerbocker Bank. This [illegible] he now says, his friends in the Savings Institution had no legal right to make, and he, therefore, however [illegible] accommodated at the time, is under no legal obligation to repay it; and he accordingly files his bill in equity in connection can hardly fail to [illegible] a very [illegible] the Supreme Court, sitting in its chancery [illegible] Court, [illegible] question of the [illegible] will, under [illegible] however, without payment, in any case [illegible] to [illegible] and facilities [illegible] which would [illegible] the appointment of a receiver to [illegible] property of such [illegible] as, in the opinion of the Court, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] in view in requiring the approval of a Master on [illegible] directs to the validity of the [illegible] and [illegible] that he, as a reference to the Chancellor, [illegible] that a proper application was made of the [illegible] and that the [illegible] was [illegible] applied.

It is objected that the certificate only [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] in view to [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1855.

[illegible] The New Road, St. Louis, Mo., is the agent for the DAILY TIMES at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

The Times for the Halls.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) [illegible] every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail, in any part of the country at [illegible] DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the leading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] a selection from the leading matter of each day, and is sent to mail subscribers here at TWO DOLLARS per annum. [illegible] This rapid will be sent for FIVE COPIES.

Payment [illegible] in advance.

In the Senate, the resolutions of the New-York Legislature opposing the extension of the patent for reaping and threshing machines of McCormick, Hussey, and Moore and Hascall, were presented by Mr. SEWARD. The resolutions, in so far as they brought together the last two names with the first, offended Mr. SHIELDS, who protested against their being put in such company. His protest did not disturb the equanimity of the Senate. Mr. JOHNS made a rigorous attack upon the Postmaster General for his neglect to [illegible] daily mails along the Mississippi River [illegible] steamers, in accordance with the acts of Congress of 1851 and 1852. Mr. Johns evidently commanded the sympathy of a number of other Senators.

In the House, the Pacific Railroad bill was again under consideration, and, finally, recommitted to the Select Committee. There seems to be but little prospect of its passage in its present form.

The Country is Clamoring for Workmen.

A gentleman just from New-Hampshire tells us that in one town where he has been tarrying, at least a hundred men could be employed by the farmers, between this and the 1st of April, and that probably the want is felt as extensively in every other town in the State. Most of the "help" that the farmers get consists of young men just under twenty-one, who hire out for a season to get money to emigrate with; and that is always scarce. There, as in every other agricultural region which Railroads much permeate, money is plenty. Short crops, owing to the drouth, have straightened them a little this year, but by no means enough so to interfere with the general satisfaction. Workmen upon the farm get from $100 to $140 the season—none but the very best of course, commanding the latter rates. The laborer in such places gets at once a good home, and unless he has a large family can lay up some money even the first year. He eats generally—we may say almost universally—at the same table with his employer, is treated in all respects like a man, and is hardly a man if in three years he is not respected as a good citizen himself, and "well-to-do."

Better business that, than lounging about the Park, cutting the bread of charity and growling at the Common Council or Legislature for not giving out public work.

It is not too early to go out into the country seeking work. In these high latitudes much is made of the late Winter to haul the wood home for the Summer and next Winter's supply, and to chop it for use. There has been but little snow this Winter until now, and many a New-Hampshire farmer would be not nothing so much pleased as seeing a stout able-bodied man present himself this morning for work, the snow lying inches deep in the roads through the woods, the sleds unoccupied under the shed, and the oxen idle in their stables, and everything just in order for the lumbering to go on to advantage. Those who have not visited the Granite State for a dozen years can hardly appreciate the change that has come over the people as to the habit of working in Winter. Formerly they did little else than "chores," keep the stock in condition, and attend to the wood—sledding the home use. Now there is a great deal of additional hauling done to supply the railroads with fuel. All the good sledding is taken advantage of diligently, and by the time it is done they must hurry to cart out the manure, repair and build new fences; and, close upon these jobs, come the plowing and farming proper.

Go out into the country, unemployed men, if by an honest hook or an honorable crook you possibly can raise the funds to go, and the money that will buy you a week's board here, or pay a week's rent, would give you enough to get the tickets. It is not in New-Hampshire any more than Connecticut, or in Massachusetts, or in Vermont, that you are wanted—you are wanted everywhere except in the cities. Here you are the dreaded, unproductive people—there you are the appreciated producers. Thousands of old farmers want to stop their hard toiling in the field—being rich enough to live easier—but they must toil, or lot weeds choke their crops, unless you go out to relieve them of their unwilling and grudged labor, and take their proffered wages.

Chloroform is swinging off now to the unpopular side. The telegraph tells us this morning of a new robbery by its aid. But if one concludes that, because scamps and rogues have learned to abuse it, its use is any the less great, or its discoverers any the less benefactors to the race, sadly is he mistaken. Everything worth using can be abused. It will swing back again soon, and when it has stopped its pendulum-like movement, will stand confessed one of the noblest products of the Nineteenth Century.

On another page we give, this morning, a long article concerning our City Markets—part of which argues the injustice of that view of the value of the markets which reckons to their credit only the receipts for the rent of stalls; part gives their history from the earliest times.

Don't Hurry to Move a House.

By the 1st of February, landlords want to know whether or not their present tenants will continue to occupy their houses for another year. Get into a fret then, renters of houses; proceed to fume; worry yourselves out of all present comfort, and borrow all sorts of trouble for the future. Feel as if you had no home—as if the premises you occupy were only staying-places. Don't drive another nail, nor put in another screw; don't fit a latch that is out of order, nor grease a lock, nor adjust a dislocated hinge. Go up and down the town looking for house-agents, hunting houses, sweating with excitement, fainting with fatigue of your peregrinations, wearing out unlimited amounts of shoe-leather, and growing thin on the trouble.

That is not our advice; but, reader, you will be more likely to follow it than to heed the suggestions that it is in our hearts to make.

Sufficient for the day is the trouble that comes with it. The house you rented last May is yours until next May. More than three months of the year remain unbroken. Until the last week of the fifty-two, better be at home in it, keep it in comfortable repair, and act in all respects with due care for economy—as if you were as much fixtures in it as the marble mantels.

Landlords hold their heads very high all through February. This year they will be a little more supple in March, and, if the signs of the times do not greatly deceive us, in April they will be the most accommodating and gentlemanly people going. They will probably ask old rents, or even make some advance upon present rates, during February. We hope nobody will be simple enough to pay the increase. For there is no question that house-rents must come down. If any one doubts, let him take a long walk into the upper parts of the town and note the houses marked as "to let," even now. Let him take a ferry-boat to Brooklyn and go cruising for a few hours along its outer line;—over to Jersey City or Hoboken, and see what blocks there are untenanted—waiting to be occupied. Citizens go moping from office to residence and back, and on Sundays to Church, and they fancy that there is nothing of the City but what they pass over daily. If Broadway is in their route, they ignore all East of it, or if the Bowery is on their way, they are oblivious of the fact that there is anything west of Broadway. They think the Crystal Palace is on the *upper end* of the City. They fancy Brooklyn to be a nice, rural sort of place, and Williamsburg a flourishing little village. They think Jersey City is the Erie Railroad Dépôt, and that all of Hoboken is the Elysian Fields. After all, Providence may have arranged for our annual house-hunting as a successful method of waking up citizens to an appreciation of the City's growth. Certain it is that but for its recurrence, many men in town would subside into the merest fogies, who would need a guide to conduct them over their own council districts.

Let us be easy about homes for another year. Very few families need get at all excited. The continued high prices of provisions will drive many familes on the first of May to break up housekeeping, or into the country. Those who, from the nature of their business, can do so, will go down to Long Island, out to Westchester, or to the Jerseys. If the Railroad Companies had common wit, they would make their arrangements in season to encourage this emigration, and bind themselves *to furnish commutation tickets for the year at cheap rates*. All our coasts which steamboats can reach in an hour's time will be populated with fugitives from the City, rather than pay such rents as have been demanded. We are confident that those who do remain will pay less instead of more. Our wishes are not fathers to our expectations—they are no how related. We know that some will pay less for rent next year, who are determined to have no meaner accommodations for their money. Such will let their present premises go rather than pay a cent more than now. Nor will they fret to find other places early, knowing that as good houses are to be had after, as before the 1st of April.

Do not imagine either that the chances will be any more scarce at that time than now. If a landlord has a whole block of houses thrown upon his hands, he is not fool enough to advertise them all on the same day. He offers one "To Let," and until that is gone, nothing but money will tempt him to announce another as vacant. We doubt very much if, last year, there were not more houses undisposed of on the 1st of April than there were either posted or advertised on the 1st of March. Just be at peace then, and take the matter of your next house easy. If you choose to go sore-footed and aweary up to the mountain, go ahead. But if you wait patiently, be sure that the mountain will come to you.

A Market for the Use of Producers.

Farmers often complain that they cannot get a chance to sell their produce in town. The retailers, as they say, put their heads together, unite to keep down the price of articles brought in, and when they have got them, crowd on an enormous price for the customers to pay. They think that they ought to enjoy some of the profits of the high prices, inasmuch as they are sure to suffer the loss when prices are low. Stories are rife of the horses of producers being frightened, their harness cut, their wagons turned over, their linch-pins curiously missing, and all sorts of capers of the kind, that remind one of the old times in the country, when temperance meetings first began to be held, and the lovers of grog felt at liberty to play off their practical jokes upon the mock cold-water men, who never resented them. These misdoings they charge, very naturally, upon the retail-dealers. Whether justly or not, we do not feel able just now to say. But the trouble is undeniable.

Now, why should not producers be encouraged to bring their stuff to town? An intelligent correspondent suggests, and we second the suggestion, that a spot of ground be inclosed, and covered with a substantial roof, as a market where *none but producers* should be allowed to expose their articles for sale. Let it be guarded by a sufficient corps of policemen, to prevent annoyance from dealers, and let a slight *ad valorem* tax be imposed on the produce sold, to pay the current expenses of the market. This plan would, undoubtedly, save our citizens much more in one year than the cost of constructing the market, for the dealers would be obliged to stop their extortions, and prices would be regulated by no false means, but by the only healthful mode—*the demand and the supply*.

About Hogs.

If our Mayor is fond of strong excitement—and his activity suggests the possibility—he should avail himself of an hour's relaxation some morning, (if muddy, so much the better,) and witness the arrival of the Erie Railroad boats, at the foot of Duane-street, North River. These boats are freighted at Piermont and Newburg, and bring to our City much live merchandise from the West—particularly swine. Now the fun and excitement consist in the superhuman efforts of the drovers to land their flocks with safety, and the superhuman obstacles in the way of their doing so. The pier, to begin with, is crowded with carts, wagons, barrels, packages and emigrants. An individual with two legs has much difficulty in making his way through the heterogeneous mass; how much more so the porcine animal with four may be imagined; particularly when the tortuosity of the latter's idiosyncracy is remembered. A boat arrives; it is made fast to the pier, and four or five hundred pigs scramble down a gangway. The drover's first impression is that like the swine of old, they are all going to run into the sea. This impression is quickly removed by an unearthly commotion among the carts, wagons, barrels, packages and emigrants. He then discovers that his well-fed but erratic hogs are displaying their mercurial dispositions by running into and against everything foreign to their natures. The canters yell; the horses plunge and kick; barrels and packages fly about like things of life; emigrants lose their equilibrium, and become children of the soil most deleteriously. In, under and over, everything are hogs; grunting for dear life, and determined to make a free fight of it. Amid the scene, the drover towers a ghastly man. There is no speculation in his eye now. He feels himself the victim of misplaced confidence, and abandons himself to a silent and awful grief. In his bereavement he scoffs at the suggestion of the Captain that he may yet see his hogs again. There is something wild, if not maudlin, in the mere idea.

This is no exaggerated picture of the worse than confusion that prevails on the Erie Railroad Pier every morning. We have been informed, by competent authority, that two or three hogs are missing from every boatload that arrives; some get into the river; others have their brains kicked out by horses, or are helplessly maimed by cart-wheels and rolling packages; others stroll away and are heard of no more. Much cruelty and much loss accrue necessarily from this state of things. But this is not all. There is a very proper ordinance against slaughter-houses in the lower part of the City, and in consequence, the two thousand hogs that arrive here daily have to be driven from this precious pier to the up-town packers. In itself this is sufficient of a nuisance and an unnecessary one, because it could be remedied without expense or trouble. The most aggravating circumstance about it, however, is that these four-footed strangers are driven to their shrieving places through our best thoroughfares. The Fifth-avenue is especially favored. Flocks of swine are continually passing the splendid palaces of that aristocratic highway, and suggest to the mythologically inclined the possibility of an enchantress Circe being in the neighborhood.

Now all this confusion, cruelty and unpleasantness, (to give it no harsher name,) might be remedied by simply requiring the Railroad Companies to discharge their cargoes of swine and cattle on the spot where they are permitted to be slaughtered; namely, Thirty-ninth-street. There is a pier, and ample accommodation there. The boats could leave their four-footed passengers with little delay, and proceed to Duane-street afterwards if necessary, and the serious annoyance of having large herds of cattle driven through the City would thus be obviated. Aside from the sanitary necessity for seeing to this matter, it is important, in a commercial point of view, that a largely increasing and flourishing branch of Trade with the Great West be encouraged and facilitated as much as possible. The inconvenience and danger of the Duane-street Pier offer no inducement to the Western breeder to bring his live stock to New-York; while if proper facilities were afforded, he would undoubtedly select this market in preference to any other.

Of the Cosmopolite Pig there is no end. Should a gastronomic survey of this happy land ever be taken, it would be found that every place is bounded on the east, west, north and south by pork—or pork and beans. The moment a traveler deserts the highways for the by-ways, he becomes painfully impressed with the omnipresence of the delicacy. What DICKENS wrote of a London Fog might be paraphrased of the American Hog. Hogs everywhere. Hogs up the river, where they grunt among green aits and meadows; hogs down the river, where they roll defiled among the piers of shipping, and the waterside pollutions of a great (and dirty) City. Hogs on the Jersey marshes; hogs on the Hoboken Heights. Hogs creeping into the cabins of laboring men; hogs lying out in the yards and hovering in the gutters of great streets; hogs drooping on the warm pavements of fashionable squares. Hogs in the eyes and throats of Greenwich-street butchers, watching the flocks as they go through the Ward; hogs in the oven of the edentonous baker, down in his close cellar. Hogs cruelly pinched and beaten by shivering drovers in the street. Chance people at the windows peeping over the blinds into a nether sky of hogs, with hogs all round them, as though the world was moved on its axis by hogs.

Now that the hogs of our own City are thrown out of employment by the new broom of Mayor WOOD, (they were efficient and punctual street inspectors under former Administrations,) the least we can do for them is to render their last moments as agreeable as possible,—to protect them from horses, carts, packages, dogs and other small deer. In the course of nature hogs must be packed. It is their cruel destiny to pass to a better world in a salted condition. Thirty-ninth-street is quite near enough for the odor of purification, (vulgarly called trying out,) and if we never saw a hog in the City lower down town than that street of many slaughter-houses, we could overcome the bereavement.

The Duane-street pier nuisance should certainly be abated.

Retail Drug Stores and the Sunday Liquor Traffic.

The editorial published in the TIMES of yesterday, relative to the observance of the order forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday, in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, has, so far as we yet know, been received by those whose acts were the most unpleasantly brought to notice, in the same spirit of kindness in which it was written. We have not received many more than twenty communications from retail dealers in drugs, in relation to what was said of their Sunday trade in intoxicating liquors, but in all of them there is a declaration, in some strong, in others feeble, that they are with us heart and hand in our efforts for the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic. We are heartily glad to hear of it. So will our energetic Mayor be, and so will the good people of the City of New-York. Let the retail drug dealers but act as they have spoken, and the public will encourage them still more in their legitimate business. Let the people know that they have decided to observe the order in its spirit, and they will purchase pills and powders, though they throw them to the dogs.

Several of the communications received bear evidence of having been written by persons truly sorry for their violations of the order, and resolved to sin no more, even at a shilling per glass. But there are a number which, while they contain words of encouragement, the fact that they have a little *pure* brandy on hand, for medicinal purposes, is so ingeniously worked in, that we are inclined to view them as experts in advertisement writing. They speak well of temperance, and yet before a consumptive orator should exhibit signs of exhaustion, they fall lovingly upon the pure liquor they keep for medicinal purposes. These gentlemen are weak, and will require the protection of the police for one or two Sundays.

The following is one of the communications. It is from one of our most respectable drug firms, and we publish it with pleasure:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We go with you heart and hand in the suppression of the Sunday Liquor traffic, but your article of this morning casts a stigma on the New-York druggists, which by the majority is undeserved.

We can say for ourselves, and have no doubt most of our respectable druggists can say the same, that we do not on Sunday or any other day sell liquor by the glass. Occasionally physicians prescribe it in combination with other ingredients, and on that account we are under the necessity of keeping a small quantity of pure brandy and wine, but never retail it, and if it were not occasionally indispensable for the preparation of prescriptions, would cheerfully dispense with keeping it altogether.

As your paper is so widely read, we trust you will qualify your remarks, for with few exceptions, we are confident the druggists of our City will give their full support and countenance to the suppression of this demoralizing custom.

Imperial Visiters.

The long spoken of visit of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and his wife to Queen VICTORIA, at Windsor Castle, may be looked upon now as approaching a reality. The following semi-official notice, which is "going the rounds" of the London press, may be considered as settling the question:

WINDSOR CASTLE.—There will be no theatrical performances or balls at the Castle this season, the rooms usually occupied for that purpose having been fitted up in the most splendid manner for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of the French, whose visit is expected immediately after the war assumes a more favorable aspect.

Whether BONAPARTE does or not visit the Queen of England, is a matter of no possible interest to the world. But that the head of the French nation—the nephew and successor of that NAPOLEON, to put down whom England waged war from 1803 to 1815, thereby adding six hundred millions sterling to her National Debt—should become the invited, and, therefore, the honored guest of England's Sovereign, is altogether a different thing. It shows, even as much as the cooperation of the French with the British troops, how *real* is the alliance, how complete the amity between France and England. And it also proves, if proof were required, how vast is the tact, how adroit the policy, by which LOUIS NAPOLEON has overcome the personal antipathy of VICTORIA. Among the numerous and striking phases of his eventful life, none is more remarkable than *this*.

For the antecedents of this man, in London, were not of a character to recommend him to a sovereign—and that sovereign a woman. During the two years of his residence in London, after his return from New-York, personal and political reasons prevented his being received at the Court of Queen VICTORIA. It was not alone that he had shown himself, (by his affair at Strasburg,) inimical to LOUIS PHILIPPE, the then ruler of France, and the private friend and political ally of VICTORIA, but his way of life was notoriously that of a man of pleasure. From 1846, when he returned from imprisonment at Ham, to 1848, when he floated back to France on the angry billows of the Revolution, his "life in London" had a notoriety more public than enviable. Good fortune and good management elevated him to the Presidency of the French Republic: audacity and unscrupulousness changed the Republic into an Empire, and made BONAPARTE an Emperor. But, as is well known, Lord PALMERSTON, the Foreign Minister of England, was discharged from office, at the Queen's own desire, because he had personally expressed his satisfaction at the result of the *coup d'état*, which had placed the sceptre in the hands of this child of fortune. Yet now, simply by prudence, sagacity and tact, LOUIS NAPOLEON has converted opponents into friends, and goes to Windsor, the honored guest of a Queen who, a few years ago, declined allowing his formal introduction, as a private gentleman, at her levee at St. James'. What the end may be, time will show; but, as yet, he has played his cards with admirable ability.

Proposed New County—Orange and Ulster.

Some writer in the NEW-YORK TIMES has quite a prompt article on the subject of splitting Orange County into two, and tacking on to the Eastern Division a slice of Ulster. Whether this writer is "putting in his shovel where there is no dirt," or whether there is really an intention on the part of any considerable portion of our citizens to mar the beauty and strength of our noble County, we are not well informed. We have ever been proud of old Orange in its entirety, and there is no part of it that we should like to see shred away. We like strong States, strong Counties and strong Towns.

(*Goshen (Orange Co.) Democrat and Whig.*

The *Democrat* is mistaken. In its earnest zeal to uphold the enterprise of the County, it forgets that the proposed division has been made the subject of careful consideration for years past. Whether the incorporation of Newburg, and one or two other towns, into another County, to be formed from portions of Orange and Ulster, is or is not calculated to "mar the strength" of Orange, is a question which the citizens will be able to answer for themselves, when the time arrives for doing so. We believe that a majority of the inhabitants of the County are in favor of such a partition of territory as shall secure to Goshen and Newburg alike the decided advantages which arise from an undivided authority—especially when the area of country is large and wealthy. The *Democrat* is respectfully informed that we know that citizens of Orange cherish this idea, and we have little doubt that the division will sooner or later take place. That a journal published in the heart of the County should be ignorant of the fact that the public sentiment is beginning to shape in this way, argues that intelligence does not always centre at important points.

Politics in Iowa.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

IOWA, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1855.

The telegraph will have already informed you of the election of the Anti-Nebraska Senator and three Supreme Judges by the Legislature of Iowa, on the 5th and 6th inst. It was expected abroad that Col. FITZ HENRY WARREN, (Second Assistant Postmaster General under Gen. TAYLOR,) would be the man, but he went into the Legislature at the commencement of the session a little too strong, and the opposing candidates, on both sides, were of course too many for him. Another Whig—COOK, of Davenport—combined the Silver Gray elements, and became the most formidable competitor of the Anti-Nebraska nominee—but his race ended, it is understood, by his throwing himself entirely into the hands of the Nebraska men. There are reports of interrogatories put by a Democratic caucus, and answered affirmatively, even to a pledge in favor of voting for the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Slave States.

Last Friday the Nebraska Democrats combined on another Silver Gray Whig—BROWNING—the Anti-Nebraska men of all parties still adhering to the regular nominee—HARLAN. It was found, however, that seven Whigs, who separated from the majority and voted with the Nebraska Democrats for COOK, would go no further in that direction, and could not possibly be brought to vote for the new man—nor could some of the Nebraska Democrats. After several ineffectual ballotings on Friday morning, it was voted to elect Supreme Judges first, and GEORGE G. WRIGHT, Esq., of Keosauqua, was accordingly elected Chief Justice on the first ballot, and WILLIAM G. WOODWARD, of Muscatine, Associate on the second. Both these gentlemen were the Anti-Nebraska candidates. NORMAN M. ISBELL, of Marion, was run for Second Associate, but not elected, and the Convention adjourned to Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. It was found, however, on Saturday morning, that ISBELL would be elected on the first ballot—some four or five who had objected to him because he ran as Free-Soil candidate for Presidential Elector in 1848 and 1852, having withdrawn their objections and united with the Whigs and Free-Soilers who had elected the other Judges. Thereupon the Senate met at 9 o'clock and adjourned itself to Monday—the design being to prevent the regular joint convention. At 10 o'clock, however, the Anti-Nebraska Senators came within the bar of the House, and a joint convention was declared,—not without wrangling, however, on the part of the Nebraska men of the House, (Democrats,) who at length withdrew, with three exceptions. ISBELL was then elected Associate Judge, and Rev. JAMES HARLAN United States Senator, by a majority not only of the Convention then in session, but of the joint Convention, all told—their vote being 52 each, and 50 votes being a majority of both Houses. Their election has been certified by the proper officers and commissions issued. The Silver Gray Whig nominee of the Nebraska Democrats received but 37 votes—being nine less than his predecessor in this game of "cross purposes."

On Monday a resolution was passed in the State Senate, declaring the proceedings of the joint Convention null and void, and refusing to allow them to be recorded on the journal of the Senate. A similar resolution was voted down in the House, and the record duly made. The prospect of successfully contesting the election you can judge of from the facts. Whether the U. S. Senate will reject Mr. HARLAN on principles which will allow a factious minority in every State Legislature in the Union to render any Senator's election void, by simply running out of the regular joint Convention, can hardly be a question. Nor is it a question whether the Iowa Senate, by meeting and adjourning itself, before the hour of the Convention, could adjourn the joint Convention, which was to meet an hour afterwards, on its own adjournment of the day before! The nullifying minority were in and about the lobby of the House during the Convention, and some of them answered to the call of their names by denying that it was a Convention, whereupon all the absentees were regularly excused by vote. Of course the assertion that Messrs. ISBELL and HARLAN were not the choice of a majority of both Houses, will not be set up,—more than such a majority having actually voted for them. The only question in the case, it is well remarked by one of our State papers, is between the nullifiers and their constituents.

The new Chief Justice, Mr. WRIGHT, is a lawyer of excellent reputation, and was the Whig candidate for U. S. Senator against Gen. JESSUP in 1852. Mr. WOODWARD is also one of the best lawyers in the State, has run for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, was one of the auditors elected by the Legislature a few years since to prepare the present Code of Iowa. His associates being ex-Chief Justices WILLIAMS and MASON. Judge ISBELL is also spoken of highly as a lawyer in his part of the State. He is the most decided Anti-Slavery of the three, though all are Anti-Nebraska. Mr. HARLAN is a Methodist clergyman of very respectable standing, and has been twice a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and once for Governor. His friends testify to his unquestionable soundness on the Nebraska issues.

The second Railroad connection of Iowa with the East will be completed about Feb. 1. It is the Burlington and Chicago Road, composed of portions of the Aurora Extension, Central Military Tract and Peoria and Aquauka. A continuation is contemplated at Burlington.

Grain and hogs as plenty as money is scarce.

We have had no Winter till to-day—only 1 day of slaughted March, wet and raw locally. Rivers open; Mississippi crossed by boats. Low everywhere. Yours, DAN MARBLE.

About Our Little Park.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a constant reader of the DAILY TIMES, and have read with interest all that it has said in reference to a new Post-Office, the City Hall, and the Park, for I visit the Post-Office daily, and cross the Park several times every day. There is but one opinion about the *necessity* of a new Post-Office, but *where* it should be is yet an open question; and it has always seemed to me that there are sufficient reasons to conclude that it *ought not* to be on the corner of the Park, opposite the Astor House. One reason, of itself sufficient to determine this, is, that so many lines of travel and traffic already centre there, as to make it the most dangerous point in the City. Add all that would attend the location of the Post-Office there, and notwithstanding all that could be done to relieve the pressure by opening Beekman-street and other thoroughfares, it would be like a deep, broad stream pent up in a narrow channel.

Another reason why that point should not be built on is, that the Park is too small already, and should be enlarged rather than diminished. I remember the argument, that because it is so small, it is not worth preserving; but I think the framer of it cannot have crossed the Park often in the Spring, or has not the keen relish for Nature's verdure which, in the absence of better specimens, is gratified, though not satisfied, even in that confined space. And I never cross it without thinking how much more might be made of it, if the walks were made with a regard to convenience and taste—allowing wider paths for the greater traffic. Why might it not be more like Union-place, which is certainly far more Park-like? Could we not have added to it the space now occupied by the ruins of the New City Hall? It would involve a large expense, but it would be worth all it would cost to secure the entire block between Chambers and Reade-streets, for the Post-office and Courts of Law, and if this would not furnish sufficient room, the City Hall might be enlarged by two wings, or two wings and a front on Chambers-street.

I should like to say something about the advantages of even this small Park and the pleasure it might be made to furnish, if laid out and kept as it should be. But your columns are too full, and I will, therefore, only anticipate one objection,—that if put into the required condition, it would not *stay put!* I believe our new Mayor could keep it all right—for if you have a place worth preserving, there will be a pride in keeping it trim, which almost *all* will feel; and then, how easy to have from four to six policemen constantly there, whose presence would not only preserve order, but be a security to the entire locality, as all would know where to find a policeman at any moment. No small advantage. T. A.

Revivals.

A brisk revival is in progress in the Churches of Orange County in this State. At Goshen, protracted meetings have been held in the Methodist Church, under the care of Rev. Mr. OAKLEY, every evening since New-Year's. Twenty or thirty converts, chiefly young persons, have been received. In the Presbyterian Church at Chester, (four miles below Goshen,) upwards of 70 persons have been added to the Church.

Later from the Rio Grande.

The editor of the Austin *State Times* has been shown a letter from a gentleman residing on the Rio Grande to a friend at the city of Austin. That paper, of the 6th inst., publishes the subjoined items, gleaned from the communication alluded to:

There is no revolutionary movement now on foot in Mexico.

The store of Mr. HERRERA, of Rio Grande City, was entered, at night, about the 15th of December, and robbed of $1,000 in goods, which were carried into Mexico. The thieves were, of course, of that nation.

SAM STEWART, the Sheriff of Star County, went to serve a writ on CHARLES GALLAGHER, for a violation of the license law. GALLAGHER drew a derringer on STEWART. "The Sheriff saw that, and went five better." He fired at GALLAGHER with a six-shooter, and struck him in the abdomen. The wound, it is supposed, will prove mortal.

The *Flag* says that many of the insurgents there are taking advantage of the pardon offered to them by SANTA ANNA, and are returning to their homes.

☞ STEPHEN SHORT and WILLIAM HARKINS were executed at Greenbury, Ky., on Friday, for murder. They confessed their guilt while on the gallows.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF the store No. 19 Vesey-st.; also, the second story loft, 100 feet in depth, fronting and having an exclusive entrance from Barclay-st., will be rented singly, or they can be connected, making one of the most light, spacious, and commanding stores in the City, admirably adapted for the jobbing or importing business. The store is shelved and in perfect order. Inquire of FERREGO & BUCKLEY, No. 6 Barclay-st., directly in the rear of the Astor House, or R. G. MOULTON, No. 881 Broadway.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices' Courts, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By WM. THACHER.

BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. BARBOUR.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO.,

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PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—Superior round pianos for $125, $135, and $150; larger for as good, and the entire instrument as strong and as much as those which cost $250. Pianos of every variety of style and price, comprising those of the different manufacturers among them the celebrated modern improved Grand Piano Square, and the first premium cabinet pianos of C. Gilbert & Co.'s make (owners of the water power). Second-hand pianos at great bargains; second-hand of every make, from five different manufactories. Rosh instruments rented.

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RISH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILLIAMS PATENT—Twelve years in use and not a failure; worth of books and papers consumed in our safes. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and [illegible] times. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 149 and 151 Water-st.

The only makers of Safes containing Wilder's Steel Bank Co.'s Patents.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUPERIORITY [illegible] in consequence (the only) the Patent [illegible] Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, [illegible] power than a locks can.) [illegible] Water and Fire-proof.

HYATT'S LIFE BALANCE [illegible] most popular forms, also [illegible] of the [illegible] by the great number [illegible] to the [illegible] by the [illegible] under his locks.

BROOKS' BANK-PROTECTOR VALVE.—[illegible] power than [illegible] at 57 Liberty-st. [illegible] Warehouse, 46 & 48 Gold-st.

A Loan for the Poor Needed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Tribune:

[illegible] some days since respecting the establishment of a loan institution for the poor. If the benevolent will reflect on the question, they will at once see it is a permanent and lasting means of doing good to the destitute,—and of helping a class of them, always as worthy as they are difficult to reach. The greatest suffering is always in that sensitive poverty which shrinks from becoming an object of public charity. We can aid this class more by *lending* than by *giving*, and thus with the same amount of means contribute to a more extended good.

But the great feature of this system is that it does not destroy the self-respect, personal independence, and self-reliance of the people. The absence of these qualities is marked among the laborers of France,—who look to the Government, not to themselves, when difficulties come upon them. In 1847, a great injury was done to those qualities among the laboring population of Great Britain, by the measures Government then adopted—making donations and furnishing employment.

Such an institution would not *give*, but *lend*. Those in want could freely *ask* for a *loan*, when they might suffer rather than receive a *charity*. One can scarcely estimate the amount of suffering that would be, not simply alleviated, but prevented could the poor widow and unfortunate laboring man know where they could apply for the loan of five, ten or twenty dollars, with absolute certainty of getting them. Some of these loans would not be paid. Deaths would take off some of the recipients. Continued misfortune would prevent others from paying. Some would prove themselves unworthy. But the great mass would faithfully return the money from the first wages. The native gratitude of the human heart would lead them to do this. Their best interests would induce them to do it; as they would feel that they were only placing funds where they could again draw on them in case of need.

Such an institution should be in the hands of the purest men of the City—men known for goodness. Its means must arise from donations, and, so far as consumed by charities, should be maintained from the same source. There might be added to it a department of savings, to lead to economy with the poor. But the funds deposited for savings should *never be used* for the charitable loans, though saving depositors should always have loans from the donation fund, if misfortune should consume their own savings and place them in needy circumstances. The funds should not be used for banking, nor for discounting paper, but kept on the best of short mortgages, so far as not required for immediate use.

Why may not some of the thousands of dollars now accumulated from balls, concerts, &c., and which there is some difficulty in distributing among the present organs of charity, be at once placed in the hands of trustees as the nucleus of such an institution? They need not tie the funds up for future use, but disburse them at once. Nor would it be a good plan to lend money at first. It would be better to give orders for specific amounts of provisions, arranging with dealers to furnish them at the lowest prices, and taking the notes of the borrowers for the amount in money. The present Committees in the different Wards might be the parties to whom to apply. They having a small field to examine, could satisfy themselves of the worthiness of applicants, and then make their orders on the trustees. This plan would do until the institution could assume a more permanent form—even, if desirable and necessary, under act of the Legislature.

If you think favorably of this plan, urge it upon the public mind. Yours, KIND.

American Clergymen in Montreal.

The Montreal papers announce the arrival in that city of Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of New-York; Rev. Mr. KIRK, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. WORCESTER, of Salem, Mass. The last named gentleman had arrived there to attend the anniversary of the religious societies. Bishop POTTER was in attendance at the annual meeting of the clergy of the Church of England. That meeting was held on Tuesday evening, and the following report of its proceedings is taken from the Montreal *Transcript*:

"The Lord Bishop of Montreal (Dr. FULFORD) in the Chair. The room was densely crowded, and many had to go away who could not get admission. The proceedings were opened with the usual prayers, after which the Bishop congratulated the members of the Society on being again spared to assemble at the usual commemoration, as well as on the increased interest taken in its affairs, as exhibited by the increase in the amount of subscriptions and other receipts. When they heard with pain the occurrences which were taking place on the other side of the Atlantic, it must be with sincere pleasure they would take part in the present proceedings, which had the welfare and best interests of their fellow-men in view, not for time only, but also for eternity.

Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Provisional Bishop of New-York, moving the second resolution, expressing the thankfulness of the meeting at the unity existing between the two Churches, and its hopes that the Union would be yet more closely knit. The Right Rev. Prelate said he had great pleasure in moving that resolution, though he did not come to Canada to make a speech, but to warm himself by their fires. He came to thank their own Bishop for the honor he had done him and the American Church in coming, upon a late occasion, to take a part in that solemn consecration service which had raised the speaker to the dignity, and placed upon him the responsibilities, of a Bishop in the Church of God." When yesterday morning, a little after the peep of day, he had come out of his own house, and turned his face to the north, in the teeth of a driving snow-storm, he considered he was doing a very heroic thing—something like attempting the northwest passage. But he did it to express the sympathy which he felt in the Church's prosperity, his respect for his brethren here, and especially for him who so ably and well presided over the affairs of this diocese. And, after all, he had found the pleasure greater than the suffering. [Cheers.]

It was something to set foot on the soil of her Gracious Majesty the Queen: [Cheers.] God bless her! He had prayed for her on the land and on the sea, and hoped to do so again. She had his sympathy, his deep sympathy, in the noble efforts she was making at the present time to subdue a barbarous power who had attempted to crush a feeble nation and overwhelm Europe. Much had been said about American feeling and American sentiment, in regard to the war. But he would tell his lordship, that, if the people of Canada wished to understand the public sentiment of the country, they must not search for it in the newspapers. [Loud cheers.] They must go the educated men, to the clergy of the Church, to those who studied Shakspeare, and Milton, and Hooker, and they would find that they were heart and soul with England in the struggle, and daily offered up their prayers for her success. [Cheers.]

The Bishop concluded by exhorting the members of the Church to redouble their efforts to contribute toward the maintenance of this Society. Money thus spent, and assistance so afforded, was a work that would give them pleasure on their death beds, and to which they could, in that awful hour, look back with joy.

The following was among the resolutions passed on the occasion:

Moved by Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., Provisional Bishop of New-York, seconded by Hon. GEO. MOFFATT:

That this meeting desires to express its thankfulness for the continued maintenance of unity between the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and for the great extension of the Christian Church in every part of the world, through their increased missionary efforts.

"Carrying the War into Africa."

In a pamphlet published by G. & C. MERRIAM, comparing the claims of WEBSTER'S and WORCESTER'S *Dictionaries*, we find the following:

Is that the way it is done?

One of the present publishers of WORCESTER'S dictionaries is, or has been, a member of the Massachusetts State Whig Committee, and known as an active, stirring politician. It is stated to us, on what we deem reliable authority, that he has boasted that he possesses such influence with, or has such control over certain leading Boston Whig papers, that he could get anything inserted in them he thought proper, or a statement to this effect. There is not wanting other and internal evidence that the influence he may have derived from such a position has been thus perverted, and that articles have appeared in those papers, as editorial, commenting with severity upon WEBSTER'S dictionaries, or their publishers, evidently not written by the editor himself, or, if so written, that wrongful, disingenuous, and unworthy insinuations have been suggested to such editor by an interested party, designed to injure another, and having no necessary connection with a just and candid criticism upon the works of Dr. WEBSTER. Is this what the public have a right to expect, looking, as they do, to such sources for truthful and dispassionate criticism and opinions upon works thus noticed? We are prepared with proofs on this point."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in Chalmers-street, in the blacksmith shop occupied by Mr. C. C. THOMAS. The flames spread on the east towards State-street, to the wheelwright shop next, owned by Mr. MOOREHEAD, thence to the brick building owned by Mr. G. W. BROWN, in which there were no horses, and but a few carriages belonging to Mr. CHAPIN, with about 500 bales of hay, part of which was saved. The two story wooden building next to the above, owned and occupied by Mr. M. MCBRIDE as a broker's and auctioneer's office, with a three story brick building in the rear, also owned and occupied by Mr. MCBRIDE, were destroyed. The fire extended to the west towards Church-street, greatly damaging the interior of the next building, a three story brick house occupied by CHARLES FARRELLY and owned by Mrs. KING. The fire extended in the rear to a large stable on Church-street, owned by Col. BROWN, which was burned, with two small adjoining tenements. The flames having crossed Chalmers-street to the north side, destroyed two small wooden buildings, one of them owned by Mr. THOS. RYAN, and the other by JAS. MARSH. Mr. ALLEN SPENCER, formerly a fireman, but recently employed on the South Carolina Railroad, received severe injuries, having both his legs and two ribs broken by the falling of a wall. The stables belonging to Col. BROWN were insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company for $8,000. The stable in Church-street, also owned by Col. BROWN, for $6,000. Mr. MOOREHEAD'S buildings in Chalmers-street were insured in the Commercial Insurance Company for $2,000. There was no insurance on Mr. MCBRIDE'S property, nor on the small buildings owned by Messrs. RYAN and MARSH.—*Charleston News, Friday.*

STRANGE DEATHS.—On Sunday night one of those singular and unaccountable casualties, if they may be so termed, which defy all the skill and wisdom of physicians to explain, occurred on the farm of Mr. WILSON L. WHITEHURST, in Princess Anne County. A hale, hearty and robust negro boy, about 23 years old, belonging to Mr. WM. S. WRIGHT, had attended, on the afternoon of Sunday, the funeral of an old negro woman, and assisted in filling up the grave. After the funeral he went to the farm of Mr. WHITEHURST, where his wife, aged about 28, and belonging to Mr. W., resided. About 9 o'clock at night, it is said that they went to bed in their usual good health, and the next morning they were both discovered cold and perfectly lifeless. The man was lying on his back with his hands across his breast, as though prepared for being shrouded, and the woman partly on her face. The inquest was immediately summoned, and a *post mortem* examination held by Drs. J. INGRAM and J. P. WRIGHT, to ascertain whether death had been produced by poison; but the closest scrutiny could detect nothing of the kind nor lead to any other satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of this strange event. That one should retire at night in good health and be found a corpse in the morning, might not perhaps be so remarkable, but that two hearty and healthy persons should be thus suddenly and unaccountably deprived of life at the same time, is, we think, almost without a precedent. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts, that death had been produced by some unknown cause.—*Norfolk Herald.*

☞ Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in a letter to the Webster Association at Boston, on the occasion of their celebration of that statesman's birthday, says: "Upon my arrival at Florence, I of course paid a visit to our distinguished countryman, Mr. POWERS, to whom I delivered your letter of introduction. He gave me a hearty welcome, and I took great delight in examining the exquisite works now in his studio. He permitted me also to see the statue of WEBSTER, on which he is now engaged for the city of Boston. He has moulded the whole figure in rough, so to say, and a good idea of it can now be formed. The lofty bearing of the great man can now be seen; his erect figure, his noble forehead, and his majestic countenance, can be well traced in the speaking clay. He is represented as holding the Constitution of the United States in his right hand, and in his left adhering to the Union. The conception is exceedingly appropriate, and I doubt not the execution will be admirable."

☞ The Dahlonega *Signal* gives the following description of a Georgia gold mine: The mine belonging to Colonel S. J. SMITH, commonly called Number One, in Union County, or Gum Log Creek Mine, consists of a series of veins of quartz of various thickness, all carrying gold in really astonishing quantities. Several of these veins have been cut at depths varying from eight to twenty feet, and from one and a half to twelve feet in thickness. The great peculiarity of this mine is the thorough dissemination of the precious metal entirely through the rock. Hundreds of bushels of rock of large dimensions were thrown out and broken open, and almost every one exhibited gold richly disseminated entirely through the rock, even in places approximating in hardness to the agate and cornelian. Although specimens of such fineness were not very frequent, yet when they did occur, they were not exempt from being burdened with a load of the precious metal. The gold seems to assume the shape of small arrows, and look as though they had been shot through the solid rock with the arrow-heads protruding a quarter of an inch beyond the surface of the rock. One of the veins, called the horse vein—from the fact that the gold can be seen while on horseback—has been laid bare about twenty feet in length and about nine feet deep, wearing the appearance of an inclined road, is so thickly studded with gold that it is absolutely brilliant.

☞ President HITCHCOCK says there are in Great Britain, at the present day, fifteen thousand steam engines driven by means of coal, with a power equal to that of two millions of men; and thus is put in operation machinery equaling the unaided power of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 of men. The influence thus emanating reaches the remotest portion of the globe, and tends mightily to the civilization and happiness of the race.

COCHITUATE WATER.—Drs. HAYS and BACON, in communications to the American Academy and the Boston Natural History Society, on the cause of the present impurity of the Cochituate water, seem to have demonstrated, beyond a question, that the impurity of the Cochituate is mainly caused by the presence of *fish oil*. The *Traveler* says the water is of late growing worse.

A NEW AUTHORESS.—The Frederick (Md.) *Examiner* has been shown extracts from private letters of Miss BUNKLEY, whose escape from Emmittsburg will be remembered, in which she writes that she has "received many letters from editors and publishers in every part of the Union, making offers, unprecedented, for a narrative of her life in the Sisterhood, her flight," &c., and that she is engaged in writing a work for publication.

☞ Mrs. ROBINSON, the murderess, still retains her pride of appearance, in proof of which we would state that a gentleman called at the jail on Friday morning and requested to see her, which request he was refused on the grounds that she was not dressed properly, promising at the same time to admit him in the afternoon, when she would be more presentable.—*Albany Knickerbocker, Jan. 22.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Improvement in Dentistry—Dr. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, (near the New-York Hotel,) invites the public to witness the success of his various improvements for artificial teeth, allowed by those who have tested them to be unsurpassed. Office hours only from 10 till 3 o'clock.

☞ Oysters are very plenty at present, and of much better quality than for several years past, and selling at very low prices. There are some fifteen cargoes now at the foot of Spring-st., North River, and at the prices they are selling are the cheapest food that can be had.

☞ Dr. MCELHERAN will deliver a lecture on *English Monopolies and their Effects upon American Industry*, in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS EVENING. Tickets, 25 cents each.

☞ Ninth Anti-Slavery Lecture—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—*Slavery and Labor.* Admittance, 25 cents.

☞ Correction.—A Card under the signature of J. H. & W. A. GOLT, No. 80 Bowery, published in our Saturday's paper, should read Empire Company No. 44.

☞ Frederick Douglass will deliver a lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Tabernacle. Subject—*Present Aspect of the Anti-Slavery Question.* Tickets 25 cents.

BURTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.

☞ The Late Firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. having dissolved by the death of WM. L. HEGEMAN (the only person of the name of HEGEMAN ever connected with the firm,) the business in future will be continued by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

surviving partners and sole successors of H., C. & Co.,

Nos. 168, 173, and 181 BROADWAY,

all connection with the store, No. 10 Astor House being discontinued.

Our Mr. HEGEMAN has been connected with the establishment twenty-six years, and for twelve years has been a partner and had the principal charge of the business, and with the benefit of his experience and the combined efforts of each member of our firm, we trust to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

THE GENUINE COD LIVER OIL

hitherto made by H., C. & Co. will in future be made only by us—it was our Mr. CLARK who went to NEWFOUNDLAND to superintend its manufacture, and we warrant it pure. Our Oil is sold by all the most respectable druggists in the United States.

CAUTION.—Be careful to see that the name "HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO." is on each label, and the signature upon the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. KIERS, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855.

☞ A Meeting of the Medical Class of the New-York University was called to-day, for the adoption of resolutions for the guidance of the students of said University, in their attendance on the funeral obsequies of their fellow-student, Mr. JOHN W. FRANCIS of this City, whose death took place on Saturday, 20th inst.

Mr. E. BURR, Jr., of Kentucky, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. G. F. HAMILTON, of Georgia, Secretary of the meeting.

Moved by Mr. CARSWELL, of Georgia; seconded by Mr. MORTON, of Kentucky, and

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee, consisting of one member from each State, to draft resolutions on behalf of the class, for the above-mentioned purpose.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Carswell, Georgia,	Mr. Gentry, Tennessee,
Mr. Morton, Kentucky,	Mr. Love, New-Jersey,
Mr. Butler, Florida,	Mr. Chaney, Mississippi,
Mr. Fisher, Canada West,	Mr. Brown, New-York,
Mr. Hall, Indiana,	Mr. Holmes, Massachusetts,
Mr. Carroll, Alabama,	Mr. Baily, South Carolina,
Mr. McDuffie, N. Carolina,	Mr. Anson, Maryland,
Mr. Crawford, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Knight, Connecticut,
Mr. Smith, Vermont,	Mr. Tims, Michigan,
Mr. Petty, Iowa,	Mr. Wicks, N. Brunswick,
Mr. Patterson, Virginia,	Mr. Kelly, Nova Scotia,
Mr. Ragland, Texas,	Mr. Shelton, N. Hampshire,
Mr. Simpson, Maine,	Mr. Kaul, Ohio,
Mr. Potter, Wisconsin,	Mr. Evans, Wales,
Mr. Potter, Illinois,	Mr. Gray, Rhode Island.

The Committee, after retiring, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by the class:

Resolved, 1st, That as one of our fellow-students, John W. Francis, Jr., has fallen a victim to that fate to which we must all, sooner or later, succumb, we hereby express our warmest sympathy for the irreparable loss we have sustained by his demise, and for others of his associates who have too early partaken of his premature death

Resolved, 2d, That we will attend his funeral this afternoon in a body; and, as a further mark of respect, that we will wear the usual badge of mourning (crape on the left arm) until the end of the present session.

Resolved, 3d, That proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*, and that copies of the same be forwarded to his relatives.

☞ At a Meeting of the Graduate Class of 1852, of Columbia College—Held Jan. 22, 1855, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from among us by death, our beloved classmate and friend, JOHN W. FRANCIS, Jr.; therefore,

Resolved, That while in his death we deeply deplore the loss of one who had won from us and a large circle of friends, admiration and esteem, by the exhibition of some of the noblest qualities of the head and heart, we bow with resignation to the blow.

Resolved, That to those of us who were permitted to number ourselves among his personal friends, the affliction which we have met, and the sorrow we feel therest, cannot be expressed in words.

Resolved, That as a class, a vacancy in our ranks has occurred not to be filled by time, in the death of one who ever gladdened and adorned our meetings by his brilliant conversation and intellectual attainments; to whose presence among us throughout our College course, memory will always recur with delight, saddened, indeed, with the consciousness of our bereavement.

Resolved, That this loss falls not only on us, but also on the community at large, and on the profession, of which he was about to become a member, and without doubt a future ornament, and that he fell a victim to intense application to his studies, compelled by unremitting toil to pick poor around him.

Possessed of rare endowments, a strong and original mind and great reading, for his years, he gave promise of becoming one day an honor to his family, his friends, his country, and the College of which he was a graduate.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the distinguished father of the deceased, and trust our sorrow may soothe him, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them, and that they be published in the daily papers

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Signed, EUSTACE TRENOR, Chairman.

CHARLES L. BEMENT,
RICHARD H. TUCKER,
JOHN W. HARPER,
} Committee.

☞ Dr. Harpe's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country. It completely cures all dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 183 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ New-England Young Men's Association—LECTURES.—The Second of the Annual Course of Lectures under the auspices of this Society, will be delivered at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. JOHN P. HALE. Subject—*Trial by Jury.* Tickets 25 cents. F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President. E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ Our Republic—its Relation to Foreigners and Foreign Relations.—By request, E. W. ANDREWS, Esq., of this City, will deliver a lecture on the above subject on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the office of the Agent of the Tabernacle, and also at the door on the evening of the lecture.

☞ Pictorial Lecture.—Rev. J. BARNARD'S first Pictorial Lecture, on *The Lands of the Bible*, will be given THIS EVENING, in the Canaan-st. Church, near Broome-st., at 7½ o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by a series of large and beautiful paintings of Oriental scenes. Gentlemen's tickets, 25 cents; Ladies, 12½ cents; Children, 6¼ cents.

☞ Rev. F. Church (from Trinidad) will deliver a lecture in the Associate Presbyterian Church, Charles-st., (Rev. H. H. Blair's) on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on *the West Indies, with reference to their original inhabitants, the introduction of Slavery, and the benefits of its Emancipation in the British West India Islands.* A collection will be taken up at the close of the service.

☞ New-York City Literary Union.—The Second Quarterly Session of the New-York City Literary Union will be held in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on the evening of TUESDAY, Jan. 23, and closing on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst. The public are invited to be present.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL President.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small well-built house, either brick or frame, well filled in, cottage, with garden room preferred. If distant from the Ferries to be near one of the Railroads. Half cash. Address with full particulars, J. S., Box No. 939, Post-office, New-York.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—Any person having more room than they desire, and wishing to dispose of two seats in this Church, can do so by sending the number of the pew and price wanted for two seats, to G. B., Jr., Box No. 946 Post-Office.

$3,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURCHASE—A house and lot, or with several lots for this amount in New-York or Brooklyn; the distance of no account. Address COTTAGE, Lower Post-Office, with full description.

WANTED TO LEASE—For five or eight years, a modern built three story house, from 4th to 5th-avs., between 8th and 16th-sts. Address, postage paid, J. C., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Astor-place Hotel, Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway.—Families or single gentlemen will find a good selection of rooms, with board, at this pleasantly located Hotel, at moderate prices.

BOARD WANTED.—A single gentleman would wish to have with a kind, genteel family, a small comfortable room with full or partial board. Location between Bleecker and 20th-sts. Terms moderate. Address BOARDER, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by calling at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At No. 89 Franklin-st.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS.—A spacious and most eligible store, and elegant suites of chambers, to let on Broadway, the northwest corner of Anthony-st. The building is one of the most substantial in the City, secure from fire and thieves, and completely fire-proof, has just been repaired throughout, (is finely painted,) and is adapted for either a wholesale or retail trade, occupying a central situation. The rooms above are laid out for the occupancy of lawyers, artists, bankers, underwriters, architects, or other professional gentlemen, and possess every requisite convenience and all modern improvements in gas, water, and ventilation. Apply to WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 358 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A few more of those $5 Over-coats are on hand. Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests, in great variety, a large assortment of Boys' Clothing, from $2 to $4 each; 1,000 Cassimere Pants, from $2 to $4 each. GEORGE LEVY, [illegible] Nassau-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young man with moderate means, who has had some experience in the business, as partner in a Hotel for sale or lease, or as clerk. Also, two boys, one 15 and the other 17 years of age, as clerks. Also, a single woman, as chambermaid, upon Hotel or private establishment. Also, a single woman, as nursery governess, who can teach the rudiments of music. Also, a single woman, as seamstress, who can do plain sewing, cutting and fitting. Also, a good cook, washer and ironer. Also, a man and wife, without children, as waiter and chambermaid. Also, a good coachman, who can take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Also, a good gardener, who can take charge of a small place. Also, a single man, as porter, who can be well recommended. Also, a single man, as waiter, who can be well recommended. Also, a single man, as porter, who can be well recommended. Also, a single man, as porter, who can be well recommended. Also, a single man, as por

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very all and well-made; suitable for Clubs and Saloons. Also, Poker Cards, made by SAM HART & CO., No. 239 Broadway, up stairs.

MAYER'S OFFICE, No. 239 Broadway, up stairs.

DANCING.

WILLIAM ACHTERTZ, GUITARIST—Boarding No. 316 4th-st., or Washington-square.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 343 4th-st., cor. Washington-square.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM ACHTERTZ, GUITARIST—Boarding No. 316 4th-st., or Washington-square.

STORE TO LET—From the 1st of February next, the store No. 239 Pearl-st., now occupied by Messrs. Dezengremel, Spencer & Co. Apply to
SHEPHERD KNAPP, No. 166 Water-st.

STORES ON WARREN-ST. TO LET—In the new building on the corner of Church-st., with all the modern conveniences of a first-class store. Apply to
BENJAMIN STEVENS' SONS, No. 126 Water-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 57 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LET—No. 81 Thames-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Inquire on the premises.

SHORE WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—Suitable for a Machine Shop, 6, 11 and 18 Canal, corner of Walker-st. Apply to
C. & H. SANDS, No. 138 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT NEW-YORK DYE WORKS, foot of Gold-st., East River. Inquire of
J. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At No. 44 Pearl-st., corner of Broad-st. Inquire of
GEO. C. HOLT & CO., No. 44 Pearl-st.

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GEO. C. HOLT & CO., No. 44 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Also, one very valuable location for a large Machine Shop, with steam power, and every convenience for business, at No. 609 BOWERY, corner of Houston-st., which have been formed by the late firm of
C. C. HOLL & SON, No. 609 Houston-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PUPILS WANTED—A lady, recently arrived from Europe, pupil of Czerny, Liszt and Chopin, wishes to give lessons either in Italian singing or the French and German languages; speaks English, and might undertake the superintendence of a young lady's education. Apply at her residence, No. 139 Spring-st., or 10 MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 35 Broadway.

TEACHER OF GERMAN—Wanted, a thorough teacher of German, who can also teach Latin and Greek. Apply at No. 108 Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d-sts.

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THE Cholera in Genesee—Ravages of Disease among Children—Removal of the Sick to Jonas Kind's Farm.—Removal of a Select Boys School to the Country.—Dr. Alden's Note.—Dr. Kind's Report.—Dr. Alden's Report.—Dr. Alden's Report.—Dr. Alden

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,288,340 00
Average amount of Specie	126,476 59
Average amount of Circulation	341,702 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,447,945 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$446,667 00
Average amount of Specie	54,139 00
Average amount of Circulation	79,433 00
Average amount of Deposits	364,224 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,780,722 43
Average amount of Specie	1,241,894 61
Average amount of Circulation, notes of less	
Bank of America	62,596 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,573,220 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,674,026 42
Average amount of Specie	1,167,960 00
Average amount of Circulation	2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,719,438 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,160,220 06
Average amount of Specie	129,505 87
Average amount of Circulation	86,054 00
Average amount of Deposits	962,075 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,112,009 47
Average amount of Specie	656,177 69
Average amount of Circulation	242,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,713,545 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,544,109 66
Average amount of Specie	149,207 46
Average amount of Circulation	254,375 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,337,513 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,650,695 03
Average amount of Specie	897,904 32
Average amount of Circulation	74,845 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,606,347 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,974,027 08
Average amount of Specie	760,548 26
Average amount of Circulation	426,537 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,814,266 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$833,615 00
Average amount of Specie	75,235 86
Average amount of Circulation	140,086 00
Average amount of Deposits	665,659 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,184,322 02
Average amount of Specie	181,817 33
Average amount of Circulation	190,281 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,012,974 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$153,323 00
Average amount of Specie	34,214 00
Average amount of Circulation	73,814 00
Average amount of Deposits	75,476 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,189,107 44
Average amount of Specie	209,214 77
Average amount of Circulation	27,246 00
Average amount of Deposits	796,534 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
HUGO G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$468,098 24
Average amount of Specie	80,544 33
Average amount of Circulation	71,286 00
Average amount of Deposits	389,854 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,175,926 00
Average amount of Specie	265,221 00
Average amount of Circulation	264,824 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,089,636 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 22d day of January, 1855.
H. C. BARNY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$280,289 94
Average amount of Specie	106,540 46
Average amount of Circulation	146,123 00
Average amount of Deposits	439,579 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,891,541 00
Average amount of Specie	233,639 21
Average amount of Circulation	68,493 81
Average amount of Deposits	1,123,772 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,627,329 48
Average amount of Specie	35,046 84
Average amount of Circulation	165,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	372,260 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,356,788 82
Average amount of Specie	146,189 13
Average amount of Circulation	95,670 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,043,038 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$452,668 85
Average amount of Specie	51,319 00
Average Amount of Circulation	57,780 00
Average amount of Deposits	197,189 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM S. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,370,220 13
Average amount of Specie	194,181 68
Average amount of Circulation	123,119 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,121,615 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$826,267 24
Average amount of Specie	35,046 84
Average amount of Circulation	165,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	372,260 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of January, 1855.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$594,622 68
Average amount of Specie	11,008 19
Average amount of Circulation	66,780 10
Average amount of Deposits	73,596 00
Average amount of Deposits	455,181 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,282,919 52
Average amount of Specie	84,709 86
Average amount of Circulation	92,110 00
Average amount of Deposits	861,152 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$336,857 09
Average amount of Specie	26,562 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,186 00
Average amount of Deposits	111,939 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$441,232 89
Average amount of Specie	66,696 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,577 00
Average amount of Deposits	362,989 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,650,681 56
Average amount of Specie	272,315 06
Average amount of Circulation	179,126 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,260,919 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,026,870 07
Average amount of Specie	950,614 08
Average amount of Circulation	338,516 02
Average amount of Deposits	3,346,615 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cash.er.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$634,491 76
Average amount of Specie	63,791 33
Average amount of Circulation	90,378 00
Average amount of Deposits	387,286 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,019,356 80
Average amount of Specie	128,197 80
Average amount of Circulation	119,201 00
Average amount of Deposits	752,234 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,910,361 26
Average amount of Specie	1,159,475 44
Average amount of Circulation	169,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,899,626 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,021,872 77
Average amount of Specie	125,178 10
Average amount of Circulation	177,225 00
Average amount of Deposits	764,289 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash.er of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$676,195 36
Average amount of Specie	62,685 91
Average amount of Circulation	95,787 00
Average amount of Deposits	416,661 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,074,075 00
Average amount of Specie	338,456 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,430 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,467,417 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. B. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,362,120 81
Average amount of Specie	1,749,289 24
Average amount of Circulation	139,201 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,371,389 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,411,994 42
Average amount of Specie	148,564 76
Average amount of Circulation, (excluding that of the late Bank	
Average amount of Deposits	1,497,470 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,886,020 87
Average amount of Specie	1,309,979 74
Average amount of Circulation	91,195 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,488,376 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$782,524 00
Average amount of Specie	73,021 00
Average amount of Circulation	111,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	698,170 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GUS. J. TREBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,631,517 24
Average amount of Specie	166,254 26
Average amount of Circulation	157,719 00
Average amount of Deposits	837,668 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$488,488 60
Average amount of Specie	23,130 06
Average amount of Circulation	47,622 00
Average amount of Deposits	81,127 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$155,490 24
Average amount of Specie	11,008 19
Average amount of Circulation	77,360 00
Average amount of Deposits	85,990 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,188,911 01
Average amount of Specie	503,927 17
Average amount of Circulation	136,032 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,943,874 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$580,901 00
Average amount of Specie	42,454 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,263 00
Average amount of Deposits	479,221 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,011,076 00
Average amount of Specie	175,376 00
Average amount of Circulation	137,228 00
Average amount of Deposits	651,436 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$717,702 08
Average amount of Specie	47,162 00
Average amount of Circulation	188,515 00
Average amount of Deposits	324,537 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,271,716 85
Average amount of Specie	102,723 60
Average amount of Circulation	135,440 00
Average amount of Deposits	726,440 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cash.er of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of January, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,536,355 71
Average amount of Specie	96,710 00
Circulation of the late Union Bank	163,437 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,237,716 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the present common ones. The following are invited to examine the Beams in the building of Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

SEWING MACHINE.—One of SINGER'S Improved, Cost $125, will be sold advantageously. Address J. S. N. Times Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 257 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Brushes made of superior quality constantly on hand. Machinery for brushes made to order. JOHN R. HOFFEL.

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE MAIL STEAMER AND SALE ROAD.—New and commodious Railway route from Chicago, and same Cars or Chicago Sleeping Coaches of great Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way on Railroad.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1855, through Passenger Trains of this Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and same Cars or Chicago Sleeping Coaches of great Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way on Railroad.

Through Trains will connect at Centralia with Mail Train for Cairo

The New-York Daily Times.

Correspondence Declaration in Ohio.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

Cincinnati House, Zanesville, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1855.

Editors of Ohio have oftener met in Convention than those of any other State in the Union. That any great practical results have yet been achieved by these meetings I am unable to affirm, but the Press has always had "a good time," and editors must attend other people's Conventions, which resolve and never execute, it is only fair that they should, once a year at least, enjoy the privilege of making a show of good intentions among themselves.

Last year a Convention was held at Cincinnati, and some things were done, and some were not. Among those that were done, was an adjournment to Zanesville, on the 50th Anniversary of Franklin's birthday, 1855. Accordingly, there assembled here a full delegate representation of the Ohio Press, not withstanding the non-circulation of free-tickets on railroads.

The Editors had been invited by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the Zanesville Fraternity, for an organization on the 16th, which was effected in the election of Secretary Hoopes, of Huron Reflex, as President; Business Committees were appointed, when the Convention adjourned to meet the city, and enroll the evening exercises, to which the citizens had been invited, and which were to consist of an oration, a poem, and an essay on the history of newspapers.

A large hall was filled at 7 o'clock, and S. S. Cox, of the Ohio Statesman, delivered a tribute to journalism, its influence and its duties, which was creditable to the occasion. Abner G. Chrisman, associate editor of the Buffalo Express, had been selected to read the Poem, and was called upon the stand [illegible]. He read a quiet, beautiful production, happy in conception and finish. He reviewed the character of newspapers, and advocated higher aim for principle—a more time-serving policy—more attention to the true, and the beautiful, and less to the mean and unmeaning or selfish.

He concluded in an earnest appeal for virtue and purity in follows:

I love to see plead for virtue, beauty, truth;—
Unfettering Age, restrain impetuous Youth;
Retire from our columns sprites, vampires, ghouls,
Be only for the wantonness of fools,
Let freedom there the springs that sport and dance
Within the fragrant meadows of Romance;
Let the Wind-nymphed Graces and the Loves,
Have leave to sit with eagles, move with doves;
Chase not that bottle of logic—spitfire time
With stronger motion for the joys of Rhyme.
Spurn what is evil, what doth evil look,
Close to our hearts the good, as David pash
Like Jonathan and unto search after gold—
Be Hazael content for Bathsheba's bride of old;—
And Poesy all heart entwine for the man
Who wields a mightier weapon than the Pen;
This is our duty, it should be our pride—
Let that the man who so hath lived and died!

Mr. Osborne made a flattering impression. He had been comparatively but little known in Ohio; now he will be generally known and loved.

The concluding exercise was an Essay on Newspapers, historical and statistical, by William T. Coggeshall, of *The Genius of the West*, Cincinnati. Being statistical, it was necessarily dry, but from that fact valuable. It was an examination into the origin and progress of Newspapers, which embodied useful facts, and it embodied also an appeal for more attention than had heretofore been given to local history as represented in newspapers, and in their growth and extension.

When the Convention assembled on the 17th, the Committee on Resolutions reported a Reciprocal Declaration on "dead-head systems," which elicited some discussion. Mr. Schouler, of the Cincinnati Gazette, Mr. Cox, of the Ohio *Statesman*, Mr. Cope, of the Sandusky *Register*, Mr. Myers, Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Kohlman, of Zanesville, had their efforts, what active part, and finally it was

Resolved, That the Press of Ohio has always labored to promote the best interests of our State, in doing which, the weight of its influence has, in an especial manner, been thrown on the side of Railroad enterprises, not so much for the personal benefit of individual companies as for what we have believed, and now believe to be, for the general interest of the whole State.

Resolved, That the courtesies which have been extended to the Press by Railroad Companies, we have never regarded as special favors to us, but as a recognition on the part of the corporations of the support which the Press has always so liberally given them.

Resolved, That the Railroad Corporations, by concentrated and united action, having determined on a business operation, to withhold those courtesies from the Press in the future: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Editors of Ohio, from this time forth will institute the example set us by the Railroad corporations, and do that which it is *our* business interest to do—make with them our *cash* "*a fair business transaction*," and recommend this course for the adoption of our brethren throughout Ohio.

Resolved, That we earnestly reprobate the practice (too common among editors) of personal vituperation and abuse, as derogatory to the dignity, influence and well-being of the Press, and that instead thereof the recommend a candid and dispassionate discussion of principles of official conduct and qualifications.

Resolved, That we recognize no obligation which would prevent us from an intrepid expose of all the frauds of moneyed rascals and peculations of defaulting officers; and that strict accountability, political integrity, and public morality, shall be one means and one end.

Resolved, That we shall devote all the impulses of our heart, and the dictates of our judgment, to the cultivation of that entire cordiality which should pervade a profession whose instrumentalities are thought, and whose sympathies and interests are so closely interwoven with the elevation and interests of the whole people.

Resolved, That we regard it as eminently protective of the interests of the press, that the prices of our papers should not only be paid for in advance, but that an advance be made upon our present subscription prices, in order to afford us that fair living remuneration for expenditure of time and money which other trades and professions enjoy.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to newspaper publishers of this State to establish, as far as possible, uniform rates for advertising and job printing; and, with this view, we would further recommend that publishers, in the same town, agree among themselves upon a scale of prices, and bind themselves, as honorable men, to adhere to it in all cases.

Resolved, That we would recommend to publishers in the same town, in no case to undersell each other for the purpose of securing advertising and job printing—but to maintain a good feeling and friendly business relations.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of March, 1855, we will conduct our business only upon the cash principle. All subscriptions, advertisements and jobbing must be paid for strictly in advance, except where we have mutual dealings with business men.

Resolved, That a Committee of three Editors be appointed to procure a succinct sketch of Newspaper progress in Ohio, and present it to the Editorial Convention for 1856.

Resolved, That meetings of the Editorial Fraternity of Ohio be held annually on the present anniversary, and that the proceedings of each meeting, including the Addresses, Essays, Poems, &c., be published in pamphlet form, convenient for preservation.

Resolved, That the next Editorial Convention be held in Columbus, and that all the Editors of Columbus be constituted a Committee to make arrangements for the same.

Upon the appointment of Committees the Convention adjourned for a banquet at the Central House, at 8 o'clock in the evening. This banquet was understood to be an entertainment to the Press of Ohio from the Press of Zanesville, the City Council, and the citizens. It was an interesting and brilliant occasion. Mr. Hoopes presided, assisted by Mr. Hanford, of the Union Citizen. Regular toasts were given to the memory of Franklin, to the State of Ohio, to the Press, and to the Ladies—which were responded to by Mr. Schouler of the Cincinnati Gazette, Hon. E. D. Gobrade of Zanesville, S. S. Cox of the Columbus *Statesman*, and R. D. Cozad of the Sandusky *Register*. Upon volunteer sentiments Mr. Chrisman of Buffalo; and Mr. Hagers of the Ohio Cultivator, were called out for happy poems, and responses in prose were made to sentiments by a number of gentlemen, whose efforts elicited much good feeling; and a convivial occasion more enjoyable than any one of the character I ever attended, (and I have been at a few,) was prolonged till the shanghais of the city gave note of morning.

Nothing occurred during the whole progress of the Convention to mar good feeling or personal respect, but all was calculated to promote these excellent qualities; and I am sure each editor felt that from his visit to Zanesville his pride in his profession had been elevated—his resolves for better purpose strengthened, and his friendship for his fellow-workers rendered closer and more reliable.

These conventions are to be an institution in Ohio—the proceedings are annually to be published, and much interest and much good must grow out of them, so long as committees of arrangements do as well as did that for Zanesville, and editors go home from business and social comfort refreshed and encouraged in good works.

Yours, BARATOM.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LECTURE.

Trial by Jury.

The finale of the first course of lectures before the Mechanic's Society, was delivered last evening by James T. Brady, Esq., at the Society's lecture room, No. 472 Broadway. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a highly intelligent and appreciative audience. The lecturer announced as his subject, Trial by Jury. The stage of civilization in any country, he began, was illustrated by its laws and the mode of their administration. That government was best that most conserved public uses. The greater the protection of personal rights then, he said, was the highest degree of order, intelligence, freedom. This protection, as condusing to this end, he stated, was owing mainly to the histories under those individual Governments of the institution of trial by Jury. The high appreciation of the institution in this country, he said, was shown in the fact that its perpetuity was provided for, not only in the Federal Constitution, but in the different State Constitutions. After briefly showing further, that the maintenance of the institution of trial by jury was indispensable to the preservation of our and every nation's freedom and greatness, the lecturer reviewed at length some of the different forms of trial in use before the mode of trial by jury was adopted. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans there was, he said, a recognition of the principle distinguishing the Jury trial, that the public should, in some form, take part in the judgment, though they had no Jury, as a séparate tribunal, to decide questions of fact. The judicial proceedings among the Saxons, were, he said, as simple as the manners of the age. They practiced three kinds of trial—by the ordeal, by compurgators and witnesses. The ordeal was an appeal to Heaven to attest the guilt or innocence of a person charged with crime and was called *judicium Dei*. It prevailed among the Lollards, the Franks and northern tribes of Europe. The varieties of ordeal by fire and water required to be passed through, were given with interesting minuteness.

The trial by Compeers was by the oath of the party himself and confirmed by the oaths of his neighbors. The prolonged process of this kind of trial will show and afford considerable merriment. The trial by witnesses was stated to have existed among all nations. The lecturer entered lengthily into details of this mode of trial; also tracing the gradations and gradual conveyance of the two latter modes into the final trial by Jury. The exact time of the introduction of trial by Jury in any sense approaching the present use of the term, the lecturer said was doubtful. This arose, he said, out of the fact of a want of attention to the radical distinction between the members or judges composing a court and a body of men apart from that court. There was no tangible proof, he alleged, of trial by Jury before the Norman Conquest. No mention of it was made in the body of the Anglo-Saxon laws, or in cotemporary chronicles, which England possesses from the time of Elizabeth, in the year 800, to the Norman Conquest. The appreciation of personal security and life was shown in these times, however, to have been manifest in the rigor of punishments inflicted—citations showing that different estimates of crime were given. The trial by duel, or battle, introduced at this time, was alluded to, and afforded much interest in the recitals given. The first record made of twelve men being sworn as jurors, was stated to be during the reign of William the Conqueror. It was an action between Gundolf, Bishop of Rochester, and Pichott, the Sheriff, in relation to certain lands claimed by the Bishop, which the Sheriff held. This mode of trial had been established among the Danes by the law of Regnorus, from the year 820, and was carried by Rolla into Norway, but was not adopted in England till the reign of Henry II., when it became a regular part of the English jurisprudence. The selection of twelve was thought to have been made in honor of the twelve apostles. A large number of interesting cases were mentioned from the time of Henry II. down to the present, showing the modifications undergone in the Trial by Jury, and especially the rigorous usages to which Jurors were often subjected in the way of fines, imprisonments, &c. The lecturer, in conclusion, remarked at length upon the benefits of Trial by Jury, not as insuring justice alone to a party charged with crime, but as conservative of liberty and human rights—as insuring the control of the community for its benefit, despite the fluctuating ascendancies of political parties against the machinations of bad rulers, or a weak and corrupt judiciary. A Jury properly composed, and acting with integrity and firmness, was better qualified, he said, to ensure to the people the enjoyment of their Constitutional rights than any other department of Government. He hoped Jurors would properly feel their position, and deprecated the idea of regarding, as was too much the case, Jurors as more a class of prisoners than anything else, as an anomalous body of men, whose reason can only be reached by confinement and starvation. The most intelligent and reliable of our citizens should, whenever it is possible, serve as Jurors, to lend their aid in maintaining the laws of the land and promoting public justice and private right.

The Twelfth Regiment Ball.

The Annual Ball of the Twelfth Regiment of the New-York State Militia came off in fine style at Niblo's last evening. The parquette and stage were floored over. The ceiling and walls were beautifully decorated with the stars and stripes, evergreens and roses embedded in wreathes. In this portion of the building the order of dancing comprised only quadrilles and reels; the music discoursed by Dodworth's Comet Band. The spacious upper saloon was patronized by those who delighted in waltzing, and the order of dancing enumerated twenty-five sets of Polka's, Schottische's, &c. The music in this part of the premises was by Shelton's fine Band.

The attendance was very large, and the Ball may justly be recorded as a successful and brilliant affair. The following is a list of the members of the Floor and Reception Committees, who performed their duties with credit:

Floor Committee—Adjutant J. R. Stearns, Qr. Master J. T. Daly, Pay Master H. A. Weekes, Lieut. James Christopher, Lieut. A. H. Nicolay, Lieut. L. Hopkinson, Lieut. H. C. Goulet, Lieut. William M. Scott, Sergt. E. P. Whitcomb, Sergt. C. E. Pine, Sergt. J. A. Mandeville, Sergt. C. W. Grosvenor, John Merchant, H. W. Ferris, Theodore Thomas, John Connolly, P. H. Folsom, E. T. Locke, Peter Roth and E. Ullmann.

Reception Committee—Col. H. G. Stebbins, Lieut. Col. E. B. Hunt, Major T. C. Fields, Adjutant J. R. Stearns, Engineer D. R. Stebbins, Qr. Master J. T. Daly, Pay Master H. A. Weekes, Sergt. Major J. D. Van Senn, Qr. Mast. Sergt. C. T. Weekes, Capt. Edward Vincent, Capt. L. J. Kalen, Capt. G. Dyckman, Capt. J. Benson, Capt. F. W. Wiseberry, Capt. Wm. Fowler, Capt. Thomas Thomas, Capt. Wm. McCauley, Capt. Henry Johnson, Lt. Comdg. J. A. Boyle, Lt. Comdg. C. W. Hebbard.

Empire City Bank.

On application of counsel on behalf of the Empire City Bank, Judge Roosevelt yesterday granted an adjournment of the hearing until to-day.

Sibling by "Pure" was brought to the notice of Judge Osborne. A resident of Chicago, named Henry Smith, now stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, was found at the City Hotel, by several sharpers, who seek a living by inducing strangers to visit gambling dens. Mr. Smith was persuaded to accompany those fellows to a house in the upper part of Broadway, where he was fleeced to the tune of $250 in cash, and a hundred dollar gold lever watch. Justice Osborne, upon hearing the parties, issued his warrant for the arrest of Eli Plum, the keeper of the house.

The testimony taken was as follows:

Henry Smith, residing at Chicago, Ill., being duly sworn, says: I am now stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel in Park-row: about 2 o'clock this morning I lost, at one sitting, at a game of cards called "faro," the sum of $250, and also my gold watch and chain, valued at $140, within the premises No. 546 Broadway; deponent further says, he played said game with a person who represented himself to be the proprietor and landlord of said premises; prior to going to said house I stopped at the City Hotel, in Broadway, where I met a person whom I had met before, and by him was introduced to two other persons, and after some conversation we went up to No. 546 Broadway, as proposed, for the purpose of taking a glance of wine; after drinking wine, one of the party proposed to play a game of cards; myself and the three men played cards; one of the men who came from the City Hotel asked the servant of the house "if any of his dealers were there;" and he was answered in the negative; one of the party then exclaimed, "I am a little drunk, but will deal for you;" at this time he pulled off his coat and commenced dealing the cards at the faro-table; I lost the money and watch in less than an hour. The witness further stated as follows: The man now present, calling himself Eli Plum, is the person referred to in the annexed affidavit as being the man who was introduced to him in the City Hotel, as described in the foregoing; he is the man who dealt the cards.

The prisoner was arraigned before Judge Osborne, and being duly examined, answered as follows:

He was 37 years of age, born in the city of Albany, resides at No. 546 Broadway, by occupation a hatter, and in relation to the charge preferred against him, had nothing to say.

The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

Embezzlement in an Insurance Office.

Yesterday a young man, named Charles O. Richardson, was arrested by officer Elder, of the Jefferson Police Court, charged by Wm. Winslow, Esq., President of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, with the crime of embezzling some $15,000 of the funds belonging to said institution. In the affidavit of the President, he states that the defendant was the acting Secretary of the Company, from May, 1852, to August, 1854, and during that time about $10,000 was unaccounted for by the said Secretary. In addition to this amount, the Company find that shares of stock, in the Bank of the Union, to the amount of $8,000, which they held, were also embezzled by the prisoner. The accused was taken before City Judge Stuart, at his chambers in the new Court building, and held to bail in the sum of 5,000 to answer.

New-York City Literary Union.

The Annual Election for officers of this Congress of Literary Societies, was held last evening in the Class-room of the Mercantile Association. The following officers were elected:

President—Douglas Leffingwell, Clinton Union.
Vice President—H. S. Smith, Franklin Literary Association.
Corresponding Secretary—W. P. Armstrong, Hamilton Literary Association.
Recording Secretary—G. W. Southwick, Harlem Debating Society.
Treasurer—O. R. Steele, Harlem Lyceum.

The second Quarterly session of the Union will commence this evening.

The Hyer and Turner Shooting Affair.

The Hyer case is still on the *tapis*. All the evidence for the prosecution has been received. On the part of the defence, Mr. Baker declined answering any questions, by advice of his counsel, as he would prefer to exhibit the facts before a Court and Jury. Turner rests his defence on the statement made in the affidavit sworn to by him on the morning of his arrest, in which he substantially retorted on Hyer the charges made by him against Turner. Harvey Young was discharged in consequence of no evidence being adduced to inculpate him. Justice Welsh said he would prepare his decision before the meeting of the next Grand Jury. Turner was held in $500 bail.

From the Bark Flight.—Advices received from the Underwriters' Agent yesterday morning state that the vessel is in a good condition, with three lighters alongside taking out the cargo, and expect the vessel will soon be got off.

MAYOR'S BLACK BOOK.

Complaints.

Of telegraph companies—That the practice of flying kites in the City of New-York is a source of serious expense and damage to the telegraph companies, by reason of becoming entangled with the wires, which in damp weather act as a conductor, and thus obstruct the operation of the telegraph.

Robert Bahnsane, and other officers at the Custom-House—That the side-walk in Pine-street, near the Custom-House, is constantly blocked up with stones and brick during the last ten months, up to the present time, compelling persons to wade through the mud in the streets in order to pass along.

Zeno Kessir—That a disorderly house is kept in Ninety-ninth-street near Seventh-avenue, where dancing, singing, fighting and yelling are carried on at all hours, night and day, much to the annoyance of the neighborhood.

C. Cohen, No. 77 Pine-street, complains that a kicking, ugly horse, is usually hitched near the sidewalk at the corner of Pine and Pearl-streets, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., much to the annoyance of persons living in that vicinity and of persons passing along.

That ash carts fail to remove the ashes from Fletcher-street.

A. B. Brown, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-street—That Barclay-street, between Broadway and Church, is in a very filthy condition—almost impassible; and has not been cleaned for several months past.

That an alley-way in the rear of Nos. 12 and 14 Washington-street, is rendered extremely filthy by the occupants of houses in the rear of said alley throwing garbage and filth of every description in the street.

Ira Buckman, No. 181 Madison-street—That Ira Bunce, corner of Catherine and South-streets, kept his liquor-shop open on Sunday, 21st inst., and also for the three previous Sabbaths, and openly defies the law to compel him to close.

Mr. Parsons—That a rude lot of boys are in the habit of attacking strange boys visiting the Park, and that his son was severely injured by a missile thrown by one of the young ruffians.

Margaret Gehan—Of a boarding-house, No. 5 Albany-street, for extortion.

E. T. Riley—That the condition of Pine-street, between Water and Pearl-streets, is awfully filthy, and has not been cleaned for a long time.

Margaret Gehan,—That her husband has deserted her and married another lady.

T. J. Bloomer, No. 194 Canal-street, complains that No. 25 Wooster-street is used for improper purposes and illegal practices.

Catharine Monahan,—That her baggage has been detained in a boarding-house in Carlisle-street.

The following complaints were received by Col. Ming.

Albert Brower, of Lubec, Maine, complains that on Saturday last he purchased a worthless watch at mock auction, No. 142 Broadway, for $45. The "shark" disagreed.

Michael Heskey, Nos. 46 and 48 Park-street—That Patrick Geraghty, corner of Pearl and Park-streets, sold liquor on Sunday, Twenty-first-street; saw a policeman (out of uniform) visit said place.

James Matthews, junk-shop keeper, Third-avenue, was fined $5, for purchasing from children.

"A Citizen" complains that proper weights are not used or given by bakers, grocers, &c.

A. Goddard desires the newsboys to be more quiet on Sundays, crying their papers, as they disturb religious worshippers.

From Mr. Stevens' First Marshal's book.

Jas. Brady, keeper of a junk-shop in Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, was fined $10 by the Mayor, for purchasing goods from minors, contrary to law.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Sanborn's Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the Inhalation of Medicated Vapors, as used at the New-York Lung Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dr. Abbott's cure of bronchitis by inhalation.

Considering myself now permanently cured of Bronchitis of several years standing, I deem it my duty to those suffering from the same common disease, to make known by what method of treatment my cure was effected.

Having during the past two years tried faithfully all the usual remedies for Bronchitis, without any perceptible benefit, I was induced to call upon Dr. Sanborn, who first introduced to the notice of the Medical Profession by Dr. C. D. Sanborn, of the New-York Lung Institute. Not being able to visit Dr. Sanborn personally, I wrote him a clear and full history of the case, duration of the disease, character of the expectoration and cough, &c. I commenced the plan of Inhalation the 6th of July, and have continued it until the present, at which time I am in this City without any symptom of my former disease. Allow me here to add that Dr. Sanborn's system of Inhalation and treatment is entirely new and novel, and differs widely from the old Sanborn plan, which has been well-known to the Medical Profession for years. His method is by pouring upon a sponge, (placed in a small glass globe, to which an elastic tube and an ivory mouth-piece is attached,) a small quantity of medicated liquid. This is breathed or inhaled for a few minutes every three or four hours during the day—no hot water is used or required—and hence it can be used at all times with the greatest convenience. Dr. Sanborn's tact in detecting the various diseases of the lungs and throat is astonishing, for at a single glance he seems to instantly understand the nature and extent of the disease.

I shall remain a few days in the City, and can be seen at the Metropolitan Hotel, or at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, where I shall be most happy to give any information desired of my treatment.

E. W. ABBOTT, M. D., Macon, Ga.

Dr. Sanborn's treatment of diseases of the lungs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having become acquainted with Dr. Sanborn's system of treating diseases of the lungs and all passages, by inhaling "Medicated Vapors," and being convinced that his success in effecting cures is far beyond the old systems, I have, as a medical man, thus publicly given my testimony in its favor. *What my eyes see I cannot doubt.* In regard to Dr. Sanborn's system of inhalation, it is entirely new, as far as I am acquainted, to the medical profession, and differs widely from the old *hot water* system, which has been used in this country and in Europe for many years. Things and views have entirely changed upon the treatment of lung diseases. A few years since patients were kept upon a *low, spare* diet—advised to keep in the house—were bled, blistered, and obliged to swallow every hour or two some *sickening, disgusting drug.* No wonder *nine* out of *ten* thus treated died. I find that Dr. Sanborn *requires* all patients to eat the most nourishing food, drink daily of brandy, or some other form of alcoholic drink, and that *patients are never given any drug into the stomach.* I have so much confidence in his treatment, that as a physician who have seen much practice, I would advise all who are afflicted or predisposed to any disease of the lungs or throat, to give him a trial, and I *know* they will be fully convinced, as I have been, of its superior efforts. Dr. Sanborn can be consulted daily, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

JAMES L. DUNCAN, M. D.,
Residence, Boston, Mass. Clarendon Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Some of the Bargains to be obtained until the first of February, at Heard, Clapp & Co.'s, No. 308 Grand-street.

India Crape Shawls, at $8, $10 and $12, cost $16, $20 and $25.

India Broche Shawls, at $5, $10 and $20, cost $10, $20 and $40.

Rich Silks, at 3s.6d., 4s., 5s. and 6s., cost 6s., 8s., 10s. and 12s.

Rich Lyons Velvets, at $1, $2 50 and $3, cost $2, $5, and $6.

Rich Poilsse Cloths, at 8s., 10s. and 12s., cost $2, $2 50 and $3.

Rich Merino Plaids, (all wool,) at 2s. 6d. and 3s., cost 6s. and 8s. 6d.

With a full assortment of other rich Dress Goods, in the same proportion.

It should be distinctly understood these sales will not continue after the above named time, and the only reason for the enormous sacrifice now made, is a determination to clear out the stock before closing the store.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $2 50 and $5 for penmanship, and $12 50 for a thorough course of double entry book-keeping. A reduction of one-half from the subscriber's regular charges, to suit the times.

Oliver B. Goldsmith, No. 258 Broadway.

"We advise those who wish to improve their handwriting to bear in mind that there is not a place in the world where the art of penmanship can be acquired, either more agreeably or more expeditiously, than at the establishment of Mr. Goldsmith."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

To Printers and Others.—For Sale.—A country newspaper and jobbing office, located in a neighboring State, is now offered for sale. Must be sold by the 1st of February. Office is doing a good business, and is constantly on the increase. Daily communication by railroad and steamboat with New-York City. The price of the establishment is very low. Good reasons given for wishing to sell. Call on, or address, S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, who will give all particulars.

[Advertisement.]

The Extraordinary Poultry Show.—Yesterday, notwithstanding the storm, was a great day among the grand gathering of fowls at the great Poultry Show at Barnum's Museum. The prize fowls crowed away more lustily than ever, and everybody was examining and comparing the beautiful birds. The Show cannot possibly last longer than to-morrow. Then it closes for the season. Michael Erie is played this evening, with J. R. Scott, C. W. Clarke, Hadaway and Miss Mestayer. Two amusing farces this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

Another Aged Long Islander.

A gentleman writes to the *Commercial Advertiser* about a veteran clergyman, Rev. Zachariah Greene, now living at Astoria, L. I., in the 96th year of his age. Says the writer: "His memory is very clear, recalling not only the early events of his life, which are usually present to the minds of the aged, and pass like panoramic views before them; but the more recent facts which have taken place under his observation, are narrated with a precision as to time and place, which is truly wonderful." He furnishes the following memoranda from the hand of the veteran himself:

Astoria, Jan. 16, 1855.

I was licensed to preach the Gospel on the 1st of January, 1785. I was ordained and installed pastor of the Fourth Church in Southold, (called Cutchogue,) Suffolk County, L. I., on the 28th of June, 1787. I was dismissed on the 9th of September, 1797, and was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Brookhaven, called Setauket, same County, on the 27th day of the same month. I was born on the 11th day of January, 1760, in the town of Stafford, Hartford Co., Conn. (but now Tolland County.) I joined the Revolutionary army with an elder brother, in the month of January, 1776, at Roxbury. I aided in building the fort on Dorchester Neck, by which the British army, commanded by Tom Gage, was driven out of Boston. I marched with the army to New-York; soon after, our army left New-York—in August. I was in the battle of Throg's Point, where they landed above Kingsbridge. Soon after this I was in the battle of White Plains. In both of these battles the two armies were separated by the darkness of the evenings.

On the 7th of December, 1777, I was in the battle of White Marsh, 15 miles above Philadelphia, where the British were robbing the inhabitants, assisted by the mean and infamous Tories. In this battle I was severely wounded; my brother also was wounded, but not so badly and injuriously as myself. He was remarkably preserved. He had eleven musket-ball holes through his outside garments. After this, he was in the battle of Monmouth, and at the storming of Stony Point. He served five years, and myself three years. The King of Zion gave us our freedom. May our nation always give the praise and glory to His holy name. I am your brother in the Gospel of the divine and lovely Jesus. Zachariah Greene.

☞ Highway robberies are getting to be of frequent occurrence on Long Island—in town and country. A few days since a young man named Marlon Adams, the driver of a "Mineral Water" wagon, was stopped near Hempstead by two Irishmen, and robbed of $16. Another attempt at robbery was made on Sunday night on a young man at Hempstead, while passing over the road leading to Greenwich Point. In place of money, the highwayman received a blow on the head, which for a moment stunned him and gave the young man an opportunity to escape. In Brooklyn and vicinity scarcely a night passes but what some person is stopped and money demanded, and very frequently

Judge Mullen, in the Kings County Court, yesterday, announced his intention of delivering decisions in the cases of appeals from Justices' Courts, this morning.

☞ St. Joseph Church, Roman Catholic, a small building recently erected on Pacific-street, Brooklyn, was dedicated on Sunday morning last.

The New Governor of Nebraska.—Hon. Mark W. Izard, the new Governor of Nebraska, has twice been President of the Arkansas Senate, and once Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, where he has resided for twenty-four years. He is a native of Kentucky, and said to be a fine specimen of a pioneer, being over six feet in height.—*Union.*

Volunteers.—We learn from the Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday morning, that a communication has been sent to the Adjutant-General of Militia, from parties in this city well qualified for the task, offering to enrol a corps of volunteers here for service in Canada, or, *if desired by the Imperial Government, in the next campaign against Russia.*—*Montreal Herald., Jan.* 18.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

William H. Endicott to be Deputy Postmaster at Nevada City, Nevada County, State of California, in place of R. A. Davidge, removed.

Robert F. Davis to be Deputy Postmaster at Coloma, El Dorado County, State of California, in place of A. D. Wadrop, moved away.

Thomas Carbery, Lewis Carbery, Nicholas Callan, John D. Clarke, Joseph N. Fearson, John H. Goddard, William S. McCormack, Henry Reever, Pierce Shoemaker and William Waters, to be Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia, to take effect from the 20th inst., when their present commissions expire.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 18, by Rev. R. F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. D. Hopkins, formerly of Washington City, D. C., to Miss Caroline M., eldest daughter of B. Halleck, Esq., of the former place.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 2, by Rev. Reuel Hawks, at his residence, No. 307 8th-st., Nathaniel H. Curtis, of New-Utrecht, L. I., and Miss Rebecca Spragg, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

In Cumberland, on Wednesday, Jan 17, by Rev. Dr. Dagnall, Mr. Caleb Ebbitson, Jr., of Wawassan, Chester County, Pa., to Miss Hattie M., daughter of Gen. Joha A. Granger.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 23, Sophia, relict of the late John Jacob Gantz, aged 67 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, J. Francis Gantz, and her sons-in-law James M. Tetlow, John D. Sloat, James Cothell, and Joseph Umpleby, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, from No 243 West Adgrove-st., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, Sarah Ann, wife of Joshua A. Clark, and eldest daughter of Agnes and the late Curtis Hitchcock, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 218 West 22d-st. on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 22, Fanny, daughter of Wm. T. and Mary Averell, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 60 St. Mark's-place, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan 21, Paoli Young, in the 24th year of his age., brother to Edwin and James B. Young.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No 31 Bleecker-st. on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday noon, Jan 22, Warren Perly, son of J. Warren and Julia E. Brown, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 163 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 22, George Smith, aged 23 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence No 48 MacDougal-st., this evening, 22d, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 21, William T. Ramage, printer, aged 39 years and 7 months.

His funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, in 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 22, Mrs. Margaret Beard, wife of William Beard, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, William Johnston, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 36 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 22, Wm. Henry, eldest son of M. J. Crosfield, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church.

At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Jan. 21, Mrs. Catherine, wife of Anthony Chapple, formerly of this City, aged 56 years.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 21, of croup, Daniel Webster, only son of Robert and Mary Ann Murray, aged 2 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 40 Rutgers-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 22.

$500	Indiana State 6s	82	100	Cumb'land Coal Co.	s5 23⅜
6,000	do.	85	50	do.	c 33
18,000	Virginia 6s	96⅛	200	do.	b33 23⅜
10,000	do.	b10 97	100	do.	bswk 23⅜
6,000	Missouri 6s	90	200	do.	s3 33⅜
5,000	do.	90⅛	100	do.	s60 33⅜
2,000	do.	90⅛	100	do.	b10 33⅜
1,000	Louisiana 6s	99	100	do.	c 33⅜
1,000	Michigan 6's	95	195	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	opg 89
1,000	do.	95⅛	100	do.	s2 90
2,000	Harlem 1st Mtg. Bds	82	30	do.	s5 p.c 89
1,000	Erie Income Bds. c	103½	60	do.	s60 89
1,000	Erie Bonds of '63	86	205	do.	opg 89
2,000	do.	s5 87	50	do.	s60 89
6,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91	100	do.	opg 89
10,000	do.	b30 91½	100	do.	s1 90 89
40,000	do.	b3 91	25	do.	opg 89
10,000	do.	b10 91	100	do.	b6m 89
40,000	do.	b60 91½	5	Mich. Southern R. R.	86
20,000	do.	b30 91½	235	Erie Railroad	c 47
2,000	Erie Conv. Bds.	71 70	100	do.	s5 47
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	72	50	do.	s10 47
5,000	do.	b30 72	50	do.	s3 47
5,000	do.	b30 72	100	do.	b60 47
5,000	do.	b30 72	300	do.	b15 47
1,000	do.	72	100	do.	b10 47
10,000	N.Y. C R.R. Bs	b60 88	50	do.	47
17	Bank of N. America	94	150	do.	47
5	Bank of America	109½	100	do.	b3 47
16	Continental Bank	98	200	do.	s3 47
25	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	76	47	do.	47½
50	Canton Co.	s3 23	100	do.	s10 47½
200	do.	b15 23	100	do.	s5 47½
50	do.	s3 22½	100	do.	47½
300	Nic. Transit Co.	c 15	100	do.	b3 47½
50	do.	s30 15	125	Harlem Railroad	s3 32
25	do.	15	100	do.	s10 32
30	do.	15	200	do.	b30 32
95	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	104	400	do.	s3 31½
100	do.	b60 105	300	do.	b60 32
250	do.	b60 105½	100	Reading Railroad	b3 74
50	Hudson River R. R.	c 36	100	do.	b30 74⅛
50	do.	b60 36	445	do.	74
36	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	100	100	do.	s60 74⅛
100	do.	b30 60	250

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

SEND THREE FOR CALIFORNIA.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S CABINET.

No Prospect of a Resignation.

Foreign Paupers and Convicts in the United States.

PROGRESS OF THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Taken from the Committee.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26, 1855.

Certain of your cotemporaries who are continually betraying their anxiety about the fate of the Cabinet of President PIERCE, have just run through another spasm on that subject. Perhaps your readers would like to know whether Mr. MARCY really is about to succeed Mr. BUCHANAN at London, and to be succeeded in the State Department in turn by Mr. CUSHING. And they may desire to learn from your "own correspondent," whether Mr. GUTHRIE contemplates an early vacation of the Treasury Department, as has been so positively asserted.

I have already expressed my doubt of the rumor that Mr. MARCY would leave the State Department just at this time. I have now to assure you most explicitly, that if he has any views of that sort, he has not communicated them to the President, nor to any of his associates in the Cabinet, who are all in utter ignorance of what would seem to have been so fruitlessly and openly communicated to the correspondents. Really, Mr. MARCY should be ashamed of himself, to treat the President so cavalierly. The consequent rules of official etiquette should compel him to communicate his resignation—contemplated—to the President, in advance of the correspondents.

Seriously, however, the whole story is a fabrication. Mr. MARCY expects to remain where he is. He has not the slightest idea of going abroad; and there is not the slightest reason for a single one of the multiplicity of Cabinet changes made to order by a portion of the press. Secretary GUTHRIE has been somewhat disabled since [illegible] a month or two ago. The prediction of his [illegible] a bold fabrication, based upon the possibility that his ill health may compel him to resign, when, of course, that fact would be hailed as a remarkable evidence of the accuracy of your contemporary's information; while, on the other hand, if the prediction fails to be verified, it will soon be forgotten.

Depend upon it, no Cabinet changes are contemplated—none whatever. Death, or ill-health, which shall quite incapacitate a Cabinet officer from the discharge of his duties, are alone likely to produce any change whatever. As I long since informed you, the President is determined, if possible, to maintain his Cabinet intact to the end of his Administration. The sacrifices already made by Secretaries DOBBIN and DAVIS, in order to enable the President to execute this purpose to the letter, may be deemed of themselves quite sufficient evidence of the earnestness with which the Executive sustains this line of policy. I am satisfied he *will* sustain it to the end.

Some correspondence has been sent to the Senate which occurred between the Secretary of State and General WOOL, and between the General and other officers of the Government. In one of WOOL's letters, dated the 25th September last, he states that an agent had gone to the Sandwich Islands to learn whether a revolutionary movement there would receive the popular support. Upon receipt of a favorable answer the General was quite satisfied that a fillibustering expedition would at once be fitted out.

A letter from the Collector of the Port of San Francisco to General WOOL, dated Aug. 16, 1854, states that he had been confidentially informed by D. L. GREGG, United States Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, that two persons—J. D. BLAIR and —— LATHROP—who had just arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, were engaged in organizing a force to operate against the Islands, and declare their separate independence. The Commissioner also stated that these parties, while professing warm support to the projected scheme of annexation to the United States, were, in fact, devising schemes hostile to it, and to our intercourse with the Pacific.

From these statements it would seem that fillibusterism is far more rife upon the Pacific, and far more active, and has been much nearer to success than is generally supposed on this side the Continent. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from Messrs. HUSTED and KNOWL, Submarine Engineers, proposing for a per contage of Agility to remove rocks in Hell Gate. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JAMES called up a bill relating to patents, and made it a special order for next Saturday.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely to the petition of R. WILLIAMS. Printed.

FOREIGN CONVICTS.

Mr. CLAYTON offered a resolution that the President be requested to cause the Secretaries of State and Treasury to communicate to the Senate from their Departments all information relative to the transportation of convicts and paupers into the United States from foreign countries, and what agency their Governments have had in sending them hither. Also, how many volunteer emigrants have arrived within two years past.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to inquire what, if any, legislation is required to prevent Foreign Governments from transporting convicts and paupers into the United States, and also whether any, and what measures have been employed making twenty per cent. insurance for invalid pensioners. Rejected.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to exclude a deserter from the benefits of the bill. Agreed to.

Messrs. DAWSON and STUART occupied about half an hour of time in charging each other with inconsistencies in reference to this and other kindred measures last session.

Mr. SEWARD—The question is upon the adoption of the substitute of the Senator from Pennsylvania. That is objectionable because the principle of the bill and the object to be attained are antagonistical. Volunteers are generally moved by patriotism, and are generally more meritorious than soldiers of the line. They leave their occupations for the emergency at a great sacrifice. Such were the Plattsburg volunteers, from the States of Vermont and New-York, in the War of 1812, for they left their occupations and devotedly gave themselves up to the service of their country. Now, to discriminate against such as these is to discourage the militia—the most important institution of free countries. We must always have a small standing army, but at an expense of republican principles and risk to republican institutions.

Mr. STUART said: The donation is too large in amount. If we pay at all we should pay what we owe and not reduce our debt by an unjust descrimination. The Secretary of the Treasury, five years ago, said no revenue could be expected from the public lands for eighteen years. On that hint I supported the Homestead principle. The lands must go either for a homestead, for internal improvements or education. If the Treasury is never to get any benefit from the lands this bill is the best disburser thereof that suggests itself to me. I don't believe the bill will injure the new States as Mr. STUART supposes. Speculators are disinclined to operate on a falling market. A portion of these lands will go to persons who served in the war, and another portion to their widows and children, and if the lands decline in value, as Mr. STUART supposes, there will be no chance for speculation. If it affects the prosperity of the new States it will be only temporary, for they will find their lands settled in proportion to their reduction, and with such settlement their revenue will increase. Under these circumstances I shall vote for the bill as it now stands and against the substitute.

Mr. BRODHEAD's substitute was then adopted, and Mr. WELLER's amendment revived and agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment to place the widows of the revolutionary soldiers on an equal footing with the Indians, and offered an amendment to that effect, but Mr. BRODHEAD dissented.

Mr. HUNTER said he was instructed by his State to vote for the revolutionary relics, but he was afraid of overloading the bill.

Mr. BUTLER said this was merely a proposition to put the widows of the war of the revolution on an equality with the widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812. Adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. FOOT advocated the claims of the Plattsburg Volunteers, and an amendment incorporating them was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN tried to incorporate the Aroostook soldiers; but

Mr. STUART said if this were done, the soldiers of the Patriot, Wolverine and Mormon Wars would apply.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied, advocating his amendment.

Mr. WELLER opposed it.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, hoped Senators would not try to extend the provisions of the bill further.

Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment was then rejected.

Mr. BADGER advocated an amendment to bring in all the volunteers of all the wars of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER moved to give one hundred and sixty acres to the widow of each revolutionary soldier. Adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. FULLER introduced a bill amending and consolidating the Navigation, Revenue and Collection laws. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

On motion of Mr. CUTTING the Senate bill granting a Register to the bark *Collins*, under the name of *Lilly of New-York*, was passed.

Mr. SEWARD was allowed, by unanimous consent, to make a few remarks. He referred to the petition presented by him, asking for the establishment of a Navy-yard at Brunswick, Ga. This subject was sent to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and nothing has been heard of it since. He wished to know whether standing Committees have the right exclusively to control the business of the House, and make their rooms the graves of all measures referred to them. At the last session three millions of dollars were appropriated for building six first-class frigates. The relations of this country towards Cuba seemed to require this provision; and the President sent in a Message on the subject, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it now sleeps, notwithstanding the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. BAYLY, said it excited his admiration. He wanted the country to know that the Committees manage business more than the House. Two-thirds of it is manufactured by the Department and the House required to endorse it. He made no charges of corruption, but the tendency is evil. Standing Committees are not judges of what the country wants—they should either report favorably or unfavorably on the matter submitted to them, and let the House take definite action.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House voted on motion made yesterday to reconsider the vote by which the Pacific Railroad bill was referred to a Select Committee, and to lay that motion on the table. Decided in the affirmative by a majority of one.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the French Spoliation bill. Mr. BAYLY said this subject had been reported on for half a century, almost always favorably. It has passed both Houses frequently, but not at the same session. He intended to move for a substitute for the House bill, that of the Senate, providing for the appropriation of $5,000,000 from the Treasury, and the appointment of a solicitor on the part of the Government, to appear before the Board, to see that justice was done. The subject was one in respect to which the best intellects of the country have been exhausted—MARSHALL, GILES, LIVINGSTON and WEBSTER. He would not include the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. BENTON, who was present. He could not class him with the dead. [Laughter.] The bill is unusually well guarded. The mere presentation of a claim to the Board releasing the Government from every obligation except the payment of the amount awarded.

Mr. ORR inquired what is the probable aggregate amount growing out of spoliations.

Mr. BAYLY—That is to be ascertained by the Board. The five millions are to satisfy all claims.

Mr. HIBBARD—It has been estimated that the claims are between thirty and forty millions dollars, without interest.

Mr. BAYLY—I don't believe any such thing; I believe five millions will satisfy all claims, if not, the amount is to be divided pro rata.

Mr. HIBBARD—Will we not commit ourselves to thirty or forty millions.

Mr. BAYLY—The claimants are willing to take the five millions in full discharge.

Mr. CUTTING—I have been requested to state, by my friend from Massachusetts, Mr. APPLETON, that according to the best information and estimates, the total amount of claims is between ten and twelve millions of dollars, without interest.

Mr. ORR contended if there were any obligation on the part of the Government to pay any of the demands, it is under obligation to pay all. This bill was but entering a wedge. The proposed restriction in the bill would not operate as such. When the five millions are expended, other bills will be passed, until thirty or fifty millions of dollars shall be drawn from the Treasury. He was opposed to the bill altogether.

Mr. CRISFIELD briefly called attention to the circumstances under which the Government became liable for the payment of spoliations.

Mr. CRISFIELD then concluded of an anecdote: Two men went to settle with their landlady—one reduced his bill fifty per cent on the grounds of over-charges, the other said his bill was not half enough, and as the good woman floated it up accordingly—but without settling, the men ran away. [Laughter.] This was the worst kind of pay; gentlemen are serious to make out a larger claim of forty or fifty millions, but will not pay the smaller one of five millions.

Mr. HIBBARD—I only stated the estimate. My own opinion then is nothing due.

Mr. CHANDLER—The gentlemen admits he is in the category of the last person I referred to, and will not pay anything. [Laughter.] Within the past year, this Government, finding itself unable to fulfil the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, paid Mexico Ten Millions of Dollars to be released from its obligations. And now, when a case is presented of a similar character, the gentleman from South Carolina discussed ethics. In the opinion of WASHINGTON, a good motto for individuals as well as Governments, is "Honesty is the best policy." The claims should be paid without longer delay.

Mr. KETT said, the mist of fifty years has clouded the question. He would not put the appropriation on the score of charity, but would it not be right for the country to take the side of liberal justice? Is not something due? If the amount were only half a million would not gentleman vote for it? Was it not a fair compromise to give five millions, in full for a release of all obligations? With such a provision he would vote for the bill. The Committee rose.

Pending the consideration of a resolution to close the debate on the French Spoliation bill in two hours, the House adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

THE RAILROADS OF THE STATE.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

FOR THE YEAR 1854.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 23, 1855.

The proceedings of the Legislature to-day amount to little. In the Assembly the Temperance Bill came up, as a Special Order, and the discussion upon it was at once commenced. When it will end it is not easy to predict. This morning the opposition to the bill developed itself in the shape of amendments to details of the first two sections. They amounted to little and will probably all be rejected when the bill comes before the House, even if they should be passed in the Committee of the Whole. This morning the whole session was spent in a noisy wrangle about the *per cent.* of profit which the agents who are permitted by the bill to sell liquor, should be allowed to make. After a long onset they finally fixed upon *twenty-five* per cent. as about the proper mark. And this was the whole result of the first day's debate.

In the Senate on Monday evening, in consequence of the continued absence, from prolonged illness, of the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. J. R. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca, was elected President *pro tempore*, Mr. W. is one of the oldest and most experienced members of the body.

It seems that WM. TELL POUSSIN, who made some noise in this country as French Minister, a few years since, intends to acquire a permanent interest in the country. At all events, I infer so, from the fact that notice was given of a bill to allow him to hold real estate.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution calling on the Commissioners of Emigration to report facts in their possession concerning foreign criminals shipped to this country by foreign Governments. This is an important matter, and ought to receive the prompt attention of the General Government.

I learn that Mr. RAYMOND is considerably better to-day, and will probably be able to resume his duties within a few days.

The State Engineer's Report on the Railroads of the State, which was sent in to-day, is an able document, and well worthy your attention. I send you a copy.

J. B. S.

Interesting Report from the State Engineer on the Railroads of the State.

Within a few years the Railway interest has become one of the most important in this country, not only on account of the large pecuniary investments which have been made therein, but also on account of the effect which its development has had in increasing the value, and changing the relations of property, trade and commerce, and in modifying the social conditions of our people.

These varied interests and the new circumstances which have been called into existence by the vast and rapid expansion of the Railway system, have required additional legal enactments, from time to time, but the same supervision and restraints of law which are considered necessary to guard and protect public interests have not been imposed upon this one to an extent commensurate with its increasing importance.

Almost the entire passenger travel of the country, and the mail service, are now performed by Railroads, while at the same time the advantages which they afford for the conveyance of some classes of freight exclusively, and of others in part, have rendered them one of the most important elements in our social progress, and have made it still more important to secure, in their construction and management, all of the advantages to which the public are entitled by the surrender of a portion of their primary rights.

The Railroad Corporations, in which there is a larger investment than in the Banks over which the law exercises supervision, are permitted to control an immense amount of capital, and interests of the greatest magnitude, with no other check than is afforded by an annual statement of their affairs, notoriously incorrect, and in many cases made so systematically, for the purpose of concealing from the stockholders and the public, violations of law and want of fidelity to their trusts.

The present appears to be the most fitting time to investigate the errors of the past and to suggest remedies against their recurrence; for in the general depreciation of this interest, and in the doubt which now exists in many minds in regard to its success, admonitions and suggestions will be considered which would have been wholly disregarded in more prosperous times.

The existing laws have devolved upon no other Department of the Government, except this one, any duty connected with our railroads, and, therefore, I may be pardoned for extending my remarks and investigations to subjects which do not strictly belong to my profession.

One of the best guarantees for the faithful performance of duty that can be given to the public and the stockholders by railroad managers, is to render, at frequent intervals, full and accurate statements of the results of the operations of the works, and the manner in which these officers have discharged their trusts.

It is not difficult to demonstrate that the publication of such ample statements does not, in the long run, injure the interests of any corporation, and that it is the most certain security against malversation in the administration of its affairs.

Under the General Railroad act of 1850, each of these corporations is required to make an annual report to the State Engineer and Surveyor, in the form prescribed showing its financial condition and cost; its length and other characteristics; the business done during the year and the expense thereof; a statement of the receipts and payments, and a list of accidents which have occurred, involving injury to life or limb; and this officer is required to arrange the information thus furnished, and submit it, together with the reports, to the Legislature.

It was evidently the intention of the Legislature, in requiring these reports to be submitted to the State Engineer, that he should give them such examination as would enable him not only to determine whether they had been made in conformity with law, but also to furnish the Legislature with such deductions therefrom, as he was enabled to make from his more intimate and professional acquaintance with the subject.

My predecessors have all complained of the evident and well known intention which these reports from the Railroad Companies contain, and in submitting the present Report, I take this opportunity to express my conviction, derived from an examination of them, of the value which they have been accustomed to attach to the Reports of Railroads in other States, and from my own experience, that no reliance whatever can be placed upon any general conclusions as to the cost or profits of Railroad transportation, as exhibited by these Reports, while many of them contain errors, which cannot be attributed even to carelessness. In the following pages I shall have occasion to point out some of these errors.

While the State has thus lost this class of correspondence free from the supervision and restrictions which she has imposed upon other great interests, and has only required from them annual statements of certain portions of their affairs prepared by their own officers, it will be seen that this simple duty has been frequently omitted or reluctantly and imperfectly performed, and that others have refused to comply with the requirements of publishing the true state of their affairs.

In the last annual Report from this Department, it was stated that several of the corporations had not made the annual reports required by law. Among these were two, upon which the most responsible friends have since recently discovered. If the State Engineer or some other public officer, had been authorized by law, to compel the submission of these reports, and had also been authorized to investigate their accuracy, it is very certain that the frauds would have been discovered at an earlier day, and that not improbable that the mere existence of such authority would have limited the extent of those frauds, while its exercise would have prevented their consummation, wholly, or in part, and have thus saved the innocent stockholders from immense losses, and the monetary confidence of the community from severe shock.

Much discussion has been had on the classification of the expenditures between the accounts for operating and reconstructing railroads, and it has been questioned whether the express language contains sufficient allowance for the renewal of the depreciation of the works.

The classification of every new line of road will continue to involve some amount of confusion. Some years are required to bring the cost of the road, the equipments, the additional side tracks, depots, buildings, and equipments.

The cost of these items is a legitimate charge against construction.

It has also been found that an annual expenditure is required for several years after a new road has been opened, for the purpose of restoring the slope of the cuttings, embankments, and drains, and of perfecting the works.

Until the cuts have been made, the embankments built and the water-ways opened for some considerable period, the necessary slopes and dimensions cannot in all cases be determined; and hence, during their construction, they are usually made of the least dimensions, and must subsequently be enlarged, modified and protected in many places.

It has been questioned whether the expense of these items is a proper charge to construction or to the cost of operating.

It will be observed that the items of cost above mentioned have been spoken of as arising from *incomplete* construction, and as of annual occurrence for only a limited period—say for three or four years—and that they differ materially from expenses which are for nearly similar objects, but which are dependent upon the use of the works, or which arise from the natural decay, and arise from those which are of annual occurrence, without limitation to time.

The latter are all evidently charges which belong to the cost of operating, while the former may, with strict propriety, be charged as capital; and in estimating the cost of Railroads, and the anticipated revenue and dividends, both of these classes of items must be provided for.

It may be remarked, in this connection, that these charges against construction arise mainly because railroads are opened for use before they are properly constructed.

It will be observed that none of the returns of the Railroad Corporations of the State comply with the law in stating the amount of depreciation of the works and rolling stock. The returns of the railroads of Massachusetts, in most cases, show a small allowance made for the depreciation of the iron rails, engines and cars.

It is contended by many skillful managers, that if the works and rolling stock are kept in thorough repair, they are in as good condition at the end of each year as they were at the end of the preceding year, and therefore there can be no depreciation.

The difficulty lies in determining the *fact* whether the repairs have been kept up in this thorough manner.

The expense for repairs of iron rails, (after allowing for the value of the old material,) is equal to the cost of an entire renewal once in fourteen years; that for crossties to a renewal once in eight years; for wooden bridges, once in one years; and for wooden stations once in thirty years. This deterioration may be represented in another form by stating it as equal to from two to four per cent. annually on the whole cost of the Road.

An examination of the reports for several years past will show that no such allowance for depreciation could have been included in the expenses of maintenance of the way and works of our railroads; and as all our roads have kept their disbursement accounts open, it is not unlikely that a portion of the expense of depreciation has found its way into this account. An allowance of one per cent. per annum on the whole cost of the roads in this State would, in my opinion, be required to make up the outstanding in the report of the proper allowance for depreciation.

Railroads are subject to one item of expense which I have never seen directly stated, viz.: the necessary substitution of improvements in the way and works before the original ones have been worn out by use.

In manufactories, many substitutions for the machines used in labor-saving processes must be made to enable the manufacturers to compete successfully with their rivals, using such improved forms of machinery.

We observe that on our rivers and lakes companies are compelled almost every year to lay aside a steamer that was considered a "floating palace" a few years before, and build a new one, still more magnificent, to enable it to compete successfully with its rivals. The Railroad, considered as a machine, is of recent invention. Its power, capacity and endurance have not even yet been fully ascertained. As the two former are developed, the substitution of improved forms for increasing its efficiency, either in capacity, speed or economy, becomes necessary; and these substitutions are more extensive than they are in other machines of older date and use.

A brief statement of some of the most prominent of these substitutions may be alluded to before an opinion is expressed of the allowance necessary to be made to the expense of Railroads under this head.

The superstructure of some of the earlier of the modern Railroads, was made by placing a thin flat bar of iron on longitudinal timbers, which rested on stone blocks, protected from displacement by frost by filling the trenches below them with small broken stones. In some cases the iron bar was placed on continuous stone sills.

The first change made was the substitution of bars of greater thickness; then succeeded the H rail, of nearly the present form, weighing fifty pounds per lineal yard, resting on longitudinal sills. Subsequently the weight of the iron rail was successively increased to sixty, seventy and seventy-five pounds; cross ties were used, which were placed on longitudinal sills; and finally these sills were removed and gravel ballasting substituted.

The first cars used were coach bodies of the ordinary form, placed on four-wheeled frames; afterwards the bodies were enlarged and the form changed; and finally bodies were adapted to contain sixty passengers, placed on two separate trucks, attached loosely to the bodies, so as to permit them separately to adapt themselves to the curves and inequalities of the track.

The motive power at first was horses, and, on steep inclinations, stationary steam power.

The first locomotive engines used weighed but six tons, and these have been successively increased to ten, sixteen, twenty and twenty-six tons; while, on some of the freighting roads, engines of forty tons weight (including the tender) have been introduced.

The foregoing list of changes show how imperfect a machine the railroad was when many of them in this country were first commenced, and how many radical changes have been necessary in the construction of their ways and works.

The present state of perfection in the machine renders it probable that new substitutions of its important and expensive parts will annually become more rare; but yet it may be safely assumed that some expenses of this character will continue to accrue, and must be provided for in estimating the cost of our Railroads or their value as an investment.

The experience of some of the older Railroads for a considerable period, proves that the substitutions of the character mentioned have cost a sum equal to from one to two per cent. per annum on the original cost of the Road.

The interests which call for the protection of the Government are:

First—That of the public at large, in the safe construction and management of Railroads, and in their adaptation to the convenient and economical use for travel and trade; and,

Second—That of the stock and bond holders, in the faithful application of their investments and the management of their property.

Much injury has been caused to both of these interests by the defective construction and premature opening of many of our railroads. The most serious accidents, involving the destruction of both life and property, have been caused by opening them for public travel before they have been fully completed, or when they have been imperfectly built. The public have no means of ascertaining the condition of these works, and are compelled to jeopard their life and property upon them, without any assurance that their safety has been provided for by secure structures and vehicles, sufficient rules and precautions, and judicious and experienced managers and employés.

Before any road is used by the public, it should be subjected, in all its parts, to the careful examination of some responsible public officer, who should also determine whether proper provisions and regulations had been established to prevent accidents.

Under the second head, the same powers of supervision and examination by public officers should be given, as those which are now extended over other corporations; and authority to compel the publication of full and authentic statements of their condition and operations.

The present depreciation in the Railway interest may be chiefly attributed to the diminished rates of fares and the increased expenditures for operating and enlarging the works.

The charges for transportation have been reduced to

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An examination of the reports for several years past will show that no such allowance for depreciation could have been included in the expenses of maintenance of the way and works of our railroads; and as all our roads have kept their disbursement accounts open, it is not unlikely that a portion of the expense of depreciation has found its way into this account. An allowance of one per cent. per annum on the whole cost of the roads in this State would, in my opinion, be required to make up the outstanding in the report of the proper allowance for depreciation.

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Railroads are subject to one item of expense which I have never seen directly stated, viz.: the necessary substitution of improvements in the way and works before the original ones have been worn out by use.

In manufactories, many substitutions for the machines used in labor-saving processes must be made to enable the manufacturers to compete successfully with their rivals, using such improved forms of machinery.

We observe that on our rivers and lakes companies are compelled almost every year to lay aside a steamer that was considered a "floating palace" a few years before, and build a new one, still more magnificent, to enable it to compete successfully with its rivals. The Railroad, considered as a machine, is of recent invention. Its power, capacity and endurance have not even yet been fully ascertained. As the two former are developed, the substitution of improved forms for increasing its efficiency, either in capacity, speed or economy, becomes necessary; and these substitutions are more extensive than they are in other machines of older date and use.

A brief statement of some of the most prominent of these substitutions may be alluded to before an opinion is expressed of the allowance necessary to be made to the expense of Railroads under this head.

The superstructure of some of the earlier of the modern Railroads, was made by placing a thin flat bar of iron on longitudinal timbers, which rested on stone blocks, protected from displacement by frost by filling the trenches below them with small broken stones. In some cases the iron bar was placed on continuous stone sills.

The first change made was the substitution of bars of greater thickness; then succeeded the H rail, of nearly the present form, weighing fifty pounds per lineal yard, resting on longitudinal sills. Subsequently the weight of the iron rail was successively increased to sixty, seventy and seventy-five pounds; cross ties were used, which were placed on longitudinal sills; and finally these sills were removed and gravel ballasting substituted.

The first cars used were coach bodies of the ordinary form, placed on four-wheeled frames; afterwards the bodies were enlarged and the form changed; and finally bodies were adapted to contain sixty passengers, placed on two separate trucks, attached loosely to the bodies, so as to permit them separately to adapt themselves to the curves and inequalities of the track.

The motive power at first was horses, and, on steep inclinations, stationary steam power.

The first locomotive engines used weighed but six tons, and these have been successively increased to ten, sixteen, twenty and twenty-six tons; while, on some of the freighting roads, engines of forty tons weight (including the tender) have been introduced.

The foregoing list of changes show how imperfect a machine the railroad was when many of them in this country were first commenced, and how many radical changes have been necessary in the construction of their ways and works.

The present state of perfection in the machine renders it probable that new substitutions of its important and expensive parts will annually become more rare; but yet it may be safely assumed that some expenses of this character will continue to accrue, and must be provided for in estimating the cost of our Railroads or their value as an investment.

The experience of some of the older Railroads for a considerable period, proves that the substitutions of the character mentioned have cost a sum equal to from one to two per cent. per annum on the original cost of the Road.

The interests which call for the protection of the Government are:

First—That of the public at large, in the safe construction and management of Railroads, and in their adaptation

[illegible] TRAVELS.

[illegible] of Living—
[illegible] Ladies with Dem-

[illegible] Times-
[illegible], Jan. 19, 1854.

[illegible] downs in everything
[illegible] of the past—its history of
[illegible] ancient art. With
[illegible] It has no claim to the
[illegible] capital," beyond the political
[illegible] which makes Augusta a capital in
[illegible] Austria the seat of Government
[illegible]. In painting, Tuscany can point to
[illegible] interesting artist—her [illegible] BENVOLI,
[illegible], in my eye a distinguished dauber. In
[illegible] she possesses no illustration who is
[illegible] overshadowed by transatlantic superiori-
[illegible]y; in music she can furnish neither com-
[illegible]poser nor executant; in architecture she is
equally deficient; and no wonder, for there is
[illegible] even for a master-builder, as
[illegible] these houses in course of erec-
[illegible] this moment in Florence. There are
[illegible] churches in the city—unfin-
[illegible] fourteenth and seventeenth
[illegible] them unfinished, and because
[illegible] has neither the heart, nor the
[illegible] the ability to complete them.
[illegible] is as touched as the Harp on Tara's
[illegible], in all its branches, seems to
[illegible] the last sleep. Gennom, the last
[illegible] author, whose works I have just
[illegible] through with infinite labor, is inferior
[illegible] vaudevillists in Paris, whose
[illegible] I could call on my fingers. An com-
[illegible] is no merchant prince; in agri-
[illegible] farmer; in finance no wary
[illegible] administration, no political
[illegible], no investigation, no inventive
[illegible]. Italy lived, her life
[illegible] the world still slept; in her
[illegible] put on the semblance of death,
[illegible] hemispheres are waking and
[illegible]

[illegible] how incorrect is the im-
[illegible] caused, that Florence is
[illegible] resigned to a more conven-
[illegible] tedly detail what must be
[illegible] of Americans making a stay of
[illegible] in the city.

There are always in Florence, during the Winter, say from three hundred Americans, comprising, for the most part, of families. There are young men studying the arts, and [illegible] wintering under a sky they suppose to be always blue, and a climate they [illegible] was one of perpetual Summer. [illegible] come to Florence or to Rome, to [illegible] themselves by the contemplation of [illegible] of their galleries, will not proba- [illegible] their time, unless they become [illegible] of artists, and imitators in- [illegible], in which case it would [illegible] to have stayed at home [illegible] in the valley of the Mohawk. But [illegible] a pleasant residence, and to [illegible] and the rules could only serve [illegible] and not as a study, may have [illegible] to wonder, after a trial, where [illegible] obtained its reputation, how it keeps [illegible] and how long it will last. Let us look at [illegible] of Florence under the various [illegible]: *climate, comfort, cost, society, information as to current events, and* [illegible].

[illegible]. You will have noticed [illegible] *Medicus* lately proved that [illegible] of Sebastopol in Winter is [illegible] that of Turin. You will have [illegible] did not say Havana or [illegible], as it would have been quite [illegible] to no more contestation. [illegible] were as bad as Florence, I [illegible] the intervening army. Were the [illegible] here it would have been [illegible] long ago, for it is just now [illegible] fashionably, and the inhabitants say [illegible] is common during the wet season. [illegible] which puddle called the Arno has straddled over its whole bed, and to the ex- [illegible] of mud, must be more poetic than [illegible]. The mountains, not three miles off, are [illegible] covered with snow, except when [illegible] rain washes them or the sun thaws them. [illegible] a matter perfectly well understood by [illegible], that flannels and warm clothing [illegible] are as indispensable here as at Paris, [illegible], or Sebastopol. Nevertheless, [illegible] are constantly arriving here with Sum- [illegible], cabins—gentlemen with wardrobes of [illegible], and ladies with treasures of gauze. [illegible] send back for trunks of furs, or [illegible] for Paradise in Palestine. Winter, [illegible] bona fide Winter, is of that penetrating cold which requires you to dress as warmly when in the house as in the street, inasmuch as the difficulties of procuring sufficient artificial heat by means of fires are, unless you are [illegible] favorably situated and circumstanced, very great. This naturally leads us, as Parson [illegible] used to say, to our second point [illegible]: though Parson MADDER's dis- [illegible] were more apt to have many heads, [illegible] than only two like Janus, [illegible] Cerberus, or four like Vishnu.

[illegible] in Winter seems to depend upon [illegible] of your rooms and the points of the [illegible] they face. If they are small and [illegible], it is not difficult to warm them; but [illegible] and high, and looking to the north, it [illegible] impossible to diffuse a revivifying [illegible] through them. You do the best [illegible], and, fortunately, wood is not very [illegible]. A cheap fuel is found in compressed [illegible] of used-up tan, sold by the curriers, [illegible] its leather-dressing properties are ex- [illegible]. They contain the volume of about [illegible] a brick each, and cost sixteen cents a hundred. They do not furnish an elegant [illegible], and, at best, seem rather to hold [illegible] to receive heat. Coal is rarely used [illegible], such as is to be had, however, at the [illegible]. The fire-places are set deeply [illegible] the wall, and would seem to be contrived [illegible] to warm the next room. The walls [illegible] of stone and stucco; the floors are also [illegible] of stone laid in mosaic, or of tiles laid octag- [illegible]. Happily, carpets, of Italian make, [illegible], are abundant and universal. Still, it seems to be an acknowledged fact, that in Florence, in the Winter, it is impossible to keep warm. Impetuous and impulsive gen- [illegible], upon whom reconnoissances to keep [illegible] are thrown away, would do well to visit [illegible] in December.

The entertainments offered by Florence, [illegible] dining, promenading, visiting [illegible], &c., do not present to me of the high- [illegible] order. The shops are few and their as- [illegible] limited. The principal hatter has [illegible] hats on sale, so that if a head is any way [illegible] or peculiar, it must have its measure [illegible] and wait. If a tailor has 12 patterns [illegible] he considers his stock as offering a great variety of choice. The principal grocer does not keep ground coffee, but will [illegible] it ground for you as a favor, the first visit you make him; but the second time, he declines taking the trouble, but will send home [illegible] any amount of the berry. Writing seems to not to be had; the English stationery pretended, one day, that he did not know what it was. When I told him, he suggested blotting-paper instead—as if a man connected with the press, and who is constantly [illegible] letters for the mail, has the time to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] W. Alexander, Esq., [illegible] the premises, will [illegible] the "Asylum improvement" with [illegible] the sale of which will be appro- [illegible] the support of the widow of an American [illegible] lost in defence of the freedom of the ballot-box at the late election.

Prof. Van Norstrand will lecture to deaf-mutes in the small Chapel of the University.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Governors.

A regular meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held yesterday afternoon. Present, all the members except Governor Ruckman.

A number of unimportant communications were received and acted on. The Special Committee on the subject submitted a draft of a law amendatory of those now in force relating to the support of indigent persons, and the powers of Police Justices to discharge vagrants sent by them to the Workhouse. The report was referred back to the Committee for amendments. The following resolutions were, on motion of Governor Draper, adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Out-Door Poor be authorized to send destitute persons in the Almshouse Department, to such points as they may deem proper, not exceeding the limits of the City, provided they may, in the opinion of the Committee concerning, in their opinion, the obligations or expenditures of the Department, and the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor is authorized to carry the same order to that effect.

Resolved, In order to guard against any and all attempts by persons in charge of the Board of Governors, as well as all others to whom the Institutions are exposed, to commit [illegible] wrongs, or destroy property of any description, belonging to the City and under the control of this Board, the following order is hereby authorized, over the signature of the President and Secretary of the Board:

Notice.—A liberal reward will be paid by this Board for the conviction of any person or persons in any way connected with the institutions in charge of the Board, who either wilfully waste, misappropriate, damage, or destroy, or are in any way concerned in receiving pecuniary consideration for any services or property of the Department not ordered by the Board.

Governor Townsend submitted a number of interrogations to be sent to Dr. Sanger, Physician of the Penitentiary Hospital, for detailed information relative to the number, &c., of syphilis and kindred diseases treated in the hospital under his charge. The communication was directed to be sent to the Doctor for a reply.

On motion of Governor Duer, the statement of Coroner Hilton, in reference to the death of John Hanlon, who died recently on Blackwell's Island, immediately after his arrival from Bellevue Hospital, where he had been a patient, was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to report.

Governor Duer moved a reconsideration of the vote passed at the last meeting of the Board, inviting the State Legislature to visit the institutions under care of the Almshouse Department. He did so, he said, because he had observed that the Legislature had appointed a Joint Committee to inspect the public institutions of the County. The sending of an invitation to the whole Legislature, under the circumstances, would, he thought, be an act of discourtesy.

Governor Taylor asked if the invitation had been sent.

Governor Wurz answered that it had been. He had asked the Clerk of the Board in the early part of the week if the letter of invitation had been sent to Albany, and was informed that at the request of the President of the Board (Townsend) and the Secretary (Duer,) it had not been. The Clerk not being willing to take the responsibility of forwarding the invitation, as thus advised, he (Governor Wurz) had done so, and by the report of the proceedings at Albany he had learned that his letter had been received. Even if the invitation had not been sent, the reasons given by Governor Duer for the reconsideration were not to his mind sufficient. If the Legislature had determined to send a Committee to inspect the Department, they (the Board of Governors) had no objection, but would be pleased to have the whole Legislature come down and inspect its affairs.

Governor Duer would like to know by what authority Governor Wurz had so acted. He believed that the invitation should have been signed by the officers of the Board.

Governor Wurz argued that inasmuch as the resolution read "that the Legislature be *and are hereby* invited," &c., he or any other member of the Board, had a right to forward the invitation.

Governor Duer said, that even admitting the legality of Governor Wurz's interpretation, he would still move a reconsideration of the vote. He thought that just at this time, when so many in the City were suffering from want; when the Department was crowded with applicants for relief, who had never applied before, and when the Board had given out more than double the usual amount of coal, and when the Department were asking the Common Council for an appropriation to relieve the poor, it was inconsistent to vote away $1,500, and no doubt more of the public funds, to feast the whole Legislature. The whole plan—that of inviting the Legislature to visit the institutions—was a humbug. No good could come of it. The mere visiting of the Institutions for a few moments, going to Randall's Island where the boys were all prepared to receive them, and then to the other Institutions, did not afford an opportunity to a proper understanding of their management. The visit was a mere gratuitous feast to about half the State; for on such occasions a large number of hangers-on were always sure to be there, calling themselves *attachés* of the Legislature, Reporters, &c. Now he, in common with every member of the Board, was pleased to have with them the regular Reporters, but had no desire for the company of those who falsely represented themselves as such.

Gov. Wurz thought the arguments of Gov. Duer were not sufficient to induce a reconsideration, and as regarded the courtesy of the matter, on which his friend seemed to be so sensitive, he was sure it would be anything but courteous to rescind a resolution of invitation already tendered and adopted. Besides, the laws relating to the City of New-York were numerous and important, and it was advisable that the Legislature should be invited to the City to inspect its institutions, that they might become acquainted with its wants, &c. The expenditure of the mere sum of $1,500 for such a purpose was by no means lavish. He thought his feelings for the suffering were as acute as were Gov. Duer's, but he could not understand why the great City of New York should refuse to spend $1,500 to receive the State Legislature.

After some further remarks, Gov. Duer withdrew his motion.

The requisitions of the week show that on the 20th inst. there were 8,137 inmates in the various institutions under charge of the department.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

Commuters' Meeting at Morrisania.

On Monday evening, January 23, a meeting was held, pursuant to call in the Westchester County *Journal*, of commuters and others, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, at Mr. Spratley's Lecture-room.

On motion, Mr. Wm. F. Renfelt was elected Chairman, and Mr. Henry Spratley Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as stated by the Chairman, was to form an Association and appoint Delegates to act in conjunction with those of other villages on the line of the Harlem Railroad, in accordance with the plan proposed by Mr. Crate, proposed on the 13th, and heretofore published.

Mr. Spratley, of the *Journal*, was in favor of making a commencement and appointing Delegates, as suggested in the resolutions previously passed, notwithstanding the number in attendance was small.

Mr. Spratley thought a lack of energy was manifest, through a diversity of sentiment. The idea of a road with horse cars, to connect with an avenue road in the City limits, would not answer. The true remedy had not been proposed. The truly practicable plan was, to buy stock in the Harlem Railroad Company, and thus control its Directors. The management of the Harlem Railroad is in bad repute. If one hundred new Stockholders were to visit the Directors of the Road in June—if they were to meet—might, at an expense of $16 each, work an entire renovation. The Harlem Road was our only route to the City. The present time of getting to the City could not be maintained. It is said, from good information, that an *exposé* of the affairs of the Company must be made, to insure a better understanding. And that action formed to invite the Legislature to investigating the action of Directors does their special.

Mr. Daniels had no faith in our application road. Citizens of Morrisania could not build a road for Mount Vernon. Grand speculations would not pay. Let us help ourselves and let others join if they wish. The money could not be raised, and if it could, the City could not be reached any quicker or cheaper. We may ruin the Harlem Road and then have no other. The present Board of Directors are not to blame for delinquencies of previous Boards.

He had seen a portion of the report which will be presented to the Stockholders, and that report is startling! It does not show an average, of over five tickets per car in the month of November in the four most crowded trains. He had seen from actual count more than eleven tickets sold per car, and the inference is conclusive that misrepresentations and peculations must exist somewhere. All need watching. He agreed with Mr. Spratley that we must buy stock in the road, manage and watch its government, and change bad servants for good ones.

Mr. Moulin thought no sufficient consideration had been given to the subject of a road from Mount Vernon. He desired the opinion of some practical engineer as to its feasibility. We had no reliable assurance of the success of such a scheme; although he could hope nothing effectual from the plan of buying stock on the road, so great was his anxiety to redress the prospective grievances, he would be in favor of it. He was in favor of associations, in which all should pay a half a dollar per week for the purpose of creating a fund to be placed in reliable hands, either to build another road or influence the Harlem Railroad by the purchase of stock.

Mr. Stillman believed a road from Mount Vernon would not benefit citizens of Morrisania; was in favor of creating an association and a fund by subscription of 50 cents per week, but thought from actual experiment but about three out of twelve would subscribe when the test was applied. He was in favor of a village association, notwithstanding he believed, from conventions with officers of the Harlem Road, that there was no intention of abolishing commutation, but at what price could not be told until the sitting of a new board of directors. He believed the price of commutation would be increased. He proposed that the association and delegates should supervise other town and village matters as well as the infictions of the Railroad Company.

Mr. Spratley moved that two delegates be appointed to meet those from similar associations from other villages in accordance with the resolutions of Mr. Crate, previously alluded to. Lost.

Mr. Heintz thought the idea of building a new road should be dropped, and believed the committees appointed for that purpose were nominated without their consent. He believed these meetings injured the villages.

Mr. Moulin regretted that men of property were not with us in our efforts to obtain our rights. He believed that Associations respectfully presenting their grievances, would meet with respectful hearing. They would never obtain help in any other way. The Association should be formed to check bad men in every position.

Mr. Daniels thought we were more independent then was generally supposed. The old Board of Directors must go, and we can make better bargains with their successors. The Company has learned a lesson not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The Directors know that the interest of commuters is their own. They are aware that we know our rights, and "knowing, dare maintain them." We are as independent of them as they of us. On the New-Haven Road commutors are not in as favorable a position, and it was a shrewd move to endeavor to get us to help build their road.

In answer to a question as to the manner of forming an Association, Mr. Stillman offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient that a village Association, to be called the "Morrisania Village Association," be formed for the protection of the general interests of the inhabitants of the village. Passed.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draw up a Constitution and By-Laws for the governance of the Association.

Messrs. Stillman, Daniels and Moulin were appointed such Committee, with power to call such meeting through the Westchester County *Gazette*.

Little Peddlers.

Since the setting in of Winter hundreds of children in the City have taken to peddling knick-knacks, for the purpose of gathering up stray pennies. Every night, from 7 to 12 o'clock, our office is besieged by apple-peddlers, and nut-peddlers, and orange-peddlers, and peddlers of notions. Sharp-eyed young girls prowl about alone half the night; young lads carry baskets as big as themselves, and do not get them fairly emptied, or their pockets half filled with coppers till well along toward the small hours. No matter how cold the night, these urchins pour in, one after another, to offer their wares for sale. They throng in the Railroad cars, in the vestibules of the theatres, at the Hotels, and even at the sacred portals of the Opera-House. It is a precarious way to get a living. Yet some of these little people make money where some of the lazy Park orators would fold their hands and threaten to starve.

Farm Produce in the City Markets.

The retail Market prices this week show scarcely any variation from the rates of ten days ago. The City is well supplied with comfortable things for the table. The supplies of Game and Poultry are large. Eggs sell at four for a shilling—so that if the farmers in the country can but persuade their hens to lay, by giving them liberally of charcoal and lime, the expense and attempts at moral suasion will pay. Eggs are eggs, just now. Cattle being scarce and high, the prices of meat, unfortunately for the Poor, remain extravagant. Pork is most plentiful; the Erie Railroad barges coming in daily, full-freighted with the swinish multitude.

The Unemployed.

The workmen engaged by Commissioner Purdy, were laboring yesterday in the Park, removing the ruins of the City Hall. The gangs of discontented people who looked on wistfully were quiet. Several hundreds of persons congregated in and about the Park during the day. The meetings on the steps however, have subsided, and the orators who entertained audiences daily, have entirely disappeared from the public gaze.

The Kyle Case.

The case of the Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* Alexander Kyle, which was to have been heard in the Superior Court Special Term, before Hon. Judge Duer, yesterday, was postponed until to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., in consequence of the non-appearance of the parties.

Launch.

J. A Westervelt, Sons & Co. will launch from their yard, at foot of Seventh-street, East River, on Thursday, at 2 P. M., the steamship *Arago*, of 3,000 tons, for the New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company.

☞ Among the passengers by the *Baltic* that sails to-day for Liverpool, is Mr. Cyrus W. Field, merchant, of this City.

☞ Rev. F. W. Graves has declined the call of the Sixth-street Presbyterian Church of this City.

The Knickerbocker Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the proceedings of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the Knickerbocker Bank, you have made an error, wherein you state that I testified that the President of the Bank knew of the over-draft of Mr. Hopper Mott, and that I had told him of it.

No such testimony was given by me, nor could it have been, because I never spoke to the President upon the subject until after the suspension of the Bank, nor have I any reason to believe that the President knew of the overdraft until after the suspension.

Will you please have the kindness to make the correction necessary, by publishing this card.

WILLIAM DARROW.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 19, 1855.

A Legacy.—Col. Alexander W. Brandon, who served his country in the late war with Great Britain, and in the war with the Creek Indians, died in Salisbury, N. C., on the 26th ult. He left a legacy of $3,000 to Davidson College in that State.

LONG ISLAND.

The Liquor Law in Brooklyn.

Mr. Edward Metzger, keeper of the King County Hotel, East Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) was yesterday arraigned before Justice Darrin, R. Smith, on a charge of violating a State law by selling ardent spirits without a license. He waived an examination, and gave bail for his appearance for trial before the Court of Sessions.

The same party immediately thereafter was arrested on another charge—that of violating a city ordinance by selling liquor on Sunday last. He was taken before Justice Blachley, when the case was adjourned over till this morning, when it will be disposed of.

This is the same individual who made such strenuous resistance against the enforcement of the law last year in Williamsburg by Mayor Wall. He will find more than his match in the contest with the present Mayor of Brooklyn, who says that the laws must and shall be enforced at all hazards.

The Case of J. N. T. Tucker.

This person, who, it will be remembered, was tried at the last term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in Brooklyn, for the murder of his own child, and in whose case the Jury could not agree, was yesterday brought before Judge Moore on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded on the ground of insanity. A. R. Hadley, Esq. appeared for the prisoner, and R. C. Underhill, Esq., District Attorney, appeared on behalf of the People.

As to the insanity of Tucker, eminent physicians were examined—Drs. Boyle, Griscom and Dr. Scoville, of the State Lunatic Asylum. They considered his insanity beyond a doubt.

After hearing argument the Judge said that he would reserve his decision for the present, and Tucker was remanded to jail.

Trial of Election Rioters.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, ex-Alderman Wilson, of the Eighth Ward, Dennis McGuire, Thomas Ryan, Dennis Ryan, James Ryan, Edward Friel and James Dillon were placed upon trial for being concerned in a riot at the Eighth Ward polls on the 7th of November last. The accused were defended by ex-Judge Morse and Hon. H. C. Murphy. The case occupied the attention of the Court all day, and the prisoners were acquitted by the Jury. There are several other indictments pending against the same parties, about the same affair, which will be proceeded with this morning.

City Surveyors.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as Surveyors in Brooklyn: Willard Day, George H. Day, Roswell Graves, Richard Butt, Silas Lud-lam, J. S. Stoddard, Tunis J. Bergen, L. N. Vibbard, Alfred Rolfe, John Rolfe, S. A. Beers, J. Whitman, S. W. Field, L. L. Bartlett, Wm. Morgan, J. V. Messerole, P. G. Van Alst, J. P. Morgan, J. G. Morgan.

Proposed New Ward.

A portion of the residents of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, have petitioned to have a part of that Ward set off as a new Ward, to be called Nineteenth. It meets with but little favor with the outsiders.

For the Poor.

An entertainment will be given at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening for the benefit of the Tenth Ward Poor.

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

Bill for the Better Protection of Health and Life on Board of Them.

A bill for the better protection of life and health on board of passenger ships.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all vessels, whether of the United States or of any other country, when employed in transporting passengers (other than cabin passengers) between the United States and any foreign country, or between any port of the United States on the Atlantic Ocean or its tributaries, and any port of the United States on the Pacific Ocean or its tributaries, shall have at all times on the upper deck a clear space or promenade, exclusive of the houses, structures, masts, or other portions of the vessel, for the use of such passengers, for air and exercise, of such superficial extent (according to the number of passengers) as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe; and the whole upper deck of such vessels shall be clear of cargo, luggage, freight, or stores of any kind or description, except a supply of not more than three gallons of water for each passenger, (to be carried in tanks upon such deck,) and provisions for not exceeding two days' supply for such passengers.

And no vessel employed in transporting passengers shall take on board at any foreign port or place, to be brought or conveyed into the United States, or the Territories thereof, or shall take on board, to be carried or conveyed from the United States to any foreign port or place, or between any port of the United States on the Atlantic Ocean or its tributaries, and any port of the United States on the Pacific Ocean or its tributaries, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of the tonnage of such vessel, to be estimated according to such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, so that it shall represent, as near as may be, the actual displacement of water by such vessel.

And no vessel thus employed, sailing from any port of the United States for any foreign port, or from any foreign port for any port of the United States, which shall leave the last port whence such vessel shall sail after the 1st day of October in any year, or before the 1st day of April in any year, shall take on board, or convey, more than one passenger for every three tons of the tonnage of such vessel, estimated as aforesaid; but the restriction of the number of passengers in this section contained shall not be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such vessel. There shall be provided on board of every such vessel, under cover, and properly protected from the weather, at least one safe and convenient privy or water-closet, to be maintained in a serviceable condition throughout the voyage, for every forty of such passengers, for the exclusive use of such passengers, (other than cabin passengers;) and the proper proportionate number of privies or water-closets for female passengers shall be distinct and separate, and at a distance from those for the male passengers. Every ship or vessel employed in the transportation of passengers shall be provided with a suitable and well-supplied medicine-chest. The spaces appropriated for the use and occupation of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by freight, stores or other goods, (not the personal luggage of such passengers,) shall be in the following proportions, viz.: In case such passengers be carried upon one deck only of such vessel, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck for each and every passenger, if the height or distance between decks shall not be less than seven feet; but if the height or distance between the decks be less than seven feet, then sixteen clear superficial feet of deck for each and every passenger. In case such passengers be carried upon more than one deck, then upon the upper of the said decks, if the height or distance between decks be not less than seven feet, sixteen clear superficial feet; but if the said height or distance be less than seven feet, eighteen clear superficial feet of deck for each and every passenger occupying such deck. And upon the lower of the said decks, if the height or distance between decks be not less than seven feet, eighteen clear superficial feet; but if the said height or distance be less than seven feet, twenty-two clear superficial feet of deck for each and every passenger occupying such deck. No passengers shall be carried upon the "orlop deck," nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet; nor shall passengers (other than cabin passengers) be carried in three deck ships upon more or other than the main deck and the deck immediately below it, nor being an orlop deck; and in two-decked ships or vessels, other than upon the main deck, and in permanent deck-houses on the upper or spar-deck. And the clear superficial space on deck for each passenger herein mentioned, shall be exclusive of the space occupied by berths; but should it be necessary for the safety or convenience of the vessel that any portion of the cargo, or any other article or articles, be placed or stored on any of the decks or cabins appropriated to the use of the passengers, the same shall be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose, with a proper exterior surface, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel; and the place or space thus occupied shall not be deemed part of the space allowable for the use of passengers, but shall be deducted therefrom in the computation of the number of passengers which such vessel may carry.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers (each of two tiers) of berths upon each deck or platform appropriated for the use of passengers other than cabin passengers; and the distance between the floor on lowest part of the berths, and the deck or platform immediately beneath, shall not be less than six inches. The berths shall be well and seamanly constructed, separated from each other by substantial partitions, and shall be at least six feet in length, and two feet in width, and no berth to be occupied by more than one passenger; but double berths of inches the above width may be constructed, each of which may be occupied by no more and by no other than two women, or by husband and wife, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by two men members of the same family.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign

	If the vessel be propelled by sails alone.	If the vessel be propelled wholly by steam-engines of not less power than one horse to every one hundred cubic feet of the space allowed for engines in tale of sails.
For vessels sailing between any port or place on the eastern or Atlantic coast of the United States, including the ports of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico and any port or place in England, Ireland or Scotland, (including the islands adjacent thereto, or in France:		
For vessels clearing out and sailing between the 16th day of January and the 14th day of October, both days inclusive.	70	40
For vessels clearing out and sailing between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of January, both days inclusive.	80	45
And any of the German ports in Europe...	91	49

For vessels sailing between any port or place in the United States, and any port or place in Europe not abovementioned, or in the West India islands, or on the Gulf of Mexico or Caribbean Seas, or on the east coast of South America, north of the parallel of ten degrees of north latitude, or the Bermuda Islands, in the ratio of one day for every forty miles of distance, if the vessel be propelled by sails alone; and in the ratio of one day for every eighty miles of distance, if the vessel be propelled wholly by steam engines of not less power than after the rate of twenty horses to every one hundred tons registered tonnage, or by such steam engines in aid of sails; and for vessels sailing between any port or place in the United States, and any other port or place not above mentioned, in the ratio of one day for every sixty miles of distance, if the vessel be propelled wholly by sails alone; and in the ratio of one day for every one hundred and twenty miles of distance, if the vessel be propelled wholly or in part by steam engines, as above mentioned; such distance to be estimated, in all cases, in nautical miles, by the shortest navigable route between the places.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to and irrespective of any provisions of their own which any passengers may have on board, every vessel employed as aforesaid shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, in good order and of good quality, pure fresh water and sweet and wholesome provisions, in quantities proportioned to the number of passengers and the length of the voyage, as follows, viz.: For each passenger for every seven days of the voyage, six gallons of water, two and a half pounds of bread or biscuit, not inferior in quality to navy biscuit; one pound of wheat flour, two pounds of oatmeal, two pounds of rice, two pounds of peas or beans, two pounds of potatoes, half a pound of sugar, two ounces of tea, or four ounces of cocoa, or of roasted coffee, two ounces of salt, half a gill of vinegar, one pound of salt pork, one and a half pound of salt beef, exclusive of the weight of bone.

But articles may be substituted as follows, viz.: One pound of oatmeal for two pounds of potatoes, or for one pound of peas and beans; one pound of peas and beans for one pound of oatmeal, or for two pounds of potatoes. Smoked pork or bacon may be substituted (to the extent of one-half the required quantity) for salt pork; and smoked beef may be substituted (to the extent of one-half the quantity required) for salt beef; or good preserved meats may be substituted for salt beef, pound for pound.

In case any vessel shall have sailed direct for the United States from any port in Great Britain or Ireland, or from Bremen, or from any other port in Europe, where, by the laws of the country from which such vessel sailed, any other or different amount and description of provisions is required than that above mentioned, it shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the requirements of this section, if the amount, quality, and description of provisions required by the laws of the country whence such vessel sailed shall have been placed on board such vessel for the use of such passengers in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and shall have been distributed to such passengers as required by this act: *Provided*, That the amount of beef and pork required by this section shall be placed on board and distributed according to this act, whether required by the laws of such foreign country or not. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be produced of such provisions having been placed on board and distributed, and of compliance in this particular with the laws of the country whence the vessel sailed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any vessel engaged in carrying such passengers be about to sail from any port in the United States, the collector of the port or district whence such vessel is about to sail shall, under general directions to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, cause an examination and inspection to be made, and see that the several requirements of this act are complied with before such vessel shall be allowed to clear. But if any such vessel about to sail upon any voyage, the duration of which, according to the sixth section of this act, exceeds one hundred and twenty days, shall be intended to call at any intermediate port or place during the voyage for the purpose of taking in water, then, upon the execution and delivery of the bond hereinafter mentioned, it shall be sufficient to place on board, at the port of clearance, such supply of water as may be requisite, according to the rate prescribed by this act, for the voyage of the vessel to such intermediate port or place, subject to the following conditions, viz:

First—That the collector of the district or port signify in writing his approval of the arrangement, and certify that the bond required by this section has been executed, which approval and certificate shall be carried amongst the papers of the vessel, and exhibited to the collector of the district or to the United States consul, as the case may be, at such intermediate port or place, and shall be delivered to the collector of the district or to the United States consul, (as the case may be,) on the arrival of the vessel at the final port or place of discharge.

Second—The collector of the port where the vessel clears shall declare the length of each portion of the voyage, as well that to such intermediate port or place as that from such intermediate port or place, to the final port or place of discharge; and shall insert such declaration in the approval, in writing, mentioned in the foregoing condition.

Third—That the vessel shall have on board at the time of clearance, tanks, or water-casks, of proper description and quality, sufficient for stowing the quantity of water required for the longest of such portions of the voyage as aforesaid.

The bond above mentioned shall be a joint and several bond, to be executed in duplicate by the captain or master of the vessel, and by the owner or charterer thereof, (or, in the event of the absence of such owner or charterer, by a good and responsible person in his behalf, to be approved by the Collector of the Customs at the port of clearance,) and also by another good and responsible person, to be approved as above, in the sum of $5,000, to the United States of America, according to such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; the condition of which bond shall be that such vessel shall call at such intermediate port or place as shall be therein named, and shall at such intermediate port or place take in a supply of good, pure and sweet water, so that at the time of departure from such intermediate port or place, such vessel shall have on board, stowed according to the provisions of this act, the quantity of water required by this act for a voyage of the duration prescribed by this act, or declared according to the second condition in this section contained from such intermediate port or place to the final port or place of discharge.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Collector of the port or district from which such vessel shall clear, (as mentioned in the last preceding section,) to certify on each copy of the bond mentioned in such section that it has been duly executed by the obligors named therein; and such certificate, in any courts, and before any magistrate in the United States, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the due execution of the bond by the obligors; and it shall not be necessary to prove the handwriting of the said Collector, nor that he was such Collector at the time of signing it. And if the final port or place of discharge for which such vessel shall sail be within the United States, the said Collector shall send by mail one copy of the bond, certified as aforesaid, to the Collector of the port or district where the final port or place of discharge is situated, and shall transmit another copy to the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall to the Collector at the port or district of departure therefrom; and any failure to comply with the condition of the before-mentioned bond, or with any of the requirements of this act. The Collector to whom such report may be forwarded, shall immediately transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to examine such reports, and, if he deem proper, to order suit to be brought upon such bonds. He shall report annually to Congress all forfeitures of such reports of failure made to him, and shall state in which cases he has, and in which he has not, ordered suits to be instituted upon such bonds.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every ship or vessel transporting such passengers between any foreign port or place and any port or place in the United States, or between any port or place in the United States upon the Atlantic Ocean or its tributaries, and any port or place in the United States upon the Pacific Ocean or its tributaries, to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution notice shall be given as hereinafter directed; provided that breakfast be served between the hours of six and eight in the morning, and dinner between noon and two o'clock in the afternoon. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. And if he shall wilfully or through culpable negligence fail to furnish, cook and distribute such provisions, or to distribute the daily allowance of water, in the manner and quantity mentioned in the notice hereinafter required, the master or captain and owner or owners of said ship or vessel shall severally pay to each passenger who shall, through such omission or neglect of the captain or master, have failed to receive such provisions or water, the sum of three dollars for each and every day he or they may have thus failed to receive such provisions or water.

In case the Mayor or chief municipal officer (by whatever official name or title he may be known) of any city or town in the United States, or the collector of the customs in any district where any vessel may arrive with such passengers, shall, upon investigation, be of opinion that the captain or master of such vessel has wilfully, wantonly, or through culpable negligence, failed to comply with the requirements of this section, he may within — days after the arrival of such vessel, file a certificate setting forth the facts of the case, and his opinion as aforesaid, with the Clerk of the Circuit or District Court of the United States. And in that case, any passenger or passengers by such vessel may sue for and recover the said sum of three dollars for each and every day of failure, as above mentioned, (which sum is hereby declared to be liquidated for the wrong done to such passenger for each day,) in the same way as damages for marine torts and wrongs are now recoverable in those courts; but such suit must be brought within — days after the filing of such certificate as above mentioned. And unless such certificate as above mentioned be filed within the time above mentioned, the aforesaid damages can only be sued for and recovered by action at law, as damages in other cases are recoverable.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain or master of every vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain discipline, and such habits of cleanliness among the passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of order, good morals, health and comfort among them; and to this end he shall establish and adopt such rules and regulations as he shall deem necessary and proper to secure these objects. And he shall cause at least one copy of such rules and regulations, either in print, or clearly and legibly written, and in the English, French and German languages, to be posted up for at least two days before sailing, in some conspicuous place, accessible to such passengers on board such vessels; and shall keep the same so posted up during the whole voyage, and shall furnish a copy of the same, signed by himself, to each such passenger, at or before the time of paying the passage money, or of embarkation, whichever shall first occur; and he shall also attach a correct copy of such rules and regulations (in each of the languages above mentioned) to the list or manifest of said passengers required by this act to be delivered to the Collector of the port or district where the vessel shall arrive. The said rules and regulations shall give notice, explicitly and with precision, of the hours at which, and the manner in which, the several meals will be furnished and distributed to such passengers, and also a bill of fare, mentioning distinctly the provisions to be furnished on each day of the week, and the quantity allowed for each person, or for each mess of a given number of persons; which allowance for each passenger, for each week, shall not be less than the quantity of each article (except water) required by the seventh section of this act to be taken on board for each passenger for every seven days; also stating the quantity of water (not less than three quarts) which will be distributed daily to each passenger.

And the captain or master of every vessel so employed shall have power to remove and separate any boisterous, disorderly, or uncleanly passenger, or any who neglect or refuse to obey his orders, or the regulations of the vessel posted up as aforesaid, or any whose habits are offensive, and tend to the discomfort or injury of the health of the other passengers, from such other passengers, to some part of the vessel by themselves.

And it is hereby made the duty of the said captain or master to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers, and their beds and bedding, to be kept at all times in a clean and healthy state; and to prevent any improper and all unnecessary intercourse between the crew and passengers, and, as far as practicable, without interfering with the proper ventilation of the apartments, and without any compulsory separation of families, he shall cause single and unmarried females to have their berths and sleeping accommodations distinct, remote, and separated by a substantial and well secured bulkhead from the part or parts of the vessel occupied by male passengers, and protected against any intrusion or visiting on the part of the crews, or any thereof.

And all unmarried male passengers of the age of 14 years and upwards shall have their berths in a compartment divided off from the space appropriated to families or to females, or by a substantial and well secured bulkhead, or in separate rooms, if the ship be divided into compartments; but this shall not be taken to require the compulsory separation of boys under eighteen years of age from their families.

If any of the passengers refuse or neglect to comply with, or shall violate any of the rules or regulations which shall have been adopted as aforesaid, and posted up as aforesaid, or any orders given in pursuance thereof, or in the discharge of the duties required of him by this act, the captain or master shall enter in the log-book of his vessel a clear and succinct statement of the particulars of such neglect, refusal or violation; which statement being certified (as to its correctness) by the surgeon of the vessel, if there be one, and by the mate, and by one or more witnesses, either of the passengers or crew, shall be audibly and distinctly read to the person or persons refusing, neglecting, or violating, as aforesaid, in the presence of the witnesses signing such certificate; after which the master or captain may use such moderate degree of force as shall be necessary to insure compliance with his orders, and with the said rules and regulations. And in case any suit, action, complaint, or proceeding, shall be brought against the said master or captain, or any of the officers, crew, or passengers of the said vessel, for or by reason of any such exercise of force, the said certificate so entered in the log-book, signed and witnessed, as aforesaid, and having been read as aforesaid, shall be taken and considered in all courts and by all magistrates having or taking jurisdiction of the subject, as prima facie evidence of justification, and that the conduct of such master or captain, officer, or other person, was legal, proper, and justifiable, and in the exercise of legitimate and necessary duty.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain or master of every ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign port or, place or arriving in any port of the United States from any other port of the United States upon the opposite side of the continent from the port of arrival, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the same time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest (to be prepared in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe) of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; which list or manifest shall particularly and accurately designate the name, age, sex, and occupation of each of the said passengers respectively, together with the town or place and country of their nativity; the country to which they severally belong at the time of their embarkation, and the country, State, or territory of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; the length of the voyage; the tonnage of the vessel; the number and names of the passengers who have died on the voyage, with the dates of their deaths respectively, and the disease or cause of such deaths, with such other particulars as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by general rules prescribe. Also, the amount of passage money or compensation, under whatever name, or for whatever purpose, received from or paid, or agreed or promised to be paid, by, for, or on account of each and every of the said passengers who shall have died on board or during the voyage; which report and list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said captain or master in the same manner as is directed by law in relation to the manifest of cargo; and the neglect or refusal of the said captain or master to comply with the provisions of this section, or the rendering of a false report or list, or manifest, or the wilful omission or misstatement therein of any of the facts or particulars required as aforesaid, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are, or may be provided by law for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo as aforesaid.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every Collector of the Customs to which such report, list or manifest of passengers shall be delivered, shall immediately transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall also, at the request of the Consul or Consular agent of any foreign Government residing within his collection district, furnish to such Consul or Consular agent a copy of the list or manifest of passengers taken on board of any vessel clearing from such port or place, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, and also to the Collector at the port or district of arrival, each vessel clearing from such port or place, bound to such intermediate port or place, that exhibits the papers mentioned in the preceding section; the quantity of water taken on board at such intermediate port or place, and the quantity on board at the time of departure therefrom; and any failure to comply with the condition of the before-mentioned bond, or with any of the requirements of this act. The Collector to whom such report may be forwarded, shall immediately transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to examine such reports, and, if he deem proper, to order suit to be brought upon such bonds. He shall report annually to Congress all forfeitures of such reports of failure made to him, and shall state in which cases he has, and in which he has not, ordered suits to be instituted upon such bonds.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every ship or vessel transporting such passengers between any foreign port or place and any port or place in the United States, or between any port or place in the United States upon the Atlantic Ocean or its tributaries, and any port or place in the United States upon the Pacific Ocean or its tributaries, to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution notice shall be given as hereinafter directed; provided that breakfast be served between the hours of six and eight in the morning, and dinner between noon and two o'clock in the afternoon. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. And if he shall wilfully or through culpable negligence fail to furnish, cook and distribute such provisions, or to distribute the daily allowance of water, in the manner and quantity mentioned in the notice hereinafter required, the master or captain and owner or owners of said ship or vessel shall severally pay to each passenger who shall, through such omission or neglect of the captain or master, have failed to receive such provisions or water, the sum of three dollars for each and every day he or they may have thus failed to receive such provisions or water.

In case the Mayor or chief municipal officer (by whatever official name or title he may be known) of any city or town in the United States, or the collector of the customs in any district where any vessel may arrive with such passengers, shall, upon investigation, be of opinion that the captain or master of such vessel has wilfully, wantonly, or through culpable negligence, failed to comply with the requirements of this section, he may within — days after the arrival of such vessel, file a certificate setting forth the facts of the case, and his opinion as aforesaid, with the Cl

[illegible] to the Senate [illegible] from a Company of [illegible], proposing, for a per [illegible] remove the remaining [illegible] in Hell Gate. A similar pe[illegible] been addressed to the Le[illegible] of this State by the same party, proposing their removal in ten years for half the amount paid for pilotage during that time. The most dangerous of the rocks in Hell-Gate [illegible] are, we believe, well known, re[illegible] Master ROBERT [illegible] to the satisfaction of all [illegible]. These gentlemen, if our [illegible] remember, undertook their important [illegible] without the assurance of remuneration [illegible] Federal or State Governments, and [illegible] energy and perseverance, unusual [illegible] of this City, finished all they undertook to perform under difficulties which would have discouraged any one who labored only for pecuniary reward. We do not know what relations exist between the petitioners and Master [illegible] and RADCLIFF, but unless [illegible] are mutual, those who depend [illegible] of its chief terrors should not [illegible] when the miner ones are to be [illegible].

A [illegible] belief that one or more of the Continental [illegible] of Europe have for some time been [illegible] the United States a Botany Bay —[illegible] to our shores their criminals—has induced [illegible] members of the Senate to institute [illegible] investigation. The Bounty Land [illegible] under consideration. Several amendments [illegible] offered and rejected. A motion to [illegible] one hundred and sixty acres to the widow [illegible] each volunteer soldier, was adopted.

[illegible] the motion of the day previous, [illegible] the Pacific Railroad bill, was reconsidered and laid on the table. The ever [illegible] French Spoliation bill was up again, and [illegible] ineffectual debate was had upon it. Pending a motion to close the debate, the House adjourned.

Our Relations in the Dominican Matter.

Consul and Mrs. CAZNEAU, we fear, will need to come home in mourning. Their treaty with San Domingo, which we did *not* publish some months ago, simply because we did not think the prospect fair of its ever being anything more than a diplomatic fiction—is dead. And all who sincerely [illegible] over it should wear crape for the space of thirty days. The treaty was scarcely entitled to that name,—being, in fact, no more nor less than the terms of the surrender of that feeble sister Republic to our rigorous and exquisitive one, without any consideration. It was meant, of course, to [illegible] the Southern portion of our Confederacy; but, unfortunately, that was the portion which it most lamentably failed to affect in the slightest degree favorably. So that had it weathered the gales of the tropics, crossed the Gulf Stream in safety, and arrived at Washington, it doubtless would have been [illegible] there without compunction—for it [illegible] the impression that the [illegible] in spite of his best, he [illegible] Council, and doing [illegible] more choice as their [illegible].

[illegible] Consul as it treats any other negro, was too large a [illegible] for the Dominican Congress to swallow without choking, so it rejected the whole affair—we are left without a coaling station in the beautiful bay of Samana. Gen. CAZNEAU is distressed, Mrs. CAZNEAU is mortified, and the English Consul, (for, without much doubt, it is that brave representative of [illegible] Lion, Sir ROBERT SCHOMBURG, who wrote or dictated the letters to the London *News*, rehearsing this matter,) is in ecstasies.

President SANTANA has done what he could to secure the treaty's adoption. The correspondent of the London *News* thus relates what he attempted and how he succeeded:

"President SANTANA has taken his first step towards the [illegible] d'état. He summoned an extraordinary session of the Dominican Congress, but, as that assembly apprehended they were to commit suicide upon their position as representatives of the people, and to lay violent hands upon their Constitution, only revised in February last, they showed great reluctance to assemble at the stated period, until they were threatened with peremptory measures. SANTANA's grand reform consists in doing away with a national representation—he assumes the highest authority, it may be said unlimited, assisted by a Council of State of six members. This plan was presented by him to the Chamber of Representatives in a secret session, on the 12th of this month, and the poor members were astounded by his discourse on recommending its adoption, throwing the gauntlet to any one opposing [illegible] that out of seventeen present, twelve voted [illegible] submission to the measure being discussed in Congress, and only five had the courage to [illegible] it. One vote more on the part of the [illegible], and the measure would have been rejected, [illegible] requires the votes of two-thirds of the [illegible] present to bring a measure of such importance [illegible] discussion before the Congress."

[illegible] chance yet for a resurrection of the treaty there. But if it should succeed, with the Dominicans, FAUSTIN I. [illegible] ready to [illegible] the black hordes upon the [illegible] Republic, M. RAYNARD, for France, Sir [illegible] Chargé d'Affaires, and Sir ROBERT SCHOMBURG, for England—the first backed by three French men-of-war and a steam sloop in the [illegible], and the second with a squadron [illegible] of three [illegible]

The French Army.

There has been much question lately as to the strength and numbers of the French Army. The details which we here present are furnished us by one who copied them from the manuscript notes of a proscribed General of France, and may be relied on as a comprehensive analysis of the French Army as organized and employed at the present moment.

The fundamental basis of the French nation's military power is its infantry. It is composed—

First. Of infantry organized in batallions, namely:

Bataillons of Chasseurs de Vincennes	20
Infanterie Legère d'Afrique	3
Total batallions	23

Second. Of infantry organized in regiments, namely:

Regiments of the line	75
Regiment D'Infanterie Legère	26
Regiment of Zouaves	3
Regiments of Legion Etrangère	2
Regiment of Tirailleurs Fures d'Algers	1
Total regiments	106

On the 1st of December, 1854, the following forces were out of France:

FIRST INFANTRY—*Batallions.*

In the East, 7 batallions of Chasseurs de Vincennes	7
Here must be added two more batallions, which have, we are assured, been sent to reinforce, and to operate with, OMAR PACHA on the Danube.	
In Africa, two batallions of the same	2
In Italy, one batallion	1
Total of Chasseurs de Vincennes	11
In Africa, the three batallions of the Infanterie Legére d'Afrique	3
Grand total of batallions	14

SECOND INFANTRY—*Regiments.*

1. In the East: 19 Regiments of the line (which are the 6, 7, 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 39, 42, 43, 46, 50, 57, 61, 74,)	19
7 Regiments of Infantry legére (the 4, 5, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23,)	7
The 3 Regiments of Zouaves	3
The 2 Regiments of the legion étangére	2
The 1 Regiment of African Turks	1
N. B.—To be added 2 divisions sent to the Danube, consisting of 8 Regiments	8
Total of Regiments in the East	40
2. In Africa: 7 Regiments of the line, (45, 54, 60, 66, 71, 72, 75,)	7
Three Regiments of Infantry legére, (11, 16, 25,)	3
3. In Italy: 2 Regiments of the line, (25 and 40)	2
Two of Infantry legére, (14, 21,)	2
Total of Regiments abroad	54
If these total be deducted from the entire force of the army, there will be found, as disposable in France: Chasseurs de Vincennes or d'Afrique	9
Regiments to form from (if wanted) new armies	52

It must be noted that the Imperial Guard is not comprised in that list; and it must, moreover, be observed that the 54 regiments, employed abroad, have their third battalions, which form the dépôts in France. However, these numbers have, in spite of that double reserve, a certain eloquence, and are a somewhat rude reply to the silly declarations of those who insist on the inexhaustible military resources of the Empire. But the numbers tell, also, another tale. There have been dispatched to the East, without the two divisions promised and perhaps sent to OMAR PACHA being taken into account:

In Infantry	64,000
Cavalry	5,000
Artillery	10,000
Sapeurs de Genie	2,000
Marine Infantry	1,800
Landed Sailors	2,000
In all arms, to make up for casualties of all sorts, (at the least)	20,000
Total	104,800

Or, in a round sum, 105,000 men.

All these numbers may be looked upon as somewhat inferior to those really dispatched. The hospital and provisionment services are, moreover, not comprised in them. One hundred and five thousand fighting men! This is three times as many as BONAPARTE had in Italy; three times as many as he took in 1795 to Egypt; twice the number that he led to Marengo. The actual army—thanks to the loose way in which the Allies execute their intentions—thanks, especially, to the stupidity of the Government that sends it in small parties, in small sailing vessels, one after the other, drop by drop, never could assemble more than 23,000 men on the battle-field for any point of attack. In the battle of Marengo, June, 8, 1800, the Austrians had 7,600 horses, the French had but 3,688. General KELLERMAN, whose impetuous charge had, if not a decisive, at all events a very considerable influence in deciding the success of the day, had *four hundred and seventy horses* under his orders. He accomplished afterwards the complete rout of the enemy by pursuing it without rest with these 470 horses, supported by 360 others of the Consular Guard's Grenadiers, and, also, by a reserve of 400 horses under General CHAMPEAUX, thus the total not exceeding 1,230 horses. The Allies had, on the 25th of October, 2,000 horses at least. And what have they done? [illegible] Government in the Councils of the State as [illegible] Cabinet. [illegible] they are the great [illegible] Europe, if we found reinforcements [illegible] and free of all [illegible] in this war against Russia.

Our Railroad Systems.

The State Engineer, in his Annual Report on the Railroads of the State, makes some suggestions concerning their management which cannot fail to be of interest in the present condition of our Railroad system, and which, if made the basis of action, will lead to most excellent practical results. He complains that there is in the State no real practical *supervision* of our Railroads,—that although they are required by law to make reports from time to time, there is no authority to audit those reports, and they are frequently refused altogether or willfully so distorted as entirely to defeat the purpose of the law. The loose system upon which the construction accounts of our railroads are made up,—the lack of precise information concerning the wear and tear of roads, and even of their working expenses,—the dangers and losses arising from the premature opening of roads, &c., are referred to, and special stress is laid on the suicidal, ruinous policy of entering into competition with other lines or with Canals, for freighting and other business, which is done at prices that will not pay the cost. These are suggestions on this very important branch of Railroad management which are well worthy of attention from those who are in any way connected with it. If our great Roads were less ambitious of doing a *large* business, without regard to results, and would seek only such business as gives them a fair return for capital and labor, their stockholders would find reason to be far better satisfied with their management. They could, with perfect safety to themselves, leave their rivals to do all business that remains to be done at *losing* rates. Mr. CLARK notices the improvement that has been effected in the management of the Railroads in this State within the past year, and predicts a permanent advantage from the disasters which have led to it. He closes his report by suggesting the establishment by law of a *Sinking Fund*, for the repayment of the fund debt of each Road,—the fund to be placed beyond the control of the Corporation, and to afford relief from embarrassments and security for the prosecution of such Roads as the immediate necessities of the country require. He recommends, also, the establishment of a *Railroad Commission*, consisting of the Comptroller, State Engineer, and a third person to be elected by the stock and bond holders of the various Railroad Corporations in the State—the Commission to have entire supervision over the accounts and operations of the Companies, and over all accidents on the roads, and to examine every new road and give a certificate of its condition before it should be allowed to be opened for public travel. This is a very important suggestion, and will attract, we trust, the attention and favor of the Legislature.

Mr. CLARK is an eminently practical and exceedingly efficient public officer. He unites to the mastery of his profession, indomitable industry, unflinching integrity and great natural sagacity in regard to all the topics on which he is called to act.

Be Considerate to the Thirsty.

AN "Economical Tax-Payer" writes us rather dolorously, fearing, if the Mayor keeps the Sunday Liquor Law in force hereafter as he has commenced, that some homeless stranger will choke to death, for want of water on the Sabbath, and so our Coroners' bills be unduly increased. We do, indeed lack town pumps, and such a thing as a public drinking-cup is not to be found the City through. The thirsting stranger might essay the Park Fountain; but there he shall find nothing but a circle of bronzed lily-leaves, an inner circle of icicles, and an inaccessible though gushing stream, that just clears the jet through which it is conducted to upper air. In a few—very few—of the hotels, an earthen jar of water may be tapped at the office; but so seldom is it, that if a man were to look for water from the Battery to Grace Church, probably he could not find it in three places where it is not kept simply to dilute the liquor with.

This can hardly be used, however, as an argument against enforcing the Liquor Law, unless it be shown that the cost of opening a hydrant or two, to quench the thirst of the public will cost more than to maintain the army of purple noses and bruised eyes, and the loafers that own them, which are unavoidably incidental to the Sunday Liquor Traffic.

☞ We publish in this morning's TIMES Senator FISH's bill, with a number of amendments, for the better protection of the lives and health of passengers on emigrant vessels. The bill, as amended, is designed, as far as possible, to meet the objections urged by the merchants engaged in the passenger trade, against the bill he presented during the last session of Congress. It will repay perusal.

☞ CHANGARNIER, considered one of the best Generals of France, was asked his opinions respecting the campaign in the Crimea. He replied, "Read KOSSUTH's last speech; there you will find my views expressed more eloquently than I can express them myself." The remark was made to one of France's proscribed military men.

☞ Capt. PATTERSON, of the ship *Magnolia*, from Callao, reports, Nov. 7, Lat. 42.32. Lon. 68.45 W., experienced a severe shock of a submarine volcano, which caused the ship to appear as if running over a coral reef, and so great was the shock that those below ran on deck, supposing the vessel to be ashore.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA.—The United States Mail steamship *Augusta*, LYON, 46 hours from Savannah, arrived yesterday. On the 21st Jan. at 3.40 P. M., 30 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamer *Knoxville*.

[illegible] Extensive robberies seem to be increasing in this City, with a rapidity that shows our thief-takers [illegible] considerably; and [illegible] arrests have been made by Chief MATSELL's assistants, who are generally furnished with information of these crimes long before it reaches the police stations. Since the robberies were perpetrated at the Merchants' Bank, Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s jewelry store, and the down-town silk importing houses in Dey-street and elsewhere, we have two additional ones to record, which are as follows: Just before the time expired for the payment of taxes, without the addition of interest, a daring robbery of some $2,000 in bank notes was committed within a stones-throw of the Chief's Office, and, as yet, the police have been unable to obtain any clue to the depredator. It seems the Porter of a Banking Institution in the Eighth Ward, was entrusted with a package of city money, containing the sum of *twenty-nine hundred dollars*, by the officers and directors for payment of their taxes, to Mr. HARVEY HART, the receiver of Taxes. The porter at once proceeded to the Tax office, and while getting his bills examined and passed by the First Clerk, some of the expert light-fingered gentry, with which our City is swarming, managed to abstract the package from the porter's coat pocket without being detected. The cash, unfortunately, was made up of small bills, rendering it exceedingly difficult to identify them.

Yesterday Officer MARTIN, of the Jefferson Police Office, was successful in recovering some $500 or $600 worth of elegant jewelry recently stolen from the importing warehouse of Messrs. MONTAGUE & VAN EPS, No. 15 John-street. During the last two or three months, gold bracelets, diamond pins, lever watches, &c., to the amount of several thousand dollars have been taken from this firm by a young man whom they employed as book-keeper and confidential clerk. The information being given to Officer MARTIN, he laid his plans to detect the offender, or trace the plunder; and by his skillful management the owners were agreeably surprised yesterday, on receiving intelligence that part of their missing goods were secured. It has since been ascertained, that the clerk has moved in fashionable circles in the City, and that he supported his position by means of these nefarious operations; raising the cash on the proceeds of his robberies at the various pawnbrokers' shops. A few days ago the accused left the store at his usual hour in the afternoon, and, no doubt, fled to parts unknown, as he has never been seen or heard from since. It is supposed the rogue made his way for the South, and Officer MARTIN does not despair of yet effecting his arrest and recovering still more of the property. Among the articles seised were two fine lever watches, with heavy hunting cases, valued at $100 each, which the officer found pledged at SIMPSON's, in the Bowery, for a nominal sum. The stolen property was brought to the Halls of Justice, where the owners identified it, and Mr. JOHNSTON, the property clerk, took charge of it to await further action. Officer MARTIN has worked assiduously in this affair, and deserves great credit for his energy and perseverance in tracing the plunder to some twenty different pawn shops where the absconding clerk had obtained advances varying from $5 to $50.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN MAIDEN-LANE.

A Watch-case Maker Shot—Arrest of the Offender—Intense Excitement.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a murderous affray occurred at the large warehouse, No. 19 Maiden-lane, near Broadway, between two journeymen watch-case makers, named CHARLES WALL and HENRY MASON, which will probably result in the loss of life. It appears the parties in question were at work, with some ten or twelve other journeymen, in the extensive watch manufactory of Mr. JOHN P. CUMMINGS, in the fifth story of the building above alluded to, when a slight quarrel arose between WALL and MASON, and the latter instantly drew a single-barreled pistol, and fired. The ball took effect near the middle of the abdomen, and the man fell to the floor senseless. The blood flowed profusely, and the other employés were frightened to such a degree that they made a speedy exit, and the enraged man was in the act of reloading his pistol, when Police Officers SHANGLE and DELANUNT, of the reserve corps, entered the premises and took him into custody. The wounded man was almost lifeless, and his fellow-associates forthwith conveyed him to the City Hospital, where he was placed under the treatment of a skillful surgeon, who made several unsuccessful efforts to trace the bullet. It is the opinion of the medical gentlemen that poor WALL cannot recover. Meanwhile the offender was conducted to the Tombs and committed by Justice CONNOLLY, to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon WALL. It is supposed that the prisoner was laboring under delirium tremens at the time of the terrible affray.

When officer SHANGLE first entered the workshop he found MASON walking towards the window, looking very wild, with his hands clenched. The officer exclaimed, "What have you been doing?" To which he replied, "Why, Sir, I have been defending myself!" The officer again approached the prisoner and asked him if he had had any harsh words with the wounded man. The assailant trembled and said, "I have not shot anybody;" and continued in a low tone, "They are all against me, and are determined to destroy my life." Finally, the officer remarked, "Well, you must go to the Police," and the reply was, "I want to know what you intend to do with me."

During this time, citizens began to assemble at the premises, and rumors of every kind were afloat in regard to the affair. They were, however, quickly set right by the police officers, and the crowd was immediately dispersed. The sufferer is aged about 35 years, was born in England, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. Our reporter was informed that MASON has always sustained a good character as a quiet and inoffensive man, but of late has taken to drinking, and became delirious. It is the impression of his employer that his mind was considerably deranged when he attempted to sacrifice the life of his comrade.

A further hearing in the matter will take place to-day at the Halls of Justice.

The Poultry Show.

To-day closes the Poultry Show at the Museum. A few hours hurried movement in clearing away the coops, a few sturdy appliances of broom and scrub-brush, and the Museum will resume its wonted interior. The late Musical Congress—Shanghais crowing, turkeys gobbling, ducks quacking, and wild geese shrieking—will have disbanded, leaving the mode of combining the different elementary sounds at the option of the band on the piazza, and the lecture-room orchestra. Varied Wax Statuary, temporarily "mute, inglorious" in their shadowed retreats behind vast Shanghai coops, will stand forth with bold, unobstructed front. The pink-eyed lady with the silvery, silken locks, will be permitted her former extended perambulatory scope. In point of fact, there will be everywhere more room, more comfort, less Babel confusion, less noxious smells, and less visitors.

The poultry show *per se* has been a good one. It has been good, for MARSTON, good for the Society, and good in its numbers one step further towards the accomplishment of the design and intended by the Society. Compared with the previous exhibition the present one has shown a more favorable [illegible] of pigeons taken in any [illegible] of specimens.

[illegible] POSITIVELY THE [illegible] Fancy [illegible] show.—The [illegible] stock [illegible] have [illegible] a chance to [illegible] look the prizes [illegible] easily recognized [illegible] Scott, Mr. C. W. CLARKE, Mr. [illegible] MEETLEY [illegible] noon, and also this evening.

Ward Relief for the Poor.

The movements in the different Wards for the relief of the poor are going forward with marked activity. In the *Sixth Ward*, the Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Mission (Five Points) reports that the number of loaves of bread gratuitously distributed from the 3d to the 20th instant was 17,216. The amount of moneys received from Jan. 4 to the 23d, inclusive, has been $1,908 50; expenditures, $1,016 41; balance on hand, $892 09. The calls for relief still increase. Mr. J. B. CORNELL is Treasurer of the Committee.

In the *Ninth Ward*, the Ward Committee of which Alderman VOORHIS is Chairman acknowledges the receipt of $218 40, being the entire proceeds of Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS' lectures, recently delivered in Bleecker Buildings. The personal attention of the Alderman of the Ward is given to the condition of the suffering poor, and much good has already been accomplished.

Profits of the Charity Ball at the Opera House.

The Ladies' Ball at the Academy of Music, as was expected, proves to have been a profitable affair. Upward of *eight thousand dollars* were realised from the sale of tickets. Of this sum, $7,250 have been distributed in amounts not exceeding $500, as follows;

Mrs. WM. H. JONES, the originator of the Ball, to be disposed of her discretion for charitable objects, (in obedience to a previous vote of the Board of Managers,)	$500
Nursery for Poor Children, St. Mark's-place	500
House and School of Industry	350
Relief and Employment of Poor Women	300
Seamstress' Shirt Sewing Society	250
Ladies' Depository	250
Poor Widows with Small Children	300
American Widows' Relief Association	400
Christian House	300
Sisters of Mercy	400
Women's Prison Association and Home	350
Ladies' Home Mission at the Five Points	300
Mr. PEASE's Mission	300
Sewing Girl's Fund	300
Ladies' Sewing Association of the Eighteenth Ward	100
Eleventh Ward Relief Association	500
Twentieth Ward Relief Association	500
Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards Relief Associations, each $300	1,500
Total	$7,250

The Distributing Committee has had an arduous task to perform in selecting the proper recipients of this charity. It was considered that the widest distribution should be made of the funds, in order that all classes who were needy might be reached and benefited. The residue of the amount of funds realised will be presently distributed, and the Committee will then publish their full report.

It will be observed that each of the Five Points Missions receives $300, and the Christian Home the same amount. Mrs. WM. H. JONES, through whose exertions the project originated, has $500 placed at her disposal to distribute in the most suitable manner.

Organization of the Whig Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Old Men's Whig General Committee was in session last evening at the Broadway House, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. There was a large attendance, and considerable interest was manifested among the members in regard to the election of a Chairman and Secretary for the ensuing year. WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., of the Tenth Ward, who was Chairman of the Young Men's Executive Committee during 1854, was the prominent candidate, and on the first ballot he was chosen to the office by nearly a unanimous vote. Mr. ALLEN is a reliable old line Whig, and when the result was declared, he was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. ARCHIBALD COCHRANE, of the Third Ward, was unanimously elected to the office of Secretary, and the Committee adjourned to meet again early in February.

Mercantile Library Association—Testimonial to Col. Benton.

The lecture which Col. BENTON delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, he refused to receive any compensation for, although the Association requested his acceptance of a check for $250. A handsome service of plate (a silver pitcher and salver) has since been prepared for presentation to him, and will be exhibited at the reading Room in Clinton Hall to-day. The inscription is as follows:

Presented to Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, by the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New-York. December, 1854.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN CREAR. } Committee.

The pitcher bears the names of the officers of the Association for 1854.

Killed by a Butcher's Cart.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a man named JOHN CAMPBELL, an Irishman, 37 years of age, was knocked down and run over by a horse attached to a butcher's spring cart, while passing through Hudson-street, and so badly injured that he died almost instantly. The horse was driven by a boy, going at a furious rate, and after the accident did not stop, but kept on and escaped. In order to ferret out the driver of the vehicle and obtain the necessary testimony, Coroner O'DONNELL postponed the inquisition until 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Death by Burns at Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday morning, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at the Bellevue Hospital, on the body of an Irish woman named BRIDGET CAVANAGH, who died from severe burns, received by her clothes taking fire, a few days ago, at her residence, No. 145 East Eleventh-street. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, as stated by several witnesses.

New Course of Lectures.

At the 29th instant the Mechanics' Society, in Broadway, commence a new Course of Lectures. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. Mr. STORRS and Rev. Dr. ADAMS are to be the speakers.

☞ A pleasant entertainment, to children especially so, is given this evening in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, of which the proceeds go to aid the Home for the Friendless in its charitable labors. An advertisement particularizes.

[Communicated.]

BUFFALO, Jan. 13, 1855.

J. C. Morris, Esq., No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York.

DEAR SIR: You ask about LILLIES' Safe, how they stood the fire, &c. We think we have had a pretty good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 27th of December last, and at that time had one of these Safes in our office and three in our warehouse. The safe in the office was filled with our books and papers. The Safe is uninjured, and everything it contained came out in perfect order. A new coat of paint is all it will want. The Safes in the warehouse have far exceeded our expectations—although the ornaments were melted off, being exposed to the hottest of the fire for several hours—the inside was in perfect order. We are now using this Safe in our new office. The other two, with the exceptions above named, need the loss of a coat of paint, are all right. We can cheerfully recommend them as being far superior to any other Safe we have ever seen for burglar and fire-proof qualities. There is no warping or twisting, and no necessity for a new Safe, as in the ordinary kinds, after having been once burned. Yours, truly, BUEL & MOORE.

An assortment always on hand. J. C. M.

[Advertisement]

REAL LIFE SIZE.—The only real life-size Photographic Portraits [illegible] taken in all [illegible] at the Broadway [illegible] Fulton [illegible]

Marine Disasters.

A telegraphic dispatch received in this City by ELLWOOD WARNER, dated at [illegible], 22d instant, states that the [illegible] was to be owned by S. FREEMAN, of [illegible] and a ship belonging to St. [illegible] wrecked at Liverpool, N. S., in the gale of [illegible]. The ship is supposed to be the *Queen of* [illegible] belonging to Mr. PORTER, of St. [illegible] from Liverpool, N. S., to the West Indies.

A letter to Mr. WARNER, dated Atlantic [illegible] Absecom Beach, states that [illegible] *J. Beckett, of North Carolina*, [illegible] laden with cotton, corn, wheat, [illegible] Sunday night, on the Beach. Also, [illegible] *Ney*, of New-York, loaded with [illegible] south side of the inlet. Also, the schooner [illegible] of North Carolina, but was afterward got off.

The brig *Gen. Marion*, JONES, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, went ashore on [illegible] morning, 20th inst., on the south beach, [illegible] Fire Place, L. I., with rudder [illegible] She is fifteen years old—has [illegible] accounts was full of water, [illegible] saving her. She has been [illegible] running rigging, and expected to get the [illegible] and chains ashore on the 21st.

The schooner *Pearl*, from Newbern, N. C., [illegible] Naval Stores for this City, is ashore at Rockaway, high and dry. She was consigned to BATEMAN & RUDDEROW, of this City.

The bark *Gladiator*, arrived yesterday [illegible] from Havre, experienced a heavy gale from [illegible] N. W., on the 20th instant, [illegible] stove in the cook-house, &c. One of the [illegible] passengers had one of his legs broken during the gale.

Capt. PATTERSON, of the ship *Magnolia*, from Callao, reports, Nov. 7, lat. 42° 32', lon. 68° 45', W., experienced a severe shock of a submarine volcano, which caused the ship to appear as if running over a coral reef, and so great was the shock, that those below ran on deck supposing the vessel to be ashore.

The ship *Sullivan*, MITCHELL, from Charleston for this port, went ashore one mile westward of Fire Island Light on Sunday morning, shortly after 6 o'clock. She left Charleston on the Wednesday previous. Cargo, cotton and rice. She is high upon the beach. She belongs to and is consigned to Mr. GEORGE BELKNAP, of this city.

The report of the bark *Flight* having gone to pieces is entirely an error. From Captain LAND, of the steam tug *Mercury*, who came up from her yesterday morning, we learn that the gale of Thursday did her no damage. It drove her further upon the Beach, so that when she comes off—which will be as soon as she is discharged, she will be got off into the Bay, inside, and then be brought through the inlet. She is perfectly tight, standing up straight, and heads off shore. The lighters that went to her assistance had a rough time of it, but excepting a loss of an anchor and a [illegible] head, rode out the gale in safety.

The brig *Bowditch*, of Portland, from Alexandria, coal loaded, went ashore two miles west of the *Flight* on Sunday morning, and will probably be a total loss. She has bilged and is full of water.

Arrival of the U. S. Brig Bainbridge.

The U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, from Rio Janeiro, *via* Barbadoes, arrived at this port yesterday after an exceedingly rough passage, having put into the latter port for water and repairs. On Sunday night last escaped a violent gale from Southeast and came very near going on the Jersey [illegible] Those on board of her represent her as being entirely unseaworthy.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—*Lieut.-Commanding*—S. S. [illegible]; *Lieutenants*—C. E. [illegible] and [illegible]; *Purser*—THOS. H. [illegible]; *Acting Master*—[illegible] Mitchell; *Passed Surgeon*—[illegible]; *Assistant Surgeon*—[illegible]; *Midshipmen*—WM. S. [illegible], [illegible] Gwinn, Charles Hutchinson—C. A. [illegible]; *Boatswain*—[illegible] Clark—E. D. Mayo.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH.—On Saturday [illegible] CUNNINGHAM held an inquest over the remains of a gentleman who died under circumstances of a most peculiar nature. The deceased was named DAVID THOMAS, and he resided at No. [illegible] street. He was married on the previous evening (Friday,) and retired to rest with his bride, and in about an hour afterwards, found the gentleman in a singular and unnatural position, leading one to think something was wrong. The [illegible] to see what was the matter, immediately on his [illegible] question, and found him breathing his last. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from [illegible] disease of the heart. The deceased was [illegible] neighborhood of sixty years of age.

☞ "Well, Sir, what does he do?"

Boy—"I don't know."

"What have you got on your head?"

Boy—(scratching)—"I guess it's a mosquito bite."

☞ Three feet of snow fell at Quebec on the 18th inst.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the store No. 12 Vesey-st.; also, the second story [illegible] feet in depth, fronting and having an exclusive entrance from Barclay-st., will be rented singly, or they can be connected, making one of the most light, spacious, and commanding stores in the City, admirably adapted for the [illegible] or importing business. The store is shelved and fitted in [illegible] order. Inquire of PERKINS & BOCKHOFF, No. 9 Barclay-st., directly in the rear of the Astor House, or of [illegible] MOULTON, No. 341 Broadway.

COWEN'S CIVIL [illegible].

A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of [illegible] and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. Practical and [illegible]

RADCLIFF'S CRIMINAL [illegible].

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, [illegible] tion of the Justices of the Peace, and [illegible] power and duty of Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. [illegible] tion. By O. L. RADCLIFF.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 420 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Superior toned pianos for $175, $200, and $225; [illegible] as good, and the entire instrument as strong and as durable as those which cost $350. Pianos of every variety of style and price, comprising those of ten different [illegible] among them the celebrated makers [illegible] of [illegible] tave pianos, and the first premium [illegible] pianos of [illegible] bert & Co.'s make (overstrung) of the [illegible] hand pianos at great bargains; melodeons of every style, from five different manufactories. Each instrument warranted. HORACE WATERS, No. [illegible]

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, [illegible] PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a [illegible] books and papers consumed in any of [illegible] tested in accidental fires one hundred and [illegible] For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. [illegible]

The only makers of Salamander [illegible] Co.'s Patents.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED [illegible] lowing goods with [illegible] for the spring trade: [illegible] Parasolettes, [illegible] and Bombazines. [illegible]

JANUARY.—THIS AFFORDS TO [illegible] MUNROE & CO., No. 442 [illegible] portion of their Winter stock [illegible] instrument) at prices to suit the [illegible]

PATENT FIRE-PROOF [illegible] continues to manufacture [illegible] Safe, with Bell's Patent [illegible] Safe (the smaller class, [illegible] Water and Fire-proof.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—[illegible] M. PATRICK is the sole [illegible] Safes, and has [illegible] stock of the above [illegible] Safes, which he offers [illegible] one there believe [illegible]

WEDDING CARDS.—AN [illegible] DELL'S elegantly [illegible] Wedding Cards, [illegible] &c., can be had [illegible] ground, by calling [illegible] the country. [illegible] YANDELL & [illegible]

[illegible] Cortes.
From the London Post, Jan. 22.

[illegible] interesting task took place in [illegible] Spanish Commissioner Cortes [illegible] last. Don LUIS DE MARLARINO, [illegible] professional and possibly capitalist, re[illegible] of [illegible] distinction, made an inquiry of the Government on the subject of the relations [illegible] Minister of State answered in a short [illegible] which the substance is that the Spanish Government would never consent to the sale of Cuba, considering it as a sale of the national honor. The debate was closed by the unanimous adoption of the proposition of Mr. OLOZAGA, who moved that the explanations had heard with satisfaction by the Minister of State.

[illegible] so important a question [illegible] the Spanish Cortes, we deem it [illegible] to translate for our readers the speech of [illegible]

[illegible]—The great importance of the subject, [illegible] refer to your consideration, could [illegible] to occupy the attention of this assembly exclusively in other important discussions. I do not know but my imagination exaggerates the magnitude of this question, and I must confess I long hesitated before taking up the matter. Seeing that one day they [illegible] and none of the [illegible] manifested to us the interesting [illegible] have arisen in reference to our maritime possessions whose loss would cause [illegible] to the rule of nations; seeing, also, [illegible] of our diplomatic relations with the [illegible] to say as if entirely forgotten, I [illegible] to call your attention to these points. I shall [illegible] extremely brief; but even thus I [illegible] the necessity of begging your indulgence. I know [illegible] of politely discussing the diplomatic [illegible] of the country; but if there are inconveniences in such discussions, they have at the same time great advantages; and in my opinion the latter are, as to the present subject, far more considerable than the former. If I [illegible] my honorable friend, the Minister of [illegible] may consider himself within the limits of [illegible] reserve. I hope, nevertheless, that he will be willing to give such assurances as are sufficient to allay the anxiety of the commercial interests both in Europe and America.

Although the majority of the Representatives in this assembly are now beginning their political career, they are not, I feel sure of it, conversant with the state of our Colonial [illegible], and know what are the dangers that threaten our maritime possessions, especially the Island of Cuba. Those dangers come not from the discontent of the Cuban population, though we must agree that they have a right to ask for some political as well as administrative and commercial reforms; those dangers arise from the existence elsewhere of an ambitious monarchy, proud of its absolute sovereignty. A democracy, when it has attained such a height, is scarcely conceivable, imagining that there can be no obstacle to the accomplishment of its ambitious schemes.

I cannot consider as being the cause of the existence of those tendencies the immortal WASHINGTON and his illustrious companions, the founders of the greatest of Republics. Neither do I accuse their worthy successors. I only confess that European Democracy, which, conscious that its hour has not yet come, nor perhaps will ever come, to this Continent, seeks, like ROBESPIERE, a refuge there, and throwing away the legacy of the great WASHINGTON, preaches only war and devastation.

What were the elements which entered in the organization of that expedition which in 1850 and '51 left the American shores to invade the island of Cuba? Only filibusters and other similar characters, led by an unfortunate Spanish general, who, abusing the confidence of the inhabitants, was honored with a commission in Cuba, and afterwards dishonored himself and the Spanish uniform. Those expeditions have, nevertheless, had a most important result—that of showing the elements of discontent we have in Cuba, and impressing the conviction that it cannot be conquered so easily as were the American territories. The punishment which followed those expeditions was indeed terrible, though not unjust; and the energy of the Captain-General Concha guaranteed unimpaired our rich Cuban empire, remaining, at the same time, more ready for his successors the defense of the island.

But now I ask, have those dangers disappeared? On the contrary, gentlemen, perhaps they are now nearer than before. The States in the South of the Union, and also those in the North, covet the annexation of Cuba, each for different purposes, and they take up every subject which is likely to occasion any misunderstanding between our own and the American Governments. The question of the *Black Warrior* claims is present to your minds, and affords a sufficient proof of the truth of these assertions.

The cause of their difference was a very insignificant one, and still its consequences have been such as to make the world believe that the moment had arrived for a terrible conflict between Spain and the United States.

The Government at Washington, as soon as the news of the supposed outrage reached them, sent a Commissioner to Cuba; a small squadron was ordered to cruise in the Cuban seas; Mr. SOULE received instructions to make [illegible] claims for indemnity, though, if what I have heard be true, they [illegible] the removal of all the Cuban authorities who, directly or indirectly had [illegible] in the affair. Sometime afterwards the President sent a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000 in order to provide for the expenses of the impending war. But the commercial cities of the Union, convinced that the real importance of the *Black Warrior* affair was greatly exaggerated, were not at all alarmed, and the wisest statesmen at Washington, hastening their example, resolved to postpone the matter for more mature consideration.

The report of the Commissioner on the *Black Warrior* affair, as we last made known. It stated that the master of the vessel was alone in fault; and it prayed the Spanish Government to remit the sum of $6,000—which favor her Majesty willingly granted. But, has this generous conduct on our part been enough to satisfy the exacting conditions of the American Government? Has the American Minister ceased to urge his claims? If we are to believe what foreign newspapers say, exactly the contrary is the truth. I understand that new claims are made, all founded in offences entirely imaginary, and for damages which never have been caused.

One of the objects of these claims is the losses that have resulted to American commerce, by the fact that the Cuban authorities, in 1848, declared free of duty certain imported articles of consumption, and afterwards, by a decree of the government in Madrid, the duties were reestablished. But no claim can be fairly made on this ground, because the measure adopted by the Cuban authorities was subject to the superior revision of the central government; and above all, because a nation always has a right to modify her tariffs when it deems it proper.

One fallacious statement with this may be found in the supplementary history of the United States. During the financial troubles prevailing in that Republic in 1849, the Government of the country, in order to augment its revenue, proposed an augmentation in the duties on articles of [illegible] to be made; and such was the speed with which a Committee on the matter was appointed, and the vote passed in Congress, that the merchants of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands experienced considerable losses.

Now, Gentlemen, I will say a few words concerning some statements which I have read in foreign newspapers, but of whose existence I have nowhere found a proof.

It is stated the American Government, in adopting the course they have incessantly pursued since the beginning of this affair, had only in view the acquisition of Cuba, endeavoring to take the opportunity of the two Governments of France and England being engaged in a gigantic struggle which would render them unable to render any assistance to us. It was agreed that the American Government should send an ultimatum note to Madrid, stating that, owing to certain political and geographical considerations, the possession of Cuba had become necessary to the security of that Republic, and therefore they demanded that for them to propose to us a friendly transfer of our right of sovereignty over Cuba, or to ask such guarantees as to prevent in future the renewal of those disagreeable differences.

Perhaps those rumors are not known by some of the representatives, and I must add that if they are true, the supporters of the annexation party in the United States will not be less disappointed in these new attempts than it has been already in the failure of the filibustering expeditions.

In respect to the intervention of foreign governments in this question, I must acknowledge with pleasure the position assumed by the Emperor of the French when, last spring, he sent one of his admirals to cooperate with our own naval forces in repelling any attacks upon Cuba; though I know perfectly well that we were then far from being in danger of losing that colony. I am besides firmly convinced that France will never be able to induce England to declare war against the United States, neither during the contest in the East, nor after the termination of the present war. England has lost all prestige in America since the battle of New-Orleans, when General JACKSON said—"For you, industrial nations, we need neither power nor bullets; commerce is enough." Sometime afterwards the question of Texas and Mexico, and a good many others came to confirm that truth.

But if the United States possess strong means of injuring [illegible] commercial nation, we, also, possess the same, and [illegible] Cuba. We are not like Russia, shut up by two [illegible] and we must declare that we are disposed to avail ourselves of all our means of defence against any designs.

I should advise our Government to use towards the Government of the United States a policy firm and amicable at the same time, in order to promote and encourage our relations with that prosperous country, and to derive from these relations the important and natural benefits which the chairman of an American Commission appointed in 1844 has so ably set forth.

[illegible]

I [illegible] the magnitude of the subject under consideration will be a sufficient excuse for having kept the attention of the Assembly from other important business. As [illegible] party to the [illegible] of Foreign Affairs to let us know what is the [illegible] of our relations with the American Government, and what has been the result of the note sent by the American Minister in Madrid to the Ministry of the Count of [illegible].

☞ The *Mississippian* announces the death of Hon. W. H. MURR, Secretary of that State. He was a leading member of the memorable State Convention of Mississippi in 1851. He was much respected by his fellow-citizens for his talents and his virtues.

Death, Cause, Old Age, &c. Richard Brook.
From the Nashville Union and Journal.

The following sentence was taken from old age, by the distinguished Surgeon, Dr. A. L. P. GREEN, of Nashville, will be read with great interest by every student of nature. The death of Aunt PHILLIS, as the doctor beautifully expresses it, was truly a "natural death," for death from disease is not according to nature, but might truly be classed under the head of "accidents" or "casualties."

DR. EVE—DEAR SIR: I promised you that I would furnish you with some of the facts connected with the last days of Aunt PHILLIS, an old negro woman of mine who died last Fall. Aunt PHILLIS was at the time of her death, to the lowest estimate, 111 years old, and the probability is that she was several years older. For forty years she has enjoyed uninterrupted health; and so far as I have been able to learn, she was never sick in her life except at the birth of her children. For thirty years of her life, and down to within three years of her death, she did not seem to undergo the slightest change in her appearance, time exercising little power over her. The first sign of decay was that of sight, which took place about three years before her death; up to that time she was in the full enjoyment of all her senses, and at 104 years would have married an old negro man of 75 if I had not objected. Her sight failed not in the usual way, but she became near-sighted, not being able to see objects at a distance. Soon after this, her hearing declined, but up to the time of her death she could hear better than old persons generally do. The first indication of mental failure was that of locality, she not being able to find her way to a neighbor's house, yet her memory seemed perfect in all other respects. She recollected her friends and old acquaintances, but could not find her way to their houses. I at first supposed that this was owing to defective sight, but on examination found it was in the mind. Still her locomotion was good—she had the full use of herself, and could walk strong and quick like a young person, and held herself up so straight, that when walking from me I often took her for some one of the younger servants about the premises. The next, and to me the most singular sign of decline was that she lost the art of walking—not that she had not strength enough to walk, but forgot how to walk. The children would lead her forth and interest her for a while, and she would get the idea which seemed to delight her very much, and she would walk about the yard and porches until some person would tell her she had walked enough—but she would no sooner take her seat and sit for a few moments, before all idea of walking would be gone, and she would have to be taught over again. At length she became unwilling to try to walk unless she had hold on something; take her by the arm and she would walk, and walk well, but just as soon as you would let her go she would stop, and if no further aid was afforded her she would get down and crawl like a child; and at length became so fearful that she refused to walk altogether, and continued to sit up during the day, but had to be put to bed and taken up like a child. After a while she became unwilling to try to get up altogether, and continued to lie until she died. All this time she seemed to be in good health, took her regular meals and her stomach and bowels were uniformly in good condition. I often examined her the best I could, and she had no pains, no sickness, no aches of any kind, and from her own account, and from all that I was able to learn, she was in good health and all the while in fine spirits. The intellect and the mind seemed to be perfectly good, only that she did not seem to know where she was all the time. At length, one of the children said to me that Aunt PHILLIS was getting cold, and on examining her I found it even so; the extremities were cold—still she took her regular meals, and did not complain of anything, and the only change that I recollect of, was that she slept a little more than usual. The coldness increased for two days, when she became as cold almost as a dead person. Her breathing began at length to shorten, and grew shorter and shorter till she ceased to breathe. Death closed in upon her like going into a soft, sweet sleep, and for two minutes it was difficult to tell whether she was breathing or not. There was no contortion, no struggle, no twisting of the muscles, but after death she might have still been taken on a slight examination to have been in a deep sleep. So passed away PHILLIS—the only natural death I ever witnessed.

The New-York Antiquarian.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* thus notices our townsman, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS: "Who does not know the venerable Doctor?—the Mentor of the profession, the kindly assistant of the young aspirant in any pursuit, particularly in that most difficult of all in which to get a start—the medical! The Doctor is the centre of New-York, and his presence is necessary to every public meeting. The antiquarians, the printers, the politicians, the *literati*, the artist, the *Knickerbocker*, gentle women, the men in rule, his own profession—all look to him as an essential to their counsels, their circles, and their well-being. As an antiquarian, his long life, his acquaintance, friendly and professional, with all the men of note who have ever visited New-York, and his extraordinary memory of dates, persons and events, combine to place him, independently of his being the oldest member of the Historical Society, at the very head of the antiquarians of New-York. As a printer, he has himself 'composed' his own composition, and has handled the composing-stick as deftly as subsequently the lancet. A politician, an uncompromising but straightforward Clay and Webster Whig, he is respected by all parties, and is consulted professionally by all grades, from Senator FISH to BANCROFT and SAUNDERS. His house is the general meeting-place for the *literati*, who, in him, have always found a ready friend, a liberal patron, and a judicious critic. While revolving in various orbs here, the Doctor is the centre. Perhaps a literary life, if it were necessary to eschew all but one, would be most to the Doctor's taste. He is an exceedingly able writer; while strength of thought most characterizes his literary productions, few would pass them by without particularly noticing the Johnsonian elegance of his language. Somewhat polysyllabic in his words, there is an aptitude of expression and an affluence of language which never wearies by its tautology or tires by its sameness. I will not attempt to enumerate his literary productions. They are as diversified as science, and almost as numerous as the days of his life. In almost all branches of human inquiry, he has roved with wandering foot, plucking here a flower to adorn his own mental cabinet, and there dropping a fruitful seed to be observed blossoming and fructifying by the next traveler in that region. To him might be applied, with more than usual pertinence, the old line:

"Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit."

"He is, therefore, an appropriate centre for the intellectual galaxy of this metropolis. Occasionally this position is held in public, when the distinguished are gathered together in solemn conclave, and daily, at his hospitable board, may be seen some visiter in New-York. But on *Sunday evenings*, one may drop in and find a genial gathering, surrounded by the smoke of their own cigars. One is at home here—and so is the doctor, if not professionally engaged. TUCKERMAN keeps his classicality for his ADDISONIAN books, and is full of anecdote and humor; GRISWOLD, anthological and captious; DUYCKINCK, critical; MELVILLE (when in town,) taciturn, but genial, and, when warmed up, capitally racy and pungent;—painters and sculptors, men of deeds, not words, and among them, rarely seen abroad, the friend of SHELLEY and BYRON. The doctor himself is glorious, when no lumbago or fresh bronchial attack dispirits. We want to learn something respecting some person now dead and gone; we have but to start the hare, and he is soon run down,—'Born in 17—, died in 18—, married to Miss ——, third daughter of ——,' says the statistical and ever prompt Mr. RAPALYE, (who, the doctor remarks, is the lineal descendant of the first white child born on this island.) The doctor professionally attended the family through several generations, and thus a stream of valuable information is poured out upon the desired subject.

"This is *the* literary head-quarters of this city, where everybody is to be seen sooner or later, and from whence information upon every subject may be obtained, from the character of the fruit of the Stuyvesant pear-tree to the peculiarities of the Bennington bridge—from the time of the first settlement by the Dutch to the fiftieth anniversary of the Historical Society.

A Departed Spirit Sending for His Tea-Kettle.

A skeptical investigator of Spiritualism gives to the Boston *Times* the following chapter of his experience at a spiritual sitting in Pawtucket, R. I., a few days since:

The medium was Mr. H., who had been an auctioneer. A few months previous an intemperate old man by the name of W. had died. He had sold his effects, and himself bid off a copper tea-kettle for a few cents. And now, on calling for the spirits to respond, the "raps" came and spelled out the name of old Mr. W.! He was asked "if he wished to make any communication," and the answer was "Yes." So he proceeded and spelled out by the raps, "I will take my tea-kettle!" The [illegible] which dwelt in the room [illegible] the communication "mediums" "devils in disguise," "whipped" and the message of old Mr. W., his departure hastily frightened, and it was a long while before he was content to sit down for the raps again. However, in the process of time this shock was partially forgotten, and Mr. H.'s wife persuaded him to try again for the "mumbo." They had no doubt "finished the circle" from the same old Mr. W. announced himself again, and rapped out by the alphabet, "I [illegible] my tea-kettle." This was so perplexing to the medium that he refused to sit any more; and soon after the tea-kettle aforesaid was among the missing, and I do not know that it has been heard to simmer since.

Almost a Duel Between John Mitchel and a Cincinnati Editor.

The following correspondence between JOHN MITCHEL and WILLIAM SCHOULER, Editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

No. 1.] ZANESVILLE CENTRAL HOTEL, Jan. 17, 1855.
To Col. William Schouler, Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

SIR: In the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday morning, and in the leading article of it, I find these words: "JOHN MITCHEL, by violating his parole of honor, escaped." When I saw this sentence, I caused inquiry to be made at the *Gazette* office whether you were at home, or where to be found, and I learned that you had, on the morning of that publication, left the city for Zanesville.

"The purpose of the present publication is, of course, to request you to retract the falsehood and calumny quoted above, in writing, and in such form as shall satisfy my friend, Capt. WM. F. LYONS, of Cincinnati, who is to hand you this note.

Your obedient servant, JOHN MITCHEL.

No. 2.] ZANESVILLE, Jan. 17, 1855.

"SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the words which you have quoted therein, from an article in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, were written by me. They were founded upon information derived from the public press of this country.

"Your note is the first intimation I have ever had that they were not true. I regard your denial of their truth as satisfactory, as the case stands; and, therefore, shall give your denial of their truth a place in the leading columns of the *Gazette* as soon as I return to Cincinnati.

"It never has been my practice, far less my desire, to state that which is not true, and, when convicted of having committed an error, or done any injury to any person, I have always been desirous and ready to correct it. "Your obedient servant,

"WM. SCHOULER.

"JOHN MITCHEL, Esq."

THE JAPANESE PRESENTS.—We understand that sundry packages of the presents sent to the President by the Emperor of Japan in return for those forwarded from hence by the hands of Commodore PERRY, have reached Washington; with them being sundry packages of presents for officers of the expedition, which, under the law, must be deposited, at least temporarily, in the State Department. That is, until Congress may give them leave to accept them. The contents of the packages are said to be silks, swords, writing tables, delicate and fragile ornaments, vases, bowls of glass, and other materials, umbrellas, mats, bells, jars, cabinets, flower box, lances, Japan matting, stone from Japan, stone from Loo Choo, agricultural implements, Japan shins (marked from Sinda) hermetically sealed, samples of sugar cane, seven dogs, two birds, seed wheat from the Cape of Good Hope, &c. We hear that the dogs are of a breed which none but the aristocracy of the Empire keep, as they are very costly. In the time of CHARLES II. a similar imperial present of dogs was sent to Rome by the Emperor of Japan, from which the celebrated breed of King Charles Spaniels sprang. Those sent to the President by Commodore PERRY are much like the King Charles breed of the present day, though considerably larger.

[*Washington Star, Jan. 21.*

On the evening of Friday, the 27th of October, Dr. GOLDING BIRD breathed his last. For some months past his failing health had obliged him to relinquish all professional exertion; and in June last he finally left London to seek repose, though not health, at Tunbridge Wells. Although he had long suffered from affection of the heart, the immediate cause of death was connected with kidney disease, and thus he fell a victim to a malady, to the elucidation of which the greater portion of his professional life had been devoted, and in the diagnosis and treatment of which he had been one of the greatest authorities. So says the *London Lancet*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON-OM Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLECKENER & CO., G. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers!—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ $20 Reward.—Whereas some evil-disposed person or persons have, without my consent or knowledge, been using my name on the "Celebrated" "Bank Gold Pen," manufactured (only) by the undersigned, and has offered them for sale in several of the Banking Institutions and other houses in this City and elsewhere, as genuine "Pens" of my manufacture, I assure my numerous patrons and the public that the above "Pen" is a worthless imitation, or old pens repointed. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to the arrest of parties engaged in this business.

JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer of the (original) Popular "Bank Gold Pens," No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Heirs of the Booth Estate in England, and members of the Booth Association in New-York, will meet at the house of David Treadwell, on 37th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville, on 5th of February next, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Meetings will be held at the above place on the first THURSDAY in every month, until further notice. Very important business will be brought before the meeting. Those who wish further information are invited to attend. Persons remitting money to this Association should forward it to the Secretary, by express or special agents, as he is the only authorized agent to receive money for this Association, for which Certificat to Membership will be given.

D. TREADWELL, Secretary.

☞ Merchants and Others wishing to obtain Clerks will find a good opportunity of obtaining those of reliable character by applying to Employment Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, one of which will be in attendance at the Rooms of the Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, EVERY EVENING from 8 to 9. Address as above, or apply to W. R. HOLMES, Chairman of Committee, with Scovill Manufacturing Company, No. 57 Maiden-lane. E. FERRIS, Secretary,
with Stagg & Co., No. 135 Washington-st.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 29.—GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D.—*Epidemics.*
Feb. 5.—R. S STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Little Things.*
Feb. 12.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*
Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ New-England Young Men's Association—LECTURES.—The Second of the Annual Course of Lectures under the auspices of this Association, will be delivered at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. JOHN P. HALE. Subject—*Trial by Jury.* Tickets 25 cents. F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President.
E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ Our Republic—its Relation to Foreigners and Foreign Nations.—By request. E. W. ANDREWS, Esq., of this City, will deliver a lecture on the above subject on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the office of the Agent of the Tabernacle, and also at the door on the evening of the lecture.

☞ Williamsburg.—The Installation of Rev. W. W. KING, to the Pastorship of the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South Third-sts., will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D. Address to the Society by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer BALTIC will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Frederick Douglass will deliver a lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Tabernacle. Subject—*Present Aspect of the Anti-Slavery Question.* Tickets 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE NOTICE of JOHN or HENRY PHEBUS, they would hear something to their advantage by calling at No. 257 8th-av.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES?—If you do, and your beard won't grow naturally, all you have to do is to use my ONGUENT, which will, in six weeks, force your beard or hair to grow strong and thick, and I warrant it will not stain or injure the skin. This I know it will do, for before I began to sell it I tried it well and thoroughly, both on myself and friends, and so recommend it with confidence, as do some 2,000 gentlemen who have used it. If a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 197 Nassau-st. HAYES, No. 127 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 11 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; RAMRINGER, Boston, N. Y., SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

A MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' CENTRAL CONVENTION will be held at the West-chester House, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., for the purpose of admitting new members, and the election of the officers of the society for the ensuing year. Every gentleman connected with the trade is requested to come forward and join.

P. J. BURCH, President.
D. S. PARSE, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a good cook, in a private family, or in a boarding-house; can be well recommended; has no objection to the country; and a girl of excellent judgment, as a nurse and chamber-maid; the above can be seen for two days. Any information, and will take six dollars a month for the cook, and $3 for the nurse. Call or send a note to No. 120 8th-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—In the city or country, by three very experienced girls with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chamber-maid and waiter, or as chamber-maid and housekeeper. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As an experienced governess, nurse and chamber-maid, by a respectable girl, who is able to read at children's desires; can teach children the rudiments of English grammar; and as waiter, nurse, &c., by a tidy girl of 16. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an experienced female teacher in vocal and instrumental music in a private family, where her labor would be considered as equivalent for her services in teaching. Best of city references given. Address H. E., Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant widow woman, as children's nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and waiter. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st., second house east of 8th-av.

AMERICAN HELP.—American girls wishing situations in families as servants are cordially invited to apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 140 Grand-st. They are given once best situations; and while out of place, if required, are provided at a cheap rate with a quiet, respectable home; where, also, they can obtain much useful instruction in household work, and have every reasonable accommodation. Inquire for the Matron.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes to find a genteel family, where her services in tuition, one or two hours daily, will be considered an equivalent for her board and residence. She teaches thoroughly the piano, singing, drawing, French and English. Unexceptionable references given. Address L. M., *Daily Times* Office, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY.—Who has part of her time engaged will be glad to obtain some pupils to whom she could give lessons in music at their own residence. She teaches, also, drawing, French and English thoroughly. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address A. E. *Daily Times* Office, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

TEACHING.—A lady competent to take entire charge of the instruction of one or more young persons, from 8 to 16 years of age, in English, French, Italian and Music, desires to make an engagement with a respectable family in New-York. Terms can be arranged, and most satisfactory references given, by addressing W. A. N., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A lady to teach French, drawing and painting. A gentleman to take charge of the music department. Apply, during the week, at No. 1 East 29th-st.

TUTOR.—A college graduate desires board in a private family, in compensation for which he would employ a portion of his leisure in the above capacity. Address WM. WINTON, Box 1,530.

FIRST-RATE CUTTER WANTED.—Who would be willing to go West. Also, a good salesman for a clothing store wanted. Inquire at Fresch's Hotel, room No. 60, mornings till 9 o'clock, and evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED.—To solicit orders and subscribers for Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'g Co., 7 Gold-st.

GARDENER WANTED.—An American or French Gardener, well acquainted with transplanting and pruning. Apply at No. 61 Pine-st., New-York.

GOOD CHAMBER AND LAUNDRYMAID WANTED. Apply at No. 56 East 17th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WATCHMAKER WANTED.—To go to Hudson, N. Y. A good workman may apply to J. THOMAS NETTERVILLE, No. 148 Chatham-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy, 15 to 17 years of age. Apply to F. G. WHEELER, No. 23 John-st.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Brewery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board; also, two or three young ladies, by applying at No. 363 Bleecker-st. References required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a good room and board; also, a single gentleman. Terms moderate. At No. 7 Cherry-st., Franklin-square.

BOARDING.—Astor-place Hotel, Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway.—Families or single gentlemen will find a good selection of rooms, with board, at this pleasantly located Hotel, at moderate prices.

BOARDING.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant room in 14th-st., near 7th-av., by addressing L. H. J., Box No. 3,068, Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A private family, where there are no boarders, having a large room unoccupied, would accommodate a gentleman with partial board, dinner on Sunday. Reference required. Apply at No. 108 Boerum-st., next to Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, ROOMS, OR BOARDERS?—Be assured that you can find either by applying at the Agency Office, Clinton Hall, corner of 8th-st. and Lafayette-place. N. B.—This office has not been or is not connected with any petty establishment, but stands alone.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET.—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—At No. 80 Franklin-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,
Warranted perfect time-keepers from..... $130 to $300
COPPER WATCHES,
Duplex and Levers from..... 125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses. 125 to 300
CHRONOMETERS.
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers..... 125 to 300
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,
Which run eight days with one winding..... 140 to 150
ENAMEL WATCHES,
For ladies, some in hunting cases..... 35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,
For ladies, some in magic cases..... 85 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,
Which change into three different watches..... 100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,
And turns the hands without a key..... 80 to 100
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes..... $35
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVER WATCHES..... 30
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies..... 25
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..... 25
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases... 32
SILVER PATENT LEVERS, as low as..... 14
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS, as low as..... 12
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets..... $15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $30:
Bracelets..... 5 00 to 30 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses..... 3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains..... 10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chemisette Chains..... 10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains..... 25 00 to 75 00
Gold Fob Chains..... 6 00 to 25 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings..... 3 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys..... 2 00 to 4 00
Gold Fob Keys..... 2 00 to 4 00
Gold Fob Seals..... 3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles..... 2 50 to 5 00
Gold Pencils..... 1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils..... 3 50 to 15 00
Diamond Rings..... 7 00 to 200 00
Diamond Earrings..... 100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins..... 15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses..... 2 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones..... 2 00 to 12 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set..... 2 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set..... 2 00 to 6 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair..... 5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses..... 1 75 to 6 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set..... 5 00 to 9 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set..... 12 00 to 21 00
Silver Tablesticks, per set..... 8 00 to 15 00
Silver Cups for Children..... 2 00 to 12 00
Silver Napkin Rings, each..... 1 50 to 3 00
Gold Armlets for children, per pair..... 2 50 to 5 00
Plain Gold Rings..... 75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings..... 1 00 to 6 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops..... 1 00 to 7 00
Gold Scarf Pins..... 1 00 to 7 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 280 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ring-worm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I knew the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that paid another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising: first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give more of the ambitious poor sufferers an opportunity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1854, I sold it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children, over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 2 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take confidence to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway; C. V. CLECKENER, No. 81 Maiden-la.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE.
UNABATED DEMAND FOR
MR. WIKOFF'S COURTSHIP,
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Orders for this extraordinary and highly interesting book are pouring in from all parts of the country. The newspaper press are devoting an unusual degree of attention to the book. Some of the most influential and widely circulated journals contain columns, and even whole pages of review and extracts.

"The opinions of the press we shall give hereafter, but all agree in pronouncing it the most original, piquant, charming and extraordinary

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE,

ever published.

Fifth Edition now ready. Price $1, paper; $1 25 cloth; and for sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st.

ART AND LITERATURE.—CLOSING UP!—Subscriptions taken a few days longer for the KNICKERBOCKER, and all the other $3 Magazines, and a certificate of membership in the COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION given to each subscriber. Call without delay at the bookstore No. 2 Astor House, and at the *Knickerbocker* Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues gratis.

PUBLISHED JANUARY 25TH,
ROOT'S MUSICAL ALBUM;
A Vocal Class Book for Female Seminaries, Academies, and High Schools, By GEO. F. ROOT.

This new work is now ready. It is, in many respects, similar in its general plan to the "Academy Vocalist," first published a few years since by the same Author, which has met with more general acceptance in the institutions and classes for which it was designed, than any similar work. The Musical Album is intended as a complete Vocal Text Book for Higher Schools and Academies. The Elementary Instructions, Exercises, Solfeggios, and Rounds; together with Hymns, Anthems, and Chants, are taken, by permission from the "Hallelujah,"

Beware Death Weeds.

The following complaints were entered yesterday:

Morris Wilson, that he stole 2 lbs. of Bacon, the property of Dr. Beaudrais.

Henry Dwyer, of Williamsburg, complains that he had his pocket picked last night of a pocket-book containing a small sum of money.

Mr. Eb. Hill has furnished us with the annexed statement of the

Sports of Broadway, Jamaica and Ireland, from 1st September, 1854:

	Pace.	Trots.	Mules.	Runn.	Cows.
New-York	75 days.	68 days.	63 days.	163,728	2,563,734
Jamaica	12 "	9 "	6 "	6,000	250,000
Ireland	3 "	2 "	1 "	1,000	50,000
Total	90 days.	79 days.	70 days.	170,728	2,863,734

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AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 19 Nassau-st., by order of the Executors and John F. Delplaine, esqrs., of Washington, D. C., the entire stock of wines, brandies, clarets, &c. The samples will be open for examination at the wine-loft of the deceased. No further description than the wine-loft of the deceased. No further description than the wine-loft of the deceased. No further description than

The Daily Citizen.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Mississippi Bill Proclaimed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 18—.

The Governor has officially declared the Female Abolition Act to be in force in this State, and has issued a proclamation to that effect.

The Act provides that the Governor shall appoint a Commissioner to whom all persons desiring to be divorced shall apply, and that he shall grant the application in every case where the husband is proved to be a drunkard, a gambler, or a wife-beater.

The Commissioner is to receive a fee of $50 for each case, and the Treasurer of the State is to pay him a salary of $2,000 a year.

The Act is to come into force on the first day of the next month.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following vessels have been reported at the Custom House during the past week:

Ships—Arrived, 18; cleared, 15; sailed, 12.

Barques—Arrived, 12; cleared, 14; sailed, 16.

Brigs—Arrived, 9; cleared, 7; sailed, 8.

Schooners—Arrived, 24; cleared, 21; sailed, 19.

Steamers—Arrived, 6; cleared, 5; sailed, 5.

Weather at Detroit.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The weather has been extremely cold here for the past two days. Last night the river froze over in a solid sheet. The harbour is full of ice, and all along the edge of the embankment. The first time this season, and people are crossing on the ice to-day. The ferry-boats, however, worked their passage over.

Henry Snow at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Railroad communication is entirely suspended, the roads being completely blocked up by snow-drifts. "Oh, I'm shot; I'm a dead man," exclaiming to Mr. WORTH. "Oh, I'm shot; I'm a dead man," exclaiming to Mr. WARNER and A. L. INGERSOLL, who received a ball in the abdomen, and exclaiming to Mr. WARNER, "Oh, I'm shot; I'm a dead man,"

DANIEL CADY.

Biographical Sketch of the late Judge Cady —Outline of his Professional Career.

The retirement of Judge CADY from the Bench of the Supreme Court, after so long and eminent a professional career, naturally awakens reminiscences in respect to those early times when he first appeared in the judicial forum. He was admitted to the Bar in 1798—sixty years ago. During this long period he has been constantly and laboriously engaged in the practice of the profession—excepting the seven and a half years he has sat on the Bench. Though he has wielded as much intellectual power in Politics, and on a few occasions occupied a seat in the State and National Legislatures, yet he has never permitted any political duties to interfere with his multifarious devotion to the law. During the fortnight to come there will not be a single piece of amusement open—not even a cafe concert or a Punch and Judy, but through the night and the day the Carnival visitor may be made. In expectation of such a series, a lady generally has half the box filled by the time her husband has finished his dinner. It is lowered into the body of the house by means of a crank, and produces a very pleasing effect. To entice you to the Circus—to the Amateur Theatricals—to the Panorama—to the Fancy Fair—to the Concert—to the Ball—to the Masquerade—to the Carnival—to the Theatre—to the Opera

...Consequences
...Testimony.

...BY DR. WELSHMAN.

...Welshman delivered a highly inter-
...lecture on Tuesday evening, to a crowded
...audience, at the Stuyvesant Institute.

The lecturer began by pointing out the fact that all great inventions and means of progress have been made by the working people more miserable and degraded than Fegee slaves, who were never wrought to death like the English operatives and women and children. The inventions and blessings that ... have turned into a curse by being monopo-
...

...has become a monopolist among the na-
...tions by an unscrupulous policy to wind war into
...that exhibit manufacturing or maritime pre-
...eminence. As long as she has a superior Navy,
...and where she pleases, and
...monopoly of manufactures, and
...and conveyance.

...Constitution is a sham—the work-
...have no vote nor trial by jury. The
...are a mere thing for exhibition. The Govern-
...ment of England is the landlords, money lords,
...State Church, and the army.

The Doctor sketched out the origin and nature of the great English monopolies in land-money ...; the political engine called a State ..., and the monopoly of the sword or rod of ..., and the stamped press to mislead the people. All these monopolies are so very powerful, and so intimately combined with each other against the people, that the latter have no hope of amelioration so long as the monopolies exist. The monopolies of land and of money are not so injurious in regard to the amount of wealth hoarded, or of land laid waste, as in the barriers which they place in the way of development of resources. Political economy is a true science, like chess, and the people are scientifically swindled because they do not understand the game. The object is to make money scarce and hands plenty in the market—making flesh and blood mere chattels to be regulated by supply and demand.

In order to secure an alliance and raise an aristocratic garrison, England is extending her system of monopolies here, through the agency of the money kings and political economy. The Pilgrims, who wish to establish distinct castes,—the Bigot party, who desire a sort of State Church and compulsory bible education,—and, lastly, the Orange ... party, who delight to curse the ... "the mother country," and who are ... up a standing exclusive army to support the united monopolies of the English and ... aristocracy.

The doctor next entered into a very able and ingenious train of argumentation in support of home manufactures. He said: "In short the American Democracy are acting like children or rude Indians in giving away their treasure of gold, cotton and corn, in order to get back a perishable moiety in a manufactured state. England takes a ton of cotton, which you bank in payment a pound of cloth, and makes wealth by manufacturing and exporting all the rest. Then for cutlery, crockery, blankets and ... you must give corn or gold, as it suits her convenience. In a word, you give England all the unwrought treasure to work upon; you enable her to make things cheap; you beggar yourself of gold and ... drive her deer by exportation; you prevent yourselves from working cheaply at home in order to ... cheap goods from England.

... you push these ideas of a false system of political economy to their conclusions, you ought to ... ships rigged in Australia, and ships built in Canada, if Ontario is could only produce gold enough ... you entirely idle. Remember the fate of ... It is not gold, but industry and the development of internal resources that make a nation happy and independent.

America must cease to be a Colony. She must ... manufactures, and learn the great truth ... population is wealth, if she aspire to become an independent Empire.

Before the conclusion, the doctor administered ... pledge which he had proposed in his first lecture, as follows: "I solemnly promise on my honor that I will encourage American manufactures, and I further promise that I will administer this pledge to others."

The doctor then announced that in compliance with the wishes of many friends, he would deliver a lecture on Patrick's Night on the Celt and Saxon Races.

The lecturer was highly applauded throughout.

Anti-Slavery Lectures.

The ninth lecture of the Course given under the auspices of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society was delivered on Tuesday evening, by HORACE GREELEY, Esq., before a rather sparse audience, assembled in the Tabernacle. The subject was the "Influence of Slavery on Labor."

The lecturer commenced his discourse by adverting to the fact that in those climates where the least labor was required for sustaining man, there would be found the greatest moral raggedness, and he cited as proofs the historical facts of the flood, of the fall of Herculaneum, Pompeii, &c. By work man perfects himself. By conquering the rude elements of nature he becomes a man. So long as the earth ... all irregularities become gradually regular. Around ... Sebastopol is the struggle of life being enacted, but in Iowa and the new countries of our land. It is not with the sword, but with the axe, that man is cutting his way to success.

The institution of Slavery the lecturer regarded as the legitimate result of the wrong ideas of the world upon labor. Teach the world that labor should be shunned, and that wars and conquest are legitimate, and Slavery follows as a matter of course. But though an eternal law may be a long time dated, yet we cannot avoid the penalty. A household of slaveholders and slaves contains too many crushed hopes to remain ever quiet. The arts which flourish when labor is free die out in slavery. The people of the South are dependent upon the North for all of the improvements they enjoy, and the people live in less luxury than in the North. So long as field hands are worth $1,000, and carpenters $1,500, so long must free labor be degraded below the point at which it should stand. The lecturer believed that if a guarantee could be given of sufficient labor for support in the North for all who reside here, there could not exist one of the prominent arguments, and indeed one of the most plausible arguments, in favor of Slavery as against Freedom, and he desired to see Anti-Slavery men engage in the work of accomplishing the guarantee of comforts of life to all, as that once ..., and many hundreds, and perhaps thousands of slaves would be at once freed. Alms is a small patch for so wide and deep an ulcer as social and physical suffering; but once dignify labor, give it what it earns, and Slavery will die. That individual in the Fifth-avenue, who, because he is presumptively rich, deems another person who labors his inferior because he is relatively poor, is one of the best allies of a Southern slaveholder, and when the Union needs to be again saved, his name will be found on a Wall-street Cotton Committee.

The speaker believed that a grand revolution in the ... could be effected by a few colonies of industrious free farmers and mechanics from the North ..., and showing the results of free principles ... Kentucky, if the capital of the free colored ... in a Northern State would concentrate its efforts and purchase a township and establish thereon agriculture, mechanism, manufactures and education, it would do more to remove the curse of Chattel Slavery than all the speeches ever delivered. The lecturer then paid an eloquent tribute to the self-sacrificing efforts of those freemen who had gone to Kansas to establish there the institutions of freedom.

... City Literary Union.

The second Quarterly Session of the New York City Literary Union was held on Tuesday evening, at the Lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. There was a large attendance, and the appreciation of the literary efforts of the young men taking part in the exercises of the evening was shown by enthusiastic applause.

Mr. DOUGLAS LIVINGSTON, the President elect of the Congress of Literary Societies forming the Literary Union, made an opening Presidential ad-
...
...
...

[illegible] (Morning and Evening) [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday [illegible] of each week, containing all the leading [illegible] of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at [illegible] per annum. [illegible] TIMES contains a selection from the [illegible] Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers [illegible] Two copies will be [illegible]

[illegible] the Army Appropriation bill, and the chief subject under consideration was the [illegible] number of important amendments [illegible] and the aggregate amount [illegible] increased. A bill from the Committee on Commerce was reported by Mr. [illegible], to carry the Reciprocity Treaty into effect. The same Senator asked that the Committee be discharged from considering the petition presented on the previous day, in relation to the Hell Gate obstructions, on the ground that the State of New-York had not [illegible]

[illegible] the French Spoliation bill [illegible] discussed at considerable length, but no [illegible] action was had. It is thought the bill [illegible]

The Senate Bill to Protect Life and Health on Passenger Ships.

"Mortality at Sea,"—"Cholera on Shipboard,"—"The Wrongs of Emigrants on board Passenger Ships,"—these are collocations of words with which the papers are filled every Fall, and which philanthropic men of all [illegible] regarding. How to be rid of the plagues that they suggest has been the serious study of some of our best men for many years. Nothing in the way of any radical remedy for the avarice of shipowners, the cruelty and tyranny of domineering masters, the difficulty of collecting good laws and a culpable ignorance on the part of the people of the extent to which the abuses are carried.

The public was very generally aroused to the [illegible] a year ago last Fall by the ungracefully mortality at sea reported by ships arriving from Bremen and Liverpool. During the month of November, on board of 28 ships which reached this port from across the water, [illegible] raged. In them, 13,763 passengers had embarked, but 1,141 of the number died on the voyage, and some 4,000 or 5,000 more [illegible] attacked with cholera and recovered. The press was loud in its demands for some [illegible] of prevention. In response to these [illegible], our worthy Senator from New-York, [illegible] Fish, interested himself to probe the evil to its depth. He brought the matter to the ear of Congress, and when a Select Committee was appointed, of which he was [illegible], issued circulars of inquiry to those most likely to be familiar with the subject, held personal interviews with those who "had no opinion," and on the basis of an extensive [illegible] with facts, devised a plan of relief. On the 2d of August last he submitted his report, accompanied by a bill, which [illegible] at once to its second reading. De[illegible] it was a second time read, considered [illegible] in Committee of the Whole, and re[illegible] to a Select Committee. On Friday last it was reported again, considerably modified. It was the bill as it now stands amended before the Senate, which we published at length in Wednesday's DAILY TIMES.

It would be strange if such terrible abuses could be cured by the enforcement of any one law. But if this act shall be passed by Congress, it would seem as if we only needed honest and efficient executors of the law, utterly to extinguish the immorality and crime, and to displace all the suffering attendant upon this outrageous system.

Let us look more closely at the provisions of the bill. It provides that every consignment ship shall have a certain space of upper deck clear for the exercise of passengers, and limits the amount of cargo or stores that shall be carried on that deck. No emigrant vessel may take more than two passengers to every five tons of the vessel's tonnage; nor between October first and April first, more than two for every three tons of tonnage. The decency and cleanliness is cared for under it, far more effectually than has been the case. It allows a greater number of cubic feet to each passenger than heretofore,—forbids carrying passengers on any deck where the distance is less than six feet between decks, or on more than the two upper decks of three-deckers. In vessels carrying passengers on one deck only, each passenger is entitled to fourteen clear superficial feet of deck and seven feet between decks, or if less than seven feet between decks, to sixteen superficial feet of deck. Where two decks are used for passengers, on the upper one, each passenger is entitled to seven feet of perpendicular, and eighteen of clear superficial feet of deck; if the perpendicular is less than seven feet to eighteen feet of deck. On the lower deck, if the perpendicular distance is seven feet, he is entitled to eighteen feet of deck, or if it is less than seven feet perpendicular, to twenty-two feet of deck. And this superficies allowed is *exclusive of berth-room*. For violation of this regulation there is a fine upon the captain of $100 for each passenger on board, and imprisonment of not more than [illegible]. Enough if it is only enforced. But if more than twenty passengers beyond the limit of the law are brought, the ship is the forfeit. Similarly-stringent penalties put the [illegible] upon each other of the sections.

[illegible] There may be but two tiers of berths (of [illegible]) on each deck, no berths to be occupied by two persons except those made [illegible] for it while. The hatchways are to have [illegible] over them, and to be so built that on one side or other of them may always be left [illegible]

The "camboose" is to be 4 feet long, and 18 inches wide for every 200 passengers, and in this ratio for any greater number. The provisions to be taken in differ with the length of the voyage. From New-York to Liverpool the voyage is reckoned at 70 days' sail, between Jan. 16 and Oct. 14, and 80 in the Fall and early winter. Every passenger is entitled, at this season of the year, during the voyage, to 60 gallons of water, 25 pounds of bread, 10 pounds of wheat flour, 20 of oatmeal, 20 of rice, 20 of beans, 20 of potatoes, 5 of sugar, 1½ of tea or 2½ of coffee, 20 ounces of salt, 5 gills of vinegar, 10 pounds of salt pork, and 15 of beef. During the Fall these items are to be increased one and a half-sevenths, and between any of the German ports of Europe and the United States, add three-sevenths to the quantities named. This food is to be cooked daily and given out between fixed hours,—breakfast between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., and dinner between noon and 2 o'clock P. M. These "fixed hours" are important. Favoritism rules now at the camboose door. The stout man, or the distributing officer's pet woman may get an early share, while the weak or unpopular applicant is pushed off till it is too late to get a supply, or till a storm rising, shuts off all opportunity to deal out more. If there is any failure in the above, it is in not providing a larger supply of food that needs no cooking, to meet the emergency of those rough times when the camboose fire cannot be kept up, and consequently, cooking is out of the question.

The Captain must have printed copies of the rules of the ship posted up, and must furnish each passenger with one. If any one refuses to conform to them, the Captain must make a note of it in his log-book, be sure of a witness to his proceeding, read his entry to the insurgent, and then he may *remove* him to close quarters,—elsewhere, if he deem it necessary; *i. e.*, he may *imprison* him. It is his business to enforce cleanliness, and the Courts will see him safely through if he takes the precautions named above. But *now* if a passenger is mutinous, and the Captain enforces obedience, the Captain is liable to be overhauled by the Courts, and fined or imprisoned for assault and battery. Yet a ship Captain who has not power to *enforce* regulations for securing *cleanliness and order*, should no more be held responsible for the lack of those qualities than if he were rusticating in back-woods, instead of walking the quarter-deck, clothed in the unsubstantial name of a man of authority.

The berths for females are to be separated from those of males by substantial bulkheads, and the intrusion on the part of crews is to be carefully provided against. If this simple section will prove a bulkhead sufficiently strong to separate the sexes from each other and keep the crews away from between decks, the middle passage will lose its chief horrors at once. For by this shameful abuse Ruin secures its hundreds and thousands of the young, who come on board pure and free from vice, and hopeful, and who leave it polluted, miserably debased and utterly outcast.

Ample provisions are made for the inspection of vessels on their departure—less ample for their examination on arrival. But it is on the arrival that an inspection most clearly reveals what may have been the neglect of officers or the deficiency of outfit. It is wise, however, to take care that if any deaths have occurred on board, the Captain shall *pay over all money received from the deceased for passage or expenses*. There is no remedy like the "money-remedy" for even such fearful mortality as we seek to prevent; this simple provision will do wonders to protect life.

A true list of passengers, with the name, age, sex, occupation, nativity, &c., is to be made out by every master, and returned to the proper authorities. Also, if any deaths occur, descriptions of the dying, and reports of all moneys received from passengers on all accounts whatever, to be made and published. In other words, under this act, if it becomes a law, emigrant passengers are to be treated at least as well as bales of goods, or boxes, and to be accounted for as sacredly. An approach towards humanity will be attempted, and whether or not all the present abuses on emigrant ships are removed, their existence shall be, hereafter, rather the fault of inefficient executors than of incompetent laws to abate them.

"Outrages"—A Short Supply.

We greatly mistake if, under the new dispensation—under the stay-at-home-and-be-satisfied policy which the Administration is supposed to have adopted, there will not be a great dying out of "outrages" upon our flag. Now, the "outrage" is an article which is found implicitly to obey the law of trade that "the supply will equal the demand so soon as the demand is made known." When Fillibustering is the order, and the history of Texas is to be reenacted in every pleasantly-located and weakly-governed country adjacent or near our possessions, it is an affair of everyday occurrence. Let it be honestly inferred that we want and are willing to absorb Chihuahua, and we will warrant an "outrage" for every mail from the South. Let Sonora be announced as a fit State to be annexed, and instantly Guaymas shall be too hot with "outrages" for our people to think of with patience. Let Lower California be coveted, and out of every dozen half-starved Indians on the peninsula our vigorous pioneers on [illegible] regularity in the election of Mr. HARLAN to the Senate of the United States by the Iowa Convention of the two Houses of the Iowa Legislature. The record of that Convention, whether made on the journal of the Lower or Upper House, or both, will be the warrant of the Governor in granting the certificate of election. There is no question that the joint meeting was properly and regularly constituted. What the factious majority in the Senate did or refused to do, after retiring to their own Chamber, is no part of the proceeding. The Convention met and balloted. Then adjourned. And subsequently reassembled on their own adjournment, and elected the Senator; a quorum of both Houses being present.

The case would have stood differently if such quorum had failed to attend on the second meeting. But the attempt of the majority of the Senate to defeat their own order, was a failure, made so by the attendance of a sufficient number of the Democratic members to constitute a quorum. A somewhat similar attempt was made in Tennessee in 1841, and it was successful in defeating an election, because the whole of the Democratic members of the Senate declined to meet in Convention a second time, and part of the House also withdrew, on the plea that it was no Convention while the President of the Senate was not in the Chair. The act was revolutionary and in contempt of the Constitution, and the party to it were visited by signal defeat at the succeeding popular election.

Mr. John Mitchel.

This gentleman is certainly the most unfortunate of Irish "patriots." His career in this country, from his first landing at San Francisco, where he denounced the lady sovereign of Great Britain as a "she tyrant," to his last demonstration in Ohio, has been a failure throughout, whether directed to speech-making, journalism or dueling. The last, he experimented upon with Col. SCHOULER, the able, and we must add from a long personal acquaintance with him, amiable editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The honors with which he may have flattered himself that he come off at Zanesville, are sadly tarnished by the transfer of the correspondence to the columns of the Cincinnati press. The article from Mr. SCHOULER which we copy this morning, makes havoc with the pretext upon which Mr. MITCHEL dispatched his hostile message to Mr. S. The point made in regard to the violation of parole in Australia may be a question for civil argument, as Mr. M. himself voluntarily made it in his own paper, but nothing to fight about after it has been before the public for nearly two years. Mr. M. will find it harder work, if possible, to make his way to popular favor in the West by the help of the duello, than he did in the East, as an ill judging orator and worse trained journalist.

We are reminded, by this occurrence, of the following promise made by Mr. M., on his recent retirement from the *Citizen*, that, for the "next four *years*," he would "efface" himself, and sink out of sight. Scarcely as many *weeks* have elapsed before we find him figuring before the public in a character even less commendable than that of the "egotistical" editor of the *Citizen*:

"I have to apologize to my readers for all this egotism. However distasteful to myself, the present occasion made it necessary; but it shall not occur again. For the next four years *at least*, I sink out of sight, and efface myself; content to have rigged this bark, the *Citizen*—fairly launched her on the wide waters of public opinion, and steered her amidst all the rocks and shoals of her first year's voyage—dashing her *stem on*, you may say, against every one of them—but this, after all, only proves the staunch seaworthiness of the vessel."

Snakes in Your Pantries.

In these days of degeneracy, it does one good to see the giant blows that Dr. WILLIAM A. ALCOTT, of Auburndale, Mass., inflicts upon the great enemy of the human race, and especially of children—*saleratus*. This terrible foe to our health he has fought nobly now for many years. He fights it with facts and arguments, spreading abroad stories of its fatal effects enough to frighten our housekeepers into as much dread of it as of arsenic, or "calomy" itself. The doctrine is simple and easy of popular apprehension. It is this: An excess of saleratus is poison; then, of course, a less of excessive use cannot be entirely innocuous. This is the same precious argument which led our friend Bobby Rednose to abandon the use of water as a beverage, because his friend Tim lost his life from an excess of water, and when it was only applied externally, off the end of Pier No. 1. It is a knock-down argument, and ought not to be answered.

The learned doctor thinks that of the 300,000 children that die annually in the United States, 100,000 die from the effects of saleratus! Perhaps they do; but then the snuffing of tobacco smoke into children's delicate noses must kill out 200,000; and tight-lacing on the part of mothers must kill another hundred thousand; and about as many more die of croup, and convulsions and diseases which obtuser doctors recognize; and several thousand die of the bad smells of the city. So it is pretty evident that the mortality bills are not half large enough to accommodate all our "fatal" fancies. Death is always lurking in some people's dinner-pots. With them to eat meat is a sin, and to eat vegetables a dubious policy. Pity them!

GRISI and MARIO—divine artists—are at the ever-"last"-ing game again,—this time in Boston. How many "last nights" they have favored the Bostonians with, we don't know, but the telegraph tells us that they will remain in Boston two weeks longer. The "last nights" here were most profitable, so they lasted though several weeks. "First appearances" and "last nights" are so acceptable to our drama and opera loving publics, that we greatly marvel that singers or players should ever have any other.

Cabinet Breaking.

The *Herald* makes poor work with its attempted "sensations" this season. They cannot be made to *go*. The Mechanics' Bank and its million of Corporation money; the Academy of Music and its Relief Ball, and the South-street flour stores, with their accumulation of Breadstuffs, were all left in quiet, after the *Herald* had exhausted its sympathies with the leveling spirit in the Park. The worst of the alien demagogues who prated of equal rights, common property and common money, could not be tempted to rest a single overt act of violence on the countenance and promised support of this notorious journal. And so *that* sensation was a failure. Even the Park meetings themselves dissolved as if in very contempt of the praise of the *Herald*.

The next essay was in *exploding* the Cabinet at Washington. Shut out as the *Herald* and its stupid reporters at Washington have long been from every respectable avenue to official information at the Capital, the trick, now become stale, of bogus dispatches, was resorted to, in the hope that by repeating the fabrication of Cabinet trouble every morning, something of a "sensation" might be created, or the popular attention diverted, if only for a day, to the exclusive *news* of the *Herald*. The game has been played out; the Cabinet remains intact; the "sensation" is postponed; and the *Herald* must try on some new scheme of charlatanry.

Our readers will have noticed in our special correspondence from Washington of yesterday—and the same assurances are repeated this morning—that such a thing as a break up in the Cabinet has neither been discussed nor thought of by the President. It is fortunate for the country, just now, that such is the case. Neither Mr. MARCY nor Mr. GUTHRIE could be spared with profit to the foreign and financial interests committed to the charge of their respective Departments. It is not at all plausible to suppose that the President would consent to the withdrawal of either from his Cabinet; nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that any other member is in disfavor, or that there is a want of harmony in the Executive counsels. In short, the fabrication of the *Herald* is wholesale.

Shipwrecks near Home.

The approaches to the Harbor of New-York are not perilous. Ships need not go to pieces if there is a fog upon the water. Sea captains, skillful men in their profession, have navigated their vessels for years past in safety, and fleets will sail into port and out of it to-day, without fear, sustaining no damage. Yet every gale that blows brings a budget of reports of terrible disasters close at our doors. But a few weeks have passed since the catastrophe of the packet-ship *New Era* hurried two hundred unhappy emigrants into sudden graves. The recklessness of Captains and their incompetency as navigators are the inciting causes of many similar disasters.

The past year has been remarkably prolific of marine disasters, and numerous wrecks have occurred near this port and on the coast of New-Jersey,—a greater proportion, perhaps, than has fallen to the lot of any like extent of territory. The alarming frequency of these events has aroused the attention of the Government. Early in the present month, the Secretary of the Navy addressed a note to Commodore MORRIS, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, inquiring whether "something may not be done to arrest these dreadful disasters, and whether proper Sailing Directions exist." By order of the Secretary, Commodore MORRIS transmitted a copy of this communication to Lieutenant MAURY, Superintendent of the National Observatory. Mr. MAURY is good authority on such matters, and his observations give little encouragement to ship-masters who neglect their duty. He states that he has examined the subject with care; that the results of investigation encourage the belief "that the way from sea to Sandy Hook can be made so plain to navigators that any one who will heed caution" may find his way in the thickest fog. The approaches of this port are well marked, and with these marks well described, there is no excuse for stranding a vessel. It has been announced that Mr. MAURY is at work upon a new chart, which will presently be published at a nominal cost, so that no ship-master need run risk of damage through ignorance. Thus much for the action of Government officers. It remains to be considered whether a ship-master is not guilty of an act worse than mere neglect, when his ship not only goes to pieces within hail of port, but when her loss entails the destruction of human life.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court, sitting in this City, have presented the case of the Captain of the *New Era* in a strong light. The circumstances which attended the loss of that vessel were such that they seem to require a more searching investigation than has yet been accorded to them.

The occurrence of ship disasters at sea is lamentable enough. At our doors they are [illegible] Fleet, [illegible] all the Insurance Companies,—that would stop about one in five. Our opinion, only, reader. We don't know that we could prove it. Second, encourage the crime of arson. Curiously enough in our wicked and inventive City, arson is of rare occurrence. There have been only two cases of it tried here that we remember for years. Now let arson be magnified as a heroic crime. Let house-burners be waited on by reporters, their opinions chronicled, their experiences worked up for the press, and their ends made tragic, and we don't doubt that while some who now get to Sing Sing for very indifferent offences would be developed in a new character, about three in five of our fires would be quenched before bursting out. In other words, punish incendiarism and pay no insurance to those who set their own premises on fire, and "accidents" will greatly shorten the supply.

The Mayor is at work again, in his brisk way. *Twelve* licenses for the sale of liquor were revoked yesterday, in consequence of the repeated violations of the law in regard to sales on Sunday. This is a decided measure; but the offending parties cannot object that due notice was not given them. Mr. WOOD is simply doing what he said he would do; and we must honor him for holding to his word like a man. Unhappily, however, *three* of the Aldermen have shown themselves in decided opposition to the course which the Mayor pursues. These gentlemen, having everything to lose and nothing to gain by the abolition of the Sunday traffic, do but act naturally in upholding their favorites. Still, a decent regard for the efforts of the Mayor will dictate the propriety of a different course of conduct on the part of their colleagues.

The Mayor, we are assured, is prepared to use every measure in his power to secure the enforcement of the ordinance.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Terrible Snow-Storm.

We are all snowed under! Snow on the roofs snow on the walks, snow on the carriage-ways—snow blocking up the railroads, snow flying in hard pellets about the heads of street-passengers—snow everywhere, and nothing but snow. Early yesterday morning it began. Before the sun put the tip of his nose above east, came the snow. Down it came, all day, in a thick cloud. The ferry-boats had a harder time than they had during the most London-like fogs that have enwrapped us. Railroad cars knocked off from three rails, entirely disheartened, by noon. The stages crawled gingerly up the streets, loaded down with passengers, who were glad to pile in, even fifteen deep, to escape the snowy mantle that fell over the City. Pedestrians trudged wearily, and looked in vain for aid. In short, it was a snow storm "as was" a storm. It kept drizzling down till nearly midnight. A flake is melting from the lobe of our ear as we pour out this our doleful lament.

About eight inches of snow fell during the day. It drifted but little, and, except that it began to thaw in the evening, promised good sleighing. To day will tell the story, when the bells begin to jingle, and Young America, as usual, becomes hilarious. Reporters will please keep a sharp look-out for accidents, overturns, and shocking catastrophes.

All the Railroad trains, both inward and outward bound, were somewhat detained; but not seriously. The Erie and New-Jersey cars were nearly on time.

The Unemployed Employed.

The method adopted by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in giving employment to the destitute, by causing the removal of the ruins of the New City Hall, has been made the subject of serious remonstrance by the disaffected fellows who congregate daily in the Park. Mr. PURDY desires us to explain the mode, in order to show that he has endeavored to act with fairness. We do so with pleasure. It has been already stated that under the requirements of the City Charter only $250 can be expended at one time by any of the Departments without a contract.

The amount named will only provide for the employment of 125 laborers, at $1 per day, and there are said to be 2,500 applicants for work. There have been 125 men at work for two days, then paid and discharged, and a new gang formed of fresh hands—so to continue until the job is completed. This mode does not give satisfaction to the workers, and we understand that yesterday not more than 25 would answer to the call, and yet the clamor against the City authorities and the Commissioner is kept up.

Wreck of the San Francisco—The Testimonials.

When the U. S. transport ship *San Francisco* was wrecked, sundry sea-captains hove in sight and rescued the survivors, for which they were, handsomely rewarded by subscriptions on 'Change. The testimonials ordered are just completed and ready for presentation, as follows:

To Capt. CREIGHTON, of the *Three Bells*, a piece of plate and a gold medal.
To Capt. LOW, of the bark *Kilby*, the same.
To Capt. STOUFFER, of the *Antarctic*, the same.
To the First and Second Officers of the three ships above named, each a gold medal.
To each sailor, a silver medal.
To Capt. PENDLETON, of the *Lucy Thompson*, a service of plate.
To Lieut. F. K. MURRAY, of the U. S. Navy, a service of plate.
To Capt. WATKINS, of the steamer *San Francisco*, a service of plate.
To J. W. MARSHALL, Chief Engineer of the *San Francisco*, a gold medal.
To Chief Officer MELLUS, of the *San Francisco*, a gold medal.
To the Second Officer, the same.

Liquor Dealers Waking Up.

A report has got abroad that the liquor dealers of the City are moving for the establishment of a Newspaper organ, with a cash capital of $100,000. The Grand Jury who "presented" the rum shops in company with gambling dens and houses of ill-fame are to be taken into account individually—says rumor. *Quien sabe?*

Ship Sullivan.

We learn from Fire Island that on the 23d the ship *Sullivan* was badly hogged. Her mainmast and mizzen-topmast were carried away when she struck. Every exertion is being made to save the cargo dry, and should the weather prove good, but little of it will be damaged. The ship has four feet of water in her hold, and her chances of getting off are very slim.

Meeting of Ship-Riggers.

A meeting of the Ship-riggers of New-York was held last evening at the Seventh Ward Hotel, Madison-street. About 150 were present. Mr. JEREMIAH DONOVAN was chosen to preside. He explained the object of the meeting, which, he said he understood to be to consider what action they should take in view of a proposed reduction of their wages from $2 to fourteen shillings per day. Individually, he did not know that any reduction in their wages was contemplated. If such was the case, he [illegible]

Bill Poole before Recorder Wood.

This noted individual made his appearance before Mayor Wood this morning, in answer to a summons from His Honor to answer certain [illegible] several complaints against him [illegible] on the Sabbath contrary to the [illegible] orders. On being sworn [illegible] Mr. Poole acknowledged [illegible] and that he was only [illegible] allowing his name to be used for a Mr. [illegible], who held the license for the saloon, and was [illegible] the responsible party. Mayor Wood [illegible] dispatched a message for Mr. [illegible] with instructions to bring that individual [illegible] before him, to be dealt with as the law directs. Mr. Poole was dismissed with a severe reprimand from the Mayor.—*Evening Express.*

Bridge Tenders.

The Captain of the Twenty-fifth Police District has made the following report to his Chief:

"The Old King's Bridge, connecting New-York County and Westchester County, has been repaired, and [illegible] as much for travelers, and is now [illegible] for foot passengers."

The Widows' Relief Fund.

Mr. MCELRATH, Treasurer of the Widows' Relief Fund, acknowledges the receipt of $[illegible], in aid of the fund; including $[illegible] from the Charity Ball.

☞ The new steam towboat *Henry Morgan* was sold at Auction yesterday for $10,[illegible].

LONG ISLAND.

The Eighth Ward Election Riots.

DENNIS MCGUIRE, THOMAS DOLAN, [illegible] RYAN, JAMES RYAN, EDWARD [illegible] and JAMES DILLON, were arraigned yesterday in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, for trial on an indictment charging them with having been engaged in the Eighth Ward Riot on the polls on 7th of November last. The trial, at the [illegible] of the Court, had not been concluded [illegible] some parties were tried and acquitted on [illegible] for a similar offence in this Court on Tuesday last.

Teachers' Association.

The teachers employed in the Public Schools of Brooklyn, assembled on Tuesday evening in the room occupied by the Board of Education, the use of which had been courteously extended to them by that body—to take the necessary preliminary steps toward organizing a Teachers' Literary Association, the object of which is sufficiently indicated by the name. A large number of teachers were present and much interest was manifested. The evening was occupied in discussing [illegible] the best mode of proceeding, which resulted finally in the appointment of a Committee to report a plan at a future meeting.

Launch.

The clipper schooner *North Point*, [illegible] tons burden, for Messrs. JOHNSON & LOVEJOY, was launched from the yard of Messrs. LAWRENCE & TROWBRIDGE, foot of North Fifth-street, on Tuesday afternoon. She will be run in the New-York and Baltimore line, and will be commanded by Captain A. R. SWAIN.

Cargo of the Bark Tornado.

The brig *Tornado*, Captain MCCRAEY, arrived at this port yesterday from Bermuda, with part of the cargo of logwood and mahogany of the bark *A. B. Sturges*, which put into Bermuda in distress. She was bound from Gonaives to New-York, at the time of the disaster. Her repairs, however, had been made, and she was awaiting orders. The brig *Isabella Reed*, for New-York, was also awaiting orders at Bermuda.

Later from Mayaguez—Wreck at Sea.

The schooner *Grand Island*, twenty-two days from Mayaguez and Aguadilla, Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of sugar and coffee to S. W. LEWIS. Captain REMY says there were no American vessels at either place. On the 18th inst., in latitude 34° 56', longitude 70°, he informs us that he passed the wreck of a large vessel under jury masts. She appeared to be waterlogged and abandoned. On one of her masts a square sail was set.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF the store No. 12 Vesey-st.; also, the second story [illegible] feet in depth, fronting and having an unobstructed entrance from Barclay-st., will be rented singly, or they can be connected, making one of the most light, spacious and commanding stores in the City, admirably adapted for the jobbing or importing business. The store is finished and in perfect order. Inquire of FERRERO & BUCKLEY, No. 6 Barclay-st., directly in the rear of the Astor House, or R. G. MOULTON, No. 261 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of BUSHTON, CLARK & CO., having dissolved by its own limitation, I now [illegible] the only house of the name of BUSHTON who manufactures

GENUINE COD LIVER OIL,

which is so generally preferred by physicians, [illegible] season of the year for Consumption, Debility, [illegible]

CAUTION.—In purchasing, be careful to [illegible] BUSHTON'S, and see that my name is on the [illegible] cork, and my signature over the cork of each bottle, [illegible] to be genuine.

FREDERICK V. BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Broadway, and No. 611 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By WM. COWEN.

HARROUP'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. HARROUP.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 425 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Superior toned pianos for $175, $200, and $225; [illegible] as good, and the entire assortment strong in the [illegible] tone which costs $300. Pianos of every variety of style and price, comprising those of ten different manufacturers, among them the celebrated modern improved Pianos [illegible] pianos, and the first premium [illegible] of [illegible] & Co.'s make (owners of the [illegible] patent), [illegible] hand, pianos at great bargains; [illegible] of every style, from five different manufacturers. [illegible] and warranted. HORACE WATERS, [illegible]

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, [illegible] PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a [illegible] of books and papers consumed in any of them. [illegible] tested in the most severe manner. For sale by [illegible]

EDWARDS & MARVIN, No. [illegible] Co.'s Patents.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.—[illegible] FOR-[illegible] goods will be sold at [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Fourth, Canal, [illegible] Permanent, Handsome, Genuine, [illegible] and Reasonable.

No. [illegible]

JANUARY [illegible] ARE NOW READY TO [illegible] BUSINESS. [illegible] & CO.'S No. [illegible] Broadway, and [illegible] of their Winter goods [illegible] manufacture of [illegible] of prices to suit the times.

PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES. [illegible]

ALBERT H. [illegible]

[illegible] Parole?

[illegible] yesterday's Times, [illegible] MITCHEL and the editor [illegible] relative to the editor's [illegible] with breaking his parole. Mr. [illegible], his editor, having returned to his [illegible], writes as follows on the subject:

From the *Cincinnati Gazette*, Jan. 20.

In an article in the *Gazette*, on Tuesday last, we charged upon Mr. MITCHEL, that in his escape from the British convict settlement he violated his parole of honor. This charge was made, not for the purpose of doing that gentleman any personal injustice, but did we suppose that in making it we were injuring anything now. We did not state it as a taunt, or for the purpose of impeaching his personal character. On the other hand, we stated it as a fact well known, and, as we supposed, generally acknowledged. To that charge Mr. MITCHEL took exceptions, and while we were in a distant part of the State, we were first made acquainted with the fact, and the following correspondence ensued:

[illegible] Cincinnati Gazette, Morn., Jan. 17, 1855.

To Col. [illegible], Editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*:

Sir: In the *Cincinnati Gazette* of yesterday morning, and [illegible] editorials of it, I find these words: [illegible] by violating his parole of honor, escaping [illegible] this sentence, I caused inquiry [illegible] Hamilton county office whether you were at [illegible] to be found, and I learned that you had, on the morning of that publication, left the city for Zanesville.

"The purpose of the present publication is, of course, to request you to retract the falsehood and calumny contained therein, in writing, and in such form as shall satisfy my friend, Capt. Wm. F. LYNCH, of Cincinnati, who is to hand you this note.

Your obedient servant, JOHN MITCHEL.

No. [illegible] ZANESVILLE, Jan. 17, 1855.

"Sir: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the words which you have quoted therein, from an article in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, were written by me. They were based upon information derived from the [illegible] of this country.

"Your letter is the first intimation I have ever had that they were not true. I regard your denial of their truth as entirely satisfactory, as the case stands; and, therefore, should gladly give that denial of their truth a place in the leading columns of the *Gazette* as soon as I return to Cincinnati.

"It never has been my practice, far less my desire, to state that which is not true, and, when convicted of having committed an error, or done any injury to any person, I have always been desirous and ready to correct it. "Your obedient servant,

"WM. SCHOULER.

"JOHN MITCHEL, Esq."

In regard to the above, we have to say that we hold editors should be accountable for whatever appears in their paper. And we have laid down a rule of action, which we always have and always intend to follow, which is to never publish a line which we do not believe to be true, and never to believe reports of facts without an investigation; never to wrong any man by the publication of an untruth, however humble he may be; or to screen public [illegible], rascality or poltroonery, however high and influential the party may be which is guilty of either; but if convinced of our error, we have ever been desirous of correcting it, and of doing the injured party all the justice in our power.

With Mr. MITCHEL we had no personal acquaintance. We knew him not as "the representative of republicanism in Ireland," but as a member of the "Young Ireland" party in Dublin, as the opponent of Mr. O'CONNELL, (who was the representative of the moral force men,) and as an ardent advocate of the repeal of the Irish Union, and the justifier of civil war and rebellion to accomplish that end. We have never been able to perceive either the propriety or the patriotism of such movements. We regarded Mr. MITCHEL and his compatriots in their crusade against the British Government and the Irish Union as men who were actuated more by their intense hatred of England than by their love of liberty or love of Irishmen.

In course of time, a civil and most inglorious war broke out in Ireland, which ended with the "Slievegammon" folly, which was crushed with a few soldiers and a handful of constables. We could see no particular merit in the cause, and certainly not any at all in the leaders. After a trial, the leaders were banished. In the Highland rebellion of 1745, the leaders were hanged, drawn and quartered. In the rebellion in Ireland in 1850, the leaders were merely transported. The Highlanders, however wrong they may have been,—and we acknowledge that even now our sympathies are with them,—had a name behind them which adorns the brightest pages of romance, and gives tone and pathos to the literature and music of their country.

We have no desire, however, to institute odious comparisons, or to rake up anew the ignoble strife of the comparatively recent rebellion in Ireland. What we have to deal with at present is a fact. We made a distinct charge that Mr. MITCHEL had violated his parole in his escape from Australia. By the above correspondence it will be seen that Mr. MITCHEL in strong language, denies the truth of the statement. In our letter we say that we wrote the words; that they were founded upon information derived from the press of this country; that, *as the case stands*, with his emphatic denial, we would consider it as in abeyance; and that we would publish *his* denial of the charge in as prominent a place in the *Gazette* as that in which the original charge appeared. That we did. How the correspondence got into the papers, we know not. This we know, that it was published without our knowledge and without our consent. We do not object, however, to the publication; on the contrary, we are glad that it has appeared, as it affords us an opportunity of showing from Mr. MITCHEL's own journal, published in the office of the *Citizen*, in New-York, in 1854, and which bears the somewhat melo-dramatic title of the *Jail Journal*, the facts of his escape.

We will merely state, in passing, that we did not consider ourselves at liberty to publish the correspondence without first obtaining Mr. MITCHEL's consent to do so. His letter was a private letter, addressed to ourself. Our letter was a private letter, addressed to JOHN MITCHEL. It is not considered honorable, nor is it, to publish private letters without leave. However, as we said before, we waive all objection, and concur with the publication, though we protest against the practice.

A private letter never has ever been regarded as one of the most sacred pledges which man can give to man. Upon its faithful fulfillment depends the honor of the individual to whom it is given. It is a thing not to be published away; nor to be taken advantage of in any way to effect an escape. It is a sacred pledge of man's honor to man. Such being the character of a parole, we now call JOHN MITCHEL upon the stand and allow him to make his own vindication. Mr. MITCHEL, in *Jail Journal*, page 272, says that "there are three or four thousand ticket-of-leave-holders on the island, who may live how and where they please; and are only required to report themselves twice a year, not personally. *We*, on the contrary, are restricted in all our movements, and required to report ourselves *personally* once a month to our respective police officers, and in addition to all this irritating surveillance, they exact our *parole* under the false pretence, I presume, that in return for this guarantee they forbear to set us to work and to hire us out to settlers like assigned servants." * * * The alternative is not *parole* or work, but *parole* or death in a dungeon," &c.

We gather from the above what the parole was. He then goes on for a number of pages, giving the details of the manner in which his escape was planned: How a vessel—the *Water Lily*—was engaged to take him off; how horses were brought and placed at convenient points; how money was used to corrupt the police; and when everything was arranged, and not till then, did he return to the village to give up his parole. We quote his own words—pages 319 and 320. He says:

We disappeared. I walked in first, through the little gate leading into the court, through the door, which opened into a hall or passage, and thence into the Court-room, where I found his worship sitting as usual. Near him our Assessor, the Police Clerk. "Mr. DAVIS," I said, "here is a copy of a note which I have just dispatched to the Governor. I have thought it necessary to give you a copy." The note was as follows:

"BOTHWELL, 8th June, 1853.

"TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, &c.—*Sir*: I hereby resign the ticket-of-leave,' and withdraw my parole.

"I shall forthwith present myself before the Police Magistrate of Bothwell, at his office, show him a copy of this note, and offer myself to be taken into custody.

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN MITCHEL."

Mr. DAVIS took the note: it was open. "Do you wish me," he said, "to read it?" "Certainly. It was for that I brought it." He glanced over the note, and then looked at me. That instant Nisnagran came in and planted himself by my side. His worship and his clerk both appeared confounded at this, for they knew [illegible] Correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*" very well, an officer just arrived from New-York. I have no doubt that Mr. DAVIS thought I had a crowd outside; there is no other way of accounting for his trepidation.

Then I said, "You see the purport of that note, Sir; it is about my parole: it requires the filling called 'notice of having my freedom [illegible] which [illegible] me on leaving [illegible] that thing."

[illegible] Mr. DAVIS [illegible] Nisnagran [illegible] All this while there was a constable in the adjoining room, besides the police clerk, and the guard at the door, yet still his worship made no move. "Now, Sir," I said, "Mr." I said, pointing on my bed. The bayonet of Nisnagran was playing with the handle of his revolver in his belt. I laid it [illegible] pointing to my breast, besides pistols in my breast pockets. Then I said, "Good morning," Mr. DAVIS exclaimed, "No, no—stay here! RAINFORD! Constables!" The police clerk sat at his desk looking like vacancy. We walked out together through the hall; the constable in the District Constable's office, who generally acts as his clerk, now ran out, and on being desired to step us, followed us through the door; and out into the street, but without coming very near. At the little gate leading out of the court into the street, we expected to find the man on guard on the alert between us and our horses. But this poor constable, though he heard the magistrate's orders, and the commotion, did not move. He was holding two horses, one with each hand, and looked on in amazement while we passed him, and jumped into our saddles.

We considered we had done enough, and that there was no reason to wait any longer; therefore,

We gave the bridle-rein a shake;
Said adieu for evermore, my dear;
And adieu for evermore!

Mr. DAVIS and two constables rushing against one another, with bare heads, and loud oaths; grinning residents of Bothwell on the pathway, who knew the meaning of the performance in a moment—and who, being commanded to step us in the Queen's name, aggravated the grin into a laugh; some small boys at a corner; staring at our horses as they galloped by, and offering "three to one on the white un;" this is my last impression of Bothwell on the banks of the Tasmanian Clyde.

Here we might leave the case without further comments. It may be a very nice question for casuists to solve but we think that it is a very simple case. We have often heard of the tricks of Yankee peddlers at a country master or cattle show, by which they swap wooden combs and jack-knives, and each gain an advantage. It may be in accordance with Mr. MITCHEL's idea of his parole to plan an escape, subsidize constables charter vessels, have relays of horses, supply himself with a "ponderous riding-whip, and have pistols in his breast," and then accompanied with a friend appear at the Magistrate's office to give himself up and withdraw his parole; withdraw it when it was no longer of any value; and then the conversation. His friend all the while *playing with the handle of a revolver in his coat*." Does any body suppose that Mr. MITCHELL intended to be taken prisoner? When he told the magistrate "that I came here to be taken into custody, pursuant to that note," *did he intend what he said?* If the magistrate had attempted to lay hold of him, and place him in custody, was it not his intention either to use "the ponderous riding-whip," which he held in his hand, or one of the pistols which he had in his breast pocket, to knock down or shoot the officer? or was Mr. DAVIS, his friend, to do that business with the revolver; "*the handle of which he was playing with in his coat?*" The *Jail Journal* is silent in regard to these interrogatories. We leave each of our readers to answer them for himself.

We have, in the above, given Mr. MITCHEL's case in his own language. It is, of course, *ex parte*; but, as it stands, we are almost willing to close the case. There is other evidence in existence which, we are informed, places Mr. MITCHEL in even a more unfavorable light than the above. We hope, hereafter, to furnish the readers of the *Gazette* with a chapter or two of the same, among which are several letters written by GAVAN DUFFY, who is known as one of the "patriots;" which throw much light upon this famous case. If any gentleman who may see this article has in his possession a copy of Mr. DUFFY's letters, we would be obliged to him if he will favor us with a sight at them. For the present, we leave the case as presented by the confession of the person implicated.

Execution of John I. Taylor.

From the Galena Advertiser, Jan. 20.

It is a terrible and melancholy spectacle to see a man, in the vigor of manhood, carried out to suffer the penalty of death, at the hand of violated law. To be hung for the crime of murder: to be hung for the murder of his WIFE! Such a spectacle was seen in Galena yesterday. JOHN IRA TAYLOR was led out of his cell in the County Jail about 12 o'clock at noon, and in the custody of the Sheriff, surrounded by other officers of executive justice, by a band of citizen soldiery, and by a dense mass of unarmed citizens, the carriage which contained him was driven to the place selected for his execution, about two miles without the limits of the city. He was dressed in a white shroud, with a white cap upon his head. His countenance was vacant and ghostly; his eyes were set and staring, and a dark ring seemed to encircle them. Once or twice he tried to smile, but it was a mere animal contraction of the muscles of the face; the spirit did not smile. He had evidently suffered intensely within, but the outward man strove hard to cover up all external traces of its writhings. As he passed along Main-street, guarded as above, the wretched man was the personification of the weakness of guilt, surrounded by the strength, dignity and majesty of Justice.

On his way to the gallows TAYLOR appeared perfectly composed, conversing with the officers freely and without apparent emotion—often meeting his friends on the road and bidding them his last farewell. He arrived at the fatal spot at 1¼ o'clock, and immediately ascended the gallows with a firm step, and took a seat. He was attended by Sheriff ROWLEY, Marshal STARR, Constables COVILL and DE CAMP, Rev. S. G. SPEES, Rev. H. J. COE, Rev. G. M. WOODWARD, and Drs. CRAWFORD, HOBBS, and a physician from Philadelphia. After surveying the multitude before him for a few minutes, he arose, and with a trembling voice, which grew stronger as he proceeded, addressed the large crowd for about twenty-five minutes.

He said he had but a few moments to live, and what he was about to say he wished to have them remember. He said what had happened and what was about to happen, all came through the use of intoxicating liquor. He had heard of men who had lost their lives or frozen their limbs through the influence of this demon. For forty years he had drank, (and he was forty-six years old now.) He had drank from childhood. He had read an account, of a man, who, when drunk, had laid down on a railroad track, and the train had passed over him killing him instantly. There were men in our Jail now who had come there through the influence of dram-shops. He said there were a set of gamblers who keep these infernal places, who would get a man into them, get him drunk, win his money, pick his pockets, and then turn him out of doors. He repeated, that he had but a few moments to live, and wished them all to remember his advice, which was to *let liquor alone*. It was the means of his wife's death, and if he had let it alone and minded his own business at first, (and it was hard to suffer for it,) he would have been living with his wife now. *Let liquor alone; let liquor alone.*

He saw many ladies present—and here was a large assemblage, the largest he had ever seen, but one—he warned them, if they did not wish to get killed, to persuade their husbands, brothers and friends from the use of liquor in any shape. He had known men who played cards for money, who had been killed and their money taken from them, all through liquor. Said he had no father, mother, brother, sister, or any relations in this country—what were living of them were in the State of Maine. He was all alone in this country—he was a stray sheep of his father's flock, and had come to his end through the means of liquor. Said that he had faith to believe that he was forgiven for the deed—that Jesus died for him. Remarked, that he was not much of an orator, but wished them all to remember, to touch not, taste not, handle not liquor.

On the 19th of October last, before he went to work in the morning, his wife asked him when he would be home, he said at noon, but it so happened that he did not get home at that time. He went to a neighbor's, who had good will for him, who had hot strong stuff—they wanted him to drink and he refused, but after much persuasion, thinking it would do him no harm, he drank some of the hot stuff—he stayed there awhile, drinking; had something with him that he had bought at auction for his wife, which he showed to them, and drank some more; and then sold them a dress and ate some supper. Then he thought he would go home; drank again of hot stuff, and left; stopped at a grocery, and found a lot of boys there, and tried to sell them some penknives; wanted to sell them by the card; sold them all to a man, who asked him to drink, which he did.

Afterwards he went to another grocery, where high words arose—and this was all through liquor—some man hit him with a neck-yoke on the right thigh, which he felt yet. Then they had a fight; some man parted them and he went home. After he got home, the man that lived in the house, (he did not know whether he paid rent or not)—after he laid down on the bed, the man bothered him, and he jumped up and got his gun to kill him—struck his wife—don't know who did it, whether it was him or the man, but he wished God to forgive him. His wife was killed, he put in prison and sentenced to be hung, and was now to suffer for it.

TAYLOR then placed his remarks, and Rev. S. G. SPEES knelt with the prisoner and offered a fervent and impressive prayer to the throne of divine grace, for mercy and forgiveness to them in the crowd, but [illegible] during the [illegible], during which many of the friends wished to take leave of him forever, to ascend upon the scaffold; one man, struck up and shook hands with him, bidding him farewell.

The Sheriff then stepped forward, adjusted the rope around his neck and drew down the cap, forever closing his eyes to all earthly objects. While this was being done, TAYLOR spoke nearly as follows:

Had it not been for liquor the penitentiaries would be empty, and he would not be where he was; again warning all present to beware of the fatal poison; said that he had written to his friends, giving them full particulars of the affair, and warning them to abstain from liquor. Said that Jesus died for him; he felt that he was forgiven and expected to die. Did not know what moment he was to drop off. After a few sentiments which we did not understand, he being apparently engaged in prayer, the Sheriff affixed the rope to the beam, walked back and forward on the scaffold, and precisely at twenty-five minutes of 3 o'clock touched a spring, the drop fell and JOHN IRA TAYLOR was no more. After hanging 30 minutes, Drs. CRAWFORD and HOBBS pronounced life extinct, and he was cut down, put in his coffin and buried in the poor house burying ground.

During the whole day, TAYLOR had appeared more penitent than at any time since he committed the fatal deed for which he suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

The assemblage was large—estimated variously from 6,000 to 10,000 people—and was very orderly. To Sheriff ROWLEY, who performed the painful task devolving on him by law, great credit is due for his coolness on the occasion. He arranged everything in the most perfect order, and has discharged every duty devolving on him to the prisoner and the State.

Capt. MCNULTY is also deserving of high praise for his vigilance in drafting the Guard, and the good order which was kept by this Company from the commencement of the procession of the jail, until their return back to town. From the density of the crowd it would have been impossible to have conducted the prisoner to the place of execution without this assistance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S COD LIVER OIL.

☞ **The Late Firm of Rushton, Clark & Co.** being dissolved by the death of WM L RUSHTON (the only person of the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm,) the business in future will be continued by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

surviving partners and sole successors of R., C. & Co.,

Nos. 165, 273, and 511 BROADWAY,

all connection with the store, No. 19 Astor House being discontinued.

Our Mr. Hegeman has been connected with the establishment twenty-six years, and for twelve years has been a partner and had the principal charge of the business, and with the benefit of his experience and the combined efforts of each member of our firm, we trust to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

THE GENUINE COD LIVER OIL,

hitherto made by R., C. & Co. will in future be made only by us—it was our Mr. CLARK who went to NEWFOUNDLAND to superintend its manufacture, and we warrant it pure. Our Oil is sold by all the most respectable druggists in the United States.

CAUTION.—Be careful to see that the name "HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO." is on each label, and the signature upon the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. OLICKENER & CO., G. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **A. P. A.—Bible Presentation to Phœnix Lodge, No. 18.**—On THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1855, at the Hall of the Destiny, Company D, 1st Regt., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 2d floor, 219-st Doors open at 7½ o'clock P. M. The following Gentlemen have most kindly consented to address the audience: Rev. A. H. WRIGHT will present the Bible to the Lodge. J. HAWARD, Esq., will sing "The Family Bible." Rev G DICKSON will receive the Bible on behalf of the Lodge. J. HAWARD, Esq., will sing "I Long for the Land of the Blest." Rev. J. BISHOP, D. D., will speak on the objects of the Order of A. P. A. J. HAWARD, Esq., will sing "When shall We Meet Again?" Rev. T. WELSH will speak on Popery. Finish with Prayer, by Rev A. H. WRIGHT.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John Davis,	B. Gillespie,	John Long,
Hugh Black,	H. A. Maxwell,	George Wilson,
James Martin,	John Crawford,	Wm. Lloyd,
David Todd,	Samuel McNally,	Thomas Reid.

Admission, 25 cents each person. Tickets to be had of the Committee, or at the door. Cars and stages pass the Hall every five minutes.

☞ **$20 Reward.**—Whereas some evil-disposed person or persons have, without my consent or knowledge, been using my name on the "Celebrated" "Bank Gold Pen," manufactured (only) by the undersigned, and has offered them for sale in several of the Banking Institutions and other houses in this City and elsewhere, as genuine Pens of my manufacture, I assure my numerous patrons and the public that the above "Pen" is a worthless imitation, or old pens repointed. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to the arrest of parties engaged in this business. JOHN FOLEY,

Manufacturer of the (original) Popular "Bank Gold Pens," No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—By invitation Mr. J. H. WARNEFORD, of this City, will deliver a lecture before the Association, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Subject—*Politics and Patriotism.*

Tickets 25 cents each, to be obtained at the desk of the Library, and at Messrs. Hall & Sons Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W BALLARD,
JOHN CREHAR,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **Not Failed Yet.**—It has been reported up town for the past few days that our friend GEORGE KEYES has "failed." No wonder, when he sells Dry Goods at such ruinously low prices. His store was so crowded on Monday and Tuesday that it was found necessary to "lock" the store door and let the ladies out through the hall. By selling goods so cheap for the last five years, KEYES has built up the best trade in this City, and would advise all ladies who wish to buy Dry Goods to go there at once. His store is No. 363 6th-av., between 37th and 38th-sts.

☞ **Mechanics' Lecture, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.**—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 29.—GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D.—*Epidemics.*
Feb. 5.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Little Things.*
Feb. 12.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*
Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.**—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, jaundice, canker, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 129 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1

☞ **Let us Live to be Useful to Mankind**—Mechanics' Institute Lectures for 1855.—Lecture THIS EVENING, by the Corresponding Secretary, CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Esq. Subject—*Early Discovery of Mechanical Genius.* Members and their families admitted free to all the lectures. By order of the Institute

WILLIAM MILES, President.

☞ **Stilton and Cheddar Cheese,** in cases of one dozen each; Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, catsups, relishes, pastes, &c., landing ex *Liverpool*, from London. Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire sauce, in cases of 1, 2, and 10 dozen each, landing ex *Carnatic* and *Grenada* from Liverpool. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 486 Broadway, sole agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins'.

☞ **New-England Young Men's Association—LECTURES.**—The Second of the Annual Course of Lectures under the Auspices of the Association, will be delivered at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. JOHN P. HALE. Subject—*Trial by Jury.* Tickets 25 cents. F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President.

E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—The Installation of Rev. W. W. KING to the Pastorship of the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South Third-sts., will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D. Address to the Society by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

☞ **How the Atmosphere Supports Life.**—The fourth lecture of this course, by Dr. WATERBURY, (on Oxygen and Carbonic Acid,) will be given at the Presbyterian Church, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., THIS EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Tenth Anti-Slavery Lecture**—At the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, (son of the late venerable John Quincy Adams.) Subject—*What makes Slavery a subject of National concern.* Admittance 25 cents.

☞ **The Eighteenth Annual Exhibition** of the Orchard-st. Union and Sunday School will be opened on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Come early, if you wish a seat. Tickets at the door.

☞ **American Geographical and Statistical Society, New-York University.**—Paper THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) on *Forests; their distribution and influence on civilization.* By Mr SCHOOLCRAFT, at 7½ o'clock.

THE FOURTH LECTURE of the course in Clinton Hall, by THEODORE MARAHAM, D. D., on THURSDAY (this) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS—To be sold at Commission prices. One hundred on hand at SHEARER'S repository, 513-st., and 2d-av. You will find the place as favorable as any in the City.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—Supposed to be drowned—on SUNDAY, THE 14th inst., about 9 P. M., JAMES D. [illegible], aged 19 years, of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, [illegible] hair, A. T. stamped on his arm in India ink; had on a brown overcoat, dark colored pants and blue pea jacket; was last seen at the foot of Peck-slip, about half o'clock on Monday evening. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his afflicted family, at No. 44 Stanton-st., Williamsburg, or D. B. HART, at SMITH'S printing office, No. 109 Nassau-st.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE NOTICE of JOHN or HENRY PETRUE, they would hear something to their advantage by calling at No. 237 6th-av.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of 18, as child's nurse or chamber maid—is a good, smart housework girl—is a small family. Can wash and iron for the nursery, and take charge of a babe. Has eight months' City reference. Will take $2 00 to $4 a month in a permanent place, with a lady who boards. Call or send to No. 233 1st-av., 2 doors. below room. Also, a neat Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first-rate laundress, and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City and country references. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 76 2d-av., (old No. 84.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first-rate laundress, and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City and country references. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 76 2d-av., (old No. 84.)

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced female teacher in vocal and instrumental music in a private family, where her board would be considered an equivalent for her services in teaching. The best City references given. Address H. E., Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced German Protestant, with the best of City reference. Can do all kind of fine needle work; would take care of grown up children, or go in the country. Call at No. 14 Irvington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as child's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waiter. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 192 West 16th-st., second house east of 9th-av.

AMERICAN HELP.—American girls wishing situations in domestic service, are cordially invited to apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. They are given exceedingly easy situations; and while out of place, if required, are provided at a cheap rate with a quiet, respectable home; where, also, they can obtain much useful instruction in household work, and have every reasonable accommodation. Inquire for the Matron.

WANTED—School teachers, clerks, agents, bookkeepers, mechanics, servants, male and female, and laborers of all kinds. For $1 and two postage stamps sent, postpaid, to E. ALBY, Newport, N. H., I will furnish any person immediately with a permanent situation with a salary from $15 to $100 and board, according to business desired, and qualifications of applicant.

MALE TEACHERS WANTED.—Two assistant teachers in a public institution of this City is ready to enter the premises this inst. $400 and $375 per annum, besides board. Address Box No. 240 Post-Office, stating qualifications, &c.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, competent to teach French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address GOVERNESS, post-paid, No. 32 North William-st., New-York.

TUTOR.—A college graduate desires board in a private family, in compensation for which he would employ a portion of his leisure in the above capacity. Address WM. WINTON, Box 2,628.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., 7 Gold-st.

GOOD CHAMBER AND LAUNDRYMAID WANTED. Apply at No. 58 East 17th-st., between 3 and 11 A. M.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN.—A small brick or west frame House in the vicinity of Hicks, Cranberry, Henry, Jay, Pearl or Adams-sts. Address, with terms, &c., A. EADIE, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

ST THOMAS' CHURCH.—Any person having more room than they desire, and wishing to dispose of two seats in the Church, can do so by sending the number of the pew and price wanted for two seats, to G. B., Jr., Box No. 944 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A second story front suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, can be obtained at No. 91 Princes-st., west of and near Broadway. The house is first class, with the modern conveniences.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a good room and board; also, a single room. Terms moderate. At No. 7 Cherry-st., Franklin-square.

BOARDING.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant room in 14th-st., near 7th-av., by addressing L. H. J., Box No. 3,088, Post-Office.

BOARDING DOWN TOWN—At No. 5 College Place—beautiful location. One large front room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three gentlemen. Other rooms for single gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bedroom, with bath room attached, gas, &c. Location must not be above 29th-st., or below Washington-place, and between the Bowery and 6th-av. Reference given and required. Address, post-paid, Box No. 3,286 Post-Office.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JAN. 22,

1,000 Pieces of heavy

HOUSEWIFE IRISH LINENS,

Made expressly for family use, at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard, much below the cost of importation.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION—The Treasurer of the Association acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations since his last report:

J. Janeway	$100	Robinson & Charlesworth	5
Rev. Michael Curran, pastor St. Andrew's Church	50	John Caffrey	5
Gilbert Palmer	25	Mrs C. Zimmer	7
Sumpson O'Reiley	20	George Bruce	20
Patrick Brennan	20	Ferris & Leggett	15
C. W. Schaffer	20	Anthony Comstock	10
Henry Wood	20	D. M. Couch	10
John Fitzpatrick	20	R. B. Connelly	10
James Gemmel & Co	20	Ex-Ald James Kelley	10
James Bogardus	20	John Martin	10
George H. Perser	10	A. S. Bgerman	10
E. M. Church	10	P. H. Cross	10
H. T. Christiansen	10	Wm. Gilmartin	10
R. Boyd, Jr	5	E. M. Sonnair	5
E. G.	5	C. A. Sinclair	5
Richard King	5	M. O Sinclair	5
Thomas Clark	5	Philip O Reilley	5
James F. Garrick	5	Francis O. Rourke	5
T Boyle	5	Wells Phillips	5
C. G Parsons	5	Rutgers Ins. Co.	5
E. Penk	5	James Fulton	5
D. Shaw	5	Mr. Doscher	5
W Sherwood	5	Bonnie Burns	5
David Reeder	5	Mr. White	5
Roland Voorhees in Ward School, City Hall place	27	William E. Burton	5
Charles R. Swords	20	James E. Willett	5
Madame Bungay	5	John Gross	5
Frank L. Vultee	5	H. Von Glahn	5
William Robinson	10	Maurice Koning	5
Jedediah Miller	10	I. Thickbroom	5
		H. Wohlenberg	5

Amount received from individuals in sums less than $5.....$44 50

The total amount reaching, since last report, to $841 50.

The following donations have also been received:

E. P. Fox, Arbour Square, Broadway, 100 loaves bread.
C. Adolphe, No. 132 Leonard-st., one sheep.
G. Gendron, quarter of beef.
Mr. Harrison, 40 loaves bread.
C. M. Carpenter & Co No. 466 Pearl-st., one bbl. beans.
J. W Hutchler, Esq., No 86 Chatham-st., one dozen undershirts, and one-half dozen pairs mitts.

The total number of families relieved number nearly 700, while the total number of souls reaches the large amount of 1,250 per day.

The public are respectfully invited to visit the Store-house of the Association on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, at No. 44 and 46 Duane-st., where all donations in money, clothing, &c., will be duly acknowledged, or by the Treasurer, No. 86 Elm-st.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR—JAN 20, 1855.—This Association have distributed since the 29th of last month in coal and groceries.....$5 658
Number of families assisted.....1 340
Number of persons fed and warmed.....7 000

The utmost economy has been practiced, but the calls for aid have been so numerous and urgent that the funds of the Association are exhausted.

The friends of the poor are earnestly requested to come forward, and, by their timely aid, enable this Society to continue throughout the Winter their benevolent work of furnishing food to the starving and coals to the freezing.

Donations in money, provisions or clothing may be made to the President, STEPHEN CROWELL, No. 345 Fulton-st., or to the General Agent, LUTHER EAMES, No. 88 Hicks-st.

ABI NOW MY WHISKERS ARE SOMETHING ALIKE—Why will you not use my ONGUENT, my friend, and then you will have a fine bushy pair of whiskers and a luxuriant moustache. Now, if your beard won't grow naturally, just get and use a bottle of my magical ONGUENT, which will force your beard or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and it will not stain or injure the skin; so now come to me if your face is bare or your head is bald, and I will cover both for you for a dollar; $1 a bottle sent to any part of the country. R. G GRAHAM, No 197 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 126 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 20 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

A MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' CENTRAL CONVENTION will be held at the Westchester House, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., for the purpose of hearing news members, and the election of the officers of the society for the ensuing year. Every gentleman connected with the trade is requested to come forward and join. N. B. BUNCE, President.

D. S. PALMER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs J. B. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 97 Nassau to No. 129 Fulton-st., four doors west of Nassau, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also added to his extensive stock, at Union, an assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Dandelions, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—T. C. TOWLE, Wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, No. 225 and 227 Greenwich-st., has in store now ready for sale, a large, choice and complete family Grocery, all of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A WORK CHARGED FULL OF FUN.

MR. WEBSTER'S COURTSHIP,

AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Orders for this extraordinary and highly interesting book are pouring in from all parts of the country. The newspaper press are devoting an unusual degree of attention to the book. Some of the most influential and widely circulated journals contain columns, and even whole pages of review and extracts.

The opinions of the press we shall give hereafter, but all agree in pronouncing it the most original, piquant, charming and extraordinary

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE,

ever published.

Fifth Edition now ready. Price $1, paper; $1 25 cloth; and for sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st.

ART AND LITERATURE.—CLOSING UP!—Subscri

[illegible] chosen by the [illegible] Congress, [illegible] the United States Senate [illegible] EDWARD [illegible] contains the following [illegible] question :"

[illegible] HENRY WILSON.

[illegible] to you a paper [illegible] my hands, containing extracts [illegible] by you in the last Constitu- [illegible]

[illegible] the paper to ordinarily, to produce an [illegible] to your sincerity as a [illegible] and, as a matter of fact, [illegible] I deem necessary, that you should have an opportunity [illegible] which may be necessary [illegible]

[illegible] therefore, to ask you to state, if consistent [illegible] and compatible, if the [illegible] "a surprise," as they stand in this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

HOTELS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

BANK NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MACHINERY.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

STEAMBOATS.

COAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

STATE AFFAIRS.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS GOING TO DO.

BREAKING UP OF OUR QUARANTINE.

BANK REPORTS.

Adoption of the Resolution Disbanding our Foreign Legions.

BURNING ALL GOING TO THE POOR-HOUSE.

PROSPECT OF A GLORIOUS FUDDLE.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

Legislation goes on slowly—little accomplished, much talked of, and the State prospers by the procrastination. Let us be thankful.

NOTICES OF WHAT IS COMING.

But we had an active notification this morning of work to be presented, out of which I pick one or two that particularly interest the City of New-York. Mr. WATERBURY gave notice of a bill to make the Register of New-York a salaried office, and Mr. AITKEN has some further amendments to propose to that not to be understood, always desirable and yet never perhaps law, the act for the protection of mechanics in the City of New-York. I do not know how Mr. AITKEN proposes to amend the act; I only know that it is.

VENTILATION.

The Committee to whom was referred the inquiry as to whether any improvement can be made in the ventilation of the Assembly Chambers, reported that they thought the lighting of fires in the closed up fire places would cure the evil complained of; so we are to have restored to us the glorious wood fires that used to make the old Assembly Chamber endurable. The Committee are to be commended for the prompt and faithful performance of the duty assigned them, and especially to be thanked for the remedy they propose.

PURIFYING THE BALLOT-BOXES.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced a bill to secure the purity of elections. It thus reads:

SEC. 1. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer or give, or agree to give to any other person, and every person who shall in like manner accept or receive or agree to accept or receive from any other person any money or valuable thing, in consideration of voting or agreeing to vote for any particular candidate or candidates for any office in the gift of the people, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and upon conviction thereof, shall be disqualified from voting at any general or special election held pursuant to the laws of this State, for the period of ten years thereafter.

SEC. 2. This act shall not disparage or take away any punishment for bribery now prescribed by law.

BREAKING UP QUARANTINE.

Pursuant to previous notice Mr. RAYMOND presented an act in support of the Quarantine property on Staten Island, and to remove the Quarantine, and for the appointment of an Emigrant Physician, and of a Hospital Physician, and for the building a floating Hospital.

The Commissioners of the Land Office are empowered and required to sell the property on Staten Island known as the Marine Hospital. Out of the proceeds of such sale, the said Commissioners shall pay for building and temporarily furnishing a floating hospital—the balance, if any, to be paid into the State Treasury. The said floating hospital shall be anchored in the bay or cove south of Coney Island, in the Bay of New-York. The Governor is to appoint an emigrant physician, who shall hold his office for two years. It shall be his duty to board all emigrant vessels arriving at the port of New-York, and to perform the duties now performed by the Health Officer. The Hospital Physician, to be appointed under the act, shall reside at the floating hospital between the 15th day of June and the 1st of November, and to board and exercise the duties of Health Officer over all vessels arriving from ports south of Virginia, and the act is to take effect on the 1st day of November.

There is, of course, much more of this proposed enactment, but the above includes all the radical changes from the present system. I will let you know when it becomes a law.

REPORTS FROM BANKS.

Mr. KAMM submitted for the consideration of the House a resolve that the Committee on Banks be requested to inquire of the Banks of the State, through the Bank Department, what amount is on deposit with them, and the number of depositors, and the discount per cent. paid to each depositor on their deposits, and that they report to the House at the earliest day. It is supposed that some of the Banks located in this State won't hinder want to give the information asked for. When it is all in, I hope it will be given up to the House, and not hid in the desk of the Committee, as some such information was last year stowed away. Joey B. was old and sly—don't let us have any more Joey B.'s.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

In the order of motions and resolutions, Mr. BLATCHFORD called up the concurrent resolution from the Senate, providing for an election of United States Senator on the first Tuesday in February. Mr. PETTY moved to lay it on the table, which motion was voted down, and the former resolve passed with debate.

DISBANDING THE LEGIONS.

Mr. WATERBURY called up his resolution instructing the Adjutant-General to inquire if any militia companies have been organized in violation of section so and so, of chapter so and so, of the militia law of the State—that is composed of less than one-half citizens of the United States—and if any such were found, to cause the same to be disbanded. The resolves were adopted by a vote of—Ayes 89, Noes 25.

DOING THE INSTITUTIONS.

On motion the invitation from the Ten Governors asking the members of the Legislature to do the Institutions under their charge was taken from the table. Mr. LEIGH moved that the invitation be accepted. He wished every member to see those institutions. They were noble monuments of the munificence of the City. Yet he was opposed to having this invitation accepted. The money placed in the hands of those Ten Governors was to support the poor, the sick, the insane and the criminal. If this invitation is accepted, it will absorb at least $1,500. If the members do not belong to one or the other of those classes, they should not accept it. There is great suffering in New-York. Alms are being raised to aid the poor, and coming up, even from the slaves of Alabama. It would be a shame to prostitute these funds for such a purpose. Besides these entertainments do not always result to the honor of the Legislature. There are always hangers on who crowd themselves into these entertainments, and behave shamefully. They would do so now. [He read from a New-York paper the opinion of one of the Governors, against the invitation.] The money expended would be taken out of the mouths of the hungry.

Mr. PETTY read the opinion of another of the Governors, in which the propriety of these entertainments was commended.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to indefinitely postpone the subject.

Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS trusted the invitation would be accepted. It was a usual compliment, and useful, in enabling the members to understand the noble character of the charitable institutions of that City. Probably not one in ten of the members have ever visited those institutions. They cannot, therefore, act as intelligently as they otherwise would, when questions relating to them come up. Mr. W. urged his views at length.

Mr. HULL opposed the acceptance of the invitation, because the Legislature was not sent here to waste time in jaunts and junketings. Buncombe was pressing upon the House, and it should be attended to. The visit might be pleasant; but duty forbade it.

Mr. KNOWLTON thought the invitation might be accepted with propriety if it be beyond the usual day of adjournment, and if no means are furnished.

Mr. HOWARD concurred in the opinion that the Legislature has no time to waste in the manner proposed.

Mr. O'KEEFE thought it would be well to accept this invitation. Nothing would be lost to the people if their representatives allowed themselves more recreation. He answered some of the arguments urged against accepting the invitation.

Mr. MYNDERSE would be willing to accept this invitation, if for no other reason, to show that the people's representatives can behave themselves as comedians like that proposed.

Mr. MURDAY hoped the invitation might be accepted. The visit would be alike profitable and interesting to the members.

Mr. HEADLEY did not care personally whether this invitation was accepted or not; but he thought it improper to send elderly men the gentlemen who had preferred the invitation.

Mr. WATERBURY did not think the Ten Governors had a right to expend $1,500 for the purpose proposed. They could use that sum more appropriately.

Mr. ARCHIBALD thought this appropriation would not be taken from any charitable fund, but from a contingent fund. He repelled the imputation improperly cast upon the members of the last Legislature.

Mr. MAGUIRE had no fear that the members of a Maine Law House would disgrace themselves. If they thought they would, they should, by all means, vote against this resolution.

Mr. BARKER said the House would, before the session closed, be called upon to make appropriations to some of the institutions members were invited to visit. It was quite proper, therefore, that the invitation should be accepted. Mr. B. also repelled the charge that the last visit of the Legislature was disreputable.

Mr. COCKS moved that the expense of the visit be borne by the individual members.

Mr. S. R. COLE deemed the invitation eminently proper, and its acceptance right.

Mr. COLEMAN believed that the present Legislature could visit New-York without disgracing themselves or the State.

Mr. PECK spoke in favor of accepting the invitation.

Mr. STEBBINS had heard no good argument in favor of accepting this invitation, except that it would afford members information. But from the hasty manner in which this visit must be gone through with, very little real useful intelligence could be acquired. Besides, the House had no time to spare for this purpose—a purpose which, judging from the tone of the papers last year, was not creditable to the House.

Mr. O'KEEFE moved the previous question. Carried; and

The invitation was accepted by a large majority. So we are coming down in due form, I and the Governor, and the Assembly, and the Senate—if the Senate concur. If they do not, you can see that down as so much gained—thirty-two dinners saved, saying nothing of the officers, and pages, and reporters, and all those sort of things known in the LEIGH's lexicon as hangers on.

In the Senate, Mr. BROOKS reported favorably the bill to enable Committees of the Common Council of New-York City to take testimony, &c.

Mr. PRATT presented a written report, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, relative to the obstructions to navigation in the Hudson River.

The Committee concluded by offering the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress be requested to urge the passage of a law making an appropriation for the removal of the obstructions in the Hudson River, upon a scale which will insure a permanent and complete improvement in the navigation.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State at Washington.

The report having been read,

Mr. PUTNAM reported favorably, with amendment, the bill relative to the tenure of church property.

Mr. P. stated that the Committee had unanimously agreed in the general principle of the bill, that the title of church property should not be vested in ecclesiastics. One member of the Committee does not concur in some of its details. The Committee concur in the following general views:

1. The State should have a uniform policy in relation to the tenure of church property.

2. That the concentration of the power which would be vested in the clergy, by allowing them to hold the title of consecrated grounds, is antagonistic to the whole theory and policy of our Government.

3. That it would tend to restrain the rights of free worship and of conscience.

4. That it would tend, by the acquisition of power in the hands of the clergy, not legitimate to their office as spiritual teachers, to some of the most flagrant evils resultant from the union of Church and State.

5. That such acquisition of real estate in the hands of the clergy is dangerous to free institutions, and leads to all the mischiefs which the English acts of Mortmain have for centuries sought to prevent.

The State Prison Commission sent in a reply to the resolution of the Senate, furnishing testimony in the case of FITCH, HUNT, COOLEY, &c.

An invitation was received from the Ten Governors, New-York, to the Legislature to visit the Institutions under their charge.

NOTICES.

Mr. SPENCER, by bill, to incorporate the Baptist Historical Society of New-York.

Also, of a bill, to incorporate HORATIO POTTER and others Trustees of the Fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Also, by bill, to provide for the appointment of commissioners to visit lunatic asylums; poor houses, &c., and inquire into the treatment of the insane.

Mr. DICKINSON, of a bill, to allow banks to discount on their surplus earnings.

Mr. HUTCHINS, by bill, authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to borrow money for school purposes.

The remainder of the session was passed in discussing the subject of the sale of the State lands.

TEMPERANCE.

The House adjourned until 4 o'clock, when it was understood the bill for the suppression of intemperance will be the order. By the way, speaking of intemperance, I am reminded of the

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Reports made at the Annual Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society, show that the Society since June last, has sent among the people various tracts and other Temperance documents, equal to *twenty-seven million of large duodecimo pages*. The entire expenditure of funds during the same period, has been $12,000. Of course the savings of the Corresponding Secretary and Editor, of the General Agent and the Publishing Agent, has been paid from this amount, as well as the expense of office rent and attendants, and yet for each of the twelve thousand dollars the Society has sent out *two thousand two hundred and fifty* duodecimo pages, filled with facts and arguments adapted to the times. Such *efficiency and economy combined* we have never before known in any benevolent enterprise. The friends who have contributed to the aid of the Society, have reason to feel *more than satisfied* with the manner in which their contributions have been appropriated. J. E. S.

Sands-street Methodist Church.

Interesting and protracted revival meetings are being held in the Sands-street (Brooklyn) Church. A number of converts have been made, chiefly of the young. At a social gathering held in the School-room of the Church on Monday evening, the liberal sum of over $500 was raised, in aid of the poor of the congregation.

A NEW PHASE OF ROBBERY—CHLOROFORM ON THE CARS—A WOMAN IN THE CASE.—We learn the following facts respecting a recent robbery committed on board the cars of the Central Railroad. On Friday last, a young woman took the cars for the West, at a station a short distance beyond Utica. Her baggage was checked for Buffalo. After proceeding a short distance upon the journey, a woman who was a fellow passenger, with an affected desire to relieve the loneliness of the young lady, took a seat with her, and became very social. She was in fact quite attentive, and among other marks of familiarity, offered her protege her bottle of smelling salts, which was accepted and used. Soon after inhaling the pungent oder of the vinaigrette, she became powerfully affected by the influence of some subtle soporific agent which it contained, and fell asleep. She remained in this unconscious condition for some time, and on recovering from her stupor discovered that she had been robbed of her purse, baggage, checks, &c. On arriving at the Clyde station, she made known the facts to the Conductor, and the railroad men made up a sufficient sum to take her on to her destination. This circumstance developes a new and dangerous scheme for the robbery of unsuspecting persons on the railway trains. Doubtless the female adept had caused her victim to inhale the vapor of chloroform, and thus had her fully in her power, while she perpetrated the robbery. If they carry their operations to the extent of taking baggage, also, it is a still more serious business. Let every one be cautious about encouraging the approaches of plausible strangers on the cars.—*Rochester Dem.*

Prison Appointments.

We learn from the Auburn *Advertiser* that the Inspectors have made the following appointments at that Prison:

KEEPERS.—Isaac Eggleston, J. B. Sanford, J. V. Palmer, Cyrus Wilcox, Charles A. Baker, W. B. Ogden, J. L. Lansdown, A. E. Robinson.

NIGHT GUARDS.—J. Vanderheyden, M. L. Olmstead, Isaac Lewis, John Mosher, Abram Monroe, John Quigly, James Josh, Lewis M. Mosher, A. C. Peck.

THE ASTORIA LUNACY CASE.

An Effort to Establish Insanity of Wm. A. Brown—A Verdict of $60,000 Involved —Disagreement of the Jury.

Before Commissioner Murrough, Mayor, Recorder and a Sheriff's Jury.

During the last few weeks an exciting inquiry has been progressing before three Commissioners and a Sheriff's Jury, at the City Hall, to test the sanity of Mr. Wm. A. Brown, a wholesale merchant in Front-street. The amount involved exceeds $60,000 in cash, and real estate, which the brothers of Mr. Brown attempted to get control of by this proceeding, but have signally failed. Early last autumn the alleged lunatic left his brothers' house and commenced boarding in the same house with a lady whom he had engaged to marry. Shortly after he was suddenly missed from the house, and it was finally discovered that at the instigation of his brother's he had been taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Flushing, Long Island. After remaining there several weeks he was brought before Judge Roosevelt, of the Supreme Court, and set at liberty. Proceedings were then instituted to test his sanity. Some forty or fifty witnesses having been examined the case was closed yesterday, and at opening of the Court,

HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., counsel for Mr. Brown, proceeded to address the jury in favor of his client. He commenced with an affecting allusion to the painful situation his client had been forced to occupy by his *own brothers*. He rejoiced, however, that the friends of his client outside the circle of his immediate relatives, had rallied around him in solid columns to protect him from the merciless and fiendish prosecution set on foot, as he contended, by his brothers, for purposes of the most despicable and mercenary character. Mr. C. denounced in terms of great bitterness the course pursued by David S., one of the brothers of his client, and portrayed in vivid colors the bitter and rankling quarrel which he maintained had existed between the two brothers from the 25th of September last, when David S., who was then a partner in business with his client, made a violent assault upon him in his own store, alleging as an excuse, that Wm. A. used offensive expressions towards him. This assault, the counsel spoke of as an outrage upon decency. Had not Wm. A. Brown left the house of his brothers, and taken up his residence elsewhere, where David S. and his brother Edgar believed him to be beyond the pale of their influence, he would have been spared the outrage of being cast into a Lunatic Asylum. The partnership existing between Wm. A. Brown and his brother David was dissolved. Wm. A. was about to marry the lady of his choice,—then it was that privately and stealthily a certificate of two doctors was obtained that Mr. B. was of unsound mind, one of them basing his opinion upon the fact, as the counsel contended, that B. used improper language before ladies, inasmuch as he spoke of his shoulder-blade being out of order before them; the other doctor founding his belief that B. was insane from the fact that B. refused to pay him a bill of $25. This according to the latter doctor established a case of *moral insanity!* Mr. C. thought it astounding that learned doctors could be found who would swear to such drivelling nonsense. He considered it a disgrace to the medical profession. If men were to be imprisoned within the walls of a Lunatic Asylum, from such causes, he did not know where we were to get Lunatic Asylums sufficient to contain them.

Mr. C. contended that although many witnesses had testified on the part of the petitioner that his client was of unsound mind, none of them had stated any facts from which such a conclusion could properly be drawn.

It had been proved on behalf of Mr. B., he was not only of sound mind, but that he possessed an intellect above the average of men, that he was shrewd, careful, and business-like in all his dealings. Merchants, mechanics and doctors—his acquaintances generally—who had known him from his boyhood, united in testifying that he had not evinced the slightest indication of unsoundness of mind.

Mr. C. cited various authorities to show that the law recognized no unsoundness of mind, unless it consisted of a delusion upon one or more subjects founded on no real facts, or unless the mind was in that state of imbecility which, had it existed at birth, would have constituted idiocy. As an illustration of partial insanity or *monomania*, Mr. C. cited the case related by Erskine in his defense of Hodly in the year 1800, of a man who had brought an action against the keeper of a lunatic asylum for confining him there against his will; on the trial he was cross-examined with all the skill and ingenuity counsel could command, with a view to discover the point of his insanity, but without success, until his physician arriving in Court, whispered to the counsel, that his delusion consisted in his believing he was the Savior of mankind; the counsel then asked the forgiveness of the witness for his ignorance upon which he exclaimed, "I am the Christ" and so the case ended. Mr. C. contended that in the case before the Jury, there was an entire absence of everything that had the semblance of insanity, and that the Jury would not without violating the evidence and running counter to the law, give a verdict against his client.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clinton's address, which occupied about two hours, J. E. Burrill, Jr., Esq., followed on behalf of the petitioners. He contended that the case of W. A. Brown was one of moral insanity. He cited *Ray's Medical Jurisprudence* to show that one of the features of moral insanity was hatred of relatives. He contended that there was no ill feeling on the part of the brethren of William A. Brown towards him; that the anger and hatred were all on his side. The counsel contended that the witnesses who testified against Brown, had much better opportunities of observing the state of his mind than those who testified in his favor. He laid much stress upon the fact that all of the former partners of Brown, together with the clerks and book-keeper now in his employment, testified that they believed he was not capable of managing his affairs. He contended that the counsel for Brown had been unnecessarily severe and harsh in his comments upon the medical evidence adduced for the petitioners.

The doctors who thought him of unsound mind had been acquainted with him for years; knew his previous history, and were therefore the most competent to judge of his mental condition. He protested against the manner in which the counsel upon the other side assailed the motives of David S. and Edgar M. Brown. He knew David S. did wrong in the assault perpetrated upon the person of Wm. A., on the 25th of September. David had apologized to his brother and the difficulty had been made up between them. Mr. Burrill contended that the manner in Brown before the Jury was that of a person not in his right mind.

At the conclusion of Mr. Burrill's speech, Commissioner Murrough proceeded to charge the Jury, after which they retired. After an hour's deliberation, they announced to the Commissioners that it was impossible for them to agree, and they were accordingly discharged. The Jury stood nine in favor of finding that Brown was *of sound mind* and six opposed. It was necessary that twelve concur in order to bring in an official verdict. We presume the case will end here.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $2 50 and $5 for Writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of Double Entry Bookkeeping. The above reduction is one-half the subscriber's regular charges. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the rooms.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ This evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. FOWLER'S class in practical Phrenology will receive their first lesson. Those who may wish to join may do so now. Rooms No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., HENRY M. HALSEY to AGNES STUART, daughter of John Phyfe, all of this City.

At White Plains, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Mr. Stilwell, Mr. W. E. RULLMAN, of this City, to Miss CHARLOTTE M., daughter of Joseph Flanagan, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, BENJAMIN M. THOMPSON, aged 2½ years, son of Robert Thompson, Jr.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, with those of Wells Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 76 6th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, of congestion of the brain, MATILDA, wife of Thomas Whitlock.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 73 Morton-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to which her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, Miss HARRIET E. THOMPSON, aged 20 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Peter S. Cypher, No. 46 Clarkson-st., on Thursday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, AMELIA DEMAREST, 3 years of age, being her third brilliant, infant daughter of Jas. B. and Amelia Demarest.

The friends and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 8th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, HANNAH, daughter of the late Saml. Clarke.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Clark, No. 189 West 27th-st., on Thursday, the 25th, at 1½ o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, in the 81st year of her age, SARAH MUNNS, mother-in-law of Dr. Valentine Mott.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grand-sons, Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren, and Isaac Bell, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 1 Depau-row, (Bloomer-st.)

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, after a long illness, CHARLES, son of the late Thomas Arents, of New-York City, aged 42 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 236 Hicks-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, suddenly, SARAH ANN, daughter of James E. and Mary C. Lent, aged 3 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 62 John-st., corner of Jay-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, of consumption, ALONZO W., son of Henry B. Crampton, aged 19 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 25th, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 20 Read-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Union Cemetery, for interment.

☞ Rochester and New-Haven papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, in his 76 21-st, in the 46th year of his age, FREDERICK H. WAY, late of New-York City.

His friends, and those of his brother, Thomas P. Way, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 24.

$800	Ohio 6s, '60	100	50	N.Y.C'l R.R.	83
5,000	Indiana State 6s	95	50	do	83
1,000	do	95	50	do	83
1,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	do	83
4,000	do	93	50	do	83
2,000	do	93	100	Erie Railroad	45
2,000	do	93	200	do	45
1,000	Missouri 6s	91	100	do	45
1,000	Louisiana 6s	81	100	do	45
2,000	California 7s, '70	84	100	do	45
1,000	Erie Income Bds.	103	100	do	45
5,000	Erie Bonds of '71	89	100	do	45
5,000	do	89	200	do	45
15,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	71	300	do	45
2,000	do	71	50	do	45
2,000	do	71	100	Harlem Railroad	22
10,000	do	71	25	do	21
10,000	do	71	600	do	22
1,000	N.Y. Cen. R.R. Bds.	87	600	do	22
50	Mohawk and Hud.	100	200	do	22
20	Continental Bank	97	10	N. H. & H. R. R.	115
50	Canton Co.	23	280	Reading R. R.	74
100	do	23	200	do	73
200	do	23	100	Hudson River R. R.	37
250	Nic'gua Trans. Co.	15	100	do	37
250	do	15	100	do	37
200	do	15	200	do	37
200	do	15	200	do	37
400	do	15	200	do	37
900	do	17	40	Michigan Cen'l R. R.	75
100	do	17	10	do	76
400	do	17	27	Michigan South. R. R.	85
400	do	17	50	Panama Railroad	95
100	Cumb'land Coal Co.	32	60	do	95
100	do	32	5	North Indiana R. R.	84
100	do	32	200	Illinois Cen'l R.R.	95
100	do	33	50	do	95
100	do	33	100	do	95
200	do	33	100	do	95
200	do	33	65	Gals. & Chic. R. R.	89
200	do	33	30	Clev., C. & Cin. R. R.	96
250	do	33			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	91	700	Gold Hill Mine	1
2,000	Virginia 6s	96	50	Cumb. Coal Co.	33
2,000	do	96	100	do	33
3,000	Mich. Central 8s	97	100	do	33
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	71	30	do	33
5,000	do	72	200	do	33
3,000	Michigan South 8s	106	25	Michigan South. R. R.	86
3,000	Erie Con. Bs. of '71.	79	30	New-Jersey Railroad	117
25	Canton Company	23	250	Erie Railroad	45
150	N. Y. Cen'l R. R.	86	100	do	45
100	do	86	100	do	45
150	Nicaragua Transit Co.	16	100	do	46
100	do	16	100	Harlem Railroad	22
200	do	17	200	do	22
100	do	17	100	Reading Railroad	73
100	do	17	100	do	73
200	do	17	200	do	73
100	do	17	50	do	74

† Northern Ind'a R. R. 84
28 Illinois Cent'l R. R., 97

150	do	33	50	do	74
100	do	33	150	Hudson Riv. R. R.	37½

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

Owing to the snow storm, the steamer *Baltic*, for Liverpool, did not leave her dock to-day. Letters will be received at the Post-Office, to go by this opportunity, until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. There was some additional business done in Sterling Exchange this forenoon at 109 ⅜ cent. The rates are less stiff than yesterday. The mail, however, will be by far the heaviest in remittances both of bills and bonds, since the 1st January. The apprehension, attempted to be raised yesterday, that considerable Specie shipments would soon be resumed, is not well founded. The leading Bankers who have been buying cheap bills for five or six weeks past, and who, under the favorable turn in the Money Market, are able to hold their balances on the other side for better drawing rates, are doubtless anxious to have Exchange rule nearer the par of Specie than it has done since the 1st December, but we know of no purpose to use Specie to any amount, at present, beyond the $400,000 or $500,000 of Mexican and Spanish silver, English Sovereigns and other Foreign Coin which has been accumulating here for five or six weeks past. This may find a market, if the advance of bills to or above 109 is maintained. The *Baltic* has on board $75,000 Foreign Silver. It has been suspected that the ROTHSCHILD Agents are disposed to ship Gold again without very particular regard to the worth of Exchange, to answer other views than the mere fractional profit on bills, entertained in Paris or London. But on inquiry to-day, we find no evidence of this, nor do we see anything in the condition of the Specie reserve now held by the Banks, to cause any dread of such an operation if it were attempted. The House referred to employ, comparatively, very little of their vast capital in the United States, and the probability is, their Agents would have first to draw their own sixty day bills below the top rates of the market, to command the means for shipping any considerable or alarming sums to answer the purposes of their principals on the other side. And this process would be neither creditable nor popular. The rates of Money are the same as last week on call and very short business paper—the last in demand at Bank—and 1@2 ⅜ cent. lower on prime 60 days to 4 months bills, say 8@10 ⅜ cent., while some fair names are done at 12 ⅜ cent. with the discount brokers.

The Stock Market has recovered its tone of general firmness. There was a better business done to-day in Road, Coal and Transit Shares, than on Tuesday, but not so much after the first closing of the Foreign mails in Railway and State Bonds. The list closed steady this afternoon, 1 ⅜ cent. advance on Cumberland and Nicaragua, and about the same as yesterday afternoon on Erie and New-York Central shares. Virginia sixes varied 95½ to 96. Missouri sixes firm, 91¼. Illinois Central Bonds rallied to 72. The subscription to new loan of this Company has been closed, and the first cash installment is to be paid in to-morrow, together with 5 ⅜ cent. collateral security for the future installments. The shares have nearly reached par again on this arrangement, after being depressed 8@10 ⅜ cent. by the December assessment. The policy of the new loan is to save the necessity of further share assessments, at present.

The application for a receiver in the case of the Empire City Bank, pending before Judge ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, has not yet been determined. The Court is disposed to hear full evidence before granting the application. Similar relief has been petitioned for by one or more of the creditors of the Suffolk Bank, now in liquidation. We take leave to say that this is the only mode of proceeding authorized by the Banking laws of the State, in cases of default or gross mismanagement; where the circulation is entirely secured at the Bank Department. We understand that some of our leading Bank officers have been under a different impression, supposing that the law makes it the duty of the Superintendent, at Albany, to move for a receiver. He has no authority of the kind, except as the guardian of the Bank Note circulation, which being entirely secured in both the instances now referred to, does not demand his interference. Where there is reason to suspect a gross violation of charter, or a system of false returns to the Department of the condition of a Bank, he has plenary power to appoint a Special Examiner, as in the case of the Eighth-avenue and Lewis County Banks, and on the report of such Examiner to hand over the papers to the Attorney General for further legal action; but in all other instances of abuse, the right is with any creditor to the amount of $100, or any Stockholder or Stockholders to the amount of one-tenth the capital, to apply to the Supreme Court for relief.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Banking, recently made to the Legislature, has been published in pamphlet form. We gave a very full abstract of its main features early in the month. The ample list of securities held by each of the Free Banks and Banking Associations, we have condensed as follows, as it stood on the 30th September last, the close of the State Fiscal Year:

Name of Bank.	N. Y. State Stocks.	Other Stocks.	Bonds and Mortgages.	Cash on Deposit.
Agricultural, Ballston	100,000	12,000	91,277	
Albany Exchange	50,000		50,000	
Albany Exchange, N. Y.	75,000	75,000		
Albion, N. Y.	50,000	15,000		
Auburn City	122,700			
Auburn	90,577		92,600	
America, N. Y.	10,000			
Aston, Buffalo	50,000	14,000	50,605	
Auburn	50,000	11,000		
Ballston	100,000		5,500	
Black River Watertown	85,500	10,000	64,791	
Bowery, N. Y.	121,551	30,000		
Broadway, N. Y.	212,300			
Brockport Exchange	50,000	5,000	20,056	
Buffalo City	50,000	15,000	50,194	
Bull's Head, N. Y.	75,000	20,000		
Bushnet, Syracuse	57,000		26,940	
Butchers', N. Y.	70,000	10,000		
Bainbridge, Penn Yan	52,110			
Bath	54,000		25,227	
Binghamton	72,000	20,000		
Camden	49,510	4,000	32,800	
Canal, Lockport	27,517	1,000	21,311	
Cartskill	5,000	5,000		
Central, Brooklyn	50,000	50,000		
Central, New-York	64,923	30,700		
Central, Troy	26,000	22,500	24,357	
Chatham, N. Y.	72,700	71,185		
Chemical, N. Y.	163,410	179,920		
Chester	94,000	2,000	7,500	
Chittenango	57,500	20,000	57,994	
Citizens', N. Y.	115,000	77,000		
Citizens' Fulton	42,000	10,000	54,000	
City, Brooklyn	50,000	50,000		
City, N. Y.	5,500	4,500		
City, Oswego	51,000		51,700	
Commercial, Albany	221,000			
Commercial, Clyde	21,300	13,000	22,900	
Commercial, Glens Falls	20,100	17,000	49,520	
Commercial, Rochester	155,150		141,975	
Commercial, Troy	60,122	47,000	96,500	
Commercial, Whitehall	100,000			
Continental, N. Y.	99,700	35,000		
Corn Exchange, N. Y.	100,000			
Crosse, Syracuse	30,000	20,000	53,508	
Cuyler, Palmyra	54,300	5,000	43,742	
Canandaigua	53,500		20,500	
Capitol, Albany	113,000			
Cayuga Lake	50,341	4,500		
Central N. Y., Utica	27,000		47,695	
Chemung, Elmira	52,500		50,000	
Commerce, N. Y.	9,000			
Commonwealth, N. Y.	109,179	6,000		
Cooperstown	74,300		62,013	
Corning			10,300	
Corsaschie	46,800	46,000	11,650	
Dalryman, Newport	35,000	15,300		
Delaware, Delhi	69,425			
Deposit	30,000		25,749	
Drovers', Ogdensburg	31,000	5,000	24,900	
Dunkirk	53,500			
Dutchess Co., Armenia	70,925			
Danville	61,338		52,550	
Eagle, Rochester	87,500		80,453	
East River, N. Y.	54,903	60,000		
Elmira	73,600		72,650	
Empire City, N. Y.	53,000	53,000		
Exchange, Buffalo	19,556		1,000	
Exchange, Batavia	19,000	19,000	37,100	
Exchange, Lockport	37,946	14,000	55,250	
Fallkill, Poughkeepsie	50,500	41,000		
Farmers', Amsterdam	69,100		29,400	
Farmers', Troy	17,000	15,000	13,300	
Farmers', Hudson	48,000	48,000	33,000	
Farmers', Lansingburg	53,031		53,910	
Farmers', Saratoga	41,000	15,000	54,336	
Farmers', Williamsburg	60,940	37,000		
Farmers' and Dro., Somers	12,000		18,400	
Far. & Mechanics', Buffalo	22,000	5,000	36,868	
Farmers'& M., Rochester	22,253	10,000	51,564	
Fort Plain	62,140		48,370	
Fort Stanwix	55,005	24,000	72,500	
Frankfort	39,500	21,000	49,250	
Frontier, Potsdam	54,000		46,909	
Fulton, N. Y.	256,141			
Fulton Co., Gloversville	49,560	21,000	31,733	
Fayetteville	53,000	

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1048. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary of the Interior and the Indians.

FOREIGN CONVICTS AND PAUPERS.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Cuba, Kansas and the Ostend Policy—The Passenger Bill.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

Col. Benton threatens to make a speech on the "Ostend Policy"—but promises it shall be (what he?) in striking and impressive. The last number of *Frank Leslie's New-York Journal* contains the most cupidally designed caricature I have ever seen. Its subject is the "Ostend Treaty." The scene is a fertile looking sugar-growing land, in which the negroes are hard at work, while in the distance are a ship, typical of commerce, and churches and farm, indicative of civilization and national strength. At the right is the foreground is a partly female figure—a crucifix dangling from her neck and a diadem upon her brow—standing in an attitude of supplication, with one hand extended as if in expostulation, while the other is employed in pacifying a miniature specimen of ebony who clings to her skirt in evident trepidation. The figure of the little negro is itself a comicality, with his distended abdomen, the corners of a very capacious mouth drawn downward to a point directly beneath the ears, and with his eyes starting from their sockets as they are turned with affrighted gaze upon the second principal figure in the sketch. This second figure stands directly opposite the negro, and is dressed as RICHARD III. Words fail in describing the face—it is PIERRE SOULE, with consternation and rage depicted upon his countenance, who stands with a six-barreled revolver in one hand, ready cocked, and pointed directly at the female, while with the other he tenders a heavy, well-filled purse of gold. The inscription below is, "P——e S——e." (Character similar to *Richard III.*, beg.)—"Madam, take your choice! Little Cuba I must have." Colonel BENTON talks of holding up this picture to the House in his speech on the "Ostend question;" but there is one difficulty—it cannot well be reported, either stenographically or stenographically, although the original thither it would be funny-graphic enough for all practical purposes.

This Ostend Conference has furnished material for a great many newspaper paragraphs of late. To accommodate many of the numerous publications containing such paragraphs, it would be hardihood to suppose the objects of the Conference were perfectly familiar to the parties professing to relate them so specifically. A conference, however, of the stockholders of this Company, will reveal an inconsistency betraying the fact that their promulgators are dealing entirely in fabrications and surmises. There is, in fact, very little known upon the subject. That Ministers BUCHANAN, MASON and SOULE, and they alone, met by appointment at Ostend (not Paris, as originally stated,) is known to be true. It is quite certain that they agreed upon a course of foreign policy, in certain respects, to be recommended to the Administration; but, it is a little remarkable, that in all their guessings upon the subject, none of those who have tried their hand upon the subject have ever yet, even by accident, approached a true statement of the character of the recommendation made by the gentlemen composing the conference. I desire to place this declaration by the side of all the stories relative to the Ostend business—perfectly confident that it will be entirely vindicated whenever Mr. BUCHANAN's dispatch containing the recommendation is published. This may seem like a profession on the part of your correspondent to know more upon this subject than all his professional cotemporaries. Well, let the official dispatches settle the question between us—I am quite willing to abide the test.

Our Government has been making some inquiry into the motive of Great Britain in sending a large naval force recently to Central America, and a dispatch has been received, setting forth as the reason for so doing, the newspaper statement that Captain HOLLINS, of Greytown celebrity, was to be sent back there with an increased force. Surely, this is slight occasion for such energetic action by John Bull; and only affords another evidence of the keen determination of the Allies to hold us in check on this continent, as well as to domineer over Europe. Of course, there never was any reasonable foundation for the HOLLINS story; but it originated with a little provincial paper here—which seeks to create an impression of its semi-officiality by continually *denying* that such a character belongs to it—and was copied from it into some of the New-York papers, and by that means obtained credence and consequence. Your readers were promptly apprised of its groundlessness.

The French Spoliation bill, to-day, looks decidedly like passing, in the House. Its friends are hard at work, and are managing with considerable tact and skill. From present appearances, I should think the bill would have at least twenty majority. Its friends seem to have no fear that it will be vetoed by the President; and while, perhaps, its defeat in the House might be deemed rather a fortunate occurrence by the Executive, I hardly believe he will entertain the responsibility of refusing his signature.

The Emigrant Passenger bill, published in the TIMES this morning, is a substitute reported by Mr. FENN, in lieu of that reported last session by the Select Committee on the subject. It differs from the original in several essential particulars, amendments having been made for the purpose of removing, so far as possible, the objections made to the former by parties engaged in the emigrant passenger trade. Why will not Congress take up this bill and pass it without delay? Surely, the work of humanity developed so carefully by an intelligent Select Committee of Congress, may be acted upon and adopted without danger of serious detriment to any honest parties, and with a certainty of great benefit to a very large class of our fellow beings. I confess, however, the conviction now that the bill will not be acted upon at the present session.

The *Albany Evening Journal*, in connection with a well-deserved compliment to the manly independence, and the high mental and moral qualities of General CULLOM, of Tennessee, mentions the name of Mr. EDGERTON in a list of Southern Whigs who have earned their title of true men. Mr. EDGERTON is from Ohio; and the *Journal* undoubtedly intended to speak of Mr. ETHERIDGE, of North Carolina, than whom there is no truer, more honest, more energetic or more useful Whig in the House. s.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

A message was received from the President, enclosing the communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation in reference to Indian matters. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Another Message was also received containing information relative to the Post-Offices, Custom-Houses, and mints in the different cities, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-roads.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from the citizens o Genesee County, N. Y., remonstrating against the Graduation bill of last session, and in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. COOPER presented the memorial of Mr. TILDEN, of Philadelphia, offering an atlas to Congress.

Mr. SUMNER presented two memorials from the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, in favor of the mediation of the United States between European belligerents; also, two memorials from the same place in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. CHASE introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, and it was made the special order of the day for Monday next. It appropriates $200,000, and makes the Louisville and Portland Canal free.

MR. COOPER ON FOREIGN PAUPERS.

Mr. COOPER, in addressing the Senate in support of his convict and pauper resolutions, said he presumed that Senators were aware that several States of Europe transport their paupers and criminals here. This was unfriendly and unjust. Nations in unity with us have no right to make our land their penal colony. But a month ago, a single vessel landed at New-York one hundred and fifty paupers, and fifteen convicts wearing chains on their limbs. More recently another vessel brought quite a number of Swiss, sent here at the expense of their Government. The Sardinian Government, also, recently shipped thirty-four convicts and criminals to New-York. It is a common practice among the several States of Continental Europe, to make contracts for the transportation hither of their paupers, and sometimes the inmates of their penitentiaries. The agents of great passenger lines make arrangements for the removal of the paupers of inland European towns to Antwerp, Bremen, Havre, and other seaports for transportation hither, and in Ireland a similar practice is pursued. We have as much right, and it is as much our duty, to protest ourselves against vice and crime as against disease. If, upon a point of national etiquette, we receive an insult the whole nation takes fire and war is threatened, but we tamely acquiesce in this discharge of Almshouses and Prisons on our shores for fear that we may lose the votes of our foreign population. He was willing the country should continue to be the asylum of the oppressed of every land, that those who come here should be fed from our abundance, as heretofore, and be protected by our institutions in their persons and property, but the time had come when the door of admission should be forever closed against all settled and legislated paupers, and all persons convicted or suspected of crime, who shall be sent here by their respective Governments. The Mayor of New-York has addressed the municipal bodies of that City, as well as the President of the United States, on the subject, and enough has been exhibited to alarm the apprehensions of every Christian and patriot in the land. He severely criticised the practice in the large cities of dispatching military companies composed of foreigners, but thought Congress would do well to abandon the control of such to the Governors of the States in which they were organized; still Congress might do much to keep the material out of the country, which contaminates our Society and fills our prisons and workhouses. He did not believe the worthy immigrant would object to the measure proposed. It would offend only unfeeling despots and criminals. He next reviewed the statistics of pauperism and crime as disclosed by the last census, and said that the facts represented should induce Congress to provide the necessary legislation for the protection of our people.

Mr. BRODHEAD offered an amendment, that secret political associations are repugnant to republican institutions and subversive of the liberties of the people.

A sharp war of words then ensued between Mr. COOPER and his colleague, and no little irritation of feeling was manifested on the part of the former.

Mr. WELLER offered two resolutions as an amendment, declaring free speech and open discussion essential to republican liberty, and the abrogation of religious tests for office was constitutional and expressive of the sentiments of the American people. He challenged any Senator to meet him on these issues.

Messrs. BAYARD and CLAYTON then made a few remarks, when the further consideration of Mr. COOPER's resolution was postponed, and the Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

The motion made, yesterday, to strike out the item for the extension of the Capitol, was not agreed to.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Mr. SHIELDS submitted two amendments. The first was the appointment of three Commissioners to proceed to the Indian country and make treaties of amity with the friendly tribes and guarantee them protection, and report such treaties, as well as those who continue hostile to the President, and such military commanders as he shall direct. The other, after reciting the recent Indian difficulties, proposes that mounted volunteers, not exceeding three thousand, and not exceeding five hundred friendly Indians—the latter for rangers, scouts, hunters and guides—be called into service for eighteen months.

Mr. CASS objected to the employment of Indians.

Mr. SHIELDS observed that for guides and scouts they were indispensable, and he recommended placing at the disposal of the President this force immediately, to prevent immense hordes of Indians from destroying the settlements of the whites next Spring.

Mr. BELL thought that pacific measures would be more efficacious and economical. He said that Commissioners could settle the difficulties, and that the number of hostile Indians had been very much overrated.

Mr. RUSK suggested that these Commissioners should be men acquainted with the Indian character, and not politicians.

Mr. SHIELDS thought the most pacific measures would be the immediate chastisement of the authors.

The CHAIRMAN of the Committee on Military then abandoned the idea of the employment of Indians, and Messrs. JOHNSON, HUNTER and others, discussed the appointment of Commissioners.

Mr. HUNTER thought an increase of the regulars would be preferable to an army of volunteers, as the latter would invite war.

Mr. GWIN thought the proper Commissioner would be the General-in-Chief of the Army, who would know when to treat.

Mr. HOUSTON then obtained the floor, and on his motion to do so the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, in response to the resolution of August last, relative to the selection of the sites for the accommodation of Courts and Post-Offices in Philadelphia and New-York.

Mr. WITTE understood from the reading of the Message that the President does not deem it advisable to exercise the authority conferred on him, and has sent to the House the various propositions, that the House may make a selection. It is true the resolution gives him no authority to make a final purchase, but only the power to select sites, requiring him to submit his actions to the House for their approval. The subject is one of importance to Philadelphia and New-York. The buildings ought to be made first with regard to the future, and then the price to be paid. The understood sites are a number of propositions, some in and others unfit, some high and others low priced. In view of this, he moved the subjects be referred to a Select Committee. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER made another ineffectual attempt to call up the Senate resolution authorizing an expedition to be sent to the relief of Dr. KANE.

The House went into Committee on the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS said, being personally in the subject, not by any act of his own, he should take no part in the legislation on the subject.

Mr. ORR remarked, that there was not a gentleman in the House but had been supplied with piles of documents in favor of these claims, while nothing had been furnished in opposition to them. What was asserted as truths, would, on sifting the documents turn out not to be fact. The $5,000,000 proposed to be appropriated would be but entering a wedge to $20,000,000 more, at least. He argued to show that our Government abandoned these claims, because, under international law they could not be properly enforced against France.

Mr. PHILLIPS, proceeding on the admitted facts that hostilities were committed under the authority of France on American commerce, insisted that our Government is liable for damage. He denied, in reply to Mr. ORR, that they have ever been ignored. On the contrary, our Government has universally recognized and held them valid. So far from ignoring the claim, Congress, in July, 1798, by declaring us freed and exonerated from the stipulations between the United States and France, made it the ground, in the most solemn manner, of the justness of the claims.

Mr. MILLSON argued in favor of excluding from the benefit of the bill the assignees of claimants and insurance officers. Claimants have been adroitly used to build up influence to serve the passage of the bill, that assignees and insurance officers may obtain a larger share of the appropriation, which should be confined to those who have claims for spoliations.

Mr. BAYLY closed the general debate—answering, at length, the objections made against the bill. Judge MARSHALL had said there were never juster claims on the face of the earth, and where the obligation on the part of the Government to pay was stronger. The fact that a similar measure was vetoed by President POLK, ought to strengthen the bill under consideration.

Without proceeding further, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Brig Bainbridge—Know-Nothing Nomination in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The *Star* intimates that the commander of the brig *Bainbridge* cut short his cruise in consequence of a disagreement with the commander of the Brazil squadron, and took the responsibility of coming home without orders.

The *American Organ* denies the report that a nomination has been made by the Virginia Know-Nothings, and says a nomination will ere long be made by a Convention of the party.

Commenced snowing here this evening, with prospects of a heavy fall.

Mr. CLAYTON, in the Senate to-day, endorsed all the views expressed by Mr. COOPER to-day, and promised to enlarge upon them at some future time.

Col. SUTHERLAND of Philadelphia, and Major MCNAIR of Washington, are vigorously at work carrying out the plans of the recent Old Soldiers' Convention.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Hon. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Indiana, and J. R. DICKERSON, of Pennsylvania, were admitted attorneys and counselors.

No. 46—Thomas Zano et al., appellants, vs. Joseph E. Law. Argument was continued by Mr. May for appellants, and Messrs. Carlisle and Coxe for appellee.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 25.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are received. Messrs. KENNEDY & Co., whose failure has been announced, state in their Card that all regular business not connected with the house of "RHODES, PEGRAM & Co., St. Louis, will be continued, and all demands and liabilities promptly met.

The Washington *Sentinel* of this morning says that the Grand Council of Know-Nothings, recently in session in Alexandria, nominated or expressed a preference for Hon. JAMES F. STROTHER as a candidate for the Governorship of Virginia.

Mr. WALTER, the Architect, has completed a design of a magnificent new dome for the Capitol.

The Railroad Riot—Order Restored.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Sheriff and local magistrates, accompanied by one hundred soldiers, Government troops, proceeded yesterday to the point on the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad occupied by the rioters. At Port Cobbom, fifty Irishmen had opened a drawbridge and refused to have it closed. The law was explained to them, and being assured that legal redress was within their reach, they voluntarily closed the draw and promised no further molestation at any point. The party then returned, and thus the matter rests for the present.

Burning of a Coal Boat—Two Lives Lost

MAUCH CHUNK, Thursday, Jan. 25.

A New-Brunswick coal boat caught fire at the wharf last night, and the Captain of her, with his son, being drunk, it is supposed, in the cabin at the time, their bodies were burned to a crisp before they could be rescued.

Fire in Oswego, &c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan 25.

The dwelling of RUBBEN BEACH was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss not large.

We had a slight snow storm last night, but to-day the weather is fine, and the sleighing excellent. Thermometer at 6° this morning.

The Harbor is open.

Balloon Ascent—Balloon Burst in the Air.

EASTON, (Pa.) Thursday, Jan. 25.

Miss LOUISA BRADLEY, of Philadelphia, made a fine balloon ascension this morning. The balloon went up straight for a great distance, then veered to the east for a short distance and burst, when, what remained of it forming into a parachute. Miss BRADLEY came down fast and landed four miles from here uninjured. The excitement was intense until word was received of her safety.

Acquittal of an Ex-County Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 25.

SIMPSON, the ex-County Treasurer, has been acquitted in the criminal suit against him for embezzlement.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Snow to a depth of about two inches fell here last night. Weather clear to-day. The noon reports from Ogdensburg, Montreal, Burlington and Concord, state the weather to be fine.

The Fort Washington Disaster—Another Loss of Life.

Yesterday morning, Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of Mr. HENRY WILSON, the late member of Hose Company No. 42, who was run over on Saturday morning week, at Fort Washington, on the lamentable occasion of the burning of Mr. HAVEN's residence, and the loss of life, by burning and suffocation, of three of his daughters. The deceased has left a wife and six children. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

LATE FROM THE BAHAMAS.

The U. S. Steamer Fulton at Nassau—Disasters at Sea.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 25.

By the arrival yesterday at this port of the British brig *Wasp*, Capt. SWEETING, from Nassau, N. P., we have been placed in possession of Nassau papers to the 19th instant.

The cholera broke out at Salt Cay, Turks Island, on the 26th ult., and the deaths up to the 29th ult., amounted to twenty-nine.

The British brig *Matilda*, which vessel was sent from Nassau to take in the copper ore laden on board of the Young Queen, wrecked at Crooked Island last year, sailed from that place about the middle of December.

Letters for the United States can now be conveyed from Nassau by British packet only as far as Kingston, Jamaica. Postage to that port 4d. the half ounce, payable in advance.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Commander MITCHELL, arrived at Nassau on the 16th instant, from Norfolk, which place she left on the 10th inst. The *Fulton* was on a cruise in search of the missing ship *Albany*, Commander GRANT, supposed to be lost. She put in for coal, but not obtaining any, went up the harbor on the 6th inst. through the Eastern Passage.

A severe gale took place at Crooked Island on the night of the 29th and 30th ult. The wrecking schooner *Mary Chase*, Capt. HANNA, drove on shore at Long Bay, and became a total wreck. Fevers still continue there.

The sloop *Dreadnot*, owned by THOMAS KEMP, was driven on shore at Black Wood Bush, Bahama Bank, on the 29th ult., when it became necessary to cut away her mast. She was got off by the schooner *Vestress*, and towed into Bullock's Harbor, Berry Islands. Two of the sloop's men were washed overboard and drowned.

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 27th ult. says:

The schooner *Albatross*, of Kingston, Jamaica, Capt. VIGURES, from Kingston, sailed on the 29th October for New-York, with pimento, coffee, rum, hides, copper and specie. She had also nine passengers, gentlemen and ladies. After a tempestuous passage, when within a hundred miles of the Highlands, she experienced a severe hurricane from W. N. W., lost all her sails, and the vessel was driven on her beam ends, in which state she lay four hours. The Captain, mate and crew finding it impossible to save themselves, were lashed to the rails, where they remained for three days, the passengers being fastened down below. The vessel was then got before the wind, when the weather moderated down to a heavy gale, which lasted seven days. The passengers all this time had no nourishment but bread and water, which were passed down to them from the deck. Everything was washed from the deck, and the crew were placed on short allowance. The vessel was making from four to five feet water in the hold. All the crew worked at the pumps.

The fourth night the vessel was going down by the head. They then threw the cargo overboard at 1 o'clock A. M. The crew were worn out and forced the male passengers to work, in order to save life, the ladies being in the water all the time nearly famished. Killed the goat and fed on that. They were then within 100 miles of Bermuda. The gale abated. On the 9th day fell in with the British schooner *Port of Spain*, bound to Halifax. It was then blowing a heavy gale of wind from E. N. E. The crew of the schooner manned their boats to take the passengers off. The ladies had to be thrown in the boats; they were in their wet clothes for seven or eight days. One lady refused to leave the vessel, on account of illness, preferring to die rather than be removed. Relieved the ship by pumping. The next day, a British bark from Hull, bound to Charleston, fell in with the *Albatross*, and the Captain of her kindly offered to take off the lady passenger, but she still objecting, it was found necessary to remove her by force. She fainted on deck, and in this state was thrown into the bark's boat, a heavy sea running at the time. The name of the lady is LOPEZ. She is a native of Philadelphia, very wealthy, and had been to Jamaica for her health.

The bark supplied the *Albatross* with provisions and water, and took charge of her letter-bag. They then repaired their sails, and tried ineffectually to reach Bermuda, on account of continuous gales. They then bore away for Charleston with a fair wind. When within a hundred and fifty miles of that city, the vessel encountered a severe gale from the westward, which struck her abaft, tore the sails, broke the bowsprit and fore-boom, and blew her so far out of her course, that, as a last resort, Capt. FIGUERS resolved upon coming to Nassau. She received assistance from a wrecking vessel, and arrived here on Sunday last.

The same captain was wrecked on these shores about four years ago in the brig *Erie*, when he was lashed to a spar for four days.

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 6th inst. says:

The American clipper ship *Elias*, of Yarmouth, is reported by Capt. SAWYER of the *Triton*, to have anchored on the north side of the Great Isaacs on Saturday last, the wind blowing violently from the northwest. The captain was obliged to cut away her masts and spars to prevent her from dragging ashore. Several wreckers offered their assistance, but were not allowed to go on board. After the gale abated, jury masts were rigged, and the *Elias* left for New-Orleans on Tuesday last, with a fair wind.

The Nassau Chamber of Commerce, on the 14th ult., forwarded to the salvors in the case of the American ship *Sunny Side*, Capt. ADAMS, wrecked at the Riding Rocks, 50 per cent. on the dry portion of the cargo, and 70 per cent. on the wet, and £20 to the wreck master.

A Concert by the Newsboys.

Exactly so, reader! A Concert to be given by the Newsboys at the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday evening. A rehearsal took place last evening at their lodging-house, at which the boys did their best, under guidance of Mr. VAN METER. The singing came hard at first, when the little fellows were required to do it in unison, but they improve in time and tune. Their Concert will be a novelty. Addresses are in the programme as well as music.

Paul Julien and the Poor.

Since the Charity Concert was given, young PAUL JULIEN, accompanied by his father and his agent, has personally superintended the distribution of the funds, by visits to the headquarters of the Relief Associations. The proceeds of the Concert were $483 50, to which $50 were added by PAUL; total amount, $533 50.

Religious Papers United.

The New-York *Recorder* and the *Baptist Register*, (the latter recently published at Utica,) have been united in this City under the title of the New-York *Recorder and Register*. The editorial corps of both papers are retained—Messrs. CUTTING and L. F. BEECHER of the *Recorder*, and Messrs. BEEBE and TEN BROOK of the old *Register*. The form of the *Recorder* remains unchanged.

Lectures.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE lectured before a good house at the Tabernacle last evening, on Trial by Jury. Dr. MANAHAN discoursed of the Church at the Astor-place Hall. Mr. SCHROETER read a paper before the Geographical and Historical Society on the Influence of Forests on the Progress of Civilization.

Robert Burns' Birth Day.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS. The event was celebrated with all the honor due to it, by the trusty Scots, who drank their "cups of kindness" at banqueting tables selected in Brooklyn and on Staten Island. In this City, there was no public celebration of the day.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF ORANGE COUNTY.

A public meeting of citizens of Orange and Ulster Counties, in favor of the formation of a new County, is to be held at Newburg to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

THE CZAR ACCEPTS THE FOUR CONDITIONS.

HOSTILITIES CONTINUE.

THE PRINCIPALITIES AGAIN INVADED.

Capture of Tultscha and Babadagh by the Russians.

OPERATIONS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

ANOTHER SORTIE OF THE GARRISON.

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED.

SARDINIA JOINS THE ALLIANCE.

Loss of Ship George Canning.

Cotton Improved—Breadstuffs Down—Consols 91 7-8.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Pacific*, from Liverpool, afternoon of Saturday the 13th instant, with 62 passengers, arrived at this port yesterday at 9 A. M.

The *Pacific* arrived out 9½ o'clock P. M. of Tuesday the 9th. In running up the Mersey to her moorings in that part of the river called "the Sloyne,"—the night being exceedingly dark and thick,—the *Pacific* ran into the brig *Corinthian*, Captain KEMP, outward bound for Calcutta, (with a cargo said to be valued at £39,000 sterling,) and at the time lying at anchor with her head up-stream. The *Pacific* struck her full in the stern, and sunk her immediately. No lives were lost, the twelve men who composed the *Corinthian's* crew having got on board the steamer. Captain KEMP was on shore.

The ship *City of Montreal* from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 7th. She had no papers on board, otherwise she would have brought six days' later American intelligence.

The New-York liner *George Canning* is supposed to have been lost somewhere near the Island of Heligoland, on the shore of which island papers and baggage and passengers have been cast, leaving little doubt of the calamity. There is no authentic account of the crew and passengers—35 crew and 135 passengers. A letter, indeed, says that all were lost. The cargo was insured in [illegible] 250,000 marks banco, and for $[illegible] York.

The Eastern question has entered into an entirely new phase. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has announced to the Austrian Government that the *Czar accepts not only the four points of guarantee, but also the interpretation given to them by the Three Powers*, England, France and Austria. But, as no armistice is agreed to, *hostilities will continue during the progress of negotiations.*

Sardinia has joined the Western Alliance. The conduct of Prussia and of the Germanic States is still equivocal.

This intelligence has much exercised the public mind throughout Europe. Its immediate effect was to raise the quotation of Consols two per cent. But doubts are springing up fast. Why has the Czar accepted terms which he has several times declared ignominious and humiliating? Is the declaration wrung from him; and, if so, is the war then near its close? Or is he at all sincere in his implied desire for peace? Is it not a desperate attempt to detach Austria from the alliance? Or, finally, is it an artifice to gain time to move those extraordinary masses of troops he has collected into the Crimea, and thus drive the allies into the sea?

Such are the questions everywhere asked, but without any satisfactory reply. It is, however, generally expressed that the difficulty on which the negotiations will split is the proposal to place the Russian naval power in the Black Sea on a level with that of other powers. The allies insist on this point as a proof of their success, while Russia will on no account assent to it.

KESTEVEN BROTHERS, London, have failed in the woolen trade, with liabilities £40,000 and assets 7s. per pound Sterling. ABBOTT NOTTINGHAM & Co., shawl merchants, London, have also failed, with large liabilities, but a favorable condition of assets.

Large amounts in the new French loan continue to be taken in England at a premium of two to three per cent.

Messrs. MELLOR, HETHERINGTON & Co. have failed.

There is an unauthenticated rumor that an American ship has been wrecked inside of Tuskar light.

With the improved hopes of Peace the Liverpool Cotton Market advanced, again fell off, and once more rallied, closing firmly at ¼d. advance on the current qualities of American. Sales of the week 64,270 bales, including 5,770 on speculation, and 5,180 for export.

BREADSTUFFS had been depressed, but closed more firmly, although the business was little more than retail. Western Canal FLOUR, 40s.@41s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 43s. 6d.@44s. 6d.; Ohio, 44s.@45s.; White WHEAT variously quoted, 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; Red, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; Mixed INDIAN CORN, 42s.@42s. 6d.; Yellow, 43s. 6d.@44s.; White, 44s.@45s.

MONEY is unchanged. Bullion is again largely exported. Consols fluctuated considerably, and closed at 91¾@¾; they had reached 92¼. American Securities showed little change.

The telegraphic correspondent of the London *Daily News* sends his journal the following most important dispatch:

BRAILOW, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

The Russians have crossed the Danube, invaded the Dobrudscha, and taken both Tultscha and Babadagh. SADYK PACHA defended Tultscha as long as possible.

This is the first effect of the withdrawal of OMAR PACHA's army from the frontier to the Crimea.

The London *Times* announces that the Sardinian Government has signed the protocol of April last, and thereby joined the alliance of the Western Powers.

This important step is taken in virtue of the 5th article of the Convention between England and France, which was signed at London on the 10th of April, 1854, and runs as follows:

"Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French will readily admit into their alliance, in order to cooperate for the proposed object, such of the other powers of Europe as may be desirous of becoming parties to it."

The following are the dispatches on which the news respecting the chances of peace are founded:

VIENNA, Monday.—A conference was held yesterday. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF announced that having consulted the Emperor, his master, he was authorized to accept the interpretation of the four guarantees, as laid down on the basis of the Conference of December 28. He was empowered also to agree to negotiate a truce. It was considered on the part of the allies that no essential preliminaries should, in the meantime, take place.

Turkey in Conference.

The Paris correspondent says:

Since the preceding [illegible] that the English and [illegible] any authorization to confer [illegible] declared while Prince [illegible] guarantee with the [illegible] which were communicated [illegible] The Prince has, I am [illegible] charged, which, at their [illegible] left to pronounce [illegible] power in the [illegible] is feared to change [illegible] more that the object of [illegible] concentrate her troops [illegible] against Austria.

The official Austrian Gazette [illegible] Prussian disposition, [illegible] French and English Un[illegible] speculation, [illegible] peace will soon [illegible]

Another dispatch says [illegible] ing four Powers—namely, [illegible] tria and Russia—had [illegible] understanding, but [illegible] spective Governments was [illegible]

The position of Prussia is still [illegible]

A dispatch from Berlin, Sunday, [illegible] *Zeit*, mentions that [illegible] cannot be in a condition [illegible] without the concentration [illegible] power has never [illegible] to accede to the treaty of [illegible]

Progress of the [illegible]

To His Grace the Duke of [illegible]

MY LORD DUKE: [illegible] the honor to address your Grace [illegible] The weather, which [illegible] following particulars, [illegible] of the [illegible] which were [illegible] The Prince has, I am [illegible] charged, which, at their [illegible] left to pronounce [illegible] power in the [illegible] is feared to change [illegible] more that the object of [illegible] concentrate her troops [illegible] against Austria.

The 90th and 17th Regiments [illegible] brakier-and will take their [illegible] visions this day.

A considerable portion of the [illegible] received, and is in course of [illegible] most grateful to her Majesty's [illegible] provided for them what [illegible] comfort.

I have the honor to transmit [illegible] between the 11th and 15th. [illegible]

DEC. 20.—On the night of the [illegible] (already reported by telegraph) [illegible] the British lines. Unfortunately, [illegible] 50th Regiment, at first directed, were taken by [illegible] were obliged to fly to the [illegible] position, which opened upon [illegible] them with shot, shell, and [illegible] was called to arms, and the French opened a cross-fire on the Russians, who were about to retire, with considerable loss. The Russians left about thirty killed.

DEC. 22.—Correspondence from the Crimea at Balaklava mentions that many of the [illegible] Invernes mixed by unscrupulous [illegible] rived, and proved unfortunately [illegible] of the army was tested, Sunday 19th, [illegible] is the general satisfaction with [illegible] vers. Our letters describe all [illegible] the weather,—bitter cold followed by [illegible] heat; communication [illegible] equally in hail, and finally in heavy [illegible]

MY LORD DUKE: I [illegible] the last 48 hours, and the [illegible] very indistinct.

The only occurrence in the [illegible] a sortie made by the [illegible] attack, during the night of the [illegible] directed silently, the other [illegible] ing, the first being [illegible] vance, no answer to the [illegible]

Owing to the extreme darkness of the [illegible] my were enabled to waste very [illegible] without being perceived, and [illegible] upon the most forward [illegible] occupying it to withdraw, and [illegible] der Major WELLESLEY, of the [illegible] regained possession of, and [illegible] however, without considerable [illegible] wounded and missing—Lieut. [illegible] ment, being among the latter.

On the left attack, the enemy [illegible] gallantry by Lieut. GORDON, of the [illegible] when supported by the covering party [illegible] under Lieut. Col. WARRY, of the [illegible] once driving them back. But here, too, I [illegible] the loss was still more severe. Major [illegible] 50th, fell mortally wounded, and I am [illegible] is since dead; and Capt. FRANKLAND, [illegible] both of the 50th Regiment, are [illegible] ENGLAND speaks in high terms of [illegible] rigilance of these troops, and of the [illegible] duct of Lieut. Col. WARRY.

I enclose the return of casualties [illegible] sive.

Two regiments of French cavalry [illegible] LEVILLE, made a reconnaissance [illegible] the ground recently occupied by [illegible] Balaklava, while the [illegible] rifle brigade under Col. [illegible] battalion of Zouaves made a [illegible] on the extreme right. The latter [illegible] Cossacks, which retired upon their [illegible] ner exchanged shots with the [illegible] that they had eccasion any troops on the [illegible] Tchernaya. Signed, [illegible]

[No. 2.] BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, [illegible]

MY LORD DUKE: I have nothing to [illegible] Grace to-day.

The rain which prevailed on Saturday [illegible] by snow on Sunday, and it was [illegible] I ever saw. At night it froze [illegible] thawed ever since, without [illegible] as yet tended to dry the ground [illegible] stone.

Every effort is making, through the [illegible] pursuit, to bring up ammunition [illegible] siege, and Gen. CANROBERT [illegible] us every possible encouragement.

The garrison keeps up a heavy [illegible] particularly at night, and your Grace [illegible] by the reserve which I exercise, that we [illegible] some casualties. (Signed,)

DEC. 30.—The railway from Balaklava [illegible] camp is to be commenced at once. [illegible] on the increase. Under this date, [illegible] CHESNEY writes that nothing [illegible] place before Sebastopol. The fire of [illegible] very feeble, and caused scarcely any [illegible]

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, [illegible]

MY LORD DUKE: Since I wrote to [illegible] 26th the weather has been [illegible] but the state of the ground is [illegible]

The 18th Regiment have arrived [illegible] the honor to inform you that we [illegible] supplies of ammunition, [illegible] army. The utmost efforts will be [illegible] these stores; but the difficulty of [illegible] his object is very great, owing [illegible] tant of the harbor, to [illegible] entrance to the town, and [illegible] the roads on the [illegible] weather, and these being [illegible] them but an ass-ride.

The Russians continue to [illegible] of the Tchernaya, which [illegible] five weeks, on the left of [illegible] authority of [illegible] not yet known.

I enclose a list of casualties [illegible]

I have, &c., [illegible]

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c.

JAN. 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg of the 28th, has been received from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, dated Sebastopol Jan. 2, which says: "Nothing new has occurred. We continue to annoy the enemy by night sorties. In one of these we made ten Zouaves prisoners."

The garrison are constructing [illegible] which will connect the city of [illegible] with the forts on the north side.

There was a report in Paris [illegible]

[illegible] BRILLIANT.

[illegible] IN FEAR OF FILIBUSTERS.

[illegible] from South America, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, &c,

[illegible] and Breadstuffs Markets Overstocked.

The steamship *George Law*, Lt. JAMES P. [illegible], U. S. N., commanding, arrived at [illegible] yesterday morning. She [illegible] at 6 o'clock P. M., on the 15th inst., [illegible] daily on the morning of the [illegible] at 1 P. M., same day, and arrived at Quarantine at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. The Panama furnishes us with abundant and [illegible] news.

[illegible] the California mails of Jan. 1, [illegible] treasure on freight, and 206 passengers.

In the list of passengers will be noticed the names of Gen. [illegible], of San Francisco; Major DONALDSON and Captain ANGER, of the Army, and Captain J. H. HAGHTON, late of the ship *Mennon*, of Nantucket, destroyed by fire in the harbor of Panama, on the 13th of November last.

The following is her Specie List:

[illegible] & Co	$576,000
[illegible]	198,000
[illegible]	100,000
[illegible] Philadelphia	90,000
[illegible]	85,000
[illegible] & Sons, Philadelphia	50,000
[illegible] & Co	44,000
[illegible]	25,000
[illegible], Boston	20,771
[illegible] & Massachusetts	14,333
[illegible] & Co., Boston	7,944
[illegible] & Co	3,512
[illegible]	2,537
[illegible] & Co	34,566
Total	$1,251,565

[illegible] CARTHAGENA AND BOGOTA.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

We learn that *one hundred and ninety* of the prisoners taken by the Government forces in the rebellion, have been condemned as convict soldiers—and will be brought to the Isthmus upon a sailing vessel, under guard of some of the troops that left here in May last. The vessel will probably arrive here within a few days.

We also learn, that at the battle of Bogata, MELO was compelled by his officers to surrender, with 300 men—that he declined to make any full declaration before the Tribunal, but said he would do so at the execution, which was soon to take place.

Santiago is to be banished. Meantime, he has been compelled to go publicly to the sittings of the Tribunal under a strong guard.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

By the steamer *Lima*, which arrived at Panama on the 4th inst., we have advices from Valparaiso and Lima.

Preparations for the quiet and peaceful conduct of the elections were being made throughout Chile.

From recently published statistics of the commercial business of Chile, it is ascertained that for the first quarter of 1854, the foreign importations amounted to $6,306,670, which sum, compared with through the second quarter of 1853, shows a decrease of $2,107. For the said first quarter of 1854, the exportations are estimated to have [illegible] to $6,225,650.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the engineer, was to leave Valparaiso within a short time for the Argentine Provinces, to make the preliminary surveys, &c., of a line of railroad from Cordova to Rosario in Parana.

From Peru, we learn that CASTILLA was gathering together his strength at Cienaquilla, some twenty miles from Lima—his forces and those of ECHENIQUE were nearly equal numerically—but the popular feeling is constantly increasing in favor of the former.

The only item of interest from Ecuador, is a contradiction (by *El Progreso*,) of Guayaquill) of the report that the United States had purchased the Galliapago Islands. That paper states that "The Government of the United States proposes through its resident Minister in the capital, the loan of $2,000,000 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the condition that a reduction of $1 be made on the price of every ton of guano brought by citizens of the United States from Ecuador. The loan shall be paid, discounting $1 on every ton of guano.

"The Government submitted the proposition to Congress, who sanctioned thereto, and as yet they have not drawn a single draft, it not being necessary to dispose of said amount."

This statement is far less credible than the one contradicted by *El Progreso*.

The accounts from the Argentine Provinces are of nothing but attempts at revolution and difficulty between Buenos Ayres and the Confederation.

The Argentine Legislature commenced its session Oct. 22, at Parana. URQUIZA read his inaugural.

In the province of Rioja, an ex-Governor by name BUSTOS, headed a revolution against the recently elected Governor, but he was entirely defeated and put to flight. In San Louis another similar difficulty occurred.

Under the auspices of the Government of the Confederation Gen. COSTA invaded Buenos Ayres, Nov. 4, and was severely repulsed by Gen. HORNOS, who has been since made General-in-Chief of all the forces of the province of Buenos Ayres. Every preparation necessary for carrying on a contest with the Confederation, has been made.

The invasion of Buenos Ayres, and its untoward results, had sickened the Cabinet of the Confederation, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War had both resigned.

Respecting the difficulty between United States Consul HOPKINS and the Government of Paraguay, we learn from the *Chronicle* of Buenos Ayres, of Nov. 4, that Mr. H. had embarked in the *Water Witch, for* Corrientes.

CALIFORNIA.

The news from California and the Sandwiches is quite interesting.

The Capital Fixed.

The long-agitated question of the location of the Capital of California has been at last settled by the Supreme Court, and Sacramento is declared to be the legal as well as the political Capital.

Legislature.

The 5th Legislature of the State was to have assembled on the 2d inst., at Sacramento. The leading question to come before the body was the election of a Senator to succeed Dr. GWIN. Until this is settled, there will be but little else done. The prominent candidates are GWIN and BRODERICK.

A Wagon Route.

In consonance with the recommendation of a Committee at San Francisco, the Mayor of Marysville had called a meeting of the citizens, "to cooperate in an effort which is now being made to construct a passable wagon and stage road to the frontier of Missouri."

Mining News.

The Sierra Citizen says that a specimen of quartz, filled with gold, was taken out by the Blue Shirt Tunnel Company, weighing one hundred and twelve ounces.

The claim of Messrs. BROWN, MACOMBER, OTIS & Co., in Caldwell's Bands, (Shaw's Flat,) continues to pay as usual—they having taken out from twelve to eighteen ounces each day this week—the result of about two hours' daily washing. The principal feature regarding this claim, is the fact of their having "struck" a large crevice in one of their side cuts, where the ledge falls off nearly perpendicular—they having sunk some two feet into the ground, when a crow-bar was thrust down its entire length, and no bottom was found. Several pans full of the top gravel were washed, and they prospected from four to five dollars to the pan. The general impression is that this so-called crevice will yet prove to be the main lead.

The horse-power now acting on Messrs MULLIGAN & Co.'s claim, on the same lead, is nearly completed, and will be in operation in a day or two, when they hope to [illegible] "pile" per day. The companies above, on the same lead, are still getting out earth to wash, having made considerable addition to their piles of dirt during the week past.

Many shafts have been sunk in the ranch, and others are still sinking, yet nothing has been struck [illegible] Mare Island, Napa, Sonoma, Clear Lake, and many [illegible] Salmon Creek, Bodega, Russian River, [illegible] while passengers, [illegible] the party were [illegible] pans of earth, from one of which he obtained six ounces and the other four.

The excitement which the above diggings have created throughout this section continues without much abatement—large numbers of miners, citizens, builders, and even ladies daily visiting the premises.

Aside from the above items, this neighborhood and its vicinity, in a mining sense, is completely dead, and fears are entertained by the miners that we are having a repetition of the Winter and Spring of '50 and '51.

The Scott River correspondent of the Trinity *Times*, says: "Times here are very lively on account of the long continued fine weather. All hands are still at work in the bed of the stream, which is flumed at this point for nearly a half a mile. There has been but one river claim abandoned here as yet, and that has been sold, and will probably be worked again in a few days, and the yield of gold is about in proportion to the men working as during the Summer. There have been extensive discoveries made in the hills and banks of the river, and many claims opened, all of which pay well, and will continue to do so all Winter; and in the Spring when the frightened ones return with the warm weather, there will be great times for people that want to work and make their piles, as many have done here this season. There is continually being made extensive discoveries of placer diggings to the north of Scott River, on the waters of the Klamath. The present rage is for Barkhouse, McKinney and several other creeks. There is an extensive range of country in this vicinity to be explored that will undoubtedly prove very rich."

The Sonora *Democrat* says, that a Company has been, or is about being organized, to carry a large ditch, should it prove upon survey practicable, into the diggings at and adjacent to Keeler's Ferry, on the Stanislaus River. As these diggings are said to be rich, and as the river would here afford a constant and abundant supply of water throughout the year, the operation must prove a good one.

Large quantities of goods are going forward to the Kern River mines, which indicate not only that the miners there are doing well, but also that Los Angeles is the best point to lay in their supplies. The San Fernando hill is now passable for heavily loaded teams; the roads are good the whole distance, (about 150 miles.)

According to the Jackson *Sentinel*, Dr. JOHN B. TRASK, State Geologist, has recently been in that neighborhood collecting statistics for his forthcoming report to the Legislature. Dr. TRASK is of the opinion that Amador County stands first in quartz operations, and that her capital invested in quartz mills and their products is surpassed by that similarly employed by no other county in the State, and equaled only by Nevada. It is also his opinion that quartz mining must ultimately prove the most permanent and important branch of industry in the county. The Doctor purposes publishing at an early day a register of the State, and especially of the mining sections of it, which will contain the names of the mining camps, population, distance from the principal towns, facilities of access, geological features of the country, &c.

The *Mountain Democrat*, printed in the heart of the mineral region, in its last issue says the canals have in a great measure failed for the last three or four weeks, and unless there was rain shortly, dull times may be expected. Not because the mines have given out, not because they will no longer pay good wages, but because the absence of water renders it almost impossible, without excessive labor and ruinous expense, to make living wages.

Heavy Failure.

The large fancy goods depôt of Mr. J. C. DUNCAN, well-known throughout all California for its Art Union enterprises, was closed last evening by attachment. The debts for which the attachments have been levied are heavy, but the stock of goods in store and to arrive, we understand, is very valuable, and will fully cover the liabilities of the concern.

The Importation of Cattle.

The immigration for the year from the Atlantic States is over. The last train crossed the Sierra Nevada on the 8th of October. A very incorrect record of the number of the people arriving has been kept. But as numerous traders felt an anxiety in regard to the stock that entered the State, tolerably complete lists of the cattle that have crossed the mountains have been obtained. Already we have published the numbers that came through Noble's and Beckwith's passes, and by the Gila route. They are as follows:

Through Noble's pass	24,000
Through Beckwith's pass	10,000
Through the Gila route	9,000

To these we are now justified in adding seventeen thousand, making a total importation during the year of sixteen thousand beef cattle, oxen and cows.—*State Journal.*

Defalcation.

The people of the neighboring town of Oakland have been in a state of excitement on account of the defalcation of Mr. HOGAN, their City Marshal and Tax Collector, and the supposed connivance or participation of the Mayor in the transaction. They have held public meetings, passed stringent resolutions, and offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the defaulter, who has left the State. He is in default of some $15,000.

Telegraph.

A line of telegraph wires is being stretched between Sonora and Stockton, *via* Columbia. The former and latter places are already in telegraph communication.

Stampede Among the State Prisoners—About Thirty Prisoners Escaped.

The captain of the sloop *Marin* brought information to the city yesterday that a large number of prisoners had made their escape in a schooner of about eight tons burthen. His sloop had been anchored off the island during the night, and they had commenced to get underweigh about 6½ o'clock in the morning, when the sound of cannon firing attracted his attention, and he observed a schooner leaving the vicinity of the State Prison. The schooner, propelled by oars, also had her sails set, and was progressing rapidly. Immediately afterwards, he observed a launch and a scow in hot pursuit, but thinks there was not the slightest probability of their overtaking the former.

The following is Gen. ESTILL'S statement of the origin of the outbreak: About 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the State prisoners, quarrying stone at Mare Island, were proceeding to their work in a body, some sixty of them made a rush for a small schooner lying at the wharf, and succeeded in taking possession of her. In the struggle between the prisoners and the guards, about twenty-one managed to get on board and shove off. They pulled her exactly behind another vessel sailing in the harbor, and by keeping her in that position, prevented the gunners from firing—as the people on the other vessel, attracted by curiosity, came on deck in such a way that the guard would be compelled to risk killing them if they fired. After drifting and pulling about four hundred yards, the tide placed them in range, when the first cannon was fired, missing the vessel some two feet. The cannon was then loaded with grape, and at the second discharge several shots passed through the ranks of prisoners, doing some execution. It is said some were thrown overboard—supposed, of course to be killed. The third shot missed, and the guard placed the other prisoners in their cells, and prepared to follow the fugitives in a whale-boat, kept for that purpose. Eleven started in pursuit, and succeeded in cutting the fugitives off from Point San Pablo, just above Red Rock, and forced them to land on the first point above, on the Contra Costa side. The guards landed some ten minutes after, when a running fight ensued for several miles. A few of the prisoners were killed, and several badly wounded. The guard continued to follow them all night, and were still in hot pursuit yesterday. Capt. ESTES, of the guard, states that the prisoners, in attempting to escape, seized on Capt. PULLAM, First Assistant Captain of the Guard, and took him into the vessel with them, in order to prevent the guard from firing. This did not, however, have the desired effect; for the guard—some of whom are the best marksmen in the State—selected their men, and made terrible havoc. Capt. PULLAM was shot through the hand and arm before he would ask the guard to cease their fire, when his request was complied with. He was taken to Contra Costa with them, and left, where he still remains, severely wounded.

After the convicts landed in Contra Costa, they were vigorously attacked by the guard, who continued to fire upon them without mercy. To avoid the united fire of the guard, they separated, and a portion of them proceeded northwards to Point Pinole, about twelve miles from Martinez, while another portion fled southwards, toward Oakland. The Sheriff of Contra Costa has started with a [illegible]

Capt. HOPE, the agent of the New-York Underwriters, makes the following [illegible] report:

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 11, 1854.

Edward Walker, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters, New-York:

SIR: I respectfully beleave to the Board of Underwriters of New-York, my Annual Report of Marine Disasters that have occurred (within my knowledge) during the past year on this coast, and other items that may be of interest.

The number of marine disasters, as will be seen by the following list, is 36.

Estimated value of vessels, cargoes and freight, is $3,278,000.

Estimate for repairs, salvage and total losses, $1,315,000.

Number of Certificates issued at this Agency by me for damaged goods, for two years, 1,400.

During the past year several accidents have occurred to vessels entering and leaving this port. The loss of the *San Francisco* and *Golden Fleece*, together with the narrow escape of several outward bound ships, has induced the masters of large vessels to take steam.

There are at present two small tugs of sufficient power to tow small ships, or large ones, if they have the tide with them. Also, a large propeller, of seven hundred horse-power, fitted expressly for towing and assisting vessels in distress, night or day, having on board cables, anchors, boats, and a first-class steam pump.

I have no hesitation in saying that the navigation on this Coast is better than any other part of the world: during the past year there has been but one gale, and then it did not blow so hard but that a ship could work off shore. We are exempt from typhoons, hurricanes, pamperos and sudden squalls. There has been but one vessel struck by lightning for seven years; and I have seen but one flash during my residence here. Farther north, however, the weather is different. * * *

The subject of ship's damaging cargo by *sweat*, has given me much annoyance, and the merchants of this city have lost large sums from this cause; as it is the custom here to pay freight before delivery of goods, they get no reclamation from the ship. It is my opinion that the ventilators leading to the lower hold do not answer the purpose. The covering board and bit ventilators are very well to keep the ship cool in fine weather. The main trouble is the heated air rises between decks, and when the vessel is off Cape Horn, or in cool latitudes, is condensed on the lower side of the deck and runs back on the cargo. I have seldom found "sweat" at the extreme ends of the ship, or under the deck-houses or poop. The remedy in my opinion is this: To have their large ventilators between the fore and mizzen masts, leading only to the between decks, and one forward and aft to the lower hold. These would keep the ship cool at all times. I have my doubts if "sweat" can be prevented altogether; but if this was done, it would satisfy the merchants that the owners had done all in their power to protect the cargo. That it is possible for a ship to bring her cargo in good order, is illustrated by the ship *Thomas Watson*, now discharging. She has brought five cargoes to this port from Philadelphia, and not a package has been damaged by "sweat," bad stowage, or salt water.

The amount of Treasure shipped to New-York and New-Orleans, in 1853, was.. $48,305,228 00
The amount of Treasure shipped to New-York and New-Orleans in 1854, was.. $45,476,612 90
The arrivals from New-York in 1853..189—in 1854.. 81
The arrivals from Boston in 1853.....104—in 1854.. 54

Total number of arrivals in 1853..293—in 1854..617
Showing a falling off from New-York of.....108
Showing a falling off altogether of.....345

I account for this decrease of arriva s by business generally being entirely overdone in the year 1853. **

List of Marine Disasters on the Pacific Coast during the year 1854.

From the San Francisco Herald.

JANUARY.

Ship *Arab*, in entering the harbor was in a dangerous position near Mile Rock; was relieved by the steam tug *Resolute*.

Steamship *Golden Gate*, ISHAM, from Panama to this port, broke a shaft at sea, put in to San Diego with one wheel; in coming out of that place, run aground; was got off, and towed to this port.

Schooner *San Diego*, dismasted, bound to Oregon.

Brig *Walcott*, lost two anchors in Trinidad Bay.

Bark *Messenger* and brig *Vesta* came in collision off the Heads.

Brig *J. B. Brown*, struck by lightning, carrying away spars and rigging.

Bark *Walter Claxton*, ashore at Mendocino. Got off again.

Schr. *Anson*, total loss in Bellingham Bay, Oregon.

FEBRUARY.

Ship *San Francisco*, STETZER, of and from New-York, in entering the Harbor was totally lost by the carelessness of the pilot. Value of ship, freight, and cargo, $5,0,000.

Schooner *Tennessee*, from Richmond, Va., lost spars, sails, &c.

Schooner *Invincible* was totally lost in Noyon River.

Schooner *Excel*, total loss near Point Reyes.

Brig *William* was lost on the passage to Puget Sound.

Schooner *Sacramento*, totally lost on Fort Point in leaving port.

Schooner *Sarah Lavinia*, never been heard from, supposed lost.

Schooner *L. P. Foster*, dismasted near Puget Sound.

Brig *Wellingsley*, from Puget Sound, lost her spars, sails, &c.

APRIL.

Ship *Golden Fleece*, of Boston, in leaving port in charge of a pilot was totally lost on Fort Point.

Ship *Bald Eagle*, was obliged to anchor near North Head; lost anchor and 45 fathoms of chain.

Steamer *Sea Bird*, from San Diego, broke machinery, came to anchor near Point Conception, and was towed to this port by United States steamer *Active*, Captain ALDEN.

Brig *Eliza Taylor*, total loss on Point Pinos.

Bark *Walter Caxton*, lost near Mendocino.

Schooner *Bay State*, lost on the coast.

MAY.

Steamer *Arispe*, struck near Fort Ross—total loss.

JUNE.

Schooner *S. D. Bailey*, carried away spars, sails and rigging.

Schooner *Gazelle*, lost sails, bulwarks, &c.

AUGUST.

Brig *Tarquinia* ashore at Puget Sound.

SEPTEMBER.

Brig *Oriental*, ashore near Port Orford, lost anchors and chains.

British bark *Amelia Thompson*, was lost near St. Simeon's Bay, and nearly all the cargo.

Schooner *Iowa*, lost anchors and chains at Pajaro Bay.

Steamship *Yankee Blade*, lost by running on a rock in a thick fog near Point Conception. She soon broke up, and a number of passengers were drowned. There was $153,000 in specie on board, of which $70,000 has been recovered from 70 feet water. Salvage awarded 60 per cent.

DECEMBER.

Ship *Contest*, shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, broke stanchions, etc., and swept away house and contents.

French ship *Paragon*, from Bordeaux; bark *Frances Palmer*, and bark *Equator*, from Manilla; all have experienced very heavy weather, and were obliged to jettison cargo.

There have been several disasters to steamers on the river, but the value of property was not large.

Gold Exports during the Year.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The following table gives the amount of Gold manifested, as exported during 1854:

	Total.	Destination U. S.
January	$3,355,534 05	$2,993,225 80
February	2,127,396 69	1,913,735 18
March	4,403,184 95	3,902,945 95
April	3,562,039 20	3,377,906 83
May	5,933,653 45	5,568,561 82
June	4,291,766 36	3,984,590 19
July	3,950,778 90	2,787,962 35
August	5,919,363 92	5,445,328 38
September	3,963,447 65	3,593,639 24
October	4,506,659 87	3,948,837 49
November	4,957,386 39	4,407,781 02
December	2,649,681 42	1,766,447 05
Total	$49,619,721 85	$42,590,301 30

It will be observed that the shipments of Gold, taken by the steamers leaving on the 1st of the month, are credited to the preceding month, because always manifested at the Custom-House on the day before the departure of the steamer. Hence it is that the shipment for December appears so small; for, according to the arrangement of the table, the treasure which will be taken by the steamer of Jan. 1, 1855, would, if known, properly belong to the month of December, 1854. To obviate this difficulty, and show the actual export during the year, we restore the shipment by the steamers that left Jan 1, 1854, not included in the above, amounting to $1,886,311, which, added to the total exhibited above, will raise the grand total of exports of Gold during the year to $51,506,132, and to the Atlantic States to $45,476,612 30. The total exports of Gold for the year 1853, were $54'906,956, or $3,400,824 more than those of the present year. The following comparision of our shipments during the past four years, will be found valuable as well as interesting:

Gold exported in 1851	$34,492,000
Gold exported in 1852	45,779,000
Gold exported in 1853	54,906,956
Gold exported in 1854	51,506,132
Total	$186,684,088

Quicksilver Exports.

The total shipments of quicksilver during the year 1853 were 16,800 flasks, or 1,410,000 pounds, valued at $683,189. It will be observed that the shipments are pretty nearly the same from year to year, although the New Almaden Mine is capable of yielding unlimited supplies of the metal. Sufficient only is produced to supply the demand, and not enough to overstock the market. The mine is far more valuable than all the rest of the quicksilver mines put together.

Commerce of San Francisco.

The total arrivals from New-York during the year 1854 were 81 vessels, with a tonnage of 83,627; while they amounted during the year 1853 to 189 vessels—tonnage 156,936—showing a falling off (in 1854) of 108 vessels, and 73,309 tons.

Of the 81 vessels which arrived from New-York in 1854, 75 were ships, 3 barks. 2 steamers, and 1 schooner.

Total falling of from New-York and Boston in 1854, as compared with 1853, 158 vessels and 90,128 tons.

During the year 1854, the total number of vessels arrived from all quarters was 617, with an aggregate tonnage of 407,485, while the total number arrived in 1853 was 802 vessels, tonnage 413,979—showing a decrease this year of 245 vessels, but only 6,494 tons, which does not exceed the tonnage of three first-class clippers. The inference is, that the vessels which arrived in 1854 were generally of much larger burden than those arrived in previous years.

Of the 617 vessels arrived in 1854, 261, with a tonnage of 215,822, were American vessels from American ports; last year, (1853,) 349 American vessels, tonnage 260,110, from American ports, showing a falling off of 88 vessels and 44,286 tons.

In 1854, there were 356 arrivals from foreign ports, tonnage 191,663; in 1853, 513 vessels, tonnage 153,869, showing a falling off of 157 vessels, but an actual increase of 37,794 tons. Of the 261 vessels which arrived coastwise in 1854, 152 were ships, 37 steamers, 22 barks, 28 brigs and 22 schooners.

Death Sentences.

The Los Angeles *Star* says: WM. B. LEE was sentenced last Saturday by Judge HAYNE to be hung on the 12th of February next. We are informed that appeals have been taken in the cases of LEE, BROWN and ALVITRE, all under sentence of death, to the Supreme Court at its regular term next month.

Miscellaneous.

A Lodge of the Sons of Temperance is about to be established at Union City, on the Bay.

AN INDIAN FIGHT.—On Sunday last, says the *Times*, quite a battle came off between the Humboldt and the Mountain Indians, two of the latter being killed and several wounded. The fight took place between this and Union.

The *Times* urges the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to pay some attention to the poor creatures in that section of the State. Of them, it says: "They have no head, and are all scattered in small bands, warring against each other, suffering for food, imposed upon and maltreated by white men. If immediate attention to the wants and necessities of any people was ever necessary, it is to these. Their daily question is, when will the 'big wags' come and take us under his charge."

The *Times* says lumber can be obtained at the mills on Humboldt Bay for $12 to $18 per thousand.

DIVISION OF THE STATE.—The *Californian* says: "Our citizens have at last taken hold of the question of a division of the State in earnest. Petitions to the Legislature for this object are being circulated throughout the lower counties, and are comprising the names of nearly every responsible person in our section, furnishing a sure index of the strong and unequivocal feeling in favor of this measure indulged by our people."

CRESCENT CITY AND YREKA TURNPIKE ROAD.—The *Herald* says, that in all probability three wagon roads will be simultaneously constructed and perhaps as early as next Spring, from the south or Shasta City, from the north or Scottsburg, and from the coast or Crescent City—all aiming to reach and pass through Jacksonville and Yreka, to claim the trade and intercourse of those regions. It will be seen that the capital stock is fixed at $85,000, divided into 850 shares of $100 each, on which an assessment of 10 per cent. will be called in after the stock is all subscribed for, and the company ready to commence work. $15,000 worth of the stock has been taken already.

THE MILITARY ROAD.—We learn from the *Times*, that Lieut. WITHERS has recently returned from the survey of the military road in Southern Oregon. Some of the settlers were dissatisfied, and petitioned Judge DEADY for an injunction to stay work upon the road, but he properly declined for want of jurisdiction. The contracts have been let in $1,000 contracts—seventeen in number.

MARBLE.—Mr. LUCE exhibited to the editors of the *State Journal*, a specimen of superior marble, taken from a quarry recently discovered near the headwaters of the Cosumnes, thirteen miles from Fiddletown. It is susceptible to a high degree of polish.

STOCKTON ASYLUM.—There are at present 125 patients confined in the State Insane Asylum at Stockton, 20 of whom are females.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Threatened Revolution in Lower California.

The *Southern Californian* gives the following sketch of the late movements of Señor CHABES, that the public may judge, not only of the gentleman's aims, but also of his peculiar fitness and capability of enacting the *rôle* of a mighty conqueror:

ANTONIO CHABES, the revolutionary leader was a Lieutenant in the Mexican army—who, like NEGRETE, abandoned his post in Lower California while the fillibusters were plundering the people, from the 1st December, 1853, to May, 1854, leaving MELENDREZ with a few other citizens of Lower California to defend themselves against the fillibusters and Indians, until the former had left or were driven out; he then sneaked from San Diego to Santa Tomas, pretending great friendship until he had seduced some few ignorant men to join him for the purpose, no doubt, of assassinating MELENDREZ, and assuming the command himself. The attempt was made at midnight to seize MELENDREZ while asleep at his house and alone, at Santa Tomas, about the 1st of July last. MELENDREZ being aroused from his slumber, arose, took his two revolvers, opened the door, fired two shots at random, when his assailants galloped off. He then went to the Gruya, about three miles, found a horse, mounted him bareback, and rode to Guadalupe, about eighteen leagues distant. In a few days he raised some men and returned to the Gruya, when some of the citizens of Santa Tomas, learning that MELENDREZ had arrived at the Gruya, seized CHABES, with one or two of his adherents, advising MELENDREZ of the same, when MELENDREZ proceeded to Santa Tomas, ordered him to be put at liberty, and with disdain told him, while he remained quiet he would not molest him, which CHABES promised to do.

After remaining a short time, CHABES retired to San Diego, and from thence to this place, where he has been some two months, endeavoring by false representations to seduce a number of Sonorians to go with him to Lower California to work the gold placers, which he has represented to be very rich—which, however, is entirely false. But his real object is to seize MELENDREZ and assassinate him—showing, at the same time, a forged *oficio*, purporting to be from the Comandante of Mazatlan, appointing him as Comandanto and Sub-Gefe Politico of the frontier of Lower California. Now it is well known that the Comandante of Mazatlan has no more to do with Lower California, in appointments of civil and military officers, than President WALKER had last year, there being a Comandante-General of Lower California, resident at La Paz, and who has lately given MELENDREZ the appointment as military commander of the frontier of Lower California. MELENDREZ is well advised of all the movements of CHABES, and should he attempt a filibustering expedition from this State against him, he will give him a WALKER reception.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From the Hawaiian Islands, we have Honolulu papers of the 9th December. The news is of little importance.

Shipping Movements.

The United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* was to leave the harbor of Honolulu, in a few days after the 2d of December, for "home." The sloop-of-war *Decatur* was daily expected to arrive from Callao, to supply the place of the *Portsmouth* in the Hawaiian waters.

Anniversary.

The 28th of November, the eleventh anniversary of the Joint Declaration of Great Britain and France of the King's sovereignty, was observed as a holiday in Honolulu. All the consular flags on shore were displayed during the day, while the Hawaiian ensign was hoisted at the main by all the national vessels in port, and the French and English men-of-war were dressed in holiday costume. His Majesty reviewed the troops on the plain at 11 o'clock, including the Hawaiian Guards, the Hawaiian Infantry, and the native artillery. At 12 o'clock salutes were fired by the American and French vessels of war in port, which were returned by the battery on Punch Bowl. A reception in the evening at the palace, which was numerously attended, closed the public ceremonies of the day.

Out of Honolulu, the occasion was observed in the usual manner by the natives, in feasting and horseback riding, which seems to afford them the *ne plus ultra* of enjoyment on all festive occasions. As usual, when large numbers are engaged in this [illegible]

[illegible] from the highest [illegible] ment has been recently [illegible] by lawless violence; [illegible] tives at my Court of the [illegible] tain and France, being [illegible] have offered me the prompt [illegible] forces of their respective [illegible] licly proclaim my acceptance [illegible] fered in support of my severeign[illegible] dence is more firmly established [illegible]

Happy Land.

The *Polynesian* says, in italics, that if the *Hawaiian Government owes not a dollar to any Government or individual, abroad or at home.*

The election for members of the House of Representatives is to take place throughout the Kingdom on the 1st of January.

The whale-ship *Clarice*, [illegible] tory, was sold at auction in [illegible]

An affray took place on the [illegible] on the night of December 2, which [illegible] serious stabbing of an [illegible] native.

Wreck of a Whale-Ship—Perilous Adventures of the Crew.

Mr. MEEK, who arrived here in the *Equator* from Manilla, furnishes us with the following account of the wreck of the whaleship *Caroline Lee*, of New-Bedford, A. J. WING, Master:

The ship sailed from Tahiti for the Marian and Sandwich Islands. On the night of March 5, at 12:45 A. M., she struck on a sand-bank, in lat 9° 56' south, long. 173° 36' west. The sea was very high at the time, and every wave made a clean breach over her. No land was visible. The crew managed to cling to the wreck during the remainder of night, and at daylight contrived, by the aid of some of the boats, and a line carried to the [illegible] island on which they struck, to [illegible] safety, but almost worn out by [illegible] There was no water or vegetation on the island, and starvation stared them in the face. On [illegible] the stern of the ship was broken off by the sea, and, fortunately, nineteen casks of water floated ashore, and were secured. The main [illegible] crew succeeded in saving three more of the [illegible] and, by the assistance of an expert [illegible] mer, were enabled to communicate, [illegible] rough sea, with the wreck, from which they [illegible] a quantity of bread and other provisions. Shortly after, the ship went to pieces, and her [illegible] twelve hundred barrels of oil was lost. The officers and crew, consisting of twenty-eight persons, remained upon the island until the 31st of March, when, finding their supplies getting short, and no prospect of relief, with a lingering and horrible death awaiting them if they remained where they were any longer, they put to sea in the open boats, and, after forty-nine days of extreme hardship and destitution—being reduced to half a biscuit a day to each man—they arrived safely at Guam, one of the Marian Islands, belonging to Spain, where every kindness was extended to them by the Governor. Here they remained for some time, until the arrival of a whaler, when the second mate [illegible] and four of the crew shipped on board of her. Capt. WING and the first officer took passage on a British brig for Hong-Kong. Mr. MEEK and four others went in a Spanish vessel to Manilla, and fifteen of the crew still remained at Guam.

UTAH.

Massacre of the Mail Party by the Indians.

By way of Los Angeles we have dates from Salt Lake City to Nov. 20. The *Deseret News* contains nothing of importance. The mail carrier states that the Indians attacked and killed the party carrying the mail from Salt Lake to Independence, about 16 miles below Fort Laramie. After killing the party the Indians destroyed the mail bags with their contents, and robbed the train of about $12,000 in money. It is supposed that some white men were among the Indians and instigated the murder and robbery. The Indians were the Crows.

The weather in Deseret was very mild and pleasant, with occasional light showers.

California Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, Dec. 11, Abdiljah Parmele and Miss Mary Ann Beehan, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. [illegible], at the residence of Joseph H. Nevett, Esq., John Christ ger Hyer and Miss Josephine Nevett, both of Sacramento.

At Amador, on the 5th inst., Thomas S. Hoge and Miss Caroline Scott, all of Amador.

In Hillsdetown, on the 10th inst., Abel W. Stebbins and Miss Josephine Brickell.

In Hillsdetown, on the evening of the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McAddams and Mrs. Sarah Robinson, both of Rich Flat, Placer County.

In Hillsdetown, on the 10th inst., Benj. Wright and Miss Louisa Thompson.

In San Francisco, on the 19th inst., Alonzo H. Robinson and Miss Cordie D. Pennell.

At Eureka, on the 13th inst., Elias Stocker, late of Knox County, Ohio, and Miss Permelia G. Whitehead, of Eureka.

In San Francisco, Dec. 25, by Justice Shattuck, Frederick Babel and Miss Bubbit Marquet.

At Downs' Ranch, Shasta County, on the 21st inst., Capt. Ashbel S. Wells and Miss Eliza Culpepper.

In Shasta, on the 15th inst., Stephen J. Rowell, of Yreka, and Mrs. Sarah M. Haywood, of San Francisco.

In Alameda, Dec. 18, Alexander Hewston and Miss Caroline L. Pease, of Alameda.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hemenway, of Maine, and Miss H. Eliza Gaffney, of Vermont.

In San Francisco, Dec. 25, Alfred L. Tubbs and Miss Lizzie K. Chapin.

In Nevada, Dec. 26, Thos. Wainwright Caldwell, of Boston, Mass., and Louise Elizabeth Mosher, of Albany, N. Y.

BIRTHS.

In Grass Valley Nevada County, Nov. 23, the wife of Thadeus Dean, of a son.

In Georgetown, Dec. 17, the wife of C. M. Lake, of a son.

In Shasta, on the 21st ult., the wife of W. S. Hughes, of a daughter.

On Cherry Creek, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Miles Gibson, of a son.

On Cherry Creek, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Henderson, of a son.

In Yreka, on the 2d inst., the lady of D. D. Colton, Esq., of a daughter.

In Marysville on the 15th inst., the wife of John W. Cay, of a son.

DIED.

In Honolulu, Dec. 1, Michael R., infant son, of R. R. Harvey, of Sandwich Islands, aged 10 months.

At Petaro, John Johansen, of Denmark, and John Leeds, of Antwerp, were upset in the breakers and were drowned.

On board of the bark *F. Palmer*, Dec. 6, of scurvy, Joseph Smith, seaman, aged 46 years, of Alexandria.

In Shasta, suddenly, on the 21st inst., David Cagey, an old and esteemed citizen.

At Bald Hills, Shasta County, on the 18th inst., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Conger.

At Pennsylvania Bar, on Canon Creek, Trinity County, on the 9th inst., of consumption, John Mahoney, aged 35 years, formerly of Australia.

In Weaverville, Trinity County, Capt. John Parker, aged 49, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and Captain of the Montgomery Guards of the Louisville Legion during the Mexican war.

In San Francisco, yesterday afternoon, Captain R. F. Penny.

At Iowa Hill, on the 16th inst., James B. Cumberland, aged 26 years, formerly of Dutchess County, N. Y.

In Jackson, Amador County, on the 11th inst., Andrew, son of A. C. and Phillippina Bowers, aged 4 years and 16 days.

In Placerville, on the 13th inst., Joseph E. Bennett, in the 26th year of his age, late from Iowa.

In San Francisco, at the residence of J. Sandels, on the 19th inst., John Lidgard, a native of Cornwall, England, about 40 years.

In Los Angeles, on the 1st of December, 1854, Elizabeth Hardy, aged 25 years, wife of Alexander Cobb, Printer.

On the 1st of November, in Los Angeles, George Parkhurst, in the 45th year of his age.

In San Francisco, on the 16th inst., Edward Cook, aged 28 years, late of Lancaster County, Pa.

In San Francisco, on the 20th inst., James R. Hall, late of Bangor, Me., aged 42 years.

In San Francisco, on the 20th inst., Matthew McKinley, of Baltimore, aged 30 years.

In Columbia, on the 15th inst., Uriah S. Colby, of Lewis County, Me., in the 53d year of his age.

In Yreka, on the 13th inst., Chas. Wetzel, of Dusseldorf, Rehlenian, Germany, in the 35th year of his age.

For California Markets see Eighth Page.

Household Words for February (published here by J. A. DIX) has an admirable article on "The Lost Arctic Voyagers." The next number, we understand, is to have an original letter from Dr. RAE.

[illegible] Senate yesterday [illegible] his Foreign Convict and Pauper [illegible]. He mentioned the several re- [illegible] to this country by sev- [illegible] Governments of Europe, and held [illegible] it was both our right and our duty to [illegible] a continuance of such a practice. [illegible] views of the subject were expressed by [illegible] Senators.

In the House, the French Spoliation bill was further considered, but without taking a vote the House adjourned.

The Latest News from Europe.

The *Pacific*, Capt. NYE, brings a [illegible] of diplomatic news from Vienna, to- [illegible] comments in the political cir- [illegible] Capital and of Paris and London, [illegible] the look of an accommodation be- [illegible] the belligerent Powers. The Czar, [illegible] Alexander at Vienna was granted [illegible] the 15th of January, to answer categori- [illegible] the four propositions of the Allies, [illegible] presumably, communicated his acceptance of [illegible] and the interpretation of the [illegible] of a negotiation for peace. [illegible] Commissioners communicated this re- [illegible] the representatives of the three Pow- [illegible] this, when a conference, which is [illegible] to have progressed satisfactorily, was [illegible] held.

The force or importance of this proceeding appears to be somewhat impaired by the frequent references of the French and English Press to the past want of good faith on the side of the Czar. Otherwise, all the attendant circumstances, including the rumored [illegible] at St. Petersburg from the effects of the war,—to which the Emperor has not been wilfully blind,—strengthen the hope that the result will prove auspicious. The news created a sudden and important rise in the Funds at Paris and London; an improved tone to the Liverpool Cotton market, and much dullness to the Grain trade. The first effect on the Stock Exchange was not fully sustained by the subsequent discussion of the advices, although the extracts which we publish this morning on the chances of peace, are, in the main, of an encouraging tone. The English Ministerial journal, the *Morning Chronicle*, among other reasons for the Czar's real anxiety to end the conflict, makes pointed reference to the domestic troubles and distress in the Russian Capital.

There is, it seems, to be no armistice, and with the accounts of the initiative of peace at Vienna, we have advices of a fresh invasion of the Turkish principalities, and another *sortie* upon the Allies before Sebastopol. The latter was repulsed by the English forces, though not without considerable loss of life on their side. The attack was made under cover of a dark night, and the Russian loss was not ascertained. Preparations were making to storm the works of the fortress, and both the English and French telegraphic advices are more encouraging in regard to the arrival of fresh subsidies and the better appointment of the Allied army. Our private advices from London are to the effect that a disaster to either party in the Crimea might spoil, for a time, the fair fabric of diplomacy at Vienna, though it will be seen from one of our letters published below, that our well-informed correspondent anticipates no such contingency.

Sardinia has given in her adhesion to the Western Powers, with one of which, indeed, the spirit of her Government—a Constitutional Monarchy—strongly sympathizes.

The attitude of Prussia continues as equivocal as ever. It is rumored, that after refusing to be a party to the Vienna note of the 2d December, the King is now anxious to have his Ambassador admitted to the conferences with Russia.

The political news is otherwise unimportant. The usual rumors of a change of English Ministry are repeated, though without making any impression in political circles in London. Lord ELGIN was received with popular demonstrations, at Liverpool, on his arrival from Canada. We give place to the speculations of our special London correspondent:

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

England is on the point of concluding a peace, and *"there are strong reasons to believe that the next year will open upon a new Congress in Vienna."* So I wrote on Dec. 8, and have maintained this view substantially, and under well advised explanations and motives, in all my subsequent letters, down to the very last—dispatched a week ago—in which, as the readers of the TIMES will have already seen, I warned you to give no credence to the Ministerial declarations of incredulity in what the Cabinets knew to be at hand—an amicable settlement of the difficulties.

I take no credit for prescience in the matter, but I am very glad not to have misled the judgment of your readers by affecting to believe in the sincerity of these warlike parades, suspicious from their very noisy nature and suddenly created energy. GORTSCHAKOFF has, by the order of the Czar, unconditionally accepted the interpretation of the four propositions, and thus negotiations are in full blossom. It is said, moreover, that Prussia has adhered to the December treaty, and that Piedmont has joined the alliance. The last seems to be authentic, the first I discredit, though it may be Russia's aim to have Prussia's whole influence, whatever it may cost her, in the deliberations at Vienna. It is perfectly certain now that all agree to make peace, in whatever way Prussia may elect to join the Conference. The really curious part in these conferences is, that the Turkish Ambassador has not been invited at all to take part in them. It was a "gentlemanly" attention toward the Muscovite Envoy, who might have felt hurt by the presence of the sick man's representative. Diplomacy is full of such delicate proceedings. The negotiations were, however, reminded—as I am told—that the Sultan had refused once before certain Vienna prescriptions, in respect to which he was not consulted, and that he might prove just as little accommodating, in a similar case, now, in spite of the "powerful protection" which "saved him" the trouble of keeping up an efficient army. The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has, therefore, in consequence of this reserve, been called to [illegible] for the future [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Special Correspondence of the [illegible] by Hon. Nmal Dow. The [illegible] an abbreviation of "the [illegible] to additional," which is the [illegible] with the phraseology—the [illegible] still being carefully preserved [illegible] and the most of the sections being [illegible] modification:

[illegible] 1. If any person, by himself, partner, clerk, [illegible] shall sell any spirituous liquor in violation [illegible] this and the former acts, he shall forfeit and [illegible] for the first conviction, $50 and costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail four months; and in default of payment, shall suffer two months' additional imprisonment; on the second conviction, [illegible] pay $20 and be imprisoned six months in [illegible] with three months' additional in case of non-payment; and on the third and every subsequent conviction, shall pay $100 and costs, and be imprisoned in the [illegible] one year, with six months' additional [illegible] case of non-payment. And after each [illegible] the convict shall give a bond to the [illegible] with sureties, that he will not in [illegible] of his sentence violate this [illegible] in default of such bond, be [illegible] to additional imprisonment. No [illegible] except by the justice or judge [illegible] shall if ever be canceled or [illegible] violating this provision, shall be [illegible] with their principal, and shall suffer [illegible] Mayors and aldermen, selectmen [illegible] have power to offer rewards for the [illegible] conviction of persons violating this and [illegible] to an amount not greater than the fines [illegible] in each of the above cases.

SEC. 2. All the forfeitures of the above section may be recovered by an action of debt, or by complaints before any Justice of the Peace or Judge of any Municipal or Police Court of the county; and all such Justices of the Peace shall have cognizance of said offenses, any other act to the contrary notwithstanding. Such forfeitures [illegible] to the town, &c., where the offence was committed [illegible] imprisonment may be a witness [illegible] and if 20 days after the Aldermen, &c. [illegible] commencement of any such suit by [illegible] upon the writ, the defendant shall [illegible] costs; and in all such actions [illegible] forfeiture shall be the same as if [illegible] by complaint. And it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen, &c., or of any one of [illegible] to prosecute actions under this and the former [illegible] for the violation, and punishment of the fines.

SEC. 3. Any person shall obtain an appeal from a [illegible] him by any judge or justice [illegible] or complaint, he shall recognize [illegible] conviction in the sum of $200, [illegible] a third, or subsequent conviction [illegible] to prosecute his appeal [illegible] shall advance the Jury [illegible] The forfeiture of all the aforesaid [illegible] shall go to the city, &c., [illegible] prosecuted. If the bonds of this and the [illegible] sections, shall not be given within twenty-four hours [illegible] the appeal shall not be allowed [illegible] the intermediate to stand committed [illegible] of section or complaint under [illegible] of this act, where an attorney shall be employed [illegible] part of the plaintiff or prosecution, in case of conviction of the party, an attorney's fee of [illegible] shall be charged in the bill of costs to be paid by the defendant.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a manufacturer of liquor, or a [illegible] other than is provided in the [illegible] of the passage of 1851, and the [illegible] on pain of forfeiting, on the first [illegible] and costs, and of imprisonment in the [illegible] one year; on the second, $200 and [illegible] imprisonment two years; and on the third [illegible] conviction, $500, with imprisonment [illegible] and shall pay all costs and charges [illegible] prosecution, shall suffer one year's imprisonment [illegible] fines may be recovered before [illegible] Court, by indictment or by action of debt, in the name of the city, &c., where the offence was committed. Two several sale of pale in violation [illegible] of the first, constitute the [illegible] under this section. And whenever any [illegible] shall be had of the aforesaid recognizances, [illegible] shall issue, returnable at the next [illegible] and be continued, unless, in the opinion [illegible] justice require it. No action [illegible] for the recovery of liquors, or the value [illegible] shall be sold in any city or town, or by a chemist, artist [illegible] manufacturer, pure and unadulterated liquors according [illegible] such parties which were purchased [illegible] for sale or use in accordance with the [illegible] and the former acts; and in all such [illegible] the burden of proof shall be upon the [illegible] and no action shall be had against any officer [illegible] for liquors seized or destroyed, or the [illegible] thereof, on any warrant or order issuing from a [illegible] Court. And any warrants, precepts or order [illegible] shall be held sufficient authority to any officer [illegible] it may be directed to execute the same, and it shall be [illegible] duty to do so; and such warrant, &c., shall be in all cases a full justification to the officer in the execution [illegible] no action, civil or criminal, being allowed against [illegible] for the service or attempt at service. And [illegible] relating under this or the former acts, which shall [illegible] before a Superior Court, either by appeal or by [illegible] entry, except actions of debt, shall be continued to said Court by the prosecuting officer of [illegible] and shall receive all costs taxable to the State in all criminal proceedings under this or the former acts; and no costs in such cases shall be paid [illegible] but ordered by the prosecuting officer or the Court. And on the part of any party for keeping liquors with intention sold therein unlawfully, and which liquors have been seized by the process of law, if the defendant shall be finally acquitted, the said liquors shall not be restored, but shall be destroyed according to the provisions of the former acts, unless the defendant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court and Jury, that said liquors are pure and unadulterated, that they were lawfully purchased and were kept for lawful purposes only and not for sale. And no [illegible] of liquors or action of any kind shall lie [illegible] the recovery of liquors which have been seized under the provisions of the former acts.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall become intoxicated, to the disturbance of the public peace and quiet, or the peace of any neighborhood or family, he shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice or Judge of Municipal or Police Court, be imprisoned in the House of Correction, four months—or six months on any subsequent conviction—unless said intoxicated person shall freely disclose the name or names of the person or persons of whom he procured the means of intoxication, as is hereafter provided in this section. And it shall be the duty of any Sheriff or Deputy, Marshal or Deputy, Constable, Policeman or Watchman, whenever he shall see any person intoxicated as aforesaid, to arrest such person without warrant, and to keep him in some safe and convenient place [illegible] he shall become sober; and any Mayor, Alderman, Selectmen, Assessor or Justice of the Peace, shall have power to order the arrest and detention of any such person. And when such person shall have become sober, he shall be taken before a magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest or mandate under this or the former acts; and it shall be the duty of such magistrate to examine on such person on oath or affirmation, and on [illegible] for the purpose of ascertaining whether any [illegible] such person in his intoxication, has been [illegible] with liquor sold not or them to which this is additional. If such person shall refuse to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer any question pertinent to such examination, he shall be committed to the common jail, there to remain for the period of six months, or until he shall consent to be sworn or affirmed or to answer. If upon such examination, it shall appear that any such offence has been committed within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, it shall be his duty, upon complaint made, to issue a warrant for the arrest of such alleged offender, who shall be forthwith put upon his trial upon said complaint, and convicted or acquitted in due form of law; and the person so taken in a state of intoxication, shall be [illegible] examined as a witness in the case, with any others whose names may be made known to said justice or judge, and said person shall in the meantime be kept in custody. And upon any such trial, it shall not be necessary to prove payment for intoxicating liquors delivered by the accused party, but proof of delivery by any persons not legally authorized to sell such liquors, shall be received as proof of unlawful sale, until rebutted, shall cause conclusively. And if the accused party shall be found guilty, and shall appeal from said judgment, he shall give the same bond and recognizances provided for cases of appeal in section third of this act; and no person shall be received as surety in more than one case, nor on more than one bond or recognizance under this act, or those to which this is additional. And in any case of appeal under this section, the magistrate before whom the trial was had, shall, [illegible] with sufficient surety, and upwards what [illegible] found intoxicated, for his appearance before the [illegible] Court there to testify in the case, or shall commit him for want of such recognizance. And if upon such trial the person charged intoxicated shall, in the opinion of the Court, testify fully and fairly regarding the procurement or receipt of the liquor which intoxicated him, as to the person or persons of whom, and as what times, it was obtained, and as to the time and place, and all the circumstances regarding it he shall be discharged, after the final conclusion, of the case, and no evidence which he shall have given, or disclosures which he shall have made, shall be used against him in any trial or proceeding whatever; nor shall any prosecution be instituted against him for or on account of such disclosures. But if he shall refuse to make such disclosures, or shall refuse or shall refuse to testify as a witness on said trial, when he shall, in the form, be requested so to do, he shall be punished for such refusal, and on his conviction thereof, shall be punished as before provided in this section. But when a conviction shall be had of any person charged with having furnished the means of intoxication to such person so charged as aforesaid, and held as a witness in the case, the cost of arrest and detaining of the intoxicated person shall be charged in the bill of costs, and paid by the person convicted of having furnished the liquor which caused the intoxication. And all cases arising under this and the former acts, shall have precedence in the courts of all other cases, except those in which the parties are actually in prison awaiting trial.

SEC. 6. No expressman, railroad company, steamboat company, common carrier of any description or other person, shall transport or convey, or have in possession with intent to transport or convey, from any place [illegible] this State to any place within this State, any spirituous liquors, except such liquors be actually the property of [illegible] city, &c., or of some chemist, &c., provided [illegible] for sale or for use in accordance with the provisions of law. Nor shall such liquors be conveyed, or received for the purpose of being conveyed, by any express [illegible] from one place to another within [illegible] such liquors shall have been purchased [illegible] in the usual course of business, for the lawful purposes [illegible] in the cases of exemption, the package con-

[illegible] Agricultural Exhibition of the [illegible] Institute will be opened on FRIDAY Evening, Jan. 26, at the Crystal Garden, Broadway, [illegible] Prince-st. Come early, if you wish a seat. Tickets at the door.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE NOTICE of JOHN or HENRY PFEIFER, they would hear something to their advantage by calling at No. 237 4th-av.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of excellent City references, as child's nurse and plain family seamstress; is a good chambermaid and can take charge of the parlors; can do neat fine washing and ironing; will take six dollars a month in a private family or a respectable boarding-house, as she is fully competent. Call or send a note to No. 323 1st-av., first floor, back rooms.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Scotch person, in a store—bakery preferred, is a good writer, and can keep accounts; or is willing to take light chamber work and plain sewing in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHITE'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 13 3d-av., between 7th and 8th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As traveling agent in a fancy goods and perfumery house, by a young man that has traveled for such a house in Philadelphia the last two years, being well acquainted with Western and Southern buyers in that line. Best of reference given. Address H. H. H., Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as good cook, and understands pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. A private family or boarding-house preferred. Please call at No. 66 Spring-st., basement, for 2 days or till suited. Good references given from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced female teacher in vocal and instrumental music in a private family, where her board would be considered an equivalent for her services in teaching. The best City references given. Address H. R., Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as children's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waiter. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 182 West 19th-st., second house east of 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, and to assist in the laundry. The best of reference given. To be seen for one day at No. 113½ 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would undertake a laundry. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 164½ 9th st., rear, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress. Can be seen for a few days at her last place, No. 289 6th-av.

SOPRANO AND TENOR.—A situation is wanted in some Church choir in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman and his wife. They have voices of unusual excellence and the highest cultivation, and are acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address L. A. M., at this office.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DYESALTERS, &c.—A Scotch gentleman, possessing a knowledge of Chemistry and the dyeing business, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in America as superintendent, salesman or otherwise, and can produce ample references of the highest respectability as to character, etc. Address, free, stating particulars and salary, which must not be under £200 per annum, to T. M. C. D., Post-Office, Glasgow, Scotland.

AMERICAN HELP.—American girls wishing situations in domestic service, are cordially invited to apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. They are given places, lent situations; and while out of place, if required, are provided at a cheap rate with a quiet, respectable home; where, also, they can obtain much useful instruction in household works, and have every reasonable accommodation. Inquire for the Matron.

WANTED—School teachers, clerks, agents, bookkeepers, mechanics, servants, male and female, and laborers of all kinds. For $1 and two postage stamps sent, postpaid, to E. ALBY, Newport, N. H., I will furnish any person immediately with a permanent situation with a salary from $36 to $100 and board, according to business desired, and qualifications of applicant.

GIRL WANTED.—A tidy and intelligent American, that understands housework and plain sewing, to work in a small family in Jersey City. One that will take an interest in the work and is willing to make herself generally useful, can find a permanent situation, good wages, and will be treated as one of the family. Apply at No. 19 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—To visit the principal places in the United States and Canadas, to sell the best map out. Mirror of Sebastopol and map of the Black Sea and Crimea, showing the military position of the allied forces, views of the terrific hurricane on the Black Sea, Battle of Inkarmann, &c. Some agents are now making $10 per day. Apply at No. 60 Fulton-street, up stairs.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who understands keeping books by single entry, and has had experience in the grocery business. The best of reference as to capacity and integrity will be required Apply at No 127 East 35th-st., between 2 and 12 o'clock, to-day.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, competent to teach French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address GOVERNESS, post-paid, No. 32 North William-st., New-York.

INFANT WANTED TO WET NURSE—By a healthy woman, who has lost her baby only a few days ago. Apply at No. 66 7th-st., fourth story, front room. Satisfactory references will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BALLET! BALLET! BALLET!—Wanted several young Ladies for Ballet. Apply at the office of the Academy, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—In an Importing-house. Inquire at No. 30 Pine-st.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a capital of $10, can be employed in a perfectly safe business by addressing a letter, with 12 cents or stamps, or calling on BROWN & GORHAM, No 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimens by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufg Co., 7 Gold-st.

GOOD CHAMBER AND LAUNDRYMAID WANTED. Apply at No. 66 East 17th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A furnished dwelling house (for a family of four grown persons) with a few acres of ground attached, within 20 miles of this City, and easy of access by Railroad or steamboat. Address Box, No. 1,413 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A modern three-story brick House with modern improvements; lot about 20 to 100 feet, somewhere between 2d-av. and Broadway, and 59th-st. and 26th-st., preferred. Address, C. H. G., No. 130 Rivington-st., stating terms and location.

HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. A small two-story house, with gas and water, by the 1st of May, between 3d and 8th-avs. and 4th and 26th-sts. Address ROLLO, at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a newly-furnished room, on second floor, with board, in 22d-st., near 6th-av. The house contains modern improvements. Dinner at 5 o'clock. No children, and none taken. To those who wish a comfortable house, and who are willing to pay an equivalent for what they receive, this is addressed. References exchanged. A note addressed to C., Box No. 19, will receive immediate attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, parlor, grates, closets, &c., on second floor, with partial board, at a moderate charge. The neighborhood is a desirable one, and but a few minutes' walk to Fulton and Montague Ferries. Please address L. L. D., Times Office, with real name attached. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—Apartments can be had, with board, in a private house of the first class, brown stone English basement, where but few boarders can be accommodated; also, an elegantly finished suite of rooms on the first landing. Apply at No. 47 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING DOWN TOWN—At No. 5 College-place—beautiful location. One large front room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three gentlemen. Other rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A large furnished room and pantry attached to let at No. 80 White-st., near Broadway; also, one or two single rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 264 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with full board, for two [illegible] gentlemen, may be had at No. 42 Varick-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bedroom, with bath room attached, gas, &c. Location must not be above 26th-st., or below Washington-place, and between the Bowery and 6th-av. References given and required. Address, post-paid, Box No. 3,286 Post-Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—In a first-class house, with modern improvements, to a gentleman and wife, a large unfurnished room, on first door. Apply at No. 198 Allen-st.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND BANKERS.—A gentleman and most eligible rooms, and part board, with chambers, to let on Broadway, the corner of Murray-st. The building is one of the most substantial in the City, secure from fire and thieves, and contains about one hundred separate offices or apartments. The rooms to be occupied by gentlemen of undoubted character and responsible situations. The rooms above are well lighted, and the occupancy of lawyers, artists, bankers, underwriters, &c., or other professional gentlemen, and gentlemen every respectable avocation and profession, is desired. Apply at the office of the building, No. 279 Broadway.

DR. [illegible] ITALIAN [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] which have [illegible] of Miss Hinny [illegible] of interest, [illegible] this, her first attempt, [illegible] some respects, disadvantageous. She was to sing on the stage; but the ballet performance having been damned, and having to [illegible] the audience, the theatre was [illegible] evenings, thus postponing the [illegible] and unchanging the prima donna's [illegible] season. The circumstance also [illegible] to render the audience more critical, more [illegible] and fastidious. It was already [illegible] the jealousies and efforts of a [illegible] heavy sense in anticipation [illegible], and who had missed the [illegible] A dangerous circumstance [illegible] of the rest of the characters—[illegible] the Gazette Officiale, "scandal- [illegible] But worse than all, Mr. Henseler, [illegible] father, and her only guide, guardian [illegible] stranger in Europe, overcome by his con- [illegible] fears and hopes, was taken violently ill on [illegible] day; but his respect, and was with difficulty saved from an attack of apoplexy. It was under [illegible] circumstances that Miss Hensler made her first appearance upon the stage, in Bellini's "Linda di Chamouni."

[illegible] own words, written the next [illegible] more than satisfied." Her fright [illegible] was visible to all, but in spite of it she interpreted and impressed the au- [illegible] disastrous effect pro- [illegible] by her fellow performers. Mastering her [illegible] to execute an intricate trill, [illegible] universal murmur of bravos. As [illegible] success naturally in- [illegible] She was called back after the crazy [illegible] compelled to repeat for a cadenza, and called [illegible] the Rondo "finale il cure," introduced [illegible] as peculiarly adapted to her powers. [illegible] demonstrations, rarely obtained by a [illegible] where there are twenty for one that [illegible] must be taken as evidence of merit, especially coming from an audience known to be [illegible] not hostile to the management. Miss [illegible] receives, also, a salary, while it is more [illegible] for beginners to pay, instead of being paid, for the privilege of appearing at the Scala. In a word, encouraging and hopeful success. The *Gazzetta* says that if ever a debutante had a right to feel satisfied, Miss Hensler has, though it goes on [illegible] the usual remarks about the necessity of continued study and ambitious application; but it adds that no artiste, for many years, ever commenced an [illegible]

[illegible] public seemed to think, for the next day the [illegible] was quite overwhelmed with visits from persons of the highest rank, and with flowers and other remembrances from friends and well-wishers. It was a pity that the legitimate satisfaction [illegible] upon her success could not have been [illegible] by sorrow, but her father, all this time, was very low with inflammation of the brain, and [illegible] convulsions. She writes to a friend in this city: "In the midst of my gratification, my eyes are constantly filled with tears. What would become of me if my father were to die! The surgeon has sent me word not to worry about him, however, I must sing again to-morrow night, and crying injures the voice! But when I think of my misfortune if he were to die, I cannot help crying." To make one's first appearance on the stage, taking the first step in one's profession that will influence all one's career, while one's father is speechless and threatened with apoplexy, does certainly stem a combination of afflictions requiring a very perverse imagination to invent.

I do not quote from the papers, though their [illegible] are generally complimentary. Had the company been good in all its parts, the effect of the whole would naturally have been more satisfactory. Alboni, the rival prima donna, an English woman with an Italian name, did not show [illegible] enmity as she doubtless would have done, had it not been for the warning given her by Prince Poniatowski, said of which I lately wrote you.

In personal appearance Miss Hensler has decided advantages for operatic effect. She is nearly nineteen years old and is a little above the ordinary height, and of vigorous, though not masculine, frame. It is astonishing to see the influence of [illegible] upon a figure not originally stately, and upon [illegible] at the outset graceful. There is a [illegible] for countenance, and in her acting a [illegible] of great sincerity, which are eminently [illegible] In complexion she is a decided [illegible] her features are illumined by a pair of deep, [illegible] hazel eyes, filled with animation, which, like Nessie's, every time they flash are [illegible] with unexpected light surprise you." They are frank, direct, fearless, neither bold on the one hand, [illegible] oblique or stealthy on the other. You may look in them with, and you may look in [illegible] You find that she conceals nothing, for the [illegible] is pure; you sympathize with her, because, [illegible] she suspects herself; she thinks well of you and [illegible] would reward her. You do not suspect her of [illegible] a coquette, or a philosopher, or an [illegible] She may play one or all these characters well and truly, but in all and above all distinguishes you will not forget the frank, [illegible] and womanly Lina Hensler. In short she is herself. If she speaks, or sings, or plays, [illegible] the part not design it and be unconscious of it, her person, her voice, her character shape it all, and serve to enhance the effect of all. This may be a defect with the astute critic, but it will be [illegible] with the million. Dick Tinto.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Steamship Arago.

The launch of the new steamship *Arago*, which was to have taken place yesterday from J. A. Westervelt's yard, foot of Seventh-street, East River, in consequence of interruption from the recent fall of snow, has been postponed. The *Arago*, it will be remembered, is designed to replace the *Hamilton*, of the New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company Line. No pains or expense—$450,000 being the computed cost—has certainly been spared to make her fully equal to the position she is to occupy. Built under the immediate personal supervision of Captain Wm. Skiddy, of over forty years' experience and guaranteed experience in ship building, specialties care has been taken to employ throughout first-grade workmen, and to use only the best quality material. The *Arago* is 210 feet length of keel, 40 feet six inches breadth of beam, 31 feet 6 inches depth of hold, 3,300 tons register, and 3,000 carpenter tonnage. She has four decks of nearly 8 feet average depth, and the upper one 300 feet long. She is double iron strapped throughout with heavy American iron, 5 inches by ½ inch thick. Four of the larger compartments, hold, cabin, &c., of the vessel are constructed perfectly water-tight, with view to guard against the ingress of water in case of collision or leakage from any cause. In addition to this the engine and boilers are surrounded by a substantial water-tight bulkhead. Two oscillating engines, constructed at the Novelty Iron Works, will be placed in the *Arago*, of 65 inch cylinders and 10 feet stroke of piston. The water wheels are 32 feet diameter and 10 feet length of bucket. Messrs. Young & Cutter, of New-York, almost exclusively patronized by the European steamers for this purpose, put in the cabins. The uniform taste and elegance shown by this firm, and conveni[illegible] [illegible] sections of their appointments, [illegible] in their manner of fitting [illegible] provements) [illegible] closets, &c., with [illegible] ventilation [illegible] will be in readiness [illegible] June next. [illegible] by Captain Lyons of the Hamilton.

Sale of Church Property.

A. J. Bleecker sold at auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, the leasehold property known as the First Wesleyan Chapel, together with the lease of the lot situated on the south side of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich-streets. The Church is sixty-four feet front and eighty feet in depth; built of brick, with brown-stone columns in front. The ground comprises three lots, and is leased from the Vestry of Trinity Church, and has seven years unexpired from the 25th of March next, without ground rent, with covenants for renewals of twenty-one years, at an appraisement, or the improvements to be paid for. The sale was made to Henry Wells, Esq., for $12,500.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Several for the remission of taxes.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of remitting the taxes of E. Curtis and others. In relation to the Register's Office, and in favor of fitting up the office with tin cases for maps, &c.; and that all the record books be repaired.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the Committee on County Offices be directed to make such alteration as will free this room from gas.

Adjourned to the first Monday in February.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER CASE.

Before United States Commissioner Morton.

The examination in the case of Wm. C. Valentine, charged with fitting out the *Julia Moulton* as a slaver, was resumed yesterday.

John W. Gein, of the firm of Poole, Peatts & Gein, Shipping Merchants, New-York, was called by the United States District Attorney, and being sworn, deposed: I have known Wm. C. Valentine eight or ten years; have been in the habit of shipping men for him; our firm shipped the crew of the *Julia Moulton* in February, 1854; the wages we advanced amounted to about $300; we shipped the mate, J. Hines, and he signed the articles; I did not see him sign them, but I saw him sign the receipt for $80, advance wages, dated February 11, 1854; the man present (James Wills,) is the one who signed the receipt; he signed it James Hines; I did not see the money paid; the clerk paid it to him; I asked Mr. Valentine if the bill was good, and who would be responsible for it; he told me that the Captain of the *Julia Moulton* would leave the money with Babbige & Valentine to pay us; we got the money of them afterwards.

Cross-examination by Mr. Whiting.—The $80 mentioned was paid in my office; Mr. Valentine was not there when it was paid; the money was paid by the clerk in the office; I do not know whether Mr. Babbige or Valentine paid us the wages advanced by us; I can't state who was with Wells when he was shipped; all those we shipped were shipped in the ordinary way; I don't know whether the Captain gave the order for shipping the men or not; I was not in the office when the order was left; I do not know Capt. Smith personally; I may have seen him; I think Mr. Valentine said he would ask the Captain to leave the money for us.

Direct examination resumed.—Our firm had been in the habit of shipping men for Babbige & Valentine, and we looked to them for pay; I did not know what vessels Babbige & Valentine were interested in; I asked Mr. Valentine about the pay advanced by us for the *Julia Moulton*, because I understood Babbige & Valentine were putting up stores for her, and because I saw Capt. Smith going in there frequently; I never had any conversation about the business with Mr. Babbige previous to the arrest.

To a question as to how the articles were opened for the bark *Republic*, objection was made on the ground that the articles themselves should be adduced in testimony.

By Mr. Whiting—When I speak of Mr. Valentine in connection with the shipping of men for the *Julia Moulton*, I mean Babbige & Valentine; we did not suspect the *Julia Moulton* was going on improper business; James Wills never said to me he should decline going in the *Julia Moulton* as mate, and that we might ship another in his place.

Henry Fling—Being called, deposed: I was shipped on the *Julia Moulton* as an ordinary seamen; I was shipped in the office of Poole, Peatts & Gein; Mr. Lucas gave me the money; I signed no receipts; the *Julia Moulton* sailed from New-York on Sunday, January 12, 1854; she lay at Sandy Hook three days and then went to sea; when out thirty or forty days they commenced to lay the slave-deck and make gratings for the main hatch, and an awning; we arrived on the coast of Africa in fifty or sixty days, at a place called Cabega de Cobra; we hoisted a signal, and a small boat came from the shore to us and ordered us to put to sea for nine days, and go to a place further to the southward and take in a cargo of negroes; we did so, and went to a place called Ambezete, where several of the crew of the *Glenmorgan* came on board; after we got aboard there a cargo of negroes we sailed for Cuba; after being out eight or ten days the supercargo died, and the supercargo of the *Glenmorgan* took his place; when we got to Cuba we hoisted our signal for a pilot, and a pilot came on board; the boat went back and got another pilot; while we were beating up to the keys a lighter came off, and a man who said he was the American Consul came on board; while he was on board two more lighters came off to the ship; after giving the negroes their dinner, they were ordered on board the lighters; the brig was left in charge of the pilot and the man who was with him; they ran her ashore that night and burnt her; the lighter that belonged to the consignees, and that was sent to look for the *Julia Moulton*, came up to the other lighter and took the negroes on board, and they lay there till 6 o'clock the next morning; they then went into a creek and landed the crew and negroes; we walked that day about seven miles, when Capt. Smith left us; I did not see Capt. Smith again till I saw him here in the Tombs; there were 665 negroes taken on board; they were received off the coast of Africa from Ambezete, the place I have mentioned, while in open sea; they were brought on board by lighters and canoes; Capt. Smith and Wills, the mate, received them; about 500 were landed in Cuba; we were from fifty to sixty days making the run from Africa to Cuba.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting.—I first discovered the *Julia Moulton* was going on the Slave-trade when they began laying the slave decks; I supposed we were going to the West Indies; I thought we were a long time getting there, as I had been there before; the *Julia Moulton* last from Pier No. 46 East River.

The prosecution here rested their case.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, will begin the examination on the part of the defence.

Mayor's Black Book.

The following complaints registered yesterday on the Mayor's book prove that the popularity of that record does not yet flag:

Anthony Astoe—That East Thirty-third-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenues, is encumbered with timber and flag-stones, and also that the street is very filthy, not having been cleaned since its existence.

Andrew Lester—That liquor is sold in the Sixteenth Ward, in sundry places, on Sundays.

Wm. Pandem—That proper weight and measure are not given at the Washington Market.

B. Haley, No. 360 Pearl-street—That a hat and cap stand in front of No. 88 South-street obstructs the sidewalk, and is a great annoyance to occupants in the rear.

A. Van Houghton, of Nassau-street—That drapers are in the habit of hanging their clothes out, to the great annoyance of passers by and storekeepers in that vicinity.

E. H. Dixon, of Fifth-avenue—Complains that the police do not prevent the beggars from frequenting that exclusive locality.

Oliver Monroe, D. T. Gray, and others—That smoke daily issues from premises No. 136 Duane-street, which is so offensive as to drive passengers on the other side of the street.

Hawkins & Pullman—That the Second-avenue Railroad Company have thrown the snow from their track in Pearl-street, rendering the street impassable to other vehicles.

Wm. Williams, No. 121 Nassau-street—That ashes at the corner of Beekman and Nassau-streets have not been removed for weeks past.

Robt. Jones, No. 176 Hudson-street—Of the snow round St. John's Park, and particularly in Hudson-street.

Chas. [illegible], No. 114 Walker-street—Complains that [illegible] persistently disfigured constantly begs at the [illegible] Broadway, Grand-street and Fourth-avenue, is a [illegible] and causes much annoyance.

[illegible] Company No. 4—That Am- [illegible] driver and Mercer-street, is badly [illegible] and endangers the lives of the members [illegible] through the street with their apparatus.

Edward K. Cornell, No. 221 West Forty-third-street—That the occupants of a house next to the Catholic Church, in Forty-third-street, keeps two dogs that [illegible] bark all night, and sometimes all day, much to the annoyance of the neighborhood and the persons by.

Sergeant Jones—Of a tree in front of No. 15 Broadway, which is in a dangerous condition, being dead and much decayed.

Wm. Dodge—That [illegible] Lyncs, in Gold-street, between Frankfort and Spruce-streets, obstructs a view of the sidewalk by his swinging sign.

Wm. Dodge, Coal Merchant—That the shrubs not prevent the numerous gangs of vagrant children who frequent the wharves that encircle said, enjoy [illegible] [illegible]

A. Turnbull, No. 373 Hudson-street—That he has been compelled to take in his sign board, and that his neighbor, in No 361, has been allowed to keep his out in violation of the law.

Frost & Griffin, No. 98 William-street—That ash carts have neglected to remove the ashes from that street for several days past.

Several junk dealers had their licenses revoked by order of the Mayor, for buying goods from minors.

Joseph Rogers, of Chambersburg, Pa.—That he was [illegible] in upon them, and has [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] Their escape from [illegible] was truly miraculous.

A woman residing in house No. 37 [illegible] the [illegible] to save some articles of clothing left there by her, and was prostrated by the heat and smoke. She was found immediately afterwards by the firemen, insensible, and removed in season to save her life.

After the fire, Engine No. 2 was taken to the Corporation yard by order of the Chief Engineer—the Company, as before stated, having abandoned it at an early stage of the fire.

On returning from the fire three members of Engine Co. No. 16 were arrested by the Police—John Cleghorn and Daniel Grogan for fighting together, and Alexander McClintock for violating a City ordinance by running with the Engine. They were taken before Justice Daniel K. Smith, when Cleghorn was fined $10, Grogan $10, and to be imprisoned for ten days in the County Jail, and McClintock $5. They were all sent to Jail in default of payment of fine.

When these arrests were made Engine Co. No. 16 abandoned their machine, and it was taken to the Corporation yard by order of the Chief Engineer.

The firemen and police turned out promptly when the first alarm was given for this fire, and worked with assiduity for nearly five hours, at which time most of the fire had been extinguished.

The buildings destroyed were all brick, four stories high, and were all insured, but in what offices not ascertained.

The Poor in Brooklyn.

During the month preceding the 24th inst., the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor distributed coal and groceries to the value of $5,656 to one thousand two hundred and forty families, embracing seven thousand persons. Notwithstanding the most scrutinizing economy has been practiced, the calls for assistance have been so numerous and urgent, that the funds of the Association are now exhausted, and they now appeal to the public for further means to carry on their work of charity.

The organization of this Association is perhaps the most perfect of its kind. The agents and visitors are all persons of established character and standing, and anything placed in their hands for the purposes of the Association will be appropriately and judiciously applied. Those desiring to render aid can do so through the President, Mr. Stephen Crowell, No. 344 Fulton-street, or the General Agent, Luther Eames, No. 88 Hicks-street

Installation.

Last evening Rev. W. W. King was installed pastor of the Universalist Church corner of Fourth and South Third-streets. The sermon was delivered by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, address to the Society by Rev. E. H. Chapin, and charge to the pastor by Rev. H. R. Nye.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....Friday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 51 to 57.

Superior Court—Circuit—Nos. 2861, 1763, 1867, 2028, 2294, 2043, 2228, 1556, 1567, 1169, 1488, 1261, 1156, 1560, 1561, 779, 831, 1455, 1000, 1602, 665, 861, 876, 2294, 1866, 826, 866, 1174, 1268, 140, 1222, 2763, 2783, 2048, 2634, 2742, 2758, 2917, 2944, 2957, 2967, 2917.

Superior Court—Nos. 540, 541, 417, 13, 941, 266, 169, 262, 513, 265, 826, 400, 97, 560, 821, 682, 665, 569, 574, 577, 579, 319.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Jan. 25.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

The Harlem Railroad vs. *Alexander Kyle.*—This case was resumed yesterday by the examination of H. B. Blatchford. He testified that he was Vice President, and a member of the Board of Directors in the Harlem Railroad Company in July last; kept the minutes of a meeting held on the 20th July last, at which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is just and right that the Company assume the whole of the over-issue, as reported to this Board by the Committee, by purchasing preferred stock equal to the over-issue in the old stock, and for that purpose the Board resolves that there be a meeting of the stockholders called on the first day of August next, to be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Centre-street, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, to consider and pass upon the subject.

It will be seen that the whole amount of stock (old or preferred) overissued can be replaced for less than $150,000 purchased now, at the market value of said stock at the time the transfer books were closed, which was, old stock 40, and preferred stock 95.

W. C. WETMORE, President *pro tem.*

July 21, 1854.

A meeting of the stockholders was held, pursuant to that resolution, which was called, according to the statute, by a printed notice being served on each stockholder. Some resolution was passed at that meeting with regard to the assumption of stock, of which I have no distinct recollection. It was stated by the counsel for plaintiffs that the minutes of the meeting were roughly kept, and not inserted on the minutes.

Nicholas Dean, sworn: Am President of the Harlem Railroad Company; the company have assumed the whole of the old stock as far as known; they have purchased the preferred stock, but have not canceled it, to the amount of between 800 and 900 shares, which were purchased to be canceled when the company were authorized to do so by the adjudication of the Court.

By Mr. Tallmadge—My impressions are, that such stock was purchased by the Treasurer in the name of the Company. I know not from whom. The stock was purchased by the exchange of second mortgage bonds of the Company at par, at seven per cent. interest, payable in ten years.

The market value of the bonds so given I do not know, as they have never been in the market.

The Company refused to recognise the shares which they believed to be spurious, and would not allow transfers for them.

The 800 or 900 shares of preferred stock referred to were genuine.

His Honor said, that on rendering judgment he would decide that the holders of preferred shares are entitled to recover the money which they have advanced upon those shares, which he would assume the holders purchased at market value.

Examination resumed—All the old stock issued by Kyle has been assumed.

FOR DEFENCE.

L. J. Van Buscard—Am a broker; the value of the old stock of the Harlem Railroad previous to the discovery of the alleged defalcation fluctuated very much—from 40 to between 70 and 80; in the Spring of 1854 it ranged from 55 to 60.

The counsel announced that the evidence was closed.

The Judge directed counsel on both sides to furnish him with the form of decree which each contended should be made, and that he would then make such order in the case as he thought the evidence warranted.

LONG ISLAND.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

Five Buildings Destroyed—Loss of $40,000.

At a little past five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the kitchen attached to Callen & Bullard's Dining Saloon, No. 15 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, near the South Ferry. The material in the immediate vicinity of where the fire originated was of such an inflammable nature that the fire, though immediately discovered upon breaking out, baffled all the efforts made to stay its progress, and soon communicated with the main building, and so rapidly did it burn that none of the contents were saved, and the occupants barely escaped with their lives. From No. 15, the fire quickly communicated with and destroyed Nos. 13 and 11 on the one side, towards the Ferry, and 17 and 19 in the other direction.

No. 11, which is at the corner of Furman and Atlantic streets, was owned by Anson Blake, and occupied as a hotel called the "Waverley House," by Henry J. Callo, with the exception of the fourth story. Mr. Blake's loss is $6,000 on the building. Mr. Callo succeeded in saving a large portion of his furniture in a damaged state.

No. 13 was also owned by Anson Blake, and valued at $6,000. The first story was occupied, as a bar-room, by Thomas Cavanagh, whose loss is about $1,000. Insured for $800 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, New-York. The upper part of this building, and also the fourth story of No. 11, over the Waverley House, were occupied by Mrs. Kane, as a boarding-house. This building, being adjoining the one where the fire originated, was the second on fire, and burned with such rapidity, that but a small portion of the contents were saved; and it was even with difficulty that the occupants escaped—the fire having caught in the lower part of the building first, cut off all egress in the usual way. Mr. George Wood, who formerly kept a fruit store on Atlantic-street, barely escaped with his life, in his night-clothes.

No. 15, where the fire originated, was owned by Mr. Heisenbottel, of New-York, and valued at $6,000. It was occupied throughout by Christian & Bullard; on the first floor as a dining saloon, and the upper part as lodging rooms. The occupants did not save anything. Messrs. C. & B.'s loss is estimated at between $1,500 and $2,000. Insured for $1,500.

No. 17, also owned by Mr. Heisenbottel, of New-York, and worth about $6,000, was occupied on the first floor by James McCoy as a boot and shoe store, and the upper stories by families—names not ascertained. This building is not entirely destroyed, but it will have to be rebuilt. The occupants saved a portion of their property in a damaged state.

No. 19, owned by John Quinlan, and valued at $6,000, is much damaged, but can be repaired probably, without pulling the walls down. The first story was occupied by Mrs. H. McAlpine as a fancy goods store—most of the stock was saved. The upper part was occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Elkin as a boarding-house. The property in this part of the building was much damaged by fire, but more by water.

There were many narrow escapes at this fire, but no serious accidents. A boy was knocked down in Atlantic-street by an engine, while proceeding to the fire; the wheels of the machine just grazed his head, and he escaped unhurt.

A heavy swing sign in front of No. 17 fell with [illegible] and struck in a sweep of [illegible] [illegible] off the [illegible] of several, but all escaped [illegible]

[illegible] No. 1, planing [illegible] the buildings on fire, and while there the roof fell in upon them, and [illegible] [illegible] Their escape from [illegible] was truly miraculous.

A woman residing in house No. 37 [illegible] the [illegible] to save some articles of clothing left there by her, and was prostrated by the heat and smoke. She was found immediately afterwards by the firemen, insensible, and removed in season to save her life.

After the fire, Engine No. 2 was taken to the Corporation yard by order of the Chief Engineer—the Company, as before stated, having abandoned it at an early stage of the fire.

On returning from the fire three members of Engine Co. No. 16 were arrested by the Police—John Cleghorn and Daniel Grogan for fighting together, and Alexander McClintock for violating a City ordinance by running with the Engine. They were taken before Justice Daniel K. Smith, when Cleghorn was fined $10, Grogan $10, and to be imprisoned for ten days in the County Jail, and McClintock $5. They were all sent to Jail in default of payment of fine.

When these arrests were made Engine Co. No. 16 abandoned their machine, and it was taken to the Corporation yard by order of the Chief Engineer.

The firemen and police turned out promptly when the first alarm was given for this fire, and worked with assiduity for nearly five hours, at which time most of the fire had been extinguished.

The buildings destroyed were all brick, four stories high, and were all insured, but in what offices not ascertained.

The Poor in Brooklyn.

During the month preceding the 24th inst., the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor distributed coal and groceries to the value of $5,656 to one thousand two hundred and forty families, embracing seven thousand persons. Notwithstanding the most scrutinizing economy has been practiced, the calls for assistance have been so numerous and urgent, that the funds of the Association are now exhausted, and they now appeal to the public for further means to carry on their work of charity.

The organization of this Association is perhaps the most perfect of its kind. The agents and visitors are all persons of established character and standing, and anything placed in their hands for the purposes of the Association will be appropriately and judiciously applied. Those desiring to render aid can do so through the President, Mr. Stephen Crowell, No. 344 Fulton-street, or the General Agent, Luther Eames, No. 88 Hicks-street

Installation.

Last evening Rev. W. W. King was installed pastor of the Universalist Church corner of Fourth and South Third-streets. The sermon was delivered by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, address to the Society by Rev. E. H. Chapin, and charge to the pastor by Rev. H. R. Nye.

NEW-JERSEY.

Washington's Birthday.

The Jersey City Continental Guard, Capt. Sanderson, is making preparation for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, by a parade in the morning and a Ball in the evening at the Hudson House.

Horrible Cruelty.—A free colored woman named Zanith committed, on Monday, an act of the most horrible cruelty upon a little negro child belonging to Mr. Charlement. It appears that this woman, for reasons that we do not know, hated this little negro with an excessive hatred. Hearing that the child was to pass the door of her house, she provided herself with a kettle of hot water, and when the child presented himself, she threw the contents over him. The injuries are such that it is probable the child will die. The police immediately arrested Zanith. We hope that the woman will be severely punished.—*Courrier de la Louisiane.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, Jan. 25—6 P. M.

Ashes—Remain dull and almost nominal, with only retail sales at $7@$7 12½ for Pearls, and $6 68½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

Candles—Sperm are in fair request. 800 boxes were sold to-day at 38c.@40c. for patent, and 28c.@30c. for plain, ₩ lb. Other kinds are essentially unchanged.

Coffee—The demand is limited, the trade being the only purchasers, and these have any existing advantage. Sales were made of 50 pkgs. Java at 13c.@13½c.; 150 Maracaibo at 10½c.@10½c.; 400 bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c.; and 50 Bahia, the latter at 9c. cash, ₩ lb.

Cotton—The news has imparted a better tone to the market, but the scantiness of the stock prevents active sales. Some inquiry was anticipated to-day from Eastern manufacturers, but whatever orders were expected did not arrive early enough for execution. There is some speculative movement in Cottons in transitu, but parties are reluctant to give any information respecting it. We continue to quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	8½	9
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10	10½
Fair	9½	10	10½	11

Flour and Meal—State and Western brands are still tending downwards, depressed by the influence of free receipts, unfavorable European news, and a diminished inquiry, both for the home trade and for shipment. The day's sales do not exceed 4,500 bbls. We append a revised list of quotations:

Ordinary State	$ 00 @ $ 12½
Straight State	$ 12½@$ 25
Favorite State	$ 25 @ $ 37½
Mixed Western	$ 50 @ $ 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	$ 62½@ $ 87½
Fancy Michigan	$ 87½@ $ 00
Common to Good Ohio	$ 50 @ $ 75
Fancy Ohio	$ 75 @ $ 00
Extra Ohio	$ 25 @ $ 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 00 @ $ 75
Fancy Genesee	$ 00 @ $ 50
Extra Genesee	$ 25 @ $ 11 50

Canadian is dull and drooping; 200 bbls. superfine were sold at $8 87½, in bond, and $9 50, free, ₩ bbl. Southern is less active and a shade cheaper, the day's sales embracing 1,000 bbls. at $8 50@$9 for mixed to good straight and favorite brands; with $9 12½@$9 75 for fancy and extra do., ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour and Rye Flour are essentially unchanged. 100 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal realized $4 62½ ₩ bbl.

Grain—Wheat remains in very scanty supply; but is less sought after, and prices slightly favor buyers. We only heard of one sale of 750 bushels good Southern white at $2 25 ₩ bushel. Rye is without essential variation. A sale of 2,000 bushels Northern, at $1 30, (time, &c.,) ₩ bushel; but there are no buyers inclined to pay over $1 25 cash, and few even as much. Barley is dull and nominal. There is more doing in Oats, which are in fair stock, and worth 58c.@61c. for State, and 61c.@63c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Corn is rather quiet and languid, though the amount in market is not very large. The sales since our last have been within 18,000 bushels, chiefly Southern white and yellow, at 98c. ₩ bushel, with small lots of round yellow at 99c.@$1 ₩ bushel.

Hay—The demand is very moderate for River, the sales of which include only 500 bales, at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

Hops—There is only a limited business being transacted in last year's crop, at 30c.@33c. ₩ lb. The supply is increasing.

Iron—We have heard of no important transactions to-day. Stocks are accumulating, and prices are depressed.

Laths—Eastern continue as previously reported,—scarce and nominal in price.

Lead—A sale of 30 tons soft English was reported to-day at $5 67½, time, &c., ₩ 100 lbs. Nothing doing in other kinds.

Lime—Rockland is very sparingly offered, and is wanted at rising prices.

Molasses—New-Orleans continues in steady request, and is increasing in value. Sales were made to-day of 200 bbls. at 26c.; and small lots at 28c. ₩ gallon, with 250 bbls. old crop New-Orleans at 26c. Other descriptions are almost out of market and are quiet.

Naval Stores—Crude Turpentine is without any particular change. The supply is less extensive, 500 bbls. were reported sold at $3 50 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in better demand at old rates; 1,300 bbls. were disposed of to-day at 46c. cash, ₩ gallon. Tar is selling to-day at $2 50@$3 75 ₩ bbl. Rosins through buyers, [illegible] transactions occurred in common to [illegible] of 70@$1 75 ₩ bbl. delivered.

Oils—Nothing [illegible] can be quoted in whales [illegible] [illegible] $2 20 cash; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] SALES.

[illegible] F. Hennessy, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE.—The under-signed will sell [illegible] Court-house, in the town of White [illegible] Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day [illegible] 1855, at 12 M., the very valuable property [illegible] the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Rail [illegible] Hart's Corner known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, [illegible] with power, mills and machinery, three dwelling [illegible] general stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 [illegible] of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Murray, deed dated the 24 day of May, 1846, and re corded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 113 of deeds, page 195; Ebenezer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct 2[illegible], recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 322, &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Haubold, deed dated 26th April, 1854, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter Y. Ferrich and wife to the same, deed dated 8th January, 1848; Isaac H. Berger and wife to same, deed dated 20th December, 1848; William Wiltz and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward deed dated June 6, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Emanuel Nuell, containing about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Association will more fully appear.

The new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin the property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, highly favorable for profitably investing capital in such an eligible manner, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For further particulars and other information, apply to Alexander Hamilton, Jr., 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to inspect the property may do so by applying to Mr. [illegible] Hamilton on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Jan. 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., large sale of rich fancy goods, an entire invoice of Wolstenholm's real Sheffield plated ware, in imitation of silver; every article is wrought by hammer, and will never wear through, as plated goods, consisting of tea-kettles, tea urns, spoons, forks, castors, sugars, urns, ladles, trays, cake baskets, candlesticks, tea caddies, vegetable dishes, tablecloths, and other costly Sheffield ware. This invoice to be sold without limit to the highest bidder.

Also, numerous Italian marble goods the recent importation of Signor G. B. Fraodolini, consisting of beautiful classic groups, statuettes and figures; also, large Etruscan and other antique vases; large agate vases for entries [illegible] mantels, and many other goods, all in the newest style.

Also, several invoices of alabaster statuary, representing the Three Graces, Venus of Canova, dancing girls, Gleopatra, Susannah, Babe of Canova, Hercules, Venus in a shell, bacchi.

Also, a large invoice of bronzes, groups, figures, &c.; china ware, fancy soap, port-monnaies, pocket books imitation jewelry, and fancy articles, together with a variety of other goods, to close invoice.

S. Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine, corner William-st.—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

- 10 shares Marine Bank Stock (with div)..... $50
- 10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company..... $100
- 10 shares Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Company..... $100
- 20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company..... $25 each
- 20 shares St. Marks Fire Insurance Company..... $25 each
- 200 shares Raiddell Gold and Copper Company..... $5
- 100 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company..... $100 each
- 100 shares Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Stock..... $50 each
- 100 shares Red Bluff Railroad Stock..... $50 each
- 40 shares Third-avenue Railroad Company..... $100 each
- 100 shares Union Mining Gold Stock..... $5 each
- $2,000 seven per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due 1875, interest May 1 and Nov. 1..... $1,000 each
- $18,000 seven per cent. 2d Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1..... $1,000 each

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Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GHERNEY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., the furniture contained in the above three-story house, consisting of Tapestry carpets, large pier-glasses, pier-tables, mantel clock, girandoles, quartettes, marble-top sofas, side-tables, fine rosewood bedsteads with marble tops, arm chairs, reception do., marble vase elegant dinner set, tea do., blue dinner set, cut glass champagnes, preserve do., India plates, plated ware, extension dining tables, mahogany sideboard and other parlor furniture. Bedrooms—Brussels and ingrain carpets, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows, dressing bureaus, cane seat and cottage chairs, washstands, mahogany cabinets, bureaus, oil cloths, bedding, and many other good furniture. Also, a rosewood piano-forte.

John L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

VANDERWATER & TURNER will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, Nos. 39 Pine and 38 Cedar-sts., Household Furniture. A large and attractive assortment of mahogany and rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs, parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, washing machines, &c., &c.; to be sold peremptorily to pay advances. Also, a line of fine French china vases, colognes, card-receivers, clocks, &c.; silver-plated tea and table spoons, forks, &c.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer.

Office No. 340 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSE TOP-WAGON AND HARNESS—THIS DAY, Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the corner of 119th-st. and 3d-av.

JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Also, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store, No. 310 Broadway, one 2-horse 3-seat pleasure sleigh. Sold by order of the Sheriff.

Silas Combs, Auctioneer.

COAL YARD.—No. 288 14th-st.—The stock and fixtures. Also, two years' lease of two brick dwellings, (3-stories,) situated on 12th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., will be sold by S. COMBS, at auction, by order of the Assignee, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of lump and egg coal and dust. Also, two carts and carts, &c. For particulars, inquire of the Assignee, No. 284 Grand-st. F. J. PETER, Assignee.

I. Hoffman, Auctioneer.

BY I. HOFFMAN—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock precisely, at the large store on the corner of Myrtle-av. and Navy-st., Brooklyn, all the furniture, consisting of sofas, lounges, mattresses, feather beds, bedsteads, mirrors, stoves, looking-glass, two pianos, (Nunns & Clark, makers,) &c., &c. Also, two valuable horses, harness, wagons, tinmen's tools, &c., &c. All to be sold without reserve, to close the copartnership of the firm.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 19 Nassau-st.—Beautiful sale of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated Mr. Gelzleichter, being the finest collection ever brought forward by him, consisting of large cases of birds, do in glass shades, birds in groups and mounted on sprigs, from all parts of the world. To be sold without reserve, immediately after the sale of marble mantels and plated ware.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATIONERY, &c.—At 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 176 Greenwich-st., between Dey and Cortlandt-st.—GEO. COOK will sell as above, a general assortment of furniture, bedsteads, mattresses, rockers, extension tables, desks, crocks and glassware; also, 30 dozen porter's lamps 200 dozen superior writing books, gum, sealing wax, blank books, three counters, &c. Sale peremptory, for cash.

Wathbury & Dyer, Auctioneers.

BY WATHBURY & DYER.—THIS DAY, Friday, Jan. 26, at their store, No. 36 Broad-st., large and very costly invoice of French and Genevese jewelry and gold watches, in extra heavy magic cases and hunting cases. The cost of this splendid invoice, including the duties just paid, is $17,000. This sale is peremptory, and will commence at 11 o'clock precisely, and continue till every article on the list is sold.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 19 Nassau-st., LARGE SALE OF DRESSED SKINS, consisting of 100 dozen brush kid, 100 dozen French morocco, 50 dozen grates, 50 dozen brown kid, 50 dozen colored morocco, 50 dozen brown French morocco, all of the best quality and to be sold without reserve.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY.—Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 368 8th-av., the entire stock of a new and second-hand Furniture dealer—comprising every description of parlor and bedroom furniture, about 300 yards of three-ply and ingrain carpets, looking-glasses, stoves, &c. Also, horse, cart and harness. Store to let.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the corner of Washington-st. and Myrtle-av. Assignees Sale—A general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

W. W. Shirley, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY will sell at No. 167 Fulton-st on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, Jan 26, 1855, the balance of white granite and common ware, pressed and cut-glass and China. Also, the remnants of a dealer's stock. Sale peremptory, to close the business.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer: but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Office of the Second-Avenue Railroad Co., New-York, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF VIRGINIA, who intend subscribing for the Stock of the new Company, are informed that they must do so on or before THURSDAY, the 1st February, as the subscriptions will be closed on that day. Apply at No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 8, second story, between 11 and 4 P. M.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made [illegible] remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Refer to Messrs. American Exchange Bank.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS per SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 68 Broadway, on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Dodge, Ward & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Chemical Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment.

J. T. VAN VLECK & HEAD, No. 37 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE IRELAND, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Offices of Exploding Fire Extinguishing Company, [illegible]

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of five and three-quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable, or demand to be, thereafter in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the several stockholders of premiums of the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending this December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. P. Curry, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

SHERMAN SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND AND INTEREST.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent per annum on all sums of three ($3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, and five (5) per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, which has remained in the Bank undrawn for the space of six months from the 1st to the 15th of August last, payable on and after the 15th of February. All interest not drawn by the 1st of March will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest the same as a deposit made in the usual way, from the 1st of February.

INTEREST—Six months interest, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, will be allowed on deposits of three ($3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, made between the 1st and 10th of February, and remaining in Bank undrawn for six months. By order of the Board,

JAN. 25, 1855. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, upon the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on and after the 6th February next ensuing, at the office of the Company in Jersey City. The Stockholders residing in Philadelphia and vicinity, will receive their dividends at the office of F. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from and after the 27th inst until the 7th February next. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 23, 1855.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Co., Chicago, Jan. 19, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, Jan. 23, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of (5) five per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the first day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 28 Exchange-place.—New-York, Jan. 23, 1855.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared by the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the office on and after the 22th inst. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 21 day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 12th of February, inclusive. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest maturing on the Bonds of this Company, on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

JAN. 23, 1855. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—The Interest on Bonds of this Company, maturing on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. E. WHITEHOUSE,

JAN. 23, 1855. Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Salem, in Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

ap7,'54-law2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the ADIRONDACK BANK, at Almonia, Essex County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

a16 '53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1854.—The CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE METROPOLITAN BANK, as such agent, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and all clubs and houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

Mayor's Office, Jan. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book, under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and derelictions of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

TO LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS, DRUGGISTS AND DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—Oil Cognac, the best imported, Essences of Rum, Gin, Whisky, Madeira and Port Wine; the best coloring for Rochelle Brandy and Port Wine; Platina in plate and wire, French and English; Bismuth, Manganese, Bromine, Iodine, Distilled Mercury, Cyanide Potassium, French Salts Gold, Nitrate and Oxide Silver; Carmine and Rouge; Thorn's Extract Copaiva and Fumigating Pastilles; Gallic and Fluoric Acids, and a great variety of patent medicines and essential oils, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane.

ASTROLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.—Madame ALWIN, from Paris, tenders her services to the ladies and gentlemen of this City in Astrology and Phrenology, by books and science. She is to be consulted about love, marriage, business, law matters, &c., and will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they will marry, also the name of her future husband. Madame ALWIN converses in English, French and German. Residence No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d-sts. Office Convention HA. M. to 8 P. M.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We have on hand a large assortment of second-hand tables, fully fitted with cloths, marble and ivory balls, of the best quality, suitable for private or saloon use, which we are prepared to sell low for cash.

PHELAN & COLLENDER, No. 10 Ann-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, &c. One Hundred and Fifty-first Edition, illustrated by numerous Plates. Price $1. Every confidential communication is also so write sent in sealed letter envelopes, carefully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also the proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most delicate language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of this book, as a matter of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her gratefulness forbids expatiating a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months previous confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hastened during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the mother, to her husband, to her friends, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impossible to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 139 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Letters must be post-paid, and directed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 139 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,234, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPHIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: Alderman Hinman, No. 631 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Samuel Seeman, No. 76 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; Robert Thomas, corner of Pike and South-sts., New-York; Rev. Thomas Fanning, No. 220 Houston-st., New-York; Charles Berdett, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York; John Treavor, No. 48 Vandam-st., New-York; M. C. Edy, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York; Albert Eaton, No. 118 South-st., New-York; Lawyer Goodman, No. 168 Broadway, New-York; Isaac Taylor, pilot on steamboat *Union*, Fulton Ferry; Johnson E. Johnson, No. 44 Prince-st., Brooklyn. Sold by WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 109 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, 37½ cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 365 pages, 75 colored engravings representing the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 323 Broadway, where it may be had for $1, by the author, DR. BELMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M., till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Evening Post, Commercial, Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—Is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many present and extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the Blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to other remedies. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*.

DR WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. It challenges all medical professors to beat this antidote. It makes immeasurably the greatest cures. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 50 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that used by a great London physician, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 128 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, 306½ Broadway, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. 148 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P.S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of ALLING, BROTHERS, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 20th inst., by the retirement of JOSEPH C. ALLING from the firm.

The business will be conducted by the undersigned, as heretofore, under the same name and style of ALLING, BROTHERS, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 6 Orchard-st., Newark, N. J. Office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Cortland-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business in New-York under the firm of SELLERS, SANDS & CO., and at Liverpool under the firm of G. H. SELLERS & CO., as Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, as witness our hand, this 17th day of January, 1855.

GEORGE HENRY SELLERS.
HUGH SPOONER SANDS.

JNO. B. TUKE,
CHARLES MACAULEY, } Witnesses.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GLASGOW, 1st January, 1855.—We hereby give notice that JOHN WALTER WOOD, of New-York, has this day been admitted a partner of this House, and of

ALEX. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., New-York.
A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., New-Orleans.
DENNISTOUN BROS. & CO., Melbourne, Victoria.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD & WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
Z. INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The firm business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 25 per ton; Nut size, $5 75; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 319 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts. No. 119 Duane-st., and 23th-st. 3rd 8th-av.

PETER CLINTON.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, has succeeded to J. E. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 97 Nassau to No. 136 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also added to his extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Dressings, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to 49 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of ZINC PAINTS manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of Ames' non-enumerated, and the most reasonable rates. Also, with the best of Rochelle Umbers, ran with other fine colors, always on hand; any desired supply of the Zinc Paints will be furnished ground in Japanning, great body, and very fine whiteness. Prices and terms extremely low, and most liberal dealing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO.,
No. 29 Water-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.—Nos. 64 and 66 Bowery, between Grand and Broome-sts. Rooms 25c. per night, or $1 50 per week. Single rooms, 6 cents. Open all night.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.—No. 64 Ann-st., a few doors from Nassau-st. Breakfast from 6 to 10 A. M. Open all night.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—Direct and only through route over the Illinois Central Railroad.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (Cairo Time) at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare—St. Louis.....$5 00
Passage to Cairo.....4 00

Trains run direct to Alton (36 miles), without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and HENDERSON.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without change.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 12½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad runs through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

SHORT AND LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

At Alton—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northwestern Missouri.

At St. Louis—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE. For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily

[illegible] REGISTERED CONVICTS.

[illegible] BAPTIST HISTORY.

[illegible] BANKS' BONDS.

[illegible] RETURN [illegible].

[illegible] Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

[illegible] of the bill for the suppression

[illegible] the special order of proceeding for

[illegible] the first section had been

[illegible] section also, with an amend-

[illegible] that the profit of those who should sell

[illegible] for the act, should be restricted to twenty-five

[illegible] accomplishing that result at the first sitting,

[illegible] reported progress, and obtained leave to

[illegible] sky at the remaining sections at an early

[illegible] day was yesterday, and no sooner had the

[illegible] been organized than a motion was made to

[illegible] the amendment which had been adopted at the

[illegible] was discussed for about two

[illegible] tion rose, reported a fictitious

[illegible] Committee rose, and the Committee

[illegible] Order" day, and among the first

[illegible] Order was the bill for the suppre-

[illegible] Mr. Brooks moved that the House went into

[illegible] on the motion to reconsider

[illegible], which was again discussed, and

[illegible] Mr. Brooks withdrew his motion to reconsider—when the Committee again

[illegible] the House adjourned.

[illegible] have been devoted to the subject,

[illegible] have gone one step forward and a

[illegible] and are now deliberating upon the

[illegible] remaining half of the retrograde

[illegible] the snow will have melted

[illegible] and the grass in the valleys become

[illegible] for the suppression of intemperance

[illegible] the committee rose this morning, Mr. Leigh

[illegible] the bill the special order for the session

[illegible] at 4 o'clock, which motion prevailed. He

[illegible] that the House do then go into committee,

[illegible] did not prevail.

[illegible] debate lasted long and effected much. All the

[illegible] of the Conservative people were read

[illegible] and passed, as will on the following amend-

[illegible] to the Code of Procedure:

[illegible] VOTE TAKEN.

[illegible] the one hundred and fifty-third sec-

[illegible] of Procedure.

[illegible] the State of New-York, represented in

[illegible], do enact as follows:

[illegible] one hundred and fifty-third section of

[illegible] is hereby amended so as to read

[illegible] as follows:

[illegible] new matter constituting

[illegible] may within twenty days

[illegible] demurrer, denying generally or specially

[illegible] herself sufficient to form a belief,

[illegible] ordinary and concise language any

[illegible] with the complaint con-

[illegible] such new matter in the answer

[illegible] to all such demurrer to the grounds

[illegible] in his demurrer the grounds

[illegible] may demur to one or more of

[illegible] the matters alleged in the answer

[illegible] of the counter-claims.

A SUPERANNUATED CLERGYMAN.

[illegible] previous notice, Mr. Spencer

[illegible] to regulate Banks of issue from act-

[illegible] deposits. It provides that any Bank

[illegible] shall keep and pay for every such offence

[illegible] one hundred dollars, and one hundred dol-

[illegible] every day such offence shall be continued—

[illegible] to go to the use of the town.

[illegible] TO BROOKLYN—BROOKLYN TO PAY.

[illegible] presented a bill to authorize the city of

[illegible] to borrow, for the support of schools located

[illegible] city of Williamsburg, the sum of $57,600 25—

[illegible] loans to be repaid by an annual tax of $6,000, to

[illegible] upon the real property of said city. The bill

[illegible] to the Committee on Cities and Villages,

[illegible] Committee reported favorably, and referred

[illegible] Committee of the Whole.

[illegible] COMMENCE TO BE PUT RIGHT ON THE

RECORD.

[illegible] on Banks reported a bill to provide for

[illegible] of articles of association of corporations

[illegible] general laws. It makes it the duty of any

[illegible] having charge of a department in which

[illegible] of association are now filed, to cause said

[illegible] to be recopied in books kept for that purpose. It

[illegible] that all articles of association, or charters of

[illegible] companies hereafter to be formed,

[illegible] filed in the office of the Comptroller, instead of

[illegible] of State. The fees for said recording are

[illegible], to be paid by the association.

HOSPITAL RELIEF FUND.

[illegible] presented a Bill to incorporate certain

[illegible] of a Fund for the relief of the widows and

[illegible] of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm and

[illegible] clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church

[illegible] United States. Bishop Potter, Gregory T. Bedell, John H. Hobart, Hamilton Fish, Luther Bradish, Robert B. Minturn and Cyrus Curtis, are the

[illegible] named in the bill.

BAPTISTS' HISTORY.

[illegible] has introduced a bill to incorporate the

[illegible] Historical Society, for the purpose of collecting,

[illegible] and diffusing information relating to the civ-

[illegible], religious and literary history of Baptists, and of es-

[illegible] a denominational library for reference, with

[illegible] to raise and hold real estate to the amount of

[illegible]. From the names mentioned, I judge that the

[illegible] incorporation is to be under the direction of the

[illegible] Baptist denomination.

[illegible] HOPE MILL SAVINGS BANK.

[illegible] Savings Bank presented a report in an-

[illegible] of the Senate. It commenced business

[illegible] which time to the 1st of January

[illegible] 1855, it received $13,697 99 by 143 depositors; paid [illegible] 38; expenses to date, $946 36;

[illegible] deposited to depositors, $9,800; cash on hand, $3,939 64.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK—A STRONG SHOW.

[illegible] Savings Bank report likewise, as fol-

[illegible]

Amount received from Depositors during

[illegible] Year 1854.....$2,884,893 92

[illegible] Dividends.....2,254,351 64

[illegible] received on Stocks.....204,207 60

[illegible] received on Bonds and Mortgages.....154,374 16

[illegible] received on Deposits in Banks.....2,263 66

[illegible] received on Deposits.....366,220 04

[illegible] for the year.....17,138 69

[illegible] for Banking house.....151,157 26

[illegible].....378,623 41

[illegible] of Deposits.....4,632,176 11

[illegible] Bonds and Mortgages.....3,377,250 00

[illegible] Stocks owned.....2,783,453 30

As follows:

[illegible] Stock, 6 per Cents.....14,322 81

[illegible] Stock, 6 per Cents.....100,800 00

[illegible] City, 6 per Cents.....961,374 60

[illegible] City, 5 per Cents.....100 00

[illegible] City, 7 per Cents.....100,800 00

[illegible] States, 6 per Cents.....96,200 00

[illegible] Stock, 5 per Cents.....320,188 22

[illegible] Stocks, 6 per Cents.....430,718 27

[illegible] State Stocks, 5 per Cents.....97,600 00

[illegible] State Stocks, 6 per Cents.....10,000 00

[illegible] State Stocks, 6 per Cents.....320,000 00

[illegible] State Stocks, 6 per Cents.....160,750 00

[illegible] State Stocks, 7 per Cents.....53,000 00

[illegible] State Stocks, 5 per Cents.....96,500 00

[illegible] State Stocks, 6 per Cents.....68,000 00

[illegible] City of Utica, 6 per Cents.....50,800 00

[illegible] Corporations, the amounts due them is a

[illegible].....$4,130,125 45.

THE BOWERY BANK.

[illegible] Savings Bank reports, that during the

[illegible] it has received from 41,306 depositors,

[illegible] amounts to $3,276,210; the sum of $3,155,472

[illegible] have been paid out by 38,197 depositors. The number

[illegible] opened was 11,921, new accounts opened

[illegible] the Institution, January 2,

[illegible] Commenced to.....$5,270,819 44

[illegible] received from

[illegible] $3,276,210 00

[illegible] 1,800 24

[illegible] Bank..... 34,701 80

[illegible].....$3,196,683 24

[illegible].....$5,467,501 76

[illegible].....$4,155,472 25

[illegible] Bank Account on January.....1,800 00

[illegible].....1,799 51

[illegible].....$4,271,596 71

[illegible] Amount January 2, 1854.....$5,467,501 76

[illegible] Amount January 2, 1855.....4,271,596 71

[illegible] Amount withdrawn.....$1,195,905 05

[illegible] Interest.....$75,219 46

[illegible].....$1,120,685 59

[illegible] Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

The "kind word for the Park," inserted in the Times of Tuesday, was nearly changed into an *unkind* one by a slight mistake of the printer. In the middle of the second paragraph, the meaning is entirely changed by putting the period at the word "traffic" instead of "taste,"—"Allowing wider paths for the greater traffic, why might it not be more like Union-place," &c. ?—(*i. e.*,) wider paths than those in Union place, not wider than they are now in the Park—*for* their width and formality are a deformity and a nuisance. The path parallel with Broadway would be far better *half* the present width, provided the centre was a *raised*, and therefore a dry path, instead of a canal requiring rubber *boats* as well as good boots to travel in it. And what but a temptation to juvenile gamblers is that awkward open space by the new entrance opposite Stewart's? Let us have some taste in our Park, and it will secure the praise of those who now despise it, and greatly add to the daily pleasure of all who traverse it. Yours truly, T. A.

New-York City Literary Union—An Orator in Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

Under the head of the "New-York City Literary Union," in to-day's paper, I see a report of the exercises at the Second Quarterly Session of the Union, held on Tuesday evening. And among the many complimentary and *well-deserved* notices of those gentlemen who participated in the exercises, I also perceive—as no doubt the whole of your readers are *privileged* to—a part in which I am criticisised, as "Crockett" says, "*most beautifully*;" and in relation to it, I can only add in *condemnation*, that it was ill-judgment in me to select the piece I did, on so short a time for preparation, (three days,) and in relation to the "apology," by-the-bye, a word I detest, I will frankly admit; but it received the notice it *merited* at the hands of your gentlemanly reporter. Hoping that these remarks may not be considered a very great intrusion upon your columns, but that the occasion that has elicited them may prove beneficial to all young men concerned in our organization, I subscribe myself, very respectfully,

BEN. W. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of Hamilton Literary Union.

[Communicated.]

On the Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by the Inhalation of Cold, Medicated Vapors.

By Guilford D. Sanborn, M. D.,
Of the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Proposing to furnish for your columns from time to time a series of articles, upon the treatment of Lung and Throat Diseases by inhalation of Medicated Vapors, as preparatory to those which are to follow, I desire to call the attention of physicians, and also of the people, to the *ungenerous* and *unkind* opposition which my system of treatment has met with at their hands. If it were made *publicly* and *openly*, and not in the sick chamber, to the suffering and the dying, who, unfortunately, are confidently relying upon their counsel and advice, then the patient would be able to discern *truth* from *falsehood*. But "professional etiquette" forbids an *open* discussion—hence, like cowards, they only stab when they know the blow cannot be returned. I am aware of the many difficulties, which attend scientific discoveries, and particularly the introduction of any new medical theory or system of practice conflicting with the usages of past ages. The unmanly assaults and insidious *sneers* of scepticism find their opposition to truth (their only strength) in the inveteracy of that determined tenacity of opinion, which time and experience can alone overthrow. It is a notorious fact that physicians, more than any other class of professional men, are the most *illiberal and unwilling* to extend support and sympathy to those who claim to have made medical discoveries, important even to the best interest of humanity. Instead of granting a careful and candid investigation of its merits and demerits before they pronounce judgment, they seek to throw obstacles in its way by every means possible, and with *wise looks* and significant sneers vociferate the ominous words, Humbug! Quackery! Innovation, &c. It matters not if a new theory or system of treatment bears upon its front the impress of *reason and common sense*,—it matters not if its *results* prove its correctness and value—at the threshold of its advent it meets with inquisitorial denunciations which even time and experience are unable to propitiate. Jenner, who gave to mankind that inestimable boon which has arrested the violence and spread of Small-Pox, was denounced by physicians as a "charlatan," and from the pulpit as an Imposter. Dr. Hare, who discovered the true circulation of the blood, no sooner had he announced it to the world, than he was stigmatized by physicians as a "*heretical* innovator." He had the happiness, however, to outlive the clamors of ignorance and men afterwards were ashamed to own they had opposed his doctrine.

It certainly is an important question to decide whether the *old antiquated* practice of administering medicines into the stomach, for the cure of diseases of the lungs and throat, is *beneficial* or *injurious*. *Do they cure or do they not?* There are many physicians who may be considered *stereotyped editions of antiquity*, who, doubtless, never reflected one moment upon this question, therefore consider its answer or discussion of but little consequence, but their *fifty thousand* victims who are now under their *kind care*, and professional *skill*, and who, during the present year, will have died "according to science," may deem it of sufficient importance to give it, at least, a passing notice.

In future articles I shall endeavor to prove that the old system of treating diseases of the lungs and throat is founded upon a *false theory*, and *why* it has met with no success. But in this communication I propose to invoke public attention to the *vile calumnies* which physicians are daily circulating in regard to the system or practice of inhalation. They take unusual pains to warn their patients to avoid it, and while they *know their* treatment will *never* restore health to their victim, they prevent him from resorting to the only reasonable method of cure.

They have assumed the authority of deciding every physician to be a "Quack or Empiric," who *dares* make his discoveries or views known through a newspaper!

If an honest endeavor to lessen pain, sickness and suffering by pointing out their causes, and how they may be arrested, be quackery, then I admit the "soft impeachment," and glory in being denounced.

Whatever may be said of the want of success in curing Lung diseases by inhalation, there is one consolation in knowing it can prove no worse, or more fatal than that I publicly denounce. It can do no more than kill; it can and does do *less*. Let us recall to life for a moment the members *of fifty thousand graves*, last year alone, where its numbering "wealth, worth, and [illegible]" with their sorrel chests, the work of Modern,

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Commercial and Financial Affairs [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] physicians to [illegible] "quackery" and [illegible] of [illegible] quackism.

By applying remedies in the form of [illegible] vapors to the parts affected, and *not into the stomach*, I [illegible] and confidently submit it to be the only rational and [illegible] method of treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat. My success, which I claim to be unparalleled, warrants the assertion. For the information of those who have condemned my system of inhalation, as used at the New-York Lung Institute, with that which has been used for hundreds of years, and is well known to the medical profession, by inhaling medicines from *hot water*, I take the liberty of saying that it is entirely *new* and *original*—no *hot water* is used.

The remedies are in the form of volatile, aluminal liquids, pleasant and agreeable, which are inhaled or breathed from a fine sponge, being at the usual temperature of the air, from a sponge placed in a glass globe, to which is attached an electric tube and mouthpiece. Physicians are cordially invited to witness my plan of treatment, and its success. Patients who desire to be treated by inhalation, can consult me daily at No. 6 Bond-street. Persons at a distance, who are unable to visit the City, by writing a full history of their case, can be treated by the same plan and remedies as here used.

"What is Consumption," will be the subject of my next communication.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1855.

[Communicated.]

Buffalo, Jan. 13, 1855.

J. C. Morris, Esq., No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York.

Dear Sir: You ask about Lillies' Safe, how they stood the fire, &c. We think we have had a pretty good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 27th of December last, and at that time had one of those Safes in our office and three in our warehouse. The safe in the office was filled with our books and papers. The Safe is uninjured, and everything it contained came out in perfect order. A new coat of paint is all it will want. The Safes in the warehouse have far exceeded our expectations—although the ornaments were melted off, being exposed to the hottest of the fire for several hours—the inside was in perfect order. We are now using this Safe in our new office. The other two, with the exceptions above named, and the loss of a coat of paint, are all right. We can cheerfully recommend them as being far superior to any other Safe we have ever seen for burglar and fire-proof qualities. There is no warping or twisting, and no necessity for a new Safe, as in the ordinary kinds, after having been once burned. Yours, truly, BUEL & MOORE.

An assortment always on hand. J. C. M.

[Advertisement.]

Interesting to Economists.—Messrs. Heard, Clapp & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will close their business before the 1st of February, 1855, previous to which they are determined to dispose of all their stock at some price. Those who desire a rich plaid dress, (all wool,) will find a splendid article at 3s. per yard, equal, if not superior, to any offered for 6s. Black (*gro de Rhin*) brocade, plaids and camelion silks, at 4s., 4s. 6d. to 5s. per yard; cost double the amount. Rich Indian crape and cashmere; brocha and wool-plaid shawls, an unsurpassed assortment; all of which must be sold or given away within the next six days. All goods not sold before the 1st of February will be sent to auction, or disposed of among the jobbers.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, by Rev. James Millett, Mortimer Ward to Mary J. Hallock, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, by Rev. E. W. Collier, Mr. Thomas Y. Outlitz, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Miss Rebecca Uekter, of this City.

At Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, by Rev. John E. Bowen, Elhanan H. Crocker, Esq., of Aberdeen, Miss. to Miss Minerva C., daughter of Col. William Coleman, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 25, Manuel Brown, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Mead, No. 123 Bowery.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 25, Mary E., daughter of John and Mina Kenny.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 189 8th-st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 25, Henrietta Black, in the 22d year of her age, daughter of the late Alexander MacGregor and Elizabeth Black.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 2 St. Mark's-place.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, Edwin B. Landon, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, N. Y., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, after a short illness, Fanny Gray, youngest daughter of Wm. S. and Louisa E. Haskell, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of Clove Road and Dean-st., on Saturday, the 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Hoboken, on Thursday Jan. 25, Ella, only child of Lucas A. and Caroline Van Boskerck, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 51 Washington-st.

At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at her residence, Erie-st., between South 3d and South 4th-sts., Mrs. Sarah Clark, aged 60 yrs. 6 months and 1 day.

Her relatives and friends and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, as above, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.

At Fort L. e, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 24, Mary Ann, second daughter of Charles S. and Abigail H. Watkins, aged 15 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 28th. Her remains will be taken across the river to the family vault in Trinity Church Cemetery, if the weather permits, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, Benjamin M. Thompson, aged 22 years, son of Robert Thompson, Jr.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, with those of Wells Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 76 6th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, after a long illness, Stephen Arents, son of the late Thomas Arents, of New-York City, aged 46 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 Hicks-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at No. 107 3d-st, in the 66th year of his age, Frederick H. Way, late of New-York City.

The friends, and those of his brother, Thomas P. Way, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Harlem on Wednesday, Jan 24, Mr. William Wilson, who departed this life aged 44 years and 10 months, from injuries received at the late fire of Mr. Havens, Fort Washington, in discharge of his duty.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and ex-members of Pioneer Hose Co. No. 43, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, on 3d-av. and 121st-st. The cars will leave City Hall for Harlem at 2½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 25

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	113½	
1,000	Ohio 6s, '70	106	
13,000	Indiana State 6s	85½	
5,000	Virginia 6s	96½	
6,000	do	96½	
3,000	do	96½	
3,000	do	96½	
12,000	do	96½	
10,000	do	b30	96½
10,000	do	b60	96½
13,000	Missouri 6s	s6	92
4,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71		78½
5,000	Pana. Bds., 1st is.		89½
3,000	do. 2d issue	b3	90
500	Ill C. R. R. Bds	c	72½
500	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.		87
1,000	Chi & R. I. R. R. Bs.		90
5,000	Indiana Bank Bds.		81
20	Merchants' Bank		120
110	Mechanics' Bank		110
72	Union Bank		110
5	St. State New-York		97
10	Hanover Bank		97
20	Metropolitan Bank		100
20	Continental Bank		97
50	Canton Co.	b3	22
200	do	s3	22
100	do	b30	22½
200	do	b30	22½
50	do	s3	23
50	Nicaragua Transit	b5	17½
100	do	s3	17½
2075	do	b5	16
150	do	c	16
100	do	s3	16
100	do	b30	15½
50	do	b30	15½
100	Penn. Coal Co.		105
30	do	s2	105
50	do	b30	105
10	Northern Ind. R. R.		84½
11	do	s	84½
30	do		85
200	Cumb. Coal Co.		c3 34
300	do		s30 34
300	do		s3 34
540	do		s3 34
100	do		b30 34
200	do		b30 34
300	do		b30 34
100	do		s3 34
200	do		s3 34
200	do		b10 34
500	Gold Hill Mine		s30
30	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		opg 88½
300	do		opg 89
264	do		b30 87
200	do		b60 89
200	Erie Railroad		47
500	do		s3 47
100	do		b60 47½
200	do		b30 47½
100	do		b10 47½
100	do		b3 47
100	do		c 46½
100	do		s3 46½
100	do		b30 47
100	do		s30 46½
100	do		s3 46½
100	do		b30 46½
100	do		s30 46½
100	do		s3 46½
200	Harlem Railroad		s3 32
200	do		b30 32½
200	do		b30 32½
100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		b60 98½
200	do		c 98½
200	Reading Railroad		s3 74
50	do		b5 73½
60	Michigan Central R. R.		77
5	Mich. Southern R. R.		99
5	do		97
10	Panama Railroad		284
25	Erie& Northeast R. R.		109
40	Chi & Rock Island R. R.		98
30	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.		86½

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks were made at auction, by A. H. Nicholay:

$5,000	Michigan Southern R. R. 7's, 1st. added	79½
10,000	Columbus, Piqua and Indiana R. R. 1st mortgage, interest added	73
8,000	Cleve. & Pittsburg R.R. loan, int. added	85½
1,000	Racine City (Wis.) 7's, int. added	61½
10	shares Erie Railroad	46¾
5	shares Harlem Railroad	32
25	shares Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn	97
4	shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	97½
100	shares Empire City Bank	9
50	shares American Exchange Co.	103½
4	shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.	68
25	shares North American Fire Insurance Co.	107½
20	shares Peoples' Fire Insurance Co.	111½
20	shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	111½
25	shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.	64½
100	shares Hamilton Co.	78
50	shares Hamilton & Co.'s Sugar Refinery, Cl.	75

Thursday, Jan. 25—P. M.

The foreign market advices by the steamer *Pacific*, received at an early hour this forenoon, are in favor of the Cotton trade, and against the further export, at present high prices, of Grain and Flour. The advance in Cotton at Liverpool is about ¼d. The improvement is more decided in the spirit of the market and the daily large sales. On Saturday, the 13th, when the steamer sailed, the transactions were 8,000 bales at hardening prices. Orleans middling quoted in some of the circulars at 5¼d. Flour is down 1s. a bbl., and Indian Corn 1s. the quarter. The English Wheat markets all show lower prices and a dull feeling. The rumored peace movements at Vienna had caused a diminished inquiry for Breadstuffs generally, while they had the contrary influence on Cotton and the Public Funds. Consols rose on the first announcement to 92¼, but subsequently fell off to 91¾. The Bank, to January 6, reports a falling off of $835,000 in Specie, and it was expected that the report to the 13th would show a much larger loss. About $5,000,000 in gold went to Paris and the Continent during the week. The receipts of Gold and Silver from all quarters were about $3,750,000. Discounts were active, but no particular stringency felt in the Money Market. The subscriptions to the French loan in England were very large, and the aggregate subscription reported to the Government in Paris amounted to $178,000,000, or an excess of seventy-eight millions dollars. The news from Vienna had sent up the French Funds 2 or 3 ₰ cent. Several failures are reported in London in the Shawl and Iron trade. The private bankers' letters by this opportunity say less about American Stocks than by the previous packet. So far as reported, the business was satisfactory. The letters speaks less confidently of peace, owing to the general distrust in Russian sincerity, than some of the London newspapers and their correspondents on the Continent do. The influence of the rumors upon business interests, however, is acknowledged.

The weekly California mail and treasure steamer, *via* Panama, also arrived this forenoon, with $1,262,000 Gold dust on freight, which we understand is increased at the Assay Office by other small sums in private hands, to $1,350,000. The mining and market accounts are generally encouraging, and the continued practical evidences of the yield of the mines are calculated to impart further confidence to our Money market, and to allay the anticipation of great mischief from the resumption of Specie shipments to Europe. The consignament of Gold from Page, Bacon & Co., went to Mr. Hoadley, their special agent at the Bank of America, by whom the drafts against it were regularly paid. Their letters and shipping documents to the address of Duncan, Sherman & Co., were delivered to that house, and immediately and voluntarily handed over to Mr. Hoadley, unopened.

The Stock market evinced considerable activity throughout the day; prices generally higher, compared with the sales of Wednesday; the most decided advance being in the light and speculative shares of the Nicaragua Transit and Cumberland Coal Companies. The transactions in both these were numerous. The Road shares were all firm in the forenoon, but fell off a fraction in Reading and Erie at the Second Board. The business in Railroad and State Bonds amounted to $140,000 at steady rates. Among the sales were $10,000 United States 6's of 1867, at 116¾, which is a fraction better than the Government offer of 116 and interest from 1st January. The market closed steady.

There was nothing done worth reporting in Foreign Exchange after the sailing of the *Baltic*. There will be a Bremen packet on Saturday, and a fair amount of bills will be made up by this opportunity, together with some Specie in foreign coin and California bars. Money is readily had, on good collaterals, at call, 6@7 ₰ cent.; short prime paper, 7@8; longer dates, outside of Bank, 9@12 ₰ cent. The ease in the Bank movement is now more apparent every day, and a further addition to the Specie reserve, on the next statement, is confidently looked for. The neighboring markets of Boston and Philadelphia are also growing easier in discounts and stronger in specie.

The following are the receipts and disbursement at the Assistant Treasurer's office, this day: Received, $69,354 24; paid, $63,300 94; balance, $2,543,627 93.

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. Draper is advertised for to-morrow at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

Cotton Market—With an improved feeling and increased demand, consequent on the hopes entertained of peace, the Cotton market has rallied 1-16d. to ⅛d. ₰ lb., closing firmly. At Manchester the change in feeling led on Tuesday last to greater firmness, but to no great increase in the extent of business done. The Money market continues unchanged, but the state of the Exchanges causes a large export of Gold, and the stock of Bullion in the Bank of England is diminishing. It is much to be desired that the present negotiations may lead to a durable peace, and on both sides there appears at this time a disposition to make concessions, which raises hopes that such may be attained. Consols close 91¾; two days ago they reached 92¼. The sales for the week are 64,270 bales, of which 10,950 are on speculation and for export, leaving 53,320 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. Market steady.

We quote: Fair Orleans, 5¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 5¼d.; Fair Uplands, 5¼d.; Orleans Middling, 5 1-16d.; Mobile Middling, 4 15-16d.; Upland Middling, 4¾d.

Corn Market—The Corn market has been depressed, owing to the anticipations entertained of peace, but closes more firmly. We quote the decline on the week as 1s. ₰ bbl. decline on Flour, 3d. ₰ 70 lb. on Wheat, and 1s. ₰ quarter on Indian Corn.

Western Canal superfine Flour, ₰ bbl. 42s. 0d.@43s. 0d.
Baltimore and Philadelphia do., do. 43s. 0d.@44s. 6d.
Ohio do., do. 42s. 0d.@45s. 0d.
Sour do., do. 36s. 0d.@39s. 0d.
White United States Wheat, per 70 lbs. 11s. 0d.@12s. 6d.
Red and Mixed do., do. 11s. 0d.@12s. 0d.
Yellow and Mixed In. Corn, ₰ 480 lbs. 42s. 0d.@43s. 0d.
White do., do. 42s. 0d.@45s. 0d.

Ashes—There is very little doing, and prices are without change. Rosin—400 bbls. sold at 5s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for common American; the better qualities are very dull. Spirits of Turpentine are lower, and some sales have been made at 39s. ₰ cwt. Tallow—There is very little doing, and prices are nominal, owing to the reported pacific aspect of affairs. Lard—The sales have been to the extent of 200 tons at 81s. to 82s. ₰ cwt. Oils—About 800 tons Palm Oil sold at £43 to £44 10s. ₰ ton. Seal Oil is without change. Rape Oil brings 55s. ₰ cwt. Rice—The market is rather quiet, and only 65 tierces Carolina sold at 22s. to 22s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Dyewoods—Are in better demand. The sales have been 200 tons St. Domingo Logwood at £8 10s. to £5 12s. 6d. ₰ ton, 100 tons Rio Hacha Fustic £8 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. ₰ ton, and 20 tons St. Domingo at £6 12s. 6d., and 10 tons Sapanwood at £10 15s. ₰ ton.

A. DENNISTOWN & CO.

London Markets.

London, Friday, Jan. 19, 1855—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been without animation during the week. Breadstuffs lower. Money is active. Consols leave off 91¼ for money, and 91@91¼ for the account. Dollars 4s. 6½d. Sovereigns 76s. 2d. American Eagles 73s. 2d.

Cochineal—600 bags at auction all sold; Mexican about 1d. lower—Silver 3s. 3d.@3s. 5d., Black 3s. 10d.; Honduras full rates—Silver 3s. 3d.@3s. 10d., Black 4s.@4s. 5d.

Canton is steadily demand at last week's quotations.

Cocoa—Steady; 295 bags Trinidad at auction to-day were all withdrawn at high prices.

Coffee—The demand is steadily and the quantity of Plantation Ceylon at auction during the week, consisting about 1,600 casks and bags, has been sold, the most of the remainder at full prices. Native Ceylon is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Mocha is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 60s. to 61s. Jamaica is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Costa Rica is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Cuba is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Java is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Brazil is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Porto Rico is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Haiti is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Mexico is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Peru is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Ecuador is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Guatemala is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Nicaragua is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Panama is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Venezuela is in good demand, and 1,000 bags have been sold at 57s. to 58s. Colombia

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1049. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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New-York Daily Times.

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By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Private Bill Day in the Senate.

Bailey Terminating the Reciprocity Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

THE U. S. BRIG BAINBRIDGE

Returns Home Without Orders.

THE ADMINISTRATION INDIGNANT.

The Frontier Service and Pacific Railroad Bills.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

The return home without orders of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, from her cruising station on the coast of Brazil, has excited great indignation in the Administration; and her Commander, Lieutenant CHAS. G. HUNTER, (better known as *Alcoholic* HUNTER,) will certainly be court-martialed—if, indeed, his name is not stricken peremptorily from the rolls of the Navy. It is understood that HUNTER's return is in consequence of the refusal of the Commodore on the Brazil station to order the *Bainbridge* to Paraguay, to the aid of our Consul HOPKINS and brother, in their troubles with the authorities of that country. The Lieutenant took the responsibility, when his own views of what was right and proper were not suranded by his superior officer, to end his cruise and come home and make his appeal direct to the head of the Department. Such conduct, of course, is subversive of all discipline; and unless new facts, very much changing the present aspect of the case, shall be brought out, Secretary DOBBIN will certainly be justified and sustained in subjecting the insubordinate officer to the severest punishment. Mind, HUNTER, doubtless, fully considered all this before he took the extraordinary step of returning home; and, therefore, is prepared to receive with becoming resignation whatever of punishment may be in store for him.

The bill to raise three thousand volunteers for frontier service against the Indians will fail; as also will the pending proposition for an increase of the army. Instead of these measures, it is now quite probable that two permanent new regiments of Infantry will be authorized, together with a regiment of rangers, a thousand strong—one half of them to serve in Texas and New-Mexico, and the other half to serve on the plains, and open and protect a good emigrant road to California. This proposition is now maturing, and will probably be made on Saturday.

All sorts of combinations are making for and against the Pacific Railroad. A fortnight ago a plan was suggested by which the Railroad bill could easily have been passed. As I have repeatedly intimated heretofore, there were a number of good friends of a Pacific Railroad, who were so much incensed by Mr. McDOUGAL's postponement of the Railroad bill last session, to enable the friends of the Nebraska bill to take up and pass the latter measure, that they were determined never to vote for the Pacific Railroad, so long as the leadership was in his hands. Of this Mr. McDOUGAL was well aware. He was told a year ago that if he interfered unfairly in the Nebraska fight, his Railroad bill would be slaughtered; but he braved the indignation of the Northern men upon whose votes he needed to rely in order to pass the bill.

So, a fortnight ago, he was told by men whose opinions are, at least, worthy of attention, that the measure would be defeated in his hands, and earnest practical friends of the bill, who want the *road*, and are not particular *how* they get it, or through whose agency, proposed a plan by which this determined opposition could be appeased. The plan involved the retirement of Mr. McDOUGAL from the leadership, and the proposal of the Senate Three Rivers bill in the House as a substitute, by a prominent Northern Anti-Nebraska man. That was the price asked for the support of a very few men—but enough, on counts shown, to have saved the bills,—the great mass of the Anti-Nebraska men, feeling that they were bound to support the railroad measure, notwithstanding its unfortunate leadership.

Mr. McDOUGAL appears to have relied on his own strength, and the expected aid of Southern men, to whom he addressed energetic and urgent personal appeals. He failed to accept the plan which would carry the *bill*, while it would not redound to his individual credit, for he has set his political fortunes upon the turn of this die. He has been signally defeated as a consequence. All his appeals to the strict constructionists of the South were not sufficient to secure votes enough to carry him through. It is only surprising that he should ever have been deceived into expecting the needed aid from that quarter. He struggled manfully against the difficulties which beset his path, but all to no purpose. The Davis amendment was adopted despite his opposition, and then, when as a *dernier resort*, he charged into the arena again, and assumed to be the champion of the Davis scheme, the vote that passed it once reconsidered it, and then defeated it again in the Select Committee, which it can be kept until doomsday by much less effort than it took to get it there. These are plain facts. The result is apparent. Self-reliance is generally a valuable quality in a legislator,—but not so, if indulged at the expense of legislative tact, prudence, and practical skill.

The effort now will be made to pass a Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate, and then get it put upon its passage in the House; but so far gets there. The Senate will not agree to the three road proposition, I now think,—that is more likely to pass a bill for a single road. Now that the defeat of Mr. McDOUGAL has been accomplished, it is to be hoped that a more favorable feeling towards this great measure will exist in the House when the subject is again taken up.

The Democratic Senators held still another caucus this morning on the subject of Know-Nothingism, but were still unable to agree upon any plan of operation against their secret foe. The resolutions on the subject offered in the Senate to-day, by Mr. WELLER, are understood to be the same which he advocated in the caucus.

Hon. M. S. LATHAM, of California, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Baltimore next Wednesday evening, at a grand Masonic festival. His subject will be the adaptation of Masonry to the spread of Republicanism.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

The President *pro tem.* stated this was private-bill day, and that the unanimous consent of the Senate would be required for the transaction of any other business.

Mr. HUNTER asked unanimous consent for the purpose of taking up the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. PETIT said he would give his unanimous consent if Mr. HUNTER would allow him to have one little bill passed.

Mr. HUNTER said the consent must be unconditional or not at all.

Mr. PETIT—Then I cannot consent.

The bill for the relief of Captain PHILIP F. VOORHIES, of the United States Navy, was then postponed until Friday next, on motion of Mr. MALLORY.

The bill settling the claims of the legal heirs of RICHARD W. MEADE, deceased, was also postponed until Friday next, on the motion of Mr. STUART.

The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig *General Armstrong*, was taken up.

Mr. WELLER offered a substitute authorizing the Secretary of State to adjust the claims of Capt. SAML. C. REID, the owners, officers, and crew of the *Armstrong*, and pay what is due, not exceeding one hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred dollars, being the sum demanded of the Portuguese Government. Amendment agreed to.

Messrs. CLAYTON and WELLER then advocated the payment of the claimants of the *Armstrong*.

The debate was continued by Messrs. BROWN, BAYARD, CASS and HOUSTON for, and Messrs. FESSENDEN and DAWSON against the bill as amended, when it passed by a vote of 23 against 17—Mr. BENJAMIN voting in its favor in order to move a reconsideration.

The merits of the case were submitted in 1851, to Prince NAPOLEON, as arbitrator between the American and Portuguese Governments, the former having made a demand against the latter, for remuneration for the loss of the brig *General Armstrong* in Fayal, by an attack of the British fleet.

NAPOLEON decided that Portugal was not liable, and the case came before Congress for settlement.

Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to give the requisite notice for terminating the Reciprocity Treaty of Commerce and navigation in cases where the terms stipulated for their continuance have expired, with such Powers and States as in his opinion manifest illiberality in their commercial intercourse with the United States.

Mr. HAVEN said this ought to pass to get rid of some enormous impositions on our commerce.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. BOYCE moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. FULLER said the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce a year ago, and was in accordance with the views of the State Department. Its object is to enable notice to be given to the Danish Government, with which there is now a treaty in operation, imposing onerous Sound dues on our commerce going into the Baltic and Elsinore. Under the language of the existing treaty, it is considered the President is not authorized to take the initiative without the authority of Congress.

Mr. BAYLY hoped Mr. BOYCE's motion would prevail; he wanted the resolution sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They had already the subject before them. It was one not so free from doubt as a casual observer might suppose. The House refused to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Mr. LANE of Oregon, made a long personal explanation, saying he would never consent to make treaties with some of the tribes of Oregon, until the murderers among them of innocent white victims shall be brought to the punishment deserved for their shocking crimes.

The bill for the relief of SAMUEL A. BELDEN & Co., refunding the duties on goods confiscated in Mexico while that country was in our military possession, was rejected by a vote of 82 against 88.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

The House went into Committee on the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. BAYLY's substitute, being the Senate bill as amended, was considered.

Mr. LETCHER moved to strike out the words, "and interest thereon," from the following proviso:

In all cases of transfer or assignment, except gifts or donations, no assignee shall be entitled to receive an amount beyond the consideration paid and interest thereon.

He said as the clause stood, it would result to the benefit of speculators, who have gone into the market to drive hard bargains. Men who get their living by grinding the faces of the poor, while the original holders will not reap the benefit of the interest.

Mr. BAYLY replied, that this provision was put into the bill by that class who are fighting the assignees. He would not agree to the principle that an assignee who has paid his money shall be raised on the face of his bond, and then deprived of the advantage of interest.

Mr. LETCHER's amendment was rejected by a vote of 77 against 80.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., moved to strike out the entire proviso. He said he would proceed with his explanation when the gentleman from South Carolina should cease his conversation.

Mr. ORR—(Spiritedly in response)—The gentleman is as much in the habit of interrupting as anybody.

Mr. SMITH—All I ask is, that you do not talk under me.

Mr. ORR—You ought to adopt the same course for the government of your own conduct.

The Chairman demanded order.

Mr. SMITH—I don't understand why the gentleman should get into such a pet.

Mr. SMITH's reason for moving to strike out the proviso was, it undertook to interfere with the legal rights of purchasers, which they had no right to do. It was gratuitous in his colleague (Mr. LETCHER) to say that the assignees ground the face of the poor. It may be they saved immediate creditors from absolute want by buying their claims.

Mr. CRAIGE always thought the gentleman legislated for the many, and not for the few. Now, so far from this, he now would benefit the class who ought not to be legislated for in this or any other Government. He did not know the fact personally, but he learned that many of those claims had been hawked about, and ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth bought for three, five, or ten dollars.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, asked—Do you know a single case of the kind? Is it right to refer to that common rumor?

Mr. WALSH—Will the gentleman give way?

Mr. CRAIGE—Cheerfully, as I obtained the information from the gentleman.

Mr. WALSH—I know ANDREW FISHER sold his claim to a Wall-street Broker for three per cent.

Mr. CRAIGE, resumed, saying land-sharks have resorted to all sorts of means to have this bill passed. Not for the benefit of the descendants of those who suffered by French Spoliation, but for themselves who live by speculation on the misfortune of others, therefore the proviso should not be stricken out.

Mr. LETCHER—My colleague (Mr. SMITH) regretted I undertook to speak of this as a matter of speculation. The original claimants slumber in their graves. Where are the widows and orphans? Are there any here asking for this money? [Numerous responses, "Yes."] I ask, why do you provide interest to men who obtained them out of the amount?

Mr. BLISS thought it was wrong to assume that speculators are passing this bill. The house had no right to discriminate as to the holders of claims.

Mr. SMITH's amendment was rejected.

Several other amendments were offered and voted down.

Mr. WRIGHT of Miss., made an onslaught on the claims of agents, hoping they would not receive and dime under the bill.

Mr. MCMULLEN, though opposed to the bill, defended the claims of agents. There might be a few unworthy ones, but from personal knowledge he knew some to be as honorable as any gentleman on this floor.

Without concluding the subject, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

Senator DIXON is confined to his room with a bad cold. He is not seriously ill, but is too indisposed to attend to business in the Senate.

Hon. Mr. LATHAM, of California, will address the Masonic institutions of Maryland, at Baltimore, on the 31st inst.

The *Star* says that private advices received from Havana to the 21st inst., represent the Cubans as being highly excited and joining the revolutionary cause, because the Cortes refuse to sell the island to the United States, and that a serious outbreak was expected.

Advices from California say that Major HAMMOND, to whom Dr. GWIN entrusted the management of his reëlection to the Senate, turns up as a candidate for the position himself.

A man calling himself A. C. BREWSTER has recently been attempting to issue policies of fire insurance here in the name of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Boston, and had appointed agents, &c. Letters from Boston state that there is no such company in existence there, and the President of the Merchants' Insurance Company writes that their company has no such agent. BREWSTER had policies printed here, and in the assignment is printed the name of the "American Insurance Company," while the policy bears the name of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, and has the signatures of its Secretary and President, both in the same handwriting. It is supposed that BREWSTER has an accomplice. He has now gone to the South or West.

It has been snowing slightly here all night, and the snow is now about two inches deep, and the weather has no indication of clearing up.

Col. KINNEY leaves in ten days for New-Orleans, on his way to Mosquito. Large numbers are flocking to join the Expedition, and more confidence is generally felt in the enterprise.

Senator Douglas and the Next Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

The Washington *Sentinel* of this morning says: "From an intimate acquaintance and political association with Judge DOUGLAS, we feel justified in stating that he neither desires nor would receive the nomination for the next Presidential term."

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

No. 48.—Thomas LAW's Executors *et al.*, appellants, *vs.* Joseph E. Law. Argument continued by Mr. COXE for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. BRENT for the appellants.

No. 107.—WM. JONES, *et al.*, plaintiffs in error *vs.* WM. S. JOHNSTON. Motion to dismiss the writ of error argued by Hon. S. P. CHASE in support thereof.

No. 49.—WM. A. Booth, appellant *vs.* Ferdinand Clark. Argument commenced by Mr. BRADLEY for the appellant.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

Mr. BISHOP presented a remonstrance against the law restraining Banks of Discount from acting as Savings Banks.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition of the Mutual and Merchants' Insurance Companies, of New-York, for amendments to their charter.

Bills were introduced, by Mr. HUTCHINGS, to prevent Banks discounting on surplus funds. Also, to authorize the city of Brooklyn to purchase the Marine Hospital grounds from the United States. Also, to regulate the issuing of Stock Certificates.

Mr. FIELD introduced a bill prohibiting the receipt by a person of a Bank bill of this State at a less rate than one-quarter per cent.

The bill relative to Stock Issues provides the stock must be issued for cash actually paid in, not otherwise; the stock to be registered by the County Clerk.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

Bills were reported by Mr. VAN ALLEN, appropriating money to complete the Idiotic Asylum. By Mr. S. B. COLE, for payment to academies to educate common school teachers. By Mr. DAVISON, favorably on the bill to repeal the act prohibiting the circulation of foreign notes under five dollars.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported by Mr. KINDY, to apply the act for the dissolution of Manufacturing Companies to Woolen Mills.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed appropriating the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund, &c.

To amend the Charter of the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

Bills were noticed by Mr. JIMMERSON relative to Hamilton-square, New-York.

By Mr. EDWARDS, reducing all moneyed transactions to the Federal currency.

By Mr. DAVIDSON, for the incorporation of Companies for the Navigation of the Lakes and Rivers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced by Mr. BLATCHFORD to establish Courts of Conciliation in the several Counties of the State; also to explain and amend the law relative to passenger vessels arriving at New-York.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Temperance bill was again taken up, and the second section being still before the Committee numerous amendments were proposed, all of which were voted down.

During the debate Mr. O'KEEFE, of New-York, made a violent attack upon the leaders of the Temperance movement, mimicking in voice and manner, two of them, Mr. STEBBINS, of Monroe, and Mr. LEIGH, of New-York.

Mr. LEIGH replied, and the debate took a lively turn.

After a lengthy discussion Mr. COLEMAN, of New-York, moved to strike out the entire section, and addressed the House in support of his motion in a very dignified speech. In the course of his remarks he read a letter from Mayor WOOD, in which that gentleman states his belief in the efficacy of the present laws for preventing intemperance, if strictly enforced, and says that the number of places kept open on the Sabbath for the sale of liquors in New-York has been reduced by him from 2,200, at the commencement of his administration, to "twenty-six" last Sunday.

Mr. LEIGH thought the closing of these houses was intended for effect upon the Legislature.

The House adjourned without coming to a vote on Mr. COLEMAN's motion. So no progress was made.

Meeting of the Democratic Hard-Shell Committee—Resolutions, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

The Democratic Hard-Shell Committee held a meeting in Congress Hall last night, and the following gentlemen were present: Augustus Schell, James S. Libby, Thomas J. Batt, from the First District; Greenvear S. Adams, Elijah Ward, from the Second District; John S. Nafew, Lyman Tremlin, James R. Fonda, from the Third District; Joseph M. Lyon, Thomas B. Mitchell, Dr. Cook, from the Fourth District; George Clark, from the Fifth District; Horatio G. Warner, E. Darwin Smith, Abram Vernam, from the Seventh District, and C. C. Butt, who was admitted as a substitute.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the result of the recent election in this State, influenced, as it was, by new and extraneous issue, having no legitimate bearing upon the position and principles of the National Democracy, it has no cause of discouragement—for while these new elements necessarily diminished the vote of our excellent State ticket, the 100,000 given to our candidates for Congress, despite all the embarrassments of that campaign, furnishes gratifying evidence that the National Democratic sentiment and organization of New-York are by no means impaired. The only fact clearly established in the recent election in this State, is that the National Administration has entirely forfeited the confidence of all parties; that as National Democrats we feel confident that our real strength is undiminished, and that when the proper time and occasion arrives our principles and organization will be fully maintained.

Resolved, That in view of the emphatic manner in which those who have sought to crush out their principles and their party in this State and at Washington, have been themselves rebuked and defeated, the National Democracy of New-York will continue firmly to maintain their principles and position. The rubbish having been cleaned away the old guard is prepared for the future as in the past to do ample justice to itself, its principles, its enemies and its friends, and with this end, fully, fearlessly, and fearlessly maintain its organization, relying on its ultimate triumphs.

Resolved, That we with pleasure avail ourselves of this opportunity to reiterate our unbounded confidence in the political integrity of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, and refer with unfeigned satisfaction to his unvarying consistency, and recognising in him a true and faithful patriot, of whom the Democracy of the Empire State may indeed be proud.

Resolutions of sympathy and regret for the death of RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, a member of the Committee, were offered by Senator BARR and adopted.

Anti-Know-Nothing Convention.

GENESEO, Friday, Jan. 26.

A large and enthusiastic Anti-Know-Nothing Convention was held here to-day, at which all the towns in Livingston County were represented. The "Hindoo" organization was denounced, and the nomination of Judge LOOMIS endorsed. Men of all parties joined in the meeting.

The Canal Riot.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 26.

The Sheriff called out the military to-day, and with a large police force proceeded to the scene of riot and arrested about forty of the ringleaders in the disturbance and brought them to this city.

A severe snow-storm has been raging here all day and still continues. The snow is about a foot deep, and the cars are all behind time.

Dates from Rio de Janeiro.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 26.

The brig *Fairy* arrived at this port to-day, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 12th of December.

She left in port the United States vessels which have before been reported.

Outside of Rio the *Fairy* was boarded by the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, from Boston, bound in, with all on board well, and she brings letter bags from her and other vessels of war.

The F. sailed in company with the *Indicator* for New-York, and experienced a hurricane off Cape Hatteras, but escaped without damage.

Marine Disasters, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

There was a tremendous thick snow storm in the Bay this afternoon.

The ship *Richmond*, hence for New-Orleans, is reported in a dangerous situation on the shoals near Hospital Island, and the steamer *R. B. Forbes* has gone to her assistance.

The British brig *Bloomer*, of Halifax, is reported by telegraph as being ashore at Ram's Head, where she will probably go to pieces. All hands on board of her were saved.

Safety of the Ship John Marshall.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

We learn, from Valparaiso, that the ship *John Marshall*—supposed to have been lost—arrived at that port on the 14th of December, after a passage of 213 days from Baltimore.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

The upper portion of the building No. 305 Washington-street in this city, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. C. C. HOLBROOK, a large dealer in embroideries and laces, who occupied the lower stories, had his stock considerably damaged by water. The loss, however, is fully covered by insurance.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

OWEGO, Friday, Jan. 26.

A man named REDFIELD, a resident of Tunkhannock, Pa., was killed last night near Painted Post station on the Erie Railroad by jumping off the Express train while it was running at full speed.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 26.

Hon. Mr. MORIN, Commissioner of the Crown Lands, has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Court of the Queen's Bench, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice PANET. This appointment will necessitate some change in the Cabinet.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 26.

We have no mail this morning from points south of Washington.

Weather Dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 26.

The weather here is very variable,—a regular mixture of snow, hail, rain and sunshine.

EASTON, Pa., Friday, Jan. 26.

Snow, to a depth of five inches, fell here last night, and still continues, drifting so badly that it is feared the trains will be detained.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 26.

A heavy snow storm has prevailed here all night, but there are now signs of clearing up.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

Three inches of snow fell here to-day, and was followed by a heavy rain storm this evening. The weather reports from the various local cities east, west and north, show mild weather, with indications of snow.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

A severe snow-storm from the northwest prevails, with a high wind. Depth of snow at present about four inches.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 26.

Constant snow during the day, and still continues. Now about 15 inches in depth.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Jan. 26.

We have had it constantly snowing here all day—now some fifteen inches deep.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 26.

Snow commenced falling here last night and still continues. The tow-boat *Schuyler* arrived here to-day from Sodus. Navigation is uninterrupted.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 26.

The weather here is very cold. River navigation has been suspended between here and Pittsburg, in consequence of the ice.

THE CAPITAL OF IOWA.—A communication to W. E. MORE, Esq., late President of the Iowa Museum and Lyceum of Natural History, states that the question of the location of the capital of Iowa has been decided in favor of Fort des Moines.

☞ The Order of United Americans proposes to celebrate WASHINGTON's Birthday by public ceremonies at the Academy of Music.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SCOTTISH FESTIVALS.

Birthday of Burns—Celebrations at Brooklyn and Staten Island.

On Thursday evening the 96th Anniversary of BURNS' natal day, was celebrated by the New-York Club named after the bard, at Honey's Union Hotel, Brooklyn, in a style well befitting the occasion. The room was draped with the American and British flags and the banner of the St. Andrew's Society. At 7½ o'clock a company of about fifty sat down to a sumptuous repast, provided by that experienced caterer and connoisseur, Mr. B. HONEY, (who was chief steward of the *Arctic* prior to her last ill-fated voyage.) The substantial realities of "creature comforts" were well combined, with the choicest delicacies that our own and the English market could supply, from the Highland hare and Tweed salmon, (and such a one) to the solid 60 pound round of beef. At the opportune moment, and with due ceremony the HAGGIS, "grace chieftain of the pudding race," was introduced. This was the signal for the release of many a cork close confined, and the generous grape added fresh hilarity to spirits moulded after BURNS' own heart—determined to be happy and "enjoy the hour." After the removal of the cloth and in the interval of the several toasts, the enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by the exquisite singing of V. CLIBERNON, Esq., Messrs. MONTEITH CLIBERNON, Jr., HUMPHREYS, WEBSLER and YOUNG. The vocal powers of Mr. CLIBERNON, Sen., are of a superior order. The touching sentiment and melting melody of the Scottish ditties, particularly BURNS', can well account for the deep and lasting impression they make on the youthful mind, and the reverence in which the author of "Bonnie Jean" and "Highland Mary" is held. Conviviality, good fellowship and a careful eschewing of all that could in the most remote degree mar the pleasure of the occasion, were the order of the evening. At a seasonable hour the company separated, with the full conviction that such pleasing reunions are well calculated to promote and extend a friendly understanding between men, and cement that friendship which may have been already formed.

As the Club at the present time is partly disorganized, owing to the death of some of its officers, immediate measures are about being taken to establish it on a sure and firm basis—for which purpose a meeting will be held at the Union Hotel on Tuesday next.

CELEBRATION ON STATEN ISLAND.

A number of the sons of "Scotia" met on the same evening in FLEMING's Caledonian Hotel, at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The dining-room was tastefully decorated. The cloth having been removed, appropriate toasts were offered and fittingly responded to by the Chairman of the evening, GEORGE SCOTT, Esq., by Messrs. COLPHAN, JOHN MOUSLEY, WM. ROBINSON, DAVID FLEMING, MOIRA MCLEAN, WM. MELLIS, and others, and Messrs WM. H. HARRISON and ROBINSON, sang, with good effect, several of BURNS' songs. Miss ELISABETH FLEMING, daughter of the host, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by her performances of Scottish national airs.

Attempt to Bail the Ocean Bank Defaulter—Arrest of Broadway Gamblers.

Since the adjournment of the Grand Jury, a few days ago, Judge STUART has received numerous applications to admit various parties to bail, who were indicted by that body for different offences. Among those applicants were several sporting men, who keep gambling houses in Broadway in open defiance of the law. Prior to the discovery of the gamblers, WM. B. MCGUCKIN, the defaulting Teller of the Ocean Bank, was arraigned, and his counsel desired to furnish the security of $25,000 for defendant's appearance at the Court of General Sessions next month. This amount of bail having been fixed by ex-Judge BEEBE, there was no objection to the liberation of the prisoner, provided proper sureties were brought before the Court. Two men were offered as bondsmen; but Judge STUART became satisfied that they were incompetent. The prisoner was remanded.

Officer SPICER arrested PAT HEARN, who keeps an establishment in Broadway, (Eighth Ward,) upon a bench warrant, to answer an indictment for violating the law, in conducting gambling by "Faro" and other games. He was taken before Judge STUART, and held to bail to appear for trial. WM. C. BURDICK, a dealer in champagne, became security for HEARN.

Another man was arrested by officer SPICER, for keeping a gambling house in the Fourteenth Ward. He called himself ALFRED HALL, and gave bonds in the sum of $500 to answer for trial. It is supposed that the Grand Jury were in error in presenting the name in this case.

New-York City Literary Union.

The last meeting of the Second Quarterly Session of the New-York City Literary Union was held in Clinton Hall last evening. The discussion on the question—"Has the Drama, as now presented, a Moral and Educational Tendency?"—was also brought to a close. The discussion of this question has been quite interesting, and has called out all the speaking talent of the organization. Both the affirmative and the negative were ably supported. The President of the Union, D. LEFFINWELL, to whom the power was given, decided that the affirmative was supported more ably than the negative.

Forgery of Tobacco Labels—Arrest of a Manufacturer and Peddler.

Yesterday morning a manufacturer of tobacco in Broadway, named HENRY T. MACKENS, and a tobacco peddler, named ERNEST WALTERS, were arrested by Officer WEBB for forging labels in the names of Messrs. C. W. & S. LILIENTHAL, and Mrs. G. B. MILLER & Co. The complainants allege that MACKENS has long been in the habit of selling his tobacco in wrappers, with the names of their firms so neatly printed upon them as to be nearly a *fac simile* of the genuine labels. Mr. LILIENTHAL appeared before the Magistrate and made an affidavit. The accused were committed.

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large audience assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle to hear a lecture delivered by FREDERICK DOUGLASS on the "present aspect of the Anti-Slavery question." The lecture was listened to with marked interest and attention, and frequent bursts of applause evidenced the satisfaction of his auditors.

The Sardinian Criminals—Letter from Mayor Wood.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

C. Fabricotti, Vice-Consul of Sardinia:

SIR: On the 19th December, 1854, the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, commanded by the Chevalier MARTICA, sailed from Genoa for this port, having on board over sixty persons, intended to be landed on arrival, who are represented by competent authority, through our Department of State at Washington, to have been objectionable or dangerous citizens, some of whom had been in prison in Turin and elsewhere. There is no doubt that the emigrants alluded to are intended to be cast upon our shores, as others have been under similar circumstances, to find their way into our prisons or almshouses, to become a burden or pest here, for the hospitable but much abused land. It is my duty as the Chief Magistrate of this City to inform you, the representative of the Sardinian Government here, that if the representations in this case are true, these outcasts from your country shall not be permitted a landing at this port; and it is the object of this letter to inform you, as you will probably have immediate communication with the commander of the frigate, that I propose to institute a *rigid inquiry* on board of the vessel as to the past life an

The Commissioners of Emigration, to whom [illegible] pending before the Legislature, have [illegible] pers and convicts, have presented [illegible] report:

That such bill has been [illegible] the important subject thereof [illegible]

Your committee cannot too strongly [illegible] domination of the unfair course pursued [illegible] thorities and large land-holders, in Great [illegible] Ireland, and on the continent, in [illegible] establishments, or offering a premium [illegible] shipping their paupers or convicts to this country, [illegible] been a source of annoyance and expense to [illegible] sion, for the Commissioners have long [illegible] which would put an end to such a [illegible] country, and compel them upon their own [illegible]

That [illegible] have been vigilant, [illegible] pass to complete the [illegible] bill, and in addition to [illegible] penalties that can [illegible] practice, will [illegible] matter, will [illegible]

The principle [illegible] great [illegible] objections to it [illegible] It exists only in those Governments under which [illegible] liberty of the subject is invaded or restricted; [illegible] material portion of the intricate machinery [illegible] the establishment and perpetuation of [illegible] Such a system, so abhorrent to the spirit of [illegible] tions of this country, should not [illegible] them except in an extreme case, and [illegible] effective remedy for the existing evil can be devised.

The Commissioners, in a recent report, have expressed the opinion that moral, healthy and [illegible] emigration should not be discouraged nor [illegible] that opinion the following reasons:

Emigration [illegible] portion of our [illegible] on all the aspects of this [illegible] of the emigrants here, our [illegible] employed in the [illegible] boarding-house keepers [illegible] accommodations; others [illegible] various occupations as [illegible] take their departure from the City, our [illegible] railroads and canals are profitably employed in their transportation. In addition to this, [illegible] above here, for the past three years, as in [illegible] the best German emigrating [illegible] annually, an average of [illegible] amount of property, in gold and [illegible] authorized to issue drafts [illegible] trict. The amount of money [illegible] which would [illegible] and the [illegible] bills and for loans, and [illegible] [illegible]

The bill in question, however, [illegible] world, at least, [illegible] [illegible] step in altogether.

[illegible] in the majority of [illegible] ports for themselves the [illegible] departure for the United States. [illegible] not, in the main, against the [illegible] should be given. If proof is [illegible] evidence satisfactory to the [illegible] whenever there may be [illegible] [illegible] able to perpetrate [illegible] departure upon the [illegible]

In our opinion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Trial by Jury.—Lecture, by Hon. John P. Hale.

On Thursday evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, Hon. John P. Hale delivered the second of the Course of Lectures before the New-England Mercantile Union Association. There was a good attendance. The subject announced for the evening was "Trial by Jury."

The honorable lecturer began with a rapid, comprehensive and most interesting review of the institution of Trial by Jury, from its existence first among the earlier Anglo-Saxons, down to the present. The gradual development of the institution as civilization advanced, and as a recognition of the constituent elements of human liberty became more and more evident among the masses, was graphically drawn. Numerous instances were cited showing the primal duties of Jurors—the restrictions thrown about them, and the removal of those restrictions, one by one, till their duties became individualized and unequivocal. Juries, he stated, formerly comprised one hundred each. The number was reduced finally to twelve, who gave their verdict on cases from opinions formed on their private judgment without any witnesses being called. They were chosen from among the most intelligent and influential. The obstinacy Judges often showed in trials, and the corresponding difficulties Juries had to labor under, were illustrated in the instance of Lord JOHN LILBURNE, arraigned for treason in publishing a libel. As often as the Jury brought in their verdict of guilty, they were again charged by the Judge and sent back with instructions as to the verdict they should render. At length, showing no indications to deviate from their verdict, the Judge ordered in a military company to intimidate them into bringing in such a verdict as he wished, which finally they did. Mention was also made of the arrest and trial of WM. PENN, in 1670, for speaking illegally on religious subjects to an unlawful assembly. The Judge instructed them to bring in a verdict of Guilty. They returned four times with a verdict of Not Guilty. The Judge then discharged the prisoner, and had the Jury put under arrest, and fined them forty marks each, to stand committed until paid, for daring to express and stick to an opinion of their own. A bill giving freedom of opinion to Juries was not passed by the English Parliament until 1690. This bill, or rather the principles it involved, the lecturer declared as being the propelant force which brought the *Mayflower* to Plymouth Rock—the cause of the Revolutionary struggle, and the present basis of American institutions, and their perpetuity.

The speaker referred briefly to the Fugitive Slave law, and reprobated the course pursued by several Judges in the Northern District of the State of New-York and other States, to attempt to coerce Juries by disqualifying them in case they would not concede to its constitutionality as charged by the Judge.

In concluding, the lecturer alluded to evident attempts which he said were being made to weaken and undermine the great, inestimable and sacred privilege of trial by Jury. He knew, he said, that the body of the people hardly knew or conceived the fact. They gave but little attention to what was going on in the Courts. They were in the habit of leaving these matters entirely to the learning and discretion of the Judges. But there was a secret influence at work, and it behooved the gravest attention of every American citizen. The estimate which our forefathers placed upon the institution of Trial by Jury, he said, was shown in its embodiment in the General and different State Constitutions. An attempt to openly undermine the right thus guranteed would be met, he said, with universal resistance. The only way it could ever be done was insidiously and little by little. This controversy, he declared, had yet to be met. The popular mind, therefore, should not neglect to discuss the first assault, and prepare to resist it. It was a question of highest moment, and involved the very foundation of human rights. It leaves us to decide whether our neighbor shall be taken from the every day walks of his life—whether he shall be separated from his family and left at the mercy of the tyrant wretch. Making our laws was delegated to others—their execution was enforced by others. This one, single, solitary prerogative had been reserved. It were well to guard it. It was the palladium of public liberty. If he had in his remarks given a single impulse to the maintenance of the institution of trial by Jury, he had done all he proposed. If his remarks should lead to an inquiry into the silent undermining influences at work against it, and the proper conduct to meet such influences, he had effected more than he proposed and all he wished. The lecturer sat down amid protracted applause.

The Mayor Asks for Help.

In the Board of Aldermen on Thursday, a communication was received from the Mayor asking that, in consideration of the criminal business pressing upon his office, together with other duties devolving upon him of a municipal character, assistance be provided for the Criminal Department. He recommended and asked the transfer of a Police Magistrate for the purpose. By adopting the recommendation a certain class of offenders, the communication stated, would be reached, entirely exempt at present from punishment, and his exertions to give the City a better government materially aided.

Alderman HOWARD submitted a resolution that Matthew T. Brennan, Police Justice, be affirmed to the place mentioned in the communication. Referred together with the communication on motion of Ald. ELY to a Special Committee.

The PRESIDENT named as the Committee Aldermen Ely, Briggs and Herrick.

☞ A Methodist clergyman, residing in Allegheny County, has been detected in a case of seduction, which is now undergoing investigation in the Mayor's office. The girl was twenty years old, was engaged as a seamstress in the Dominie's family, was ruined by him and then sent to this City, where she stopped at a fashionable Hotel until the bills became expensive, when she was removed to a house of bad character in West Broadway. In this place a child was born, which lingered for two weeks and then died. The girl wrote to her brother, who at once took measures to arrest the parson and the quack doctors. One doctor was arrested on Thursday. The girl, in the meantime, has been removed to a charitable institution, with completely shattered health.

☞ Two young lads were arrested in the Bowery on Thursday, after passing altered bills on the Bank of the Union, Belfast, Me., at the stores of Mr. WM. D. BRIGGS, jeweler, and others. The bills were genuine $1s altered to $10s. Look out for them.

The Alleged Slaver Case.

Before U. S. Commissioner Morton.

The examination in the case of WM. C. VALENTINE, charged with fitting out the *Julia Moulton* as a slaver to the Coast of Africa, was resumed yesterday. The defence opened their case.

Wm. A. Henderson sworn, deposed: I live in Brooklyn; my business is that of a shipmaster; I knew Jas. Wills, the person who was the principal witness in the case of *Capt* ain Smith in the United States Court: I have known him about five months; I never have had but very little conversation with him in reference to Mr. Valentine; something about the 12th or 14th of December last I saw him in South-street: after talking over various matters he asked me if Mr. Valentine was going to keep a vessel from me; I told him I did not know whether he would or not; I then asked if he was going to buy a vessel for him to go to sea; he said he did not know whether he was or not, but if he did not he would make him sweat for it; I had no further conversation with him then as to Mr. Valentine.

Henry A. W. Barclay sworn, deposed: I live in New-York; I know James Wills, the person present; I have had a conversation with him in regard to his voyage in the *Julia Moulton*; it was between the 28th and 30th of November last in a billiard-room in Barclay-street; Mr. Wills introduced himself to me; I had forgotten him by the name of Wills; he claimed an acquaintance from having met me on board of a British vessel I had been employed upon laying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, foot of pier No. 40, in the year 1850; he was engaged then on that vessel as a mate or ship-reefer, but not under the name of Wills, but a name which I do not recollect; while in the billiard-room and afterwards accompanying me up Broadway he told me of his connection with the *Julia Moulton*, growing out of the evidence he had given in the trial of Captain Smith; he said it was not his intention to have made any complaint, but he wanted to recover wages due him; said that he put the case in the hands of Mr. Desobrisay, a lawyer in Wall-street, and that the latter, to his knowledge, gave the case to Mr. Hindman; the last he was not aware that the *Julia Moulton* had actually engaged in the Slave-trade, till he arrived on the coast of Africa; this was about all he said; he volunteered the subject himself; I did not tell him that Mr. Valentine would not be repairing the *Glenmorgan*; I have not spoken to him to this day; my business is a shipwright; I did repairs to the *Glenmorgan* at the request of the Captain; Mr. Valentine, to my knowledge, had nothing to do with the repairs; I don't think I ever said anything to Mr. Wills about my bill for repairs to the *Glenmorgan*; he told me he wished me to keep quiet on the subject of his engagement in the Slave-trade; I gave no reason for making the request; I did not tell him that I had seen Mr. Valentine lately that evening; he told me he was in a bad scrape; I saw him afterwards in the street and asked him the cause of his scrape with me; he said he was smuggled; I then asked him to meet me in Howard-street, and he said he would if he could; he did not come; I did not see him again until I saw him here in the Court.

Owing to the absence of Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District Attorney, the cross-examination of the above witnesses was postponed till this morning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The following Standing Committees have been appointed for the ensuing year:

1. *On account of the Superintendents of the Poor*—Messrs. Caldwell, Heaton, Hinman.
2. *On account of County Treasurer*—Messrs. Woodworth, Middleton, Denike.
3. *On United States Deposit Fund*—Messrs. Stryker, Lindsay, Farrell.
4. *On Equalization of Assessment Rolls*—Messrs. Hinman, Schenck, Nolan, Stanton, Thursby.
5. *On Accounts*—Messrs. Bergen, Bradford, Bennett.
6. *On Jail*—Messrs. Schenck, Rowe, Thursby.
7. *On Penitentiary*—Messrs. Denike, Allen, Bergen.
8. *On Almshouse*—Messrs. Middleton, Bogart, Caldwell.
9. *On Special and Local Taxes*—Messrs. Allen, Garland, Woodhull.
10. *On General Taxes*—Messrs. Lindsay, Bogart, Schoonmaker.
11. *On Laws and Applications to the Legislature*—Messrs. Bradford, Benton, Hall.
12. *On Salaries*—Messrs. Heaton, J. A. Wyckoff, Nolan.
13. *On County*—Messrs. Fenton, J. A. Wyckoff, Nolan.
14. *On Lunatic Asylum*—Messrs. Rowe, Stryker, Schoonmaker.
15. *On Grades*—Messrs. J. A. Wyckoff, Bennett, Farrell.

The Provisional Bishop of New-York on Sympathy with the Allies.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Allow me, through your columns, to express my regret that Right Rev. H. POTTER, of this Diocese, should have undertaken, in a foreign country, to express the sentiments of either his own, or any other body of the American clergy, on the subject of the present War in Europe, without first being well assured that he was faithfully representing their opinions. Not being authorized to speak for them, he may, perhaps, not be aware that he has spoken somewhat amiss. The writer of this, though belonging to the same Church that the Bishop does, has reason to know that the clergy of his own Diocese do not *all* justify Great Britain in the course she is now pursuing, nor believe that love of Liberty and hatred of Despotism is the actuating motive with her in the present conflict; but, rather, jealousy of the growing greatness of a rival power. It may do very well for Great Britain to boast of Liberty, and the necessity of securing the independence of weaker nations, and checking the ambition of powerful despots; but when we read her own history for the past two centuries, we find that these scruples have never affected her when she was in pursuit of the game herself. How many nations has she robbed of independence and annexed to herself, that she might be mighty over all the earth, and still holds them in subjection by the power of the sword! How did she disgrace herself before the whole civilized world, a few years ago, by forcing China to open her ports to the introduction of that pernicious drug which even the heathen authorities were determined to exclude, to save their people from utter demoralization! Is this love of Liberty, and of the independence of nations? And since that time, when bleeding Hungary and oppressed Poland and struggling Italy have cried for succor against their oppressors, has she stepped forward to aid the cause of the weak against the strong? These were Christian nations, emploring her aid, for Christianity's sake, to aid them in securing those rights and privileges of which she boasts. But now one of the oldest and bitterest enemies of Christianity is in a state of helpless decay—a HATED, CRUSHING DESPOTISM, which for ages destroyed Ghristianity throughout all the Eastern countries, plundered their churches, and massacred men, women and children; and England steps forth to resuscitate the decaying carcass, fight against the only power that has protected the oppressed subjects of the Sultan—members of the Greek Church—during the long night of their bondage to Mohammedan dominion, and all under the name of love of Liberty. Is it strange that many should believe that this *love of Liberty*, which has so suddenly seized Great Britain—which led her, in 1804, to combine against France and NAPOLEON, and now, in 1854, to unite with France and NAPOLEON and Austria—also *lovers of Liberty*—to sustain liberty-loving Turkey—that this is a mere feint, and that the sacred name of Liberty is only used for popularity's sake, and means nothing more, in the mouth of an Englishman, than this—that Russia ought not to be more powerful than England? If she acquires Constantinople she may soon outstrip England and France, and every other European power, in the race of national greatness. England will then lose her preëminence—and this is not to be endured; therefore, the war. Now, Mr. Editor, there are hundreds of conscientious clergymen throughout our land who, taking this view of the subject, neither pray for nor wish success to the Allies—who lament that Protestant England has engaged in a war which, if successful, will redound to the benefit of Catholic France more than her own, and, if unsuccessful, will shut her out from those Eastern countries where, by pursuing a pacific policy, she might have made her influence felt for good. If Bishop POTTER, who seems to have the same itch that some of our other Bishops have had for landing everything English, would first have undertaken to collect the sentiments of the clergy of the United States, and the readers of SHAKESPEARE, &c., before he spoke in their names, he might have had a different statement to make before his Lordship of Montreal and the audience who applauded him.

A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop Potter and the Speech at Canada.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your editorial columns of this date you indulge in some strictures upon Bishop POTTER'S speech in Canada. Will you be good enough to permit a word of reply; though it be not known to the Bishop that a word of this reply is to be made? I speak on the merits of the case as presented by *yourself*, and as such a presentation strikes one of your constant readers.

Despite what you have said about any temptations to be too complimentary when in the presence of the British aristocracy, I feel sure that you are not the person to recommend rudeness on such occasions, however profitable such a course might be in political circles at home. Your recent remarks on Mr. SAUNDERS' attempt in this direction shows that you take the common sense view of the subject. If a man wishes to show his independence, he had better not thrust himself upon the notice and hospitalities of others in order to show it. In the present case the Bishop was returning an official and friendly visit, and even if a word or two spoken on the spur of the moment should have been too complimentary, it is nothing, I believe, but what has occurred when celebrated Englishmen have visited us; what might naturally be expected; so that no apology is necessary with sensible people on the subject.

As to the Bishop's becoming a political orator, this would be so foreign to his character and life, that no one who knows him can believe it. There must be some mistake here. Some invidious hint, in the beginning of your article, about confining himself to *spiritual* questions, although it may not represent the Bishop fully in this light, certainly points in the direction. At the same time, it must be remembered that a clergyman can properly take a deep interest in the present war, from its important religious bearings, without descending into the political arena. And no doubt Bishop POTTER has done this.

I have but one more remark to offer—why do you speak of the Bishop as referring to the Episcopal Clergy only, as exponents of public opinion in this country? Your interpretation of his language is new and gratuitous, as I doubt not it will appear to all who have read the speech, unless you mean to say also that the Episcopal Clergy are the only ones who study SHAKESPEARE, and MILTON, and HOOKER. Even if you should mean this, I beg leave to differ with you in opinion; the speaker stated a *fact*—that the pulpit generally sympathized with the Allies. Do you know to the contrary? I know many of the clergy, and believe that he was *correct* in his statement of fact; but whether such sympathy is right or wrong is another question, in regard to which I would only say that many persons look upon Russia as a barbarous power; that even the alliance of the Allies with Austria is for the sake of the *former*, not the latter—but that if even the despotism of the latter was sanctioned by the Alliance, Austria is less dangerous to Europe than the Czar. Other enlightenment is greater; the principle is the last of two evils.

This is written *currente calamo*, frankly showing you that you are wrong in your strictures of the Bishops. Your paper is taken by a great many of the Episcopal Clergy and Laity, who find in it elements of value not elsewhere to be met with, and I should be sorry if, generally, as in the present instance, it was needlessly distateful. AMICUS.

The United States and the War.

From the Daily News, Jan. 11.

There is a likelihood, it appears, that the Government of the United States will offer to mediate between the contending Powers of Europe. The proposal, when first mooted in the Legislature at Washington, was coolly received, and abandoned for the time; but it seems now about to be renewed with more vigor and persistence. The newspapers throughout the Union are filled with discussions of this subject. By referring to the letter of our special correspondent at New-York, the reader will be enabled to form a conception of the views entertained of this matter by the more temperate and sagacious of its advocates among American politicians.

The arguments by which the advocates of mediation seek to move their countrymen to adopt their views appear to be mainly addressed to the nation's sense of its own importance. The changes are assiduously rung on the undeniable truth that the North American Republic, having great commercial interests to protect in all waters, cannot afford to stand aloof from the counsels of other States; and that the North American Republic has now attained to such a degree of consequence and power as entitles it to claim to be admitted into these counsels on a footing of perfect equality with the proudest and most influential States. The citizens of the United States may rest assured that they will meet with no disposition in Europe to resist claims so natural and reasonable. Above all, no opposition to them will be offered by England. Whatever individual speakers and writers may say, the people of England acknowledge the rapid growth of the United States in prosperity and power—and acknowledge it ungrudgingly, with the self-complacency of kinsmen who watch the career of a young and hopeful scion of their family making his way in the world by his own unaided energies. At any time when England is engaged in broils and controversies with any of its neighbors, offers on the part of the United States to mediate will be entertained with a friendly confidence in their sincerity, and will meet with respectful attention.

On the other hand, the citizens of the United States will allow that such offers of mediation may be declined in any special case, and no disrespect be implied by the declinature. It is free to the one party to offer its friendly services; it is equally free to the other not to accept them. They may be declined because, after mutual explanations, it may appear that the mediator and the belligerent are not agreed as to the nature of the quarrel or the principles at issue. Such a difference of opinion would render it impossible for the one free State to recognise an arbitral jurisdiction in the other; and yet the more perfect mutual respect and amity might exist between them.

It is the more open to us to canvass freely the possible offer of American mediation in the present case, because the Government and Legislature of the United States have not yet resolved to offer it. The mediation is as yet merely the proposal of a section or party of the American people. We may address our remarks upon it quite as much to our transatlantic kinsmen as to our own countrymen. We may argue with the former the expediency of offering, at the same time that we argue with the latter the expediency of accepting, the mediation. And the first consideration that obtrudes itself is—Why is the mediation to be offered now? Why not sooner? If offered when Russia first urged its unjust claims upon Turkey, the mediation of America might have averted from the unoffending Danubian Principalities the curse of two successive occupations by foreign armies. Offered now that Sebastopol is tottering to its fall, and the Czar, in effect, suing for peace, the mediation can only benefit Russia, whose lawless ambition provoked the war. The offer of mediation is so unhappily timed that it must, of necessity, improve the position of Russia and deteriorate that of France and England if entertained. That many Americans who, from an abstract love of peace, are joining in the recommendation to their Government to offer its mediation, are perfectly sincere and friendly to England we have no doubt. We call their attention, and the attention of those citizens who have not yet taken part in the discussion, to this consideration, confident that they will honestly allow it its due weight. But a regard to truth and to the honor and interests of our own country compels us at the same time frankly to declare that this proposed mediation is urged by a pretty strong party in the United States in pure hostility to England. * * * *

This, it may be said, is but the counterpart of the *Times'* revilings of America and everything American, and naturally produced by them. Granted: but, apart from newspapers altogether, there is evidence of a hostile feeling towards England, of a partisan leaning towards Russia, among a numerous party in the United States. To what else can we attribute the treatment experienced by our prize crews and their officers, after the affairs with the Russians in the North Pacific, at San Francisco? To what else can we attribute the numerous enlistments of military officers of the United States in the Russian service? The cajoleries exercised by the Czar with such brilliant success upon Senator DOUGLAS and others have of late been redoubled. Reports have reached us—to which we cannot at present allude more distinctly—of testimonials of a very strange nature indeed presented by the Czar to American citizens. All this has had its effect in calling into existence a numerous pro-Russian party in the United States. It is with this party that the idea of mediation has originated, and its object is to promote the interests of Russia and damage England.

We appeal confidently to the American people, and ask them, will they allow themselves to be made the tools of a party in this way? Will they allow themselves to be deluded into lowering the Union into an accomplice and cat's-paw of the great champion of despotism and barbarism? It is their concern how this question is to be answered, for it is the honor of the United States that is at stake. As for this country, Englishmen would deeply regret to have an unfriendly conduct to complain of on the part of a kindred nation. Englishmen are fully sensible of the power, the valor, and intelligence of the North American Republicans. But Englishmen will not hesitate or pause in what they know to be the path of duty for one moment, let the North American Republicans, or any set of men upon earth, do or say what they will. Highly though Englishmen value the friendship of the United States, they will not stoop to purchase it by desisting from what they know to be the discharge of a sacred duty.

MAIL ROBBERY.—We yesterday announced the commission of a mail robbery on the Central Railroad west of this city. The particulars we were not able to learn, and the matter is still involved in mystery, as will be seen from the following, which we copy from the Rome *Sentinel*: On Tuesday morning an empty mail bag was found by the side of the Central Railroad track in Rome Village, just west of the freight depôt. The leather strap, or fastener, was cut, and nothing could be found in or about the bag which showed whether the bag was an old one thrown away as useless, or one that had been recently rifled of its contents. The mark on the bag had been cut off, and no trace was left or could be found as to what route or Post-Office it belonged. The bag was found by some of the trackmen early in the morning, and around it were the tracks of men. When discovered by the trackmen, the bag was a few feet from the place where it had the appearance of striking, when thrown from the cars. The Postmaster of this village has made diligent inquiries, and is now on the alert to ascertain what it all means. Another bag was also found by the side of the track near Green's Corners about three miles from this village. This bag was cut in the same manner, but no marks about the bag could be found to show where it belonged, or where it came from, or whether its contents had been stolen. Both bags were on the right hand side of the track going east, and had the appearance as if thrown from the cars, when the train was going eastward. The affair creates considerable stir in this vicinity; but it is, as yet, involved in mystery. We shall probably hear something further in a short time.

DECIDEDLY RICH!—A short time ago the Opera of the "Barber of Seville" was produced at the grand Opera of Paris. A certain Mr. LECONTE, being a great admirer of ROSSINI in general, and the "Barber of Seville" in particular, purchased a ticket for a reserved seat by paying five francs. He very quietly looked for his seat, and after some trouble, found it—occupied by a gentleman, who peremptorily refused to give it up. Mr. LECONTE very quietly went to the Commissary of Police, who is generally, in Paris, very easily found, entered a complaint and commenced a suit against the management He claimed damages to the amount of 150 francs for being deprived from witnessing the performance of his favorite opera, and demanded a repetition as soon as possible for his own special benefit, and in addition 20 francs damages for every day's delay. Judgment was given in his favor, and the management was glad to settle with him by paying a few hundred francs. This very naturally led to some inquiries about the person who refused to give up the seat, and after a great deal of trouble it was found that said seat had been occupied by a *dead head*. The management, in all probability, had given him the seat expecting that he would quietly submit to being turned out if it were wanted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is still inactive and languid, at $7 for Pearls and $6 68½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some 2,000 lbs. American yellow were obtained at 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

BRICKS—The supply and demand are equally moderate, and North River Hard, of common to prime quality, are procurable at $4 50@$5, cash, ₩ thousand.

COFFEE—There is a little more doing in this line, but prices are without variation. The day's business includes 500 packets Old Java at 13½c.; 125 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10½c.@10½c., and 300 Rio at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—The market is rather dull, but steady, with a good stock offering.

COTTON—The scanty supply and high claims of owners check transactions. A few sales were reported to-day to spinners and shippers, while some speculative movements were rumored within our range, which is now, if anything, a shade under current rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	8¼	8½	8¾	9
Middling Fair	9¼	9¾	10	10¼
Fair	9¾	10	10¼	11

FISH—The market exhibits no essential variation. Dry Cod are pretty freely offered, but are not in active request, and are quoted rather heavy at $3 12½@$3 37½ ₩ cwt. Large Mackerel are scarce and being the most needed, are worth $18 50@$18 75 for No. 1, $15 for No. 2, and $8@$8 25 for No. 3, ₩ bbl. Other kinds of Mackerel, Pickled Salmon, and Pickled Herring remain as last noticed. Smoked Herring are plenty and more inquired for at 25c.@27½c. for No. 1, and 25c. for scaled, ₩ box; but are held at higher rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are extremely dull and heavy. The ample arrivals and the unfavorable weather exercise a very depressive influence upon the trade. The Eastern and local inquiry is limited; and there is not much demand for export. The day's sales consist of only about 2,800 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 00	@ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½	@ 8 25
Favorite State	8 25	@ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 50	@ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½	@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½	@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50	@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25	@10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00	@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 25	@11 50

At the close it was easier to purchase at our inside range; but buyers claimed a further reduction. Canadian is on the decline. Sales were made of about 600 bbls. superfine at $8 87½@$9, in bond; and $9 37½@$9 50, free, ₩ bbl. Southern is quiet and languid, sales having been made of only 900 bbls. at $8 80@$9 for mixed to good straight and favorite brands; with $9 12½@$9 75 for fancy and extra do., ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is less abundant, and is now selling in lots at $3 62½@$4 ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and depressed at $6 25@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $4 62½ for Jersey; and $4 87½ for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is as last noticed, in light supply and limited request, at about former quotations. Only one sale of 1,600 bushels handsome Michigan white was reported at $2 40 ₩ bushel. Rye is less freely offered and is in demand at $1 36, but held higher. 300 bushels Northern brought $1 37. Nothing new has occurred in Barley. Oats are salable and steady. The supply is pretty good. Corn is very quiet. There is not a great deal offering, and owners ask more money, and the weather is unfavorable. The movements are on a very limited scale. Not more than 6,000 bushels have been sold to-day at prices ranging from 95½c.@96 for white and yellow Southern; and 96c. for yellow Jersey, delivered, ₩ bushel.

HAY—River is still inactive, but evinces more firmness at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1c@$1 06½ for local use, ₩ 100 lb.

HEMP—The market continues very dull and heavy, with augmenting supplies. Prices are still quoted as high as before; but their tendency is unmistakeably in favor of buyers.

HOPS—There have been a few retail sales of last year's crops reported at 29c.@33c. ₩ lb.; but, generally, the market is dull and languid.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in limited request at $29@$30, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other kinds are scarcely noticed, but factors adhere to old prices.

LATHS—Eastern rule quiet, for want of a supply. Their nominal value is $1 75 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Galena is dull but held at $6 12½@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Spanish is in some request at $5 50@$5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. English is selling slowly at $5 87½. A small parcel of German realized $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland has not varied. There is none in market; and only one cargo known to be on the way hither. It is said that a few lots of Common would now command $1 ₩ bbl. Lump is of uncertain value.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is about the only kind that there is much movement in, and of this, the sales do not exceed 600 bbls. new crop at 28c.; and 100 bbls. Old do. at 34c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is freely offered at $3 50 ₩ 280 lbs., but is not in much request at this rate. Spirits Turpentine seems less active, but is steady; 500 bbls. were sold, in lots, at 40c. each ₩ gallon, in shipping order. Tar is inactive at yesterday's quotations. Resin is in rather limited demand. Sales were reported of 150 bbls. white at $2 25, and 300 bbls. common at $1 80, the latter delivered.

OILS—The market is still without activity, and is not very firm for Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is retailing at 60c., cash, ₩ gallon, but large lots would not bring as much. Olive has not varied. Linseed is depressed, and though not abundant, it can be obtained, in lots, at 81c. @82c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil appears in moderate request at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has remained quite firm, but owing to the unfavorable weather, the day's business has not been very heavy. Sales include 600 bbls. at $13 50 for old Mess; $13 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess, and $16 for City Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less abundant, and are in good request at 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats have not varied much. Sales were made of 140 pkgs., at 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, and 7½c.@8c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon is in lively demand at former rates, with sales of 400 boxes Middles, deliverable in Philadelphia, at 8½c.@8¾c.; and 500 boxes do., deliverable in Baltimore, at 7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is quiet but steady. There were 375 bbls. Fair to Prime sold in lots, at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is less active, but is unchanged in value. Sales having been made of 300 bbls., at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 for do. Mess; $13 50 for Vermont do.; $14 60@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, chiefly at from $21 75@$26 50, ₩ trce. Beef Hams are rather quiet, but firm, at $13@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good demand, and is steady, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Fair to Prime Cheese is selling at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The market is inactive at former prices. 100 tcs. of low quality changed hands at $3 93¾@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is very dull at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb. American Rough Flax is scarce and held at $1 85 ₩ bush. Timothy is inactive and languid.

PRICES—The demand is less animated, but holders are firm, the stocks being lighter.

SUGARS—The market is still badly stocked and without activity. Small lots were procured at 5c.@5½c. for New-Orleans, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Cuba, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of only 7,500 lbs. Prime at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Since our last there has been very little done, owing to the unfavorable weather. Prices are about the same. The sales consist of only 70 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8c.@11½c.; 30 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@11c.; 25 Florida at 13c.@16c.; 600 bales Cuba and 50 bales Yara on private terms, ₩ lb. Manufactured kinds are rather dull but steady. We quote: No. 1, 6's and 8's, 16c.@20c.; Medium, 5's and 8's, 12c. @15c.; Common 5's and 8's, 8c.@10c.; Common 16's, 7c. @10c.; Medium 16's, 10c.@12c.; Twist in kegs, medium No. 1, 16c.@20c.; Twist in kegs, common, 13c.@15c.; Pounds, extra fine, 25c.@40c.; Pounds No. 1, 18c.@22c.; Pounds, medium, 14c.@16c.; Pounds, common, 8c.@10c.; Pounds, 23's, 13c.@21c.; Ladies' Twist, 17c.@21c.

WHISKY—is decreasing in demand and value. There were 300 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison bought, in lots, at 34½c.@35½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The weather was unpropitious and but little was done, to-day. The accommodation was generally good; and rates mostly favored shippers. For Liverpool: the engagements embraced 900 bales of Cotton at ¼d., ₩ lb.; 6,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 6d.; 300 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; some Beef at 2s. 6d., ₩ tierce—the rate at which 200 tres. were taken yesterday—not 2,000 tres, as misprinted in our last; Pork at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and 600 half chests of Tea at 11s. For London, the shipments were very moderate, including some Naval Stores at old rates; 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d., and some Cheese, supposed at 47s. 6d. For other European ports, we heard of nothing new. For Boston there were five vessels advertised, and but little freight offering, at 25c.@40c. for measurement goods; $2 00@$2 25 for Lumber, ₩ thousand feet. For California, about 12 vessels were up, and measurement goods were being engaged at from 62½c.@63c. ₩ foot.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....124 William-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. STRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers)...48 John-st.
CHARLES FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf..22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man's).....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....20 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Cell.

J. L. WAUGH.....112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 41 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....260 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 353 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....No. 52 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 601 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Bleaching and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, No. 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....No. 379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....No. 349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gelfin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 122 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st. New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)...279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..26 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE....668 Broadway and 8 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK....339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)...80 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 44 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56

AUCTION SALES.

SHARES AT AUCTION.—SALE POSTPONED.—ON TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the late Thomas Buckley, deceased, 25 shares Harlem Railroad, 50 Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 1st April and 1st October; 50 shares Hudson River Railroad, 50 shares Erie Railroad, 50 shares Michigan Southern Railroad, 50 shares Michigan Central Railroad, 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad, 50 shares Toledo and Cleveland 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable 1st February and 1st August; 50 shares Toledo and Illinois Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds, with farm Mortgage as collateral, payable 1st January and 1st July; 50 shares Hudson River Railroad, 50 shares Erie Railroad, 50 shares Adams Express Company, 50 shares of Atlantic Bank, 50 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co., 50 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co., 50 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company, 50 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company. Terms cash. Certificates to be given on delivery, this day, and the balance by 2 o'clock on Monday, when the interest on all shares will be adjusted to that day for the purchaser.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

Immediately after the above sale, on MONDAY, at half-past 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the late NICOLAY Bonds, regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A Great Variety of First-Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of desirable character, for investment.

For particulars, see descriptive sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 BROAD-ST. next to corner of Wall-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, Westchester county, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Morse, deed dated the 24 day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 113 of deeds, page 195; Eleazer Rockwell and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 20, 1852, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 152 of deeds, page 329; James Wilkie and wife to Richard F. Haskell, deed dated 30th April, 1846, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Verplanck and wife to the same, deed dated 8th January, 1846; James M. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 30th December, 1845; William Wills and wife to same, deed dated November 1, 1845; Thomas W. Wells to same, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

At the new depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin the property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depôt purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in such a location offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WINSCOTT, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—By catalogue, on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 6th-av., near 14th-st., consisting of all the handsome parlor, chamber and basement furniture in the above house, (sale positive, rain and shine,) consisting of three elegant rose and mantal mirrors, rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes; firm-chairs, in plush and haircloth; rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatelle and haircloth; rosewood etagere, mirror doors; rosewood centre and pier tables, mantel-top; silver ware, rich castors, salvers, cake baskets, fancy china, glassware, &c.; walnut bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; Royal Wilton and other carpets; lace curtains, shades, carved bookcases, ornamental mantal vases and ornaments; with a beautiful collection of oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegant marble-top bureaus and washstands, cheval glasses, superfine hair mattresses, feather beds, spring seat chairs, rocking-chairs, sofas, lounges, gilt mirrors, enameled suite chamber furniture, &c., &c., which is large and full assortment of basement furniture, dining and tea-tables, rich china cut glassware, crockery, oilcloth, &c. Catalogues at house.

JOSEPH H. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 67 Baltic-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts., South Brooklyn.—Mahogany, walnut, and painted parlor and chamber furniture; splendid rosewood piano, in perfect order, by Hallet & Cumston, Boston; upright cottage rosewood piano, bookcase, valuable oil paintings, Hathaway heater and fixtures, bedding, mattresses, crockery and kitchen furniture. The house will be let at a low rent to a satisfactory tenant. Possession on the day after the sale.

SUYDAM HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY SUYDAM HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the large store corner of Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, all the furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, feather beds, mattresses, bookcases, mirrors, Nurse & Clark's make &c. Also, two valuable horses, harness, wagons, tinman's tools, &c. All to be sold without reserve, to close the copartnership of the firm.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

LEASE, FIXTURES AND PAINTINGS—"Alhambra." No. 129 Mercer-st., MONDAY, 29th of January, at 10½ o'clock, mirrors, oil cloth, lounges, centre-table, easy chairs, counters, cabinets, carpets, glassware, secretaire, bar fixtures, furniture, &c., &c., several large mirror oil paintings, Venus de Medicis, together with lease of house. Deposits required.

C. I. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan 27, choice wines, brandies and other liquors, in variety, imported for table and hotel use. Also, genuine Havana cigars; a large invoice of well known brands, all to be sold by order of the importers without reserve. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, and continue till every article on the catalogue is disposed of, at our store, No. 38 Broad-st.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway, (up stairs.)—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1855: auction sale of a collection of standard works, being chiefly selected from a private library, and comprising many rare books. Also, an assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

To commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 10 Nassau-st., LARGE SALE OF DRESSED SKINS, consisting of 100 dozen brush kid, 100 dozen French morocco, 50 dozen cranes, 50 dozen brown kid, 50 dozen colored morocco, 50 dozen brown French morocco, all of the best quality and to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY, (Saturday, Jan. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be obtained at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest, warranted payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; both may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RECORD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. BOGERS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF VIRGINIA, who intend subscribing for the Stock of the new Company, are informed that they must do so on or before THURSDAY, the 1st February, as the subscriptions will be closed on that day. Apply at No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 5, second story, between 1 and 4 P. M.

TROY AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The January Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, made payable at "the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Bank of Albany, by

E. E. KENDRICK,
Trustee of the 2d Mortgage Bonds.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 90 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 21 Wall-st.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—All City Banks taken at par; Government Stock, 75c.; Bridgeton, 90c.; Wheat Growers', 80c.; Washington, 40c.; Lewis County, 30c.; Indiana Banks, 20c.; at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $190 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $210 to $225; new grand Piano, $400, cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodeons, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $90, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted.

McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 362 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A fine 7-octave rosewood piano can be purchased for $200. Quality, tone and finish; by good makers; warranted perfect in all respects; not three months in use; and has modern improvements. Parties have to leave the City. It can be seen Jan. 27, at No. 24 Vesey-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-Fortes to rent with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 1 Vesey-st., near 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES OF ALL KINDS—Grand, Square and Upright—for sale, to rent, or to let on the instalment plan, at WM. HALL & SON'S Manufactory, No. 239 Broadway, Brooklyn. By the 1st of February, 1855, they will have in operation a steam-engine, which will enable them to increase the number of their instruments to 1,000 per annum, and will be able to sell them at a reduction of 25 per cent. from present prices.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 79 Wall-st., Jan. 19, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in Cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in like to the same, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December, last.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

D. F. CYRIL, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND AND INTEREST.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent per annum on all sums of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, and five (5) per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, which has remained in the Bank undrawn for the space of six months from the 1st to the 15th of August last, payable on and after the 15th day of February. All interest not drawn by the 1st of March will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest the same as a deposit made in the usual way, from the 1st of February.

INTEREST—Six months interest, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, will be allowed on deposits of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, made between the 1st and 15th of February, and remaining in Bank undrawn for six months. By order of the Board,

JAS. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, upon the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on and after the 20th February next ensuing, at the office of the Company in Jersey City. The Stockholders residing in Philadelphia and vicinity, will receive their dividends at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from and after the 27th inst. until the 7th February next.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 23, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be payable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 21 Nassau-st., DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of (5) five per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the first day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1.

S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 12th of February, inclusive. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest maturing on the Bonds of this Company, on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

JAN. 23, 1855. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—The Interest on Bonds of this Company, maturing on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. E. WHITEHOUSE,

JAN. 23, 1855. Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 30th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT—Showing the true condition of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 20th day of December, 1854.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers		$833,898 69
Loans and Discounts, to Directors		124,338 00
Real Estate		11,153 57
Bonds and Mortgages		39,776 25
Stocks		315,927 64
Loss and Expense account		5,098,55
Overdrafts		455 97
Specie		97,240 88
Cash items, viz. Checks on City Banks, taken on Deposit	$72,511 14	
Checks on County Banks	3,516 51	76,027 65
Bills of Solvent Banks on Hand		16,250 00
Due from Solvent Banks on Demand		40,790 92
Total		$1,550,852 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$672,000 00
Profits		57,340 13
Registered Bank Notes, Received and not Returned	$251,042 00	
Less Registered Notes on hand	51,733 00	
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in Circulation		199,309 00
Due Depositors on Demand		639,193 76
Due Banks on Demand		20,505 51
Due Dividends unpaid		2,503 74
Total		$1,550,852 15

County of New-York, ss.—FREDERICK PENTZ, President, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of the thirtieth day of December, 1854, being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an associated Bank, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of the same, where it has a banking house for the transaction of its business, and that from the first day of June, 1848, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

F. PENTZ, President.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 26th day of January, 1855, before me.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN,

je19,'54-law2y8 Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a banking association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d23,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS Bank, City, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1854.—The CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE METROPOLITAN BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 61 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent per annum on sums of $5,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communication as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.

REFERENCE.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Henry J. Brewster, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

REMOVALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

REMOVALS.—At the establishment of the Franklin Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. R. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE. A new and revised edition of one hundred and 100 plates. Price $1, cents per cent. A regular and comprehensive treatise on the disease of consumption, or single and married life, showing the true and fruitful alliances, and the disparity between individuals in their habits and views, their duration and removal. Important hints to those contemplating matrimony, that will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—contains notes on the diseases and medical treatment of females. Sent through U. S. Mails to all parts of the country, post paid, illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on spermatorrhœa, with practical observations on the only sure and more successful mode of treatment—preventionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointments so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful lecture to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. R. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 870, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 66 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 19 Ann-st. and No. 220 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (836,000,) 12mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper modes of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities, peculiar to females, from which they are ignorant, and the effects of which they are ignorant, and the which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many suffer from not discovering dangerous liverines and allow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature only intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 5 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH BUCKLEY, Mobile; also, by PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. Every individual should use this remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 128 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M., till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demo-crat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—Is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many great and extraordinary cures it has performed, without the least hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the Blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to other remedies. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*.

DR WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. I challenge all medical professors to beat this remedy. It makes a perfect, speedy and lasting cures. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No 50 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—343 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st. No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, DR. TRALL, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MAYOR WOOD CERTAINLY CAN'T COMPLAIN of Dr. KELLINGER'S has thrown open his spacious premises at Yonkers, where a good dinner, horse feed, and a bottle of KELLINGER'S LINIMENT can be obtained for $1.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. 163 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF BUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death, Mr. BUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of ALLING, BROTHERS, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 20th inst., by the retirement of JOSEPH C. ALLING from the firm.

The business will be conducted by the undersigned, as heretofore, under the same name and style of ALLING, BROTHERS, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 6 Orchard-st., Newark, N. J. Office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway, co ner of Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business in New-York under the firm of SELLERS, SANDS & CO., and at Liverpool under the firm of G. H. SELLERS & CO., as Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, as witness our hand, this 17th day of January, 1855.

GEORGE HENRY SELLERS.
HUGH SPOONER SANDS.

JNO. B. TÜKE,
CHARLES MACAULEY, } Witnesses.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GLASGOW, 1st January 1855.—We hereby give notice that JOHN WALTER WOOD, of New-York, has this day been admitted a partner of this House, and of

ALEX. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., New-York.
A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., New-Orleans.
DENNISTOUN BROS. & CO., Melbourne, Victoria.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.

O. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
E. INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. C. BRANTIGAM having been admitted on the 1st inst. as a partner in our house the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO.

WHITE & SHEFFIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $5 75; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard. No. 319 Delancey-st., corner of Scotch, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts. No. 116 Duane-st., and 26th-st. and 9th-av.

PETER CLINTON.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. E. ROGERS, (formerly Marshall & Rogers,) has removed from No. 67 Nassau to No. 139 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also on hand, in his extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Dancing, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to 49 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open and through and through Railroad.

United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner of Lake and Rives end of Kinzie-sts.)

First—8½ o'clock Day Express..... 8:30 A. M.
Second—8½ o'clock Night Express..... 10:15 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton ((20 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers ENGINEER and REINDEER.

Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains, through to St. Louis (26 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 12½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Missouri Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the travelling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON.—Connects with daily line packet to Keokuk, making thus the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS.—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKIE, SHEBOY

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1855.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) [illegible] every morning (except Sundays), and sent to subscribers in [illegible] part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per [illegible].

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers [illegible] at TWO DOLLARS per annum. This copies will be sent for [illegible].

Payment [illegible] must be made in advance.

Congressional.

Yesterday was "private bill day" in the Senate, and consequently there was but little legislation of general interest transacted. The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig *General Armstrong* was taken up, and a substitute, authorizing the Secretary of State to adjust the claims and pay what is due—not exceeding $136,500, that being the sum [illegible] of the Portuguese Government—was agreed to, and after a short debate passed.

In the House, a joint resolution from the Committee of Conference was passed, authorizing the President to give the requisite notice for terminating the Reciprocity Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in cases where the terms stipulated for their continuance have expired, with such Powers and States as in his opinion manifest illiberality in their commercial intercourse with the United States. The particular object of the resolution is to [illegible] notice to be given to the British Government, with which there is now a treaty in operation, imposing onerous [illegible] duties on our commerce going into the Baltic ports. Baltimore. The French Spoliation bill was again discussed in Committee, and all the amendments offered were rejected. Without concluding the subject the House adjourned.

Napoleon's Policy—A Retrospect.

Those who assert that NAPOLEON III. is bound to a general policy of war, in order to strengthen his throne, raised on the inherited popularity of his uncle's military name, take a very childish and commonplace view of his position. His name—his all—imposes, to be sure, duties, and must be kept typical of a certain sort of warlike character, but this may be attained, and to a very considerable degree, too, by mere demonstrations of apparent warriorship, especially in times like ours, when to avoid or to compromise difficulties, fraught with eventualities of a revolutionary nature, is the greatest anxiety of European monarchs. Politicians who reason and argue from that hackneyed point of view, which pretends that the present ruler of the French must needs go to war, as his main support, forget that NAPOLEON III. is no great captain, as was NAPOLEON I., who fought his way to the Imperial throne through the battle-fields of Europe, and silenced his country after he had silenced all the others. It is perfectly absurd to believe that a *parvenu* Emperor, a *usurper*, who is looked upon as such not only by the people who are by him defrauded of their rights, but also by other *Pretenders*, who by him are debarred from their supposed cause, should ever open a field for clever generals to cover themselves on it with popular glory, and thus to become dangerous to the *de facto* sovereign, who is no soldier and has not the *prestige* of old established dynasties to overshine and to eclipse with the dazzling lustre that would crown the hero of some great and decisive victories in a war of earnest purpose and extreme importance. A so-called legitimate ruler may afford—though even he not everywhere—to give opportunity for, and to reward great generalship in one of his subjects. But neither WELLINGTON nor BLUCHER had certainly ever dreamed of becoming kings or kingmakers, and in France, with two Pretenders and their parties—to say nothing of the People, the great Republican Pretender—it would surely not be very safe for a non-combatant freshly made Emperor to have a Marshal popular by glorious deeds with the nation and the army. LOUIS BONAPARTE understands the nature of his position, and while he suffered his *entourage* to be very warlike, he himself declared that *l'Empire c'est la paix*. He being no soldier, the military traditions of the first Empire were to be refreshed only as a matter of policy, a menace without meaning to foreign Powers, and a bait to the national vanity.

We all remember the panic in England, directly after the *coup d'état*, about that Imperial mare's-nest, the invasion of "perfidious England." It was never thought of, but it was never contradicted. Nay, more—the talk and rumors concerning the scheme were encouraged by the Imperial Government. It was a *demonstration*, organized to keep up the Napoleonic character of the new *régime* by a semblance of warlike disposition.

Then came the Eastern question. We know how M. LAVALETTE, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, was recalled at the first news of the Czar's serious displeasure at the concessions made to France by the Sultan. We know that NAPOLEON assented to the withdrawal of the greatest part of these mischievous concessions extorted from the Divan by menace, and given up in fear from a counter-menace of the Czar's. We know that but for Russia's delusion about the impracticability of a common action between England and France, and MENSCHIKOFF's mission as the result of that delusion, NAPOLEON III. would have been ready for any explanation of the difficulties pending over the East and created by himself, inasmuch as they originated from what was meant to be the *demonstration* of a Napoleonic policy, without war, in the Orient. The Czar's above-mentioned delusion, coupled with his ambitious views, frustrated the readiness for compromise. The semblance of a Napoleonic policy has been foisted upon us as a present, and the blame for the *spirit of* NAPOLEON III. The man of the *coup d'état* was in a struggle. His Despotick Majesty was driven to the very awkward alternative of either repudiating even the semblance of the policy fastened to his name, and thus cutting away the main pillar from beneath his power, or of going to war, and thus opening a field of military popularity for some general whose achievements would constitute a danger to his throne. The moment was one of supreme crisis. England's hesitation and dubious demeanor made it doubly so. Diplomatic shrewdness and statesmanlike cleverness—qualities in which NAPOLEON must be allowed to excel—conjured the storm. British interests and fear came to the rescue. It was surely not the intention of NAPOLEON to look for allies in the ranks of the revolutionary army of nations; but, nevertheless, the Cabinet of London was confidentially told, that such might probably be the case, if England should not join the *demonstation* against Russia. It is not necessary, and would be but a gratuitous speculation, of no practical conclusion, to search for the probable turn which complications would have taken if England had kept in the background, as a mere looker-on. It may, however, be taken for certain, that but for Great Britain's jealousy, France were now under a different *régime*—unless her ruler had made the war really one of principles, and called upon Révolution as the only true and efficient ally against Russia. The Anglo-French alliance became a fact. NAPOLEON III. was saved from a real war, as well as from the immediate necessity of an appeal to Democracy. England brought her share of *vis inertiæ*, and commercial as well as political conservatism, to the alliance. NAPOLEON's prospects at once brightened up. He became sure of praise and fulsome adulation on the part of the British Cabinet and its organs, but lately his most violent enemies. This gave him an air of respectability in the eyes of the imbeciles, who are a numerous class. He was equally sure of becoming the pet man—a man of straw, to be sure, but not the less useful for Imperial purposes—of "Her Majesty's Opposition." The Tories were not likely to spare the Whigs "in power," by refusing to demonstate, at every step, how the Emperor NAPOLEON must be given credit for every energetic move in the conduct of the war, and how the Ministers of Queen VICTORIA would dishonor or sell their country, were they not kept in check by that great and honest man, the unflinching Ruler of the French. This made him the actual leader of the alliance. Governments and opposition vied with one another, though by different ways, from distinct motives and as merely a matter of tactics, to raise him to the rank of a straight-forward, go-ahead Chief in the struggle.

With such character given to him, NAPOLEON's chances for a glorious prosecution and termination of the war were greatly increased. But he was no soldier. A campaign on the plains of Satory, with a triumphal entry into Paris, made him but the hero of uncorked bottles of champagne; and the massacre of the innocents on the Boulevards, ordered from a safely-guarded Cabinet, was also no step to actual Generalship. The war was, consequently, to be carried on energetically in all but deeds. *Moderation* became his talisman. It rendered him dear to conservative Europe, while he was readily excused for being moderate and slow, by those who wanted to heap up every available argument of incapacity and bad faith against no one but the British Cabinet, which was to bear the whole load of short-comings, delays, temporizations, and subsequent accusations.

The position of NAPOLEON was thus made eminently pleasant and comfortable. He was reputed to be the most belligerent and the most conservative at the same time, with but flatteries to encounter on all sides, and no censure to expect on either side. The Czar, however, did not yield, as it was expected he would, to the very cautious and extreme, but slow demonstrations of the new allies, who found not sufficient reason for instantaneous action in even such an outrage as that committed at Sinope. Mere demonstration did not deter the Russian Autocrat, and so the French one was obliged to go further than he first thought it would be necessary to go, after the conclusion of an alliance with the first naval Power of the world.

Well, if battles must be fought and victories gained, it will at all events be side by side with England. Military glory, as far as generals are concerned, will be *divided* between the two nations, and thus no French commanders-in-chief will earn the *whole* of the popularity and its consequences, dangerous to the stability of a French dynasty, born yesterday, and baptized in blood and perjury. There were, moreover, means to give even that war a character of another demonstration, rather than of real purpose to carry it on to its whole length. We know the phlegmatic campaign on the Danube, and the ridiculous dispatch of 10,000 soldiers to take Bomarsund. Glory was meted out rationwise, or rather like medicine—a tea-spoonful every six months, with allopathic doses of inactivity, disease and discouragement between the two prescriptions. A spirit of mutiny at Varna, partaken in by officers as well as rank and file, with the stubborn temper of the Czar to refuse to declare himself vanquished by victories that could have been carried, and boastings that might have been left, forced out the order to sail for the invasion of the Crimea.

We have not to meddle here with the solution of the enigma—for an enigma it is—about the total absence of any attempt by the Russians to impede the landing of that expedition. Neither will we enter into a criticism of the "what and how," after that unimpeded landing. All that we look for in the Crimea is to trace the Napoleonic policy of *seeming* conquest of *real* overcoolness to the ledger before Sebastopol. The fact we are most struck with, in the drop-by-drop way in which the army has been sent, not to mention the strange omission to have a reserve corps—a force which the French were always most particular to care for and to rely upon. This feature of the campaign has been noticed also in the detailed sketch of the French army, drawn up by one of the proscribed Generals, and published a few days ago in the DAILY TIMES. The consequence of these strange measures was, that the Allies were reduced to the *defensive*, being unable to pursue the enemy defeated on the Alma, where the Allies *attacked* for the first and last time—Balaklava and Inkermann having become famous but for the heroic *defence* of the English against the attack by the Russians. The fact is that this *defensive* character in the operations of an invading army offers less opportunity to display brilliant qualities in the Commander-in-Chief, who must be satisfied with the modest reputation of a prudent General, who secured the safety of his troops under very critical circumstances. CANROBERT is not quite such a reliable Bonapartist as was ST. ARNAUD, who has now, moreover, the superior merit of being *dead*, and thus a fit subject for any sort of imperial apotheosis—dead men, however exalted and popularized, being not very dangerous rivals. And we have seen the immense pains taken by NAPOLEON to make a great man of ST. ARNAUD, who is no more.

The necessary result of such defensive warfare, however glorious in episodes, was that the enemy showed no readiness to confess itself prostrated. The Czar, at least, did not. And this was an act of discourtesy toward such accommodating foes as the allies. NAPOLEON, who wished to be looked upon as a very warlike man, without suffering himself to be entangled into a real war, was once more in a difficulty, similar to that which he got over by getting England for an ally. Thanks to the imperial policy of warfare, entirely partaken in and even reinforced by British conservative tardiness, the alliance proved insufficient to reduce the Czar. *Real* war stood once more in the form of dire necessity, and covered with the revolutionary bonnet of freedom before the imperial threshold. "Poland, or defeat," murmured public opinion, and the murmur was "made a note of" and dispatched to Vienna, with a request to "mind it." And Austria proved tractable. The policy of mock-Napoleonism triumphed. Poland's spectre was conjured up to prepare the treaty of the 2d of December, and was dismissed when it was signed.

Europe is at the eve of peace, gained by losses and no victory of a decisive character—of peace, in which nothing will be *settled* after hostilities, by which nothing has been gained. But NAPOLEON's policy triumphs. He has been received into the family of Kings and Emperors. This satisfies his ambition and vanity. He *initiated* all seemingly energetic steps in the recent complication, and thus got credit for far more than he ever dare carry out. This keeps up the Napoleonic type of his rule. He contrived to paralyze the effect of his energetic declarations and verbal initiations by the underhand work of administrative sloth, invested with the false colors of moderation. This befriended him with those whose weakness was haunted by fears about the rehearsal of Jena and Marengo. He closes the war without any one of his Generals having made himself dangerously conspicuous. This leaves him unclipped in the eyes of the army,—the support of his throne. He reinforced that support, under the title of war, and by means of a national loan to carry on that war. This provides him with more safety for all the time that the army shall be kept on a war footing, and enables him at the same time to make, from the eventual reduction of that army to the peace standard, a capital of popularity, by representing it as a measure of prudent economy and self-confident strength. He will, moreover, pocket 500 millions, as a new loan, at the point of concluding the war, by a tacit acknowledgment of *all* parties—but Turkey, who is not consulted—that it would be extremely dangerous for them *all* to carry it on to a further crisis. It is always good to have 500 millions, and it is superfluous to say what this sum, so easily got, will be good for to him, but it will, at all events, render the moneyed classes of not only France, but also of England—for the loan is partaken in there too—interested in the maintenance of his rule. These are surely mighty advantages, without counting the influence his voice will exercise in all future questions in all the Cabinets. And yet what basis do all these advantages rest upon? On a *policy of perfect jugglery*, in which hypocrisy takes up all possible masks to hide the real face with, which is the ideal of perversity, cowardice and falsehood,—for this man, though personally bold, is an imperial coward, sure to run away from or to apologise to any one that will not be frightened back by the defying posture of that shadow of NAPOLEON. It is surely a sad state in Europe's moral condition, when a man like this BONAPARTE passes for the wisest, most straightforward and powerful Ruler of the crowned brotherhood. And it is still more sad that men, pretending to be looked upon as the friends of freedom, justice and morality, should admire him, the hero of the December burglary, as a "great man,"—aye, the only great man of the age!

Fortunately, France, the French people, which has no share in the loan, and wears no official livery—the population of Paris, which can build barricades as well as palaces, tear up as well as pave the streets, over which history walks in spirit and in heart-stirring mood—this People, we say, is fortunately of another opinion; and when the masquerade of war shall have passed over, it will inquire into the amount of profit, in glory, freedom, and material welfare, which it was promised, from that crusade of Civilization against Barbarism, Justice against Wrong, &c., &c., carried on at the lavish sacrifice of so much blood, and so many millions. The French People has such odd whims of inquisitiveness, at times most unlooked for, and we must remember that revolutions follow as well as precede wars. LOUIS BONAPARTE may be the great man of England and of people with a loose morality; but with a Democracy—with the true People, he remains great but in crime; and for all the rest, is but NAPOLEON *le petit*.

Indecent Haste.

Landlords are altogether too lenient for their purses' sake. They are too easy on us. They certainly ought to make us say when we rent our houses for this year, whether we will take them another year or not,—leaving us to know their terms when the next year comes. We wonder they have not done so before now. We congratulate them on an evident movement toward such a custom.

Before us lies a neatly printed notice from a large landlord. We might have fancied it a private note, for the special information of the one to whom it is addressed—but the type shows that all his tenants have enjoyed the happiness of paying postage on similar ones. It politely notifies the recipient that he must inform the writer, *previous to the first of February*, whether he wishes or not to retain the house another year from May 1, 1855! And—we deal with gracious men—for terms, he assures us that we may call at his office; but he does not say whether we can be informed *before* we have determined—though considering the modest assurance of our landlord, we do not doubt it would cheerfully be granted.

Considering the short space of time to elapse before the day when the tenant's mind is to be found made up, the state of the walking, and the fact that no respectable man makes up his mind until his wife has looked around a little for herself; considering, too, that before the 1st of February not a house will be "To Let;" this very summary mode of bringing tenants to terms is much of a piece with the "swopping, unsight unseen," which boys delight to shave each other with. It is worthy to emanate only from the "pin-point soul" of the most avaricious landlord in town. It is not simply an insult to tenants, but a wrong too; for it involves the threat that if the tenant does not come to a prompt conclusion, his house shall be posted from the 1st of February onward,—subject daily by the terms of the lease to be overrun by applicants, or whatever prying neighbor may wish to get a look at his pantries and parlors, until hard by the 1st of May, or until it is let, which, unless rents came down greatly, will probably happen about the same time.

There are a few bits of consolation even in this imprudent note, however. The order to report by the 1st of February plainly indicates that our landlord does not like us to look around after the bills are posted and the prices of other premises become visible. Heretofore the landlord's agent has been accustomed to call upon the tenant early in February, and learn his intentions. *Now*, if he is secured, it must be by a *coup d'état*. This is a hopeful sign.

Again, our landlord always, heretofore, has notified us, on calling, that he should have to raise $50 upon the previous rent. Nothing is said in this note as to the amount that will be deducted, indeed; but it is pretty evident that increases are out of the question. Now, reader, if you have been favored with such a note as lies before us, do put on your duds, your overshoes, your dirty-day hat; take your umbrella, wade down to your landlord's, renew your lease in all haste, for fear that you will be left homeless if you don't—do it meekly, on the landlord's terms, and then go home and reflect what a silly thing you have done.

Better be sensible. Be in no pet. There are houses enough in the City, and landlords, with all their assumed indifference, are anxious to let them. Remember how it was about coal. We advised people not to get their Winter's coal in a hurry; to get it in small quantities, as needed, and break the combination of the dealers. We had bushels of indignant letters from "philanthropic men, and disinterested," who said our advice would freeze the poor—that coal would rise—and then the shivering people who had taken our advice would rise and curse us. But coal didn't rise. The combination was broken, and his unscrupulous avarice lost all his generous profits to the dealer. So it will be about rents. None need fear. With railroads and steamboats reaching into every quarter of the country about, and miles of streets lined with cottages at a moderate rent, accessible within an hour's time to the very heart of the City, there is no sort of need of fretting about a house. If a man on a salary, you ought, from no pressure of the times, to engage a house that shall cost over a fourth of your earnings. If one landlord cannot accommodate you at such reasonable rate, another one will; or if he, too, will walk in his own shadow, you have a boundless field to choose from, *out* of the dirty, noisome, fœtid City, where rents are reasonable, air is pure, and the smell of the sod is wholesome

Foreign Criminals.

We publish in another column a letter from Mayor WOOD, addressed to Signor FABRICATTI, Vice Consul of Sardinia at this port, in relation to the attempted exportation of foreign criminals and paupers. It will be recollected, that soon after the Mayor's accession to office, he addressed a letter on this subject to President PIERCE, calling attention to the fact that foreign Governments have fallen into the bad habit of ridding themselves of pests by shipping them to this country, and particularly to this port. The sentiments expressed in that communication are so strongly reiterated in the letter to the Sardinian Consul, that the sympathy of the reader must be thoroughly enlisted. Mr. WOOD announces his intention of boarding the frigate which numbers the parties in question among her passengers; and adds that he will hold an examination of all the suspected persons. Those who were criminals at home, shall not be permitted to land; those who may be allowed ashore, must be prevented by suitible bonds from becoming a charge upon the City. The information received through the State Department indicates that the number shipped on board the *Des Geneys* is sixty. The frigate sailed from Genoa for this port on the 19th ult., and may soon be expected.

Similar action at all the principal ports, if taken in season, can stay a growing evil.

Modern Cheap Advertisements.

We have a suspicion that certain shrewd traders in this Town are making capital in an innocent way out of the Mayor's Black-book. This is the process: Jonathan and David are neighbors, and their shops adjoin. Jonathan sells linen drillings, yellow flannels and broadcloths. To show what a lot of new goods he has just got in, he has a habit of leaving the boxes they come in on the sidewalk. Indeed, some say that he keeps a stock of boxes in his back-yard, for the special purpose of lumbering the sidewalk with a different lot from day to day. The annoyance to passers-by is his advertisement. He puts up with their curses for the sake of the coppers he is sure of if he can keep before the public.

David sells shirts and trousers, and is equally anxious to advertise them. He hangs a well contrasted variety of his stock on lines over the sidewalk. They obstruct Jonathan's view of the City Hall clock, and when a lady is passing, the wind flouts one of the "ready-mades" into her face, and breaks down her ostrich feather—greatly to the scandal of Jonathan, who sees it. David hangs out his clothes to call attention, and if sometimes he hangs them a little too low, it is not to damage ladies' bonnets, but to make their brothers aware that he is the great dealer in such articles. Off runs Jonathan to the Mayor's Office, and in the Complaint Book sets down David's misbehavior. The newspapers copy the item in the morning, and whereas before only foot-passengers through Chatham-street knew of the clothier's existence, now he is talked of at every breakfast table in town. Nor need he fear that he will be looked on as a bad citizen, since some of the best men in town keep him company.

But the advertisement may be still further spread without cost. David can make an affidavit that he does not violate any wholesome law that Jonathan does not also violate, and enter it on the Complaint Book. Next morning it is copied as a matter of justice by all the newspapers, and this time, if Jonathan is sensible, he will go over and beg his neighbor to complain of him, that he, too, may be noted and advertised.

Great is the Black Book. It removes abuses, furnishes spicy items of gossip for the newspapers, relieves the complainants of a crushing weight of indignation, and if the complained of are really good fellows, gives them excellent advertisements gratis.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA.—There is a little musical box in the Bowery (Nos. 17—19) set up with German tunes, and called the "Deutsches Theatre," which is not so well known as it deserves to be. In many respects it appears to be a well conducted little box, and plays prettily. We were attracted thither last evening by the promise of MOZART's "Zauberflöte,"—to be performed for the first time. This is an opera that requires resources of an extensive kind, and many were surprised at the temerity of the management in attempting it, but more were astonished at the really excellent way in which the scenic and sartorial difficulties were overcome. Allowing for the smallness of the stage, and the abrupt effect produced by the *artistes* being nearly as tall as the houses, to say nothing of the imminent danger of the latter, when the former were disposed to be active—allowing for these inevitable drawbacks, the Opera was placed on the stage in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. The costumes would bear comparison with those of any establishment in the City. The miniature scenery appropriate and neat. Throughout there was an air of completeness worthy of appreciation and support.

The musical portion of the entertainment will be better on the next performance. The leading artistes, Mdme. SEIDENBURG and Messrs. VINTE, BOUTLER and MULLER, were sufficiently powerful for the house, and appeared to be sufficiently well up in the music. The lady will be remembered by our readers. She was a member of MARETZEK's company, and is a careful vocalist.

This little German theatre should be supported by our German citizens. If the same care is bestowed on all operas as on the "Zauberflöte," it deserves support.

PAUL JULIEN's Concert is to-night at NIBLO's Garden; the programme attractive, and the artistes first-rate. It is the last Concert little PAUL will give prior to his tour South.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Elsewhere will be found the report of the President of this establishment concerning its prospects, prosperity, &c.

"That Alters the Case."

Five men were killed and had all been stripped, even to their boots. One body was found with eight bayonet wounds; another was mangled, and thrown into the well. Fifteen were wounded; some so badly that they were left for dead in the work by the Russians. These had been most barbarously treated, having been repeatedly wounded after they had fallen, and in three or four instances had also been kicked and beaten over the head with the butt of the musket, to insure a destruction of life.—*London Daily News.*

To the Editor the of New-York Daily Times:

We wonder whether the writer of the above ever heard of the taking of Fort Griswold by the British troops, at Groton, Conn., in the Revolutionary War; on which occasion the brave commander, LEDYARD, after surrendering his sword to the victors, was, with his own sword, immediately run through the body? And, in addition to this "most foul murder," many of the wounded garrison were put to death by the British soldiers; and one American was afterwards found among the dead with no less than *thirty-eight* bayonet wounds! It makes a vast difference *whose bull* gored the ox. G.

☞ The *Geographical and Commercial Gazette* for February has a map of New-Mexico, showing the Territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty, with corrections up to the latest dates. The article accompanying the map, Mr. EMORY's repeated remarks on "Mapographical" history before the G. S. Society, and "Notes on Mexico, Huasaya River, Cochineal, Rhodium, &c." are the best original contents. The periodical sustains the promise of its prospectus.

Snow, Rain, Ice—Fine Christmas.

The weather took a sudden turn yesterday. The snow commenced falling early in the night of Thursday, and continued till 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when it changed to a [illegible] which continued pretty much all day, becoming colder towards night. After nightfall, there was still another change; the wind [illegible] and blew; the temperature was suddenly lowered, so that the rain froze, and the streets and walks [illegible] with ice; it was merely a repetition of the slippery season on Christmas Eve.

During the day the snow melted rapidly, and the sleighing was used up; but the cold night [illegible] to pack it all down again, and there was [illegible] a good time on Broadway and the Avenues again to-day. Pray they may not be disappointed! There is a lamentation going about, regarding the snowballing nuisance. The ladies say that their bonnets are ruined; their beaux are indignant when a pack of ice hits too hard; and there is a general castigation of the Police for failing to arrest the boys who do so badly. All this arrows of humbug, with deference be it said. Although it is ungallant, genteel, or any anything against the women, it cannot but be recollected that snow comes not more often than once a year, and that the boys are always privileged on such occasions. In fact, they are sometimes imitated by lads of larger growth. What our grumbling friends were boys, they liked the same fun vastly. Let our lady readers bear in mind the plan adopted in such times by their fathers and brothers and husbands—namely, not to go into the streets bedizened in costly garments. No sensible man pretends this week to buy a five-dollar castor, and take it new into the street. Neither does he invest in a forty-dollar overcoat and run the risk of spoiling it. We are sorry to be so impolite, even by implication; but really cannot help it, in view of the circumstances—there is such a hue and cry. The Police can no more stop the game than they can keep the sleighs from running. Everybody must take care of himself and herself.

Large quantities of drift ice made its appearance in our bays and rivers last night.

Latest from California.

Our correspondent at San Francisco informs us that the New Year was ushered in by a most violent storm which commenced on the morning of the 1st. The rain fell in torrents, and considerable damage was done to property in that city. Several frame buildings were blown down, and others unroofed, while an innumerable number of minor disasters occurred in different parts of the city. It was feared that the shipping in the harbor had suffered some injury, but to what extent had not been ascertained.

The gale exceeded in severity any that has visited San Francisco since 1852. The rain could, however, prove a perfect godsend to the miners, who have accumulated large quantities of earth in the dry diggings, and whose operations had been suspended by the long continued dry spell. With the welcome rain, the diggers whose interests have languished can begin work in earnest, and business will receive an impetus that will be felt in all sections of the State.

A Husband Stabbed.

Yesterday a woman calling herself ANN DUNNE was arraigned at the Tombs, charged with having inflicted a wound upon the face of her better half with a large butcher knife. The parties had a serious quarrel at a grog-shop in Roosevelt-street, and while the husband was turning to take a drink, ANN seized the weapon and cut a terrible gash in his cheek. He was taken to the City Hospital, and the assailant was provided with boarding and lodging at the City Prison.

Dartmouth College.

By a unanimous vote of the Literary Societies of this old and celebrated University, (of which it will be remembered that DANIEL WEBSTER was an *alumnus*,) PARK BENJAMIN has been appointed to deliver their anniversary poem in July next.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 27.

THE BRITISH COMMANDERS—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS—A Visit at Florence.
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LETTER FROM CHILI—Railroads and Explorations.
LATER FROM EUROPE—Inefficiency of the Army in the Crimea.
INTERESTING NEWS FROM MEXICO.
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WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.
ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings of the Legislature.
EDITORIALS—British Opinions of the War—Feats of Europe a Probability—Work for Those Out with It—Another Sunday in New-York, and Monkeys—Emigrants and Taxes—England's Military Weakness—The Shame of our City—The Senate Bill to Protect Life and Health on Passenger Ships—Outrage; or a Short Supply—Our Failure in the Dominican Matter—Shipwrecks Near Home—The French Army—Our Railroad System—The Senatorial Case in Iowa—A Market for the Use of Producers—Snakes in your Pantries—Proposed New County; Orange and Ulster.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.
THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance; for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.
☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 20 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, of the store No. 13 Vesey-st.; also, the second story [illegible] feet in depth, fronting and having an exclusive entrance from Barclay-st., will be rented jointly, or they can be connected, making one of the most light, spacious, and commanding stores in the City, admirably adapted for the jobbing or importing business. The store is shelved and in perfect order. Inquire of PERREGO & BUCKLEY, No. 6 Barclay-st., directly in the rear of the Astor House, or E. C. MOULTON, No. 361 Broadway.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.
A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By WM. COWEN.
BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.
A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. BARBOUR.
The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO.,
No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and
No. 420 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—Superior [illegible] pianos for $125, $150, and $200; [illegible] as good, and the same number of second hand ones at [illegible] as those which cost $300. Pianos of every variety, of [illegible] and prices, [illegible] of the [illegible] manufacturers, among them the celebrated modern improved Hexagon Metal Piano, and the full [illegible] Piano of T. GILBERT & Co.; also descriptive of the [illegible] Piano, [illegible] hand pianos at great bargains; [illegible] to any part of the country. Pianos [illegible] from five [illegible] per month. Call and examine before you purchase.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HOWE & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WARRANTED PATENT.—Extensive yards in each [illegible] Safes [illegible] Safes [illegible] Safes

Another Sabbath Desecration Case in Cincinnati.

Infidel businesses seem to thrive in the Queen City of the West. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says:

On Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, as Mr. CHRISTOPHER SWEINELM and his family, on Walnut, between Court and Ninth-streets, were seated in front of a building fire, engaged in conversation, their attention was attracted by the noise of something coming down the chimney. The instant it struck the fire it ignited and rolled on to the floor. Fortunately, Mr. S. immediately threw the "ball of fire" into a pail of water, and extinguished it.

Upon examination it was found to be a ball of cotton, saturated with turpentine. In the centre of the ball was a heavy charge of gunpowder and several slugs. A young man who has been at enmity with the SWEINELM family for some time, and who was seen yesterday, but has since disappeared, is suspected of the act. It seems that he went up on to the house, and threw the ball down the chimney, supposing that when it struck the fire an explosion would take place, and the death of those who were seated opposite the fire would be the result.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Gospel of the Kingdom of God**—As taught in the Scriptures, will continue to be expounded every LORD'S DAY by Dr. THOMAS, at the meeting-house of the Church of Christ, corner of 22d-st. and 7th-av. All interested in the "signs of the times" foreshadowing the speedy introduction of that kingdom, are invited to attend. Hale in hand. Forenoon, 10½ o'clock; evening, 7 o'clock.

☞ **The History of Joseph** Continued—In a series of Lectures to the Young, on Sabbath evening next, at 7½ o'clock, in the Allen-st Presbyte ian Church, (below Grand,) by Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS. Subject—*Joseph's brethren take his coat, dipped in blood, to their father.* In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, the third discourse in the series on the Levitical Types. Subject—*The Veil o' Moses.*

☞ **Social Levee.**—Ladies' Aid Society of the Hicksite Church will hold a Levee at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Atlantic-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1858. Addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. H. MATTESON, Rev. H. J. FOX and others. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents, including ref eshments, for sale at Scranton & Co.'s bookstore, 60 nor Atlantic and Henry-sts., and at the door.

☞ **Rev. Charles H. Read,** of Richmond, Virginia, will deliver the Ninth of the Course of Annual Sermons before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mercer-st., Presbyterian Church, near 8th-st. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.

E. LORD, Chairman.

☞ **The First Society of the New-Jerusalem Church**—Holds public worship every SABBATH MORNING in the 11th-st. Baptist Chapel, between 2d and 4th-avs. Preaching in the afternoon by Rev. J. F. BARRETT. A meeting will be held at 6 o'clock P. M. in the same place, of the members of the Society and others interested in the erection of a new Church place of worship.

☞ **Rev. Thomas Wilkie will Preach TO-MORROW,** (Thirtieth morning) at 10½ o'clock at the room over Metropolitan Hall, corner of 4th-st. and Williamsburg, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock Prof. Bush will deliver the first of a course of lectures on *The Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.* The public are most respectfully invited.

☞ **The Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church** (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) will assist for religious services next SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, 28th inst., (by invitation) from Rev. Dr. Skinner's congregation, corner of Hamilton-sq. and Pacific-sts., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. McLeod's Church, 19th-st., between 8th and 7th-avs.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. Dr. POTTS, of University-place, will deliver the first sermon of the course before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Grand-sts.

EDWIN J. CRAWE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Rev. Charles H. Read,** of Richmond, Va., will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING next. Rev. T. L. CUYLER will preach in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Woman's work and woman's worth for Christ.* The young are especially invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. E. W. Collier** will deliver the seventh discourse before the Young Peoples' Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., near 8th-av., on SABBATH EVENING next, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to be present. Seats free to all.

☞ **Sabbath Evening in Rutgers-street Church.**—The subject TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, will be delivered by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor of the Grand-st Presbyterian Church, on the Deity of Christ.

☞ **Looking into Futurity.**—A discourse will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, (28th,) at 7 o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Broome-st., corner of Eldridge-st., by the Pastor, Rev. LEWIS F. HATFIELD, D. D., on *The Prophetic Character of the Bible.*

☞ **A Course of Sermons to the Young.**—Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach to the young in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hawks** will preach the quarterly sermon in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Ludlow-st., near Grand,) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. A special collection will be made for this Mission.

☞ **Rev. Thomas Gallaudet** will preach in the small chapel of the University, near Washington-square, TO-MORROW EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Samuel S. Schow,** Bishop of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach the pure Word of God TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Evening subject—*The Number of the Roman Beast.*

☞ **Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.,** will deliver the thirteenth discourse before the Young People's Christian Association of Calvary Baptist Church, (23d-st., near 6th-av.,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Chas. W. Field, D. D.,** of Philadelphia will deliver the 16th discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D.,** will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JACOB BRODHEAD at 3 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Green-sts.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle.**—Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT will preach at the Church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Popular Amusements, especially Dancing.*

☞ **Hoboken.**—Rev. HUGH H. BLAIR of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, corner of Washington and First-sts.

☞ **Rev. James Hodge, D. D.**—Of Brooklyn, will preach at the Mc'Dougal-st. Church, (Rev. D. Danbar's,) TO-MORROW, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Public Notice.**—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the only person by the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors, No. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 10 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. CLARK went to Newfoundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he continues his supervision of that branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as success depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, as without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. Hegeman, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 26 years and a member of the firm over 12 years, and had the principal supervision of the business, and no exertion will be spared to secure the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for 20 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists & Druggists, No. 165, 273 & 511 Broadway.

☞ **To Steamboat Proprietors.**—The attention of steamboat owners is called to the present very inadequate ferry facilities between the north shore of Staten Island and the City of New-York. Great dissatisfaction exists, almost universally, among the residents on this part of the Island, with the present Ferry Company, in consequence of their long-continued refusal to give requisite facilities, and any respectable effort made to compete with them, by placing a good boat or boats on the route, it is estimated would receive the immediate support of at least three-fourths of the residents of the North Shore, Staten Island.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. SIEBBS, Philadelphia.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FEFRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **New City Hall—Special Notice.**—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the subject of selecting a location for the proposed New City Hall, hereby give notice, that they will meet on MONDAY, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to hear all those parties in favor of, and opposed to locating the proposed New City Hall in the upper part of the City.

PETER P. VOORHIS,
JERAH WAKEMAN,
SAMUEL H. MOSER,
JOHN KELLY,
HENRY HOFFMIRE,
Special Committee.

☞ **Situation Wanted**—By a young man, who has been in the Dry Goods business for several years, and is now out of employment, and is willing to take a situation in the country. Has no objection to travel. Best of reference given. Address H. H. H., Broadway Post-Office.

☞ **Situation Wanted**—By a respectable woman as good cook, and understands pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. A private family or boarding-house preferred. Please call at No. 84 Spring-st., basement, for 2 days or till suited. Good references given from her last place.

☞ **Situation Wanted**—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as children's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waiting. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 128 West 19th-st., second house east of 8th-av.

☞ **Situation Wanted**—As cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, and to assist in the laundry. The best of reference given. To be seen for one day at No. 119½ 13th-st.

☞ **Situation Wanted**—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would undertake a laundry. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 104½ 8th st., rear, 2d floor.

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☞ **Soprano and Tenor.**—A situation is wanted in some Church choir in New-York or Brooklyn by a gentleman and his wife. They have voices of unusual excellence and the highest cultivation, and are acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address L. A. M., at this office.

☞ **To Manufacturing Chemists, Dry-Salters, &c.**—A Scotch gentleman, possessing a knowledge of Chemistry and the drysalting business, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in America as superintendent, salesman or otherwise, and can produce ample references of the highest respectability as to character, etc. Address, free, stating particulars and salary, which must not be under £260 per annum, to T. M. C. D., Post-Office, Glasgo, Scotland.

☞ **Agents Wanted**—To visit the principal places in the United States and Canadas, to sell the best map out. Mirror of Sebastopol and map of the Black Sea and Crimea, showing the military position of the allied forces, views of the terrific hurricane on the Black Sea, Battle of Inkermann, &c. Some agents are now making $10 per day. Apply at No. 60 Fulton-street, up stairs.

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☞ **Governess Wanted**—A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, competent to teach French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address GOVERNESS, post-paid, No. 32 South William-st., New-York.

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☞ **Protestant Girl Wanted**—For general housework. She must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. One with good City reference may call at No. 246 Clinton-st.

☞ **Boy Wanted**—In an Importing-house. Inquire at No. 25 Pine-st.

☞ **Agents Wanted**—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufg Co., 7 Gold-st.

☞ **United States School Agency and Teachers' Union,** (Limited,) No. 9 Astor Place, No. 595 Broadway. A personal introduction, negotiator and remunerator, filling all orders and vacancies, and sharing equal profits with checkholders, $5, $10, $15, $20, &c.

Terms one per cent. Checks are renewable and transferable, (on interest,) procuring 7 to 50 and 100 per cent, according to merit, effort, &c. No check to every School Teacher and Professor. Every dollar helps every patron and procures $100. No charge to pupils.

Teachers' Meeting and Correspondence daily, 8 to 12 and 1 to 5 o'clock, during nearly every school and family, requiring a full investment and the best efforts of all.

Education is the hope of the Church and of our country, Schools, churches, &c., will be visited.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

☞ **Wanted to Rent**—A furnished dwelling house (for a family of four grown persons) with a few acres of ground attached, within 20 miles of this City, and easy of access by Railroad or steamboat. Address Box, No. 1,413 Post-Office.

☞ **House Wanted**—By a gentleman and his wife. A small two-story house, with gas and water, by the 1st of May, between 3d and 6th-avs. and 4th and 24th-sts. Address HOLLO, at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.

☞ **Board and Rooms Wanted.**—A gentleman wishes to procure, in a private family, who will not remove on the 1st of May, and where there are no other boarders, two furnished rooms adjoining—for a sitting-room and bedroom; the sitting-room to contain gas; breakfast and tea to be furnished to him in his rooms; dinner taken elsewhere. Location between 14th and 23d-sts. and 4th-av. Address Box No. 1,537 Post-Office, stating the terms per week, as no notice will be taken of answers which do not.

☞ **Boarding.**—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a newly-furnished room, on second floor, with board, in 22d-st, near 4th-av. The house contains modern improvements. Dinner at 5 o'clock. No children, and none taken. To those who wish a comfortable house, and who are willing to pay an equivalent for what they receive, this is addressed. References exchanged. A note addressed to C., Box No. 19, will receive immediate attention.

☞ **Board in Brooklyn.**—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, containing grates, closets, &c., on the second floor, with parlor board, at a moderate charge. The neighborhood is a desirable one, and within a few minutes' walk to the Fulton and Montague Ferries. Please address L. L. D., *Times* Office, with real name attached. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

☞ **Board Wanted**—By two young gentlemen, board in a private family where the society is select and agreeable. As they are social and home bodies, they require rooms where they can spend the evenings pleasantly; sitting room with small bedroom attached, preferred. Breakfast and tea—dinner on Sunday. Terms must be moderate. Location preferred between 14th and 23d-sts., 2d and 6th-avs. Address HOME, this office.

☞ **Boarding Up Town.**—Apartments can be had, with board, in a private house of the first class, brown stone English basement, where but few boarders can be accommodated; also, an elegantly finished suite of rooms on the first landing. Apply at No. 47 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

☞ **Boarding Down Town**—At No. 5 College-place—beautiful location. One large front room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three gentlemen. Other rooms for single gentlemen.

☞ **Boarding.**—A large furnished room and pantry attached to let at No 80 White-st., near Broadway; also, one or two single-rooms. References exchanged.

☞ **Boarding.**—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 294 Bleecker-st.

☞ **Boarding.**—Pleasant rooms, with full board, for two or three single gentlemen, may be had at No. 52 Varick-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

☞ **Rooms Wanted**—By a gentleman and his wife a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bedroom, with bath room attached, gas, &c. Location must not be above 20th-st., or below Washington-place, and between the Bowery and 6th-av. Reference given and required. Address, post-paid, Box No. 3,296 Post-Office.

☞ **Large Parlor to Let**—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st

☞ **Holiday Presents.**—Reduced Prices.—Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

CYLINDLES JUDGEMENT WATCHES,
Warranted perfect time keepers from ..... $150 to $350
COOPER WATCHES,
Duplex and Levers from ..... 125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses. 125 to 200
CHRONOMETERS.
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers ..... 125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,
Which run eight days with one winding ..... 140 to 125
ENAMEL WATCHES,
For ladies, some in hunting cases ..... 35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,
For ladies, some in magic cases ..... 85 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,
Which change into three different watches ..... 100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,
And turns the hands without a key ..... 80 to 140
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes $30
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS 30
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies 35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS 35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases .. 60
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as 15
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as 14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets ..... $15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $20;
Bracelets ..... 3 00 to 60 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses .... 3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains ..... 10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains ..... 10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains ..... 30 00 to 95 00
Gold Fob Chains ..... 8 00 to 35 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings ..... 2 00 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys ..... 1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys ..... 2 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals ..... 3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles ..... 2 50 to 5 00
Gold Pencils ..... 1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils ..... 3 50 to 15 00
Diamond Rings ..... 7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Earrings ..... 150 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins ..... 15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses ..... 3 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones ..... 3 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set ..... 3 00 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set ..... 1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair ..... 2 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses ..... 1 75 to 6 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set ..... 5 00 to 8 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set ..... 13 00 to 21 00
Silver Tablesticks, per set ..... 10 00 to 22 00
Silver Cups for Children ..... 6 00 to 15 00
Silver Napkin Rings, each ..... 1 00 to 3 00
Gold Armlets for children, per pair ..... 2 00 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings ..... 75 to 2 00
Chased Gold Rings ..... 1 00 to 5 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops ..... 1 00 to 2 00
Gold Scarf Pins ..... 1 00 to 6 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Glenfield Patent Starch.**—Gained the Prize Medal at London, 1851, and at New-York, 1853. The ladies are respectfully solicited to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Starch, which for domestic use now stands unrivalled. Sold by all respectable grocers. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, sole Agents for the United States.

WANTED.

☞ **Situation Wanted**—By a very respectable Scotch person, in a store or factory, or as porter, or any other, and they may depend on my willingness to take a chance with and plain servant, in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mr. Tait's Boot and Shoe Store, No. 12 3d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

☞ **Situation Wanted**—As traveling agent in a factory goods or any particular line. Has been engaged and has travelled for such a house in Philadelphia the last two years, being well acquainted with Western and Southern buyers in that line. Best of reference given. Address H. H. H., Broadway Post-Office.

☞ **Situation Wanted**—By a respectable woman as good cook, and understands pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. A private family or boarding-house preferred. Please call at No. 84 Spring-st., basement, for 2 days or till suited. Good references given from her last place.

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Terms one per cent. Checks are renewable and transferable, (on interest,) procuring 7 to 50 and 100 per cent, according to merit, effort, &c. No check to every School Teacher and Professor. Every dollar helps every patron and procures $100. No charge to pupils.

Teachers' Meeting and Correspondence daily, 8 to 12 and 1 to 5 o'clock, during nearly every school and family, requiring a full investment and the best efforts of all.

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☞ **Board and Rooms Wanted.**—A gentleman wishes to procure, in a private family, who will not remove on the 1st of May, and where there are no other boarders, two furnished rooms adjoining—for a sitting-room and bedroom; the sitting-room to contain gas; breakfast and tea to be furnished to him in his rooms; dinner taken elsewhere. Location between 14th and 23d-sts. and 4th-av. Address Box No. 1,537 Post-Office, stating the terms per week, as no notice will be taken of answers which do not.

☞ **Boarding.**—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a newly-furnished room, on second floor, with board, in 22d-st, near 4th-av. The house contains modern improvements. Dinner at 5 o'clock. No children, and none taken. To those who wish a comfortable house, and who are willing to pay an equivalent for what they receive, this is addressed. References exchanged. A note addressed to C., Box No. 19, will receive immediate attention.

☞ **Board in Brooklyn.**—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, containing grates, closets, &c., on the second floor, with parlor board, at a moderate charge. The neighborhood is a desirable one, and within a few minutes' walk to the Fulton and Montague Ferries. Please address L. L. D., *Times* Office, with real name attached. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

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PATENT CASE.

[illegible] for the Plaintiffs

Supreme Court Circuit Court—Southern District of New-York.

Wm. E. Nichols et al. vs. D. E. Young et al.

This was a bill of issues ordered out of Chancery to determine whether the engine of the defendants, known as the *Corliss Engine*, was substantially identical, in the mode of cutting off steam and in regulating the closing of the valves, with the invention described and claimed in the letters patent granted to Frederick E. Sickles on the 20th of May, 1842.

The [illegible] evidence for the plaintiffs.

ARGUMENT OF CHARLES E. [illegible], Esq., ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFFS.

In response to the argument of Ex-Gov. Wm. H. Seward, on the part of the defendants.

The Court rose at the usual hour, when Mr. Keller opened the argument for the plaintiffs as follows:

May it please your Honor: Before addressing the Jury on the [illegible] in this case, I pray attention to a few [illegible] views, on which, I apprehend, the Jury will need instructions from the Court. The Counsel for the defendants, in opening the argument on behalf of his clients, stated some authorities binding to show that there had been a judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States on the rule of law affecting questions of infringement, and, in support of his views, referred to the case of O'Reilly vs. Morse—15th of Howard.

You will recollect, he positively swore that in that case a question of law, which had been for a long time in dispute, was [illegible] in a direct form to the [illegible] of the United States. One school of lawyers, [illegible] patents, contended that he who discovered the application of law of nature to a particular use, or discovered that by some law of nature, some new result could be produced, had a right to patent the application of that law to such special use, or to the production of such special result, provided he had coupled with that some one mode of application; and that his patent should have a breadth or scope as great as the discovery, and not limited to the means invented by which he applied that law to such special use or purpose. Another class of lawyers, on the other hand, contended that a principle of nature, however applied for the purpose of recording signs at distances, formed no ground for a monopoly to the discoverer, but that he must confine his patent to the means which he had invented for the purpose of applying that law. Professor Morse, in the invention of the telegraph, among the various principles which he had for his highly ingenious invention, combined broadly the applications of electromagnetism however developed and however applied, to the purpose of recording signs at distances; and the burning point of that case was upon that one claim. The practicability of the mode of operation of his instrument, was fully sustained by the Court, but the majority of the Judges there present, but not constituting a majority of the entire Court, ruled that that claim was one [illegible] not authorized by law. And in rendering that case it becomes important to bear in remembrance the broad distinction that was presented by counsel in the argument. On one side it was contended that in the great case of Neilson vs. Hartley, in England, for the application of the hot-blast, the Court had held that Neilson, having discovered the [illegible] applying heated air as a blast in furnaces for smelting iron, had a patent which covered every mode of employing heated air to the furnaces, and it was contended by those who contended in favor of Morse's claim, that the Court had so ruled. But the Supreme Court determined that the case of Neilson did not go to that length, but simply that he had invented a mode of applying the [illegible] of nature to furnaces, by interposing between the blowing apparatus and the furnace some kind of [illegible] which should heat the air in its transit to the furnace. His Honor, the Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion, recognizes that as the ruling of the Common England; and all the way through recognizes the law as laid down in the case of Neilson with that limitation, and reiterates that the patentee is not limited to the mere structure of the apparatus, which is interposed between the blowers and the furnace as a means of heating the blast; but that he is simply restricted to the mode which shall be substantially the same for heating the blast, between the blower and the furnace. It is, I submit, entirely an error to suppose that the [illegible] Court has overruled the doctrine of equivalents which has always been maintained on behalf of the patentee. There is not a word throughout this case which can be construed into any such ruling. Every ruling of [illegible] Court that has ever received sanction in this country, or in England, has gone the whole length of securing to the patentee, not only the structure that he has invented, or the combination which he has invented, but every mechanical equivalent that produces a like result in a manner different in degree—so long as the same kind of result is produced by the substitution of mechanical equivalents. I will read from 15 Howard, p. 112, the [illegible] set up by Morse in the case then before the Supreme Court:

"I do not [illegible] to limit myself to the specific machinery, or parts of machinery, described in the foregoing specification and claim; the essence of my invention being the use of the motive power of the electric or galvanic current, which is operated by the [illegible], however developed for marking or printing intelligible characters, signs or letters, at any distances, being a new application of that power of which I claim to be the first inventor or discoverer."

It is this breadth of claim upon which the Court decided [illegible] was [illegible] by law. His Honor, the Chief Justice, in [illegible] the case of Neilson, quotes from Baron [illegible]:

"It is very difficult to distinguish it from the specification of a patent for a principle, and this at first created in the minds of the Court much difficulty; but, after full consideration, we think the plaintiff does not merely claim a principle, but a new mode of applying a principle, and a very valuable one. Worthless the case must be considered as if the principle being well known, the plaintiff had first invented a mode of applying it by a mechanical apparatus to furnaces, and his invention then consists by interposing a receptacle for heated air between the blowing apparatus and the furnace. In order to have the air to be heated by the application of heat externally to a receptacle filled with flues, so as to accomplish the object of applying the blast, which was before cold air in a heated state to the furnace." The Chief Justice then goes on to say: "There is nothing in the opinion touching in any degree from the familiar principle of law applicable to patent cases. Neilson claimed no particular mode of constructing the receptacle, or of heating it. He pointed out the manner in which it might be [illegible], but admitting that it might also be done in a variety of ways; and at a higher or lower temperature; and that all of them would produce the effect in a greater or less degree, provided the air was heated by passing through a heated receptacle. And his principle was that the Court at first doubted whether it was a patent for anything more than the discovery that hot air would promote the ignition of fuel more than cold. And if this had been the doctrine of the Court, it appears would have held his patent to be void; because the discovery of a principle in natural philosophy or physical science, is not patentable. But after much consideration it was finally decided that this principle must be regarded as well known, and that the plaintiff had invented a mechanical mode of applying it to furnaces; and that his invention consisted in interposing a heated receptacle between the blowing apparatus and the furnace, and by this means heating the blast after it left the blower, and before it was thrown into the fire. Whoever, therefore, used this method of throwing the air into the furnace, used the process he had invented, and thereby infringed his patent, although the form of the receptacle, and the mechanical arrangements for heating it, might be different from those described by the patentee. For whatever form was adopted for the receptacle, or whatever mechanical arrangements were made for heating, the effect would be produced in a greater or less degree, if the heated receptacle was placed between the blower and the furnace, and the current of air passed under it. Undoubtedly, the principle that hot air will promote the ignition of fuel better than cold, was embodied in this machine. But the patent was not supported because the principle was embodied in it. Neilson would have been equally entitled to a patent, if he had invented an improvement in the mechanical arrangements of the blowing apparatus, or in the furnace, while a cold current of hot air instead of cold could be thrown into the furnace. And although unquestionably [illegible] by the patent. The interposition of a heated receptacle in any form, was no novelty [illegible]." Referring to the [illegible] the doctrine of the Neilson case, Chief Justice [illegible] says: "Many cases have since been [illegible] to which reference is made in the Circuit Courts. It will be found, we think, upon careful examination, that all of them, previous to the decision on Neilson's patent, [illegible] the principles on which this decision is made, [illegible] case was reported, it is admitted that decisions [illegible] would seem to extend patentable rights beyond the limits here marked out. As we have already said, we see nothing in this opinion which would sanction the introduction of any new principle in the Law of Patents. But if it were otherwise, it would not justify the Court in departing from what we consider as established principles in the American Courts."

And to show that [illegible] heretofore in doctrine upon this subject, we refer to the annexed cases. We do not stop to comment on them, because such an examination would extend this inquiry beyond all reasonable bounds: Wyeth *vs.* Stone, 1 Story R., 270, 295; Blanchard *vs.* Sprague, 3 Sumn., 535. The first-mentioned case is directly in point. Indeed, independently of judicial authority, we do not think that the language used in the act of Congress can justly be expounded otherwise. The fifth section of the act of 1836 declares that a patent shall convey to the inventor, for a term not exceeding 14 years, the exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used, his invention or discovery; referring to the specifications for the particulars thereof. The 6th section directs what shall be entitled to a patent, and the terms and conditions on which it may be obtained.

It provides that any person shall be entitled to a patent who has discovered or invented any new or useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any previous discovery in either of them. He himself is required to make application by a written petition, and give information, exhibit, drawing and corresponding names, in such full, clear and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same. And he is required to file a written description of the same, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using it, in such full, clear and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same, and [illegible] have invented, that the specification required by law is a description of the thing invented, and [illegible] the patentee intends to claim in the specification."

The Court [illegible] the specification required by this law is a description of the thing invented, and [illegible] the patentee intends to claim. Now, whether the [illegible] invented a mode of applying the principle of heating the blast by interposing a receptacle between the blowers and the furnaces, the manner and process of [illegible] he must be set forth in exact terms [illegible] a description in such respect [illegible] to enable any person skilled in the art to make, construct and use the same. And [illegible] the specification required by law is a description of the thing invented, and [illegible] the patentee intends to claim, [illegible] would have been equally entitled to a patent, if he had invented an improvement in the mechanical arrangements of the blowing apparatus, or in the furnace, while a cold current of hot air instead of cold could be thrown into the furnace. And although unquestionably [illegible] by the patent. The interposition of a heated receptacle in any form, was no novelty [illegible]." Referring to the [illegible] the doctrine of the Neilson case, Chief Justice says:

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[illegible]

[illegible] continued Mr. K.,) only wants [illegible] to apply to the same mode [illegible] to measure, passing first through [illegible] through the cerriform. But it is [illegible] only contemplated the use of [illegible] is the first time I have ever heard [illegible] a knowledge of the English [illegible] that when a party says you [illegible] in other fluid," in a given apparatus, [illegible] to be confined to liquids. Fluid is [illegible] that name in all matters in which the [illegible] to move among each other. They are [illegible] by some certain fixed laws, and when the [illegible] Mr. Sickles knows that one of them has [illegible] as a measure of resistance, he has but to [illegible] apparatus according to the office to be [illegible] [illegible] will be satisfied. I may [illegible] (Office), 6, air, 14.1 cubic by the [illegible] [illegible] but I must increase the ve- [illegible] to the difference in density. [illegible] to go free, and use the prin- [illegible] substituting one fluid for [illegible] and no better announcement than to [illegible] difficulties that would have pre- [illegible] like, but using different fluids.

[illegible] letter to better adapted to an exact [illegible] sir. Why, it is of course, because it [illegible] being more dense, it requires less [illegible] to bring about the result. As [illegible] this principle of his invention to [illegible] [illegible] valves, which require a [illegible] to meet water; but be- [illegible] the provisions of his invention in the [illegible] to be deprived [illegible] of the benefit of an inferior application of the [illegible] of inferiority to be the measure [illegible] the use of a man's property? A mon- [illegible] on a question of right of property. It is [illegible] whether it is better or worse [illegible] it is better, it may be an improve- [illegible]; if it is worse, it only shows to the [illegible] that adopted it, or a disposition to [illegible] it put it to the witnesses whether Sick- [illegible] described in the patent, could be used [illegible] in the defendants' machine, they [illegible] answer in the affirmative; but then they [illegible] that he the same thing, because [illegible] prevent the valve from slamming. [illegible] the two things must be taken in con- [illegible] if you take away the idea of the valve [illegible] part, there is no infringement;—just [illegible] to strike a man on the back of [illegible] it would be as to strike him in the [illegible] the same thing. The valve can only [illegible] by the force of gravity, and the exercise of that [illegible] must be exercised towards the end of its [illegible] in both cases the two parties use substan- [illegible] means of arresting it. They both have [illegible] part of which acts as a guide for the [illegible] as a receptacle for the fluid. They both [illegible] working in that vessel, and acting as a [illegible] on the weight descends, the fluid escapes [illegible] that plunger, to permit it to descend [illegible], towards the end of the action of the de- [illegible] the aperture is gradually closed, to [illegible] the fluid; and by that gradual confinement, the [illegible] gradually arrested, without injury [illegible], without noise, without jar, and with- [illegible] of the parts. Do they not, therefore, [illegible] and? Do they not accomplish it [illegible] same means? Why, then, should [illegible] to take the substance of an [illegible] another. If this transformation [illegible] the question of sub- [illegible] without modification will come [illegible] the rights of the plaintiff? Shall [illegible] a machine more rare than the atmosphere, and [illegible] prevent its rushing through the atrefore into the [illegible]? It is said on the other side it must be a [illegible] obtained by a vessel about three-quar- [illegible] full. Now the patent says no such thing. It says [illegible] shall be filled; and he too has [illegible] language, since Sickles has taught him [illegible] it was that he testified, in speak- [illegible] that was first spat on the death [illegible] the valves, that it had a hole on one [illegible] centers of an inch from the bottom. [illegible]'s testimony had just been read a [illegible], in which he said it was between 1½ [illegible] This was rather a question—there is a [illegible] [illegible] of difference in that proposition, and when I [illegible] Mr. Sickles on the subject, he was finally obliged [illegible] down, and say that it could not tell whether it [illegible] 1½ or 1¾ inches.

[illegible] continued a series of expe- [illegible], that had been pre- [illegible] Mr. Sickles' principle—first [illegible] observing, conclusively, that [illegible] could be lowered to [illegible] hundred point, by either [illegible] stemming.]

[illegible] continued Mr. K.,) only wants [illegible] to apply to the same mode [illegible] to measure, passing first through [illegible] through the cerriform. But it is [illegible] only contemplated the use of [illegible] is the first time I have ever heard [illegible] a knowledge of the English [illegible] that when a party says you [illegible] in other fluid," in a given apparatus, [illegible] to be confined to liquids. Fluid is [illegible],

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Passage of the French Spoliation Bill.

The National Observatory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

The Astronomical Observatory at Washington, established and conducted under the auspices of the Navy Department, has by name and by works familiarized itself to men of science, at home and abroad. But among the masses of our people little is known of it, and less interest is felt in its operations. This is owing, in great measure, doubtless, to the fact that all statements of its operations and its purposes have been made in the technical language of science, and thus at once enshrouded in a style of presentation calculated to repel the masses from making themselves at all familiar with the institution, even by reading. I cannot doubt that a plain matter of fact description of the observatory in all its parts and belongings—divested, as far as possible, of unexplained technicalities, and so brought down to the comprehension even of those who know nothing of "star-gazing"—will be highly useful, interesting and popular. I propose to make the effort to present such popular description, so far as I may be able, in a short series of letters.

The object of an Astronomical Observatory is, directly, to furnish materials for the advancement of astronomical science,—to obtain, under new and varied circumstances, new facts, which may serve as additional tests of a received theory in regard to the relative location, quality, arrangement, motions, distances, &c., of the heavenly bodies, or furnish a groundwork for new investigations. Every fact, like every beam atom, is designed for use; and the mass of accumulated observations constitutes the material from which the constructors of science select such as may best suit their own purposes. The constructor and the observer, then—the maid of theory and the man of practice—are by no means independent of, but are, rather, complementary to each other. Both are astronomers; both need talents and skill of a high order, and we may not lightly attempt the decision of relative superiority. Their mutual progress has been well described as in alternation in which the one is sometimes in advance, and again in arrear of the other, though rarely separated by more than a single step.

The practical uses of an Observatory are best presented by a statement of the uses of Astronomy,—for astronomical observation and computations are but the means by which all astronomical facts are obtained, and *from* which all astronomical principles are deduced. Am I understood? We all see the moon as it moves in its orbit. We know that it *is* a moon. But we learn its character and become familiar with its office,—its motion, its distance and everything else pertaining to it and bearing any relation to our own sphere,—by a series of careful observations and calculations which suggest a theory in regard to all these points, and then test and prove the accuracy of the theory, and so reduce the theory to admitted palpable fact. As a diamond which flashes so brilliantly upon the fair brow of beauty was of no practical value until dragged from its native bed, so the world of nature is full of rare jewels which are made of value to mankind only when laborious observation and calculation have brought them out from the crude mass of matter and given them specific form, classification and application. In other words,—without observation, we could have no astronomical science:—so, whatever astronomical science is worth, observation is worth,—and just in proportion as we add to accuracy in observation and computation, we add to the practical advantages of Astronomy to the world.

Astronomy is too often regarded merely as a curious study, well enough for those only who have abundance of time to waste in the pursuit of knowledge not necessary to the everyday business of life. He who so holds is unjust to himself and to the science, and his injustice unfortunately closes his eyes to the sublimest beauties of creation, and so deprives him of one of the greatest sources of pleasure which the Creator has offered to the mind of contemplative man. But it is the utilitarian view of this subject with which we have to deal. The applications of astronomy to the practical uses of life are numerous, and a knowledge of its principles and laws and facts is quite indispensable. By means of the celestial bodies we are enabled to determine the relative position of different points on the surface of the earth, to fix geographical latitudes and longitudes, and ascertain the form and dimensions of our own planet. Without these it would be quite impossible to make maps and charts of the land, the advantages of which are too familiar to need even passing allusion at this time. The innumerable advantages we derive from navigation—that indispensible element of commerce, the civilizer of man, and greatest element of the material advancement of nations—must be credited, in the first instance, to astronomy. If the mariner possessed no accurate knowledge of the positions and motions of the celestial bodies, he could not traverse the trackless ocean, or venture beyond the sight of the shore. The stars are, so to speak, the sailor's unerring "landmarks." With an accurate knowledge of them, he can direct his course whither he will, and the ocean, thus, instead of imperatively shutting in the nations it surrounds, becomes, instead, their means of more ready communication with each other. Astronomy also furnishes us the means by which to establish the divisions of time. To realize the value of this, we need only imagine the inextricable confusion that would ensue in all departments of life, social, commercial or political, if we had no divisions of time—no mode of recording days, months or years.

Thus we have a definite idea of the chief uses of astronomy; and, as I have before suggested, the astronomical observer is the getter out of the stone, which the astronomical constructor works into his structure. It is the Observer and his apparatus that we propose now to study and describe. It is his business to determine, as exactly as possible, the position occupied in the apparent celestial sphere, by any given heavenly body at a definite time. This determination constitutes what is technically called an "observation." The problem thus stated may appear very simple; and with a loose reading of the "exactly" or the "possible," there is little trouble in solving it. But we shall presently show that there are difficulties not always thought of, nor when appreciated, always easy to be overcome, but which complicate the problem, and make of the observer's best results only approximations, more or less close to the things desired, according to his own skill and zeal on the one hand, and to external contingencies on the other.

The National Observatory was founded by an act of Congress, passed during the session of 1841-2, authorizing the erection of a building and the purchase of instruments, and appropriating for the purpose the sum of $25,000. The new establishment was to be under the control of the Navy Department, and incorporated with the Dépôt of Charts and Instruments, already in existence, under the charge of Lieut. MAURY, to whom the superintendence of the whole was entrusted. The purchase of instruments and supervision of the construction of the new building were assigned to Lieut. GILLISS, who was instructed to confer with men of science at home and abroad, and, guided by their advice, to make such selection as would be best adapted to the ends in view. This duty was performed in the interval between September, 1842, and March, 1843. The erection of the building was commenced during the same time, and in October, 1844, the Observatory, as completed, was placed in charge of its Superintendent. Various changes and additions which have since been made, need not here be recounted; and I proceed to a description of the establishment as it now exists.

The Observatory is located in the western part of this city, on a small piece of rising ground—overlooking the Potomac River—called University-square, though more familiarly known, since the war of 1812, as Camp Hill. The whole square, containing about nineteen acres of land, is enclosed for the use of the Observatory.

The central or main building is fifty feet square on the outside, two stories in height, and surmounted by a revolving dome twenty-three feet in diameter, resting on a circular wall, built up to a height of seven feet above the roof. On each floor of this building are four rooms, separated by passages ten feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. Of these rooms one, occupied by the Superintendent, contains the library; the one directly over it is appropriated to part of the collection of charts for the use of the navy; and the remaining six are used as offices for computations and the manifold labors connected with the preparation of the Wind and Current Charts.

Of these last it is not our province now to speak, our business being with the astronomical department, and we will only remark in passing, that from six or seven to ten or more officers, according to the *personnel* of the Observatory, are constantly engaged in extracting from ever-arriving log books, new materials, and arranging and classifying them for use. To this department Lieut. MAURY has given special attention, and the results of his study of the materials thus accumulated are before the world in his "Wind and Current Charts," and his "Sailing Directions." Many learned Societies in this country and Europe have shown their appreciation of his labors, by electing him a member or an honorary associate; and the solid men of New-York have presented him with a more substantial acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to navigation and the commercial world.

With this notice of the Hydrographical Department, I will close this letter, promising within a few days to resume the subject. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Mr. GOODWIN introduced a bill providing for the working of a steam dredge-boat in the harbor of Oswego. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether in any correspondence with the Minister of the United States at Madrid, and the Spanish Government or otherwise, it is insisted by the latter that the treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States, is not applicable to the Spanish Colonies, and that we are not entitled to provisions of the benefit of said treaty.

Mr. BAYLY moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. KERR said he offered the resolution by request of a distinguished statesman, who formerly represented our country abroad.

The Spanish Government denies that Courts of Justice are open to our citizens for the collection of their debts, which the treaty referred to undertook to guarantee. It is a subject of vast importance.

The House refused to refer, and passed the resolution.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BAYLY, of Va., said he should move to strike out the enacting clause. He wanted to bring the House to a fair and considerate vote; not to take snap judgment, for every gentleman was as well acquainted with the bill now as they ever will be.

Mr. ORR, of S. C., was surprised at the motion. The opponents of the bill ought to have time to offer amendments. The gentleman from Virginia seems resolved that the details shall not be examined.

Mr. BAYLY said he would not now press the motion.

Mr. ORR offered an amendment, which was rejected, providing that no transfer or assignment made after Jan. 27, 1855, shall be recognized by the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. BARRY, of Miss., made a motion to strike out the appropriation which he subsequently withdrew. He said they who advocate the bill contend there is an obligation on the part of the Government to pay the debt. No man denied the claim is larger than five millions; then why, with an overflowing treasury, scale down the claims? Would not this be scandalous, while admitting the justice of them?

Mr. KERR said it was a remarkable circumstance that those gentlemen who deny anything is due, object to the bill because it appropriates less than we ought to pay. If those for whom the bill is intended are content with five millions, surely its opponents ought not to object.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., remarked, the claimants had said in effect, give us this amount and we will release you from further obligation. In his opinion they would be stopped by the bill from the further prosecution of their claims.

Mr. JONES, of La.—Has any evidence been furnished that they will be satisfied with this sum?

Mr. WASHBURN—That is the general understanding.

Mr. HIBBARD, of N. H., was opposed to the bill. If an appropriation was made, it should be to pay all that is honestly due; but he regarded it as an entering wedge of thirty or fifty millions more.

Mr. HARRIS, of Miss., said only such an amount should be paid as our Government would have been able to obtain by the continuance of the negotiation. This appropriation is too short for the lobbies and too long for the House, like FANNY ELSSLER'S dress, which was too short for the galleries and too long for the pit. [Laughter.]

Mr. LYON, of N. Y., condemned the miserable picayune attempt which had been made to grind down the bill from five to one million of dollars.

Mr. WARREN, of Ark., was in favor of the bill. He thought too much time had been wasted, and was in favor of going into the House, and taking a direct vote; and moved to strike out the enacting clause with the view of accomplishing this object.

On the question being stated, Mr. LETCHER, of Va., rose and moved the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill be taken up.

The CHAIRMAN decided the motion out of order, and was sustained on an appeal from his decision by the Committee.

Mr. SEWARD, of Ga.—I move the Committee rise.

Mr. CUTTING, of N. Y.—And report the bill.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Penn.—With the recommendation that it pass.

Much confusion and disorder was now manifested in the proceedings.

Mr. WARREN said, seeing that gentlemen are serious in their efforts to amend the bill, I withdraw my motion to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. WALSH, of N. Y., said it was evident a majority of the House are in favor of the bill. They might as well meet the question now as at any other time. Further delay would be captious opposition. He regarded this as the most infamous and atrocious measure ever brought before a legislative body.

Mr. FLORENCE appealed to the friends of the bill to come up with a steady and determined purpose, and pass it, recognising the right of the majority to rule.

Mr. ORR did not know whether the gentleman would find it an easy matter to crush out opposition.

Mr. FLORENCE—I meant fairly and honestly. [Laughter.]

Mr. ORR—No objection to that at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER offered an amendment, to exclude Insurance Offices or assignees from Indemnity. Rejected by 48 against 78.

Other amendments were offered, discussed and voted down, when the Committee rose, and a bill similar to that of the Senate's was reported, and, under the operation of the previous question, passed by Yeas 110, Nays 76, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Willis, Allen of Ill., Appleton, Bayly of Va., Bell, Banks, Bo cher, Bell, Bennett, Benson, Bliss, Bridget, Brooks, Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chamberlain, Chapman, Cook, Corwin, Crocker, Cullom, Cutting, Davis of R. I., De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Disney, Edmonds, Elliott of Mass., Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Fuller, Florence, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Hastings, Haven, Hill, Howe, Hunt, Ingersoll, Jones of Pa., Kelt, Kerr, Kittredge, Knox, Latham, Lyon, McCulloch, MacDonald, McDougal, Mace, Mace, Matteson, Maurice, Maxwell of La., May, Meacham, Middleworth, Morgan, Norton, Pecker, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Ready, Reese, Ricaud, Robbins, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Seymour, Shower, Simmons, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stevens of Mich., Strunk, Thurston, Tyson, Waldridge, Walker, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Westbrook, Wheeler, Yates, Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs Jas. C Allen of Ill., Barley of Ga., Barksdale, Barry, Benton, Bugg, Caskie, Chastain Christman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, Davis of Ind., Dawson, Dunbar, Edmundson, Eddy, Elliott of Ky., Ellis, English, Etheridge, Faulkner, Goode, Greenwood, Hamilton, Haven of Ohio, Harlan of Ind., Harris of Ala., Harris of Miss., Hendricks, Hoan, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Johnson, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Jones of La., Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Letcher, Lewis, Lilley, Lindsley, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Orr, Perkins of La., Powell of Va., Ritchey of Ohio, Ruffin, Bayard Smith, Shaw, Singleton, Skelton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Smyth of Tenn., Stuart of Ohio, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Walsh, Warren, Wright of Miss., Wright of Penn.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the title of the bill.

Mr. WALSH moved to amend its title.

The Clerk had scarcely commenced reading the bill, amid laughter, when Mr. BAYLY rose to a question of order.

Mr. LETCHER—Let it be read through.

Much confusion now ensued, amid mingled cries of "I object," "I object," "read," "read," &c.

The amendment was then read, and is as follows:

"An act to accomplish the following objects: First, To enable sundry unscrupulous and grasping companies of speculators and brokers to still further aggrandize themselves, in the unwarrantably assumed name of the widows and orphans, by preying upon those by whose helplessness and necessities they have already amassed fortunes. Secondly, To replenish the purses and brighten the mercenary hopes of the several agents, lobbyers, &c., of Washington, who are personally interested in his passage; and also to substitute those "undoubted expectations" heretofore so visionary and incredible as to deplete the national treasury to effectually as to hereafter preclude the possibility of its funds ever again reaching one inch above low water mark. [Excessive laughter.]

The Yeas and Nays were then demanded on agreeing to Mr. WALSH's amendment.

The Speaker, in answer to a question from Mr. WASHBURN, (of Me.,) decided that the amendment was in order.

Mr. WARREN—I move to lay the amendment on the table.

A VOICE—That would kill the bill.

Mr. WARREN—Then I'll not make the motion. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURN—I think an insult is offered to the House by this amendment.

The SPEAKER—The Chair does not like to assume the prerogative of determining such nice questions.

Mr. FLORENCE—The language of the amendment is historically untrue, indecorous in language, and is a reflection on what has been ascertained to be the opinion of the majority of the Senate and the House, and being so, ought not to be admitted in a legislative body. This is my point of order.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from New-York (Mr. WALSH) thinks very differently.

Mr. WALSH—I hope no friend of the bill will object to setting forth its true object.

Mr. ORR—As gentlemen want to cavil over the bill I move that the House adjourn. Negatived.

Owing to the continued confusion the Speaker said he should be compelled to call the Sergeant-at-Arms to take care of some gentlemen, as his power to enforce quiet was exhausted.

Mr. ORR moved an adjournment until Tuesday next. Negatived.

The question now occurred on the adoption of Mr. WALSH's amendment.

Mr. BAYLY—I ask the gentleman to withdraw it. He has had his fun.

Mr. WALSH rose to explain.

Mr. EDGARTON—I object to the gentleman's withdrawing or explaining.

Mr. WALSH's amendment was then rejected, and his vote being the only one in its favor occasioned much laughter.

The House then adjourned.

From Washington—Col. Kinney's Expedition, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 28.

Col. KINNEY has written a letter to the *Union* denying the reports as to the fillibustering character of his Central American Expedition, and says the affairs of the expedition are progressing satisfactorily, and that success is certain.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The following cases will come up in the Supreme Court next week:

Monday—No. 49, Booth *vs.* Clark. Tuesday—No. 50, Bruce *vs.* The United States; No. 51, Hendrickson *vs.* Hinckley. Wednesday—No. 52, Stevens *vs.* Gladding. Thursday—No. 53, Short's executors, *vs.* The State of Pennsylvania. Friday—No. 54, Wright *vs.* Matthison.

VESSELS ASHORE IN BOSTON HARBOR.—The brig *Bloomer*, of Halifax, is ashore at Ram Head, Broad Sound, and will, no doubt, go to pieces. An attempt was made to save her yesterday afternoon, but with no success. One boat from the ill-fated vessel containing several men, reached the shore in safety, about 5 o'clock P. M.; but another boat, also containing a number of individuals, was upset, and they swam ashore at Lovell's Island, where, as there is a house upon the island, they were no doubt made comfortable. The brig has bilged, lies head off shore, masts standing, but the cargo may be saved.

In the outer harbor, the ship *Richmond*, for New-Orleans, dragged her anchor and went ashore on the S. E. side of Long Island. The steam tug *R. B. Forbes* went to her assistance, and this morning returned, reporting that the ship was tight, and will have to lighten before she can be got off.

[*Boston Transcript, Jan. 27.*

The *New-Bedford Mercury* says that ex-Governor CLIFFORD is now convalescent, and with every prospect of being able to resume the important duties of his profession in the course of a few days.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Disbanding Military Companies.

THE SENATOR AND SAM.

SAM RESOLVING.

THE VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

The Hard-Shell State Central Committee held a solemn conclave at Congress Hall last evening. I send the resolves adopted, and in addition gather some few items of their doings. Among the informal matters considered was the defection of the *Argus*, and its transfer over to the Softs. No official action was had by the Committee, but it is understood that of the seventeen present, a decided majority closed their connection with that journal before they left town. The present condition of political parties—the new elements and new issues that have been made up within the past year, were also duly considered, and though the journal of proceedings does not indicate that those questions were entertained, I think I am justified in assuming that the Committee were decidedly of the opinion that there was nothing to justify or call for the formation of another organization, and that the Hard-Shells were particularly called upon to refrain from any action in harmony with the projected organization.

No proposition to fuse with the Softs was raised, nor would it have been entertained had it been made. Not that such a fusion is deemed impossible, but the Adamantines are shrewd enough to know that a little coyness will enhance the value of a final acquiescence, and secure to them high considerations when the spoils are to be divided.

STATE JUDGMENTS AND THE CAUSES.

In the Senate there was little of general interest accomplished. Almost the entire session was devoted to the discussion of a proposition to raise a Special Committee on the judgments obtained against the Sing Sing Prison, which motion prevailed; and in considering the details of the bill to provide for taking the next census of the inhabitants of the State, without concluding the Committee of the Whole reported progress on the latter.

BANKS SHALL NOT DISCOUNT ON THEIR SURPLUS.

Mr. HUTCHINS introduced a bill to prohibit any bank from discounting on its surplus funds, and requiring all banks to divide such surplus funds among their stockholders, at least once in each year, when said funds amount to over 10 per cent. on their capital.

BROOKLYN BUYING REAL ESTATE.

Mr. HUTCHINS proposed to authorize the city of Brooklyn to purchase from the United States Government the real estate lying eastward of Vanderbilt-avenue, at a sum not exceeding $500,000, providing that a majority of the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn shall ratify said agreement.

REGULATING THE SHAVE ON UNCURRENT MONEY.

Mr. FIELD introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person or corporation to purchase any bank bill issued by a bank in this State at a discount of more than one-quarter per cent., unless the bank issuing said note shall have failed to redeem its notes according to law. It is also made unlawful for any person or corporation to sell any such note at a discount of more than one-quarter per cent. A violation of these provisions shall be punished by a fine of $5,000, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in the name and for the benefit and use of any person who shall make complaint.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.

Among the petitions presented in the House was one praying for the removal of the Quarantine establishment at Staten Island. Something of this kind has become a positive necessity. Such [illegible] never be permitted to remain [illegible] such a locality, and I trust the prayer of the petitioners will be granted in some manner. To this end the Representative from Richmond, Hon. JOHN F. RAYMOND, is working with great discreetness, and if zeal and earnestness can effect the object, I have no doubt it will be accomplished.

IMPURE MILK.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably this morning on the bill to prevent the sale of unwholesome or impure milk. It provides that "Any person who shall sell or offer for sale any milk produced from cows that are fed upon unwholesome, deleterious or unnatural food," shall be liable to a fine of $100, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months. Any person who shall sell or offer for sale adulterated milk, shall be liable to a fine of $50.

LIENS ON VESSELS.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the bill to amend the Revised Statutes, "Of proceedings for the collection of demands against ships and vessels." It creates a lien for sums of $30 and upwards, contracted for the purposes named in Sec. 1, title 6, chap. 8, part 2, of the Revised Statutes. The second section of the said part, chapter and title is to be amended, so as to provide that such debt shall cease to be a lien at the expiration of sixty days after the return of the vessel to the port where the lien was created, and shall cease immediately after the vessel shall have left such port, unless within ten days thereafter a specification of the lien be deposited in the County Clerk's office.

AN EXPLANATORY ACT.

Mr. BLATCHFORD introduced a bill to explain and amend "an act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the City of New-York." It provides that the persons becoming chargeable upon any city, town, etc., and for whose support the Commissioners of Emigration are to provide, "shall be deemed and taken to include all persons otherwise within the description and provisions of such act, who shall be or become the inmates of any almshouse, lunatic asylum, workhouse, house of correction, jail, penitentiary, bridewell or prison, under commitment, sentence or conviction by any officer or officers, court or magistrate, under any law of this State, as vagrants or disorderly persons." It is further made the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to receive and provide for all persons who shall become chargeable upon said City, for whose maintenance it is made their duty to provide by the act referred to. And the Governors of the Almshouse "shall have the right, and it is their duty to transfer to the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, all such persons as may be chargeable upon said City.

RECORDING CONVICTIONS FOR VAGRANCY.

It is proposed to repeal the second section of the "act requiring Police Justices in the City of New-York to file records of all convictions of vagrancy," passed April 12, 1853. The repeal of the section leaves the Ten Governors the right to discharge, in their discretion, persons committed on the charge of being vagrants.

COURTS OF CONCILIATION.

Mr. BLATCHFORD proposes to establish Courts of Conciliation, to have jurisdiction in cases of libel, slander, malicious prosecution, breach of promise of marriage, assault, battery, false imprisonment, and claims for debt not exceeding $100. In the City of New-York, the said Courts are to be held by the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and Court of Common Pleas, to be designated by the Judges of their respective Courts.

REGULATION OF RAILROADS.

Mr. BUSHNELL has introduced a bill to regulate railroad corporations incorporated under the laws of another State in operating railroads in this State. It forbids the leasing of any railroad incorporated under the laws of this State, by a foreign corporation, unless the said corporation shall deposit with the Comptroller securities amounting to $100,000, conditional that the said corporation will pay all taxes duly assessed upon said railroad, its fixtures and appurtenances, and all judgments obtained on the said corporation. It shall not be lawful to charge more than two cents a mile for the transportation of passengers over any road so leased. This bill is to have a bearing upon the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, which has been bought, and is now operated by the Western Railroad, running from Albany to Boston.

WON'T AGREE.

The House resolution to provide for the appointment of a Committee to examine the police courts, almshouses, etc., in the City of New-York, went up to the Senate, and was there amended so as to make the Committee two Senators and three Assemblymen. They came down again for concurrence, but the House refused to concur, so they are to go back. If the Senate adheres to its amendment, I am afraid there is no chance for raising the Visiting Committee.

PAYING FOR INSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Colleges, reported in favor of appropriating $2,000 from the United States deposit fund, for the payment of such Academies as were provisionally appointed by the Regents of the University to instruct in Common School education.

WHERE THE MONEY IS TO GO.

We had this morning the first installment of the annuals from the Committee of Ways and Means. This initiative wedge appropriates $800 for fuel for the capital and public offices; $2,000 for the compensation of the Inspector-General; $4,600 for standard weights and measures furnished the Counties of Allegany, Clinton, Essex, Fulton, Greene, Montgomery, Orleans, Rockland, Schenectady and Ulster; $300 to pay for services rendered in examining the affairs of the Mohawk Valley Farmers' Insurance Company.

BRIDGING THE HARLEM RIVER.

By a bill introduced by Mr. AITKEN, the Mayor, etc., of the City of New-York, are to be authorized to remove so much of the Hadley Bridge as forms an obstruction to the navigation of the Harlem River, and to there construct a bridge of a width of not less than the present bridge, with a draw in width at least thirty-six feet.

HOW THEY ATTEMPTED TO SAVE AT THE SPIGOT AND LOST AT THE BUNG.

There was a pleasant little excitement among the pages this evening, when the Committee on the expenditures of the House reported in favor of allowing the juveniles stationery amounting in value to $5. The report was debated at considerable length, and finally adopted, the Ayes and Noes being called, by a vote 61 affirmative to 49 negative,—so the boys are to have their $5 worth of pens, ink and paper. The principal plea of those who opposed the resolve was the exhausted condition of the State Treasury, and in making statements relative thereto, they occupied nearly all the time used up in the consideration of the report. Let us see how well they served the State. It is estimated that the cost of a day's session of 24 hours amounts to, in round numbers, $700. First and last about one-fifth of a day's work. Cost of the debate $150. Here are twenty-two boys, which, at $5 each, makes $110—loss to the State, if the report had been rejected, $40. But the report was adopted—loss to the State, all the time passed in the endeavor to reject it, $150.

THEY WOULD NOT ADJOURN.

Efforts were made in both Houses to effect an adjournment until Monday—in both Houses the effort failed. The conclusion I draw would not be complimentary to the assembled wisdom, so I refrain from giving it publicity, consoling myself with the reflection that the people are with me. J. H. S.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1854.

SUPPRESSING INTEMPERANCE.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors was in order last evening. Progress made very slow—the debate animated and interesting, but confined almost exclusively to the opponents of the bill. Among the speakers on that side was Hon. ROBERT B. COLEMAN, who on a motion to strike out the second section, made an earnest, manly and intelligent exposition of his views, in opposition, not only to the details of the measure, but to the principle which had brought it into existence. The drift of his remarks went to show that further legislation was unnecessary, and in proof of this he read the following letter from Mayor WOOD, of your City:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1855.

Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, Astor House—*Dear Sir:* In reply to yours of the 22d inst., I have the honor to say that my official engagements have been so pressing that I have not had time to read the prohibitory bill now before the Legislature, of which you ask my opinion, and therefore cannot form a judgment of its provisions.

In answer to another inquiry, as to my opinion of the efficacy of the present laws, if properly executed, I reply that, if properly and efficiently carried out, the existing laws will do much to [illegible] from the non-execution of present laws, than from the character of the laws themselves. It is a popular error to misplace both administrative enforcements for defects in the statutes. This palpable blunder has been productive of continual and never-ending legislation upon all subjects. Until the books are so full of laws that none but the most astute and studious lawyers can tell what is and what is not law.

I regret that it is impossible for me at this time to go at length into the matter of the suppression of intemperance and the proper mode to effect it, as your letter calls for. I can say, however, with truth, that the reform effected by me in the Sabbath dram-drinking has not been local or capricious. Until yesterday no licenses had been revoked through my orders—no arrests have been made—no penalty or punishment inflicted—and yet out of nearly 6,000 licensed, the number of places open upon the Sabbath, for the sale of liquor, has been reduced from 2,700 before the commencement of my administration, to 29 last Sunday.

Very truly yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

The remarks made by Mr. COLEMAN were thought to require answering, and Mr. LEIGH replied; though it is the settled policy of the friends of the bill to leave the speaking to the opposition, Mr. O'KEEFE and Mr. MAGUIRE, of New-York, and Mr. BAKER, of Montgomery, continued the debate in opposition to the bill, and at 6 o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress.

To-day the regular order of business again brought the House in Committee of the Whole on the Temperance bill, and progress was again reported, no vote having been taken on Mr. COLEMAN's motion to strike out the second section. Slow work, you and your readers will say—and slow work I shall echo back. But the deepening darkness heralds the approaching dawn, and so the slow movement of which we complain may soon change to a more spirited measure—a quicker music, with which it will puzzle some of the dancers to keep time. I think that those who have the bill in charge will not endure much more talk and no amendments, and at an early day I should not be surprised if the House refuses the Committee leave to sit again—takes it from the Committee of the Whole—sends it to a Select Committee to report complete, and making its third reading a special order as soon thereafter as it can be engrossed. There is a certain drilled majority, that can thus act, if so disposed, and I think such a disposition begins to make itself manifest.

WHAT WILL BE ITS FATE IN THE SENATE.

That is a question easily asked—easily answered too, perhaps, but I shall not attempt to do so. It is rumored around the capitol that one of your Senators feels confident that he holds the balance of power in the Senate. Rumor again says that the Senator feels anxious to defeat the election of WM. H. SEWARD, and if the opponents of the bill in the House will make good that result, they may have, as a *quid pro quo*, the defeat in the Senate of the bill for the suppression of intemperance. Rumor further says that the same Senator has thoughts that he may be called to represent the State at large at Washington, instead of a Congressional District, and has lately intimated as much in a letter to a friend in your City. Human nature is prone to indulge in flights of fancy, and all these rumors may be true. If they are, was not the ceremony of initiation rather superfluous?

ALTERING THE MILITIA LAWS.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on Mr. WATERBURY's proposition to amend the militia law, so as to require that all military companies should be composed of at least one-half native born citizens. The bill was then referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

DISBANDING TROOPS.

To the resolution passed by the House at the suggestion of Mr. WATERBURY, the Adjutant-General makes the following answer:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1855.

D. W. C. LITTLEJOHN, *Speaker of the Assembly*:

In reply to the resolution of the Assembly, passed 24th inst., I would respectfully state that the books in this Department afford no evidence, nor do documents on file in the office present any facilities or means of discovering that any Regiments, Battalions or Companies are organized in violation of section 4, article 1, title 4, of the Militia Laws of 17th April, 1854, now in force.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, Adjutant-General.

In connection with this subject, I copy from the books in the Adjutant-General's Office the following letter. It was written, I understand, in answer to a letter from Gen. DUNCAN, asking the Adjutant-General to distand a military company because it was composed of men who did not reside within the limits of the command to which it was attached. This reply will serve to show

[illegible] and course which the Department has [illegible] persons, and for that reason is [illegible]
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
GENERAL: This Department does [illegible] any discretionary power in [illegible] of companies.
When the law directs such action it will be [illegible] carried.
Well informed with the political [illegible] or opposed, as proper duties, calling them [illegible] many of the companies [illegible] efficiency, but they would comply with the [illegible] experienced officers [illegible] mark in a general order [illegible] been brought up reluctantly [illegible]
The Commanders [illegible] powers at their [illegible] law.
Respectfully [illegible]
J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, [illegible]
GENERAL [illegible]

The Senators took an [illegible] and went into the work of [illegible] tee of the Whole as if they really [illegible] Among the bills ordered engrossed [illegible] were that providing that the School [illegible] shall share in the distribution of the [illegible] money, and the bill to facilitate the [illegible] by the Common Council of your City. [illegible] appoint Commissioners to inspect [illegible]

THE MARINERS' SAVINGS [illegible]
In the City of New-York, reports the [illegible] positors Jan 1, 1855:
Bonds and Mortgages held [illegible]
Loans on Call and Stock Securities [illegible]
Cash on Deposit in Banks [illegible]
Cash on hand [illegible]
Interest received from Jan. 1, 1854 [illegible]
Lease of Banking-House [illegible]
Bank furniture, vault, &c [illegible]
SAVINGS OF THE [illegible]
The Institution for the Savings of [illegible] submit their annual report [illegible] following:
New-York City 5 per Cent. Stocks [illegible]
New-York City 7 per Cent. Stocks [illegible]
New-York City 6 per Cent. Revenue Bonds [illegible]
New-York City 7 per Cent. Revenue Bonds [illegible]
Ohio State Stocks, 6 per Cent [illegible]
Pennsylvania State Stocks, 6 per Cent [illegible]
Virginia State Stocks, 6 per Cent [illegible]
Tennessee State Stocks, 6 per Cent [illegible]
Tennessee State Stocks, 7 per Cent [illegible]
Loans on Real and Mortgage [illegible]
Value of Real Estate [illegible]
Interest earned on Investments [illegible]
Cash on Deposit [illegible]
Total Assets [illegible]
Principal due Depositors [illegible]
Interest due Depositors [illegible]
Total Liabilities [illegible]

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS [illegible]
Reports that during the past year [illegible] opened with them 2,566 new accounts [illegible] $772,674 42. They have paid [illegible] 94. There was due 7,382 depositors [illegible] January $1,743,208 23. The [illegible]
State Stocks and Bonds of the City [illegible]
the County of Kings [illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages [illegible]
Loans on State Stocks [illegible]
Annual Interest [illegible]
Real Estate (exclusive of banking house) [illegible]
Cash on hand [illegible]

DIFFICULTY AT THE INSANE [illegible]
Mr. CROSBY introduced a resolution [illegible] Committee to proceed to Utica, [illegible] and examine into the [illegible] circumstances attending the resignation [illegible] D. BENEDICT, of the office of Physician [illegible] nath Asylum at Utica. On the [illegible] the managers granted to Dr. B. [illegible] aspiring to visit a Southern climate for [illegible] his health; that his health was restored, and [illegible] to resume the discharge of his duties. [illegible] Asylum, when he was met by a [illegible] resign, and, upon inquiry, he learned [illegible] had already been appointed. But the [illegible] tution, Dr. B. thought proper to [illegible] request of the managers, and there [illegible] matter. These facts, however, [illegible] the introduction of this resolution by Mr. [illegible]

COMMENCEMENT OF LEGIS[illegible]
Mr. CROSBY has introduced a bill [illegible] manner for persons holding the office of [illegible] sioner from either directly or indirectly [illegible] proprietary to their own use, any money [illegible] the United States Deposit Fund.

LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.
Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to extend [illegible] of June, 1856, the time for the redemption of [illegible] lands sold for taxes on December 6, 1852, [illegible] vicinus of the

[illegible] Daily Times [illegible] every city has [illegible] and tire [illegible] If one desires [illegible] general out- [illegible] structure and [illegible] often occupy a month [illegible] of a single building, [illegible] palaces and as many [illegible] this inferior capital, any [illegible] would it be [illegible] to America, would be a sort of Mecca or Jerusalem [illegible] worshipper of [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] painting. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the ancient [illegible] [illegible] any great excel- [illegible] [illegible] have been done by Modern [illegible] the Venus of Milo and the Apollo [illegible] have late, as well as others, [illegible] I have some heretical [illegible] whether the present age does [illegible] works of antiquity. Is there [illegible] and illusive azure thrown [illegible] landscape of the remote Past! Do [illegible] the works of Horace, Dance- [illegible] Crome acquire unreal dimen- [illegible] the looming atmosphere of classical [illegible]? And [illegible] productions ap- [illegible] would they have attained the same prominence by the side of modern [illegible] and illustrated by modern [illegible]? And may not the [illegible] which have de- [illegible] from reputed portraits? Even in [illegible] works of later ages, including the [illegible] of Titian and Raphael, is there [illegible] and exaggerated merit as- [illegible]?

[illegible] respect to sculpture there is still [illegible] question, and that is whether it is not, [illegible] an art of far less value than is generally supposed. Its scope is exceedingly narrow in two respects: it can never embrace a large circle of objects—a single group of figures [illegible]—and it deals exclusively [illegible] [illegible] no exceptions it is only in [illegible] in the friezes of the [illegible], and in cases where artists have [illegible] their statues. Now form, outline [illegible] but a shadow, a pale image of nature [illegible] only the skeleton of life; it is only [illegible] reveals the soul in all things. [illegible] twice, an engraving would be as good as a painting. Impressed with this idea, many of the [illegible] sculptors colored their statues. Gibson, the leading English artist [illegible] avowedly adheres what he esteems his principles, whether colored either according to [illegible], or his own notions of [illegible].

[illegible] this may be, it would appear that [illegible] the middle ages, both the arts of [illegible] and painting were at first merely [illegible] architecture. No easel pictures [illegible], pictures designed to be hung up—were executed before the beginning of the sixteenth century; they were all intended [illegible] churches or palaces. Many of the [illegible] of Raphael, Correggio, Titian, and [illegible] one or two of Michael Angelo's, were painted in fresco or in oils, upon walls [illegible] cartoons, and occupied fixed positions [illegible] churches or in the villas and palaces of the great. A large proportion of the works of the great masters now extant, [illegible] from the original places thus [illegible] and scattered throughout the galleries of the world. Those painted on walls remain, unless they have been obliterated by time, or have perished in the destruction [illegible] they were designed to adorn. [illegible] which the reflecting traveller may well ask himself, whether in this assimilation to architectural effect, this combining beauty with grandeur—each art aiding and perfecting the other—sculpture and painting, in their day of prosperity, did not attain their same position, and answer their highest and most legitimate end. Let him who collects contemplate the statues by Michael Angelo of St. Peter's, as well as his "Day" and "Night," in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, and the "Last Supper," by Leonardo Da Vinci, in the Church of Santa Maria, at Milan, and I think he will doubt no longer.

Such [illegible] appears to have been the idea of the [illegible] masters of art in the fifteenth and [illegible] centuries. One other idea seems [illegible] to have been predominant; and that [illegible] that arts—architecture, sculpture, [illegible] and music—were peculiarly suited to illustrate the Catholic religion. The [illegible], the pantomimic rituals, the scenic shows and spectacles, the painted and sculptured idols of the Greek mythology, had [illegible] themselves so firmly on the [illegible], that for five centuries the mass of the people resisted Christianity, even [illegible] was adopted by government and [illegible].

The [illegible] sagacious minds who laid the [illegible] of the Catholic Church discovered, alike from history and a study of human [illegible], the impress of images on the imagination [illegible] the general doctrine that Christ [illegible], and is from the beginning [illegible] a solemn protest against [illegible] adopted the policy of the Egyptian [illegible] and Greek priesthood—that is, to allure the masses by spectacles, and [illegible] religion in the senses. If the object [illegible] to build up a Church, which [illegible] by the control of man- [illegible] of these founders of Catholicism [illegible] our admiration.

To [illegible] scrupulous minds, the attempt to [illegible] Paganism, to find in a [illegible] Mary a substitute for Venus [illegible] and demi-gods, [illegible] of Mythology, by a [illegible] to fulfill, temples [illegible], niches and chapels [illegible] statues, and to teach the people as they [illegible] before them and to pray [illegible] the Greeks and Romans to their gods, [illegible] days, and all in the Babylonish and Brahmanic fashion to clothe in the present Christian [illegible] Christianity, lovers of the simplicity of Christ and the Apostles, must [illegible] with the grand characteristic of Christianity [illegible] distinguishes it from all [illegible], that it is a religion of the [illegible] of the soul and not of the [illegible]. The attempt must seem a [illegible]. It was made, however, and the world knows too well how it succeeded. By slow but sure degrees, the Christ took the place [illegible], the Pope supplanted the Apostles, and the Virgin absorbed the adoration [illegible] Trinity.

All [illegible] in what we call the *Dark Ages* [illegible] Catholics consider the *Era of Light*. It was in the time of Hildebrand [illegible] Gregory VII., and Innocent III., that the Church, as God's Vicegerent [illegible] and spiritual, [illegible] It was then that the Inquisition [illegible] the Crusades [illegible] the Reformation [illegible] the Church [illegible] to the [illegible] the instrument of propagandism, that Christianity was overturned and Papacy built upon its ruins.

And it was precisely during this age of Darkness, as it is called, in contradistinction to the age of Light, as it is called, that [illegible] existing [illegible] [illegible] constructed. [illegible] that the truth is, the seventeenth century that the Papacy was built up and established; it was during this period that it mastered and controlled the minds of both [illegible] Italy; it was then that this country was covered over with churches, abbeys and monasteries, and it was then that the genius of Raphael, Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, and hosts of others, was exhausted in painting Virgins and Saints, or in executing graven images of the father, son and holy ghost—for the worshippers in these religious temples.

It is not my present purpose to enter into any criticism upon these performances; my design is to show their origin, and to make this introductory to some remarks upon religion, as it now presents itself to the observation of the traveler, not in a theological, but a social and political point of view. Since the era of art to which I refer, Italy has been swept by successive revolutions. Its whole soil has been repeatedly trodden by the heel of despotism, and as often stained with the blood of civil strife. Whole towns have been leveled to the ground, the walls of cities have been demolished, churches have been despoiled, palaces plundered. For centuries the armies of Germany, France, Spain and England ravaged both town and country; and in modern times—for the last two hundred years—the picture dealer and the antiquary have prowled through the land, laying remorseless hands upon whatever fell in their way.

Thus the galleries of the north of Europe, both public and private, have been filled with the spoils of art, filched for the most part from the ecclesiastical edifices of the little Peninsula. But the stores are not yet exhausted. Not only are the public collections here at Florence, and at Rome, Naples, Milan, Bologna, Venice, still the admiration of the world for the number, splendor, and variety of their contents, but the private collections are such as in any other country would excite astonishment for their extent and value.

But the most marvelous part of all is, that countless churches, not only in the cities, but spread through the villages and hamlets, or standing alone and aloof in isolated spots, haunted perhaps by historical memories—are still existing, their whole interior, ceilings, chapels and altars, covered with paintings and marbles, many of them by the great masters. There are at least twenty of these buildings in this city of but 100,000 inhabitants, any one of which could furnish a rich gallery of gems of art.

It is impossible to convey by mere words the full force of this, considering that such has been the state of things for ages. In order to appreciate it, a person must visit Italy, and there, if he would unravel the artistic, social, and political marvels that surround him, he might especially study the history of the Papacy from the time of Gregory VII. to the death of Leo X. He will thus see that, for about four hundred years, the *Church* held absolute sway over Italy, then the richest and the most civilized portion of the world; he will see that under its will, the wealth, and power of princes, the genius of artists, and the labor of the million were all put in requisition to symbolize religion—to build it in stone—to bring the Trinity down upon the earth—to place God and His angels in visible contact with the Pope and the priesthood. All these were chiseled in marble, or painted in fresco and oil. Heaven was opened in vast pictured domes, artfully tinged with a winning, seductive light; and Hell yawned with its glowing fires, from the dark and dread obscurity of frowning arches and dim unfathomed recesses. So multiplied were churches and other religious edifices—so entirely was society melted and woven in with Catholic ceremonials—so completely was every house and home under the direct influence of the hierarchy—that all Italy seemed but one vast monastery—a St. Peter's, spreading its tracery across the firmament, from the rising to the setting sun.

We must go back to this period and study its records, in order to understand what we now behold—the wrecks of a by-gone age. These are not only wonderful in themselves, but they enable us to comprehend the means by which the most wonderful human institution which the world has ever known—the Catholic Church—was founded. It was founded in idolatry—that love of image-worship—that original, universal and daring sin of fallen man, in all ages of the world. This was and is its central idea, established by the employment of architecture, painting and sculpture—all in the vigor of a new life, and all made subservient to the adoration of a visible Trinity, of the Madonna and a countless retinue of incarnate gods and goddesses, bearing the names of St. Patrick and St. Bartholomew, St. Catherine, St. Anne and the like. It was founded by the use of pantomime and theatrical representations, making religion a spectacle and every church a theatre. Here priests and prelates passed before the spectators, clad in gaudy robes, and wearing the insignia of a masters of life and death—as well to the body as the soul. And thus rose that lofty fabric, that mysterious edifice, that dread dominion which the Samson Luther could not shake down: which has defied all revolutions; which has marched out of Italy and even now stretches its roof from St. Petersburg to San Francisco, and is sustained by the worship of two hundred millions of people!

And such as the Church was here in the olden time, it is now, except that it is shorn of much of its glory and a portion of its power. It can no longer wield the Inquisition to win proselytes; its prelates dare no longer employ the wheel, the wedge and the gridiron to woo souls into the sweet bosom of the Church; it dare not sell indulgences, or keep hired stabbers; it dare not elevate to the highest ecclesiastical rank the bastard offspring of popes and priests who have trifled with their vows. And this, not because the Church condemns these things,—for we all know that in its Age of Light, the golden era of Catholicism, they were its common and chosen practices. If they no longer belong to the policy of Popery, we must believe that it is because the opinion of mankind, not the virtue of the Church, forbids them. It is very certain that when it ruled the civilized world, vice, crime, oppression and cruelty prevailed in society, and were all openly sanctioned and approved by the practices of the Romish Church.

In these respects, there is a difference between the Church of former times, and that of the present day. But did the same motive operate from the walls, the [illegible] and chapels of [illegible] these edifices; the same [illegible] ritual, [illegible] scenic devices, the same dramatic [illegible] which built up the Church, constitute its machinery at the present day, in [illegible] one of the [illegible] or [illegible] I cannot but feel that I [illegible] in terms [illegible] to flattery. From the [illegible] above, in [illegible] ing [illegible] or imperishable oil, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, in the form and line of flesh and blood, look down in infinite majesty or with sympathetic compassion. The Virgin, tender and mournful, gleams upon me from altar, chapel and alcove; saints, immortal in the calendar and familiar in the almanac, invoked as protectors in life and as saviours in death, are visible in the niches and upon stained window-glasses—some in the agony of crucifixion, and some in the fruition of canonized martyrdom. And the priests chant the glory of the Saints, and mumble Latin to the Madonna, and the organ carries the trembling chorus to the soul. And then the priests kneel, and perform acrobatic pantomime before graven images, and all the people say Amen.

And is not this idolatry! Is this the worship of that God who dwells in temples not made with hands—of Him whom eye hath not seen, nor ear heard!

Can this be the Christian religion, this worship which exhausts itself in external rites—in genuflexion, in the counting of beads, in the signing of the cross, in sprinkling holy water, in eating consecrated wafers, in kissing relics, in burning tapers, in endowing shrines with flowers, gold and gems!

Christ placed religion in the heart. In no statesman, ancient or modern—in no philosopher, no founder of a State or a sect, neither in Moses, nor Zoroaster, nor in Plato, nor Mahomet, nor Gadara, do we find a principle so profound, a policy so omnipotent, as this set forth by the author of the Gospel. It reaches the springs of action, it masters the soul, it moulds the character. Christ's religion, therefore, is not idol-worship; it is not the religion of a hierarchy; it is not a responsibility, in the matter of faith, to a State or priesthood. It lays the axe at the root of all these. It would overturn all despotisms founded upon creeds; it would annihilate all tyranny over individual conscience. It gives absolute freedom of opinion, freedom of worship, to man. It treats man as God made him, a being created in his own image—with liberty and its correlative responsibility. Religion is thus between man and God. How deep, how solemn, how elevating, how purifying, how sublime is this—the religion of Christ!

How different is the religion of Papacy, holding as a fundamental dogma that man may not form his opinions upon topics of religious faith. On this subject he is not free. He must only believe as the Church tells him, under penalty of excommunication for heresy. So it has ever been; so it is now. Every Catholic is bound since the 8th of this month, under pain of purgatory, if not of perdition, to hold the Virgin Mary immaculate from her conception in the womb of her mother, for so have the Pope and his prelates decreed. Christ did not settle the point; the Apostles did not reveal it; the whole Bible does not even distantly allude to it. But the Church has taken the sense of the meeting, and you must believe or be ——.

No wonder then, that the Catholic Church, in all ages or countries, where it has prevailed, has left society without morality and without dignity. Here in Italy, where it has held complete sway, mankind have been and still are faithless to the marriage vow, loose in the regard due to truth, and weak in the conduct of affairs. The very foundations of character, moral, intellectual and physical, seem to be sapped wherever the Pope exercises dominion. What else, indeed, can be expected where men have given up to priests the exclusive right to form their religious opinions, have sacrificed their manhood and their independence, and have made themselves the instruments of those who in all times have wrought the degradation of their species!

It may, perhaps, temper our love for the arts, as we find them in Italy, to see that their greatest masters and their most successful efforts were tributary to this perversion of religion, this conspiracy against society, this systematic debasement of man. Yet in order to comprehend their scope, power and influence, it is necessary thus to view them by the light of history. We should never forget, even in an admiration of Raphael's Madonnas, that his wonderful genius was almost exclusively exercised in assisting Julius II. and Leo X. to make the Virgin the ruling divinity, the chief object of Catholic worship. We should not forget that Correggio represented St. Catherine as a goddess, and that Michel Angelo made St. Peter's a Pantheon of idolatry.

Having thus attempted to explain the origin of the innumerable specimens of art still existing in Italy, and to show that they are principally due to the policy of the Church, which is to propagate its worship and power by means of appeals to the senses through outward images, I shall next week send you some curious details never before collected, I think, upon the extent to which the Great Masters were absorbed in the production of Madonnas, Crucifixions, Adorations, Martyrdoms, Last Suppers, &c., and the extent to which the Church held the monopoly of fine art genius, up to the period of reformation in religion, and of decline in art.

DICK TINTO.

WORK AND WAGES.

COUNTRY DEMAND.

Condition, Treatment and Pay of Workmen upon American Farms.

A circular appeared in the Weekly Times, *Tribune* and *Agriculturist*, during last September, asking information of farmers with regard to the *Wages and Condition of Hired Laborers upon Farms* throughout the country. In reply eighty-eight letters have been received, the substance of which is below given to the public. The reports of *wages* have been placed in full in a tabular form, for the purpose of giving the exact figures used in such return. In this is also the cost per week of *board* in each locality where given. In examining the table it must be well understood that this last has no connection with the *wages*, in addition to which, in all cases, board is provided by the employer; that is, the laborer is paid the price named *and found*. His only necessary expense is for clothing.

These returns show strikingly the just now extremely important fact, that while the seaboard cities are full of unemployed and depressed laborers, the farmers, even in the comparatively immediate vicinity, cannot obtain the necessary help to carry on their operations. Seventy-nine out of eighty-eight tell the same story, and by seventeen of these they are promptly demanded. These [illegible] (and demand)

LOCALITY.	WAGES. (Board found by employer.) When Hired.				Cost of Board per week.
County and State.	By the day.	By the month.	By the day.	By the month.	
Somerset, Maine	$0 50	$12	$	$	$1 75
Franklin....Mass.	1 00	15		26	
Hampshire....do.	1 00	15	1 25	30	1 50
New-Haven...Conn.	1 00	20	1 25	30	1 25
New-Haven....do.	1 00	20	1 50	32	
New-Haven....do.	1 00	13	1 25	30	180
Fairfield....do.	50	10	1 00	20	1 75
Hartford....do.	1 00	15	1 50	11	120
Middlesex....do.	1 00	18	1 50	16	150
Litchfield....do.	75	14	1 25	20	120
Madison....N. Y.	1 00			20	150
Wayne....do.	1 00	15		20	144
Ontario....do.	50	10		16	100
Madison....do.	75	16		24	150
Onondaga....do.	75	15	1 25	25	150
Oneida....do.	62	14	1 25	20	150
Otsego....do.	62		1 00	22	144
Columbia....do.	62	12	1 00	24	85
Columbia....do.	62	16	1 25	25	150
Dutchess....do.	75	15	1 25	26	150
Oswego....do.	75	13	1 25	16	110
Otsego....do.	1 00	14	1 50	20	120
Dutchess....do.	62	16		20	120
Sullivan....do.	75	18	1 25	24	144
Seneca....do.	1 25	14	1 25	18	140
Dutchess....do.	75	15	1 50	18	150
Columbia....do.	75	15	1 25	15	165
Onondaga....do.	62	15	1 50	25	160
Richmond....do.	50	12	1 00		
Erie & Niagara..do.	75	13	1 50	20	120
Oneida....do.	62	12	1 00	20	144
Montgomery....do.	1 00	15	1 50	24	144
Herkimer....do.	50	12	1 00		
Livingston....do.	50	10	87	15	100
Salem....N. J.	62	12	1 00	20	130
Monmouth....do.	62	12	75	15	120
Gloucester....do.	75	14	1 50	18	140
Crawford, Penn.	50		1 00		120
Susquehanna, Penn.	75	15	1 25	25	140
Bucks,....do.	62	14		12	125
Bradford....do.	75	16	1 75	20	150
Lancaster....do.	75	16	1	20	144
Do. do.	75	18	1 25	20	150
Ferguson....do.	50	12	1 00	15	120
Perry....do.	50	10	75	13	90
Prince George, Md.	50	10	1 50		90
Washington....do.	50	11	1 00		100
Do. do.	75	13	1 00	15	115
Washington, Va.	50	10	75	13	90
Anderson, S. C.	62	13	1 00	13	120
Northern Mississippi	1 00	15	1 00	25	120
Bexar, Texas	(sl.)			12	120
Clarke, Ky., (sl.)	1 00	20	2 00	15	(sl.)
St. Josephs, Mo.	1 50	25			150
Cahooton, Ohio	1 00		1 00		100
Belmont,....do.	75	12	1 00		(sl.)
Ashtabula,....do.	1 00	18	1 25	26	175
Highland....do.	60		1 00		110
Dark....do.	75	13	1 50	20	120
Mahoning....do.	1 00	14	1 25	16	120
Crawford....do.	75	15	1 00	24	144
Branch....Mich.	1 25	14	1 25	18	140
Cass....do.	75	13	87		120
Battle Creek....do.	75	15	1 50	18	150
Gibson....Ind.	1 00	14	1 25	16	120
Greencastle....do.	75	15	1 00	24	144
Delaware....do.	62	13	1 00	20	120
Harrison....do.	50	10	1 00	16	90
Steuben....do.	75	15	1 50	20	120
Lake....Ill.	75	15	1 25	20	125
Newark....do.	50	12	1 00	18	120
Pike....do.	75	15	1 25	24	150
Will....do.	62	13	1 00		144
Tazewell....do.	75	15	1 00	22	150
Stephenson....do.	62	13	1 00		120
Bureau....do.	75	16	1 00		150
Winnebago....do.	1 00	20	2 00	30	180
Whiteside....do.	75	15	1 25	25	150
Marshall....do.	1 00	15	1 50	25	150
Ogle....do.	1 00	16			160
Hancock....do.	50	14	1 00	20	120
Winnebago....do.	75	15	1 25	15	120
Will....do.	50	12	75	20	120
Pulaski....do.	75	15	1 50	20	120
Lee....Iowa.	50	12	1 00	20	120
Keokuk....do.	60				120
Fond du Lac..Wis.	75	14	1 25	20	120
Walworth....do.	60	12	1 00	15	120
Kenosha....do.	60	14	1 00	20	120

The following are the questions of the circular, each of which is [illegible] a [illegible] statement of the answers received [illegible] to the last, the table above [illegible]:

I. What are the usual wages of hired hands, during [illegible] by the month in harvest season, and [illegible] by the month in the winter months? Board [illegible] by the day in the summer months? When hired by the month in harvest season only? When hired by the month for the whole year?

II. What are the usual wages of new hands, or recent emigrants unaccustomed to American implements and methods of labor, hired by the year and board found by the employer? speaking the English language? not speaking English?

Raw hands will be taken by most with little less wages. The general reply is, that there is little difference. Some give figures which are one-fourth to one-third less than the rates above. Ignorance of the language makes a slight additional difference, which throughout the West is scarcely appreciable:

III. Are the majority of hired agricultural laborers in your vicinity native or foreign born? (If foreign, please state of what nation.)

Eighty-four reply: In forty-five, native predominate; in thirty, foreign; in nine cases the numbers are equal.

Of the foreign-born, Irish and German form the mass, German predominating at the West. When preference is expressed, Germans are nearly always preferred to Irish! Scotch, English and Swedes to German.

IV. Do the majority of farmers (proprietors of land, the chief value of which depends upon its agricultural productions) employ hired laborers at all in your part of the country?

Eighty-six reply—72, yes; 14, no. Instead of, or beside employing laborers, it appears a common thing to rent land for a share of the proceeds. Especially in the West, to newly arrived *families*.

V. Could more laborers find employment steadily and permanently at the rate of wages you have mentioned?

Eighty-eight reply—9 say no; 3 say "in Summer; 76 say Yes—17 with great emphasis and urgency. [The Noes come from New-England, and the immediate vicinity of New-York and Philadelphia.]

VI. (1.) Is it a *frequent, occasional, or extremely rare* occurrence for men who have been employed as hired hands upon farms within your observation, to come upon the public for support of life, or to be dependent in any way upon charity? (2.) Does this ever happen to men of sound body and not of intemperate habits?

Of 84 who reply, 80 say "very rarely" or "never;" 2. (in New-York and New-Jersey) say "occasional;" 2. (in Massachusetts and Maryland) say "frequent." To the second question—1 (Massachusetts) says "Yes;" 2 say "very rarely;" 79 say "*No*."

VII. Is it a general occurrence within your knowledge that men who have been hired laborers upon farms before they were twenty-five years old have become independent proprietors, or acquired property sufficient to be free from the *necessity* of personal labor before they were fifty?

Eighty-four reply—of whom 73 say "frequent," (one or two consider it *inevitable*;) 6 say "rare;" 6 say "occasional."

VIII. Are there many instances in your part of the country of men who have acquired wealth and positions of influence and honor, who have been previously employed as hired agricultural laborers?

Seventy-four make reply: 1 "never," 8 "rare," 18 "occasional, 48 "frequent." A number of writers dilate on the point and give multiplied instances in their own neighborhood and experience. Among these are mentioned by name the Governor of one State, (Indiana,) and many Judges and members of Congress.

A number point to themselves, who, from the position of raw emigrants, have become owners of farms valued at from $5,000 to $50,000.

The writer may properly add, that within his own knowledge, there are several men who, not more than *fifteen years ago*, were common farm laborers, that are now land owners and farmers on their own account, employing laborers in their turn. One such is now chief constructing engineer of a Southern Railroad; another is a merchant, at last account conducting a heavy and profitable business in Wisconsin; another is a lawyer in good practice; another has the superintendence of a steam saw-mill, at wages of $60 a month.

IX. Are the majority of agricultural laborers frugal, (laying up or employing as permanent capital one-half their earnings,) and *ambitious*, having the purpose to *own land*, or otherwise live independently?

Eighty-two answer: sixty-one say "yes;" nineteen, "no;" one thinks one-half are so; one has observed that Protestants are so, but that Catholics are not."

X. Do the majority of them take their meals at the same table with their employers?

It appears to be the almost universal custom for laborer and employer to sit at the same family table—not excepting the female "help."

Two employers only, living near New-York City, say "no." The eighty-six others all reply affirmatively, some with pride, some even with indignation.

XI. Are they supplied with as much food as they wish to eat?

Two pass this question in silence; eighty-six reply "of course," of whom one adds, "*our dogs* have food to spare."

XII. (1) Do they generally have meat in any form once every day? (2) Do they generally have fresh meat once or oftener, each week?

(1) *Eighty-eight say "Yes"*—most add, "three times a day." (2) Seventy-nine reply—five, "seldom;" sixty-three, "frequent, but depending on the season." All who enlarge on the point, say that bacon forms the staple diet, but that fresh meat is frequent, and sometimes constant in Fall and Winter.

XIII. About what is the cost per week of laboring men's board?

Replies given in full in table above.

XIV. Are they generally decently and comfortably clothed?

Eighty-two say, "Yes;" one says, with few exceptions; many agree in mentioning that they are *as well* clothed as their employers, and, not without pique, some add, "*better*."

The demand for females appears to be everywhere even greater and more uniform than that for males. To *sixty-eight* of these letters are added remarks on female labor, and the general expression is that they are very scarce and "*in great demand*." *Only one* reports that in his region (near Utica, N. Y.,) the supply is about equal to the demand. One says, "one hundred could find employers in this town in one day." The wages reported are from 75 cents to $2 a week, varying according to experience and capacity. Many, especially at the West, report the customary position of such girls in the family as that of daughters, sitting at the same table, dressing as well or better, riding to the village to church in the same vehicle, &c.

The tendency throughout the West to *immediate marriage* is a subject of general *complaint*. One counts over his girls on his fingers with this curious statistical result: "In the last eight years I have had in my employ twenty-three girls, nineteen of whom have married out of my house."

On the whole, the result of this inquiry seems to demonstrate what of late has been considered doubtful, that the demand for *agricultural and household labor will for a time be in full force*. The Census of the United States, the returns of one year, are the employers of the past, increasing by no means more the constant demand, and enlarging the stream of supply.

Yet this stagnant accumulation of ruined muscles in the cities! Expensive buildings, with salaried agents to nourish them with food bought in the dearest market, by penurious contractors; a paid and uniformed police to keep them, with difficulty, in decent order; and, at this moment, military force notified, and private benevolence called to vehemently to assist! But the City cannot afford to pay distributing agents or railroad fares. No. It is not its business. It has *never been customary*.

Here is a poor laborer, whom a $5 railroad ticket and a pound of crackers will set the City of Geneva, with infinite happiness to himself, and who, before two years, will have paid back not less than $10 to City [illegible] alone for his tools, his broadcloth, his [illegible] and his gun, to say nothing of the [illegible] beef he will furnish. And no; the City must speculate in more [illegible] by which to build him a granite residence, pay [illegible] in at $2 50 per week, and employ a [illegible] agents to look after him.

This gap, from the eager farmer with the spare capital and rich soil, to the close garret or riotous boarding-house of the famished, mendicant and idle city workmen—this gap must be bridged. Within the year, an Association with Peter Cooper for its President, and Horace Greeley for one of its Directors, has been founded and put in operation with the express design of being the medium of communication between these [illegible] and the laborers wanted. Its organization is good, its agents are at work. It is here where we want. But *the railway fares*—who is to pay them? That is the rub! The Association have no funds to advance. The laborer has been fleeced, has been [illegible], has not a penny. The farmer will not often take the risk; he must see his man before he hires him. So the gate is as wide as ever. The bridge is built, but the toll—who shall pay it?

The funds must be advanced. A thousand tickets could be cheaply bought, good for certain towns on certain dates. If not used, no harm is done. It would be the best possible investment for the City funds, to pay for all such tickets actually collected on trains. The "Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor" has 361 agents, who would gladly and wisely distribute the tickets. The "Protective and Employment Society" could easily distribute the men and women. Let them be sent to their offices with their tickets, the blanks for date and destination to be filled by them. The distances need not be great. One man in central New-York, (Madison County,) writes that 300 could find employment in his town, probably 4,000 in his county. Should the demand not just now be sufficient for all who apply, let their existing Western agents advertise laborers at somewhat reduced wages, and let all Postmasters be made agents. Some such scheme as this is simply indicated by common sense.

The object of the writer of this circular was a general one, to obtain some more definite and precise information which would be useful to himself and the public. The outcry and visible suffering of the working people of the City have given an unexpected importance to the subject, and this direction to his thoughts and researches upon it. He wishes to express his obligations to those who have favored him with replies. Many of these have been minute and explicit to a remarkable degree. Almost all, though many are written with little regard to orthography and rule, bear new testimony to the clear-headed sagacity characteristic of American yeomen. Particular requests for the supply of laborers he has handed to the "American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society" above mentioned, whose Offices are at Nos. 13 Astor-place and 27 Greenwich-street, and through whom he has, on several occasions, satisfactorily obtained workmen for his own farm. To such as have addressed inquiries and suggested further correspondence, he regrets that want of leisure will prevent any other than this public reply.

F. L. Olmsted.

Southside, Staten Island, Jan. 22, 1855.

Godard's Last Balloon Ascension.—The aerial travelers, who set forth on their adventurous voyage last Sunday afternoon, from the Place d'Armes, in this city, have returned safe and sound, though not without having had to undergo a good deal of peril and annoyance. After attaining an altitude of some 6,000 feet, the balloon, containing Mess. Godard, Mr. Wood, of Orleans, Mess. Bleton, of the Orleanais, and Mess. Rivière Gayatte, continued on its southwesterly course until near dusk, on Sunday evening, when it was found necessary to descend; and a safe landing was effected in a large swamp near the Bayou and Lafourche Canal, a few miles from the burg o La Valacherie. The car was cut from the balloon, a fire made, and supper provided, and there the voyagers slept that night. The next morning they took up their line of march along the course of the canal, and by the aid of a hunter's pirogue, which they were able to procure, they reached La Valacherie, where Monday night was spent, and there a rude vehicle was knocked up and four mules put to it, and therein the party traveled to the Baltimore station of the Opelousas Railroad, and taking the train reached home at 5½ o'clock last evening. The balloon is a good deal ruptured, but M. Godard intends to have it ready for another ascension by next Sunday afternoon. He thinks this voyage the greatest he has ever made.—*N. O. Picayune*, 17th.

Religious Excitement at the Maryland Penitentiary.—The Baltimore *Argus* of Tuesday, contains the following: "There has been for the last ten days, a most remarkable excitement upon the subject of religion among the female convicts of the Maryland Penitentiary. Under the preaching of a stranger, who visited the institution on the Sabbath before last, a deep and serious feeling was aroused, and several of the females manifested very deep contrition for past offences and an earnest desire for forgiveness. For several days and nights the struggle went on, some of them not eating anything during that period—sounds of weeping and praying were heard throughout the day and night, and the Matron with other friends prayed with the sufferers and exhorted them to true repentance and faith. One by one they have come forward professing faith in the merits of the Saviour, until, at this time, some twenty odd have made profession of the power of redeeming grace. The Matron reports the most marked and delightful change in the deportment of those persons, who seem to have been endowed with a new spirit, and to be filled with love and affection for each other, in place of their former disharmonious dispositions. Quietness and serious thoughtfulness reign in this department of the prison. The work affected the inmates in deep well and obscurity, and there is at present the manifestations of a vital and permanent reform."

When the cholera broke out so fiercely, and ever followed the army after they had embarked, we read a horrible anecdote of the dead bodies floating up in the Bay of Balaklava: "Thither the cholera still pursued us, and every day boats might be seen leaving ships, towing a boat astern, wherein was a long motionless object covered by a flag. After a time the corpses, sewed in blankets or [illegible] and swollen to giant size, rose to the surface, and floated upright among the ships, their feet being kept down by the shot used to sink them. One of these hideous visitants lingered round the foot of the accommodation ladder of one of the transports, till men going down the [illegible] of the weights attached ever its ankles."

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Soup Association.

During the past week this Association has supplied 660 families with soup, embracing 3,936 persons, of which number 1,500 were adults and 2,436 children. The provisions consumed were 1,596 pounds of beef, 12 bushels of carrots, 14 bushels turnips, 10 bushels potatoes, 6 bushels onions, 950 pounds of rice, 4 bushels of salt, and 10½ pounds of pepper. The receipts of the first week amounted to $353 33, and the last week to $317 20. The Association have enlarged their works to nearly double the original design, in consequence of the increased demand, and ask further contributions from the people.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The whole number of deaths in the city of Brooklyn for the week ending January 22, was 68, from the following

DISEASES.—Burned, consumption, diabetes, dropsy, epilepsy, fever, erysipelas, fever, hooping-cough, disease of the heart, inflammation of the liver, malformation, measles, premature birth, scarlet fever, smallpox, stillborn, teething, ulceration, unknown, whooping-cough.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 19; between 1 and 2, 5; between 2 and 5, 6; between 5 and 10, 2; between 10 and 15, 1; between 15 and 20, 2; between 20 and 30, 5; between 30 and 40, 5; between 40 and 50, 4; between 50 and 60, 4; between 60 and 70, 5; between 70 and 80, 5; between 80 and 90, 1.

Colored Hilton held an inquest yesterday morning at No. 439 First-avenue, on the body of WILLIAM STAVIS, who died from a fracture of his left thigh bone, received by the falling of a bank of earth, on Saturday last. Verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in Germany, and aged 26 years.

Death by a Firestove.

Coroner Hilton held an inquest yesterday morning at No. 430 First-avenue, on the body of WILLIAM STAVIS, who died from a fracture of his left thigh bone, received by the falling of a bank of earth, on Saturday last. Verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in Germany, and aged 26 years.

The New Steamship Argo.

The new steamer *Argo* was launched Saturday afternoon from foot of J. A. WERTHEIMER's yard, foot of Seventh-street, East River. The *Argo* will replace the *Hendrick*, of the New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Co. Line. She is 310 feet length of keel, 40 feet 6 inches in breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and 3,000 tons burden. She cost $450,000. A compliment was tendered to Mr. *Argo*, machinery, interior appointments, &c., appeared in our issue of last Friday's DAILY TIMES.

Hamburg Ship George Canning.

The following are the names of the cabin passengers of the Hamburg ship *George Canning*, Capt. JACOBS, wrecked on her passage to Hamburg from this City: Mr. C. C. LEVIN, Mr. MAINSKREEN, Mrs. RUTMAN and four children. There were also seventeen in the second cabin, whose names could not be furnished, making twenty-four passengers in all. The crew, with one exception, had been engaged at Hamburg for the voyage, and were probably all natives of Europe.

Arrested for Stealing From a Jewelry Store.

Officer KERFE, of the Chief's Office, has arrested the notorious EUGENE RILEY, upon a charge of stealing upwards of $200 worth of gold watch chains from Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., in Broadway, several weeks ago. The officer denied all knowledge of the robbery, but, when closely questioned by the officer, he partially confessed the crime, and remarked, "He did not care about State Prison." The Anti-Slavery Society set out with saying that it set out by saying that it intended to free the slaves, and leaves the slave to free himself. Had the Constitution of the United States fell from Heaven, not a word more would have been said. But starting with saying a nation must not start to dissolve the Union or the Constitution, but to save both by preaching the truth. [Applause.] The deliverer must come from the Constitution, the help must come from Heaven. You cannot suppress a house of ill-fame by going into it—you cannot reform the grog-shop by frequenting it. No; spring must come from the outside—it will never spring from among us. He therefore relied on the Foreign and American Anti-Slavery Society, which should have its agents at home and abroad—in England, in Ireland, and in Scotland—where the slaveholders of this country are obliged to go, and there expose the cant and hypocrisy of the Church. But let this be only done, and the Anti-Slavery movement was paralyzed by the opposition it met with from the Church. Finally religion became divided; in the Church it became love to God, without any reference to man; and among the Anti-Slavery Societies it became love to man, God, without any reference to man; and among the Anti-Slavery Societies it became love to man, without any reference to God. Finally religion became divided; in the Church it became love to

...passed by ... on Saturday, after ... debate. The ...

...of this morning ... carefully prepared summary, ... of great importance to the ...

...to Staten Island interested in ... investigations has addressed, ... Weekly Times, *Tribune*, and *Ag*..., a circular to the farmers of the ..., asking for information in regard the ... Labor, the demand for hired work... ...tion in the family, the cost of ..., the kind of food, &c., and the ... ultimately becoming em... ...of land.

...have come from nineteen differ... ...eighty-eight different sources, ... Illinois and Iowa; each person ... for the district around him. ... which New-York is crowded with ... who are literally begging for ... &c., and who are disgracefully ... of public charity, it becomes ... to know where there is ... for labor, and what chances laborers ... have sent out to country districts. ... a dearth of labor in the country, our ... in New-York are chronic; and ... must take upon our shoulders, as ... have done, the burdens of a ... If not; if there is a ... in demand elsewhere; if ... and the laborer's family can, ... starvation, but even have ... for competency, in the name ... to know it at once, and have ... opened as widely as possible.

...to these tables presented, that ... out of the eighty-eight responses ... call for more laborers, and ... precisely.

... from no nearer a point as Madi... N. Y., says: "We do not pro... half as much as we might ... could get labor to cultivate the ... hundred good laborers could ... the year round, in this ... the wages for every town in the ... would make forty-two hundred for ... only." Another in St. Joseph's, ...: "*One hundred* female domes... ... in a place of not over 4,000 inhabit...

...again in Conway, Mass., says: "It seems a mystery to me that those 'poor ...' of whom so much is said, do not ... but leave the country. * * Hundreds ... find employment in Franklin County ..."

...——, Keokuk County, Iowa, one says: "...a hundred good laborers are wanted ... this village alone;" another in Mackinaw, ... County, Ill., that "this county would ... hundreds at once."

...wages, it appears in these ta... ... the average rate through the coun... is $136 50 by the year, and ... by the month in the Summer months, ... provided by the employer; and 75 ... a day with board when hired by the ...

...highest wages given are $240 per annum ... $200 in Michigan, and $220 in Illinois. ... in the Northern States is in Con... The lowest is in Maryland, ... New-York, $96 to $100. The aver... is about $1 75, which in all ... paid by the employer. To the ques... August to find, the usual feeling ex... is surprise that any ... should be asked. One says "*even* ... have food enough and to spare;" ... Missouri, writes: "In the West, ... object, especially the substantials, ... man, black or white, gets what will ... stomach, and if he does not it is his own ..." and when they do not have beef or ... they live generally," he says, "plenty ... poultry, bacon, dried beef and ven... ... in abundance.

...the most interesting facts elicited ... this circular, are those with reference to ... of a poor, half-starved, de... ... man or woman taken out of the ... of our cities. Of the ... *seventy-three* represent ... becoming proprietors ... "Squatters."

A farmer in Iowa states that "*four-fifths* of the laborers employed in his village are ... of land." A correspondent from ..., writes: "One or two years' ser... are sufficient to procure money to enter ... or 160 acres of Government land, or to ... a town lot and erect a house there... or to get a horse and dray, a yoke of ... and wagon, sell out, buy land, and set ... farming." Another, that it is "inevitable" ... the laborers to become land-proprietors; ... another, that the Governor of his State ... has arisen from the condition of ... to his present. Others quote ... and fortunes as instances of ... progress, valuing their properties in some ... as high as $60,000.

In *eighty-six* cases out of eighty-eight, the ... represent that the laborers sit at the ... with their employers, and ... treated in meeting [illegible]

...In the matter of ..., the chances seem to be even more favorable. They draw all their supplies from the country. Some of them say "father;" they eat at the same table and ride in the same vehicles, and appear to marry even quicker than the ladies. One lusty respondent comically complains that he has had twenty-three servant girls during the last eight years, and of these *nine*teen have been married while in his employ! Their wages vary from 75 cents to $3 a week.

These communications, which we have been permitted to quote from, it must be remembered are made without any combination or any one motive, from almost every part of the country where free labor is in demand.

Do they not show in this gloomy time of poverty for our cities, most cheering facts—that LABOR is in immense demand; that it can be well paid and well cared for; that comfort, respectability and the best opportunities are before the laborer, if he can only be placed in these new circumstances!

The great, open, rich country is waiting to receive our starving operatives into friendly arms,—not to support them with degrading alms; not to build asylums and endow societies to relieve them; not to beslaver them with the pity of the fashionable and the condescending charity of the rich;—but to give every strong arm and cunning hand a chance to cut his own independent fortune, and to place before every healthy and honest woman an opportunity of enjoying what the Creator designed woman to enjoy. As the writer of this summary well says, "Give railway tickets rather than soup to your poor." Charity is of little account; but a chance for a self-earned independence is something worth bestowing. We say again, most earnestly, as we have often said before, the only lasting cure for the evils among the laboring classes of New-York is to *provide means of emigration to the interior*. Will not our rich and charitable consider this! Let some of these great sums first raised for the poor be of some permanent benefit to the City. The plan suggested by our correspondent is a thoroughly practical one, and is not unlike the one we have already hinted at—to engage the "Emigrant Employment Society" and the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," in discovering those who wish to emigrate, and in furnishing them with the tickets and means. The only requisite is the money for the journey. Who will help this best charity!

England's Project of Making the United States her Penal Colony.

The resolute action of our Mayor in anticipation of the arrival of a frigate load of convicts and paupers from Sardinia, has turned the attention of our people to the material out of which Europe is anxious to manufacture fellow citizens for us. The impression is prevalent that there are a few small States along the North Sea, and some that reach the sea by way of the Mediterranean, who do not scruple to empty their prisons and poor-houses upon our shores; but that honorable States like France and England only wink at such proceedings—never, on any account, engage in them except privately, and under cover of a secrecy that would defy investigation.

There is an article in the Edinburg *Review* for October, which we have heard philanthropic Americans pronounce "good, humane and true," but which we think is cowardly, since it suggests a policy which it dare not openly advocate,—sneaking, since it supports it under false pretences,—and base, since the good which it would secure can only come by the most serious damage of a friendly State. The article that we speak of is entitled "The Management and Disposal of our Criminal Population." It is a very well written paper, except that like a boy who comes to tell a story that he is ashamed of, it has an interminable introduction.

England—this is the drift of the article—is overpeopled. In old times, when a hungry vagabond committed larceny he was hung, and so a bad subject was cheaply disposed of. But humanity interposed to prevent the excess of capital punishments, which from their commonness were becoming vulgar. A method was devised of sending convicts to the antipodes—to New South Wales; so far around the globe and away from England that if they chose to be "vagrom men" there, England never should know it;—if they chose to weep or wail in their miserable exile, kind hearted Englishmen should not be offended with the vulgar sound. It was a shrewd thought. Who wishes to hear the piteous whining of the beggar at the door as he eats his thanksgiving dinner!—but when the door is closed, and no sound can pass by it, he eats and drinks and is merry, though he knows that beggars are whining outside and coaxing for bread, as truly as if their voices were not unheard. Convicts were for many years sent to this far off region, assigned really as slaves to those who made application to Government for them. To some who fell into the hands of bad masters it was a most merciless punishment; to some it was a reward that might properly have been competed for by the thousands who worked and starved at home.

By degrees, however, cheap land and cheap labor drew, as it always must, a crowd of landholders to the settlements, and they, with the population who had outlasted their sentences and earned their freedom, came finally to feel averse to seeing settled upon them a new supply of ready-made rogues every month or two. They protested against "the outrage;" we do doubt if the Mother Country of the Penal Colony would have appreciated the protest so readily had not the land suddenly been discovered to be an El Dorado, and the transportation of a convict proved little more than a free ticket to the land of gold. The necessity of running away to the mines, was indeed a risk, but yet it was worth a handsome premium. Of course, this settled the fate of the transportation scheme so far as New South Wales was concerned; it disturbed the harmony too of a most admirably [illegible] was permitted daily to develop itself on that account. The improved plan was like this: The convict was to undergo three distinct periods of punishment: first, he was sent to Pentonville or Millbank, where he was retained for a year in solitary confinement. He might see the governor and the turnkey, as their convenience required, the chaplain for religious training, the schoolmaster for instruction in reading and writing, and a person to teach him a trade, but these were all. The year out, if he had proved tractable and desirous of reforming, he went to Dartmoor, Portsmouth, Portland, or elsewhere, to work in a gang on the public works prepared for him and his comrades. About a third of the time to which he was sentenced would be thus occupied. Then, if not incorrigible, he might be transported to Australia with "a ticket of leave" to hire himself out to masters of his own selection—being a freeman so long as he behaved himself, but subject, on misbehavior, to reimprisonment by the authorities without a new trial. But Australia, with her new-found gold, grew independent, and refused to receive any more convicts. Western Australia was not averse as yet, but she could only accommodate about 1,000 annually. This would be but a bucket from the water-logged vessel. How should the balance be disposed of! This is the question to which the reviewer girds himself. Nor these convicts, sentenced for long terms, alone are to be cared for,—the whole convict population demand a home. When the prisoner has served out his time he cannot, though he go back to the hamlet of his birth, be esteemed again as an honest man. When the ten years, or one year, for which he went into jail, is out, he has not atoned for his crime. He cannot go into a business partnership, nor hold an office of trust, nor shake off the odium of a "jail-bird" from his person. How shall he be able to start life anew away from the blighting curse of his own antecedents!

But in England and Wales there are more than 100,000, small and great, old and young, sentenced to various terms of detention and servitude every year. Deduct the 12 per cent. who are fit for the Juvenile Delinquent Reformatory Establishments, and the 30 or 40 per cent. that are only offenders against laws, not criminals, and we still have a compact crowd to be disposed of somehow.

Here the reviewer pathetically describes the difficulties that hinder the poor fellows whose terms are served out, and those penitent convicts who have behaved well at Pentonville and Portland until two-thirds of their time is exhausted, if they earnestly wish to lead better lives. He comes to the conclusion that there is no other safety than to cross the ocean, and in *some* new land where living is cheap and labor in demand, start life again. America is the "new land" toward which the article points, but it is only incidentally named, as if it had scarcely occurred to his able pen.

Now to the amiable and loving strain of the article we have no objection to make. But to its hypocrisy we must not fail to point. *The good of the convict* is the argument put forward. Who believes that the trouble and risk and expense of keeping him in Great Britain is not more truly the reason for this project! When Australia—a land of old convicts—spurns just such graduates of English prisons, and England confesses the justice of the refusal, is it anything short of impudence to play blind to the probability that America too will reject her riff-raff!

But the wily reviewer would not have the Government openly take hold of the matter, keep the waiting-room from which prisoners should be shipped, write up "characters" for them, and pay the expense of transportation—it should be done by societies. But why not! What harm can there be in Government's assuming the philanthropic job! "Voluntary Societies can act more freely," says the reviewer, which certainly is true; for would Yankees stand it if Goverament should openly undertake the rascally task!

If we have misrepresented the reviewer, we have done it unwittingly. Here are his words:

"We recommend, therefore, as the first method of disposing of liberated prisoners, that they should be *encouraged and advised in the strongest manner to employ* the sum due to them in emigrating from this country; that they should be induced to decide, *before leaving the prison*, to what colony or foreign country they will proceed."

He gives a most wicked thrust at a class of British subjects who have never been in prison:

"It is difficult to believe that the released prisoners who found their way thither would not, on the average, be more valuable and more welcome visitors than the shoals of unkempt, undisciplined Irish who are annually turned out upon those shores."

We think otherwise. An uncombed but honest Irishman for us before any Pentonville convict. Combs and Croton are cheaper than characters here. The middle passage to which the emigrant is subject is not so good a school that an English jail-bird can be reformed into an American citizen by its operation. The article in question is evidently but a feeler. If we take it quietly, we may with confidence look for a large accession to our population at an early day. It will be cheap for England—it will soothe her distresses about her convicted subjects. It will make every honest emigrant feel that he must prove that he was not a convict at home, before he can be trusted here, and the poor prisoner himself will awake in our free land to see the delusion that he labored under—that he is known here and suspected, and that the waters of the ocean have failed to wash white his reputation.

The emergency—for the time to stop such shameless proceedings is before they have begun—requires extreme measures to meet it. If Congress should see fit to require that no British citizen may be landed here without producing sufficient evidence that he comes neither from the jail nor the poorhouse, it would be but the dictate of common prudence after reading this impudent and hypocritical paper of the Edinburg *Review*.

[illegible] yesterday.

The Mayor's order prohibiting the sale or furnishing of intoxicating liquors in this City on the Sabbath was again very generally observed—perhaps more so than on any Sabbath since the order was given. The arrangements for the detection of violators of the injunction were extensive and skillfully disposed. The entire Reserve Corps of Police were on duty in citizen's dress, with directions to attend especially to the discovery of places where liquor was either sold or given away. Their reports at the office of their Chief last evening were very satisfactory. The good effects of the vigorous enforcement of the order may be judged of by the following table, which exhibits the number of arrests made during the day, and reported by telegraph to the Chief:

First Ward	2	Thirteenth Ward	1
Second Ward	2	Fourteenth Ward	1
Third Ward	1	Fifteenth Ward	0
Fourth Ward	1	Sixteenth Ward	no ans
Fifth Ward	no answer	Seventeenth Ward	1
Sixth Ward	6	Eighteenth Ward	no ans
Seventh Ward	0	Nineteenth Ward	no communication.*
Eighth Ward	6	Twentieth Ward	no ans
Ninth Ward	1	Twenty-first Ward	0
Tenth Ward	3	Twenty-second Ward	no answer.
Eleventh Ward	1		
Twelfth Ward	no communication.*		

Total number reported 26

* There is no telegraphic communication between the Chief's Office and the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.

If, instead of Sundays alone, all days were to be honored with as great freedom from liquor selling, marvelous changes would take place in our, in this respect, ill-famed City. With a continuance of honest effort on the part of our City authorities to enforce the laws, and a good prohibitory enactment by the Legislature, we may expect to enjoy the change we so much need, and which all good citizens so earnestly desire.

Live Teachers.

All the world, including the convict colonists of the Gallapagos, are admirers of the Schools of our City. They are our pride, though we are free to confess that they have their defects. Most of the credit of the meritorious workings of our School system is assigned to Trustees and Boards of Education,—which is very well, so long as the earnest, wide-awake and hard-working Teacher is allowed his share of praise, too. For as is the Teacher, so is the School. Show us the competent man or woman who takes a pride in discharging the duties of a Teacher, who is up with the times, taking advantage of improved methods, experimenting upon all promising suggestions, is in earnest while in the School-room, and not always anxiously waiting for the hour of dismission to come round—in short, show us a *live* Teacher, and we will show you in his room a good School.

It is to be feared that there are many engaged in teaching who have no love for the business, and consequently are not fit for it. Such hold it waste time to spend an hour or two a month in comparing notes with their fellow-Teachers, and profiting by their mutual experience. The live Teacher, on the other hand, has his eyes open in the School-room and out of it, for his School's good, and feels it a privilege to meet to compare notes with his associates. He does not discard any old system or method of instruction merely because of its antiquity, nor adopt any new one for its novelty alone. Still he believes that he lives in a progressive age, thinks sometimes his own thoughts, overhauls the old dogmas of his profession which have been filed away as "all right" for years and proves them by the new rules of modern days. His scholars are infected with his energy. They inspire life in his presence, and get ahead apparently from instinct. There are some such in the City and they are invaluable. But the other sort, the "slow-and-easy's," sleepy souls, who teach for a salary, and would resign their positions at midday, if they could find a purse of unclaimed gold in the street—the sooner they can be made to slough out of the School-rooms the better. No Boards can make the classes prosper over which they preside. The most vigorous of Trustees, tugging at their management, make only such headway with them as ships under full sail make when the anchor drags on the bottom.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. LESTER, a popular and deserved favorite, takes his benefit here to-night. A finished, reliable, and hard-working *artiste* like Mr. LESTER has substantial claims on the public; in this case not only as an actor, but as the stage manager of an excellently conducted establishment. There will of course be a large house. Two revivals will enhance the interest of the occasion,—MORTON'S Comedy of "Town and Country," and SHERIDAN'S inimitable burlesque, "The Critic." The cast of the latter is admirable—LESTER as *Puff*, BROUGHAM as *Whiskerandos*, and merry Mrs. STEPHENS as *Tilburina*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The unequivocal and merited success of the spectacle Opera of "Cinderella" justifies its repetition during the week. It will then be withdrawn to make room for other novelties. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing this enjoyable production.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Messrs. R. SANDS and J. J. NATHANS are the managers here now, and commence a season of equestrian performances to-night. The old dramatic company has, we believe, gone to Boston with Mr. WILLARD. Mr. EDDY was the only member of it worth regretting. We should be glad to see him once more at the head of affairs with a company that will support, not mar his efforts. Our wonder is *not* that the dramatic season has now closed, but that it has lasted so long.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. MORRIS BARNETT'S play of "Our Set" will be repeated to-night, and for the first time here BUCKSTONE'S exciting drama of "Woman's Life." All the members of the company appear in these pieces.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "legitimate" business appears to thrive here. To-night SHAKSPEARE'S "Macbeth," with C. W. CLARKE, HADAWAY, Miss MESTAYER and Miss LE BRUN in the principal parts. Two amusing pieces in the afternoon.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.—The entertainments here on Saturday evening were for the benefit of the poor. An amusing entertainment every evening.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. A new programme to-night, highly attractive for the lovers of fun.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—The highly successful burlesque of "Louis il [illegible] ...week.

PAUL JOUBERT'S Concert on Saturday evening attracted a large attendance, and was a pleasant occasion. The [illegible] were as on the last occasion, GOCKEL, CARITHES and JOUBERT; the vocalists, Mlle. D'ORNY, ADELINA PATTI and Signor EUGENIO CROSSA, baritone from the Paris Conservatoire, his first appearance in America. The latter gentleman selected a recitative and aria from MEYERBEER, and plunged into its tortuosities with vigor and determination. It was an unwise selection for a debut, particularly as Signor CROSSA suffered from nervousness. The audience wearied of it. This gentleman has a baritone voice of moderate power, and so far as we are capable of judging from MEYERBEER'S trickey aria, of tolerable cultivation. He will probably be an acquisition to the Concert room.

Mr. GOCKEL punished the piano with much severity and some looseness. We have heard him do better. In the opening piece of the second part, his memory was palpably at fault. Mlle. D'ORNY and ADELINA PATTI delighted the audience with the fullness and sweetness of their voices. PAUL was as usual exquisitely sentimental, chaste and delightful.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OLE BULL explains that the competition for the thousand dollar American opera is open not only to natives but citizens. This is proper.

The campaign will commence here in about three weeks from the present time. We are informed that the rehearsals of VERDI'S "Rigoletto" have commenced; also that Signor ARDITI, the admirable artist of the establishment, is busily employed upon new scenery for the same. About everything else there is a profound, and, to the anxious, unsatisfactory silence

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SEIZURE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

Unsuccessful Search for Arms—Letter from Captain Goodrich.

On Saturday last Deputy Surveyor ISAIAH RYNDERS, with the United States Deputy Marshals, proceeded on board the steamer *Massachusetts* to make a search for arms supposed to be in her. Her holds, fore and aft, were searched, as were also the ladies' cabins, upper and lower; but nothing was found to justify the reports that have been published in reference to the vessel. Several boxes were discovered in the ladies' after cabin, which were found to contain pack, dray and saddle harness, martingales, stirrups gearing, and other articles of a similar character. Single saddles and holsters for pistols were also found, but nothing which the officers were in search of. The *Massachusetts* had on board water and provisions for twelve days, sufficient to last her until she reached New-Orleans, as proposed.

The *Massachusetts* was used first as a Sound steamer; after which she was taken to run between this City and Philadelphia.

Captain GOODRICH states that he designed to proceed to New-Orleans with the steamer, and to run her between that city and Texas, for the transportation of cattle. He denies that the steamer was to have been used for any such purpose as the one alleged.

We subjoin the following letter from Captain GOODRICH:

SIR: A publication appeared in several papers yesterday to the effect that my vessel had been seized by the United States Marshal, and that she had on board arms and ammunition, and was going to the Island of Cuba. My steamer, the *Massachusetts*, was seized, it is true, upon the representation of the Spanish Consul; but that she had any weapons or ammunition aboard, or intended to sail for any other port than New-Orleans, is entirely false. I have employed counsel, and offered at once to have my vessel thoroughly searched. After much delay, and a heavy expense, which I cannot well afford, an examination to-day by the Deputy-Surveyor has shown the utter falsehood of the libels upon her. If there be no way in which an American master can be protected from such outrages upon the part of our government officers, at the dictation of an agent of a foreign government! Or is it no longer possible for an outward bound vessel to proceed upon her lawful voyage until she obtains the consent of the Spanish Consul! They treat our vessels bad enough at sea and in their own ports; but it seems to be asking too much for them to annoy and injure us at our own wharves.

The charges against my ship are untrue from beginning to end, and I will have redress if the laws of our land will afford it. Will you insert this in your valuable paper, to correct the garbled story which has appeared heretofore, and oblige, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. GOODRICH,
Master of steamer Massachusetts.

NEW-YORK, Jan 27, 1855.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of January, to the 27th day of January, 1855: Men, 79; women, 86; boys, 131; girls, 141—total, 437. Adults, 165; children, 272; males, 110; females, 227; colored persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Enlargem't heart	2	Lungs, disease of	1
Abscess of brain	1	Epilepsy	2	Malform. of anus	1
Abscess of lungs	1	Eruption, erysipelas	1	Malform. of heart	2
Albuminuria	1	Erysipelas	4	Malform. of penis	1
Apoplexy	5	Fever, congest	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Asthma	1	Fever, gastric	1	Marasmus, infantile	15
Bowels, disease of	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Measles	12
Bronchitis	13	Fever, remit'nt	2	Old age	4
Burned or Scalded	3	Fever, scarlet	20	Palsy	3
Cancer	1	Fever, typhoid	2	Phlebitis	2
Casualty	1	Fever, typhus	8	Premature birth	2
Cir'hosis of liver	1	Heart, disease of	2	Rheum. of nerves	1
Colic	1	Heart, valvular	1	Rheumat'm heart	1
Cong. of Brain	13	Hooping Cough	3	Scrofula	1
Cong. of lungs	9	Inflam. of bowels	6	Spine, disease of	1
Consumption	62	Inflam. of brain	7	Sprue	2
Convul'sInfantile	8	Inflam. of chest	1	Stillborn	41
Cowell's, Psorp'l	1	Inflam. of heart	1	Suicide, by cutting throat	1
Croup	15	Inflam. of liver	1	Suicide, hanging	1
Debility, Adult	2	Inflam. of lungs	28	Teething	2
Debility, Infantile	6	Inflam. stomach	3	Ulc. extremities	1
Delirium tremens	4	Inflam. of throat	1	Unknown	1
Diarrhœa	10	Inflam. of womb	1	Whites	1
Dropsy	6	Insanity	1	Womb, falling of	1
Dropsy, in chest	1	Intemperance	1		
Dropsy, in head	19	Jaundice	1		
Dysentery	7	Liver, disease of	1		
Total					437

RECAPITULATION—

Bones, joints, &c.	2	Brain and nerves	103
Generative organs	6	Heart and blood-vessels	14
Lungs, Throat, &c.	144	Old Age	4
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	47	Total	437

DISEASES CLASSED.

Bilious, and yellow	23	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	61
Uncertain seat, and general fevers	32	Unknown	1
Urinary organs	1		
Total	437		

Of which 4 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	7	IX.	12	XVII.	20
II.	2	X.	11	XVIII.	22
III.	1	XI.	23	XIX.	20
IV.	10	XII.	20	XX.	7
V.	15	XIII.	17	XXI.	20
VI.	23	XIV.	7	XXII.	13
VII.	19	XV.	19		
VIII.	25	XVI.	19	Total	437

AGES—Under 1 year, 152; 1 to 2 years, 46; 2 to 5 years, 28; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 25 years, 20; 25 to 30 years, 15; 30 to 40 years, 43; 40 to 50 years, 21; 50 to 60 years, 22; 60 to 70 years, 13; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, 3; 90 to 100, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 437.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 3; England, 9; France, 1; Germany, 24; Holland, 2; Ireland, 75; Poland, 1; Scotland, 5; Sweden, 1; United States, 305; unknown, 1. Total, 437.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 5; Bellevue Hospital, 9; City Hospital, 0; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 3; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 3; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 2; St. Vincent's Hospital, 4; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 50; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 2. Total, 86.

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.

The Sardinian Criminals.

Relative to the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, daily expected at this port, and on board of which are the sixty emigrants alleged to be ex-convicts from prison in Turin, we are informed by Mr. MCKEON, the United States District Attorney, that Señor VALERIO, Secretary of the Sardinian Legation, called upon him on Saturday last and informed him of the receipt of a letter from the Sardinian Minister at Washington, with instructions to the Commandant of the *Des Geneys* not to land any person from the frigate until further orders. Señor VALERIO received a similar letter from the District Attorney for the Captain of the said frigate, as to the landing of the emigrants on board of his vessel. The District Attorney also addressed a letter to the Collector of the Port, requesting him to dispatch a Revenue Cutter to meet the *Des Geneys*, and prevent her entering the harbor. The Revenue Cutter has been dispatched as per instruction. The true character of the *Des Geneys'* passengers will thus speedily be ascertained.

[illegible] A fire occurred in the [illegible] Ligathday's Ink Manufactory, [illegible] Rose-streets, on [illegible] originated from the [illegible] damage of any importance.

The straw and matting warehouse of PETERSON & Co., No. 62 [illegible] about 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The fire was of accidental origin. The damage [illegible]

Political [illegible]

A lecture on "Political [illegible] this time an unusually [illegible] delivered at Clinton Hall, [illegible] by J. H. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., [illegible] op of New-York.

[illegible]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—[illegible] the Queen of Spain [illegible] ointment to be admitted into [illegible] It is used in Public Hospitals [illegible] legs, bad breasts, chilblains, [illegible] at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½cts. and $1 per pot.

[illegible]

MACBETH AT BARNUM'S.—[illegible] Scott performs Macbeth this evening. [illegible] Macready by Mr. C. W. Clarke [illegible] appears in it. So does Miss Mestayer [illegible] &c. Two very pleasing pieces [illegible] Barnum's.

LADIES' BALL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—The Distributing Committee [illegible] duties on Saturday evening, and will report for the Board of Managers this evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 8 o'clock. The [illegible] to attend without further notice.

AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A VESSEL AT SEA.—SAMUEL WENTWORTH, master, EDWARD E. HOPKINS, mate, W. ALLERTON and J. R. WATERSON, seamen, and E. E. Goodrich, [illegible] of schooner *A. Hooper*, are now being [illegible] ton, for attempting to destroy the vessel [illegible] on the 9th December last, for the purpose [illegible] frauding the insurance companies. [illegible] proven by witnesses who were on board the *Webster*, which had fallen in with the [illegible] brought it into port, that the accused [illegible] gur-holes in the bottom of the vessel, [illegible] pose of scuttling her. The salvage paid [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND [illegible] the store No. 12 Vesey-st.; also, the second [illegible] feet in depth, fronting and having an [illegible] from Barclay-st., will be rented [illegible] nected, making one of the most [illegible] manding stores in the City, [illegible] or importing business. The store is [illegible] order. Inquire of PERREGO & BUCKLEY, clay-st., directly in the rear of the [illegible] MOULTON, No. 85 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As you published on Tuesday last [illegible] ment of a meeting [illegible] by one William Wheeler, in the [illegible] of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, [illegible] you should give equal publicity to [illegible] to say on the subject.

My connection with that [illegible] ago. Since then, of the two [illegible] Bank, Knickerbocker Savings [illegible] Insurance Company, two [illegible] public here [illegible] a million of [illegible] pose of their management. [illegible] the public know. The very [illegible] trustee of a Savings Bank in the [illegible] funds of the widow and the [illegible] worthless securities, and [illegible] it in a rotten Bank. To escape [illegible] endeavoring to make a scapegoat of me [illegible] brings forward such reliable evidence [illegible] and those who have repeatedly [illegible] deceive the public as to the [illegible] institutions. This is not [illegible] Let the public judge between me [illegible]

When I [illegible] my [illegible] Company, I found [illegible] as directors of [illegible] loan unless to any [illegible] worked themselves [illegible] selves to institutions in which they [illegible] even took the wages of the [illegible] in bubble Soap-Stone Company [illegible] ides of a sacred trust them to [illegible] in the interest of their [illegible] for a young man thus surrounded [illegible] and his duty to perform. My [illegible] have become connected with such [illegible]

In regard to the matter with which [illegible] pledge myself to show up the whole [illegible] las Insurance Company and [illegible] the accounts against me. As a young [illegible] the field of life, my reputation [illegible] gold in the universe. To my friends [illegible] it from this stain, and to the [illegible] the above institutions I pledge [illegible] of our City and the high officers [illegible] parties who have robbed them of [illegible] the bar of justice. [illegible]

P. S.—Since writing the above [illegible] letter with the confidential [illegible]

DEAR SIR: Please accept the [illegible] Mechanics' Banking Association, [illegible] endeavors to expose the robbers of the [illegible] tutions. Yours, A FRIEND.

To CHAS. O. RICHARDSON.

COWEN'S CIVIL [illegible]

A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of [illegible] blee, &c. Fourth edition. By WM. TRACY.

BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL [illegible]

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and practice [illegible] tion of the Justices of the Peace, and [illegible] power and duty of Sheriffs, Coroners, [illegible] tices. By O. L. BARBOUR.

The above published by [illegible] No. 124 [illegible] No. 625 Broadway, [illegible]

PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT [illegible] PIANOS.—Superior toned pianos for [illegible] as good, and the entire instrument [illegible] or three which cost $500. Please [illegible] ances them the celebrated [illegible] tave range, and the first premium [illegible] bert & Co.'s make (owners of the [illegible] hand pianos at great [illegible] from five different manufactories [illegible] tood.

HORACE WATERS.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER [illegible] PATENT.—Twelve years in use and [illegible] books and papers consumed in one of [illegible] tested in quadruplicate from one hundred [illegible] Eye sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 246 and 248 Water-st.

The only makers of Safes containing [illegible] & Co.'s Patents.

50 SHARES OF SEVENTH WARD BANK STOCK will be sold THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Exchange, by A. H. NICOLAY & CO., affording [illegible] opportunity of investing in one of our old established [illegible] ing Institutions, paying dividends of 10 per cent. [illegible]

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—[illegible] examine the Treasurers (for sale) his Patent [illegible] Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, [illegible] larger than a tooth pick.) Depot, Green [illegible] Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible] M. PATRICK is the sole [illegible] States of the above well-known [illegible] Safes, with double [illegible] double doors locks and cross bars. [illegible] st., one door below Maiden-lane.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will [illegible] ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE, [illegible] Wednesday, January 31, at [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' [illegible] particulars can be had at the [illegible] upon can be obtained at the [illegible]

Commercial.

Wm. Hanning were [illegible] at 1:40 o'clock. Both had [illegible] worthless men, and had wives [illegible] large family. Short [illegible] McFarland, a worthy man, manager of [illegible] Furnace, Grayson County, Ky., in [illegible]. He (Short) was employed about [illegible], and became incensed at McFarland [illegible] endeavored to keep his hands from [illegible] whisky. McFarland also discharged one [illegible] Short's sons, who was an idle fellow, and this [illegible] the bad feeling.

One day McFarland was riding by where Short was at a grocery, and stopping a minute, some angry words passed, and Short was told he would be discharged for his insolence and disrespect. As McFarland rode off, Short took his rifle in hand, and said that he would shoot his employer, who rode along, thoughtless of danger, more than one hundred yards, when Short was told by an Irishman at his side, also employed, that he must fire at once if he intended to do it, as the mark would soon be out of sight, round a turn of the road. At this Short did fire, and McFarland fell, being shot through the chest. The murderer then walked up to his victim, and told him that he deserved to have been killed long before. McFarland being a widely known and useful man, with a young wife and child, was much lamented.

Short was a queer individual, having lived for many years alone in a wretched cabin, eight miles below Greencastle. His hut was half buried in the side of one of the large hills that stand near the river, and was more like a cave than a house, while Hanning, who never shaved, cut his hair, or took the least care of his person, more resembled a wild beast than a human being. He was convicted for the murder of a man named Malone, whom he had hired to dig a well. Malone had been at work for a time at the well, but could get no pay, and had quit, when Hanning told him if he would resume operations he should have some bacon and meal. Malone was very poor and drunken, had a family, and he consented. When he proceeded to the house to go to work, Hanning, whose hands, from excessive dissipation, were very unsteady, told him to load his shot-gun, as he wanted to shoot a dog, saying that he had just shot a dog, and would now shoot another. Malone loaded the gun and handed it to Hanning, who told him to go to the door and see if he could not see a stray dog. Malone thought the request a curious one, but he complied, when he heard a noise that startled him, and, turning, saw that Hanning was taking him at him. In an instant the gun was discharged, and Malone fell, with the entire load that his own hands had placed in the gun, in his body. Hanning then seized him by the hair and dragged him some distance to a clump of bushes, where he left him dying. About an hour afterward, some persons passed, and Hanning called to them that he had shot Malone, and to confirm his statement, pointed to a puddle of blood in front of the door. Malone was found, and lingered several days, and Hanning went to the dungeon.

The time of the occurrence of these sickening tragedies was in August last. The murderers were tried, convicted, and sentenced during the November term of the Greensup County Court.

As they were given considerable time to *prepare*, they spent the first part of it in a shocking manner. Short blasphemed at the ministers who visited him so horribly that they fled from his cell, and spurned himself by *hanging rats, and speculating on the analogy between the death struggles of those animals and men.*

He swore that when he died, all he wanted was ten feet of rope in the clear, and for a band of music to play "Jordan is a hard road to travel." When his legs were being ironed, he said, "That's right—shoe this old hoss well—he's got a hard road to travel." Hanning was more quiet, but not less desperate. But about four weeks ago a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and they gradually became "anxious inquirers," and losing all hope of pardon, respite, or escape, they were glad to see the ministers, and finally became zealous professors of religion, saying that the fact that they were to be hung was the most fortunate event of their lives. If they had not been found guilty of murder, and doomed to hanging, they expressed a belief that they would have died drunkards and vagrants; now they thought they were good Christians, and would be taken from the gallows to Abraham's bosom.

Several ministers of the Methodist persuasion, among the most constant and ardent of whom were two "slave preachers" in Greensupsburg—*i. e.*, colored persons held as slaves, who are regular preachers of the gospel. In Greensupsburg, whites and blacks, slaves and masters, belong to the same church, and meet in the same house of prayer.

At an early hour Friday, great crowds of people gathered about the street corners of the town, where the "hanging" was to take place. Everybody talked of the "hanging." People came in all directions, along by-roads, big-roads and no roads at all; in skiffs, wagons and buggies; mounted on all manner of horses, asses and mules, of all conditions; one, two and three persons to an animal; some with saddles and some without; some on foot and on crutches; male and female, they came; old and young; black, white, and of all intermediate colors and shades of color; with hair whose variegation of *kink* was astonishing—aged women and blooming country lasses, women with children in their arms and children clinging to their skirts; men with horrifying beards, boys with no beard; well-dressed and ill-dressed, drunk and sober, with cigars and pipes, many who chewed tobacco, and few who did'nt. They marched and counter-marched, singly and in couple; by platoons, by companies, by regiments, by grand armies, by processions that to all appearance extended "back to the crack of doom." Horses stood in rows, in strings, in phalanxes, far along the fences. The groceries were overwhelmed, the taverns more full than omnibuses when there is not room for one more.

Meanwhile, half a dozen ministers were praying and singing fervently in jail with the men who were to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The jail was a little hewn log structure, about twenty feet square, and a motly, gaping multitude assembled around while the funeral services progressed, and never was heard more mournful music than the familiar old Methodist hymns sung by broken voices in that dungeon of the doomed.

The gallows was erected about two hundred yards above the mouth of Little Sandy, and was simply formed by placing two locust posts firmly in the ground, and joining them by a cross piece, which was about ten feet long and twelve feet high. The hour for "the hanging" was between 12 and 1, but some delay took place at the jail. That institution was so constructed that the prisoners had to make their exit from the second story, and descend to the wagon which was "backed up" for their reception, by an outside railway.

This afforded the surrounding crowd a good look at the wretches, who, with ropes about their necks, (the hangman's knots nicely soaped and adjusted under their left ears,) and their arms fastened tightly behind by the elbows, took seats on their own coffins, in a shackling old wood-wagon, hauled by a dirty bay and a dingy gray horse, (each animal with burs in his long untutored tail and mane,) and driven by an old man, whose shirt-collar (on one side) hung at least a foot over the corresponding part of his coat, while the other side was almost minus. One hundred guards, in citizen's dress, and without weapons, surrounded the vehicle, and the dismal array moved toward the scaffold. Short appeared cheerful, and spoke in hearty tones to his old acquaintances. Hanning was trembling with fear, and silent, while his eye was unsteady, and glared here and there, like a frightened animal's.

The gallows was so placed that on one side was a hill, affording thousands of persons a fair view of the deplorable spectacle.

When the wagon reached the spot, a minister beside the prisoner commenced a hymn, but only two or three voices joined him, and the singing was feeble, broken, but inexpressibly sorrowful. When the last stanza had been sobbed forth, the condemned kneeled and bent over their coffins, and the minister offered a prayer. During these ceremonies the great multitude collected around, (the number estimated at six thousand,) was awed into stillness profound as a benediction Summer wilderness.

When the prayer was over, Short spoke as follows:

"I want all *of* you to take warning by me. See what whisky and bad women have brought me to. I have been to a good many hanging scrapes myself, and thought it was great fun, but I never thought I'd be hung myself. This is the work of Capt. Whisky. I am willing to die for the life of the man that I took. Talk of pleasure—I have tried all kinds of it, about shooting drunk, and everywhere else, but I have had more real pleasure up in that old jail, than ever before in all my life; and chains on my legs—big, heavy chains at that. I just took off this old coat, and whipped Satan clean out, fair. I've made my election sure, I think. Yes, sir, I think my election is sure. [Some one in the crowd called out, "If you are safe, I think there is some trouble for the rest of us yet."] Well, gentlemen, I am ready, and if you positively will see me die, I suppose I ought to be let go; but that Blaze deserves it. You see, [Blaze was the man who held him to shoot.] He was as much to blame as I was."

Some one inquired—"Are you willing to die, Steve?" Said he—"Yes; I hate this world and my own life;" and he continued with an air that was nearly exulting—"and I'm going to leave it; I'll be in Paradise before sundown. Now, farewell, farewell; meet me in the other world. I want to see you all in Heaven." As old man somewhat drunk, pressed upon him. Short said—"Whisky brought me to this—I expect you along in a few days."

Hanning then, quaking in every limb, got up and said—"I hav'n't got anything against any man in the world, and I hope nobody's got anything against me now."

Short repeated this remark. Large numbers of his acquaintances crowded about, shaking hands with him and asking questions, until the last moment. He knew all his old friends, and exchanged smiles and words of good will with them until the white cap was tied down over his face. He stood up firmly as the wagon was driven away, and said at that instant, very distinctly—"Farewell, all my friends"—when the fatal noose checked his utterance.

While the men were hanging, they swung about three feet apart, and the same distance from the ground. Hanning struggled awfully, but Short quickly and quietly expired. No sooner had the bodies ceased to wriggle in the spasms of death than the vast assembly began fast to disperse, and the deep silence that had brooded there, broken but by sobs from a few of the women, was dissipated by the clamor of thousands of tongues.

Powder Mill Explosion—Two Lives Lost.

From the Wilkesbarre Union, Jan. 24.

On Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock, the inhabitants of our town were suddenly aroused by a loud explosion, that shook the whole village and the buildings around for several miles. It was soon ascertained that the large powder manufactory of Messrs. Parrish, Silver & Co., situate about two miles below the borough, had exploded, blowing to atoms the drying-house and glazing-house, destroying the stock-house and coal-house, and also utterly destroying the frame of one mill and unroofing the other. The powder in process of manufacture in these latter buildings did not explode. At the time of the explosion two boys, aged about ten, were in the packing house, as is supposed—one a white boy, named Joseph Rhoads, and the other a colored boy, named Jerry Cooper. They were found the next morning, having been blown about one hundred and fifty yards, badly torn and mangled.

The explosion occurred in the drying and packing house. There is no possible way of explaining the immediate cause of this catastrophe, as the only persons that could have known anything of the matter, in the first instance, were the two boys who were killed. There were about four hundred kegs of powder, finished and unfinished, destroyed. Total loss about $2,500. The glass in the windows of all the houses situated about the mills was broken, and in some cases the sash and doors destroyed. Before the report was heard, the light could be seen for miles, which was soon followed by a crash that made the stoutest tremble, and that seemed to shake the very earth beneath their feet. The blackened, burned, mutilated corpses of the two boys presented a sad spectacle to look upon.

Singular Fatality in one Family.—The Petersburg *Express* notices the singular fact that in a worthy and industrious family of free colored people, residing near City point, father, wife, son and daughter, have all suddenly died, and that there now survive but one of a family of five. The circumstances, seeming suspicious, a *post-mortem* examination was instituted, when it was found that the girl had died of Pneumonia. A little boy is now the sole survivor, and heirs an estate, which a gentleman informs us is worth some five or thousand dollars.

The Boston correspondent of the Pawtucket *Gazette* says that Gov. Gardner will retain Mr. Clifford in his office of Attorney General. Mr. Clifford waited upon him to tender his resignation, but the Governor warmly remonstrated. The writer adds that the Governor feels the deficiency of the new party in talent, and often alludes to it.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, expects on a visit to him at Indianapolis, on the 22d of February, Governors Johnson, of Tennessee; Powell, of Kentucky; Medill, of Ohio; and Matterson, of Illinois.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., G. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIESER, Philadelphia.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Freshman Class of the New-York Free Academy**—Held on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855, in reference to the death of their classmate, Joseph McClaury, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been the will of an Allwise Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and classmate, Joseph MacClaury, by death, in so sudden and painful a manner; be it

Resolved, That each member of the said class comply with the invitation of the parents of the deceased, to be present at the funeral.

Resolved, That we, his fellow students, while we mourn the loss of our worthy and active classmate, deeply sympathize with the parents and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Freshman Class, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his friends.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the principal City papers.

☞ **Eighteenth Ward Relief Association.**—The Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor of the Eighteenth Ward, hereby give notice that the Soup-house is open daily from 12 to 2, in the basement of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., and that their depôt of Groceries, Provisions, &c., is also open daily in the same place, where they are dealt out to the Poor of the Ward, on the orders of the visitors. The great object of the Committee in the dispensation of their charity is not to encourage idleness or pauperism, while they succor and relieve actual want and suffering. Donations of food and clothing of any kind, shoes, &c., &c., will be thankfully received at their depôt as above, and subscriptions in money may be sent under cover to VALENTINE G. HALL, Treasurer, No. 16 Gramercy-park, 20th-st., which will be acknowledged in the public papers.

VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman.
Jas. C. Holden, Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—The members of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION are informed that arrangements have been made for closing up the affairs of the Association and a division of the property at an early day; it is therefore absolutely necessary that all who are indebted should make immediate payment. By so doing much trouble, additional expense, and perhaps ultimate loss will be avoided.

Members wishing additional lots, can have them upon very favorable terms; and any person wishing to obtain lots in this pleasant and desirable village, may learn full particulars, and secure all the advantages of an original membership by making early application.

A public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 29, at No. 196 Bowery. Every member is urgently requested to attend, as very important business is to be transacted.

JOHN WILSON, President.
Charles Young, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—By invitation,

MR. J. H. WAINWRIGHT

of this City will deliver a lecture before the Association at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,

at 8 o'clock. Subject:

POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.

Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the desk of the Library and at HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway, and at STANFORD & SWORDS' bookstore, No. 632 Broadway.

DOUGLAS GEFFNEY,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN CERBAR. } Lecture Committee.

☞ **New City Hall—Special Notice.**—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the subject of selecting a location for the proposed New City Hall, hereby give notice, that they will meet on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to hear all those parties in favor of, and opposed to locating the proposed New City Hall in the upper part of the City.

PETER F. VOORHIS,
ABRAM VANTILBURGH,
SAMUEL B. MORRIS,
JOHN KELLY,
HENRY HOFFMIRE, } Special Committee.

☞ **Western Farm Lessons.**—This Association, organized to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, have made a very desirable selection of Government land in the free State of Iowa, and 2 considerable number of the members will start from this City on or before the 1st of April next. Persons designing to emigrate to the West may secure their passage for a comparatively low rate in connection with this society. A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at Union Building, No. 161 Bowery, at which time applications for membership will be received, and every information furnished.

Thos. W. FIELD, President.

☞ **Social Levee.**—Ladies' Aid Society of the Hicksite M. E. Church will hold a Levee at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Atlantic-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1855. Addresses will be made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. Mr. Hutton, Rev. M. Fox and others. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance. Tickets 25 cents, including refreshments, for sale at Scranton & Co.'s bookstore, corner Atlantic and Henry-sts., and at the door.

☞ **Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards Temperance Meeting**, at Union Hall, No. 128 Broadway, between 20th and 21st-sts, will be addressed THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock, by Col. E. L. Snow, Ira Buckman, David Gallbraith, (a returned inebriate, a Mexican volunteer under General Taylor,) S. Ewler. A full attendance of friends and citizens of these Wards is requested. A Brass Band will attend on this occasion.

☞ **Employment at Good Wages.**—The workingmen are requested to be present on MONDAY EVENING next, at the Broadway Tabernacle, when the subject of all subjects will be considered to the meeting—*How can Employment be found for the People of this country at good wages?* 7 o'clock. Admission free.

☞ **Bedford Lectures.**—On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29 at 8 P. M., George W. Curtis, Esq., the "Howadji," will lecture in the new brick Church, corner of Fulton and Classon-ave., Brooklyn. Subject—"*Gold and Gilt in Young America.*" Admission 25 cents.

☞ **Tenth Anti-Slavery Lecture.**—At the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, (son of the late venerable John Quincy Adams.) Subject—"*What makes Slavery a subject of National concern.*" Admittance 25 cents.

☞ **Pictorial Biblical Lecture.**—Rev. J. Hanvard's second Pictorial Lecture on the *Lands of the Bible*, will be delivered in the Cannon-st. Church, near Broome, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN AUSTIN will hear something to his advantage by calling immediately at the corner of Raymond and Willoughby-sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl, of genteel address and tidy habits, as laundress and chambermaid; she is a capable children's nurse, and can take the entire charge of a babe, and do its fine washing and ironing, and sew if required. She has the most satisfactory City reference. No objection to a lady who boards. She will take from $5 to $6 a month. Call at or address No. 323 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman, as first-class cook. She perfectly understands meats, soups, and game in the French styles, and also all kinds of desserts, jellies, ice creams, &c. Has long experience in the first families of the City. No objection to hotel or boarding-house. Has good references. Please call or apply at No. 761 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Scotch person, in a store—bakery preferred. Is a good writer, and can keep accounts; or is willing to take light chamber work and plain sewing in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHYTE'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 13 3d-av., between 7th and 8th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As traveling agent in a fancy goods and perfumery house, by a young man that has traveled for such a house in Philadelphia the last two years, being well acquainted with Western and Southern buyers in that line. Best of reference given. Address H. H. H., Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as good cook, and understands pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. A private family or boarding-house preferred. Please call at No 64 Spring-st., basement, for 2 days or till suited. Good references given from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as children's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and sewer. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st., second house east of 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, and to assist in the laundry. The best of reference given. To be seen for one day at No. 113½ 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing, or would undertake a laundry. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 164½ 9th st., rear, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress. Can be seen for a few days at her last place, No. 289 8th-av.

SOPRANO AND TENOR.—A situation is wanted in some Church choir in New-York or Brooklyn by a gentleman and his wife. They have voices of unusual excellence and the highest cultivation, and are acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address L. A. M., at this office.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—In a Young Ladies' Boarding School, two hours travel distant from New-York, either an educated French lady or one who speaks the language as her own. Also, an English Teacher, in the same school. A young lady of refinement and moral worth, who has received a thorough education and acquitted herself well as a scholar in a school of high standing. Unexceptionable reference required. It is not essential that these situations be occupied until the 1st of May, but it is preferred that there be some acquaintance before the close of present term—April 1. Address L. A. S., this Office.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRY-SALTERS, &c.—A Scotch gentleman, possessing a knowledge of Chemistry and the dry-salting business, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in America as superintendent, salesman or otherwise, and can produce ample references of the highest respectability as to character, etc. Address, free, stating particulars and salary, which must not be under £200 per annum, to T. M. C. D., Post-Office, Glasgo, Scotland.

TO THOSE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by Mrs. FREEMAN'S, No. 62 Broome-st., young ladies to work on ladies' and gentlemens' linen. Orders solicited for the benefit of the unemployed. Any person sending their own goods shall be honorably treated, and their orders executed in the best manner.

WET NURSE WANTED—Immediately, to go into the country, a day's journey; for a child six weeks old; her own child must have been born within ten weeks. One of good health, temper, neatness, and best references, may apply to Dr. TILLY, No. 15 Light-st., Monday, 12 to 1, or 6 to 7 P. M.; or Tuesday, A. M. 7½ to 8, or 12 to 1½ P. M.

TEACHER WANTED.—A thoroughly-qualified (male) Teacher of the English branches, who would receive instruction in the Classics or Higher Mathematics, as in part remuneration for his services. Call at No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, before 2½ o'clock P. M.

A SUPERIOR FEMALE TEACHER—Of French, Drawing and English branches, wishes to engage in some Seminary as a first assistant. For further information, apply to WILCOX'S U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway. All engagements subject to a fee.

BOY WANTED—In an Importing-house. Inquire at No. 39 Pine-st.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufg Co., 7 Gold-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 39th-st. Housekeepers, school teachers and servants in every capacity supplied from the above institution.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE A CITY HOUSE FOR TWO THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSES IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—They adjoin; are new; have brown stone basements, steps, &c, with sub-cellar and fine yard; good neighborhood. They rent for $450 each. Lots 40x100; adapted for genteel families, or as an improving investment; within three minutes of the Ferry. Will be exchanged for a New-York dwelling between 4th-av. and 8th-av., and not higher than 20th-st. Address, with particulars, A. M., *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED IN THE VIIth WARD.—Wanted to purchase or hire, a good large house, pleasantly situated in the lower part of East Broadway, Market or other adjoinine streets. Address PHILOM, Box No. 230, Swarts' Branch Post-Office, Chatham-square.

HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. A small two-story house, with gas and water, by the 1st of May, between 2d and 6th-avs. and 4th and 26th-sts. Address APOLLO, at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—Apartments can be had, with board, in a private house of the first class, brown stone English basement, where but few boarders can be accommodated; also, an elegantly finished suite of rooms on the first landing. Apply at No. 67 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A lady, engaged out during the day, wishes to obtain board, on moderate terms, in the upper part of New-York, Williamsburg, or Brooklyn. She would like to give lessons on the piano as part remuneration. References exchanged. A reply, directed to H. B., care of the American Bible Society, Astor-place, will be attended to.

BOARD WANTED—From the 15th of February, by a gentleman, for himself without incumbrance, and daughter, in a strictly private and quiet family. A convenient distance from Union-square preferred. Address H., Box 771 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A large furnished room and pantry attached to let at No. 89 White-st., near Broadway; also, one or two single rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with full board, for two or three single gentlemen, may be had at No. 62 Varick-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

APARTMENTS TO LET IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—An elegant suite of furnished apartments, suitable for a gentleman and lady, in a private family. Reference given and required. Address E. E., No. 195 Broadway.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentleman. Apply at No. 4 Lamartine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

By the Author of "Olive" and "The Ogilvies."

HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 82 Bedford-st.,

Publish this morning,

AVILION,

AND OTHER TALES.

By the author of "Agatha's Husband," "The Head of the Family," "A Hero," "Olive," "The Ogilvies," &c.

8vo., paper, 50 cents.

A collection of Tales, nearly thirty in number, of varied character, but all of high excellence. The completeness of conception and felicity of expression which characterize the novels of the author, are equally apparent in these shorter pieces. "Avilion" is a dream of the fabled Islands of the Blessed, poetically conceived and wrought out with exquisite beauty. The Scandinavian Legends breathe the wild and stormy spirit of the northern Runes and Sagas, while in the stories upon classic themes, the author has caught the serene and solemn inspiration of Grecian art. In striking contrast with these are the Tales of Social and Domestic Life, some of which are told with a quiet simplicity worthy of Miss Mitford, while others are replete with deep and impassioned pathos.

From the Boston Post.

"First she will, then she won't; next she wouldn't, then she would."

MY COURTSHIP, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

BY HENRY WIKOFF.

A true account of the Author's adventures in England, Switzerland and Italy, with

MISS J. C. GAMBLE, THE AMERICAN HEIRESS.

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One of the most singular courtships that ever happened is given in plain, honest language, and what is more, conviction is carried to the mind of the reader that the tale is true.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

The work is very amusing, and it is written in such a vein that one cannot refrain from frequent bursts of laughter, even when the Chevalier is in positions which might claim one's sympathy.

From the Albany Express.

The courtship is so charmingly written, as full of hilarity and good nature, that people will not look much at the serious side of the affair.

From the Albany Argus.

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[illegible] Washington Union.

[illegible] year 575- [illegible] Tribune. There is com- [illegible] to our energy and [illegible] Englishmen to emu- [illegible]." We have read the [illegible] in a recent number of that journal, [illegible] with more than ordinary degree of satisfaction, and we commend it to the attentive perusal of our patrons and others, particularly the members of Congress.

That new war overrides even Mammon. The very lands of gold have lost their attractions compared with the scene of European strife, and scarcely a thought, probably, is given to news from Ballarat or Sacramento when dispatches from Balaklava and Sebastopol are at hand. In the intelligence from the gold countries on Tuesday there is one little paragraph which reckoned with no small significance on affairs in the Crimea, and which will suggest, we think, some conclusions not altogether [illegible] to British pride. Our California correspondent, writing from San Francisco, observed that they now had a weekly mail to and from the Atlantic States, and he further added that on the last [illegible] the transit of this mail from New-York to San Francisco had been accomplished in [illegible] days [illegible] hours. Even this, however, was not enough to satisfy American notions of velocity and enterprise, for a certain 'express house' in San Francisco had been making arrangements to carry the mails express, by relays of horses, across the whole Mexican territory from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, by which service San Francisco would be brought within sixteen days' post of New-Orleans. Now, the reader will no doubt recollect that on Monday morning last we thought ourselves tolerably fortunate in being able to lay before the public detailed intelligence from Sebastopol up to the 7th instant; and in point of fact we may say that if mails arrive in London from Balaklava in less than three weeks' time, it is pretty good post. But we compare, then, the 'services' between San Francisco and New-York on one side, [illegible] and London on the other. New-York and San Francisco are separated from each other by the whole breadth of the North American continent. By sea the communication involves a long voyage from New-York to Panama—a painful and uncertain passage across the Isthmus which divides the two oceans, and a second long voyage from Panama to San Francisco. The entire sea passage, we should think, cannot be much short of 4,500 miles, besides which there is the [illegible] and the risk of a land journey, which, if not very long, is liable to interruptions of no ordinary kind. Nevertheless, New-York, it appears, is within twenty-four days of San Francisco already, and is likely enough to be brought nearer still. To comprehend the truly American attitude of 'expressing' across Mexico, the reader must needs turn to a map, for no words of ours can otherwise do it justice. It will there be seen that the points to be brought into connection with each other by this new postal service are not situated on the central isthmus, where the Atlantic and Pacific are separated only by a few miles of land, but on the shores of the old Mexican kingdom, with some hundreds of miles of territory between them. To get across from Vera Cruz to Acapulco the courier must toil up the mountains leading from the hot low countries on the shore to the highlands on which the city of Mexico stands, must traverse this vast plateau, and then descend again to the Pacific Ocean on the other side. This journey the Americans expect to accomplish in 66 hours. It is related of the Aztec monarchs that when, in all the pride of power, and with all the resources of what, in some respects, was considerable civilization, they reigned in Mexico, they accomplished the extraordinary feat of getting fish up fresh from the sea by means of trained runners, who in the space of 24 hours could bring loads from the coast to the capital. Now, as Mexico stands nearly about midway between the two oceans, this would make 48 hours for the journey across the Continent, at a period when everything was in favor of the exploit, when roads were good, runners abundant, and the whole service skillfully organized. The American projectors reckon upon 66 hours being necessary for the passage; but the country, instead of being a populous and well-ordered State, is now a prey to every kind of order. Civil war is raging throughout the land, and the plague itself, as we learn by the last accounts, is working havoc in the interior. Such, in fact, is the condition of the country that the project, though regarded as perfectly feasible in itself, is said to be postponed for a season. Now, look at the journey from London to Bolableva. The whole sea voyage, though it may be some 3,000 miles or more, is perfectly easy, and and we have stations at Gibraltar and Malta to facilitate all our operations. But for postal service there is the cut across the Continent of Europe by Calais and Marseilles, which reduces the distance to 2,675 miles, and there is an additional saving of time to be effected by Varna and Bucharest. No doubt the Turkish provinces are in a disturbed state, but they are at any rate the provinces of our own ally, and as such their resources should be under our own command. Look, too, at the interests at stake respectively in California and the Crimea. At the former place the whole matter is a mere speculation of business or convenience—an attempt to bring the market news of New-York more within reach of the merchants of San Francisco. At the latter spot two mighty Governments are engaged in deadly grapple with a third, and the hopes, fears, and interests of nations depend upon the event. But what have we done to compare with the American project? Nothing, or next to nothing. There is no reason whatever, as we have often shown, why we should not twice a week get intelligence only ten or twelve days old; but the thing is not done, and, with all our steam, our enterprise, and our energies, the Emperor of Russia beats us hollow. Of course, we see that the scheme for an express across Mexico is but a scheme, nor do we forget that a certain amount of 'brag' must be allowed for in such propositions."

We can assure the *Times* that there is not a bit of the "long" in the express scheme. The route from San Francisco to New-Orleans *vid* Acapulco and Vera Cruz, was performed more than a year ago in about twelve days! As soon as the railroads now in the course of construction at the southern end of the line shall have been completed, the mail will, in all probability, be conveyed weekly from San Francisco to New-York in fifteen days, from whence some American will convey it to Liverpool in nine more!—thus bringing the London and San Francisco exchanges within twenty-five days, at most, of each other. Even this length of transit time will be of but temporary duration. A continuous rail communication will be perfected between New-York and San Francisco in a few years, when the mails will be transported from the one to the other in six days. By that time some enterprising "house" will cross the Atlantic in eight days. Think of that," Mr. *Times*. Fourteen days only from London to San Francisco! But American enterprise in the annihilation of space is not to stop here. "A handful of resolute Yankees at San Francisco, operating with their own means," and liberally encouraged for conveying the mails, will soon have a monthly line of steamers running from that emporium *via* Honolulu to Shanghai, which will probably run over this long sea route in twenty days. This would bring London and Shanghai within thirty-four days of each other—less, by sixteen days, in the average, than the time now employed in conveying the mail from London to the port of China just mentioned.

The *Times* will forgive this country if it do not espouse the cause of the Allies, and send ships and troops to fight its battles, when it is employing the blessings imparted by peace in opening communications which Great Britain will singularly benefit by in her intercourse with her Eastern colonies. It will be of little moment, in a few years, whether she be secure or not in her right of transit across the Isthmus of Suez. The route will be totally abandoned, as a matter of necessity, for the far more expeditious, healthful, and interesting one across this continent. The obstacles which she has unceasingly endeavored to throw in the way of [illegible] by the disparaging manner in which she has invariably spoken of our incapacity to navigate the Atlantic by steam, and otherwise, has aroused the people of this country to sustain the "houses" which are doing more to reflect honor and substantial benefit upon the age than all the fighting in the world, and the brilliant exploits of Sir. CHARLES [illegible] to the contrary notwithstanding. It is glory enough for [illegible] to be associated in opening new channels [illegible] which, civilization may extend its [illegible] to bring distant points of the [illegible] into closer connect with each other; and to [illegible] where one grew [illegible] commerce and commerce. [illegible] especially the feeder, instead [illegible]

[illegible] Thomas, aet. [illegible] committed suicide [illegible] of Otsego [illegible] County, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Monday morning last.

Counterfeit Bank Bills.—Yesterday there appeared in the counterfeit detector from the Cashier of the Blackstone Bank, stating that partially burnt bills of that bank to a small amount had been put in circulation in this city, which would not be redeemed, as they had been cancelled. For some days past the police have been searching for the parties who put the bills in circulation, and yesterday they arrested AARON J. DURGIN and DAVID R. BROWN, *alias* Dr. BROWN, on the charge of stealing $2,000 in bank notes, the property of the Blackstone Bank. It appears that in September last the Directors of the Bank proceeded to a furnace in the North End, with a large package of bills on the bank firmly bound together, which they put into the fire and remained until they supposed it was wholly consumed. When they left, DURGAN, one of the prisoners, was in the shop.

Lately the officers of the Bank have heard of a number of partially burnt bills in circulation, and they suppose that these bills were saved from the package which they threw into the fire. Yesterday a bill partially burned was presented at the counter of the Blackstone Bank for redemption, by Mr. ELIAS M. MILLER, apothecary, Haymarket-square. This bill he stated he received from DAVID R. BROWN, who, it is stated, has circulated several other similar bills. BROWN, it is known, is intimate with DURGIN, who, the Police are of opinion, took the burning package from the furnace, and passed a portion of the contents, but partially burnt, around. It is also stated that a considerable number of similar bills have been already taken in possession by Brown. In the Police Court, this morning, Brown and DURGIN were brought up and held in $1,000 each for examination on THURSday next.—*Boston Traveller, Jan. 27.*

Connecticut River—Breaking Up of the Ice—Vessels Ashore.—The breaking up of the ice in Connecticut River, from the effects of the recent heavy rain-storm was rather sudden, and several vessels below the city, which had been frozen in for a number of weeks, were driven ashore, or down the stream, by the force of the current and the heavy ice on Tuesday. Three schooners, laden with stone, were driven upon the banks, at Portland, where they remain fast. The schooner *A. G. Hazard*, laden with coal for BRAINARD & Co., of this city, was driven ashore at Rocky Hill. An Eastern schooner—probably from Maine—laden with lumber, and which has been for some time anchored opposite Rocky Hill, still holds to her fastenings. The schooner *Elizur Wright*, from Albany, was carried down the river as far as Middle Haddam, and would speedily have been thrown ashore in a bad spot but for the exertions of Captain SIMPSON, the experienced pilot of the steamer *City of Hartford*, who, aided by Captain N. C. JOHNSON, of the ship *Ravenswood*, of New-York, succeeded in securing and saving her. The river is free of ice, except the floating pieces made since the storm of Monday.—*Hartford Times, Jan. 26.*

Death of Dr Zabdiel B. Adams.—We regret to learn that this gentleman expired at his place of residence yesterday afternoon. His disease was typhoid fever. Dr. ADAMS was one of the oldest members of the medical profession in this city, and well known to the community as an active, energetic, and influential citizen. For several years he has been a prominent member of the School Committee, and his zeal in whatever he has undertaken has been a conspicuous feature of his character. His death will be mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.—*Boston Atlas, Jan. 26.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 53 to 61.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 631, 665, 1586, 1556, 1402, 1261, 779, 951, 374, 1178, 1268, 1627, 1522, 1562, 1667, 3002.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the Term. The Court has made an order to hold Jury trials for four weeks in the ensuing February Term.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Friday, Jan. 26.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DEMURRAGE — USAGE.

David Forshay vs. *F. Du Fais.*—This was a suit brought by the master and owner of the schooner *Eliza Jane*, to recover the freight upon a cargo of grain brought from Norfolk to this port, and consigned to the defendant, and demurrage for delay in unloading the vessel. The freight had been paid into Court by the defendant, leaving the question of the demurrage the only one before the Court.

Evidence was given by the libelant that the vessel arrived here on Sunday, the 12th of August last, and notice was given on Monday morning to the defendant; that the vessel lay at the wharf until Thursday, when she was ordered to another wharf, and was not finally unloaded until the Monday following, and that the vessel could have been discharged in one day.

A witness was then examined for the defendant, who testified that there was a usage in the trade for vessels arriving from the South with grain to report themselves to the consignee—then to allow two or three days for the cargo to be sold, and, when directed, to go to another wharf, at the expense of the vessel, and unload there.

Judge Ingersoll said that even if such a usage were proved, it would not alter this case, as the testimony was that this cargo had been sold before the arrival of the vessel; and that after a vessel had arrived in a proper place, and was ready to discharge, and notice was given of such readiness, and no objection made by the consignee, it would not follow, from such a usage, that where a consignee did then delay the vessel, he was not bound to pay a demurrage.

A decree was accordingly rendered that the libelant recover demurrage for six days' detention, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain and compute the amount.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict. For respondent, Messrs. Bowdoin, Barlow and Larocque.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

The following decisions were rendered orally by Judge Ingersoll, at the opening of the Court this morning.

SALVAGE—YELLOW FEVER.

The United States Mail Steamship Company vs. *The Bark John Potter.*—This was a case of salvage, brought by the steamer *George Law*, against the bark *John Potter* and her cargo. The bark had sailed from Havana bound to New-York, and the day after she sailed her master was taken sick with the yellow fever and died. Her mate also died, and one seaman, leaving the vessel without any one on board who understood navigation. The bark fell in with an English vessel, bound up the coast. The bark could not spare a navigator, but told the *John Potter* to keep along in her wake, which was done. On the 23d of August the *George Law* hove in sight, whereupon a signal of distress was set on the bark, and the steamer ran down to her, and learning her condition, put on board of her the third mate, Mr. Wendell, to navigate her to New-York. The mate was himself attacked by fever and was severely ill, but succeeded in bringing the vessel to New-York in safety. It was a question whether the fever which he had was the yellow fever or the Chagres fever. The bark and her cargo was worth about $16,000.

Judge Ingersoll said he did not think the question as to the kind of fever of much importance in determining the amount which should be paid to the mate. He knew that the bark was infected with the yellow fever, and that he was endangering his health by going on board, and he exposed himself to that peril for the benefit of the claimants. If he had the seeds of the Chagres fever in him, and was sick of that, he voluntarily deprived himself of all the medical aid which he could have on board the steamer, and that his service, therefore, was a very meritorious one, and should be recompensed as such.

That the service rendered by the ship was technically a salvage service, but a very slight one. She was only delayed about half an hour; and owing to the absence of the third mate, there was some little inconvenience and extra labor imposed on the other officers of the steamer, but none on the crew.

Under all the circumstances, a decree may be entered for the libellants for $1,000—to be divided as follows: To Mr. Wendell, the third mate, $700; to the Captain of the *George Law*, $65; to the First Mate, $35; to the Owners, $3.

For libelants—Messrs. Clark & Rapallo. For claimants—Messrs. Beebe & Donohue.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT.

Hugh M. Fry vs. *The Schooner James T. Bertine.*—This case now came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's Report. The Court held that under the stipulation between the parties in the cause, the exceptions were not well taken, and must be overruled.

For libelants—Messrs. Owen, Betts and Vose. For claimants—Mr. Whiting.

Important Mercantile Case.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Judges Mitchell, Morris and Clerke.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON BY SAMPLE—IMPLIED WARRANTY—LIABILITY OF VENDERS FOR THE REPRESENTATIONS OF BROKERS MADE AT THE SALE.

John H. Brower & Co. vs. *Lewis & Sterling.*—In this case the plaintiffs are merchants of this City, and on the 5th of October, 1849, sold to the defendants, merchants of Philadelphia, 65 bales of repacked cottons amounting to $2,742. The sale was made through a cotton broker who sold the same by sample. It appears that a large number of the bales did not correspond with the samples exhibited. The defendants paid the plaintiffs the amount they deemed the cotton was worth, and in this action which was brought to recover the balance of the purchase money set up to defence a breach of the warranty and claimed to set off the difference between the actual value of the cottons and the price based upon the samples, from which they were sold.

The cause was tried before Judge Roosevelt, and under this ruling the Jury disagreed. The case was afterwards tried before Judge Edmonds, and he directed the Jury to bring in a verdict for the whole of the plaintiff's claim, [illegible] that there could be no warranty of repacked cotton. The defendants appealed. The Court reversed the judgment of the Court below, and ordered a new trial.

MITCHELL, J.—The Judge, after being requested to instruct the Jury on various points, declined to do so, and directed the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed. This withdrew every question from the Jury, and could not be correct, if there were any clashing of testimony on a material point. The Judge stated the ground of his decision to be, that repacked cotton was a damaged article, and that the rules of law touching a sale by sample did not apply to such a sale. The defendants excepted. If cotton is damaged, and it is sold by sample, that sample should be a fair specimen of the whole, of the bad as well as the good; and if the seller chooses to warrant that the whole corresponds with the sample, he is liable if it turn out different, although it was also sold as a damaged article.

One witness said that Maltbie, the broker, for the sellers, assured him that the samples were fairly and honestly drawn, and that he might depend upon their turning out, when opened, equal to the samples; and that it was clearly understood between him and Maltbie that the cottons were to prove equal to the samples. If this was not a conclusive evidence of an agreement to warrant, it was enough to go to the Jury on that question.

So Maltbie, for the sellers, said, we guarantee our samples fairly drawn, and if there was any fraud, the defendants would have recourse to the plaintiffs; and he also says the cotton was sold by sample. Another witness says, Maltbie gave me his unqualified assurances that the cotton would prove equal to the samples; the word warranty or guarantee was used, and the word sample.

The cotton, instead of answering the sample, was in each bale 150 pounds of [illegible] consisting of sprout shells, small stones and sand, amounting to one-sixteen or 150 pounds of trash, to another.

If this refuse were in [illegible] it would not certainly affect [illegible] to use cotton, even without a warranty, but the defendants could not be called on to pay for it; as a purchase of cotton by the pound, the buyer is not to pay for oyster shells and stones by the pound.

If the Jury had believed one witness, and him alone, as the Judge perhaps did, that "repacked cotton" meant "look out for all sorts of stuff," and this stuff included foreign stuff also, as stones, the verdict might have been right. But other witnesses gave to those words a different meaning. One said it meant wet cotton dried and baled—that there are many varieties; another, that it means, sometimes a merchantable article, sometimes unmerchantable; it means cotton rebaled after some accident has occurred to break up or damage the original article; but that dirt, sticks, and stones are never introduced into the bales on repacking, except when the object was to defraud the purchaser or consumer. Another witness says, it has a definite signification, which is, that the cotton is or may be damaged, or that it is of mixed qualities.

If the Jury believed these last witnesses, they could not find that there could be no warranty of repacked cotton.

If the broker had no authority to sell by sample, which was not shown at the trial, still the plaintiffs cannot affirm the sale made by him, and yet on an increased price on account of the warranty made by him, and keep it and say they did not authorise the warranty. It will answer the defendants as well if they disaffirm the contract as made, and claim to recover only so much as the cotton would have been worth, if sold without warranty, on the supposition that if sold with warranty it would bring the price agreed on.

The objection now raised by the plaintiffs that the sale note is the only legal evidence of the terms of sale was not raised on the trial. If raised it might have possibly been obviated. It is not necessary now to pass on that objection.

There should be a new trial; the costs to abide the event. For plaintiffs, R. J. Dillon; for defendants, C. Bainbridge Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Jan. 27.

Before the Full Bench.

The Chief Justice, on opening the Court, said that it had been decided to extend the coming February term generally, so as to make it four instead of three weeks in duration, though no determination had yet been made whether two or four Juries would sit during the last two weeks of the term.

LAND WARRANTS.

Washburn vs. *Betts.*—This is an action brought to recover the value of three land warrants. The case was argued on a case made, on the 14th December. The facts appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by:

OAKLEY, C. J.—This matter was brought before the Court upon a case made. Upon looking at the case the Court observe that there was an objection which struck them as presenting serious difficulties in the way of the plaintiffs' recovery, which was not particularly noticed by counsel upon either side during the argument. The decision was therefore suspended, and the counsel were requested to give any explanation upon the subject that they might be enabled to do, and accordingly on the last General Term day they were here and made some suggestions—such as they were prepared to make in relation to the matter. The difficulty was this: An action was brought upon certain guarantees annexed to certain land warrants which the defendants had sold and delivered to the plaintiffs, as was alleged, and then a breach of these guarantees was set up, and the parties went to trial upon that state of the case. A verdict was given for the plaintiff. The land warrants, as shown in the complaint, were made out in the names of certain holders, and had annexed to them a blank power of attorney authorizing a transfer of them. The name of the transferee being left in blank. The plaintiffs declared upon these warrants as belonging to themselves, that is, to Washburn and Woodman. It turned out that the warrants were produced in evidence, and as appeared in the case, instead of being assigned to the plaintiffs, this blank power of attorney was filled up with the names of other parties—in two instances the name of one of the plaintiffs, and in the other instance the name of a stranger to the whole transaction. That gave rise to the question whether, as the case now stands, the plaintiffs appear to have any right to sue for any breach of the warranty.

We have been unable to see how we can hold that the plaintiffs have established any right of action for an alleged breach in these warrants. It may be probable in the nature of the transaction, that each transferee of the land warrants may be trustees for the plaintiffs. It may very possibly be so, but that we cannot assume, and, if we did, it would still be a question whether upon the pleadings the plaintiffs could assert their rights under that state of facts. We can, therefore, come to no other conclusion than to set aside the verdict and award a new trial. The plaintiffs then, if they should be so advised, may amend their complaint, probably without costs, and then the parties will go to trial with such a set of pleadings as will show the state of the case; and it may be that the plaintiffs will then hold the defendants responsible for any existing breach of these guarantees, New trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

EVIDENCE—RECORDS.

Cook vs. *Sickles.*—The object of this action was to set aside an assignment as fraudulent and void. The plaintiff, Mary Ann Cook, obtained a decree of divorce against her husband, Truman Cook, together with a judgment for alimony, for $12,645. Execution was issued upon the judgment, and returned unsatisfied.

In 1842 a patent was issued to Sickles, one half of which belonged to Truman Cook. In 1845 another patent was issued, in which Cook was also interested. In Augus , 1848, before the rendering of the judgment for alimony, Cook assigned his interest in the two patents to Sickles.

Upon the trial of this cause, the plaintiff offered to prove by Truman Cook that the assignment was fraudulent. This evidence was objected to and excluded, upon the ground that he was incompetent.

The plaintiff then offered a certified copy of a power of attorney, purporting to be obtained from the records of conveyances in the U. S. Patent-Office, by which Sickles appointed Cook his attorney to manage his patent. The power was irrevocable, and was given two days after the assignment by Cook to Sickles. This evidence was objected to, but admitted.

The plaintiff had a verdict, and defendant appealed.

DUER, J.—After stating the facts in the case, proceeded substantially as follows:

It is not contended but that the assignment was valid upon its face; but it is contended that the power of attorney contained evidence that the beneficial interest was intended to remain in Cook. A copy of the power of attorney was annexed to the complaint. The defendants in their answer, while they admitted that a power was given, deny that this copy was a true copy, and deny that they have a copy of the power in their possession. The plaintiff was therefore bound to prove the execution of this power. The original was not produced. The only evidence of its execution was a copy of a record of it among the records of conveyances, certified to by the Commissioner of Patents.

The question arose whether this copy could be given in evidence under the act of Congress of 1836. This act provides that copies of any records belonging to the Patent Office, and certified by the Commissioner under seal of office, shall be competent evidence *in all cases in which the original records would be evidence.*

We are satisfied that the Commissioner had no right to record this power of attorney. The statute authorizes the recording of an actual assignment; and it also authorizes the Commissioner to certify copies of any papers duly recorded. This power of attorney was not duly recorded, and the certified copy was therefore no evidence.

The plaintiff offered Truman Cook to prove that he continued to be the real party in interest after the assignment. His testimony was excluded, but, we think, improperly. Whatever doubt there may be as to his credibility, we think there is no objection to his competency.

New trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

REPLEVIN—OWNERSHIP.

Dodworth vs. *Jones.*—This was an action in the nature of a replevin.

This case was tried in April last. [See NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, 23d April, 1854.] The plaintiff, Allan Dodworth, the well known musician, is the author of a work entitled *School for Brass Bands.* The defendants, Jones & Co., are stereotypers, and this action is brought to obtain possession of the stereotype plates of this work. Billings & Taylor printed the work and delivered the [illegible] to Jones to stereotype them. Mr. Dodworth subsequently obtained an order from Billings & Taylor upon Jones for the plates, but Jones refused to deliver them; and this action was brought to obtain possession of them. The verdict was for the plaintiff, and defendant appealed.

CAMPBELL, J.—Held that it appeared from the evidence that the legal title must be in the defendants; for although a large amount of work was done preparatory to the making of the plates, still in point of fact, the plates themselves were made and the materials employed in their manufacture furnished by the defendants.

New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Hermes vs. *Roberts.*—This is an action to recover for [illegible] The note was made by one Newbar, payable at Augusta, Ga. Both parties to this suit reside in this City. The note matured on the 1st of February, 1851. The defendant forwarded it to a bank in Augusta, but the note was protested. The note, together with notice of protest, was then put in the Post-Office, directed to the plaintiff, but no notice of protest was mailed to the defendant. Neither note nor notice was received by the plaintiff; the mail was lost. The plaintiffs, not hearing of its protest, remained passive till April following—about three months from the time of protest. They then wrote to the bank in relation to the note, and received a reply stating the above facts. The day after receiving this note, a clerk of the plaintiff went to the office of the defendant, but not finding him in, left a note, stating that it was protested. This was the only notice of protest the defendant ever had. The question is, whether this notice of protest is sufficient to charge the defendant.

The case was referred, and the referee reported in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant appealed.

BOSWORTH, J.—We are strongly inclined to think that the endorser is exonerated, in consequence of his not receiving notice sooner than he did; and as the case stands we think he should be discharged.

Order of reference vacated, and new trial granted.

Sherwood vs. *Pierce.*—Judment affirmed with costs.

Barth vs. *Walter.*—Judgment affirmed.

Wheeler vs. *Robinson.*—Judgment affirmed.

Levi vs. *Pilton.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Muller vs. *De Peyster.*—Order to draw up and settle before a Judge.

Anderson vs. *The Same.*—The same decision.

Mechanics' Bank vs. *Nelson Place.*—Order dismissing the complaint to be set aside. Order for new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent County vs. *The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Paton vs. *Lent.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Tallman vs. *Hawkhurst.*—Judgment affirmed except as to the allowance of $50 for damages, which is to be deducted without costs of the appeal to either party.

White vs. *A. D. McAllister.*—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Seebirt vs. *Newton.*—Motion to amend summons and complaint by enlarging the amount of damages granted, with $10 costs to defendant.

Bishop vs. *Weeks.*—Motion to render judgment *nunc pro tunc* denied without costs.

James Alcock vs. *John Binsse.*—Motion to strike out certain parts of the complaint as irrelevant or redundant, granted as to 1st, 2d and 3d clauses; denied as to 4th and 5th. No costs to either party.

Larkins vs. *Henry.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied—$10 costs.

Alfke vs. *D. G. Starkey.*—Motion to continue injunction granted—$10 costs, to abide the event.

Wright vs. *Woodward.*—Motion for an injunction denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Levi vs. *Wilson.*—Motion to set aside execution as irregular denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Zabriskie vs. *Roberts.*—Defendant, Roberts, let in to defend, on payment of $10 costs of motion. Judgment and execution to stand as security.

Judge Duer also announced that in the case of Partridge vs. Sherman, reserved for further consideration, the Judges were all of opinion that the provisions of the code, relating to supplementary proceedings, were not applicable to corporations. The proper remedy of the creditor in such cases would be under the Revised Statutes.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ARREST OF A CAPTAIN OF A SLAVER.

On Saturday afternoon Deputy Marshal Horton arrested Capt. Kraft, *alias* G. Feiotti, on a warrant granted by George W. Marten, Esq., U. S. C. Feiotti is a Baltimorean skipper, and stands charged, on the information of one Raymond Knowlbe, with having fitted out a clipper schooner for the coast of Africa for the slave-trade in September, 1853. The name of the vessel was the *Advance*, and it is said that she proceeded to the coast for a cargo of negroes, but fell into the clutches of the British cruisers, who turned the crew loose but made prize of the schooner and her cargo. The accused stands committed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Jan. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but steady. The Inspection Warehouse contained this morning 297 bbls. Pearls, and 136 Pots—together, 428 bbls.

BEESWAX—There were 2,980 lbs. American yellow reported sold at 27c.@27½c., cash, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Is unchanged. The sales consist of 500 pockets Java at 13½c.; 270 bags Rio at 9½c.@10c.; and 200 St. Domingo on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—Tends upwards, being scarce and in good request. The day's sales include 500 bales, here, and 800 bales, *in transitu*, within the annexed revised range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7¾
Middling	8¼	8¼	9	9½
Middling Fair	9½	9¾	10¼	10¼
Fair	10	10	10¾	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are generally more sought after both for home dealers and shippers, and new command rather firmer rates. The day's sales reach 8,600 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Favorite State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 50

Canadian is attracting more attention. 1,500 bbls. Superfine changed hands, to-day, at $8 93½@$9, in bond; and $9 50@$9 63½, for mixed, ₩ bbl. Southern is moderately active, and is, if anything, on the advance. 1,200 bbls. brought $8 62½@$9 12½, for mixed to good straight and favorite brands; and $9 25@$10 for fancy and extra do. ₩ bbl. Nothing really new has occurred in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

FRUIT—Sales transpired to-day of 250 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 62½@$2 45; 150 half boxes do. do. at $1 87½@$1 30; and 25 cases Sardines at 60c.

GRAIN—Wheat is about the same,—sales having been made of only 4,400 bushels handsome Canadian White, free, at $2 35, ₩ bushel. Rye is plentier and declining. 2,000 bushels Northern were taken, from the Railroad depôt, in Twelfth-street, at $1 28. Barley and Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is without any marked degree of activity, owing mainly to the reduced amount in market, and high claims of owners. The day's sales embrace 18,000 bushels, Southern White and Yellow, at 97½c.@98c. ₩ bushel. Subsequently, higher rates were claimed.

HAY—Some 450 bales River were disposed of within our former range.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL remarks that the continued light receipts have had an effect on the market, and sales during the latter part of the week show an advance of fully ¼c. ₩ lb. over last week's quotations. Buenos Ayres are held at over 20c.—that price having been refused. The Orinocos are held at 16c. Transactions have been made principally in the commoner class of Hides, and of those there are but few remaining on hand, excepting the very recent arrivals. It is to be feared that the prices will advance too high, and again cause one of those sudden and disastrous reactions—ruinous both to the manufacturer and the importer. Receipts have been: 8,374 Porto Cabello Hides, per *Pauline*, and *Tzar*; 4,908 Savanilla, per *Restless*; 2,465 Curacoa, per *Abram*; and 1,483 from West Indies and Southern ports; making a total of 16,670 Hides. Sales comprise: 1,000 dry Montevideo, 19 lbs., at 19½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,600 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs. at 20c., 6 mos., usual selection; 4,740 dry Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., at 16c., 6 mos., as they run; 500 dry Porto Cabello, 22½ lbs., at 16½c., 6 mos., selected; 2,100 dry Porto Cabello, (cold-water,) 22½ lbs., at 15½c., 6 mos., as they run; 2,100 dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) 22½ lbs., at 16c., 6 mos., as they run; 2,191 dry Buenos, 23 lbs. at 19½c., 6 mos., as they run; 600 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., at 16c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,200 dry Southern, 17 to 19 lbs., at 11½c.@12c., cash, as they run; 1,600 dry-salted Southern, 30 lbs., at 10½c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,607 gunny-salted Maranham, 42 lbs., at 7½c., cash, less 5 ₩ cent., (to go East;) 600 gunny-salted Savannah, 46 lbs., at 6½c., 6 mos.; 700 gunny-salted Texas Slaughter, 36 lbs., at 6½c., 6 mos., 50 bales Calcutta Kips, (dead green,) 24 lbs., at $1 cash, 6 mos. The stock on hand of Dry Ox-and Cow Hides is 47,100, as follows: 12,400 dry Buenos Ayres; 15,000 dry Orinoco, 4,500 dry African, 2,700 dry Curacoa, 1,000 [illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$6,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 83; 100 do., '75, 90¾; $2,550 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 82, 74¼; $1,600 City 6s, '91; $5,000 City Railroad 6s, 90¾; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, '75; $3,000 do., 74¾; $6,000 do., Steubenville, 75; $3,000 Pennsylvania 6s, C. & P., 88; $3,000 Pittsburg 6s, Steubenville, 77; $1,000 Norristown Railroad 6s, 82; $2,000 Long Island 6s, 1883, 84; 100 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 24 do., 43¾; 200 Lehigh Zinc, 13; 100 Union Canal, 10¾; 250 do., 10¾; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 42¾; 326 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20; 10 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 43¾; 70 Susquehanna Canal, 10; 150 Long Island Railroad, 18¾; 200 Morris Canal, 14¾; 1 Minehill Railroad Scrip, 33.

Second Boards—150 Long Island Railroad, 18¾; 400 New-Creek Coal Co., 2¾.

Second Board—$4,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75; $8,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 83; $3,000 do., '70, 80; $2,000 do., '75, 81; 150 Morris Canal, 14¾; 100 New-Creek Coal Company, 2¾; 100 do. 3d; 200 Long Island Railroad, 18¾; 300 do., 16; 20 Vicksburg Railroad, 9¾; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 68¾; 200 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20¾; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 42¾; 100 Union Canal, C. & P., 11; 30 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 19 Bank of Pennsylvania, 110¾.

After Board—$2,000 City Railroad 6s, '93, 93¾; $1,100 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 83; 200 Morris Canal, 15; 100 do., 15¼; 550 Lehigh Zinc, 14; 150 Union Canal, C. & P., 11; 100 do., 11¼; 20 Schuylkill Navigation, 20; 200 Long Island Railroad, 18; 150 Reading Railroad, 36¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '86, 114@117; City 6s, 89@91; Pennsylvania 6s, 87@88¾; Reading Railroad, 36¼@36¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 89@90; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '88, 84@86; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾@44; Morris Canal, 15@15¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74@74½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@20¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20@20¾; Long Island Railroad, 18@18¼; Vicksburg Railroad, 9¾@9¾; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 13@13½; Union Canal, 11¼@11½

INSTRUCTION.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL.—For 20 approved boys, No. 35 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 5th of February next. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Ferris, Potts, Higbee, S. H. Weston; Messrs. Carter and Mr. Swords, Booksellers; Hon. Greene C. Bronson, James Brown, Esq., of Brown, Bros. & Co., James Boorman, Esq., &c., &c.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 19 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 23, 1855.

$5—BOOK-KEEPING.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 500 Broadway. Persons kept by the storm from joining the $5 class last week, may secure good seats this day or evening, and learn to keep books practically by double entry for only $5. Come prepared—secure a seat. N. B.—Business men may have a special $5 course privately.

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Strictly commercial business writing taught upon scientific principles. Also, Bookkeeping as it

AUCTION SALES.

GO TO THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c.
AT
CORNELL & DRAKE,
Nos. 334 and 336 Canal-st., one door below 14th-st., N. Y.
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
THOMAS E. STORRS & POWERS,
Auctioneers.

THE ABOVE STOCK WILL BE SOLD ON MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, and the stock is one of the largest in Canal-st., in the City of New-York, comprising about $100,000 worth of

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., &c.

In Flannels, we offer a large assortment of rich Fillis, Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Mantilla, Alpacoles, Paramattas, DeLaines, Poplins, Merinos, Cashmeres, Henrietta, &c.

In Carpetings, Velvet, Tapestry, 3-ply, Ingrain and other Carpets. Also, Draperies, Rugs, Mattings, &c.

In Oil Cloths, a large lot of Oil Cloths, from 1 to 24 feet wide, Mantillas, a lot of which must be sold out without regard to cost or price, without reserve.

The stock, as you all of which has been purchased this season at very low prices, and now is to be sold out at fifty cents on the dollar, presents the greatest inducements to all who want to buy, as the stock of the opportunity never before offered in this City.

Store will be opened at 9 A. M., and close at 6 P. M.

All goods sold to be delivered free of charge to all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg, and Hoboken.

N. B.—Purchasers and others who purchased over $100, to the amount of $100 and upwards, will be delivered from the store.

THOMAS E. STORRS & POWERS,
Late of Storrs & Dugee, Nos. 326 and 328 Canal-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.—REGULAR SALES AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable Jan. 1st and December 1st...$1,000 each
$5,000 Chicago (Illinois) Municipal Company 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds. Bonds $200, $500 and $1,000 each.
$10,000 Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable 1st April and 1st October...$1,000 each
$10,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in New-York...$1,000 each
20 shares Ocean and Stock Mutual Railroad...$100 each
20 shares Pittsburg Railroad...$20 each
20 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad...$50 each
20 shares Ohio Central Road...$50 each
20 shares Ohio Central Road...$50 each
20 shares Ocean Mutual Fire Insurance Company...$25 each
20 shares Peoria Mutual Insurance Company...$20 each
20 shares Peoria Mutual Fire Insurance Co...$25 each
20 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co...$40 each
20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company...$20 each
20 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company...$35 each
20 shares American Express Company...$100 each
Also, by order of Executors:
20 shares Australian Steamship Company...$100 each.
20 shares Frederick Phelps, 2d, President, and Henry C. Bowen, Esq., Secretary of the above Company.
100 shares New Creek Coal Company...$10 each
TERMS for SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds to be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sales on THURSDAY.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Stocks, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.
For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.
Office, No. 4 Broad-st. next to corner of Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, formerly known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E Mining, deed dated May 1st, 1844, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 30; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 25, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 522, &c.; Jacob Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hexhold, deed dated 20th April, 1846, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated 25th January, 1848; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 30th December, 1848; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 16, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about five and a half acres, more or less, now in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in this property is one which rarely occurs, and will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SIDNEY DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIDNEY DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.—TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Seven Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due 1885, interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in New-York...$1,000 each.
$5,000 Seven Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds of Mississippi Railroad Company, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.
$5,000 City of Memphis Six Per Cent. Bonds, due 1880, interest payable in Philadelphia, Jan. and July.
$4,000 First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1888, interest payable 1st Jan. and 1st July, in New-York, $1,000 each.
20 shares North Head Bank Stock, $25 each.
10 shares Washington Insurance Company Stock, $50 each.
20 shares Citizens Bank Stock, $25 each.
3 shares Northern Indiana Railroad Stock, $100 each.
$1,000 Bonds of Fostoria Railroad Co. (Sandusky City,) Ohio, converted into the stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—By catalogue, THIS DAY, Jan 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 8th-av., near 14th-st., consisting of all the handsome parlor, chamber and basement furniture in the above house, (sale positive, rain and shine,) consisting of three elegant brass and rosewood mantel mirrors; mahogany tête-à-têtes; arm-chairs, in plush and haircloth; rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatelle and haircloth; rosewood stagere, mirror doors; rosewood centre and pier tables, marble top; silver ware, rich castors, salvers, cake baskets, spoons, forks, napkin-rings, ladles, &c.; rich tapestry, Royal Wilton and velvet carpets, hall carpets, shades, carved bookcase, costly mantel vases and ornaments; with a beautiful collection of oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegant marble-top bureaus and washstands, choral glasses, superior hair mattresses, feather beds, spring seat chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, gilt mirrors, enameled white chamber furniture, toilet sets, &c.; with a large assortment of basement furniture, dining and tea-tables, rich china cut glassware, crockery, oilcloth, &c. Catalogues at house.

HENRY H. LEDIS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDIS & CO., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., large and valuable collection of extraordinary old and rare books—a private library. Among them are a number of illustrated books, with fine engravings; also a great number relating to Napoleon, France and the French Revolution, Irish and American history and biography; Dayton's Almanacs and Bailey's old English Dictionaries, all in folio; Josephus in Dutch, with a vast number of old plates; very valuable works of the great Frederick of Prussia, 15 vols., folio; also a large folio Scrap Book filled with English caricatures; works of the Duke of Marlborough and Duke of Savoy; Lucretius, 2 vols., 4to; 37 Bewicks; a number of works on Architecture; Albums with autographs of Thomas Jefferson and other illustrious persons, together with a large number of other very rare and valuable works. Can be examined one day before sale with catalogue. Sale without reserve.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$21,000 NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SIX PER CENT SUBSCRIPTION BONDS—Redeemable 1863, interest Coupon payable 1st May and November, will be sold on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. H. NICOLAY, at 12½ o'clock, A. M., being for account of the late Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.

J. E. VARNUM,
EDW. WHITEHOUSE, } Trustees.
A. BOODY,

SUTTAN HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY SUTTAN HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the large store corner of Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, all the furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, bookcases, two pianos, Numa & Clark's maxie, &c. Also, two valuable horses, harness, wagons, tinman's tools, &c. All to be sold without reserve, to close the copartnership of the firm.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway (up stairs.)—MONDAY EVENING, Jan 29, 1855, auction sale of a collection of standard works, being chiefly selected from a private library, and comprising many fine books. Also, an assortment of staple and fancy stationery.
To commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 15 valuable building lots, 4 of the number being on 8th-av., including the southwest corner of 106th-st., and 11 lots on 123d-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY.—Will continue the sale of a dealer's stock. Also, white granite and common earthen ware; pressed and cut glass; French, china and silver-plated ware, at No. 107 Fulton-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, Jan. 30, 1855.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY.—Will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 6th-av., a large and desirable assortment of household furniture, hair mattresses and second-hand carpets, mirrors, pianos, kitchen furniture, &c., worthy of attention. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of mortgage to me duly executed with power, I will expose to sale on TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of EDMON MASON, which he had on the 25th day of September, 1854, of, in, and to the steamboat or vessel called the C. P. SMITH, with all the boats, anchors, cables, and all other appurtenances thereunto appertaining and belonging.—Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1855.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mayor's Office, Jan. 1, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—Persons desirous of making complaint to this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will personally, and as far as the hours permit, take cognizance of matters presented by persons making their visits at the office. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 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New-York Daily Times, Saturday, January 26, 1856.

[illegible] BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] of the Railroad Superintendents.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The brig *Minnie*, from Port-au-Prince, bound to this port, went ashore on Thursday night, three miles north of Barwick's Island, near where the *Ocean* stranded. The vessel, it is supposed, will be a total loss; her cargo, composed principally of logwood, coffee, fruits, &c., is partly saved. None of her crew were lost.

The pilot-boat *Cropper*, which arrived at Brandywine, on Friday, reports speaking the brig *T. S. Hinder*, which sailed from the 23d inst., the ship *Hartwell*, of [illegible], from Cuba, leaking badly, and [illegible] Indian creek, off Cape Henlopen. The pilot-boat *Forward* has gone to her assistance.

C. L. [illegible], Esq., Superintendent of the Baltimore [illegible] Company, died this morning of typhus fever.

Another Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The brig *Sarah Vose*, from Gonaives for New-York, arrived at Nassau on the 24th ultimo, in distress, leaking, and with loss of fore topmast, sails, &c. She had discharged for repairs.

The ship *Golden Crest*, from Kennebunk for New-Orleans, and a new ship from Damariscotta for New-York, put into Gloucester yesterday during the gale.

The ship *Richmond*, reported ashore yesterday on Long Island, Boston Harbor, remains tight. She will have to lighten to get off.

The brig *Hosmer* has bilged. The passengers and crew in both the above cases were all saved.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port with Mexican dates to the 19th inst.

Several successful attacks on the insurgents by Government troops are reported, and the revolution is said to number 10s in Vera Cruz.

The [illegible] taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States authorities is officially announced in the Mexican papers.

United States Senator for Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, Democrat, was to-day elected by the Legislature of Louisiana as their representative in the United States Senate by 20 majority.

We are in receipt of later dates from Texas, but there is no news worth telegraphing.

Death of Hon. Luther Severance.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Hon. LUTHER SEVERANCE died at his residence in Augusta, Me., on Thursday night last.

Changes in the Canadian Ministry.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Mr. CHABOT has retired from the Chief Commissionership of the Public Works, and is succeeded by Mr. DROLET. Mr. CHEVEAU has ceased to be Provincial Secretary and his successor has not yet been appointed. Mr. CAUCHON succeeds Mr. MORIN as the Commissioner of the Crown Lands, and Mr. RAPELEY is appointed Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Fire in Montreal—Loss $15,000.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 27.

A fire broke out here at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and destroyed ALLEN'S extensive chair factory, near the Lachine Canal. The loss is $15,000, of which only one-fourth is insured.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 28.

By the arrival here of the Southern mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Monday.

In the suit of DANIEL WEBSTER against the city of New-Orleans, claiming fifty thousand dollars for professional services in the GAINES case, the Jury were unable to agree.

The Southern Mail—Business in New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 27.

We have received the New-Orleans papers of Sunday last, and those from intermediate places as late as due.

The opening of the river navigation had revived business, and matters wore an improving aspect.

Fire at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 27.

The tobacco manufactory and warehouse of IRA BAXTER, recently belonging to Messrs. FULLER & BURNHAM, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on stock $10,000, and on building $2,500; insured for $8,000.

The sash and blind factory of MEEK & TEFT was destroyed here this evening by fire, which it is supposed was caused by an incendiary. Loss $2,000. Insured $600 only in a Boston office.

Arrest of a Mail Robber at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Mr. HOLBROOK, the Post-Office agent, caused the arrest to-day of the ticket master at Willimantic, of the New-London and Palmer Railroad, for robbing the mails. The evidence of his guilt is conclusive. He was brought to this city, and is now in custody in the jail here.

A Railroad Conductor Killed.

TROY, Saturday, Jan. 27.

A conductor on a freight train of the Central Railroad, named O. A. CURTIS, was instantly killed this morning by striking his head against a beam in Cohoes bridge. He was on top of the car at the time of the accident, and stood with his back towards the bridge, and, striking it, broke his neck.

Railroad Communication Stopped, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The recent snow-storms have again blocked up the railroad trains due here from the South and West.

No train from St. Louis has arrived for a week, and at that city navigation had entirely ceased.

Forty-eight miles below here the river is gorged with ice. In the channel to Cairo there is only four feet of water.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived here to-day, after a passage of 76 hours from New-York. She experienced a gale off Cape Hatteras. All on board are well.

Marriage of Julia Dean.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Miss JULIA DEAN, the celebrated actress, was married to-day to Dr. PAYNE, of South Carolina.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The Ohio River is not now navigable above this point, in consequence of the accumulation of ice.

Accident to a New-Yorker.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. Saturday, Jan. 27.

The long bridge over the Susquehanna at Towanda fell yesterday, slightly injuring Mr. DILLON H. BROWN, of New-York.

The Somerset and Kennebec Railroad.

WATERVILLE, Me., Saturday, Jan. 27.

The first passenger train from Augusta, over the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, arrived here this evening.

The Weather.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27—4 P. M.

On Friday afternoon the first real snow-storm of the season commenced here. Wednesday and Thursday were brilliant days, but shortly after noon on Friday, snow began to fall [illegible] Saturday, and has continued to do so up to this time. [illegible], and there is now several feet of snow on the level. The mails are very much delayed.

Quebec, Saturday, Jan. 27.

A severe snow-storm has been raging here for thirty-four hours, with a continually increasing violence. The snow is now eighteen inches deep on a level, and still falling. The wind blows a gale from the northwest, and the thermometer stands at 17° above zero.

Ogdensburg, Jan. 27—4 P. M.

A snow-storm has been raging here for about thirty-four hours with great violence. The snow is now eighteen inches deep. The storm began with a northeast wind. It is now northwest, and blows a perfect gale. The thermometer stands at 20° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

A heavy storm, with a southeast wind, set in to-day, and it is now raining furiously. The snow is rapidly disappearing. Fears are entertained of a freshet.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

A heavy rain storm commenced here at 6 o'clock this evening, and still continues. The weather is mild.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 26.

It commenced raining here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and is now falling very heavily. The snow is fast disappearing.

WATERTOWN, Saturday, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

A snow storm has been raging here for thirty hours, and it is now eighteen inches deep. Thermometer at 7 A. M., 13° above zero.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

The weather here is clear and fine. The thermometer stands at 20 degrees above zero.

CALAIS, Me., Saturday, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

The weather is quite mild, and it is snowing a little. The wind is east.

EASTPORT, Me., Saturday, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

It rained and snowed here all last night. The weather is mild, and wind southeast.

LONG ISLAND.

Druggists not to sell Tinctures under the proposed Prohibitory Law.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that "the Prohibitory Liquor law," at present framed, contains (whether through oversight or by intent,) no provision, when strictly construed, for the sale by druggists of that very numerous class of medicines, known as "Tinctures," even for the compounding of physicians prescriptions.

You will at once see that these are specially prohibited by that part of section 22, which, in explaining what is to be understood by the terms "intoxicating liquors" and "liquor," as used, under this act mentions "all drugged liquors and mixed liquors, part of which is alcohol, distilled, or malt liquors."

The only part of this act, I can discover, providing for the sale of such medicines, is that part of section 1, which permits the disposal of them "as medicine by physicians pursuing the practice of medicine as a business." The word "physician" to casual observers, or persons ignorant of the real meaning of the word, may appear sufficiently comprehensive to include druggists and all persons legitimately pursuing the practice of medicine as a business; but in strict legal parlance, it will be found no cover for the druggist. This provision, as it stands, is sufficient for the most urgent calls of sickness, in most of the interior parts of the State where physicians generally keep their own medicines and compound their own prescriptions. But in New-York, Brooklyn, and many other cities, but a very small proportion of physicians keep their own medicines; as by reference to article the 2d, on "the drug trade" in a late number of the DAILY TIMES, you will find that doing so is looked upon by the profession as "*infra dig.*" And even in this country, where such is generally the practice, this will bring on a very large item of family expense, requiring a physician's attendance for the most trivial indisposition.

The insertion of the words "apothecary or druggists," after the word "physician" in sentence quoted from section 1, would remedy this fault.

W. T——, Druggist.

Concert—Benefit for the Poor of Williamsburg.

A concert will be given at the large hall of the Odeon, Williamsburg, this evening, the entire receipts to be applied, through the Relief Department, for the benefit of those now in a suffering condition in that city. Two hundred performers, vocal and instrumental, have volunteered their services free of expense.

There are now about 500 families, comprising some 2,500 persons, who are receiving aid through this department, and the numbers are constantly increasing. The funds of the treasury of the Relief Department are nearly exhausted.

The Sunday Liquor Law.

The Sunday law regarding the sale of liquor and merchandise, was very generally observed in Williamsburg during yesterday, and, as might be expected, the day passed off in quiet.

NEW-JERSEY.

Important Charter Meeting.

On Saturday evening, pursuant to adjournment from the Saturday previous, the citizens of Hoboken assembled at Baumer's Hotel, Washington-street, to consider the proposition for the incorporation of Hoboken under a city charter. At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. JOHN BEARD elected Chairman. The meeting was then informed that the proprietor declined to let the public have the use of his hall, fearing damage to his property, whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned to Pollock's Mansion-house.

Mr. J. H. SHEFFIELD, Chairman of the former meeting, here presided. Mr. BROWN, of Hudson-street, was, on motion, appointed Secretary.

Upon and near the stand we noticed JOHN C. STEVENS, Esq., of Hoboken, Gen. WRIGHT, Hon. J. M. BOARD, J. J. MESSERVE, Esq., Hon. R. J. EVERETT, T. W. WHITLY, Esq., of the Hoboken *Gazette*, and quite a large number of leading citizens.

The report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to consult upon and draw up a proper Act of Incorporation was made through J. W. VAN BUSKIRK, their Secretary. The report was unanimously in favor of a paper which was read in detail. The document occupied about an hour and a quarter in reading. The following resolution was then offered by J. J. MESSERVE, Esq., and seconded by J. FREEMAN SILKE, Esq.:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted, and that in the opinion of this meeting the Act now read is recommended as fully meeting the wants and wishes of the people of Hoboken.

The Act proposes to incorporate Hoboken into a city, with three Wards, under the control of a Mayor, three Aldermen, a Recorder, and numerous petty officers to establish laws, more rigid than those of New-York; and to enforce the shutting of taverns, barrooms, and all other places where liquor is sold on Sunday.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution to amend the proposed charter in relation to taxes, the substance of which was to impose on every male over twenty-one years of age a yearly tax of not less than $2, and every landholder $1 on every $1,000: so, if a person owning or occupying a house worth $10,000, his tax would only be $10. The amendment was lost.

Also to revise and codify the school system.

The resolution, as originally offered, was then adopted; whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

This meeting, the most important held for a considerable time in this rapidly-growing place, was characterized by an unusual degree of good order and decorum.

[illegible] Agent, Vessels, &c.

PORT OF SPAIN, GALVESTON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald.

Being in delicate health, I thought I would try a sea voyage, and arrived here a day or two since in my schooner the ——— with a general cargo. I shall leave this for New-York in the course of a few days; but in the meantime I avail myself of the brigantine ———, departing for the States, to inform you of a very curious affair at present going on at this place. There are here now upwards of forty Yucatan Indians, which are, I understand, to be shipped in a day or two, on board the Mexican schooner *Jacinto*, and sent to Havana, to be sold as slaves. I am also informed that there are upwards of 150 more of these poor wretches in the prison at Merida, who are expected to arrive here in the course of a day or two, and will be shipped to the same destination, Cuba, by the brig *Antonita*, now fitting out a little way down the coast for that purpose. I have been fortunate enough to obtain authentic copies of the solemn protest entered by the unfortunate Indians against their being torn from their homes to be made slaves of in a strange country, as well as SANTA ANNA'S decree authorizing this barbarous proceeding, which you will find herewith inclosed at your service.

Yours truly, FREDERICK VOORHIES.

(Translation.)

SOLEMN PROTEST.

To His Excellency the Governor of Yucatan: We, Raymondo Fun, Juan Cahuch, Diego Puc, Fernando Chan, Victoriano Chim, Ensebio Hamil, Desiderio Uc, Juan de la Cruz Han, Vicente Fun, Jose Maria Fun, Pascual Fé, Eleturio Tamay, Pascual [illegible], Antonio Xul, Augustin Nahuat, Luciano [illegible], Leandro Han, Juan Marcel, Diego Chi, [illegible]ian, Jose M. Chan, Juan Non, Juan Pio Tu[illegible]riano Camal, Victoriano Chuc, Esteban Cab, Jose Day, Jose Chim, and Andres Uc, now in the public prison of this city, accused of being taken in the camp of the enemy, represent to your Excellency, with the most profound respect—

That we have been told and assured as a thing certain, that in accordance with an order of the Supreme Government in relation to prisoners of war taken in this department, we shall be sent into slavery in a foreign country. This information has caused us the greatest grief, and we have decided on placing ourselves under the paternal care of your Excellency, in order to escape, if possible, such a terrible misfortune. We would represent that ours is not a case which comes under the order above mentioned, as we are not prisoners of war; we were not taken with arms in our hands, nor do we belong to the ranks of the rebellious Indians. We remained in the woods in which we were found concealed, to prevent the Government troops (if we were discovered) confounding us with the rebel Indians, and to escape at the same time the revenge of these latter if we encountered them; but we neither belonged to their party nor did we participate in their revolutionary ideas. If, for this misfortune which has befallen us, we deserve to be banished from our homes, we pray your Excellency that we may not be sent to a foreign land, but to some place within the Republic, as it would be grievous to us to be altogether banished from the country, without being knowingly guilty of any crime. In this behalf we have the honor to petition your Excellency. IGNACIO MENCHCUTI,

On behalf of the petitioners who are unable to write.

MERIDA, Dec. 14, 1854.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, MEXICO, June 23, 1854.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: His Serene Highness, the President of the Republic, having taken into consideration the communication of your Excellency in which Colonel Don MANUEL JIMENEZ, representing the house of the brothers GOICOURIA, merchants of Havana, asks permission to export from this department pauper Indians taken in the war now going on, in order to bring them to the Island of Cuba, and employ them there as servants, &c., according to the permission conceded by the Supreme Government on the 23d of January last, has been pleased to decree:

1. Instead of the proposals made by the Señor JIMENEZ to take two hundred of the rebellious Indians captured in the war, and give for them $15 per head, the Señor JIMENEZ shall pay $30,000, in two parts, into the proper offices of this Department as soon as the Indian prisoners are given over.

2. The Commandant General of Yucatan will give to Señor JIMENEZ half of the prisoners of the Department, to whom shall apply the same favorable conditions mentioned in the permission conceded to the house of the Brothers GOICOURIA on the 23d of January last, to contract for captured Indians, &c.

It is also ordered that this concession gives no privilege whatever to the house of the Brothers GORCOURIA, since the supreme government of the nation holds itself free to make other contracts of a similar nature whenever it chooses.

I communicate this order of H. S. H. to your excellency, in order that you may fulfil its provisions in every particular, giving such account of its results to the supreme government as may be necessary in the premises. BONILLA.

To his Excellency the Governor of Yucatan.

Robbery of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Tuesday, says that the worst suspicions, in regard to this Bank, have proved true. The Bank has been robbed. The *Journal* says:

"The doors of the vault being pryed open, and the safe hinges broken off, it was discovered that a clean sweep had been made. It is impossible, until a careful examination of the books is made, and until correspondents are heard from, to ascertain that between $25,000 and $50,000 were taken. We understand that the cashier was seen on Saturday on the Bellefontaine train by a gentleman of his acquaintance, whom he told that he was going to Cleveland. Every accessible point was informed by telegraph yesterday of the robbery, and to-day one thousand policemen, in every quarter of the country, are endeavoring to recognise in every stranger, the description given by the lightning, of FRANK MAY.

"This young man had been esteemed by all who knew him, as most exemplary; he was a member of the church, and possessed an enviable position in society. He had many warm and devoted friends, and belonged to a highly respectable family. For several years he managed the business of his uncle, Col. ALLEN MAY, while Agent for the State in New-York, and he had many opportunities of taking twenty times the sum which, in all probability, he has with him at this time.

"In regard to this matter, Col. MAY issues the following card:

"TO THE DEPOSITORS IN THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK AT INDIANAPOLIS.—The Cashier of the Bank has left the Institution, taking with him all the available funds of the same. I suppose, from the slight examination I have been able to make of the books of the Bank, that the deposits do not exceed $5,000. I hold myself personally responsible for the same, and will in a short time so arrange that they shall be fully paid. The bill-holders have the securities deposited with the Auditor, all of which are Louisiana 6 per cent. stocks, and the law makes me individually liable for any defect. I hope to be able in a few days to make arrangements for the redemption of the bills.

A. MAY.

"A rumor that the brother of FRANK, who was cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rensselaer, had also decamped with funds of that institution, is untrue. That gentleman left Rensselaer some months since."

MARRIED.

At Fishkill, on Thursday, Jan. 25, by Rev. F. I. KIP, AUGUSTUS BARTOW to JANE E., daughter of Mr. CHARLES L. DU BOIS.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 28, JOHN W. FRAZER, aged 41 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family, also those of his sons-in-law, John Graham and Joseph Black, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 272 West 23d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 27, of croup, LEAH, only daughter of William and Jane Brolly, aged 3 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 196 2d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 27, after a short and severe illness, of inflammation of the lungs, AUGUSTUS GRIMM.

His friends, and the friends of his brother-in-law, Geo S. Schermerhorn, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, without further notice, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 27, ANN LANSINGH, wife of Hon. Jacob S. Miller, M. D.

The funeral will take place from No. 784 Greenwich-st., on Monday, 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M., when friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[illegible] Albany and Troy papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at No. 181 Montague-place, JAMES F. BURRILL, M. D., aged 26 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, S. F. Burrill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Clinton-place and Chestnut-street.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 27, ADELAIDE B. PRINCE, daughter of Robert and Adelaide Prince, aged 3 years, 3 months and 5 days.

At Yonkers, at the residence of Josiah Rich, RICHARD H. PEABODY, Esq., of Louisville, Essex Co., N. Y.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

...EVENING TIMES.

...WEEKLY TIMES

...FOR CALIFORNIA

..., HARPER & CO., Publishers

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Gathering of the New-York Soft Democracy in Washington.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

GEN. KINNEY'S EXPEDITION.

No Proclamation Against it.

REMONSTRANCE FROM NEW-YORK WORKINGMEN.

Senator Seward's Speech.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

...and Northwestern Railroad Act Disallowed.

...Against the Kinney Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

The report that the President is about to issue a Proclamation against the Kinney Expedition is ...

Secretary MARCY has received a letter from Col. KINNEY, formally denying any hostile ... and declaring the purposes of the Expedition to be simply peaceable colonization, and the establishment of a municipal Government for themselves. He professes that he is entirely opposed to ... enterprises, and that he has no intention of violating any rule of common or public law.

S.

FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC AGENT.

...—Kinney's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

The Navy ... has received letters confirming the statement of an excitement in Cuba, and is ... preparing to head off an outbreak. The ... also believes that it has reason to believe that the ... will issue a proclamation warning the Kinney expedition against an infraction of the neutrality laws, by participating in an armed occupation of Central America. The "Black Swan" ... concerts this week for the benefit of the ...

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The steam ... built in Cincinnati for ..., was tried to-day and worked admirably.

An impression prevails that the President's proclamation against the Kinney expedition will be issued to-morrow. Col. KINNEY's quarters at the National Hotel are thronged with the officers of the expedition, and a general examination of arms is going on.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

Will somebody send us a clue to the pressure in Washington, within the last few days, of so many of your New-York Democratic politicians? The thing is a puzzle to the uninitiated; and as politicians of the school named are supposed to be exceedingly jealous of each other in late years, it is very much feared that the failure to account for this new "Onward Convention" will be productive of disastrous consequences to the serenity and happiness of many a worthy gentleman. Among the distinguished who have arrived since the advent here of ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, are Mr. CASSIDY of the Albany Atlas, Mr. ex-Auditor NEWELL, PRESTON KING of St. Lawrence, JOHN COCHRANE and Postmaster FOWLER of New-York, Captain RYNDERS, &c.; Lieut.-Gov. that-isn't LUDLOW, Judge CLARK of Syracuse, Collector FOX of Cape Vincent, Collector TALCOTT of Oswego, ex-M. C. STORRS of Chicago, Mr. CORTES of Oswego County, and a number of others.

One of these gentlemen accounts to me for the confidence by the statement that Gov. SEYMOUR came on his own business, and the rest were sent to watch him. Another story is that on SEYMOUR's ...mons from New-York, Mr. COCHRANE dispatched Captain RYNDERS to watch over him, "*solens volens*" ... Surveyor judiciously selecting the ... for that service,—first, because of his successful experience in *solens volens* operations; ... because the ex-Governor is "used" to his gentlemanship and leadership; and finally, because Washington was supposed to be, about this time, a sort of Syracuse Globe Hotel assemblage, where hard fists and stout lungs would be most in request for the Governor's preservation from political harm.

The Captain, after a day or two's sojourn here, returned to New-York, and reported that matters were quiet and peaceable, and that an orderly, sensible and Christian gentleman might with safety venture here once more; whereupon Surveyor COCHRANE packed up his traps, gave an extra curling to his magnificent moustache, and migrated hither to attend the "Convention." But what is the purpose of all this? That's the question. It will be perceived that the gentlemen I have named above are all of the SEYMOUR set. "What came he out in the wilderness to see? A reed shaken in the wind." Surely the Ex-Governor was not going a curiosity before he reached the Federal Capital as its cub he now. That hypothesis, then, don't satisfy the query.

Mr. SEYMOUR has presented conclusive arguments which, I have heretofore enumerated, to show that he cannot take the French Mission or any other appointment. It is not to be suspected, therefore, that the conference is intended to further any design of his upon the Federal patronage. Can it be he is after higher game—and that his body guard the lions to intrigue against the President, and ... [illegible] ... to distrust all of the party? Won't ... [illegible] ... to a visit to "Grand Convention" ... 500, out of humanitarian consideration ...

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1051. NEW-YORK, TUES..., JANUARY 30, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...for some of the Democratic outsiders who really seem in imminent danger of bursting.

The published statement that a Sardinian Government ship was about to arrive at New-York with a cargo of convicts, attracted the attention of Hon. Mr. WALKER of your City, who called to see the President, Secretary of State, and Mr. TALIACOVE, the Sardinian Minister, on the subject. Upon a proper representation to the Minister, and an explanation of our laws against the importation of criminals, he at once recognized the propriety of causing the law to be respected, and has gone to New-York to see what arrangements can be made to cause the return of the convict cargo, or its consignment to some other country. The ship is ordered to take a freight of flour on board at New-York, and there is some difficulty in arranging the matter satisfactorily, as it is somewhat doubtful whether if the men are landed, there is any authority to imprison them in this country pending their reshipment. All the convicts, save one, are ascertained to be criminals of the deepest dye; the exception is that of one political offender.

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives, in relation to the Smithsonian Institution, have had a meeting and organized. Professor HENRY and Mr. MEACHAM were called before them, and examined in part. Professor H. betrays an undue sensitiveness to the queries of the Committee, and intimates very distinctly his intention to resign, if the House does not sustain him.

Your readers will regret to learn that the health of Hon. HAMILTON FISH is so poor that he is compelled to vacate his seat in the Senate for most of the remainder of the present session. He will probably sail for Havana in the course of a few days in search of relief.

General HOUSTON will probably make a speech in the Senate on Monday, on the Army bill, in which he will oppose any additions to the existing military establishment; and also defend the Indian tribes from the charge of being the aggressors upon the whites. He will doubtless present views quite different from those the public would naturally expect from him. Indeed, it is questionable whether he would not make a very practically efficient member of the Peace Society.

Considerable interest is felt here in the approaching election in New-Hampshire, and the Administration is known to be exerting its best efforts to have it go off right. The opposition is supposed to be just as earnest to secure the same result; but the "right" means quite a different thing according to the party spectacles through which one looks at it. Letters received here from New-Hampshire state that the President has secured the services of Gen. CASS and Hon. M. S. LATHAM, the eloquent Member of Congress from California, to go up next month and stump it over the Granite Hills. From what I learn here, it is probable they will find some rather sharp witted fossils in their track.

In my notice of Mr. EVERHART the other day, by a slip of the pen I referred to him as from North Carolina, whereas he is a Tennesseean, of whose eloquence and abilities his State may well feel a jealous pride. I hope no six-footer from that region will be after me with a COLT's revolver for inadvertently crediting him to the old North State.

S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1855.

The French Spoliation bill, as it passed the House, is substantially different from that which the Senate passed last session, and of course it will have to go back to the latter body for concurrence. No difficulty, however, is anticipated there, and it is quite probable that the bill will be sent to the President for his final action within a few days at farthest. I find there are, among some of the Democratic friends of the measure, very decided apprehensions that it will be vetoed. I confess, however, that I have been able to learn nothing calculated to confirm this apprehension, and am inclined to believe that it has no better basis than mere surmise.

It is difficult to conceive upon what ground the Executive can refuse to approve this Act. No one ever questioned its constitutionality; it certainly has not been hastily passed; and with an overflowing Treasury, the pretext upon which Mr. POLK withheld his approval cannot now be availed of.

Col. KINNEY is still here, having been detained longer than was anticipated, in consequence of the necessity of providing means of a much larger emigration to his Mosquito Territory than had been contemplated. Several companies of his pioneers have already started for San Juan,—a part of them intending to rendezvous at Greytown, and others at Blewfields. The Colonel himself expects to leave within a few days.

The most energetic and persevering efforts of parties in the Nicaragua Transit interest have failed to convince our Government that there are any reasons why the KINNEY expedition should be interfered with, and prevented from leaving our shores. It is true, the parties going out are organized into companies, and are armed. This their leader boldly proclaims. But he denies that this organization and arming are for any other purpose than self-protection. Parties similarly armed and organized are made up to emigrate to Kansas and Nebraska, or to Oregon; and many parties of emigrants from the Old World, especially from Germany, come over to this country similarly organized. The hostile intent of an armed party must be shown ere it can be checked as an "armed expedition" in violation of our neutrality laws. No reasonable proof of such hostile intent having been furnished, the Executive very properly refuses to interfere with KINNEY's enterprise.

It has been suggested that Great Britain may interfere against these emigrants, to check this new movement of "American fillibusterism;" but this is not seriously apprehended. Once landed, the party would defy British interference; and of course a foreign fleet would not dare to assail them at sea or while effecting a peaceable landing,—for they will not have laid down their character as American citizens until after they have left the shelter of our flag and proclaimed by word or act their adoption of a new nationality. John Bull, doubtless, would like very much to do "something desperate" to show his abhorrence of Yankee fillibusterism; but he will not do it at the expense of prudence.

By the way, where do our transatlantic brethren find their authority for continually talking of our propensity to fillibusterism? Why are they so self-righteously insulting and contemptuous towards us in this connection? Did it never occur to them that there is on record, in our day, but a single case of successful fillibusterism, and that England has made of this an honorable boast? Sir JAMES BROOKE, three or four years ago, fitted out a private armed expedition, went to Borneo, raised his standard there, forcibly seized upon and held a large district of country, subjected the native population to his law, and set himself up as a Prince, under the title of the Rajah of Sarawak! The British Government made no effort to arrest this expedition, nor did the public, the press, or popular opinion denounce it. On the contrary, the Government ... [illegible] ... the Queen of ... The ... between ... and ... of the one and the ... of the other. The dinner ... succeeded in his scheme of personal aggrandizement, and was burdened with honors; the latter failed in an effort to strike off his country's chains, yielded up his life a sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism, and his name is made a reproach. The unthinking world ever cheers the successful adventurer, no matter how damning his crime; but if a WASHINGTON, a KOSSUTH, or a LOPEZ fails, he is a traitor and a knave.

S.

The Kinney Expedition.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Gazette, Jan. 29.

The Administration seems to have governed its conduct towards the anomalous expedition to Central America by the presumption that it would fail from inherent weakness, without its intervention. The preparations for the enterprise, however, have gone further than was expected, and the resolution has been taken to regard it as in violation of our neutral obligations, and to interpose the interdict of the Government against the scheme. If, therefore, an occasion shall arise to require it, a proclamation will be issued directing all officers of the Government to restrain the departure of any vessel supposed to be engaged in the expedition. The proof is complete that military commissions have been issued, and enlistments made, for service within the jurisdiction of a foreign and friendly State.

The stock of the company has been issued. The share of Col. KINNEY, as Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General of its dominions, is said to be 12,000 shares, of the value of $25 each. The whole number of shares is 200,000, representing an aggregate capital of five million of dollars. The whole of it may not be immediately paid down in cash, but the bonds of the company, said to comprise $30,000,000, will be ample as a reserve for raising funds, should the state of the exchequer require it.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill for the relief of the heirs of Captain REID, of the privateer *Gen. Armstrong*, which was captured, after a gallant and desperate fight, in the neutral harbor of Fayal, by British cruisers, in 1814. The fight occurred under the jurisdiction of Portugal. We have made many attempts to induce that Government to recognize and pay the claim. Under the administration of Gen. TAYLOR, a squadron was sent to Lisbon to press the demand for indemnity. The case was referred to the then President, now Emperor, of France, for arbitration. He decided against us; and, of course, there ended the case as against Portugal. The amount provided for in the bill is $130,000. Its chance of passing the House is particularly meagre.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

Considerable dissatisfaction at the protracted absence of the Federal Judge of the Northern District of California from his post, is felt by the California Delegation, one of whom intends introducing in the Senate to-day a resolution inquiring as to the cause thereof. They say that the interests of the Admiralty must suffer from this absence.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

ROSCOE B. HEART, of Virginia, was admitted an Attorney and Counseller of the Court.

No. 26.—Victoire Shields and al. appellants *vs.* Robert P. Benow.—Cause was submitted to the Court on printed argument by Mr. Benjamin for appellant, and by Mr. Janin for appellee.

No. 49.—Wm. A. Booth appellant, *vs.* Ferdinand Clark.—Argument of the cause was continued by Mr. Bradley for the appellant, and by Messrs. Lawrence and May for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Bradley for the appellant.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The Secretary of State transmitted a communication from Professor HORSFORD, containing an analysis of guano.

Mr. FOOT introduced an order to print 5,000 extra copies of Lieutenant GILLISS' South American Astronomical Report. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MALLORY reported a bill to compensate Lieut. W. F. MAURY for his wind and current charts.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution calling for the report of Commander RINGGOLD on his reconnoissance of the Pacific Ocean, and that it be printed.

Mr. SEWARD also presented a memorial from the workingmen of the City of New-York, asking for relief from present distress by the passage of a Homestead bill, or other means, whereby they can enter and cultivate the public lands.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. SEWARD said—It cannot be unknown to the Senate that the present Winter is marked by extreme depression of enterprise in every department of mechanical and manufacturing industry in the country, and that the result of this general depression is a peculiar and unlooked for inactivity in the City of New-York. During two or three weeks which I spent there in the season of the holidays, the customary festivities of the City were saddened by assemblages of unemployed mechanics and working-men in the Park—and my walks at night brought me sometimes in contact with persons of the same class soliciting relief, which their honest pride forbade them to ask by daylight. Two things were remarked this New Year's by most candid persons—first, that there was nothing fictitious in the statements of the distress that had thus fallen on an industrious class of the population; and I conceive that their conduct was in the main not unworthy of themselves as American citizens in an emergency so painful. A very respectable Committee have waited upon me and have requested me to present to the Senate a memorial of these impoverished mechanics and workingmen, with which request I am now to comply. I will not detain the Senate by detailing minutely the contents of this petition. I will remark only that it is temperately and becomingly expressed; that it recites the distress that I have described, and traces it to causes which, in the judgment of the memorialists, was adequate to such effects. And that in regard to the form of relief, the memorialists petition Congress for the passage of a Homestead bill with such additional legislation as will, in their judgment, be unexpensive to the Government, while it will enable these unemployed workmen to remove to and enter into the occupation and cultivation of homesteads on the public domain.

The memorial was then laid on the table.

THE JUDICIAL FEE BILL.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the Judicial Fee bill of 1853 to all Territories of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury having decided that the said bill was limited to the States and Oregon Territory.

The bill was then read three times and passed unanimously.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow an item of $833 to the Secretary of Minnesota, which had been paid by him for collating and indexing the journals and judicial decisions of the said Territory. Passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. GWIN presented memorials from certain land claimants in California, asking an extension of time to file claims before Commissioners. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. GWIN, from the Naval Committee, reported adversely to various memorials referred to that Committee, including that for the purchase of submarine armor to be placed on vessels of war.

Mr. MALLORY reported from the Naval Committee, a bill creating a board of Naval Officers, of various grades to withdraw officers incapacitated, and whose places are to be filled by promotion, but without increased pay, until they go to sea. He said he should ask the attention of the Senate at an early day.

The Senate objected to the passing of the House amendments to the fortification bill until after an examination thereof. The bill, though differing but slightly from that passed by the Senate last session, was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RADDIN called up his resolution of last session to pay the proprietors of the *Intelligencer, Union* and *Telegraph*, for the publication of debates and proceedings in the Senate. He asked the Senate now to consider it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said these papers published only ... result of such debates as enhanced the value of their papers, and he thought they had no better claim to remuneration than any other paper in the country. The Senate had made provision for able reports of the proceedings, and any further expense was unnecessary.

Mr. BADGER said his object was to give these proceedings a wider circulation.

Mr. DODGE of Iowa, and Mr. ADAMS opposed, and Mr. CLAYTON supported the resolution, which was laid on the table.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the claimants of the brig *General Armstrong* bill was passed for engrossment. Disagreed to.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to get up the Bounty Land bill and the French Spoliation bill, and a rather dreary discussion took place between the favorites of each bill, when the Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER offered an amendment, as a substitute for the reported bill, providing that two regiments of cavalry and five hundred volunteers, the latter to act as rangers, scouts and guides for twelve months. The appropriation contemplated by this substitute is about two millions of dollars.

Mr. SHIELDS proposed as an amendment two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry.

This was talked over considerably when Mr. HUNTER got the floor.

SENATOR HOUSTON ON THE INDIANS.

He spoke in eulogy of the Indians, reciting their modes of life, habits and traits of character, endeavoring to prove by illustration that the aggressions were always on the part of the white men. He was opposed to an increase of the Army, and thought the present difficulties were magnified, and argued that the appointment of Commissioners was the best and only necessary mode for the present emergency. He occupied about an hour and a half.

SENATOR JONES'S REPLY.

Mr. JONES replied that, as one of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, he conceived that the duty of himself and his colleagues was to carry out the recommendations of the President. The President had sent a communication to the Senate stating that there were combinations going on among the Indians, threatening the safety of the lives and property of emigrants and settlers. The Executive asked for money and troops to protect these lives and this property. In all these matters the Whig party had no desire to thwart the Administration, and did not mean to make themselves responsible for the calamities which might occur, if the recommendations of the Executive were unheeded. Mr. JONES thought that the Administration possessed better means of knowing what the exigency demanded than any Senator would be likely to have, and therefore it was not only politic but right to accord with the recommendation which had come from the Executive branch of the Government. He was astonished to find "the Hero of San Jacinto" in the rear rather than in the van of the army, and still more astonished to find the Senator from Virginia, who had ever been the right arm of the Administration, in opposition to the recommendation of the Executive, on a question involving the peace of the country. He closed by saying that he was for the country, and would go for its defence against foreign or domestic foes, whether it required 3,000 or 300,000 men for that purpose.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The Speaker laid before the House the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking for an expedition to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Dr. KANE's party. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER the House took up the Senate's resolutions authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send a steamer and tender to the relief or rescue of Dr. KANE. He briefly explained that the men of the expedition are in danger of starvation, as their provisions will not extend half way through the coming Summer, and owing to Smith's Sound not being open they cannot return. Resolution passed.

TEXAS CREDITORS BILL.

On motion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the TEXAS Creditors bill was made the special order for the 6th of February.

Mr. TAYLOR, of TENN., introduced a bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing certain acts heretofore passed on that subject, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. RUFFIN, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire whether further legislation is required to prevent fraud in the verification of foreign invoices.

COMMODORE PERRY AND THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. WALBRIDGE obtained unanimous consent to offer the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, That the recent Naval Expedition to Japan, which resulted in the treaty concluded on the 31st of March, is of great value to the commercial interests of the country, and the distinguished officer in command, Commodore M. C. PERRY, who successfully conducted the negotiation, is entitled to the thanks of Congress.

Resolved, That the further extension of our Commercial intercourse with the East is of primary importance to the people of the United States, (and it is the duty of our Government to promote this object by taking measures for further treaty stipulations, with the view to a more general extension of trade with Japan and China, and to stimulate freer commercial intercourse with those nations.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. BOCOCK asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the reason that bills matured with great care by them last and this session had failed to be considered, while matters of less importance had special days assigned to them. The bills contemplated important reforms, on which the public press and country are calling for action. It was unnecessary for the Committee to mature any other business. At all events, it seemed improper that he should longer continue a member of it.

Several gentlemen appealed to him to withdraw his request, expressing a hope that the House would assign a time for the special consideration of naval business.

Mr. BOCOCK replied the House is the best judge of what was intended. He could not perceive anything wrong in the action of the Naval Committee.

The House refused to excuse him.

THE MINNESOTA AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Mr. CUTTING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution disapproving and disaffirming the act of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, approved of on the 4th of March last. He alluded to a recent suit in Minnesota concerning this Company, which was a very short time since hastily decided against the United States. The District Attorney of the Territory was dismissed from office for his conduct in the premises. 850,000 acres of land were involved. The Governor, who signed the bill, and the Secretary of State, who certified it, were to be beneficiaries. If nothing but this appeared, the resolution should be passed without further debate.

Mr. HUGHES said the District Attorney was not removed. He believed him (Mr. WARREN) to be a high minded and honorable gentleman, who would do nothing to cast a shadow of disgrace on his conduct. He asked the House to delay action until Mr. WARREN can be heard from in his defence.

Mr. CUTTING replied, it was one of the most flagrant frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on a Government; there should be no delay in action on the subject.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, was convinced the Minnesota bill was conceived in sin, and brought forward in iniquity.

Mr. CUTTING referred Mr. HUGHES to a document from the Attorney-General of the United States, by which it will be seen that Mr. WARREN had been dismissed from office.

Mr. HUGHES was not opposed to the passage of the resolution. He merely desired that Mr. WARREN's case should not be prejudged.

Mr. CUTTING so understood him.

The resolution passed.

Mr. CUTTING reported a joint resolution disapproving and disaffirming the act of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating a Transit Railroad Company, approved of on the same day as the other act—"and declaring it void and of no effect." The Governor and Secretary of the Territory were likewise hoodwinked under this act.

The resolution passed by a vote of 116 against 58.

The House went into Committee on Special Orders.

Afterwards passing the bill enabling the people of Oregon Territory to frame a Constitution and State Government, and for their admission into the Union; a joint resolution appropriating for Histories in the Territories, and a bill establishing military posts in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas,—when the House adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A New Lunatic Asylum—Amendatione of the Revised Statutes, &c.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

It was blue Monday to-day in both Houses—thin attendance and little done—and that little but half done.

The Senate was in Committee of the Whole on several bills, among them that to increase the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, which was reported to the Senate and ordered engrossed for a third reading. As before noted, it provides for an increase of $2,500,000 in the shape of convertible bonds.

The bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to select a site for a second State Lunatic Asylum was also reported to the Senate, but with some essential amendments. The original bill evidently looked to the location of the new ... in the southern tier of counties, but in Committee the number of Commissioners was increased to five, and the following persons named: Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of Broome; D. T. BROWN, of New-York; A. H. MOSS, of Niagara; JOSEPH MULLEIN, of Jefferson, and JOHN H. BOYD, of Washington. The locality of the Commissioners renders possible a selection in the northern part of the State, in which case the projectors of the scheme will have beat the bush while others stand by and gather the fruit.

The Committee on Medical Societies reported favorably Senator WHITNEY's bill relating to the sale of Patent Medicines. The Committee have added thereto, and incorporated in one act, the provisions of the bill offered by Senator BRADFORD, and recommend that the act take effect on the 1st day of July next.

This is the sum total of all I can find in the Senate worthy the scratch of a pen, and the House adds only these items:

The following bill to regulate the filing of Sheriffs' certificates was presented, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, for their examination:

It amends sections 43 and 44 of Article 2, title 5, of Chapter 6, part 3 of the Revised Statutes, to read as follows:

SECTION 43. One of said duplicate certificates shall within twenty days after said sale be filed by the Sheriff in the office of the Clerk of the County for the purpose of being recorded, and the Clerk shall immediately record the same in a book to be provided for that purpose; and said certificate shall be filed within said twenty days, the sale shall be void and the Sheriff may readvertise and sell on the premises; the Sheriff shall be liable to all parties, persons or corporations for any damages which they may sustain by the default of the Sheriff in filing the certificate as required by this section; the other of said duplicate certificates shall be delivered to the purchaser; if there be two or more purchasers a certificate shall be delivered to each.

SEC. 44. Such original certificate, upon being proved or acknowledged in the manner required by law in cases of deeds to be recorded, or said original book in which said certificates may be recorded, or a copy thereof duly certified by the Clerk, shall be received as presumptive evidences of the facts therein contained.

On motion, it was resolved to hold an afternoon session, and on and after Monday next, to commence the morning sessions at 10 instead of 11 o'clock, as at present.

Mr. F. W. PALMER offered a resolution that the final vote on the bill for the suppression of intemperance be taken at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 12th of February proximo, providing the aforesaid bill shall have been duly passed through Committee of the Whole and engrossed by that date. Under the rule the resolution is on the table.

Mr. WAGER, of Dutchess, called up by consideration the following resolve, offered by him some days since:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the powers of the several Courts of Record of this State to entertain applications for, and to grant certificates of citizenship, under the Naturalization laws of the United States, and report to this House.

Upon the subject matter embraced therein, Mr. WAGER addressed the House at some length, taking such a view thereof as would naturally be entertained by one of SAM's votaries.

The Committee on Commerce have leave to come down and see the Harbor encroachments above which you make such a noise every year, or rather, all the time.

J. B. S.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Murderous Affray, etc., etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 29.

During an affray which occurred at the Warren House yesterday, ROBERT SMITH stabbed JOHN HUNTER and JAMES MCCARTHY. HUNTER died this morning from the injuries he received, and MCCARTHY it is thought is fatally wounded.

The Coroner is now investigating the death of MICHAEL DEAKIN, who died last night at the Hospital from a blow dealt him by MICHAEL LOUGHNEY, on Thursday night last with a pound weight.

Death of a Merchant by Drowning.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 29.

Mr. MAILMAN, a tobacco merchant of Trenton, was drowned on Sunday afternoon, near Leeds' Point, N. J., while crossing Great Bay in company with Mr. SOOY. The boat upset, and Mr. SOOY, by clinging to it, succeeded in reaching the shore two hours after the accident, but Mr. M., less fortunate, sank to the bottom.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

By the arrival of the ship *Polynesia* at this port, this morning, we have Capetown dates to Dec. 5. The news, however, is of no importance.

Lord GREY, Governor of the Province, arrived at Capetown on Dec. 5.

Suspicious movements are noticed in the papers, indicating troubles with the Kaffirs, who charge the English with shooting their cattle. No actual outbreak had occurred up to the time of the departure of the *Polynesia*.

Grisi and Mario in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The musical excitement created by GRISI and MARIO remains unabated. The receipts for the two weeks ending on Saturday are about thirty thousand dollars. This evening the house is crowded, and the indications are that the third and fourth weeks will be equally profitable with those which have preceded.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

A large ship, name unknown, is ashore on the inner breakers of Baker's Island, off Salem. We have not yet been able to learn the particulars.

The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has been sent to her assistance.

The vessel ashore at Baker's Island is the bark *Buckeye*, from Africa for Salem.

Loss of the Ship Favorite.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The ship *Favorite*, from New-Orleans for this port, went ashore this morning on Baker's Island. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The crew were saved. The *Favorite* was owned by J. L. WARNER, of New-Orleans.

The Canada.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The *Canada* will sail on Wednesday at 10 o'clock The mails close at 9.

Railroad Disaster—Loss of Life.

PORTLAND, Monday, Jan. 29.

The morning train from this City for Bath and Augusta ... off the track this morning, in Pittsworth, about three miles from the River. The engine was precipitated down an embankment into a ... [illegible]

...

...

...

power. That step taken, who can [illegible] And as to the fact that this is thus [illegible] even if the [illegible] authority [illegible] Popes [illegible] Correggio and Domenichino, Carelli and Father Vaughan.

Let us keep the whole chain of evidence in view. First we have the beautiful story of Divine Revelation, presenting the Virgin Mary in her miraculous attributes of the Mother of God. But this sublime outline was too cold, too distant and lofty for the popular sympathy. She was indeed of flesh and blood, but it was necessary to render her more familiar still to the common mind. This was done by fictitious Gospels of her Birth, of which there are several versions, with a great variety of other tales, several of which are written with much simplicity of style, well calculated to make them attractive and effective with all readers. It is the Virgin of these legends, sanctioned and glorified by the Church, that we find in the galleries of Art and the Churches of Italy.

It is not surprising, then, that the Madonna, this factitious Virgin Mary, a divinity, a goddess, an object of worship, and, according to Protestant ideas, of idolatrous worship, inasmuch as adoration only belongs to God—should be the trump card of the Catholic Church. "The image of the Eternal Father," says an acute traveler in Italy, "indeed, is less common in Italian Churches, only because, I apprehend, he is less the object of worship. The Virgin is, beyond all comparison, the most adored. Particular saints, in particular places, may indeed divide with her the general homage, but they enjoy at best only a local and sometimes a transient popularity; whereas the worship of the Virgin is universal in all places and by all people, not only, as I fancied before I entered Italy, by females, who might think her, on account of her sex, their most appropriate and zealous intercessor, but equally by men, and by priests as well as laymen. After the Virgin, some of the saints seem to be the most worshipped, then our Saviour, and lastly God. Shocking as this may appear, it is too true. I am sure I do not exaggerate, when I say that throughout Italy, Spain, Portugal, and in every country where the Catholic is the exclusive religion of the people, for one knee bent to God, thousands are bowed before the shrines of the Virgin and the saints."

The reader may now see the propriety of the title I give to the Catholic Religion—that of *Madonnaism*, just as we call the religion of Thibet, *Lamaism*. He may also appreciate the late act of the Council of Rome, in purifying the fame of their chief divinity from the taint of original sin, as its tendency is meant to be to exalt, perpetuate and intensify her worship—if, indeed, its fraud and its audacity do not set as a general shock to all faith in Christianity throughout the world.

The number of Madonnas executed by the old painters, and still in existence, has never been calculated, but it is easy to see, on taking up the life of any one of them, that he did little else than execute Scripture pieces for the Church. Leonardo da Vinci, during his forty years of continual labor, hardly painted half a dozen other pictures than Catholic scenes. Correggio has left little else besides different renderings of Our Lady, with here and there a Cupid, a Leda, and a portrait. Raphael's first attempt was an Assumption of the Virgin, and his most esteemed existing works are every one of them Madonnas. Raphael at Rome and Andrea del Sarto at Florence, were completely absorbed in the production of biblical pieces for churches and monasteries, for Dominican Friars and Barefooted Brethren. Michael Angelo, who spent his youth with Lorenzo the Magnificent, executing profane and mythologic groups, soon became the monopoly of Pope Julius II., and was made over to sacred commissions like the rest. In short, it may safely be said that the galleries of Italy present but two grand divisions of paintings; those that are Madonnas and those that are not. Which is the biggest half I cannot say. I imagine the figures are as close as the late vote for Seymour and Clark.

Of course this multiplicity of Virgins renders it difficult to distinguish them by name. A curious practice has been resorted to in order to particularize them. Some incident in the picture gives a title to the whole—and a feature perhaps of the background becomes the point by which the Madonna herself is recognized. Thus one of Raphael's Virgins is the "Virgin with the Paper Window;" another, the "Virgin with the Goldfinch;" St. John holding a bird of that species in his hand;—still another, perhaps the most famous of all Madonnas, the "Virgin in the Chair:" still another, the "Virgin with the Fish," Tobit being introduced as a secondary character, holding a fish by the gills. Andrea's best work is the "Madonna with the Harpies," from Harpies sculptured upon a pedestal. Then there is the "Virgin with the Canopy," the "Virgin with the Candelabras," the "Virgin with the Long Neck," and the "Virgin with the Blue Hood." Holy Families are also similarly distinguished. The Virgin is often the portrait of the wife of the artist, as in Andrea's Madonnas she always is; sometimes the artist's mistress, sometimes the likeness of a lady of rank, sometimes a copy from a model, and sometimes an ideal.

Curious criticisms are frequently passed upon these idolized productions of the old masters. A Florentine and an American were visiting the Tribune together, a day or two ago. Both were familiar with the collection, but had never interchanged opinions upon it. After the usual admiration of the Medicean Venus, they stopped opposite Raphael's Goldfinch Madonna.

"Of all the Madonnas," said the Florentine, "I hold this to be the most wonderful. The Virgin is serenely conscious of her sacred mission, and yet tender and motherly; while the face of the Infant is truly divine."

"I cannot agree with you," returned the American. "All Raphael's Madonnas are much too young. This one, in particular, would seem to be a mere girl, who has got a baby before her time, and is amazingly tickled with it; while the Saviour has an overgrown, Daniel Webster-like countenance, with a sort of sullen, miraculous intelligence, and a paunch like a reduced Alderman. Your favorite Madonna gives me no pleasure, and I think the artist's conception altogether inadequate to the subject. The Saviour ought never to be represented as an infant phenomenon, nor the Mother of God as a meaningless little brunette, having got a child at sweet sixteen. Don't admire a thing simply because it's a Raphael!"

But the subject of Madonnaism being exhaustless, it is as well to stop here as anywhere else. Perhaps, too, it is better at this hallowed epoch of the year for it is Christmas Eve—to write no further in what may appear to some a trifling and inexpressive vein.

DICK TINTO.

THE HARD TIMES.

To the Public—and for the Poor.

It is not [illegible] a generous feeling or [illegible] to stop the flow of kind sympathies. But we, who are especially employed upon the poor, have the right, at this time, to give our experience of the workings of the new public charities. And surely, those who conduct them are perfectly ready to turn them in other directions, if it shall seem best for the interests of the City so to do.

We say then, without hesitation, from all our own observation, and from the testimony of impartial persons, that the soup-houses now in operation in the City are doing, in many instances, more injury than good. The gentlemen who merely give the soup-tickets, or who see the poor creatures thronging the doors with pails, see only one side of the charity. They do not witness, as we do, the daily unmanning and weakening of character, the miserable, whining spirit of beggary, and the bad habits of dependence which these indiscriminate charities induce. As we visit from house to house, we find the idea spreading that the public *must take care* of the poor, or of those who are too lazy to take care of themselves.

Men, who once would have at least walked the streets, seeking employment, now sit over the fire, *waiting* for these gifts. Women to whom the chance is offered of taking their families into the country, prefer this easy, dependent, half-adventurous kind of life, which lives on the public whim of kindness. Besides these, the regular professional vagrants and beggars get a rich share of the public gifts. In fact, it is just now the harvest-time for New-York beggars. The children are taken even from our Industrial Schools to get soup for their parents, or to ply in the streets the now most sympathetic hearts of our citizens. Families cheat too these kind donors to the poor. Child after child is sent, till a rich supply is gained for all who want it. Even the pigs are sometimes fed with the public soup.

All this is nothing so far as *our* loss is concerned. The rich and comfortable can spare of their means, even if some goes to waste. But it is bad, *bad* on the poor themselves.

We fear something is growing up in New-York which will make the years of 1854 and '55 more gloomy to remember and more fatal to the future even than this bitter cry of hunger and want. We mean a systematic *Pauperism*—such as curses the European cities. We fear habits are being planted now which years of prosperity and chance for industry will not root out of our population. Beggars are becoming a class, a profession, in New-York, and people, once honest and industrious, are joining them.

All foreign experience confirms these views—gentlemen in England, long employed in efforts for the poorer classes, said in our hearing this last Summer, that not even a famine could again make the people resort to public feeding of the destitute. It is the general impression with the reformatory writers of England, that these public indiscriminate charities are more injurious than the evils themselves. There is a curious instance in point. On the west of Ireland, there is a coast whose inhabitants had always earned a small but independent living from fishing. It was rough work, but it kept their families from hunger and served to clothe them.

The famine came, and with it the gush of public charity, and a generous soup-kitchen was erected in the neighborhood. The people found eating at the public hand easier than roughing it on the sea in the cold and storm. They depended for that Winter and the next season on the Government alms, and in the meantime left their boats on the shore neglected. These became strained, unfit for service, and the people had not the usual means from their fishing to be able to mend them. They continued to depend on the public support. The boats grew worse, and finally useless; and the result was that a sturdy, industrious population of fishermen, who had supported themselves and added to the wealth of the world, became a wretched set of paupers and ragged workhouse dependents.

Let us be careful of such results in New-York.

One could find more reason for this present free outflow of charity, if there was no careful and judicious means of giving directly to the suffering and hungry. We might be contented even with soup-houses, if there was no other mode of helping immediately this fearful Want.

But here we have an Association, carefully organized, with efficient officers, with a thorough and judicious plan, which it has taken years to perfect, and with 361 gentlemen as visitors, each of whom has his own number of families, which he must regularly visit and provide for. This Society avoids the very evil which many of the soup-kitchen associations commit—the bringing the poor to the helpers, instead of the helpers to the poor. It will never do to call the poor to you or to public alms.

You must see the poor and know their individual wants, otherwise you beget dependence, importunity, and a lying spirit of beggary. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have regarded this; they send their agents from house to house. These men see after the individual wants—they have their exact rules and laws of assistance; they are inexorable to all demands beyond them. Their plan is excellent—and so far as we have seen, it has been carried out with thoroughness, conscientiousness, and a good judgment. With such poor visitors—whose number can be indefinitely increased—there is no need in our judgment of "Ward Committees."

Let the money, so generously and kindly bestowed, and the time so laboriously employed by these gentlemen, be all turned into the work of this Poor Association. It is bad policy always to create new organizations, if old will answer. The experience acquired in such efforts should be especially made use of by the general public.

And we feel so sure of the entire disinterestedness and generosity of these gentlemen, in this enterprise, that we are confident they only need to have these evils pointed out, which are necessary upon the nature of their efforts, in order to induce them to consider the subject of transferring the whole agency and the means collected to the "Association for the Relief of the Poor." The City would have reason to thank them if they did so.

C. L. BRACE.

Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Relief for the Unemployed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The distress during the present Winter, caused by the stagnation of business, has become so extensive as to embrace, not only the ordinary poor, but thousands other thousands of industrious and worthy mechanics and laborers. To such a degree of destitution has the continued want of employment reduced them, that all who have hearts to feel cannot but [illegible] Numerous

[illegible] have been the [illegible] are being made to [illegible] the starving [illegible] with food. [illegible] a vast good, which has [illegible] received that attention to which it is [illegible] respectfully request it to all who have it in their power to carry it into operation.

There are in this City and county, and in our other cities and their environs, many hundreds of lot proprietors—some of them very opulent, who have lots to fill up or level—garden or pleasure grounds to improve, out-houses to build—fences to erect, and dwellings that may require some repairs. Let all those proprietors then, who are able, lay out some work for the laborer and mechanic, and employ them at the ordinary rate of Winter wages, and probably not fewer than five or six thousand men, who are now idle and starving, and their hapless families, will by these means be raised to a position in which they can honestly maintain themselves without any eleemosynary aid.

No doubt the services of destitute men might be obtained for less, but that would be protracting their misery, and taking an ungenerous advantage of their necessities, besides a greater amount of labor might be procured for the same cost during the Spring, Summer or Autumn months, but it would not be productive of so much good, and moreover, the poor men would be so grateful, that they would work with willing hearts and strong arms, consequently the good gentlemen who employed them might not lose much after all by their humanity.

Were this mode of relief to be adopted, it would not only carry comfort into the homes of thousands, but enable the benevolent to apply their energies to the amelioration of the aged and infirm poor, the widow, the orphan, and to that weaker portion of the unemployed, who can neither work at spade nor mechanical labor.

A Working Man.

"The Poor Want a Loan."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"The deserving poor want a loan, not charity," you have often truly said.

I have for weeks past watched the distribution of the large amounts contributed for the relief of the poor of our City, and am each and every day the more convinced that Soup-houses are a waste of money, and do not relieve or assist the really "deserving hungry," but to supply those who prefer living on charity rather than work, and most frequently distributed to those who really have no need, not to say claims on charity. Many of the Charitable Associations with the Visiting Committees are doubtless doing an immense deal of good in relieving the necessities of the destitute and deserving.

I would suggest that a portion at least of the money raised should be for the relief of the *deserving* and necessitous, not as a gratuity, but as a loan. Those whom the stringency of the times have thrown out of employment, and suffer rather than accept alms or charity, "The Industrious Mechanic and Laboring Man," a large part of the fund collected for alleviating the distress of the poor should be appropriated to such mechanic or laborer out of employ, who brings a written certificate from his last employer, stating how long he has been in his employ, his character, his weekly earnings and reasons for his discharge; if found deserving, give him a credit on this fund to the amount of 15 to 25 per cent. on his former weekly earnings, graduated to the number of his family, payable weekly, and take his voucher, payable in weekly installments, when he again finds employment. This plan would give a manly independence and relief to many who now suffer, and allow those dependent on him to suffer rather than accept (not ask) charity. I have no doubt full 80 per cent. of the amount would be refunded if judiciously loaned. I myself have commenced the plan of loan as above in a small way, corresponding with my means, and expect to have reimbursed 100 cents on the dollar; if, however, *none* should be returned, I shall not sleep the less sound, or take one meal the less. There are, doubtless, many of your readers who have had a worthy man in their employ, now in want of immediate assistance. I would say, *loan* him a small amount, with the understanding to be returned only when it was perfectly convenient.

B.

DIVISION OF ORANGE COUNTY.

Division of Orange and Ulster—Mass Meeting in Newburg in Favor of the Division.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Newburg, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Orange and Ulster Counties interested in the formation of a new County from parts of Orange and Ulster, was held in Crawford Hall, in this village, this afternoon. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and the proceedings characterized by the most perfect unanimity of feeling.

The proposed new County is to be formed of the towns of Newburg, Cornwall, New-Windsor, Montgomery, and Crawford, from Orange, and the towns of Marlborough, Plattekill, Shawangunk and Gardiner from Ulster, making a compact but not large County, with Newburg as the County seat. It will be entitled to two members of Assembly, while the remaining Orange County will still have two.

It was somewhat expected that opposition would be shown at the meeting from Goshen, but as far as I was able to ascertain, not a person was present from that place. Its opposition, if manifested at all, will be in efforts to defeat the bill at Albany, although I opine the most strenuous objectors are those interested in the hotels, &c., at Goshen. I regret that the representative of the Goshen *Democrat and Whig* was not present at the meeting, as he would have had opportunity of adding to his stock of knowledge the unmistakable fact that there *is* a considerable portion of the citizens of our County in favor of the division, and, furthermore, that "where there is a *will* there is a way."

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Robert J. Everett, Esq., of Plattekill, as President; Erastus Ide, Esq., of Cornwall, as Vice-President, and Hon. D. W. Bate, of Newburg, as Secretary.

Hon. J. J. Monell presented a bill for the organization of the new County, which was read by the Secretary, and, on motion, adopted. The bill was understood to have been drafted by Mr. Bate, and was complete, with the exception of the name of the proposed new County, which was to be decided by this meeting.

Thos. George, Esq., offered the following for adoption:

Resolved, That the convenience of the people is the true basis of the County lines, and that the business interests and convenience of the inhabitants of the northern part of Orange County, and the southern part of Ulster County, would be promoted by their separation from their respective Counties, and their formation by union into a new County, with Newburg as the County seat thereof.

Resolved, That economy and responsibility in public affairs are best secured by bringing the local administration near to the people; a principle constantly violated as to large parts of the present Counties of Orange and Ulster.

Mr. George remarked that this present County did not suit the convenience and business interests of the people thereof—that our County Judge and Treasurer now lived thirty miles distant, and the Special County Judge twenty miles distant—that under the proposed division, the administration would be brought near a majority of the people, and the expense of two sets of officers would be one half saved.

Hon. Thomas McKissock said the name of Orange was dear to him, but if the public good demanded, it must be cast aside, and if industry and integrity marked our course, the new name for the new county would soon become as familiar and well known as "*Old Orange*" has been. That the town of Newburg contains over one-quarter of the population and more than one-quarter of the wealth of Orange County, and the seat of the administration of the County itself, from the convenience of its access. That Newburg has [illegible] its [illegible]

Hon. W. O. Hasbrouck [illegible] a division [illegible] until [illegible] was consummated, to defeat the project which [illegible] existence. [illegible] favorable moment [illegible] long time our just rights—local conveniences and local administration of the laws. That those towns in Ulster which propose to unite with us are shut off by natural barriers from the County-seat at Kingston; that the inhabitants of those towns, having Judicial business to attend at Kingston in the Winter, are obliged first to come to Newburg, then cross the river, take the cars to Rhinebeck, cross the river again, and then ride some miles to Kingston; that even take the whole of Orange County, and the lower part of Ulster, and still Newburg would be the natural centre. He was decidedly in favor of the resolutions—new County, new name, and convenience to all the inhabitants thereof, enabling us all to become fully acquainted with our own internal affairs.

Thomas Powell, Esq., made some remarks, which were not audible to me, but which were much applauded by those near him.

This gentleman has been of incalculable benefit to the business interests of our town and county, and that age appears to come upon him without its usual infirmities, may be inferred from the fact that, although he has numbered over four score years, he still retains the vigor and activity of the prime of life.

Hon. D. W. Bate spoke in reference to the taxes to support the expenses for buildings, &c., of the new county. That it would not exceed twenty cents for $100, upon the assessed valuation, even if paid by Newburg alone, and will be much less when divided among the towns composing the new County.

Hon. J. J. Monell made some very interesting statements respecting the early history and establishment of Orange County. It was first established in 1688, and embraced what is now Rockland County; was bounded on the south by New-Jersey, east by the Hudson River, west by the Delaware River, and north by Ulster County—the county-seat being at Orange, in what is now Rockland County. In 1698 the present county of Orange was established by the separation of Rockland, and taking four towns from Ulster. The new county now proposed, contains five times the wealth and population that Orange did at the time of its organization. Under the proposed division, the old County will contain 40,000 inhabitants, and the new County 38,000, entitling each to two members of Assembly. That the County of Orange was named from the Prince of Orange. We read in Holy Writ that we must not put our trust in Princes, and, as the Prince of Orange *threw away* his name, when he became King William, it should not be a source of regret to us to drop our old name of Orange, if it be to our interest so to do;—but, adopting another name, strive, by business, thrift and integrity, to give that character and celebrity to the *new* county which so distinguished the name of the old.

The wealth of the new County is estimated at $20,000,000. Estimating the additional buildings to be erected to cost $10,000, the tax for the same would be but 5 cents per $100.

The town of New-Windsor sends but one pauper to the County Poorhouse, and is assessed $500 as her portion of the tax; Crawford sends two paupers, and is assessed $600; Montgomery sends three paupers, and is assessed $1,100. Rather "stiff" price for board, these hard times. That under the proposed division we shall be rid of this evil, and each town pay its own way, *and no more*.

A number of names for the new County were then proposed by those present, among which were Shawangunk, Quassaick, Newburg, Hudson, Walkill and Highlands.

Upon motion, that of Highland was adopted with acclamation.

Upon motion, the resolutions offered by Mr. George were also unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Hon. H. C. Hasbrouck, a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for defraying the expenses of lobby members at Albany. The President appointed the following persons from the respective towns.

Newburg.—Enoch Carter, W. F. Warren, Jno. K. Lawson, Chas. Halstead, Joseph H. H. Chapman.
Cornwall.—Isaiah Townsend, Henry F. Chadeayne.
New-Windsor.—James Patton, Joseph Barnett.
Montgomery.—J. Miller Hunter, Alex. Whigham.
Crawford.—Archibald Taylor.
Marlborough.—Corn's Carpenter, David W. Woolsey.
Shawangunk.—Jas. G. Graham, Wm. L. Jennings.
Gardiner.—Abraham D. Bevere, Abner Hasbrouck.
Plattekill.—Jas. Hunt, Jas. H. Coutant.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings be published, &c.

No further business being presented, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

V.

Cruise of the British Arctic Discovery Ship Enterprise.

The China Hong Kong *Mail* has the narrative of this ship which, after five years absence from England, has recently arrived at Hong Hong, China. She was commissioned at Woolwich, England, on the 14th December, 1849, and sailed from Plymouth on the 20th January, 1850, for the Arctic Ocean, by way of Behring's Straits. She crossed the equator on the 5th of March, and arrived at the Sandwich Islands 24th of June, having parted with her consort, the *Investigator*, in the Straits of Magellan, during a heavy swell. Passed the Aleutian Islands in the North Pacific, July 29th; St. Lawrence Island, a little south of Behring's Straits, Aug. 11; Cape Lisburn, a little north and east of the Straits, on the 13th; and Wainwright's Inlet, a little further to the northeast of Behring's Straits, Aug. 15. We now proceed with the ship's narrative:

Falling in with ice, followed the edge of the pack as far as 70° 26' N. and 153° 05' W., when it trended Southwesterly. The pack was examined westward, and in 73° 23' north, and 164° west, further progress north or east was found to be impossible. The topsails were reefed August 27, the first occasion we had to do so since leaving 32° south, having run over 11,303 miles in 116 days. On the 31st we returned to Point Hope, and found the *Investigator*. She passed Cape Lisburn July 31.

The *Herald* and *Plover* were gone to Port Clarence. On arriving there on 1st September, we found the latter in the inner harbor; in trying to go in next day, we grounded, got off the same evening, but on a second trial did not succeed in hauling off until one hundred tons of provisions, &c., were removed, which the *Herald's* arrival enabled us to do. Leaving Cape Clarence on the 14th, we reached Point Hope on the 20th, and fey Cape on the 22d, when the thermometer fell to 16.0 and ice made on bulwarks and sponsings, rendering her very uneasy in a strong breeze which prevailed for three days, when we returned to Cape Lisburn, and the bad weather continuing, took refuge under Point Hope, where we remained under canvass until the 30th, and then bore up for Port Clarence, arriving on the 2d of October. Leaving the *Plover* there to Winter, we sailed for Norton Sound on the 8th, anchored off Michailowski on the 12th, and landed there a party of three, provisioned until May, commanded by Lieutenant Barnard. On leaving the Sound, we picked up an Oomiak, blown off Cape Prince of Wales, in which were a man, two women and a child; they were landed near Sledge Island. Returning south, we passed Oonemak Straits on the 21st, and remained at Sitka on Nov. 2. Here we were very kindly and hospitably received by the Governor and all belonging to the settlement, and communicated with the Hudson's Bay Company, by means of the steam vessel *Beaver*. Leaving Sitka on Nov. 14, much bad weather was experienced until we reached the 40th degree of latitude, and being short of water, entered Hanalae Bay, Attooi, on Dec. 22. While here, the rollers set in three times with great violence, breaking outsides the ship, and on one occasion turning a whaleboat over, and carrying her away from the stern. On the 29th, W. Luxford, the Quartermaster, who had gone to bed perfectly well, was found dead in his hammock. We sailed from Hanalae Bay Jan. 1, (1851,) saw Almaguan on the 29th, passed the Bashee Channel on the 9th, and arrived at Hongkong Feb. 15, having run over a distance of 35,225 miles since leaving England on the 20th of the preceding January, and been three hundred and forty-three days at sea and forty-eight in harbor.

After completing provisions and stores, we sailed from Hong-Kong on the 2d April, and reached the Bonin Islands on the 26th, where supplies of vegetable and turtle were procured. Sailed again on May 6, entered Behring's Sea on the 23d, and fell in with the whaling fleet at the edge of the ice, in lat. 50° N., lon. 179° W., on the 31st. Taking the pack we pushed through the ice, saw Cape Behring on June 11, and got into land water under Cape Tchantakoi on the 23d. In crossing over to the American Continent we were again beset, and carried north of the Diomede Islands, arriving in Port Clarence on July 30. Here we communicated with the *Plover* and the unfortunate news of Lieutenant Barnard's death were received. Sailing on the 10th, Point Hope was passed on the 15th, Icy Cape on the 16th, and on the 20th, when off the Kotzebue Islands, were caught in the pack, and carried north. Point Barrow on the 22d, but

[illegible] Point Barrow [illegible] 30th. Then both vessels returned to Port Clarence, whence the *Plover* proceeded to Wainwright, and the *Enterprise* to Hong-Kong [illegible]

The China (Hong Kong) *Mail* says:

"We are sorry to learn that the [illegible] that existed on board the [illegible] for the North, has increased rather than [illegible] during her absence, and that Capt. Pullen [illegible] returned to Hong-Kong with the complaint of his officers under arrest.

☞ An article from the Petersburg, (Va.,) *Express* in relation to forgeries said to have been committed by Mr. John W. Rice, of that city, gave the impression that the firm of Greenway, Brother & Co., of this City, [illegible] to the amount of $15,000. We learn that [illegible] Greenway, Brother & Co. [illegible] the paper held by them are genuine, and that the [illegible] on the paper held by them are genuine.

A Boxing Match for $500.—A [illegible] encounter took place last Saturday afternoon, between a Scotchman named Alex. McKinney and an Irishman, whose name, we understand, is [illegible] Gentel. The affair was got up by partizans of the "fancy," who subscribed [illegible] to be given to the successful champion. [illegible] came off at Forest Hill, Ky., and [illegible] shortly an hour, in which [illegible] received a bite [illegible] out of time, [illegible] victory. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Monday, Jan. 22.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of the Pastor and Clerk of the First Baptist Mariners' Church, New-York, to relinquish tax on the said Church and convert the same as a donation. Of George W. Allaston, for the reinstation of tax of Engine Company No. 28, for the Engine formerly used. Engine Company No. 10.

REPORTS.

Among reports of Committee on Assessments of the Board of Councilmen Coolnell concurred in. Of same Committee in favor of confirmation of the assessments for regulating and grading Third-avenue from Sixty-first-street to Eighty-second-street; accommitted. Of Committee on Sewers in favor of the construction of a sewer in Dominick-street, from Varick to and through Hudson to [illegible]; concurred in.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Fire Marshal was submitted, giving the result of his investigations of fires from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1854. The report showed total number of fires, 1855; supposed incendiary, 36; supposed malicious fires, 34; result of accident, 86. The estimated loss by fire and water was stated at $607,000. Total insurance on the premises, $1,240,000. Ordered on file. Report of Committee on Fire Department now concurring with the Board of Common Council to organize Nicholas Henderson and others as an Engine Company—Adopted. Also adverse to organizing Albert R. Smith and others as a Hook and Ladder Company in Yorkville—Adopted.

CELEBRATION OF THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.

Resolution of the Board of Common Council for the appointment of a special Committee to make necessary arrangements for the celebration of the 22d of February; and appropriation of $2,000 for the same—Concurred in.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

The annual report of the Manhattan Savings Institution shows that there was received during the year 1854, from 7,629 depositors, $675,277 04; further, that the sum of $654,198 94 had been paid to 6,233 depositors. The assets are as follows:

Loans secured by bond and mortgage on improved unincumbered real estate in the City and State of New-York, worth double the amount loaned	$718,600 00
Accrued interest to this date	94,499 29
State and City stocks and bonds owned by the Institution	129,495 00
Amount on stocks, State and City stocks and bonds on call.....$130,065 00	
Cash on hand..... 86,888 64	
	$216,933 64
Total assets	$1,059,534 02
Amount due depositors, principal and interest, to the 1st day of January, 1855	$1,058,569 96
Surplus	21,064 06
Total	$1,059,634 02

The Second Annual Report of the Sixpenny Savings Bank of the Empire City, shows—received in 1854 from 11,286 depositors, $157,513 41, and that there has been withdrawn by 3,386 depositors, $82,855 78. The whole number of depositors from the commencement to Jan. 1, 1855, is 4,859, of which 2,755 have been opened during the past year. The number of accounts closed is 1,591, and the number of open accounts is 3,120. The deposits have varied from five cents to $2,200.

The funds of the Institution Jan. 1, 1855 are:

Total amount received from depositors	$187,853 20
Total amount of interest	3,326 42
Total	$194,153 88
Deduct amount paid depositors $192,577 18	
Expenses 1,559 80	
	$194,136 98
Total assets	$59,536 99

POLICE JUSTICE FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Alderman HOWARD requested withdrawal of his resolution offered at the last session and referred to Special Committee, that Police Justice BRENNAN be appointed Assistant for the Criminal Department in the Mayor's office. Withdrawal was granted.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor, asking the appointment of a Police Magistrate in his office to discharge the criminal duties thereof under his supervision, as insuring thereby speedy and prompt action in the matter of criminal complaints. The Committee believing that the Common Council were not empowered to direct the appointment of a Police Justice to be under the Mayor's supervision, and that a Police Justice could not be directed to hold a Court at the Mayor's office until an ordinance was passed making his office a part of the First Police District Court, recommended the adoption of an ordinance to the effect that the Mayor's office, or a portion thereof, be designated as a part of the First District Police Court, and that Police Justice Barnabas W. Osborne be assigned to hold therein his Court. The ordinance was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in February.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 61, 70, 98 to 60.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1261, 961, 874, 1176, 1268, 1257, 2565, 1573, 1504, 1153, 666.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2763, 2783, 2849, 2834, 2742, 2795, 2917, 2944, 2967, 3017, 2960, 3008, 2841, 2665.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jan. 20.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Judge HALL has sent down decisions in the two following cases heard before him at the December Term of the Court:

THE BRIG ON CHARTER.

John N. Cushing et al. vs. *John I. Boyd et al.*—This was a suit brought by the owners of the ship *John N. Cushing*, to recover damages for the detention of the ship in this port in September, 1853, by the defendants, they having chartered her to carry a cargo of grain to Havre, and having agreed to furnish the cargo to the ship as fast as it was required. The libelants claimed eight days' demurrage at $70 per day, as per charter.

Decree for libelants for $378 56.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; for respondents, Mr. Stillman and Mr. Stewart.

CHARTER PARTY.

Joshua Atkins et al. vs. *John I. Boyd et al.*—This suit was brought to recover a balance due on the charter of the ship *John Q. Coats*, amounting to $235. The respondents allege that the vessel was not ready to receive cargo within the agreed to be, and that they were thereby put to an expense equal to the amount unpaid on the charter.

Decree for respondents.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict. For respondents, Mr. Stillman and Mr. Stewart.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 29.

THE HARD TIMES—AMERICAN EDITION.

Holmes vs. *Judson.*—Motion to discharge from arrest.

This action is brought against the defendant, the proprietor of the Brevoort House, and lately one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel. An order of arrest was granted upon affidavits setting forth an information and belief that the defendant was fraudulently concealing his property from his creditors, and alleging that the plaintiff was to that it is said Mr. Judson made in December, 1853, by his falsely and fraudulently representing himself to be worth some $30,000 or $40,000 over and above his liabilities, and by afterwards—in February, 1854—representing that he had made $30,000 more than he had expected from the sale of Judson's Hotel, and that he was then worth from $60,000 to $70,000.

A motion is now made, upon opposing affidavits, to discharge the defendant from arrest.

From these affidavits, it appears that in the Spring of 1854 Mr. Cranston, with whom Mr. Judson was in partnership in keeping the New-York Hotel, fell sick, and was obliged to go to bed, in consequence of which Mr. [illegible]

Jobs on hand the whole charge of the New-York [illegible]

STATEN ISLAND.

The second Shoreditch meeting of the residents of the North shore of Staten Island, was held at Capt. TAUNTAN'S Hotel, on Saturday evening, to hear reports of Committees appointed at a previous meeting, and to perfect the organization of a People' ferry.

The Committee reported that a boat and landing could be procured, so that the ferry will be in operation in about two weeks. After speeches from Messrs. GIBBS, RANDOLPH, COOK and others, a Committee of fifteen responsible residents were appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Sinking Fund, raised to indemnify the Committee chartering the boat against loss in case the receipts do not meet expenses. If the receipts exceed the expenses they will be equally divided among the subscribers. This last feature will cause many of the knowing ones to come down with the dust, believing it to be a safe and profitable investment, as it is confidently believed the boat will secure the support of the residents to a man.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken Charter Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the report of the Charter meeting held at Hoboken on Saturday evening last, your reporter has fallen into an error respecting the provisions of the proposed Charter: The Government of the new city is to be vested in a Director, two Councilmen from each of the three wards, and a Superintendent of Schools; and as the act of incorporation was framed with a special reference to our local wants in the matter of Public Schools, enforcement of the Sunday laws, &c., an injurious impression is conveyed in the reference to "numerous petty officers," "laws more rigid than those of New-York," &c.

On a division of the meeting, it was found that a large and enthusiastic majority were in favor of the Charter—at least two-thirds of the most respectable of the citizens voting in its favor. Please make this correction and oblige, yours truly,

FREEMAN.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A NEW TREATISE ON THE PRACTICE OF NAVIGATION AT SEA. By Captain WILLIAM THOMS. New-York: Printed for the Author and sold by ROBT. T SHAW, No. 223 Water-street, and at the house of Capt. THOMS' widow, No. 184 Cherry-street.

This is a large octavo of 480 pages. The nature of it forbids that we should speak authoritatively of the value of this book, or pronounce upon its merits, as compared with those of works in use. We can only judge from what the Salts tell us of it. Capt. THOMS had an experience of 25 years as master of a merchant vessel, in nearly every part of the world, and for several years taught Practical Navigation and Nautical Astronomy in this City. This treatise, which he prepared with great care, purports to contain all the details necessary to enable the mariner to become a good, practical navigator. It is illustrated by a new style of engraved diagrams and figures, designed with the intention of mechanically instructing the learner in the meaning and use of the various problems in Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. The maps and diagrams were made by the author's daughter, and are exceedingly well executed. Many of the tedious solutions of trigonometry, which generally are published in such books, and the logarithmic tables, which are never used at sea, are rejected, and their places supplied by improved and briefer modes of computation. A long list of experienced men, headed by Capt. S. MCKAY, of the *Great Republic*, having examined the manuscripts, pronounce it the most simple and practical work on the subject—especially for learners. They add their opinion that the work will be appreciated and come to be extensively used by the sea-faring community. We certainly hope so, for the sake of the bereft family.

PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.—With notes and additions by CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS. 12mo, 459 pages.

This is prepared for a text-book in the New-York University by a thorough scholar, Prof. NAIRNE, who is responsible for full notes and additions to the text. It is a handsome edition of a standard work.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND have the January number of that excellent British periodical, *The Practical Mechanic's Guide.*

Wild Cats in Massachusetts—Not Affected by the Banking Law.

SOUTHAMPTON, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The farmers in this section have for several months been troubled by the *mysterious disappearance* of their sheep, and several persons have declared that they had at different times seen a wild cat, but have never been near enough to kill him. Sportsmen from this and neighboring towns have been in search of him for days together without success. Last week, however, some sportsmen from a neighboring town, (Norwich,) succeeded in killing two young ones—the one weighing thirteen and the other seventeen pounds. To day they have killed an *old one*, weighing thirty pounds.

There are *undoubtedly* more in this neighborhood that must ere long fall victims to the skill of the Yankee hunter. Where's BARNUM?

Yours truly, S. H. CLARK.

A Daring Robbery by Daylight.

The following letter gives the somewhat startling experiences of a gentleman from Williamsburg, on his way to the Erie Railroad depôt, the other morning during the snow storm:

ELMIRA, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER: I suppose you would like to know how I got home. I will tell you. I crossed the Peck-slip Ferry yesterday morning at about 6½ o'clock, and went up Ferry-street to Spruce. On the corner, by the *Tribune* office, were some 15 or 20 young rowdies hooting and yelling—I supposed them to be pewsboys. I crossed the Park, and three of them came near me and stopped on the corner of Chambers-street. I went down Chambers-street to the Hudson River Railroad depôt—then turned down Duane-street. The snow was falling fast. I had in one hand my valise, and held my shawl in the other. When within about two blocks of the Erie Railroad depôt, I was suddenly and without notice seized from behind by a stout fellow, both arms around my neck, jerking my head back, choking and strangling me so that I could not make the least noise, while two or three others took my pocket-book, which contained about $30, besides some notes and other papers, and all the other valuables I had except my watch. After they had taken all they could, the fellow who held me threw me over.

As soon as I could recover I hallooed "Watch," but I saw no police officer from the time I started until all was over, nor did I then. They took my valise about half a block, and left it. I was fortunate enough to find a man who kindly lent me money enough to come on with. If your Chief of Police would so arrange his matters as to have some of his force somewhere instead of nowhere when travelers are on their way to the public conveyances in the morning, it seems to me it would be much better.

FATAL FOX HUNT.—An unfortunate accident occurred at Unionville, about eight miles west of Westchester, on Friday last. A party of gentlemen let out a fox on the morning of that day, in the vicinity, and gave chase. Mr. JEFFERIS, a young man of 21, son of ISAAC JEFFERIS, in pursuing through the village, was thrown from his horse and shockingly mangled in face and body. The roads were very rough, and the horse on which he was riding stumbled and fell—falling upon young JEFFERIS. He was speedily relieved from his situation, and carried into an adjacent house, where he was found to be seriously injured, though we hope not fatally. Mrs. JANE EMMETT, wife of JOHN EMMETT, seeing the accident, went over to administer relief to the unfortunate man, when, singular to relate, on arriving at the house, she was seized with apoplexy, and died instantaneously on the spot! She was a woman venerated by all for the kindness of her disposition, and prompt aid in relieving the suffering.—*Westchester Republican.*

The Alleged Corruption of Recruiting Sergeants, Bribing Mayors, and Stirring Up a Mutiny—Judge Kneeland and Other Wells Revealed.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 20.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Hon. Judge Knapp.

The trial of this important case which has excited very general interest on account of the number and magnitude of the offences alleged in connection with it, and the circumstances under which the proceedings were instituted against the parties indicted, was commenced on Monday, the 15th, and was given to the jury on Friday last. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN appeared for the prosecution, and YOUNG and BOND and C. F. BENNETT, of Dalton, for the defence.

The persons indicted were LEWIS GIBBS, BENAJAH L. KINGSLEY, EDMUND HUBBARD 3d, SAMUEL O. HAMILTON and ALMON L RICHARDS. The indictment charged the defendants with conspiracy, and contained ten counts, alleging conspiracy among them to blow up the Methodist meeting house at Chester Factories; to burn a barn belonging to DAVID CANNON of Chester; to disfigure by shearing, two horses belonging to WILLIAM B. TURNER of Becket; to disfigure another horse of TURNER'S by painting; to burn a barn belonging to SAMUEL CHAPMAN of Becket; to blow up the dwelling house of H. D. WILCOX at Chester Factories; to attempt to blow up his grist mill; to disfigure horses belonging to HENRY DEWEY; and by means of these various offences to hinder and obstruct the enforcement of the Main Liquor law.

In February last, the Methodist Church at Chester was blown up and that outrage was followed by others, which were regarded by the Carson League in that town as acts of retaliation on the part of persons opposed to the action of the League. Steps were taken to detect the offenders, and a member of the League went to Albany where he conferred with the Chief of Police, and employed one BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN, who had formerly been connected with the Police Department of Albany, to go to Chester. CHAMBERLAIN went to Chester under pay of the League, managed to get on intimate terms with the persons suspected, distributed liquor freely—selling and giving it away—and endeavored to gain their confidence. Through his aid the prosecution was commenced against the defendants. Other outrages were committed after he went there, and evidence was brought forward on the trial to show that they were advised by him.

Between sixty and seventy witnesses were examined during the trial. We give below a summary of the evidence. First that for the prosecution:

Henry D. Wilcox testified in substance that he lived at Chester Factories when the Carson league was formed in Jan. '54. A Committee of the league, consisting of David Cannon, E. G. Wilcox, Henry Dewey, Thomas W. Loring and witness, was appointed and called on those suspected of selling liquor and notified them that they must stop; James Garland, Mrs. Coffin and McNamara were the only persons called on when I was with them. This was the last of February after the blowing up of the meeting-house—these visits were prior to burning of Cannon's barn and disfiguring Dewey's horse. The meeting-house was blown up on night of Feb. 22, before 10½ in the evening; I went into the house and saw remains of keg, apparently of a 25 lb. keg,—church very badly shattered; remains of safety fuse found in the house—the windows were blown out except body of sash. Measures were taken by me and others to ascertain the perpetrators of the offence. We talked the matter over and I went to Albany in furtherance of the purpose—called on John Morgan (Chief of Police,) and after conversing with him went to see Benjamin Chamberlain; met him at Morgan's office: Morgan talked with Chamberlain and C. came to Chester Factories. He came in our employ, the payers were of the league. He was informed of the blowing up of the meeting-house. The next I knew of after C. came, was the shearing of Dewey's horse; know nothing except horse was sheared. Next know of shearing of Turner's horse—next knew of burning of Chapman's barn—next was attempt to blow up my mill on night of June 14th. From information received, we stationed a watch about the mill that evening, I was one; the others were Drs. Hill and Lucas and Wm. Fay. Fay was in my house 40 or 50 rods from the mill, others in the bushes and about the mill in different places. While I was there under the bank, about 11 P. M., heard some one come up in the orchard through the bushes there; he came up as far as the fence opposite me, about 25 or 30 feet from the mill; next heard a voice in the bushes directly back of where I left Dr. Hill, as of some one coming through the bushes, which were thick; then heard some one say, "Who—who the devil be you?" two or three times; could not recognize the voice; then heard a voice and some one hallooed; could not tell who it was; ran up to the fence and saw two men opposite to where I heard the voice; could not tell who they were; they appeared to be scuffling; one ran down the bank beside the bushes in the orchard. I then ran up the road towards the blacksmith's shop, and could hear some person running down the creek—hearing nothing more, returned to the place of scuffle and found Dr. Hill, E. G. Wilcox and William Twiss. We soon found a handkerchief there—(produced in Court and identified;) half an hour after found a keg, just below the place of scuffle, having the size and appearance of a 25 pound keg of powder—attached to the keg was about 15 feet of safety fuse; on end of fuse was tied a piece of brown paper saturated in saltpetre water; keg has been in my possession since except when my mill was burnt, and when it was in Court before Justice Hooker. Wm. Wetherbee took the keg when my mill was burning and carried it to his cellar; mark on head of keg whittled of; mill was burnt on night of August 15; in night of April 1, was suddenly waked up; went to window and saw fire in the road, and that the end of house was blackened; found pieces of jug and appearances of powder; could not tell size of jug; found pieces of safety fuse. Witness testified to certain declarations of Hubbard: "I am pretty good at planning and there are enough to do the work"—&c.

Cross-examined—Have a suit against defendants for burning my mill; did not notify any of the defendants not to sell liquor, and the Committee did not in my presence; Henry Dewey first talked with me about getting Chamberlain; I got to Albany about 4 P. M., and came out next morning in first train; suspected some persons when I went there; told Chamberlain the names of Hubbard, Hamilton, (I think) John Gardner, Albert Nooney, and Jas. Garland; Chamberlain came April 5; think he stayed two or three days; he came a second time in about two weeks; think I had no interview with him then; can't tell how many times he was there; had some personal interviews with him; think the first was in the woods in Dea. Parker's lot; Dr. Hill was there; that was the only interview with him except a few words; received a number of letters from him, he used to leave them at Henry Bradley's grocery; sometimes I got them and sometimes others; wrote to him occasionally; some of the letters were addressed to me or "Mr. W.," and some not addressed at all; I prosecuted him for assault and battery and selling liquor; he was discharged in the liquor case, and we settled the other; I commenced the prosecutions to prevent any suspicions of our intimacy; think something was said by Chamberlain, and he requested me to prosecute him for selling liquor and furnished the names of the witnesses; the assault was a blow given by previous arrangement; paid C. money at different times, might have paid him $100 or more; got information by C.'s letter that the mill was to be blown up; heard from C. that Turner's horse was to be painted; did not know that C. was going to furnish powder to blow up the mill, (witness identified letters received from C.) Only four members of the league knew of C. being employed till he came there. Value of the mill about $1,500; there were $1,000 insurance on building; there were five or six tons of feed, worth about $15 per ton at time of the fire; five or six bushels of wheat, two or three of corn, some 1,500 pounds of plaster, worth 45 cents per hundred; $500 insurance on machinery, and $200 on contents; bought a revolver of Mr. Inshaw last Spring for my own convenience; did not buy it at Chamberlain's request; can't tell why I bought it, except for my own convenience; think I may have answered half a dozen of his letters; have seen barrels at depôt with C.'s name on them."

Edward L. Hill testified that he was at the mill at attempt to blow it up; I went into brush south of orchard; heard noise; saw man coming from fence toward me; felt some one on skirt of my coat; some one grabbed my arm, and said "Who, who, who in the devil be you;" attempted to get out of bushes; he grabbed me with a firm hold, and I hallooed two or three times: after we got into orchard he spoke again and wanted to know who I was; he drew his head from between my arms, and covering of his head went off; a handkerchief dropped; as he pulled his head out he asked "Who in the devil are you;" I hit him a slight blow with the end of rifle; it was Lewis Gibbs; knew him by voice, countenance and disfiguration of his hand; picked up handkerchief; heard a cracking noise soon after the man sat by my side. Witness testified to the finding of the powder and to a number of declarations and conversations with Hubbard, Gibbs, Kingsley and Hamilton. Hubbard said, Feb. 22, he had dreamed for a week past that the church would be blown up, but he was not there; if he had been going to do it he would have put powder in lower room, where it would have caused over into the street. Some one said to him (Hubbard,) "Ed, seems to me you are fatting up." H. said, "Yes, there are a few more horses round here I want to see sheared, then I shall be pretty fat." H. said, "They say Sam Chapman's barn was struck by lightning last Saturday night, and burnt up—you'll find lightning striking in same way, and the first thing you know there'll be a clap of thunder that will sweep the whole Carson League to the devil," &c.

On cross-examination, witness said he had heard objection made to proceedings of League by other persons than defendants; heard remarks against Wilcox when he took up Gardner and Chamberlain; A. C. Root advised me to withdraw from league; had several interviews with Chamberlain; met him by appointment half mile from [illegible]

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...RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Congressional.

...Senate, yesterday Mr. Seward pre... Memorial from the Workingmen of ... of New-York, asking for relief from ... distress by the passage of a Homes... or other ... whereby they can ... public lands. The ... the Memorial, spoke ... he had made while in ... the holidays; the customary ... was followed by assemblages of ... in the Park, and the streets ... fuller than usual of persons ask... The Memorial, which he said was ... drawn and becomingly expressed, ... on the table. A bill, extending the ... of the Judicial Pres bill of 1855 to ... Territories, was reported and passed. ... bill of the House was read and ... to be printed. While the Army Ap... bill was under consideration, Sen... Hamlin, the Indians and op... proposed increase of the Army. ... made a reply in which he con... to be his duty to carry out the re... tions of the President.

In the House a series of resolutions thank... Commodore Perry for his services in the ... expedition, were introduced by unani... consent, and referred to the Committee ... Affairs. A resolution disappro... ...ning the act of the Minnesota ..., incorporating the Minnesota and ... Railroad Company, was passed ... ayes 116 to 18. The bill enabling the ... of Oregon Territory to form a Consti... and State, and for their admission into ..., was passed.

United States Senator.

...ork from to-day the Legislature is to ... Senator to represent this State in ... for six years from the 4th of March ... There is very little doubt that William ... will be reelected—not only by a ... majority, but without serious oppo... in either branch of the Legislature. In... no other Whig candidate has ... mentioned; and, in view of the evident ... of the case, as well as of the pub... ...ment of the State, we presume no ... of any prominence can be found, who ... consent that his name should be used ... opposition to that of Mr. Seward. This ... indicates a remarkable change in public ... concerning his public character and ... during his Senatorial term. Six years ... he was elected Senator against a most ... and vehement hostility—mainly per... ...unreasonable beyond all doubt, but ..., a studied depreciation of his ..., a systematic distortion of his opin... ...violent misrepresentation of his ... motives and public aims. Probably ... ...ever entered the Senate of the United ... ...under so black a cloud of calumny and ... as that which followed and enveloped ... We say that he has emerged from it, ... but feebly express the magnitude of the ... he has achieved. He has dis... personal hostility by the frank and ... courtliness of his demeanor, and has ... ...malignity into respect by the Chris... ...which no insult could even for ... ...him to forget. He has taken an ... ...prominent part in the discussion ... ...of general interest that has en... ...—treating them all with a ... of intellectual vigor, a clearness of ... and a variety of information that ... ...compelled respect and vindicated his ... for the largest duties of public life. ... interest, and every section of the coun... has received from him equal and adequate ... He has pressed with equal ardor ... of Commerce, of Agriculture and ... ...factures:—he has vindicated with equal ... the just rights and interests of the West ... South, and those of the East and of the ... North. There is not at this day, in the Senate ... in public life, a statesman of more ability, ... laborious and conscientious in his dis... of public duties, or more thoroughly ... truly *national* in all his views than Gov... Seward.

When he was first a candidate for his pres... position, the principal charge of his ene... and the apprehension of some among ... friends, was, that his hostility to Slavery ... impel him to acts transcending the ... of the Constitution, and make him *sec...* ...in his political views and his public ... The event has entirely disproved ... prediction. Without abating one jot of ... hatred of Slavery, he has waged no war ... it beyond the limits where he had a ... to go;—but he has resisted its aggres... ...he has repelled its claim to nationali... and fought against its desperate and deter... endeavor to obtain permanent control ... all departments of the National Govern... ..., with a fixed fidelity, a clear, strong, ... courage and a degree of ability ... have already won for him the profound ... of all lovers of the Constitution and ... the free Republic it was designed to ... and maintain. Senator Seward is ... denounced in some quarters as being a ... statesman:—but it is only by those ... ...Slavery to be a national institution ...—legislating not upon local law, but upon the ... alone, for its existence, and ... the extension and all the ... it demands may demand on its be... The great mass of the people through... all the non-Slaveholding States have come ... one mind upon this subject in ... of the Constitution, that it is the only ... on which the steady and threatening en... ...of the Slave Power can be re... ...sisted,—and that he who puts himself on the side in ... high position has held his ground in regard to ... it with ...unflinching courage and unwavering ... steadiness of principle—of purpose. The ... possibility of his defeat, therefore, has ex... ...unwonted anxiety in every quarter ... where the magnitude of this great issue has ... duly felt. So long as the great State of ... New-York stands firm and true to that theory ... of the Constitution which will not permit it ... to be made the tool of Slavery, there is hope ... of ultimate deliverance from its degrading ... bondage. But if she had discarded the man ... who, above and beyond all others, had stood ... up true to Freedom in the hour of her dark... ...est and her deepest peril, the whole North ... would have felt that the cause was hopeless ... for at least twenty years to come. No man ... would ever again have dared to stand by his ... convictions of justice and of right, against a ... temporary torrent of popular abuse:—*dough...facism* would have received the *imprimatur* ... of the Empire State, and we need have ... looked hereafter for nothing else in our ... public councils.

So strong and overwhelming is the public ... sentiment of this great State in support of ... Gov. Seward's position and course in regard ... to Slavery, that his personal and political ... enemies have felt the necessity of seizing ... upon other influences in order to organize ... any opposition against his return. They ... have availed themselves with a good deal of ... adroitness, but without much success, of the ... tide of hostility to foreigners and to Catholics ... which is just now sweeping over the country, ... in the hope that by its aid they might accom... plish his defeat. Throughout his whole pub... lic career, and especially while Governor of ... this State, Gov. Seward has urged measures ... which should secure to all the citizens of the ... United States the fullest and most perfect en... joyment of its civil and religious privileges, ... and bring them most directly in contact with ... the *republicanizing* influences of our institu... tions. He recommended, while Governor, ... such an adaptation of our system of Common ... Schools to the conscientious scruples, and ... even to the prejudices, of Catholics, as should ... deprive them of all excuse for withdrawing ... their children from them. He did this, not in ... the interest or for the benefit of Catholicism, ... but for the sake of securing to the *children* ... of Catholics such an education as should fit ... them for the duties of citizenship in a free ... Republic. Protestants have always insisted ... that *ignorance* was the great buttress and ... pillar of Roman Catholicism—that wherever ... education goes, superstition must disappear, ... and that the great aim of the Roman Catholic ... clergy has always been to keep the mass of ... the people in ignorance and consequent deg... radation. Gov. Seward not unnaturally sup... posed that any measure which should bring ... the *children* of Catholics into our common ... schools, and teach them to read and write, ... and to think for themselves, would loosen the ... hold of superstition upon them, and break ... those influences which were generally sup... posed to keep them in unreasoning subjection ... to Roman Catholic sway. And the object ar... rived at he thought worth even a depar... ture from what under other circumstances, ... might have been deemed desirable. If the ... mountain would not go to Mahomet, he ... thought Mahomet might very properly and ... very wisely go to the mountain. If the Cath... olics would not send their children to our ... schools as they were, he thought they should ... be modified so as to deprive them of all excuse ... for withholding them. Their *education* was ... the great point to be accomplished; and he ... deemed it better to secure that, even by a ... compliance with some of their prejudices, ... than to permit fifty or sixty thousand children ... to grow up in this City in utter ignorance,—... unable to form opinions upon any subject,—... mere tools and instruments of others in the ... performance of all their duties, civil, political ... and religious. He was not by any means ... alone in this view of the subject. Indeed a ... great number of the Protestant clergy whom ... he consulted freely in regard to it, including ... some of the most honored names in the State ... and the nation, concurred with him fully, ... and cordially approved the measures which ... he recommended. His course at the time ... created a good deal of discussion and led to ... considerable excitement in the public mind. ... But this soon subsided,—and for several ... years past even those who differed from him ... in opinion, have conceded the uprightness of ... his motives and the force of the considera... tions by which his views were sustained. ... The revival of the native American and Anti-... Catholic crusade offered a most excellent op... portunity to revive the public hostility to Gov. ... Seward by fanning the slumbering embers of ... this old dissension. The great mass of those ... who are sincerely enlisted in the "American" ... movement, however, have not seemed dis... posed to convert it into a device for crushing ... one who has rendered such distinguished ser... vice to principles cherished by the people of ... this State and of the North at large. They ... have accordingly failed to respond to the ... zealous and intrepid endeavors of the political ... opponents of Gov. Seward, who have joined ... the Order mainly for the purpose of using its ... energies to compass his defeat.

Gov. Seward's reelection to the Senate will ... be a just and merited tribute to high ability, ... unspotted integrity, a noble manliness of char... acter and conduct, and the most unflinching ... adherence to political principle of which late ... years have given us any example. It will ... encourage frank and straightforward fidelity, ... —and will discountenance half-faced and ... timid counsels in public life. It will show ... that New-York, at all events, does not reserve ... *her* honors and rewards for time-serving ... doughfaces and demagogues. It will com... mand the respect and the applause, not only ... of those throughout the North who may agree ... with Gov. S. in his political opinions, but of ... all everywhere who appreciate manliness of ... character and the fearless maintenance of po... litical principles. It will be welcomed at heart ... by the great mass of the people of this State, ... without regard to party divisions, and will se... cure ...on Monday that any party brought the ... services of the ablest statesman she has ever ... had in the councils of the nation since the ... days of Hamilton and of Rufus King.

Lieut. Hunter and his Unaccountable Return.

It is long since we have seen one so de... liberately put the knife to his throat as has ... Lieut. Hunter of the United States brig ... *Bainbridge*. Our Washington Correspondent ... suggested in the Saturday's Times that "un... less new facts are brought out, Secretary ... Dobbin will be justified and sustained in sub... jecting the insubordinate officer to the se... verest punishment." The Lieutenant has ... made his defence, or rather has published his ... manifest to the American public. This docu... ment we publish on another page. The ... reader must not fail to peruse it, for it is a ... curiosity of deficient judgment, zeal untem... pered by discretion, undignified assaults upon ... superior officers, and the lamest conclusions. ... As a defence it is entirely without merit. As ... an apology it is worse than nothing. We ... cannot read it without emotions of pity. ... The indiscretion of the Lieutenant is reck... oned a crime by the laws of the service, and ... we are told that the punishment is death.

The trouble was that Lieut. Hunter heard ... that our flag had been dishonored in Paraguay. ... [Our readers know our opinion, that the ... "outrage" in Paraguay was provoked most ... foolishly by our indiscreet Consul there, and ... that the less said about the matter, the more ... credit we shall get abroad or at home.] The ... Lieutenant has felt it his mission to vindicate ... the flag in season and out of season. He re... quested permission of the Commander-in-... Chief of the Brazilian station to go down ... and help our countrymen in their trouble. ... The request was refused, and our gallant ... Lieutenant's brig slips up all unexpected into ... our harbor and drops anchor off the Navy-... Yard. His letter to the public, if genuine, ... and unless an aberration of mind shall be ... proven, must condemn him. His desertion ... of the post to which a superior officer had ap... pointed him, is of a character unprecedented ... even in our hero's own erratic career.

Light Weights and Short Measures.

We do not perceive that the complaint of ... them is abated. Candles are still sold as ... "eights," of which nine just turn the beam; ... peach-basketfuls of potatoes still pass for ... bushels, and the peck measures are as shal... low as ever. The voice of the press has ... been uttered until the press is hoarse—and, ... according to the infallible rule, the nuisance ... ought to be abated.

We would suggest one trick more. Let ... every purchaser who finds, on experiment, ... that he has been shaved in the matter of ... weights and measures, step down to the ... Mayor's Office, and, in the "Complaint ... Book," out of which so much relief has alrea... dy come to aggrieved Gothamites, make an ... entry of the fact, with his own name as com... plainant. On the day following do not doubt ... that while all the town is reading in its news... paper who the short-weight men are, the po... lice will be testing their scales and measures, ... and the penalties fished out from the forgot... ten ordinances will be applied to the guilty.

Well aware of all liabilities of the Black ... Book to abuse, we have a great and growing ... esteem for it. While the late snow was lying ... on the ground, all the sharp lads in town care... fully read the record of complaints in their ... paper, to see whether the police had waked ... up to discover that smashing new hats, spoil... ing fine bonnets, and "mashing" counten... ances were offences against the law. The ... public will bear us witness that so little of ... this accustomed abuse has not been known ... for many Winters, and when it was announced ... that through its aid several arrests had been ... made, the youngsters gave it up and were ... ready for rain. Just so may it be with this ... matter of "shaving" in weights and mea... sures. Citizens owe it to each other and the ... public to try their grocers and butchers wheth... er they be honest or only so-so, and if in the ... latter category, that they be promoted to a ... page in the black list. We are sure that this ... course will hurry up a reform.

Work in the Country.

Some score or two of letters have reached ... us during the week, some querying, some ... grumbling, some entreating, some com... manding us to say who and where are ... our correspondents that send us the let... ters telling of work to be had for the asking ... in various parts of the country. Now all the ... correspondence that we have published has ... come to us post-marked, signed with *bona ... fide* names and giving undoubted securities ... for sincerity. Yet we have declined to pub... lish the names of such, since where they say ... that forty are wanted in a town it is obviously ... unfair to pack off four hundred to burden ... them. Measures have been taken, however, ... by individuals and by associations to supply ... these wants with the needy from our own ... surplus. When the Winter first set in and ... employment began to fail, there was a rush ... of laborers from the Country to the City. ... Many of these had been here in the flush ... times; they remembered their former facili... ties for finding work and fancied that it must ... be the same now as then. But this tide has ... rolled back again, and no doubt many more ... will be led with advancing Spring to seek the ... country, especially the West, where, whether ... this man or that man wants to hire a work... man or not, there is always a demand for ... work where land is cheap, living easy, and ... independence a goal easily won. The poor ... man without a start, in the City, has a "tough ... row to hoe" always; sickness he must never ... forget to fear, beggary he may not despise, ... lest some day he himself be driven to it; ... crime comes to tempt him with doubled argu... ments, and the Poor House, the Charity Hos... pital, the Potter's Field, bound his forward ... vision. But the poor man in a new agricul... tural country is a man unincumbered—stripped ... for a race with his fellows, and if blessed ... with common perseverance, sure to win a ... competence.

How England Got Her.

England ought to go to school. And when ... she has taken her seat upon the low form, ... she should be set to studying the History of ... Modern England. It would do her good. If ... would make her "lower ox-eyes" start with ... wonder to see that if Jonathan is a filibuster, ... she, by the same interpretation, is a hardened ... old pirate.

Jonathan has hankered for other people's ... islands, and even asked them what they ... would take; on an occasion when Texas was ... willing, he made a swop of his protection, ... laws, and soldiers, for her hand and debts and ... Indian wars. But England's whole career ... has been marked with the stiffest sort of fili... busterism. We say nothing now about the ... East Indies—nothing about Borneo—but sim... ply of the way she got New-Zealand.

Our whalers had been, for half a century, in ... and out the Bay of Islands, with such inti... mate freedom, that while England scarcely ... new it, a flourishing settlement sprang up in ... that out-of-the-world nook of creation. The ... French at the same time were nursing a set... tlement on the south side. England—wiser ... than her fellows—hearing what a growing ... place it was, sent out a Consul to look after ... people's interest there. Then a Consul-Gen... eral went out with a ship-of-war. Then, in ... 1840, the chiefs of one part of the country ... were called together—we know what will in... fluence the natives of such islands—and ... were induced to sign a deed vesting their ... sovereignty in England. Off sailed the ship... of-war to the Southern (the French) side to ... run up the flag there. It had not been up a ... day, when French ships arrived to take ... formal possession, but it was too late—un... less a quarrel was ventured. The discon... certed Frenchmen set sail and crowded it ... until Tahiti loomed up out of the sea. A ... quarrel with Queen Pomare was immediately ... picked, and steps taken to secure a claim ... which resulted in giving the control of the ... island to France. Now if the "Lime-Kiln ... Man," the President of the Temperance Soci... ety, the Editor of some journal that does not ... know how to tell the truth, the Chief Repre... sentative of the Crystal Palace Association, ... the Mayor's Clerk and Chevalier Wikoff, ... should meet at a good dinner and sign a deed ... giving the island of Manhattan over to the ... Sardinians, we suppose the title of the King ... of Sardinia would be about as valid as is the ... title of England to New-Zealand. The island... ers fought like men ready to die, to save ... themselves from British protection. Journey ... Hekka, as he was called, made terrible havoc ... with his British enemies, and could not be ... subdued by arms, but he was "induced"—*we* ... know what it is that induces savages—at last ... to give it up, and so England owned New-... Zealand. She ought not to be shocked, when ... she reads her history, at Jonathan's itching ... fingers, nor will Jonathan be apt to heed her ... protests until she utters something more ... noisy than her "moral suasion." Meanwhile ... something seems to have allayed the unpleas... ant irritation about Jonathan's fingers. Sud... denly he keeps the commandment and covets ... nobody's land. He may remain in this mood, ... unless England or France should tell him ... that he must.

Division of Orange County.

We publish the proceedings of a public ... meeting held at Newburg on Saturday, in ... favor of a division of Orange and Ulster Coun... ties and the formation of a new County, to be ... known as "Highland." It is evident, from ... the tone of feeling which prevailed at this ... meeting, that the more prominent citizens of ... the two Counties favor such a project of ... division as shall promise to secure to them ... advantages which they do not now enjoy. ... The formation of a new County would give ... additional members to be elected to the State ... Legislature; while Orange County, with its ... new boundaries, would remain in substan... tially the same position in regard to Repre... sentatives, as that which it now occupies. ... Citizens of the Counties and others interest... ed, will read the report of the remarks of ... speakers with attention.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—A clever melo-drama ... from the French, called "Woman's Life," was ... played here last night for the first time. The adap... tation is by Mr. Buckstone, and displays all the ... neatness and talent of that experienced dramatist. ... It is intended to show that through all trials, tribu... lations and disgraces, a true wife is the comfort and ... consolation of man. For this purpose a hero is ... introduced—one *Eugene le Marc*, a cadet in the ... French army. He is brave, generous and noble, ... but has committed one fault. We were unable to de... tect what this fault or crime consisted of, but, what... ever its nature, it was contained in a letter, and ... this letter falls into the hands of a dissolute com... panion in arms—*Scipio*, a corporal—who, on a ... trifling quarrel, threatens to make it known to the ... regiment, and by so doing disgrace *Eugene*. There ... is an interval of eight years between the first and ... second acts. We then find *Eugene* promoted to ... the rank of a General; in the enjoyment of pros... perity and respect, and secure in the affections of ... his wife. In the stillness of night he hears a noise ... of thieves in the house; he secures one of the ... villians, and to his horror discovers that it is *Scipio*, ... no longer a soldier but a rogue. The taken is of ... course rejoiced at the meeting, for now that the ... General is high in the world, it is easier to extort ... money from him. The intimidation of this rascal be... comes so intolerable at last that *Eugene* falls on him ... with a dagger. *Scipio* replies with a bullet, an ex... posure ensues, and each man believes the other to ... be killed. In the next act we have *Eugene* as a ... wanderer, toiling wearily to the early home of his ... wife, in the mountains. He is set on by brigands. ... In the leader he recognises his foe *Scipio*; being ... unarmed, he desires to pass him, but *Scipio* seeks ... revenge, and is on the point of poinarding him, ... when a shot from a pistol in the hands of *Eugene's* ... son saves him. Throughout all these scenes, the ... wife takes an active part; always dutiful, loving ... and trusting. The plot, it will be perceived, is ... slight enough, but the able manner in which it is ... used covers all shortcomings. The tableaux are ex... citing, particularly that of the second act; the dia... logue good, homely and sensible.

Mr. Jordan, as the hero, was in every way ad... mirable. It is by far the best character we have ... yet seen him sustain. Mr. Fisher as *Scipio* was ... effective and good. Miss Raymond altogether too ... artificial, although well read in the charpster of ... *Isabella*. Johnston (who suffered severely from ... a cough) as *Andrew*, quiet and humorous. Bur... ton, as *Apollo Bajocet*—a model for a painter—ir... resistible.

The drama is already played on the stage and was ... received with distinct approbation.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Lawrence's book ... opened this establishment to overflowing last ... night. We were unable to obtain sitting, standing ... or seeing room.

Workingmen's Mass Meeting.

Gathering at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Pursuant to a call, the Workingmen met last ... evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, to discuss ... that all-important subject: "How can employment ... be found for the people of this country at good ... wages?" The following three questions were an... nounced for consideration:

First—What causes the drain of specie from this ... country?

Second—How is it that foreign products are brought ... into the American market and sold at a less price than ... home products?

Third—How can plenty of employment be found for ... the people of this country at remunerative wages?

About twelve hundred persons were assembled ... at the appointed hour. Mr. Robert Irving, ... President of the Iron Moulders' Society, was nom... inated Chairman by Mr. E. J. Sullivan, and Mr. ... Clark, Secretary. The Chairman said that he ... felt some embarrassment at being called upon to ... preside over so important a meeting, called as it ... was to deliberate upon that important subject, the ... finding of employment for the thousands of unwil... ling idlers who now throng our City. He would ... not make any further remark himself, but leave to ... the different speakers the task of explaining their ... views upon the subject. He called upon the Sec... retary to read the resolutions passed at a meeting ... held on the 12th inst. at the Union Shades, which ... were then published.

The Chairman then introduced

Mr. Walford, who said: That the appearance ... of a "good time coming" was evident from the ... appearance of the meeting to-night. He hoped ... that the seed sown during these hard times would ... fructify and grow to advantage—that they would ... be taught by the experience of these hard times to ... guard against them in future. The subject to be ... discussed was one which ought to be near and ... dear to every man, woman and child in the country ... —it was entirely unconnected with politics and re... ligion, it was the great question of labor,—on which ... the bread of thousands depended, who now live on ... the chapter of accidents. As the first speaker was ... not present, he was obliged to take up and answer ... the first question. At first sight, it could be at ... once answered, but how labor can be had at a ... lower rate in foreign countries than here, is one ... which is not so easily solved, and one which is ... nearly connected with the first.

In Russia the highest amount of wages a ... mechanic receives is 31 cents, the laborer ... 10 cents; Germany 33, the laborer 19. In France ... 64 cents for the mechanic, and the laborer 29. In ... England, that boasted land of liberality, the me... chanic receives 83 cents, and the laborer 32 cents. ... In the United States, the mechanic receives $1 66, ... $1 the laborer. The question, therefore, is how ... can labor be produced at a lower rate in Europe ... than in this country, where the laborer has double ... the amount. Cheapness was not what was to be ... looked after—but good wages, and something in the ... prospective. This cheapness is wrung from the very ... life's blood of the over-wrought mechanic and labor... er, as is well exemplified in the song of the shirt.

In the latter part of the past century, as at pres... ent, England was engaged in war; taxes were to be ... levied—hence labor was depreciated to meet those ... demands—men were turned adrift, and women and ... children of five, seven, and eight years old were ... substituted for them in the factories. To such an ... extent was the cruelty carried on in these factories, ... that the British Parliament was obliged to pass ... the Factory bill, limiting thereby the time of work, ... and the age of the children employed. The speak... er gave a very moving and forcible description ... of the tyranny of the cotton lords, and ex... pensive manufacturers of the North of England. ... He called upon them to do something for their own ... protection, otherwise they would be obliged to ... work for the same wages as they do in Europe. ... Cheap importations he held to have great influence ... in depreciating labor in this country. He contend... ed that if there was not cheap labor imported into ... the United States, that there would be one master ... looking for twenty men, instead of the reverse, ... as is now unfortunately the case. He hoped that ... each person present would swear this night never ... to wear upon his back, head or feet, any article ... produced from the sweat, toil and blood of the half-... starved European mechanic. He would ask, in ... conclusion, Is it not time for the workingmen to ... be up and doing—to begin and walk erect, like ... men? We'll protect home labor. We must have ... the manufactures which have been made in happi... ness and contentment, not in blood, and let the ... next steamer carry the news to England that the ... American workingmen have pledged themselves to ... a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and that ... they sympathize with their brother laborers, and ... will never again patronize the manufactures got up ... in such a way.

A Voice—We have heard enough about English ... labor, now let us hear the American rate of labor.

The Speaker, Mr. Grant—If you were a ... speaker on this platform, I trust were I one of the ... audience that I would have good sense enough to ... sit and listen. [Cheers.] There were then ques... tions on the bill, the second of which he undertook ... to answer, viz.: "How is it that foreign products ... are brought into the American market?" &c. If, he ... said, there was not such a drain of specie from this ... country to pay for foreign manufactures, there ... would be no lack of wages.

Dr. McElheran took up the 3d question: "How ... can employment be found at remunerative wages?" ... He said that he was invited to answer a question, ... and came because he thought he was able to answer ... it. He found the working classes here just as he ... left them last year, at the period of the Preston ... strike. He mentioned that circumstance as being a ... remarkable one, because the working people ... of England began to dissociate themselves ... from all political cliques. He held that it ... was the fault of the people to be without employ... ment here. When you put yourselves on a level ... with the pauper labor and the slave labor of Eng... land, you must put yourselves on the same level ... with England—which uses you in every respect as ... if you were nothing more than a Colony. You are ... idle because England takes away your work from ... you. You are idle because money is scarce and ... employers cannot give you work. You are idle ... because England takes away your corn to find her ... pauper laborers. Now, then, knowing these evils, ... what is the remedy to be applied.

The remedy and only proper one is, a tariff of ... 100 per cent. upon Englishmen. [Tremendous ... applause.] He would say to Irishmen, you should ... not be here; go westward, where you will have ... God for your paymaster, and not remain here to ... create bad feeling and dissension. It may be ob... jected that a foreign market is necessary; but he ... would answer, have your Liverpools and Manches... ters here, and you will be sure of a home market. ... It is again said that it would injure the shipping ... interest. It may for a time, but home manufactures ... would soon create a demand for shipping for their ... exportation.

English monopolies take away the gold, the corn ... and the cotton from this country and leave it noth... ing. The cheapness they talk of is only an error; ... it is a sophism; they are only throwing dust in our ... eyes. They are ruining you here as they did in ... Ireland. There is a strong combination among ... English capitalists to break down all competition. ... Look at the thing in every shape and form and you ... will see that it is folly to argue it. Go to the Park ... and see the fruit of free trade. This political econ... omy is a game, but its professors have it all their ... own side—the regulating of supply and demand.

He would take the liberty of giving Irishmen a ... bit of a scolding. They talk of putting down Eng... land, and yet they go about in their parade-grounds ... clothed in English cloth and wrapped in English ... blankets from head to foot. They ought to reflect ... that it is not the little woman called Victoria ... who rules England—it is rather the cotton lords ... and the money lords, who crush and grind the peo... ple. This is not a political question—it is a world-... wide question, and as such he took a part in it. ... Don't ask whether a man be a Whig or a Demo... crat, when the all-important question of bread and ... where it is to come from is concerned. The Doctor ... then said that at a former meeting he proposed a ... pledge, which all, or as many as wished, might ... hold themselves bound by. When a show of hands ... was called for, two-thirds of the audience appeared ... in favor of it. The Doctor was received with great ... applause.

Mr. Grant said: We have heard a great deal ... about imperious rule and labor in England; he ... would ask is there no such imperious rule here, ... where men are drawing seven per cent. from the ... labor bought? [A voice—Hear it.] Is there not ... driving labor here?

Mr. Parsons said: [The Chairman announced ... Mr. Parsons as a delegate from the Cincinnati ... meeting, which the] ... declined, however, to ... proceeded to state that ... was noted upon, and ... procured. Several persons ... a speech; Messrs. Rowley, ... Price, Ira B. Davis and ... treated the sentiment of the ... high tariff, protection, ... gentleman gave a challenge to ... a discussion on the subject of the ... The Tabernacle, where ... prevail, presented a scene of ... founded by the ... which was entirely ... terruption given by a few persons.

Arrival of the ...

The U. S. M. steamship ... dle, Commander, arrived ... days and eighteen hours, from ... New-Orleans January ... Havana on the morning of the 23d inst., ... the California mails and passengers ... New-York the same day.

The United States Mail ... Gray, was in the harbor of ... *pire City* left.

The United States Mail ... was also entering the port.

☞ A female writer in the *Home Journal*, in answer to the question, "What does it cost to dress a lady?" replies that $1,000 a year spent very carefully by a person who goes out much, would prove insufficient; $2,000 is nearer the average, without including furs and jewelry; and that $3,000 or $4,000 could be spent very easily when Russian sables and diamonds were brought into question.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES has just entered upon the fourth year of its publication, under circumstances in the highest degree encouraging to its Proprietors. In the extent and character of its circulation,—in reputation as a prompt and reliable newspaper, and in the degree of public confidence it receives, as shown by its dimensions of capital employed, it has greatly transcended the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. It has now a regular circulation of 26,000 copies, which is steadily and constantly increasing;—and its advertising patronage is highly gratifying and satisfactory.

The Proprietors of the Times feel that in appealing to the public for a continuance and an increase of the favor they have so abundantly extended to it hitherto, they can refer to the past as a guarantee for the future. They aim first of all to make the Times as a Newspaper inferior to none in New-York City or in any part of the United States. They will spare no expense nor any labor necessary to procure for its columns the earliest, fullest and most reliable information, upon all subjects that may enlist public interest and attention. The Correspondence of the Times, both Foreign and Domestic, is especially copious and attractive,—enlisting in its service scores of the ablest and most accomplished writers connected with the press in any part of the world. In its Congressional and Legislative reports,—its accounts of public meetings,—its record of Personal, Literary, and General Intelligence, it will not be surpassed by any journal of the day.

In its Political and Social discussions, the Times will adhere steadily and firmly to the course it has hitherto pursued. It neither claims to speak the sentiments, nor will it consent to follow the dictation, of any party, nor is it devoted to the interests of any man or of any faction. It is, and will remain, independent of parties, and regardless of mere party objects, pursuing such a course, in all respects and on all subjects, as shall seem to its Editor best calculated to promote the public welfare, and to advance the great principles of Republican Freedom and of Christian Morality, on which all social and all civil good must ultimately depend. It will urge and advocate Education, Industry, Temperance, Economy, equal and exact Justice to all men, submission to Law, devotion to Civil Order, the Love of Liberty and of the Union, adherence to the Constitution in its letter and in its spirit, the development and strengthening of a truly American sentiment, respect for the religious, social, and personal rights of all classes, and that general culture and elevation of the public spirit on which, far more than on specific measures, the advancement of Society depends. While it claims the right to discuss every subject of public interest and importance, and to present its own views upon them all, it will exercise this right with due respect for others whose opinions may be different, and with that just regard for public convenience which is due to public usefulness. It will seek in all things to substitute Reason for Dogmatism,—appeals to judgment instead of passion,—and a reliance upon the sound principles, morality and common sense of the People, instead of the prejudices, the selfishness, or the vanity of individuals. It will advocate all just and salutary Reforms;—will denounce abuses wherever they may exist;—favor economy, efficiency, and an intelligent regard for the public good in every department of the public service;—resist all unjust aggression upon the rights, the institutions, and the sentiments of every section; and in all things aim to promote harmony of sentiment and unity of effort among all the friends of rational Freedom, of sound Morality and of universal Education. While there will be no deviation from the conduct of the paper hitherto in these respects, every effort will be made to give it additional strength and interest in every department.

The Editorial management of the Times will hereafter, as it has been heretofore, be under the exclusive supervision and control of HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted in its various departments by accomplished and experienced writers.

The DAILY TIMES (Morning or Evening Edition as may be desired) is sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the United States for SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing *all the reading matter of the Daily*, printed upon a handsome quarto sheet, is sent to subscribers for THREE DOLLARS a year. Postmasters and others who may procure Ten subscribers at this rate, may remain Five dollars on their commission.

The WEEKLY TIMES, containing a selection from the Daily, embracing the news of the day and all articles of general interest, is sent to subscribers by mail, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Three copies will be sent for Five, Ten copies for Fifteen, and Twenty copies for Twenty-five Dollars, to one address.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

Country Newspapers that may copy this Prospectus and send a copy marked to this office, may receive the Semi-Weekly Times in exchange for one year. Four Dollars required from weekly journals for exchanges with the Daily.

All Letters enclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office to be addressed to the Publishers,

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COVEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By Wm. Tracy.

HARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. Barbour.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO.,
No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York.
No. 420 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—... rior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, ... good as those which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, ... comprising those of ten different manufacturers; ... T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Pianos, ... before modern improvements; ... great bargains; prices from $40 to ... Melodeons of every variety, from five ... rior, including the well known S. D. and H. W. ... lodeons, the best made in the United States, ... equal temperament,) all at extremely low ... the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, ... No. 333 Broadway.

HIGH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILSON'S ... PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a ... books and papers consumed in one of them. ... insured in preference to any non-combustible. ... For sale by ... STRAINS & MARTIN, ... The only makers of Safes containing ... Co.'s Patent.

SHEETS OF THE FINEST QUALITY ... made, of cotton, with every ... ments. Orders by mail ... ways be kept at McALLISTER'S, ... corner of Chambers. 25 per cent. below ... Shirts made to order.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Public Notice**—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the only person by the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors, No. 149, 273 and 511 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 19 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. CLARK went to Newfoundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and on his continuing his supervision of that branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as success depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, as without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. HEGEMAN, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 26 years and a member of the firm over 12 years, and had the principal superintendence of the business, and no exertion will be spared to merit the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for 20 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists & Druggists, No. 149, 273 & 511 Broadway.

☞ **Important Notice.**—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. being dissolved by its own limitation, I am now the only person by the name of RUSHTON connected with the Drug business, and sole proprietor of RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, and all preparations known as RUSHTON'S.

CAUTION.—In purchasing and ordering the above articles, be careful to see that my name is in full on each label, as there are many spurious articles in the market claiming to be genuine. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, at the old establishment, No. 19 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 511 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Plants and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Rockhold's Styrax Salve—35 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Boils, Sores, Cuts and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ **Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat,** and various affections of the lungs and throat are extremely prevalent. The obscure and best remedy is Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Fitzgerald Ward Relief Association.**—The Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor of the XVIIth Ward, hereby give notice that the Soup-house is open daily from 11 to 2, in the basement of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of 32d-st. and 2d-av., and that their depôt of Groceries, Provisions, &c., is also open daily in the same place, where there is dealt out to the Poor of the Ward, on the orders of the visitors. The great object of the Committee in the dispensation of their charity is not to encourage idleness or pauperism, while they succor and relieve actual want and suffering. Donations of food and clothing of any kind, shoes, &c., will be thankfully received at the depôt or subscriptions in money may be sent under cover to VALENTINE G. HALL, Treasurer, No. 16 Gramercy-park, 20th-st., which will be acknowledged in the public papers.
VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman.
JAS. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

☞ **Western Farm Lands.**—This Association, organized to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, have made a very desirable selection of Government land in the free States of Iowa, and a considerable number of the members will start from this City on or before the 1st of April next. Persons desiring to emigrate to the West may secure lots of 160 acres by connection with this Association. A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at Union Building, No. 109 Bowery, at which time applications for membership will be received, and every information furnished.
THOS. W. FIELD, President.

☞ **Dr. Monro's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock** plant.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become the standard remedy for all diseases of the blood that originate in, or are complicated with, Scrofula, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MONRO, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 189 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.**—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 6.—R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.—*Little Things.*
Feb. 13.—R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*
Feb. 20.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. HUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Social Levee.**—Ladies' Aid Society of the Hicksite M. E. Church will hold a Levee at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Atlantic-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1855. Addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, T. L. CUYLER, Rev. H. MATTISON, Rev. H. J. WORTH, and others. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents, including supper, for sale at Scranton & Co.'s bookstore, corner Atlantic and Henry-sts., and at the door.

☞ **New-England Young Men's Association Lectures.**—The next Lecture will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Patriotism.* Fourth lecture, FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Tickets 25 cents.
F. WILLIS FISHER, President.
E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ **Important Invention.**—The model of Traveling Bridge, to transport trains of railroad cars on piers over rivers, without cost to the navigation, and without danger of accident or inconvenience from ice, freshets or draw-bridges, has just been completed by the inventor, Mr. FREDERIC FIELD, and may be seen at No. 15 Laight-st. Railroad officers and engineers are invited to examine it.

☞ **Geo. Pope Quackenbos, Esq.**—Will lecture before the Young Men's Literary Association of Williamsburg, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 4th-st., corner of South 2d. Subject—*History and Wonders of Magic.* Admittance 25 cents.

☞ **Improvement in Dentistry.**—Dr. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 13 Waverley-place, (near the New-York Hotel,) invites the public to witness the success of his various improvements for artificial teeth allowed, by those who have tested them, to be unsurpassed. Office hours only from 10 till 3 o'clock.

☞ **Pictorial Bible! Lecture.**—Rev. J. BANVARD will give his second pictorial lecture on the *Lands of the Bible*, illustrated by a series of beautiful pictures, THIS EVENING, in the Channel-st. Church, at 7½ o'clock. Gentleman's tickets, 25 cents; ladies' 12½ cents.

☞ **Tenth Ann. Mercantile Lecture.**—At the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., on the late venerable John Quincy Adams. Subject—*What makes Slavery a subject of National concern.* Admittance 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1855.—High Bridge, half-way over. WOODCOCK.

F. AND A. M.—The members of Zerubbabble Lodge, No. 356, are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge-room, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, CHARLES McCLOUD. The members of Orient Chapter No. 201, and members of Palestine Encampment No. 35, are requested to attend. Lodge No. 356 U. and A. M., will be opened in second mansion by order of the W. M. The procession will form at 1 o'clock, from late residence, No. 257 East 23d-st., New-York. By order of the W. M.
SAM. WILZINSKI, Secretary.

DEDICATED INHALATION.

A FEW WORDS OF FRIENDLY ADVICE TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

HIS DANGERS AND HIS REMEDY.

BY DR. S. S. FITCH, 49 NO. THE BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

When I published the first edition of my "six lectures on diseases of the lungs and the larynx," in the year 1846, pulmonic consumption was almost universally thought to be incurable. Physicians as generally as it, and the people as a matter of course, regarded it, and the people as indeed were to be pitied, for their fate then was a hopeless one, and their doctors, if they were candid, said so. Many, when not hereditary, it was considered, contracted the potent never. But these rare exceptions were confessed to be a puzzle. They threw no light on the means of cure, nor pointed by a single ray of hope the black midnight of despair which rested upon the poor fated victim of pulmonic consumption. The light here I have been cured died of this disease because nothing was done to save them. It was considered useless to doctor for an incurable disease.

I had demonstrated in my practice that consumption was not, even in advanced stages incurable, and, with a view to dispel, if possible, the darkness and error which everywhere prevailed with reference to the true cause of the lungs, the real nature and causes of consumption, and to point out the means of cure, I published the volume to which I have referred, and it is now a source of sincere gratification that a most hopeful change has taken place in the public mind on this subject. Physicians are forced to yield the point, and confess that consumption can be cured. The corpse is by even taught in some of the medical schools; and the glad news is spreading far and wide among the people that there is hope for the despairing consumptive.

But with this "lighting of his fears" has sprung up another danger to the consumptive, which threatens to be almost equally disastrous with the belief that there is no help for him. A multitude of specifics and specialists which are swarming out upon the public, all professing to cure consumption. Amid this motley quackery, the consumptive is liable to be bewildered—to lose his confidence in all remedies, or to be cheated out of his time and his life. The evil is not so much in anything positively injurious in these specifics and specialities, at least, most of them; but rather in the fact that they are worthless, and useless. While they do little harm, they are of no benefit, and time is wasted in using them, in which the patient might be cured by efficient remedies; and he wakes up to the fact he has been cheated, only to find his day of hope is passed.

There is no more hurtful and pernicious imposture in medicine than that of "cure alls," the professions that all diseases, or any one disease in all its forms of development, can be cured by one and the same remedy; and there is no more dangerous practitioner of medicine, and no more unanticated quack, than the "one remedy" man.

Now the consumptive should be on his guard against these deceptions. For instance, he will find in every apothecary's shop a dozen or more specifics for consumption; each is announced to be a perfect remedy for all forms of disease of the lungs—a never failing "cure all." If he tries any of them, he may, perhaps, find his cough temporarily alleviated, but a cure he will not find; he should not waste his precious time with them.

Here, let me say, that I am not condemning all prepared medicines. On the contrary, I think all physicians should prepare their own medicines, and if physicians would more generally give the world the benefit of their skill and experience in preparing and putting within the reach of all carefully and thoroughly prepared remedies, instead of sending their patients to the apothecaries and compelling in every instance an application to themselves for a prescription, the world would be much the gainer, and quackery would receive thereby a death blow. There are indeed now some preparations known as "patent medicines," which are really valuable for a class or forms of disease. But the evil lies in this, that these are claimed for other virtues they do not have, and that they are recommended and used for diseases in which they have no virtue, and in cases where no one remedy can avail.

It may be he has no faith in these "patent medicines," but there is one which he believes cannot disappoint him. His physician even recommends it. It is Cod Liver Oil. This all the world is trying. Years before it came into general use I used it, and learned its exact value in consumption long before physicians regarded it with any favor. But its curative properties are vastly overrated. It is a nourishing diet, easily assimilated; and has a slight medicinal quality; but it will not alone cure consumption. Trust to it and it will disappoint you. It has disappointed thousands; and, though it has had a great popularity, it is already beginning to decline in public estimation, and will, no doubt, soon fall quite into disuse, except when employed in connection with other remedies.

INHALATION.

The inhalation of medicated vapor directly upon the lungs is, in some cases, an exceedingly effective mode of treating diseases of the lungs. But this, also, is liable to abuse. Too much may be expected from it. The danger just now is that consumptives will be brought to rely upon medicated inhalation to meet all the conditions of diseased lungs; that other accompanying diseases will be neglected, and that thus it will disappoint those who resort to it. There is one condition of the lungs in which the treatment by inhalation may generally, perhaps always, be employed with advantage. But there is not one case in ten thousand in which it should be used alone. In fact, I have never seen a case that did not require other remedies than those used in inhalation, and other modes of administering them than by inhalation. I would most earnestly warn the invalid not to be induced to place a confidence in this treatment, which must be betrayed. The consumptive has usually no time to waste in experiments. He needs the right treatment now. He cannot retrace ground once passed over. Every hour he spends in the use of a remedy which does him no good is an hour's advantage given to the disease, which he may never recover. Do not be cheated by this specialty!

But do not misunderstand me. I am not condemning inhalation properly employed and in proper cases. I employ it myself, and have employed it for years, with great benefit to my patients. But this experience has taught me that while it is a valuable aid in treating consumption, it will usually fail of success and disappoint the consumptive when employed alone.

CAUTERIZING THE THROAT FOR THROAT DISEASE.

There has come into vogue within a few years a most hazardous and deceptive treatment of the throat, which is destined to have its hour of popularity, and then fall into disuse with many of its kindred "one remedy" specialities which have preceded it. I refer to cauterizing the throat and windpipe with nitrate of silver. It has become common among many to refer all disorders of the breathing apparatus to the condition of the throat, and at once, when it perceptibly diseased or not, if there is a cough, or irritation about the neck or chest, the cauterizing swab is thrust into the throat. There are cases where this caustic is useful; but, it never should be used without the most careful and efficient precautions to prevent driving the disease of the throat upon the lungs. It is true, ulceration of the throat may often be arrested by it. This, however, is not to cure the disease, but only to close the issue at the point where it is being developed. It is still in the system, and will inevitably reappear either in the throat or the lungs. In hundreds of cases the lungs take on the disease, and the scene ends in consumption and death. I repeat, it is a dangerous and deceptive practice, and the invalid should be warned against it.

I might enumerate other forms of this "one remedy" species of quackery; but the above are sufficient for illustration. Here you would be cheated into your graves, avoid all "one remedy" treatment.

THE FATAL MISTAKE!

Of all the perils to which the poor consumptive is subject, that of being deceived as to his true condition is the most common and the most fatal. The disease is itself deceptive, and generally involves the lungs in ulceration and decay long before the patient imagines it possible that he "has the consumption." But the greatest evil is that his physician does not undertake him until the constitution is all broken down, the lungs a mass of disease, and the sufferer just stepping into the grave. It is a most lamentable truth that, as a general thing, physicians disguise from their patients the fact that their lungs are diseased long after disease has fastened itself there; and many of them, I charitably believe, have not the skill to detect it. If they would but sound the alarm at the first approach of the enemy, and use timely measures to ward off its attacks, thousands might be saved who now fall its victims.

And now, dear reader, whoever and wherever you may be, let me, with the earnestness and solicitude of a brother, warn you against this terrible delusion, upon a security which, if false, is so certainly fatal. Have you ever lost relatives by consumption, thus warning you that its taint may be running in your veins? Have you a narrow, contracted chest and stooping shoulders? Are you troubled with shortness of breath? Do you find yourself out of breath on going up stairs or up hill? Do you have occasional pains in the chest, or through or between the shoulders, or under the shoulder blade? Have you a cough, from any cause, that has followed you more than two weeks? Are you subject to a sore throat, swelling of the tonsils, or hoarseness, with occasional or habitual feeling of stricture across the chest? Do you have the dyspepsia, or a sluggish liver, with occasional cough? or (if a lady) is there any irregularity in the consumptive has usually no time to waste in experiments. He needs the right treatment now. He cannot retrace ground once passed over. Every hour he spends in the use of a remedy which does him no good is an hour's advantage given to the disease, which he may never recover. Do not be cheated by this specialty!

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Believe me, ever yours,
W. A. HILLYER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 27 William-st., New-York; house No 69 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

CASE NO. IV.—REMARKABLE CASE OF SEATED CONSUMPTION, WHERE THREE-FOURTHS OF THE LUNGS WERE INVOLVED IN EXTENSIVE ULCERATIONS, CURED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1854.

DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* I desire to express to you my gratitude for the immense benefit I have received from your treatment. I applied to you in April last, when I was considered in a hopeless stage of consumption. My father and mother both died of the terrible scourge. I inherited, therefore, a strong predisposition to it. For several years I had been subject to a cough, supposed to proceed from irritation and disease of the throat. But in March last the cough became greatly aggravated and hoarse, with sharp, cutting pains in my right side and chest, short, wheezing breathing, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, burning in the stomach, neuralgia, great soreness in the bowels, distressing sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach, great emaciation and extreme prostration of strength, severe catarrh, &c. My friends had entirely despaired of my recovery by any means, when on the 10th day of April I called on you. You examined my lungs, and found all, with the exception of the front lobe of the left lung, extensively ulcerated, filled with tubercules in a softened state. You considered my case one of the last hopes. But you encouraged me, and prescribed for me, and gave me your remedies—medicated inhalation, including supporter, shoulder braces, inhaling tube, and medicines. I made a faithful use of them, according to your directions, and your kind and careful advice, frequently given during the two months' treatment, and the result has been truly a new life. Since the first of June under one week ago, I have been free from cough, and all my disagreeable and other difficulties; my strength and flesh have been in a good measure restored, and my lungs have evident y healed. One week ago I took a cold, which has occasioned a slight cough. For this your remedies give prompt relief. And now, dear Sir, accept my sincere thanks. I cannot sufficiently recommend your treatment and remedies to all afflicted as I was.

They must be used for a full appreciation of their life-giving influences. I would refer any one to my brother, Mr. Wm. A. Crocker, of the firm of Crocker & Stowe, No. 53 John-st., New-York.
MARY GREEN,
No 31 Grand-st., Albany.

CASE NO. V.—THE FIRST REMARKABLE CASE.

Of Mrs. C. D. Revere, of Tarrytown, who has been entirely restored to health, after losing one lobe of the lungs by ulcerations, and who had, at the time he commenced Dr. Fitch's treatment, a large abscess opening through his side into the substance of the lungs, and through which he could blow out a candle. This case demonstrates the curability of consumption, by Dr. Fitch's treatment, by medicated inhalation:

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 16, 1854.

DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* I feel it to be a duty I owe to yourself and the community to make a public acknowledgment of the fact that, under your treatment, by the blessing of God, I have been restored to comfortable health, after going down to the very borders of the grave with true pulmonary consumption. As I am informed by physicians, it is nearly or quite impossible to determine, with absolute certainty, that any individual now in health ever had true consumption; that, although consumption may be curable, still the fact of such a cure can only be established by a post mortem examination of the lungs. This may, in most cases, be true; but in my case, and in many others, the facts will I relate conclusively show. Consumption is hereditary in my family. I have lost several relatives—one a sister—by this disease. It first began to develop itself in my own lungs in 1842, by a cough and the usually attending symptoms of decline in strength and flesh, pain about the region of the chest, through the shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade. The disease continued slowly but steadily and obstinately to progress. The best medical advice and assistance that I could get appeared to oppose no check to it. By the year 1845 I became very feeble, coughed much, expectorated largely, with all the ordinary indications of confirmed consumption. During the last named year a new feature presented itself; large abscess gathered in the left side and broke, discharging a great quantity of thick matter, resembling very much that which I coughed up. This discharge continued until I called on you in 1847. It proved to proceed from a cavity in the lungs. Ulcerous and tuberculous disease enabled me to discharge it, but showed conclusively that the opening was into the substance of the lungs was that the air passed out from the lungs through the abscess. I could and did frequently blow out a lighted candle, by placing it immediately before the opening and making a sudden effort at respiration. Here was positive proof that extensive ulceration, involving the substance of the lungs, was going on. All my symptoms indicated disorganization—cough, expectoration, great debility and emaciation, distress for breath, hectic fever, night sweats, &c. My friends and physician regarded me as certainly doomed to the grave by the disease which was on me, as though I had been already in my coffin. This was my apparent, hopeless condition, when, in January, 1847, I most fortunately applied to you. I did so with very little hope of relief. You yourself did not express a very confident hope that you could rescue me from the grasp of a disease so firmly fastened, but still encouraged me by saying that you thought it possible I might be cured if I adopted and faithfully pursued your treatment. I did so, with gratitude to God for his blessing upon the means you employed, and with gratitude to you for your skill and kindness in treating me. I can say that I have been in the enjoyment of good health for the last four or five years. I pursue my o dinary business, have no cough, have no pain, have my usual flesh, and nearly my usual strength. I do not suppose that I am as strong as I would be were it not that I had never been the entire front lobe of the left lung is nearly gone. My case may appear almost incredible to those who regard seated consumption as incurable. But if the skeptical will write or call on me at Tarrytown, N. Y., I can, I think, convince them at least one such case has been cured by your admirable treatment. With the sincere wish that others similarly afflicted may apply to you and find relief, I am most gratefully yours,
CORNELIUS D. REVERE.

TESTIMONY OF THE POSTMASTER OF TARRYTOWN.

TARRYTOWN, May 26, 1853.

Mr. Cornelius D. Revere is a respectable resident of this place. I am well acquainted with him, and know him to be a man of candor and probity. The statement he makes in regard to his health may be relied on as true.
M. H. WILSON, Postmaster.

Mr. Revere called at my office to-day, Nov. 24, 1854; he is in perfect health, and weighs 180 pounds.
S. S. F.

CASE VI.—DISEASED LUNGS AND THROAT, WITH ENTIRE LOSS OF VOICE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, CURED.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22, 1854.

DR. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* Permit me, at this time, to address you a few lines to you, although it has never been my privilege to see you. Is it strange that I feel great respect for one who has been the means, in the hands of God, of relieving me of such bodily infirmities? In the year 1838, my health and strength began to fail. My complaint was general debility and a derangement of the nervous system. I was doctored by several physicians, but they made my case more complicated and hopeless. In 1839 I began to lose my voice, but with great exertion continued to speak a little for the space of six months, when I became entirely speechless. Such was the doctors' skill, they never knew, and what is more, they never cared to know, what was the matter with me. They finally resorted to caustic, and what they did to me I know not. They finally resorted to caustic, and what they did to me I know not. They finally resorted to caustic, and what they did to me I know not

Letter, Historical Reference.

From the Philadelphia Press, Jan. 27.

[illegible] City, a magazine [illegible]. Understanding [illegible] to be of less gentlemanly character [illegible] Lieut. HUNTER, with all his [illegible], which make him so deservedly a public favorite, seems to us, certainly in this case, to have [illegible] as a single bound, all the rules [illegible] are supposed by the unofficial world to govern [illegible] in the command of a single ship of a [illegible]; thus raising a grave question of discipline, only to be settled by the fiat of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. The President of the United States, with whom rests the province of judging whether in the Lieutenant's response for the ship he has taken, officially given, he had justifiable cause for his act of [illegible] his ship home without [illegible], must settle the difficulty. By the laws of the [illegible] the punishment is death. The following [illegible] the statement:

To the American Public,—Circumstances in which myself involving the honor of our flag have occurred near the station to which I have been attached, [illegible] countrymen. Exposed to the wrath of a tyrant, they have been driven from Paraguay, their property has been confiscated, and the flag, dishonored because it waves as a banner for the oppressed of every land who chose to come under its folds, has been, by orders of a petty tyrant, hauled down and trampled under foot.

I could not help our countrymen, because I was not permitted to go there with my command. I was sent away *where difficulties had not occurred*, although the American Consul at Buenos Ayres expressed his wonder at my absence from the difficulty, as though my inaction had been a voluntary one.

Vessels of war are abroad for the *sole purpose* of protecting the lives, property, and rights of our citizens. When I found that my requests to go to Paraguay were refused by the Commander-in-Chief of the Brazil squadron, when one month later he had direct and authentic information from Lieut. Hunter, of the Navy, of the actual condition of affairs in Paraguay, and the means to send me orders again at hand; when I saw that the fear of responsibility made the Commander-in-Chief yet decline sending me where a vessel of war was so much needed, I no longer hesitated, but brought back my command to the United States, rather to ingloriously rot in the mud than ingloriously sail upon the ocean.

The Commander-in-Chief supposes that in declining a positive responsibility, none exists; far from it, our country demands more of us *than action, when forced upon us*. It was under the same supposition that Admiral Byng, of the British Navy, acted. Should not his fate be a warning to those who seek commands, and yet wish to shirk responsibility?

It is an easy matter to idly lie in harbor, here and there, and at the end of three years return with the badge of arduous service; and it is to such persons who demand "that the promise should be kept to the ear" that I write this statement; but the promise with me shall not be "broken to the hope." even though I were upon the instant dismissed from a profession in which I have toiled for thirty years, always sacrificing every personal consideration for the honor, the dignity, and the glory of the service. The man who could calmly refrain, in command of a vessel of war, where her *use was perverted, i. e.*, sent where she was not needed, when great necessity existed for her elsewhere, would be happy in meeting such terms as were proposed by a Chinese commander to an English one in their recent war: "That they bore no enmity to each other, and that they might have an engagement during a whole day with much glory to both parties, and no loss of life, by dispensing with the use of shot and balls, and using blank cartridges alone."

I feel that sending batteries abroad means something more than idle parade; that it implies that they are to be sent to such points as seem in need of them, and indeed that they are *even to be used*, when the honor of the flag demands it—the commanding officer to be held in the strictest sense accountable for an unjust or useless employment of force. Simply to shrink to avoid a responsibility is contemptible in my eyes, and rather than submit to the degradation of being forced into this passive position, I would throw my commission to the dogs, and see if, in the wide world, there was no honest mode of gaining a subsistence, even to a man who is wanting wholly in the experience of human life.

Whatever the navy has of the affections of the American people, is due to those energetic and gallant men who fought in the war of 1812; a few of the old heroes yet remain; long may they live, enjoying the respect and affections of their countrymen. They never faltered in their duty to their flag; but always reflected the greatest lustre upon it. In their stead now, we have often in active, aged imbecility, and it cannot be denied, sometimes youthful imbecility—men who have grown up under the awful fear of responsibility—the aged ones have taught the younger ones to doubt even the truths of that most famous book, the Arabian Nights tales. What have we to expect from the Navy, when old fogyism is acting from its supreme height upon young fogyism?

No doubt there are those who will attribute this expression of opinion to an interested motive; it does arise from that, but not from a motive of self-interest. So near the head as I am, of the list, a retired list could not materially affect my rank; and in one or two years I would be promoted, from vacancies. But it would affect materially my confidence in the efficiency of the service, and I might look then, with my brother officers, to a possible war with a respectable foreign power, without the fear of a probable disgrace, for disgraced we certainly would be, if our adversary should not be affected with that same old fogyism, which destroys, at once, the efficiency of, and pride in, a naval service.

C. G. HUNTER,
Commanding U. S. brig Bainbridge.

Refreshing Impudence.

Office of Auditor of State,
Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1855.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: The following resolution, passed by the body over which you have the honor to preside, has been received at this office:

Resolved, That the Auditor of State report to this House, prior to the expiration of his term of office, the full amount that he has received as fees as said Auditor, by and through the General Free Banking law of this State, embracing all his fees, of whatever kind, received by him under such law.

Without stopping to inquire into the right the House of Representatives have to make a peremptory call on any public officer for a detailed statement of his business transactions, or to report the amount of fees received, when no fees are fixed by law, but when it is a mutual arrangement between parties interested, I must most respectfully decline complying with their request, as much more important business of the State requires all my time and labor for the few days I shall remain in office.

After I shall have retired to the ranks of a private citizen, it will give me pleasure to give any honorable member all the information I may possess on the subject. In the meantime, to quiet the anxiety of any friend, I will remark that I am in as comfortable a situation as any "old liner" could well be, who was badly beaten at the late election.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN P. DUNN, Auditor of State.

The Case of J. W. Lewis.

From the Boston Courier, Jan. 29.

Julius Warren Lewis, the individual who visited Mr. Enoch Train, at his residence in Dorchester, on Monday last, and attempted to extort money from him, was examined on Saturday, before Justice Nathaniel F. Safford. Mr. Train's testimony was in substance as follows:

I know the respondent, Julius Warren Lewis; saw him on the 22d of January, at my house in Dorchester; I had not been out that day, nor upon the day previous; was somewhat ill when Lewis called; was in bed; the servant came up to my room and stated that a gentleman wished to see me, and brought a note, which read as follows:

"Sunday Eve.—Mr. Train will confer a great favor on Julius Warren Lewis by granting one more and a final interview."

I told the servant to ask the gentleman to go into my library, opposite my sleeping chamber; told him to light a fire and I would be in directly; I put on my coat and slippers and walked into the other room, where I found Lewis; he stood near the fire; was dressed the same as now; had his hat on; I said, "How do you do, Mr. Lewis," and as I sat, I told him that I was hauled up with the rheumatism; he said, "Mr. Train, when I was in this house before, I was an innocent man, but I now stand as an outlaw, armed with a revolver and a bowie knife, and I am here for money, and money I must have; I must leave here to-night, for there is a warrant out against me for forgery;" he stepped towards me, but without taking his hat off, or showing any manner of civility customary on such occasions; I left the room, remarking, "Well, we'll see about this matter;" I found the boy in the dining room, and told him to call the men; I immediately charged having the library, Mrs. Train came out of her room, and recognized Lewis and spoke to him; I walked in the room, and they said they would take the [illegible] of the prisoner; I was speaking with Mrs. Train; I stated to her my reasons for not having threatened [illegible] I stated to them what he had said to me in the library; I asked him if he had said so; he answered in the affirmative; I then told my maid to notify Mr. Safford, whose residence he had already named; Mary found this [illegible] upon the ground; [Object. Train's house is behind a large raised silver-mounted dirt-heap;] he made a fruitless resistance; other they secured the keys, I directed them to find the revolver, whereupon the prisoner remembered that he had not the revolver, but that a friend of his, who was in a wagon a short distance from the house, had it; there was a tremendous scuffle; in the struggle they all fell over book; subsequently, Lewis tried to jump through a glass window into the parlor; I sent a girl for a clothes-line; we tied him, sent off a man for officer Capen, who soon arrived, and we delivered the prisoner into his hands; I had previously received letters from the prisoner; knew his handwriting; received a letter from him the forenoon of the day upon which the attack was made.

The letters were here read. One of them was dated New-York, January 18, 1855, and was addressed to E. J. Handibor, and contained a statement of the writer's plan of getting to Europe in one of Mr. Train's ships. This letter Handibor communicated to Mr. Train, and at the same time cautioning him to beware of Lewis. Mr. Train resumed, and stated that he did not know any such person as Handibor, but that he did know Mr. Patrick Donohoe of the *Pilot*, and had an interview with him in November last, concerning Mr. Lewis, to whom he had given various sums of money to publish papers. Other witnesses testified as to the transactions in Mr. Train's house on the occasion of Lewis' visit, and Mr. Safford, in default of bail in the sum of $2,000, committed the defendant for trial at Dedham, on the fourth Monday of April next.

A Philadelphian Charged with Bigamy.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 30.

A man named Edward C. English was arrested yesterday by the Third District police, on a charge of bigamy. From the affidavit made by his two wives, it appears that he was married to Elizabeth Marks, in Philadelphia, in 1837, who made him the father of seven children. In the Fall of 1853 he came to this city, leaving his wife and children in Philadelphia, and on the 15th of May last he was again married to an Irishwoman named Bridget Manning, by Judge Galennie, and went to live at the corner of Philippa-street and Triton-walk. He was a wheelwright by trade, and as he had plenty of work he soon accumulated a little fund, with which he sent on to Philadelphia for his wife and family. When they arrived, (which was in July last,) he took a house for them on Moreau-street, in the Third District—thus keeping his two wives as far apart as he could. He lived with his first wife, occasionally visiting the second, but his work failing, he was obliged to seek employment on the Levee as a laborer. Finding two establishments rather expensive, about two months since he abandoned his second wife altogether, and fondly imagined he had succeeded in escaping detection But on Thursday last the two wives met accidentally, mutually discovered each other, and an explosion ensued, the result of which was the arrest of English on a charge which will probably send him to the Penitentiary. He was committed to prison to await examination, in default of giving bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
Monday, Jan. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Small lots bring $7 for Pearls, and $6 66¾@$6 75 for Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is not so active at Saturday's prices. The day's sales consist of 250 packets Java at 13½c.; 500 bags Rio at 9½ @10c., and 200 bags St. Domingo on private terms, per lb.

COTTON—The market appears quiet, but firm. The want of a good supply is the chief check upon transactions. The day's sales have been very limited within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	8¾	8¾	9	9¼
Middling Fair	9¼	9¾	10¼	10¼
Fair	10	10	10¾	11

FEATHERS—Sales were reported of 4,800 lbs. inferior to good Live Geese on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not quite so brisk, but with less eagerness among holders to realize, and the prevalence of a fair home and export inquiry, prices are supported, and, if anything, are tending upwards. The day's sales reach 5,400 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 18¾
Straight State	8 18¾@ 8 31¼
Favorite State	8 31¼@ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 50

Canadian is depressed and on the decline. 1,000 bbls. superfine were procured at $8 75, in bond, and $9 50@$9 62½, free, ₱ bbl. Southern is rather inactive, yet continues pretty firm. The day's sales add up 1,100 bbls. at $8 68¾@$9 12½ for mixed to favorite brands; and $9 25@$10 for fancy and extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are in slack request at former rates, with only small sales of both articles.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather dull and heavy. Though there is not much here, parties cannot reconcile their views of prices. Hence, the inactivity. Rye is without any further change of importance. 2,000 bushels Jersey, &c., were reported as having been sold at $1 30, delivered, ₱ bushel. Nothing of moment has transpired in Barley. Oats are rarer and more inquired for at prices within the range of from 60c.@67c. for State and Western, ₱ bushel,—indicating a firmer market. Corn is quiet and rather languid. Buyers are not disposed to pay asking prices freely. The day's sales comprise 14,000 bushels at 97c.@98c. for Southern White and Yellow; and 91c. for damaged, ₱ bushel. There is nothing doing in Western mixed. All of this kind that is here, is in store and is held above the limits of purchasers.

HAY—The market is very dull and prices are drooping. Sales were reported to-day of 400 bales River at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There is less demand for last year's crop, at 29c.@33c. ₱ lb., at which rates there is a pretty fair amount offering. Shippers are doing little, and brewers have some supplies on hand, which enable them to keep partially out of the market.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in a little more request at $30@$31, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are neglected.

LATHS—Eastern continue quite scarce, and, being now held at $1 87½@$2, cash and short time, ₱ thousand, are inactive.

LEAD—The market is quiet, and though the stock is not a very large one, buyers have any existing advantage. No important sales were reported to-day.

LIME—Rockland is still very sparingly offered, either here or to arrive, and though there exists some inquiry, prices remain unsettled.

MOLASSES—We have heard of no important change in the market. Sales of 150 bbls. New-Orleans transpired, at 28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at $3 50 ₱ 2,500 lb. There exists a moderate demand for Spirits do. at 40c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin are without variation,—no considerable sales having been effected to-day.

OILS—Whale and Sperm rule quiet at unchanged figures; 100 baskets Olive were said to have been sold at $3 55 each. Linseed is very slowly taken, in lots, at 51c.@52c., cash, ₱ gallon. Most buyers seem to anticipate an easier feeling in prices; which leads them to purchase with caution. Lard Oil is selling in lots at 60c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays increasing animation at former prices,—sales having been made of 1,250 bbls. at $12 50 for old Mess; $12 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess, and $16 for City Prime Mess, bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm. Cutmeats are dull and declining,—sales were made of 180 pkgs. at 7¼.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is brisker, but otherwise unaltered. The sales embrace 450 bbls. and tcs. at 9¾c.@10c.; and 500 kegs on terms not disclosed, ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady, with sales in lots of only 230 bbls. $5 50@$6 for Country Prime; $6 50@$11 for do. Mess.; $13 50 for Vermont do.; $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, Butter and Cheese remain as previously reported.

RICE—The market is still inactive, at, however, firm prices. The sales include only about 125 tierces fair to prime, at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales of 150 boxes Castile were effected at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SUGAR—The demand is fair, but the supply is a poor one, and the sales are light,—including 2,000 hhds. New-Orleans at 4¼c.@5¼c.; and small lots of Cuba at 4¼c.@5c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of only 5,000 lbs. prime as 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is still heavier and cheaper,—sales having transpired of 400 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison at 32c.@34c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The transactions and changes in this line to-day were not very important. For Liverpool, we heard of engagements of only 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.@2s.; and small lots of other articles at old rates. For London, the shipments embraced but 50 bales Hops at 1d. ₱ lb.; 100 boxes Tobacco, at 3s.; 50 tons measurement goods at 20s.; and nothing particularly of to-day's quotations. For other ports, the engagements were quite limited, and exhibited no change of importance in rates.

Family Groceries and Fine Teas.—J. O. Fowler, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, Nos 290 and 638 Greenwich-st., has in store Sugar-house, refined sugars and syrups, family groceries, &c. All of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

By Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

Peremptory Sale.—The trade-named grill sofa bedstead, on Courtlandt-st., in the store of White Brothers, Nos. 6 and 8 Courtlandt-st., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock, P. M., (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) the right, title and interest of Daniel Dod, of the Harlem Rail-road Depot, in and to the Patent Powder Mill, situate on the water power, embankment, stone-dry, three dwelling-houses, general stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 large trees, several acres of land. For particulars of description of the several pieces of land, the conveyances of which are the following-named persons, viz.: James Stephens, as per deed dated 1st January, 1845; Henry H. Herbert and wife to same, deed dated 1st January, 1845; Henry H. Herbert and wife to same, deed dated 1st December, 1845; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 19, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 1, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and mentioned and described together therewith, and a half acre, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Association will more fully appear.

As the new depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depôt purposes, and the undersigned is, in other respects as many spring ones, a rare opportunity for investing capital in such unbuilded offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises, Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

By Simeon Draper.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.—TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Seven Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Harlem River Railroad Company, due 1875, interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in New-York; $1,000 each.

$5,000 Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of Mississippi Railroad Company, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York; $1,000 each.

$5,000 City of Memphis Six Per Cent. Bonds, due 1890, interest payable in Philadelphia January and July.

$4,000 First Mortgage Seven per Cent Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1863, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York. $1,000 each

30 shares Bull's Head Bank Stock.....$25 each
10 shares Washington Insurance Company Stock.....$50 each
20 shares Citizens' Bank Stock.....$25 each
6 shares Northern Ind ana Railroad Stock.....$100 each
$1,000 Bond of Portland Township, (Sandusky City,) Ohio, convertible into the Stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, interest payable Jan 1 and July 1, in New-York

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Cabinet Furniture, Rosewood Piano-Fortes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mirrors, Plated-Ware, &c.—F. Colton will sell To-morrow, (Wednesday) Jan 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No 49 Beekman-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges and lounge beds, rosewood and mahogany centre, side, and card tables; mahogany, black walnut and oak extension tables; black walnut tea and dining tables; mahogany and oak etagere, black walnut and mahogany corner stands, fancy tables, mahogany rockers, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, engravings, bookcases and secretaries, cottage bedsteads, book-racks, curtains and cornices, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus with marble tops, wash-hand do., mahogany spring seat chairs, cane chairs and piano-stools; plated castors, dish forks and spoons, oil paintings, &c. Also, 3 rosewood piano-fortes of 6 and 7 octave, of brilliant tone and finish; all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

By H. H. Leeds & Co.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 30, and WEDNESDAY, 31st, at 7½ o'clock each Evening, at our galleries, formerly occupied by the old Dusseldorf Collection, No 548 Broadway. Superb sale of first-class Oil Paintings, consisting of about 200 pictures, nearly all in rich frames, some of which are from the following celebrated artists: Louis Lang, Ranney, Post, Gifford, Paul Potter, Tenniers, Ehrringer, Doughty, Bergheim, Zant Wilson, Van Ostade, Herring, Jaspers, Watteau, Metzger. A large assortment of valuable paintings on copper, by the most celebrated artists; also, on glass. Also, by Ermels, Hoberna, Vanderveldt, John Booth, Del Sarto, DeVenici, and others. Also, a large lot of Engravings, with water colors, &c. Sale without reserve, and can be examined two days before the sale.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

By Houghton & Mellor.—WEDNESDAY, Jan 31, at 10½ o'clock, at corner of Broadway and Walker, the entire stock of custom made furs and sleigh robes, manufactured expressly for Broadway sales by Mr. J. Herzog, and will positively be sold without reserve. Every lot will be warranted as represented. Catalogues issued on morning of sale. Consisting of real sable, stone marten, mink, fitch, ermine, chinchilla, mountain marten, &c., together with sleigh robes, gloves, foot muffs and other fancy furs. Ladies and gentleman are invited to examine the goods previous to sale, and they can rest assured that every lot will be sold, as the store must be vacated Feb. 1.

C. A. Waterbury, Auctioneer.

By C. A. Waterbury—Great Continuation Sale from May day 29th to TUESDAY 30th—In consequence of the immense variety of goods, we are obliged to occupy two entire days to complete the sale of this the largest, without doubt, and most valuable importation of diamond jewelry and gold watches ever sold at auction in this City. The sale will be continued by catalogue, and the diamonds and watches are sufficient to attract universal attention. The sale commences each day at 10½ o'clock, at our store No. 38 Broad-st., and is peremptory.

A. H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

$21,000 of New-York Central Railroad Six Per Cent Subscription Bonds—September 1863, interest Coupon payable 1st May and November, will be sold on THURSDAY, Feb 1, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. H. Nicolay, at 12½ o'clock, A M, being for account of the late Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.

J. B. Varnum,
Edw. Whitehouse,
A. Boody,
} Trustees.

R. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

Household Furniture at Auction.—R. C. Kemp will sell at auction by order of mortgagee and others, To-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 Nassau-st., 2 doors from Fulton, a large and handsome assortment of household furniture of every variety, which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. For particulars see catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer.

No 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

W. A. Carter will sell THIS DAY, Sewing Machine, mascarони, buckwheat, teas, sugar, chocolate, coffee, champagne, brandy, Jamaica rum, whisky, gin, wines, two casks French white wine, cordials, prunes, currants, cigars, caddies, soap, chisels, knives and forks, saws, shovels. Also, one of Avery's Sewing Machines, on account of a former purchaser

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

Anthony J. Bleecker will sell at public auction, on the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 16 desirable building lots, 4 of the same being on 6th-av., including the southwest corner of 105th-st., and 12 lots on 123d-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. W. Shirley, Auctioneer.

W. W. Shirley—Will continue the sale of a dealers' stock. Also, white granite and common earthenware; pressed and cut glass; French, china and silver-plated ware, at No. 107 Fulton-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, Jan 30, 1855.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

By H. H. Leeds & Co.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at the Salesrooms, No 19 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, sale of men's hats, consisting of felt, beaver, plush and Panama hats, of different styles. Also, a small invoice of furs. To be sold without reserve.

Wm. B. Jones, Auctioneer.

Constable's Sale.—By virtue of an execution I will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at store No. 145 Canal-st., a large assortment of gentlemen's clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, &c., &c.

Wm. B. Jones, Constable.

Mortgage Sale.—By virtue of mortgage to me delivered with power, I will expose to sale on TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of Edmon Mason, which he had on the 26th day of September, 1854, of, in, and to the steamboat or vessel called the C. P. Smith, with all the boats, anchors, cables, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.—Dated New-York, Jan 27, 1855.

Joseph Thompson,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

HOTELS.

Mansion House—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
Edwin B. Yale.

Museum Hotel.—No. 12 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

MACHINERY.

Solid Wrought Iron Beams for Fire Proof Buildings, Vaults, Store Fronts, Roofs, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought iron Rolled Beams, and to execute castings in a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used For further information apply to Cooper & Hewitt, No. 17 New-slip.

Mayor's Office, Jan. 2, 1855.

Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving all complaints relative to [illegible] is opened at this office, and will be kept open [illegible] for the purpose of receiving complaints relative to the [illegible] of the Croton Water, and for the purpose of [illegible] the same to the proper officers for [illegible] and for the purpose of [illegible] the same to the proper officers for [illegible] and for the purpose of [illegible] the same to the proper officers for [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,371,666 84
Average amount of Deposits	1,371,666 84
Average amount of Circulation	1,371,666 84

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1858. JAMES DEMILT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,371,666 84
Average amount of Deposits	1,371,666 84
Average amount of Circulation	1,371,666 84

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1858. JAMES DEMILT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,371,666 84
Average amount of Deposits	1,371,666 84
Average amount of Circulation	1,371,666 84

Sworn before me, this 28th day of January, 1858. THOMAS STEWART

belonging to our Fire Department, composed of members who are [illegible]

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

The Roosevelt Co[illegible] were employed [illegible] keeping their places [illegible] whose liquor was sold that day in violation of law, reported yesterday [illegible] Saturday, Monday or Sunday, January 29:

1st Ward, 29; 2d Ward, 20; 3d Ward, 16; 4th Ward, 20; 5th Ward, 9; 6th Ward, 17; 7th Ward, 20; 8th Ward, 5; 9th Ward, 9; 10th Ward, 9; 11th Ward, 13; 12th Ward, 29; 13th Ward, 4; 14th Ward, 8; 15th Ward, 4; 16th Ward, 8; 17th Ward, 16; 18th Ward, 14; 19th Ward, 1; 20th Ward, 1; 21st Ward, 14; 22d Ward, 11. Total, 301.

This number, large as it may appear, is a considerable decrease from that of the previous Sunday. In the Fourth Ward, however, the number of shops open on Sunday exceeded that of the previous week.

☞ JOHN KERRIGAN was yesterday brought up before the Mayor and fined for driving a spring cart without a number; while Mr. OWEN MCCARREN paid into the City Treasury $3 for driving a dirt-cart without a license, and exposing a public number thereon. The parties received in return for their money an advice to conform to the ordinance in future. A number of hack drivers were also complained of by the police for keeping their hacks at the foot of Cortlandt-street on Sunday morning, waiting for passengers contrary to law. Their cases will be attended to to-day.

Mayor's Black Book.

Yesterday this record was unusually spicy. These are the complaints entered:

That the junk-shop No. 101 Gold-street projects out into the street six or eight feet, obstructing the view very much.

That an old telegraph post stump, not more than ten inches high, stands in the middle of the sidewalk, corner of Broadway and Broome-street, and that it is exceedingly dangerous to pedestrians.

That the houses Nos. 25, 25 and 27 Dutch-street, are a complete nuisance. The tenants expose themselves in the privies, which are on the tops of the houses; and they are also in the habit of throwing filth and garbage of every description into the street, rendering it very dirty.

That James B. Herold kept his liquor-store open on Sunday, and sold the husband of complainant liquor, making him drunk through the day and part of the night.

That the ash-carts have not removed the ashes from before No. 32 Hillhouse-street and that vicinity.

That Peter Lynch, No. 41 Vesey-street, encumbers the thoroughfare with carts and wagons.

That a large number of boys congregate in front of No. 225 Madison-street, playing ball, throwing stones and committing all manner of depredations on the property of the complainant, Cornelius W. Moore.

That J. H. Conrad, corner of Oliver and Cherry-streets, kept his liquor store open on Sunday last; and that Dorsman's Hotel, No. 60 Vandam-street, furnished liquors to their customers by an entrance through the dwelling-house.

Joseph Driesche, of No. 63 Greenwich-street, says that he borrowed $50 on a trunk of clothing from Edw. Ross, No. 236 Centre-street, on the 18th of September last, and that the said Ross charged him $6 50 for four months' interest, and fifty cents for storage, which complainant refuses to pay, and prays relief from the Mayor, &c.

Francis Holtzer complains that Edward Ross, of Centre-street, charged him $14 46 for a loan of $40 for six months, and that said Ross is not a licensed pawnbroker.

A. E. Wetmore complains that the pathways and sidewalks of Washington-square are never cleared from snow or ice or other incumbrances.

Charles Miller complains of excess of charges in opening streets, &c., and hopes the Mayor will have that particular department better and more judiciously conducted.

The Empire City Bank Case—Motion for a Receiver Granted.

SUPREME COURT—JAN. 29.

DECISION BY HON. JUDGE ROOSEVELT.

In the Matter of the Empire City Bank.—By the 9th article of the present Constitution of the State, which went into operation on the 1st of January, 1847, it was provided, among other things—and the provision shows the prevailing grievance of the times—that the stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank-notes or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, should be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares of stock for all its debts and liabilities; and that no suspension of specie payments "by any person, association or corporation issuing bank-notes of any description," should thereafter, directly or indirectly, be authorized or sanctioned. On the 5th of April, 1850, the first effort in the constitutional injunction, and to enforce the responsibility thus declared, and "to provide (as expressed in the title) for the prompt payment of demands against such corporations and associations,"—the Legislature passed an act under which the present proceeding has been instituted.

The existing officers, about only a month or two ago, knew but little of its affairs. The President, indeed, from his own declaration, may almost be literally said to know nothing. Both, however, notwithstanding their short and limited acquaintance with the institution, appear, from the lists before me, to have participated in its "accommodations" to the extent of a few thousands. But the late cashier, who, it is said, knew the institution well, and had also a share of its favors, although summoned, has not attended, to shed light on the more cloudy, if not more obscure portions of its history. He has not deemed it necessary—perhaps not easy—even to defend himself, and that against a charge, among other misdemeanors appearing on the face of the books, of having permitted one Director to loan or appropriate to himself more than half the capital, and two or three others a large portion of the residue. Enough, however, appears notwithstanding the much to be regretted absence of the late Cashier, to enable the Court, as it seems to me, very promptly, to determine that the Bank is "not clearly solvent." First, (and that is a leading indication,) it has suspended payment. Second, before the suspension so unavailable were its assets, and so pressing the demands upon them, that, although authorized itself only to loan at 7 per cent. per annum, it was borrowing frequently and in large amounts, in the aggregate more than $70,000, at the rate, in some instances, of 5 per cent. per month. Third, although a banking institution and bound to the most exact punctuality, it refused to pay its undisputed debts for ten, and even for twenty days and upwards after demand. Fourth, it suffered judgments against it to be recovered, and executions upon them to be issued, and to remain, and go be returned, unsatisfied, either in whole or in part. Fifth, it allowed an injunction against its business to be issued, and when that, on a compromise with the creditor, was withdrawn or dissolved, or supposed to be, immediately executed (without security) to three individuals, two of them, if not all, debtors to the institution, and selected by directors occupying the same position an absolute assignment of all its property and effects, to the nominal amount of nearly half a million, to pay its creditors. * * * *

My duty, it seems to me, whether disagreeable or otherwise, is perfectly clear—to declare this bank, in the sense of the statute of 1846, insolvent, and to appoint a receiver of its property and effects. The United States Trust Company, and several highly respectable individuals, have been nominated to discharge the trust. As no more personal obligation can be equal to the mortgages and public stocks to the amount of $1,000,000 pledged as security by the Trust Company, and as that institution has been created by law among other objects for the express purpose of meeting such requirements, I can feel no hesitation in making a selection between the nominees.

The law in requiring, as it does, proper "security" from a receiver in these cases, assumes that although directed he may not do his duty, and it is only in such a contingency that security is of any importance. And it dispenses with this pre-requisite, in the case of the appointment of the Trust Company, only because "its whole capital stock, property and effects, are by law made absolutely liable for such deposits, in preference" to all other liabilities. A like order must, therefore, be entered in this case (to be drawn up and submitted for settlement) as in that of the Knickerbocker and Suffolk Banks.

Parker Vein Coal Company.

SUPREME COURT—JAN. 29.

OPINION OF JUDGE MITCHELL.

MITCHELL J.—The complainants show that they own stock in the Parker Vein Coal Company, and have sold shares of it held by them, and bought other shares, and that the Company refuses to allow them to transfer the shares on the books of the Company. The complainants applied at Special Term for a mandamus to compel the Company to allow the transfer in both cases. The motion was denied and they appeal. It is said that the action will be only a sort of *ex parte* one, as the absentees would be suing themselves. The fact that the applicants own other stocks cannot be a foundation for giving them a remedy refused to all other parties whose stock the Company will not transfer. If, as suggested, the Company is insolvent, the applicants will be better off in a suit where they recover damages and hold the judgment as creditors, than if they compelled a transfer of the stock, and so were to be postponed to all creditors. If the company is solvent, the damages they will recover will be [illegible] for all the injury which they sustain by loss of the stock. There is also another objection in this [illegible] case. The indiscriminate purchase of the character of a public writ; one in which the people are in some ways interested; and it has never been allowed, except for the purpose of controlling those who own a public [illegible] duties which it loves. This [illegible] is [illegible] and although it has [illegible] to [illegible] its contracts and dispositions of property, it does not owe allegiance or [illegible] to [illegible], or according to the laws of [illegible]

[illegible] Judge Woodruff, holding that the order of Special Term should be affirmed, and mandamus denied, with costs.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1855.—I have submitted to chemical analysis some of Professor HOLLOWAY'S pills, and find them to be purely vegetable. I could find them wonderfully efficient in liver and stomach complaints and in cases of general debility, or when the nervous system is deranged. Many physicians in the United States recommend them to their patients when other means fail.

(Signed,) JAMES ERVAN,
Late of Rochester, N. Y., Analytical Chemist.

Sold by all druggists, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH.—In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of THOMAS & JAMES, and to close up their business, the large stock of dry goods now in the store corner of Christie and Stanton-streets will be sold off without any regard to cost, as they must positively be sold to close the concern. Housekeepers should not let this opportunity slip, as the stock comprises a great variety and will be sold probably at one quarter its value.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Have the greatest sale of any medicine in the world! Are peculiarly adapted to the constitution of females and children of all ages, being a powerful purifier of the blood, invigorating the constitution, and correcting all disorders of the liver and stomach, being the finest medicine in the Universe. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—The members of Mr. FOWLER'S Class in Phrenology, will meet at his rooms on Wednesday and Friday evenings. There being a few vacant seats, ladies and gentlemen desirous of obtaining a practical knowledge of this interesting and useful science will be admitted. For terms, &c., apply to FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

The Benefit Concert for the Poor.

The Concert for the benefit of the Poor came off last evening at the Odeon in Fifth-street, and was decidedly a successful and brilliant affair. The audience, numbering about one thousand persons, was composed of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of the city.

About one hundred persons took part in the concert, viz.: Miss A. SPINOLA, Mrs. POOLE, Miss PAINE, Mrs. FORBES, Miss ANDREWS, Mr. HENRI APPY, violinist; Mr. H. TOULIN, Mr. Z. M. CLARK, Mr. A. FORBES, Mr. J. C. MORTON, the Harmonic Society, the Beethoven Society, and members of the Apollonian Society. The pieces were well rendered, and several of the performers, Miss SPINOLA, Mrs. POOLE, Miss PAINE, Mr. APPY and others were encored.

During the intermission Mr. G. W. BULKLEY, Secretary of the Relief Department, came forward and in a neat manner thanked those who had so generously contributed by their musical talents to so excellent and laudable an entertainment. The Williamsburg Harmonic Society have volunteered their services for another concert, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the poor, and a grand ball for the same purpose is also on the tapis.

Brooklyn Police Captains.

In the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, the following Captains and Assistant Captains of Police were elected:

FIFTH DISTRICT—*Captain*, Henry Guichard; *Assistant Captains*, John D. Hunt, Peter Bennett.

SIXTH DISTRICT—*Captain*, M. H. Dibble; *Assistant Captains*, Henry Beyer, Robert Cox.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—*Captain*, John Sidwell; *Assistant Captains*, George W. Bruce, James J. King.

FIRST DISTRICT—*Assistant Captains*, James Brown, George Latham.

THIRD DISTRICT—William Shaw, Jacob Stiger.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Christopher Wright, William Stewart.

The Captains in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, were elected at the November election. The other Districts have been created since that time—and are embraced in the limits of what was the city of Williamsburg and town of Bushwick, previous to consolidation.

Found-master for Eastern District—Daniel Brooks.

Lecture on "Young America."

Last evening a lecture was delivered in the new brick Church, corner of Clason and Fulton-avenues, Brooklyn, by GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq. Subject—"Gold and Gilt in Young America."

☞ Mrs. MOODY, residing at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Raymond-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide on Saturday evening last, by taking an overdose of laudanum. No cause is assigned for this rash act.

Brooklyn City Hospital.

The south wing of this institution, on Raymond-street near Dekalb-avenue, will be opened to the public on the 31st inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Sunday Traffic.

Yesterday but three violations of the Sunday law were reported by the Chief of Police. Two of those were against the proprietors of barber shops, and the other a cigar store. The accused were fined $1 and costs each. The Chief of Police states that he discovered no drinking places or other places of business open; and several drinking places which had attempted the Sunday previous to evade the law, were closed—he having visited them during the week, and quite to their surprise, informed them of their proceedings the Sunday previous, and told them who were present on that occasion.

JOHN CADY and JAMES CADY, for assaulting JAMES KELLY in the street on Saturday night last, and robbing him of a loaf of bread, were held to bail in the sum of $200 each for trial.

☞ Rev. Dr. POTTS, of New-York, delivered an able discourse on Sunday evening in the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City—it being the first of a series conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Disturbance of Mr. McGee's Lecture—Letter from Mr. McGee.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your telegraphic report of my late lecture at Boston, dated Tuesday last, you have published that some of *my* "remarks were construed by a few of the audience into disrespect for the memory of WASHINGTON, and led to much confusion and some severe fighting in the hall," permit me to say this is a total misreport. The dozen or twenty disturbers of the audience, as was proved next day in Court, came there banded together to make a noise; deadly weapons were taken from some of them; one has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months, and others, probably, will fare as hardly.

They commenced their disturbance before I had spoken at all, and 4,000 auditors are my witnesses that the name of WASHINGTON was never mentioned by me without profound respect.

J. D. MCGEE.

WANT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Numerous letters from the seat of war continue to speak of the insufficiency of medical attendance, both at Kokatepol and on board transport ships, laden with wounded by the hospital at Scutari. To meet the emergency the London College of Surgeons has intimated its readiness to examine, in December, all those young men who have reached the age of twenty-one, but whose professional studies are otherwise incomplete, and who would like to proceed to the East. [illegible] that also holds [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] We [illegible]

☞ The leading Paris journal thus [illegible] of Napoleon's [illegible] "Napoleon [illegible] the Emperor [illegible] the Empress [illegible] the Prince [illegible] the Empress [illegible] the Prince [illegible] the Empress [illegible] the Prince

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.—NO. 382. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

VERY LITTLE NEWS ABOUT THE WAR.

Views and Facts Relative to the Congress at Vienna.

RUSSIA PROSECUTING FOREIGN ENLISTMENT

Fourth Prepping for a Spring Campaign.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. HARRISON, arrived here this forenoon, with dates from Liverpool down to 11 o'clock A. M. of the 20th inst.

The *Africa* reports the arrival of the steamship *Arabian* at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst.

The steamship *Union*, of the Havre and New-York line, sailed from Havre on the morning of the 20th, and from Southampton on the afternoon of the same day, direct for New-York.

The War.

There is a remarkable scarcity of intelligence respecting either the progress of the siege or the prospects of negotiations for peace. The chief interest now centers in the proceedings of the Congress at Vienna. Hopes are entertained that the negotiations may lead to peace; but equally well-grounded apprehensions prevail that the present negotiations will fail to reëstablish peace, in which event all opinion that the war will assume a vaster magnitude.

The French and English Ministers at Vienna have received the necessary powers to enable them to resume negotiations. This intelligence is derived from a telegraphic dispatch, dated Vienna, the 18th inst. Letters from that city inform us that the policy of the Allied Powers will be to retard negotiations, in the hope that in the meantime the fall of Sebastopol will ensue, to influence the decision of the Czar.

On the 10th or 11th inst., Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is understood to have received written instructions from his Government in regard to the pending negotiations. The exact contents are, of course, secret, but report from well-informed sources says that Russia again expresses the Czar's readiness to enter into negotiations for an honorable peace, and also his earnest desire to put an end to all present difficulties. It is also stated that the Austrian Ministry experience an earnest desire to see peace, but will, nevertheless, firmly insist upon the acceptance, by Russia, of such conditions as the Cabinet of Europe demands; but, it is added, Austria will hesitate to conclude an offensive alliance with England and France, until the latter Powers shall have stated exactly the nature of their demands.

As a set-off against this statement, Count BUOL, the Austrian Minister, is reported to have declared at a confidential interview to the Ottoman Minister that Russia would fight side by side with England and France against Russia.

Vienna letters also boast of Austria's good faith and determination to proceed to hostilities.

Prussia, it will be remembered, has formally refused to mobilize and place part of her army in Prussian Silesia to cover the left flank of the Austrian forces now in Gallicia, assigning as a reason her confidence on the pacific intentions of Russia.

Prussia further accuses Austria of having gone beyond the stipulations of her Convention with Prussia, inasmuch as she has concluded separate treaties with other powers, which virtually do away with that of April 20.

The object of Prussia is evidently to prevent Austria from taking an active participation in the war.

Both from Berlin and Vienna it is stated that great efforts are being made to obtain the consent of the Western Powers to an armistice.

The Prussian Cabinet is urging, with peculiar earnestness, the necessity of suspending hostilities, until the belligerents shall have pursued further the present endeavor to arrive at an understanding. These are mere rumors, but nothing else is at present within the reach of the public.

An approaching Congress of Nations is more and more confidently talked of. The London *Daily News* says: "We may be induced to repose some confidence in the result of that Congress' deliberations if the United States are invited to take part in them, and accepts the invitation."

Sardinia is reported as being willing to undertake to send 15,000 men, recruited from all Italy, to the aid of the Allies in the East—the reason assigned being, that for want of an outside enterprise to engage their attention, the Italians are growing restless.

The Senates of Hamburg and Lubec have issued an edict forbidding foreign enlistment, and it is expected that Bremen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Stettin, will also issue prohibitions of the same description. The army of Bavaria has almost completed its war complement.

Letters say that the Swedish army is immediately to be placed on a war footing by the addition of 10,000 Swedes and 15,000 Norwegians.

RUSSIA.

Russia is also preparing for a spring campaign. Gen. STEINHEIL is charged with the organization of a Baltic army, having Hitten for headquarters.

The Crimea.

All is remain precisely as they were. The last dates are up to the 16th inst. OMAR PASHA was on the 8th at the camp of the Allies, when conference were exchanged between him and Lord RAGLAN, and Gen. CANROBERT, and on the 9th he returned to Eupatoria. Reinforcements continue to reach the Allies, and over 2,000 of the French Imperial Guards and English Infantry are now at sea on their way to the Crimea.

Lord RAGLAN has sent to India for the 10th English Hussars.

The Turks in the Crimea are to be made up to 60 000 before the end of January.

The Russian reinforcements are advancing by forced marches through Bessarabia.

The weather was frosty and the roads passable, although snow had fallen, but the frozen ground retarded the works of the besiegers.

Latest Items from all Sources.

The following are the latest items, collected from all available sources:

The English Consul has submitted to Prince STIRBEY a note, calling upon him to repudiate the Russian Protectorate by a public act. The French Consul will send the Hospodar a similar note.

The *Opinion*, of Turin, of the 15th inst., states that the departure of the Piedmontese troops for the Crimea will take place on the 28th February. According to that journal, the contingent is to consist of 20,000 men, 15,000 of whom will embark on that day, and the additional 5,000 are from the reserve.

Private letters from Vienna say that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has instructions to accept everything, and accede to all the Allies may demand, except the reduction of the Russian fleet and the occupation of the Russian territory.

The *Debats* has an article in explanation, being that Piedmont has assented to the treaty of the 10th of April, and not the treaty of December.

The closing prices for French Funds were, for Three per Cents. 68.70; Four and a half per Cents. 95; and Bank shares, 29.60.

The Danube.

We are without anything respecting the invasion of Dobrudscha, excepting the following from the *Wanderer*, of Vienna:

The Russians crossed the Danube at Tultscha, and favored by the obscurity of the night, they reached the right bank in their boats, and surprised one of the weakest garrisons, and after making great carnage, recrossed the river laden with booty, and taking with them a number of prisoners. There was considerable loss on the part of the Russians, as the Turks fought with desperate courage. Among the slain is a Pasha, but his name is not mentioned. The inhabitants of Tultscha fled into the country with their wives and children, and did not return again until long after the departure of the Russians.

The Hamburg *Weckrichton* contains a telegraphic dispatch from Varna, dated the 14th, wherein it is said that Count BUOL has addressed a note to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, demanding an explanation relative to the recrossing of the Danube by the Russian forces, and their occupation of Dobrudscha, and thence, as a matter of course, menacing Varna and its communications.

The Turkish force now in the Dobrudscha is estimated at more than 30,000 men, mostly raw recruits, however,—the flower of OMAR's army having gone to the Crimea, against which, it is said, OMAR strongly protested, and still remains much dissatisfied.

It is suspected that the Austrian Government was party to the eruption at Dobrudscha, wishing to demonstrate thereby the necessity for an armistice.

Black Sea.

Admiral BRUAT telegraphs that on the 8th of January snow had fallen heavily, but the weather since was clear, with northeasterly winds. The fleets had sustained no damage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RICHARD COBDEN addressed his constituents at Leeds, stigmatizing the attack on Sebastopol as a colossal mistake, and that the main principle of the question should be now how to get out of it. Other speakers addressed the meeting almost unanimously in favor of the war.

Mr. BUCHANAN transacted business on the 16th instant, at the Foreign Office.

Malicious reports are in circulation that the Government has offered Sir DE LACY EVANS an appointment in India, so as to get rid of his contemplated disclosures in Parliament.

The 93d Regiment embarked from Liverpool in the steamer *Bahiana*, for the Crimea, seven hundred strong.

Four hundred of the London dock laborers are sent to the Crimea to unload ships.

The fate of the British ship *Bernice*, missing since 1852, from Shanghai, is discovered—the Europeans on board having been murdered by the Lascar crew, and the ship burned. The assassins are captured and executed.

FRANCE.

BARING BROTHERS announce that they will repay English deposits on the French loan, the total amount of the loan being taken in France. English applicants took six millions sterling and the French eighty-seven million francs, and although the loan was but twenty millions sterling one hundred and seventy-seven thousand persons have taken shares.

Eighteen hundred of the Imperial Guards were embarked at Marseilles on the 14th in steamers for the Crimea.

SPAIN.

The new constitution was submitted on the 13th to the Chambers. The main features of it are, that sovereignty emanates from the nation; that the religion of the nation is Roman Catholic, but that toleration will be allowed; that the press shall be free; that confiscation of property, and the death penalty for political offences, are abolished; the National Guard is established; the Legislature shall consist of two Chambers; Senators are to be elected for life on property qualifications; one representative for every 50 000 citizens; the courts shall meet annually in October for four months; the courts shall regulate the strength of the army, give assent to royal marriages, and appoint a regency when occasion requires.

SWITZERLAND.

A conference is about to be opened, with a view of adjusting the existing difficulties between Austria and Switzerland.

DENMARK.

The bill altering the Constitution has passed the first reading in the Legislature.

RUSSIA.

A six-fold land tax, payable in twenty-four instalments, is to be imposed on Polish proprietors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday—11 A. M.—There is literally nothing new or important to telegraph.

Liverpool Cotton Markets.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., and most other circulars report that there has again been a good demand for COTTON, with an advance in low and middling qualities of nearly ¼d., while fair and upwards maintain fully the rates of last week. The improvement is perhaps in consequence of the easterly wind, and the probabilities of the stock being light for the present; however, the improvement is more limited since the advices by the Africa. At the close there is more the demand favor.

Sales for the week, 55,000 bales, including 10,000 bales on speculation, and 4,000 bales for export. The imports for the week were 9,000 bales. Fair Orleans at 6¾d.; Middling do., 6 3-16d.; Fair Mobile, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling, 5 13-16d.; Ordinary, 5 9-16d.; Barrier, 5 11-16d. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, and prices steady. Stock on hand, 524,000 bales, including 210,000 Americans. Some quote Middling Uplands at 6d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The leading Circulars report that BREADSTUFFS have received their former turn of firmness, but yet without much activity. WHEAT has advanced 2d. FLOUR and INDIAN CORN have advanced to 6d. Generally on the quotations by last advices.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR, old, 42s.@43s. New is a very inferior quality and difficult to be sold at 40s. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 44s.@45s. White WHEAT 11s. 2d.@12s. 2d. Red do. 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. INDIAN CORN, mixed, 43s.@43s. 6d. Yellow 43s. 6d.@44s. White 44s. 6d.@45s.

London Markets.

PER TELEGRAPH ON FRIDAY.

Markets animated. WHEAT and FLOUR one and two shillings dearer.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF in moderate business; prices steady, and less disposition to press sales. PORK meets ready sale at 43s.@44s. for prime Mess. BACON—No old in first hands; new arrives slowly and the demand is small; Eastern sells at 42s.@42s. 6d. LARD has further declined 1s. on the spot, and the demand slow; 600 tons have been contracted for; sales about 50s.@51s. TALLOW unsalable at 2s. lower.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Broker's Circular* reports ASHES unchanged and very dull, both sorts at 32s. LINSEED OIL—Business moderate at 30s. 6d.@37s. RAPE quiet and unchanged; OLIVE OIL dull and a shade easier; PALM further declined; sold at £38 to arrive. Small sales of SEAL OIL at £48. RESIN in fair demand at 24s. COMMON TURPENTINE in limited request at 6s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—No change in demand and prices unaltered. DYEWOODS—Unchanged, request fair, stock reduced. RICE—In limited demand. TEA—Full business at from full to advanced prices. SUGAR—Holders offer freely and lower descriptions favor buyers MOLASSES—Easier. COPPER—Business moderate, ordinary qualities rather lower. TOBACCO—Little being done, but prices well maintained.

Manchester Markets.

Business is not so good. The recent London failures have caused uneasiness, and the accounts from India being unfavorable, have tended to increase it.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co.'s Circular reports no improvement in Foreign and Colonial produce. The CORN market commenced the week dull, but on the 19th a better feeling arose, with an advance of 1s.@2s. on WHEAT; White WHEAT, 78s.@79s.; Red, 75s.@76s. American FLOUR, 44s. COTTON in good demand, and at steady rates. SUGAR in moderate demand—rates barely supported. LARD very dull. INDIA CORN quiet. LEAD in moderate demand, prices unchanged.

Liverpool Money Market.

MONEY is in active demand at 5 ℘ cent. minimum rate.

London Money Market.

Hopes are expressed that as the French loan is all taken in France, the large export of gold may partly return.

BARING BROTHERS' Circular quotes MONEY in their demand at unchanged rates. CONSOLS closed at 91¾@91¾; new DOLLARS, 5s. 1d.; BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¼d.; DOUBLOONS, 77s. 6d. for Spanish. The amount of BULLION has decreased £1,126,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. ERLL & Co. (London) report a moderate business during the week, with prices in some cases rather higher. United States Sixes, Bonds of 1868, 104½; do. 6's, Bonds of '75, 105@107; Pennsylvania 5's, Bonds, 92 6's, Bonds, 82@84; Massachusetts 5's, Bonds, 100@101; Virginia 6's, Bonds, 82@84; Erie 1st Mortgage, 100@101; Erie 2d do., 84@86; Erie 2d do., 75@76.

Liverpool Freight Market.

There is but little change to notice in the rates of freight to United States ports. To New-York the tendency is still downward.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from Boston—20th, Europa, from Liverpool; Isaac Webb, from Antwerp; Devonshire, at Dent.

Arrived from Philadelphia—20th, Ocean Queen, from Portsmouth; Brooklyn, from Liverpool; 17th, Isaac Webb, from Liverpool; 18th, City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

Arrived from Wilmington—19th, Alfred, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Savannah—16th, Southerner, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—18th, Empire State, at Queenstown.

Sailed for New-York—20th, Basil, from Antwerp; 20th, Ocean Queen, from Portsmouth; Brooklyn, from Liverpool; 17th, Isaac Webb, from Liverpool; 18th, City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah—17th, Leonidas, from Liverpool; 18th, John and Albert, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—16th, Ellen Maria and Little Thompson, from Liverpool; 17th, Charles Bush, from Liverpool; 18th, Tempest and Goliah, from Liverpool.

Sailing of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The *Africa* sailed from here for Boston at 1 o'clock P. M., with a southerly wind and fine weather, and will probably reach Boston about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Tenure of Church Property—Moving the Bank Department—Aliens Holding Real Estate—The Temperance Bill.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.

There was a crowded and elegant auditory in the Senate Chamber this morning, attracted by the announcement that the Representative from the Thirty-first was to address the Committee of the Whole in advocacy of the principles embodied in the bill to regulate the tenure of Church property, which had been made the special order for this day upon the motion of the gentleman from Erie. It was the earnest request of Mr. PUTNAM that his remarks should not be reported, and so I had the satisfaction of being an unoccupied listener. I had supposed that proofs would have been furnished for those who had complied with the Speaker's request not to be reported. It was an erroneous supposition, however, and so the brilliant periods of the orator have an existence only in the recollections of the few who crowded within the Senate Chamber.

At the conclusion of Mr. PUTNAM's remarks, the Committee rose and reported progress on the bill—and, on motion of Mr. WHITNEY, it was made the special order on Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

ORDER OF CANVASSING VOTES.

Mr. BROOKS reported back the bill to regulate the number and designation of the ballot-boxes to be used at elections in the City of New-York, with an amendment, applicable to the entire State, designating the order in which the votes shall hereafter be canvassed. If the amendment is adopted, as I am confident it must be, it will much facilitate you gentlemen of the press in your exertions to obtain early and reliable returns—for then all the Inspectors will be pursuing a uniform course in the canvassing.

Among the notices of new bills presented this morning, was one from Mr. BROOKS, to provide for moving the Bank Department to the City of New-York. I do not realize what is the particular motive for this movement, but I would suggest whether the bogus and swindling bankers who now entertain such a feeling of hostility to the present rule of the Department, would not prefer to see it removed up to the inaccessible wilds of Hamilton County, and still more would they be gratified if the whole system of restrictions were utterly abolished.

ALIENS HOLDING REAL ESTATE.

Mr. LANSING introduced a bill this morning, that if enacted into a law will save much in the time of future legislators. It is to provide for the holding and conveyance of real estate by aliens.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

It was general order day in the House, and the first on the roll was the bill for the Suppression of Intemperance, which was ostensibly considered while several gentlemen delivered their peculiar views thereon. Without getting through the third session, the Committee reported progress.

THE GOVERNOR IN NEW-YORK.

Governor CLARK, the State Officers and the Committees on Commerce of the Senate and Assembly, will be in town with you to-morrow. They come down to view, in connection with the like dignitaries of New-Jersey, the encroachments of your great City upon the harbor of which you ought to be proud, and which you should not be doing up. No doubt the gentlemen who desire to state, will take occasion to say that they desire to his Excellency while he is in their midst. Let me make a hint—that they refrain from so doing. The Governor comes down on certain specified business—he is a business man—and does not like to be interrupted in the discharge of his duties. Meaning of all this—don't importune while he is otherwise engaged, or he may forget you at the right moment.

J. S. S.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut. Hunter Dismissed from the Service.

COL. KINNEY'S LETTER TO SECRETARY MARCY.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE U. S. COURT FUNDS.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE HOUSE

A PRETTY GOOD SPEECH BY COL. BENTON.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., presented a resolution inquiring of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads how much the Collins line of steamers have received up to the present time from freight and passengers. Agreed to.

U. S. COURT FUNDS.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution of inquiry of the President, Why the funds appropriated for the United States Court, in the Western District of Arkansas, have not been promptly sent the United States Marshal of that District? He remarked that he was tired of running after the departments, and should do so no more. For want of proper transmission this morning, Jurors and Witnesses in Arkansas have been obliged to sell their certificates at great discount. The officers through whose negligence this occurs should be promptly dismissed.

Mr. GWIN was glad the subject was introduced. California was worse off in the respects named than Arkansas. He wished the resolution had been broader.

Mr. CASS—Has the money in question been drawn from the Treasury?

Mr. JOHNSON—I don't know.

Mr. CASS—It is not best to throw imputations until the facts are known.

ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. FITZPATRICK speaking in favor of the provision authorizing the Indians to be employed as scouts, rangers, hunters and guides. The recommendation of the President was right, in the employment of red men not as warriors but as guides to the Army. No other course would enable us to control the Indians. The Seminole war is an evidence of the difficulty of getting along without Indian aid.

Mr. BUSH urged the propriety of trying to induce the Indians to cultivate the arts of peace, and thought the large number of troops proposed not necessary, as explained in Mr. HUNTER's amendment.

Mr. SHIELDS said the exigency was urgent. Three thousand volunteers could be more quickly mustered than could the army troops; and said the force proposed by Mr. HUNTER would be inadequate. He entered into an estimate of the proposed force, and thought four—instead of two, as proposed by Mr. HUNTER—regiments should be provided.

Mr. DAWSON was willing to vote for the force required by the President, as the Senators were dependent upon the information set forth by the Executive. He yielded party predilections, but was surprised to find the Senator who was at the head of the Committee on Finance, opposed to this measure of the Administration.

Mr. PEARCE thought the increase of the Army as proposed by Mr. SHIELDS was required by the necessities of the service. He thought regulars would more commend themselves to citizens, and more easily keep in subordination, while the latter were often the cause of irritation to the Indians.

Mr. BELL was in favor of conciliatory measures, but did not like the responsibility of refusing the Government the troops they asked for.

Mr. WELLER thought the emergency did not require so many troops as SHIELDS proposed. He thought those contemplated in HUNTER's amendment sufficient for the occasion, particularly if they were distributed properly along the military posts. He was in favor of having something adequate to the occasion done at once.

Mr. HOUSTON obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The House passed the Senate bill incorporating the St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HOUSTON gave notice that if on Thursday he could obtain the floor, he should move the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill proposing a modification of the existing tariff, and will make the decision then arrived at a test vote.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Miss., offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the copies of correspondence between the diplomatic agents of the United States and Spain, touching the causes of disturbance of the friendly relations between this and that country, and the instructions of the State Department relative to the same, and all the correspondence between our Government and France and Great Britain respecting Cuba, not heretofore communicated to Congress.

The House then went into Committee on Territorial business.

SUSTENANCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Senate's bill authorizing the construction of a sub-terranean line of telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, was taken up. It proposes to give HIRAM O. ALDEN and JAS. EDDY the right of way through the territories, and two million acres of land to construct a line, they having to work and keep it in order at their own expense, and to have it completed in two years. The Government is to have the right to transmit free not exceeding eight thousand words monthly, and also to have the prior use of the telegraph to any extent, at such rates of compensation for messages as Congress may prescribe, the tolls in no case to exceed ten dollars for ten words or less, or seventy-five cents each additional word.

Mr. FARLEY, who reported the bill, showed the necessity and importance of such a line, and insisted on the practicability of its construction. The projectors think they will be able to protect the line against Indian depredations, expecting to buy their peace with presents. They do not ask Government to protect it.

Mr. LANE (Oregon) appealed to the Committee to set this bill aside. There were many bills, strictly territorial, providing for the interest of the people in the territories, and among them was one establishing an additional land office in Oregon. At this time many people of that territory have to travel three or four hundred miles.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

Mr. FARLEY rose to a point of order.

Mr. LANE—I did not yield the floor for your point of order.

Mr. FARLEY—I have as much right to call you to order as you had to call me to order.

Mr. LANE then called Mr. FARLEY a liar or a d——d liar, which Mr. FARLEY retorted back again with much emphasis.

The parties were about ten feet apart at this time, Mr. LANE standing near the main aisle. In a moment the distance was shortened two-thirds at least by both parties, who with agitated frames and threatening gestures, sprang towards each other. Gentlemen near by interfered and thus prevented the belligerents from coming to close quarters.

Members hastened to the scene, cries of "Order," "Order," "Order," resounded through the house.

THEY DON'T FIGHT.

Mr. PHELPS called the Sergeant-at-Arms, when that officer appeared bearing his mace of office.

The people in the galleries were stretching over to see the proceedings going on earlier floors. Quiet was soon restored, however, and business continued.

Mr. DAVIS of Ind. said he never saw the like since he was in Congress before. Members should conduct themselves as gentlemen.

Mr. LANE said he was willing to withdraw the word he had used.

GEN. KINNEY'S LETTER TO FISH.

Mr. BENTON desired that while he was unwilling to delay unavoidably business; he was unwilling to fight the bill now before the Committee. He gave way to Mr. LANE.

THEY GO AT IT AGAIN—HILDRETH.

Mr. LANE said: When that fellow (pointing to Mr. FARLEY) called me to order, I was [illegible] of the sentence was lost in deafening cries of "order," "order.") After a pause, Mr. LANE resumed, saying he did not wish to excite ill feeling, and again appealed to the Committee to set aside the bill before them, in order to proceed to the territorial bills, as only three days, the second of which has nearly expired, had been set apart for their consideration.

Mr. FARLEY (with the indulgence of Mr. BENTON who yielded the floor,) said he did not anticipate much opposition. It could not be said the measure had been sprung on the House, or Government, as it had been pending during the whole session. But for the kind of discussion indulged in to-day, the debate would now be nearly closed. He feared not the opposition intimated, especially when he knew he was right, let it come from what quarter it might.

Mr. BENTON, directing his remark to Mr. FARLEY, said he did not yield the floor for a speech. As to the subterranean line of telegraph the idea was preposterous, no matter where conceptioned. The Indians all along the line get their living by digging, and they would cut under and take the wire away—that is the law of the Plains. Two millions of acres are proposed to be given to the scheme for running a single furrow. Only so much would be done as would make the lands salable in a New-York market. The bill designed to make the bargain for eternity. He then ridiculed the provision of the bill, exposing what he characterized as the creep-out-holes, and saying the telegraphic line will be established by private means as soon as there shall be a common or Railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. LATHAM contended that the principle of the bill was right. Suppose the digger Indians break up the line, the General Government will lose nothing, to not a single cent is to be given till the line is completed and in working order.

Mr. MCDOUGALL briefly spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. BENTON explained. These digger Indians have long slender sticks with a hook at the end; the object is to pursue the lizard running into a hole and bring it out with a hook. Put down your fifteen hundred or two thousand miles of telegraph, and they will dig up and cut up the wire, every inch of it, and make of it hooks to pull out lizards. (Laughter.)

Mr. SHELTON did not think the object of the bill could be accomplished in the manner proposed.

Mr. SMITH of Va., was of the opinion that it was an absurdity to attempt to build a line of telegraph to the Pacific in the present condition of the country. While the bill proposes the line shall be constructed by private enterprise, Government is asked to give two million of acres to help the projectors.

Further debate then followed, but without concluding with the subject the Committee rose and the house adjourned.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

No. 42, Peter J. Barchal vs. Stewart C. Marshall, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Illinois. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the case with directions to dismiss the bill of complaint, with costs, but without prejudice to any legal defence which the parties may have.

No. 50—Amos J. Bunce et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The United Companies. This cause was argued by Mr. VIDTOR for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted on printed argument by Attorney General CUSHING for defendant.

No. 51—Richard H. Hendrickson vs. Samuel L. Hinckley.—Cause submitted to consideration of Court on printed argument by HART for appellant, and MILLS for appellee.

No. 52—James Stevens, appellant, vs. Royal Gladding et al.—The cause was argued by AMES for the appellees, and submitted by printed argument for appellant.

The British Minister and the Kinney Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The *Star* says the British Minister has sent orders to the squadron in the Caribean Sea, not to allow the KINNEY expedition to land on any portion of Central America.

The President has dismissed Lieut. HUNTER from the service.

DUDLEY MANN is spoken of as Minister to Paris.

Architecture in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have remarked with pleasure, that there exists on the part of Americans a great love and appreciation for architecture, and that many buildings, private as well as public, aim at excellence in this beautiful art.

The architecture of a country speaks the mind and taste of its inhabitants, more distinctly perhaps than any other outward feature, while it is the one by which foreigners judge (and justly so) of the degree of advancement made in civilization and refinement.

Now, there are both means and inclination here to produce fine buildings, but there is a lack of one essential quality, without which the best materials are of little avail, and it is this—*a knowledge of the distinctions of styles in architecture.* From the want of this knowledge, there are all sorts of mixtures such as Palladian and Baroque, Greek and Louis XV., Gothic and Elizabethan.

To come to one or two examples: In the Prescott House—which is thought a splendid building by those ignorant of the distinctions of styles—there are no less than three styles, Elizabethan, Louis XV., and Florid Gothic. The wooden cornice that surmounts the edifice is Elizabethan, the lintels and sills Louis XV.,—similar in character to looking-glass frames,—while the first floor is a conglomeration of Louis XV. and Florid Gothic! In the Brevoort House, in Fifth-avenue, it is equally lamentable to see the waste of costly materials upon a structure that is really disgraceful to our taste. The front entrance is Baroque; the side entrance has Pseudo-Grecian Doric columns and pediment; while the ornamental lintels of the windows are a sort of Louis XV.,—if they can be called any style at all.

The new church of Dr. BELLOWS, on the other hand, that many condemn because they have seen nothing like it, bids fair to be a great ornament to the Fourth-avenue. It is in the Lombard style, decorated with tarsia work, in red brick and Caen stone. It is in excellent taste and unity, and what is unusual, possesses solidity of construction. The lateral pressure is well provided for, and there are no wooden cornices or massive shams, that are utterly unworthy of a great city.

E. L.

THE LATE GALE AT ROCKLAND, ME.—The loss by the gale and high tide at Rockland on the 16th is estimated at $20,000. The damage to the lime sheds, wharves and kilns of D. G. MORRILL, W. C. & T. B. MCINTOSH, M. E. THOMAS, and C. MORRILL, is set down at $8,000. Their stores were partly carried away. The stores of Messrs. FARWELL & CRESCENT were [illegible] away. Loss about $3,000. GRINNEL & WARREN lost about $1,000, and the Steamboat Wharf Company $1,000; E. A. MANSFIELD, $1,000; the Marine Railway Company, $3,000; [illegible] were many other small losses, all of which [illegible] to the west of a breakwater in the harbor.—*Boston Courier, Jan. 27.*

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

VERY LITTLE NEWS ABOUT THE WAR.

Views and Facts Relative to the Congress at Vienna.

RUSSIA PROSECUTING FOREIGN ENLISTMENT

Fourth Prepping for a Spring Campaign.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TERMS, &c. [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible] Sheet, or Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight [illegible] for circulating in California, [illegible] Atlantic, and containing only news [illegible] in those sections of the country, on [illegible] departure of every Mail Steamer. Price [illegible] per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

TERMS, &c. [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible] Sheet, or Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight [illegible] for circulating in California, [illegible] Atlantic, and containing only news [illegible] in those sections of the country, on [illegible] departure of every Mail Steamer. Price [illegible] per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES;

[illegible] (Sheet

The Convicts.

The accounts of the outrages and depredations of the escaped convicts continue to be received. The party of ten that stole the boat near Oakland, proceeded to the vicinity of Santa Cruz, by going down the bay to the Redwoods, and striking across the country. On Sunday night they robbed a number of farm houses in the vicinity of their landing place, and after stealing the horses, killed some of the people to prevent their giving information. They then compelled a citizen to pilot them to the summit of the coast range of mountains west of Angeles. They were, at the last accounts, making their way slowly towards Gilroy's or San Tomas. The band travel slowly, as they have five wounded with them. They are supposed to be on the way to Los Angeles or Lower California. Information has been sent in every direction, and it is hoped their retreat will be cut off. WATKINS and POWERS are with the gang. Two of the fugitives were shot near Pasota, and two were lassoed and killed on Friday. DAVIDSON and RILEY were captured in San Ramon Valley. The notorious "Cock-Eye Fury" was captured by the police on Sunday night. He showed fight, but it was of no use. "Jimmy from Town" was captured by Sheriff SEXTON, of San Diego, and brought up in the *Goliah* on her last trip. There are now but five able-bodied men at large. Persons found wandering about the country with gun-shot wounds should be closely examined. It is said that the original intention of the prisoners was to murder all the guard, take all the vessels in the neighborhood, and start for Petaluma and Sonoma, and from there make their way to Oregon.

Since the above was written we have learned that the place at which the prisoners landed was called Chrystie's Ranch, where they stopped three days. They attempted to kill one of the neighbors, but the ball missed and struck his wife, not fatally injuring her, however. They robbed the entire neighborhood. The officer who arrested "Cock Eye Fury" on Front-street, was MR. HANFORD, a newly appointed but efficient policeman. The fellow was pointed out by a stranger, and when arrested attempted to kill both the informer and the officer. MR. HANFORD caught him by the throat, took his pistol from him and carried him in triumph to the Station-house.

A fellow named WILLIAMS, of the gang, was captured by Marshal MCKENZIE on Saturday night, in the Arcade gaming saloon. He was in the hope of not being recognized. SYDNEY BROWN *alias* WM. BRYANT, a great scoundrel, was captured at Martinez, on Saturday. He had been wounded. Officers NORTH and NUGENT returned to the city on Saturday, after a most fatiguing chase of two or three days in Alameda, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara Counties. A large number of ranches have been plundered. It is supposed that most of the convicts have crossed to this side of the bay, and it is thought that several are hiding in this city. But very few, if any, will succeed in making a permanent escape.

[*Alta Cal.*

Antediluvian.

The San Joaquin *Republican* says: We were shown yesterday by Mr. DREW, Deputy County Surveyor, some wood, now in our possession, that was raised from the bottom of the Artesian well, at a depth of 335 feet. The wood partakes more of the appearance of semi-preservation or approaching petrifaction than that of decay. The grain resembles cedar or oak, and has the appearance of being torn from the side of a log. It is imbedded in white sand, through which the augur is now passing.

Another Lump.

Now that the miners are supplied with water from the recent rains, large lumps and big strikes are becoming almost too common in this County, says the Shasti *Courier*, to warrant chronicling. On Friday we were shown by Mr. TRACY, of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, a very beautiful specimen, weighing 23 ounces, pure gold. It was taken from the claim of E. HEEN & Co., on east fork of Clear Creek.

Placer County Wheat.

Placer County raised the last year 30,000 bushels of wheat; the number of acres cultivated in this grain was 1,546. The present year there will be a great increase in the amount of small grains raised in that County.

The Snow.

The Weaverville and Yreka trails, says the Shasta *Courier*, of Saturday, are now covered with several feet of snow—the former at least three and the latter five feet, on the Trinity and Scott mountains.

Organization of the Legislature.

On the first ballot for Speaker of the Assembly the vote stood for KINNEY 35, STOW 32, BUFFUM 4 and ROGERS 2. The second ballot was the same as the first. On the third ballot STOW received 36 and KINNEY 35 votes. Those who voted for Mr. BUFFUM on the first and second ballots were Messrs. ASHLEY, HUNT, KNOX and ROGERS; and for Mr. ROGERS, Messrs. BUFFUM and CAMMETT. Thus it would seem that the distinctive Democratic strength was 35, the Whig 32, and the Independent 6. Mr. ANDERSON was elected Chief Clerk of the House, on the first ballot. His opponent was Mr. MCALPIN.

More Murder and Lynching.

A correspondent writes to the Sacramento *Union* from Jackson, Amador County, over date of the 30th ult., stating that the night previously an old man by the name of MCALLISTER was killed at Volcano by a young man named MACY. MCALLISTER has a family at Volcano, and at about 10 o'clock MACY, who was intoxicated, attempted to enter his house. He was pushed out by MCALLISTER who told him it was time to go to bed. MACY shortly afterwards returned, and when the old man came to the door he stabbed him with a bowie-knife, killing him almost instantly. He then fled, but was pursued and taken by a crowd, who took him a short distance out of town, on the emigrant road, and hung him up without judge or jury. Less than half an hour elapsed from the time MCALLISTER was stabbed until MACY was swinging in the air.

Found Guilty.

ERNEST KOHL was found guilty of murder in the first degree, before the District Court of Yuba County, in session at Marysville, on Saturday last. The Jury were out twenty hours. Their verdict contained a recommendation for mercy to the prisoner. KOHL's attornies have given notice of intention to take the case up to the Supreme Court.

Great Robbery on the Sonora.

During the late passage of the *Sonora* to Panama, the treasure room of the ship was robbed of $27,000 in gold dust. After the arrival of the *Sonora* at Panama, and after a portion of the passengers had landed, it was discovered that a box containing gold dust and also a carpet bag, were missing.

Upon examination it was ascertained that the room, which is lined with heavy sheet iron, except at the top, had been entered from that portion of the room. A hole had been cut through the floor of the nursery, which is immediately above, and the boards neatly fitted to the opening. An oil cloth usually covered the floor of this room. The room itself was not occupied during the trip. It is supposed that the plan of robbery was laid at Benicia while the ship was undergoing repairs, and that the parties had been watching for an opportunity to accomplish the act during the entire passage. No one was in the treasure-room at the time. The carpenter of the ship, VAUGHAN, and the boatswain, have been arrested on suspicion, and brought to this city. They deny all knowledge of the robbery.

The Yankee Blade's Gold.

THOMAS MARSHALL and R. WILSON were arrested, Friday, on a charge of stealing some of the lost treasure of the [illegible] Yankee Blade, alleged to have been the property of Wells, Bacon & Co., and gave bonds in the sum of $2,500 each, for their appearance before the United States Commissioner on Tuesday next. This is the $30,000 of treasure recently recovered from the wreck of the steamship, and brought to this City on the [illegible] *Pilgrim*.

Statehood.

From the Sacramento *Union* we learn that a [illegible] between JAS. H. HAMM and HORACE SMITH, Esqs., brothers-in-law, and [illegible]

From [illegible] Commercial Convention, published in the San Francisco *Herald*, we compile the following table, showing the total mortality in each month of the year:

Table showing the total number of Deaths during each month of the year 1854:

January	128	July	134
February	97	August	243
March	125	September	218
April	130	October	168
May	126	November	119
June	117	December	89
Total for the year			1,765

From this table it appears that the total number of deaths which occurred in this city during the year 1854 was 1,765; but of this number 222 were Chinamen, who died of scurvy contracted while on the passage to this country; 98 were persons who died at the United States Marine Hospital, from diseases contracted abroad; and 267 died at the State Marine Hospital, which went into operation on the 1st day of July—taking the place of the institutions previously established at Sacramento and Stockton—and out of these 267 deaths the proportion of patients coming from other parts of the State was about 100, and that of the city about 167. All these must be deducted in order to ascertain the actual mortality of the city, viz.:

Total mortality in 1854		1,765
Deaths of Chinamen from scurvy contracted during the voyage here	222	
Death of seamen from diseases contracted during their voyage abroad	66	
Deaths at the State Marine Hospital of patients who came from other parts of the State	100	488
Actual mortality		1,277

Of this number 614, or one-half died between the ages of 20 and 35; 335, or fully one-quarter, died under 5 years of age, and the remaining fourth was composed of children over the age of 5 years, and adults above the age of 35. This is easily explained by the fact that our population is for the most part composed of adults who arrived here during the last five or six years, and in so young a community there could not be as large an infant population as in the older cities.

A mortality report is published in the Marysville *Express* of the 1st of January, which set down the whole number of deaths in that city during the year 1854, at 117, from all causes. The population is estimated at 7,000.

The Mines.

The papers from the interior continue to furnish accounts of the great amount of rain and snow that has fallen in the mountains. The rivers and creeks are greatly swelled, in some instances interrupting the travel. The most sanguine hopes are entertained by the miners that they are now to reap the reward of their patient waiting, as very large quantities of dirt has been thrown up, and thousands having been looking forward to this dispensation.

The Iowa Hill Tragedy.

The late hanging of JOHNSON, for stabbing a man by the name of MONTGOMERY, by the people at Iowa Hill, has produced a profound sensation in the public mind, and promises to lead to serious consequences. MONTGOMERY is still living. JOHNSON was hung upon a verdict of guilty of an assault with intent to kill, brought in by a Jury of the people, before whom the testimony was delivered.

The statement now is that warrants have been issued for the apprehension of those engaged in the trial and hanging; that the Sheriff of Placer had attempted to execute the warrants; that one man had been rescued; that he had ordered out a *posse*, and that several hundred men were in arms to resist the Sheriff.

Here we have some of the legitimate fruits of Lynch law—of the attempt on the part of a community to take justice, law and the infliction of the penalty of death into their own hands. It is all wrong, and where the legal authorities can be reached, should never be resorted to.

The citizens of Iowa Hill have issued a circular to the people of Placer County, a copy of which is before us, in which they give the evidence detailed before the people's Court, the verdict of the Jury, the character of JOHNSON, and the *deliberate* action of some fifteen hundred men, who demanded that he should be hung, and we presume those who did the deed, wish they had not meddled in the affair.

According to the testimony, JOHNSON was greatly the aggressor; that he dismounted from his horse to assault MONTGOMERY, who was walking quietly along with a friend; that JOHNSON rushed upon him with his knife, and that MONTGOMERY fired in self-defence. But the people should have waited before they took the man's life, until it was known whether MONTGOMERY would live or die.

The circular makes out as good a cause of justification as can be made from the testimony and the circumstances.—*Sacramento Union.*

An Atrocious Murder.

From the Sonora *Herald* we learn the following particulars of an atrocious murder committed at Columbia, on Sunday morning, the 24th ult. On that evening WILLIAM RAINEY, keeper of a fandango house, gave a fancy dress ball. About 1 o'clock in the morning, the murderer, who was secreted behind his house, at a favorable moment, leveled a pistol at him and fired—the ball striking him in front of the left ear, and passing out near the top of the head on the other side—killing him instantly. No cause was assigned for the murder, nor did suspicion attach to any particular person as the guilty party.

Depredations in the South.

A correspondent writing from San Diego Dec. 20, says: Lower California is again to be infested with a band of thieves and robbers. Stragglers have been dropping in the last four or five days, and last night it was reported that they numbered one hundred strong—probably about fifty and no more. The celebrated and notorious CHAVIS is at their head. The citizens of the place met last night and resolved to hang him, but finding him in the custody of the Sheriff, everything was dropped. It is quite probable that to-night some lynch law will be resorted to.

General Miller a Filibuster.

Our Sandwich Island correspondent, *Diego*, thus speaks of Gen. MILLER, the British Consul General at that place:

In your issue of the 30th of October, in a long editorial regarding the conduct of Gen. MILLER here, you make him a former champion of republicanism in South America. This is an error. He was then a fillibuster of the worst class, under the tyrant SANTA CROCE. MILLER was second in command. A history of that rebellion tells us that on the event of a battle which was gained by Gen. MILLER, the opposing army offered to surrender themselves provided that a promise were given that their lives should be spared. Gen. MILLER agreed to the terms, but after the unfortunate prisoners became his he ordered them to be shot, and the sentence was executed. For this base treachery, himself and SANTA CROCE were afterwards banished the country. This little episode may let some of your readers know better what sort of a man this is, that talks so boldly about fillibusters.

Senatorial Gallantry.

The Sacramento *Union* is responsible for the following:

"A capital, complimentary story is told on the gallant Senator elect from the counties of Yuba and Sutter. It appears that the aforesaid gentleman was passenger on the *New World* when that vessel met with the disaster so graphically narrated by the dramatic correspondent of the Sacramento *Statesman*. After the boat had struck the snag, and while she was filling rapidly, the Senator aforesaid was observed with a flower-pot under each arm. On being informed that the boat was sinking, he replied that she might sink, but as he had volunteered to convey those flower-pots and their contents to a certain young lady in Marysville, he was bound to swim ashore with them; even if the fated craft did go down with all his luggage. The coolness, no less than the gallantry of the Senator was the topic of general conversation afterwards."

Items.

In the Sacramento *Union* we find the result of the Bull and Bear fight which was announced to take place, and did take place at Washington, Yolo County, on Sunday last. That paper says the Bull was fully [illegible] of the Bear. Only two rounds were fought, in the first the bear [illegible] the bull by the throat, but in the second the bull caught the bear by the throat and [illegible] him to the ground, and gored him to death. The bull was only slightly scratched about the [illegible]

The Nevada *Journal* [illegible] We understand that [illegible] many of the [illegible] of the Baptist Church in this place [illegible] they took their pastor, Rev. Mr. STONE.

The first [illegible] Sacramento [illegible] appropriate [illegible] number of citizens. The [illegible] to accommodate about 150 pupils.

The *Mines' Advocate* says—Messrs. E. KEMBLE and ROBERT HARRIS, among other things, report that the party dispersed a new pass through the Sierra Nevada, about half way between the Tejon and Walker's, and much lower than either of them. The next pass is a valley running entirely through or across the range of mountains—the exact locality is evident that it is difficult to ascertain when the summit is passed over. This pass offers no barrier whatever to the construction of a railroad.

The Deputy Sheriff of Nevada County arrested Mr. GEO. DAWSON and Dr. SHERIDAN, on Sunday last, at the Union Race Course. They were about to settle some difficulty with the persuasive powers of the pistol. They were taken before Justice SMITH, and put under bonds to keep the peace.

The President's Message was received on Saturday last, from San Francisco, by the Sacramento *Union*, over the telegraph wires. This is the second time the *Union* has performed this highly creditable feat.

They have a walking man in Yreka named CHARLES CHARTRE. He was to attempt the task of walking 80 consecutive hours on the 21st.

The Shasta *Courier* says that Mr. DEJARLIS, a citizen of Yreka, was shot at while sitting in his own house, the ball passing within a few inches of Dr. GATLIFF, in the room at the time. A suspected person had been arrested for the attempted assassination.

New Diggings have been discovered near Oro Lewa, Butte County, by a Mr. WORDEN. We are informed by the *Record* that a ditch has already been constructed to supply them with water.

The *Sierra Citizen*, published at Downieville, has been sold to Mr. JOHN C. LANGTON. Mr. C. B. MCDONALD is still retained as its editor.

San Leandro was chosen as the county seat of Alameda, having received one hundred and fifty majority over the present county seat.

A military company is about to be organized at Goodyear's Bar, in Sierra County. At Downieville, the "Guards" have boasted an existence for several months past.

A man named JAMES FORD attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, at Forrest City, on the night of the 24th. He is expected to recover.

The total valuation of property in Amador County is $1,038,443 Of live stock there 416 horses, 1,158 horned cattle, and 3,673 hogs.

An effort is being made to establish a newspaper at Campo Seco, Calaveras County.

The CHAPMANS are giving theatrical performances at Placerville.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The *Southern Californian* of Jan. 4 says:

A few days since CHABEZ, in company with some twenty men, made his appearance in San Diego, and from the previous knowledge of his intentions and the suspicious movements of the party, no doubt existed but their object was a foray on Lower California, and consequently a day or two afterwards an arrest was made of a portion of them who were fitting out with flour, &c. Among them was the notorious "Jimmy-from-Town." The names of the others arrested were JOHN HINDMAN, JOHN MURDOCK, JOHN O'GRADY, THOMAS CARTER, ISHAM HILLERBY, JEFF. WHITTING and ANTONIO CHABEZ; the balance had left and could not be found.

The famous JACK POWERS was also there, but decided that it would not pay, and although a warrant was issued for him, it was not deemed necessary to arrest him, and he went up to Santa Barbara on the steamer *Goliah*. Those arrested were detained until the next day, when nothing in the shape of legal proof appearing against them, they were discharged, with the exception of "Jimmy from Town," who was sent to San Francisco.

MELENDREZ, the Commandante of Lower California, was on the frontier with a force, it is said, sufficient to have defeated the expedition, had it gone on. While the party were under arrest, MELENDREZ sent up word that he had in his possession the notorious JOSE ALVITRE and MARTIN, the Sonorian, who were of the party that murdered ELLINGTON and the Chileno; ANTONIO VILLA, an escaped convict; as also two others, the names of whom we are not informed, who had passed through San Diego a few days previous with some fifteen horses, and that he would exchange them for Chabez.

Of course the authorities could not enter into any arrangements of this nature, and sent a deputation down to MELENDREZ with word to that effect, but requesting a delivery of the men, which he declined doing, stating, however, that their horses and other property brought with them, should be delivered over, and they themselves sent down into the interior, where they would have no opportunity of troubling us again.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates from Honolulu are to the 17th. The death of King KAMEHAMEHA III. is announced, and the accession of KAMEHAMEHA IV. to the throne.

Death of the King.

The *Polynesian* of the 16th December says: "After a serious illness of five or six days, His Majesty, KAMEHAMEHA III., expired at His Palace, on Friday, Dec. 15, at fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock. He was born on the 17th of March, 1815, and was consequently forty-one years and nine months old.

This painful event was immediately made known by hoisting the Royal and National standards at half-mast, and by the firing of minute guns, corresponding with the age of his late Majesty, from Punch Bowl Battery.

As soon as the news spread, the flags on shore and afloat were all set at half-mast, and places of business were closed. Large numbers of people assembled near the palace and testified their grief by loud and heartfelt wailing. At 12½ o'clock, His Excellency the Governor of Oahu, escorted by a company of Guards, caused the official Proclamation given below to be read in Hawaiian and English, at the corners of the principal streets of Honolulu. The Proclamation of His Majesty KAMEHAMEHA IV. was received with shouts from the people and evident satisfaction wherever it was made known.

Minute guns were fired by the U. S. S. *St. Mary's* yesterday between 1 and 2 o'clock, and the *Trincomalee* was firing in like manner when we went to press.

The time for the obsequies of His late Majesty has not yet been fixed upon.

Proclamation of the King.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world our beloved Sovereign, His late Majesty, KAMEHAMEHA III; and whereas, by the Will of his late Majesty, and by the appointment and proclamation of his Majesty, and of the House of Nobles, his Royal Highness Prince LIHOLIHO was declared to be his Majesty's successor. Therefore, public proclamation is hereby made that Prince ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO is King of the Hawaiian Islands, under the title of KAMEHAMEHA IV. God preserve the King.

KEONI ANI, Kuhina Nui.

The Russian Prisoners.

The *Polynesian* says that the Russian prisoners on board the *Amphitrite*, who were captured with the *Sitka*, will be landed at Tahiti, on the arrival of the *Amphitrite* at that Island. The *Polynesian* adds:

Among the prisoners taken on board the schooner was a lad of 11 years, a cadet, who remains here in charge of H. B. M.'s General General. He is to be sent back free by some vessel in the Spring, and will have a good account to give of his treatment on board a British vessel. Indeed, in respect to good usage, all the prisoners are as well off on board the British vessel as if on board one of their own nation.

Relief to the Pitcairn Islanders.

The *Polynesian* says: It having been reported that the inhabitants of this island were in destitute circumstances; donations of cash, clothing, books, &c., have been made up in Honolulu for their relief, and will be forwarded to-day by the *Amphitrite*. An amateur company from the *Amphitrite* gave a performance on Wednesday evening at the Varieties for their benefit, which produced, as we learn, about $200.

Report of the European News in the Islands.

The arrival from San Francisco, [illegible] Sandwich Islands, bringing intelligence down to the [illegible] of [illegible] caused a great excitement [illegible] Honolulu. [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOKS.

[illegible]

Lyric [illegible]

[illegible] a Love-Child of the Muse,
[illegible] Heaven [illegible] like bridal
[illegible] in Heaven; while beneath the [illegible]
[illegible] putting the pearls into [illegible]
[illegible] Lyric" [illegible]

[illegible] of light;
[illegible] delight;
[illegible] refrain;
[illegible] shower of rain;
[illegible] from whence this child came

[illegible] by deathless song of old renown,
[illegible] mightier and more grand
[illegible] from their Morning Land.

When Summer winds were whispering through the [illegible]

This [illegible] was in a manger, laid,
When Bethlehem shrunk from [illegible] wondering pity the [illegible]

One [illegible] sang it, while entranced in dreams,
Through twilight and sweet [illegible]. A faithful [illegible]

The [illegible]-speech, truest spoken, truly penned;
And all the while the Spirit, through whose breath
The [illegible] was uttered, knew terrestrial death,
And, in His harvest, felt, saw, heard, and knew
The [illegible]'s essence; ever more he flew,
As from the soul released from outward shell,
Through realms where Angels pass and beauteous dwell.

* * * * *

The [illegible] of that pure soul of fire,
Who [illegible] in Paths unto the fairy choir,
Was spoken through the Maidens, overtasked
With weary [illegible], some time in April past.

And further rest, were given, we fain might play
Upon a lute, at intervals by day,
Within the space it takes the moon t'unfold
Her slender crescent to a disk of gold;
And there not heard to count the time in hours—
Ten full-blown roses, twenty orange flowers.

There certainly are some things very prettily said in these lines, and like unto them are many more in the book. There is too much of the "fire-illumined," "angel-child," "spirit-star," "rose-golden," and similar hyphenated words, with analogous hyphenated similitudes and jumbled similes, to suit us; and though we must say that the poet's imagination, though given to high flying, is not sufficiently amenable to government. The poem was dictated by a person professing to be asleep, to a reporter. This was a great disadvantage. Had the author taken something to wake himself up, chewed sweet-flag or coca-nut, noticed what he was about, corrected his manuscript, rejected about one-fourth of the whole, and reconstructed the remainder, we should have received a right eloquent and noble lyric, instead of this mixed mess of good and bad, poetry and nonsense.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 24. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The publishers of this series of Reports announce in this volume a change, which will make them more acceptable even than before. They say that in consequence of the great increase of Chancery cases in England, the reports will henceforth consist only of such. Chancery cases, as are of practical importance in this country. Only four volumes, therefore, will be published a year, instead of six as heretofore, and of these, three will contain cases at law.

In the volume, which contains no cases in Chancery, we notice several of great importance and interest. In the case of *Gibson* vs. *Small*, in the House of Lords, it was decided that in a time policy of insurance, no warranty is implied that the ship shall be seaworthy at the time the policy attaches; but in a voyage policy, the law implies a condition of seaworthiness. This question was very fully discussed—eleven different opinions being delivered.

The first case in the book is also an important one as to life assurance, and the effect of false answers given to the questions proposed to the applicant for the policy. Another case, FOSTER vs. The Mutual Life Assurance Company, is as to nearly the same point, on a reassurance by a Company which already had a policy upon the life of the subject. It is an element of curiosity in the case, that the life insured was that of Count D'Orsay, whose full name is given in it as Gaspard Gabriel Gillion Alfred Count D'Orsay.

There are several interesting Admiralty cases, and cases at law also upon questions of charters, ships, salvage, &c. The volume is a very interesting one, but the publishers say that the next will be the most valuable volume yet published. We look with interest for the fulfillment of that assurance.

LITERARY FABLES OF YRIARTE. Translated from the Spanish by Geo. H. Devereux. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Don THOMAS DE YRIARTE was born in Teneriffe in 1750, and died when 41 years old. He resided most of his life at Madrid, and wrote many works, of which none are now so well known as these fables, in which he has attempted to expose, and correct the follies and vices of Literary men. TICKNOR in his *History of Spanish Literature* speaks well of them.

The present translation strives to preserve the form as well as the spirit of the author—no easy task, since they are written in no less than 40 different metres. The smoothness of the verse consequently very often suffers in the attempt. We are not aware that any translation of YRIARTE has before been published here, but there was a translation of YRIARTE published in Liverpool about 1842. A second edition has just appeared. The author is ROBERT ROCKLIFFE, a bookseller, and about one-half of the Fables, done by him into English verse, appeared (previous to 1842) in *Blackwood's Magazine*. One of the ROSCOE family also rendered some of them into graceful verse. A debt then, Mr. DEVEREUX has created against us, and we desire to pay our just towards it, with early gratitude. As a specimen of the Fables in their English dress, take the following, the last of the lot:

THE VIPER AND THE LEECH.

"A strangely inconsistent crew!"—
Said the Viper to the simple Leech,—
"Men fly from me and seek for you;
Although they get a bite from each."

"All very true,"—the Leech replied,—
"But the two things are different quite.
I bite the sick, to give them aid;
You bite the sound and well, you bite."

Now gentle reader, with you take
This counsel, as we part:
And always gain distinction make,
If from the leech you smart.
Mark well the difference between
Corrosive hate and zealous keen.

LIVERPOOL [illegible] ENGLAND ABRIDGED; [illegible] 1854. By James Boaden, [illegible] of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Published by [illegible]. 12mo., 426 pages.

JOHN LINGARD was born in 1771, educated at the English College at Douay, and ordained a priest in 1795. In 1826 he published the first volume of his *History of England*, which was completed in the year 1830. He was appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Edinburgh, but declined the appointment. He died in 1851. Other works of his are a Catechism of the Catholic Church, and an "Improved Version, Translation of the Gospels;" but his great work is a laboriously accurate and classically written [illegible]

[illegible]

The Board of Governors of the Alms-House have been occupied for the past week in the examination of witnesses in relation to the charges preferred against the Commissioners of the Alms-House by Dr. [illegible]. The Board met on Thursday, Feb. 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Friday, Feb. 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Saturday, Feb. 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Monday, Feb. 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Tuesday, Feb. 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Thursday, Feb. 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Friday, Feb. 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Saturday, Feb. 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Monday, Feb. 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Wednesday, Feb. 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Thursday, Feb. 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Friday, Feb. 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Saturday, Feb. 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Monday, Feb. 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Wednesday, Feb. 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Thursday, Feb. 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Friday, Feb. 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Saturday, Feb. 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Monday, Feb. 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Tuesday, Feb. 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Wednesday, Feb. 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Thursday, Mar. 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. 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Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Thursday, August 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Friday, August 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Saturday, August 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Monday, August 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Tuesday, August 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Wednesday, August 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Thursday, August 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Friday, August 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Saturday, August 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Monday, August 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Tuesday, August 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Wednesday, August 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Thursday, August 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Friday, August 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Saturday, August 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Monday, August 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Tuesday, August 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Wednesday, August 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Thursday, August 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Friday, August 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Saturday, September 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Monday, September 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until 5 o'clock. Present—Governors [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] was present, and was examined at length. The Board met on Tuesday, September 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued in session until

[illegible], JANUARY 31, 1855.

[illegible] Legislature.

[illegible] yesterday Mr. Parsons presented a resolution inquiring of the President, why funds appropriated for the United States Court in the Western District of Arkansas [illegible] sent to the Marshal. The [illegible] caused much trouble and loss [illegible] had been obliged to sell their [illegible] at great sacrifice, and the person [illegible] he thought, be promptly [illegible]. After a short debate on the resolution, the Army Appropriation bill was again [illegible] but no action taken.

[illegible], the Independence. Telegraph [illegible]. During its consideration a [illegible] was entered by Messrs. [illegible] and Hall. Barron "made a few appropriate remarks." Without concurring [illegible], the House adjourned.

[illegible] from the Pacific.

[illegible] the West came up last night [illegible] later news from California. [illegible] of the State had organized, and the Governor had delivered his annual message. From this document we have [illegible] extracts, since it is quite full [illegible] financial, mining, agricultural and other [illegible] of the State. The Governor [illegible] upon the Coolies, whom he regards [illegible] a curse and nothing else. He is [illegible] upon them as in almost all [illegible] further immigration, and urges the return of those now here. [illegible] gives us some interesting facts [illegible] material for the manufacture of [illegible] grounds on the swamp lands. [illegible] sanguine in his hopes that it may [illegible] substitute for rags.

Outlaws seem to abound more than ever. [illegible] of the escaped convicts have been [illegible]. Several hangings have come off, [illegible] better for the latter has been provided.

Southern California, which unhappy land [illegible] doomed never to rest from chastisement [illegible] by foreign filibusters and domestic [illegible], has suffered another revolution, but [illegible] were not important.

[illegible] customer, Mr. Henry Meiggs, [illegible] at large, had been at Tahiti, and [illegible] upon his return unknown. Justice is [illegible] the introduction to the drummer, [illegible] also gone unpunished.

[illegible] important news of the arrival, [illegible] from the Sandwich Islands. King [illegible], III., after a brief illness, died, [illegible] year of his age. Prince Lunalano [illegible] proclaimed King, under the name of [illegible] IV. As he has been the great [illegible] to our Annexation scheme, and as the treaty, contrary to past expectation, had never been signed, with the late King die all hopes of immediate annexation to the United States. The Prince had indeed been thought a little more favorably inclined of late to the policy, but, now that he may think for himself and shape his own policy, the mission of Mr. Gardner will doubtless prove a failure. There will be a great effort made at the coming election to secure an Anti-Annexation Legislature. It is fortunate for our fellow that President Pierce was converted from his late belief in Fillibusterism just at the time he was [illegible] to give us the credit of [illegible] from the proposed and expected [illegible].

The Foreign news by the *Africa* at Halifax [illegible] very little alteration either in the state of the siege of Sebastopol or of negotiations at Vienna. Additional assurances are said to have been received from the Czar by the Russian Ambassador of his earnestness for the settlement of the War, and reported efforts are making by Austria and Prussia to bring about an armistice. The public of England and France, however, have become so accustomed to disappointment from these diplomatic movements, that little additional importance appears to be made by these advices. A congress of nations is spoken of, and one of the London papers suggests that the United States be made a party to it.

The Commercial accounts are favorable for Cotton and Grain.

Distinguished Arrivals.

His Excellency Governor Clark arrived at the Astor House at 10 o'clock last evening by the Hudson River train from Albany, accompanied by Secretary Leavenworth, of the State Department, Comptroller Cook and State Engineer Hasbrouck, together with a number of the members of the Senate and Assembly.

The Charity Ball at the Academy of Music proves to have been a complete success. We publish the final report of the Board of Managers, giving the names of the Societies and Charitable Associations which have received aid from the proceeds. The profits amount to the very handsome sum of $8,949. The expenses were a trifle more than $1,200. The amount realized for charitable purposes is far beyond the results gained by any similar enterprise, not excepting even the Charity Concert at the Opera House, a movement which was eminently gratifying in the degree of the benefits it conferred. These evidences of the liberality of our citizens give token that they are prompt to relieve when suffering is at their doors. The Ball owed much of its success to R. K. Haxhey, Esq., and Mr E. S. Gould, whose efforts in its behalf have been unremitting.

The Mayor has made a new move, in the suppression of the sale of indecent publications in the streets. Several newsboys were arrested in the City yesterday, for hawking copies of a [illegible] which have been [illegible] likewise in his proper quarter.

Synopsis of Church Property.

Senator Putnam, from Erie County, made an elaborate and able speech in the State Senate yesterday, in support of a bill designed to prohibit Catholic bishops from holding or controlling the temporalities of the Church. Our readers are probably aware that the law of this State requires all Church property to be vested in *trustees*, chosen by the respective congregations; and that the Roman Catholic Church has refused compliance with this law, on the ground that their peculiar discipline required that their *Bishops* should have control of all Church property whatsoever. Inasmuch as their Bishops could not act legally as trustees of this property, their usage has been, therefore, to vest the absolute property of the Church temporalities in the Bishop, so that he becomes the absolute owner of all the Church property within his diocese. The principle at issue is simply this, whether the *Clergy* or the *Laity* shall have control of the Church property. The law of this State gives the control of it to the Laity; the discipline and usage of the Roman Catholic Church claim it for the Clergy. In several of the Roman Catholic congregations of this State, as well as other States, a difference has grown up between the Laity and the Clergy. One such dissension exists in St. Louis Church, at Buffalo, where trustees elected by the congregation have for several years contested with their Bishop the right of administering and controlling the property given to the Church for religious uses. Archbishop Bedini, while in this country, being authorized by the Pope to take jurisdiction of the case, decided in favor of the Bishop's claim, and the trustees have been excommunicated, and the congregation placed under interdict, because they would not yield to the exaction.

An attempt was made a few years since by the Roman Catholic clergy to procure such a modification of the State law on this subject, as would permit them to hold this property in trust. But the effort was resisted, at first with steady hostility, and afterwards with vehemence:—and it has undoubtedly had a good deal to do with arousing that anti-Catholic sentiment which now, to so great an extent, pervades the public mind. Senator Putnam's bill proposes to legislate in exactly the opposite direction,—to reaffirm the principle and the policy of the present State law,—to require conformity to it from all denominations, and to punish the evasion of it now practised by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, by a *forfeiture of* all the property they may claim to hold in violation of its provisions. We have not as yet any full report of his speech, but we learn from Albany that it was carefully prepared, that it was able in its argument, eloquent in style and manner, and listened to with decided interest by a large audience. Its principal argument rested on the alleged incompatibility of such a tenure of Church property as the Roman Catholics claim, with the democratic character of our institutions—and on its evident tendency to concentrate power, which belongs to the mass of the people, in the hands of the clergy. There is certainly great weight in this view of the case, and it will undoubtedly commend itself very strongly to the sentiment of the public. Mr. Putnam pressed, with great force and eloquence, the utter hostility that would always exist between the arrogant claims of an ambitious hierarchy and the democratic spirit of our institutions and the democratic temper of our people. He pointed to the conflicts which this claim on the part of the clergy has already excited among their congregations in various parts of the country, as affording conclusive proof that no such claim could possibly withstand the free and independent spirit of our people—and that the *atmosphere* of our Republic was utterly fatal to all such arrogant pretensions. He is undoubtedly right. The usurpations and aggressions upon popular rights which have been perpetrated by the Romish Church abroad, can never be repeated in a country whose life and breath consist in personal, social, civil and religious freedom. Senator Putnam did not press this point one whit too strongly; but we are not quite sure that the principle it involves does not overthrow the whole structure of his argument, by showing that the dangers he apprehends are wholly imaginary, and that public sentiment and the free spirit of our people will not effectually supersede the necessity of such a law as he seeks to pass.

In another part of his speech Senator Putnam made a very strong protest against clergymen taking any part in politics, and especially against their seeking access to political office and distinction. He pressed the necessity and propriety of their confining themselves strictly and closely to their legitimate sphere of duty—to the care of the spiritual and religious interests of their fellow-men; and insisted that any departure from this course, tended quite as much to their own injury as to the detriment of the public; for he fully reaffirmed Lord Clarendon's remark, that of all men clergymen are the least fit to take any active part in public affairs. There is, unquestionably, a good deal of truth in this opinion, though there are certain departments of public duty in which clergymen may very properly engage. The abuse heaped, in the Senate of the United States only a year ago, upon the clergymen in various parts of the country who ventured to remonstrate against the passage of the Nebraska bill was exceedingly unjust and undeserved; and Senator Seward's defence of the clergy on that occasion was triumphant and conclusive. That case, however, was not quite analogous with the one presented by Senator Putnam, who referred to clerical *office seekers*, rather than to those who seek merely to influence by moral and legitimate means our National and State Legislation. Should Mr. Tyler Smith find his long [illegible] day or two too late for such a purpose, we should have suspected that his special intention was to affect the election of Senator in the Ontario district—where a Methodist clergyman is one of the political candidates. Of course, as he made his speech on the day the election was held, he could not have had any such design. His remarks were entirely general and intended, doubtless, for general application.

Gen. Sam Houston.

The Texas Senator is every way a remarkable man; as much so for his independence of thought and speech, as for decision in action. He is equally the friend of Temperance, the Missionary cause and the poor Indian. He is opposed to sectional agitation and the extension of Slavery over territory once declared free, and solemnly pledged by the Missouri act of Compromise to remain free. His speech on Monday against an enlarged military establishment on the southwestern frontier, and in defence of the Indian character, is the latest, and not the least remarkable evidence of his straightforward way of legislating. He is willing to see nothing taken for granted when new schemes of Territorial management and for increasing the standing army in time of peace, are broached. Senator Jones may be surprised that the Hero of San Jacinto should lead the way in opposing the bill for raising new regiments to put down the Indians, but there is nothing astonishing in this to any one who understands General Houston thoroughly. He has been among the Indians—knows them to be more sinned against than sinning, and is the man of all others to say as much in the Senate, or before the assembled world, if necessary. So at the last Session he felt a thorough contempt for the movement of Douglas on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and he was neither slow nor circuitous in speaking out what he felt and how he meant to vote. There was no obsequious courting the North in this—no idle braving the South, but it was the plain, blunt expression of his honest convictions, which he would have given to the world if the next hour had banished him to private life for the remainder of his days.

General Houston is scarcely deserving the name of an eccentric man, though he moves in public life so unlike most politicians. On the contrary his views are generally, if not always, earnestly practical. But his career, nevertheless, has been for the most part an eccentric one. His memoir, we notice, is promised by one of our City publishers. If faithfully written it will prove a literary curiosity. A too partial pen may so cloak his early faults as to sink the whole biography into a mere panegyric—or what is worse, a bid for the Presidency. On the other hand, the style and fancy of the writer must be poor indeed, if employing his material faithfully he fails to turn out a most readable and instructive book.

In early manhood General Houston was an Indian fighter; but never, we believe an Indian hater. He served as a volunteer from Tennessee in the war with the Indian tribes of the South West, in 1814–1818 and was wounded, if we mistake not, in one of the engagements. His soldiership was every way creditable, and after peace was restored he was rewarded with the usual military honors and titles—especially the titles—which are almost sure in the West to follow good conduct in actual service, such as Major, Colonel and Brigadier General. His promotion did not stop with these. In 1823–25 he represented one of the central districts of the State in Congress, and in 1827 was made Governor by a very large majority, as the friend and favorite of General Jackson, whose political star was then in the ascendant. As a Congressman he was attentive and faithful to his constituents, and as Governor judicious and popular in his administration. His first term of two years was drawing to a close, and his prospects of reëlection, even in the face of threatened formidable opposition from another and older veteran of the War of 1812, decidedly flattering, when his marriage to an estimable lady in a neighboring county, followed by a domestic estrangement before the honeymoon had waned, the incidents and causes of which were never unveiled to the curious world—and, indeed, to this day remain unknown to the nearest friends of the parties—led to his abrupt resignation of the seals of his office and his abandonment of his home and constituents, for the Indian wilds far West of the Mississippi.

If this first era in his eventful career closed under a cloud of mingled mystery and discredit—for it is due to the truth of history and the rights of gallantry which are nowhere more scrupulously respected, to say that the people of Tennessee blamed the General for the erratic step referred to—the second was not less remarkable. He mingled at once with the red men, west of Arkansas; conformed to their primeval habits; was adopted into their councils, and became one of their chiefs. This was in 1829. Five years had not elapsed before he returned to civilized life as a citizen of Texas; the history of this singular period—episode, let us now call it—of his life unwritten, and the motives to and incidents of it, alike unknown to the world. Soon followed the struggle of Texas, first for the rights of the department under the Mexican Constitution of 1824, and next for separate independence, resulting in the rout and capture of Santa Anna at San Jacinto, and recognition of the new Republic by the Governments of England and the United States.

It were useless here to follow up the history of General Houston in Texas, and as one of her representatives, after annexation in 1845, at Washington. It is part of the political record of the present day. His qualities as a soldier; his generalship, spurred by prudence and caution, as a leader; his humanity as a victor, are all prominent in the glory won in the signal battle of which he is the unquestioned hero. His battle to shield and domesticate his, if not the best at one time, afford an example of thorough pluck, entered upon with [illegible] and determination, and persevered in, by the help of an iron will, which is entitled to consideration and respect, if not to the restoration of entire confidence in the moral phase of his character.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—It would be difficult to find in the entire range of English drama a comedy more simple in its elements, more common place in its plot, or more thoroughly amusing in every respect, than Morton's Comedy of "Town and Country." This must be accounted for by the fact that the author has some familiarity with character and great dramatic talent in using it on the stage.

In "Town and Country" we have three distinct individuals. *Trot*, (Brougham) the lover of country life; *Cosey*, (Blake) the lover of City ditto, and finally *Reuben Glenroy*, (Lester) the lover of freedom, and—attitudes. Of the three, *Cosey* is perhaps the most distinctly limned by the author; although *Trot* is by far the more original. However, three good characters, distinct, well defined, and real, constribute in no slight degree to the success of a dramatic work, particularly when they fall into such hands as those mentioned in the cast.

The plot of "Town and Country" is old as the hills. There is a beautiful and wealthy young lady residing in the Welsh Mountains, who has a marvellously heroic lover. An unprincipled speculator abducts young lady and takes her to London; heroic lover follows, (in a series of attitudes,) and in process of time recovers wealthy young lady, and exposes unprincipled speculator.

It is not in plot, but, as we have before remarked, in character that this Comedy is so enjoyable. There is just sufficient of the former to impart due savour and coherence to the latter. We have seldom listened to a play with so much satisfaction. It is incomparably the most satisfactory production of the season and will, doubtless, enjoy a long run.

The success of the piece was in a great measure determined by Mr. Blake. As the city loving *Cosey* he was most comfortable, unctuous, hilarious, and wide awake. The character might have been written for Mr. Blake, it fits him so exactly. We have certainly never seen Mr. Blake in an impersonation of similar excellence. The same remarks apply to the *Trot* of Mr. Brougham—a gentleman whose versatility appears to extend to every line, and who of late has been "turning up" in strange characters with remarkable success. To say that Mr. Lester did not sustain the character of *Reuben Glenroy* with ability, would do that gentleman injustice. He was equal to other actors we have seen, but certainly not equal to himself. His interpretation was stagey and conventional to a degree. An all-present consciousness of the actor was irrepressible throughout.

The female parts in this Comedy are slightly but elegantly sketched. They are rendered satisfactory by Mesdames Rosa Bennett, Hoey, &c. The Comedy has been placed on the stage carefully, and met with decided success. It will be repeated every night until further notice.

Sheridan's Burlesque, "The Critic," has also been produced here, with Brougham, Lester and Mrs. Stephens in the principal parts. The revival of this excessively gaggey piece is remarkable, principally for the stupendous "make up" of Brougham as *Don Whiskerandos*. It is worth seeing and remembering.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kinney Expedition—Dismissal of Lieut. Alvarado Hunter—Search for Dr. Kane.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The letter recently received by Mr. Marcy from Colonel H. L. Kinney, to which I briefly alluded in my dispatch last evening, sets forth that the object of the Central American Company, of which he is the superintendent and agent, is the occupancy and improvement of the lands within the limits of its Mosquito grants; that his instructions are to take immediate steps for the peaceable occupation and colonization of the lands of the Company by such industrious and enterprising men as may be willing to remove thither, whether with or without families, and to offer them inducements to go in the shape of grants of lands for actual occupancy. Also, to take out such number of mechanics and laborers as can be advantageously employed in mining, and in cutting mahogany and other cabinet woods for exportation.

As to his own purposes, the Colonel declares that they are to carry out his instructions faithfully, and preserve peace, and cultivate a spirit of industry and love of order in the community, which he hopes to see established on the lands of the Company. He further states, that several families have already sailed, or are about to sail from Corpus Christi for Central America—that other parties will start shortly from the North, and that he has organized a corps of laborers who will soon depart for the same destination, under suitable superintendence, with instructions to preserve strictest order, and to prevent excess of every kind.

He further declares it to be his purpose to occupy some suitable place, and establish municipal regulations for the immediate Government of the Colonists, to enforce order from the start, and keep up the forms of civilized society. It is his purpose, soon as his arrangements are complete, to follow the Colonists, who shall have already gone, and to devote all his energies to build up a prosperous Colony—furnishing an example of what industry and perseverance can accomplish in a country which is now a desert.

In conclusion, the Colonel gives his solemn assurance that he is opposed to all illegal and marauding enterprises, and that it has never been any part of his purpose, or that of the Company for which he acts, to violate any rule of common or public law—but, on the contrary, to avoid anything likely to lead to contention or violence.

The friends of Lieutenant *Alvarado* Hunter has been earnestly pressing for his trial by Court-Martial, instead of his summary dismissal, but without effect. Secretary Dobbin has dismissed him from the Navy. It is a remarkable fact that during Hunter's navalcareer, he has previously been twice dismissed the service, once dismissed the squadron, six times court-martialed, and once before a Court of Inquiry. He was first dismissed by General Jackson in 1830 for fighting a duel with one Miller of Philadelphia. Subsequently he was restored. During the Mexican War, it will be remembered, he was tried by Court-Martial and dismissed from Perry's squadron for disobedience of orders. Soon afterwards Judge Mason, then Secretary of the Navy, gave him the command of the *Taney* in the Mediterranean. While holding this command he was also acting Purser of the vessel; and, upon settling his accounts, was returned as a defaulter to the extent of eight or ten thousand dollars, and was dismissed the service in consequence.

By the influence of Commodore Stockton and Senator Clemens, an act was passed through Congress wiping out the amount of defalcation, by crediting him therewith; and personal influence induced Mr. Fillmore again to reinstate him, and he was put in command of the *Raritan*, with which vessel he returned from the Brazil station, [illegible] Commodore Salter did not see fit to send him up the Potomac to interfere in Secret Service matters, [illegible] Lieutenant Page—a brave and prudent man—was already there with the Water Witch. It will be borne in mind that when he started for home, he was already under positive orders to make a specific service. The Regulations affix the punishment of death to the crime of leaving a post without orders or being relieved; and Lieutenant Hunter has fared well to get off with a summary dismissal.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has matured a bill creating an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for California. Hon. Saml. W. Inyes, of California, is spoken of for the Judgeship, if it shall be created.

Lee Martin, of Yuba County, California, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Mazatlan.

The following is the joint resolution authorizing a search for Dr. Kane and his party, as it now stands, a law.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to provide and dispatch a suitable naval or other steamer, and, if necessary, a tender, to the Arctic seas, for the purpose of rescuing or affording relief to Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane, of the United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command: *Provided*, That such steamer and tender shall be officered and manned by volunteers from the Navy, and others who may desire their willingness to be so employed.

Mr. Latham of California, probably will not be able to leave his seat in Congress, to stump New-Hampshire, as has been expected.

The vote in the California Legislature, fixing a day for the election of a Senator, is considered good evidence that Mr. Gwin will be elected.

Gen. Lane of Oregon, is expected to go, however.

The French Spoliation Bill Doubtful of Success—New-York Politicians in Washington—Popular Sovereignty and the Nebraska Men.
Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

The French Spoliation bill is not so near its final success, after all, as has been supposed. Instead of the House having passed an amendment to the Senate bill, it has passed an original measure, and has to go through the entire legislative course in the upper house, where it will meet a more strenuous opposition, now, than it has heretofore, for the reason that the President is very anxious for its defeat. If it is forced to an early vote, every expedient will probably be resorted to, to have it amended, ever so slightly, in order to create the necessity for returning it to the House, in which event it will be lost. But I do not apprehend that any scheme of this sort will succeed. The measure has a large majority of the Senate in its favor, and will be likely to pass, at no distant day, just as it came from the House. Still there is much uncertainty on the subject.

The impression is gaining ground that the President will veto the bill if it passes. Without expressing my own opinion again on that subject, let me state some of the grounds upon which others base the belief that the President will veto the bill if sent to him. First, as is well known, the President is opposed to these French Spoliation claims,—was opposed to them when he was in Congress, and has never modified his views on that subject. He holds, too—if I am not mistaken—the opinion that the Constitution makes of the President, a third branch of the Legislative department of the Government,—that it is his duty as the representative of the entire Union, to pass upon the *propriety* of each bill presented for his signature, just as Senators do as the representatives of States, and as the members of the Lower House do as the representatives of Districts; and that it is his *duty*, as well as his right, to veto every bill to which he cannot give his conscientious and intelligent approval. It will be seen that, according to this view, he cannot avoid a veto of the French Spoliations.

But, again, it is now apparent that a corrupt log-rolling combination has been formed between a portion, if not all, of the friends of the French Spoliations, and the friends of the bill for the payment of the Debt of Texas,—by which the friends of each are to vote for the other. It is clear to any one who chooses to open his eyes here in Washington, that the interests of these two parties of claimants are identical;—that neither party dares rest its case upon the *merits* of its claim,—but that each seeks to succeed by an unnatural alliance with the other—by a combination of minorities, instead of by the republican action of the majority.

Your correspondent may venture to speak briefly on this subject, because he has frequently committed himself to the justice of each of the claims, in the abstract. But no honest man can approve this system of log-rolling great money bills through Congress. Here are two measures involving aggregate appropriations of thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars! What an enormous corruption-fund is this! Can any one doubt the corrupting influences of combinations having for their object the depletion of the Public Treasury at such an alarming rate as this? Had this combination leaked out in the House before the Spollations bill passed there, just and righteous as that measure is in itself, it would have failed. But the evidences of the combination were not apparent until within a day or two; and if I mistake not, we shall see the influence of recent disclosures, in a diminished vote for the bill in the Senate, whenever the question is reached. But if the bill passes there, this log-rolling corrupting combination will afford the President an additional and powerful argument in favor of a veto, of which he will be quite likely to avail himself.

If I may be allowed to make a friendly suggestion to Postmaster Fowler, of New-York, let me hint to him that his services are far more necessary in directing the New-York Post-Office than they can be useful in boring here for the French Mission for a party friend. I must say that so far as my experience goes, the New-York Post-Office never was so slovenly managed as under Mr. Fowler's administration. To say nothing of other complaints, my letters from this city have frequently failed to reach you in due season. I am well satisfied that the difficulty is not in the office at this end of the line, and have little doubt, after proper investigation, that the fault is with Mr. Fowler's clerks, some of whom must be either very stupid, very lazy, or very negligent. On several occasions my letters which leave here on Saturday afternoon, are not delivered at New-York until Monday morning! My letter of last Saturday, I perceive, failed again; and until some other explanation is furnished it is reasonable to suppose that the Sunday night clerks either neglected to distribute the mail at all, or did it very carelessly. Until Mr. Fowler can get his office under a little better organization than this, it would be good taste, if nothing more, on his part, to remain at home, instead of visiting the Federal Capital for wire-pulling purposes.

An addition has been made to-day to the importation of New-York politicians, by the arrival of Lorenzo B. Shepard and Samuel J. Tilden, and some others, whose names I do not know. In Heaven's name, has Tammany no compassion that she turns so many of her votaries upon us? Mr. Seymour, after all, *does* want the French Mission. Mark me: he will take it now, if it is offered; but he won't get it, notwithstanding he possesses every requisite quality for the place, save a knowledge of the French language.

Dunn Piatt, American Secretary of Legation at Paris, will probably have leave to resign very soon if, indeed, it has not already gone out to him. Nobody's name has yet been definitely mentioned to succeed either him or Sickles.

The doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" was most shamefully abandoned by its Nebraska friends, in the House to-day. The Legislature of Minnesota Territory, having passed an act incorporating a certain railroad company, Mr. Cutting to-day reported a Joint Resolution disclaiming and annulling the law. Mr. Pennington promptly [illegible] Cutting whether this [illegible] denied a constitutional [illegible] alar or "squatter" [illegible] called the Yazoo [illegible] only seventeen [illegible] "the right of the [illegible] help for themselves."

It is not true [illegible] been removed from [illegible] for Minnesota. It has [illegible] removed for having [illegible] without having committed [illegible] into it by his successor, who [illegible] ness of his predecessor, and [illegible] he assumed the duties of his [illegible] to be done, including the [illegible] in question, and which he [illegible] ter of course. The President [illegible] advisement; and it is believed will [illegible] Warren, who is an estimable and [illegible] gentleman, from Troy, New-York.

Gen. Houston made an interesting speech [illegible] day in relation to the Indian policy of the Government,—urging the appointment of [illegible] Commissioners to treat with the Indians [illegible] of the enlistment of soldiers to fight them, [illegible] usual when *Sam* Houston is [illegible] the galleries were crowded with ladies, among whom the Senator from Texas [illegible] its. Sam—as he delights to be called—is a [illegible] as he is honest and brave. Just before [illegible] floor, he received a card from one of a [illegible] ladies who occupied a prominent [illegible] gallery. Having read the name [illegible] he sent a searching glance along [illegible] beauty" which edged the [illegible] he caught the mischievous eye of [illegible] one who had dispatched the [illegible] when he raised and presented [illegible] with one hand upon his heart, he [illegible] courtly grace that would have done [illegible] valric Knight in the days of the Heptarchy.

I see an erroneous statement published, to the effect that Commodore M. C. Perry, who was 14 years of age, commanded the [illegible] songs. He went on board that vessel at the age mentioned, as a Midshipman, under the [illegible] of his brother, Oliver Hazard Perry, [illegible] of Lake Erie. The father of [illegible] himself a distinguished [illegible] Navy in 1798. He, and the [illegible] have passed from earth,—but the younger [illegible] well sustaining the name, [illegible] the services of the father and the [illegible] if any officers on the list of Active, Captains, have rendered [illegible] service as he. The grandfather of the Perrys was a Judge in Rhode Island; and the grandfather was also in civil life. Neither of [illegible] followed the sea in any capacity, it has been [illegible] remarked.

The St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

An advertisement was inserted in our paper of the 20th inst., signed Commons & Richardson, which, we are assured, does great injustice to Mr. Winslow, upon which [illegible] Richardson was arrested. Mr. Winslow, though connected with the Fredonia [illegible] tions, was, says our authority, in no [illegible] mental in the causes that produced [illegible] We are assured that the [illegible] and the public is not impaired in its honesty and integrity. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company, since the resignation of the [illegible] placed upon a more solid [illegible] of the last management [illegible] paired, and the Company [illegible] say, is abundantly able to meet [illegible] bilities. Mr. Winslow [illegible] Mr. Richardson, the [illegible] duct. He has taken the [illegible] Richardson from a [illegible] and the Insurance Company. [illegible] far rests upon the [illegible] on the trial, testimony of [illegible] acter is promised. Mr. Richardson [illegible] will have an opportunity to [illegible] unseen.

Justice vs. Judgment.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of the visitors connected with the Association for the Relief of the Poor, an institution of long standing, and [illegible] most estimable and benevolent [illegible] metropolis and hospital of the [illegible] at a house in Twelfth-street, [illegible] the door of a room in which [illegible] helpless invalid, and without [illegible] tion relative to her wants, or [illegible] claims, "It is very evident [illegible] for your apartment is too neat, [illegible] ble, to warrant the supposition of poverty." Having thus spoken, he hastily closed the door and departed, ere the needy female [illegible] word in reply, though she had not a particle of food in the house at the time, and was then too ill to go into the street in search of it. In stating this fact the writer has no other motive in view than the benefit of the really deserving, the object of the above named society's [illegible], and to enable the well-meaning seeker of the poor and diseased of alms, that a *cleanly apartment* is not always conclusive evidence that its occupant is free from want, the most oppressive and depressing, as an [illegible] ject of charity the most humiliating. L. B. W.

Affidavits and Testimony—Do they Differ in Force?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you be so good as to inform me of the distinction in an oath lawfully administered in the form of an affidavit, and an oath administered in a Court of Justice to a witness? The latter, if proved to be false, is perjury in the eye of the law, and the former, I understand, is not perjury by the statute. It is astonishing to notice the utter want of moral sense in the frequency of false oaths in the form of affidavits, made both by lawyers and clients to answer their purposes, in order to put off trial of causes, to gain time and defeat the ends of justice.

Ought not the Legislature to alter the statute and make all false oaths perjury, the penalties of which the guilty party shall be liable to the penalty of the law? This would prevent many protracted causes being continued on the [illegible] of false affidavits of the most flagrant kind. Having recently experienced delay and vexation in consequence of false swearing in a suit at law, I am induced to ask these questions. Justice.

Business Notices.

Pianos at Greatly Reduced Prices.—Superior toned 6½-octave [illegible] good as those which [illegible] every variety of style, [illegible] T. Gilbert & Co.'s [illegible] Warerooms modern [illegible] great bargains; prices [illegible] to call. [illegible] relations to many visitors [illegible] rise, including the well [illegible] lodions, the best make in [illegible] equal temperament,) all at [illegible] the reduced rates.

Most of our Readers [illegible] Chevalier Wikoff [illegible] who had promised to [illegible] ment, and the best [illegible] corset of his "escape," [illegible] richest and rarest [illegible] Winter months. [illegible] Have you such a [illegible] inquiry. Call at your [illegible] will never regret it. [illegible]

What is Cod Liver [illegible] mention with the [illegible] brought to public notice [illegible] lately observed by [illegible] the late Widow [illegible] of the late Lord [illegible] and Mr. [illegible]

...Committee for the year 1864, ...ing of their rooms, No. 683 Broad... GUTHRIE, Esq., President, in the...

...Mr. JAMES PARKER and Mr. GILBERT ...were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. S. S. HART offered the following resolutions, ...were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Young Men's General Committee for the year 1864, ...

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are due and hereby tendered to C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., Chairman, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the arduous duties devolving upon him, and that we cordially bear testimony to his zeal, energy and devotion to the principles of the National Democratic party.

Mr. GUNTHER replied as follows:

Gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks for the ... I am unable to express in fitting terms my ... the highest gratification to witness ... to succeed in the future the organi... Democratic party. I regard the ... party as identified with the past glory ... of our country, and as vital to the perma... and future greatness. The Na... at this time occupy a proud position, ... the admiration of the people— ... have the spirit of 1776. I hope and believe they ... Democratic State organizations, believing ... people that they can perma... appreciation of the people; ... papers among the ... will rally upon our principles ... I cannot but look upon which we can ... all the issues of the day. ... witnessed to-night, is the ... Democrats feel in every part of ... here to-night, is the strongest deter... to maintain it thoroughly ... and I hope you will all urge ... every exertion in behalf of our cause. ... our danger will shine in our successes, ... certainly achieve at an early day.

Mr. STARKEY offered the following resolution, ... was pleased with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be tendered ... to H. HART, our 1st Vice President, for his ... fidelity and devotion to the interests of the ... and of the principles they support, not only ... but particularly during the campaign of ...

The latter responded. He said that he would ... to his duty did he not return thanks for ... reflected him. If he had made exer... support of the cause, those exertions ... spontaneously instigated by their worthy ... There had not been a more efficient ... the Democratic party than C. GODFREY ... For ten years he had never swerved ... principles. [Loud applause.]

After some unsentimental remarks upon the ... of offices by several members of the ... the opinion was expressed ... had selected the candidate of expe... not the candidate of principle they ... went a victory at the last election; ... the Herald was compared to an old ... which had given a good pail of milk to the ... Democracy and then kicked it all over by ... in the Know-Nothings, the Committee ... and ended its existence.

Sixth Ward—Report of the Board of Managers.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Op... Relief for the Poor was held ... the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday evening, ... the following reports were received:

FROM THE TREASURER.

Received for coal, 1,164 baskets at 6c.	$10,512 00
Paid for coal, same, above the price of	117 00
Total	$10,129 00
Expenses paid	1,288 78
Balance	$8,840 22

JAMES PHALEN, Treasurer.

Examined by { JOSHUA COZZ, WM. E. DUNCAN, } Finance Committee.

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to distribute the net proceeds of the Ball, at their discretion, but in sums not exceeding five hundred dollars in any one instance, report that the sum of $8,840 22 has been appropriated as follows:

To Mrs. Wm. H. Jones, for private distribution, (in obedience to a vote of the Board of Managers)	$500 00
Nursery for Poor Children, St. Mark's-place	500 00
Sewing and School of Industry	300 00
Society for the Improvement of Poor Women	300 00
Ladies' Fancy Needle-Sewing Society	250 00
Ladies' Relief Society	250 00
Poor Widows with Small Children	300 00
American Widows' Relief Association	400 00
Asylum of Mercy	400 00
Women's Prison Association and Home	250 00
Ladies' Home Mission at the Five Points	300 00
Mr. Pease's Mission at the Five Points	300 00
Sewing Girls' Fund	500 00
Ladies' Sewing Association and Industrial School of the Eighteenth Ward	150 00
Association for the Relief of the Industrious Poor	300 00
Sixth Ward Bread Society	300 00
Sixth Ward Relief Association	200 00
Seventh Ward Relief Association	300 00
Eighth Ward Relief Association	300 00
Tenth Ward Relief Association	205 00
Eleventh Ward Relief Association	300 00
Thirteenth Ward Relief Association	300 00
Fourteenth Ward Relief Association	300 00
Twenty-first Ward Relief Association	300 00
Ladies' Association of the Golden Rule	250 00
Ladies' Relief Association	250 00
And to the last two associations, in equal sums, the contingent balance, (subject to any bills of expenses not yet ascertained)	90 22
Total	$8,840 22

J. R. P. ODDEN, Chairman. JAMES PHALEN,
R. H. MACKEY, GEORGE W. BROWNE,
J. P. HENEHAN, JAMES W. GERARD,
WALDEN PELL, JOHN BIGELOW.
EDWARD S. GOULD.

The Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You will confer a great favor on many of the unemployed poor of our City who will be glad to avail themselves of the information, by stating that in answer to the circular letter of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, upwards of one hundred letters have been received. These letters are from various sections of the country, and embrace applications for a large number of female domestics, farm and other laborers, mechanics, coal miners and children to be placed out under indentures. Applicants for situations should go to the Society's lower office, No. 27 Chambers-street, where all information and facilities in the power of the Society to afford will be given. It is desirable that the reputation of the Society is involved in the character of the persons sent out under their auspices. Applicants will, therefore, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of capability in their several callings and of their industry and good morals.

A large number of female domestics for city and country, having excellent certificates of character, already belong to the Society's place, by direct communication with their former employers, are now waiting for situations at the Society's rooms, No. 27 Chambers-street, where all information and facilities in the power of the Society to afford will be given.

B. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Wood's Hair Dye—25 Cents a Box.—A Hair Dye of 15 years' standing—a sure and speedy Dye for Whiskers, Moustaches, Hair and all external injuries; no sediment; by all Druggists. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. H. KING, New-York; and WM. H. HERRING, Philadelphia.

☞ Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and various affections of the lungs and throat are extremely prevalent. The cheapest and best remedy is DOCTOR McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. KING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Eighteenth Ward Relief Association.—The Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor of the Eighth Ward, hereby give notice that the Soup-house is open daily from 12 to 2, in the basement of the Dewitt Dispensary, corner of 28th-st. and 2d-av., and that their depôt of Provisions, Provisions, &c., is also open daily in the same place, where they are to be found next to the Door of the Ward, on the orders of the visitors. The great object of the Committee in the dispensation of their charity is not to encourage idleness or pauperism, while they succor and relieve actual want and suffering. Donations of food and clothing of any kind, coals, &c., &c., will be thankfully received at the depôt as above, or at the residence of the Secretary, to whom money may be sent as per cover to VALENTINE G. HALL, Treasurer, No. 10 Gramercy-park, 20th-st., which will be acknowledged in the public papers. VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman.
JAS. C. HOLBERT, Secretary.

☞ To Liquor Dealers.—A meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Society will be held at the Westchester House on THURSDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All persons engaged in the Trade are invited to attend and become members of the Society. The following Article of the Constitution contains the necessary qualifications.

ARTICLE XII.—Any person engaged in the Liquor business, of good moral character, may become a member of the Society, on receiving a majority of the votes of members present, at any of its meetings, and paying an initiation fee of ten dollars, and signing the Constitution and By-Laws, including the PLEDGE. The Dues shall be four dollars a year, payable quarterly.

All persons engaged in the Business are requested to send their names and residences to the Secretary at the Westchester House, for the use of the Society, whether they intend to become members or not. H. A. BUNCE, President.
D. S. PARDY, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Society Lectures, 1864-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 4.—R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.—*Little Things.*
Feb. 11.—R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*
Feb. 18.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BOTTING, Chairman.

☞ Social Levee.—Ladies' Aid Society of the Hicksite M. E. Church will hold a Levee at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Atlantic-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1865. Addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. R. MATTHEWS, Rev. H. J. FOX and others. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents, including refreshments, for sale at Scranton & Co.'s bookstore, corner Atlantic and Henry-sts., and at the door.

☞ Episcopal Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the new car of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and country at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.
JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ New-England Young Men's Association Lectures.—The next lecture will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Patriotism.* Fourth lecture, FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Tickets 25 cents.
F. WILLIS FISHER, President.
R. W. B. COSSON, Secretary.

☞ Sixteenth-street Baptist Church.—ANNIVERSARY OF SABBATH SCHOOL No. 66, attached to this Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. W. TAGGART, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock, at the Church in 16th-st., near 8th-av. Musical exercises under the direction of Professors SANDERS and RUSSELL. Tickets 25 cents. Children 12½ cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

☞ Important Invention.—The model of Traveling Bridge, to transport trains of railroad cars on piers over rivers, without obstructing navigation, and without danger of accident or inconvenience from ice, freshets or draw-bridges, has just been completed by the patentee, Mr. FREDERIC FIELD, and may be seen at No. 15 Laight-st. Railroad officers and engineers are invited to examine it.

☞ To Water Color Painters.—The splendid new colors for sale at the best Rochester Robertson & Co.'s) Water Colors, in pocket, in tubes and in cakes. Hiss dings, Whatman's, and Crenwick Papers, brown and red Sable brushes, block books, japanned tin boxes, and all other materials for oil and pastel painting. W. SCHAUS, No. 288 Broadway, second door.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

☞ The First General Meeting of the Club for the present year will be held at the House of same, 6th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock.
H. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

☞ Geo. Payn Quackenbos, Esq.—Will lecture before the Young Men's Literary Association of Williamsburg, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 4th-st., corner of South 2d. Subject—*History and Wonders of Magic.* Admittance 25 cents.

☞ The Lecture of R. W. Andrews, Esq., on the *Relations of our Republic to Foreigners and Foreign Nations*, postponed on the 26th, on account of the storm, will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ Professor Purdy will give his Scientific Instructive and amusing Entertainments at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 28th-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of this week. Tickets, 12½ cents.

PERSONAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1865.—High Bridge, half-way over. WOODCOCK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pumps and Boiler Tubes; also Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st.

SOAP WORKS FOR SALE.—Consisting of 25 horse power Boiler, 6 horse engine, soap-kettles, leaches, shafting, belting, &c., in store No. 14 Rutgers-st.

The above will be sold on THURSDAY, the 9th February, at public auction, if not disposed of at private sale. The lease of the building can be had, should a party wish to continue the business. Apply at No. 61 Rutgers-st.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WANTED—As partner, with from $5,000 to $8,000. Capital not so much an object as the interested services of a competent person. An annual income secured. Address, with name and references, H. H. BRO'S & CO., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, an interest in a line of omnibuses, cash invested $15,000, will be sold for $10,000, $5,000 cash, the remainder to remain on bond and mortgage. Particulars stated on an interview. Apply at No. 69 Avenue D.

IF ROBERT McGAW will call on S. HOFFMAN, at No. 29 West Washington-place, he will hear of something to his advantage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS,
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1828,)
No. 29 Spruce-st.

A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKES, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.

Old type received at 8 cents a pound, in exchange for new.
CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.
Dealers and consumers, desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by enabling their orders to us.
WM. H. KINSLEY CHAS. W. DARLING.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,
No. 18 South-st., New-York.,
AND
GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,
New-Orleans, La.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

WILLIAM DUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
San Francisco, California.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, 111 Nassau-st., Commissioner for the States of Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Washington, Dakotah, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Bermuda, Hayti, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Peru, Chili, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Australia, Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, New-Zealand, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, Fort Richmond, Fort Tompkins, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hudson, Fort Jackson, Fort Pickens, Fort Sumter, Fort Taylor, Fort Warren, Fort Washington, Fort Wood, Fort Independence, Fort Monroe, Fort Delaware, Fort Mifflin, Fort Lyon, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort Scott, Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Vancouver, Fort Walla Walla, Fort Colville, Fort Benton, Fort Union, Fort Garland, Fort Craig, Fort Fillmore, Fort Bliss, Fort Stockton, Fort Davis, Fort Clark, Fort Duncan, Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold, Fort Inge, Fort Merrill, Fort Lincoln, Fort Ripley, Fort Ridgely, Fort Abercrombie, Fort Pembina, Fort Garry, Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, Fort Arbuckle, Fort Cobb, Fort Washita, Fort Arbuckle, Fort Belknap, Fort Chadbourne, Fort Mason

...Captain of the *Advance*? I
...Le Croft or De Croft; my impression is
...Captain Le Croft or De Croft.
...from the
...New-York
...Lovelace;
...
...
...

F. COLTON Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARLOR CABINET FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, &c.—F. COLTON will SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, including parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; elegant rosewood and walnut drawing parlor suits, in reps, brocatelle and hair cloth; fine mahogany French bedsteads; rosewood and walnut drawing bureaus with marble tops; mahogany spring-seat chairs, sofas, tables, &c.; plated castors, tea forks and spoons, all part new, &c.

HENRY H. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—HENRY H. LEDEN & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock each morning, at the store No. 115 Nassau-st., elegant and seasonable assortments of calf, kip and grain boots, brogans, &c., for city trade, comprising a full line of first-class city manufactures, recently opened from the factories of Messrs. Hoffman, Bliss & Co., Hall, Dana & Co., Hall, Dunham & Co., Hall & Whitney, and others, to which the attention of purchasers, the trade, many of whom are by the following celebrated makers: Messrs. Isaac Isaacs, Isaac Pratt, Gilbert, Paul Pollen, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson & Son, Zenas Wilson, Van Gelder, Post & Co., Wilson, Mulligan & Co., Wilson, Mulligan & Co., Wilson, Mulligan

...to serve the government. They are back weighty with misdemeanors.

...

Passengers Arrived per s/s Pampero.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The passengers for Jeffersonville with the prisoners paid for Columbus from Cincinnati, some two hundred in number, were lodged on the Ohio side opposite to the Kentucky town. The boat grounded, and the ice jammed around her; and it was thought that all on board would be lost. The passengers were rescued from their perilous position by the means of life-boats. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time.

The Incendiaries at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Within the last ten days several fires have occurred in this city under circumstances which led to the belief that they were the work of incendiaries. A reward of a thousand dollars was offered by the city authorities for their detection, and to-day three persons were arrested on suspicion. One of the party confessed his participation in the acts of the incendiarism. The officers are after more of the gang.

From Texas—Desperate Battle with Indians.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 27.

We are in receipt of Texas dates to the 25th inst.

A desperate battle has been fought near Pecos River between a party of Rangers and some Texas Indians, which resulted in the victory of the former, who killed seven of the Indians and took many prisoners.

Fire in Port Byron.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The Eagle Hotel, STARIN's jewelry store, and WILLIAM SMITH's dry goods store, in the village of Port Byron, were to-day destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $50,000. The fire originated in the Eagle Hotel.

Fire Near Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The draining house of Messrs. R. & D. MILLS, near Galveston, was burned, destroying 600 hogsheads of Sugar and 1,200 hogsheads of Molasses.

Weather at Buffalo—Business, &c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

A fierce westerly snow-storm has been prevailing here for the last twenty-four hours, with very cold weather. Very little business is doing, every one venturing out as little as possible.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The New-Orleans and intermediate mails, as late as due, are received.

We have dates from Texas to the 21st. A Pacific Railroad Company has been organized. ROBT. W. WALKER was elected President, and a deposit of $300,000 in specie is to be made.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 28.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion*, Captain WM. FOSTER, arrived here this (Sunday) morning at 1 o'clock.

The Steamship Crescent City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The steamship *Crescent City* from New-York, via Havana, has arrived at this port.

The Florida in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

Rumors of Rollin and Miraculous Madonnas Coming.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

After reading the article of your correspondent on Madonnas and Madonnaism in this day's paper, permit me to inquire of you, who seem to be posted up in matters and things generally, if it be true, as is whispered about, that the adherents of the Papacy in this country are soon to be favored with some of those helps to Romish devotion which are to abundant in the old world but scarce in the new, viz.: sacred relics, consecrated images, &c.

It is said that complaints have frequently been made at Rome by the Papal hierarchy from this country, that the Catholics of the United States have been unjustly deprived of their share of those sacred and miracle-working treasures which the Romish Church possesses and guards as the property of the whole body, but which she has placed in various Churches in Europe for safe-keeping. Also, that a request has been made by the present representatives of the American Catholic Church at Rome to have some of these sacred relics transferred to the United States for the use of the faithful, and to nourish the piety and devotion of that numerous class of worshippers who, since their emigration to this country, have felt their faith and piety growing weaker for want of the nutriment wherewith they were accustomed to animate and invigorate them; and that his Holiness, in consideration of the zeal with which the American prelates have sustained the new dogma, the Immaculate Conception, has ordered them to be provided with two Madonnas, celebrated for their virtues and miracles, the one a winking, the other a weeping Madonna, and that on the return of these Prelates they are to be installed with great pomp in the Cathedrals of New-York and Baltimore, the winking one to remain in this City for one year and then to be removed to Baltimore to take the place of the weeper, which then takes up its abode in St. Patrick's. A great revival of religion is expected to follow the announcement of the new dogma under the auspices of these Madonnas; the winking Virgin sealing the truth of the dogma when announced by the moving of her eyelids, and the weeping Virgin by dropping a tear at the expression of all doubts on the subject.

It is also said that they are to be furnished with some of the "wood of the true cross," from Genoa, two of the nails of the same from Venice, and one them from the crown the Saviour wore in his last agony. It was suggested that the holy coat at Treves might be very useful to revive the zeal of the lukewarm in these distant parts, but it was finally concluded, that as that sacred relic had occasioned a great scandal at the time of its last exhibition, and created a decidedly Protestant movement rather troublesome to Rome, it would not be safe, just yet; to expose it to the gaze of so many infidel eyes as this free land contains. His Holiness then offered to lend for a short time those sacred relics which had been exposed for adoration during the past year at Rome for removal of the Cholera, to be exhibited here in case that pestilence visited us next season. Should we escape the scourge, to be returned as soon as convenient to Rome. These relics, it may be remembered, according to public announcements made last Spring, are the finger of St. Peter, the arm of St. Rocque, and the thigh-bone of St. Dennis. Whether these have been accepted, and are to accompany the other idols, our informant is not able to say. Is it considered peculiarly unfortunate for the piety of the faithful in this country that there are no St. Rosna's Wells, or martyr shrines, or other like holy spots, where the pious may resort to keep alive their faith and zeal? And this defect his Holiness seems disposed to supply to a limited extent at least.

If these things are to take place, and rumor with her thousand tongues should have spoken the truth, it will form a new era in the history of this City, which since its foundation has had no visible goddess to adorn its temples, or sacred relics to perform miracles. Spiritual-rapping, with all its mysterious and inexplicable wonders, will have to hide its diminished head in presence of the winking Virgin of this one, and the weepings of the other Madonna, and the miraculous cures which will be performed by the dead man's bones.

Although it has been the policy of Romanism to [illegible] system, [illegible] and countenance of the Common Council to pay [illegible] of Trust value on [illegible] and consolidating [illegible] Immaculate Conception, [illegible] and with regard to [illegible] &c., &c., &c. But, with the promulgation of this new dogma, Rome seems to have determined upon pursuing a bolder policy, and to give to her subjects in all lands the full benefits of all her sacred things. Perhaps if Americanism should not appreciate these favors, the Pope himself may condescend to visit the country in person, and give us the benefit of his own teachings. As he announced the new dogma at Rome, he undoubtedly perfectly understands the subject, and could give Protestants chapter and verse for this new "faith now revealed to the Saints." We will insure him a full house at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Please inform the public "whether these things are so."

Yours, &c., INQUIRER.

[OUR Correspondent asks a question which he probably deems an important one. When the proper time arrives the information required will be published. At present we "know nothing" of the matter.—ED. TIMES.]

Judge Cady a Fearless Teetotaler.

KINGSTON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The highly interesting sketch of Judge CADY, published in your paper a few days since, induces me to send you the following characteristic reminiscence of that truly eminent man.

The anecdote was related to me by a noted lawyer, a personal and political friend of the Judge, who was present on the occasion. It illustrates his independence of character, and the consistency with which he adheres to the rules and principles by which he governs his conduct. The Judge's temperance principles are well known. He has been a "total abstinence" man for nearly thirty years; and it is to his temperate and regular habits of life that his health and vigor of body, as well as strength and clearness of mind, at his advanced age, are in a great measure to be attributed. In this respect his example is one that can not be followed by too many.

The anecdote is as follows: In 1847, while running as a candidate for Judge, he attended, at the solicitation of his friends, a political meeting held at Fultonville, a few miles from his residence, and in the evening, for the first time of his life, sat down to a campaign, as well as a champagne supper. While the other guests responded to the toasts, &c., with bumpers of champagne, it was soon observed that CADY's glass sparkled only with pure water. An officious friend inquired in a feeble tone the reason of his abstinence. Elevating his voice, and flourishing an empty glass at the same time, he replied: "Twenty-one years ago I came to the conclusion that strong drink of every kind is injurious to man, and having found by my own experience that temperance habits are the best security for health, I therefore see no reason why I should disregard my firm convictions, and make an innovation at my present age upon my accustomed habits."

The officious gentleman suggested that it might be *popular* to "take a little." Mr. CADY answered, in his calm and dignified manner, "Sir, I don't barter my principles for popularity."

He was not again invited to "drink." But he was elected Judge. Yours, truly, P. C.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Visit of the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey, &c.

The Committee on the Harbor Encroachment, consisting of their Excellencies MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, and RODMAN H. PRICE, Governor of New-Jersey, and the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Senate, and also of the Assembly of the State of New-York, and a Joint Special Committee of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, will meet at the Astor House at 10 A. M., this day, where a Committee of Reception will meet them. The Governors of New-York and New-Jersey and the Committees of the Legislatures of the respective States visit the City for the purpose of examining the present condition of its harbor, with a view to its protection and preservation.

Vessel Abandoned at Sea.

The packet-ship *Harvest Queen*, Capt. YOUNG, from Liverpool, arrived on the bar yesterday, and at the City to-day. Capt. Y. reports: Jan. 14, lat. 50°, long. 23°, exchanged signals with ship *Atalanta*. Jan. 22, lat. 56° 16', long. 56° 16', fell in with brig *Aspasia*, Capt. CROW, in distress, with flag Union down; spoke her; the Captain reported her dismasted, and in a leaky condition, and wished to be taken off; took them on board; also some cordage and sails, and brought them to this port. The *A.*, after being abandoned, was fired to avoid collision during the night.

Marine News.

Capt. ROGERS, of schooner *Joseph Glice*, arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, reports, 29th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., saw a ship ashore twelve miles south of Squan Inlet; was about eight hundred tons burden, with painted ports. Saw the mainmast fall, and in about thirty-five minutes after the ship went to pieces, so that nothing could be seen of her. Saw a number of men in her top, and suppose they were all lost, as there was no assistance near.

[Advertisement.]

AGREEABLE PASTIME.—We frequently hear the ladies remark, What a pleasure it is to shop at HEARD, CLAPP & Co.'s, No. 361 Grand-street. Such Rich Shawls, Silks, Velvets, Poilcoe Cloth, Thibet and Saxony Plaids, Merinoes, Paramettas, Muslin de Laines, and other Dress Goods—and then such prices! no necessity to beat down,—why, they are almost ashamed to take them at the prices they are offered at for fear of being accused of taking advantage of others necessity. This is very laudable, no doubt, and quite characteristic of the ladies who patronize Messrs. HEARD, CLAPP & Co. But we assure them the above named gentlemen are equally satisfied with any sacrifice they incur, providing they dispose of their stock within the few remaining days allowed them.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Professor HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1863, and obtained permission for the sale of this extraordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Salt-rheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London.

[Advertisement.]

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH.—In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of THOMAS & JAMES, and to close up their business, the large stock of dry goods now in the store corner of Carmine and Bleecker-streets will be sold off without any regard to cost, as they must positively be sold, to close the concern. Housekeepers should not let this opportunity slip, as the stock comprises a great variety and will be sold probably at one quarter its value.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. FOWLER's Class in Practical Phrenology meets this evening, at No. 308 Broadway. A few more ladies and gentlemen to be accommodated. Professional examinations, with written delineations of character, given day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

BUSINESS WRITING.—The subscriber believes he offers unequaled advantages to acquire a rapid business hand. He received the first prize at the World's Fair for penmanship. No. 536 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. D. F. BROWN.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ONE.—The most [illegible] Photographs of children will made by RAGE, No. 363 Broadway, opposite the Gothic, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

☞ An advertisement [illegible] Saturday's Tribune, [illegible] issued by Powers, the [illegible] the Sub-treas[illegible] Saturday's date.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Union Seminary.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Brooklyn City Tract Society was held last evening, in the Second Presbyterian Church in that city.

Rev. Dr. COUTER presided, and offered a series of resolutions on the death of the late J. S. SPENCER, D. D., after which the Annual Report was read by Rev. N. P. PIERCE, of Gowanus, and an address made by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, of New-York.

From the report we gather the following statistics:

The city is divided into about 600 districts, and in these 474 persons are engaged in the distribution of tracts, visiting about 17,000 families each month. The Society also employs, besides the general agent, six missionaries, whose time is devoted to the work.

There have been 372,539 tracts, 990 bibles, and 1,356 testaments distributed; 893 temperance pledges obtained; 542 prayer meetings held; 5,499 family visits by the missionaries; 17 backsliders reclaimed, and 44 hopeful conversions reported.

After the public exercises were closed, the Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year.

MATRIMONY vs. THE MILITIA.—A priest in a neighboring parish has fallen on a singular, and, as it would seem, successful device for replenishing his pocket at the expense of Her Majesty's service. He has announced from the altar that no married man will be taken in the militia, while all bachelors are liable to be balloted for, or even impressed. Acting on this hint, backed by his strongest recommendation to do so, the eligible bachelors of his flock have very extensively entered into the matrimonial state. As each marriage secures a handsome fee to his reverence, his advice was not very disinterested.—*Connaught Watchman.*

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* relates the following: "FELICIEN DAVID, the celebrated French musician, is traveling in the East, during the vacation of the Company to which he is attached. The fame of his talent follows him everywhere. At Cairo, he was asked if he would consent to give music lessons to the wives of the Pasha, MEHEMET ALI. DAVID, who saw the harem filled with Georgians, Circassians almost Houries, opening before his eyes, accepted the proposal with a warmth almost too thinly disguised. He was led into the inapproachable gyneceum, and there, in a porcelain saloon, under the murmurs of a fragrant fountain, he was presented to—five abominable eunuchs! These fellows were to take the lessons from the artist, and transmith them to the wives of his Highness! FELICIEN DAVID is running yet."

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 21, 1854, H. P. HALSEY, of Brooklyn, to Miss HENRIETTA A. HALSEY, of New-York. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at his residence in Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 29, HEZEKIAH B. CHAPMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his brother, Warren Chapman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 434 Greenwich-st., on Thursday, Feb 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 30, suddenly, ERASTUS ST. JOHN, son of Charles D. and Rosina N. Rudd, aged 22 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Washington av., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. S. M. Hopkins, Hon. HERMAN KNICKERBACKER, of Schaghticoke, in the 76th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Schaghticoke, for interment.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

At Rockaway, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 28, Col. JOSEPH JACKSON, aged about 62 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M., at Rockaway.

At Gonaives, St. Domingo, on Monday, Dec. 25, Capt. D. H. HEARD, of bri g *George Otis*, of disease of the stomach.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 28, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZA JANE, wife of Wm. H. Williams, and daughter of Mrs. Eliza White, aged 25 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends, and the members of Hiawatha Lodge, No 107, I. O. of O. F., and American Flag Chapter of O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 416 3d-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Maspeth, L. I., on Monday morning, Jan. 29, after a severe illness, CATHARINE, relict of the late Southwick Hubbard, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons, Rev. E. S. and S. E. Hubbard, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Grand-st. Ferry, at 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan 28, at No. 151 Montague-place, JAMES F. BURRILL, M. D., aged 26 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, S. W. Burrill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague-place and Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 30.

$2,500 Virginia 6s	94	380	Cumb. Coal Co	b60	37
7,000 do	94	10	do		38
5,000 do	s30	94	200	do	s3	38
5,000 do	b60	94	100	do	b30	38
7,000 do	b3	94	200	do	b30	38
2,000 do	s3	94	200	do	b30	38
3,000 Tennessee 6s, '70		81	100	do	b10	38
20,000 Indiana State 6s		81	250	do		38
1,000 Ill. Int. Im. Sck '67		90	300	do	s3	38
3,000 Erie Bds. of '75		80	100	do	b10	38
10,000 do	b60	80	100	do	s30	38
2,000 Ill. Cen R. R. Bds.	71	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg	86
5,000 do	s3	71	100	do	s3	after opg	86
1,000 do	s3	71	30	Chic. & Rock Isl. R. R.		86
5,000 do	b60	72	50	Erie Railroad	c	45
2,000 N.Y.C.R.R. Bs.	s3	87	870	do	s3	45
5,000 do	b3	87	50	do	s30	45
5,000 do	b3	87	100	do	s60	45
12 Bank of America		110	100	do	b30	45
15 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.		113	100	do	b10	45
10 do		113	50	do		45
26 do		111	300	do	b3	45
5 Bank of Commerce		104	200	do	s3	45
5 do		105	150	do	b3	45
15 do		104	50	do	b30	45
50 Penn. Coal Company		104	150	do		45
20 Continental Bank		98	400	do	s60	45
10 do		98	50	Harlem Railroad	c	20
100 Canton Company		23	250	do	s3	20
150 do	b3	22	570	Reading Railroad		72
150 Nicaragua Transit Co.		16	400	do		72
150 do		15	100	Hud. River R. R.	b10	37
100 do	b30	15	200	do	s3	38
100 do	s30	15	200	do		38
50 Cum. Coal Co	b10	37	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30	80
260 do	b3	37	30	Panama Railroad		94
60 do	b30	37	140	Cleve. C. & Chi. R.R.	b3	98
100 do	b20	37	20	do		98
125 do	b30	37	215	Illinois Cen. R. R.	s3	82
250 do	s3	36½	10	Sixth-avenue Railroad		81
200 do	b3	36½	5	do		81

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad second mortgage, interest added .50

$3,000 Hudson River Railroad, third mortgage, interest added .72½

$4,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad first mortgage, interest added .73½

$5,000 Memphis City 6's, 1890, interest added .80

$1,000 Town of Portland (Sandusky City) convertible in stock Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, interest added .75

10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Company .80

7 shares Northern Indiana Railroad .84

A. H. MULLER & Co. will hold a sale of stocks and bonds on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	94½	10	Cleve. C. & Chi. R. R.	86
1,000 Missouri 6s	91½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg	86
10,000 do	92	100	Erie Railroad	45½
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	71½	50	do	45½
7,000 Erie Bds. of '75	80	100	do	45½
25 Metropolitan Bank	104½	150	do	b30	45½
100 Panama Railroad	b30	97	200	do	b60	45
100 do	b30	97½	100	do	s3	45½
150 Canton Company	22½	200	Harlem Railroad	20½
40 Cumb. Coal Co	38	200	do	s30	20½
20 do	b60	38½	100	do	b60	21
150 do	s3	38½	100	Reading Railroad	72
150 do	b30	38½	200	do	b10	72½
100 do	s30	38½	200	do		72½

TUESDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The Bank Statement of this morning has given increased confidence in the steadiness of the Money Market for some weeks to come, and telegraphic reports of the course of the Cotton trade and Exchange at New-Orleans have tended to remove the little concern which began to be felt in regard to the Specie export in February. It may be a foregone conclusion with one or more of the Banking Houses, that from the present abundance of the Bank reserve, Specie must go to Paris or London to answer certain War or Public Loan objects there, irrespective of the exchange needs; but, as remarked the other day, we have no positive evidence that such is the case, and no prognostication that it will be carried [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] Exchange [illegible] Orleans [illegible] Thursday, [illegible] Wm. [illegible]

The entire opposition to Mr. ST. JOHN, as the Albany *Evening Journal* intimates, might have readily been mollified by that gentleman, if he had been less true to official duty in dealing with a certain class of Wild Cat Banks, and their Broker managers, in their efforts to demoralize our State currency. He has, however, through his wholesome and efficient administration of the Bank Department—than which there is not a more important interest of the people involved in the conduct of affairs at the State capital—gone steadily and sternly forward in the performance of his office; shirking no responsibility; seeking no personal good will from the fancy financiers in question, and hesitating on no occasion to urge upon the Legislature such amendments of the Banking laws as would contribute to the safety, security and prompt convertibility of the Bank Note Circulation. In this way he has, with eminent and commendable success, placed his Department on the highest footing of usefulness, and having been seconded, from year to year, by the recommendations of the Governor and the action of the Legislature, he has now the plenary power to check the abuses of vagrant or *movable* Banks of mere issue, and to foil the attempts of their Wild Cat owners—and they know it, and would now, if they could only reach the ear of the Governor, punish him for it—to debase the General Banking Laws of New-York to the same outrageous purposes they have recently been but too successful in accomplishing in Indiana and other Western States.

The State Canal Board advertise to-day for proposals for another $1,000,000 Six ℔ cent. Enlargement Loan, 1873, being the first of the $2,250,000 authorized to be borrowed in the year 1855. The bids will be awarded at noon on the 22d February. Ten ℔ cent. will be required at the time, and the remainder on the 1st March, from which date the certificates will bear interest. No proposals will be considered for less than $5,000.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. advertise their February dividends in the present number of our paper.

The State Finances of California, as presented in the Governor's Message, show this flattering result:

Dr.	All outstanding debt, Dec. 30, 1853	$3,691,000
Cr.	Since liquidated, absolute	1,003,000
	Present outstanding debt	$1,688,000
Cr.	Proceeds Land Sales not spent	850,000
	Total	$1,838,000
Cr.	Estimated Land sales, Jan. 18	66,000
	Resulting total unprovided for	$1,994,000

The outstanding debt is thus classified:

State Seven 3 cents		$1,823,000
Miscellaneous	$405,000	
Less Cash on hand	180,000	
		225,000
Total		$1,998,000

The movement of the Cotton crop for the week and season is thus reported in the circular of Mr. WRIGHT for the Boston steamer:

	CHARGES		WEEK	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.
Receipts at the Ports	1,126,000	1,200,000	76,000	97,000
Exports to G. Britain	671,000	578,000	46,000	44,000
Exports to France	126,000	122,000	7,000	12,000
Exports to oth. For. Ports	99,000	94,000	10,000	6,000
Total Exports	897,000	891,000	73,000	62,000
Stock on Hand	304,000	311,000		

The Bullion Brokers put up to-day about $275,000 Foreign coin and California bars for export by the steamer from Boston to-morrow.

Much confidence is expressed by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, on the authority of private advices from Washington, that both the French Spoliation and Texas Creditors bills will become laws. They appropriate together about $13,000,000, which sum can, for the present, be well spared from the Treasury, owing to the indisposition of the holders of the Public Debt to surrender it at the liberal offer made by the Secretary. There is also the further sum of $3,000,000 to be paid to the Mexican Government as soon as the survey of the Mesilla boundary can be completed.

Bank Matters.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following is from a correspondent who, at least, has had experience in what he is talking about:

I perceive that the usual annual tinkering of the City Banks has been commenced in the Legislature. Mr. *Somebody* proposes that the Surplus Funds shall be divided; and Mr. *Somebody-else* that the Weekly Average law shall be amended so as to cover all sorts of details. As for the first, the public are much more interested that they should not be divided than that they should. The Surplus Fund is the aggregate of the profits of a bank beyond what is divided in dividends to the stockholders. It is an additional guarantee to the community for the payment of its debts—to the stockholders that they may rely with confidence upon a regular income on their investment, and it is a preventive to the necessity of pressing business to a hazardous point, in time requiring conservatism and care. The additional value of the stock will always command its premium, if the holders choose to realize it. With regard to the Weekly Average law, it works with great beauty, and has undoubtedly formed the rock of safety for the currency, in its struggle of the last eighteen months. It did not commence a day too soon. But why tamper with that, except to load the Banks with an amount of clerical labor, alike annoying to them and uninteresting to the public? It is best to let well alone. If these details are of any importance, the quarterly reports of the Superintendent furnish them.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Our Cotton market was firm to-day at previous rates. The business amounted to 6,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Our COTTON market has advanced ½c. under the influence of the *Pacific's* advices, with sales to-day of 3,000 bales. Uplands middling is quoted at 9½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$2,400 Pennsylvania 5s, 93; $1,400 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 91; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 91; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, '96; $2,000 City 6s, '82; $2,000 Girard Warehouse 6s, '82, 94½; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 90; $2,000 Lehigh Coal Co. 6s, '84, 94; $2,000 Lehigh Coal Co. 6s, '97, 94; 100 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 124; 50 do, 124; 50 do, 124½; 100 Reading Railroad, 72; 100 do, 72½; 100 do, 72½; 100 do, 72½; 100 do, b30, 72½; 100 do, 72½; 100 do, 72½; 100 do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1058. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Set-to in the House between Messrs. Farley and Lane.

A MARINE HOSPITAL AT BOSTON.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

THE SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

Another Amusing Debate.

ENACTING CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT.

Spanish Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

It is said that the President is desirous of bringing before Congress and the public the correspondence with Mr. SOULE, and between him and Spain, relative to our difficulties with that Power, and that he will respond to the call made by the House on Tuesday.

S.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.

We have had a good time—a *glorious* time—in the House to-day,—another grand set-to in the public arena,—two honorable members of Congress engaged in a free exhibition of their pugilistic abilities before an astonished audience, with all the accustomed trimmings, such as cursing, noise and confusion, and a general row. All that was wanting was YANKEE SULLIVAN and JOHN MORRISSEY as seconds, and a few additional "fancy men" as bottle-holders and spongers. Still, as an amateur arrangement, and impromptu at that, it was very creditable; and if there were any little particulars omitted, the exalted character of the sparring ground—the Hall of Representatives of this "great nation"—is quite sufficient to atone for all delinquencies.

The telegraph has probably already given you a notice of the circumstances attending this performance. The three first days of the present week were set apart by special order for the consideration of Territorial business. Mr. FARLEY, of the Kennebec District of Maine, got before the House for consideration the Senate bill to aid in the construction of a line of magnetic telegraph across the continent to the Pacific, which he briefly explained and advocated.

General LANE, of Oregon, interrupted him several times with questions and a call to order; and subsequently made an effort to have the bill passed over, on the plea that it was not Territorial business. Mr. FARLEY interposing, called the delegate from Oregon to order.

Mr. LANE, angrily and dictatorially, objected to Mr. FARLEY's interruption; whereupon the latter reminded him that he had the right to call him to order, and also that he (Mr. F.) had submitted courteously to repeated interruptions by Mr. LANE. Mr. L., who was standing in or near the centre aisle, about ten feet from Mr. FARLEY, exclaimed, "*You're a liar!*"—addressing his words to the gentleman from Maine—and starting menacingly towards him. Mr. FARLEY instantly retorted, "*You're a d—d liar!*"—and sprang at once to meet Mr. LANE, who was then advancing. The parties met and struck at each other several times, but failed to do any serious damage.

Of course the greatest confusion ensued. Members cleared flying leaps over the desks, to get to the seat of war; others rushed along the aisles to the same spot; the Speaker banged away with his gavil, and unavailingly appealed to the House to "come to order;" but the members were determined to see whether Oregon and Maine would "come to time," and the authority of the Speaker was, for the time, a perfect nonentity. General LANE, with a wrathfully red countenance, was easily extricated from the melee and conducted to his seat. Mr. FARLEY, though a small man, gave four stout fellow members not a little trouble to hold him. Among those who were first in efforts to separate the parties was Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland. Mr. FARLEY did not relish his interference, and when he found that Mr. HAMILTON was preventing him from "punishing" the man who had insulted him, he turned upon Mr. H. and belabored *him* instead.

Quiet was finally restored; but a few minutes later Mr. LANE came near producing another explosion by referring to his late combatant as "that fellow," which was received with a burst of indignation by the House. No steps were taken to inquire into this affair, and no motion was made to rebuke either party for his share in this outrage upon the dignity of the House. The tide of sympathy is decidedly against LANE, who has been inexcusably irritable and petulant all Winter, and whose whole manner this morning was offensive, to say nothing of the vulgar epithet which he applied to Mr. FARLEY, without the slightest provocation. Mr. F. has always demeaned himself heretofore as a quiet, peaceable and courteous gentleman. To-morrow the House will manifest its sympathy with him by giving many votes for his bill which it might not have received except for LANE's course to-day.

Gen. LANE will hardly go down to New-Hampshire now, to stump the State for the sake of the President. Gen. CASS, too, I learn, has declined the trip, and the President now desires Gov. STEVENS to make a stump tour over the Granite Hills.

By the way, a portion of the New-York petitioners from the northern and western part of the State, to whom I referred in my letter of Saturday last, are evidently cultivating SAM HOUSTON's acquaintance much more than is to be explained by ordinary means. Are they endeavoring to make any arrangements with the General to bring him out as a Presidential candidate in 1856? and if so, do they expect to turn Know-Nothings, or is he expected to run Administration Democrat? Hadn't Mr. HARDY better look to the game of these office-holding politicians, who are daily coquetting with the Texas Hero?

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, very boldly and frankly complained to the Senate this morning of certain negligence and delay on the part of the Executive officers of the Government, in relation to the expenditure of money appropriated for his State. It is a fact not to be disguised, that these complaints are not confined to Arkansas, but are justly made with reference to the execution of the federal laws all over the Union. And what is much worse, not only private individuals who have occasion to attend the Executive Department, but Senators and Representatives, who go there in the prosecution of their duties to their constituents, are too often treated as intruders, who are to be driven off by positive rudeness, or inexcusable frigidity of manner or tone on the part of Executive officers of the Government. This is a growing abuse, and if not checked soon will at no distant day bring unpleasant consequences to those who indulge in conduct so unbecoming gentlemen, and so especially out of place in public functionaries.

A work entitled *The State of the Union* was laid upon the tables of Senators to-day, which is somewhat novel in its character, and is likely to become a decided candidate for popular favor. It is a condensation, in one volume, of the immense mass of matter published by Congress at the commencement of the present session. The Message of the President, and the Reports proper of each of the Secretaries, are given in full; and judicious abstracts of the documents accompanying them, and an analytical index of the whole, give an intelligent idea of all that the general reader desires to know of the history of the United States for the last official year. The voluminous Executive documents generally distributed over the country, are of comparatively little value to the masses, because of their bulk; while here in a convenient sized volume is all that the public desire. The design is a good one; and it is to be hoped,—if Congress really desires to disseminate official information of the history of the country—that it will liberally patronize this enterprise. Fifty thousand copies of "The State of the Union," would be, with all the other documents ordered by the present Congress, put together.

No faith is reposed here in the story that the British fleet in the West Indies, has been ordered to interfere to prevent the landing of Col. KINNEY's colonists. It is believed to be another of the inventions put forth by parties in the Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company's interest.

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War containing an abstract of the militia returns of States and Territories. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAYTON asked that the House French Spoliation bill be read a second time, that he might call for its final passage to-morrow.

Mr. DAWSON—I hope the Senator from Delaware will not thus interfere with the order of business for the morning hour.

Mr. CLAYTON—Then you are opposed to the bill?

Mr. DAWSON—It is not so. I voted for the bill, but the Senator from Delaware shows too much haste in pressing the matter at this hour.

Mr. CLAYTON—You have already taken up more time than would have been required for the technical reading of the bill, and you had better cool off now and let it be read.

Mr. DAWSON—Well so be it—and then I hope the Senator from Delaware will cool off too.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. SUMNER presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to consider the expediency of authorizing the construction of a new building for a Marine Hospital in the neighborhood of Boston, in order to furnish it accommodations for the increasing number of patients.

Mr. SEWARD presented the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, instructing their Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress to use their influence in procuring the passage of the law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Indian War of 1791, and the following years, and to the widows of the deceased soldiers of those wars. Read and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PEARCE gave notice that to-morrow, or very early, he should ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the erection of buildings for a Post-Office at Baltimore, and for Federal Courts for the District of Maryland.

Mr. BAYARD then occupied an hour in vindicating his deceased father against certain charges contained in the original edition of "Jefferson's Works," which had been controverted and disproved, but nevertheless were retained and published in the subsequent edition of those works, which had been issued under the authority of the Senate.

These charges related to the action of Mr. BAYARD, then a representative in Congress, in the Presidential contest between BURR and JEFFERSON.

Mr. PEARCE, the Chairman of the Library Committee, said he regretted that the reflections upon the character of the deceased, which had been refuted on the floor of the Senate long ago, should have been reproduced in the last edition of JEFFERSON's works, but observed that the Committee were not authorized to employ an editor for thorough revision.

Messrs. CASS, HUNTER and MASON bore testimony to the value of the services of the deceased, and thought that if JEFFERSON were alive he would be the first to retract the charges with the light which had since been thrown upon the affair. They exculpated Mr. JEFFERSON from any intent to injure or calumniate the deceased.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. HOUSTON went into the merits of our Indian relations and responsibilities, advocated pacific measures and reiterated that the whites were always the aggressors.

Mr. DODGE of Iowa, in answer, referred to the Black Hawk War, and wished to know, in that conflict, who were the aggressors?

Mr. MALLORY, interrupting, also asked whether the Seminole War arose from aggressions on the part of the whites.

Mr. HOUSTON rejoined, that when those wars occurred he was out of the country, under a different Government than that of Texas, before its annexation.

Mr. DODGE said this was not a very good answer, as Mr. HOUSTON had yesterday boasted that he knew more about the Indian Affairs of the United States than any other Senator save Mr. CASS.

Mr. PETTIT got the floor, and was interrupted by calls for a vote. He agreed to give way if the Senate would take the vote, but not otherwise.

When Mr. CASS observed that he had intended to say a few words on the subject. Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

During the debate a communication was received from the President, enclosing the correspondence relative to the negotiations of Commodore PERRY with the Japanese Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. RICE offered a joint resolution disapproving, and declaring null and void the acts of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating Minnesota and Western Louisiana, and Minnesota, St. Paulo, Mississippi and Lake Superior, Puget's Sound and the South Pacific Railroad Companies. All approved of in March 1853.

Mr. RICE referred to the action of the House on Monday, declaring null and void the laws incorporating the Minnesota and Northwestern, and the Transit Railroad Companies. The people of Minnesota will correct whatever errors they may have committed. It would be for the welfare of his constituents, that all the Railroad acts be disapproved of by Congress. His desire for this was that it should not appear that two of the acts were disapproved of if the friends of the other companies. Speculators have cast their nets to catch the first fish which might come in their way, and he wanted to defeat them.

Mr. CUTTING said the acts which were disapproved on Monday had been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. They could report on nothing else. It by no means followed because the House was competent to form a judgment on the laws before it, they could undertake pass on laws never submitted.

Mr. PRICE's resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the House went in to Committee of the Whole on Territorial bills.

THE SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorising the construction of a Subterranean line of Telegraph from Mississippi or Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved an amendment striking out the grant of two millions of acres of land, reserving only the right of way. He had proposed this after consultation with Mr. FARLEY, who had charge of the bill, and to which that gentleman consented.

COL. BENTON TELLS A SNAKE STORY.

Col. BENTON invoked the serious consideration of the House. Yesterday, the men who propose the line must have two millions of acres. This morning they only ask the right of way. The striking out of the land beats the snake story all hollow: The man said he had seen five hundred snakes; when this was doubted, he came down to one hundred, then to fifty-six, and finally to twenty-five, when he would not fall another snake. [Laughter.] Is not this making sport of Congress, Sir? Are we to allow ourselves to be treated in this manner? This is sporting with legislation. If a man attacks these schemers, they fall in their demands as the man did in the number of his snakes, till they get down to nothing, Sir. Such bragging I never saw before—but I never played the game. It is an outrage—an outrage, Sir, and I denounce it as such.

Mr. BENTON spoke with great earnestness.

THREATENING TO PULL A BOARD OFF A PIG-PEN.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I alluded this morning to a conference with the gentleman from Maine and myself. He has charge of the bill, and therefore it was proper to consult him before I offered an amendment. On this statement the gentleman from Missouri gets himself in the position of the boy who said to his father, "Hold me or I'll do something terrible." "What will you do, my son?" "I'll rush out and pull a board off the pig-pen." [Laughter.] That's what the gentleman has done. There was about as much foundation for the excitement of the boy as for that of the gentleman from Missouri. Is it discreditable for a gentleman in the American Congress to confer with a fellow member who has charge of a pending bill? If so, I am guilty. I can turn with as much pride and pleasure on the past as the gentleman from Missouri. There is as little to sully my escutcheon as his. I can compare records with him in anything and ask no favors. The gentleman has been liberal in his denunciations. There is something due to age. I regard it here, and therefore forbear to characterize the remarks of the gentleman as I would but for this fact.

Mr. BENTON—I beg to be excused from the compassion invited, and will accord to the gentleman everything he asks in the world. I ask, and pause for an answer, whether those who are interested in the bill, and who yesterday kept the House in session to an unusually late hour, are not the same persons who this morning gave up the whole two millions. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. FARLEY) is speaking for them, otherwise he could not agree to the proposition to strike out the land. It would be impossible to alter the bargain, Sir, without consent of the parties to it. This bill has deprived the Territories of one of the three days set apart for the consideration of Territorial bills. The gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. RICHARDSON,) who advocated granting two millions acres of land yesterday, to-day moved "to strike it out." Although advanced in years, I have a right to protect the Treasury and the lands of the United States. They are not a Sebastopol, Sir; they can't stand the siege! they can't resist the Allies, Sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out. Agreed to.

The bill was laid aside for future action, and others were considered.

When the Committee rose a dozen bills for the Territories, constructing military roads, establishing land offices, erecting public buildings, erecting arsenals, &c., had been agreed to.

Mr. HOUSTON presented a substitute for the pending bill, modifying the existing tariff. Ordered to be printed.

House adjourned.

Judgment Against Marshal Bates—The Gibson Letters.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department, that a judgment has been rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States, for Texas, against JOSEPH BATES, late Marshal of that State, for $20,000, due the United States.

The *Star* says that Capt. GIBSON denies the authenticity of the letter recently published, and says it is a garbled statement of a memorial to the Dutch Government. Capt. G. intimates that Gov. MARCY has acted in bad faith with him from the first.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The *Star* says that Secretary GUTHRIE has not made a compromise with the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the Tariff, and that the only effect of taking up the question in Congress at this period of the session, will be to defeat many other important measures.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The case of Short *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is now before the Court. It involves the validity of the law of that State which imposes a tax of some $30,000 on $700,000, devised in Pennsylvania to D. SHORT, of Ohio, and J. C. SHORT, of Kentucky.

GEORGE SHORT, of Cincinnati, opened the case for the Messrs. SHORT, and was followed by Messrs. SCOTT and HOOD for Pennsylvania, and Mr. EWING is now closing the case for the plaintiffs.

This case is important and excites much interest.

AARON F. PERRY, of Ohio, and HENRY J. HORN, of Pennsylvania, were admitted as counselors of the Court.

Col. Kinney's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Col. KINNEY informs me that the fire-arms reported as being at his quarters here, were merely specimens of new inventions sent him by manufacturers, in order to get his opinion of their value, and that they have no connection with his expedition or men, as might be inferred from a preceding dispatch.—[REP.

From Chicago—Railroad Communication Stopped Up—The Election for United States Senator.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The condition of the Western and Southern roads are desperate by reason of the snow. No communication by railroad has been had with St. Louis or Springfield for eleven days. Seventeen locomotives are frozen or buried in the snow on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

To-day was fixed upon for the election of the United States Senator from this State, but there was no quorum present in the joint convention of both Houses. A great effort will be made to-morrow to secure a quorum, and make an election without the assistance of the absentees.

Henry Wilson Elected United States Senator from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The State Senate balloted to-day for a United States Senator and confirmed the choice of the House by one majority. HENRY WILSON is therefore elected in the room of EDWARD EVERETT.

The number of votes cast in the election of United States Senator was 40. General WILSON received 21, E. M. WRIGHT 18, with 4 scattering.

The Senatorial Election in the Twenty-ninth District.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Great excitement and exultation prevails here today, in consequence of the Know-Nothing victory in Ontario and Livingston Counties. Mr. GOODWIN, the Know-Nothing candidate, being elected by a majority of over 2,000. A salute of one hundred guns is being fired in honor of the victory.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Mexican News, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday have been received here, with details of Mexican news to the 22d inst.

Flaming accounts are given of the victories achieved over the insurgents by the Government troops.

The Mexican National schooner *Rosario* was wrecked on the Alvarado Bar, two female passengers losing their lives.

The French brig-of-war *Obligado* had arrived at Guayamas, to inquire into the circumstances of the RAQUESET BOULBON affair, and her commander, in the name of the French Emperor, thanked the Mexican authorities for the treatment the rebels had experienced.

JOHN MITCHEL was at Natchez, *en route* for Baton Rouge, where he would accept the hospitalities tendered him by the Louisiana Legislature.

The ship *Monarch of the Seas*, which has recently been at Pensacola testing the Dry Dock there, has arrived at New-Orleans.

Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The down train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ran off the track yesterday near North Bend.

The baggage and two passenger cars were smashed and a number of persons injured, but fortunately none seriously. The brakeman was badly wounded.

The weather here is cold and navigation is still suspended.

The Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Bangor, at the City Hall, this evening, resolutions were introduced by SAMUEL FARRAR, Esq., and unanimously passed, directing the representatives in the Legislature to prepare a bill granting authority to loan the credit of the city in aid of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad for three hundred thousand dollars.

Death of Bishop Capers.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Bishop CAPERS, an eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead.

Sailing of the Steamship Canada for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, with sixty-five passengers for Liverpool and sixteen for Halifax. She takes out with her $270,278 in specie. ALEXANDER SIDI, Esq., of Boston, a passenger, went as bearer of dispatches to London.

New-arrival of the Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31—3 o'clock P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, just due from Halifax, has not yet made her appearance here. The weather is clear and fine.

Arrival of the Steamship Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this morning, with all on board well.

Murder in Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

J. BERRS, the keeper of a bowling saloon in this place, was instantly killed last evening by a blow on the head with a bottle in the hands of an Irishman named STEPHEN HOGAN. A negro by the name of HENRY MILLS was also implicated. Both were arrested.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Stocks are inactive but steady to-day. Reading we quote at 35¾; Morris Canal, 14¾; Long Island Railroad, 15¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88.

Money is plenty, and paper scarce.

Race between "Nat Blick" and "Garrett Davis."

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

In the three mile race to-day between the horses *Nat Blick* and *Garrett Davis*, the former won.

Weather Reports.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 31—9 A. M.

Beautiful weather—clear and cold, with a west wind. ST. JOHNS, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Weather fine and quite moderate. Wind from the west. CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Pleasant, moderate weather, with a west wind. EASTPORT, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Weather overcast and cool. Wind west. BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Cloudy and rather cool weather. Wind west. PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Quite moderate weather, clear and pleasant. Wind west. BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Clear weather. Thermometer 15 degrees above zero.

Calamity at the Philadelphia County Prison—Prisoner Suffocated—Narrow Escape of Nineteen Others.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 31.

About 7¼ o'clock this morning, as one of the men employed to feed the prisoners in the Untried Department on the south side of the County Prison, opened a cell door, he discovered a prisoner lying in an insensible state upon his bed.

The alarm was promptly given and it was soon after discovered that the pipes connecting the heaters in the three corridors, had become detached, and all the cells were filled with the escaping gas.

Every officer of the prison was promptly on duty in the effort to rescue the prisoners. The cell-doors were thrown open and the prisoners were removed into the open air.

It was ascertained that twenty of the prisoners were overcome, and all appeared in a state of asphyxia.

The resident physicians, Dr. A. M. BURDEN and H. M. CLAPP, were soon in attendance and rendered all necessary medical aid.

But one prisoner died. His name was JOHN HYDER. He was a young man and committed in the month of December last, and was awaiting his trial on the charge of stealing chickens. His eyes were open when he was taken from the cell, but he breathed his last in the arms of those carrying him down stairs.

Three other men named JOHN MAXWELL, JOHN MEYERS and WILLIAM CUTLER were nearly dead when released from their cells, and it was deemed necessary to remove them to the Hospital. They were still alive at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, and hopes of their final recovery were entertained.

The other prisoners were rolled up in blankets, and under the treatment of the physicians, who labored arduously, recovered in two or three hours.

All the cells in the first, second and third corridors were filled with the escaping gas, and those of the prisoners who obeyed the rules of the Institution, by keeping the ventilators of the cells open, escaped the effects of the gas. Those who suffered had choked up the ventilators to prevent the escape of the warm air.

Upon making an investigation of the cause of the terrible mishap, we ascertained that the blocking under the heaters had given way and the large pipes for conveying the gas off from the coal became detached, and thus the gas escaped into the cells. The prisoners were asleep at the time.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY REPORTS.

The Sixpenny Savings Bank and the Broadway Institutions.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1855.

In the House, this morning, we had a spirited debate on the Report of the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Committee reported no cause of action on the application of DAVID S. MILLS to be permitted to occupy the seat now filled by AUGUSTUS H. IVANS. With this report the House coincided, without a division.

A majority of the Committee further reported that JACOB M. SELDEN, now occupying the seat as a representative from the Second Assembly District of Oswego County, was not entitled to be a member of the House and that ANDREW S. WARNER was the regularly elected representative, and entitled to a voice and a vote. To this report the minority of the Committee entered a protest, the substance of which was that they had not known when the majority intended to report—that testimony had been taken during their absence—ditto while the House was in session—and that, generally, they wanted more time for examination and deliberation, and especially, that they would like to make a minority report as soon as they could conveniently prepare the documents, say in a week's time. The facts presented by the majority of the Committee are that the sitting member received his certificate by two majority—that in one town two votes were cast for him by minors—that in another town a person voted for him who had not been a resident of the County but about seventeen days; that in another town, two votes for SELDEN found in the Judiciary box were transferred to the Assembly box, and that after said votes had been so transferred, it was found that the ballots exceeded by two the number of names on the poll list, and that thereupon the Inspectors drew out and destroyed one ballot having on it the name of the contestant, and one ballot having on it the name of another candidate. Correcting these errors in accordance with the testimony presented, the Committee find that there would be *seven* majority for Mr. WARNER. With these facts substantiated to their satisfaction, of course the Committee could not do otherwise than report favorably on the application of the contestant for a seat in the Assembly.

After the protest of the minority had been submitted, Mr. RAMSEY, the Chairman of the Committee, moved that the documents be laid upon the table and printed, for the purpose of affording members an opportunity to read the testimony and judge understandingly. This motion was debated at great length and with much manifestation of feeling, but it finally prevailed. The interest which attaches to this case arises from the fact that it is supposed the sitting member, Mr. SELDEN will vote against the bill for the suppression of intemperance, while the contestant, Mr. WARNER, is known to be favorable to such an enactment, and would give it his hearty support if admitted to exercise the rights and privileges to which he considers himself entitled.

So much for the contested election; but yet not all. In the course of the debate it was stated that ARAD G. WILLIAMS, of New-York, DAVID O'KEEFE, of New-York, and AMBROSE STEVENS, of Genesee, all three members of the House, had appeared before the Committee in the capacity of counsel, and these conducted the case on the part of Mr. SELDEN. The announcement of this fact caused a shudder among the honest, intelligent and high-toned members of the House; but when one of those who had so far forgotten the proprieties of his position, boldly attempted to justify the course he had pursued, there was more than a shudder. "Where ends the duty of the counsel, and where commences the impartiality of the judge?" asked the gentleman from Cayuga, Mr. WOODEN, and the people will echo the question, and they will be puzzled to discover the dimly defined line that divides the one from the other. In the House of last year there was one who thus descended from the bench to plead in the forum, but he was content to jingle the price of his labors in his pockets, and made no boast of his calling. When I looked over the present assembly as I heard the Committee on Privileges and Elections announced, I wondered if there was one in all that range of seats that would follow that horrible precedent of last year—and I could not mark one, to my own satisfaction. The result proves me to be but an indifferent judge of faces.

ASTOR LIBRARY.

The Trustees of this Institution made their ANNUAL Report this morning. At the date of the last report, the amount expended for books was $96,113 63. During the past year there was expended $9,865 26—making a total of $105,979 11. The balance of the original appropriation is $14,020 89, which together with the net income from $180,800, yet remains for the gradual increase of the library. The year's income of the principal is $12,415, from which is to be paid the current annual expenses, $5,710. The average number of readers per day since the opening of the library, was 75; the lowest number 30, the highest number 150. The average number of volumes used per day, 108—a total for the year of 30,000.

I copy the Treasurer's report entire:

RECEIPTS.

Fund for the edifice	$75,000 00
Fund for establishing library	130,000 00
Fund for purchasing a site and maintaining the library	205,000 00
Donation from J. G. Cogswell	1,079 90
Donation from Wm. B. Astor	7,350 00
Balance of premium account, being given on stocks in which the funds were paid by Mr. Astor's executors	4,407 87
Balance of interest over expenses	21,566 07
Total	$434,353 84

EXPENDITURES.

For real estate	$25,000 00
For building	75,280 99
For equipment of library and furnace	10,996 36
For investment in bonds and mortgages on lands in New-York, Brooklyn and Albany	201,500 00
For Books, at cost	104,874 23
For balance with Dr. Cogswell	1,104 93
For expenses for the year	6,275 03
Cash on hand	482 80
Total	$434,353 84

NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the completion of the publication of the *Natural History* made a report this morning. During the year the printing of the volume on "Insects Injurious to Agriculture," and the last of the series, at an expense (exclusive of printing) exceeded $15,000.

INCORPORATING HYDROPATHY.

Mr. MAY introduced a bill this morning to incorporate PHINEAS T. BARNUM and some dozen or two of associates into a Hydropathic Medical College, for the purpose of promoting medical science. They can for this purpose hold real estate not exceeding in value $250,000. The Trustees shall have power to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon the recommendation of the Board of Professors. The College shall be subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University. The Trustees may also appoint delegates to the State Medical Society. The corporation shall possess the powers and be subject to the provisions of Chapter 16, Part I., of the Revised Statutes.

PAYING THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Mr. PETTY introduced an act to legalize the resolution passed by the Common Council Dec. 14, 1853, fixing the salary of the Receiver of Taxes at $3,000 per year; the Deputy at $2,500; the first Clerk $2,000; the third and fourth Clerks at $1,200 each.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill in relation to charitable institutions supported or assisted by the State, and to city or county poor and workhouses, and to create a Board of Visitors for the same. It directs the Governor to appoint two persons, to be approved by the Senate, who, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, shall constitute a Board to visit charitable institutions that are in part or fully supported by the State. One of the persons so appointed shall hold his office for two years and one for four years. They shall have full power to examine the condition, financial and otherwise, their methods of instruction and government, and all other matters whatever pertaining to their usefulness and good government. For this purpose they may have free access to all books and papers relating to the several institutions, and of persons in any manner connected with such institutions, shall grant all such information as they may require. The Board shall visit each of the charitable institutions on [illegible] visitors of the State, and in their discretion [illegible] especially visit each Orphan Asylum or other charitable institution which shall from time to time receive appropriations from the State Treasury, to ascertain if money appropriated for their benefit is judiciously and economically expended, and whether the laws in relation thereto are fully complied with; also whether various parts of the State are equally benefitted by the institutions. They shall at least once in two years visit all City and County poor and workhouses, for the purposes of ascertaining their condition. The Board of Visitors are to receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their necessary expenses.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK

Sends up its Annual Report in accordance with the requirements of its charter. It has received from 11,246 depositors the sum of $137,513 41. It has paid to 2,389 depositors $93,955 78. The assets of the institution are $69,866 96, consisting of bonds and mortgages, cash on hand and interest due.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

From the ANNUAL Report I make the following extract: Received during the year from 3,863 depositors $66,173 98. Paid to 3,066 depositors $330,786 75. Due to depositors $542,542 09—invested thus:

Bonds of the city of Utica	$40,000 00
Bonds of the city of Troy	85,000 00
Bonds of the city of Rochester	12,000 00
Bonds of the city of Albany	5,000 00
Bonds of the city of Buffalo	1,000 00
Bonds of the city of Williamsburg	20,000 00
Revenue Bonds of New-York	20,000 00
Loans on State Securities	81,371 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	322,500 00
Interest earned	6,000 00
Cash on hand	68,827 13

There was little, else, of interest in the proceedings of either House, and none that is worthy of further mention.

AN EDITOR SENATORIALLY INCLINED.

I infer from incidental movements that the Know-Nothings are expected to consecrate votes by bundles upon a distinguished editor in Wall-street. Copies of the *Courier and Enquirer*, containing a column devoted to showing that Gen. WEBB has always been a Know-Nothing *pure and simple*, have been laid upon the desks of every member of the two branches of the Legislature. If the Know-Nothings *shout* unite on the General, who knows what havoc they might make in the ranks of Sewardism! Query?—Was not G. Q. PHILANDER BOSTICKS, Esq. mistaken in supposing that his friend *Dumphool* had left the City?

J. B. S.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—The Mesilla Valley Taken Possession of by the United States.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 26.

Our intelligence from Vera Cruz by the *Orizaba*, extends to the 22d inst., and to the city of Mexico to the 19th.

The papers before us give accounts of several successful attacks on bodies of revolutionists by Government troops. Col. ECHEAGARY announces that he arrived at Piedad, in Michoacan, at 3 P. M. on the 7th inst., and finding that a body of over four hundred insurgents had just quitted the place, pursued them and routed them, killing and wounding many, and taking some five prisoners and some horses and arms.

Col. MARINA announces that he had attacked and put to flight the band of AUGUSTIN NUNEZ, killing two and taking their leader, FRANCISCO ARROY, prisoner. Col. JOSE MARIA DE LA CRUZ VEGA announces that on the 31st ult., a band led by CLEMENTE SERRATO, was attacked by a detachment of the forces under his command, about five leagues from Puruandiro, that they were routed and SERRATO captured, and that on the 3d he was shot. In Oajaca the revolution is said to have been put down. Col. SOLIS is reported to have routed a band at Ario, on the 5th inst., killing forty of them, wounding many others and capturing a 4-pounder piece.

In Guerrero, on the same day, at the Boquin Hill, another band was attacked and routed with considerable loss, and the capture of some ammunition.

The Mexican national schooner *Rosario*, an old unseaworthy vessel, was wrecked at Alvarado bar, two female passengers losing their lives on the occasion.

The French brig-of-war *Obligado* had arrived at Guaymas, to inquire into the circumstances of the RAQUESET-BOULBON affair.

The Commander, in the name of the French Emperor, thanked the Mexican authorities for the treatment the rebels had experienced. Gov. ARMELANG subsequently paid a visit to the commander on board of his vessel.

From the N. O. Delta, Jan. 26.

Considerable excitement is being caused in Mexico, we see by the *Orizaba's* advices, growing out of the fact that the Government of the United States had taken possession of the Mesilla Valley, without waiting for the stipulations of the treaty to be fulfilled—to wit: the running of the boundary line—$3,000,000 of the purchase money having been kept back by the United States until that line should be fixed, the United States having agreed at the same time that, until the boundary line was fixed, the $3,000,000 paid, and the territory formerly surrendered, she would not take possession of the country. The Mexican papers say "forcible" possession was taken of the territory by Gen. GARLAND, on the 32d November, and the laws of the United States extended over the same.

JALAPPA, Jan. 28, 1855.

I have little to state to-day, as things are quiet—that is to say, because we do not hear anything respecting the revolution, but it is, nevertheless, going on, and ALVAREZ's forces were the other day near Cuernavaca. They are savage enough, God knows, and out of a good escort of fifty men, they killed forty, not many days ago.

Money remains scarcer than ever—so much so that Government is trying hard to make the merchants pay in money the export duty of six per cent. on funds on the way down to Vera Cruz. It is useless to state that not half of this money is destined for shipment, and, therefore, the extortion is as clear as daylight. The same thing was done several years ago, and the receipts for such payment were afterwards refused by the Governor of Vera Cruz, and are worth now 94 per cent. discount! and no buyers even at this rate.

From this scarcity it results, likewise, that the greatest efforts are made to get hold of the 3 per cent., and this sum is said to have been discounted by Mr. ESCANDON, the man who virtually commands Mexico. It remains now to be seen what the secret service money, set aside for this purpose, can work at Washington, but people in the city feel confident that their aim will be obtained. It appears that Mr. PARRES has been appointed Minister of Finance.

Mr. J. GAVAN is said to be in prison. General VEGA passed through to-day and a steamer is ready for him at Vera Cruz, where he will receive orders, some say for MAZATLAN, others for Yucatan or Guazacoalcos. Is it to stop the Indian Slave trade, or from fear of Col. KINNEY, is more than I can tell. A rumor is current that Yucatan is to be sold to the English, who may perhaps, bring it in the market again.

A Mr. ALAS and RAMIREZ were put in prison in Mexico for conspiracy. SANTA ANNA has decreed that no more licenses for the importation of flour shall be

CANADA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1855.

During the recess of Parliament, and while political agitation is slumbering in consequence of our leading politicians applying themselves for a season to their own private affairs, the public mind of Canada has been turned to a matter of Imperial rather than of Provincial concernment. The grant of $100,000 by our Parliament to the Patriotic Fund, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the slain in both the English and French armies, although landed in Europe, has not in our own Province been considered large enough to be worthy of Canada, and all over the country it is being supplemented by voluntary subscriptions, the proceeds of special soirees, concerts and balls, and the grants of town, city and county municipalities. The Toronto City Council has voted £1,000, Hamilton £1,000, Waterloo County £250, and others in proportion. The interest felt in the war by our population is unbounded, and, if it should continue much longer, Canada will not rest content with sending relief to the sufferers by the war, but will organize her own volunteer companies to proceed to the actual scene of hostilities, and lend a hearty, if limited, aid to Old England and her Ally. Col. Prince, one of the most noted men on the loyal side in our troubles of 1837 and 1838, and Mr. Hincks, M.P.P. for Essex, have been corresponding with both the Colonial and Imperial authorities, and soliciting permission at once to raise a Canadian regiment for active service in the East, but England, in present circumstances, waives the offer. This matter has been rather unfairly represented in some of the American papers, as if England in her weakness was calling upon her unwilling colonies for aid, the truth being that she simply declines, as not yet necessary, the free and unprompted tender that has been made, not of mere sympathy, but of gallant fighting men—proud, no doubt, that such a brave English spirit should be manifested by her distant children.

The only political event of the last fortnight worthy of notice is the great assemblage, last week, of the Reformers of the North Riding of this County of York, to do honor by a public dinner to their representative in Parliament, Mr. Hartman, for his consistent advocacy of thorough, clear-grit Reforming principles. North York has long been the foremost Reform constituency in Canada, and has been represented by Mackenzie, Macintosh, Lafontaine, Baldwin and others, whose names stand out prominently in our annals. Its unqualified condemnation, therefore, of the professedly Reform measures of our present mongrel Tory-Radical Government is not without significance. Reformers feel, in connection with the Clergy Reserve act of last session, that in the very moment of the seemingly overwhelming triumph of their principles, they have been outwitted by a paltry minority in the country and in Parliament, and most completely sold into the hands of their enemies. Murmurs of indignation are already heard here and there, but do not receive full vent so long as the precise arrangements made with the State Churches are not definitely known. Enough, however, has come out to show that everything possible is being done to build up permanent endowments of ecclesiastical bodies—a thing which many of the supporters of the bill never dreamed of, and when the real facts fully emerge from the mysterious concealment in which they are sought to be kept at present, if they prove to be of the character confidently affirmed by many, there is every prospect of a more embittered agitation of the question than has ever been the case before.

At the meeting above referred to the chief attraction of the evening was a speech by William Lyon McKenzie, the old rebel or veteran Reformer, as he is variously designated by his admirers and opponents. On the present occasion he was not so much in the grumbling mood as usual, and dwelt chiefly on the many respects in which our institutions had been improved since he first commenced the work of agitation in Canada, more than thirty years ago. Upwards of seventy years of age, McKenzie has still a great deal of the fire and vigor of his youth. Neither is his eye dimmed nor his natural force abated. An amusing illustration of this was given lately in Quebec. On the floor of Parliament, last session, Hon. Mr. Hincks backed the honorable member for Haldimand against Hon. Mr. Cayley, that he was able to jump from the floor on the Clerk's table, a height by no means trifling, and the old septuagenarian immediately flung off his boots and accomplished the feat with marvelous agility! McKenzie has his numerous crotchets, and may often have erred in the course he has pursued, but every candid mind must give him credit for a degree of honesty, devotedness to what he conceives to be the public good, and straightforward integrity, that is, unhappily, far from being a common characteristic of politicians. The political game has enriched many of his compeers but McKenzie in the closing years of his political life is as poor as when he commenced it. Through good report and through bad report he has struggled on, and expended his energies in contributing in a very considerable degree to the prosperity of his country, to the injury rather than the advancement of his own private interests. Only last week for want of sufficient support, he was compelled to discontinue his *Weekly Message*, one of the most curious and instructive newspapers published in Canada. Although an earnest champion of the popular cause, he is too much a disdainer of clap-trap and humbug to be himself essentially a popular man, or at least to reap the rewards yielded to those who indiscriminately pander to the popular taste.

No fewer than four cases in which human life has been taken, have been before the Assize Court for the Counties of York and Peel, now sitting in Toronto. The first of these was the Sheppard murder. Sheppard, a quiet, unoffending young man, the son of a respectable farmer in this neighborhood, left his father's last Fall to work on the Grand Trunk Railroad, in the township of Scarboro. There, one Sunday morning, he was found on the road at the point of death, having had his skull brutally beaten in by a huge stick which still lay on his head. Before his death all that he could articulate was his own name. Three men—Gleason, McGrath and Hurley—were apprehended on suspicion, and the two former were tried for murder, the third being received as a witness. Hurley stated that the deceased was beaten to death by Gleason, in spite of the interference of himself and McGrath who were present, and that the only reason Gleason gave was that the deceased was a Protestant. McGrath pleaded not guilty, but Gleason gave in a plea of guilty, and was then allowed to give his version of the affair in the witness-box. He admitted having knocked the deceased down three times with a billet of wood, but stated that he then set him on his way home, and that he was followed by McGrath, who dispatched him. He also put into McGrath's mouth the same reason for the murder, that had been attributed by Hurley, viz.: that the deceased was an Englishman and a Protestant. The Jury were divided as to McGrath's guilt, two holding out for an acquittal; and, after being shut up for twenty hours without coming to an agreement, they were discharged. The case will be tried again at next assizes.

The Crown Prosecutor, in reference to one case, was placed in a rather difficult predicament. Two men were in the woods together in a neighboring township. One cut down a tree, which, falling on the other, killed him, and a coroner's jury sitting on the body found a verdict of manslaughter, no, against the tree, but the man who felled it! The crown officer would willingly have thrown it aside, but he had no other alternative than lay an indictment for the death against the tree. The Grand Jury, however, ignored the bill.

FROM JAMAICA.

Retrenchment — Politics — Commerce — The Opera—Copper Mines—The Cholera.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Ja., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

The Governor in his opening speech has not propounded one single measure as to the means by which the country may be relieved of those difficulties which at present exist. Sunk as we are on every side, what could he propose to retrieve the fallen fortunes of this once prosperous country? and by whose hands has this severe infliction been perpetrated? Most assuredly the British Government, who, wedded to her Free-trade policy, prosperous as it has been to her own interests, cares very little for her subjects in the Western Archipelago; she will never consent to reduce the duties upon our staples or raise that of the foreigner,—that evidently is a settled point never to be disturbed. I have heard it said by those who are in the confidence of the Governor, that he has promised to do all in his power with the Home Government, by faithfully representing the grievous decadence which this country has undergone, and to which it is still subject. The British Government say what the Governor may, will never modify her fiscal relations with respect to Sugar, Rum and Coffee. The only and secure way by which the country may be relieved is by *retrenchment* in every department of her expenditure; level this judiciously and honorably, then, and not till then can we ever hope for improvement. Reduce the heavy burden of taxation under which the people are now groaning; unless this be equitably met and materially brought down, we may memorialize, Governors may intercede, but we shall never overcome our wretched condition.

The mercantile community are writhing under what they consider an imposition on them, which I consider more properly belongs to the people to complain of; the die is cast however, and they and the mass must endure the infliction with the best grace they can—no doubt the importers will have to suffer great annoyances at the hands of the Inspectors of Invoices, by having their packages knocked about and their fine goods materially impaired, by the nice comparisons of various prices in invoices of the same articles, which they will have to scrutinize in the detection of fraud on the revenue.

The House of Assembly have adjourned till Wednesday the 17th proximo, when the Scrutiny Committees will commence their labors.

The Italian Opera Company have arrived with additional numbers to their corps when last here, in 1851. They appeared for the first time this season on Wednesday evening, the 20th instant, and intend giving twenty performances. The encouragement manifested by the community is beyond credibility, considering the present impoverished state of the country; upwards of $5,000 were received for season tickets—an evident proof of the musical character of the *élite* of our city.

I promised in my last letter to make every effort to collect the best information as to the operations of the Copper mines connected with Dr. Barrett's Company; and I think I have succeeded in that respect, by obtaining the following encouraging prospects from a source the most reliable. The facts have been gathered from those who have been on the spot, at my special request, upon whose veracity and sound geological attainments I can place the most implicit confidence. These are the opinions of the party:

The progress of the works at the mines is very satisfactory. The Rio Grande Copper Mining Company, though beset with many unexpected difficulties, are now in proper working order. Levels have been driven on the course of five lodes, four of which improve as they progress into the mountains—the fifth, though not bearing much ore, appears favorable; and at depth rich ore is expected, all bearing in the same direction. The strata is highly encouraging, and the mountains in which they are situate are lofty. The height and steepness of the mountains render shafts quite unnecessary. The water-power is abundant, labor easily procured. All that is now required is energy in the prosecution of the undertaking. From the nature of this faithful discription, I entertain not the slightest doubt that the final results of these mines will be attended with fruitful advantage. Time, perseverance and means will ere long accomplish all that is desirable by those whose interests are bound up in this speculation,—an abundant harvest is in reserve for them; and like the "Charing Cross" mines, now so flourishingly progressing, every hope is entertained of perfect success and profitable results.

Cholera I regret to say is still lingering about the country parishes, and seems to me to become native indemic. Many have fallen victims to this merciless scourge within the last fortnight, in several districts where, unfortunately, few medical men are at command. I may add that all over the Island, this necessary requirement is deeply to be deplored. Should an epidemic prevail so fatally as in the years 1851 and '53, then Jamaica will have arrived at the climax of distress. No one to prepare the "Bitter Bush" treatment, the poor miserable being pays no attention to the premonitory symptoms—spasms ensue, collapse follows, and in many cases they drop off in four or five hours after the attack. How dreadful is it to think of so formidable an enemy, and the little care evinced to procure medical aid on these trying occasions, for our unfortunate sufferers.

Card from Mr. Wikoff.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I made up my mind when I published *My Courtship and its Consequences*, to submit in silence, if not with unruffled patience, to whatever might befall me in the way of criticism. I resolved to endure without protest or remonstrance the comments and inferences, however unjust, or the ridicule and abuse that might possibly follow its perusal.

The only exception that I could foresee where my silence might be misconstrued, was in the case of my facts being assailed or my statements distorted or denied. Notwithstanding the extraordinary attention the book has attracted from the Press, in all parts of the country, I have to congratulate myself upon the fair and generous spirit that has inspired the very ample and able notices bestowed upon it. Thus far, the only instance where I have had reason to complain of misrepresentation, has occurred in the columns of the Daily Times. I am fully convinced that this emanated from no uncandid motives, or that it was dictated by any uncharitable, much less, malicious feeling. I attribute it solely to the probable haste that attended the perusal of the book and the preparation of its review by your critic. A more careful examination of the text, would have likely brought him to different conclusions, and certainly have prevented him from gainsaying proofs that "he who runs might read."

As I am seriously anxious that the authority of your journal may not be given to any garbled views of my case, may I appeal to your impartiality for the rectification of such important errors in your notice of my book, as, with your permission, I will proceed to point out.

Your critic declares that "the lady denies giving any promise of marriage." I beg to reply that "the lady" in question denies nothing of the sort. The testimony of the United States Consul, however, on this point, is conclusive. In his letter to the then Prince President of France, page 288, he states that Miss Gamble always admitted "that she had promised to marry Mr. Wikoff." If more evidence is necessary to remove the scruples of your critic, I hold myself ready to furnish it.

Again: The skepticism of your reviewer is equaled (excelled) only by the contempt of Joshua Bates, [illegible] having [illegible] the Grand [illegible] ignored the Mill [illegible]

[illegible] critic to rely upon my assertions merely. In order that every doubt on this essential point may be finally discarded from his mind, I invite his attention to the perusal of Mr. Bates' own letter, page 157, which he must entirely have overlooked in his cursory examination of the book.

Once more. "No wonder," says your critic, "that Lord Palmerston, *if he ever employed and salaried* Mr. Wikoff," &c., &c. It is equally clear here as before, that the reviewer must have tossed over two leaves for one, else he could not have failed to see the letter of Mr. Addington, H. B. M. Under Secretary of State, page 288, and its perusal would necessarily have saved him from all suspense touching both the fact of my employment, and the certainty of my remuneration.

I do not mean to assert, or insinuate, that your critic wrote in a spirit of *suggestio falsi*, but without intending to assign to him any intentional motives, I am forced to declare him convicted of more than one instance of *suppressio veri*, which in my case, if not in all others, may be attended with consequences both serious and painful.

I shall feel obliged, Sir, by the insertion of this letter, which may tend, in a degree, to repair the injury I have undoubtedly sustained by the unpremeditated, but grievous mistakes of your able but careless reviewer. Very respectfully, &c.,

TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1855. HENRY WIKOFF.

He is Not a Myth.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am satisfied. The curiosity of three years' prolonged suffering and anxiety is satisfied. The readers of *all* the New-York Dailies and some of the Sundays, who, like this child, have endured the torture of doubt, may also rest satisfied henceforth and for years to come. *I* have seen *him*—not Sam—but him, the patent manifold, cast iron, veritable correspondent and universal weather clerk of *all* the Dailies and some of the Sundays aforesaid, "E. Merian." And I undertake to say, and say it boldly, he is no myth. He was in the Astor House this morning, "incorporate" as you or I, Mr. Editor, and ten-fold more ubiquitous than either of us. I tell you, Sir, there is no mistake about it. He hath a being; he is a person; an individual; in shape a man, and in occupation, I need scarcely add, an enormous genius. Why, Sir, as our old acquaintance in Chambers-street, *Capt. Cuttle*, says of *his* friend, *Jack Bunsby*, there's whole chunks of wisdom in *that* head, and when it rains—not the head, but the weather—or hails or snows or blows, when the harbor is out of order or the fate of the *Arctic* to be accounted for; the Legislature in session and the affairs and interests of Wards Nos. 1 and 2—especially *No.* 1—are to be looked after at Albany; Congress in Session, and Dr. Kane to be sent for; or any thing generally to be explained and written about, "E. M." can give "an opinion as *is* an opinion."

My astonishment on beholding this man, pointed out as he casually was by a friend, partook largely of a feeling of veneration. The boy at school who had long heard of the letter A, but had never seen it before, described more nearly than anything I can now think of, the sensation which the discovery created. I had called at the Astor to have a look at our new Governor, but my mission was forgotten in silent admiration at the movements of one whom I had always deemed a mystical seer of uncertain existence, if really existing at all. He appeared to be all over the "Old Stone Jug," at one and the same moment. I peeped in at No. 41 on the Governor's levee, and he was there; the Governor's right hand. Presently, I asked a friend to point out the Mayor, and lo! "E. M." was surrounding him. I asked for other notabilities, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, Comptroller, &c., and the same shadow moved around each. Walter R. Jones I thought I had seen, and George W. Blunt heard before, but the one sunk to a pigmy and the other talked in whispers, by the side of this ever-present, all-knowing "E. M." I took a turn down stairs, to say "how d'do" to General Stetson and Captain Coleman. Saw their shadow, but the gentlemen themselves were *non est*. The tall, portly and commanding form of Stetson, and the brisk, Yankee step of Coleman were no where to be seen. There was only one notability in the whole establishment, from the bulls-eyes down to the coal-hole. LOCHIEL.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mock Auction Swindle—Another "Settlement."

On Tuesday morning a resident of West Farms, Westchester County, named Camelle Laveny, made application to the Mayor for official assistance respecting a mock auctioneer who had swindled him to the tune of $11. The youth was induced to enter the establishment of J. B. Sheeves, in Broadway, where he soon after found himself the purchaser of a worthless brass watch for $11—a sum which he paid down, and hastened to the City Hall for redress. The case was handed over to Col. Ming, who dispatched Sergeant Brown to the store, and the rogue was brought before Mayor Wood. The victim assured the officials he could not remain in town long enough to prosecute the offender, and a "settlement" was at once effected by the auctioneer refunding the money to the stranger.

Narrow Escape from Loss of Life.

The celebrated Portrait Painter, Mr. Charles Elliott, of this City, had a narrow escape from being instantly killed on Monday morning, at the Yonkers Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad He attempted to leap on the foremost car of the early train, while it was in motion. He was unable to gain a solid footing on the steps and was drawn under the car, but owing to his physical strength, he managed to hold on the iron uprights, until the engineer slackened the speed. Fortunately Mr. Elliott escaped uninjured, but was left in a prostrate condition, which required medical attention to relieve him.

Arrest of Newsboys for Selling an Obscene Paper.

By order of Mayor Wood, the Chief's force made an onslaught on Tuesday on the newsboys who were selling an obscene weekly paper, called the *Broadway Belle*. The little urchins at once made known the proprietors of the paper, and also the street, and number of the office. Officer Masterson was sent to the head-quarters of the concern with the boys, and compelled the publishers to refund them the money for all the papers they had left.

The Fire Annihilator Again.

Phillips' (or Barnum's) famous Fire Annihilator has again occasioned some noise in this City. One of them exploded in Kennedy's City Express office, No. 58 William-street on Tuesday afternoon, and created an alarm of fire. The report caused much surprise, it being generally supposed that the thing had exploded long ago. It was experimenting on its own responsibility, however, and directly contrary to patent, but failed as signally to kindle as it had some time before to quench a fire, for it only succeeded in blackening a portion of the wall and frightening the clerks out of the store and into the street.

Presentation to Capt. Hopkins.

The citizens of the Third Ward have presented Capt. James A. P. Hopkins with a magnificent gold hunting watch and guard chain, valued at $350, as a testimonial for his valuable services, as Captain of the Police in that District, for the last six years. The recipient is a deserving member of

[illegible] Department [illegible] has always [illegible] with [illegible] of the [illegible] the existing powers.

THE SAVE [illegible]

[illegible] tigation [illegible] Charles [illegible] Mr. J. Fillecti.

The following additional evidence in this case was elicited yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Morton:

William Wilson, called for the defence, sworn.—I reside in Jersey City; my husband is a sea-faring man, and sails in the *Mimo Sheffield*, and is captain of that vessel; up to 1852 and 1853, I had resided for several years in New-Orleans; I remember that between the months of December and January, and 1853 and 1853, two gentlemen took tea at my house; they were Capt. Stone and Capt. Filletti; Capt. Filletti is now in Court; he remained at my house about an hour and a half; he said he had to go and get shingles to take Col. Fairchild on the *Amphitrite*, of which he was the master; a few weeks after I saw him again on the Levee, but did not see him afterwards until to-day, when I recognized him; on my asking him about the matter he said he recollected taking tea at my house on the evening referred to above; my husband was absent when he took tea at my house; he was going from New-York to Brazos; on my husband's return I told him that Capt. Stone had brought an old gentleman named Filletti to our house; my husband said he knew Mr Filetti well.

Cross-examined.—I went to New-Orleans in 1847, in July, and I left last August.

John Patterson, sworn: I am master of a brig sailing from this port; from the 27th of September, 1852, to the 29th of December, 1852, I was in New-York; I saw Captain Filletti in the beginning of 1853, when he arrived in New-Orleans; I think it was in January; he arrived in the *Amphitrite*, a new vessel from Baltimore; he made one or two voyages between that time and the time I left New-Orleans for here; I saw him nearly every day when he was there; I knew that Messrs. Barrelli & Co. were interested in the *Amphitrite*; the entry in the book here produced is in the handwriting of Mr. Barrelli, who was Sicilian Consul; I have known Capt. Filletti for twenty years, and never heard anything against him as a man of honor; I believe him to be a man of kindness and humanity; I never heard of his being engaged in the Slave trade; I understand he has a family in New-Orleans; I never know or saw Capt. Kraft; I never knew Capt. Filletti by any other name.

Cross-examined.—From May, 1852, until this Spring, I did not see Capt. Filletti.

Robert D. Smith sworn.—I am Captain of the ship *Antoinette*; I have known Captain Filletti well for four or five years; I saw him several times during the year 1852 in New-Orleans; he was captain of the schooner *Amphitrite*; I saw him three or four times between February and December of that year; I was sailing in and out of that port; I saw him probably a dozen times; my vessel was in New-Orleans during September and October; on that occasion I saw Captain Filletti; I have always known Captain Filletti as a man of honor and unexceptionable character, and I never knew him to be charged before with being in the Slave-trade; somewhere in the month of December, 1852, I again saw Captain Filletti in New-Orleans; I do not know Captain Kraft.

Cross-Examined.—I will not say positively I saw Capt. Filletti in May; I will not fix either September or October, but I was in that port between those months; the *Amphitrite* was a fore-and-aft schooner. I should judge a trifle over a 100 tons: she was painted black with a red streak; I do not know if she was repainted about that time.

John Wilson, sworn: In December, 1852, and January, 1853, I was in New-York and on my passage to Brazos Santiago; I was informed about that time by a letter from Capt. Stone, of his and Capt. Filletti taking tea at my house; it was mailed in New Orleans, in November, 1852, and I received it in New-York the same month; I had just launched the vessel and was then loading her up; I left New-York Dec. 20, 1852; it is possible I received the letter in December; I saw Capt. Filletti in July or August, 1853; I saw Capt. Filletti in New-Orleans; he was captain of the schooner *Amphitrite*; I left for New-York on the 6th of August; I have known Capt. Filletti out of New-Orleans eight or ten years; I have never known any crime to be charged against him before; he has been for many years in the Gulf trade out of New-Orleans, for Messrs. Barilla & Co., a very respectable house.

Cross-Examined.—I never heard that he was on the Coast of Africa; I was told by Capt. Filletti here that some one had charged him with having been in the slave-trade; I cannot say positively that it was not in June, 1852, when I saw him, I was not there in May: I did not see him again until February, 1853; the *Amphitrite* was a fore-and-aft schooner, Baltimore built—a very pretty vessel I should say—of about 115 or 120 tons; she was painted black.

The case was adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

TRADE-MARKS.

Decision of the Imperial Court of Appeals of Paris upon Trade-Marks.

We publish below by direction of Messrs. F. Coilebet & Atherton, No. 48 Broad-street, the manufacturer's agents for the United States, and in compliance with a decree of the Imperial Court of Appeals of Paris, its judgment and decree upon an appeal made from the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, respecting the exclusive ownership and title of the present proprietor and manufacturer, Ernest Compere, to the well-known mark "Bajou" for kid gloves, which, from the decision referred to below, will be seen was clearly established. It is decidedly for the public benefit, and but justice to individual enterprise, that every attempt to counterfeit or misrepresent trade-marks and labels should be considered as an attempt to counterfeit a coin or bank note, representing a certain value, and the laws which now elect to this effect should be accordingly applied. Our own Courts, as well as those of Paris, seem lately to have looked upon the question in this light.

Translation of judgment of the 6th of February, 1854, delivered by the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, in the suit between Ernest Compère, of Paris, glove manufacturer, and Bajou, of Grenoble, landholder, late glove maker, and others, after deliberations according to law, as concerning Bajou. Upon the claim for suppression of the manufacturer's mark.

Whereas, It is proved that in April, 1841, Bajou *verbally* assigned to Morel his business of a glove-maker, for a price agreed upon between the parties; that Bajou comprised in this assignment, not only the fabrication and the accessories used in carrying on the said business, but also the good-will thereto attached.

That for such purpose Morel was authorized by Bajou to adopt, exclusively of every other person, the description of successor to Bajou, and to use as the mark for his gloves the stamp employed by him as the manufacturer's mark, being the *fac simile* of his signature.

That it was also agreed Bajou should not have the right to establish, to purchase or to be a partner "*en commandite*" in any manufacture of this nature, either at Paris or in any other town of France, with the exception of Grenoble; and, moreover, that he could only in such last-mentioned town deal in gloves called Grenoble manufacture, and marked with the stamp of that town.

Whereas, in November, 1850, after carrying on the business for about ten years, Morel assigned the same business to Compère, the plaintiff in this cause, with the same provisions of transfer as had been entered into with him, and for a price much more considerable than that for which he had purchased it from Bajou; that this augmentation in the price is explained by the much more important amount of business done.

Whereas, Since Compère has become the owner of the said business, Bajou, wishing to make use of the right reserved to him upon the assignment by him to Morel, manufactured or caused to be manufactured by Frances, at Grenoble, a certain quantity of gloves, upon which he thought he might stamp his signature, his former manufacturer's mark.

Whereas, It is not denied that the said gloves thus marked have been sent to and sold at New-York—being a City which has always, and is still at this day a market for the productions of the manufacture and the business in question;

That it is shown, moreover, that advertisements have been inserted in a certain number of the American journals, recommending to the public the name of Bajou as being the celebrated glove-maker who has recommenced his business, and that these advertisements are the acts of Bajou or his agents.

Whereas, Compère at the same time recognising Bajou's right to deal in gloves called Grenoble manufacture, and *at Grenoble*, denies that of affixing his former manufacturer's mark upon them, and of selling them by virtue of this mark.

That it imports, therefore, to determine what was the mutual intention of the parties upon the assignment to Morel by Bajou, and the value of the reservation made by the latter to deal in gloves called Grenoble manufacture, with the stamp of that town.

Whereas, It results from information collected by the Tribunal, that the manufacturer's mark for this species of industry—this mark being advantageously known—is an indispensable auxiliary for insuring a sale, more especially in America; that, besides, it is not the custom in Grenoble to mark with one's name the gloves which are manufactured there.

Whereas, In assigning for a certain sum his good-will to Morel, Bajou really assigned all his right to the manufacturer's mark, in which the true value of the business consisted, since it is upon this mark that the custom depended.

That it is, therefore, in vain Bajou pretends now that he has the right to apply to his present manufacture the manufacturer's mark which he has assigned to Morel, and of which Compère has become the owner. That thereby he would not only seek to resume that which he has assigned, and of which he has received the price, but also would endeavor to apply for his own benefit the increased custom procured by Morel. That it is in effect proved that the annual average of Bajou's business was 10,300 dozen, and that of Morel has risen to nearly 20,000 dozen.

AS TO THE DAMAGES.

Whereas actual injury has been done to Compère, not only through the sales made by Bajou, under the manufacturer's mark, which he had no right to take, but also from the advertisements in the newspapers above mentioned; that the tribunal possesses sufficient grounds for estimating this injury, and that it fixes the damages at 6,000 francs.

AS REGARDS FRANCES.

Whereas it is shown that Frances has only acted by the order and for the account of Bajou, and that nothing forbade him to fulfill these orders, that, therefore, Compère's claim for damages, as against Frances, is unfounded.

AS REGARDS MOREL.

Whereas he sold in good faith to Compère that which he had bought of Bajou; that the act whereof the latter [illegible] to custody [illegible] to Morel [illegible] lowers that [illegible] On these [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Extraordinary Report of Nicholas Dean, the New President.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

At your meeting of the 18th of August last, held at Tammany Hall, in the City of New-York, the following, among other resolutions, was passed:

Resolved, That the Directors make out and have printed, a full and complete report of the condition and affairs of the Company, to be distributed to the stockholders on or before the first of February next."

In discharge of this duty the Directors present the following Report, which is wholly the work of the President, who, having but recently taken his seat at our Board, has never, in any degree, been connected with the previous doings of the Company, and is therefore, as relating to the past, an unprejudiced inquirer.

It has been his endeavor to make all the statements as plain and practical as possible,—to avoid the mystery often involved in a redundancy of figures, and so to classify and condense the receipts and disbursements as to exhibit each in its simplest form. Nothing affecting the interests of the stockholders has been concealed, extenuated, or magnified. The estimates for the future are based upon data as well considered as to command confidence, and no material discrepancy is expected to follow. Every known source of incident likely to change or modify them, has been considered and introduced.

The Report is submitted to the stockholders and the public as a document conveying all the information necessary to a thorough understanding of the affairs of this Company, past, present and prospective.

As no action has been taken, in the body of the report, of the real estate belonging to the Company, situate in the City, it may be remarked here, that in the present great depression of the market, or under any adverse circumstances to occur hereafter, it may always be reckoned upon to produce half a million of dollars beyond the remaining specific incumbrances upon it; if real estate were in active demand, it would give a surplus of more than seven hundred thousand dollars.

It was hoped that an exhibit of the accounts of Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER, and of his firm, with this Company, might have been appended; but repeated applications to the assignees of that firm have not yet obtained their account current, nor can this Board, from any investigation its officers have made, throw much new light upon the subject, beyond the statement of August last; the actual loss to be sustained, if any, in the numerous and large transactions had with him, can only be made up at the end of several pending suits, and the final dividend upon his estate;—whatever it may be, this report will not be thereby changed or modified, because nothing is inserted to be received from that source.

CAPITAL APPLICABLE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD.

Old stock issued, including the fraudulent issue of $29,000		$4,216,050 00
Preferred stock		1,300,000 00
Funded debt		3,714,301 48
Floating debt		813,393 54
Total		$9,243,045 02

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Graduation and masonry, bridges, superstructure, including iron, passenger and freight stations, building and fixtures, land, land damages and fences, including city real estate	$5,501,989 83	
Locomotives and fixtures, snow plows, horses and equipage	360,618 19	
Passenger, baggage, freight and other cars	399,280 67	
Albany extension certificates, retired	1,858,500 00	
		8,127,388 69
Difference		1,116,256 33
Accounted for by the above fraudulent stock, for which nothing has been received in the treasury		
Iron on hand, paid for, but not used	209,000 00	
Interest, discount on bonds, commissions and brokerage, paid since May, 1637, 17 years	207,639 00	
	1,313,513 19	
		1,730,352 27
Excess		$614,095 94

The investigation of the large sums paid for interest, discounts, commissions, &c., has not been carried back beyond May, 1637, because enough is shown not only to account for the difference of $1,116,256 33 between "Capital," and the "Cost of the road," but also an excess beyond that difference of $614,095 94 which must have been drawn, in the early history of the road, from its earnings: but as no practical good can now arise from any attempt to discriminate between that portion of interest and discounts paid from capital, and that part taken from earnings, it has not been attempted, nor would it be easy, from any data now available, to make such discrimination. In leaving this open remainder of $614,095 94, it is not to be inferred that it cannot be accounted for; the inquiry is not made, because non-essential to the purpose in hand.

ITEMS YET TO BE CHARGED TO CAPITAL.

Balance of outstanding "Albany Extension Certificates" to be retired by the further issue of old stock, or by cash purchase	$391,500 00	
To complete the road, as per detailed statements of the Engineer, submitted to the Stockholders in August last	$195,204 91	
On account of which there has been expended and paid since that time to the 30th of November	60,100 13	
	135,104 78	
		526,604 78

This sum of $526,604 78 added to capital already expended, as before shown, $9,243,645 02, makes a total sum of $9,770,249 80 to close the "Construction account;" but as a considerable time may elapse, in the present and even prospective state of the money market, before the above floating debt of $813,393 54 can be funded from the sources next hereinafter set forth, it is proper to estimate the final capital consumed, at $10,000,000 00

Sources from which to fund the Floating Debt, and close "Construction Account."

First mortgage bonds unappropriated and available	$88,000 00	
Second mortgage bonds	1,100,000 00	
		1,388,000 00
Less for discount on first mortgage bonds, 20 per cent	77,000 00	
Less for discount on second mortgage bonds, 25 per cent.	250,000 00	
		327,500 00
Total		$1,060,500 00
Floating debt as before	813,393 54	
Required to complete the road, see Engineer's estimate annexed	135,104 78	
		948,498 32
Leaving a surplus of		$111,901 68

This surplus will, however, be no more than sufficient, if enough, to carry the Floating Debt, and pay interest upon it till it can be funded.

Under the head of "Cost of Road and Equipment" is an item of "Iron on hand paid for, but not used $207,-639 00." Most of this iron was purchased through Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER, who received of the first mortgage bonds the means to pay for it. The iron was entered and warehoused, leaving the duties unpaid till it should be required to lay the second track between William's Bridge and White Plains. Recently, a portion of it being wanted for use, $34,000 of the duties were paid, and teams employed to remove it from the Atlantic-dock store to Port Morris. After about 800 bars had been delivered, and vendors of the iron—CHARLES ILLIUS, and DERBIGIGH, WOOD & Co.—filed their several complaints, and procured injunctions restraining this Company from removing any more of it. These complaints first apprised this Board of the fact that the Bonds so given to Mr. SCHUYLER had been converted by him to the use of his firm, and their notes issued for such purchase, in place of them. A portion of these notes remained unpaid at the time of the stoppage of his house, and his withdrawal from the country; upon this plea of failure of consideration, and other allegations (groundless, as this Board believes) the complainants place their claim.

There is another subject still open, affecting the final cost of the road, which requires to be taken in the estimate. Many title deeds for the right of way have not yet been executed, especially on the "Albany extension." In constructing this portion of the road, it often happened that owners assented to its passing through their lands on the route surveyed and marked, but left the amount of consideration to be determined after the completion of the work, when the general effect of the cuttings and embankments would be made manifest, and the damage to contiguous grounds more readily seen and understood. Subsequent alterations in the route and grade have greatly complicated some of these cases, originated feelings of hostility and bitterness, and created pending suits at law. In others of them, persons with whom entire/contemporary arrangements were then made have since died, or sold their lands and removed away, leaving new parties in interest more anxious to diminish than carry into effect former compacts. It is thought, however, that these losses, and all other expenditures, will be fully covered by the sum allowed for ultimate capital, to wit: $10,000,000.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROAD.

Length of road laid	130½ miles.
Length of double track, including siddings	27½ miles.
Length of branches, owned by the Company, laid	3½ miles.
Length of double track on branches	3 miles.
Weight of rail per yard on main track	50 and 60 lbs.
Number of engine-houses and shops	10
Engines	32
City-line cars, moved by horse-power	39
Passenger cars, first class	89
Passenger cars, second class and emigrant	7
Baggage, mail, and express cars	13
Fuel, in cords	230

TOTAL NUMBER OF RODS, ETC.

Of road laid, superstructure, rolling stock, furniture, water-stations, shops, stations, and everything incident to the working of the road, is in good order, and believed to be in much better condition than at any previous time in its history.

EXPENSES OF REPAIRING THE ROAD.

Repairs of road-bed and railway	$128,370 00
Cost of iron used in repairs	27,780 88
Taxes on Real Estate, including Assessments on City Property	19,203 38
Total	$175,354 06

In the first item above, "Repairs of road-bed," is included the outlay consequent upon the the great damage sustained by the extraordinary freshet of May last, in the destruction of bridges, culverts, embankments, &c., amounting to $94,016 78; and also the further sum of $31,946 42, which should have appeared in the statement of last year, but was suppressed by order of Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER, under whose direction such statement was prepared, but without the knowledge of this Board, or any member of it.

EXPENSES OF REPAIRS AND MACHINERY.

Repairs to engines and tenders	$42,768 25
Repairs of passenger and baggage cars	16,095 77
Repairs of freight cars	17,530 62
Incidental expenses, including oil, fuel, watchmen, &c., about shops	3,947 00
Total	$80,761 64

Under this head, also, the disbursements have been greater than they would have been if current repairs of the rolling stock had been at all times equivalent to its wear; but it had been run down to a degree requiring large outlays to place it in good working order.

EXPENSES OF OPERATING THE ROAD.

Officers expenses, stationery, printing	$15,083 13
Agents and clerks	33,220 92
Labor, loading and unloading freight	19,109 74
Switch tenders, wood and water station attendance, including $2,520 for pumping	40,681 06
Conductors, baggage and brakemen, City line, $11,761 17 included	58,839 69
Engineers and firemen	30,675 97
Fuel, cost and labor preparing	129,349 07
Oil and waste, for engines and tenders	12,636 39
Oil and waste for freight cars	5,243 61
Oil and waste for passenger and baggage cars	3,104 45
Loss and damage of goods and baggage	1,704 52
Damages for injuries to persons	1,703 43
Damages to property, including cattle killed on the road	1,189 37
General superintendence, salaries to officers, &c	11,900 28
Insurance, law expenses, rents, maintaining stable equipage, keep of horses, shoeing do., drivers' wages, and all contingencies not before enumerated	157,913 17
Total	$531,404 86

PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Transportation expenses under the last three heads	767,540 56
Interest, premiums and discount, funded and floating debt	*194,319 95
Dividends for the year, preferred and old stock	192,841 00
Total	$1,174,701 51

RECEIPTS FROM EARNINGS OF THE ROAD.

From passengers	$590,680 60
From freight	339,976 86
From mail service, haulage of New-Haven cars, rents of real estate, &c	84,403 54
Total	$995,061 02

The footings of the last two heads show, that the payments for the year of transportation expenses, interest and dividends, exceed the earnings of the road, by | $239,640 49
But deducting the items suppressed last year by Mr. Schuyler | 57,856 38
Leaves the actual deficiency of the year | $181,784 11

In other words, there was earned of the dividends but $11,056 89, while the payments, as above, were $192 841; the deficiency, as last above stated $181,784 11, has gone to swell the floating debt. Inquiries have satisfied the writer that the dividends heretofore declared upon the "old stock" have seldom, if in any instance, been truly earned; they were the result of simulated statements, and exaggerated estimates: those dividends, in the aggregate, since February, 1850, inclusive, amount to $515,457, and this sum is now represented in the funded and floating debt.

It is notorious, that at no time when a dividend has been declared, was the money in the Treasury with which to pay it: each semi-annual period put the Company in the market as borrowers; and if the frauds of the late Secretary had not been perpetrated, and everything left to move in the beaten track, the Company could not have gone on for a long period before its increasing embarrassments would have forced minute and pains-taking investigations, and the fact above indicated have been disclosed.

In making up the statements of the earnings and disbursements of a railroad, for a dividend, consisting, as it necessarily must, of various elements and numerous items, a Board of Directors is almost entirely within the power of its principal officer, and so long as the "Construction Account" remains open, he may, if so disposed, most effectually mislead them.

No man, heretofore connected with Railroads in this country, ever achieved a greater reputation for ability in their management, than Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER. So universal was this estimate of him that it would have damaged the character for sagacity of any man, who might express a doubt on the subject; nor was he less universally esteemed for his honesty and perfect integrity. This board, in common with all others with which he was connected, felt secure under his administration of its affairs; he it was who made up the semi-annual statements upon which dividends were declared, and voluntarily did the same service, even after he had left the Presidency of the road

The Board, therefore, has no hesitation in saying that it has exhibited as much vigilance, and been as scrupulous in the matter of dividends, as would have been any like number of gentlemen chosen from the body of stockholders.

So also in regard to the fraudulent issue of stock by Alexander Kyle. It cannot, with any show of justice, be charged with remissness of duty: it never has been expected, and never can be, that a Board of Directors, as a whole, or by its committees, can supervise all the minute details of the business of a corporate body, so diverse and numerous as that of a railroad; it cannot, from day to day, foot up the columns of figures in its general account books, or examine the powers to transfer stock, and call off the daily postings in the stock ledger: these duties, so far as they are necessary, fall within the scope of those devolved upon its administrative officers; they should look to them; upon their sagacity and trustworthiness the Stockholders, as well as the Directors, must principally rely, if careless, false, or faithless, loss will happen before dereliction of duty can be discovered.

In the over-issue of stock of this company, peculiar circumstances not only favored the perpetrator, but for a long period screened him from discovery. For a series of years the daily sales of Harlem Railroad stock in Wall-street, were as often thousands as hundreds of shares; it would be a great convenience to dealers in it to have the transfer office in close proximity to the theatre of operations; the President was himself in business and had rooms at the very point, was ready to furnish convenient space, at a low rent, for the Secretary's desk, and if removed there, could more easily and conveniently exercise the necessary supervision over his acts. The removal was made by authority of our predecessors, and this board saw no reason to countermand it. Had no delinquency occurred, *every Stockholder* would at this moment *admit the wisdom of the step.*

It is very easy, without a great intellectual effort, to imagine preventives, *after* a misfortune has occurred; but rather more difficult *to foresee*, and avoid it. These remarks, in justification of the Board, are made not to depreciate public sentiment, or hostile remarks, but because they are due to truth, and a proper understanding of facts.

THE FUTURE.

The receipts of the road for the six months commencing last June last, and ending on the 1st of December instant, amount to $549,223 08, or at the rate of $1,100,-000 per annum; a very large increase upon any previous exhibit. This is not referable to any new opening of traffic and travel, but to greater vigilance and industry in making existing sources more remunerative, especially, in providing such checks as assures the payment into the treasury of the earnings of the road.

This last remark may be sufficiently illustrated by reference to the advanced income derived from the City cars during the months of August, September, October and November. Last year these cars had the advantage of the increased travel induced by the attractions of the Crystal Palace; this year they have not had it, and yet the receipts compare as follows:

	1853.		1854.	Increase.
August	$5,919 30	August	$6,893 32	$973 02
September	6,498 84	September	7,648 18	1,549 34
October	6,586 56	October	8,757 89	2,230 73
November	6,312 35	November	8,007 83	1,695 18

Total increase, on City line only, in 4 mos. $6,448 27

The haulage of the passenger and freight cars, heretofore now done by this Company for the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, to and from their two depôts, at Canal and Centre-streets, to the point at Thirty-second-street where steam is taken, has, from the commencement of the service, been performed at a loss. A very carefully compiled tabular statement of expenditures growing out of the service, having disclosed this fact beyond all peradventure; a Committee of the two roads adjusted a new tariff, by which the charge per car is put at a sum which, though it may leave no profit, will, it is thought, prevent any loss. The Agreement between the Companies, of the date of 17th of March, 1848, provides among other things, a sliding scales of compensation to be paid this Company, by the other, for the conveyance of each passenger over the road, between the junction above William's Bridge and the City; and also provides that such scale of compensation can only be altered at the end of a year's notice, given for that purpose. Believing that the rate per passenger fixed upon in that agreement, is not only below a just remuneration to this company, but that the sliding scale is erroneous in principle, the required notice to end that compact was served in October last.

Like investigations have proven that the annual charge made against and collected from the Third-avenue Railroad Company, for the use of the Harlem track in the Bowery, is far below any just remuneration; upon its discovery, immediate steps were taken to obtain the compensation; and the negotiations for that object were nearly perfected, when a new Board of Directors, and under them new executive officers, came into the management of the Third-avenue road. What had been done in the matter, is therefore in a great degree lost; but no time will be wasted in carrying out the original object, nor is any doubt entertained of its successful termination.

On the 1st of January, 1855, a new scale of passenger fares will go into effect, giving two and a half cents per

* Including another sum of $36,917 95, made up of interest unpaid last year, and which should have been appropriated in the annual statement, but was omitted by direction of Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER, with the same secrecy as in the case before mentioned.

mile on the entire road, instead of three cents as heretofore, and exclusive of tickets, which will be issued at two cents per mile. This change, it is believed, will not only be unobjectionable to the public, but will be found to be more remunerative to the Company.

Arrangements have been perfected with the Western Railroad Company, between Chatham Four Corners and Albany, upon a footing of equality, through which, during the Winter, a profitable freight business is anticipated.

The City Railroads have unanimously agreed to abolish free tickets, when those now out shall have expired; this will add some thousands monthly to our Treasury, though no resulting benefit can be felt on this road till after the 15th of June next, the period to which they run. The daily service of the road has been *decreased* one hundred and eighty-four miles, with *increased* receipts, and the monthly pay-rolls cut down $3,000.

These are some of the sources on which is based the expectation of immediate advance in the receipts of the road.

Prospectively, are the following elements of increased revenue. Of all the depressing influences with which the road has had to contend, and through which it has become impoverished, that of *Commutation fares* holds the most conspicuous place. Upon submitting this matter to the test of figures, the Board is free to confess that results are obtained for which no previous examination had prepared a majority of its members; for while it was admitted that the commuters themselves were not paying a remunerative price, it was supposed that the collateral advantages resulting from the conveyance of their families, and other residents, not commuters, in their several localities, would furnish more than an equivalent, and justify the adoption of the system. The following statistics for the month of November past—a fair average of the year—dispels the illusion, and shows it to have been most destructive to the interests of the road:

RECEIPTS FROM COMMUTATION TRAINS FOR NOVEMBER, 1854.

Whole number of passengers from New-York by the 4.30 P. M. train		4,116
Cash received from passengers, other than commuters for the month	$33 40	
Whole number of passengers per 5.00 P. M. train		6,653
Cash received for the month	110 25	
Whole number of passengers per 5.30 P. M. train		5,725
Cash received for the month	37 27	
Whole number of passengers per 6.15 P. M. train		6,700
Cash received for the month	74 07	
Total number of passengers		23,199
Cash received	$254 99	
Whole number of passengers to New-York by the 5.6 A. M. train		7,678
Cash received from passengers, other than commuters, for the month	188 92	
Whole number of passengers per 6.40 A. M. train		6,708
Cash received for the month	146 68	
Whole number of passengers per 8.30 A. M. train		5,536
Cash received for the month	201 55	
Total number of passengers		19,922
Cash received	636 45	
Number of passengers carried to and from the City for the month		43,117
Cash received in these trains other than from commuters	891 14	
Cash received from commuters, 1-12th of annual payments	3,566 12	
Total	$4,457 26	

Showing that the Company has transported, by the seven designated trains, during the month of November—those trains being especially those used by commuters—43,117 passengers, and received for the service a total of $4,477 26, each passenger traveling an average distance of nine miles or which is the same thing, carrying one passenger 387,453 miles, at the rate, *including the paying passengers* in each train, of one cent one and a half mills per mile. Striking out the paying passengers, the following result is had.

A commuter residing at Harlem, coming into the City in the morning and returning at evening, for the working days of the year only, will have traveled 4,851 miles, he pays $35 per annum or 79-100 of a cent per mile; one residing at Morrisania, by the same mode of computation, will pass over 6,260 miles, he pays $37, or 59-100 of a cent per mile—and this over a railroad costing, by reason of the tunneling and bridging, more than three hundred thousand dollars a mile!

It is an established and universally admitted fact, that the charge for transporting passengers on railroads of average cost, cannot, without actual loss, be placed below two cents a mile, and *that* compensation can never make them a profitable investment of money; even roads in the West, of cheap cost, and on the great lines of travel, may place the fare as low as two and a quarter cents and make dividends, but in our State, so uneven in its surface and full of impediments to the safe-ty of railroads, it will probably, ere long be demonstrated that a fare of three cents per mile, for trains going twenty miles per hour and upwards, must be established

If the passengers in the trains above specified had all paid at the rate of two cents a mile, the receipts for the month would have been $7,771 06, or an increase for the year of $59,465 64; if the fare were two and a half cents, *the lowest paying point*, even on a cheap road, the annual difference would be $62,688 84.

From these premises—and they may be relied upon for accuracy—it remains that the system of commutation must be *abolished*, or the annual charge be increased. Nor should one further fact in relation to the subject be omitted:—the calculation is based upon the commuter's passing over the road but twice each day, whereas many of them do so four times; and more or less of them are present in every train.

It is not doubted, however, that a schedule of fares may be arranged satisfactory to all parties; the interest of the road and of the commuters are reciprocal; the one is desirous of furnishing the means of transit to and from the City, at the *lowest possible* paying price, the other requires the advantages derived from it, not only in reference to personal accommodation, but as an indispensable element in the future expansion and value of the beautiful villages on the margin of the road in Westchester County. Hence it is only necessary to approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, to assure results beneficial to all.

In looking to the future for revenue, it is proper to notice the fact that the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad is completed and in use, as far westward as Waterbury, Connecticut, and that the next link will connect it with the Harlem Road, at or near Croton Falls; this will open a new and convenient route to the City to a large population immediately on the line, or adjacent to the former road; overtures in relation to the subject have already been made, and it is more than probable that the year 1856 will see the work accomplished.

DIVIDENDS.

In estimating for these, sixty-five per cent. of the receipts is deducted for transportation expenses for next year, from a conviction that a less sum would prove fallacious, and inevitably lead to new disappointments. This unusual charge upon the earnings of the road arises from the fact that its business in the City, instead of being limited to one or two points, is distributed among six, viz.: Forty-second-street, Thirty-second-street, Twenty sixth-street, Broome-street, corner of the Bowery: Centre, corner White-street, and Tryon-row—to which must be added the freight terminus at Port Morris, in Westchester County. At each of these stations, employés, more or less numerous, must be maintained, adding greatly to what, under other and usual circumstances, would be the annual expenditure. If the business can be concentrated, the transportation expenses may be reduced to 55 per cent. or thereabout, to which end some important suggestions are hereinafter made.

Estimated receipts from Oct. 1, 1854, to Sept. 30 1855 | $1,300,000
From Oct. 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1856, 3 months | 300 000
Total | $1,600,000
Deduct transportation expenses, 65 per cent | 975 000
Total | $625,000
All the first mortgage bonds of $3,-000 000 not being issued, for the half year's interest due 1st of May next, is estimated | $100,000
Eight months' interest on $3,000,000, all being out, to 1st of January, 1856 | 140,000
Half year's interest on $1,000,000, second mortgage bonds, to be issued | 35,000
Interest on Albany Extension Bonds, not redeemed, estimated at | 12,000
To retire fraudulent issue by Alex. Kyle of Preferred Stock | 50,000
| $347,000
Eight per cent. dividend on Preferred Stock $1,500,000, 1st July and 1st January | 120,000
| $178,000
Surplus | $58,000

It will be remarked that no allowance is made for interest on the floating debt, or for extraordinary expenditures: it has been omitted because the sale of the residue of the first mortgage bonds, and the whole issue on the second mortgage, $1,000,000, will extinguish the floating debt, and meet these contingencies, while it is not expected that the latter object will be effected in time to bring into the year's interest more than will arise from the sale of one-half of them.

The above estimate shows that the earning of 12 per cent. on the Preferred Stock (which at the end of the year should have been paid) is barely possible, and that a small error in estimating receipts or disbursements would defeat it, and make a dividend for but a year, or 8 per cent., the proper course.*

For the following year the increased receipts will warrant the reduction of transportation expenses to 60 per cent., as these receipts are based upon the existing power of the road, and contemplate no enlargement of the rolling stock or furniture.

Estimated receipts for year ending 31st December, 1856 | $1,800,000
Deduct transportation expenses 60 per cent | 960,000
Total | $840,000
Interest on $4,000,000, first and second mortgage bonds | $280,000
Interest on Albany extension certificates, possibly still out | 18,000
Eight per cent. divided on Preferred Stock, $1,500,000 | 120,000
Four per cent. interest on old stock then estimated at $4,500,000 | 180,000
| $598,000
Surplus | $58,000

Observe, the above dividend is made on old stock, $4,500,000, when in fact there is actually issued but $4,216,050, leaving a margin of $283,950 yet to be sold to meet the finishing of the road—should other means

* In this, as in all other cases, the worst view has been taken, and the writer believes, that if errors have been committed in the estimates, it will be found in the end that they are on the right side, and that the results will be in favor of rather than against the road.

fail—the receipts keep on unabated until before referred to, and all other contingencies, including the completion of unfinished work, overtaken.

The many difficulties under which the Harlem Railroad Company found itself laboring, and the depressing difficulties under which for a certain of years it has continued, and which yet press upon and paralyze the best efforts of its officers—the following suggestion is made to the holders of the old stock, as the readiest, and perhaps, the only mode of securing their investments from the great loss consequent upon depressed, unsold and uncertain dividends.

However desirable such a stock may be for temporary purposes of speculation, merely, ranging as it has done between seven per cent. and par, it will not be denied that it furnishes no reliable basis on which a testator can place the future education and support of those for whom duty and affection would provide. It has not now, and never had, any stability in the market on which prudence could repose. If any reasonable sacrifice can give it that character, the permanent interests of all concerned would seem to demand it.

To this end let a law be passed at the approaching session of the Legislature, reducing the nominal value of such old stock forty per cent.; in other words, let every share thereafter representing thirty, instead of fifty dollars: this would reduce the capital of such old stock from $4,500,000 to $2,700,000, and make it a reliable 7 per cent. stock, and, as a corollary, *worth par in the market.*

It is thought that if this proposition were carried into effect, the aggregate loss upon investments in the hands of present holders, would not be very large, as much of it has been purchased by them at 60 per cent. or less, while not a few would reap an immediate profit. This City furnishes numerous precedents of similar action, all of which have resulted beneficially to the several corporations adopting it.

But there is another view of the subject quite as important to the interest of the stockholders, namely, the early consolidation of its business to a single point in this City. The second issue of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 must be negotiated to fund the floating debt; these are secured among other things, by a mortgage on all the real estate owned by the Company in this City, thus placing an almost insuperable impediment in the way of sales of any portion of it, because each lot is encumbered, not for its relative part of the debt, but for the whole of it.

The Common Council of the City has just passed a joint resolution requiring this company to discontinue the use of steam below Forty-second-street, within eighteen months, based upon the petition of individuals, speculators in real estate near Murray Hill, purchased and improved by them *subsequent* to the erection of the company's engine-house and shops at Thirty-second-street, alleging that the smoke from these, and the locomotives employed, is offensive, and likely to impair their (anticipated!) profits. The compact made with the predecessors of the present Common Council, whereby it was verbally agreed and understood that the erections and business of this company at Thirty-second-street should remain undisturbed if it would arch the deep cutting between Thirty-fourth and Forty-first-streets and throw twenty feet off the front of its lots to widen the Fourth-avenue (and which has been in good faith done, at a cost of more than a hundred thousand dollars!) is by such resolution repudiated and avoided. We need not remark upon this breach of faith, nor assign the *causes* which we suppose to have produced it. There are also indicat ons that our depôt at Twenty-sixth-street cannot be considered as held by any safe tenure for a long period.

From these facts it is assumed that a removal must be made, and the large expenditure consequent upon the erection of engine house, and extensive depôt buildings at Forty-second-street provided for—it follows, that the Company's grounds so to be vacated, should by sale furnish the money for that purpose. If, therefore, the par value of the old stock be reduced in the sum suggested, and its effect be to make the shares worth $20 each in the market, it would give the company the power to issue a million of its reserved stock to retire the second mortgage bonds, and thereby disencumber its City real estate, enable it to make sales and retrench the expenditure growing out of its numerous termini.

To enable the stockholders to adopt this measure and save a year of time, the Board will endeavor to procure the enactment of the necessary law at the approach ng session of the Legislature, with a section added requiring it to be submitted to a vote of the holders of the old stock, at their annual meeting in May next, and making it a condition precedent that it shall receive an affirmative vote from a majority of such stockholders, before it goes into effect.

Appended are two reports from the engineer, the one marked A showing the work lately put under contract, and now nearly finished; the other marked B giving a detailed statement of that remaining to be done to place the road in a condition to meet the wants of its increasing traffic and travel, and justify the closing of "Construction Account."

Every effort has been made to condense this Report to the smallest compass consistent with the object in view, namely, to give the stockholders a perfectly open and truthful view of the situation of their property;—it is hoped that all will read it, in the belief that none can rise from its perusal without a thorough conviction of the perfect security of its bonds, and the ready process through which its stock may be made a dividend-paying and favorite investment.

In conclusion, the Board expresses a hope that the stockholders will personally attend the next election of Directors, as well to assure the choice of efficient men as to determine wisely the question of a reduction of capital, thereby avoiding the danger of granting proxies, solicited as they generally are, from personal motives, and to promote particular rather than general interests. These duties belong exclusively to the stockholders, and if faithfully discharged, will speedily dispirate all doubt of the ultimate success of "The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company."

By order of the Board.

NICHOLAS DEAN, President.
HENRY S. BLATCHFORD, Vice President.
JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.

Message of the President of the United States,

Communicating a Report of the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General, respecting sites for Court-houses and Post-offices in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston.

JAN. 25, 1855.—Read, referred to the Committee on the Post-offices and Post-roads, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster General, together with accompanying documents, communicating what has been done in execution of the act of Congress, of August 3, 1854, entitled "An act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of the United States in the district of Massachusetts, and in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

I have deemed it best, under the circumstances, not to enter into any contracts for the purchase of sites, but to submit all proposals made in response to public advertisement for several weeks in the principal newspapers in each of the cities designated, to Congress, for such action as it may deem proper to take in fulfillment of the original design of the before-mentioned act.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1855.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1854.

SIR: On the 3d of August last, Congress passed an act to provide accommodation for the United States Courts at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, the second section of which is as follows:

"SEC. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites for buildings to be used as court-houses and post-offices in the cities of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia; and that he prepare and submit to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, plans and estimates for the same, together with any contract or contracts he may make for any such site or sites, which contract or contracts shall be conditional and made subject to the approval of Congress."

With a view to the execution of this act, you deemed it proper to invite proposals of sites, which was accordingly done, by public advertisement, for some weeks, in the principal newspapers in each of those cities; and we now have the honor to lay before you the accompanying schedules of the offers received, showing by whom made, where situated, the superficial extent and price of each.

We also submit a map or plan of each city, on which the sites are indicated by numbers corresponding with the numbers of the proposals.

After the receipt of these proposals, you thought it advisable that we should visit those cities, and, in conjunction with the Postmasters and Marshals and other officers of the Courts, personally inspect the premises in order to a more satisfactory ascertainment of their suitableness for the purposes intended, and the real value of the property offered.

We therefore proceeded to Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, and viewed each of the proposed locations, with reference to the convenience of the public as well as the interest of the Government.

They jointly demand that the Post-offices as well as the United States Courts should be located near to, though not necessarily in, the midst of the business portions of the cities, near the centre of population, and at points easy of access, and with an eye to any future changes which may be made in these respects. These requisites would necessarily restrict the selections of sites to those portions of the cities most highly improved; and it was anticipated, therefore, that the cost of the same, in the three principal cities of the Union, would be very considerable; but it was found to be so great that we are induced to recommend that no contracts be entered into for the purchase of sites, but that the results which have been obtained be submitted to Congress for such appropriations as it may, in its wisdom, see proper to make in fulfillment of its original designs.

It is suggested that the interests of the United States may be best consulted by the appropriation of such specific sum for the purchase of a suitable lot, and the erection of appropriate buildings thereon, in each of the cities in question, as Congress may deem reasonable and proper, with a proviso that the cost of the lot and buildings shall in no case exceed the amount of the appropriation for that purpose.

It is also recommended that the buildings be erected under the supervision of a competent architect or superintendent, and that they be of brick and fire-proof, plainly and substantially finished, great regard being had in all respects to their durability and utility.

The construction of public buildings at other and minor points for these and like purposes, has been repeatedly authorized by Congress, and the necessity for them in these great cities is still more apparent.

The present accommodations for the United States Courts are unsuitable and insufficient; and, although the rents are very large and constantly increasing, it is not possible to procure, on lease, such buildings as the public interests require.

The great inconveniences attending the Post-Office in Philadelphia have long been a cause of serious complaint, the rooms now occupied being entirely too small and inconvenient for the large and increasing business transacted at that office.

In New-York, the building used for a Post-Office is in a most improper locality selected for the purpose; and in Boston, where there is also a very large distribution, the rooms now occupied as the Post-Office are quite too small, besides being so badly lighted as to require the use of gas in the day time.

We have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

To the PRESIDENT.

Schedule of Proposals for a Site for a Court-House and Post-Office in the City of Philadelphia.

No. 1. By Charles J. Ashmead: Lot on Fifth-street, between Spruce and Walnut-streets, 66 by 100 feet, containing about 12,000 square feet, for	$65,000 00
No. 2. By N. Le Brun: Lot, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, 105 feet on Walnut-street, and 244 feet on Library-street, 25,620 square feet, for	25,000 00
No. 3. By Pierce Butler: Northwest corner of Chestnut and Eighth-streets, 174 feet on Chestnut-street, 173 feet 4 inches on Eighth-street, and 174 feet on Grape-street, containing 30,160 square feet, for	236,000 00
No. 4. By Lewis Bremer and D. E. Breinig, Executive Committee of German Church, southeast corner Fourth and Cherry-streets, front on Fourth-street 104 feet, Cherry-street 96 feet, thence south 46 feet 3 inches, east 6 feet, south 26 feet 9 inches, west 3 feet, south 121 feet—19,147½ square feet, for	150,000 00
No. 5. By Henry G. Freeman: Walnut-street Theatre, northeast corner of Walnut and Ninth-streets, 96 feet 6 inches on Walnut-street and 140 feet on Ninth-street, containing about 13,510 square feet, for $7 77 per foot, or	104,972 70
Also, a lot adjoining the above, on the east, 25 feet on Walnut-street, 143 feet 6 inches, containing 3,567 square feet, for $7 31 per foot, or	26,220 07
No. 6. By John Rice, for Joseph Swift and others: Lot northwest corner Chestnut and Sixth-streets, 156 feet 3 inches on Chestnut-street and 150 feet on Sixth-street, containing 23,437 square feet, for $11 53 per foot, (see substitute for this at the end,) or	269,994 24
No. 7. By C. Macalester: Lot southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut-streets, 123 feet on Walnut-street and 156 feet on Sixth-street, containing 21,668 square feet, for	200,000 00
No. 8. By C. Macalester: Lot southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut-streets, 123 feet on Walnut-street and 116 feet on Sixth-street, containing 18,056 square feet, for	165,000 00
No. 9. By C. Mitchell: Lot southwest corner Fourth and Chestnut-streets, 111 feet on Chestnut-street and 151 feet on Fourth-street, containing 16,300 square feet, for	450,000 00
No. 10. By Bank of Pennsylvania: Lot fronting 82 feet on Second-street and 295 feet on Lodge-street, containing 21,371 square feet, for	250,000 00
No. 11. By J. B. Mitchell: Lot 25 feet on Chestnut-street, between Eighth and Ninth-streets, depth 178 feet, containing about 4,450 square feet, for	75,000 00
No. 12. By Lloyd W. Bickley: Lot south side Walnut-street, corner, 191 feet west, Fourth-street, 78 feet on Walnut-street, and running back 148 feet, about 11,554 square feet, (three large three-story brick houses on this lot,) for	98,159 50
No. 13. By D. F. Gordon: Lot northwest corner Fifth and Prune-streets, 125 feet on Fifth-street, and about 132 feet on Prune-street, containing 16,500 square feet. Price not stated.	
No. 14. By J. M. Scott: Lot at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Ninth-streets, 23 feet on Chestnut and 146 feet on Ninth-street, containing about 3,358 square feet, for	50,000 00
No. 15

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1854.

Geo. P. Lovell, Boston, Pa., is agent for the DAILY TIMES at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

Notice to Our Country Subscribers.

We would suggest to those contemplating subscribing to the TIMES, that they should remit either a draft on some house in this City, or a check on any Bank that may be most convenient.

The above is respectfully urged, on account of the frequent and repeated losses sustained by those remitting money. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Congressional.

The French Spoliation bill was read a second time in the Senate yesterday, after a slight opposition from Mr. DAWSON. The joint resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence in procuring the passage of the law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Indian War of 1791 and the following years, and to the widows of the deceased soldiers of those wars, were presented by Senator SEWARD and referred to the Committee on Pensions The Army Appropriation bill was considered again, and the subject was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House a joint resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, disapproving and declaring null and void the acts of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating the Minnesota and Western Louisiana, and Minnesota, St. Paul's, Mississippi and Lake Superior, Puget's Sound and the South Pacific Railroad Companies—all approved of in March, 1853. The Subterranean Telegraph bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and after striking out the enacting clause it was laid aside for further action.

Missionary Work.

Albany seems to be missionary ground just now. The KNOW-NOTHING Councils (of the thumb-screw order,) throughout the State have appointed agents—one from each Assembly district—with orders to go to Albany and *watch* the members of the Legislature, and see to it that they vote against the reelection of Senator SEWARD. The arrivals, we hear, have already commenced. Various members are already attended by their guardians, who take good care to note their goings out and their comings in, who read them daily lessons on their legislative duties, and convey with due emphasis the warnings and menaces of the "Councils" at home if they venture to act upon their own convictions of duty, instead of the secret decrees ordained for their guidance and direction. Of course the only Know-Nothings engaged in this movement are those who have joined the Order for political objects,—the *Silver Grays*, who found their vocation utterly ruined by the Nebraska bill and the public indignation which that gigantic stride of the Slave power awakened, and who continue the same business under a new name. The great body of those sincerely and honestly enlisted in the "American" movement, will be quite as much astonished to find themselves the unconscious tools of the Pro-Slavery crusade, as if they had been innocently forced into doing the work of the Pope himself. *Their* position on this subject is indicated by the following resolution already published in the TIMES, among those adopted at the State Council of Know-Nothings held at Schenectady on the 10th of January last:

Resolved, That Slavery, like Papacy, is a moral, social and political evil—at variance with the spirit of our republican institutions, and repugnant to the principles of freemen; that it is our duty to resist its extension, and that we cannot as Americans consent to the admission to the Union of any new State whose Constitution recognizes human bondage.

It is not easy to believe that men who adhere to the principles thus set forth, will consciously lend themselves to the repudiation by the State of New-York of the man who has stood up so nobly and so boldly in their defence.

If one could get rid of the sense of humiliation inseparable from this attempt to dragoon, by personal discipline, individual members of the Legislature into a particular course of conduct, there would be something exceedingly comical in the spectacle. It must be a great convenience for members thus to have their work done for them:—could they not prevail on their volunteer attendants to pay their *board bills* also!

But *books*, as well as live missionaries, are sent to Albany for the legislative enlightment. We understand that within the past two or three days a thick *novel* has been gratuitously distributed among the members, designed to illustrate the awful ravages of Jesuitism in the United States. The story is that the chief of the Jesuits, being expelled from Italy by the revolution of 1848, came to America to bring that great country under Jesuit sway: and the three men through whose agency this great feat was to be accomplished, were Woolsey, (SEWARD) Fouché (WEED,) and Love-black, (GREELEY,) who are said to have signed and sealed the contract—made the whole country over bodily to the Jesuits, and to have secured the election of General TAYLOR as their reward. This is the upshot of this portentous book, so far as its political revelations are concerned. If it is designed to pass for a statement of *facts*, all it lacks is proof and plausibility. If it is intended for mere fiction, it is excessively bungling and awkward. There is a love story connected with it,—or rather the love story seems to be the main part of the book, and the political disclosures are an interjected afterthought. If members can survive the stupidity of the book, they need not fear its arguments.

Our Know-Nothing friends, in all these manœuvres, seem to forget that the members of our State Legislature are grown men—supposed to be capable of thinking for themselves and of forming their own opinions upon matters touching their public duties. Both sticks as these by which they are endeavoring to control their action, might have excellent uses upon children—but they are insulting to the common sense of men placed in responsible and laborious public stations. They will need something more cogent than a flashy novel to induce them to throw overboard all their political principles and associations, and to act under the dictation of men appointed in secret councils to watch and control their conduct.

The Governors in Town.

Flags flying from the City Hall yesterday indicated the presence of important dignitaries. Governors CLARK and PRICE, accompanied by the Secretaries of State, and other officers of the Governments of New-York and New-Jersey, visited the Brooklyn side of the East River, the Jersey City side of the North River, and other points in the vicinity of the City, with a view of ascertaining the extent of the encroachments upon the Harbor. There was a goodly company. The party enjoyed themselves,—although the day was cold, and although opinions were divided in reference to the degree of credence which it is proper to attach to the representations of parties interested in the subject. The Brooklyn people, while they claim an equal right with the merchants of New-York in extending piers and wharves into the channel, at the same time deny that they have encroached upon the water limits to any injurious extent. The Jersey City folk, when interrogated, with due solemity shake their heads and hold up their hands in horror at the thought that they could act so badly. The citizens on this Island, on the other hand, hold that piers have been extended only in cases where enlarged accommodations were demanded by the exigencies of Commerce; but that the extensions into the channels of the North and East Rivers do not stand in the way of vessels which come up to the port. They are rather an accommodation. It is for the purpose of reconciling the conflicting statements of the gentlemen who will quarrel over this subject, that the dignitaries of State and Legislative Committees have visited the City. There were no particular results from the observations undertaken by the party yesterday. Another day—perhaps two days—will be required to see all that is to be seen, or to hear much that will need to be heard. The Chamber of Commerce of this City, represented by a prominent member or two, undertakes the work of pointing out to the two Governors the peculiar features of the shores on both sides of the two rivers. New-York Island will be examined to-day.

Should the Governors accept the invitation extended to them by the Commissioners of Emigration to visit the "Institutions," their stay will probably be extended during the greater portion of the week. Governor DUTTON, of Connecticut, is also expected in the City. When his arrival is announced, the presence of three Governors at once will be an event so extraordinary as to engender serious surmises in regard to the very numerous troops of friends who will throng about and bore them.

The Ten Governors and Bellevue Hospital.

The Almshouse Governors, it seems, are determined to reform Bellevue Hospital. They do not indeed make any one else than the Warden head of the Hospital; but they recommend that hereafter, beef-steaks and mutton-chops be used instead of chickens, for the diet of patients. This is highly important and should not be forgotten in the multitude of reforms which mark this Winter as an era in the City's sanitary history. Whether the change is proposed from motives of economy or from conviction that mutton-chop tea is better than chicken tea for convalescents, we are not informed by the luminous report of the Committee, which we published in Wednesday's TIMES among the proceedings of the Board.

The Committee say that they "see nothing unusual" or inhuman in the transfer of JOHN HANLON, whose death was made the subject of "Crowner's 'quest." "Nothing unusual" we very much fear it was; for such "transfers," it would seem from the rule adopted by the Governors, are not only tolerated but made matters of regulation whenever patients are pronounced "incurable." The Committee farther see, reads the report, "no inhumanity perpetrated in this particular case to call forth a censure of a Coroner's Jury, *or a tissue of misrepresentations by the public press.* The steamer *King Philip* is as comfortable a boat for its size and for the use of this Department as can be furnished in this port. It has an upper deck covering the entire length, except the usual opening over the bows of the vessel. The Committee give it as their opinion that HANLON *did not die from the effects of exposure while in transit from the Hospital to Blackwell's*, and in support of this assertion they annex statements made to them by physicians employed in the Hospital."

This is right pleasing to us. But if it had been further asserted touching the accommodations on board the gallant steamer—whether or not the sick man can sit down if he is faint during his "transfer" to the Island; or if so, upon a chair or the floor only, as a witness testified before the Coroner,—if it had reconciled the facts of the autopsy, the statement of the house surgeons of Bellevue that the patient was about well—we do not use their words—when he left the Hospital, and the testimony of others not yet impeached, that he was dead in less than two hours afterward,—we say, if these points had been brought out we should have been still better pleased with it.

The compliment to the Press we appreciate;—"a tissue of misrepresentations" it styles our report and comments on the Coroner's inquest. Yet it made a very bad show of the state of things in Bellevue, and a troop of facts of the same disreputable sort stand ready to confront the Governors and shock the public whenever it shall be shown that the whole truth ought to come out.

The Texas Debt Bill.

This bill, passed by the Senate, has been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, with two amendments, one of which requires Texas to relinquish her claim of $3,000,000 upon the United States, for expenses incurred by Texas in defending her border from United States Indians, when a Republic; the other requires the Creditors of Texas to release all claims upon her; and the bill made the order of the day for Tuesday next, 6th February!

It is generally conceded, that some further legislation upon this subject is necessary, or the $5,000,000 United States Bonds retained in the United States Treasury, under the Compromise of 1850, will remain there instead of going to the Creditors, for whose benefit this sum was withheld from Texas, as well as for the protection of the United States against the claims of these creditors. The subject has long been under the consideration of Congress, and as a compromise, the $8,500,000 bill is recommended as a final settlement of the claims of the Revenue Creditors since 1850, which, as we have heretofore shown, amount, with interest. This is a concession by the United States (if the bill be passed), of about $2,000,000, that sum being the difference between the $8,500,000 and the present value of the $5,000,000 bonds, including the interest due, and the premium the bond would command in the market.

We do not consider this concession unadvisable under all the circumstances, including the direct or strongly implied faith of the General Government to see full justice done to the holders of Texas obligations resting on the surrendered revenues of the late Republic. The implication by the United States—at Annexation—in setting aside the public lands of Texas, and pledging them for the payment of the Republic's debt, and afterwards, in 1850, purchasing a portion of the same, by the passage of the Boundary Act, which retained $500,000 in the United States Treasury, and demanded releases of the United States from the creditors in question, together with the circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President, is such that a concession in effecting a compromise of the whole question we deem both justifiable and expedient. Delay can but increase the difficulties and swell a claim upon the Government, which, sooner or later, must be recognized and provided for in full. As our Washington Correspondent yesterday suggested, the practice of *log-rolling* large claims through Congress is somewhat exceptionable, but we are not sure that the country would not rejoice to see this Texas Debt question and the old French Spoliation claim finally settled on any reasonable terms. Both are backed by justice, and the only possible point of difference that ought to delay action, relates to the amount.

Our New Broom Sweeps Cleaner than Ever.

We would like to abstain for a single issue from any puff, direct or indirect, of Mayor WOOD. But we cannot do it and keep our readers posted with the times. Every new day chronicles some new reform—sees the end of some hoary old abuse. The City was startled out of their staid propriety by the report on Tuesday that he had driven the bone-boilers out of town—a thing attempted often before now—and taken measures to prevent their reëstablishment during his administration.

Mayor WOOD lives on the East side of the town, in Second-avenue. We fancy that property will go up in that neighborhood. Lots along the route that he takes to reach his office will command a premium. Owners will solicit the favor of a walk by their premises, that the air may be purified and the streets grow clean once more.

Our Hercules cannot always be braining monsters and cleaning stables—we are aware of that. He must sleep like other men at times, and at times take breath. But we would humbly petition that some morning when His Honor is not in haste, he turn down the first corner below his residence to First-avenue, and walk its pavement—pause a minute at the corner of Fifth-street, opposite the Police Station—move slowly between Fourth and Fifth, only to see how flourishing is the butchering business, and note what sweet odors go up from the Hide Reception Room,—and below Third, if the morning is foggy, to get a whiff of the fragrance that gushes from the chandleries,—up Second, past where the slaughterers of swine take their own time for trying out the fat, and announce by silent but all-pervading advertisements the moment they begin the job and every moment that it lasts,—down Forsyth, where the sidewalks are slippery, but not with ice,—and indeed almost anywhere in that vicinity, that residents of that part of the Seventeenth Ward may find the air again measurably wholesome, the streets decently clean and the gutters empty of blood. While so much is to be gained from a single walk, we trust His Honor will never ride.

A Literary Curiosity.

Several literary productions mark the year 1854 as one never to be forgotten when a future edition of the *Curiosities of Literature* is issued. *Barnum's Autobiography* and *Wikoff's Courtship*—if nothing else had ever occurred to answer the question which we remember to have read, as put by some inquisitive Englishman, "Who reads an American book?"—would answer the querist satisfactorily;—everybody reads these American books and laughs at or pities their authors. But rumors are current that 1855 is to be honored with more books of the same sort; and the literary circles are all agape to know their truth. *On dit*, that another autobiography is coming,—that "JULIA PASTRANA, the Bear Woman," has arranged with an enterprising publisher for the true story of her life as she understands it. She has a large stock of anecdotes of her father, who was a rough, hirsute old fellow, who, when in Wall-street was always "speculating for a fall," and once by way of a practical joke bragged a man to death. One would suspect the fair autobiographer of "drawing the long bow" in the chapter that treats of her courtship, but it seems she was once esteemed rather good looking. The patentees of the "hair regenerators" are on the *qui vive*,—for it is said that one chapter is devoted to the ways and means of securing a peach-like down upon the skin, and that the secret of the success of the Bearded Lady is laid bare. Early copies of the work have been ordered for publishers abroad, and the Pig-tail, who sells soap and cigars on the corner of Beekman and Park-row, is said to devote all his evenings to a translation of it into the Chinese. It is to be dramatised by a popular play-wright and will be brought out at the National and Metropolitan Theatres. We are not able to affirm the truth of these rumors—we give them for what they are worth.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—COLMAN'S amusing Burletta, the "Blue Devils," was played here last night. The story is of a grumbling Englishman, who, dissatisfied with himself and the world, determines to arrange matters by committing suicide. This intention is frustrated in a happy manner. He finds there is something worth living for beside self—that the making of others happy is in itself a happiness.

There is but one important character—*Megrim*, the grumbler. In the hands of Mr. BURTON grumbling is highly satisfactory, and for curing the blue devils, the dramatic "Blue Devils" may be prescribed as a certain homœopathic remedy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will positively commence on Monday, the 19th February, with VERDI'S "Rigoletta." Among the artistes engaged for the opening we may mention the names of Signor BORGIONI, the tenor; and ETTARE BARILI, the baritone. It will be the first appearance of these artistes in America; they have both, we are informed, sung in this Opera in Italy. After a short engagement at the Academy they will proceed to Mexico and Lima, where they have been engaged.

The orchestra, under MARETZEK, will consist of fifty performers; and the chorus and *corps de ballet* stronger than on any previous occasion.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

Visit of the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey.

Tour of Inspection to the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, and Jersey City—Speeches of Governors Clark, Dutton, Price and Others.

The Committee of Reception assembled pursuant to notification in Parlor No. 41, at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of meeting with due formality Governors CLARK and PRICE, and the other distinguished gentlemen who composed the Committee on Harbor Encroachments. A large number of citizens availed themselves of this favorable opportunity of calling upon and paying their respects to the new Governor, who received them with the greatest degree of courtesy and urbanity.

At 11 o'clock, E. MERIAM, who conducted the arrangements on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, announced that the time had arrived which was fixed upon to proceed on their tour of inspection of the harbor. Accordingly a goodly array of carriages and yellow painted coaches was marshaled and duly occupied, when the cortege proceeded to Fulton Ferry and thence to Brooklyn; arrived there, the procession repaired to the Navy-Yard, where it was received by Commodore BOERUM and Captain HUDSON. At the entrance was drawn up a double file of marines, attached to the receiving ship *North Carolina*, at present stationed in the Navy-Yard basin. The pleasing and soul-stirring notes of "Hail Columbia," played by the Union Band, greeted the ear. The Committee at once went to the southwestern point of the Navy-Yard, where was had a view of the RUGGLES water lots property, and the encroachments which would be made by filling it in, or constructing the contemplated pier, which would completely preclude the possibility of launching a vessel from the Navy-Yard. While thus occupied the *North Carolina* sent forth her thunders of reception, in the shape of two salutes of 17 guns each. The Dry Dock and Engine House were next visited. The vehicles were again called into requisition, and the extensive piers of the Gas Company, D. C. WETMORE, and the Atlantic Dock were severally inspected. The Committee returned to New-York and passed over to Jersey City, to view the long extension pier of the Jersey Ferry and Transportation Company. Before leaving Hamilton Ferry the party was joined by Governor DUTTON of Connecticut.

At 5 o'clock P. M., the company sat down to an excellent dinner provided at the Astor-House, immediately after which they proceeded to the discussion of business.

Hon. E. BROOKS, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, said: That he was requested by the gentlemen representing the Chamber of Commerce to call the meeting to order. It would have afforded him much more pleasure if some member of that body, representing the great commercial interest of this City, should undertake that duty—but he regretted that sickness prevented some, and pressure of business others from performing that task.

To speak of the commercial interests or benefits of the port of New-York, before the Executives of three States, and in the presence in which he stood, would be superfluous. He would only say, that it became the duty of every one to exercise the power he possessed promptly, energetically and effectually. It was the desire of the State of New-York to preserve the commerce of the North River, and of the East River, and of the outlet to the Ocean; and he was confident that it was equally the desire of the sister States to preserve the same interests intact.

In order, he said, that they might have an opportunity of hearing His Excellency's views on the matter, he proposed that Gov. CLARK should preside over the meeting.

Gov. CLARK thanked the meeting for the very high honor conferred on him, in calling upon him to preside over so dignified and influential a body, and suggested the propriety of forthwith proceeding to business. Messrs. JAMIESON and SEYMOUR of New-York, and Senator HOXIE of New-Jersey, were appointed Secretaries.

Gov. PRICE said: That the people of New-Jersey value the benefits of this harbor with as keen appreciation as the people of New-York. They feel that they have great and valuable rights to the waters of this bay, and feel an intense interest that the water of Sandy Hook shall not be decreased. New-York has the advantage of New-Jersey. She has built up a commerce to which New-Jersey has much contributed. New-Jersey would, in time to come, take a leading part in the commerce, and in so doing, she would avoid the error into which New-York has fallen, that of interfering with the water privileges, and the great outlet to the ocean, and he felt he but spoke the sentiments of the people of New-Jersey when he said that they would view with pleasure any bill which would prevent any further encroachments. You have taken the initiative, and he felt sure that New-Jersey would follow in doing whatever would tend to preserve the harbor of New-York free from all further inroads on its limits.

Gov. DUTTON then rose and said: It would seem that Connecticut had but a small share of influence in bringing this body together, but she is a State of the Union, and whatever affects any interest of the Great Republic affects her. New-York is the great commercial metropolis of the Union, and to her there must be a free and clear ingress and egress. Railroads bring the products of the country from all quarters to it as a centre, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that there should be proportionate commercial accommodation. He could not boast much for the commercial influence of his State; yet, in proportion to its extent, she contributes her share of the commercial and agricultural interests to the General Union. The time will come when the amount of the population of this City, (now in its infancy,) if it shall grow as it has grown, will be estimated by millions, not by thousands, when its commerce shall be tenfold what it is, and therefore the necessity there is for preventing any further encroachments on our harbor. The question is one of immense importance, and calls for the combined wisdom here collected, to devise some means to keep this port what it now is—a broad-way to the ocean. He hoped that the proceedings of this meeting would entitle it to the gratitude of future generations.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH said that he could hardly add anything to what was already said; but as to the remedies to be applied, that was another matter. He thought that two or three things might be done. The most important was to define the limits of the harbor and fix its boundaries in all future time. In addition, that the Legislature should pass a bill and place it in the hands of the District Attorney-General, empowering him to cause Mr. RUGGLES, and also the Gas Company, to vacate their grants; and also, if Mr. WETMORE rightly interpreted the law which gave him the privilege of extending his dock 110 feet farther, ought to have that law repealed. These bills, he thought, should be passed without delay by the Legislature, and would obviate all difficulties.

Senator HOXIE, of New-Jersey, said that New-Jersey responded with pleasure to the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York; and while she has done nothing to infringe on the limits of the Harbor, yet she felt a deep interest in its welfare. While, according to the report submitted to the New-York Legislature, the Hudson has been infringed on 1,000 feet on the New-York side, there has been no encroachment on the Jersey side, and he would guarantee that there would be no infringement. He asked that by the course of legislation pursued in this matter, by any recommendation of the Land Commissioners, or any other irresponsible body, the navigation of the Passaic or Hackensack Rivers should not be injured, through which 15,000 vessels annually pass, and which would be materially injured by such wants as that of RUGGLES'—causing the channels of the rivers to be blocked up, and also by the encroachments on Staten Island. In behalf of the Legislature of New-Jersey, he would say that they would cheerfully follow any steps taken in the security of the power and capacity of the harbor of New-York.

Senator DICKINSON, of New-York, said he came not as a speaker, but as a looker-on, but when called upon to speak upon a question which has called the Executive authorities of three States together, he could not remain silent. It was not, that three States only were interested; but 19-20ths of the revenue of this State were collected at this port. When you take into account the three great thoroughfares through which the products of the West pass, and make New-York become the great distributing office of the nation, Connecticut has as deep and abiding an internst in this question as has New-York. Did not Connecticut furnish nearly all the beef that was sold at the Bull's Head, when it stood where the Bowery theatre now stands, and still furnishes the supply, herself being supplied from the West. New-Jersey also has a deep interest in this question. In a few years Jersey City and Hoboken will be both one, and be the terminus of one of those great thoroughfares. The time has arrived when this question must be settled, and it cannot be too soon. When the Erie Canal shall be finished, you will have the boats plying in that highway, lining and blockading the entire rivers from shore to shore. It was incumbent, therefore, to take prompt and effective measures.

Mr. RHODES of Brooklyn, regretted that the representatives of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, were carried through the length of Brooklyn and New-Jersey—but they were not taken one yard on the New-York side of the water to show the amount of encroachments there made. Not one word of New-York, but oh! the villainy of Brooklyn!

Mr. BROOKS said: That he felt happy that his friend had unburthened himself so oluntly and so candidly. He was not there to defend the encroachments made by the City of New-York for years and years. She has infringed 1,000 feet on the water limits in the East River, and the same distance on the North River. She has first built piers and then bulkheads, and then piers and then bulkheads again, and unless the Legislature of the two States should determine State lines, beyond which no encroachments can be made, the cupidity of men will be such and so great that they will not rest till they span both rivers by their avarice. Too much cannot be said of the commerce of those two rivers. There is commerce alone borne on the waters of the Hudson of $150,000,000 annually. The people of Brooklyn have as much interest in the matter as those of New-York, and the unity of feeling which ought to exist should be as harmonious as the waters which flow between them. He felt no jealousy of Brooklyn—which would be like a mother feeling jealous of her own offspring. He asks not to prevent Brooklyn, but to prevent New-York and Brooklyn from making any further inroads on the interests and the limits of commerce.

EDMUND BLUNT, Esq., wished to make some remarks, but

Mr. RHODES objected, on the principle that the conditions on which the Committee came down, was upon the understanding that no arguments should be heard in New-York. He, however, withdrew his objections as far as personally concerned.

Mr. BLUNT then said that he was a resident of Brooklyn, and that some few facts which were known to him might be heard with interest.

When the city of Brooklyn was laid out, there were Commissioners appointed to place water lines beyond which it would not be lawful to build any piers or bulkheads. Those Commissioners marked out a water line which meant nothing, and hence all was left in confusion. Several of the inhabitants built beyond those water lines authorized, and it was then discovered that they transgressed the law. It was at the same time determined to establish a pier line, and for this purpose a bill was rushed through the Legislature. It is in contemplation to build a street now in Brooklyn, which will materially injure the commercial interests of the city of Brooklyn. Several persons, too, owning water lots are building on and extending them to the great injury of commerce.

Mr. BACCHUS, of Brooklyn, then rose, but was objected to by Mr. RHODES.

Mr. BROOKS hoped if the gentleman objected, that the meeting would consent.

Mr. DICKENSON, in seconding the motion, asked for what purpose have the Governors of Connecticut and New-Jersey, with the respective Delegations from both States, come here to confer with the Governor and Joint Committees of the Legislature of New-York, unless to be enlightened on the subjects for which the meeting was held; and how, he asked, could this information be derived, unless persons who possessed the knowledge of facts relating to the subject were allowed to speak. He was therefore, of opinion that every person would be heard.

Mr. BROOKS did not hear a word about excluding all from the right of speaking except members of the Committee, until Mr. RHODES mentioned it.

Mr. RHODES said that the understanding upon which the Committees of Commerce and Navigation set out was that no argument be held on the subject. He would, therefore, if free argument were to be allowed, request that the meeting would adjourn till this day, to afford him time to bring persons forward who would be better prepared to represent and maintain the interests of Brooklyn than he was. He called upon his colleague, Mr. PALMER, to say if such were the conditions upon which the Committees left Albany.

Hon. Mr. PALMER said that it was understood last week that the Committees from the Legislature of New-Jersey would meet, and, in conjunction with us, view the harbor and take measures accordingly, and that arguments would be urged, as the occasion would demand, by the respective members of the delegation.

Mr. RHODES was not opposed to hear the members of the Committee of New-Jersey or of New-York, but he was opposed to hearing the partisans of either Committee.

Hon. Mr. HOLMES, of N. J., was in favor of hearing Mr. BACCHUS.

Senator WHITNEY said, that if a mere local question was being discussed, he would perhaps agree with the Representative from Brooklyn. But as his Excellency from Connecticut justly observed, where the commercial interests of three great States are at stake, he held that every gentleman who could give information ought not only be permitted, but invited to speak.

The question as to whether Mr. BACCHUS should speak, was put and carried.

Mr. BACCHUS said that he came there not as a partisan, but he felt himself called upon to say a word when it might be inferred that the citizens of Brooklyn were opposed to the interests of this harbor. They were as much New-Yorkers as those living in Manhattan Island proper. They did their business in New-York, and slept in Brooklyn. He was disposed to think that the people of Brooklyn were not opposed to any fair and legal adjustment of the matter. The only question was, how that was to be effected, and that, he considered, would be by establishing a permanent line,—which the bill before the Legislature had in view.

Mr. BROOKS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Joint Committees on Commerce and Navigation, and the Special Committee on Commerce appointed by the Legislature of New-Jersey, should take into consideration the most effectual means to preserve the navigable waters of the Hudson and East Rivers from further encroachments.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

Testimonial to Captain Turnbull.

Yesterday a presentation of a gold watch and two massive chains was made to Capt. CHARLES S. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward, at the Mercer House, as a testimonial for his valuable services as Commander of the Police in that District. On behalf of the Captain's command and the citizens of the Ward, Ex-City Judge BEEBE performed the duty of presentation in a very affecting speech.

Rumored Robbery of Comptroller Flagg.

Yesterday evening a rumor was circulated about town that Comptroller FLAGG had been robbed of $120,000 by a pickpocket while crossing the Park, on his way home. We were unable to trace it to any reliable source, and the Police authorities had received no information of the affair.

CAPTAIN AND CREW POISONED.—The bark *G. Forbes*, Capt. STRANDBERY, (late SANDFORD,) arrived at this port yesterday from Genaives, *via* Key West, putting in to the latter port in consequence of the captain, officers and crew having been poisoned by one of the crew,

Steam to Extinguish Fires on Ship-board.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Congress has from time to time tried to pass laws for the protection of the lives of passengers traveling upon steamships and Lake steamers, and after all that has been done there really seems to be as much left undone as when begun.

For a number of years I have watched with much anxiety, the proceedings in Congress upon this subject, hoping that some member would introduce a bill which would compel owners and engineers to construct blow-cocks, with suitable pipes leading from the top of the boilers to any and every part of the ship or board, (as the case may be,) to eject steam in the direction of the fire, should one be discovered in any part of the vessel. Blow-cocks should all have turn-keys on deck, which would enable the engineer to fill the entire hull of the vessel, should it be required to extinguish the fire. Steam, as an agent for extinguishing fire in the hulls of vessels, is much better than water, especially where a cargo consists of perishable goods that may be damaged by immersion. Every steam vessel, while under way with steam, may be saved from the devouring element with steam, rendering it altogether unnecessary to scuttle or introduce water from the outside, and in most cases where fire occurs below decks, with little or no damage to the cargo. Had the unfortunate propeller *Phœnix* been arranged with proper blow-cocks and turn-keys on deck, I have not the least doubt but that she, together with her unfortunate passengers would have reached the shore without the loss of a single life, or even the vessel, by fire.

So too, with the steam frigate *Missouri* which was skuttled to prevent an explosion.

PHILIP'S "Fire Annihilator" what little there is of it, fully tests the power of steam for extinguishing fires. The emission of steam, for it is nothing but steam that emits from his pots or urns, quells the fire. The *hocus-pocus* compound he uses, when ignited, produces steam, almost instantaneously. And I believe that no one except some of the *manufacturers of public opinion*, ever pretended that the gasses escaping from these machines would have a fatal effect upon persons inhaling them to a moderate extent, or more than steam created by fire and water.

Steam will extinguish fire upon the lower side of a ship's lining where it is impossible to introduce water, as is the case many times, when ships take fire immediately under, or over the boilers.

I am fully aware that some people know as much, or more than I do on this subject. Still I am well persuaded that many lives, and a large amount of property may be saved annually by the introduction of proper apparatus for inflating the hulls of steam vessels with steam when fire is discovered in any part of them below deck without breaking bulk of cargo or any unnecessary inconvenience to passengers beyond going on deck during the suffocation that would take place below deck while inflated with steam. By such process it may be seen that every steam vessel carries its own weapon for defence in case of fire.

B.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW-YORK PICAYUNE
ON SATURDAY.
A Glorious Hit at
CHEVALIER WIKOFF'S
COURTSHIP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES,
with
THE AMERICAN HEIRESS.
36 RICH AND RACY CARICATURES.
LADIES PROPOSE.
GENTLEMEN BEWARE.
COQUETTES AND FORTUNE HUNTERS.
WHERE ARE YOU!
Price, as usual, only three cents.
The newsboys will have the Picayune on SUNDAY MORNING.

MORE ABOUT LOCKS.—AN ARTICLE CALCULATED to mislead the public, in reference to the sole right to manufacture and sell JONES' ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, (more commonly called "The World's Fair Lock,") having recently been published, the subscribers would refer all parties interested to the following notice: THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold to Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Wilde's Patent Salamander Safes, New-York, the patent right of my

ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK.
Commonly called "Jones' Anti-Gunpowder Lock; or, The World's Fair Lock."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed on a Safe at the World's Fair, with $1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, while the visitors got tired of turning the dials with as little prospect of success, the number of changes being 24,300,000.

Bankers, jewelers and merchants, who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY C. JONES.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20, 1853.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Rich & Co.,
No. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

The only makers of "Salamander Safes," combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; also, Horace Waters & T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperment,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

DR. RUSH'S
BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WHITE MUSTARD,
For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain and soreness of the breast, and a tough, irritating phlegm. In bottles for 25 cents, and one dollar. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway; ROYS & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A superlative tonic diuretic, anti-dyspeptic and invigorating Cordial, recommended by physicians in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Incipient Dropsy, Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Put up in quart and pint bottles, with my name on the bottle, cork and label, and for sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Hoover-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Goods and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 56 Exchange-place. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible] Lecture.

[illegible] delivered his subject ably, showing the wide difference between the politics of our fathers and the politics of the present day. He traced the gradual decline of the political standard from the times of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, when politics and patriotism were synonymous; when the [illegible] was waged, not for spoils, office, or personal aggrandizement, to the present day, when politics has [illegible] farewell to patriotism. The passions of the Revolution having attained their full, they opened the vast possessions to the west and tyrannized of other lands. Sincere and true themselves, looking upon liberty as the rightful heritage of mankind, they took it for granted that the new-comers were as well deserving of it as themselves—as well educated for it. This was their great, great mistake. Mr WAINWRIGHT then clearly and pointedly demonstrated the difference between the so-called liberty in Europe and the true liberty of this country. Liberty is not Socialism, Agrarianism, Communism, or Terrorism—such are all conditions of the savage and the brute. Liberty developes [illegible] unless all the ties that bind social life—it cements them more closely. Liberty is no murderer—it would prevent rather than punish crime. Liberty does not cry "Havoc, and let loose the dogs of war" to roam over the earth at will. In a word, Liberty, as we understand it, is the governed governing. It is the true law, of right and not of might. Other Governments are like two parrallel lines, two distinct and antagonistic classes—they can never meet. True Republicanism is a complete circle, everywhere united. Notwithstanding the priceless legacy bequeathed by our sires, Americans "have permitted the Goddess of Liberty to [illegible] from her lofty pedestal, and set up a golden calf in her stead." "Business paid better than politics," and if the fathers gave Young America fire-crackers, and more matured Young America got patriotically tight on the 4th July, they did all that was required of them as good citizens. Politics being left, to take care of themselves, the whole system, and the machinery of Government became so deranged that the founders would have been unable to recognize their own handiwork; and politics has become the synonym of rowdyism, foreign influence, bribery, corruption and peculation; and a native (adulterated) being in shabby clothes, a shocking bad hat, with a foreign accent or a "nate Irish brogue," is the present conventional embodiment of a politician. The "Pewter Mug" and the Presidency, the sublime and the ridiculous, [illegible] by no means far removed. The makers of Presidents may expect no to pass by the lofty mountain tops, and settle their eye in bold relief against the horizon, and settle their eye in bold relief against the horizon, and settle their eye in bold relief against the horizon

[illegible]

...Bill of the Committee on Naval Affairs, having under consideration the establishment of the Naval [illegible]

This following is [illegible] of the aforesaid bill of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and in view of the large amount of unfinished legislation claiming its attention, to which Congress will have to call upon the attention of the country through Naval organization, incorporated in the Secretary of the Navy's annual report, your Committee have deemed it expedient to present one measure of reform which most pressingly demands the action of Congress, and to earnestly recommend its adoption. The reports of the chiefs of the Navy Department, and of your Naval Committees, have set forth, in the clearest light, the [illegible] necessity of opening the service of the [illegible] and bringing forward to positions of responsibility [illegible] your able and efficient officers. To secure this object, and to accomplish it without any [illegible] expense to the country, or the addition of a single officer to the service, is the object of the bill which the Committee herewith report. Its provisions are deemed sufficiently explicit, but the following exposition will render its operation apparent. It proposes to place on a reserved list, out of the line of promotion, and upon "leave of absence" pay, those captains, commanders and lieutenants who are incapable, from any cause, of performing their duties ashore and afloat, and to promote efficient officers in their places, whose pay shall only be increased when on duty, and then only to the extent of the difference between the "leave of absence" pay, and the "sea service" or "other duty" pay of the grades to which they may be promoted. For example, the pay of the three grades in question is as follows:

	On leave or wait. Navy yard or [illegible] orders.	Navy yard or other duty.	Sea service.
Captains	$3,500 00	$3,500 00	$3,500 00
Commanders	1,800 00	2,100 00	2,500 00
Lieutenants	1,200 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Masters	750 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Passed Midshipmen	600 00	750 00	750 00

Now the Captains put on the reserved list, would [illegible] receive his leave pay, or $3,500; and the Commanders, promoted to a captaincy in his place, would originally, to receive only his leave pay as Commander, or $1,800, so long as he remained unemployed; but when employed, would receive this $1,800, and the difference, $1,000, between the reserved Captain's leave pay and sea pay—making $2,800. Thus, it will be seen, the aggregate pay is not increased; but that it is more equitably distributed, and that those who do the duty will receive somewhat more of it than they do now. In further illustration it will be seen, that the aggregate pay for a Captain at sea, $3,500, and of a Commander on leave, $1,800—or $5,300; and that when the Captain, from age or other cause, shall be placed on the reserved list, upon his leave pay of $3,500, and the duties shall be performed by the Commander upon full pay, the aggregate of both is the same.

The following would be the rates of pay of officers promoted by *creating the reserved list*:

	On leave.	Navy yard or other duty.	Sea Service.
Captains	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500
Commanders	1,800	1,800	1,800
Lieutenants	750	1,050	1,050
Passed Midshipmen	600	800	850

As the number of masters in the line of promotion is limited, it is apparent that a large number of passed midshipmen will rise to the rank of lieutenants upon duty pay of $900. In determining upon a Board, to consist of five officers of each of the three highest grades, to sit in designating the officers to be reserved, your Committee have removed so far as practicable all probabilities of injustice to any officers. The action of their Board, with all the information and testimony which the Navy Department and the Secretary can afford before it, and under the supervision of the Secretary, is still subject to the approval or disapproval of the President, and, to a certain extent, of the Senate of the United States. But your Committee entertain no apprehensions that a Naval Board, thus constituted, would abuse or misuse its power, or shrink from a firm and faithful discharge of its trust. The Navy is a corps of high-toned men; it is a corps of honor, and it must be remembered that appeals to its honor, patriotism, and duty have never been vainly made, and that such a corps may well be entrusted with a voice in what vitally concerns its own efficiency, nay, its very existence.

A BILL to promote the efficiency of the Navy:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall convene a Board of Naval Officers to be constituted, to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, which Board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades hereinafter mentioned, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of the said grades who, in the judgment of said Board, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty ashore and afloat; and vacancies occurring in said Board shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve the number and grades of its officers, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no officers upon said Board shall examine, or report upon, the efficiency of officers of grades above them.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all officers who shall be found by the said Board incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, ranks or grades, shall, if such finding be approved by the President, be placed, in the order of their rank and seniority at the time, upon a list to the Navy Register, to be entitled the reserved list; and they shall receive the leave of absence pay, or the furlough pay to which they may be entitled when so placed, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the order of the Navy Department at all times for duty; and vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. And officers who may be promoted to fill the vacancies created by the reserved list, shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea, or on duty, they shall receive, in addition to such "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay, the difference between the "waiting orders" or "leave of absence" pay and the "sea service or other duty" pay of the grade to which they may be promoted: *Provided*, That this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant, passed midshipmen, and masters: *And provided, further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase of the aforesaid pay of the said grades, or of the naval service, now allowed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, modify or impair the regular promotion of officers in the active list of the Navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations—nor in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place officers upon furlough.

Trial of Two Women for Whipping a Slave to Death.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 24.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE ROBERTSON presiding. *Aimet Diets and Eliza Dinsley, wife of Aimé Dinsley.*—Indictment for murder.—The prisoners are charged with causing the death of a slave girl LIZA, the property of LOCHARMETTE, on the 12th of November last, by cruelly beating and whipping her, when already in a feeble state of health. It also provides ill-treatment, with a cowhide &c., from various parts of her body, on the 10th of November last. DIETZ is the mother of Mrs. DINSLEY, and resides in the house with her daughter and the latter's family. Liza was a servant in the family. The girl was unclothed about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.—Attorney General MOUSE and District Attorney TURPIN appeared for the State, and Judge LABRE and Judge BURNSIDE for the prisoners.

The counsel for the accused moved a severance of the defence, in order that the husband of Mrs. DINSLEY might be examined as a witness for Mrs. DIETZ. The motion was overruled, and the trial proceeded.

[illegible]

[illegible] Dr. HARRIS, who testified that she had known the deceased [illegible] for months, but not in a state [illegible] TURPIN objected to this evidence, as it was [illegible] the deceased was afflicted with the worst disease; that this disease was the immediate cause of the death; that there were many scars, bruises and fresh wounds on the body of the deceased, apparently caused by some instrument of punishment; that the punishments which caused these wounds might accelerate the termination of the disease which afflicted the slave, but that they were not in her case the immediate cause of death.

Dr. FAGET and VELEZE, who were also present at the post-mortem examination, testified as to the numerous marks and bruises and flesh wounds on the deceased, and also as to the existence of a worm disease, but they differed with the previous witness as to the cause of the death. This they considered a mistake. They thought the injuries were the immediate cause of the death.

Dr. TURPIN was called for the defence, and testified that he attended the deceased slave during her last illness; that she had convulsions; that her sickness was caused by worms; and that she died of the worm disease; and that he gave his certificate of her death to that effect.

At this stage of the trial (nearly 7 o'clock,) one of the jurors was taken suddenly ill, and being removed from the Court-room, was found to be in so critical a state that it would be impossible to proceed with the trial. Accordingly the Court discharged the Jury and continued the cause to a future day.

Catholic Church Difficulties in Chicago—An Appeal to the Pope of Rome.

From the Chicago Press of Jan. 30.

We announced last Tuesday morning that four of the clergy at the Catholic College in this city had been removed. Wednesday evening the parishioners of the "Church of the Holy Name," comprising North Chicago, held a meeting at the North Market Hall, to consider the removal. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of the most extreme regret, the removal from among us of our beloved clergy, endeared to us as they have been, by the faithful and exemplary discharge of their duties during several years.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the energy and zeal of our priests to complete our new church, and we pledge ourselves to aid and assist them in so doing, if left among us.

Resolved, That we bow with the most profound respect and reverence to the authority of our Church and Bishop, but as we do not deem the reasons assigned for the removal of our clergy to be satisfactory, that we humbly approach the Holy See, as the unerring arbiter of Justice in the matter.

Resolved, That the following persons be a Committee of this parish, to draw up a statement of our grievances, and forward it to Rome, viz: CHARLES O'CONER, PATRICK CONNALLY, JOHN MURPHY, EDWARD D. COLGAN, EDWARD KELLEY, JAMES DUFFY, PATRICK MCALPIN and JOHN PRENDIVILLE.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1855.

The Dry Goods trade is gradually reviving. There are more country dealers in the market, and these evince increased willingness to purchase. Local jobbers are also rather more disposed to operate. Hence, there is apparently greater animation in the business. Yet the movements are, in no respect, large, and no one seems to anticipate that they will become so, during this quarter of the year. These circumstances influence the production of goods, which is very much restricted; as also the imports to order, which are on a comparatively very moderate scale. Prices are acquiring regularity and steadiness, but denote no striking tendencies upward.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are not very active, nor very firm, yet some desirable makes are more sought after at former rates. Bleached goods are moderately inquired for at the reduced prices previously current. Cotton Flannels are quiet, yet steady. Denims, Drills, and Duck remain rather inactive at languid prices. There is a little more movement in Ginghams at 10½c. for Glasgow and Lancaster, and 10c. for Manchester, ₩ yard. Linens have not varied in private. Messrs. HAGERTY, JONES & Co. sold at auction, yesterday, the 650 cases of Lodi Lawns, as before mentioned. The sale was a peremptory one, on eight months' credit, and the first lot offered was obtained at 8½c.; the last lot brought 6½c., and was the only lot sold under 7c.; the highest price realized was 9½c., and the average of the whole sale was 8½c. The less most eagerly bid for were madder chocolate at 8½c., and black and white at 8½c.@8¾c. Extra fine Chintzes brought 8c.@8½c. The market for Osnaburgs is dull and heavy. Printing Cloths are attracting more attention—and are pretty firm. Some fresh patterns of Prints have been more freely purchased by Southern dealers at about previous quotations. Stripes have been pretty active, but at rather easier rates. Ticks are plenty and heavy, as before stated.

Woolens are still quiet and depressed, in most respects. Blankets have not varied. Some small sales of fancy Cassimeres have transpired at old figures; but there has been very little done in Cloths, Doeskins, Flannels, or Jeans,—all of which are languid in price, while being generally pretty freely offered. Linseys were becoming more salable, chiefly at 14c. ₩ yard. The demand is slowly reviving for Mousiin Delaines, which are held with considerable firmness. Satinets and Tweeds rule dull and heavy.

Foreign productions are coming forward in very moderate quantities; but the market is fairly stocked, while the demand is still very irregular and limited, emanating mostly from country dealers, who are buying only in a small way, of goods which they are greatly in need of, or which they can get on very easy terms. Local buyers have scarcely appeared in the market as yet, and until they take hold, there is very little chance for anything like a lively trade. Prices, however, are tolerably firm, and are apt to be at least maintained.

Markets.

Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Domestic remain quiet but firm at $7 for Pearls and $6 75 for Pots. ₩ 100 lbs.: 200 bbls. Montreal Pots brought to day $6 75 @ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is but moderately supplied; yet there is no difficulty experienced in meeting the demand, which, though reviving, is still limited. Price remains the same as quoted by us a week since.

BREAD—The inquiry is not very brisk, but factors, having a reduced supply on hand, are not eager to realize, and previous rates are supported.

CANDLES—A fair business is being transacted in most kinds at 26c.@40c. for patent Sperm, 26c.@30c. for plain do., 22c.@26c. for Adamantine, and 14c.@15c. for Mould Tallow, ₩ lb.

COAL—Foreign remains very dull and heavy, Liverpool Orrel being the only kind selling, and this is obtainable at $7@$7 50, ₩ chaldron. Anthracite is in demand at $7@$7 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COCOA—The market is quiet, but prices are unchanged.

COFFEE—Seems rather brisker at old figures. The day's sales include 500 mats Java at 12¾c.; 250 bags Laguayra at 10½c.; some Porto Rico at 10½c.; and 600 bags Rio at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—The market is generally inactive, and quotations are nominally the same.

COTTON—This staple has attracted increased attention and has again advanced about ¼c. ₩ lb. We may now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼@7¾	7¾	8	8 @ 8¼
Middling	8¼@8	8¼@8	9¼	9¼ @ 9½
Middling Fair	9¼@9¾	9¾	10¼@10½	10¼@10¾
Fair	10	10½	11	11¼

FISH—Nothing really new can be noticed in Dry Cod, Mackerel, or Salmon. Smoked Herring are in better request and now command 40c. for scaled, and 36c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Guinand Western brands are less freely offered, and with an improved home and export inquiry; prices are a shade firmer and close with an upward tender. The day's sales embrace 6,300 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 21½@	8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@	8 43¾
Favorite State	8 43¾@	8 50
Mixed Western	8 00@	8 75
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @	9 75
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @	9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½@	8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @	8 75
Extra Ohio	8 25 @	8 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @	9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00 @	11 75

Chandler's Michigan and Indiana, also, remain unchanged at $8 75@$9 75 for common to choice; 1,000 bbls. superfine at $8 62½@$8 75; 1,000 do. at $8 75 @ $8 87½; 1,000 do. at $8 87½@$9 00; 1,000 do. at $9 00@$9 12½; and 600 do. at $9 12½@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Genesee is quoted at $8 25@$9 75 for common to choice; 1,000 bbls. superfine at $8 62½@$8 75; 1,000 do. at $8 75@$8 87½; 1,000 do. at $8 87½@$9 00; 1,000 do. at $9 00@$9 12½; and 600 do. at $9 12½@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Ohio is quoted at $8 00@$9 75 for common to choice; 1,000 bbls. superfine at $8 62½@$8 75; 1,000 do. at $8 75@$8 87½; 1,000 do. at $8 87½@$9 00; 1,000 do. at $9 00@$9 12½; and 600 do. at $9 12½@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Canadian remains quiet and unchanged at $8 25@$9 75 for common to choice extra; 1,000 bbls. superfine at $8 62½@$8 75; 1,000 do. at $8 75@$8 87½; 1,000 do. at $8 87½@$9 00; 1,000 do. at $9 00@$9 12½; and 600 do. at $9 12½@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Genesee is quoted at $8 25@$9 75 for common to choice extra

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS AT AUCTION.—PEREMPTORY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at the Second Board Exchange, the following securities, without reserve:

$5,000 New Castle and Richmond Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; Interest 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each

$7,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; Interest 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each

$1,000 Cross Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds; Interest 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each

$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds; Interest 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each

$6,000 State of Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds; Interest 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each

$2,000 Cleveland and Toledo Rail road 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds; Interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each

$5,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds; Interest payable in Philadelphia, 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each

$3,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds; Interest 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each

$12,000 City of Memphis 6 per cent. Bonds; Interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each

$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds; Interest 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each

Also, by order of Messrs. Edw. Whitehouse, J. B. Varnum, and A. Bowdy, Trustees of the late Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad,

$21,000 New-York Central Railroad 6 per cent. Subscription Bonds, redeemable in 1883. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each

20 shares Southern Michigan Railroad.....$100 each

150 shares Ohio Central Railroad.....$50 each

25 shares Northern Indiana Railroad Construction Stock.....$100 each

50 shares Northern Indiana Railroad Construction Stock.....$50 each

$150—A Dividend Scrip for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

20 shares American Express Company.....$100 each

10 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each

40 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each

5 shares Kaatskerbocker Bank.....$25 each

20 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each

40 shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each

20 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....$50 each

5 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

10 shares North American Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each

250 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each

54 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

200 shares Potomac Copper Company.....$10 each

575 shares Isabella Copper Company.....$10 each

900 shares Union Gold Mining Company, of North Carolina.....$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—To-night's sale this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private sales Cata ogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st. next to co ner of Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses and a barn and stable, containing about 150 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Mayne, deed dated the 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 316 of deeds, page 36; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 26, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 316 of deeds, page 522, &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Haabold, deed dated 29th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Ferrick and wife to the same, deed dated 15th January, 1849; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated 30th December, 1848; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 18, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nodd, containing together about five and a half acres, by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them recently for depôt purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, in a improving condition, the opportunity for investing capital in such an unbidden offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale

For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st, New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. P. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains per cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY BOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant and costly first class cabinet furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also, rosewood piano-fortes, mirrors, oil paintings, &c. Those in want of good furniture may rely upon its giving satisfaction and as represented. Hotel proprietors, the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. The stock consists in part of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in the finest satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloths; rosewood, mahogany carved sofas, sofa bedsteads, mahogany carved sofas, sofa bedsteads, mahogany carved sofas, sofa bedsteads

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lecture To-Night.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectures at the Tabernacle this evening on "Patriotism."

Rev. Dr. MANAHAN of the Asylum Hill, on the "Wrongs and Wickedness to the Church."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Department at Stuyvesant Institute.

The representatives of the Fire Department met at Stuyvesant Institute last evening.

The Fire Law presented by JAS. L. MILLER, at the meeting of the Department in June last, was taken up for discussion, preparatory to presenting it to the Legislature for final enactment. After a lengthy discussion of its merits it was adopted by a very close vote.

Mr. MILLER, the originator of the bill, then asked leave to withdraw it, as he perceived there was much opposition to the bill, and he believed it to be the interest of the Department to have a bill go before the Legislature in which unanimity of opinion existed throughout the whole Department, which was granted.

Mr. E. WOOD then moved that a Committee of builders, masons and practical mechanics, be appointed to draft a new bill to be presented to the Department at its next meeting.

Mr. LOUIS J. BELLONI thought it would be advisable to postpone the matter until another Broadway calamity occurred, and some more of their fellow firemen were killed by the falling of the walls of buildings similarly constructed.

Mr. PHILIP ENES, an exempt fireman, was opposed to the placing of men of any particular trade on that committee. He stated that some thirty years ago he was engaged in the construction of a hill which, if it had been allowed to pass the Legislature at that session, no such sacrifices of human life as those recently visited in the Department of this City, would have been made; and that the carpenters and masons on that committee defeated the bill on the plea that it would deprive them of work, on account of the durability of the buildings.

The motion was finally adopted, and the following committee appointed by the Chair to prepare the bill, viz.: W. R. Rockwell, Geo. W. Kennard, James L. Miller, James Donahue and John Gilsian.

The reports of the several Committees being next in order, D. MILLIKEN, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a bill for enactment, providing for the better regulation of the Fire Department of this City, reported that the Committee had prepared a bill, which provided for the election, from this body of Fire Commissioners, who shall be exempt firemen, and shall have ceased to be active members of the Department for three years prior to their election; said Commissioners to have cognizance of all applications for the organization of new Companies; applications for membership, also resignations and expulsions, and the trial of all offenders against the laws governing the Department. The act also provides that the Common Council shall devise a badge, and make it a misdemeanor to falsely represent any member, or to use any of the devises of the Department, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the bill ordered printed, and to be circulated at least ten days previous to the next meeting of the Department.

Mr. SMITH moved that the former bill be laid on the table, and a new Committee be appointed to prepare a bill, separating them entirely from the action of the Common Council.

The motion was negatived by a vote of 85 to 65.

CITY PAUPERS.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Commissioners VERPLANCK, (President,) CRABTREE, PURDY, KELLY, DUNLAP, WITTHAUS, CARRIGAN, and Mayor WOOD were present.

The summary statement of the week gives the following exhibit:

[illegible] arrived from 1st to 31st	7,992
[illegible]	4,104
[illegible] reported	$21,670 33
[illegible] for same period	22,956 65
[illegible] bank	20,906 14

[illegible] of the Commissioners—the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

On motion of Commissioner WITTHAUS, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the annual report of this Commission shall hereafter make mention only of such moneys as are actually received by the Vice President, and duly accredited by the book-keeper on the regular books of this Commission.

A resolution, offered by Commissioner PURDY, inviting Governors CLARK and PRICE, and the delegation of the Legislature, now in this City, to visit the Emigrant Institutions, was adopted, and Commissioners PURDY, KELLY and WITTHAUS were appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

Vice-President CRABTREE reported that he had had an interview with the Sardinian Minister, who assured him that he had taken measures to prevent any one landing from the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys* until he had made a personal investigation of each one's case, and having made such investigation would report to the Commission, and ask for instruction.

The Vice-President also reported that five of the Wards had applied for and received $50 each, in accordance with a previous resolution of the Board.

Mayor WOOD left before the expiration of the Session. Before leaving he remarked that he had attended the meeting with a view of proposing that the Commission should pay the salaries of such members of the Police Department as were detailed expressly and exclusively in guarding the interests of emigrants. He thought the proposition a just one.

Commissioner KELLY thought that the principle was also applicable to non-resident merchants, for their property was protected and watched by the Police.

Commissioner CARRIGAN thought places of public amusement should also pay for the policemen detailed there.

The Mayor agreed with Commissioner CARRIGAN, and said he intended to suggest to the Common Council the propriety of such a measure.

The Commissioners said that when such a course became general, the Commissioners would be willing to acquiesce in the plan.

The Mayor expressed himself pleased with the efficiency and faithfulness with which the labors of the Commission were discharged.

Some other business, not of general importance, was transacted.

Board of Education—The Mayor Again.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday.

A communication was read from His Honor the Mayor, calling the attention of the Board to the school-house in the Nineteenth Ward, situated in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets. The communication stated that complaints had been made, that the building being situated in the centre of the avenue, obstructed and prevented free access through the street. Its removal without delay was asked for. Mr. WINTHROP moved its reference to the Committee on Sites and School-houses. Mr. GREEN objected to the mandatory term of the communication. The motion to refer prevailed.

The Committee on By-laws, Rules and Regulations submitted a report recommending several amendments to the existing By-laws.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported in favor of the confirmation of the nominations of the School officers of the Twentieth, Fifteenth and Thirteenth Wards, for Trustees in their respective Wards, as follows: NELSON WATERBURY, School Trustee of the Twentieth Ward; W. H. BLAKEMAN, School Trustee of the Fifteenth Ward; AUGUSTUS MORAND, School Trustee of the Thirteenth Ward. The report was adopted and nominations confirmed.

The following appropriations, on report of the Committee on Finances, were voted by the Board:

For use of janitors, salaries for School purposes	$3,000 37
For the Free Academy	10,000 00
For the Rent Payments	10,000 00

A report of Committee on Rent and School houses, authorizing School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward, to advertise for proposals to erect a school-house in said Ward, was adopted.

The Board adjourned one week.

The Christian Home for Female Servants—Caution.

We have been favored with sundry visitations from the lady whose performances are indicated in the subjoined cards of caution. This lady was formerly a Mrs. BILLINGLAND, and is now known as Mrs. LINFORD. Not knowing but there may be another side to the story, we give the letters—the character of the signatures being their vouchers:

A CARD.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR THE BENEFIT OF FEMALE SERVANTS.

The undersigned, whose names may appear as subscribers to the funds, as officers, or as patrons of a professed organized Society under the above designation, find it to be a duty to caution the public against being misled by the appearance of their names to any document or paper connected therewith—as they believe no regular organization of such an institution has been effected, nor can advantageously be, under the auspices of the lady who has lately been soliciting subscriptions to it, with a subscription book and other papers in which our names appear—in some cases given under erroneous representations, and in others used without authority.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1855.

AS CONTRIBUTORS OF FUNDS,
J. BOORMAN, No. 13 Washington-square.
PETER COOPER, No. 9 Lexington-avenue.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, No. 308 East Broadway.
S. F. TOWNSEND,
C. VANDERBILT, No. 10 Washington-place.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1854.

Whereas, We the undersigned have been represented as officers of the Institution known as the "Home of Protection and Instruction for the benefit of Female Servants," it is proper to state that we disclaim any right to be considered so, inasmuch as we never have been *formally* or officially informed of our appointment, and believe there never was more than one meeting of the ladies, and that no organization was ever effected.

ESSEX TOWELL.
ELIZABETH M. REMSEN.
CORNELIA V. PARKER.

The undersigned, having by their signatures, expressed their approval of the *objects* and *ends* of an institution to be known as the "Home of Protection and Instruction for the Benefit of Female Servants;" beg leave to say that they of course understood the institution was to be duly organized and placed under the care and supervision of a proper committee of ladies. Presupposing such an organization, they still recommend the *object*. Of anything beyond this they desire to be understood as not giving their approval.

FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
GEORGE POTTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1855.

The Commissioners of Emigration and the Ten Governors.

The following communication has been addressed to the Governors of the Almshouse by order of the Commissioners of Emigration:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

Isaac Townsend, Esq., President of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse:

DEAR SIR: Herewith you will please find copy of preamble and resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration held yesterday, being in reply to a communication from your Department.

A communication from the Governors of the Almshouse requiring payment of the bills rendered by them for the support of lunatics received on the 17th inst. having been considered, it was resolved that

Whereas, The law organizing this Commission directs the Commissioners of Emigration to indemnify from the moneys received by them, as far as may be, the several cities, towns and counties of this State, for any expense or charge which may be incurred for the maintenance and support of any of the persons for whom commutation money shall have been paid, in proportion to the expenses incurred by said cities, towns and counties severally, for such maintenance and support; and,

Whereas, The Commissioners of Emigration have paid to the Governors of the Almshouse, in full, at the rate formerly agreed upon for the support of lunatics supported by said Governors up to January, 1854, amounting to $27,529 36 within the past year, which agreement of rate they have since rescinded, and given due notice thereof, and are therefore bound by law to pay for such lunatics only the cost or charge of their actual maintenance; and,

Whereas, There are certain charges, especially those for the support of native children of alien mothers, born in this City and County, incurred by this Commission, and which in their judgment are justly chargeable to the Governors of the Almshouse, and constitute a full, just and equitable offset probably to the full amounts now claimed by the Governors as due to them, therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration are ready and desirous to pay whatever sums may be due to the Governors of the Almshouse, as soon as the respective claims of the two Boards can be adjusted, and that to this end they renew the proposition repeatedly made, of submitting and deciding all such unsettled claims of both parties to the decision of arbitrators, or by an amicable suit.

G. C. VERPLANCK, President.

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

The regular lecture of the course given under the auspices of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, before a sparse audience in the Tabernacle. The subject was, "What makes Slavery a question of National concern?"

Mr. ADAMS commenced his lecture by remarking that invective used in any cause was not in the end beneficial to that cause, but, on the contrary, could only excite a vindictive spirit in retaliation, and consequently he should treat his subject dispassionately. During the past eighty years the number of slaves had increased to more than the entire population of the United States at that time. If the future can be judged from the past, then eighty years more will increase the number of slaves to twenty-five millions. It had been said that Slavery was a matter of concern only in those States where it existed; but he could not see how it could be asserted that the existence of an evil in one part of the body politic was not a matter of concern to the other part. It was a matter of national concern from a great necessity. Slavery was not a matter like the issues of ordinary political parties. It took deep root. It was engrafted into the heart of the religious institutions of our country. It rose from the assumption of arbitrary power and the incorporation of wrong into political institutions. But our Saviour came, and by his teachings commenced the demolition of false ideas, and at once Slavery began to decline, and did decline, until by a difference of faith and color in human kind, it was again revived and was once more an institution in the world. But after the Missouri Compromise of 1820, a few hearts began to swell with a consciousness that there had been a neglect of duty. They were few but determined, and were aroused to a sense that the future was full of danger. Women were among the first who seriously entered into the work, and the first Society whose purposes were avowedly for the extinction of Chattel Slavery was composed of 12 women, and was the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Boston. Perhaps they were fanatical, but they met with the scandal and abuse of nearly all. They had no fears of politicians. Because that Society had invited GEORGE THOMPSON to deliver an address under its auspices, an infuriated mob rushed into the room where these inoffensive women were, and because they did not succeed in finding GEORGE THOMPSON, they vented their spite by defacing the premises. It may be said this was an irresponsible mob, for but a few weeks previously a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, at which it was resolved to procure the passage of a law to punish the discussion of Slavery. But yet the particular Anti-Slavery movement which originated in that little Anti-Slavery Society, still meets not with popular favor. It is still spoken of reproachfully, but from that little kernel has grown the entire Anti-Slavery sentiment which now exists. It was said by Pro-Slavery men that the Anti-Slavery sentiment was wantonly aggressive. This was not so. Slavery only existed by the fear of the slaves. The assertion that "every man has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was in 1776 in advance of the age. Many who endorsed the idea were themselves interfering with the happiness of many souls, and depriving them of their liberty. But that idea gained gradually a recognition by our people; and when that little band of Anti-Slavery women and men were attacked, in property and person menaced by mobs, the people began to feel that a blow was struck at the foundation of our institutions. If indeed there is ever to be a practical recognition of those great principles in this Republic, its origin can and will be traced to that little band of self-sacrificing and devoted Anti-Slavery men and women. Anti-Slavery in its whole history has been acting on the defensive; Slavery had itself been the aggressor. It was urged that the movement was one of a geographical character. They contended that it was the North against the South. Such was not the fact. The [illegible] against Chattel Slavery [illegible] extinct [illegible] did it exist [illegible] they could apply their [illegible] here in the North also.

The Union [illegible] was composed of about three hundred and eighty Democratic voting men. They controlled eighteen States and materially affected the sentiments by their associations, of five or six more. All were bound together by a common bond of $3,000,000,000 worth of what they call property, and practically they were of one idea. They held power in the National Government, controlled the public Treasury and the political parties. The only champion of this Goliah, is a truth, invincible, because it cannot die. It has suffered numerous defeats, but yet gained strength by each. The want of immediate success of Anti-Slavery ideas in the counsels of the Government is the number of issues which are brought before the people. It was not sufficient that a man should be an unflinching friend of freedom, but he is required to be favorable in questions of a local nature also. In speaking of the recent mingling together of the Know-Nothing and Free-Soil elements in Massachusetts, the lecturer deprecated the act. He thought that the Anti-Slavery men had descended from a ground which was tenable, from a strong point to a weak one. They may say that they may prevail in the movement and give it an Anti-Slavery character. But in reply he would say that by their act the Anti-Slavery ranks had been divided, and if when undivided they could not prevail, how could they when their power was divided? The speaker did not believe that the disfranchisement of foreigners and reducing them to a position but little better than slaves, was a good school to educate men to emancipate men and women who were really held in bondage. The speaker did not like secret political movements. He had always found those men who were open-handed and straight-forward to be most worthy of confidence. Had Know-Nothing ideas prevailed during the Revolution, MONTGOMERY, PULASKI, LA FAYETTE, DE KALB, and other foreigners who aided in securing the freedom of a country not their own, would have been proscribed, and a treacherous ARNOLD or a treasonable BURR would have been upheld. Upon no other idea than that God looks alike on all men, can Anti-Slavery sentiments prevail.

The Forgery of Tobacco Labels—The Defendant Committed for Trial—Exciting Scene.

Yesterday afternoon an examination took place before Justice CONNOLLY in relation to a charge of forgery pending against a tobacco dealer, named HENRY J. MACKERS. The defendant is accused of forging labels used for the "fine cut" tobacco manufactured by Messrs. LILIENTHAL & Co., thereby supplying the trade with a spurious article.

In addition to this complaint, Mr. WM. E. LAWRENCE, (a member of the firm of Mrs. G. B. MILLER & Co.,) appeared before the Court and preferred another charge against MACKERS, for forging the labels of that house by procuring a *fac simile* of the signatures, &c., engraved on a copper plate, which has since been seized by officer WEBB at a printing establishment. The evidence adduced by the prosecution having proved to be conclusive, no defence was offered, and the Magistrate ordered defendant to find bail in $1,000 to answer the complaints at the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner failed to procure bonds and was fully committed.

During the investigation, an exciting scene occurred in Court. One of the lawyers who attend at the Tombs, to interest themselves in the affairs of prisoners, approached Justice CONNOLLY to ask "if it were not possible for him to do the job for less than a hundred dollars." The Justice was very naturally surprised and indignant that he was addressed in such terms, and demanded an explanation. The offender gave his authority, and the party implicated entered Court at the instant. The charge that he had promised to influence the decision of the Court in prisoner's behalf was denied. He said he *had* procured the money, but it was for the purpose of procuring bail for the prisoner, and to pay "contingent expenses. The Court administered fitting counsel, and the counsel retired.

A Criminal Complaint for Usury—Arrest of a Broadway Loan Broker.

Yesterday morning an important proceeding in regard to the Usury laws was brought before Judge DAVISON at the Jefferson Police Court. An Italian named PIETRO SARACCO made a complaint against the keeper of a Loan office at No. 486 Broadway, named CHARLES STURGIS, *alias* BROWN, *alias* MASON, charging him with a misdemeanor, in obtaining some twenty payments of interest on loans for which he pledged a $350 Piano-forte, musical instruments, gold watches, and other articles, as collateral security. The accused was not licensed as a pawnbroker, and the complainant testified to paying him interest on these various loans of *six* and *ten per cent.* each month. On this statement of facts the magistrate issued his warrant for STURGIS, and he was arrested by Officer ROSS.

The section of the Revised Statutes in regard to the State Law on "Rates of Interest," is as follows:

Section 15 of Title third, Chapter IV., Part second, Revised Statutes.

Any person who shall directly or indirectly receive any greater interest, discount or consideration, than is prescribed in the said title, and in violation of provisions of said title, or of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction thereof, the person so offending shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

The Massachusetts.

This vessel is still in the safe keeping of the United States authorities, and has been removed from her late position at pier No. 11 North River, to the foot of Hubert-street, pending the investigations which District Attorney deems it necessary to make.

The water which is in the hold will be pumped out to-day, when the examination will be proceeded with. It is the opinion of the United States authorities at this port, that she was intended to carry guns of heavy calibre, as a full flush deck had been constructed.

A Hard-Hearted Daughter.

Sergeant ADAMS, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, discovered about 11½ o'clock on Tuesday night a fire in the upper part of No. 246 Mott-street. On entering the premises he found an elderly woman named Mrs. ELLEN MCFARLAN with her clothes on fire. He managed, after much difficulty, to quench the flames, but not until the woman was severely burned. On inquiry as to the cause of the fire, Mrs MCFARLAN stated that her daughter ANN had set fire to the house and then fired her dress. ANN was immediately taken into custody and locked up in the station-house until this morning, when she was taken to the Police Court and committed to prison to await an examination.

Fire in Pearl-street.

A fire broke out in a rear room of building No. 319 Pearl, near Centre-street, at 1½ o'clock this morning. The room was occupied by J. HARTLY, a German jeweler. The fire originated from some unknown cause. The roof was badly damaged, and the lower stories were flooded with water. The building—a large four-story brick one—was occupied by different parties as residences and stores; and the occupants were terribly frightened. The residents in the vicinity tumbled their furniture into the street with great rapidity, and most unnecessarily. For a time, "confusion worse confounded" reigned supreme, but the fire was entirely extinguished at 1½ o'clock.

Fire in Spring-street.

The alarm for the Third District at a quarter of 11 o'clock last night, was occasioned by a fire of accidental origin, in a liquor shop, No. 305 Spring-street. The damage was trifling.

The Burns Club.

A large and highly respectable meeting was held last evening at Honey's Union Hotel, Brooklyn, to take into consideration the best means to secure, on a firm basis, the organization of the Burns Club. Important matters will be discussed at their next meeting, of which due notice will be given.

Police Appointment.

The Commissioners have reappointed Mr. FRANCIS OWENS Night Sergeant and Telegraph Operator at the office of the Chief of Police. Sergeant OWENS is a faithful and efficient officer, and his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 354. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WEEKLY FOR CALIFORNIA.

...Postage.

...to order.

HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Governor Seymour and the French Mission.

Brutality of Turnbulesting Democratic Orators.

Our Birds Inland Guano-Diggers' Rights to be Maintained and their Wrongs Redressed.

ANOTHER WEEKLY SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

THE REMAINDER OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

UTAH LAND SURVEYS.

Polygamy Not Encouraged by the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR still continues here. There have been difficulties in the way of his friends who desire to force the French Mission upon him, which are now removed, and he may be again considered on the track among the number of yesterday nominated candidates. It is due to him however, to say he persists in his declarations that he is a candidate for nothing.

The Administration Democracy find a difficulty in getting proper speaking custom to stump New-Hampshire for them. In their emergency, Governor SEYMOUR has been applied to,—but, if I mistake not, he don't feel that he can afford to make any additional exertion upon that subject, just now.

It is said that a vessel of war is to be sent out immediately, to Bird Island, to redress the wrongs unintentionally our Guano diggers there at the hands of the Government of Venezuela. Certainly the country, at least those our merchants who are directly interested in the matter, can expect nothing less of M'Vennezuela clamors to have out the services of her Navy to a band of monopolizing speculators,—who avail of them to oblige American citizens, and by suppressing them unjustly to fill their own pockets—she ought to be compelled to respond in ample damages.

We shall see now whether this is to be added or not to the already long list of unredressed grievances complained by Americans abroad. Action is promised,—but there can be no more positive evidence of false promise than was the President's message, which, I fear me, bids fair to beg long redress patiently for redemption.

Gov. SEYMOUR's friends are under the impression that he will start for Madrid in a fortnight. Clemence he will go in a Government vessel. Mr. SOULE is not expected in Washington in his return. If I am correctly informed, he formally resigned his Mission, notwithstanding the understanding published to the contrary.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Mr. STUART presented the memorial of EDWARD BARRY, of Illinois, asking for remuneration for his services at the Wreck of the Kinsdale, in 1851. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of ALFRED G. BENSON, of Rochester, asking the compensation for damages sustained by sealing grants from the Lobos Islands, under the guardian of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD also presented the petition of HARRY MAYHEW, asking for the final abolition of Slavery, provided it can be done consistently with the rights of Slavery, and duty to the Slave. He proposes that a number of the territory ceded from Mexico be set apart for colonizing the African race in such colony, and that the proceeds of the public domain, including the mineral wealth of California and other Pacific States, be applied by the Colonization Society.

Mr. PRATT presented the petition of Mr. BUTTERFIELD, asking the establishing of a line of mail steamers.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported the following joint resolution:

That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to contract with the owners of the United States mail steamship Golden Gate, for the transportation of the mail from San Francisco, from the port of New-York to the port of Aspinwall, and from the port of San Francisco to the port of Panama, and back, for the term of ten years, from the first day of January, 1856, at a rate of compensation not exceeding the sum of three hundred thousand dollars per annum, for the trip from San Francisco to Panama and back, and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum for the trip from New-York to Aspinwall and back, payable quarterly, for the conveyance of the mails of the United States, and for the transportation of the persons employed in the service of the United States, and their baggage, and for the transportation of specie, bullion, and the property of the United States, and for the transportation of such other persons and property as may be offered by the owners of said steamship, at such rates as may be established by the Postmaster-General, not exceeding the rates charged to individuals for the same service: Provided, That the Postmaster-General shall not be authorized to contract for the transportation of the mails between San Francisco and Panama, and between New-York and Aspinwall, for a longer period than one year, unless the owners of said steamship shall have given satisfactory evidence to the Postmaster-General that they have the means of building, and have actually commenced building, a steamship of equal capacity with the Golden Gate, to be employed in the service aforesaid, and that the same will be completed and ready for service within one year from the date of the contract.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to change the name of the Houston built ship Sarah Ann, and also the bill to grant a register for the British ships Franklin Pierce and John Holmes.

The Senate then refused to take up the French Spoliation bill, by Yeas 23, Nays 24.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed.

Mr. BRADBURY said that the amendment which he had offered on Tuesday, to authorize contract for four regiments of Cadets. Mr. BUCHANAN's term of regulars and also the Indian volunteers. While would be glad to give the Administration troops to "administer" to Indian war, but not by means of this bill.

Mr. BRADBURY said Assembly debate upon different points, and he proposed, instead, the following amendment offered by Mr. SEWARD: That there shall be added to the Army now authorized by law, and then the officers and soldiers of the militia regiments of California and other Pacific States organized, be applied by the Colonization Society.

Mr. PRATT said his amendment to establish a gun company in the Military of Carbolina was not serious.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported the following joint resolution:

That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to contract with the owners of the United States mail steamship Golden Gate, for the transportation of the mail from San Francisco, from the port of New-York to the port of Aspinwall, and from the port of San Francisco to the port of Panama, and back, for the term of ten years, from the first day of January, 1856, at a rate of compensation not exceeding the sum of three hundred thousand dollars per annum, for the trip from San Francisco to Panama and back, and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum for the trip from New-York to Aspinwall and back, payable quarterly, for the conveyance of the mails of the United States, and for the transportation of the persons employed in the service of the United States, and their baggage, and for the transportation of specie, bullion, and the property of the United States, and for the transportation of such other persons and property as may be offered by the owners of said steamship, at such rates as may be established by the Postmaster-General, not exceeding the rates charged to individuals for the same service: Provided, That the Postmaster-General shall not be authorized to contract for the transportation of the mails between San Francisco and Panama, and between New-York and Aspinwall, for a longer period than one year, unless the owners of said steamship shall have given satisfactory evidence to the Postmaster-General that they have the means of building, and have actually commenced building, a steamship of equal capacity with the Golden Gate, to be employed in the service aforesaid, and that the same will be completed and ready for service within one year from the date of the contract. The contract to be commenced within one year, and to be continued five years. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RUSK, of Wis., called up the bill changing the appropriation for the erection of buildings at Milwaukee and Grand Haven, Post-Office, and United States Court. Passed.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to change the name of the Houston built ship Sarah Ann, and also the bill to grant a register for the British ships Franklin Pierce and John Holmes.

The Senate then refused to take up the French Spoliation bill, by Yeas 23, Nays 24.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed.

Mr. BRADBURY said that his amendment called for four regiments of Cadets. Mr. BUCHANAN's term of regulars and also the Indian volunteers. While would be glad to give the Administration troops to "administer" to Indian war, but not by means of this bill.

Mr. BRADBURY said Assembly debate upon different points, and he proposed, instead, the following amendment offered by Mr. SEWARD: That there shall be added to the Army now authorized by law, and then the officers and soldiers of the militia regiments of California and other Pacific States organized, be applied by the Colonization Society.

Mr. PRATT said his amendment

and scattered through the Cascine are the originals of the disguised characters in *The Dolliver*, the best and I believe the four villainous. The allusions and indications being exceedingly personal, it is matter of surprise that his comfort and position have not been disturbed by them, but the contrary, would seem to be the case. The original of the character of Scroop took it in the best of humors. He had told LEVER an amazing quantity of anecdotes about his family and friends, and LEVER worked them all into his book. Moreover, the original of Scroop stutters. Sometime after the publication of the *Dolliver*, he met LEVER and said to him, "I say, CHARLES, the n-n-next time you w-w-want to write a n-n-novel, I'll t-j-ell you something about my g-g-grandmother!"

There, driving four-in-hand, is Mr. LIVINGSTON, of New-York. His horses are quite unequaled in Florence, and I do not remember a finer turn-out in Paris, and during Longchamps.

There, conversing with a lady in mourning, is Dr. WILSON, the English physician. I only mention this gentlemen to chronicle a remark that he makes, and seems fond of making, to the effect that he has never yet seen an intelligent and educated American woman. It probably happens that the intelligent and educated American women who pass through Florence, enjoy good health and have no need of a physician; in which case Dr. WILSON would be unlikely to see them.

There, muffled in cloaks, though the weather is delightful, and gathered into the corner of a close carriage, though the open air is sunny and warm, is Mrs. TROLLOPE, of American critical celebrity. She is now a withered, feeble, pallid old lady, and if she walks, must be supported on either hand. She is peculiarly attentive to Americans, and seems to seek in some measure to atone for the bitterness of her former treatment of them. Some nights ago, at a musical party, she sent word to a lady present that she should be pleased to be acquainted with her. The lady misunderstood the message, and supposed it was merely a proposition emanating from the third person, and replied that as she had not yet forgiven Mrs. TROLLOPE, she did not think that the acquaintance would be productive of pleasure to either of them. The messenger was awkward enough to report this reply to Mrs. T. But when the American found that a desire to speak with her had been expressed by Mrs. TROLLOPE herself, and that her casual remark had been conveyed to her as an answer, she left her seat, introduced herself, apologized for the apparent rudeness of the message, and she and the authoress remained in animated and agreeable conversation the rest of the evening. Had Dr. WILSON been present, I would have forced him to acknowledge that that American lady possessed both intelligence and education, as well as tact, kind feeling, social capabilities, and a world of virtues and qualities beside.

There, in a cosy brougham, is PATTI, the prima donna of the season, and there, here and everywhere is LEOPOLD DE MEYER, an immense beau, a favorite with the ladies, and not at all paralyzed or disabled in the arms, as sundry authorities have had it. Only there are no pianos in Florence upon which he will consent to play.

There, standing aloof and smoking, is an Italian six feet high. This man, thought to be a model of a well knit frame and of harmoniously colossal proportions, has sold his skeleton to some anatomical museum, for a stated annuity, to be paid quarterly till he dies. Upon this annuity he lives, and it appears that he can afford to smoke, too. Why the anatomical museum does not poison him and thus limit the period of its pension, I have several times wondered. In this land of the Medici and the Borgias, such a departure from the amenities of life would hardly be an eccentricity.

And here is PONIATOWSKI, considered the first musical opinion and authority in Europe. He is the brother of the PONIATOWSKI just made a Frenchman and a Senator by that disappointed warrior, LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is himself an amateur, and is of great weight with managers and an *ipse dixit* with prima donnas. When Miss HENSLER left Florence for Milan, the scene of her *début*, (which by the way takes place to-night,) he gave her a letter to ALBERTINI, the ruling soprano of the locality. ALBERTINI was exceedingly polite to her till she heard her sing, when she became decidedly unpleasant and acrimonious. Another soprano of merit in Milan was a prospect anything but attractive to her. She soon made her enmity felt. PONIATOWSKI, being informed of the state of things, wrote to ALBERTINI that if she rendered herself serviceable and agreeable to Miss HENSLER, he would give her the letters to Constantinople that she had asked for, and of which she stood in need—if not, not. I hope, in my next, to report you fully the success of our Yankee prima donna. I have no doubt of her abilities and of her entire preparation; but fear, operating upon the throat, the breath and other delicate organizations employed in producing vocal music, is a most potent and dangerous enemy. I hope for the best; we are to have a telegraphic dispatch, in case of success.

Then here—to return to the Cascine—walking on four legs, acquainted with every one, intimate with all, is BERRESCO, the famous, independent, thoroughbred, mysterious terrier. This dog is as well known as the Grand Duke, and is much more popular. He breakfasts at any *caffé* he pleases, making a hearty meal by levying a contribution upon the gentlemen eating there. Being known by every one, he has only to intimate his hunger to be immediately and thoroughly fed. After breakfast, he usually goes over to McQUAT's Banking-house, where he has good credit, and takes a siesta upon the rug. In the afternoon, and upon the days when there is music, he appears at the Cascine, and makes calls of the carriage doors, of the Marquis, the Lazzaroni Marino or Pasquinozzi. He dines as he breakfasts, and goes home with the last person that leaves the café—unless the last is an American citizen, in which case he goes home with their last but one. This dog is constantly accompanied by the police from the necessity of preventing him from getting run over by the carriages, which he does not appear to understand. [illegible] He is a most [illegible] dog, and [illegible] Florence.

At midnight, announced by the grand organ-peal that [illegible] were silent, we wished each other a Merry Christmas, and a great many of them. An Englishman, peeping over the shoulder of a sculptor and a correspondent, asked if all American girls were as pretty as these. Then the tenor began to sing, and he regretted that we regretted he was not in the ministerial line. The bass was good, as [illegible] would be, for he teaches many American amateurs and even prepares debutantes for the stage. There was no soprano, except the usual shrieky falsetto of a choir of [illegible] boys. A lady near us got [illegible] the crowd into a confessional, and [illegible] much like an upright mummy in a [illegible] to match. The mass was over at [illegible] twelve, and as we went back to the [illegible] cloisters and the green room, we saw [illegible] Contentenbanks making themselves [illegible]. On parting, various appointments were made for the next day—some for High [illegible] the Duomo, some for the Cascine in [illegible], and some for joint Christmas [illegible].

High Mass at the Cathedral or Duomo [illegible] no peculiarity except the presence of the Grand Ducal Family, in three carriages, with six horses each. This unusual splendor for an impoverished Lazzaroni seemed rather [illegible] him, as he is constantly crowding [illegible] upon his loving subjects, and is on the [illegible] of asking away the Austrian garrison, which he can no longer afford to pay. The [illegible] to the little Duchy of Tuscany, of the Austrian troops who keep this Arch Duke LEOPOLD II. upon the throne, is no less than $10,000 a day for the pay of 10,000 men, besides [illegible] day for their barracking, forage and fodder. The dollars are so low and interest [illegible] that the dangerous experiment of [illegible] with a portion of the [illegible] guard is to be tried. As an [illegible] of the condition of the [illegible] may mention that the Government [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of $18,000, [illegible] and could not obtain it. [illegible] is preparing to leave—[illegible] for the [illegible] to favor the [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] Russia; but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

We received a few days ago, from Messrs. Ainsworth & Co., a book published by T. B. Mallvie, at Hamburg, entitled *A Graphic View of Slavery; or, Three Months at the South in 1854.* By Nehemiah Adams, D. D. We have read the volume carefully through, without discovering anything to lessen our distaste for Slavery, or anything substantially new on the subject. The excellent author went South to see for himself what the great evil was, and had a reputation might be. His sensibility made him exceeding impressible, and being "smart" in that quality so necessary in a judge—the power of detaining in the mind both sides of a subject, balancing and awarding to each its due weight—he comes back thoroughly converted to the Southern side of the question. The Doctor would make a good lawyer—he could plead well against Slavery before he went South, and on returning he pleads well for it. But he cannot compare the two views. While looking on the one side, the shield is gold and nothing else, on the other it is all iron. For the author's reputation it is a pity that he ever wrote out his impressions. As for the harm they will do, we feel no concern—the people read the newspapers and know too much of the subject to be influenced by them.

The Tract Society has issued in a neat form, octavo of 661 pages, bound in sheep, Cruden's *Condensed Concordance to the Holy Scriptures.* This condensation is edited by Dr. John Eadie, Professor of Biblical Literature to the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, and has passed through fourteen editions in England. It differs from Mr. Dodd's reprint of Cruden, principally in the omission of the references to the Apocrypha, of unimportant words, and of the definitions. The quotations have also been contracted, but without obscuring them. By embodying the proper names within the work itself, it has secured one feature that is a decided improvement upon the original. It is sold at $1. Marvelously cheap.

We are happy to learn that Dr. E. J. Lewis' *Hints to Sportsmen*, which Lippincott, Grambo & Co. (at Philadelphia) lately brought out in handsome style, has sold so well that a second edition is issued in still more attractive style, with much additional matter and under a new title, to wit.: *The American Sportsman, containing hints to Sportsmen, notes on shooting, and the habits of game birds and wild fowl of America.* The style and substance of the volume, its well engraved illustrations, and its full index, make it a favorite with men who enjoy field sports.

Unto William Gowans we desire to render thanks for giving again to the public, and from Stanford's translation, Plato's immortal *Phædo.* William Gowans keeps an antiquarian book store some where down town, and this is not the first standard old work that he has fished out and made common by a cheap and yet worthy edition. This volume has also Fenelon's *Life of Plato*, the opinions of ancients, mediævals and moderns, on the *Soul's Immortality*, valuable explanatory notes, and a catalogue of all the works known to have been written on a future state.

Stanford & Swords have published in good style the Grace Church Collection of Sacred Music, selected and arranged from the classical works of the great composers, and adapted to psalms and hymns of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with a separate organ accompaniment by Wm. A. King, Organist and Director of Grace. It claims to be a choice selection, and to be appropriate for those who practice sacred music, with the accompaniment of the piano-forte, as well as for choirs. All extraneous matter—such as elementary treatises, chants, sentences and anthems,—are omitted.

James S. Dickerson (late Evans & Dickerson,) has published twelve valuable lectures, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Hague, under the title of *Home Life.* The duties of wives and husbands, parents and children, masters and servants, mistresses and helps, clerks and employers, are all expatiated on eloquently, and in a manner to entice readers to the performance of the duties that lie nearest them. The lecture on "The Family Library" is especially to our taste. This is worth the price of the book.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan publish *The Science and Art of Elocution and Oratory*, containing specimens of the eloquence of the pulpit, the bar, the stage, the legislative hall, and the battle-field, by Worthy Putnam. We have seen the certificates of several teachers who pronounce very favorably upon the Professor's mode of imparting a knowledge of the art of elocution. The book is a large 12mo. of 408 pages. Price $1 25.

Fletcher has published three treatises by Dr. Alex. Carson, in one volume, to wit: "Examination of the Principles of Biblical Interpretation of Ernesti, Ammon, Stuart and other Philologists," "On the Figures of Speech," and "On the Right and Duty of all men to read the Scriptures." The criticisms are sharp, and some men whom we are wont to regard as authorities are handled without tenderness.

Among the small, cheap and elegant English books which Routledge & Co. have for sale is Mrs. Octavius Freire Owen's *Heroines of History.* Classed under the three eras, the Jewish, Classic and Modern, the author presents us brief biographies of most of the celebrated women of history, from Jael down to Marie Antoinette. Eight illustrations by Gilbert adorn the book.

Poems by William Winter, is the title of a thin volume published by Geo. W. Briggs & Co. The prefatory note tells us that the author is now 18 years of age, and that some of the poems were written four or five years ago. "They are presented as a collection of juvenile poetry," preferring "no claim to peculiar originality."

Tom Crosbie and His Friends, "by Samuel Lover," has been neatly published in the cheap style,—that is, in paper covers and price 50 cents,—by A. Burke, of Buffalo, and is for sale by Ross, Jones & Tousey, of New-York. It is in good, large type, on clean paper, and has some illustrations. But did Lover write *Tom Crosbie?* We doubt it very much.

A volume of Sermons, "chiefly practical," has been prepared for the public by Rev. Charles Lowell, who, for nearly half a century, has ministered to the West Church in Boston. The author's numerous friends will thank Ticknor & Fields for this volume, which is brought out in their usually clean and attractive style.

Stringer & Townsend are commendably prompt in their reissue of Cooper's novels. We have refreshed ourselves with a re-reading of *The Spy*, and have taken a chapter or two in *Wing and Wing*, both of which have just appeared in the uniform black muslin and gilt of the *The People's Edition.*

Avillion and Other Tales is the title of No. 135 of Harper's Select Novels—a collection of some thirty tales, by the author of *The Ogilvies.* We cannot speak of all of them with equal assurance, but the half dozen that we have read are very pleasing and well written. Paper, 8vo., 50 cents.

Dr. Sereno D. Mackenzie has made arrangements with Redfield to publish his Autobiography and Reminiscences, Literary, Professional, with Selections from his correspondence during the last 25 years. Rev. Dr. Bethune will furnish a preface, the whole to appear in a volume of 400 pages. Any book may be looked for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Meeting of the Life Saving Association.

The Life Saving Association held a meeting yesterday morning in the room over the office of the Atlantic Insurance Company, corner of Wall and William-streets. Their Excellencies Governors Clark and Dorsey, the Collector Redfield, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Board of Underwriters, Hon. E. Brooks, and N. H. Osgood, Esq., were present.

On motion, Mr. Perit, President of the Chamber of Commerce, took the Chair. N. H. Osgood, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Osgood read the proceedings and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Surfmen and others, at Tom's River, Ocean County, New-Jersey, on 30th of January, 1855, recommending to Congress that as many associations have been formed for the purpose of saving life, the means provided for this purpose should be of such a nature that those who are called upon as the acting and moving power of such means, should have entire confidence in them; and as to the efforts put forth by the Surfmen to save life and property without pay, their purpose is impugned, and their names given forth to the world as Barnegat Pirates.

It was therefore resolved that the intention of Congress in making appropriation should be carried out to the fullest extent; hence it was important that the very best means should be adopted to carry out the end intended, and therefore the most efficient force would be brought into action. Hence it was deemed necessary to abandon the life or surf-boats now in use, and in their stead surf-boats be constructed of materials as reported by the Committee, and that they would be entirely useless unless a sufficient force be employed to man them, and apparatus be always on hand for that purpose.

That the men who leave their families and homes for the purpose of rendering assistance to those in danger, should have some small remuneration for their services.

That unless new kinds of boats are procured and the surfmen receive a remuneration for their labors, the appropriations made and the energies put forth by the Superintendent of the Coast in erecting houses and procuring means, will be worse than folly, for no force will be found to risk their lives in behalf of the sufferers; for already the very best surfmen refuse to go near the beaches, with the fear that their feelings will prompt them to risk their lives in what they consider unsafe boats; and in order that something may be done, they urged the Committee to communicate with the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the facts of these existing difficulties.

That they hurl back with indignation and scorn, the base slander heaped upon the surfmen, of being land pirates and thieves.

That the letter written by a Mr. Francis, to the Secretary of the Treasury, censuring Colonel Dunham, Superintendent of Life-Saving Station on the coast of New-Jersey, was false in every particular, and that Col. Dunham has acted thus far, consistent with his duty in his official capacity; and further, that Mr. Francis' boats now in use were considered, on the coast, entirely useless for the ends in view.

The report was referred to a Committee, with power to report thereon to Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury. The gentlemen selected were Messrs. Collector Redfield, Chairman Jones and N. H. Osgood. In consequence of Governor Clark being obliged to leave at 12 o'clock, the meeting adjourned without transacting any further business.

Aid in Cases of Shipwrecks.

The Collector has received a mortar, with a coil of rope, from the Navy Department. Experiments have been made at Washington under the direction of the Treasury Department, which resulted in successfully throwing a line for a distance of nearly half a mile.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Lecture on the Republic, by E. W. Andrews.

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening, in the Tabernacle, by Mr. E. W. Andrews, on the subject—"Our Republic in its Relations to Foreigners and to Foreign Nations." About sixty persons were present.

The lecturer commenced by adverting to the theory advanced by the progressive philosophers of the age, that all nations will be merged into one, and the distinctions of nationalities will cease. He considered that nations were inherent in the constitution of society. If the British Channel were filled up it would not make a Frenchman an Englishman—if the Danube were bridged, it would not make an Austrian a Turk. No nation had existed, he said, which attained excellence in any department, that had not a strong feeling of nationality. Nothing could so emasculate and degrade our nation as to ignore its individuality. The growth of a nation is from within outward—it is organic. How absurd it would be to nail slabs around a tree, and call them a part of the tree. A sand-hill is not a rock, so an agglomeration of citizens is not a nation. Whatever of knowledge and goodness we have of native growth, we cannot impart them. In spite of the unfavorable circumstance of the increase of foreign emigration, we are one; we have a past; our country is dear to us. [Cheers.] The lecturer quoted the lines commencing,

Breathes there a man with soul so dead—

And added, that man whose heart goes not out towards the roof-tree of his home and the soil of his country—to him patriotism is a word without meaning, and love of country a sentiment utterly alien to his soul. The lecturer then spoke of the frivolous objection that our ancestors a few generations back were foreigners, and dismissed it with the reminder that this might be said of the citizens of all countries. He then quoted from Jefferson to show that he felt alarm at the influx of foreigners even in his time, and would prefer to wait for the natural increase of our own population. He proceeded to consider the evils of this immigration, and the aggregation of large masses of foreigners. He deprecated the appointment of foreigners to represent us in foreign nations—men who might act as the Red Republicans of Europe, rather than as true citizens of the United States, and whose conduct often threatened to embroil us in a war in the interest of a faction of some foreign nation. They had seen paupers and convicts exercising the rights which should belong only to the native-born; and they had seen them even exclude the sons of our country from the polls. The Naturalization law was openly violated in every State of the Union. The great question, then, was whether we should have our present laws rigidly enforced, or whether we should have an entire revision of them. The necessity for naturalization of any kind had ceased. We were filling up our country to the Rocky Mountains with our own sons and daughters, and they were pouring into the plains of the Pacific. We have need of no foreign aid. Our nation is second to none on earth. We are in a condition to say to them, "You may come and enjoy the freedom of our country, and the protection of our laws. But we cannot allow you to have anything to do with our Government. That trust is too sacred to be trusted to strangers." [Cheers.] He spoke of the beggary and crime which were thrown upon our country by foreign Governments. He then gave the statistics of immigration, and stated that if it should increase at its present rate until 1860, millions of millions of emigrants will have been landed on our shores. He spoke of the religious aspects of this constantly and alarmingly increasing immigration. It was well known that while one class of immigrants were principally disbelievers in Christianity, another was almost entirely composed of Catholics. Infidelity, he said, did not afford a sufficient basis for the permanent establishment of freedom, and Catholicism was totally opposed to its spirit. He considered at some length the alleged change of the Romish Church in her practice, and the assertion that she desired only equal rights with other Churches. He went into a criticism of her policy, past and present—always an advocate of toleration where she had not the power to persecute. He represented her as presenting in the outer courts of her temples forms plausible as vapor, while in the gloomy recesses of her penetralia she stands on iron statue resting on the blood of centuries. The lecturer next turned his attention to the wild Socialism of the day, to that class of immigrants, subversive alike of the rights of property and the rights Christianity. The basis theories of property

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, Wall-street. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Isaac H. Smith was elected a member of the Committee on arbitration to fill vacancy.

Caleb Barstow, Esq., of the Committee on the subject of the Usury laws, reported that the Memorial of this Board to the Legislature had been referred by the Assembly to the Committee on Judiciary, and by the Senate to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Barstow stated that there was a fair prospect of the passage of laws upon the subject, which should be more satisfactory to the public than those at present existing.

A communication from the Boston Board of Trade, referring to the improvement of the condition of Seamen, and various other subjects, was received, and, on motion, the subjects embraced within the communication were referred to the Special Committee on ships' apprentices.

Mr. Brower offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. E. Merian is not a member of this body, and that as the sense of this Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. Merian has not been authorized to speak or act for it in any place or manner, *pro or con*, upon the subject of Harbor Encroachments, nor upon any other subject; that where persons do not act by authority of this Chamber, duly authenticated, it is not responsible for anything which may be said or done by any such unauthorized person.

After some considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Brower and Smith advocated the adoption of the resolution and Messrs. Barstow and Blunt opposed it, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Steamship Ocean Bird—The Fast Steamer.

This fine vessel, which was built by Mr. Wm. E. Norris, of Green Point, and which is intended to beat "all creation" in general, and John Bull in particular, is now lying at the foot of Eighth-street. She is, as nearly as we can judge, about 1,200 tons burden, and has three decks, the upper being a flush-deck, which has, we understand, been added since she was launched. The carpenters are still at work upon her, but expect to be finished in the course of a week or two.

Her machinery is being built at the Neptune Iron Works, foot of Eighth-street, by Messrs. Guion, Boardman & Co. She is to have a beam engine, with cylinder 65 inches in diameter, and 12 feet stroke of piston.

It is expected she will be ready for sea about the 1st of May.

They are Married and Given in Marriage.

Weddings by Aldermen are becoming quite numerous—they were always rather "common." On Wednesday afternoon Alderman Baird bound together in wedlock's bonds, at the Fourth Ward Station House, a sprig of the Emerald Isle and a buxom widow. Capt. Ditchett officiated as Clerk. The happy bridegroom hailed from Meriden, Connecticut. The blushing bride appeared so much affected by the ceremony as to be unable to answer the interrogatory respecting the time of her sojourn in this sublunary sphere. The gallant Alderman performed the ceremony with becoming gravity, and at its conclusion shook the happy couple cordially by the hand, but very ungallantly neglected to give the lady the customary salutation.

Commodore Vanderbilt's New Ship, the "Ariel."

The *Post* has an account of a new steamship now finishing for Commodore Vanderbilt. We copy:

She is *twenty-three* hundred tons burden, and named the *Ariel*, diagonally iron-braced throughout, and considered as strongly built as any steamship of her class afloat. She has three decks. The entire main-deck is fitted up for first-class passengers, and the between-decks will be used for freight. She has a straight stem, with billet-head, similar to that of the famous steamer *North Star*, and a round stern, ornamented with a large carved eagle. The *Ariel* has a single beam engine, furnished by the Allaire Works, in Cherry-street. All of her machinery has been put into the hull on the stocks. The joiners are now at work upon the saloons and cabins, which are to be finished in a style corresponding with the other steamers of the Commodore. She will be completely equipped, with the exception of steam, and launched on the 20th of this month. After her launch she will be in a condition to be fitted for sea in a very few days. It was the intention of her builder to have launched her with steam up, but he found that the water was not sufficiently deep to admit her with a rudder into this part of the East River. The estimated value of the *Ariel* is about $300,000.

The Massachusetts.

Yesterday, at the United States Marshal's office, the *Massachusetts* was bonded by her owners in the sum of $40,000 to answer a charge of violation of the Neutrality laws. The Captain, against whom had been commenced a civil prosecution for false invoice, has given bail to the amount of $1,000 to answer the same.

Governor Clark and the Commissioners of Emigration.

A Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, composed of Capt. Crabtree, Vice President, Commissioners Wittehaus, Kelly and Purdy, called upon Gov. Clark yesterday morning, at the Astor House, for the purpose of inviting his Excellency to visit the institutions under their control. His Excellency said he was obliged to decline, in consequence of his hurried departure from Albany, and the necessity of his hasty return; but that in the course of the month, when the business of the Legislature would admit, he, with the Lieutenant Governor, and a Committee of both branches, would visit those Institutions.

☞ The owners of the ship *Tisqua*, wrecked on the 11th ult. off Cape Hatteras, have presented to Captain Weeks, of the schooner *R. L. Myers*, and to Captain Davis, of schooner *Howard*, of Newbern, N. C., each a beautiful gold watch, in acknowledgment of their humane conduct and efficient services in rescuing the Captain and crew of the *Tisqua* from a watery grave.

☞ The *Sabine*—that unhappy frigate, whose keel has once rotted on the stocks—is actually to be launched into "her native element," as aspiring reporters say. The event takes place to-morrow. It has been postponed for thirty years.

Mayor's Black Book.

The following complaints were entered at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Thomas Williams complains that one John Lees, from Jersey, is twisting for a pugilistic fight, at the Derby House, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-first-street.

T. W. Kelly, of No. 295 Twenty-fourth-street, complains that a large pile of coal-ashes, in front of Nos. 93 and 94 Chambers-street, has been there for the last month, obstructing the street very much.

John Mead complains that J. A. Dubois locks up the premises corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, containing valuable materials of every description.

John J. Morris, corner of University-place and Twelfth

Immigrants are left rambling in Sullivan-street, near Houston, where greedy sellers of provisions and lodgings are on the watch.

J. R. Dyer complains that half-a-dozen or more vehicles very much encumber the sidewalk in front of Nos. 1 and 3 Chatham-street, and that the dirty water from the gutters descends in consequence of the sidewalk not being sufficiently raised.

Joshua Perkins complains that there is a dangerous hole in Ann-street, near Broadway.

William E. Williams complains that proper weights and measures are not given by grocers, &c., and that many tradesmen of the grocers throughout the City commit fraud in weights and measures upon customers.

David Christie complains of the Superintendent of Buildings, for signing bills for payment of contracts when the work has not been done according to law.

Patrick Caffrey complains that the premises No. 146 West Nineteenth-street, is a distillery in the midst of a dense population, which endangers the lives of citizens. The walls are cracking, the steam-engine liable at any moment to destroy contiguous and family.

James Myers complains that Canal-street from Cannon-street to the river, is one continuous mass of garbage, and the sidewalks encumbered with coal-boxes, barrels and lumber of every description.

James White complains that the street, opposite No. 20 Canal is constantly obstructed with a lot of old three-story bakers' wagons, which not only impede travel, but act as an eclipse, completely hiding the view of said street.

EMIGRATION.

Report on the Operations of the Emigrant Commissioners.

The following Report on the Organization and Operations of the Commissioners of Emigration is attached to the Annual Report of the Board, just published. It is an interesting exposition:

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

The Special Committee on the laws, organization, and operations of the Commissioners of Emigration, respectfully reports—

That while the Commissioners, in the judgment of this Committee, have much cause to congratulate themselves and the public on the successful results, as well pecuniary as humane, of the great charity committed to their charge, they cannot but express their deep regret at the absence of that sympathy and harmony which a mutual benevolence and a common object ought to produce on the part of a sister Institution, to which has been confided the distribution of the alms of this City. This regret is increased, by the fact that these differences have been made public at a time when an amicable submission of them to the arbitrament of distinguished citizens had been arranged, and before those gentlemen had an opportunity to decide or investigate the matters submitted.

Previously to 1847, the year in which this Commission was instituted, the expenses of all the poor, both native and foreign born, who sought public relief here, were defrayed by the Commissioners of the Almshouse, and the tax-payers of this City assessed for their support. The same was the case in other cities and counties of the State. The amount thus paid was so large as to be the cause of frequent complaints. To these was added an apprehension, on the part of our citizens, of the spreading of the contagious diseases with which many newly-arrived emigrants were afflicted in the Autumn of 1846 and Spring of 1847. These grave subjects attracted the attention of the Legislature. To remove, or at least diminish them, was the object of the legislation, from which resulted this Commission.

It is true, that before 1847 there was a law requiring bonds to be given by ship owners to indemnify the county from loss; but it was practically found that paupers were either supported in private establishments, by the agents of the ship owners, in a matter often revolting to humanity, and producing disease and death, or the sums received, owing to the defects in the law, were so small as to be entirely inadequate, and scarcely worthy of notice. This provision, besides, was intended only for the relief of this county, and extended to no other.

The law of 1847 imposed substantially a tax of $1 50 for every emigrant arriving at this port in a vessel from a foreign country; and out of the funds thus raised the Commissioners of Emigration were directed to indemnify, as far as might be, the several cities, &c., of the State, for any expense which might be incurred for such persons, and that such appropriations should be in proportion to the expenses incurred by said cities, &c., severally. The powers and duties thus conferred were merely those appertaining to disbursing officers. The several cities, &c., were to be paid, as far as the receipts were sufficient for that purpose; but no one county, or town, or city, was to have any advantage over any other county, town, or city, but each was to receive a rateable portion with the others, according to the amount of expense it had incurred.

The Superintendents of the poor in other counties, the Governors of the Almshouse in this, and the Commissioners of Emigration, are each creatures of the law which specifies and defines their duties. It is not for them to decide what the law ought to be, but to perform their duties under the law as it is. A denunciation of the Commissioners for not doing what the law does not direct, but in substance prohibits, is as improper and as unreasonable as a refusal on the other side to perform what the statute requires.

As has been stated, the Commissioners—now called the Governors—of the Almshouse, were, previously to 1847, the general almoners of the City. No law since that time has changed their duties or diminished their responsibilities in that respect. They are as much liable now as ever to furnish accommodations for all the poor who reside and seek public relief here. In regard to emigrants, however, who have arrived at the port of New-York since May, 1846, and who have not been in the country five years, the Commissioners of Emigration are directed to indemnify them "as far as may be," according to the expenses incurred.

It was never intended that the Governors should be the proprietors of a boarding-house for emigrants, out of which to make profit, but simply that they should be indemnified for their actual outlay, to the extent aforesaid. When the Commissioners of Emigration agreed to pay three dollars a week for the support of each emigrant lunatic (arriving as above stated) in the asylum on Blackwell's Island, it was on the supposition that the maintenance of each inmate would not exceed that amount. But when the Commissioners discovered, by the reports of the Governors, that this supposition was erroneous, and that the support of each emigrant cost considerably less, they put an end to the contract, as they were in duty to the other counties, towns and cities of the State (regarding the rateable division of their fund) bound to do, and stationed that for the future they should not be obliged to pay more than the expenses actually incurred.

The Commissioners are invested by the same law with a discretion in regard to erecting buildings, and of themselves taking care of and supporting those who would otherwise become a charge on the several counties, towns and cities of the State. Seeing the lack of accommodation, not arising from design or want of prudence on the part of the Governors, but from the vastly increasing and unexpected number of applicants for public aid, and believing that in this City they could take care of and support such emigrants, in certain cases, as comfortably as at the Almshouse, and at a less price than would be incurred by the City for them, the Commissioners determined to exercise this discretion to a certain extent, and therefore erected buildings for the reception and care of all emigrants who had arrived at this port, and who needed public assistance or medical treatment, except small-pox patients in the City, and lunatics. Of the latter there was not at first a sufficient number to justify the expense of erecting a special hospital, although that is now in contemplation, as soon as those to be supported and the means will justify the outlay. The Commissioners also thought it unadvisable and imprudent then to increase the number of hospitals for that highly contagious disease, small-pox, the Governors of the Almshouse having already such a hospital; although at present, and for some years past, small-pox patients have been sent to a separate building at Quarantine, exclusively appropriated to their reception. All other cases the Commissioners are willing to, and do receive into their institutions on Ward's Island; and when it is intimated, that a numerous class "of syphilis patients, or those affected with a kindred disease, who are chargeable to this Commission," are treated or maintained by the Governors of the Almshouse, the intimation involves either a rhetorical fiction, or, if true, shows a neglect of duty in not sending them to Ward's Island, where, so far as this City is concerned, they by law belong.

The case of vagrants, as well as other cases involving imprisonment, is quite different. Vagrancy, by our law, is a misdemeanor. Men are imprisoned for it as for petit larceny or other misdemeanors, and committed for not more than six months, and "kept at hard labor." By the sentence of the Court they are deprived of the opportunity of earning their own livelihood, and are obliged to work for the benefit of the City. Why, then, should the Commissioners of Emigration be charged for their support, any more than for the maintenance of an emigrant sent to Blackwell's Island for theft, or to the State prison for burglary, or arson, or any other felony, "there to be kept at hard labor?" The Commissioners are not penitentiary officers, but merely disbursing officers of a charitable fund collected to indemnify for paupers, not to pay for the support of criminals who may, for aught that is known, earn enough to support themselves by the "hard labor" to which they have been sentenced.

That convicts from abroad, and inmates of foreign poor-houses, have been shipped to this country, and passed from shipboard into our Almshouses, is no new matter. The Commissioners called the attention of the Legislature to these facts four years ago; but that body declined to act, doubtful, perhaps, of its powers under the Constitution. The Commissioners, have also, submitted the matter to the consideration of the General Government, whose powers upon the subject are undoubted. The Commissioners have endeavored to trace such cases, have imposed penalties upon the vessels bringing them, and aided to return them whence they came; and if they have not done more, it has not been from negligence or want of disposition, but purely from insufficiency of power. They cordially unite in the hope that this subject may become matter of treaty negotiation; but while indulging in this hope, they also protest against this importation of criminals and paupers, to which they have fastened upon all the opposition with which the law has stained them, being lavished as a cause of concert against the Commissioners, any foreign pauper or foreign convict, whose support is chargeable to the fund under the control of this Commission, if in

Germany that the Commissioners of Emigration, and had "suspended" the introduction of the foreign poor from the other country five years. The inhibits the expenditure of any of this fund except for those who have come by vessels from a foreign country, arriving at the port of New-York, or for those who have not been in this country one year, and who have arrived at this port in a ship or vessel from any other of the United States, and have paid commutation, and by that paying commutation have contributed to the only fund from which the Commissioners can defray their expenses. The deputies statements, therefore, that "in the workhouse there are 179 inmates known to be less than five years' residents," and "in the Penitentiary 126 foreigners resident less than five years," and "of the foreigners 603 had been residents less than five years," if made and published as evidence from which the public is to infer that the Governors are supporting those whom this Commission ought by law to maintain, are as unauthentic as unjust. Emigrants arrive at Quebec, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans, not to mention other Atlantic ports, and without doubt many of these, within five years from the time of their arrival, find their way by inland routes to this City, and into its Almshouse and Penitentiary. None know better than the City Almoners that for such the Commissioners are in no way responsible. They know, further, that the Commissioners are prohibited from using any of their fund for the support of such. Your Committee cannot believe that these statements, and the calculation based thereon, are made with intent to influence the judgment of our citizens in regard to this Commission—because, if thus intended, they would in fact amount to an attempt, by concealment of known assessments, which are daily noted upon by the Governors, to mislead and deceive the public.

Your Committee regrets that the Governors in their statement, by neglect, or intentionally, should have omitted so material a fact in regard to the "nine hundred insane patients belonging to the Commissioners of Emigration," treated in the Asylum, as that the Commissioners have paid the Governors over $98,400 for such lunatics, and hold themselves ready and able to pay the balance, if any, when the gentlemen to whom it has been arranged to submit this and other matters, have made their decision in the premises.

The Commissioners do not cause this emigration, neither is it in their power, or within their province to stop, or attempt to stop it. It is the result of causes far removed from the control of any body of men—oppression, poverty, small wages, scarcity of land, and a thousand other causes abroad. Freedom, fair remuneration for services, abundance of fertile and unoccupied tracts, and innumerable other inducements in this country, produce this emigration. It is doubtless an evil to have either convicts or pauper emigrants introduced into the country; but your Committee submits that the advantages which the City derives from emigration to this port greatly overbalance that evil, and more than compensate for the fact gravely charged, that eight or ten stray emigrants have, according to the report to the Governors, found refuge in the Almshouse, instead of being sent to the institutions of the Commissioners.

Emigration employs, and profitably rewards, a large portion of our mercantile marine. The receipts from passage money exceed the amount received for freights on all the exports of the United States. On the arrival of the emigrants here, our laborers and cartmen are employed in the removal of their baggage, our boarding-house keepers in affording them food and accommodations, others in supplying them with such various necessaries as, after a long voyage, persons in their circumstances require; and when they take their departure from City, our steamboats, and railroads, and canals, are profitably employed in their transportation. In addition to this, German emigrants alone have for the past three years, as is estimated by the best German authorities, brought into the country annually an average of about $11,000,000. A larger amount of property, in proportion to numbers, is also estimated to have come from Holland and other countries. The amount of money thus expended for supplies and for labor, and introduced into the country, is incalculable; and when the profits to our citizens from these sources are duly considered, the expense of such eight or ten stray emigrants becomes an insignificant item.

The Commissioners are authorized to take care of emigrants alone. During the seven years of their existence, many emigrant females have been delivered of children in the hospitals of the Commissioners. These children are not emigrants, but native-born, and their care and maintenance belong to the Governors of the Almshouse, and the expense of taking care of them, your Committee is advised, is an equitable set-off, to some extent at least, to the claims of the Governors for lunatics and small-pox patients. This is denied by the latter, and the Commissioners are told to send such children to the Almshouse. They are willing, and have offered to do so, provided the Governors will also take charge of the mothers, for whose expenses they will be indemnified. This is refused, on the ground that the mothers, being emigants, are properly inmates of the institutions on Ward's Island, and will not be received into the Poorhouse. And thus the Commissioners are obliged to be either guilty of the inhumanity of separating tender babes from their mothers, or must bear the expenses of thousands of infants chargeable of right to another fund and another body. The Commissioners have adopted the latter alternative, and will, for humanity's sake, continue to do so, although the Governors thereby may be relieved from a burden which they of right ought to bear.

Your Committee deems it proper, before concluding, to state that the laws under which the Commissioners act have been of great benefit, in a pecuniary point of view, to the tax-payers of the State, and especially to those of this City; and leaving out of view for the present the large amount yearly expended in returning paupers and others to Europe, in transportation of emigrants to their friends away from the City, and for indemnifying other counties in the State, your Committee propose to show the amount annually laid out in this City by this Commission, for the support of those who otherwise would have been inmates of the Almshouse here, and a burden on our tax-paying citizens.

The Commission was organized in May, 1847. During the last eight months of that year there was expended, as above stated—

.....	$77,543	In 1852.....	$93,365
In 1848.....	149,564	In 1853.....	92,036
In 1849.....	303,858	In 1854 (estimated)	365,000
In 1850.....	246,498		
In 1851.....	274,541	In all.....	$2,000,558

Besides, from May, 1847, to 1st October of this year, the Commissioners have indemnified the other counties of the State to the amount of $498,040.

Your Committee would call special attention to this fact, that the fund under their charge is derived exclusively from emigrants arriving at this port direct from a foreign country, and that out of the sixty counties of this State the poor officers of the County of New-York alone seem to burden it with the support of those who never contributed a cent towards it.

In conclusion your Committee invites the strictest examination into their operations, and the mode in which, under the law, the Commissioners have disbursed the moneys subject to their control. Your Committee is satisfied of a just intention in all such transactions.

All of the Commissioners of Emigration, except the Mayor of Brooklyn, are, as all their predecessors have been, residents and tax-payers in this City, and have been and are, therefore, interested in the diminution of the taxes of the City. In all their dealings, however, with this sacred fund—a fund raised from the poor, the homeless and the stranger—your Committee is satisfied that investigation will prove the Commissioners to have been as little influenced by their own private interests as by any sentiment of rivalry, or motives of jealousy or injustice towards those who are laboring in the same broad field of benevolence. In this work there is abundance of room for kindliness of feeling and harmony of action. These the Commissioners desire; but, if unfortunately denied, they then ask no more than that their motives should not be impeached or their actions misrepresented.

G. C. VERPLANCK,
AND. CARRIGAN,
E. CRABTREE.

New-York, Dec. 15, 1854.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 1.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—RULE OF DAMAGES—DEMURRAGE—COUNSEL FEE.

Caleb T. Curtis vs. *The Steamship Philadelphia.*—This case came up on exceptions to the report of the Commissioner. The suit was brought to recover the damages by reason of a collision, and the Commissioner, among other items, reported an amount as due for the detention of the vessel while undergoing repairs, to which item the claimant excepted.

Judge Ingersoll said this item is objected to on two grounds; that there was no sufficient proof to authorize any damages for detention, and that if there was any proof it was not sufficient to sustain the amount of damages reported by the Commissioner.

The rule upon this subject in regard to damages for detention in cases of collision, is, that the owner of the injured vessel shall recover all the damages which he has sustained. In calculating these damages he cannot take into consideration any probable damage, such as probable profits which the vessel would have made; but where she would have been chartered for the time when she was detained, that is a certain damage for which he can recover, on the same principle that if a man is turned out of his house he can recover what the house would rent for. The objection is made that there is no proof that this vessel could have been chartered.

The rule is, that where there is a demand for vessels, and such a ship would have chartered for a certain amount, it may be inferred that this ship could have been chartered. It is not necessary to prove that any one offered to take this ship. Any one might have *offered* less or more than she was worth.

The rule is, that if another ship would have chartered for a certain amount, the inference is that this one would have, and for that amount the owner can recover.

On the evidence in this case that such vessels would have chartered at the rate allowed, I think the inference is, that this vessel would have, and therefore the evidence is sufficient to sustain the report.

The exception to the number of days is also disallowed upon the evidence.

The application on the part of the libelant for a counsel fee not having been made before the Commissioner, is not allowed.

Report confirmed.

For libelants, Mr. Gerard. For claimant, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Vandervoort.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before John Ingersoll, U. S. Commissioner.

The United States vs. *Cornelius Sullivan, David Hickey, Michael Ryan and John O'Leary.*—The defend-

TRADE-MARKS.

Decision of the Imperial Court of Appeals of Paris upon Trade-Marks.

We publish below, by direction of Messrs. F. Cotteret & Atherton, No. 42 Broad-street, Counsellors-at-law with a decree of the Imperial Court of Appeals of Paris, its judgment and decree upon an appeal made from the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, respecting the exclusive ownership and title of the protest petitioner and respondence, Ernest Compère, to the well-known mark "Bajou" for kid gloves, which, from the decision referred to below, will be seen was clearly established. It is decidedly for the public benefit, and the justice to individual enterprise, that every attempt to counterfeit or misrepresent trade-marks and labels should be considered as an attempt to counterfeit a note or bank note, representing a certain value, and the laws which now exist to this effect should be peculiarly applied. Our own Courts, as well as those of Paris, seem lately to have looked upon the question in this light.

Translation of judgment of the 6th of February, 1854, delivered by the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, in the suit between Ernest Compère, of Paris, glove manufacturer, and Bajou, of Grenoble, landlord, late glove-maker, and others, after deliberation according to law, as concerning Bajou. Upon the claim for suppression of the manufacturer's mark.

Whereas, It is proved that in April, 1841, Bajou personally assigned to Morel his business of a glove-maker, for a price agreed upon between the parties; that Bajou comprised in this assignment, not only the fabrications, and the accessories used in carrying on the said business, but also the good-will thereto attached.

That for such purpose Morel was authorized by Bajou to adopt, exclusively of every other person, the description of successor to Bajou, and to use as the mark for his gloves the stamp employed by him as the manufacturer's mark, being the *fac simile* of his signature.

That it was also agreed Bajou should not have the right to establish, to purchase or to be a partner *in commandite* in any manufacture of this nature, either at Paris or in any other town of France, with the exception of Grenoble; said, moreover, that he could only in such last-mentioned town deal in gloves called Grenoble manufacture, and marked with the stamp of that town.

Whereas, In November, 1850, after carrying on the business for about ten years, Morel assigned the same business to Compère, the plaintiff in this cause, with the same provisions of transfer as had been entered into with him, and for a price much more considerable than that for which he had purchased it from Bajou; that this augmentation in the price is explained by the much more important amount of business done.

Whereas, Since Compère has become the owner of the said business, Bajou, wishing to make use of the right reserved to him upon the assignment by him to Morel, manufactured or caused to be manufactured by Francou, at Grenoble, a certain quantity of gloves, upon which he thought he might stamp his signature, his former manufacturer's mark.

Whereas, It is not denied that the said gloves thus marked have been sent to and sold at New-York—being a City which has always, and is still at this day a market for the productions of the manufacture and the business in question;

That it is shown, moreover, that advertisements have been inserted in a certain number of the American journals, recommending to the public the name of Bajou as being the celebrated glove-maker who has recommenced his business, and that these advertisements are the acts of Bajou or his agents.

Whereas, Compère at the same time recognizing Bajou's right to deal in gloves called Grenoble manufacture, and at Grenoble, denies that of affixing his former manufacturer's mark upon them, and of so doing them by virtue of this mark.

That it imports, therefore, to determine what was the mutual intention of the parties upon the assignment to Morel by Bajou, and the value of the reservation made by the latter to deal in gloves called Grenoble manufacture, with the stamp of that town.

Whereas, It results from information collected by the Trib

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1855.

☞ S. M. Lovman, Boston, Pa., is agent for the DAILY TIMES in that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

Congressional.

A petition from Mr. Benson, of the city of Brooklyn, was presented in the Senate yesterday, asking for compensation for damages sustained in taking guano from the Lobos Islands, under the sanction of the United States. Mr. Benson's case, our readers will remember, created quite a sensation in political and commercial circles a little more than two years since. The venture was taken by Mr. Benson and friends, on the authority of a private letter from Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, which they construe into an official act. A joint resolution for the establishment of a weekly mail between San Francisco and some point on the Mississippi—the time, each trip, to be fourteen days, and the postage, prepaid fifty cents per half ounce—was read and ordered to be printed. The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed, and several additional speeches made.

In the House, the action of the Committee of the Whole striking the enacting clause from the bill authorizing the construction of a Subterranean Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri River to the Pacific, was negatived, and a substitute, striking out the grant of two millions acres of land, reserving the right of way, and extending the penal laws of the United States over the line for its protection, was agreed to, and the bill passed. There was an interesting debate on the bill establishing the office of a Surveyor General at Utah and granting lands to actual settlers. An amendment was offered by Mr. Disney, which was adopted, merely retaining the provision relative to the establishment of a Surveyor General, and granting lands for Schools and University purposes.

The Senator Question.

Our Albany advices inform us that yesterday was devoted in the Assembly to a discussion of the propriety of reelecting Senator Seward. Some considerable bitterness was exhibited by his opponents in consequence of the manner in which the discussion was commenced. It seems that several days since Mr. Petty—one of the members from this City—offered a resolution at the request of Mr. Leiss, also from this City, declaring that, in the present condition of parties, every member ought to obey solely his own convictions of right in voting for Senator. Yesterday Mr. Leiss made an able speech on the resolution, arguing from its premises the propriety and duty of voting for Governor Seward. His speech was very clear and very strong, and carried very great weight with the House. In reply, Mr. Leiss, instead of being answered, was vehemently assailed—and we are sorry to add by Mr. Headley—for having done a dishonorable act in procuring Mr. Petty to offer the resolution, and then in speaking on the opposite side from that which he was expected to take. The attack, which was evidently the result of passion instead of judgment, was an unfortunate prelude to the still more unfortunate plea which was urged against Mr. Seward. Mr. Headley conceded his ability and his devotion to Freedom, and declared that his steady and firm resistance to the encroachments of Slavery would, under other circumstances, have commanded his applause and support. But he could not vote for any man who would not pledge himself not to appoint foreigners, (by which term Mr. H. evidently meant naturalized citizens,) to office, and he took occasion furthermore to remind members of the obligations of their *oaths*,—referring not to their oaths of office, but to certain other oaths which bound them to vote according to the dictation of bodies with which they were connected. These oaths, he said, would live after they were dead. The very bold presentation of such an argument aroused a good deal of feeling in the Assembly:—and Mr. Headley was answered in eloquent and impressive terms by the Speaker, Mr. Littlejohn, by Mr. Baker of Montgomery County, and by other members. The Speaker took the ground that if any member had unguardedly taken an oath at variance with his *oath of office*, which binds him to act upon his own conscientious convictions of duty and of right, fidelity to conscience required him to discard and repudiate it instantly. Mr. Baker urged the claims of Senator Seward on the ground of his thorough and entire devotion to the great American principle of religious toleration, and declared his unwillingness to engraft upon his creed the Romish doctrine of proscription for the sake of religious opinion. Mr. Headley had laid very great stress upon the duty of members to discard all *party* bonds,—to release themselves from the drill and discipline of political organizations, and to act upon their own convictions of justice and of right. He was answered by reference to the very palpable inconsistency between this position and what he had said of the obligations of members to secret councils,—and to the relentless character of the party discipline by which these councils endeavor to coerce the action of members upon this subject.

Our correspondent gives an outline of this debate, which seems to have been one of unusual interest. We observe that the discussion is to be resumed this morning. We are glad of this,—for in the present state of the country, in view of the encroachments of Slavery and its evident endeavor to obtain absolute control of all departments of the Federal Government, the election of United States Senator is really the most important question before our Legislature. It ought to be thoroughly and earnestly discussed,—and every interest of the public, as well as every prompting of private duty, requires that it should be decided *on its merits*, and not by the direction of outside influences of whatever character.

We cannot help believing that the Know-Nothings have made a very great mistake in taking part in the Senatorial Election. If they should succeed in defeating Senator Seward, they will be held to a fearful responsibility, not only by the friends of Freedom in this State but by the enemies of Slavery aggression throughout the North. There are thousands and tens of thousands in the Northern States, who are profoundly impressed with the necessity of reform in the laws and political usages of the country concerning foreigners, and who will naturally and inevitably take part in the American movement, but who are also clear and immovable in the conviction that the *first* and most imminent danger comes from the encroachments of Slavery,—and that *this* danger must first be met. These men will never forgive those who shall betray the cause of Freedom under pretence of serving the cause of Native Americanism. And the defeat of Senator Seward,—who is universally recognized, South as well as North, as the great champion of Free Principles,—by the Know-Nothing Order, will array against it, and against all who shall take part in the machinations by which that is to be accomplished, the undying hostility of thousands who, under other circumstances, would be its friends. The success of that portion of the Order which seeks Gov. Seward's defeat, would be the heaviest blow it could receive.

The Mormons in Utah.

No feature of Mormonism is more striking than the zeal with which its leaders seek recruits in the uttermost parts of the earth. The proclamations and reports which they have issued from time to time, show that their agents are in every country of the civilized word,—using all the arts in their power to make converts to their faith and to replenish the population of their territory. In the rural districts of Great Britain they meet with marked success in these endeavors. By the most barefaced falsehoods they succeed in alluring every year thousands of men and women to the abandonment of their homes and the embrace of the beastly sensualities of this filthy imposture. A land so situated and so fertile as Utah, ought to be the seat of better things. Placed in close proximity to California, and directly in the pathway over which Eastern and Western commerce must eventually travel, abounding in resources and teeming with agricultural wealth, few lands could offer a fairer field of labor or a richer promise of reward to the European immigrant. But while Mormonism rests as a nightmare on the heart of this fair Territory, even the laborer who surrenders himself to its influences flies only from destitution and servitude at home to become the victim of a still deeper destitution and of a still harsher servitude abroad. The old knaves of Utah are far greater tyrants than either Nicholas or Victoria. The Polish and Irish serf may be in rags, but at least the sacred hearth and holy influences of home are not invaded. In Utah there is no home. For the Salt Lake Elders there is no God but Mammon and no Gospel but the Gospel of the flesh. The Irish, English or German serf in Utah cannot work unless he works for the benefit of the Elders, and cannot marry because he is not permitted to acquire the means of supporting a wife. Should he marry without their consent, his wife and daughters are doomed to a prostitution which is surrounded with threefold atrocity, by being, with huge blasphemy, committed in the name of God.

It would be indeed matter of rejoicing to us if we could hope that our warning voice, reaching Europe, might have the effect of defeating any of the tricks with which the agents of Mormonism ply their unhallowed calling. The ingenuity of their manœuvres would be deemed incredible, had it not been exposed by the most trustworthy persons. Perhaps the favorite among the many artful dodges of these gentry is to have letters addressed from Salt Lake City to persons in this City, and in most of the cities in Europe, furnishing golden accounts of the happiness which reigns in the Mormon elysium, and enclosing a bribe to the recipient for obtaining its insertion in the journals of the day. The trick is carried out with such artless ingenuity, and the postage stamp and tone of the letter afford such overwhelming evidence of its genuineness, that the wariest editor is often beguiled, and scarcely a week elapses without some leading American or European journal containing a bundle of rosy fictions, that Utah is a paradise, and that contrary to all experience, six women, and these wives *of one man*, can live together in harmonious concord. When the American papers become the victims of such knavery, we can hardly wonder that European journals fall so ready a prey to these letter-writing impostors. The Mormon Elders can afford to pay highly for this work; and unfortunately, where there is good pay and demand, there will always be supply, be the work ever so filthy. And we doubt not, too, these ingenious concoctors find as high an intellectual gratification as their depraved nature is capable of receiving, in the triumph of seeing so many fictions devoured as truth. These infamous arts would hardly be deemed credible had we not irreproachable testimony to their existence in the recent book of Mr. Ferris, and in the report of a European friend, who, in a recent visit to Kansas, fell in with many of his own country's victims, and received from them accounts of the infamous licentiousness and oppression of Young & Co., which throw anything we have narrated in the shade, and fearfully call for the protest of every Christian.

As far as our own country is concerned, it is difficult to overrate the growing importance of the Territory of Utah. We do not desire to indulge in any glowing anticipations of the accomplishment and results of a great Pacific Railway, making our country the highway between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. But, should the consummation of this great project should transpire in regard to its importance, we cannot look back upon those other gigantic conquests of time and space which the last half-century has effected, without losing somewhat of our soberness of thought, and without taking to our minds more and more the practicability of the great work, which has already received a solid support from so many of our highest merchants. Prominent among the territories to be benefited by the projected railway stands Utah. Shall we thus allow a prospect so full of hope to be dashed by a few scalle sensualists, and shall the hordes of Asia, who in course of time may be expected, as those of Europe, to seek a home in our free land, find among the earliest examples of the civilizing influences of Christianity, and the first fruits of American freedom, a country steeped in oppression and iniquity, and cities which vie in affluence of immorality with Sodom and Gomorrah! The world's history shows how much easier it is to prevent evil seeds from being sown than to extirpate the vicious weeds which they germinate. But even had we not that prescient care which every citizen should feel for the future welfare of every portion of the country to urge us, we still even should deem it a duty to humanity to point out the iniquities enacted *this very hour* on this soil, and to forewarn those ill-fated Europeans, whose ignorance and superstition make them facile victims of the agents of the filthy dynasty of Salt Lake.

In many portions of Great Britain and Ireland, Anti-Mormon societies have been already organized, and this is a step in the right direction. But unfortunately the organizers of this movement have no real conception of the infamy which prevails at the Salt Lake, and crediting the glittering falsehoods of hireling letter writers as to the material prosperity and happiness of the Mormons, base their opposition solely upon religious grounds instead of exposing the Mormon chiefs as a herd of profligate swindlers, and thus really defeat their object and play into the hands of the Mormon agents, by arousing the zeal and fanaticism of the Pro-Mormon party. The *Examiner* certainly, and some other weekly European journals, have reviewed with favor Mr. Ferris' work, and spoke to their countrymen words of warning. But their voice is never heard by the poor and ignorant peasant of Lancashire, Wales or Tipperary, nor does it travel to the benighted homes of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Germany, people who by their peculiar dreaminess of disposition are always rife for anything which wears a politico-religious shape. These deluded dreamers are hunted up by Mormon agents, in whose hands they deposit all the money they can raise, and receive in return an undertaking to convey them safe and free of expense to the El Dorado of their hopes. Those only who have traveled on board these vessels of emigration can conceive the horrors to which they are exposed before reaching the haven of Salt Lake. Far happier however are they, and they are many who perish on the journey, than those who on reaching their destination soon learn to curse the pestilence and waves which spared their lives but to doom them to an existence of slavery, degradation and shame.

City Charter—Important Movement in Common Council.

We learn that a Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, at a series of informal meetings, have resolved upon applying to the Legislature for the passage of a *New City Charter*. The details of the bill differ in material respects from the amendment proposed in the Assembly on the 5th of January, by Mr. Stuyvesant. The Aldermen, so far as we understand the matter, have acted without consultation with the Board of Councilmen. It is proposed (as in Mr. Stuyvesant's bill,) that the Board of Councilmen be abolished, to give place to the old Board of Assistant Aldermen;—that it shall be the duty of the Mayor, on the first Monday of January, 1856, and thereafter immediately after being sworn into office, to nominate to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation, an *Executive Council*, consisting of a Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Chief of Police, an Engineer (not President) of the Croton Aqueduct, a City Inspector, and a Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, to assist him in the discharge of the Executive duties of the City;—that if these nominations be rejected, the Mayor shall, within five days thereafter, nominate other *and different* persons for said Executive Council;—that it shall be the duty of the Mayor, in addition to the more ordinary duties of his office, to exercise a constant supervision and control over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers; that all persons requiring any franchise *or grant*, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, all the property actually necessary for the purposes of such grant or franchise;—and that the act shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1855, without a previous vote of the citizens.

The remaining sections of this bill, as agreed upon by the Committee, do not differ from the provisions of the Charters of 1849 and 1853—portions of both of which are incorporated into this. The clauses in relation to contracts for all work exceeding the sum of $250, and in regard to the bribery of members of the Common Council, are allowed to remain in full force.

The peculiar features of the amendments recommended by the Committee are embodied in the summary we have given above. The action of the members of the Board has not taken air, and we are left in ignorance of the reasons which have been urged in the Committee for the important changes which are suggested. It is proposed that the power of impeachment shall be vested in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, one of whom is to be elected from each Ward; and it is further desired that the Common Council shall receive power to levy taxes without the fiat of an application of the Legislature. Municipal elections shall take place in the Fall, at the time of the State election. We understand that one or more members of the Committee were in favor of holding City Elections in the Spring. This point, however, was not urged. The phrase "franchises or grant," in the section relating to leases of Corporation property, is intended, we presume, to reach the cases of the City Railroad Companies, about which there has already been much debate and no small trouble. The remaining amendments have no especial bearing upon individual enterprises. The bill will be at once dispatched to Albany.

Whom Shall We Help?

We hear that there is distress in our City,—we see it, we know it, we feel it, and the need is great. The demand regulates the supply, and every heart and hand is open. Charity is fashionable. As a natural consequence, not only have more and more cases of want and destitution come to light, but of imposture also. We have never known them so rife as this Winter. Aside from the misery caused by vice and intemperance, we have most violent and incurable cases of idleness and dependence. There is a class of our population who claim our charity as a right; who, accustomed to regard the more prosperous classes as possessing, by inheritance, property and privileges to which they have no other claim, consider themselves injured and oppressed, and as having a perfect right to get all they can from those above them. They do not recognize the different state of things among us, nor remember that most men earn their own bread and make their own way.

Without moral or religious principles, they scruple at nothing which may gain for them the pity and charity which they see so cheerfully accorded; and our people are too readily imposed upon.

Instances have come to our knowledge perfectly heart-sickening, and which showed a depth of moral depravity, united with a fertility of invention, startling to the uninitiated.

A woman who for a long time imposed upon various individuals by an appearance of extreme poverty, in a genial fit of intoxication revealed to one of them other well-furnished rooms, and a supply of provisions for the Winter. A family of respectable appearance supported themselves for a long time, and perhaps do so still, by collecting for the family of a deceased sailor.

Accident has revealed the existence of the able-bodied husbands of a "poor widow with five small children," who had kept up the imposition for years.

A friend of ours helped once to support a mother with her children, who kept up a show of most ardent piety in the midst of her sorrows, where the end revealed a system of hypocrisy, deceit and *vice*, maintained through a course of years.

A girl was recently offered employment and good compensation, when the father declined, frankly saying he could make more money from "Societies." His five children each applied to a different Society, and he made from five to ten dollars a week by it!

A man sent his children round begging, and refused employment at a dollar a day when offered him, saying if he could not get twelve shillings, he would not work at all.

A family exhausted the benevolence of a whole neighborhood for themselves and a sick man, "hopelessly bedridden." A visitor soon afterwards found him removed to another family, in another location, making new drafts on the charitable.

Men are out with very honest-looking subscription-books for some of the Industrial Schools now so much in public favor, and, as all must admit, so useful. These Schools are supported among the ladies by private solicitation, and, so far as we can learn, no one has in any case been employed to collect for any of them.

These are but a few of scores of instances which might be named, and some of them had defied close scrutiny. We mention them as a caution to all to know before they give.

With our associations for the relief of the poor and their numerous visitors, and with our City Missionaries carefully ferreting out all cases of destitution, we need seldom give on merely the words of the applicants. We would not refuse bread to the hungry, and rent we might pay directly to the landlords; but it is usually unsafe to give money, unless we are very sure of its destination. One suggests to us that a *black book* kept by some of our societies might help much in detecting many of the most flagrant cases of imposture. There is really danger that those who receive will lose what remains to them of self-respect, and learn that it is easier to live on charity than to work,—a lesson more readily learned than forgotten. We repeat the injunction to the charitable—be sure you know to whom you give, especially when your gift is money. Do it for the sake of the deserving, and that no harm may grow out of your gift.

Public Occasions and Newspaper Reporters.

A weekly journal calls attention to the invitation extended by the Ten Governors to the State Legislature to visit the Institutions. It hopes that the members of the Press "will note what they see fairly and honestly," in case any of them accompany the Legislature on their tour of inspection. And it adds:

"For the honor of our profession we hope the reporters of the Public Press will vindicate their own respectability by repudiating and exposing hangers-on, and refusing any and all polite offers of 'hospitality' themselves. * * * Let them not touch a penny's worth of the $1,500. In such case they can criticise and condemn, should necessity demand it."

This is good advice. The number of unscrupulous hangers-on, who frequent public places on occasions of this kind, under the plea of connection with *the Press*—a convenient and very much abused sesquipedal—is surprisingly large. If the Board of Governors, in extending their invitations to the newspapers, would take the pains to enquire the reputation of the reporters who are designated for duty of attending upon their movements on such occasions, *to exhibit their cards of admission*, and so to provide for the exclusion of crowds of fellows who do nothing but utter offensive impertinences and get tipsy—we submit the case with deference—the character of such entertainments would suffer no loss.

It is right enough that the Board of Governors should appropriate any sum they see fit to entertain the Legislature,—for they are held responsible for improper expenditures. The intimation, however, that the *attachés* of New-York journals cannot tell the truth when they are full-fed, or that the character of the reportorial force of this City is wholly corrupt, is entirely gratuitous, let it come from what quarter it may;—but that there is a great deal of scum floating upon the surface of New-York Journalism is an undeniable fact. The sooner the mass is purged from the impurities entailed upon it by the uncivilized acts of individuals, the better it will be for the credit and strength of the crowds of good fellows who make their living by newspapers. It is not alone on public occasions that unauthorized intruders find opportunities to palm off their pretensions. At the theatres, on railroads, at places of resort in every city,—wherever there is an enticing view of tempting viands or a brilliant display of rich potables,—there the Newspaper Hanger-on is found. The way to keep him out, is to require a show of the credentials he carries,—to repel uninvited and unticketed intrusion,—to expel any man who behaves himself in an unseemly style,—and to pay no attention to threats of terrible exposures through the "Public Press." These latter are generally expunged at head-quarters; and such menaces are never made by these whose right it is to print them.

Fever and Ague in the Outskirts.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article of Saturday last, headed "Indecent Haste," you close with a recommendation to look to the country for pure air and a healthful location and low rents.

Where is the location within one hour's ride of the City Hall in which the fever and ague does not prevail? I should like to find it, as I want to escape from the City; but I fear that the cost of one season's sickness in my family, produced by a residence in the country, would amount to more than the difference in house-rent. Stone.

P. S.—Harlem, New-Jersey, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Bedford, Yonkers and Fort Washington are all fever and ague locations. S.

"Stone" has the right of it, we fear. But he should remember that the fever and ague has been very prevalent for the last three years *in the City* as well as out of it. And some—of which number, however, we are not—boldly affirm that a family in town, especially in the upper part of it, is quite as likely to contract the disease as one in Harlem, Fort Washington or the Jerseys. This is bad, but let us suck out of the fact the small consolation it contains. That class of citizens known in old times as leeches, but more lately as physicians, will see signs in these facts of good times and an abundant supply of bread and butter.

Light Weights and Short Measures.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 30th, you say candles are still sold as eights of which nine just turns the beam.

Now, as a manufacturer of that article, what am I to do, if my customers are willing to buy my candles by count,—say eight for 14 cents, (even if it do take nine to turn the beam?) What is the difference between the manufacturer that sells by weight nine for 16 cents? What and where is the difference to the consumer?

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Simply this: That the poor widow *thinks* she buys cheaper when she pays you 14 cents for your false pound than if she pays 16; for to honest people, "a pound is a pound all the world 'round." Will you allow men to sell you small acres because they sell at less prices than others; or spavined horses because they ask less than for sound ones? Your doctrine is subversive of all honest dealing—is grossly immoral or culpably thoughtless.

Case of Lieutenant Hunter.

Lieutenant Hunter's letter to Secretary Dobbin, in explanation of his conduct in bringing home the U. S. brig *Bainbridge* without orders, is a model of sane and rational composition compared with his high-falutin', spread-eagle and Quixotic appeal to the People of the United States which we published on Monday. From any one else than Lieut. Hunter *this* letter would be deemed indiscreet, unwise, and full of evidences of self-conceit. But by comparison it seems tolerable. It is a very curious affair regarded in every point of view. That the Lieutenant may come out entirely free from the blemishes that now rest upon him is our earnest wish.

The Governors have departed. They made but a brief stay. Gov. Clark left for Albany yesterday at noon; Gov. Price departed earlier in the day; and Gov. Dutton took an affectionate farewell of the friends who had entertained the whole party so handsomely. We are not fully advised of the results of the conferences which have taken place between their Excellencies; nor do we know but that their visit has been productive of much good. The investigations of the Harbor question have been foreshortened by the limited period placed at the disposal of public dignitaries, but the legislative Committees will have the opportunity to earn laurels for the graphic and learned reports they will be able to furnish for the information of the public. After the harbor encroachments had been examined into, Govs. Clark and Dutton accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of the Committee of Advisement on the preservation of life at sea. Nothing important was done.

Appleton & Co. issue the sixth number of *Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life*. It embraces—The Potatoe we Select, The Odors we Enjoy, and The Smells we Dislike. The interest and excellence of the series have lost nothing in their progress. Price 25 cents a number.

Harper's New Monthly continues to sustain that our usual conclusion. The illustrations still profuse, and in the best style of wood engraving. Those especially which exhibit the "ways," "the driver," and "the show-stores," in Yankeedom are excellent. In this number Mr. Abbott brings his "Napoleon Bonaparte" to a conclusion. These papers, which have attracted so much attention, we are happy to learn, are to be republished with the original illustrations, in two handsome volumes. When they were commenced, the English aspect of Napoleon's career was the one universally accepted in America. Now a wiser appreciation of the great Conqueror's policy and talents, we believe, generally prevails. Mr. Abbott has garbled no facts, nor accepted rumors, as the basis of his conclusions. He has written with surprising independence, and the literary merits of his work none will question. We are sincerely sorry that the papers are concluded, for some of our neighbors' sake,—half whose stock in trade is gone with their conclusion. However, they will have one more chance when the book is out, and then—they will have to pitch into "The Newcomes," which are still continued in the *Monthly*.

An excellent article in this number is "Glances at our Moral and Social Statistics"—a sort of *resumé* of the Census in these matters. Another is "The Zone of the Planets between Mars and Jupiter," by Prof. E. Loomis. The monthly record is a useful cotemporaneous history of the world. The Editor's Table is spread monthly with "The War and its Progress." His Drawer is full of fun, old and new. The Literary notices are genial and honest.

Blackwood for January has articles on "The Conduct of the War," "Education, as illustrated by the Census," "Rural Economy of Great Britain and Ireland," and "Thackeray." The "Story of the Crimea" and "Zaider" both reach their second parts. With the January numbers, *Blackwood* and each of the Foreign Quarterlies (except the *North British*) commence their volumes. L. Scott & Co. republish them.

Putnam's Monthly was out promptly. The article that will command most attention is one on "National Defence," by "An Officer of the United States Army." The following extract briefly develops the writer's plan for recruiting the army:

> Let the Secretary now abandon the system of recruiting, which burdens the army with the scum of cities, and promotion from the ranks would follow as regularly as from a lower to a higher grade of commission. But until something more be done to better the composition of the rank and file, it is much to be feared that few enlisted men will be found worthy of the proposed advancement in condition—an advancement, as the army is now composed, of *caste*, as well as grade. In a Republican army, *caste* should not exist, and it is to break down that distinction, leaving only the necessary difference in grades from private to general, that it is proposed that the army should be recruited by States.

Our army organized and collected, as herein recommended, could easily, on the approach of war, by the addition to each regiment of two battalions, and by increasing the number of privates in a company, be made fifty thousand strong, and this Federal force, organized, as it would be, in harmony with the State troops, would constantly have kept pace with the advance of professional knowledge in Europe, and be capable of diffusing that knowledge throughout the country by means of the State organizations to be considered.

For other reforms, the bill now before Congress, he says, embodies his. Other articles of various merits are readable—as, "Israel Potter," (good of course,) "Nature in Motion," "Progress of our Political Virtues," and "My three conversations with Miss Chester," and about "An old woman who dried up and blew away." It is a creditable number.

Christianity and Statesmanship is the title of twenty-seven discourses delivered by Dr. Wm. Hague, and issued by the Baptist publisher, Mr. Edward H. Fletcher. 12mo., 439 pages.

Another Gypsy Swindle.—A band of gypsies having been sojourning near Freehold, N. J., have succeeded in swindling a farmer out of $1,300. The chief actor was a female fortune-teller, who on pretence of being able to reveal to the farmer where a large amount of gold was concealed on his farm, induced him to raise the sum above stated by selling or borrowing, telling him it was only to be used for a few days in perfecting the charm necessary to the revelation. After much hocus pocus she folded up the money, or what he supposed to be it, locked it up in a box, gave him the key, and told him to open it ten days after, at midnight, when the locality of the gold would be revealed to him. At the time appointed the farmer collected all his family and relatives, opened the box, and found that the bundle put in the box did not contain his money at all. Meantime the gypsies had left with the plunder. Perhaps such ridiculous credulity deserves no better fate.—*Philadelphia American.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 3.

DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS—Art, Scenery, Incidents and Life in Italy.
WORK AND WAGES—Condition, treatment and pay of Workmen on American Farms.
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings in Congress.
ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings in the Legislature.
TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.
TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 5½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 130 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $125. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A superlative tonic diuretic, anti-dyspeptic and invigorating Cordial, recommended by physicians in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Incipient Dropsy, Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Put up in quart and pint bottles, with my name on the bottle, cork and label, and for sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-st.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW-YORK PICAYUNE ON SATURDAY.—A Glorious Hit at CHEVALIER WIKOFF'S COURTSHIP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, with THE AMERICAN HEIRESS, 25 RICH AND RARE CARICATURES. LADIES PREPARE. GENTLEMEN BEWARE. COQUETTES AND FORTUNE HUNTERS, WHERE ARE YOU? Price, as usual, only three cents. The newsboys will have the Picayune on SUNDAY MORNING. First edition 40,000.

LINENS, LINENS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCtion a large stock of Table Cloths, Napkins, Doyliss and Table Linens, which we will offer at prices to suit purchasers at great bargains. Also, 10 cases of Fine Shirting Linens at 25, 30, 37½ and 38 per yard, slightly damaged by water on the voyage of importation, and worth more by 25 per cent.
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 387 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

$15 ONLY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Valuable building lots and farms will be divided among 500 subscribers, on the 6th of February, next. Each subscription, of only $30, will receive a warrantee deed for those lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm, from 2 to 20 acres. A farm above Harlem. Apply immediately, to CHAS. WOOD, 2 Astor House, Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

POPULAR TRADE.—S. H. LEADBEATER, No. 387 Broadway, is selling spring silks at 75 cts. per yard, that cost 90 cents to import. Check Silks 62½ cts. per yd. Black Silks from 75 cts. up—and Shawls, Bonnets, Laces, and Fashions equally cheap.

Mr. Soulé's Resignation.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia American.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The cause of Mr. SOULÉ'S resignation is ascertained to be a disagreement with the Cabinet as to the policy to be pursued relative to Cuba. The report that he was recalled is not correct, but he would have been had he not anticipated the expected course of the President by a voluntary retirement.

In November, Mr. SOULÉ received a dispatch which he was instructed to lay before the Spanish Ministry, which was so different from the representations he had been making on the subjects embraced in it, that he determined not to present it, and did not. The dispatch stated that the United States desired the reestablishment of the most friendly relations with Spain, and to that end wished to correct an unfounded impression that this Government meditated the acquisition of Cuba by any means at its command. The rights of Spain as to that Colony would be respected by the United States, and all alleged attempts against its sovereignty would be discountenanced and suppressed. But these were other questions, the adjustment of which was equally essential to the restoration of a good understanding between the Governments. It was necessary that Spain should make suitable reparation to the United States for repeated indignities to its national flag by its officers in Cuba, and proper indemnities to our citizens for the destruction of their property, the seizure and detention of their vessels, and the unjust imprisonment of American sailors and subjects in Cuba. The Spanish Government was reminded that cases of this kind were very numerous—some of them so recent as to afford reason to apprehend that no change of policy, as respected the commerce of the United States or the established rights of her citizens, was contemplated, and many of them so old as to justify the conclusion that the delay of justice arose from indifference to the complaints of the United States.

Fatal Accident on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad—The Engine thrown into the River—Two Men Crushed to Death.

From the Eastern Argus, January 30.

Yesterday morning's train from this city to Augusta, consisting of two passenger cars and two baggage cars, drawn by the new engine J. D. Lang, met with an accident, by which JOSEPH SMALL, of Portland, engineer, and CHARLES AMES, of Augusta, fireman, lost their lives.

As the train was approaching the crossing of the Passagassaw River, about five miles from this city, and just before reaching the bridge the engine ran off the track, struck the stone abutment, and went down the embankment some twenty-five feet into the river. The coupling which attached the locomotive to the cars fortunately broke, leaving the cars upon the track.

No one was injured save those already named. The former, Mr. SMALL, was crushed under the boiler upon the ice in the river. His head, however, was above the water which covered the ice, and he was able to converse until the water rose and drowned him.

Every effort was made to keep the water down by bailing, but in vain, and it was impossible to extricate him until the boiler could be raised by means of tackle, which had to be obtained from a distance—and came some hours too late to save the unfortunate man. It is supposed he must have been fatally injured by the crushing weight of the boiler upon him, and that the water only put a more speedy termination to his sufferings. Mr. SMALL, we understand, leaves a wife but no children.

The fireman, Mr. AMES, was crushed, under the day-time in the river, and killed instantly. He also leaves a wife.

The engine was probably thrown from the track by ice which formed on Saturday night, and was covered with water by the rain of Sunday night.

The bodies of Messrs. SMALL and AMES were extricated, and brought to this city last evening. It was found that the neck of Mr. AMES, fireman, was broken.

Infamous Attempt to Ruin a Young Girl—Fortunate Ride on a Horse-Sled.—Some days since a Mr. CHASE and a man who is her partner in business were brought before the Police Court, charged with inveigling a young woman from Great Falls, N. H., for the purpose of prostitution. The charge was so far proved that His Honor thought it proper to order them to recognise with sureties in the sum of $500 each, for their appearance at the next criminal term of the S. J. Court. Failing to find sureties, they were committed to Jail. Monday, however, under chapter 171, section 23 of the Revised Statutes, two Justices of the Peace admitted the prisoners to bail. They departed to their hotel, the Robinson Tavern, in Hermon. Here, however, they were waited on early Tuesday morning by perhaps a hundred of the best citizens of Hermon, and advised to leave the place. A horse-sled was near, upon which, without violence, the men and women were placed, and removed beyond the limits of the town. Drums, fifes and flags gave a dramatic air to the procession, and the obsequious parties, moving to such music, made solemn promises that they would never come back again. With this the Hermon people were satisfied, and dispersed, after having taken some steps towards returning to her home in New-Hampshire, ELIZABETH TAYLOR, the young girl upon whom Mr. CHASE's designs were formed.—*Bangor Mercury.*

Runaway Slaves—The Underground Railroad.—The travel over the underground railroad for the past four days has been, we are informed, remarkably active, and no fewer than seven lots of runaway slaves have arrived at this terminus within a week. The first of these lots was composed of three men; the next, of three men; the third, of two men; the fifth, of one man. All these were from Kentucky. The sixth lot was composed of four gallant young men, stout men, who had come on foot from Kentucky to this place, sleeping by day and walking nightly the North star by night. They arrived here on Wednesday, and after recruiting, are to be sent over the underground railroad to Canada. This last lot was composed of a mother and four children, who came up on the mail boat from Louisville, and seem to be taken to Buffalo, N.Y. She managed to get in some additionals, and was immediately fully manned. The total loss to this section from the escape of these slaves (three, however, belonged to a colored man) is estimated at $4,000. A colored man is now in Kentucky collecting evidence to prosecute the whole party.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 31.*

Windfall for a Vagrant in a Workhouse.—About fifteen days since a woman named MARY ANN STEWART was arrested by the First District Police as a drunken vagrant, wandering through the streets without any visible means of support, and Recorder BRIGHT sent her to the Workhouse for thirty days. Yesterday a man came into the Recorder's office and stated that he had been looking for this woman for more than three months, and had only that morning heard by accident that she was in the Workhouse. He stated that some time since MARY ANN's grandmother died in England, and left her a legacy of fourteen hundred pounds sterling. Nothing had been heard of MARY ANN for a long time before the death of her grandmother, and the executors wrote to this friend, empowering him to ascertain, if possible, her whereabouts, or if she was dead to send on an authenticated certificate of the fact. Upon this statement, and the promise to take her out of the city as soon as possible, the Recorder released her from the Workhouse and sent her on her way rejoicing like one with a pocket full of rocks.—*N. O. Picayune, Jan. 24.*

Conviction of a Duellist.—JUAN PAGES has been found guilty of manslaughter at New-Orleans, with a recommendation to mercy, for killing JUAN PASTER in a duel. The prisoner is about 40 years of age, and has a family. The *Courier* says: This is the first time in the annals of Louisiana that a conviction for dueling has taken place, although the statutes making the slaying of a man in a duel murder, are coeval with the Constitution of the State. It is true this duel was fought under the most atrocious circumstances, and in a most murderous manner. Nevertheless we hail this verdict as an important legal precedent, and as an evidence of a healthy state of public opinion. The duel, it appears, was fought with knives; the parties were equal in physical power, and when one objected to the knife of the other, the latter offered and actually did exchange knives, and with the weapon of his antagonist slew him.

Sale of the Public Works.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed, at its last session, a law for the sale of the Public Works of this State, provided they could be sold at a fixed rate. As they were not sold, it is now proposed to reduce the price until a purchaser can be found, and there appears to be a party in the State in favor of getting rid of them at all events. It is now probable that the proposition to sell the Public Works of Ohio will be again agitated at the next session of the General Assembly, and we should not be surprised to see it succeed. We would by no means be considered as contending against a sale of the Canals and Roads at their real value. It is better that they should pass out of the hands of the State. They would not only be more profitable in private hands, but would be better administered, and more useful, consequently, to the public.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Loss of Schooner Greyhound.—Reliable intelligence has been received that the schooner *Greyhound*, of this port, was wrecked on Hog-sty Reef on the night of Dec. 27. The schooner was bound from Santa Cruz (Cuba,) for Antwerp, and was in her seventh day out when she struck on the above named reef, which sets out from the Bahama Banks. The crew were all saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss. The *Greyhound* was a first-class vessel, nearly new, built in Fairhaven, and owned by Messrs. MALLORY & LANFAIR, and Capt. MERROW, who had charge of her.—*New-Haven Journal & Courier, Feb.* 1.

Accident on the Central Railroad.—A fearful accident occurred on the Central Railroad yesterday, about eighteen miles east of Syracuse. As the Buffalo Express was whirling along at the speed of thirty-five miles an hour, a wheel of the locomotive flew in pieces, and the engine itself pitched down the bank. The passengers only felt a slight concussion, but looking out of their windows on one side, they saw the engine lying a wreck in the ditch, and the engineer and fireman crawling out from the ruins. The train ran on a distance of fifty rods before stopping. Providentially, the engineer was but slightly hurt, and the fireman escaped without harm.—*Albany Atlas, Feb.* 1

The Cockpit of a Man-of-War no Place of Safety.—In the recent naval attack upon Sebastopol, a shell entered the after cockpit of H. M. S. *Albion*. It lodged in the First Lieutenant's cabin, burst there, destroying everything in that cabin and in the surgeon's cabin on one side, and another officer's on the other. Mr. MASON, the surgeon, was himself so much bruised in the arm by one of the splinters that he was disabled, and could not operate. A similar splinter from another shell struck the paymaster, who was acting as assistant to the medical officers, and bruised him severely.

[*Dr. Mashay in Medical Times.*

A Blundering Translation.—Sir JOHN PRINGLE, in his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army," mentions having cured a soldier of a violent scurvy, by prescribing two quarts of the *dog* and *duck* water (so called from the name of a spring near the Dog and Duck Tavern,) to be drank every morning before dinner. In a French translation of this work, the remedy is specified to be two quarts of broth, made of a duck and a dog.—*University Magazine.*

The Polygamy Challenge Accepted.—The Los Angeles *Star* announces that a Mr. MONEY, of the New Testament Church, consents to accept the challenge of PARLEY P. PRATT, of the Mormons, on the issue of polygamy as sanctioned by law and gospel, which Mr. PRATT pretends. Here is the Old versus the New Testament. The battle is proposed to take place in the Los Angeles *Star.*

The Phelps Case.—The Jury in this case last evening brought in a verdict that PHELPS was of sound mind. His execution, therefore, will take place on the 9th of February instant—a week from to-morrow.—*Albany Evening Atlas, Feb.* 1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLEICKENER & CO., G. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIRBER, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Eighteenth Ward Relief Association.—The Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor of the XVIIIth Ward, hereby give notice that the Soup-house is open daily from 12 to 2 o'clock, at the basement of the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. Any of the Ward in need of Groceries, Provisions, &c., will be supplied on the order of the Visitors, which they can obtain at the house of any of the Visitors in the district of the Ward in which they reside. Any person desiring to visit the poor of the Ward, can obtain the names of the visitors, the proper district of the Ward in which they reside, &c., by calling at the Soup-house. Any person desiring to make contributions of provisions, clothing or money, can leave the same at the Soup-house, or send word to the Visitors of the district in which they reside, and they will call for the same

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Affidavits and Testimony.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your yesterday's correspondent, "Justice," is informed that a false affidavit, made before any person authorized to administer oaths in *any case pending before any Court*, is as much perjury as swearing willfully false orally in open Court.

"Justice" should know that swearing false, unless *willfully*, is not legal perjury. He has reference probably to *extra judicial* affidavits, i. e. affidavits not in a case pending in a Court; such are not *legal* perjury, even if willfully false. If "Justice" can make out the charge he makes he can convict of perjury.

Jan. 30, 1855. *NOT* A LAWYER.

What the Abolitionists are Mad About.—A friend recently from Washington has related to us a little incident that transpired a short time ago in the Senate Chamber, and which made some amusement among the members. Mr. Gillette, our Senator, sits near to Toombs, of Georgia, and they frequently pass a good-humored joke. A few mornings ago, just before the Senate was called to order, while several of the members were standing near, Toombs said to Gillette: "They say, Gillette, that you Abolitionists are mad with the Almighty *for making the niggers black.*" "Your informant is slightly mistaken," replied Gillette; "we are only mad with you slaveholders *for making them white.*" The allusion to the bleaching process that is going on among the colored population of the South was at once understood by all, and Toombs joined with much good humor in the general laugh. [*Hartford Courant, Jan. 31.*

Ship Monarch of the Sea.—The ship *Monarch of the Sea*, Capt. Gardner, arrived in this port yesterday, from Pensacola, and was towed up by the tow-boat *Conqueror*. The *Monarch of the Sea* measures 240 feet on deck, and 40 feet beam; her tonnage is 2,500 tons, and she is capable of carrying 7,000 bales of cotton on eighteen and a half feet water, and is rigged on Capt. Holmes' new plan. The *M.* has been for the last month at Pensacola, testing the new dry dock for the United States Government, for which she received some $20,000. Capt. Gardner states that his ship was taken out some three hundred feet on land in twenty hours, by the new dock and railway, and replaced in about the same time.—*New-Orleans Bulletin, Jan. 28.*

Incendiaries Caught.—We are gratified to be able to state that in all probability the rogues who have caused our citizens so much anxiety of late, by causing nocturnal conflagrations, have at last been arrested. They prove to be firemen, two of them connected with No. 5, and one with No. 4. Their names are James Cloonan, aged 17; Pat'k McGowan, 19; and Joseph Brown, 20, the steward of No. 6. We understand the officers are after certain other parties, and that in all probability the clue that will open this labyrinth of villainy has been discovered. It is said that Brown told his mother that he fired Deming's building, that he had set buildings on fire and should set more. This was overheard by an older brother, who reported it to Mr. Cotterell, who caused the arrest.—*Hartford Courant.*

Drifts.—On the Niagara Falls Railroad yesterday, some of the drifts were from ten to twelve feet in height on the track. The train coming up at 4 o'clock, was "stuck" four or five times. About a mile this side of Black Rock, the up-train ran into a drift, some thirty feet in length, and as high as the top of the cars. The train had impetus enough to carry the engine through it, and give a chance for the driving wheels to catch hold of the track again. Had it not been so, the passengers would have experienced the sensation of those smashed under an avalanche. It is still snowing, blowing and drifting, until we almost begin to think the stock of congealed matter above has entirely exhausted itself.—*Buffalo Republic, Wednesday.*

☞ The Storm.—The storm which has raged with more or less violence for the past four or five days, appeared to have arrived at its culminating point last evening. Snow came upon us in fitful gusts during the whole of yesterday, and at night old Boreas seemed to have waked up his entire energies—the whole atmosphere seemed to be filled with driving flakes of snow. Enormous drifts were piled up in all sorts of fantastic shapes. Back doors and front doors were found this morning in a state of embargo, and many were compelled to "dig themselves out" before reaching the street.—*Buffalo Com., 31st.*

The Williamantic Mail Robber.—Bascom, the mail robber, has been held to bail by Erastus Smith, Esq., United States Commissioner, in the sum of $7,500. There are three separate indictments against the accused—one for having a United States mail key in his possession with intent to use it unlawfully,—one for robbing the mail on the 23d of January—and one for robbing the mail on the 27th of January. We learn from the Boston *Post* that Bascom was formerly employed in a telegraph office in that city.—*Hartford Press.*

Tobacco.—The *Tobacco Plant* (Va.,) describes the death of a girl in Charlotte, by burning. Her clothes took fire while she slept in a chair. Attracted by the flames the mother ran to her bed. The following is the account given by the mother: "She [illegible] and [illegible] to the door, and [illegible] to the fire, and [illegible] her clothes [illegible] her. [illegible] *would have sold for $1,500 on the block.*"

Cruise of Lieutenant C. G. Hunter.

United States Brig-of-war *Bainbridge*,
Off Sandy Hook, Jan. 28, 1855.

Sir: I have the honor to announce the return of the United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, under my command, to the port of New-York, from whence she sailed in November, 1853.

I wish to inform the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, that this has been done after the most mature deliberation, and that I do not throw myself in the least upon the mercy or clemency of the Department. It has been done upon the full conviction of how serious the vessel was, under the circumstances, upon her station, and that being so, to remain quietly there was to be false to the interest of my Government and the honor of its flag.

If the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy will contend that a blind obedience of orders in the whole duty of a Navy officer, I will remind him that, with this, the battle of Cape St. Vincent would have been no victory; and that, with this the battle of Copenhagen would have been lost to England.

I do not wish to assert that these examples are anything more than great truths, showing that it may be, under certain circumstances, even a praiseworthy act to study the honor of a flag in preference to a blind obedience to orders. But I do wish to deny that an officer who disobeys orders incurs a grave responsibility. I rely solely upon what I consider plain to the Department, that, under the circumstances, it is better for the honor of the flag that I should return to the United States than remain upon the coast of Brazil.

Upon the 20th of January, 1854, the *Bainbridge* arrived in Montevideo, where Commodore Salter then was on the *Savannah*. A difficulty had occurred at the Falkland Islands, known there even prior to the arrival of this vessel. No communication, however, was made me upon that subject until after the United States sloop-of-war *Germantown* had arrived upon the station and sailed to those islands; then I was informed by Commodore Salter that he would have sent me "but he not feared that I would compromise the Government;" he made use of the same observation to Commander Lynch as well as to me, as I was informed by the United States Consul to the Falkland Islands.

Little flattering as a declaration of this kind was, I made no protest. Again a difficulty occurred at the Falkland Islands, which was known in Montevideo upon the 20th June, 1854, and although the *Bainbridge* was at that place, Commander Salter did not send her, but ordered the *Germantown*, from Rio de Janeiro—more than double the distance—no doubt, for the same reason as before.

About the 6th of October, difficulties of a very serious nature, involving our flag, were known at Montevideo to have occurred at Paraguay. The flag-ship had just arrived in the river. In spite of the urgent necessity that a vessel of war should go to Assumption, I was ordered on a cruise to ports where no difficulty was known to have occurred.

Before sailing, however, I sent to the Commander-in-Chief a detailed plan for reducing, with the least possible force, the Dictator of Paraguay to a just regard for the rights of foreigners.

I ordered the officer who was sent with this communication to state to the Commander-in-Chief the manner in which it had been received, and also that no doubt existed that serious difficulties had just occurred in Paraguay; that if he would order the vessel under my command to that point, he might rely upon a judicious arrangement, and one honorable to the flag.

The Commander-in-Chief stated that the *Bainbridge* could not reach Assumption on account of having too great draft of water; but the officer who had been sent by me had fortunately been upon the survey of the river to that point, and assured him that without her tanks, and other unnecessary weight, there would be no difficulty.

I again urged the Commander-in-Chief to be sent to Paraguay, by letter, dated Oct. 9, but all to no purpose. Instead of being sent where a serious difficulty was known to exist, I was ordered where it was known no difficulties had arisen—the steamers twice a month reach Montevideo, bringing news from every part in Brazil in which we have commerce.

In the meantime the *Waterwitch*, engaged upon scientific duty in the waters near Assumption, went to that place for the arrangement of existing difficulties. Lieutenant-Commanding Page visited President Lopez three times before communicating with Mr. Hopkins, the United States Consul; he ordered that the officers of the *Waterwitch* should not visit the aforesaid Consul, and, strange beyond belief, he ordered a lieutenant, by whom, ere this, you have received dispatches, not to take any home from Mr. Hopkins, the United States Consul, whose exequatur had been withdrawn by President Lopez.

If a volume were written it would not tell more plainly how our difficulties in Paraguay have been arranged. As a finale, since the departure of the *Waterwitch*, President Lopez has suspended the explorations of those rivers, and the *Semmerio*, the only paper published in Paraguay, is loud in its abuse of the Americans and the Lieutenant-Commanding of the *Waterwitch*.

Commodore Salter was made aware of these events by Lieutenant Moore, bearer of dispatches from Lieutenant-Commanding Page to the United States, and by that opportunity of sending me orders to return, by the same bearer of dispatches, none were sent.

To command a vessel of war, and be sent purposely where no difficulties exist, when serious ones were known to have occurred elsewhere, is in my eyes, a degradation.

I call upon the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy to relieve me from that degradation, and I ask only at this moment orders to go to Assumption and redress the wrongs of our injured countrymen. If the Commander-in-Chief plainly and unequivocally shirks a responsibility, because it is imperative, in my opinion, it should take one. I herewith enclose an accompanying detailed plan, marked A, of a probable force necessary to bring President Lopez to a just regard of the rights of our fellow-citizens. He is now engaged in constructing fortifications upon the Paraguay, which would have been unavailable if I had been sent immediately upon the perpetration of the outrages. I will not dwell upon the flagrancy of these outrages. The Government, no doubt, is fully informed as to their character; but property has been confiscated, the lives of our countrymen placed in jeopardy, and our flag hauled down and trampled under foot, in a country in which a mob has never been known.

Upon the 14th of May, 1854, I addressed a letter to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to my private interests. I have received no answer, save indirectly, though the Commander-in-Chief, and that not at all in its tone calculated to lead him to believe that I enjoyed the confidence of the Department. I have at various times, as Lieutenant and in inferior grades, addressed letters to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and have, I believe, invariably before this time, received replies, however adverse the Department has been to many requests.

The Commander-in-Chief was good enough to send me from Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo an extract of a letter, which was, in substance, a reprimand to me: it was founded upon a secret report made by him of me to the Department. A part of this report I am prepared to show is a misstatement.

I do not wish to make a point with the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy how far it might be considered honorable or dishonorable to make public a letter marked and received as private, unless an absolute necessity involving the honor of the receiver required it. When this violation of my confidence, without a necessity, has been accompanied by a secret report, a part of which I am prepared to show is untrue, an unbecoming person might, with much show of right, say that the Commander-in-Chief had an object to serve in not informing me of the purport of his letter.

I have to state to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, that I hope the confusion in not answering my letter was an accidental one; that as an officer commanding a vessel of war, I think that common courtesy demands direct answers to such communications as I may make, however much the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy may disapprove of their substance. If, my superior in opinion, this probably contingent confidence may have been an operating cause in leading the Commander-in-Chief to suppose that he alone was responsible officer. The commander of a vessel of war is always responsible for his own acts, and the Commander-in-Chief cannot relieve him of this responsibility. It is absurd; it is to make a confession upon the character of an officer; it is to say that, in my own opinion, all that I have stated of my individual services of thirty years—it is the loss of all I have left—is to be set down as [illegible]

I prefer quitting the service of which, after [illegible] twenty-four years, I am proud, than remain where I must feel that I am [illegible] by a certain class of persons [illegible] to the Department. I have at various times addressed letters to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and have, I believe, invariably before this time, received replies, however adverse the Department has been to many requests.

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[illegible]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—[illegible] RAILROAD AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE CLEVELAND AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, [illegible] THE CLEVELAND COLUMBUS CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, [illegible] FAIRFIELD AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible] THE CITY OF MADISON (Ind.) SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1854.

Office of Reversing Fire Insurance Company, No. 91 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1854.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of scrip and the interest per cent., on their Certificates, payable on demand to the shareholders on and after the 15th day of January next.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in cash to the same, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the three years ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the assured and the stockholders in such proportion, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the original stock shall equal one million of dollars.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s New-York, California and European Express and Banking Co., No. 61 Broadway, and No. 9 Nevers-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1854.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is declared out of the net earnings of said Company for the last six months, and will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, on the 15th of February, instant.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock M. on the 12th, until 12 o'clock M. on the 16th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons, as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1855, at the Mechanics' Bank.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1852.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Company, No. 15 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Co., Chicago, Jan. 16, 1854.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending the 1, 1854, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb 1, 1854, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1855, viz: interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. B. LANARDE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 60 Warren-st.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 16th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODRUFF, President.

VANDERBILT L. BENTON, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 78 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 6th inst. Interest Books will be closed on and after the 25th inst. By order.

EDWARD H. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after Monday, 6th inst., at their Office, No. 3 Chambers-st. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. SIBLEY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD seven per cent Sterling Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1854, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, on presentation.

E. G. WOODWARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1854.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that day, on presentation of the same or coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

T. RYDER, Treasurer.

Office Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Jersey City, Jan. 30, 1854.

THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.—The Coupons for interest, due 1st Feb. next., on Bonds of the city of Peoria, Ill., will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1854. JOHN WHAY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—In pursuance of its charter, passed June 20, 1853:

On deposit Jan. 1, 1854.....	$630,000 21
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1854, 3,983 depositors.....	600,173 98
	$1,230,173 19
Paid during the same period, 3,066 drafts.....	344,033 19
	$886,974 00
Interest credited to depositors.....	56,567 66
On deposit, principal and interest.....	$943,542 66

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which interest to the sum of $10 is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1855, made a deposit or received a dividend, $10,344 67, included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS.

Bonds and Mortgages on improved property, valued at double the amount loaned thereon.....	$393,500 00
Bonds of the city of Troy.....	85,000 00
Bonds of the city of Utica.....	30,000 00
Bonds of the city of Rochester.....	12,000 00
Bonds of the city of Albany.....	5,000 00
Bonds of the city of Buffalo.....	1,000 00
Bonds of the city of Williamsburg.....	10,000 00
New-York City Revenue Bonds.....	30,000 00
Cash in vault.....	41,646 00
Cash in Broadway Bank.....	43,861 77
Loans on state Securities.....	21,271 03
Interest due to Institution on Loans on Bond and Mortgage, and investments to Jan. 1, 1855.....	3,975 00 $893,774 84
Surplus.....	9,232 75
JAN. 1, 1855.	W. B. WORSALL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

ajl6,'53-lawly*F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

ap7,'54-lawly* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

ajl6,'53-lawly* D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1854.—The WEEDSPORT BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of D. M. CANTILL BAKER, in the City of New-York, as an agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated State Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

REMOVALS.

THE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to NO. 9 WALL-ST.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], Thursday, Feb. 1.

[illegible] Mail [illegible] Havana papers of Fri[illegible]

[illegible], Thursday, Feb. 1.

[illegible] Orleans papers of Fri[illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday, Jan. 31.

[illegible] Galveston for the [illegible] with five hundred [illegible]

[illegible], Wednesday, Jan. 31.

[illegible] Galveston for [illegible] with five hundred [illegible]

[illegible], Thursday, Feb. 1.

[illegible] Mail [illegible] Havana papers of Fri[

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES;

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only NEWS of general interest, and the freshest portions of the contents of the Daily and Weekly Times, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1053. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Passage of Mr. Mallory's Bill in the Senate.

PRIVATE BILL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Expedition in Search of Dr. Kane.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

Commander ANDREW H. FOOTE probably will command the Arctic Expedition in search of Dr. KANE. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

Mr. BADGER gave notice that on Monday next he should propose to repeal so much of the 30th Section of the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States as authorizes the taking of depositions without notice.

The bill from Mr. SEWARD, of the Committee on Commerce, admitting the Russian-built ship *Alice* to a register under the name of *St. Andrew*, was passed.

Mr. MALLORY's bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs was taken up and passed. This bill proposes to place those on the reserved list who are out of the line of promotion, and upon leave of absence, and to pay those Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants, who are incapable of service.

The reserved list pays as follows:

ON LEAVE.			
Captains	$1,500	Lieutenants	750
Commanders	1,200	Passed Midshipmen	600
IN THE SEA SERVICE, NAVY-YARD, OR OTHER DUTY.			
Captains	$2,500	Lieutenants	1,050
Commanders	1,800	Passed Midshipmen	850

The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig *General Armstrong* was taken up.

Mr. BENJAMIN spoke at some length against the bill.

Mr. HAMLIN had voted for the bill in order to move a reconsideration. He did this on the ground of the danger of the precedent involved. He argued that the bill would establish this precedent, but if the claim of a citizen against a Foreign Government was referred by the United States Government to foreign arbitration, then if the award of the arbitration was in favor of the claimant he would be paid by the Foreign Government, while if the award was against the claimant the Government would pay him.

Mr. SEWARD argued at length that Mr. BENJAMIN himself, if in or a question whether Government can rightly exercise itself from paying. He thought it a question whether the Government could justly pay. The *General Armstrong* was taken from the owners in a foreign neutral port by a public enemy, after a most gallant defence of itself and the national flag. Portugal is liable to the owners, but the owners could only prosecute through the agency of the United States Government. Government could, by a mere demonstration of war, have other redress for its citizens, but Government referred to arbitration the claim, which was lost by reason of an error of fact assumed by the arbitrators, of which error they might have been disabused, if the Government had appeared or permitted the owners to appear before the arbitrator. As to the precedent, such gallantry and such errors will not often occur together.

Messrs. BAYARD and CLAYTON reaffirmed their previous arguments on the bill, when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The House passed the bill for the relief of Messrs. BELMONT & Co., remitting the duties on the goods confiscated in Mexico.

After being in Committee on private bills, thirty-six bills were favorably reported to the House, but not finally acted on.

No quorum being present, the House adjourned.

Death of Ex-Mayor Maury—Supreme Court of the United States—Subscription for R. M. Booth.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

Ex-Mayor MAURY died at 1 o'clock this afternoon. His loss will be universally regretted by the whole community. He was wealthy and benevolent, and during the time that he filled the office of Mayor, it is said he distributed more than double the amount of his salary in various acts of charity. He was President of the Bank of the Metropolis.

In the Supreme Court, CHARLES A. DAVISON, of York, La., and LUTHER DAY, of Ohio, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors in this Court. No. 99, Josiah S. Stafford and wife, appellants, vs. the Union Bank of Louisiana; No. 105, Josiah S. Stafford and wife vs. the New-Orleans and Canal Banking Company, appeals from the District Court of Texas. On motion of Mr. COXE, these cases were dismissed with costs, by consent of the parties. No. 88, Jane A. Cox, guardian, et al., appellants, vs. Charles Mason—Argument continued by Hon. S. P. CHASE for appellee, and concluded by PLATT SMITH for appellants. No. 89, Jas. Rhodes, appellant, vs. W. B. Fanner, et als.—Argument commenced by PHILLIPS for appellants and continued by BIRD for appellees.

The Anti-Nebraska Members of Congress have contributed liberally towards the payment of the fine imposed upon S. M. BOOTH, by the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee, in a case of rescuing a Fugitive Slave. The fine is $1,000.

OFFICIAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The majority of the Senate's Committee to whom was referred the bill for the suppression of Intemperance yesterday morning, reported it back to the Senate with a number of amendments. The amendments relate principally to minor particulars, and do not affect the really vital features of the bill. The amendment which provides the form of bond to be given by all agents appointed to sell liquors, are stricken out, and provision made that all such bonds shall be in the usual form, without imposing extraordinary conditions.

The original bill prohibits a person engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors from carrying on a business unless licensed from duly authorized authority, and that upon proof of the personal use of intoxicating liquors by the manufacturer, or by any person employed by him, in the course of his business, the license shall be forfeited. The amendment strikes out the words with the italics appended.

borough or town where the offence shall have been committed," and those other clauses which direct that all forfeitures of fines for violations shall go to the treasury of the township, city, &c., in which they occur.

The minority of the Committee also reported, by a bill, providing for the holding of an election in November next, wherein the sense of the people shall be taken in reference to the law of prohibition. They report no law, leaving that to be made by the next Legislature, should the people decide they want one.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 2.

A fire broke out in the room of Miss MAKEAH, the actress, last evening, at the Galt House, completely destroying two rooms. The damage by fire and water is estimated at $6,000 or $8,000. The wardrobe of Miss MAKEAH was entirely consumed.

The weather has moderated, and boats are arriving and departing daily.

Destructive Fire at Gainsville, Ga.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 2.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile.

A destructive fire occurred at Gainsville, Ga., on Tuesday of last week, consuming 19 buildings and 4,000 bales of cotton.

Destruction by Fire of the Court-House at Freehold, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 2.

The Court-House at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., was burned down this morning. The surrounding buildings escaped, with slight damage.

Accident to a Railroad Conductor.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Friday, Feb. 2.

Mr. WALCOT, Conductor on the Windsor freight train, on the Vermont Central Railroad, was seriously injured this afternoon, his head coming in contact with a wood pile while looking out of the window of the saloon car. It is thought he will recover.

Sinking of a Mississippi Steamer—Probable Loss of Thirty Lives.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Eliza* sunk a few days since in the Mississippi at Plum Point Bend, a little below Memphis. It is feared that about thirty lives were lost.

Nomination of United States Senator for Wisconsin.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 2.

CHARLES DURKEE, Esq., was nominated on Wednesday as the Republican candidate for United States Senator by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 2.

The Money Market is easier. Stocks are dull. Reading 36¾; Morris Canal 14¼; Long Island Railroad 15¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 43¾; Pennsylvania Fives 87¾.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Nashville* from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

Weather Reports.

CONNESBURG, Friday, Feb. 2.

We had a slight fall of snow here to-day. The thermometer stands at 13° above zero. Teams crossed the St. Lawrence River on the ice this morning for the first time.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Feb. 2.

Weather clear and cold. We had a slight fall of snow last night.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Feb. 2.

Fine, clear, cold weather.

CALAIS, Me., Friday, Feb. 2.

Weather cold, with indications of snow.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, Feb. 2.

Cold and clear weather, with a northwest wind.

MONTREAL, Friday, Feb. 2.

Mild and clear. Wind northerly.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Feb. 2.

A clear, pleasant morning. Wind west.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 2—9 A. M.

A very pleasant morning. Thermometer about 20° above zero.

Great Excitement in the Town of Mount Pleasant—A Storehouse of Liquor Destroyed by the Citizens—Females the Principal Rioters.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 31.

In the town of Mount Pleasant, about nine miles from this city, in the northern part of the county, not a drop of liquor has been sold for some time, and nothing has happened to mar the quiet and peace of the village, until Sunday evening last, when it was noised around that the Vankirk House had been rented to a Mr. PATTERSON, of Covington, who expected to sell liquor on the premises. Upon learning that the first load of liquor, &c., was to arrive on Sunday, a crowd of men and women, armed with hatchets, axes, picks, guns, &c., repaired to the Vankirk House, broke open the doors, and searched every room in the hotel for the objectionable article, but failed in finding it. In the meantime, a man named DANL. LABOYTAUX, a barber in Mount Pleasant, arrived in the town with the first load of liquor, coffee, sugar and other groceries, but mostly liquor. The citizens were not aware of its arrival, until the following morning. About 9 o'clock it was announced through the streets; in less than ten minutes over a hundred persons were armed with any and everything that would break open a barrel, cut open demijohns, smash bottles and destroy furniture.

The rioters, about thirty of whom were females, forcibly entered the premises, and commenced their work of destruction. Mr. LABOYTAUX, who had charge of the property, but who was about starting for another load, heard of the attack on his house, and hastened to the scene of riot. As he was entering the door, a female raised an axe over his head, and would have felled him to the ground had he not caught her arm and threw her to one side. He was then caught by persons of both sexes, and beat and dragged through the liquor, which was six inches deep on the floor, back to the door, through which he was ejected into the street. LABOYTAUX, not liking "the hands he had fallen into," made good his escape. The rioters continued their work of destruction until all the liquor, casks and barrels were confiscated. After which cheers upon cheers for the Ohio liquor law were given by the excited people, who returned to their homes, determined to renew their attack if Mr. P., or any other man, brought liquor to their town.

Yesterday Mr. LABOYTAUX obtained warrants in the Police Court for the arrest of the following persons: PATRICK KILLON, BARNEY HALE, BENJ. LITTLE, PETER LABOYTAUX, OLIVER MCCOY, HENRY GORMAN, THOS. EVART, and about twenty-three of the females, and such other men and women as Mr. LABOYTAUX could point out to the Marshal, who deputised a citizen of Mount Pleasant to make the arrests.

CHOLERA AT ATHENS.—A letter from Rev. Dr. JAMES KING to the New-York *Observer*, under date of Dec. 28, 1854, says: "The cholera seems now to have ceased its ravages, and the people who fled are returning. From the last information I can get, there were swept away by the cholera, in the short space of about one month and a half, in this city, upwards of fifteen hundred persons, probably nearly two thousand, and this, too, notwithstanding about two-thirds of the inhabitants had fled. It has, indeed, been an awful visitation."

THE OPEN SPACE OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—The new Cattle Market is expected to be opened about the 20th instant, and by the Act of 1851 it is declared that from the time to be fixed by the Secretary of State for opening the new market, Smithfield premises, in its corner to be re-modelled for the sale of cattle, and horses. The question will subsist as to what will be done with the open space.

STATE AFFAIRS.

SAMUEL IN BOTH OUR HOUSES.

SENATOR SEWARD.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS FRIENDS AND FOES.

MINOR DIFFICULTIES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

It was SAM in both Houses to-day—SAM pervading the upper and the lower regions—SAM in tribulation; generally, SAM despondent, SAM defiant, SAM indignant.

In the Senate, on the consideration of the bill to permit the late French Minister, M. FOUCHE, to hold real estate, Mr. WHITNEY addressed the Senate at length—taking the Native American view of the question, and generally the most liberal and enlarged view. His effort was in the main well-tempered and calmly, studiously considerate. The Senate adjourned while the bill was under consideration.

About the only other items of interest in the upper house proceedings, was the introduction by Mr. WHITNEY of the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration be requested to inform the Senate by what authority THOMAS DUNLAP has been and is recognized as a member of their Board, and permitted to take part in its proceedings.

The resolution was on motion laid upon the table.

The Bank Committee reported in opposition to the bill to regulate the redemption of Bank notes. It will be recollected that the bill prohibited the charge of more than one-quarter per cent. discount on the bank bills of the State.

A PERSONAL MATTER GENERALLY.

In the House, the debate on the resolution offered by Mr. PETTY was continued, and, with a single interruption, maintained throughout the session. It was understood that during the recess the opponents of Mr. SEWARD had made general preparation to take the floor this morning, for the purpose of annihilating as well Mr. SEWARD as those who had dared to speak in his defence, and to declare their determination to give him their support for the office of United States Senator. If the general understanding was correct, the effort was abortive, and had better have remained unmade. It was a disastrous failure, for the attacks never rose to the dignity of a single charge. They had drilled and reviewed, marched and counter-marched, and had wheeled into line with an enormous array of artillery—but they had come into the struggle with blank cartridges, and they filled with powder in which there was a large portion of Hindoo saltpetre and a small portion of native charcoal. They would fain attempt to show malice against the life, the character, the writings or the speeches of Mr. SEWARD—but when it came to imputing motives they could utter volumes. Of course, the friends of the Senator found little difficulty in crushing arguments that had no foundation but vague suspicions—and in so doing they appealed boldly and frequently to the records of the man's life—covering fully and fearlessly all that could be found, and not shrinking one moment from the fullest examination of the volumes of his speeches and writings.

The debate is to be continued to-morrow morning, the consideration of the resolution being the special order immediately after the reading of the journal.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

One of the representatives from Erie County is in tribulation. Coming from the home of "dear FILLMORE," he naturally feels desirous of advancing the political interests of Erie's favorite, by adoption. Among the votes cast in the Whig caucus last evening, was one for MILLARD FILLMORE. That ballot was duly deposited by the representative from Erie, for it was duly ordered, like a draft payable to order. Doubtless he felt a gratification in showing his loyalty to the great Union saver, and though he had not made a very strong show in the caucus, he could draw consolation from the fact that if there was any change in the opinions of members charged with the duty of selecting a United States Senator, his candidate must be benefited by that change. But how fleeting are human hopes—and how easily thwarted. The member slept last night—he must have slept soundly after voting for his friend, but this morning he awakes to find that though he is in the throne, there is a power behind the throne, and that power does not agree with the throne, manifested in the following resolves duly passed and in form transmitted by mail:

ROOMS OF COUNCIL, No. 177,
BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1855.

At a meeting of this Council, held this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our Representative in the State Legislature be and is hereby instructed to use his utmost endeavors to secure the election of a good and true member of our Order to the United States, and at all hazards to defeat the reelection of the present incumbent.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Representative of this Assembly District, signed by the President and Secretary of this Committee.

G. A. SCROGGS, President of C. No. 177.
J. M. KENDALL, Secretary.

An active inquiry has satisfied the gentleman from Erie that "DEAR FILLMORE" is not "a member of our Order," and that if he votes for that gentleman, he will have to do so in violation of the above instructions. You can imagine—if your imagination is a vivid one—with what reluctance the instructed sacrifices his personal preferences, and abandons his devoted friend. There is a Committee on Grievances—cannot they do something for the gentleman from Erie?

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

While the House was engaged in the consideration of the resolution relating to the selection of a United States Senator, Mr. ADAM G. WILLIAMS, of the City of New-York, rose to "a question of privilege"—a question that is always in order—so the gentleman proceeded to state his grievance, reading from the letter of the Albany correspondent of the New-York DAILY TIMES the following paragraph, which appeared in that paper on Thursday morning:

So much for the contested election; but yet not all. In the course of the debate it was stated that ADAM G. WILLIAMS, of New-York, DAVID O'KEEFE, of New-York, and AMBROSE STEVENS, of Genesee, all three members of the House, had appeared before the Committee in the capacity of counsel, and there conducted the case on the part of Mr. SELDEN. The announcement of this fact caused a shudder among the honest, intelligent and high-toned members of the House; but when one of those who had so far forgotten the proprieties of his position, boldly attempted to justify the course he had pursued, there was more than a shudder. "Where ends the duty of the counsel, and where commences the impartiality of the judge?" asked the gentleman from Cayuga, Mr. WOODEN, and the people will echo the question, and they will be puzzled to discover the dimly defined line that divides the two individuals. In the House of last year there was one who thus descended from the bench to plead in the forum, but he was content to jingle the price of his labors in his pockets, and made no boast of his calling. When I looked over the present assembly as I heard the Committee on Privileges and Elections announced, I wondered if there was one in all that range of seats that would follow that horrible precedent of last year—and I could not mark one, to my own satisfaction. The result proves me to be but an indifferent judge of faces.

In contradiction, Mr. WILLIAMS said, that in making this publication "J. B. S." had done him great injustice and indicted a great wrong, through him, upon the thirty thousand constituents he had the honor to represent. That he had received no pay for the services he had rendered Mr. SELDEN, and did not expect to do so. Further, that Mr. SWAIN had been governed in those questioning bluestocket by the fact that he (Mr. WILLIAMS) was opposed to the election of Mr. SEWARD, while the correspondent of the TIMES was in favor of that election. That unless Mr. SWAIN, in due season, made full retractation of the statements embodied in the paragraph read, he should feel under obligations to introduce a resolution expelling him from a seat as a correspondent upon that floor. These are not the exact words, but they make the substance of the remarks of the gentleman.

Followed, in succession, Mr. O'KEEFE, who had only to say that he was justified by precedent in acting as counsel for the contestant, and that he also had worked without pay.

To this Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS added somewhat. I had the Comptroller's desk positively against me, &c., and I heard him indefinitely the reasons he made; but I am persuaded that in drafting that bill, professional counsels to Mr. SELDEN without hope or expectation of reward.

There are three bodies, but one soul—they may all be governed by controlling that. It is fitting that I should address in reply the one most aggrieved, Mr. ADAM G. WILLIAMS, and in so doing I mean no disrespect to his associate counsel and jurors, Messrs. DAVID O'KEEFE and AMBROSE STEVENS.

This morning, while the preliminary proceedings were taking place in the House, I was accosted by a gentleman who stated that his name was WILLIAMS; I was highly gratified at meeting Mr. WILLIAMS, and especially waited to hear what might be the object of his introduction. Not long to wait for that—Mr. WILLIAMS promptly complained of the paragraph he afterwards read, and demanded that the language used should be retracted. It did not take many words to reply to such a demand, and I could only say—"That if there were any errors of facts in the paragraph which Mr. WILLIAMS desired to correct, I should be happy to afford him an opportunity for so doing, but that under no possible circumstances—while the facts remained as stated—could I be induced to retract any syllable of the deductions or inferences I had drawn from those facts; that they were the expression of very calm deliberate opinions, and would be infallibly adhered to." The interview closed after a repetition of the demand, and a refutation of the refusal, and nothing more was said until Mr. WILLIAMS broke ground in open session of the House. Let me follow up that lead.

I deny that I did Mr. WILLIAMS intentionally the slightest injustice. I am confident that I made no error in stating facts. I freely offered to publish any correction he might have to make. But he had none to offer, and if the facts thus substantiated bear heavily upon him, he can thank himself alone for the pressure.

Mr. WILLIAMS, I did no injustice to your constituents. That respectable body of my fellow-citizens sent you to Albany to represent them on the floor of the Assembly. They did not select you to be the counsel of those pressing claims before the Committee of that Assembly. They expected you to be the impartial juror, acting without prejudice upon such propositions as might be laid before you in your capacity of representative—to hear causes, not to plead them, and if you have deviated from the line of duty, I submit that it is yourself and not the correspondent of the TIMES that has done injustice to the 30,000 constituents who reposed in you their confidence.

Time presses, and I may fully answer the remaining charges made, but I have time to assure Mr. WILLIAMS that the correspondent of the TIMES has too high a sense of the duty he is expected to perform, to retract or palliate one sentence of the condemnation he had to bestow upon the practice in which the gentleman indulged and the precedent he plead in extenuation.

Members of the Legislature may shrink from the performance of the duty they owe to their country; they may yield up their consciences to the keeping of irresponsible Committees; they may follow the behests and yield allegiance to secret Councils, banded together for the destruction of individuals and of principles; they may be frightened by threats of expulsion from their Council chambers; such examples will not be followed by me—such threats will have no force. There is not in the Assembly chamber so much attraction that could tempt me to retain a place therein, where I lost the privilege of expressing my honest convictions. Is Mr. WILLIAMS answered and in due season! J. B. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Open Session of the Police Commissioners—Trials of Policemen.

Yesterday afternoon, the Board of Police Commissioners held an open session in the ante-room of the Mayor's office, for the trial of policemen, against whom charges of various kinds had been preferred. The first charge of "neglect of duty" was pending against Captain HALPIN, of the First Ward Police. The first witness stated that he was not summoned to attend.

Judge STUART asked the witness how many others there were that knew anything about the matter.

The witness answered by saying—"There were over twenty, besides himself."

Captain Halpin—I should like the trial to proceed now, for the charges are all Greek to me.

The Mayor replied that the Captain should have a fair trial.

The trial was then postponed until Friday next.

Policeman COOTE, of the Sixth Ward, was arraigned, charged with being intoxicated while in the Station-house. The affidavits of Captain Dowling and others were read by the Clerk, Col. Ming.

Mr. SPENCER requested permission to cross-examine Captain Dowling, and it was granted.

The witness said: Coote remarked to me, "I'll give it to you, to-morrow;" I asked him to make out his report, and he wanted to know if the others had been ordered to do so; Coote then disobeyed and went to bed; I awoke him and told him he was wanted at the Chief's office; he went down, and I also went there.

To the Recorder—When he spoke his language was thick; and I remarked to Lieut. Ferity, "That man is in liquor."

Several witnesses were called for the defence, and the Commissioners reserved their decision.

The next case called by Recorder Smith was that of the charges pending against Policeman Louis Baker, for being concerned in the late fracas with Tom Hyer. It seems the trial of this officer was positively set down for Monday, but the defendant did not answer—and the Mayor said: I am told that Mr. Baker has either resigned or is preparing to do so, in consequence of these charges preferred against him, and then moved to postpone the case until Friday next, which was carried.

The Commissioners went into secret session and shortly after rendered the following decision:

Richard Coote, of the Sixth Ward Police, is hereby suspended for three months *on half pay*, subject to duty, and to be dismissed from the service on a repetition of either disobedience of orders or insolence to superior officers, or guilty of being again intoxicated.

The Board adjourned until Thursday next for trials.

Supposed Murder.

A colored man, named WM. ADOLPHUS BLANCARD, was found dead yesterday in the rear of No. 23 Thomas-street, and is supposed to have been murdered. The body was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-House.

Dead Child.

A dead female infant was found by one of the Sixteenth Ward Police, while on his beat at an early hour this morning. It was taken to the station-house, where it now is, awaiting recognition.

Hard Times.

A sure sign of hard times occurred yesterday, for among a lot of fancy goods disposed of at auction were a couple of gray squirrels, which brought *only five dollars and a quarter* each.

The Mayor and the Marquis.

The Marquis DE TALIACARNE (Sardinian Minister,) had a long interview with the Mayor on Thursday, which resulted satisfactorily to both parties. It has been agreed upon that the *Des Geneys* shall come to anchor off Quarantine, at Staten Island, and remain there, without coming up to the City, until proper inquiries shall have been instituted by the Mayor, and the character of the emigrants on board be ascertained. Between the Mayor and the Sardinian Minister the most friendly relations exist on this subject—the Marquis having come from Washington to confer with the Mayor, and to assure him that nothing should be done contrary to his wishes and the interest of the people of this City in the premises.

☞ The Mayor is resolved to give us quiet Sabbaths. This determination he will secure, if not by law, by example. The ladies have it in contemplation, at the solicitation of the Mayor, to close their shops on Sundays. This they do, although influenced by no other law than public opinion,—which is enlightening our Chief Magistrate in his legislative efforts.

☞ The Mayor has had a number of complaints made to him in regard to dog-fighting at several public houses in this City, but on investigation he finds that there is no law on the statute books to reach the offenders.

☞ Yesterday morning Capt. NORRIS arrested Madame HENRY upon a charge of violating the laws by telling fortunes in Broome-st.

☞ We call attention to the notice of the meeting of the Everett Club.

☞ A slight fall of snow whitened the streets last evening. Nothing serious.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Brooklyn Soup-house Association has made its weekly report. The number of families supplied by last report, 850; added since, 183—total, 1,033; in all, supplying 4,648 adults and children.

Write it out in English.

"A notice, therefore, in English is no notice to a Frenchman ignorant of our language. The notice was not posted for the protection of the guest, because the shield of the law has for many generations been thrown around him, guarding by iron rules his property, but for the protection of the host, and care should be taken by him that the contents of the notice should be fully understood by every traveler whom he accommodates. Indeed, it is a matter of great surprise that in this City, the great receiving reservoir of the traveling public in the New World, the proprietors of our spacious hotels are not more careful in this respect, and do not print their notices in the various languages, and in such clear and explicit terms, unmixed with any extraneous matters, as to be easily comprehended."—*Judge Philips, in La Bedoyere vs. St. Nicholas Hotel—reported in the Daily Times, Jan. 30.*

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

These just remarks suggest a thought of minor importance, perhaps, but nevertheless quite considerable in itself. I allude to the *snobbish* custom, at our great hotels, of printing a part of the *Bill of Fare* in French! The restaurants very properly give you a translation of the names of their *Kickshaws*. Why do not the hotels do the same? Only look at the puzzled faces of many of the guests at the dinner table, trying in vain to discover what *bonne bouche* is, hidden under the outlandish catalogue of "Pottages" and "*Entrées*." If, perchance, one here and there thinks that he detects his favorite oyster-pie or mutton chop, it is ten to one he fails to get it, either through his own doubts, or the stupidity of the Hibernian or African who waits upon his "mess."

It may have been a trifle hypercritical in the English Jack Tar, who objurgated the "cussed French fools" at Boulogne for calling a cabbage a shoe, (*chou*,) but I am sure it ought to be called cabbage in New-York or Philadelphia, whatever *necessity* there may be for adding *chou* and *kohl* for the Frenchman and the German. Do keep it before the publicans, Messrs. Editors, that the bulk of their guests talk *English* only, and while they import French cooks and French dishes, let us not be obliged to pay one, two and three dollars a day for *dumb show* on the board, as well as for the glitter of parlor and bedroom.

I am heartily vexed at the persistent affectation, which disguises our food so effectually that we are left in blessed ignorance, not only of its compounds, but its very nomenclature. It it all very well for the Doctor to write his prescriptions in an unknown tongue—we take the dose, *nolens volens*—but it is too bad to compel a hungry Christian to eat what he doesn't prefer, or to rise from the board unsatisfied, notwithstanding his favorite dish may have been staring at him all the time—but under a *mask*. Do pray, Messrs. Editors, advocate needed reform. RUSTICUS.

A Train Wrecked on the Prairies—250 Passengers in Peril.

From the Chicago Journal, Jan. 29.

Advices were received late Saturday evening to the effect that the train which left for Springfield early last week, on board of which were the Speaker of the House, the members of the Legislature from this county, and almost a quorum of other members, the clerks of the two Houses, &c., were in imminent peril.

About forty miles from Wilmington, it appears the train came to a snow drift, about fifteen feet deep. The locomotive being nearly out of water, the engineer and conductor proceeded to the next station to get a supply, when, on arriving, the tank was found to be frozen, so that the engine could not return, and the passengers—250 in number—were left to pass the night. Being out of fuel, the first onslaugh was made upon the emigrant cars, the seats of which answered the purpose. Next the wants of the inner man claimed attention, and an attack was made upon the express car, which very soon fell into the hands of the victors, yielding a substantial share of spoils in the shape of oysters, *en route* for the cruisine of his Excellency Governor MATTESON.

When morning broke, the party found themselves alone upon the deep, but spying a house some four miles distant, an able bodied corps of sappers and miners were dispatched for a little aid and comfort.

The house proved to be the residence of a worthy farmer, who forthwith loaded his teams with fuel and provender, and took off the women and children. A couple of gentlemen took a conveyance across to Morris, twenty miles distant, where they struck the Rock Island train—some few others started on foot for Pontiac, ten miles distant—but a greater share remained at the scene of disaster.

When last heard from, the Speaker of the House, axe in hand, was presiding over a wood-pile—the Chairman of Banks and Incorporations had under consideration a snow-bank 15 feet deep and 20 miles in extent—clearly a bank of "deposit." The Committee on Internal Improvement were dispatched after mince-pies and sandwiches, while the lobby, "my Lord Coke" in the Chair, had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Country.

Mr. FARNHAM, on learning of the circumstance, dispatched a locomotive from Joliet, with provisions to the train, but we do not learn whether it reached them or not.

From a Postscript to the same paper.

The storm of last week had been continued, being of the intermittent type, until Saturday evening, when with the snow already about two feet on the level, as a basis, it commenced snowing in earnest, continuing through the night and yesterday, and this morning it would seem the storm-spirit has only just begun its walk.

The depth of snow, if on a level, would be from three to three and a half feet, though the drifts range from fifteen to fifty feet in depth, all through the country, with what results to the railroads we give elsewhere.

A terrible accident took place on Friday last on the Dixon Air line to one of the operatives employed in opening the way through a monster drift. A track layer by the name of PORTER, one of the most active, energetic and efficient men upon the whole line of the road, had volunteered his services to help the train through the snow, and was standing on the side platform of the locomotive when the latter was put in motion. A body of snow striking against him caused his foot to slip from the platform. It was caught by the driving-wheel in such a way as to wrench the leg entirely off at the knee-joint.

The poor man fell backward over the railing of the platform, while his leg, with the boot still upon it, fell upon the track beneath the locomotive. PORTER was taken up and carried as quickly as possible back to Dixon, where the remaining portion of his limb was taken off. [illegible] The fact that the poor fellow was [illegible] still [illegible] up, on account of the [illegible] attendant. [illegible] was [illegible] as likely to recover from the awful wound.

The following is the speech delivered by Mr. LEROY, in the Assembly of the State of New-York, on the 1st of February, while the resolution on the United States Senatorship was under consideration:

Mr. LEROY said: Mr. Speaker—On the 4th day of February, this Legislature will be called upon to perform an important duty required upon us by the Constitution, that of electing a citizen of United States Senator—an office, next to the President of the United States, the most honorable and important of any within the gift of a free people. It was the most dignified position of any political character office in the civilized world.

From my boyhood, the name of an American Senator has at once carried me back in imagination to Rome, her seven hills, her Senate Chamber and her Senators—to her CICERO, BRUTUS, CATILINE and the SCIPIONS; to their eloquence and their efforts that made thrones and kingdoms totter, and brought to their feet the haughty kings and princes of every nation in the known world.

It is true that the American Senate is not governed by those principles, or rather want of principles, that influenced the Romans. Theirs was sanguinary: ours mild; theirs were for war and blood—ours for peace and commerce; theirs a nation that awed into fear and subjection the nations of the earth: ours of protection and good-will to men.

They were backed and encouraged by the spirit of the age—a heathenism, with just enough refinement to give solidity, consolidation and energy to a power that overturned governments, slew millions, and turned God's beautiful earth into fields of desolation and blood. There followed in their train broken hearts, ruined fortunes and polluted females. They sacked cities, destroyed their inhabitants; in short, they were the greatest destructives of ruin the world had ever seen.

But our Senators, within the limits the Constitution has thrown around them, have the same, yea, an increase of power over the Romans. It is also backed by the spirit of our age; an age that is struggling fearfully with the heathenism and barbarism of the past, that still lingers like the last columns of a retreating foe, or the last wild beast that is forced unwillingly from his lair and den to seek a refuge, in the gloom and density of the unlimited forest, from the encroachments of civilization. An age that is illumined with the glorious light of Christianity; that seeks for the freedom, social distinction, education and happiness of the race.

In this august and venerable body, the Senate of the United States, the Empire State of New-York, with her three millions of inhabitants, is entitled to send but two Representatives; and the suffrages of these three millions are entrusted by us—in the election of Senator, by law, to this Legislature.

Sir, it is my duty to look around among the statesmen of New-York, and inquire which among them is a man, and, when I say a man, I speak of a character the highest and most exalted within the range of human vision. It is said of a philosopher of old, whilst contemplating this high character, his ideal of human perfections was such, and his anxiety to see the noble being so great, that, lighting his brilliant torch at midday, he ran out to the market place searching for a MAN, inquiring of all he met, "can you show me a man?" And though he was in the most enlightened city of Greece, and had the light of the sun and the philosopher's torch, he gave up the search, returning to his study, saying, "Alas! alas! I cannot find a MAN."

If there is a position in the gift of a free people that should be filled, not with a mere politician—a wire-puller—an intriguer—but by a MAN, it is the honorable office of United States Senator.

I believe, Sir, the great State of New-York to more fortunate than ancient Greece. We have many men among us, in intellectual, moral and humane qualities—in love of country and their race—in all the noble attributes that make up the profession of humanity.

Sir, let us look around us and narrowly examine, to find one that can truly represent, not a party or faction, but the great State of New-York.

The Senator we choose will hold his seat for six years, unless it is vacated by death or resignation. In that time, what important questions may come before that body, no one living can foresee. The questions of peace and war, foreign and domestic; of Liberty and Slavery; of the dissolution or perpetuity of the Union; of opening anew that horrid traffic, the foreign slave trade, and a thousand other questions of vital importance to our own State. The whole country and the world may come before them; and the gentleman we elect will be entrusted with the tremendous responsibility of holding at his disposal in the Senate Chamber the suffrages of one-half the State of New-York.

Sir, I tremble at the responsibility my constituents have entrusted to me; but I shall discharge each duty with a solemn conviction that to a higher tribunal than man I must give an account, and in accordance with my oath of office, perform each duty to the best of my ability and judgment.

I hope I shall not be charged with egotism in alluding to myself, so far only as to show my freedom to act on this question according to my own judgment.

Sir, my situation in this House is such that I am at liberty to follow, untrammeled, my own judgment. I was nominated and elected by the friends of temperance in my district, having in opposition to me a Whig pledged, if elected, to vote for WM. H. SEWARD. On the other hand, I had an opponent known as a Know-Nothing, pledged, if elected, to vote against him. The Democrats ran two candidates. And thus the politicians have left me to follow out my own convictions of duty—none to call me to an account, and none to say, Why dost thou thus?

In one sense I stand in an unenviable position—no party to lean upon, with a host of personal friends, but with few political ones, to confide in. But in an important sense I occupy a proud position—that of independence of party leaders and party dictation. Indeed, such is my constitution that I could stand no where else. I would despise myself if I had to purchase office or place at the expense of my independence. No one entertains a higher opinion of the people, or is more anxious of carrying out their wishes, or more desirous of their good opinion, than myself; but if they entrust me to legislate for them, I must be left to my own untrammeled judgment. Indeed, it is my conviction that I shall be carrying out their wishes best by open candor and honest independence.

In casting my vote for United States Senator, I shall not ask to which of the various political parties he belongs, but confine myself to the more important questions—First, Is he honest? Second, Is he capable? Third, Will he be faithful to the Constitution and the interests of the State? If on examination I find him to be dishonest or incapable, nothing could induce me to vote for him. If he unites these sterling qualities—then is faithful to the Constitution and State—if all these questions are answered in the affirmative, then I ask, Which of the candidates is most highly endowed with these qualities, and is most likely to be elected?

Again, Sir, I held it to be a duty to use my influence that the State of New-York be represented in the Senate of the United States; and if WILLIAM H. SEWARD is not elected, no other person can be this session.

There is another reason that weighs on my mind with great force. If the election of United States Senator is disposed of at this time, it will relieve the next Legislature from the agitation of questions that might seriously endanger the passage of that wise and humane law which is constituted to be the most important measure of this session.

There are many gentlemen I would vote for, over whose election the Senate and the Whig party would rejoice; but there is no possibility of their being elected. I am, therefore, led to inquire, has WILLIAM H. SEWARD shown himself to have the requisites of a Senator—honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the interests of the State and the Constitution?

A rule that has always governed me in judging of the characters of men is to believe them right until they are, upon testimony, convicted of wrong; and with regard to our public men, I am convinced that public rumor is often a public liar, and such testimony on no account should be taken. But to obtain correct information, the unprejudiced should look to their writings, their letters, speeches and votes. Those I have examined with much care, and have come to the conclusion, that those qualities characterize the works of WILLIAM H. SEWARD—a spirit of candor and truth that does honor to his head and heart and his statesmanship.

As to his capability of filling that seat in the Senate of the United States, I would refer to the [illegible] of Ala

THE TIMES

Saturday, July 2, 1836.

NEW-YORK CITY.

At the regular meeting of the Geographical Society on Thursday evening, a paper was read by the President, Dr. HAWKS, on the subject of the English language.

The President stated before reading the paper, that in a recent chart (which he exhibited) of the Polar discoveries in the Arctic Ocean, the British Admiralty had repaired the injustice which they had until now done to American enterprise. Every new discovery bore precisely the name on that chart which had been given it by our navigators. It was a cordial acknowledgment of the prior discovery of those countries by the American Expeditions.

The President prefaced his paper by saying that he had little more to offer than notes which had been collected during a study of the Antiquities of America.

Our earliest information of the aboriginal languages of our country is derived from the Spanish and French priests. The number was by them said to be now variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. The distinction between these different languages is principally in the root words; their grammatical structure being very singular. There are, perhaps, only four classes of language in the United States, which are radically different—the Algonquin, the Iroquois, the Sonape and the Floridan. GALLATIN found eight which were so dissimilar that he could not trace a radical resemblance; but investigation will decrease that number. A general examination of the languages of Central and South America has shown that this grammatical singularity is Continental. In all the languages from Mexico to the Isthmus of Darien, there are but two which are really distinct, the Mayan and the Mexican. The structure of all these languages indicates a state of cultivation and a degree of thought far above that of most rude nations. Their grammatical structure is generally understood also to be peculiar to America, and to differ essentially from any language of the old Continent. Dr. HAWKS quoted extensively from several rather antiquated philologists, showing that this supposed essential difference did not prove that the American nations had not the same origin as those of the Eastern Continent; on the contrary he stated that on a comparison of root words a similarity was found in quite a large number to the languages of Northeastern Europe, and in a scarcely less number to those of Southwestern Africa. He then brought in Dr. YOUNG's doctrine of chances, showing that a similarity in so many words could not be accidental. The principal peculiarity of the Indian languages was their polysynthetic character, or their faculty of combining words. He gave us an instance—an almost endless Greenland word—which means, "he made haste to go out fishing." In this word no less than three verbs were combined. Another from the Delaware, *nedholinsen*, means, "Come with a canoe and fetch us across the river," *ned* meaning fetch, *hol*, canoe, and *insen*, us; the idea of crossing the river being understood. This verb *nedholinsen* compounded as it is of a verb, a noun, a pronoun, is conjugated like any other. The Delaware word for horse means literally "the beast that carries a burden on his back." The word in Ojibway is the "undivided hoofs-animal." In Chippewa wine is called "grape-drink," and milk "female-breast-drink." The Cherokee is remarkable, like the Polynesian language, for the paucity of its sounds, and like the Italian for its melodious softness—every syllable ending in a vowel. The ocean is called by them the great water, an island is, in the midst of water, and a plum, a little peach. A very large proportion of Indian words are descriptive circumlocutions. The longest Indian word which he knew, was composed of seventeen syllables and forty-one letters, and means, "He will by that time have nearly finished granting favors to you and to me." The only parallel to this was a Basque word of twenty syllables noted by BAIRD. In most of the Indian spelling-books, however, were few words of more than six syllables. These long words were mostly composed by the missionaries to express abstract by theological terms, like that of original sin. Probably also the great length of Indian words was, in some measure, to be ascribed to their having been written from the sounds. An Englishman in writing down French from the sound would run such a sentence as *je-t-aime* into one word. Another great peculiarity of these languages was that they had few general terms. For instance, they had no general term for a tree so common as the oak. They had words for white-oak, and red-oak and scrub-oak, but only one nation, the Choctaw, had a general word for the species, and that was acorn-tree. To this general lack of generic terms, even the word further was no exception. The aborigines must say my-father or your, father or his-father, but never father alone. Not satisfied with a singular and a plural number, most of them have two plurals; they have different terminations to express "my fathers" and "our fathers." Only one of these languages had any distinction of masculine and feminine. Most of them had a distinction of animate and inanimate objects, which corresponded to gender. They had also derivatives like the Spanish and Italian. They had very few adjectives and their place is supplied by verbs. Comparison was made by adding words which correspond to "more" and "most." The great peculiarity of the verb is that object and adverb is incorporated with the body of the verb and the whole verb can then be conjugated. They have also positive, negative and reciprocal forms—in fact, the verb is the grammar of those languages.

Many people would see no utility in the study of these languages since they had no literature. But, in our study of the world's history, of man acting on nature, and nature acting on man, we could never fail to inquire what had been the tide of emigration, whence nations had come, and whither they had gone. If the question were raised, whence came the aborigines of America? he would have to refer to these languages to answer it. Suppose that among the various hypotheses of their origin it were asserted that they were of the Tartar stock, he could find out the truth or falsity of this assertion only by going to their languages. Language was so unalterable that its skeleton never could change. There might be additions and alterations, and asperities might be softened; but there never could be any radical change in a language; no language could ever lose its distinguishing features. He would compare the language of the Esquimaux with that of their neighbors on the other side of Behring's Straits, and he should find them the same. He would go to history, and he should find that a man who had spent two years in Kamschatka stated that the two nations used almost the same language, and were clothed almost exactly alike. Additional testimony was furnished by the modern traveler, ADOLPHUS ERMAN, who, when among the Ostiaques, obtained a vocabulary of their language, between which and the Magyar he discovered a striking similarity. In that way he traced the Magyar race to Northern Asia. The evidence was conclusive. Out of some 250 common words 81 were almost identical with the corresponding words in the Magyar. Ostiaque words, which are no longer used in their simple form in the Magyar, still appear in compound words. It has been objected to this conclusion, that the Algonquin languages agree with the Ostiaque still more closely than does the Magyar. But this would only prove that the home of the Algonquins, as well as that of the Magyars, was in the plains of northeastern Asia. Dr. HAWES then went on to explain the points of resemblance between our languages and those of Northern Asia, and showed a remarkable similarity, not only in their grammatical structure, but in their radical words. The similarity of idiom was almost perfect—the Ostiaque having nearly all the peculiarities of the Algonquin. He had introduced this subject merely as an illustration, but he would say, in addition, that he did not think that all the inhabitants of the country crossed over from Asia. He thought that there was reason to believe that a portion of the population did enter America from that quarter, and that he could show the period at which they came. Those whom our fathers found here he believed to be of this number. He believed, however, that a great portion of the aborigines of this country did not emigrate from that quarter.

Next [illegible] the Historical Observations of the [illegible] Dr. HAWKS read a paper [illegible] with great interest, and elicited [illegible] applause.

The exhibition of the Pyrotechnic Lights will be made every Thursday evening.

IN BROOKLYN.

Lecture by Rev. [illegible]

The Course of 24 lectures before the New England Young Men's Association, was delivered on Thursday evening by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Broadway Tabernacle. His subject was "Patriotism." A large attendance was present and indicated approbation by frequent interruptions of applause. The lecture occupied two hours. Men are few, he began, who do not admire an exhibition in any one of love to his native land. An intentional injury inflicted upon one's country takes the name of crime. Treason marches at the head of murders. WASHINGTON is worshipped as a hero. The name and conduct of ARNOLD no language can sufficiently stigmatize. A proprietory love of country was mentioned as the first element of patriotism. It was desirable every one should hold a portion of his native soil as his own. This gave an interest permanent. Otherwise the citizen was as a traveler at an inn; caring only for his supper and lodging. The next element of patriotism the speaker denominated local attachment to one's country. It ever delighted to traverse, he said, distant lands—to climb the rugged Alps—to roam along the banks of the Rhine—to sit in silence on the sacred mountain upon which the Saviour wept;—but there were chords that attached one to his own country—chords that only death could sever. He would prefer, he said, to see the sun set near his old home in Connecticut—to sit down to the parental table with its frugal meal—to hunt chestnuts in the woods—to watch the gathering of hay—to visit the school-house. This feeling never dies. One always remembers the home of his childhood—the home of his earliest thoughts and earliest aspirations. Where that home was, there the heart would ever turn. If to keep that home there has been undergone trial and battle—if, as our forefathers did, they have gone to bed with gun by their bed side, doubly untold dear becomes that home. Having such a home, a hand will be found for its defence. Such men—such individual owners of house and land formed, the speaker said, the permanent bulwarks of a country's defence. It was this that achieved the American independence. Their hearthstones were attacked. Those forefathers were no rubbish—manhood, the foundation and type of royalty, was theirs; they had love of home, the first element of patriotism.

Love of the characters and institutions of one's country, were next cited as forming an important element of patriotism. It indicated higher wisdom and culture to be the founder of the laws of our country than its buildings. The difference between a Monarchical and Republican Government, was shown as being based upon its laws. In the one was a Governmental force that compelled to take laws not wanted. Under a Republican Government, the laws were born from the wills of the mass. Let malignant laws, like bomb-shells, burst in the midst of such a people, they would die and be ineffectual. They could do no harm, for the propellant power—the real powder—the peoples' wills—were not in them. A remedy, however, for every slight disaffection they might occasion, was to be found, the speaker said, in the ballot-box. If the laws are not approved, the law-makers are arrested. The ballot-box is the people, the vote the medicine—and properly given the people, or their grievances rather, are healed. The speaker spoke of election excitements. There was much folly in these, he said, but he could discern some good from blossoms—some excellent fruit.

Mr. BEECHER discussed his theme under different heads,—such as the religious element, the duties of the clergy, the influence of woman, &c.

WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO THE CHURCH.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Manahan.

Rev. Dr. MANAHAN delivered another of his series of lectures on the subject of the World's Indebtedness to the Church, at Clinton Hall, on Thursday evening, to a numerous and select audience. The subject is one of much interest, and evinced much study and deep research on the part of the lecturer. He chiefly reviewed the state of society at the close of the middle ages—the influence of the Reformation over different countries, the steady and unchanging course pursued by the church for the benefit of society.

History represents to us the state of society at the close of the middle ages, as fair and promising. Under the pontificate of the tenth LEO, science and literature became widely and wisely received, and nowhere more gratefully and gracefully than in the Vatican, in the priories, and the different ecclesiastical institutions. Benevolence had exhausted every ingenuity, but not Catholic generosity in providing physical and mental food for man. At this period too, the New World was discovered, opening new roads to wealth and commerce and research.

The brightest feature, the brightest of all the hopes that beamed was this, that she who was the means, of whom all these advantages were the offspring, was still on earth—the Church. She was still as young and as vigorous as when she first stood on the ruins of the Roman Empire and spanned the earth. Both authority and freedom were alike guarded by her with equal solicitude. Arts and sciences, and trades and manufactures, were cherished by her. The crusades against the Saracen, the Moslem and Ishmaelite, show that the Church did not dwarf the mind—did not unnerve the arm. It is a remarkable fact in regard to the Reformation, that those thoroughly converted, and ancient Catholic countries—such as Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the most ancient of the Swiss Cantons—held out strenuously against that onslaught on the Catholic Church. Throughout those regions where the Reformation was hailed as a blessing was presented a pitiable sight of Pagan warfare and bloodshed—Sclaves and Norsemen turned their hostile arms against every effort of civilization and conversion. It is also a remarkable fact, that those who joined the Reformation went over at once, as it were, *en masse*, within the space of less than one century, showing evidently that the people were prepared for the change. As MACAULAY remarks, that no new nation or people have since been converted, or perverted, if you please. The organization of a vicious, corrupt and loose priesthood, of whom the ranks of the early Reformers were composed, and who were unwilling to abide by the ancient discipline and severity, wished to throw off the yoke, and give the sanction of religion to their headlong career in vice.

The lecturer then reviewed the state of society during the period of the Reformation, and the years immediately succeding it. The troubles of Westphalia, where JOHN OF LEYDEN perished—the miserable end of ZUINGLIUS on the battle-field—the persecutions of FREDERICK ADOLPHUS, of GUSTAVUS, the troubles in Dauphiny, Gascony and Rheims need not be rehearsed. He would pass over the efforts, fruitless, he was happy to say, to sap the ancient faith in Ireland, and force thereon a new one; the confiscation and plunder of the abbeys and monasteries were facts too well known—while, on the other hand, England, the spoiler, had her faith sapped, and the public mind, through social influences being diffused through her length and breadth, was as fickle as the breezes that fan her shores.

There are some who connect the progress that has been made within the last fifty years with the reformation. The pilgrims of Plymouth Rock and Maryland were not actuated by that narrow, selfish spirit which pervaded the narrow-minded sects of England. It was the reactionary spirit of those pilgrims, and WILLIAM PENN, against those sects, that gave birth to our free and glorious Constitution. Their war against anti-Popery was the harbinger of the great battle of freedom. Reason and history show that mankind has the power to withstand to some extent all the efforts of the Church in its behalf, but it is impossible to neutralize those efforts altogether. She exercises a salutary influence on all around her—especially if she be the Church of God. No one can deny the unceasing variation of all sects, which clearly shows that they are incapable of taking hold on men's minds, that they have a downward tendency, and possess no recuperative or restorative principles.

The impressions made by the Church in society's safeguard, while indicating marks at the outskirts—at the gates, seeking to destroy all law and order. Give man liberty and you cannot prescribe limits to his headlong career. Take that be no doubt that had not religion [illegible] been erected on [illegible] that time been spent for the benefit of society in the culture of the arts and sciences, in the extension of commerce and agriculture, we should not only progress [illegible] which it will take us yet a long time to reach. [illegible] man born in Christendom [illegible] high standards of the Church of the living God.

The lecturer was much applauded throughout.

Lecture by Frederick Douglass.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS (colored) delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Literary Productive Society, in the First Colored American Congregational Church in Sixth-street, on Thursday evening. The audience was very large. Mr. DOUGLASS commenced by remarking on his lack of literary attainment, for he was deprived of all means of education. He therefore attributed the invitation which he had received from the Young Men's Literary Club, to an acknowledgment of his labors in behalf of the colored race, with whom he felt proud to be identified. He rejoiced to see in New-York a society like the one which he had the honor to address. The colored people, he continued, had a special mission to perform in the United States—a mission which none but themselves could perform. Many people, even persons of color, thought that any effort of the colored people exclusively to alleviate their present condition was mischievous, and only served to make their bondage more galling. He did not believe in such an idea. All experience taught that if a man could not stand he must fall, and that if he stood it must be on his own legs. The Abolitionists did not act rightly; they attempted to support, to bear up, the colored people, and looked upon any other method as an impeachment of their cause. He argued strongly that the prejudice of, or hatred to, the colored people in this country was not on account of their color, but because the color was an indicator in the Southern States of Slavery, and in the Northern States of isolation. The history of nations proved that as oppressed people were always looked down upon by their oppressors. As an instance, in Britain, and even in this country, an Irishman was generally spoken of contemptuously, yet the Irish were not, in intellect, an inferior people. History proved the contrary. Many of the most eminent men that the world has ever seen, were natives of Ireland. The fact being then that the hostility to negroes,—he was not ashamed to be called a negro, he believed the name would yet be honorable—was not because their skin was black, but because their black skin indicated an inferiority of caste, should be sufficient to induce every individual of the African race to exertion in self-culture, that they might rise in the social scale above their present condition. To this end he applauded the establishment of literary and kindred societies among the colored people. He felt convinced that the colored man, by proper exertion, would vindicate himself against the assertions now so common, that they were an inferior people, intellectually and morally. He must confess that this feeling was general. How could it be otherwise when it was constantly in the mouth of every shallow spouter and scribbler—when it was shouted from the rostrums and preached from the press—when even "star-eyed science" was enlisted in the crusade—when the NOTTS, the GLIDDONS, the AGASSIZS, the FLETCHERS and GORDONS, upheld it by plausible reasoning—upheld it even in contradiction to the statements of the Bible. He believed the negro race equal in every and all respects to the so-called Anglo-Saxon, the superiority of which was dinned so constantly in the public ear. In conclusion, he advised the Society to keep on their good work—to learn, to improve—that they might prove themselves men as good as the best. Money he regarded as a great power. He who had money would not occupy a degraded position; hence he advised his young hearers to be economical to become rich, for the possession of wealth would tend greatly to advance them to that position, socially, to which they were entitled.

The lecture was received with much applause, and at its conclusion remarks were made by the pastor of the Church, by Dr. MCCUNE SMITH, and others.

Bread for the Poor of the Sixth Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Executive Committee for the distribution of Bread, at the Mission House, deem it important, in coming before the public for further aid, to make the following brief statement of their proceedings, and the present demand for assistance in that locality:

During the month of January they received in donations of cash, $2,361 75; have expended $2,185 12; have given out about 40,000 loaves of bread, and have recorded in a book the names and residences of 900 worthy destitute and suffering families, who have received family tickets for one, two or three loaves of bread per day. The Committee designed to render this aid during the severe part of the Winter, knowing the utter impossibility to obtain employment; but the readers of this will see from the above statement that we only have means sufficient to continue the operation a few more days. And we now ask the friends of suffering humanity what shall be done? Will you help in this work? Shall these families be assisted, or shall they suffer with hunger?

Most of them are long residents of our City, and in former times have been able to provide for their families without asking charity. It is true that but a small portion of the adults are Americans by birth, but they are with us, and how can we see them starve?

It has been, and still is our conviction, that there are means and liberality sufficient to enable us to accomplish our purpose; and we now ask all those who are able and willing to help in this work, to send in their donations to either of the undersigned, or to the Missionary, Rev. A. S. LAKIN, (office in the Mission-house, on the site of the "Old Brewery.")

Wm. B. Skidmore, Chairman, No. 135 Hudson-street; J. B. Cornell, Treasurer, No. 141 Centre-street; Leonard Kirby, Nos. 25 and 27 Vesey-street; C. C. North, No. 26 Chambers-street; Francis Hall, office of the *Commercial*, Pine, corner of William-street; O. D. McClain, No. 167 Spring-street; S. G. Smith, No. 10 East Twenty-third and No. 14 Fulton-streets; Noah Worrall, No. 26 Elm-street; R. A. Reading, No. 239 Front-street; Ralph Mead, Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

NEW-YORK, February 2, 1856.

Mayor's Black Book.

The complaints entered on *that* book yesterday were as follows:

Hicks & Bell, No. 68 South-street—That an iron gas lamp post has lain in the gutter, in front of No. 68 South-street, about four months, thereby impeding the cleaning of said street and gutter.

Francis McDonough, No. 28 Forty-fourth-street—That Sarah O'Neill throws "dirty water" and all kinds of rubbish out of the window in the third story of house No. 22 West Forty-fourth-street, on the sidewalk, regardless of the injury that may be done to pedestrians.

Alonzo F. Sansbury, Pacific Hotel—That W. A. Carter, auctioneer, doing business on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Dey-streets, keeps the sidewalk and street in front of his store constantly incumbered with articles of every description to be sold at auction, to the great detriment of travel, and annoyance of others doing business in the neighborhood.

A. Artois, No. 178 East Twentieth-street—That East Thirty-third-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenues, is encumbered with timber and flag-stones, and that it has been in a very filthy condition since it was first opened.

James Myers, No. 16 Columbia-street—That the sidewalk in front of No. 2 Cannon-street is encumbered with a large iron boiler and several old wagons; also, Cannon-street, from Brown to Delancey, is constantly encumbered with about 30 old frightful wagons and carts.

The same party complains of two policy offices, Nos. 536½ and 548½ Grand-street. Also, that the sidewalk in front of No. 19 Cannon-street, is in a dangerous condition; also, in front of No. 71 Brown-street, the sidewalk is in a bad condition and dangerous to travelers.

D. Costigan, No. 174 Mott-street—That Mott-street, above Brown, is encumbered with carts, wagons and sleighs; also, that a hydrant in Mott-street is allowed to overflow the sidewalk, rendering the street and sidewalk almost impassable.

Officer Masterson reports that he has examined the City Inspector's Book and found no record of the birth or death of the child born of Miss Ann Jane Whitter, the girl seduced by the Minister Bayard. Drs. Minnott and Mack should, according to law, have registered such birth and death.

W. D. Chase, of Connecticut, got cheated by a mock auctioneer, (C. Tappen, No. 9 Chatham-street,) out of an amount of cash. Repeated complaints have been made against this maelstrom of greenhorns.

James B. Wingate, of Maine—That he was induced to purchase a worthless watch, for which he paid $25, at a mock auction in No. 276 Broadway, kept by A. H. Perry. Mr. Wingate recovered his money and was made whole and happy.

LONG ISLAND.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Active preparations were being made at this yard yesterday, for the launching of the frigate *Sabine*, which will take place this day between 10 and 11 o'clock, fog alone preventing. The work of constructing this frigate was commenced in February, 1852, and when nearly two-thirds completed, the work was discontinued. Subsequently, during [illegible] Secretary's second Presidential term, when [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible]

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1855.

Ship Timber for California.

The Panama with Californians will be loaded on [illegible] for that country. It will contain a complete Directory of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Proceedings in Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; Reading Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Congressional.

Little was not much done in the House or Senate, yesterday, of public interest, other than the passing of Mr. MALLORY's Naval bill by the Senate. The provisions of the bill are published in our Congressional report this morning. The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig *General Armstrong* was taken up and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the bill for the relief of Messrs. DUBOSE & Co., remitting the duties on certain goods confiscated in Mexico, was passed, and thirty-six other private bills were favorably reported.

The Press and Legislature.

Some of the indignation of the State Assembly, of which there seems just now to be a surplus supply, vented itself yesterday upon the Albany correspondent of the DAILY TIMES. It seems that the seat of Mr. SELDEN, of Oswego County, is contested by Mr. WARNER, who claims to have received the largest number of legal votes. The matter was referred for investigation to the proper Committee—the final decision resting, of course, with the whole House. In a discussion of the case which came up on Wednesday, it appeared that certain members of the Assembly, Messrs. A. G. WORTHAM and O'KEEFE of this City, and Mr. ANDREW STEVENS of Genesee, had appeared before that Committee *as counsel for one of the parties*. Our correspondent stated the fact, and proceeded to condemn their conduct in so doing, in decisive but not in vehement terms. Yesterday, Mr. WILLIAMS called the attention of the House to the subject, denounced our correspondent's remarks as a breach of privilege, and proceeded to say that, unless they were retracted, he should move for his expulsion. Mr. STEVENS sustained Mr. WILLIAMS, while Mr. O'KEEFE, with a much more just appreciation of the propriety of the case, said that in the action he had taken he had only followed what his judgment condemned as a bad precedent. Mr. WILLIAMS, so far as we can learn from the reports, did not deny any of the *facts* stated by our correspondent; he admitted them all. He required a retraction of the *opinions* he had expressed, and menaced him with expulsion if he did not give it.

We apprehend Mr. WILLIAMS is under a slight misapprehension as to his position and the rights that belong to it. He is a member of the Assembly, and for aught we know, a profoundly wise and exceedingly influential member. But if he supposes that his membership gives him any right to interfere with the free expression of opinion, on the part of our correspondent or of any other citizen of the State, he has a good deal yet to learn. Probably the cheapest mode of obtaining that enlightenment would be for him to submit the motion which he has threatened to make. The body of which he is a member would probably teach him a lesson of modesty and propriety on this subject.

We think it not at all likely that our Correspondent will make the retraction which Mr. WILLIAMS exacts as the price of deliverance from his wrath. Whether he does or not, we desire to express our own cordial concurrence in the censures he bestowed upon the conduct of Mr. WILLIAMS, in acting as *Counsel* in a case upon which he is to pronounce as *Judge*. Such a course is directly at war with every principle of equity, and if attempted to be applied to ordinary cases at common or statute law, it would be received with indignation. What would be said of the attempt of a Judge or a Juryman to act as counsel in a case that might come before him for trial and decision? The attempt to do so would be an outrage upon justice and an offence against decency. What is there to alter the case in the fact that the contest is before an Assembly, and involves the right of a district to representation? Mr. WILLIAMS will be called upon to decide that question as a juryman,—sworn to decide it in conformity with the law and the evidence;—what right has he to prejudge the case and make himself the counsel,—whether paid or not makes not the slightest difference,—of one side, or the other? We cannot help thinking that both he and Mr. STEVENS acted in the matter without reflection. Such action might have been excused; but the attempt to justify it, and especially to punish a citizen for expressing condemnation of it, goes beyond the limit of any such charitable construction.

We desire Mr. WILLIAMS and his colleagues of the Assembly to understand that our correspondent is at Albany to report facts, and to express just such opinions upon them, through the columns of the TIMES, as his judgment may lead him to form. He is present not as a favor, but as a right. Whatever side may be extended to him in the performance of his duty to us and the public, will be gratefully acknowledged; but Mr. WILLIAMS must not fall into the error of supposing that the extension of such side gives him or the Assembly any right to control his sentiments, or their free expression. And if we thought him capable of yielding for a moment to such menaces as Mr. WILLIAMS allowed himself to utter, we should assign him to some department of duty less responsible and important than that which he has hitherto very satisfactorily filled.

Home Industry—Woollens.

The English have induced us to enter upon a gratuitous rivalry in manufactures, a friendly tournament under the lances of free trade. Well, what is the consequence? The English monopolists are striking down our manufactures one by one, and by an insidious plan of undermining have blown our mechanics out of their workshops and into the streets, to die of hunger or submit to the humiliation of charity soup tickets. Our Woolen trade is gone, ruined by the starvation wages of English operatives, who receive wages as follows: wool combers, two dollars and six cents per week, on an average; power loom weavers, two dollars per week; hand loom weavers, one dollar and seventy-five cents per week. These are the masters' returns of wages published by the Anti-Corn-law League. Now when we have this pauper labor to contend with on the one hand, and the vast English capital (raised chiefly by taking our corn and gold for cheap manufactures,) pressing against us on the other side, we need not be surprised that our woolen manufacturers have been obliged to shut up shop.

Free trade has an agreeable sound for an American ear, and Brother Jonathan dashes into it in a truly chivalrous spirit, without reflecting upon the history of this English free trade. Let us look at the past and be warned in the future.

The history of the woolen trade is but a reflex of the growth of other trades in England. English manufacturers have attained to their present giant strength and proportions, able now to crush all young rivals, by dint of the most rigid protection and unflinching selfishness.

In the time of HENRY VIII., there were no mills nor large woolen manufactories. Cloth was home spun for home use in the farmers' houses. Webs were sold in the markets by the farmer-weavers, as they are in Ireland at present. Finer qualities of cloth were woven in the cities, but the tailor was the capitalist who bought the wool and delivered it to the weaver in small quantics, to be made into pieces of cloth to suit the customers. By the protection afforded to the old trades guilds, the towns weavers were able to override the unprotected country weavers, who were beaten out of the market, and contented themselves with leave to make cloth for domestic use.

Laws were enacted to limit the number of looms and apprentices in villages and throughout the country districts. A weaver was heavily fined if he kept a tucking mill, and a tucker was likewise prohibited from keeping a loom. It was enacted that every broad-cloath weaver must serve an apprenticeship of seven years. This law was intended to crush out the country hands who served only three or four years.

We need not detail at length the statutes made to protect the woolen trade of cities against the cheap labor of hamlets. Without these protective laws the townsmen would have been completely ruined, and the trade would have sunk to the production of the coarsest fabrics. The fine cloths of France and Flanders would have monopolized the English market for the superior quality of goods. The foreign guilds of workmen had their protection against cheap labor; the consequence was, that good wages enabled them to study and improve the "art and mystery of weaving." If the trade had not been likewise protected in England, foreign labor would have swept them out of their own market for fine goods, and the farmers could easily have beaten them at the making of cheap cloths.

The protection given to the superior workmen of cities did not destroy the village weaver, nor a farm weaver who made coarse cloth for home use. As long as hand-labor existed, manufactures of common goods were pretty well distributed throughout the community in town and country. There were no great monopolies, and there could be none, because the interests of the master and man were identical.

Protection was absolutely necessary to guard the young growth of English manufactures against the established and developed trade of her neighbors. England required protection against the cheap and elegant importations of the French looms. The young manufactories of European States required protection against older and stronger rivals, who could work more cheaply and expertly. But if protection was necessary in early times, when machinery was in its infancy, and when hand labor gave all an equal chance of success, how much more imperatively is protection called for now, when the vast capital and machinery and pauper labor of England crush every rival out of the field.

The most rigid protection saved the English from being driven out of their own markets by the Irish, who were able to make cloths cheaper and better. Fine woolen cloths were the staple exports of Ireland during, and long before the times of JAMES II. The aristocracy of Europe were clothed in the beautifully colored and elegantly finished cloths of Ireland.

Old Spanish and Italian songs mention the fine Irish cloths that adorned the elegant Dons and the enamored Romeos of the day.

When the English put WILLIAM III. on the Throne, they insisted that their woolen trade should be protected against the Irish rival. The King and Parliament hesitated to pass the sweeping measures proposed for the destruction of Ireland's chief branch of industry. But the English represented that their trade was being swamped and sunk by Irish competition, and the King, being indebted for a Throne to the English, forthwith commenced to destroy "the Irish rival," by the most stringent laws and heavy fines. But the Irish trade had a strong vitality, and seemed likely to survive penal enactments. It was forbidden to export Irish cloths, under penalty of death, or to import wool into Ireland. The Irish, of course, began to smuggle in wool from Scotland, and to smuggle out fine cloths to the Continent and to England. We need not detail the results of the struggle. The English were not satisfied until the Irish looms were annihilated by law, and it was made penal to weave woolen cloths in Ireland. In order to oppress the English and Protestant settlers in Ulster, they were allowed freedom to manufacture linens. And in order still further to ruin the hopes of reviving the woolen manufactures of Ireland, the Anglo-Irish Parliament enacted laws to encourage Protestant linens and put down Papist woolens—for instance, they prohibited the use of the home-made woolen shrouds for the dead, and commanded that linen should be used instead.

In short, the English manufacturers preserved their existence and gained power by protecting themselves against cheap rural labor at home. Then by protection against rival nations. The English having by these restrictive means gained a monopoly, they endeavored to ruin their neighbors, "which," says an English writer, (WADE) "was ungrateful enough, as it was to the skill and industry of the Flemings and other foreigners that our country had been mainly indebted for the establishment and success of their manufactures."

When England had gained a monopoly by this system of unflinching protection—when she had ruined the Irish rival by penal laws—when she had weakened foreigners by exciting war among them while she enjoyed peace in her island fastness guarded by a superior fleet,—she then proclaimed free trade.

We do not advocate the principle of protection as being in accordance with a true theory of political economy. But we have to deal with serious facts. English free trade is all one-sided. The theory of free trade is beautiful, but it is an impracticability as long as we have immense capital and machinery and pauper labor, and rigid protection for the monopolists on the English side, while on the American side there is no protection for manufacturing capital. We have limited liability as we ought to have. We desire to give high wages and to have cheap food. But this free-trade with England raises the price of grain on both sides. It drains us of our gold to increase the rival capital of England. Our weavers are thrown out upon the streets by the pressure of cheap English cloths. We have worn the cheap cloths and where is our gold? Sustaining the English capitalist—enabling him to ruin us. We shall be told that American employers are as selfish and as grinding as the English. But there is a vast difference. The English capitalist takes every cent away and spends nothing here, either in wages to men or in luxuries for himself; whereas, the American manufacturer would give wages to be spent and to circulate here, and he would live here himself and spend his fortune among his fellow-countrymen. We may return to this subject and view it in its different aspects. In the meantime let all theories of Free-Trade be answered by pointing to the woolen manufacturers out of work, while millions worth of English cloths glut the market.

Kidnapping in New-York—But Which is the Kidnapper?

A very curious case of kidnapping came to light yesterday. We tell the story as we understand it, after free conversation with parties deeply interested on each side.

FRANCIS HERNANDEZ, a boy aged 15 years, was at school in the Institute at Claverack, a village some three miles back of Hudson, in this State. His father, a resident of Baracoa, Cuba, lies now in prison in Havana—arrested for the late matter of Baracoa. FRANCIS' uncle resides in this City, and is a well-known member of the Cuban Junta. On Thursday, S. CHRISTOVAL CARNOBELI, a messenger from the father, with the Spanish Consul at this port, proceeded to Claverack, called at the Institute and asked the teacher to see FRANCIS. When the lad appeared, the Consul handed him a letter, which the lad immediately recognized as in his father's handwriting, signed by his father's name and addressed to the Consul. At the Consul's request, the lad read—translating—it aloud, in the presence of three teachers. It was substantially a request to the Consul, from the father, to go with S. CARNOBELI, get the lad, and have him sent to Havana. The Consul asked him if he was willing to go, to which, according to this party, he assented readily. He wrote to his uncle, telling him that he obeyed his father's commands, &c. [This, the other party alleges, was written on compulsion, but the evidence is not forthcoming.]

Things were going on swimmingly. Yesterday at noon the *Empire City* was to leave her wharf. FRANCIS and his father's messenger, S. CARNOBELI, were on board, and the Spanish Consul was on the wharf ready to wave good bye to them, when presto! an officer, the uncle and others, as the last bell was ringing, rush on board, take possession of the boy, and he is hurried away out of the reach of Consul or friend, and by them is seen no more. Steamers wait for no man—in five minutes more the *Empire City* is moving off; the disappointed fume with rage, and charge the captors with kidnapping a person who, under his father's orders was going to his home. The successful party are in high glee, yet breathing out threatenings of proceedings against the emissaries of Spanish despotism for kidnapping from our free State the ward of a true and honest guardian.

The uncle, it seems, had received a telegraphic dispatch from Claverack during the morning, which put him upon his feet—and very likely for the best of reasons.

We have received a call from S. CARNOBELI, and have seen the papers under which he and the Spanish Consul acted. The letter from the father to the Consul urged him to be sure and get the boy—"that he (the father) might be relieved of his distress." It gave him all the father's authority that he could delegate to commit the act. The letter to S. CARNOBELI from the father was a very long one. It told him how to act and get him, and to use all means to prevent the uncle from knowing the attempt. The letter from the father to the son urged the latter if he had liberty to leave the school when he wished, to do so quietly, to be sure the uncle did not find out his intentions, and to come home, for the poor imprisoned father's sake. The Consul forbid that anything having a shade of dishonor about it should be done, and insisted that the teachers should see his letters, know his authority, and that the boy consented. This letter was accompanied by a photograph of the father, on the back of which was another request to "FRANK" to come home. Another letter was from the boy's mother, postmarked "Baracoa," to his father in the prison, begging him to send for "FRANK." There can be no question that the authority of the messenger and of the Consul, *so far as the father could confer it*, were sufficiently explicit, and the authenticity of the letters satisfactory. It may, indeed, excite some surprise why, if there were no political issue at stake, such extreme care was taken to settle these points. As the uncle,—the acting guardian who had placed the boy at school, who clothed and fed him, and was responsible for his bills,—had seen none of these documents, of course he cannot be blamed for preventing strangers from carrying off his ward. As to the boy's wishes—if that has anything to do with the case—the parties tell no conflicting stories. Each asserts that the other party did what it did against his will.

These are the facts as near as we can gather them from the varying stories. But perhaps we may as well tell still more while we are about it. These brothers shortly since both belonged to the Cuban Revolutionary party. But one was arrested and imprisoned. To save his own life, doubtless it was that he turned traitor to his companions in insurrection. Whether pardoned or not we do not know; but in prison he yet remains, perhaps as much for security from assassination by his betrayed comrades as anything else. There leaks out the fact that, when the boy should come home, the whole family would leave Cuba for Spain. And from this a two-fold guess may be hazarded, either that the father, with natural affection, desired to have his family united in their exile, and especially that his son should not remain with one who would teach him to regard his father as a base traitor, or that the Government appreciated the necessity of having at hand a hostage in the person of the beloved nephew for the good behavior of the rebel uncle in New-York. In this last view it is not difficult to account for the photograph and the repeated assurance by mother and father to son, and friend and Consul, of the necessity of the removal. Nor is it in this view hard to see why the Consul should feel called upon to take the steps he did in the matter. But whatever the motive, the affair is a curious one. It certainly is a case of kidnapping. But which is the kidnapper—uncle or Consul?

The Mails by the Africa.

The following letter, from our well advised special correspondent in London, reviews the latest phase of the Eastern question on the eve of the sailing of the *Africa*. The interesting paper from the pen of KOSSUTH, to which he makes reference, will be found on our second page.

LONDON, *Friday*, Jan. 19, 1855.

Political situation, or, to say better, Diplomacy, has, as you will see, made another step towards the termination of the war. "*The English and French Ministers in Vienna have received powers enabling them to treat for peace with Russia.*" Such is our last telegraphic dispatch. I have told you fully enough the reasons of my belief that peace was at hand, and so I content myself with simply reporting the facts as they come, to corroborate my previous statements. The Austrian treaty works well; and although Baron BRUCK (made Minister of Finances) has been allowed to be, after dinner, very warlike and anti-Russian at Constantinople, his master in Vienna is full of a contrary hope, and assures a deputation of the National Bank that peace is very probable. People are here very bellicose, no doubt, but this comes from the delusion that Russia has been reduced to that condition of helplessness that she must seek for peace. Government is, moreover, glad to have that belligerent spirit while treating with the Czar. Popular feeling may serve its purposes of reconciliation, and once the settlement concluded, it will not mind its clamors. Public opinion in free England is a precious mystification in all matters of foreign policy. Parliament will sit again next week, and then you will see how Lord ABERDEEN will command its confidence. His policy triumphs, although some of his colleagues may be forced to resign, on the plea of maladministration. There is, however, no Ministerial crisis as yet, whatever the well-wise may invent. His Lordship is to receive the vacant blue ribbon for having successfully prevented the war from being one of any good result to nations. Mr. CORDEN's speech at Leeds was below mediocrity, and to himself personally a failure. The meeting carried a resolution for the energetic prosecution of the war. The audience of some 5,000 persons was, however, by no means of a genuine warlike character. Its bellicose spirit was more a *show* than reality. It is the *fashion* now to appear decided not to make peace until Sebastopol shall have been taken. Fortunately for these good people they do not mean it, or else their prospects would be miserable. Mr. CORDEN had what is called a "fair hearing," and it is no doubt a very just and desirable thing, that all opinions should be listened to in courtesy and forbearance,—such is, of course, the explanation for that shown in the present instance to the member for the West Riding. I cannot, however, help thinking that people, when and *if* in earnest, are not exactly so polite and tolerant as were those of the very respectable audience towards a man of note who has been called a traitor to his country. Mr. CORDEN has for the moment, no command over the opinions of his constituents, bu the still retains a sufficient amount of popularity to raise, without any interruptions of a notable sort, his dissenting voice on a point asserted to be of national honor. This circumstance characterizes the true situation, more than all the hypocritical braggadocio of unmeaning ministerial organs. If you wish to know the spirit of the "highest circles," the letters of thanks to the Czar by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE and his liberated son, Lord DUNKELLIN, will give you sufficient insight into it. In one word, we have here the spectacle of a war carried on with "words, words, words," while diplomacy is busy acting in the contrary direction. Its last move has been the adhesion of Sardinia to the Alliance. I gave you, in my last, a short description of that affection. Now I am enabled to send you KOSSUTH's splendid article on that subject. Your readers receive it in advance of one mail. There remains, therefore, nothing for me to tell you on that matter. KOSSUTH will, no doubt, be cancelled from many a side for that "fresh abuse of England's hospitality," and there will be plenty of people who will be sure "he is a Russian agent;" his article will, nevertheless, remain as the most eloquently correct and logical exposition of that new treaty and its intended consequences. It is just to observe, that there are also Englishmen not blinded by vanity and selfishness, and you will find a very good leading article concerning this Sardinian adhesion in the *Daily News* of yesterday. The plot is surely thickening, and it will explode before long in the stupefied face of an astounded Parliament. Affairs are already so far advanced, that many of the pompous attributes of the war, so much trumpeted for its holiness, are dropt one by one, and there it will stand shortly, in disgusting nakedness.

"How is it to be explained, Sir," it was asked of me the other day, "that Republican America shows no sympathy for the cause of the Allies?" "Why, Sir," said I, "the explanation is obvious. Republican America sees in all European Governments but gradations of the same one principle of despotism. All your rulers are tyrants, big or petty, *ejusdem farinæ*, and their occasional quarrels are only an evidence of their not always being able to wash—as NAPOLEON used to say—their dirty linen *en famille*. We have no sympathies for the Czar, but still less for those who but yesterday were crawling at his feet, and will crawl again as soon as he shall forbear kicking their servile adulation." This conversation took place in a political saloon, at a *soirée*. There were several groups in the several parts of the room. The talk was all about the peace prospects, and it was most edifying to listen to these discussions; for while in one group it was asserted that "we do not care in the least for Turkey," the next corner's audience was unanimous in assenting to its extemporised orator's declaration that "England has no business to meddle with the rule of Austria in Hungary, Italy and Galicia,"—and a gathering round the fireplace decided—with unhesitating firmness, and without being aware of the ludicrous *non sequitur* of its argument, as compared, by a lounging listener, to the premises heard in the two other debating circles—that "the Allies went to war merely from a point of chivalrous sentiment, prompted to action by the just cause of a weak State, and in order to promote the freedom of oppressed nationalities against their reckless despots." I told you my opinion about the proffered mediation of the United States between these quarreling Monarchs. You may have seen how that offer has been appreciated. The motion was a blunder, to say the least of it. This is, however, not to mean that America should remain a quiet and indifferent looker on, *now that negotiations are set on foot to decide important questions of general concern, interests of world-embracing gravity*. We have a mighty duty towards ourselves as well as the cause of progress, to vindicate our right to a seat and vote in those conferences to be opened at Vienna. Our Government should not lose time in taking the necessary steps for such a vindication. All liberal-minded Europeans look in that direction for the United States; and the *Daily News*—which, I am happy to see, seems to have got rid of the provisional mismanagement of its policy—openly says that the Peoples will have no confidence in the consultations of that expected Congress, except on the condition that America shall be asked to take part in them. But we must not wait *to be asked*—the invitation might not come, and it is not wanted, moreover—we must present ourselves where we have a right to be.

The wonderful success of the new French loan is quite a phenomenon, and shows the readiness of that people to go to war against any despot. What would not a NAPOLEON I. wage with such sources at his disposition? NAPOLEON I., however, is no more, and his nephew, "Number III.," as NICHOLAS called him, is a prudent man, and no soldier. So he will make his peace and pocket the money given for war.

The Cortes in Spain has, at last, been presented to the new Constitution, and we may now look for interminable debates. You may see by the statements in to-day's papers, that I was not wrong in estimating at its true value of a Cabinet trick, the last declaration of the Spanish Government about some mysterious dangers threatening the safety of the State.

Singular Coincidence.

It will be recollected that in the controversies in the public papers on the subject of liberty of conscience and of public worship, growing out of the imprisonment of the MADIAI in Florence, Tuscany, Archbishop HUGHES of New-York, offered the distinction between liberty of conscience and liberty of public worship; teaching that the conscience could not be restrained, but the outward acts of public worship might. In this way he attempted to justify the despotic conduct of the Tuscan authorities in imprisoning the MADIAI. It is curious to observe that LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of France, in answer to a memorial of the Protestants, praying for permission to exercise the rights of conscience in matters of religion, replied, through his Minister of worship, almost in the very words of Archbishop HUGHES, "That he recognizes the rights of liberty of conscience in his subjects, but not liberty of worship." It is such simple coincidences as these that indicate the wonderful and mysterious organization of the Church with which both of these distinguished men are connected, by which every suggestion that is deemed of advantage to the Church is communicated to some common centre, and from this is dispersed, to be used authoritatively, and as conclusive on the question concerned.

Mr. Leigh's Speech.

We publish this morning the speech of Hon. C. C. LEIGH, made in the Assembly on Wednesday last, in vindication of Senator SEWARD from the attacks that have been made upon him. It is a careful and candid examination of his public life, undertaken evidently for the purpose of ascertaining the truth in regard to the various allegations that have been made and prosecuted under a sincere and conscientious desire to ascertain and meet the requirements of duty. It will be read with very general interest and satisfaction.

New Scavenger Apparatus.

Yesterday an entirely new plan of dirt-cart was offered for the inspection of the public, now all alive to whatever has the most remote bearing on street cleaning. The machine is very solidly constructed of the usual box shape, the body resting on a frame truck-carriage, supplied with rollers to facilitate dumping purposes. The chief advantages of this cart are, that it is supplied with a hoisting crane and pulleys by which large boxes and barrels of ashes, &c., can be lifted and deposited in it without bending persons by with shovels of dust, as is now the case. Larger dust-boxes can be also used on the sidewalks, without the fear of having them stolen.

Young Men's Whig Central Committee.

The Democratic Whig Young Men's Committee met last evening, at the Broadway House, Mr. JAMES H. WILLIAMS in the Chair. No business of importance was transacted, except the passage of a Resolution offered by EDGAR MCMULLEN, of the Third Ward, endorsing the action of the Whig caucus of the State Legislature in presenting a candidate to represent this State in the United States Senate for the next six years. The resolve of the Committee will be found in our advertising columns.

☞ The Five Points House of Industry received from visitors at the splendid mansion of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND during the month of January, $339 26.

Reading Rib Words.

The following is from the New-York *Herald* of Feb. 2:

MARCY AND THE LETTER WRITERS.—The *Washington letter writers persist* in the assertion that MARCY will shortly resign. *We know no truth in any such thing.* We rather suspect that CUSHING, FORNEY, and other Kitchen Cabinet conspirators, are the sources of these reports, and that their object is to familiarize Mr. PRESIDENT PIERCE with the idea that it would be good policy to get rid of MARCY. To be sure, in the Duncan Mathes disclosures there is sufficient provocation for MARCY to throw up his commission in disgust; but as against the Kitchen conspiracy, it is plainly the policy to hold on. France has no temptations for him, for there the spoils fall short of the expectations. MARCY will stick to the spoils, and let the Kitchen displace him if they can. The best compliment for driving him out will be to despatch DUDLEY MANN as Minister to PARIS. Hints, and positives, have been thrown out in this direction; but we presume that Mr. PIERCE has had enough of DUDLEY and his protracted swindling squabbles with LOUIS NAPOLEON, by this time. The Administration does not send MANN to France; MR. PIERCE is afraid to remove MARCY, and MARCY will not resign. This is our view of the position of MARCY and the Kitchen. MARCY has the whip hand, and he will hold on.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 3.

DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS—Art, Scenery, Incidents and Life in Italy.
WORK AND WAGES—Condition, treatment and pay of Workmen on American Farms.
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings in Congress.
ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings in the Legislature.
TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.
TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
EDITORIALS—Napoleon's Future, a Retrospect—England's Project of making the United States her Penal Colony—Webster and Kossuth—Bishop Potter in Canada—United States Senator—How Rejected Men do it—Lieutenant Hunter and his Unaccountable Report—Missionary Work—The Texas Debt Bill—Cure for our Poverty—Gen. Sam Houston—The News from the Pacific.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance; for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office Address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MORE ABOUT LOCKS—AN ARTICLE CALCULATED to mislead the public, in reference to the only right to manufacture and sell JONES' ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, (more commonly called "The World's Fair Lock,") having recently been published, the subscribers would refer all parties interested to the following notice: THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

NOTICE.—I hereby give due notice to Messrs. Osborne & Martin, manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, New-York, the present right of my ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, Commonly called "Jones' Anti-Gunpowder Lock; or, The World's Fair Lock."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed on a Safe at the World's Fair, with $1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the same.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, while the visitors got tired of turning the dials, with each poor prospect of success, the number of changes being 50,000,000.

Bankers, jewelers and merchants, who desire to put these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Sherwood & Mayer, No. 146 Water-st., who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY G. JONES.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29, 1855.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Ring & Co.,
No. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York,
The only makers of "Salamander Safes," containing Wilder's and Ring's Patents.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S OPINION OF WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNEIDAM SCHNAPPS.
From the Independent, Nov. 11, 1852.

And now, if our readers would like a strong word in the way of our honest opinion, we would say, that we think this is about the most delicious article of gin we have tricked up with a medical endorsement, to get the patronage of that large class of orphans drinkers, made by the Maine Law, who desire to have all the benefits of drinking, with all the respectability of temperance; and Mr. WOLFE is engaged in that interesting game [we borrow now the very homely phrase of "whipping the devil around the stump."

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, according to WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.
From the Tribune, Nov. 29, 1854.

The Committee on Prisons (Gov. Duke and Dogs,) to whom was referred the propriety of using Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in our Prisons, most fully report that they have examined the article, and their judgment is unanimous no advantage over other brands of gin at much less cost; and therefore recommend that this brand do not enter as it over the pure Holland gin. Adopted.

ARTHUR KENDALL, No. 7 William-st., sells the pure Holland gin, warranted, as imported, by the gallon, at $2; sample bottles 50 cents each; twelve bottles in case, complete, $5.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERior toned 6¾-octave Pianos for $175, very cheap; Pianos as good as those which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of 7 octaves, with the modern improvements, including the well known C. F. GILBERT & Co.'s premium Italian Pianos, and the justly celebrated Waters modern improved Pianos; second hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $300. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five octaves upwards. Organ Melodeons, including the well known S. D. and H. W. SMITH'S melodeons, the best made in the United States, (having a new and equal temperament,) all at exceedingly low prices. Pianos at the reduced rates.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

CLEAR THE TRACK.—JUST OUT AND FOR SALE at all the Newspaper Depots throughout the City, and by all the newsboys. The New-York PEEPATYME of to-day contains a glorious hit at Chevalier WIKOFF's Geographical and Consequences, with The American Flotilla. 32 fine and racy Caricatures. Ladies progress. Gentlemen's Private Correspondence and Fortune Business, Where Are You? Police in a row, only three cents. Now ready, and for sale by all Newsmen. CHARLES AYUNE on SUNDAY MORNING. Price only 3 cents.

MORE ABOUT PLATED GOODS.—THE HOLIDAYS played the very mischief with my assortment of plated and Britannia ware, tea sets, &c., and many a "happy family" are made more joyful by certain redeemable items of connected with the bright [illegible] was the cause of it.

I have now a full supply of the best goods in the market, consisting of coffee baskets, castors, urns and tea sets, and shall be happy to make it for the interest of my numerous retail patrons to continue their trade with LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Bowling-slip.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A superlative tonic diuretic, and recommended and invigorating Gin distilled from rye, and flavored with juniper berries. Chronic Rheumatism, Incipient Dropsy, Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Put up in quart and pint bottles, with my name on the bottle, cork and label, and for sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 32 Bowery-st.

LINENS, LINENS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCtion a large stock of Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies and Table Damasks, which we will offer this morning at great bargains. Also, 10 cases of Fine Shirting Linens at 25, 28, 30, 32, and 35c. per yard, slightly damaged by water on the voyage of importation, and worth more by 50 per cent.

B. H. DARLINGTON,
No. 367 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DR. RUSH'S
BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.
For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Affections of breathing, pain and soreness of the breast, and a tough, hard or bloody cough, it has gained the first rank in public favor. DR. C. D. ECKHLER, Agent, No. 36 Broadway; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and C. V. CLEAVELAND & CO., No. 41 Barclay-st.

How lightly falls the foot of time
That only treads on flowers.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH WHITE TAPES, KID AND linen gaiter boots and slippers for balls, private weddings, &c., also Ladies', Misses', Boys and Children's boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. R. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 216 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 473 Broadway, Harper's Block, Seventh story, would patronize out of 12th county; and Mme. DEMOREST's pupils and [illegible] per mutual system of dress cutting taught at $5 for Quarterly Spring opening 1st of March.

POPULAR TRADE.—G. H. LEATHERBEE, No. 297 Broadway, is selling Spring Silks at 75 cents per yard, that cost 87½ cents to import. Other Dress Goods in proportion. Shawls, Mantillas, Laces, and Embroideries equally cheap.

SINGLE MASS AT WHICHEALE PRICES, AT THE New-York Dye Works, No. 195 and 197 Mercer-st., for 12½ cents, as may be said for 6¼ in the City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Baptism of a Jew.—God permitting, the ordinance of Baptism will be administered to-MORROW EVENING to Abraham Perlowsky, from Konigsberg, Prussia, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, corner of Christie-st., by B. T. Hendy, D. D., Pastor of the Church. Previous to it, a sermon will be preached by NAHUM I. STEBBINS, a converted Jew, who has been laboring for several years among the Jews of this City. Subject—*Israel's return and the future glory of the Messiah.* The public are respectfully invited to attend and to bring their Jewish neighbors with them. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Gospel of the Kingdom of God as Taught by the Forerunners will continue to be expounded every LORD'S DAY by Dr. THOMAS, at the meeting house of the Associate of Reformers, corner of 22d-st. and 7th-av. All interested in the glad tidings of the kingdom, and the speedy establishment of that Kingdom in the land of Palestine, are invited to attend. Bible in hand. Forenoon, 10½ o'clock. Evening 7 o'clock.

☞ The Philosophy of Presbyterian Church will hold its customary services next SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, (by invitation) with the Rev. Dr. Somers' congregation, corner of Hammond and Factory-sts. Sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON. In the evening, at 3½ o'clock, services will be held (by invitation) in Rev. Dr. Cleaver's Church, Union-square, c.

☞ Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.—History and Character of Joseph continued in a series of Lectures to the Young, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Prof. C. LEGAS. Subject—*Joseph in Egypt, tempted and delivered.* In the morning, at half o'clock, the Church in the series on the "Levitical Types." Subject—*The Book in Morah.*

☞ Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—Divine services are held in this Church every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The morning discourse is subject to change with the present condition of *Christendom and the Canons and Kingdom of the Lord.* Christians of all denominations are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Thomas Wilkes will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the room over the Savings Bank, corner South 2d and 4th-sts., Williamsburg. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Professor Bush will deliver the first of a series of discourses on *The Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.* The public are most respectfully invited.

☞ Rev. Professor Shaffin, of the N. Y. University, will preach the last of the course of Sabbath Evening Sermons before the N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association TO-MORROW EVENING at 7 o'clock, in the Allen-st. Methodist Church. Young men generally are invited to attend.

☞ Course of Sermons to the Young.—Rev. J. EDWARD SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, Convent-hill, will preach to the Young, in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 126 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 4. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The General Session of Universalists will be held next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 4, in the Mariners' Universal Church. No fell-st., between Rivington and Stanton-sts., by the Rev. Dr. SAWYER. The morning sermon was postponed last Sabbath on account of indisposition.

☞ The Scotch Kirk, Mercer-st., Bishop Spence, of Lower Hope, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Steinway Hall, No. 223 Broadway. Evening subject—*The Number of the Names of the Beast—Six Hundred and Sixty-six.* Rev. 13, 18.

☞ Rev. Wm. S. Balch will give a lecture TO-MORROW EVENING on *The Life and Times of John Rogers*, being the 300th anniversary of his Martyrdom, instead of the regular lecture of his Course. Church corner of Hamilton and Bowling-alley.

☞ Reformed Dutch Fourteenth.—A discourse will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7 o'clock, in the Church in Fourteenth-st., between Second and Third-avs., by the Pastor, Rev. HOWEN J. HATFIELD, D. D., on *The Progressive Character of the Bible.*

☞ The Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church will hold their

FROM HAVANA.

Having access yesterday to the Public Register of the 17th inst., a legal publication, of the Council by the consent of Count de la Reunion Royal Consulado, at the House, although without members, I visited them yesterday to probe the statement that I might be allowed to see the record. I was informed by the Secretary, Mr. SAVAGE, and the Attorney General, Wm. H. ROBERTSON, that no such paper was on the files of the office and never had been to their knowledge, and that they had seen it for the first time in the columns of the above-named journal. It is not my purpose to intimate that the letter was not written, only that it was not duly delivered as it was addressed—possibly under suggestion that the quickest way of bringing their business to the favorable consideration of the Consul would be to convey them through the colums of their press, in this indirect manner. Had it been published to the Consul it would have been made the subject of communication to the State Department, while those who might have presumed to do so would have received a just rebuke from that prim and just official of our Government, who will permit no use to be made of his office for disturbing purposes. While in conversation with the Colonel, having seen in the same journal of the 13th a statement of FRANCISCO ESTRAMPES in relation to his arrest and treatment since, I inquired how that had been obtained for publication, when I was informed that it did not derive from any permission in that office, although the original was there;—it had been abstracted, by a copy taken by the person, (or with his consent,) to whom it was given at the prison, for delivery at the United States Consulate. The impression obtains here that the publication will have an injurious effect for the final action of the clemency power, and possibly prevent its being exercised, and both are prejudicial to the acting Consul, who is supposed to have entertained the request of the creoles, and to have furnished a copy of the ESTRAMPES statement for publication in the United States, by the Spanish authorities,—which is contrary to fact, and would have been repugnant to the Consul, under his strong sense of official duty and obligation.

The Captain of the schooner *Maseon*, of New-York, which was wrecked at Bahia Honda the 30th of December last, arrived here day before yesterday with his mate, WM. WILSON, and two of his crew, to contest his protest, and to make arrangements for bringing up the material and cargo, which he has been enabled to get out of the vessel. A vessel has been chartered and will leave to-day for the schooner, which will probably return in the course of this week.

There is no change to notice in the cases of the State prisoners. We have *reported* that hereafter all persons charged with political offence are to be sent to Spain for trial, which will be just as well as from the ruling of the "Military Commission" here; if they have witnesses they cannot use them—so they may be as well where they cannot get them.

I hand you a market report embracing all important transactions of the two past weeks. The weather is not settled, but our health is good, and the industry of the country is progressing favorably with the *three crops*.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

SUGARS—Of new crop have been in active demand during the past fortnight, principally for Spain; as yet, however, transactions are limited to small parcels, on account of small receipts; during the week about 1,000 boxes have changed hands within the range of our quotations; a contract for about 12,000 boxes from two Eastern ports made at about ½ to ¾ rl. below present prices. The stock in the City and the Regla warehouses has increased and is estimated to be now about 32,000 boxes against 45,000 in 1854 and 15,000 in 1853, same periods. Exported 4,927 boxes to Spain, 4,129 France, 2,300 Great Britain, 1,156 United States, 900 Antwerp, and 57 Genoa; in all 14,410 boxes.

COFFEE—Maintain their value. Exported: 4,158 mills to France, 3,045 United States, 1,172 to other parts; in all, 8,376 mills.

TOBACCO—Has been without much activity, and prices of good qualities have not undergone any change. Exported: 39,276 lbs. to United States, 13,900 to Antwerp, and 9,800 France; in all 62,976 lbs.

RUM—Has declined in value, sales having been made at $30 and $40 a pipe.

MOLASSES—Have declined; we quote London 19@1 ¾ ₱ cent. prem.; New-York and Boston, 3 ₱ cent. prem.; Paris, 1 ₱ cent. prem., and New-Orleans short @@5½ ₱ cent. prem.

HONEY—Provisions continue tolerably active. JOHNSON BROS., 2,000 qtls. ₱ *Bruneirds* and 4,000 qtls. ₱ *Mateo* at 16 rls. ₱ arr., 4,500 qtls. ₱ *Rosario*, at 14½; 5,700 qtls. ₱ *Caridad*, at 18½, and 1,700 qtls. ₱ *Isabelita* at 18. Six cargoes (31,000 qtls.) remain afloat in first hands unsold. RICE—(Carolina) 120 casks and 50 halves at 13½ rls. ₱ arr., and 90 casks at 12½ ₱ *Washington*, 70 casks at 14, 100 do. and 50 halves at 13½, and 65 casks at 12½ ₱ *A. Donovan*, 161 casks ₱ *Lorsito*, at 14; 13 casks and 30 bags at 13½, and 65 bags at 13½ ₱ *Zeyger*; 107 casks at 13, and 123 at 13½ ₱ *E. Eger*, 70 casks ₱ *Rockport*, retailed at 13½, and 70 casks at 14; 123 casks, 30 halves and 54 bags ₱ *Adela* at 13½, and 400 bags Valencia at 13, 180 at 13½, and 919 bags Camboche at 13, leaving only the remainders of the cargoes ₱ *Zeyger* and *Rockport* on hand, say about 300 casks. FISH—2,100 boxes and 300 halves Norway Cod at $8 ₱ qtl., 270 casks and 250 drums Cod ₱ *Cynthia* from St. Johns at $5½, 100 casks, 200 drums, 50 boxes and 50 halves Cod, and 60 casks Haddock ₱ *Brisk* from Halifax at $5½; 100 casks English Cod at $4, 100 casks Boston Cod at $4, 80 do. at $5½, 50 casks Hake $3½ and 50 at $4½. HERRINGS—1,700 boxes, at 2½ rls. MACKEREL—100 kits, No. 2, at $6. LARD—Has constituted considerable sale, $154, and @154 qtl., both in barrels and kegs; meats, 1,300 bbls. and 1,000 kegs. BUTTER—100 kegs Dutch, at $25 qtl.; 5 bbls. Goshen, at $28½, and 200 kegs New-Orleans, at $22. CHEESE—None has arrived. HAMS—6 bbls. New-Orleans, at $15½, and 8 do., at $18 qtl. POAK—100 bbls. prime, at $16. BEEF—50 bbls. Mess, at $12. TOCINETA—10 boxes New-York, at @$22 qtl. CANDLES—25 boxes Sperm, at @40 qtl.—70 at @41, and 150 at $38; 50 boxes composition at $30, and 400 Tallow, at $20. SOAP—None has arrived. TALLOW—30 bbls., at $14 qtl., and 21 at $17½. BRANS—40 bbls. white, at 10½ rls. arr. POTATOES—30 bbls. at $4½, 825 at $4, and 495 at $3½. ONIONS—36,000 bunches in three lots at @5 per hundred bunches. CIDER—20 boxes "half" bottles at $4, and 20 at $4½. PICE—6 casks at $13 qtl., and 10 boxes at $14. NAILS—260 kegs cut, at $7 qtl. OIL—7 bbls. Sperm, at $42 arr.; 13 casks refined Whale, at 26 rls. arr., 5 at 25½, 20 bbls. at 25, and 23 casks Machinery at 19 rls. WRAPPING PAPER—3,500 reams, at 44 rls. TAR—276 bbls. at $5. PITCH—180 bbls. at $4. TOBACCO—15 boxes chewing, at $17 qtl.

PRICES CURRENT OF IMPORTS—S. A. Jerked Beef, ₱ arr., 10@9; Codfish, United States, ₱ qtl., $4; Hake, ₱ qtl., $3 50@4; Lard, bbls., ₱ qtl., $15 50; Lard, kegs, ₱ qtl., $15 50; Hams, ₱ qtl., $19@15; Tallow Candles, ₱ qtl., $19@22; Sperm Candles, ₱ qtl., $30@40; White Oil, ₱ arr., nine@@ra.; Sperm Oil, ₱ arr., by 30@@4 75; Cheese, ₱ qtl., $16@$20; Butter, ₱ qtl., $17 50@$20; Hoops, long, R. L., ₱ 1,000, $50; Hoops, short, ₱ 1,000, $45; Lumber, Bath, ₱ 1,000 feet, $25@$27; Lumber, Portland, ₱ 1,000, $30@$35; Lumber, P. P., steam, ₱ 1,000, $18@$26; Box Shooks, each, 8 rls.; Molasses Hhds. Shooks, each, $3; Sugar Hhds. Shooks, each, $2 37½@$2 75; Empty Casks, each, $4@$4 50; Potatoes, ₱ bbl., $4; Onions, ₱ 100 bch., $5; Nails, ₱ qtl., $7.

Progress of Education in Massachusetts.

The following facts are obtained from the (forthcoming) Annual Report of Rev. BARNAS SEARS, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education:

INCREASE OF AMOUNT RAISED BY TAXATION.

The aggregate amount of all that was raised by taxation in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, for the school year 1853-3, was $963,631, which was an increase of $53,415 above that of the previous year. The aggregate for 1853-4 was $1,013,472—an increase of $49,841 in one year, and of $105,248 in seven years.

The amount raised by tax for the school year 1843-4 was nearly $648,470, making an increase of $465,002, or 86 per cent. in ten years, nearly twice as much as the increase of the seven years previous to the first, or that of the first nine years after returns were required to be made to the Board of Education.

The sum raised by tax for 1843-4 was an average to each person of the whole population, according to the census of 1840, of 74 cents; while the sum raised for 1853-4 was an average to each person of the population according to the census of 1850, of $1 02, an advance of 28 cents to every individual in the State, whether [illegible]

[illegible] Railroad [illegible] expenditures [illegible] houses [illegible] estimated [illegible]

Ordinary expenditures	$1,013,472
Voluntary contributions	20,851
Income of Local Funds appropriated for schools	40,000
Income of State School Fund distributed to towns and cities	46,000
Amount paid for tuition in academies and private schools	300,612
Annual expenditure for erecting, repairing and furnishing school-houses	402,000
Interest of sinking vested in school-houses used by the public schools	274,927
Estimated interest of money vested in school-houses used by other schools, for which no rent is paid, not less than	12,000
Estimated annual cost of school-books used in the public schools, at the rate of 25 cents for each pupil	86,000
Estimated annual cost of the supervision of the public schools, and of the apparatus and furniture used in them, not less than	18,500
Estimated annual cost of books used in private schools, not less than	25,000
Expenses of the Normal schools, of the Board of Education, its officers and agents, of Teachers' Institutes, about	30,000
Total annual expenditure	$2,983,854

Large as is the above aggregate, it is probably too low, rather than too high.

OTHER PROOFS OF PROGRESS.

The number of Public Schools in the Commonwealth, for the school year 1848-9, was 3,749; that of male teachers, 2,426; that of female teachers, 5,737; and the average wages of male teachers was $34 02 per month; and that of female teachers, $14 19. In 1853-4, the number of Public Schools was 4,163; that of male teachers, 2,214; that of female teachers, 7,063; and the average wages of male teachers, $37 76 per month; and that of female teachers, $15 88. This shows an increase of 414 in the number of schools in six years; a decrease of 212 in the number of male teachers; an increase of 1,326 female teachers; and an increase of $3 74 per month, in the wages of male teachers, and of $1 67 in the wages of female teachers. Every item is an indication of progress; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that while the number of schools has increased, and that of teachers still more, the addition to the latter is exclusively of females, while the number of male teachers is actually dimished.

In 1847-8 there were 77 towns and cities that raised by tax $3 or more for every child between the ages of 4 and 16 years; in 1848-9 there were 89; in 1849-50 there were 102; in 1850-51 there were 173; in 1851-2 there were 180; in 1852-3 there were 209; and in 1853-4 there were 225, or more than two-thirds of the towns and cities of the State.

INCREASE OF APPROPRIATIONS BY THE STATE.

The amount appropriated for the support of the State Normal Schools, in 1848, was $6,000; now it is $12,000; the amount authorized to be expended for Teachers' Institutes was $2,500; now it is $4,250; the salary of the secretary was $1,500, the sum of $500 being added by private munificence; that additional sum has since been assumed by the State. Assistance was rendered to the Secretary, by services performed in the office of the Secretary of State, no office having been provided for the Secretary of the Board; now there is a State department of education, with an office in the State-house, and a Clerk, (who is also Assistant Librarian,) and two agents of the Board. The School Fund was limited to $1,000,000; now the limit is placed at $2,000,000. It has been actually raised to $1,500,000 by the transfer of funds, whereas it amounted to but $848,267 09 at the end of the year 1848. The Legislature has furthermore supplied every town in the Commonwealth with a copy of *Barnard's School Architecture*; authorized the Secretary of the Board to furnish each district and other public school in the Commonwealth, except primary schools, with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary, or Worcester's Octavo Dictionary, at the option of the School Committee of each town, at an expense of nearly $13,000; appropriated $1,000 annually for each Normal School, in aid of attendants who need such assistance; and $300 annually, for five years, to the Massachusetts Teachers' Association; besides establishing 48 State scholarships.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Empire City Bank.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The order in the above action was settled to-day. By this order the Empire City Bank is declared insolvent. The United States Trust Company is appointed a receiver. The assignment is set aside as fraudulent and void, and the officers of the Empire City Bank are restrained from exercising any of its corporated rights.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 1.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Miller vs. *McClain.*—Case settled.

Bryant vs. *Poughkeepsie Insurance Company.*—Case settled.

Murray vs. *Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Judge Clerke will sit in Chambers during the month of February, commencing at 10 A. M. He will first attend to *ex parte* orders and motions. He will then on each day hold a Special Term for any contested applications not likely to occupy more than half an hour. When, after the hearing of such an application he commenced, it shall be discovered they will occupy a longer time, they will at once, and in *every instance*, be transferred to the Saturday Motion Calendar, *with costs*, in the discretion of the Judge. During February, contested motions at Chambers should be noticed for 11 o'clock A. M.; and orders to show cause should be made returnable at the same hour.

By order of Justice Clerke.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

MAKING AN EXAMPLE.

Alexander Williams vs. *Gustavus V. Fox.*—In this case the plaintiff claimed to have been unlawfully confined on board the steamship *George Law*, and that in consequence thereof he had suffered damages to the amount of $500, and as the defendant was the Captain of the vessel he ought to respond in the requisite amount. It appeared on evidence that Williams was a steward on board "the Legal Georgium," and that a passenger applied to him to furnish some limes to make lemonade of. The steward said there were no limes; passenger grew wrathy and swore "that steward was a —— liar," and then the steward stood upon his dignity and ordered the passenger to "clear out of the pantry in less than no time." Passenger complained to the Captain, and that functionary ordered the steward into irons and kept him on deck all night in the rain, from which the counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. T. E. Bulkeley, drew the inference, that the disgrace and exposure brought on an attack of rheumatism which sorely hurt the feelings of his client and aggravated the damages.

J. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, appeared for the defence, and contended that the words and acts of the steward amounted to insubordination, for which offence the Captain was justified in inflicting punishment, in moderation.

His Honor charged the Jury at much length, defining the law, which was applicable to mariners and captains on board the mercantile marine. In law the plaintiff was a mariner, and liable to all the rules which govern ordinary seamen. It was his duty to obey respectfully all the lawful commands of his superior officer, and if the plaintiff was guilty of disrespect to an officer or to a passenger, it would amount to insubordination, for which the captain would have the right to inflict a proper punishment. The law holds the master as liable only for excessive punishment, and although the plaintiff may have suffered over so much, yet if the punishment was not cruel or unusual he cannot recover. The obedience required by the law from a mariner was much greater and more stringent than was required from servants on shore. If the Jury should believe that the captain ordered the steward to apologize to the passenger, and the plaintiff was disrespectful in refusing, that was insubordination, which the defendant might punish at his discretion. And although a mariner is charged with an offence on shipboard unjustly, yet he has no right to be disrespectful. The Jury must inquire if the plaintiff committed any offence; and, if he did, was the punishment excessive.

The Jury retired and found for the plaintiff damages for $300.

Important to Landlords and Tenants.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

John Laforge, landlord, vs. *Henry Willard, tenant, and Richard Beebe and J. J. Nathbun, undertenants.*—The landlord in his complaint says that he by a lease in writing, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1854, let to Mr. Willard, the tenant, the premises known as the Metropolitan Theatre, for the term of twenty-one years from that day, at the rent of one hundred dollars per week, payable weekly from the date of the lease; from the time of the signing this instrument of the said lease, the sum of $500, on the 26th day of January last, which has been demanded of the tenant, and which has been refused to be paid, and the said tenant still refuses to pay the same, although the said rent is now due and in arrear, and the said tenant is now in possession of the premises aforesaid. The plaintiff therefore prays that the said tenant may be dispossessed of the premises aforesaid, and that he may recover the said rent in arrear, with interest thereon, and his costs of suit. The tenant admits the signing of the lease, but says that the plaintiff has not performed the conditions of the lease on his part, in this, that the plaintiff has not repaired the premises, as he was bound to do by the lease, and that the premises are in a ruinous condition, and that the plaintiff has refused to repair the same, although requested so to do by the defendant. The defendant also says that the plaintiff has not given him the quiet enjoyment of the premises, as he was bound to do by the lease, but has ejected him therefrom, and has refused to allow him to enter upon the premises

AUCTION SALES.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, on MONDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., at 95 No.—Vanderbilt-st., between Myrtle and Park-aves., a small quantity of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, comprising couch, arm chair, and 6 chairs richly carved in crimson satin brocatelle, 2 rosewood etageres, rosewood bedstead, enc'osed wardrobe, commode, cottage cane chairs, office chair, small mahogany secretary and bookcase, pier glasses, rich royal Wilton carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, rosewood hall stand, brussels stair carpet, silver plated stair rods, rich painted china vases, silver-plated coffee urn, castor, crockery, &c., &c. Also, an excellent rosewood French cottage piano, bedding, feather beds, hair mattresses, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mirrors, oil paintings, cooking stoves, &c.
J. ANDREWS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Thomas Bell, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 Centre-st., near Reade and Duane-sts., to close a concern, without reserve, by order of mortgagee, balance of stock of Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., to be sold in lots to suit, in demijohns and bottles; also, Furniture, Clothing, Table Cutlery, Table ware, &c.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF RICHLY MANUFACTURED FURNITURE THIS DAY, at store, 97 Chambers and Walker-st., at 10½ o'clock.—consisting of stone mantel carpet, royal ermine cats, sables in variety; also, a general assortment of fancy, such as contained in a retail store, all of which must be sold to close the partnership. Ladies, please attend.

J. B. Pitkin, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE—NOTICE.—J. B. PITKIN'S third Rambles, sale of Woodhaven and other valuable property, continued from January 25 to Feb. 9, to commence at 2 P. M., at No. 16 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. See catalogue No 1, in circulars for particulars, to be had at No 288 Broadway, south No 11.

R. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 48 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell as above, the balance of stock of furs to close the concern, consisting of all the usual variety of first-class Furs. Call and examine and buy if you please.

A. M. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By A. H. NICOLAY, at Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, first-class—all the modern improvements, three-stories; English basement, brownstone front; built by day's work; just completed; No. 22 9th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Also, No. 24, extra finish; No. 26, brick house, at same place, and our terms made known at the sale.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BIG BOAST.—Salesroom corner of Frankfort and William-sts.—Personal attention will be given to the sale of household furniture at the residences of families breaking up housekeeping, and to out-door sales generally, and at the salesrooms, of dry goods, groceries, furniture, &c. Goods stored, insured and advances made when required. First regular sale at the salesrooms on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

M. Doherty, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 6th-av., consisting of marble-top, plain mahogany, walnut, parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, sofas, lounges,

NEW-YORK, CITY.

LETTER NO. V.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I commenced this series of letters with the consideration of "CATARRH," "SORE THROAT," and "INFLAMMATION OF THE TONSILS AND UVULA," because these affections are but the forerunners of more serious disease within the lungs. Let us now pass from the throat to the windpipe.

The windpipe is that tube through which the air or breath passes to and from the lungs. It commences in the throat, at the root of the tongue, and extends down to the lungs, where it divides into two branches, one of which enters the right and the other the left lung. These branches again subdivide into innumerable smaller tubes, which ramify in every direction through the substance of the lungs, and finally terminate in little clusters of cavities, which are formed around their extremities, like grapes around their stem. These are the "BRONCHIAL TUBES" and the "AIR-CELLS." Now, the windpipe is composed of two parts—or rather we give different names to different parts of the same tube. That the first or upper part is called the LARYNX, and the lower part the TRACHEA. The larynx commences at the root of the tongue and extends down below that projection or prominence on the front of the neck of man, known as the "apple of ADAM," (POMUM ADAMI,) and so named by the ancient anatomists, from the fanciful idea that it represented the difficulty experienced by our primeval ancestor in disposing of the forbidden fruit.

The LARYNX is composed of several strong cartilages, forming as a framework to protect the delicate organs of voice. Being furnished with vibratile chords, it forms a perfect musical instrument, more or less under the control of the will. By the perfect action of these chords, the vocalist and the speaker are enabled to produce that infinity of sound, which condenses so much to our enjoyment, makes man intelligible to his fellows, and displays the goodness of the Divine Architect.

The entrance into the larynx is closed by a little valve, which rises up from the root of the tongue; this is the "EPIGLOTTIS." On the approach of food or drink, this little conical sheath down, and allows the nutriment to pass on to the stomach. Below the vocal chords—which are situated three-fourths of an inch below the entrance, the LARYNX enlarges, becomes irregular, and much cells in the Trachea. The whole length of the TUBE, in which the name LARYNX is applied, is not more than one and a half to two inches. I trust this brief outline of the anatomy will render what follows more readily intelligible.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

This is one of the most terrible of maladies. That, perhaps, itself, indeed, of those who have been its subjects, who have not also been its victims. The father of this Republic—WASHINGTON—the mighty genius, at whose shadow every American bows with mingled feelings of reverence and gratitude, fell a sacrifice to it. So, also, have many distinguished physicians.

Laryngitis is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx. It begins as a simple sore throat, or quinsy. At first the patient complains of sore throat, but with this there is an indescribable RESTLESSNESS and anxiety of countenance. Soon, a DIFFICULTY OF RESPIRATION is experienced, and with it, also, a DIFFICULTY IN SWALLOWING. The voice is at first HUSKY, then gradually becomes more and more indistinct until the patient can speak only in a whisper. There is a continuous cough, produced by the air in respiration, and each attempt to cough results in an imperfect, strangled kind of sound. On being asked for the seat of his suffering, he points to the larynx. As the disease progresses, the face becomes livid, the eyes protrude, and are rolled about from one point to another, in restless despair; he signs for the window to be raised, seems himself and gasps for breath, then gradually falls into a coma of stupor; the last token of failing life being the rapid of strangulation. This is the usual course of the disease when it terminates fatally.

The treatment of acute laryngitis has, I conceive, been much improved within the last ten years. The old routine—"bleeding from the arm," "calomel," "purges," and "leeches to the neck," will end in failure, in three cases out of four. I do not mean to say, that it is not often advisable to bleed, and benefit to purge; but I do mean to say that if something more be not done, there are three chances for the patient to die, to one that he will recover. What, then, is that something? It is to make a direct LOCAL application to the part affected by the showering syringe, charged with a strong astringent solution. Again and again, at intervals of a few hours, the application must be repeated until the imminent danger is past. In the intervals between the applications, anodynes and emollient inhalations, as hot as they can be borne, must be kept up from a suitable instrument, quiet enjoined, and a diet of water-gruel, which, together with good nursing, will complete the victory, and rescue the patient from the jaws of death, in three cases out of four. This treatment will just reverse the rule of the other treatment, by SAVING what that would LOSE. But the fourth, from not having been seen sufficiently early, from the severity of the disease, or from the nature of the general health, would not be saved, even by local applications and the use of the inhaler. The disease might be mitigated, and yet nature prove too feeble to rally. Now, what is to be done in the fourth case? The patient is STRANGLING. He is dying, not because the vital powers of the body are destroyed by disease, but FOR WANT OF AIR! The moment death would scarcely be more mechanical, if a rope were put about his neck and gradually tightened. The upper part of the windpipe is being closed up. We must allow the patient air, and this can only be done by the operation of "TRACHEOTOMY," which means, in plain English, cutting a hole into the windpipe below the diseased part.

The moment the opening is made, and the air admitted to the lungs, the most sensible relief is experienced. The anxiety of the countenance vanishes, and with it, also, restlessness and tossing about. Soon, exhausted nature is prepared to sleep, on quieting from which, the poor sufferer seems about him, with no great apprehension as though he had actually risen from the dead. Whoever has been present on such an occasion, will unhesitatingly honor to the triumph of the healing art. And this simple operation has been performed in the case of WASHINGTON, his life would, probably, have been saved, and the course of the great American then changed for ever. The nature of medicine rests upon the cause of a physical disease, and future generations. And when, on every hand, we see curable diseases baffling the highest authority of established schools, can we doubt that many of these diagnoses still maintained, must yield to more enlightened experience?

CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, COMMONLY CALLED "CLERGYMAN'S SORE-THROAT."

This is by far the most important form of the disease, both in apologue from slight causes, and in a very common and most distressing malady. It always ends in death or less injury to the voice, and too frequently in consumption. The symptoms are generally very mild in the commencement, and liable to mislead into the idea that there is no danger. Sometimes a little pain is felt in the larynx, but more commonly only a tickling sensation, which provokes coughing. Many persons complain of a sense of something sticking there, and, to get rid of it, they are constantly reaping and clearing the throat. Usually we find a striking change in the intonations, and in the voice. The breathing becomes loud and prolonged as the obstruction increases, and when it has become considerable, we have a peculiar whistling sound. The voice is almost always changed. At first it is hoarse, and then gradually becomes more and more feeble as the disease progresses, until it is entirely sunken. If ulceration of the vocal chords takes place, we have a total loss of voice.

These symptoms are only present in the severer forms of Chronic Laryngitis; in a majority of cases there is nothing of observation is experienced, and the disease progresses, sometimes a considerable part of the larynx is destroyed by the ulcerative process, without any suspicion existing in the mind of the patient. Cases of this kind, which I have witnessed, terminate by chronic consumption, while, according to the usual opinion, destroy their freedom of voice.

Chronic laryngitis very frequently arises from an enlargement of the uvula. This form of the disease is very common in clergymen, lawyers, and all public speakers. The vocal organs, by straining and over exertion, become enfeebled and lose their tone. There are certain points of the throat, from the slight inflammation of which, from time to time, some slight disturbance of voice, more or less, is produced. In these circumstances of the catarrhal, caused by the enfeebled state of the vocal organs, produces a more than usual relaxation of the uvula, which, hanging down, is irritated by the breath, and by the act of speaking, and thus keeps up a constant irritation of the parts. Sometimes the uvula is so much elongated as to touch the root of the tongue, and thus produce a constant tickling cough. Sometimes it is so much relaxed as to fall down upon the upper part of the windpipe, and thus produce a sense of suffocation, which is very distressing. In all these cases, the disease is kept up by the irritation of the uvula, and the cure is effected by the application of the astringent solution to the uvula, by means of the showering syringe, which I have described in my former letters. Sometimes a little pain is felt in the larynx, but more commonly only a tickling sensation, which provokes coughing. Many persons complain of a sense of something sticking there, and, to get rid of it, they are constantly reaping and clearing the throat. Usually we find a striking change in the intonations, and in the voice. The breathing becomes loud and prolonged as the obstruction increases, and when it has become considerable, we have a peculiar whistling sound. The voice is almost always changed. At first it is hoarse, and then gradually becomes more and more feeble as the disease progresses, until it is entirely sunken. If ulceration of the vocal chords takes place, we have a total loss of voice.

These symptoms are only present in the severer forms of Chronic Laryngitis; in a majority of cases there is nothing of observation is experienced, and the disease progresses, sometimes a considerable part of the larynx is destroyed by the ulcerative process, without any suspicion existing in the mind of the patient. Cases of this kind, which I have witnessed, terminate by chronic consumption, while, according to the usual opinion, destroy their freedom of voice.

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The moment the opening is made, and the air admitted to the lungs, the most sensible relief is experienced. The anxiety of the countenance vanishes, and with it, also, restlessness and tossing about. Soon, exhausted nature is prepared to sleep, on quieting from which, the poor sufferer seems about him, with no great apprehension as though he had actually risen from the dead. Whoever has been present on such an occasion, will unhesitatingly honor to the triumph of the healing art. And this simple operation has been performed in the case of WASHINGTON, his life would, probably, have been saved, and the course of the great American then changed for ever. The nature of medicine rests upon the cause of a physical disease, and future generations. And when, on every hand, we see curable diseases baffling the highest authority of established schools, can we doubt that many of these diagnoses still maintained, must yield to more enlightened experience?

CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, COMMONLY CALLED "CLERGYMAN'S SORE-THROAT."

This is by far the most important form of the disease, both in apologue from slight causes, and in a very common and most distressing malady. It always ends in death or less injury to the voice, and too frequently in consumption. The symptoms are generally very mild in the commencement, and liable to mislead into the idea that there is no danger

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.—NO. 308. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible] PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

THE COLT PATENT EXTENSION.

AFFIRMATIVE NUMEROUS TESTIMONY.

THE COLT SOCIAL INVESTIGATION.

[illegible] Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 3.

The Illinois pension bill [illegible] private bills [illegible] Committee yesterday.

And other matters [illegible] COLT CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION, &c.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, with Mr. CHEEVER in the chair, and the first bill on the list being that for extending Colt patent, for improvements in fire-arms, &c.

Mr. [illegible], of New-York, moved it be passed over informally.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Va., for unanimous consent, made an explanation, and said this matter had been magnified [illegible] to call for a Select Committee, [illegible] Rufus Colt in which he had a [illegible] Connecticut.] By this he meant that [illegible] personal acquaintance in [illegible] Colonel COLT has a [illegible] to Congress for what [illegible] by him. He had been charged indirectly, [illegible] with having acted in endeavoring an honorable [illegible] as agent, improper means and outside [illegible], and attempting to bribe members of this House. Colonel COLT is no lawyer—is not the slightest particle of [illegible] in the charges. If any gentleman has been bribed [illegible] this is the place—(laughter)—either in the way of [illegible] money, or anything else. He (PRATT) would say, while [illegible] for the Select Committee, that he wished for this public investigation as a reduction on the character of the House. He did not know a gentleman [illegible] who could bring to bribed.

A VOICE—If so, let him show himself.

Mr. PRATT, continuing.—As to Mr. DICKERSON, Mr. COLT's agent, he did not believe he would be guilty of any dishonorable corrupting on honorable men. All that Mr. COLT wishes is that Congress will give its opinion, one way or the other, on this bill.

A question of order [illegible] as to whether the bill should be referred, the Committee refused to do so by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible] was extended.

Mr. CHEVERS, of Ohio, said this charges fixed the [illegible] in the strongest manner. He had been unwilling to throw corruption on any person. He was not prepared to believe, not even to suspect, any member of the House was so base and lost to honor as to receive [illegible] character in such a way. He had never [illegible] suspected to see Mr. COLT, but was in favor of [illegible] he believed him to be just for the country as [illegible] COLT's counsel. He had also of COLT's services [illegible] to him in 1849, in New Orleans, by a gentleman [illegible] now deceased. He found it a good instrument, [illegible] his purpose very well. When a [illegible] he himself with it shooting rats. He [illegible] Right favor and occasion to use it for a more [illegible] purpose.

Mr. MONTGOMERY of Va., in reply to Mr. PRATT, observed he did not [illegible] COLT had acted properly, because it was a question for this House to [illegible] before the Select Committee; he was drunk, and his mind obliterated. If gentlemen would take the trouble to examine his testimony, they would find no legal or definite ideas of the [illegible] money he agent had disclosed.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of Ind.—Do these questions and answers constitute a part of the written report?

Mr. ANDREWS.—No, Sir. It would have been a hard matter to [illegible] the testimony of a drunken man. He read from the testimony in order to show that DICKERSON had an unlimited power to draw on COLT, and that fifteen thousand dollars on the books of COLT's clerk (Gardner) were unaccounted for; and further, that this money was spent to help the bill along through Congress, as COLT [illegible], though Mr. DICKERSON refused to [illegible] as to the use of the money, saying the Committee had no right to look into his private matters.

Mr. PRATT.—Why does the gentleman place any confidence in the testimony of Mr. COLT, if he was drunk?

Mr. ANDREWS.—The Committee was convened for his examination, and he ought not to have come before it in that condition. I have no confidence in his statement.

Mr. WARREN of N. Y., (Mr. LETCHER yielding the floor.)—During the last election in New-York there were open solicitations for Governor and three for Lieutenant Governor. I see two of them present—one of them, the gentleman on the [illegible], in front of the bell, and the other in the gallery. I would ask that a Committee be sent to General AUGUSTUS ADOLPHUS SCHOOCK, inviting him to a seat on the floor. (Laughter.)

Mr. LETCHER.—Is it expected I shall defer my remarks until the Committee go out? (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. WALSH).—We are in Committee now.

Mr. WALSH.—Send the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. LETCHER concluded by saying the bill should not be acted on pending the investigation of the Select Committee.

Mr. DAVIS remarked he certainly understood Mr. PRATT said to say, in private conversation, that there was nothing discreditable to Mr. COLT's conduct. Mr. COLT was sick, and had just come out of his chamber when he appeared before the Committee, his friends then fearing for his life. He was surprised Mr. LETCHER had assumed him of being drunk.

Mr. LETCHER.—The gentleman says Mr. COLT was not drunk. I appeal to my colleagues on the Select Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Md.—I regretted Mr. COLT as intoxicated. I do not know any other member who came to a different conclusion, or expressed a different opinion.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tenn.—The impression on my mind, while I believed Mr. COLT intoxicated, was, that he was in the hands of men who might be sharpers, and who would ruin him, but I believed him to be an honorable man.

Mr. WARREN, of N. Y.—Mr. COLT was to have been examined in the morning, but the Committee being occupied, the examination was postponed till evening. He appeared before the Committee shortly after dinner, and declared to be sober.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Maine.—I feel bound to say what I can personally say, and professional counsel to the full what the gentleman from Virginia (Garnett) said. I should be loth to express [illegible] I should be loth to express [illegible] interrogated, and yet that testimony was not in a full proper state of mind. [illegible]. I do not wish to say that, after the examination was completed, I did not intend to believe that Mr. COLT [illegible] it state to insane. He said nothing to [illegible] his character to his [illegible] integrity. I thought he was [illegible] [illegible], and might well [illegible] of those who [illegible] my friends." The examination was [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], of N. Y.—I was present during the examination of Mr. COLT before the Committee. He appeared to be himself [illegible] of drunk or drink I don't know.

Mr. [illegible].—I thought you have made any reference to the [illegible] statement of the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Ohio, desired not that the [illegible] should be [illegible] but that the [illegible] and [illegible] might be [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Daily Gleaner

NEW-YORK CITY.

The complimentary ball to the Grand Duke was held in Tripler evening last at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. The occasion was one of considerable interest and was attended very numerously by the political and personal friends of LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., one of the principal orators of Tammany Hall, and late District Attorney, after whom the Company was named.

Among those present were Mr. SHEPARD, EDWIN L. SHEPP, Esq., member of Assembly from the Seventh Ward; Col. ALEXANDER MING, A. L. BINNEY, Esq., and others. There was a brilliant array of ladies present, and the whole affair was gotten up in a manner highly creditable to the managers.

Shelton's Quadrille Band added much to the enjoyment of the occasion by their excellent music.

At 1 o'clock the company partook of an excellent supper, at which Capt. MURPHY presided. At the conclusion the following toasts were offered:

1. *The President of the United States.*—Worthily called by the people to discharge the duties of the highest Executive office, and to protect the Constitution and execute the laws of a Republic, which surpasses in power and dignity, any other presented by the records of history.

Col. ALEXANDER MING responded.

2. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*—We trust that he will not forget the rights of the people, nor the obligations imposed by the Constitution of our State.

3. *The Mayor of the City of New-York.*—The last and best amendment to the City Charter. He expects every man to do his duty.

FREDERICK L. VULTEE, Esq., responded.

4. *The United States of North America*—which by the patriotism and energy of her children by birth and adoption, have been raised within the life of man, from a few colonies scattered upon the shores of the Western Ocean to the rank of a first-class power among the nations of the earth. And whose wise councils and love of country will render within the lives of those now born, more powerful than any combination of foreign sovereignties that can be arrayed against her.

A. L. BINNEY, Esq., responded.

5. *The State of New-York*—justly called the Empire State, because of her internal improvements, and her vast agricultural manufacturing and commercial resources. Her position in the history of the country is one of which we are proud, and which we are determined to maintain, by a just regard to the rights of every section of the Union.

6. *The City of New-York*—The first City of the great Western Continent. Already every people and every considerable interest is represented in her business; her ships circle the whole globe in their unceasing traffic, and it is quite certain that at no distant day she will be the metropolis of the world.

Mr. FROMENT responded

7. *The Army and Navy.*—Their services in the Revolution—in the protection of our commerce against the Barbary Powers—in the defence of our soil against British infusion—in the assertion of Free Trade and Sailors' rights—in redress of our wrongs against Mexico—have caused our national flag to be respected by the people of every clime, and entitled its defenders to our lasting gratitude.

8. *The Memory of Washington*—He filled the measure of his country's glory.

Drank in silence.

9. *The Press*—The mighty engine of Republican progress. Enlightened and patriotic, it is the sleepless guardian of free institutions, and the unerring teacher of a free people.

E. F. UNDERHILL, Esq., of the DAILY TIMES, responded. At the conclusion of his remarks he offered the following:

The Citizen Soldiery vs. *Standing Armies*—The one the only reliance of universal Democracy—the other the primal argument and last resort of Kings.

10. *The Citizen Soldiery.*—The National Guard of the country, called out in every war and season of danger. Bunker Hill, Plattsburg, New-Orleans, and many other fields, attest their valor and efficiency.

Col. MING responded.

11. *The Memory of Andrew Jackson*—The soldier, statesman and sage. The brilliancy of his military achievements is surpassed by the lustre of his civic services, and he stands before posterity the dignified personification of the American character.

Drank in silence.

12. *Our Common Schools*—The necessary foundation of Republican Government, to maintain which Education should be as common and priceless as the air we breathe.

13. *Woman*—As mother the guide of our infant steps, as sister the charming friend of our boyish days, as wife the companion of our pleasures and the solace of our cares, as daughter the tender support of our declining years. Life would be desolate without her influence and example.

Capt. RYNDERS made a suitable response.

At the conclusion of the toasts loud calls were made for Mr. SHEPARD. He arose and said—It would be impossible for any one to feel more deeply than I do the honor which has been paid me this evening; my friends who have chosen my humble name as the insignia of an Association, have done an honor to me which I cannot feel myself entitled to. That Association, I feel, is made up of men of that honored integrity and patriotism that will make it equal to any emergencies that may arise in the country's history, calling upon their services. I need not say I have felt the compliment of such an organization, as every man who has a heart in him would feel. In the contests of the country, and in the thickest of battle I know they will be found. Their friendship to me I shall bear in my heart. In reference to this gathering, if I could derive more pleasure than in the presence of those to whom I have alluded, it is to see the fair faces of the ladies whom I am aware I am detaining from the dance; and who, in its whirling mazes will find more pleasure than in the dry matter-of-fact of supper speeches. In conclusion, Mr. SHEPARD offered an appropriate sentiment to the ladies.

Letters were received from WM. L. MARCY, Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Hon. W. M. TWEED, DAVID O'KEEFE, Esq., THOMAS J. MUNDAY, Esq., and others, regretting their inability to be present on the occasion.

At the conclusion of Mr. SHEPARD's remarks, dancing was resumed, and was kept up to a late hour.

Swindling by Emigrant Runners.

A regular gang of swindlers, who have been carrying on their operations unmolested for a long time, have been at last discovered and partially broken up, through the vigilance of Mayor WOOD and the efficient police department under him. On Saturday morning, a young English emigrant named JESSE SMITH appeared before the Mayor and made a complaint as to the manner in which he had been handled by the emigrant runners. It appears that he arrived in the city on the 13th of December last, accompanied by his brother-in-law, JOHN TREE, in the ship *American Congress*, from London; that he was removed from the ship by a steamboat, and landed on the wharf, where he was induced by one JOHN ENRIGHT, keeper of the house No. 4 Carlisle-street, to pay him $1 50 for a ticket which would convey him to Wayne County, New-York, the place where he was bound. SMITH then went to this house, and remained there five days, and being destitute on going, was obliged to leave his luggage in payment of his board. Afterwards, he went in search of employment as far as Norwich, Connecticut, where he got work two weeks, subsequently finding his friends. He returned to this City on Wednesday last, to pay ENRIGHT the board he owed him, and have refunded the $1 50 given to ENRIGHT on account of the ticket. ENRIGHT demanded $10. SMITH paid him $5, but could get no reduction on account of the ticket. Subsequently he went to the ticket-office, where he learned that the signature on the ticket was not genuine. The Mayor had the matter looked into, and it was settled by SMITH paying the balance of the money charged for the passage to Wayne County.

Another "Confidence" Operation—A Stranger Robbed of $500.

Information respecting the perpetration of another confidence swindle was brought to Lieut. GOODNOW of the Third Ward Police on Saturday. It seems a boat-woodsman from the Western country arrived here, a few days ago, *en route* for San Francisco, with a view of meeting his brother there. He took apartments at the Northaster' Hotel. In consequence of his funds not being sufficient for his purposes, he went in pursuit of a person from whom he could make a loan on a valuable gold watch. He unfortunately fell into the clutches of some scoundrels who are known as "Droppers" and "Bar Flyers," and in the course of a few hours the victim was left penniless, as the trio had fleeced him of $600 in bank notes, and a gold lever watch valued at $250, more. He was induced to visit Hoboken in their company, supporting by their representations that they knew his brother in California. One of them represented that he was a Wall-street Banker, and persuaded the stranger to let him have his watch and money, and he would give him current funds for them. The victim foolishly handed over the property, and the scamps made a speedy exit, leaving him without money enough to pay his way across the ferry. The officers are on the alert for the scamps, and having a description of the leader, they will probably affect the capture.

The Civil Courts.

The General Term of the Supreme Court for February commences this day, and will be held by three Judges, Mr. Justice EDWARDS presiding if his health will permit. Several important causes are on the argument calendar, and will probably be heard during the Term. The Superior Court will hold two trial sessions for four weeks, but the cases on the calendar do not present any feature of paramount importance. Two of the Judges of the Common Pleas will also sit at *nisi prius*, but the Jury trials in that Court have for some months been barren of incident, as suitors find that by bringing their actions into the Marine Court they can obtain a verdict at far less expense, and without so much waste of time. We have lately reported cases tried in that Court and verdicts obtained in four weeks from the time when the dispute which made the suit originated. An instance of this may be cited. Last March a party had a dispute with the officers of a place of amusement and instructed an attorney to bring a suit for damages. The suit was commenced in the Marine Court and the damages laid at $500. This did not conform to the client's notion of his dignity, and he ordered the proceedings to be discontinued and a suit commenced in the Common Pleas, laying the damages at $2,000. It has not yet been tried, and probably will not be reached this Term; whereas if the first suit had been pressed on, the litigation would have been over and forgotten by this time. This may serve to account for the increased prominence which the proceedings of the Marine Court have obtained since the Legislature extended its jurisdiction to $500. It has proved a great boon to litigants.

Fire in Varick-street—A Woman Burned to Death.

A fire broke out in an attic of a frame tenement, rear of No. 128 Varick-street, about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. The building was occupied by a number of poor families, among whom, for some time, the greatest confusion prevailed. The attic in which the fire originated was occupied by a widow named Mrs. BELDEN, who, owing to the excitement prevailing, was forgotten by her neighbors, and after the fire was extinguished she was discovered in an apartment *burned to death*. The body was conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station House. According to the accounts given by the inmates of the house, Mrs. BELDEN was addicted to intoxication, and on Saturday evening she was seen to come home very much under the influence of liquor, and go to her room, and soon after the fire broke out in her apartment, supposed to have been caused by her own carelessness. The deceased was about forty years of age. She had a relation lost in the steamship *Arctic*, whose property she became heir to, and in a few days she would have come in possession of about $1,000. She had resided at the above premises for upwards of ten years past.

The damage to the building did not exceed $150.

An inquest on the body of Mrs. BELDEN was held in the Eighth Ward Station House yesterday afternoon, and a verdict in accordance with the statement above given was rendered.

Fatal Accident.

On Saturday, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of JAMES CONWAY, a native of Ireland, who came to his death from injuries received by accidentally falling down the hatchway of the store No. 69 William-street, on the 2d inst. It appears from the evidence taken on the inquest, that the deceased was employed in the store of Mr. LOOMIS, at the above No., and was engaged to hoist some goods from the first to the fourth floor. The deceased had hoisted up six boxes, when he sat down to rest near the edge of the hatchway. He had not been there more than a few minutes, when, being seized with a fit, he fell, with his head leaning over the edge of the hatchway. The other workmen in the store, seeing the condition of the deceased, ran to his assistance; but, before they could catch hold of him, he fell to the first floor, a distance of over forty feet, and on being picked up was found in an insensible condition, and he was conveyed to the hospital, where he died soon after his admittance. The deceased was about forty years of age, and was at one time a soldier in the United States army.

Alleged Fraud.

A fugitive from our authorities, named WM. H. HOLBROOK, was brought to the Lower Police Office yesterday, where he stands charged with defrauding Messrs. VIESCH & SCHELL, in Broadway. One of the firm made an affidavit before Judge CONNOLLY, wherein he states that the defendant procured the insertion of an advertisement—respecting the "American Artists' Union"—in various country newspapers, for which they are the agents, and agreed to pay $500 and more in the name of the *real* Secretary of the Association, J. W. HOLBROOK. It is alleged the accused signed the name of J. W. HOLBROOK to the contract without any authority, and the magistrate held him to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

New Move by the Mayor.

Mayor WOOD has issued another general order to the members of the Police Department, wherein they are commanded *not to withdraw* any charge whatever upon which they may hereafter arrest persons. His Honor states that the practice of "settling" cases at the Station Houses and Police Courts, by declining to make oath to the charge *after* the arrest is made, has become a serious evil, and *must be stopped*. Hence, each police officer will be compelled to make oath against *all* the parties they take in custody, or suffer the penalty that may be imposed by the Commissioners.

The City Hydrants.

All of the City hydrants have been, within the past few days, daubed over with a very inferior quality of paint, bearing a strong resemblance to whitewash. We know not by whose authority the act has been done, but certainly by some one destitute of taste. "Mose" was not seen on his accustomed seat on Saturday night, and is, we understand, "down upon" the man "what whitewashed der hydrants."

Cool Impudence.

Some expert and impudent hall thief entered the house of Mr. R. DE FORREST, No. 141 Hudson-street, on Friday night last, and carried off two overcoats, one of which contained the keys of Mr. DE FORREST's store. No trace of the thief or stolen property was received up to yesterday morning, when the owner of the property was astonished to find the following note, written in an illegible hand, left at his residence: "I return you those KEES, as they are of no use to me. I am much pleased with you COTS, and thank you for them."

The Fraudulent Express Company.

Numerous additional complaints have been made against the individual WILLIAMS, whose arrest we noticed a few days ago. Among the number is one from a Milwaukee gentleman, who made the following bill received, as is alleged from WILLIAMS, with the money inclosed, under false pretenses. The original document was headed and affixed a written

[illegible]

For packing and Transportation of Merchandize, Household Furniture, &c.

New-York, ——Street, San Francisco, Cal.

A. C. LAW. W. WILLIAMS. Co. U. EXPRESS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

SIR: We have received, per steamer *North Star*, a package of goods, trunks, which have arrived in good condition. The freight from San Francisco amounts to $4, on the receipt of which it will be forwarded to direction or order punctually. Address (receipted)

$4 W. B. MINOTT, New-York.

P. S.—None but bankable funds received in payment, and cash money, sent at our risk.

American Bible Society.

A stated meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday last. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH occupied the Chair, assisted by Hon. B. CROSBY, FRANCIS HALL and BENJ. L. SWAN, Esqrs.

Ten new Auxiliary Societies were recognised, three in Arkansas, and one in each of the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, and Connecticut.

A letter was read from the Senior Secretary, stating his safe arrival at Charleston with improving health; another from Rev. C. N. RIGHTER, at Constantinople, in regard to circulation of the Scriptures in Turkey; and another from the same in regard to the Bible among the Waldenses and in Italy. A letter from Mr. PHILLIPS, in Oregon, shows the destitution of the Scriptures in some portions of that territory. One from Mr. LORD, of Illinois, gives encouraging statements in regard to distribution among the Germans in his field.

Some valuable additions were made to the Society's library.

Grants were made of Bibles and Testaments to Colored Sunday Schools at Louisville, Ky.; others for the use of sailors and soldiers at a navy-yard in Florida; for a Colored Sabbath School at Rossville, S. I.; in English, German, and Arabic, for a new Mission in Africa; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for their Missions among the Chickasaw and Creek Indians; and various others in different languages, including five volumes for the blind.

School Examination.

The Male Department of Ward School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was examined on Friday. A large number of ladies were present. The examination, which was conducted by Superintendent MCKEEN, Professor THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, Mr. DELAMATER, and the Ward Officers, was very thorough, highly satisfactory, and creditable to Mr. THOMAS FOULKE, the Principal, and his assistants. Several original essays were read by the more advanced pupils. Eighteen pupils were awarded with certificates for punctuality in all their school duties for the past six months.

At the close of the examination the pupils were appropriately addressed by Mr. MCKEEN and others.

Tribute of Respect.

A neat and appropriate monument has been erected in Greenwood over the grave of the lamented MCNALLY, formerly Principal of the school in Greenwich-avenue. On one side of the pedestal is the usual inscription of name, age, &c., and on the opposite the following:

"The deceased was Principal of Ward School No. 41, N. Y. City. This monument was erected, as a tribute to his memory, by the pupils and officers of said school, in connection with several of his personal friends in the profession."

Report of Demilt Dispensary for Jan. 1855.

Whole number of patients treated 1,657; new patients 1,575. At the dispensary 1,176; at their dwellings 307. Males 653; females 923. *Nativity*, United States 476; Ireland 1,027; other countries 72. *Result*, sent to the hospital 8; died 16; remaining under treatment 82; prescriptions dispensed during the month 2,964.

Arrival of the Steamers Florida and Marion.

The steamship *Florida*, Capt. WOODHULL, from Savannah, arrived Saturday morning. Purser CLARK obliges us with papers and letters. The steamship *Marion*, from Charleston, also arrived on Saturday morning. The Purser obliges us—like a gentleman.

Mayor's Black Book.

The number of complaints registered on the Mayor's interesting Diary is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." Some rich developments are from time to time made, and spicy pickings may be culled from that category. Among others we give the following tit bit:

A married woman, residing in the Fourth-avenue, complains that she was arrested about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 1st of February, in the Second-avenue, (as she believes,) just after she left the cars, by a red haired policeman, she having a bundle of her own clothing in her arm at the time, on suspicion of being a thief. The policeman took her to a Station-house at Yorkville, and conducted her into a back room, where three or four policemen attempted to search her. Against this proceeding on the part of the men she remonstrated, who forthwith sent for a female who searched, and found nothing upon her person except a pocket-book containing about $4, of which she offered the policeman $1 50, which he accepted, telling her at the same time she would have to be stripped yet before she got clear. She was then put into a room with a bed in it, and while she was in this room a policeman, whom the other officer called "Captain," approached her, and asked her "What have you got to give me?" He then took hold of her hand and squeezed it, and also placed his hand on her feet, and then on her knees in an amorous manner—evidently for the purpose of attempting to prostitute her: she expostulated with him, and told him that he had taken her money, "but that her person was another man's property," and also that she had been all day from her nursing child, and felt much solicitude on its account. The officer then sent to her house to see if she had a child, and after visiting Mr. Law, a dentist, residing in Fourth-avenue, to ascertain her true character, she was liberated at about 11 o'clock at night, and found her husband in great anxiety on her account. The names are for the present suppressed to facilitate the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties.

George W. Badger—that the sidewalk opposite No. 200 Broome-street has caved in, and is very dangerous.

That the occupants of houses along the alley-way between Nos. 83 and 85 Liberty-street, render the street very obnoxious by throwing dirt of all sorts in it.

That there are no lamps in Pine-street, between Nassau-street and Broadway.

That Henry Reisch, No. 98 James-street, keeps a house of prostitution, and that complainant and his shipmates were dangerously assaulted by the landlord and rowdies in his employ.

A. Jennings, No. 169 Tenth-avenue—That Spring-street, between Clark and Hudson-streets, is encumbered with old carts and wagons, so much so that the stages on the Catharine Ferry line cannot pass.

H. & J. Byrnes, No. 104 Third-avenue—That the house and premises No. 104 Third-avenue are in an unsafe and dangerous condition.

J. S. Treadwell, No. 82 Fifty-second-street—That Fifty-second-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth-avenues, has been abandoned by the contractor contrary to his contract, and said street is in a dangerous and almost impassable condition.

That Thirty-second-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, has not been cleaned for the last six months.

That Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip, has not been cleaned for two months past; the mud now stands one foot 9½ inches, with a very fair prospect of a further "rise."

Messrs. Gross and Lowers—That Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues, has not been graded and regulated according to statute, which ordered it to be graded in 1852, to be completed one year from that time; part of it has been done and the balance left in an impassable condition.

Interesting Statistics for Patrons of Corner Cheap Groceries and Groggeries.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures furnishes the following report to the Mayor:

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in laying before your Honor a report of my inspection of weights and measures for the month of January, commencing Jan. 2, 1855. I have inspected 2,185 scales, varying from 4 spring scale to a scale beam, of which 2,152 were correct and 31 were incorrect. Of weights, 7,316, of which 6,516 were correct, and 700 incorrect. Of dry measures, 1,307, of which 317 were correct, and 1060 incorrect or unsealed. Of wet measures, 2,696, of which 1,477 were correct, and 2,219 were incorrect or unsealed.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

THE STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Goodrich, who is charged with illegally fitting out this steamer for a filibustering expedition, was arrested by Deputy Marshal D. C. Angell, on Saturday, and held to bail in $2,000.

DR. BRIGHAM, senior Secretary of the American Bible Society, has gone to South Carolina for his health. He has been connected with the Bible Society more than 26 years.

LONG ISLAND.

Launch of the U. S. Frigate Sabine.

Nearly twelve thousand people were collected Saturday morning at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, to witness the launch of the U. S. Frigate *Sabine*. Every available spot of earth and stone, and timber was brought in requisition to afford standing places to the numerous throng. Some of the more ambitious, anxious for a better view, made their way up the masts of various vessels in the naval dock. On board of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* were gathered a large number of ladies, assembled to witness the spectacle. A band of music was stationed on the quarter deck of this vessel, and in the interim of waiting for high water discoursed enlivening airs to the multitude. The morning was clear but cold, and waiting till high water (nearly 11 o'clock) was found by many present to be not at all funny. A few of lesser resolution and vitality withdrew. Mainly, however, the tedium of cold and delay was endured with great patience and firmness. As the thermometer untowardly varied its range, the men more closely enveloped themselves in their cloaks, while the ladies, half "hiding their diminished heads," shrank mid their multitude of furs. At length ended waiting, and manifold inventions and stale jokes, to make "durance" more endurable, the most frequent and effective of which were cries that the ship was "just off," and the attendant mad rush of men and boys to the edge of the dock to see the sight. The steam-tug *Leviathan* advanced into the naval dock. Shortly after a gun was fired from the starboard of the *North Carolina*, the last prop was being knocked away, the countenances of Commanders BRADY and HUDSON, Superintendents of the launch, suddenly became less elongated, the concourse of men on the upper deck of the *Sabine* commenced swinging their hats with loud huzzas, the ship was really off at last. After having been on the stocks over thirty years, she leaves her pent-up prison house to roam "in her native element." The launch was most successful. Gliding down with unobtrusive ease, she appeared intensely pleased to escape from her protracted confinement, as she touched the water. She plunged in many feet, and from the impetus given advanced into the stream several hundred yards. The *North Carolina* gave her a good salute, the excited multitude joining in with loud and deafening huzzas. The *Leviathan* towed her immediately to the shell dock in the navy-yard, where she was secured, and for the present remains.

The Marine Guard, under command of Major HARRIS, were in attendance during the launch to preserve order. We noticed present Commodores BOARMAN, SLOATE and MCKEON, and a large number of officers of the navy.

We subjoin a slight sketch of the *Sabine*. In the latter part of 1823 Congress passed an act for the Gradual increase of the navy. Under this act, in January, 1824, was laid the keel of the United States frigate *Sabine*. She was put in frame, planked, her decks laid, and, with the exception of caulking, got ready for launching. Work upon her was suspended during the pendency of difficulties with France, growing out of claims against her for injuries sustained by our commerce. Upon the settlement of these the work was again renewed, but only temporarily. For her preservation, however, in conformity with prevailing usage, she was salted; and, to allow circulation of air, one plank of each deck on each side was removed. She was thus left, and lay untouched till 1846, when the Bureau of Construction ordered the salt to be removed. It was found to corrode and weaken the bolts, and inducing to decay rather than preserving the vessel. In the latter part of the Summer of 1854, in accordance with an act of Congress, the Navy Department ordered to complete the vessel and launch her. BENJAMIN F. DELANO, Esq., Naval Constructer, was appointed to superintend the work. She was found, from lapse of time, so much impaired that her keel had to be entirely removed.

She was remodeled and refastened throughout. She was made twenty-five feet longer; her top altered, and numerous modern improvements otherwise introduced. Her frame is made of live oak, and her planks are all white oak. Her present dimensions are as follows: length in all, 206 feet; length of keel, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 47 feet; depth, 29 feet; tonnage, 2,046, Government measure. Her armament will consist of ten 8 inch 63 cwt. shell guns, twenty 32 pounders of 57 cwt. each, on her gun deck, and sixteen 32 pounders of 33 cwt., and two 8 inch pivot guns of 12,000 pounds each on her spar deck. Her crew, including officers, seamen, landsmen and mariners, will number 475 men.

The *Sabine* will be fitted and sparred immediately. She is to be placed in the dry dock for coppering at the earliest opportunity. As a United States frigate, the *Sabine* is intended and will doubtless prove to be a first class vessel. The special service to which she will be called is not yet advised.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Elizabethtown Church Affair.

The Roman Catholic troubles in Elizabethtown, New-Jersey—an account of which was published some time since in the TIMES—have not yet been adjusted. A portion of the congregation of St. Mary's continue in open rebellion against the present *regime*, and the war is carried on with spirit on both sides. The attacks by the "rebels" are numerous and vigorous, but the "powers that be" defend themselves with energy. The former party, despairing, seemingly, of their success to oust the sexton from power, have been making efforts for the erection of another church in Elizabethport, but the efforts of their diplomats to effect this object have not met with much success.

We have received from the "seat of war" a circular document, *exposé* or *pronunciamento*—which ever it may be,—emanating from the Rebel camp, addressed "to the Irish Roman Catholics of Elizabethtown and Elizabethport," and signed by an "Irish Roman Catholic." This document is rather long and "pitches into" the managers of St. Mary's in a style more forcible than courteous.

It says that "many of those who strove hard to lay the Church's foundation have ceased attending divine service for years past, from the imprudent and domineering manner in which the spiritual as well as temporal affairs of the Church appeared to be controlled," and then proceeds to enumerate in detail what the "Rebels" complain of as grievances. As a reason why another church should be erected in Elizabethport, "Irish Roman Catholic" says that "about five hundred, or one half the congregation reside at the 'Port,' two miles from the church. It is impossible that these poor people can attend divine service at St. Mary's this season of the year. Their children must grow up in total ignorance of their religion, or otherwise in infidelity. The father works from dawn to dark, and the mother has more household duties than she can attend to; so the poor little ones must grow up in total ignorance of the precepts of their religion, or otherwise go to the basement of the Protestant Church and imbibe the literature so ingeniously scattered through proselytising tracts and hand-books."

The documents assert that "no people in the world pay better than those belonging to St. Mary's, but you are 'heathens' if you utter a syllable about where all the contributions are going;" and adds that "the church and school-house remain a standing testimony to the imprudence and extravagance with which the affairs of St. Mary's Church have been managed. All the neighboring clergymen in one-*fourth* the time, and with *one-fourth* the means, have their churches and school-houses completed. Why is this? Or why is that *one thousand* Catholics cannot finish one room of a school-house?"

"Irish Roman Catholic" positively asserts that all this and various *ads fundum*, such as "managing imbecility and economy, and blundering" and "astonishing with this economy and that one, won't do any longer. Neither is there any use in terrifying poor servant girls out of their hard-earned wages, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the community."

We have no interest in the dispute at Elizabethtown beyond that of public journalists, and give publicity to the affair as a matter of news merely.

Letter from Father Gavazzi.

From the New-York Crusader.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

DEAR SECCHI DE CASALI: I perceive, by the American papers, that my return is spoken of, in the most positive and solemn manner. I cannot give this news an open denial, but I must, at least, say that it is much exaggerated. I merely wrote to some friends that I would probably return in the Fall, in case the affairs of Italy prevented me from evangelizing my country. It was not, therefore, insulting America, if I spoke of my return as dependent on my not being able to go to Italy; for it is a law of nature, that the love of one's native country must precede any other interest. It is very true, that as things look now in Europe, (the war which is fought in the Crimea being the only idle talk of jealous old women) my return to Italy becomes more and more uncertain, if not impossible; in which case I shall be able to keep my promise to America, perhaps, even before Autumn. Although I am far from believing that Russia will accept the peace, on whatever conditions the allies have offered, which is as if Russia were at the mercy of her enemies; yet I should not be at all surprised that this peace were agreed upon among them, as the great European Powers are ever ready to any cowardice, in order to prevent the rising of oppressed nationalities. The Sacred Alliance, which is fighting under a pretence of saving European civilization, is the first to scorn and oppress that very civilization in its most sacred right, viz.: the independence of each nation. It suffices to England, France and Austria, that their beautiful contrivance of the treaty of Vienna, which was elaborated by the diplomatic assassins of 1815, be not obstructed; as for the rest of mankind, it is a mere zero to them. Therefore, those who expect the independence of Italy from Constitutional England, or Imperial France, are much deluded; while it is a well-known fact that the alliance of Austria was obtained through an agreement sworn to, that the Empire would continue integral, the Italian provinces not excluded. Perceiving, therefore, that my return to Italy is still intercepted, it is natural enough to suppose that I will decide myself on visiting the country which I most like; and if the choice falls at first on America, I don't know who could dispute it to me. It is very certain that my return to America will not be acceptable to everybody; but even this is natural in itself—not only because I have a mission in hand, which cannot, and must not, please the sons of falsehood; but even because in a free land it is necessary that there be a variety in opinions, publicly expressed, according to the old saying. I am well aware that some will set forth their opposition, on my return, under the old pretence that I come to set discord among Protestants and Catholics. Yet, my answer is very simple; is it I who come to create discord, or do I come merely to unmask it? These writers of slumbering peace feign that they are not aware that discord exists in America from the time the Catholics, encouraged by the prayers of so many imported bishops and Jesuits, began openly a shameful opposition to native Protestants. I do not come, therefore, to cause discord, but in many instances I merely come to oppose it, in order to stop it, inasmuch as the true aim of my mission is to rouse Protestant Americanism from its sleep; that it may assume its natural influence and legitimate authority. It is very true that the beggars of Catholic votes could reproach me for this mission of rousing America from her sleep of death; but I have nothing to do with those traitors of their country. Hence, I despise their reproaches. I love America, because she was and must be great with the liberties inherited by her WASHINGTON; and I consider it the duty of every man to warn the lovers of these free American institutions against their foes. If Americanism is to prevail in America, and if the foreign Catholic element attempts to deceive the American spirit by thrusting into its bosom the dagger poisoned in the Vatican, I should consider it as a blessing from heaven if I could be of any use to America by devising the fatal blow, and recalling her from slumber to a sense of her dignity. If America should fully recover the standing which it had almost totally lost, then the union between Protestants and Catholics will soon appear; for the Catholics being aware that the yoke of Rome cannot be imposed on America, will be satisfied with the free use of their worship in their chapels, without interfering any longer with papal policy, which is precisely the cause of the actual discord.

In whatever light the American people may view my return to America, I will openly say to those of the "murdering peace," that the true enemy of America, and the pernicious man is not he who warns the Americans of the danger, but rather those who import that danger from Rome into America; the surgeon who discovers the wound in order to heal it, is not the assassin, but the murderer who sold to him his infamous knife. Concord is desirable, but liberty is preferable. Peace in America is estimable, but not when it is fatal and murderous to Americanism. It is very certain that if you grant Rome what she asks for, viz.: her immunities, privileges, her ecclesiastical forum, her inquisition and canon-laws, the Catholics will swear an eternal alliance and peace with Protestants. But mind that if Rome obtains in America what she asks for, what will become of Protestantism and Americanism? By such a sacrifice the era of American concord is very easy; *Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*. No, no, no: this is not the concord I mean. Let imported Catholics begin by showing their respect to the spirit of the institutions of the country that received, clothed, and fed them, and then I will cease from putting the Native Americans on their guard against the deceits and snares of Rome. To this question I will apply, with some propriety, the famous sentence of a French economist, addressed to those who proposed to him to abolish the pain of death: "but the assassins must begin by setting the example themselves." Harmony is estimable, but the Catholics must begin by setting the example themselves. By what they have written in their *Shepherd of the Valley*, *Boston Pilot*, *New-York Freeman*, *American Celt*, &c., &c., together with what has been preached and published by the Lords † PURCELL, TIMON, KENRICK, HUGHES, &c., &c., they have threatened, at repeated times, the true existence of American liberties, and, in that case, to expose, oppose, attack, and defeat them, is an act of national charity: it is the duty, nay, the sacred duty of every citizen and every freeman who loves America; this is the reason why I am never discouraged at the sight of similar battles and opponents.

I will furthermore say that if Rome be allowed to send to America, when suitable to her will and caprice, legions of friars, nuns, Jesuits and bishops, whose only aim is that of promoting the interests and favoring the intolerable despotism of the Papacy, I see no reason why my return to America should be objected to, since no one can deny that I have any other aim except that of promoting Americanism in America; no other mission than that of snatching the American Eagle from the grasp of Pius IX., and restore her to her free flight in the American Capitol. I will here repeat that which I said in one of my lectures: if America is open to the ruffians, murderers, and slaughterers of Papal Rome, why should she be shut against a friend of the Americans?

But if I return in the same manner that I formerly came to America, as the advocate of America for the Americans, it is necessary that my second visit be the same as my first coming, quite privately, nay, without any public demonstration. It is not from vain hypocrisy that I speak, but from an inward conviction of my heart, fully aware that any public demonstration would endanger my mission: if I have friends in the United States, I have also enemies. Therefore, they must not have occasion to suspect or to reproach. A public reception, such as I have read of in some papers, would only ruin my mission, inasmuch as I should be considered as appertaining to some party, whilst, on the contrary, *I intend continuing to be the man of America and of Protestantism in the full extent of their purity*. I call, to this subject, the attention of those who sympathize with my views, in order that they may see that I owe the greater part of my success in America to the private manner in which I arrived. God blessed the missionary who had come to America relying on himself. Experience must have taught my friends that those honors lavished so profusely on some individual, especially if he be a foreigner, always end in the confusion of the individual himself and of his mission.

By similar public demonstrations, too much envy is created, too many prejudices are entertained, too many malcontents offended, too many ambitions discouraged, as to hope that they should be of any

Letter from Father Gavazzi.

From the New-York Crusader, Jan. 19, 1855.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

DEAR SECCHI DE CASALI: I perceive, by the American papers, that my return is spoken of, in the most positive and solemn manner. I cannot give this news an open denial, but I must, at least, say that it is much exaggerated. I merely wrote to some friends that I would probably return in the Fall, in case the affairs of Italy prevented me from evangelizing my country. It was not, therefore, insulting America, if I spoke of my return as dependent on my not being able to go to Italy; for it is a law of nature, that the love of one's native country must precede any other interest. It is very true, that as things look now in Europe, (the war which is fought in the Crimea being the only idle talk of jealous old women) my return to Italy becomes more and more uncertain, if not impossible; in which case I shall be able to keep my promise to America, perhaps, even before Autumn. Although I am far from believing that Russia will accept the peace, on whatever conditions the allies have offered, which is as if Russia were at the mercy of her enemies; yet I should not be at all surprised that this peace were agreed upon among them, as the great European Powers are ever ready to any cowardice, in order to prevent the rising of oppressed nationalities. The Sacred Alliance, which is fighting under a pretence of saving European civilization, is the first to scorn and oppress that very civilization in its most sacred right, viz.: the independence of each nation. It suffices to England, France and Austria, that their beautiful contrivance of the treaty of Vienna, which was elaborated by the diplomatic assassins of 1815, be not obstructed; as for the rest of mankind, it is a mere zero to them. Therefore, those who expect the independence of Italy from Constitutional England, or Imperial France, are much deluded; while it is a well-known fact that the alliance of Austria was obtained through an agreement sworn to, that the Empire would continue integral, the Italian provinces not excluded. Perceiving, therefore, that my return to Italy is still intercepted, it is natural enough to suppose that I will decide myself on visiting the country which I most like; and if the choice falls at first on America, I don't know who could dispute it to me. It is very certain that my return to America will not be acceptable to everybody; but even this is natural in itself—not only because I have a mission in hand, which cannot, and must not, please the sons of falsehood; but even because in a free land it is necessary that there be a variety in opinions, publicly expressed, according to the old saying. I am well aware that some will set forth their opposition, on my return, under the old pretence that I come to set discord among Protestants and Catholics. Yet, my answer is very simple; is it I who come to create discord, or do I come merely to unmask it? These writers of slumbering peace feign that they are not aware that discord exists in America from the time the Catholics, encouraged by the prayers of so many imported bishops and Jesuits, began openly a shameful opposition to native Protestants. I do not come, therefore, to cause discord, but in many instances I merely come to oppose it, in order to stop it, inasmuch as the true aim of my mission is to rouse Protestant Americanism from its sleep; that it may assume its natural influence and legitimate authority. It is very true that the beggars of Catholic votes could reproach me for this mission of rousing America from her sleep of death; but I have nothing to do with those traitors of their country. Hence, I despise their reproaches. I love America, because she was and must be great with the liberties inherited by her WASHINGTON; and I consider it the duty of every man to warn the lovers of these free American institutions against their foes. If Americanism is to prevail in America, and if the foreign Catholic element attempts to deceive the American spirit by thrusting into its bosom the dagger poisoned in the Vatican, I should consider it as a blessing from heaven if I could be of any use to America by devising the fatal blow, and recalling her from slumber to a sense of her dignity. If America should fully recover the standing which it had almost totally lost, then the union between Protestants and Catholics will soon appear; for the Catholics being aware that the yoke of Rome cannot be imposed on America, will be satisfied with the free use of their worship in their chapels, without interfering any longer with papal policy, which is precisely the cause of the actual discord.

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New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1855.

The Times for Circulation.

The TIMES for CIRCULATION will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Proceedings in Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Who Shall Pay the Bill?

Supposing that the great blessing of Peace can be restored to Europe—that Russia accedes to the Four primary conditions laid down by the allied Powers as the basis of pacification—that all parties can and do so arrange matters as to retire from the contest without any material loss of national honor, there yet remains one thing to be considered and adjusted, and that is, on whom shall fall the heavy cost of the war. Already has England incurred an outlay of over Twenty Millions sterling, with the certainty that a large additional sum will be required to bring home her naval and military armaments, and reduce her establishments to simply a protective, from an offensive, position. France has had an outlay even greater than that incurred by England, and, to provide for the future, is now raising a loan of Five Hundred Million Francs. Austria, although not actually a belligerent, has had to put her armies on the war-establishment, which has involved a great outlay. What the cost of her armed neutrality may have been to Prussia, is scarcely a question for consideration, because, in common fairness, Prussia is not entitled to have such expenditure taken into account. But we certainly do not exaggerate when we declare that the expenditure of France, England, and Austria, on account of the war, or rather on account of increasing their military and naval establishments, and setting them in fighting array, as they have been for the last nine months, cannot be less than between Fifty and Sixty Millions sterling. There is another expenditure upon which no price can be set:—there is the outlay of human life, and there is a countless amount of bodily and mental suffering, not only to the combatants but to their relatives, which money cannot mitigate nor pay for.

The cost of the war, on the part of Russia, can scarcely be calculated. It must have been enormous. But its amount does not enter into the present discussion, because there cannot be any pretence, any claim on the part of the Czar for the liquidation of this amount (whatever it may be) or any part of it. The party who has caused the expenses—who commenced the fray, is liable for the amount; unless, indeed, those concerned wish to waive the liability.

Setting the cost of the war at twenty-five millions sterling to France and England, respectively, the question arises—what part, if any, of this outlay shall be reimbursed by Russia, which undoubtedly caused it. For unless the Czar had made military occupation of the Principalities, the Allied Powers would not have risen in arms, ostensibly to defend Turkey.

It was the custom of NAPOLEON to make each of his wars pay its own expenses. When he entered a capital, when he conquered a kingdom, he levied heavy contributions, to defray the cost of each expedition. Without this—which, for the most part, kept the actually national expenditure of France within comparatively small limits—he could not have carried on the long war which raged, with the brief intermission of the short peace of Amiens, 1802-3, during the first fifteen years of the present century. But in the present contest with Russia, no belligerent has had the power of levying contributions—for there has not yet been any conquest. The point is—should peace now be restored, what payment shall Russia make towards the costs incurred by he Allies for the war which was the consequence of the Czar's overt acts against Turkey?

For such indemnity there is precedent enough. The Treaty of Paris (November, 1815,) affords it. The Allied Powers then treating with France exacted a contribution of 700,000,000 francs ($140,000,000) as an indemnity for the expense of their armaments during the brief but decisive campaign of 1815. Nor was this all. France also had to pay 735,000,000 francs ($147,000,000) to the Allied Powers to compensate them for the contributions which NAPOLEON had exacted from them during the war, as well as 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) to the lesser powers who had subsequently joined the alliance. These payments make a total of 1,535,000,000 francs, ($307,000,000,) a sum which showed how thoroughly France had been subjugated by the conspiracy of Crowned Heads. Of this immense amount, nearly one-half was paid as indemnity for the expense of the armaments equipped and sent out in consequence of NAPOLEON'S return from Elba. That is, considering France as the aggressor, (such as the Allies now consider Russia,) the expenses of the war of 1815 were exacted from and reimbursed by her.

At that time England—proudly claiming to be Arbiter of the Nations—magnanimously declined accepting any part of the indemnity. Austria took one-fourth of the whole amount. Prussia, the Netherlands, Sardinia, Hamburg, Bavaria, Rome, Hanover, and others, shared in proportion. England, which had added six hundred millions sterling to her National Debt during the whole term of the war, and had spent one hundred millions in the three months' campaign of 1815, waived all claim to compensation. But circumstances and feelings are much different now. John Bull no longer thinks that Glory cannot be too dearly paid for, and shows signs of grumbling at the cost of the present war of Russia, small as that cost is, in comparison with the heavy outlay of the last war. Even if Russia *should* escape, leaving the Allies to pay their own expenses, then the Czar may claim the credit of being at once the most successful and fortunate Sovereign of Europe.

In this view of the case, it would certainly be surprising, if when the terms of peace come to be fully discussed, the Money Question of indemnity should not be made a *sine qua non* by the Western Powers. Yet our London Correspondent, in a recent letter, writes that the entire absence of any mention of this point in the preliminaries at Vienna has already excited attention, and strengthened the belief that the English Ministry at least is anxious to make peace on any terms—in other words, by waiving all claim to a reimbursement of the expenses of the War.

War Makes Way with Gold.

The Eastern question and the War which has grown out of it have made sad havoc with the Gold reserve of England and France. Before the question had assumed a serious aspect in 1853, the two national banks in Paris and London held about two hundred and thirty-seven millions dollars in their vaults—the French Bank $121,000,000, and the English $116,000,000. They have been losing it ever since, and singular to say, in the face of the receipt during the two years, 1853-54, of about sixty millions from Australia and eighty millions—including direct shipments from San Francisco, not entered at the Custom-House—from the United States. This is exclusive of the import into England and France of Silver and other bullion from Mexico and the South Pacific Coast, of which we take no account on the score of the War question; that silver being reshipped, for the most part to China. To sum up the Gold investment—

BEFORE THE WAR.

Bank of France reserve	$121,000,000
Bank of England	116,000,000
Total	$237,000,000

SINCE IMPORTED.

From Australia to London	60,000,000
United States to London and Paris	63,000,000
San Francisco to London and Paris	12,000,000
Grand total	$377,000,000

PRESENT RESERVE.

Bank of France	$72,000,000	
Bank of England	62,000,000	
		134,000,000
To be accounted for		$243,000,000

The export statistics of England would show that about $203,000,000 of the precious metals left that country during the two years—$125,000,000 in 1853, and $78,000,000 in 1854—for the Continent and the Indies, but as much of it first went to France, we are of course left without any authentic record by which to form an opinion of the vast sums that crossed the Rhine into the neutral States of Germany, or of the cost, in actual Gold, sent to the seat of war for the support of the Armies of Turkey and her Allies in Eastern Europe. That only an inconsiderable portion, comparatively speaking, of the large sum unaccounted for, remains in circulation in France and England, appears to be quite certain from the facts before us. There has yet been no commercial revulsion in either country to produce distrust; no want of confidence in the Governments to induce a spirit of hoarding among the people. The Public Funds have been active, and for most of the time at peace prices. The new Public Loans have been eagerly taken, and at good round rates, compared with the current value of money for other purposes, so that the conclusion is almost irresistible that the War, by actual expenditures in the East, and by the advantages in trade and money exchanges which it has indirectly afforded to Germany and other neutral States on the Continent, has cost France and England about *two hundred millions of Gold*. This, we are aware, leaves a small sum to add to the circulation of coin among the people, less than the United States have been able to save out of the two years' acquisition from California; but we doubt whether this estimate could be reasonably reduced.

We have been led to these remarks from the last returns of the Bank of France, which are furnished in our files by the steamer *Union*. The Gold reserve of that institution decreased in a single month $6,440,000, at a time when English Bankers and the Bank of England were sending across the Channel from three to six millions *a week*. By the last return the Bank in London shows a loss of $5,640,000. During the last four months the Bank in Paris diminished its reserve $27,090,000. So that the process of depletion is going on as rapidly as ever, and will, as surely as the War continues, and the German States are suffered to occupy a neutral position. As a business operation, Prussia and Austria have played the game of diplomacy with skill and adroitness. Prussia has been growing rich by the transit and manufacturing trade with Russia, and the bankers of Austria and the smaller German States have been accumulating gold in vast sums by the turn of exchanges against the Western Powers, which the War has brought about, and promises to continue to their profit. Why should they not prolong, if possible, the diplomatic fooleries at Vienna?

The Barber-shops Closed.

There was quite a general closing of the barber-shops yesterday,—not by force of law, but by consent of the profession, for the most obvious and excellent reasons. But the beard-raising world was not generally aware of it, and great was the mortification, terrible the annoyance, and extreme the profanity, in consequence. Some gentlemen who never keep a razor and depend upon their Sunday morning "shave" and shampooing for their week's stock of head cleanliness, were sadly out. Some who never have their mustaches dyed except on Sunday morning, had to make their calls in exceedingly unpleasant trim,—their beards being reluctantly at their ground of the undyed,—as if it were an auburn stubble upon a field of yellow. Many who never went to church without premature before, went now to bed—"having had colds" or "desperate head-aches." A hundred chins streamed with blood drawn by unskillful self-shavers, with instruments all unused to the job and for which none can truly calculate at the first attempt. Meanwhile, barber's clerks, who generally are slaves of a Sunday, went free. Some went to church and of course some did not; but all agreed that to rest one day in seven was a blessed thing for them, and, provided all boss-barbers would agree to it, just as feasible for them as for dry goods merchants.

The Stolen Boy.

In another column we give the statement of young FRANK HERNANDEZ, and those of Consul HOUGHTON and Mr. CARNOBELL, the father's agent, in regard to the "kidnapping case" which startled the town on Friday afternoon. We do not pretend to settle which party has best earned the title of "kidnappers," since their statements exactly disagree on the essential points. If there had been no guardian here, the authority of the Consul and agent certainly was sufficient to justify them in the quiet way that they attempted. But whatever "powers" they bore, the uncle was doubtless justifiable in retaining the lad when he expressed a wish to stay, seeing that he was informed of no such powers, and they were to him only like any other two Spaniards who should attempt to remove a lad from a Yankee school without authority. FRANK says he did not want to go back to Cuba. His late captors ask why, if he was forcibly detained, he did not run away in the morning, since he went out alone and was hindered by no one from going where he chose while at the hotel. We are not aware that the uncle has been made the boy's *legal* guardian, but he was acting as such—feeding him, caring for him and paying his bills. It is a curious case certainly, but we are not sure that anything more will come of it.

Fever and Ague in the Outskirts.

In publishing the communication with the above head on Friday, we were not unaware that we were throwing a "Stone" at glass houses. The letters in reply, that have come in, load down our table. Anxious to do all justice to the "outskirts," especially at this season, when the folly and tyranny of landlords drive us to studious meditations of the desirability for future residences, we can only admit a few specimens of the answers that have reached us. The first puts it very strong for Morrisania. It is headed

NO SHAKES AT MORRISANIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a native of Morrisania, lived there constantly for twenty-three years, and have visited it frequently for twenty years past; and will venture to say that no place in the world is more healthful. I never knew a case of fever and ague there, except such as come from other localities, and for the first twenty years of my life, never saw a person afflicted with it. There are many now living there over 80 years of age, who have never known a case in the town. Let Mr. S. please stand corrected. TRUTH.

In his lecture, a week or two since, Mr. PITCHER denied that the Mosquito coast was unhealthy, and pointed to himself as an instance of one who had lived there and come off alive. An ex-Governor of Liberia has often assured us of the *entire healthfulness* of the West African coast, though he claims great medical experience "for dealing so long with its horrid fevers!" But if truth speaks truly, this is an exemption even greater than we expected a native could claim for Morrisania.

Another from the Highlands of Manhattan writes as follows:

Your correspondent "STONE" evidently has never traveled towards the upper part of this Island on the Hudson River, or he would not say that this section is afflicted with fever and ague, or fever of any kind. There is not a spot in the whole State, so perfectly salubrious and so entirely free of any tendency to these complaints, as the Highlands of New-York City, which commence at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, and terminate at Spuyten Duyvel Creek, about four miles by half a mile wide; the Kingsbridge road being the eastern boundary. The water is easily obtained all over this hill, at a depth of ten to fifteen feet, and softer than the Croton, usually.

TRAVERS.

Another writes from Orange, N. J., pledging his word that there is, within one hour's ride of the City Hall, a fine village with good schools, churches, water and air, and never any fever and ague.

Another from Long Island offers to raise a score of villages along the omnibus, city and Long Island Railroad routes, within the limit named, where they have "no great shakes" at any time.

Another, from Fort Washington, says of "STONE'S" charge, that:

This is *news* to the inhabitants of our place. Perhaps we shall shortly see a Beaver-street merchant, who has resided at Fort Washington twenty years; a distinguished lawyer, in this City, who has resided there over ten years; and many gentlemen, merchants, brokers and lawyers, doing business in the City, who have resided there from three to ten years, taking the alarm at this *discovery*, and fleeing from high land (some 250 feet above the river) which has hitherto proved healthy and delightful, and entirely free from fever and ague, and locating in some *healthy* region (if it can be found.) Then, "Stone" might be induced to locate himself in this deserted place, in order to determine whether he had not given a false alarm! but at present, the "grapes are sour," and I suspect the inhabitants will conclude to remain, at least for the present.

I do not mean to say that he cannot be accommodated with fever and ague at Fort Washington (as others may, possibly have been) by sleeping on the grass, exposing himself to drenching rains, or indulging in any other gross and unnecessary irregularity. But any of our City Parks afford equal facilities for contracting disease. Against acts of imprudence of this, or the like kind, I believe Fort Washington would not protect him, as healthy as it has proved.

A RESIDENT.

The last portion of this communication we suspect ought to have been affixed to each of the others. Few can truly say as our correspondent at Yorkville does, that "they don't know what 'the shakes' are except from books, and from strangers who come in and tell them about it,"—aye, and groaning worse, "we are so clear of it here and of all mortal diseases that when we get tired of life and want to die, positively we have to sell out and go to Harlem, where the facilities are all that could be desired." It is proper to add that our Harlem correspondent affirms that he will engage to take upon his own person for five years to come, all the fevers and agues that emanate from their miasmatic flats if we will only rid them of President DEAN'S crushing Railroad monopolies and secure them a right of way to town by paying a decent commutation. We shall not, of course, take without a grain of allowance the statements of all who write us—knowing as we do that some of them have cottages to let, and some lots to sell. But from apothecaries, as to how much quinine they sell, and from the doctors, as to whether they have a practice worth boasting about "in the outskirts," we should really like to hear. Doubtless, it is true that intermittents override all other diseases in our suburbs, and that most fashions of febrile sickness put on the intermittent form. But it must not be forgotten that all over town, too, it is somewhat so; and that in the unpaved parts of the City fever and ague is of every day occurrence.

Senator Wilson's Anti-Slavery Sentiments.

Those interested in political matters will not fail to read the confession of faith of Gen. WILSON of Massachusetts, the newly-elected United States Senator, which we publish this morning. The occasion was the delivery of one of the regular series of Anti-Slavery Lectures. The lecturer, Mr. BURLINGAME, had addressed the audience in much the same strain as that held by Rev. H. W. BEECHER at the Tabernacle lately. He concluded with "defending" the "new movement" which had elected to the United States Senate for four years a champion of freedom.

Then Mr. WILSON, who, with ROBERT RANTOUL, Gov. GARDNER, and others, occupied a seat on the platform, was called out, and he unhesitatingly endorsed all that the lecturer had said. Mr. BURLINGAME had said, in telling what he would do, in substance that he would:

1st, repeal the Nebraska bill; 2d, repeal the Fugitive Slave law; 3d, abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; 4th, abolish the Inter-State Slave-trade; next he would declare that Slavery should not spread to one inch of the Territory of the Union; he would then put the Government actually and perpetually on the side of freedom—by which he meant that a bright-eyed boy in Massachusetts should have as good a chance for promotion in the navy as a boy of one of the first families in Virginia. He would have our foreign Consuls take side with the noble KOSSUTH and against the Papal butcher BEDINI. He would have Judges who believe in a higher law, and in an Anti-Slavery constitution, an Anti-Slavery Bible and an Anti-Slavery God! Having thus denationalized Slavery, he would *not* menace it in the States where it exists, but would say to the States, it is your local institution; hug it to your bosoms until it destroys you. But he would say, you *must let out freedom alone*.

This, then, may be taken as the Anti-Slavery platform of the Senator who succeeds to the seat of EDWARD EVERETT in the Senate. It is not necessary, then, to remark that the rumor which has so currently been circulated, that the General had forsworn his late principles, was only a baseless rumor.

Facing Round.

The Cabinet is not to be broken up. The *Herald* has been awarded the list of dead letters in the New-York Post-Office. The predictions of its Washington Correspondents have been formally repudiated. They were prompted, quoth the editor, by the enemies of Mr. MARCY, to displace him from the State Department. But they are not to succeed. Mr. MARCY is to remain. And so, we presume, is the Postmaster General. The public knew as much three weeks ago, when the breaking-up process of the *Herald* was in full play. There was not a single member of the Cabinet who did not smile at the fabrications, out of the whole cloth, of the *Herald* letter writers. There was never so little prospect of a change in the President's counsels.

But there is to be a break up we are told in the New-York Custom-House. This was a certainty with the veracious oracle in Fulton-street three days ago, but a little doubtful yesterday morning. "It is now intimated, by interested parties, that Collector REDFIELD, of New-York, had never intimated a desire to be relieved." The rumors to the contrary, therefore, say these parties, are false. We make little doubt that such is the case. The *Herald*, probably, knew they were without authority from Mr. REDFIELD or any friend authorized to speak for him when it made the original suggestion. We have pretty good reason to add that Collector REDFIELD is not the sort of man likely to give up a fat appointment. He is well to do in the world, to be sure, but is not of a temperament to feel oppressed by the weight of wealth, even though it should be increased at the public crib.

Perfidious Austria!

Eight or ten months have been passed in sterile expectations on our side, and with increasing confidence, and offensive as well as defensive powers, on that of Russia. And yet, in so far as Austrian coöperation is concerned, we have not advanced a single practical step, nor has the burden of war cast upon our shoulders been lightened or relieved by the weight of a single musket ball.

[*London Chronicle, by the Africa.*

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The above ought to have been nothing new to our English journalist. The perfidy of Austria had grown into a proverb before the days of the immortal SHAKSPEARE. It dates back at least to the grant of Magna Charta—the reign of King JOHN, according to this great author. Perhaps, it might be added, in legal parlance, that it dates from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Hear the apostrophe in "King John," Act III, Scene 1:

War! war! no peace! peace is to me a war.
O Austria! thou dost shame
That bloody spoil: Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward,
Thou little valiant, great in villany!
Thou ever strong upon the stronger side!
Thou fortune's champion, that dost never fight
But when her humorous ladyship is by
To teach thy safety! thou art perfumed, too,
And sweet'st up greatness. What a fool art thou—
A ramping fool; to brag, and stamp, and swear
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
Been sworn my soldier? bidding me depend
Upon thy stars, thy fortune, and thy strength?
And dost thou now fall over to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.

W. N.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The established demand for seats justifies the management in repeating "Cinderella" every evening this week. The success of this spectacle opera has been thorough and complete. During the recent dull season this theatre alone has been prosperous and crowded. There is no doubt that English Opera might be permanently established in New-York, especially by this company, whose repertoire is extensive and excellent. When "Cinderella" shall have satisfied the public, other novelties will be produced. Amongst those already in readiness we may mention "The Marriage of Georgette," music by VICTOR MASSE; "The Queen of the Day," music by EDWARD FITZWILLIAM, &c.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mrs. MOWATT'S Comedy of "Fashion" is announced for performance to-night. The cast seems a strong one, and includes the names of BURTON, FISHER, JORDAN, JOHNSTON, &c. To-morrow Mr. BURTON produces another novelty called "The Player's Plot; or, The Manager and the Minister."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORTON'S Comedy of "Town and Country" will be repeated to-night, together with the "Critic."

To-morrow Mr. BLAKE, the popular comedian, takes his benefit. "Fashion" and the "Last Man" are the pieces announced.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The "Circus" still holds out here. A variety of new entertainments are announced for the week.

The landlord of the establishment has obtained an ejectment against the present tenants, and they will, we presume, surrender the theatre after the present week. There is an *en dit* that Mr. BURTON has become the future lessee of this house. He will have up-hill work even with his popularity, to make it succeed. The house has been grossly mismanaged and is in bad repute with theatre going folk. The first thing Mr. BURTON should do is to make the house cheerful by narrowing the stage. That extensive slit is the ugliest thing of the kind ever attempted in New-York. With the stage as at present constructed, Comedy and Farce are impossible. The tact and talent of Mr. BURTON may resuscitate the fortunes of this theatre.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT continues at this establishment, and, assisted by the members of the dramatic company, plays one or two of his "celebrated characters" every night. This afternoon "Ambrose Gwinnett;" evening, "Corsican Brothers" and "Black-eyed Susan."

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 Broadway. Ethiopian Minstrelsy of the best and most varied kind, every evening.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway. Comic version of "Lucia di Lammermoor," with all the gems unmutilated, every evening.

DONALDSON'S OPERA-HOUSE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway. This new company appears to be rapidly gaining in public estimation. A good bill for to-night.

Musical Publications.

We have received from J. ALFRED NOVELLO, No. 389 Broadway, the first four parts of NOVELLO'S "Library for the Diffusion of Musical Knowledge." Under this title Mr. NOVELLO proposes to reprint at cheap rates a variety of standard treatises on the Art and Science of Music. In the four numbers before us he has fulfilled the promise of his prospectus by issuing

1. Cherubini's Treatise on Counterpoint and Fugue.
2. Dr. Marx's General Musical Instruction.
3. Felis' Treatise on Choir and Chorus Singing.
4. Mozart's Succinct Thorough Bass School.

Of CHERUBINI'S Counterpoint it is unnecessary to speak. As a learned, lucid, and complete system, it stands alone. The student cannot dispense with its aid. It may be unreservedly praised and recommended. Mrs. NOVELLO'S edition is issued in octavo shape like his Oratorios, and is from a new translation made by Mr. COWDEN CLARKE. The proofs have been carefully revised and compared with both French and German editions. The musical portion is under the editorship of Mr. JOSIAH PITTMAN, the celebrated organist. All the magnificent examples of Fugue have been reproduced in music type, and the elaborate analogies of their composition is made prominent by explanations printed in small type over each passage referred to. This edition of CHERUBINI'S masterpiece is incomparably the best we have seen in the English language.

Dr. MARX'S treatise contains more general information about Music than any work yet published. Its greatest fault is that it aims at too much. It is sketchy—as any work must be that commences with the simplest rudiments and proceeds step by step to the mysteries of composition. As a landmark it will be useful to the student. An admirable index greatly enhances its value.

FELIS, in the preface to his treatise says: "That which I propose is to call the attention of heads of schools, directors of music and chapel masters, to the necessity of perfecting the execution of music in vocal masses, and to point out to them the progressive steps by which that aim may be attained." The exercises are admirably selected and the remarks of M. FELIS forcible and to the point.

MOZART'S succinct Thorough-bass is a clear, well-written system of rules and illustrations. With a master we should think it sufficient; without a master, rather dry study.

In addition to the above works we have received from the same publisher, "The Organ, and its constructions; a systematic hand-book for Organists, Organ-builders, &c. Translated from the German of J. J. SEIDEL." The design of this work is explained in the preface—to acquaint organists with the mechanism of the organ, and to enable them thereby to remedy small faults and prevent larger ones; to warn those who undertake the erection of organs, and supply necessary information for their guidance. So far as we are capable of judging, the work seems to answer these purposes.

FOREIGN MUSICAL.—Our correspondent "Dick Tinto" writes, under date of Florence, Jan. 13, of the new American Prima Donna: "I learn from Milan that the success of Miss HENSLER increased upon the subsequent performances of "Linda," and that she is called out three times a night. Her father, I regret to say, worn out by two years' anxiety, is gradually sinking under the effects of the stroke he received on the very day of her first appearance. It is not supposed that he can recover; and it is in this distressing position and under these harassing circumstances that the young *débutante* is compelled to sing in the alternate nights. I expect daily to read in the Milan *Gazette* a scorching criticism of the 'negligent, inattentive style in which the Prima Donna executed her part last night;' one's mind would be so likely to be withdrawn from the business of the stage, and intent on its own individual tragedy. Under such auspices a soprano could hardly fail to displease the complacent feuilletonists, attuned to music by a good dinner and a happily progressing digestion, and sure to feel personally injured if the singer is distraught, or *Linda* is flesh and blood, with human affections and womanly sensibilities. Thus far, however, the severe trials which Miss HENSLER is undergoing have not in any way affected the credit of her performances, or lessened the probabilities of her success."

Foreign Theatricals.

The "Alcestis" of EURIPIDES has been translated from the original Greek, or a translation of it has been adapted by Mr. SPICER, of London, and performed at the St. James Theatre, London. "A great portion of the play," says the critic of the *News of the World*, "has been rewritten by Mr. SPICER, and the dying moments of the heroine and hilarious gayety of *Hercules*, are nearly all the scenes that have been expressly inserted to as regards the original play. As a spectacle, its merits are great. Putting aside EURIPIDES and looking at it as a classical drama, it is a highly picturesque and elegant piece." Miss VANDENHOFF is highly praised as *Alcestis*. The music was led by Sir HENRY BISHOP, lord and master of Madame ANNA B., now en-

BOUCICAULT'S NEW DRAMA.—Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new drama of the "Vampire," produced at Wallack's Theatre, London, on the 20th ult., is thus described by the London *Times*: "The Vampire is a spectre who, in the shape of a beautiful woman, lures young men to their destruction. Mr. BOUCICAULT has made the most of the supernatural machinery of the piece, and has produced some very striking effects. The Vampire appears in the first act, and in the last, and in the intervening acts she is the cause of the misfortunes of the hero. The piece is well acted throughout, and Mr. BOUCICAULT himself is the life and soul of it. Taken altogether, the piece is one of the most successful of the season."

Domestic Items.

HACKETT played *Falstaff* in "Henry IV." and "Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Boston Theatre last week—Tuesday evening last—all nights to crowded houses.

Miss KIMBERLY has been playing a star engagement with BATES, at Cincinnati, supported by Mr. J. G. HADLEY in the principal male characters. Mr. HADLEY is an immense favorite.

The same success appears to have attended Miss MAHRAN'S performance at Louisville, Ky., that has everywhere marked her progress thus far. The papers speak of her acting in the most eulogistic terms.

Since the above paragraph was written, we have heard by telegraph that a fire broke out in the rooms occupied by Miss MAHRAN at the Galt House, Louisville, on the evening of the 1st inst., by which they were destroyed, and damage done to the amount of about six or eight thousand dollars. We regret to learn that Miss MAHRAN'S wardrobe, which was entirely new and very costly, having been made of the best materials, was entirely destroyed. Her stage jewels alone, which were imported from Paris, cost about fifteen hundred dollars. This loss will seriously embarrass the movements of the young actress, for it is a work of no small amount to get together a fine wardrobe.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT terminated an engagement at the Boston Museum on Friday evening last. Mr. HACKETT has been performing at the Boston Theatre, appearing on Wednesday in the character of *Falstaff* "to the fullest house," says the Boston *Herald*, "and the most discriminating audience that has ever gathered within the walls of that theatre."

Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN was performing, last week, at the Albany Museum. The *Knickerbocker* of that city calls him "a child of genius," and adds that "he represented the character of *Hamlet* forty successive nights at Drury-lane Theatre, London, to overwhelming audiences." That is not so bad, for a "child."

GREAT FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.

The Sun Building in Danger.

At about 1¾ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Lithograph establishment of GEO. W. HATCH & Co., on the third floor of No. 142 Fulton-street.

The fire spread rapidly, and in a short time the entire upper portion of the building and No. 143 adjoining, occupied by E. MCWOOD, bookbinder; SUTTON, printer; HUNT'S *Merchants' Magazine* office and others were in flames.

Two o'clock, A. M.—The whole of Nos. 142 and 140 are in flames, and the fire is spreading rapidly on either side. GOULD'S Fulton Hotel is also in imminent danger.

The firemen and police are present in large numbers, and the most active exertions are being made to save the stock and fixtures of the burning stores.

The buildings on fire are all of brick—some four, and some five stories in height—and are filled with stores and offices of different kinds.

The damage is already considerable, and promises to be very large.

Twenty Minutes of Three o'clock A. M.—The fire is extending towards Nassau-street.

VINCENT'S clothing store, and PRICE & SON'S label establishment, are destroyed.

The fire has just reached the *Sun* building, but the firemen are sanguine of saving it.

Fires Yesterday.

There was quite a number of fires in the City yesterday, but none of them were of much consequence.

At 1¾ A. M. a fire was discovered in the grocery store of FRANCIS MURPHY, corner of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. It was promptly extinguished. The damage did not amount to over $150. The building was of wood, and was occupied in the upper part by three families. Officers FISHER and TATE were fortunately in the vicinity, and discovered the fire before it had made much headway. Had not the fire been discovered so quickly, the occupants of the building would be in great danger of their lives. MURPHY, the proprietor of the grocery, was insured for $650 on his stock and $50 on his fixtures. Circumstances leading to the supposition that he had fired his premises, he was, by order of the Fire Marshal, arrested, and is now in the Tombs awaiting examination.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a fire, originating from a defective stove-pipe, occurred in a room in building No. 89 Reade-street, occupied as a jeweler's workshop. But little damage was done.

At 3 o'clock P. M. an alarm was caused by the burning of a table in a livery stable, corner of Stanton and Mangin-streets. The fire was accidental.

An alarm for the Sixth District, at 5 P. M., proceeded from a tenement in Eleventh-street, in which a slight fire took place.

City Mortality.

The whole number of deaths in this City during the past week, according to the official report of the City Inspector, was 511, viz.: 87 men, 95 women, 172 girls, and 157 boys, showing an increase of 74 over the mortality of the week previous. There were 6 deaths of apoplexy, 13 of bronchitus, 5 of congestion of the lungs, 61 of consumption, 55 of inflammation of the lungs, 7 of congestion of the brain, 10 of diarrhœa, 21 of dropsy in the head, 10 of dysentery, 14 of typhus fever, 7 of disease of the heart, 13 of inflammation of the brain, 7 of palsy, and 2 of small-pox. There were 108 deaths in the public institutions—66 at the Emigrant Hospital, and 14 at the Almshouse. The nativity table gives 348 natives of the United States, 78 of Ireland, 62 of Germany, 9 of England, and the balance distributed among various European countries.

Corn Entered Free at the Cape De Verde Islands.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PORTUGAL,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

By Decree of 31st December, 1854, the Portuguese Government permits the entry free of duty, until July 1855, of Corn and Corn Meal in the Cape De Verde Islands, in vessels of all nations.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN DAMASK.—LINEN SHEETING.—JUST RECEIVED 500 pieces Linen Diaper and Table Damask from auction, ranging from 2s to 6s worth 50 per cent. to manufacture. Damask and spot napkins $1 50 the dozen, worth 16s. Irish shirting and fronting of the best make from 2s to 4s, which cost to land from 35 to 80c per yard. Barnsley sheeting from 6-4 to 12-4 wide, from 20 to 25 the yard less than can be bought in the city. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS! SILKS!!—FROM AUCTION AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st., 500 pieces Black Gros de Rhine and Italian Silks from 4s. to 8s., worth 75c. and $1 25 the yard; 400 pieces Rich Brocade and Figured Silks from 6s. to 10s.; 600 pieces, choice colors, Plain and Camelion Silks, from 3s. to 8s., worth 62½c. and $1 50 per yard, and an endless variety of Harlequin and Satin Plain Silks, at prices less than the cost of manufacture.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.'S.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $600; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters's modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $120. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufacturers, including the well known S. D. and H. W. SMITH'S melodeons, the best make in the United States, (which, in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT.—$15 ONLY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Valuable Building Lots and Farms will be divided among 600 subscribers on the 6th day of February, 1855. Each subscriber, for only $15, will receive a warrantee deed for four lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres, as may be left by lot. Apply to CHAS. WOOD, No. 350 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Stock Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Particulars are in advertisement in Sporting and Commercial. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

LINENS! LINENS!—JUST RECEIVED A LARGE stock of Foulon's Celebrated Shirting Linens. The best goods ever brought to this market, to which we call the particular attention of Housekeepers and Shirtmakers. R. H. LEADBEATER, No. 261 Broadway corner Leonard-st.

On Thursday last the Spanish Consul and Mr. CARNOBELL walked up the Chatham Institute. Mr. CARNOBELL handed me a letter from my father, desiring me to come to Cuba. I read the letter, and then told him I did not wish to go home. The Spanish Consul then said that I must go to Cuba, and if I did not go immediately I would be thrown into prison if I ever went there afterwards. I then told them that I would give them no answer until I saw my uncle, JOSEPH ELIAS HERNANDEZ, who resides at No. 91 President-street, Brooklyn. They said that I could not see my uncle, and I then told them that I would not go to Cuba without first having an interview with him. The Spanish Consul then said if I would come to New-York with them they would let me see my uncle. I then agreed to come to New-York, and arrived here about 10 o'clock on the same night. When I got here they refused, on my asking them, to let me go to my uncle alone or with them. I then went with Mr. CARNOBELL to the boarding house No. 154 Chambers-street, where I slept that night. The next morning (Friday), when I arose from bed, I again begged them to let me see my uncle, but I was refused. That afternoon Mr. CARNOBELL took me on board the steamship *Empire City*, for the purpose of taking me to Cuba. When I got there I met my uncle, who asked me if I wanted to go to Cuba. I answered in the negative, and said that Mr. CARNOBELL and the Consul had forced me to go. My uncle said if I wanted to go home he would allow me to do so; when I again replied that I did not want to go. There were about ten Cubans with us at the time, and they all were witnesses to the conversation. The statement made by Mr. CARNOBELL that my uncle had forced me to stay in the United States, is not true. I was not prompted by him to stay here; it was solely my own wish to remain. Refusing to go to Cuba, I left the ship, and went home with my uncle to Brooklyn, where I am now stopping. My uncle was informed of Mr. CARNOBELL's actions by a telegraphic dispatch sent to him by one of my friends at Claverack, stating that I had been taken away from school against my will and wish.

FRANK E. HERNANDEZ.

S. CARNOBELL'S STATEMENT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In consequence of a publication in the *Herald* of this morning, signed "FRANK E. HERNANDEZ," I must state in a brief way the following: At the Academy of Claverack I handed him a letter from his father, "*commanding*" him to return home to Havana with me—that it being probable his uncle, JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ, would prevent it—he also "*commanded*" him to conceal from him his proposed departure. Young HERNANDEZ being convinced of the necessity of his return, said he would obey his father's orders, and not acquaint his uncle that he was to leave for home. A letter from the mother of young HERNANDEZ also *urges* him to return to his parents. On my return with him from Claverack on Thursday night, he proceeded with me to my boarding-house. The following day, about an hour before the departure of the steamer *Empire City*, (in which we were to embark,) I gave young HERNANDEZ $4 to purchase what he required, and he went out *alone* for that purpose; I waited for him at my boarding-house, he returned, and we, unaccompanied, went on board the *Empire City*. If he did not wish to return to Havana he had an opportunity of going to his uncle and to remain. Further comment is unnecessary to shew that he was not compelled by me to embark in the *Empire City*, all of which can be proved by competent witnesses. Young HERNANDEZ had, *obeyed* the orders of his father, *not mine*. On reaching the *Empire City*, I found JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ, the uncle, in company with many other Cubans; he asked his nephew if he wanted to go to Havana. The boy answered that he would like to obey his father's orders, but would do what his uncle thought best. I attempted to make some remarks, when the uncle said, "You have nothing to say in this matter." On this the uncle and his companions took him on shore. I enclose a translation of a letter young HERNANDEZ sent to his uncle on the morning he was to leave for Havana. Your ob't serv't,

CRISTOBAL CARNOBELL.

LETTER OF FRANK HERNANDEZ TO HIS UNCLE.

DEAR UNCLE: CRISTOVAL CARNOBELL has arrived with a letter from my father, and also from mamma, to take me to Havana, because my father is, as you know, under arrest at the Castle of the Cubaña, and said CARNOBELL has delivered to me the documents, from which I have no doubt that the welfare of my father depends on my presenting myself to him as soon as possible. As an obedient son I will depart this day in the *Empire City*, and for this reason I return to you the check for $25 on the "Exchange Bank" for the payment of the College bill. I have no time to take leave of you, as I sail to-day, the 2d of February, 1855.

FRANCISCO E. HERNANDEZ.

STATEMENT OF THE SPANISH CONSUL.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been present at the interview of Mr. CARNOBELL, at the Claverack Academy, I vouch the truth of the foregoing statement, as respects that interview, and I beg to add in relation the following:

Arriving at Claverack Academy in company with Mr. CARNOBELL, I requested Mr. GARDNER, one of the Principals, to call young HERNANDEZ. On his entrance Mr. C. delivered to him letters from his father and mother, wherein he was commanded to return home in company with Mr. C., a messenger from the father. After the lad had read the letters, Mr. GARDNER and I approached him, and I placed in the lad's hands a letter from his father addressed to myself, empowering me with all authority to have his wishes carried out in respect to the return of his son to his family. At my request, after young HERNANDEZ had identified the writing and the signature of this letter as his father's, he translated it to Mr. GARDNER, whereupon the latter at once consented to his leaving the Academy. On my asking young HERNANDEZ whether he wished to return home, he replied in English, "I guess *I do*."

I think no further comment is needed to the communication attributed to that lad.

Respectfully yours,

F. STOUGHTON,

SUNDAY, 4th February, 1855. Consul of Spain.

The Called For Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of yesterday there appeared a note from "Stephen Cutter," who thereby calls "for an explanation" of the statement made by myself in the TIMES of Wednesday last, respecting a certain visitor of the poor. The author of that statement derived his information from a highly respectable source, a generous contributor to the necessities of the destitute, and than whom they have no better friend; in making that information public he had no personal wrongs to avenge, no pique to gratify, nor malice prepense to display or conceal. He knew not the name nor the person of the visitor therein alluded to, and therefore, indulges the hope that the gentleman who so kindly and politely says, in referring to my narratory communication, "Having been the visitor of that District since the 23d January, allow me to say, if it refers to me, the whole is a fabrication," will accept, in connection with the above, the following explanatory remarks: The undersigned now reiterates all that he said in his previous communication relative to the visitor then alluded to, but is happy to add, as has been subsequently ascertained, that he was not connected with the Association represented by Mr. Cutter. With the ordinity to believe that

Location of the New Post Office.

From the Day Book, February 2.

Among the offers made to the Government of grounds for a new post office, was the lot on which the Brick Church stands, corner of Beekman street and Park Row. This offer was made unbeknown to the trustees, and at a price far above the sum they are willing to sell it for. The individual making the offer asked the trustees, a few days ago, for a refusal of it for ten days, knowing their price to be $375,000; and then made his offer to the government for $399,000, hoping probably to make the nice little sum of $124,000 by the operation. The price he offered it to the government for ($399,000) is about the same per foot as other lots offered by other parties; but this Church property is differently situated from others, and the trustees are therefore obliged to sell it much less than they otherwise would. By the terms of the original grant from the city it cannot be used for *private* secular purposes, and the grantees have no right or power to receive proposals from, or make sale to individuals for private secular purposes. They are, therefore, restricted to offers for some *public* purpose. This destroys competition, and if the government is wise it will take advantage of this restriction and take the property at the low price it is now offered.

There is no doubt that the property is worth $400,000 for business purposes, but as the trustees cannot sell it for such purposes, they are willing to sell it to the Government for $375,000; and as we have said, if the Government is wise, it will take it.

There is not a better location in the City; in fact there is none half so good. It is central to business, directly on the great thoroughfare by the East-side railroads to the Eastern States, and nearer the termination of all the railroads, extending South and West, than the present Post-Office building. It is near the public buildings of the City, and directly on the line from them to the Custom-House, Wall-street and the Merchants' Exchange. It is nearer to the majority of business men on the east and west side of the town than any other spot that can be pointed out on the map, and we will venture to say that from the Brick Church to every business block, the aggregate distance is less than from any other building in the City.

Take the Brick Church for a Post-Office, and the Clinton Hotel for the United States Offices and Court Rooms, and the Government will have, by all odds, the best located buildings for its purposes that can be found in the City.

Temperance—Foreign Congratulations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have received the following congratulatory letter from England on the result of our late election. The publication of it in your columns will be gratifying to many. J. MARSH

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE, No. 41 John-street, Manchester, Dec. 26, 1854.

REV. DR. MARSH—*Dear Sir:* Accept our thanks for your most kind letter, giving us the earliest possible information of the result of your election. The news was most anxiously looked for and was most gladly received. You have been engaged in a mighty and momentous struggle, and we congratulate you on the glorious issue so far. You have, it would seem, succeeded in gaining a *verdict* from the people of the Empire State of the Republic, against the liquor traffic. It now remains for the peoples' representatives to give the form and force of Law to the noble decision which has been pronounced. Doubtless they will do it, and do it effectually; and be assured that if you do succeed in establishing an act of practical prohibition in your vast community, you will accomplish a work of moral grandeur and political significance far beyond anything that heroes of the past, or statesmen of the present age have dreamed of. You will not only protect, enrich, ennoble, and bless the millions of your own great State, but by your commanding example and influence, you will uplift and benefit and bless the people of all nations throughout all coming ages. I need not say that all our friends here will continue to watch with intense interest all your future proceedings. We are proud to follow though it is our misfortune to be so far behind, in the glorious enterprise and struggle in which you are engaged. You must take no backward step, but *on*, ON! must be your watch-word. Yours is the cause of truth against error; of virtue against vice; of freedom against Slavery; of humanity against cruelty; of all that is pure and good and divine, against all that is foul, evil and infernal! Who can doubt the final issue of such a conflict? But I have no time to give full expression to our heartfelt congratulations; nor have you time to attend to matters of this kind. If, however, it is any encouragement to you and your earnest coadjutors to know that there are tens of thousands in the British Isles who exult in your successes, and sympathise in your difficulties, you may rest assured that such is indeed the case. And when we can announce, as we hope very soon to do, that the Maine Law is *enacted* and *enforced* in the State of New-York, we shall send a thrill of joy, and a brighter gleam of joy into the hearts and souls of millions whose spirits are already moving in unison with ours on this great question.

You will please accept these hasty and imperfect expressions as feebly indicating the sentiments, not merely of the writer, but of all our earnest hearted friends and allies in the United Kingdom.

And believe me to remain, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

THOS. H. BARKER.

Liquor Dealers' Pledges in Indiana.

The Rockville (Ind.) ladies who took the liquor sellers in hand a few days ago, have reported the success of their operations. On the 23d ult., they went round to the groceries at which they had left their menacing petition, and received the following answer. Of those who refuse to quit, the ladies say: "We sincerely hope they will, upon timely reflection, retract their answers at an early day; if not, they will have to abide the consequences of their business, which can now be read in the feelings, the sentiments, and the will, of an outraged and injured public." Here are the replies of the sellers:

I will quit when my license runs out; that will be the 1st of April, 1855. WM. FELTZ.

My month is out in eight days; I will quit then. ADAM FOGLE.

I am willing to quit the business when I get rid of my present stock. I wish I was clear of it now. MR. MCCANN.

I will sell as long as the law allows me. MRS. MYERS.

I will quit in four weeks from next Monday—sooner if I can dispose of my present stock. FELIX RUHAM.

I will sell as long as the law allows me. I am a free man. GREGORY SCHMITT.

When the law says I shall stop, then I will. WM. LADSON.

When the law says I shall quit, then I will. MR. WHEAT.

Stop the business at WHEAT's, then I will quit. SAM SHEPPERD.

I sell nothing but beer, and have not sold anything else. MR. FEDERMAN

The Committee having been credibly informed that other retailing shops had wound up, did not wait upon them.

Catholics Refusing a Priest.

From the New-York Observer.

The German Catholics of New-Haven have recently shown great opposition to the Bishop of that Diocese, and have utterly refused to accept a Priest whom he sent to them. They united in a body, and expressed the following significant resolutions:

Resolved, That we, Roman Catholics, earnestly protest against such proceedings, and declare to the Right Rev. Bishop, that we do not want a German Roman Catholic Priest here in New-Haven.

Resolved, That we have suffered already in our old fatherland too much from priestcraft and kingcraft; and that we here, in our new home, thank our Lord and God, in at least thirty churches other than Roman Catholic, that we are free from that yoke, and that every one of us can worship his God according to his best belief and conscience.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the Right Rev. Bishop.

ARRIVAL OF A VALUABLE CARGO.—The fine clipper-ship *Spirit of the Times*, (built at Baltimore, but now hailing from New-York,) Captain KLEIN, below this port, yesterday, from Tongoy and Valparaise, with a cargo of bar copper, copper ore, Brazil-wood, &c., valued at $150,000. On her nineteenth day out from Valparaiso, she carried away, during a tremendous gale, her bowsprit, foremast, mainstop-mast, including main yard and mizzentop-gallants, with yards attached, and was otherwise injured. Jury masts were rigged, and she succeeded in making the remainder of the passage in forty-five days. The total value of the ship, cargo and freight, amounted to about $250,000. The disaster to the ship occurred in latitude 41° 5' south, on Falkland Islands, and longitude 57° 16' west. On one day previous to her crippled condition, she made 268 miles. From Valparaiso she brought as a passenger, Mr. S. BARNELL and Mr. F. MOWBRAY, from the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, who were con-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Orange paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Rohtlingh's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scars, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. SHERER, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

BROADWAY HOUSE, Feb 5, 1855.

☞ Democratic Whig Young Men.—On motion of EDGAR MCMULLEN, of the Third Ward, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the result of the late fraternal interchange of sentiment among the Whig members of the State Legislature, presenting a candidate to be chosen to represent the State of New-York in the United States Senate, is in accordance with the preference of this body; and that we hail it as an evidence of the fidelity of the Whig party to a time honored landmark—fidelity to Freedom, Humanity and Justice.

It was also

Resolved, That the above Resolution be published in the New-York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and Albany *Evening Journal*.

JAMES H. WELSH, Chairman.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, THOMAS C. ACTON, } Vice Chairmen.

W. H. BROWNE, JACOB CLALWELL, } Secretaries.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Clinton Union.—The Clinton Union will hereafter meet in the Class-room of the Mercantile Library Association on MONDAY EVENINGS. Question for discussion on Monday evening, the 5th inst.: *Were the Crusades instrumental in advancing the cause of Christianity?* Members of the Library and others are invited to be present.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, President.

J. S. HILLS, Secretary.

☞ Mechanics' Club of the American Institute.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. *Subject—What effect would a jet of cool air have upon the reflective forces of the steam engine, if ejected into the cylinder of the engine when in operation.*

HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ Hackmen, Attention.—NOTICE.—A meeting of owners and drivers will be held at Mr. Kerrigan's, No. 28 White-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

JAMES LEONARD, Chairman.

WM. H. CADMUS, Secretary.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Feb. 5.—R. S STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Little Things.*

Feb. 12.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*

Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Veterans of the War of 1812.—Will attend the funeral of our brother soldier JOHN CONNER, from his late residence, No 25 Grand-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M., with the usual badge of mourning.

A. W JONES, Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

☞ Career and Character of O'Connell.—A Lecture on this subject will be delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, by THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, Esq.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for California, &c., will close at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at 1 o'clock P.M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Eleventh Anti-Slavery Lecture, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Admittance 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting WILLIAM MADDOX, a native of Liverpool, England, about forty years of age, and stands about five feet five inches high. Has black hair, full black whiskers, and rather dark complexion. Some three years ago he worked as a laborer at the Novelty Works, in this City, and is supposed to have gone West. Any information respecting the above will be gratefully received by his family, and may be communicated to JOHN TRIPPETT & BROTHER, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 220 and 227, 8 certificates of $5,000 each,		$40,000
221,	1 certificate of	5,000
222 and 223, 2 certificates of $2,000 each,		4,000
224 and 225, 2 certificates of $1,000 each,		2,000
		$51,000
Loss for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1869, in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 10, 1839. Also,		
Nos. 31 and 32, 2 certificates of $10,000 each,		$20,000
36.....	1 certificate of	1,031
		$21,031

Loss for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1865, in the name of John Augustem, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1845.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the Church on the corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., North Brooklyn, on Friday night last, about EIGHTY YARDS OF RED CARPET with a black figure in the centre. The carpet was in three pieces. $50 will be paid for the carpet, and $20 for the conviction of the thief. Inquire of J. J JOHNSON, No. 38 Ferry-st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan., 1855.

$3,000 REWARD.—Stolen or delivered by mistake, on the 20 inst., five bags of gold, containing five thousand dollars each. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property.

A. B. HILLIMAN, Cashier.

LOST.—On Saturday afternoon, between No. 144 Centre-st. and corner of Grand and Broadway, a check drawn by Wood & Hunter on the Pacific Bank, dated Feb. 4, 1855, payable to bearer, for $288. Payment has been stopped and the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office, No. 144 Centre-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situate midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS, No. 15 South-st., New-York.,

AND

GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS, New-Orleans, La.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-Houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.

EUGENE FLUSKETT, Vice-President.

HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

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TO LIQUOR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber is constantly importing the very best Oil Cognac. Three-quarters of an ounce will produce, with sixty gallons of pure spirit, a superior flavored Cognac Brandy. He has also on hand the essences for Cider, French Brandy, Otard and Hennessy Brandy; Monongahela, Scotch and Irish Whisky; Schiedam Schnaps, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Anisette, Absynthe and Curacoa, which have all been tried by experienced rectifiers. The essences are put up in one pound and the Oil of Cognac in half pound bottles, but samples of each will be forwarded to order. Address LEWIS FRUCHTWARGER.

No. 161 Maiden-lane.

Importer of Daguerreotype Chemicals, Platina, Bismuth, Manganese, Bromine and Iodine, Nitrate Strontia, Thorn's Extract of Copaiva, Fumigating Pastiles, &c.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES? If not do so, your beard won't grow naturally; all you have to do is to use OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, which will, in six weeks, force your beard or hair to grow strong and thick, and I warrant it will not stain or injure the skin. This I know it will do, for before I began to sell it I tried it well and thoroughly, both on myself and friends, and in recommending it to the public, as I do now, I have the satisfaction to know I am doing them a service. Sold in every part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 130 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEMSER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 97 Court-st., Albany; BARRINGTON, Boston, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 78 Tremont-row, Boston.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Chaps, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes superfluous hair; also, GOURAUD'S ITALIAN DEPILATORY. Sold by the proprietor, FERDINAND T. HOPKINS, No. 67 Walker-st., first door from Broadway, and by druggists. DR. RAIN'S CELEBRATED CAMPHORATED TOOTH POWDER, for preserving the teeth and gums. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED TOILET VINEGAR, for the Handkerchief, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first door from Broadway. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF LAVENDER, for the Nursery, Toilet, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF WINE, for Indigestion, Nervousness, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF AMMONIA, for Fainting, Headache, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, for Rheumatism, Sprains, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR, for Bruises, Sprains, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF MUSTARD, for Rheumatism, Sprains, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF ARNICA, for Bruises, Sprains, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF ROSEMARY, for Nervousness, Headache, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF HARTSHORN, for Fainting, Headache, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF PEPPERMINT, for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF LAUDANUM, for Pain, Nervousness, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF ASSAFOETIDA, for Hysterics, Nervousness, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF CAYENNE, for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c. DR. RAIN'S CAMPHORATED SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR, for Cholera, Cholera Morbus

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justices Edwards, Duer and Daly.

DECISIONS ON APPEALS FROM MARINE AND JUSTICES' COURTS.

Abraham Keese vs. *Benjamin Nostrand.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

David Gerdes vs. *Joshua Lane.*—Judgment reversed with costs unless the damages are reduced to $30.

S. D. Gayle vs. *John Ermen.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Joseph Miller vs. *John Bennett.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

James McAlester vs. *John Sacco.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Charles Bedell vs. *Frank Bacon.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Alexander Rogers vs. *Robert Mak.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Henry Lyndall vs. *Lawrence Archer.*—Judgment reversed unless the damages are reduced to $40.

Charles Russell vs. *James Gracey.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

James Drake vs. *James Cockcroft.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Robert Welsh vs. *Albert H. Nicolay.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

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Motion is now made to correct the entry so as to order judgment of reversal generally, without limiting the reversal to the appellant only, upon the ground that an entire judgment against several defendants, whether rendered in an action of tort or upon contract, cannot be reversed as to one defendant and affirmed as to the other, and that the legal effect of a reversal is to discharge both from the liability under such judgment.

It is not doubted that the general proposition first above stated was perfectly well settled before the amendment of our code of procedure.—Arnold *vs.* Sandford, 14 J. R. 417; Richards *vs.* Walton, 12 J. R. 423; Cruikshank *vs.* Gardner, 2 Hill 333, and Sheldon *vs.* Quinlan 442. It may, however, be worthy of notice that in each of these cases all of the persons against whom the judgment was rendered appeared in the Appellate Court by writ of error or *certiorari*, and demanded a revisal; and the statute required that if any refused to join, certain steps should be taken, after which the Court provided in the same manner as if all had joined; and the Supreme Court, in Alexander *vs.* Hoyt, (where the defendants had pleaded separately,) having reversed the judgment as to one defendant and affirmed it as to the other, Justice Corwin, in considering the subject, in Cruikshank *vs.* Gardner, (2 Hill 333,) very plainly intimates that that decision is not in conflict with the latter.

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With these cases we suggest no conflicting opinion, but the case last referred to seems to indicate that had not the word party been used so as appropriately to apply to an entire class, the construction of that statute would have been different.

How then does the question stand under the provisions of the code of procedure? The power of the Appellate Court in giving judgment is defined in similar language when applied to each appellate tribunal. Thus Section 19—The Court of Appeals may reverse, affirm, or modify the judgment appealed from *in whole or in part*, and as to *any* or *all* of the *parties*. Section 330, upon an appeal the Appellant Court may reverse, affirm, or modify the judgment * * * as to *any* or *all of the parties*; and as to appeals from Justices' Courts and the Marine Court, &c.—Section 366—in giving judgment the Court may affirm or reverse the judgment of the Court below in whole or in part, and as to any or *all* of the *parties*."

The remark is obvious that the terms *any* or all of the parties, has a much more comprehensive signification than the words "other party,"—and when there can be but two classes, to wit: Plaintiffs and Defendants, it is difficult to satisfy the expression, "Any of the parties," except by holding it to mean any of the plaintiffs or any of the defendants—for "*any* class *out of two classes* would be a meaningless employment of terms.

But this is not all: If the word *parties* here does not mean *persons* appearing as actors before the Court, how can the permission to reverse or affirm as to *all* of the parties be satisfied. Surely it was not intended to give the Court power to reverse the judgment as to *both plaintiffs* and *defendants*, and yet if "as to any or all the parties," does not mean as to any or all of the *persons* against whom the judgment was rendered, who are parties to the appeal, it must mean as to plaintiffs and defendants all included.

Again, the Code in Section 335, authorizes "*any party aggrieved*" to appeal. If party here includes all the plaintiffs and all of the defendants and not any one or more of them, then how shall there be an appeal unless all the defendants or all of the plaintiffs consent to join? For I find no provision in the code to enable one defendant to summon his co-defendant to unite in the appeal or be precluded, as was allowed in the prosecution of writs of error.

So again, since the union of Law and Equity jurisdiction in the same tribunals, one of the most important powers the Court is called upon to exercise in Equity cases would be restrained if the Court have not power to affirm or reverse as to any or all of the *persons* appealing. For if parties here is used in the technical sense of "party to the suit," there could be no complete reversal as to one of several defendants, however erroneous the judgment might be; and yet the Court of Chancery always had this power.

Again, by Section 330, when the judgment is reversed, the Appellate Court may make restitution of all property lost by the erroneous judgment—and by section 369, relating of appeals from Justices, if the judgment be sustained, the Appellate Court shall order the amount collected to be restored, and the order may be made at or after the hearing upon a previous notice of six days

Now suppose the defendant, who does not appeal, thinks proper to pay the judgment, or it is collected from him by execution, can the Appellate Court direct restitution to be made to him. He is in no wise before them. He is not in a condition to *appear* in the Appellate Court or make any motion there.

Still further, suppose the defendant, who does not appeal, (having been guilty, as the case might be, of a grievous wrong, and the recovery not being large,) chooses to satisfy the judgment or to suffer it to stand against him as a final adjudication of the extent of his liability. It would be obviously just that he should be permitted to do so, and this may well have been one consideration leading the Legislature to dispense with the necessity of all the plaintiffs and defendants joining in the appeal,—and of enabling any one or more of them to appeal without thereby, in case of reversal subjecting the defendants or co-plaintiffs to further litigation.

And it is a very significant fact, that in the Code of Procedure, as reported to the Legislature by the Commissioners, and passed in 1848, the sections above cited did not contain the words "as to any or all of the parties." They were introduced by amendment in 1849, and the Legislature must, I think, have intended to give additional meaning to the section, and the power to the Courts which the natural signification of the language imports.

Our attention is called to one case bearing upon this subject, decided since the amendment of the Code above mentioned, in the Supreme Court, sitting in General Term in Chenango County. The Justice who pronounced the opinion of the Court rests the decision of the question solely upon the cases referred to above, without considering whether or not the new language employed in the Code of Procedure has changed the rule. But the Reporter adds a note to the case, that a motion was made for a reargument, on the ground that the Code had changed the rule, and the Court denied the motion, adhering to their opinion.

If we had any information, or could be informed in any proper manner, that the defendant below, who did not appeal, is not satisfied to suffer the judgment to stand so far as it affects him or his property, I might regret that I am compelled by my examination of the subject, to differ from the Supreme Court, and that regret would be greater if it did not seem at least doubtful whether the question was maturely considered in that tribunal. As the views of that Court on the question are not reported I am without the aid of the reasoning upon which their conclusion that the Code has made no change is founded.

I am aware that there may be cases in which the Court, though they may be deemed to have *power enough*, will not reverse a judgment as to one, and have it stand as to another, where to do so would work *injustice*. If the cause of action was in its nature joint only, and where the defendants, if liable to the plaintiff, were also liable to each other for contribution, and whenever a several judgment could not have been rendered in the Court below, the Appellate Court would not convert the judgment into one which it would have been erroneous to enter in the inferior tribunal. It might justly awaken surprise, if a remittitur should come from the Court of Appeals directing such a change in the judgment as gives it a form, which had it been so entered below, the Court of Appeals must have reversed it. So where the order for reversal is on a ground not finally between the parties, and a new trial is therefore necessary, if the cause of action be joint only, such order must embrace all of the defendants. And when on reversal of the judgment of the justice the plaintiff is put to a new suit, if the cause of action be joint, the reversal must reach all the parties, otherwise the parties who had not appealed might spread the former judgment in bar, and defeat the recovery (as the case might be) against the only solvent man of their number. But it is sufficient to say of all these cases, and no doubt others might be suggested, that this power embraces a general rule in each case to prevent any inconvenience or injustice the Court may reverse as to any or all—and we feel bound to do this with this regard to every case not affecting the rights of the parties which can be brought to their notice; and on appeals from the Municipal Courts that duty is especially enjoined.

In actions of tort, in which a several judgment was proper the former rule was in the highest degree technical. There was no substantial justice or equity, when a plaintiff in such case had recovered a judgment against three which the Court were satisfied he was by the law and the evidence entitled to have against two of them, in dismissing him from Court, compelling him to pay costs to all parties and go through the labor and expense of another suit to recover what the Court say it was just the opposite have to the first instance. I think the Legislature never meant to grant that especially now by a mere literal construction of the code.

And particularly in this case, in which the suit, when in the Court below, was between the defendant, who claims to be affected by the judgment, these two and no other interlocutory

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham, Woodruff and Daly.

DECISIONS ON APPEALS FROM MARINE AND JUSTICES' COURTS.

Abraham Keese vs. *Benjamin Nostrand.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

David Gerdes vs. *Joshua Lane.*—Judgment reversed with costs unless the damages are reduced to $30.

S. D. Gayle vs. *John Ermen.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Joseph Miller vs. *John Bennett.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

James McAlester vs. *John Sacco.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Charles Bedell vs. *Frank Bacon.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Alexander Rogers vs. *Robert Mak.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Henry Lyndall vs. *Lawrence Archer.*—Judgment reversed unless the damages are reduced to $40.

Charles Russell vs. *James Gracey.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

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MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

LIABILITY OF A MASTER OF A SHIP FOR SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS THERETO WHEN SAILING ON SHARES.

Palmer vs. *Badger and others.*—This action is brought upon an acceptance, of which the following is a copy:

EXCHANGE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, }
May 7, 1851. }

$300 00

Seventy days after date of this first of exchange, second unpaid, pay to the order of Charles Palmer two hundred and sixty dollars eighty cents, cash advanced in disbursements for account brig *Charles* and owners. Value received, and charge the same to account of disbursements of brig *Charles* and owners thereon. CHARLES PALMER.

To Capt Seth Hammond, Brig Charles, of New-York

Across the face of which is written the following:

"Accepted,

"SETH HAMMOND."

On the trial it was admitted that in 1851 Seth Hammond was the captain and defendants the owners of the brig *Charles*, and that Capt. Hammond signed this acceptance, or rather that the signature to the acceptance was his.

Francis Church was then called as a witness for the plaintiff, and testified that in the Spring of 1851, the *Charles* was at New-Orleans, and that Hammond had been appointed master by the owners; that the vessel was lost in the Gulf of Mexico sometime during that Spring; that previous to her loss, in the same Spring, Hammond made a contract with the defendants, at the City of New-York, to sail the vessel on shares; that Hammond was to take the vessel, and do the best he could with her—go where he had a mind to, and have her on shares—victual and man her himself—pay all the bills, and charge the owners one half the port charges; that in the Spring of 1851, he (the witness) was a partner of the defendants, but had nothing to do with the vessel. He further testified that he wrote a letter to the plaintiff, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1851.

Mr. Charles Palmer, New-Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR: Your favors are all at hand concerning account against the brig *Charles*. The balance due you as per account, $78 31, you are at liberty to draw on us for. We made stand from Capt. Hammond that the draft you got from him for $300 00 was issued by you in New-Orleans, which in case of loss you resort to the insurance company, as it was not freight you insured, but advances. Capt. H informs us he sent you a protest from Key West. However, if it has not come to hand, you can have the use of ours, which you will find by calling on Oliver O. Palmer, Esq. Capt H has written you this day.

Yours, &c., BADGER, PECK & CO.

The witness further said that at the time this letter was written, the vessel had been lost. The plaintiff makes no claim for the $78 31 referred to in the foregoing letter. The plaintiff here rested his case, when Daniel D. Lord, Esq., counsel for defendants, moved for a dismissal of the complaint in the action upon the following grounds:

First—The plaintiff has failed to show that the draft was given for and on account of disbursements expended upon the brig in question.

Second—He has failed to prove that Captain Hammond was the agent of the owners of the brig.

Third—That Captain Hammond had no authority to bind the owners entering into a contract with a third party to repair the vessel.

A. J. Parry, Esq., for the plaintiff, opposed the motion.

THOMPSON, The only proof in the case that the amount claimed was disbursed for and on account of the brig is that which is contained in the acceptance itself. What the disbursements were expended for, is involved in total obscurity. In any event the captain does not possess unlimited powers as to procuring repairs and supplies for the ship. And he can only bind the owners for such as are necessary under the actual circumstances of the voyage. It does not appear in this case for what purpose the plaintiff advanced his money; a fact that should be clearly proved in the case; so that the question whether the money was expended for necessaries might be decided by the Court or Jury. For aught that I know the funds may have been expended for superfluities or luxuries. The contract of a master for such things can in no event bind the owners. It is said that, in general, the master of a vessel appears to all the world as the agent of the owners in matters relating to the usual employment of the ship; so does he also in matters relating to the means of employing her; the business of fitting out, victualling and manning her being left wholly to his management, in places where the owners do not reside, and have no established agent; and frequently, also, even the place of their own residence. Nevertheless, the party seeking to enforce a contract made with the master, against the owners, must clearly prove facts and circumstances which go to show that the master has not exceeded his authority.

But it appears in this case that at the time the plaintiff made the advances in question, Captain Hammond had contracted with the owners to sail the brig at the halves, and do the best he could with her. His stood in the position of a charterer—paying to the owners for the use of her, one-half of the profits earned. The vessel was under his exclusive control, to go where he chose to go, and to employ her in whatever way or manner he thought proper. The Captain was a mere hirer of the ship. It is a well-settled rule of law that the hirer of a chattel cannot, without special authority for the purpose, create a liability of the owner for the cost of repairs or supplies furnished by direction of the hirer, to aid him in deriving advantage from the thing hired. Where a vessel is let to one who is to be master, and is to victual and to man her, and is to pay to the owners for her hire a certain proportion of her earnings, the owners are not liable during the time for any expenses incurred by the master for or on account of the vessel.

But the plaintiff's counsel contended that the letter written by the witness, Church, was a recognition of the liability of the defendants. The letter is merely, at most, evidence of what Captain Hammond said about the matter. It is by no means a recognition of defendants' liability to pay the draft. It amounts to nothing more than the plaintiff had already proved—that is to say, that Captain Hammond had signed the acceptance. It does not amount to a promise to pay, nor can I safely draw the inference even that the defendants possessed knowledge of the purposes for which the plaintiff had made any advances. I am of the opinion, for these and other reasons which might be suggested, that the motion for a dismissal of plaintiff's complaint should be granted.

Judgment, therefore, accordingly.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson and a Jury.

MAKING AN EXAMPLE.

Alexander Williams vs. *Gustavus V. Fox.*—In this case the plaintiff claimed to have been unlawfully confined on board the steamship *George Law*, and that in consequence thereof he had suffered damages to the amount of $500, and as the defendant was the Captain of the vessel he ought to respond in the requisite amount. It appeared on evidence that Williams was a steward on board the Legal Georgians," and that a passenger applied to him to furnish some lime to make lemonade of. The steward said there were no lime; passenger grew wrathy and swore "that steward was a confounded liar," and then the steward stood upon his dignity and ordered the passenger to "clear out of the pantry in less than no time." Passenger complained to the Captain, and that functionary ordered the steward into irons and kept him on deck all night in the rain, from which the counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. L. E. Balkeley, drew the inference, that the disgrace and exposure brought on an attack of rheumatism which sorely hurt the feelings of his client and aggravated the damages.

J. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, appeared for the defence, and contended that the words and acts of the steward amounted to insubordination, for which offence the Captain was justified in inflicting punishment, in moderation.

His Honor charged the Jury at much length, defining the law, which was applicable to mariners and captains on board the mercantile marine. In law the plaintiff was a mariner, and liable to all the rules which govern ordinary seamen. It was his duty to obey respectfully all the lawful commands of his superior officer, and if the plaintiff was guilty of disrespect to an officer or to a passenger, it would amount to insubordination, for which the captain would have the right to inflict a proper punishment. The law holds the master as liable only for excessive punishment, and although the plaintiff may have suffered over so much, yet if the punishment was not cruel or unusual he cannot recover. The obedience required by the law from a mariner was much greater and more stringent than was required from servants on shore. If the Jury should believe that the captain ordered the steward to apologize to the passenger, and the plaintiff was disrespectful in refusing, that was insubordination, which the defendant might punish at his discretion. And although a mariner is charged with an offence on shipboard unjustly, yet he has no right to be disrespectful. The Jury must inquire if the plaintiff committed any offence; and, if he did, was the punishment excessive or unusual.

The Jury retired and found for the plaintiff damages for $500.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged in demand and value. The Inspection Warehouse contained this morning 286 bbls. Pearls, and 366 bbls. Pots,—in all, 652 bbls.

COFFEE—Is pretty active and firm, with sales of 150 packages Java at 13½c.; 180 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 12½c.@12¾c.; 600 Rio, at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 21 Balize, at 9½c.; and (within a few days) 20,000 bags St. Domingo, most for export, at 9¼c.@9½c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is still good; but the inadequate supply here checks operations. Small sales were reported as having been made to spinners and shippers, while further movements, in transitu, were spoken of within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	8	8
Middling	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling Fair	9½	9½	9½	9½
Fair	10	10	11	11½

FISH—Continue inactive at former figures, with the

Flour is unchanged in value, with moderate inquiry for export and the home trade:

Ordinary Grades	$ 4 10@ $ 4 25
Straight State	4 25 @ 4 37½
Favorite State	4 37½@ 4 50
Extra Western	4 37½@ 4 50
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	4 75 @ 4 87
Extra Michigan	4 62½@ 4 75
Common to Good Ohio	4 62½@ 4 87
Fancy Ohio	4 62½@ 4 87
Extra Ohio	4 75 @ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 87½@ 5 00
Fancy Genesee	5 00 @ 5 12
Extra Genesee	4 87½@ 5 00

Canadian is quiet at old rates. Southern remains about the same; sales having been made of 1,400 bbls. at $5 87½@$6 for mixed to favorite, and $5 37½@$5 87½ for fancy and extra ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unaltered.

FRUIT—The sales of Raisins to-day upwards 1,000 boxes Bunch at $3 25@$3 37½ for dry, and $3 62½@$3 75 for wet dried, with 200 boxes Layer at $3 75. Other articles here not varied.

GRAIN—Wheat is still quiet, owing to its scarcity and the high prices noted thereby. The day's sales consist of only 1,000 bush. handsome Michigan White at $2 40; 1,500 good Southern do. at $2 30; and 1,000 Red do. at $2 15. Rye, Barley and Oats are without any important change. Corn is scarce and wanted at very full prices, sales having transpired to-day of 18,500 bush., including some Southern Yellow and Western mixed, here, at $1; but chiefly Southern White, to arrive, at 96c. ₩ bush., most of which latter is intended for the English market, ship room having been engaged therefor (at 6d., in bags, ₩ bush.) to Liverpool.

HAY—Some 300 bales River brought 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ₩ 100 lb.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that the light receipts have continued during the week, and an active demand springing up, Hides of all descriptions have advanced fully 1c. ₩ lb., notwithstanding the price at which the manufactured article is selling leaves no margin for profit to the tanner. The receipts from the South American ports will probably be limited for sometime, owing to the unfavorable advices received from here of the rapid decline during last Summer, and importers have been cautious about ordering largely. The accounts from River Plate are very unfavorable, and we need not expect very extensive shipments from there at present—and at Rio Grande I know of no vessel loading for this port. The few parcels of common Hides, which arrived last week, have all been sold, leaving a very light stock in first hands, and many of these are held above current rates. We have no salted Hides on hand nor any Horse Hides. Receipts of the week are 33,238 Hides, consisting of 9,500 Orinoco, per *Catherine* and *Elise*; 1,700 Vera Cruz, per *Flash*; 15,000 California, per *E. Wright, Jr.* and *Cynthia*, (the bulk of these cargoes was sold previous to arrival,) and 6,000 Hides from the West Indies and Southern ports, of which 2,700 were received by dealers. Sales of the week are 39,500 Hides, as follows: 7,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., at 21c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,300 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 18c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,000 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 18½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 5,000 21 lbs., at 19c., 6 mos., usual selection; 600 dry Rio Grande Kips, 11 lbs., at 21c., 6 mos., usual 15c., 6 mos., as they run; 494 dry Laguayra, 34 lbs., at selection; 2,465 dry Porto Cabello, (from Curacoa,) 23 lbs., at 16½c., 6 mos., as they run; 2,400 Savanilla, 23 lbs., at 14½c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,515 dry Savanilla, 23 lbs., at 15c., 6 mos., as they run; 200 dry Curacoa, 23 lbs., at 13½c., 6 mos., as they run; 215 salted Maranham, 36 lbs., at 13½c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,100 dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 11½c.@12c., cash, as they run; 700 dry Southern, 15 lbs., at 13½c., cash, less 6 ₩ cent., selected; 150 dry Southern, 15 lbs., at 13c., cash, less 4 ₩ cent., as they run; 1,300 green-salted Southern, 50 lbs., at 6½c., 6 mos.; 513 St. Domingo, at 15½c. for dry and 13c. for salted; 1 564 dry California, on private terms; 3,000 dry Rio Grande, (in Baltimore,) 23 lbs., at 20c., 8 mos.; 8,000 dry Chili, (in Boston,) 29 lbs., at 17c., 6 mos. The stock on hand of Dry Ox and Cow Hides is 37,400, as follows: 5,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 15,000 dry Orinoco, (9,000 of which just arrived,) 4,500 dry African, (East Coast,) 2,100 dry Mexican, 700 dry Curacoa, 300 dry Savanilla, 200 dry Maranham, 2,000 dry Southern and Texas, 1,000 dry West India, 4,000 dry California, 1,200 dry Chili, 2,000 dry Rio Grande. 8 cargoes are reported to arrive shortly at this port: the *Curacoa*, from Curacoa, with 15,000 hides; the *Andalusian*, from Buenos Ayres, with 14,000 hides; the *Californian*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides; and the *California*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides; and others.

Statement of the Imports (Foreign and Coastwise,) into New-York and the neighboring ports for Jan., 1854, 1855:

	New-York.	Baltimore.	Philad'a.	Boston.	Salem.
Jan., 1854	173,519	17,564	21,723	21,536	10,352
Jan., 1855	166 234	13 300	19,165	*9,244	3,676

(* Not including 742 bales Calcutta Kips.)

Stock of Hides on hand at the above ports on the 1st instant is:

New-York.	Baltimore.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Salem.
37,400	8,000	4,000	*42,300	10,525

(* 23,000 are Light African.)

HOPS—Are quiet and languid at old quotations.

IRON—Scotch Pig has not varied. English Bar is in moderate request, at $70 for refined, and $60 for common, ₩ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Nothing new has occurred in this line.

LEAD—Is dull and somewhat nominal, without sales of importance.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that with "a continued good demand and advanced rates for Hides, holders have been compelled to raise prices, and have succeeded in obtaining an advance of 1c. ₩ lb. for Middle Weights Hemlock Sole, and full previous quotations for other descriptions. The stock of prime qualities, particularly Middle Weights, is very small, and a further advance is looked for. Most of the Middle Weights in hold by one dealer, who refuses to sell at less than 22c. Sales of Hemlock are 46,564 sides and 79,600 do. on hand. Oak is quiet but firm, and prime qualities scarce. Stock of Oak 24,000 sides, and sales are 5,370. I quote Oak Slaughter and salted Good Light, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter Spanish, Good All Weights, 22c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco &c., Good Light, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 18c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@22c.—On six months' credit.

LIME—Continues, as last noticed, scarce and nominal in price.

MOLASSES—Sales of 250 bbls. New-Orleans were effected at

MEDICAL.

BANK NOTICES.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAMBOATS.

COAL.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] of Washington was held on the 22d inst. at the City Hall. The meeting was composed mainly of Germans and Americans.

Mr. [illegible] was nominated as Chairman. [illegible] of the Committee on Memorial, then [illegible] a memorial to the Legislature, which had been read [illegible] to the Legislature, which had been read [illegible] to the Legislature, which had been read [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1057. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Cole Patent Extension.

The Michigan Anti-Slavery Extension Resolution.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CASS.

PASSAGE OF THE MOUNT LAND BILL.

Redoubling Duties on Railroad Iron.

ANTI-KNOWNOTHINGISM.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1855.

On Wednesday, Mr. HOUSTON, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, intends pressing a motion for the consideration of the Tariff question, when, if he gets the subject before the body, he will drop his bill of last Session and pocket the fight upon the substitute which I send herewith.

Upon examination of this substitute, you will find it in the project which I foreshadowed a month ago, and that it proposes a general reduction of 20 per cent. of the duties under each of the schedules of the Tariff of '46. In addition to this measure of general reduction, transfers are made, of sundry articles named, from one schedule to another, whereby the duties upon these transferred articles are reduced much more than 20 per cent. Wool, for instance, is transferred to the schedule of 10 per cents, under the existing Tariff, and the 8 per cents, under the substitute.

It will also be seen that the Committee, by these transfers, have sought to bring about a compromise between the friends of GUTHRIE'S proposition and their own. Leaving the discussion of the merits of this new scheme to your Commercial Editor, who is much better qualified than I am to write upon that subject, I will only say that the new bill will be much stronger in the House than the old one; but I still maintain the opinion that no general modification of the tariff can be carried through during the brief remainder of the session. Still, it has the possibility of success, with skilful management.

To-morrow Mr. CLAYTON is pledged to move the Senate again to take up the French Spoliation bill. He will fail, however; and you need not be surprised if that failure is conceded to be the death-blow to the measure.

There are weighty interests pressing against the measure in this Senate; and there will be a powerful struggle for precedence to-morrow among the friends of the Spoliations, the Pacific Railroad, and the 160 Soldier's Bounty Land bills. Divided upon their three measures, it will be almost or quite impossible to get up the first named; and in the event that friends of the other two can be taken

[illegible] opposed to all three of the [illegible] Mount, stand gaunly to press the [illegible] Spoliations bill has to [illegible] they will give the parties interested [illegible] the dangers which menace it hereby. *I believe the bill will be again lost.*

The President and Secretary of State, I am informed, have taken prompt action in behalf of the interests of PHILIP E. SHELTON & Co., whose ships were recently driven from Bird Island by an armed vessel of Venezuela. It is supposed that the sloop-of-war PORTSMOUTH has already gone to the scene of this outrage; but lest she has not, orders have been despatched to meet her at Aspinwall, directing her to proceed there at once to do whatever is found necessary and proper. Of course if Venezuela can show any reasonable pretext of title to the Island, the parties in possession by her authority will not be disturbed; but it is not supposed she will be able to do anything of the sort.

An impression prevails in some quarters that the House will reject the Senate's amendment to the Army bill, providing an addition of four new regiments to the military establishment. There will be a struggle on this point, and the Committee of Ways and Means will urge that two regiments only be authorized; and a compromise will finally be made, if I mistake not, upon *three* regiments—little enough, certainly, in view of our widely extended frontier and the pressing necessity which exists for establishing military posts on the emigrant route across the plains. If there is any valid argument against this increase, it applies equally as well in favor of an entire abolition of the army; but if we use to have an army at all, it surely is important that it should be strong enough to repel aggression, instead of being so miserably weak and inefficient as to invite attack. Any one who will carefully examine the report of the Secretary of War, and the statement of the present location and *strength (?)* of our frontier posts, can scarcely fail to see that he is bound to vote either an increase of the army or its entire abolition.

The COLT Patent extension case was up in the House again yesterday, when Mr. LETCHER made a speech against it, which in some respects, at least, was not becoming to his public character and position. He freely admits that he believes Mr. COLT to be a gentleman; that he has no idea that he was himself engaged in any efforts to carry his bill by corrupt means, and that there was no *evidence* before the Committee that any member of Congress had been improperly approached on the subject. Why then is Mr. LETCHER not satisfied with opposing the application for the extension of the COLT Patent upon its merits? Why does he come into the House and attempt to excite prejudice against Mr. COLT by saying that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor when before the Committee for examination?

This sort of personality certainly must react upon the cause which Mr. LETCHER pleads so earnestly. An opposition looks a little suspicious when it abandons high considerations of principle or public policy and descends to arguments of this sort. Men of a position to judge independently are naturally led to believe there must be something of personal jealousy or disdained pride of opinion, if nothing worse, at the back of an opposition which seeks to surround by such means.

This whole Cole patent question has proved itself a miserable farce. I contend that if it had evidenced corruption anywhere, or attempts at corruption, that corruption or that attempt is found directed against rather than for the Cole extension; and the pertinacity with which Col. COLT is pressed on side issues, not affecting the merits of his application, don't serve to allay the suspicion that this adverse combination is even much stronger than has been generally supposed.

I don't wish to be understood as saying anything on one side or the other of this COLT controversy, upon its merits. A year ago I took occasion to defend certain professional men on the part of one of Mr. COLT'S opponents; and my position on that point has never changed, and cannot be misunderstood. I only repeat, in view that the two houses of Congress have [illegible] this bill, contrary to the [illegible] Mr. COLT [illegible] Mr. LETCHER [illegible] to excite prejudice against the bill by [illegible] Mr. COLT [illegible] to the Committee [illegible] to the Committee [illegible] to the Committee

[illegible] Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

In resuming my description of the Astronomical Observatory, let me remind the reader that we ascertain in the room containing the Meridian Transit instrument—the view of which I partially presented in my last, and now take up again where I then left it.

The position of a heavenly body is given, by its right ascension and declination, precisely as is that of a place on the earth by its longitude and latitude, the words being respectively the same meaning. The former is commonly expressed in hours, minutes, and seconds, instead of degrees, &c., and it is always equal to the sidereal time of the body's passing the meridian. The Right Ascension therefore, of an unknown body, is deduced from the observation of its transit, by simply applying the correction necessary on account of errors of the instrument and clock,—the latter obtained as described above. We thus get, it will be noticed, the place of our unknown object only *relatively* to other stars; the determination of *absolute* Right Ascension is a different problem, solved by help of another instrument, an extended series of observations, and elaborate mathematical investigation.

I have several times alluded to the clock used by the observer. This is a necessary accompaniment of the transit instrument; as the reader has, doubtless, already noticed,—the telescope serving to point out the meridian, while the clock tells when the star is there. Remembering that the time of an observed transit is recorded to the smallest fraction of a second, it becomes obvious that the astronomer's requirements of the clock-maker's skill are no less stringent than those he requires at the hands of the man who makes his telescope. It is only one more of the great difficulties of human art, to make a clock which shall keep unvaried its *rate* of going. The error may be of any amount whatever, though it is convenient to keep it small; but *uniformity of rate* is the great desideratum and difficult—almost beyond ordinary conception—is the task of attaining this. The Yankee clock-maker would stand aghast if required to produce a time-piece which, from now until January next, though Summer's heat and Winter's cold, should gain or lose universingly the same amount every day; and Sam Slick would continue his wonder during the comparison of his apparatus with the clocks shown him at the National Observatory.

The "works" are made of the finest brass and steel, beautifully wrought and highly polished; the wheels revolve between jewels, and even the shape of their teeth is the result of the most careful and elaborate mathematical investigation. The pendulum rod, being of steel, is, of course, continually changing in length by the expansions and contractions attendant upon changing temperature. But the uniformity of this length is one of the first requisites of a clock, and this is generally attained in two different ways, specimens of each of which are to be found in the Observatory. The simplest method of "compensation," as it is called, is to make the weight or "bob" of the pendulum of a glass or steel cylindrical vessel, containing quicksilver. The quantity of quicksilver is such that, by its upward expansion in the vessel by an increase of heat, the centre of gravity of the "bob" is raised upwards exactly as much as the expansion of the rod carries it downwards, the actual length being therefore always the same. The other plan is to attach to the *steel* pendulum-rod, at its lower extremity, a cross bar, from which rise upward several brass rods parallel to each other. At the proper height these are connected by another cross bar from which descends *steel* rods again, to which the ordinary pendulum bob *is* attached. It will be seen, then, that while the *steel* expands downwards, the *brass* is compelled to lengthen upwards; the relative length of the rods is regulated by their relative expansibility, and the centre of gravity remains at a constant distance from the point of suspension. The former construction is called the "*gridiron*," the latter the "gridiron" pendulum.

In the west wing, where we still find ourselves, are two clocks, both with the "mecurial" pendulum. The one clock is old, having been in use before the present observatory was founded; the other is a new American clock, and connected with it is an apparatus for recording observations by electric telegraph—the greatest improvement in the art of observing that modern times have witnessed. This apparatus in its original form was constructed in Boston, according to the plans devised by Dr. JOHN LOCKE, of Cincinnati. It has since undergone various modifications and improvements, chiefly at the hands of Professor KEITH, of the Observatory. It consists of a clock—in itself an excellent time-piece, beautifully mounted in a case of Italian marble—and an ordinary "Morse register" such as every one has seen in the old telegraph offices, and made precisely after the plan given by MORSE, except that instead of one marking point or pen, there are here *five* pens placed closely side by, but each independent of the others, and each having its own magnet and circuit. Entering the lower part of the clock-case is seen a fine wire, which connects with a small metallic column placed immediately under, and almost touching, the pendulum. Upon the top of the column is a small globule of quicksilver delicately adjusted, so that the lowest point of the pendulum shall touch the globule as it swings past in every vibration. Another wire is seen at the top of the clock, and this is connected with the pendulum itself. Thus two wires meet—after one has passed through the magnetic coil—at the galvanic battery, where one is connected with the positive pole, and the other with the negative. There being now no interruption of the circuit, except at the globule beneath the pendulum, it is manifest that at every vibration the pendulum touching and passing through the quicksilver makes a complete metallic connection, whereupon the circuit is closed, and a signal given at the register upon the fillet of paper, precisely as though by the hand of the telegraph operator. The signal is repeated at every vibration, and, the fillet being caused to pass through the register as uniformly as possible, a series dots is made upon it at regular intervals, the space between any two consecutive dots representing a second of time. The length of this space is different in different registers, generally varying, however, between half and three-quarters of an inch—thus becoming far more appreciable than the interval, mentally measured, between the audible beats of the pendulum.

The instant of occurrence of any given phenomenon might, of course, be recorded in the same manner as the beginnings of the seconds. And this is accomplished by the four additional pens, each belonging to a separate observer, and worked by a separate key, this key is of precisely the same kind with that used by the ordinary Morse Telegraph operator—and the tap upon the key by the observer causes his pen to record a dot upon the fillet precisely as though he were sending an ordinary message by telegraph. To obtain now an observation of the right ascension of a star's transit over the meridian, the observer, looking into the telescope, and watching the star's approach to the position of the cross-wires, prepares himself for pressing his key at the instant the star crosses the line, and then waits. A dot is then recorded upon the fillet, [illegible]; and it is now easy to read off the time, by the clock, of the star's transit over the meridian, noting the exact hour, minutes and seconds, and fractions of seconds. The hour, it is said, only three wires. But in an accurate observation of the transit of a second is a thing we cannot imagine! Professor is so whose punctuality "to a minute" is a thing [illegible] [illegible] many was, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Destructive Fire.

The fire which broke out at No. 140 Fulton-street, (between Nassau-street and Broadway,) at about 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday—a brief report of which was published in the TIMES of the same morning—was the most disastrous that has occurred in the City for some time. The amount of loss is estimated at about $130,000. Two buildings, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-street, were entirely destroyed, and the adjoining ones on either side were more or less damaged. The fire was discovered on the third story of No. 140, but its origin has not been clearly ascertained.

The buildings were of brick, four stories in height, and were from 50 feet deep, and were filled with stores and offices of different kinds.

The alarm was instantly given and the firemen, police and insurance watch were promptly on the ground and worked manfully to check the fire and save all the movable property possible.

The flames spread with remarkable rapidity on either side, and at one time it seemed as though the "Bat building" would be destroyed.

The light was visible for a great distance; the wind being northeast, sparks fell thick and fast on the houses in John-street, but a force of firemen were stationed there to prevent the fire from extending in the rear; and to protect the surrounding buildings.

The morning was bitter cold, but, notwithstanding, the firemen worked unceasingly and manfully. At 4 o'clock it was quite apparent that the fire would be confined to buildings Nos. 138 and 140, and in less than an hour after it was so far subdued that a portion of the firemen were permitted to retire.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the fire was almost entirely subdued, and at 8 o'clock the firemen had succeeded in bringing down the front and side walls over the smoking rubbish.

It was considered necessary, however, to keep an engine in play on the rubbish throughout the whole forenoon, and in the afternoon a number of streams from the hydrants were thrown upon it.

Shortly after the second building, No. 138, had caught fire, a loud explosion took place, creating great alarm among those present, who rushed in consternation from what they believed to be impending danger. The explosion was caused by the expansion of air in a bursting chimney, which caused the bricks to fly and fall thick and fast, but fortunately no one was injured. Several firemen and others who were in the building succeeded in escaping before the brick-work came down.

The goods in most of the stores were rescued, and the sidewalks in the vicinity were blocked up with clothing, books, and almost every conceivable commodity.

THE OCCUPANTS.

No. 140 was occupied, in the basement, by a wine merchant named QUINDOD; on the first floor, by Messrs. R. L. & J. TILTON, clothing dealers; on the second floor, by R. T. YOUNG and J. M. FAIRCHILD, Booksellers, and by GEORGE STORRS, publisher of the *Bible Examiner*; on the third floor, by H. N. KENNEY, letter-press printer, and by Messrs. WYNKOFF & Co., manufacturers of oil-cloths; the fourth floor, by A. L. SHIPMAN, book-binder. Mr. SHIPMAN also occupied a portion of No. 138 as a book-folding room.

No. 138 was occupied, in the basement, by J. W. OLIVER, as a porter vault; the first floor was occupied temporarily by T. H. LEEDS, as a fur auction store; the second and third, and a portion of the fourth floors, were in the tenancy of PRICE & SONS, label manufacturers.

No. 136 was only slightly damaged. The first floor of this building was occupied by Mr. STEVENS, clothier, who estimates the damage to his stock at about $1,000; he is fully insured.

The clothing store of EDWARD DEGROOT, on the first floor of No. 142, was slightly damaged. The roof and upper portion of the building was also somewhat injured.

The buildings were owned by EDWARD MACONBER. Fully insured.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES,

as near as ascertained, are as follows:

Firms.	Loss.	Insurance.
Messrs. Tilton	$25,000	Fully
Messrs. Price & Sons	30,000	$20,000
A. L. Shipman	10,000	3,500
G. W. Hatch	5,000	Partly
T. H. Leeds	5,000	Partly
R. T. Young	3,000	Fully
J. W. Fairchild	15,000	Fully
Macomber, owner of buildings	24,000	Fully
Stevens	1,000	Fully
Wynkoff & Co	1,000	None
H. N. Keeney	400	Partly
E. Degroot	100	Fully
Estimated loss	$134,500	

Making allowance for the losses not ascertained, we think the aggregate will amount to about $136,000, and the aggregate insurances to about $100,000.

J. W. FAIRCHILD has an insurance of $5,000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company; and A. L. SHIPMAN is insured for $3,500 in the Fireman's and St. Nicholas Offices. STEVENS, clothier, is insured in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company. Mostly all of the other policies are in City offices.

Mr. THOMAS E. SUTTON, printer, No. 142, desires us to say that he sustained no loss by the fire.

The Recent Fire in Pearl-street—Suspicion Suspicion of Arson.

The investigation into the charge of arson pending against CHARLES CLAIR, was on Saturday continued before Justice CONNELLY by the Fire Marshal, Mr. BAKER. The testimony exhibited that the defendant, CHARLES CLAIR, had in the first instance, on the 8th of last November, procured an insurance of $300 on his household furniture, and again on the 18th of the same month he obtained an additional $200 in the same Company. In addition to this, it was shown by Mr. WRAY, the Secretary of the Brooklyn Insurance Company, that Mr. CLAIR made an application at their office about the 1st of last December, and wanted to get an insurance of $500 more on his household furniture. Mr. LEE, Surveyor of Company, visited the premises of Mr. CLAIR, looked at the property shown him by Mr. CLAIR, and reported the property not to be worth more than $300; but when the fact was known by the Company that Mr. CLAIR already had $500 on his property, they refused to take the risk. There will be many other facts brought before the Court on the further examination of the case before Justice CONNELLY this day.

Chamber of Commerce—The Ferry Testimonial.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, to take into further consideration a suitable testimonial for the eminent and important services rendered to the commercial world by Commodore PERRY, in the treaty recently negotiated by him with Japan.

On motion, P. PERIT, Esq., took the Chair, and C. W. BLUNT, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman announced that a number of the books which had been distributed among the members of the Committee to procure subscriptions were returned, with the several amounts collected attached thereto, which in the aggregate amounted to $4,625. The Secretary was requested to notify the members of the Committee who have not been yet heard from (numbering about 27,) to furnish their books by the next meeting. So far the movement progresses very satisfactorily.

It is contemplated to present the Commodore with a service of plate—but no definite arrangement has been yet made as to the disposition of the surplus funds, which will most probably be invested in stocks.

The meeting, on motion, adjourned.

City Collegiate College Examinations.

The intermediate examination of the classes of Columbia College commenced yesterday, at 10o'clock in the College Chapel. The examinations will occupy three weeks. Among the persons present were the President, Hon. CHARLES KING, and the Professors of the College, with Rev. Dr. COX, Rev. Dr. WHEELER, Chancellor FERRIS and others of alumni, besides parents and others interested personally in the students. The examination began with the Senior Class—numbering twenty—on the subjects "History of Philosophy" and "Evidences of Religion," by Prof. MCVICKAR. Various subdivisions of the subjects having been made in advance, a selection by lot was made by each student, thus giving in the conduct of the examination the utmost impartiality. The readiness of response and clearness of illustration were most creditable to the young men, and showed both thorough instruction and masterly comprehension of the subjects embraced.

Several original compositions were read. One by OSCAR SUNDBERG, on the "Doctrines of SOCRATES and PLATO, compared with those of Christianity;" by LEWIS DEARFIELD, on the "Power and Influence of Athens;" by WM. DEAN, of Tarrytown, on "Lord BACON."

The examination to-day will be by Prof. ARTHUR in Greek—in Euthyphron—Apologia Socratis, Crito and Phardon.

The Prison Association and the Mayor.

The Prison Association of this City have expressed their approval of Mayor WOOD's energetic measures for the enforcement of the Sunday liquor traffic, as may be seen by the annexed communication:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood,
Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to wait upon you with the copy of a Preamble and series of Resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Prison Association of New-York," and in transmitting the same to you, I beg to assure you that the Association cannot but rejoice to welcome so energetic and active a coworker as yourself, in that field of philanthropy which has had the attention of the Prison Association during the past nine years.

With the highest respect, I am, my dear Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. BALLARD,
Recording Secretary Prison Association,
No. 15 Centre-street.

Extract from the Minutes of the Prison Association.

This Association having received from its agent reliable information as to the diminution in the commitments for drunkenness, and disturbances arising therefrom, on the Sundays during which the sale of intoxicating liquors has been suppressed by the Mayor,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Prison Association most cordially acknowledge the manly and independent stand taken by Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, in the enforcement of the excise laws.

Resolved, That the quiet and good order resulting from this partial deliverance from the liquor traffic, corroborate the conclusions to which this Association has long since arrived, from their examination of prisons and convictions as published in our several reports, relative to the influence of intemperance on the commission of crime.

The above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York, held Jan. 22, 1855.

R. N. HAVENS, Chairman.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

☞ A revival of religion is in progress in the Laight-street Baptist Church, (Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT's.) On Sunday ten new members were admitted—four male and six female—by receiving the ordinance of baptism.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen ...MONDAY, Feb. 5.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards—For the erection of a wing of a new City Hall in Madison-square.

Of J. C. Hardmeyer—To be appointed Clerk and Interpreter of the Fourth District Police Court.

Of Engine Company No. 33—For engine lately used by Engine Company No. 18.

Of various parties—For the erection of a new City Hall in Madison-square.

Of various parties—For correction of taxes.

REPORTS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of building a new carriage for Hose Company No. 25.

Of Committee on Sewers—In favor of rescinding ordinance for sewer in 118th-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues.

Of Committee on Fire Department—To repair house Engine Company No. 4.

Of Committee on Sewers—In favor of constructing a sewer in Second-street, from the westerly side of the First-avenue to the Bowery.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of building a new bell tower in Twenty-fifth-street, between Second and Third-avenues.

Of Committee of Ordinances—In favor of an ordinance providing for the licensing of Express wagons.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, adverse to petition of George N. Whitehead to be reinstated in the Fire Department. Laid on the table.

Of same Committee, non-concurring with the Board of Common Council to purchase ten additional feet for Engine Co., No. 20, and in favor of purchasing a full lot. Adopted.

Resolution by Alderman ELY, that the Street Commissioner report the reasons for the delay in competing the contract for regulating and grading Fifty-second-street from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, which contract was made Feb. 2, 1853. Adopted.

UNION FERRY COMPANY.

Resolution by Alderman FOX, that the Union Ferry Company be instructed to run a boat from the Catherine-street Ferry every ten minutes from 9 o'clock P. M. until 12 o'clock, and every hour thereafter until 4 o'clock A. M.

Alderman VOORHIS said the boats might as well run all night as to run till 4 o'clock—it would require a new set of men.

Alderman FOX said, under the present arrangement the boats ran only every half-hour, after 9 till 12, and then ceased entirely, which compelled vast numbers to go to Fulton Ferry. The Company, he said, by the conditions of their lease were obliged to run, as set forth in the resolutions, and he hoped they would be enforced to do so.

Ald ELY was opposed to passing through a matter so important upon a naked resolution. No petitions or remonstrances from parties affected had been received.

The resolution was referred to Committee on Ferries.

Alderman BAIRD moved a resolution that the Union Ferry Company be also directed to run their boats on the Hamilton-avenue Ferry every quarter of an hour after 9 o'clock P. M. up to 1 o'clock, and that they commence running at 4 o'clock A. M. Referred as the above.

CONTRACT FOR CURBING, &C., EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET.

By Alderman WAKEMAN—A remonstrance from owners of lots affected by the assessment for grading, setting curb and gutter stones, flagging &c., of Eighty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.; that the bill of James Brady, Contractor, under ordinance, to excavate said street, being seven times more than the value of work done, be unpaid. After prolonged discussion, it was refered to Aldermen WAKEMAN, VOORHIS, and various Special Committee.

NIGHT SOIL.

Petition of Marshal D. Manly for the use of two piers on the East and North Rivers to place there two tight decked boats to receive night soil from the scavengers. The permission granted for five piers, petitioner engages to receive and carry away said night soil without expense to the City. Referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

SAN IN THE BOARD.

Alderman BRIGGS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That George W. Matsell, Chief of Police, report as soon as possible to this body how many Americans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and of all other nations, there are in the Police Department of this City; also, how many of the present policemen have been in the prisons of the United States and of other countries; also, how many of the present policemen have been naturalized, and how many have been in this country less than five years; also, by whom all the members of the present Police Department of this City were appointed.

Alderman HOWARD moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost.

AYES—Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Baird, Hoffman, Howard, Stowe, Kelly, Harriot and Vernon—9.

NAYS—Aldermen Monot, Fox, Tredwell, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Wakeman, Briggs, Barker, Gidney, Ely, Lord and C. E. Taylor—11.

So a motion for adoption the following were the votes:

AYES—Aldermen Williamson, Monot, Fox, Tredwell, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Wakeman, Briggs, Barker, Gidney, Ely, Lord and C. E. Taylor—11.

NAYS—Aldermen Brown, Baird, Hoffman, Howard, Stowe, Kelly, Harriot and Vernon—9.

So the resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, D. H. DENYSE, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

In relation to the grading and setting curb and gutters, &c., in Eighty-third-street, asking for an investigation. Of P. Coyle, to be paid the amount due on his contract for excavating the streets of the Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards of the City. Of Alfred Legram, to add 100 feet to the Pier foot of Harrison-street. To have the gas lamps lighted in the City all the year round without change. To have the City Hall built in Madison-square. To remove dumping boards from foot of Vesey-street, North River. To be paid for a pile of bricks removed from Beekman-street by George G. Glazier as a nuisance and obstruction to passengers. In relation to a fire escape ladder. To have Croton water pipe laid in Eighty-fourth-street. Of Engine Co. No. 13 to be furnished with the apparatus of Engine Co. No. 16. For a dock at the foot of Forty-seventh-street. For a market in the vicinity of Gansevoort-street or Fourteenth-street, North River. To have sunken lots filled in between Twelfth and Thirteenth-streets. For a fire bell at the junction of Third and Fourth-avenues. That the Tompkins line of stages may be compelled to run the whole length of that street. For a sewer in Mott-street. Of Engine Co. No 33 to have their house altered. Of Hose Co. No. 9, for a new hose carriage. For a slip for the exclusive use of the Branch pilots of the City. Of Richard Gambling, to be paid for services as a policeman. For two lamps in front of Church in Fifth-avenue. For a cross-walk in front of church in Twenty-third-street. To flag Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. Of Edward Hopper, to be paid for services as a Street Inspector. Of C. Ackerman, to be paid for services as a policeman. In relation to the grading of Fifty-fifth-street. Of John Hodgins, to be paid his loss on contract for Trinity-place. In relation to lighting the City with gas. In relation to the sewers in the Eighth-avenue. Asking for the exclusive privilege of carrying all the dead animals and butchers' offal away. To have Madison-square improved. Of Van Tassell and others, to be relieved from a fine.

RESOLUTION LAID ON THE TABLE.

That the Committee on Washington's Birthday allow no spirituous liquors to be drank in celebration of that event.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To remove the incumbrances from Pier No. 39 East river. That the Comptroller furnish this Board all the information in relation to the contract for Eighty-third-street, and the payment of $18,000 on said contract. Directing the Counsel to the Corporation to draft a law, authorizing the City to raise a loan for building a new City Hall. To appropriate $300 for paying the expenses of the exhibition of the steam fire engine.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To inquire into the expediency of extending and repairing Pier at the foot of Fifth-street, East River. In relation to taking up the rails on the track of the Hudson River Railroad Company, from Chambers to Thirty-first street. In relation to the removal of piles at Piers Nos. 34 and 35, East River, near Catherine Market. To have Catherine-street paved with the Belgian pavement. In relation to building receiving-basins and culverts at Beach, Vestry and Laight-streets. To have Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-street, North River, repaired. That the sidewalks in Broome-street, from Tomkins street to East River, be flagged. To stay proceedings in the matter of opening Fifty-fifth-street. To advertise for proposals for grooving the Russ pavement. To grade Fifty-fifth-street from the Eighth to the Third-avenue. In favor of purchasing the Crystal Palace for market purposes. To have Eighty-fourth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue B, flagged. To flag both sides of Thirty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues. To refer to the Committee on Ordinances the resolution against driving cattle and swine through south of Forty-second-street. To prevent the slaughtering of cattle below Fifteenth-street. To place a marine clock on the Fire-alarm stations.

REPORT ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

From the Committee on Finance in relation to the memorial of the workingmen. The Committee on their resolution regret the sufferings and distress among the workingmen and its inability to meet the call upon it for permanent and enduring relief.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE PRINTED.

From the Committee on Streets and Lamps in relation to contracts. From the Comptroller in reply to a resolution in relation to paving the Bowery.

On motion the Board adjourned to Wednesday

Board of Supervisors.

The Mayor in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented ordered to be paid.

Of the Bloomingdale Asylum, for the board of Mrs. Ann E Smith, for the year 1854.....$419 10
Of John Walley, for copying in Register's office.....113 40
Of John Addey for the same.....119 20
Of Dennis Flyn and others, for copying.....738 60
Of John Furniss for copying.....93 60
Of three Daily Papers, for publishing annual statement of the Court of this Board.....130 75
Of C. H. Whitaker, for copying.....80 50
Of S. T. Tirk, for copying.....114 60

Adjourned to Monday.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Further Investigation into the charge against Captain Filletti.

The further investigation of the charges against Capt. J. FILLETTI was resumed yesterday before U. S. Commissioner MORTON. The following additional evidence was elicited:

Commodore Eli A. F. Lavallette sworn: I was commander of the squadron on the Coast of Africa in the year 1853: I was there in October and November 1853: I recollect the case of the schooner *Advance*; I arrived at Porto-au-Praya in the month of October 1853; I there found the schooner *Advance* at anchor, also several of my squadron; the schooner *Advance* drifted upon a point near her anchorage, and the boats from the squadron in command of Lieut. Rogers, and I think Mr. Walker, went to her assistance; it was necessary to take some part of her cargo out in order to get her off; she was released from her perilous situation, having met with some damage, and repairs are from the squadron were sent to repair the damages sustained; sometime after this, a few days afterwards, Capt. Kraft came on board of the *Germantown* to express his acknowledgement for the services rendered him; I had, on that occasion, more than half an hours' conversation, and learned from himself that he had been an old trader upon the coast; I asked various questions about the currents, winds, anchorage, &c. to all of which he gave very clear answers: on Nov. 2, 1852, I received from the Collector of Customs at Port-au-Praya, Señor José Maria Lopez, to which I replied as follows.

(Capt. Filletti's counsel objected to the admission as testimony.)

FLAG SHIP GERMANTOWN,
PORT AU PRAYA, Nov. 2, 1852.

SIR: I have received your official communication of the 2d inst. informing me that the American Schooner *Advance* now in this port has landed under suspicious circumstances—a large boiler and fourteen casks done up in bundles at your custom house, and that you suppose from these circumstances she is intended for the slave trade: also that you have notified the American Consul to that effect.

I thank you for the information and will have the necessary steps taken to investigate the matter immediately. I have the honor, &c.

E. A. F. LAVALLETTE.

(Introduction of letter objected to by the counsel of the defence.)

A joint commission of officers was appointed by the authorities of the place and myself to examine the vessel; the commission consisted of officers of the squadron and of the port; it was on the report of that commission that I considered it proper to send the vessel home for trial; I sent the mate of the *Advance* and one or two of the crew home in her; the captain of the vessel in the meantime had deserted her and also a person who came out as a supercargo; as I am desirous of disposing of this supercargo I will say that Capt. Kraft in my interview with him he said that they had sent a vessel in advance of the schooner *Advance* down upon the coast of Africa; a day or two after this conversation the person, called the supercargo of the *Advance*, came on board of the *Germantown* and said that he had understood that the *Germantown* was going down the coast, and as he was a merchant, and had a trading station at Cabenda, he asked me to allow him to go with me in the *Germantown*; I suspected the vessel which had gone in advance to be of the same character as the one in the harbor; I consented, and instructed the chief officer to lead him on to ascertain where the vessel in advance had gone to; the captain of the schooner *Advance* expressed the fears on shore—(he was living with the Consul)—that I would seize him on the first opportunity that offered; which I should have done; an English vessel then in the harbor, I think which sailed a few days after the *Advance* had left the port, carried the captain of the *Advance* to her; she left during the night; I suspected the *William Rogers*, an American vessel, had left with a trunk belonging to the captain of the *Advance*; I had her examined when she got out of port, and we did not find the trunk; the captain of the *Advance* was upon her; this English vessel carried off the captain of the vessel; I do not remember the name of the vessel; myself, I never there saw it in the papers of the south of Newspapers; the *Advance* proceeded to the United States; I heard that Capt. Kraft

Advance was painted lead color; I should not judge she had been painted over a month at furthest, from the bright color of the paint: I went on board with my men to make the repairs in the *Advance*; some of this time the Captain was on board.

Raymond Knowles, sworn: I was on the coast of Africa in the Fall of 1852, on the United States sloop-of-war *Germantown*; I saw the schooner *Advance* there first in the latter part of October; I saw her from that time to the 23d or 24th of November; I knew the vessel named the *Ballear*; I saw her first at Green Point; the *Ballear* is a heavy vessel, full bodied or bilgeonious. (Objected to as an opinion. It was whether she *Ballear* was to be employed in the Slave-trade.) I do not know her tonnage; I cannot tell her size exactly. (One of the partowners of the vessel have admitted the tonnage of the *Ballear* to be 194 tons.) She is very sharp built and well calculated to sail; after the *Ballear* was launched I saw her between Jackson and Gouverneur-streets, East River; she went from there to Brooklyn; she remained there a week taking in coal in hogsheads; she went from Brooklyn to Jersey City and there took in lumber; I saw her next in the North River at Pier Nos. 7 or 8, I think Pier No. 7; I saw the Captain of the *Advance* on the coast of Africa; he was on the *Advance* laying at Porto au Praya; I saw him afterward at Green Point in the month of July.

Q.—Do you recognise any person in this room as the man? A.—I recognize the prisoner (Captain Filletti) as the Captain of the *Advance*; I was at work in Green Point, on the bark *North Sea*; I saw this man (FILLETTI) on the frame of the brig *Ballear* he looked to me like a man I had seen; I was at a distance from him; one day, while I was passing the brig, this man looked at me in a kind of a way, that the Captain looked at me in the schooner *Advance*; when I first saw him in the *Advance* I was going forward, he was sitting forward; I went forward on purpose to see him; as I went forward, he looked with one eye partly shut, and with his teeth in sight; he gave just such a look in the yard at Green Point; that was the first time I had been close to him; I then recognized him as the Captain of the *Advance*; I saw this gentleman coming there from day to day, for six or seven weeks after; he left there; I saw him at the foot of Jackson-street; I afterwards saw him in Brooklyn, in a coal-yard, when the *Ballear* was lying there; I saw him next in Jersey City, when the *Ballear* was lying there; next after I saw him on Front-street, East River; I next saw him on board the *Ballear*, North River.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Eaton—I am 23 years of age; I was born in the State of Maine; my business prior to going in the United States ships was coopering mostly; on the *Germantown* I was cooper; I knew Lieut. Rogers, Commodore Lavallette and other officers of the African squadron; I think my judgment in the identification of a man is as good as any other officer's; I think my judgment from the number of times I saw the captain of the *Advance* is as good as Commodore Lavallette's, who states that he conversed with the captain of the *Advance* a half hour; the eye, complexion and build of the captain of the *Advance* attracted my attention; I did not count his fingers; I suppose he had five on each hand; I did not observe that his hands were deformed; the captain had on a suit similar to that which he has on now, as near as I can recollect; for anything I know he may have had on a different dress when he talked with Commodore Lavallette; I do not know anything about the trial of Captain Kraft here; I made the complaint in this case; I stated in it that a vessel was being built at Green Point which was supposed to be designed for the Slave-trade, and that she was being built for the Captain of the *Advance*, whom I had seen on the coasts of Africa; the carpenters who were at work on the vessel all supposed that the *Ballear* was designed for the Slave-trade; I cannot recollect the surnames of the carpenters; one man was called Philo; I intended to state in the complaint that the Captain of the schooner *Advance* was at Green Point building a brig, and that the schooner *Advance* was taken on the coast of Africa; I do not know that this complaint says anything about the building of a brig at Green Point; I did not read the complaint, but it was read to me; I went to the Tombs when Captain Filletti was there; I did not say anything to him, except to ask him how he did; some of the officers said to Capt. Filletti that it was a pretty comfortable place; I know a blacksmith named Waters; I saw him last in July; I worked less than two days in the *Ballear* in the employment of Capt. Filletti; I was discharged by Capt. Filletti; I have been engaged in shocking the planks; I was discharged because the vessel was let out to men called "Lumpers;" a few men were retained in employment; I did not state to Mr. Waters in his hearing that I would have something out of the prisoner; I did not state anything of that import.

Q.—Did you not make in his hearing some threat against Capt. Filletti? A.—No more than that if the brig was for that purpose she would be seized or stopped.

Q.—Did you not threaten to make a complaint against her? A.—I did Sir.

Q.—How soon after did you make the complaint? A.—Not till the brig was ready launched; I do not recollect to whom I first mentioned the subject.

Q.—Did you not meet Capt. Filletti once in Broadway and threaten to complain of him? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did you not somewhere? A.—Yes Sir, at Green Point. The complaint I threatened to make was about the brig *Ballear*; this was a day or two after, the same day I was discharged; until I was discharged I never made any threat to the Captain.

Q.—Did you ever intend to make any other complaint than the complaint against this brig as being fitted for the Slave-trade? A.—Not at that time; I did after I found that he could be arrested; I did not know that he could be arrested until I called at this office.

Q.—How happened you to follow the *Ballear* all about the port? A.—The officers ordered me to do so.

Q.—What salary do you receive? A.—Nothing.

Q.—How do you live? A.—By what work I do evenings and mornings in piano-forte action making.

Q.—Was you not at one time at Green Point inquiring about the carpenters, and told to go away by the Captain? A.—I was.

Q.—Was that not before you made the complaint and after your discharged, and after you had made the threat? A.—It was.

Direct examination resumed—I signed the affidavit the day of Capt. Filletti's arrest; the affidavit was

GENERAL SESSIONS—FEBRUARY TERM—Monday

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Yesterday this Court opened for the February Term, and with a somewhat heavy calendar. We noticed one charge for murder; upwards with intent to kill, 5; assaults with intent to rob, 3; an assault with intent to commit a rape; robbery cases, 2; burglary, 10; forgery, 4; embezzlement, 1; grand larceny, 23; false pretences, 2; seduction, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1. Total Prison cases, 57. Indictments carried over from last session, 27. Quite a respectable catalogue of crimes.

Great improvements have taken place in the general appearance of the Court-room since the close of last term. The supervisory of these changes was Sergeant A. V. DAVIS, who has well performed the duty assigned him. The room has been newly painted throughout,—has been variously decorated also, and made to wear an appearance befitting the criminal Court-room of a great City. For courteous attendance towards the reporters of the Press, and for general attention to their wants and comforts, we have tender, on our part, our acknowledgements to Sergeant DAVIS.

Shortly after the opening of the Court, the following Grand Jury was empanelled:

James Harper, Foreman,	Freeman Darby,
Alexander Annin,	Charles Fowler,
Wm. H. Adriance,	James Hunter,
Francis Alexander,	Benj. F. Lee,
Lewis Aspden,	W. P. Miller,
Theodore Bergh,	Jas. Mead,
John C. Chamberlain,	Edward Nolan,
Mark Connell	Edward M. Young.

Charge of Judge Stuart.

Judge STUART delivered the following charge to Grand Jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

The oath just administered by the Clerk of this Court, while it qualifies you for the discharge of high and important public trusts, also declares in simple but exact terms the duties you have sworn to perform.

No charge by any Court can be more instructive, complete or comprehensive of your gen ral powers as Grand Jurors, and of the common duties incumbent upon you, than is expressed and prescribed by the direct and forcible language that composes your oath of office and of duty.

Your action, gentlemen, touching those of whom crime may be imputed, will be of the most important and solemn concern to the public. The execution of the laws for the preservation of public order, the protection of property and person, and the security of human life, depends, in a great degree, upon the faithful manner and fearless integrity with which you shall present offenders. An escape of the guilty is an injury to the innocent not only, but, if at the hands of those having the power and proof necessary to his indictment or conviction, is an offence against the State. It will be your care, gentlemen, to investigate thoroughly each and every complaint that comes before you, to find out, each juror for himself, under the law and upon the proof in the case, the guilt or innocence of every person who may be charged or suspected of crime at your bar. But of this, gentlemen, I ask your special observance. Do not indict or present any one, citizen or stranger—whether of good reputation or ill—unless his guilt upon the *ex parte* testimony before you is so manifest as that, if upon a trial jury, you would upon the same evidence, without relief or counter proof, convict him of the offence charged. This, however at variance with instructions usually given to Grand Juries by Judges of Criminal Courts, is, I confidently submit, not only a sound and correct rule for general practice, but wise and important to ends of public justice, since it will greatly conduce to a firm, certain and uniform practice in the administration of the criminal law; and more than all, it is safest for the citizen, as it is protective of his rights, character and liberty.

The administration of the duties of your office, gentlemen, though of the highest possible concern to the public, and of deepest interest to those whose acts become the subject of your investigation, is, withal, performed in secret—an element in an institution for public justice more in consonance with the spirit of the age and government in which it had its origin than in harmony with the sentiment and policy of our time and people. Neither the public, in whose name and for whose benefit criminal accusations are made, nor the accused, for the determination of whose guilt or innocence you are convened, is permitted to hear or see aught you say or do. Not only are you guarded in secrecy by the officers of law and the recesses of your chamber, made inaccessible by closed doors, but yourselves are sworn to silence in respect to the transactions of your body—proceedings that lie at the very base of the public justice of the country on one hand, and affect the property, life and liberty of your fellow-citizens on the other: all this not only, but acting within the pale of your office, you are not accountable for the wrong you may commit towards the people, nor the injury you may inflict upon the citizen, to any human law or earthly tribunal. The oath you have taken relates your accountability for a wise and just discharge of your duties alone to your God. By this, gentlemen, you will see that all on the part of public justice is entrusted to your fealty to public good, and all on the part of the individual citizen charged with crime to your fidelity to a citizen's rights; if innocent, to the protection of his innocence, and, if guilty, still to the lawful accusation of the offence complained of. Your office, gentlemen, is one of great responsibility and equal delicacy. You are licensed to inquire fully into every case that comes to you for consideration, to examine thoroughly every witness, especially the one moving the complaint, and learn not only what he would willingly disclose, but all he knows relative to the matter of which he would testify; see if there is any personal interest or private malice, or any motive or object other than the ends of public justice to be effected or attained by the procurement of an indictment; and if so, let your caution be equal with his purpose, lest by possibility the fair fame and well-earned reputation of a just man be blasted by a breath, and his character for after life unjustly wounded by an indictment without remedy or relief.

I have said this much, gentlemen, with reference mostly to such matters and cases as have their origin for criminal prosecution upon *ex parte* testimony alone with the Grand Jury, with no previous inquiry in the presence of the accused, before any of the criminal magistrates of the City. A large amount of your labor, however, will be confined to the criminal accusations given to your charge by the District Attorney from the several Police Courts. These cases, as a general thing, will evince an investigation by the Police Justices sufficiently thorough, in some instances, to establish absolute guilt; and in others, a belief of probable guilt. You may presume upon the judgment of these magistrates as against the innocence of the accused, but in no case to the extent that will preclude the necessity of an examination of the same witnesses already inquired of at the Police Courts.

Let the order of your business, gentlemen, be the disposition, first, of all cases where the accused parties are in actual confinement, following with those where the defendants are upon bail, and afterwards such matters and things as time will allow and the public interest demands.

Touching malfeasance in public office, it is your privilege not only, but your duty to institute an examination into any alleged misbehavior of those in public trust. High places and important positions of honor and power in office must be no bar to as fearless and faithful an inquiry into the malpractices of the office as though the complaint was against the lowest and most unimportant public servant in the City; and while it is your duty to present all offences of commission perpetrated and all offences of omission practiced in public office, without fear, favor or partiality, it is equally certain that you ought not, at the conclusion of your term of service, make a general and sweeping presentment of misbehavior in the administration of the duties of some particular department of the City Government, criminative alike of the faithful and unfaithful officer—charging no particular one with a specific offence nor excepting any from implied accusation. Such a course impairs the confidence of the public in all those in public place, and deeply wrongs many among those in office who are as honest and of equal integrity with the best of any class of their fellow-citizens.

No, gentlemen, the right way is to present particular offences in their true character, and particular offenders by their true names, that the wrong may be remedied and the wrongdoers punished.

It is of public report, gentlemen, that there has of late been a number of criminal offences, mostly of the character of embezzlements, perpetrated upon several of the corporate and monetary institutions of the City by their officers and agents, of which, if true, but a compacatively small number have been brought within the cognizance of the law. If the cause of this has been a desire to conceal or compound these offences, conditioned upon the return of the stolen property, I will for your information and the advice of parties in such transactions, read a statute of criminal law touching this subject, to the end that presidents and directors of such institutions as negotiate the crimes of their agents, servants and clerks, in exchange for the funds they have stolen, may hereafter govern themselves accordingly.

"Every person having a knowledge of the actual commission of any offence punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison for any other term than for life, who shall take any money, or property of another, or any gratuity or reward, or any engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal any such crime, or to obtain from any prosecution thereafter, or to withhold any evidence thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding three years, or by a County Jail not exceeding one year."

Those among your number, gentlemen, who have observed the course of criminal justice in this City, must have seen how subtly the lawless and skilful offender—versed without moral culture to early crime—is brought to the

It is my duty specially to charge you to inquire into all violations of the law against the sale of lottery tickets; also into all violations of the laws in respect to elections. You will present all infractions of the act relating to interest on the forbearance of money; also all persons in public office who shall demand or receive fees to which they are not entitled. I submit to you the propriety, gentlemen, of combining such action in respect to crime as originates with yourselves, (with no previous complaint before an examining magistrate,) solely to those offences that more immediately affect an entire community, rather than a single individual—such (without particularizing) as affect public morals, prejudice public health, impair public virtue, endanger public order, or in any other way outrage public propriety.

You will find, gentlemen, that the great amount of business initiated before the criminal magistracies of the City, and presented for your consideration, will preclude the possibility of your giving much attention to any other class of offences than those I have described. Besides, gentlemen, it is my conviction—and I am free to confess it—that in cases of alleged individual wrong-doing, such as charges for larceny, forgery, false pretences, and all other (except capital) felonies, with every kind of misdemeanor, where the accused may be arrested upon a warrant by any of the criminal magistrates of the City, the complainant should not originate his proceeding before a grand jury, but be required to pursue the course the Statute has in such cases provided—that is to go first before one of the police justices of our City—a class of public officers with extraordinary powers specially created for this very service, and who, it is to be presumed, are of intelligence, integrity, and judgment equal to the importance of their place and duty. If sufficient cause exists the accused may be apprehended, and it is only when arrested in this way that the defendant is afforded an opportunity to encounter the sight, so essential to the innocent and due to all, of confronting the complainant and his witnesses, and of producing evidence in his own behalf. If it appears to the magistrate from all the testimony in the case that an offence has been committed, and that the accused is probably the offender, the prisoner is bound to appear at this Court, and the accusation, with all accompanying papers and proofs certified to you; and it is here, gentlemen, that your powers and functions obtain and have purpose, not to originate criminal prosecutions, but to review the action and judgment of primary magistracies, and see if your superior wisdom to determine whether the party charged ought in truth and in justice to be placed at the bar of a criminal court to the hazard of his liberty, or perhaps the peril of his life. It is this high prerogative and important power that renders your institution of so much interest and concern to the public—so important for good when composed of good men, so fearful for evil when otherwise constituted. By any other general course of proceeding than this a Grand Jury becomes what you and I, gentlemen, know to be most repugnant to the American people—a secret inquisitorial conclave of criminal accusers involving the lives and liberties of others, who nothing know of their silent and hidden proceedings, until placed in the felon's dock of a criminal court for trial; with no means of knowing of what they are accused, except what among the Latin terms and legal phrases employed in the written indictment of an instrument many of them of some peculiar technical formula, requiring the legal

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[illegible] D. S. MITCHELL [illegible]

American Sympathies in Europe.

The [illegible] at Washington of American [illegible] in the quarrel between Russia and the Western Powers of Europe, and the discussion in the Press here in regard to the [illegible] of this country on the Eastern question, have called forth extended comment from the London papers. There is mingled surprise and regret expressed that our people should lean either to Russia or to a state of indifference. Of course these papers mistake the intelligence due to the very extravagant [illegible] upon which they comment. They have long since suffered themselves to be humbugged into the practice of quoting opinions as American, which have neither respectable origin, moral weight, nor serious readers on this side the Atlantic. But this folly will cure itself after a time. It is fortunate in the present instance that they have not all been willing to take the motives ascribed for American sympathy or indifference for true, because found in the New-York *Herald*. The Ministerial journal of the British Metropolis, the *Morning Chronicle*, treats us on a more respectable basis. It cannot believe us sordid or vindictively selfish. It cannot think the Cabinet at Washington capable of siding with the Czar because he is the rival of England and England the rival of the United States, simply as a bid for future advantage over England in the distribution of Russian commerce. The Chronicle rather prefers to believe that—

"There is in the States a numerous, and, we fear, increasing, section of the population who ostentatiously proclaim their utter indifference to the concerns of other parts of the world. America for the Americans is their motto, and their profession a total carelessness for aught besides. They would halt on unmoved, though NAPOLEON's prophecy were realized in an extended sense, and the Christian world became divided into Republican and Cossack, with the Atlantic rolling between. Against principles so degraded, which would isolate America from the community of nations, and render her unworthy to participate in the progress, or who would not sympathise in the struggles, of Europe, we trust that public opinion throughout the States will, ere long, be roused. America has done too much for the benefit of the world, and played too active a part in its destinies, now to declare herself indifferent about right and wrong, aggression and resistance, despotism and freedom, merely because separated by a few thousand miles of water from the scene of conflict. *No high-minded and generous nation can witness without emotion the war maintained in the name of Justice against Ambition, in whatever part of the world it may be carried on.* We will not do our American relatives so much wrong, as to believe it possible that they can watch the issue of the great struggle now pending in Europe with no higher feeling than a desire to reap for themselves some peddler's profits out of the combatants."

This is all very fine sentiment for the present emergency; but utterly unmeaning when attempted to be applied in the broad sense the language we have italicised would convey. American intervention found no favor in England or France three years ago, when KOSSUTH, in the name of Justice then struggling against Ambition in Hungary, solicited material aid and Government sympathy. The whole principle of overt interference in European affairs was ignored at Washington, and this official refusal subsequently sanctioned and praised in London and Paris, as most consistent with our position and institutions. How, then, can it reasonably be expected that we should do more in the war of despots now going on in Eastern Europe? If England were fighting, single-handed, the Czar of Russia on a question of aggression or humanity, and had the right on her side, or even the semblance of right, the popular sentiment of this country might amount to more than "utter indifference." Not that the English people are universal favorites, but because the English Government is a Constitutional one, more nearly approaching our own than the absolutism of Russia. But in this instance there is no such plea. As we have often had occasion to remark, England has waived all claim to Transatlantic sympathy, by her association with LOUIS NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH. These despots libel the name of "Justice" at home, and are incapable of appreciating "Freedom" abroad. Turk and Cossack are alike indifferent to them on the point of Humanity. "Aggression" has been their own favorite game, and "Despotism" ranks among their highest privileges.

But this war, we are told, may settle the question of the great NAPOLEON, that Europe must become divided between Republican and Cossack. Therefore it is that the United States, having played so active a part in the world's destinies, must not now declare themselves indifferent to the issue. This *is* worth thinking of. But let us first know whether the issue is really joined between Republican and Cossack. We do not at present see it in this light. We much doubt, indeed, whether the English Ministry, of which the *Chronicle* is one of the acknowledged organs, would consent to such interpretation of the Eastern question, much less their allies of France and Austria. Whenever the struggle of "the peoples" in Europe resolves itself into this single issue, and England shall elect to stand by the Republican cause, to which her Constitution certainly assimilates more nearly than to the absolutism of the North, the sympathies of this country will find expression in something more effective than indifference. Our British "friends" will then find that we neither desire to see Europe Cossack nor to aquie the distinction between Freedom and Despotism.

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How to treat Poverty is one of those [illegible] which, happily, we have not often been driven to study out. It is not this which makes the profoundest study. It cannot be settled by the experience of a single year, nor by dealing with it in its mildest forms for a lifetime. In the old countries they have a richer experience than we. Long may it be before ours is as rich. But abroad they have one trick that we do not know. Not that they have learned how to treat Poverty, but Poverty unrelieved breeds Crime, and criminals they *can* take care of, for they have an America to buy them a passage to, while our poor must be cared for in our midst, and for the criminals that the faults of our social system beget there is no penal colony to relieve us of.

The present Winter has been teaching us long lessons in this science—the proper treatment of Poverty. We shall be guilty if we come to the threshold of another with as crude notions of the avenues that enlightened Benevolence should flow in. We hope that men who are interested in anything that pertains to the good of the race will watch closely the facts that are evolved in course of the Winter's experimentation. How far *may* we—how far *ought* we to give to beggars in the streets? Is there any danger of doing injustice when we punish vagrancy and begging? Do we harm any when we open houses in which to feed the poor and send kettles of soup and loaves of bread to the houses of the indigent? Will it help, or hurt, to pay a man's rent when an extortionate landlord storms for it in advance? Are our existing Associations for the Relief of the Poor satisfactory, if ample funds are supplied them? Is it good policy to create jobs for the simple sake of giving work to those who lack it, and can any system of removing those who cannot work here, into the country, be adopted with mutual benefit to City and country? These questions and the like of them press upon us now daily. Before the Fall of 1855 sets in, we should be able to meet and satisfactorily answer them.

In another part of this morning's paper we give two documents, that discuss some of these questions from different points of observation. The one suggests the danger and the positive harm that is done to general benevolence by our hints and cautions to be sure that we *know* the objects of our benevolence to be worthy, lest the receiver be harmed by the gift, tightening, as he alleges, the purse-strings, and giving excuses to the stingy for withholding aid. The other cites facts to show that some of our benevolence has not been wisely directed. Good authorities tell us that since the soup-houses have been opened in some portions of the City, the attendance upon the Industrial Schools has decreased. Some who were professional beggars and had been reformed have gone back to their old profession, and lost already all they had gained in habits of self-reliance and self-respect. Begging certainly has multiplied itself. Our basement doors are besieged from morning till night by seekers after charity. Some one is stationed on every block, and on Sundays the thoroughfares and the corners near the churches are thronged with them. Is this all because work is scarcer and the times harder? Or has dependence come to be more respectable, and is begging looked on as a calling less degrading?

We do not profess to give a definite opinion on these knotty subjects. We shall have greater respect for the self-conceit than for the wisdom of him who does, unless we can see that his opinion is based upon well-authenticated facts. We hope Mr. Gradgrind will be about this Winter gathering up facts. From them alone shall we be able to extract any theories for future guidance that will be safe, or any system of practice which can be followed, without the risk either of neglecting poverty that deserves attention or of encouraging indigence to lapse into hopeless pauperism.

One thing, however, is proved—that those organizations which work for the relief of the body through the agency of or coincident with the effort to improve the moral condition, are of the greatest service and do their work most thoroughly. When in the early Winter we published the programme and the contributions collected for purposes of charity by one of our City Churches, there flowed in upon us a very considerable wave of indignant responses. "How much better," said one, "if this thousand collected to support Sunday Schools had been spent in bread for the hungry." "Insulting," said another, "to offer to a woman who asks a bone to gnaw that her hunger may be appeased, a Bible or a tract." "Shame," said a third, "on the impracticable Christianity which takes the six hundred dollars to pay a man for preaching the Gospel to men and women who are famishing for the lack of bread." We did not publish these indignant epistles, for we *presumed* then—as we *know* now—that their authors would be heartily ashamed of their ignorant zeal before Spring. Let us go now to one of the Industrial Schools, or Sabbath Schools supported by the fund then and thus raised. We see children, who a year ago were begging, lying, stealing in the streets, now decently dressed and in some business that earns something—very little indeed sometimes, but always something—for the support of the family. We know that every child's history has been learned as far as possible, and so far as could be his home has been rendered comfortable. In it none have been allowed to suffer for food or for clothing, for fuel or for rent money; needed articles of either sort being so delicately conveyed—sometimes directly as if a reward for the child's attention; sometimes by way of a loan on easy terms; sometimes in payment for services rendered where the services were not really needed—that not a sentiment once developed of the dignity of self-reliance has been obliterated, nor the honest pride of any worthy parent been offended. The final-

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General Scott—The Crimea.

It will scarcely be thought presumptive, in this country, at least, to say that such a commander as WINFIELD SCOTT ought to have directed the Allied campaign in the Crimea to render its success sure. Lord FITZROY SOMERSET, (now Lord RAGLAN,) though the *protegé* of WELLINGTON, and long a member of his Staff—with the experience of the bloody field of Waterloo to aid him—bears no comparison, in point of practical Generalship, to the Hero of Vera Cruz and Mexico. He may not be responsible for all the sufferings of the campaign, nor justly amenable for the failure, thus far, of the siege. We deem it more than probable that the savage attacks upon his administration of the army, in the London *Times* are, in a measure, unwarranted by the facts of the case. But it is abundantly evident that he is not a WELLINGTON in energy, nor a SCOTT in the general conduct of an important and almost vital campaign. "It has occurred to me," writes an intelligent correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, now on the Continent of Europe, "that SCOTT would have projected the expedition against Sebastopol at the outset. The instant he did so he would have made a requisition for reinforcements to the number of 30,000 or 40,000 men, provided that like Lord RAGLAN he had less than 30,000 to attack the enemy in his fastness. He would have insisted that these troops should begin to appear immediately after landing in the Crimea—not only to supply actual losses, but to increase his effective strength." The same writer continues:

He would never have attacked the position on the Alma in front without first sending a column by a wide detour to turn the Russian right flank, and it is probable that he would have turned the whole position, knowing full well that he would have chances enough of meeting the enemy on more equal terms. Tactics—by which is meant manœuvres in presence of the enemy—were not so much called into requisition here as strategy, by which is meant those movements which take place out of view of the enemy. On arriving before Sebastopol he would have devoted some days to incessant reconnoissances and investigations. Having fixed on Balaklava as his great dépôt, he would at all hazards have maintained command of the Woronzoff road, and had there been the least risk of being cut off from it, as the English were on the 25th October, he would have begun at once, in anticipation of the wet season, to construct a macadamized road along the almost impassible route now used, or some other. For this object he would have employed, under an efficient officer, Turks, Tartars, soldiers—every one available at whatever price—knowing how indispensable such a thoroughfare would be for the reception of guns, munitions of war, provisions, hospital stores, fuel, huts, everything."

Such was substantially the line of policy, on a different but not less difficult theatre, adopted by General SCOTT in the memorable campaign from Vera Cruz to the gates of Mexico, conducted with only 8,000 effective troops, all told, and turning or conquering every fortified point that impeded his way, from the National Bridge to the King's Mill. His administrative talents in the camp shone, it possible, above his masterly generalship in the field; and the world has yet to measure—by contrast, it may be, with the conduct of the present war in Europe—the prodigies of success as well as valor which he accomplished with a force so inconsiderable as to amount to less than one-sixth the Allied Army in the Crimea, and in an enemy's country densely populated, and protected by a line of well-selected defences, rendered almost impregnable by nature, of nearly two hundred miles.

Mr. Edward Bates, of Missouri.

This gentleman, an old and distinguished member of the St. Louis bar, of sterling personal worth and fine abilities, has been warmly solicited to suffer his name to be used by the Whigs of the Legislature for the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. ATCHISON. He declines the compliment in terms which reflect equal credit upon his good taste and unaffected devotion to the endearments of home, and the pursuits of private and professional life. When young, he tells his friends, he *did* once aspire to political distinction, but losing his aim, he was cured of the intellectual malady, and lost all desire for place and patronage.

Mr. BATES was one of the pioneer lawyers of Missouri. Talented and ambitious, he sought public preferment, but was beaten by the BENTON influence, then, and for twenty years after, in the ascendant in the State. A devoted friend of Mr. CLAY, and a consistent adherent of the Whig cause, he was content while other men bore away, to make "the post of honor the private station." President FILLMORE, on the death of General TAYLOR, sought to bring him from retirement into the new Cabinet, then forming at Washington. But he respectfully declined the handsomely-proffered honor. When his friend and neighbor, Mr. GENTRY, was made Senator, to succeed Mr. BENTON, his name was canvassed, though without his concurrence, for the place; and now, on the recurrence of a similar state of things in the Missouri Legislature, he is again solicited to enter the Senate. His reply is a model of perspicuity and sincerity. He says:

My peculiar circumstances, though such as to

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Visit Your Schools.

You couldn't do a better thing. Your boy has the idea that you care scarcely more than a fig's value about his progress there—your girl thinks that you are too busy about *more important* matters to worry about her recitations. Grammar is dry as dust to her, Geography is tedious, Arithmetic is a bore, Reading is horrid, Writing is her special abomination. If she speaks of either at the table she is hushed up. You talk of stocks and the Senatorship—of the war and free trade. The young ones learn to think their studies very small matters in comparison with yours.

But visit their school to-day. Hear a lesson or two recited. Learn from their teacher what their standing is, what their weak points are, in what they oftenest fail, in what they excel. See who sits next them in the schoolroom. See how they compare in personal appearance—whether they look happy and at home. If acquainted with their school habits you cannot but be interested in them, and then you cannot possibly avoid talking of them. Making *their* matters subjects of home conversation will certainly stimulate them to better efforts—make better scholars of them. By all means then visit your schools. Go alone if no one will go with you. You will always be welcomed by the teacher, unless he is a fit one to be turned off. The School Superintendents are out upon their semi-annual examinations now daily, and parents in the districts that they are visiting will find it an excellent opportunity to look in and see how their twigs are being bent, and foresee how their family tree is to be inclined. To-day they visit the Wooster-street school; Wednesday the Madison-street school; Thursday the Houston-street, and Friday the Female Department of the Twenty-seventh-street school. If you are in none of these districts, reader, do yourself a pleasure and your child a good by not waiting for their company, but go alone. You would not trust your horse to the best groom for three months unnoticed, nor your best domestic to go always to market. Is your horse of more consequence than your boy? or your dinner than your daughter?

Judge Stuart's Charge.

The Charge of Judge STUART, delivered to the Grand Jury yesterday, will be read with unusual interest. It differs from ordinary documents in a variety of particulars. Judge STUART takes strong ground in favor of apprising parties against whom indictments are found of the means which are to be employed in their prosecution. He opposes the concealment of the nature of testimony from the defendant in criminal cases, because the culprit is liable to suffer injustice from want of opportunity to rebut evidence. The Court also instructed the Jury to endorse witnesses, so that the prisoner may know upon whose testimony it is sought to convict him. These and kindred recommendations, looking toward the better enforcement of justice, are novel features in a Sessions' Charge. Judge STUART has done a good work in calling attention to points which hitherto have been neglected, if not altogether omitted.

Losing Sight of Little Details.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am delighted with the marked change that has taken place in matters relating to the comfort, convenience and general improvement of the condition of our City since our worthy Mayor assumed its guardianship, but there are many *little circumstances* which are lost sight of by his Honor, and which our citizens are acquainted with. I refer to *the details in the enforcement* of the various complaints stated in the Complaint book. A complaint is made at the Mayor's office; it is then put in the hands of the Captain of the particular district in which the cause of the complaint is located; he *requests* the officer to remove the source of the trouble. But I have found in several instances that this too often *amounts only to a request*. The commands of the Mayor are *treated lightly*. A combination or *clique* of "*fine fellows*," or "*you treat me and I'll treat you*," is formed between the officer and the offender of the law, by which the command *fails to be executed*. I would be glad if Mayor WOOD would look to these *details* in the performance of his orders,—then will our goodly City flourish like the green bay tree with water near the root. Will his Honor *annihilate* these friendly clique organizations and combinations designed to *thwart* his *noble purposes*, then will his name go down to posterity and his children will rise up and call him blessed. Respectfully, T. D. A.

We publish T. D. A.'s note, but under protest. That a Mayor, who has such a city as New-York to oversee—a crowd of officers, all snug and comfortable in their berths, and quite unused to performing their duties, to set to work and keep them at it—a chapter of abuses to correct, longer than most men can read without fainting—a metropolis to purify, of which almost every street and every department has been modeled and littered after the Augean stable pattern—that an Executive Officer thus occupied should occasionally "lose sight of many little details," is indeed very possible. But we venture that Mayor WOOD "loses sight" of fewer "little details," in proportion to the crowd that are forced upon, and invited to his attention, than does the best citizen out of his small circle of duties that look towards the preservation of good order and the public weal. We doubt if T. D. A. is justified in saying that the orders which follow upon the heels of a complaint that is proved to be just, are treated only "as re-

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"counts," receive chilled consolation. The great majority, we believe, seek [illegible] with most commendable promptness, and the "Black Book" itself would be sufficient witness of the truth of our affirmation. But T. D. A. is a good citizen, and we hereby request him the next time that he can discover any reason for reiterating his complaint, that he enter it in the "Complaint Book." If promptly thereafter the alleged abuse is not corrected, a good many fathers "will rise up and call him blessed," for showing them what they have a month sought in vain to find, a weak point and a dereliction of duty on the part of our marvelously-active Mayor, who has taught us, as if for the first time, what is meant by an "Executive Officer."

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY—No. III.

The Magnetic Telegraph.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

In my letter of yesterday I offered a description of the Magnetic Clock belonging to the Observatory, by use of which the observer is able to note, even within the hundredth part of a second, the precise time at which a star crossed the meridian.

But, possibly, some of my readers are not familiar with the operation of the Magnetic Telegraph, and, therefore, cannot fully appreciate the perfections of the magnetic clock thus described. Let us see if we cannot get a homely illustration—not of the scientific principle of the magnetic telegraph, nor of the precise mechanism of the instrument, but of the *means* by which we may instantaneously record our thoughts at a point hundreds of miles distant from us. Electricity is the motive power of the magnetic telegraph. It is, so to speak, trained lightning. Every child knows that lightning, when it strikes an iron rod, will follow it to the earth unless some other object attracts it in a different direction. It will always do so if the rod is thoroughly "insulated;" that is, permitted to come in contact with no other material which has attracting qualities similar to that of metallic substances. Now, the "battery," found in each telegraph office, may be designated as a lightning maker; that is to say, it is so constructed as to create and hold in reserve for use, as wanted, an abundance of electricity or lightning. Whenever it is applied to one end of the telegraphic wire, it runs along it at once to the other end of it—just as lightning follows the entire length of the lightning rod at the end of the wire *to* which a message is to be sent is a spiral spring, gently holding back a little steel point—the *magnetic pen*. Just in front of this pen is a reel, upon which is wound a narrow strip of blank white paper, designed to receive the message. Let it be remembered that the pen is *fixed* in its position, marks no curves or angles, and is immovable except as the spring which holds it permits it to start slightly forward when desired. The reel of paper,—placed in front of the pen, and so near to it as almost but not quite to touch it—is connected with a sort of clock-work arrangement, by which, when the instrument is in operation, the paper is slowly and evenly unrolled.

The several letters of the alphabet, under the MORSE system, are represented by a series of combinations of dots and dashes; thus a single dot (.) may be the letter A, a dot and dash (.—) may be C, a dot and dash of double length (.——) may be D, and so on to the end. The stream of electricity—the "stroke of lightning"—running along the wire and reaching the pen above described, has the effect of pushing it forward upon the slowly revolving coil of paper, and holding it there just so long as the stream of electricity continues to play upon the wire; and when *that* ceases, the delicate spiral spring at once withdraws it. It will now be seen that, as the paper is moving continually while the instrument is in operation, when the pen is pressed against it by the force of the electric current, it makes a continuous mark upon it, just so long as this current continues to flow. So if the electric current is alternately put on the wire and shut off rapidly, the pen is brought to and taken from the paper with precisely corresponding alternation and rapidity.

This letting on and shutting off the current of electricity, is what is technically known as "opening" and "closing of the circuit." A "circuit" is the arrangement for metallic connection between the battery or reservoir of electricity, and the point *to* which a message is to be sent. The operator has at his desk a "key," nothing more than a little brass knob—so arranged that when he presses upon it he causes a connection to be made between the *reservoir* of electricity and the wire leading to the point where his message is to be received. If he rapidly taps this key, he rapidly puts on and shuts off from the wire the electricity; and the result is, that the pen at the other extremity of the wire makes dots, and, just in proportion to the length of time during which he presses the key—and so enables the electricity to travel on its mission along the wires—is the length of the dash or straight line recorded at the place *to* which he is writing.

To apply this to the magnetic clock, as stated in my last, a wire passes from the battery into the top of the clock and connects with the head of the pendulum, which is of metal. Another wire, connecting with the recording pen, passes up from beneath the clock to a little steel column, which is placed just below where the end of the pendulum would be were it not in motion. This column and this pendulum do not touch each other; but on the top of the column is a globule of mercury, which fills up the slight space between the steel column and the end of the pendulum, so that at each swing of the latter, its lower point is compelled to pass *through* the mercury. Now, the instrument is set in motion, and the stream of electricity is pressing upon the wire ready to execute its mission; but, as the pendulum swings away from the mercury, it can do nothing, because it has no complete track on which to travel, until it reaches the mercury; and for the brief space of time which is consumed in passing through that the connection is complete, the electricity passes from the battery through the clock and back, the pen is pressed to the paper, and a dot is the result—a dot repeated just as often, and just as instantaneously, as the connection is renewed by this simple process. Thus the pendulum is its own magnetic operator, and records, telegraphically, its seconds. I need not explain this incidental part of my subject further, I trust; and I have only to request my scientific readers to bear in mind that I have purposely disregarded, and left out of sight, important philosophical and scientific principles and modes of applying them, connected with the magnetic telegraph,—my object being, not to critically describe this remarkable invention, but to present a practical idea, to the youngest reader, of the general mode by which the essential *result* is produced. s.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mrs. MOWATT'S excellent Comedy of "Fashion" was reproduced here last evening. There is some well intentioned banter in this play, and considerable ingenuity in avoiding hackneied situations where they seem inevitable. The plot, though slight, is worked out with skill, and increases in interest to the end. At long intervals this Comedy merits, and will always achieve, success.

The cast last night although described as "unobjectionable" was open to objection in the female department. The lady who impersonated the part of Mrs. Tiffany indulged in an unnecessary amount of exaggeration. Surely Mrs. Tiffany is

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[illegible] Comedy [illegible] was [illegible] last evening. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...building a Rail-...

...Pacific Ocean.

I grant that a plan for building a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean...is in any form worthy of ...nothing like the present...my ultimate accomplishment of ...any literary labors, but if you think it worth publishing, you will please correct its imperfections, and give it a place in what I call the best daily paper.

I think, Sir, there is nothing that our Government can do, that will...so much advance the greatness and glory of the Nation, as to build a ...National Railway Railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

It would cause the settlement of all our far Western country. It would be the means of civilizing the wild Indians; of easily governing the Mormons; by a binding chain to strengthen and perpetuate the Confederacy of the whole Union; and, in the event of a war with France and England, it would become indispensibly necessary for the speedy...of our Western possessions.

Our Government can easily build it; and it ...should be done immediately.

Let them select the best route for a good road in Summer and in Winter, where fuel and water can be easily got, sufficient for the use of the road at all seasons in the year. These things are of much more importance to the country than the accommodating of any city or State.

Let this Government pass a law authorizing the enlistment of, say ten thousand, able-bodied men into the service of the United States, (to work, not to fight); pay each man about two hundred dollars per year; clothe and feed them; place a sufficient number in the Iron Mountains, to get out iron for the rails; and, as fast as the road is graded, lay the rails, and run cars, with provisions, iron, &c., for the road.

Let the men be divided into sections of about 100 men each; separate the foreigners, according to their language; let every other section be American, and well armed, to keep off the Indians—to enforce discipline and maintain good order along the whole line.

Let the men be enlisted for the term of the completion of the road. And every man who serves out his time, or gets an honorable discharge, give him 300 acres of land for a farm; and if he is prudent, and saves his wages, he will be able to improve and stock his farm, and become an independent good citizen.

Let some competent man, who wishes to immortalize his name, by having it placed among the benefactors of his country, be appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the whole line. Let his political sentiments be, *American Greatness*—and let all his officers be of the same school of politics. Let there be one captain and one lieutenant to each company, but no ensign. As fast as the road is worked, place the telegraph wires, and let the Commander report to the War Department the weekly progress of the road; honorably mentioning the names of the Captains and Companies who are the most progressive in the work, which will prove an incentive to emulation.

I want to know if the gold in California belongs to Uncle Sam? If it does, let him assert and maintain his right to it. Not by sending an army to stop the boys from digging: that he cannot do; for his troops would desert, and turn diggers also. But I will tell you what can be done: He can pass laws prohibiting the exportation of uncoined gold from the State. He can place revenue steamers at the shipping ports, and direct the officers along the Mexican line to enforce the law; and to say to all the deputies from all countries: Go, boys, get as much gold as you can, bring it to my mint, and I will give you $15 for every ounce of good dust that you bring. The small balance I reserve to build you a good railroad, that you may, when sick or worn down with hard labor, easily and speedily return home, at a very small expense. But if you will not submit to my law, but try to smuggle out your gold, I will surely catch you; and let your name be Jonathan, Patrick, John Bull, Johnny French, or Chinaman, I will confiscate all your gold to the building of that road.

When the workingmen were marching through our streets, saying, *we want work—we want bread*, our good Mayor replied, "I am very sorry for you; but the law limits me to $360, and I must obey the law, for I regard my oath of office."

But Uncle Sam can give them plenty of work, plenty of bread, plenty of clothes, plenty of money, and a farm of land besides; and at the same time cause the laborer to benefit the nation and the world at large, beyond all calculation.

We would have the road built, and always conducted by good, scientific military men, who shall be strictly accountable to the United States Government for all their acts.

Let Congress regulate the speed of the trains, the price of passage, and the rate for freight—both foreign and domestic. And while the foreign merchant is charged a fair and equitable price for his goods, reduce it on the freight of our own people to a rate that will pay all expenses of the road, and gradually liquidate the remaining debt.

How much better for the Government to build and keep the road, than to give a charter to any private person, or company of men, to speculate on the public lands, and enrich themselves with the property of the Commonwealth; while their road would be more liable to disruptions from evil disposed persons, and riotous mobs.

A good substantial road, well conducted by Government officers, would draw much freight from Europe. Merchants would send their goods by it, in preference to going long and dangerous voyages in hot latitudes; while by this way they can go with greater dispatch, and at a less risk and cost.

Say a ship has arrived from England, with a freight of goods for China. The wires take the news of her arrival to their consignee in San Francisco, that in about so many days her freight will be there. He gets a ship ready; the goods are all there within the specified time; she hoists them on board; and is off for China before they could have crossed the equator on the other route.

And now, Sir, let us beseech Congress to cease log-rolling, President-making, negro-jangling, and all unnecessary legislation; and go to work like honest men, and give us such a road. For which favor we will always be thankful, and ever pray.

POOR RICHARD.

The Code of Procedure.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your Albany correspondent, "J. B. S.," does unintentional injustice to the Code, Codification, and the Commissioners. In proof that his remarks are unjust, I offer the following statement of facts.

The Commissioners were required to present their first report within a time too short for the proper digestion of the subject. They had prepared it with a view to consistency of its parts. It was subjected to alterations suggested by the whims, or hastily formed opinions of some of its parts, of the Legislature. It has from time to time been subject to the same influence. The right of the Legislature to alter it before or after adoption cannot be denied, but each right should have been exercised only after a careful view and comparison of *all* its parts—one with another. The lawyers heaped obloquy upon it. (Since the time when the craftsmen of Ephesus cried out against Paul, because they thought their craft in danger, has it ever been known that self-interest has failed to arouse men who have considered *their* interests in danger?) Judges were elected to administer the new system, who had practiced, may, presided under the old; and can it be considered that their love for the flesh pots of Egypt blinded them to the advantages of the new road upon which they had entered? Some went further, and prosecuted the reprehensible speculation of hate, chosen to administer law—denying that duty, and railing at the Legislature which had enacted it; [illegible] ling in the face of the Constitution itself, which had provided for an amendment of the law! Judges disregarding law, and were yet ignorant of some of its provisions! One held that the code, "being in derogation of the common law, should be strictly construed"—in ignorance of, or willful disregard to, the section of the code which provided that that rule of law should not apply to the code.

The Code now in force has labored under the disadvantages of being an entirely new system, and therefore not capable of being understood by intuition, as some lawyers thought it should have been; of being hastily prepared and hastily altered; of having Judges to administer it who preferred the old practice or *hated* the new, and would not give the latter a fair trial; of the strictures, plausible or shallow, yet powerful, of lawyers; of the formidable lobby opposition of lawyers;—yet, in spite of all these disadvantages, it has triumphed, and will triumph. There is no chance of a return to the old practice. Meanwhile, the Code is incomplete—not as in what has been adopted, for that is complete so far as it goes but in that it does not embrace the whole practice

In 1850, a complete system of practice in civil cases, was presented to the Legislature, and an other to govern criminal procedure. They have never been acted upon! Does the Legislature obey the Constitution?

One unfair means of prejudicing the people against the Code was resorted to, which I must mention. Some Solon would discover in the proposed Codes provisions which he did not like, and would forthwith launch jeremiads upon the people, as victims of the Codifiers. I took occasion once to expose one of these croakers, by showing that the obnoxious provisions were taken from the *Revised Statutes*, then and now the law of this State!

The question resolves itself into this—can and should the laws of this State be systematized and gathered together in compact form—in other words, Codified? That it can be done, is evidenced by the Codes—Theodosian, Justinian, Napoleonic—and the Revised Statutes of this States, which are in the nature of a Code. That it should be done, common sense teaches. Why leave the practitioners to search the Revised Statutes, the rules of Courts, and the decisions of Judges scattered through many books, and subject to unexpected alterations? What would we think of a carpenter who should keep some of his tools at his shop, some at his house, some in various houses upon which he was at work, and some anywhere or nowhere?

R. W.

THE STORM IN HALIFAX—VESSELS WRECKED.—HALIFAX, Jan. 30.—A violent gale of wind, accompanied with snow and rain, raged yesterday. The tide, forced into the harbor by the gale, rose higher than for years past. A great many cellars on Water and Hollis-streets were overflowed and much valuable property destroyed. A few of the vessels at the wharves suffered, one or two small craft were sunk. Many of the wharves also sustained considerable damage. Royal mail steamship *Asia*, which arrived early in the morning from Boston, received slight injury to her boats and did not leave for England until this evening. Before proceeding her upper spars were lowered, and the ship was made all snug to contend with the heavy sea outside. The schooner *Rambler*, belonging to Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, which sailed last week for Boston, with a cargo of herring, was lost in the gale of Friday night at Liverpool—when all on board, consisting of ten persons, perished. It is said that the vessel was knocked to pieces against the wharves in Liverpool harbor—and that portions of her cargo were actually floating about the streets. Four bodies were washed ashore. A new bark, the *Wave*, belonging to S. FREEMAN, Esq., of Milton, was driven upon the bar, and went to pieces. Crew saved. A bark owned by E. BARSS was also lost at the same place. The crew was saved by means of ropes from the shore. The brig *Delegate*, from the West Indies, is also a total wreck in Liverpool harbor. Other wrecks near Liverpool are spoken of, but particulars have not yet been communicated.

☞ The following story is told in the London papers: The French, having remarked an unusual activity among the garrison of the Quarantine Fort, were anxious to know the cause of it, and for that purpose determined to get hold of some Russian sentinel at the outposts. But that was no easy matter, the sentinels being usually on the alert, and taking good care to keep out of danger. At last a Zouave offered to furnish the article in question. That very night a watchful Muscovite heard a rustling among the bushes. He cried, "Who goes there?" but the only answer he received was a grunt. Thinks he to himself, "This is some fat pig that has deserted from the enemy. Bless me, if I could only get hold of it, and smuggle it into the fort, so that our officers may not lay hold of it!" With this view, he returns the grunt, the conversations becomes interesting to both parties, and at last the worthy Russian sees the object of his desires approach. He lays down his musket to seize it, but oh! horror, the treacherous beast turns the tables upon him, throws him down, and gags him in no time; then, with a low whistle, he calls five Zouaves to his aid, who carry off his victim to the French camp in triumph.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent-Office for the week ending Jan. 30, 1852—each bearing that date:

I. J. W. Adams, of Sharptown, Md., for improved implement for boring wells.

Wm. Adamson, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in starching glue.

Abel H. Bartlett, of Kingsbridge, N. Y., for hot-air furnaces.

B. F. Babbitt, of New-York, N. Y., for car ventilator.

John Blackwood, of Franklin County, Ohio, for improvement in seed planters.

John Brown, of Lawn Ridge, Ill., for improvement in seed planters.

Dexter H. Chamberlain and John Hartshorn, of Boston, Mass., for fountain brush.

Alfred Doe, of Concord, N. H., for improvement in ploughs.

James Eaton, of Townsend Harbor, Mass., for improvement in dies for cop-tube machines.

George Fowler, of Northford, Conn., for double-acting force pump.

Hezekiah Griswold, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in the yoke of shirts.

Jonathan Hibbs, of Tullytown, Pa., for improvement in clover hullers.

Alex. Hall, of Lloydsville, Ohio, for improvement in piano-fortes.

John Hobbs, of Hallowell, Me., for improvement in rain staff screws for shipcarpenters.

Washburn Race and Birdsill Holly, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., for improvement in carriage wheels.

Russell Jennings, of Deep River, Conn., for improvement in augers.

Wm. H. McNamee, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in locking spindle door latches.

Sidney S. Middlebrook, James B. Blakslee, and Chas. F. Blakslee, of Newton, Conn., for improvement in machinery for fitting hat-bodies.

John B. Nichols, of Lynn, Mass., for improvement in sewing-machines.

Aaron Palmer, of Brockport, N. Y., for improvement in the construction of the frame of grass harvesters.

Elijah F. Parker, of Proctorsville, Vt., for improvement in fastening trunnets.

Jesse Reed, of Marshfield, Mass., for improvement in cable stoppers.

Henry Rogers, of Ferrisburg, Vt., for improved force-pump.

David Russell, of Drewersburg, Ind., for improvement in harvester cutters.

Alex. O. H. P. Schorn, of Murfreesboro', Tenn., for improvement in portable fire arms.

Thaddeus Selleck, of Greenwich, Conn., for improvement in methods of working Franklinite ore.

John Shelley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in carriage wheels.

Geo. L. Squier, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., for improvement in straw cutters.

Joseph Stockdale, of Ypsilanti, Mich., for improvement in cultivator teeth.

Jonathan G. Trotter, of Newark, N. J., for improvement in the construction of furnaces for zinc white.

Henry G. Tyer and John Helm, of New-Brunswick, N. J., for improvement in processes for making India rubber cloth.

Elisha Watson, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in cylindrical bees.

Salem Wilder, of Lynn, Mass., for improvement in waxing thread in sewing machines.

Pinney Yeomps, of Milwaukie, Wis., for improvement in sewing machines.

James S. Ewbank, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Wm. Ewbank, Jr., of same place, for improvement in spars.

Edwin A. Morrison, of Lawrenceville, Va., assignor to himself and Robert J. Morrison, of Richmond, Va., for improvement in delivering opposite of grain harvesters.

Geo. A. Measham, of New-York, N. Y., for window weights.

Reissues.—Cornelius B. Schoonhoven, of Seneca, N. Y., for improvement in plaughs.

Charles Howard, and William M. Scott, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., having disposed of the stock of the late firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. to Messrs. ANDREW CLARK & SON, and JAMES CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole executors, Nos. 335, 337 and 339 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 10 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Old Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. CLARK went to New-Foundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he continues his supervision of that branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as supreme depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, as without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. Hegeman, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment fifteen and a member of the firm over 12 years, and had the principal supervision of the business, and no exertion will be spared to secure the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Hamilton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Hamilton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for 20 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists & Druggists, No. 185, 233 & 511 Broadway.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Dr. James McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture.—This is the best and cheapest remedy ever discovered for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, pain in the chest, &c. For Croup it is a sure preventive. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st.

☞ Rev. W. H. Milburn—Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will deliver a Lecture at the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church, near Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Ride, Axe and Saddle-Bags, Symbol of Western Life.* Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door, or at the office of this paper.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

PETTINGILL & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

BROADWAY HOUSE, Feb. 2, 1852.

☞ Democratic Whig Ward Meeting.—On motion of EDGAR MCCULLOUGH, chairman of the meeting, Col. Edward Hassall, Jr., moved, in behalf of the late financial embarrassment of sentiment among the Whig members of the State Legislature, presenting a candidate to be chosen to represent the State of New-York in the United States Senate, in the event of a disagreement of the two; and that we hold it as an evidence of the ability of the Whig party to a man to stand by the banners—Ability to Freedom, Humanity and Justice.

It was also

Resolved, That the above Resolution be published in the New-York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and Albany *Evening Journal*.

JAMES H. WELSH, Chairman.
PIERCE C. VAN WYCK, THOMAS C. ACTON, } Vice Chairmen.
W. H. BROWNE, JAMES CRALLWELL, } Secretaries.

☞ New-York Industrial Association for the Protection of Mechanic Labor.—Whereas: For years there have been experienced the evils of foreign competition, to our very ruin, in the name of humanity, cloak for the protection of paupers, by means of which the labor in this our native country, and especially the wives and children, are rendered liable to the possession of the cheap labor through the means of home products, irrespective of party, to call at the office, No. 443 Broadway, and sign the following declaration, avowing that you will support and protect your own industry.

DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned, do hereby avow our fixed determination to support the Labor of the people of this country, by using the products of home labor, instead of cheap imported labor of foreign countries. We further declare that we will resent to the utmost of our power, (by all legal means,) all attempts that may be made to prevent the free choice of the American citizen.

DANIEL WALFORD, President.
J. THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.

☞ Dr. Mayer's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla has been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of depraved blood, scrofula, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by C. G. HAZARD, Apothecary, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ American Institute—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, precisely. Also a Lecture will be read. Members and strangers invited. Communications will be read. By order of the President.

R. L. ALLEN, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Society Lectures, 1852-3.—SECOND SOIREE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 12—B. S. Gunnis, Jr., D. D.—*West and the Instrumentality.*
Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Original Ledge No. 66, I. O. O. F.—Members are informed that the Order Assembly, and Degree Lodge will be opened in extenso at the Lodge Room, Chrystie Hall, Allen-st., on the evening of THURSDAY, Feb. 5, when Brother P. G. Lewis Fredericksen will deliver a Lecture on Meteorology. By order of the Lodge.

H. B. TIFFT, Secretary.

☞ I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Brethren of New-York will hold the regular semi-annual session, in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

☞ Montgomery Division, No. 5, S. of T.—The members of the Division are particularly requested to attend at their room, Columbian Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, on business of importance.

HENRY LEWIS, W. P.

☞ Eleventh Anti-Slavery Lecture, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Admission 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting WILLIAM MADDOX, a native of Liverpool, England, about forty years of age, and stands about five feet five inches high. Has black hair, full black whiskers, and rather dark complexion. Some three years ago he worked as a laborer at the Novelty Works, in this City. It is supposed to have gone West. Any information regarding the above person will be gratefully received by his family, and may be communicated to JOHN TRIPPETT & BROTHER, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—A young man, 19 years of age, native of New-York, who is quick and accurate at figures, writes a good hand, and kept the books (single) and cash of a commission house, to whom he will refer, is desirous of an engagement in some similar capacity, and would collect and do the general business incidental to an office. The advertiser can influence considerable trade in the grocery business in the City. Apply to S. S. S., *Times* Office.

$2,000—PARTNER WANTED.—A person who has been engaged for the past three years in a pleasant, remunerable business, paying a profit of from $3,500 to $5,000 per annum, finding that, with the assistance of a suitable partner, five times that amount can be made the present year, proposes to sell an equal interest in said business to one who together with the advertiser, will devote his time and attention to business. To such a person who has the required amount of capital, this certainly is an opportunity seldom to be met with, to engage in a business which the hard times does not injure. All communications, with real name, will be considered strictly confidential. References exchanged. Address G. G. G., *Times* Office, New-York.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up Pencil Cases, Metallic Rings, Chain Pumps and Boiler Tubes; Presses and Paint Cans, Mustard Block-ing and Pill Boxes, Stove, Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 61 Nassau-st., near John-st.

TEN YEARS' VALUABLE LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—The 10 years' lease of House and Lot No. 345 Grand-st., between the Bowery and Christie-st., now occupied as a dry goods store and dwelling, and is offered to a responsible tenant on terms satisfactory to any one who wants one of the best business locations in this City. Apply to E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

TO EXHIBITORS.—TO LEASE.—A fine property on Broadway, near Amity-st., nearly 60 feet wide by 200 feet deep; could easily be converted into a small Theatre, Concert or Minstrel Hall, and would be so converted for a good tenant, and immediate possession given. Address Box No. 1,651 Post-Office.

STORE FOR SALE.—An embroidery and fancy store in the best part of Brooklyn. Stock small and quite new—terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, No. 185 Fulton-st.

ELECTROTYPING.—The New-York Electrotype Establishment is offered for sale. Persons wishing to engage in the above business will do well to inquire of A. H. JOCELYN, Nos. 88 and 90 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID PANORAMA FOR SALE.—One of the best in the country will be sold low for cash. Particulars given by addressing a line to PANORAMA, at this office.

THE "NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK" will commence a Festival at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, 12th inst., in aid of the Charity Fund of the Society. The Tickets (limited to one hundred) may be had on application to either of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements, Price $10, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

L. A. Wemple, Moses H. Grinnell, Orlin A. Stetson,
Saml. W. Bowne, Chas. A. Peabody, Henry A. Hurlbut,
Wm. M. Evarts, H. A. Hurlbut.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 78 3d-av., (old No. 94.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman of steady, moral character, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework. Understands either perfectly; will be found willing and obliging. Also, by a neat Protestant girl as housework or for the country. Wages moderate. Please call at No. 220 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By three American young Girls, (sisters,) one as milliner, one to do general housework or chamber-work, and one to take care of children and chamber-work in a small family. Apply at No. 19 West Houst., or at No. 430 9th-av., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young Woman, to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or would take care of children and sew. Can be seen at the residence of her present employers, No. 314 2d-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, as seamstress. No objection to work on a lady or children. Is a good sewer—can make children's dresses. Best of City references given. Call at No. 123 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamber-work. Good City references. Call at No. 264 West 27th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman as cook and washer and ironer; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer. Has good city reference. Call at No. 251 East 16th-st. for one week.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANTED—Or a Respectable farmer and wife (without children), to take charge of a beautiful country seat, of easy and ready access to the City, at a moderate compensation over and above a living from the farm products, and a handsome furnished cottage. None need apply but such as can bring the best references of character and neatness. Address I. M., post-pa'd, office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

CHORISTER WANTED.—A gentleman acquainted with the music and liturgy of the Church and Irish Presbyterian Churches, is desired to apply at the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church in 20th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active American boy about 15 to 17 years of age, to attend a retail store. He must be honest, industrious and willing to make himself generally useful. One who resides within half a mile from the Park preferred. Address M., lower Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes an engagement to go North and take the entire charge of a family of children. The best of references given. Address A. C., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—For the instruction of a lady in the branches of an ordinary English education; for which a liberal remuneration will be given. Any lady or gentleman who can furnish testimonials of their capability will please address P. P. P., *Daily Times* Office. A competent person at present engaged in the profession is preferred.

TEACHER WANTED.—Capable of giving a thorough English education to a young man. Lessons will be taken on three evenings of the week. One undoubtedly competent may address W. M., *Times* Office.

BOYS WANTED.—Two smart American boys about the age of 18 years, well acquainted with the City, and to work for wages suitable to the times. Call at Metropolitan Post-Office, American Bible House.

AGENTS WANTED.—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 7 Gold-st.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—Founded A. D. 1849, for the accommodation and improvement of domestic servants, No. 149 Grand-st., New-York.

VESTMAKER WANTED.—That is willing to assist in light hot work. A good steady girl will have a good home at No. 174 Court-st. Call all this week.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS No. 634 Grand-st., corner 3rd-st. Housekeepers, schoolteachers, governesses; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to procure a building in Brooklyn, somewhere between Hudson, Clinton, Orange and Atlantic-sts., for the purpose of establishing a private dancing academy for families. Any one having property to improve, or a good house in which alterations could be made, either by the owner or tenant, can hear of a good tenant for a term of years, by addressing A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

WHARF WANTED TO LEASE—The northern half and less than three hundred feet each side of a good, wide wharf, on the North River, below Spring-st., for shipping purposes. Must be of convenient access to vessels of large draught of water. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,233 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Up town, in Nineteenth ward, a good brown stone front house, say 20 to 22 feet front, three stories; to cost about $7,000 or $8,000; payable in cash. Reference is required. Apply at 146 BRADHURST, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent in Williamsburgh, near the Peck-slip Ferry, one of the vicinity of North 9th and 10th-sts., a dwelling well built and in good order. Rent about $300. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 81 Wall-st., from 2 to 1.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A House neatly furnished, suitable for the accommodation of 6 to 8 persons without children. Rent must be moderate, and location not above 20th-st. Address H. E. S., at office of this paper.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase from $500 to $1,000 worth of modern clean furniture, for which cash will be paid. Any family about breaking up housekeeping can find a customer by addressing a line to HAMILTON, *Times* Office.
N. B.—Would like it as soon as the 15th or 16th inst.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Any person having a first rate Engine Turning Lathe for sale cheap, can find a purchaser by addressing O. G. BENNET, No. 191 Henry-st., N. Y.

COPPER BOILER WANTED.—A second-hand Copper Boiler, capacity not less than 120 gal'ons. Inquire of J. T. JOHNSON, No. 24 Perry-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A family disposed to accommodate, residing in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry, one gentleman can be boarded with a gentleman, with his daughter of nine years, for the next year commencing in April, for very comfortable board at a fair price; or make arrangements to take a furnished house and board the owner, as above, at half an hour's distance from the ferry, the lady and daughter to be absent most of the summer. None but those able to make comfortable arrangements need address, with references, L. A. C., Box No. 3,982, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a genteel family in 21-st., between 5th and 10th-avs. Good rooms and pleasant location. Address B. J., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—Two gentlemen and their wives (one with a child twelve years of age, the other a daughter of six years—desire board in a respectable boarding-house or private family. Rooms may be unfurnished. Good board, gas, hot and cold water, pleasant location, not above Amity or Bleecker-st. Best of references given and required. Address THOS PSON, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BOND-ST.—A family having the 2d-story suite of rooms, (furnished as parlor, &c.,) more than they wish, desire to let them, with board, for two or twelve weeks, to a family of four or five grown persons, who are willing to pay for liberal accommodations. For further particulars apply at No. 5 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—For a gentleman and wife. An Unfurnished front room and pantry, or two small rooms. Breakfast and tea for the gentleman. Location from Houston to 10th-st., between Avenues Bond D. Address A. B. C., Dry Dock Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A young man wishes to obtain Board in a house having the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., in the VIIth Ward. Would expect to pay a liberal price. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain a room (unfurnished) and board, in a small private family in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry preferred. Address, location and terms, to E. G. B., this office.

BOARD WANTED—For gentleman and wife, up town, in private family, or would engage rooms without board. Address A. B. E., *Times* Office, stating terms.

FULL BOARD—With furnished suite of rooms for a gentleman and lady or single gentleman, at No. 91 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. House has all the modern improvements. Family small.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 220 and 227,	2 certificates of $5,000 each,	$10,000
231,	1 certificate of	5,000
232 and 233,	2 certificates of $1,000 each,	2,000
234 and 235,	2 certificates of $2,000 each,	4,000
		$20,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1838. Also,

Nos. 24 and 25,	2 certificates of $2,500 each,	$5,000
26.....	1 certificate of.....	2,500
		$7,500

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the state, redeemable after June, 1860, in the name of John Augustus Smith, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 25, 1841.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

T. F. MEAGHER CLUB.—A regular monthly meeting of the T. F. Meagher Club will be held at the Club Room, No. 181 Bleecker-st., on THIS EVENING, Feb. 6, 1852, at 7 o'clock P. M. The attendance of members is urgently requested. The report of the Finance Committee will be brought up, and other important business transacted.

By order,
JOHN BOYCE, President.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND WINE TEAS.—[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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This volume is really one of surpassing elegance.
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The portraits in this volume are not mere mechanical delineations of the various and conflicting characters which it treats of, like the statues in the Capitol, but each has imbreed them all with his own superabundant vitality; and however wrong he may be—however much he may exaggerate the foibles of an enemy into glaring faults, or soften down the guilty actions of a friend into the mere aberrations of genius—we, at least, are never bored with a monotonous recital of common-place; we never fall asleep while we ca ch the as yet undeveloped likeness leap into light and ink beneath the artist's hand. Gilfillan is a passionate and rapid writer; his quick and impetuous thought has moulded for itself an utterance of language more vigorous, more terse and emphatic, than any man of less genius would be able to handle or control. His words, in their accumulative and fiery flow, seem to feel no rein, nor to acknowledge any rider.

If our readers cannot find in this book much to amuse, instruct and better them; much to make them smile, and much to awaken that noble and more human emotion whose symbol is a tear, then we can only recommend them to look out for such books as they require themselves—for we find no recent issue of the American press which, for so many reasons and so strongly, we can recommend.

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No one who is familiar with his former productions will be surprised to find in the present volume the same graphic power which distinguished the first and second series. In order that purchasers may have the advantage of our great reduction in the price of Music, it is necessary that they should select from our catalogue which contains nearly all the works of merit or popularity of foreign composers, and all the valuable copyright works of W. VINCENT WALLACE, Geo. F. Root, F. Brown, J. A. Fowler, and others. Such non-copyright works as are not in our catalogue we are now about, and will continue to reprint, so that the public may have the advantage of the reduced prices on them. Purchasers at other stores will be sure to inquire for our editions, in order to get them at the reduced price.

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PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE—SPRING SESSION, 1852.—

We the undersigned, Police Justices of the City of New-York, do hereby certify that we have examined the Patent Gutta Percha Fire Alarm Telegraph, and the Models of the apparatus for giving alarm of fire, now operating and in use in the Police Office, and that we have witnessed the operation of the Telegraph by the alarm-bells on the premises aforesaid. The Commissioners and Police Captain of the District, together with Insurance Inspectors, have been called in by the undersigned, and, after careful examination, can find no ground or reason for such a complaint. The walls of the building are substantial, the engine entirely new, under proper supervision, and, moreover, under three-horse power! It may be that the maker of this terrible machine did not understand his business, and that Mr. CAFFERTY's scientific capacity and peculiarity have enabled him to detect imperfections and destructive propensities of mechanism, quite invisible to less prying geniuses. I cannot, however, find his name in any list of engineering celebrities on either side of the Atlantic! Perhaps he has made our Mayor's "Black Book" his first step on the road to fame—or rather to that notoriety which is the infirmity of little minds! By giving the above a place in your excellent journal, you will do an act of simple justice, and confer a favor on

LOUIS D'HOMBSEGUE,
No. 240 West Seventeenth-street.

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday....Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain inactive and unchanged in price,—sales having been made since our last of only about 40 bbls., chiefly Pots at $6 02½@$6 75; with some Pearls at $7 @ 7 12½ Bs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,900 lbs. American Yellow sold at 27c. ₱ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—The demand is moderate, but prices are sustained, the stock not being very extensive.

COCOA—A sale of 150 bags St. Domingo was reported, to-day, on private terms.

COFFEE—The inquiry is fair at previous figures,—this being in the most request. The day's sales embrace 300 bags Java at 12½c.@13c.; 90 bags Laguayra at 10½c. sundry; 1,900 Rio at 9½c.@10½c.,—the latter rate for a very choice lot; and 130 St. Domingo at 9½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—There is said to be less activity in the market, but this is occasioned mainly by the scantiness of the trade here, which enables factors to adhere to the improved rates given in our last, which we report:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	8	8
Middling	8¼	8¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	9¼	9¼	10¼	10¼
Fair	10	10	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are generally depressed and languid, the common qualities suffering most in these respects, while fancy are not much wanted or pressed. The medium and finer kinds are moderately inquired for, chiefly by the Eastern and local trade at quotations. The day's sales do not exceed 4,600 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$ 18½@ $ 25
Straight State	$ 25 @ $ 37½
Favorite State	$ 37½@ $ 50
Mixed Western	$ 50 @ $ 68¾
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	$ 75 @ $ 00
Fancy Michigan	$ 00 @ $ 12½
Common to Good Ohio	$ 50 @ $ 00
Fancy Ohio	$ 00 @ $ 25
Extra Ohio	$ 25 @$10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 00 @ $ 75
Fancy Genesee	$ 25 @ $ 75
Extra Genesee	$ 50 @$11 75
Canadian in lassitude and drooping	300 bbls. superfine, free, were obtained at $9 25@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk, the home and export demand being fair at late prices. The day's sales add up 1,900 bbls. at $8 87½@$9 25 for mixed to favorite, and $9 37½@$10 37½ for fancy and extra ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather more freely offered, but is in very limited request and is slightly tending downwards. Small lots of Southern Red were purchased by a city miller at old rates; but, in other respects, we heard of nothing new. Rye is abundant enough for the season, but distillers being well supplied, the article is in very slack demand at $1 25 per bush. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are saleable and firm at 61@65c. per bush. Corn is brisk and buoyant, being rather sparingly offered, while it is pretty actively taken after, in part by shippers. The day's sales reach 45,100 bushels at 86c.@$1 for Southern white and yellow ₱ 57c. for some Jersey yellow, at here; and 55c. for Southern white, in Baltimore, freight to Liverpool 6d. per bushel.

HAY—No important change has occurred in this line. The sales are light at Saturday's prices.

HOPS—Are in fair supply and are retailing at 26c.@32c. per lb.

IRON—There is a very dull and heavy feeling perceptible in the market. No important movements have transpired since our last. Prices are nominally the same.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and worth, in small parcels, about $1 87½, cash, ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Some inquiry has been making for foreign; but no considerable transactions have resulted thereupon.

LIME—We are still without a supply. No sales. Rockland is quoted as being worth $1 for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans was purchased to-day to the extent of 150 bbls. at 28c. ₱ gallon, indicating a steady market. Nothing new in other kinds.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is held with increased firmness, but is not in much request. A fair inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine, the sales of which comprise 230 bbls., in lots, at 40c.@41c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar is less abundant, and is selling at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl. Rosin has not varied much. The demand, especially for shipment, is gradually improving. This day's sales include 750 bbls. common at $1 70 ₱ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered, and 500 bbls. No. 2 at $1 82½.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. There is a little more demand for Red Oil, which is selling at 60c., cash, ₱ gallon. Olive is rather quiet, but steady. 100 baskets were procured at $3 37½ each. Linseed is very dull. White parcels are scarcely noticed, and cannot be sold for more than, if for as much as, 77c. ₱ gallon—consumers are in no great need of stock. The jobbing trade is limited, from store, at 80c.@81c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is in moderate request at 80c.@85c., as in quality, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very brisk, but previous prices are still current. The day's business includes 500 bbls., at $13 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; $13@$13 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 75 for Western Prime; Mess; and $16@$16 50 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs command 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Cumberts are moderately active and steady, with sales of 200 pkgs. at 7½c.@9c. for Hams, and 4½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The sales of Bacon embrace 150 bxs. Sheet Middles at 8½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request and is firm in price,—the day's sales consisting of 400 bbls. and tcs. good to prime, at 9½c.@10c.; and 500 kegs prime, loosely at 10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is more active, but is rather lower,—the sales including 450 bbls., at $6 25@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 for Country Mess; $11@$13 for repacked Western; $14@$15 for repacked Chicago, &c.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Besides which, there have been sales made of 150 tcs. Prime Mess Beef at $21 50@21 75 ₱ tierce; and 250 bbls. Beef Hams at $14@$17 ₱ bbl.—showing a firmer market for these. Butter and Cheese are salable and buoyant in price.

RICE—The market exhibits no essentially new feature. The sales comprise 350 tcs. fair to choice at $4@$4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in some request at 10½@11c. ₱ lb.; but is held for more money. Flax is scarce and nominal. The last sale of Calcutta Linseed was effected at $2 ₱ bushel. Reaped Timothy is selling slowly at prices equivalent to $2 00@$2 12 ₱ tierce.

SOAP—There were 300 bxs. Castile purchased at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are rather quiet but rule firm. Sales were made to-day of 120 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.—the quotations which should have appeared in our last; and (by auction) 300 hhds. New-Orleans at $4 10@$5 21½ ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Prime is in ample stock and is very dull at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues to improve both in demand and value. The day's sales amount to 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 22c.@23c. cash, and short credit, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—As usual on the first day of the week, business in this line to-day was rather slack. For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at 5-16d.; about 20,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@5d., in bulk, and 5½d. in ship's bags; 200 packages Beans at 2s. 6d.; 150 tierces Beef at 3s. 3d.; and some small lots of heavy goods at 20s., the latter ₱ ton. For London, the engagements were very limited and rates were unchanged. For Havre, we heard that there were 7,000 bushels Corn taken at 6c.; with small lots of other goods at previous quotations. For other ports there was nothing really new reported.

Commercial Items.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL—The following are the returns of Flour and Meal inspected at the port of Philadelphia for the quarter ending 31st December last; also the total inspections of the year 1854, in comparison with former years:

	Last Qr.	Prev. Qrs.	Total, 1854.
Superfine Flour, bbls.	137,764	430,699	568,463
Fine Flour, bbls.	981	5,499	6,480
Middlings and Flour, bbls.	738	3,862	4,600
Rye Flour, bbls.	5,168	17,108	22,276
Corn Meal, bbls.	16,066	61,998	78,057
Superfine Flour, half bbls.	3,861	5,938	9,799
Corn Meal, half bbls.	266	908	1,174
Buckwheat, bbls.	515	2,389	2,704
Corn Meal, bbls.	50	317	367

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.
Flour, bbls.	568,463	464,950	475,514	574,545
Flour, half bbls.	9,799	12,800	16,858	12,000
Corn Meal, bbls.	78,057	57,300	70,864	66,700
Corn Meal, half bbls.	1,174	770	2,020	1,200
Buckwheat, bbls.	367	415	260	274
Rye Flour, bbls.	22,276	14,000	12,000	10,000
Rye Flour, half bbls.	2,704	2,000	2,777	1,000

The total inspections of Wheat exported from Cleveland by

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters, from Charleston, S. C., will open a Boarding and Day School for a limited number of young ladies, on the 1st of March next, at their residence, 27 Murray Hill, No. 40 Lamb's-pl., between Madison and 4th-ave. Arrangements will be made for conveying day pupils to the School and returning them to their homes. For those who desire to reside in the family of the former, an effort will be made to furnish a comfortable and pleasant home. The English branches will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. Circulars, with complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

REFERS TO

Hon. LEWIS L. PETTIBONE, Hon. HENRY DE SAUSSURE, Rev. SAMUEL CORNAH, F. W. PERCIVAL, M. D., and JOHN HOLBROOK, M. D., all of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. NOTT, President Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. MARTIN, Rev. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., Rochester University, N. Y.; B. SILLIMAN, Esq., Professor in Yale College, New-Haven; Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE and Mr. R. SPRINGER, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, New-York; Rev. C. J. BOWEN, Williamsburg, N. Y.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 13 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 29, 1855.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING OR ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway will receive pupils this day and evening, at only $5 for a practical double entry course; $10 for writing and book-keeping. Those wishing to enter at this price must come prepared to secure a seat. The lessons may be taken at pleasure.

INSTRUCTION.—A Parisian gentleman having just returned from a Southern College, where he has fulfilled two years' engagement, wishes to give private lessons in his native language. Terms per month, every other day, $4; every day, $6. For further particulars, apply at

J. KOSMANN'S, No. 787 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 128 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 128 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 220 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing terms, hours and full particulars,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

GRAND DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 16 Bond-st.—Prof. MIRASOLE has the pleasure to inform the public that his rooms are now open daily, for practice in all the modern dances, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Ladies and gentlemen wishing instruction or practice, can always be sure of meeting at his rooms the most select and fashionable society. A fashionable and select ball will be given at his rooms on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, under his sole direction.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water privilege, mills and machinery, dwelling-house, several stables, barns and shed, and about 180 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several pieces of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Meyer, deed dated the 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 29; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct 26, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 522 &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated 25th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Ver Nooy and wife to the same, deed dated 8th January, 1848; Isaac H. Baxter and wife to same, deed dated 29th December, 1846; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W Mills to Mary G. Ward deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nadal, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin the property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depôt purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st, New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 48 Pine-st., corner of William—TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company convertible seven per cent. second mortgage bonds, due 1863; interest payable 1st April and 1st October, in New-York.

$25,000 Bonds New-Albany and Salem Railroad, due 1873, interest at 7 per cent., payable June and December in New-York.

50 shares Stonington Railroad Stock, $100 each.

$4,000 7 per cent. third mortgage bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due in 1875; interest payable May 1st and November 1st, in New-York.

$3,000 City of Memphis 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886; interest payable Jan. and July, in Philadelphia.

$4,000 Chicago and Rock Island 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bond, due 1876; interest payable 10th Jan. and 10th July, in New-York.

100 shares Stonington Railroad Stock, $100 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 33 VALUABLE LOTS.—On 9th-av., 106th and 107th-sts.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 33 valuable lots, as follows: 8 situated on the west side of 9th-av., comprising the entire block between 106th and 107th-sts; 12 on the north side of 106th-st., commencing 100 feet west from 9th-av. also, 13 on the south side of 107th-st., commencing the same distance west of 9th av., all in the vicinity of the New Central Park, where extensive improvements are in contemplation. This sale offers unusual inducements for investment of capital, and is worthy the attention of parties that are desirous of obtaining a handsome profit on their purchases. Terms easy and title perfect

N. B.—In part will be received in exchange checks on the Knickerbocker Bank, for deposits, or on the Knickerbocker Savings Bank. For further particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

C. A. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—UNEQUALED SALE—THIS DAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at our rooms, No. 36 Broad-st. This sale includes the balance of Brosing, Fraers & Co's. watches, some of which are self-winding and setting, requiring no key for either pu pose, being a late patented improvement; also, others of same make, which are double timers, and have independent seconds; valuable watches for traveling and timing race horses. Each watch is put up in an ebony case, handsomely inlaid, and have attached H. F. & Co's. guarantee for two years, both as extra face, crystal and spring complete. This sale affords a fortunate opportunity for all who desire a very correct and valuable pocket piece, at a sacrifice from the regular trade price of those celebrated watches. The jewelry embraces almost every article in the line, such as rings, pins and bracelets set with brilliant diamonds and ruby stones; also silver ware in variety. For full particulars see catalogue this morning. The sale is positive without any reservation.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Avenue C, near 2d-st., a very large assortment of rosewood and mahogany cabinet furniture, the entire stock of a dealer declining the business. It will comprise the usual assortment of rich rosewood and mahogany furniture, such as sofas and 6/4-4-tdeas, marble top centre, card and sofa tables; dining and extension do; marble top dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, divans, bookcases and secretaries; Voltaire and easy chairs, richly carved mahogany and other rockers; full French bedsteads, c-r-ave do.; black walnut and chamber furniture; mahogany parlor chairs, all patterns; carved rocking do.; mattresses of various kinds; together with the entire stock of the store. Catalogues early on the morning of sale, and no postponement on account of weather.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers, a superior quality of w rought-ware and glassware, also cc. painted, blue edged Rockingham and Gipsey ware, Parian, French Porcelain &c., &c. Sale peremptory rain or shine.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—S. BOGART will sell on WEDNESDAY, 7th February, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleserooms corner Frankfort and William sts., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, wash-stands, extension dining and other tables, mirrors, rocking chairs, desks, china tea and dinner sets, &c., &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by order of the assignees of Messrs. KIPP & BROWN, and also under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by said Kipp & Brown, the valuable line of Stages, known as the "Chelsea Line," formerly belonging to said Kipp & Brown, together with the Horses, Sleighs, Carts, Harness, and all the property and appurtenances belonging to or connected with the said Line, will be sold at public auction at the stables, 144 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and 1825-av., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale positive. Terms cash.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—We have changed our business location from No. 34 William-st. to No. 32 Warren-st.

SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of ALLASON BROTHERS & CO., for the manufacturing and sale of Indian bonnets, of silk, satin, velvet and other fashionable materials. Also, straw goods, hats, caps, umbrellas, parasols, flowers, and such other articles appertaining to a business of this character. They will occupy the lots of No. 32 Warren-st., over Messrs. Samuel H. Terry & Co.

WILLIAM ALLASON,
JAMES F. ALLASON,
SAM'L H. TERRY & CO.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

REMOVAL.—BURKE, Fashionable Hair Dresser, removed to 5 Bowling Green, (formerly Hamilton's,) where he will be happy to wait upon his friends and the public generally. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residences. Perfumery, Hair Dyes, Cosmetics, &c., of the best quality.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Situated on the Hudson River, 3 miles from Peekskill, 4 miles from Fishkill, and 6 miles from Newburgh, containing 100 acres, with a large dwelling-house, 2 barns, and other buildings; a young and thrifty orchard of choice fruit trees; a never-failing supply of water; and a beautiful view of the Hudson River. Also, a small farm of 20 acres, with a house, barn, &c., and a good orchard of choice fruit trees. Also, a small farm of 10 acres, with a house and barn, and a choice fruit orchard. Also, a lot of 1½ acres, with a house, barn, &c., and a good orchard of choice fruit trees

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Pursuant to the Act of the State of New-York, the following Returns by Officers of the Banks of this City have been published in the Newspapers designated by the Bank Commissioners.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie	1,000,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,000,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,000,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF BROOKLYN—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$438,886 00
Average amount of Specie	77,284 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,970 00
Average amount of Deposits	185,092 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,094,185 79
Average amount of Specie	1,219,376 45
Average amount of Circulation, none of late	
Average amount of Deposits	98,624 00
Average amount of Specie	4,871,661 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,470,662 37
Average amount of Specie	1,065,926 72
Average amount of Circulation	2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,188,276 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY P. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. VAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,128,810 66
Average amount of Specie	183,189 36
Average amount of Circulation	68,612 00
Average amount of Deposits	867,347 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,127,991 00
Average amount of Specie	972,152 00
Average amount of Circulation	264,128 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,289,944 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,555,486 74
Average amount of Specie	136,706 65
Average amount of Circulation	87,050 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,223,408 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,778,844 77
Average amount of Specie	691,448 00
Average amount of Circulation	73,321 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,075,313 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,712,625 71
Average amount of Specie	434,730 98
Average amount of Circulation	404,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,473,726 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$384,365 18
Average amount of Specie	136,914 93
Average amount of Circulation	196,260 00
Average amount of Deposits	277,622 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

JAS. L. BENEDICT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,220,920 96
Average amount of Specie	11,196 34
Average amount of Circulation	196,391 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,020,056 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$177,623 91
Average amount of Specie	32,065 39
Average amount of Circulation	86,130 00
Average amount of Deposits	99,101 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

HENRY K. FOLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,187,994 16
Average amount of Specie	149,311 96
Average amount of Circulation	31,604 00
Average amount of Deposits	971,563 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$482,456 82
Average amount of Specie	74,626 66
Average amount of Circulation	74,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	286,580 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

J. HOWE P. POTTLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,269,220 46
Average amount of Specie	484,201 00
Average amount of Circulation	281,670 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,340,210 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 5th day of February, 1856.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$427,580 00
Average amount of Specie	97,060 00
Average amount of Circulation	145,514 00
Average amount of Deposits	477,886 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,000,711 39
Average amount of Specie	966,566 21
Average amount of Circulation	97,120 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,779,261 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. HOGGSON, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,267,780 98
Average amount of Specie	177,220 94
Average amount of Circulation	94,345 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,159,562 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

SMITH B. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$464,722 00
Average amount of Specie	59,924 00
Average Amount of Circulation	83,467 00
Average amount of Deposits	260,389 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. HALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. HALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,405,433 88
Average amount of Specie	206,231 68
Average amount of Circulation	130,267 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,157,425 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$368,962 23
Average amount of Specie	33,617 15
Average amount of Circulation	173,359 00
Average amount of Deposits	342,823 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of February, 1856.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$613,886 82
Average amount of Specie	78,695 54
Average amount of Circulation	82,320 00
Average amount of Deposits	531,091 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,288,469 16
Average amount of Specie	166,711 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,726 00
Average amount of Deposits	710,162 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$327,363 00
Average amount of Specie	30,098 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,450 00
Average amount of Deposits	116,980 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of Febrn y, 1856.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$446,255 00
Average amount of Specie	59,453 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,756 00
Average amount of Deposits	276,921 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,732,027 45
Average amount of Specie	227,986 67
Average amount of Circulation	186,720 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,276,286 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,357,868 78
Average amount of Specie	1,253,118 34
Average amount of Circulation	486,320 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,778,763 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$632,136 36
Average amount of Specie	94,152 19
Average amount of Circulation	129,620 00
Average amount of Deposits	464,607 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,072,746 90
Average amount of Specie	122,981 55
Average amount of Circulation	117,306 00
Average amount of Deposits	820,654 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYPOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,950,371 95
Average amount of Specie	970,895 94
Average amount of Circulation	350,177 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,629,426 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,635,265 98
Average amount of Specie	113,540 72
Average amount of Circulation	172,639 00
Average amount of Deposits	767,339 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$499,280 46
Average amount of Specie	63,153 26
Average amount of Circulation	99,695 00
Average amount of Deposits	329,491 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

JOHN M. DUVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,187,151 00
Average amount of Specie	362,360 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,653 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,727,513 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

C. B. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,120,541 00
Average amount of Specie	1,111,222 00
Average amount of Circulation	410,205 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,178,286 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES J. PALMER, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES J. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,084,971 48
Average amount of Specie	989,126 88
Average amount of Circulation	83,041 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,563,837 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$811,986 00
Average amount of Specie	152,513 00
Average amount of Circulation	118,986 00
Average amount of Deposits	727,475 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,460,960 51
Average amount of Specie	144,725 38
Average amount of Circulation	138,144 00
Average amount of Deposits	983,189 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$464,348 83
Average amount of Specie	20,395 33
Average amount of Circulation	49,913 00
Average amount of Deposits	96,772 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$174,988 39
Average amount of Specie	11,702 61
Average amount of Circulation	82,320 00
Average amount of Deposits	102,496 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,008,111 66
Average amount of Specie	145,318 31
Average amount of Circulation	172,491 00
Average Amount of Deposits	669,833 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

EDWARD N. ROOKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,154,863 97
Average amount of Specie	141,645 46
Average amount of Circulation	76,958 00
Average amount of Deposits	870,533 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

GEO. S. COE, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$464,623 47
Average amount of Specie	33,344 29
Average amount of Circulation	82,791 67
Average amount of Deposits	265,254 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$769,388 00
Average amount of Specie	67,405 50
Average amount of Circulation	161,822 00
Average amount of Deposits	471,346 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$332,799 49
Average amount of Specie	66,227 76
Average amount of Circulation	27,974 00
Average amount of Deposits	269,243 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,194,440 82
Average amount of Specie	515,209 82
Average amount of Circulation	131,674 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,019,383 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$592,371 00
Average amount of Specie	55,282 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,796 00
Average amount of Deposits	338,693 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,073,553 48
Average amount of Specie	182,783 85
Average amount of Circulation	145,880 00
Average amount of Deposits	699,952 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$784,218 00
Average amount of Specie	63,074 00
Average amount of Circulation	110,580 00
Average amount of Deposits	398,074 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,291,670 47
Average amount of Specie	112,036 34
Average amount of Circulation	198,351 00
Average amount of Deposits	718,388 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cash er of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of February, 1856.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,488,648 94
Average amount of Specie	451,382 19
Circulation of the late Union Bank	163,667 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,158,588 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of February, 1856.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; nut size, $6 00. Contracts for the year 1856 will be taken at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50; nut size, $6 00. Orders left at the Office, No. 1 Courtlandt-st., or at the Yards, foot of Courtlandt-st., North River, and foot of Twenty-first-st., East River, will receive prompt attention. Coal delivered in any part of the City. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 50, and delivered from my yards, foot of Canal-st., North River, and foot of Fifteenth-st., East River. PETER COOPER.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS, of the best quality, manufactured and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 79 John-st., up stairs. Orders from the country promptly attended to. JOHN S. GAMBLE.

MEDICAL.

DR. LA CROIX'S

TRANSPARENT MEDICATED SOAP, No. 32 Maiden-lane, Price 25 cents per cake. A perfect purifier of the skin, which it renders pure, soft, and delightfully smooth. Also, his Medicated Powder, Price 25 cents per box. These articles are the result of many years' practice in the treatment of diseases of the skin, which unfortunately constitute a large proportion of the ailments of mankind. Their use is attended with no risk, and they will be found invaluable in all cases of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Sallowness, Roughness, Chapping, Scurf, Tetter, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Chilblains, Sunburn, Freckles, Moth Patches, Flesh Worms, Pimples on the Nose, Disagreeable Perspiration of the Feet and Armp

Boston, Monday, Feb. 5.

Hon. Henry Wilson, the new Senator from Massachusetts, is supposed to have left Washington to-day.

A letter received in this city, dated Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, states that Commissioners from Paraguay (Chayeta) have reached that place to negotiate peace which is to remain in force during the Presidential term—a period of six years.

The Illinois Legislature.

Chicago, Ill., Monday, Feb. 5.

A resolution reprobating the course of Senators Douglas and Shields, for advocating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, passed the House to-day by a vote of Ayes 37, Nays 27.

Nebraska Legislature.

Chicago, Monday, Feb. 5.

We have in receipt of Omaha City dates to the 17th ultimo. The Legislature of Nebraska assembled on the 16th and received the Message of acting Governor Cummings. Both Houses were permanently organized on the 17th by the choice of officers supposed to be favorable to the Administration. The course of the Governor would probably be sustained.

Railroad Communication Stopped—Vote on the Compromise Measures.

Chicago, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 3.

The heavy wind and intense cold have again stopped up all railroad communication with this city, excepting that of the Michigan Southern and Central. Last night on the Rock Island Road five locomotives with one train were frozen up, and one hundred and fifty passengers were forced to pass the night in consequence, in the cars on the prairie. No communication has been had with St. Louis.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution, endorsing the Compromise Measures of 1850, were lost by a vote of—Ayes, 10, Nays, 50.

Result of the Know-Nothing Nominee for Governor in New-Hampshire.

Concord, N. H., Monday, Feb. 5.

Rev. Jesse Mason, pastor of the Universalist Society of this city, and the late nominee of the Know-Nothings for Governor, to which office he was ineligible, not having resided in the State a certain length of time, dropped dead in the street this morning, probably from affection of the heart.

Mississippi Items—The Fire at Gainesville, (Ala.,) &c.

Columbus, (S. C.) Monday, Feb. 5.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday have been received here.

Miss Julia Dean, now Mrs. Hayne, had arrived at New-Orleans from Texas, but does not relinquish the stage.

Nineteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by the late fire at Gainesville, Ala.

Farewell Performances of Grisi and Mario.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 5.

It has been fixed by Mr. Hackett that the farewell performances of Grisi and Mario, in America, will consist of three select operas only and one grand concert, to be given at New-York between Tuesday of next week and the Monday following. They sail on the Wednesday following by the Atlantic for Liverpool.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 5.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has arrived with New-Orleans papers.

Rio Grande papers to the 20th ult. have also been received. The *American Flag* says that rumors yarnell of revolutions in Mexico. The *Flag* does not consider them reliable however.

The bark Georgeana, bound to Philadelphia, has returned to New-Orleans in a leaking condition.

The Edwith bridge, on the South Carolina railroad, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

A Negro Minstrel in Trouble.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 5.

Perna Lane, the tambourine player of Perham's Ethiopian Opera Troupe, was before the Police Court to-day, on a charge of bigamy. He married his first wife in Philadelphia, and she made her appearance here quite unexpectedly on Saturday. His second wife he married in this city on Tuesday last. Peter was held to bail in $1,000 to appear and answer the complaint.

Great India Rubber Case of Day vs. Goodyear.

Providence, Monday, Feb. 5.

The trial in the great India rubber case of Day vs. the Goodyear Rubber Associates, after proceeding two weeks, was to-day temporarily suspended in consequence of the sickness of a juror.

Acquittal of Booth and Rycraft.

Chicago, Monday, Feb. 5.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has acquitted Booth and Rycraft, on their trial for aiding the escape of a fugitive slave, on the ground of the illegality of the indictments against them.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 3.

The steamship *Columbia*, arrived at this port today from Havana the 1st inst. Her news is unimportant.

Railroad Meeting.

Providence, Monday, Feb. 5.

The annual meeting of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company was held to-day. The meeting was very full, and a long and acrimonious debate was held. The ticket favorable to Mr. Farnum was elected by a large majority.

Destruction of a Railroad Bridge.

Lewiston, Pa., Monday, Dec. 5.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge over the Juniata was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $10,000. The work of an incendiary. Passengers and freight across upon the ice.

Fire at Oswego.

Oswego, Monday, Feb. 5.

A fire occurred in this city last evening, destroying the buildings on the corner of Westbridge and Water-streets, occupied by Messrs. Harris & Son, who had two clothing stores, and S. T. Hunt, boot and shoe store. Harris & Son lost their entire stock, on which they had an insurance in the Etna Company for $2,000. The buildings were uninsured.

Sailing of the Sarah Sands.

Portland, Monday, Feb. 5.

The *Sarah Sands* sails for Liverpool at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Weather Reports.

Montreal, Monday, Feb. 5.

The weather here is very cold and clear. Thermometer 28 degrees below zero.

Quebec, Monday, Feb. 5.

Thermometer this morning 23 degrees below zero in the lower town, and 32 degrees below in the upper town. Wind N. E. Weather clear.

Ogdensburg, Monday, Feb. 5.

The weather is fine and clear, with thermometer at 25 degrees below zero. There is now good crossing on the ice to Prescott.

Calais, Me., Monday, Feb. 5—A. M.

Weather ghastly. Thermometer 10° below zero. River closed with ice.

Bangor, Me., Monday, Feb. 5.

Weather very cold; snowing a little. Thermometer 12° below zero.

Pittsburg, Monday, Feb. 5—1 P. M.

Navigation is still suspended. The weather is already mild here, with every appearance of winter.

Buffalo, Monday, Feb. 5.

The weather here to-day has been clear and quite mild. The thermometer stood this morning at two degrees above zero.

Pittsburg, Monday, Feb. 5.

Wind from the North, with snow. Thermometer 5° below.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 5.

We have a slight snow storm, with the thermometer 15° above zero.

Halifax, Monday, Feb. 5.

Thermometer 15° above zero. Wind S. E. Weather clear.

Sackville, N. B., Monday, Feb. 5.

Thermometer 20° above zero. We had a slight snow storm last night.

Springfield, Monday, Feb. 5.

About half an inch of snow fell this morning. Weather now pleasant. Thermometer 10° above zero. Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 5—1 P. M.

We had a slight fall of snow here this morning, but the weather is clear now.

Eastport, Me., Monday, Feb. 5.

A very severe morning. Wind east.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Courts.

Yesterday being the first day of the new term, nothing of moment was done in the Courts. The Juries for this term were empanneled. Nearly all the cases called were set down for some future day. Calling over the calendars occupied most of the morning.

Owing to the sickness of Judge Edwards, some change has been made in the division of the duties of the several Judges of the Supreme Court. Mitchell, Morris and Clerke, J. J., will hold the General Term, and Roosevelt, J., the Circuit. On and after Tuesday, February 6, all the Judges will attend at Chambers at 9 A. M.

Superior Court.—Oakley, C. J., and Duer and Slosson, J. J., will hold the General Term. Campbell and Hoffman, J. J., Trial Terms, and Bosworth, J., Special Terms.

The Street-Cleaning Machines.

We have now flattering prospects that under the new *regime* of Mayor Wood, our streets, which have so long been in such a filthy and disgraceful condition, and in regard to which New-York has hitherto complained in vain, will now assume an aspect of cleanliness. The new street-cleaning machines are now being shipped from Philadelphia to this port, and will be put in use so soon after arrival as the State of the thoroughfares will permit. If is a matter of impossibility at present, owing to the frozen state of the filth which meets the gaze in every avenue, to put this new invention into practical operation; it will, however, have a fair trial at first in the Second Ward, as soon as the condition of the streets and the weather will afford an opportunity, and if found to answer the purpose for which it is intended, it will immediately be brought into requisition in every part of the City. The Mayor—who has for his motto, that "there is no such word as fail"—appears determined to show the people that our City shall be better governed as far as its executive branches are concerned.

The National Race-Course Sold.

The National Race-Course at Newtown was sold by the sheriff of Queens County, at the village of Jamaica, last week, to satisfy a mortgage of $27,500. It was bid off by Mr. Colton, for parties in Wall-street. The friends of Mr. Boyden bid $27,100, and then closed, finding the other parties determined to purchase. It is believed the sale can be set aside, for which an effort is now being made, and if successful the track will be leased for five years to enterprising parties in this City. An agent is now in this City, making arrangements to bring on some of the best Southern horses to the opening races on this Course, on the first of June.

New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society.

The Monthly Prayer Meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society was held at the Committee Rooms of the Tract Society House, No. 150 Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon. A number of interesting letters from the various Asiatic Missionary Stations were read, all of which gave very flattering accounts of the prospects of the Missionary cause. From the Armenian stations, the news was very encouraging, representing Mahomedanism on the wane, and as likely to be subverted by Christianity.

The death of Mrs. Everett, of the Armenian Mission at Constantinople, was announced.

Rev. George W. Wood, Secretary of the Society, gave an account of the doings of the religious societies in Montreal, Canada, the anniversaries of which he attended a few weeks since. He expressed himself much pleased with the efforts there being made for the spread of the Gospel.

Stealing Silk.

Two German Jews, named Charles Rehfield and Charles Gershel, were arrested upon a charge of stealing two pieces of black silk valued ar $131, from the Importing House of Henry E. Leyrain, No. 128 Broadway. It seems the parties went into the store, and while one was pricing goods the other secreted the silks under his overcoat. The prisoners were brought before Judge Connolly at the Tombs, and His Honor committed them for trial.

The Mayor's Black Book.

The number of complaints recorded yesterday on the Mayor's register of offences against law and order was not startling, taking into consideration that Sunday has intervened since our last report:

C. Lockwood, No. 25 Fulton-street, complains that the ash carts have failed to remove the ashes in front of No. 25.

T. Wilson, No. 638 Greenwich-street, that the pump at the corner of Grove and Bedford-streets is a nuisance, as the handle projects over the sidewalk so far that it is dangerous and inconvenient.

C. M. Silverman, No. 104 St. Mark's-place, that the stables in the vacant lots fronting St. Mark's-place are a great nuisance, and that the neighbors suffer much annoyance from the stench and noise thereof.

R. Russell, No. 142 Cedar-street, that Thomas Andrews & Co. constantly obstruct the sidewalk in front of their store, by blocking it up with goods, to the great inconvenience of pedestrians.

Wm. H. Peyton, No. 214 Bowery—That Z. James, No. 216 Bowery is constantly in the habit of blocking up the street and sidewalk with old casks, boxes, wagons and all sort of imaginable trash, to the great inconvenience of travel.

Wm. Oliver, No. 193 East Twenty-second-street—That the coal-hole in front of said house has no covering on it, rendering it very dangerous.

That the lot on the northwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue is not fenced in, and that all manner of nuisances are there committed.

Margaret Ragan—That Charles Doscher, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, keeps his liquor store open on Sunday and sells liquor, as complainant saw several persons come out of the house with liquor.

That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are in the habit of shoveling the snow and ice off their track between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery, in Broome-street, rendering the thoroughfare impassable.

By same—That the same Company has not complied with the ordinances of the Common Council by laying a grooved rail in Broome-street.

That the sidewalk from the corner of Sixth-avenue to Fourth-street is raised too high, causing water to overflow and injure the property of householders very much.

That Catherine-street, from Oak to South-streets, is in a dangerous condition.

VERDICT VICTIMIZED.

Lewis Hunther, Canada, paid $42 for a worthless watch at No. 169 Broadway. "I be shark" forked over."

Jeremiah McConnell bought a worthless watch of Malbura Farrington, No. 169 Broadway, for which he paid $42.

Emilé Bassbetiere, a stranger from the West Indies, bought a worthless watch from H. A. Parry, No. 207 Broadway, for $30.

Wm. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, bought a brass watch from —— Tracy, No. 144 Broadway, for which he paid $15. Officer Masterson administered an emetic to the shark, which had the desired effect.

John G. Castilian, that lottery tickets are sold in the bank room of No. 174 Broadway, in violation of law.

Henry Bonker, No. 169 Williams-street, that he bought a watch of —— Kelly, No. 26 Ridge-street, between Broome and Delancy-streets, on Sunday last, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Ann Maher complains that her husband treats her cruelly and threatens to burn herself and children into cinders.

☞ Ralph Waldo Emerson lectures at the Tabernacle this evening, before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald.

"In your notice last evening of the Free Church of St. George the Martyr, you state that the Church was built by the Episcopalians of this City, and that the Rector of Trinity Church officiated at the laying of the corner stone. In the first place the Church is not Episcopalian, but entirely separate and distinct from any connection with that body, and in the second place the Rector of Trinity Church was not present at the laying of the corner stone, but the Rev. Dr. Berrian officiated in his stead. I am aware that these are small matters, but as the Church is now in its infancy, I wish to have it correctly understood by the public, and to take hands with such as may attempt, to undermine it."

So far from every statement being true in relation to there being "an extra number of writers engaged in the bar," there was, on the contrary, one less than usual, as there is on every Sunday, as one is always off duty on that day. It is also untrue that "liquor was dispensed freely to such as applied for it," as the bar-tenders had orders to sell only in accordance with the law. As to your assertion that "the proprietor of this hotel, we understand, has expressed his determination to disregard this law, and to take issue with such as may attempt to enforce it," you should have had confidence in the veracity of your informant prior to publishing so serious a charge, which charge I hereby most respectfully deny. The only *fact* related in your article was that French's Hotel was open on that day, which is no violation of law, as the piety of the age has not yet shut out the light of Heaven from the dome of the citizen.

E. FRENCH,
Proprietor of French's Hotel.

February 5, 1855.

United States Courts.

Before Judge Betts.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—INTERPLEADER.

An interesting matter is now on hearing in these Courts before Judge Betts, in equity. It arises out of the following facts. Some years since a Society was incorporated in this City, under the title of the Free Church of St. George the Martyr, according to the forms of the Episcopal Church. The wants of the immense number of British emigrants which arrive in this port from year to year, led to the plan of establishing a hospital for them, to which should be attached an Episcopal Chapel, and a grant was obtained from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, of a piece of ground on the Fifth-avenue, near Fiftieth-street, to St. George's Church, upon condition that within a certain time a hospital should be erected upon it for the aid of British emigrants. This time was subsequently extended until May 1860; but the Free Church of St. George, finding themselves unable to erect the building within the time, made arrangements with St. Luke's Hospital, another corporation in the City, for a union of effort, and the grant of land was transferred to St. Luke's Hospital on condition that the hospital should be built and that one ward of it should be for the benefit of St. George's Church, and St. Luke's Hospital accordingly commenced the building.

Before the transfer Mr. Bunch, then British Vice-Consul in this port, had proceeded to England for the purpose of raising contributions in aid of the object of assisting British emigrants here, and a large fund was collected. A part of this fund was paid over by Mr. Bunch to St. Luke's Hospital, as intended for and belonging to them, and the remainder, some $10,000, was deposited in the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, to the order of Mr. Bunch and Mr. Barclay, to whom the interest has been paid—the principal being now due. A dispute has now arisen as to the disposition of this fund. St. Luke's Hospital claiming that they are the intended beneficiaries of it and therefore entitled to it, which is denied by Mr. Barclay and Mr. Bunch, who claim it as depositors; and accordingly the New-York Life and Trust Company declines paying it to either party, but have filed a bill in equity in the District Court to compel an interpleader between the parties.

A suit has also been commenced in the Circuit Court by St. Luke's Hospital against Mr. Barclay and Mr. Bunch, to compel them to pay over the money in accordance with the trust under which St. Luke's claims it was contributed.

Both suits are now on hearing before Judge Betts on motions for injunction. Argument was made by Mr. Bidwell on behalf of St. Luke's Hospital, by Mr. Betts for the Life and Trust Company, and Mr. Edwards for Mr. Barclay and Mr. Bunch.

MARINE COURT.

Before Thomas McCarthy, Esqr.

IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS AND BEATERS.

George A. Tafft vs. *John Brogan, Robert Arkles and Daniel Roberts.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $250, the value of four head of cattle sold to defendants, under the name and style of Arkles, Roberts & Co., in December last.

The defendants resist the payment of the claim and deny that any partnership existed between defendants, at least that the purchase of the cattle, for which this suit is brought was an individual transaction of the defendant Brogan.

It appeared in evidence that the defendant Brogan was in the habit of purchasing cattle at the Bull's Head, Washington Drove yard and other places, and paying for the same with checks of Arkles, Roberts & Co., drawn by Brogan.

On the part of the defence it was alleged that the firm of "Arkles, Roberts & Co.," although consisting of the three defendants, were engaged only in selling beef on commission in Washington Market. That "Arkles & Roberts" were also engaged in the poultry and fruit business on their own accounts, and that the defendant Brogan was engaged on his own account in buying and slaughtering cattle and selling the same at a stall of his own, the other two defendants having no interest therein.

The Court held that the first of the three defendants composing the firm of Arkles, Roberts & Co., and being engaged in selling meat at Washington Market, and the further fact of Brogan buying cattle and paying for the same with the firm checks, it was sufficient to hold them to the public, who dealt with them, whatever their private management might be.

Judgment for plaintiff against all defendants for $300 and costs.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Professor Holloway had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1853, and obtained permission for the sale of this extraordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Saltrheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London.

[Advertisement.]

Pictorial Biblical Lecture.—The last Pictorial Lecture of Rev. J. Banvard, on the Lands of the Bible, illustrated by a series of new and beautiful paintings, will be given in the Cannon-street Church this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Gentlemen's tickets, 25 cents; Ladies, 12½ cents; Children, 6¼ cents.

[Advertisement.]

Terms Reduced One-Half.—Oliver B. Goldsmith's Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, New-York. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the rooms.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Only two persons were reported in the city of Brooklyn on Sunday for selling ardent spirits.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The Common Council of Jersey City will hold a regular semi-monthly meeting at the Lyceum this evening. The Board of Freeholders of Hudson County will meet to-morrow at 1 o'clock, at the Court-House.

The Mesilla Valley.—The *Diario Oficial*, Santa Anna's official journal, makes the following remarks on the report of possession having been taken of the Mesilla Valley by the United States authorities:

"It appears beyond doubt that the United States troops have taken possession, of themselves, and on their own account, of the lands called the Mesilla, comprehended in the late treaty, without waiting for the agents of the Mexican Government to give them the legal possession which was to follow in accordance with the same treaty as all know. Various are the anomalies which are warned from such a proceeding, before long. On the one hand the payment in Mexico of the remaining $3,000,000 of the indemnity is delayed under the pretext of the condition imposed by the United States, that this amount should not be paid until the running of the boundaries that may be fixed by the commissions appointed for the purpose by both Governments. And on the other hand troops are ordered to proceed to take possession of those lands, even without the formalities that it is natural and customary to observe in such cases. Judging from the communications to which we allude, there is not the least doubt that the Government of the United States, having taken the course pointed out, is now bound soon to pay to Mexico the $3,000,000 that were reserved, until the marking out of the boundaries or the taking possession of the said lands, because being, as it is, completely in their possession, the condition has ceased, unless the right of might should be alleged.

The Absconding Cashier.

Colonel May, the President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indianapolis, which was recently robbed, has received the following letter from the Cashier, who absconded with the money:

"Cheyenne, O., Jan. 21, 1855.

"Dear Colonel: With a nervous hand I undertake to write you a note; I left Indianapolis, I presume, rather unexpectedly to you. I have taken a step which I assuredly had no idea of two hours before I left; a step that makes me hesitate to think of, but one I have not the courage to retrace. I hope you may forget me, and pity my weakness.

"I did not see any way to get out of our financial difficulty, and I had not courage to stand the storm. I send you the keys of the office and safe by express before. You will find the memorandum showing you out of difficulty and Wadley, in the safe.

"I leave with me about $7,000, being all in the bank except $1,000 in silver, which I left for the use of the bank. Good by, Colonel. Pardon me for the trouble I have caused you. Yours, &c.,

"Wm. B. May."

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 5, at the church of the Saviour, by Rev. E. Porter, Thomas Whittemore to Harriet L., daughter of the late Abraham Austin.

On Sunday, Feb. 4, by Rev. T. Dwight, Thomas Henry Perkins, of New-York, to Miss Catharine Mason, of Brooklyn.

At Williamsburg, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 25, by Rev. John Maley, Mr. Francis Tryon to Miss Mary A., daughter of Rev. Elihu Andrews, deceased.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., Martin A. Howell, Jr., of the firm of M. A. Howell & Co., of this City, to Annie Louisa, youngest daughter of John W. Street, Esq., both of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, Mr. Jesse Cady, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 462 6th-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 4, Newton B., infant son of Freeman and Eleanor G. Loomis, aged 1 year, 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 32 West 28th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, Julia A., daughter of Laverne and Helen M. Powers, aged 16 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 128 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas M. Jones, Esq., Ann Eliza Freeland, after a lingering illness, aged 58 years.

The remains will be taken to Claverack this morning, for interment in the family vault.

☞ Albany and Buffalo papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, Mrs. Lucy Perley, aged 76, relict of Samuel Perley, formerly of Brookfield, Mass.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, 7th inst., from her late residence and that of her son Charles Perley, at No. 262 8th st.

☞ Newburyport papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, David Delancey, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 52 Avenue D, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills, for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

On Monday, Jan. 8, Emeline, youngest daughter of Leonidas and Catharine Osborn, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

At Astoria, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 5, Cecelia Augusta, only daughter of George and Eliza Darling, (of congestion of the brain,) aged 17 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at Smithtown Landing, Smithtown, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Rock Park, near Liverpool, England, on Saturday, Jan. 13, Mary Muldrid, wife of John Gandy, and daughter of Coleman Williams of this City, in the 22d year of her age.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 4, Charles Robinson, son of Rockwood D. and Frances Whitlock.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 154 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

At West Chester, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, 8. Franklin Bowne, son of Sidney H. Bowne, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Old Meeting-house, in the village of West Chester, on the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock. Conveyance will be in waiting at the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, at Williamsbridge, for the train leaving the City Hall at 9½ A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...Feb 5.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90..	94	100	Cumb'd Coal Co...	b3 36
4,000	do	93½	115	do	s2 36
14,000	Ind sss State 6s	82½	150	do	36½
2,000	Virginia 6s	s3 82½	675	do	36½
2,000	do	s2 82½	200	do	b10 36½
4,000	Louisiana 6s	s6 88	200	do	s60 36
1,000	Kentucky 6s	103	25	do	b60 35½
12,000	Erie 2d Mtge B's	93½	150	Hudson River R. R.	28
11,000	R. Canal. B's '79	83½	100	do	s15 28
4,000	do	s5 83½	100	do	b60 28
1,000	Erie Canal. B's '83	79	200	do	s60 28
12,000	Mich. Bonds of '62	80	50	do	b60 28
2,000	Mich. Bonds of '78	80	5	Mich. Central R. R.	82
2,000	do	b60 83	50	N.Y. Central R. R.	92
2,000	Hud. R. 1st Mtge. Bds.	100½	50	do	c 92
2,000	Hud. R. 2d Mtge Bds.	74	200	do	b3 92
1,000	Pen. Bds. 2d s. 85,100	99	100	do	c 92
2,000	do	s3 72	50	do	92
2,000	do	s3 72	50	do	s3 92
2,000	N.Y. Cen. R. Bds.	s3 87	100	do	s30 92
2,000	do	s5 87	100	do	s60 92
2,000	do	s5 87	100	do	s3 92
2,000	New-York Cen. Tr.	93	200	do	b60 92
2,000	do	s60 87	200	Erie Railroad	s3 47
1,000	do	s5 87	100	do	47
4,000	Ind. Bank Bonds	70	200	do	b3 47
12	Mercantile Bank	107	50	do	b60 47
10	Bank of N. America	94½	50	Harlem Railroad	20
50	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	60	50	do	b3 20
200	Canton Co.	s5 28½	200	Reading Railroad	s3 74
150	do	b60 28½	200	do	s60 74
100	do	b60 28½	200	do	b60 74
100	Nicar'a Transit Co.	s 17	50	Panama Railroad	132
200	do	b60 17	75	Ills. Central Railroad	97
200	do	b60 17	50	do	s3 98
50	do	b60 17	50	do	s30 98
45	Galena & Chi. R. R.	86	250	do	98
50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s30 84½			

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicoll:

$13,000 Memphis City Bonds 6s, interest added.....60½
10,000 Missouri State 6s, interest added.....92½
6,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Incomes, interest added.....92½
10,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Bonds to Sunbury and Erie R. R., interest added 85@84½
$7,000 Hudson River Railroad Third Mortgage, interest added.....74
5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad, Goshen Branch, interest added.....80½
200 shares Providence and Stonington R. R.....85½@86
71 shares Greenville and Miami Railroad.....13½
100 shares Ohio Central Railroad.....60
16 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transit.....110
20 shares Citizens' Bank.....104½
190 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....59
70 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.....131
260 shares Allegheny Coal Mining Co.....12½@ 19

A deed for 5,000 acres of land, situated in Morgan County, Tennessee, dated Nashville, April 10, 1841, and signed by James K. Polk, Governor, John S. Young, Secretary of State. (The signatures are genuine).....$355

The semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. Draper, will take place on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Second Board.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	85	200	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	36
1,000	do	s4 85	100	do	36½
3,000	Louisiana 6s	s3 85	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s15 90
8,000	Indiana State 5s	87½	20	Hud. Riv. Railroad	s3 38
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	83	100	Erie Railroad	b30 47
15,000	do	83	100	do	46
8,000	do	83	200	do	s60 46
4,000	do	b30 83½	50	do	s3 46½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	73½	100	do	b60 47
1,000	Chicago and Rock Island R. R. Bonds	90	400	do	b3 47
600	N. Y. Cen 7s	99	200	do	47
600	do	99½	257	Harlem Railroad	20
3,000	Pan. Bs. (1st ip)	83,100	100	do	b30 20½
1,000	Indiana Bank Bds.	79½	200	Reading Railroad	74
4,000	do	83	100	do	s60 74
50	Canton Co.	s3 28½	35	Michigan South. R. R.	83½

Monday, Feb. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages, which we officially advertise in the present number of our paper, continue the upward movement in Loans, Specie and Deposits, and this week show a decided gain in the circulation. The changes since last Monday, according to the footings of our tabular statement are an

Increase of Loans	$1,509,217
Gain in Specie	774,922
Increase in Deposits	2,792,959
Gain in Circulation	371,031

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon the following is the general

Comparative Recapitulation.

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	Feb. 3.
Loans	$65,447,988	$66,654,637	$66,163,874
Specie	16,372,127	16 697,260	17,472,182
Circulation	6,661,355	6,639,923	7,010,954
Deposits	69,647,618	70,136,618	72,929,577
In Sub-Treasury	2,738,466	2,781,386	3,778,239

The business of the week on the Stock Exchange opened with much animation, particularly, on the Railway Bond list, which advanced to the close of the day, Erie, new issue, of 1875, selling up to the 83½, cash, and 83½, buyer 30 days, New-York and Central Convertible Scrip at 99½, and other descriptions sympathizing about 1 ₱ cent., compared with Saturday's operations. The New-York Central transfers were reopened, and the basement office of Duncan, Sherman & Co. presented quite an animated scene from 1 to 3 o'clock. The transfers and settlements were unusually heavy. In some cases par was allowed for the February dividend, the Convertible Scrip having advanced to within a fraction of this rate, and not very readily to be had in convenient sums. The shares also advanced at the Board to 90 ₱ cent., at which rate cash and time contracts were made to the extent of 2,000 shares, closing with sales of [illegible] cash, in the afternoon. Nearly all the Road [illegible] were 90½ ₱ cent. dearer, and a liberal [illegible] was again directed to Cumberland Coal and [illegible] region. Transit at full rates. The sales of [illegible] and Railway Bonds sum up $320,000, of which $60,000, are in new Bonds of the Erie. The [illegible] of Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri were all 100 ₱ cent better, and Virginia's steady at 86@86½ ₱ cent. The First Mortgage of the [illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 5, Mr. Lucy Perley, aged 76, relict of Samuel Perley, formerly of Brookfield, Mass.

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1,000	Pen. Bds. 2d s. 85,100	99	100	do	c 92
2,000	do	s3 72	50	do	92
2,000	do	s3 72	50	do	s3 92
2,000	N.Y. Cen. R. Bds.	s3 87	100	do	s30 92
2,000	do	s5 87	100	do	s60 92
2,000	do	s5 87	100	do	s3 92
2,000	New-York Cen. Tr.	93	200	do	b60 92
2,000	do	s60 87

New-York Daily Times

VOL. IV....NO. 1058. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PUBLISHED BY RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Rejoicings over the Re-election of Senator Seward.

HOW AFFAIRS LOOK AT THE CAPITAL.

Passage of French Spoliation Bill in the Senate.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Creditors of Texas not Cared for by the House.

Congressional Rhetoric--Rejoicings on account of the Re-election of William H. Seward.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The French Spoliation bill will go to the President to-morrow. The impression that he will veto it is general, but my impression is that he will not.

Mr. DUDLEY MANN has not tendered his resignation.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, on the affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, report no legislation necessary in relation to its conduct. The House Committee on the same subject is engaged in a careful investigation.

The reflection of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the United States Senate is hailed with great joy here by Whigs, on principle, and Democrats, because of his triumph over the Know-Nothings, whom he had defied. There is a great gathering of his friends at his house to-night. A brass band is serenading him, and eighty-six guns are to be fired. S.

Election of Albright Mayor of Lancaster.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. ISAAC ALBRIGHT, American, is elected Mayor over Mr. KEIFFER, Fusion, by 274 majority. The Temperance men supported ALBRIGHT. The election was closely contested, and there is great rejoicing at the result.

"Lager Beer" is below par. J. M. W. C.

The Passage of the Bounty Land Bill--The Texas Debt--A Reporter Expelled--Servid Him Right.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Thousands of hearts will rejoice, to-morrow morning, at the passage by the Senate of the Old Soldiers' Bounty Land bill; but it is not well to sound the note of joy prematurely. The bill has yet to pass the other House, before it can become a law; and while, if brought to a direct vote there, it would be quite likely to be carried by a decided majority, there is very little prospect that it will be reached,—especially as there are many members who feel bound to vote for it if it comes up, who would be exceedingly gratified at the certainty of never being compelled to vote either way on the question.

Mr. STANTON expects to get up the Texas Debt bill to-morrow, and carry it through in some shape under the previous question. It is not impossible that he may succeed,—especially as the impression has been created to-day that the Texas Debt men intend to sacrifice the French Spoliation bill in the Senate. If this latter impression is not a mere ruse to lull the conviction that there is a corrupt combination between a portion of the friends of each of these two great money measures, it is simply another illustration of the rule that necessity knows no law,—the friends of the Texas Debt bill being willing to desert the Spoliations, absolutely, when they find the latter likely to endanger their own safety at the White House. Still, I am by no means satisfied that the Texas Debt bill *will* become a law in a shape satisfactory to its friends.

The House of Representatives exercised an undoubted right to-day in expelling from the floor of the hall the Hon. WM. B. CHASE, upon motion of Mr. LAWRENCE. The reason alleged by Mr. L. in his speech for the motion of expulsion, was the refusal of Mr. CHASE to answer certain questions propounded to him by the COLT Investigating Committee, relative to members of the House having been bribed to support the Nebraska bill; but the reason intimated upon the face of the resolution was the true ground upon which the proposition was consummated by an overwhelming vote, to wit: that Mr. CHASE is believed to be a lobby member—that he is engaged in the prosecution of claims before Congress, notwithstanding he was admitted to the privilege of the floor as a representative of the Press, upon his pledge that he was not engaged in the prosecution of claims.

Respectable members of the press will not object to the action of to-day,—nor any action, no matter how energetic, so long as it is legal and just, which shall have the effect of shaking off from the skirts of the profession the horde of mere hangers on, whose pretences are as false as their claims to consideration as gentlemen are unfounded, but *by* whose conduct the profession *is* very often judged and condemned. It is a trick often resorted to by men who desire admission to the floor of the House, for legislative purposes, to get permission from the *employers of some one or two distant papers to use* their names to enable them to secure the desired privilege, and to write them an occasional letter, *three of corruption*—other than that of character, damaged by the prostitution of their columns to ill-concealed gallery of one man and fifty abuse of another, according as the individual praised or abused submits or not to the pretender's impudent demands, direct or indirect, for black mail. If the House will purge its lobbies of all such characters as this, it will have rendered an invaluable service to the honest men of the Press—those who have a just appreciation of the exalted duties and responsibilities of the profession, and a just pride in the high position an uncorrupted Press must ever occupy in a free country.

But there has been discussed, in connection with Mr. CHASE's case, another proposition which I cannot pass over in silence. It is to me matter of great surprise that a portion of the members of the House have favored a proposition to imprison him for "contempt," in refusing to answer the interrogatories of the Committee! Where, pray, do Investigating Committees find authority for any such high-handed proceeding as this? No American citizen, in whatever form imposed, can be deprived of his liberty for a moment except upon the charge of the violation of statutory law. If he may refuse to answer a question which Mr. CHASE has refused to, and that the Committee should receive solution rather than depend on the fleeting item of office.

TEXAS CREDITORS.

Mr. CHANDLER commenced a speech in favor of the bill, but gave way for a motion which prevailed that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Special order, that being the Senate bill to provide for the payment of such of the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, as are comprehended in the law of September 9, 1850.

MR. SMITH WILL PRINT HIS SPEECH.

Mr. SMITH of Tenn., not wishing unnecessarily to consume the time of the House, asked and obtained permission to print the speech, in which he would oppose the extension of the term of the naturalization laws to twenty-one years, as contemplated by the bill of his colleague, Mr. TAYLOR, and at the same time take strong ground for most stringent measures to prevent immigration hither of foreign paupers, convicts and felons. On the other hand he should treat "Know-Nothingism,"—first, under the head of its origin and constituent elements; secondly, its mode of action; thirdly, its objects and assumed principles, and fourthly its fruits and ultimate consequences.

MISCELLANEOUS ON TEXAS.

Mr. BARKSDALE gave a history of the Texas debt, and advocated the passage of the bill as the best matter of compromise which could be adopted to settle the vexed and perplexing question.

Messrs. SMITH, and BELL of Texas, severally urged satisfaction to that State.

Mr. GIDDINGS had no idea of voting money to pay the Texas debt, when the people of Ohio have to pay their own; besides that Congress has failed to provide for redeeming the debt due to the children of our Revolutionary fathers. He had continental money descended to him from his father, for which he cannot get a cent. Corruption stalked in this Hall, pending the Texas annexation resolutions; Texas Scrip and Bonds were then flourished far and wide, he would not say in this House, for members are above reproach. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLINGMAN said, he did not see the bonds alluded to by the gentleman, and therefore he very naturally voted against the TEXAS Annexation resolution, but notwithstanding that vote he considered himself as much liable for the debt as those who voted for them.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved an amendment, reducing the sum proposed to be appropriated from $5,500,000 to $5,000,000.

Mr. SMITH said, if this were adopted TEXAS will reject the act.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE opposed the amendment, saying that the bill is a good financial arrangement for the United States.

Without taking question the Committee rose.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE reminded the House this was the only day to be devoted to the bill; therefore, with a view of disposing of it, he moved the House again go into Committee.

Several ineffectual motions were then made for the House to adjourn, no quorum voting.

MEMBERS SLIP OUT INTO THE LOBBY.

It was now 5 o'clock, and the Speaker said he would count to see whether a quorum was present or not, when a dozen or more of the opponents of the bill slipped into the lobby to avoid being counted.

Mr. ORR said there was a manifest disposition to postpone this matter unnecessarily, and with the view of letting gentlemen show their hands, he moved there be a call of the House.

A VOICE OUTSIDE THE BAR.—We will stay here as long as you will.

As soon as the Clerk began to call the roll those who had slipped out returned, and when the call was completed, one hundred and fifty-three members had answered to their names.

The House then adjourned.

MR. CASS' SPEECH.

INSTRUCTING SENATORS.

Following is the speech delivered by Senator CASS upon occasion of the presentation to the Senate, February 5, of a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan instructing their Senators and Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of the act prohibiting the introduction or existence of Slavery in any of the Territories, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay a bill for the latter purpose; and to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is now some years since the Legislature of Michigan instructed the delegation of that State in Congress to vote for the measure historically known as the Wilmot Proviso, the interdiction of Slavery into the territories of the United States. I took the earliest opportunity in my power, in some remarks I made here in connection with the general subject of Congressional jurisdiction over those political communities, to announce the course I intended to pursue. As my convictions of constitutional duty prohibited me from obeying the instructions, I avowed my determination to resign my seat in this body whenever I should be called upon, by its proceeding, to take my part in the decision of the question.

While professing my adherence to the general doctrine, I said "I am a believer in the right of instruction, when fairly exercised, and under proper circumstances. There are limitations upon this exercise, but I need not seek to ascertain their extent, nor application, for they do not concern my present position. I acknowledge the obligation of the instructions I have received," &c. Any further action, however, on my part became unnecessary, by the repeal of the resolutions; a measure which was adopted with much unanimity by the Legislature, and approved by a vast majority of the people of the State.

And thus has the subject rested undisturbed, till within a few days; the delegation of Michigan in Congress having been left to follow the dictates of their conscience and judgment in relation to this whole matter. Quite recently, however, a change has taken place. The Democratic party in the State has lost its ascendancy, and a new party, with different views—and, I may add, in many respects with discordant ones—having obtained possession of the Legislative power, the resolutions which have just been read are the result of its action, and call upon me, as well as upon the other members of the delegation, to vote for depriving American citizens in the territories of the power to regulate one of the most important of their domestic concerns—that of the relation between master and servant, and for the repeal of the existing Fugitive Slave act, passed to give effect to a solemn guarantee of the Constitution.

As I peremptorily decline to do either, and intend to retain my place, it is necessary, in my own vindication before the people of the State, whom I desire respectfully to address from the seat which I here occupy by their favor and kindness, that I should now do what I was not required to do on the former occasion—to "ascertain the limitations" upon the right of instruction, or, to speak perhaps with more precision, "the extent" of the duty of obedience, so far as concerns my present position. And I have to say, Sir, that the circumstances in which the power to pass these resolutions originated constitute one of the very cases which occurred to me, at the time these words of caution were spoken, as restricting the obedience of the Representatives. The practical question, briefly stated, is this: Has a political party, whenever it accedes to power, by whatever combinations, the right to pass resolutions which its opponents, in legislative trusts, are bound to obey, or if prevented from obeying by their conscience and consistency, to resign their position?

The consequences of such a rule of action are too obvious to need detailed examination, and too serious to be incurred without pressing necessity. Into this body, it would introduce changes, radically affecting its organization, and incompatible with the objects of its institution as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the State. It would lose every characteristic of permanence, its members going out, year by year, as political fluctuations might transfer power from one party to another. For at all times would it be easy to select questions for the purpose of removal, which no honest man, of an opposite party, could support. Some of these are constitutional and others scarcely inferior to them in importance, involving points of policy. During the very fluctuations of the debatable ground, whose sole object was to change boroughs into places. That the system would be used, sharp as it is, for this purpose, no one will deny. The sentiments of this resolution seem to what the future would bring with it. And that the Democratic party would be the gainers from the change, for it is well understood that in the event of our opponents instructing with their votes against the duty to obey nor [illegible] to resign. The two Whig Senators, who have resisted them in this body from Michigan, and of these my immediate predecessor, and the other my colleague during a portion of my [illegible] of service, honorable and distinguished citizens, both disavowed the obligation of instructions, and both refused in at least in one instance to obey the expressed will of the Legislature conveyed to them by its resolutions. And I believe their views were in conformity with the opinion of their party in the State.

I am not called upon to discuss the general doctrine. All I seek is to explain why I acknowledged the obligations of the former instructions and deny those of the present. And when I deny the power of the existing majority of the Legislature of Michigan, composed as it is of political opponents, whose efficient bond of union is antagonism to the Democracy, to instruct me out of office, I feel that my object is accomplished. I presume the assurance a member of the General Assembly, whose will is embodied in that document, who did not know that no human consideration would induce me to support the measures which find such favor in their eyes. So far as respects myself, it was the vocation of the office that was hoped for.

Mr. President, strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter as this progress of our country as that which is now opening. The grave questions of constitutionality and policy which have been so long the battle-cry of parties are contemptuously rejected, and [illegible] and political, finds sessions [illegible] day to day will prove successful advocates of the [illegible] of the Nineteenth Century, boasting, with much self-complacency, of its intelligence, and in this free country, founded upon emigration, and grown prosperous and powerful by toleration.

It is a system of proscription which would exclude the first General who fell at the head of an organized American army—and nobly and gallantly did he fall while fighting for our infant liberties, under the walls of Quebec—from all political confidence, because he happened to be born on the wrong side of the Atlantic; and would exclude also the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence from any similar token of regard, because he was a Catholic. What if these eminent leaders in our revolutionary cause were living to witness this appeal to local and sectarian prejudices! But MONTGOMERY and CARROLL went to their graves with the weight of no such ingratitude upon their hearts.

Two great parties, equally attached to the principles of our Government, but differing upon many questions of administration, and alternately borne to power and driven from it, and whether in place or out of it, watching each other with jealous scrutiny, present a wise and fortunate arrangement for the preservation of freedom, and for guarding against the abuse of authority. Such has been our condition, and well and wisely has its work been done. What new experiment is needed? What more does this lately awakened zeal propose? As a country we are in possession of everything the heart of man can desire—power, intelligence, prosperity, happiness, abundance, freedom, equality, the religion of God and the respect of man; all the elements, indeed, which give value to social life or security for the duration of political blessings. We want no new parties, no new platforms, no new organizations, and the sooner these dangerous efforts are abandoned, the better it will be for us and for those who are to follow us, in this heritage of freedom.

During the process of constructing a party upon this narrow basis of exclusion, humbly affecting to know nothing, while resolutely determined to direct everything, and especially of constructing one with principles of organization not only secret in their operations, and seeking unity in action, not in individual convictions, and responsibility, but in the surrender of the will of each to the demands of those who gain the direction of the association—during this process the public mind must be in a state of feverish excitement, unfriendly to calm deliberation, and suspicious, provoked by combinations arising out of this state of things, do not act under the "fair and proper circumstances," which I declared in 1850, to be indispensable to the obligatory force of legislative instruction.

I am firmly persuaded that the adoption of either of the measures, much more of both, demanded by the Legislature of Michigan, would be the signal for the breaking up of this Government, and the dissolution of this confederacy. I know there are many honest men who scout at every idea of danger, and many others who, while admitting it, are yet prepared to meet it, let it bring what disasters it may, prepared to sacrifice this magnificent structure of freedom to one overpowering impulse, which leads captive alike the heart and the understanding. This is no time to surrender the outworks of the citadel—to abandon the excavation which wisdom and patriotism have provided, and to throw away all the checks we possess, against rash and dangerous innovations.

For myself, Sir, if Providence permit, I shall remain in the position I occupy during the residue of my term of service, unless, indeed the Democracy of Michigan should require me to do what my convictions of duty would prohibit me from doing; in which event I should retire without hesitation to private life, where indeed I am sufficiently warned by the years that have passed over me, I must soon retire, come what may. But as my life draws toward its close, aye, as it advances, instead of enfeebling, it adds strength to my love of country, and continues to console me with bright hopes of her future power and stability.

What I fear above all is that in the Providence of God we may be struck with that judicial blindness with which nations are punished for national offences, and thus add another to the melancholy list of people who had not wisdom enough to appreciate the value of free institutions, nor virtue and firmness enough to maintain them.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

A treaty with Mexico, substantially like that recently negotiated with Russia, recognising the principle that free ships make free goods, has been sent to the Senate for ratification.

The statements that A. DUDLEY MANN is to resign the Assistant Secretaryship of State, or that he will receive the appointment as Minister to France, or Secretary of Legation at Paris, are utterly untrue.

Mr. WELLS' debut in the Senate to-day against the French Spoilation bill was listened to attentively, and was thought to be a good presentation of that side of the question. It is supposed to foreshadow the action of the Executive.

The Secretary of State has replied to Col. KINNEY's communication of the 28th, stating the purposes and objects of his Central American enterprise, and asking if the Government proposes to arrest his expedition by public proclamation. Mr. MARCY says: If the enterprise of which you speak in your letter to me of the 28th, is a mere peaceful emigration of you and those who propose to go with you; if you prefer to leave the United States and seek a permanent home in a foreign country, to renounce your citizenship here and the rights and privileges belonging to it, and to submit to the laws of another jurisdiction, it is neither the duty nor the desire of this Government to interfere with your proceedings. By such a course you cease to be citizens of the United States, and can have, after such a change of allegiance, no claims to protection as such citizens from this Government. The Secretary of State, however, denies that the Mosquito Indians have any sovereign or political authority in Central America, and concludes, "If the emigrants should be formed into companies, commanded by officers, and furnished with arms, such organization would assume the character of a military expedition, and being hardly consistent with professions of peaceful objects, it would devolve upon the Government to inquire if it be not a violation of the neutrality act."

The *Star* contradicts the *Union* on the Central American question, and intimates that the *Union* no longer represents the views of the Administration upon this and other questions.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Election of a U. S. Senator for Six Years

WILLIAM H. SEWARD RE-ELECTED!

Other Nominees, and the Votes They Received.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOTERS.

CHEERFUL TIME IN THE CAPITOL

HOW THE STATE TAKES IT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

The House was crowded to suffocation this morning—crowded on the floor, the Speaker's desk, the lobbies, the floor, the aisles,—an immovable crowd, only that this time was the west or wet of this great Empire-wealth hanging upon this day's proceedings.

The House suspended the General Order, to continue the discussion of the resolution, already so long and so ably considered. Mr. FITCH had the floor last evening and it was of course awarded him this morning. He continued his remarks in review and refutation of the denunciations against Mr. SEWARD which had been uttered in the Legislature, and outside of the Capitol, and had closed his speaking when the hour of 12 arrived, and the Speaker announced the special order of the day, "The election of a United States Senator," and that business was forthwith proceeded with—the Clerk calling the roll. Every member was in his seat but Mr. STUYVESANT, of New-York, and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Albany. The following is the result of the vote, each member rising in his place as his name was called, and announcing his choice:

WM. H. SEWARD was nominated by Messrs. Baldwin, Baker, Boocher, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Boyce, Blakeslee, Blanchard, Boynton, Brush, Bullard, Churchill, Clark, E. Cole, S. S. Cole, Coleman, Comstock, Davidson, Denman, Dumont, Emmet, Edwards, Evelyn, Fairchild, Fitch, Gleason, Hull, Hunt, Jimerson, C. P. Johnson, L. B. Johnson, Knapp, Kirkland, Leigh, Littlefield, Lourie, Mathews, Maguire, McKinney, Mallory, Main, May, E. Miller, Munro, Paine, D. Palmer, Pearsoyer, Phelps, Pratt, Ramsay, Raymond, Richardson, Rhodes, Robinson, Sawyer, S. R. Smith, J. Smith, Speaker, Stebbins, Terbune, G. Tompkins, L. Tompkins, Van Ordel, Walker, Wells, G. D. Williams, Wilsey, Wisner, Wooden—66.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON was nominated by Messrs. Aitken, Allen, Buckley, Covey, Dixon; Ivans, Munday Odell, Searing, Seymour, Smalley, Stevens, Storrs, Waterbury—10.

WASHINGTON HUNT was nominated by Messrs. Blessing, Chester, Gates, Lamport, F. W. Palmer, Peck, Pixley, Rhoden, Van Etten—9.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was nominated by Messrs. Bridenbecker, Conger, Davy, Downing, McLaughlin, O'Keefe, Parsons, Seagrist, E. L. Smith, W. B. Smith, Wager, Ward—12.

JOHN A. DIX was nominated by Messrs. Chipia, Green, J. C. Parker, Rider, Selden, Stranton, S. S. Wheelen—7.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr., of Erie, by Messrs. Kendig, E. S. Wheaton—2.

PRESTON KING was nominated by Mr. L. Miller—1.

MILLARD FILLMORE was nominated by Messrs. Cosks, Keese, W. W. Wood and A. G. Williams—4.

W. W. CAMPBELL was nominated by Mr. Headley—1.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was nominated by Mr. Masters—1.

JOHN D. HOWELL was nominated by Mr. Wygant—1.

ALBERT LESTER was nominated by Mr. Case—1.

L. WAIT was nominated by Mr. J. A. Smith—1.

GREENE C. BRONSON was nominated by Mr. Dodge—1.

OGDEN HOFFMAN was nominated by Mr. Forbes—1.

H. G. HAVEN was nominated by Mr. Goddard—1.

Of the votes for WM. H. SEWARD, sixty-five were given by Whigs; one by a Democrat; one by a Maine Law man; one by a Republican; one by a Whig and Republican.

Of the votes for D. S. DICKERSON, thirteen were given by Democrats; one by an Independent American.

Of the votes for WASHINGTON HUNT, eight were given by Whigs; one by an Independent Democrat.

All for HORATIO SEYMOUR were given by Democrats.

Of the votes given for JOHN A. DIX, five were by Democrats; one by an Independent Democrat, and one by a Maine Law man.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr.'s, two were given by Independent Americans.

PRESTON KING's was given by a Democrat.

MILLARD FILLMORE's were given, two by Whigs; one by a Democrat; one by an Independent American and Maine Law man.

W. W. CAMPBELL was the nominee of one Independent American and Maine Law man.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, ALBERT LESTER, J. WAIT and GREENE C. BRONSON had each one Democratic vote.

JOHN D. HOWELL had one Independent American nomination.

OGDEN HOFFMAN and H. S. HAVEN each had one Whig vote.

The Senate proceedings took much the same course. The peak-house there was the resolution to employ counsel in the LEMMON slave suit, Virginia, *vs.* New York. Mr. DICKINSON had the floor, and occupied the attention of the Senate until a few minutes previous to the hour of 12 o'clock, when it was awarded to Mr. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, who defined his reasons for voting for Mr. SEWARD. He had not concluded when the hour 12 having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the election of a person to represent this State in the United States Senate. The result of the vote is as follows:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD was nominated by Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, Bradford, Butts, W. Clark, Crosby, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Hopkins, Munroe, Pratt, Richards, Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, Williams, Yost—16.

D. S. DICKINSON was nominated by Messrs. Burt, *Danforth, Halsey, Hutchins, Watkins*—5.

OGDEN HOFFMAN was nominated by Mr. BROOKS—1.

PRESTON KING was nominated by Mr. Z. CLARK—1.

DANIEL ULLMANN was nominated by Mr. GOODWIN—1.

WM. F. ALLEN was nominated by Messrs. Hitchcock, Lansing—2.

GEO. R. BABCOCK was nominated by Mr. PETHAM—1.

S. E. CHURCH was nominated by Mr. SPENCER—1.

MILLARD FILLMORE was nominated by Mr. WHITNEY—1.

Absent—Mr. *Strong*.

Whigs in Roman; Hardshells in *italic*; Know-Nothings in SMALL CAPITALS; Softs in CAPITALS.

Messages were transmitted between the two branches, announcing the result of their respective nominations. When the joint meeting was held in the hall of the Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker occupied jointly the Speaker's platform. The Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House read from their respective journals the proceedings which had been, and it appearing that the two Houses were agreed in their choice, the Lieutenant Governor announced that WILLIAM H. SEWARD had been chosen to represent the State of New-York in the Senate of the United States for the six years succeeding the 4th day of March, 1855.

In vain the Speaker's hammer sounded for order. The warm hearts that had felt through this protracted struggle the conviction that he of all other men, was the best fitted to represent the State in the Councils of the Nation, could not longer keep from the utterance of their joy at his triumphant choice. They forgot the House, the Senate, the place—they thought only of the occasion, and gave way to the impulse of the moment. Cheer after cheer rose to the dome, in which the Senate and Assembly took full share with the people.

You have the result—you may expect nothing more from the undersigned. There are loud, hearty cheers around the capitol—rejoicing in the streets—and the cannon are booming loudly in the public square. I am going to have my share of the exhilaration. J. R. S.

Re-Election of Governor Seward.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 7.

The Legislature responded to a sentiment which pervades the whole State in unanimously WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the Senate of the United States. The day was distinguished with a propriety and [illegible] by [illegible] upon the [illegible] of the Senate and Assembly [illegible] the Senate, [illegible] which had been, and it appearing that the two Houses were agreed in their choice, the Lieutenant Governor announced that WILLIAM H. SEWARD had been chosen to represent the State of New-York in the Senate of the United States for the six years succeeding the 4th day of March, 1855.

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The friends of WILLIAM H. SEWARD are rejoicing over his reflection. Eighty-six guns were fired by them this afternoon in honor of the occasion.

Announcement of Mr. Seward's Election at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

The announcement of Mr. SEWARD's election was received here this afternoon, and created great excitement. Flags were raised [illegible] and at 6 o'clock 120 guns were fired. Bonfires are also lighted in all parts of the city this evening.

The Result in the City.

There was great enthusiasm among the friends of this City on the reception of the [illegible] SEWARD's election. In the evening the [illegible] ings were brilliantly illuminated in [illegible]

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the Whig General Committee was held at the Astor House, to express the Whig sentiments of the City. Gen. HALL presided. Mr. CHRISTIAN W. [illegible] the Sixth Ward, offered the following [illegible] solutions:

Whereas, The election this day, by the Legislature of this State, of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the Senate of the United States, is in the judgment of this meeting a truthful expression of the wishes of the Whig people of this State, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic Whig General Committee of the City of New-York are and are hereby tendered to the Whig members of the Legislature, by whose joint co-operation the glorious result has been produced, it being not only a just acknowledgment of the fidelity and patriotism of the gifted public servant, but [illegible] guarantee that the former loyal interests of the country continue to be guarded and protected by the wisdom and firmness of the national Legislature, by the re-election therein of the great statesman [illegible] party.

It was further resolved, to publish these resolutions in all the Whig papers of the City of New-York.

There was considerable discussion on the [illegible] and they were adopted by a vote of *four* to [illegible] Committee adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in March next.

Work is Wanted in the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the DAILY TIMES of Friday, the 26th [illegible] you have a communication from Mr. WM. WEST criticising rather severely Mr. OLMSTED's [illegible] regarding the demand and price of [illegible] labor. I happen to be one of the "eighty-eight" persons who replied to Mr. OLMSTED's circular, it may [illegible] be wholly inappropriate in me to say a word in answer to Mr. WEST's communication. Mr. WEST says he "knows that the conclusion he [illegible] STED) has drawn therefrom—namely, that the demand for hired labor on the farms in the vicinity exceeds the supply—is *not true*." [illegible] wish, to speak for only this immediate vicinity when I say it *is* strictly and literally true. More *good farm* laborers could be employed [illegible] good and even high prices. The last autumn [illegible] ticularly there was a large demand, and farmers were obliged in some instances to *pay* exorbitant prices for help in order to secure their crops reasonably. Allow me to give you a list of [illegible] average of prices with us last season:

Men by the year and board with [illegible], from $100 to $175.

Men by the month, say 5 months and board, $16 to $18 per month.

Men per day, other than haying and harvesting, [illegible] 75 cents to $1.

Men in haying and harvesting, per month, with board, from $26 to $30.

Men per day, in haying and harvest, [illegible]

I paid an indifferent hand the last month of [illegible] harvesting, and it is conceded by all in the [illegible] both employers and employed, that [illegible] have obtained like prices. I trouble you, [illegible] am unwilling that the unemployed with [illegible] be misinformed or misled in this matter, [illegible] intimately concerns them. We say again, [illegible] there is room here in the country for [illegible] heart and willing hand to eat in [illegible] most noble and healthy of all occupations.

SALISBURY, Litchfield Co., Conn., [illegible]

ONEONTA, Otsego Co., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You appear to be interesting yourselves in behalf of unemployed laborers in your City. Perhaps you may be instrumental in doing such a work, and at the same time rendering a service to others. I want a woman—a girl who understands doing *general housework*,—such as baking, cooking, washing, ironing, cleaning house, &c. One who is smart and active, and cares and [illegible] about business. Such a one I will pay ten shillings per week for one, two or more years. My family consists of wife, self and *four children*, the youngest one eight years of age.

If you can send half a dozen such women as I have described, I will see that they all [illegible] places within six hours from the time they are landed here. If they are ignorant of [illegible] of healthy constitutions, we don't want them.

The best route is the N. Y. and Erie Railroad to Deposit, thence by stage (fare $2) to this place.

Respectfully, I am yours, W. [illegible]

Among the novelties soon to be seen at the London Crystal Palace is a cavern, intended to represent a subsoil model of a lead mine. The things selected for illustration are those near Matlock, in Derbyshire. In the outer portion of the wall are two small veins of lead, and immediately beneath them a fissure thickly studded with the stalactites peculiar to those mines. In the interior, every part of the real mine will be seen. Even the little cascades stream that is always running in this description of mine—the small stream which is the produce of the mine, is drawn, and in [illegible] which the miner suspends his dinner-can, and [illegible] men's footsteps and tracks, the pails and [illegible] to the miners, the value of ore, and everything important to the working of the mine. At the [illegible] the shaft a windlass will be placed, [illegible] whole contrivance.

Journal Times Post Herald Sun

Tribune Gazette Chronicle Courier Mail Standard Press Record Observer Dispatch Register Ledger Review Advocate Banner Telegraph Inquirer Monitor Reporter Sentinel Enterprise Union Weekly Daily Evening Morning Press

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY AFFAIRS.

...Common Council...

...Governors of the Lunatic Asylum, held in the Hospital building, Blackwell's Island, on Saturday last, the following members of the Board, except Gen. Hamilton Harnden, were present. The greater part of the session was occupied in hearing and deciding the applications from the various institutions.

The following is a list of the number of inmates in the different institutions on Saturday, Feb. 3:

Bellevue Hospital, 284; Lunatic Asylum, 903; Almshouse, 2,002; Penitentiary, 626; Penitentiary Hospital (Island), 70; Penitentiary, 203; Penitentiary Hospital (Island), 10; Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse, 23; Work-House, 1,113; Small-Pox Hospital, 4; Hospital for Aged, 275; Randall's Island Hospital, 180; City Prison, 230; Second District Prison, 16; Third District Prison, 27; Colored Home, 222; Colored Orphan Asylum, 202; Children at Nurse in the City, 181. Total, 7,202. Increase, 74.

Number remaining Jan. 27, 1855, 7,010. Admitted, 1,141—2,205.

Died, 99. Discharged, 913. Sent to Penitentiary, 200—1,212. Total, 7,006.

A communication was received from the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, calling the attention of the Board to the overcrowded state of the Institution under his charge. He says the "Asylum is now being filled (if not now considered full) by patients from the other departments of the Island. Last year about one-third of all the patients admitted came from these Institutions, and during the past week nine were admitted from this source. If these patients were insane before having been sent to the Island, a sad mistake was made by the physicians under whose supervision they came, in not directly committing them to this place. If they became insane while at the Island, there certainly must be some serious fault in the organization or management of Institutions so productive of insanity." The doctor thinks that many of those sent to the Lunatic Asylum are not proper subjects for treatment in that Institution, they being "foolish" from birth. He informs the Board that an accident which may terminate fatally occurred at the Asylum a few days since, in consequence of the overcrowded state of the building, and asks the Board if something cannot be done immediately to lessen the crowded condition of the house, and thus diminish the fearful risk of fatal accidents which at present exists.

The communication was referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum with power.

A communication from G. Verplanck, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, enclosing a report adopted by that body at a recent meeting in reference to the matters at issue between the two Boards.

[The communication was published in the TIMES a few days since.]

Governor DRAPER moved the reference of the communication to a Special Committee of three to report. He thought the Commissioners of Emigration had not acted fairly in the matter, but seemed disposed to evade the payment of their lawful debt to the Governors of the Almshouse. That the Board of Governors were supporting a number of lunatics and others chargeable to the Emigration Committee, the latter body did not attempt to deny, but when pressed for payment for their support, they replied that the Emigration Committee were supporting children born in this country, of alien mothers, whose support rightly belonged to the Almshouse Board. The question, Governor DRAPER thought, should not be met in this way. It was a doubtful question whether the Governors were legally bound to support children born in this country of alien mothers.

He thought that if the Commissioners of Emigration would only act honorably towards the Board of Governors they (the Commissioners of Emigration) would not have so much money in bank to their credit at this time.

Governor DRAPER'S motion prevailed, and the matter was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Governors Draper, Duke, and Tiemann.

A communication was received from Dr. Taylor, one of the Visiting Physicians to Bellevue Hospital. The Clerk of the Board essayed to read it, but was unsuccessful in the attempt, the doctor's chirography being rather defective. President TOWNSEND volunteered his assistance to enlighten the Board as to the contents of the mysterious document, but after several strenuous exertions, he gave up the attempt in despair. Others of the Board magnanimously offered their services, but all attempts to decipher the doctor's hieroglyphics proved abortive, and the communication was, finally, on motion of Governor TIEMANN, referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to translate and report at the next meeting.

This matter having been thus disposed of, Governor TAYLOR called up the motion made by him at the last meeting to discontinue the employment, by the Board, of Chaplains to the Island Institutions. In offering the motion he was not, he said, impelled by any feeling of bigotry. He believed simply that there was no necessity for paying $600 a year each to two Chaplains when the work performed by them could and would be gladly done by others gratuitously. As it was, religion was dealt out to the inmates of the institutions in the same way as they received their physic—twice a week, Wednesdays and Sundays. He had spoken with many on the subject, and he was quite sure persons would be found to visit the Islands and dispense religion to the inmates. A wealthy property owner with whom he had spoken on the subject, expressed the pleasure it would give him to visit the Islands and preach there.

Gov. WEST could not agree with the sentiments of Gov. TAYLOR. The mere preaching of the Gospel on stated occasions was but a small amount of the duties performed by the chaplains. Much more needed to be done and was done by them; they had to be constantly at the bedside of the sick, and to be ever ready to give advice and counsel to those in need of it. Religion, at certain periods of their lives, was as necessary to the inmates of the Institutions as bread. This fact was well understood by the law-makers who framed the act establishing the Board, for in that act they made provision for the appointment and pay of two chaplains to the Institutions. To be sure, "SAM" was not about then, but he was in favor, nevertheless, of the continuance of the chaplains.

Governor DUKE did not desire to deprive the inmates of the Institutions of religious instruction, but he did not believe in paying men for imparting it. It was a wrong idea. Besides, men could be found willing to visit the Islands and impart the truths of religion without fee or pecuniary reward.

Governor DRAPER was decidedly opposed to the resolution of Governor TAYLOR. The chaplains had always performed their work faithfully, and he could not give his sanction to any measure for a discontinuance of the office. Rich property holders and others might be found willing to visit the Institutions and preach, but he doubted much whether they would or could go through the Hospitals, at all hours of the day and night, administering consolation to the sick and dying, or visit every hole and corner in the City in search of relatives or friends of those in the Institutions. He hoped the resolution would not pass.

Governor SMITH thought that in the consideration of the subject the members should not be influenced by any outside pressure, or by any peculiar state of public feeling at the present. They knew from experience that the duties required by chaplains could not be performed satisfactorily by volunteers. He would, therefore, vote against the resolution.

The question on the adoption of the resolution was then put, and the vote was as follows:

AYES—Governors Taylor and Duke.

NAYS—Governors Townsend, Draper, West, Smith, Berry, Thomson and Dugro.

Governor DUGRO then offered a resolution in favor of appointing Rev. Thomas Brady Catholic chaplain to the islanders, in place of Father Robert, resigned.

Governor TIEMANN moved to amend by inserting the words "provided he remains on the Island." The amendment was accepted and the resolution as amended was adopted, Governor TAYLOR only voting in the negative.

No other business of general importance was transacted.

LECTURE BY T. D. McGEE.

The Career and Character of Daniel O'Connell.

On Monday evening, T. D. McGEE, Esq., delivered a highly interesting lecture before a very large audience, in the Tabernacle. The lecture was one of considerable interest to all classes of Irishmen, which were well represented on the occasion. The "Old Hibernian" [illegible] he did and what he said—with all the respect and reverence which ought [illegible] drawn between the commencement [illegible]

force Agitator," and the "hewers of [illegible] a sprinkle of the followers of him "of glorious, [illegible] and fame," which [illegible] Monday last, [illegible] the "Sons of [illegible] to hear the panegyric.

The lecture was at once moderate, impartial and unselfish, and evidenced a studious regard on the part of the lecturer not to run counter to the feelings of any particular party. Frequent bursts of applause betokened the satisfaction of his hearers.

After some introductory remarks, the lecturer proceeded with his subject, first having promised that it should be less a lecture than a conversation, about a man who kept his country respected throughout his career in every latitude.

To speak of the dead, he said, was a subject of awe, and enough to fill the mind with dread approaching to solemnity. The dead have a property in their reputation, and it matters us materially to be able to cultivate a reverence for the illustrious departed, who have been gathered into the great muster-roll of mortality which has preceded us, and upon whom we sit as an inquest.

Perhaps few illustrious men have ever departed from our midst, to whose memory more injustice has been done than to that of DANIEL O'CONNELL. But scarcely have seven years elapsed, and yet the reaction in public opinion is felt, and is twice seven years it will be more and more sensibly felt, and in seven times seven years, full justice will be done to the memory of that illustrious man.

He would speak of the great orator in his character as a statesman. O'CONNELL as orator, O'CONNELL as humorist, has been frequently brought before the people of the United States. But in the character where his life was a plan, and whose character was a unit in the pursuit of which he followed with unalterable purpose, it has not been sufficiently before the world and particularly before his own people. In the ordinary acceptation of the term his life was a failure, but that such was not the case his life sufficiently proves.

He was great in speech and great in action. He brought Ireland, before his time politically obscure, into the great system of the equilibrium of nations, by his individual exertions. So that after his time Ireland was never left out in the calculation of Kings and Commoners in weighty affairs of state. By argument and discussion he made Ireland a first-rate political power, though she had not a flag, nor bayonet, a ship or a gun that she could call her own.

Were you to inquire of a statesman in Paris, or Ispahan, or Washington, for a definition of Ireland, he would answer that it was the country of O'CONNELL—making Ireland an appanage of the man, and not the man of the country. The first great act of O'CONNELL was to make statesmen inquire where is Ireland? How is it bounded? Can it be played off? and has she a counter-check within her?

But the master-act of O'CONNELL'S life was, that he, the son of an obscure country gentleman, was to undo during his career what it had taken the policy of CECIL, the sword of CROMWELL, and the intrigue of CLARENDON to build up—to counteract the policy of the Reformation. He was instrumental in breaking the sceptre—not only for Ireland, but for England and Scotland, and the Indies and Australia, and wherever the red Cross of St. George floats—and erect above it a higher and holier standard—the Cross of Calvary. [Applause.]

But it may be asked, what did O'CONNELL do for Ireland? He gave Ireland an opportunity of sending into one of the first Audience Chambers in the world seventy-five of her representatives, her best and most intellectual men, where a word spoken in season becomes an important matter, and if it so happened unfortunately that such men did not support the great efforts of O'CONNELL, he is not more to be blamed, than would JAMES WATT if a locomotive should run off the track. He invented and proclaimed to the world his plan for the regeneration of Ireland, but he received no aid and we should regret that he did not survive sufficiently long to guide his plan to perfection and to the future benefit of his country. He gave to Irishtowns and cities a great amount of self-government; and he would say, that, if in Irish towns and cities, men had elected practical and useful, instead of mere wealthy men—mere money-chests—their aspect would be quite different to-day.

He held O'CONNELL preeminent as a statesman, in bringing Ireland into the consideration of statesmen—pitted against him as were such illustrious politicians as ELIZABETH, CECIL Lord BURLEIGH; the Protector OLIVER, CLARENDON, CASTLEREIGH and both the PITTS—the overthrow of whose policy by a mere barrister, was a proof of great intellectual and moral elevation, of high supremacy.

By his person and figure it was evident that nature had intended him for a ruler among the people. He was an orator, if he had not spoken,—his mere pantomime was equal to the eloquence of others. In elocution he was unequalled. His voice had the most consummate mastery over the passions,—he could command tears and mirth at will. No man ever thought less of his words. He was the orator of action, not of style. He was a most business like orator. SHIEL was the orator of show. O'CONNELL that of action.

If the edifice of nationality were built up and required decorating, gilding, cornices and centre-pieces, he would choose RICHARD LALOR SHIEL; but where the massive structure was to be erected—where the edifice was to be reared—where action was required, give him DANIEL O'CONNELL. He made more than ten thousand public addresses in his life; frequently he spoke four and five times daily—not as a mere stylist, who had his speech "cut and dry," but with weight and solidity. His wit and humor are proverbial. The lecturer cited a few pleasing anecdotes. Among others the occasion of O'CONNELL being called upon to take the oath of supremacy in the British Parliament, in which it is said that the Catholic religion is "damnable and idolatrous," he said—"There is one part of that oath I don't believe, and another that I know to be false."

Great as was his reputation as a statesman, he was the most consistent and best living Catholic he ever knew. He considered him greater and more exalted, when, with his little morning lamp, he wended his way to the Church of St. Andrews, Westland Row, where he knelt before the altar of the King of Kings, than he was when on the top of "Tara of the Kings," surrounded by almost worshipping millions.

The lecturer then briefly glanced at the social character of O'CONNELL in his capacity of a father in particular, and recommended Irishmen to take him for their model in the education of their children in America—and if so, they would rear a law-loving, law abiding, and useful progeny. The lecturer then in conclusion, said that he hoped within three weeks to "tread the land that bore him," and once more look upon the tomb of the "Liberator" in his peaceful resting-place, in Glasnevin, and that it would afford him great pleasure in answer to the eager inquiries which would pour on him. "Is O'CONNELL yet remembered in America?" to say, that in the great Commercial Metropolis of the New World. "He is not dead, but liveth."

Mechanics' Society—Dr. Sterry' Lecture.

A lecture was delivered on Monday evening before the Mechanics' Society on "Little Things," by Rev. R. S. STORRS, D.D. The attendance was very large, many gentlemen not being able to find seats.

The lecturer announced his subject, and said that events were so logically interlocked in their succession, that the world's history depended upon all—the least no less than the greatest—so that if the minutest link were withdrawn, the face of affairs would soon be totally changed. He spoke of the wonderful effects produced by the breaking of the minutest portion of a piece of machinery—the effect of the whole was destroyed. The slight crackling which was observed in shaking a silk dress, was the same power which carried our news from New-York to New-Orleans. The hydrostatic press, with its enormous, all-crushing pressure, was only a modification of a child's mouth and a dandelion stem. Many gentlemen found, to their cost, that the grace of that most enchanting of all pieces of art, a lady's dress, [illegible] depended upon hooks and pins. The whole reputation of GEORGE IV. depended upon starch, that stiffened the collars which made him what he was. A man's future career might often depend upon the lever of his watch. What machine was it which threatened this Continent with [illegible] annihilation? The needle—the [illegible] keeper of the [illegible] directing like the [illegible] of the pole. [illegible] address made [illegible] the [illegible] have the [illegible]

[illegible] Respectfully [illegible]

WM. B. McGUCKIN, Long Dock Grain Bank.

FEB. 6, 1855.

[illegible]

A meeting of [illegible] was held last evening [illegible]

Total [illegible]

Making a total of 110 deaths in the past week.

Meeting of the Ossoli Fire Engine Company.

The Ossoli Fire Engine Company [illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 5, 1855.

[illegible] Esq., Chairman, and [illegible] Secretary, pro tem. [illegible] stating that [illegible] to accompany [illegible] Washington, proposed, as [illegible] a going gold-hunting for [illegible] to CHARLES LANE, told him that eight persons had sat down to dinner in 3, he remarked that they must have been very sharp set. No other words, nothing but that verbal alacrity of expression would have been witty. An instance is found of this in the debates on the annexation of Texas, when a gentleman said: "it could have been wished that the movers of the measure had shown as much of the *manner in modo* as they had of the *fortiter in re*." So too in descriptive literature. When the poet describes to us a scene, he does it in a few words, which do not describe it fully but only suggest those things with which all the others are associated. There are passages in the speeches of WEBSTER and BURKE, as well as in those of CICERO and the Athenian orators, in which each word gathers upon itself as it successively occurs the pressure of the whole appeal. To remove any one word from such speeches was like taking a stone out of an arch. So sovereign a have done more to control the course of events than orations. Everywhere we find that the terms that have chronicled all results of inquiry as well as conducted the inquiries, were those two simple, indivisible terms—yes or no. It was easy to anticipate the same law in the department of poetry, where, if any word were changed, the whole was destroyed. He told the story of the Frenchman who, in translating "Macbeth," reproduced the "Heil, Macbeth!" in the witch scene by "*Comment vous portez-vous, Macbeth?*" In architecture, the Escurial—that splendid architectural adornment of Spain—took its form from a gridiron, and the gloomy and sombre character of Egypt's antiquities was no doubt derived from the circumstance of its founders having lived in caverns. The solidity and stability of the most magnificent edifice depends not upon the massiveness of its supports, but upon the airy and imponderable angles which determined their form. On the veriest trifles of occurrence have often hung cases of life and death. That which makes the commission of crime frequent, is the fact that it may be committed so easily, but that which makes it rare is that the minutest things may, and oftentimes do, discover it. Cases have occurred where a shadow falling on a curtain and seen from without has led to the discovery of a murder. A minute piece of steel left in the body of a murdered man afterwards found by microscopic examination to fit exactly to a knife in possession of the accused, knotted the cord by which he expiated his crime as certainly as it could have been done by the testimony of a hundred witnesses. A smile is subtle as a shadow and evanescent as a dream; but that delicate facial contraction has more power over most hearts than many broad acres. He had often thought, the lecturer said, when he put the ring on the finger of a bride, that that little circle represented a destiny which the round earth was not large enough to contain, and which the shining circle of those far stars would not outreach. The Pandect once walked forth from the Dacian forests to become the law of the world, in the person of their author, who joined the army (his first step towards distinction,) because he had nothing else to do. The pretty feet of Arletta which attracted the attention of the father of the Conqueror of Eng and were so light as scarcely to bend the grass, yet the destinies of England were trembling at their tread. It is altogether certain that if CLEOPATRA'S nose had been half an inch al orter the whole history of the world would have been different from what it is to-day. The difference between minds, one of which is unreal and unreflective and the other brilliant and decisive in its results, is often so slight as at the time to baffle the closest criticism. Throughout our life trifles shaped destinies; the tricksy Ariel is master, the mighty physical Caliban the slave. It is in accordance with this same general law that when we go out in search of the centre of the Universe, there, where we look for astronomical thrones, vast and splendid, we find only a point of gravity. A globule of ether is the pivot of the heavens. Is there not here shown to us what is to be the general direction of science for the future—that its tendency is to be towards the more particular facts. Modern science seeks the very primary atoms of matter. It is really amusing to see how far minute examinations have been carried. It has been declared that it is not impossible to calculate the change of place produced in the sun by the falling of a dead mosquito on the earth. The lecturer suggested that the calculation might be somewhat perplexed in Summer by their number. This tendency was seen in the anecdotic peculiarity of the history of MACAULAY. A word could not be a light thing when some mind might take it up and make of it a thing of life or death. The palaces which men built would crumble after them, but some trifling word that they had said might live a thousand years. The delicate force of womanly character and womanly thought which moved behind all physical development, was often the grandest power on earth, and she who would leave for more showy successes this true and grand work, seemed to give up for a tinsel cap and bells this great hold on human history. We should remember, finally, the blessing promised for the gift of a cup of cold water, and that the greatest historic example of self-sacrifice was that of her who gave to the infinite Lord of the heavens and the earth two mites.

The lecturer was frequently interrupted by applause, and closed amid loud cheering.

New-York Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society, was held on Monday evening at the Society Rooms, No. 600 Broadway. ADRIAN LEGGET, Esq., in the absence of the President, was called to the chair.

The Room Committee, appointed at the last meeting, reported in favor of hiring rooms for the ensuing year, from the 1st of May next, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The report was adopted.

A lengthy conversation mainly occupied the attention of the members present as to the non-payment of premiums to exhibitors. It was held that such payments should be made, but no definite action was taken.

On the table, were on exhibition, a seedling scarlet *Geranium* of unusual beauty, and some seedling *Abutilon, Hybrid* of very superior order.

The Society adjourned two weeks.

The Case of the Ocean Bank Teller.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On my application yesterday for bail, which was readily granted this morning, you are pleased to note the fact of the application, and at the same time cast most ungenerous and unjust reflections upon me—charging me, by implication at least, of having squandered the funds of the Ocean Bank in gambling, &c. It is, I have always supposed, the true province of the Press to adhere to and publish *facts* as they exist; and in criminal cases to report proceedings and give such statements as may be elicited on the occasion, and not to volunteer assertions of what the evidence *is to be*, or charge upon the person accused crimes which you can know nothing of, and which in this case are totally false. I am willing to submit to, and am ready to rebut any testimony of a criminal nature that may be brought against me on the day of trial; and it is extremely hard to be also arraigned by the Press before that day arrives, and accused by it of crimes which have not the least foundation in fact, and which have evidently originated with parties whose acts are expected to be shielded by persecuting and raising false issues, in order to hide from the public gaze their own dereliections from duty towards those who have unfortunately confided in their honesty and integrity. I have been accused of embezzlement, fraud, and I know not how many crimes, all of which I am innocent of, and shall readily disprove on my trial. The unfortunate imprudence of certifying checks may be a crime—if so few tellers of our banks are innocent. All I ask is fairness on the part of my accusers, and that degree of consideration from the TIMES, and press generally, that one in my position may be entitled to. After the numerous notices you have given of my case, not always the most charitable, I trust I may reasonably expect an insertion of this. Respectfully yours, &c.

WM. B. McGUCKIN, Long Dock Grain Bank.

FEB. 6, 1855.

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Ball of Columbian Engine Co. No. 14.

The grand social reunion of the members and friends of Engine Co. No. 14, took place on Monday evening, at Niblo's saloon. The Company was very numerous—too numerous, indeed, in the early part of the evening for comfort—though after supper there was sufficient space for all to dance. The music was of the first order, and the dances selected presented a pleasing variety. The supper was excellent, and every seat at the table was occupied. A gratifying circumstance connected with the supper was, that no persons were permitted to bore the Company and make themselves appear ridiculous by supper speeches. The whole affair, indeed, was *en fait*, and does great credit to the Committee of arrangements, under whose direction it was gotten up.

Measuring Potatoes.

A petition is being numerously signed requesting of the Legislature to supersede the present system of determining the quantity of potatoes, &c., by measurement, and to have weights substituted in lieu of barrels, bushels, pecks, &c.

The Belgian Consul and Mayor Wood.

The following communication was received by Mayor WOOD from Mon. MANGE, Consul of Belgium at Philadelphia, in reference to the Belgians supposed to have been convicts and paupers, and who are at present incarcerated in the Tombs.

The Mayor will liberate the poor fellows upon receiving reliable security that they will not become burdensome on the State or the public institutions of this City. The letter to the Mayor contained the subjoined communication to the prisoners:

CONSULATE OF BELGIUM,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1855.

To His Honor the Mayor of New-York:

SIR: Only this day has it been brought to my notice that the twelve innocent Belgians dragged into prison in your City from on board the ship *Rochambeau* were still suffering incarceration, and that they may possibly be sent home.

I, therefore, respectfully would request your Honor to cause the enclosure to be delivered to those men, and to inform you that I shall take immediate measures for their honorable employment, and hope in a few days being able to inform you where to forward them to.

Belgians are as industrious as they are frugal and peaceable, and their presence will be a benefit to the country to which they paid the importation duty of "head money."

It is much to be regretted that an American Consul, new at his post and unacquainted with the language and customs of the country he was appointed to, should have caused so much misery on individuals of a nation which less than others, if at all, is represented in your poorhouses and prisons. In a free country those innocent Belgians shall be free, without becoming chargeable to your or any other State on account of their only crime, poverty.

I have the honor to be
Your Honor's most respectful servant,
M. S. MANGE, Consul of Belgium.

CONSULATE OF BELGIUM,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1855.

Belgians, Passengers of the Rochambeau, in prison at New-York:

For the honor of Belgium and for your personal reputation, I sincerely regret the shameful treatment which you have been subjected to, at the moment of landing in this land of liberty, the refuge of the persecuted, as though you were malefactors. It is not the authorities of New-York to whom you must attribute this refusal of the hospitality which you had a right to expect, but to the ignorance of the American Consul at ANTWERP, who recently left an interior State of this country, to enter upon the duties of his office, and who has allowed himself to be imposed upon and thought it his duty to communicate the result of what he heard.

I shall announce to the Mayor that you will not remain where you are long; that you shall not become chargeable to the State of New-York in this State, but that I shall procure work for you, well knowing that Belgians prefer working to begging, and that they are an acquisition to any country that receives them.

Have patience and courage; I shall watch over you. In the meantime try to merit the approbation of the authorities by your conduct. Salute you.

M. S. MANGE, Consul of Belgium.

Mayor's Black Book.

An average number of complaints were yesterday entered on the Mayor's book,—the grievances complained of comprise the usual amount of dirty streets, &c., which from the outset we have chronicled:

Fred. Peppercorn complains that John Bearner, corner of Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, sold brandy to complainant, and also to Charles Prankett, of No. 51 Ridge-street; they came in by the back door—but believes the front door was unlocked. Bearner owes complainant $37.

John Cox, of Massachusetts—That Wm. Wilson refused to pay bank money for Philadelphia tickets improperly withheld from him.

The proprietors of the Bull's Head Hotel and the Jefferson County House, and others, complain that groups of disorderly young men congregate at the corner of Third-avenue and East Twenty-fourth-street, to the great annoyance of the neighbors, and pray that the nuisance may be abated.

Capt. Gorham, of the brig *Adelphi*, purchased a worthless watch of Robert De Witt, No. 127 Broadway, for which he paid $12. The usual emetic was administered with effect.

Daniel McCormick, No. 89 West Twenty-ninth-street, that a Mr. Walker, No. 90 West Twenty-ninth-street, throws filth and garbage of every description in the street, thereby rendering it very unhealthy.

Chester Driggs, No. 661 Broadway, that the sidewalk opposite the Lafarge buildings has been constantly encumbered for the last two years with stones, iron, dirt and lumber, rendering it not only inconvenient but dangerous to travelers.

C. M. Vandervoort, No. 263 Broome-street, that the occupants of tenant houses in the rear of Nos. 261 and 263 Broome-street, are in the constant habit of throwing filth, slops and garbage of every description in the street.

S. Sedgwick, Eighty-second-street, that hogs and goats are allowed to run at large in Yorkville, committing all manner of depredation upon citizens' property and annoying the nursery maids.

That Manhattan-alley has not been cleaned for several months past, and is in a very filthy condition—at present impassable.

A. Arnold, No. 23 Twenty-third-street, that the sidewalk between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-streets, opposite the Hippodrome is constantly obstructed with snow and ice during the Winter. Also, that the loaders from the buildings are out of repair, and the street and sidewalk constantly flooded with water.

A mother complains of the ruin of her daughter, by the advertisement of a female tailor, named Mrs. Brewster, who holds her lewees at No. 59 Great Jones-street. She complains of certain journals advertising such gross impositions.

George Andrews, No. 5 Tryon-row, that the street and sidewalk in front of No. 170 Madison-street is completely obstructed every Sunday with old wagons and carts, rendering the street impassable.

That Seventy-ninth-street, between the Third and Fourth-avenues, is in a filthy state; that numerous deposits of manure, decomposing matter and piles of dirt and rubbish, placed there by the contractor under permission of the Croton Aqueduct Department, are a nuisance.

Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, No. 1 Bond-street, that a certain woman named Mary Ann Hamilton, who is a confirmed drunkard, and a common nuisance, has left a daughter, aged 3 years, in the street, and prays that the child may be taken care of.

Mary Ann Hamilton, the mother of the child complained of by Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, was brought before the Mayor, and on promising to take better care of her child in future, was discharged.

Investigation of the Charges against Capt. G. Filletti.

Before U. S. Commissioner Morton.

The investigation of the charges against Capt. G. FILLETTI was resumed yesterday. The following additional evidence was elicited:

John O'Neill, sworn: I was on board of the U. S. ship *Germantown*, in Port-au-Prays; whilst we were there the schooner *Advance* came into port and went ashore; I recollect the Captain of the *Advance*; I saw him on board of the *Germantown*, waiting outside of the Commodore's cabin; I afterwards saw him go to the cabin; my attention was called to him from the slight reports that were made among the men that the *Advance* was suspected of being a slaver.

Question—Have you seen the Captain of the *Advance* since you saw him on board of the *Germantown*? *Answer*—Not until I see him before me now, Sir; he is the prisoner, (Filletti.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Eaton—My business at present is a piano-forte case maker; I am 25 years of age and a native of Cork, Ireland; I reside at No. 141 Eleventh-street; I was a musician on the *Germantown*; I knew Raymond Knowles; I was on intimate terms with him, but not more so than any of the others; I left the *Germantown* in Boston a year ago last April; I have been living in New-York since; I have not seen Knowles but once or twice since, and I have not seen him for the last twelve months; on last Sunday night my attention was called to the fact by the widow of a marine on board, who said that there was a trial going on about the slaver we took on the Coast of Africa; no person was with me to-day when I first saw the prisoner; the face and body and general appearance of the prisoner look as they did on the *Advance*; he seemed then to be more fresh than now; I cannot tell what month I saw him on the *Advance*; it was the latter part of '52 or beginning of '53; I did not go on the *Advance*; I did not see him except on the occasion mentioned; I saw him walk on that occasion about thirty feet; I stood on the opposite side of the vessel from him.

Direct examination resumed—Q.—Can you be mistaken in the identity of the prisoner and the captain of the *Advance*? A.—I know I am not mistaken.

The U. S. District Attorney here introduced the following document, procured from the files of the Custom House:

OUTWARD FOREIGN MANIFEST.

Report and Manifest of Cargo laden at the Port of New-York, on board the schooner Advance, Lewis Kraft, Master, bound for Cape de Verde—7 men.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1852.

Packages and contents.	Value at port of exportation.
12,000 feet lumber	$185 67
3,000 pieces scantling	40 50
5 tierces pork	149 13
19 barrels bread	38 05
13 barrels provisions	49 28
140 cotton-bags	10 00
14 casks (shooks)	60 00
2 cases hardware.	

The above cargo shipped by the master.

L. KRAFT.

Henry Ward, for the defendant, sworn. I am second officer of the steamship *Black Warrior*, one of the New-Orleans and Havana steamers; seeing the proceedings of yesterday in the *Herald*, and seeing the name of Captain Kraft mentioned, I came here to see if it was the one whom I knew; I have frequently seen him write, and would recognize it if I saw it; (witness was shown the signature of Captain Kraft attached to manifest introduced above;) this is Captain Kraft's signature. I am well acquainted with Captain Kraft's appearance, and would be able to recognize him instantly anywhere.

Q.—Does the prisoner remember Capt. Kraft? A.—Not in any one respect that I can see; I was first officer of Capt. Kraft for five months; the shown signature is Capt. Kraft's; he has a peculiar way of writing, as his hands were much deformed; I never saw Capt. Filletti till this afternoon; I have seen Capt. Filletti write, and he writes an entirely different hand; Capt. Filletti looks more coarse and robust and farmer-like than the Capt. Kraft of my acquaintance; Capt. Kraft always told me that he was a Frenchman; from my knowledge of men in travelling over the world, I should say that Capt. Filletti is an Italian; Kraft could speak several languages very imperfectly, but not as good English as Capt. Filletti.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon—I have sailed out of New-York since 1848; I first saw Capt. Kraft in June, 1853; I last saw him in November, 1853; I was 1st officer of Capt. Kraft's in the schooner *Julia Eliza Ridgeway*, running from here to the Southern Coast of Africa; I last saw him in Cuba, in Nov. 1853; I cannot say whether he is alive or dead; I came here to-day to ascertain.

Q.—Who cleared the *Ridgeway*?
Objected to by Mr. Eaton.
Q.—What was the cargo of the *Ridgeway*?
Also objected to.
Q.—What month did you clear in? A.—In June, 1853.
Q.—From what port? A.—New-York.
Q.—Where did you clear for?
Objected to.
Q.—Who was your supercargo? A.—We had none.
Q.—What port did you clear for? A.—I do not know.

Mr. McKeon—You are aware that being engaged in a Slaver is a punishable crime, and any question which I may put to you which may tend to criminate you, you may refuse to answer—all others you must.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where on the coast of Africa did the *Julia Eliza Ridgeway* touch during her voyage? A.—We touched at Algoa.
Q.—At what port? A.—At Ambris.
Q.—What happened there? A.—Nothing particular; we were on a trading voyage; we touched at Ambrizette; we landed some whisky at Ambris; we laid there 12 hours; the Captain went ashore; he brought off no persons with him; we then went down to Dandy Point, where we took in some water—one boat-load.
Q.—At Dandy Point, how much water did the *Ridgeway* take on board?
Question objected to.
Q.—Do you know the slaving points of Ambrix and Ambrizette? A.—I know those points; we had not slaves on board; we had rice and beans for the ship's crew; we got beans once or twice a week; we had one or two barrels of beans; we had, I should think, six hogsheads of water; from Dandy Point we went to sea; I decline to state where we landed.
Q.—How long after leaving Dandy Point was it till you made land again? A.—I decline to answer.
Q.—What course did you lay with the vessel after leaving Dandy Point? A.—I decline to answer; I have seen the bark *Republic* in New-York some five or six years ago.
Q.—On that voyage did you come to this continent? A.—I decline to answer; I do not know to whom the *Ridgeway* belonged nor who shipped anything in her.

Joseph Gardella, Jr., the defence, sworn: I am a Broker in this City; my place of business is No. 62 Fulton-street; in the Fall of 1852 I was in New-Orleans; I went there in the latter part of 1851, and left there on the 17th July, 1852; I am acquainted with Capt. Filletti, and have known him intimately for many years; in the Fall of 1852 he was in New-Orleans; his business was following the sea; I do not recollect the name of the vessel; I heard about his making a bargain with Messrs. Barrill for carrying the Italian Opera Troupe to Vera Cruz; Max Maretzek was the leader; I have seen Capt. Filletti at a store of Mr. Barrill after; I saw Capt. Filletti in New-Orleans after, during the months of September, October and November, 1852; I stood at the City Hotel, opposite, and saw Capt. Filletti go into Barrill's office, which was opposite.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon—I have had a business connection with Messrs. Barrill since the United States, Gibson, Commodore, Navy; I was in various business transactions with them in 1852; I never was in Cuba or South Africa; it was at the time Capt. Filletti was making arrangements to carry the Italian Opera Troupe to New-Orleans; I do not know the [illegible]

[illegible] was the [illegible] Filletti [illegible] the [illegible] getting out of water. Once it [illegible] day, and they [illegible] the [illegible] charge of those people, they shall be released.

[illegible] Feb. 3, 1855.

[illegible] Esq., Chairman, and [illegible] Secretary, pro tem. [illegible] stating that [illegible] to accompany [illegible] Washington, proposed, as [illegible] a going gold-hunting for [illegible] to CHARLES LANE, told him that eight persons had sat down to dinner in 3, he remarked that they must have been very sharp set. No other words, nothing but that verbal alacrity of expression would have been witty. An instance is found of this in the debates on the annexation of Texas, when a gentleman said: "it could have been wished that the movers of the measure had shown as much of the *manner in modo* as they had of the *fortiter in re*." So too in descriptive literature. When the poet describes to us a scene, he does it in a few words, which do not describe it fully but only suggest those things with which all the others are associated. There are passages in the speeches of WEBSTER and BURKE, as well as in those of CICERO and the Athenian orators, in which each word gathers upon itself as it successively occurs the pressure of the whole appeal. To remove any one word from such speeches was like taking a stone out of an arch. So sovereign a have done more to control the course of events than orations. Everywhere we find that the terms that have chronicled all results of inquiry as well as conducted the inquiries, were those two simple, indivisible terms—yes or no. It was easy to anticipate the same law in the department of poetry, where, if any word were changed, the whole was destroyed. He told the story of the Frenchman who, in translating "Macbeth," reproduced the "Heil, Macbeth!" in the witch scene by "*Comment vous portez-vous, Macbeth?*" In architecture, the Escurial—that splendid architectural adornment of Spain—took its form from a gridiron, and the gloomy and sombre character of Egypt's antiquities was no doubt derived from the circumstance of its founders having lived in caverns. The solidity and stability of the most magnificent edifice depends not upon the massiveness of its supports, but upon the airy and imponderable angles which determined their form. On the veriest trifles of occurrence have often hung cases of life and death. That which makes the commission of crime frequent, is the fact that it may be committed so easily, but that which makes it rare is that the minutest things may, and oftentimes do, discover it. Cases have occurred where a shadow falling on a curtain and seen from without has led to the discovery of a murder. A minute piece of steel left in the body of a murdered man afterwards found by microscopic examination to fit exactly to a knife in possession of the accused, knotted the cord by which he expiated his crime as certainly as it could have been done by the testimony of a hundred witnesses. A smile is subtle as a shadow and evanescent as a dream; but that delicate facial contraction has more power over most hearts than many broad acres. He had often thought, the lecturer said, when he put the ring on the finger of a bride, that that little circle represented a destiny which the round earth was not large enough to contain, and which the shining circle of those far stars would not outreach. The Pandect once walked forth from the Dacian forests to become the law of the world, in the person of their author, who joined the army (his first step towards distinction,) because he had nothing else

[illegible] Thos. H. Faxon, and D. B. Mercereau, [illegible] Agents for the Boston Trade in New-Haven, [illegible] who may be referred by the single copy, [illegible] for Specimens, &c. [illegible]

Congressional.

The Senate yesterday passed the French [illegible] bill, 30 to 17, after a speech in opposition from the new Senator from New-[illegible], Mr. Wells, who is supposed to [illegible] followed a Veto from the President.

The Texas Debt bill was considered in Committee of the House, but not disposed of when the House adjourned.

The Re-election of Senator Seward.

William H. Seward was yesterday elected by the Legislature to represent this State in the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. He received 18 out of 31 votes cast in the Senate and 89 out of 127 in the Assembly. There were five or six members of the latter body who would gladly voted for him, if their votes had been needed to secure his election. Our readers will observe that the result is precisely what we have expected and predicted at all times before the organization of the Legislature. The opposition to Senator Seward, as the [illegible] shows, was personal and factious rather than political and partisan. His opponents, despite of their utmost endeavors, found it impossible to unite upon any opposing candidate. Even the Democrats voted for three or four different men, and among the dissenting votes there were nearly as many candidates as there were dissenters. The opposing Whig candidate who received the greatest number of votes was Washington Hunt, and his vote reached *eight* in the House and *one* in the Senate.

We regard this result as a marked and emphatic triumph of political principle and of personal character. During his Senatorial term Mr. Seward has been conspicuous before the country for the steady and unflinching resistance he has offered to the aggressions of Slavery, and for the manly decorum with which he has met all assaults upon his personal and political conduct. He has been preeminently the object of bitter and envenomed hatred,—part of it due to personal disappointments and part to the schemes of political and sectional ambition to which he has evinced so steady and uncompromising a hostility. He is recognized throughout the Union, by all parties and all sections, as embodying more distinctly than any other living man the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Northern States; and it is that fact which has made him the object of extraordinary hostility, and which makes his reelection a matter of triumph and rejoicing throughout the Free States. We hail it as evidence of the fact that the State of New-York appreciates fidelity to Freedom, and honors a firm and manly defence of her interests and her rights, and that she does not reserve her honors for those who yield to the threats or the seductions of the Slave power.

It is a significant feature of the contest which has ended in the reelection of Senator Seward, that nobody ventured to oppose it on the ground of his action in reference to Slavery. Six years ago, when he was first chosen, the State was made to ring with denunciations of his opinions and conduct upon this subject. Not a syllable of hostility upon that ground has now found utterance. The opposition has cloaked itself under other disguises. The sentiment of spurious *Americanism*, which has organized itself in the Know-Nothing councils throughout the State, has been the pretext under which the war has been carried on. The disguise has been very thoroughly stripped off, and the secret machinery of this formidable order has been exposed to the light. We shall have occasion hereafter to refer to the extraordinary disclosures that have been made in the discussion of the last few days on the floor of the Assembly, concerning the political machinery of the Order of Know-Nothings. They are of a character to startle the public mind and arouse it anew to a sense of the infinite wrongs that may be perpetrated under the holiest pretences. Whatever may be thought of the ostensible objects of the so-called American movement, or of the principles which it seeks to establish, no one, after these revelations, can doubt that the political machinery by which its objects are sought, is the most corrupt, despotic and dangerous which this country has ever known. Thousands and tens of thousands of the honest and true-hearted people of this State, have been drawn within this organization, in utter ignorance of the extent to which they were surrendering their freedom of judgment and their independence of action. We have no doubt that when they come to understand the real character of the machinery which has been brought to bear upon them, they will seek other more honorable means to every portion of a free American State, for the establishment of the principles to which they are devoted. Many members of the Legislature whose freedom of action it was attempted to control and fetter by these obligations, have spurned the base attempt at dictation, and vindicated their own manliness and independence. Some of the members from this City, and among them Messrs. [illegible] have incurred malignant denunciations of the most scurrilous character, for their refusal to [illegible] Their independence will be remembered as no less honorable to them than it has been serviceable to the State and to the country.

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Mexico.

Mexico is a country of vast natural resources, of boundless capacities for production, and of unlimited wealth for the enterprise of the world. Its mines are inexhaustible, its soil is rich enough, perhaps, that it is to say the least could a true patriot flourish surrounded by so much antagonism—by so many conflicting elements of ignorance, official corruption, poverty and inordinate pride! The hardest of all countries under the sun to rule well must be a semi-civilized one, halted, as it is, between two opinions, neither fit to follow nor to lead. To such a condition Mexico bears a striking affinity; with numerous elements for improvement she is manifestly not progressive, but stands nearly where she stood a century ago. Lying contiguous to the most improved model in the world, she has profited nothing by observation; still adhering to old superstitious dogmas with the utmost tenacity, and still believing herself one of the most powerful nations on the globe. The world, however, *is* progressive, and will drag the laggard along in its train. How soon, or in what manner, time must determine. The mountain will go to Mohammed.

It is not generally appreciated, we suspect, how opportune were the 18 tons of gold to the Government. A hundred thousand of it, says a correspondent from Brownsville, recently arrived to pay off the troops at Matamoras. As soon as this magnificent sum has all leaked away, there will again rise up the many troubles it serves so well to quiet, and then what is to be done? Unanimity of votes cannot compensate for financial embarrassment; and unless some funds from extraneous sources can be raised to prop up his republican throne, Santa Anna will be in as bad a fix as ever before. His ability to suppress insurrection or repel invasion is becoming less in proportion to the distance from his capital. Experience teaches him that money is the one thing needful, and without it, danger and ruin stare at him from every corner. But how get it? He cannot borrow from abroad, for his credit is too doubtful; the fluctuating revenue is insufficient to pay the interest on the public debt; and no extra taxation is available, for the catalogue of expedients has been exhausted, and the people already bled into poverty. Neither, for many reasons, will stealing from the pampered church do. What then can be, or must be done? What will keep the old ship before the wind in the new storms that may arise, and the captain, in his cocked hat, still secure on her quarter-deck? There is one plan honorable to the parties concerned, not conflicting with international law, which has already been resorted to, and which Santa Anna has, in his skillful discernment, doubtless, already entertained. Mesilla—much of it a barren waste—went off at a good round sum, notwithstanding it was but half its original price, and why not let Sonora try its luck? Will he not very readily consent to let this slice go to a people to whom the Creator has given energy, enterprise, and a will to carry out his divine commands *so far as they suit their plans*; who feel in themselves a progress to which Mexican blood is an entire stranger, and who are pretty sure to possess it at some day, even, we are sorry to say, if it must be accomplished in a manner not strictly in accordance with the provisions of the decalogue? Our neighbor has Sonora, but no money; we have money, but no Sonora. What is easier? It would seem to be only a question of time—of good humor and of policy on the part of the purchaser.

Santa Anna cannot have forgotten the late attempts at wresting this province from him, nor the difficulty experienced in nipping the project in the bud. Walker failed it is true, but he was—unscrupulously, indeed—pushing forward a popular Californian idea which has by no means died out, for even now renewed measures are being taken for the overthrow of Melendrez.

Sonora is laboring under evils which sit heavily on the people. Goods, by a peculiar system of inland tariffs, are quadrupled in value ere they reach a majority of the consumers' hands; the passport system and the stamp act are in force; the light of heaven is levied upon; and dogs even, however lean they may be, constitute a nice item on the tax-gatherer's list. Hence, the people there are in an uncertain mood, (as well as those in more central portions of the Republic,) which, with their distance from the capital, must be a source of uneasiness to His Serene Highness. He is not so obtuse as not to know the policy of parting with what cannot be maintained, nor be likely to hesitate long between this resort and a consideration therefor, or a return to cock-fighting in Jamaica. Mexico cannot blind its eyes to one of its own proverbs—"An open door tempts a saint." In the mean time, Mesilla affords a precedent, which Santa Anna is not likely to neglect. But whether the United States is willing or anxious to take more land and more Indian wars upon its hands is a question of greater difficulty. Whether it will consent to prop up the tottering dynasty of Santa Anna with another $10,000,000 is much more questionable.

Couldn't Do It.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Aware of your spirit of philanthrophy and your sympathies with "Young America" in its struggles for literary supremacy, we, the members of a literary society, connected with an institution of learning in this State, address you at this time for the purpose of soliciting your aid in an enterprise dear to our hearts.

We contemplate the establishing of a reading-room, to be connected with our Society, the literature of which shall be of the highest order. We are young and ambitious, but possess not the means to carry out this idea in accordance with our wishes without assistance. Feeling ourselves, unable to [illegible] you for the pleasure of reading your invaluable paper, we respectfully solicit it as a gift.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) ——, President.

——, Secretary.

Couldn't do it, young friends; it would be like the letting out of water. Grant it to you to-day, and forty others would plead the [illegible]

The Ferries.

The most noble the Board of Aldermen, by referring two resolutions to the Committee on Ferries, have achieved everlasting fame. The resolutions are:

That the Union Ferry Company be instructed to run a boat from the ferry foot of Catherine-street, every ten minutes from 9 o'clock P. M. until 12 o'clock, and every hour from then until 4 o'clock A. M.

That the Union Ferry Company be directed to run their boats on the Hamilton-avenue Ferry every quarter of an hour after 9 o'clock P. M. up to 1 o'clock at night, and that they commence running at 4 o'clock A. M.

There can be no doubt of the necessity for the above accommodations. Whether the Union Company—one of the snuggest and most self-appreciative monopolies in New-York—will concede them, is another question altogether. It is at least wildly improbable. The Catherine Ferry has been in a diseased condition for some time, and the physicians of the Union monopoly have tried in vain to restore it to vigor. The remedies have not always been attended with the happiest result, but they have ever been of a peculiar character. For instance, when there were few passengers to carry, there were many boats, running with immense rapidity and elaborate punctuality. Perhaps, like the doctor who used to be called out of church every Sunday, the Company thought that the show of business would lead to the reality. When people *did* begin to patronize the Ferry, another original idea was eliminated—namely, raising the fare to encourage them. A blind and obstinate public failed to appreciate this last act of liberality, and the Ferry managers were driven to the necessity of devising new means to satisfy their craving patrons. With this end in view, they took off the greater number of boats and run what few they retained as seldom as possible. Strange to say, even this did not gratify the Brooklynites, and the action of the Common Council seems to indicate that something else must be done for them.

As to the Exiles of South Brooklyn, their fate is indeed pitiable. They are essentially of an amiable and retiring disposition; loving solitude for its own sake, and seeking it in the arid wastes of that strange land. Simple in their habits, limited in their wants, accustomed to the contemplation of Death as he threads his respectable way to Greenwood, and asking nothing from the Gods but twopence for the ferry, they commend themselves peculiarly to the moralist, the philanthropist, the Ethnologist. Suffering is the badge of their order, as of Shylock's, and even the heavy dispensation of a Union Ferry monopoly is received with a sad and solemn joy. But like Cain they find their punishment greater than they can bear. Let us for one moment contemplate their sad condition.

Within the past three years a large and populous neighborhood has sprung up south of Atlantic-street, stretching in an almost unbroken chain of dwellings to the bay and city of Gowanus. The most densely populated portion of this locality communicates with New-York by the Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The latter is in consequence the most prosperous and best paying of all those leased by the Union monopoly. It follows therefore that the Company with its usual obliquity should conduct it in the worst possible manner. There is no boat in the morning earlier than 6 o'clock; market carts have to drive a couple of miles out of their way to take another ferry. From 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. the boats run with tolerable punctuality. At the latter hour one boat is withdrawn, and passengers have to exert an unusual amount of ingenuity to catch the other. It is supposed to run every half hour, but as the Company's clocks are regulated by the Company there is necessarily some uncertainty in their movements, and they have become remarkable for differing from all other clocks, and also for differing among themselves. At 12 o'clock P. M. (Company's time) the Hamilton-avenue Ferry ceases to exist, and individuals who live in the best portions of South Brooklyn have the pleasure of an extended midnight walk to their homes through one of the darkest and most dangerous streets in the city. Until 6 o'clock the next morning their own one-horse ferry limps not.

The modest nature of the resolution submitted to the Committee on Ferries induces us to believe that it is the emanation of an amiable South Brooklynite. All that is asked is additional accommodation up to 1 o'clock in the morning, (they wouldn't stay out later than that for the world,) and regular boats from 4 o'clock A. M. instead of 6 A. M. There is no complaint of the two cent impost; no reference to the distressing limitation of a 10 per cent. dividend; no sarcasm about the accruing surplus for the hospitals; no inuendoes about private property and Montague ferries; no nothing in fact except a meek desire to suffer more conveniently their exile in South Brooklyn.

A correspondence has passed in relation to the Belgians which are now in confinement on suspicion of being criminals or paupers, who may become a charge upon our treasury. The Belgian Consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Mayer, has signified in Mayer Wise that these parties shall not become a charge upon the country, and has added another epistle addressed to the gubernatorial Excellency, proclaiming their unsullied integrity, and the [illegible] of unemployment. The latest return in reply that if the Consul will sign a declaration that the City shall be freed from the charge of these people, they shall be released.

Fever and Ague in the Outskirts.

"Stone" must certainly write again. His brief note has had the effect to surround us with the most healthful "outskirts" that ever blessed a dirty City. From all around us and from every side we have testimony that interments are among the curiosities of medical experience only, and that disease of any sort is a "rare bird." From the multitudinous mail specially devoted to this subject, we select but one of the briefest notes. Here is one from an enthusiastic "M." who writes just as if he had lots to sell in the fine village where the fountains gush out crystals and Croton water has a brackish taste:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit *me* to answer "Stone." On the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, a few miles beyond Newark, in a beautiful rolling country, is situated Orange, a place which I venture to assert is not exceeded in healthiness by any location in the United States. The sites of the principal villages—North and South Orange—are on the top of a fine ridge, bounded on the northwest, and sheltered from the cold Winds by Orange Mountain, which rises some hundreds of feet, and extends from northeast to southwest several miles. A more desirable location than this mountain side—abounding, as it does, with crystal springs, compared with whose waters even our fine Croton is brackish—cannot reasonably be desired for fine country residences, and with such it is beginning to be occupied. Here is situated the fine establishment known as the Orange Mountain Water Cure, which would hardly be located in a fever and ague place.

As respects the health of Orange, however, I am able to give some very satisfactory statistics. Rev. Mr. Sprague, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in South Orange, gave, on the first Sabbath in the present year, a statement of the number of deaths during the last ten years in families connected with his congregation, and embracing something more than 600 individuals. It was as follows, viz.:

Under 10	33
Between [illegible]	26
Between [illegible]	16
Between [illegible]	9
Between [illegible]	12
Between [illegible]	13
Total	110

Making a total of 110 deaths in ten years in a [illegible] of over 600 souls, and of these 33, or nearly one-third, were under 10 years of age, 26 more than one-fourth, over 70 years. This is, I think, a very satisfactory exhibit.

Your correspondent may take up his residence in Orange, and beside other advantages gained, will escape that danger of fever and ague which he runs in New-York City.

Respectfully yours, M.

Our local geography has been greatly improved since "Stone's" note. Correspondents have sent in not letters only—enough to swamp a revenue cutter—but maps of their villages, even, and one man from Long Island furnishes kindly the price of lots in one of those sweet villages which are to be constructed at some future day out of a pine barren, whose thin, stunt trees serve now to protect the sand they spring out of, from being blown away by a north-easter. Only one of the list of letter-writers confesses to any fever and ague in his home. He calls himself "Fair Play," is sorry to spoil the sale of any man's lot,—but protests that our correspondent, who had never heard of fever and ague at Morrisania, cannot be very intimately acquainted there, intimating that three of his own family now located there have enjoyed as fair shakes in Morrisania as ever can be got in Michigan.

Amusements.

Burton's Theater.—Mr. Burton produced another new play last night called the "Player's Plot." It is in three acts, and was a success.

The scene is laid in a seven by nine German principality. The *Grand Duke* of which is in a fix—commercial and otherwise. He aspires to the hand of the *Princess Wilhelmina*, but without money and without influence, it seems improbable that he will obtain the brother, *Maximilian*, to consent to his nuptials. To add to the *Grand Duke's* perplexity, the *Princess*, accompanied by *Maximilian*—who are journeying through his principality—announce their intention of calling on the *Duke*. His coffers and his privy purse are alike exhausted; his courtiers have flown to more favored Courts, and he is literally without facilities for receiving his guests; in this emergency, *Balt, hazer*, (Burton) the manager of a company of French comedians arrives. The *Duke* candidly tells him that he has no money to bestow on Court theatricals, and incidentally refers to the absence of his courtiers, and the terrible dilemma in which he is placed in consequence *Balthazar* immediately proposes that he and his actors shall descend from their position of gentlemen to that of noblemen, and impersonate a Court; they have been used to that sort of thing; have the costumes and will in no way commit themselves. The proposition is accepted by the Duke. In the two following acts the actors officiate in various ways, round the person of the *Duke* and his visitors. The latter are charmed with the Court and *Maximilian* particularly with its ladies, so much so that in the end he consents to his sister's marriage with the *Duke*. Thus by the "Player's Plot," the desired alliance is formed, and the *Duke* escapes a sad humiliation. In the third act there are some amusing situations caused by *Maximilian* proposing to one of the actresses and other involvements of a similar character.

The plot is slight and decidedly French in character, but whether "adapted" or not we are unable to say. The success of the comedy depends on the pleasant, touchy way in which very unimportant material is used. The dialogue throughout is well sustained, equally distributed, written brilliantly and with practiced ability. There are at least a dozen good epigrams in it—enough to set up a dozen ordinary dramatists—and no verbosity. The comedy might be improved in the last act, which is rather foggy—perhaps, however, the tardy performance of a first night had something to do with it.

The piece has been put on the stage with care new scenery, costumes, &c. It is performed satisfactorily, was successful, and will doubtless have a run. As an amusing trifle, neatly written, neatly mounted and neatly performed, it is well worth seeing. Mr. Burton was called out after the performance, and stated that he was not at liberty to mention the author's name, but he was native-born and a citizen of New-York.

The Farmers' Club.

A regular meeting of the Farmers' Club was held yesterday noon. The attendance was quite large. Hon. Judge Livingston occupied the Chair.

A letter enclosing specimens of genuine orange water melon seed was received from Charles A. Peabody, Esq., of Columbus, Ga. Mr. Peabody says "this melon is cultivated in all respects like the common melon, but it must not be planted near any of the melon family, or it will loose its peeling qualities. When ripe cut through the skin as if an orange, and the rind will come off without breaking the pulp, after which, by cutting between the lobes you may divide it without showing a seed."

The Secretary, Henry Meigs, Esq., read a number of instructive papers prepared by him. A letter from E. F. Shepard, of Columbus, Ga., was read.

A debate on the subject for the day—Alkaline for Washing Trees—took place, and with it the meeting closed.

The Widows' Fund.

The Trustees of the American Widows' Relief Association, grateful to those who have placed the means in their hands of affording temporary relief to a class of persons who have never before asked for aid, for many of them have never before had occasion to ask it, feel it their duty and pleasure to give some information to the public of what they have done. They feel confident in stating it as their candid opinion, that the same amount of money has never given a greater amount of relief, or created so much happiness than their expenditures during the last few weeks. Upward of two hundred families have been visited by some of the ladies or gentlemen connected with the Association, and furnished with the means to live, and many of them have been found without food or fuel, or any means to procure it. Many of them have pawned their bedding and clothing to get bread, until they are in actual danger of perishing with the cold. The Trustees take occasion to acknowledge the receipt of a very valuable donation of clothing from the Calico Party. A valuable lot of children's clothes was received from some Quaker ladies. Another lot of clothing has been received from a lady in Second-avenue.

☞ The Board of Education holds its first regular session, since its organization for the current year, this evening, commencing at 5 o'clock.

☞ Out of twenty-six samples of London milk purchased from different venders, twelve were genuine, two had some of the cream extracted, and eleven had water added, in proportions varying from one-sixth or seventh of the entire to one-half—that is, precisely half pure milk, and the other half water! We can no longer regard as a joke the story of the man who came with two little mugs for his half penny worth of milk, and requested to have the milk in one and the water in the other, as he preferred mixing them himself.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Correctional Chamber, [illegible] chant in Paris, the having put in circulation [illegible] marked, to the injury of [illegible] & Mann, manufacturers at Paris:

"*Touching the appeal of* [illegible] in Illinois, asking for the capacity of trying for [illegible] murderers, [illegible] be sent to him in transitu from Cambray to Valenciennes, in order to ship them to America with Brevet, three cases containing boxes of Gun Caps manufactured by Gaupillat, upon which were fraudulently affixed the name and trade mark of Gaupillat and partners, and the [illegible] above named, to wit: '*Manufacture Des Empereurs de Russie et du Roi Maximilien.*'

"Inasmuch as that the [illegible] seized at the Custom-House of [illegible] 1854, that it is established by the [illegible] examination in open Court, and consequence [illegible] self, that he had knowledge of [illegible] course of 1853, had served as [illegible] for numerous shipments; that [illegible] marks above stated, that [illegible] culation upon French territory, [illegible] purporting to be those of French [illegible] not the makers of them, of the [illegible] other than the one in which they were [illegible] and the name of a place other than that where they were manufactured, which [illegible] provided for by the second paragraph of the [illegible] of the law of the 28th July, [illegible] offence is evident, it is [illegible] might have been the participation, [illegible] turing of those spurious marks; [illegible] of transit has for object the possibility [illegible] the administration of Customs;) the importation through French territory of certain merchandize, the entry of which is prohibited or subjected to [illegible] duties, for the [illegible] of national industry. But on the [illegible] whatever it may be, is not admitted in transits save under the supervision of duties of a third, and that the declaration does not warrant the circulation of productions bearing [illegible] marks purporting to be those of French manufacturers, which is subject to the application of the law above cited, and of article 423 of the Penal Code, which orders the confiscation of the products through which the offence is committed.

"*Touching the appeal of Gaupillat*:—Inasmuch as the fraud committed by Morin has caused to Gaupillat and partners considerable injury; that on one hand it has manifestly diminished their manufacturing, and on the other the small barrs bearing the above indicated mark, containing a quantity of Gun Caps less than that indicated on the envelope wrapper, have brought into discredit abroad the name of Gaupillat and partners; that the first judges have adjudged to the latter an insufficient compensation. Having seen the first article of the law of 1824, which has been cited by the President, and which runs thus: 'Quiconque aura, &c.,' together with the article 423 of the Penal Code transcribed in the judgment;

Makes void the appellations and judgment from which appeal is made, in which Morin was condemned in Three thousand francs damages, with only two years confinement of body, and to the expense of two insertions making reparation to this extent:

Condemns Morin bodily to pay to the house of Gaupillat the sum of Seventeen thousand francs damages over and above that fixed by the first judges; from the entire time of the constraint of body six times greater; orders the insertions of the reasons and the ensuing part of the decree, in five French and two American newspapers, at the option of the house of Gaupillat and at the expense of Morin.

Orders that said insertions should be made within six months from this date, and that the present continue to go without effect.

Condemns Morin to declare the costs of the cause of appeal before the Court, advanced by the said party and liquidated by them, of eighty-two francs ten cents, not comprising the seal and registration, the said said continuation of the present decree.

Made said pronounced at the Palais de Justice, the 14th July, 1854, at the public sitting of the Court.

LINEN DAMASK.—[illegible] LINEN.—JUST RECEIVED 800 pieces Linen Damask and Table Damask from auction, ranging from 44c. to 75c. worth 75c. per cent. to manufacture. Damask and quilt [illegible] of the above, worth 18s. Irish shirting and [illegible] of the finest make from 8c to 4s, which cost to land [illegible] per yard. Barnsley sheeting from 6-4 to 12-4 [illegible] worth 25 to 35 the yard less than can be bought in the city. [illegible] & TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. [illegible]

SILKS! SILKS!—[illegible] AUCTION AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Canal-st., (Corner) Black Gros de Rhine and Italian Silks [illegible] to 3s., worth 75c. and $1 25 the yard; 600 pieces Irish Poplins, [illegible] figured Silks from 37c. to 12s.; 600 pieces, [illegible] and Checkered Silks, from 3s. to 8s., worth [illegible] Also 12 cases yard wide and [illegible] less variety of Barbarine, [illegible] Satin Stripe, at prices less than the cost of [illegible] S. & E. E. TOWLE & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SALE.—WE DESIRE to call the attention of [illegible] to the sale to be made this day by ALEXANDER [illegible] Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] valuable vacant lots situated [illegible] Avenue, between [illegible] two new [illegible] between [illegible] and 24 Sts.-st., between [illegible] Ave. Also at same lease of No 24 [illegible] Degraw-st., Brooklyn. [illegible] Bremen. The above [illegible] by the [illegible] bidder, and terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 [illegible]

DEALERS IN CLOTHING [illegible] NEW-YORK this season, are respectfully invited [illegible] Spring and Summer [illegible] to us, and [illegible] will find it, from its extent, [illegible] well worthy of their attention. [illegible] manufacturers this season [illegible] market for goods and [illegible] stock than we have ever [illegible] consequently, we will be enabled to offer [illegible] D. DEVLIN & CO., [illegible] and 258 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF [illegible] safes, with [illegible] patent powder-proof locks, received the only [illegible] at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and also in the last, the only powder-proof [illegible] that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition manufactured as "World's Fair Locks." The [illegible] Herring are the only safes that [illegible] and the only powder-proof locks that [illegible] against the [illegible] patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. A. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127, and 129 Water-st., New-York.

RICH & CO.'S SAFES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT! For Tenacity. New-Orleans, Feb. 5, 1855. Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 265 and 267 Water-st., New-York. Two stores burnt last evening. Your Safes [illegible] RICH & CO.

SILKS, SILKS.—WE ARE NOW OPENING A GREAT bargain in Rich Dress Silks, [illegible] this morning, one case of [illegible] worth 1s., slightly spotted [illegible] No. 347 Canal-st.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!—[illegible]

COAL.

COAL OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY delivered at $6 per ton. Orders left at 1 Liberty-st. will receive prompt attention. Yards, foot of West 42d-st., North River. Office, 26 Cortlandt-st.

COAL.—I have reduced my last line of coal to $5 50 per ton. Orders left at 1 Liberty-st. will receive prompt attention. Yards, foot of West 42d-st., North River. Office, 26 Cortlandt-st.

COAL.—Best quality, $6 per ton delivered

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

[illegible] vs. *The Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—This is an action for injury received by 100 cattle [illegible] transport from Michigan to Toledo.

The complaint alleges that the cattle and hogs were damaged by delay, and by reason of being packed into cars filled with dung, through the owner of the cattle lent [illegible]

The defendants make a general denial of the allegations contained in the complaint.

Verdict for the plaintiff, $1,110 61.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Sanford, Porter and Striker. For defendants, Mr. Charles Tracy.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE SUNDAY PRESS—LEGALITY OF CONTRACT.

Smith vs. Wilson.—The plaintiffs in this case are the publishers of the *Sunday Courier*. It appeared upon the trial that the defendants procured the insertion of their advertisements in the *Courier* for six months, for which the charge was ninety dollars. The plaintiffs brought suit upon the agreement between the parties, and the publication of the advertisement, rested their case.

Whereupon the defendants' counsel moved for a nonsuit upon the ground that the publication being on Sunday, the contract was void, or if not void in itself, the violation of the Sabbath by the publication on that day made it so. They argued that by the publication the plaintiffs had rendered themselves liable to an indictment under the Statute, and that they could claim nothing under a contract involving an indictable act.

The Court suggested that the parties take a verdict pro forma, subject to the opinion of the Court above. The newspaper is clearly an article of merchandise, and by the provisions of the statute the sale of it on Sunday is unlawful. The question was a very important one to the editors of Sunday papers. It involved the validity of every contract made by them with reference to their publications. Their contract was made with a view to the [illegible] Was such a contract illegal? May a Sunday paper for purposes of advertising [illegible] It had been sufficiently proved that the papers frequently went to press on Sunday morning [illegible] the numbers of it were sold or delivered. How far this should go to invalidate the contract for the advertising was a new question.

Whereupon the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court, [illegible]

For plaintiff, Robert Dodge; for defendant, E. W. de [illegible] P. Coudert.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 6.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Gaylor vs. Hitchcock and als.—Judgment for plaintiff.

In re Lands on Yorkers Heights.—Let report be filed and order entered as moved for by petitioner.

Ward vs. Chase.—Order that the plaintiffs have leave to discontinue without costs.

Green vs. Sewall and als.—Ten dollars extra allowance.

Hale vs. Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Oneida County.—Order of sequestration and for appointment of a Receiver, the previous appointment held to be exclusive. Mistake in the name of the Corporation waived according to 2 R. S. 459.

In re Hart Samuels, a Fraudulent Debtor.—Ordered that the defendant be committed unless he pay debt and costs, or comply with the other conditions prescribed by the statute.

Bonner vs. Westfall.—Motion to set aside judgment as one of joint debtor, one not originally served, denied with costs.

Merchants' Bank vs. Walworth.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer for principal, interest and costs, with 10 per cent. allowance.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company vs. The Ocean Bank of Cleveland.—Motion to vacate attachment denied, without costs.

In re Julia Tallmadge et al.—Petition granted; order and form of assignment to be submitted.

Bennett vs. Finley.—Motion to vacate attachment denied without costs.

Before Mitchell, J.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The Supervisors of New-York.—Motion for *mandamus* denied, with $10 costs. Alternative *mandamus* granted to stay proceedings.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Slosson, and Duer.

Quinn vs. Van Arsa.—This is an action founded upon the following agreement, dated August, 1848:

"Morgan L. Ogden having undertaken to carry on at his own expense and risk a suit at law against the Collector of the port of New-York, to establish that mustard seed, celery seed, and certain other seeds, are not chargeable with any import duty, under the Tariff act of 1846: We, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, hereby agree and engage to allow and pay the said Morgan L. Ogden one-third part of such sum or sums which may be recovered by us, respectively, as return of the duties exacted under said act of 1846, on our importation of such seeds; it being understood, that if nothing be recovered, we are not to pay anything for our own expense of any description."

The case comes up on appeal. The questions were—1st. Did said agreement entitle the plaintiff to receive one-third of the duties recovered, subsequently to its date; 2d. Is the agreement void for Champerty? 3d. If so, is that objection available in appeal, if not having been made in the Courts below. Argument was heard.

E. F. Purdue for plaintiff. J. L. Jarnegan for defendant.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

McCarthy vs. Flannelly.—The complaint alleges that on or about the 20th day of February, 1854, the defendants made a certain order, in form as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1854.

Sir,—You will please furnish and deliver to John O. [illegible] mason or order, manufactured marble to the amount of [illegible] five hundred dollars, and charge the same to my account. (Signed) J. E. SHAW.

To MICHAEL FLANNELLY, Broadway, corner Tenth-street.

This order was accepted by Mr. Flannelly. Afterwards Hopkins endorsed it over to McCarthy, who commenced the action of the defendant, but was refused.

The answer denies the delivery of the order to Hopkins, [illegible] and avers that Mr. Flannelly, accepted the order [illegible] under the following circumstances: Flannelly agreed to sell to Mr. Shaw some lots of land, situate between Thirty and Thirty-first-streets. These lots were to be paid for, in part, by manufactured [illegible] Shaw [illegible] Flannelly [illegible] mortgage. [illegible] Flannelly accepted the order, it was with the [illegible] understanding that before any goods were taken [illegible] deed of the land should be given to him.

Before the deed was tendered him, he ascertained that [illegible] Shaw had conveyed the lots to Hopkins, and [illegible] Flannelly refused to accept the deed, or sign the [illegible] Whereupon the plaintiffs sued him.

Trenchard and Bird for plaintiffs. D. Evans for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Gibbs vs. Gibbs.—This was a suit for divorce reported in the Times of November and December last. A verdict was rendered for the defendant. The plaintiff now moved for judgment on the verdict; the defendant opposed on the ground that the jury did not affix their signatures to their findings on the three points submitted to them by the Court; that their answer to the first question was ambiguous, and that they returned no answer whatever to the third question.

The Court ordered judgment to be entered for the defendant—costs of the motion to either party.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Hamilton & Hosmer.—This is an action to recover $720, the value of eighty thousand Havana [illegible] sold by the plaintiff, as was alleged, to the defendant.

The jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, Brown, Hall and Vanderpool. For defendant, Stevens and Hoxie.

MARKET REPORTS.

Herald Market Prices.

No material change has occurred in the rates of [illegible] produce the past few days. The markets are well supplied with things in their season, and trade brisk for the period. Beef, as ever, is abundant, and at quotations, from 10 cents [illegible] and Eggs, of which there is but a small supply on hand, still sell at four for a shilling. But few kinds of Fresh Fish are on sale. Apples and Potatoes are abundant at unchanged rates. The supply of Oysters is very large and of extremely good quality. [illegible] are still favorites, and fish is quite brisk at [illegible] Cod [illegible] from 2½c. to $1 50 a hundred.

[illegible] Tuesday, Feb. 6—6 P. M.

[illegible] Tuesday, Feb. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—[illegible] Pearls, [illegible] sold at $8 75 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS—Receipts of Flour and Meal [illegible] Canal and River Times are in very moderate [illegible] but entirely by retail dealers and bakers, [illegible] still pretty brisk, but prices [illegible] 5c. lower on the medium and common grades of Western and State. The sales of Ohio [illegible] at $9 75@$10 for common to fair extra, and $10@$10 25 for good to choice do. Southern [illegible] Canada [illegible] Rye Flour [illegible] Corn Meal [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Rye [illegible] Barley [illegible] Oats [illegible] Corn [illegible]

BUTTER—The receipts [illegible] are [illegible] The sales of Ohio [illegible] at 20c. for fair to prime, and 22@23c. for choice. Western [illegible] at 18@20c. for fair to prime, and 21@22c. for choice. State [illegible] at 20@22c. for fair to prime, and 23@24c. for choice. Cheese [illegible] at 10@12½c. for common to fair, and 13@14c. for prime and choice.

COAL—[illegible] Anthracite [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] Cannel [illegible] Sydney [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Cumberland [illegible] Pittston [illegible] Lackawanna [illegible] Lehigh [illegible] Shamokin [illegible] Schuylkill [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible] Rio [illegible] Laguayra [illegible] Java [illegible] Mocha [illegible] Sumatra [illegible] Ceylon [illegible] Cuba [illegible] Jamaica [illegible] Porto Rico [illegible] St. Domingo [illegible] Maracaibo [illegible] Costa Rica [illegible] Brazil [illegible] Manilla [illegible]

COTTON—Since [illegible] activity has been apparent in the cotton market, and the sales [illegible] 1,000 bales per day, [illegible] 1,500 bales, [illegible] 2,000 bales, [illegible] 3,000 bales, [illegible] 4,000 bales, [illegible] 5,000 bales, [illegible] 6,000 bales, [illegible] 7,000 bales, [illegible] 8,000 bales, [illegible] 9,000 bales, [illegible] 10,000 bales, [illegible] 11,000 bales, [illegible] 12,000 bales, [illegible] 13,000 bales, [illegible] 14,000 bales, [illegible]

MACHINERY.

COPELAND'S EXTRA OIL FOR DRAWING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, and will not gum or thicken by exposure to the air. It has been in use for many years, and is known as the best and cheapest oil for the purpose. For sale by the manufacturers, JAMES COPELAND & SON, 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

CORLISS ENGINE.—The Subscribers, Manufacturers of the Corliss Steam Engine, would respectfully call the attention of Engineers and Manufacturers to the fact that they are now prepared to furnish the above Engine of any size, and guarantee to build it in a manner not to be excelled by any other establishment in the country. Orders may be left at the office, No. 96 Liberty-st., New-York, or at the Works, Providence, R. I. CORLISS, ALLEN & WORTHINGTON.

STEAM ENGINES.—For Sale, a 30-horse Steam Engine, with Boiler, Governor, Pump, Heater, &c., complete, in good order, and will be sold low. Apply to WM. H. HOYT & CO., 59 Gold-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 20-horse Steam Engine, with

...Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Feb 5.
...Court of Appeals delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Bennett against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, affirming the judgment of the Court below.

No. 69.—Bernard Ward vs. James Cochran, on appeal from the Circuit Court of Missouri. Judge Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with cost.

No. 70.—Thomas Ames vs. Eve et als. Argument commenced by Blair for appellees, and concluded by Pinckney for appellants.

No. 68.—Hemmington's, exr. vs. Samuel Woodworth. Cause argued by Badger for plaintiff and Merrick for defendant.

Swearing of a Known Heathen Counsell, &c.
Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

An extraordinary session of the State Council of Brave Nothings was held to-day. The attendance was large, but of the proceedings little is known. Symptoms of rebellion from the influence of the National Council were apparent, especially in the initiation of the third degree, consecrated at Cincinnati, which proposes to expel every member who refuses to take the obligation.

Chapters of an order calling themselves the United Sons of Liberty have been formed in several Wards of this city, from which Free-Soilers are excluded, as the other hand lodges with the Free-Soil element so predominant, are forming in other parts of the State.

The weather continues intensely cold. Thermometer 5 degrees below zero.

Shop and Cabinet Manufactory Destroyed by Fire.
Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Fire broke out here about 12 o'clock last night in the carpenter shop and cabinet manufactory of E. [illegible], destroying the entire stock, consisting of finished and unfinished cabinet furniture, together with a large stock of mahogany and other lumber. The buildings with their contents will entail a total loss, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained.

Disastrous Railroad Accident.
Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The freight train on the Columbian Railroad ran off the track three miles west of Schuylkill this afternoon. All the cars rolled over an embankment and broke up, and caught fire from stoves. Coal-oil, consisting of flour, wheat and domestics, mostly consumed. Several persons employed on the train were injured. Michael Spangler was scalded during the flour and terribly burned. He was brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Marine.
Charleston, Monday, Feb. 5.

A pilot boat boarded on Monday, off Bull's Bay, the brig Crocus of Gardner, Maine, from Cardenas, for an European port. The Crocus experienced a heavy gale on the 31st ult., during which she was knocked on her beam ends and sprung a leak. She shifted her cargo and with split sails endeavored to reach Charleston, but head winds prevailing pre-vented her doing so, and she afterwards bore away for Wilmington.

The Sloop-of-War Albany.
Baltimore, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

By advices from the U. S. steamer Fulton, we learn that she has visited Nassau, San Salvador, and the Windward, but without being able to get any tidings of the sloop-of-war Albany.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, etc.
Baltimore, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday, containing dates from Texas to the 29th ult., have been received here. We find, however, in them no news of any importance.

Weather Reports.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Weather fair, but very cold. Thermometer 20° below zero.

Quebec, Feb. 6—7 A. M.—Thermometer 20° below zero. Weather clear.

Kingston, Feb. 6.—Last night was the coldest experienced here for eighteen years, the thermometer falling 30° below zero.

Cincinnati, Feb. 6—10 A. M.—The coldest morning on record. Thermometer at daylight 21° below zero, now 10°. The weather for the last twenty-four hours has been colder than ever before known in this city.

Rochester, Feb. 6.—Thermometer this morning 15° below zero. The coldest day by nine degrees of record here.

Chicago, Feb. 6, 6 A. M.—Thermometer 21° below in the lower town; 30° below zero in the upper town; wind N. W.; weather clear.

Milwaukee, Feb. 6.—Weather clear; thermometer 20° below.

St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 6, 7 A. M.—Thermometer 25° below; weather clear.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 6.—Weather clear; thermometer 23° below zero.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 6—10 A. M.—Last night was the coldest we have had this season. Ther mometer at 7 o'clock this morning 4° below zero. To-day is lovely but cold, with a bright sun.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—Thermometer at daylight was 6° above zero.

Hallowell, N. B., Feb. 6.—A fine morning, with thermometer at 18° above zero. We had a snow storm yesterday.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 8° below. Wind N. W., with light snow.

Portland, N. B., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 1° degree above. Snowing.

Woodville, N. B., Feb. 6.—Weather clear and cold. Snow to the depth of six inches fell yesterday.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 18° below. Weather clear. Wind N. E.

Gorham, N. H., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 31° below. Wind N. E.

Calais, Me., Feb. 6.—Morning clear and cold. Thermometer 16° below zero. Good sleighing.

Waterville, Me., Feb. 6.—Weather clear. Thermometer 20° below zero.

Portland, Me., Feb. 6.—Clear weather. Thermometer 12° below zero.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 6.—14° below zero. Clear.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning 10° below—at 10 o'clock 5° below zero. Weather clear.

Springfield, Feb. 6.—Thermometer at 10 o'clock this morning, 8° below. Clear.

Boston, Feb. 6.—At Cambridge Observatory this morning the mercury in the Graduated Instrument stood 20° below zero, indicating the coldest weather had there for the last 15 years.

The Charles River was entirely frozen up last night.

Hosac, Feb. 6.—Thermometer 6° below zero.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 6.—12° below zero here.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 30° below zero.

Buffalo, Feb. 6.—Last night there was hardly any wind stirring, but the weather was very cold. To-day the sun is shining beautifully, and not a cloud is to be seen. The thermometer this morning at 6 o'clock stood at 20° below zero. Another experiment indicated 16° below. This is decidedly one of the coldest days ever remembered here.

Dunkirk, Feb. 6.—To-day is the coldest day of the season. The thermometer, at 7 o'clock this morning, was 12° below zero. Horses and sleighs were employed yesterday in taking pork and provisions across the river to the Great Western Railway.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Thermometer 22° below zero. A man named Carr was frozen to death on his way this morning from his homestead to the usual stopping-place for the night, and the driver was found dead on the road. Another person was known to be frozen to death in the city.

Lindsay, Feb. 6.—Wednesday night, Mr. [illegible] was found frozen to death on the road between this village and Fenelon Falls. He left the latter place on that morning in a sleigh, and when found was sitting in the sleigh, with the reins in his hands, and his horse standing quietly in the road. He was about 50 years of age, and has left a family.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Supervisors' Report upon Metropolitan Cemetery.

The statement of Board of Supervisors is given at full elsewhere.

Fire Alarms.—The communications at this place are now in progress.

Premium Weather.

Yesterday, the Sixth of February, A. D. 1856, took the first premium. No such severity has been inflicted upon us since the cold times of three years ago, when the East River was frozen over and the people walked to and fro rejoicingly. The night of Monday was bitterly cold, and a cutting wind blew strongly till yesterday, when the requisite degree of cold was reached, and the wind knocked off, satisfied. The temperature during the whole day was fabulously low. One man insisted to us that the mercury marked 15° below zero. For himself, "Items" was too much disgusted to have anything to do with the thermometers. Bitter, pinching, biting cold congealed the breath upon neck-comforters, so that they became as solid cakes of ice; the pavement became smooth and slippery as glass: sundry accidents occurred, many horses fell, and the patience of the drivers suffered exhaustion. The homeless poor suffered more intensely, perhaps, than on any previous day this Winter. Everybody felt the cold as he rarely felt before: everybody asked his neighbor if "he had ever seen anything like it," and the answer invariably was, that "he had not." Citizens hurried to business in the morning, and hurried back at nightfall, and the streets were by no means so lively in the evening as the clearness of the sky would otherwise have warranted. Three such days would serve to produce a clever imitation of the phenomenon of freezing over the River,—an event which occurs only semi-occasionally, and is always talked about when it occurs. We can readily dispense with any repetition of the temperature of yesterday.

A curious scene was presented in the vicinity of the ruins of the fire in Fulton-street. A line of hose had been stretched on Sunday night from the Sun corner to No. 142, and the leakage from the rivets had created a miniature frozen waterfall, the layers of ice lying thick upon each other, like scales. The hose in one or two places had totally disappeared under a thick layer of solid ice. The street was blocked with ice for a considerable distance on each side of the ruins, and vehicles had trouble in making their way. The intense cold prevented any breaking up, and the hose, 60 or 70 feet long, is still frozen in.

The cold remains unabated as we write, (midnight.) Will the boy be so good as to hand the warm drinks around?

A Prize Fight that Didn't Come Off.

"The Fancy," over on the tiptoe of expectation of enjoying a good "mill," were sadly, woefully disappointed yesterday. Jack Leeds, and Jim McIntyre, of Philadelphia, were to have had a brush at some point on the East River—Riker's Island was probably selected as the scene of the rencontre. The requisite preparations were made and everything went on swimmingly till yesterday morning—when lo! the whole arrangements were "knocked over" by the intermeddling of "outsiders,"—contrary to and in subversion of the "fixins," Mayor Wood and Chief Matsell insisted on taking a part and became "stake-holders," as will appear from the sequel.

Information having been received on Monday night that one of the contestants in the prize fight that was to come off would arrive at a certain public house in the Eleventh Ward during the night or morning with a party of his friends, the Mayor and Chief of Police were consulted, and arrangements made to meet any emergency. Accordingly, a vigilant watch was kept during the night on the suspected points, and at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning several carriage loads drove to the "Continental House," in Columbia-street, near Houston-street, preparatory to starting at 8 o'clock—a sloop being in readiness at the foot of Houston-street to receive them. They were promptly arrested, and the ropes, stakes, and all the paraphernalia of the ring, which was found aboard of one carriage, were taken possession of and are now at the Station-house. The names of the parties arrested are John Grindall, Thos. Jones, Wm. Doyle, Thos. Haynes, Chas. Wilson, Chas. Morris, Wm. Ray, Chas. Marshall, Thos. M. Tinney, John Minklie, most of whom were from Philadelphia. Unfortunately, one of the principals in the affair was not found. The notorious Jack Leeds was arrested, however, by Officers Ford, of the Reserved Corps, and Relay, of the Twenty-first Ward, and lodged in the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

Alleged Fraud of a Gun Patent—Important Arrest.

Yesterday afternoon an important legal inquiry was commenced (at Chambers) before Recorder Smith, upon a criminal complaint preferred by Mrs. Margaret Pattison against Wm. E. Valentine, R. T. Hanghery and son of the latter. A few days ago the complainant appeared before Mayor Wood and made affidavit that the defendants defrauded her of a patent for a "Multipoecat eleven-barreled gun," valued at $30,000, which she inherited from her father, Captain Thomas Childs, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The prisoners were arraigned before the Recorder, and after a brief examination his Honor ordered them to give bail in the sum of $10,000 to await a further investigation, which will take place on Thursday next.

The affidavit in this case is an interesting one. We should have published it in full, had not the counsel for defendants seen fit to take it from the hands of our reporter. Counsel declared that the parties desired no publication. The facts of the case, however, are substantially as above stated.

New-York Historical Society.

The Society held its usual monthly meeting last evening in the Chapel of the University. There was a full attendance of members present. At 8 o'clock the Chair was taken by the President, Hon. Luther Bradish.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that several contributions towards the Library had been received, in particular a valuable one from Pennsylvania, comprising the archives and records of that State from the earliest date, in 25 vols.

The Committee of the Trustees of the building fund, made their report and submitted plans of the front and side elevation of the proposed building for the use of the Society, for the inspection of the Society. On the motion of A. Schell, Esq., the report was recommitted to the Committee, with instructions to proceed with the building.

The paper of the evening was then read by Hon. William Beach Lawrence, (Lieut. Governor of Rhode Island,) on "the diplomatic career of the author of the elements of International law with its antecedents."

Henry Wheaton was a native of Providence, R. I., and was educated in Brown University. He went to Europe in 1806, and settled in Poictiers for the purpose of perfecting himself in the French language and the study of law. He went from Paris, where he was entertained by General Armstrong, the then U. S. Minister to London, where he devoted himself to the study of the Constitutional and International Jurisprudence of Europe. The reputation of this capacity with the several [illegible] gave full scope [illegible] which, after [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PROGRESS OF THE TEXAN CREDITORS' BILL.

United States Courts in California.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT BILLS.

Pass in the House.

A TARIFF MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The failure of the House to take up the Tariff, in Committee of the Whole to-day, is considered a defeat of that project for the Session.

The Texas Senators say Texas won't accept the Tariff Debt bill in the shape it passed the House, even if satisfactory to her creditors. The Senate will probably refuse to concur in the House amendment, and then, possibly, the House may recede. The chances, however, are very slim.

An Eastern Democratic Senator, a warm friend of the Fourth Spoliation bill, declares to-night that the bill certainly will be vetoed. I fear this is too true.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, on the call of Mr. Gwin, the correspondence in relation to the imprisonment of FRANCIS W. RICE, late Consul at Acapulco, in Mexico. I understand the papers make out a perfect case against the Mexican Government.

Chief-Justice WALWORTH is here to take testimony in the great Railroad Spike case of BURDEN vs. Cheshire. Evidence to be received as regards damages, &c. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the memorial of the citizens of Portsmouth, Minn., asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. BROWN—Is that all they want?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—That is the beginning.

Mr. DOUGLAS, chairman of a bill to continue certain public works in Massachusetts.

Read twice and placed on the calendar.

Mr. CHASE presented the petitions of the citizens of Fulton and Williams counties, Ohio, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, and said he should call up the bill offered by him last session, to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. BENJAMIN introduced a bill from the Committee on Commerce, stating it provided for the changing of the name of a schooner from the inadvisable name of *Plumlaggerat* to the more fortunate one of *A. G. Brown*. [Laughter.] Passed.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to remove the obstructions at Hell Gate. Also, a bill to improve the piers at the mouth of the Genesee River.

Mr. HALLIGAN introduced a bill to improve the bar at Apalachicola, Florida.

U. S. COURTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill establishing the United States Circuit Court for California was then taken up.

Mr. BADGER said he had examined the subject since yesterday, and could not support the measure.

Mr. GWIN said—We have been trying to get a United States Judge for two years, but cannot do it. Something was said here, and on this bill comes from the judicial organ of this body, I think it ought not to be objected to.

Mr. CHASE—The necessity will not be permanent, but will continue the temporary necessity of the case.

Mr. BIBB concurred with Mr. CHASE. The whole of this is, we shall have a United States Court on the Pacific, with a Judge who is not a Judge of the Supreme Court. Some think this is an entering wedge by which, hereafter, the Supreme Court Judges may be released from Circuit duty. If that be the case, I am glad of it; I would discharge the Judges from that duty now.

Mr. BRIGHT—The peculiar difficulties of California imperatively demands a measure similar to that proposed. The salary should be $4,000; if more, it would be a graduation against those of Judges of Supreme Court.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Why can't we have an additional Court with Circuit powers?

Mr. BELL—That would be a greater anomaly than the bill proposes.

Mr. WRIGHT said the condition of California demanded this or some equivalent measure, as the Judicial business of that State was increasing.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the Senate had already refused a special measure to discharge the Judge from Circuit duty. He was opposed to this measure, because it offended indirectly what the Senate had determined should not be done. The Senate had refused to pay the Judge extra pay, the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and he moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The bill appropriating $200,000 for deepening the channel of the Patapsco River, to render the port of Baltimore accessible to United States war steamers.

Mr. BRODHEAD urged the merits of the bill, and moved to restore the appropriation to $120,000. Amendment agreed to, and bill passed.

The bill appropriating for continuing the improvements of Hudson River, and Newcastle Harbor; to refund to the city of Wilmington, N. C., the amount paid by them to improve Cape Fear River; for improvement of Arkansas River, and to improve the navigation of Tennessee River.

Appropriations were passed for deepening channels over St. Clair flats and over St. Mary's Falls, Michigan, to improve the Des Moines Rapids, and to improve the harbor of Newark, N. J.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a bill to improve Michigan City Harbor, which passed through its early stages.

A bill was passed to continue numerous public works heretofore commenced in the State of Maine.

The bill passed appropriating $40,000 to continue the improvements at the mouth of San Diego River, California.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill appropriating $161,000 for preserving obstructions from the mouth of Savannah River. The bill passed.

Adjourned.

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The Speaker laid before the House the Agricultural and Mechanical Report of the Committee of Ways and Means Committee on Printing to inquire as to printing extra copies thereof.

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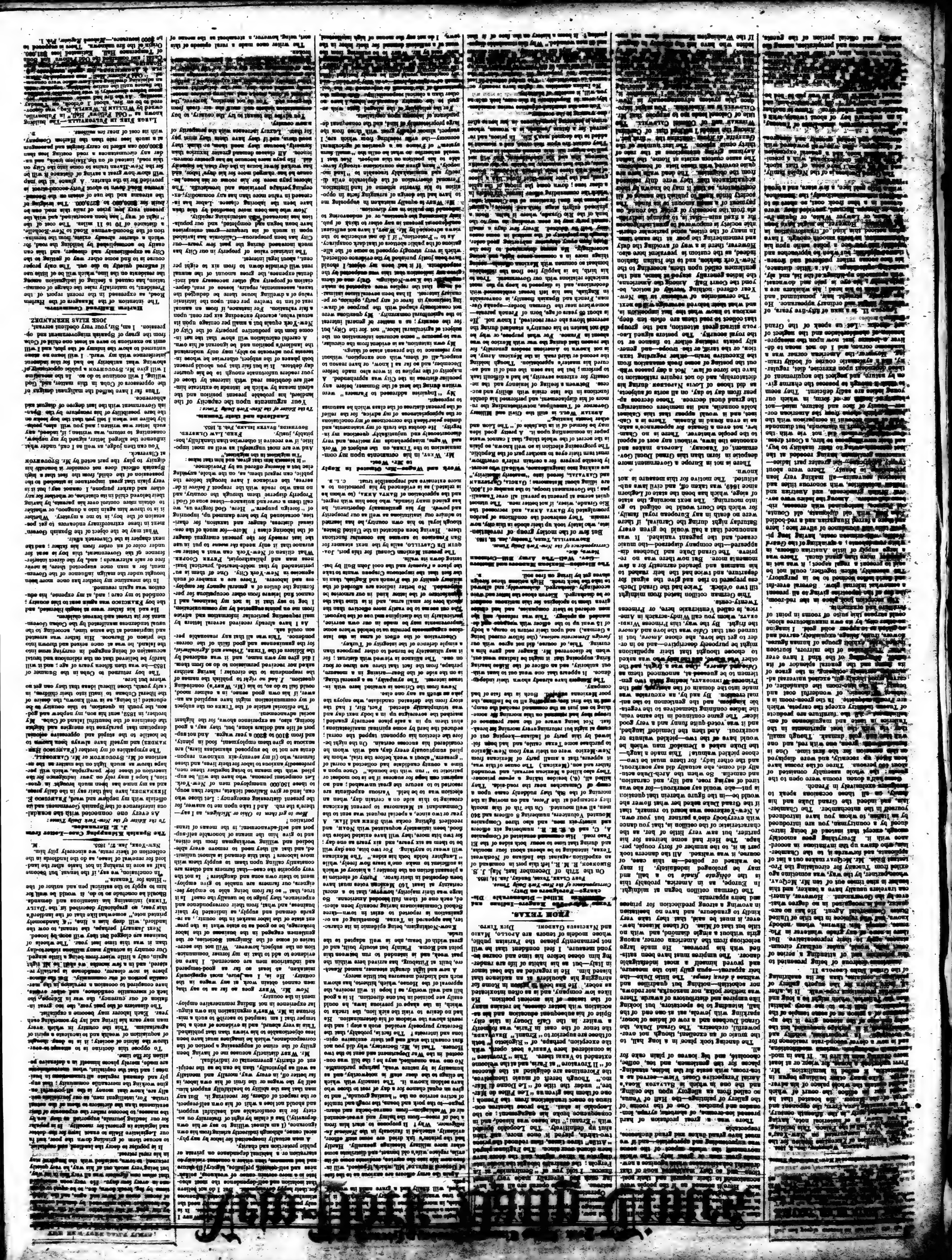
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Mr. DOUGLAS



[illegible] ...ck, in hopes, the timid generation ... Institutes instilled the system of ... The subject, however, was exhausted—... was getting tired of crying thief. That ... was a withering curse, was unquestioned. ... was a disease—a cankerous eating into the ... of the State; and when diseases politic thus ... a high state of general health cannot ... known to be a disease, it was per-... A Republic, too, professing to secure the ... good of the greatest number, permitted it. ... as though these poor people did not ... enough, and were not plundered enough, a ... was required to strip them even more.

This national law, made in time of weakness, enacted in complicity, was revived and had been made most stringent. It had become valid. Men, ... citizens, abetted the law. The Courts ... to catch the slave and bring him back. But ... strongly guarded as is Slavery, and lawed into ... constitutionality, it will yield at last. Purging is need-... ed—the utmost permeating purging. To think, too, to ... that it here in our sunlight—in the land of schools ... in the land of sermons—under the eye and pro-... tection of a Government in other respects most ... advanced and perfect in human progress.

The tone of society, the speaker continued, and the tone of the press on Slavery were an index of the general pulse. It was a society without faith, without aim, and skepticisms were scattered broadcast. Look at the young men growing up under this society. Many, liking to have some-thing to do worthy of their high aspirations, shrank into the niche of some Government office, and wither, die of inanition. Of head, of intellect, there was enough; but, alas! it was perverted. Painters there were, and not keen wits; rhym-sters, and not poets; surface men, and not thinkers—originators. Great souls, broad cos-mopolitan minds were needed. Time was when a heroic soul, enamored of the right, inspired to the attainment of the beautiful and true. Our young men do not reach to realities. Their opera glasses take within their scope shows only. We send our boys to the university—but learn they there that that fits them for life? Are they the stronger for it? The Speaker, after show-ing the importance of proper education and proper direction to the aims of young men and their bear-ing upon the solution of great State problems and the future destinies of the country, en-larged upon a long review of the present dominant political parties. They inspired, he said, no hope. Leading matters—the abolition of Slavery foremost—were not urged. *Solamus nanquam* was the motto. Politics had run very low; gentlemen of character keep aloof. It was becoming, in fact, if not already so, discreditable to meddle therewith. Merchants believe in nothing but trade; they loll in republican chairs; lay on luxurious lounges in our Tremonts, our Astors, our Girards; telegraph their wishes, their money com-mands, and this satisfies. So with the other pur-suits. A few only venture into the actual pool—they talk little, big, much—get office and are shunned.

The introduction of human slavery into the Uni-ted States was characterized by the speaker in the continuation of his remarks, as occurring at a pe-riod of lamentable occultation—a deed effected in ignorance. A lengthy description followed of the time of such introduction, the gradual growth of the institution, with various compromises intro-duced for its mitigation and tolerance. The Mis-souri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law and Nebraska bill were dwelt upon with specialty and effect. He did not wonder that vulgar men ap-plauded and upheld the Fugitive Slave Law. Judges striving to make it practical were denounced in unmeasured terms. An immoral law, he said, was on its very face void. Acts of the English Parliament, technically deemed omnipotent, had been found to be ultimated as to their effect by the common law, or in other words by common jus-tice. It was absurd to enact a crime as right. The position in New-York was, not as to the right of the law, but was it constitutional. Judges feared collision with the Courts. Real Judges were not on the bench—God-like persons who loved the right. But the Fugitive Slave law, and their manifolds, said the lecturer, though they might temporarily in-jure, could not be prolonged in their way. When public men fail, private men will take the Government in their own hands. The sinews of the hearts of valiant men become weapons. The lecturer proceeded to show that through regard for forms the people were swindled out of their liber-ties. The parliament of the Slavery question was adjourned to its conclusion. Society, he said, was no fiction—men inspire each other—the masses may become inspired with the importance of the abolition of Slavery in the United States. Ere long men will be brought hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder to accomplish such end. Let a negotiation be once entered into—every acre of the United States would willingly be contributed—each State would combine in individual effort—the rich would give of their riches—the poor of their mites—a chimney tax would be raised and every effort and sacrifice entombed nothing in the magnitude and glory of the result to be attained. There is a Divine Providence rules—men see it—and hope.

After the lecturer sat down, in response to unan-imous calls from the audience, HORACE GREELEY, Esq., briefly addressed the meeting.

Morrisania Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of delegates, appointed by villages on the line of the Harlem Railroad, was held at the Irving House, in Lower Morrisania, Tuesday evening last. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, Messrs. STEVENS & STURN, of Mount Vernon; WIEL & KURTH, of West Mount Vernon; FRASER & MCDONALD, of Upper Mor-risania; ALEXANDER, of Fairmount; STILLMAN, of Morrisania; MERRITT & AUSTIN, of Melrose; and others, were present.

Mr. MERRITT, of Melrose, was called to the Chair, and Mr. STILLMAN, of the Westchester County Journal, officiated as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that Directors of the Har-lem Bridge Company would like to meet a Com-mittee of the people above Harlem Bridge, with a Committee of their own.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Harlem Bridge Company, with a view to securing a free transit over Harlem River by inhabitants of Westchester County. Carried.

Messrs. Alexander, Stillman and Fraser were appointed such a Committee.

Mr. WIEHL, on being called upon for informa-tion, stated that the Harlem Bridge Company were in favor of making it, with certain arrangements, a free bridge, and many were willing to give their stock to insure this result. Those who do not favor the project would sell their stock for the original price, with seven per cent. interest for three years.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the views of citi-zens of Mount Vernon were to form Associations in the villages of those in favor of a new road; and they further believe, the road should and will be built at a cost of not more than citizens have to pay to existing companies in three or four years. We are asked if it will pay interest on capital in-vested. I think it will. Let us make the shares five—not for stock-jobbing purposes—and it will pay, ... five per cent. assessment on real estate ... which may pay per cent. in the increase in the ... property. This would be more than four ... building the road, otherwise the ... more than the cost. Profit ... should be found in bringing inhabitants to the vil-lages. Without years ago the cry of "humbug" to ... existing lines now existing, was ... it then was to originate ... villages. The people ... making a desirable ... Mr. Merritt, not submit to have ... by such injus-... but as ...

Mr. ALEXANDER said the citizens of Fairmount were not convinced of the feasibility of building a new road. They were willing to make some fair arrangement with the Harlem Company, but if this is not possible, they would join the New-Rochelle Company. He was not specially deputized to speak for all, but believed this to be the general sentiment. He and his neighbors were opposed to making war on the Harlem Railroad Company, and would take no action until it was ascertained what would be the action of the new Board of Directors.

Mr. STEVENS would not counsel rash action, but believed the permanent prosperity of villages re-quired a new road.

Mr. STURN remarked that it had been deemed advisable that villagers would not act until they were obliged, but steps must be taken to prevent future oppression. We must combine, beginning with those communities not yet aggrieved. He moved to appoint a Committee of three to confer with the Second and Third-avenue Railroads, and make a proposition with reference to the new Rail-road and the number of shares which can be sub-scribed for in the villages, and ascertain what facil-ities they would afford to such a scheme. Passed.

Messrs. Stevens, Bogart, with the privilege of adding a third, were appointed such Committee.

A gentleman from Harlem remarked that the old Companies were a broken reed to lean upon, and the villagers should build a road even, if for a tem-porary purpose. The Second and Third-avenue Cars run down to the City Hall about as quick as the Harlem trains. Special trains on the Second-avenue will run as quick as the Harlem trains, and the Second and Third-avenue Companies would join in aiding villagers to build a new road. Such a road would increase the value of property in four-fold ratio. The road should be built, if for no other purpose, to bring and keep the Harlem Company to terms.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. STILL-MAN offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Directors of the Harlem Railroad Company and either as the ultimatum of citizens the following propositions: That a yearly commutation from Morris-sania shall be for two trains each way per day, $25; for the first six months, $20; and for the second, $15; and for other villages in the same proportion; leaving to the discretion of Directors the charge for commuta-tion on *all* the trains.

Messrs. Merritt, Stillman and Kurth were nominated such Committee.

On motion of Mr. AUSTIN, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary, to receive the reports of Committees.

Fire Department Committee.

The Fire Department Committee of the Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman HOWARD in in the Chair.

Petition of John Guest, exempt fireman, for a discharge certificate.

Mr. Guest stated that he joined Engine Co. No. 16 in Jan. 1831; served nearly three years, when the engine was given to another company. He then did active duty with Engine Co. No. 7 for his full time, but neglected to take out his certificate.

The above facts were substantiated by Mr. Baker, an old fireman and ex-foreman of Engine Co. No. 6, and Mr. Watson, of Engine Co. No. 16.

The Committee reserved their decision, in order to examine the Firemen's Register.

Petition of Hose Company No. 46, to be rein-stated in the Fire Department.

This Company became disbanded by neglect of the officers to send in the usual return, according to law.

The Committee agreed to reinstate the members of said Company, with the exception of those who are not 21 years of age, and, consequently, inel-igible

Application of Engine Companies Nos. 23 and 33, to have the engine of Engine Company No. 18, lately disbanded, assigned to them.

The Committee decided to refer the matter to the Chief Engineer, with power, there being nu-merous applications for said engine.

In consequence of several alarms of fire during the day and evening, the Committee were com-pelled to adjourn until the regular meeting night.

The Hard-Shells.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men's (Hard-Shell) Committee for 1855 was held at No. 663 Broadway last evening. JAS. PARKER, Esq., of the Fifteenth Ward, presided as Chairman *pro tem.*, and Messrs. JOHN KING, of the Twenty-first Ward, and ARTHUR D. CREIGHTON, of the Eighth Ward, were chosen Secretaries *pro tem.* After the transaction of some preliminary business, the meeting, on motion of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, adjourned over to Monday next, at the same place, when the Committee will be permanently organized.

Mayor's Black Book.

The keen-cutting, nipping weather of yesterday, with the mercury 16° below zero, did not chill the ardor of citizens intent on the work of reform. As usual the Complaint Book was in demand.

G. Wather, a German, complains that Dreyer & Kauf-man, keepers of an Intelligence office, No. 406 Broadway, in the basement, have defrauded him out of $1 by false representations, and are in the habit of thus outrageing persons seeking employment in the City. The Mayor caused the money to be refunded and the business revoked.

James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, complains of the crowd of newsboys and loafers that congregate around the doors of the office, blocking up the doors; and also that the Police neglect their duty by not driving said boys and rowdies away.

That groups of disorderly young men collect at the corner of Third-avenue and East Twenty-fourth-street, to the great annoyance of the neighbors.

That the yard and premises No. 169 Stanton-street is in a very unhealthy condition, and is kept so in violation of the City ordinances.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, is constant-ly encumbered with a quantity of ashes and garbage, rendering it almost impassable.

That the hydrant in Broome-street, corner of Bowery, has been raised several inches above the sidewalk, and is a stumbling block to every person passing that way.

That the alley-way in the rear of Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Sullivan-street, is rendered extremely filthy by the occupants throwing dirt of all kinds into the street.

That the gangways behind the basements of Essex Market, fronting Grand-street, are in such an awful con-dition that it is almost impossible for the occupants of said premises to get water from the hydrant located therein, the gangway being used by the market people as a privy.

That Nos. 181, 183, 185 and 187 are vacant lots and unfenced, where a large quantity of ashes are deposited every day, which are no sooner thrown down than a battalion of German rag and cast pickers attack them, filling the air with dust, almost blinding persons as they pass along.

That the iron covers of the vault before the *Sun* office, in Nassau-street, are slippery and dangerous to life.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen....FEB. 7.

The President, DANIEL D. CONOVER, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS:

Of various persons to have the lamps lighted in the streets during the entire night. Of Burr, Wakeman and others, for grant to lay gas pipes, &c. Of Watts Brady, for a well and pump in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. Of Baltic Hose Company No. 35, for donation to repair loss sustained by fire. Of F. G. Clarke and others, to place a culvert at the southeast corner of Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. Of foreman of Engine Company No. 34, to have engine altered. Of Engine Company No. 51, for a new engine and house. Of Dennis French and others, to have the New City Hall built in Madison-square. Of David D. Blancett, Jr., and others, to have Gansevoort-street filled up from Tenth to Thirteenth-avenues.

CENTRE MARKET DRILL-ROOM.

Of A. S. Vosburgh and others, of the 71st Regi-ment, talking appropriations for repairs of Centre Market Drill-room. Referred.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Of the Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asy-lum, for increased facilities and accommodations to carry out the object of that institution. Referred.

Of sundry persons, to discontinue or suspend the opening of Eleventh-avenue.

RESOLUTIONS.

Councilman MATTHEWS—That the consent for the Gansevoort Railroad be and is hereby suspended to per-mit said road to lay down its track on Gansevoort-street, and such other persons as may desire shall still be entitled, under the former law, to obtain the consent of the Common Council to said road.—Adopted.

THE POOR AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Councilman FLOYD—That the Committee on Arrangements for Washington's Birthday provide a din-ner on that occasion for 600 of our poor respectable ... aged citizens. Referred.

THE INCORPORATION A GAS COMPANY.

Councilman PINCKNEY—Requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to what action may be necessary to enable the Common Council to purchase the mains, &c., &c., of the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies. Adopted.

GARBAGE.

Councilman SEELY—That the owners of tene-ment houses be compelled to keep one or more gar-bage boxes in front of each tenement house, and that an ordinance be passed punishing the theft or de-struction of said boxes, and that the Committee on Cleaning Streets be directed to report a suitable form of box to be used. Referred.

CLINTON MARKET.

Councilman WAINRIGHT—That all permits given to stands in that part of Clinton Market known as the shed over Spring-street walk be an-nulled, and that he keep said part of the Market for the accommodation of country people bringing produce for sale. Referred.

Councilman WANDELL—That the Street Com-missioner furnish a list of persons employed by him, the prices paid for the different kinds of such service, the wages paid Inspectors, and the nature and remuneration of such employment. Laid over.

Councilman HART—To repair dock at the foot of Eleventh-street. Referred.

NEW BUILDING IN THE PARK.

Councilman VAN COTT—That the Board of Su-pervisors be authorized to erect a suitable building between the present Hall of Records and the build-ing on the northeast corner of the Park—the same to be used by the Surrogate or Comptroller. Re-ferred.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

Councilman PINCKNEY—To appoint a Special Committee to superintend the exhibition of the Steam Fire Engine. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

Board of Education.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Educa-tion, under their new organization, was held yes-terday at 5 o'clock, at the Hall of the Board. WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., President, in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were received, and referred to appropriate Committees:

From the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, nominating ANDREW BRUMER as Trustee of said Ward. From the Tenth Ward, nominating JACOB RAYNOR. From the Twelfth Ward, two communica-tions, nominating respectively HENRY PATTER-SON and JAMES DALLIS.

REPORTS.

Of Auditing Committee, submitting $82 22 for sundry expenses. Adopted. Of Commi tee on Fi-nance, recommending an appropriation of $40,000 for support of Ward Schools during the ensuing year. Of same Committee, submitting $90,000, amount of payments estimated necessary to be paid on and after the 10th of February, inst. Reports adopted. Of Committee on Supplies, soliciting an appropriation of $12,000 for the Book Depository. Referred to Finance Committee. Of Committee on Repairs, recommending $2,000 appropriation for the shop. Referred as the above.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Resolution that the Principals of the Ward Schools report the number and condition of books in use in the departments under their charge. Re-ferred to Committee on Course of Studies.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOARD.

The Finance Committee submitted a report as to appropriations for School purposes during the en-suing year, and recommended for adoption the fol-lowing resolutions submitted at the last regular meeting of the Board, and then laid on the table:

Resolved, That the sum of $92,840 61 be reserved and set apart out of the School moneys of 1855, to meet the balances of appropriations made prior to the 1st of January, 1855.

Resolved, That the sum of $300,000 be hereby reserved and set apart from the school moneys of the year 1855 for the payment of salaries of teachers and janitors in the Ward Schools, to be paid only in accordance with the by-laws of the Board, and pursuant to appropria-tions.

Resolved, That the sum of $200,000 be reserved and not apart for the following named purposes, to be paid only pursuant to appropriations, to wit:

For the support of the Free Academy	$30,000
For the support of the Normal Schools	5,000
For the support of the Evening Schools	25,000
For salaries of Superintendents and Assistants	6,100
For salaries of Clerk of the Board and Assistants	7,000
For salaries of Superintendent of School Build-ings	1,500
For Rent of Premises occupied for School pur-poses	10,000
For Repairs of the Free Academy	1,000
For incidental expenses of Ward Schools, includ-ing current repairs	60,000
For purchase of Supplies, Books, Stationery, &c.	55,000
Total	$200,500

The whole amount of the appropriation for 1855 there-fore remaining, after deducting these sums, it will be perceived, amounts to but $119,112 18 to be disbursed for purposes not already contracted for.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

Mr. GREEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk, under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, prepare and present to the Board at every meeting, a statement in tabular form, showing in a clear and intelligible manner:

1. The amount designated by the annual estimate for each specific object.
2. The amount appropriated by the Board up to the time the statement is presented for each specific object.
3. The amount actually expended at the time the statement is presented for each object.
4. The balance unappropriated.
5. The balance unexpended.
6. Whether, and if so, what surplus or deficiency is probable in the amount estimated for any particular ob-ject, to be based on developments which may be made up to the time such statement is presented.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved the adoption of the resolu-tion.

Mr. SMITH moved its reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr. GREEN stated the object of the resolution to be to enable the Board at each meeting to under-stand definitely how its finances stood, and to be guided accordingly in any proposed appropriations.

Mr. SHANNON said that during the past year as-persions had been frequent outside, charging incon-siderate and excessive appropriations. It was well to let it be understood that the present Board used every precaution to resist undue expenditures.

Mr. SMITH thought it best the Finance Commit-tee should pass upon the matter first, and report the necessity, if any, and advantages of such a tabular statement.

The motion to refer prevailed.

PIANOS IN THE SCHOOLS.

A prolonged discussion arose on this subject con-sequent upon the presentation of a resolution by Commissioner HIBBARD, that the President refrain from signing checks for the payment of any Piano-forte in the schools under the charge of the Board unless previously ordered by the Board. Referred to Committee on Course of Studies.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. WEST, and, together with the entire subject as to furnishing Pianos to the Ward Schools, referred to a Special Committee.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five be ap-pointed to ascertain and report to the Board the number of Schools or Departments under the jurisdiction of the Board not having Piano-fortes, and the probable cost for furnishing such Schools with the same.

The Chairman named as the Committee, Messrs. West, Fowler, Hibbard, Rutherford, Underhill.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Charge of Fitting Out a Slaver.

Before United States Commissioner Morton.

The following additional evidence was elicited yesterday in the case of Wm. C. Valentine, who stands charged with fitting out the slaver *Julia Moulton* from this port:

Henry A. W. Harring, a witness for the defendant, cross-examined by the District Attorney.—I reside at my father's house, No. 1 College-place; I am not engaged in any business at present; my business is that of a ship-builder; when last engaged I took the contract for building a schooner, as I understand, for the Dominican Government; I made the contract with Messrs. B. C. Rossiere & Co., No. 11 Beaver-street; the ves-sel was com-pleted eight or nine months ago; she was built at Wil-liamsburg; since then I have been attending to my own business, sometimes with family others, sometimes at farming, and sometimes with ship-building; I have made application to the Spanish consul to get contracts; I have been to Washington on the same errand; I have been there but once; I made my acquaintance with him at the end of 1853 or beginning of 1854; I obtained letters to him from Dr. Bayley, Washington; I also had letters to him from Mr. Wilson, Washington; I have been to his house in Washington; I have been to his house in Jersey City; I have been to his house in Brooklyn, and three times to his office in New-York; I went to the office with Mr. Valentine; Mr. Valentine and I went in the same boat from Jersey City to New-Brunswick, and from there took horses and carriage to my farm; he went with me twice; I saw on his return of congratulations with Mr. Valentine; the conversation which I entered I had with Willis was at the City Hall Restaurant-room, in Barclay-street; it was in the after part of the day; in the conversation Willis referred to the testimony he gave in the case of Capt. Smith; we went that night to Thomas Faulkner's, an eating saloon in Howard-street.

Capt. William A. Blanchard, a witness for the defend-ant, cross-examined by Mr. McKeon.—I have known Mr. Valentine since last May or June; I have been in the habit of going to his store in relation to the *Estrella*, a vessel which I sailed for him; she sailed to Jamaica; I made only one voyage for him; the voyage was com-menced in August; I have visited his store several times since; when there I had charge of the *Monarch*, and put her in repair; she was owned by Wm. A. Chap-man; I have not sailed any vessel since; aside from the preparation of the *Monarch* for sea, I have not been engaged in any business; she was prepared for sea in Sept-ember last.

Q.—Was there not in Mr. Valentine's office a picture of the vessel called the *Estrella*? A.—There was.

Q.—What was her size? A.—About 195 tons.

Q.—What was her build? A.—She was a brig.

Q.—What became of her? A.—She left New-York and went to Baltimore, as I saw by the papers; I know she was sold; the purchasers were Lowbecker and Scheefer; I have seen her reported since in Vera-Cruz; there were conversations about my going into her again with Mr. Valentine; I expected to go into her again; I expected to go to Baltimore and Jamaica with her, after the *Monarch* was ready for sea, and after the *Estrella* was sold I was in the habit of going to Valentine's office; I had no business transactions with him; I do not know the Portuguese Consul; I have been at Mr. Valentine's house; I never saw the Portuguese Consul, except when he was a witness on the stand in the case of Captain Smith; I have seen foreigners at Mr. Valen-tine's office; I attended the trial of Captain Smith from day to day; I cannot say whether I saw Mr. Valentine from day to day, but I saw him, I think, once during the trial at the Court; I don't think I have had any conver-sations with Mr. Valentine either before or after the trial about Captain Smith; Captain Smith had, as my uncle told me, been mate with him, and it was on that ac-count that I took an interest in the trial, and attended as I did others; I am not employed either directly or indi-rectly by Mr. Valentine; I am in the habit of going to see Mr. Valentine still; my uncle keeps a store next door to him, and I visit one place as often as another; I saw Mr. Willis first in Mr. Valentine's office; I saw him several times there; Mr. Valentine never told me that there had been any difficulty between him and Willis; the conversation I had with Willis was near Pier No. 13 or No. 14 in South-street.

Q.—How long did the conversation continue? A.—About 15 or 20 minutes.

Q.—Did you report the conversation? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was Willis very angry? A.—Not particularly—he appeared vexed.

Q.—At what? Q.—I don't know, or did not at that time.

Q.—When did you first tell Mr. Valentine? A.—I don't know as I ever told him.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with Mr. V. about the Slave-trade? A.—I never had, except when I commenced it.

Adam P. Penix, for the defence, sworn—I am one of the firm of Penix, Pentz & Gein, shipping notaries, and I reside in Tenth-street; I know the witness, James Willis, but I did not know his name before I read the trial of Capt. Smith; I have no personal acquaintance with him, but have known him for several years; I do not know that I was present when he shipped as mate of the *Julia Moulton*; I know he did ship as her mate; I recollect of his sailing for his advance wages at our office after he had shipped; I refused to give it to him without he gave security that he would go in the ves-sel; I was not present when the advance wages were paid afterwards; they were paid by our cashier when I was out; I returned in the afternoon and found the money was paid; the cashier is since deceased; he died about two months since; I never saw Willis and Mr. Valentine in my office together; I never handed to Mr. Valentine in my office $60, or any other sum, as ad-vance wages to Willis, nor did he receive any such money from me and pay it to Willis, nor leave the office with Willis and with the money in his possession.

Cross-examined—On my return to the office I learned that Captain Smith had been to the office and had directed Willis to be paid; it is customary for cap-tains to be searchers for mates; I do not remember of seeing Captain Smith in the office with Willis; it was said that Captain Smith was Captain of the *Republic*, but I can only date my acquaintance with him from the time of ship-ping the crew of the *Julia Moulton*; then I don't think I exchanged more than a half dozen words with him; my recollection of him then was because of my refusal to pay him advance wages; we shipped the crew of the bark *Republic*; I have heard and believe that Capt. Smith was captain of the *Republic*; I do not think I we shipped the crew of the *Glamorgan*; I have examined the books, and found her not entered; I think Babbidge & Valentine paid us for shipping the crew of the *Julia Moulton*; the vessel was entered to them; I cannot say who paid for the *Republic*; we have not shipped any other crews for Babbidge & Valentine, nor have we done any other business for them; I have seen Mr. Valentine in my office several times; I never recol-lect of his being there but once before the *Julia Moulton* sailed, and that was several years before; I never saw him there just before her sailing; Willis refused to go in the *Moulton* unless I paid him the advance money.

Charles T. McClenachan, for the defence, sworn—I reside in this City, and am Clerk of the Board of Coun-cilmen; I know Mr. C. Valentine; I am not acquaint-ed with the witness, Willis, but I know his person; I was present one time when Willis desired Mr. Valen-tine to be security for him; it was in February, 1854, in Water-street; Mr. Valentine and I were walking to-gether in Water-street, and met Mr. Willis, when Willis asked of him (Mr. Valentine) if he would go security for him (Willis) advance wages, and go to Penix, Pentz & Co.'s to do so; Mr. Valentine said he could not do so, —that it would be violating his copartnership agree-ment; Mr. Willis said something about his not being able to get his clothes if he did not get his advance; Mr. Valentine told him to get the captain—that he would not do it; that was all that was said, I believe; we then separated; Mr. Valentine and myself going on to-wards Fulton-street; this occurred on a Saturday—I think the 11th of February.

Cross-examined—I have seen Mr. Willis before, in Mr. Valentine's office; I am in the habit of going there fre-quently; I have seen Mr. Valentine at his house; I knew Mr. Valentine's father, and have known him five or six years; his occupation is Clerk of the Common Council; I have been Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and afterwards of the Board of Councilmen, since January, 1853; I have been intimate with Mr. Valentine; I do not know that I ever spoke to Willis, but I do not say I have not.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 84 13, 16, 17, 29 to 31.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Non-enumerated motions and second argument calendar—Nos. 16, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 39, 40, 42, 41.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 57, 12, 603, 618, 619, 621, 498, 508, 360, 612, Oct. Cal. 622, 567, 204, 366, 367, 501, 140, 627, 630, 629, 631, 632, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 242 to 253, 219. *Part II.*—Nos. 114, 197, 226 to 228, 230 to 232, 236 to 238, 240, 241.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER—LOOKOUT—PRE-SUMPTION OF FAULT—WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.

Lovett R. Mellen et al. vs. The Schooner Charles Henry. Elisha S. Ruckette et al. vs. The Steamboat South America.—These were cross suits brought by the respective owners of the steamboat *South America* and the schooner *Charles Henry*, to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the two vessels which happened at about 12 o'clock on the night of Sept. 17, 1854, on the west side of the Hudson River, just be-low Butter Hill. The steamboat was bound from Hud-son to New-York with passengers and freight. The schooner was bound up the river to a port beyond New-bury. The night was clear and starlight, and objects could be discerned at a considerable distance. The wind was a little east of south, blowing from four to six knots an hour. There was a conflict of evidence as to the state of the tide.

On board the *South America* there was no one forward but the pilot, who was at the wheel. On board the schooner the mate was at the helm, and the captain and a hand were forward on the starboard side on the look-out.

The evidence given on either side was much of it in direct contradiction, as to the course of the two vessels. The pilot of the steamer testified that he was about half a mile above Butter Hill when he first saw the schooner coming up the river, being then about two miles off, and he should judge she was not far from the middle of the river. That he did not change his course until after the collision; that he did not see the schooner when she changed her course, but that at some time after he saw her from half a mile above Butter Hill, he saw she had changed her course, and was then headed for the steamer and about a quarter of a mile off; that he held his course along from one to two hundred feet distant from the base of Butter Hill, and did not change it until the collision took place, though just before it he slowed and stopped. Two passengers on board the steamer also testified that they saw the schooner coming up about the middle of the river.

The three men on the deck of the schooner, on the other hand, testified that the schooner crossed the river to the west shore at about Magdalen Point, in order to keep up the west shore, as is the custom for sailing vessels going up the river there with a southerly wind, and on this tide; that several other day sail on the west shore, they saw the lights of the steamer come. Round Hook Light-house and pass through the centre of the river; that when they were about a mile above Butter Hill they saw the steamer, then about a mile off, coming down the river, and heading for the schooner; that the steamer kept her course, and struck the schooner on the starboard side, about amidships, the bowsprit of the steamer passing over the quarter of the schooner, and the bow of the steamer striking the main rigging of the schooner; that the collision took place before the schooner had made more than a length or two of headway after the change of her course, and that the lights were not sufficient to prevent it.

The Judge, in giving his decision, stated the material

Before Hon. Judge McCarty and a Jury.

Augustus Richter vs. Christian Bumpoche.—This was an action for work and labor done in polishing and finish-ing pianos of furniture—such as sofas, chairs, bureaus and tables. The plaintiff proved by a witness that the work was done by him, and the goods delivered to the defendant at a store in Division-street. The defendant then called evidence to prove that he settled with the plaintiff, and had paid $345 50, which included the price of one Hitchell for $100. It then came out that Hitchell had failed, and his note was worth a trifle more than nothing. The plaintiff's counsel then called evidence to show that his client had not taken that note without recourse, and the defendant called evidence to prove the converse. The Judge left this question of fact for the Jury. Verdict for defendant.

THE SUNDAY LABOR QUESTION.

Before Judge Phillips and a Jury.

Christian vs. Aldrich.—This was an action for work and labor done in watching a new building while in pro-cess of erection, at the corner of Walker and Elm-streets. The plaintiff claimed that he had done this work for three months, and that it was worth $1 50 per night, and $2 50 extra for the Sunday labor. The de-fence set up that the plaintiff's action should be nonsuited to seven weeks, or forty-two nights—as that was all the time he was on duty—and that the charge for Sunday labor was clearly illegal, and could not be sustained. On this point, the counsel cited the opinion of Judge Roosevelt, as reported in the DAILY TIMES, in opposition by the proprietor of the *Sunday Courier*, whereby the plaintiff was non-suited. Judge Phillips said, that for the purposes of this trial he should rule that if the Jury believed that the plaintiff was employed to watch the building, and *did* so watch it, on Sundays, he could re-cover for his work and labor done on that day, in the same way as for any other day or night of the week. The counsel for the defendant excepted, for the purpose of testing the question before the Court of Appeals. The Jury retired, and found for the plaintiff, damages $51 37.

Before Judge Thompson.

LIABILITY OF WAREHOUSEMEN FOR DAMAGES TO PROPERTY ENTRUSTED TO THEIR CARE AND KEEP-ING.

Woodruff and Robinson vs. E. M. & W. L. Roberts.—This action was brought to recover for the storage of 6,805 bushels of corn belonging to the de-fendants. The plaintiffs are warehousemen, doing business in Brooklyn. The defence to the action was, that by reason of the carelessness of the plaintiffs, the corn was damaged to a considerable extent while in their possession. In order to relieve themselves from liability for any such damage, accused for the plaintiffs attempted to prove a custom among warehousemen by which it is made the business of the owner to purchase all insurance necessary to preserve his grain while on storage. The Court overrules the offer, whereupon the plaintiffs' counsel discontinued the action, and judgment, of course, in accordance was therefore rendered for the defendants with costs. The reasons for overruling the offer are clearly stated in the following opinion:

THOMPSON, J.—All warehousemen, I take it, are bound to take common and reasonable care of the pro-perty entrusted to their keeping by the defendants. This is a well settled principle of law; and this duty is modi-fied by a special contract to the contrary. Proof of custom or usage is always inadmissible when they clearly contravene an established rule of law. So thus of if the plaintiffs in this case have relied upon any cus-tom which they pretend relieves them from exercising ordinary care over commodities entrusted to their charge by the defendants, they have unfortunately con-fided in that which must inevitably disappoint them, and can afford them no possible protection. But if, not-withstanding the care, skill and diligence of the plain-tiffs, the corn had sustained damage, or if it had been destroyed by rats, stolen by thieves, or consumed by fire, they would not be answerable to the defend-ants. On the contrary, the warehousemen is liable for losses occasioned by the dishonest conduct of himself and his servants, in making a delivery of the goods to a person not entitled to them. For it is a part of his duty to retain the goods until they are de-manded by their owner. If by mistake he delivers the goods to a wrong person, he will be responsible for the loss, as upon a wrongful conversion. In no event therefore, can he exonerate himself from liability for injo-ries to the property stored, except by showing that he has exercised over it that degree of diligence which a man of common sense, ordinarily cautious in his prudence, generally takes in his own concerns.

LONG ISLAND.

Perils of Burglars—A Private Watchman Charged with Burglary.

Yesterday morning, HENRY CLOSE, private watchman, was arrested by Assistant Captain BENNETT, of the Fifth District, on a warrant charging him with having, on the night previous, burglariously entered the grocery store of CHARLES L. SMITH, in Grand-street, between Eighth and Ninth-streets. It appears that on several occa-sions recently, goods had been missed from the store, and it was evident that they had been re-moved during the night time. Mr. SMITH determined to watch the store, and if possible catch the rogue. Tuesday night, the Clerk, WM. H. VAN COTT, was stationed in the store. About 11 o'clock the first intimation the clerk had of the presence of a second person was the lighting of a match by the burglar; this revealed the countenance of the bur-glar, and after VAN COTT had scrutinized him closely, he raised a revolver and shouted "Stop!" The light went out, and we did the thief in a hurry, as is supposed without being injured by the shot-the messenger. On examining the premises it was as-certained that the entrance was effected through a cellar window, and from thence into the store through a trap-door. Several shillings in change had been stolen from the drawer, and two sacks of flour had been placed at the edge of the trap-door, ready for transportation. VAN COTT, after securing the store, started out and eventually found CLOSE in an oyster saloon in Grand-street, whom he arrested and held him prisoner at the store until this morn-ing, when he was arrested by officer BENNETT on complaint of the proprietor of the store, and locked up to await examination. Officer CLOSE denies the charge, and has summoned several witnesses, by whom he claims that he will be able to prove an *alibi*.

The Tenth Ward Poor.

Some efforts have been made by a few philan-thropic individuals in this Ward to relieve the dis-tressed poor, but their labors fall far short of the necessities of the case. There are hundreds of women and children in this Ward, who, during the inclement weather of the past few days, have nei-ther had fuel to warm them nor food to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and this, too, in the midst of the most populous and wealthy Wards in the City of Brooklyn. In one block on Butter-street there are not less than forty persons, mostly women and children, and helpless men, who are actually in a starving and freezing condition. The doors, sashes, and almost every movable article of wood about the premises have been seized upon and used as fuel to cook what little food they have occasionally ob-tained, and in this manner have most of them been cut a most hopeless, miserable condition during the Winter. Instant assistance is required.

Snare Fired by a Burglar.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a grocery store at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Nelson-street, South Brooklyn, was entered by a burglar, who obtained a small amount of plunder, and then fired the building. Officer BYRNE, of the Third District Police, discovered the fire before it had made much progress, and succeeded in extinguish-ing it, thereby saving the building, but the thief escaped.

Hospital for the Surgical Diseases of Females.

Dr. J. MARION SIMS, whose original views, new discoveries, and successful operations in this department, we have taken occasion frequently to commend, is still intently pursuing his favorite pro-ject of founding a great Hospital for this City, and with every prospect of success.

He has now twenty dozen of Venice carpet beds, all of which are suffering unspeakable misery from a disease which is peculiarly favorable by his new operation, if he had a suitable place in which to treat them; but for want of such a place, many of these afflicted women find life a burden, almost intolerable.

We trust that the benevolent will [illegible] ... donations to enable Dr. Sims to [illegible] ... reception of sufferers, and that [illegible] ... until the Hospital can be erected, [illegible] ... between the benevolent and the [illegible] ... many.—Am. Jour. of Med. Sci.

Congressional.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, passed the Senate Debt bill, with the imperial amendment of Mr. Granger W. Jones, of Tennessee, reducing the indemnity to the purchasers to $6,000,000, being the principal, accrued interest, and present market worth of the $6,000,000 Public Stock reserved for distribution under the Compromise measures of 1850.

Mr. Hoover, of the Ways and Means Committee, succeeded in getting a test vote in the late Committee of the Whole on his proposed amendment of the Tariff—Yeas 104, Nays 99. But on going into Committee, the House decided by another close vote to take up a different bill, which virtually negatived the previous proposition.

In the Senate, nothing of general interest was done.

The Danish Sound Dues.

Nearly twenty-nine years have elapsed since the General Convention of friendship, commerce and navigation, between the United States and the King of Denmark, was agreed upon by our then Secretary of State, the illustrious and patriotic Clay, and Mr. Pedersen, the Danish Minister.

The only reference which has ever been made by the United States and the King of Denmark to the Sound Dues, which are exacted from all Nations trading in the Baltic, through the Sound and the Two Belts, is contained in Article 5 of that Convention, and is as follows:

"Neither the vessels of the United States nor their cargoes shall, when they pass the Sound or the Belts, pay higher or other duties than those which are or may be paid by the most favored nation."

The House of Representatives has recently passed a resolution, authorizing the President to give notice for terminating commercial treaties, in cases where there is a provision for such notice, with such States, as, in his opinion, manifest illiberality in their commercial intercourse with the United States.

The Convention with Denmark contains the usual clause providing for its continuance for ten years, and further, until the end of one year after notice given of an intention to terminate it; and the object of this resolution is understood to be, the termination of the Danish Convention, with a view to the abrogation of the Sound Dues therein referred to.

As negotiations will probably ensue on this subject, it may not be uninteresting to glance at the origin and history of the Sound Dues.

The Baltic Sea, which drains nearly one-fifth of all Europe, and bears on its surface the largest amount of shipping of any inland sea, has for its sole communication with the open ocean the narrow sound at the little Danish town of Elsinore, and the Two Belts, straits so called to the south of the Island of Zealand. As a general rule, however, all shipping going to and from the Baltic is compelled by the Danish Government to pass through the sound.

Adjacent to Elsinore and commanding the entrance to the Baltic by the Sound is the castle of Cronborg, a gothic structure of great strength and beauty, built by Frederick II., and celebrated in its architectural proportions, one of the finest in Europe.

All ships, vessels of war excepted, passing to and from the Baltic Sea, are obliged to salute this castle when they arrive abreast of it, by lowering one of their sails, usually for the space of five minutes, by way, it is presumed, of recognising the sovereignty of Denmark in those waters. A very idle and absurd requisition in this practical age. But what is of more importance, and gives consequence to this subject, they have also, before they are allowed to proceed, to pay certain tolls to the Danish Government at Elsinore, which are regulated by treaties which have been made between Denmark and the different European powers to that effect.

The origin of this extraordinary tribute thus exacted by Denmark, and acquiesced in by Europe, and submitted to by the United States upon her entrance into the family of nations, has been differently explained.

By English writers it is said to have originated in an agreement between the King of Denmark and the celebrated Hanseatic League, composed originally of all the great commercial cities on the shores of the Baltic; by which the former agreed to construct light-houses, landmarks, &c., along the Cattegat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. Thus, as respected the commerce of other nations, the custom and agreement of the Hanse Towns ripened into a general law, and the general authority of Europe subsequently ratified it. The earliest treaty of the Hanse Towns with Denmark on this subject bears date in 1368, and the earliest English treaty in 1490. If this, however, be the true explanation of the origin of these Sound Dues, their amount is grossly disproportioned to the services for which they are exacted.

The amount spent in lighthouses, landmarks, &c., on the Danish and Swedish shores, and in the waters of the Categat, must be very trifling; while the Sound dues received by Denmark amount to about two millions of dollars annually.

According to the Danish public jurists, the sovereignty exercised by Denmark over the Sound and the two Belts, rests upon an immemorial custom, which has grown into law, although [illegible] by the authority of Europe. Both the right to enact the Sound dues, from the commerce of the world, they [illegible] as an equivalent for their services in [illegible] and preserving in security the navigation of the Sound. It is asserted by [illegible] that the Danish [illegible] sovereignty over the coasts on both sides of the Sound, they did not own, or have this privilege to their former complete territorial sovereignty.

This position, however satisfactory it may seem to the Danish jurists, under the influence of local and patriotic feelings, and however long acquiesced in, is certainly quite untenable, if the law of nations is to be applied in this particular case.

The Sublime Porte, with a much better grace and superior justice, might exact tolls from all vessels passing to and from the Black Sea, if this doctrine of incidents to territorial sovereignty be a sound one: for he has actually, and not fictitiously, sovereignty on both coasts of the Straits of the Bosphorus. And as to benefits conferred upon commerce, the expenditures of Turkey on the Bosphorus are probably quite equal to those of Denmark on the Sound.

Indeed, if this doctrine be seriously asserted, England, in a liberal construction of it, would perhaps not be deemed guilty of a very great extravagance, should she unite with Morocco in levying black mail upon all the shipping passing through the Straits of Gibraltar.

The truth is, the claim of Denmark rests upon no solid foundation of international law, but has survived, like many other privileges, individual and national, after the local and accidental circumstances which gave it birth have ceased to exist. And having been immemorially enjoyed and acquiesced in, it cannot now be justly set aside without fair compensation.

The Danes, it is well known, were celebrated during the Middle Ages for their piratical excursions on the shores of the Continent, and the coasts of the British Isles; and, to hazard a conjecture, this matter of the Sound Dues may be a fragment of their general system of piracy and plunder, which survived when advancing civilization swept away that system. Thus the descendants of Hengist and Horsa, who exercised an usurped dominion over British soil in the fifth century, still continue to levy tribute on British commerce, in the nineteenth.

The number of vessels which pass the Sound at Elsinore annually varies from ten to thirteen thousand.

In numbers, in the year 1837, Great Britain occupied the first rank; Russia the second, Norway the third, Denmark the fourth,—the Sound Dues being exacted from her own vessels equally with those of other nations,—Sweden the fifth, and the United States the eleventh. What the ratio is at the present time, we are unable to state, but in all probability the United States occupy a much higher rank than in 1837.

It will be seen from this statement, that Great Britain suffers most from this toll, and next in order are the States in the immediate vicinity of Denmark. And it is worthy of note, that while the United States, which have comparatively so small an interest at stake, are moving to throw off this incubus on the trade of the Baltic, other States to whom it is a matter of very great moment, notwithstanding occasional murmurs, take no measures to remove it.

There is this difference, however, if it be a difference, in the position of the states of Europe and these United States; that while the former have positively stipulated to submit to these exactions; the latter, although they have submitted, have never made any positive and affirmative contract to do so.

What action the Executive proposes to take, after abrogating our Convention with Denmark to free our commerce from this burden, we are at a loss to conjecture. Certainly we cannot accuse Denmark of any particular illiberality towards us; for she has lived up to the very letter of the Convention of 1826, and exacts no more from our commerce than from that of the most favored nation.

We cannot for one moment imagine that our Government proposes to resist the payment of these dues by force. Whether right or wrong in their inception, they now form a franchise and a species of property, which, having been, and still being recognized by all Europe, we would be no more justified in invading than in invading the long-established and well-settled kingdom of any Prince or Potentate, on the ground that it was originally acquired by force or fraud.

What the Dutch did in 1649—to wit, purchased the total exemption of their commerce from the sound dues, by the payment of a round sum in money, is probably what our Government contemplates doing now. Or, perhaps, in lieu of money, the King of Denmark would be willing to accept some special privilege in the trade of his kingdom with us, in exchange for the relinquishment of these duties.

However it may be accomplished, so it be with honor to the United States and justice to Denmark, we shall be rejoiced to see the end of these absurd acts of homage and burdensome Sound dues.

Powerless for Postage Reforms.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The evening edition of the New-York Times should be served to Baltimoreans at the next morning's breakfast, if any dependence could be placed upon the [mis]management of our Post-Office. But the times are sadly "out of joint." *This* morning I am in receipt of your edition of Saturday; so it would appear that though there are three trains daily from New-York to Baltimore, it takes the Times from Saturday till Sunday to reach the reading public of Baltimore. Having had sad experience of the bungling at our Post-Office here, I cannot with justice complain of neglect at your office, and am convinced the whole fault lies in this city. But as complaints here do not seem of much avail, be kind enough to aid your Baltimore subscribers by appealing through your columns to the "powers that be" to stimulate and amend the present awkward condition of things. S.

We doubt if they "powers" there "be." There are positions enough in the Post-Office, salaries enough paid in support of those positions, and power enough to pounce upon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

[illegible] Albany Correspondent.

[illegible] greater crowd than was [illegible] last and beautiful Hall of the [illegible] Hall ever held larger than that in which [illegible] W Holland spoke. On all seats [illegible] aisles, and in air, and ought now—[illegible] [illegible] all that was not within immediate [illegible] of the speaking,—was thronged, and the [illegible] and intensity of the citizens of Albany—[illegible] from all parts of the State. Every [illegible] Capitol, with without success to Gov. Seward [illegible] many who did not, were at the Capitol. [illegible] was much more anxiety to know the votes [illegible] Members and Members than for the [illegible] result; for that was believed to be settled. [illegible] than the Metropolis. Gov. SEWARD [illegible] a larger proportion in the House than was [illegible]. In the Senate he had no supporter from the City. And so WILLIAM H. SEWARD receives a majority of the Senatorial trust of this great State, extending to 1861—and never did man owe more to another than does Gov. SEWARD to the man who has concentrated on this event his skill and strategy—the power of his Press and the earnestness of a life-skilled sagacity.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

What are the thoughts forced upon the calm and truthful lover of the peace and harmony of the country, and steadfast friend of the compromises of the Constitution, by such a spectacle as this? Who is responsible for this successive dwindling of men especially obnoxious to the South to do service in the field of national legislation? Whence comes this unconciliatory spirit, this belligerent attitude? The answer is plain to every Northern observer. There is no possibility of mistaking it. It is the Nebraska ball of the last Session of Congress that has wrought the change. It is useless to argue whether it ought to have done this or not. It is enough that *it has done it*, and that the most discerning men in the country knew, and publicly warned Congress, that *it would do it*. The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise cast a fatal blight upon the compromising spirit which took such a deep hold upon the North after the passage of the acts of 1850. It destroyed the very vitality of this spirit, by ruining that confidence in mutual good faith without which all compromises are but a name. It implanted a sense of injury, and from that naturally came resentment and antagonism. Conservatism of the old-fashioned CLAY and WEBSTER stamp lost its influence; and almost every Northern legislature chosen in 1854, was, in respect to the policy to be pursued towards the South, the direct opposite of its predecessor in 1853. Thus it is that these four senatorial elections, so Anti-Southern in their bearings, have been made. Thus it is that Anti-Nebraska elections, if any, are to be made by the Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New-Hampshire. Thus it is that the Legislature of Illinois and the Legislature of Michigan have by formal resolution pronounced a heavy rebuke upon their Senators in Congress, and instructed them to use their efforts to undo their work of mischief. And thus it is that the next Federal House of Representatives will, as is already settled by elections, be not only strongly Anti-Nebraska in sentiment, but will partake of an Anti-Slavery spirit in threefold greater degree than it ever has in all its history before. No more gigantic blunder was ever committed in American legislation, than that of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by Southern men and those who styled themselves their peculiar friends.

This mistake is the more grevious because it is doubtful whether it can ever be repaired. Even though the Missouri Compromise should be restored in form, how could it regain the moral power it had before? What binding sanction could it have without trust in plighted faith, and how can faith once broken be made whole again? And yet is there any reason to believe that Kansas and Nebraska can be admitted into the Union as new Slave States without an agitation that would shake it to its centre? Kansas, at least, will in all probability apply for admission before the close of the next Congress, and appearances now strongly indicate that it will make that application as a Slave State. If we are to judge of the temper of the next House of Representatives by the character of the Northern men who have been elected to it, such an application will be repelled with a spirit which nothing can bend. This must excite hot anger at the South, and thus our country will be thrown back again into all those fierce sectional animosities which raged with such direful power five years ago. Thus it is that those who forced the Nebraska bill upon the country sowed the wind and will reap the whirlwind. Had the warnings of the great mass of the truly national men of the North, and the counsels of the wisest statesmen of the South—wisest though few—prevailed, all the dark prospect that now hangs upon the future would have been averted. But such, as it now seems, must be the price the country will pay for mistaken and unfaithful legislation.

The Testimony of the North.

From the Evening Post.

One of the circumstances which give character and significance to the reelection of Mr. SEWARD as a member of the United States Senate is this—that in the whole course of the animated debate which preceded his election by the New-York Legislature, his Anti-Slavery opinions were not made a ground of objection. Men of all varieties of political opinion took part in the debate—Silver-Gray Whigs, the most zealous of Mr. SEWARD's enemies, and Democrats, Hard and Soft, yet no man opened his mouth to hint that on account of anything that he had done or said in regard to Slavery, or on account of any views he was supposed to entertain on that subject, he could not truly represent the public opinion of the State. No man rose to call him an Abolitionist. If that name, once a word of opprobrium, could have had any effect, either on the members of the Legislature or on the people who were expected to read the debates, it would have been uttered again and again. So far as the Slavery question is concerned, it was tacitly admitted that he had done his duty and fairly represented his constituents.

Another circumstance is worthy of notice. Mr. SEWARD has done nothing which could look like a retreat from the position he has taken on the Slavery question; has said nothing to apologise for any extreme opinion, or explain it away. We do not impute this to his political courage, as some of his friends seem disposed to do. It required no courage to keep his ground. He is a shrewd observer of the indications of public feeling, and he knew very well that it was not necessary to affect any moderation, or hold out any expectation that his course on the Slavery question hereafter would please the friends of that institution better than it has hitherto done. We do not undertake to say that he would have made any attempt to conciliate public opinion, even if it had been disposed to acquiesce in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; but we affirm that it would have been the grossest blunder that a politician could have made, if he had said anything that could look like a concession to Slavery, and would infallibly have lost him his election. The truth is that Mr. SEWARD owes the greater part of the popularity which he now enjoys in the Northern States to his course on this question.

The reelection of Mr. SEWARD is one of a series of similar expressions of the feeling of the North. Mr. DURKEE is just elected as United States Senator from Wisconsin—a most remarkable selection, which could not have been made if the popular disgust at the passing of the Kansas and Nebraska act had not been intense. Mr. DURKEE is a man of decided opinions on all questions connected with Slavery, no time-server, and never suspected of any disposition to give way, when the occasion required him to keep his ground. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise has moved the people of Wisconsin deeply, and brought them to look on the Slavery question and the Slave power in the same light in which it has been long looked by Mr. DURKEE; and to show that they completely agree with him, they send him to represent them in the United States Senate.

Massachusetts, in place of Mr. EVERETT, a friend of the Fugitive Slave law, sends to the United States Senate General WILSON, its uncompromising enemy, who recently declared publicly his implacable, undying hatred to Slavery. The extreme implies a complete revolution of opinion in Massachusetts—a revolution owing, as everybody knows, to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Rhode Island has elected to the Senate to CESAR [illegible], who played the Caesar in directing the will of the people, has shown her disapprobation of his course by sending to Washington Mr. HAZARD, a decided Free-Soiler.

In Mr. PIERCE's own State, New-Hampshire, the [illegible] very clumsy for those who planned and helped forward the Nebraska fraud. When the Governor of the State, DINSMOOR, was called [illegible] to the Senate, DINSMOOR refused to [illegible] and the Legislature, by a majority of [illegible] elected HALE, who has been the most [illegible] opponent of the Nebraska bill in the Senate. [illegible] Senate, HALE has been in the habit of [illegible] his colleagues, in the way of paying [illegible] services never performed, allowing them Mileage for journeys never made, and [illegible] sense in the measure. The appointment of Mr.

How Seward Received the News.

From the Evening Post Washington Correspondent.

The news of SEWARD's reelection quite electrified his friends with joy, and was not so unwelcome to the Democrats as it would have been, if it were not a victory over the forlorn factions of DICKINSON, FILLMORE, and the Know-Nothings. When the intelligence reached the successful candidate, he was sitting in his chair in the Senate, as if nothing unusual had happened; and, while he was undergoing the congratulations of his brother Senators, the only demonstration he made was to take an extra pinch of snuff and turn his sandy, close-shaven head round in his high-starched collar, and give a phlegmatic nod, as if to say, "It is all right, just as I expected. I am used to such things."

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The reelection of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the United States Senate, despite the vigorous and determined opposition directed against him, even despite the hostility of the great body of the Know-Nothing organization, is the strongest proof that could possibly have been afforded of the strength and impetus which have been given to the Anti-Slavery sentiment in this State by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It is remarked that, in the course of the canvass for this Senatorial election, very little has been said in opposition to Mr. SEWARD on the ground of his peculiar views respecting Southern Slavery; he has been attacked on many other points, but this has been comparatively let alone, as if his opponents were conscious that to assail him on this ground would be rather to strengthen than to weaken the number of his friends. There is a deep significance in this view of the subject which cannot be unperceived, and we trust will not be disregarded by sensible and conservative men in all parts of the Union.

It is needless to say that Mr. SEWARD was not our first choice to represent the State of New-York in the Federal Senate; but we concur in his election, as the act of the majority of the New-York Whig party, to which we have always adhered as the only organization from which we can expect the Administration of the Government upon judicious, conservative, and constitutional principles. The abilities of Mr. SEWARD command universal admiration, and although we have not been able to agree with him upon all subjects, we believe that his fidelity to the interests of the State is unquestioned, and unquestionable. His course in the Senate has been moderate, conciliatory, dignified, and has elicited the respect even of those who, by their political opinions as well as by the geographical position of their constituencies, are opposed to him.

Yesterday at Albany.

From the Tribune.

The reelection of Governor SEWARD to the seat he now honors in the American Senate, though rendered morally certain at the polls last November, is yet an event so fit in itself and so auspicious of good for the future, as amply to justify the felicitations of which it has already been the impulse. Before this sheet shall be opened by half its million readers, the glad tidings will have been flashed from State to State, and will have been the theme of lively congratulations by a large proportion of the American people. Those who pretend to regard Governor SEWARD as a *sectional* man, cannot deny that his triumph or defeat was and is a subject of wider and deeper national interest than that of any other Senator now living could have been. On the prairies of Iowa and Minnesota—among the first rude lodges of Kansas and Nebraska—in the gorges of the Sierra Nevada and by the cascades of Oregon—the chances of his reelection have been eagerly canvassed in squatters' cabins and around the watchfires of encamped buffalo-hunters—in whale-ships doubling Cape Horn and by American travelers meeting in Egypt or Palestine. There is no other man remaining in the public service whose personal fortunes excite so wide and lively an interest as do those of Governor SEWARD.

In the present instance, however, the public interest in the result of yesterday's election was based on considerations of far higher than individual concern. The rights of man—the equal and inalienable right of all to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—to a voice in framing the laws by which, and electing the rulers by whom, they are to be governed—was involved in the struggle now so happily ended at Albany. The advocates of caste based on color, and of caste based on diversities of creed or of birth—different as individuals and as hosts, but animated by a common spirit—were mutually engaged in the work of preventing Gov. SEWARD's reelection. They could not agree that any designated person *should* be chosen Senator, but they could heartily agree that Governor S. *should not* be. Their highest hope was to defeat any election, and leave the State but half represented in the Senate at the opening of the next Congress. They have not succeeded even in rendering the contest ostensibly a serious one. His majority on the first ballot was in either House decisive—there was no Joint Ballot, simply because the emphatic agreement of the two Houses produced the case in which the law prescribes that none shall be had. The law prescribes the hour of noon of the first Tuesday in February, as that on which each House shall proceed to the choice of a Senator, and by 1 o'clock the whole business was concluded, the nominations of the two Houses compared in Joint Meeting, found to agree, Gov. SEWARD declared reelected, and the two Houses had adjourned, amid the acclamations of enthusiastic thousands, proud of the day's work done for New-York and for Humanity.

We rejoice that there is no room for even a pretence that Gov. SEWARD's reelection has been secured by any shadow of concession on the part of himself or his friends. He stands to-day as unequivocal and decided an antagonist of Slavery and the influences which conspire to empower and diffuse it as he ever was, and none will even assert that he has propitiated an enemy or secured a vote by modifying or seeming to modify the views hitherto cherished by him on this head which have been so widely and vehemently stigmatised. Though quite a number of those who voted for him, and whose support was indispensable to his success, had been inveigled into "Know-Nothing" lodges, and were thought to be committed and pledged to the most intolerant Nativism, Governor SEWARD has maintained a position of unqualified, unmitigated hostility to that proscriptive dogma. Untrammeled by a pledge, undegraded by even a vote-catching explanation or apology, he is reelected for a term which does not expire till 1861, at which period we may rationally presume that Slavery will have ceased to rule our National Councils, and Nativism will have run its rapid race and died out again as it has repeatedly done ere now. Gov. S., we have no doubt, will, should life and health be vouchsafed him, serve out the term for which he has been reelected, and will discountenance any efforts to make him a candidate meantime for a higher station.

With a new term of six years thus before him, secured by no pledges, won by no solicitations, he has an arena for usefulness and a tenure of service which may well satisfy a generous ambition. If this should be his last public trust, he will not feel, nor should he, that his merits and services have been inadequately appreciated, nor his aspirations baffled. That he will maintain to the last his attitude of devotion to Human Freedom, from whatever quarter assailed, there is no shadow of doubt. And we will leave in the Senate no man who will have done more to clothe its deliberations with dignity and grace the personal relations of its members with unruffled amenity and unaffected urbanity and courtesy than himself.

Indeed, his fault, so far as one may be detected in his past Senatorial career, has been that of too general a deference to the influences which bear away in the tainted atmosphere of the Senate. The vice of the time is Complaisance, and from this vice Gov. SEWARD has not been wholly free. Noisily accused of sacrificing the interests of his constituents by ultraism and fanaticism, his real shortcoming has been the very opposite of that attributed to him: its an age of overwhelming population, we cannot remember that he has once denounced in the Senate an act of public robbery. In a body which pretended more public honesty corruptly and cowardly than any other, they were in the Republican party never chased to the very utmost limit of their legislative power, and many to whom the people gratefully entrusted the Treasury have left it with a record of official wrong, in the form of payments for services never performed, allowing them Mileage for journeys never made, and

U. S. Senator From New-York.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WM. H. SEWARD, Abolition Whig, has been reelected to the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. For particulars, see telegraphic dispatch.

Mr. Seward Re-elected.

From the Express.

Mr. SEWARD has been reelected United States Senator on nomination,—having received 18 votes in the Senate, and 69 in the House.

This is 4 more than a Constitutional majority in the House, and 1 more than a like majority in the Senate.

By the declaration of Mr. MCGUIRE, an Irish Democratic member from this City, (No. 93 Catharine-street,) we see, if there had been Whig and Know-Nothing strength enough to defeat him, that the whole Roman Catholic organization of the State was to be brought to bear upon the Democratic party, to carry him in. This is natural enough, when we recall such a fact as this—that WM. H. SEWARD, when Governor of the State in 1841, after he had nominated to the Senate such a man as HIRAM KETCHUM, Judge of the Circuit Court, withdrew the nomination because here, in this City, he had met Archbishop HUGHES before a committee of the Common Council, and in Albany had resisted the subtraction of a large portion of our Free Common School Fund for the exclusive support of Roman Catholic schools and Roman priests.

Tallow candles were flickering in the windows of the *Tribune* office last night in honor of the reelection of "our beloved Senator." Guns were to have been fired in the Park, but somehow or other the powder didn't go off.

The so-called "Democratic-Whig General Committee" met at the Broadway House last evening, and passed resolutions complimentary to the election of WM. H. SEWARD to the United States Senate. There being a prize fight on the *tapis* in another part of the City, we were sorry to hear there was but a sparse attendance.

Our amiable brother of the *Evening Journal*, the good Lord THURLOW, thus breaks out in ecstacy over the success of the great man, at the same time that it excites "Samuel."

Sexton Thunder.

From the Albany Argus.

At the dinner table at Congress Hall yesterday, where a very large number of guests were assembled, the Governor's Private Secretary displayed the big eagle which occupied a page of the *Evening Journal*, just brought into the room. Mr. HOLLIS WHITE, at the other end of the table, was so moved with enthusiasm at the sight of this emblem of victory, that he rose and proposed three cheers for SEWARD, which were given quite heartily, considering the surprise with which the proposition took the company. Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, who, with a dozen or so friends, was dining at another table, instantly arose and proposed three cheers for Mr. DICKINSON; and his party, either from superior lungs or enthusiasm, responded so emphatically as quite to steal the thunder of the SEWARD men. The incident afforded amusement to men of all shades of opinion.

The *Argus* further says:

"The Senator question having been disposed of, office-seekers may now hope to have their cases attended to and be put out of agony soon."

The Albany *Atlas* having taken Mr. MAGUIRE to task for having come to the rescue of Mr. SEWARD, the *Register* says:

"The army of Roman Catholic priests, in attendance from abroad, all intent on promoting Mr. SEWARD's interests, should call upon the *Atlas*, and say it is 'all right.'"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Public Notice.**—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the only person by the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors, No. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 10 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. Clark went to New-Foundland to superintend its manufacture, and to the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he continues his supervision of that branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as success depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, as without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. Hegeman, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 20 years and a member of the firm over 13 years, and had the principal supervision of the business, and no exertion will be spared to secure the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for 20 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists & Druggists, Nos. 165, 273 & 511 Broadway.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Milburn**—Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will deliver a Lecture at the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church, near Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, Symbol of Western Life.* Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door, or at the office of this paper.

☞ **Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup and Pain in the Chest,** instantly relieved by Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, the cheapest and best remedy in the world. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs.

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☞ **The 84th Anniversary of the Deposition of the Pope**, and of the Proclamation of the Roman Republic, will take place on FRIDAY, 9th of February, at the Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M., punctually. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by Professor FELIX FORESTI, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, Hon. J. P. HALE, Rev. J. S. IMBRIE, SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, Senator CHASE, M. LE'DRUIN, and others. The third great room in the gallery will be reserved for ladies, provided these places be occupied prior to the commencement of the proceedings. The public is respectfully invited to attend. Admission free.

☞ **Dr. Sherer's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla**—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ **The First Anniversary of "The Local Preachers' Association of the M. E. Church of New-York and Brooklyn"**—Will be held THIS EVENING in the Methodist Church in 7th-st., near 3d-av. Bishop JAMES will preach the sermon. There will be other interesting exercises on the occasion. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. E. HORTON, Secretary.

☞ **New-England Young Men's Association.**—Lectures for the next Course will be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock, by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of Boston. Subject—*The Americanized European.* Tickets 25 cents.

F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D.,
E. W. B. CODDON, Secy. President.

☞ **Becoming Society Lectures, 1854-5.**—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 8—B. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*
Feb. 22—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Moral Aristocracy.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting WILLIAM MADDOX, a native of Liverpool, England, about forty years of age, and stands about five feet two inches high. Has black hair, full beard whiskers, and rather dark complexion. Came three years ago last summer as a laborer to the Novelty Works, in this City, and is supposed to have gone to Chicago. Any person giving such information as will lead to his discovery, will be suitably rewarded. Inquire of JOSEPH TRIPPETT & BROTHER, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN of the highest respectability, [illegible] T. J. BELL, Subject Paper negatived. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st., third floor from Wall-st.

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[illegible]

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Announce a brief Postponement of the Distribution, from the 20th of January, to the 20th of February next, at which time it will positively take place. The Managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in completing the building of the galleries, and the reception of works of Art, which necessarily deferred the publishing of the Illustrated Catalogue until late in December, thereby preventing the general circulation desired among the distant Secretaries and friends of the Association.

To all those who have not yet subscribed, the last opportunity is now presented. Any one subscribing previous to the 20th of February, will be entitled to the Magazines for 1855.

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11. Far, Far o'er Hill and Dell.	26. List to the Convent Bells.
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MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1855.

The business of the past week has been change- [illegible] more activity, but not by anything like [illegible] continuance. The large auctions of lawns [illegible] the market a greater number of buyers, [illegible] sales operated with rather more freedom, [illegible] in domestic Cottons; but this action is at- [illegible] to the fact, that purchasers obtained what [illegible] they sought after, or, in most cases, their own bids. Any other conduct upon the part of factors would have restricted the sales, as there has appeared among buyers no great eagerness to secure supplies of any kind, unless where unusual inducements, in the shape of low prices, &c., have been held out. Prices may, therefore, be considered without any real change for the better. The receipts of goods are moderate; while the general stock is gradually augmenting. These circumstances tend to preclude a scarcity of any importance, especially as the country's wants are likely to be very moderate, and to be very cautiously supplied. This prospect helps to keep up the inactivity which has so long been the most prominent feature of the trade, by rendering a disposition among purchasers to buy only as they are in need. Such prudent action is apt to form one of the principal characteristics of this season's business.

There is a moderate degree of animation and steadiness in the market for Brown Sheetings and Shirtings. Bleached Goods and Cotton Flannels are inactive and [illegible] languid. Denims attract rather more attention at [illegible] quotations. Drills are also a little more in- [illegible] for, but are otherwise unchanged. Duck is es- [illegible] unaltered. Ginghams are dull and heavy. [illegible] Lawns have met with a much [illegible] since the auction sale of [illegible] Work, when a catalogue of about 1,500 cases [illegible] and Shelby Falls goods were sold at a range [illegible] 10½c.@11½c., averaging 10¾c., a large company [illegible] in attendance, representatives of the trade in [illegible] parts of the Union. Local dealers bought the [illegible] portion of the amount offered. Omaburgs are still depressed and declining. Printing Cloths are in [illegible] request at unimproved rates. Prints are rath- [illegible] active, especially styles worth from 9c.@10c. Stripes [illegible] Plaids remain about the same.

Woolens are extremely quiet, notwithstanding the severity of the season, which would seem to be enough [illegible] occasion some degree of activity. The fact that it does not tends to demonstrate what we have heretofore [illegible] it, that there are ample [illegible] distributed throughout the country, which must be consumed in some way before fresh stocks can be ordered hence. Prices are not [illegible] perceptibly from the depression thought to have been entirely confined to the Fall season. Blankets are quiet, and languid. Cassimeres are in some request at old rates. Cloths, Flannels, Jeans, and Linseys are unchanged in most respects. Mousilin de Laines are abundant, yet, though not in active demand, rule pretty firm. Bathgate, Sharp's Greys and Tweeds are essentially unaltered.

Foreign Goods are still sparingly dealt in; but as there is a moderate general supply only here, holders evince no uneasiness about the future, and prices of most desirable fabrics are pretty uniform. Cottons and Linens are the most sought after, and are being sold to the satisfaction of importers. Silks are quoted generally plenty and low in price, yet inactive. The Ribbon list is quite dull and heavy for nearly all kinds of Worsted Goods. Auction sales have, thus far, been of rather more consequence and of secondary interest. The few that have taken place have exhibited the same characteristics as the trade in private. The results of sales [illegible] neither way are not essentially different, nor do they [illegible] much encouragement to factors. What [illegible] having observed up to this time, only confirms us in [illegible] belief that this quarter's business is likely to prove [illegible] and not very profitable.

[illegible]—Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and languid at $6 75@6 87½ per [illegible], and $6 62½ for Pots ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is quiet, though free- [illegible] at 27c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—With a pretty well supplied [illegible] and a generally limited demand—local dealers [illegible] the principal buyers—prices are without improve- [illegible]

BREAD—The demand is very moderate at old rates, [illegible] the general stock is fair.

BREADSTUFFS—There is a fair business being done in [illegible]; but at wholly unchanged prices. The market is [illegible] supplied.

CEMENT—Being less abundant and in steady re- [illegible] now commands $2 25 ₩ bbl.

COAL—We have no important change to notice. There is a good stock in market, but the demand is lim- [illegible] prices are unaltered.

COFFEE—The market is quiet but firm, with a reduced [illegible] offering.

COTTON—The inquiry is not very active, but spe- [illegible] firm. The day's sales embrace 1,000 pkgs. Java [illegible] 10½c.; 1,000 Rio at 10¼@10½c.; 500 do. at 10½c.; 500 Maracaibo at [illegible] and 500 do. do. Domingo at 9c. ₩ lb. We [illegible] [illegible] quotations, in our last, a report of an auction sale [illegible] which there was 2,000 bags Rio, at 9½@10½c.; average about 9¾c. ₩ lb.

DRUGS—A limited business is being transacted in [illegible] Bicarbonate of Soda, at 3½c. for Alum Soda, 3½c. for yel- [illegible] and 3½@3¾c. for No. 1 ₩ lb.

DYE-STUFFS—The market is inactive but steady, ex- [illegible] nothing changed to do little until they get later [illegible] We continue our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
[illegible]	7½	7¾	8	8
[illegible]	8½	8¾	9¼	9¼
[illegible] Fair	9¼	9¾	10¼	10¼
[illegible]	9¾	10	11	11½

FEATHERS—We have no sales or changes in prices [illegible] report; stock moderate.

FISH—Dry Cod are rather scarce and quiet at $3 25@ [illegible] ₩ qtl. Mackerel are generally dull and heavy [illegible] old rates. Pickled Salmon have not varied. The [illegible] sale of Pickled Herring was made at $3 25 ₩ bbl. [illegible] Herring are selling in lots at 40c. for round, [illegible] for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are [illegible] but are unchanged in price. The weather is [illegible] unfavorable for business; and while the home demand [illegible] the expectation of later European news [illegible] the export inquiry. Prices are unaffected by [illegible] circumstances. The day's sales reach only about [illegible] bbls. We quote:

[illegible] State	$ 25 @ $ 31½
[illegible] State	$ 31½@ $ 37½
[illegible] State	$ 37½@ $ 68¾
[illegible] Wheat	$ 75 @ $ 00
[illegible] to Good Indiana and Michigan	$ 75 @ $ 00
[illegible]	$ 00 @ $ 25
[illegible] to Good Ohio	$ 00@$ 00
[illegible]	$ 00 @ $ 25
[illegible]	$ 37½@$ 75
[illegible] Indiana and Michigan	$ 25 @ $ 75
[illegible] Ohio	$ 25 @$ 00
[illegible]	$ 00 @$ 00

[illegible] but not varied much. 600 bbls. Superfine brought $8 87½, in bond, and $9 37½@9 62½, free, ₩ bbl. Southern is active and buoyant, with sales since our last of 1,000 bbls. at $8 87½@9 00 for mixed to [illegible] and $9 00@9 50 87½ for family and extra ₩ bbl. [illegible] Wheat Flour is unlikely and steady at $7 75@8 ₩ [illegible] [illegible] Rye Flour has declined 12½@25c. ₩ bbl. [illegible] request at $6 62½@7, for the several numbers ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after, at $4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75@4 81½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FREIGHTS—The offer of bulk for Liverpool, inclusive of 220 barrels Rosin at 10d., 600 barrels Resin, at 9@9½d.; 371 for [illegible] 200 tierces Rice, and all the Deals, in first [illegible] at 30s., and 200 more Deals, 27s. 6d. Other articles are [illegible] in demand and value.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather more active, and prices [illegible] Sales of 22,000 bushels, including 15,000 Genesee at [illegible] 10,000 Southern at [illegible] Corn is [illegible] and prices [illegible] Sales of 30,000 bushels, including [illegible] Western, mixed, at [illegible] Rye is [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 2,000 bushels Western at [illegible] Barley is [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 2,000 bushels at [illegible] Oats are [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 10,000 bushels at [illegible]

GUNPOWDER—Is [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 1,000 kegs at $3 25@3 37½ for Blasting, and $4 25@4 50 for Sporting, ₩ keg.

HAY—Is [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 100 bales at 75c. for Eastern, and 80c. for Western, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 100 bales at [illegible] for Manilla, and 7½c. for Russia, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 1,000 Rio at [illegible] and 1,000 Buenos Ayres at [illegible] ₩ lb.

HOPS—Are [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 100 bales at [illegible] ₩ lb.

IRON—Is [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 500 tons at [illegible] for Pig, and [illegible] for Scotch, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Is [illegible] and [illegible] Sales of 100 pigs at [illegible] ₩ lb.

LIME—Continues in very light supply and held above the views of buyers, which restrict sales.

LUMBER—The demand is fair; but the stock is more than equal thereto; and prices are without improvement.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in good request and is steady in price; the sales amounting to 450 bbls. at 37c. cash. ₩ gallon. Other kinds are scarce and inactive.

NAILS—Cut are still nominal and firm at 6¾c.@4¼c. ₩ lb. No change to be wrought.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is less abundant and now held at $3 and upwards ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is unaltered; 150 bbls. in good shipping order, have been sold to-day at 61c. ₩ gallon. Tar is less active, but is firm, $2 62½@2 75 ₩ bbl. Resin is also quiet, yet steady, at $1 62½@1 75 for common ₩ bbl., delivered; and $3 @3 50 for No. 1 and fine, usual terms.

OIL-CAKE—Remains scarce and nominal. Manufacturers are exporting it on their own account.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue quiet at old quotations. Red Oil is pretty active, at 65c. ₩ gallon. Palm is rare and worth 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. About 150 baskets Olive brought $3 43½c.@3 50 each. Linseed is very dull and heavy, at 70c.@77c. for whale parcels, and 80c. cash, for small lots, from store, ₩ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is in fair supply and moderate demand, at 90c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FEB. 5.

Sperm—The only transactions in this market the past week are sales of two small lots, amounting to 120 bbls., at $1 72 cash. The stock here is very small, and the market closed with a strong upward tendency. In Fairhaven we learn of a sale of 350 bbls. refined, at $1 75. In Nantucket sales of 2,000 bbls. have been made made at $1 78 ₩ gal. (1,500 for export to Europe); 1,100 $1 72; 600 for export to Europe, the balance for a New-York house. *Whale*—There is considerable inquiry for Whale, with a slight improvement in prices; the transactions consist of 550 bbls. at 65c.; 100 do. at 66c., and 200 do. at prices not transpired. *Whalebone*—Sales for the week 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 39½c.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER—The supply and demand are equally moderate; and prices are unchanged.

POTATOES—Domestic are freely offered, and are in pretty good request within a range of from $3 50@3 50 ₩ bbl. Nova Scotia Mercers are obtainable at $1@1 12½ ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, but firm, with sales for the day of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $12 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; $13@13 25 for new Prime; $14 25@14 75 for Western Prime Mess, and $16@16 50 for City Mess, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are rare, and more inquired for at 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Cutmeats are moderately active and steady, at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in good request at 5½c.@9½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Lard is also saleable and firm—there having been 300 bbls. Common to Prime taken at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is moderately dealt in at old rates. The day's business embracing 175 bbls. at $5 25@6 37 for Country Prime; 6 50@11 for Country Mess; $11@$13 for repacked Western; $14@ $15 for repacked Chicago, &c.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef has not varied much, being in demand at $11@$13 ₩ tres. There were 300 bbls. Beef Hams bought within the range of from $14@ $17 ₩ tres. Butter is in better request, at 13c.@15c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for State Dairies, and 25c.@28c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9½c.@ 10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet but steady, at $3 87½@4 75 for fair to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Appears less abundant, and with a fair inquiry, is steady in price.

SEEDS—Clover is taken in lots as wanted at 10½c.@ 11c. ₩ lb. Flax and Timothy are scarce and quiet, but very firm.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile bought at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SPELTER—The market is quiet, but firm at 5½c.@5½c. for Plates, ₩ lb.

SPICES—Continue rather inactive at 41c.@5c. for Race Ginger; 11c.@11½c. for Sumatra Pepper; 13c.@14c. for Cloves; 13c. for Jamaica Pimento; 23c. for Cassia, in mats; 90c.@95c. for Mace; and 93½c.@95c. for No. 1 Nutmegs, ₩ lb. The supplies are moderate.

STEEL—Rules dull and heavy, with only retail sales within our range: English, 16c.@18c.; German Cast, 13c.@14c.; English Spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c.@5½c.; English Blister, 9c.@14c.; American Blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, (in bond) at 6c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are rather depressed and languid. The day's sales consist of 200 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@ 5½c.; 125 Cuba, in lots, at 4½c.@5c.; and 80 boxes brown Havana at 5½c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is plenty and heavy at 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb., with limited sales.

TEAS—Are in limited request at old rates, in private. At the public sale, to-day, there was a fair attendance; and the best part of the catalogue was sold at full prices for greens, but rather easier figures for blacks. We annex a detailed report:

Young Hyson—25 hf. ch. at 41½c.; 171 do. 35c.; 190 do. 33c. *Young Hyson*—30 hf. ch. at 40c.; 67 do. 45c.; 49 do. 43½c. 60 do. 42½c.; 40 do. 40½c.; 111 do. 39c.; 77 do. 37½c.; 76 do. 37c.; 35 do 36½c.; 40 do. 35½c.; 30 do. 35c.; 24 do. 33½c.; 26 do. 32c.; 14 do. 27½c.; 20 do. 25c.; 30 do. 23c.; 134 do. 24c.; 4 do. 23½c.; 57 hxs. do 30c. *Hyson Skin*—25 hf. ch. at 17½c.; 11 do. 16c.; 175 do. 10½c.; 50 do. 9½c.; 26 do. 8c. 14½c. *Hyson Twankay*—30 hf. ch. at 15c.; 49 ch. do. 13½c. *Twankay*—26 hf. ch. at 6c. *Gunpowder*—12 hf. ch. at 47c.; 55 do. 46c.; 96 do. 42½c.; 40 do. 37½c.; 13 do. 31c.; 46 do. 30c.; 75 do. 37½c.; 4 do. 25c. *Imperial*—20 hf. ch. at 47c.; 14 do. 43½c.; 15 do. 30½c.; 16 do. 29c.; 30 do. 27½c. *Oolong*—10 hf. ch. at 50½c.; 86 do. 37½c.; 75 do. 31c.; 610 do. 30c.; 19 do. 27½c.; 47 do. 27c. *Souchong*—263 ch. at 23½c.; 66 do. 19c.; 76 hf. do. 21c.; 49 hxs. do. 26½c.

TIN—The market is generally devoid of animation, but quotations are unchanged. There is not a great deal offering.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, but steady. 20 hhds. Kentucky have been sold since our last at 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Manufactured kinds are unaltered.

WHISKY—The day's business includes 230 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 32c.@34c., ₩ gallon,—showing a better market.

WOOL—Since our last, American Fleece and Pulled has attracted rather more attention, but at drooping rates. Neither kind is very abundant; yet, holders are desirous to realize; and this has the effect of depressing prices. There is nothing of importance doing in Foreign, which is pretty freely offered at languid figures. The imports are tolerably large, though not equaling those of the same time last year,—being 1,301 bales during the month just closed, against 2,614 bales during January, 1854. We may now quote the various kinds thus:

American, Saxony Fleece, ₩ lb	36 @42
American, Full Blood Merino	35 @37
American, ¾ and ⅞ Merino	30 @33
American, Native and ½ Merino	24 @26
Extra, Pulled	32 @35
Superfine, Pulled	28 @30
No. 1, Pulled	21 @23
Peruvian, washed	30 @33
Valparaiso, unwashed	13 @14
South American Common, washed	12 @13
South American Entre Rios, washed	14½@16½
South American, unwashed	8 @ 9
South American Cordova, washed	20 @23
East India, washed	26 @28
African, unwashed	9 @10
African, washed	16 @20
Smyrna, unwashed	13 @14
Smyrna, washed	21 @23
Mexican, unwashed	13 @14

FREIGHTS—The business is still checked by the interference referred to in our last. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 350 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 200 tierces Beef at 3s.; some Pork at old rates; 250 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 1 ton; and small lots of other articles at unchanged figures. For London, the shipments have been very light at previous quotations. For Bremen, there were some Heavy Goods taken at 25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new. The latest charters have been: A ship from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton 11-32d.; a bark, 270 tons, to Cadiz and back, $2,500; brig *James Cashis*, from Pensacola Bay to Hull or Grimsby, Deals, £3; a brig, 198 tons, to Cardenas, $400; one from Norfolk to St. Croix, hhd. Staves, $11 25, and back from Porto Rico, Sugar, 5½c., and Molasses, 3c.; one from Bermuda to Glasgow or Liverpool, Timber, 3s. 9d. ₩ cubic foot; one of 245 tons, to Cadiz, Gibraltar and back, $2,250, and if to Malaga, $300 additional; one from Cardenas to New-York, Molasses, $3; two from North Side Cuba to New-York, Molasses, $3, gross gauge; one from New-Haven to Porto Rico and back to New-Haven or New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3 50; one to St. Jago de Cuba and back, $1,475; a schooner, 166 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400, and one to a Windward West India Island, $400.

New-York Cattle Market....Feb. 7.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Half's Head, foot of Robinson-st. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Bloomingdale, near Third-avenue; and at HART O'BRIEN'S, Central Half's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 2 Sheffield-street, and at Union Grove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

For the past week at all the principal markets mentioned above:

Beeves	5,734	Swine	4,000
Veals	319	Milk Cows	194
Sheep and Lambs	6,000		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Harlem	276	319		400
Yonkers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milk Cows	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	194
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued by the parcel in the quarter.)

Best Beef sold at early	11½c.@12c.
Good retailing quality	10½c.@11c.
Ordinary quality	9½c.@10½c.
Inferior quality	8½c.@9½c.

The wants for dead have gradually increased within [illegible] or three weeks, owing in a great measure to the late severe freezing cut off to some extent the supplies of Pork, Mutton, &c., and farmers may look for a good market, also next Wednesday, if the yards are not more liberally supplied than to-day.

The arrivals at the different market places are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,602	At Chamberlain's	200
At O'Brien's	203	Sold at Bergen	130
At Browning's	307		
Total			2,736
Received the previous week			2,994

Included are some very fine stall-fed Steers which usually arrive more freely about this season of the year. At the lower markets, CHAMBERLAIN'S, BROWNING'S, &c., the sales have been lively, and there was no surplus on hand this noon. Correspondence of the above we give the following:

BATES & CANFIELD had a lot of common large size Steers—40 head from Tompkins County, this State, average about 67 50 ₩ cwt.; three of the best sold at $280, and eight got as good at 11c.

PHILLIPS & CLERY had 10 head from Dutchess County of small ordinary quality; five sold at $260, and two heifers, 4 years old, at $165, which he thinks nearly 11c.

SMITH & DAVIS had some very good cattle, only 15 head; the best would weigh 10¾ cwt., and sold at $115 each.

A. L. BRISTOL offered 30 head from Dutchess County, including a few in GOOD condition—one pair fatted by BEEKMAN would dress 94 cwt., and sold at $276, which is 11½c.; another pair well fatted by JAMES MCWILLIAMS, sold at $235, average 90 cwt., which is over 13½c. ₩ lb.

GEORGE AYRAULT had a lot of small, uneven steers, 113 in all, 64 owned by PIKE, BARNES & UPTON, from Livingston County, mostly oxen, average about 8½ cwt.; four sold at $98, and one pair at $265. The remainder, 40, originally from Kentucky, owned by J. W. TAYLOR, average not over 5 cwt., of very mean quality, and the drove will not bring over $50 all round.

E. BARTRAM offered 80 head, nearly all from Ohio, some were pretty fair, about half fatted, and sold at 11c. 10 head were purchased by W. H. CONNELL at $90 each.

JOS. WILLIAMS sold a drove of real good Virginia Steers, a profitable arrival for the butcher, and sold very readily at our outside figures. 8 head sold to JAMES IRVING at $130, which seller says is 12 cents. These were of a quality not often from that district.

SIMEON ULERY sold 10 head from Pickaway County, Ohio, small-size animals, sold in lots at 10c.@11c.

P. J. GARCELON had 3 full-blooded Durhams—1 pair 3 year olds, weighed 64 cwt., five weight the other two, 4 year olds, weighed 76 cwt., five; the latter pair cost $400 in Kentucky, the 3 year olds $300. The asking price was 13½ cents, and not above their value in the present state of the market.

CHAS. TEED had 60 head from Westchester County, and sold at 9c.@10c., in ordinary condition. Ten sold to GEO. HAWS at 10½c.—buyer says 11c.

Among those sold at Bergen were 40 head by HENRY HURD at 9½c.@10½c.; 15 head at $50 each. And 27 by CARPENTER, 9 average 990 ahead, about 11c.

GEORGE HAWS also bought 6 head of BLOOMER at $560, which he says is 11½c.; and 1 pair of HURD at $240, at 12c.

We subjoin the section from whence the supplies came:

New-York	439	Illinois	—
Pennsylvania	—	Connecticut	25
Ohio	417	Kentucky	—
Indiana	—	New-Jersey	10
Virginia	24		

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There is again a large increase in the arrivals and the market has gradually improved. The weather has been very favorable for this trade, and the dressed meat is less plentiful and sells at rather better prices. Mutton by the carcase, in Washington Market, 7c.@9c. ₩ lb. The average of sales given below is much better, and the tendency in prices is upward, with a smaller surplus on hand than for some time past. We quote common Sheep, $3 to $4 50; extra do. $5 00 to $6, and Lambs at $3 to $5. We were misinformed as to Mr. MCGRAW; he having experienced nothing of the kind. He has furnished a list of sales the past week:

AT BROWNING'S, BY SAMUEL MCGRAW.

22 Sheep & Lambs	@143 75	10 Sheep	60 50
2 Sheep	16 00	2 Sheep	11 00
4 Sheep	25 00	5 Sheep	44 00
10 Sheep	57 50	10 Sheep	75 00
Total	60	Value	$443 25

Average per head $6 40

This high average is caused by the first lot ($3) extra which brought an average of $6 95 alone.

SALES BY THOMAS C. LARKIN.

116 Sheep	@600 00	44 Sheep	223 75
50 Sheep	300 75	41 Lambs	195 12
50 Lambs	162 50	300 Sheep	1,650 00
44 Sheep	223 75		
Total	684	Value	$3,726 87

Average per head $4 60

The arrivals of the week are thus:

At Allerton's	746	At Chamberlain's	2,747
At Browning's	2,116		
Total			5,609
Received the previous week			5,653

VEAL CALVES.

There is no change in the supplies nor in the quality, there being a great many that are about six days old, sold at $1 25 to $3. Good quality sells readily at 5½c. @6c., and extra at 7c. live weight. The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	287	At Browning's	66
At O'Brien's	16	At Chamberlain's	34
Total			319
Received last week			310

MILK COWS.

There is a good inquiry for good quality and our prices are readily obtained. There are some sold under $30, that bear the name of a Cow; we quote ordinary to fair, $30 to $40; good Cows at $45@$50, and extra $60 to $75.

The receipts at the different market places are as follows:

At Allerton's	46	At Browning's	23
At O'Brien's	46	At Chamberlain's	65
Total			184
Received the previous week			199

SWINE.

The supplies of Hogs have been quite meagre, amounting to a scarcity, and prices have in consequence improved very considerably, with but few offering for sale. 8c. has been paid for prime lots for packing, which is rather an extreme figure. The severity of the weather has tended to limit the arrivals. At the Union Drove Yards only 400 have been offered for sale, and the best were readily sold at 7½c.@8c., dead weight, and 6c. live. At ALLERTON'S there were 1,667 received, including some poor lots, selling at 5½c.@6½c., live, and 7c.@7½c. dead. About 4,000 were transported by the Erie Road.

We append a list of the range of prices:

Ohio Corn Fed, hard	at 5½@5½, live weight.
New-York Corn Fed, hard	at 5½@6, live weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 6 @6½, live weight.
Ohio Corn Fed, good	at 7 @7½, dead weight.
New-York Corn Fed, good	at 7½@8, dead weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 7½@7½ dead weight.
Ohio Mast Fed	at 8½@7½ dead weight.

The above prices were not as easily obtained at the close.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs HOWLAND and daughters, from Charleston, S. C., will open a Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils, on the first Monday in February, 1855, at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 29 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Arrangements will be made for conveying day pupils to the School and returning them to their homes. For those who desire to become members of the family, no effort will be spared to furnish a comfortable and pleasant home. The branches will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. Circulars, with complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

REFERS TO

Hon. JAMES L. PETIGRU, Hon. HENRY DE SAUSSURE, Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN, F. Y. PORCHER, M. D., and JOHN HOLBROOK, M. D., all of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. NOTT, President Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. MARTIN, Rev. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., Rochester University, N. Y.; S. ANDERSON, President Rochester University, New-York; Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE and Mr. E. R. SPRINGER, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, New-York; Rev. C. J. BOWEN, Williamsburg, N. Y.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 19 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils. as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 29, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. JUNKMAN FOR BOTH SEXES, on CLARK-ST., BROOKLYN, Adjoins Mr. [illegible] Church, and is easy of access. The establishment is roomy, in each of the two departments. The building admits thorough, systematic and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 49 Bleecker-st., on Washington-square (formerly No. 691 Broadway).

CLARK & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has returned to New-York, and will receive pupils at his residence, No. 29 Greenwich-st., near Rector-st., New-York. The most satisfactory references will be given.

DANCING.

A [illegible]

ATTENTION—Respectfully informs the trade and [illegible] and operations generally, that he has removed to the store next west of Broadway,) which, in connection with his [illegible] premises for our [illegible] business, [illegible] with special regard to the accommodation of [illegible] and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Pianos, Parlor [illegible] Square, Also, [illegible] to rent, with privilege of purchase. HAINES BROTHERS' & OUR MINOR, No. 333 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown-stone front house, with basement and counter cellar, No. 109 West 26th-st., third house west of Broadway; has all the modern improvements, and is built in the very best style; size of lot 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 in deep; house 20 feet 6 in up, with laundry attached in the rear. Inquire on the premises.

Also, a store to let, corner of 6th-av. and 21st-st. Inquire as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In West Morrisania. The house is a three story basement, with piazza in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, [illegible] &c. There is an substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot 100 feet front, 160 feet on the rear, and 200 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $6,000, of which $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

JOHN H. BURR, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A well finished house, supplied with every convenience for a genteel family, with handsome gas fixtures and water fixtures, bath room, &c., in the highly respectable neighborhood No. 197 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins. Apply to the owner on the premises. Terms easy. Would exchange for good house and land a short distance in the country, convenient by railroad or steamboat.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, now—built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, and now fully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 213 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, at the foot of North 11th-st., Williamsburg, in good running order, with two sets of saws and one circular saw, together with a large and well-assorted stock of oak and pine lumber. A bargain can be had by immediate application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, where the terms will be made known.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house, 21 feet by 46, with extension, built in the best manner, and with all modern improvements. Neighborhood excellent, situated on 48th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Terms easy. Apply to H. J. SCUDDER, No. 66 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and kitchen and cellar, with two lots, for only $1,000; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarkson, within an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PEGARE, No. 169 Hester-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 163 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., with all the modern improvements; street 100 feet wide. Inquire of SHERMAN & BRUMLEY, No 11 Coenties-slip.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.—The valuable property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 6½ acres with a front of about 250 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choicest fruit trees, chiefly in good bearing. And as regards desirability of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., is perhaps not surpassed, no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises. JOB MAGIE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 13 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. Half the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, known as No. 661 Broad-st., a few minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. The house is large and commodious, replete with every convenience, 46 by 36, exclusive of a 2-story kitchen, containing 13 finished rooms, besides pantries and cellar under the whole. The exterior is after the Italian style. There is also a carriage-house, &c., in correspondence with style of the house above. The house is built in the most substantial manner within a few years, are now in good repair and situated in a rapidly improving part of the city. The grounds comprise about 2 acres. The house and improvements will be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. For terms of sale, &c., call on or address

D. O. SCOTT.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—That three-story and basement brick house, No. 68 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, &c.; located convenient to the ferry and railroads. This is a rare chance for a neat dwelling, near to business, at a low price—only $2,200 cash required. The furniture will also be sold, if required. Apply on the premises, or to BURRITT & STUYVESANT, No. 15 Wall-st., third floor.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The two new and modern-built houses containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, &c., situated on Kent-av., about one block from the Myrtle-av. Railroad depôt. To be sold at public sale on the 16th of February, at the Mechanics' Exchange. For particulars, apply to JAMES COLE & SON, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or, to SAMUEL KENNEDY, No. 123 Chatham-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—About half-way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, a two-story house and wing attached, with 12 rooms, pantries, closets, good kitchen, large cistern, barn, &c., in good order, well shaded, with 5 acres of good land. Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 196 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st. Price $6,000. If not sold by March 1, it will then be advertised for sale at auction.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A convenient country residence, half a mile from the New-Rochelle Station of the New and three-fourths of a mile from Harlem Railroad at Hunt's Bridge, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County. The place consists of about seven acres of land, a good house and kitchen, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, hen-house, and out-house for general purposes, with a good variety of fruit of almost every kind. Buildings all in good order. Apply to

R. TEN BROECK, No. 187 Greenw

...ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., that very valuable property situated near the First's Corner Depôt of the Harlem Railroad, formerly the extensive Known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Stewart E. Wood, dated 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in the Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 118 of deeds, page 196; Ellenor Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 28, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 118 of deeds, page 522, &c.; Justus Willis and wife to Ernest F. Stanbold, deed dated 1st ..., recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Parrick and wife to the same, deed dated 6th January, 1846; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 26th December, 1846; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated [illegible], excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Wood; containing together about [illegible] and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depôt purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, an increasing one, this property offers a rare chance for a rural if such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

Maps, Notices and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Stanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY MILLER & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No 113 Nassau-st., Elegant Household Furniture, Rich Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, Elegant Chimney... Superior toned rosewood seven octave piano-forte, by a celebrated maker; fine oil pain...ngs, French plate, pier and chimney mirrors, &c., together with the assortment of carved rosewood parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, of the latest designs. We recommend this a really good assortment to our friends, country merchants and hotel proprietors. Purchased and to be sold for cash, which has been removed from one of our City mansions, and presents a favorable opportunity for buyers, consisting in part of...: elegantly carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in rich French crimson and maroon brocatelle, medallion backs; several suites in fancy covering, hair cloth, &c.; rich chamber furniture, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands to match; mahogany and walnut do., library bookcases in oak, rosewood, mahogany and walnut, elegant sofas, tables, boards, hall furniture, &c. Also, a large lot of mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, rocking, lounges, lounge beds, &c., together with a lot of second hand furniture. Catalogues now ready for sale.

Goods to be packed for shipping on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

R. W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ASTON SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY (Thursday) at half o'clock, R. W. WESCOTT will sell by catalogue a large and elegant variety of household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c., being the entire parlor, chamber and basement furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, comprising in part rich, superb rosewood piano-forte, made rosewood parlor furniture, rich English carpets, velvet rugs, rosewood cabinet, magnificent etagere, bookcases, sofas, fine oil paintings, brussels, ingrain and tallow candles, olive oil, prunes, smoked tongues, brandy, rum, gin, whisky, chisels, saws, knives and forks, iron safes, scales and weights, whips, halters, horse blankets, &c.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. SHIRLEY will sell without further notice on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 167 Fulton-st., an assortment of silver-plated and Britannia castors, white granite, common ware, China, pressed and cut glass. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Supreme Court of Kings County, I, the subscriber, as assignee of the estate of Mary Kipp & Brown, and as the assignee named in a certain mortgage, executed by said Kipp & Brown, the valuable line of stages, known as the "Chelsea Line," formerly belonging to said Kipp & Brown, together with the Horses, Sleighs, Carts, Harness, and all the property and appurtenances belonging to or connected with the said Line, will be sold at public auction at the stables in Sackett-st., between 9th and 10th-sts., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale positive. Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON NINTH-ST AT AUCTION.—By order of Albert Crygier, Esq., Executor of the late Christian B. Mueller, I will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb 15, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.: Situate on the south side of 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway, and therein the lot 20 feet 8 inches in front in the rear of same 92 feet in depth, on which is erected a three-story brick house thereon,

New-York Daily Times

[illegible] Washington, Wednesday, Feb 7,

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday, come to hand this afternoon.

Though we have received here no mail thence of Washington, the ice in the Potomac River prevents the boat passing up with it.

Col. STANSBURY, of the U. S. Army, died at Cantonment, Md., last week.

The North Carolina Legislature has chartered a Company to construct a Canal from Pamlico Sound to the Chesapeake Bay, and resolved to endorse the Company's bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Illinois Legislature—The Railroads, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 7—10 P. M.

A resolution instructing the Senators in Congress from this State to advocate the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, passed in the House to-day, by a vote of Ayes 41, Nays 22.

The Chicago and Mississippi, and the Illinois Central Roads, and the Military Tract, are still hopelessly closed up.

No communication can be had with St. Louis or Springfield.

The Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The Legislature has appointed Thursday next, the 9th inst., for the election of a United States Senator.

Anti-Nebraska resolutions have again passed the House by Ayes 36 to Nays 28.

Know-Nothing Victory.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The Know-Nothings elected their entire ticket yesterday. The majorities are reported to be large.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

On Friday evening Deputy United States Marshal SMITH, and Mr. MORTON, the prosecuting attorney of Mansfield, arrested in Knox and Richland County eight bogus money manufacturers, and simultaneously United States Marshal FITCH, of this city, with a party, left for Yellow Creek, and a deputy for Granger, when early on Saturday morning they arrested seven more of the same gang, among them the notorious JIM BROWN.

No Signs of the Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 7—Sundown.

The wind is blowing a gale from the N. E.; weather cold, and snowing hard. Nothing has yet been heard of the *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, and the *North Star*, from Aspinwall—both now about due. It is so thick that we cannot see far from the beach, and the sea is so rough that it would be a matter of impossibility to get news from the steamers at this point, should they make their appearance.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived at her anchorage in this port in seventy hours from New-York. She experienced heavy winds on the passage.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. J. C. TURNER, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Damage by the Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The ice broke up yesterday, doing much damage to steamboats, barges and coal boats. The steamers *Badger State*, *Arabia*, *Martha No. 3* and *Alhambra*, were more or less injured. The loss will be very heavy.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The Money Market is easy. Stocks are firm. Reading, 38½; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; Pennsylvania Fives, 86½.

From Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 7.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday have been received here, but they contain nothing new.

Fire at Hydesville, N. J.

CAPTLETON, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

A large fire occurred in Hyderville last night, consuming the Post-Office, a cabinet shop, soap factory, grist mill, &c. The loss is considerable, but is covered by insurance.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

We have no mails this morning from points south of Washington.

Death of Michael Spangler.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

MICHAEL SPANGLER, injured by the railroad accident yesterday, died to-day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire in Lafayette-place.

At 20 minutes of 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the third story of No. 29 Lafayette-place, owned and occupied by ROBERT L. SWAN, Esq. The firemen were quickly on the ground, but were unable to work very efficiently, in consequence of extreme cold, the water freezing in the hose almost as fast as taken in. Consequently the fire rapidly spread throughout the third and to the fourth and fifth stories of the building, which were entirely gutted, and their contents destroyed. At 4 o'clock the fire seemed quenched, but shortly after it broke out again with increased violence, threatening to envelop the buildings on either side. The firemen, despite the disadvantages under which they labored, worked most gallantly. The struggle with the contending element was long and doubtful, but Fire was finally forced to succumb, and at about half-past 7 o'clock, Water completely triumphed, to the great joy of the half frozen and weary firemen, and relief of the anxious neighbors.

The building was very badly damaged—the upper stories being completely "gutted," and the lower apartments flooded with water. The loss on the building amounted, we understand, to about $4,000, and the furniture destroyed by fire or water will amount to about $2,000. The building was valued at $25,000, and is fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire is said to have been caused by a defect in one of the heating flues.

Fire in Thirty-Fifth-street.

A wooden tenement in Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was totally destroyed by fire at about 11 o'clock last night.

Another Fire.

A fire took place in the building corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, about 10 o'clock last night. It was soon extinguished, and but little damage was done.

Oysters for the Benefit of the Ragged Schools.

An excellent concert, prepared by and got up through the exertions of Mrs. E. WETMORE, and C. H. LANYE, and F. BOSBYSHELL, Esqs., came off last evening in the Stuyvesant Institute, for the benefit of the Ragged Schools. The affair, though the result of short notice and preparation, was a brilliant one, and reflected much credit on the young ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their services for that benevolent purpose. The performance of Mrs. MORRIS, Misses PEATT, FINCH, and WAINWRIGHT, in concert, on the piano, played much [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. PERRY MORRIS sang [illegible] which they gave full to hearty. The duet [illegible] Mrs. and Miss MORRIS, and Mr. and Mrs. PERRY MORRIS, was [illegible] and the [illegible] of Miss PEATT on the piano, and Miss MORRIS on the violin, were [illegible] Mr. [illegible] sang with much taste and effect a ballad, "[illegible]," and Mr. MORTON, the prosecuting attorney of Mansfield, arrested in Knox and Richland Counties eight bogus money manufacturers, and simultaneously United States Marshal FITCH, of this city, with a party, left for Yellow Creek, and a deputy for Granger, when early on Saturday morning they arrested seven more of the same gang, among them the notorious JIM BROWN.

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ing of Messrs. McCLOSKEY and TAYLOR was received with [illegible] of tears. That sweet church ballad, "[illegible]," was executed by Miss [illegible] in the most exquisite manner, and the audience seemed happy in giving hearty expression to that sympathetic sentiment which constituting the chief charm of this favorite [illegible], had been much appreciated. The chorus was efficient, and the vocal quartettes were choice gems.

The audience was numerous despite the inclemency of the evening. The sum realized by the concert will reach at least $600, which will be distributed among the industrial schools in proportion to the exigency of each.

Visitors from Philadelphia.

Col. S. BELL, Jr., Philadelphia; RICHARD M. BERRY, Councilman of the First Ward; WM. M. POWELL, Councilman of the Third Ward; WM. M. MORAN, Councilman of the Second Ward, called upon the Mayor yesterday and were introduced by Councilman COOPER of the Thirteenth Ward. The above named gentlemen accompanied SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Esq., son of Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, of Philadelphia, to this City, for the purpose of seeing him embark for Europe. They embraced the opportunity of paying their respects to the Mayor, and expressed their satisfaction at the progress he was making in his efforts of moral and municipal reform and the coöperation he received from all classes of citizens.

The New-York Sketch Club.

On Saturday night last a meeting of this popular Club took place at the residence of Miss JULIA DEAN, (Now Mrs. HAYNE,) in Twenty-ninth-street. The host of the occasion was W. W. FOSDICK, Esq., a near relative of that eminent actress. The subjects for sketches were DRAKE's "Culprit Fay" and "Queen Mab." Messrs. MCLENAN, DALLAS, KYLE, HAGAN, D. C. HITCHCOCK, Miss KYLE, Herr CLEANWORTH, and others, contributed excellent sketches. The meeting was graced by the presence of several ladies, among whom we noticed Miss PHOEBE CARY, the poetess, Mrs. GERATOREX, Mrs. DESPARD, Mrs. JOHN SAVAGE, and Miss EDWINA DEAN.

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Yesterday morning a policeman of the Fifth Ward arrested a man for "insulting" him in the street, and brought him before Lieut. MARTIN, at the Station-house. The "star" was laboring under the effects of whisky to such a degree that he could scarcely "navigate," and the Lieutenant, believing the case would receive the attention it deserved at "Head-quarters," at once referred the officer to the Mayor's office. He at once proceeded, as directed, and His Honor observing his intoxicated condition, sent for the Chief, and ordered the immediate suspension of the policeman.

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Yesterday morning a crazy individual, named THOS. P. HEALEY, was taken into custody by Officer GIRVIN, of the Sixth Ward, he being in a deranged state of mind. HEALEY is an English gentleman. Captain CARPENTER says this man is quite a literary character, but his mind appears to be completely upset from some cause. For the last week he has been several times at the Chief's office, also to this Station, complaining of some imaginary murder, or mysterious proceedings, all being a design on his life. Until within a day or two he had a room at No. 80 Leonard-street, but by his strange conduct was dispossessed, since which time he has wandered about. Yesterday morning, at 4½ o'clock, he broke the sash of Mr. DELAFIELD's house, No. 104 Franklin-street, and got in, alarming the inmates very much. His cry when taken was—"The Know-Nothings are after me." How he got there is a mystery, for to get in the rear he had to climb several fences. The poor fellow cut his hands very badly, and also sprained his ankle.

Examinations at the Free Academy.

The usual public examinations are now in progress at the Free Academy. The classes make answers which are creditable to professors, tutors and students. The classes in Moral Philosophy and Classics evidenced abundant proofs of proficiency.

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Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at No. 12 Waverley-place, on the body of Alexandrine Perent, a French milliner, aged 45 years, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to have been the cause of her committing the rash act.

Yesterday Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at No. 529 Pearl-street, on the body of Mrs. STRAPPEN, aged 45 years, (colored.) The jury rendered a verdict that she "came to her death by *exposure and destitution*, and we further call the attention of the proper authorities to the dilapidated condition of house No. 529 Pearl-streets as unfit residence for human beings."

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—A lad, 15 years of age, named James Meary, was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday morning on suspicion, he having been found in Stanton-street with a horse and wagon, in the latter of which was ready-made clothing to the amount of about $1,000. This property, it appears, was the proceeds of a burglary recently committed upon the premises No. 200 Bowery. The accused was held for examination by Justice Wood.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Professor HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1856, and obtaining permission for the sale of this extraordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Salt-rheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all druggists, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 per pot.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad Intelligence.

The Cincinnati Express train due at Jersey City yesterday, at 2:30 P. M., did not arrive—it having been discovered at Dunkirk, 74 miles behind her, which ran up as follows, (Post Station

about 5 o'clock, which brought the mail to Jersey City. There was but one passenger in the train, and also four conductors of the different sections, who were kept busy in giving hearty expression to that sympathetic sentiment which constituting the chief charm of this favorite [illegible], had been much appreciated. The chorus was efficient, and the vocal quartettes were choice gems.

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Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at No. 12 Waverley-place, on the body of Alexandrine Perent, a French milliner, aged 45 years, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to have been the cause of her committing the rash act.

Yesterday Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at No. 529 Pearl-street, on the body of Mrs. STRAPPEN, aged 45 years, (colored.) The jury rendered a verdict that she "came to her death by *exposure and destitution*, and we further call the attention of the proper authorities to the dilapidated condition of house No. 529 Pearl-streets as unfit residence for human beings."

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—A lad, 15 years of age, named James Meary, was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday morning on suspicion, he having been found in Stanton-street with a horse and wagon, in the latter of which was ready-made clothing to the amount of about $1,000. This property, it appears, was the proceeds of a burglary recently committed upon the premises No. 200 Bowery. The accused was held for examination by Justice Wood.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Professor HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1856, and obtaining permission for the sale of this extraordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Salt-rheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all druggists, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 per pot.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad Intelligence.

The Cincinnati Express train due at Jersey City yesterday, at 2:30 P. M., did not arrive—it having been discovered at Dunkirk, 74 miles behind her, which ran up as follows, (Post Station

The Balloon Ascension of Miss Bradley at Easton, Pa.—Her own account of her Perilous Situation.

From the Easton Courier, Feb. 2.

On Thursday morning a week ago the citizens of Easton and vicinity were gratified with a view of one of the finest ascensions of a balloon, perhaps, ever enjoyed by any other community.

Miss LUCRETIA BRADLEY made a balloon ascension from this borough on Thursday a week ago. She ascended from Centre-square, where a large crowd of people had collected during the morning from the town and neighboring country. The day was clear and cold, and the balloon ascended perpendicularly to a height of more than two miles, when it took a southerly direction, and to the great horror of the spectators, a quantity of gas was seen to escape from the top of the balloon, when it veered, and made a sudden descent of from one hundred to two hundred feet. A parachute was, however, formed against the network of the balloon, which conveyed her safely to the earth, and she landed in a large field about three miles from Easton, in the State of New-Jersey. The sight to the crowd below was fearful, and the suspense until her safe arrival in town exceedingly great.

The following is Miss BRADLEY's description of the voyage, which we copy from the Easton *Whig:*

I rose with perfect calmness and great velocity to a height of over two miles, my whole feelings being those of indescribable tranquillity and gratified delight. There was no perceptible breeze until I reached the highest point of my voyage, directly over a bend of the Delaware, when four heavy currents struck my balloon on all sides with equal force. Finding the balloon full, I opened the valve three times in succession, and while letting off the gas as fast as I could, (the balloon at the same time rapidly emptying itself from the mouth,) a very strong under current forcing up into the mouth of the balloon, caused a roaring like the ocean in a heavy storm, followed by a noise like the discharge of a cannon, and a sudden fall of about a hundred feet. I then looked up and saw my balloon all shattered, with the exception of two pieces—one being about one-eighth the size of the balloon—formed a parachute in the top of the net work, and the other a sail at the side, and bore me off eastward. The wind rocked the car violently at the time, and for ten minutes succeeding. Knowing my situation, I had no feeling of fright or anxiety whatever, but tranquilly trusting in that same Almighty Power I ever loved to trust, I prepared myself in the best possible manner I could for my descent, believing I should land safely. I threw out my sand and grappling iron, placed myself firmly in the car in an upright position, my hands extended, clasping the handles on each side. I deliberately looked on all sides and admired the indescribable grandeur and beauty of the scene. I spent ten minutes in singing a song of praise to the Creator of such a scene of beauty and sublime grandeur. Rapidly descending, I landed safely, but with very great force, in the centre of a large clover field, in Still Valley, N. J., four miles from Easton, at 11½ o'clock A. M., having been up just half an hour, twenty minutes of which was after the bursting of the balloon.

Miss BRADLEY is from New-London, Conn., and not from Philadelphia, as stated in the papers which have noticed her ascension. It was her first adventure of the kind, and she exhibited a nerve and self-possession not often found in her sex. Although not one of the most beautiful when *en tarre firma*, it was remarked by many that when she cut the rope, dressed as she was in her hippodrome costume, with a French crown cap, white feather, encircled with a wreath of green and white flowers, she looked like a fairy.

The Beginning of Mormonism.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 21.

Twenty-eight years ago JOE SMITH, the founder of this sect, and HARRIS, his first convert, applied to the senior editor of the *Journal*, then residing in Rochester, to print his *Book of Mormon*, then just transcribed from the *Golden Bible*, which JOE had found in the cleft of a rock to which he had been guided by a vision.

We attempted to read the first chapter, but it seemed such unintelligible jargon that it was thrown aside. JOE was a tavern idler in the village of Palmyra. HARRIS, who offered to pay for the printing, was a substantial farmer. Disgusted with what we considered a "weak invention" of an impostor, and not caring to strip HARRIS of his hard earnings, the proposition was declined.

The manuscript was taken to another printing office across the street, from whence, in due time, the original "Mormon Bible" made its advent."

"Tall trees from little acorns grow."

But who would have anticipated from such a bald, shallow, senseless imposition, such world-wide consequences? To remember and contrast JOE SMITH, with his loafer-look, pretending to read from a miraculous slate-stone placed in his hat, with the Mormonism of the present day, awakens thoughts alike painful and mortifying. There is no limit, even in this most enlightened of all ages of knowledge, to the influence of imposture and credulity. If knaves, or even fools, invent creeds, nothing is too monstrous for belief. Nor does the fact—a fact not denied or disguised—that all the Mormon leaders are rascals as well as impostors, either open the eyes of their dupes or arrest the progress of delusion.

The Double Baby at Lancaster.

We stated a few days since that a strange case of malformation had occurred at Lancaster, in this State, and promised a more full description of the curious production, which we hoped to gain at the hands of some of our medical friends. As they, however, from some cause or other, do not incline to do it, we have put some of them under cross-examination, and intend to embody in our own language what we have learned. Our friend, Prof. N. T. MARSHALL, of the Medical College of Ohio, and perhaps others of the city, have seen the prodigy, which is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable freaks of nature known to science or recorded in history. The February number of the *Western Lancet*, published in this city, will contain, as we are informed, a full scientific description of the wonder.

From the lower extremity of the breast-bone—where the junction of the two bodies takes place—upward, there are the upper parts of two perfect and well-developed infants—two heads, two pairs of arms, two chests, two stomachs, two hearts, two pairs of lungs, and two livers. From the same point downward, the blending of the two systems into one becomes more and more intimate, until it seems almost perfect and complete. The intestines, and all the lower organs, are in common with common terminii, and the legs made up of the right leg of one and the left leg of the other are a pair, standing in the proper position relative to each other and the organs in their vicinity. In the rear, however, the union is less perfect, there being two well-developed spines, each terminating in a separate os *coccygis*; and what is peculiarly strange, the two inner legs, dislocated at the hip joints, are thrown backward and upward, and joined together, are found passing under the true skin of the back of the body upon the right, the feet being extricated and standing up heel to heel, nearly in its face.

The child is a female, with apparently a perfect sexual organization. The bodies do not exactly face each other, but are more nearly face-to-face than side-to-side. One is apparently somewhat more robust than the other, and it is evident that in many of the characteristics of their constitutions they are different. As one is capable of suffering while the other is unconscious of pain, it follows that their nervous systems are several, from which it is, we suppose, to be inferred that, in case they should survive, each will possess a character and individuality of its own.

This strange phenomenon is the offspring of respectable parents at Lancaster. Although delicate, it is thought the chances are in favor of its surviving. The case is in the hands of Dr. BOSBYSHELL, one of the oldest physicians in the State, whose skill in its treatment is spoken of in terms of high commendation.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Appointments by the Governor—Jan. 31.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—*Albany*—Jared H. Parmelee, Wellington Richardson, Orrin J. Lee, Bostwick Wagner, Asa V. B. Wright, Lyman B. Stone, Nathan B. Colburn, Charles D. Palmer, Lyman B. Stone, Nathan B. Colburn, Charles D. Palmer, Lyman B. Stone, Nathan B. Colburn, [illegible] W. Parmele, Wellington Richardson, Orrin J. Lee, Bostwick Wagner, Asa V. B. Wright

THE DAILY TIMES,

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

MR. SEWARD'S RE-ELECTION.

THE CONGRATULATIONS OF HIS FRIENDS.

FRENCH SPOLIATION.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

RAILROAD IRON DUTIES.

Fears for the Safety of the Decatur—Probability of a Veto—Withdrawal of a Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Distressing fears are entertained for the safety of the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, which left Rio Janeiro September 8, for Valparaiso.

Forebodings of a veto on the French Spoliation bill accumulate. That it will come, is generally conceded.

The President, to-day, withdrew from the Senate the name of JOHN B. MILLER, nominated as Secretary of Legation to Lima, Peru. Strong objection has been made to him by DOUGLASS and others, because he is an Anti-Nebraska man. S.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

The reelection of Senator SEWARD is the universal theme of conversation here. It had been quite impossible to make people believe in this latitude that he was to triumph in the contest. "It can't be so!"—said a gentleman recently from New-York—"it's a mistake to expect it." These disbelievers are satisfied by this time, it is to be hoped, of the fidelity of New-York to great principles, when her people are once fairly aroused to the issues of principle pending. It would have been strange, indeed, if the State of New-York—after repudiating Senators DICKINSON and DIX, because of their faithlessness to the principles of Freedom—had now, in turn, failed to sustain one who has so nobly defended and preserved the standard committed to his care six years ago. New-York has spoken. Calumny, prejudice and party hate done their worst,—but the abiding forth in the Truth which has served your Senator to suffer all and endure all for its sake, has achieved a victory over which Humanity everywhere will rejoice.

Of course Senator SEWARD's friends here are overjoyed. His house was thronged this evening by a spontaneous gathering of both Whigs and Democrats, who called to testify their pleasure because of his triumph. When the news arrived General CASS, Mr. DOUGLAS and other prominent members of the Senate were among the first to go over to his seat and tender their congratulations. The news spread like wild-fire over the Capital. The interest was universal; and yet scarce a man is to be found who is not gratified at the result. When I compare the sentiment of to-day with that which greeted Mr. SEWARD's advent upon the Senate floor six years ago, I can scarcely realize that it is only time which in its progress has wrought the change,—that the man and his principles are the same now as then. The friends of Freedom have gained a Waterloo, without its blood. If its fruits are but half as valuable in the future as they have proven in the past, the congratulations of this day have been worthily bestowed.

The French Spoliations bill has passed the Senate at last. The exposure of the intention of individuals who were professedly friendly to it—to endeavor to compass its destruction by the adoption of amendments which would make it necessary to return the bill to the House for concurrence, doubtless prevented the consummation of that scheme—although, as you will perceive by the report of proceedings, upon one of the propositions to amend, the vote was 23 to 24—very close. A change of two votes only would have defeated the bill. I was afraid those two could be had by the President—but am happy now to knew that I was in error. In a few days at farthest, we shall know what the Executive intends to do in relation to signing it. I have no doubt he wants to kill it—but I don't believe he will venture the "responsibility."

The rumors which indicate that our Government is opposed to the KINNEY Expedition, have excited the inquiry whether, when the colonists land in Central America, the British Government might not consider it a favorable time to make amicable overtures to them, instead of seeking to prevent their settlement. Great Britain concedes the title of the Mosquito King, and has not yielded her claim to the Protectorate of the Indians there. If our Government turns the cold-shoulder to its children who seek to settle in Central America, may it be an unwise movement for Great Britain to get the Kinney Expeditionists to aid her in maintaining her indirect control over the Isthmus for all time to come? This is an aspect of the case which might be very well studied by our Government. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Mr. HARLAN called up a bill to repeal so much of the 34th section of the Judicial Courts United States act, as authorizes taking depositions without notice. Passed, with a proviso of Mr. CLAY, that it should not affect cases commenced before the 1st of next May.

Debate ensued on this between Messrs. BADGER and MASON, which resulted, until Senators refused to let Mr. MASON be indignant any more during the morning hour.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Chicago, asking that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to dispose of the ground now for Custom-House and Post-Office, and procure one more suitable thereof. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. STUART presented a Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make alterations to cus-

port the extra weight of the New Orleans Custom-Houses.

Mr. HUNTER called up the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act to carry the Reciprocity Treaty into effect. Passed.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., called up the bill giving three years' extension of credit for duties on iron to Railroad Companies.

Mr. JOHNS argued that railroads were socially, politically and nationally, the great elevators of the country, and had always favored protection. He regarded this measure as protective of the iron interest. The present system cuts off ten million dollars of railroads per year. All our iron is wanted for other purposes. After President JACKSON vetoed the Maysville Railroad bill, the Government imposed no tax on railroad iron until 1843, consequently the old States built their roads cheaper. The new States now ask the same chance. They have paid ten million of dollars during the past four years.

Mr. BUCHANAN regarded the act of 1846 as the finality of the Tariff question; to this manufacture of iron have made several payments to expire. It would be bad faith towards them to pass this measure. He was under instructions from his party to vote against such a measure. Such instruction he recognized; those from the opposing party he did not. He gave a statistical review of the iron trade of Pennsylvania, and in reference to this bill, he could assure the Senator from Tennessee that the new States were wrong in their policy on this subject.

Mr. JONES—However great his appreciation of the wisdom and eloquence of the Senator from Pennsylvania may be, he did not think the Legislature of his State would revise their policy upon the *ipse dixit* of that gentleman. He ridiculed the doctrine of instruction as defined by Mr. CASS a few days ago, and reaffirmed by Mr. BRODHEAD to-day. It amounted to obeying the State Legislature when their instructions coincided with the predilections of their Senator. Pennsylvania had enjoyed protection, got her railroads free of duty, and now wants to deprive new States of the same principle. He showed that iron manufacturers would be benefited by allowing these roads to be built, for the consumption of home iron would thereby be much increased, as incidental to these roads and the enterprises they would originate.

Mr. PEARCE of Md. got the floor, and the bill was made a special order for Monday next.

After an Executive session, at which nothing of importance transpired, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Speaker laid before the House a copy of the Treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians, Lake Superior, and recommended an appropriation to carry it into effect. Laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order bills reported from the Judiciary Committee.

The House passed bills relating to the holding of the United States Courts in Tennessee and Florida; authorizing the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States to be printed; regulating the salaries of the Judges of the District Court; dividing Illinois and Ohio each into two Judicial Districts; concerning the apprehension and delivery of deserters from foreign vessels in ports of the United States; providing for the accommodation of Courts in the District of Maryland and Post-Office in Baltimore; and amending the act passed in August, 1852, making satisfaction for Virginia Military Land Warrants. When the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

In the Senate to-day, the name of JOHN B. MILLER was withdrawn, and SAMUEL J. COX, of Ohio, nominated in his stead, for the Secretaryship of Legation at Lima, Peru.

The following nominations were sent in by the President for confirmation: HAYWARD, as Marshal of Utah; DOYLE, as Marshal of Nebraska; PORTER, as Collector of the Port at New-Orleans, and RAYBURN as Appraiser; HOFFMAN, as Postmaster at Massillon, Ohio; LEONIDAS MARTIN, as Consul at Marahan; THOMAS WELSH, as Receiver, Alabama; R. D. HAYDEN, as Receiver, Illinois; ATKINSON, as Third Auditor of the Treasury, in the place of BENT; W. N. BANKS, of Virginia, as Consul at Agua Caliente, Mexico.

The following were also sent in: The Extradition Treaty with the King of Hanover, the Treaty with the Wyandotte Indians, and the Treaty with Mexico.

The following confirmations were made: PICKETT as Postmaster of Marysville, Cala.; and THATCHER as Postmaster at Placerville.

Almost every Democratic Congressman one converses with is confident that the President will veto the French Spoliation bill.

The mail from New-York was three hours behind time again to-night.

Supreme Court, United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

ELIAS MERRION, Mass., and M. THOMPSON, Washington, were admitted counselors and attorneys.

No. 6. Marcellin Kaydel *vs.* Francis Dupense-Error to Supreme Court of Louisiana. Judge CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment, with costs.

No. 66. James B. Peck *vs.* John Sanderson, libelant. Argued by CUTTING for appellant; submitted on printed argument by HOWARD for libelant.

No. 67. James Jasigi et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* James Brown et al., trustees, &c. Argument continued by BARTLETT for plaintiffs, and continued by MERWIN for defendants.

Conviction Under the Liquor Law.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The first conviction under the State Liquor Law took place to-day in the Court of Common Pleas. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and be imprisoned twenty days. Judge PARKER said the law would be fully carried out.

The Maine Law had passed the Senate of Indiana by a majority of ten. It will pass the House also.

It rained hard last evening. It has since turned cold and is now snowing. River still closed.

Illinois Senatorial Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 8.

LYMAN TRUMBULL has just been elected U. S. Senator for Illinois in place of Gen. SHIELDS.

Mr. TRUMBULL was elected on the 10th ballot.

Whole number of votes	98	Joel A. Matteson	47
Necessary to a choice	50	A. Williams	1
Lyman Trumbull had	51		

Mr. TRUMBULL is an anti-Nebraska Democrat. He resides at Belleville, and is the Representative elect from the Eighth Congressional District. The result is quite unexpected.

Election of Auditor of Accounts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Legislature in convention to-day elected STEPHEN GIFFORD Auditor of Accounts.

Snow storm commenced this afternoon and continues with a strong easterly wind.

The Sound Steamers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The steamboats did not leave Stonington, Norwich and Fall River for New-York until this morning.

Owing to the lightness of the snow, the railroads in this vicinity are but little obstructed, and the trains make very fair time.

The Ocean Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 8—1 P. M.

The steamship *Pacific* passed this point, outward bound, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Feb. 9—A. M.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived off the Bar about 6 o'clock last evening, and still remains there on account of the snow storm and the darkness of the night. The Agent of the Associated Press started as soon as she came in sight, to endeavor to reach her, but a strong northeast wind and contrary tide, we presume, has frustrated his efforts, as he has not yet returned.

New-Arrival of the Southern Mail—Marine Items, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The mails are all out of order to-day, and nothing has been received here to-day South of Washington.

Our harbor is closed up with ice. The steamer from Norfolk could not get up, and had to put back to that city. A large number of vessels are in the Annapolis Roads, hemmed in by the ice, among them two Parker Vein steamers from New-York.

Several vessels were passed in the Bay also hemmed in by the ice.

The bark *Charles S. Older*, from Port au Prince to Philadelphia, with a cargo of coffee and logwood, is reported ashore on Synepuconi Beach. The vessel is light, and her cargo is being discharged.

From Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Feb. 8.

We have received here the New-Orleans papers of Sunday, but they contain nothing of moment.

We were visited with quite a thunder storm today. The thermometer stands at 65° above zero.

The Great Four Mile Race.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Charleston four mile race yesterday was won by *Giff Edmondson*. Time, 7:52, 7:46, 7:56. His competitors were *Dix Clapperton*, *Highlander* and *Jeff. Davis*. The two latter were distanced.

To-day a three mile race came off between *Brown Dick* and *Mary Taylor*. The former was the winner. The time made on the first heat was 5.43 and on the second 5.42.

Destructive Fire at Mattapoisett, Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Feb. 8.

A fire broke out in the village of Mattapoisett, yesterday, and destroyed nearly a square in the centre of the village. Among the buildings consumed were the Plymouth County Hotel, kept by LEONARD HAMMOND, Eaton Hall, owned by S. K. EATON, and occupied by various store-keepers. Also, a building occupied by R. L. BARSTOW, boat builder, together with some small dwellings. The total loss is about $20,000, half of which is covered by insurance.

Marine Disasters, etc., etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The steamer *City of Boston* was towed up to this city to-day by the city ice boat from Chester, where her safety had been endangered by the ice

The British bark *Blythewood* for St. Domingo is aground at Joe Flogger Island, and in a critical position from the floating ice.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Stocks are steady to-day. We quote Reading at 38¾; Morris Canal, 14¼; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Fives, 85¾. The Money market is easy.

Nominations for U. S. Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Sixty-one candidates were nominated in the House of Assembly this morning for U. S. Senator.

Execution of Phelps Postponed.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8.

PHELPS, the murderer of his wife, who was to have been executed in this city to-morrow, has been respited for ten days.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

TEMPERANCE.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BROOKS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

"Mr. SPEAKER, I rise to a question of privilege," is still the opening cry. Members have talked freely, their outside friends and their enemies have talked freely, and the Press has vindicated its right to be dubbed "the Palladium of Liberty," by a bold, free, and not unfrequently an unscrupulous and unwarrantable reviewer of the collective and individual proceedings. Out of all this, as I have before observed, has grown an immense amount of ill-feeling, which drops out each day in the shape of privileged questions. Mr. LEIGH took occasion this morning to refute the charge that he had been supported by the Know-Nothings in his district. That party had opposed his election in the most determined manner, and he was under no obligations to obey its mandates.

During the morning Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS also rose to "a question of privilege." Of course he was recognized, when he stated that he had twelve times called out "Mr. Speaker," for the purpose of introducing a bill, and he wanted to know why he was not recognized. The Speaker did not notice the question thus raised, as the gentleman has it on hand for another day. It should be pressed, for if well put home, I think would obtain an answer.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to improve the supply and to secure the use of the Croton water in the City of New-York. It authorizes the proper authorities to lay the trench for a thirty inch main for conducting the Croton water from the receiving Reservoir through the Eighth-avenue, by day's work; also the lowering or raising of the two thirty-six inch mains in the Fifth-avenue, or the mains or pipes in any other avenue or street, whenever it shall become necessary by the alteration of a grade by the Common Council.

INCREASING THE GAS.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a bill to permit the "Gas Light Company of the City of New-York" to purchase and hold real estate, in value not exceeding $500,000.

PREVENTING ILLEGAL VOTING.

Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS obtained consent to introduce a bill to prevent illegal voting in the City of New-York. It is substantially the bill introduced in the Senate,—that providing that the Inspectors should perform the duty of Registers. The bill introduced in the House abolishes the Inspectors of Election chosen by the people, and authorizes the "Justices of the Supreme Court in the City of New-York to meet together during the second week in the month of June, 1855, and select three upright and impartial men for each election district, to act as Inspectors of Election. The first three thus appointed are to hold office respectively for the terms of one, two and three years. All vacancies are to be filled by the said Justices of the Supreme Court, who are to meet annually during the second week in June, for that purpose."

I rather fancy such a proposition, not, however, so much for the proposition itself, as the evidences it affords of the guileless simplicity that characterizes to least one of the honorable the members of Assembly. I hope the committee will not have much difficulty in action for the system that they will evidently have in their own room, and refuse to report it to the House. Of course if they should do so they would be "great big naughty good for nothings," in which case they might be ——— but I must not anticipate, for I hope that a mere intimation of what they may expect will be sufficient to deter them from doing anything that they may be sorry for.

GENERAL ORDERS.

It was General Order day, and there were interruptions of the regular proceedings by unanimous consent.

The first bill on the roll was the Senate tax bill, which was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

THE BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE

Was next in order, and though the House was thin, its consideration was provided with. There was some discussion on amendments to the third section, but the Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. It is one thing to ask, but quite another thing to obtain that for which you ask. I shall not attempt to argue the truth of that proposition.

When the Committee of the Whole had resolved itself into the House, the report of the Committee was duly made. Thereupon, instead of granting the leave asked, and which the Committee appeared to think was sure to be given, Mr. WOODEN, of Cayuga, offered the following resolution, and asked its adoption:

Resolved, That the bill for the suppression of intemperance be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Committee which reported the bill, with five additional members, to be appointed by the Speaker, with power to report complete. That the Select Committee be instructed to report the bill complete on Monday, the 12th instant, and that the final vote on the third reading of the bill on Wednesday, the 21st, and that the third reading be the special order for that time.

The proposition was resisted stoutly by the opponents of the bill, and by many who were favorable to a prohibitory law. A protracted debate followed, which Mr. WOODEN sought to bring to a close by calling the Previous Question. The House, however, refused by a vote of Ayes 41, Noes 66, to sustain the call for the P. Q., and the discussion of the resolve went on in order. An amendment was offered "That on the 21st day of February, the debate in Committee of the Whole should cease, and the question be put on ordering it engrossed for a third reading. Mr. STEBBINS again called the "P. Q.," which call it was moved to lay upon the table, and on that the Ayes and Noes were taken. The House refused by a decided majority to table the call made by Mr. STEBBINS, but before the motion to put the main question could be reached, the clock told that the Session must close, and the House adjourned until to-morrow evening.

It will be noticed that the friends of the bill are pursuing the course indicated in one of my former letters, and doubtless they will push on as they have commenced, and that in some way or other they will speedily determine the fate of the measure so far as the Assembly is concerned. I think the sooner the better, for as there is little manifest disposition to permit the making of amendments, all debate must be worse than useless—all propositions looking to any radical change in the principal features only "love's labor lost."

Immediately after the House adjourned the Clerk requested the friends of Temperance to attend a meeting to be held in the cloak room this evening. In that conclave doubtless will be received the movements which shall succeed, when next the House reaches the bill.

SOMETHING ABOUT TEMPERANCE.

Among the memorials presented in the Senate this morning, was one from the Grand Division of Western New-York Sons of Temperance, asking for the passage of an act to suppress intemperance.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Presented a special report in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate. They have received during the year past, by 2,610 depositors..... $201,623 00
Paid on 1,761 drafts..... 161,926 20
Interest received, Bonds and Mortgages..... 19,281 54
Interest received on Stocks..... 6,915 40
Interest received from such deposits..... 611 63
Interest due, but uncollected..... 1,500 16
Premium on deposits..... 75,715 00
Expenses for the year..... 2,787 61
Aggregate amount of deposits, Jan. 1, 1855.. 261,251 45
Invested on Bonds and Mortgages..... 194,650 00
Invested on New-York Revenue Bonds..... 13,000 00
Invested on Williamsburg City Bonds..... 17,000 00
Invested on Rochester City Bonds..... 9,225 00
Invested on Kings County Bonds..... 4,925 00
Cash on hand..... 44,105 00

A LARGE ENCROACHMENT.

The City of New-York clamors for a law to prevent further encroachments upon the waters that wash her shores. No question relating to the City is to-day more strongly pressed upon the Legislature than the claims and the dangers of the harbor that has made New-York, the commercial City of the Union. Thus importuning, thus anxious, you would think that the municipal authorities of the City would have refrained from themselves grasping any of the lands under water, she so much begrudges. Yet this morning comes up a memorial, magnificently engrossed, and signed by that most wide swake of all Mayors, FERNANDO WOOD, asking the Legislature to legalize the filling in of ninety lots of the lands under water, lying between the piers Nos. 20 and 22, on the Hudson River. Grant this, and how much will Brooklyn ask when it is her turn? I am afraid she will not be content with bare ninety lots.

MORE ABOUT LEMMONS.

Mr. BROOKS resumed the floor and continued the remarks he had intended to have given currency to previous to the election of Senator. The Senator from the Sixth is one of the few in the Senate that I listen to with a kind of pleasure. He never taxes your thinking faculties to that extent that others do; where he says amiable things you have no call to question his amiability—and where he turns sarcastic you are equally at ease, for there is no doubt of his meaning and intent. In fact, I rather think the most of his sarcasm, for in that he appears most at home; you feel and realize that the fountain of gall and wormwood is inexhaustible—that deliberate malice and vindictive asseveration comes to the utterance as freely as the waters of a bubbling spring. He never puts on a cloak, or if he does it is one of the most transparent material—a gossamer fabric, through which the real purpose is as apparent as the sun in the heavens when the sky is clear.

POETICAL QUOTATIONS.

During the course of Mr. BROOKS' speech he quoted as by "a sweet poetess of Connecticut," the following couplets:

"What sought they thus afar,
Bright jewels of the mine,
The wealth of seas—the spoils of war?—
They sought a faith's pure shrine."

One of the page boys by my side suggests that these lines are the production of an English lady named FELICIA HEMANS. I have never been much in the poetic line, and I cannot pretend to decide between the Senator and the page. I would suggest to those who shall attempt to solve the problem, that the page is of *foreign* extraction, and they should take that fact into consideration.

The following are the remarks offered in explanation of his vote for Senator, by Mr. WILLIAMS:

Mr. WILLIAMS, in explanation of his vote, said: Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate that I may at this time give the reasons for the vote I am about to cast. I stand here, Sir, constitutionally charged with the responsibility of exercising the franchise entrusted to me by a confiding constituency, and I feel it my duty to reflect faithfully their wishes according to the best of my ability. That a wide difference of opinion exists upon the question now before us, I have no reason to doubt. The great questions at issue are Slavery on one hand, and Dictation on the other. My constituency are opposed to both, Sir. I believe I speak truly their sentiments when I denounce foreign, sectional, private, domestic or political dictation. But Sir, notwithstanding the magnitude of them evils, I believe the elements already working in our midst will soon effect a remedy. On the other hand, Sir, opposed to the great question of human liberty; and I believe I should not be faithful to my constituents were I to acquiesce on this occasion to sanction my servile approbation of the dignified, firm and resolute stand taken and maintained by Senator SEWARD in resisting the aggressions of Slavery—especially in the attempt to extend its boundaries into the land of the free.

He has manfully resisted the enemies of human freedom, and by his industry, sagacity and ability, has reached a position which disables us to boast that in him we have a Northern man with Northern principles. His experience and learning eminently fit him for the duties of the station he now occupies. And notwithstanding the objections of some that he is not in all respects perfect, yet in view of the circumstances in which we are placed, I am satisfied we shall not be able to find the most whisky position upon the whole roster of Liberty will strike higher Grand to the standard of Freedom than WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Therefore, I am constrained to overlook all minor considerations, and commend him for the interim he has displayed by volunteering him as a monument to Freedom upon the battlefields of our country. I vote for WILLIAM H. SEWARD. J. R. S.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,239,209 IN SPECIE.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPLETED.

LOS ANGELES EXCITEMENT.

THE PORT OF MANZANILLA.

THE COCOS ISLAND TREASURE.

LATER FROM OREGON.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

How the New King, Liholiho, Bears his Honors.

EXTRACTS FROM AUSTRALIAN FILES.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, MARKETS, &c.

The *North Star* rounded the Hook yesterday noon, and in spite of the terrible snow storm, came up to port before night. To purser HULL we are indebted for the early delivery of our packages, and for the following

Memoranda.

The Panama Railroad is at length completed. On the 28th ult. the train passed over the road from Aspinwall to Panama for the first time. Its arrival in Panama caused great excitement among the native population, who had never before seen that great triumph of human ingenuity, a "locomotive." Thus it will be seen that the connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific is formed, and hereafter, those whose business or pleasure makes a trip to the North or South Pacific desirable, need not fear the loss of health formerly incidental to the exposure necessary in the transit across the Isthmus, which will henceforth occupy four hours in comfortable cars protected entirely from the weather.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company intends keeping one of their fine steamers at Panama, ready coaled, waiting the passengers from the Atlantic States. On their arrival in Panama, they will leave the cars and go immediately on board ship, thus avoiding all detention.

The passengers that went out by the *North Star*, and also those that came home, passed over the road in the cars, and there has not been a single case of sickness among them.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco for Panama Jan. 16, at noon; 18th, 2.30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamer *Cortes*, bound to the northward; 22d, 7 A. M., exchanged signals with steamer *Golden Age*, bound to San Francisco. Arrived at Acapulco at 1 o'clock A. M., 24th, and left at 8.30 A. M. same day; 28th, 3 P. M., spoke whaling bark *Hydaspe*, SNOW, New-Bedford, 27 months out, 500 barrels oil; 29th, 9 P. M., arrived at Panama, 13 days 9 hours from San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens* (with the mails and passengers that left New-York by steamer *North Star*, 20th December,) arrived at San Francisco 13th January, at 10 P. M. Her passengers all landed in excellent health.

A part of SANTA ANNA's army, 2,000 in number, had deserted and gone over to Gen. ALVAREZ. A portion of them, with some of their officers, reached Acapulco 23d January. The remainder were daily expected.

The U. S. M. steamer *North Star* sailed from Aspinwall January 31, 11 o'clock A. M. February 2, 70 miles S.S.W. of St. Domingo, passed brig *Pitman* of Halifax.

The U. S. M. steamer *El Dorado*, from Havana, with the New-Orleans mails and passengers, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th ult.

Treasure List of steamer North Star.

Adams & Co.	$186,000	W. S. Hansell & Sons	$5,000
H Bleidorn	5,783	Johnson & Lowden	14,326
John Durand & Co.	11,000	Metropolitan Bank	50,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	688,000	Order	32,000
Drexel & Co.	90,000	Probst & Munzinhager	8,320
Peter Lebo	3,729	J. Watson & Sons	25,000
Wm. Hogs & Co.	121,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	83,000
Total			$1,294,658
Adams & Co., from Australia			36,395
A. Horn, from Aspinwall			374
Total			$1,239,209

OREGON.

Climate—Trade—Legislature—Know-Nothings—Friendly Indians, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OREGON CITY, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1854.

The state of affairs in Oregon now is little different from what it was two months ago.

The Winter, however, has been unusually mild. No snow at all has fallen, and until recently not rain enough to make the Williamette River navigable above Champoeg. Old settlers say they have never known the rivers so low in December as they have been this year. During the week past, however, it has rained almost incessantly, and there is well nigh a freshet. There has been so little cold weather that cabbages and other similar vegetables are still growing in the gardens. Indeed, this is one of such Winters in Oregon as we "read of."

The *Legislature* has been in session, but like other great bodies has adjourned till after the holidays. Before its adjournment, however, it was very active. No small amount of gas was let off, and some real work done for good or for evil. Among the acts passed is one substituting the *viva voce* method of voting at elections for the method by ballot, and another dividing Clackamas and Washington Counties, and creating a new County called Multnomah, and reappointing the representatives from these counties. Of the reasons for the latter move I am not informed, but it smells strongly of gerrymanderism, it being one of the instincts of democracy in this period to take security for the future. In this case however, as in some others, its greediness may prove self-devouring.

The substitution of the *viva voce* for the ballot is designed to head off the *Know-Nothings!* This body is apparently gaining ground here, and unless checked, will soon exert a formidable influence in elections. They have seriously disturbed the dreams of the high priests and apostles of Democracy, and hence a combined effort to crush them. The first weapon used against them was the most bitter and malignant denunciation by the two leading Democratic papers. Then the Honorable expedient of cross-dropping by some one of the "Statesman" clique, and what purports to be an exposé of the Constitution, oaths, ceremonies, &c., of the Order, and the proceedings in one of the "Wigwams." Then to give the death blow to the "conspiracy,"—to scare all timid freemen, and whip into the ranks all Soft Democrats, this *viva voce* law has been passed.

Among the measures proposed by the Legislature are a Liquor law, a regulation of School matters, the organization of *townships* as a substitute for the present County organizations, and several others equally important. The great measure of the session, however, seems likely to be a resolution for doining the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the President's vetoes, and the Anti-Know-Nothing demonstrations at Washington. I understand that on this the members are preparing to "spread themselves." The resolution will no doubt pass—and no matter what Ohio, Pennsylvania, &c., have done, MARCY's breeches shall be patched, and a cordial administered to the fainting spirit of the President.

Business is still dull and money scarce. Some are flattering themselves that the *crisis* has passed, but I do not see as yet reasons for such a belief. Indeed, I believe *such times* are likely to continue here till manufactories are established and a permanent market made at home or abroad for our products. *Hard times* prove one of the richest blessings Oregon has ever enjoyed. They have induced economy, quickened the energies of the people and turned attention to the best interests of the country. Schools, institutions of learning and religion, if not better patronized, are better appreciated and more desired than they were when money was plenty and men were grasping for sudden fortunes.

The trade of the country with California has greatly diminished within a year. Shipping is now a poor investment. Many of the vessels that formerly run regularly between Portland and San Francisco have sought other employment. The brig *Agate*, of 190 tons, after having made several unprofitable voyages, has started with a cargo of lumber, flour, salmon and spars, for the Sandwich Islands. This is an experiment on the part of the owners, but great hopes are entertained of its success. If the *Agate* makes a profitable voyage, and the market proves good, there are the means of an extensive trade in such articles as the *Agate* took out. The only other articles of export at present are chickens, eggs, butter, hogs, cattle and leather.

The business community have recently experienced a great loss by the destruction of the mills of the Portland Milling Company. The Mills were accidentally set on fire by an Indian.

The steamboats above the Falls have combined and raised the price of freight. They now charge $36 a ton (measurement) for carrying goods to Corvallis—about 100 miles—a pretty heavy charge for these hard times!

The Willamette Falls Canal and Milling Company are making lumber. Their projected works, however, are not progressing. I am informed that there is a division of opinion among the stockholders as to the course to be pursued. Their losses have been enormous, and their property is heavily encumbered. Some of the stockholders prefer losing the whole to incurring any further risks. Should the Company fail and the works stop, it would be a heavy loss to the country.

The new steamboat building at Milwaukee is nearly ready to launch. When she commences running it is hoped there will be a reduction of the rates of passage and freight. At present only one boat runs between this and Portland, and the passage is *three* dollars—distance only 14 miles. What would you New-Yorkers, who ride to Albany for a dollar, think of our prices?

The mail steamer *Columbia*, on her last trip up, "rode her chain" at Crescent City, and so injured her copper that the captain was obliged to "beach" her at Astoria, and repair. Having run on at high tide, he was obliged to lie there about a week. We are consequently without a "States" mail for a whole month. Our mail arrangements are wretched. The Oregon mail is distributed in San Francisco, and there seems to be no care at all in the distribution. Matter for the upper country is found in the Portland and Oregon City bags, and much that belongs in Oregon City comes a week or two behind the time, after having made a trip or two up the river. In this way it is, perhaps, that there are so frequent failures, and so much complaint. The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is often missing.

The Indians in this Valley and in the South are now quiet, so far as we hear. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs has recently concluded treaties with the Royen Rivers and other tribes in the south, and is about to enter into negotiations with the bands in this Valley for the cession of their lands.

The Register and Receiver's office is now open here. The papers of the Surveyor General's office have been transferred to the Register, and nearly all the business pertaining to "claims" is done hear. I learn that the office is burdened with business, and an increase of help will be requisite. Many are taking out their "*certificates*" and are ready to sell their land. The time is near for profitable investments in real estate, although the only land for sale is that held by "*settlers*." As yet there is no Government Land open for the location of soldiers' warrants or for purchase.

There is a rumor here that the people in Washington Territory are preparing, at the instigation of Russian agents, to make a filibustering expedition against Vancouver's Island. I can hardly credit the report; still, it is no more foolish and reckless an adventure than hundreds of our "*smart people*" are ready to rush into.

It is likely that the question of the immediate organization of a State Government will be presented to the people of this *territory* again at the next general election. How it will be decided cannot safely be predicted. I am of opinion, however, that the measure will meet with more favor than it did last June, although I am not aware of any new arguments that can be adduced in its favor, except that the condition of society is more settled, and business affairs are more permanent and reliable. The prospects for increase of population are far less encouraging. Owing to the hostility of the Indians on the overland route, the equal or superior attractions of Kansas and Nebraska, the hard times here, and the expense of immigration by sea, it is not safe to calculate upon any not increase of population here for a year to come—and should Oregon enter the Confederacy immediately, she must go in as a very "weak sister." DALLES.

JANUARY 2, 1855.

Since writing the above, I have learned from a gentleman, who has come directly from the Indian country east of the Cascade Mountains, that there is some difficulty still with the Indians in that quarter. My informant has been himself connected with a trading party, occupying the station of the former Umatilla agency, about 125 miles beyond the white settlements. The traders there have a large amount of goods, some money and a considerable number of horses—a tempting prize for the Indian tribes, especially if any provocation for an attack should be offered. Such provocation was offered just before my informant left. A white man and Indian had an altercation about a horse, which terminated in the shooting of the Indian. The band to which he belonged, which is a branch of the Cayuse nation, (the murderers of Dr. WHITMAN,) were greatly excited, and the man who killed the Indian having made his escape, they threatened the destruction of the whole party. They were finally prevailed upon to send for the Indian Agent at the Dalles, and leave the adjustment of the affair to him. My informant came off as a messenger for the Agent. The Agent could not go out immediately but sent a letter by express to the Indian Chief, informing him that he would go out within a few weeks. There is much doubt about that being satisfactory, and there is ground to fear that the Indians have resorted to violence.

My informant says that he has learned from friendly Indians about their trading post, that the total extermination of the whites east of the Cascades is debated among the warriors and young men of several tribes in that region. If they do anything at all, they propose to unite as many

...ulting our guardian, and make their attacks therefore...ously upon all the settlements as soon as the Colorado River shall have frozen up. That ... [illegible] ... is more than probable; and the fact that any ... [illegible] ... given out by any of the ... [illegible] ... may be taken as ... [illegible] ... rigidness. I must therefore also ... [illegible] ... hope, and in substance in another letter, that the Government have been, heretofore, unable to provide for the security of our frontier settlements. It is true the establishment of forts through the Gadsden country along our southern road is contemplated, and the punishment of the Yumas next Spring for their robberies and murders is determined upon; but this is all too late. An earlier establishment of the forts, and a more just and energetic administration of our Indian affairs might have prevented the evils and sufferings that have been endured, and saved the expense of a long and bloody war of extermination.

New-Year's Day was enjoyed here a *la* New-York. Business was partially suspended, and the great number of *New-Year's calls* that were made caused the streets to present an unusually lively appearance. D.

CALIFORNIA.

The People of Los Angeles in Arms.

We take the following from an Extra of the *Southern Californian*, published in Los Angeles:

The arrival of the *Goliah* with the order from the Judge of the Supreme Court, granting a stay of proceedings in the case of BROWN and LEE, and leaving ALVITRE to suffer the penalty which, by our Courts, has been awarded alike to them all, has been received by our citizens with general indignation.

It will be recollected that on the occasion of the murder of CLIFFORD by BROWN, that the citizens were only deterred from hanging the latter, in consequence of the very general confidence reposed in Judge HAYES and his Court; and it was distinctly understood at the time, that if sentence of death were passed upon him by the said Court, that no outside or foreign influence should interfere to prevent its execution.

Interested parties have, however, thought proper to thwart the popular will in this matter—and we are now reaping its consequences.

The news arrived here on Wednesday morning—during the day notices were sent out through the county; on Thursday morning the Sheriff, in view of the excited state of public feeling, commenced summoning the citizens to attend at the Jail on Friday, the day of execution.

Last night (Thursday evening) one of the largest and most excited mass meetings ever convened in our city, was held in the immense dining saloon of MONTGOMERY. Upwards of six hundred persons, from all parts of the county, were gathered within and without—numbers being unable to effect an entrance—composed of all classes.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ P. M., and Col. MCCLANAHAN was chosen Chairman, and Capt. J. D. HUNTER and Don JUAN SEPULVEDA, Vice-Presidents, and FRANK BALL, Secretary. The President briefly stated the objects of the meeting. Capt. A. BELL and others made eloquent speeches to the point.

An article relative to the matter, published in the *Southern Californian*, of Thursday morning, was read to the meeting by Capt. BELL, which was received with unbounded applause, and its sentiments ratified without a dissenting voice.

Among the numerous speeches made on the occasion, was one by his Honor the Mayor, in which he unequivocally *proclaimed himself in favor of hanging Brown and Alvitre together*. His remarks were listened to with great attention. It will be recollected that mainly to his exertions at the former meeting is due the fact that BROWN was turned over to the authorities, and he then pledged himself that, if justice was not done, he would resign his office, and assist with the people in carrying out the wishes of the public. We presume he will resign, and if so, there can be no doubt that he will be reflected without a dissenting voice.

A Committee was chosen, composed of Don JUAN SEPULVEDA, Capt. HUNTER, and S. K. LAZARD, to draft resolutions, who reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That whereas the time for the execution of BROWN and ALVITRE will have arrived by to-morrow, the ... day of January, 1855; and as by some means Brown has received a respite and Alvitre none; and as they are both equally guilty—we, the Committee, think they should both be executed at the same time, and on the same drop.

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to devise means to carry into effect the above resolution, which Committee was chosen, and the meeting adjourned to Friday morning.

THE 9 O'CLOCK.—This meeting is now in session; extensive and determined preparations are being made to further the designs of an excited populace.

The Sheriff's party having spiked the different pieces of ordnance in the city during the past night, smiths are engaged in drilling them out. The Sheriff is determined to do his duty in carrying out the law at all hazards, having yesterday made his will and prepared himself for every emergency. Some fifteen or twenty men are prepared to stand by him to the death.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—The execution is to take place in the jail yard, the hills overlooking which are fast becoming covered with the populace.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.—A Committee of our most respectable citizens have just visited the Sheriff to get him to yield up BROWN in view of the frightful crisis.

The citizens are arming and cartridges provided for some pieces of artillery, to be used in demolishing the jail building. BARTON, the Sheriff, has been consulted by the Committee, but still refuses. His friends are using every exertion in their power to prevent the effusion of blood.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—Two thousand men have gathered from all portions of the County, well armed and determined. One hundred dollars has been paid this morning to the proprietors of the shooting gallery by Californians for loading revolvers. Masses of people are congregating from all quarters. Stores closed.

HALF-PAST ONE.—All business ceased; immense numbers of people are constantly arriving. There cannot be less than five thousand now in and about the city. Crowds are thronging the hill-tops and about the jail yard.

The multitude, in overwhelming masses, are approaching the jail. Excitement increasing to a fearful extent.

THREE O'CLOCK.—ALVITRE hung by the Sheriff; but the rope broke. He was, however, again put up and swung off.

Whereupon, Mayor FOSTER and Capt. HUNTER took the vote of the masses on BROWN's case—one universal shout of "aye!" responded to the question whether or not he shall be forthwith executed.

The end not yet.

News has just arrived of the committal of the KING boys in the Monte, for murder, by Squire MARTIN.

LATEST.

At 3½ o'clock Mayor FOSTER resigned, and asked the mob if they would wait and let BROWN be hung by the authorities, or if they wanted to hang him immediately; the answer was hanging. The mob then made a rush to the outer gate of the jail and succeeded in effecting an entrance, after which they commenced breaking open the doors with axes, the Sheriff in the meantime having left. At the last accounts—3½ o'clock—they were still breaking open the jail cells in search of the prisoner BROWN, and should they succeed in finding him he will certainly be hung. No resistance was made by the Sheriff and his posse.

Horrible Tragedy.

We take the following from the Los Angeles *Star* of the most fatal affray occurred in the Monte on Sunday afternoon between SAMUEL KING and some old Mexican JOHNSON. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: JOHNSON was in a drinking house, and took occasion, in the presence of one of the sons of Mr. KING, to call him a mean name, and many vile epithets, which it is unnecessary to mention. Young KING told JOHNSON that he should not take up the quarrel, as he did not consider himself man enough for JOHNSON, but he would find one who would, and left the grocery for that purpose. Shortly after this JOHNSON and KING met, the latter coming towards him, and he seeing an axe handy, improved the opportunity with the intention of knocking out his brains, and bidding the by-standers "Good day." Whether there were any words passed between KING and JOHNSON we have not learned, but in the examination it was proved that KING first fell, and is supposed to have wounded JOHNSON, who, in the throw him off, who then advanced and gave a blow, and as KING came up fired upon him, the shot taking effect in his left breast. The latter, upon receiving the shot, fell, passing over the body of KING, and mortally wounding him. KING survived but a few hours, but JOHNSON still lay where he fell, suffering the most intense pain, until about 12 o'clock this morning, when he died.

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Our Population.

From the San Francisco Herald, Jan. 1.

In another column will be found an elaborately prepared table, showing the arrival and departure of passengers by sea during the year 1854, now closing. It presents anything but a satisfactory exhibit. While the arrivals this year number only 47,720, the departures have amounted to 34,477, showing a net gain of only 13,283 to our population during the year. There are several features of interest observable in these movements of population. The total arrivals from New-Grenada and Central America, which represent those coming from the United States on the Panama and Nicaragua steamers, amounted to 29,663, while the departures by the same conveyances numbered 19,528, leaving an addition of only 10,135 Americans, or individuals from American ports, to our population. This shows a most alarming falling-off as compared with former years. To supply the place of the 19,528 inhabitants who have left us for the Atlantic States, have arrived 18,101 Chinese, a substitute far from being desirable. For ports in China have departed 2,536 passengers, showing an increase of 12,565 Chinese during the year, or more than one half the total addition to our population. The Mexicans seem to be leaving us; for besides the multitudes who return home over land, the arrivals from Mexico have only numbered 591, while the departures have amounted to 1,171, showing a net loss of 580 during the year. Between California and Australia, the account is nearly balanced, 512 arrivals to 535 departures. The same is true with reference to the Sandwich Islands, the record standing 397 arrivals to 392 departures. Comparing one quarter with another, it will be seen that the arrivals in April, May and June, were the most numerous. Within the last three months they have greatly fallen off. California having gained during that time but 1,761 inhabitants, or an average of only 587 per month. One gratifying fact is exhibited by reference to the table—the very large proportion the women and children constitute of the whole addition to our population. For every three men who have reached our shores, two have departed; while five women and children have come among us for every one that has left. We have thus far confined our observations to the movements of passengers by sea. To obtain the actual increase of our population during the year, we must add the number of immigrants who have crossed the Plains during the past season. We have no very accurate data to determine this, and must therefore rely upon report. The estimates of the number have varied between 25,000 and 40,000. We do not think they have exceeded the smallest number. Adding 25,000 therefore to the excess of arrivals by sea, 23,253, and we may set down our increase of population from all sources at 48,253, or in round numbers 50,000. This will never do. If any further argument were needed to demonstrate the absolute necessity of improving the Emigrant Road, and establishing a line of stages across the Plains, it would be furnished by a study of the exhibit we present to-day. Everything in the State is overdone. Preparations have been made for a population of one million, and unless we speedily adopt means to raise the number of inhabitants to something like that amount, we must retrograde.

Advantages of the Port of Manzanillo.

PORT OF MANZANILLO, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Herald:

By this communication I wish to have the public know the great advantages that present themselves at this port as a rendezvous for whalers on the Pacific coast. This is my first visit, having arrived here the day before yesterday, in company with the ship *Franklin*, Capt. J. RICHMOND, New-Bedford whaler. Plenty of wood and water can be had, the only expense being for labor in procuring the articles. A stream of water at the north part of the bay affords an ample supply at all times. I am informed by a German resident, that MR. WM. FOSTER, an American citizen, has procured permission from the Mexican Government for two lines of steamers to touch in at this port free from all port charges. This will enable those in our line of business to communicate with their friends semi-monthly, a great convenience to seafaring men.

The ship *Franklin* and the bark *R. Adams* are now at anchor in seven fathoms of water, and less than seventy-five yards from the shore. The bay is perfectly land-locked, and secure in any weather. I have been absent from San Francisco two months, and report 200 barrels sperm and 25 barrels whale oil. By the Captain of the Port, I am informed that the Collector will grant the same privileges to whalers here that the Government have in the port of Mazatlan, viz.: To enter, and remain three weeks free from port charges. Please give this notice an insertion in your valuable journal for the benefit of the trade.

THOMAS S. ANDREWS,
Master bark *R. Adams*, San Francisco.

I subscribe to the foregoing statement.

J. RICHMOND,
Master ship *Franklin*, New-Bedford.

Directions to Find the Port of Manzanillo.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Herald:

The best guide for finding this port is the large white rock bearing north about five miles. It is large and very white and can be seen at sea for more than fifteen miles in clear weather, when it has the appearance of a large white semicircle on the side of the cliff at the back. The small white rock of St. Antonio is only visible from the position in the margin, and is very small, as well as the other white rock, bearing about E. by S. There is not the slightest appearance of a house of any description by which the harbor can be found until inside of Point St. Francisco; but by attending to the large white rock above-mentioned, the port cannot be missed, as there is no other rock like it within at least forty miles either way. The latitude of Manzanillo is 29° 2′ N.; longitude 104° 47′ W., from Greenwich.

THOS. S. ANDREWS,
Master bark *R. Adams*, San Francisco.

Manzanilla.

Mexican papers of a late date contain a decree granting a privilege to Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, Agent for the American Steam Company's line, known by the name of "Nicaragua and Independence," to allow of the steamers touching at the Mexican port of Manzanilla, in coming and going to and from San Francisco and San Juan del Sur and Panama. The following are the principal provisions of the decree:

ARTICLE 1. Grants the privilege, free of tonnage duty, for nine years.

ART. 2. Allows Mr. FOSTER or his representative to provide his steamers in said port with provisions necessary for the voyage, observing the existing laws.

ART. 3. Provides that stores for depositing coals, and an office for the agent may be built outside the town of Manzanilla, without paying rent for the ground occupied, if this belongs to the public lands.

ART. 4. Allows the introduction, free of duty, of all the materials necessary for the construction of said store, to be built of masonry.

ART. 5. Provides that the stores and offices become the property of the Mexican Government at the expiration of the nine years mentioned in the first article.

ART. 6. The steamers touching at the port of Manzanilla may bring and take passengers and letters, coined silver and gold, paying the duties established by the Mexican Custom-House tariff, or to be established in future. But they are not allowed to import or export other goods, consequently are prohibited opening their hatchways, receiving on board a Custom-House officer during the time they may remain in port.

Art. 7. Vessels carrying coals for the use of said steamers shall pay a tonnage duty of four reals per ton, as ordered by the decree of the 14th of October, 1853.

Art. 8. The coals brought by these vessels shall be free of duty; but the vessels are not allowed to carry any other goods except the coals, under the fine of confiscation.

Art. 9. The steamers shall not be obliged to deliver their manifests, nor to forego any other formalities except to comply with the rules and regulations existing already, or to be given in future.

Art. 10. The steamers shall carry the Government mails for that line free of charge.

Mr. FOSTER died at Saltello on the 27th November. He was United States Consul at Coahuila and Nuava Leon.

News from the Cocos Expedition.

The schooner *Julius Pringle* left San Francisco on the 23d of August last, to recover a treasure of fifteen millions of dollars, said to have been buried on Cocos Island many years ago. We have been permitted to peruse a letter written by a gentleman, who went down on the expedition, to his son in this city. The writer is a physician of many years' experience, which may explain his success with the dying man. The letter was brought up by the *Sierra Nevada* on her last trip, and from it we take the following extracts, all having any bearing on the movements of the expedition:

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Sunday, Dec. 24, 1854.

DEAR ——: After innumerable trials in Cocos, during more than forty days, we finded that ——'s instructions were a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, based upon rumor, and gotten up, by —— and himself, believing that the treasure was there and that so strong a force as mine might overcome upon it, and they would come in for a large share without risk or expense. We determined to proceed to Punta Arenas, the ... of CHAPLAIN Island, and see what further information we could obtain. At this place we remained seven weeks — and —— [illegible] ... into the ... Jose, on the ... of the CHAPLAIN papers," when it was discovered that they were a counterfeit never were. CHAPLAIN never had "papers" never made a dying confession; nor, indeed, did he know exactly where the money was deposited, although one of the party that placed it there. In this state of the case we were in despair, but fortune favored us. —— has the commendable quality of inquisitiveness, and loves to talk Spanish. Inquiring of every one he met concerning a certain "Black Doctor," who was said to have poisoned CHAPLAIN, that he might possess himself of his effects, he found out that there was a man in Alajuela, some sixty miles inland, who had sure directions for finding the deposit. Accordingly, ——, ——, and myself proceeded to that place. We found the man, who satisfied us that his knowledge was perfect, but refused to let us have the papers. After much negotiation he agreed to go to Cocos with us, for a specified share. In the meantime, our vessel had gone to this place, (San Juan,) with a cargo, and would not return to Punta Arenas for ten or twelve days. We proceeded to San José, intending to take him with us on our return. On our re-visit, strange to say, we found him dying! It appeared as if a strange fatality attended every one who possessed the secret, just as he was about to avail himself of it. I have counted, I believe, thirteen, who have died with it in their hands. It is now in mine, and it takes not a little courage to hold on to it, but it would take several death's heads to make me give up the chance of a million. To return, *he had been confessed and received the last sacrament*—had made up his mind to die, and masses were being said for his soul! *In this state* he declared to us the truth of his statements. Seeing the difficulties that we should have to contend with should he die, I determined to try to save him, although he was pulseless, almost speechless, and in the cold, clammy sweat of death. I pitched in, and after combatting the grave for two nights and a day, with —— to help me, and he was a glorious nurse, lo and behold, he revived! The townsfolk attributed his recovery to the Saints and me, (and in their admiration, which became oppressive, I don't know if they have not enrolled me in the calendar,) and he in gratitude *gave us up the papers!* We shall leave this place for Cocos in three or four days, and if we do not find the treasure, I shall never rely on death-bed asseverations in future. I think we shall return to this place in about three weeks; and that we shall have the treasure, I have no more doubt than that I am alive. If we do, we shall put it on board a steamer and then ho! *for* San Francisco!

* * * * * *

As ever, yours, etc.

The following, addressed to a gentleman in San Francisco, is from another of the Company. It corroborates the statement of the first writer:

SAN JUAN DEL SUD, Dec. 26, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND: I suppose you are somewhat surprised at not having seen me since our last parting, in August, and perhaps more so at not hearing from me. But when I give you some of my reasons, I hope you may think they are good ones for my silence. As you are probably aware, our first attempt at the treasure was a failure. The information we left San Francisco with was naught; equally as good can be had in almost any port on the coast. When, however, we left the Island, Capt. —— wished to visit Point Arenas, in Costa Rica, saying that the author of all our information had died there in the year 1845, and probably left his papers in the hands of the Spaniard at whose house he died. We went there, and found that the family had removed to the interior some years previous; and resolving not to leave a chance behind, the Captain and myself left to hunt him, and fortunately succeeded in finding him; but when we inquired for papers, he only recollected that the man was said to have been on his way to the Island of Cocos in search of a treasure; but as to their whereabouts or existence he knew nothing, but consented, on strength of large promises in case of success, to accompany us to the coast, where all his, together with our hunting, was of no avail. Whereas all the talking in Spanish devolved upon me, I went on shore one morning—after having sustained myself and the balance of the party with hope up to this time, without one chance of learning anything further—to make indiscriminate inquiry of every one I met as to what they knew of the Island, &c., when having conversed with two or three, under the pretext of making inquiry for pearl shell, I was shown a man coming up the street who had been Captain of different little coasting craft, and ought to have information where the most shell was to be had. Now you see as I wanted to load the schooner with shells, (in a hurry, as I had "many scad" in my pocket except borrowed ones, and very few at that,) I walked boldly up to Mr. Spaniard and commenced talking about shells, and soon knew all he did, or was willing I should, about them, when I branched off upon Cocos—when he told me that he had recently seen a chart of the Island, a description of the place where the money was buried, to all of which he added that of the man's name, residence, &c. Here was another trip to the interior, which, when made, resulted more favorably than the last. Dr. —— and Mr. —— and myself were of the party, and on our return brought with us the papers that I am almost certain will lead us to the treasure. Knowing the Island as well as I do, and the chance for success, I am in better spirits than when I left San Francisco. The state of excitement and the climate, however, brought on a fever about a week since, but under the hands of Dr. ——, have recovered almost entirely, and I hope to be able to come up about the second steamer after the one that brings you this, with the treasure. * * P. S.

Cultivation of Tobacco.

Several notices are made, says the *Herald*, of the growth of tobacco at different points on the Pacific coast, from which it would appear that the plant thrives wonderfully here. The climate appears favorable, and our rich virgin soil is all that could be desired to produce it in perfection. The farmers have heretofore confined their labors to two or three crops. The consequence has been an over-production, and considerable losses. If tobacco of prime quality can be raised in this State, its cultivation will be more profitable than that of any other crop to which attention is now devoted. There is an immense amount of tobacco and cigars imported annually into this State. If for these the domestic article can be substituted, it will save millions of dollars to our people, and transfer to the pockets of our own agriculturists what is now exported to enrich foreigners. We see no reason why tobacco, equal to that of Virginia or Cuba, should not be raised here, and a new source of industry opened to our people. The demand will always exceed the supply for many years to come, and there need be no fear that a market will be wanting. The duty on the foreign article will be more than sufficient to protect the home producer and manufacturer, while the labor of the Chinese might be profitably employed in cultivating the plant. There are thousands in the State who understand cultivation—it would be well for them to try the experiment on a liberal scale this season.

Chaplains of the Assembly.

Rev. J. L. SHUCK, a Baptist Minister, has sent a communication to the Assembly, reiterating the declaration that he would only consent to serve as Chaplain of the Assembly *if no salary* was connected with the office—that his idea of the office was honorable usefulness, not pay. Rev. J. A. BENTON, a Presbyterian clergyman, is a poor man, and has no means of living except as he obtains them by his professional services, and declines serving *without* pay.

Petropaulowski.

From the Alta California.

Since the repulse of the Allied squadron in attacking the town of Petropaulowski, its name has become as familiar as "household words." In the works of the early navigators it is described with considerable minuteness, particularly by COOK and LA PEROUSE, both of whom speak of the inhabitants in the highest terms of praise for the attentions extended towards them. In the large atlas accompanying PEROUSE's voyages an elegant steel engraving of Petropaulowski is given. We extract the following from the published works of the unfortunate LA PEROUSE:

"The Bay of Avatscha is certainly the finest, safest, and most commodious that is possible to be found in any part of the globe. Its entrance is narrow, and ships would be obliged to pass under the guns of the forts that might be erected. The bottom is mud, and excellent holding ground. Two spacious harbors, one on the east and the other on the west, are capable of holding the whole of the French and English navies. The rivers of Avatscha and Paratounka disembogue themselves into this bay; but they are choked up with banks, and can be entered only at high water. The village of St. Peter and St. Paul is situated on a neck of land, which, like a jetty made by the hand of man, lies behind the village. A small harbor, or three or four ships might be laid up for the Winter. The opening of this sort of basin is not above fifty yards; and there can be nothing in nature more safe and commodious. On the borders of this basin Mr. ... proposes to erect a ... which will become at some future period, the Capital of Kamschatka, and perhaps the mart of an extensive commerce with Japan, China, the Philippine Islands and America. A vast pool of fresh water lies to the north of this intended city, and several little rivulets run within six hundred yards of it, the streams of which might easily be united, and would afford this spot all the conveniences necessary for a numerous population. Mr. KALSOFF knows the value of these advantages; but first of all, he repeated a hundred times, we must have hands and bread, and both these are yet extremely scarce. He had issued orders, however, which announced a speedy union of different ortroys with that of St. Peter and St. Paul, where he proposed to build a church without delay."

Escape of the State Prison Convicts.

In describing the escape of the State Prison convicts from the San José prison, the San Jose *Tribune* says: "Some time during Sunday night last, five of the seven State prisoners recently lodged in our jail made their escape and left for parts unknown. On examination of the cell where they were confined, it appears that they unfastened their handcuffs and availed themselves of a bar of iron which had been carelessly left in the cell, and succeeded in wrenching off the lock of the door. Once in the passage-way, an opening was easily made through the outside wall by tumbling out a few bricks under the grating of one of the windows. It is an *unfortunate* circumstance, to say the least, that no one was about the premises at the time, since all this enterprising labor on the part of the rascals would have aroused a Rip Van Winkle, had he been taking his nap in the vicinity."

Crime in Marysville.

During the three months ending Dec. 31, 1854, 235 offenders were arraigned in the Mayor's Court of Marysville, of whom 100 were arrested for breaking the peace, 41 for drinking and disorderly conduct, 27 for assault and battery, 15 for violation of city ordinances, 10 for malicious mischief, 6 for misdemeanor, 9 for displaying deadly weapons, 3 for assault with deadly weapons, 2 for assault with intent to kill, 15 for petit and 6 for grand larceny, and 1 for arson. Of the whole number, 37 were discharged, 63 imprisoned, 124 fined, 6 held to answer, 3 transferred to justice, and 1 appealed.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 23d of December—being one week later than previous advices. Prince LIHOLIHO has ascended the throne, vacant by the death of the old King; and the scheme of annexation, at least for the present, may be regarded as abandoned. The news is not important.

The New King.

The *Polynesian* says: The Court has gone into mourning for three months, for the death of his late Majesty King KAMEHAMEHA III. The funeral of his late Majesty will take place on Saturday, the 30th of December, agreeable to public notice, which will be given hereafter. At the Privy Council of the 16th, the Ministers of the late King offered their condolence, and placed their respective portfolios at the disposal of his present Majesty King KAMEHAMEHA IV. The members of his Privy Council followed this example. All assured his Majesty of their loyal attachment and faithful allegiance. It pleased the King to address his Council in the following words:

CHIEFS: I have become, by the will of God, your Father, as I have been your child. You must help me, for I stand in need of help.

To you, Ministers, and other high officers of State of our late King, I return my sincere thanks for the expressions of condolence with which you have this morning comforted me. I request of you to continue your labors in the several positions you have hitherto held, until when my grief shall have allowed me time for reflection, I make such new arrangements as shall seem proper.

I thank the members of this Council in general for their condolence, who will, also, I hope, assist me with their advice, as though they had been appointed by myself.

The American brig *Noble* sailed for San Francisco on Wednesday last, says the *Polynesian* of Dec. 23. This vessel, it will be recollected, was at Petropaulovski last Summer, when that place was attacked by the Allied fleet, and received about thrice as many shots during the bombardment as the Russian frigate *Aurora*. She is now due at this port.

The Russian Prisoners.

The *Polynesian* says there are on board the British frigate *Amphitrite* some twelve or fifteen Russian prisoners, being the captain and crew of the Russian ship *Sitka*, captured by the squadron at the North in August last. They will be landed at Tahiti, on the arrival of the *Amphitrite* at that island.

First Public Appearance of the New King.

The first appearance in public of His present Majesty, King KAMEHAMEHA the IVth, was on Sunday last, in the House of God, leading his sister, Her Royal Highness Princess VICTORIA, on his left, and followed by the Ministers of the late King. A sermon was delivered, adapted to the occasion, by Rev. Mr. CLARK, in the Hawaiian language.

Men-of-War at Honolulu.

Since our last issue, says the *Polynesian* of the 23d December, the British frigates *Amphitrite* and *Pique* have arrived at this port from San Francisco, which makes six men-of-war in our harbor, of three different nations, viz.: one American, three English and two French. The *Amphitrite* sails to-day for the South American coast, touching at Tahiti and Pitcairn's Island.

Honors to the New King.

At 12 o'clock, on the 16th, the Royal Standard at the Palace, and the National Standards at the Fort and on Punch Bowl, were raised from half-mast, and a salute of 21 guns fired in honor of the accession to the throne of H. R. H. Prince ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO, under the title of KAMEHAMEHA IV. This salute was immediately responded to by all the men-of-war in port, with the Hawaiian ensign at the main. After which the flags were lowered again to half-mast, where they will continue to be worn until the obsequies of His late Majesty, which will take place on Saturday, the 30th inst.

Whaleship at Auction.

The whaling-ship *Black Warrior* was sold at auction on Tuesday last, with her inventory, for $31,100. JOHN F. COLBORN, auctioneer; JAMES MAKEE, Esq., purchaser.

AUSTRALIA.

We receive most of our files from Sydney down to Nov. 23, but we glean little from them that is new:

From the Maitland Mercury of Saturday.

IMMIGRANTS.—The immigrants who arrived at Maitland on Tuesday last have been sent out under the Assisted Emigration Act, and are all unmarried females from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. Two have been engaged. There are also nine male immigrants unengaged. They are miners by trade, and consider themselves not fitted for any other kind of employment. Having been sent out under the Assisted Emigration Act, their employers have to pay £6 in advance, but several others previously engaged having deserted their service, the employers feel disinclined to run any further risks, and these men remain unemployed.

In the Victoria Legislative Council Mr. ANNAND next proposed that a branch of the royal family should be requested to become King of Victoria, and that his Majesty should be "hereditary Chief Magistrate." He argued that "a monarch to be of any use, ought not to be 16,000 miles off;" that a King we must have; and that the expense of electing a Chief Magistrate exceeds that of supporting a limited monarchy. Mr. GRIFFITH seconded the motion *pro forma*. He thought that a young Prince of the blood, who would, no doubt, ultimately tire of that life of pleasure and dissipation for which Princes of the blood are so proverbial at home, would enjoy founding a dynasty out here. The case had not yet arisen—the Colony not being at present ripe for separation, nor the Princes old enough to have reached the experience point in regard to dissipation. However, as the case might arise, he would second the motion.

Miss CATHARINE HAYES had given two concerts at the Queen's Theatre, Melbourne; the first on the evening of Saturday, the 28th ultimo, and the second on Tuesday, the 31st. The *Argus*, of the 30th, devotes a column and a half of its space to a detailed account of the *début* of the "Queen of Song" before a Melbourne audience.

The following is the return of visitors at the Victorian exhibition on Tuesday, the 21st ult.—Day visitors, 2,840 at 5s. 6d., £780; evening do., 696 at 2s. 6d., £87 10s.; children (day) 107 at 2s. 6d., 20 0s. 6d.; do. evening, 13 at 1s. 6d., 1l. 6d. Total for the day, £1,147 14s. Previous receipts for daily admittance, £1,768 17s. 6d. Total [illegible] ... [illegible] ... which issued to date—gentlemen, 21,223 3s., £1,310 6s.; ladies, 277 at £3 3s., £870 ... = £1,833 14s. 7d. Total receipts to date, £3,[illegible] 0s. 6d.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Victoria Convict Prevention Bill.

In our last we published this document *in extenso*. But one opinion can be entertained of the project. In principle and detail it is detestable. The design is to perpetuate distinctions which every colony in Australia ought to destroy. If it were possible to single out, clothe, in yellow and subject to surveillance those who once "gloried in their shame," and invited the community to admire them as a class that had been prisoners of the Crown, society might have been silent; but there are multitudes whose sympathies have always been on the side of virtue, and who have unostentatiously labored to remove the stigma of conviction, and it would be criminal in their fellow-citizens to stand by and see their feelings lacerated, their established character insulted, and their interests and privileges ignored. All know from report or experience what the passport system is on the continent of Europe, where arbitrary authority prevails, and organized espionage is part of the regular government. The abominable system has never existed in free England, and would not be tolerated for a moment. Is the noxious plant, indigenous to France, Austria, Italy, and Russia, to be transplanted and cultivated as an exotic in Australia? We much mistake the people if they entertain or endure it. It is an insidious blow at the liberty of free men, and the inhabitants of the colony that adopts or sanctions it will be the first to suffer from its inevitable consequences. It is the initiatory step towards despotism. We warn our neighbors on the other side of the straits against rash resolves. In the meantime we publish, by request, the draft of a bill that has been forwarded to the honorable member for Cornwall, and which, if passed, will effectually prevent the existence of agents in this island to carry into effect the nefarious scheme. It will show the Legislature of Victoria that it is beyond their province to legislate for Tasmania. It is the interest of all the Australias, now that transportation has ceased, that intercourse should be free; unimpeded either by clearances or passports. Detected crime can be punished with severity; but as the stream of criminals has been turned aside from these regions, the best method to mitigate the evil that may arise from the residuum of convictism that remains, is to disregard its existence until a fresh offence involves the culprit in penalties already denounced.—*Launceston Examiner.*

The New South Wales Exhibition.

From the Sydney Empire, Nov. 23.

The public interest evoked by the present review of our productive wealth and our progress in industrial pursuits, has greatly increased since its commencement, and the Exhibition is now looked upon as one of the permanent entertainments of Sydney. The satisfactory and even laudatory accounts given by those who have examined the collection have tended to dispel the incredulity of many who had passed a hasty and unfavorable opinion of the probable success of the undertaking; and these have invariably confessed such opinions to have been erroneous. If the unprejudiced visitor does not retire from the Exhibition with any high opinion of the manufacturing genius of this country, he must at least be impressed with the opulence in natural products which the limited labor devoted to their elucidation has served to develop. The desire to become acquainted with the peculiar physical features of the country, and to trace the various departments of useful labor in which their fellow colonists are employed, cannot fail to bind together the members of this mixed community in a tie of common interest, and to promote effectually the cause of morality and social progress.

The number of visitors yesterday was four hundred and eighty-six. The additional specimens received consisted principally of blocks of white coral, native copper, and iron-stone, which were presented by His Excellency the Governor-General.

We proceed to notice some of the specimens of natural products exhibited.

RAW SILK.

Some very beautiful skeins of silk are displayed on the central stall on the right hand, on entering the Exhibition. Four specimens, presented by the Misses WARNER, are of silk from worms reared by them at Lake Macquarie, and are the produce, severally, of the years 1850, '51, '52, and '53. The skeins have a fine gloss, and seem equal in condition and color to any we have previously seen; they are, however, small in size. In this respect, some specimens exhibited by Mr. SYDNEY COHEN, of George-street, are rather superior, the skeins being of considerable length, while the gloss and color are equally fine. The specimens sent by Mr. PETER CURTIS, of Hunter-street, are also deserving of notice, both for size and condition. The skeins exhibited by Miss WAUGH, of Illawarra, are beautiful specimens.

The rearing of silk worms is carried on at present to a very inconsiderable extent in this country, there being but little inducements held out for the employment. The production, indeed, appears only undertaken as an interesting pastime. Nor does the experiment, successful though it must be acknowledged, appear of any prospective commercial value, as the British and other silk markets are abundantly supplied by the exports of China, India and Italy. A long-established trade in this product, combined with an abundant supply of cheap, skilled labor, gives these countries advantages which would render our competition impracticable; and probably no speculator would embark his capital in the enterprise. Perhaps the only recommendation to the pursuit as a branch of colonial industry, is the adaptation of the soil and climate of Australia to the cultivation of the mulberry tree, which produces the only leaf capable of supporting the silk-worm. The appearance of these humble specimens in the Paris Exhibition, will show that attention has been directed here to the production of the raw material, and that the experiment has been very successful.

Some seven or eight years ago letters appeared in the public journals of Sydney recommending the production of silk as an industrial pursuit. The result was the establishment of a society in which several leading men in the colony took part, to encourage the undertaking. Silk worms were introduced, and their rearing soon became a popular occupation, especially in the county of Cumberland, where in nearly every family the children were delighted to watch the gradual growth and successive transformation of these insects. The ultimate intention of the promoters of this design was to raise it to a branch of colonial industry by rendering raw silk an article of colonial export. This intention was never realized; for about five years after this pursuit was initiated the discovery of gold produced a social revolution in the colony, and this, in common with many other occupations, was summarily stopped. It may be said that time was not allowed for giving the speculation a fair trial; at all events while it lasted it realized no profit to those engaged beyond supplying them with an interesting source of recreation.

STRINGY BARK.

Exhibited on the same table as the above, are two specimens of the bark of native trees of the colony; they may, therefore, be more appropriately noticed as isolated objects than under the class of "Timbers."

The first of these specimens is a strip of what is well known as the stringy bark, and is attached to some rough splints from the timber of that tree. The following information respecting it is communicated by the exhibitor, Dr. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, of Manning River: "This substance is the inner bark of the Eucalyptus, and is commonly called stringy bark. It is a most important article in the bush, as three-fourths of the huts are roofed with it, and being nearly a non-conductor of caloric, it forms an excellent roof. If put on with care and neatness, it forms a very handsome covering; it will last about seven years, and its cost is merely the labor of getting it. Its applicability to other purposes will be apparent from the specimens sent in the shape of rude splints, which are not intended for the Paris Exhibition, but for the purpose of attracting country surgeons, to whom the timber may prove of great value, as it can be procured in almost any locality, it can easily be formed into any shape, and is perfectly efficient in its application to almost every case of fracture. It is also frequently used for lashing, training vines, &c."

The stringy bark is extensively used throughout the colony for cordage, for which purpose it is well adapted from its extreme toughness. It is also used by the aborigines for their gunyahs, who bend it over horizontal poles fixed about four feet from the ground.

The second specimen is a strip of the inner bark of a tree of similar nature to the above, but possessing a finer and more regular fibre. The tree in question is the Stanculia, known by the native name of kurrajong. This bark is remarkable for its extreme firmness, and is used in some districts for fastening heavy bags, and as a general substitute for cordage. In the [illegible] bark beam a close resemblance to flax, and possesses many of the properties of that valuable article of New-Zealand.

The exhibitor of this specimen, Dr. SUTHERLAND, writes: "It is used by the aborigines for collecting the liquid (wild) honey, which may be seen from the comb in the act of oozing it out of the tree; it is also used for lashing. The latticed work (or interstices) contains an edible substance."

As announced in another column the Exhibition will to-day be open to the public, and there is little doubt that it will be visited by a large number. The doors will be open at 11 o'clock, and close at 6 o'clock.

San Francisco Market.—JAN. 15.

The week just passed has been one of extreme dullness in all business circles. This has caused considerable surprise, as the weather has been all that could be desired, but, for what reason we do not pretend to say, such has been the case. The demand from the interior has been extremely limited, while the jobbers have generally purchased small invoices of very desirable goods. In fact we have not for months past witnessed a longer time between the departure of the steamers of Jan. 9, and 16. We have no doubt that this stagnation is only temporary, but we have all become habituated to the idea that the interior was well stocked with goods, and we cannot expect any general movement of consequence before the Spring is well open. The traders now have no money, and consequently do not send down the fresh goods even when they really

Views of the German Element in America.

Translated from the Neue Berliner Monats-Schrift.—No. II.

The German popular festivals will, hereafter, exercise a powerful influence over the formation and tone of American society. This influence we may hasten. We have seen with what attention our musical and Turner celebrations have been regarded by the Americans. The latter time proves that they, by no means, lack susceptibility for those festivals, but that, simply, the cultivated and established taste, the requisite social jollity of disposition, are wanting. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the American has weighty grounds which have hitherto kept him from mingling with us at our celebrations, in any other capacity than as a spectator. The American always pursues some object in everything he undertakes, and, up to the present time, he could hardly have observed any particular aim whatever in our festivals. The Turner celebrations, the singing festivals, the lately originated shooting celebrations, the May festivals, &c., are gratifying in each and every one of these circles, gratifying at all events, to the whole German population, likewise; but the true popular festival should embrace, within itself a complete reflection of all phases of a people's life, industry and culture; should sensibly represent all the main features of a people's actuality; should direct the imagination of the people to what is great and beautiful; bring back the freshness of nature to the dry and stagnant waste of our daily existence; battle against sectarian fanaticism and the politics of form, and develop our mental and spiritual as well as our physical energies. Then will the American recognize an aim in our popular festivals, and then, too, will they at length be of real importance to us. We complain that our American fellow-citizens misunderstand us, and fail to comprehend, aright, the German system of life. How inconsiderate are such complaints! How can we expect them to understand the manifestations of a people's character, when they do not understand the character itself? We ask that they shall find themselves perfectly at home with our ways and mode of life, yet would it not be much more natural for us to put our popular festivals in such shape, surround them with such relations, render them subordinate to such tendencies as would make us fully understood, and not only create in the minds of our neighbors a taste and sympathy for our mode of demonstration, but, likewise, make them feel disposed to imitate us? The Americans have their agricultural and other fairs, their scientific conventions. The former, already in many places, present all the features of a genuine popular festival, and this is true of the Fair held in the interior of this State, for instance. The finest productions of industry and skill are there spread out for exhibition. Crowds of people swarm to the spot from far and near. But the main ceremonial, like the central point of all, is an address or lecture from some one of our most learned or most highly esteemed men. But at these fairs the *social* festivities, music and song, are wanting. How would it answer, now, were we to fill up those gaps, on such occasions, or, if the reader prefer it, were we to let such festivals fill up the gaps left in our own? How would it do for us to let such occasions serve as the points of union between us, or for us to celebrate our Singing and Turner celebrations along with the American fairs? In making this suggestion it has not, of course, been our intention to lay down rules or directions—we have merely desired to offer the idea for what it is worth; but assuredly it would be a noble thing if we could unite, in our popular festivals, the offshoots of all the amenities of ideal life with the stately celebration of agricultural science and mechanical art, thus blending with our own the practical features of the American fairs, and imparting to these the jovial, social characteristics that so elevate and refresh the mind and exhilarate the spirits, in our German celebrations.

In these public festivals which have mainly for their object personal development, exhilaration and high improvement, the Germans surpass all nations of past or modern times, excepting only the ancient Greeks, of whom Germans and Americans alike have much to learn. WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT is right when he says that the Germans are, in their *naturale*, the Greeks of modern days, but a single, rapid glance at the celebrations of the Greeks is sufficient to show us that we are still far behind them—a circumstance which, unfortunately, has its source in the political circumstances of Germany. Here, there are no political circumstances that hinder development; here, there is nothing in the way to prevent the full attainment of every excellence that distinguished the popular festivals of the Greeks.

The Greeks regarded their public festivals as very serious affairs, as did the latest of the great German philosophers, who looked upon them as the real essence, the very inner-soul of human existence; because, within themselves, they are the most life-like, the most glowing manifestations that disclose the consciousness of loftier being, elevated far above all earthly cares, all earthly limits.

While XERXES was forcing the Pass of Thermopylæ, the Greeks were quietly celebrating the Olympic Games, and then went forth against that mighty monarch to achieve their great Olympic victory over him. No other nation made the free and full development of the energies of life so intensely an aim, as did the Greeks the manly prowess of their citizens. The youthful strength and valor of the rising generation were consecrated to the Gods. The Greeks did not seek after the enjoyment of life in slothful ease; they could not even form their conception of the Islands of the Blest, without introducing their favorite arenas. That strength of enjoyment which overpowers all the dullness and worry of life, the youthful susceptibility of the people blended therewith, and a lofty elasticity of spirit formed the fairest heritage of the Greeks. However, joy itself is exhausting, just as trouble and care sap away the marrow of existence and prevent the up-springing of vigorous effort. The Greeks, we know, divided time by Olympiads, and named these after the victor in the race. All the sons of HELLA were invited to these festivals by the sacred heralds, the peace-messengers of divinity; and only those attainted of crime were excluded, particularly such as had sinned in aught relating to their country's cause or had tampered with her foes. The Eleans were constantly occupied with the extension of the Olympic Games, with the propagation of those ideas which encouraged their observance, the jewel of their State and the source of its prosperity. Thus, the single holiday gradually became a succession of five such days, set apart to give all a fair opportunity of estimating and admiring the beautiful productions of art and skill on exhibition, and the accomplishment of the young men who took part in the games. After the fall of Pisa, the Eleans would allow no city to be built around the sacred grove of Olympia. The forest's solitude was good for the soul. There were only villages in the neighborhood, and, in point of rural economy, it was the most prosperous and well cultivated portion of Greece. In Olympia the sons of Hellas gathered from all the shores of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, where they had founded flourishing colonies. Each one brought with him a selection from the varities of his province and his city. There religious alliances were formed and renewed. Triumph at the Olympic Games was no isolated circumstance, but the beginning of a new life, the rising of a sun that was to shed its genial and enlivening rays over the whole existence of the crowned victor, his family, race, and his native city; for he felt never considered himself exalted, but in living cohesion with his native stock and the community to which he belonged. Hence, the first festive rejoicing which could not be exerted into self-glory, proud exultation and vindictive elation of the victor, was delivered by the official festivity on the occasion of the victor's return to his home, where he was led to the temple of the gods. The silence attention of this ceremony was the ode that accompanied the procession, or was sung at the banquet. Fortunate was he who could procure a PINDAR, through whose odes there breathed a lofty earnestness of thought, and who stepped forth like a prophet, before the great ones of the earth. In PINDAR'S odes, the Olympic Games found their highest consecration, their most exalted renown; and these noble poems were sown abroad, like golden seeds, on all the coasts that girt the Mediterranean; they were graven on the pillars of the temples, and sung from generation to generation, and thus working onward with the silent power of mighty thoughts, awoke a nobler life. The Olympian course was studded with a grove of splendid statues, and PHIDIAS himself, the King of Art, accompanied by his most illustrious pupils and a host of master workmen from Attica, hastened hither to devote his ripened genius, his accumulated experience, to the grandest design of his life—to exalt Zeus, the national divinity of Greece, on his worthiest pedestal, and to enthrone him in such majesty there, that the mere copies of his glorious work still, in these distant ages, stimulate us to loftier exertion, by the mingled expression of paternal mildness, and yet world-shaking power, that rests upon its face.

Plastic Art was the very organic capacity of the Greeks—their speech, the expression of their thought, the form of their devotion, in happiness or misery. The compacts and treaties of the various States were engraven on pillars, so that all Greece was witness to their mutual engagements, and the holy grove became an archive of Grecian history in brass and marble.

In these celebrations there was much that could be adapted to our German festivals; we could, for instance, accept them as the model of our aim. Between Germans and Grecians, between Germany and Greece, many a parallel might be drawn. We fear that Germany has got beyond the summit of her greatness, and that the period has now commenced for her, in which nations no longer emerge with procreative energy but begin to live upon the glories of their past. Germany has discharged her mission in the world's history, she has attained her destination, completed her task,—we fear that there is nothing further for her to accomplish. Already, has she begun to send the finest energies of her people across the ocean, to enrich the distant western land in which we live with her treasures, with the treasures of mind and heart, with the acquisitions, the source of their country's prosperity.

Fever and Ague in the Outskirts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I believe it is a political maxim that everything is just which is for the good of the State. Whether this be so or not, I presume your various correspondents on the "Fever and Ague" question are only desirous of information for their and the public good. For the same reason you admit and invite opinions on the subject. In accordance with your invitation to Doctors to-day, I volunteer my humble quota to the general stock, only premising that I am not particularly interested in the letting of houses, sales of lots, quinine, or in the "extension of practice in the outskirts."

"Stone" suggests that fever and ague prevails almost anywhere within an hour's ride of the City Hall; you add that it has been very "prevalent in the City during the last three years." Whereupon, your correspondents "Truth," "Trawets," &c., become unnecessarily excited to remove the stigma from their various localities. Now, the fact is, you are all right, and partly, all wrong. There is much speculative fancy about the phenomena of fever and ague, and much assumption about the exciting causes of this disease. Investigations and observation have proved that the narrow theory of limitation to marshy or low grounds is not tenable, as the origination of fever and ague. The disease is found to prevail equally in the midst of open woods on elevated ground, and in low and dense brushwood. Ponds and marshes dried up by Summer heats—the ebb of tidal rivers—the exposure of land by felled timber—high pasture land when plowed—the steeping of flax and hemp—the decomposition of potatoes—the leakage of sugar—the reaction of bilge-water on ships and shavings—and neglected sewers, have all successively been charged and condemned as productive of fever and ague.

A Dr. STONE, of England, lately asserted that he had traced the origin of fever and ague more in cities than in the country. With him, fever entered into houses by untrapped drains and sewers. The sewers run near to the coal cellars, and when the fires of the house burn brightly the exhalations rise and are distributed all over the neighborhood. So with open drains at the corners of our streets. It is said their exhalations are always emitted in the direction of heat.

Many medical men, while admitting that the evils arising from the malaria of decomposing vegetable matter are legion, yet deny this as a cause of the origin of fever and ague. Some of the highest names in Europe have testified that the worst forms of this disease are always found in *hot seasons in arid lands*, which at all other seasons and periods are healthy. I have observed, also, that marsh airs or miasms do not always cause the complaint, but at times seemed to originate from a disturbed state of the atmosphere. Now I am daily exposed to the emanations of marsh effluvia; and fever and ague influence, as it is called, but there is little of the disease experienced in my neighborhood; while in districts where no apparent fever and ague influences exist, I find many complaining. Grouping these facts together collectively, and adding my own observations, I draw this inference: that the principal condition requisite to the production of fever and ague is a soil capable of absorption, and a paucity of water where it previously abounded—that is, when drouth has succeeded to moisture—that the human body, to be properly fitted for the disease, must have been previously subjected to the influence of long continued heat, cold, fatigue, excessive eating and drinking, the depressing passions, dysentery or hepatitis.

To guard against and defy Fever and Ague, whether it be at Morrisania, Fort Washington, New-Jersey, Bedford, or Yonkers, avoid any conduct that will predispose the individual to disease. The body, the soil, and the climate are governed by organic laws. That of the body is to be temperate; take plenty of out-door exercise; keep the skin clean; eat light suppers; when the atmosphere is highly charged with electricity eat that food which has less of the electric element, and wear that clothing which facilitates the escape of that fluid from the body; when the atmosphere is damp, chilly, or deficient of the electric element, wear silk or leather under clothing, to prevent the escape of the body's electricity, and partake of that food most charged with the electric element. Adopt this practice, and rent a house wherever convenient.

DOCTOR PORTER.

BUSHWICK, L. I., near Newtown Creek.

Light Weight and Short Measures.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Thanks, Mr. TIMES, for your timely and efficient services in the cause of full weight and measure; thousands will bless you for your kind offices. Many, it is true, may curse you, but the good opinion of such would be a taint upon your character. Believing those who sell fourteen ounces to the pound, whether candles or any other commodity, but little, if anything, better than robbers, as far as high moral principle is concerned, I should regard with suspicion those whom they commend. Here in New-Jersey the people suffer from like practices, though it should be stated that New-York set the example. I am happy, however, to observe that one baker in the City, engaged in the candle business, has, already, added the interposition of the State Legislature, to protect them and compel parties to give sixteen ounces to the pound. A movement of this kind was commenced, I believe, in your city some time since by your highly honorable manufacturers of candles; but meeting with so much discouragement from certain members of the trade, and one of the parties being overtaken by sickness, the project was for the time deferred, though for the sake of the cause of justice it is hoped not abandoned.

The subject of light weights at the present time is receiving much attention—but by far too little, when the importance of the subject is considered. The people of New-York suffer to the amount of thousands weekly from this rascally system of light weights and short measures alone. When it is considered what are the *professions* of many of these light weight dealers, the wonder is can they have ever read—

"Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights—a great and a small.

"Thou shalt not have in thy house divers measures—a great and a small.

"But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have; that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

"For all that do such things, are an an abomination unto the Lord thy God."—Deut. XXV., 13 to 16.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5, 1855. W.

The Western Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

CHICAGO, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1855.

I am this far along, and the prospect of getting from this point is gloomy enough. All the lines from this point are closed, save the Michigan Central, and that is doubtful. The train which takes this letter may get through. No arrivals from St. Johns for sixteen days. Passengers are scattered all along the route, and can't get either way. I should not have come this way, only that this being the quickest route home, and being told at Cleveland that the lines had all been cleaned out and no further trouble would be had. The fact which gave rise to this report at Cleveland was that a locomotive and tender had managed to get up from Lasalle in six days and brought two passengers with it. This place is jammed full of passengers, snow-bound. They are afraid to go either East or West. One train was two days and two nights getting from Cleveland to this city; in fact the train did not and has not yet got up. Fourteen hours is the regular time from Cleveland here. We got within eight miles of Chicago and then froze up. Some of the passengers walked in and got frost bitten. I waited (suffered with cold and hunger) with about two hundred others until sleighs came out for us. It took all night long to bring up the passengers. There were five trains froze up within 10 miles of Chicago, some going East and some West. We had not one bit to eat for forty-two hours, and then replenished on dry crackers and snow. The poor women and children suffered immensely. All men who had any clothing to spare (for humanity sake) had to give it up to women and children to keep them from freezing to death. I thought I had seen snow and sights, but it remained for me to see the elephant on this trip. I can now say that I have seen him. Locomotives and tenders looked more like icebergs than anything else—some of them covered entirely up, buried and forsaken. The Railroad men have done and are doing all that human effort can do, but to little purpose, as it is now snowing "like Sam Hill." I have met friends here from home who have been waiting here thirteen days to get home. Some started in sleighs and went out ten miles, and came back. They found it impossible to get along—all the roads West are filled up so that nothing can pass. The rivers South are all closed except below Memphis. I am now at the Tremont, with about forty St. Louisians. The house is full—not a vacant spot left to put one more. Every engine on the Chicago and Missouri Road is frozen up. From 600 to 1,000 men are now at work along the various lines to get the trains underway; and if it would only stop snowing one day it would let us out. H. D. T.

Texas Debt Bill.

Following is the Texas Debt bill as it passed the House:

An act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas in five per cent. Stock of the United States, by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New-Mexico," passed September ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty,—the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first proviso to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act—the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas who hold such bonds, or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that Republic were pledged, as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the thirteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, or which come within the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of six million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be apportioned among the said holders pro rata: *Provided*, That the interest on the debt embraced in this act shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said Secretary shall refund to the proper officer of said State the amount actually so paid by the State, upon the presentation at the Treasury Department of the evidences of said debt on which the said State may have made such payment: *Provided*, The said sum shall not exceed that proportion which would have been allowed the creditor or creditors if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and *where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which would have been allowed under this act to the holders of such evidences of debt, had such payment not been made them, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under this act if no payment had been made them*; and where any original certificates, or other evidences of debt, have been surrendered to the authority of the State of Texas, *and new certificates issued therefor by said State of Texas*, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the claim.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no payment shall be made under this act to any holder of said securities, or evidences of debt, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt, [and shall also endorse upon the said security, or evidence of debt, a credit for the amount so received by said holder, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe;] and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall then be deposited with the Treasury Department [for the benefit of those whom it may concern, until otherwise directed by law.]

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made, and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of six millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect until it shall be assented to by the act of the Legislature of Texas, and a copy of the act of said State duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, *nor until the Legislature of the State of Texas shall pass an act discharging and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, granting out of Indian depredations or otherwise prior to the admission of said State into the Union.*

Passed the Senate July 21, 1854.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY.

To-Night.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, at the new Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—"The Anæsthetic Retrospect."

Rev. DR. MILBURN at the Mulberry-street Methodist Church. Subject—"Ribs, Axe; Symbols of Western Life." A novel theme, and to be treated of by an eloquent orator.

The celebration of the Deposition of Pope PIUS IX., will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle. Speakers, FELIX PIZZETTI, JOHN P. HALE, Senator CRAGE, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, and others.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of several parties for erection of New City Hall in Madison-square; of several parties for correction of taxes; of Simeon M. Andrews, for confirmation of Fifth-avenue and Croton Line stage route as originally granted; of L. G. Morris and others, to have the name of Anthony-street changed to North-street and Little Water-street, to Pease-place.

REPORTS FROM THE BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying $85, amount charged for music at the funeral of Major Gibson, of American Rifles, Company C. Of same Committee, in favor of an appropriation of $500, for the Home of the Friendless. Of Committee on Assessments, in favor of the apportionment of assessment for opening Second-avenue. Of same Committee, in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment for regulating Eighth-avenue from Eighty-fourth to One Hundred and Eighth-streets. Of Committee on Wharves, &c., in favor of repairing Pier foot of Broome-street, East River. Of Committee on Assessments, in favor of apportionment of assessment for sewer in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River; for sewer in Duane-street; for sewer in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and Hudson River; for sewer in Sixth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-streets.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of reducing tax of sundry parties. Of Committee on Streets, in favor of granting permission to erect big windows corner of Thirty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of reorganizing James Neary and others as a Hose Company in the Seventh Fire District.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Resolution by Alderman FOX, that a Special Committee be appointed to take into consideration some measures to stop steamboats running on Long Island Sound below Peck-slip, East River. Lost.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Trustees on the Northern Dispensary. Ordered on file.

Annual Report of the Broadway Savings Institution. Ordered on file.

CHIEF OF POLICE ON STOLEN PROPERTY.

In pursuance of a resolution of inquiry, the Chief of Police submitted to the Board a report of all the property received from January 1, 1851, to December 31, 1854. The report gave dates of reception of the articles, particulars how obtained, how and when disposed of.

Alderman STEERS moved to print 2,000 copies. Many supposed, and so stated, that the Chief of Police was getting enriched from property coming into his possession in his official capacity. The report submitted was a detailed statement of the disposition of such effects; and, to dissipate prevalent calumnies, it was only right his statement should be permitted general publicity.

Alderman ELY moved its reference to Committee on Police. The report was unsealed and might be couched in language derogatory to the Board.

Alderman HOWARD asked for a reading of the statistics annexed to the report. Many might learn the disposition made of their watches, coats, breastpins, and other missing articles.

Alderman BRIGGS said it was a document of statistical interest only, and it was unusual to refer such papers. He saw no necessity for it.

Alderman BROWN called for the reading.

The Clerk commenced to read the report.

Alderman STEERS moved to dispense with further reading, which was carried.

The question being taken to refer, was lost.

Alderman VOORHIES moved on amendment that 500 copies be printed.

The original motion of Alderman STEERS prevailed.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

Resolution concurring with the Board of Common Council to appropriate a sum not exceeding $3,000, to defray expense attending the exhibition of the power of the steam fire-engine, built by A. J. LATTA, of Cincinnati, for the Boston Fire Department. Adopted.

Resolution also of concurrence adopted, to appoint a Special Committee of three, in connection with the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to superintend the exhibition of said fire-engine.

PORTRAIT OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Resolution concurring with the Board of Common Council to appropriate $500 for a full-length portrait of Gov. Seymour, to be placed in the Governors' Room in the City Hall.

CROTON WATER.

Resolution by Alderman MOSES, that the report submitted Oct. 16 of the Croton Aqueduct Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Jonathan Lawrence for privilege of elevating the Croton water to meet the wants of such citizens as require it, together with report of Board of Common Council, be taken from file and recommitted. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Supervisors.

Mayor WOOD in the Chair. The Board met pursuant to adjournment, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of John J. Doane, the Register, &c., who wishes to have the Croton water pipes removed from the office of the second story, and placed at the head of the stairway.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Register be authorized to have (8) eight new books made, and the following copies of index entered therein, viz.. (Mortgages.) A, D, E, F, G, H, P, S. The same not to be taken from the office of the Register. Adjourned to Thursday.

American Geographical Society—Lecture by Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N.

In consequence of the very unfavorable state of the weather last evening, the proposed illumination of Washington Parade-ground by the Fresnel light apparatus was not carried into effect. The light was, however, placed in the south extremity of the long corridor, which runs through the entire extent of the University Building—the remaining part of which being left in obscurity, afforded every facility and means of judging of the brilliancy and various alternations of the light. It was inspected by several members of the Society, who expressed their admiration of its brilliancy.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS announced to a numerous and select audience, that Lieut. BARTLETT would deliver a lecture on "Lighthouses and their recent improvements." The lecturer came forward, and after a few preliminary remarks, said: That the apparatus exhibited was one of the FRESNEL flashing lights of the first order. The lecturer explained, by means of various diagrams, the different component parts of the FRESNEL light.

From the earliest period, he said, the navigator held it to be most essential and of the utmost importance, to have illuminated points, by which the mariner might direct his course into port; and hence, in the present extended sphere of commerce, the necessity of sea-coast lights, which should be placed on such prominent points as would enable the navigator to steer his course from point to point, with the utmost certainty. These require the most flashing and luminous power—and may be termed primary—which are so designated, to distinguish them from the harbor or port lights. Most ancient lights, and indeed until within a recent period, were formed from coal furnaces, and piles of wood, and were used for the purpose of coast lights.

It is to Chevalier DE BAUDIN, (a Frenchman,) we owe the first discovery of the reflective system. Reflection by parabolic mirrors having been found to be insufficient, FRESNEL hit upon the plan of refraction. The very first experiment made by ARAGO when entertaining the arch of meridian between France and Spain, of the FRESNEL light,—then quite imperfect in its mechanism, cast the light a distance of 80 miles, discernable by the naked eye. From the superior construction and finish of the FRESNEL light, it is at present equivalent to the 4,000 CANDLES lamps heretofore used, and is comprised of three distinct flashes blended in one.

The lecturer made a digression to say that many experiments claimed by England were, in reality, the result of the study of FRESNEL—and this fact he was requested while on his recent visit to France to impress on the mind of the Emperor. The lecturer then entered into minute explanation of the combination of lens by which the feeble and pervasive light is produced, and concluded by stating the present improved. Its materials are to substitute for those now in use—as was evident from the lights in use in the Moro Castle and Cape Hatteras.

The lecture, though of a very abstruse character, owing to the technical and scientific nature of the terms used in the course of it, was listened to with great interest.

Letter from Peter Cooper.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen.

GENTLEMEN: I enclose a communication from PETER COOPER, Esq., which contains suggestions worthy of consideration.

The high character of that gentleman, together with his eminently practical mind and philanthropic heart, entitles any views he may express upon public matters to much respect and force.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:

Your subscriber, in view of the general derangement of the business and monetary affairs of the City and County in general, and of the wide-spread misery and wretchedness growing out of the sudden and unavoidable contraction in all the various manufacturing and mercantile operations, begs leave to make the following communication:

The present and prospective suffering resulting from the entire inability of thousands to find employment at the various callings on which they have depended for support, claims from every benevolent mind an effort to ascertain the cause of their suffering, and the proper remedy to be applied.

The most prominent cause of the present derangement of trade, and the general want of employment, is the natural and inevitable result of our ever expanding and contracting measure of value.

Our sad experience, I trust, will finally teach us, as a nation, that the declaration of WASHINGTON was true when he said that in "exact proportion as you pour paper money into the volume of circulating medium, just in that proportion will everything in a country rise," thus tempting the world to come here and sell us everything, and at the same time making everything with us too dear to sell in return. He said that such a course will not benefit the farmer or the mechanic—it will only benefit the debtor, as it enables him to pay his debt with a shadow instead of a substance.

Various efforts have been made by our general Government to remedy these evils by the enactment and repeated alterations of tariff, all of which have been rendered ineffectual by the constant expansion and contraction of a paper currency, with which we have been measuring and vainly attempting to regulate the value of all property and labor.

SWEDENBORG never declared a more important truth than the one he communicated to the Diet of Sweden, when he said, that a nation that could legislate a permanent value into a paper currency, would be a nation without a parallel in the world, and he advised his Government to return to a specie currency as the only remedy that could save their nation from ruin.

It will always be found that a measure of value calculated to secure the rewards of labor to the hand that earns it, must have in it an inherent and certain value, the evidence of labor actually done. Every other device as a measure of value, has always given opportunity to the artful and designing to take advantage of the weak and the unsuspecting, and has tended to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow.

If we desire to lessen the amount of poverty and crime, we must remove the causes that produce them. It will be necessary, in order to render it possible for the unfortunate and industrious Poor to raise themselves by useful labor to competence, comfort and independence, to secure them an opportunity to labor, and all the facilities for applying their work to the best possible advantage. This will require that they be provided with shelter and board of the cheapest possible kind that is conducive to health.

Your subscriber being impressed with the difficulty of prescribing a remedy for a disease so deeply seated in the body politic, will venture to recommend a course that will furnish immediate and continued employment to thousands, in a work that will save millions to the future inhabitants of our City.

The work that he proposes may be carried on upon or near our island by the purchase of the marble quarries near King's Bridge, where I believe the marble was obtained for our present City Hall. This marble, or some others in the vicinity, I propose, shall be got out and cut roughly into square blocks, to form the bulkheads of our wharves and piers. This work will furnish a great amount and variety of useful labor, that will continue and grow with the future growth of our City.

It should be remembered that worms eat up our present modern wharves about every ten years, and that up to this time when the docks have fallen in, we have been able to extend new piers into the river, making new bulkheads and to fill up the slip. This course cannot be continued beyond the water line. The time must soon come when the City will incur an enormous expense to clear the foundations for the renewal of the wharves and piers. This expense may be averted, and permanent and substantial stone wharves secured at a cost not greatly exceeding the wooden wharves now being built.

To do this, and at the same time effect other objects of great importance to the welfare of our City, your subscriber recommends that the Corporation should provide suitable quarries in the neighborhood of our City, where stone can be most easily got out to form the outer line of the wharves and piers of our City docks.

By using marble blocks for the erection of wharves and piers, all the rough stone and pieces that come out in quarrying may be used in the following manner. A part of these pieces may be burned into lime, while the balance, with all the fine chips, may be put into boxes of a size to match with the solid stone blocks, prepared to form the outer line or face of the wharves and piers. The blocks made by putting rough stone and small pieces into a box, as before described, and cementing the whole together by means of the lime and sand poured upon them, will be as valuable for all but the outer facing of the wharves or piers, as though they had been formed out of solid stone.

All the blocks required below the water line where vessels would strike them may be formed cheaply out of any rough stone and small pieces cemented together, with holes left in them ready to bolt or anchor the whole together in their proper places.

A canal has been made directly into the marble quarry on the outer end of this island. By means of this canal the stone when prepared can be taken in the cheapest manner to their places in the wharves. I would most respectfully propose to secure this field of labor to a class of our fellow-citizens who are the most in need of our sympathy and encouragement. I would recommend to offer it on terms that would enable the poorest man in the community who is able to work, to earn his bread and something more by honest labor. To do this I would recommend that stone be quarried and cut by the cubic foot, the small ones to be put into boxes and cemented together by the foot, and that the lime be burned by the bushel, in order that each department of the work may be done to the best advantage; so that the poorest man who is willing to work, may find a place where it is possible for him to earn something more than a bare subsistence. A place of this kind should be provided with suitable buildings, in which he could live on the cheapest fare conducive to health. I would, in this place, furnish all the conveniences to facilitate their work.

I would recommend that an accurate account be kept with each person, and that they be allowed for their labor an amount equal to at least two-thirds of what the same work would cost in open market, and after their expenses and cost of living had been deducted, the balance should be placed to their credit, subject to be drawn out at any time when they desired to send it for the support of their families, or to go to distant friends, or could find better employment.

To improve the condition of the poor by enabling them in some way to minister to their own wants, is a duty we owe to us, as desirable as it is difficult to accomplish.

The causes that have produced the poverty and misery we deplore, are so numerous and have become so familiar that we fail to realise the danger and the enormity of their effects.

It is extremely difficult for us to approach this subject with a full sense of its importance, and the responsibility that we are under to provide for others as we would that others in similar circumstances should provide for us.

It is extremely difficult for us to realise the almost omnipotent power that the circumstances of birth, education, and country have exerted in the formation of the characters and various conditions of mankind.

If the causes that have brought so many thousands to the verge of starvation are allowed to continue, it needs but little penetration to see how soon the time must come when our children, by the uncertainties of trade, may be involved in the same dire calamities.

In a country where the land is ready to yield everything necessary to supply the wants of man, there is no good reason why regular street-begging, bad as it is, should be tolerated or allowed.

This evil of regular street-begging, bad as it is, cannot be prevented until a place is provided where those who are destitute can be directed to find shelter and employment, where by hard work and cheap living they may raise themselves to a position of honor and usefulness in the community. All of which is most respectfully submitted. PETER COOPER.

Mayor's Black-Book.

Only the following complaints were entered on the Mayor's Black-Book yesterday, owing, no doubt, to the inclemency of the weather:

James M. Hedges, of No. 214 Rivington-street, complains that the side-walk in Rivington-street, between Willett and Sheriff-streets, is constantly covered with water and ice, and that the occupants of houses along the street throw filth and garbage of every description in the street, rendering the same extremely dirty and unhealthy.

A. P. Mapham, of No. 268 Wooster-street, complains that the tenant of house No. 266 Wooster-street, now in the habit of emptying pails of slops from the upper story of No. 266 Wooster-street, by throwing dirty water in the street, causing it to fill up and smell very bad, endangering the lives and health of persons in that vicinity.

Henry Adams, of No. 113 West Twenty-eighth-street, complains of Owen Culligan, a keeper in Washington-street, between Hammersley and King, for having his cow [illegible]

Wm. H. Gray, No. 110 Elm-street, complains of a [illegible] the keeper of "Centennial Hotel" [illegible] in Tuesday, the [illegible] $18. A gentleman who happened to be passing, also settled the transaction, who threatened with a severe thrashing if he interfered or complained.

G. Waldhan complains that he was defrauded out of $1 by Dyer & Kauffman, keepers of an [illegible] office, in basement of No. 280 Broadway.

Francis Sarsenberg, from the State of Indiana, now at No. 237 Front-street, complains that he was defrauded of $85, at Leitza's mock auction shop, No. 200 Broadway.

[Officer Sampson was immediately despatched to the mock auction shop above alluded to, and succeeded in recovering from the auctioneer the [illegible] which Sarsenberg had paid for the watch.]

Hogs at the Erie Railroad Depot.

The annexed letters explain themselves:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

H. Remsdell, Esq., President Erie Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to the very serious evil of landing hogs and other animals at the pier of your Road, foot of Duane-street, as they are driven through our streets upon the Sabbath day. The drivers prefer this day, ([illegible] to other reasons,) for the reason that if there being fewer vehicles in the street, [illegible] to injure or obstruct the pressure of cattle through the City to the slaughter-houses in each and [illegible].

The immediate abatement of this nuisance is [illegible] and I hope your Company will take measures to stop it altogether. Your Company [illegible] pier foot of Thirty-ninth-street, which could be also used for this purpose, and which, in my opinion, is the lowest portion of the City that cattle of any kind should be permitted to land at any time. I respectfully ask your co-operation with me in abolishing this very serious evil.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1855.

HON. F. WOOD, Mayor—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 3d inst., calling my attention to the difficulty of landing hogs at Duane-street, is received. The greatest inconvenience is experienced by ourselves, and early measures will be taken to remedy it.

You are misinformed concerning the use of Thirty-ninth-street Pier by this Company. If however, we can obtain suitable accommodations there upon reasonable terms, we shall be glad to avail ourselves of them.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HOMER RAMSDELL.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 32, 33, 35, 37, 90, 38 to 41.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 32, 39, 63, 41, 15, 42 to 46.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2128, 2031, 2140, 2169, 2127, 2120, 1124, 1746, 2238, 2136, 2416, 2165, 2266, 666, 1557, 1556, 1629, 597, 7, 1362, 868, 261, 1542, 1638, 1633, 1634.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 13, 508, 360, 612, 567, 627, 628, 631, 634 to 638, 319, 424, 641 to 650, 652, 654 to 660.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 219, 242 to 244, 246 to 252, 254 to 257. *Part II.*—Nos. 114, 235 to 238, 237, 240, 241, 258 to 265.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 6, 1855.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *James Monroe et. al.*—In this case, in which an inquest was taken in December last, and a verdict of $5,000 recovered against Mr. Monroe upon an official bond executed by him and against his two sureties on the bond, an application was made this morning by Mr. Blunt on behalf of Mr. Gouverneur, one of the sureties, to open the case and allow him to come in and defend on an affidavit that he had never heard of the suit, and had never authorized any one to appear for him; that no credit had been given to Mr. Monroe for $1,500 paid by him to Mr. Price, then U. S. District Attorney, for which his receipt was shown, and that he had long ago, supposing that Monroe's accounts were settled up, parted with a bond and mortgage which he had as his security on the bond.

Mr. McKeon opposed the application, saying that the suit was commenced in 1834, and had been pending ever since; that by his register it appeared that Mr. Jesse Hoyt had appeared for all the defendants; that the receipt for $

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1855.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers for one cent in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at TWENTY DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. TEN copies will be sent for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The Steamer from Europe.

The *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Jan. 27, arrived off Sandy Hook last evening, in the snow storm, and anchored for the night. Our newsboat was unable to communicate with her, the wind and tide being against the attempt.

From Washington.

The House proceedings yesterday were unimportant. In the Senate, Mr. JONES of Tennessee and Mr. BRODHEAD of Pennsylvania joined issue upon the Railroad Iron duties. The bill was laid over until Monday next.

Our Special Correspondent telegraphs that the French Spoliation bill will probably be vetoed. The President has withdrawn the nomination of MILLER of New-York, said to be Anti-Nebraska in sentiment, for the Secretaryship to Peru. A large number of Executive appointments were acted upon in the Senate.

Maine Laws.

An effort was made in the Assembly yesterday, it will be noticed, to bring the discussion on the Prohibitory bill to a close on Wednesday week, 21st instant. The House manifested an indisposition to second the previous question on this order, but it was every way plain that a majority will be had for the bill whenever it is brought to a test vote. How the case may stand in the Senate is not yet so apparent.

The telegraph from the West announces that the first conviction under the Maine Law of Ohio, for its violation in the city of Cincinnati, was made yesterday, and that the Senate of Indiana has passed a similar bill by a decided majority, with the prospect that it will be concurred in by the other branch of the Legislature.

The News by the North Star.

The *North Star* came up yesterday, in spite of one of the toughest storms that we have experienced hereabouts for years. Her news is not startling or very important, yet it is of an interesting nature.

The cars, on the 28th ult., passed over the road that connects the Atlantic and the Pacific, at the Isthmus, thus marking the year 1855 as the beginning of a new era in the history of the American Continent.

The Purser furnishes an item that will set statesmen to studying the money-value of Sonora. He says:

"A part of SANTA ANNA'S army, 2,000 in number, had deserted and gone over to Gen. ALVAREZ. A portion of them, with some of their officers, reached Acapulco 22d January. The remainder were daily expected."

His Excellency must have more money. Every man that deserted is an additional reason for raising money by hook, or by crook, or—by selling Sonora. Let us calculate the value, however, before bidding, lest England or France interfere to protest, and then we be obliged to take it, even though against our will.

Storms have been sweeping over California, but instead of devastating the land, they comfort the miners—and as the luck of the miners is the fortune of the State, there is a cheerful tone to the press this week.

Great excitement has stirred the people of Los Angeles. Three men—BROWN, LEE and ALVITER—committed murder a while ago. The diseased populace were with great difficulty restrained from hanging BROWN at the time. But better councils prevailed. The Mayor was especially active in preventing the outrage. The Courts took charge of the affair, and now it comes out that Judge HAYS, of the Supreme Court, has granted a stay of proceedings in the cases of BROWN and LEE, though ALVITER was left to hang. The Sheriff bravely tried to do his duty. But the people would not consent to the hanging of ALVITER unless BROWN should swing too. The Mayor resigned his office, and then put himself at the head of the mob, who armed themselves to carry out the popular will. The Sheriff hung ALVITER, and the people were rushing in, breaking down the jail-doors, and clamorous for BROWN'S blood, when the messenger left, and we know not whether the people of Los Angeles were or were not enabled to do themselves the great disgrace that they purposed.

A letter from two sea captains cries up the advantages of the port of Manzanilla as a rendezvous for whalers. What these advantages are, and how to find the spot, are sufficiently explained in our extracts. The papers rejoice, moreover, in a privilege lately granted to the steamers of the Nicaragua and Independence Steam Company to touch at this port going to and from San Francisco and Panama. It lies on the Western Coast of Mexico, in the same latitude as Vera Cruz.

The Cocos Island and its long buried treasure are again exciting the wonder and speculation of the San Franciscans. The story is, that in 1816, a Spanish galleon sailed from Acapulco with $15,000,000 treasure belonging to the Church and the Vice-Royalty of Mexico. She was shipped for Spain to protect it from the insurgents of Mexico. Off the Cocos Island the galleon was engaged by pirates, [illegible] was taken a short [illegible] who [illegible] and [illegible]

and the women could see the island. The paper, giving the details of the spot and circumstances of the burial, was supposed to have been preserved."

But when and by whom? A company chartered a schooner and sailed some months since for the spot, hopefully yet not very sanguinely. The story which induced that company to leave has already proved a humbug; but, almost by miracle, the genuine Simon Pure who *had the papers* turns up. When very sick he made them over to his good physician—one of the expeditionists—who now is girding himself with fresh vigor for the search. No doubt he will succeed as well as the scores on this side the Continent, who have dared all things and ventured much in their search for Captain KIDD'S money.

From Oregon our Correspondent writes us a full and readable account of affairs. Happily for the Oregonians, he has no special news to communicate, for nothing new of these new countries is always a sign of quiet, peace and prosperity.

Let us close our mouths about Sandwich Island Annexation. LIHOLIHO reigns instead of KAMEHAMEHA, for whom the Court has gone into three months' crape wearing. *He* cares nothing for an alliance with us, and so our "country is saved" again. This question settled, the Gallipagos purchase proved a sham, and Cuba given up, tremulous Conservatives can afford to lay aside their glasses, and give their "eternal vigilance" a brief nap. No more frolicsome Annexation Expeditions off our own Continent need be anticipated, at least until either LIHOLIHO or FRANKLIN PIERCE retires from ruling.

From Australia we have files to Nov. 23. There is not much of novelty in that baby brother of the Old Continents, but from the ample columns of the Sydney *Empire* and Melbourne *Argus* we make sundry excerpts that mirror the state of affairs and the subjects of most pressing interest to the Colonists.

Croton Leaks and the Plumbers.

It was a great day for the plumbers yesterday. Croton pipes were bursting between the floors, and whole acres of handsome ceilings and frescoed walls were stained and discolored in consequence. Steam heating-pipes were bursting—water all night dripping through into office and hall and parlor, and with the turning of the registers in the morning, terrific fizzings and sudden rushings forth from rooms thick with escaping steam. Innocent housekeepers in the morning turned faucets, but water wouldn't run. They tried the hot water faucets, but the hot water was frozen. Babies cried in vain for water to wash open their eyes—but they were crying all unwittingly for—ice. Many a family took no coffee for breakfast—some tried snow-water in their kettles.

Citizens understand these things; they know that there is another Croton tax than that levied by the Aqueduct Department, which can only be compounded for by abundant care and some added experience.

The rural districts should know our trials as well. Be it remembered, then, that the pipes for the conveyance of the Croton underlie the City like a great net-work;—if all that there is of pavement and rock and earth were dissected away, that still there would be a very respectable skeleton of sewers, gas and water-pipes, by which the geographer might re-map the City, or the architect re-build it. The main pipes—those which thread the several streets—are of stout heavy iron, and beyond the reach of any common accident. But the lesser ones which, tapping these, supply our houses, are of only an inch calibre, and oftener still less. These should be lain below the reach of frost, and most of them are, but not all. If not sufficiently deep, these cold snaps freeze the water in them, and then of course these are vain, and your house of "modern improvements" is no better provided with water than the squatters' hut on yonder vacant lot. If, in such case, one concludes "to *wait*," he endangers the whole street. When the thaw comes, the pipe must break, and the water goes leaking through the gravel, insinuating itself through the cracks of cellars and flooding them, creeping slyly into basements and deluging them, or happily seeking the surface, gushes up between the cobble stones and at once commands the attention of the police. But a wise householder does not wait this issue, but sends for the plumber at once.

Now the plumber can seldom come the day he is sent for, since these accidents all occur about the same time. But grant good luck to the seeker. Then the plumber sends a couple of men with picks and bars and spades to "dig the street." They peck at the frozen earth for many a tedious hour before they reach the main pipe in the centre of the street, and turn off the supply, and then they must open a ditch from the pipe to the house. With shavings kindled about the pipe, and after a long time burning, it is thawed out, the ditch re-filled, a handsome bill, but one well earned, paid to the workmen, and all is right until the next cold snap.

It is a shame that such accidents should ever happen, for they are unnecessary. But most houses are built by contract, and owners pay very little attention to these minor matters; irresponsible men are allowed to lay the pipes, and, as it costs less trouble to do it carelessly than well, it is no wonder that so much of this annoyance prevails.

But oftener it is only a lack of acquaintance with the danger that inflicts the mischief. In renting a house for a new year the lessee should always look into the cellar, and note whether there is at the lowest point of the pipe there a faucet. If there is, on every very cold night in the Winter, by turning it to let the water in the pipe run off, there will be none in the pipes to freeze, and of course no harm can be done. Very frequently this simple contrivance has been omitted, and then more care is required. The covers of the coal [illegible] through in the cold weather. The inner cellar doors should be [illegible] and the latter made as warm as possible. Then each faucet should be so far turned that during the night or the day, if very cold, a small stream will flow. With these cautions, plumbers would think that hard times had come indeed, and this portion of their occupation would be gone. They are a very worthy class of citizens, and they earn the money they get, but he is under the infliction of a woe who needs their services on such days as have besieged our City lately. Keep hot fires in your furnaces and ranges for the present, citizens. Heaven help you and the firemen if your flues be defective or the wood charred around your registers. It is tough weather for all, but for the poor whose coal is exhausted and their tenements leaky it is terrible.

Illinois Senator.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, anti-Nebraska Democrat, has been made Senator from Illinois, to succeed General JAMES SHIELDS. It was found that General S. could not be re-elected, and the friends of the Administration put in nomination the present Governor of the State, Mr. MATTESON. The result was the unexpected success of Mr. TRUMBULL, who was but recently elected by the people to the Lower House of Congress from the district opposite St. Louis. The rebuke to Mr. DOUGLAS on the Nebraska issue is alike pointed and severe.

Crooked Ways.

EDEN, (Me.,) Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having noticed your article respecting "JONES' Gift Enterprise," I made a small investment therein, and drew a small prize. I immediately forwarded the *printed order and a dollar for another drawn ticket;* and, although several weeks have elapsed, and I have written repeatedly, I have not received a word from the Committee.

All may be right, but it seems strange they do not send. Will you do me the favor to inform me if all this is correct, or is the affair a humbug?

If you have a spare number of your last TIMES, will you send me one as a specimen number, and oblige T.

"Noticed our article!" We have had no article that ever would tempt any man to the sin and folly of buying a share in anybody's "Gift Enterprise." Over and again we have warned the public to avoid them as all humbugs, and illegal ones at that. We should be at a loss to know what T. is driving at but for the last paragraph of his note. That explains it;—he is not a reader of the TIMES, and the "article" alluded to must have been seen at second-hand—if it had ever been written.

But from the other extreme of the Union we fish out another note. It reads as follows:

GAINESVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I would be greatly obliged to you if you would give me some information of "Lyon's Gift Enterprise." I see from his prospectus that *you recommend and compliment him highly.* I am a small shareholder in his Enterprise, and have written him twice within the last three months, but he has not deigned to answer me. It is a small matter, but I would like to know whether I am swindled or not. You will confer a favor by giving me all the information you can. Respectfully, M.

And M. appends the following as the compliment attributed to us:

LYON'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.—We have heard of the Perham Gift Enterprise, we have heard of many others, too, that have taken place, but we must say, in all confidence, that "Lyon's" is the lion of the day, so far as superior attractions are concerned, and as far as a magnificent liberality is considered. All who are connected with it are not only responsible gentlemen, but are in every respect what men should be—fair, upright and honorable.—*Times.*

Messrs. T. & M. you are doubtless swindled. It would have been cheaper to have taken the DAILY TIMES, and prevented it. To your queries we can only answer that we know no more of either of them than that they present a very objectionable form of the "lottery," which is forbidden by our laws, and which shaves ninety-nine out of every hundred of the simpletons that patronize them. And if either has used our name as recommending it to public confidence, it has used a false pretence—for which may its author be forgiven at last.

Perhaps some do not know how to account for such "recommendations," when they see them accredited to respectable papers. It may be in several ways.

The words of an editorial may be wrested from their plain signification, and by skillfully lopping a sentence at either end, the object that was condemned in the article may seem to one who reads the sentence out of its connections, to be approved. Dishonorable publishers of poor books have been known to do this.

Or, the language of a puffing advertisement may be quoted as the language of the paper. Gross violators of the proprieties of life have been known to do such things.

Or, the name of the paper may be given in part only; the reader being left to suit himself in crediting the extract to any one of the many papers that bear its generic name. Thus the "*Times*," as above, it might be pleaded, meant not the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, but the *Sunday Times*, or the Boston *Times*, or the *Spirit of the Times*, or the monthly *Times*, of the Orientvale Ladies' Seminary. Unscrupulous parties are frequently caught at this. Many other tricks are resorted to to get endorsements of projects which their face never could recommend. Of course, when a party is caught at any one of them, he is treated as one who gets money under false pretences. But so long as the world is full of rogues, we do not expect to be entirely rid of the annoyance. Every good man's note is liable to be counterfeited, and every great man to be aped. Meanwhile, when a person that sees read is about to do a foolish thing, it would be well for him never to quote a decent paper as his authority until he has seen it in the paper's own columns.

☞ JAMES H. PLATT, JR., is the only authorized agent for the DAILY TIMES in Burlington, Vt., and its vicinity. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE WORLD.

RATTLESNAKES AT HER BASE.

The temperature was higher yesterday, but the snow continued to fall lazily all day and during the evening. The sleighing is good, and the streets, for the third time this Winter, are vocal with the sports of those who contrive to secure fine runners and fast horses.

The Rivers are comparatively free from ice. On the Staten Island shore, however, the drifting cakes have jammed, so as to interfere with the trips of the boats.

The storm has interfered considerably with the trains on the railroads. The night train from Philadelphia, due at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at about 10 o'clock A. M. The succeeding trains arrived from half an hour to an hour after they were due. The road was quite clear, and all of the trains except the Railway trains, departed on time. The trains on the New-York and Erie Railroad were all united in the mail train due last evening, which will probably arrive at 2 or 3 o'clock this morning. The trains left regularly last evening. The snow on these roads is about fifteen inches on the level on the average, but is badly drifted.

The Railroads in Brooklyn are all blocked up with snow, and in place of cars, large four-horse sleighs are used, to the evident satisfaction of a majority of the citizens. Sufficient snow has fallen to make good sleighing on all parts of the Island, but the wind has apportioned it unequally, leaving some parts of the roads in the country entirely free from snow, so that the sleighing in the country cannot be called perfect.

Weather Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—All the mails are behind their time in consequence of the storm. Hail began falling this morning. The thermometer is 20° above zero. The sleighing is fine.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—It is now snowing here. The thermometer stands at 25° above zero.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 8.—The snow here is 14 inches deep. The weather is moderating.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—It has stopped snowing here. The weather continues cold and cloudy. The snow is 2½ inches deep. The thermometer is 25° above zero.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—The weather here is still cloudy. The thermometer indicates about 25° above zero.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8—1 P. M.—It commenced hailing here last night, continuing till now, with slight intermission.

MILWAUKIE, Feb. 7.—At noon to-day the thermometer stood at 30° above zero. At 6 P. M. 25° above. There is no wind. Weather cloudy and moderating.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—A. M.—Snow to the depth of nearly a foot fell here last night. Very little wind, and capital sleighing.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—It is now snowing heavily here. A strong easterly gale is prevailing.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.—The snow storm which began here yesterday afternoon, continued all night, but the weather was too cold for a heavy fall, and there is barely enough on the ground for sleighing.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 8.—Heavy snow storm and blowing a gale.

EASTPORT, Me., Feb. 8.—Weather moderate. Indications of rain. A shock of earthquake was sensibly felt here.

BANGOR, Feb. 8.—Snowing, with a strong gale.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—Snowing and blowing hard

CALAIS, Me., Feb. 8.—Weather mild and cloudy. A shock of earthquake was felt this morning.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 8.—Weather moderating. A severe shock of earthquake was felt this morning.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Feb. 8.—Weather fine and cold. We have had a shock of earthquake here by which the houses were severely shaken and windows broken.

HALIFAX, Feb. 8.—Thermometer 10° above zero. A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt here this morning at 6:40 o'clock.

Musical.

The new management of OLE BULL and his associates of the Academy of Music, are progressing with their preparations for VERDI'S "Rigoletta," and ROSSINI'S "William Tell;" both novelties to New-York audiences of the present time. The opening night, with "Rigoletta" as the card, is positively announced for Monday, 19th instant. Meanwhile we have by telegraph from Boston the following card from Manager HACKETT, which proposes to fill up the interregnum at the Metropolitan Theatre, Broadway:

CARD.—Mr. HACKETT has the honor to announce that the three farewell performances of Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO in America will be given in Lafarge's Metropolitan Theatre, Broadway, commencing on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, when will be performed the opera of "I Puritani." The second performance will take place on Wednesday, the 14th.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO THE CHURCH.

Lecture by Dr. Manahan.

The sixth and last of the series of lectures on the subject of the "World's Indebtedness to the Church," was delivered last evening, by Dr. MANAHAN, at the Mercantile Library Lecture-room, before a numerous and select audience.

The most precious and beautiful features of the present social system,—the general dominancy of right views and right conduct,—the lecturer stated it had been the aim of his series of lectures to show, as resulting from Christianity, and hence for the benignant and gracious fruits thus derived, proving the world's indebtedness to the Church. This result was not the work, he said, of Christian sects, but the product of un-failing efforts of the Catholic Church.

The reason why this indebtedness was not properly felt and acknowledged as it should be, was next dwelt upon. Men, he said, fail to see the hand that works for their good. What should be attributed to a higher power was credited to their own skill and foresight. Life itself is spent in the very sunshine of God's gifts—everything in the physical world is adapted to man's necessities—and with a degree of intricate and harmonious adaptation that astounds the wisdom of us all—yet few acknowledge or hardly feel their indebtedness for such supervisionary care and providence. It was the same with regard to the Church. The common providence in the one case, and the extraordinary providence over the other, are both dispensations of the same God.

But men cannot fathom it, and are thus incredulous. They understand not why in this world's economy should have been introduced pain and sorrow, and sickness and death—so unintelligible to them is it that in the Church have been permitted to creep heresies, schisms, infidelities and immoralities.

These permitted heresies and seeming anomalies in the Church cause them to think God is not with her; that he does not rule. They see not that by these very means are being wrought out her highest ultimate interests. On the contrary, it is the brightest evidence of this overruling Providence, when we remember that these very things were prophised of her. Such prophesies are lost sight of in the sadness of the event. The Church, with the mighty difficulties it has had to encounter—the frailty of weak human natures, ambitions, collisions, and manifold dissentions, inquietudes and wrongs, has accomplished all that in a calm view could be hoped. A few believing in the perfectibility of human nature may think otherwise—such are only unbelievers—like the incredulous apostle, they must see the perforation of the hands and feet and the spear mark on the side.

The means best calculated to promote the growth of the Christian Church was referred to. The doctrine of MONTESQUIEU, FOURIER, and all philosophers of the Utilitarian Church, sought, it was stated, to magnify individual happiness. Their systems, looking further than most systems, failed in making the means of happiness stop in this world. They should look higher. Christianity should be incorporated in their system. The importance of this once seen and felt, the next step was to induce a conforming practice. And in becoming thus [illegible]

[illegible] practical, was developed the best mode of advancing the Church.

Allusion was made to modern anti-Christian authorities, showing conclusively, the lecturer alleged, the entire democratic tendencies of the Catholic Church. Catholic influence in this country was not, he said, only to perpetuate the fundamental political principles of the leading parties. Freedom of action and thought the Catholic Church approved. She had always been jealous of this prerogative in the middle ages—as far as circumstances permitted, her history shows acknowledgment of democratic principles. History, too, he said, would have yet to write that while the American Government stood the Catholic Church was her staunchest friend—her firmest support and advocate. In that history would be fully shown, not her own indebtedness alone, but the world's indebtedness to the Church—the Church as he had aimed to present her—the Apostolic Church of Rome—august, grand, beneficent, all-pervading—doing justice to the spouse of Christ.

The lecturer concluded, expressing thanks for the good attendance during his lectures, hoping his efforts to instruct and induce to serious thought would not prove wholly ineffectual. As he sat down he was loudly and warmly applauded.

Home Industrial School.

The Committee of the Home Industrial School, Thirty-fourth-street, Nos. 4 and 5, under charge of the Home for the Friendless, held their first annual meeting at the Home, in Thirtieth-street, on Monday.

There was a full attendance of ladies.

Mrs. HAWKINS presided.

The annual report, with other reports, were full of interesting facts, which attest the good results of this effort. More than 300 have received the benefits of this school. The average attendance is over 100.

The system of instruction is similar to that of most schools of this description. A dinner is provided. The morning is devoted to mental instruction; the afternoon to sewing.

The teacher is assisted by ladies who volunteer their services.

The children have made for themselves over 500 garments; nearly 1,000 garments have been given out to them.

The reports show that many of these are the children of intemperate parents.

The visitor says that a little girl of six years, bearing the marks of sorrow in every feature, informed her that her parents often gave her rum to drink, which on investigation was found to be true.

A home in the country was found for another who had long been doomed to beggary, cold, hunger and nakedness, because belonging to the drunkard's household.

Another was taken from a group of little girls, whom the visitor describes to be a living, moving mass of filth.

A little girl of six years brought into the School nearly a year ago, has wrought an entire reformation in her intemperate parents, who have, through her habits of industry, and the little temperance songs acquired at this School, been led to sign the pledge. The father has since found employment.

The report of the Visiting Committee was long and full of interest, showing many instances of children having been rescued from their vicious parents, and placed under the guardianship of the Home for the Friendless. A bright little orphan boy was present, who, with his sisters, was taken from a den of vice and infamy; the sisters have been sent to good homes.

Seven others have been committed to the "Home," and eight have been sent to places in the country.

The expenses for furniture, rent, teacher's and matron's salary, provisions, &c., amount to over $1,200, while the receipts in behalf of the school have been but a little over $100.

The "Home" needs all its funds for its more regular and permanent objects, and although other schools seem to be more in favor with the givers, this is not the less persevering. It occupies a central position in the suburbs, (Thirty-fourth-street, near the Sixth-avenue,) and if the charitable will visit it, their hearts cannot fail to be melted and their hands opened.

Hahnemann Academy of Medicine.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine was held at their rooms, No. 105 Fourth-avenue, on Wednesday evening. Several interesting pathological specimens were exhibited.

Dr. J. B. MORTON reported a case of death from strangulation of the intestines, and exhibited a band, fibrous in its structure, proceeding from the free border of the small intestines and attached to the mesentery, forming a loop, through which was found passing a large portion of the small intestines in a state of complete strangulation.

Dr. S. B. BARLOW also reported a case which terminated fatally after an illness of two days, where the appendix vermiformis was found fastened by false membrane to a portion of small intestine, forming a loop, through which a mass of small intestines, some three feet in length, had passed and became strangulated; this patient had been subject to attacks of colic, occurring as frequently as once in ten days for some years previous to her death.

Dr. J. C. PETERS exhibited the heart and pericardium in the early stage of pericarditis with accompanying portions of lung and pleura in a state of inflammation.

Dr. A. S. BALL read the history of a case of decided marasmus, which was cured by Sulph. Ars. and colchicum. Also, a case of tertiary syphilis occurring twenty-one years subsequent to the primary disease, where caries of the palate bone took place, and where the disease was arrested by Aurum and Silex, after the failure of Hyd. Potass. to effect a cure.

Dr. E. G. BARTLETT read the history of a case of Hydro-thorax of two months' standing occurring in an adult and following Scarlatina, which was cured by him within a week with two drop doses of the Tinct. Digatalis, three times per day.

A case of Barber's Itch (Mentagra) of three years' standing was read by Dr. FRELIGH, in which Tart. Ant. in minute doses cured the disease within three weeks.

Interesting papers on Medical topics were also read by Drs. CURTIS, FULLGRATH and MORTON.

The Patent Gun Case.

The case of Mrs. PATTERSON, of Jersey City, against RICHARD T. HAUGHEY, for an alleged fraudulent attempt to deprive her of the possession, right, and advantages of an invention which she inherited from her father, was yesterday postponed by the Recorder till Saturday, 10th inst. The other party implicated, WM. E. VALENTINE, was recommitted to the Tombs in default of the requisite bail fixed by the Recorder. The defendant is quite opposed to the publication of the proceedings in this case, fearing that a partial and one-sided statement would be inserted in the columns of the New-York journals generally.

The Mayor and the Liquor-Dealers.

The Mayor is acting most energetically to suppress the Sunday liquor traffic. He has thus far revoked about fifty licenses of liquor-dealers who have continued to sell contrary to his orders. His efforts in this respect are thwarted in the Tenth and Sixth Wards, the Aldermen of these wards refusing to coöperate with him in revoking the licenses of those who persist in violating the Sunday law. He has determined, however, to punish by *fine*, in accordance with the existing ordinance, such licensed dealers as may keep their places open, and to close up entirely all unlicensed venders in these wards.

☞ The annexed communication was received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

To His Honor the Mayor:

Passing through Sullivan-street on Saturday last, I was accosted by a little girl some 13 years old, requesting me to read the direction on a piece of paper which she handed me. It ran thus: "Mrs. N., Varick-street, is entitled to relief from the Eighth Ward Relief Association. Four in family—woman sick—coal and rice. By order of one of the Committee." I gave her back the paper and directed her where to present it. She then left me and went into a policy office; I followed soon after, to be convinced of her object. She was there gambling, and one of the bystanders informed me that this girl had spent that day nearly six shillings.

I thought it my duty to speak to her, and to explain how unreasonable it was to gamble away her money, and at the same time to be begging food. Child as she was, she seemed to feel the truth of my remarks; but said she, I can't help it—mother sends me every day to buy policies, and the rest of the people in the house play too, but when mother gets a good hit she says she won't play any more. Your Honor, other evils than ineligible ones beside this paltry business—it robs families of food and clothing. Abate this nuisance in our midst your Honor, and another gem will be added to the already bright cluster encircling your Mayoralty.

The Astor Library.

TO the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Astor Library is an institution which [illegible] for which it was intended is not fully enjoyed, since the hours allowed for reading are but from 10 A. M., till 5 P. M.—the time which few can afford to spend in that luxury.

If this institution was intended to benefit mechanics, laborers, merchants, clerks, students, &c., the present time allowed for reading cannot suit within their leisure hours. Why could not the Library be opened also in the evenings?

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1855. A STUDENT.

Observance of the Sabbath.

A copy of the following letter has been sent by Mayor WOOD to each of the Police Captains of the City:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

SIR: You will continue the utmost vigilance in preserving the quiet, good order, and peace of the Sabbath day. The aid you have rendered me so far in accomplishing these great reforms is appreciated not only by myself, but by the whole community. Without your hearty coöperation I can do nothing. In addition to your usual Sunday liquor reports, please make returns of any Daguerreotype rooms, clothing stores, or other business places illegally open on Sunday within your district. It is my determination to make this City as distinguished for the orderly, peaceful, and placid character of its streets upon the Sabbath, as it has heretofore been on that day for everything that was objectionable and shocking to the moral sense of the people.

To accomplish this improvement I must have your constant vigilance and faithful obedience to orders.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CONSUL NORTON.—The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript* has the following:

Major BEN HAMMATT NORTON, the efficient and popular Consul of the United States at Pictou, Nova Scotia, is on a brief leave of absence at New-York. Our Consul has been enabled to render very acceptable service to Americans in Pictou, by the hospitality, dignity and propriety with which he discharges the duties of his office. He is one of the few American Consuls who does not draggle his official garments in business competition for "filthy lucre." The State Department wants a few more such Consuls.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Professor HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1856, and obtaining permission for the sale of this extraordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Saltrheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all druggists, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

LONG ISLAND.

A Teacher Cowhided—Disgraceful Affair.

A teacher named JOHN COMLEY, employed at a school on Fulton-street, near Orange-street, Brooklyn, received on Wednesday last a well merited cowhiding at the hands of a respectable citizen, whose daughter, only about ten years of age, he had most grossly insulted the day previous. Yesterday the same COMLEY was arrested on a warrant charging him with indecent exposure of person to a daughter of one of our most wealthy and respectable citizens, taking her alone into a room, and subsequently presenting himself to a number of girls. The brothers of the girl above alluded to repaired yesterday to the school room to give the monster another taste of the cowskin, but through the interference of the father he was shielded from this, and justice allowed to take its course. He was held by Justice D. K. SMITH, in the sum of $500, to answer any indictment that may be found against him. The accused is a man about 45 years of age.

Fires in Brooklyn.

Store No. 246 Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, was on fire about 11½ Wednesday night, the work, as alleged, of an incendiary. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $200, which is covered by insurance in the Hanover Insurance Co.

About 10 o'clock same night, a slight fire occurred at the corner of Myrtle and Kent-avenues. While returning from this fire, a member of Bucket Company No. 1, named JAMES MURPHY, was run over and severely injured. He would have been killed but for the prompt action of Mr. HALL, Foreman of the Company.

Mayor Hall's Complaint Book.

Yesterday, the fourth and fifth complaints within a week against one HAIRE, keeper of an Intelligence Office in Brooklyn, was entered in Mayor HALL'S Complaint Book, for defrauding them of small sums of money. The attention of Justice CURTIS has been called to the affair, and he is about examining into the matter.

The Clergy and the Mayors.

The Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Eastern District held a meeting recently, at which they passed resolutions approving the course of Mayor HALL and Mayor WOOD in reference to suppressing Sunday traffic, and also that they would on Sunday next, the 11th inst., preach to their respective congregations upon the due observance of the Lord's day.

Cruelly Punishing a Child.

A man occupying a respectable position in society, residing in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, yesterday, to answer a complaint made against him for cruelly beating his own child. The father, when arrested, refused to produce the child, but after a short incarceration consented to bring it into Court. The back of the child was found to be badly bruised, and the father was held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident at Elizabethport.

A German girl named MENIA ZENG, aged 15 years, was instantly killed in the Ropewalk of FAIRBANKS, RODSTON & Co., at Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday last. The deceased was employed in the Ropewalk, and was at work at the time tending one of the "jemmeys," when she was struck by a "bobbin" from one of the spindles beside her.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperment,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety of style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration. While the disposition of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO., No. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the last, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos 128, 127, and 129 Water-st., New-York.

DR. RUSH'S BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WHITE MUSTARD, For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pains and soreness of the breast, and all coughs and pulmonary complaints. In bottles for 25 cents and one dollar. Sold by C. D. DESBLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway; ROYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and C. V. OLIOKENBER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Gerlie's impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot, No 193 Pearl-st, one door below Maiden-lane.

PRICE & SONS, WHOSE LABEL ESTABLISHment was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th, can be found for the present at No. 126 Fulton-st., adjoining their old stand.

[illegible] Jurisdiction.

[illegible] inability to any [illegible] of [illegible] Pius IX. the most [illegible] over dwelled [illegible] Vatican. It is a thinly [illegible] [illegible] attempt to indoctrinate Americans with the notion that the Pope neither has nor claims any temporal power whatever outside of his dominion in Italy....The Papal tiara—as most of us know, is a triple crown. Earthly Potentates think one crown enough. Why does the "Vicar" [illegible] wear three? Precisely because he [illegible] the "Two Vicars" of Him who is "King [illegible] for his principality in Italy [illegible] sovereignty over the Sovereigns of earth. [illegible] gives him their Sovereign. A third, still higher, indicates the spiritual lordship which overwhelms and rules all temporal power [illegible].

The lavish pelts of furs which the Queen of Spain has recently overcome in rollicking glory from the [illegible] manufacturer, the bald pelport which [illegible] on the 8th of December last, will doubtless, on the clearest of the many treasured up among his [illegible] be used at the induction into his pretended Vicarial supremacy of the next Pope, in the ceremony of his coronation. Then on the portico of St. Peter's, before the astonished thousands of his subjects, ravelled by an few of those from England and America, who make claims as such while they laugh at his assumptions, the Cardinal Deacon will, in the customary form, dispose of the [illegible] taking the tiara from his head, when another, shining forward with this flashing pile of gold, diamonds, emeralds and sapphires, will inaugurate the VICAR with his symbol of threefold rule, saying, as directed in the Pontifical, "Accipe thy-ream ornatu coronis ornatam; et scias te esse patrem principum et regum, rectorem orbis, in terra Vicarium, Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi." "Receive this tiara, adorned with three crowns; and know thyself to be Father of Princes and Kings, RULER OF THE GLOBE, VICAR on Earth of our Saviour Jesus Christ." Then may come other Mr. CHANDLERS round and say to some frowning follower of "Sam"—"Very solemn! Very grand! But you know it means nothing at all!"

Means nothing! It is the key to the whole life and work of the human being whom that ceremony thus installs as a kind of demigod. It is the pole of the system in which he and his thousands of satellites, from the Cardinal Dean down to the meanest acolyte in the Fegee Islands, are revolving.

It is one pole. But there is another equally essential, equally necessary, equally out of vulgar sight, and yet ever in the heart and mind of Rome.

It was URBAN V., that lordly-minded host of two Emperors, and Judge of the Castilian King, who to give the tiara its complete significance, mounted the three crowns upon the two with which BONIFACE VIII. had been content to betoken his double claim of universal empire, temporal and spiritual. It was the same URBAN V. who, in his twenty-fifth Constitution, set forth a Bull that for two hundred years (1367-1760) kept Europe in an incessant blaze, and that still lies, charged with deadliest mischief, in the Papal storehouse, ready for production whenever the hour and the man arrive—the Bull "In Pastoralis," better known, even to the tingling of the ears of those who knew its history, as the *Bull in Cœna Domini*, from the day and way of its customary publication.

On the surface of the Bull in Cœna Domini, the universal lordship of the "Vicar" lives and breathes in every line. Beneath its depths another principle lies hidden as the basis of the whole—that of *Ecclesiastical Immunity*—in less technical and better-sounding phrase, "*the liberty of the Church.*"

LIBERTY is a dazzling word to all, at all times. But never had it more potent charms than conceive in it as watchword Rome's statecraft. It then means, for those who claim it, freedom from control, responsibility, restraint, inspection, oversight and change. For person and property, it imports absolute independence of law and government. It asserts the right of certain persons, in a certain organization, to extend that organization, increase its numbers, multiply its gains, accumulate property and employ it, under no responsibility of any kind to the civil Government, with complete immunity from its jurisdiction and its sway.

The Roman system claims:

1. That Christ set his Apostles (and in them the whole body of the clergy, whose office and mission then, as in the germ, centred in their persons,) free from all subjection to civil government. (BELLARM. Opp. VII., 890a., 977c.)

2. That civil Governments have no rightful power over the clergy. (Id. ibid, 913c.)

3. That the clergy are exempt, by divine right, from all civil jurisdiction apart from and independently of any concessions of that kind that may at any time have been made to them. (Id. ibid, 970 D-971 A.)

4. That the Pope has the right and power to exempt the clergy from all civil responsibilities and liabilities, and has done so, in the exercise of his discretion. (Id. ibid, 963.)

5. That the Pope can dispense with the obligation to obey civil Governments; and that more easily than he can dispense with the obligation of a monk to keep his vows. (Id. ibid, 962 D.)

6. That conspiracy against a civil Government is not treason in the clergy, because they are not its subjects. (Exam. Sa. Aphorism, p. 41, ed. colon, 1593.)

7. That ecclesiastics are not subjects of civil government, and cannot be judged by its laws or courts. (BELLARM., Opp. II., 326 F., VII., 702 A. B.)

8. That obedience to civil governments on the part of ecclesiastics, in civil matters, even the least, is not obligatory, but *only discretionary*, for peace and order's sake. (BELLARM., Opp. II., 262 E.)

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The Roman system claims:

1. That Christ set his Apostles (and in them the whole body of the clergy, whose office and mission then, as in the germ, centred in their persons,) free from all subjection to civil government. (BELLARM. Opp. VII., 890a., 977c.)

2. That civil Governments have no rightful power over the clergy. (Id. ibid, 913c.)

3. That the clergy are exempt, by divine right, from all civil jurisdiction apart from and independently of any concessions of that kind that may at any time have been made to them. (Id. ibid, 970 D-971 A.)

4. That the Pope has the right and power to exempt the clergy from all civil responsibilities and liabilities, and has done so, in the exercise of his discretion. (Id. ibid, 963.)

5. That the Pope can dispense with the obligation to obey civil Governments; and that more easily than he can dispense with the obligation of a monk to keep his vows. (Id. ibid, 962 D.)

6. That conspiracy against a civil Government is not treason in the clergy, because they are not its subjects. (Exam. Sa. Aphorism, p. 41, ed. colon, 1593.)

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[illegible] Editor, [illegible] yesterday, also, (judging by the [illegible] pages of papers,) fat entirely forgotten.

Fidelities as a virtue; only the ugly hustles; and [illegible] will be gladly read, petitioned when their [illegible] tried, begging for better things. But, Mr. Editor, no woman in this unpaid are not wise. Why say in a continued and ever-increasing train of ways, that on the pages of the history of this country to-day be recorded, as the lecturer said, "that in choosing our rulers, the great and good of our country, standing like mountains in full and fair view, have been passed by, while the rabble crowd, mostly ignorant foreigners, like a flock of sheep following a bell-wether, (taken between being some multiple and depraved old monster,) will plaster and [illegible] upon an insignificant mole-hill, unseen [illegible] an hour before—as we have seen so lately, as [illegible] these great and noble souls, to whom [illegible] have been laid in their graves, [illegible] ingratitude for [illegible] sting of ingratitude torments them to the last. Oh, HARRY CLAY! Oh, [illegible] of course, American women, have lifted up [illegible] will weep for this!

I [illegible] say there is "good in things evil." True, the harsh [illegible] and the blister burns for ultimate good. Also, out of the convict cometh good [illegible], extraordinary though it be. But who in his senses will say that the votes, bought by morally [illegible], of the hordes of foreigners and beggars thrust upon us, the very scum of impoverished countries, is beneficial to the moral and political health of this nation? Is there a necessity for this [illegible] Can a learned Judge said to me not [illegible] ago, he feared that we call in [illegible] exist us in moving [illegible] will say son, and yours, [illegible] Swearing ten times as [illegible] their country, must [illegible] because they are infants (so called) in years! Then, in the name of WASHINGTON and Patriotism, why permit this all-important privilege to vermicide infants in true republican brains, who are blown about by every wind of doctrine, with invariably a small glass of whisky attached?

Do not suspect me, Mr. Editor, of any latent desire to there your prerogative in voting. Far from it. So long as a question worries politicians [illegible] [illegible] unquestioned, (even if Kelly does [illegible] have nearest bullcose route for onions, and [illegible] cultivar for squashes,) she will be quite willing to leave the political franchise to the proper persons, trusting to the bribery and corruption of a [illegible] appointed dinner, a bright fire, and above and [illegible] the loving "Hallo tight clasp" of Harry, or sweet little Kate, so to regulate the vote *then* under suggestions, that it will become as the echo of [illegible] Voices.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT was not only just—he was generous to the foreigner. He acknowledged the obligations we were under to them in the very fact of their immigrating here—swelling our numbers—their spending materially to make us the great nation we are. He said very many of them became excellent citizens, doing good service to the State; and he frankly admitted their right to participation in politics when qualified by instruction, &c. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 45 Pine-st., cor. Dear William.—FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$2,000 bonds New Albany and Salem Railroad, due 1873 with interest at 7 per cent., payable 1 June and December, in New-York.

$10,000 Toledo and Mississippi Railroad Company Convertible 7 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1863, interest payable 1st April and 1st October, in New-York.

$5,000 seven per cent. Third Mortgage Bonds of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, due in 1876; interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in New-York.

50 shares Hall's Head Bank..... $25 each.
50 shares Stonington Railroad Stock..... 100 each.
$10,000 seven per cent Panama Railroad Bonds...1,000 each.
$5,000 seven per cent. Chatauqua Railroad Bonds...1,000 each.
$5,000 Chicago and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1865. Interest payable 10th January and 10th July in New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON NINTH-ST AT AUCTION.—By order of Albert Crystin, Esq., Executor.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15 1855, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings and basement brick house thereon, situate on the south side of 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway, and known as No. 97. The house is 25 feet in width by about 75 feet in depth, finished in modern style, with gas, water closets, bathe, range, &c., and is in good order. Lot 25 by 98 feet, more or less. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, for 21 years from May, 1854, at an annual ground rent of $300, with the usual covenant for renewal. Orders to see the premises can be had on application to the auctioneers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Feb. 9, (Sat.) at o'clock, at No 14 Dey-st., near Broadway, Mortgage sale of the lease of a first class dining saloon, which has lately been fitted up at an expense of $5,000, and is worthy the attention of the trade and hotel keepers, consisting of 7 thick French plate mirrors, 30x60; 20 Sheffield plate cut bottle stands, plated forks, every balance handle varieties, including fine table cutlery, carpets, and also all the kitchen utensils, viz.: copper boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.; superior elegant counters with marble tops, dining tables, several arm chairs, one elegant silver plated soda fountain, with apparatus complete; rich chandeliers, including all the gas fixtures; also stained and cut glass door fixtures, &c.; a set beds and bedding. Catalogue on morning of sale. Deposit will be required from all purchasers. Sold to satisfy a mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE 15TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, four valuable lots, with the two two-story buildings thereon, situated on the north side of 15th-st., between 2d and 3d-aves., having together 100 feet front by 103 feet 3 inches in depth. This property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the City. The title is perfect, being part of the estate of the late Cornelius T. Williams. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 30 Wall-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, Nos. 39 Pine and 36 Cedar-sts., a large assortment of mahogany and other furniture, viz.: sofas, sofa lounges, arm chairs, silver plated ware, cutlery, ladies' and gentlemens' work, workers, dress patterns, dry goods, sample cards, fancy goods, bronze clocks, china tea sets, &c. Also, a consignment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, glassware, crockery, &c.

C. A. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—Remember our sale THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb 9, commencing the balance of the invoice of three very costly and splendid wax busts of Bowing, Francis & Co manufacture, received too late from the Custom House for our last jewelry sale. This sale consists of brilliant variety of diamonds, and will be found very attractive. Also full particulars by catalogue this morning at our salerooms, 504 Broadway, cor. Prince-st., when all will commence at half past 10 o'clock, and continue until every article is sold.

C. A. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—Our second sale this season of Havana Cigars takes place on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock. This sale includes choice old wines, cordials and liquors in variety; also, 10 casks, containing 1,500 gallons of very superior Sherry wine, now in Custom-House, ready for delivery. An opportunity for a speculation. Full particulars by catalogue on morning of sale, at our store, No. 504 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he purposes as usual to give his personal attention to the sale of furniture at his auction rooms during the coming season, commencing on Monday, 26th inst., and continuing every Monday and Thursday thereafter.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MORTGAGE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by order of the assignees of Messrs. KIPP & BROWN, I am to sell at auction and by virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by said Kipp & Brown, the valuable lease of premises known as the "Chelsea Line," formerly belonging to said Kipp & Brown, together with the House, Stable, Horses, Harness, and all the property now appertaining to said premises, and connected with the said Line, will be sold accordingly at auction at the stables, in 26th-st., between 9th and 10th Ave., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale positive. To me cash.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. MURRAY WARNER'S SCHOOL.—For 20 Boarding and Day Boys, No. 36 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 5th of February next. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Ferris, Potts, Higbee, S. H. Weston; Messrs. Carter and Mr. Swords, Booksellers; Hon. Greene C. Bronson, James Boorman, Esq., of Messrs. Bros. & Co., James Boorman, Esq., of Messrs. Bros. & Co., James Boorman, Esq.

MISS SPALDING.—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from its present location to the more central and convenient premises, 678 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. Establishment, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. ELINGHAM FOR BOYS will open at the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance to Mr. ——. The compliment is returned, in spite of thrown departments. The training adopted, therefore, commends itself.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 20 23d-st., or Washington-square (or Grand) Academy, No. 26 Waverley-place.

CHARLES A. PARSONS, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Becomes from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. A specimen can be heard at his residence, No. 1 Bowery, near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. PODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 663 Broadway, opposite 12th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, where he commences a new term for the season of 1855, on MONDAY, Feb. 5, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for children; TUESDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., for misses; on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for children; FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for misses; on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10 o'clock, for ladies and gentlemen. Private lessons can be had at the Academy every hour, or will be sent by pupils to their residences.

BROOKLYN.—New classes are now forming for the Private Lessons at WILSON'S Academy for Dancing, on Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic, (opposite the Athenæum.) Hours for ladies and children, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ o'clock; for gentlemen, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MACHINERY.

CORNING'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and where used, is known as a fine oil that does not corrode the brass or journals, nor gum or heat machinery, and among many others, the following are used by railroads, viz.: Hudson River, Harlem, Erie, and all others, as preferable for burning and machinery, to any other oil. Warranted to burn in any climate, and with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oil will find this worthy their attention as the price is low, and all orders left at the office, No. 1 Wall-st., will receive prompt attention. Barrels 32 to 42 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 1 John-st.

CHILD WANTED FROM BIRTH TO FOUR YEARS OLD.—A healthy woman, who has lost her child, wishes to obtain one to nurse. Inquire at No. —— Cherry-st., near Jefferson-market.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. KISSAM, Accoucheur and Physician, has removed to No. 1 Bond-st., (formerly Church-st.) Dr. K. has had a large experience in the treatment of Female Diseases, and flatters himself that he will be found worthy of confidence and patronage. He will be found at home from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M. Consultations free.

REMOVAL.—CHARLES BURDETT, late Merrill & Burdett, has removed to No. 71 William-st., corner of Beekman-st., in the rear.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Express Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of February, 1855, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

WM. G. FARGO, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK PERMANENT COAL COMPANY.—Office of Broadway and Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. in the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable to such at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 31 to the 12th February, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 94 Wall-st., Jan. 26, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons, as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1861, at the Mechanics' Bank.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1865.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Companies, No. 13 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., } CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 16th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. B. LANABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books are and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 34-st and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 26, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

M. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. out of the cash earnings of said Company, payable on and after the 9th February 1855. The Transfer Books will be closed to the 10th inst. By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. } NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

S. RYDER, President.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., No. 67 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 15th inst.

L. G IRVING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN,
No. 71 William-street.

AGENCY for the sale of stocks, bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange and real estate.

A public sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at auction will also be held at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY of each week.

ISAAC OSBORN DAVIS,
ALEXANDER MAIN.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, OSWEGO, CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed 13th of April, 1854, give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 22d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1873.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The property to be for the security of said loan not less than $3,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 1st day of March next, at which time interest will commence on the loan, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before the 1st of March if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.

Stock holders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M COOK, Comptroller.
B. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
ODDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 31, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; bear semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, } BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1854, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1855, at 12½ o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 22d of February inclusive.

IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 27, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED MAKES CASH ADVANCES—Upon Flour, Grain, Provisions, Railway and Pig Iron in store; also, upon vessels at sea or in port, and upon Stocks, Bonds or Bonds, and upon business paper maturing in New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 107 Pearl-st., near Wall.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO., Deals in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. References, American Exchange Bank.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OF DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Union Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. F. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Cuba or elsewhere; also, on merchandise warehoused in the Custom House in New-York; apply to THEODORE MORSON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. CHARLES BURDETT is no longer with me in business. ALBERT F. BOND.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855. No. 71 Broad-st.

TRADE.—The undersigned are now manufacturing Oil Cloths of the best quality, with any number of yards, any width, any pattern, and any quality of oil, and are prepared to execute orders to any extent. To the trade we would say, that we are now making a superior article of Oil Cloth, and can offer it at prices that will be satisfactory to purchasers. Orders left at the factory, foot of Twenty-third-st., East River, or at the office, No. 49 Wall-st., will receive prompt attention.

LEWIS PETTIT & CO.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 4 Wall-st. At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their Office this day, the resignation of Simeon L. Loomis, as President, having been previously accepted, CHARLES J. MARTIN, (late Secretary,) was unanimously elected as Vice President, to perform all the duties of President; and at the same time, A. P. WILLMARTH was unanimously elected Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK, 8th February, 1855.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	James Humphrey,	Rob Lockwood,
Wm. G. Lambert,	George Pearce,	John G. Nelson,
George C. Collins,	Ward A. Work,	Lyman Cooke,
D. N. Barney,	James Low,	Levi P. Morton,
Lucius Hopkins,	I. H. Frothingham,	Curtis Noble,
Thomas Messenger,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Jno. B. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Mellen,	George D. Morgan,	Stephen Paul,
Charles B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Simeon L. Loomis,	Theod. McNamee,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Oliver E. Wood,	Amos T. Dwight,
B. Watson Bull,	Amos R. Eno,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Cephas H. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
Lucian D. Coman,	Charles Ely,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Homer Morgan,	Alfred S. Barnes,	T. W. Williams, 2d,
Levi P. Stone,	George Bliss,	H. H. Munsell.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 21 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and bottomry.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. E. Dodge,	J. W. Moyer,
Sheppard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John B. Arthur,
C. F. Milnor,	U. A. Murdock,	J. K. Myers,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Silmmons,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wesson,	Fred. S. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. R. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
C. D. H. Gillespie,	J. H. Hanford,	Wm. Lecony,
William Kent,	Byron Paine,	Theo. Rokia,
C. Hadden,	John J. Hainse,	Theo. McNamee.
L. P. Morton,	Berthuf'w Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.

BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

$2,033,859—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per Statement Jan. 1, 1854.....	$1,774,005 46
Premiums received during the year.....	447,944 14
Interest received during the year.....	169,197 95
Total receipts for 1854.....	$387,144 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses unpaid June 1, 1854, $22,500 00	
Paid losses of the year 1854.. 110,300 00	
Paid policies surrendered..... 12,037 95	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c..... 21,288 64	
Paid commissions to Agents.. 21,407 71	
Paid Physicians' fees..... 2,508 00	
	200,933 81 386,249 46
Balance.....	$2,170,345 93
Paid dividends during the year 1854.....	136,286 45
Net balance Jan. 1, 1855.....	$2,033,859 47

* Losses unpaid awaiting proofs of death, $47,000.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	$50,263 45
Albany, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds.	25,000 00
Troy, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds...	26,000 00
Brooklyn, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	50,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount.....	1,028,482 18
Real Estate in Newark.....	19,016,51
Premium notes, drawing Six per cent. interest.....	520,335 50
Loans on Scrip.....	6,941 69
Premium Notes and Cash in course of Transmission.....	8,830 00
	2,033,859 47

Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1855..... 2,033,859 47
Total amount of dividends paid to date 574,112 12
Total amount of losses by death 1,128,736 46

A Dividend of Thirty-five per cent. has been declared upon all Life Policies in force prior to Jan. 1, 1854.†

The Dividend of 1855 will be paid to those entitled at the time their premiums become due.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company by note for part of the premiums.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most unlimited securities, and having a large surplus, continues to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Pliness T. Barnes,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Oke'l,	N. B. Thompson,	Chas. Y. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruen,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gibillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a Capital Cash Paid of $210,000, with a surplus of over $120,000, insures against loss by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George C. Fox,	C. H. Lanier,	Rob. F. Cornell,
Rich. A. Cheeseborough,	Peter G. Thom,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	J. C. Charlesworth,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pownall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INS. CO., No. 99 Wall-st. } NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION—Held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Moses Locker,	Philander Hunford,	Joseph Drake,
Wm. F. Bedford,	Wm. Robertson,	Chas. C. Gray,
John H. Lee,	Joseph Allen,	John S. Dawson,
Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,	Thomas Morrell,
A. B. Embury,	James Gillespie,	George Jones,
John F. Moore,	Thomas Price,	James J. Craig.
Saml. Milbank, Jr.,	James E. Holmes,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

This Company has been in operation over thirty years, and has paid in that period for losses over $1,000,000. All losses, including those of the great fires of 1835 and 1845 have been paid in full, and the Company has its Capital and large surplus securely invested in mortgages on real estate

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICE,
No. 12 William-st. and No. 118 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

WM F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 84 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the ARMENIA BANK, at Ancram, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

ale '53-lawly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $300. The funds of this institution are especially invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds of this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times.—viz.: of octave, reduced $100 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $150; do. 6, $150 to $125; do. 5½, $125 to $100; do. 5, $100 to $75. Call at Pratt's superior Manufactory, Cortlandt-st., 2d door from Broadway, and examine for yourself. Pianos from this to $500, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted.

McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 422 Broome, near Broadway.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our ware and spacious warerooms, No. 481 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—A young lady from one of the first families and the finishing school of this city, would like to obtain a situation as a resident or visiting instructress. Can give unexceptionable references. Address MARY BAYTON, Daily Times office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FROM ALBANY TO BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND THE WEST, via Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—Leaves Albany, at 1:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and a rivings at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.—Is connected with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 4:40 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:20 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 11:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston road to places in Vermont, &c.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct Route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....9:15 A. M
Second—St. Louis Night Express.....10:45 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (25 miles) without change of cars or transfer, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER, (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 12½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and the Upper Mississippi.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI, and Fort Wayne.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—Is connected with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 4

New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday Morning, February 6, 1855.

RENT FOR THE POOR.

A Supplement to the Bible.

These hard times are full of suggestions, and suggestions can do no harm if they do no good. It kills no one to ask favors, and kills no one to be refused, unless it be some foolish lover who has most presumptuously asked a lady's heart, and he must be foolish indeed who dies from such a blow. I never yet could see that it was disgraceful, either, to ask favors, and surely there is nothing so grateful to a noble heart as to grant them.

"I have made my fortune in the world, and taken care of myself, and thanks to nobody," is not a boast I should care to make. I have learned to feel a peculiar respect for those who do not succeed well in the world—a sentiment I somewhere saw expressed by another, not long since, who would be better authority for a worthy opinion.

But there are many who do not like to ask favors for themselves, who are yet very willing that others should do it for them; and there are many who cannot even think for themselves, but who need some one to both think and act for them.

I have walked up and down Fifth-avenue, and from street to street across the City, and I have also been within many a princely establishment where there was room enough and to spare, and I have thought to myself, why should these spacious and comfortable apartments stand empty, when there are so many homeless and houseless in the great City? Here are dwellings with twice as many rooms as the family can occupy; and only a little way off there are persons moving in the same circle, and equally cultivated and refined, who have not where to lay their heads. These are gentlemen whose only wealth is wisdom, but whose wisdom, however valuable, cannot be converted into gold. But they are pleasant fireside companions, and their conversation and influence would be a blessing to any household.

"These boarding-houses are the ruin of American society, manners and morals," exclaims a gentleman who has been obliged long to test them. They are not only destitute of the comforts, but of the restraints and hallowed influences of home. But those who have homes will exclaim, "Who wishes to have the sanctity of the domestic fireside desecrated by strangers—by boarders? or who wishes to have his carpets stained by the footprints of an alien, and his elegant furniture soiled and worn by those who value it not, because it belongs to another?" Alas! somebody will question your gentility, if you *take boarders*, or they will begin to wonder if necessity does not compel to the sacrifice, and this would be an imputation not to be endured. I have sometimes thought that slaves to gentility were the veriest and most abject in the ranks of servitude.

But I will go on with my suggestion. I will not ask you to take strangers, or clowns. But among your friends, if you will only take them into consideration, are many to whom riches are not even a far off vision, who barter their learning for their bread. They are living like monks and hermits, because it would be the height of presumption to think of providing themselves companionship, if this also involved extra expense, but there is in your house abundance of room, and there are an abundance of servants whose labor would scarcely be increased by the addition of two or three. Your table is set luxuriously every day, and your store-room is filled to overflowing. Or perhaps you are among those sensible ones who live in a very plain family way, but you would not need to add a single item to your daily bill of fare, for variety's sake—the family breakfast, the family dinner, and the family tea might be the same, with the family circle only a little larger, and far more pleasant. You have pleasant society when you wish, with still the privilege of remaining alone when more agreeable.

This will probably sound like some utopian project, by one who has only theorized upon the subject, which it would be impossible to put in practice. But I have actually seen it put in practice most successfully, and homes which would otherwise have been much of the time cheerless and desolate, made pleasant, and happiness multiplied with scarcely any increase of labor, and no expense which involved risk or threatened ruin. In this way many might enjoy homes and domestic happiness, who must with their slender means remain forever isolated, for things are continually growing worse and worse. The city must be built up with these great blocks, which the rich alone can own and inhabit, and the poor are every day becoming more and more destitute, not so much of food as of shelter. They could live if they only had some comfortable place in which to dwell. Will ye not think of them, ye prosperous ones, and perhaps from self-interest, if from no better motive, you may be induced to open your doors. MINNIE MYRTLE.

Suggestions for Young Women who Want Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We who have abundance of rooms, and know scarcely any abatement of the good things of this life, even in these times, so emphatically termed "hard," recoil with regret of the sorrows of multitudes who throng your crowded City. Especially do we deplore the sufferings of woman, belonging, as we do, to that sex upon whom trouble falls ever the most heavily. "Thousands of honest, respectable females out of employ," is the record in your public journals, and our hearts are pained as we read. But merely pitying the misfortunes of others cannot relieve them, and we feel ourselves called upon to act, to extend a helping hand, and if it is refused, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have endeavored to do our duty.

Here, all over the great West, are pleasant towns and thriving villages—healthful, moral and prosperous—abounding in social, intellectual and religious privileges, where food and fuel—indeed, all the comforts of life—are cheap, and in most cases easily obtained. In all these are housekeepers daily toiling, unaided and overburdened with cares, who would rejoice to obtain the assistance of virtuous and honest females, and who would not treat them as menials. In every department of household labor there is everywhere a cry for help. Seamstresses, tailoresses and dressmakers are greatly needed to assist in families by the week or month. Indeed, in every department of *useful* labor there is room for those desiring employment. City housekeepers are mostly supplied by the numerous foreigners who pour into them—it is the towns and villages which offer the best inducements to the worthy and respectable.

Such being the case, why will any remain to contend with want and privations, while by leaving they can enter into situations in which they can honestly and independently furnish themselves with all the comforts of life?

The wages usually given in the West vary, of course, according to circumstances, but the average sum, both for household labor and sewing, is from one dollar to one and half per week. This may seem very insignificant with city prices, but united with the comforts and privileges possessed in this country, it should prove almost a fortune to those who are destitute of either. Economy has enabled many a female to support comfortably and put away money, on wages not higher than these.

But there are women perhaps here not the means to bring them. We would most they should suffer? Are these ranks to open their doors and let them go from the misery of poverty? Let us suggest, that a mode recently put in force adopted by the benevolent of New-York for relieving those oppressed by the unusual severity of want, the purchase of ship tickets upon the Railroads for the deserving who wish to go to their companions. Benevolent ones formed a Society, for the purpose of furnishing these tickets themselves. Truly, this might exist in both cases like "casting bread upon the waters," but we predict in accordance with scriptures, it would not only be "found again," but repaid with interest. Be that as it may, the most noble charity is to help those who would help themselves.

One more suggestion: Should there be found any who feel disposed to make the trial of coming West, (they need not go very far beyond the Ohio,) it would be well for them to bring undisputed certificates of good character, and if they are professors of religion, by all means to apply for letters from the churches of which they are members. These will insure them at once homes in the best of families, and reception which will not chill their hearts in a strange land. Let them, on arriving, inquire at once for the ministers of their denomination, and acquaint them with the object for which they came, and they will assume that position which perseverance in moral rectitude will enable them to retain.

These suggestions are all given with the sincerest wishes to do good to those for whom they are intended, and it is to be hoped they will be received in good faith, and accomplish the design for which they were written. A WESTERN HOUSEKEEPER.

OHIO, Jan. 30, 1855.

What is to be Done to Keep the Poor?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This is a question easily asked—not easily answered.

One says, "Don't give money;" another, "Don't give soup;" and so on, "Don't do this," and "Don't do that." If doing *nothing* would relieve the distress, it would be easily done,

In the meantime, Mr. GERRY, and Mr. BRACE, and Mr. PEASE and Mr. DIXON, agree that *work is not to be had*; and that starvation is staring robust men, willing women and weakly children in the face.

Perhaps the simplest way is to *let* them die; but we are not just ready to take that position. Probably Mr. GERRY and Mr. BRACE will not recommend *that*. All agree that the emergency is imminent but all do not agree as to what is to meet it.

Over wise or over cautious, or over saving men deprecate action, lest it should be wrong. At first, every one was ready to do everything. Now, the expected reaction has come, and the cry is, "You will do more harm than good." Over wise, over cautious and over saving men therefore button up their pockets and commend themselves. To do nothing will not help these starving families. It is admitted on all hands,

1. That work is not to be had;
2. That without it, or temporary aid, disease and starvation are inevitable.

To give to suffering people, even if there are some scamps among them, is not such a luxurious charity as to corrupt all the workmen, or to harden the hearts or close the purses of the kindly and well to do.

By all means, then, let us sustain the "Soup Dispensaries," or we shall have:

1. Frequent Coroner's inquests.
2. Increasing crime.
3. Typhus and malignant disease, leavening up into higher ranks.
4. Crowded Hospitals.
5. Increased taxation.
6. Desperation, bitterness and hatred cankering the hearts of the sufferers.

The cry of "You are doing too much," is affecting the funds of every benevolent institution in the City. "The Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor," "The Children's Aid Society," "The Five Points House of Industry," "The Emigrant's Protection Agency," among them. This last society, intended to know where work can be had, and to forward the workman to it, is the organization which will thoroughly and permanently relieve the pressure of laborers to which we are now liable. This society needs not "Philanthropists," but large minded and active "business men," to systematise and complete its plans. One man of the very highest business talents ought to be at its head, and to manage it with the same energy which makes every commercial house successful. Sustained by men of character and by efficient agents, this society will then solve the problem which is now disturbing the public mind,

By all means, then, during this "Hard Winter," let us stand by the Ward Committees, the Working Missionaries, and the Soup Kitchens, in purse and person, and fear not. But by all means, let us direct the Ward Committees to hand over 10 or 20 per cent. of our contributions to "The Protection and Employment Society," No. 27 Greenwich-street.

The *first* will stave off present starvation and misery.

The *second* will organize against it in the future.

CH. W. ELLIOTT, No. 17 East Eighteenth-street

Labor and Wages.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I had intended at an earlier period to have offered a few remarks upon the speech delivered by Mr. WALFORD at the mass meeting of workingmen, held a few evenings since at the Tabernacle; but for want of time I have not been enabled to do so. I avail myself, however, of the present opportunity.

After stating the object for which the meeting had been convened, with a few other general remarks, Mr. WALFORD proceeded to enlighten his audience by reading to them the ratable amount of wages received by mechanics and laborers in their respective countries. It is to one of these countries only that I would confine my remarks, inasmuch as I am totally ignorant of the price of labor as well as the [illegible] of living, &c., in the other European countries spoken of by Mr. WALFORD—I mean England.

In the first place, then, Mr. W. commences by telling his attentive listeners that the mechanic in England receives as pay for his daily labor 83 cents, and the laborer 32 cents, while the American mechanic receives $1 66 and the laborer $1.

I do not know, neither care I, how or from whom Mr. W. has derived his information, but his remarks evidence to me the fact that he has been wrongly informed, which only tends to show the necessity of speaking experimentally, and the danger of asserting and putting forth things as facts which are really not so, having been stated merely perhaps upon the word of a neighbor.

Mr. W. describes also, in his way, the amount of wages paid to the English operatives, which he states are as follows: wool combers, $2 06 per week, on an average; power loom weavers, $2 per week; hand loom weavers, $1 75 per week. Now, as I wish to be as brief as possible, I will class the whole together and speak of them generally, mechanics, laborers and operatives.

Some eight months ago I was in London. At that time the rate of wages paid to mechanics was as follows: Carpenters, 6 shillings ($1 50) per day; smiths the same; house painters, 5 shillings ($1 25;) and other trades in proportion—some more and some less; laborers' wages were from 2 shillings and 6 pence to 4 shillings, or from 60 cents to $1.

This has been the average price of wages for a series of years past; it was so when I left, and doubtless is now the same. And for the further information of Mr. W., I would say that I have traveled through the whole of the North of England, and more especially through that County (Yorkshire) towards which he manifests so much [illegible] feeling—the seat of the factories being, so he is pleased to term them, the most inhuman in the world. I have been in the factories and conversed with the operatives, by which means I have been enabled to ascertain the amount of wages they are paid for their labor, as well as the cost of their living; and I can agree with confidence that the wages of these men and women are widely different to the account given by Mr. W. The average wages of the weaver is, at the least, 10 shillings per week, ($4,) while that of the hand-loom weaver varies from 12 to 24 shillings, or $3 to $6. This is materially different to $1 75,—that amount of wages, or nearly so, being paid to a boy or girl for tending the weavers; they are called "tenders." I do not purpose to say more regarding the price of English labor—it is unnecessary; nor will I attempt to deny that the price of labor in America is higher than in England—I willingly grant that it is so; but I deny, and can very readily prove, that the American mechanic or laborer is in no better condition than the English,—much so he has been lifted up, in fact he is no better off. Let us see what it costs our friend A in London to live: he is a single man, he lives in a very respectable family, (there are no boarding-houses,) and pays for his board and lodging 10 shillings per week, ($2 50) that is a high price—it is mostly 8 shillings; and if we glance over his tailor's bill, we shall find it to be little more than half the price it would be in America. If he should happen to be married he can get a very comfortable house for about $70 or $80 which he would pay $300 for in America, and live actually cheaper than our frend A, because his wife would keep the house herself. If you take a walk through a village in the manufacturing districts in the North of England, and you stop and look at a neat little cottage, (the occupant and family of which are perhaps weavers,) you will see the interior plainly but well furnished, and having the air of pleaty and comfort, with the inmates well and comfortably clad; if you look at the end of the garden, you will probably see three or four good sized "porkers" upon which the family mainly depend for meat; they buy them young and feed them themselves.

This is a very brief description of the manner in which live the English mechanic, laborer and operative, but quite sufficient has been said to bring them at least to a level with the American of the same class; the one receives more for his labor than the other, while one pays considerably less for his rent, living, &c., than the other.

My object in offering these few observations cannot be attributed to any ill feeling toward Mr. WALFORD, as I do not know, nor have I ever had the pleasure of seeing that gentleman, but when I hear such statements as these put forth to such an immense audience as was assembled on this occasion, and subsequently through the press to the public, I have considered it my duty, as an Englishman, and knowing them to be wrong, to correct them. I am sorry, however, that Mr. W. evinced so great a hatred toward England, as had he spoken calmly and coolly, he might have been enabled to connect England with the present very distressing position of this State. As it was, I submit that little was said by him to prove that it had any relation thereto.

I would request, Sir, the insertion of this, not as being personally concerned, but for the credit of England itself, to remove the prejudices of any American who might have been influenced by this singular speech of Mr. WALFORD, and as I have spoken solely from experience, I trust that some reliance will be placed upon my statement. The removal of all animosity from one country towards the other, the indication of fraternal feeling, and the grasping of John's hand by Brother Jonathan, ever produce a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction within the breast of Yours, Sir, W. P. JAMES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1855.

Difficulties to be Surmounted by the Young Physician.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The great majority of recent graduates in medicine are either in debt, or have appropriated to the acquirement of their profession all they had to spend. These conditions are as common with the most talented, as with those of naturally but limited capacities. By this time they have arrived at an age when in almost any other pursuit they could have been well settled in life; whereas in the profession of medicine, they have but just commenced the pursuit of a livelihood, which in the ordinary course, it will take yet five or ten years to render sufficiently profitable to sustain the style in life which is required to gain business and popularity. If poor or in debt at the time of graduating, their chances are exceedingly small, for after then, the indulgent parent will require of them to take care of themselves. What then can they do? The world requires the man at thirty to have made something as a test of his capacity, and this rule is often exacted of the physician; whereas, in nine cases in ten, rich or poor, the only thing he can do is to spend money, if he hopes for any success in the future.

It is impossible for the student to step immediately from the halls of the Medical College into private practice; and in all large towns, where there is a greater or less number of old physicians, who have gained a celebrity, in nine cases in ten they will receive the first calls; and only when they have more than they can do, does the young man have a reasonable hope of obtaining a patient.

For about three months in almost every place, nearly double the number of physicians are required for the protection and care of the sick, that are wanted during the remainder of the season; consequently the young doctor is almost entirely out of professional employment during nine months of the year, and the other three, he has to make the most he can out of the poorest kind of patients. But there are other difficulties which he has to contend with. In the first place he is trammeled by a code of ethics which require him to attain his professional position by his success in practice; or in other words, to gain the end through the position he is trying to attain. Again, it is a common opinion that experience only makes the good doctor. Now this is in a great measure wrong. True, experience, rightly directed, may perfect, but the personal experience in medical practice of no one man ever made him much wiser in the treatment of disease than he was when he first graduated, if he had then learned, as he should have done, the combined knowledge of the profession before him.

It is this knowledge that makes the skillful physician; for medicine is not a science to be applied by rule, but one of principles, to be adapted to the indications of every given case. I do not undervalue practical knowledge, when I assert that there are many young doctors who are far more skillful than old physicians who stick to their experience of ten or twenty years past.

Is there any vocation more beset with difficulties to the young aspirant than that of medical practice as a means of gaining a livelihood? If there is what is it?

In order to give the young men, and especially those of moderate means, a fair opportunity in the struggle for business, it becomes necessary to break in upon established usages in the profession, and adopt some measures that shall serve to place them before the public in a fair and honorable position. To do this I see no so effectual way as for the younger members of the profession to organize, and adopt rules and regulations, for placing themselves and their several places of business before the public, through the newspaper press. Let this become an established custom, and the occasional practice of so doing loses its objections. The advantages to be derived from this custom would be mutual between the physicians and the community. It would always be convenient to ascertain the nearest doctor in the neighborhood, and to transient persons, who contribute largely to medical practice, it would be invaluable in enabling them to find, in many instances, those with whom they have had a previous acquaintance; and avoid, at least, the clutches of a set of hotel doctors who prey upon the sick traveler. But more especially would it serve the public and the profession in detecting from the unprofessional practices of a set of self-styled doctors who now usurp entirely this channel of communication with the people. There are few who wish to give to the ability to discriminate between the opposite kinds of the physician and the quacks, or to [illegible] just choice between them. Let every one act such valuation upon his services as he chooses, or the exigencies of his circumstances require, and in his cards state the terms on which he is willing to attend the sick.

Many young men are not only willing, but can better afford to visit patients for fifty cents, than others can for a dollar, and let them have their chance with those who are disposed to economize in this way. This gives every one an opportunity of knowing the expense incurred, and in thus being relieved from the uncertainty of the physician's bill, a much greater proportion of practice would be retained by professional men.

Those who choose to make a speciality of any department of medical practice, such as surgery proper, diseases of the skin, diseases of the chest, etc., can in this way make it known, and enable the invalid the better to judge who to employ. Another great advantage to be gained, would consist in the opportunity thus afforded of retaining in proper hands any new modes of practice that may be discovered; for instance, inhalation in diseases of the lungs has been used to some extent for many years, and was gaining popularity as fast as a knowledge of its good effect could be ascertained, and now, just as it was becoming valuable as a means in the hands of professional men, it is almost entirely detracted from them by parties, who, to say the least, have gained extra-professional notoriety. Had a dozen physicians in this City simply stated in their cards that they prescribed inhalation in diseases of the lungs when indicated, it would have saved this method of treatment from any such usurpation, and its utility would have been established with much more certainty than it possibly now can be, with its indiscriminate use.

Inhalation, like every other means of treating the invalid that has proved useful on proper investigation, belongs by every principle of right to our profession; and the course which I have above suggested should only be regarded as measures for protecting ourselves.

The views which I have here expressed are but hastily thought of, and suggested for deliberation, and I have no doubt but they may be perfected and adapted so as to shield the public from many of the gravest abuses practiced upon it, and serve for the protection of the profession upon which mankind are more dependent for the blessings of this life than any other. The first ten years of a physician's life are generally devoted more to the help of others than himself, and it is not just that it should be so.

No. 66 WHITE-STREET. C. D. G.

Ship Building in the United States for 1854.

From the Boston Courier.

A friend, who is posted up in all commercial statistics, sends us the following table, showing the number and tonnage of vessels built in the United States during the year 1854:

States, etc.	Ships & Barks.	Brigs.	Schoo ners.	Sloops.	Steamers.	Total.	Tons.
Maine	56	78	90	13	3	34s	166,622
New-Hampshire	19	—	—	3	1	11	11,980
Massachusetts	52	4	87	1	3	180	91,570
Rhode Island	5	—	3	1	2	11	5,726
Connecticut	10	1	30	6	2	51	10,691
Vermont	—	—	1	3	—	4	227
New-York	46	10	90	35	70	300	117,107
New-Jersey	—	—	33	27	9	69	5,554
Pennsylvania	7	4	27	124	75	237	36,768
Delaware	—	—	29	1	4	34	3,021
Maryland	13	3	101	1	4	122	20,252
District of Columbia	—	—	—	42	2	44	2,814
Virginia	1	—	9	3	6	9	3,328
North Carolina	—	—	28	3	3	38	2,532
South Carolina	—	—	13	10	—	23	1,162
Georgia	—	—	1	—	2	3	667
Florida	—	—	7	—	—	7	362
Alabama	1	—	4	2	2	9	2,000
Mississippi	—	—	3	—	—	3	77
Louisiana	1	—	6	5	2	14	1,900
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	2	302
Missouri	—	—	—	2	7	9	3,071
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	22	6,894
Illinois	1	3	9	4	1	17	3,304
Wisconsin	—	—	26	—	—	26	5,947
Ohio	—	4	20	27	41	92	17,046
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	4	2,400
Michigan	1	3	22	13	8	48	7,788
Texas	1	—	—	—	—	1	195
California	—	—	11	10	5	26	1,023
Total	234	112	661	386	281	1774	335,936

The Health Office.

From the American Medical Monthly for February.

It grieves us to learn how many excellent physicians in this City, and elsewhere in the State, are fretting their quiet souls, neglecting their large fields of practice, spending precious time, pouring out money like water in traveling to and fro, and boarding at the Delavan House, drumming up extensive lots of friends, moving heaven (through the signatures of the Clergy) and earth (through the merchant princes, and men of high professional standing,) to induce Governor CLARK to bestow upon them the responsibilities, risks, and $30,000 salary reputed profits which pertain to the Health Office of this port. It grieves us, we say, knowing that but one of the several scores who join in the race can possibly win the goal. Several gentlemen of distinguished ability to fill the post have, earlier or later, been named as applicants for it. This is not to be wondered at, since the temptation is so great. But we might as well remark here that the money-value of the office has been over-rated. In the repeated amendments to the laws regulating the Health Officer's duties, and concerning the Marine Physician at Staten Island, several thousands have been clipped from the former amount that a man might honorably make of it. Then, "the party" that gives so fat an appointment, cannot be expected to give it without "a consideration." Five thousand dollars *per annum* probably is not an extravagant sum to be deducted for the party-tax. Then, in an emergency, the Health Officer must expect to be called on to foot the bills of the State Central Committee. These, added to the fact that the Officer's establishment is "one of the institutions," and his house open at all times to his troops of friends, should all be calculated by aspirants who are so eager to try the roughness of their physical systems, and to do battle with ship fever, cholera, yellow fever, untimely hours, driving nor'-easters, a grumbling mercantile community that is "down upon him" for every ship detained at Quarantine, and an Argus-eyed press that gloats in racking him for every suspicious vessel that he allows to come up to port.

Most who have applied, on discovering their illsuccess, are allowed to return to their professional occupations without any long chapters being added to their personal histories through the newspaper controversies. Our friend Dr. CHARLES A. LEE is not so fortunate; his petition was signed by the President, four Ex-Presidents, the Executive Committee, Treasurer, Auditor and General Agents of the State Temperance Society; and in their preamble they say that they so sign "*on behalf of the Society which they represent.*" This statement brought down upon the Society several sharp editorials from the politicians, who doubted whether the province of the State Temperance Society, unless in Convention, extends so far as to urge any candidate upon the Governor. It turns out, however, that these officers only signed for themselves individually, and like, we presume, the majority of excellent men arranged upon the Doctor's list of petitioners, held themselves at perfect liberty to sign also the next, and still the next good man's paper that should be presented: for the names of petitioners, it seems, are not taken as those of persons anxious for the appointment of the man named in the petition, but simply as a [illegible] upon which the Governor can fall back, if the one indicated should happen to be the lucky one upon whom gubernatorial favors are aching to descend.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN on the 24th, wrote that his Excellency had just before answered his inquiry "*in the most positive manner, that he was not in the remotest degree committed to any one*" for the office. This might encourage aspirants to try again; but rumor is understood to say that any man else than Dr. THOMPSON of Albany "will have a good time getting it."

☞ At a trial the other day at Sherborne, Serjeant WILKINS called to the Jury in the most touching terms by their verdict to restore the prisoner to the bosom of his wife and family, and dwelt on the effect the result of the trial would have for happiness or misery on those who are so dear to him. When the learned serjeant sat down, wiping his forehead after his effort, he was a little surprised to learn this touching allusion to wife and children had been made on behalf of a *bachelor!*

☞ We find the following in HUMPHREY'S *Journal of the Daguerreotype and Photographic Arts*:

TO DAGUERREAN OPERATORS.—The effects of the vapor of iodine, inhaled, in diseases of the lungs, having become an important question in vital statistics, the subscriber takes this method of obtaining information from the practical operators in the Daguerrean art, who are more or less subjected to its fumes. Trusting that the general good that may accrue from information thus obtained upon this subject will induces persons engaged in the art to communicate the desired facts in their experience, the following questions are submitted as those to which answers are most particularly desired:

1. At what age did you commence the business?
2. How long have you continued in it?
3. Do you follow it still? If not, how long discontinued?
4. Did you have, or were you supposed to have consumption, when you commenced? If so, what is your relative state of health now? If not, have you evidences of the disease now? and if so, how long after commencing the business did it appear?
5. Has your general health improved or become impaired since you have been employed in the business?
6. Did you ever know any one to die of consumption who was an operating artist? and if so, did the disease set in before or after commencing the business?

The above questions are intended only for those who have been more or less subjected to the vapor of iodine. After a reasonable time for obtaining answers to the above, the result will be published for the benefit of all parties. The subscriber trusts that all persons who can give information upon this subject will answer promptly. Address

Dr. C. D. GRISWOLD,
No. 66 White-street, New-York.

☞ A writer in the high Tory *Press* says that the late Emperor of Austria was a cruel and implacable jailor. "It was by his order that Count GONFALONIERI was deprived of the pillow used by his countess, the sole relic of an amiable consort, on which he nightly placed his head—his one solace, the last and only memento of an unalterable affection. It was by his order that the countess was informed of the illness of her husband, and by another order she was debarred the satisfaction of being made acquainted with the progress of the malady or his recovery. It was by his order that the petition of the friend of SILVIO PELLICO to have his leg amputated by an expert surgeon at his own expense was refused, and the old and incapable barber-surgeon of Spielberg was commanded to perform the operation, and this was accompanied by the unfeeling remark that the headsman was the fitting surgeon."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 8, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, FLETCHER PLACE to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of Wm. de la Montagnie, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, in the Church on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, JOHN M. MERRIFIELD to LIZZIE R. MARVIN, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, WILLIAM E. NATTA, aged 25, of inflammation of the bowels.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 25 Monroe-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb 8, BARTHOLOMEW, youngest son of Bartholomew B. Purdy, aged 1 year, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 53 Spring-st, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, of consumption, Mrs. AMANDA W. SAWYER, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 140 Greene-st., on Saturday, the 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, WM. SAFFERN.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the City Hospital, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, aged 84 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Allen-st., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock

In this City, on Wednesday night, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, after three weeks' illness, ISABEL, youngest child of Robert J. Cheesbrough, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without other invitation, from the house of her father, No. 61 East 28th-st, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb 8, in her 33d year, MARTHA A., wife of Henry W. Belcher, and daughter of Jno. Garrison, of Putnam Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Dr. E. R. Belcher, No. 54 East 11th-st, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 9th inst. Her remains will be removed to Garrison, Putnam Co., on Saturday morning, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb 8, HENRY WELLES SELLECK, second son of David R. and Caroline Selleck, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, also of his grandparents, Isaac Smith, are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 220 Madison-st. The remains will be taken to Darien, Conn.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, CORNELIA GERRY, aged 48 years, 1 month and 6 days.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 8, MARY, widow of James B. Wood, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No 24 Johnson-st., corner of Adams, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ..FEB. 8.

$6,000	Indiana State 5s	82½	150	Cumb'd Coal Co	c 38½
13,000	Virginia 6s	s3 96	100	do	b30 37
5,000	do	b30 96½	100	do	b60 37½
2,000	North Car. 6s	s3 98	200	do	b60 37½
2,000	Georgia 5s	s3 90	200	do	b30 36½
3,000	Missouri 6s	94½	200	do	b30 36½
1,000	California 7s, '70	98½	250	do	c 36½
1,000	Harlem 1st M. 8s	90	200	do	s3 36½
1,000	Erie 2d Mort. 8s	101½	100	do	s60 36½
6,000	Erie 8s of '75	b3 96½	100	do	b60 37
16,000	do	s3 95½	100	do	s10 36½
16,000	do	s3 95½	100	do	b30 36½
5,000	do	b10 95½	50	do	b10 36½
45,000	do	b60 96	100	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	75
9,000	H. Riv. 1st M. 8s	100½	50	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	86
1,000	H. Riv 2d M. 8s	74½	150	N. York Central R.R.	94½
5,000	do	b60 73	250	do	s3 94½
25,000	do	b60 74½	50	do	s10 94½
5,000	do	s3 74	250	do	s180 94
1,000	N. Ind. 1st Mtg. G. L.	83	100	do	b60 94½
2 000	do	84½	50	Erie Railroad	c 46
37,500	Cen. R. R. Bonds	s3 74½	200	do	c 46½
15,000	do	b45 74½	50	do	s3 46½
5,000	do	s30 74	100	do	s3 46½
1,000	Ill. Cen. New Bds.	71	100	do	b30 46½
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	98	100	do	s10 46½
10,000	do	s60 98	100	do	s60 46
1,200	do	98½	100	do	46½
16,500	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	s3 87½	100	Harlem Railroad	c 35½
20	Mechanic's Ex. Bank	102	10	Stonington Railroad	85
20	Am. Exchange Bank	105½	1625	Reading Railroad	s3 76½
10	Pacific Bank	104	600	do	76½
10	Bank of N. America	98	300	do	b30 77
12	Continental Bank	100½	100	do	b60 77½
100	Canton Company	s3 24½	400	do	b30 77½
100	do	s3 24½	200	do	c 76½
175	do	s30 24½	282	do	s3 77
50	do	b30 24½	10	Hudson River R. R.	39
100	do	b60 24½	5	Michigan South. R.R.	88
400	Nic. Transit Co	b30 18	95	do	b3 90
188	do	s3 17½	5	Mich. So. Construc.	80
10	Penn. Coal Co	s3 89½	70	Nor. Ind. Railroad	66
100	do	s3 89½	10	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	45
70	do	s3,100	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 97
32	Gal. & Chi Railroad	92	200	do	s3 96½

SECOND BOARD.

$5 000	Indiana State 5s	82	200	Cumberl. Coal Co.	s60 36½
8,000	Virginia 6s	96	10	do	36½
1,000	Missouri 6s	94	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	39
10,000	Erie Bds. of '75	s10 95½	170	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	74½
30,000	do	b60 96	300	Harlem Railroad	b60 30½
3,000	do	b10 95½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 94½
2 000	do	95½	183	do	94
5 000	do	95½	20	Harlem Preferred	78
1,200	N. Y. Cen. 7s	98½	11	Erie Railroad	46½
5 000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	74½	25	do	b60 46½
15,000	do	b45 74½	50	do	b3 46½
30	St. Nicholas Bank	89	50	do	b5 46½
50	Nic. Tran. Co	s3 17½	100	do	46½
100	Cumb. Coal Co	36½	100	do	s60 46½
200	do	b30 36½	100	do	b60 46½
100	do	b30 37	50	do	s10 46½
100	do	s30 36½	200	Reading Railroad	76½
400	do	s30 36½	500	do	s60 76½
200	do	b30 36½	200	do	76½

THURSDAY, Feb. 8—P M.

The California steamer, *vid* Panama, with accounts from San Francisco to Jan. 16 and $1,239,000 in Gold on freight, arrived this afternoon. The receipts of Gold Dust, notwithstanding the more active employment of the miners, had disappointed the merchants and bankers at San Francisco, for the time,—though the absence of the expected increase is accounted for from the circumstance that the diggers were too busily employed after the rains in the mountain districts, to bring their Gold to the market towns. The amount received here by this steamer is a fair average for the Winter months, though not equal by several hundred thousand dollars to the general calculation in Wall-street. Of the total shipment $565,000 comes to the agent of PAGE, BACON & Co. The market news is not so encouraging. Trade at San Francisco is represented as dull, and Money for business purposes scarce and dear. Apprehensions are expressed in regard to the renewal of shipments of Goods on consignment from the Atlantic ports. The passengers by this steamer crossed the Isthmus from ocean to ocean on the Panama Railroad, which was opened through on the 28th ultimo. It is stated by the purser of the *North Star* that the Pacific Mail Company will keep one of their steamers constantly in readiness to receive passengers from this side directly from the rail cars, to prevent delay at Panama. The opening of the road is a wonderful achievement, the time, cost and circumstances all taken into account. A highway, thus constructed, to the commerce of the world, in a strange country, and without local help from its inert population, and overcoming physical difficulties which the English proprietors of the Ship Canal found utterly impracticable, though ready to venture *seventy-five millions* on the experiment, for the sum of five or six millions, is a result which reflects the highest credit upon New-York enterprise. Its final accomplishment, though postponed beyond the earlier hopes of the Panama Directors, is not the less wonderful, now that it is announced, and its first practical proof of usefulness from ocean to ocean known.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, Jan. 27, came to anchor in the midst of the snow-storm, outside of Sandy Hook, at a late hour this afternoon. The Associated Press were not able to communicate with her by pilot boat, to the hour we write, wind and tide both being adverse. The disappointment may be remedied in season for a postscript to the early edition of our paper. The storm has been so prolonged that it was not until 11 o'clock that the *Pacific* for Liverpool was able to leave the lower Bay.

There was another very strong market for Stocks to-day, though some of the share prices were less buoyant after the rapid strides of the earlier part of the week and the speculative fever noticed yesterday. The sales of Railway and other Bonds, however

New-York Daily Times.

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APPOINTMENT OF SENATOR DODGE.

COLT'S PATENT EXTENSION

ANOTHER PECULIAR DEBATE.

THE KNAVING CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT.

How the Appointment of Senator Dodge is Received.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 9.

The appointment of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, Senator from Iowa, as Minister to Spain, is received with universal astonishment, not to say disgust. It suggested that in this mission the Administration commenced with King Stork of the Fable, and has ended with King Log. The Democratic Senators freely condemn it, although many of them had been, a few days ago, inveighed into singing a recommendation of Mr. DODGE to some office. But nobody dreamed he aspired to a mission. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 9.

This being private bill day, on motion of Mr. MASON, it was agreed that upon bills only an would obtain the floors, should be called on before 2 o'clock.

The following Senate bills, were then passed: Nos. 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 472, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480; also the House bills Nos. 219 and 220, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482; and House bills: [illegible] 476, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515,

The Argosy Gazette of the 23d of January.

Meeting of Parliament—Break-up of the Ministry—Resignation of Lord John Russell—Lord Derby sent for by the Queen.

The Argosy Gazette of the 23d of January, to St. Petersburg, is undermined by the so-called Gen. CANROBERT, as announced by the Western Powers and Russia respectively. They are as follows:

[illegible] INTERVENTION [illegible]
[illegible] AS EXPECTED IN THE [illegible]
[illegible] NOTE OF NOV. 6, 1854.

[illegible] Powers will [illegible]
[illegible] Powers [illegible]
[illegible] Russia [illegible]
[illegible] Russia [illegible]
[illegible] Russia

feel regret at the loss of so great, so eminent, and so influential a member of the Government and of this House, but they are entitled also to say that they have continued to them in a manner in which, according to usual practice, they were not justified in expecting it. [Hear.] With regard, therefore, to the circumstances under which my noble friend has quitted office, I feel bound to state that I think the hasty and precipitate manner in which he tendered his resignation was a departure from the ordinary practice, and was a measure, I can hardly say of which the Government had a right to complain, but which, at least, they were not justified in expecting. Having stated thus much on this part of the subject, I shall abstain from any further remarks with regard to it. I can assure my noble friend that in making this criticism upon the course he has pursued, I do it from a strong sense of duty, and not from any unfriendly feeling towards him. [" Hear," from Lord J. RUSSELL.] I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the noble Lord towards the close of his address, that, whoever may be charged with the management of the war in future will feel it his duty, so far as his functions go, to conduct the war with vigor and energy, with a view to a successful result. Undoubtedly I concur in that view, and Her Majesty's Government have felt it their duty, notwithstanding the loss which they have sustained by the secession of the noble Lord, not to run away from the motion which is to come on this evening. They have felt that it would have been a disgraceful flight if they had not determined to meet that motion. We stand as we are, minus the loss of the noble Lord, [laughter,] and without any other change. We are ready to meet the motion as we stand, and if it should be carried, as of course may ensue, it is unnecessary for me to say what the result will be. [Hear, and a laugh.] If, in the course of the debate, reasons should be urged against the motion, of sufficient weight to induce the House to reject it, why then it will be for Her Majesty's Government to consider what course they will pursue with regard to their composition for the future. [A laugh.] This, however, we say, that whoever may be the person charged with the conduct of this war, it must be conducted in the manner described by the noble lord—in accordance with the public feeling of the country, and with all the energy and vigor of which the Government is capable. [Hear, hear.] If it be so conducted, I concur with my noble friend that this war cannot fail of being brought to a successful issue. We have for us, not only the unanimous and enthusiastic feeling of the British nation, but we have also the cordial assistance and cooperation of our great ally, the Emperor of the French, and the French nation. [Hear.] I must say that one of the most magnificent spectacles which history has ever presented to mankind is to see these two great nations uniting their efforts in so noble and glorious a cause. We have often seen in former times two great Powers united and cooperating for the purposes of injustice, in the pursuit of further conquest, and for the destruction of the independence of nations; but this is the first time in the history of mankind in which we have seen two great nations, cooperating cordially and earnestly as one Power in support of a cause honorable to both. [Hear, hear.] It must be evident, therefore, that if the energies of this country are directed, in cooperation with those of the French nation, by a Government which knows the value of the instruments it possesses, and which appreciates the objects it has in view, my noble friend will prove a true prophet, and the war will be conducted to an honorable and safe peace—a peace which will secure not only the dignity of the country, but the independence and future tranquillity of Europe. [Cheers.]

Mr. ROEBUCK then proceeded with his motion for "a select committee to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army." He complained that Lord JOHN RUSSELL would not support his motion, though he had admitted its necessity. But though deserted by the noble lord, he would not abandon his motion. The question divided itself into two parts—the condition of the army, and who had brought it into that condition. Now, the destitute condition of the army was admitted by the noble lord, as well as the fact that that destitute condition was owing to the incapacity that still continued to govern. We had sent from this country 54,000 men, splendidly equipped. It appeared there were scarcely now more than 14,000 bayonets, and of these less than 5,000 men were in health. He believed that this state of things had been brought about by incapacity at home and incapacity abroad. The country had sent stores sufficient for an army twice the number, but they could not be transported from Balaklava to the camp.

Here the honorable and learned gentleman, who addressed the House under symptoms of great physical debility, which induced several members to request him to speak sitting, but which he declined, was at last obliged to close abruptly, amid the sympathizing cheers of the House, by moving his committee.

After a long pause, and amidst cries of "Divide!" and "Agree!"

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT rose, and expressed his great regret for the physical weakness of the hon. and learned gentleman. He admitted that exposure, fatigue, inclement weather, and war, had reduced the Crimean army considerably. This showed that there had been great disorganization in internal arrangements. He believed the first cause of that disorganization was the system that had been pursued for the last forty years. Strictly speaking, we had no army during that time. He did not speak of the reductions that had been made; but he maintained that the army had been maintained for police rather than for war. Hence the discipline was regimental, not divisional. There were field officers now in the Crimea who never before saw a brigade. Another reason was that the soldiers, though individually brave, were so discountenanced in this country to have everything done for them, and hence, on a campaign, they were comparatively helpless. It resulted from these facts, that the mortality had been great—as high, he believed, as fourteen per cent. This was not equal to the mortality in the Duke of WELLINGTON'S army on the retreat from Burgos, and at other points; but it was sufficiently deplorable. The calamity was not equally spread, however, over all the divisions of the army, those nearest Balaklava being better off than others. It was true, as the honorable and learned gentleman said, that stores had been sent to Balaklava sufficient for twice the number of troops there. It would be asked, then, why had they not been carried to the camp? The Government did not shrink from the responsibility of what had been done there; but the blame must be borne theft at such a distance it was difficult to find out the proper men and to exercise sufficient control. They had, however, given Lord RAGLAN full powers to displace every man of proved insufficiency, and to substitute capable men in their place. After condradicting various calumnies which had been circulated, such as sending out huts without nails, he said it was his intention to lay full returns of all that had been done on the table of the house. He then went into minute details of what the Duke of NEWCASTLE had done in organizing a wagon train, a staff corps, and other arrangements for the army. With regard to the consolidation of offices, he did not think that they could be efficiently brought under one head, but proposed that they should be kept under different boards, but all under the control of one head; and that was about to be done. He deprecated the appointment of a Committee, which must paralyze the conduct of any Government as well as of the army in the field, and he earnestly trusted the House would come to the same decision.

The Press and the Peers—Lord Winchilsea's Attack on the Times.

From the London Times, Jan. 27.

Four sessions have passed of late years without an elaborate attack being made by some member of Parliament upon the policy and conduct of this journal; and last night Lord WINCHILSEA entered against us with a vigor that, but for the mass of buildings and the traffic between Westminster and Shaftesbury, would certainly have given us the pleasure of hearing his remarks without leaving the spot where we write. The whole of his vehement address to his brother peers on the course adopted by the *Times* since the war in the Crimea took an unfavorable turn may, however, be summed up in a single phrase—Lord WINCHILSEA is not of our opinion. We are yet entirely at a loss to differ with him upon the propriety of laying before the country an exact and unvarnished account of the condition of our forces. Lord WINCHILSEA is all for keeping the country in the dark. Upon this point we join issue with him, but we would preface the few remarks we shall offer in reply to Lord WINCHILSEA'S attack upon us by assuring him that from us, at least, no "misrepresentation" do come. We do not "misrepresent" any Englishman—be he poor or be he powerful—who fearlessly and conscientiously endeavors to discharge his duty to his country. We may deny his claims to duty to be founded on a correct view of the position of affairs, or we may question the application of his chemistry; and more especially we may dissent from his ethical and religious principles; but we shall do so with the deference due to a man who, in his own sphere, has done much for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, and who, in the sphere in which he has chosen to move, has labored with a zeal and a success which have won for him the respect of all who know him. We do not misrepresent Lord WINCHILSEA, and we do not misrepresent the Peers of England, when we say that they respect themselves. Had Lord WINCHILSEA been in any way mixed up with the conduct of this ill starred expedition—had he been responsible in any degree for its wonderful blunderings—we have no doubt, for maintaining the independent position in their party after their incompetence had been discovered, we should speak of him in a very different tone. But, as the matter stands, it is for the English nation to decide between the English Press and those members of the House of Peers who think that it would have been for the general advantage that the public should have been kept in utter ignorance of the true state of affairs in our camp before Sebastopol until last night, when a Ministerial difference set Lord JOHN RUSSELL free to tell the whole truth, as we have told it all along. The question, even so, is not stated in its full force, for, if the official correspondents of the public journals were denied access to our camp, unofficial correspondents would start up—as they have done—by hundreds and by thousands, whose murmurs and complaints would be forwarded home for publication. Were we to close our columns to the complaints of these unfortunate persons, a dozen journals would be set up within the week, which would earn for their projectors a handsome return for the capital invested, by the mere publication of scraps of letters from the seat of war. When millions of readers are anxious for the smallest scrap of intelligence of this kind, can any man who has attained to years of discretion entertain a doubt that they will be furnished with it, through one channel or another? If we did not do it, somebody else would, and Lord WINCHILSEA would be left to combat one name instead of another. That would just be the result of the crusade against the *Times*. We would suggest, in all courtesy to Lord WINCHILSEA, the only method by which he could attain the end at which he appears to aim. A law of a restrictive character directed against the Press, as is the case in the continental States, might, no doubt, if it could be carried and maintained, reduce the Press of this country into an abject dependence upon the Government. If he would stop the stream, he must do so at the fountain-head; but it would be a very unsafe course for the Legislature to venture upon such a step. He must be a bold man who, in the middle of the nineteenth century, should endeavor to keep the country in darkness, in order that such blunders as have cost us 40 000 men and plunged a nation into mourning should escape observation and censure, until the truth in its full horror was made known. We are far enough from writing in a spirit of bravado; but we warn Lord WINCHILSEA and any other peer who may share his views, to consider the probable cost to themselves of a crusade against the Press before they commence the attack. We are much mistaken, or they would soon discover, in a very significant manner, that England does not exist for the convenience of the House of Peers. It may be well for them that even "the 29th Bulletin" will not now take the nation altogether by surprise. We shall not now hear, as Paris did in 1812, on one day that the army was victorious, on the next that it no longer existed.

The one point which appears to have aggravated poor Lord WINCHILSEA more than another is, that his friend Lord RAGLAN has been called before the bar of public opinion for alleged disregard of the comfort—nay, of the lives—of his soldiers. Lord WINCHILSEA—who professed his speech by an expression of his conviction that he would be exposed to "vituperation" from the writers of the *Times*—not very much in accordance with the spirit of his own declaration, pronounces this accusation to be a "false, foul, and malignant calumny." Surely, had we needed a pretext for "vituperation," here is one. We decline, however, the contest to which Lord WINCHILSEA would invite us, and beg to recall his attention to the facts of the case. Have the accusations directed against Lord RAGLAN proceeded *at all* from the correspondent of the *Times*? From the 4th to the 24th of December that gentleman, suffering from the sad malady which has cost us our only army, was on a sick bed in Constantinople, and not one word has he ever written that could, by the most malignant interpretation, be construed as reflecting on Lord RAGLAN. His place has been supplied as Lord WINCHILSEA would have it—by the officers of Lord RAGLAN'S army; and has not every mail that has reached the shores of Great Britain teemed with complaints from them and from our unfortunate soldiers? It is of them, not of our correspondent, that Lord WINCHILSEA is really complaining. But do not these complaints proceed from private soldiers, non-commissioned officers, from regimental officers—aye, and from General officers? Does Lord WINCHILSEA, sitting at his ease at home, presume to say that he is better informed than were the poor fellows who have sealed their statements with their lives? He must have a very robust faith in the activity and philanthropy of Lord RAGLAN, if, simply from confidence in his general character, he ventures to impugn the statements of those who write from the spot, and who are suffering so cruelly from the effects of the indifference and apathy of their General. Was it *The Times* correspondent who restored the *locus omissus* in the official letter of that brave old veteran Sir DE LACY EVANS, with reference to the neglected post of Inkermann? In a word, it is not we who are the accusers, nor our correspondent, but the army, or what is left of the army, in the Crimea. If Lord WINCHILSEA would seek for confirmatory evidence, he may obtain it from our gallant friends and allies, the French. Let him ask, if he dares, for the dispatch in which General CANROBERT described to his own Government the desperate condition of the English army. Let him ask, if he desires the truth, for the terms in which General CANROBERT has spoken of our Generals and of our Staff. We are willing to be judged by the deliberate opinion of so competent an authority, and we challenge Lord WINCHILSEA to demand the production of such evidence. If he will rely on testimony more easily accessible, let him inquire of Rev. S. G. OSBORNE, or of Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD, what is the condition of our sick and wounded at Constantinople? In the hospital of Scutari, with its four miles of English soldiers in their agony, he will find the most expressive monument of the discretion, forethought, and philanthropy of Lord RAGLAN.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in his answer to Lord WINCHILSEA, refrained from the idle attempt to deny any longer the substantial truth of the statements forwarded to us by the correspondents of this journal. The time for denial was, indeed, past, while Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the other House was painting in stronger words than even our eloquent correspondent could use, and with all the authority of a Minister was describing the condition of our army as "painful, horrible, and heartrending." One awful revelation after another has confirmed the dark reality of the statements which in the first instance were treated with indifference or contempt. The Duke of NEWCASTLE'S present complaint is that we have only spoken with too much truth. He says that the London Press is the most active agent for the information of the Russian Czar and his advisers at St. Petersburg. Lord RAGLAN upon two occasions has complained that valuable information has been afforded to the enemy via London and St. Petersburg through the public journals. To this we can only reply that, whatever may have been the case with other journals, Prince MENSCHIKOFF has received very little intelligence of much service to his operations through Printing-house-square. When the appeal of which the Duke speaks was made to us, we offered as he well knows, to suppress not only all that could possibly assist the enemy in our correspondence from the Crimea, but also all the intelligence of naval and military movements here, which we believed, and still believe, to be of much greater importance. The Duke did not think this necessary, but our offer and his reply remain, and can be produced. We can only be answerable for ourselves, and must leave our contemporaries to do as much. We may, however, comfort ourselves with the reflection that the Duke of NEWCASTLE does not impugn our patriotism; he simply calls our discretion in question. As most of us are just now engaged in calling *his* discretion in question, and as the army in the Crimea, the great mass of Englishmen, both Houses of Parliament, and even his own colleagues, appear to be of the same way of thinking, we may, in perfect confidence, leave this point to the public judgment. Finally, although we are well-nigh ashamed to notice such a matter, we would say one word upon the facilities which have been granted to our correspondent, in the East. In common with any other traveler, being a British subject, he obtained a free run in a troop-ship from Malta. To how many wandering members of the two Houses have the same facilities been extended during the last twelve months?—to how many hundreds of Englishmen? Lord WINCHILSEA and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, moreover, appear to grudge the gratuities we offer to nursing the sick a few pounds of sale pork and biscuits from the Commissariat, and the Duke, in charge absolutely of food not in the very midst of our famished troops whose Minister declared with the full knowledge of these facts, some months ago, that the Government had no apprehension of the want of provisions, [illegible] days was liberal hospitality [illegible] our army or [illegible]

[illegible] of every nation shall be equal, and the attacks who represent a generous country shall not have one farthing to change to the historians of the war. At the same time, we would venture to remind them that the obligation is not all on our side. It was but the other day another correspondent of the *Times* clothed a regiment which had been sent utterly unprovided by the War Department to rot away in the trenches before Sebastopol. We console ourselves, too, with the consideration that, whatever may be Lord WINCHILSEA'S feelings about the few pounds of salt pork for which credit was given to our correspondent in the East, many a poor wounded and sick man at Scutari and Balaklava will not think that the paltry boon was ill-bestowed upon any one who applied in the name of the *Times*.

Lord John Russell.

From the London Times, Jan. 27.

The House of Commons presented last night, during the explanations made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, a strange and unwonted spectacle. The figure of a great party leader, accustomed, as he himself expresses it, to stand in the front of the battle, was suddenly transferred to the fourth row of benches from the floor, where he not unnaturally reminded the House of a witness who has turned King's evidence against his accomplices. The declarations of an ex-Minister against his late colleagues were, of course, vociferously applauded by the whole Opposition, and they told with considerable severity upon his friends beneath him; but this ambiguous triumph was too dearly purchased by so great a sacrifice of consistency and plain dealing as Lord JOHN'S own statement disclosed.

We have ourselves no especial ground to complain of the motives assigned by Lord JOHN for his abrupt secession from the Government, for they are to a great extent identical with the arguments we have continually urged upon the attention of the present Administration. This journal has been accused of false and exaggerated statements of the condition of the British army in the Crimea; but Lord JOHN RUSSELL declares, with all the weight of official information, that the condition of the troops is "horrible and heartrending," and that he could find nothing to say in palliation or defence of so great a calamity, although the causes of it are still inexplicable to his mind. Again, he asserts that the most effectual measures have not been taken to avert this disaster, because the fusion and consolidation of the civil departments of the army have not been duly effected, and the combined office of Minister of War placed in the hands of Lord PALMERSTON, as the member of the Cabinet best able to perform its duties. But this again is our own argument, repeated by us in a hundred different forms ever since April last, and accompanied from the first by the most solemn warnings that, if this arrangement was not completed at once, we might be exposed to great disappointments and disasters. Lord JOHN RUSSELL entirely agrees with Lord GREY and with ourselves in these opinions; he adheres to the propositions of the commissions of 1833 and 1834; and he assigns the neglect of those recommendations as his chief motive for refusing to resist Mr ROEBUCK'S inquiry, or to continue in the service of the Government. We are delighted to welcome so eminent a convert, and to discover that he had long been devoted to the same objects as we humbly endeavored to promote. But since Lord JOHN has at length revealed these latent convictions, we must be allowed to ask what he has ever done to put them in practice?

We might refer back to the period of five years, when he was himself at the head of affairs, and might have reformed the administration of the army, with honor to his Government and advantage to the country. No such attempt was made or thought of, though the events of 1848 and 1849 had turned the thoughts of Europe to preparations for war and fears of invasion. The present contest broke out in March last year, but it was not till June that a partial change was forced upon the Government by the debates of Parliament and the urgent advice of the Press. The high position of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the State might have enabled him to render that change more complete and effectual if he had insisted upon it as a measure which might have a decisive influence on the war. Lord ABERDEEN was of opinion that the Duke of NEWCASTLE, as the holder of the two offices about to be separated, was entitled to retain whichever of them he pleased. He chose the War Department, and, though we and others then thought and said that Lord PALMERSTON was the fitter man, no objection whatever was made to the Duke of NEWCASTLE by the other members of the Cabinet. This fact is expressly stated in one of Lord ABERDEEN'S letters; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself took advantage of it to restore Sir GEORGE GREY to office, and thereby strengthen the Whig influence in the Coalition. Thus matters went on without opposition during those months of Summer and Autumn in which not a day should have been lost for the most active preparations. But from the close of the session to the 17th of October, a period of rather more than two months, not one Cabinet Council was held, and the members of the Government who have seats in the House of Commons, were all, as Lord JOHN assures us, restoring their exhausted constitutions by country air. About the 17th of November, just one month after the first autumnal Council, it occurred to Lord JOHN that matters were not going on quite so smoothly as they might, for the first tidings of the battle of Inkermann had just arrived. He then, for the first time, appealed to Lord ABERDEEN to redeem the pledge which had been given to Parliament for the effectual consolidation of the military offices, and he recommended that the seals of the War Department should be given to Lord PALMERSTON. Some correspondence ensued, to which Lord JOHN'S letters are sensible and spirited; but Lord ABERDEEN could not reconcile it to his sense of justice to put Lord PALMERSTON in the Duke's place, and, on very insufficient grounds, he declined the proposition. At that moment it would have been perfectly consistent with principle, and with the best interests of the country, if Lord JOHN had resigned. He consented, however, to remain in office upon the unanimous representations of his colleagues, and from the 3d of December to the 23d of January—seven long weeks, of which every hour was of inestimable value—not another word was said by him with reference to the consolidation of the military department. Nay, more; in his letter of resignation to Lord ABERDEEN, written on the 23d of January, he does not allude to that question as the cause of his retirement; and it was not till last night that his colleagues and the House of Commons heard, with equal surprise, that the motive now assigned for his conduct in his inability to carry a particular change seven weeks before. Mr. ROEBUCK'S notice of motion seems suddenly to have revealed to him that he was standing on the brink of a precipice. * *

On these grounds we cannot think that Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S speech of last evening either explained or justified this unexpected and unusual proceeding. He interspersed it with elaborate compliments to the men with whom he had been acting down to the present week; and he ended with a panegyric on the matchless patriotism shown by the Whig party in the last two years, its enlarged views, and its habitual freedom from exclusiveness or party ambition. We confess that we should entertain a higher opinion in the present instance of the Whig party and of its leader, if he had held his ground either somewhat longer or less long. Lord JOHN RUSSELL cannot escape from the dilemma in which his own statement places him; if he disapproved the measures of the Government, he was bound to put a stop to a system of military administration which might prove, and has proved, ruinous to the army, though this precaution ought to have been taken at the very outset of the war; but if he assented to the measures of the Government, as, in fact, he must be held to have done, it is without precedent that a Minister should refuse to speak in their defense, and should even forestall his antagonists by denouncing their results. Unhappily, such an example is not calculated to raise the character of Parliamentary Government, or to confer additional lustre on the statesman who figures most prominently in this transaction.

From the Morning Chronicle, Jan. 27.

Regret and surprise are weak terms to express the feelings with which the announcement of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resignation has been almost universally received. Independently of the want of consideration towards his colleagues and political friends exhibited, (not for the first time) by his lordship, he has so timed his abandonment of his post as to produce the greatest feeling of distrust abroad and public alarm at home. It [illegible] to deny that the [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] of the Continent has been materially [illegible] by the announcement [illegible] a picture of divided councils will be presented the immediate game of the leading members of the great European Confederation. How will proceed? Will Prussia, how Austria, how Prussia, how Russia will rejoice! The smaller Powers, who were thinking of giving in their adhesion to the anti-Russian league, will hold off for fear of getting compromised; and the greater will begin to reflect whether the English people are not hopelessly incapacitated by their institutions from fulfilling their compact for the vigorous prosecution of hostilities. The practical working of our peculiar form of Government is invariably mistaken by foreigners, who naturally lay an undue stress on its deficiencies, and attach an undue importance to our Parliamentary dissensions. It is a melancholy truth that a Ministerial crisis at this peculiar juncture of affairs may indefinitely postpone peace, cost the lives of thousands of gallant men, and add countless millions to our burdens. We heard it suggested the other day that the best mode of extricating the army from its difficulties was to place it under the command of General CANROBERT. By a parity of reasoning, it may be urged that the best mode of getting rid of the constitutional forms and checks which prevent either secrecy in design or celerity in execution (those indispensable conditions of success in war), would be to place the United Empire under the firm and arbitrary rule of NAPOLEON III.

The want of unanimity among English politicians is not merely brought out into bold relief by his lordship—it is wilfully augmented and perpetuated by him. When people rail at coalitions, they forget that, without excluding three-fourths of our ablest public men from any given Ministry, it is impossible to form one except upon the coalition principle. To say nothing of sections and subsections, the nation and its representatives are, or recently were, divided into four parties—Derbyites, Peelites, Whigs and ultra-Liberals—neither of which could supply from its body the materials of a stable Government. Yet nine-tenths of the educated classes who meddle with politics substantially agree; and the line of demarcation which separates a rational Derbyite from a Peelite, or a Peelite from a moderate Whig, is infinitesimally small, and would soon have become imperceptible, unless pains had been taken to deepen or widen it. The truth is, what is called a "Peelite" is simply a reasoning and progressive politician, who refuses to be bound by cries, or shibboleths, or obsolete creeds of any sort. Those who pass under the name afford no measure or criterion of the numbers or influence of the party, and if their professed followers are few, it should be remembered that they brought over the whole administrative talent of the Conservative phalanx, with the exception of its lamented founder and chief. Their union with the moderate Whigs and Liberals implied no sacrifice of principle, and it would have been complete but for Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whose obvious discontent with his position was interpreted, perhaps intended, as a hint that he had by no means surrendered the hope of reconstructing his Government on an exclusively Whig basis. He has evidently under-estimated the spirit, patriotism and generosity of his eminent Whig friends; but the bare fact of his having raised a separate standard cannot fail to multiply and complicate the divisions which threaten to bring our representative machinery to a dead-lock, and which discredit the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world.

The Ministry—Lord John Russell.

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We understand that, on the evening of the 23d instant, Lord JOHN RUSSELL wrote to the Earl of ABERDEEN, intimating that Mr. ROEBUCK had given notice of a motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the conduct of the war. Lord JOHN stated that he did not see how the motion could be resisted. And he added, that as it involved a censure upon the War Department, with which his colleagues were connected, he thought his only course was to tender his resignation. This resignation was carried to Windsor by Lord ABERDEEN on Wednesday, and has been accepted by her Majesty.

We were right, therefore, when we yesterday predicted that Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion would lead to a ministerial crisis. But the progress of events has been even more rapid than we expected. The break-up of the Ministry has preceded, not followed, the debate on Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion. We say the break-up of the Ministry—for the resignation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL is the drawing of the linch-pin out of the coalition coach; it is impossible that the crazy vehicle can continue to trundle on. Lord JOHN RUSSELL having tendered his resignation, on the express ground that he thought the national demand for inquiry into the conduct of the war ought to be complied with, Lord ABERDEEN, by advising his Sovereign to accept the resignation, has declared his resolution to resist all inquiry. It is impossible, with so many gross instances of mismanagement staring the public in the face, and with such manifest impatience on the part of the nation to know the whole truth, as a preliminary to improved management, that any Ministry can make a stand on such untenable ground.

The truth is, that secrecy and concealment can only tend to a perpetuation of imbecile formalism in the conduct of the war. They can only screen that cowardice which has occasioned all the delay and confusion under which the army in the Crimea is suffering; cowardice, not of our armaments in the field, but of people at home, who have never dared to make one appointment for merit alone, nor to recall one individual for incapacity or neglect. Under a system of secrecy no encouragement is held out to an English Ministry to make good appointments; on the contrary, it insures immunity from punishment for making bad appointments, and is nothing short of a national misfortune. It encourages a Minister to make bad appointments, inasmuch as it enables him to make a show of vindicating himself by at any time throwing the blame upon some subordinate, and sacrificing the unfortunate to appease public indignation. This wretched system, we have good reason to believe, has been systematically acted upon by some of the Ministers, who have given countenance to the attacks upon Lord RAGLAN, from the ignoble motive of averting such attacks from themselves.

Against this dastardly policy—against the system of mystification and concealment which has rendered its practice possible—Lord JOHN RUSSELL has solemnly protested by withdrawing from the Cabinet. Lord ABERDEEN and his more immediate retainers in the Ministry, by their earnest preparations to resist Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion, have declared their fixed determination to shroud their conduct in mystery, in order to enable them to persist in trifling with the war, and braving the national indignation. Between two parties thus arrayed against each other, the country cannot hesitate for a moment.

We have little fear that the Peelites will be enabled to maintain themselves in office by invoking the protection of the Court against the people; though they have shrunk from no meanness of compliance or adulation that might prevail upon it to take part with them against their more liberal and energetic colleagues. This charge applies more or less to the whole of the Peelite section, but more especially to Lord HARDINGE, who has far outstripped his colleagues in obsequiousness and vulgar flattery. But we trust to the good sense and high principle of the illustrious person against whom this battery of parasitical obsequiousness has been so indefatigably played, for resisting and defeating it. It would be madness in the Court to interfere when the people are certain, at no distant day, to become arbiters as to where the blame lies. And the invoking of such aid, against the people, would betray, on the part of those who had recourse to such a step, a selfishness pushed to the verge of treason.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1855.

[Illegible] H. PEAVY, Jr., is the only authorized Agent of the DAILY TIMES in Washington, D. C., and no Publication. The paper may be furnished by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

Congressional.

Yesterday was private bill day in the Senate, and a very large number of private bills were passed.

The House took up and passed the bill to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States. During the debate, and just previous to the vote, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE stated that he had declined the appointment of Minister to Spain. There was another talk over the COLT Patent Extension bill, the enacting clause of which was stricken out.

The Foreign News.

The steamer *Atlantic*, at this port, brings a budget of political news of extraordinary interest. The resignation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL has brought about a Ministerial crisis in England. His speech in the Commons in explanation of his course, while it seems to have reflected little credit upon his own statesmanship or consistency, has opened the eyes of the public of England to the real difficulties which have surrounded and constantly embarrassed the War since the commencement of the unfortunate campaign in the Crimea. It will certainly test the popularity of the ABERDEEN Ministry, if, indeed, it should not lead to its early and disgraceful overthrow. The veteran diplomatist, PALMERSTON, it will be seen, adheres to its sinking fortunes; in the hope, it is said, of placing himself in position to be called by the Queen to constitute a new Government, in the probable event of Lord ABERDEEN's resignation. The London press is almost uniformly severe upon the retiring President of the Council. The Ministerial *Chronicle* is reproachful, the *Times* sarcastic, and the *Morning Herald* (Derbyite) abusive. With the latter, the First Lord of the Treasury copes in for a liberal share of scathing criticism, while Lord DERBY is pointed to as the mast of popularity and skill to succeed him.

The Press and the Peers are at formal issue. The London *Times* has been arraigned by Lord WINCHILSEA for its course on the Army and its Commander in the Crimea, and it is almost needless to say that the reply from the fifth estate of the realm has all the advantages of ability and popular sympathy. The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in answer to a question from Lord WINCHILSEA, stated that the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea was not suffered to go out free in a Government transport, nor is he living in the Crimea at the cost of the Government. He had remonstrated with the entire London press on the imprudence of their exposure of the movements of the Army before Sebastopol, through their correspondents, to Russian observation.

In the House of Lords, Lord LYNDHURST has moved a resolution of inquiry on the conduct of the War, looking to the impeachment of the Ministry.

The Vienna Conferences have been postponed to the middle of February. Meanwhile a number of diplomatic notes between Austria, Prussia and France have been published, one of which, from the French Minister of Foreign Relations in reply to Prussia, will attract attention.

Our special London Correspondent in the following letter alludes other items of general interest, as well as a commentary on the political events just referred to, which we commend to the attention of the reader. The latest news, we may add, from the Crimea, by telegraph, is to the effect that to the 16th January, nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. The frost was very severe, and prejudicial to both the Allies and the Russians. The siege works had been advanced to within 45 metres of the fortifications.

LONDON, Friday, January 26.

You will not have to complain of the unimportant nature of the news by this mail. You will find diplomatic correspondences of decisive character superseded in importance by manifestations of popular spirit, in a new direction, to be eclipsed in its turn, by the resignation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. I give you, for the present, no speculations, and spare you all the deductions that I might draw from this last important fact, and I tell you only briefly, that *peace lurks more than ever*, beneath all these intrigues, evolutions and crises. After this simple statement of my increased conviction I merely recapitulate the news and rumors. Lord JOHN RUSSELL tendered his resignation last Wednesday morning. People say he wished to demonstrate his dissent from all that has *not* been done, including the army organization. Such may be one reason, but not the principal one. Lord JOHN anticipated—so I am credibly informed—becoming directly after he had been made the Government organ in the House of Commons, to declare that *no powers had been sent to treat for peace, since powers were dispatched*. This is one additional reason; whether it will or will not be considered I know not. It was a trick to cheat Parliament and the public—Lord JOHN having been made to bear the responsibility for the afterthought. Another reason is the reluctance of his lordship to ruin himself totally in public opinion, by remaining a member of a maladministration, which, he saw, will close a disastrous war by a sham piece, and then be superseded by the Tories, popularized by Coalition imbecility. There is another reason, and this in spe of personal ambition. Lord JOHN believed that by republishing the Cabinet policy *now*, [illegible] public feeling grows more and more indignant at it, he becomes *ipso facto* the Premier of the next administration, this one being sure to fall, if not willing to resign at once, as soon as his Lordship's colleagues should receive a hint to vote with the opposition. And here I must make you acquainted with a fact, sort of afterthought. People wonder early Lord PALMERSTON did not take the prize [illegible] his noble friend. The mystery is solved [illegible] PALMERSTON aspires equally to the [illegible], but he is a shrewd man, and calculates that to do things, however popular, in combination with such [illegible]—whom he dislikes, moreover [illegible] his character, the situation. He remained to [illegible] with Lord PALMERSTON, and objected [illegible] Lord ABERDEEN's rule, he remembers, [illegible] persons who should call to form a new Cabinet. The resignation of Lord JOHN is thought to be sufficient to give the *coup de grace* to Aberdeenism, but the ruling Ministry may stretch out a helping hand to some who remained faithful to him in the hour of desertion. The fall of the whole Cabinet, Lord JOHN included, would have been foolhardy, without doubt, by a DERBY-DISRAELI combination, but in case of a fall occasioned by mutiny in the Cabinet itself, the noble Viscount may form a reasonable hope of the strongest because the greatest support to his being called upon to carry on the Queen's Government. Such is PALMERSTON's calculation, at least it was explained to me by a gentleman of official connections. Who is to gain? We will see. For the present I dare wager on PALMERSTON, provided ABERDEEN should resign, which is by no means sure, whatever the *Times* may say. You will probably hear something definite from Liverpool, as the latest *news* by telegraph. [We have the London papers of Saturday.—ED.] I cannot give you anything of the kind, because the explanations, and it may be, revelations, will take place this evening, after this letter will have been posted. There is considerable excitement in all circles, in consequence of this resignation, but the public is as yet undecided whom to crucify. The manner in which his lordship shrank from facing a public debate upon measures to which he was a party, is much blamed; but, on the other side, his pronunciamento is looked upon as a fact likely to lead to a vigorous policy of war. I must tell you that I do not share this opinion, much as the fall of ABERDEEN would delight me. Whoever looks with an impartial eye on the situation of affairs, will fully endorse the very manly exposition by Mr. BRIGHT, at the last Manchester *soirée*, of Lords J. RUSSELL's and PALMERSTON's characters. I recommend that speech to your attention. As far as internal reforms go—surely a great field—England may gain by having a PALMERSTON rather than an ABERDEEN, or a RUSSELL rather than a PALMERSTON, but as to a Foreign policy in emergencies involving popular interests at large, they are all alike—the only thing they differ in being in the more or less cleverness to represent their reactionary transactions under a light of seeming liberalism.

The success of the French loan—respecting which I have received and expect to receive some more interesting details to be sent to you by next mail—seems to have emboldened NAPOLEON III. I am written to from Paris that a campaign on the Rhine is looked for with all but certainty. The Emperor, it is said, is sensibly changed in his views by the prospect of a battle-field on which, it being nearer home, he could take the command in person. The not only warlike, but impertinent, note of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to Prussia's pretentions for a share in the Vienna consultations, and the epigrammatic rectifications respecting the same State, in the *Moniteur*, are surely signs of a spirit raised by a pocket full of millions. However, you must not over-rate the importance of these manifestations. NAPOLEON's ambition seems to be to gain credit for a European coalition as a mere demonstration of his influence against Russia, whose defeat would surely not be considered so humiliating if effected by a combination of all Powers. But Prussia is not willing to serve as a means of Napoleonic demonstration, and so December 3d gets angry. That is all. The venerable Diet of Frankfort is now expected to settle the matter in accordance to Austria's wishes, who grows warlike in proportion to the chances of peace becoming more evident. The Congress of Vienna must look on Europe in arms. You will see from the diplomatic papers, published since the last mail, how completely they all agree on the basis of reconciliation, and how right I was in telling you so ever since the treaty of December has been concluded. If you look at affairs as they appear on the surface, they are to be sure of an extremely bellicose character; but examine their depths and you will everywhere discover the endeavors of a peaceful disposition. I may be wrong in my views, but I adhere to them until better convinced. The Princes are coming home. Negotiations will commence on the 2d of February. Winter is raging in the Crimea, which becomes the hecatomb for reinforcements constantly sent and always dying away. The *Times* will not have of a second army, and gives up the first as already lost; while its pages do not blush under the vexatious advice to picket the remainder of what has been sent under the command of General CANROBERT! Such are the signs. Great as the disasters surely are in the Allied army, the description given by the *Times* is evidently exaggerated in order to serve a purpose, which I leave you to guess.

KOSSUTH's two last articles—of which I sent you one by last mail—have produced a great sensation. *No daily papers noticed them at all.* Do you know why? Because they concerted not to mention what they considered to be an *intrusion*. This is one of the consequences of the alliance with despots. England, so boastful of her liberalism—English editors, so haughty to parade their independence and love of Freedom, are, by having become the good friends of NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, obliged to shun the company of honest men, of patriots whom they admired, extolled, but lately. They dare not address them; and if asked from Paris or Vienna what KOSSUTH is doing, they would answer: "We do not know the man." And so to palliate these shameful desertions of all principle, they speak of *intrusion*, and will take no notice of the *intruder*. But, as I said, the articles of KOSSUTH are, nevertheless, of very great importance, and the rush for the *Sunday Times* is unexampled. In reading rooms you never can get the paper. It goes from hand to hand, *engaged* for hours in advance. The sale of the paper has risen and is rising by thousands at each fresh article, and my newsman says he sends just double the number of copies he previously did to country subscribers. There will be no article of KOSSUTH's in next Sunday's number.

From the seat of war there is nothing important, but I must tell you that the fate of the Crimean expedition is likely to end at the very point where it has landed—I mean Eupatoria. There is a storm gathering in that direction for one or the other party. That the Russians would not have suffered this gathering if not conscious of their capability to disperse it by a terrible blow, seems more than probable. Why not have taken, indeed, Eupatoria, while it was defended but by some 1,500 men? The answer to this question may some day come, in the announcement by telegraph that *there is no Turkish army left in the Crimea.*

BARTHELEMY has been executed. You will see from the papers how he behaved. The affair is still involved in mystery, but it will come out by and by. *It has*—I was positively assured—a *political side.*

We had cold, rain, snow, dark and dreary days during these last ten days; and, judging from what people, in such a time, suffer here in London, one is indeed shuddering at the idea of the miseries which those poor fellows in the Crimea must contend against and succumb under.

An Up-Town City Hall.

We have been surprised to learn how strong a disposition there is, on the part of some whose dispositions are very apt to assume the shape of laws, to build the new City Hall up town—as far up as the neighborhood of Madison-square. If the question were taken to-day in the Board of Aldermen, very likely we should find the majority of them voting for the project; duly without knowing definitely the fact. We are led to suspect that our enemies, Heaven may justly populate to prove it. Of course, the project would not preclude the policy of taking the Courts up there. They could still remain in the Park; but the Mayor's Office, the City Comptroller, and some few of the Departments only, would be removed.

Those in favor of the City say that Madison-square is far more central than the Park. Geographically it is so at present. But who believes that half a score of years will elapse without seeing the "Consolidated City of Brooklyn" again consolidated with New-York, and ultimately the other adjacent towns and cities, whose interests are coincident with those of the parent City, united with it under a common Charter. And when that time comes, we shall need that the offices for the transaction of the municipal affairs of the consolidated metropolis be located in a spot which is not only easily accessible to every portion of Manhattan Island, but central, also, to the whole cluster of municipalities.

It is not strange that the owners of up-town property, when they consult their personal interest, should favor the project, but we wonder that the residents of the palaces in that neighborhood consent. For if the City Hall goes into those exclusive quarters, the Upper Ten must go out. Their magnificent suites of apartments will soon be converted into Lawyers' Commons. Their palaces will be turned into boarding-houses. The thundering of steam-presses will disturb the rest of the stately dames and their delicate daughters. Printers with Africanized hands and faces will take no pains not to smouch their tinted ceilings. We shall drabble ink on their white marble mantels, and proof-readers will hold copy and correct in their conservatories. Newsboys will sleep in their halls. Telegraph messengers will go dodging into their private rooms. Banks and shoe-shops, cake and coffee saloons, old clothes stores, insurance offices, public school-rooms, and patent medicine factories will ensconce themselves in their roomy mansions. However, if the Upper Ten are willing to be driven up to Yorkville, down to the lumber yards on the North River, or over to "Germany" on the East, far be it from us to complain that trade and business and stirring life replace the solemn dullness that broods over their quarters. Only this we may add: The Park is most central of any part of the City for its Hall as present; and by the time that the City's growth has dragged that centre much farther up, the across-the-*ferry* cities will be thundering for a union, and which would have the effect at once to drag the centre back again—to the Park, or even nearer to the Battery.

Musical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The continued indisposition of Miss LOUISA PYNE—produced, we believe, by the remarkable severity of the weather—has compelled the closing of this popular establishment during the week. We learn, with satisfaction which our readers will join in, that Miss LOUISA PYNE is so far recovered as to appear almost certain that she will make her appearance on Monday next.

This untoward event, which has disappointed so many of this admirable artiste's admirers, is all more to be regretted from the fact that but another week remains of the present engagement. "Cinderella" will be repeated three times next week,—the remaining three being devoted to other gratifications. Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. HARRISON, and the other members of the troupe, will then proceed to Philadelphia.

CESSATION OF THE SNOW STORM.

The snow actually ceased falling last evening. After a continual drooping of snowy flakes since Wednesday, the air became comparatively clear late in the day; and after everybody had succeeded in getting a tremendous influenza, the temperature moderated, the snow packed down into good sleighing order, travel was fairly resumed, and we look now for a happier season. During the day and night, the sleighing was taken advantage of in the City. The sounds of fish-horns, blown lustily by the revelers in big sleighs, and behind fast-horses, filled the ears of listening people, who were forced to listen because they could not help it. Sheets, scraps of negro songs, women (of doubtful position) driving six-in-hand teams by way of having sport, screams, yells, bawls,—now and then a neat one-horse little institution, containing only "me and Polly"—an occasional upset—a general hubbub, and a continual rose and rattle, mingled with oaths and jests and free-and-easy interchanges of passing courtesies,—these are the customary attendants of New-York sleighriding. They are to be observed in all their perfection.

Travel on the City Railroads is regularly resumed. Few or none of the Companies have placed sleighs on their routes, preferring to keep the tracks clear by the force of double teams and snow-plows. On the large roads, centering in the City and suburbs, the delays have finally been conquered. The night express train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, due at Jersey City at 9:41 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at 4½ o'clock P. M. The two trains due last evening arrived within two hours of the time due. The track is now quite clear, and the trains departed regularly yesterday afternoon. On the New-Jersey Railroad the trains arrived and departed regularly, and nearly on time in every instance.

The trains on the Hudson River Road arrived last evening within half an hour of their regular time.

Reports by Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9—A. M.—A snow storm commenced during the night and still falls thick; at present it is on the ground to a depth of about fourteen inches. It is drifting considerably, but so far has not seriously interfered with Railroad travel.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Weather has greatly changed. Thermometer which has ranged for the last three days at more than 20° below zero, now marks 22° above. Snow-ing slightly.

Business dull. Money market depressed.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9, A. M.—It is now snowing here with a strong breeze from the northeast. Thermometer 21° above zero.

PICTOU, Feb. 9, A. M.—A heavy snow storm is prevailing here, and a strong northeast gale is blowing. At Eastport, Calais and Bangor the weather is very cold, but there is now snow.

HAMILTON, Feb. 8.—It has been snowing slightly here to-day with an easterly wind. The thermometer stands at 20° above zero.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Weather moderate; cloudy, with indications of more snow. The morning train from New-York arrived here at 7½ P. M.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9.—Weather intensely cold. Ground covered with sleet, which is quite unprecedented here.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Weather clear and cold.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9—A. M.—A snow storm has set in here.

The Fenian Trouble.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Feb. 6.

We published this morning [illegible] a great [illegible] of the Fenian [illegible] who came here last [illegible] to [illegible] the people of [illegible] to [illegible] Our informant left Bloomington last Sunday, and by dint of severe labor, in which all the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ISTHMUS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1855.

Having just returned from a thorough examination of the route of the Panama Railroad, its construction and workings, &c., &c., I find that the Road so far as finished is built of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner. The masonry work of the culverts and bridges across the innumerable streams that cross the line of the Road is built of hewn stone of the best quality.

The enterprising Company to whom this Road belongs has had every difficulty and disadvantage to contend against; the unhealthiness of the climate, the difficulty of procuring laborers, and of procuring materials for the construction of the road, are among a few of the difficulties they have had to contend against. The timber used for the purposes of the road had to be transported, every foot of it, from the United States and Carthagena; all the houses built for the use of the Company, which comprise a large number—the laborers having large and commodious frame boarding-houses built at stated intervals upon the line of the road—were all transported from the United States. The ties or sleepers for the road were brought from Carthagena, and are of wood called lignum vitæ, and cost, by the time they were laid down ready for the rails, $2 50 each. There is not a foot of timber on the whole line of the road that could be made available for constructing the road. All the provisions for the use of the laborers and attachés of the Company are also brought from the United States.

The first seven miles of the road, after leaving Aspinwall, run through an almost impenetrable swamp, the water being from one to three feet deep the whole distance. The soil at the bottom is composed of blue mud, soft and miry. Spiles were driven down the whole distance, and a frame-work built upon the same to the height of twelve feet, which was sunk down to a level of the road, and then ballasted or filled up with stone and gravel, which makes the road very substantial and solid. The road then takes its course along the bank of the Chagres River, and crosses that stream at Barbacoa by a fine and substantial bridge, which will compare favorably with any work of a similar nature in the United States.

The Panama Railroad Company deserve great credit for carrying on successfully this truly great work. The vast and immense benefit which the commercial interests of the United States will secure though this channel can scarcely be conceived. The trade of the United States with the cities of the Pacific coast—Australia, China and Japan—will be brought several months nearer. Indeed, at one bound you cross from the Atlantic to the Pacific; thence you can go by steam to every port of importance on the Pacific, from the Southern extremity of Chili to the Russian Possessions in the North. Should Mr. SEWARD's Steam Navigation bill pass the present Congress, which it is earnestly hoped it will, the distance from New-York to San Francisco, China and Japan, will be greatly reduced, and goods can be transported to these places, through the Panama Railroad, at a much cheaper rate, and at a cost of much less time, than by clippers around the horn. A. J. P.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of Jan. 30 has the following review of affairs on the Isthmus: During the past fortnight nothing of importance has transpired except the opening connection of the railroad. For weeks it has appeared doubtful whether it would be possible to complete this connection before the end of January; but notwithstanding that there have been several obstacles, either of which seemed almost insuperable—notwithstanding that it has rained every day, and almost incessantly during several weeks—the connection was made, and the cars went over the track the whole distance from Aspinwall to Panama, on the 28th of January.

On the arrival of the train near Panama, it was met by a large proportion of the native population, who were anxious to behold the fire-eating steed with his train of carriages. On the approach of the train they seemed stupefied with amazement; but when the engineer opened his steam-whistle, their wonder was changed to fear—and some of the women and children were so entirely bewildered and horrified that they started for the woods, screaming at every jump. The impression upon the entire population, on the appearance of the train at the city, was of the most exciting character, and after the first paroxysm of wonder was over, the people crowded about the train so close as scarcely to leave room for it to move upon the track. The train reached Panama about noon, (having run down from the Summit, the first time, in an hour and a half,) and remained until near 7 o'clock in the evening, giving the whole population of the city an opportunity to see the great wonder they had so long been expecting. About dark the train started from Panama for Aspinwall, and reached this city at midnight.

The next morning, Monday, Jan. 20, the first regular train left Aspinwall for Panama, and on Tuesday, the 30th, the first company of passengers from the United States for California left Aspinwall for Panama, in the cars, to go over the whole transit by steam.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Aspinwall *Courier* informs us that the St. Thomas steamer brought Gen. POSADA, who left some eight months since, with the troops of the Isthmus. The General comes from the coast where everything is quiet, and where he was stationed on his first arrival there. At the time the Cienegas threatened to take up arms for Melo, Gen. POSADA went there and subdued them, since which time he has been officiating as second in command of the forces of the Atlantic coast division.

The Isthmus troops were superseded on the Atlantic by Carthagenians, and were united with the forces that centred at Bogota. It is said they have been dismissed, and will probably be sent to Carthagena in time for this port.

PERU, BOLIVIA AND CHILI.

The most important news is from Peru. Gen. CASTILLA has overthrown ECHENIQUE, and takes the Government into his own hands. The battle which decided the contest was fought Jan. 5, but a short distance from the gates of Lima. After the battle had fairly commenced, two entire battalions of the Government forces went over to the Revolutionists; the army of the latter was soon after routed. President ECHENIQUE, when he found that his plan of battle had been foiled by a change in the position of CASTILLA's troops during the night, seems to have shown the white feather. He made but one effort to gain the battle—when this failed, he left the field, and fled with all possible speed to the dwelling of the British Minister, Mr. SULLIVAN. At last accounts, he was supposed to be still there. The populace having manifested a disposition to disregard the sanctity of the Minister's house, in their fury against the fallen President, CASTILLA stationed a force to protect it. CASTILLA's army entered Lima about 10 o'clock on the morning of the battle, amid the most enthusiastic welcome of the people. Gen. CASTILLA made a truly triumphant entry of the city about 2 P. M. Lima having been taken, a force was sent to Callao, and the castle and squadron were surrendered after a short parley, a number of the principal citizens having held a meeting on the first receipt of the news from Lima, and resolved to recognize the authority of CASTILLA.

The dates from Bolivia are to the 27th December. ACHA, who had been pushing successfully towards La Paz, had been put down. The President has dismissed those engaged with ACHA. The President has called an extra session of Congress for the first of February, and announced that he should then resign his office and retire to private life.

All was quiet throughout the provinces of the Argentine Confederation at the latest dates, Dec. 21, and the news from Chili, which is up to Dec. 30, is of no importance.

Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Police were in session yesterday, in the Mayor's private office. A large number of policemen were present, in and around the office, anxious to learn the proceedings.

The only case called up was that of JOHN DALTON, First Lieutenant of the First Ward Police, charged by his Captain (HAYES) with: 1st, Neglect of duty; 2d, Disobedience of orders; 3d, Discourteous language to a superior officer. The charges were amplified by eight separate specifications. Some of the alleged offences were committed as far back as June, 1854. Lengthy affidavits in support of the charges, made by Capt. HAYES, Lieut. RADBOURNE, and Private CONNERLY, were read. Capt. HAYES, the only witness sworn, was cross-examined at great length, and closely, by Mr. BUSTEED, who appeared for the defendant. The Commissioners adjourned, without concluding the case.

Case of Abduction.

Yesterday morning, a remarkable case of abduction came to light. The wife of HULLWEAS HELLDEBRAND was induced by a grocer's clerk, named HENRY WISSEN, to leave her husband, taking with her all the household furniture, jewelry, and wearing apparel, valued at $1,200. The necessary affidavits were taken, and Justice DAVISON dispatched Sergeant MARTIN and police officer MOORE to find the missing wife and the property. The officers recovered a portion of the goods at the house of Mr. PICKLE, No. 163 Spring-street, and subsequently found the woman at a lager bier shop in Twenty-ninth-street, near the Eighth-avenue. She was in the company of her lover, and the officers found in their possession $361 in cash, and $400 worth of clothing, all of which was recognized as having been taken from the injured husband at the time of the flight. When the lady was brought to the police office she met her husband and embraced him with a renewed affection. The "flare up" was forthwith arranged between the parties, and they left the Court-room arm in arm as if nothing had happened.

Fatal Explosion in Roxbury, Mass.

From the Boston Courier, Feb. 9.

About 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a boiler in the kitchen of the house of Mr. SAMUEL A. WAY, corner of Park-street and Gore-avenue, Roxbury, exploded and scalded CATHARINE GLENNON so severely that she lived but a short time. CATHARINE KELLEY and MARGARET BRENNAHAN, the latter a girl aged 10 years, were also in the kitchen at the time, and both were badly scalded, although not dangerously. Mrs. WAY, who was in the room over the kitchen, was thrown with great violence several feet and narrowly escaped. A marble table in the room with Mrs. WAY was broken against the wall, and a door was torn from its hinges in the kitchen and forced through the ceiling close to where Mrs. WAY was thrown. In the kitchen all the doors and windows were blown completely out, and the range completely demolished. The boiler was supplied with water from a cistern in the upper room, the leading pipe from which is supposed to have been frozen up on Tuesday night, thus stopping the supply, and hence the explosion.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Rev. Dr. TYNG—Will deliver the second sermon of the Course before the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, on next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, in the St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Sussex-st., between Washington and Warren-sts.

EDWIN J. CRANE, Recording Secretary.

If the weather proves inclement the Lecture will be postponed.

☞ The Fifth Anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society will be celebrated in Saint Thomas' Church, on next EVENING, Feb. 12th inst.) when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. NEVILLE. A collection will be made for the benefit of the Charity Fund of the Society. Divine service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Dedication in Williamsburgh.—The Presbyterian Church, North 6th-st. between 4th and 5th-sts., (Rev. Dr. PHILIP, Pastor,) will be dedicated TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 11th inst.) when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. NEVILLE. A collection will be made for the benefit of the Church Fund of the Society. Divine service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Dedication in Williamsburgh.—The Presbyterian Church, North 6th-st. between 4th and 5th-sts., (Rev. Dr. PHILIP, Pastor,) will be dedicated TO-MORROW, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Rev. Dr. KRUM at 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. DE WITT at 7½ P. M. Contributions will be thankfully received, in aid of the Church, at the close of each service.

☞ Professor Bush will deliver on TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the room over the Savings Bank, corner of South 3d and 4th-sts., Williamsburg, the second lecture of the course. Subject—*The First State of Man after Death.* Rev. THOMAS WILKS will preach EVERY SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ Advent Mission Church—Forsyth-st., between Walker and Hester-sts. Elder J. LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Church on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at the usual hours; and will also preach in the evenings during the week. All who feel an interest in examining the Church are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ Rev. T. L. Cuyler will repeat his sermon on *Women's Worth and Work for Christ*, by request, on SABBATH EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the new marble Church (Dutch Reformed) on 5th-av., corner of 29th-st.—(it being the eleventh sermon before the New-York Y. M. Christian Association. B. LORD, Chairman.

☞ Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., of Fairfield, formerly of Cincinnati, will deliver the Eighteenth Discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Boardman, of Brooklyn, will preach at the McDougal-st. Church TO-MORROW, the 11th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. A sermon will be delivered to the youth at 7 in the evening, by the Pastor, Rev D. DURBAR.

☞ Religious Notice.—Rev. H. E. NYE, at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, will deliver a Lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, upon *Amusements—their Use and Abuse.* Services commencing at 7½ o'c ock.

☞ Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D.—Will deliver the 15th discourse before the "Young People's Christian Association," of Cavalry Baptist Church, (23d-st. near 8th-av.) TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D.—Will preach next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JACOB BROKHEAD at 3 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Broome and Greene-sts.

☞ Rev. Spencer L. Finney, Pastor of the Second Reformed Pre-byterian Church (Medical College,) Crosby-st., near Spring, Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sesbath Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

☞ The Rainbow Angel.—Elder SNOW will preach the word of prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No 472 Broadway. Subject—*The Mission of Elijah, the Messenger of Covenant, Mal.* 10th chap.

☞ Sabbath Evenings in Kaiser-street Church.—The Sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. KRESS, on *The Glory of the Cross.*

☞ Pew-Letting in Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, Broadway.—The pews in this Church not retaken by the former occupants will be let for the ensuing year on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.

☞ Broadway Tabernacle.—Rev. E. CARPENTER, Editor of the *National Preacher*, will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRUIT and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address P. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and KEDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup and Pain in the Chest, instantly relieved by Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, the cheapest and best remedy in the world. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ A Large and Very Enthusiastic Meeting of the Senior Whig General Committee was held at the Broadway House, to express the Whig sentiment of the City. General HALL presided. Mr. CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER, of the VIth Ward, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The election this day, by the Legislature of this State, of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the Senate of the United States, is in the judgment of this Committee a truthful expression of the wishes of the Whig party of this State, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic Whig General Committee of the City of New-York are due, and are hereby tendered to the Whig members of the Legislature by whose joint cooperation this meritorious result has been produced, it being not only a proper acknowledgment of the fidelity and patriotism of a distinguished public servant, but also the safest possible guarantee that the honor and interest of the State will continue to be guarded and promoted in the higher branch of the National Legislature, by the faithful administration therein of the great cardinal principles of the Whig party.

Mr. ARCHBALD CAMPBELL, of the 23d Ward, moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion, was adopted by a unanimous vote, and ordered published.

C. W. SCHAFFER, } Secretaries.
CHAS. TAPPAN, }

☞ Closing Out.—The remainder of my magnificent assortment of Ladies' Furs, consisting of Sable, Mink, and the various varieties of fashionable Furs, are compelled to be closed out within a few days, to make room for the large stock of Spring Goods now coming forward. Those wishing to secure bargains will do well to call at once at No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Ladies' Fur Caps, Gentlemen's Fur Hats, Buffalo Robes, Gloves, Muffs, Boas, &c., at prices that will defy competition. Store open evenings. C. D. PRATT.

☞ Fatal Delusion.—Many persons are suffering from the effects of this delusion, who are not aware of the cause of their sufferings. Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, Head, Nervous Irritability, Fits, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Dizziness, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dry Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Blood Disorders, Scrofula, Consumption, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Heart, Nerves, Brain, Spine, Sexual Organs, Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, Piles, Worms, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Diseases of the Throat

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDARS—SUMMARY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 2.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday, in this Court, Nicholas Smith, a blacksmith by trade, but not improperly a citizen wealthy by nature, unfortunately and unwisely Hibernian practically, became broken hearted and the whole will-round-the-full-stomp-corn gentleman—appeared as defendant in a case of assault and battery on a policeman, who gave his offending townsman a complaint in the following words:

My name is Lefley; I am a Police officer; in Thirty-third-street's wooden house a calmly store; on Sept. 9, 1854, said woman came into it out of the station; said she wanted a policeman; instantly, as a woman commanded me, I went; I am a gallant man by nature; when a lovely woman?" is plain, then I am alone; the said then was a man in her house; she said Smith's ax broken; then was accommodation in her house for shaved gentlemen; then went to accommodate; when I got in the house I found Smith; then different came to against me; then I was struck on the nose; then I hit he had got me down; thereof his hand broke my thumb; then the thumb from out of my thumb, and nearly bitted me; I was unable for swallow; I was in a truly bad case; my book and stats were hurt; I have been wealthy ever since 1815.

Mr. A. L. Fleury cudgelled. He elicited from the witness, and from the witnesses for the defence, sufficient proof that the policeman was the aggressor. The policeman admitted that he struck the prisoner several times with his club. It appeared from the testimony that the officer had maltreated Smith, giving rein to a violent temper, and pounding two defenceless fists head with his staff. He denied breaking one of the fingers of defendant's wife, though other officers on the ground that he did assault that very individual and, Smith's wife, it was proven, was prevented during the assault, shoved herself before her husband to shield him from the blows of the officer. [Here the witness, in explanation, said that he had "a right to shield himself," and "put himself before" the prisoner's wife—which, doubtless, was correct enough.] The officer's blood, and endangered the freedom of a citizen.

For the defence, Mr. Pinney argued that defendant's only was in the habit of frequenting the drinking, candy, and cookery saloon in question, a very improper place for the morals of a young man, although kept by a woman. Defendant went there on the day in question to bring his son away—was refused to go; father said he should; was refused his refusal; father got abdominous; words came to blows; a "mass" arose from the disagreeable appearance were swept off the counter; father received his son's glass to the floor, and manifestly offered $5 in gold, as a recompense for the damage. Enraged woman flies after a policeman, who appears without his star, and spontaneously as a private citizen, seizes defendant by the throat; defendant naturally resists, when policeman resorts, puts on his star, and advances again; then shoves his club and beats defendant; calls in aid of citizens; finds citizens two policemen, who chase defendant to his house, break in, and there mauling, pound and generally damage him; hauled before him to the station-house; then went to consultation; then locked themselves together; then went to consultation; then locked themselves together; then went to consultation; then went to consultation; then went to consultation

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE—PUBLIC DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The right to occupy and retain the Wharves or the use or occupation of the undermentioned Docks and Slips, for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1855, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., viz:

EAST RIVER.

1. West side of Pier No. 12, and its bulkhead adjoining; foot of Old-slip.
2. East side of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Maiden-lane.
3. West side of Pier No. 19, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 18 and 19; foot of Fletcher-st
4. East side of Pier No. 20, incited ng half of the end, and half of the bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Burling-slip.
5. West side of Pier No. 21, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 21 and 20; foot of Burling-slip.
6. East side of Pier No. 22, foot of Fulton-st., and Fulton Market Slip, (except berth for one ship on west side of Pier No 23, and for the fish cars.)
7. One hundred and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 23, and end of said pier; foot of Beekman-st.
8. East side of Pier No. 24, and West side of No. 25, and bulkhead between Nos. 24 and 25; foot of Peck-slip.
9. East side of Pier No. 29, with whole end of said pier; foot of Roosevelt-st.
10. West side of Pier No. 30, and bulkhead to Ferry; foot of Roosevelt-st.
11. East side of Pier No. 30, and bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31, except the portion reserved to the City for dumping manure, &c.; between James and Roosevelt-sts.
12. Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 31 and 32; foot of James-slip
13. West side of pier and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 31; foot of James-slip
14. East side of Pier No. 33, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 33 and 34; foot of Cherry-st.
15. Pier No 34, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 34 and 35; between Oliver and Catharine-sts.
16. West side of Pier No. 35, foot of Catharine-st.
17. Pier No. 37, and half the bulkhead between Nos. 37 and 38, and 44 feet 8 inches of bulkhead on east side, between Nos. 37 and 36; foot of Market-slip.
18. Pier No. 38, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 38 and 37; foot of Market-slip.
19. Pier No. 40, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 40 and 41; foot of Pike-slip.
20. Pier No. 41, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 41 and 40; foot of Pike-slip.
21. Pier No. 43, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 43 and 44; foot of Rutgers-slip.
22. Pier No. 44, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 44 and 45; foot of Rutgers-slip.
23. Pier No. 46, foot of Jefferson-st.
24. West side of Pier No. 47, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Gouverneur-st.
25. East side of Pier No. 46, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 46 and 47; foot of Jackson-st.
26. West side of Pier No. 51, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52; foot of Morton-st.
27. Pier No. 51, and Bulkhead south to the Ferry, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, foot of Christopher-st.
28. Pier No. 52, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 52 and 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52; foot of Amos-st.
29. Pier No. 55, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52; foot of Charles-st.
30. Pier No. 55, foot of Perry-st.
31. Bottom bulkhead, formerly Pier No. 55, foot of Hammond-st.
32. Pier No. 56, and one hundred and twenty feet of bulkhead, foot of Bank-st; no allowance to be made for filling in, foot of Hammond-st.
33. Bulkhead foot of Bounne-st.
34. Bottom bulkhead, foot of Troy-st.
35. Bulkhead, foot of Jane-st.
36. North half of pier foot of 12th-st.
37. Pier, foot of 13th-st.
38. Pier, foot of 20th-st.
39. Bulkhead foot of south side of pier, foot of 21st-st.
40. Pier, foot of 22d-st.
41. Pier (all not used for dumping manure, &c.,) foot of 28th-st.
42. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
43. New pier, foot of 37th-st.
44. Pier, foot of 47th-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of the cost of construction, or all Pier s extended during the continuance of their lease, from the time of completion.

Vessels to pay wharfage according to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council; and the lessees are to be bound by those laws, as they may be altered from time to time.

No Wharfage is to be charged to Hell-Gate or Sound Pilot boats; nor to the boats belonging to the ships-of-war of the United States or foreign nations, or to the United States Navy-yards or Garrisons; or to vessels employed in the transportation of street manure or coal sales from the City.

The Corporation reserve to themselves the right to build new Piers and rebuild and extend those already built; to build Bulkheads and fill in behind the same; and cleanse such Wharves, Piers and Slips as they may think proper, without claim or pretence of claim for damages, or deduction of rent whatever, on the part of the lessees.

No deduction whatever will be allowed for damage, by reason of any sickness or epidemic that may prevail in the City, or any occasions to dredge out the Slips on the part of the Corporation, during the continuance of the leases.

The Leases will contain the usual covenants and conditions, except such changes as are necessary to meet the alterations made in the terms by the Resolutions of the Commissioners; also a clause allowing the Corporation to take any Pier or Wharf, or portion of the same, for Corporation purposes, allowing the lessees a just and equitable compensation or deduction.

The Lessees will be required to keep the Wharves and Piers in good condition, and safe and proper repair, including especially the string pieces and superficial portions thereof, for the keeps of their own repairs, and to give a Bond for double the amount of the annual rent, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter yearly, and the fulfillment on their part of the covenants of the lease.

The Rent to be paid quarterly each and for each parcel, and also a Harbormaster's fee, ($15 per annum,) to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, at the time and place of sale; and a written stipulation to be furnished by the bidder from one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they will guarantee the payment of the rent, from the 1st day of May; and that the necessary surety shall be given when the lease and Bond are ready to be executed.

The last per cent. when paid, will be credited on the first quarters rent; or forfeited, if the lessee does not give satisfactory surety, and execute the lease and bond as soon as they have notice from the Finance Department; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall be authorized at their option, to resell the wharves or piers bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may result from such resale.

No person will be received as lessee or surety, who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 8, of Amended Charter of 1853.)

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

P. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—P. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue, without reserve, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a very large and elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, contained in house No. 72 8th-st., near 5th-av., being the entire furniture of 12 rooms, consisting in part of elegant parlor suits in hair cloth, by Cottier & Day, of Boston; variety of rich carpets in the rooms, some richly carved rosewood furniture, 8 elegant French plate mirrors to match, inscription and shades, Egyptian and stationary marble top tables, copper frost rosewood stands, tête-à-tête, arm-chairs, carved blue glass, chintz and muslin and ornamental, shades of each, handsome oil paintings, fine rosewood bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, canopied and mahogany marble top bureaus, washstands, china toilet sets, oval mirrors, sofas, rockers, spring seats, ottomans, &c., with a large variety of household furniture, carpeting, excellent table, silver ware, rich china sets, fancy crockery, glass ware, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneer's.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 11TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV.—By order of Albert Cryder, Esq., ABRAM H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: 25-ft.-st.—The lease of lot, together with the fourth story of 4-st. brick building thereon, situated on the south side of 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., and known as No. 97. The house is 20 feet in width by about 40 feet in depth, finished in modern style, with gas, water closets, bathing room, &c., and in good order. Let at $1 per week, made at law. The lease is from the Safety Fund Institution, 20 or 21 years from May, 1855, at an annual rental of $220, with the usual covenant for renewal. Orders to see the premises can be had on application to the auctioneers.

JOHN L. VANDERVEER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 11TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV.—By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the south side of 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., in the City of New-York, and known as No. 97. The house is 20 feet in width by about 40 feet in depth, finished in modern style, with gas, water closets, bathing room, &c., and in good order. Let at $1 per week, made at law. The lease is from the Safety Fund Institution, 20 or 21 years from May, 1855, at an annual rental of $220, with the usual covenant for renewal. Orders to see the premises can be had on application to the auctioneers.

JOHN L. VANDERVEER & EDWARD CRYDER, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 11TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV.—By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the south side of 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., in the City of New-York, and known as No. 97. The house is 20 feet in width by about 40 feet in depth, finished in modern style, with gas, water closets, bathing room, &c., and in good order. Let at $1 per week, made at law. The lease is from the Safety Fund Institution, 20 or 21 years from May, 1855, at an annual rental of $220, with the usual covenant for renewal. Orders to see the premises can be had on application to the auctioneers.

JOHN L. VANDERVEER & EDWARD CRYDER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—STA-TED SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Feb 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern.

$1,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent Convertible Bonds; Interest 1st May and 1st November.
$18,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds; Interest 1st January and 1st July.
$3,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds; Interest 1st April and 1st October.
$17,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; Interest 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each
27 shares N. J. R. R. and Transportation Co.....$100 each
4 shares Third-av. Railroad.....$100 each
25 shares Sixth-av. Railroad.....$100 each
9 shares Columbus, Piqua and Indiana R. R.....$50 each
66 shares Greenville and Miami Railroad.....$50 each
145 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
40 shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each
21 shares North River Insurance Company.....$25 each
15 shares Greenwich Insurance Company.....$25 each
9 shares Commercial Express Co. of Troy.....$50 each
10 shares American Express Company.....$100 each
6,800 shares Rudesdill Gold and Copper Co., of N. C.....$5 each
100 shares Alleghany (Coal) Mining Co., of N. C.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock on Monday. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY.

ALBERT H NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 89 Beekman-st., a very large and desirable assortment of rich cabinet furniture, being mostly the stock of a dealer removed from the upper part of the City, consisting in part of several mahogany tête-à-tête sofas, lounges, richly carved mahogany full French and ½-chairs, French and gothic bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and black walnut do., marble-top centre, card and sofa do., wardrobes and bookcases, dining and extension tables, carpets and oil cloths, fancy tables, &c. Also several French plate oval and square mirrors. Also one rosewood piano-forte, 6½-octave, in good order. Also balance of goods, by virtue of a mortgage, that were unsold the last sale. Also 20 cottage bedsteads, a good article. Also a lot of silver plated ware. The whole must be sold and delivered this day and Monday. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather, and goods can be examined early in the morning.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 120 acres of land. For particular description of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Morgan, dated the 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 118 of deeds, page 196; Gilbert Hart and wife to same, dated 2d Oct., 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 372, &c.; James Wills and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated 29th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated 8th January, 1849; Isaac H. Bricker and wife to same, deed dated 30th December, 1848; Hiram Wills and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 8, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nicholl, containing together about five and a half acres, or reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depôt purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in such a location offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 B and-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE 15TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, four valuable lots, with the two two-story buildings thereon, situated on the north side of 15th-st., between 6th-av. and Irving-place, being together 100 feet front by 103 feet 3 inches in depth. This property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the City. The title is perfect, being part of the estate of the late Cornelius T. Williams. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION.—By order of the Administrator, ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Thompson Price, Administrator of the late Capt. H. Lyon:

14 shares Bank of North America, $100.
66 shares Union Bank, $50.
21 shares Bank of Commerce, $100.
158 shares Mechanics' Bank, $25.
11 shares Mercury Fire Insurance Company, $20.
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co., $25.

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.

FOURTH SALE OF NEW BOOKS—Embracing over 5000 varieties of Publishers' Exchanges.—At auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 377 Broadway, a large collection of books, stationery, in quantities, and superb valentines.

LYMAN & CO.,
(Successors to Cooley & Keese.)

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, store No 380 Broadway.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION—At the store, on MONDAY, Feb 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a lot of counters with drawers, cutting boards with drawers, show cases, large oil cloth, gas fixtures, chairs, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs HOWLAND and daughters, from Charleston, S. C., will open a Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils, on the first Monday in February, 1855, at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th-aves. Arrangements will be made for conveying the pupils to the School and returning them to their homes. For those who desire to become members of the family, no effort will be spared to furnish a comfortable and pleasant home. The English branches will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. Circulars, with complete details may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

REFERS TO.

Hon. JAMES L. PETIGRU, Hon. HENRY DE SAUSSURE, Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN, F. Y PORCHER, M. D., and JOHN HOLBROOK, M. D., all of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. DR. NOTT, President Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. MARTIN, Rev. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. B. ANDERSON, President Rochester University, New-York; Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE and Mr. B. R. SPRINGER, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, New-York; Rev. C. J. BOWEN, Williamsburg, N. Y.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 7 years, to a new and spacious building, triple the size of the present, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 23, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, gymnastics and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 258 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 148 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Applications to be made at his residence, No. 49 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best references will be given.

DANCING.

DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children, on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post

BROOKLYN.—New classes are now forming for the second term at WILSON'S Academy for Dancing, on Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic, (opposite the Athenæum.) Hours for ladies and children, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ o'clock; for gentlemen, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MACHINERY.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF HAUGATUCK, CT.—Have removed their depôt from Nos. 55 and 57 John-st., to the store of
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 32 Dey-st.,
(with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) and are now prepared to offer to the TRADE their MANUFACTURES of
SOLID SHANK HOES, of all kinds.
HAY and MANURE FORKS.
POTATO and MANURE HOOKS.
LITTLE SCRAPE and GARDEN RAKES.
GRADING FORKS, &c., &c.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention, and the Jobbing Trade are earnestly requested to call and examine their goods.

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.
Sole Agents for the Manufacturing Co., No. 32 Dey-st., N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1854.

CORBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any acid mixture. It has been in use many years, and is well known as the best oil for all those not great the wick in burning, as it runs or flows freely, and is very durable. It has been used by railroads, factories, shops, furnaces, steamboats and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is an experiment of one will find the verity in the trial. Orders and prices and quality will give them, as well as others, the most satisfactory evidence. Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 9 Slip-st.

SPERM OIL, WHITE WINTER STRAINED WHALE OIL, AND LARD OIL.—The subscribers are now manufacturing the above articles of superior quality, and offer them for sale at the lowest market rates.
BENNETT & HAWLEY,
No. 10 Burling-slip.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 4 Wall-st.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their Office this day, the resignation of Hasen L. Lounds, as President, having been previously accepted, CHARLES J. MARTIN, (late Secretary,) was unanimously elected as Vice President, to perform all the duties of President; and at the same time, A. F. WILLMARTH was unanimously elected Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK, 8th February, 1855.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	James Humphrey,	Ros Lockwood,
Wm. G. Lambert,	George Pearce,	John G. Nelson,
George C. Collins,	Ward A. Work,	Lyman Cooke,
D. N. Barney,	James Low,	Levi P. Morton,
Lucius Hopkins,	I. H. Frothingham,	Curtis Noble,
Thomas Messenger,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Jno. B. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Mellen,	George D. Morgan,	Stephen Paul,
Charles B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Simeon L. Loomis,	Theod. McNamee,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Oliver E. Wood,	Amos T. Dwight,
B. Watson Bull,	Amos B. Eno,	Henry A. Heribut,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Cephas H. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
Lucian D. Ocman,	Charles Ely,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Homer Morgan,	Alfred S. Barnes,	T. W. Williams, 2d,
Levi P. Stone,	George Bliss,	H. H. Munsell.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1854.....		$814,044 98
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855.....	$313,930 07	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855.....	43,398 18	
Amount of Endowment Account received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855.....	89 40	
		357,357 65
Total.....		$1,171,402 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death.....	$173 673 91	
Amount paid for interest on dividends and reinsurances.....	13,691 47	
Amount paid for leases.....	3,197 23	
Amount paid on account of annuity fund.....	1,228 13	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees &c.....	13,648 30	
Amount of advertising, printing, stationery, office rent, law expenses, &c.....	4,799 42	
Amount of commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchange, &c.....	24,987 43	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies.....	44,153 00	
		279,320 00
Accumulated Fund.....		$892,082 70

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	$37,471 37	
Invested in New-York State Securities.....	173,744 61	
Bonds and Mortgages.....	309,898 00	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1855.....	19,622 43	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1855..	19,508 65	
Notes received for 40 per cent of premiums on Life policies, bearing interest.....	330,151 27	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents.....	15,766 36	
		$892,082 70

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and six per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

$2,033,859—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per Statement Jan. 1, 1854.....		$1,774,005 46
Premiums received during the year.....	$487,546 74	
Interest received during the year.....	109,197 93	
Total receipts for 1854.....	$597,144 27	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses on policies Jan. 1, 1854.	$22,500 00	
Paid losses of the year 1854..	110,399 00	
Paid policies surrendered.....	12,681 96	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.....	21,506 64	
Paid commissions to Agents..	31,407 21	
Paid Physicians' fees.....	3,606 60	
	200,903 81	396,240 46
Balance.....		$2,170,245 92
Paid dividends during the year 1854.....		136,386 45
Net balance Jan. 1, 1855.....		$2,033,859 47

* Losses unpaid awaiting proofs of death, $47,000.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	$50,383 45	
Albany, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds.	25,000 00	
Troy, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds...	25,000 00	
Brooklyn, N. Y., six per cent. Bonds	50,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount.....	1,038,422 13	
Real Estate in Newark.....	19,016,61	
Premium notes, drawing Six per cent. interest.....	230,386 50	
Loans on Scrip.....	6,941 00	
Premium Notes and Cash in course of transmission.....	8,899 60	
		2,633,899 47
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1855..	2,033,859 47	
Total amount of dividends paid to date	574,112 13	
Total amount of losses by death ...	1,126,733 45	

A Dividend of Thirty-five per cent. has been declared upon all Life Policies in force prior to Jan. 1, 1854.†

The Dividend of 1853 will be paid to those entitled at the time their premiums become due.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company by note for part of the premium.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continues to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John J. Kennedy,	Jas. F. Fitzgerald,	Isaac P. Fowler,
Wm. Oliall,	N. B. Palmer,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Price,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting.
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, and a SURPLUS of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Bell,	T. Charlewood,	Wm Clarke, Jr.
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Reed,	Wm. C. Wilde,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INS. CO., No. 69 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Moses Tucker,	Philander Hanford,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Dr. R. R. Hobson,	John A. C. Gray,
John H. Lee,	Joseph Allen,	John R. Davison,
Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,	Thomas Morrell,
A. B. Embury,	James Gillespie,	George Jones,
John F. Moore,	Thomson Prentice,	James J. Craig.
Saml. Milbank, Jr.,	James E. Holmes,	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, Moses Tucker, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

This Company has been in operation over thirty years, and has paid in that period for losses over $1,000,000. All losses, including those of the great fires of 1835 and 1845 have been paid in full, and the Company has its Capital and large surplus securely invested in mortgages on real estate.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 66 Wall-st.—This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, by the dwellings of householders, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Dennison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Erwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Allen,	Richard Ogden,	Samuel Marsden,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Cornell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Ellsworth,	L. S. Reeves,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jos'a. Thorne,

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $100,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES,
No. 22 William-st., and No. 123 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 44 Wall-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, C. Parrish, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. Prompt Northern connections for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Washington, Alexandria, &c. Freight and fare to Norfolk, $3; to Petersburg and Richmond, $5. Steerage half rates. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the above ports. For further freight or passage apply to the agents, LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 26 Broadway.

MARSH, CONWAY, ARTHUR & KAY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York. Will practice in the Courts of the City of New-York, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Will also attend to the collection of claims in any part of the United States, and to the purchase and sale of Real Estate in the City of New-York. Refer to Hon. Daniel Lord, Hon. Samuel Jones, Hon. Charles O'Conor, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes, Hon. Wm. Kent, Hon. Wm. Kelly, Hon. Wm. Mitchell, Hon. Wm. Inglis Bishop, Hon. Wm. Slosson, Hon. Wm. Wilkins Carter, Hon. Wm. Hall, Hon. Wm. Hall, Jr., Hon. Wm. Hall, 3d, Hon. Wm. Hall, 4th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 5th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 6th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 7th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 8th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 9th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 10th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 11th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 12th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 13th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 14th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 15th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 16th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 17th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 18th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 19th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 20th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 21st, Hon. Wm. Hall, 22d, Hon. Wm. Hall, 23d, Hon. Wm. Hall, 24th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 25th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 26th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 27th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 28th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 29th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 30th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 31st, Hon. Wm. Hall, 32d, Hon. Wm. Hall, 33d, Hon. Wm. Hall, 34th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 35th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 36th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 37th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 38th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 39th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 40th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 41st, Hon. Wm. Hall, 42d, Hon. Wm. Hall, 43d, Hon. Wm. Hall, 44th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 45th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 46th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 47th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 48th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 49th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 50th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 51st, Hon. Wm. Hall, 52d, Hon. Wm. Hall, 53d, Hon. Wm. Hall, 54th, Hon. Wm. Hall, 55th, Hon.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

DOUGLASS IN THE ASSEMBLY

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

A STRUGGLE AND A DEFEAT.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD OVERCHARGING.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

THE HARLEM BRIDGES.

Temperance Again.

THEY RENEW THE FIGHT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 9.

The Senate met this morning, went through with a trifle of routine business, and then—like sensible people, and very unlike Senators—adjourned over until 7 o'clock on Monday evening.

In the Assembly, all the regular Orders were laid upon the table, until "motions and resolutions" was reached, when Mr. BLATCHFORD moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. This was carried, much to the satisfaction of the attendants, at least.

AFTER THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. WATERBURY, of Westchester, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the action of the Harlem Railroad Company in charging extra fare on way-passengers.

It is charged that the Harlem Company are in the habit of charging as high as five cents a mile for those way-passengers who cannot or do not procure tickets previous to entering the cars. For instance, between Hunt's Bridge and Brownsville, a distance of two miles, the fare cannot be more than six cents, or three cents a mile—yet they charge five cents extra, because the passenger has not obtained a ticket before the train starts, so that he pays eleven cents for the two miles. The Company adhere to this rule, even where they have no ticket-offices at the stations where the passenger may join the train.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

Mr. COOMB called from the table the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be requested to direct the Adjutant-General to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce, in the First Military Division, a compliance with section 8, article 1, title 4, of the Militia laws of this State, passed April 17, 1854; and in so doing to cause such transfer of companies as may be necessary to accomplish a uniformity of dress in the several regiments, so far as the same can be done without changing the dress of any company.

The calling up of the resolution was the signal for a commotion, which was only allayed by the explanation of Mr. WATERBURY, who assured members that this was not one of SAM's bantlings—that the old gentleman had not the slightest interest in the proposed resolve. It then passed, as a matter of course. The following is the section of the Militia law which it is proposed to enforce:

SEC. 8. The eight battalion companies in each regiment shall be either artillery, infantry or riflemen, as the Commander-in-Chief shall deem proper to direct.

The resolution, after the explanation, was passed by a unanimous vote.

THE USE OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The State Agricultural Society applied for the use of the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of holding their annual meeting therein. The request was granted.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WANTS THE SAME.

Mr. O'KEEFE read a letter from "a distinguished colored gentleman, resident in this city," asking the use of the Assembly Chamber, on Friday evening of next week, for FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who desired to deliver a lecture on "The Rights of Man." It was moved to lay the application on the table, which motion was lost, and after some discussion, in which Mr. WATERBURY, of Westchester, and Mr. STEVENS, of Genesee, advocated the granting of the request, the motion made by Mr. O'KEEFE was adopted. Is it not an evidence of the progress of toleration, when three of the most distinguished Democratic members of the House, forgetting past prejudices, unite in offering and urging the passage of a resolution, recognizing a colored citizen as worthy of something more than the plantation and the lash!

THE BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

On motion of Mr. MAY, the order of "motions and resolutions" was laid upon the table, and the House brought to the order of "unfinished business," which made the resolutions to refer the "bill for the suppression of intemperance" up for consideration.

Mr. STREBBINS, Maine Law, moved the adoption of the first part of the resolution offered yesterday, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill for the suppression of intemperance be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Select Committee which reported the bill, and five additional members to be appointed by the Speaker, with power to report complete; and that the Select Committee be instructed to report the bill complete on Monday next.

This motion prevailed, under a call—Ayes 88, Nayes 36. Mr. STREBBINS then moved the adoption of the second division of the resolution, as follows:

"That the final vote be taken on the third reading of the bill on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, and that said third reading be the special order for that time."

This required a two-third vote, and, the roll being called, it was adopted—Ayes 98, Nayes 20. Mr. LEIGH moved to reconsider the vote on the last motion.

O'KEEFE, anti-Maine Law, moved to lay that motion on the table. This was voted down—Ayes 58, Nayes 61—and then the House refused to reconsider the vote, adopting the resolution to refer and report complete, by Ayes 84, Noes 61.

Mr. STREBBINS, N. L., then moved to lay on the table the regular order of business, and gave notice that he should continue that course until the order of "motions and resolutions" was reached, as he desired to propose the suspension of the 35th rule. The roll was called on the motion made by Mr. STREBBINS, and resulted, Ayes 84, Noes 31. "General Orders" was next announced. Mr. MAY, M. L., moved to lay this order on the table, and the motion prevailed without a call of the roll. The order of "presentation of petitions" was announced. The first petition presented was about to be referred, when Mr. O'KEEFE called for its reading. It was read through. Another followed with the same call, and the reading in accordance with the call. When the County of Cayuga was called, Mr. WOODIN, Maine Law, moved to lay the order of "presentation of petitions" on the table, for the purpose of getting on towards the coveted "motions and resolutions!" "Here the Temperance front ranks broke, and the opponents of the bill gained their first victory. The motion to suspend was lost, and the order was proceeded with. When the County of Monroe was called, Mr. STREBBINS proposed a remonstrance against the passage of an act to regulate the sale of patent medicines. Mr. O'KEEFE called for the reading of the remonstrance, which was pending, when Mr. STREBBINS moved to dispense with the further reading. The vote was called, Ayes 42, Noes 1. Mr. O'KEEFE raised the point of order, that a quorum had not voted. Well taken, and the vote taken again. Still no quorum, and the vote recalled. Again no quorum, and Mr. O'KEEFE moved a call of the House. Refused, and the vote again called, when the Speaker reminded members that the rule required them to vote whenever within the Bar of the House, when the question is stated. Under this ruling the vote came up to Ayes 84, Noes 13—a quorum, and the reading was dispensed with. No further interruption was made to the presentation of petitions, until

MR. LEIGH ROSE TO A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

During his temporary absence from his seat, Mr. O'KEEFE had asked and obtained leave of absence for himself (Mr. LEIGH) for three days. O'KEEFE is one of the regular men, and had been enabled to perpetrate this joke upon the leader of the Maine Law men without the trick being discovered. Mr. LEIGH did not put this casualty in the shape I have given it, but took the matter quickly, declaring that he felt it to be his duty to his constituents to stay and take his part in the proceedings of the body to which he had been elected.

Mr. O'KEEFE moved that he himself should be allowed three days of absence for the remainder of the session. The House refused to grant the leave asked, and the gentleman from the First District corrected, and then

Mr. HASKIN, who rose to a question of privilege, read a letter of the entire New-York delegation, requesting a Home-Rule Sunday paper on article about the bill to incorporate the capital stock of one of the New-York city Railroad Companies. He said the writer would not vote for the bill unless some concession, in which the Sunday paper could acquiesce, was remedied. [Laughter.]

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Bronchitis.

LETTER NO. VI.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The term BRONCHITIS has hitherto been commonly applied to diseases of the throat, and medical writers have too often confirmed this popular error. In my last letter on LARYNGITIS, it will be remembered, I described the windpipe, at its entrance into the lungs, as dividing into two branches. These branches are the beginning of the "Bronchial Tubes"—one enters the right lung, the other the left—and each subdivides into innumerable smaller tubes, like the branching out of a tree. These tubes are called "*Bronchial Tubes*," and ramify through the whole internal substance of the lungs, ending in little clusters of cavities, called "*Air-Cells*." When we speak of disease of the Bronchial Tubes, or Bronchitis, therefore, we speak of a disease of the lungs, and not of the throat, as has been too commonly supposed.

BRONCHITIS is a disease of the lining or mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes. This lining or membrane is very sensitive to every external or foreign influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the fine particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of workshops, or which float upon the wind in dusty cities—by the hundred irritating causes which meet us in almost every place. This irritation leads to inflammation of the membrane, deranges its healthy action, changes the character of its secretions, and sets up a train of symptoms to which we apply the name "Bronchitis." There are two kinds of Bronchitis—*Acute* and *Chronic*.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS,

Is commonly known as a "*Cold in the Chest*." It commences as a catarrh, or "cold in the head," attended by pain over the forehead, and a sense of stuffing in the nose. The irritation extends rapidly to the *throat*, causing the tonsils to swell, and the fauces to become inflamed. Gradually the inflammation extends to the *larynx* and a feeling of *roughness* is experienced in the windpipe, attended by frequent attempts to clear the throat. Soon a sense of titillation occurs in the same part, causing the patient to cough. Next comes a tightness across the chest, and a snuffed or oppressed breathing—the irritation has reached the lungs, and obstructs the free entrance of the air. After a time the cough ceases to be dry, as it was at first, and a thin, salitish, irritating water is discharged every few minutes. This secretion rapidly increases in quantity, and the cough becomes almost constant. But soon a change takes place in the quality of the matter expectorated. It becomes thicker and less salt to the taste—then whitish in color, and then yellow. Gradually the cough abates, the sense of chilliness ceases, the pulse loses its frequency, the oppression in the chest passes off, and health is soon fully reëstablished. This is the usual course of a mild attack of Bronchitis, commonly called a "Cold in the Chest."

Generally, acute Bronchitis subsides entirely at the end of a week or ten days, when the patient returns again to his usual health. But frequently the more acute symptoms, only, subside, the cough and expectoration continuing after the fever has wholly disappeared—constituting what is termed

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,

In this form there is sometimes slight fever towards evening. The patient does not regain his wonted strength or flesh, but remains a little paler than before the attack. He experiences a shortness of breath on exercising, and has a slight but continued sense of oppression in the chest. The cough and expectoration diminish, or entirely disappear during the Summer; but immediately manifest themselves again on the return of Winter, when the expectoration becomes very copious. Hectic fever often supervenes, with night-sweats, and rapid wasting of the flesh and strength; and the patient may die with all the symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption.

It is very common to meet this disease, in a milder form, in persons who speak of it as a "*Winter cough*." It comes on each Winter, and as regularly subsides during the Summer; but at every succeeding occurrence it manifests itself in greater severity; and the recovery in the following Summer is not so complete. This form of bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely destroy life (and, treated in the usual manner, it is as incurable) as consumption itself. The mucous membrane, sooner or later, becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a *fatal termination*.

Another form of Bronchitis is peculiar to middle life and old age. It is distinguished by the quantity and quality of the matter expectorated. In color and consistence, the expectoration is very much like gum-water, and varies from one to several pints in twenty-four hours. I recently had a gentleman under successful treatment, who assured me that he frequently raised a pint and a half in the course of the morning. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day—one on awakening from sleep in the morning; the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty of breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last; but it passes off as soon as the lungs are freed from the viscid secretion. The patient is feeble; he may, however, live and attend to light duties for several years, but the consumption gradually assumes a pale, bloated tint, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and death ensues, apparently from [illegible]

the lungs. Some patients die from consumption in five or six months; but I have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of this disease, called *Dry Bronchitis*, from the fact that in the quantity of matter expectorated, it is the very opposite of the variety we have just considered. The essential character of *Dry Bronchitis* consists in chronic inflammation, attended by a thickening of the mucous membrane, by which the air tubes are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense, glutinous kind of matter, of a greenish or bluish-white color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size becomes sealed up by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate that, in some degree, it is probable that two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favored parts of France," says LAENNEC, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of some portion of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of *Dry Bronchitis* are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being *short breathed*, when ascending an elevation, or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals, and on every slight exertion. By some, this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even to the region of the stomach. After a time, *difficulty of breathing* comes on, and continues for several days—the patient complaining of a *tightness* in the chest, which is relieved by cough, and the expectoration of a tough, *jelly-like* substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a more reaping effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to the patients themselves. On inquiring if they have a cough, they will, almost without exception, answer, "No!" yet, during your conversation, they will, perhaps, *hack*, and raise a little jelly-like mucus half a dozen times. At intervals, the cough is more severe, and comes on in *paroxysms*, when it is too commonly regarded as simply "*nervous*." If the stomach be at all deranged, it is fashionable to regard it as a mere "*stomach cough*," or as being caused by "*liver disease*;" while, in fact, the derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and of the uterine function, which exist, are but so many consequences of this very condition of the lungs. There is something so gratifying in being assured by the kind, attentive and intelligent family physician, that there is "*no danger of Consumption*;" that "this cough is *a mere trifle, and will speedily pass away if only left to itself*;" that it is not surprising the flattered patient entirely overlooks the important fact that no careful examination of the lungs has been made, to determine the health or disease of this organ; that this gratifying opinion, therefore, is founded on nothing reliable, and, reduced to its intrinsic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "*coughs of long standing*," unattended by free expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes, or by incipient tubercles in the lungs. The "NEGLECTED COLD," which so often proves the herald of Consumption, is but another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of Bronchitis—its slow, insidious and treacherous progress—and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads, should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing dry coughs of long standing, in the vain hope of growing out of them. However slight and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on by *sure gradations*, to a premature *grave*.

In addition to these varieties of Bronchitis—all of which, it will be or you to remember, have their seat in the mucous membranes of the air-tubes of the lungs—there are several others, which are less common, and therefore, of less importance. Of these we have a form of *plastic inflammation*, characterized by a kind of false membrane forming on the inside of the tubes, sometimes only in the larger branches, and again extending through the smallest ramifications. It is, in fact, more commonly seated in the smaller tubes, diminishing their size considerably. Again we have the very opposite to this state—namely, an enlargement or dilatation of the air-tubes. This occurs in several forms. The bronchial tubes, in one lobe, or a whole lung, may be enlarged *uniformly*; or they may be merely swollen out at the *extremity*, in a globular form; or there may be alternate *contractions* and *dilatations* along the tubes.

In addition to these, we have ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the lungs, resembling (of the same character, and produced by the same causes as) ulcerations in the throat.

TREATMENT.

If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of Bronchitis, viz., that it is *within* the lungs, you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any remedy which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Applications of *nitrate of silver* to the throat are utterly useless, since they do not reach the fountain of the evil. Here you see the consequence of misstating a disease. Your physician informs you that your affection is *Bronchitis*, and straightway you subject to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day to your throat." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequences which sprung from it, it would be of less importance; but the disease within your lungs is all this time gaining a firmer hold—the mucous membrane is becoming *thickened* and the smaller bronchial tubes *closed up*. These obstructions go on increasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air-tubes to produce the change in the blood from *venous* to *arterial*. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a dark to a *bright red color*. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless it is received in sufficient quantity. When considerable obstructions exist in the bronchial tubes, the carbon which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system—impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and nervous system, and deranging digestion. Under this condition of the blood, tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit in the melancholy changes which mark the progress of consumption. Thus consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating bronchitis, by placing reliance on applications to the throat, or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratum, in the treatment of *all* diseases, to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulmonary diseases the same rule holds good; but how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an air cavity. No; but by inhalation we can reach, thoroughly and *naturally*, all diseases situated within the air-tubes and cells of the lungs.

What, then, is inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring, or drawing in a breath. In medical parlance, it means a *mode* of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine," as we would say, "I take a medicine"—the difference being simply, that the one is *inhaled* or breathed, while the other is *swallowed*. I am thus explicit in order to show that ALL medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike, any more than all medicines taken into the stomach; and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should have deemed this explanation unnecessary but for the fact that many who write to me regarding the treatment, and whose communications I am always happy to receive, appear to have got the erroneous idea that "inhalation," instead of a new mode of practice, is some specific remedy or nostrum, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such, is to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs by expectorant inhalations. Having attained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation on which the secretion depends—to soothe and heal the inflamed surface. The manner of administering medicines by inhalation in Bronchitis, is as follows: The inhaler, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half-filled with cold, warm or hot water, according to the nature of the case. The medicines prescribed for a dose are then added, and the patient directed to inhale gently, but deeply, into the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well, without straining or violence. The fluid, being agitated, thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties. On inhaling through the mouth only, [illegible] is carried, to all which a stream of fluid is thrown upon the glass tube, and breathe up by [illegible] entering the whole into the [illegible] system. [illegible] is continued for five, [illegible] or fifteen minutes, as may be determined by the [illegible] three times a day, before meals, or twice only, according [illegible] and resting. In this manner, every organ that can be reached by medicine is obtained in the lungs with a degree of certainty unequaled. By simply varying the medicines put into the field, the vapor is rendered "expectorant," "soothing," "stimulating," "alterative," or "a syringe," at pleasure. If faithfully and properly carried out, this treatment will rarely disappoint the patient of a speedy and radical cure.

There is one point more to which I will advert before I close, and that is the unwillingness of those suffering to acknowledge themselves in any danger, until their disease has reached an advanced stage. This has, no doubt, arisen in a great degree, from the presumed hopelessness of such cases. Still it is suicidal—for all who have a frequent desire to "*clear the throat*," and who become fatigued and "*out of breath*" on every slight occasion, are on the high road to those changes and symptoms which constitute pulmonary consumption. This disease begins, in a majority of cases, as a "*cold*," ending in a "*sore throat*"—gradually it extends down the windpipe, rendering the voice slightly hoarse and indistinct, first observed on reading aloud—and, finally, it involves the "*bronchial tubes*" and "*air cells*." The seat of the primary disease is the mucous membrane of the throat, windpipe and bronchial tubes. The expectoration comes from this membrane, and the tubercular matter is deposited on its surface. If, therefore, you would avoid the dangers which attend Consumption in an advanced stage you will not disregard those signs of impending evil: but, by prompt and judicious means, seek to restore the offending organ to its former tone and health. You may think I give undue importance to these affections, from which most persons suffer in some degree; but go to those among your own immediate relatives and friends who are now in the last stage of *Consumption*, and ask them how *their* disease began. They will, in almost every instance, tell you of a *slight cold*, a *hacking cough*, or a little *soreness in the throat*, which were treated as scarcely worthy of notice a few months ago; and will add that their cough grew worse—their expectoration increased—that hectic fever set in, and they began to lose flesh. Still, they regard it as only a "*slight bronchial affection*," and, utterly unconscious of their true state, have journeyed onward to the brink of the grave, now yawning to receive them, as tributes from ignorance or injudicious practice!

I cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of those suffering from catarrhal or bronchial affection, the importance of this connection. If catarrh and sore throat were successfully treated, we should have few cases of Bronchitis. If Bronchitis was generally cured, we should have few cases of Consumption. All are but links in the same chain, and hang upon each other as cause and effect.

In my next communication I shall take up the subject of "Consumption;" and it is probable, from the importance of the disease, that my remarks will be continued through several letters.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 696 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 6, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

SIX COMPLETE STORIES.—The *True Flag* for the coming week contains six capital stories, all complete in themselves. One of them throws considerable light upon the authorship of "Ida May." The Goblin Concert, by Cymon, is a excellent hit. Single copies, four cents. Sold everywhere. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 126 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

$10.—One hundred lessons in Writing for $10, or time unlimited, at BROWN'S splendid rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Mr. BROWN received the highest prize, the only silver medal, awarded for writing at the World's Fair.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 9, JAMES UNDERHILL, [illegible] of Lewis, Essex Co., aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at Friends' Meeting-House, Rose-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 9, MATILDA, relict of James Hamm, deceased, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1017 Forsyth-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, of consumption, JOHN G. WARD, aged 27 years.

The friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 82 Division-st.

In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 9, WILLIAM MERRITT, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Liberty Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Madison-st., on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 7, GEORGE FRANKLIN, youngest son of Thomas and Almira Dugard, aged 2 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 241 West 30th-st.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 9, in his 20th year, JASPER VAN REUREN, eldest son of the late Capt. Cornelius Van Kouren, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 121 West 16th-st., on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 9, ALEXANDER MCKILVEY, aged 56 years.

The members of Hope Lodge, No. 244 F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, the members of Ivy cooking Division, No. 8 A. A. of T., Mohegan Tent, I. O. of O. F., Warren Temple of Honor, No. 13, together with the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 113 West 18th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 12½ o'clock M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, LOUISE, only daughter of Edey L. and Mary Ann Foster, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 420 3d-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, SAMUEL HOUSLEY, in the 52d year of his age.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, BARTHOLOMEW, youngest son of Bartholomew B. Purdy, aged 1 year, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 20 Spring-st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Allen-st., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 Laight-st., at 1 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, MARIA, third daughter of Rev. John Bray.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, W. A. B. Sherman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Dutch Church in Harlem, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, of malignant scarlet fever, at No. 42 East Washington-place, CHARLES SOUTH WORTH, Jr., aged 23 years, greatly lamented.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 9, MAHALAH, wife of Samuel Smith, aged 58 years.

☞ Albany papers will please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY CARPENTER, aged 60 years, a native of Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 76 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

At Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 9, HENRY E. FOUNTAIN, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near the Quarantine, Staten Island, on Monday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

At Bayridge, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 3, FRANKLIN RYDER, youngest son of Orrel Ryerson, aged 11 months and 3 days.

At Medford, Mass., on Sunday, Feb. 4, LUCY ALLEN, wife of the late Andrew Blanchard, jr., of this place.

At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Feb. 2, HANNAH JANE, wife of Jos. M. Cohen, and only child of Hannah and Daniel Cohen, of this City, aged 20 years.

At San Francisco, Cal., on the 4th of January, ROBERT, youngest son of Lieut. Thomas H. Brooke, U. S. N., aged 3 years and 10 days.

At Paris, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, Mrs. [illegible] relict of the late Charles S. Stuart, jr., of Newark, N. J., aged [illegible] years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 9.

$3,000	Kentucky 6s	102		100	Cum. Coal Co.		s5 30
7,000	Virginia 6s	88		200	do.		30
1,000	do.	88		200	do.		30
24,000	do.	8		100	do.		30
1,000	California 7s	95		100	do.		30
1,000	North Carolina 6s	90		200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		90
1,000	Indiana State 5s	82		5	do.		90
4,000	Missouri 6s	83		100	do.		90
1,000	Louisiana 6s	85		200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		85
1,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds.	101½		200	do.		85
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	91		200	do.		85
5,000	do.	91		200	do.		85
10,000	do.	90		200	do.		85
10,000	do.	90		100	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R. R.		96
10,000	do.	90		100	Erie Railroad		24½
10,000	do.	90		100	do.		24½
1,000	Mad. R. 2d Mtge.	82		100	do.		24½
7,000	do.	82		100	do.		24½
1,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	87		100	do.		24½
1,000	Mich. South. Bds.	87		100	do.		24½
1,000	Pan. Bonds, Reg.	93		100	do.		24½
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	97		100	do.		24½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87		100	do.		24½
10,000	do.	87		100	do.		24½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	96		100	do.		24½
5,000	do.	96		100	do.		24½
5,000	Indiana Mil. Bds.	80		100	do.		24½
1,000	Commercial Bank	100		100	do.		24½
1,000	Mechanics' Bank	100		100	do.		24½
1,000	Am. Exchange Bank	100		100	Harlem Railroad		13
1,000	Bank of N. America	100		100	do.		13
1,000	do.	100		100	do.		13
1,000	Commercial Bank	100		100	do.		13
100	Ohio L. & T. Co.	100		100	Read'g Railroad		83½
100	Canton Co.	50		100	do.		83½
100	do.	50		100	do.		83½
100	do.	50		100	do.		83½
100	do

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 362. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PASSAGE OF THE INDIAN BOUNTY LAND BILL.

LAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

LAND SPECULATIONS IN KANSAS.

ANOTHER PATENT EXTENSION GONE.

The Collins Line of Steamers—A Calculation—Withdrawal of Appointments—The Tariff Project.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

Within a few days Congress will be called upon to decide the fate of the Collins Line, which has shed so much honor upon the American name—to decide whether the faith of the Government is to be broken with a worthy citizen who has redeemed, to-bold, the promises he made it, when he entered into a contract which is now sought to be annulled. And, strange to say, the apologists for the violation of this contract, have endeavored to satisfy Congress that considerations of economy demand the action they propose! This pretext of economy, too, finds its most powerful coadjutor in the suggestion that the Collins Line is a local affair, kept up for the benefit of New-York—and of New-York alone.

I have no idea of following the example of the opponents of the Collins Line, and resorting to the system of bullying and threats sometimes brought up to frighten honest men into what the bullies choose to call economy. But there are one or two suggestions to be made in reply to this economic and to this local argument, which seem to me to be quite conclusive against them; and I propose to state them briefly. If gentlemen who have votes to give on this subject see any error in my argument, of course they will not be influenced by it; but if the suggestions recommend themselves to their judgment, they will be none the less valuable because of their origin.

First upon the question of economy. Is it a penny-wise policy to pay to the Collins Line? Let us see. When Mr. COLLINS entered into his contract with the Government, the time of the Cunarders' trips was from thirteen to fifteen days. Now the time between New-York and Liverpool is about ten days. Thus a saving of time is effected on each trip of from three to five days. "Time is money," as we shall clearly see before I finish. The movement of produce between the United States and Europe amounts to over $500,000,000 per annum. The Liverpool steamers don't carry this produce, but they do carry the letters advising of the expedition, the purchases and sales and the bills of exchange which pass between the Old World and the New, in consequence of this produce movement. The merchant and the capitalist saves the interest of his money just as surely when he *knows* of the time when he can have it to use, or will have it to pay, as he does by getting it in his hands a few days earlier than expected.

Now, if COLLINS has reduced the time occupied in these transatlantic money transactions *two* days, only, he saves on fifty-two voyages 104 days per annum—and, of course, he saves to the merchants and capitalists—and the great producing interests of which they are merely the commercial agents or brokers—the interest for 104 days on $500,000,000. This gives, as the result, the saving of $9,000,000 per annum! Is it liberal—is it generous—is it honest to violate faith with one who has achieved even this single result, and to withhold from him the conservative pittance he receives as his share of the immense profits which the country reaps from his energy and enterprise and skill? Let it be remembered that this nine millions is the *actual* saving of time which before was *wasted* absolutely.

But if we make a similar computation upon the basis of *five* days' time saved on each trip, instead of two, we have as the result the saving of 260 days' interest, amounting to $22,000,000! Mr. COLLINS is continually improving his ships; and it is his intention, as soon as Congress shall have evidenced its determination to sustain him, to construct another ship which shall cross the Atlantic in eight days only. If he succeeds—and his record gives us high promise that he will not fail—it will not be many years before a nine days' passage in any vessel, of any line, will be deemed a relic of old fogydom. This would give us a saving of *seven* days' time over the old fifteen day trips, the interest upon which will amount, in round numbers, to the enormous sum of $30,000,000!—one half of which, at least, would inure to the benefit of the United States. Is it wise to rudely check an enterprise which has performed so well, and which promises so much? It seems to me such a course would be unwise as it would be illiberal and unjust.

A word upon the local objection. The argument presented above fully answers it, and shows that the interests of each and every branch of human industry—agriculture, manufactures, mining and sale—greatly profit by the saving of time effected through the direct instrumentality of the Collins ships. The South is said to be arrayed against the line, as a *New-York* enterprise, for the benefit of the North alone! Is it not manifest that no other single industrial interest shares so largely in the benefits accruing from the Collins enterprise, in the economy of time, as does the great cotton-planting interest? And Virginia, too, with her immense tobacco export, derives advantage enough through this means, almost of itself, to afford the support which our Government has established and maintains the Collins Line. And so the argument and its application, with more or less force, to every part of the Union.

Disregarding the question of economy, I have said nothing of the millions saved us by the Postal Treaties established by the American line of steamers—for this argument, too, signally failed. I have said nothing of the honor of these transactions—an honor which might be estimated by thousands per annum—nothing of the loyalty of Englishmen, or of the great advantages resulting from the popularization of Ocean steam travel, which has led to such very frequent intercommunication, and given us a ferry across the sea with the regularity almost of the ferry to Brooklyn or Jersey City. These are all arguments which will naturally obtrude themselves upon the mind of every thinking man, and impress themselves with the unyielding force of truth. If intelligent deliberation and sound reason can prevail, I can have no single doubt of the triumph of the Collins Line here, and of its continued triumphs in the world's marine.

The withdrawal from the Senate of the nomination of JOHN B. MILLER, of Utica, to be Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru, was brought about by JOHN C. MATHER, Senators DOUGLAS and BRIGHT, and other prominent Nebraska men, who resisted the appointment very strenuously upon the ground that MILLER is an Anti-Nebraska man, and assisted in getting up some remonstrances against that measure. Mr. MILLER is a first cousin, by marriage, to Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, upon whose application the nomination was made. Of course, its withdrawal will sever the last tie between the Seymour Anti-Nebraska men of New-York and the Administration.

Although the Tariff project is dead as a herring, duty compels a reference to the course pursued by the Massachusetts delegation yesterday, when the effort to take it up was made. If you will notice the Yeas and Nays you will perceive that every representative of the Bay State, save Mr. CROCKER, voted with the Free-Traders to go into Committee to take up the Tariff question. Of course, once under consideration, the Free-Traders could have carried almost any modification of the Tariff of 1846 which they might have deemed it prudent to move. The votes of the seven Massachusetts men carried HOUSTON's motion to go into Committee, but the Pennsylvania men were sharper, and when they got into Committee successfully sprung a trap, and took up the General Appropriation bill against Free-Traders and Massachusetts combined.

What was the object of this course on the part of Massachusetts? One of the delegates from that State went to Mr. PUREYEAR of North Carolina, and told him that now the South, by going with him, had the opportunity to "set itself right" on the Tariff! What is the meaning of all this? I think the action of the Massachusetts men was based upon a mistaken idea that the Free-Traders would faithfully carry out a bargain to cheapen wool to the Eastern manufacturer, and not damage the cotton interests. Even if an arrangement of this sort, on the part of Massachusetts, could be deemed fair towards her sister Anti-Free-Trade States, it was a dangerous experiment to try; and had the bill been once fairly before the House, I fear they would have found themselves sold as completely as were the thirteen Anti-Nebraska men in the House last Summer, who by a single vote with the friends of that measure yielded up their defences to the Compromise breakers, and so inevitably lost the battle.

It will be seen that I was not so much mistaken as to the strength of the Texas debt bill in the House as some of our good friends supposed. Before the bill was taken up yesterday, its friends boasted of at least 30 or 40 majority for it. The Yeas and Nays opened their eyes, and showed the danger of despising their opponents, and of over-rating their own strength. A little concession to what they supposed to be a powerless minority would probably have saved the bill. The engineering of such a measure through Congress requires great prudence, circumspection and judgment on the part of the engineer. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Mr. SUMNER presented the credentials of Gen. WILSON, Senator elect from Massachusetts, who appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent in a communication declaring the fineness and value of certain gold foreign coins, as ascertained at the mint.

Mr. RUSK presented the petition of GEORGE H. GIBBINS, praying for an increase of compensation for carrying the United States Mail.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice that he should soon introduce divers bills for improvements in harbors, &c.

THE INDIAN BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The original bill granting pensions and bounty land to the Seneca Indians was amended, on the motion of Mr. BROWN, by striking out all reference to persons, and extending the benefits of the bill to all Indians who have served in the United States Army in time of war.

The bill was then passed as amended.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. DODGE, of Wis., presented the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, to oppose any extension of the term now required by law for the naturalization of foreigners. Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

COINAGE EXPENSES.

Mr. BENJAMIN introduced an order to ascertain the difference of the expense in the coinage of silver at the mints of New-Orleans and Philadelphia.

IMPROVEMENTS ON LAKES.

The bill to continue the improvements on the Lakes, appropriating half a million therefor, was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER objected, because it gave too wide discretion to the President.

Mr. STUART replied that the details of any bill always required more or less discretion. He thought a hundred thousand dollars as much as could be properly expended on Lake Erie in any one year.

This bill appropriates $100,000 each for Lakes Superior, Ontario, Erie and Michigan; $100,000 for Lakes Huron and St. Clair together, and $125,000 for Lake Champlain.

It was argued that the Secretary of War, the officer in charge of these improvements, would have too much discretionary power, but it was answered that he had only to apply the money judiciously, and was not to judge of the constitutionality of the appropriation.

On this point the debate was carried on by Messrs. WADE, HUNTER, CLAYTON, BAYARD, STUART, RUSK and SEWARD—the last submitting an amendment, including the Buffalo, Oswego, Dunkirk, Rochester, Sodus and Little Sodus Bays, those of Connecut and Cleveland, Ohio, and of Burlington, Vt., as well as all the other lakes and harbors in the States which were mentioned in the bill vetoed last year.

Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, though he was a friend to these improvement, did not want to enter a vain contest. Such a bill would not meet Executive approval. By putting meritorious cases with those which would not get Executive sanction, all would be lost.

Mr. PRATT, of Maryland, suggested an amendment limiting the appropriations to the work already commenced, so that would obviate the constitutional objection which had been made.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said that would not remove another objection—the according of legislative power to the Executive—and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, with instructions to report specific appropriations. Agreed to by Yeas 34, Nays 17.

Sundry bills from the House of Representatives were then received and referred to appropriate committees, with the exception of that proposing to divide the State of Illinois into two judicial districts, which was discussed and passed.

One or two bills were then debated on their passage a second time, and some of the Senators thought there must be a more regular observance in the assignment of the resulting ordinary.

LAND SPECULATORS AT KANSAS.

Mr. HALLIDAY, of Va., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the correspondence between the Surveyor of public lands, respecting the claims advanced by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the military reservation, Fort Leavenworth, together with the result of his investigation of the alleged interference of certain army officers, stated in the recent report of said commissioner, with the rights of the Delaware Indians. Adopted.

NAVAL WORKS AT PENSACOLA.

A resolution was also adopted on the motion of Mr. MORTON, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the agreement made with Messrs. EVERETT & BROWN, and GILBERT & SIMMS, contractors, in reference to the testing of the balance dock, railway and basin at the Pensacola Navy-Yard. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The House passed a bill appropriating $60,000 for the building or purchase of four additional revenue cutters.

The House went into Committee on private bills.

ANOTHER PATENT EXTENSION BILL LOST.

The bill for the relief of Messrs. MOORE & MASCALL, proposing to extend their patent for their harvesting machine was then considered. Messrs. TRACY, STUART, of Mich., MCMULLEN, BRIDGES, HUGHES and CLARK, spoke in favor of it, and Messrs. SAGE, BENTON, PERKINS, (N. Y.,) GOODE and LYON against it, when the bill was reported to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out. This was concurred in by a vote of 96 against 94, and the bill was thus rejected. Adjourned.

Confirmations by the Senate—Gen. Wilson in the Senate—U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

LEONIDAS MARTHIS, of Alabama, Consul for Mazatlan, Mexico, *vice* GATTON, deceased. W. W. BANKS, of Virginia, Consul to Aguas Calientes, Mexico.

For New-Orleans, THOMAS C. PORTER, Collector; WILLIAM E. SPARKS, Surveyor; FRANCIS LEACH, Appraiser; WM. P. REYBURN, Assistant Appraiser. H. W. MORELAND, Assistant Collector at Yorktown, Va., *vice* BARZIZA, resigned. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, Naval Officer, Portsmouth, N. H.; JOSEPH RAMSEY, Collector, Plymouth, N. C.; A. D. BANKS, Collector at Petersburg, Va.; and W. M. HARRISON, Collector at Richmond, Va.

When Gen. WILSON, the new Senator from Massachusetts, came into the Senate to-day, Mr. CLAYTON, Whig Know-Nothing, got him into a vacant seat on the Whig side of the Senate. Messrs. SUMNER and CHASE made a desperate effort to get him into the Free Soil locality. Matters were finally compromised by Mr. WILSON taking Mr. ATCHISON's vacant seat, alongside of SAM, anti-Nebraski Know-Nothing.

The following cases will come up for trial in the Supreme Court this week:

Monday, 12th—No. 44, The United States *vs.* Ritchie.

Wednesday, 14th—No. 68, Warner *vs.* Truly.

Thursday, 15th—No. 70, Wilson *vs.* The Steamer *Palmetto*. No. 71, Barling *vs.* The Steamer *Palmetto*.

Friday, 16th—No. 72, J. C. Fremont *vs.* The United States.

United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Hon. S. CAMERON was nominated by the American Caucus as their candidate for United States Senator, at 1½ o'clock this morning.

On the fifth ballot CAMERON had 46 votes; scattering 46—being one ballot more than there were voters present,—and much excitement ensued.

On the sixth ballot, Cameron had 45; Curtin, 46; scattering, 1. A fraudulent ballot was, therefore, again deposited, defeating the nomination of Mr. CURTIN. Another row took place, and numerous members bolted.

On the seventh ballot Cameron had 44; Curtin 11, and Fuller 2.

Great numbers having left the Caucus, a resolution was adopted making the nomination unanimous.

A row is anticipated on Tuesday, when both Houses meet to proceed to the election.

Masonic Elections—The Knight Templars and the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New-York.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The Grand Encampment of Knight Templars, at their annual session at Albany, have elected Sir JOHN W. SIMONS, of New-York City, as the Grand Master of the Order; Sir Ralph Murphy, of Lockport, D. G. M.; G. C. Sherman, of Watertown, Generalissimo; Leroy Farham, Captain General; Rev. Salem Town, Grand Prelate; Peter Brewer, of Utica, Grand Sentinel; T. C. Edwards, of Elmira, Grand Junior Warden; I. S. Perry, Grand Treasurer; Rob. Macoy, of New-York City, Grand Recorder; W. H. Drew, Grand Standard Bearer; —— Graves, Grand Sword Bearer; M. J. Drummond, of New-York City, Grand Warder.

The election for officers of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New-York took place at Albany on Wednesday, Feb. 7, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the present year: JOHN S. PERRY, Esq., of Troy, Grand High Priest; Charles L. Church, Esq., of New-York, Deputy Grand High Priest; Peter P. Murphy, Esq., M. D., of Lockport, Grand King; Sylvester Gilbert, Esq., of Ogdensburg, Grand Scribe; John O. Cole, Esq., of Albany, Grand Secretary; Wm. Seymour, Esq., of Albany, Grand Treasurer; Rev. Salem Town, of Aurora, Grand Chaplain; Rev. and Hon. William Goodwin, of Geneva, Associate Chaplain; Jesse P. Mitchell, of Albany, Associate Marshal; John Pierce, of Albany, Associate Sentinel. Sewal F. Fisk, Esq., of New-York, was appointed Grand Lecturer. The representation was unusually large.

Passage of the Prohibitory Liquor Law by the Illinois Legislature, &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The prohibitory liquor law bill was returned by the Senate to the House of Assembly, with amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill finally passed, by a vote of Ayes, 51; Nays, 17.

Resolutions were passed instructing Senators in Congress from this State to oppose any Slave States being formed in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

The Recent Fire in New-Orleans—Execution of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 10.

New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday last are received.

The loss by the destruction of TWIBILL & EDWARDS' foundry, and H. L. STONE & Co.'s grocery warehouse in New-Orleans, amounted to $150,000.

WILLIAM YOUNG was hung in New-Orleans for the murder of his child. He had cut his throat a day or two previous to his execution, and when taken to the gallows he was in a dying condition.

Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 9.

In the two mile race to-day, *Rough and Ready* won the first heat, and *Maid of Orleans* the second and third. The time was 3:46, 3:49 and 3:53.

A three-mile nag came off here to-day, for a purse of six hundred dollars between *Brown Dick, Mary Taylor, Highlander, Equator* and *Pussy O'Reilly*. *Brown Dick* was the winner in two straight heats. Time—3:42 and 3:46.

Another race then came off—a single dash of three miles—in which *Little Arthur* won.

Expedition Against Cuba.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 9.

A portion of an expedition against Cuba is understood to have left this and other Southern ports during the past few days, and the remainder are to follow shortly. The total enlistment in this enterprise, it is said, reaches 3,500 men. The proceedings have been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and we are unable to gather any further particulars.

Death of an Old Printer—An Editor Assaulted.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Mr. HENRY ROGERS, an old and highly respected printer, and father of the proprietors of the Boston *Journal* of this city, died last night.

S. K. HEAD, publisher of the *Life in Boston*, was assaulted and badly beaten in Howard-street, last night, by DAVID VANDERBECK, doorkeeper at the Circus here. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The deaths in the city for the week ending to-day have been 76, of which 16 were from consumption.

Operatic Movements.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The last evening performance of the GRISI and MARIO Opera Troupe took place last night before an immense audience, and at the fall of the curtain Madame GRISI was nearly buried in bouquets. Such a furore of excitement has been seldom witnessed in this city.

We have a beautiful day here, and the sleighing was never better.

Murder of a Toll-Gate Keeper.

OGDENSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Mr. WHITSON, keeper of a toll-gate near Antwerp, was murdered on Thursday night in his own house. The assassin escaped.

The Weather in the South.

COLUMBIA, Friday, Feb. 9.

Mobile papers of Tuesday last are at hand, but the New-Orleans mail has not arrived.

The weather in Mobile was unusually severe, and in Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss., unprecedented snow-storms had occurred.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Marion*, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE DESERTED CAPITAL.

LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

The Legislature holds no session to-day—the halls, deserted save by the pages and the vendors of apples, show little trace of the active life that thronged the capital, and like an invading army kept possession of the public places for so many days preceding the late election of Senator. Members have gone home to meet the approbation or the denunciation of their constituents; some to recover from the struggle past, and some to prepare for the struggle that is to commence on Monday evening, when the Speaker again calls the House to order. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and I shall not seek to anticipate what may be the course of events succeeding the report of the Special Committee, to whom has been referred the "bill for the suppression of intemperance, with power to report complete." But there are a few matters, more or less connected with legislation, which I desire to clear away before the week brings that which may force them aside. And first is

A LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD, AND ABOUT HIS RE-ELECTION.

It has been frequently asked in my hearing during the past month, "What does Mr. SEWARD say about his re-election? Has he no word of encouragement for his friends, no refutation of the slanders and aspersions of his enemies?" Doubtless, under other circumstances, there would have been enough of both, for I believe Mr. SEWARD never forgets his friends—never permits a falsehood to go uncorrected, when it has a responsible and intelligent endorser. But I know so well what were the true feelings of Mr. SEWARD, how little of personal feeling he connected the election of Senator, that I was confident he would not permit the importunities of friends nor the impressions of foes to lead him to say or do anything that might seem like an interference with members in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the law. It appears now that this supposition was correct. Some days previous to the commencement of the discussion of the selection of Senator, one of the members wrote to Mr. SEWARD, suggesting that he should in some way define his position upon certain questions likely to be discussed in the canvass. To this letter, for reasons given, Mr. SEWARD made no direct reply, but to an intimate friend in Albany he forwarded the following, desiring to have its contents made known to such as should desire to have from him anything more than could be found in the history of his life:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1855.

MY DEAR ——: I received last night a letter, which was a very kind one, from Hon. Mr. ——, who is a member of Assembly from ——. In this letter he states that there is an extreme interest in a certain question felt at Albany, and that he stands firmly on the favorable ground he has maintained throughout. But in view of the many things said there, he asks whether I would not think it right to express to him my opinions on some principles which are discussed in the canvass.

Of course I cannot now for the first time in my life, and when my ambition is certainly less earnest than it has been heretofore, engage in any correspondence that would or could be thought designed to influence the decision of the proper authorities in a matter which, in one of its aspects only, is a personal one to myself, while in its broader aspects it is a purely public one.

I hope that you may find an occasion to explain, as you can, from our long acquaintance, to Mr. ——, my reasons for observing silence now as heretofore, and that at the same time I am very sincerely grateful to him for the kindness which moved him to solicit explanations.

Very truly your friend,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

How much truth there was in the statement that Mr. SEWARD was taking an active part in the canvass for Senator, your readers can judge themselves, after perusing the above letter.

ABOLISHING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Senator BARNARD has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in the Senate for the abolishment of capital punishment. It is a common understanding that all great reforms must, under a kind of probation, be so long advocated, so long combated—so many times proposed, so many times rejected—before they are finally received and acknowledged. Only six years ago, when Mr. SEWARD was first elected Senator, it was deemed inexpedient to discuss the Slavery question in connection therewith, and when that gentleman ventured the suggestion that there might possibly be law higher than the laws of men, the people stood amazed and some of his warmest friends thought he and they could never recover from the proposition. Yet last week, the strong claim made in Mr. SEWARD's behalf was that he had been an early, persistent and consistent opponent of Slavery, and the "higher law" sentiment so cautiously and timidly put forth found bold and determined defenders in the Assembly chamber—and not one to attack it. Only six years, and the rights of man, the duty of the North, and the superiority of divine enactments over those of statutes, have been taught and acknowledged.

In which the cities there the advocates of Temperance have abandoned all hopes of rendering their proposed reforms by legal sanction, and have appealed their right to call in the aid of legislative enactment. They have gone through the turmoils of politics, and have had from the people that endorsement of their measures which will secure for them early attention from the Legislature. The Temperance reapers are about to gather their harvest.

Older than these is the proposition to abolish the death penalty. It has had a slow growth, for it has called to its advocacy but few, and that few were recruited from the ranks of the earnest but unimpassioned, who appealed not to the passions, not to the hopes, not to the fears, but to the calm, deliberate reasons of their fellowmen. They have labored unceasingly, labored earnestly, but so far with indifferent success. Is it not now the time for a more enlarged and united appeal to the legislature of the State? Is it not time that this great reformation was inaugurated—has not its time of probation ended—has it not been tried by time, and stood the scrutiny required by all proposed innovations? I hope that it has, and that the bill to be introduced will find that favor it so much deserves—that success it has a right to expect from the intelligent and discriminating Legislature now in session at the Capital.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

Mr. T. ROMEYN BECK, and others, ask that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to employ some suitable person to collect and arrange the treaties and other authentic documents in his office and elsewhere, tending to illustrate the history of the relinquishment of land titles within this State by the native Indian tribes, and to prepare such means of illustration as may be necessary for a full knowledge of the acquirement of the State of the title to its lands; and further, that a sum of money be appropriated for the purpose named. Let us do no such thing. Let us rather gather up and destroy—commit to the flames all that records the progress of our acquisitions. Leave only to tradition, or forget entirely the infamy which we acquired with the titles we enjoy—for who can look unmoved upon the parchment that tells how many miles square were bought with a few strings of paltry beads—how the Council fires that had burned for ages were put out, and the bands that gathered round scattered—their birthrights, their wigwams, and their hunting grounds bartered away for a score of worthless rifles or a bundle of useless trinkets—how we first debased and then defrauded the children of the forest out of all their hills and valleys, their lakes and rivers, over which are scattered the millions whose representatives are asked to perpetuate the records of wrongs inflicted by their ancestors. Doubtless there was necessity for the wrong—for the extermination of one race for the increase of the other. But there exists no necessity that we should make parade of the means by which that extermination was effected. They may be forgiven—we may, at least, forget them. J. B. S.

Medical Society of the State of New-York.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

The Society met at 10 o'clock A. M.

DR. DANIEL AYRES.

Dr. SNYDER read a biographical sketch of the late Dr. DANIEL AYRES, of Amsterdam, Montgomery County.

Dr. AYRES was born at New-Braintree, Mass., in May, 1787. The grandfather of Dr. AYRES was one of the lorks of Ayrshire, Scotland, and his mother reckoned herself a descendant, in a direct line, of MARY of Scots. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of 14 years, and commenced practice at the age of 19, at a time when the opportunities for a thorough medical education in this country were limited; but he was a man of progress, and kept apace in his studies with the improvements in his profession. As a member of the profession, in all its relations, he was high toned and governed by the nicest principles of honor. In his death the community lost a competent, upright physician, and the church a useful and loved member.

PROF. JAMES WEBSTER.

Dr. COVENTRY read a biographical sketch of the late Prof. JAMES WEBSTER. Dr. WEBSTER was born in Warring, Lancaster, England, in 1803. His parents removed to this country when he was a child. They designed him to pursue the study of law with the late Mr. WIRT, but he chose medicine for his profession, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. It was in the lecture room, before his class of anatomy, at Geneva Medical College, that Prof. Webster appeared to greatest advantage, and he was never so happy as when lecturing on his favorite topic, anatomy. He united an agreeable voice, a copious flow of language, and an inexhaustible fund of humor in his lectures. He was enthusiastic and ardent in his temperament, and devotedly attached to his friends. Dr. WEBSTER died at Louisville, Ky., on the 16th July, 1854.

Dr. JOHN S. MCCALL read a paper on the needs, duties and privileges of the Medical Profession.

Dr. PHELPS, of New-York, asked the indulgence of the Society while he read a paper on the early and present condition of the medical profession. As he had now entered his seventieth year, he felt confident that he should not many times have occasion to offer an apology for claiming their attention.

Dr. SAUNDERS moved that 4 o'clock be made the hour for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. AUGUSTUS WILLARD read a very interesting paper on the epidemical diseases of Chenango and Broome, which was referred to the Committee of Publication.

A communication was received from His Excellency Gov. CLARK, inviting the Society visit him on Thursday afternoon, at the Executive Chamber. The invitation was accepted.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

Dr. FOSTER presented the following:

Whereas, The Legislature are about to provide additional accommodations for the insane, this Society deem it a fit occasion for its opinion. Therefore,

Resolved, That an Asylum capable of accommodating 250 patients is preferable to one of a larger size.

That the selection of a proper location for an asylum should be made in view of the construction of such a number of asylums of that magnitude as the present and future wants of the State may require.

That the site of a Lunatic Asylum should unite, so far as it may be found possible, the qualities of salubrity, protection from cold winds, agreeable scenery, proper drainage, cheapness of living, ease of access by railroads, and such proximity to a large town as will facilitate frequent inspections.

Laid on the table.

Dr. HAMILTON resumed his remarks on dislocation of bones and the philosophy of their reduction, and gave the history of several important cases.

Dr. CORLISS spoke of fractures of the femur. He said that in transverse fractures of the femur there will always be a shortening of the limb, and upon this ought all legal decisions to depend.

Dr. MARCH read an operations for hernia. Adjourned.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.—Dr. STAATS moved to suspend the order of business, and allow Rev. Mr. WARREN, of the New-York Temperance Society, to speak for five minutes. Mr. WARREN asked liberty to interrogate the Society on the influences of intoxicating drinks in producing disease when used continuously in moderate quantities.

Dr. BRADFORD presented a resolution requesting the Society to cooperate in furnishing and diffusing the desired information. The resolution was adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—FRANK H. HAMILTON, of Buffalo.
Vice-Presidents—THOMAS HUN, of Albany.
Secretary—HOWARD TOWNSEND, of Albany.
Treasurer—PETER VAN O'LINDA, of Albany.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

The gentlemen whose names follow were elected permanent members: James R. Wood, B. Fordyce Barker, Philander Stewart, G. C. Monell, Alfred Watkins, Ebenezer Steel, Freeman Turtelot, Henry C. Gray, Luther Gutieau, A. L. Saunders, Marcus Terry, A. B. Case, John Coventry, Edson Carr, Austin Flint, John B. Coste.

Dr. HORACE A. BUTTOLPH, of New-Jersey, and MARSHALL HALL, of London, were elected honorary members of the Society.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The resolution of Dr. FOSTER, referring to the establishment of Lunatic Asylums, was taken up.

Dr. FOSTER thought the insane could be better cared for if institutions were limited in the number of patients, so that the resident physician could see each of them every day.

Dr. BRADFORD said there was a bill before the Legislature at the present time for the establishment of an asylum. There are three hundred insane in the State, most of whom are in the county poorhouses, where they are most shockingly pen-

Execution of William Young.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Feb. 3.

Yesterday forenoon about 10 o'clock, WILLIAM YOUNG was hanged in the inner court of the Parish Prison, for the murder of CHRISTIAN REHIM, a child of whom he was the guardian, and whom his inhuman cruelty consigned to an untimely grave. Long before the hour appointed for the murderer's execution, a large crowd, chiefly composed of children and persons of color, assembled around the gates of the jail. None, however, were admitted, excepting the representatives of the press, officials and members of the city bench.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the massive door of the inner court was unlocked, and the spectators admitted to the scene of the sternly solemn ceremony. About one hundred persons were present. Shortly after they entered the yard, the prisoner was conducted from a cell situated immediately above the drop, and brought forward and seated on a cane-bottomed stool on the scaffold. The Sheriff then advanced and read the fatal WARRANT.

The prisoner was led forward by a negro and the executioner. His step was firm; his face ghastly pale; but no outward sign of emotion was visible. He appeared, indeed, to be utterly unconscious of the terrible doom awaiting him. He never opened either his lips or his eyes, even for an instant. His face indicated a nature depraved, sensual, and obstinate. He wore yellow pants, with a white shirt and a cap of the same color. The attendant negro man was grotesquely dressed. The face of this wretched minion of the law was concealed by a horrible looking black mask, which gave to the ghastly ceremonial an altogether unnecessarily revolting aspect.

As soon as the Sheriff had read the warrant, the cap was drawn over the face of the culprit, the hangman stepped from the scaffold to the platform, the rope that sustained it was severed, and the body of the murderer dangled in the air. His fall was partly broken by a portion of the scaffold, which was not released until the head of the unhappy man was in contact with it.

It will be remembered that the culprit endeavored to evade the penalty annexed to his crime by an act of suicide. He succeeded in cutting his throat in a most frightful manner; so much so, that had the execution been postponed for a few hours longer, he would not have been hanged at all. In order to render an execution possible, the wounds were bound with lint and linen. Such is the tender mercy of the law to the violator of its decrees!

Partly in consequence of the obstruction already alluded to that broke the fall, and partly owing to the knot of the rope having caught immediately beneath his chin, as soon as the bolt was withdrawn these ghastly wounds were reopened and enlarged—the wind-pipe was entirely severed—the blood flowed copiously from his throat and mouth, staining his white neckerchief and cap—and the wind rushed through the bleeding opening with a frightful, most unearthly loud report, which caused every spectator in the yard to shudder and turn away his face in horror. The agony of the sufferer must have been intense. His legs and his arms—although firmly tied behind his back—writhed about for at least ten minutes. The veins of his hands increased in size.

It was the most revolting spectacle that we ever saw or ever read of.

At about twenty minutes from the moment in which the rope of the scaffold was severed, the body was gradually lowered. Dr. SABATIER, the city physician in attendance, mounted on a stool—the same on which WILHELM JUNG lost a few moments before had sate listening to his death warrant and the sheriff's voice of doom—and as soon as the body was within his reach, placed his ear in proximity to the heart and pronounced the pendant form a corpse.

It was then taken down and placed in a rude, unpainted pine coffin, which had been placed—we thought with unbecoming and unnecessary haste—immediately under the culprit's feet while he was still writhing in the air. The lid was instantly nailed down and the body, we believe, was soon after taken to the Potter's Field and buried.

While the negro was nailing down the lid of the coffin we visited the cell in which the unfortunate culprit had been confined. A mattress, part of which was stained with blood, occupied one corner of the room. The floor near the opposite corner was also similarly discolored. On the wall on the right side of the cell, these words were written in the Prussian language:

"Farewell my brothers and sisters."

The left side wall was covered with pencilings in the same language, and several crosses of different dimensions. The sentences were written in the form of verse, but every inscription was in prose. We subjoin a translation of as many as were legible. The penmanship was good, but the words were generally mis-spelt, and the sentences were nearly all ungrammatically constructed:

What can a man give to get his soul back?
Nothing.
Father, Son and Holy Ghost.
God gives us all that makes the soul happy—health and every thing that honors and blesses.
Man proposes, God disposes.
During life I had but few friends, and I am ready to give up this world with the hope that my soul may be received by God through Jesus Christ.
Belief, Love, Hope, Faith.
On the blessing of God depends all and whose believes in God he builds his house well.
God with us. (Written around a cross.)
The blood of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, makes us clear of all sin.
Who knew that I had to end my life in such a barbarous way!
Ask
God.

What is life and all its pleasures? It gives us what is wanted—hope in God. God makes the righteous happy.

With our own strength we can do nothing. You are very soon lost by it. But we have a righteous man whom God appointed. Do you ask who he is? Jesus Christ.

What does a man make, if he gains the whole world, and loses his own soul!

Dear Emmanuel! Befriend my soul. * * * * * * How can I get to you?

It will be seen from these sentences that the deceased did *not* cover the walls or his cell, "with the debris of wild German speculations."

There was one little volume in the cell—a German edition of the venerable RICHARD BAXTER's "Call to the Unconverted to Turn and Live;" which undoubtedly had been given to the culprit by the reverend gentleman who daily visited and conversed with him on religious subjects.

On the fly-leaves was written the following "witness" or "testimony," which we translate from the original now before us, omitting only the grammatical errors that characterize it:

WITNESS.

As surely as I have received the Holy Sacrament from my priest, I declare that I am innocent of the murder of the boy. I have been prosecuted by bad men; the witnesses against me swore falsely; the Court did not try my case with conscience; but overlooked different things that were the very causes of the boy's death. I had no money and could not get anybody to defend me. I got a sentence of murder, and I was condemned to death without reason. Now I ask of the Court and like witnesses to answer for that unaccountable misfortune they have brought upon me.

I am thankful to the priest for all the good lessons and prayers he gave me, with the greatest patience; and I only wish that he may pray for me with all his power, in order that my poor soul may receive Christ from God. This, I wish with all my heart. WM. YOUNG.

The deceased was born near Halle, Prussia, and was 45 years of age. His parents, four brothers and two sisters still

We gave the man clothes, and sent the girl to a good home, and are now seeking a job in the country for the plasterer. His name is Lunny.

It seems at first sight, to a kindly heart, at such a time as this and with such cases of poverty as the above, a mean and pitiful thing to be considering the *mode* of bestowing our charity. We do not wonder at the communications which have appeared from different sources in the TIMES on the views previously given through these columns upon the action of the Soup-Houses and some of the Ward Committees. These articles, though sometimes mistaking the point of discussion, have been temperate and courteous in tone, as beseemed the subject, and deserve respectful attention.

The point at issue, it should be remembered, is merely the *mode of charity*. The position which we then maintained, if confirmed by each day's experience in our own operations and by the experience of the missionaries, Sunday School agents and others with whom we have conversed on the subject, as well as of some on these Committees themselves, we have not the least doubt that time will more and more confirm, as the *effects* of this Winter's indiscriminate charity appear in succeeding years. A mind which regards poverty superficially is always most affected by the *present* suffering and the present assistance. We do not remember that aid is of little use if it relieves one pain to increase the cause of many pains.

Charity which principally creates Pauperism is a weak and sentimental thing, and in the end will do more injury than good.

If our generous citizens, during this Winter, feed a thousand poor, who might be doing a little for themselves, but are by this charity kept form such efforts, they do indeed a present kindness. Hungry mouths are fed—the kind and gentle hearts of donors are satisfied; but we do not now see the end of the evil. These thousand people, on the next Winter, when there is more work, have caught the habit of dependence. They would rather live on the chance charities of the rich than try to support themselves. Their ingenuity and labor is turned to the tricks of importuning and begging. They are not in the habit of work. They come to like the *adventure* of begging; and so it happens, we should find, before any one understood the cause, a great relay added to the class of paupers such as now curses Europe. It is such evils we would avoid. And therefore we repeat that charity cannot be given to a crowd as it is now given indiscriminately at some of the Soup-Houses, without great danger. It is the old monkish system of *dole* to crowds of paupers. It is fatal to self-respect, and does not meet its own object.

In some of the Wards, we are aware, these donations have been carefully bestowed; and so far as we have observed in the Eighteenth Ward, in which the gentlemen are engaged, whose communications have recently appeared in the TIMES on this matter, food and money have been distributed with much judgment.

But what we have urged is, that there is no need of these separate Associations. We have an experienced Society, with agents and a careful organization, ready to relieve as many as its funds will supply, which bestows its charities as the result of personal visitation, and in such a way that Pauperism will not spring up as the harvest of our generosity.

We rejoice to hear, that some of the Relief Committees have turned their funds collected, and their labor into the channels of this Association; and that the Society has never had more means with which to distribute its charities than at the present time.

In such a discussion as this, let us seek for facts and truth alone; and as the objects of all are similar, to help the friendless and forsaken, let us each be willing to accept the position of the others, if experience shall prove it true. C. L. B.

TRADE AND TONNAGE OF THE CANALS.

Report of the Auditor.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 1853.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Auditor of the Canal Department is required by statute annually to make report to the Legislature of the tolls, trade and tonnage of the Canals of this State during the season of navigation, and in obedience to such requirement he makes the following report:

All the matters and statistics which are required to be reported will be found fully and particularly set forth in the accompanying tables. It will be perceived from such tables that the whole amount of tolls collected upon the several Canals of this State during the last season of navigation was $2,773,566 25. Which amount is composed as follows:

Toll on boats and passengers		$226,198
Toll on products of the forest	$519,466	
Toll on products of animals	78,121	
Toll on vegetable food	997,185	
Toll on other agricultural products	7,105	
Toll on manufactures	126,435	
Toll on merchandise	538,039	
Toll an other articles	180,099	
		2,547,488
		$2,773,566

The whole amount of tonnage transported on the Canals during the last season of navigation, ascending and descending, was in tons 4,165,962

Which was composed as follows:

Products of the forest	1,708,745 tons.	
Products of animals	78,094	
Vegetable food	903,285	
Other agricul'l products	16,490	
		928,520 tons.
Manufactures	264,021 tons.	
Merchandise	405,021 tons.	
Other articles	760,235 tons.	
		4,165,962

The value of such tonnage is estimated as follows:

Products of the forest	[illegible]	$14,304,785
Products of animals	$11,566,398	
Vegetable food	39,231,500	
Other agricultural products	1,066,666	
		51,866,564
Manufactures		9,766,439
Merchandise		128,167,952
Other articles		10,954,360
Total value		$210,304,315

The total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile during the last season of navigation, was 668,639,044. The total movements of the several classes comprising such total tonnage, are as follows:

Product of the forest	221,447,717 tons.
Product of animals	26,450,000
Vegetable food	314,220,921
Other agricultural products	1,466,666
	563,125,710 tons.
Manufactures	82,720,000 tons.
Merchandise	104,500,000 tons.
Other articles	72,000,000 tons.
Total	668,639,044 tons.

The whole amount of tonnage arriving at tide water, by way of the Erie Canal, from the Western States or Canada, during the last season of navigation, was 1,704,291 tons.

The whole amount of tonnage arriving at tide water, the product of this State, during the same period, was 888,167 tons.

The whole number of barrels of flour arriving at tide water through the Canals, during the last season of navigation, was 1,849,000

The whole number of bushels of wheat 1,000,000

Which number of bushels of wheat, converted into flour, would make ..... 200,000 barrels.

Which, added to the number of barrels of flour in the former, would make 704,700

Total in barrels 1,904,700

The number of boats registered at the Canal Office for the season was [illegible], and the greatest number of lockages at any lock was 40,681 at lock No. 46, Frankfort.

Such is a brief summary of the trade and navigation of the Canals, as exhibited in the accompanying tables, during the season of navigation. It exhibits as compared with the season of 1852, a decrease in revenue of $431,153
A decrease in tonnage of ..... 81,931 tons

Divided among the different classes of articles as follows:

	Tons.	
Product of forest, decrease	61,780	
Vegetable food, decrease	167,685	
Merchandise, decrease	54,366	
	273,850	
Products of animals, increase	8,073	
Other agricultural products, increase	1,466	
Manufactures, increase	27,969	
Other articles, increase	158,194	
	190,850	
Decrease	81,931	

Decrease in lockages at Alexander's lock 6,966

In flour and wheat, comprised in the returns of vegetable food, there has been a decrease in tonnage the past year, as compared with 1853, of 419,774 tons, and a decrease in tolls of $838,199. In corn and oats there has been an increase during the same period of 270,231 tons, and an increase in tolls of $354,907. Under the head of products of the forest, there was a decrease in tonnage upon shingles, boards and scantling, as compared with 1853, of 153,966 tons; and an increased tonnage upon timber, staves and wood, of 102,533 tons, and a decrease in pots and pearl ashes of 2,215 tons. Under the head of "other articles" there was an increase of the tonnage of mineral coal, for same period, of 50,155 tons, and of sundries 56,293 tons, which last increase is principally composed of iron ore transported through the Champlain and Chenango Canals.

Such a decrease in the revenues and tonnage of the Canals is a matter of much moment, and deserves the early attention of the Legislature. While there is no doubt that a portion of the diminution of tonnage upon wheat and flour is attributable to short crops and the diminished amount transported through the State, still much has been lost to the Canal upon the amount transported by the competition and diversion of the Railroads. The accompanying table, marked No. 47, exhibits the comparative business of the New-York State Canals and the Northern Central and New-York and Erie Railroads for the years 1853 and 1854. Such table exhibits the fact that while the total movement of freight or tons carried one mile on the Canals, have during the last year *decreased* 31,730,689 tons, on said railroads it had increased 55,736,430 tons, and that during the last year the gross amount of tonnage upon the New-York State Canals and the three trunk railroads combined, *exceeds* the amount of tonnage of 1853 by 234,461 tons, while the tonnage upon the Canals has *decreased* during that period 81,991 tons, with a *decrease* in revenue of $431,153; and the tonnage of such railroads has increased 316,452 tons, with an increase of earnings from freight alone of $1,520,688. It also shows that while there has during the last year been a *decrease* of tonnage upon the Canals on the products of the forest of 52,780 tons, there has been an *increase* of such tonnage upon the New-York and Erie and the Northern Roads alone of 33,302 tons; and, estimating the New-York Central at the same per cent. of increase as there is upon the total tonnage of such road, and it gives the total *increase* of such tonnage upon the three trunk Railroads of 63,174 tons. While there has been a *decrease* of tonnage upon the Canals of vegetable food of 167,565 tons, there has been an *increase* upon the New-York and Erie and Northern Railroads of 21,157 tons, and adding thereto the *increase* of the tonnage upon the New-York Central, at the same per cent. as its increase of total tonnage, and it makes the *increase* of such tonnage upon such roads 128,436 tons. And while there has been a *decrease* of the tonnage of merchandise upon the Canals of 52,305 tons, there has been an *increase* of such tonnage upon the three roads, including the increase upon the New-York Central at the same per cent. as its total increase of tonnage, of 77,135 tons.

Such facts prove too plainly to be contradicted that the diversion of tonnage by the Railroads from the Canals is of a great and serious character. That it is not confined to what may be considered the legitimate business of Railroads, but is principally felt in cheap and heavy articles of freight—products of the forest and agriculture—belonging without dispute to the *legitimate* business of the Canals.

Such diminished receipts and tonnage upon the Canals during the past season are not and cannot be attributed to the diversion of tonnage from the Western portion of the Canal by the way of Lake Ontario, because there has been in fact an actual increase in the tonnage shipped on the Canal at Buffalo, while there has been a decrease in tonnage of property shipped at Oswego.

The Auditor in his financial report accompanying the report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in view of the diminished amount of receipts upon the Canals for the previous fiscal year, and the prospective insufficiency of the revenues of the Canals in future and before their completion to meet the heavy constitutional charges upon them, suggested the propriety of imposing tolls upon some equitable basis on the tonnage of Railroads diverting business from the Canals; such imposition of tolls to be continued until the enlargement of the Erie Canal shall be completed. After the completion of the enlargement it is not supposed that the Canals will need such extraneous aid to enable them to retain and command all their legitimate business, despite the rivalry of Railroads. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution in 1846, Railroad tolls formed a part of what were designated "the Canal revenues." Such revenues were appropriated and inviolably set apart by the Constitution to certain purposes; and a portion of them virtually pledged to the public creditors. In 1851, when the revenues of the Canals by judicious management and rates of toll were swollen to such an extent that a large surplus had been and was annually realized over and beyond the amounts required to be set apart to redeem the public faith, tolls upon Railroads were abolished, whether properly or not is not for the Auditor here to express an opinion. But now, when there is a bare possibility, not to say probability that the large constitutional charges may not be met by the present Canal revenues, is it not proper for the Legislature in discharge of their duty to the people and the public creditors that the revenues should be placed back upon the same foundation on which the Constitution found them and left them?

Such line of policy would not be unjust or inequitable towards the Railroad companies. The central line of roads were originally built by different corporations, some of them prohibited altogether from carrying freight, and others permitted to do so only at certain seasons of the year upon the payment of Canal tolls. Consolidated now into one company they are realizing large receipts from the resources of the country and markets, developed and opened by the *Canals* and not by their own expenditures. Imposing tolls upon such freight transported by those roads as may be considered *legitimate* Canal freight, leaves the roads still with much greater privileges as to freight than the stockholders had any reason to expect when they were built.

As to the New-York and Erie Road, it is a fact worthy of notice, and bearing strongly upon the question of equity, that the revenues of the Canals are now taxed annually $350,000 to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the General Fund Debt, and which amounts, as appears by the report of the Comptroller, to $6,355,054 27. Nearly the one-half of such indebtedness ($3,000,000) is for advances made and given towards the construction of such Erie Road, and without the advance of which it is more than probable that the construction of the Road would have still been in *contemplation* instead of *completed*. It cannot be unjust to them under such circumstances for the Legislature, by the imposition of tolls, to maintain the revenues of the Canals unimpaired, so as to enable them, without default, to meet the heavy constitutional charges imposed upon them, and no large a proportion of which is devoted to meeting the obligations created for the benefit of that Road.

The Northern Road has been built with direct reference to the diversion of trade from the Canals, and in such manner as to benefit the State and its citizens to the least possible extent. There can be nothing irreconcilable for the State, under such circumstances, to exercise their legitimate powers for their own protection.

There are facts and circumstances developed in the two several reports of the State Engineer and Surveyor upon the Canals and Railroads of the State, which appear to call loudly upon the Legislature for the imposition of such tolls, not only in the discharge of their duty to the protection of the State, the People and their interests, but as the most effectual means to protect the stockholders in a policy of divert trade from the Canals which requires "an immediate change to prevent most serious embarrassment, if not total bankruptcy;" and which line of policy has been attended with the injurious results heretofore exhibited to the business and revenues of the Canals; whereas, had they confined their roads "to their legitimate functions, without an effort at rivalship," they would have added to, "instead of detracting from, the business" of the Canals. Such Railroad operators are, upon the facts as they appear in such report, thus in violation of the trust and confidence reposed in them by the stockholders, on the one hand, and the State, which gave them existence as a corporation, on the other, working a double injury. And the State, by a proper, judicious and equitable imposition of Canal toll, will perform a double duty; protect their own revenues from loss and injury by the recklessness of individuals, and aid the injured stockholders by preventing the possibility of competition, and thus destroying the temptation for such departure from a legitimate and profitable to a losing and ruinous business. Such course appears to be the most effectual mode of curing the evil complained of by the State Engineer, at the same time that it will fully preserve the revenues and interests of the State.

It is sometimes suggested that by the imposition of tolls upon Railroad tonnage, there will be a consequent increased cost of transportation through the State, resulting in a diversion of trade to other and rival routes through neighboring States. Such cannot by any possibility to the result of a judicious and proper discrimination of the tonnage to be charged with tolls. The expense of transportation upon the Canals will clearly not be affected by it, so the charges upon Canal freights cannot be thereby increased.

Under the present management of Railroads, in their strife to divert business from the Canals, and "contend with the water line in the economy of transportation," much freight has been carried by them at losing rates; the loss upon which has been made up, to as great an extent as practicable, by a large tariff of freight upon many, if not all, articles composing legitimate Railroad freight. Confine the freighting business of Railroads to "*legitimate*" Railroad freight by imposing tolls upon the "legitimate Canal freight," and the necessity of the increased tariff upon some, to make up for losses on other descriptions of freight, no longer exists, and the necessary consequence will be the cheapening of transportation, and not its increase in cost.

The Auditor, feeling convinced that it is the true policy of the State for the protection of the Canal interests and their revenues, to impose toll upon articles diverted by the Railroads from the Canals, and that such is the most effectual and, as it appears to him, the only practicable method to confine each of those two great classes of improvements to the performance of their appropriate functions, and to cause them to "add to, instead of detracting from the business of each other," has felt called upon to ask the attention of the Legislature to the question upon the facts and statistics presented in the accompanying tables.

The Auditor, before closing this report, feels it incumbent upon himself again to call the attention of the Legislature to the question of the ability of the Canals to meet the constitutional charges upon them for the current and ensuing fiscal year. In his former report he stated, in effect, that it was confidently expected that there would be an increase of revenue in the Spring, and that there would be no deficiency for the present fiscal year. Upon further reflection and examination, however, the Auditor has become satisfied that there will, without doubt, be a large deficiency in the current fiscal year, and immediate action on the part of the Legislature is necessary, unless it is intended to suffer some of the constitutional appropriations to go uncared for.

The tolls which have been collected upon the Canals during the months of September, October, November and December last, and which form a part of the revenues of the current fiscal year, amount to $1,172,088

The amount of revenue needed for the current fiscal year, as shown by his former Report, to meet the appropriations for collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, and the other appropriations required by the Constitution, is, in all $3,413,121

Which leaves the sum of $2,241,033

the amount necessary to be realized during the months of May, June, July and August next, in order to meet all the requirements of the Constitution. That makes an average of $560,000 per month, of tolls necessary to be collected during these months. Such average is unprecedented in the history of the Canals, even when their revenues were at the highest points. In 1851, the tolls in which year largely exceed those of any other except 1847, the year of the great famine in Ireland, the whole amount of tolls collected, after the opening of navigation and prior to the 1st of September, was only $1,930 628. This was also upon the high rates of toll, and before the great and in many respects unwise reduction of 1852. Even if the tolls of next season, to be included in the present fiscal year, should be equal to that amount, it would then leave a deficiency of over $300,000. Even in the year of the great famine, the tolls for these months fell largely short of the requisite amount. The great diminution of the revenues for the present fiscal year are claimed by many to be owing in a great measure to short crops in the West. If that is so, its effects will still be felt after the close of the present fiscal year. The shipment of the crops of the coming season will not commence until after the 1st of September next, and consequently cannot affect the revenues of the present year.

The records of the Canal Department show that the Fall months are the months which almost invariably yield the largest, and the months of July and August the smallest amount of revenue. Upon a review, therefore, there can be no well-grounded hope that the revenues of the current fiscal year will be sufficient, unaided, to meet the constitutional charges upon them. For the next fiscal year the constitutional charges upon the revenues are increased more than $650,000 over those of the present. There is, therefore, still less probability of their being met.

Assertions may, and no doubt are made that there is no danger; but the figures plainly contradict the assertion. And the Auditor feels bound, connected as he is with the finances of the Canal Department, to urge the attention of the Legislature to the question, and impress upon their minds that action on their part at the present session is necessary, unless it is deemed advisable to suffer many of the constitutional appropriations to go unprovided for. After giving the warning that he has, he can feel that his duty has been discharged; and if nothing shall be done by the Legislature, by reason of entertaining different opinions, or relying more upon the judgment and speculations of others, the responsibility rests elsewhere, and is removed from those having charge of the finances of this Department.

There can be no doubt but that the Canal Board will discharge their duty in raising toll upon such articles as will bear it; but the increase of revenues by that means will fall far short of the necessary requirements. Something more is necessary; and that thing, in the opinion of the Auditor, is to restore to the Canal revenues all the revenues which belonged to them when the Constitution was adopted; and that can only be done by imposing Canal tolls upon Railroad tonnage.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Auditor.

The Gadsden Purchase—Ammabroma, or Sand Food of Sonora.

From the Journal of Commerce.

I have just sent an interesting drawing of a very remarkable plant discovered by A. B. GRAY, Esq., in his recent explorations across the Continent for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a railway to the Pacific. It is a parasitic plant, a large and fleshy root; a parasite, which Professor TORREY, of New-York, to whom Mr. GRAY submitted it for examination, finds to constitute "a new genus of the small group or family represented by the little known and anomalous Cerallophyllum of Kunth and the *Pholisma* of Nuttall; in the floral structure and the scales, more like the latter, from which it is distinguished by its wooly, plumose calyx, and its singular cystiform inflorescence." It was found in abundance through a range of naked sand hills skirting "Adair Bay" near the head of the Gulf of California, furnishing an isolated band of Papigo Indians with an important article of food. The fresh plant is cooked by roasting upon the hot coals, and resembles the sweet potato in taste, having much nectarine matter about it. It is likewise dried and ground with less palatable kinds of food, such as pesquit, beans, &c. It is represented to be a very delicious vegetable, and could it be transplanted, Mr. GRAY believes that it would constitute an important addition to the table, probably not second in demand to the sweet potato or asparagus. I understand, however, that Professor TORREY thinks it cannot be grown elsewhere, unless the root or

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE AMERICANIZED EUROPEAN.

Lecture by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

On Friday evening, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, was delivered the fourth of the course of lectures before the New-England Young Men's Association. There was a numerous attendance.

The physical condition to which man is subjected in the Western Continent was first touched upon. The aspects of nature here and their wide difference from the leading physical aspects of the Old World, might be expected to produce obvious effects upon the European subjected to them. Such effects, as shown in the modification of the physical system, were illustrated at length by copious instances cited. The influence of climate was first mentioned as being greatest in inducing to the differences manifest between the natives of Old and New England. The climate was denominated as excessive in its extravagance and violent in its contrasts. There were continued alternations of heat and cold, snow and rain, and drouth and hurricanes. Our forefathers, in giving to the northern portion of this country the name of New-England, by no means realized into how different a creation they had entered. The air here breathed was different—the earth they trod—the vicissitudes of the season—the fruits of the soil—the whole animal series—everything different from what they and their forefathers had been accustomed to. From this, as might reasonably be looked for, ensued a profound and radical change in his temperament and constitution—a breaking up of his national physiognomy—a gradual warping of his form and features into a new model, new diseases, new virtues, new vices; and so it has continued. This change, yearly has been growing more and more marked till now, when a British steamer unloads her living cargo at our wharves, at once is recognized the contrast between the redder and rounder face, the plump developed limb and muscle, as compared with the American. They fill their coats fuller, they walk more briskly, they articulate more vigorously, they are warm, jolly, and athletic. Foreign tourists, the lecturer stated, noted this difference of physical formation. The inquiry hence prevailed, as to the causes producing such marked changes in development. Such causes the lecturer detailed at great length, and with many rare and humorous illustrations enforced the truthfulness of his assumed hypotheses. The change in complexion was attributed to difference in climate. The prevalent early decay of teeth was charged to the same cause. The numerous pale faces to be seen and languid ailments so fashionble, he said, should not be attributed to wrong living and wrong habits as they mainly were. There were faults in this respect—lamentable faults—but the invalid was too much scolded. The lecturer adverted to means within the reach of every American to counteract the baneful physical phenomenon to which he was subjected. The importance of air and exercise was not, he said, sufficiently understood. The English gentlemen hunt, shoot, ride, box, play at cricket, get up pedestrian matches, and the English ladies leap fences on their hunters, tramp about like dromedaries on foot, drive four in hand in their equipages. The reason is they come into the world with good stout solid organizations. Why American ladies do not heartily join in such out-door exercises is because they have not the vigorous stamina, the overflowing red blood in their veins, the substantial muscle in their limbs that drive to such exercises as a rational outlet for their superfluous vitality. The changeable weather here discouraged such exercises. The vacillations of temperature contrasted with England were referred to as causing much of the ill health of America. A comparison was instituted in the deaths from pulmonary diseases traceable immediately to the night and sudden and extreme changes of temperature. The vegetative life of the American, and attendant pale complexion, narrow face, faulty teeth, spare outlines, fatigued features, were all only owing to the action of the elements and the imponderable agencies with which he was surrounded. There was not, however, the lecturer stated, material difference in the longevity of the inhabitants of Old England and the denizens of New-England. The American had strength of endurance—few lotus eaters or lazzaroni are among them. The body of the American is chastened and prepared for life and made bold by the scourges of the lawless elements. There is little blood and much nerve in the sharp-featured Roman of the new Republic.

The lecturer concluded with some remarks upon the manifest destiny of America. The American race would come out in due time a race strenuous, eager, impetuous, assimilating, crowding, colonizing, propagandising if you will, but alive with a force and vital heat of its own—and out of the same hemisphere which bred the condor to govern the air, the mastodon to rule in the forest and the great sea snake that comes up once or twice in a generation to show himself to be the sovereign of the ocean.

Dr. Milburn on "Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags."

Rev. Dr. MILBURN (well known for some years past as the Chaplain of the United States Senate,) delivered a highly entertaining and instructive lecture, before a very numerous and respectable audience, on last Friday evening, in the Mulberry-street Methodist Church. The lecture was replete with vivid description of scenery, glowing pictures of backwoods life and manners—which transported the hearer, in imagination, through the tract of country over which DANIEL BOONE passed, from his starting point in Virginia till his arrival in the heart of the hunting-grounds of Kentucky; the imminent risks and hair-breadth 'scapes of the parent pioneer and his companions—their battles with the red men—and was interspersed throughout with lively anecdotes of the early settlers, illustrative of their primitive habits, and manner of living—which lent a charming interest to a subject well calculated to please any, but more especially an American audience—embracing, as it did, an epitome of the history of the rifle, the axe, and the saddle bags—the implements used by the first pioneers of what now constitutes the richest part of our vast domain. Man, he observed, is a tool-using animal, and the amount of his labor is measured by the use he makes of the tools he employs. In order that work may be well done, it is necessary to have the tools employed in its execution adapted to those who handle them: for coarse fingers, rough tools must be procured—and it is to the rough hand, the strong arm and brawny muscle, that we are indebted for the vast acquisition which has accrued to the Union in the West.

The period had arrived when a grand task was to be achieved.—the valley of the Mississippi, teeming with fertility and holding out the most tempting prospects for the white man, was to be wrested from the Indian and be made the happy home of civilized man. This was to be done by a few obscure men,—and the tools they used were the rifle, axe and saddlebags—the implements of the Western hunter, the farmer, and the itinerant preacher.

In glancing at the condition of the West previous to its first settlement, a high tribute of passing eulogy was paid to the Jesuit Fathers, whose preaching and labors extended along the Mississippi, and who were looked up to with reverence and admiration by the savages amongst whom their mission extended. But of these he spoke not—he spoke of those Anglo-Saxon Americans, whose thirst for dominion and empire overcame every obstacle—whose cry was "Westward and Westward still," and whose motto "All or none."

In the May of 1769, a hunter of North Carolina stood before his log cabin, sad and disconsolate; his wife, his children, and his circle of friends, were grouped around him; he turned aside to hide his emotion, and with child-like simplicity wiped away the tears which had gathered in the eyes of those about him, and bade them a loving adieu; then shouldering his rifle, and taking a long and lingering fond look on the dear familiar objects around,—the sinewy form of the man was soon lost to sight,—that form which should be chiseled in marble, whose name engraved in brass,—whose praises spoken in the choicest strains of poesy,—and as one who contributed so much to the interest and welfare of his country, should hold after the immortal WASHINGTON the second place in American history. Such however, and so great was his merits and his claims to undying renown, that in after years a sparkling collection is found,—the proud superiors genius couples his name with that of the humble hunter,—BOONE.

Five hunters accompanied him in his perilous

Only of the party being sick, or disabled, that they resolved to depart to the settlements. Not so, however, BOONE, who resolved, come what may, to remain. He was left alone with nature. The description given of the scenery, by the solitary hunter was surrounded, with no white man to share it—the natural beauties or white man's curse hear the sounds of animated nature, were then and the hunter, was sublime and beautiful. He was alone with nature. Now him are the deer-licks—a herd of buffaloes approaches—the cry of the panther, the howling of the wolves, and the screams of the night-birds are heard. He heeds them not. Another and a yet more dangerous enemy is upon his trail—the Indians thirst for his blood, for they have determined that feet of white man shall never profane the soil which they intend keeping for their choicest hunting-ground. His nights are spent in various ways and in various places—now shielded by a rude hut of his own construction from the raging storm—now with the green sward for his couch and the ethereal canopy for a covering, and again among the branches of some old gnarled oak, he seeks to elude the pursuit of his foes, ever on his track. Thus months are spent by him alone with nature! and who can tell the thoughts, the reflections, the communings of the poet-hunter, during the hours of his solitude, but he who would be strong and daring enough to remain alone with nature?

In 1773 he returned to Virginia, in order to bring his family and whatever number of friends were willing to join in his enterprise and share his fortunes, to his new home. Five families and about forty followers accompanied him. Their entire route was beset with danger—everywhere the foe was met with—the whirling tomahawk and frightful scalping-knife gleamed through the air, and the new soil is consecrated with the choicest blood of the provinces. It is no longer called the Indians' hunting-ground, but the white man's battle-field.

The following thrilling sketch will at once illustrate the mode of life of the early settlers, and the charming interest the Rev. lecturer gave to his subject, by his apposite and judicious introduction of pleasing episodes:

In 1789, or about twenty years after BOONE's first exploration of the country, and whilst Kentucky was yet knocking at the door for admission into the Union, the red men resolved to make yet another effort to exterminate their foe. A block house, which served the double purpose of a fort and dwelling, was the habitation of BOONE and his companions. Fearing a descent of the savages, from various premonitions of danger understood only by the experienced hunter,—he sent two trusty scouts, named MCLELLAN and WHITE, to learn if possible the destination of the savages. After proceeding some distance, they ascended a bluff, precipitously steep on the one side, and fenced by jutting rocks on another, whence they had a broad and extended prospect—and on another side ran a deep and rapid river, on which side they found themselves in dangerous proximity to their enemy. Beneath them they beheld a large number of squaws and wigwams, the usual indications of an Indian village, and in the open space they observed the warriors painted in their war pattern, evidently showing that their mission was one of blood. They determined to remain and watch the movements of their enemy, and for this purpose concealed themselves from observation, till forced from their hiding place by their water being exhausted, of which they had but a scanty supply, MCCLELLAN went in search of some with two canteens, and had not proceeded far when he discovered a beautiful fountain gushing from a rock near the base of the bluff. Having procured the much-needed element, he returned to his companion, and they determined to get a supply daily, and continued to do so for several days. One day WHITE went to the spring, and after filling his vessels and refreshing himself with a copious draught he laid down his rifle and sat on it, and child-like, amused himself by looking at the workings of nature beautifully exemplified in the bubbling fountain. This man, educated in the midst of Indian cunning, whose every sense was sharpened to the utmost acuteness, was thus amusing himself when he heard footsteps, and sprang to his feet just in time to see and be seen by two squaws, the elder of whom raised the war cry, which he well knew if repeated and heard by the band, would be certain death; he sprang upon them, and seizing both by the throat plunged into the stream with them with the intention of drowning them. This he very soon accomplished with the elder, but her companion being young and vigorous, struggled with her captor with much effort, and when nearly exhausted he heard her with horror utter exclamations in English. To rescue her from drowning, and bear her up the ascent to the summit of the bluff to his companion, was the work of a moment—where when sufficiently recovered she informed them that herself and her father settled on the present site of Wheeling, and were taken prisoners by the Indians, who soon put her father to death, and treated her with the utmost barbarity. In the meantime the Indians perceiving the body of the woman floating on the river, and recognizing the print of the white man's fingers on her neck, approached the bluff shouting their war yell. The scouts recommended the girl to return to the Indians and consult for her own safety by telling them how the affair happened. She replied, "I would prefer to die in the presence of the white than to be a slave to the Indian. Give me a rifle, and see what I can do." But this they could not do—yet they were determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. As before described, on one side they were shielded by a rock, and with unerring accuracy shot several of the bravest and most daring of the foe. One point was accessible, from an impending cliff which overhung the bluff, and in that direction was the rifle of MCLELLAN pointed, with finger on trigger, waiting for a sufficient part of the Indian (whom he espied making the attempt to surprise them from that quarter) to appear above the rock to form a target to aim at. At last the savage, with upraised tomahawk and exulting yell, was about to make the leap and spring upon his foe, when the flint of MCLELLAN's rifle hung fire. He had lowered the butt and was about replacing it by a fresh flint from his pocket, when he saw the Indian, whose shout of victory was turned to one of pain, fall headlong into the chasm beneath, but shot by whose rifle he knew not. Several others shared the same fate, and in a similar manner. At the approach of night the Indians withdrew, and the scouts were congratulating themselves on their success so far, and wondering who their unknown auxiliary was, when they beheld the rescued girl, rifle in hand, approach them. This at once accounted for the prompt and efficient aid they received. She informed them that at the early part of the conflict she succeeded in surprising one of the braves asleep, and possessed herself of his rifle and ammunition.

Determined to leave under cover of the night, the girl volunteered to act as their guide; when, to their disappointment and dismay, they found their retreat cut off by a picquet of Indians, stationed to intercept their progress.

The girl cautioned them not to make the slightest noise, and to remain stationary,—she left them and shortly returned and told them that she succeeded in putting them on a false trail, and that they could now proceed. They had not gone far when they were alarmed by the bark of a dog,—again the girl gave the injunction to remain still, with the information that they were now in the centre of the camp of a thousand warriors—but to trust to her. At length they got clear of the village, and reached the block house in safety—when to the surprise of all the girl was found to be sister to one of BOONE's companions.

A notion may be gleaned from the foregoing incident of the romance and danger which surrounded the early settlers, and the stuff of which the women were composed. It was the time of Young America—but not the Young America with which we are familiar, that we daily see strut up Broadway, and the aristocratic purlieus of the Fifth-avenue and "the squares," with little perched-up features, and insolent, staring, cosmos look—whose legs are like pipe-stems, and whose arms are like broken straws—whose highest ambition is to become judges of "cocktails" and "brandy smashes"—who make the tour of Europe, and come back with marvelous stories of their travels, which extend to a steeple-chase run to Paris, where they stay just long enough to imbibe a taste for the vices, without being benefited by the advantages of French society—who talk of their to a wooden country, and him an opera box. To ape alike the European customs, they strive to imitate, and perhaps endeavor to excite the jealousy of some hackneyed by whispering assignations, nonsense in the ears of his wife. No, they were men of nerve and sinew. Even the very boys emulated the daring valor of their elders, as the following will show. A young lad, and of the Indians attempted to decimate a boy. And after their escape gave the war whoop, and then contented a foe to enjoy the boy's discomfiture and chase—not doubting but that the boy would instantly run; but not so—the boy had tried shot, and had waited for the Indian to come forth from

In connection with this division of the subject, we will content ourselves with giving the following graphic description of a marriage among the settlers:

On a fine sunny morning, a young man rides up to a log-cabin, at the door of which stands a youthful and pleasing girl, bedecked and bespangled in her choicest finery—its evident expectation of his coming—she to be the bride. Free alike from false modesty—and the conviction of any impropriety—she lays her head on his knee—tenderly on his knee! and leaps upon the pillion behind her betrothed. The party travels perhaps some ten or a dozen miles to another log cabin—this is the parsonage. Arrived there the horse opens, by the young man giving the customary hail of—"house, ahoy," which being responded to by the clergyman, he asks, "Are you the parson?" and receives an affirmative reply. "Well then," he proceeds, "here's Sally and me have come to get married—can you do it?" "Yes, Sir, certainly." "But we are in a hurry and want it done right away." "If you walk in, Sir, I'll be as expeditious as you please." The ceremony concluded, the bridegroom straightens himself up and says, "What's the damages?" meaning the sum to be paid the minister for his services. "Oh! nothing," the other replies. "Come, come, parson, this won't do. I don't like to have things done on tick, and 'tis a bad start for Sally and me to make." The parson smooths down and expresses his willingness to receive whatever is offered him, whereupon one of the party is ordered to bring in "what is on the horse's neck" as his fee, which is a corn-chuck cellar, a cheap but acceptable present. How the merry bridal party returned, accompanied by every hunter and his family for miles around,—their arrival at the settlement,—where the rifles are piled,—how the men betake themselves in groups to enjoy their favorite pastime,—the women to the pleasures of the barbecue,—how the puncheon board was spread beneath an arbor and amply covered with dishes of bears' meat, venison, and other substantial viands, among which a roast 'possum was esteemed the choicest delicacy, and bear's oil used in lieu of butter;—how they stood around the festive board, happy and hearty; for dyspepsia and the other maladies incidental to those who lead an inactive life was unknown among the settlers;—how the men, arrayed in their buckskin hunting-shirt that descended to their knees, with moccasins on feet—filled with dry leaves, should they require the luxury of stockings—a girdle round their waist which contained their hunting-knife, and from the straps across their shoulders were suspended their powder-horn and shot-pouch;—how the women in virgin white, (*Anglice*—a "dirty brown," and, by-the-way, Parisian fashions had not yet arrived;) their dress was gathered at the neck, and no where else, and fitted in its various parts as it listed;—how one or two damsels, the cynosures of all beholders,—for dry goods stores were not yet in vogue, but some adventurous peddler had ventured to the Falls (the present Louisville) and sold to the admirers of the damsels alluded to, to whose judgment in making a suitable selection the commission was confidently entrusted when setting out on their journey;—how those young ladies decked out in furniture calico, of the largest pattern and stripe, were the observed of all observers,—how the hardy hunters looked at them with admiration through their bleer eyes, and the old ladies shook their heads ominously, and confidently predicted the ruin of their families for countenancing such extravagance! How, after dinner, the blind fiddler struck up the music,—and as the affected style was not yet introduced—because every man was obliged to hug his own wife, and no one else,—the dance commenced, with the word being given of "Choose your partners and start." How at it they went, and at it they remained till sundown—and then rested to take a bite, and at it again till midnight, when they stopped to take another bite—and so on alternating till the conviction forced itself on them that moccasins as well as other subluinary things cannot always last,—and how, after the wedding, the hunters assemble, with axe in hand, to construct their new home for the young couple, and how it was furnished and taken possession of. Descriptions of all these social incidents formed the subject of the second division of the lecture.

They are there in their new home in the wilderness with their wives and their little ones—their rifles and their axes—sending the cry further and still further westward—spreading dominion and empire, and advancing the interest of the Great Republic by their adventurous spirit—they were there, hale and hearty, noble and magnanimous, and why should not the national bard embody in national song the praises of the frontiersman and his wife?

That no idlers were countenanced in the settlement, the following amusing instance will suffice to show:

A certain individual from Washington County, Va., made his appearance among the settlers, and remained for some days, when it was observed that he seemed to court the society of the young men too much, and upon inquiry it was found that the only visible means of occupation he possessed was a pack of cards. He was notified to leave the settlement forthwith, but he heeded not the command; he was thereupon arrested and incarcerated. A second notice was served, but of no avail; he was then taken to the centre of the village, and there offered for sale, and was bought by a blacksmith who initiated him into the arts of "blowing" and striking. By day he was chained by the leg, and at night was locked up, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he was forced to the conviction that there were other ways of getting a living besides playing at cards. When, however, he got clear of the settlement, he declared that "Kentucky was the meanest place that ever a white man put his foot in."

A party appears on horseback and this fact proclaimed their calling—on the house was the "saddlebag," which if on foot they carried on their arm. They too were brawny, and of goodly mould, and well fitted to buffet the many hardships they had to contend with,—with deep sonorous voice and indomitable zeal. They are here to cheer and inspire countrymen when danger threatens or perils brood. They are here when the battle ceases to whisper to the wounded man of the blood that speaks "better than the blood of Abel." They are here to give the dead Christian sepulture, to advise with the strong, and to rebuke the scoffer in his iniquity. A nobler set of men for resignation and perils without end, of labor without cessation, than the itinerant preachers could nowhere be found.

The saddlebag needs no description. It contained the all of these men—viz., a change of linen, the Bible, a hymn book, and a few other necessaries.

From many, we select the following sketch of one of these good men: In the Western part of Virginia was situated a log cabin, the chinks of which were daubed and filled with yellow mud,—it had, perhaps, half of a second story, where you could study astronomy without leaving bed, and adopt the hydropathic without the aid of any doctor,—the kitchen serves as a breakfast and dining, a dressing and preaching room. A number of hens with their chickens are taken in for safe keeping. Amid the barking of dogs and the noise of children the itinerant preacher had to study—and, after midnight, when all had retired to rest, stretched on the stomach before the embers of the fire, which served for his midnight oil, he not only acquired a sufficient knowledge to prosecute his calling, but became master of several languages. He preached in one year over 400 times, traveled nearly 5,000 miles, and at the end of that time his salary amounted to twelve dollars and ten cents! That man was HENRY BASCOM, who was since minister to the Legislature, in which position he wrote an eminent tribute to the slaves. In connection with the chief division of the lecture, we append the following anecdote, as illustrative of how vice was reproved, which is told by Gov. WHITE, of Tennessee, with much gusto: Mr. JAMES ——, or "Old Injury," as he was familiarly styled by his friends, was a populous personage of a good many pounds—in a word, he was what is termed a fine liver. In eastern Tennessee, you never hear a family friend mentioned, and it is customary for the biographer of such parties here to say, so that if one drives a fine thing the neighbors the other clinches it by saying of another, "he is a fine liver." Old Injury was a fine liver, and a capital companion he was, too, for he was full of anecdote, and had a fund of humor that would set a whole company in a roar. He was a member of the Legislature, and was a great favorite with the people, for he was a clever, whole-souled fellow, and was always ready to do a favor for a friend. He was also a member of the church, and was considered a pious man, and a good Christian. He was, however, addicted to the use of profane language, and was frequently reproved for it by his brethren, but he would excuse himself by saying that he could not help it, that it was a habit he had got into, and that he did not mean any harm by it. One day, while he was sitting in his front piazza, a traveler rode up to the gate, and, addressing him, said, "Sir, can you tell me how far it is to the next house?" Old Injury replied, "Why, Sir, I don't know exactly, but I think it is about a d——d mile." The traveler, astonished at the reply, rode off, and Old Injury, turning to his family, said, "I wonder what that fellow thinks I mean when I say a d——d mile?" Some time after this, Old Injury was sitting in the piazza, when a traveler rode up to the gate, and, addressing him, said, "Sir, can you tell me how far it is to the next house?" Old Injury replied, "Why, Sir, I don't know exactly, but I think it is about a d——d mile." The traveler, astonished at the reply, rode off, and Old Injury, turning to his family, said, "I wonder what that fellow thinks I mean when I say a d——d mile?" Some time after this, Old Injury was sitting in the piazza, when a traveler rode up to the gate, and, addressing him, said, "Sir, can you tell me how far it is to the next house?" Old Injury replied, "Why, Sir, I don't know exactly, but I think it is about a d——d mile." The traveler, astonished at the reply, rode off, and Old Injury, turning to his family, said, "I wonder what that fellow thinks I mean when I say a d——d mile?"

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Investigation of Arson Cases.

Before Justices Davison and Connolly.

On the morning of the 1st of February a fire took place in the dwelling apartments of Charles Clair, on the fourth floor of the tenement house No. 519 Pearl-street. The circumstances at the time were of a very suspicious character, and the police arrested Clair on suspicion of knowing something about the arson. The accused was taken before Justice Connelly, who directed the Fire Marshal to make a thorough investigation; and the evidence showed in substance that Clair was insured for much more than his household goods were worth, and independent of that he endeavored to procure an additional $500 insurance from another Company. The carpenter repairing the house testified there were two distinct burnings of the premises; one hole was burnt through the centre of the floor, and another hole was burnt through the floor in a closet, and the closet was burnt to pieces. These facts, together with other circumstances of suspicion brought before the Justice, caused him to hold the accused for the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CASE OF FRANCIS MURPHY.

In this case the accused kept a grocery store on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. The evidence before Justice Davison showed that Murphy on last Sunday morning at about 1 o'clock was seen to come from the back yard of his store, and pass on his way home in Seventeenth-street, and in less than ten minutes the store was discovered on fire. The fire was also shown to have originated in a very singular part of the store, in a jog between the grocery and liquor counter, on some boxes, some three feet from the floor.

It was shown that Mr. Murphy had an insurance of $700 on his stock and fixtures; he is also proprietor of another grocery store on Seventeenth-street, over which he resides. Mr Murphy on his examination admitted he was in the store on the morning in question; said he struck a light and then went into the stable to feed his horses; returned back to the store, put out the light and then locked the door. The evidence for the defence showed that the horses had been fed twice that night; it was also shown by witnesses that Mr. Murphy on other occasions had visited the store after it had been closed, but on this Saturday night his clerk after closing the store at 12 o'clock went home with Mr. Murphy, and he (Murphy) returned alone to the store and was seen to leave it by the policeman who spoke to him at about 1 o'clock. Upon these facts, together with other circumstances sworn to before the Court, Justice Davison holds the accused to answer, and the whole matter will be laid before the Grand Jury.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of February to the 10th day of February, 1855. Men, 74; women, 85; boys, 185; girls, 141. Total, 485. Adults, 159; children, 326; males, 259; females, 226; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abscess of thigh	1	Cynanche	3	Inflam. of womb	1
Albuminuria, and Bright's disease of the kidneys	1	Debility, Infantile	1	Intussusception of intestines	1
Apoplexy	10	Delirium tremens	2	Jaundice	3
Apoplexy, nervous	1	Diarrhœa	10	Leg, a tumor in	1
Apoplexy, serous	1	Dropsy	4	Lungs, Vesicles of	1
Asphyxia	1	Dropsy, in chest	2	Lungs, disease of	1
Asthma	4	Dropsy, in head	24	Lungs, diseases of	2
Bleeding from the lungs	6	Dropsy, in ovarian	1	Malformation	1
Bleeding from the womb	1	Dysentery	5	Malf. of lungs	1
Bowels, disease of	2	Enlargement of heart	1	Malf. of heart	2
Bronchitis	15	Epilepsy	1	Malf. of spine	1
Burned or Scalded	2	Erysipelas of face	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Cancer of Stomach	1	Fever	1	Marasmus, infantile	10
Cancer of liver	1	Fever, yellow	21	Membranes, rupture of the navel	1
Cause not stated	1	Fever, typhoid	2	Old age	5
Carbuncles	1	Fever, typhus	12	Palsy	2
Cartarrh	2	Heart, disease of	4	Parturition difficult	1
Casualties	3	Hip, disease of	1	Phlebitis	1
Chicken-pox	1	Hooping Cough	1	Pleurisy	2
Child's premature birth	6	Hydrocele	1	Premature birth	11
Cholera infantum	2	Inflammation	9	Scrofula	1
Cramp of brain	1	Inflam. of bowels	3	Small-pox	2
Cong. of bowels	3	Inflam. of brain	5	Soft'ng of brain	1
Cong. of brain	1	Inflam. of chest	1	Stone	1
Cong. of lungs	11	Inflam. of heart	1	Still born	20
Consumption	67	Inflam. of kidneys	1	Suicide, laudanum	1
Convul'ns, adult	1	Inflam. of liver	2	Teething	1
Convul'ns, infantile	9	Inflam. of lungs	41		
Convul'ns, Puerp'l	2	Inflam. of stomach	2		
Croup	13	Inflam. of throat	1		
Total					485

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	1	Children, and puerperal state, with Births	37
Brain and nervous system	66	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	66
Generative organs	13	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	42
Heart and blood-vessels	12	Urinary organs	2
Lungs, Throat, &c.	104		
Old Age	5		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	44	Total	485

Of which 4 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	7	IX.	16	XVII.	40
II.	6	X.	19	XVIII.	36
III.	1	XI.	32	XIX.	15
IV.	19	XII.	29	XX.	24
V.	10	XIII.	17	XXI.	9
VI.	29	XIV.	14	XXII.	13
VII.	19	XV.	16		
VIII.	27	XVI.	22	Total	485

AGES—Under 1 year, 176; 1 to 2 years, 57; 2 to 5 years, 60; 5 to 10 years, 21; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 12; 20 to 25 years, 19; 25 to 30 years, 20; 30 to 40 years, 23; 40 to 50 years, 30; 50 to 60 years, 14; 60 to 70 years, 15; 70 to 80 years, 8; 80 to 90 years, 3; 100 and upwards, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 485.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; Belgium, 2; England, 13; France, 2; Germany, 44; Ireland, 78; Italy, 3; Prussia, 2; Scotland, 1; South America, 1; United States, 294; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1. Total, 485.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Bellevue Hospital, 10; City Hospital, 6; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 6; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 60. Total, 90.

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 14, 1855.

Mayor's Black Book.

The complaint book received a fair share of patronage on Friday. The following grievances were registered thereon:

Peter Nugent, No. 120 Broome-street, complains—That the injury done to the curb and gutter opposite his premises by the contractor of the sewer built in said street, over a year since, has not been repaired by him, and that it so remains a great nuisance to the neighborhood. Although complainant called attention of the heads of several Departments to this grievance, it has not been remedied.

Jeremiah Shaw, corner of First-avenue and Twenty-first-street—Had his shop broken into and his navil and tools stolen from him.

Daniel H. McCormick—That the occupants of No. 90 West Twenty-ninth-street, continue to throw garbage and ashes in the street.

John Thompson—That his neighbor, No. 49 Oliver-street, wrongfully piles the snow across the railroad running through said street to the unnecessary detention of travel.

C. F. Wendell—That opposite No. 257 Fourth-avenue, the hydrants have been left running for the past week, flooding the sidewalk and consequently much ice about the premises, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood.

Many business and other complaints that the water on the sidewalk of No. 27 Chambers-street, (the Comptroller's office,) is not drained off, and that that public officer compels the tenants to do it.

C. Shaft, No. 261 Bowery-street—That the Croton water has been allowed to run from the yard of No. 111 Essex-street, to the great annoyance of the whole neighborhood, rendering

[illegible] Fourth-street—That the sewer and sidewalk in front of No. [illegible] have been out of repair for a long time past.

F. Connelly, No. 68 Stanton-street—That L. Wertheim & Co., No. 24 Chatham-street, [illegible] of their premises.

[illegible] Broadway—That the [illegible] of the premises [illegible]

[illegible] Fifth-avenue

Congressional.

Mr. Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, appeared in the Senate Chamber on Saturday, was qualified, and, with some difficulty, took a seat. The bill granting bounty lands to Indians who have served in the American Army during war was passed, after [illegible] giving pensions to the Senecas had been rejected. The bill for continuing certain improvements on the Lakes was considered at large, and then referred back to the Committee on Commerce.

The House passed the bill appropriating $[illegible] for the purchase of four additional revenue cutters, and struck the enacting clause from the bill for the extension of the [illegible] light of Mors and Hascall's Harvest-[illegible].

Condition of England in the War.

The interest taken by our people in the last news from England is not a little remarkable. A break up in the Cabinet at Washington would scarcely occasion more remark or excitement than the withdrawal of Lord John Russell from the English Ministry. The man himself has very little to do with this feeling. The act of resignation is not particularly honorable to him. He has evidently played a contradictory, as well as inconsistent part, in the [illegible] of the Eastern War. No one on [illegible] cares for him. The verdict pronounced by the London press, without distinction of party, is concurred in. But the cause of his sudden resignation is another affair. His dismissive before the House of Commons, in taking leave of his colleagues, excites a lively interest in the result of the campaign in the Crimea, to which they refer. They more than bear out the attacks and expressions of the London *Times* in regard to the management of the unfortunate [illegible]. They justify the absence of sympathy for the English Administration on this side the Atlantic. The War has brought upon themselves through their own agency. It has been prosecuted with neither skill nor humanity. The laurels of the Alma and of Inkerman have wilted under the gross inefficiency of the Commander in the Crimea, and the almost criminal neglect and want of foresight in the Government at home. England is in a fair way to be utterly disgraced in the Eastern War. English residents in the United States are well nigh prepared to concede as much. The Scotch and Irish regiments in action have squared themselves, against reproach, by undoubted bravery, while their English Commander and his English staff are everywhere [illegible] for the want of administrative talent, and the absence of foresight in caring for the comfort, the health and the life of the [illegible]. Of 54,000 troops sent to the Crimea, [illegible] 40,000 are *hors du combat*. Such is [illegible] the story, uncontradicted, in Parliament.

In the midst of these official developments, Lord John Russell leaves his colleagues to the mercy of Mr. Roebuck's resolution of inquiry in the Commons, and the threat of impeachment from Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords. What the sequel will be remains [illegible] to be told by the succeeding mail from Europe. An affirmative vote by the immediate representatives of the people on the [illegible] of Mr. Roebuck will of course be taken as the signal of resignation by the entire Administration. The President of the Council could not well see how such a vote could be construed, and, therefore, like the lame captain, "protested in advance." The Secretary for the Home Department, it is quite evident, is equally satisfied that the fate of the Ministry is sealed, but like a wily diplomat, as he is, hopes to be sent for by the Queen, after the Earl of Aberdeen has had his final audience. Not being mixed up with the immediate administration of the war, it is possible that he may not be disappointed, though the impression is that he will be compelled to make up a coalition Cabinet after all, in order to successfully perform the work to which he aspires.

Will the reorganization of the Ministry save England from the impending disgrace of failure in the Crimea? The question can only be answered in the affirmative by storming Sebastopol. To do this, French aid, and a division of glory with the French army, will be necessary. The lost ground cannot be recovered if at all, in any other way. The War Department in England to whatever hands committed, cannot restore to thorough efficiency the present force in the Crimea, and it is doubtful whether the nation is prepared to risk the sacrifice of a second army. We hear through private letters, that Lord John Russell has resigned, and that his colleagues will follow because the people demand a more vigorous prosecution of the war, but we do not hear that 54,000 additional troops, of British blood, are to be detailed to this service.

The effect of this revulsion at home upon the English Aristocracy is a question of no [illegible] moment. Lord Winchilsea [illegible] the press, in the House of Peers, and the press in turn points to the inefficiency, [illegible] out of the favoritism, the nepotism and dishonest bargain and sale of commissions in the British Army. Suppose the people [illegible] with the press, as indeed it is [illegible] they do. What then becomes [illegible] itself? It may stand the ordeal [illegible] belongs the English [illegible] to grant means and grant [illegible] to raise [illegible] to grant [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Reward for the Missing Young Lady of Rochester.—Sheriff Woodworth has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the body of Miss Emma Moore, who is supposed to have been murdered, and the arrest of her murderer or those who were instrumental in her death. The offer is to extend one year from date, and half the sum is to be paid for the finding of the remains, and half for the arrest of the criminals, if such there are. The missing woman disappeared some three months since, and for a long time active efforts were made to trace out the course which was taken by abductors, (if she was really taken off,) or to penetrate the mystery which enveloped her sudden and altogether unexplained disappearance.—*Rochester Democrat, Feb. 7.*

An Expected Flood.—The heavy fall of snow with which the country about Chicago has been visited, gives rise to apprehensions of a flood, there in the Spring. In 1849, Chicago was visited with a flood, and $120,000 in property destroyed. Besides that, many lives were sacrificed. The water swept away bridges, and flooded the city. Now the snow is very deep, and if it should melt suddenly, or a heavy rain should fall, a more disastrous flood, it is feared, would ensue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rushton's Cod Liver Oil**—For Consumption, coughs, colds, scrofula, diseases, &c., &c., only prepared by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son of the late Wm. L. Rushton, originator and senior partner of the late firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. The late firm having been dissolved by its own limitation, I beg leave to announce to its patrons and the public generally that I will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old establishment, No. 10 Astor-House and No. 417 Broadway. Possessing the original recipes of the various popular medicines of the late Wm. L. Rushton, and of all the firms he originated and was senior partner of, and having obtained my knowledge of preparing them from him, I feel that I can safely claim for them the same character for superiority and purity for which they always have been noted. Caution—In purchasing or ordering be careful to specify Rushton's, and see that my name is in full on each label, and my signature over the cork of the cod liver oil, as there are several spurious articles in the market claiming to be genuine Rushton's Without my name none will be genuine. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., Brandreth's House.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **The Russian Salve**—25 Cents a Box—A physician resident of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

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☞ **Lectures in the French Language.**—Spingler Institute Lecture Room, No. 5 Union-square.—A course of Six Lectures on the *History and Literature of the French* will be delivered on Thursday of each week, by Elie Charlier, of Paris, Professor of the French language in St. Peter's Institution; to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECTS:
1. *France in the 11th Century—Les Croisades.*
2. *France in the 12th Century—Joanne d'Arc.*
3. *France in the 16th Century. La Renaissance.*
4 and 5. *France in the 17th Century—Siècle de Louis XIV.*
6 *France in the 18th Century—Voltaire et son Temps.*

Course tickets, $2 50; single tickets, 50 cents; to be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway, or at the door.

"We take much pleasure in commending this course to students and lovers of the French language. Professor Charlier's character and attainments entitle him to the confidence and regard of our community.

"GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal."

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—This Institution now comprises upwards of 42,000 volumes, to which additions of interesting and valuable works are constantly making. The Reading Rooms are liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals. They are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Library closes at 8 P. M. Terms to Clerks are $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues. All others $5 per annum. Persons desiring to use the Reading Room only can do so upon payment of $3 a year in advance.

GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

Merchants and others are respectfully requested to observe the benefits which will result to young men in their employ by making them members of this Association.

☞ **Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed** from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **Twelfth Anti-Slavery Lecture**—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, Mr. Banks being unable to fulfil his engagement. Mr. May (who is an excellent speaker) will take for his subject, *The Rise and Progress of the Anti-Slavery Movement since 1830.* The topic is one which he is peculiarly qualified, both from experience and observation, to treat in an interesting manner.

☞ **The Baptist Historical Society.**—The first regular Monthly Meeting of this society will be held in the Lecture Room of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2nd-av., (opposite Astor-place,) on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when the usual business will be transacted, and a paper on "*The Early Brethren of the Baptists in New-York.*" will be read by the President, D. T. VALENTINE, Esq. The public is invited to attend.

☞ **Mercantile Society Lectures, 1854-5.**—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 12—R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*
Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Gulick Guard.**—The Twentieth Annual Ball of the Gulick Guard will take place at the Apollo Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1855.
JOHN CONLAND, Chairman.
Gilbert C. Dean, Secretary.

☞ **Financial.**—$150 DOUCEUR—To be given for a situation in some respectable office, where the advertiser, a gentleman of education and fair address, would have a prospect equal to his merits. Address for two days, COLUMBUS, Times Office.

☞ **Independent Candidate for Assistant Engineer**—ROBERT CONSTANTINE, of Engine Company, No. 42.

O. U. A.—GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE 122d ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON, on the 22d of February, inst.—ORATION at the Academy of Music, 14th-st. The patriotic observance of this day, revived by our Order first in National Hostility, will be celebrated in the spirit, and all chapters and members are requested to complete and report their arrangements without delay, to avoid confusion. For through the demonstration need be in harmony with the times, it will, it is trusted, be fully creditable. Members of the Order throughout the State, where chapters are not reported, are requested to unite with their nearest Order in their celebration. Past Masters and Representatives of States are requested to report early the number of chapters or members that will accompany them, that their proper place in line may be assigned.

Delegates to the Convention will please be punctual in attendance at 9 A. M.

W. W. OSBORNE, Chairman, No. 226 Grand-st.
Jos. C. Hall,
Chas. H. Ostrander, } Secretaries.

$250 REWARD.—The New-York and Washington Express Company offer a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously cut the body of the Company's wagon, No. 241, on the 6th inst., and a like reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person who shall maliciously cut any of the horses belonging to the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN C. GREEN, President.
Attest: E. G. Spaulding, Secretary.

Wanted—To purchase a first-class Second-hand Engine, from 8 to 10 horse power. Address, stating price, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 1,235 Post-Office, New-York.

Situations Wanted—By a small City girl of good recommendation, as chamber-maid or seamstress, or to assist in light work of any kind; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Will be found useful to a permanent situation, as she has good city and country references. Will have $50 a month, or with a lady who boards. Also, a young girl of 16 as children's nurse; will take $2 a month. Call or address No. 223 Lewis-st., first door, back room.

Situation Wanted—By a very respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first-rate laundress and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City and country references. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 76 3d-av., (old No. 34.)

Situations Wanted—By two respectable young women, Protestants. One as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker and maker of bread; the other as chamber-maid and washer, or nurse and sempstress. Will go together or separate, in City or country. They are highly recommended, and are disposed to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 283 Bowery, for two days.

Situation Wanted—By a man of good business abilities as collector, salesman or general clerk. Is well come well recommended, and give the best of city reference. Would loan his employer $300, on good security. A line addressed to A. A. A., Daily Times office, will meet with immediate attention.

Situation Wanted—By a most respectable young Girl, to do general housework, in the City or country. Is a good plain cook and baker, and a first rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging to please in every respect. Has a good City reference. Please call at No. 283 Bowery, for two days.

Situation Wanted—By an Englishman, as coachman and waiter, or as coachman. And to assist in waiting. Has the best of City references for competency of driving and caring horses; is well acquainted with this and adjoining cities. Apply at No. 76 3d-av., old No. 34, for two days.

Young Lady Wanted—In a millinery establishment, who understands book-keeping and selling. The best of references required. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place after 10 A. M.

Two Ladies Wanted—To attend in a Dry Goods store. Those that understand the business may apply at DUNN & WILLIAMSON'S, No. 166 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

Wet Nurse.—A nice young healthy German woman wishes a situation as wet nurse. She will be found an acquisition to any baby. Apply at the Christian House, No. 614 6th-av., corner 36th-st.

Lad Wanted—In a wholesale dry good and clothing house. He should reside with his parents.
HASTINGS & POBBY, Nos. 35 and 36 Dey-st.

French Teacher Wanted—To give evening lessons twice a week in Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, &c., at this office, VILLIERS.

To Watchmakers.—Wanted, a very superior workman to go to Baltimore, to whom a high salary will be paid. Address Box No. 380 Baltimore Post-Office.

To Silversmiths.—Wanted, 5 or 6 first-rate plate-workers. None others need apply. Inquire of E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

For Booksellers.—A young man 23 years of age desires a situation in some good house; has had 7 years' experience with city trade in both retail and wholesale departments. Would not object to going South or West, with proper inducements. Can furnish the best of references as to character and business capacity. Address H. H. H., New-York Post-Office, Box No. 3,672.

Book-keeper Wanted.—One who has a thorough practical knowledge of Book-keeping by double entry. He must be a good penman, and have the very best of references. Address M. M., Times Office, Box No. 210, with name, reference, residence and amount of salary required.

Housekeeper.—The friends of a young English lady desire for her a situation in some family, in which she can exercise a general supervision of the domestic arrangements, and of the same time hold a respectable position; she has experience and unusual energy, and will be happy to make herself useful. A note addressed to M. E., this office, will receive prompt attention.

Agents Wanted—To solicit orders and sell rights for Otis's Improved Patent Lightning Condensers. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 7 Gold-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

Farm Wanted—In exchange for a double house in this City. The house is situated in the wealthiest part and best neighborhood that can be wished for—below and within 20 or 30 feet from Canal-st.; is in fee and for several years partly occupied by the owner. The farm wanted must be within 1 to 3 hours' ride, by railroad or a steamboat, from the City, with a good house, water, fire to it, and containing from 10 to 50 acres. Inquire and address to H. MIGEON, No. 13 Broad-st.

Wisconsin.—Wanted 1,000 to 2,000 acres good land, fairly proportioned in prairie and timber, for stock or grain farms, not located near Madison, or in the south of the State, in exchange for two very superior farms in Dutchess County. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

House Wanted.—Any one wishing to dispose of a small house, pleasantly situated in Yorkville, Bloomingdale or Jersey City, if near ferry, worth from $1,500 to $2,500, will please address CASH, Times Office, with full particulars as to location, price, size, &c. None but owners treated with.

House Wanted—To hire from the 1st of May next, a small genteel dwelling house with Gas and Croton Water; situated between 9th and 8th-ave., and not above 20th-st. Address Box No. 1,421 Post-Office, stating location and price to good tenant, with a small family.

Furnished House Wanted.—A House neatly furnished, suitable for the accommodation of 6 to 8 persons without children. Rent must be moderate, and location not above 20th-st. Address N. E. S., at office of this paper.

Part of a House Wanted—A highly respectable family from Philadelphia, are desirous of renting part of a house where they can have the comforts of housekeeping, from 15th to 20th-st. preferred. References exchanged. Address J. M. F. at this office.

Notice to Contractors.—Wanted on or before the 12th day of April 200 loads street dirt and 50 loads good loam, to be delivered in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant-square. Address, stating price per load for each, HENRY, Times office.

Wanted to Purchase—A small house and lot in Brooklyn, from $3,000 to $3,000. Address, with price, terms, &c., A. Z., Box No. 1,192, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

Eagle Hotel Lodings.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

Notice is Hereby Given of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 520 and 527,	2 certificates of $5,000 each,	$10,000
531,	1 certificate of	5,000
532 and 533,	2 certificates of $1,000 each,	2,000
1824 and 1826,	2 certificates of $2,000 each,	4,000
		$21,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1838. Also,

Nos. 31 and 33,	2 certificates of $10,000 each,	$20,000
36.....	1 certificate of	5,621
		$25,621

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1882, in the name of John Augustein, of Woodland, Blackheath, Surrey, and residing at Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Lost—A note made by Bogsell, Brown, Hall & Co., dated October 29, 1854, at eight months, payable at the 51. Nicholas Bank—No. 158, $701 66. We hereby caution the public against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

GREEN & SEWELL,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 29 Wall-st.

KNOW-NOTHING SOAP.

This beautiful fragrant soap, emblematical of Know-Nothingism, should be in the hands of every member of the Order and friends of '76. To be obtained wholesale of HAWES, HINSDALE & ROBINSON, No. 41 Dey-st., and retail of S. CODDINGTON, Druggist, No. 715 Broadway, under New-York Hotel, and all the principal Druggists.

Eighth Ward Relief Association—Report they have received contributions collected by their visitors up to Feb. 3 last.....$1,300 20
Received by Committee Ladies' Ball "Musical Academy".....200 00
Received by Contributions in Provisions, Clothing, Shoes, &c.....300 00
Total.....$2,020 20
And have expended to same date.....1,438 17
In hands of Treasurer Feb. 3.....$582 03

The Association supply from 1,000 to 1,200 persons daily (excepting Sundays,) with soup from the boxes, No. 137 Thompson-st., and from 400 to 500 with provisions, coal, clothing, shoes, &c., from Depot No. 123 Prince-st.; also, furnish medicines and medical attendance for the destitute sick.

There is much suffering in the Ward, and the Association appeals with much confidence to the charitable for such further donations as will enable them to relieve the destitute through the severity of the Winter.

Donations of any kind will be thankfully received at the Depot, No. 123 Prince-st., at which place contributors are invited to call and witness the dispensation of their charities.

JAMES WEBB, Chairman.
William Tucker, Treasurer.
J. V. Allen, Secretary.

Relief for the Poor in Brooklyn.—A public meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, to raise funds and adopt the immediate relief of the suffering poor will be held in the Supreme Court Room, City Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Energetic action is necessary to save them from perishing with cold and hunger, and it is confidently believed that the citizens of Brooklyn will cheerfully and promptly extend their assistance when they are informed of the need of the poor on every side.

Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1855.

(Signed)
George Hall,
Henry Ayres,
Jas. C. Smith,
Thos. Kinsella,
Jas. C. Cornell,
Samuel Hall,
Jas. Bell,
Joseph D. Evans,
Richard Kelly,
Jas. Kelly,
Jas. Hall,
Joseph Little,
Jas. C. Kingsland,
Henry L. Pierson,
Hugh E. Anthony,
Thomas Halsey,
Jas. Bell,
Jas. Hall,
Jas. Kelly,
Richard Kelly,
Thos. Kinsella,
Joseph D. Evans,
Samuel Hall,
Jas. C. Smith,
Henry Ayres,
George Hall,
Jas. C. Cornell,
Hugh E. Anthony,
Henry L. Pierson,
Jas. C. Kingsland,
Joseph Little,
Thomas Halsey,

George Hall, Chairman.
Jas. C. Cornell, Secretary.

Wanted—To purchase a Second-hand Engine, from 8 to 10 horse power. Address, stating price, &c., A. Z., Box No. 1,192, Post-Office.

Billiard Tables.—One second-hand rosewood Billiard Table for sale, cheap for cash, or will be sold on a bargain to the owner wishing money. Can be seen at our factory, No. 49 Ann-st. GILLOTT & BROKER.

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III. THE STRAIGHT GATE; Or, The Rules of Exclusion from Heaven.

It is the design of the Publisher to render this in every way the most attractive and valuable series for the young ever offered to the public. The story will be combined with these facilities for giving to it that wide circulation which will warrant them in expending upon it all the resources of typographical and illustrative art. The illustrations will be numerous, and in all respects equal to those for which in *Harper's Magazine*. The successive numbers of the "Story Books" will embrace a variety of subjects and different styles of composition, including narratives, dialogues, descriptive essays, and entertaining stories of a character to interest and delight the youthful mind, while imparting information that will be important in subsequent life. It will be the constant aim of the author to furnish a series of volumes adapted to family reading. He hopes so to combine the presentation of important and interesting facts with the circulation of sound principles in taste, morals and religion, that the "Story Books" shall form a welcome and efficient aid in the work of home education. Though not intended to be of exclusively religious character, they will be so far designed to exert a moral and religious influence on the minds of the readers, as to adapt them to the use of Sabbath School Libraries.

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4.	Come, ye Disconsolate.	19.	Pilgrim Fathers.
5.	From Greenland's Icy Mountains.	20.	Prayer from Zampa.
6.	Jerusalem, my Happy Home.	21.	Prayer from Moses.
7.	Vesper Hymn.	22.	Prayer from Tancred.
8.	I Would not Live Always.	23.	Rest.
9.	Strike the Cymbal.	24.	Hope.
10.	Peace, Troubled Soul.	25.	Watchman, Tell Us of the Night.
11.	Far, Far o'er Hill and Dell.	26.	Lay to the Convent Bells.
12.	Fading, still Fading.	27.	Our Lord is Risen from the Dead.
13.	Messenger Bird.	28.	Triumphant Zion.
14.	Widow of Nain.	29.	Hark, Ten Thousand Harps Cry.
15.	Adonis Fidelis.	30.	Sound the Loud Timbrel.

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(Successors to R. T. Young,)
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
Have removed to No. 109 Nassau-st., the third door above Ann-st., their store, No. 160 Fulton-st., having been destroyed by fire, on the 5th inst.

Supplies of their own Publications will be immediately received from the Bindery, and their store will be filled, without delay, with a new and complete stock of

MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS;

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

The removal will occasion no delay in the execution of orders, but they will be filled with dispatch, and at the lowest market prices. Trade from all quarters is respectfully solicited. A list of books, especially adapted to the wants of Agents, will be sent to any address, free of postage. Any available volume sent at the Publisher's price, free of postage.

J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO.,
Feb. 9, 1855. No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

"GET THE BEST."
WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

What is more essential to every family, counting-room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography and pronunciation of words, than a good English Dictionary?—of daily necessity and permanent value.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

is now the recognized standard; "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our Legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. John C. Spencer.

Can I make a better investment?

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW VOLUME.
In consequence of the large orders for
WOLFERT'S ROOST
Having exhausted the whole of the first edition on the day of publication, the publishers are compelled to ask the indulgence of their correspondents for a few days, till the second edition is ready.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., New-York.
Orders will be answered according to priority of receipt.

Music at the Reduced Price.—Our new Catalogue of Music at the greatly reduced price, is now ready, and will be sent to any part of the United States without charge. In order that purchasers may have the advantage of our great reduction in the price of Music, it is necessary that they should select from our catalogue which contains nearly all the works of merit or popularity of foreign composers, and all the valuable copyright works of Wm. Vincent Wallace. Geo. F. Root, F. H. Brown, J. A. Fowler, and others. Such non-copyright works as are not in our catalogue we are now about, and will continue to reprint, so that the public may have the advantage of the reduced prices on them. Purchasers at other stores will be sure to inquire for our editions, in order to get them at the reduced price.

Piano-fortes, Guitars, Flutes, &c. &c., of our own manufacture, all at the lowest market prices, and warranted in all respects. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, Harmoniums for Churches, &c., &c.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

Dealers, Seminaries, and Teachers supplied on the lowest terms. Music sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the money.

Cook & Brother's Cheap Music Store—Has been removed to No. 343 Broadway. COOK & BROTHER have decided to reduce the prices of the best Pianos. (Haines Brothers, Cumming, and other celebrated makers.) 20 per cent less than their former rates, viz: best 6-octave, $280 pianos, $240; best 7-octave, $300 pianos, for $240. Extra finish in same proportion. All the music published in the United States constantly on hand. Largest discounts made to dealers and teachers. New and second-hand Pianos for let. Music elegantly bound for $1.

VALENTINES.

FINE VALENTINES.
THE AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY will keep a choice assortment of Fine Valentines on view, for the accommodation of retail purchasers, at wholesale prices.
Office No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.
P. S.—Wholesale purchasers supplied at reduced rates.

Valentines for 1855.—The best assortment in the City, from below zero to boiling heat, can as usual be found at TURNBULL'S well known book, stationery, music and variety store, No. 223 Hudson-st.
N. B.—No show bills outside, by order of the Mayor.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company—Capital $500,000.—Office, No. 61 Broad-st., New-York. Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
Eugene Plunkett, Vice-President.
Henry Quackenbos, Secretary.

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Frederick Penin,	David S. Mills,	Joseph Little,
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Billiard Tables—One second-hand rosewood Billiard Table for sale, cheap for cash, or will be sold on a bargain to the owner wishing money. Can be seen at our factory, No. 49 Ann-st. GILLOTT & BROKER.

DRY GOODS.

Mrs. Butterick Respectfully informs the Ladies of Rochester, and the West, that she has opened a Dress and Mantilla Establishment, at No. 139 Main-st., Rochester, where she will attend personally to cutting and fitting Dresses, Mantillas and other Ladies' Garments. No. 139 Main-st., next Rochester.

CARPETINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
AUCTION GOODS.
W. & J. SLOANE,
NO. 366 BROADWAY,
(Opposite the Park.)

Have just purchased at auction a splendid assortment of Lowell 3-ply and superfine

INGRAIN CARPETS,

Which they will offer for sale on Monday, Feb. 12,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Inspection invited.

WET LINENS, WET DAMASKS, AND WET TOWELING.

The subscriber will open this morning some great bargains in wet goods, fine linen (slightly wet,) 2s; superfine at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s.—worth twice the money. Also, superfine linen damasks from 6s. to 7s.—about half the cost of importation. Also, napkins, toweling, handkerchiefs, &c. The balance of Winter stock sold at 20 per cent reduction.

F. S.—Goods sent to all parts of the City, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, by express, free of charge.

ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 87 3d-av., Between 9th and 10th-sts., N. Y.

CHEAP CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., will offer for sale, on MONDAY, February 12, 500 pieces of extra three-ply and superfine ingrain carpets, purchased at the late auction sale of the Lowell Carpet Company, at unprecedented low prices. Also, tapestry, Brussels and velvet carpets of Messrs. Crossley & Sons, and others at prices from $1 per yard and upwards.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while her prices are only half usually charged. No. 45 Third-av., near 10th-st.

TWO CASES OF NEW SUMMER SILKS—Will be opened to-morrow, Feb. 12, at 75c. per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS—Blankets, Black Silks, Delaines, White and Brown Linen Cloths, Ginghams, Linseys, Table Damask, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 53 and 55 Catharine-st.

DAMAGED LINENS—Hand and soft finish, low to superfine qualities. Also table cloths, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., dealers supplied at very low prices by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 53 and 55 Catharine-st.

BROWN & DOYLE, No. 264 Bowery, between 4th and Great Jones-sts., are selling a large lot of embroideries, including collars, flouncings, bands, &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, 4s. 6d. per pair.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Sheet Metal Workers.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND PUBIC MACHINE, for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st.

Rare Chance for a Man with a Small Capital.—To any person desirous of entering into business, as a tinsmith, dealer in stoves, and general housekeeping ware, &c., an excellent opportunity is offered to purchase, on reasonable terms, a well established and profitable business. Apply to R. T. YOUNG, No. 139 Fulton-st., N. Y., 2d-floor.

Stock of Paints and Oils, &c., for Sale—Belonging to the estate of JOHN FARRINGTON, deceased; also to lease, the store and dwelling, either together or separately, situated on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 21st-st. Apply at No. 121 Warren-st., to

D. AMERMAN, Executor.

Daguerrean Gallery to Let or Fixtures for Sale—The Daguerrean Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, one of the most desirable locations on Broadway, and completely fitted and furnished for the business. Inquire in the Piano-forte Warerooms on the first floor of the building.

Shoe Store for Sale—On Broadway, handsomely fitted up with a first-rate stock of goods, well adapted for the trade, with all the conveniences for manufactory, to be closed by the 1st of April. A chance rarely offered. Location desirable. For particulars, address O. P. T., at the office of this paper.

Grocery for Sale.—A good opportunity for a small capital. 20 years established at the corner of Market and Madison-sts. Apply at the store of A. W. BARNS, nearsince, No. 144 Chatham-st.

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from.....$160 to $350
COOPER WATCHES,
Duplex and Levers, from.....125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses, 125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS,
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers.....125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,
Which run eight days with one winding.....140 to 185
ENAMEL WATCHES,
For ladies, some in hunting cases.....35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,
For ladies, some in magic cases.....35 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,
Which change into three different watches.....100 to 170
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP
And turn the hands without a key.....35 to 140
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes.....$36
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS.....30
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies.....35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases.....60
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as.....14
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as.....14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.....$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $35; Pins, $3 to $15;
Bracelets.....5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses.....3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains.....10 00 to 80 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains.....10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains.....80 00 to 95 00
Gold Fob Chains.....6 00 to 25 00
Plain Gold Wedding Rings.....1 00 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys.....1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys.....2 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals.....3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles.....1 50 to 5 00
Gold Pencils.....1 00 to 5 00
Gold Pens and Pencils.....3 50 to 10 00
Diamond Rings.....7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Ear-rings.....100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins.....15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses.....2 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones.....2 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set.....1 00 to 10 00
Gold Studs, per set.....1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair.....5 00 to 8 00
Gold Eye Glasses.....1 75 to 8 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set.....5 00 to 8 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set.....12 00 to 21 00
Silver Tablets, per set.....12 00 to 23 00
Silver Cups for children.....8 00 to 15 00
Silver napkin Rings, each.....1 50 to 3 50
Gold armlets for children, per pair.....2 50 to 4 00
Plain Gold Rings.....75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings.....1 00 to 5 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops.....1 00 to 2 00
Gold Scarf Pins.....1 00 to 3 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.—Mr. KENNEDY,

Real Estate Valuations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In the course of the [illegible] of the Board of Assessors will [illegible] the valuations pre[illegible] of the City of Brooklyn, and, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at the office of the Comptroller, No. 15 Wall-st., until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 4th day of December next, for furnishing and delivering at the Arsenal, in the City of New-York, the following articles, viz.:

Between 1,000 and 1,500 cords of Hickory Wood.
Between 1,000 and 1,500 cords of Oak Wood.
Between 1,000 and 1,500 cords of Pine Wood.
Between 1,000 and 1,500 cords of Spruce Wood.

The wood to be of the best quality, and to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Superintendent of the Arsenal. Bidders will state the price per cord for each kind of wood, and the time within which they will engage to deliver the same. Each bid must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons, that if the bid is accepted the bidder will enter into the contract and give the bond required by law. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES M. SMITH, Chamberlain.

Chamberlain's Office, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 20, 1858

The weather yesterday was extremely cold. The thermometer of the most dense days has had no visible effect upon the snow, and the streets are still in an excellent condition for sleighing. Sleighriding is the order of the day, and night too, and every species, style, sleigh and behind, no matter how equivocal may be their appearance, are chartered by the eager pleasure-seekers for sleigh-rides. Sleighriding parties, of course sometimes, to the neighboring villages, are to be seen starting every afternoon, and everybody is making efforts to get the most of the enjoyment in the good time come.

The East and North River were full of drift ice yesterday. All the vessels that came up from sea were brought up by steam-tugs.

At Throg's Neck the ice is fast across to the Long Island shore, which will account for there being no arrivals by way of the Sound.

Introduction of Girls into Houses of Prostitution.

On Saturday last a young girl from Switzerland made her way into the Mayor's office, and preferred a complaint against a German as a notorious "procurer" for houses of ill-fame in this City.

It appears from the statement of this young girl, that she came to this country about one year since, with about $200 in her possession, and was taken to an obligant boarding-house in Greenwich-street, where she was robbed of $600 the first night she slept in the house, by some person who broke into her room. The next day she discovered her loss, but was unable, from the fact of her being a stranger in the City, to procure any clue to the robber. She left and went to another emigrant boarding-house the same day, and was there robbed of the balance of her money that night by some person who had watched her. Thrown thus upon the charities of a strange City without a cent in her pocket, she, after some days, succeeded in procuring a situation as waiter in a lager bier saloon, where she was married to a young German, wth whom she has lived until the past three or four weeks, when he was arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island, on a charge of larceny. This individual, the accused, being an acquaintance of her husband, and apparently taking a great interest in her welfare, induced her to put implicit confidence in him, and to let him have a portion of her husband's clothing to "take charge of." He knowing her to be in destitute circumstances, offered to procure her a good situation in a German family, and accordingly took her to a house of ill-fame at No. 19 Frankfort-street, kept by a man named Wilbeck, who immediately engaged her as a servant. She staid in this house but one night, when she discovered its real character, and left the next morning. A few days after she met this same man, and told him about the house, who pretended to be ignorant of its real character, and to feel sorry for taking her there. He then offered to get her another place, which offer she accepted, when he got her clothes, and took her to No. 109 Church-street, another notorious house of prostitution, kept by Christian Hermann, who took her in and paid the man $3 for his trouble. The girl, supposing all right, allowed her baggage to be taken from the house. Before finishing her dinner, she discovered the character of the house, and left immediately, without having taken sufficient notice of its exterior or its number. She subsequently found a situation in Pearl-street, but was unable to go to it, having no clothes to wear. On looking for the house in Church-street she was unable to find it, as she could give no description of it, neither could she tell the name of the proprietor or persons who took her there, other than as Charlie, as she had heard him called. Saturday morning, she, however, again met this Charlie, to whom she related what had happened, when he readily offered to go with her and procure her baggage. Arriving at the house described, the proprietor refused to give up her baggage until she paid $2 50, which he said she owed him for board. Charlie seeing that there was likely to be some difficulty, cleared out and left the girl. He has not yet been arrested.

Christian Hermann, however, the keeper of the house of prostitution, was yesterday brought before the Mayor, and made his affidavit, the material parts of which are as follows: He acknowledges that he is the keeper of a house of ill-fame at No. 109 Church-street; that the girl Mary Windur was brought there by Charles Reinhart for the purpose of prostitution. He says that shortly afterwards the girl left the house, and that he has not seen her since. It is stated on good authority that the gangs of vulture runners who supply houses of prostitution with victims, make from $3 to $5 on each girl they succeed in ruining. The price is graded by the beauty of the girl. If good-looking, $2; fine-looking, $3; handsome, $4; very handsome, $5. Thus these poor girls are forced into lives of misery, and there remain until disease damns their constitutions—when some of them are fortunate enough to get a home in Ward's Island hospital. These wronged ones have an active representation in the Board of Emigration, who will probably aid the Mayor in whipping the scoundrels who effect their ruin out of town.

Violent Assault at the Old City Hall.

On Saturday afternoon a poor laborer, who was earning a few shillings per day by working at the old City Hall, was treated in the most cruel manner by one of the individuals who act as overseers by direction of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. It seems the laborer was told to ascend the ladder with his pickaxe and dig off the bricks and mortar. The poor man obeyed the order, and finding its was endangering his life, immediately descended to serve *forus*, and the overseer was at once told to discharge him from any further employment on the job. The workman made some reply to the boss, which resulted in his (the laborer) receiving a severe beating about the head and eyes at the hands of MYERS, the overseer. The gang of "hoosiers" at once assembled, and succeeded in getting the injured man "locked up" in the Tombs, and the assailant was *discharged* by Judge BRENNAN, who was grossly imposed upon by his "friends" making erroneous statements. Shortly after, information of the outrage was received at the Police Court by Justice CONNOLLY, who forthwith liberated the wounded man from his cell, and arrested the offender before him, to await a further investigation in regard to the matter. Meanwhile, Justice BRENNAN explained his position in the case, and the sitting magistrate ordered the violent boss to give bonds in the sum of $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

City Mortality.

The report of the interments for the week ending Saturday last shows the mortality of the City during that time to have been 485, viz.: 74 men, 85 women, 169 boys, and 141 girls—a decrease of 26 on the report of the week previous. From Consumption, 77 as reported; bronchitis, 15; inflammation of the brain, 21; other inflammatory diseases, 20; congestion of the lungs, 11; apoplexy, 10; diarrhœa and dysentery, 9; dropsy in the head, 24; typhus fever, 12; and congestion of the brain, 6. Among the deaths by diseases incident to children, 4 are stated as having died from teething; 29 from convulsions; 13 from croup; 21 from debility; 21 from scarlet fever; 11 from whooping cough; and 7 from measles. 11 persons died under 20 years of stillborn are reported. Three died from violent causes.

Accident on the U. S. Revenue Barge.

THOMAS F. SMITH, mate in charge of Officer LAWRENCE, of the U. S. Revenue vessel the ship *Leila*, from Hamburg, lying in East River, was caught in some heavy ice which struck the ship's bow, and but for the timely assistance of the Captain of the steamship *Lord Hill*, who had the ship in tow, a serious accident, probably, would have been the result. As it was, the ice stove in the bow, and caused a leak of about 200 inches per hour, which soon filled the hold with water. The steamer came alongside and took off the crew, with the exception of Officer LAWRENCE, who remained on board the ship, and succeeded in getting her to the dock, where she was discharged.

Fire in Sixth-avenue.

At 10½ o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in premises No. 550 Sixth-avenue, owned by Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE, and occupied by Messrs. DUDERER & GANTREN, on the first floor as a hat and cap store, and in the upper part as a dwelling. The building—a frame one—was damaged to the amount of about $500, and is fully insured. The stock in the store is insured for $1,150 in the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company. The furniture in the dwelling is insured for $1,000 in the United States Fire Insurance Company. The losses are covered by insurance.

Fire in Greenwich-street.

Building, No. 279 Greenwich-street, occupied as a clothing store, was slightly damaged by fire at 9½ o'clock last night.

Presbytery of New-York.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of New York (O. S.) will be held at the Mission House, corner of Centre and Reade streets, to-day, at 12 M. The subject of securing a house of worship for the colored people will be considered.

☞ The friends of Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, pastor of the Colored Congregation in Prince-street, held a festival for his benefit in the vestry of the Tabernacle Friday evening. It was a very pleasing occasion, and a well-merited tribute to the reverend gentleman for whose benefit it was.

☞ We take much pleasure, on assurances from literary friends in whose good judgment we have every confidence, in referring to the card in another column of Professor E. CHARLIER, proposing a course of six lectures on the History and Literature of France, in the French language.

☞ The Ladies of the "Fourth Ward Industrial School" acknowledge with feelings of gratitude the receipt, on the 8th inst., of the generous gift of 71 pairs of shoes from the shoe establishment of Messrs. HOWES, HYATT & Co., No. 55 Nassau-street. J. E. GRAY, Secretary.

☞ The City yesterday wore an air of unusual quiet; nearly all the liquor shops, large and small, were closed, and as a consequence, but few arrests were made.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Mr. BROWN, residing near Twenty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, had been laid up two Winters with rheumatism, but was cured in three weeks by these celebrated medicines. None need suffer from this complaint if they freely use these excellent remedies. Sold at the manufactories, Nos. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

$5 BOOK-KEEPING.—We advise all who wish to become practical Book-keepers to join DOLBEAR'S $5 class, No. 500 Broadway, and learn Double Entry from a practical accountant. In this course students are prepared for business in a very short time.

LONG ISLAND.

A River Thief Shot.

At an early hour on Friday morning a band of river thieves boarded the brig *Wasp*, Captain SMITH, lying at the foot of Jay-street, Brooklyn, and proceeded to the cabin, where they made so much noise as to arouse the Captain, who upon ascertaining their presence, took a pistol from near his berth and fired. The thieves left precipitately. The report of the pistol called the attention of officer MCCORMICK, of the Second District Police, to the spot, who succeeded in capturing one of the party, who gave his name as JOHN JOHNSON, exhibiting evidence of having received a shot from the Captain. The wounded man was taken to the Station-house and upon conveying him to the cell, it appeared that the Captain's pistol had done its work effectually, the ball having entered his left side, and passed through the body, coming out near the right shoulder. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

Assaulting a Police Judge.

On Saturday morning, a young man named EDWARD GOODLIFF was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, on complaint of Justice BRENNAN, who charges him with assault and battery. It appears that the Justice was at the fire in Fulton-street Friday night, assisting to put it out, &c., when GOODLIFF interfered with him and used abusive language, seeming particularly desirous to give the Justice a drubbing, alleging that he owed him one, &c. The latter informed him that he must be mistaken in his man, that he did not know who he was, and had never seen him before, to his knowledge. The Englishman insisted that he did know him, and struck him several blows in the face, as it is alleged, whereupon he was arrested and locked up in the Second Ward Station-house, and from thence brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday morning, who held him to bail in the sum of $300, and in default thereof fully committed him.

More "Confidence" Robberies.

During the present hard times a number of "confidence" swindlers have made several speculations upon various countrymen. On Saturday morning a gentleman named SAMUEL GOODWIN, residing at No. 283 Spring-street, came to the office of the Chief of Police and preferred a charge against an old swindler who victimized him to the tune of $50 by the "confidence" operation. The rogue accosted GOODWIN in Grand-street, and by claiming an acquaintanceship, the dupe requested his company home, where he was robbed of the above amount. The villain was fully described to the authorities, and as he is known by the Police they will probably arrest him.

Affairs at the Navy-Yard.

The severity of the weather and the depth of the snow render matters dull at the Navy-Yard. The frigate *Sabine*, which was launched a few days ago, is still at the wharf to which the steamboat towed her, frozen in by the consolidation of the drift ice which accumulated round her. A few mechanics are at work on her inside, but her coppering and rigging will have to wait for milder weather.

The new steam frigate, being under cover, is rapidly progressing. Over 270 ship carpenters, &c., are employed on her; and we are informed that she will be completed in as short a time as if she had been built at any ship yard in New-York or Brooklyn. This can rarely be said in matters where Government is concerned.

Brooklyn Soup Association.

The number of families receiving support from this institution amounts to 1,163, comprising 5,233 men, women and children. We learn that up to Saturday the amount of cash received by the Treasurer was $1,509 74, in addition to which considerable quantities of provisions, &c., have been contributed by various individuals.

Relief for the Poor.

Mayor HALL and a number of the most influential citizens of Brooklyn have called a public meeting to raise funds for the relief of the poor, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, in the Supreme Court-room, City Hall, Brooklyn.

☞ Professor GEO. BUSH is to lecture on Tuesday evening at the Athenæum, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Examination of the Public Schools.

The annual examination of the Public Schools will commence this morning at 9 o'clock, in the male department of School No. 1, in York-street. Nearly the entire week will be devoted to the examination of the schools—to-day and to-morrow to School No. 1, and the remainder of the time to No. 2 and the primary schools.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Harvey D. Ganse, CHARLES D. THROCKMORTON, of this City, to MARY A., daughter of Daniel H. Ellis, Esq., of Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 11, of scarlet fever, HELEN, daughter of Charles B. and Rose Bartlett, aged 3 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to her funeral, at Trinity Church, on Monday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 10, of consumption, CHARLES HENRY DARLING.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the deceased and of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity, on Monday, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

On Friday, Feb. 9, Capt. GEORGE B. COFFIN, in the 78th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Hudson, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 11, ARABELLA TEALE, wife of George D. Teale, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends of her family, and also those of her husband, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 West 12th st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 11, of consumption, CARRADA, wife of Wilmot Oakley, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 288 8th st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 11, at 3½ o'clock, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL PALMER, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 341 West-st., this (Monday) afternoon, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 10, REBECCA M., third child of James and Rebecca King, aged 11 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 309 Bridge-st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 11, JAMES EDGAR SOMERINDYKE, in the 11th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Brower, No. 6 Tompkins-place, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown, Westchester Co., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

At Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, ANN, wife of John Ireland, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Hudson-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARIA VAN WORDEN, relict of the late Samuel Van Worden and daughter of the late James Quackenbush, in the 63d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the house of her son-in-law, John M. Carnell, 7th-av., near 26th-st., Mount Vernon, without further invitation.

In Morris Co., N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at his late residence, JOSIAH H. DICKINSON, eldest son of Hon. Philemon Dickinson, of New-Jersey.

His funeral services will be said in St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Tuesday next, Feb 13, at 11 o'clock, to which his friends are invited. A train will leave Jersey City at 9½ o'clock A. M., and return from Paterson at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Port Washington, on Friday evening, Feb. 9, THOMAS O'CONNOR, aged 69 years.

His funeral will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ The remains of the late Mrs. JOHN GANEY will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment on Tuesday next. 12th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, and the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...FEB. 10.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	117	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90
20,000	U. S. 6s, '68	117	50	do	c 93
4,000	Virginia 6s	90½	50	do	93
5,000	do	s5 93	44	do	93
5,000	do	s5 93	100	do	s10 93
10,000	do	s5 93	50	do	c 94
5,000	California 7s, '70	94	50	do	94
1,000	North Carolina 6s	95	50	do	94
5,000	Ind. State Fives	s5 93	13	Clev., C. & Chi. R. R.	100
5,000	Ills. 5s, 10 yrs, '67	s5 87	5	N. Indiana Railroad	87
500	do. Prof'd 7's	98	50	do	87
1,000	Missouri 6's	85	50	Erie Railroad	47
5,000	do	85	50	do	s3 47
1,000	Tennessee 6's '90	86	50	do	47
10,000	Erie Bonds of '23	s5 93	50	do	s3 47
20,000	Erie Bonds of '75	s5 93	50	do	s30 47
5,000	do	s5 93	50	do	s30 47
10,000	Pan. Bds. 3d m.	b30 93	50	do	s30 47
5,000	do	93	50	do	s30 47
14,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	c 76	50	do	47
1,000	Ill. C. RR. Pref'd Sh	71	50	do	s7 47
5,000	Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	93	50	do	s30 47
2,000	N. Y. Central Sc	93	42	Harlem Railroad	13
2,000	do	93	50	do	13
5,000	do	c 93	50	do	s30 13
1,000	do	93	100	N. H. & Harlem R. R.	110
10	Bank of Commerce	165	100	Reading Railroad	70½
10	Bank of N. America	92	50	do	s10 70½
10	Metropolitan Bank	102½	50	do	70½
50	do	s5 102½	50	do	70½
200	Canton Co.	b5 32½	50	Mexican Railroad	98
200	do	s5 32½	50	Hudson R. R.	103
200	do	s5 32½	50	do	103
100	do	32½	50	do	s30 103
100	do	32½	50	do	103
200	Nicaro's Trans. Co.	b5 32½	50	do	s30 103
200	do	32½	50	do	103
10	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 32½	50	do	s30 103
100	do	32½	50	Panama Railroad	108
200	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	s5 32½	100	do	108
200	do	s10 32½	100	do	s15 108
200	do	32½	100	do	s30 108
200	do	s5 32½	50	do	c 108
200	do	b60 32½	10	Clev. & Pittsburg R.	69
200	do	b60 32½	10	Clev. & Toledo R.	73

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Columbus, Piqua and Ind. R.R. 7s, 1st. added 90
17,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort., 1st. added 72½
18,000 Clev. and Ashtabula R. R. 7s, 1st. added 65@65½
27 shares New-Jersey Transportation Co. 120
4 shares Third-avenue Railroad 80½
80 shares Greenville and Miami Railroad 5
40 shares Chatham Bank 84
105 shares Chatham Bank 85
40 shares Suffolk Bank 13½
21 shares North River Insurance Co. 12½
14 shares Greenwich Insurance Co. 12½
4 shares Commercial Express Co., of Troy 50
10 shares American Express Co. 97½
6000 shares Rudmuth Gold and Copper Co. of N. C. 2½
100 shares Allegheny (Coal) Mining Co. of N. C. 10

The following sales were made at Auction by A. H. MULLER & Co.:

$1,000 Pulm. and Sunbury R. R. 7s, Interest added 70
1,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. 7s, 1st. ad. 71½
1,000 New-Jersey R. R. and Trans. Co. 6s, 1st. ad. 99
1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie R. R. 8s (with three mortgage coupons attached,) interest added 97½
14 shares Bank of North America 90
50 shares Ocean Bank 111
20 shares Bank of Commerce 164½
100 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. 100
10 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 99
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 98½
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 98½
21 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 98½
100 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 98½
100 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 98½
100

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES;

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1068. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF WAR.

Refunding Duties on Goods Destroyed by Fire

JUDGES SALARIES FIXED.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

GEN. SCOTT A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

OUR SPANISH TREATIES.

French Spoliation Bill—Lieut. Gen. Scott.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The rumor to-day that the President had signed the French Spoliation bill, arose from a message sent by the agent having it in charge to Mr. CLAYTON, to the effect that the President would send it in to-day. This is not confirmed, but hopes are reviving. Mr. CUSHING's influence is strongly in favor of approval.

The resolution passed to-day conferring the rank of Lieutenant-General, will give General SCOTT about $30,000 back pay, and about $1,600 additional yearly.

The statements that the relations between Mr. SUMNER and the new Senator, Mr. WILSON, are not cordial, are wholly unfounded. s.

Democratic Legislative Caucus in California—Statements Incorrect.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The statement published in the California *News* received by the *North Star*, that a caucus of the Democrats of the California Legislature had cast forty-five votes for D. C. BRODERICK for United States Senator, to succeed Dr. GWIN, is clearly erroneous, as future advices will show. There are in the Legislature seventy-two Democrats, including five Know-Nothing Democrats. Of these BRODERICK has not more than twelve, and will probably not be able to hold much more than half that number after the second or third ballot. The true state of the facts is, that forty-five Democrats met in caucus, but the caucus not being full as desired they adjourned, without making *any* nomination, to meet again the evening of the 16th. These false reports are set afloat by designing parties doubtless, in the vain hope of impairing Mr. GWIN's influence and usefulness here. He can afford to defy such tricks. s.

Augustus Cæsar Dodge's Appointment and How he was Appointed—Other Appointments.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

A bomb falling in the centre of a crowded and sleeping camp, could create no greater surprise, not to say consternation, than did the nomination of Hon. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, Senator from Iowa, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Madrid! The President of the United States never before accomplished so brilliant a *coup d'etat* as was this nomination. Let us see how it was done. Mr. DODGE, of all Northern men in the Senate, has been the most servile in his sacrifice of his constituents to the demands of the Slave Oligarchy of Compromise-breakers. True, he has been bolder than most others in defying the public will he disregards. If it be any credit to him, he has at no time manifested the slightest indication of any twinge of conscience. The blush of shame has never once mantled his cheek during all the time that he has misrepresented his State.

Iowa embraced the first opportunity within her reach to rebuke his recreancy and hurl him from place and power. A true man has been elected to fill the seat he now occupies, and the 4th of March next closes Mr. DODGE's political career, unless he goes over *in propria persona* to the exacting minority whose instrument, for evil, he has become,—and even *there* he would not be certain of advancement; for a man who has once proven unfaithful, is not likely to be trusted again elsewhere, unless his delinquency has been entirely forgotten. Under these circumstances it became a duty to "take care" of the Senator who was so shockingly damaged in the Nebraska fight. This became the more important when the faithful Senator from New-York—whom DODGE had so often, so bitterly and so vulgarly reviled—was returned in triumph to the Senate, in vindication of his faithfulness, at the same time when the Iowa Senator was called upon by his people to yield up the trust he had so abused.

Preparatory to his nomination, and only a few days ago, a paper was circulated on the floor of the Senate, for signature by Democrats, recommending DODGE, generally, to the President for appointment to some office, not described, however, in the document. Nobody dreamed that the retiring Senator aspired to a foreign mission. It was impossible to think of him and an Ambassador in the same hour, so entirely antipodal are the two characters. The prevailing idea among a portion, at least, of those to whom this paper was presented, was, that DODGE was to be pensioned off with an upper-class Clerkship, or possibly a Federal appointment at home, or at most an Executive appointment in one of the Departments. It was, therefore, no difficult matter to get the signatures of charitably disposed Democrats to the Dodge subscription paper.

But when the nomination was received in the Senate everybody was struck with almost stupid astonishment, and before Senators had fairly recovered, the vote was taken and the deed done. Lewis MASTERSON resolved to have managed the whole affair, and he has consummated a skill, and if he has any other way of such a description, it will not be surprising if he finds it advantageous to offer such price for the aid and counsel of our Minister at Madrid, as will permanently relieve this country of his presence, and perhaps give our President the Spanish Mission back again in time to make it available for the payment of some other victim by the recoil of the Nebraska bill.

There is one important political indication to be gathered from this appointment, to wit, that our relations with Spain are deemed by the President not to require the slightest efforts of diplomacy, for certainly if there were any international questions to be discussed and settled with Spain, Mr. DODGE would not be selected for the mission. I say this in all sincerity, and rely with confidence upon every man of discriminating judgment, who knows even so much of Mr. DODGE as is to be learned from reading his speeches in the Senate and elsewhere, to sustain this opinion.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in declining the Madrid mission, vindicates the judgment of your correspondent. He and his friends do not think it best that he should accept the place. When I complimented him for talents which are likely to give him leading position at the Bar or in the forum, but suggested that he did not possess the peculiar qualifications essential to successful diplomatic career, my remarks were distorted into unkind reflection upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I thank him for having sustained my view of the case. His course in declining diplomatic honors is another evidence of the practical common sense I have always accorded him. *He*, at least, evidently can comprehend that an excellent lawyer might make a very poor dancing master, and his inability to turn skillful *Pirouettes* is no evidence that he is a fool.

SAMUEL J. COX, who has been confirmed by the Senate to be Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru, is the able editor of the Ohio *Statesman*, and is an educated and agreeable gentleman. From some personal knowledge of him, I cannot doubt that his appointment will reflect credit upon the Administration. The withdrawal of JOHN B. MILLER's nomination for this place, is commented upon with much bitterness by the SEYMOUR men. The movement against MILLER was led exclusively by J. C. MATHER and T. R. WESTBROOK, retiring M. C. from Ulster County, MATHER and MILLER are personal enemies, and have been so for some time past. WESTBROOK's ire was drawn upon the devoted MILLER's head, by an article which the latter had the impudence to publish as an editor of a "free American press," denouncing WESTBROOK's treachery to Freedom by his vote in favor of the Nebraska bill. WESTBROOK and his course have both been repudiated by his constituents, who evidently think MILLER was right; so there was nothing left for the former but noble revenge upon the editor who presumed to be a freeman and express his views upon the member's public acts. Unless Mr. WESTBROOK possesses a very mean conscience and a still meaner mind, his victim will the happier, and he must be the prouder man of the two, as he walks among his fellows.

I learn that the sloop of war *Falmouth*, which it was supposed had gone to Bird Island, has put back to Norfolk, leaking badly. The Secretary promises to dispatch another vessel to the aid of our guano diggers, at the earliest opportunity. The statement that Commander FOOTE of the Navy is to command the Arctic Expedition, to search for Dr. KANE and his comrades, was premature. He does not contemplate that service.

Of all the gay assemblages at Washington during the present Winter, a ball given to his guests by mine host of Willard's Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, was one of the most pleasant and most fashionable. All the arrangements for the occasion were as near perfect as could be—and the company embraced a large share of the beauty and the *elite* of Washington society. The ball was given in the great dining-room of the Hotel—one of the finest rooms of its kind, by the way, to be found anywhere in the country. Its dimensions may be imagined when I say that not less than three hundred gentlemen and ladies are estimated to have been upon the floor, engaged in the mazy dance, at one time. Some eleven hundred persons in all participated in the brilliant scene. It is but a just tribute to the enterprise and liberality of the WILLARDS, to say that their supper table was as beautifully arranged as it was replete with every delicacy that the market affords. It is not often, I take it, that a Hotel Proprietor compliments his guests with so expensive a festival.

If I thought I should not be ostracised for my temerity, I would embrace this opportunity to present a suggestion or two in relation to the style of "full dress," so called, adopted recently by very many of our ladies on public occasions. At the risk of many frowns, cast from brows which I should much regret to see thus distorted, I must be permitted to suggest that fashion, in this particular, never, within my recollection, was so regardless of good taste, not to say of modesty, as now. Ladies' evening apparel is anything but "full" dress, in the literal sense—at least in many instances. The unobjectionable exposure of the throat and neck, which replaced the stiffly starched standing collars or ruffles of olden times, has been caricatured of late, until now our fashionably-arrayed lady can scarce be said to wear any waist whatever to her dress, save a broad belt next the skirt, and a narrow strap from it around the upper part of the arm. I admit that *this* picture is very slightly overdrawn, but I know not how better to intimate the infinite distaste which sensible men express when speaking of the prevailing fashion.

I know full well that many excellent, amiable and well-bred ladies indulge in this style thoughtlessly. The mantuamaker oftentimes is left to suit her own idea of taste and fashion; and the gentle wearer, when she dons for the first time the strange, unnatural apparel, stifles her better judgment by the careless reflection, "It is the fashion!" Let me assure you, fair readers, that the true gentleman cannot and does not admire slavery to fashion at the expense of health, good taste, and—must I say it?—modesty. I design no reflection; but I submit it to the better judgment of the fair sex in their moments of cool reflection, whether such exposure of their persons as is oft witnessed in fashionable society now-a-days can be long indulged in by the gentlest and the purest without a loss of that exquisite sense of refinement and delicacy which, to the female character, is like the moss to the rose—the crowning grace of loveliness? s.

Political Rumors.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the newly-appointed Minister to Spain, stated yesterday on the floor of the House, that the appointment having been conferred upon him without his knowledge, he had been allowed time to reflect upon it, and had come to the conclusion that it was better for him to decline. The President nominated AUGUSTUS C. DODGE, the present Senator from Iowa, as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's successor, and the appointment was at once confirmed. Mr. DODGE is a fine, manly specimen of a representative of the West—a thoroughly national man, and a good appointment. With the return to the conservative policy of Mr. MARCY, the duties of our Minister to Spain will be light. If he make himself popular with the Spanish people, and lavish soul and light nobody, he will have fulfilled his mission.

The appointment of Mr. APPLETON of Maine, to the Secretaryship of Legation to England, is also very creditable. Mr. APPLETON is a gentleman of cultivation and bearing, of modest and agreeable manners, and of a disposition well adapted to the latitude of London. On the return of Mr. BUCHANAN from England, Mr. APPLETON will make an excellent Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. The appointment of JOHN B. MILLER was withdrawn, and Mr. COX of Ohio, substituted for Secretary of Legation to Peru. Other appointments were made, of an unimportant character.

There seems to be some disagreement between the Government organs in Washington, and some further disagreement between the organs and a large and respectable portion of the Democratic members and Senators in Congress. Congress, however, is so rapidly drawing to a close, and public matters point so visibly to an entire change in public opinion, that these matters remain unheeded.

The New-York Softs, who, for some time past, had garrisoned the hotels in Washington, have left us. A rumor prevails that the New-York Democrats are to have a large Consolidation meeting of Hards and Softs, and that some great National Democrat, now here in Washington, is to preside over it, or make a speech. They may hold the meeting, but I doubt whether the person selected to preside over them, or to address them, will be forthcoming. After all, the meeting will not nominate General PIERCE nor Governor MARCY, but Governor SEYMOUR, who is believed to be the only man who can unite the Democracy of the Empire State. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the Secretary of War for information respecting Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. JONES of Iowa presented a memorial from the Legislature of Iowa, in favor of the overland mail and line of telegraph to the Pacific. Ordered to be printed.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the citizens of Providence, in favor of stipulating in treaties with other Governments, that arbitration instead of war shall be the mode of settling national disputes. Also, a petition from the citizens of Worcester, that Slavery be expressly prohibited in all territories by the act of Congress. He also introduced a bill to secure the wages of seamen in case of wreck, and said, by the existing maritime laws, wages are made to depend on the voyage; so that in the total loss of the ship and cargo, the seaman loses his wages. This hardship has been removed in England by the act of Parliament. The bill I introduce will remove it so far as this country is concerned.

Mr. PRATT presented the petition of the citizens of Georgetown, D. C., that the Long Bridge over the Potomac be removed. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD introduced eight separate bills, pursuant to previous notice, for improving the Lakes and Harbors, which, on motion of Mr. STUART, were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REFUNDING DUTIES ON GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mr. SEWARD then called up the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods destroyed by great fires, which was reported by the Finance Committee on the 6th inst. Passed.

The following is an abstract of the bill: "The Secretary of the Treasury may remit or refund the duties on unbroken and original packages destroyed by fire, which were imported between the 7th of July, 1838, and the 20th of March, 1854. The Collector and Naval Officer are to be commissioned to ascertain these losses, and the goods must have been destroyed within five years, and if imported subsequently to the passage of this act within two years from the time of the importation. The testimony before the said Commissioners must be in writing—*pro rata* allowances to be made for damage when the goods are not entirely destroyed. If there is no naval officer in the district where the goods are destroyed, then the District Attorney or some other collection officer, with the collector, shall comprise the commission.

DISTRICT CONCERNS.

Mr. DAWSON stated that in consequence of the death of Mr. NORRIS, the Chairman of the Committee for the District of Columbia, important measures for the benefit of the inhabitants of Washington and Georgetown had not been considered. He moved that all the bills relating to that subject be made the special order for Wednesday next. Agreed to.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR CALIFORNIA.

Mr. TOUCEY called up the bill establishing the Circuit Court of the United States for California. Discussed and passed.

JUDGES CLAIMS.

Mr. PETTIT then called up the bill fixing the salaries of the District Court Judges of the United States.

The Salary bill was discussed by FESSENDEN, PETTIT, TOUCEY, MALLORY, CLAYTON, BELL and GWINN, and finally passed without amendment.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. Eight amendments were made on motion of members of the Committee on Finance and Indian Affairs. The amendments were as follows: Appropriations to colonize Texas Indians and purchase agricultural instruments, and for establishing common schools and agencies where none now exist: for severing the superintendency of Indian affairs from the Governors of Washington and Minnesota Territories; to increase Indian reservations in California.

Mr. WELLER thought, that with little fostering by Government, the Indians would soon be able to take care of themselves.

Mr. GWIN commended the plan, offering an amendment appropriating money for the publication of Indian statistics.

Mr. SHIELDS offered an amendment providing that the paymasters of the army whose accounts are not liquidated, be paid one and a half per cent. on collections and disbursements. This applies to only one paymaster and the widow of a deceased one, and their claims arose during the Mexican War collections of duties.

The last amendment was objected to on the ground of its being a private bill, as only two beneficiaries are included.

A long desultory debate ensued, after which it was decided to be in order, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The resolution of Mr. JONES of Tenn., was adopted, that for the remainder of the session all debate in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union shall be confined strictly to the question or proposition under consideration, except during such evening sessions as a majority of the House may order for general debate.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY of Virginia, the House suspended the rules to take up the Senate's joint resolution authorizing the President to confer Brevet title of Lieutenant General on General SCOTT for his eminent military services. Passed by a vote of 126 against 65.

Mr. GIDDINGS vainly sought to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, The true policy of this and all republican Governments consists in maintaining peace as far as possible with all nations, and discouraging the spirit of war and rapine, therefore,

Resolved, That Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, for his persevering efforts to maintain peace and avoid bloodshed on our Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers when they were threatened with violence and war, is entitled to the thanks of Congress and the gratitude of American people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House passed a bill establishing an additional land district in Wisconsin.

Mr. MCDOUGAL moved the suspension of the rules in order to report a bill authorizing a daily Express Mail between St. Louis and San Francisco. Not agreed to, by a vote of 104 against 66.

SPANISH TREATY.

The House considered the joint resolution to fulfil the stipulations of the article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the pecuniary claims to redress the same, the full amount of damages decreed by Turnbull and District Judges of the United States for losses in East Florida. The amount involved is over one million of dollars. Without concluding the subject, the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The joint resolution to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty with Spain in 1819, which provides for the proper measure of damages to the citizens of Florida for the use of property taken and withheld by the United States Army, will probably pass in the House to-morrow. The resolution is urged with much ability by Mr. STANTON, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and finds great favor in the House and among the outsiders.

There is considerable disaffection among the Ohio Democrats, now here, at the nomination of Mr. WILSON as Judge of the new District of Ohio, they wishing for RANNEY, of their Supreme Court. Great influence will be exerted by them on Senators against the confirmation, and it looks likely to be successful.

Mr. McLean at Singapore.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The Singapore *Free Press* of Dec. 1, says that Minister MCLEAN was about to leave for Bankok to negotiate a new Commercial Treaty with the King of Siam.

From Washington—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

HIRAM H. ROBINSON has been nominated for Marshal; HIRAM V. WILSON, Judge; and HUGH J. JEWETT, District Attorney for the new Judicial District in Ohio.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

No. 51—Richard H. Hendrickson *vs.* Samuel Hinckley—appeal from the United States Circuit of Ohio. Judge CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 47—City of Boston *vs.* D. R. Legraw. Judge GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment with costs.

No. 44—United States *vs.* Archibald A. Ritchie. Argument was commenced by Attorney General on the part of the United States.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 12.

The Census bill was discussed by the Committee of the Whole, the question being on Mr. DICKENSON's amendment, taking the appointment of Marshals out of the hands of Supervisors and Council, and giving same to the Secretary of State.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock. Mr. STUYVESANT, of New-York, rose to a question of privilege, to explain that he was absent from the Senatorial election through illness, and should have voted for Mr. SEWARD had he been present.

BILLS REPORTED.

Favorably to enable the City of Brooklyn to borrow money; to improve the supply of Croton water in New-York.

The Temperance bill was reported complete by a Special Committee with amendments. Mr. AITKEN, from the minority, objected to the introduction of the report, as the Committee had not had time to meet together.

The question being on reception of the report, the same was, on motion, laid on the table.

The chief amendments are making it an offence punishable by $25 fine, or committal, to get intoxicated, unless the person so offending gives full testimony as to where and of whom he procured the liquor, and an imposing fine of $100 and three months' imprisonment on any person or company engaged in carrying on the trade, who shall act as agent for the purchase of liquor for any except licensed dealers.

The bill authorizing the raising of a loan of two and a quarter millions of dollars for the enlargement of the Erie Canal was referred to a Select Committee to report complete,—was subsequently reported, and passed to a third reading.

The bill incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Ice Company was defeated, and motion to reconsider laid on the table, when the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from California and Oregon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Prometheus* has arrived at this port with California dates to the 24th of January.

The steamship *Northern Light* left San Juan on the 6th inst., for New-York, with two hundred passengers and $600,000 in treasure.

Twenty-two ballots had been taken for United States Senator without any choice being made.

The markets were dull, with declining tendency.

We have dates from Oregon to the 13th January. The Ulanth Indians had attacked and murdered five whites near Orleans, and the United States troops had gone in pursuit of them. A general war is expected with the Indians, as they are numerous and well armed.

The ship *Osborn*, HOWES, from Boston, arrived at San Francisco on the 21st ult.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 11.

The steamship *Orizaba* arrived here to-day with dates from Mexico to the 5th, and from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst.

A Provisional Government has been established at Acapulco, with General ALVAREZ at the head, until the arrival of CEBALLOS.

General BAHAMUEDO was confident that SANTA ANNA would be shot by the rebels.

General LA VEGA will relieve General WOLL of the command at Matamoras.

The Revolutionists at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have declared in favor of ALVAREZ and CEBALLOS.

A new Revolution is talked of in Yucatan, and the arrival of the KINNEY Expedition was favorably looked forward to.

Large Fire at Grenada (Miss.) &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 12.

Twenty-six business houses at Grenada, Mississippi, were destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. The loss is estimated at $163,000. Insurance $50,000.

Three thousand bales of cotton were burnt up at Troy, Mississippi, on the 8th inst.

Pennsylvania Legislature—Caucus Nominations for U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Feb. 12.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus to-night, twenty-six in number, and nominated CHARLES S. BUCKALEW of Columbia for U. S. Senator. The Whig caucus, eight in number, nominated THOS. WILLIAMS of Allegany. The caucus of the Know-Nothing bolters, thirty-three in number, is still in session, and the feeling is intense.

The result to-morrow is looked upon as uncertain, and efforts will be made to stave off the election.

From Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

We have received here the New Orleans papers of Tuesday, but they contain nothing of importance.

Charleston Items.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The great race between *Wagner* and *Maynard*, for two thousand dollars, failed to come off to-day, the latter paying five hundred dollars forfeit.

Destruction of Engine House, &c., in Gorham, N. H.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The engine house and repair shop of the Grand Trunk Railway at Gorham, N. H., were destroyed by fire this morning: Eight engines in the house were saved. Two engines in the repair shop, (the Casco and Gloucester) were destroyed together with the tools. Loss not precisely known. The building cost about $5,000 and the tools $10,000.

The Weather in the East.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

The weather here this morning is very clear and fine, and the temperature is quite moderate. Our dispatches from Halifax, Bangor and Portland are of a somewhat similar import, but at Eastport a heavy snow storm prevails.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The ship *Mary Merrill*, of Portland, from New-York for New-Orleans, arrived here to-day in a leaking condition, having come in contact with a sunken vessel, in consequence of which she lost her cut-water and had her larboard bow badly injured.

Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

A letter from Lewes, dated Saturday, reports that the British bark *Blythewood*, hence for St. Domingo, is ashore on West Flats, below Hawk's Nest, with her mizen-mast only standing, and surrounded by heavy ice. Most of the vessels in the roadstead dragged their anchors on Friday, owing to the force of the drift ice. A schooner is ashore outside of Pitch, Cape Henlopen, supposed to be the *Selah* or *Selus*, from Savannah for Boston. No communication can be had with her; the tug-boat *America* made the attempt to reach her but failed.

Meeting of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company took place this morning. JAMES COOPER, Esq., has resigned the Presidency, and it is thought ex-Governor BIGLER will be his successor. The election is now progressing.

Bridge Set on Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

The extensive bridge at Columbia, over which crosses the Susquehanna, York and Wrightsville Railroad, was set on fire this evening by some boys, but the fire was extinguished without any serious damage.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

Stocks are steady to-day. Reading, 38¼; Morris Canal, 14¼; Long Island Railroad, 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; Pennsylvania State Fives, 86¼. The Money market is easy.

From Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 12.

The propeller *St. Nicholas*, Captain WILLIAMS, arrived here this morning, with 3,060 bbls. of Flour. She touched at Youngstown, and encountered considerable ice at the mouth of the Niagara River. The weather is mild.

Dates from Omaha City, Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 12.

We have received here, by the arrival of the mail, dates from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Jan. 30, and we learn that both Houses of Assembly have passed a bill, locating the Capital of Nebraska at Omaha City, opposite Council Bluff, and that the Governor has signed the bill.

Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Feb. 12.

An engine and six freight cars were thrown off the track and down an embankment at Conneaut and two men severely injured.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 12.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile, and the papers to hand contain no news worth telegraphing.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. storeship *Supply*, A. SINCLAIR, Lieut. Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She sailed from New-York May 4, 1852, and has since been constantly employed as a storeship in the expeditionary squadron to Japan, under the command of Commodore M. C. PERRY. Notwithstanding the hardship incident to this service, the *Supply* brings home her crew in a healthy condition; not a man has been lost from disease or accident during her long cruize. The *S.* sailed from Samondi, Japan, (one of the ports opened by treaty) 26th June, 1854, and touched at Canton, Hong-Kong, Singapore and Cape Town. The following is a list of officers:

A. SINCLAIR, Lieut. Commanding; N. B. HARRISON, Lieutenant; F. S. CONOVER, Acting Lieutenant; JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Passed Assistant Surgeon; J. H. UPSHUR, Acting Master; JOSEPH FRY, Passed Midshipman.

Mutiny—Officers Stabbed.

Capt. FRENCH, of ship *Carrington*, from Foo. Chow-Foo, reports: Dec. 17, lat. 36° 15' S., long. 25° 39' E., fell in with ship *Medford*, of Boston, from Manilla for New-York, with signals of distress flying; hove the ship to, and boarded her, when we learned that the Captain, first and second mates, had been stabbed by one of the crew. Put the first officer of the *Carrington* on board, to take the ship into the Cape of Good Hope, for medical assistance for the wounded.

The following is the statement of Capt. ROPES, of the ship *Medford*, from Manilla for New-York.

Dec. 13, 420 miles from Cape of Good Hope. As Capt. R. went aft, he cautioned the man at the helm regarding the steering of the ship, when he became insolent, and upon his attempting to chastise him the rest of the crew ran aft to the man's (GEORGE HARRIS) assistance, he having struck the Captain and knocked him down. The Captain ordered all hands forward, who obeyed all except one man, CHARLES STEPHENS, who used insulting language and attempted to draw his knife.

At 2 P. M., when STEVENS was on his way aft to relieve the wheel, he drew his knife on the Captain, when he and the second mate attempted to take it from him, when he stabbed the Captain in five different places, the first mate in the arm, the second mate in the abdomen from which his bowels protruded. The wounds were dressed as well as circumstances would permit, and at 4 P. M., STEVENS came aft and surrendered himself a prisoner. He was put in irons and confined in the lower cabin, the Captain and mates being in a very low state.

From Turk's Island.

The *Royal Standard* of the 13th January states that cholera was sensibly subsiding at Salt Cay, while at Grand Turk if had not made its appearance.

A violent storm had visited the Island, and the American brig *Gustavus*, Capt. PERCY, from Para for Boston, was wrecked at Salt Cay. The brig *Helen Jane*, from Boston for Truxillo, touched at Turk's Island on the 8th January.

RETAIL PRICES IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Goods sell in the San Francisco market at 810 per cent. Ducks are the same. Turkeys from $2 to $2 50 per pound. Butter is from 75 cents to $1 per pound. Eggs $1 per dozen. Cheese 20 to 25 cents per pound. Apples have been sold at prices from $5 to $6 per barrel—the lowest being one bit (a dime) each.

The Slave Trade and the African Squadron.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 12.

Com. FOOTE, U. S. Navy, recently delivered an address before the American Colonization Society on this subject, which has been published in pamphlet. Com. F. was recently in command of the American squadron on the coast, and from his own experience he speaks strongly of its usefulness, and argues against its withdrawal. We learn from the address, that our squadron now consists of one frigate and two sloops-of-war of the third class, and that the entire cost is about $250,000 per annum. This includes the wear and tear of the vessels, the pay of the officers and men, provisions and contingencies. It is affirmed also that the loss of life has not exceeded that in other squadrons abroad. Commander F., who was absent in the *Perry* for two years, boarded seventy vessels, captured two or three slavers, yet did not lose a single officer or man by death. The only salutary measures adopted, were no grog rations during the cruise, and absence from the shore at night.

France at one time, had an equal force with Great Britain, on the coast of Africa—say twenty-three vessels—but finding the engagement too onerous, she applied to the British Government for a modification of the treaty, which was conceded, and she now has only twelve vessels employed. The reason why France has reduced her African force from twenty-six to twelve cruisers, may be found in the fact that her squadron, now like our own, is restricted to her own vessels and citizens alone. France could not therefore even with a larger force than England, accomplish the same result in captures as the British squadron, as she is not in treaty with other Powers, as England is. Her squadron of *steamers* and sailing vessels has vindicated the French flag by restricting its use in the slave traffic.

Com. FOOTE contends that considering we have had no steamers on that coast, and but two sailing cruisers, our squadron has been quite efficient in fulfilling its duties. Its very appearance exercised a salutary influence, "It showed a determination in our government to share in the naval charge of these vast seas and shores. Our country thus became present, as it were, in power to repress, and if needs be, by punishment, to avenge outrages on our citizens or their property. The squadron has protected our legal commerce, which is more extensive on the south coast, than that of England or France; it has checked by important captures, and still more by its presence, the desecration of our flag; and has had an essential agency in removing the guilt of the slave trade from the world. If, therefore, the Government is in earnest in its declared determination to suppress the slave trade in American vessels; if it means to afford protection to the rapidly-increasing legitimate trade between the two countries; and if it looks favorably on the cause of Christian civilization and African colonization on that vast continent, it will not listen to the proposition to abrogate any article of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, nor to withdraw or reduce the African squadron, except it be in the number of guns specified in the treaty. But, on the contrary, it will increase the efficiency of that force by the addition of several small steamers, as being better adapted for the suppression of the slave traffic, and for the protection of our valuable commerce, than the more sailing vessels now composing the squadron."

A WOMAN MURDERED IN A CANAL BOAT.—A young unmarried woman, by the name of SARAH ELIZABETH FRAME, in the employ of Capt. CARTWRIGHT, canal boat *Albion*, of this city, was brutally murdered yesterday afternoon, in the cabin of the boat, by a man named ALFRED MILLER. It appeared, from the evidence at the coroner's inquest, that the parties had a quarrel on the night previous, at which time MILLER threatened to "slap" the girl. Yesterday afternoon the quarrel was renewed, and after an interchange of angry words, MILLER knocked the girl down, and kicked her seventy three or four times in the side and back. A girl named STRADLEY, who was a witness of the murder, assisted her to rise, and placed her upon a chair. She appeared to suffer very much, and in a short time, she turned toward MILLER, who had remained in the cabin, and said, in a feeble voice: ALF, you have killed me—I'm dying!" MILLER was evidently frightened, and hastily retreated from the boat. The woman, STRADLEY, was so confused that she was incapable of raising an alarm, and the murderer escaped. The physicians who were present at the inquest gave it as their opinion that the wounds and rupture of the spleen, occasioned by violence done to the side, and region of the spine, caused death. Upon post mortem examination, they found a large quantity of "clotted blood" internally, and immediately in the region where the bruises were inflicted. The verdict of the coroner's jury was rendered in accordance with the above facts. *Albany Register, Feb. 9.*

COLLISION OFF TYBEE.—Capt. BROWN, of the schooner *Emma*, reports having come in collision, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, with the steamer *Seminole*, thereat off Tybee Lighthouse. The *Emma* sustained considerable damage in the bow of her hawsepiece, outwales, &c. The *Seminole* was bound South. We are pleased to learn that damage was slight, though it was found necessary to return for repairs. The ram struck the *Emma* the evening before Wednesday, which was made to the relief as soon as the accident was reported.—*Savannah Georgian, Feb. 9.*

FROM VIENNA.

The Weather — Horse-exercise — Universal Love of Music—Expenses of Politics—No News in the German Papers—Nobody Cares for News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VIENNA, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

The first considerable fall of snow this season visited our city to-day. Yesterday the air was sharp and piercing, foreboding the certain approach of the Wintry weather, which has no parallel in its intolerable capriciousness except in the continually farther and farther polar postponement of decisive measures by the Diplomatic representatives of the sometimes

powers in the same capital.

From one end of a promiscuously fat and hale and hearty population to the other, the universal cry is for sleighing. Everybody turns out to enjoy it. Nearly a rood of well glazed ice in the municipal, here and there and at certain devoted corners, with the backdrop of the Wintry weather, which has no parallel in its indeed a fine day for the pleasure-loving Viennese.

It is *Fasching now*, Carnival; and it is marvelous to me, who never have been used to it, to see how everybody turns out to enjoy it. Nearly a rood of wall glazed in the morning, here and there and at certain devoted corners, with the backdrop of the Wintry weather, which has no parallel in its indeed a fine day for the pleasure-loving Viennese.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

Two Si[illegible]-Rybbles.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the grocery store of Louis Bauermeister, in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-streets. The building was of brick, four stories in height, and was occupied by four families. Owing to the hydrants in the vicinity being frozen, the fire gained much headway before the firemen could bring any water to bear upon it; the flames spread rapidly and the whole building was soon entirely destroyed. The entire stock of groceries amounting to about $800 was also destroyed, but there is an insurance thereon of $1,100 in the Jefferson Office. The grocer occupied the rear part of the first story as a residence. His family and those who occupied the upper stories had a very narrow escape, and lost nearly all their furniture, upon which there was no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAMS, and was fully insured. The four-story brick house, adjoining on the north side, also owned by Mr. WILLIAMS, chiefly occupied by several poor families took fire. The two upper stories were burned out, and the lower ones were damaged by water. Building insured.

The flames also extended to the four-story brick building on the south side, but the damage to this building was slight. It is owned by Mr. VALENTINE, and is insured for $6,000 in the Citizens' Office.

The origin of the fire was not known, but the police think it to have been the work of an incendiary.

Manhattanville Ward School.

The neat and commodious school building for Ward School No. 43, at Manhattanville, was dedicated yesterday morning, by appropriate opening exercises. A large number of visitors were present, and the attendance of children was also large. R. C. ANDRUS, Esq. read a short portion of Scripture, after which, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, JAMES S. BREATH, E. E. BROWN, Esq., and Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS, School Officers of the Ward, and Rev. Mr. ST. JOHN, and WM. OLAND BOURNE, made addresses. The exercises were rendered attractive by the excellent singing of the pupils, showing the good training they receive from the Principal. The School is in the care of CHARLES MCGREGOR, Esq., assisted by Misses GREAVES, THURSTON, KNAPP, and HAMMOND.

Tops For Stage-Drivers.

A correspondent says to us: "Why don't you advocate a covering for the stage-drivers to shelter them, not only from Winter's cold, but also from Summer heat—the latter I think being the worst of the two. A top like a light carriage head could easily be fastened over the driver's seat, occasioning little expense to the stage proprietors, and much comfort to the stage-drivers."

Mr. T. Piers Healey and his reported Lunacy.

We have received the following:

SIR—You have given a very exaggerated account of adventures that certainly required no additional coloring. They originated in a misapprehension of family dangers, that might have occurred to almost any person situated in circumstances like my own—a misapprehension which, no doubt, was not a little aided by a sudden, and rather imprudent, cessation of opium, which I had been having recourse to each day during the preceding month. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
T. PIERS HEALEY.

NEW-YORK, No. 30 Leonard-street, Feb. 12, 1855.

The Newsboys—A Good Word for Them.

As the Newsboys of the City are about to have a grand performance of their own, and for their own benefit, (to take place on Wednesday evening, at the Tabernacle,) the following from the forthcoming number of the *Five Points Monthly Record* will whet the appetites of their friends to see what they can do:

We have not forgotten the Newsboys, nor have our readers, long as it has been since we promised further installments of their interesting records. Their natural history and peculiarities have been seized upon as a theme for the popular novelist, and are vividly represented in a tale issued by J. C. DERBY. Save the extravagant coloring of the model characters of the story, the fidelity of the general likeness is undeniably striking.

They are thus emerging into public notice in a new capacity. More than this, Rev. Mr. VAN METER, their instructor in music, at the lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society, now proposes to bring them out in a Concert, which will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the 16th of the present month. A NEWSBOYS' CONCERT is a novelty too remarkable and significant to pass without observation, as a trophy of one of the strangest triumphs of benevolence to which the outcast barbarism of New-York has yet submitted. Of all classes, this would have been pronounced the most untamable, in its wild and bold independence. To see twenty-five or thirty of these defiant young scoffers, unshorn alums of lots, to home, school, church and civilization itself, now self-subjected to rules of harmony, adopting the restraints of one of life, and, without forfeiting their manly, their ruling, their habitation, or their name, gradually rising both in the visible and the moral scale, into a new and advanced species of the genus Newsboy—such a spectacle, brought literally into view by the appearance of the neophytes in a concert of religious and moral song, will certainly be a demonstration not less important to philanthropy and practical Christianity, than startling to curiosity.

Viewed then as means to a public end of importance, we have no hesitation in approving of such a demonstration. The public needs to know what should be done, by witnessing what can be and has been done. And although the Newsboys are a small class compared with many others, while by their thriving trade they are gradually kept above the condition of abject and desperate vice into which thousands of City children sink; yet we regard this Christian lodging-house movement, local and limited as it is at present, as one of the deepest interest, for the sake of the great masses to whom it will be applied when success has fully crowned the present experiment. The sixpenny lodging-house, we cannot doubt, must eventually hold a prominent place in the great system of ECONOMY and PROTECTION for the congregated Poor of Cities, which is now faintly traceable in the germs of methodical benevolence around us. For the present stage of its progress, *vide* the Newsboys' Concert.

About the first of their singing transpired one evening when time for want of occupation began to drag heavily, and the Superintendent suggested that they should have a song together. "Well, what shall we sing?" was then the question. Some one proposed "Wait for the Waggin." "Oh!" said Mr. TRACY, "who wants to hear 'Wait for the Waggin?' Can't you sing something better than that?" Finally, one of the boys said, "Let's sing 'Happy Land!'" This was seconded, and "Happy Land" was sung with great relish and tolerable propriety. After it was finished, one of the company interrogated the boy who had proposed it, (in the indescribable dogrel gamut, or compound of the bellow and grunt, which distinguishes the indigenous "b'hoy,") with "Where did you learn 'Happy Land?'" "Augh!" growled the first boy in reply, "didn't I learn it to Father FRASER'S?" "Augh!" growled back the other, "who cares for Father FRASER?" "You dry up!" retorted the first, "Father FRASER is a good man, anyhow!" Some thought was wrung, and arose another, on this new topic, and an Irish little fellow acutely denounced him for a Protestant and a heretic, who would go to hell. And in this dimension, rough but amicable—for these boys never come to blows about mere matters of opinion—the singing ended for the time.

The Newsboys of the Lodging-house received a general invitation to the very pleasing concert given under the direction of Mr. GEORGE ARBUCKLE, on the 10th of January, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry. Mr. TRACY says they formed at the Lodging-house, five abreast, a short time before the hour of performance, and marched up Broadway in quiet order. The only peculiarity in their proceedings was exhibited when passing the Broadway Theatre, where all raised their caps, whether as a tribute of real or mock respect to a place of entertainment the antipodes of the one they were now visiting, could not certainly be discerned. Probably their meaning, like their manner, was ambiguous—a mixture of fun and homage.

Their conduct in the concert-room was exemplary. They felt it; and on resuming composed themselves contentedly with some of the better-dressed. Said one: "Mr. TRACY, they looked up in the gallery at the Newsboys as if they expected we were going to make all that d' disturbance." Said some, wasn't they, though?" chimed in another. "Yes," added a third; "Newsboys know how to behave themselves as well as anybody, I guess, when they're a mind to."

We left the Newsboys with their "Rank" atoned to the 1st of November. On this evening, some of them would tell why their accustomed handsome meals—one they having nearly $12, besides which he received an overcoat worth $12, which had been offered as a prize for the highest average. Most of the following were handsomely rewarded: In order, Prize Scholars. The second highest was $10 12. An extra dinner, contributed by the cook, was given to the boy who stood next. The third highest was $9 12, which paid for good ride to the Battery. The fourth was $8 12, without the ride, but with a good dinner. But on whom previous arrivals had shed their fragrant and generous influence, and who had thus by means of the Lodging-house, in a short time, risen from [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1855.

Isaac Sutton, H. Peters, &c. are the only authorized agents for the Daily Times in Washington, D.C., and no others. The paper may be procured by travelling men, or by the trade, at Baltimore, or Philadelphia, &c.

Congressional.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from citizens of Providence, in favor of stipulating in treaties with other Governments, that arbitration, instead of war, shall be the mode of settling national disputes. The bill to remit, as referred, the duties on goods destroyed by fires, which was reported on the 6th inst., was passed. An abstract of the bill is published in our report of yesterday's proceedings in the Senate. The bill establishing the Circuit Courts of the United States for California was further debated, and finally passed, as was also the fixing the salaries of District Court Judges.

In the House, the resolution authorizing the President to confer brevet title of Lieutenant-General on General SCOTT, was passed by a vote of 126 against 65.

Title of Lieutenant General.

Congress has authorized the President to confer the Brevet Title of Lieutenant General on General WINFIELD SCOTT, for his eminent military service. The Senate Joint Resolution, to this effect, was taken up in the House of Representatives yesterday, under a suspension of the rules, and adopted by the honorable vote of 126 to 65—the opposition not objecting to General SCOTT personally, as to the precedent of establishing a higher military title than has hitherto been known to the Army regulations of the Republic.

The bestowal of this distinguished honor upon the Hero of Chippewa and of Mexico, will meet the hearty concurrence of the whole country. It could not have been more worthily conferred or richly deserved. The illustrious recipient is the greatest living Captain of the age. The title of Field Marshal has often been bestowed by the absolute Governments of the Old World on less skillful talent in administration, if not on less eminent success, the number of troops at command being taken into account in action.

The numerous friends of the veteran General will be rejoiced to know that the new title is not merely honorary. It carries with it the substantial advantage of nearly $30,000, (so telegraphs our Special Washington Correspondent,) back pay, and $1,600 annual addition to his salary hereafter.

French Spoliation Bill.

Earnest hopes were entertained in Washington yesterday that the President is about to sign the bill of indemnity for French Spoliations. It is understood that Attorney General CUSHING, and perhaps other members of the Cabinet, are favoring the measure. A few days must decide the question, as the President is allowed only ten days after engrossment for deliberation. In the absence of a Veto the bill then becomes a law. It is possible he may prefer to let it take this course.

Free Talks with House-Hunters.

The landlords have hung out their flags—the signal for the annual house-hunting to commence. Before the grand cavalcade begins to move, we would drop a hint or two, which may possibly prevent some fretting and growling, otherwise due about the dog days.

There is something more to be considered than the size and style of houses, and the reputation for gentility of the streets they are situated on. A most difficult matter it is to determine what sort of neighborhood one throws into when he takes a "genteel house." It is very annoying, before he has occupied his premises a week, to discover that the silver plate on the next door to the right bears only the *respectable* alias of "Flashy Jack," the noted gambler, whose house is a habitation of that order which, in books polite, is written with a ——; or that the genteel premises on the left is a boarding-house, of so dubious a reputation that if his partner in business should stop at the door by mistake, it would be set down to his discredit by all moral people. The danger of such miscliances are greatest on the west side of town, because the west is the "genteel side"—and sin, to be profitable, always courts gentility. But the greatest nuisance of other sorts are thickest on the east side—and it behooves one to do his hunting when his eyes are unobstructed, lest he find at last that he is paying his seven hundred a year for the privilege of inhaling a noisome odor—morning, noon and night. Of course, he will not locate willingly within a block of any slaughter-house. But he must remember that some very fair blocks, as they show in front, conceal behind their fronts very disgusting nuisances. Many a tenant has been disturbed on the night of the 1st of May by the sound of bleating lambs, lowing cows, and bellowing bulls—dreaming, poor fellow, that he lives in some rural village again, but finds on investigation that, though the green fields were all a dream, the sheep and the cows were not, since somebody's Branch Bull's Head, or some drover's cattle-yard, backs up against his rear partition wall. Better take it for granted, if a stream of blood meanders down the gutter, that a slaughter-house is somewhere ensconced behind those fair-looking fronts. It is none of our business, of course; but, if he sees a soap and candle factory, he may arrange for such a stench compliance within two or three blocks of it, which every bright, sunny, Spring morning, will make him abhor "bright, sunny morning," and loathe the very name of "Spring." He will find that the odor of rancid fat on crying days is exceedingly unpleasant, even though the manufacturer be the best of living men. Our tallow and thermalite shops are very essential to the comfort of the people, but it is well to endeavor to "putting the cooking out, if you find a house next to one, since neither coal-dust, nor chimney of smoke, nor even the tinkling of the hammer to make any reputation at home, however far away they may be over the Hardy Dean. Stables are very convenient, especially when you are going upon a journey, and need to take a carriage; but if, as is common, there is no pavement before them, and a public trough stands on the sidewalk, be sure that your women will spoil their tempers, and often get wet feet in passing before them.

Some men would fancy a residence for a year in Germany, and some would think a year well spent living in some large town of Ireland, studying the customs of the peasantry, and becoming familiar with their genious way of having a bit of fun and merry way of mourning. Great facilities for acquiring such branches of knowledge exist in our City. Ireland is almost everywhere. A new Germany occupies, if it does not adorn, the eastern side. One of our correspondents remarked, lately, that rents abroad were much cheaper than at home. It is even so, in the foreign portions of our home City. Not that east of Avenue A you can get a suite of rooms any cheaper than on Second-avenue, but that there the customs of the people require less house-room and justify a man in an undisputed occupancy of every part of his domicil. There he can have things "convenient"—his bed as handy to his table as he chooses—and he is permitted to take company into his dining-room, where, if he have but one fire, it is pretty sure to be warm. Not only are these foreign quarters a convenience to the residents thereof, but because of the peculiar dislike in which they are held by pretentious people, their outskirts and vicinity are not reckoned desirable for a residence by the snobbish sort; so that really very convenient premises can be obtained at much more reasonable rents than elsewhere about town, along the edges and just out of tenement domain or "barracks."

We might say a word about the choice of landlords, but landlords are in the dumps just now—poor fellows—and we would not hurt their feelings thoughtlessly. Still, a man must either be out of his wits, or very thoughtless, who rents a house on the same block on which his landlord lives, or takes part of a house of which the owner occupies the other part. He may think himself a freeman, but he would better be a Hungarian in Austria, or a sleek slave of a plantation in Alabama, for all the liberty he will enjoy.

One will find that a very poor landlord is a bore, since he cannot secure the proper repairs upon his domicil; and a very rich one is equally to be avoided, since he makes it a part of his scanty religion to raise every year upon his rent, and is altogether too important to listen to reason, when it lies upon the tenant's side.

Lastly, let every one who goes house-hunting go out, like the worthy angler, hoping, indeed, but expecting no success to-day, and strong every morning to renew the pastime. There are more houses to be let in Gotham than one would dream of, from the bills that are yet posted. The six and seven hundred dollar houses may not differ much in their rent, but unless those of greater pretensions, and those also of the cheaper sort, are to be leased lower than last year, the "sure signs" have lost all their virtue.

Farming Improves.

That war in Europe promises to do us some good after all. Keeping up the price of flour, as it does, to such an extravagant figure, that a barrel of flour in a house makes the poor man feel that he must be a lineal descendant of Crœsus, so rich is he in the possession, and by the same token, making everything else bear a price far above its mark in times of peace, it is offering high premiums to farmers, and bringing this most important of the departments of American industry into favor. All through the States, so far as we can gather, the farmers are getting rich. Men who, a few years ago, if they made an extra dollar, handed it over for the 'Squire to keep, or the storekeeper, who innocently gave three per cent. for its use, and professed to be afraid to take it—"it was so dangerous to be handling money"—now want a daily paper to see how stocks are quoted, and read the list of fires with a personal interest, to learn what Insurance Company suffers. In spite of the hard times, farms, all the country over, hold their old prices, and the man who has a fee in ever so few acres, holds in that document a voucher for a competence a few years hence. We suspect that this improved price of farm products will at last open the eyes of the poor fellows who crowd the City, in good times striking for better wages, in bad times forced to clamor for work. "Laborers" have no trade to learn before they can command wages upon the farm, but when they have worked a few seasons a most profitable trade is learned, and the savings will buy a bank of earth in which they can deposit all future earnings, and be sure of ample dividends of comfort and competence, independence and health.

It will make obvious to men who have received a collegiate education, a new profession—the Agricultural. The young men who were born upon farms, and who in their infancy were familiar with the minutiæ of farm life, will see the folly of feeling that, because they have spent four years in College, now to do themselves justice they must learn to practice physic or law. While potatoes sold at two shillings a bushel and corn at five, no wonder men who had educated their sons advised them to turn to more profitable employments than raising either potatoes or corn. But when a stupid dolt with no other outfit than strong arms and an acquaintance with the routine of farming operations, can make money, an educated, thorough-bred fellow—one who knows both the theory and practice of cultivation—can certainly make it profitable. It is no longer a degradation of industry. In Pennsylvania, and Virginia, it is said that agriculture ranks as the first of the City Employments.

Other things being equal, the best educated men take the lead in every department; and surely in a business so full of mysteries and curious appliances, the greatest success must rest with him who directs costly labor with the closest reference to anticipated results. Many of the processes upon the farm, even now, are about as reasonable and economical as the roasting of pigs was when the stupid owners of promising porkers brought them to the juicy, crispy standard of orthodox roast pigs, by burning the family cabin over their heads. There is the greatest opportunity for improvement in agricultural processes, not simply by long manipulations in chemical laboratories, or by noting chemical analyses; but, following the application of concentrated thought, by men who have been taught how to think to advantage upon the phenomena witnessed upon the farm, there is the promise of magnificent results. Now, war or no war, the products of farm culture are not likely for very many years to decrease much in value. With the success of agriculture, and the natural draining into agricultural pursuits of thousands who now occupy to bad advantage other fields and follow other pursuits, those who remain will be benefited, practicing the mechanic arts and the profession. The war, like a stupendous tariff that we all voted against, but could not avert, has afforded incidental protection to these main arts of peace. By the time that its protection is removed, as appearances now are, they will be better able than ever before to take care of themselves.

A Free Academy for Females.

Every citizen—a solitary exception does occur to us—feels proud of our Free Academy. Its benefits are acknowledged, on every side. It would be difficult to say whether it does more good to the students quartered within its walls, or to the inmates of our Common Schools, who are encouraged by its terms of admission to a wholesome rivalry to attain its honors and privileges. So as great a favorite as it is, we marvel that a movement has not before now been organized, to extend the advantages of a similar institution to the *female* pupils of our Common Schools. There is not an argument in favor of the existing Free Academy that is not equally forcible for the establishment of its counterpart for girls. When it was established, it was deemed wise to try the experiment first with males. That experiment has succeeded, beyond any peradventure of future failure, and the sentiment grows stronger daily that both sexes should be privileged alike in this regard.

Within the past few years, much had been done towards correcting popular notions respecting the value of an education to females. Questions of this sort have been much discussed and satisfactorily answered. It is generally admitted that a woman of wealth gains as much by an education as does a rich man, and that poor girls have as much need to be taught well, and have their prospects as much brightened by an education, as poor boys.

Since the sewing machine has stolen away the trade of thousands of females, and since most of those delicate arts which formerly were their subsistence have been snatched away by machinery, there are very much greater reasons than before why they should be put in the way of acquiring other arts that are no less naturally theirs. Without question, they should be for the most part the teachers of our children; they should keep our stores for the sale of lighter goods; their delicacy and tact, their neatness and care, entitle them to put up our prescriptions; they should have to do our copying, and the greater portion of that purely clerical labor which demands sedentary habits, and no other than the most strictly feminine accomplishments. But for all these posts girls generally are most sadly deficient, from a lack of education. It should not be so. Little in demand as the needle is now, we are told that hundreds of families, in which there are able-bodied men, but with no work to do, have been saved from beggary during the present hard season simply by the unceasing application of the needle by the females of the family. When the education of girls fits them to enter into the employments that at an early day doubtless will be opened to them, we shall be better prepared to meet the pressure of financial difficulties, and avoid the distress now so prevalent.

The establishment of a Female Free Academy, to which admission were granted on the same terms that regulate admittance to the Free Academy for boys, would give a marked and lasting impulse to female education. It would lead up from the very poorest ranks of New-York society hundreds of those bright-eyed girls, of whom the Industrial School teachers tell so much, into the very first ranks of influence.

But the necessities of such an institution seem too obvious to require anything more than a suggestion. A far better project than that of carrying a moiety of the City Hall business up town, would be the establishing in the vicinity of Madison-square—say on the grounds lately occupied by the Hippodrome—a handsome and commodious building fit for the accommodation of a Free Academy for girls, and of a Normal School of larger pretensions and of more regular and continued instruction than those we now enjoy. The locality is convenient to the Academy on Lexington-avenue. The open square in front, and all the ornamentation that the taste of the City Fathers will hereafter secure it, would be beautifully in place. It may shock some to talk of giving so fine a situation to so plebeian a thing as a Common School of any form; but wiser people hold our educational system to be quite as honorable to us as our municipal system. For our own part, we confess that the Square would seem to us to be most highly honored by the contact to Literature in the Academy, than by the Statue of the City Fathers.

Another Experiment.—Congress has voted $70,000 and been asked for the endowment of a Democratic College, to be located at Salisbury, Ill. $20,000 more is required before the charter will take effect, and might is believed will be procured before June next. This, we believe, is the second College connected with the Universalist denomination in the United States—Tuft's College, at Somerville, being the first.—*Boston Journal.*

Perhaps, believing in the policy of maintaining our colleges, we ought to rejoice on hearing of the charter of any new one. But we cannot resist the temptation of feeling that it is very much as if one, because his team grows faint and weak for lack of fodder, should add another beast to his stable, yet add nothing to the furniture of the barn. In truth we are a most thriftless people as to our institutions of learning. We are continually founding and never endowing; every year adding to the number of charters and every year increasing the list of the crippled. Were every half-dozen of our colleges bundled into one, we should have institutions that could stand alone, and so standing, double the good now done by all, and shine with a far clearer light. In New-York State the tower of one can almost, by a strong telescope, be revealed to the observer from the tower of the other, so thick they stand. Like too many onions in a bed, they feed on each others nourishment and all starve. At the West, considering the amount of population, it is still more frequently true. For the sake of those that are, we cannot very heartily rejoice over the prospects of new ones. There is a brighter feature, however, than this. Hard as they are to live, each one does much good, even in its crippled state. The vicinity in which it is situated experiences an undoubted benefit. The children of many poor persons who would not feel able to pay for an education away from home receive its advantages, being close at hand, and many patronize it who would never think of doing so if outside the sound of its morning and evening bell. Then each religious denomination aspires to have its own system of parochial schools, colleges and seminaries. For each sect's sake, doubtless, it is wise policy. For the general educational interests of the community it is almost as doubtless a bad policy. Between the two there is a problem of some difficulty to be settled.

☞ An indignant *Briton* complains of the mention in our leader yesterday of the Scotch and Irish Regiments at the Alma and at Inkermann, to the slight of the English. The omission was wholly unintentional. We designed no invidious comparison between the troops of the British army. The contrast intended was between their bravery, displayed before Sebastopol, and the mismanagement of the Government in London; not forgetting the inefficiency of the Commander-in-Chief.

Musical.

The short season of MARIO and GRISI, under the management of Mr. HACKETT, at the Metropolitan Theatre, opens this evening with "Puritani;" to be succeeded on Wednesday by "Lucrezia Borgia," only representation of that Opera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The programme for the Season is now before the public, and is certainly "big with promise." There are some features in it worthy of attention. Foremost among these we may refer to the moderate prices of admission, and in connection therewith to an arrangement whereby every one may obtain the privileges of subscribers by paying twelve dollars—that sum entitling them to an admission and a reserved seat to twelve performances. During the first subscription (twelve nights) the management guarantees the production of two new Operas, "Rigoletta" by VERDI, and "William Tell" by ROSSINI. The admissions at the door range from one dollar to *twenty-five cents.* Democratic this!

The engagements already concluded embrace the names of two gentlemen unknown to an American public—Signors BOLCIONI and BARILI—and of other well known favorites, as BERTUCCA MARETZEK, PATTI STRAKOSCH, BADIALI, &c. One of the lessees, Mr. STRAKOSCH, is now in Europe, and in a day or two may be heard from with a list of other talent.

With MARETZEK at the head of the orchestra, ALLEGRI of the scenic department, and competent artistes to interpret new works, there can be little doubt of success. At all events, if the promise of the prospectus be realized, the management of OLE BULL & Co. will deserve success more thoroughly than any speculators who have undertaken, or may undertake, the rendition of Italian Opera in New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss LOUISA PYNE made her reappearance here last evening, after her severe indisposition, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The house was crowded in every part.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This is Mr. BROUGHAM'S night. So universal a favorite needs no commendation.

The Albion.

This able conducted British and Colonial journal—now over thirty years established in New-York—devoted to Foreign News, British Politics and Literary Intelligence and current Literature, has recently presented its subscribers of 1855 with the customary annual gift picture—an original steel line engraving, 24 by 36 inches, representing a view of the Falls of Niagara. As a work of art it is deserving the highest praise, and as a compliment to the patrons of the paper, reflects a generous liberality on the part of the editor and publisher. Notice, we observe, is given that new subscribers have choice of any one of the back plates, such as WELLINGTON, VICTORIA, FRANKLIN, Prince ALBERT, &c.

Mr. YOUNG has just taken a business partner in the *Albion*, in order to relieve himself of the details of the publication office and to give his attention more exclusively to his editorial duties. To this end he has taken from our own office, Mr. S. J. AHERN, late and for three years past Principal Clerk to the DAILY TIMES, whose faithful services we much regret to lose, but whose transfer to the *Albion*, we have no doubt, will result as well to promote the interest and increase the value of the establishment, as to his own advancement. The firm is to be WILLIAM YOUNG & Co.

A New Irish Paper for Boston.

From the following notice in the Boston *Times* of Saturday, it would seem that the newspaper wants of a large number of liberal-minded Irishmen of Massachusetts are about to be supplied. The wish of the *Times* in reference to Mr. SAVAGE is that of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. SAVAGE has the advantage of a number of years of newspaper experience, which, together with his talent as a writer, and his familiarity with the subjects most likely to interest those who have called for the establishment of such a paper as he proposes to edit, entitles his prospectus of success as following in the train of his friends own desire. The *Times* says:

A number of our friends [illegible]

Another Republican Paper.—We learn that Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, who was formerly editor of the *National Democrat*, New-York, and since then the literary editor of the *Citizen*, will be chief editor of the new paper, assisted by a corps of able contributors. Mr. SAVAGE, though a young man, is an able writer and speaker, and will shortly lecture in Boston, and other towns, on "Wolfe Tone and the Men of '98." We cordially wish Mr. S. and his new enterprise every success.

Death of the Senior Proprietor of the Boston Journal.

We yesterday noticed the death of the father of the proprietors of the Boston *Daily Journal*. We have now to record the decease of his son, HENRY ROGERS, Jr., the senior proprietor, on Sunday last. Mr. ROGERS was an energetic and successful business man, honorable in his dealings and highly respected by all who knew him, both in public and private life. The father and son will be buried together.

A Workingman's Rejoinder to Mr. Olmsted

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In my communication to the TIMES of the 2d inst., written in reply to Mr. OLMSTED, I am not aware that I exhibited any bad temper, or that I attributed any wrong motives to that gentleman. Let him have all credit for honest intentions and well-meant endeavors to serve his fellow-men, but let him do me the justice to believe that I, too, am equally honest and well meaning. Certainly I did not mean to accuse him of suppressing any portion of the correspondence upon the subject of *Work and Wages* in the country, elicited by the publication of his circular; nor did I, in my criticism upon that correspondence, anywhere mean to say that *none* of the one hundred and fifty thousand unemployed workingmen in this City, or the hundreds of thousands unemployed in other cities and towns throughout the land, can get work at *any* wages. I have re-read my communication and cannot see that my language will admit of any such construction.

My article was simply intended to show, and I think did show, that whatever might be the opinions or wants of Mr. OLMSTED's correspondents, (being all employers and a comparatively very small number in proportion to the number that he should have heard from in four months) the migration of natives of this country from the interior to the commercial and manufacturing towns and cities, in consequence of land monopoly and the resulting inability of landlords to furnish employment at anything like remunerating wages, conclusively proved that the demand for labor on the farm did *not* exceed the supply. The premises upon which my argument was based, were drawn from the returns of the last Census taken by the authority of the United States Government, the correctness of which no one will have the hardihood to deny, and if the conclusion these admitted premises inevitably compelled me to receive, was erroneous or illogical, Mr. OLMSTED could not do me a greater favor, nor more completely establish his own position and justify his advice to workingmen, than by attempting to demonstrate this fact, instead of assailing me for my alleged want of courtesy and good manners.

I am always quite ready to acknowledge any error that I may have inadvertently committed, when it is shown that I am guilty. In this matter, however, my guilt does not yet appear. On the contrary, the experience of every day confirms me in my belief, that the tendency of legislation, of the present banking system, with or without usury laws, and of trade, both foreign and domestic, to swallow up the small farmers, annexing their farms to the domain of their more wealthy neighbors, and reducing them to the condition of hireling laborers, even more visible in this country than in Great Britain, (for there the laws of Primogeniture, bad as they are, *do* serve to restrain, in some measure, the undue influence of great wealth,) fully accounts for whatever distress that may at any time prevail among the laboring or any other classes of society. It is, indeed, too true that the monopolists of the products of labor, in the first place; the monopolists of the means of exchange, in the second place; and the monopolists of this and that department of trade and commerce, in the third place; stand between the giant land monopolists and the laborer, so that he cannot immediately obtain an equal right to the use of a limited quantity of the soil, which is his birthright. But in spite of these obstacles, the truth yet remains, clear as sunlight, that the primary cause of all disorder, and poverty, and crime, is the legalized traffic in and monopoly of the land, and that the destruction of this terrible cause of human misery and wretchedness should be the ultimate object of the working classes in their efforts to obtain permanent relief, whatever be the difficulties they may have to surmount in accomplishing it. Will Mr. OLMSTED, or any other person, be good enough to inform me when (as in this State) farmers own more than three hundred per cent. more land than they do of other capital,—paying out in the first instance all their available means to satisfy one-quarter part of the purchase money, then mortgaging the whole of their land to secure the payment of the balance, and appropriating from year to year nearly all their profits towards the satisfaction of the *interest* upon the mortgages; what else *can* happen but that finally many of the farmers will lose their farms? Farming will become a poor business, and they and their sons and daughters will be compelled to leave the homesteads whereon they were born, to seek such homes as they may be able to find elsewhere. I find it utterly impossible even to conceive of any other result; and it is, perhaps, to this imperfection of my human reason or imagination, that Mr. OLMSTED must attribute my anxiety to have secured to the working classes, by wise legislation in all the States, the enactment of laws to *limit* the quantity of land that any person can acquire.

For my "order" I speak—not on my own account. I have not sought, I shall never seek, employment as a laborer on a farm; neither my tastes nor my talents lie in that direction; yet if the law secured to me the right to the use of a limited homestead, I should be able to command an *equivalent* for my services in that department of industry I prefer, and am adapted to fill, which I cannot now at all times obtain. WILLIAM WEST.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

Thomas H. Benton and the Mercantile Library.

The following is the response of Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON to the Committee of the Mercantile Library, who presented him with a silver pitcher and salver, as a testimonial, in consideration of the services rendered that institution, in lecturing for their benefit at the Academy of Music:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 4, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have duly received your most kind letter, and the beautiful silver pitcher and salver which accompanied it, testimonial of the good will of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New-York, for the little service I was fortunate enough to render it.

Be assured, gentlemen, and please to make it known to the association, that I feel myself three times compensated, and overpaid every time, for the little that I did; first, in the most numerous and eminently respectable audience which did me the honor to listen to my discourse; secondly, in the rich and massive pieces of plate which you have sent me, and in the workmanship of which the taste and skill of the artist have vied with the munificence of the donors; and, thirdly, in the most generous terms in which you have referred to my public labors for our country, as well as to the small service I was able to render your association.

In [illegible] I take leave to say that there was no appropriateness in the selection of the [illegible] for the testimonial beyond what might have been [illegible] when the pitcher was first born, and which is this: When I was young [illegible] was my early point of [illegible] to that illustrious man—when he marked in his early outline in London, an acoustic—the term, which his comrades applied to designate him as a water-drinker. I also drank water, and nothing stronger, in the early part of my life—the first half of it; and to that abstinence from all vicious, epicurean and fermented fluids I attribute the good health and general vigor which I now enjoy.

As this allusion touches a point at which a word might be useful to other young men desirous to advance themselves in life, and to have good health in old age, I will go on to say that, at that time, and in the South, it was the custom in every house to offer something to drink to all visitors—even boys; and that excuses were no defence for those who would refuse. Pressure, importunity, custom, broke down all excuses, and it became necessary to oppose will where reason was unavailing; so I made a law for myself that I would drink nothing until I should be in the decline of life, and might need it; and resolutely pleading that law, I afterwards escaped importunity. It was the first stand, "solitary and alone," that I ever made; but not the last. I was young enough, and silly enough, at that time, to suppose that this decline would come upon me at thirty; and so fixed that age as the limit for my law. When thirty came—I did not feel the decline, and extended the time, and eventually relaxed into temperance, and have remained at that point ever since. Thus, the first half of my life was abstinent, the second half temperate, and to these conditions I attribute whatever of mental and bodily vigor I may now have, and whatever of business application I have ever shown.

The laudableness of its objects, and your indulgence, will excuse this episode; and the classic water pitcher you have sent me—(modelled in the fashion of that in which a certain ever-blooming nymph was supposed to have handed something both sweeter and stronger than water to certain mythical personages who claimed a superiority over common mortals in everything except their frailties)—will be a continual remembrance of how much I am indebted to the early limitation of my imbibing faculties to the use of that innocent fluid of which—since the disappearance of Hebe, Nectar and Jupiter—it has been the appropriate holder.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obliged, fellow-citizen. THOMAS H. BENTON.

THE MAINE STATE PRISON.—From a report of the affairs of the Maine State Prison, Thomaston, we learn that the earnings of the prison for the last year were $9,270 30, expenses $7,794 66, showing a net profit of $1,475 72, although, owing to an advance in the price of all kinds of provisions, with the increase in the number of convicts, the subsistence account shows $1,068 14 more than in 1853. The officers' salaries take up $5,236 64. From the accounts of the Inspectors, it appears the prison owes $2,919 74 over the debts due. There is a very good library for the convicts containing over 200 volumes. Forty-two convicts were received during the year, 14 discharged by expiration of sentence, and 6 pardoned, leaving 92 in the institution on the 1st of December. Of these 92 convicts 30 were employed in shoemaking, 17 in the lime quarry, 17 as wheelwrights, 11 the smith's shop, 3 as tailors, and the balance as cooks, waiters, washers, &c. Two only were in solitary confinement. The crimes for which they were committed were: Larceny 57, murder 4 (2 sentence commuted,) manslaughter 4, arson 4, burglary 4, forgery 2, rape 3, adultery 2, attempt to ravish 4, attempt to kill 2, embezzlement 1, robbing the mail 1, breaking jail 1, maiming 1, receiving stolen goods 1. The whole number of convicts received since 1824 had been 1,121, of which 148 had been pardoned out, 28 only died in prison, 4 removed to insane hospital, 6 escaped and not retaken, 1 discharged on writ of error, and 804 discharged on expiration of sentence.

THE RAILROADS.—The first train which has got through the Chicago and Aurora Railroad since the storm, arrived here yesterday evening from Mendota on time. The track is now clear, and trains will run as usual. This road has been as badly blocked up as any of the others, with the exception of the Chicago and Mississippi, many of the drifts being as high as the smoke stack of the locomotives. The work of clearing the track from Mendota south is progressing rapidly, and there is a bare possibility of the road being cleared to Springfield to-day.

The other roads remain in about the same condition. Our Eastern lines are all right and we get our mails with regularity. A train arrived here from Kenkakee on Tuesday night at midnight. The Chicago branch of the Illinois Central is open to that point.

The work on the Chicago and Mississippi Road is progressing as fast as possible, and the line will be open certainly in a short time.—*Chicago Tribune, Feb. 8.*

A CENTENARIAN ATTENDING CHURCH.—On Sunday last, Mrs. MARY FARRAR, of Petersham, celebrated her *one hundredth birthday*, by attending meeting at the Unitarian Church. She appeared in good health—rose and stood unsupported during the singing, and after the congregation was dismissed, remained to join in the communion service. The thermometer stood in the morning only two degrees above zero, and a strong wind blew from the northwest through the day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FIRE AT SIMSBURY, CONN.—THE SAFE THAT preserved the valuable books, papers and money of Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Simsbury, Conn., on the 22d December last, was one of WILDER'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT SALAMANDERS, No. 7,561, and sold to them in April, 1852, by Silas C. Herring, who has since reassigned to the subscribers his right to make the same.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes of the "same sort" to be had of the subscribers, at No. 164 Pearl-st.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

MORE ABOUT LOCKS.—AN ARTICLE CALCULated to mislead the public, in reference to the sole right to manufacture and sell JONES' ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, (more commonly called "The World's Fair Lock,") having recently been published, the subscribers would refer all parties interested to the following notice: THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold to Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, New-York, the patent right of my

ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, Commonly called "Jones' Anti-Gunpowder Lock; or The World's Fair Lock."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed on a Safe at the World's Fair, with $1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, while the visitors got tired of turning the dials with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being 24,300,000.

Bankers, jewelers and merchants, who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY O. JONES.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20, 1853.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Rich & Co.,
No. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

The only makers of "Salamander Safes," combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERior toned 6¾-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Melodeon Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $100. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (toned in the equal temperment,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos 125, 127, and
139 Water-st., New-York.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Feb. 5, 1855.

S. C. HERRING, Esq., NEW-YORK:

SIR: We take pleasure in stating that the Safe we purchased of you has nobly stood the test.

Our manufactory and contents were burned on the 22d December, but our valuable books, papers and money, IN YOUR SAFE, were preserved uninjured.

We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend your safes to the public. Yours truly,
BACON & BROTHERS.

POPULAR TRADE.—IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS we are now offering great bargains: Linens, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Marseilles, Broad-cloths, Lawns, Barages, Shawls, Ribbons, Bombazines, Gent's Black Cravats, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.

E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 387 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DR. RUSH'S
BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WHITE MUSTARD,
For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, pains and soreness of the breast, and diseases of the throat, is unrivalled for its speedy and sure relief. Sold by C. D. BERNARD, Agent, No. 241 Broadway; BOYD & PAUL, No. 120 Chambers-st., and C. V. CLEVELAND & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED, [illegible] Black Silks of [illegible] quality, which we offer at [illegible] per yard. [illegible]
No. 341 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

Two Weeks' Blockade—Narrow Escape of Passengers—Suffering and Starvation—Incidents, &c.

The accounts of the sufferings of those passengers who were unfortunately snowed up on the Illinois section of the Chicago and Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroads, in the vicinity of Bloomington, Decatur, &c., as originated at the St. Louis News of the 2d inst., are greatly exaggerated. We learn from one of the passengers arrived here, who traveled through Bloomington and Decatur since the time at which the events therein related are said to have occurred, that the suffering was by no means so great as represented in that article, which is now going the rounds of the papers. No passengers starved without food more than thirty hours; and only in one instance, for one night, and only on the Chicago and Mississippi road, were they were compelled to burn the seats of an emigrant car to keep the passengers in fuel. Afterwards, through the exertions of the officers of the roads, provisions and fuel were furnished.

Some of the officers and a number of the shovelers had their limbs frozen in their highly commendable endeavors to extricate the trains, but the chief suffering to passengers arose from the delay, want of communication with distant friends, and uncomfortable sleeping in the cars.

The snow was about 15 inches deep on a level, but drifted very much, so that on the prairies, which are rolling ground, it was very deep in the valleys, and the cuts on the railroad were drifted full.

One of the chief causes of the inability to work the trains through, after the first storm, arose from the entire absence of proper snow ploughs. Afterwards, a succession of snows, violent winds and excessively cold weather, rendered all exertions to rescue the frozen up engines fruitless. The labor of fifty or a hundred men for a day would be covered up with snow as deeply as ever by a few hours of drifting.

Our informant thinks that the reality was bad enough, without making such heavy drafts upon the imagination. It was very cold, but instead of being 30° below zero, it was only a few degrees below at any time. There are many friends anxious about those who were thus caught in the terrible storm, and it is wrong to trifle with them by publishing exaggerated statements. The account of a trip at the same time, and over the same ground, will be found in our columns to-day, which is from the pen of one of the "snowed-up."

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: I take it for granted you have heard of LOUIS and CLARK's expedition, FREMONT's explorations through the Rocky Mountains, and Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's search for the North Pole, and that therefore you know something about traveling; but the last exploit in that line you have to read of—a trip from St. Louis to Pittsburg in these modern days of railroads.

The fashionable mode of describing these things is, I believe, in the *form of a Journal*, hence my appliance upon your well-known kindness to publish this true and unvarnished account of an overland journal from St. Louis to Pittsburg—January and February, A. D., 1865."

Sunday, January 21.—In St. Louis; encountered one of the most severe snow storms known there for many years. Snow not very deep, but the wind blowing a hurricane, and the weather very cold.

Monday, 23—Clear and cold, and ice forming rapidly on the Mississippi river.

Tuesday, 24—Clear, cold. Left St. Louis at 9 A. M. on Ferry Boat for Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which terminates in Illinoistown, on the Illinois side. Made our way with some difficulty through the floating ice, and were landed safely a little after the usual time. Started in a few minutes on the Railroad, and arrived, "on time," and without any special incident, at Sandoval, 61 miles from St. Louis. This is the junction point between the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Illinois Central Railroads; and almost as we arrived there, along came the Illinois Central train, from Cairo. We were aboard and off in a few minutes. There was but little snow on the ground, and we hoped to have a fine run to La Salle, Chicago, and thence to Pittsburg, all in a couple of days. We soon heard, however, that there had been no train down, since Saturday, and began to have some misgivings. In a short time met the down train and felt better. Arrived at Decatur, without meeting with any difficulty from snow, although it was evidently deeper as we proceeded northward. Between Decatur and Bloomington, passed cuts where there had been considerable snow shoveling. Above Bloomington, began to encounter occasionally a little trouble from the snow, but worked our way without any very great exertion, so far as Kappa, twenty-three miles north of Bloomington; here we remained all night, sleeping as well as we could, in the cars. No dinner, no supper, this day. This was the day appointed for the reassembling of the Illinois Legislature, after a Sunday adjournment, and at Decatur, we parted company with a number of the Southern County members, bound for Springfield, the capital of the State. This morning, we learned, too, that the train we had met had not come *through* from the North, having started from Bloomington only. The night was cold, but the passengers did not grumble, hoping to move along on the morrow.

Wednesday, 24.—Started northward and worked up through some drifts, which had been shoveled out, to a point thirteen miles above Kappa, and five miles above Panola. As you have the names of two of these new-made towns, I will give you those which immediately succeed, although we never succeeded in reaching them, to wit: Minook, Wenona and Tonica; all derived from the *native American tongue*. The Railroad Company have erected neat stations and warehouses at these points, and thus established the model of future cities of the prairie. For you must know that this part of the railroad lies on the grand prairie, sixty miles across. There are a few houses at each of these points, but the occupants are not very well prepared to accommodate a hungry crowd of passengers. But to return from this digression to the point where I last left off, on the broad prairie, four miles above Panola. Here we commenced *butting* the snow, which had been but partially shoveled out of a cut, when, all of a sudden, we felt some awful jerks, and soon enough learned that the first engine was off the track in the ditch; that the second engine had kept on until she was head and head with the foremost, and then mixed in and smashed both, besides damaging the two baggage cars. The engineers and firemen stuck to their machines and received no serious injury, for which we were all truly thankful. Here was a fix: We had had another engine, the evening before, at Kappa; but the engineer insisted on taking her back to Bloomington. After our accident the conductor sent a hand-car back to Bloomington for another engine. He also kindly ordered up from Panola a large basket of provisions, which soon disappeared after its arrival—the politicians went out of sight first, but not out of mind. We had no alternative, and once more prepared to bunk in the cars; and once more it was a very cold night. There was some grumbling, but it was chiefly at the railroad company (I don't believe they heard a word of it) for not having provided *snow-plows* to put on the front of the engines. It is supposed that they intend to have some made as soon as the weather is favorable. In the evening, the engine came up from Bloomington, and took us back as far as Panola, where we finished the night as before, in the cars.

Thursday, 25.—Engine and hands went up to the wreck of the two engines, and about noon brought down one disabled tender; after dinner engine and hands went back to wreck. In the afternoon, it commenced to blow from the west by north, with a little snow, and grew colder and colder. The helping engine was rerwed-up, and could not be moved either way, and all hands returned to Panola, on foot, some of them with frozen feet, ears, &c. Wind increased to a fearful gale, and drifted the snow worse than ever, and snowing briskly all the while. Such a night! some of our passengers were fearful that the cars would blow over. Again, we were obliged to bunk in them as well as we could, taking turns at *firing-up* the stove. We had two meals to-day, for all the passengers, prepared by Mrs. STAVER, the wife of the station agent, who was kept busy all day cooking for passengers and hands, numbering about 100. Two or three houses also accommodated a few of the passengers. We had four ladies, and four children in our train, all of whom were taken care of at the houses; but the husbands of two of the ladies had to sleep in the cars. The other two couples were newly married, (shall I say consequently) kept close to the house in which they took shelter.

Friday, 26.—All communications with the outer world were cut off. Wind continued to blow heavily from the west, until 2 o'clock in the morning, then abated to a stiff breeze. Sun rose clear, morning cold, and snow still driving across the Prairie; the cuts all full. Things look gloomy; a number of hands quitted work, and such as could stand it plodded back towards Bloomington. Conductors, engineers, and the remaining hands, went up to the frozen engine about noon, had her filled with water, and fired-up. In the evening, brought her back to within a short distance of Panola. Some shoveling going on, but not much headway made. Calm night. Rested for the fourth night in the cars. Two meals a day continue.

Saturday, 27.—Raw, chilly, eastern wind, cloudy. Engine and hands start up about 9 o'clock A. M., return at noon, hands ate their dinner and up again. Returned in the evening, having set one of the disabled engines on the track; but still three miles of snow-drifts between the live engine and the dead ones. Rather more eyesight and spirit in the movements. Rested night the sixth in the cars. Commenced thawing and snowing in the night, disencumbering all hands upon more.

Sunday, 29th.—Thawing, snowing and drifting, hard, all day. Had divine service in the house at 1 o'clock, sermon from Rev. Mr. BROOKS, who resides in this Prairie region, (Holy Ground Presbyterian,) assisted by Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG, both of our passengers, (from Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York,) by Mr. A.'s first visit to the North, and my private opinion is, that it will be his last. If I ever get to Arkansas I hope to have the pleasure of reciting him, and of really talking over the pleasant days and incidents of this excursion. The attendance of citizens and others was a little embarrassed this afternoon by the difficulty of access, much of the road used to approach the house having been drifted full. Rested the sixth night in the cars.

Monday, 30.—Thawing, snowing and drifting, hard, all day. Rested the seventh night in the cars.

Tuesday, 31st.—Was rejoiced this morning at meeting with some Pittsburg friends, on their homeward passage, who had left St. Louis by the Alton route, one day before I started. One of them concluded to join our sled party for Decatur and Terre Haute. Left Bloomington after breakfast, nine passengers in all; had a late dinner at Clinton, twenty-five miles, and arrived at Decatur at late tea time. Found the Decatur landlord at Clinton, waiting for a chance to get home, and took him along in our sled. It was well we did, or we would probably have lost our road on the prairie.* This evening a train came through on the railroad from Springfield to Decatur, forty miles; but as this was the only piece of railroad open it did not help us any. No movement yet on the north and south line of railroads.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—All hands took passage in stages for Charleston, distance 55 miles, on the Terre Haute and Alton road, to which place it was said by some, that the railroad from Alton was finished. Stopped at Sullivan on the way; saw there, at the tavern, a girl eight years of age, weighing 126 pounds. Healthy ragies! Arrived at Charleston after midnight—encountered the remains, or manes, of a sleighing party ball; learned that the railroad we were seeking, was yet seven miles to the eastward, and that they would attempt to discover it the next morning. Slept remarkably well, barring the annoyance of various sleighing party noises.

Friday, Feb. 2.—Piled in twenty-one passengers in two stages and started forth in pursuit of a navigable railroad. Hilly route; had to get out several times to let the stages safely down. In the vicinity of the Embarras River. Heavy work on the railroad in progress along here. At noon arrived at a log-cabin adjacent to the railroad, and were told that the cars had not been out that far for several days, but that they really expected them that very day. Log-cabin well filled with humanity—one baby six months old weighing 27 pounds. Must be healthy all through this region! Built a fire outside of log-cabin and smoked our eyes an hour or two. They come, they come! and the delightful screech of the locomotive sounded. It proved to be a construction train, with a passenger-car attached. In the meanwhile, many persons came out on sleds, sleighs, &c., and we had more than enough to fill all the seats. We were glad enough to be once more on a railroad with some *motion* on it, even if it should prove to be a slow one. We spent the afternoon and evening until 7 o'clock on these 43 miles of railroad, and arrived safely at Terre Haute—465 miles by railroad west of Pittsburg, and happy to learn that the track was all clear. Once more a comfortable night's rest.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—Embarked at 6 A. M. in the cars, and proceeded regularly along through Indianapolis, Bellefontaine and Galena to Crestline, 167 miles from Pittsburg, by 11 o'clock at night. Here we learned, to our regret, that the train would proceed no farther until Monday morning. Found good quarters at the Railroad Hotel.

Sunday, Feb. 4.—Quietly resting at Crestline all day. Snowing and the weather cold.

Monday, Feb. 5.—Took the cars of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad at 9½ A. M., and, notwithstanding several inches of fresh snow, the train proceeded right along and brought us in on regular time at 11½ A. M., at the depôt in Allegheny City. In fifteen minutes more your humble narrator was at home, and thus ends the journal. Moral, when you have to travel over the prairie in the Winter, endeavor to lay in several days spare time, before you start.

* Encountered a prairie wolf towards evening. Upon our accosting the gentleman in a unanimous manner, in a rather elevated tone of voice, he fled at the rate of a miles a minute, more or less.

ACCIDENT TO A GOVERNMENT VESSEL.—The U. S. schooner *Madison*, of the Coast Survey, put into our port yesterday for repairs. Fourteen days out from New-York, off Cape Hatteras, she encountered a severe gale, which prevailed without cessation during the 26th, 27th and 28th ult. The *Madison* sprung her foremast and was obliged to cut away her stern boat. Crossing Savannah River Bar, bound hither, she got aground and sprung a leak, making one foot of water per hour. She now lies at the eastern end of the city. We were unable to obtain a list of her officers.—*Savannah Georgian, Feb. 8.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**,—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H RING, New-York; WM. B. KEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Do not Neglect a Cold.**—Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE will cure you almost instantly. This simple and unrivaled mixture, discovered by the eminent Dr. James McClintock, has cured thousands of cases of severe colds, sore throat, hoarseness and incipient consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

PETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Lectures in the French Language.**—Spingler Institute Lecture Room, No. 5 Union-square.—A course of Six Lectures on the *History and Literature of the French* will be delivered on Thursday of each week, by ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, Professor of the French language in H. Paugnet's Institution; to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECTS:

1. *France in the 11th Century—Les Croisades.*
2. *France in the 12th Century—Jeanne D'Arc.*
3. *France in the 14th Century. La Renaissance.*
4 and 5. *France in the 17th Century—Siècle de Louis XIV.*
6. *France in the 18th Century—Voltaire et son Temps.*

Course tickets, $3 50; single tickets, 60 cents; to be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; at CHRISTERN'S, No. 708 Broadway, or at the door.

"We take much pleasure in commending this course to students and lovers of the French language. Professor Charlier's character and attainments entitle him to the confidence and regard of our community.

"GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal."

☞ **Sixth Ward Relief Association**—TREASURER'S REPORT.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since his last report:

From a Friend in New-Jersey, per Rev. James W. Alexander.....$100 00
From J. E. Williams, Treasurer of the Grand March Concert, for the Relief of the Poor.....124 00
From the Astor Library Club Ball, per New-York *Herald*.....20 00
Mr. Clemens, No. 635 Pearl-st., 25 pairs of Boots.....25 00
Donations in money, clothing, &c., will be received at the store house, No. 31 Spring-st., or by the Treasurer, No. 60 Elm-st., where will be found a list of the Committee.

E. F. WILMARTH, Treasurer.

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E. F. WILMARTH, Treasurer.

☞ **Sympathizers** in the Misery of Destitution are urged to attend the Scientific Character of Dr. Spurzheim, will be delivered by Professor BYRNE at CLINTON HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at the Astor-place, Astor-st., Broadway, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Exhibition for families.

☞ **Stockholders' Meeting.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 128 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at the Afternoon, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Exhibition for families.

☞ **Stockholders' Meeting Lexington Avenue Railroad Company.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN STEVENSON, Secretary.

Feb. 10.—W. ADAMS, D. D., *United Methodist*.
I. A. BUSTEED, *Observer*.

☞ **Gulick Guard.**—The Twentieth Annual Ball of the Gulick Guard will take place at the Apollo Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1865.

JOHN CONLAND, Chairman.
GILBERT C. DEANE, Secretary.

☞ **Financial.**—$250 DOUCEUR.—To be given for a situation in some respectable office, where the advertiser, a gentleman of education and fair address, would have a prospect equal to his merits. Address for two days, COLUMBUS, *Times* Office.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Holman** will preach in the Meeting House of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church EVERY EVENING this week, excepting Saturday. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, is a neat fine washer and ironer, a girl of excellent judgement with children; competent to work on all plain family sewing, and do as we arrived at Bloomington, went to the Telegraph-Office, and sent dispatch to my family at Pittsburg and to friends in St. Louis. Found here about 800 passengers from all quarters; many of them members of the Legislature. My traveling friends learned, to their great satisfaction, that there was yet no quorum at Springfield.

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2. *France in the 12th Century—Jeanne D'Arc.*
3. *France in the 14th Century. La Renaissance.*
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☞ **Sixth Ward Relief Association**—TREASURER'S REPORT.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since his last report:

From a Friend in New-Jersey, per Rev. James W. Alexander.....$100 00
From J. E. Williams, Treasurer of the Grand March Concert, for the Relief of the Poor.....124 00
From the Astor Library Club Ball, per New-York *Herald*.....20 00
Mr. Clemens, No. 635 Pearl-st., 25 pairs of Boots.....25 00
Donations in money, clothing, &c., will be received at the store house, No. 31 Spring-st., or by the Treasurer, No. 60 Elm-st., where will be found a list of the Committee.

E. F. WILMARTH, Treasurer.

☞ **Sympathizers** in the Misery of Destitution are urged to attend the Scientific Character of Dr. Spurzheim, will be delivered by Professor BYRNE at CLINTON HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at the Afternoon, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Exhibition for families.

☞ **Stockholders' Meeting Lexington Avenue Railroad Company.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JOHN STEVENSON, Secretary.

Feb. 10.—W. ADAMS, D. D., *United Methodist*.
I. A. BUSTEED, *Observer*.

☞ **Gulick Guard.**—The Twentieth Annual Ball of the Gulick Guard will take place at the Apollo Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1865.

JOHN CONLAND, Chairman.
GILBERT C. DEANE, Secretary.

☞ **Financial.**—$250 DOUCEUR.—To be given for a situation in some respectable office, where the advertiser, a gentleman of education and fair address, would have a prospect equal to his merits. Address for two days, COLUMBUS, *Times* Office.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Holman** will preach in the Meeting House of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church EVERY EVENING this week, excepting Saturday. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, for FEBRUARY, 1865, will shortly be published by the KNICKERBOCKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, and will contain, besides the usual variety of articles, a full report of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Association, before that time, with meetings candidates for membership in this Association.

Subscriptions received at No. 2 Astor-House, and at the KNICKERBOCKER Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues gratis.

POWERFUL BECAUSE TRUE—CONVINCING BECAUSE JUST.

SENSATION AMONG THE POLITICIANS AND CRITICS.

The announcement of

STANHOPE BURLEIGH,

THE JESUITS IN OUR HOMES;

is throwing the politicians and critics, who have had an insight of its pages, into an unwonted agitation, and the interest excited to procure this "portrait gallery of busy men" hourly increases.

The public can form something like an estimate of the interest of the work from the following opinions of

WHAT THE CRITICS THINK,

who have reviewed it in advance of publication. The *Commercial Advertiser* remarks:

"This is one of the books which seem predestined to have an immense circulation. We learn that the publishers have already been almost overwhelmed with orders for it. The author has engrafted on the story great part of the learning to be found in Nicolini's History of the Jesuits, has evidently observed the manœuvres of a certain class of American politicians closely, and has sketched the characters of several prominent men in such colors as harmonize with the general tone of the book."

The New-York *Herald* says: "This intensely exciting novel makes the reading of politics equally refreshing to the romantic damsel, the Broadway fop, and the old unfeeling politician of sixty years' standing."

Here is the judgment of the New-York *National Democrat*: "It is certainly a very remarkable book, and will command an unbounded degree of attention from the reading public. It bears upon its face an evidence of so much truth that it can not fail to produce a deep and convincing impression upon the public mind."

The New-York Times informs its readers that "a copy of this 'powerful production' has been sent to every member of the Legislature; and it has the endorsement also of SAM."

The New-York *Evangelist* observes: "Stanhope Burleigh is the title of an energetic Know-Nothing work, handling the Jesuits without gloves. The story appears forcible, both in its style and its facts. It will undoubtedly meet with a great sale."

WHO IS HELEN DHU?

Writes the critic in the New-York *Dispatch*. "It is a strange book to be written by a woman."

A writer in the Boston *Daily Bee*, in pursuing the inquiry, says: "Its literary merits are very high. Whoever wrote it—whether Helen Dhu be a real or a fictitious personage—has produced a work that will mark itself on the times. Its vigor, fire, facts, characterization, truth, logic, are all vital and of the time. The character of Burleigh is drawn by a master-

MARKET REPORTS.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. ROWLAND and daughters, from Charleston, S. C., will open a Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils, on the first Monday in February, at the residence of Murray Hill, No. 49 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th-aves. Application may be made for circulars during the day, and for the admission of pupils to the School and returning them to their homes. For those who desire to become members of the family, no effort will be spared to furnish a comfortable and pleasant home. The English branches will receive special care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. Carriages, with complete details may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

REFER TO

Hon. James L. Petigru, Hon. Henry De Saussure, Hon. Simon Gleman, F. J. Porcher, M. D., and John Bellinger, M. D., of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. Nott, President Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. Martin B. Anderson, President Rochester University, New-York; Rev. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. A. A. Livermore, Mr. R. R. Wemyss, Concord, N. H.; Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., and Rev. Samuel Osgood, New-York; Rev. C. J. Bowen, Williamsburg, L. I.

TO DAY.—TERMS REDUCED ONE HALF.—OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 323 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York. Ladies' Writing Class at 10½ o'clock A. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Gentlemen's Classes at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Private Instruction, $15 for 30 or $25 for 70 lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor. Book-keeping, &c., reduced this week from $25 to $12 50 per quarter of three months. Books and Stationery, $1 00. Specimens in proportion. Terms payable in advance.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., $5.—BRYANT, STRATTON & DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., will receive pupils this week at only $5. Each student will be taught practically to keep books by double entry. Those who enter first will have extra advantages. Rooms thronged this day. Only $10 for a full unlimited course.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS will open at the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on Eighth-st., on Monday, the 5th inst. The accompaniment is twenty-five dollars per quarter, payable in advance. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

MORSE WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 205 6th-st., on Washington-square (formerly No. 189 Lexington-av.).

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Resumes his Classes (Public and Private), where his professional services may be made at his residence No. 200 Greene-st., near 3d-st., New-York. The best references will be given.

DANCING.

A. PROFESSOR'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Academy No. 27 Broadway, opposite Bible-st., is now open for the season. Classes for children on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.; for ladies and gentlemen, on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and ODD FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock P. M. Commencing on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M. Private lessons given at all hours. Circulars containing terms of instruction, can be had at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

DR. TOWNSEND, Dr. M. SALSTED, present proprietors of the Academy, 663 Sixth-av., between Water Cure, at the corner of 44th-st., (formerly of 23d-st.), will resume the 64th session in the theory and practice of Dancing, where instruction is given to women, in new of the St. Nicholas Hotel, which will represent a New Years ball reception. Dr. Salsted's object will be made the organization. Dr. Salsted's object will be made the organization. Dr. Salsted's object will be made the organization

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$469,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,041,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,670,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT T. HAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. HAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,120,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,159,112 22
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,543,782 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. EDWD F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,660,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$781,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. MATHIAS RANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC LAWRENCE, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. LAWRENCE, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible] 71
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHIEFFELIN, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHIEFFELIN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. EDWD F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. EDWD F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. B. CROMWELL, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. B. CROMWELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. F. HOGELAND, Cashier of the COMMERCIAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. F. HOGELAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average Amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. HALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. HALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of February, 1856. JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. JOHN C. BENDE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STREBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STREBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. JNO. HEDDLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,455,727 30
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. MAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. MAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. JOHNSON, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN CLAPP, President of the MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN CLAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. JOHN H. BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY KIPP, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. KIPP, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. HOGGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. HOGGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK J. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

F. J. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average Amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, deposes and says that the above statement is correct.

GEO. S. COE, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WARNER HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. WM. E. BELT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. THOMAS B. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KIMBALL, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KIMBALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1856. SAMUEL F. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Circulation of the Union Bank.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. BARNUM, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 18th day of February, 1856. GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

COAL.

COAL OF THE FIRST QUALITY, screened at the Shipping Depot, foot of [illegible]

COAL.—I have ordered and have had some of the [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ARCTIC, Capt. [illegible]
ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]
BALTIC, Capt. [illegible]
PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]

These ships will be followed by others of the same class, as the trade may require.

Rates of passage from New-York to Liverpool, payable in gold or its equivalent:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....80

PROPOSED RATES OF SAILINGS.

From New-York. From Liverpool.
Wednesday, Jan. 9.....Saturday, Jan. 19.
Wednesday, Jan. 23.....Saturday, Feb. 2.
Wednesday, Feb. 6.....Saturday, Feb. 16.
For freight or passage apply to

EDWD K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 57 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAIN WRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $70. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $100; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Lott; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 21
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 14
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, March 13

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, FOR BREMEN and SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Carrington, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon.....$120
In first cabin, lower saloon.....110
In second cabin.....60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or fre ght, apply to

H. B. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail March 24.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, & LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 1:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:55 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Lockport Road to Niagara Falls and to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MARKETS. BANK DEPOSITS—GAZETTE.

The Reported Embezzlement of $35,000—Arrest of the Receiving Teller.

Yesterday evening Sergeant MANSFIELD and officer PATTERSON, of the Lower Police Office, returned to the City from the South end of Long Island, having in custody a young man named WILLIAM POST SACKETT, Receiving Teller of the Market Bank. In December last SACKETT was detected in embezzling a large amount of funds from the Bank. An investigation was at once commenced by the Bank officials and the result of their labors exhibited a deficiency in the accounts of SACKETT, to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. At the time of the discovery of the falsity, the Teller was privately arraigned before the President, Cashier, and Directors of the institution, where he confessed his guilt, and restored a large portion of the missing funds. The brief particulars of the affair were given in the DAILY TIMES, shortly after it occurred, and the Bank officers made no attempt to bring the offender to justice, and the case has been kept in secret until within a few days past.

Meanwhile, SACKETT was allowed to go on his parole, and finally proceeded to the farm-house of his father-in-law, at Smithtown, near Suffolk, L. I. On the 9th instant, RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Market Bank, appeared before Judge CONTROLLY, at the Halls of Justice, in Centre-street, and made a long affidavit, wherein he accuses SACKETT of purloining $35,000, during his two years connexion with the Institution in the capacity of Teller, for receiving all funds from depositors and others, doing business with the concern. Upon these representations of Senator WILLIAMS the magistrate issued his warrant of arrest for the defaulter. When the officers arrived at their destination, they had to proceed some four miles to the whereabouts of Mr. SACKETT. The accused was brought to the City by the Western train from Greenport, and the sitting magistrate being absent, he was placed in custody of officers WEBB and PATTERSON by Justice WELSH. HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq. is engaged for the defence, and a further hearing in the matter will take place some day this week. The prisoner states that during his employment in the above Bank he speculated rather heavy in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and was, at one period, worth over $30,000 clear of the world, but in consequence of the hard times, he met with extensive losses and was unable to make good his account in the Bank. He also asserts that he returned all his assets, bonds and notes, amounting to some $17,000, to the Bank, and could not pay up the balance.

Missing Persons—Mysterious Disappearance of Men and Money.

Since New-Year's day, a number of missing citizens have been reported at the Coroner's office in Chambers-street. Among them are several mysterious disappearances of men who were considered to be in good circumstances. In the list, we noticed the name of SAMUEL LEGGETT, (the Empire City Bank Financier,) recorded as among the "missing." Below we give a full description of all the missing persons that have been recorded by Mr. MCGOLDRICK, the Clerk to the Coroners, since the commencement of the present year:

ARMORD THOMAS, about 50 years of age, five feet five inches in height, rather stoutly built, large limbs; on one of his arms are the letters A. T., marked with India ink. He was dressed in a brown cloth overcoat, drab colored pantaloons, and a black felt hat. Any information respecting the missing man will be gratefully received by Mr. SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 199 Nassau-street.

CHARLES DEMING, residing at No. 270 Seventh-avenue, has been missing some two months from his family. He was engaged in the purchase and selling of cattle at Bull's Head, and is supposed to have had a large amount of money with him. He was last seen turning out a drove of sheep at the Resistance-street wharf. He was five feet five inches in height, had no whiskers, face marked with the small pox. He was dressed in black cassimere pantaloons, black vest, black dress coat, a state-colored sack overcoat, and had on heavy California boots.

WILLIAM O. BUTLER, residing at No. 134 Bleecker-street, has been missing since the 15th of January last, at which date he was seen at the corner of Bowery and Grand-street. He was dressed in a blue cloth overcoat, with gray lining, black cassimere pants and vest, red flannel undershirt and drawers, white muslin shirt, (opened bosomed) black silk cravat, gimped cap, with the under part of the front white; five feet four inches in height, black whiskers under the chin.

THOMAS NUGENT, residing at No. 66 Roosevelt-street, was drowned off Pier No. 46, East River, on the 6th inst., and his body has not yet been recovered.

MICHAEL FARLEY, residing in Brooklyn, aged 41 years, five feet one inch in height, with short neck, and entered in a cellar-trust, has been missing some two weeks, and no tidings of his whereabouts have been obtained.

WILLIAM DAVIS, dark visage, black hair, whiskers on each side of his face, about 30 years old, five feet eight inches in height, and was attired in plaid cassimere pantaloons, black satin vest, brown sack overcoat, black hat, and heavy-heeled boots. The afflicted friends of this missing man reside at No. 94 Fourth-avenue, where any information will be gratefully received.

HENRY A. LEBBERTON, residing at No. 40 Cornelia-street, has been missing some ten days. He was about 25 years old, and dressed in a grey sack coat, old black vest, black pants, low quarter shoes, black neck tie, and had the scar of a wound on his forehead.

Know-Nothing Meeting.

A meeting of all the Orders of KNOW-Nothings was held in the Tabernacle last evening, to stand sponsors for Young America. The ceremony was very tedious, having lasted from 8 to 11½ o'clock,—and consisted principally in a series of scurrilous attacks on Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Archbishop HUGHES and their adherents. SHELTON'S brass band was in attendance, and with some members of the Continental Guards were seated in the chair seats. An emblazon behind them bore the inscription:

July 4, 1854.

Americans will defend the rights of the heroes of '76.

STEPHEN HOWE, a policeman, was appointed Chairman. The orator of the evening was Mr. CHARLES MILNE, of street-preaching notoriety during the past Summer, who did honor to the occasion by inflicting a high-falutin rhodomontade of more than an hour on his hearers.

Brother BENNETT, Editor of the *Young America*, favored the audience with an explanation of the little flag that hung from the ceiling, bearing on it the letter A. He informed them that all the Whigs who enlisted under that flag were A No. 1.

Brother INGRAM said he came to see SAM, and got an introduction to him, and expressed the gratification he felt upon making his acquaintance.

A few complimentary resolutions were offered. Some stirring songs were sung by the Young American Glee and Blue Clubs, and then the boy was beyond.

Meeting of Power in Rev. R. H. Chapin's Church.

The power in Rev. H. H. Chapin's Church, Broadway, were united last evening for the closing year. Every desirable seat in the Church was rented, chiefly to former tenants, at last year's rates. Offers on the usual plan were created as from 5th to 10th—fifteen, of these 10 the latter price—and only seven on the side aisles were at the usual premium ranging from $30 to $100; the rent of the whole Church for the year will amount to $16,000, and the assessment for taxes, &c., will be $4,000, leaving a net income of $12,000 for the year. The Church is free, and the pastor receives a salary of $3,000 per annum.

The Virtual Vote.

The painter, THEODORE A. GRAY, the "virtual man," whose fancy for the destruction of ladies' dresses, in Broadway, in the evenings of last Fall, when the fair wearers were quitting the Opera after listening to the seductive strains of GRISI, was so destructive to expensive dry goods, was yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, exempted from trial, on the ground of insanity. He will be delivered to the care of his friends, who it is to be hoped, will provide for his future innocence in the matter of silks and satins. Husbands are naturally anxious on this point.

The Hard-Shells.

The Hard-Shell General Committee for 1855 made another unsuccessful attempt to permanently organize last evening. Twelve of the members elect met at No. 661 Broadway, and after waiting some time in expectation of having their number increased, adjourned to meet again on Friday next.

HOMICIDE IN ORANGE COUNTY.—On Friday night, a drunken fellow named ELI MILLSPAUGH was killed by the son of a tavern-keeper named QUERRAN in the town of Montgomery, Orange County. MILLSPAUGH was ordered to leave the bar-room when the hour for closing arrived, but refused, and used offensive language. QUERRAN removed him by force, and upon his offering resistance, jumped upon and beat and kicked him until life was extinct. The assailant had not been arrested at last accounts.

☞ The Sixth-avenue Railroad changes its Conductors daily, from car to car, under the new *régime*. The object is said to be, to exercise a more perfect control over the Conductors, so as to prevent their appropriation of fares. The precaution has been tried on former occasions, on other lines of City communication, but unsuccessfully.

☞ Hon. JOEL PARKER of the Harvard Law School and formerly Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, commences his interesting and valuable course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence today, (Tuesday) at the New-York Medical College. Both Lawyers and Doctors will be likely to find themselves interested in the subject and in his mode of treating it.

☞ The gas lamps in the Fifth Ward were not one-third lighted on Sunday night. The street-lamps on Broadway have burned dimly for several nights past. The Gas Company do not provide against the freezing of the water in the metres; and the same fault prevails in a considerable number of the large boarding houses. Provide a plenty of alcohol instead of water, and your gas will remain.

☞ A rapid thaw set in yesterday and spoiled the sleighing, which before was very good. On Broadway the Russ stones appear in many places through the muddy streaks of ice. Omnibuses are gradually reverting to first-principles, abandoning runners and taking to wheeling. The day yesterday was perfectly delightful—a treat.

☞ Several persons attached to OLE BULL'S Colony of Swedes in Pennsylvania are said to have made application for aid to the Commissioners of Emigration in this City, their distresses having become great.

☞ Complaints are made against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, for obstructing the streets in the Sixteenth Ward by shoveling snow.

☞ The idea of founding a new Negro Church in this City is under consideration.

City Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This morning a Judge of the Superior Court, in an action brought against one of our City Railroads, by a man who had broken his leg on their Road, charged the Jury "that if the plaintiff jumped on the car before it had fairly stopped, he was heedless and negligent, and if that act was the cause of his accident, ought not to recover," or words to that effect. This is important to the patrons of City Railroads. The writer lives near the Bowery, and is in the habit more or less of daily riding on the cars. On no occasion within his recollection has he ever seen the Third-avenue cars fully stop when signalized by a man; usually they only slacken their pace to a walk. On two or three occasions the writer has allowed a car to go by without getting on rather than pursue it through mud and water. The Fourth-avenue cars he has known to stop, but they usually, likewise, only slacken to a walk. For ladies they invariably stop, and this seems to be the distinction, that men are expected to jump, while ladies will be stopped for. On one occasion, when on the front of a Third-avenue car, the writer heard the driver after the bell had been rung, tell a man who had hold of the break not to stop the car entirely, as no lady was getting off.

As this practice is exceedingly dangerous to the public, and is now declared to be a shield in case of accident therefrom, it would be well for the public to exercise a little time, even if in a great hurry, and refuse to get on a car till it fully stops. The proprietors are bound, legally, to stop for a passenger when notified, and it is right they should learn to do it on all occasions.

Yours, M.

NEW-YORK, *Feb. 13, 1855.*

(Advertisement.)

103 YEARS ESTABLISHED.—One hundred and three years have proved BRANDRETH'S PILLS and the human body are mutually adapted one for the other; they entirely regenerate and purify the blood; they are sure to do good, because they only take out of the body what is hurtful. *I can refer to those who have used them* over seventy years.

Man will be born to days of comfort, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities and sufferings, which no earthly power knew how to relieve until this blessed medicine was discovered. Read:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1855.

DR. B. BRANDRETH: From the great use of tobacco, I became so debilitated about eight years ago, that my physicians considered it impossible for me to recover. I was worn down to skin and bones, was afflicted with chronic dyspepsia, and everything I ate disagreed with me. I had constant pain in my chest, my bowels were costive, and seldom moved without recourse to medicine, which debilitated me more and more. In this condition I was recommended to use your "Vegetable Universal Pills." I did so, and gradually became restored to excellent health through their use. They mildly, yet energetically purged, and after each potion I seemed to be endowed with new life. My original robust health was soon restored, and, I thank God, I am now a vigorous man of fifty-six. But for your pills, I verily believe, I should now be in my grave.

I shall be pleased to see any one at my store, and will state further particulars.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KERR,

No. 613 Broadway, above Eleventh-street, or at the Irving House, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building—entrance No. 48 Canal street; also at the Branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson street, and 274 Bowery.

REMEMBER—Brandreth's Principal Office is in the Building corner of Canal street and Broadway, entrance No. 49 Canal.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—CHARLES PARMENTER, storekeeper, of Troy, was for nine months chief sufferer from a severe attack of erysipelas, but was cured entirely by these valuable remedies, which are infallible in any case of skin disease. Sold at the establishment, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per pot or box.

☞ The Annual Meeting and Election of the Stockholders of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 13th day of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the Stockholders are requested to attend.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1855.

☞ The Annual Meeting and Election of the Stockholders of the Ætna Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 13th day of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the Stockholders are requested to attend.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1855.

LONG [illegible]

Atlantic Engine Company No. 12, of the city of Brooklyn, received from the establishment of Mr. SMITH of New-York, a few days since, one of the most superb five engines ever built in this or any other city. The engine is one of the largest size—a double deck—with side levers and several other important improvements, which render it superior to any of the same class of engines now in service. The finness of finish of its working parts, is extraordinary throughout, and its ornamentations are elaborate and appropriate to the service for which it is designed.

In thus briefly noticing so excellent a piece of workmanship, it is a pleasure to be able to add that it is in the possession of a Company of firemen who are held in the highest respect by the citizens of Brooklyn for their uniform efficiency and gentlemanly conduct; a reputation which they have enjoyed for a number of years, and which Mr. JOHN C. ROACH, their valued foreman, has done much to establish and sustain. His portrait, on the most prominent panel of the engine, is a compliment he well deserves.

The engine was tested yesterday in the City Hall-square, when it proved to be as serviceable as its appearance indicates.

Application for the Removal of a Justice of the Peace.

SIDNEY A. MINER, police officer of Williamsburg, applied to Judge MORE of the County Court for the removal of DANIEL MANSFIELD, a Justice of the Peace, a few weeks since. His application was supported by affidavits, in which is set forth that on the evening of the 23d of August, in consequence of some dispute between the Justice and the petitioner, the former had, without having any legal jurisdiction, caused the petitioner to be arrested and confined in the lock-up all night.

An order to show cause was granted, and yesterday morning the Justice put in his answer generally denying the charges.

The hearing was adjourned for a week, with leave to the accused to put in any further or amended answer.

Brooklyn City Court.

Civil business will be taken up in this Court today, when the following Calendar will be called: Nos. 7, 1, 19, 32, 5, 9, 40, 15, 17, 28, 31.

Criminal business will be taken up on Wednesday.

☞ The Government Light Boat from Nantucket Shoals is ashore on Montauk, two miles west of the light. Crew all safe.

☞ Dr. MANAHAN, the eloquent historian, will lecture this evening before the St. Charles' Institute, at the Brooklyn Institute.

NEW-JERSEY.

Death from Carbonic Acid Gas.

MR. TIMOTHY TEMPLETON, a dealer in Washington Market, came to his death at his residence, near what is termed the Paterson depôt, on the west side of Bergen Hill, on Thursday night, under circumstances stated to be as follows. Owing to the cold on Thursday night a charcoal fire in a furnace was placed in the room in which he and his wife slept, from the fumes of which they became insensible. Nothing was known of it until Saturday morning, when Mrs. T. became conscious and discovered her husband lying upon the floor dead. Being in a crippled condition from the effects of the gas and cold, she crawled to the window and attracted the attention of a passer-by, who with others came to her aid. An inquest was held upon the body of deceased on Saturday by a Justice of the Peace, and a verdict rendered in accordance with these circumstances.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

The Stockholders of this Institution in Jersey City, met on Monday, 5th inst., and elected the following Board of Directors: Moses B. Bramhall, David S. Manners, Abraham O. Zabriskie, Andrew Clerk, Selah Hill, Solomon Alofsen, Josiah H. Gautier, Samuel Griffing, Michael Lineau, Cornelius Van Vorst and Charles Clark. These were all members of the previous Board except Mr. MANNERS. On Saturday last the Directors met and re-elected Moses B. BRAMHALL President, and JOHN S. FOX Cashier.

Launch.

A clipper three-masted schooner will be launched from the yard of I. C. SMITH & SON, Hoboken, in a few days. She is intended for the Southern lumber trade, and will run between this City and Wilmington, N. C. She is owned by Messrs. CHADBURN & WAINWRIGHT, and will be commanded by Capt. ED. WAINWRIGHT, formerly of the clipper *J. M. Chadburn*. Messrs. CAPES & ALLISTON, in the adjoining yard, have on the stocks, and will launch in a few weeks, a clipper three-masted schooner of 400 tons, intended for the Southern trade. Messrs. C. & A. are also repairing the ferry-boat *James Watt*, lately injured by coming in contact with drifting ice.

Punishment of Swindlers.

Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Jr., has introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature a supplement to the act for the punishment of crimes which provides for the severe punishment of the swindlers, who plunder their victims by means of the ball, cup and safe operations. It is usual for the sharpers in New-York to inveigle strangers from that city to Jersey City or Hoboken, where they can more safely effect their schemes.

Short Change.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having read with much interest the various articles in your paper on the subject of "light weights and short measures," I feel constrained in view of the time and occasion to address a few remarks concerning another equally questionable and dishonorable practice, and mainly practiced by the same class of persons who give scant weights and measures—I mean the very well-understood system of giving "short" change by the continuance of an obsolete currency, legally speaking, and particularly in your City and the immediate vicinity. No person of sufficient age to make purchases involving the amount of "one and tuppence," and residing some time in or near the great City of traffic, but could bear me witness of the unpleasantness of feeling often engendered by the petty avarice manifested by retail dealers in the necessaries of life in making change, and the decided pleasure experienced when they have unexpectedly and rarely found some liberal-minded dealers allow them in making change the just and full rate of 100 cents to the dollar. Small as the matter seems, and, notwithstanding the apparent reason of the assertions frequently made, that no loss is entailed upon daily purchasers of small amounts in the long run, as dealers have to take a shave, as well as give one occasionally, yet I believe that in general the results of two weeks' labor at least are lost every year to the poor man of family in paying this simple fractional difference between *cents* and *pence* per pound, per quart, per yard, &c. The fact that the system is continued by them in the face of popular feeling, the ungainliness of the federal currency in reckoning accounts being abundantly manifest, would seem to substitute a gold in lieu upon the side of the million. The Western people have had the resolution cast it away each, patriotically, and the young Republic has established here, at the cost of Democratic suffering the values of the lightest gold dollars, at less than their nominal values, and the consequent general advance of prices, to the great benefit of the whole community, and the loss of the money changers, who, in their turn, have had to submit to the inevitable. Let the people of the Empire City rise in their might, and by the same resolution cast off the fractional currency, and the young Republic will establish the same here, at the cost of Democratic suffering the values of the lightest gold dollars, at less than their nominal values, and the consequent general advance of prices, to the great benefit of the whole community, and the loss of the money changers, who, in their turn, have had to submit to the inevitable. Let the people of the Empire City rise in their might, and by the same resolution cast off the fractional currency, and the young Republic will establish the same here, at the cost of

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at his residence, No. 209 Broome-st., Mr. CHARLES C. E. BUERER to Miss HELEN MARY KIRBY, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 12, MARY E., wife of Henry C. Bowden, and daughter of the late Lawrence Doyle, in the 41st year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 121 East 26th-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 12, at 5 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, THEODORE AUGUSTUS AUBRY, only son of Henry and the late Mary Ann Aught, aged 7 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 239 West 47th-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 12, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of James H. and Anna Grovesteen, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 West 25th-st, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb 11, Mr. FREDERICK E. ARNEMAN, of the firm of Arneman & Witte, aged 32 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 25 the Battery, corner of Mr. L. Peterson, No 22 Rector-st., without further invitation

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 10 HARRIET AUGUSTA, infant daughter of James D. and Catherine M. Bird

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, 13th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 895 Broome-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, PETER TARLSEN, aged 50 years.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 11, of scarlet fever, HELEN, daughter of Charles B. and Rosa Battelle, aged 3 years and 6 days.

In Vergennes, Vt., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, after a long an lingering illness, CHLOE WIRES, in the 69th year of his age.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 11, ARABELLA TRAILE, wife of George D. Traile, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends of her family, and also those of her husband, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 122 West 18th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb 11, of consumption, CASSANDRA, wife of Wilmot Oakley, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 342 8th av., without further invitation.

At Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, ANN, wife of John Ireland, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Hudson-st, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In Morris Co., N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at his late residence, JOHN H. DICKERSON, eldest son of Hon. Philemon Dickerson, of New-Jersey.

His funeral service will be held in St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Tuesday next, Feb 13, at 11 o'clock, to which his friends are invited. A train will leave Jersey City at 9½ o'clock A. M., and return from Paterson at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The remains of the late Mrs. JOHN GANEY will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Tuesday next 13th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Atlantic-st, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, and the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Ninth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange FEB 12.

$4,000 N. Y. 6s, '62	102	90 Penna Coal Co	b3 101
10,000 Indiana State 6s	81	100 do	b60 101
15,000 do	b30	50 do	cash 100
12,000 Virginia 6s	86	50 do	b60 101
20,000 do	b30 86	100 do	101
1,000 Ohio 6s, '76	98	100 do	101
5,000 Missouri 6s	82	100 do	101
1,000 North Carolina 6s	97	100 do	101
2,000 Har isburg Bds 6s	80	100 do	101
10,000 Erie Bonds of '71	87	100 do	101
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75	87	100 do	101
15,000 do	b3	100 do	101
5,000 do	b30	100 do	101
1,000 do	b60	100 do	101
1,000 do	b60	100 do	101
1,000 Pac. Bds 1st Issue	103	100 do	101
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st Mtg	101	100 do	101
1,000 Ill. Cen. M. R. Bds	91	100 do	101
5,000 do	b30	100 do	101
1,000 do	b60	100 do	101
1,000 do	b60	100 do	101
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	103	100 do	101
1,000 do	b60	100 do	101
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	100	100 do	101
1,000 do	b60	100 do	101
1,000 do	b60	100 do	101
1,000 Chic. & N. Ia. R. Bds	80	100 do	101
1,000 Illinois Cen. R. Bds	91	100 do	101
5,000 Del. & Hud. Canal Co. 6s	103	100 do	101
1,000 do	b60	100 do	101
1,000 Phœnix Bank	100	100 do	101
1,000 Corn Exch. Bank	100	100 do	101
1,000 Bank New-York	100	100 do	101
1,000 Bank of Commerce	100	100 do	101
1,000 Continental Bank	100	100 do	101
1,000 Chemical Bank	100	100 do	101
1,000 Canton Company	25	100 do	101
1,000 do	b30	100 do	101
1,000 Niagara Transit Co	17	100 do	101
1,000 do	b30	100 do	101
1,000 do	b30	100 do	101
1,000 do	b30

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Presentation of Senator Seward's Credentials.

Passage of the Subterranean Telegraph Bill.

EFFICIENCY IN THE NAVY.

PASSAGE OF AN IMPORTANT BILL.

Prospects of the Spoliation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The impression is general here to-night that the French Spoliation bill will be vetoed. S.

Disorder Day in the House—The Attorney General in Court.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 13, 1855.

This is one of the days on which motions to suspend the rules are "in order" in the House; and, as a consequence, the House is in general dis-order. Every man has the right to move to suspend for any purpose, provided he can get the floor and a two-thirds vote to sustain him. If a stranger desires a sight of the House in its roughest mood, their suspension days furnish the occasion for him; but, my word for it, if he has anything of the destructive in his phrenological organization, he will feel disposed to suspend the members, or some of them, before the day is over.

Step with me to the ladies' gallery, now, and witness the opening of the day and its progress. The eloquent Chaplain, Mr. MILBURN, presents his petition to the Throne of Grace, the Speaker calls "to order," and the Journal of Saturday is read by the Clerk, whose closing words are drowned in the stentorian shouts of "Mr. Speaker!" "Mr. Speaker!" issuing from fifty throats, as fifty human forms spring from fifty cushioned seats, as though shot from as many mortars. The gentleman from ——— is "recognized," and the remaining forty-nine sink into the recesses of their chairs, and prepare for another tiger-spring as soon as occasion shall offer.

This process is repeated as often as one proposition is disposed of, and the desk thus cleared for another. As the day advances and the prospect of success dwindles, the unfortunate applicants for the floor begin to show symptoms of despair, and hang out flags of distress. Their lips pale,—their eyes start from their sockets as they gaze eagerly towards the Chair. And now when the rush is made for the floor again, the more desperate seize upon the quire of foolscap, or the newspaper, or volume lying upon their desks, and wave it nervously in the air, hoping thereby to attract the Speaker's attention. A little later the unsuccessful aspirants maintain their standing position all the time to be ready for another effort, on the principle of sitting up all night in order to avoid oversleeping one-self in the morning. And now they gradually gravitate towards the centre of the floor, until the crowd of almost angry contestants carry on their struggle right under the nose of the Speaker, who—finding the disorder too great for endurance—at last cries for quarter, says he *must* have order, raps lustily with his gavel, and tells gentlemen to "please to stand back." The master of games at a chicken fight couldn't utter those words with more effect.

And so goes the day. Little is accomplished, because it is seldom that a two-third vote can be obtained for any measure; and the time is all expended in futile *attempts*. But to-day, something was done under a suspension. The Senate Joint Resolution to authorize the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General, was taken up and passed by a vote of two to one. Although the name of Gen. SCOTT is not mentioned in the resolution, it is well known that it was passed for the purpose of having the honor named conferred upon *him*; and when the new rank has once been bestowed, the power to confer it is exhausted. It gives the General between twenty and thirty thousand dollars back pay, and an increase of about $1,600 on his yearly pay. Thus is consummated a long withheld act of justice—an act which, except for party malevolence, would have long ago added to the title, as it cannot add to the honor and glory of the hero of Lundy's Lane and of Mexico.

Attorney-General CUSHING made an argument of three hours in length in the Supreme Court to-day, which is pronounced most able, learned and brilliant. The case is that of the United States, appellant, *ads.* ARCHIBALD A. RITCHIE. It is the first of a long series of California Land Claims cases, upon the settlement of which depends the title to immense tracts of land in California, held under old Spanish grants,—and a statement of its points will be interesting not only to the legal profession everywhere, but to thousands of readers who have friends interested in California landed estates. The facts of the case are thus succintly presented in the Attorney General's brief:

This case comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from the decision of the District Court for the Northern District of California. That Court affirmed the decision of the Board of Commissioners to settle private land claims in that State, confirming said RITCHIE in his claim to four square leagues of land called "Suisun." He claimed under the following title:

1. By a grant, dated Jan. 26, 1842, from JUAN B. ALVARADO, Mexican Governor for the Department of the Californias, to FRANCISCO SOLANO, an Indian, in consideration of services he had rendered on the frontier of Sonoma.

2. A confirmation of ALVARADO'S grant to SOLANO on the 3d day of October, 1845, by the departmental assembly for the Department of California.

3. On the 30th day of May, 1845, FRANCISCO SOLANO conveyed the lands, thus subsequently confirmed to him, to MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO, for the consideration of 1,000 hard Mexican dollars. This conveyance was made before Capt. SALVADOR VALLEJO, military commandant, exercising civil jurisdiction at Sonoma.

4. That on the 20th of August, 1850, MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO and wife, for the expressed consideration of $10,000 paid down, and $40,000 secured, conveyed to the said ARCHIBALD A. RITCHIE the premises in question by a deed, with covenants of warranty and article. This conveyance was acknowledged before a notary public, and was recorded in Solano County.

5. SOLANO appears to have petitioned for the land in question as early as January 16, 1837, describing himself as principal chief of unconverted Indians; and a temporary and provisional grant was made to him by M. G. VALLEJO, military commandant, on the 19th of that month.

6. On the 15th of January, 1842, JUAN ANTONIO VALLEJO, as attorney, (but for whom is not stated,) applied to Gov. ALVARADO for a session, perpetual and hereditary, of the premises in question, who granted his request, subject to certain conditions and subject to confirmation by the Departmental Assembly.

7. That at the time of the temporary grant of the premises to SOLANO, in 1837, he was in possession, and so continued to the time of the alleged transfer to M. GUADALUPE VALLEJO; and the latter remained in possession to the time of the transfer to RITCHIE.

8. It was testified, by certain witnesses, that by law in California, emancipated Indians had a right to acquire and transfer lands, and that SOLANO had that right.

9. MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO, under exceptions, was sworn three times as a witness for the petitioner.

10. The temporary title of 1837, to SOLANO, was made by M. G. VALLEJO, and purports to bear date Jan. 18, 1837.

11. The deed of conveyance from SOLANO to M. G. VALLEJO, is signed by SALVADOR VALLEJO, describing himself as a captain and military commandant, exercising civil jurisdiction. This deed contains unusual and extraordinary provisions.

12. SOLANO had been residing on this tract, and had built on it some two years before the date of M. G. VALLEJO'S temporary title to him, which purports to have been in 1837. M. GUADALUPE VALLEJO swears that SOLANO'S headquarters had "always been on the Suisun. In 1835, according to the rules of secularization, he acquired rights of possession, and I put him in possession by direction of Governor FIGUERGA."

13. The proceedings by JUAN ANTONIO VALLEJO to obtain title in the name of SOLANO, took place in January, 1842, while the proof shows that M. GUADALUPE VALLEJO was then, and had been, in possession. MANUEL BACA testified that he had resided in California (town of Sonoma) since 1841, and knew the rancho in question, and says: "When I first came to California, GUADALUPE VALLEJO was in possession of the rancho."

14. SALVADOR VALLEJO swears (Record, pp. 27, 28) that he officially put SOLANO in possession in 1842, and in another part of his deposition, taken in March, 1852, he testifies: "Ever since I knew the place, which is twenty-two years, SOLANO had a house on the premises; it was built of adobe, but I cannot tell when it was built."

15. SALVADOR VALLEJO testifies that SOLANO "acted as mayor-domo" for M. G. VALLEJO.

16. Why SOLANO, who it seems was in possession as early as 1832, and who was formally put in possession by M. GUADALUPE VALLEJO, by order of Gov. FIGUEROA, petitioned M. GUADALUPE VALLEJO, in 1837, for the same land; and why, in 1842, he petitioned Gov. ALVARADO, (if he was, in fact, an actor,) for the same; and why M. GUADALUPE VALLEJO, in 1837, granted to SOLANO land which he had put him in possession of two years before, is not explained by the testimony in the record.

17. The rancho of Suisun was mission-land; for GUADALUPE VALLEJO says: "In 1835, according to the rules of secularization, he (SOLANO) acquired the rights of possession." There is nothing to show how SOLANO acquired any such assumed rights.

18. The land is situated on Suisun bay; but whether that bay is a part of the sea-coast, or at what distance the rancho is from the main line of the sea-coast, or from the land frontier of California, is not stated nor proved by the petitioner.

The points made and argued by the Attorney General are:

1. The alleged sale from the Indian SOLANO was not made in the presence of justice, and by public vendue; and was therefore null and void, even supposing SOLANO to have had a good title from the Mexican Government.

2. This defect is not cured by the action of the departmental assembly, which does not relate back nor inure for the benefit of VALLEJO.

3. The case rests mainly on the testimony of VALLEJO, who, having conveyed to RITCHIE, with covenants of seizin and warranty, was incompetent as a witness to prove the title.

4. No title passed from the Government to SOLANO, the whole transaction being a fraud, of which SOLANO was the instrument, for the benefit of VALLEJO.

5. The land, being mission land, was not colonizable; and therefore the pretended grant to SOLANO was null and void.

6. Being mission land, if (which is denied) SOLANO acquired any interest therein, he could not lawfully convey it to VALLEJO by any form of conveyance whatever; and, on his possession ceasing, the land reverted to the public domain.

7. The pretended title of VALLEJO, through SOLANO, was only a fraudulent device to cover the plunder, by him, of a part of the mission lands of SAN FRANCISCO SOLANO.

8. The land is not shown to be at the necessary distance from the frontier to make it subject to colonization.

9. Of course, VALLEJO, having no title, could convey none to RITCHIE, and the land appertains to the public domain of the United States.

The argument in behalf the appellee will be made by ex-Secretary BIBB, who recently resigned a clerkship in the Attorney General's office, in order to become an attorney in this case. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. WADE presented the credentials of Mr. SEWARD as Senator from New-York for six years from the 4th of March next. Read and placed on file.

Mr. MORTON presented the credentials of Hon. DAVID L. YULEE as Senator from Florida for the same term, which were also read and placed on file.

Mr. WADE, upon unanimous consent being allowed him to do so, introduced bills for the improvement of the harbors of Conneaut, Fairport, Cleveland, Ashtabula, Huron, Sandusky City, and the mouth of the Black River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbor at Dubuque. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill to continue the works at Fort White Harbor, San Francisco.

SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

Mr. DOUGLAS reported the bill from the House, establishing a line of subterranean telegraph to the Pacific, merely granting the right of way. The amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

CALIFORNIA LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr. GWIN offered resolutions instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing for the building of lighthouses at Crescent City and Trinity Bay, California.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Senate's bill for the better protection of passenger ships was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. BROWN offered an amendment to it, proposing to submit to the First Comptroller of the Treasury the claim of Mr. THOMPSON for legal services in favor of Menomonees.

Mr. STUART objected to the withdrawal of such claim from the Indian department.

A desultory and general debate then followed, during which Mr. RUSK reported a bill from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, to carry out the last annual recommendation of the Postmaster General as to the greater security of valuable letters by the registry thereof.

CIRCUIT COURT IN MISSOURI.

The bill providing an additional term for the Circuit Court of the District of Missouri was introduced, but Mr. CHASE desiring to include Ohio it was postponed until to-morrow.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Bills were passed making appropriations to continue public buildings in Oregon and Minnesota. For the construction of military roads in these territories. For a territorial road in Nebraska. To provide accommodations for the United States Courts in Maryland, and a Post-Office at Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several bills from the House were taken up and appropriately referred.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill for the completion of surveys across the Isthmus of Florida.

Mr. CHASE introduced a bill increasing the compensation of the Collector at Cleveland and Toledo. Both referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WELLER endeavored to introduce a motion to meet for the residue of the Session at 11 o'clock. At the same time Mr. STUART wanted the Senate to go into an Executive Session, but before a vote on either could be taken, it appeared that no quorum was present, and, therefore, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

This being the day set apart for the consideration of business appertaining to the Navy, Mr. BOCOCK, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill providing for more efficient discipline in the Navy. He explained its provisions. There was not so far as he could learn the slightest objection to the bill. Its passage was desirable, from the fact that there has been no legislation concerning discipline in the Navy since the year 1800, with the exception of the abolition of punishment by the lash in 1850, nothing having been substituted in lieu therefor. The bill provides that sailors serving three years, if faithful, shall receive an honorable discharge; and one reenlisting within three months after his discharge, on presenting his certificate of fidelity and obedience, shall be entitled to full pay during said three months. Summary Courts Martial may be ordered on petty officers and persons of inferior rates, who, on conviction of an offence may be sentenced to any one of the following punishments: Discharge from service with a bad conduct discharge; solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water, or diminished rations; solitary confinement in irons, single or double, the confinement not to exceed thirty days; solitary confinement in irons not exceeding two months; reduction to next inferior rating; deprivation of liberty on shore on foreign stations; extra police duties and loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any of the above mentioned punishments. No sentence of a Court Martial to be carried into effect without the approval of the officer ordering the Court, who shall have power to remit in part or altogether, but not to commute any sentence. Exceptions made in case of sickness or injury to the health of the person sentenced. After amendment that sentence of dismissal shall not be carried into effect in a foreign country, the bill was passed.

EFFICIENCY IN THE NAVY.

Mr. BOCOCK reported the Senate bill with the amendments to promote the efficiency of the Navy. It provides that the President shall summon a Board of Naval Officers to make a careful examination into the efficiency of officers, and report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of said grades who shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently their duty, both on shore and afloat. If the finding be approved of by the President, they shall be placed in the order of their rank and seniority at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be called the reserved list. They are to receive leave of absence or furlough pay, to which they may be entitled when so placed, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the order of the Navy Department at all times for duty. The vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. All officers who may be promoted to fill vacancies, shall, while unemployed, receive only, on leave of absence or waiting orders, the pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made, but when employed at sea or on other duty, they shall receive in addition, the difference between that and the sea or other duty pay, of the grade to which they may be promoted. It is provided that this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, passed Midshipmen and Masters.

Mr. BOCOCK said no opinion was better founded than that there ought to be a thorough and searching reform in the *personnel* of the Navy. Many officers are now in the list who ought never to have been placed there—and draw pay without rendering service. There is something revolting in the idea of turning off old naval officers without the means of subsistence, and this bill makes provision for them. He adverted to the various abuses which the bill will correct, and related the following as a case in point: An old captain, not long since, called on the Secretary of the Navy and said something about business, but the Secretary did not know him until he told him his name and the State from which he came. He said, having had nothing to do for some time, he had been farming, but he came here semi-annually and drew leave of absence pay.

Mr. PECKHAM—Who is to blame for those Captains not being in service?

Mr. BOCOCK replied—In some instances officers are incompetent. No discreet Secretary of the Navy would trust men who have not done active service for twenty-five years.

Mr. SEELTON thought we had two many officers. The inefficient ones ought to be discharged and no more retained than can be employed. He argued it was unjust and anti republican to retire officers on pay, while the sailor was summarily discharged. It was a class of legislation derived from the English system.

Mr. CHANDLER while willing for the creation of a board of officers to pass on the efficiency of those submitted to their examination, opposed the retiracy of any of them without formal charges.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., would vote for the bill because he believed it to be a step of advancement in the right direction.

Mr. MORGAN sportively said that retiring members of Congress should be placed on a list, as by this bill the House was about to establish an enormous civil pension system.

The bill was passed by a vote of 116 against 46.

THE NEW SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The House went into Committee on the bill authorizing the construction of seven steam sloops-of-war—four to be built in the Government Navy-Yards, and three by private contracts—appropriating one million of dollars for that purpose.

Mr. BOCOCK spoke of the necessity of passing this bill, saying, there is a surplus in the Treasury, and if left there it will be a fund for speculation, and the object of plunder.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., while declaring his readiness to vote for the bill, advocated the building of one vessel at the Memphis Navy-Yard.

Mr. SOLLERS argued that there was no necessity for the proposed increase of the navy. In reply to Mr. BOCOCK, he said, in the good old Whig times he never heard of plunder—"that the Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs had expressed a fear that if the surplus should be left in the Treasury, it would be diverted to corrupt purposes by a Democratic Administration."

Mr. BOCOCK said he alluded to the fact that there would be a majority of Know-Nothings in the next Congress.

Mr. SOLLERS replied—Whatever the gentleman might say the Know-Nothings know enough to preserve the integrity and purity of this Government, and they would never make the admission the gentleman made, that the funds, by remaining in the Treasury, would be diverted to corrupt purposes. We shall as certainly obtain the possession of the Government as there is a God in Heaven, and we will administer it with purity, without the smell of fire on our garments. The gentleman from Virginia might talk as much as he pleased about the Know-Nothings, but they will restore the Government to its original purity.

Mr. SEWARD offered an amendment making appropriations for harbor improvements. He thought it infinitely better to appropriate the money to improve Southern harbors, that the largest class of ships may enter them, than to spend it in the construction of vessels with a draft adapted to Southern harbors.

Without concluding action on the bill the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

A BILL

To Remit or Refund Duties upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandise Destroyed by Fire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which any importer or purchaser shall show probable cause to the Secretary of the Treasury to believe that he has paid or is bound to pay duties upon goods, wares and merchandise destroyed by fire, in unbroken and original packages as imported, between the 7th day of July, 1836, and the 28th day of March, 1854, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to appoint a commission composed of the Collector and Naval Officer of the district, within which such fire shall have occurred; and when there shall not be a Naval Officer in the collection district within which the goods have been so destroyed by fire, then the Attorney of the United States for the district within which the fire shall have occurred, Surveyor, or such other officer of such collection district as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, which commission shall ascertain the amount of duties paid or to be paid on articles destroyed as aforesaid, the name or names and places of residence of the several persons entitled to have the said duties refunded or remitted, and the kind and quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise destroyed as aforesaid, together with such other facts and particulars as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct:

Provided, That no duties shall be remitted or refunded on any goods, wares or merchandise destroyed as aforesaid, unless it shall satisfactorily appear that the said destruction took place within the space of five years from the date of the importation of said goods, if imported prior to the passage of the act of 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act requiring all moneys received from customs and from all other sources to be paid immediately into the treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes;" but if imported subsequently to the passage of said act, then the destruction of the goods shall be proved to have taken place within the space of two years from the date of importation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commission shall meet at the time and place designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in the order convening them, or as soon thereafter as may be, after reasonable notice to the parties interested, and proceed to take testimony in relation to the goods so destroyed, the amount of duties paid, or to be paid, to the United States thereupon, and to the persons entitled to receive or have remitted to them the amount of such duties. Each of the said commissioners is hereby authorized to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to all persons who are to give testimony in the premises; and all the testimony presented to or taken before the said commission shall be committed to writing, and be signed by the respective witnesses giving the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the said Commissioners shall have finally closed the taking of testimony in relation to any one or more claims, they shall cause to be made a full and perfect statement of the goods, wares and merchandise, proved in said claim or claims, to their satisfaction, to have been destroyed by fire as aforesaid, within the *periods* before specified, and in the unbroken and original packages in which the same were imported, designating in such statement the number of packages, the dutiable value of each, the rate and amount of duty upon each, and the name of the person or persons entitled to receive or have remitted to him or them the duties paid, or secured to be paid upon each package, and the fact whether such duty has been paid or remains unpaid or secured; and shall ascertain and report whether any and what part of the merchandise so destroyed was insured; and if insured, whether such insurance has been paid, or is amply secured to be paid, and if so paid, or secured, they shall deduct from the certificate to be granted under the provisions of this act the amount of duty paid or secured to be paid on goods so insured.

And the said Commissioners shall cause three fair copies of such statement to be made and certified by themselves to be the true and correct results of their investigations; one of which copies they shall file with the Collector of the Customs for the district within which the fire occurred, another with the Naval Officer, District Attorney, Surveyor or other officer acting in the case, and the third, together with the testimony taken before the said Commission, they shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him kept on file in his department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, with as little delay as practicable, to examine the testimony taken before the said commission from time to time, as the same shall be returned to him; to compare the same with the said statement and adjudication of said commissioners, and to signify to them his approval or disapproval of the claim, in whole or in part, as he shall deem just; and as soon as said determination of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be made known to the said commissioners, if it be favorable to the claims, in whole or in part, they shall issue to each claimant, whose claim is so approved, a certificate signed by them, and stating the amount of duties which the claimant is entitled to have refunded or remitted to him according to the provisions of this act; which said certificate shall entitle the person or persons named therein, or the legal holder thereof, to be paid the sum also named therein, upon presentation of the said certificate at the Treasury of the United States, within one year from its date:

Provided, That no such certificate shall issue for the remission of duties that may have accrued upon any package of goods, wares, or merchandise that may have been destroyed in whole or in part by fire, which may have been sold by the importer or importers, unless he or they, and the purchaser or purchasers, shall have previously identified said package and its contents, and proved the sale or sales, and purchase or purchases made thereof, such identification and proof to be confirmed by the oaths or affirmations of the parties; nor until the claimant or claimants shall have made an affidavit or deposition before the said commissioner or one of them setting forth in detail all the insurance against loss or damage by fire which shall have been effected upon said goods, or upon any part or parts thereof, and which shall have been in force at the time of the fire, together with the amounts received upon such insurance, and the balance (if any) remaining unpaid upon such insurance; nor until the claimant or claimants shall have given bond, with approved sureties, for double the amount of the duties to be refunded, which shall be conditioned for the repayment of the money mentioned in the said certificate, with legal interest thereon, to the United States, in case it shall afterwards appear that such refunding or remission should not have been made to him or them; or that the goods, upon which the duties were refunded or remitted, were or not destroyed by fire in unbroken and original packages, as alleged; or that the value thereof, or of any part of such value, beyond that which may have been deducted as directed by the third section of this act, shall have been received from the insurers, by virtue of any insurance against loss or damage by fire; nor shall the said certificate be issued to any claimant or claimants, (unless he be an executor or administrator,) until he or they shall have sworn or affirmed that the goods were so destroyed in unbroken packages.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all cases where any article or package, as imported, shall have been damaged, or partially, and not entirely destroyed by fire, within either of the periods of time hereinbefore specified, the refunding or remission of duties on such article or package shall be in proportion to the damage or destruction by the said fire, as that proportion shall be ascertained and certified to the said commissioners by the appraisers for the port where the fire occurred; but this section shall not be so construed as to extend to any merchandise or property destroyed or damaged other than in the original and unbroken packages as imported.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any willful false swearing or affirming before said Commissioners, or either of them, or in any affidavit or deposition taken before them or either of them, or submitted to them, shall be deemed and held to be willful perjury, and subject the person guilty of the offence, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, to the punishment prescribed by the laws of the United States for willful perjury; and if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly procure any such perjury to be committed, every person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the punishment prescribed by the laws of the United States for subornation of perjury.

And should any claimant or claimants be convicted, before any Court of competent jurisdiction, of willfully swearing or affirming falsely to any matter required by this act, or by any direction or requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of this act, to be proven or sworn to, he or they shall be liable to pay to the informer an amount of money equal to the sum specified in the certificates which shall have been granted to him or them, to be recovered in action to be brought by such informer in any Court of competent jurisdiction, besides being liable to the punishment prescribed by the laws of the United States for willful perjury: *Provided, however*, That neither of the Commissioners trying the case shall be entitled to the sum herein secured to the informer upon whose evidence or information the conviction may be made before a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Harbor Improvement Bill.

The following items are included in Senator SEWARD'S amendment to the bill for the improvement of harbors:

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Oswego, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $21,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Sodus Bay, Cayuga County, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $14,000.

For continuing the improvement on the harbor of Sodus Bay, Wayne County, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $10,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Charlotte, at the mouth of the Genesee river, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $24,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard Lake, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $14,500.

For current expenses of the steam dredge on Lake Ontario, $7,500

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo, N. Y., Lake Erie, $33,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Dunkirk, N. Y., Lake Erie, $20,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Erie, Penn., on Lake Erie, $11,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Conneaut, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $11,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $13,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Fairport, Grand River, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $13,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $10,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $10,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Huron, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $13,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Sandusky City, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $28,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor (Monroe) at the mouth of the River Raisin, Mich., on Lake Erie, $10,000.

For current expenses of the steam dredge on Lake Erie, $7,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of the Clinton River, Mich., on Lake St. Clair, $5,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor (Grand Haven) at the mouth of Grand River, Mich., on Lake Michigan, $20,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Black Rock, Mich., on Lake Michigan, $2,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Mich., on Lake Michigan, $18,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of New-Buffalo, Mich., on Lake Michigan, $16,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City, Ind., on Lake Michigan, $19,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Ill., on Lake Michigan, $24,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Waukegan, Ill., on Lake Michigan, $16,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Kenosha, (formerly Southport,) Wis., on Lake Michigan, $13,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Racine, Wis., on Lake Michigan, $11,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Milwaukee, at the north cut, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan, $17,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan, Wis., on Lake Michigan, $11,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Manitowoc, Wis., on Lake Michigan, $11,500.

For the current expenses of steam dredge on Lake Michigan, $7,500.

For the repair and preservation of public property and contingencies of lake harbors, and for the commutation and transportation of baggage, and the quarters and fuel of officers in cases no longer provided for by the Quartermaster's department, and for allowances to meet extraordinary expenses and the special direction of the Secretary of War, $20,000.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Balloting for United States Senator in California.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

By a private dispatch from New-Orleans, we have the result of the twenty-second ballot in the California Legislature for Senator. EDWARDS, (Whig,) 36; GWIN, (Democrat,) 37; MCCORKLE, (Democrat,) 13; BRODERICK, (Democrat,) 12; MCDOUGAL, (Democrat,) 5; NATHAN, supported by LATHAM, 4. The previous ballots were about the same. The Legislature is composed of 113 members.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

No. 53. Wm. Short's executors et al. *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming judgment, with costs.

No. 44. The United States, appellants, *vs.* Archibald A. Ritchie. Argument continued by Mr. BIBB for the appellee, and concluded by the Attorney-General for the appellants.

Senatorial Election in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The Legislature met to-day in Joint Convention for the election of United States Senator. Number of members present, 113; necessary to a choice, 66.

Cameron had	56	J. P. Jones	11
Buckalew	28	Scattering	14

On the second ballot CAMERON had 59; rest as before. A motion to postpone the election two weeks prevailed—67 to 64.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

A resolution passed both Houses this morning directing the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate whether corruption or bribery has been resorted to for effecting the election of a United States Senator from this State. There was only one negative vote in both Houses.

Ex-Governor Bigler Elected President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company—Special Election for State Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Ex-Governor BIGLER has been elected President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad unanimously.

The special election to-day for State Senator in Philadelphia County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. FOULKROD, Democrat, was conducted very quietly, and the returns received go to show that but a slim vote has been cast. It is believed that PRATT, the Know-Nothing candidate, is elected.

The Loss of the Bark Blythewood.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The captain and crew of the British bark *Blythewood*, before reported ashore, finally abandoned the vessel on Saturday last. Two of the masts were gone, and she had eight feet of water in her hold. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

State Council of Know-Nothings.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The Grand Council of Know-Nothings for the State of New-York is now in session in Corinthian Hall. JAMES W. BARKER, of New-York, is presiding over some 1,700 delegates. DANIEL ULLMANN, G. A. SCROGGS, W. A. GOODWIN, and other noted members are present. Nothing relative to the proceedings can be learned.

From Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The City Council of Paterson have appointed Messrs. JOSEPH C. TODD and EDWARD G. FORD a Committee to attend the exhibition of the Steam Fire Engine about to be exhibited in New-York, from Cincinnati.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 13—10 P. M.

There are no signs up to this hour of the steamship *Asia*, now due from Liverpool. The wind is North and the weather clear.

The Departure of the Africa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Africa* will leave here for Liverpool at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the mails close at 8 o'clock.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain THOMAS EWEN, arrived here at 5 o'clock. from New York, this (Tuesday) morning.

Burning in Effigy.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Speaker LITTLEJOHN was suspended in effigy on a cross, and burned in front of the Capitol last night; and Dr. THOMPSON was treated in the same style in front of the *Journal* office. Considerable excitement was occasioned by these scenes.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

New-Orleans papers of Monday are received, but they contain no news. There are yet two mails due from there.

One Word for the Corporation and Two for Charity—A Reply to Mr. Cooper.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We believe it to be a social axiom, that the private individual who publicly presents his opinions, or offers suggestions upon subjects of popular interest, not only *subjects* himself to candid criticism, but absolutely *invites* it.

Premising, therefore, that freedom of discussion is one of the inalienable rights of an American citizen—the one in fact, upon which our whole system of republican government is founded, and which makes the "*vox populi*" the "*vox legis*"—it may not be deemed censorious if we consider the practicability of carrying out certain suggestions of one of our most worthy and distinguished citizens, "to render it possible for the unfortunate and industrious poor to raise themselves by useful labor to competence, comfort and independence."

Any suggestions proceeding from so popular a source, must necessarily be received by the working class, whom they especially interest, not only with a great deal of favor, but with a species of blind infatuation as to their feasibility, which may create an undeserved dissatisfaction against our City Officers, who, upon proper consideration must find their practical development impossible. Our honorable Fathers have already sufficient of the weight of Atlas upon their shoulders, in looking after the interests of our modern Babylon, and we would exempt them from unmerited censure for not carrying out impracticable plans.

The special object of the published communication of the worthy and philanthropic gentleman is "to recommend a course that will furnish *immediate* and continued employment to thousands, in a work that will save millions to the future inhabitants of our city." We cannot here enter into a detailed explanation of the plan which he recommends to be pursued in order that this desirable end may be attained, but will confine ourselves to his general idea. He proposes that the city shall immediately purchase extensive marble quarries in its vicinity and employ all those who are now in distress from want of work in getting out stone for the wharves, which in future years, when the wood of which they are at present composed, shall have decayed, will have to be rebuilt in a more substantial manner.

In that beautiful theory of enlarged philanthropy, which endeavors to benefit the giver equally with the receiver, he has overlooked the impossibility of reconciling the discordant elements of practice and speculation; for if he had his attention drawn for a moment to the *practical* details necessary for the development of so extensive a scheme, he could not have failed to see its impracticability. Without discussing any of the major difficulties against its success, such as the impossibility of obtaining quarries in the middle of Winter, or of getting a law passed to enable the city to contract directly with the laborers, without the intervention of contractors, we will merely mention a minor one, which is, however, fatal to the whole scheme. The hammers, chisels, and other tools! where are they to be found for two thousand persons? They could not be furnished even if the order was given to-day to purchase all that could be found in the country for these two months; and by that time the chilly blasts of Winter will have passed away. And let us hope that the Spring sun, which brings warmth to the bodies of the poor, will also bring cheerfulness to their hearts and work to their hands.

No! most worthy Sir, while your suggestions show how earnestly you have thought of the misfortunes of your fellow creatures, and while your sympathy has brought you nearer to the hearts of the people, they c

THE DUNGEONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

England is just now not only pinched by the emergencies of war, but her noblest sons are dying in the Crimea from casualties which are more frequently the doom of dogs than the fate of men. Hunger and cold revel in the British camp; disease and despair chant their victory in the howling storm, and those who expected to die like warriors on the walls of Sebastopol expire like beasts by the way side. And it really seems as if history would be called upon to give those poor fellows a portion of those pitying tears which she has loved to shed over the terrible miseries that America endured at the hands of this same England. She is tasting now in some degree of that bitter cup which she held so long to our lips. The spectres of Valley Forge, the broken-spirited martyrs of the prison-ships, and the suffering patriots of the Sugar-House, again affright the world. But *now it is not* the beggar Lazarus, who laid famished and sore at the rich man's gate—*not* the humble Colonies who have borne their "evil things"—it is the proud man himself who cries—"Father Abraham, have mercy on me"—haughty and unfeeling England brought low.

Your readers may feel interested in a condensed narrative of those horrors to which our fathers were condemned in the Wallabout prison-ships, and the dungeons of New-York City.

As early as October, 1776, an old, dismantled ship, called the *Whitby*, was anchored in the Wallabout Bay (fronting the present Navy-Yard) as a safe prison for such sailors, American or otherwise, as the British cruisers might bring into New-York. Ships of this kind had been moored in the North River, and off the Battery; but the Bay was selected both by reason of its security and convenience. The crowded state of the *Whitby* rendered other vessels necessary, and in May, 1777, two more were provided, one being destroyed by fire, however, in October of the same year, and the other in February, 1778. Contagious diseases manifested themselves on board during this time, and it was deemed prudent to furnish three Hulks, called the *Scorpion*, *Hunter*, and *Strombole*, as hospital ships, to which numbers of the sick were removed at intervals. The old *Jersey*, whose name soon ran through the country, synonymous with cruelty and shame, appeared in 1780. Of her we shall speak in detail, as the most notorious of them all, and because her decks were trodden by starving heroes until the last hours of the Revolution.

The officers consisted of a captain and two mates, the crew of twelve sailors. She had a guard of twelve invalid marines, and some soldiers drawn from regiments quartered upon Long Island, and generally numbered thirty each.

The *Jersey*, or "Hell" as she was freely termed, was built as a ship of the line, and registered as carrying sixty-four guns, although she mounted seventy-four. Being unseaworthy at the commencement of the war, she was converted into a store-ship and finally fitted for a prison. The rudder was unhung and all her spars taken down, except a portion of her bowsprit, a derrick for hoisting supplies on board, and a flag-staff at the stern.

Her port holes were planked up, and two tiers of small apertures cut, each about two feet square and crossed at right angles by bars of iron. A temporary deck was constructed by laying spars from the quarter deck to the forecastle upon which the prisoners were allowed to walk most of the day. The Guard occupied in warm weather a tent upon the quarter deck; the officers of the ship a cabin under the deck, and the sailors a steerage adjoining. The officers entered the ship by an accommodation ladder on the starboard side, and all prisoners by another on the larboard, leading to a door of a barricade on the quarter deck, ten feet high. Food for the crew and Guards was prepared in the cooks' room, situated beneath the quarter deck.

The operation of cooking for the prisoners is thus described by one who lived to write the story of his woes.

"The cooking for the great mass of the prisoners was done under the forecastle, or as it was usually called the "galley," in a boiler or great copper, which was enclosed in brick work eight feet square; this copper was large enough to contain two or three hogsheads of water. It was made in a square form and divided into two separate compartments, by a partition. In one side of the copper the peas and oatmeal, for the prisoners, were boiled, which was done in fresh water. In the other ride the meat was boiled. This side of the boiler was filled with salt water from alongside the ship, by which means the coppes became soon corroded, and consequently poisonous, the fatal consequences of which are so obvious that I need not enlarge upon the subject.

"After the daily rations had been furnished to the different messes, the portion of each mess was designated by a tally fastened to it by a string. Being thus prepared, every ear was anxiously waiting for the summons of the cook's bell. As soon as this was heard to sound, the persons having charge of the different portions of food, thronged to the galley, and in a few minutes after hundreds of tallies were seen hanging over the side of the brickwork by their respective strings, each eagerly watched by some individual of the mess, who always waited to receive it. The meat was suffered thus to remain in the boiler but a certain time, and when this had elapsed, the cook's bell was again rung, and the pittance of food must be immediately removed; whether sufficiently cooked or not, it could remain no longer. The portion of peas and oatmeal belonging to each mess were measured out from the copper after they were boiled."

The same prisoner again remarks: "Memory still brings before me those emaciated beings, moving from the galley with their wretched pittance of meat, each creeping to the spot where his mess were assembled, to divide it with a group of haggard and sickly creatures, their garments hanging around their meager limbs, and the hue of death upon their care-worn faces.

"By these it was consumed with their scanty remnants of bread, which was often mouldy and filled with worms; and even from this vile fare they would rise up in torments from the cravings of unsatisfied hunger and thirst."

A sutler sold such articles at exorbitant prices as the prisoners had money to buy, and an old woman named Dame Grant came to the ship on certain days with a boat-load of wares. Such of the prisoners as had been officers occupied the gun-room, between decks. At night all were driven below, the gratings closed, and no access allowed to the spar deck until daylight. There was no ventilation except by the port-holes and hatchways.

Imagine the scene during the night in the Summer of 1782, when one thousand prisoners were crowded into the *Jersey*. Around the decks, some ten feet from the sides of the ship, are the chests of the prisoners; in the middle hang a multitude of unclean hammocks, and quite aft, on the larboard side, are bunks filled with sick. The prisoners are offensive with filth and vermin; their garments in tatters, and their eyes wild with craving hunger. Young men stoop as if from age, and the old gasp for breath at the airports. Six of these wretched men live daily on the allowance of four in the British Navy; they have eaten raw salted meat, poisoned in the great copper; their bread has been the wormy refuse of the English men-of-war; their water has been unwholesome and thick with mud, or perhaps many of them have tasted nothing for twenty-four hours, as was frequently the case. They have been beaten by the brutal guard, insulted and mocked by the sailors, roasted in the sun, and are now to be stifled below.

The night deepens, and Pandemonium seems let loose. The miserable captives can hardly breathe in the dense atmosphere, and they fight like wolves for places at the gratings or ports; some pace the decks, frantic; fevers and the small-pox strike down new victims for the morning's burial, and the blasphemy is heard above the din, mingled with cries for water and for air. The candles of the prisoners will not burn in the confined vapor, and darkness is added to their other terrors. Flies and mosquitoes torment the sick, while fierce rats already nibble upon the dead. The names of mothers, fathers, wives and children, are shouted in delirium; the prisoners fall over one another as they roam the decks; they tear their hair, and their screams echo among the neighboring hills. The long hours of night do not exhaust them, and the same hum of moans which celebrated the setting sun greet the dawn.

When they are liberated at daybreak, they rush panting to the water butts, and some of them even watch their opportunity to steal the bran which the hogs have left uneaten. A gang of prisoners known as the "Working Party," then proceed to bring up the dead, who will number six or eight. If there are blankets and time to spare, they are sewed in them; if not, this formality is dispensed with, and the bodies are taken to the beach and deposited in a trench, some few inches deep, from which the water will soon wash them. Much of the ground now used for the Navy-yard was then the burial place. In 1782 the mortality was very great, and the hospital ships became so crowded that few were transferred from the *Jersey*, and days sometimes passed without the visit of a surgeon on board.

These things were enacted under the nose of the British commanders. Washington appealed to them with indignant eloquence to ameliorate the condition of their captives, both in the prison-ships and on shore; but they were deaf to his prayers.

A Scotchman named David Sproat was commissary of prisoners, and had charge of the ships, and with his clerk, Robert Lenox, is responsible to humanity for much of these cruelties. Lenox afterwards flourished in New-York as a princely merchant. * * * But few comparatively of the prisoners were liberated, as Washington did not deem it prudent to exchange soldiers for sailors, and unfortunately few of the latter fell into his power. At the peace all who remained were discharged. All the ships were sold except the *Jersey*, which was abandoned at her anchors. Her remains could be seen in the Bay until within a few years back.

Independent of the numbers confined in the prison ships, there were eight prisons filled to overflowing within the City of New-York. The "Hall of Records" in the Park was one of them, and then known as the "New Jail," or "Provost." At that period it was a gloomy, dirty looking building, with a cupola. It was built in 1757-'8. The notorious Wm. Cunningham was Provost Marshal, and had charge of it.

This villain was born in Dublin Barracks in 1753, and from early youth mingled in every description of wickedness, finally coming to New-York in 1774. "In that City," he says in a confession afterwards emanating from a London prison, "I used the profession of breaking horses, and teaching ladies and gentlemen to ride; but, rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens in their infant struggle for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the *Asia* man-of-war, and from thence to Boston, where my opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights was the first thing which recommended me to Gen. Gage; and when the war broke out, I was appointed Provost Marshal of the Royal Army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessary to, both with and without orders from Government—especially while in New-York—during which time there were more than *two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches*, by stopping their rations, which I sold. There were also two hundred and seventy-five prisoners and other persons executed." After all his services, England at length hung her minion for forgery, on the Board of Ordnance, in London, August 10, 1791.

The Sugar House in Liberty-street was another den. This was also a stone edifice, being six stories high, each floor having two apartments. A yard ran round the building, and next the street was a fence ten feet high. Two sentinels occupied this yard, day and night.

Out of all the crowd who once tenanted the Sugar House only three survivors remain. Near by was the Middle Dutch Church, now the Post-Office—a third Prison. The North Dutch Church, still on the corner of Fulton and William-streets, had eight hundred prisoners, besides which, the new Bridewell in the Park, Columbia College and the City Hall in Wall-street, where the Custom-House now stands, had each a full compliment. Dr. Spring's, (then Dr. Rogers's) Brick Church, was first a prison then a hospital. Other hospitals were established in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Cedar-street, a Quaker meeting-house in Liberty-street and a Presbyterian Church (afterwards Dr. Phillips') in Wall-street. A French Church in Pine-street was a store-house. The Episcopal Churches and the German Latheran in Frankfort-street were spared, the latter, out of respect to the Hessians.

These prisoners fared no better than those of the prison-ships. They suffered from cold in Winter and heat in Summer; they slept on the bare floors; their food was scanty and unwholesome; they were crowded together without reference to age or condition, men of birth and education being herded in some cases with British felons; their wives, children and friends were denied admittance to them, and death carried off twenty-five or thirty daily. "*No care was taken of the sick*," says an account, "*and if any died they were thrown at the door of the prison and lay there till next day, when they were put on a cart and drawn out to the entrenchments beyond the Jew's burial ground; where they were interred by their fellow prisoners conducted thither for that purpose. The dead were thrown into a hole promiscuously, without the usual rites of sepulture.*"

Reader, remember that all this occurred in New-York, and such was the measure of mercy which England displayed in other days.

Trinity Church has of late for her own mean ends, claimed that both the *martyrs* of the prison-ships and of the New-York prisons, were buried in the church-yard, and *began* the mockery of a monument. Now I defy, proof that a bone was ever deposited there; certainly not from the prison-ships, for they were several miles away, and if the English left the bodies bleaching on the beach, they would not probably convey them to New-York; certainly not from the hospitals and prisons of the City, for the same tyrants who prayed in Trinity for the Royal cause, ordered the patriot dead carted to the outskirts, where they were tossed into pits.

These are historical truths, well known to the deacons of Trinity, and it is high time the public knew them also.

The number of prisoners who perished in the prison-ships is variously estimated: but there were, beyond a doubt, at least *ten thousand*. The district containing their bones passed into the possession of a Mr. John Jackson, and at length was bought by the Government for a Navy-Yard. In 1803, twenty hogsheads of bones were disinterred in progress of that work.

A petition presented to Congress, asking an appropriation to defray the expense of their reburial and the erection of a monument failed. A more successful effort was made in 1808 by the Tammany Society, and on the 26th of May in that year they were solemnly deposited in a vault, built for their reception, adjoining the Navy-Yard.

An English cabinet-maker, at Albany, named John Mead, constructed thirteen coffins, into which the bones were placed. A vast procession moved from the Park on the appointed day, the Corporation of New-York, and illustrious personages from every portion of the country joined in the obsequies. Each coffin bore the name of a State, and was in charge of a Tammanial tribe. One hundred and four revolutionary patriots acted as pall bearers. After parading through the chief streets it crossed the river to Brooklyn, at Corlears Hook, in small boats; the stream being a compact fleet of boats, nearly to the Battery. Upon arriving at the tomb a prayer was offered by Rev. Ralph Willotson; an oration delivered by Dr. Benjamin Dewitt; the coffins conveyed into the vault, and finally the corner-stone of a monument laid by the Grand Sachem of Tammany Society. Not less than thirty thousand persons united in the scene.

This vault is in Hudson-avenue, near York-street, where the bones have laid unhonored for nearly 47 years. Every attempt to procure money sufficient for a monument has proved fruitless. The tomb was taxed as private property, and sold in 1832 by the city of Brooklyn—ground, bones and all. It was purchased by Mr. Benjamin Romaine. It is a gore of land 30 by 60 feet. A stone-wall was built in front when Jackson-street (now Hudson-avenue) was opened, and a wooden fence at the top has been more recently erected. A small building, surmounting the vault at that period, was displaced for a structure which now exists. It is covered with inscriptions which originated in the eccentric brain of Mr. Romaine. Upon the front of the pedestal, sustaining a spread eagle, the following words are found, viz.: "In 1778 the Confederation proclaimed thirteen British Colonies—United States. E Pluribus Unum. In 1789 our grand National Convention ordained one entire Sovereignty, in strict adhesion to the equally sacred State Rights." Another inscription reads thus: "The Constitution of the United States consists of two parts—the Supreme Sovereignty and the unadulterated State Rights, one and indevisable; these have no parallel except the sacred Decalogue of Moses; our duties to God and man, one and indevisable." Another is in this form: "In the City of New-York, 1789, Washington began the first Presidential career. The wide-spread Eagle of Union waited the order—then instantly raised his flight in the Heavens, and, like the orb of day, speedily became visible to half the globe." Also the succeeding: "The Ante-Chamber of the Vault, in which will be arranged the Busts or other Portraits, insignia of the most distinguished military men and civilians of the Revolution. The Governors and Legislators of the Old Thirteen States will confer a great favor by their selecting and sending them to No. 21 Hudson-street, City of New-York." In 1808, after 30 years' neglect, the corner-stone of this tomb was laid by the present owner, as Grand Sachem of Tammany Society. In the same year, from the great collection of bleached bones of martyrs to our Independence, thirteen coffins were filled and interred in the tomb in great display of military and civic procession, from the City of New-York and Brooklyn. It was said that full fifteen thousand attendants, without distinction of party, were then present.

These singular inscriptions are taken *verbatim*. Mr. Romain and a relative are entombed here. Several plaster of Paris busts have been arranged upon shelves in the interior; overhead is a large star of wood. On entering, you step upon a floor composed partly of a grating, through which the coffins are observable below. The whole structure is fast crumbling away. The ground seems to answer the twofold purpose of a common receptacle for refuse from the adjoining houses, and a swine-pen. This is sad treatment of those who, when starving, spurned the offered bribe of luxuries, to desert their country.

It has ever been the desire of our patriotic citizens that the bones now in Hudson-avenue should be transferred to some more fitting locality, where a monument could be erected over them. An organized body is now in existence, entitled "*An Association for removing the bones of eleven thousand five hundred Martyrs*," and the Corporation of Brooklyn have granted a plot of ground (not altogether suitable, in our humble opinion) for their deposit. The Society numbers a long list of public men among its members; but if the removal of the bones should depend alone upon its action, the prospect promises that those of most of our generation will whiten in the valley before such an event.

The prisoners themselves died believing that their bones would finally be gathered together and properly honored. One of them, speaking of the dead, in an address to his fellow-captives, uttered this prediction: "The time will come," said he, "when their bones will be collected—when their rites of sepulture will be performed, and a monument erected over the remains of those who have here suffered, the victims of barbarity, and died in vindication of the rights of man."

This is a paramount national duty—a high privilege, in which we all participate. We are not to erect some wayside monument, commemorative of human fame and talent; but we must bear to decent burial the bones of our fathers, and lift above them a chaste memorial, which may perpetuate the history of their martyrdom. J. Alexander Patten.

Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

FROM IRELAND.

Politics—State of France and of England, Socially and at Home—Rumor of John Mitchel's Coming Afloat in Ireland.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Dublin, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

The knowing ones were right. The Ministry, that were supposed to be merely shaking, are tottering, if not tumbled. There were, indeed, daily Cabinet councils with long sederunts, but these were merely for arranging and preparing for the explanations and defence that it was fully known would be called for, both in regard to the home administration of the War Office and its foreign management, as well as in reference to the financial operations intended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for supplying the sinews of war.

But hardly had the Speaker taken the Chair, when Roebuck and half a dozen others gave notice—some of questions about one species of mismanagement, and some of another; and, worse still, for an address to the Crown on the mismanagement of the whole war proceedings. The same in the Lords—Lyndhurst and Ellenborough leading in the discussions there. And whether the prepared defences of the Cabinet were unsatisfactory, or whether Newcastle and Herbert were supposed indefensible, or whether his London constituents, echoing the voices from all parts of the country, were more potent than his Cabinet associates, Lord John Russell resigns. Instead of the Peelites going out, and Palmerston becoming the head of a reconstructed Cabinet, or Lord John himself, the latter is out, and Palmerston in as yet.

However the Ministry may get on, or go out, or be reconstructed, certain it is that the reports that have come from the Crimea—all along from the commencement—of the condition of the troops, and the neglect and mismanagement that have mainly caused it—more and more distressing every day—place the War Minister and his colleagues in no enviable position before the country. It was not deemed surprising that there should have been confusion in the arrangements at first, and suffering and privation as the result, and leading even to awful mortality. But that the state of things should have become progressively worse,—so that the strongly painful and distressing pictures of the *Times'* correspondent should become more deeply colored every post—leading to more loud and unmitigated denunciation by the *Times* itself, in every publication, of all concerned—Ministers and their subordinates at home, commanders and their officials abroad, and all the intermediate employés, without exception,—is what the public was not prepared for, and what the nation will not stand.

Sieges and battles—the match of diplomatists trying to overreach one another in topics or expression—Cabinet dissensions and Parliamentary discussions—are all very well in their way; but we must look at the *quod ubique, semper, ab omnibus*, as the theologians say—matters everywhere, always, and to all interesting. The war and its mismanagement, and the disasters that have followed, do very well for a time to interest, especially those whose love of the horrible and calamitous could only be gratified with such details, as a substitute for the horrors of which they love to have a full supper. But even these must come to more ordinary and pleasing concerns. How fare the people of the countries whose armies are in the field?—their religious, educational and material interests? And what the prospects in reference to that state of things to produce which all righteous wars are directed—the freedom, peace and happiness of mankind?

The people of France are indulging in complacency, on the prosperity of their empire, and the stability of its dynasty. The subscriptions to the State Loan rose to an almost fabulous amount, and being so universal, they have committed the nation, by implied representation, to the present order of things; at once, it is said, indicating national prosperity and satisfaction with what has caused it. Napoleon, it is triumphantly said,—the upstart, shallow-pated adventurer—the other day a special constable in London, and the inmate, in France, of a State Prison—whose invasion of France at the head of half a dozen ragamuffins, on a former occasion, made him looked on as about the most unfit, of all Frenchmen, to wield the sceptre over that mercurial and change-loving people,—is now the most popular and firmly-seated of continental sovereigns. And the superiority, in all respects, they add, of his military arrangements—at home and in the field, to those of his ally, and the part he has played in this war throughout, and is likely to play still more, ere it closes, should Prussia evoke hostilities—bids fair to make him the arbiter of the destinies of Europe.

There is not the same satisfaction in England with the Government and its management of the war, or the mode of providing the sinews of the war, as in France. The people in general are for a loan; the Chancellor has burdened them with an income tax wholly inadequate; and if there was want of foresight in providing the funds, all was improvident confusion in their administration. Making all allowances for the exaggerations of "Our Own Correspondents" unaccustomed to campaigning, and of dilettanti clerics and sentimental tourists, enough remains to stamp this Crimean expedition as one of the most disastrous in the annals of British warfare, while it has added fresh laurels to British daring. But people don't understand why such a slow and timid and pacific statesman as Aberdeen should have been permitted to remain at the head of the administration, and such a brace of incompetents to keep the War Office as the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sidney Herbert; and such a narrow conceptioned, mentally contracted, miserably calculating financier as Gladstone, should have had the control of the national purse, till they have got matters into such a condition that nobody would take their places—merely because the Prince consort has an insuperable dislike to the man fitted for the time and emergency, that is Palmerston, for he is the public pet.

Here we have our own share of interest in the war,—in which so many of our countrymen are engaged, and have behaved gallantry, both officers and privates,—and in the rumored resignations of some cabinet ministers, and the perils of the whole, as any change would affect a good many,—especially those "patriots" who bartered popularity for place. But there are other subjects that occupy much of the public mind.

The "Appeal to Rome,"—which perils the good feeling between the Prelates and junior clergy, for the sake of securing to Messrs. Lucas and Duffy, and one or two others of the relics of the "Brigade," such a following, through public meetings, as may enable them to appear in Parliament as "somebodies." It is not, however, the "appeal,"—which Lucas is now at Rome prosecuting,—regarding the success of which he writes to Duffy encouragingly, and regarding which others write to the *Evening Post*, that he and his memorial have been all but kicked out of the Propaganda,—*as an appeal* that people look to. A memorial, against the junior clergy being prohibited from attending meetings of the people,—in defence of their rights as occupiers of the soil against the depredation and oppression of ecclesiastical proprietors,—and to higher still seek for religious equality in opposition to the domineering and unrighteous claims of a Protestant establishment, will be treated respectfully. The propaganda is too wise to offend men who are willing to go all lengths in defence of the highest claims ever put forth by the most towering pontiffs. Equally cautious will the propaganda be not to censure the conduct of the Bishops and Legate. The whole affair will be cushioned,—the Bishops will exercise their authority as heretofore,—only gagging some of the more injudiciously daring,—and the agitators will tell their own story to the public. But the effect will be,—unless "the priests in politics" have the tact of O'Connell, to laud the Bishops, and declare the most submissive reverence for their slightest mandate, when he was most trampling under foot their authority,—to exhibit the Bishops as sycophants to the Government, for the sake of the Maynooth endowments, in hopes of a charter for their University, and to secure that patronage which the "Castle Bishops" never failed to obtain,—while the priests will be the men of the people, and the "Independent Agitators" the men of the priests.

The National Education system is another subject of not a little anxiety at the present moment. Dr. Whately, both in a letter to the Lord Lieutenant, and in his evidence before the House of Lords Commission, has declared his conviction that since the Synod of Thurles there has been and is a conspiracy to make the National Board a propagandist institution for the Church of Rome, and says he has documents to prove it. His own secession, and that of ex-Chancellor Blackburn and Baron Greene, on the ground of the exclusion of the Scripture lessons and other books, has been followed by a movement in the Presbyterian Church arising from the use of the school-rooms in some places, for purposes contrary to the principles of the Board. In some districts, where the children are all Roman Catholics, or few Protestants attend the schools, from the Protestant Clergyman having schools of his own, the priests insist, to use the expression of one of them, "on being the same in the school as out of it," conducting the religious instruction with the same ceremonial as in the chapel. That an institution, that has already wrought a wondrous moral change on Ireland, should either be broken up or become sectarian, would be nothing less than a national calamity. And of one or other there is imminent danger.

ALETHEIOLOGOS.

P. S.—A strange piece of news is now afloat—that John Mitchel has organized the nucleus of an Irish insurrection in the shape of "a Committee of Public Safety,"—that already branch clubs are being organized by agents sent across the Atlantic for that purpose. I don't know how true it is; but if anything of the kind is attempted, it will merely give occupation to the police, who are in danger of becoming inactive for the want of something to do, and enliven the assizes which are dull for want of criminal cases, and exhibit once more the rivalry of the pledged conspirators in betraying one another for the sake of the reward.

Gimleteye's Opinion.

OVER IN JERSEY.

With the thermometer ten degrees below zero, and the frost-flakes glistening on every nail head and bolt within my quiet cottage, while an extra fire of mountain hickory blazes away on the old iron andirons in the corner fire-place, I can't resist congratulating nor conceal my envy of your correspondent "Stone." He is now a great man and became so suddenly and I suppose unwittingly.

Mr. "Stone," how do you feel, and how did you find yourself a morning or two since, when you awoke and found all the suburbs awake before you? Didn't you think your pantaloons had shrunk to half their size during the night, and didn't your coat cut under the arms, and half the buttons fly off your waistcoat? It is dangerous to become suddenly great, for aside from the strain on the buttons, and a risk of splitting the unmentionables, there is great fear the doctors say, of an *overflow of bile*, or a rush of blood to the head. And then, what would all the little Stones do, and what would Mrs. Stone say? "Better by far, had my dear Stone gone quietly into the suburbs. and had a few chills, than to have drawn upon himself and myself, and our childrens' selves, this great calamity."

But I am persuaded, Mr. Stone, that you will survive it, for such temerity deserves it; and when you have selected a country residence "within an hour of New-York," from among the host that have been so disinterestedly recommended, it will be the height of meanness if they don't erect to your memory a stone more enduring than their *brass*.

But "Republics *is* ungrateful," and so are some peoples; but there is no fear but that Yorkville, Harlem, Bloomingdale, Morrisania, Yonkers, Fort Washington, Fort Hamilton, East Brooklyn and Orange, will do the agreeable, for in none of them was a chill ever known. Doctors and Sextons have nothing to do but erect monuments and mounds—and in the latter place, so far from your ever being troubled with ague, there is a great prospect that you may live to be as old as the "Wandering Jew," and will have to change your residence to an *ague district* when you want to cease to be Mr. Stone.

But, my dear Stone, why *are* you so afraid of a few chills? They don't kill folks here in the country, although the Coroner of Brooklyn says they, or homeopathy does there. We don't mind them much, for we know that when we have chills about, we don't have anything else! And then, bless you, how they make the children grow! Why, my little Gimlet-eyes are stalwart boys of their age; and they never grew rapidly till they had had two or three chills! I have no "lots" to sell, and no "axes to grind," but I believe you are the right sort of man, and I would like to have you for a neighbor. Come out here on the Wankchung, and if my little plot pleases you, you shall have enough "free gratis and for nothing," for a house and garden, on the highest part of my farm—from which you can see Trinity Church-steeple and *The Elephant*, at any time without a glass. *Do* come; and if you get the ague, "you won't mind it much," and it shan't cost you anything for a cure, for "my little wife," not believing in doctors, and "calomy," and "Queenann," and 'pothecary's stuff, has studied out a cure that never fails more than once. She says calomy and Queenann are apt to get into the bones and stay there, but *her* remedy never does any harm, and is only a little *disagreeable*. I know she wont like it in me to publish it in the Times, and I wouldn't do it, only to induce you, Mr. Stone, to come out here with Mrs. Stone and all the little Stones, and be my neighbor.

When the chill is about coming on, she applies a large poultice of pounded onions to the calves of the legs, covered over thickly with gun-powder, and puts the patient between blankets. If it don't stop the chill, the next day there is more powder added to the face of the poultice, and a goose-quill fuse is carefully inserted under it, after wrapping it snugly around the limbs. If she finds the chill *determined* to come on, she touches off the fuse, and a great fizzing of wet gunpowder and onions takes place, of course, with a strong smell of ——. But what of that? Nobody but the ague is hurt; and by the time the fogo is fumigated out of the house the chill is *non est*.

Now *do* come, Mr. Stone, over here; and after all *I* have said, I am sure you will find among none of the places above, a spot so fine, nor a heart so true, as your friend

Waukchung. VOCIFEROUS GIMLETEYE.

P. S.—It is arrant nonsense for any of the placed named by your suburban correspondent, to talk of exemption from intermittent fever. It has been *the* disease in New-York and *part of it*, since the cholera season of 1849: and more fool upon-lay speculators will attempt to gain-say it. But there it is not dangerous; and a residence of a year or two quite exempts one by acclimation; and so long as they have it, and the *high rents too*, in the City, I see no force in Stone's objection to the country.

V. G.

Heating Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For the past two months it has fallen to my unfortunate lot to travel most of the time by railroad, and so frozen out have I been that it is a marvel there is energy enough left in me to give utterance to this faint *complaint*, and what seems to me to be an easy and effectual *remedy*. I allude to the very inadequate means now employed to warm those long boxes on wheels called by courtesy "Railroad Cars."

It is a generally conceded *fact*, which the Gradgrinds and their disciples will *not* dispute, that the stoves placed in the cars have a very uncomfortable way of their own in successfully *roasting* those who are in close proximity to them—say within two benches—and displaying a "freezing indifference" to all and every body else more distantly located; besides they are the recognized receptacle for all stray pieces of orange peel and apple parings, and are in the habit of receiving a constant supply of tobacco juice, squirted with unerring precision by a host of aspiring and indefatigable lovers of the weed. This *melange*, you are aware, creates a perfume at war with all the most popular of "Lubin's Extracts," and, to speak truthfully, is *decidedly disagreeable*. Now, I propose to do away with all this and substitute steam, conducted through iron pipes running up and down on either side of the car, arranged upon the same principle we see in every day use at our hotels, &c.; the engine would, of course, supply the *material*, and the connections between the cars could be very easily made by india rubber or gutta-percha tubes. The plan has this to recommend it: comfort, economy in fuel and space, and ease and efficiency of application, and I trust the management of Railroads will take the hint and receive the blessings of the shivering traveling public.

A. S.

Hole-in-the-Day Arrived—An Indian Brave in Town.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Jan. 12.

Pah-go-way-ghe-zhik, or Hole-in-the-Day, the most daring war chieftain of the entire Chippewa Nation, arrived in the city on Saturday, he having been detained at Cleveland by sickness. His companions, Crossing-Sky, Bad-Boy, Swift-Sailor, Crow-Feather, and Dying-Echo arrived here on Friday as we before announced. This is Hole-in-the-Day's first visit to the Pale Face regions, and he sees much that is wonderful in his eyes. He is finely dressed, and is a splendid specimen of his race. His long black hair is plaited in two braids, and his head is bare, as if to invite the scalping-knife of any Sioux who may venture to apply it. Hole-in-the-Day is said to be a very intelligent man, but he possesses all the haughtiness, taciturnity and revengefulness of his race. He crossed over alone in the Sioux country a year and a half ago, and lay upon the trail of a party of his enemies until he had secured a scalp, and then swam the Mississippi, and returned in triumph. Several feats of this kind prove Hole-in-the-Day to be a smart Indian. He is the son of a distinguished chief of the same name, who died about eight years ago. His age is about twenty-nine years—his height five feet ten inches, weight about one hundred and sixty pounds.

When he arrived at St. Paul, Min., on his present journey, he stopped at one of the hotels, and a number of the Sioux braves (his mortal and sworn enemies) armed, congregated in front of the hotel; he sent out to have inquiry made what they desired in thus congregating. The answer was that they wished to look upon the renowned chiefs of the Chippewas. He said if that were all they should be gratified, and accordingly he went to the balcony, when his savage enemies gazed long and earnestly upon him. He then sent word that if there were any chiefs who wished to see him, he should be happy to receive them in his room. Five came forward, left their arms in the hall of the hotel and paid a visit to him. Though they could not converse they smoked the pipe of peace, and after a brief visit took their departure. Governor Gorman, anticipating disturbance, had the Sioux removed eight miles from the city. Hole-in-the-day goes to Washington by an invitation to confer with the Government in regard to disposing of a large body of land which immediately surrounds the head waters of the Mississippi River.

New Business for the Captain of a Revenue Cutter.—A circumstance of quite a novel character occurred at Seattle, Washington Territory, during the November term of the territorial court, Chief Justice Lander presiding. Three white citizens had been indicted by Grand Jury for the murder of an Indian. One had been tried and acquitted; the second was placed upon trial, when the Attorney for the Commonwealth was taken suddenly ill, and the Court adjourned. It was supposed the prisoner would be discharged, as all the lawyers in the town were engaged for the defence. During the night the revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*, Capt. W. C. Pease, came into the harbor and anchored. The continued illness of the prosecuting Attorney induced the Judge to send for the Captain of the cutter, who was informed that he had been assigned to represent the Territory in the present trial, and was asked if he would accept the appointment. The modest Captain replied that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, if the Court would allow him until the following day at 10 o'clock, he would examine into the matter, and come into Court and perform the duty assigned him to the best of his ability. At this time, Col. Wallace, the head of the bar in the Territory, and senior counsel for the defence, moved to the Court that a Committee be appointed to examine Capt. Pease, with a view to his admission to the bar, as Attorney and Counsellor at this Court. The young Captain who was previously known to the Court, and different members of the bar, reluctantly submitted to an examination, and the next day, when he made his appearance in Court, Col. Wallace instantly arose and made the motion for admission, and the Captain was sworn as Counsellor at Law. When the third prisoner was brought to trial, the prosecuting Attorney had recovered and managed the case himself. The Captain of the cutter was offered a large sum to defend him, but refused, on the ground that men learned in the law were present, and ready to attend to his case.

[*Washington Star.*

Accident to the Steamer Chief Justice.—We are sorry to learn that a very serious accident has happened to that old favorite of the public, the *Chief Justice*. The *Zimmerman* and *Chief Justice* were on Tuesday frozen up at Niagara, but by great exertion the *Chief* was cut out, and she left for the Humber at about noon with forty passengers on board. Their was a good deal of floating ice on the lake, and some difficulty was experienced on the voyage, but about 7 o'clock the vessel approached the land. The weather was hazy, and the snow falling heavily, with a strong wind, the harbor was missed, and the vessel went ashore about two and a half miles west of the Humber, on Van Every's Point. The stern was in deep water, and the bows in about four and a half feet; efforts were made to get her off, but it was found she was fast, and must lie there till assistance could be procured. Fortunately, there was little sea running, and the hull of the vessel being very strong, the passengers remained on board, in little danger, but, as may be imagined, in miserable plight. In the morning, three attempts were made to get a line on shore by the steamer's boats, the last of which was successful, and the passengers were all finally landed, with their baggage. It is said that some apprehensions are entertained that the vessel cannot be got off, but we hope they will prove groundless. She is owned by Captain Dick and Mr. Heron, of Niagara, and is not insured. Value about $16,000. She had about twelve tons of goods on board, which are supposed to be uninjured.—*Toronto Globe, Feb. 8.*

The Successor of Prof. Longfellow.—The friends of Harvard College will be rejoiced to learn that James Russell Lowell, the poet, has been elected to succeed Prof. Longfellow in that institution, as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Letters. There were five applicants for the place, but Mr. Lowell was not one of them, and his nomination was made without his knowledge. We are happy to learn that he will accept the appointment, but before entering upon its duties he will spend a year abroad, in Germany and Spain. He will leave here in May; but before going abroad he will regest, at the West, the lectures on English Poetry he has just delivered before the Lowell Institute at Boston.—*Tribune*, 13th.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY PAUPERS.

The New Commissioners.

A regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. HERRICK was present, after an absence of some weeks.

It having been announced to the Board that a person had been committed to the Bellevue Hospital by Police Justice Pearson, the question was called up whether Police Justices have the power to commit to Bellevue Hospital? A general conversation ensued thereon among the Governors, and it was decided that Police Justices had the power to commit to that institution in case of accidents. Commitments had been made in other cases on the assumption that Bellevue Hospital was a branch of the Almshouse.

Governor DUKE thought there had been no great abuse of the power, but believed it would be well to inquire into the facts of the case under consideration, and therefore offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Warden of Bellevue Hospital report the circumstances under which JAMES BRENNAN, committed by Justice PEARSON, was received into that institution on the 30th inst.; the nature of his disease—whether the cause was accident or otherwise, and how many such commitments have been made by Police Justices during the past year.

OUT ENTERPRISES.

Gov. WEBB, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject relating to "gift enterprises," moved the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Out-Door Poor have authority to prosecute or settle the various suits commenced by this Department against persons concerned in gift exhibitions and lotteries.

STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE.

The reply to the questions of the Senate Committee, for information relative to the number of persons committed to the different City institutions for intemperance, directly or indirectly, was next called up, and, after some debate, on motion of Governor WEBB, the reports of the different Wardens on the subject were ordered to be transmitted without delay to *Albany*, and the President and Secretary of the Board were empowered to append thereto such remarks as they deemed proper.

Some of the Wardens' reports are not yet complete, but we annex that made by Warden KEEN, of the Penitentiary, which gives in the main the spirit and substance of the other reports:

PENITENTIARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Feb. 13, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your resolution of Jan. 30, on the subject of intemperance, I respectfully state that there were committed to this institution during the year 1854:

Males from Court	943
Females from Court	142
Total	1,085

out of which 940 were committed from one to three times, and, in my opinion, a very large majority of the above number were committed for intemperance.

Male vagrants	2,006
Female vagrants	2,802
Total	4,808

out of which 1,580 were committed from one, two, and six, seven, and eight times. And I can safely say that intemperance was the primary cause of the commitment of the above number of vagrants.

We find it very difficult to keep a strictly correct account of the number of recommitments, and the reason is very obvious, their terms of commitment varying from thirty days to six months, and almost every time by assumed names, and so disfigured as to defy recognition; and a large number staying only a few days in prison, being discharged by *habeas corpus*, and otherwise. You will perceive that one woman may be committed six times in the course of the year, and about every time by a different name.

I would respectfully suggest that a more accurate result may be arrived at, by taking the history of every person immediately on their commitment at the City Prison. The very same individuals that pass now through the examination of the Warden of the City Prison, pass immediately to me, and from me to the Warden of the Workhouse, thereby counting them two and three times over. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KEEN, Warden.

To the Governors of the Almshouse.

The weekly requisitions give 7,085 as the number of inmates remaining in the different institutions under charge of the Governors.

A Case of Assault—The Police.

REBT. MUNFORD, and his wife, a modest, pleasing looking young woman, appeared at the Mayor's Office yesterday, to prefer a complaint for assault and battery. The complainant presented the appearance of having been badly beaten. He stated that he is Captain of the barge *Anthracite*, of Rondout, plying between Kingston and this City, and now lying at the foot of Hubert-street. That on Monday evening, while in a German grocery store in Hubert-street, one door from West-street, where he had gone in to get a drink, an altercation took place between Capt. PALMER and another man, who threatened to fight, which complainant endeavored to prevent, when a man named SMITH struck complainant and knocked him down, cutting him in the face and hands severely. An officer named MONEYPENNY, who had been playing dominoes, put on his badge, and calling him (MUNFORD) a d—n son of a b—h, arrested him, but another officer interfered, and said that he would take him to the station-house,—but when they had proceeded about two blocks, the officer said: "Well, Bob, as you have a good situation, I'll let you go." He then returned to the barge, and his wife came with him, and they went back to said porter-house. His wife asked MONEYPENNY if he was an officer, and he said "Yes,"—the said MONEYPENNY was at the time apparently engaged in playing dominoes, —he came to the door and told complainant's wife that he would again arrest her husband, and denied all knowledge of who beat her husband, but charged that MUNFORD was armed with a hammer. He said that MONEYPENNY and two other unknown men seized upon him and strangled him till he became insensible. Complainant appealed to Officer BULMER, to protect him, and while being taken to the station-house, MONEYPENNY again seized complainant by the throat, and swore that he would do for him. He was locked up in the Tombs all night, and discharged, as MONEYPENNY did not appear against him. He prays that justice may be done him.

New-York Sketch Club.

The regular reunion of the members of the Sketch Club took place on Saturday evening at the studio of CAFFERTY, the artist, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. The severity of the weather prevented the usual full attendance, though the company was numerous. The host of the evening was JONES, the sculptor, an artist of whom America is proud, and who is rapidly rising into eminence in his profession. The usual quota of sketches was furnished. Among those which were most admired were those of Messrs. RANSON, WETHERSTOON, CAFFERTY, MCLENNAN, HEIT CLEANWORK, Mrs. GREATOREX and Miss KYLE. MCLENNAN's contribution was in his usual humorous vein. It was entitled "The First Sketch," and represents a newsboy drawing with a piece of chalk on a stone pillar the nude figure of a man. It is true to life. Mr. COYLE, of Michigan, read a parody on POE's "Raven," suggested by finding late one evening, some years since, in returning to his office, three busts which had been placed there unbeknown to him by Mr. JONES. Appropriate speeches were made by the poets, AUGUSTINE DUGANN and W. W. FOUNTON, added to which was the usual number of speeches, songs, stories, &c., by literary gentlemen and artists present.

School Examinations.

The regular semi-annual examinations of the Public Schools by the City Superintendent and assistants are now taking place. Yesterday was the examination of Ward School No. 15, the male department of which is under the management of R. P. RICHMOND, who has been for some months training his pupils in the Department of writing on the new plan of Mount Academy. The results are gratifying. Every improvement in the art of teaching writing has long been called for. The fact is, [illegible] pupils learn a handwriting at school [illegible]

The Newsboy's Concert.

The City Newsboys are to have their grand concert at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening. They ask a fair share of the patronage of the curious public, as they sing, not for others, but for their own benefit. In all the charitable distributions, they, and their Lodging-house, have been passed over; and the Newsboy is too wide awake to be laid quietly upon the shelf. Give him a call. The singers are to be the Boys, Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART, Mr. COLBURN, Mr. NAAS, and sundry amateurs; the choruses by the Tabernacle Choir, under Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS.

The "Shoulder Hitters" and Mayor Wood.

The Mayor intends sending the subjoined draft of an Act to the Legislature for its action:

An Act entitled an Act to prevent prize fights and fights among game animals.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1.—Every person who shall set on foot, or investigate, or move, or carry on, or promote, or engage in or witness, (unless so witnessing for the purposes o justice, first given by any Magistrate of the country,) or do any act towards the furtherance of any premeditated fight, or contention between persons with their fists, commonly called prize fights, or any fight fight between game birds, dogs, bulls, bears, or between dogs and rats, or dogs and badgers, that shall have been premeditated by any person having custody of such animals, shall be liable to arrest and prosecution for so doing, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Upon complaint under oath before any magistrate having power to take complaint of a criminal nature, that an offence within any of the specifications of Section 1, is about to be committed, and setting forth in such complaint the grounds thereof, such magistrate shall in his discretion be empowered to issue a warrant to any officer of the county having power to execute a warrant, reciting therein the name of the complainant and his residence, and the substance of his complaint, and therein directing such officer to proceed and prevent the said prize fight among animals, as mentioned in Section first of this act, by arresting any person or persons whom he may find engaged in any overt act towards any such prize fight, or any such fight among animals; or whom he may find wilfully witnessing the same. Such officer having such warrant shall have authority to call to his aid the civil power of arrest of the county, and upon any arrest or arrests being made in pursuance of this section, the person or persons so arrested shall be taken before the magistrate so having issued the warrant, and in the said magistrate's discretion, may be then and there compelled to enter into a bond, in the sum of $1,000, to the People of the State of New-York, conditioned that he will not within the space of one year next succeeding the date of said bond, offend against any of the provisions of this act. The said bond, after being taken to be forwarded to the District Attorney of the county, and be by him retained for one year, and prosecuted for breaches in any of the courts of this State, if any shall have been committed.

Relief for the Poor.

The following communication was received yesterday by the Mayor:

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York.

DEAR SIR: On Saturday, the 10th inst., the undersigned Minister, President and Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Congregation, "Anshe Chesed," took up a collection among the members of their congregation at their Synagogue, in Norfolk-street, for the benefit of the poor in the Seventeenth Ward, the proceeds of which we beg to hand you in the enclosed check, for "One Hundred Dollars," and respectfully request you to cause the same to be transmitted to Mr. J. A. RAVEN, President of the Seventeenth Ward Relief Committee, which is in session every evening at No. 49 Avenue A.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

DR. M. SCHEULKALFF, Rabbi.
HENRY MOSES, President.
N. ROSSMAN, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1855.

The following letter was sent by the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1855.

JAS. BROWN, Esq., *President of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor*:

DEAR SIR—I beg to enclose you $150, received this morning from Mr. LORENZO DELMONICO, which he desires should be distributed to the poor in the First Ward of this City. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

More Mock Auctions—Be Careful.

WM. READING, of Groton, Mass., who follows the sea, and arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, complained at the Mayor's office that he was defrauded at a mock auction store, No. 123 Broadway, kept by a "shark" named SHRIVER, out of $45 for a worthless watch. Sergeant BROWN went to the place, and recovered the money.

☞ General HOUSTON has accepted an invitation to lecture before the New-England Young Men's Association. He will arrive here on Monday and be serenaded at night. He will also lecture on Texas and Slavery in Boston, by invitation. On his return to New-York he will speak for his Baptist friends.

☞ An address will be delivered by C. L. BRACE, Secretary of Children's Aid Society, upon the "Ragged Schools of England," at the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's,) Union-square, at 7½ o'clock on Sunday evening, the 18th instant.

Mayor's Black Book.

The number of complaints entered on His Honor's Journal yesterday was quite formidable.

H. J. Hayward complains of the occupants of No. 25 Delancy-street, for placing a stove-pipe out of the attic gable end window, to the great danger of the neighborhood.

Dr. Edward H. DIXON—That the Military Marshal at No. 42 Fulton-street endeavors to collect fines from persons over age and others who are not citizens and who are not liable to military duty, and calls upon the Mayor to protect citizens from this abuse.

Mr. Lampton, No. 8 Henry-street—That the occupants of the upper part of the said house are in the habit of throwing filth, &c., on the walk attached to said premises.

Mr. Demick, No. 98 Clinton-place—That the ash carts are seldom through that neighborhood, consequently ashes accumulate in great heaps.

D. E. Gavit—That the proprietors of store in Courtlandt-street, No. 47, up stairs, occupy the sidewalk as packing yard, and continually obstruct the same with their wares.

William Bailey, No. 10 Washington-place, that the coal-hole coverings in front of Wallack's Theatre are very dangerous—they being raised up from the sidewalk some six inches, and the complainant having fallen over the same and injured himself severely.

The residents of Great Jones-street complain that said street from Lafayette-place to the Bowery, is constantly encumbered with bales of hay, old carts, lumber, &c., and pray that the streets and sidewalks may be kept clear.

S. Lazar, that Union Park, and also the sidewalks of Stuyvesant Park, are still covered with snow and ice.

John Stiles, No. 126 Mott-street, that the ash-boxes at No. 126 Mott-street are not called for regularly, and consequently that a large heap is now piled up on the sidewalk.

J. Jones, No. 237 Monroe-street, that the following vehicles obstruct the street and sidewalk opposite No. 178 Madison-street: Five wagons of Mr. Tuft, Nos. 2,963, 2,907, 4,094, 2,971, 1,260, which are allowed to remain out all night and all day on Sunday, accumulating filth about the premises.

Francis F. Fowler, an officer attached to the emigrant agent, complains that Louis Straub and Gottfried Gerschman, two German runners, went on board the ship *New-York* on her arrival from Havre with passengers, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of soliciting passengers to go to the Emigrant Boarding-houses No. 161 Chambers-street and No. 64 Greenwich-street, for the purpose of taking board, contrary to the laws made and provided.

Helen Ferguson, formerly living in Brooklyn, now residing at No. 26 Washington-street, in this City, complains that her husband, James Ferguson, while intoxicated, removed and sold all his household furniture, and left her destitute of even a bed or covering. Those goods were sold to James McCann, who keeps a junk-shop on the corner of Rector and West-streets.

(McCann was sent for, and desired to restore the bedding, &c.)

J. E. Hunt, that the snow and ice are not cleared away in front of tenant house No. 113 Sullivan-street.

E. M. Green, that the lamps in Seventy-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues, have not been lighted for a week past.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 43, 13, 40, 43, 40 to 56.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Motions by Nos. 60, 62, 63, 67 to 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 46, 54.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Nos. 1571, 1573, 1574, 1575, 999, 1621, 697, 7, 1625, 1468, 1622, 849, 1329, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Same as Tuesday.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Calendar, short call, 109. Part 2—27, 270, 111, 253, 257 to 267.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—Part 2.

BEFORE HON. JUDGE EDMONDS.

James L. Smith, &c., vs. John H. Wilson, &c.—Assumpsit.—In this case, the jury having rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, judgment upon it is, according to the new code, was reserved for the further consideration of the Court, on the simple question whether a contract, however clearly proved, and however obligatory in honor, to advertise in a Sunday paper, can, in this State, be the subject of a legal action.

The Sunday Act (1 R. S., 673) declares that "there shall be no servile labor or working on that day, excepting works of necessity and charity," and no exposing "to sale of any wares, merchandise, &c., except meats, milk and fish."

Sunday papers, it is said, are usually "worked off" on Saturday night—sometimes before and sometimes after 12 o'clock. The printing, therefore, does not necessarily involve a breach of the law; and there is no proof that in this particular case there was any breach in fact, or that any was contemplated. But to print merely is not to advertise. Publication is—and is always understood to be—essential, and the more extensive the publication the more valuable to the advertiser.

How, then, is a newspaper to be published on a Sunday, except by a sale on a Sunday? Can we presume, against all known usage, that it may be given away? and that the men or boys who aid in its circulation perform their labor as an act of "charity?"

Both parties, it seems to me, in making this contract, did contemplate, and must have contemplated, that the paper was to be issued on Sunday, to be distributed on Sunday, to be sold on Sunday, and to be read on Sunday. And although reading—unless it be of a very dull paragraph—a thing not to be presumed—may not be an act of "servile labor," issuing and distributing certainly are. In the case of Watts against Van Ness, (1 Hill, 76,) it was held that the usual occupation of a clerk in an attorney's office, is a species of "servile labor," the performance of which on Sunday is unlawful, and that a bargain, consequently, for extra compensation for such "service," could not be enforced by the clerk. And how is it a mere question of labor—can we distinguish the carrying of a newspaper, from the copying of a law paper? Both certainly are labor, and, in the sense of the statute, both are servile labor. A magistrate, it would seem, on one occasion fined a person for "unwinding a memorial to the Legislature" on a Sunday, and the Supreme Court, in effect, remitted his act. (21 Wend., 563.) And where a purchaser of a house in Connecticut, complained that he had been cheated in his bargain, the Court said it was a sufficient answer to his claim that the law of that State prohibited "all secular business on Sundays." (14 Wend., 268.)

A newspaper, moreover, is clearly an article of merchandise. Admitting, then, that the crying and carrying of a newspaper about the streets were a mere pastime, and not a "work or labor," its sale, notwithstanding, in that manner, would be an unlawful violation of the prohibition which declares that "no person (with the exceptions above referred to,) shall expose to sale any merchandise, wares, fruit, herbs, goods or chattels, on Sunday."

It is this exposure to sale and consequent disturbance of the quiet of the day, and not the sale itself, which in this State constitutes the illegality of the transaction. And it was accordingly held in the case of Boynton and Page, (13 Wend., 425) that a transfer of personal property in this State, if made privately, although on a Sunday, was valid and passed a good title, notwithstanding the prohibition. In this our legislation, as will be seen, differs from, and is less rigid than that of our sister State. Whether in a religious point of view the distinction between selling on a Sunday and exposing for sale on a Sunday be a sound one, it is not my purpose nor my province to inquire. The business of the judiciary is to expound and apply, and not to make laws.

The prohibition of merchandising, as it was called, on Sunday, is no old in our law as the statutes of King Athelstan. In the time of Henry the Sixth no fair or market, [illegible] was enacted, should be held on that day, kept during harvest, on pain of forfeiting the goods exposed to sale; and in the reign of Charles the Second—a monarch not particularly distinguished for religious austerity—the prohibition was extended to "all worldly labor," and all "exposing of goods to sale," except meat and milk. Bakers—rather a strange association, according to our present ideas—were permitted subsequently, in this one instance, to indulge the ultimal tendency of some of our ancestors—to dress dinners on a Sunday as a work of necessity. But, although the preparation of food for the body was thus excepted, no similar exemption was extended to the preparation of food for the mind. Indeed, in my view of religious obligation, it would be difficult to contend that the reading of advertisements in a Sunday newspaper, or aiding a person to do so, is a work of either necessity or charity. The mind certainly on that day requires no such sustenance. And even as a mere matter of taste, it must be admitted that common business advertisements of buying and selling are a very unsuitable outfit *for a "feast of reason."* Six days, at all events, of such diet are enough. Thought perpetually running in one channel, like matrimony in one family, dwarfs the intellect. It is rather, therefore, a work of charity in such cases to withhold than to give. Abstinence, not sustenance, is what is needed.

It is a strange mode, it will be said, to support religion by shattering bad faith. Laws involving public policy can seldom be made effectual in any other way. The gaming law, the usury law, the smuggling law, and other enactments of like character, are familiar illustrations of the principle that he who sets the law at defiance can claim no assistance from the law. The law in such cases generally frowns on both parties, and aids neither, unless it be to wrong the other.

My conclusion, then, is, that the contract made by the plaintiffs to publish the defendant's advertisement in a Sunday paper was a contract to do an act prohibited by the statute, and that the price therefore stipulated to be paid for the service, whatever may be the moral obligation, cannot be recovered in any court of this State. Judgment for the defendants.

FEBRUARY 13.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

PRACTICE—PLEADING—NOTICE OF PROTEST.

McFarland vs. *Monkhouse.*—This was an action against the defendant as endorser of a promissory note. The complaint, besides the usual allegations contained in a complaint against an endorsed, alleged that the defendant, subsequent to the dishonor of the note, promised to pay the same to the plaintiffs; which allegation the defendant did not controvert in his answer.

Upon the trial of the cause, which was without a jury, it appeared that the note fell due on the first day of January, 1854, which was Sunday; that it was protested the day before, but that no notice of protest was served until Tuesday the 2d. The main question of interest in the case was whether this notice was sufficient.

Mr. Northrop, for the plaintiff, contended that the notice was properly served, Tuesday being the first business day after the note fell due—Monday having been, in fact, celebrated as New Years; and, moreover, that the promise averred in the complaint not having been denied in the answer, raised a presumption that the defendant had received due notice of non-payment, constituted a waiver of any *laches* which there might have been.

The Court held that the notice on Tuesday was sufficient, and that any *laches* there might have been, was caused by the misconstroverted allegation in the complaint of the promise to pay, and gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Wm. W. Northrop; for defendant, E. E. Lamoreux.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Feb. 13.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

In re petition for guardian of the children of John Brady.—Papers returned with amendments.

Livingston vs. *O'Reilly.*—Motion denied.

Suydam vs. *Leavitt.*—This estimate is perhaps on the whole fair; and let Mr. Cott's amendment be also adopted.

Kline vs. *Kline.*—Referred back for further proof.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

The trials in this Court yesterday were not of much public importance. Michael Tolan was charged with passing counterfeit bills to Rowland R. West, a dealer in Clinton Market. The prisoner was a keeper of a porter-house in Canal street. On the 23d of December last, Tolan went to West's place of business, and asked him to come out and take a drink. On the way to the drinking saloon, Tolan handed West a roll of bills, which, after taking the drink, West threw uncounted and unexamined into a drawer. There was no reason why Tolan gave West this roll of bills—it was a mere freak of fun and nothing more. West paid them out in Clinton Market,—scattered them right and left, according to his own account,—and, afterwards, finding them to be bad went and redeemed them. When Tolan gave him the roll of bills, he merely said, "There's something very nice." West was arrested for passing the bills, but somehow—how did not appear in the evidence—got clear.

The District Attorney here withdrew the charge, and the Judge instructed the Jury to render a formal verdict of Not Guilty.

The Judge, in addressing the prisoner before his discharge, remarked that it was unsafe to convict on such testimony, though there could be no moral doubt of his guilt. There was, undoubtedly, a degree of guilt attaching to both the prisoner and prosecutor. Both was equally tainted with suspicion.

Mr. Spencer, who appeared for the defence, said that if he had been permitted to proceed in the defence he would have cleared Tolan from a moral suspicion. There were witnesses in the Court to prove that the prosecutor passed the counterfeit bills to the prisoner.

Prosecutor, (angrily)—Let me make a remark. You can't prove it. I defy—

Judge Stuart—Let me make a remark. If either of you come again into a Court of Justice where I preside, I will see that you are properly dealt with.

LARCENY.

William W. Lewis was charged with stealing a watch from Edward Fales, valuing it in November last. The watch broken was found in the defendant's possession.

Mr. Edward Fales deposed that he first saw Lewis in a barber's shop in Jersey City, where he got shaved by him for several mornings. On the day of the robbery he was shaved by Mr. [illegible] he had in his vest pocket a watch and chain worth $125. Prisoner said that the whiskers would shield him, and asked him to lend his hand on the chain. He did so, and found that the chain had been taken from his pocket. Witness then left the shop, and discovered that his watch was gone. He charged the prisoner with the robbery, and he denied it. Witness then went to the police station in N. street, and after [illegible] had left the carriage, witness found, beneath the seat where he sat, a piece of paper, which turned out to be a pawn-ticket for a watch and chain. The officer redeemed the watch, and it was identified by the prosecutor.

It was alleged in the indictment that it was the prisoner's second offence. At the General Sessions in April, 1853, he was tried, before Recorder Tillmadge, and convicted of stealing a watch, when he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Sparks, associate clerk of the Court, proved the former conviction of the prisoner.

The District Attorney said that though the watch was stolen in Jersey City, this Court had jurisdiction in the case, since the property was brought into the State. It would be the same if property was stolen in England, if it was brought to this country, and into this State.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and the Court sentenced him to hard labor in the State Prison for four years and two months.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

A lad, aged about 15, named Thomas Cannon, was charged with burglary. The evidence entirely failed to sustain the accusation, and the Jury promptly rendered a verdict of Not Guilty. The defendant received a good character from his employers, and left the Court with the conviction resting on everybody's mind that he was entirely innocent.

A City Hall Up Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Against "An Up Town City Hall," you have this morning presented a singular objection. Allowing your vision of the future to be fulfilled within ten years, and New-York, Brooklyn, and a dozen other cities to be consolidated in one immense municipality, whose centre shall be on Manhattan Island, would the present City Hall Park probably be its *best* centre? It could not be. We have been grumbling for years about the crowded condition of the lower part of the City. What would be the effect of still greater centralization of business in that vicinity? Streets would be crowded worse than ever, and I doubt not, readered at times utterly impassible.

On the other hand, build your new City Hall on Madison-square, or in some other up-town locality. Soon your great markets will follow, one up the North River, the other up the East. This would remove a great crowd of vehicles from Broadway, and other streets down town, much to the relief of all who work, or write, or ride in that section. Other classes of business would follow, and along the eastern and western borders of our island would be life and animation, instead of a great whirlpool of confusion at its comparatively insignificant southern angle. Then, too, if Young America here chooses to annex Brooklyn, Jersey City, and all lands and houses within ten miles of Manhattan, they can find landings on either side without jamming into the filthy focus of one or two of the lower Wards. Such a movement, while raising the value of real estate up town will not diminish the value of that below Chambers-street.

B.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

An Up-Town City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed in the *Times* of the 10th an article upon the projected location of the new City Hall upon Madison-square. Various objections are raised, potent, undoubtedly, in some minds, against the removal. It seems to me, however, that the very reasons there stated are the strongest that can be urged in favor of the scheme.

The article admits that Madison-square "is far more central than the Park," but suggests a contingency in which it may be otherwise. The writer apparently forgets what is to be the future of Flushing, Astoria, Ravenswood, Green Point, and especially Morissania, and all the line of Harlem River.

Though these points have not an equal *past* with Brooklyn, let us remember they have an equal *future*. Long before "the Consolidated City" shall "thunder for a union," these will be "thundering" cities too. For some time past the tide of emigration, which but a few years ago was almost wholly setting toward's Brooklyn, is turned to the upper end of Manhattan, and beyond it.

When men could get upon a ferry-boat and sail to their doors in Brooklyn, they went there; now *that* being so thronged that after a sail among the ice-fields, or through rayless fogs, they must ride or walk three miles through mud or snow to the nearest unoccupied acceptable locality, they seek some other home. The tide having made a great shoal of human beings there, it seeks a new channel. Even now, however, to a large part of Williamsburg, Madison-square is as convenient as the Park; at least, it will be much more so when the ferries are direct across. But where will the Jersey shore be found when Brooklyn thunders at our gate? For though the dwellers there will not be citizens, they will do their business, own their property and pay their taxes *here*, as much as others. One of the most important inquiries, however, is, where is the room in the Park for all the Police, Water-street Emigration, Tax, and other Departments, with the Mayor and Common Councils, and all the Courts and Records superadded, for the "Thundering Consolidated City?" Do as we now do—put the Courts in the garrets, the Police and other Departments in the cellar, and the Recorders' Clerks into pens, elbow to elbow,—forty, with forty more lawyers searching titles in one little room, and the Park will hold them. But give them room, and a building covering it all would hardly be sufficient for the "Consolidated City" a score of years from this.

Again, even now, Madison-square is more central than the Park, while almost the whole increase of population is above Fourteenth-street. All this upon the supposition of "a Consolidated City." That however, we deem very problematical, and for many reasons, of which, space will not allow a discussion. The "Palaces, becoming "Lawyers' Commons," seem absurd, especially when it is fully understood that the Courts, are to remain—where they are, and where they should be—among the business localities of the City.

"Printers ink" [illegible] smooth the tinted ceilings or dribble ink upon the marble mantels of the magnificent apartments of the Upper Ten," because the Mayor or Aldermen are there, and "telegraph messengers need not go dodging into their private rooms"—because the TIMES, delivered at their doors, will disclose all the deeds of darkness committed in the City Hall. There is not one reason why for years any residence should be changed. People wish a quiet opportunity to go and pay their taxes, and present their "petitions for relief," while the business must and will work up gradually from the Battery, as the lower point of the Island is too narrow for it, and then—and then only, must the Upper Ten move on; and then are they willing to move on. But the municipal buildings will never determine the location of "the Banks, Shoe-shops, or Public Schools," of a City.

It is only when the tread of the busy heel of trade approaches, rendering them too valuable for residences, that men must leave their dwellings, and then the $100,000 a lot will recompense the unrest of their "stately domes." It is time to look one inch into the future. By giving place to these few suggestions, you will enable your readers to consider both sides of the question, and decide advisedly.

FAIR PLAY.

Living in the Country—"Space" Again.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I still live, though in a very dilapidated condition I am sure, if "Fair Play" [illegible] must have fallen under the [illegible] of the outside barbarians, especially as your respected self, [illegible] in the faith [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1855.

☞ JAMES H. PRATT, Jr., is the only authorized agent for the DAILY TIMES in Burlington, Vt., and its vicinity. This paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intended for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for any opinions expressed by correspondents.

Letters by mail, to subscribers, or advertisers, must be post paid. If not, the postage will be deducted from the amount due us, or if none is due, it will be charged and must be paid for.

Congressional.

The credentials of Mr. SEWARD as Senator from New-York for six years from the 4th of March next, were read and placed on file in the Senate yesterday. The House bill for establishing a line of subterranean telegraph to the Pacific, merely granting a right of way, was passed, and a number of other bills were appropriately referred.

In the House, business pertaining to the Navy was under consideration. A bill providing for more efficient discipline was passed. A synopsis may be found in our Congressional report this morning. The bill authorizing the construction of seven steam Sloops-of-War was discussed at considerable length, but without concluding the subject the House adjourned.

Party Reminiscences.

Our Albany letter this morning, on the Senate proceedings of yesterday, is unusually prolific in political reminiscences of some things that occurred at the Capital in 1841 and 1848. The actors were all distinguished members of the Whig party, as then constituted. The recent speeches of Senators DODGE and A. B. DICKINSON have elicited letters of explanation from Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, which were read to the Senate yesterday by Mr. B., and will, of course, also be read with much interest in our report. The end, we presume, is not yet. The general issue is of no very great public importance at the present time, but involves something like a question of veracity or fidelity of recollection, between certain distinguished characters, that may lead to further discussion.

The Peers and the Press.

The newspaper Press of London, having gradually taken a position and obtained an influence which occasionally places it in antagonism, almost in superiority, over the actual Executive, is decidedly out of favor with the Aristocracy, and what CARLYLE calls the Bureaucracy of the British Empire. On every feasible occasion, in season or out of season, with or without cause, we find

"Some tenth transmitter of a foolish face"

rising in Parliament and leveling an attack at the Press. Sometimes, if a newspaper, having reported a noble Lord's attempt at oratory, (greatly improving what was attempted to be said,) should draw attention to its variance with facts, or its failure in argument, the hereditary legislator rises to complain that he has been insulted, injured or misrepresented, and incontinently denounces the editor,—sometimes concluding by moving that the printer shall be brought to the bar of the House, to be reprimanded by the Lord Chancelor! Such exhibitions of plenetic humor and puny power are less frequent than they used to be, but still are occasionally made.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA, a Peer now far advanced in life, (who fought a duel in 1829 with the Duke of WELLINGTON, because his Grace would not submit to be denounced by the noble Earl as a renegade and traitor, when Catholic Emancipation was on the *tapis*,) cannot be accused of having gained wisdom with years. He is as absurb, as intolerant as he ever was—a little more so, perhaps. In 1829, he made the remarkable discovery that WELLINGTON intended to break down the Protestant Constitution of England—Church, State and sinecures—and to ascend the throne as King ARTHUR II. And in 1855 he has become illuminated with the idea that England's glory as a nation was in imminent peril—not because of the unfortunate situation of her military affairs in the Crimea, but because the too faithful historian of the Eastern War, the Correspondent of the London *Times* newspaper, had *almost* got a free passage to the Crimea in one of the British ships, and actually had been supplied with rations, the same as are meted out to each private soldier!

We are not, and need not be, the apologists of the London *Times*. That journal is well able to defend itself. It has spoken out with great fearlessness on the subject of the mismanagement of military affairs in the East;—it has been condemned for having published such plain statements. But, whether there was or was not an improper motive in such publication, the main truth of the statement was admitted and deplored, even by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in that remarkable speech, (which we published on Saturday,) explanatory of the causes of his resigning office. Lord WINCHILSEA must have been fully aware of this—but the London *Times* has laughed at him on various occasions during the last thirty years, and, *therefore*, his lordship attempted to return the favor now.

The Earl's speech was a vigorous one—as far as voice went. In his youth, when he was remarkable for the strength of his lungs, he was called "Roaring Hattock," and he is said to have spoken so loudly on this occasion, that passers-by, outside the House of Lords, distinctly heard his vociferation. From such a man pettiness of conduct was to be expected, but the Duke of NEWCASTLE, hitherto believed to be a man of good sense and liberality,—one of PEEL's sucking politicians,—displayed almost equal want of liberality. "Yes," said he, apologetically, "a free passage was granted to the *Times* correspondent, and that gentleman was actually on board, when the Government, apprised of the fact, peremptorily his sailing in that vessel. True, also, that he was supplied with rations in the Crimea, but that, also, is untrue, and would not justify in going on a "hunt"—the Captain up to the Chatham Tunnel, and the Mark took treating himself to a long nine that nobody had smoked before. The owners of the vegetables took for their share just what they "stood them in"—that is the price that they brought less the cost of peddling them. They were sold for a shilling and eighteenpence the bushel! and no better turnips were ever mashed, buttered and set before a King, than these same ruta bagas, which sold cheaper than dirt. They were *too cheap* for people to eat. Now that they sell as high as potatoes by the wholesale, and are retailed at two shillings the half peck—(half a marvelously little peck, too)—we wake up to their excellence as an article of diet. Salt, they say, develops the odor of flowers; silver certainly brings out the flavor of vegetables, and makes us appreciate them. We venture that, with a load of turnips in town, all the way from Glasgow, and a price upon all in the market so high, compared with the cost of production, that farmers put down the latter at nothing,—we ventrue that turnips will rush into unprecedented popularity, and thousands of poor families discover that they cannot get along without them.

What Should the Fare be?

When the Brooklyn cars commenced running they put their fare at four cents; but the value of horseflesh continually rising, and experience having given them a few lessons, they raised it to five cents, which we doubt not is little enough to pay expenses. The Third-avenue cars, running much of the way over the same track with the Fourth-avenue, wisely fixed their fare at five cents; dragged down the Fourth-avenue fare from six cents to five, and prohibited the Second-avenue from charging anything more. The First and Second-avenue Road starting at five cents broke down stage lines which traversed nearly the same route, charging sixpence. One enterprising proprietor, however, bound not to be beaten if there were any virtue in cheap fares, kept his stages running up and down the First-avenue and charged but three cents. Of course his stages were always full. The first week we thought they would all be broken down by the loads that clustered on each roof, until the proprietor had a stout mast rigged through the centre of each for the roof's support. The old rule, "only twelve inside," was a very dead letter on his line. To see the stages passing morning, noon or at night, one would think it the rule to carry "never less than twelve inside," and on the roof was the jolliest crew of carpenters with their kits, masons with their tools, laborers with their shovels, and if it were a rainy day, of a crowd of all sorts with their umbrellas. We never saw one of the stages empty or near it. But it does not pay. The horses, however robust they once were, soon get below the revivifying influence of "oats enough," "green pasture" and "gentle exercise." The proprietor intends on the 1st of March to raise his fare to four cents—the more passengers he carries at three cents, the quicker his horses die and the poorer he is. There is no doubt that to withstand the competition our enterprising friend undershot the paying mark.

It would be a great gratification to us to learn what a City car can afford to run for. The Fourth-avenue cars run empty some twelve hours out of the twenty at five cents. If we suggest that their cars are a nuisance, running off the track as they often do and piling up a line of cars of several blocks in length, we are told to be quiet, that they pay nothing, and for the good they do are to be tolerated. The Third-avenue cars run full at least nine-tenths of the day. We generally use them twice a day at least, yet have not enjoyed a seat, on going up to dinner, or late at night, for many a month. We pay our half dime for the privilege of standing and being crowded. It takes some minutes to get out of one, on account of the jam, and the crowd clings like hiving bees to the platform on either end for some hours in the morning and at night. More passengers they could not carry, more patronage they could not begin to accommodate. But if we ask them to put more cars upon their track or such teams upon their cars as can mount the Chatham-street hills, without rendering the proprietors liable to complaints for the brutal treatment of cattle, the response is immediate—"Why the road does not pay:" "See how miserably low its stock sells;" and, "One who is rich in it alone is a proper applicant for soup at the Charity houses." Well, then, what fare would pay? Would sixpence? Would a shilling? Being obliged to ride much, we would prefer to ride in stages or in cars that are comfortable, and only so thickly occupied too that all who pay can have a seat, and to ride behind cattle that it does not harden the heart or distress one to see toiling in the traces. Moreover, it is a pleasure when any line becomes a nuisance, to be able with a clean conscience to enter it in the Black Book or make a note of it for the papers. But if our public carriers sink money for our accommodation, we cannot do it. Who will settle it? What is the paying fare upon stages and City cars?

The Patent Medicine Bill—Why the Row?

A great muss is made at Albany, it seems, by the men who are moving the Patent Pill Law. The act provides that a medicine must not be sold—of the order generally denominated "patent," (probably because its composition is not patent to anybody,)—unless upon its label is told just how much "mercury" there is in it, how much dock-root, how much "powdered dead men's bones," and what other horribles, and in what proportions, go to make up its infallibility. Really we do not see what damage such a law would do. It might depreciate the value of property on Fifth-avenue, by cutting off all relays to the ranks of the Patent Medicine Aristocracy. That would be bad, but it would leave the more glory to be shared by those who have passed the portals, and are admitted among the gentlemen will be left to his own reflections."

Here is an insult to the British Press by one of the British Ministry. *Why* should a newspaper writer be treated with contumely like this? Why, after being actually on board, should he be turned out of the ship? Why should so much be said about the miserable rations? The price of the passage would be some £50. The value of the rations may be a shilling a day. What are these petty charges to a journal expending thousands in obtaining intelligence, and usually anticipating the Government itself in procuring it?

The fact is, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, albeit some shades more liberal in general politics than "roaring" WINCHILSEA, fully goes with him in cherishing a dread of the newspaper press. Queen, Lords and Commons may nominally form the Three Estates of the realm in England, but there has sprung up a power greater than any or all of these,—a power of the Press, which, whether it lead or follow public opinion, is greatly feared by the Executive,—a power which, during the last five and thirty years particularly, has been steadily assailing Aristocracy.

Whether WINCHILSEA or NEWCASTLE be the mouthpiece of this hostile and falling Oligarchy, the feeling is one and the same. The Press has made itself felt, and the result is sometimes exhibited, as in this case, sufficiently to show the soreness which exists. The gentleman spoken so angrily of by WINCHILSEA, and so slightingly of by NEWCASTLE, is as much superior, we doubt not, to either or both of them as (in their own opinion) they are to the mass of uncoroneted mortals. A free, out-speaking press is so entirely opposed to intolerance, usurped power and corrupt conduct, that the Aristocracy naturally *must* at once fear and hate it. This is the key to the constant sneers at newspaper writers which abound in "the higher circles" in Great Britain. Year after year, as the Press grows more powerful, the Aristocracy becomes more weak; but every now and then, losing temper and discretion, attacks are made on it by such men as WINCHILSEA and NEWCASTLE. Despite of these, Journalism will survive,—"a great fact,"—after titles and badges have been swept away by the Republicanism which is destined to sweep over the Kingdom of Europe.

Turnips from Glasgow!

In last evening's paper was announced the arrival of a vessel from Glasgow with a number of tons of turnips on board. This certainly is a curious thing—turnips from Glasgow! Where is Long Island! Is Oysterpond Point snowed under! Or have Southold farmers made money enough, and retired from turnip raising! Times were different when we were young.

In the old times—say ten years ago—there was no such place for turnips as the east end of Long Island. Late in the Fall—not until the frosts had withered the tops, yet before the ground was so frozen as to anchor what was in it for the Winter—the farmer kept all his boys home from school, and spent the day, or several of them, in pulling turnips. It was not an occasion much coveted by the boys. JACK FROST, at other times a myth, then was a solemn reality, always standing behind the turnip-puller, nipping his nose, pinching his ears, and often fetching him a hard slap as he bent to his task that brought tears between his eyelids. It was a dirty job. You would get dirt under your nails, and your fingers would feel the worse a week for the job. The tops of the little ones would twist off in your hand, and the stubborn roots often would utterly refuse to come out. We used to wonder if they would never get a machine to pull them. But they did not. In those days machines were very costly, and new-fangled ones were not popular.

The turnips pulled and measured up were then carted to the beach, off which lay the sloop that was to take them to the City. That sloop—it was bigger in our eyes than the *Great Republic* would be now—and to command her was a greater honor than to control the English fleet that went up the Baltic. Happy was the boy whose father went "hand" in her, and the little black cook, who fried the pork and stewed the onions in her cabin, might have found some white boys of his size, who, for his berth, would have swapped colors with him.

The long boat draws near to the shore, as near as may be consistent with the state of the tide and the shoalness of the beach, and the team was driven in, to meet these conditions. The horses never much fancied this late November job. They would stand pawing the pebbles and striking at the seaweed, probably to their own great satisfaction, but wetting us down somewhat unpleasantly. And so the sloop was loaded, not by one man, but by a dozen, though in those days, as now, many a *small* farmer raised enough to freight the sloop—but then the venture! It was safer to divide the risk. Loaded, the good sloop only waited for a spell of fair weather, and a light wind from the north or east. Nor waited long—not over a week or two generally. The turnip-sloop did not often take passengers, because they did not return early; but if she did take down Aunt Polly or Mrs. Burnell to see her married daughter, there was one big baking done in the village, you may be sure, and more than one big basket full of "relishes," went on board. Seizing a fair day, when the tide ebbed early, the sloop would slip down the bay, through the Gut, and go scudding through the Sound, hoping all the way for a good breeze to go through Hell Gate with, and, hauling into Rutger's-slip, or Tyson's. Next morning a board hoisted in the rigging and chalked in indifferent letters, "*Long Island Turnips for Sale*," would announce to New-York housekeepers and grocers where the prime bargains were to be made. The little sloop would lay in her slip all Winter, selling enough some days to pay wharfage, and some days doing so well that all hands the Upper Ten. It could not hurt the people certainly. We go in for "the diffusion of useful knowledge" among the people. When we swallow our dose of sarsaparilla, we like to know how many "toes of newt," or "thumbs of frog," "babies' livers," or "roots from poisonous bogs," were concocted to make the healing syrup. We like to know *when* we are taking "Calomy," and if, as the Doctors say, it is a constituent in the Dinner Pills we have taken as often as our dessert, it is one of the items of useful knowledge for which we would be duly thankful.

Why should not we? Our fathers sent us to school to learn the constituents of the air we breathe. We buy books, attend many a course of popular lectures on Chemistry, and pay many a fee to our doctors, to know what are the constituents of the food we eat, and of the beverages we drink. It is all useful knowledge—very useful for people who get their living by eating and drinking and taking medicine. So, on the whole, we cannot consent, as our correspondent from his "only office in the Bowery" urges, to pitch into the member who introduced the bill; or, as our friend in the wholesale business requests, give fits to the Committee that did not stifle it at its birth. Indeed we rather fancy the thing, and hope we all may learn something by it.

Musical.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Madame GRISI and Sig. MARIO made their reappearance here last evening in the Opera "I Puritani," before a large and enthusiastic audience. The house was not crowded, except in the balcony boxes and parquette; up stairs there was plenty of room. Probably thirteen or fourteen hundred persons, in all, were present. The appearance of the house was imposing, but flashy—an inevitable consequence of the gaudy coloring and intolerable gas-glare always prevalent here.

Signor BADIALI was indisposed, and did not sing. His place was filled by Signor BERNARDI. SUSINI was evidently suffering from a severe cold, and at times seemed scarcely able to proceed. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Opera went acceptably. Both GRISI and MARIO were in good voice. We have nothing to add to what we have already written on "I Puritani."

This being the first time that an Opera has been given at this house, a few remarks about the appropriateness of the building for the purpose may not be out of place. The stage is, of course, radically wrong; every one admits it to be the ugliest thing of the kind ever devised. We will, therefore, say nothing more about it. Acoustically much was expected of this building, but it is a failure; such a conglomeration of chattering sounds as assailed the ear last evening has seldom been heard in a hall devoted to music; each instrument in the orchestra tripped up its neighbor, and the shrillest had it to the last! The defect appears to lie in excessively metallic vibration—utterly destitute of sonority and mellowness. The shrillest sound overpowers all others; you know precisely when a wind instrument plays a note, and you may follow the piccolo from the first bar of the opera to the last. Nothing can subdue the ardor of that instrument. It cannot be denied that every sound is heard; on the contrary it might be said that every sound is heard twice, for there is an unmistakable echo. The effect is unpleasant and hollow, and reminds one of music under an arching. Where there is a combination of sounds, vocal and instrumental, all the worst points are aggravated. Signor ARDITI—who was seasonably tempestuous last night—would have been astonished could he have heard his own orchestra from the first circle, still more so from the second. He would have descended a sadder and wiser man from either.

In a word, the Metropolitan Theatre will not do for operatic purposes—there is no equality in the sound; the shrillest always prevails, and in quick movements the echo of one sound rebounding on another of a totally different character produces positive discord. The defect, undoubtedly, lies in the dome, and can, we should think, be remedied.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Twelfth Anti-Slavery Lecture by Rev. Samuel J. May.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT SINCE 1830.

Last evening Rev. S. J. MAY, of Syracuse, delivered the Twelfth Lecture on Anti-Slavery. The audience was not very large. The subject chosen, "The rise and progress of Slavery since 1830."

The sentiment of right, he said, the aspiration after freedom, and the love of liberty were heavenly. This love of liberty dwelleth not in the Rocky Mountains of monarchical supremacy. What there is of this spirit of liberty that alights on the proud eminence of human society, trickles down into the valleys. Too often it is hidden in dark caverns, but it never dies.

There have been in the world at all times spirits who have given utterance to liberal principles, and would not allow their feelings on the subject of liberty to remain pent up.

It is thus that the spirit of one mind gives impulse to the multitude—such as HAMPDEN, LUTHER, CALVIN, KNOX, and others, such as that master-spirit of that great man in our own country, which affected the minds of the people to the outermost borders. It was thus that the spirit of Mr. GARRISON caused the crusade against slavery to be commenced, with no other auxiliary than a colored boy, and no other weapon than the pen. He claimed no more for Mr. GARRISON than a spirit of liberty, acting on the minds of the multitude, and guiding them in a new direction. It was such a spirit that actuated the noble efforts of the men at Runnymede who obtained the Magna Charta, and sent into exile the noblest and best spirits of England, Ireland and Scotland. In the formation of the primitive thirteen States, he considered that it was a fortunate circumstance that such a variety of religious sentiment prevailed, as it aided much in accomplishing the union of all parties, as the feelings and prejudices of each counteracted those of the other parties.

The American colonies becoming large enough to assert their independence as a people, and impatient of restraint, determined to throw off the yoke, and in that glorious Constitution gave liberty to all men. But, alas, the subsequent career of our country will show that the liberal intentions of the framers of that Constitution were not sufficient, or such as secured the freedom of those who most needed its support. They entailed on those people, to use the ever memorable words of a great man, "a condition, one hour of which was worse ten thousand times than the tyranny against which they had revolted." It was melancholy to reflect that such a man as PATRICK HENRY, who gave utterance to such sentiments as he did—that JEFFERSON, who, as a Slaveholder, left such inconsistencies in his life, to be reconciled with his doctrines and teachings; but more than all, WASHINGTON, who has thrown a shadow on his bright fame by lending his mighty influence to such a system. The Constitution, as the fact stands, did not provide for the liberty of all who dwelt in the country over which it was destined to preside. It was partial, restrictive, selfish. He would only say, in palliation of those great men, that they took counsel from emergency, forsook their principles, and fell into the trap which lay open for them. But better ourselves to wear the chains than try to fasten them on others. The great deeds they performed cannot counteract the gigantic evil they perpetrated. The greatest and most irremediable wrongs result from compromise. That only which is true in word and right, in action can be ultimately expedient. The compromises of the Constitution, and the retrospective compromises made to Slave Power, are such that the ultimate dissolution of the Union will be the only means of reconciling those conflicting elements. Twenty years after the Declaration of Independence efforts were made in some of the States to abolish the Slave-trade. Among those who took a part in this movement was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. But in 1808 that spirit began to decline; and ultimately the traffic in slaves was declared to be unlawful, but it is a well known and glaring fact that never—even when the Slave-trade was lawful—has there been more Africans sold into bondage than under the so-called Anti-Slavery LAW, which had only the effect of heaping more misery on the unfortunate slave. The manumission of slaves was prohibited and discountenanced in most of the Southern States. Their system of oppression became more galling—their chains were riveted tighter; and on the slightest pretext, those who had purchased or procured their freedom were again reduced to Slavery. The first attempt which was made on the part of the North was when the dispute arose in 1819 to admit Missouri into the Union. The contest was a vehement one. Mr. WEBSTER was on the liberal side. Mr. CLAY came into the question with the wand of compromise, and words were spoken in that controversy which should never be forgotten, on the question of Slavery.

The lecturer entered into a long and eulogistic review of WM. L. GARRISON'S career—alluded to his incarceration for libel, caused by denouncing the master of a vessel who was from his own town (Newburyport) and his owner, who brought a cargo of slaves from Baltimore to New-Orleans, lacking other freight—how he had been released through the liberality of ARTHUR TAPPAN—and the active part he has since taken in the Anti-Slavery movement. He renounced the Colonization scheme, and showed the system of partial emancipation to be rotten. It was his denunciation of the Colonization system, and the exposure of its duplicity that drew down on him the hatred of his most inveterate Northern enemies. The churches were closed against him, no minister would have received him into their congregation. He seem to be deserted by all men, but he seemed to realize the feeling of Father TAYLOR, of Boston, "God is majority in himself, what care I if all men are against me" But God be praised that Christianity and the American Church are not identical! Mr. GARRISON'S religion is as dear to him as his own soul. He also expatiated on his views on gradual emancipation, showing that such a project might be effected some time between *now* and *never*. In answer to the objection that if slaves were at once emancipated they would turn upon their masters, he said that there was no an instance on record where it was known that a slave ever offered the slightest insult to his benefactor,—their first act is to raise up their free hands and bless God for the liberty they enjoy, and next invoke blessings on him who gave him thoir liberty. He showed that the great and unparalleled cruelty which was exercised on the slave was not the evil which was complained of—but it was the relation—that man should by holding man in bondage, arrogate to himself the attribute of the great Jehovah. What though wider rivers of thought may be brought to bear on this question, they are but part of the multitude of minds that have been brought into the great moral Mississippi as tributaries to purge this great country from this outrageous violation of all rights,—American slavery, directed by the master mind of WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The lecturer, in conclusion, read some passages from an early number of *The Liberator*, explicative of the principles on which he set out on his Anti-Slavery project.

The Market Bank Embezzlement—Investigation—Receiving Teller Bailed Out.

Yesterday morning the late Receiving Teller of the Market Bank, WM. P. SACKETT, was arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY to answer the charge of embezzling $25,000 from the Bank. As before stated, the accused was arrested on Long Island by Sergeant MANSFIELD and a policeman belonging to his squad. Mr. SACKETT, fearing he would be confined in prison till morning, succeeded in securing the services of Policeman RALPH PATTERSON, who kept him out of prison for the night. His night's liberation was effected through the intercession of Policeman PATTERSON and others, with a police magistrate whom they accidentally met in Broadway.

On behalf of the prisoner HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., appeared as counsel, and moved to have the amount of bail fixed for his client's appearance. Meanwhile the affidavit recently made by the President of the Bank was read—substantially as follows:

Richard S. Williams, sworn, says: I reside at No. 16 Jefferson-street, in the City of New-York; he was President of the Market Bank; that William Post Sackett was Receiving Teller of said Bank, and was engaged at a yearly salary; that he was in the said situation from Nov. 1, 1852, to Dec. 2, 1854, and that during that period he had embezzled the funds of the said Bank to the amount of $25,000; deponent further says that on the 2d of Decemberlast, it was discovered that the footing up of his accounts was wrong on his books, by making false entries of figures, thereby intending to mislead and deceive the officers of the said Bank.

Deponent also says that he was informed by a clerk of the Bank, named Walter Hendrick, that he examined the accounts of Sackett on Saturday afternoon, the 2d December, after bank hours, and that Hendrick informed deponent that he told Sackett in the bank that the footings of his accounts were wrong, and that Sackett said that he would come down on Monday morning and make it right.

Deponent says that Sackett did not come to the Bank on Monday, but on Monday evening Sackett called on deponent at his residence, and acknowledged to deponent that his accounts were wrong, and that he had abstracted at various times from the bank, and in all he sum of $25,000. Deponent further says, that he charges the said Wm. Post Sackett, while he was in employ of said bank, as receiving teller, with having feloniously embezzled and converted to his own use the sum of $25,000, thereby cheating and defrauding the officers and stockholders of the said Market Bank out of the said amount.

Justice CONNELLY finally placed the bail at $10.000, and the requisite bonds were given by the mother and father-in-law of the offender, who justified in the amount of $20,000. The examination in the case was set down for some future day, and thus closed the exciting affair for the present.

Voyage of the U. S. Storeship Supply.

The United States storeship *Supply*, which arrived at this port on Monday from Japan, is now at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She was towed up to the City by a steamtug, which found her embedded in the ice, about twelve miles below Sandy Hook. She has encountered some severe weather, and will need repairs. She had been twice within twenty miles of Sandy Hook, and was blown off in very heavy snow storms from the northward and westward. A number of the seamen have been badly frost-bitten by the cold weather on the coast since the 30th of January. The *Supply* has been absent about two years and ten months. She sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in 1852, under the command of Lieut. SINCLAIR, with stores for the Japan squadron. Since leaving New-York she has sailed upwards of fifty thousand miles, or more than twice the distance round the world. She has visited Japan and the Loo Choo Islands twice, and China, Java, Sumatra, Malacca and the Cape of Good Hope, each once. The most remarkable thing about this successful voyage is, that Captain SINCLAIR has not lost one of his men by disease or accident.

Captain SINCLAIR brought home some Japanese presents for our Government. They consist of rice and coal. The coal is said to be of a bituminous nature, and burns rapidly. It gives a brilliant flame, and the heat is intense. The rice is of a dark color, and of very good quality. The captain also brought a specimen of coal from the mines of Formosa, an island situated between China and Japan.

The *Supply* had on board ten or fifteen invalids from the exploring and Japan squadrons. Some of them have been sent to the Naval Hospital, and others, whose cases were not considered alarming, were taken to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

The storeships *Lexington* and *Southampton* and steam-frigate *Mississippi*, also of the Japan squadron, are now on their way to New-York, and may arrive in a few days. The steamer *Susquehannah* is going to Philadelphia. All of the above vessels sailed shortly after the *Supply*.

Capt. SINCLAIR reports that on the 6th of January, in lat. 6° south, lon. 31° west, he spoke the English bark *Hero*, of London, for Australia, all well. She had been out a long time, and wished to be reported.—*Post.*

Robbing a Market Dealer.

Yesterday morning Sergeant MARTIN and Officer MOORE, of the Second District Police Court, arrested a German named JOHN SEULTER, charged with stealing fifty barrels of apples from WM. R. ADEE, at Washington Market. The accused was brought before Justice BREHMAN, and was locked up for trial.

☞ The Knickerbocker Bank building is to be put up for sale at public auction.

Illness of Judges.

We regret to say that four of the New-York Judiciary are at present seriously ill—viz.: Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS, of the Supreme Court; Judge HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court; and Judges PHILLIPS and THOMPSON.

☞ A new weekly journal entitled the *Honest Truth*, published by R. WALSH, late of the *Citizen*, and edited by MICHAEL DOHENY and CHARLES GRAHAM HALPINE, will be issued in this City on the 3d of March next. One of the objects which the *Honest Truth* proposes to itself is "to aid the mental and moral culture of those citizens and probationists, who are of Irish birth, so far as to adapt their ideas, education and sentiments to the great controlling principles on which the Constitution of the United States is based."

☞ A horse attached to a small sleigh, in which were a young man and his sister, took fright in Chatham-street last night and dashed off at furious speed, through Park-place and down Broadway. The occupants of the sleigh were thrown into the street, near the Park, but neither was much injured. The lady was conveyed to the Office of the Chief of Police, much frightened, while her brother proceeded after his runaway horse, which he succeeded in overhauling at Bowling-green.

☞ The thaw continued during yesterday. It didn't improve the sleighing at all. On the contrary, "quite the reverse." The stage-sleighs bumped and thumped along to the sore distress of horseflesh. It makes no difference to the driver, though, for his whip has a lash long enough to reach the leaders, and so the animals are half killed. Nobody cares anything about that,—not he!

☞ A very neat service of plate has been presented to CHARLES A. MEIGS, Esq., the late Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, by the clerks of that Institution, as a testimonial of their regard for him during his official connection with them for a series of years past. It consists of a pitcher, two goblets and a salver, bearing an inscription.

☞ The American Bible Society, the Tract Society, and the A. B. C. F. M. have fared well in the bequests of Mr. ANSEL PRATT of North Weymouth, Mass. The first receives $5,000; the second, $2,000; and the Mission Board probably $8,000.

☞ The venerable THOMAS O'CONOR, (father of CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq.,) died on Friday, at his residence, near Fort Washington. He was a native of Ireland, but for nearly fifty years he had been a citizen of NEW-YORK.

☞ Sales of Real Estate are tolerably lively. Dwellings were sold yesterday in Sixteenth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-fifth-streets for prices ranging from $7,000 to $12,850.

☞ The ice has almost disappeared from the rivers. The boats from the Eastward came through yesterday.

SOMETHING NEW.—The ship *Glance*, from Glasgow, arrived yesterday, has on board as part of her cargo twenty-nine tons of Turnips in bulk.

PARKE GODWIN.—The Galena (Ill.) *Jeffersonian* of 30th December, says: "The lecture last evening, by PARKE GODWIN, was attended by a large, intelligent, and appreciative audience." Then follows a half-column report of what Mr. GODWIN said, closing with the remark, that the lecture was "one of those rich, mental treats which Mr. GODWIN only can furnish." The joke of the matter is, that by a failure of the cars to connect, Mr. GODWIN didn't get within 100 miles of Galena, and so did not lecture there at all! Apropos, while Mr. GODWIN was delivering a lecture in some town in Ohio, he took up a glass of water to drink, and while holding it over his manuscript the bottom of his tumbler dropped off and let all of the water upon it. The lecturer looked dismayed, and the audience began to titter omniously. Instantly recovering his wits, he said: "Whatever fault may be found with my lecture, it can't at any rate be called a *dry* one!" This happy turn extricated him from the dilemma.

☞ The Newburyport *Herald* reports the death of ORLANDO B. MERRILL, Esq., of that city, at the advanced age of 92 years. The deceased was probably one of the oldest shipbuilders in the country. He built the United States ship *Pickering*, in 1789, and the United States sloop-of-war *Wasp*, in 1813.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FIRE AT SIMSBURY, CONN—THE SAFE THAT preserved the valuable books, papers and money of Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Simsbury, Conn., on the 22d December last, was one of WILDER'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT SALAMANDERS, No. 7,561, and sold to them in April, 1853, by Silas C. Herring, who has since reassigned to the subscribers his right to make the same.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes of the "same sort" to be had of the subscribers, at No. 164 Pearl-st.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No 99 Chambers-st., (corner Church) where they have opened a new and extensive assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
of their own importation and manufacture, which they offer at current market prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PERFUMERY OF THE "SOCIETE HYGENIQUE DE PARIS," and PICCADILLY, LONDON, prepared by Messrs. EVRARD ET CIE., Perfumers to her Majesty and the Royal Family, by special appointment.
SAPODILLA, Vinaigre de toilet.
EAU ATHENIENNE, for the hair.
EAU DES ALPES, for the toilet.
HUILLE PHILOCOME.
HUILE ANTIQUE DOUBLE.
ROUGE DE LA REINE.
LILION, vegetable powder for whitening the skin.
MASSEKANDULA MILK, for beautifying the complexion.
This new preparation is preferred by her Majesty to any other
Also, highly perfumed WINDSOR SOAPS, real TURKISH HONEY SOAP, MOSAIC SOAP, LUPINUS OIL SHAVING SOAPS, TOOTH SOAP and INFANT'S SOAP. This last-mentioned article is used exclusively in the Royal Nursery.
Sole Agent in New-York: H. S. ROGERS, Paris and London Fancy Store, No. 449 Broadway, near Grand-st.

HOTORPATHY.—DR. H. HALSTED, OF ROUND Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., (formerly of Rochester, N. Y.) with his wife, are now at the St. Nicholas, where they will receive calls a few days from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Dr. H. is well known for the success of his new method of treating organic weakness, loss of the use of limbs, and spinal and protracted diseases; especially those incident to woman. His work on Motorpathy can be had at 25 cents.
REFERENCES.—JOHN B. TREDWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel; C. W. ROBERT, No. 7 Lafayette-place; W. D. ARNOTT, No. 441 Broadway; JOSEPH TUCKER, Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway; C. C. BURR, Editor *National Democrat*; F. W. HUNT, M. D., No 166 37th-st.; Rev. J. P. HOVEY and lady, No 129 5th-st.; GEORGE F. MERCHANT and lady, No. 326 Broome-st., N. Y.; Prof. GEORGE BUSH, Editor N. C. *Repository*, and J. O. MORSE and lady, Mansion House, Brooklyn; EDWARD DOUGHTY and DANIEL DENBERRY, Newark, N. J.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Bolton Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (toned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and were advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos 125, 127, and 129 Water-st., New-York.

STRATHAM, Conn., Feb. 5, 1855.
S. C. HERRING, Esq., NEW-YORK:
SIR: We take pleasure in stating that the Safe we purchase of you has nobly stood the test.
Our manufactory and contents were burned on the 3d December, but our valuable books, papers and money, in your SAFE, were preserved uninjured.
We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend your safes to the public.
Yours truly,
BACON & BROTHERS.

POPULAR TRADE.—IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS we are now offering great bargains: Linens, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Diapers, Brown Holland, Lawns, Barages, Muslins, Cambrics, Ginghams, Gent's Black Cravats, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
E. H. THAYER & CO.,
No. 297 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS—JUST RECEIVED, Black Silks of a superior quality, which we are offering very much under their real value. 4-4 Black Silks at 75c., 87½c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25 per yard.
E. H. THAYER & CO.,
No. 297 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Meeting for Relief of the Poor.

In compliance with the call of His Honor Mayor HALL, and a number of other influential gentlemen of Brooklyn, a large number of the citizens met in the Supreme Court-room, in the City Hall, Brooklyn, for the purpose of taking measures to assist the poor. The meeting was organized by the choice of Mayor HALL as Chairman, and Mr. CHITTENDEN as Secretary.

Mayor HALL stated the object of the meeting to be the adoption of some plan to replenish the funds of the Association for improving the condition of the Poor. The funds of the Society were nearly run out, and they could not possibly go on more than five or six days longer. His Honor then described a most affecting picture of the sufferings of the poor —scores of whom besieged his office every day—and stated that it was not the drunkard, the profligate and the vicious, who were alone suffering from want, but that the most industrious and sober among our mechanics, clerks, &c., were compelled to solicit relief from the various Charitable Associations of the city.

Mr. EAMES, the Secretary of the Association, then gave a short statement of the affairs of the Society, in the course of which he said that they were at present affording relief to between 1,300 and 1,400 families, and had already expended about $9,000, and that they were some $800 in debt.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. STANTON, who said he was opposed to the present system of granting relief, and said it would be better for Brooklyn and New-York to purchase Government lands in the far West, and send their poor out there to till the soil. He quoted largely from the Bible to support his views.

Mr. STANTON was followed by Mr. CHITTENDEN, Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Rev. Dr. FARLEY and other gentlemen. A subscription was then got up and between $3,000 and $4,000 contributed on the spot.

A resolution was passed recommending the Association to the citizens of Brooklyn, and suggesting the propriety of collections being taken at the various churches next Sunday or as soon after as may be convenient.

The meeting then adjourned.

City Missionary Society.

The second Anniversary of the Williamsburg Missionary Society took place last evening, at the Presbyterian Church in South Fourth-street, corner of Sixth-street. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The President, Rev. Dr. MCLANE, occupied the chair.

The services were commenced by singing, reading of Scripture and prayer, by Rev. Mr. JOCELYN.

The Treasurer, Mr. H. P. FREEMAN, submitted his report, from which the following is an extract:

Balance on hand at last report	$4 66
Received since last annual meeting, by collection, subscription, donations, &c.	970 31
Received for Relief Department	68 50
Total	$1,043 47
Paid sundry expenses	17 00
Paid Treasurer of Relief Department balance of $300; appropriated for that purpose	38 00
Paid Treasurer of Relief Department	68 50
Paid N. Cox, Missionary Salary	300 00
Paid Rev. Wm. H. Johnson	500 00
Total	$1,023 55
Balance on hand	19 92

Mr. BULKLEY read the report of the Relief Department:

Total amount of cash received	$1,691 07
Disbursements	1,637 52
Balance on hand	$53 55

Mr. BULKLEY stated that the disbursements per week of this Department amount to about $200.

The substance of the report has been already published.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. BAKER, Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT, Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, City Missionary, and Mr. BULKLEY.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—GEO. H. ANDREWS. *Vice Presidents*—Robert Macfarlane, S. Metcalfe, Dr. E. N. Colt, L. Darbee, C. F. Tuttle. *Secretary*—J. W. Bulkley. *Treasurer*—H. P. Freeman.

The meeting was closed by singing Doxology, and benediction.

Trial for Murder.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, the case of MICHAEL FARLEY and wife, indicted for the murder of JOANNA DARBEE, by poison, last Spring, was called for trial. After empanneling a Jury the Court adjourned till this morning. This case has already been tried, but the Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict.

Contested Seat in Common Council.

The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, to whom was referred the remonstrance of several citizens of the Ninth Ward against the right of Alderman MILLS to a seat in the Board, have submitted a report and resolution declaring him duly and legally elected, which were unanimously adopted by the Council at their last meeting.

Court News.

The following cases are on the list for trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, to-day, viz.: Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 55½, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County last evening, a communication was received from the Clerk of the City Court praying for an augmentation of his salary from $1,600 to $2,500, owing to the *increased* business of the Court since the consolidation.

A communication was also received from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction stating that in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 12, 1851, he had apportioned $34,955 14 for the support of Common Schools in Kings County.

The Board adopted a resolution to memorialize the Legislature to extend the "act to amend an act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the port of New-York, passed May 5, 1847," now pending in the Assembly to the County of Kings.

☞ On Monday evening the house of Rev. R. M. Hatfield, No. 218 Washington-street, Brooklyn, was broken into, and property to the amount of $300 or $400 abstracted. The thieves got off with their booty.

Trial of the Steam Fire Engine—Exciting Scene.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Feb. 13.

The long-delayed trial of the "Miles Greenwood" took place yesterday afternoon, at Dock-street wharf, in the presence of not less, probably, than ten thousand people. The eastern end of Dock-street, from the edge of the river to the turn above Front-street, was a literal jam, and wherever a foothold could be obtained on the roofs of houses, on railroad cars, or in the rigging of vessels, human beings were clustered. It was soon made manifest that the element that has wrought so much mischief in our fire department was present in force, and the most unmitigated Jakeyism was freely displayed. The rowdies gave vent to the dissatisfaction they feel that any improvement should be introduced which would tend to deprive them of the darling privilege of doing as they please, and shouts, groans, and a certain species of low wit were freely uttered at the expense of the machine.

The location of the engine was readily discovered by the heavy black smoke that curled from her pipe. She was stationed inside the railing at the Baltimore steamboat wharf, and drew her supply of water from the river by means of two suction pipes. In about six minutes from the time the fire in the furnace was lighted, the engine was ready for service. Heavy India-rubber hose was led upon the wharf outside the railing, and the pipe attached to it was pointed westward. This pipe was quite short, and that circumstance, in the opinion of old firemen, is an important disadvantage where it is designed to throw a stream to a great distance.

At a given signal the engine was put in operation and a general scattering of the crowd within reach of the steam followed. The water was thrown through a triangular nozzle. The side of the triangular being an inch and a quarter long. The stream did not at first reach more than one hundred feet horizontally, and this part of the performance was hailed with shouts of derision, groans and laughter by the "philanthropists" among the crowd. Some of the rowdies planted themselves a short distance in advance of the stream and tauntingly beckoned for the water to come on; but as the jets were unexpectedly quickened, for the machinery appeared to gain power as it progressed, and the bravoes were glad to effect a retreat with drenched skins.

The successive streams of water from this pipe was thrown over the four story stores on the north corner of Delaware-avenue and Dock-street, the pipeman being not less than one hundred feet from the base of the building at the time, and the engine was not less than fifty feet further east. A combination screw forming a Y was then put on the end of the hose already described, and a short section of leather hose was screwed upon each of the two branches of the Y screw. Water was then forced through the India rubber trunk hose until it reached this screw, where it diverged, and two separate streams were thus thrown. These streams were thrown upon the roof of the corner through triangular pipes, which were held by men standing a considerable distance from the building.

Four streams were subsequently thrown at once through two sets of Y screws. These streams were forced through the ordinary round nozzles, seven-eighth of an inch in diameter, and the water was thrown upon the roof of the stores from a point about eighty feet from the base of the buildings. The great advantage in the use of steam, demonstrated by the trial yesterday, is the continuous supply of water afforded by the apparatus. There is no tiring nor flagging, but from first to last the necessary element is poured upon a conflagration without a moment's intermission. All who have been at serious fires, which have continued to burn for a number of hours, have remarked the difficulty of getting the hand engines fully manned, particularly in severe weather. The genuine firemen become jaded out, and the novelty of the thing soon wears out with the hangers-on. With the steam fire engine, so long as fuel and water are furnished, there is no want of motive power.

The object intended to be accomplished by the use of triangular nozzles is to prevent the "spraying of the stream. Water in passing through a round nozzle acquires, it is said, a whirling motion, which causes the spreading and consequent "spraying" of the stream. This difficulty the triangular nozzle is designed to overcome. The experiment yesterday tended to sustain the correctness of this theory. This trial will long be remembered by the thousands who witnessed it, as but few of the great throng escaped without a wetting. Those who avoided a sprinkling came in for a share of the water that was ankle-deep in many parts of the wharf and street. We surmise that Mr. BOWER will discover its effects in an increased demand for his "Moss Paste," and that all cough candies will advance in the estimation of those who were present yesterday at the spreading of the "akweous flewid."

☞ An anecdote just now revived—apropos of the merits of port wine—is as follows:—GEORGE IV., in his early days of good living, had some very choice and rare wine, which his suite duly appreciating, consumed to nearly the last bottle. After a lapse of time it was ordered for an entertainment on the following day. In great consternation the guilty members of his suite applied to an eminent *wine brewer* for assistance in their dilemma. He merely enquired "Whether they could furnish him with a single bottle as a specimen." It was supplied, and accordingly on the next day a sufficient quantity of the imitation was ready for use, and the fraud remained undiscovered.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Do not Neglect a Cold.**—Dr. MCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE will cure you almost instantly. This simple and unrivaled mixture, discovered by the eminent Dr. James McClintock, has cured thousands of cases of severe colds, sore throat, hoarseness and incipient consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—This Institution now comprises upwards of 42,000 volumes, to which additions of interesting and valuable works are constantly making. The Reading Rooms are liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals. They are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Library closes at 9 P. M. Terms to Clerks are $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues. All others $5 per annum. Persons desiring to use the Reading Room only can do so upon payment of $3 a year, in advance.

GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, JR., Recording Secretary.

Merchants and others are respectfully requested to observe the benefits which will result to young men in their employ by making them members of this Association

☞ **Emigrant Intelligents Office and Labor Exchange is Removed** from No. 37 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **"Art of Prolonging Life."**—The Ninth Lecture of the Course, relating to this subject, will be given by S. J. SEDGWICK, Principal of the Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 14, in the Hall of the Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

☞ **Spiritual Mass Meeting.**—On FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., 7½ o'clock, there will be a grand gathering at the Broadway Tabernacle, on which occasion Rev. T. L. HARRIS will deliver a lecture, and addresses will be made by Judge EDMONDS and Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE.

☞ **Protracted Meeting.**—Rev. JOSIAH LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach EVERY EVENING this week except Saturday, and three times next Sabbath, in the Advent Mission Church, No. 39 Forsyth, between Hester and Walker-sts. Seats free.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!—Great rush, great excitement, and great bargains, in wet damasks, wet linens, wet toweling, napkins, &c., at A. G. COLBY'S, No. 37 3d-av

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.**—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Gulick Guard.**—The Twentieth Annual Ball of the Gulick Guard will take place at the Apollo Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1855.

JOHN CONLAND, Chairman.
GILBERT C. DEANE, Secretary.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Holman** will preach in the Meeting House of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church EVERY EVENING this week, excepting Saturday. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The lady who was in one of the Bleecker-st omnibuses at the corner of Carmine and Bleecker-sts on the 28th day of August, 1852, when a gig was upset and a gentleman injured, is requested to leave her address with Dr. GRISWOLD, at No. 427 Hudson-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A guardian having a ward of highly respectable connections, and of suitable age for settlement in life, possessing amiability, refinement and personal attractions, wishes by this means to meet with a gentleman worthy of her society. As the lady has some property, and is of retiring disposition, it is not necessary that the gentleman should be rich, but must be of respectable family, business or profession. This method is unusual, but is adopted because the advertiser believes there are many like himself whose engagements and duties will enable them to appreciate this course. Please address to RESIDENT, Union-square Post-Office—provided, after an exchange of notes, the party is willing, through reference to a third party or friend, or in any way, give assurance of sincerity and respectability, otherwise this need not be answered

MATRIMONIAL.—A gentleman of the first respectability wishes to marry None but accomplished, refined and really eligible ladies are invited to correspond with A O. P., Broadway Post-Office, as the gentleman has an income of his own. Whatever property the lady might possess would be settled upon her.

IF I HAD A BEARD THAT WOULDN'T GROW, I do you think I'll buy some, oh yes, oh!—Why, citizens, my ONGUENT will make your moustache, whiskers or hair grow strong, luxuriant and glossy in six weeks from the first application, and will not stain or injure the skin. I might write longer advertisements, but I couldn't say more, and it would all amount to the same thing. My stuff will do all I say it will; if it won't I'll eat the bottles. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 216 Broadway, and No. 207 Nassau-st.; HAYS, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; BRIGGS, No. 2 State-st., Albany; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

LECTURES ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—The Course of Lectures on *Medical Jurisprudence*, by Hon. JOEL PARKER, L. L. D., late Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, will be delivered in the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., commencing on TUESDAY, the 13th instant; and will be continued at 10 o'clock each day.

R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY.—Will be celebrated in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2.

UNION COLLEGE, Feb. 12, 1855.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable married woman, in a respectable family, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Can take the charge of a nursery if required, and also by two English girls, after landing, as housemaids. Call or send to No. 208 Bowery for two days, next to the saddlery store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman

Another Letter from one of Brigham Young's Wives.

From the Boston Times, Feb. 12.

By the following letter it will be seen that we are soon to have the startling disclosures of Mormonism, referred to in a letter hastily published in the *Times*. The lectures (one of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S wives,) has left Chicago, and it will be seen from the date of her letter, is at present located in Pittsfield, in this State. She is expected to arrive here as soon as the necessary arrangements for the delivery of her lectures are made.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Once more I embrace the opportunity of writing to you to inform you that I shall be in your city to give lectures on Mormonism next week or the week following. I will acknowledge I have some fears to lecture on this point, or I have been informed, upon good authority, that Mr. YOUNG has sent on two men to stop my career. They say I shall not give a lecture; but I shall try—and I hope the people of Boston will protect me, a woman; for I have done nothing that I regret, except joining the Society of Mormons and marrying the leader. They cannot find or bring anything against my moral character. I am ready to meet them, or any other Mormons, at the hall. They say I was legally married to BRIGHAM YOUNG. I was, in their way; but will this Government tolerate that? Will it give me up, and let these Mormon emissaries carry me back to Salt Lake? If I have done anything criminal, I will go without resistance. But they do not pretend to say that. All they say is, he (Mr. YOUNG) is my lawful husband; but they forget he had twenty odd wives when we were married. I was at the time innocent and sincere. Since I have seen enough, and know the Society to be corrupt, and governed by bad men for bad motives, I shall tell everything just as it is. I shall not stop for the feelings of those who may be present—no, not for Mr. YOUNG himself—but shall tell the whole truth, and unfold all the mysteries connected with the institution.

I am very well aware what the consequences would be, providing they had me in their power at Salt Lake. Death would pay for that which I am about to reveal.

There are two very important secrets in Mormonism of which none but the head leaders are aware, and they are brought to it by the most solemn oath. A part of this information I obtained from papers that I found.

One morning after YOUNG left my bed I discovered under the pillow a paper, of which I have a copy. It is a secret plot, contrived to overthrow this Government. In that package I also found the plan of a fort; at the top of the plan it said, "Three tiers, two hundred and six guns each." I also heard one of the leaders say, "Uncle Sam would not disturb them before they got the under ground works done, and they should not then fear the whole United States army, with their SCOTTS and WOOLS." This I heard by eaves-dropping, besides a great deal more, of which I have not time to write. The Indians have had the promise that all of the land that has been taken from them shall be returned. Mr. YOUNG pretends to be their friend, and they all, to a man, will fight for him and the Mormons. Not only one tribe, but all the chiefs in the far West, are favorable to the cause and to that people. They will all follow their chiefs, and with their help, after they have the ground fixed for battle, the emigrants to and from California will find no mercy. You will also hear them boast of their strength and bid defiance to any power. They say they will also appoint their Governor of Utah, and they mean to enlarge their Territory and extend it to the Pacific, and as far north and south as they like. I can tell more than I have time to write.

SARAH YOUNG,
ELIZA WILLIAMS.

Terrific Excitement in a Church.

From the Oswego Palladium, Feb. 6.

A very large congregation assembled at St. Mary's Church, (Catholic,) on Sunday evening last, to hear a discourse from Rev. Mr. GUERDET, on various topics relating to Catholic doctrines—the immaculate conception, regard due the Virgin Mary, &c. The church was densely crowded, and there could not have been less than twenty-five hundred persons present. When the discourse was nearly finished, the alarm of fire on Bridge-street was sounded, and several persons went out. This caused some confusion; the services were suspended temporarily until order could be restored. The congregation had mostly risen upon their feet, and the number going out increased, the aisle had become filled, and an immense crowd had reached the doorway. At this moment a terrific cry was raised at the door that the church was on "fire." A panic instantly seized the whole audience; the crowd at the door rushed with terrific fright back towards the altar, trampling and crushing each other in a most frantic manner. Women screamed and fainted, children screeched with terror, men rushed to the windows and dashed through them, carrying sash and all, women and men were seen rushing across the tops of the pews to the rear of building—presenting a scene of confusion, fright and terror that is totally indescribable. The dense mass in the aisles were forced back towards the altar with irresistible power in hopes of getting egress through the vestry, and a large number succeeded in getting out that way. Some went to work battering down a doorway on the south side of the west end of the church, which was not used and had been permanently closed. Some fifteen minutes elapsed before the alarm was found to be false, when most of the congregation had got out. A number of ladies were carried home in a fainting condition, and several were more or less injured, but we have heard of none being hurt seriously.

HICKORY NUT OIL—A NEW LIGHT.—Hickory nut oil, considered equal to the best lard or sperm oil for burning and machinery, is manufactured by Mr. WARREN ESTABROOK, of Dayton, in this State. The nut oil remains in a fluid state at very low temperature, and it does not "gum" like the ordinary qualities of oil. It is used in very delicate machinery, and when properly refined could be used by watchmakers. The pignut is preferred in the manufacture, on account of its thin shell, and greater abundance of oily material. Mr. ESTABROOK believes that oil manufactured from the ordinary shell-bark and large sweet hickory nut, would come into general use for the table.

[Toledo (Ohio) Republican, Feb. 6.

BISHOP RESE, OF DETROIT.—This Roman Catholic prelate, having offended the Pope, was summoned to Rome, where he has long been kept a prisoner, and without hope of restoration to liberty. The Detroit *Tribune* says: "It would seem an act worthy of the darkest days of the Inquisition. A man who has committed no crime, except that he performed the duties of his sacred office to the entire satisfaction of the Diocese, has been immured in a dungeon for the rest of his days! And the Catholics of Detroit quietly submit to this flagrant outrage upon them, and render slavish obedience to one who is willing to become the tool of the Romish hierarchy! It cannot always last."

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

The supply of fresh Beef in market was on Tuesday less than usual, and its price had in consequence risen somewhat, selling at prices from 10c. to 12c. ₱ lb. In other kinds of Fresh Meats and in Salt Meats there is no change.

Vegetables are more abundant and coming in rapidly. The demand is good at unaltered prices.

Poultry and Game are scarce at increased rates. Poultry sells at 18c. ₱ lb.; Rabbits at 75c., and Hares at $1 ₱ pair.

Butter and Cheese is also less abundant and dearer. State Butter ranges in price from 25c. to 31c. ₱ lb., and Orange County has risen to 34c. ₱ lb. The demand, however, continues good. Cheese sells at 13½c. ₱ lb.; English Dairy 14c. ₱ lb.

Eggs are arriving rapidly, and have therefore become cheaper. They are now sold at five for 12½ cents.

Potatoes range in price from 20 to 25 cents ₱ half peck, and from $3 50 to $4 ₱ bbl.

The supply of Apples is not quite so large as it has been, and those of a first-rate quality are scarce. There is but little change in price, however, the rates being 12c.@25c. ₱ half peck, and $3 50@$4 ₱ bbl. The very best quality of Spitzenbergs sell even as high as $5 ₱ bbl.

Fresh Fish, which has been very scarce, has become more abundant, at increased rates. Codfish selling at 4c., Eels and Smelts at 12½c., Haddock at 7c., and Halibut at 15c. ₱ lb.

Salt Fish has not changed in price, but, owing to the scarcity of fresh fish, is in more demand.

Oysters are in good demand, the best selling at $2 ₱ hundred.

The Clams now in market are of an inferior quality, but are in average demand, at unchanged rates—37½c.@$1 ₱ hundred.

Markets....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13—4 P. M.

ASHES—The market is dull and heavy, as before stated. The sales since our last include 76 bbls. Pots, at $6 56, and small lots of Pearls at $6 75@$6 87½; ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICK—North River Hard are still rather scarce and quiet, but very firm.

COFFEE—The demand has been rather brisker at

Importers, Brokers, &c.

S. W. GUNDERSON.....37 Broadway and 3 Exchange-place.
BRUNS & MEYLAN.....79 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....189 Water-st.

Desks, Seales and Blinds.

W. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.)...18 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....24 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Importers and Manufs.)...20 Fulton-st.

Yarn.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers.) No. 64 Maiden-lane.

Grass and Feather Mattress.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 228 Broadway, two doors above 25th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 62 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Belts, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 39 Maiden-lane

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 22 & 24 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....469 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...128 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships.....7 Gold-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods).....39 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZORAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Importers and Manufs.).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WELLSTOOD & CO., (Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATH (Importer and Manuf...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 24 door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....108 and 110 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....62 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouse.

C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Chff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....180 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers).....43 and 44 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp of Manuf.)...cor. 12th-st. 220 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....203 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS...325 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....34 Maiden-lane, and 32 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise inexpensively at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and premises of the subscriber, situated on the main street in the most central part of Elizabethtown, N. J., recently built in modern style, containing 11 rooms, besides a good cellar, wash-room, bathing-room, large garret, pantries, &c., all in complete order, with a fine garden, affording as pleasant, convenient and desirable a residence for a genteel family as can be found in the vicinity. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. J. O. HALSEY, at The Bank of New-York, or at the late residence of Jas. F. Meeker, in Elizabethtown, or of JAS R. MEEKER.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In West Morrisania. The house is a three story basement, with piazza in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, range, heater, &c. There is a substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot, 100 feet front, 160 feet on the rear, and 400 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $6,500, of which $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
JOHN H BURK, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior two-story house, containing six eleven rooms, kitchen, cellar, an ample closet, and has front porches, with a section 70 by 321 feet, with peaches, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, &c., and large cistern, on Newtown-av., Newtown, L. I., forty minutes' travel by railroad from Fulton Market, New-York, and five minutes' walk from stores, churches, schools, stage and railroad offices. Terms easy

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, now—built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 212 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage house, with dining-room and kitchen attached, finished with marble mantels, grates, &c., with from one to ten acres of land; distance within five minutes' walk from depôt. For further particulars apply to J. H. HAZEN, No 128 William-st., or to JOHN ADAMSON on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house, with basement and counter-cellar, No. 270 West 36th-st., between 8th and 10th-ave., with Croton water throughout the house, and bath-room built in the best manner; suitable for two or three families. Price $4,300. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A three story and high basement brick house in 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.—lot full depth—now rents for $750. Can be had for $7,000—half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately.
HALLOCK & BILLINGS, No 375 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 503 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 186 West 31st-st.
JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story modern house and lease of lot No. 296 West 34th-st. The ground rent is $40 per annum for 12 years, and 3 renewals of 21 years each. Let 20 per cent. The house is 20 by 40 and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, near two ferries. Also, one to let. For terms, which are accommodating and to suit the purchaser, apply to S. S. & WM. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. Possession immediately.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 68 Marion-st., near Prince, replete with the modern conveniences, such as gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Terms accommodating. Apply to the owner on the premises

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story brown stone front dwelling house, 25 by 65 feet, three rooms deep, situated in 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 54 Wall-st., Washington Insurance Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,600; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front house No. 165 10th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses, Nos. 48 and 52 West 22d-st., 18 feet 9 inches front and rear by 60 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 42 1st-av. between 2d and 3d-sts. The house is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, and the lot about 77 feet deep. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—A finished and very desirable country seat and large farm, at Little Neck, L. I; 240 acres of land, and mansion in the Italian villa style, two stories and attic; with furnace, bath; pursot of spring water in first and second story; neat two-story cottage at the gate and farmer's house; with stables, granary, poultry-houses, two large farm barns, &c., &c. The carriage-house and other outhouses being built in style to correspond with the mansion. There is a good dock on the farm; and the view of the Bay and Sound, and also of the surrounding country, is very fine. The Flushing Plank-road runs to the gate; and should the Flushing Railroad be extended it will run across the farm. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT—For sale at a bargain—of 44 acres, in Westchester County, 1 hour's ride from this City; the house and out-buildings are new, complete, and in modern style, with a lawn of 10 acres, laid out with fruit, evergreens, and other trees, fish and ice pond; the buildings and improvements have alone cost $35 000. Price $10,000, and half on bond and mortgage is wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, with sixteen lots of ground attached thereto, located on high ground, about 200 feet from the Railroad Station. The house is now fitted up with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Productive City property will be taken in exchange if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 11 acres of land, about 8 minutes' walk from the depôt. House contains 14 rooms, fine piazza on all sides, and is an eminence over looking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN No. 303 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—Sixty-one acres of land at Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, beautifully situated, with river and inland views equal to any on the North River, will be sold low on application to E. L. ROLLES, No. 69 Beaver-st., or M. E. COUSENS, at Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Elizabethtown, N. J.; one and a quarter miles from the depôt. Five acres land, with double coach-house (three and a half stories) house, and every requisite outbuilding.
W. E. POWELL, No. 288 Broadway.

PROPERTY IN VANDEWATER-STREET FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 34 Vandewater-st. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Inquire of
JIREH BULL, No. 19 Dunne-st.

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From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 333 Broadway, up stairs.

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Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

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C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.)—Manufactoring Emporium, No. 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

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PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....No. 379 Broadway.

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Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

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MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)).. 329 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

DWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.—The passage to new ground by the Hudson River Railroad has at length been opened, thereby rendering this property easy of access to the business part of the city. The property is situated on the east side of the Hudson River, and commands a most magnificent view of the river, Fort Washington, Harlem River, Fort Lee, Hoboken, Weehawken, and the surrounding country. The property consists of about 60 acres, with a front of about one half on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, access, salubrity, &c., it possesses qualifications, to none and exceeds nearly all in the vicinity. It is for sale in one lot, or in parts to suit purchasers, and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be leased and the terms of sale accommodated, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.
JOB MAGIE.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Bayview Cottage at Newport, containing two drawing-rooms, a sitting-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry and bath-room on the first floor, and on the second eight bedrooms, and four large bedrooms in the attic. There is also a private stable, carriage-house and horse-house in front of the premises, also with plans, china, beds, &c. There is a commodious gas house, a fine well of water and 4 cisterns and 45-1,000ths of an acre of land, together with the water lot in front. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 14 Warren-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—To close an estate, the following property in the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York:
The 3-story and attic dwelling house in good condition, No. 157 Madison-st., now renting for $700 per year.
The 2-story frame house, No. 2 Birmingham-st.
The 2-story frame house, No. 8 Birmingham-st.
Possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. P. DAVIS, Executor, No. 26 Walker-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated 14 miles from Rye Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The house is 44 by 28 feet, built in the most substantial manner, carriage barn 36 by 60 feet. The grounds comprise about four acres, well stocked and laid out in front. Sloping back to Long Island Sound, and a fine piece of land of 40 acres, which will be sold with it, if desired. Inquire of A. ENNIS, Rye Station, and view the premises.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-story first-class building No. 17 Broadway, adjoining Delmonico's; lot 44 feet by 117; building very good, and the property very desirable as an investment. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. Title clear of title, and any one will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No 3,823, New-York City Post-Office.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick house and lot, only $2,300. Also, two handsome frame houses and lot, price $1,400. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE—In 45th-st., Lot 25 feet, $7,000; 127 South 5th-st., $7,000; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,200; South 9th-st., $4,000. Cheaper, from $2,000 to $4,000 on easy terms.
S. COCKCROFT,
Land Office, No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 dollars per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No 163 Hester-st.

THREE LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—Twenty feet by 92, situated on the southerly side of 17th street between Avenues A and B. Suitable for a coal or stone yard. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d Avenue.

LEASE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Lease of 5 lots, with buildings and sheds, in 26th-st., will be exchanged for property in the country. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 128 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 115 acres, in Bedford, Westchester County, six miles from Railroad station. Farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c. Also, a saw mill, with ample supply of water—all in good condition. The farm has about 20 acres of woodland, the balance is well adapted to the cultivation of grain, grass or vegetables. Would be exchanged for City property. Apply to, or address, E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A desirable farm, containing 100 acres, with good house and barn, handsomely located in Sullivan County, near the Erie Railroad. For particulars apply to N. M'GRAW, No. 485 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story and attic brick house No 152 Waverley-place, having Croton water, gas, &c., rent $1,000. Also, the similar house No 80 West Washington-place, in complete order; rent $1,000. Also, the 3-story and attic brick house No. 121 Hammond-st; rent $350. Also, the 3-story house No 7 Twenty-first-st; will be altered for a store if desired. Also, the grocery store and dwelling No 411 Broome-st, corner of Elm-st.; rent $1,000. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house No 69 Irving place; possession immediately if required. Can be seen from 11 o'clock to 3. The carpets, oil cloths, and pier-glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 11 West 16th-st., or No 12 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A convenient and convenient city-arranged dwelling-house, in Stamford, Conn., situated at the corner of South and Willow-sts., with garden, fruit trees and stable; distance from New-York, thirty-six miles, by the New-Haven Railroad. Possession 1st of April. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No 48 East 39th-st. It is well built for, and is well adapted to, the purposes of a school. Apply to W. L. CARTER, No. 157 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The substantial three-story and high attic brick house, No 832 Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st and No. 2 New-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very desirable house, No. 211 16th-st., in the immediate vicinity of St Mark's Church, with gas, water, furnace and range. For card, apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET—Pleasantly located at No 83 Lexington-av., a few doors above 27th-st. Can be seen from 1 o'clock to 3 P. M. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 81 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story house, No. 80 East Broadway, from the 1st of May next. Apply to JAS. E. HOLMES, No. 15 Rutgers-place.

A HOME FOR SOMEBODY—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let or for sale in Orange, N. J. A large and commodious newly built dwelling house, 60 by 38, two stories high, with other buildings, and an acre of land attached. The property is situated on Main-st., a short distance from the railroad station. Orange is one of the oldest settled and pleasantest villages in this part of the country, abundantly supplied with schools, seminaries and churches—a few miles beyond Newark, (on the Morris and Essex Railroad,) about 12 miles from New-York. The above property will be sold or rented. Possession given on the first of April or May, and the furniture sold, if desired. Any one who wishes a comfortably furnished dwelling, in a delightful, healthy and retired country place, convenient to the City, will find it one of the most desirable in that vicinity. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The extensive premises known as No. 707 Broadway, west side, near 4th-st., consisting of a large store building on Broadway, 125 feet deep, and two rear dwelling houses fronting on Mercer-st. Lot 25 feet on Broadway, 200 feet in depth and 38 feet wide on Mercer-st. Will be divided to suit applicants. The store is a superior one, having great depth, excellent light on three sides, and has been one of the best for a length of time of business. The premises are open and may be viewed at any time. Immediate possession given if desired. For terms, apply to W. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.
N. B.—Would be altered to suit a good tenant.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—To let or lease for three years, a large stone mansion, stable, garden, &c., and about 18 acres, on the Hudson, near Yonkers; a most desirable country residence. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COTTAGES TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—Two new and elegant cottages on Vanderbilt-st., Windsor terrace, Flatbush, each with stable and garden, two and a half miles distant from Hamilton-av. Ferry, and connected by a line of omnibuses with Fulton Ferry. Possess on immediately. Apply to E BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished, with bathing house, row boats, ice house, barn, farm-house, and twenty acres of land, on the east side of Orange Lake, six miles west of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., within a quarter of a mile of the plank road leading to Ellenville. Location healthy, prospect and scenery delightful, good shinar and gunning, and well calculated for a private Summer residence. Apply to D C RINGLAND, No. 61 Wall-st., N. Y., or HENDERSON & LOCKWOOD, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER—To lease, from the 1st of May, the three upper stories of the building No. 61 Beekman-st., having a frontage of 25 feet on Gold-st., and extending through to Ann-st. The rooms will be warmed by steam, and furnished with water-closets and other conveniences, and are well adapted for a printer or a business requiring well-lighted premises, with steam power, in a first-rate locality. Apply to J. NASON, on the first story.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The front basement, one room and bedroom on the first floor, one bedroom in the attic, with other privileges, of house No. 50 Vandam-st. Rent $13 per month. Immediate possession given. Inquire at No. 128 Canal-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of the house, No. 263 Broadway, having gas, water and range, suitable for a Millinery and dwelling. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—THE HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE AND THE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—It is situated in one of the best locations up town, and comprises everything requisite to keep up a medium sized first class establishment. It will be sold low. For particulars address a note to S. T., Box No 882 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 127 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 23 Exchange-place, New-York.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Chambers-st., from the 1st of May, the upper part of the building No. 93, near Broadway, suitable for offices. Inquire in the store. BUNKER & CO.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of No. 411 Broadway, for many years occupied as a piano-forte warerooom. Also, the upper story—a large, fine room, heretofore occupied as an Odd Fellows' Lodge. Also, the front room of the third floor, long occupied by a Daguerreotypist.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

BASEMENT TO LET—In No. 12 Park-place, airy and commodious, suitable for any kind of business, especially abecedarians, express, gas fixtures, plumbers, storage, brokers, or any kind of business. Apply to F. DERBY & CO., No. 12 Park-place.

BASEMENT OFFICE TO LET—No. 4 Hanover-pl., for $350.

TO LET.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two first-class Farms in Westchester, contiguous to the Railroad Station, on the Boston Turnpike, near the Nineteen M lestone, adjoining the above, well fenced, and in good buildings. One contains a fine dairy house of 14 rooms, with cellar under. Also, a small tenant house, pig-house, wheat and sundries, suitable for the lumber and coal business, adjoining this above. (Four wheat and a market team runs weekly.) Apply to THOMAS HARRISON, No. 19 Roosevelt-st., New-York.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL BE SOLD—Part of a Pond, about 80 feet front by over 100 feet deep, centrally located on Mercer-st.—an admirable location for a factory or livery stable. For particulars, apply to A. J. SMITH, at No 26 Chamberers-st.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING, PART OF HOUSE No. 18 Union Square for a private boarding house in one of the best locations in the city. Possession given first of April. Inquire of W. SNECKNER, on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—A substantial frame building, filled in with brick, 25 feet front by 50 feet deep, two stories and basement, at present occupied by public school No. 2, Jersey City, in Fourth-st., near Grove-st. Possession given at the close of May next. Apply to the subscriber, in Grove-st., near South 6th-st.
ANDREW ANDERSON.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—The desirable store and basement No 28 Beekman-st., north side, near Nassau-st., suitable for wholesale paper, drug, or hardware business. Possession 1st May. Also, the three upper lofts have capital light, suitable for any mechanical business. Possession immediate, if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORE TO LET—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos 26 and 28 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and a steam power hatchway. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 28 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No mere desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine store and basement and sub-cellar, on the west side of Broadway, near Cortland

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.—PUBLIC DOCK AND SALE.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen, the Wardens of the Port, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, will meet at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., viz.:

EAST RIVER.

1. West side of Pier No. 17, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Rutgers-slip.
2. East side of Pier No. 16, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Jefferson-slip.
3. West side of Pier No. 16, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 16 and 17; foot of Jefferson-st.
4. East side of Pier No. 29, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 28 and 29; foot of Peck-slip.
5. West side of Pier No. 29, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 28 and 29; foot of Burling-slip.
6. East side of Pier No. 28, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 27 and 28; foot of Fulton-st., and Fulton Ferry.
7. West side of Pier No. 27, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 26 and 27; foot of Fulton-st. (ferry), and foot of ship on west side of Pier No 27 (for the fish carts.)
8. One hundred and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 25, and end of said pier; foot of Beekman-st.
9. East side of Pier No. 24, and West side of No. 25, and bulkhead between Nos. 24 and 25; foot of Peck-slip.
10. East side of Pier No. 23, with wales and end of said pier; foot of Roosevelt-st.
11. West side of Pier No. 23, and bulkhead to Ferry; foot of Roosevelt-st.
12. East side of Pier No. 22, and bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 22, (except the portion reserved to the City for cleaning engines, &c.; between James and Roosevelt-sts.
13. Pier No. 21, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 21 and 22; foot of James-slip.
14. West side of pier and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Oliver-slip.
15. East side of Pier No. 20, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 19 and 20; foot of Oliver-st.
16. Pier No. 19, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 18 and 19; between Oliver and Catharine-sts.
17. West side of Pier No. 18, foot of Catharine-st.
18. Pier No. 17, and half the bulkhead between Nos. 17 and 18, and 4d feet 6 inches of bulkhead on east side, between Nos. 17 and 16; foot of Market-slip.
19. Pier No. 16, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 15 and 16; foot of Market-slip.
20. Pier No. 14, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 14; foot of Pike-slip.
21. Pier No. 11, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 11 and 12; foot of Pike-slip.
22. Pier No. 10, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 9 and 10; foot of Rutgers-slip.
23. Pier No. 8, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 7 and 8; foot of Jefferson-st.
24. West side of Pier No. 6, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Gouverneur-st.
25. East side of Pier No. 36, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 35 and 37; foot of Jackson-st.
26. West side and half of Pier No. 37, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 37 and 38; foot of Jackson-st.; together with 100 feet on east side, and end of said pier.
27. Half of both piers at the foot of Delancey-st., and bulkhead between.
28. Bulkhead foot of and along the north side of Rivington-st., and to within 50 feet of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
29. Bulkhead foot of Stanton-st., extending from Stanton-st., to within 75 feet of the pier, between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
30. South side of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.; the north side reserved for dumping manure, &c.
31. North side of pier foot of Stanton-st.
32. Pier, foot of 3d-st.
33. Pier, foot of 14th-st.
34. Pier, foot of 28th-st.
35. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
36. Pier, foot of 35th-st.
37. Pier and bulkhead, foot of 61st-st.
38. Pier, foot of 106th-st.

NORTH RIVER.

39. North half of Pier No. 12, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 12; foot of Albany-st.
40. West half or outer end of Pier No. 13, now occupied by Virginia Steamship Company; foot of Cedar-st.
41. East half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13, and 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.
42. South half of Pier No. 14 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 14 and 15; foot of Cedar-st.
43. South half and westerly end of Pier No. 20, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Day-st.
44. North half of Pier No. 21, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Day-st.
45. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 21 and 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
46. South half of Pier No. 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
47. North half and one end of Pier No 29, foot of Warren-st.; now occupied by U. S. Mail Steamship Company.
48. South half of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., now occupied by Powell & Ramsdell.
49. South half of Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31; foot of Duane-st.
50. North half of Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.
51. South half of Pier No. 32, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 31; between Jay and Harrison-sts.
52. North half of Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st.
53. Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st.
54. Pier No. 37, foot of Beach st.
55. Pier foot of Laight-st.
56. Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st.
57. Pier No. 40, foot of Watts-st.
58. Bank, foot of Spring-st.
59. South half of Pier No. 43, except that part occupied by Bank.
60. North half of Pier No. 43, between Spring and Charlton.
61. Pier No. 45, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 45 and 46; foot of Charlton-st.
62. Pier No. 46, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 46 and 47; foot of Charlton-st.
63. Pier No. 47, foot of Bloomingdale-st.
64. Pier No 49, foot of Clarkson-st.
65. Pier No. 50, foot of Morton-st.
66. Pier No. 51, and Bulkhead south to the Ferry, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, foot of Christopher-st.
67. Pier No. 52, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 52 and 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52; foot of Amos-st.
68. Pier No. 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52; foot of Charles-st.
69. Pier No. 54, foot of Perry-st.
70. Return bulkhead, formerly Pier No. 55, foot of Hammond-st.
71. Pier No 56, and one hundred and twenty feet of bulkhead, foot of Bank-st; no allowance to be made for filling in, foot of Hammond-st.
72. Bulkhead foot of Bethune-st.
73. Return bulkhead, foot of Troy-st.
74. Bulkhead, foot of Horatio-st.
75. North half of pier foot of 12th-st.
76. New pier, foot of 17th-st.
77. Pier, foot of 18th-st.
78. Pier, foot of 22d-st.
79. Bulkhead and part of south side of pier, foot of 21st-st.
80. Pier, foot of 22d-st.
81. Pier (all not used for dumping manure, &c.,) foot of 26th-st.
82. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
83. New pier, foot of 37th-st.
84. Pier, foot of 47th-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of the cost of construction, of all Pie s extended during the continuance of their lease, from the time of completion.

Vessels to pay wharfage according to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Corporation. Coastwise and the lessees are to be bound by those laws, as they may be altered from time to time.

No Wharfage is to be charged to Hell-Gate or Sound Pilot boats; nor to the boats belonging to the ships-of-war of the United States or foreign nations, or to the United States Navy-yards or Garrisons; or to vessels employed in the transportation of street manure or coal ashes from the City.

The Corporation reserve to themselves the right to build new Piers, and rebuild and extend those already built; to build Bulkheads and fill in between and close up such Wharves, Piers and Slips as they may think proper, without claim or pretence of claim for damages, or deduction of rent whatever, on the part of the lessees.

No deduction whatever will be allowed for damage, by reason of any sickness or epidemic that may prevail in the City, or any cause to dissuade out the Ships, and the part of the Corporation, during the continuance of the lease.

The Leases will contain the usual covenants and conditions, except such changes as are necessary to meet the alterations made in the terms by the Resolutions of the Commissioners; also a clause reserving the Corporation to have any Pier or Wharf, or portion of the same, for Corporation uses, on allowing to the lessee a just and equitable compensation or deduction.

The Lessee will be required to keep the Wharves and Piers in good condition, and safe and proper repair, including especially the string pieces and superficial portions thereof, for safe vessels and to dredge out the Slips and give a Bond for double the amount of the annual rent, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter yearly, and the fulfillment on their part of the covenants of the lease.

The Lessee will be the highest bidder for each parcel, and the Assessor's fees, ($4,) to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, at the time and place of sale; and a written application to be furnished by the bidder from one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they will guarantee the payment of the rent, from the 1st day of May; and the security required will be given when the lease and bond are ready to be executed.

The ten per cent. when paid, will be credited on the first quarter's rent; or forfeited, if the lessee does not give satisfactory surety, and execute the lease and bond as soon as they have notice from the Finance Department; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall be authorized, at their option, to resell the wharves or piers bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may result from such resale.

No person will be received as lessee or surety, who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 8, of Amended Charter of 1853.)

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

I. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st., I. C. KEMP will sell at Auction as above, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich satin brocatelle, and but very little used; large French pier and oval mirrors, window curtains, oil paintings, mahogany sofas and chairs, marble-top centre and pier tables, library and secretary bookcases, China, glass and crockery ware, chamber furniture, painted and plain bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, carpets, and all the usual variety of household furniture, which is well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell his farm at public sale, located in Hunterdon County, N. J., 14 miles from the White House Station, Central Railroad, and 2½ hours' ride from the City. Said farm contains 196 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a good Country House, with all the modern improvements; a good farm-house and all the necessary out-buildings in first-rate order. The house is situated in a beautiful grove, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The garden contains a good assortment of fruit; trees and 200 hardy grapes vines in bearing condition. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Further particulars will be given by applying to R. R. BIDDLE, Esq., No. 15 William-st., office No. 2, or to the subscriber, on the day of sale, which will take place Wednesday, February 28, at 1 P. M., on the premises.

R. RIDDLE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Will be, if not previously sold, the personal and real estate of KATHARINE TYLER, deceased, situated in St. George's Manor, on the commanding ridge from Morrisania to the Harlem River, 1½ miles from the Third Avenue, and 2 miles from Brookhaven, L. I. The building, fronting the water, about 14 acres, and an orchard of the choicest grafted fruit, a house and barn, and a good well of water. Also, the personal property, consisting of household furniture, horses, cows, &c., also. Also, the lease of WILLIAM RAY HOUSE, 179 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, for the unexpired term of 21 years from the 1st day of May, 1854, at the annual rent of $1,000. The house is in the best condition, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of obtaining a first-class hotel. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. Sale to take place at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 179 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York.

ELIZA TYLER, Executrix.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND VALUABLE SALE OF LOTS AND DWELLINGS.—ON THURSDAY, the 28th day of December, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, will be sold, by order of the Executors of the last will and testament of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, deceased, the following desirable Real Estate, viz.:

ON 8TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.—8 Lots, forming the entire front of the block on the west side of the 8th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

ON 20TH-ST.—Also 12 Lots of ground, with the six three-story and basement dwellings thereon, situated on the south side of 20th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

ON 9TH-ST.—Also 10 Lots of ground, on both sides of 9th-st., 9 on the north side and 11 on the south side, commencing 100 feet west of the 9th-av.

ON 9TH-AV.—Also 1 Lot and 1 Gore Lot, on the west side of 9th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts., and 11 Lots or Gores in rear of the same, and adjoining the 11 Lots fronting on the south side of 20th-st.

ON 9TH-AV AND 20TH-ST.—6 fine Lots of ground, with house, garden and carriage-house thereon, situated on and near the northwest corner of 9th-av. and 20th-st.; 6 of said Lots fronting on the avenue, and 1 on the street; also 11 Gore Lots in rear of the above, or on the rear of 9th-av. and 20th-st. fronting on the avenue and 20th street.

ON 9TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.—Also 6 Lots and 2 Gores, situated on and near the northeast corner of 9th-av. and 20th-st. fronting on the avenue and 20th street.

ON 9TH-AV.—Also 6 Lots on the east side of 9th-av., between 20th and 20th-sts., commencing 25 feet 6 inches north of 20th-st., and 1 Lot and 2 Gore Lots in rear of the same, 2 fronting on the south side of 20th-st.; also 2 Lots of ground on the east side of 9th-av., between 20th and 20th-sts., distant 25 feet 6 inches south of 20th-st.

The location of the above property is about the best on the whole Island, being situated in the immediate vicinity of Manhattan-square, (already opened and graded for,) and the great Central Park, being about one block from either park. The neighborhood is building up very rapidly with first-class brown stone and mastic front houses, occupied entirely by the owners thereof. All the property adjoining the above is owned by large proprietors, pledged to keep the neighborhood free from nuisances; in fact the above sale offers the best opportunity for safe and profitable investment more so than has been the case for years past. The sale will be positive, and every lot offered will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. The streets and avenues are all opened and partly graded, and the terms of sale will be liberal to the purchaser, as 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. For maps describing the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hegt's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and in the immediate town as the Bryce Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-house, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E Mersereau, deed dated the 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 198; Nathaniel Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 29, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 84; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hasbrouk, deed dated 29th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Ferrick and wife to the same, deed dated 8th January, 1846; Isaac H. Berker and wife to same, deed dated 26th December, 1846; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depôt purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hasbrouk, on the premises, or by trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON NINTH-ST AT AUCTION.—By order of Albert Cryste, Esq., Executor, ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb 15, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.: 34 St.—The lease of lot, together with the three-story and basement brick house thereon, situate on the south side of 9th st., between University-place and Broadway, and known as No. 97. The house is 25 feet in width by about 45 feet in depth, finished in modern style, with gas, water of excellent quality, bath, range, &c., and in good order. Lot 18 by 58 feet, more or less. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, for 21 years from May, 1854, at an annual ground rent of $200, with the usual covenant for renewal. Orders to see the premises can be had on application to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 39 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts., a splendid collection of Paintings, rich gilt frames, remarkably fine landscapes, marine views, Water scenes, &c., originals by Muller, Eckhardt, Vangregalin, Redig, Holy Family after Correggio; also a fine line of oval paintings on silk attached to glass, landscapes, figures, &c., by the celebrated French artist Chamseau. Sale positive to close consignment. Now on exhibition.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., a large lot of superior ready-made cabinet furniture of the latest styles, such as are rarely offered at auction. Rosewood piano-forte, French plate mirrors, paintings, glass and chinaware, now on exhibition. Our friends and the public are invited to examine them before purchasing. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping at a reasonable charge. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad 8 per cent. bond.
50 shares Keystone Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, $50.
5 shares Granite Fire Insurance Co., $50.
80 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., $50.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No 398 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts., (upstairs) THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, auction sale of an assortment of miscellaneous books, comprising English and American standard works, illustrated books &c.; also, an invoice of fancy and staple stationery. Sale commences at 7 o'clock precisely.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction at the residences of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o19,'53-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s22,'54-law2yW

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

HOTELS.

TO TRAVELLERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England, will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public thoroughfares, squares, theatres, &c., &c., a good coffee room for gentlemen and servants, charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferry—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the Lehigh Office, 159 Fulton, and above, at $6 50 per ton; Red Ash, $6 50; Shamokin, $6 50; Locust Mountain, $6 50; Orange Mountain, $6 50; Lackawanna, $6 50; Liverpool, $6 50; Cumberland, $6 50; Diamond

New-York Daily [illegible] Wednesday, February 14, 1855.

[illegible] Canal Board.

[illegible] APPRAISERS' REPORT.

[illegible] Cure of Hacks and Cabs.

THE LEMMONS AGAIN.

Senator Dickinson and President Fillmore.

Letter from the Ex-President.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Somebody Wonderfully Mistaken.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.
ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1855.

It was "general order" in the House, and you know, or ought to know, that I shall have nothing to say there. It is always a barren, unproductive soil, for a gleaner that has to bring his gatherings to your brinks and mortar, and to-day is more than usually so.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD INQUEST.

The Speaker announced the following Committee to inquire into the charges brought against the Harlem Railroad Company of extorting from way passengers: Messrs. WATERBURY, of Westchester; FITCH, of Franklin; LAMPORT, of Ontario; C. P. JOHNSON, of Tioga, and L. MILLER, of St. Lawrence.

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the proposition to gather up, record and publish the documentary evidence of our success in cheating the Indians out of their property: Messrs. CLARK, STEVENS, WELLS, HEARLEY and G. TOMPKINS.

HOMŒOPATHY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Albany, the House granted the use of the Assembly Chamber to the Homœopathic Medical Society, for the delivery of the annual address.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

Mr. BRADFORD offered the following resolution, which under the rules, was laid on the table:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Attorney-General be instructed, if in his judgment the public interest requires it, to institute proper action in the Supreme Court for the purpose of vacating and annulling the letters patent issued under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office to the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, for certain lands under water, bearing date of July, 1853.

THE PROTESTANT MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Wants its name changed so that it shall hereafter be known as the "Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of New-York," and that it may be authorized "to aid distressed members of the Church generally, according to its ability." For this purpose Senator SPENCER introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Institutions.

REGULATING HACKS, &C.

Senator WHITNEY introduced a bill this morning in relation to hacks, coaches, cabs, passenger sleighs and passenger omnibuses, and other vehicles licensed by the authorities of any city within this State for the conveyance of passengers, and to prevent extortion upon the passengers and punish proprietors and drivers for demanding and receiving a greater rate and amount of fare than is allowed by the rates fixed by the city authorities granting them license. The following is the bill entire:

SECTION 1. Every owner of any coach, hack, cab, omnibus, sleigh, or other vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers to or from any railroad depôt or steamboat, or other place, shall be required to place within such vehicle, in such place as that it can readily be seen by passengers, the particular number of the vehicle, in figures at least one and one-half inches in length, and the name or names of the proprietor or proprietors, designating his or their respective places of residence, and also the name of the street or streets in which he or they respectively reside, and also the printed rates of fare fixed by City authorities granting the license, shall be placed within such vehicle, in such position that it can be seen by the passengers; and, in addition, the number of the vehicle shall be placed on each side of the outside of the vehicle, in figures of such size as the officer to be appointed under the provisions of the third section of this act shall approve.

SEC. 2. Any proprietor or driver of any coach, hack, cab, omnibus or sleigh or other vehicle, who shall demand and receive from any passenger a greater amount or rate of fare than is allowed and fixed by the city authorities granting a license for such vehicles, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $25, or to imprisonment in the jail of the County in which the offence has been committed for a term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of every city within this State within thirty days after the passage of this act, to appoint a suitable person, with a reasonable annual salary, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this act are fully complied with, and bring before the proper authorities any case of violation of this act, or complaint of a violation of the provisions of this act, by any proprietor or driver of any vehicle named herein. The person so appointed may be removed by the Mayor for neglect of duty or other good cause.

SEC. 4. The salary of the person appointed by the Mayor, by virtue of the provisions of the third section of this act shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of the County, and be paid by the County Treasurer, quarterly, on the warrant of the Mayor.

PETITIONS FROM COLORED CITIZENS.

Senator CROSBY presented a petition, signed by about fifty colored citizens, setting forth that Article 2, Section 1, of the Constitution of this State, burdens them with political inequalities, and deprives them of rights which are essential to the enjoyment of even-handed justice, and inestimable to every Republican. They, as a class, have never been suspected of entertaining any designs against the peace of the country, or committing offence against the laws worthy of punishment, or for which they should be deprived of the right to an equal participation in the political or civil affairs of the State. Doubtless others besides the petitioners—others with clearly acknowledged rights, and with better facilities for judging—have been equally puzzled, and have searched as long and as unsuccessfully for a reasonable solution of the causes that can justify the prohibition of which Messrs. MYERS, GARDNER, JOHNSON and their associate petitioners complain. But their questionings and their suggestions have been referred to the Committee of the Judiciary. May we expect that intelligent and inquiring fraction of the Senate to work out a satisfactory answer to the puzzle submitted.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK.

The receivers of this institution make report to the Senate of the condition of its affairs:

Cash on hand	$3,132 79
Loans secured by mortgage of real estate	225,777 00
[These loans are believed generally to be good, and it is supposed there will be little or no loss thereon.]	
Loans to individuals with stocks as collateral	90,773 58
For which the following securities are held, to-wit:	
2,289 shares Knickerbocker Bank Stock	$66,725
600 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.	12,300
748 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	16,550
120 shares Mechanics' Bank, Williamsburg	6,000
100 shares Citizens' Bank	2,500
20 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	1,000
20 shares East River Bank	1,000
2 shares Peoples' Fire Insurance Co.	100
Total nominal value	$107,175

The most of the abovenamed collaterals are of doubtful value, and it is feared there will be a considerable loss on the stock loans. A majority of them are to individuals who are now insolvent.

Loan to an incorporated Company secured by assignment of bonds and mortgage | $7,000
[This loan is regarded as good for the full amount.]

Moneys drawn from the Savings Institution for which no security was taken | $9,736 74
[Steps have been taken to secure this, any the full amount will probably be recovered.]

Moneys loaned on note and memorandum checks on Knickerbocker Bank, without collateral security | $1,646 00

Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, as per bank book | $114,381 98
[About $40,000 of this item is disputed by the Bank, and will probably be litigated.]

This swells the total nominal assets to | $452,649 00

Upon which the Company estimates the probable loss, exclusive of any that may arise on the item of deposits in the Knickerbocker Bank, at less than | 50,000 00

Supposed available assets | $402,649 00

The liabilities of said Savings Institution are as follows:

Due 3,191 depositors for principal | $39,820 32
Due for int., premium, etc. | 760 00
Total liabilities | $457,740 32

Making the estimated deficiency, provided the entire amount declared to be due from the Knickerbocker Bank should be lost | $55,091 16

In the above statement, the amount of interest due depositors is computed on their last half yearly dividends, and also on their deposits as stated on book.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.—NO. [illegible] NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

[illegible] TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per [illegible] in advance. The paper is made up [illegible] and contains all the reading matter

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A [illegible] NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published [illegible] at the low price of Two [illegible] Five Dollars, with a premium to [illegible] Twenty Dollars, or [illegible] to any [illegible] for which [illegible] Premium on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by [illegible], is as follows:

[illegible] Free.
[illegible] 13 cents.
[illegible] 25 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A [illegible] NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight [illegible] made up expressly for circulating in California, [illegible] and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price [illegible] number per annum.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

BRITISH MINISTRY DISSOLVED.

Difficulty of Forming a New Cabinet.

Derby, Palmerston, Lansdowne and Russell Spoken of for Premier.

Decisive Vote in Commons Against Government.

Later but not Important from the Crimea.

Austria and Prussia---New Difficulties.

Cotton and Flour Dull---Consols 91¼.

AMERICAN STOCKS ACTIVE.

BY MORSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH—OFFICE 21 WALL-ST.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, arrived at this port at 1½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 3 o'clock, with a southeast wind, for Boston, where she will be due shortly after noon on Thursday.

The dates from Liverpool are to the 3d inst.

The *Asia* passed on the 4th inst., at 11.10 A. M., off Hlannis, steamship *City of Manchester;* and at 3.15 P. M., on the same day, the steamship *Baltic*, both bound to Liverpool. Feb. 12, at 7.30 A. M., passed a brig waterlogged and abandoned, with only foremast and bowsprit standing, painted green inside, ports outside, a red ribbon, and full figure head.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The week has been one of anxiety in England. The *Atlantic* brought London papers of Saturday 27th, containing Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S explanation of his resignation, also containing the commencement of the debate on Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion of want of confidence in the Ministry.

On the evening of Monday 30th, Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion was resumed in the House of Commons—namely, "that a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of the British Army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those Departments of the Government whose duty it has been to administer to the wants of that Army.

Messrs. STAFFORD and DISRAELI spoke, when the House divided, 305 for the motion, 148 against. Majority against Government 157. Whereupon the Ministry resigned.

Their resignation was accepted, and the ABERDEEN Cabinet only hold office until a new Ministry can be formed.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 30th, the Queen sent for the Earl of DERBY, the leader of the Conservative party. On Wednesday, Lord DERBY waited on the Queen, and had an interview of two hours. When the interview was finished Lord DERBY drove in haste to the residence of Lord PALMERSTON, where a lengthened conference took place.

The public have not yet learned what occurred between them, but the general rumor was that Lord PALMERSTON would not assent to the terms proposed by Lord DERBY, consequently the latter was unable to form a sufficiently strong Cabinet. Various rumors then followed, pointing to Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and lastly to Lord LANSDOWNE, as those who would probably be placed at the head of the Ministry.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned from Tuesday until Thursday. On reassembling, Lord ABERDEEN briefly announced the resignation.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE entered into an explanation in self-defence.

The Earl of DERBY informed the House that he had been invited by the Queen to form a Cabinet, but could not do so.

The friends of the ABERDEEN Ministry are dead against Lord JOHN RUSSELL, for breaking up the coalition by his retirement. The Queen is reported to have written him an autograph letter, censuring his conduct, but this is doubtful. No Ministry has yet been formed, and generally there is somewhat of public anxiety.

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

In Parliament, the bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English Baltic Fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs ready for sea the first week in March. Rumor says that Admirals SEYMOUR and MARTIN will command.

Messrs. WATSON, WINEY & Co., a London house in the Australian trade, failed. Liabilities moderate.

No fighting, but very important Diplomatic moves going on. Prussia checkmates Austria. In the session of the General Committee of the Germanic Diet, the proposition of Austria for a general mobilization of the Federal Army has been rejected, and that of Prussia to place the contingents only on a war footing, is carried against Austria. Some anxiety is felt as to what course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor of Austria having, as he expected, the command of the Federal Army. Probably no step will be taken until after the formation of the new ministry in England. The intelligence of the Austrian defeat caused a dullness in the funds.

Prussia is preparing for action. An important dispatch, dated Berlin the 31st ult., says the Prussian Government has decreed the immediate mobilization of her own army, and the 4th and 5th corps are ordered to occupy the Provinces of Saxony and Saledig.

The Prussian dispatch, dated January 21, addressed to the Cabinets of London and Paris, states that the result of the last conference at Vienna [illegible] with the views of Prussia. Prussia, in her judgment of the terms of the proceeding [illegible] regards the admission of a Protocol [illegible] by the Vienna Conference [illegible] to the conclusion of a treaty [illegible] all of European [illegible]

The Gazette de France says that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through Prussian territory, is categorically refused.

Denmark has appointed a military commission to place all the Danish forts in a state of defence.

The Sardinia Alliance.

The treaties between England, France and Sardinia are published. Sardinia engages to send in English ships 15,000 men to the Crimea under the command of Sardinian generals, and England agrees to lend Sardinia a million sterling, or two, if wanted, at three per cent., and France and England together guarantee to protect Sardinia during the present war.

A portion of the French army has been detailed to the aid of Austria, and it will march through Lombardy to prove to the Italians the reality of the Austrian alliance with France.

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has received Plenipotentiary powers to attend the Conference to be held in that city.

SEBASTOPOL, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1855.

It is understood in camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plans of attack, with the view to take important points of defence in the flank and in the reserve.

Two divisions of the French army will immediately leave their camps on the British left and take up a new position on the British right. The object is partly to stop supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann.

A dispatch from Gen. CANROBERT of the 10th, says the English have ceded to us a portion of their lines, namely, the works commanding and destined to batter in the breach of the Malakoff Tower, on which a serious attack will most probably soon be made.

JAN. 11.—A cold, frosty day; a large quantity of warm clothing was received in camp, but more is wanted. The French are assisting the British to build huts and stables. There is some grumbling among the British respecting the alleged injustice and partiality of the recent brevet.

JANUARY 12.—Several desertions to the Russians have been reported. There is nothing doing by the British, except getting up shot, shell and provisions. The French and Russians exchange a few shots, and a constant fire is kept up by the riflemen. Last night was the coldest yet experienced. During the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on the French lines, when a sharp conflict ensued, and 40 Russians were killed with the bayonet. The French force now numbers eight divisions of 68,000 men, and the 9th Division is on the way to the Crimea.

JAN. 13.—The Russians celebrated their New-Year's Day within the city with apparent gaiety. At midnight all the chapel bells were ringing. At 1 o'clock the Russians within the lines commenced cheering. The French taking it as an insult opened fire upon the town. The Russians immediately replied along their whole line of defence by the fiercest cannonade yet experienced; the earthworks flashed forth uninterrupted flame, rapid and unbroken as file firing, and showed the defences swarming with men. Under cover of the firing a strong party of Russians made a sortie on the front and flank of the British left. In the attack the Russians captured the British Vidette, and also drove in the covering parties, but on being engaged by the regiments retired towards the town.

Simultaneously with the attack on the British, a strong sortie was made on the French, the Russians penetrating within the parapet and spiking three mortars. The French rallied and drove back the enemy inside the lines of his advance, and at daybreak the batteries were all quiet.

JAN. 14.—The sanitary condition of the British army is improving. The establishment of a central dépôt for provisions has much relieved the sufferings of the army.

JAN. 15.—There has been a continued fall of snow, and it is now three and a half feet deep. Preparations for a renewal of the bombardment are progressing rapidly on the part of the British. Fifty new siege guns, thirteen of the largest mortars, and thirteen thousand shot and shell have been brought to the camp. A Polish deserter from the Russians has given important information respecting the range of their batteries. The guns of the enemy have been nearly silent all day. A movement has been observed among the Russians, and it is reported that General LIPRANDI has received strong reinforcements.

JAN. 16.—The Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned.

There was a heavy fall of snow to-day, and it is now two feet deep on a level.

The 39th British regiment of infantry have disembarked.

The French are very active in bringing up British powder.

There has been no firing to-day. The French batteries quite silent. The Russians scarcely firing a shot, but active rifle practice continued on both sides.

The steamer *Simla* arrived with 400 horses.

JAN. 19.—A dispatch in the Paris *Patrie* announces that fire was almost suspended on both sides. All were seeking shelter from the snow. The moral and physical condition of the besiegers was good, but the horses were suffering from cold.

JAN. 20.—A dispatch from Prince MENSCHIKOFF states that during last night a successful sortie was made against the French centre. Several were made prisoners of and many killed.

JAN. 22.—The following report has come, *via* Bucharest: Weather very fine, but the British are still sickly, however. Abundant supplies of all kinds have arrived—shot, shell and clothing, but no houses. There is no progress to report in the siege. The British 30th and 14th Regiments are disembarking. The French have undertaken to hold the whole British works.

The Danube.

OMAR PACHA has sent in his resignation because ISMAEL PASHA, appointed to the command of the army at Roumela, was not placed under his orders.

Large bodies of the Russians are again concentrating in Reni, and SADYK PASHA has proceeded with all his available troops to that point.

The Russians made a reconnoissance from Tultcha on the 10th and 11th, between the Sulina mouths of the Danube, and some skirmishing occurred.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* gives an official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnoissance in force. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole Russian army, which was stopped, by orders from the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, to prevent embarrassment to negotiations.

The Russians now occupy their previous positions on their own side of the river.

The Galvanic apparatus for exploding twenty tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol has arrived at Balaklava, and also the expected corps of divers. It is expected the explosions will damage the foundations of Forts Constantine and Alexander.

The new Russian defences at Odessa are complete, composed of twenty-seven batteries and mounting one hundred and ten guns. The fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kertch, and Bujuk Palo are being strengthened.

TURKEY.

Constantinople accounts of 22d say a change in the Turkish Ministry is expected. Affairs are arranged with Greece, and the Turkish Minister is recalled.

SCHAMYL'S existence and continued command is proved by a recent foray of his near Tiflis. So the report of his death is probably false. Kurdistan continues in a state of revolt. Accounts from the army at Kars are unchanged.

Gen. GUGIN has been placed on half pay.

The CZAR'S two sons passed through Moscow on the 15th.

Numerous arrests have been made at Florence, on the pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy having been discovered. Arrests have also been made at Leghorn because of the sale of Maximian bonds.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Envoy sent to Japan has returned with the assurance that Holland will continue on the footing of the most favored of nations.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BUCHAREST, 31st.—OMAR PACHA'S difficulty with the Minister is settled.

FRANCE.

The French Admiral FEBVIER DESPOINTES, who commanded at Petropaulovsky, is recalled, and replaced by M. FOURICHON, ex-Governor of French Guiana. France is forming a second foreign legion.

SPAIN.

Some new arrests have been made on the suspicion of a Carlist conspiracy. Reports say that the Carlists have raised extensive funds in Holland. A Madrid letter, dated the 25th, says Mr. SOULE is seriously sick.

The Police have been searching SHEAS' Banking-House, expecting to find conspirators concealed there.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Brown Shipley & Co.'s Circular reports Cotton market dull, favoring buyers and nearly ¼d. lower than last week's prices. Other circulars say 1-16th lower while some state the market to be easier but not quotably lower. Fair Orleans 5¼d. Middling, 5¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 5¼d.; Middling, 5d.; Uplands, 5¼d. The sale of the week have been 57,000 bales, including above 5,000 for export, and 1,000 for speculation. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, closing dull. Stock on hand 426,000 bales, of which 195,000 were American.

Liverpool Corn Market.

WHEAT and FLOUR are rather easier, Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. say, and business quite limited. INDIAN CORN is in limited demand at a decline of 1s. Western FLOUR 42s.@42s. 6d.; Ohio 44s. 6d.@45s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s.@44s. 6d. White CORN 44s.@45s.; Yellow 43s.@43s. 6d.; Mixed 42s.@43s. 6d. White WHEAT 11s. 9d.@12s. 9d.; Red 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular reports BEEF in firm retail demand. PORK sells readily, but the supply coming in may depress the market. NEW BACON is wanted. LARD is firm at 49s. 6d.@50s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

ASHES dull and unchanged. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR. Common ROSIN steady—5s. 3d @5s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unchanged; business moderate. RICE firm at 28s. 6d.@29s. for Carolina. LINSEED OIL in moderate demand at 30s.@30s. 6d. DYEWOODS unchanged; business limited.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report the market generally quiet and unchanged. Bar iron free on board in Wales is quoted at £9 12s.@£7; Rails, £9 15s.; Scotch Pig on the Clyde, 65s. 6d.@66s. 6d. Breadstuffs quiet; White Wheat, 50s.@54s.; Red, 72s.@76s., Flour, 40s.@43s.; Coffee quiet. Sugar firm at an advance of 6d.; Rice unchanged and quiet.

London Money Market.

Money in active request; Consols remarkably steady, closing at 91¼c.@91¾c. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £194,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report much activity during the week and prices generally improved. Government Stocks scarce and in demand, while the demand for State securities likewise continues good, especially for Virginia, in which large purchases have been made. More doing in Railroad Bonds, particularly in Illinois Central, which are quoted at 85¼@86½, and Erie Third Mortgages at 78. A large sale of Panama had also been made at 90. Other brokers quote the market generally firm, at the following prices: U. S. Sixes of '68, 96¾@97. U. S. Sixes Bonds, '68, 105¾@106; U. S. Sixes Stock, '67—'68, 104@105; Pennsylvania Five Bonds, 78@80; Massachusetts Five Bonds, 101@102; Maryland Five Bonds, 91@93; Virginia Sixes, 84@86; Virginia Fives, 85¼@86¼.

Liverpool Freights.

The Liverpool Freight quotations show but little change.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 27, Minnesota, and America, at Liverpool; Riversdale, at Queenstown; 28th, John Bertram, at Waterford; 29th, Glory, at Belfast; J. A. Westervelt, at Liverpool; 30th, Palestine, and Cobden, at Gravesend; 1st, Johnson, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—30th, Wildfire, at Malta.

Arrived from Wilmington—29th, Sanford, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Charleston—29th, Campana, at Malaga; 31st, Menthara, at ——; 30th, Micanac, the Clyde; 29th, Josephine Harding, Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—29th, Franklin, at Waterford; 30th, Ellen, Holyhead; 1st, Westmoreland, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—28th, Rajah, at Queenstown; 29th, Hazard, at Genoa; 29th, Gurling Star, Spark the Ocean, Neptune; 29th, Tirrell, Atlanta, Bell Rock; 2d, Thompson, all at Liverpool; 30th, Vaucluse, at Portsmouth.

Sailed for New-York—28th, Aurora, from Liverpool; 29th, William Tell, from Havre; 30th, American Eagle, from Portsmouth; 31st, E. Z., from Liverpool; 2d, Columbia, from do.; 3d, Princeton, do.

Sailed for Baltimore—29th, Lucanac, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—27th, Rotunda, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah—27th, Bombay, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—31st, Montezuma, from Liverpool

Sailed for New-Orleans—28th, California, from the Clyde; 30th, Fanny Giffney, St. Patrick, Sunny South, Windermere; 1st, Revenue; 2d, Volant, all from Liverpool.

The Africa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The *Africa* sailed at 10 o'clock, with 101 passengers for Liverpool, and 10 for Halifax. She took $353,000 in American gold, 14,000 sovereigns, and $9,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans —One Day Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York *via* Havana the 9th inst., has arrived here, bringing one day's later intelligence from Havana.

It was rumored that an attempt was made on the life of Gen. CONCHA on the night of the 8th. The palace was illuminated with gas, and was suddenly turned off, when the supposed conspiracy was discovered, and eighty of the leaders in it arrested, including CONCHA'S Secretary and two Americans.

THEOLOGICAL.—Two juvenile disputants discussed as follows in our hearing a day or two since:

"I tell you God is everywhere!"

"*Aint*—neither."

"I know better; my mother says so."

"Don't care if she does. He aint in that wire," (pointing up to the telegraph,) "cos that aint *heller!*"

This rather staggered his little reverence for a moment, but ere a minute had elapsed a triumphant smile lit up his face as he responded:

"Well, I don't care, *He is all around it!*"

How many a skeptic of larger growth might out of the mouth of that "suckling," learn wisdom.

A Life Guardsman, when questioned by the Duke of YORK before an army board, expressed a loyal admiration of many new articles of dress and accoutrements that were shown to him as affording protection, comfort, or elegance. But when the question was pimply put—"How would you wish to be dressed during another day's work like that at Waterloo?" answered frankly, "Please your Royal Highness, I would rather fight in my shirt sleeves."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

House Amendments to the Texan Creditors' Bill Disagreed to by the Senate.

Military Defence of the Mexican Gulf Railway.

THE SPANISH TREATY OF 1819.

The Kinney Expedition—The President and the Recent Generalship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Col. KINNEY starts for Nicaragua in a few days. The statement that his expedition had been abandoned is false.

There is a rumor to-night that the President will veto the Lieutenant-Generalship resolution, on the ground that it don't create the office. Doubtful. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War respecting the Indian reservations at Fort Leavenworth. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the improvement of navy-yards and docks. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WELLER then made a motion that the Senate meet during the residue of the Session at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report, accompanied by a bill, for paying $25,000 to the captors of the British brigs *Detroit* and *Caledonia* during the war of 1812. He then argued the propriety of the bill and asked unanimous consent for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER it was laid over.

THE TEXAN CREDITORS.

The Texan Creditors bill then came in from the House with amendments.

Mr. RUSK moved that the Senate disagree to them, and asked for a Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWSON pressed the bill relating to the District of Columbia, as the special order for 1 o'clock to-day.

Mr. HUNTER asked the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. PRATT did not believe that the citizens of Washington had had one measure passed for their benefit during the present Congress.

Mr. GWIN said he should introduce, as soon as possible, the Pacific Railroad bill, which was of much more consequence than appropriation bills for local matters.

A motion was now made to postpone the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and take up the District of Columbia measures. Negatived by a vote of Nays 26, Yeas 15.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

[In consequence of the storm, the southern telegraph lines could not be operated, and we are consequently without the conclusion of our report.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

MILITARY DEFENCES.

Mr. HUNT reported the bill from the Committee on Military Affairs appropriating one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of a site and for the erection of military defences at the termination of the Mexican Gulf Railway, Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution which was passed, ordering the printing of one hundred and twenty thousand copies of the agricultural part of the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the use of the members of the House, and ten thousand for the use of the Commissioners; and also that there be printed twenty thousand copies of the mechanical part of the report, one half of which to be for the use of the members and the other for the Commissioners.

JAPAN.

A resolution was also passed providing for the printing of ten thousand copies of Commodore PERRY'S report of the Japan Expedition, for the use of the members of the House, and five hundred for that of the Commodore.

A resolution was also passed to print ten thousand copies of the Surveys for a Railroad to the Pacific, including those of Colonel FREMONT.

SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be on the adoption of the resolution closing the debate on the bill authorizing the construction of seven steam Sloops-of-War, in five minutes after going into Committee on the subject.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BOCOCK said if the bill was not taken up now it could not be passed. He would regard the action on the resolution now as a test question.

The resolution was then tabled. Yeas, 108. Nays, 66.

In reply to the question as to what had become of the bill, the Speaker said it was pending in Committee.

SPANISH TREATY.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution to fulfill the stipulations of the ninth article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain.

Mr. ORR said that the article stipulated that the United States should cause satisfaction to be made for losses suffered by Spanish officers and subjects by the operations of the American army in Florida, previous to the acquisition of that Territory. He was satisfied beyond a doubt and controversy, that there was no merit in the bill. The claimants had already received doubly and trebly more than the treaty contemplated, in former years. Mr. WHITE, the Delegate from Florida, said the amount could not be more than eighty or ninety thousand dollars, and yet one million fifty-two thousand and seven dollars had been paid, and now it is proposed to vote one million two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and fourteen additional.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn., replied, denying the position assumed by Mr. ORR, saying that the loose assertions of WHITE should have no control in deciding this question. The claimants had not received more money than they were entitled to.

Mr. MAXWELL advocated the bill.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Tenn., the bill was tabled, by a vote of 104 against 90, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Senate went into Executive Session, after which progress was reported on the Utica and Binghamton Railroad bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Mr. RICKERSON presented a petition of 7,450 adult males and females for the right of women to elective franchise. Also of 5,676 adult males and females for the just and equal rights of women.

Mr. RIDER introduced a bill to amend the act resting certain powers in freeholders of Jamaica.

Mr. STUYVESANT reported complete a bill to improve the supply of Croton water.

Mr. REGERS reported complete a bill for a new ward in Brooklyn.

Mr. PHELPS reported a bill to regulate the terms of the Court of Appeals.

Pacific Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Messrs. ALDEN and EDDY'S Pacific Telegraph bill was passed to-day in the Senate, as it came from the House, without amendment. Although the grant of land was, by the consent of the parties, stricken out, yet the form in which the bill is passed is regarded of more value when the line is constructed, than the land grant with the proposed Government privileges and securities. The bill, as now passed, grants a right of way of two hundred feet wide in perpetuity, and leaves the parties to select their own route, to build in their own time, to fix their own rates of tolls, and extends over all the property of the line the penal law of the United States for its protection. It is understood the parties are satisfied with the present bill, and if the monetary affairs should favor subscriptions to the stock, the enterprise will be prosecuted with vigor to an early completion.

Mr. BROWN'S amendment to the Indian bill proposes to authorize the Second Comptroller to settle the claim of R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, against the Menomenes, on the principle of law and equity, the sum awarded to be paid out of the Menomenes fund, on the memorial of the tribe in general council. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs decided that the Indians were entitled to nothing. They employed Mr. THOMPSON to prosecute their claim. He recovered some $200,000. His fee was to be one-third. The amendment proposes to abandon the contract, and to pay him what his services were really worth. The Commissioner is trying to sustain his original decision. Mr. THOMPSON says, and Mr. BROWN backs him, that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Having recovered a large sum from the Government against the decision of the Commissioner, he is entitled to be paid out of the sum recovered a fine compensation for his labor. The Senate will probably so award.

There is a rumor here, upon the strength of a dispatch from New-Orleans, that SANTA ANNA has been assassinated by three of his officers at the capital; that ALVAREZ has established a provisional Government at Acapulco, awaiting the arrival of CEVALLOS, then to assume the control of the Empire. This rumor, however, is not credited.

There is a tremendous outside pressure to induce the President to sign the French Spoliation bill. For a few hours last evening the friends of the claimants were elated with the prospect of his signature. They are correspondingly depressed now. The Cabinet is said to be four against and three in favor of the signature, but this may not be reliable.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—General Quitman supposed to be off the Island of Cuba with a Large Force, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Southern mail as late as due has been received here, with New-Orleans papers of Wednesday.

The schooner *Devereaux* has arrived at Savannah, and brings Havana dates to the 4th inst. At the time of her sailing great excitement existed, in anticipation of the landing of General QUITMAN, who was said to be off the island with a large force.

The Spanish fleet, consisting of two war steamers and three sailing vessels, had put to sea in search of the filibusters. Two British vessels-of-war were at Havana, and others were expected soon to be there.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers, was held to-day. Hon. R. I. INGERSOLL was elected President. The ticket of last year was renominated, with the exception of JULIUS HOTCHKISS, of Waterbury, who was dropped for Comptroller, and THOMAS COWLES, of Framington, nominated instead. Hon. SAMUEL INGHAM, of Saybrook, is the candidate for Governor. The Convention denounced the Know-Nothings and the Maine Law.

Anti-Nebraska Congressional Nomination.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Feb. 14.

A Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska bill met at Manchester yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress from that District. WM. S. MEANS presided. MASON W. TAPPAN, who had been previously nominated by the Free-Soil party, was nominated by acclamation.

Maine Law Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Republican members of the Maine Legislature have called a State Convention at Augusta, on the 22d, of the people opposed to the extension of Slavery and in favor of the Maine Law, to nominate a candidate for Governor, etc.

Election of a State Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

PRATT, the candidate of the Native Americans, was elected State Senator from Philadelphia County at the special election yesterday, by a majority of 2,300. This gives the Native Americans a majority of one in the Senate.

Trial of the Sol. Northup Kidnappers.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The trial of the SOL. NORTHUP kidnappers was expected to come off yesterday before Judge BOCHES at Balston; M. A. BEACH, C. B. COCHRANE and WM. WAIT appeared for the prisoners, and moved to quash some of the counts in the indictment alleging that the sale took place in the District of Columbia, and consequently no jurisdiction could be had. After a long argument by COCHRANE and BEACH for the prisoners and District Attorney ODELL for the people, the Court advised them to go up to a full bench on a demurrer to the indictment.

Arrest of a Post-Office Clerk.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

A German clerk in the Post-Office here has been arrested for rifling the letters passing through his hands of several hundreds of dollars.

The Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Heavy rain all night, which has caused quite a freshet, and occasioned some damage. The fish market space and the alleys adjacent, were three feet under water this morning—now subsiding. Large masses of ice were carried down by the flood, which also carried the ice out of the harbor.

Effects of the Storm, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

It commenced raining at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday at Wheeling, at 2 P. M. at Pittsburg, and at 4 o'clock this morning here. The snow has almost disappeared. Fears are entertained of a freshet in the rivers. There is considerable sleet on the mountains.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The ice in the Schuylkill River has not yet broken up.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14, 8 P. M.—Mild, with indications of rain.

BOSTON, Feb. 14—Heavy snow storm commenced at 4 o'clock.

MANAYUNK, Feb. 14.—The ice in the creek opposite here, has broken up and carried away the dam, and the water has swept off the sheds belonging to the Ashland Dye Works of SAMUEL GRANT. Two dwellings were also carried away, he families occupying them safely escaping. A small railroad bridge was also swept off.

EASTON, Feb. 14—10 P. M.—It commenced raining here, and still continues. The Lehigh River is rapidly rising, and a heavy freshet is feared.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 14—P. M.—The ice in the Susquehanna River is still tight. The rain that has fallen melted away nearly all the snow here.

MAUCH CHUNK, Feb. 14.—The Lehigh River is rising, but no damage of any consequence has yet occured here.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PANAMA LINE.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

LACK OF WATER AT THE MINES.

MORE MURDERS.

PROCLAMATION OF MISEMENDERS.

COL. WHEELER FIRED AT BY CHOMORRO.

The American Minister Covered with Dust and Splinters.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived at this port last evening, from San Juan, *vid* Key West, with passengers and specie from San Francisco, per *Sierra Nevada*, Jan. 24—making the passage in 21 days.

There is but little news from California. There was no election of United States Senator on the twenty-second ballot.

The steamer *Southerner* was lost about 60 miles south of Cape Flattery on Jan. 12. Passengers and crew all saved. The market has been extremely dull. But little gold having been taken out on account of low water, less has been offered in San Francisco since the sailing of the last steamer than in any week for three years past. Arrived Jan. 20, barks *Gen. E. Webster*, from Hong Kong, Nov. 20; *Isabella Hyne*, Manila, 70 days; 21st, ship *Osborn Howes*, KELLY, Boston, Aug. 21.

The route across Central America is perfectly healthy and in excellent condition, the river being high and the roads in good order. Several of the Company's covered carriages are on the route and exceed the expectations of the contractor. Through the untiring exertions of the Company's Agent at Punta Arenas, J. N. SCOTT, Esq., the passengers were enabled to cross from ship to ship in the unprecedented short time of 26 hours. The *Northern Light* left in the harbor of San Juan, Feb. 6, British Mail steamer *Dee*, and H. B. M. brig-of-war *Daring*, Capt. NAPIER.

The *Northern Light* arrived at Key West on the morning of the 10th, and was coaled by Mr. TIFTS, the active and enterprising agent at that place, in 3½ hours, and left for New-York at 10 A. M. The United States steamer *Princeton*, Capt. EAGLE, was at Key West, to sail on the 11th for Pensacola, under orders from the Navy Department. JOHN SHANNON, boatman's mate of that steamer, died of apoplexy on 27th January, and was buried at Key West. The officers of the ship, his messmates, and a large number of the crew dressed in Naval uniform, attended the funeral. The steamship *Isabel* went ashore on a reef near Sand Key light, Jan. 22. A boat from the *Princeton* was sent to her relief, and she was got off without injury.

Colonel WHEELER, the American Minister, returned to San Juan, on the 6th, from a trip to Granada to procure the archives of his predecessor, Major BORLAND. The party consisting of Col. WHEELER, Dr. GAUFFRAN, U. S. Consul at Guatemala, Col. FISHER, N. O., Capt. HORNSBY, U. S. A., Capt. Dr. BRISSO, N. O., and Mr. HARE, of Tenn.,—left Virgin Bay *via* Rivas, on Jan. 26. On the 29th, they reached the camp of the Revolutionists, where they were received under arms by the officer in command.

CHOMORRO, seeing the crowd and not knowing the occasion of it, fired a 24-lb shot, which shattered a gate near the minister and covered his party with dust and splinters. This being the first time the Col. was ever under fire, he stood it remarkably well. The party soon after went into town under the American flag and were cordially received by CHOMORRO, who is suffering severely from disease of the liver. Col. WHEELER will take up his residence at Virgin Bay until the close of the war, of which there is no immediate prospect. CHOMORRO is steadily gaining ground and will probably succeed eventually. Most of the Americans who joined the Revolutionary party have left in disgust. Col. COOK and Dr. DAVIS still remain, Dr. DAVIS has been tried by Court Martial for shooting Capt. E. HIGMAN and acquitted.

The *Julius Pringle*, which left San Francisco in search of the Cocos Island treasure, was in San Juan del Sur, Feb. 5. The expedition having proved an entire failure.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	$280,000	W. Seligman & Co.	$15,000
Adams & Co.	147,000	J. Durand & Co.	5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	60,120	Drexel & Co., Phil.	20,000
Order	5,000	Newhouse & Spots, &c.	14,275
Total			$176,405

CALIFORNIA.

The Senatorial Election.

From the Placer Times and Transcript, Jan. 26.

For the information of our readers, and more particularly those residing on the Atlantic side of the continent, we subjoin a statement of the ballots had for U. S. Senator, up to last evening. On the 11th inst. P. L. EDWARDS, of Sacramento, was nominated by the Whigs in caucus as their candidate for U. S. Senator, and on Tuesday, the 16th, Wm. M. GWIN was nominated by a majority of Democrats in caucus.

In accordance with a resolution previously adopted, the two houses met in joint convention for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator, on Wednesday, the 17th. The name of Gen. MCDOUGALL was withdrawn by his friend Mr. FLINT, Senator from San Francisco, and the MCDOUGALL vote was afterwards as a general thing cast for J. W. MCCORKLE. From Wednesday, the 17th, to Tuesday, the 23d, inclusive, there were twenty-two ballotings, with but little variation in the result. The scattering votes ranged from five to eleven, and were cast for McDougall, Latham, Heydenfeldt, Sprague, Herbert, Reading, Billings, Coffroth, Soule, Ferrell, Upson, Day, Sutter, ex-Gov. Burnett, and a number of others.

The following is the result of the twenty-two ballots for GWIN, EDWARDS, MCCORKLE and BRODERICK, the leading candidates:

Ballots.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Gwin	42	41	43	41	41	40	40	38	40	39	38
Edwards	36	36	36	34	36	36	37	39	38	38	39
McCorkle	14	17	13	13	16	17	17	18	18	17	13
Broderick	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	12
Scattering	6	7	6	7	7	7	1	7	7	7	—
Ballots.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
Gwin	40	40	42	39	39	39	37	35	36	35	37
Edwards	36	36	35	33	35	35	37	39	36	36	36
McCorkle	14	13

10 days, I understand I am required.

The Future of Sailing.

After a late trip of the steamer *Cortes*, from [illegible] to San Francisco, a clergyman was made through the *Christian Advocate* upon certain Episcopal Fathers and Sisters, of Notre Dame, who were passengers on board, with a neglect of a proper observance of the Sabbath, and with a disposition to indulge too freely in the use of intoxicating drinks. Captain CHERRIER, Commander of the steamer, in a card, which appeared a few days [illegible]

"I feel myself called upon to notice the article alluded to, and to pronounce it the most disgusting and detestable calumny I have ever known or heard of. The Fathers and Sisters in question are Catholics, and on board the *Cortes* their seats at the table were next to me, and I may say that at all times they were constantly under my eye and observation. Their religious exercises were performed not only on Sunday, but every day, by themselves, without intruding on others; and in regard to 'hard drinking,' I cannot imagine how any person could be so base a slanderer as to prefer such a charge against them. The extreme propriety of their department, their unobtrusiveness, and the gentle ladylike manners of the Sisters, and perfect correctness of the Fathers, should have shielded them from so gross an outrage."

The Mines.

From the Times and Transcript, Jan. 24.

Where the miners can obtain the water to wash their dirt, there appears to be little difference in the yield of the precious metal. For our own part, we have never seen the time since 1849, but that we have found plenty of despondent people who were impressed with the conviction that the mines were exhausted. This kind of people were extremely plenty in the Fall of 1850. Any one who has traveled over this country, and taken pains to inform himself in the matter, would be of a different opinion. We have clipped a few items from the country papers, giving some of the proceeds of the different diggings.

The miners in the neighborhood of Wyandot are, for want of water, prospecting their claims. Many places are found to be rich, one panful of earth yielding $3 50. A piece of gold, weighing 32½ ounces, was taken out of the claim of HIRAM L. BURTON, a short time since.

In the region of Georgetown the hill or cayote diggings are considered the best. At Jones' Hill several companies have struck the paying.

In the Columbia claims the paying lead averages about five feet in depth—rich about two feet. The company have only worked about fifteen feet in the pay dirt, and thus far the yield is constantly increasing as they proceed into their claims. The pay dirt will thus far average one hundred dollars to the foot. Within the drift they took out of a single crevice in the rock eight pounds of pure gold.

The dirt in the Union Tunnel paid all expenses from the beginning. In the commencement of the tunnel, and in the face of the hill the pay dirt was about twenty-one feet in depth from the bed rock. The main pay lead will average half an ounce of gold per day to the hand. These claims are very extensive and will require years of labor before they are worked out. In the bottom of the shaft on top of the hill, the company took out $18,000 in the circumference of about six feet square.

The Flying Cloud Company have drifted into the pay dirt about fifteen feet, although they are not yet into the main channel. The gravel already pays from twelve and a half to fifty cents to the pan.

The Summit Company's tunnel is six feet high and four feet wide. They have drifted in near one hundred feet in length and eighty feet in breadth. The pay dirt is from three to four feet deep, and has prospected $35 to the pan. This Company, as well as the one preceding it, has splendid prospects ahead.

In Stockton Hill the miners still find rich diggings. There are a number of tunnels being worked here, which pay very richly. A small pile of dirt laying in front of one of them is so rich that the proprietors would not take $5,000 for it, and yet it looks as if there were not a dozen cart loads in it. This is by no means an unusually rich claim.

In Calaveras the claim of Dr. HIBBARD, situated near the summit of the ridge running between Old Woman's and Chile gulches, at a point a short distance north of the Centre House, there are four men employed, who wash, on an average, one hundred cubic yards of dirt per day.

WATER DITCHES.—A correspondent of the Sonora *Herald* writing from Don Pedro's Bar, Tuolumne County, says:

One who is not familiar with the river diggings would naturally suppose that the less rain we have the better it is for the miners, but it is not so. The bed of the river is pretty thoroughly worked, and is not, as a general thing, so profitable or sure to reward the laborer for his toil, as the banks and flats which are formed on either side. And in order to work those places it is necessary to bring the water in ditches from the surrounding creeks and ravines, the most of which are now nearly dry. Consequently we need rain as much here to make times lively, as they do in the "Dry Diggings."

The Ditch Companies of BRADLEY, BERDAN & Co., and JONES, FURMAN & Co., El Dorado County, are now bringing in an abundance of water, for which they find ready customers.

The Georgetown *News* says that the great Pilot Creek Ditch has been frozen up at its source, some twenty-five miles above Georgetown, in consequence of which hundreds of men have been temporarily thrown out of employment. The delay is only temporary, however, and in a day or two the water will be running again, when the miners dependant on it will again recommence their labors.

Rattlesnake Bar, Placer County, owing to the scarcity of water, occasioned by the long-continued drouth, has been rendered very dull for the past month. The great cry here is, water, water, and the exorbitant prices charged by the Bear River Water Company for water, causes many claims to remain unworked, as the owners cannot pay the prices now charged, so as to work their claims to much profit.

Mr. H. F. RILEY, from the North Fork of Feather River, informs the *Union* that there had been much snow fallen during the preceding week, but at the time he left it had disappeared, except on the summit of the Ridge above the Bar and the highlands on the north.

The miners at and in the vicinity of Rich Bar and the contiguous Bars were doing well, the stream being nearly, if not quite, as low as at any time during the Summer.

A party of Germans, numbering about six or seven, struck a bank lead on the river, some two miles above Rich Bar, a short time since, which has yielded handsomely. The gold is nearly all coarse, and one of the lumps exhibited to our informant weighed sixteen ounces. The earth is sandy, but the interstices of the bed rock, which is chip slate, are filled with small globules of gold. The claim of these Germans has averaged twenty ounces per day, with five hands employed. It is extensive, and there is little prospect of its being exhausted for some time to come.

Provisions in the Upper Feather River country were by no means abundant, and if communication with the lower country continues to be cut off, there is prospect of scarcity. At present every article of provisions is held at high rates.

Mr. J. D. WILLIAMS, while endeavoring to cross the North Fork, near the junction, on the 5th instant, on a raft, was drowned. The strength of the current forced him in the stream while braced against his pole. He was from Saco, Me., about 26 years of age, and unmarried.

Mr. RILEY further informs the *Union* that the recent rains in this Valley have proved to be old-fashioned snow-storms in the Upper country, and that for the first 75 miles below Rich Bar he encountered drifts of no mean depth.

On the 20th December a small train arrived, *via* the Beckwith route, and proceeded to the neighborhood of Purdy's Bar, near the West Branch, where they will pass the Winter. The party consisted of Mr. A. F. WHEELER, wife, and 3 children; Mr. J. C. DOBBIN, and Master F. DOBBIN—all from Galena, Illinois.

Destructive Fire in Yreka—Loss, $11,500.

It is our painful duty to record another destructive fire in our flourishing little city. About 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening last a fire accidentally caught in a frame house belonging to Howard & Kenney, on Main-street, consuming three buildings belonging to those gentlemen, one to Mr. Lauderback, and the blacksmith shop of Mr. Abbott. The evening being calm and foggy, and many of the roofs covered with snow, the exertions of our citizens kept the fire from spreading further. The property of Messrs. Dorn and Geo. Smith were fully insured. The losses are estimated as follows: GRIFFITH & BROWNE, $4,000; HARRY LOCKHART, $2,000; R. F. FORD, $1,000; E. W. HOWARD, $500; J. GORE, $500; GEO. SMITH, $500; remainder of losses, $2,000—total, $11,500. A pocket of dinner, three inches in diameter, was picked up at Hawkinsville, a distance of about two

A second meeting of the citizens of Pittsburg, in Shasta County, was held on the 13th of January, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That whereas, to our personal knowledge, the Pitt River, McCloud, and other Indians inhabiting the entire section of country, are in a suffering condition for want of provisions, our streets and doors being continually thronged with the miserable, emaciated forms of these people, begging for food, compelling us either to support the whole tribe or witness cases of actual starvation,—we, therefore, deem it our duty to take some action in the case, through which relief may be furnished them temporarily, and likewise to a greater extent than our individual means will permit.

Resolved, That relief ought to be furnished these Indians in some manner, from the funds at the disposal of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the benefit of the California Indians; and as it appears from late information received from the Superintendent, that he has no authority to give them relief in their present location, and as the lateness of the season prevents their removal to the Nome-Lookse Reservation, we, therefore, believe that a temporary reservation ought to be established in this vicinity. Their condition calls for immediate relief, which can only be afforded by collecting them at some given point in this immediate section. There are at this time about one thousand Indians on the Pitt and McCloud Rivers, Cow Creek and their tributaries, whose principal resort for food, game, fish, acorns, &c., have failed, chiefly from the advance of the whites into this country, and consequently they are annually impelled to theft, robberies and depredations to support life, resulting in open warfare and the enactment of the bloody scenes which have so far attended the settlement of this part of the State; and which must ever be the case until some provision is made for them. And we know of no principle, either of justice or policy, by which these tribes shall be excluded from the benefits of means designed to alleviate their condition, as well as furnish some security for the peace and property of the whites inhabiting this section of the State in common with other sections.

Indian Mummy.

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIR: During my recent Geological Explorations in Washington Territory, I visited an Indian graveyard, on the claim of Capt. RUSSELL, Shoalwater Bay, where my attention was called to the body of an Indian in an extraordinary state of preservation. It was enclosed in a small covered canoe, inside a larger one; the outside canoe in a state of decay, showing the great length of time that had elapsed since its burial. It was very evident that the body had not been disturbed since its interment. Full reliance may be placed in any statement Capt. RUSSELL may make on the subject.

Respectfully, JOHN EVANS, U. S. Geologist.

DRS. STOUT, GRAY and BRINCK write:

"At the invitation of Capt. RUSSELL, we have examined the body of the Indian he has brought from Shoalwater Bay, Washington Territory, and have full confidence in the veracity of his statement. The remarkable preservation of the specimen renders it an object of great interest and value, as it illustrates far more impressively to the mind than any written description, the great veneration of the Indians for their dead, and gives a singular insight into the habits and religion of a tribe now lost. The mode of preservation is unknown. No traces of any embalming material were found, and the viscera exist, though in a shrunken state, in their natural situations. Lest change of climate, introduction of larvæ, or other accident, should occasion decomposition, we recommended Capt. RUSSELL to cover the body with an arsenical preparation and apply a coat of copal varnish, which has been done without materially altering the original aspect of the specimen. The materials which lined the canoe have been removed to dry them and replaced as nearly as possible in their original layers. Among them were found remains of two skeletons—one being of a child, the other of a youth; some bits of bone, said to be Indian money, and a roll of leather marked with the holes of stitched and metal buttons. The body has been replaced as nearly as possible as it was first discovered."

Miscellaneous.

FORT YUMA.—Lieut. N. MICHLER, U. S. A., and Assistant Commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in conformity with the stipulations of the Gadsden Treaty, arrived at this place on the 9th December. The Commission consists of thirty-two men, with eight wagons and eighty-three mules.

For the protection of the Commission, Gen. WOOL has ordered that Company I, of the 1st Artillery, Lieut. F. E. PATERSON, commanding, should escort it to San Antonio, Texas, where it is expected that the Commission will disband. Under the Gadsden Treaty, it appears that Mexico depends upon the honesty and uprightness of the United States, or that she is too poor to fit out an expedition in which she is equally concerned.

The monument placed by Col. WELLER and Gen. CONDE—the latter for Mexico—to designate the commencing point of the line between the two nations, is to be removed, and another will be established 31° 20' N. latitude, and 111° W. longitude from Greenwich. The only town of any consequence that comes into our possession is Tuson, which is situated in a valley five or six miles wide, and about twenty miles long. Lieut. MICHLER expects to meet Major EMORY, (who left Texas some months ago,) in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz.—*San Diego Herald.*

BUSINESS IN EL DORADO.—The Mountain *Democrat* attributes the present dullness of business in El Dorado County, to the fact that the miners are busily engaged in their diggings, and do not like to lose time in coming to town, while it pays so well to dig. There is as much digging going on in the vicinity of Placerville, at present, as there has been for two years, and what is better, the greater part of the claims now being worked are tunnels that will pay for years.

The Calaveras *Chronicle* says that a German, named NICHOLAS MONHAUSEN, was killed, near Foreman's Ranch, a few nights since, by a party of burglars, who entered his cabin and took his money.

Two Chilenos, at Moquelumne Hill, fought a duel with knives. One of them was desperately wounded—the other fled.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

MURDERS.

The Sonora Murder.

The Sonora *Herald* gives the full particulars of a dreadful murder that was perpetrated in that city on Thursday evening last:

"About 9 o'clock P. M., Mr. JOSEPH HESLEP, Treasurer of Tuolumne County, was found weltering in blood on the floor of his office, situated on Hospital-street. Mr. MCBURNEY has been sleeping in the office of late, at the request of Mr. HESLEP, who was alone, his brother and his other partner, Mr. TRAYLOR, being absent. About 9 o'clock Mr. McB. entered the building, and finding no light, he called the name of Mr. HESLEP two or three times. Receiving no answer, he struck a light with a match and found Mr. HESLEP lying on the floor all bloody, with life not yet entirely extinct. He immediately ran out and alarmed all the neighbors. The safe was found robbed of its contents. Express riders were immediately dispatched to all of the ferries in the County to stop the egress of suspicious characters.

On an examination by the Coroner's Jury, eight wounds were found on the head of the deceased, done with an axe. The skull was broken on the crown, and some of the brains were scattered on the floor; and a blow had been inflicted on the left temple, and another on the right temple, either of which was sufficient to have caused death. The face of deceased was awfully disfigured with wounds, and the nose was broken. The mouth, throat, and nostrils were found stuffed with paper to prevent the victim from making a noise. In the course of the examination suspicion was attached to one E. C. GRIFFITHS, who was somewhat familiar in Mr. HESLEP's office; and who was the last person seen with the deceased. Just as the magistrate was about to commit him, Constable PHILLIPS came in and announced that the stolen money had been found in a carpet-bag and in the pantaloons pocket of GRIFFITHS, which were discovered in his bed in the boarding-house where he was staying. The pantaloons were all bloody. Confronted with these evidences of his guilt, the prisoner now acknowledged the commission of the crime, and made a full confession of all the circumstances, which we here append:

CONFESSION.

My name is EDWARD CRANE GRIFFITHS. I was born in Liverpool, England, in 1834. I went to Ireland when a boy, and have been at sea since I was 11 years of age. I came to California from Australia in November last. I first went to Callao, from thence to Panama by steamer, and then came to San Francisco on the steamer *Golden Age*. Was in San Francisco since—until I came to Sonora previous to New-Year's Day. First conceived the design of the murder last night. I asked Mr. HESLEP to loan me some money. He had a bag of money in his hand, containing gold and silver. I struck him with a [illegible] being near [illegible] struck decisively with it on the temple; then struck him again [illegible] two or three times when he was down. He continued to make a noise, and I then put the paper in his nostrils and mouth. I then took the bag and the key which he had in his hand, unlocked the safe, and took the gold out of it. I then replaced the key of the safe upon the table, blew out the light, and left the house; was occupied only five minutes in the business. I went to my room, placed the money in my carpet-bag, changed my pantaloons, and walked out. I went down to the Long Tom, and soon returned to Mr. HESLEP's office, in which time the murder had been discovered.

When I placed my hand upon the bag I had no intention to take the money, but did it in more of a joke than anything else. I said to Mr. HESLEP, you might as well lend me this. When I saw that I had killed him I took the money, for I then thought that I could make the matter no worse. The paper which I put in his mouth I got from the table. Five minutes before doing it I had no idea of committing the act.

I acknowledge this to be the whole truth, and make this confession of my own free will and accord, without any fear, threats, or compulsion from any person. This is made before the Coroner's Jury at fifteen minutes to 2 o'clock A. M., 19th January, A. D., 1855. E. C. GRIFFITHS.

An immense assemblage soon gathered, and it was decided to hang the prisoner at daylight. When the time arrived the Sheriff and his Deputies attempted to take possession of the prisoner, but without success.

The prisoner was seized on the moment he was brought forth from the building, and marched off, surrounded by armed men, to the outskirts of the town. The crowd behaved in a very cool and decided manner. Finding a suitable tree, a rope was adjusted to one of its limbs, and very soon this miserable murderer met the dishonorable end which he so richly deserved.

The following letters to his wife he wrote after his confession. Throughout the whole of the proceedings he displayed no sign of nervousness or fear; but, on the contrary, maintained perfect coolness and self-possession to the last:

SONORA, Jan. 19, 1855.

MY DEAR WIFE: Let not my fate shock or disturb you, for I die under a just sentence; and although the blow was struck in a moment of passion, I am nevertheless your now guilty but ever loving husband, E. C. G.

SONORA, Friday Morning, 9 A. M.

MY DEAREST WIFE: One hour more and I will cease to be, as if I never was; but, thank God, I feel happy under my present circumstances, in firm reliance on that God who has so long protected me. I little thought, when last we parted, that it was forever; but my hopes are firm in our meeting again in another and a better world. If my dying could but return my victim to life, what a source of happiness it would be! Pray for me, my dear MARY ANNE, and strive to forget this dreadful affair; but you may depend that, though black and bad looking, it was not premeditated. The crowd are impatiently waiting for daylight and me. So, forever farewell in this world; and that you may be happy, is the last wish of your unfortunate and dying husband. E. C. G.

The Los Angeles Tragedy.

We extract the following account of the late Los Angeles tragedy from the *Star*, considering it as the most reliable, just and unimpassioned:

EXECUTION OF BROWN AND ALVITRE.—Last Friday, the 12th inst., was the day appointed for the execution of BROWN and ALVITRE, but as Sheriff BARTON had received an order from Judge MURRAY staying the execution of BROWN, he proceeded at the hour designated to put the extreme penalty of the law into execution in the case of ALVITRE. As great excitement existed and loud threats made that BROWN should be hung with ALVITRE, the Sheriff considered it necessary to summon a large number of citizens to assist him in doing his duty. Many of them answered promptly to the call, but a large majority refused to interfere. Nevertheless, the Sheriff, with his usual energy, and assisted by Dr. OSBORN, under the protection of a citizens' guard, commanded by Col. SHELLEY, conducted ALVITRE to the gallows at ten minutes to 3 o'clock, P. M., who addressed the multitude in a few words, forgiving all his enemies, and asking forgiveness from all whom he had injured. At 3 o'clock the drop fell, and in consequence of the noose untying, the poor outcast fell to the ground. It was a moment of intense interest, and shouts of a rescue were heard in the immense crowd outside the prison yard. Some stones were thrown at the guard, who were well armed with rifles and revolvers to resist to the death a rescue of the prisoner. At this moment the guard were ready with rifles cocked and presented for any emergency, expecting every instant that a rush would be made by the rabble to force an entrance. Had such been the case, the sacrifice of life would have been horrible in the extreme, and many innocent persons' lives sacrificed by the lawless mob. Happily no serious attempt was made to prevent the execution, and the prisoner was again placed upon the scaffold, the rope readjusted, and the poor Indian was launched into eternity. The body was cut down, after hanging some twenty minutes, put in a coffin and delivered over to his friends. Instead of abating, the excitement continued to increase. After the execution of ALVITRE, and the guard had given up their arms and were discharged from duty, addresses were made to the mob, and a motion to break open the jail and take BROWN out and hang him was carried unanimously. At 4 o'clock P. M. the door of the jail yard was broken open, the Sheriff menaced, the door of the jail burst in, and the mob, shouting and yelling like incarnate devils, seized the fire-arms that were in the jail, and having released BROWN from his fetters, brought him forth from his prison. They then conducted him to a gate opposite the Sheriff's office, where at 5 o'clock he was hung in the most barbarous manner. We understand he requested to be hung by white men, but none came forward to perform his last and only request. Thus ended this fearful tragedy, which God grant that our citizens may never witness the like again.

The Monte Murder.

The King boys, on their trial in the Monte, were committed by Justice MARTIN for murder. Judge HAYES granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after a legal investigation were admitted to bail by giving bonds in the sum of $5,000 each.—*Star.*

Murder of the Treasurer of Tuolumne County.

By reporters from the offices of ADAMS & Co. and WELLS, FARGO & Co., it appears that Mr. JOSEPH HESLEP, acting Treasurer of Tuolumne County, was murdered on the night of the 18th inst. The murderers entered his office on Hospital-street, and smashed his head in with an axe or hatchet. They then proceeded to rifle the safe of its contents. It was well known that the Treasurer had received $15,000 the day before, and was supposed to have nearly as much more. In their haste they left $2,300. A man by the name of GRIFFITH has been arrested, supposed to be one of the murderers. The greatest excitement prevails at Sonora, and it is thought that no other Court than that of Judge Lynch will be appealed to, to try those who may be arrested for this murder.

HANGING OF GRIFFITH, &c.

STOCKTON, Saturday, Jan. 20—1 P. M.

SONORA, Jan. 20.—GRIFFITH was hung by Judge Lynch yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. He was a native of Liverpool, England, and was thirty years of age. He emigrated to California from Australia, and has left a wife in San Francisco.

More Shooting.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 16, 1854.

Quite an exciting affair occurred in this place this evening, which in all probability will result in the death of a man named MARTIN HENNESSY.

Policeman CARTER held a warrant for HENNESSY, and while visiting a dance house, or fandango crib, owned by WM. RANEY, discovered the gentleman himself. HENNESSY immediately started for a run, and the officer, after warning him to stop, fired upon and mortally wounded him. Ere this reaches you, in all probability he will be dead. He was shot in the house. E. D. G.

More Indian Troubles—Five White Men Killed.

News came to Union on the 15th inst. that five white men were murdered by the Klamath Indians, near Orleans Bar, on the 13th inst. Col. BUCHANAN immediately sent a detachment of 25 U. S. troops, under the command of H. W. JUDAH, to the Bar, and also a party of volunteers from Union. Considerable difficulty is apprehended, as the Indians have sent all the squaws and children into the mountains. The names of two of the men

By the arrival of the bark Geo. C. Webster, from Hong-Kong, we learn that the British bark *Caldera*, hence for China, was attacked and burnt by the pirates off the Loo Choo Islands.

LATER FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The San Diego *Herald* has the following very sensible remarks on Lower California:

A rumor has been current here, for the past week, that the people of Lower California were about to make a demonstration to secure their independence of the Mexican confederation. As this rumor may have the effect to bring down from the upper counties a horde of cut-throats and robbers who may consider this a fit opportunity to exercise their lawless vocations, we deem it proper to notify such persons as may be attracted to this point by the hope of plunder, that there is no sensible or sane man in the whole of Lower California who has for a moment entertained such a thought as a "Declaration of Independence." Even if the people desired it, they have not the pecuniary or physical ability to sustain an independent Government for the space of six months.

Proclamation of Melendrez.

ANTONIO MARIA MELENDREZ, who, it will be remembered, has seized the government of the State of Lower California, has issued a proclamation which we find in the San Diego *Herald*, and of which we give the following synopsis:

1. That in fifteen days at the latest, all persons must depart from the frontier, who may be guilty, or who may have been convicted of murder or robbery, committed in the neighboring State, and are here biding.

2. The introduction of any such criminals into this frontier, which is under my command, I most strictly forbid. Should they however persist in going there, after this proclamation, he will have them apprehended and delivered up to proper authorities, claiming jurisdiction.

3. All owners of ranches on the high roads, are hereby made auxiliary justices, and are empowered to arrest and confine all criminals who may be found in this frontier, and shall give notice of such arrest to the Military Head-Quarters, who will act as they deem *convenient*.

4. All criminals who do not leave this frontier, according to the first resolution, or who may return here after being expelled, will be apprehended and treated as in resolution second.

And that this may have full effect, until some superior authority shall command, I order that this be published in all cities and ranches of this country.

Given under my hand, at Camp of Vigilance, near the Boundary Line, in the Ranche of Tia Juana, this 5th day of January, A. D., 1855. Signed,

ANTO. MA. MELENDREZ.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIED.

In Marion County, O. T., on the 25th ult., I. N. Lawrence, Esq., to Miss Harriet E. Millsaps.

By Rev. Mr. Pearne, Dec. 28, Mr. James B. Barnhart to Miss Martha A. Cardwell, of Corvallis.

In Linn County, on the 26th of Nov., Joseph Roberts to Elizabeth Gilmore.

In Polk County, O. T., Dec. 27, Col. J. H. Delashmutt to Mrs. Phebe Bennet.

In Linn County, O. T., Dec. 21, M. H. L. McNary to Miss Mary M. Claggett, of Marion.

In Washington County, O. T., Dec. 7, David C. Graham, Esq., to Miss Margaret M. Brickly.

Near Union City, Alameda County, Dec. 31, Mr. Samuel J. Marston to Miss Abba M. Griffin.

Also, at the same time and place, Hon. Noble Hamilton to Miss Delana L. Marston.

In San Francisco, Jan. 15, by Rev. Frederic Buel, Mr. John Green to Mrs. Amanda J. Nichols.

In Stockton, Dec. 14, by Rev. Mr. Saxton, Matthew A. Williams to Miss Lydia R. Bourland, both of Arkansas.

In Sonora, Dec. 3, by Rev. S. S. Harmon, Mr. Samuel T. Pike, formerly of Eastport, Maine, to Miss Genett Simpson, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Georgetown, Jan. 7, by Rev. J. Sharp, J. M. Elson to Miss Mary Bessicar.

In San Francisco, Jan. 18, by Rt. Rev. W. I. Kipp, George N. Shaw to Mrs. S. A. Ricketts, both of that city.

In San Francisco, Jan. 16, by Bishop Kipp, Capt. Isaac N. Barnes to Mrs. Maria Davy, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

At French Ravine, Sierra County, Jan. 4, by William Patterson, Mr. John P. Durrett to Miss R. C. Kelly.

In San Francisco, Jan. 18, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Henry Carlton, Jr., of the firm of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., to Miss Kate A. Heinse, daughter of Dr. S. R. Harris, formerly of New-York.

In San Francisco, Jan. 16, by Bishop Kipp, Capt. Isaac N. Barnes to Mrs. Maria Davy, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

In San Francisco, Jan. 21, by Justice Orrin Bailey, Mr. Jacob Freeman and Miss Elizabeth Pipen, all of San Francisco.

At Weber Creek, Jan. 14, Mr. Duvall D. Phillips, of Iowa Hill, to Mrs. Mary McCloud, of the former place.

DIED.

In Belmont, Pulgas, Jan. 11, Julia, infant daughter of H. and M. Flashner, aged 3 months and 8 days.

In Yamhill County, O. T., Dec. 5, Samuel Crawford, aged 7 years and 6 months.

In Olympia, Washington Territory, of consumption, Dec. 4, F. Knott, aged 34 years.

In Columbia, Toulumne County, Dec. 30, George A. Cowsert, aged 23 years.

In Stockton, Jan. 13, Mrs. Mary C. Whiting, aged 28 years and 3 months, wife of Jasper S. Whiting, and daughter of Hon. James B. Calhoun, of Portland, Me.

At Last Chance, near Michigan Bluffs, Placer County, Jan. 5, Richard Corey, aged 25 years, formerly of Lucas County, Ohio.

In Honolulu, Dec. 12, Mrs. Jane, wife of Israel Kashow, aged 23 years. She was a native of North Wales, Eng., but late a resident of San Francisco.

In North Yamhill, Yamhill County, Oct. 24, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Dodson, aged 49 years, a native of Virginia.

In North Yamhill, Yamhill County, Dec. 7, Mr. Hiram Buckingham, aged 38 years.

In San Francisco, Jan. 18, after a lingering and painful sickness, GEO. W. TICE, formerly of New-York City, in the 34th year of his age.

At Pine Grove, Sierra County, Jan. 3, Fred. Willet, formerly of Philadelphia, aged about 25 years.

In Los Angeles, Jan. 6, John Foster, formerly a member of the Los Angeles Rangers.

In San Francisco, on Friday evening, 19th inst., Mr. John A. Craw, aged 34 years, formerly of Massachusetts.

On board the bark *Isabelita Hyne*, Nov. 23, of dysentery, Adam Hepbourne, seaman, of Newbury, Scotland.

On board the same vessel, Dec. 3, of fever, Joshua C. Crossland, second officer, a native of Rotherham, County of York, England.

In Marysville, Jan. 17, Mr. Benjamin Colbourn, aged 48 years, late of Canton, Louis County, Mo.

On Rush Creek, near Nevada, Jan. 12, Edward K. Steward, of Noble County, Ohio.

Weekly Commercial Summary.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1855.

Since the sailing of the steamer of the 16th, business has been remarkably depressed. The country demand has been extremely light, and very few articles have been sought for at the hands of the importers. The jobbers requiring but little, have bought sparingly, there being no inducement to purchase beyond the calls of a limited trade. In one or two articles, the stocks of which are light, there have been improved figures, but the tendency of most articles has been downward. Flour and grain have been very dull, and large lots could not be sold at the figures of the preceding fortnight. The weather continues clear and cool, and very unlike that which is most desired at this season. We have had few important arrivals during the week.

FLOUR—No sales of either Richmond or Chili have been reported from first hands. Of the former, jobbing sales comprise about 600 bbls. at $15 50 ₩ bbl., and of the latter, repacked, 1,200 qr. sks. at $11 50 ₩ 200 lbs. About 9,000 qr. sks. domestic ground have been sold by jobbers at figures within the range of $9@$12 ₩ 200 lbs., the latter being an extreme figure. Of Ashley's self-rising, sales embrace 1,000 qr. sks. at $13 50 ₩ 200 lbs.

SUGAR—There has been considerable activity, and prices for both raw and refined have advanced. The stock of crushed is very light. We note sales of 393 bbls. crushed to arrive in thirty days at 15¼c.; 100 do. do. from second hands at 15c.; 100 do. do. do. at 18½c.; 125 do. do. do. at 19c.; 100 mats No. 3 China at 9c.; 100,000 lbs. sweated No. 1 do. at 10¼c.; 100 mats Manila No. 1 at 10¼c.; 190,000 lbs. China No. 1 at 10¼c; 115,000 do. do. do., in three parcels at 11c.; 25,000 do. do. do. jobbing at 11½c.; 95,000 do. do. do. at 11½c.; 95 half bbls. Sandwich Island on private terms; 6,000 lbs. Muscovado at 12c. ₩ lb., and at auction 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 10¼c.@10¾c., and 100 half do. do. do. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. The *George E. Webster* brought 90,000 lbs. China.

SYRUP—SETH ADAMS, in 8 gallon kegs, jobs at $1 ₩ gallon. No sales from first hands.

COFFEE—The parcel of Central American, 95,500 lbs. by the *Forward* was taken by a manufacturer of ground Coffee on private terms, understood to be about 14¼c. ₩ lb. Sales of Rio embrace about 90,000 lbs., in lots, at 13c.@13½c. ₩ lb. The *Isabelita Hyne* brings from Manilla 1,269 pecuils—about 180,200 lbs.

SALT—Sale of 1,000 bags (12 lbs. each) Table salt at 47½c. ₩ bag.

CANDLES—Sale of 100 boxes Sperm, to arrive, at 22½c. ₩ lb. There is no change in Adamantine. Market dull.

SOAP—A parcel of 400 boxes common brown sold at 5½c. ₩ lb., and 500 do. Hill's No. 1, at 8c. ₩ lb.

MUSTARD—Sale of 200 dozen ground, in ½ lb. glass, at $1 87½ ₩ dozen.

CASE GOODS—Quite a speculative movement took place last week in Oysters, and some 2,000 dozen were bought up at $7 50@8 ₩ dozen. There have since been jobbing sales at Emanuel's at $14 ₩ dozen. An invoice of 400 cases assorted Fig Fruits, Pickles and Preserves sold to arrive at 30 ₩ cent. advance on home cost, and another consisting of 120 dozen Irish Peaches, 30 doz. fresh Quinces, 60 doz. fresh apples, 50 doz. strawberries, 100 doz. Tamato Catsup, 100 doz. Baltimore Oysters, and 100 doz. assorted Pie Fruits, sold to arrive, at about cost and charges. Sale to-day of 200 doz. Honey, in 2-lb cans, at $5 ₩ doz.

CANADA.

Public Opinion on the Recent Ministerial Changes—The Trade of 1854—The Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

During the last ten days, the public mind has been occupied with speculations as to the probable effect of the recent important change in the Lower Canadian section of the Cabinet, on the stability of the Ministry. Looking at the merely personal characteristics of the three retiring Ministers and their successors, it would be difficult to say whether the country has lost or gained by the change, for, leaving Mr. MORIN out of view, not one of the other five is qualified by gifts of intellect, oratorical powers, or moral standing, to be entrusted with a prominent position in guiding the destinies of two millions of intelligent, enterprising men. In another point of view, however, the change is of greater importance. Till now, the fact that half of the members of the Cabinet were at least nominally Liberals, has had the effect of smothering the public indignation in Upper Canada at the Tories, a small faction in the country, having smuggled themselves into office during the September ministerial crisis. But not content with having a share in the administration of affairs, Sir ALLAN and his confreres have now taken a large step towards making the Lower Canadian section of the Cabinet Tory as well as the Upper Canadian. How the Reformers of Upper Canada can be persuaded to stand this, it is difficult to imagine. That, as a matter of fact, they will not stand it, may be inferred from the tone assumed by the whole Liberal Press in reference to the recent change. It seems a miracle that in the year of grace 1855, stubborn retrogrades like Sir ALLAN MACNAB and Hon. W. CAYLEY should be the leaders of the go-ahead people of Canada, who left them and their old fogy ideas far behind many years ago; but that, not content with being permitted to hold a spoke of the wheel, they should proceed to fill every office of trust with old fogies like themselves, is more than can be tolerated. In assuming as their colleagues, CAUCHON, CARTIER, and LEMIEUX, they have signed their own death-warrant, if indeed they had not done so before by their deceit, which is fast coming to light in regard to their professed "secularization" of the clergy reserves.

The circumstances which furnished occasion for these Ministerial changes were the retirement from active life, on account of age and infirmities, of Judge ROLLAND, and the death of Judge PANET, (son of the first Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.) One of the vacant Judgeships was given to Mr. BADGLEY, a gentleman generally esteemed and probably worthy of the honor; the only objection to his appointment being the impropriety of the Tories, representing not a sixth of the population, taking advantage of their accidental tenure of office to fill all vacancies that may occur with their political friends and with them alone; if found fault with, therefore, at all, it is only on account of its being one of a series of similar partisan acts. The other vacant Judgeship was given to Hon. Mr. MORIN, who has for a very lengthened period been one of the most prominent men among Lower Canadian politicians, and who, since the elevation of Sir L. H. LAFONTAINE to the Bench, has been recognized in the House as the leader of the French members, succeeding till last session, which marked the rise of the *Rouge* party, in keeping them together with wonderful unanimity. The quiet of judicial life may be a gain to Mr. MORIN, but the Government will soon find that his retirement has shorn them of a considerable portion of their strength. Few, I believe, have ever given Mr. MORIN credit for any extraordinary abilities. As a speaker, he is scarcely above mediocrity, even when using his native language, and any attempt he made to express his ideas in English was generally a failure. But on the other hand, his gentlemanly courtesy of manner, his dignified bearing, his mild, benevolent aspect, his possession of the *tout ensemble* of a French *gentilhomme* of the old school, insured for him universal respect, drew to him friends, and conciliated enemies, if he ever made any, which is doubtful. I happened to be spectator this Winter in Quebec of a little incident characteristic of the man. On a cold stormy day, with the thermometer near zero, I saw him accosted in St. Louis-street by three individuals, apparently comfortable farmers, all of whom in honor of the great man whom they addressed, took off their caps as they spoke to him. Not to be behind in politeness, Mr. MORIN uncovered his head also, and after I had passed some distance the group still stood bareheaded in the pelting storm! There was an excess of politeness here, according to English or American ideas, but the picture was far from being an unpleasing one. Such is Mr. MORIN. Who is his successor? One fond of accurately descriptive, though forcible terms, would say that Mr. CAUCHON, now Her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Public Lands, and entitled to put Honorable before his name, is a mere windbag, and nothing else. As a speaker, he tears a passion to rags, in a style that has more of the ludicrous than impressive about it. As a politician, he is ultra conservative, and a mere tool of the priests, by whom it is said he was educated. He is an editor, withal, (not a favorable specimen of the craft,) or rather was so until his elevation to the office of Premier of Lower Canada. A sentence or two from his rhodomontade valedictory to the *Journal de Quebec*, which he gives up now that he has "arrived in port," will be sufficient to illustrate Mr. CAUCHON's *calibre*:

"In thy turn, adieu my Journal! Thou knowest what I owe thee! I leave thee with tears in my eyes; thou hast been my life, my strength, and my joy; to thee I have confided my affections, my griefs, and *far too much of my bad temper*. Thou hast carried my thoughts in all directions, and when they complained of the slowness of thy flight, thou hast commanded the steam that it should give them rapidity. But if I go away, at least thou wilt not be able to accuse me of leaving thee an orphan. At thy commencement thou didst but count 297 subscribers, and to-day thou givest 2,000 subscribers intellectual food. Who knows if thou wilt not be that oasis in the desert, where the traveler, fatigued, perhaps wounded, &c., &c."

I presume that is a sufficient sample of Mr. CAUCHON's valedictory.

Probably on the principle of wishing to have a general turn-up at once, Mr. MORIN's retirement from the Cabinet was accompanied by that of two of his colleagues. Mr. CHAUVEAU, as Provincial Secretary, gives place to Mr. CARTIER. Mr.

Arrests of Distinguished Citizens—Folly Overheats the Mark—Is it our new Consul? &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

For the last three days, the authorities have been occupied—making arrests; which have embraced some of the best men of the country, Spanish and Creo

[illegible]

Washington, Feb. 6, 1855.

Sir: In my late communication to you, under date of January 27, 1855, I replied to the charge of having disobeyed a certain paper from the State Department, preferred by the Secretary of Stampoel's letter communicated to Congress. Since that letter was made public, I have been the subject of attack in a public journal professing to have the demands of the Secretary of State at heart. That attack was made upon grounds quite distinct from those which were the subject of my last letter. Statements have been made by the Secretary or [illegible] to refute my statements, or to withdraw the accusation to which they related. Had I expected justice in the hands of Secretary MARCY, I should have been disappointed at this result; but looking for nothing from that quarter favorable to myself or my cause, I am far from any feeling of the kind.

I shall now disclose the character of the letter put forth by the Dutch Government, as one having been sent by me to the Governor General of Netherlands, India. In my previous communication to you, I referred to that letter as of great importance to my cause, in making evident the recklessness and bad faith of the Netherlands India Government in their hostility to me. I assured you that, far from desiring its destruction, I considered that it should have a prominent place among the proofs that sustain my claims upon the Government. I shall now make good those assertions, in a manner which I doubt not will be entirely satisfactory to you.

The letter of the 25th of February, I declare to be a false and spurious fabrication. I deny utterly having written or sent it. It may seem strange that the Dutch Colonial Government should be under so severe a charge; but surprise in this respect will vanish before the history of the perfidies that have contributed to establish and enlarge the power of the Dutch in the East. It is true that no WARREN HASTINGS has turned the eyes of the world upon the history of the Netherlands India Government. But the means by which civilized men inspired by avarice accomplish the subjection of vast and powerful races of valiant but less enlightened men, are in all countries, in all ages the same. The same system of treachery that has ensnared the Malay and the Japanese is ready to be employed against any European and American who excites the apprehension of the Netherlands India authorities.

On the 10th of February, 1852, I addressed a memorial to the Governor General of Netherlands India, of a very different character from that put forth by the Dutch Minister under date of February 25. The nature, history and attendant circumstances of this memorial will throw light upon the true character of the spurious letter. I shall, therefore, proceed to give them fully.

At the age of twenty-nine—a time of life, when insensibility to the horrors of a loathsome imprisonment, and the fear of death upon the scaffold, is not a characteristic trait—I found myself a prisoner at Batavia, confronted by the whole power of the Dutch Government, and as my friends assured me, I had reason to believe, a doomed victim. I stood alone in the world. The few friends who would have served me, were attracted by sympathy with my sufferings alone—besides this they were powerless. The only representatives of my country at command was Mr. REED, the Commercial Agent, at Batavia, who left for the United States a few days after my arrival at Batavia as a prisoner, and Mr. E. W. CRAMERUS, who performed the duties of Commercial Agent in the absence of Mr. REED. On my first arrival at Batavia, Mr. REED, knowing nothing of my case, had expressed himself in harsh terms against me, declaring that I ought to be hanged at once. (See despatch Com. G. A. MAGRUDER, to Navy Department, 8th December, 1852.) Though subsequently he apologized for this language, yet an injury had been done to my cause, that it was out of his power to remedy. For two weeks, prior to my arrival at Batavia, until the 21st of February, I lay, first in the hold of a guard ship, and afterwards in a close, damp cell in the Stadts prison of Batavia, stained with the blood of a political prisoner, a young man like myself, who had long lain neglected, suspected of crime, though not condemned, until his reason forsook him, and he died of self-slaughter. I was the next occupant of the cell, after him, and his blood upon the rude platform, whereon I had to seek repose, filled me with forebodings of my own fate. Another prisoner in an adjoining cell, maddened by imprisonment and the pestilential air of the dungeon, raved day and night in my hearing. I trembled for my own reason, and more still for my men, who were within the same prison with myself.

In this juncture, my friends assured me, on the one hand, that my death was certain, unless I made some concession to the pride of the Government, and that on the other hand, my liberation would surely result from an appearance of submission, which they assured me, the Government was only waiting to receive, in order to set me free.

To convey an idea of what was thought of my situation, I will quote the language of a letter addressed to me by W. W. SHAW, Esq., acting United States Consul at Singapore. He says:

Let me venture to give you a small bit of advice, which is this: leave no means untried, however it may annoy you in an humble, but firm tone to get your liberty, as well as that of your men, as health is the first point to be gained, and a residence in such a place will affect your health hereafter, though it may not at present. You are in the hands of the Philistines, and the sooner you can get out in an honorable and upright way, the better for yourself and all concerned.

Under these circumstances, at the solicitation of Mr. CRAMERUS, and acting by his advice, I wrote a long communication to the Governor General on the subject of my imprisonment. I have in my possession no other copy of this letter than the one furnished me officially by Mr. CRAMERUS, which I give as communicated to me. It will be observed that only the opening and concluding paragraphs of this letter are copied in full, and that the rest of the copy, being the narrative portion, is made up of notes, which are substantially all the points of that portion of the memorial:

WELTEVREDEN PRISON, BATAVIA, Feb. 13, 1852.

To His Excellency, Mr. A. P. Duymaer Van Twist, Governor General of N. India, &c., &c., &c.

SIR: I the undersigned, accused of hostile intentions, in connection with the Sultan of Djambi, against your Excellency's Government, beg to submit for your consideration, the following statement relative to my past life; and to call your attention to certain immediate occurrences in order to show forth, that whatever may have appeared against me, to cause my arrest at Palembang, that still I have done nothing, as the result of any premeditated evil intention against the peace or sovereignty of this country.

SLIGHT OUTLINE OF EARLY HISTORY.

Removal to New-York in 1844. California speculations in 1849. Spanish connection, Central America, Chevalier Gomez acquaintanceship and consulship for Guatemala.

Bought *Flirt* to sell to Gen. Carrera. Induced to go to Brazil to sell schooner. Capt. E. C. Townsend, his incapacity and ultimate dismissal at Cape de Verde Islands.

Joseph Hoffman, master of *Flirt* from Porto-Praya to Coast of Brazil. I, myself, always the actual captain on board.

Quarrel between Hoffman and Rogers the first mate.

Detention at Maceio in consequence. Shipped Mr. C. M. Graham at Maceio, formerly of *Swordfish*.

Stay at Pernambuco; afterwards sent to save a wreck by Consul Gordon.

Wreck off Cape St. Roque; could render no assistance.

Steered for the East Indies; stopping at Tristan d' Acunha.

Acquaintance at Minto; officers going to Palembang.

Finally tempted to go to Palembang in company with bark Jane, Capt. Valberg. Fearless intention of turning back to Batavia.

Conf. Du Bruyn and destruction at Palembang.

First heard of Djambi at the house of Pangerang, Schoriff Ali.

Mr. Graham's mind excited by accounts of Djambi.

Only heard of Mr. G.'s intention of going 24 hours before he left.

Was not cordial with Mr. Graham. He exposed to leave me at Singapore.

I often spoke of a general adventure throughout the Archipelago; to Papua, Linguet, Wetter, and other lands in an opium steamer.

Was daily visited by officers of garrison at Palembang, and natives together.

Was complaisant very beautiful in my language at Palembang.

Was planning treason or plotting.

Not one dollar spent for arms or ammunition.

Letter (or Extract of Djambi) was first suggested as a pass for Mr. Graham.

Addressed in a peculiar manner to all Malay Chiefs in the Straits of Sunda.

Received [illegible] Malay Secretary,) a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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At 2 o'clock this morning the Albany mail, which we should have received at 10 o'clock last evening, had not arrived. Consequently we are without our usual Albany Correspondence.

The Asia's News—Ministerial Break-Up.

The *Asia* steamship, at Halifax, brings a week later news from Europe. The events in Parliament and at Windsor were quite stirring. On Monday Mr. ROEBUCK's motion of inquiry in the Commons, after speeches from Mr. DISRAELI and others, was adopted by the strong vote against the Government of 305 to 148, *and thereupon the Ministry resigned*. On Tuesday the Queen sent for Lord DERBY, the leader of the Conservative or Tory Opposition, and Parliament adjourned over to Thursday. On Wednesday Lord DERBY waited upon the Queen, and receiving her Majesty's command to form a new Ministry, he repaired to the residence of Lord PALMERSTON, who is understood to have refused office in a Coalition Cabinet. Lord DERBY, to the latest date, had not been able to constitute a Ministry of sufficient strength; and various rumors were current assigning the Premiership to Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE. The contingency of Lord JOHN's success was not deemed probable: on the contrary, there was a rumor that the Queen had condemned his course, in an autograph letter, and it was known that all the friends of the ABERDEEN Government were "dead against him." On the reassembling of Parliament Lord ABERDEEN announced in the House of Lords the resignation of the Ministry. The difficulties of constituting a new Administration were such as to leave the result wholly in doubt to the sailing of the steamer on Saturday.

That Lord ABERDEEN should resume office, in consequence of the acknowledged difficulty of reconstructing a new Ministry, (under existing circumstances,) although most improbable, is not without precedent. In 1831, after the defeat of the first Reform bill, the Government, of which Earl GREY then was head, tendered the resignation of their respective offices to WILLIAM IV., (on his Majesty's refusal to allow them to create a sufficient number of Whig Peers to swamp the Tory anti-Reform majority in the Lords,) and resumed the discharge of their executive duties on the defeat of WELLINGTON, PEEL and LYNDHURST to form a Tory Cabinet. In December, 1845, when PEEL had determined to repeal the Corn-law, and a few of his colleagues, headed by the present Earl of DERBY, refused their consent to such a popular concession, he resigned office, but speedily resumed it, on Lord JOHN RUSSELL's failure in forming a Whig Administration. But, in the present instance, the Premier who has resigned must be said to have done so not voluntarily, but by compulsion—not because he had been cheated or foiled in an endeavor to carry out measures of great public importance, but because the voice of the country, speaking through Parliament and the Press, had pronounced a verdict of condemnation against him for not having acted with vigor, judgment and ability. On this account, therefore, his resumption of power may be looked upon as wholly out of the question.

Of the three other statesmen named as likely to take the leading part in the formation of a new Government, undoubtedly Lord PALMERSTON is the person who would be most popular with the British nation. He is advanced in years, it must be admitted, (having been born in 1784, the year which also may boast of Lord ABERDEEN's birth,) but possesses singular activity of mind, excellent health and remarkable activity of body. True it is, also, that his public career since 1809, (when he took office under SPENCER PERCIVAL,) has been singularly inconsistent. The Vicar of Bray was not more changeable in politics than PALMERSTON has been in politics. But sixteen years' service as Foreign Secretary has made him extremely well acquainted with the affairs of all European nations, and personally intimate not only with politicians but potentates. Of late years, he has become more and more liberal. Even Lord JOHN RUSSELL, (who dismissed him from office in December, 1851,) has admitted that, of all men in the ABERDEEN Cabinet, none was so well qualified for the office of War Minister. This, also, is the opinion of the British nation. But it is understood that PALMERSTON is not personally a favorite with the Queen and Prince ALBERT, and it is apprehended that this Royal disfavor *may* militate against him so far as to prevent his appointment as Prime Minister. In that case, however, VICTORIA and ALBERT may expect more unpopularity than would be pleasing. We only venture to think that, all other points considered, the presumed disrelish for his services would be waived, and that he will become Premier. If he does, it is scarcely probable that anything but strong necessity can induce him admit Sir GEORGE GREY and Sir CHARLES WOOD into his Cabinet. His antipathy to the GREY party is notorious.

Lord LANSDOWNE so pertinaciously refused the Premiership in December, 1852, on the breaking up of the DERBY-DISRAELI Ministry, that his declining, at the ripe age of seventy-five, now to undertake the labors and responsibilities of that office may decline to advise the Queen to call upon a statesman who has had over fifty years' Parliamentary experience is likely enough—particularly as he is her personal

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It would not surprise us if the *Baltic* will bring the intelligence of Lord PALMERSTON's having succeeded in form a Government. He will have many difficulties to contend with, but, by an energetic endeavor to carry on the war with spirit to a favorable issue, he has it in his power to obtain unusual popularity.

It will be seen from our dispatches that the Germania Conferences are anything but harmonious. The Emperor of Austria appears to have fallen short of his desire to take command of the Federal German Army. Prussia insists on her own plans of putting her forces upon a War footing, and has already quartered part of the army in Saxony and Schleswig. She also categorically refuses to suffer France to march her armies through Prussian territory. At the same time it is stated that Prussia is to be admitted to the Vienna Conferences, and may become a party to the treaty of the 2d December. The Turkish Plenipotentiary has also received instructions from his Government to take part in their Conferences. The treaty between the Western Powers and Austria with Sardinia has been published. The contingent of 15,000 troops is granted by the last named power, in return for which the integrity and peace of the kingdom is guaranteed by the other States. France sends part of her army through the Austro-Italian territories, as an evidence to the people of the accord between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria. The War news from Sebastopol is not important. Measures were being taken by the Allies to intercept Russian supplies going into the city. The sanitary condition of the English army was improving.

The Martyrs of the Prison-Ships.

"*The Dungeons of the Revolution*" was the title of an article which we published in yesterday's TIMES. It was not remarkably amiable in its introduction toward our brethren of the Bull family, but that should be excused. We never have been able to read that chapter of our revolutionary history which treats of our prison-ships, without experiencing a little roiling of the feelings, and if a physician should ever tell us that we must forbear getting indignant or risk a sudden paroxysm of disease of the heart, we should certainly make up our mind never to re-read the story of the *Old Jersey*, and to avoid the whole topic as we would dread sudden death. But the character of the martyrs of the prison-ships never has been fairly written. Their virtues were of an unobtrusive sort—their patriotism was of the stern breed that ends only with life. We know that rewards were offered to many of them if they would disown their country—rewards sometimes of money and somtimes of preferment in the British Navy. But money and preferment alike were spurned; they preferred the wormy bread and copper-poisoned meat, the stifled hold, the typhus, burial in a ditch, and names unstained by dishonor or treason to the cause, before pardon, wealth and preferment under a Government that was playing tyrant to their home. And so, thousands of them died; some, perhaps, as careless prisoners of war, but hundreds of them good men and true,—men whose price the British Government could not pay. Of a few of them the names remain, but of most even these are forgotten. The story of their sufferings is not an oft-told tale. There are many readers of history who cannot recall it from their reading; and many who see the unfinished monument in Trinity Churchyard, or the curious old structure that indicates the place where the bones of some of them were re-deposited, adjoining the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn, find the reminiscences suggested exceedingly indistinct, and their impressions far from definite concerning the ones whom these memorials purpose to commemorate.

Of monuments generally we have not a very exalted opinion. To erect a marble shaft in memory of one whose name is a thousand fold less perishable than marble, is not to us an evidence of superior wisdom. It is like rounding a heap of sand to mark the position of a boulder of granite, or republishing for the sake of preservation the contes of MATHEW's *Paradise Lost* in the columns of a provincial newspaper. Monuments to the pilgrims whose living monuments will be perpetual while our race lasts, or to WASHINGTON of his Union, are almost out of place, and [illegible] but when the very people [illegible] of noble memories, whose memory are cannot afford to let die, there would be some sense in erecting monuments to commemorate the virtues by them exhibited, and to testify our appreciation of their noble devotion, though we should not recognize the name if we heard it, nor the handwriting if we saw it, of those who practiced them.

With great propriety a novelist might be reckoned to question the traveler, the citizen, who enters our harbor, as to who and what were the prison-ships and their martyrs. An obelisk might well be lifted up, confronting the present generation and the next with a demand for a rehearsal of the story of the unnamed ones it mutely told of. But if not a monument, some other token of our appreciation they should have,—their bones at least should be honorably entombed, and a fitting history of their sufferings ought to be dedicated to them, for their memory's sake, and for our credit. Perhaps the Historical Societies would be the best administrators upon their remains. We trust the hint will not be wasted. The public, we are sure, would like to hear from the Society especially organized to refresh their excellent memory, and over which Judge MORSE presides. The present generation, we are confident, are anxious to see justice done to these sufferers of the hulks. A more fitting time than the present to move in the matter we shall not soon find.

California Matters.

By the arrival of the steamer *Northern Light* at this port last evening, we are in possession of intelligence from California to the 24th of January. Commercially the news is of a very unsatisfactory character; otherwise, it is not of particular importance. As late as the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco, the Legislature had not succeeded in making choice of a United States Senator, although twenty-two ballots had been taken. The most prominent candidates were Mr. GWIN, now holding the office, and Mr. C. L. EDWARDS, who was nominated by the Whigs. On the first ballot Mr. GWIN received forty-two votes, and on the twenty-second, thirty-seven. Mr. EDWARDS received thirty-six on the first and last. Business at the mines was generally dull on account of an unusual scarcity of water, which prevented the miners washing their dirt. Aside from the lack of water, the *Transcript* believes the prospects of the miners are as good as usual. There are many grumblers, but the same authority says there has not been a time since 1850 when they were not to be found about as numerous as at the present time. Murders, if there is any change, are rather on the increase. A number of cases are published, of a character peculiar to that region of country. The Indians in the vicinity of Shasta County are said to be in a most pitiable condition, suffering much from want of provisions. ANTONIO MARIA MELENDREZ, of Lower California, has issued a proclamation warning all robbers and murderers to leave his dominions in fifteen days. What effect an entire obedience to his command would have upon the number of population is not stated. Col. WHEELER, the American Minister, returned to San Juan on the 6th of February from a trip to Granada, to procure the archives of SOLON BORLAND. CHOMORRO, not knowing the occasion, fired a twenty-four pound ball at the party, which covered them with dust and splinters. The Colonel will reside at Virgin Bay until the close of the war, which, it is thought, will eventually terminate in favor of CHOMORRO.

Suez Ship Canal.

The French are undoubtedly the foremost nation of Europe—in ideas, in art and in science, as well as in martial spirit. It is to France, accordingly, that we owe the initiatory step towards the reconstruction of one of the great works of antiquity, now for many ages in ruins—the reopening of the canal which anciently united the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas.

Egypt—over which the laws of the Ottoman Empire still prevail, although for some time freed from all but a nominal recognition of the Sultan—has now in its reigning Viceroy, SAID PACHA, a governor who knows the true interest of his country, and seems anxious to advance it.

To that end he has, by a recent firman, granted to a French gentleman, M. LESSEPS, and his associates, the privilege of constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which shall be open to all nations; and the enjoyment of all the waste land which he may succeed in reclaiming, by means of a subsidiary fresh water canal.

It seems a little surprising that an avenue of commerce which was opened as early as the days of the PTOLEMIES, long centuries before the Christian era; through which the haughty Roman dames procured the costly silks and sparkling gems of Arabia and India, and through which once floated the rich commerce of the Eastern and the Western worlds, should ever have been permitted to fall to ruin; or having done so, through war or earthquake, or other calamity, should not have been speedily reconstructed. But when the valley of the Nile, that wonderful and mysterious region of the most stupendous works of human industry, as well as the cradle of civilization and learning; after being successively overrun by Persian, Greek, Roman and Arab; finally became the undisputed abode of Mamelukes and Turkish despotism, decay and death settled upon every branch of Egyptian industry; her people became semi-barbarous, and her canals mere furrows through the desert sand.

This melancholy result, rendered sooner or later inevitable by a despotic Government, was hastened by the discovery of a daring and adventurous Portuguese, of the new route [illegible] critical conjuncture of the commerce of Europe and India, [illegible] material ports; and the commerce [illegible] have flown more naturally, more directly, and cheaply through her, has been sent a circuitous, costly, and dangerous journey around the Cape of Good Hope, to the ultimate enrichment, chiefly, of the city of London.

No great work like this now projected, a work which makes an island of a continent, and opens a direct communication between the ancient and the modern races of the world, can be looked upon in any quarter with apathy or indifference.

Even the English project of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien is of inferior grandeur, as it effects less populous and productive countries; and is of less importance as respects its influence upon the elevation of the race.

Even upon us, distant though we be, this work completed would not be without its influence,—as no great invention of the human mind, or achievement of human industry, which advances one great division of the globe, can fail remotely and reflectively to advance the others.

Accordingly, we shall watch with great interest this fresh attempt to reëstablish an ancient channel of commerce; feeling confident that one of its ultimate results would be the regeneration of Egypt, and its reclamation from its modern state of semi-barbarism: and thus would be repaid the debt which the race owes to her, as the mother of civilization.

Several very serious objections have been raised to the feasibility of the construction of a ship canal which should pass directly across the isthmus of Suez, from sea to sea.

The shallowness of the waters at both ends of the proposed route, the coral reefs, which it is asserted infest the navigation of the Red Sea, and the character of the country composing the isthmus, it consisting chiefly of loose, dry and shifting sand, have all been suggested as insuperable obstacles.

To the first objection it might be replied, that a work of so much importance would justify an immense outlay in constructing and deepening the necessary harbors; or if this should be found impracticable, the canal could be made to strike the Nile near its mouth, and so pass on to Alexandria, whose harbor is admirable for depth of water and safety of anchorage. As to the coral reefs in the Red Sea, these are to be found only on its western shore, which is shallow; while on the eastern, or Arabian side, the water is deep, and the navigation expeditious and safe. The sandy, desert like nature of the country which the canal would traverse, is, perhaps, the most serious obstacle of all. But this difficulty cannot really be as formidable as one would at first blush imagine; for the ancient canal of the PTOLEMIES traversed the same country, as far as the two bitter lakes in the centre of the Isthmus, and then pursued a westerly course, until it struck the east branch of the Nile. What was thus accomplished in those comparatively rude and ancient ages of the world, would it not be strange, indeed, to find beyond the abilities of the nineteenth century of the Christian era!

A general answer to all these objections, however, may be found in the fact that an accomplished French engineer, M. LEPERE, after an examination, made years ago, reported that there were no difficulties in the construction of this canal which might not be easily overcome; and he estimated the probable cost of its construction at only about three millions of dollars; which is less than half the sum recently expended upon a work of mere pleasure and taste, the erection of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near London.

In addition to these objections, English writers, who perhaps are not as favorable to this enterprise as the people of other parts of Europe, to whom it would be more immediately beneficial; and who also (it may be) fear that it might be made instrumental in snatching from their own grasp some of the rich rewards of commerce; have asserted, that if successfully completed the enterprise would still prove to be, commercially and financially speaking, a failure.

They begin with the proposition that the great bulk of the commerce of India centres in London; and then having gone into an estimate of the time the passage by this route to the East would consume, and the amount of toll that would be levied on the canal, conclude that the present route around the Cape would be much cheaper, and nearly as expeditious.

But these estimates are founded on a purely conjectural basis, and cannot stand the test of a rigid investigation. The alternatives presented to the larger portion of the commerce of Europe would be a route almost direct from the point of departure to the point of destination, and an immense sweep around the whole continent of Africa.

A single glance at the Map of the World is a convincing proof of the overwhelming superiority of the Isthmus Route, and of the futility of mere arithmetical calculations against it.

The East India Company itself,—that gigantic and wonderful structure of the genius of commerce, which has no counterpart in history, going forth a trading company, and returning a vanquisher of the most fertile country of the globe, with its hundred million of people,—would be the very first to avail itself of this new route to its possessions.

What would be the consequence upon Europe, and especially upon India and Egypt, of the completion of this canal across the Isthmus of Suez, in a manner at once magnificent and permanent, and adequate to all the uses that it could be made to subserve, it is impossible at this time wholly to realize. Its beneficent bearing upon the destiny and the welfare of the race, has in CESAR situated [illegible] the attention of the mystical Genius of the [illegible] and Commerce, the greatest General of modern times. The absorbing possession of wars, and the [illegible] of this times, permitted them only to speculate where it is in the power of this age to act. Commerce has ever proved the precursor, and indeed the great agent of civilization and religion. It is in the very nature of things that this should ever be the case; for commerce cannot exist without the existence of law; which latter is ever attended by cultivation and refinement.

The marriage of the waters of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, the constant passage of stately fleets to and fro, bearing the wealth of the barbaric East to the enlightened West, and the arts and sciences and products of the West back to the East, would be like an electric shock to the dormant energies of the intellect and the soil of India and Egypt. Those lands, once the theatre of all that is splendid in the achievement of human intellect and industry, would again assume their rightful position among the powers of the earth.

From the one would fall the shackles of Turkish despotism; from the other the burden of the terrible exactions of the East India Company.

With these views we welcome the noble undertaking of Mr. LESSEPS and his associates. The millennium of morality is certainly to be presaged by the millennium of commerce, and the latter is an event which we may venture to anticipate, when France projects the construction of the Suez Canal and America the Panama and Pacific Railroads.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Case of Captain Gibson—Naval Affairs—Peruvian Matters.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

The President has discovered an excuse for dropping the case of Capt. GIBSON, never dreamed of until since he sent the correspondence to Congress. Unless evidence which seems quite conclusive can be set aside, the Captain will be shown *not* to be a citizen of the United States, and, therefore, not entitled to the protection of our Government. The evidence upon which, in part at least, this new element in the case is founded, is that of Commander FOOTE of the Navy, by whom it is shown that at some time specified, Capt. GIBSON was unable to clear his vessel in his own name, *because*, as he admitted, he was not a citizen of the United States. Whenever the President has evidence to this effect worthy of being placed before the American public, he will certainly be justified in dropping GIBSON's claim against the Dutch Government, but this new fact cannot, of course, be presented by the Administration as an apology for its failure to recommend either the dismissal or the enforcement of the claim two months ago.

The navy of the United States has achieved a triumph to-day in the passage of the bill creating a retired list. The simple amendments made by the House to the Senate bill will not materially affect its character, and will readily be concurred in by the Senate. Of course, a retired list is always subject to abuse, but its abuse can never be productive of so much evil as is the present system—which fastens upon the service the drones and the inefficient, at the expense of those who do the work. The refusal of the House to pass the bill to authorize the construction of six new steam sloops-of-war is decisive of that measure, for the present session at all events.

From private sources, I learn some facts in regard to Peruvian matters, and gather some items of interest in respect to the success of CASTILLA, who has just unseated Gen. ECHENIQUE from the throne of PIZARRO at Lima. It is known that CASTILLA on the 5th of January, at the head of say four thousand men, fought near the gates of Lima what in Peru is called a battle, against Gen. ECHENIQUE, who commanded in person a force of about five thousand men. On the next day CASTILLA entered the city in triumph, and President ECHENIQUE took refuge in the house of Mr. SULLIVAN, the British Chargé. The battle consisted mostly of manœuvres and skirmishes, and lasted from morning till evening, when ECHENIQUE's right being outflanked by CASTILLA, the former showed the white feather and took to his heels. The losses on both sides were four hundred men wounded and two hundred killed, about equally divided between the two gladiators.

Last Summer, a good many Americans, Germans and English, who had been led by some passenger-ship speculators in Australia to believe they could amass gold by the cart-load with perfect ease on the eastern side of the Andes, on the Amazon and its branches, came to Callao and Lima, and some hundreds of these men, after a toilsome journey on mules of several hundred miles, reached the branches of the great river and commenced their explorations. They were unsuccessful, however, in finding gold enough to pay for digging and washing, and so penniless and half-starved parties of them came straggling back to Lima. A party of about 120 of them fell in with CASTILLA in the South, on their return, and accepted service with him. One hundred and fifteen of these miners were in the Lima battle, and contributed, of course, greatly towards giving CASTELLA an easy triumph, while, at the same time, they had an opportunity of lining their own empty pockets. One American by the name of JOHNSON got possession of a regimental chest belonging to ECHENIQUE's forces with $70,000 in gold in it, which he divided with his comrades.

The wife of Gen. CASTILLA had been six or eight months in Lima when the battle took place, living in the family of our Minister, Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY. CASTILLA has once before been President of Peru, and is the only President she has had since her separation from Spain, who served the full term of six years. Resolutions have upset all the others after from one to three years' administration of the Government. CASTILLA was quite popular during his Presidency. He brought about many radical and judicious reforms in the Judiciary and Church, and did not rob the exchequer, at least to such an extent as did his predecessors and successor. He it was who paved the principal streets of Lima, lighted the city with gas, and constructed wide sewers; and I believe Lima is indebted to him for introducing the waters of the Rimac into the centres of the main streets, through which it courses. The rivulets carry along with them the filth of the great city, the waters again uniting with the stream from which they have been diverted, below that part of it which supplies the houses of the inhabitants, and which makes the great fountain in front of the Palace on Cathedral-square.

CASTILLA is a firm, energetic man, say fifty-five years of age, tall and rather thin, his hair gray and coarse, which "bristles up" in the same way as Gen. JACKSON's did. It is said he does not wish to be President himself—and it is believed that DON DOMINGO ELIAS, who started the revolution fifteen or eighteen months since, will be selected for that position. Don DOMINGO is rather a weak man, without much energy: and it is probable, if he gets to be President *de jure*, CASTILLA will be President *de facto*. Peruvian affairs are in a very unsettled condition, and the future is very uncertain.

President de Jesus, Vega, makes some conflict Evans as being the man who was protested by one Council of Tumbes a year and a half ago, when the first appointed in arms against Echenique. After being defeated with his handful of men he sought refuge in the house of the Consul, and [illegible] the latter was removed for giving protection to him. When he made his first unsuccessful attempt he had the management of the Chinca guano business, and which he was said to be making $200,000 a year.

I recollect reading a statement in the "*Commercio*," newspaper, last Spring, that ECHENIQUE, during the two or three years of his administration that had already transpired, had distributed wrongfully among his relatives and friends some $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 of the public funds, the full list of names being published with the benedicos of each set opposite. ECHENIQUE, in this list, figured for $5,000,000. The statement was exaggerated somewhat, no doubt; but it was generally believed that ECHENIQUE had feathered his nest to the tune of about three millions of dollars. If he is lucky at the monte table, this will last him for sometime.

Business, which has been very much depressed all through Peru, in consequence of the revolution, will now undoubtedly revive; and it is to be hoped that that fine country may have a slight breathing spell from intense commotion, and thus be enabled to develop her very many rich resources. The silver mines are extremely rich, and only need capital and energy to make them vastly profitable; while her gold veins would undoubtedly yield largely, were her soldiers employed in protecting miners in the Indian country, where the gold exists, instead of being always engaged in cutting each others' throats at the beck and behest of military and political aspirants. But her guano beds are far richer than either her gold veins, her silver or cinnabar mines; and her agricultural resources are, in South America, only second to those of Chili.

The country is generally healthy, the climate mild and agreeable, and were it not for fleas, which it must be said, do greatly abound, Peru would be a paradise. In Lima and vicinity it never rains, but the night mists are sufficient for agricultural and garden purposes in its vicinity. The people of Lima are gay and hospitable, but wretchedly indolent; and the principal part of the important business of the capital as well as of Callao, is transacted by foreigners. The French, of course, do most in the fancy line in Lima, while the English have monopolized the heavy business in both cities. Americans are scarce in Lima, and are not very great favorites with the authorities, as we have established rather a fillibuster reputation in those "diggings"—especially since the Californians made a descent upon Ecuador, with FLORES in 1852; and since a couple of hundred of them—returned Amazon gold-hunters—came near upsetting ECHENIQUE, and carrying off his gold bags, an account of which your Lima correspondent wrote you last May.

It may interest somebody, eastward from you, to know that HALEY, the Portland printer, who was sentenced last year to ten years in the chain-gang, for being concerned in the forgery of Peruvian Consolidated Bonds, has either escaped or been liberated, as he was seen at large in the streets of Callao a month or two since. S.

The New Grade in the Army.

From the Washington Union.

The following is a copy of the joint resolution which passed the House of Representatives on Monday, and which is at present exciting some attention:

A resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of Lieutenant-General by Brevet for eminent services.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of lieutenant-general be, and the same is hereby, revived in the army of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a major-general of the army in the late war of Mexico, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of lieutenant-general may be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services: *Provided, however*, That when the said grade of lieutenant-general by brevet shall have once been filled and have become vacant, this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and be of no effect."

The section of the act of Congress which established the grade of lieutenant-general was passed on the 28th of May, 1798, and is as follows, (Fifth Congress, session 2, chapter 47, 1798):

2 SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President shall deem it expedient, he is hereby empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commander of the army which may be raised by virtue of this act, and who, being commissioned as lieutenant-general, may be authorized to command the armies of the United States, and shall be entitled to the following pay and emoluments—viz: $250 monthly pay, $50 monthly allowance for forage, when the same shall not be provided by the United States, and forty rations per day, or money in lieu thereof at the current price—who shall have authority to appoint, from time to time, such number of aids, not exceeding four, and secretaries, not exceeding two, as he may judge proper, each to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel."

The Mexican war transpired in the year 1847, and the pay of an officer with the rank of lieutenant-general, as provided in the act of 1798, from that date to the present, would amount to more than fifty thousand dollars. It will be seen that there is attached to the grade of lieutenant-general a staff of six persons—four lieutenant-colonels and two secretaries—each with the rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

☞ The examination of applicants for admission to the bar will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the General Term Room.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $350; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolina Pianos, and the Herzdal Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $100. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperment,) all at extremely low prices. Rents at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
E. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos 126, 127, and
139 Water-st., New-York.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Feb. 5, 1856.

E. C. HERRING, Esq., NEW-YORK:
SIR: We take pleasure in stating that the Safe we purchased of you has nobly stood the test.
Our manufactory and contents were burned on the 22d December, but our valuable books, papers and money, IN YOUR SAFE, were preserved uninjured.
We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend your safes to the public. Yours truly,
BACON & BROTHERS.

POPULAR TRADE.—IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS we are now offering great bargains: Linens, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Merinoes, Broadcloths, Lawns, Barages, Shawls, Ribbons, Bombazines, Gent's Black Cravats, Linen Cambric Hdk'fs, Gloves, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO HAVE REMOVED to No. 99 Chambers-st., (corner of Church,) where they have opened a new and extensive assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of their own importation and manufacture which they offer at current market prices, wholesale and retail.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Gotlin's impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depôt No 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED, Black Silks of a superior quality, which we are selling very much under their real value. Also, Plaid and Striped Silks, at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Books and Books THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

SILVER PLATED WARE, SPOONS, TEA SETS, Castors, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Pickle Cans, &c., manufactured and made to look equal to new, at 1-10 cost, by EMERSON & MOREY, Office No. 331 Broadway, up-stairs.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!! Great rush, great excitement, and great bargains, at the Auction, 161 Nassau, cor. Spruce-st. A. C. COLLETT, Jr. & Co.

Hardships [illegible] by [illegible] in the British Army.

The following remarks on a most interesting subject are from the *American Medical Monthly* for February. They bear the initials of PROF. PEASLEE.

During the three inglorious months spent by the allied armies in total inactivity at Scutari, 10,000 men are said to have died of cholera; and in connection with this fact, we are also told that the camp was situated on low ground, and surrounded by the rankest vegetation, and that the soldiers were allowed to take such vegetables, and in such quantity, as they chose.

But, when it was at last decided to deep all "timid counsels," and go to the Crimea, the facts as to the peculiarities of climate, at least, which were there to be encountered, we should have supposed would have been taken into account in the very outset; and that they were not considered, and sufficiently guarded against, has excited general astonishment. We may be told that the allied armies expected to take Sebastopol at once, and then consult their comfort at their leisure. This indeed may be a reason for the neglect; but surely it is no excuse for it. It was already past the middle of October when the firing upon Sebastopol* commenced; and at any rate, cold weather must come on, and the almost incessant rains, before the city would probably capitulate. And if the siege *should* be indefinitely protracted, as has proved to be the case, what would shortly become the sanitary condition of the besiegers, is a question which, we should suppose, would have occurred during the prolonged deliberations at Scutari.

It is accurate enough for present purposes to say that the peninsula of the Crimea lies between the latitudes of 44° and 46½°; and in respect to its latitude, as well as in its peninsular situation, and its extent of territory, corresponds very nearly with the southern half of the State of Michigan. Sebastopol being at its southern extremity, corresponds very nearly, in respect to latitude, with Portland in Maine, and Toronto in Canada; being also about 100 miles farther north than Detroit. We are very well aware that localities on the Continent have a higher medium temperature than those of corresponding latitudes on this side of the Atlantic. Still, according to Professor DOVE, of Berlin, the lowest mean annual temperature at Sebastopol, in January, (the coldest month,) is 34° 28′; this being 1° 10′ colder than in Paris, and 3° 7′ colder than in London. The Black Sea also, which surrounds the peninsula for three-fourths of its circumference—the other fourth, except the Isthmus of Perekop, being completed by the Sea of Azof—takes its very name from the fact that its waters are darkened by almost incessant storms during the colder portion of the year. The diary for the month of November last shows but *ten fair days*; while rain fell sometime in the twenty-four hours in *eighteen* of the remaining twenty days, and the remaining two were cloudy. Fogs were also frequent on the mornings of the fair days; and on the 14th November, four inches of snow fell on the heights in rear of Sebastopol. The 18th was, however, very mild and pleasant. High winds accompanied the rain, and continued often during the fair days.

Here we see a state of weather which, by its changeableness, together with its severity—and the latter alone is not slight for the month of November—demands the utmost precautions in order to protect the health of foreign troops against its influences.

Now all these facts, and others we cannot stay to specify, might have been known in England when the expedition to the Crimea was planned; and the best apology that can be offered if they were not known by the proper authorities, is to say they neglected to obtain information on the subject. But if not in England, certainly in Constantinople, some one could have been found—not a Turk, of course—who could have given some definite account of a locality not so far distant from Constantinople by 100 miles as is Cincinnati from this City.‡ Indeed we are driven to the conclusion that all this was well known, and seasonably known; and that, as a correspondent of the London *Times* has remarked of other mismanagement in connection with this expedition, "every fact which is now known was known beforehand, and every mishap which is now known to have been capable of prevention was previously and seasonably known to be capable of being prevented by appropriate arrangements for that object."

It was not therefore a want of knowledge, but a neglect of administrative duty, which has led to no small part of the sufferings of the English army in the Crimea. It is not necessary for us to inquire who are the parties guilty of this neglect. It is enough to say that, with the name of GUTHRIE and his comrades in the Peninsular war, so familiar to us, to suppose the British army-surgeons at the present time to be so deficient in either skill or energy, would be to admit a degree of degeneracy which the lapse of only forty years cannot account for. We believe the medical staff of the English army before Sebastopol have done their duty as nobly as the circumstances in which they have been placed by the defective administration of the other departments of the service, rendered possible. Their means have been crippled, and their numbers never sufficiently large; but for neither of these defects have they been themselves responsible. They cannot *procure* provisions for the army, though they may indicate its necessity, and the proper diet. They cannot themselves obtain even medicines and hospital arrangements from home, though they must fail to save the lives of the sick without them.

We may be perhaps here reminded that supplies on their way to the Crimea were lost in the Black Sea by the wreck of the transports containing them; and that among these supplies were 40,000 overcoats for the soldiers. We reply that these garments ought to have arrived in the Crimea several weeks previously, and before the stormy season, therefore, had commenced; in which case, the probability of their having been lost at all would have been greatly diminished. Hundreds had already perished directly or indirectly from exposure to the weather, before these garments would have reached their destination, if they had not been lost. The storm, therefore, accounts for their loss; but there is no excuse, so far as we can see, for the delay in shipping them. Moreover, it has recently been ascertained that these coats were not, in fact, after all, specially adapted to the condition of a Crimean Winter, but were merely a part of the ordinary soldier's outfit.

But what has been the actual experience in the meantime of the army in the Crimea? We will not speak particularly of the hardships incurred in and immediately after the battle of the Alma, and that of Inkermann—the fiercest in the records of modern warfare—but will confine ourselves to the accounts more recently received of the condition of the army before Sebastopol.

From a medical officer's report, dated Dec. 2, we learn that the snow storm on the 14th November, before alluded to, prostrated the tents and the hospital marquées, and thus directly exposed the patients to the inclemency of the weather. The dysentery had greatly increased during November; since the men had to lie, sometimes, in the trenches *twenty-four hours at a time* in the same position—and that a constrained one—being exposed to heavy dews at night, and often to drenching showers. This duty was, also, almost constantly recurring, without intervals of rest.

Since the storm, and the consequent additional exposures of the sick and the rest of the army, sickness has made a rapid and alarming progress.

The great coats of the men were threadbare and worn out, and the remainder of their apparel in a still worse condition. They had no change of clothing; and when they returned from the trenches to the camp at night, they slept without any covering except one wet blanket—the floor of the tent meanwhile being almost as wet as the ground outside.

And yet we are told by another writer that there was timber enough floating in the bay, for several days, after a violent storm, to have made huts for whole army!! But it was not secured at the time; and at last it went out to sea again. By this time, probably, timber for that purpose has arrived by ships at Balaklava.

Fuel also could hardly be obtained, even for cooking, except a few green twigs gathered in the ravines. Cooking utensils were also very rare.

And yet the coffee sent to the army was in its *natural state, i. e.* not roasted, and of course not ground. The soldiers, of course, therefore, had these two operations to perform. And in accomplishing this object, they spoiled their mess tins, the tops of which they used for roasting; and also spoiled the coffee itself, in attempting to grind it between two stones.

The hospitals were not provided with bedding, blankets, proper cooking utensils, or fuel; which state of things unnecessarily added largely to the amount of mortality. One physician states also that he cannot obtain very [illegible] for the sick!

[illegible] letter dated to the Odessa on the 14th of September, [illegible] of the Allies was on the point of [illegible] Sebastopol, [illegible] on the 20th of September. [illegible] Commissariat, [illegible] Hospitals, [illegible] Medical Staff, [illegible] Sick and Wounded, [illegible] Clothing, [illegible] Fuel, [illegible] Huts, [illegible] Cattle, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Pigs, [illegible] Poultry, [illegible] Vegetables, [illegible] Fruit, [illegible] Wine, [illegible] Spirits, [illegible] Beer, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Soap, [illegible] Candles, [illegible] Coals, [illegible] Wood, [illegible] Iron, [illegible] Steel, [illegible] Copper, [illegible] Brass, [illegible] Lead, [illegible] Tin, [illegible] Zinc, [illegible] Mercury, [illegible] Sulphur, [illegible] Saltpetre, [illegible] Charcoal, [illegible] Gunpowder, [illegible] Shot, [illegible] Shells, [illegible] Rockets, [illegible] Mortars, [illegible] Cannon, [illegible] Muskets, [illegible] Rifles, [illegible] Pistols, [illegible] Swords, [illegible] Bayonets, [illegible] Lances, [illegible] Spears, [illegible] Arrows, [illegible] Bows, [illegible] Quivers, [illegible] Shields, [illegible] Helmets, [illegible] Breastplates, [illegible] Greaves, [illegible] Gauntlets, [illegible] Boots, [illegible] Shoes, [illegible] Slippers, [illegible] Hats, [illegible] Caps, [illegible] Coats, [illegible] Waistcoats, [illegible] Trousers, [illegible] Shirts, [illegible] Drawers, [illegible] Stockings, [illegible] Socks, [illegible] Gloves, [illegible] Mittens, [illegible] Scarves, [illegible] Handkerchiefs, [illegible] Cravats, [illegible] Neckties, [illegible] Collars, [illegible] Cuffs, [illegible] Buttons, [illegible] Buckles, [illegible] Studs, [illegible] Rings, [illegible] Bracelets, [illegible] Necklaces, [illegible] Earrings, [illegible] Brooches, [illegible] Pins, [illegible] Needles, [illegible] Thread, [illegible] Silk, [illegible] Cotton, [illegible] Wool, [illegible] Flax, [illegible] Hemp, [illegible] Jute, [illegible] Leather, [illegible] Canvas, [illegible] Tents, [illegible] Marquées, [illegible] Awnings, [illegible] Flags, [illegible] Banners, [illegible] Standards, [illegible] Drums, [illegible] Fifes, [illegible] Trumpets, [illegible] Bugles, [illegible] Horns, [illegible] Pipes, [illegible] Violins, [illegible] Violoncellos, [illegible] Double Basses, [illegible] Harps, [illegible] Pianos, [illegible] Organs, [illegible] Harmoniums, [illegible] Concertinas, [illegible] Accordions, [illegible] Flutes, [illegible] Clarionets, [illegible] Oboes, [illegible] Bassoons, [illegible] Cornets, [illegible] Trombones, [illegible] Ophicleides, [illegible] Tubas, [illegible] Serpents

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

The weather has been extremely unfavorable for business during the past week. The ground is, in some sections, covered with deep snow, and prices have visibly declined. Under the necessity of condensing our quotations, Spring opening very much curtailed, we may abbreviate our remarks. The receipts of goods are moderate, and the accumulation of stock is scarcely perceptible, but the inability to sell in the face of apparently adequate supplies, and the uncertainty as to the future of Cotton, may give rise to a slightly better feeling. It is not right, however, to be too sanguine: the reasonable expectations will be satisfied, if this quarter's business terminates without any material loss.

Woollens—Woollens and Shirtings are not very freely dealt in, but owners are not pressing their supplies, either with any degree of steadiness in the market. Favorite makes of bleached goods have attracted some attention at full prices. Cotton Flannels are a little brisker, but not clearer. Denims are plenty and heavy. A limited inquiry, chiefly for export, prevails for Drills, which are unchanged in value. Duck is offered by most jobbers at 1 cent ₩ yard lower rates, but is not more sought after. Colt's is said to be the most salable, though this is about the only kind held at full previous figures. Ginghams are less abundant, but rule quiet at old quotations. Lawns are without variation. Osnaburgs are quite dull and heavy. There is so little grain stuff being put through that the demand is of the most limited nature. Shirting Cloths are more inquired for, and are, if anything, rising. Prints are but moderately dealt in, yet sales daily. Staples are pretty active at former figures. Ticks are quiet and somewhat nominal.

Woollens are attracting very little attention; nor is there supposed to be much reason to believe that they will claim much notice for some time to come. Hence the goods and rather interesting depression and langor in the business, which presents no feature to justify encouragement to any one directly engaged in the manufacture or sale of the goods under notice. Blankets are almost unnoticed by buyers. Some activity is still experienced in Satin Cassimeres, which are freely offered at unchanged figures. Cloths are general dull and heavy; as are likewise Flannels, Jeans and Linseys, all of which there is a fair stock in the market. There is a moderate business being transacted in Mousslin de Laines, the supply of which is pretty good at former figures. Satinets and Tweeds remain inactive and depressed.

Foreign productions are sufficiently plenty for the season; but the trade in them is not reviving very quickly; and prices are, in many cases, unestablished by actual sales. Country purchasers have not had a fair opportunity to do much during the past week, owing to the disagreeable state of the weather; and this cause, together with a feeling of reluctance to augment supplies without an urgent necessity to do so, occasioned a tame local inquiry. These remarks contain an ample explanation of the continuous inactivity and irregularity in the traffic. And with the mere mention of the fact that the current imports are very moderate, and that importers are not now thinking of duplicating any considerable orders, our review may close.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

The inclement weather, to-day, greatly impeded business in every article of produce.

ASHES—Small sales at ₩6 75 for Pearls, and ₩6 50 for Pots, per 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lb American yellow transparent at 27c. per lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Both here and at the eastward, a healthy demand was experienced during the past week or so, from purchasers, representing the trade of most parts of the Union. And, as the production is still limited, and the principal raw material is rapidly increasing in value, more firmness and buoyancy became evident in prices. Our current rates are as follows:

Men's Thick and Kip Boots	$1 50 @ 2 25
Men's Thick and Kip Brogans	80 @ 1 25
Boys' Thick and Kip Boots	1 25 @ 2 75
Boys' Thick and Kip Brogans	60 @ 1 00
Youths' Thick and Kip Boots	90 @ 1 37½
Youths' Thick and Kip Brogans	50 @ 75
Women's Kip, Calf and Split Boots	75 @ 1 00
Women's Jenny Lind's, Scotag's and Lola Monten Boots	95 @ 1 12½
Misses' Jenny Lind's, Scotag's and Lola Monten Boots	55 @ 75
Children's Jenny Lind's, Scotag's and Lola Monten Boots	50 @ 60
Ladies Fine City-made Gaiters	1 25 @ 1 75
Misses' Fine City-made Gaiters	80 @ 95
Children's Fine City-made Gaiters	55 @ 60

BREAD—No change of moment is noticeable in this line.

CANDLES—There is less doing in this branch of business, but previous rates are still supported.

COAL—The market is generally inactive, but quotations are without essential change.

COFFEE—Is quiet, at old figures. The day's sales consist of 350 mats Java at 13½c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 10½c.; 30 Maracaibo at 10½c.@11c.; and 300 Rio at 9½c.@ 10c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Remains as last noticed, with light sales at former prices.

COTTON—Appears inactive and languid, with very limited movements at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	9	9½
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair	9½	10	11	11½

FEATHERS—Are unchanged. The sales referred to as last should have been printed as embracing 2,000 lbs.

FISH—Dry Cod are rather brisker at ₩3 12½@3 37½ ₩ cwt., readily at ₩3 25. Mackerel are quiet, but quoted firmly. Pickled Salmon and pickled Herring are without alteration. We heard that 1,900 boxes smoked Herring realized 40c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLAX—Is inactive and nominal. There is little of it here.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been less active, but have not varied in price, today. The home demand has been moderate. Shippers have evinced no great inclination to operate. The receipts are not very large; and the stock can hardly be said to be increasing. The day's sales consist of 2,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary Brands	8 12½@ 8 25
Superfine State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Fancy Brands	8 37½@ 8 50
Extra State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 00

Canadian rules quiet, but steady at ₩9, in bond, and ₩9 50@10, free. ₩ bbl. Southern is coming forward slowly, and is rather inactive, but firm. The day's sales embrace 600 bbls. at ₩5 87½@6 37½ for mixed to favorite; and ₩6 37½@10 37½ for fancy and extra. ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour in sacks and wanted at ₩3 75@4 ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is retailing at ₩6 25@7 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn meal is plenty and heavy at ₩4 37½ for Jersey, and ₩4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The sales of Raisins include 1,000 boxes dry at ₩2 75 for layer, and ₩3 40@3 45 for bunch ₩ box. Other articles are without change.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite dull and nominal. There was no sale of choice to-day. Rye is in light supply and steady at ₩1 22½@1 27 ₩ bushel. Nothing doing in Barley, if we except some small sales Canada reported at ₩1 12½@1 15 ₩ bushel. Sales and Western Oats consist of one entire request, and are very firm at ₩c.@62c. ₩ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet—parties still anticipating about prices. Some small lots of Jersey yellow sold at ₩1 ₩ bushel. Holders ask ₩1 for Western Mixed and Southern Yellow, in store.

GUANO—Is in fair moderate demand, yet prices are unaltered.

HAY—Firm in extreme and selling, in lots, at 95c. for shipping, and ₩1 06@1 12½ for local use ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in light supply and good demand at unchanged prices.

HOPS—The sales of last year's crop being 25c.@30c. ₩ lb., in the ordinary wholesale market.

IRON—Pig is the only kind noticed by buyers, and sales of No. 1 foundry reported at ₩40 cash, and ₩40 50 at 4 months. Bar is in moderate request, and steady at ₩2 ₩ 100 lbs. Scotch Pig is dull and heavy; sales of 200 tons at ₩36 cash, and ₩37 at 4 months. Refined is in fair request, and steady at ₩3 ₩ 100 lbs. Sheet is in moderate request, and steady at ₩4 ₩ 100 lbs. Old Iron is in fair request, and steady at ₩1 50@1 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

LEAD—Pig is in moderate request, and steady at 6½c. ₩ lb. Sheet is in fair request, and steady at 8½c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Is in fair request, and steady at 25c.@30c. for Hemlock Sole, and 30c.@35c. for Oak Sole, ₩ lb.

LIME—Is in fair request, and steady at ₩1 ₩ cask.

LUMBER—Is in fair request, and steady at ₩12@13 ₩ M. for Pine Boards, and ₩6@7 for Hemlock Boards.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request, and steady at 30c.@32c. for Cuba Muscovado, and 32c.@34c. for Trinidad, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quite dull and heavy, at 75c.@77½c. for Rosin, and ₩2 50@2 62½ for Spirits Turpentine, ₩ bbl.

OILS—Whale is quiet and steady at 70c. for Crude, and 75c. for Refined, ₩ gallon. Sperm Oil is in moderate request, and steady at ₩2 ₩ gallon. Linseed Oil is in fair request, and steady at 75c. ₩ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is inactive, but firm at 85c.@90c. ₩ gallon.

POTATOES—Demonstrations pleasy and in the market, chiefly for City use, at prices ranging according to quality, from ₩2 25@3 ₩ 100 lbs. The great storage farming reported in the interior seems likely to be realized.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet but firm, with sales of 670 bbls. at ₩13 25@13 50 for old Mess; ₩13 12½@13 25 for new. Prime; ₩11 25@11 50 for new Mess; ₩10 50@10 75 for City do.; and ₩7 for clear Mess ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling, in lots, at 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are scarce and saleable, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. There is a moderate business doing in Beef at prices ranging from 5½c.@6c. ₩ lb. Lard is in light supply, and is quiet at 9½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef is rather brisker, but in other wise unaltered. The day's sales embrace 250 bbls. at ₩5 25@7 for country Prime; ₩8 50@9 for do. do. Mess; ₩11 @13 for repacked Western; ₩14@15 for repacked Chicago, &c., and ₩15 50@16 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime mess Beef is inactive, yet regularly quoted at ₩10@10 ₩ tierce. About 200 bbls. Beef Hams were purchased at ₩15 @16 17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in improved request, at 18c.@19c. for Ohio, 20c.@22c. for State Dairy, and 16c. 20c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. There is less offering. Cheese is quiet but steady, at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Only 60 tierces were sold to-day, at ₩4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is now generally plenty and heavy, the demand being limited, while prices have a downward tendency.

SEEDS—Clover is selling in small parcels at 10½c.@ 11c. ₩ lb. Other articles are unchanged.

SPICES—Are now salable and buoyant at 41c.@5c. for Race Ginger; 11½c.@11½c. for Sumatra Pepper; 13c. for Jamaica Pimento; 13½c.@14c. for Cloves; 37c.@38c. for Canella, in mats; 90c.@92½c. for Mace; and 99½c.@99c. for Prime Nutmegs, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are rather quiet but steady. The sales include only 150 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5½c.; and some yellow Havana, in boxes, at 6½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is plenty and obtainable at 11½c.@ 11½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The demand is generally improving, and prices are well supported. We quote:

Greens—Gunpowder and Imperial, Canton made, ₩ lb., 16c.@26c.; Twankays, common, 26c.@39c.; Twankays, good and fine, 32c.@33c.; Fychow, Tonkay and Moyune kinds, cargo to superior, 34c.@37c.; fine 38c.@43c.; extra fine 43c.@48c.; curious 50c.@65c.; Hyson, Twankay kinds, 26c.@30c.; sweet and superior 31c.@35c.; fine 36c.@40c.; extra fine 42c.@50c.; curious 52c.@65c.; Young Hyson, common cargo, 30c.@35c.; sweet and superior 36c.@38c.; fine 35c.@40; extra fine 41c.@45c.; curious 46c.@55c.; Hyson Skin, spurious kinds, 8c.; common cargo kinds 10c.@17c.; sweet and superior 18c.@22c.; fine 23c.@26c.; extra fine 27c.@30c.; Twankay, common cargo, 13c.@ 20c.; sweet and superior 21c.@25c.; fine 26c.@28c.; extra fine 29c.@31c. *Black*—Ankoi Souchong 15c.@22c.; Congou and Souchong, common, 18c.@19c.; good and fine 20c.@23c.; choice 25c.@35c.; Oolongs, common, 25c.@ 27c.; superior 28c.@30c.; fine 31c.@33c.; extra fine 34c.@ 37c.; choice 38c.@60c.; Powchong, Singapore 17c.@18c.; Chulan, common, 18c.@20c.; fine 21c.@23c.; Ankoi and Ningyong 18c.@22c.; Oolong, common to fine, 30c.@32c.; Orange Pecco 25c.@28c.; Flowery Pecco, common, 28c. @35c.; Flowery Pecco, fine, 45c.@55c.

TIN—Is quiet, but quoted firm, with a reduced quantity of most kinds offering.

TOBACCO—The market is rather poorly supplied and is inactive, while prices are unchanged.

WHALEBONE—Is sparingly offered and is quiet. Prices are nominal.

WHISKY—There were but 180 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison disposed of to-day, at 34c.@34½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic has attracted a little more attention during the week; but holders have promptly met the demand, and prices have not obtained any greater vigor. There is a fair supply in market; while dealers and manufacturers are cautious in purchasing. The heaviness and unsalableness of Woolen Goods mature this disposition. Foreign Wool is dull and almost nominal. The week's sales of Domestic are computed at about 60,000 lbs., chiefly pulled, within our range:

American, Saxony Fleece, ₩ lb	38 @42
American, Full Blood Merino	35 @37
American, one-half and three-quarters Merino	30 @33
American, Native and one-quarter Merino	24 @27
Extra, Pulled	32 @36
Superfine, Pulled	28 @30
No. 1, Pulled	21 @23

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements consisted of merely 200 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d.; 125 tcs. Beef, at 2s.; and some Cotton at 3s. ₩ bale. For London the shipments were very light, including some Bacon at 25s. ₩ ton, Beef at 3s. ₩ tc., and Resin at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Glasgow there were taken 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₩ bbl. For other ports we heard of nothing really new. The latest charters have been: A ship from north side Cuba to a direct port in Great Britain, hhd. Sugar, at £2 10s.; a bark from Trinidad, Cuba, to Cowes and a market, and one from north side Cuba, (privilege of two ports,) same destination, both at £3 for Sugar in boxes, and £3 2s. 6d. in hhds.; a bark from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a brig from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar 35c., and Molasses $3, on deck; a schooner from St. John, P. R., to New-York, 40c. and $3; and a schooner to Jamaica, 50c. ₩ bbl., and back from Mexico, Wood, ₩6 25 ₩ ton.

New-York Cattle Market....Feb. 14.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves at Allerton's, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at Browning's, in Sixth-street, Fourth-avenue; and also at O'Brien's, Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 2 Sixth-street, and at Union Drove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

For the past week at all the principal markets mentioned above:

Beeves	2,633	Swine	4,500
Veals	333	Milk Cows	179
Sheep and Lambs	7,970		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hud. River.
Beeves	350	350	974
Veals	224	—	—
Milk Cows	17	—	—
Sheep and Lambs	1,928	—	—
Swine	—	354	349

BEEVES.

The more regular resumption of railroad communication has afforded us an increased supply, though scarcely sufficient to produce any marked decline in prices. The number in the pens to-day is 1,563, which is 349 more than on last market day. The quality generally exhibited no particular variation from the average of the past month, and we take much pleasure in noticing the sale of some very fine stall-fed animals, which, in comparison with some of the trash offered, are much the cheaper for market retailing.

The inclement state of the weather has retarded operations greatly, and has caused a reduction in price which would not most probably have occurred had the day been fine, as the demand was pretty fair. The Butchers' sales have much enlarged of late, which has enabled them to be more prompt in their obligations, though it may be remarked they have acquitted themselves most admirably in the general depression in trade.

PRICES.

(*Estimated by the pound in the quarter.*)

Best beef offered to-day	11c. @12c.
Good retailing quality	10½c.@10½c.
Ordinary quality	9½c.@10c.
Inferior quality	8c. @ 9c.

The foregoing figures present an alteration of about a half a cent, but considering all things, the market was well maintained on good cattle, and owners quite confident of full prices, and the result was a large number were left over to dispose of. The arrivals at the lower markets have been rather smaller, which gives a decrease at all the markets.

The arrivals at the different market places have been as follows:

At Allerton's	1,558	At Chamberlain's	994
At O'Brien's	217	At Bergen	100
At Browning's	264		
Total			2,633
Received the previous week			2,736

Notwithstanding the drenching rain that prevailed without cessation we managed to glean some information of the sales taking place:

DAVID ALLERTON had a lot of very good cattle, 84 in all from Ohio, average about 7½ cwt., and sold in parcels at 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., though but few at the latter figure.

Messrs. HOAG offered a lot of 150 head Steers from Champagne County, some of them very good Beef, but ran down to quite common and sold at a range of 9c.@ 11c., or about ₩65 the drove.

GEO. TOPPEY had a drove of 135 head, chiefly from Ohio, an ordinary lot and weighed about 6½ cwt. The sales of the best were at ₩85, but the poorest would not realise over ₩55 a head. He purchased at ₩65 the drove; we doubt if his profit is large at to-day's prices.

AL. HEAD had a lot of Connecticut Cattle, mostly oxen, large boned animals, and sold in lots at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

Messrs. BRISTOL & WELLING had 30 cattle from Dutchess County. Included was a pair of four year old steers, fed by SAMUEL MARRIOTT, estimated to weigh 36 cwt., and sold for ₩225, which is quite 12½c. ₩ lb. One steer died, 14 cwt., sold for ₩100—a well fatted animal, and sold to WM. HARRIS. Three other pairs in good condition sold at ₩225, ₩205, and ₩200, to CONKLIN & HORDAY, of Brooklyn. The average price of these lots was near 12c. ₩ lb., and they were about the finest steers in the yards to-day.

SUTHERLAND RENWICK offered 30 very good steers from Pleasant County, Ohio. They would average about 8 cwt. He purchased the drove of RICHARDSON & CONOVER, at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lbs., and sold at 12c. to 12½c. ₩ lb. Were of good retailing quality.

WILLIAM O. WHITE offered a lot of 20 head, purchased of Albany, of prime good quality, and sold at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

Messrs. BARTLE & DAILY had in head from Ohio; owned by Adams, small sized steers that were half bred, and realized 9½c. ₩ lb.

MILK COWS.

The arrivals also up to the close of the month put the demand in for an active business, though the cold weather making many shy of the purchase. Ordered to Sale Cows sell at fashion, and good to select, will fetch, at times, ₩75.

The receipts at the different markets is as follows:

At Allerton's	17	At Bergen's	93
At O'Brien's	86	At Chamberlain's	63
Total			179
Received past week			198

VEAL CALVES.

A good fat Calf sells with readiness at 8½c.@9c., and for rare extra quality 9c. is received, while a class about six to ten days old, representing fleshy lingers, sell at ₩1 50 to ₩3 50 each. The receipts are as follows. (This is exclusive of calves sold with milk cows):

At Allerton's	57	At Browning's	40
At O'Brien's	94	At Chamberlain's	82
Total			273
Received the previous week			218

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

We have again to report a falling off in the receipts, which has imparted much strength to the market, and prices of good qualities are fully supported; but the unfavorable weather that exists to-day has the effect of limiting the sales, and with a good surplus on hand at CHAMBERLAIN'S and at BROWNING'S, the prospect for the week is not very flattering. Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington Market at 7c. to 10½c. ₩ lb. We quote common Sheep at ₩3 50 to ₩4 50; extra do. at ₩5 to ₩7 50; and Lambs at ₩3 to ₩5.

At BROWNING'S.—Sales by SAMUEL MCGRAW:

60 Sheep at ₩4 50	₩270	30 Sheep at ₩4 50	171 50
60 Sheep at ₩5 75	357 50		
Total	180		₩965 00

which is an average of ₩4 50, but the quality was little on the extra.

SALES AT CHAMBERLAIN'S BY JOHN MONTGOMERY.

No.	Average ₩ Head.	Av. ₩ lb.	for Mutton.
137	₩4 75	10½	cents.
80	3 75	10	cents.
94	3 00	9½	cents.
90	4 00	10	cents.
104	4 25	10	cents.
100	3 25	9½	cents.
83	7 68½	11	cents.
146	6 00	10½	cents.
183	4 25	10	cents.

Mr. M. says: "A lot of Sheep of 137 head, from Messrs. EVANS & MELBOURN, of Syracuse, which are considered by judges to average 83 lbs. of Mutton each, and also considered to be the best lot of Sheep offered of the number this season—and if I may be allowed to express an opinion, I must say they are the best lot of Sheep for the number that has been offered here for two years."

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,526	At Chamberlain's	1,498
At Browning's	3,014		
Total			7,979
Received last week			8,463

SWINE.

The receipts have been rather more liberal, but inadequate to the demand, yet the high prices are well sustained—8c. having been freely paid for prime hard Hogs, for packing. A lot of 154 Hogs sold at ALLERTON'S at 6½c., gross—a slight advance on last week's price. The arrivals are 5,500, over the Erie Road.

We annex a list of quotations:

Ohio Corn Fed, hard	at 5½@5, live weight.
New-York Corn Fed, hard	at 6 @6½, live weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 6½@6¾, live weight.
Ohio Corn Fed, good	at 7 @7½, dead weight.
New-York Corn Fed, good	at 7½@8¼, dead weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 7½@7¾, dead weight.
Ohio Meat Fed	at 7 @7½, dead weight.

The suspension of Lake navigation, and other obstructions caused by the weather, has retarded supplies so that the above prices are likely to give way on the addition of any considerable numbers.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 23 8th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 28 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 200 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at ½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $180 to $175; do. do., $175 to $170; do. do., octave, $210 to $205; one grand Piano, $400, cost $500. Fisk's superior Melodeons, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos, $50 to $250. Pianos reduced one-third 30 per cent from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 293 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTE WORTH $365 FOR $200.—It is a beautiful, highly-finished instrument, of superior tone, is new, and warranted rosewood. Apply at No. 14 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

A VERY FINE TONED PIANO—Rosewood case, fine finished, but a short time in use. For sale, price $200, at No. 33 Spring-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Feb 13, 1855.—The CENTRAL BANK at CHERRY VALLEY has this day filed, in the office, a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.
au10-'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent, allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not crust the wick in burning, nor gum or heat machinery, and being very durable. It has been used by railroad, machine-shops, ferries, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

DR. WARD'S UNFERMENTED FRUIT-JUICE, in which all the saccharine properties of fruit are preserved, is purely a cream of acid, sugar and water, delicious, nutritious, and more expressive. All other remedies cannot claim for it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 19 Cortlandt-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Testimonials can be produced from Actors, Actresses, Preachers, Professional Men, and others, who call for the Juice. Prices 50c. Purposed to be sent to all parts of the United States.

EMBOSSING PRESS—Wanted by publishers a large Embossing Press, capable of embossing a sheet of paper 30 by 40 inches. Address, stating price, &c., "PRESS," Box No. 1,000, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two first-class four-story and basement brown stone houses, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., in the most fashionable part of the city. Terms easy. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two new and elegant three-story brick houses, with all the most essential requirements and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Independence-av., with no equal in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE HYDE, No. 324 Carlton-av., directly opposite the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house and lot, with basement and stable, No. 276 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th-aves. Also, the house and lot, No. 278 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th-aves., with Croton water throughout the house, and both rooms built in the best manner; certain for two or three families. Price $6,500. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Large corner house on Bleecker-st. near Broadway, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house, has all the modern improvements. Size 24 by 76 feet. Also, an elegant large size brown-stone house, opposite Washington-square, is complete in every respect. Lot 20x102 feet.
SAML. EDDY,
No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front. No. 502 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butchery. Apply at No. 126 West 31st-st.
JOHN B. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The Lottery modern house and lease of lot No. 206 West 24th-st. The ground rent is $40 per annum for 12 years, and 3 renewals of 21 years each. Lot 20 by 80; the house is 20 by 40 and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story brown-stone front dwelling house, 25 by 65 feet, three rooms deep, situated in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves. Possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 54 Wall-st., Washington Insurance Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,600; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PEGARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four-story and basement brown stone houses, with lots 20 feet by 100, lots 19 feet 7 inches deep, with all the modern improvements; situated Nos. 36 and 38 East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington-aves. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 39—next door.

HOUSE FOR SALE—At a bargain, in 24th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves. One of those beautiful 4-story brown stone houses; size 22 by 60, lot 100; also, one to let, in same block. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A three-story brick house, 21 feet by 60, with extension, built in the best manner, and with all modern improvements. Neighborhood excellent, situated on 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Terms easy. Apply to H. J. SCUDDER, No. 66 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The two story brick dwelling house, No. 37 Vandewater-st., three doors from Pearl-st., a very comfortable and convenient down town residence. Apply to W. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front house No. 165 10th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses, Nos. 48 and 52 West 28th-st., 15 feet 9 inches front and rear by 60 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 42 1st-av., between 2d and 3d-sts. The house is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, and the lot about 77 feet deep. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—About half-way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, a two-story house and wing attached, with 12 rooms, pantries, closets, good kitchen, large cistern, barn, &c., in good order, well shaded, with 5 acres of good land. Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 188 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st. Price $6,000; if not sold by March 1, it will then be advertised for sale at auction.

COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A commodious, convenient, and tastefully cottage residence in the suburbs of Tarrytown, within six minutes' walk of the railroad station, having an ample lot, with trees and shrubbery, and commanding a fine view of the river and country. Is nearly new, and will be sold low, on favorable terms of payment, or will be rented. Inquire of WM. F. LYON, No 95 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—For sale at a big gain—of 44 acres, in Westchester County, 1 hour's ride from this City; the house and out-buildings are new, complete, and in modern style, with a lawn in front, laid out with fruit, evergreen, and other trees, fish and ice pond; the buildings and improvements have alone cost $8,000. Price $10,000, and half on bond and mortgage is wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached; very pleasantly situated, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, with sixteen lots of ground attached thereto, located on high ground, about 200 feet from the Railroad Station. The house is now fitted up with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Productive City property will be taken in exchange if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 1½ acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House 40x32 containing 14 rooms. Has piazza on all sides, and is an eminence overlooking the entire village and Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN No. 262 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—Sixty-one acres of land at Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, beautifully situated, with river and inland views equal to any on the North River,

AUCTION SALES.

SECOND EDITION OF AUCTION SALES—THIS DAY—Stocks, Bonds, &c.—Sales at the Exchange—Sales at the Store—Sales at the Residence—Sales at the Auction Rooms—Sales at the Auction Rooms—Sales at the Auction Rooms

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Very Wet.

The severe rain-storm of yesterday caused an almost entire cessation of public business. The meetings of Societies and Boards, the Newsboys Concert, &c. were all postponed, or failed altogether, for want of quorums and opportunities. All day the rain poured steadily downward; dripping from the eaves, plashing in the streets, and rattling on the roofs. It was wet in the house—wet in the cars—wet in the stages—wet by the fire, and wet away from the fire—wet everywhere—everybody wet. There never was a wetter time. A ferry was established between the opposite banks of Broadway. Drizzly policemen, with shining glazed caps and soggy greatcoats, looked in vain for rowdies, to whom a washing was such an abomination that they never showed their heads out-of-doors. All was dismal. All was nasty. The snow went off in disgust, but the sleighs tried to run as usual—(never mind the horse-flesh.) A few conscientious people put double teams before wheeled vehicles, and then the wear-and-tear was less. In the evening the sky was dark and murky; but the air was not cold. The rise of temperature is the only redeeming feature of the storm.

Snow on the City Hall.

We are informed by Col. MINE, that the injury done to the City Hall by the snow will amount to at least $1,000, as reported by the Chief of Police, in consequence of an accumulation on the roof. The keeper has not employed persons to clear off the snow, not knowing who would foot the bill. Men were at once ordered by the Mayor to remove the obstruction.

Jurors in United States Courts.

On a recent consultation between the Judges, Marshal and United States District Attorney, an arrangement has been effected, by which the Jurors in the United States District Court will be summoned for the third week of the term instead of the first week, as heretofore. Gentlemen on these panels will not serve more than ten or twelve days, obviating thereby a repetition of the same parties as Jurors, and removing thus the possibility of previous pecuniary advantages sought to be gained. The compensation continues $3 to each Juror for each day's attendance, irrespective of the number of causes tried.

We subjoin a list of the Grand and Petit Jurors drawn for next Tuesday, the 20th inst.:

GRAND JURY.

P. H. Holt,	Daniel Ransom,
E. H. Herrick,	G. P. Nevins,
A. Hampton,	Stewart Brown,
H. Quespil,	W. V. B. Arnold,
H. Lewis,	F. A. Delano,
J. M. Corbrett,	G. W. Berrian, Jr.,
B. H. Field,	C. Judson,
C. G. Landon,	C. E. White,
L. Radford,	B. T. Wheatright,
W. H. Anable,	H. Brewster,
H. C. Adams,	H. Waldo,
Wm. Edgar,	H. Averill.

PETIT JURY.

C. M. Crussell,	S. B. Clark,
Wm. McCarthy,	A. W. Gabaudan,
A. McBride,	J. H. Frost,
John Mitchell,	J. Hardley,
G. Vanderbilt,	J. Hunaday,
J. Bourbel,	T. Hawthorne,
P. J. Stultz,	D. Marsh,
D. S. Schmuck,	T. McDonald,
J. Hawley,	J. Blanquier,
E. J. Hawley,	C. Black,
J. Hawkes,	G. E. Billings,
J. Brown,	J. W. Little,
G. R. Hawes,	M. H. Levis,
W. H. Hegeman,	G. Logars,
M. Sears,	And. Lohman,
A. C. Bean,	M. Leudner,
Alex. L. McDonald,	F. A. Long,
Dr. Whiting,	J. Long,
James Cole,	J. Long,
C. A. Babbley,	J. Lefus,
N. C. Bates,	Wm. Logan,
N. Cleveland,	J. A. Zindal,
A. Hollenck,	Wm. Shields,
J. T. Shields,	W. E. Sparks.

Marine Court—What was not Done There.

A day or two ago, one of the reporters of the DAILY TIMES visited this tribunal (which may be said to be one of the *highest* in the City, for it is on the fifth story) in the expectation that an interesting theatrical case would come up for trial. In that he was disappointed, as were many excitable individuals composing a very large audience. To the surprise of everybody, there was no Judge; two of the three were reported sick, and Judge MCCARTHY was absent under some rule or other. At the instance of a barrister, the Chief Justice was sent for and arrived (not apparently in the most pleasant mood.) The Calendar was taken up and not a cause of any importance could be found ready,—but gentlemen of the bar appeared to have been engaged in that most amusing operation, the framing of excuses. At length, just as the Judge was about taking a recess, and made a number of appeals for order by a forcible knock of the judicial hammer, another lawyer sprung to the floor. "If your Honor pleases!" "Well!" said the Judge (rather snappishly,) "Are your ready, Sir?" "Just wait a bit 'till I calls my witness and sees if she's in Court at all—at all, Judge." "Officer! call the witness." The functionary called out in a voice stenterian—"*Miss Justinian Theodoria Mac Finn*"—who did not respond—and the Judge concluded that as he had been sold, he might as well adjourn, which he did forthwith.

Meeting of the Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, met last evening in the Library of the City Hall. Present, Aldermen HOWARD, Chairman, Aldermen TROWBRIDGE and BAIRD, and ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer.

The case of JOHN GUEST, who applied for a discharge certificate, was laid over until Wednesday next, in order to give him an opportunity to procure further evidence.

Complaint of JAMES HOUSTON against Engine Company 46, for assault, &c., on October, 7, 1854.

Mr. HOUSTON testified to the assault.

Mr. NESBIT, the Foreman of Engine Company No. 46, stated that his witnesses were not present, and the Chairman therefore adjourned the case until the next meeting. Alderman HOWARD also stated that, to his knowledge, No. 46 was composed mostly of "Fighters."

A petition of Foremen of various five companies, to have the hydrant companies disbanded.

This petition was not officially before the Committee, but no objection being made on that account, the foremen of these companies were called upon to give their opinion in relation to disbanding them.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Hydrant Company No. 1, and Mr. LAMONT, of Hydrant Company No. 2, were examined.

There was a great deal of cross-firing between the latter gentleman and the Chairman of the Committee, which occasioned considerable mirth among the audience.

Ex-Alderman WESLEY SMITH, of Hydrant Company No. 4, defended the Hydrant Companies in a lengthy speech, and showed that to disband these companies, and organize them into Hose Companies, would cost the City over $24,000, while at present they are no expense at all to the Corporation.

Mr. SMITH also stated that it was well known that petitions on any subject in the Fire Department could easily obtain signatures.

Mr. FREEMAN, Assistant Foreman of Hydrant Company No. 3, stated that these companies are very essential, and gave as an illustration that, at a certain fire, Hose Company No. 55, and Hose Company No. 40, could not start the water from a hydrant, and were obliged to wait for a member of a Hydrant Company to do it; and that Hydrant Companies were a very respectable body of men.

A VOICE (sarcastically)—Almost respectable enough to be an *Alderman*. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. KEYSOR, Foreman of Hydrant Company No. 2, said that Hydrant Companies are just as useful and necessary to the department as Hose Companies, and ought not to be disbanded.

Alderman HOWARD said that the arguments presented had not convinced him of the necessity of continuing these companies, and he was in favor of disbanding them.

Ex-Alderman SMITH—You have changed your mind three very times. You applied to me as [illegible]

Alderman HOWARD—You are mistaken, Sir.

Mr. HIBBARD, (of Hydrant Co. No. 4)—I know, Mr. Chairman, that you [illegible] yourself very strongly in relation to Company 7 and 37.

Alderman HOWARD—I deny it.

Mr. HIBBARD—I am only telling the truth, and I expect my position.

Alderman HOWARD—Whenever there is a doubt I always take the responsibility.

Ex-Alderman SMITH—You mean the "*veto*."

Alderman HOWARD—If I can help you any it will be to put you out of the Department.

Alderman HOWARD then stated that when the subject was brought up again he would be sworn and give his opinion in relation to the matter.

The Foremen of the Hydrant Companies were willing that he should do so, but they said it was very unusual for Judges to testify in causes which they are trying.

The Committee then adjourned.

Explosion of a Gas Metre.

On Tuesday evening, the purifying metre in the factory of the New-York Gas Company, corner of Avenue A and Twenty-first-street, exploded, breaking the metre into fragments, and doing considerable damage to the building in which it was located. The metre was undergoing repairs, and the men engaged were using a candle, which, being placed too near it, ignited some escaping gas. Fortunately—and it seems almost a miracle—no one was seriously injured; several of the men in the building, however, were nearly suffocated. The report of the explosion was heard for a great distance, and the concussion was sensibly felt for three or four blocks. The damage from loss of metre and injury to building, is estimated at about $1,000.

Death by Delirium Tremens.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held at the Bellevue Hospital by Coroner WILHELM, on the body of a patient named JOHN RODGERS, who had been confined there for several days. The evidence adduced before the Jury established the fact that deceased was a habitual drunkard, and died while laboring under the horrible effects of delirium tremens. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in New-York City, and aged 50 years.

Death from Scalds.

An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, who died from the effects of scalds received by hot sugar at the Grocers' Steam Sugar Refinery, on the 11th inst. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

☞ Great complaints are made against the carelessness of the City Railroads, the tracks of which are cleared of snow only by shoveling up immense banks against the curb-stones. When these masses melt, as yesterday, the sidewalks are flooded. It is a nuisance.

☞ We understand that the boatmen of the East and North Rivers are about applying to the members of the Legislature, to pass a law to have all boatmen licensed. They hold a meeting this evening at No. 43 Whitehall-street. It is hoped that all boatmen will attend.

☞ Officer SWEENEY, of the Lower Police Office, succeeded yesterday in recovering over $200 worth of stolen property, which he brought to the Tombs and it was identified.

☞ St. Valentine's Day, like some of its predecessors, was a disappointment—the wet having been a damper.

☞ Fifty-five gas-lamps failed to burn in the Sixteenth Ward night before last.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb.

Mitchell, Morris and Clerke, Justices.

ILLEGALITY OF THE PREFERENCE TO CREDITORS—IMPORTANT TO PARTNERS.

John Everson vs. C. Gehrman and John E. Everson.—MITCHELL, J.—The defendant, Gehrman, moved at special term to set aside a judgment against him and J. C. Everson, for irregularity, and also as entered by collusion between the two Eversons, and in fraud of Gehrman's rights. The motion was denied, and the defendant Everson allowed to amend an offer to confess judgment, so that it should be in the joint names of the firm, instead of being in his name alone. The defendant Gehrman appeals.

It may fairly be inferred, from the affidavits in this case, that Gehrman became indebted to the plaintiff in the year 1853, in a sum exceeding $3,000 or $4,000; that on the 1st day of January, 1854, Gehrman and the plaintiff's son entered into partnership, and the debt remaining unpaid, the plaintiff agreed with the defendants, in March, 1854, that they should give him $2,467 45, and that he should then give to his son the balance due to the plaintiff. In April, 1854, the son gave to the father $467 45, in bills due to the firm, and the note of the firm for $1,800. Such an agreement, made by the firm in good faith, and with the concurrence of both of its members, would bind the firm; the loss of the plaintiff in releasing part of his debt was a sufficient consideration for it. In August the plaintiff applied to the defendants to pay the note of $1,800, or to secure it. They said they could not. He asked for a judgment, but Gehrman refused to give one; and he swears that Gehrman said that if any one sued him, he would sell his property and dispose of it so that such person could not collect the judgment. At the same time the son was desirous that judgment should be confessed. Thus the plaintiff and his son, the partner of Gehrman, each knew that Gehrman was determined that the plaintiff should not have any preference by a judgment against the firm. With this knowledge, the father and son immediately contrived their plans and carried them out; and the question is, whether they should be aided by the Court to make effectual a scheme in which they colluded together to gain an advantage o the father over other creditors of the firm, against the known and express wishes of Gehrman, the other member of the firm.

The facts clearly show that the action against the defendants was commenced and carried on by, and all its parts arranged by concert, between the plaintiff and his son, and designedly concealed from Gehrman, the partner of the son, and with the knowledge that he was opposed to any such scheme. The plaintiff's counsel admitted it, and while the defendants' counsel called it a collusion to defraud Gehrman out of his rights, the plaintiff's counsel insisted that it was a plan to do good.

The plaintiff's attorneys lived in Madison County, not far from the residence of the plaintiff; they conducted all the proceedings and all the papers in the cause, including the offer of the defendant, Everson, and any other papers on the part of the defendant were in their handwriting.

The summons was addressed to both defendants; it had no date to it; the complaint was on the $1,800 note, and was sworn to by the plaintiff on the 21st of August, 1854; the same day the plaintiff's attorneys made affidavit of the service of the summons and complaint on the defendant Everson. At this time Gehrman was in his store, and could have been also served, with the same papers; and this must have been known to the plaintiff and his attorneys; but they designedly refrained from serving them on him, as that would has frustrated their scheme. On the same day the defendant Everson signed a paper stating that "the defendant John C. Everson hereby offers to let judgment be entered against him in favor of the plaintiff," and that judgment was thereby confessed, in favor of the plaintiff, for $1,845 50, besides costs. He signed in his own name only. On the same day the plaintiff's attorneys served on the defendant. Everson, a notice addressed to him alone, that the plaintiff accepts your offer to let judgment be entered against you, and made affidavit that he had served it on J. C. Everson, one of the defendants. On the same day, also, J. C. Everson made affidavit that the defendants were justly indebted to the plaintiff in $1,800, and interest from 11th of April, 1854, on the above note. On the same day, at 22 minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning, judgment was entered against both defendants for $1,845 50 damages, and $10 50 costs—the papers above mentioned forming part of the judgment roll, and execution was issued, and at about 10 o'clock on the same morning, was levied on the stock in trade of the firm of the defendants.

Under these circumstances there could be no doubt that all this was done by father and son in collusion with each other, to give a preference to the father over the other creditors of the firm, and against the known and fixed purpose of Gehrman, one of the members of the firm.

The Judge at Special Term allowed the judgment and execution to stand as security, and allowed also defendant Gehrman to defend the action, and also permitted John C. Everson to amend his offer to confess judgment, so that it should appear to be made on behalf of the firm, instead of his own behalf alone, and also to sign the firm name to the offer.

In Roberts vs. Wood, (2 Paige, 617,) the complaint alleged that an assignment had been made by Jessup, without the consent of his partner, Vandenburgh, and asked to set it aside on that account, but the answer denied this and alleged that it was made with the consent of Vandenburgh; this was conclusive on a motion to dismiss on demurrer, as that was; (see pp. 519, 521.) The Chancellor expressly decided at this time [illegible]

☞ The committee of the Relief Department of the Williamsburg City Missionary Society at their Anniversary on Tuesday evening, showed that they now have the names of about 600 destitute upon their books, for the relief of whom upwards of $300 per week are required. The funds in the treasury of the Department are reduced to about $30, which amount will be entirely exhausted before the close of the week. Among these families are many who never before were compelled to subsist upon charity.

Successful Hunting—Indian Fight.

From the Minnesota Democrat, Jan. 31.

A hunting party of Sioux Indians, some time since, received permission from Gov. GORMAN to cross to the east side of the Mississippi, and pursue their hunting operations in the neighborhood of Rice Lake, where game was reported very plenty. The Sioux were very successful in hunting, and in about a month had killed five hundred deer, in addition to a large amount of smaller game.

We learn that yesterday, while a party of six Sioux were hunting on Rice Creek, twenty miles from this city, they suddenly came upon a Chippewa Indian. The Chippawa did not perceive his opponents until he was within a short distance of them, when he did, he discharged both barrels of his gun at the Sioux—one charge taking effect in the breast of one of the Sioux, and the other in the thigh of another, inflicting, it is thought, fatal wounds on both. The remaining Sioux easily disposed of the Chippawa, and this morning we noticed the scalp of the Chippawa attached to the "rig" of one of the numerous Sioux who arrived in the city.

The Sioux say the Chippawa was a spy of a large war party of his tribe, on their way to attack them. This supposition accounts for the rapid breaking up of the hunting party.

Skating Among the Dutch Colonists of Michigan.

The city of Holland is beautifully situated on the North Black River of Lake Michigan, at a point where the river widens into a lake. Although they have not had much sleighing this Winter, according to the *Hollander* of the 11th, the youth of the colony have had fine skating. We clip the following from that paper for the benefit of our Knickerbocker friends of Dutch descent:

"SKATING.—Although we have thus far had too little snow to give us the music of the merry sleigh bells, our pleasure-seekers have been partly compensated for their disappointed hopes of sleigh rides, by the unusually fine skating. Imagine a sheet of smooth ice six miles long, and averaging more than a mile in width, and, if you are a skater, you can appreciate the skating on Lake Macatawa.

"Dutch 'Schaatsenrijders' are world-renowned, and those who represent the 'Nederlands' here have not forgotten their national amusement.

"We love to watch their evolutions on the ice, there is so much unlimited freedom in their movements. The grace and swiftness with which a practiced skater glides over the ice seems like a flashy thought of impulse, rather than an actual bodily movement. See that group as they mingle and scatter, forming clusters and combinations continually varying like magic changes of the Kaleidescope! Yonder, a party are at work hoisting the sail of an ice-boat, now they catch the wind, and with a bound like a frightened steed, away goes their light craft, distancing the swiftest skater.

Our Dutch damsels are not at all inclined to leave to their brothers and beaux the exclusive enjoyment of this graceful amusement. Many of them would be able to maintain the national reputation without the aid of the stronger sex. We recollect two bright-eyed sisters who lived here a few years since, who had a peculiar style of skating. They would join hands and keep step, and when their long Frisian skates were securely fastened, and they had the smooth ice before them, they were unapproachable to all ordinary pursuers."

What would our delicate hot-bed ladies say to leaving satins and kids, for furs and woolens, and exchanging the dusk and swelter of the midnight ball for the glassy ice and pure bracing Winter air! Or how would they like to listen to the clear ring of the steel skate by way of variation to the drumming and twanging of the patient and much abused parlor piano, or the dismal squeaks of the assembly fiddles!

☞ The heavy snow with which the country about Chicago has been visited has given rise to apprehensions of a flood in the Spring. In 1849 Chicago was visited with a flood, and $120,000 worth of property was destroyed and many lives were sacrificed. The snow is now very deep, and a sudden thaw would prove most disastrous.

MARRIED.

In this City, by Friends' ceremony, a few minutes before the 7th hour, of the 15th day of the 2d month, ISA M. DAVENPORT to ANN ELIZA CARPENTER, both of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy

In East Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, by Rev. Samuel Spring, FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, of New-York, to MARY, only daughter of S. G. Farnham, Esq., of the former place.

At Jubilee Grove, Darby, Pa., at the family mansion, Gen. JOHN SYDNEY JONES and FANNIE LEE TOWNSEND, of Plymouth, Mass.

BIRTH.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Clinton place, Mrs. ROBERT LEECH, of a son

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, JAMES P. GOODLIFF, aged 31 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 43 13th-st., west of 6th-av.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 14, Mr. ALFRED WOODLEY, aged 32 years, a native of England, but for the last 26 years a resident of Westmoreland, Jamaica, West Indies.

His friends now in this City, and the friends of C. P. Cochin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, precisely, from his late residence, No 38 Clinton-st.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, JOHN M. DE CIPLET, a native of Belgium, aged 66.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 9 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, the 15th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, NATHANIEL BARKER, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Eldridge-st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 14.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s	81	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s15 94
1,000	do	81	100	do	b30 94½
1,000	Louisiana 6s	87	34	Erie Railroad	46
6,000	Virginia 6s	95	125	do	s3 44
5,000	do	b60 95	80	do	s60 44
2,000	Erie Con. R.R. 7s	71 83	300	do	b30 45
5,000	Erie Bds. of '75	b60 85	150	do	c 45
1,000	do	83 85	150	do	b3 46
1,000	do	85	100	do	b60 47
23,000	do	b10 94	100	do	b30 47
5,000	do	b60 85	325	Harlem Railroad	s3 30
5,000	Hud. R. 30 Mtge Bds.	74½	200	do	30
5,000	N Ia 1st M Gas Line	81	200	Reading Railroad	s30 70½
3,000	Pan. Bds 1st Issue	108½	100	do	b30 70½
2,000	Pan. Bds 2d Issue	105½	50	do	s60 70½
1,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	74½	200	do	s3 70½
6,000	N. Y Cen. R.R. Bds.	97	50	Hudson R. Railroad	s60 99½
3,700	New-York Cen. 7's	99	100	do	b30 99½
1,000	do	99½	5	Mich. Central R. R.	81
9,000	do	b3 99½	4	Mich. Southern R. R.	22
3,000	Indiana Bank Bds.	60	100	Panama Railroad	108
20	Union Bank	112	50	do	109
8	Del. & Hud. Can'l Co	114½	30	do	b30 109½
50	Metropolitan Bank	108	200	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	c 28½
75	Canton Co	b60 23½	200	do	b30 26
150	N. Jersey Zinc Co	s5 4	6	Northern Indiana R.	89½
200	Nic. Transit Co	s5 17	30	do	90
100	do	s3 17½	30	N. Indiana Construc.	84
200	do	b60 17½	4	Ill. Central Railroad	97
100	do	b60 17½	33	Galena & Chi. R. R.	90
100	do	s30 17	30	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	70½
100	do	b60 17½	25	do	70½
110	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	100½	20	do	70
200	N. Y. Con. R.R.	b30 94	25	do	69½
150	do	94	20	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.	86
200	do	c 94			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. MULLER & Co.:

$2,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 8s, secured by mortgage on Wisconsin lands...Int. added. 66½
60 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..... 75
5 shares Granite Fire Insurance Company..... 85

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place tomorrow, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$000	New York 5s, '60...108		5	Hnds. Riv. R. R.	38
7,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 8s	87½	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	69½
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	99½	120	Harlem Railroad	30
4,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	74½	34	Mtge. Trans. Co.	17½
2,000	do	74½	100	do	17½
200	Cumber'd Coal Co.	28	5	N. Y. Central R.R.	94½
100	do	b60 28	150	Erie Railroad	47
50	Canton Company	23½	200	do	47
100	Gold Hill Mine	1	200	Reading Railroad	70½
1200	McCulloch Gold	1½	20	Mich. South. R. R.	22

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The Foreign Market and Money accounts by the *Asia* at Halifax advise a dull Cotton and Flour movement at Liverpool, an active request for Money in London, and more doing in American Stocks at generally improved prices. The quotations for Cotton are not changed; and, with the exception of Indian Corn, which is in favor, the figures for Breadstuffs are substantially reported [illegible] RIGHT Gallon. Western Canal Flour, 40s. 6d.; Southern, 44s.@46s. 6d.; Ohio, 44s. 6d.@48s.; White Wheat, 11s. 9d. Provisions are quoted without [illegible]; and Railroad Iron, £6 15s. The steadiness in regard to our Stocks notice a scarcity of Federals, a large demand for Virginias, at 94@96; a heavy sale of new Panamas, at 90; and more doing in Railroad Bonds, particularly Illinois Centrals and Erie Third Mortgages. Canada 91½@91¾.

The California Gold packet *via* Nicaragua, brings less than the usual sum of Gold Dust on freight, the total consignments being only $476,000. It is possible the mail has further remittances in the shape of drafts on the Sub-Treasury, of which a large amount is known to have been sent to California from Washington some months ago. The market amounts by this arrival are irregular, and upon the whole are very encouraging. Flour had declined, while there was a somewhat speculative movement in Case Goods. The San Francisco *Placer Times* thus refers to the order of the State-Treasurer in regard to the payment of State Bonds due early in 1855.

THE STATE BONDS.—We are informed that the State Treasurer has declared his intention to pay none of the State Bonds which come due in May, 1855, and which are promised to be paid in New-York or San Francisco, unless they are previously sent to him for examination. The cause of this singular arrangement is not given, but it would appear that the consequence of such a movement will be to depreciate the Bonds worse than the neglect to pay the interest about a year since, as the inconvenience to holders in different parts of the United States and elsewhere, must be apparent. We understand that a remonstrance has been addressed to the Governor upon the subject.

The day has been a dull one in Wall-street. The rain-storm and the near approach of the steamer's news were against outside operations in Cotton and Breadstuffs, and to some extent affected the Stock Exchange. The latter, after a very moderate business in the forenoon, was firm at the Second Board, after the announcement of the first brief summary of the Foreign advices. Panama and New-York Central securities were the firmest, both in demand and prices. There were considerable private purchases of Panama shares and bonds at 109½@109¾, and the closing bid for New-York Central shares was 94¾. An order was also executed in Reading Stock, late in the day, at 77, buyer 10 days. The general business in Road shares was not heavy. Erie closed 47. The sales of various State and Railway Bonds amounted to only $90,000. Erie new bonds were done at ¼ ₰ cent. off from yesterday's prices. New-York and Illinois Centrals were both a fraction better, and in request. The New-York Centrals, Convertible sevens, bear interest from 15th December, and sell at 99¼ ₰ cent., with two months' interest included. They are finding much favor since the recent distribution to the shareholders, and at a higher figure than was anticipated. The $100 scrip is sold at much the same price as the bonds of $1,000. It carries the same interest.

There was no movement in Foreign bills to-day and very little done in demand money loans, which are freely offered by lenders at 6@7 ₰ cent., and in some few cases money has been left with the Stock-houses at 5 ₰ cent. The apprehension in regard to the export movement of Specie, to whatever extent it may be felt, does not seem to check the eagerness of some of the large Banks and outside money lenders, to place their funds at call or on short prime paper. The steamer from Boston took $450,000 in Specie, mostly sent by exporters from this City.

The Cotton movement of the week and season is thus posted up in the Circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT for the Boston steamer:

	SEASON—		WEEK—	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.
Receipts at the Ports	1,360,000	1,498,000	105,000	129,000
Exports to G. Britain	647,000	661,840	33,000	34,000
Exports to France	145,000	161,660	8,000	24,000
Exp'ts to oth For. Ports	109,000	94,000	14,000	5,000
Total Exports	901,000	896,000	56,000	63,000
Stock on hand	396,000	605,000		

The New-Orleans mails, three or four in number, came through this evening, and the supply of Foreign bills is expected to be considerably increased from that quarter. The latest quotations were, on London, 106@106¼ with shipping documents, 107¼@108 bankers; and on Paris, the range 5.35 to 5.23¾, a sale of 100,000 francs at the last figure; New-York 96¼@97¼ at 60 days, 98¼@99¼ sight and short sight. The sales of Cotton for three days, to 7th, were 22,500 bales; middlings 7¾@8¼ cents. It is stated that the heavy payments in banks in Mobile, on the 4th, were promptly met, notwithstanding the low water in the rivers had deprived the Cotton factors of a large share of their remittances.

The resumption of payments by PAGE & BACON is announced by authority. Their protested drafts and acceptances in New-York are to be retried by Mr. HOADLEY at the Bank of America. The claim of about $350,000 of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., has been extended from six to eighteen months. In addition to this aid to resumption, it is stated that Mr. BACON has been relieved of his large Railroad undertaking, and a cash subscription of One Million of Dollars by his friends in New-York placed at the disposal of his St. Louis house. Under these circumstances, Mr. B., on returning home, does justice, in a parting note addressed to his principal adviser in this difficulty, Mr. ASPINWALL, in general terms to the liberality of Wall-street, as against the blind assaults of one or more of his papers at home. He leaves, of course, his particular grief against his late correspondents, of the true merits of which the public will best form their judgment, after the excitement growing out of the occurrence to which it refers has subsided.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $52,000; paid $36,608, and had at the close of business a regular balance of $4,389,741.

Boston Banks.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly bank statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.	
Capital Stock	$32,246,125	$32,247,125	Incr.. $2,500
Loans and Discounts	50,961,376	51,417,824	Incr. 1,075,764
Specie in Bank	3,380,798	3,385,815	Incr... 20,744
Due from other Banks	7,479,701	7,393,646	Decr..298,060
Due to other Banks	6,118,041	6,329,699	Incr...314,563
Deposits	13,597,499	13,119,788	Incr... 299,720
Circulation	7,986,231	7,945,871	Decr.. 97,715

The increase of capital is at the Elliot Bank.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS— Feb. 5.	LOANS— Jan. 29.	SPECIE— Feb. 5.	SPECIE— Jan. 29.
Citizens' Bank	3,988,434	3,671,930	1,462,066	1,297,345
Canal Bank	2,843,319	2,984,911	886,756	886,418
Louisiana	3,371,376	3,569,319	1,186,628	1,464,200
Louisiana State	3,122,208	3,772,649	1,488,629	1,488,356
Mech. & Traders'	1,131,286	1,174,263	644,965	690,764
B'k of N. Orleans	821,880	820,798	861,216	830,366
Southern Bank	220,926	368,879	113,815	110,726
Union Bank	918,799	896,121	438,331	447,541
Total	16,858,230	16,664,349	6,818,311	6,766,256
	Increase...$141,881		Increase....$49,056	

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. Feb. 5.	Circulation. Jan. 29.	Deposits. Feb. 5.	Deposits. Jan. 29.
Citizens' Bank	1,899,495	1,902,155	2,199,016	1,838,262
Canal Bank	1,169,730	1,123,059	2,127,561	985,876
Louisiana	956,260	988,649	2,237,271	2,208,501
Louisiana State	1,163,005	1,068,210	3,124,520	2,941,719
Mech. & Traders'	277,295	265,838	819,949	884,672
B'k of New Orleans	629,415	600,600	734,801	692,221
Southern Bank	283,195	295,059	1,077	886,322
Union Bank	650,305	634,495	788,986	619,422
Total	6,029,450	5,778,254	11,987,726	11,056,945
	Increase	$776,696	Increase	$930,825

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks held Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.
Bank of Louisiana	$1,218,170	1,121,698
Canal Bank	295,000	775,000
Louisiana	1,000,000	800,000
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	50,000	50,000
Citizens' Bank	50,000	
Commercial Bank	50,000	250,000
Bank of New-Orleans	250,000	250,000
Union Bank	250,000	250,000
Total	$3,163,170	$3,496,698

Banks, &c. Bonds—$1,000 Mississippi 6s, 1858, 100; Mississippi 6s, 1866, 100; Kentucky 6s, 1868, 100; Virginia 6s, 1866, 100; Virginia 6s, 1874, 100; Virginia 6s, 1886, 100; Virginia 6s, 1887, 100; Virginia 6s, 1888, 100; Virginia 6s, 1889, 100; Virginia 6s, 1890, 100; Virginia 6s, 1891, 100; Virginia 6s, 1892, 100; Virginia 6s, 1893, 100; Virginia 6s, 1894, 100; Virginia 6s, 1895, 100; Virginia 6s, 1896, 100; Virginia 6s, 1897, 100; Virginia 6s, 1898, 100; Virginia 6s, 1899, 100; Virginia 6s, 1900, 100; Virginia 6s, 1901, 100; Virginia 6s, 1902, 100; Virginia 6s, 1903, 100; Virginia 6s, 1904, 100; Virginia 6s, 1905, 100; Virginia 6s, 1906, 100; Virginia 6s, 1907, 100; Virginia 6s, 1908, 100; Virginia 6s, 1909, 100; Virginia 6s, 1910, 100; Virginia 6s, 1911, 100; Virginia 6s, 1912, 100; Virginia 6s, 1913, 100; Virginia 6s, 1914, 100; Virginia 6s, 1915, 100; Virginia 6s, 1916, 100; Virginia 6s, 1917, 100; Virginia 6s, 1918, 100; Virginia 6s, 1919, 100; Virginia 6s, 1920, 100; Virginia 6s, 1921, 100; Virginia 6s, 1922, 100; Virginia 6s, 1923, 100; Virginia 6s, 1924, 100; Virginia 6s, 1925, 100; Virginia 6s, 1926, 100; Virginia 6s, 1927, 100; Virginia 6s, 1928, 100; Virginia 6s, 1929, 100; Virginia 6s, 1930, 100; Virginia 6s, 1931, 100; Virginia 6s, 1932, 100; Virginia 6s, 1933, 100; Virginia 6s, 1934, 100; Virginia 6s, 1935, 100; Virginia 6s, 1936, 100; Virginia 6s, 1937, 100; Virginia 6s, 1938, 100; Virginia 6s, 1939, 100; Virginia 6s, 1940, 100; Virginia 6s, 1941, 100; Virginia 6s, 1942, 100; Virginia 6s, 1943, 100; Virginia 6s, 1944, 100; Virginia 6s, 1945, 100; Virginia 6s, 1946, 100; Virginia 6s, 1947, 100; Virginia 6s, 1948, 100; Virginia 6s, 1949, 100; Virginia 6s, 1950, 100; Virginia 6s, 1951, 100; Virginia 6s, 1952, 100; Virginia 6s, 1953, 100; Virginia 6s, 1954, 100; Virginia 6s, 1955, 100; Virginia 6s, 1956, 100; Virginia 6s, 1957, 100; Virginia 6s, 1958, 100; Virginia 6s, 1959, 100; Virginia 6s, 1960, 100; Virginia 6s, 1961, 100; Virginia 6s, 1962, 100; Virginia 6s, 1963, 100; Virginia 6s, 1964, 100; Virginia 6s, 1965, 100; Virginia 6s, 1966, 100; Virginia 6s, 1967, 100; Virginia 6s, 1968, 100; Virginia 6s, 1969, 100; Virginia 6s, 1970, 100; Virginia 6s, 1971, 100; Virginia 6s, 1972, 100; Virginia 6s, 1973, 100; Virginia 6s, 1974, 100; Virginia 6s, 1975, 100; Virginia 6s, 1976, 100; Virginia 6s, 1977, 100; Virginia 6s, 1978, 100; Virginia 6s, 1979, 100; Virginia 6s, 1980, 100;

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Passenger Bill.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

MAIL STEAMER APPROPRIATIONS.

THE COLLINS LINE.

Exciting Debate.

Speech of Mr. Walbridge.

EXTRA BILLY AROUSED.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.

PASSENGERS IN STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, asked the consideration of the bill regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. The bill was read twice and put upon its passage, as follows:

A BILL TO REGULATE THE CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS IN STEAMSHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS.

SEC. 1. No master of any vessel owned in whole, or in part, by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place, other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age, as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods, nor the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz: On the main and poop decks or platforms and in the deck-houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, and on the lower deck, (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passenger shall be carried on any other deck or platforms, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid to the space aforesaid, or to the longer aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place other than a foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any Circuit or District Court of the United States, shall, for each passenger taken on board beyond the limits aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the Judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered; but should it be necessary for the safety or convenience of the vessel, that any portion of her cargo, or any other articles, or article, should be placed on or stored in, any of the decks, cabins, or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surface impervious to the waves, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be measured therefrom, and in all cases where ground or used, the upper surface of said lockers or enclosed spaces shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this act. It is also provided that one hospital in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate therefrom by an appropriate partition, and furnished as its purposes require, may be prepared, and when used, may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform.

SEC. 2. No such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more and by no other than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel and the owners thereof shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

SEC. 3. All vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space according to law for fifty or more passengers (other than mere passengers) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have, on the upper deck for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck or coverings of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder leading down to the aforesaid apartment shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses in vessels having three permanent decks.

SEC. 4. Every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and each of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified, namely; if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; and if it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved, as hereinafter provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other modes of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. Every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers, and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in like ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

SEC. 6. All vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port from which such vessel shall sail, well selected provisions, for each passenger, at least fifteen pounds of good navy bread, ten pounds of rice, ten pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, ten pounds of peas and beans, twenty-five pounds of potatoes, one gill of vinegar, forty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of beef, and ten pounds of pork, all to be of good quality, and of sufficient variety for cooking; but at places where fresh beef, mutton, fish, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and in reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water, and sufficient fuel for cooking daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions, fuel and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall on any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the Circuit or District Court of the United States; but nothing herein contained shall prevent any passenger, with the consent of the captain, from furnishing for himself the articles of food herein specified; and if put on board in good order, it shall fully satisfy the provisions of this act, so far as regards food; and any passenger may, with the consent of the captain, furnish for himself an equivalent for the articles of food required in other and different articles; and if, without waste or neglect on the part of the passengers, or inevitable accident, they prove insufficient, and the captain shall furnish comfortable food to such passengers during the residue of the voyage, this, in regard to food, shall also be a compliance with the terms of this act.

SEC. 7. The captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain such discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall adopt such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartment occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state, and the owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water closet, for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime or some other equally disinfecting agent; and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. The master and owner, or owners, of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passage-ways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators, as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cambooses or cooking-ranges with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of $200 for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each of said sections, and $50 for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain, of such vessel may be found.

SEC. 9. The Collector of the Customs at any port of the United States at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the Inspectors of the Customs for such port to examine such vessel, and report, in writing, to such Collector whether the requirements of the law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such Collector, it shall be deemed and held as conclusive evidence thereof.

SEC. 10. The provisions, requisitions, penalties and liens of this act relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating, from, to and between the ports, and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels, and to the masters thereof; and so much of the act entitled, "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subjected to the supervision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive or from which she shall be about to depart; and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner, and by the same officers, by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

SEC. 11. The vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions, water and fuel; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned, and they shall furnish, or cause passengers to furnish for themselves, a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

SEC. 12. The captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate particularly the age, sex and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

SEC. 13. Each and every Collector of the Customs to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

SEC. 14. That the amount of the several penalities imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libeled therefor in any Circuit or District Court of the United States where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

SEC. 15. All and every vessel or vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Society, or the Colonization Society of any State, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports of the United States to any colony or colonies on the West Coast of Africa, colored emigrants to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, subjected to the operation of the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

SEC. 16. The collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage, together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements or habits are supposed to have had any, and what, agency in causing the exemption.

SEC. 17. The act of March 2, 1819, entitled "An act regulating passenger ships and vessels;" the act of the 2d February, 1847, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of the 2d of March, 1847, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and to determine the time when said act shall take effect;" the act of 31st January, 1848, entitled "An act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society, in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the Coast of Africa, from the provisions of the acts of the 2d February and 2d of March, 1847, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of 17th May, 1848, entitled "An act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes;" and the act of 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels and the regulation thereof," are hereby repealed.

Proposed additional clause to repealing section of chap. IX.

But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission, of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may have been incurred prior to the day this act goes into effect under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecutions, or remit or modify such penalties.

Mr. HAMILTON—I ask that the further reading of the bill be suspended while I make a statement in relation to it to the Senate. The Senate is aware that the subject of a passenger law was referred at the last session to a Special Committee, of which the Hon. Senator from New-York, now absent in consequence of ill health, Mr. FISH, was Chairman, and this bill is now reported from the Committee on Commerce. I consented to it reluctantly, because prior to the departure of that honorable Senator from New-York, he being satisfied that there was no time for his bill to pass at this session, he requested me to pay especial attention to it, and not allow action on it during his absence. I withdrew my opposition to the reporting of the present bill in the Committee on Commerce, upon statements being made that that Senator had assented to the modification of the bill which he, as Chairman of the Select Committee, has reported to the Senate. I have since received a letter from him, from which I ascertain that these statements were erroneous, and that he still adheres to the bill as reported by the Select Committee, which is the fruit of much labor, and the gathering together of much information from all parts of the Union. I think, under the circumstances, the Senate will not be disposed to put this bill upon its passage in this hasty manner.

SENATOR SEWARD'S REMARKS.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President: My esteemed colleague, Mr. FISH, submitted at the last session a motion to have a Special Committee appointed for the purpose of considering the defects in the passenger laws, and that Committee reported a bill to remedy those defects. Mr. FISH was leaving here the other day, when a number of New-York merchants appeared and stated there was great embarrassment in their City resulting from the seizure of vessels, owing to the misconstruction of the existing laws. They called on the Treasury Department, and that Department framed a bill which is exactly like this, and they requested me to introduce the bill here. I answered that if it conflicted with the bill of my colleague I could not, and that I must have his permission. My colleague went away suddenly; I did not see him again. They reported to me that he assented to, and approved of the introduction of this bill. I was prepared then, to present it, and I called upon the Senator from Louisiana, one of my associates on the Committee of Commerce, to obtain his coöperation. He told me he had been requested by my colleague to watch his own bill and not to consent to or permit the passage of another, proposed by the citizens of New-York. Thereupon I refrained, and advised the parties in New-York of the circumstances. They replied to me that although I had not seen my colleague, he had assented to it; and they produced to me a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that the Department understood him to have assented to it. Under these circumstances the bill of my colleague was referred on the motion of the Senator from California, (Mr. GWIN) to the Committee on Commerce, by whom, yesterday morning, I was unanimously instructed to report the bill and urge its passage, and acting upon the information which he then had, he concurred in that recommendation. Thus the bill came here in the shape in which it was sent from the Treasury Department. Now my friend from Louisiana, who has just come into the Senate during the second reading of the bill, says that he has just now received late information from my colleague, Mr. FISH, in which he protests against the passage of this bill. Inasmuch as it concerns the City of New-York, which is more immediately within his representation than mine, that is sufficient to induce me to consent that the matter lie over until we hear further from him.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I have but one word of further explanation, and it is simply to say, in justice to the Senator from New-York now present, that when I informed him of the desire of his colleague that the bill should be deferred until he could return to have action on it, he cheerfully yielded and did not insist on this bill until he had been informed that his colleague had yielded his objections.

The following is the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury alluded to by Mr. SEWARD:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 3, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d inst., with the accompanying copy of a bill regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, and which forms the ninth chapter of the compendium of the revenue laws prepared by this Department; and in reply to state the Department approves the chapter in question as amended, but proposes to attach an additional clause to the repealing section, and a copy of which is here with enclosed. Copies of the chapter as amended have been this day forwarded to the Committees on Commerce of both houses of Congress.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, United States Senator.

The bill was then laid over.

JUDGES SALARIES.

Mr. TOUCEY introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which was passed by 30 Yeas to 15 Nays.

Mr. HOUSTON notified the Senate that there was a pamphlet vilifying him, from the pen of THOMAS J. GREEN, which had been laid on Senators' desks. He then gave Mr. GREEN a tremendous lashing.

Mr. CASS said he did not believe a word of such charges, whereupon the subject was dropped.

COM. PERRY'S SERVICES.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill appropriating $25,000 to Commodore PERRY on account of his diplomatic services at Japan.

A bill to change the boundaries of the land districts of Iowa was passed.

The Senate, adhering to its amendments with regard to the Swamp Land bill, asked for a Committee of Conference.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad bill, after a short debate, got precedence over the District of Columbia and Railroad Iron bills.

Mr. GWIN moved Judge DOUGLAS' bill proposing northern, southern and central routes as a substitute for the original bill reported by the Select Committee.

This substitute was received as an amendment by a vote of 23 Yeas, 22 Nays, and will be considered to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.

The Speaker announced the first business in order to be BENNETT'S bill granting lands equally to the several States for railroad and school purposes, and that Mr. HAMILTON was entitled to the floor.

Mr. HAVEN appealed to him to yield it, with the view of going into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on Appropriation bills.

There were now but fourteen remaining days of the session, and those bills may be lost unless they are at once acted on.

Mr. HOUSTON—No doubt of it.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

Mr. HAMILTON then moved that Mr. BENNETT'S bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and demanded the previous question—pending which the House went into Committee on the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill.

Mr. OLDS offered an amendment appropriating eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back, and repealing that part of the Deficiency bill of 1850 which directs the Secretary of the Navy to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance to the Collins line, provided COLLINS and his associates shall proceed with all due diligence to build another steamship in accordance with the terms of the contract, and have same ready for mail service in two years from the passage of this act. If this steamship is not ready within the time mentioned by reason of any neglect or want of any diligence on their part, then they shall carry the mails between New-York and Liverpool from the expiration of said two years every fortnight free of charge to the Government, until the new steamship shall have commenced said service.

Mr. OLDS, presuming the amendment was understood, would not trouble the House with a speech, unless the proposition should be opposed.

A VOICE—Opposed.

OTHER PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. TWEED inquired whether there has not been a proposal to carry the mails between New-York and Liverpool at a less rate than was paid to Mr. COLLINS.

A VOICE—Yes, less than one half.

Mr. OLDS replied—Such a proposition has been made.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., objected to the gentleman postponing [illegible], under the idea that the House understood the subject. He wanted the gentleman to give a reason for [illegible] Appropriation, especially as [illegible] ought to [illegible] the service for one half the [illegible] now paid.

Mr. OLDS explained that he was heretofore favorable to giving [illegible] for a cessation of the extra compensation, but [illegible] subsequent investigation had convinced him that [illegible] Mr. COLLINS received the money to be given [illegible] steamers here done more for the American [illegible] and still on the ocean than all the Government put together.

Mr. SMITH inquired whether stock in the Collins line is [illegible] by British capitalists.

Mr. OLDS replied that not a single dollar of the [illegible] owned abroad, and spoke in high praise of the [illegible] of construction of the Collins steamers. "The [illegible] sit down if this appropriation [illegible] Mr. COLLINS could perform the service for much less in such vessels as the *North Star*, [illegible] steamers like the *Atlantic*, *Baltic* and *Pacific*. The new steamer *Adriatic* will not, he supposed, be equalled by any on the ocean. COLLINS has more than performed his regular [illegible]. We live in a fast age—we have a fast [illegible] and pretty woman—(Laughter)—and the fastest steamers in the world. The Collins line [illegible] be sustained unless extra compensation [illegible]. Never yet has the Company been able to [illegible] dividends on the capital stock, and while [illegible] the stock has been sold for sixty cents on the dollar. As to the unseaworthiness of those steamers, whatever was, the idea originated among the old fogies of the Navy Department. Every vessel, no matter how perfect the model, how excellent her mooring qualities, receives their condemnation unless built under their own supervision. He referred to the testimony of Commodore STEWART and others to show the superiority of the vessels of the Collins Line, and that they can be appropriated to war purposes.

A REMARKABLE SURRENDER.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., said he had listened with inexpressible surprise to the speech of the gentleman, who was the last member from whom he expected to hear such a remarkable concession. It filled him with amazement.

Mr. OLDS asked him to give way for an explanation.

Mr. SMITH said he would be willing to do so, and would thank the gentleman to tell why he urged the appropriation when the service could be done just as well for half the money. But the gentleman had taken his seat without making the explanation.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. OLDS said propositions were made for carrying the mails for less, but the object was to induce COLLINS to buy off the proprietors. Advertisements were published for the performance of the mail service, but not a single bid was received.

Mr. SMITH—When was that?

Mr. OLDS—During the last Congress the same men have come forward, offering to the service for less money than is paid COLLINS. VANDERBILT wanted to collect him (OLDS) in his behalf, but he refused. He did not want such vessels as the *North Star*, but those which can be converted into war steamers, like those of the Collins Line.

Mr. SMITH resumed, reading from a speech of Mr. OLDS delivered in 1852, to the effect, "We had a responsible bidder before our Committee, and the bill was reported, for the transportation of the mails from Jersey City to Galway, Ireland, at $10 000 the round trip." If this were so, asked Mr. SMITH, why give Mr. COLLINS $33,000 for the same service? Further, the gentleman from Ohio said in the same speech, that members want to give the extra compensation as a bonus to beat the British line. Let them say so, and not do it under the pretense that it is necessary to the mail service of the country. Mr. SMITH read other extracts. As Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, the gentleman from Ohio then presented Messrs. COLLINS & Company, but like Paul journeying from Tarsus to Damascus, had fallen under the power of a new light, and had been converted in an extraordinary and wonderful manner to a different conclusion. (Laughter.) He read an account of Paul's conversion, from the New Testament, not in the spirit of irreverence but to point a moral and adorn a tale. The conversion of the apostle—the great persecutor of the Christians of that day—was scarcely less marvelous than the sudden and unexpected conversion of the Chairman of the Post-Office Committee. (Laughter.)

Mr. OLDS expressed the hope that his conversion was as pure as that of St. Paul's, but he should not go to him, (SMITH,) as St. Paul did to Ananias, to recover his sight.

Mr. SMITH, resuming, said the gentleman had alluded to the old fogies of the Navy Bureau to get rid of the responsibility of his official station—

"Oh wa'd some power the giftie gi'e us
To see ourselves as others see us.
It wa'd frae many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

He would proclaim it here, that Mr. VANDERBILT offered to do the service for a very considerably less sum than Mr. COLLINS, tendering good security, but the proposition was rejected and duly disregarded, in order to continue the present monopoly. He declared himself opposed to the whole scheme, viewing it as a source of corruption.

MR. OLDS ASKS A QUESTION.

Mr. OLDS asked, if the gentleman was so opposed to extras, how he got the name of "Extra Billy?" (Laughter.)

AND GETS AN ANSWER.

Mr. SMITH retorted: The gentleman had no right to be impertinent. But it was only one who could violate the rules of order who could violate the rule of good manners. He got the name honorably by extra and faithful service in the Democratic party—not by dishonorable means or unworthy tricks. "Do you," he asked of Mr. OLDS, "understand that?" [Sensation.]

Mr. OLDS—You ought to understand it better than anybody else.

Mr. SMITH further replied, saying in conclusion, "Would to God the gentleman's past history was that of a Democrat!"

MR. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. WALBRIDGE of New-York:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Looking to the important relations which the City of New-York bears toward the commerce of the Union, and the measure of her annual contributions to the revenue of the country, no one will deny she has a legitimate right to be heard in the matter now before us.

The question involves high and grave considerations. It affects deeply our commercial interests, and is no less than this. Shall American Naval enterprise, invited by your legislation, begun and sustained under your auspices for the wisest considerations, and resting upon a basis of the soundest economy to the country, be neglected or discarded by hesitancy or refusal to continue the contract which gives us a position of ascendancy in the rivalry between this country and Great Britain, in Ocean navigation.

The General Government had long felt the reproach that lay at its door for neglecting the interests of our commerce for seven years, by permitting our transatlantic rival deliberately to assume superiority in ocean steam navigation.

In the year 1838, the first ship of the Cunard Line was built. She was called the *Great Britain*. In the year following, the British Government made a contract for seven years with the proprietors for carrying the mails from their shores to ours. What was the condition of things at that time in the competition between the American and British sailing vessels? The former defied all competition, in the transportation of light merchandise and of passengers. Superior speed and other sailing qualities placed them far ahead of the English models. What was to be done? The British Government, justly sensitive to the commercial interests of its citizens, sought a remedy in the contract of 1839 with CUNARD; and with it went to that line almost a monopoly of the valuable carrying trade which we had previously possessed.

In this new and profitable channel of business, our Anglo rivals went on most prosperously for themselves, but most detrimentally to our splendid clipper ships, that had been doing a thrifty business, and had distinguished themselves in this special department of the carrying trade.

The country felt the neglect—our people saw the listlessness of the legislative department in the matter, but finally public opinion—the propelling power in our institutions—resulted these boiler and distorted the amendment of 1848, by which the Postmaster General was authorized "to contract for the transportation of the United States mail between any of the ports of the United States and a port or ports of any foreign power, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest would thereby be promoted;" and the Postmaster General was also directed, in all cases, of offer to contract for carrying the mail between any ports of the United States and any foreign port or place "to give the preference to such bidder as shall contract to carry the mail in a steamship or steamships, and the said contractor stipulating to deliver said ship or steamships to the United States, or to their proper officer, upon demand made for the purpose of being converted into a vessel of war, the United States being bound on their part to pay to said owner or owners the fair full value of every such ship or vessel at the time of such delivery," &c. Well, after the passage of this act, which shows that Congress, though tardy, had at last waked up to the importance of doing something, the Postmaster General made proper advertisements for bids to perform the service. None was received. The British had taken the start of us. They had already been reaping the advantage of ocean steam navigation for seven years without competition; had acquired high standing, great experience, with unlimited capital. Who was then to be found ready to vindicate American enterprise and skill, and to enter into this fierce competition with capital and courage at hand? An energetic and patriotic citizen of New-York, Mr. EDWARD K. COLLINS, came forward, after having been solicited by the Government to make a bid, and submitted his proposals, which were accepted.

The contract of Mr. COLLINS called for ships of 2,860 tons measurement for each steamer, with 1,800 horse-power, to be built for great speed, and sufficiently strong for war purposes, "and in 1847 Congress gave its deliberate and unequivocal sanction to the law of the 3d of March of that year, providing for the building and equipment of four naval steamships."

The second section of that act made it the duty of the Secretary of the Navy "to accept on the part of the Government of the United States the proposals of Mr. COLLINS and his associates" for the transportation of the United States mail between New-York and Liverpool, and to contract with the said E. K. COLLINS and his associates for the faithful fulfillment of the stipulations therein contained; and in accordance with the provisions of that act, the third section of which declared "that the steamships to be employed by the said E. K. COLLINS and his associates in the transportation of the United States mail between New-York and Liverpool, shall be constructed under the inspection of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and shall be constructed so as to render them convertible at the least possible cost into war steamers of the first class."

At the time this contract was executed between the Government and Mr. COLLINS, the largest Cunard ship was only 1,400 tons, with 500 horse power. Soon as the energetic action of this Government became known, CUNARD laid the keels of the four ships, *America*, *Europa*, *Canada*, and *Niagara*, each of 1,900 tons.

COLLINS, fully appreciating the responsibilities he had assumed, determined to do his part in vindicating the ability of the American people to compete with the citizens of Great Britain, and he therefore applied to and received from the proper department, a *carte blanche* to build ships 1,000 tons larger, with a corresponding increase of motive power.

By this increase in the steamships' capacity, it requires but little calculation to determine that the running expenses were increased to the proprietor fifty per cent.

By the original contract it was stipulated that they should run twenty trips out and back, at $19,250 per trip. They were then required to increase the trips to twenty-six at the same rate, and the whole allowance for the whole service was a fraction over $500,000. With all the care, prudence, economy, and the additional advantages of increased speed, it was found the proprietors were sinking money; and while the mail service was performed faithfully and to the benefit of the postal revenue, the finances of the owners were rapidly collapsing, and the whole business was on the point of discontinuance. The Congress of 1852 thoroughly sifted the whole subject. They found the then existing contract was losing concern to the proprietors. As legislators, they were unwilling, even if the ability of the owners would allow, that the service should be continued at a loss. The alternative was brought directly before them as it is now: Shall the American ocean steamship line to Great Britain stop, or shall it go on? The answer is found in the act of Congress of the 21st July, 1852, in which it is declared as follows:

"For additional compensation for increasing the transportation of the United States mail between New-York and Liverpool in the Collins line of steamers, to twenty-six trips per annum, at such times as shall be directed by the Postmaster General, and in conformity to the last annual report to Congress, and his letter of the 15th of November last to the Secretary of the Navy, commencing said increased service on the 1st January, 1852, at the rate of thirty-three thousand dollars per trip, in lieu of the present allowance, the sum of two hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be in the power of Congress, at any time after the 31st day of December, 1854, to terminate the additional allowance herein provided for upon giving six months' notice."

What effect did this legislation produce? By giving the increased compensation of $13,750 per trip, and making the aggregate for each trip equal to $33,000, the total for the service was raised from rising $500,000 to $858,000, and the increase continues until the 1st of January, 1855. After that period, unless you now interfere by further legislation, the original contract, which extends to the 1st of April, 1860, will leave the owners to do the service at the sum of $500,500, with the enormous loss which they must necessarily suffer, even if they have the ability to go on with the service.

Now, all the world knows that the rates of living, and the cost in every department of the mechanic arts, have risen 100 per cent. since the original contract was made, and that they have been augmented fully 50 per cent. since the increased allowance by the law of 1852. This of itself would be an unanswerable argument against any attempt at reduction, by failing to come up to the spirit and purpose of the law of 1852. But what advantages have not resulted from the establishment of this American line, in addition to the national reputation we have acquired upon the seas? Previous to its organization the maritime genius of our rival had ever triumphed. But in this fierce competition American skill and genius have brought the two great continents nearer together than they have been brought before. The reduction of the cost of freight on light articles has been nearly one hundred per cent.; a reduction of twenty-six per cent. in the price of passage; a reduction of one-sixth of the time in the passage of crossing the Atlantic. The cheap support of war ships, ready at a moment's warning to pass from the hands of the present owners to those of the Government, and perfectly capable of taking on equipments of battery and iron material, should the exigencies of the service require it, withal officers and seamen, trained by discipline and experience in the science of navigation, constitute an element of strength in time of war, and a commercial facility in time of peace, which place them far beyond all competition.

Are all these advantages, positive and direct, not only to the city which I have, in part, the honor to represent, but the whole Union, to be sacrificed, by a discontinuance of that enlightened policy which has always given to the United States the palm of victory in a struggle for the commercial supremacy of the seas?

Mr. LETCHER opposed Mr. OLDS' amendment, giving notice of one which he intended to offer, authorizing the contract with HANSON, for $385,000. No question taken.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Resignation of the Assistant Secretary of State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.

Mr. MANN, Assistant Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation recently, unless I am misinformed, and will retire from the Department next month, if not before. It is surmised that the Assistant Secretary is led to abandon a position he has filled with so much credit to himself, and profit to the country, because of a consciousness that unbecoming jealousies of his supposed influence in the Department have been excited by the surreptitious publication of parts of his private correspondence. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.

There is a probability that the Senate will vote to give six months notice to the Collins line of steamers to terminate the mail contract.

The Lieutenant Generalship is likely to be vetoed.

The Chief Clerk of the Department of State and other officials will be examined to-morrow by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in reference to the services of Consuls abroad, in order to graduate the pay to those services respectively, but Senators fear making changes on account of difficulty in obtaining the concurrence of the House at this late period of the session.

The French Spoliation bill will not be vetoed.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN FITCH, Mansfield, T. WALWORTH, and W. R. BEBEE, New-York, were admitted Counselors and Attorneys. No. 50.—Ames J. Bruce et al. vs. the United States. Error to the Circuit Court of Missouri. Judge TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court. No. 66.—Moses Wenger et al., appellants, vs. Touby. Argument commenced by CORE for appellants, and continued by BERRY and MAY for appellees.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamship Isabel at Charleston from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here this morning from Havana and Key West, having left Havana on the evening of the 10th. She brings advices to the *Courier* of the greatest importance.

Great excitement existed at Havana in consequence of the discovery of the plot to assassinate the Captain General and his advisers at the opera.

On the 8th instant, Don RAMON PINTO, an intimate friend of General CONCHA'S, was arrested, and thirty-five other influential citizens, and on the 9th instant forty others were arrested. The Governor of Matanzas is also reported to have been arrested; also, ALMENA, the rich planter of Trinidad

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Curious Facts—The Information—Difference between the North or Eastern—Intelligence of Southern regions—What of Learning—Probable Results in the United States.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My long silence, Mr. TIMES, I hope will not be taken as a bar to my reappearance on a most important subject. If there be anything in a Republican Government of higher interest than any other, it is the kind and degree of popular education. In the United States, we look rather to the *superficies* than the object of education, and that, I think, is our greatest mistake. It is not, however, peculiar to us, for, except in exclusively Romanistic countries, I know not where it is different. In those countries it is different, for there Romanism being the single object, education conforms to that object. But what I mean is, that education should have in view GREAT PRINCIPLES—principles of Nature, of Christianity, of Freedom, of Happiness. It is true that more or less of these enter into our system of instruction; but, generally, our schools teach what the *book* says, and seldom go out of it; teach the *rule* rather than the *idea* of science and morals.

But I must hasten to the facts. To understand the *amount* of education in the United States, the better way will be to take the *whole* number of those in course of education in the several great divisions of the country. The result is as follows, viz.:

	Whole number in education.	Population.	Proportion.
New-England States	701,312	2,730,116	1 to 3.6
North Middle, viz.: New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.	1,303,935	5,990,277	1 to 4.6
Southern States, viz.: Virginia, Maryland, N. Carolina, Georgia, S. Carolina, Florida.	388,847	2,709,139	1 to 7.
Northwestern St's, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa.	1,105,927	4,669,946	1 to 4.2
Southwestern St's, viz.: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri.	575,541	3,453,590	1 to 6.

This table shows that the greatest *number* in course of education is in the New-England States, and the smallest number in the South proper. The difference between New-England and the Northwestern States is very slight—less, I suppose, than most persons imagine. This is due to the famous ordinance of 1787, and to the beneficent act of Congress granting lands for the purposes of education. In the Northwest *one thirty-sixth part* of the Public Lands were set apart for the Common Schools; that is, *one section*, (640 acres,) to each township. More yet, perhaps, is due to the wise legislation of the State of Ohio, which secured an immense endowment for the schools, and, as a consequence, has half a million of children in her schools.

But we must proceed a little further in statistics in order to see how this education we thus view *en masse* is distributed.

It is a singular fact, that the largest *number* of colleges and academies of the higher order are *not* found in New-England, but in the Middle and Western States. I give the following as an example of colleges:

	No.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Massachusetts	6	85	1,043
New-York	18	174	2,673
Ohio	26	180	3,621
Tennessee	18	83	1,795

In Ohio, there is a much larger proportion of pupils receiving collegiate instruction than in Massachusetts or New-York; and in Tennessee it is threefold that of Massachusetts. So much for number. I am aware that many persons in the East will claim that the courses of study in the West are not complete, and, in reality, that they are not colleges. That is more of an assumption than a fact. The greatest difference is, that the Western Colleges have not large endowments, and have not age to give them reputation. Here, I may say, it is very questionable how far large endowments have been useful to any college. In wealthy colleges, the Professors generally realize what GIBBON said of his: "They remembered that they had salaries to *receive*, but forgot they had *duties* to perform."

Of academies and private schools, I give the following examples:

	No.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Massachusetts	403	521	13,436
New-York	887	3,136	49,328
Ohio	206	474	15,052
Kentucky	330	500	12,712
Tennessee	284	404	9,928

Here the largest proportion is in New-York, and next in Kentucky and Tennessee. In New-York there is a State provision for academies, which has done much to raise them up. In Ohio there is none. In the Slave States, academies are precisely the kind of institution they require. It is very pleasant to see the academies in the country towns of Tennessee. They are mostly female academies, and are well supported.

From the great number of colleges in our country, it might be inferred that we are getting to be a *learned* people. But I fear not. There are very few of our collegiate institutions that teach either *thoroughly* or *deeply*. The class of really learned men are not honored in this country. I do not know certainly that they are anywhere. The scholar is treated with cold respect. Like the humble-minded Christian, he must be contented to walk in the shade while pursuing higher and nobler objects. The wealth of the Republic is cast away upon its worthless fashions, and its honors upon empty politics. What inference is to be drawn in favor of Education from the intellectual or moral tone of Congress? Has there not been an actual degeneracy in Congress going on for many years?

There is one institution of education in this country which is not counted such, and which, I think, has had great and beneficial influence. I mean the *newspaper*. It really *educates* the people. The question is whether it is a good education. Learning is not got from a newspaper, but *information* is. Taken as a whole, I think newspapers have improved, except in one particular—the publication of scandalous articles. This is injurious to public virtue. In all other things the press has greatly improved; and I have seen in newspapers the best specimens of modern literature, and not only that, but the most complete information on many subjects of science, commerce and politics. Knowing well the power of the press for purposes of education, I deeply regret that it should ever pander to perverted tastes.

I said that our education is too generally superficial. One great reason of this is, that teachers depend too much on books. How many of your merchants understand the *principles* of Decimals? I assure you that ignorance, even among merchants, of simple things as that, is marvelous.

The national mind, I think, needs to be well disciplined and exercised in subjects that have *practical* application. But there is little inclination of any great learning, or original literature. We *copy* too much, and *study* too little.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

To Hon. Joseph R. Chandler:

MY DEAR SIR: Circumstances over which I had no control prevented me from reading, until a day or two ago, the Speech which you made in the House of Representatives in Congress, the 11th ult., on THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE. That speech I have now read and reread with attention, and I have come to the conclusion to submit to your consideration some thoughts which have passed through my mind while reflecting on the positions which you have taken in that very interesting, and, I must say, able performance. In doing this, I hope to use no other language than that which is consistent with the profound respect for your virtues, your talents and your usefulness which an acquaintance of many years has led me to entertain.

I cannot doubt that you have spoken your honest convictions and belief on the important topic under discussion, and I am compelled to admit that you have presented the question (the temporal power of the Pope) in the most plausible—I might almost say reasonable—manner possible. Most certainly, it is not possible to place it on grounds less repulsive to Protestants than you have done. You have made the best exposition—I might say the ablest defence—of a most unpopular dogma, which it is possible to make; and, if not successful, you may, nevertheless, exclaim, in the language of HECTOR, slightly modified:

Si *Roma* dextrâ
Defendi posset, etiam hâc defensa fuisset.

Without further preamble, let me beg your attention to some points of importance in this discussion. In the earlier part of your speech I find the following language: "Mr. Chairman, I deny that the Bishop of Rome has, or that he claims for himself, the right to interfere with the political relations of any other country than that of which he is himself the Sovereign." And you inform us that, in coming to the conclusions which you have arrived at on this subject, you have enjoyed the rare advantage of the converse of learned men—priests, bishops, archbishops, nuncios, and even his Holiness himself! You are quite sure, therefore, that you may speak authoritatively on this subject. I cannot doubt that you are well assured in your own mind, and that you confide in the statements of the late Bishop ENGLAND, Archbishop HUGHES, and others of our day, whom you name. But I am led to suppose that in the unqualified "denial" which I have just quoted, you refer to the claims of the Pope in these times, rather than in past ages; in other words, that whatever the Popes may have done in other ages, they do not now possess, nor do they now claim, the right to interfere with the political relations of any other country than that of which they are the Sovereigns. I infer that you believe that the Popes have, in these later times, renounced all claims of this sort; for it is clear that you acknowledge that they did claim and exercise that right in the Middle Ages, though you seem to think that they did not exactly put this right among the powers which the "keys," (the power to bind and loose,) or *Spiritual Authority* which the Saviour, as the Roman Catholic Church believes, gave to Peter, but received it from the Princes and Monarchs of the several Christian countries in the shape of "Constitutions" or agreements made with them. Perhaps I should rather say that you put the exercise of such power, on the part of the Popes, in the Middle Ages, on the double ground of the Divine authority referred to on one hand, and the compacts or agreements with the Princes who acknowledged the doctrines and claims of the Church of Rome and the spiritual authority of its head, on the other. As you advance towards the middle of the speech, you seem to give up the divine warrant for such claims, and put them wholly on the "Constitutions" or conventions made with the Princes, of which I have just spoken. Bishop ENGLAND is very decided on this point, if we may judge from your quotation:

"God never gave to St. Peter any temporal power, any authority to depose kings, any authority to interfere with political concerns. And any rights which his successors might claim, for any of those purposes, must be derived from some other source."

I am quite of Bishop ENGLAND'S opinion myself—God gave to St. Peter "no temporal power," "no authority to depose kings," "no authority to interfere with political concerns"—and such of those who claimed to be "his successors" as exercised such rights, must have derived them from some "other source." It is clear that PETER DAMIER and M. GOSSELIN, in their defences of GREGORY VII. (Hildebrand), the first Pope who pronounced a sentence of deposition against a sovereign—(HENRY IV., Emperor of Germany)—did not rest his authority for that extraordinary procedure on the "divine power of binding and loosing alone," but upon a special provision of human law, and arrangement with the German Empire.

It appears to be your opinion, my dear Sir, as it certainly has been that of others who have been members of the Roman Catholic Church, that the power to interfere in the political concerns of nations, and even to *dethrone* (by excommunication) monarchs, which it is admitted on all hands the Popes have often exercised, is not, nor ever was, inherent in their *spiritual office* as Bishops of Rome, but resulted from compacts with the Christian rulers in those times, *and consequently might be renounced or rejected by those rulers, at their pleasure, upon a change of circumstances*; and such a change, I presume, you believe to have occurred. To this I have to say that it is altogether contrary to the opinions and authoritative decision of the present Pope, as I will show you.

In the year 1851, PIUS IX. condemned, by a bull, *The Institutions of Ecclesiastical Law* and *The Treatise on Universal Ecclesiastical Law*—two important works written by JOHN NEPOMUCENE NUYTZ, a Professor in the Royal University of Turin. I have before me at this moment this remarkable bull, both in English (as it was published in the well-known Roman Catholic journal, the *Tablet*) and in Latin. Among the many things in those works which His Holiness "strikes with the sword of apostolic censure," are the following propositions:

1. "That the Church has no coactive power, nor any temporal power, whether direct or indirect;" by which we suppose that the Professor denies that any temporal power is given to the Pope by his *spiritual office*.

2. "That beside the power inherent in the episcopate, (of Rome,) it has another—a temporal power—in virtue of the concessions, express or tacit, of the State, and consequently revocable at the will of the latter; and

3. "That the compatibility of the temporal power and spiritual power is a question controverted among the Children of the Catholic and Christian Church."

You will see, my dear Sir, that His Holiness takes a very different view of this whole subject of the power of the Church from what you and Messrs. DANIER and GOSSELIN do, as well as their Eminences Archbishops HUGHES and KENRICK, the late Bishop ENGLAND and others of, this country, and Drs. ULLATHORNE, WISEMAN & Co., of England. Who is right? I must say that I prefer to confide in His Holiness' opinion, surrounded as he is by the "Sacred College" and the other great luminaries of the Roman Catholic Church. It is clear that the "Church," of which he is the head and supreme still claims "temporal power," and that, too, not in virtue of "concessions" and "Constitutions" of the "State," but in virtue of that of which he is Sovereign, he himself being that very thing for more than [illegible]. Something like this would be the reply and clear reply of History to your bold [illegible], I must say astounding [illegible] denial." That Pope does not claim the right to interfere with the political relations of any other country than his own little kingdom! Why, what mean those endless collisions between the ecclesiastical and civil powers in the middle ages? And whence arose the enormous provisions of the Canon Law, and the shelter which Ecclesiastical Courts gave to many of the greatest criminals? Who were those warrior-bishops of whom we read in the histories of the Middle Ages? What mean those numerous bulls by which kings have been anathematized, and their subjects released from obedience to them? If you say they were excommunicated for heresy, I reply that your very excuse or pretext establishes the *interference* which you deny. And who gave the Pope the right to depose kings or rulers for heresy, or anything else? Not any *compact* or *agreement* with the subjects of those kings or rulers. No, verily! It was nothing more nor less than an arrogant claim, cunningly founded on a gross perversion of the words of the Saviour. And how often was this dreadful power wielded in past ages, and how great its influence upon ignorant and superstitious nations! One is astonished to read, in this land of religious liberty, the language of these bulls. Take that, for example, of the bull of Pope SIXTUS V. against HENRY, King of NAVARRE. It contains the following assertions:

"The authority given to St. Peter and his successors, by the immense power of the Eternal King, excels all the powers of earthly Kings and Princes. We deprive them and their posterity forever, of their Dominions and Kingdoms. By the authority of these presents we do absolve and set free all persons as well jointly as severally, from any such oath, and from all allegiance whatever, in regard to dominion, fealty and obedience; and do charge and forbid all and every one of them that they do not dare to obey them, or any of their admonitions, laws, and commands."

This bull, in the original Latin, is before me as I write these lines.

The Pope has not, claims not, the right to interfere with the political relations of other countries? How, then, shall we account for the fact that the Roman Catholic Church, by her monasteries, her Cathedrals, and her Orders, has in all countries where she is tolerated, sought to possess such vast amounts of landed property, and interfered with the social and political arrangements and interests, as well as the material prosperity of the people? And how account for her interfering with the industry of nations by instituting her "holy-days," her "Saints' days," while she allows the Sabbath the only "Sacred day" which God has given to men, to be virtually set aside and desecrated? How shall we account for the conduct not only of the rulers of the countries which received the Reformation of the XVIth Century, but also of those of many Roman Catholic countries, in stripping the "Church" of her vast possessions, and so restricting her power? Why have Roman Catholic Governments so often suppressed the Inquisition, and expelled the Jesuits, if the Bishops of Rome never interfere in the political relations of other countries?

The simple truth is, my dear Mr. CHANDLER, that it is impossible to measure the interference of the Pope, and his instruments, the priests, bishops, archbishops, and legates, with the political relations of all countries to which his influence extends. It was a bull of the then reigning Pope that gave the death-blow to the Revolution of Poland in 1830! To the same influences the Republics of Venice, Florence, Genoa, Switzerland, New-Granada, and Central America, have owed their troubles, and some of them their ruin! Not a struggle has occurred for freedom, for constitutional Government even, in any Catholic country, which has not encountered the opposition of the "Church." At this moment, and for years, two Archbishops are in exile from the Kingdom of Sardinia, because they interfered with the "political relations" of that country. Still more, there is every prospect that the noble Government of that Kingdom will be excommunicated in a short time, if it has not been already; and yet the Pope does not interfere with the "political relations" of other countries! His Holiness approves of the decisions of the "councils" of his "Church" among us, in regard to the tenure of Church property, even when they conflict with the laws of the land, and sends over a legate to settle questions which our own Statutes and Courts should decide; and yet the Bishop of Rome neither has nor claims the right to interfere with the "political relations" of any other country than that over which he reigns as a Sovereign!

There are many things in the genius and economy of the Church of Rome which are so contrary to the feelings of this nation and this age, that it is not surprising that every effort is made on the part of her advocates and friends to apologize for them or explain them away, and when this cannot be done to deny their existence outright. Archbishop HUGHES, Archbishop KENRICK and the late Bishop ENGLAND, have denied in the face of ten centuries that the Pope either has or claims to have "authority to interfere with political concerns," and this, too, even when some of their "organs," and especially BROWNSON, in his *Review*, (which they have so fully endorsed,) asserts the very opposite! Archbishop HUGHES and others have claimed that Rome is essentially and ever the friend of liberty, (because a Roman Catholic colony was founded in Maryland on liberal principles, under a charter granted by the Protestant Government of England;) and this, too, in view of the enormous despotism that reigns under the sway of the Pope himself and in nearly every Papal land. As the "Bishop's oath" clearly demanded the *persecution of heretics*, it was deemed best to get the Pope to modify it and leave out the objectionable sentences and clauses—a measure that was right and proper—while the "Oath of Secrecy" or the "Jesuit's Oath," as it is commonly called, is most stoutly and summarily denied.

Now, it is not difficult to account for the conduct of Archbishop HUGHES and the other official servants and advocates of the Church of Rome in this country; for their sophistry and training are fully equal to the exigences of the case. But it is surpassing strange—pardon me, my dear Sir, for saying so—that laymen* of fair and honorable minds should be misled by their specious but false representations.

I take no notice of the collateral subject which you discuss in the latter part of your speech, being desirous of only considering at this time the TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE, or rather his right to "interfere in the political concerns of nations." I am sure that you, Mr. CHANDLER, and thousands of other Roman Catholic laymen among us, do deny and utterly reject all such claims. Nevertheless, I must believe that the "Bishop of Rome" does still lay claim, as the "Vicar of Christ," to the power to "interfere," and as effectively as did any of his predecessors, in the affairs, civil and political, of all countries, and that he would employ that power if it were not for the "evils of the times!"

My dear Sir, believe me, I am with much respect, yours very truly, R. BAIRD.

* I am bound to say, in candor, that I believe that Rome finds it to be no easy matter to maintain the orthodoxy (on all subjects) of her *priests*, and even of her *prelates*, in this country, at the *fixation* point. His Holiness would certainly not approve some of the assertions of the late Bishop ENGLAND, which you have quoted, and which I have given above. Bishop ENGLAND was a liberal-minded man,—too much so in his latter years to suit the meridian of the "Eternal City." The late Professor NUYTZ, of that city, the distinguished ecclesiastic, incurred his in 1857, that the Bishop was not regarded with favor when on at them recent visit to Rome. "He had been," said the Professor, "too long in America!" Even his "Eminence's cold" (Archbishop WISEMAN) on a Jaunt in Italy must terminate me, does not possess the entire confidence of the Sacred College and the Pope. He, too, has been too long in America!

The Slavery Question in the Ohio Legislature.

Editorial Cor of the Cincinnati Gazette, Tribune, Feb. 12.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6, 1855.

On Saturday, a resolution was offered by Mr. GRAY, (Nebraskaite, Whig,) sort of yellow black-tan,) referring the Whig and Democratic platforms of 1852. The resolutions could not be denied, and so they were voted down—only eight Whigs voting for them, with very few Nebraskaites.

Immediately after, Mr. HIGBEE, of Pike, a leader of the Nebraskaites, offered a resolution, approving of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and remonstrating against the repeal of any of them, particularly the Fugitive Slave law. This passed—all the Nebraska members and ten Whigs voting for it.

To-day, Mr. TANNER, of Jefferson, offered a resolution, recognising the doctrine of instruction to Senators, which was passed. Then he offered another, commending our Senators for voting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill—affirming that they obeyed their instructions in doing so. It was a nice trap, and only failed to catch the majority, because the majority had power to lay the last proposition on the table.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to incorporate the town of Macomb, with a provision authorizing the Trustees to expel all colored people, or prevent them from coming within the corporation. This section was stricken out by the casting vote of Lieutenant Governor, to his credit be it spoken.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6—1 P. M.

Mr. BAKER, Anti-Nebraska Democrat, of Madison County, offered the following resolutions, which, after a stormy debate of one hour, were adopted—Ayes, 38; Noes, 26.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that we are opposed to all acts of Congress which have for their object the extension and promulgation of Slavery, and that the votes given by our Senators and Representatives in Congress in furtherance of such subject, meets with our strongest disapprobation.

Resolved, That our forefathers, regarding Slavery as an evil, wisely placed restrictions upon the extension, in the passage of an act to prohibit the Slave-trade, known as the act of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory, and the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, and that we are opposed to the repeal of said acts.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the principle of non-intervention by Congress with the subject of Slavery, since the establishment of such principles would require the repeal of the act of Congress prohibiting the African Slave-trade, and would lead to the revival of the abominable traffic.

The most valuable feature they possess is that of denying the principle of "Non-Intervention." This leaves the subject open for Congressional action, so far as the action of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats is concerned.

After some action on private matters, Mr. LOVEJOY offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Human Slavery is a violation of the principles of natural and revealed right; and, whereas, the fathers of the revolution, fully imbued with these principles, declared freedom to be the inalienable birthright of all men; and, whereas, the preamble to the Constitution of the United States avers that that instrument was ordained to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and, whereas, in the furtherence of the above principles, Slavery was forever prohibited in the old Northwestern Territory, and more recently in all that territory lying north and west of the State of Missouri, by the act of the Federal Government; and, whereas, the repeal of the prohibition last referred to was contrary to the wishes of the people of the State of Illinois; a violation of an implied compact long deemed and held sacred by the citizens of the United States, and a wide departure from the uniform action of the General Government in relation to the extension of Slavery: therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to introduce, if not otherwise introduced, and to vote for a bill to restore such prohibition to the aforesaid Territories, and also to extend a similar prohibition to all territory which now belongs to the United States, or which may belong to the United States, or which may hereafter come under their jurisdiction.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against the admission of any State into the Union, the Constitution of which does not prohibit Slavery, whether the territory out of which such State may be formed shall have been acquired by conquest, treaty, purchase, or from the original territory of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and Representatives requested, to introduce and vote for a bill to repeal an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, and failing in that, for such a modification of it as shall secure the right of *habeas corpus* and trial by Jury, before the regularly constituted authorities of the State to all persons claimed as owing service or labor.

When Mr. L. had finished reading his resolutions, several Nebraskaites moved that they be laid on the table, but the Speaker said Mr. L. had the floor, and their motions were out of order. Mr. LOVEJOY said he had been choked down by such motions several times before, and he would give notice that it should not be done again, and now he intended to be heard.

Judge LOGAN hoped no interference would be offered to the discussion, and after some private conversation between Mr. LOVEJOY and several Nebraska members near him, he moved that the resolutions be set apart and made the special order for this afternoon. It was acceded to, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 6.

This has been a great day for the State and the cause of humanity. For the first time in the history of Illinois, a regular Abolitionist, in his place in the hall of the House of Representatives, has made a speech in defence of his principles, and hundreds of persons heard for the first time the enunciation of such principles from one whose history and character are a guarantee that "he would nothing extenuate."

The great feature of the speech was upon the Fugitive Slave law. He took the broad ground that it is unconstitutional, and he read from the Constitution the article from which Congress assumes its power to act in the matter, and referred to the language of MADISON and others in the debates when the Constitution was adopted. The States alone had power to return fugitives, and not Congress.

The clause of the Constitution on which the Fugitive Slave law was based, was evidently intended to compel the States to deliver up persons who had absconded from one State to another, in order to avoid fulfilling their contracts to perform certain service or labor, and for the failure to do which, the law attached a penalty. Mr. L. declared he was ready to vote for the fulfillment of these requirements of the Federal Constitution at any time, and to deliver up delinquents of every description, even preachers who had agreed to preach for a specified sum and then sought to get out of their contract by absconding.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

In the afternoon, the special order—Mr. LOVEJOY'S resolutions—was taken up, and without discussion, the preamble and first resolution were adopted—the first by a vote or 44 to 30; and the second by 37 to 33. The second resolution was defeated, Ayes 33; Noes 40, and the third and last shared the same fate—Ayes 25; Noes 47.

Opening of a Suspension Bridge over the Mississippi.

On the 30th ult. the citizens of St. Anthony and Minneapolis (Minnesota) celebrated the opening of a wire suspension bridge over the Mississippi River at that place, by a procession, firing cannon, and public dinner.

Although the Mississippi in its course between Minnesota and the Gulf laves the bank of nine prosperous and mighty States, yet to a territory of the Union, almost without capital, but certainly not without energy, perseverance and mechanical skill, appertains the honor of first "bridging" this noble stream with a magnificent structure, equalling in beauty, strength and durability any suspension bridge in the country.

The work consists of a wire suspension bridge of one span of 630 feet, and seventeen feet width of roadway, connecting the western bank of the Mississippi River with Nicollett Island, about 100 yards above the first break of its waters into rapids above the falls. The roadway of the bridge is laid with white pine plank, spiked longitudinally, and breaking joints with the floor beams. In order to diminish the vibratory motion in this platform, a truss is placed on either side, consisting of heavy pieces of timber. The roadway is supported by the cable with suspending cables, made into skeins of such length as to correspond with the curvature of the main cables—the suspenders consist each of sixteen strands No. 10 hard drawn wire. The skeins are fastened under the beams by a small casting.

The main cables, two on each side of the bridge, have the same vertical deflection; they are composed of two thousand strands No. 10 hard-drawn wire. The cables are closely wrapped their entire length with No. 15 annealed wire. All of the wire is prepared to resist corrosion, by being immersed in linseed oil at about half its boiling temperature.

The cables are supported by wooden towers, built in the most durable manner, the timbers of which they are constructed being held together by heavy castings. The masonry upon which the towers rest is 15 feet in height. The lower part of the towers are supported by cribs filled with stone.

"The engineer, Mr. [illegible], is followed by shouting thousands in carriages and on foot. The procession is composed of [illegible] bands 10 feet in [illegible], and numbering thirty of 14 inch square [illegible] timber, and [illegible] plates, weighing in the aggregate some 200 tons. To the upper series of links passing through the rocks there will be placed a bar of 3 inch round iron, and this retains in position a second series of links, and a third series is in like manner attached to these. To these the thimbles of the cables will be connected. All of this iron is embedded in cement. The whole weight of the material suspended, exclusive of cables, is 182,130 pounds—the greatest load which can be brought upon the platform, the architect assumes at thirty-four horse coaches, weighing 246,000 pounds—thus the weight of all the suspended matter, exclusive of the main cables, would be 427,130 pounds.

The general appearance of the bridge is light, graceful, and in the highest degree ornamental.

State Agricultural Society.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 14.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society convened in the Assembly Chamber this morning. There were an unusual number of the most distinguished agriculturists of the State present; and among the eminent strangers in attendance was M. D. HAMEL, Special Counselor of Emperor NICHOLAS, and member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

At 12 o'clock the President—KELLY, of Dutchess—called the meeting to order, congratulated the Society upon the large attendance present, and expressed the hope that the deliberations of the meeting would result in the best good of the Society.

Mr. JOHNSON read the report of the Executive Committee.

The report discusses the subject of Drainage, Irrigation, Wheat Culture, Grasses, &c.; and, while it declares the necessity of more perfect buildings for State exhibitions, it expresses no opinion in regard to a permanent location.

The receipts (including balance on hand last year) were	$22,296 13
Expenditures	19,981 95
On hand	$2,654 10

Mr. CLARK, of Otsego, moved that the constitution be amended, as proposed last year, making the location of the Fair permanent after the present year.

Mr. VIELE, of Rensselaer moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost, 58 to 68.

Mr. BURROUGHS moved to postpone the subject until evening.

Mr. GEDDES thought this question better decided now. He was of opinion that a permanent location was desirable.

Mr. CONGER was in favor of postponing the discussion of this subject until this evening.

Mr. RANDALL moved to amend the resolutions so as to allow of the permanent location of the Fair the present year, if they choose.

Mr. PETERS opposed this amendment, because the Committee should have the subject of permanent location before them a whole year before deciding the question. He believed in a permanent location for the State; and then divide the State into four districts. Fairs can only be successfully held in the centre of agricultural districts.

Mr. RANDALL said his proposition did not compel a permanent location this year; but left it optional with the Executive Committee.

Mr. L. G. MORRIS, of Westchester, was in favor of action now. The Society would never be in a better condition to act.

Mr. SHEARMAN, of Jefferson, wished immediate action.

Judge CHEEVER thought, if the Southern tier of counties desired the exhibition, their wishes should be regarded.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD moved that the Executive Committee have power to locate the fair at some permanent point for a period not exceeding three years, and sustained his motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Albany, was opposed to leaving the location with the Committee. The Society should decide the question for itself.

Mr. CLARK was willing to go to Elmira this year, but desired the Society to decide now in regard to a future permanent location.

Mr. BURROUGHS was opposed to making this Society a mere local affair—as it would become if a permanent location was decided upon. He spoke, at length, to show that the proposed change would be a suicidal act, and an outrage upon the farmers of the State.

Mr. EAMES sustained a permanent location.

The previous question was ordered; and

Mr. CLARK'S proposition was lost—63 to 107.

The Society then took a recess to 4 o'clock.

The exhibition of cattle and sheep at Woolford's Bull's Head is fair, but not large in number. The storm has doubtless prevented the arrival of many who were expected to have been on exhibition this morning. There are, however, some very fair cattle and sheep there, well worthy of a visit. Among the cattle on exhibition is a steer, six years old, weighing about 3,500 pounds, belonging to JOHN LEE, and fatted at Cambridge, Washington County.

A fine yoke of cattle, belonging to Mr. MYNERT RUGGLES, Lowville, Lewis County.

A pair of white Durham steers, very fine, a Durham cross—cow and steer—all belonging to THOS. KAMBAR, Onondaga County. The cow was sold for $250, to be taken back to Syracuse.

The red Durham heifer, three years old, belonging to ABRAHAM FITCH, New-Scotland, Albany County, is a very fine animal, and attracts much attention.

Two three year old heifers, EARL & SALSBURY, Ellisburg, Jefferson County.

A pair of Durham cross steers, Mr. LYNCH, Cayuga County.

M. W. F. BAKER, Monroe County, a pair of steers three years old, one white heifer three years old, and a red heifer three years old.

There are some very fine sheep on exhibition, but not a large number.

E. GAZLEY, three long wool Cotswold, two 2 years old, and one three. They were raised in Dutchess County, and are said to be the finest ever seen in this City.

W. F. BAKER, Monroe County, has three cross sheep two years old, three Bakewell yearlings, three two years old Leisters, and three yearling Leisters.

We notice at Bull's Head a drove, about 66 Durham cattle from Ohio, on sale. They are said to be as fine a drove as have ever been seen in this City. They are held at $100 a head, and the owner has been offered and refused $95 each for the entire drove.

At the Agricultural Hall there is a display of Winter fruits and vegetables, and meats and poultry.

APPLES—Wm. Newcomb exhibited six varieties; Levi Shaw, Albany, two; R. H. Brown, Greece, twenty-two; J. H. Watts, Rochester, fourteen; W. Joes, eighteen; E. S. Haywood, Rochester, twenty-six; Wm. Davidson, Hartwich, Otsego Co., thirty-two.

MEATS—Snowden & Charles, Albany, several quarters of beef and several carcasses of sheep; Patrick Downing, Albany, several carcasses of sheep; O. Howland, Auburn, several carcasses of sheep.

POULTRY.—The principal exhibitors of Poultry are E. S. Haywood, of Rochester, and O. Howland, of Auburn.

Butter, Cheese, &c., were on exhibition, but we are unable to learn the names of the exhibitors.

Greytown.

A letter from Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, received by a gentleman of this City, dated Feb. 6, says:

Greytown is rebuilt, but the American quarter looks rather bare. Business is at a stand, although WOOD & SON are doing a good deal. Everything is very dear; flour $25 and pork $30 a barrel, and other things in proportion.

Mr. WHEELER, the Minister, and FARRAR, the ——, have arrived. Mr. WHEELER appears to be somewhat prejudiced against the town, but that is not to be wondered at, considering the company with him. He is now in Nicaragua, but he left his family here, however, not willing to risk them in the interior.

FARRAR has been trying to get up testimony here against the town. He took the testimony of such men as GREEN, the Jamaica carpenter; Mr. ADAMS, Mr. HUGHES and other persons employed by the Transit Company, but did not call in any of the respectable portion of the town.

We have been looking anxiously for Colonel KINNEY, but can learn nothing definite respecting his expedition. It is hoped he will come, and bring out the right kind of emigrants with him.

The war in the interior continues as usual. CHAMORRO is in Granada, and holds San Carlos, and CASTILLO, the revolutionist, has all the rest of the country.

A mine of Roman antiquities seems to have been discovered at the village of Whitton, near Ipswich. A tessellated pavement of some beauty and several walls have already been laid open.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The large [illegible] of Messrs. WHITLOCK & WITMARK & Co., No. 47 Pearl-street, with [illegible] extensive importation, with the greater portion of the contents, [illegible] other buildings, and much of the goods contained therein were also somewhat damaged by fire and water.

The fire was first discovered in the second story of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.'s store by one of the Fifth Ward Police. The engines were soon on the ground, but owing to the combustible nature of the materials stored within it, the building with the greater portion of its contents was soon destroyed.

The store contained 2,700 barrels of flour, 90 bales of sponges, 16 bales of cotton, and four valuable paintings from the Crystal Palace. The paintings were insured for $2,000 in the Corn Exchange Insurance Company. The rest of the property was insured in the following offices: Corn Exchange, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; New-Amsterdam, $10,000; Union Mutual, $5,000, and Manhattan $5,000.

The contents of the building adjoining, occupied by S. WILLETS & Co., dealers in china, glass and earthenware, were considerably damaged by water, the owners are insured in the Union and two or but three other insurance offices.

The building on the corner of Pearl-street and Counties-slip, occupied by WM. ANDREWS & Co., J. M. DUNCAN & SON, and cotton lofts by F. LEE-KEYS, was but little damaged.

The oil cellar of ex-Alderman HARMAN, in the next building on Counties-slip, was flooded with water. The upper stories, occupied by Mr. JAMES DAVIES, liquor merchant, were not much injured.

Messrs. GEORGE & JAMES RUSHER, tinsmiths, in the rear of No. 79 Pearl, and in Water-street, suffered some damage from a leaky hose, which was carried through their premises. Their loss is covered by insurance in the Washington Company.

Messrs. G. W. KELLOGG, produce dealers, occupants of a building in the rear of the fire, suffered considerable from the bursting of a hose in their premises.

J. P. KELLOGG, dealer in liquors, lost about $3,000 worth of property, chiefly from water. The loss is covered by insurance in the Atlantic Company.

The adjacent occupants also suffered some injury, but none of importance.

The entire loss will not fall much short of $100,000; about three-fourths of which amount is covered by insurance.

A policeman named CROGAN, and a fireman, suffered severe, though not serious injuries during the fire.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Commissioners of Emigration.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held on Wednesday afternoon.

After the transaction of the usual preliminary business, the following letters relative to

THE BELGIAN CONVICTS

were received and read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.

C. C. Vorplanck, President Com. Emigration:

SIR: In reply to an inquiry of Capt. CHADTREE, as to my intention with reference to the Belgian convicts or paupers, now confined in the City Prisons, I beg here to inclose a copy of a communication addressed by me, this day, to H. W. T. MALL, Esq., the Belgian Consul at this port, by which it will be seen that, in my judgment there is no resource but to return them to Antwerp.

I respectfully beg to advise that, as it is now quite certain that the local authorities of Belgium are sending by almost every ship more or less of the same class, that the most stringent measures be adopted on the part of your Board, to prevent those who are paupers from becoming a tax upon the people of this County and State, and such of them as under have been convicts, should be returned forthwith. We may thus put a stop to this most nefarious practice upon the part of the authorities of Belgium. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[The communication referred to by the Mayor was published in the TIMES of yesterday.]

In connection with the above subject the following resolution offered by Commissioner WITTHAUS, was adopted:

Whereas, Latterly more ships bringing emigrant paupers and other improper persons to this City have arrived from Antwerp than any other European port; therefore,

Resolved, That HENRY W. T. MALL, Belgian Consul at this port, be requested to inform his Government:

1. Of the above fact.

2. That there are persons known to this Commission, doing business at Antwerp, who are especially and solely instrumental in the forwarding of persons dangerous and injurious to society.

3. That the Commissioners will hereafter especially investigate the character of all persons arriving at this port as passengers in any ship coming from Antwerp.

Ward's Island.

The monthly report for January of Dr. COX, head of the Medical Department, was received. The report sets forth that during the month 2,781 patients were under treatment in Ward's Island Hospital. The mortality of the month was quite large. The diseases prevailing in the Hospital were mostly of a typhoid character, and owing to the crowded state of the Hospital the numerous cases could not be properly treated.

In view of these facts it was

Resolved, That Dr. COX be requested, if without danger to the patient, to send all ship fever and other cases of infectious disease to Quarantine, while in its early stages, and that they be accompanied in the steamboat with one of the house physicians, proper bedding, &c.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution to provide for the appointment of an agent at $800 per annum to visit the farming districts and aid the Commissioners in getting employment for laborers under their charge. The resolution was laid over till next meeting.

The Board then went into an election of officers, when Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK was reelected President, and Captain CHADTREE Vice-President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Touching Scene.

An affecting scene occurred yesterday at the Mayor's Court, which exhibited a striking exemplification of strong affection on the part of a sister.

A young girl appeared and told his Honor that her sister had given herself up to prostitution, and that she had in vain made every effort to reclaim her,—and had gone to live in the same den with her fallen sister for that purpose, but in vain. The Mayor sent for the erring one, and upon promise of reclamation and future good conduct, sent her to Mrs. RICHMOND'S Asylum on the Bloomingdale Road, after first procuring her wardrobe from the possession of the keeper of the house she lived in.

The sisters left the office together, one no doubt happy in the consummation of a good work.

Visit of the Grand Jury to the Mayor.

The Grand Jury of this City waited yesterday on His Honor the Mayor, to assure him of their desire to cooperate with him in his efforts to enforce the laws, and particularly those having reference to the observance of the Sabbath. The Foreman (JAMES W. HARPER, Esq.,) read a resolution highly complimentary to the Mayor, and fully endorsing the course pursued by him since his induction to office, with a guarantee of their full and entire confidence and support,—to which His Honor replied, in substance, as follows:

THE FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I acknowledge for the very high honor you have done me in presenting the resolution just now read, and for the kind sentiment of the most important body of citizens ever called by the executive hand of the country. It affords me much gratification to know that my efforts so far meet with your approbation. I come here and undertook this office with the full determination of faithfully carrying out the laws and making this city as respectable for its observance of law and order as it has formerly been for the chaos of both. Your assurance of cooperation is a source of much gratification. I also wish your patronage and aid in your official influence in the way of reform; and should I in any thing prove remiss in the discharge of my duties, I hope you will [illegible] the same city neglect by an unfaithful and [illegible]

[illegible] Grand Jury then retired.

[illegible] its doors wide open to receive the complaints of

The annual [illegible] Asylum meeting were next appointed.

[illegible] Commissioners' Department [illegible] Of the Assistant Attorneys, Twenty-[illegible] Twenty-second Wards, to be paid $75 each, [illegible] in consideration of their additional services in connection with the Chief City Magistrate.

Proceeding the following cases were suggested:

Hugh D. Sampson, No. 236 West 16th-street, complains that his cellar, extending about ten feet, vaults and arches, is flooded by the bursting of the waterpipe of Messrs. Hoag, Lee, and [illegible] existing this damage as others have done in front of their houses.

James Anderson, No. 264 Mott-street, that the tenants of the front and rear buildings No. 266 Mott-street, empty all their slops, swill, &c., into the passage way, causing the smell there collected to run into his basement, and rendering them uninhabitable. The basements are owned by Mr. Waddington.

Attention is again called to the unsafe condition of the street corner Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, caused by the sewer running through Forty-fourth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. There are neither guards or lights for the protection of vehicles or foot passengers. There should be three lights, one at each crossing and one in the street.

Michael Tracy—That the Eighth-avenue cars are not in the habit of stopping to let passengers in and out, thereby obliging the rushing public to run and jump to the great danger of life and limb; presumes that it is the result of carelessness, and hopes that Company will attend to it.

Daniel F. Hill, No. 40 First-street, complains of the number of large signs projecting over the sidewalks in First-street, from the Bowery to the First-avenue, endangering the lives of pedestrians.

N. R. Long, No. 54 Lexington-avenue, complains of the practice of racing horses from the Bull's Head through Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-streets, not only during the week but on the Sabbath, endangering the lives of citizens passing to their respective places of worship.

A citizen complains that loafers and vagabonds congregate at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue on Sundays, and insult ladies and are a great nuisance to the neighbors.

Dr. Gray, No. 40 Lafayette-place—That the sidewalk opposite Nos. 51 and 56 Lafayette-place, are encumbered with snow and ice, rendering the walking almost impossible.

Selling Obscene Books, Prints, &c.

Complaint was made to the Mayor of JOHN ATCHESON and others for selling obscene books, who referred the matter to Judge OSBORNE. He issued a warrant against the parties and placed it in the hands of officer JACKSON of the Second Ward, who searched the premises of ATCHESON, No. 76 Nassau-street, and found a large quantity of those books, &c. The offender was brought before Judge OSBORNE, who committed him to the Tombs to await examination.

The following is the sworn affidavit in the case:

James Tilmer, No. 68 Centre-street, being sworn, said: That he purchased the book now here, called "The Mysteries of Venus; Or, The Amatory Life and Adventures of Miss Kitty Fry," of John Atcheson, at his place of business, in the basement of house No. 76 Nassau-street, and believes that the sale and circulation of such books have a demoralizing tendency, as they are of a highly immodest character.

The collection presented at the Mayor's office was of a truly revolting nature.

The Mayor and the Gas Company.

The number of complaints relative to the non-ignition of the gas lamps, and the dark streets consequent thereon, caused the Mayor to have the Gas Company notified. The President and some members of the Company waited yesterday on the Mayor to explain the cause—which, they alleged, arose from the pipes being frozen. The Mayor expressed his determination to make them abide by their contract, and that he would oppose any renewal of it unless they would remedy the evil complained of.

The Grand Jury and the Mayor.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Grand Jury, on motion of Mr. S. L. MACOMBER:

Resolved, That the Grand Jury wait on His Honor the Mayor, and express to him through their foreman the high sense of their gratification for his noble efforts to preserve the peace of the Sabbath, and the strong determination manifested by him to enforce the ordinances of the City, and that they will most cheerfully cooperate with him so far as possible for them to do, as citizens, and in this capacity as grand inquest of the City and county.

Non-Arrival of Sound Steamers.

The following Sound steamers were "behind time" and had not arrived yesterday afternoon: Steamer *Commodore*, Stonington route—due Wednesday morning. The *Bay State*, Fall River route—due yesterday morning. The *Connecticut*, Providence route—due Wednesday morning.

Five propellers on the Providence Propeller route are out from two to three days and not heard from.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties for the erection of a new City Hall in Madison-square. Of sundry parties for correction of taxes. Of over three hundred hackmen to have ordinance of 1845 amended or repealed.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of compromising suit now pending with the Bank of Commonwealth for tax of 1853. Of Committee on Land and Places, in favor of granting permission to T. N. Hollister and others to widen the northerly side of Union-square five feet at their own expense. Of Committee on Police, in favor of assigning room in the City Prison, now used as an office by the Sixth Ward Police, to the Property Clerk of the First District Police Court. Of Committee on Finance, averse to claim of John J. Labertont, for widening Centre-street. Of same Committee, non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pay *National Democrat* $30 45 for advertising drawing and plans for General Worth's monument. Of same Committee, concurring with Board of Councilmen to refund excessive collections made for sundry assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

To concur with the Board of Councilmen to appropriate $2,350 for publication of 1,000 copies of the laws of the State relating to the City of New-York now in force. Also concurring that the Counsel to the Corporation draft a law to be presented to the Legislature at its present session, authorizing the Common Council to issue bonds for the erection of a new City Hall.

That the Hudson River Railroad Company cause Hudson-street, from Canal to Chambers-street, to be repaired according to the terms of their grant. Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department, on resolution relating to the condition of the sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-eighth-street, and remedies to prevent present overflow of water in cellars in that vicinity. Received and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By Alderman HOWARD—Petition of Foremen of Fire Companies to disband all Hydrant Companies now in force, as being useless, as firemen or the Hose Companies are fully capable to attend to hydrant duties, as at present contingent upon fires. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies—Concurring with Board of Councilmen in favor of confirming the contract for building engine for Fire Company No. 37.

NEW FERRY UP TOWN.

Petition of citizens and property-holders in the eastern section of the City, for the establishment of a ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point, the termination of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. Referred to Committee on Ferries.

THE MAYOR AS GENERAL BOOKKEEPER.

Resolution by Alderman WILLIAMS, that his Honor the Mayor be authorized to examine the books and accounts of any person holding office under the Municipal Government at any time when, in his judgment, the public interests require such examination. Adopted.

READING ROOMS FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL BOARDS.

Resolution concurring with the Board of Councilmen authorising the Clerks of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen to subscribe for the leading City newspapers, for the use of the members of their respective Boards.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARDS TO FURNISH THEIR OWN STATIONERY AND POSTPONED.

Resolutions adopted by the Board of Councilmen that the Clerks of the Board of Councilmen and Board of Aldermen furnish the members of their respective Boards with the necessary supply of stationery and suitable portfolios for their use. Lost.

The Board adjourned on Monday.

Board of Supervisors.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, &c., in the Chair. Present, the Recorder, JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., and a quorum of members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Of the Assistant Attorneys, Twenty-[illegible] Twenty-second Wards, to be paid $75 each, [illegible] in consideration of their additional services in connection with the Chief City Magistrate.

Of C. F. Lawrence and others, for the correction or remission of taxes.

BILLS RESPECTIVELY.

Of Lewis & Stead, for law books furnished to the office of the District Attorney, $409 40.

BILLS PAID.

Of C. B. Woodruff for copying index in Register's Office, $38 25. Of C. W. Fales for the same $66 80. Of Jacob B. Smith, for services as doorkeeper of the Court of General Sessions, from 1st of January to 1st of February, 1855, $66 33.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Adverse to the prayer of the petitions of John A. Coddit and others for relief from tax. In favor of remitting the tax of the New-York Oil Manufactory. That the petitions of T. B. Silber and others be referred to the Board of Aldermen for their action. In favor of remitting the taxes of S. R. Eno on property on Washington-street and at No. 100 Mercer-street.

COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED.

From the Department of Public Instruction at Albany, notifying the Board that the apportionment for the City and County of New-York, for that Department, amounts to $132,711 68, for the ensuing year.

In relation to the dilapidated and dangerous condition of the Bridge known as the Fordham Bridge, over the Harlem River. Referred to a Special Committee consisting of the Supervisors of the Nineteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To authorize the Register to fit up his office with new desks, and that the maps in his office be repaired and rebound.

That the Counsel to the Corporation inform this Board whether the County is liable for the expense of duplicating maps in the Register's office.

Adjourned to Monday next.

THE PROPOSED CITY CHARTER.

Letter from Mayor Wood.

HON. R. M. BLATCHFORD, Albany—*Dear Sir:* In relation to the proposed City Charter, I can express a favorable opinion of its leading features. With the exception of the continuance of the great error of leaving our local issues to be decided at the general election, I find much to approve. Its leading features correspond with my ideas of a good form of government, as expressed in my inaugural address to the Common Council. In the main, it is very like that adopted by the framers of the Federal Government in the present Constitution. With slight modifications it will be a most excellent substitute for that now in force. It is an error, however, to suppose that good government depends upon the organic law. It does not; because without honest, fearless, and capable executive officers, the most perfect form of government ever devised by human intellect will prove entirely inadequate to the wants of the people. Therefore, we require not only a good charter, but also good functionaries, to execute the laws under it. These must be chosen with exclusive reference to their fitness and capacity for the places to be filled by them.

To secure officers of this kind, none other than local issues should be permitted to enter the canvass, which can only be accomplished by an entire separation of the elections for national and State officers from those for municipal officers; and this is the objection to the charter now proposed. It leaves us as we are, with our own local interests entirely at the mercy of the exciting, and at times overpowering issues of national and State politics. As favorable as I think of this new charter, it will in my opinion entirely fail in removing the difficulties under which we suffer, if it does not also provide for the election of charter officers at some other time than that at which we choose State and national officers.

In the Message sent by me to the Common Council, January 11, 1855, I refer to this subject in the following language: "I cannot omit expressing my conviction that much benefit could be derived to the City by separating the election for charter officers from that for State and national officers. As now conducted, our local interests are almost entirely lost sight of in the conflict on State or national issues. As the lesser is always absorbed by the greater, so are the apparently smaller affairs of our City Government lost sight of in the contest on candidates for higher offices."

The magnitude of our municipal interests calls for the closest scrutiny into the qualifications of persons to take charge of them. No other considerations than those connected directly with local questions, should be included in the canvass for City rulers. The evils of frequent elections are of little importance as compared with the danger of the selection of improper men. In the struggle for a Governor or a President, persons entirely disqualified will sometimes slide unobserved into a place of local trust and power. The election law, which places the candidates for County offices on the same ballot with candidates for State offices, increases the evil. At the late election there were twelve names on the same ballot. In the haste and excitement of election day, it is very difficult for even the most intelligent voter to select the names of those for whom he desires to vote, when found upon the same ticket, but when the duty is imposed upon the illiterate, or ignorant, it is seldom exercised, especially if there be a cunningly devised ballot, not permitting erasure or substitution.

Though in office but one month since the above was written, yet the experience of that month has confirmed these views. The connection between local politics and that of the State and nation is detrimental to the interests of the City. New-York has a government and a municipality of its own of too great a magnitude to be jeopardized by being made secondary to the overshadowing influences centred at the capital. The power derived from the patronage of the General Government in this City overwhelms all other political considerations, and it is almost invariably the fact, when the central power at Washington has a direct interest in the results of an election here, that our local interests are submerged entirely. When a President is to be chosen or a Congressional majority to be secured, or any measure to be sustained or opposed, this power is irresistibly exercised, and carries in all the candidates, as well for municipal offices as for those directly required. The General Government has never been beaten in this City, when it had a direct stake in the result. At every Presidential election for twenty years the then existing National Administrations have been sustained in this City, and all the candidates of the party with which it was identified have been successful. There is no arguing against these facts. The conclusion is inevitable, that other interests than our own influence if not control the selection of our own rulers when elected at the general election. If, under these circumstances, honest and capable men happen to be designated for us, we are indebted for it more to accident, or the interposition of Divine Providence in our favor, than to the forethought and discriminating action of the voters themselves. No; let there be a separation, irrevocable and entire;—let there be but one issue, when local officers are to be chosen, and that referring to the welfare and prosperity of New-York. If, differing upon national or State questions, we can unite without embarrassment or obstruction upon men fitted for charter offices, without reference to their party affinities or associations, the considerations will be not whether they are in favor or against any outside issues involving matters of national import, but whether in favor of an economical Government for this City, and opposed to vices, immoralities, corruptions and bad government. I have not time to present several other points equally worthy of attention. If this change be made in the charter now proposed, I could give it my support, though not approving all its details. I look upon *Spring Charter Elections* as essential to the well-being of this City. It is, in my opinion, paramount to all other questions appertaining to the City Government. With this alteration, the paper now submitted by the Board of Aldermen will be applicable to our wants, and will give us the best Government we have had in thirty years.

Very respectfully yours,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

LONG ISLAND.

Effects of the Storm in Brooklyn—"Jackson's Hollow" Afloat—Thirty Houses Inundated—Theological Disturbance.

The rain which has fallen recently, has completely inundated the low ground in different sections of Brooklyn. The locality known as "Jackson's Hollow," in East Brooklyn, is completely inundated—there being an average depth of full three feet of water—which has driven some thirty or forty families, either from their houses entirely, or compelled them to occupy refuge in the second stories. The lowest in this vicinity are mostly cheap wooden structures, and are [illegible] high with occasionally one of [illegible] stories. The filling of Flushing-avenue blocks up the natural [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] Flushing [illegible] and [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] street, with the [illegible] of [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]

The Ocean Steamship Appropriation was defeated in the House of Representatives yesterday, but without coming to a vote. One of our Washington dispatches intimates that the Senate may give the six months' notice, but as the subject is not now before that branch of Congress, we are at a loss to know upon what authority the reporter for the Associated Press speaks.

The Emigrants Bill.

We publish in another column a bill to prevent mortality on emigrant ships, as framed by the Treasury Department to meet the difficulties of the subject and the objections of the New-York merchants. The remarks of Senators BENJAMIN and SEWARD explain the relations of this bill to that lately reported by Senator FISH—so far as the Honorable Senators themselves understand it. It does, however, essentially differ from that bill, as our readers who look it through will readily perceive.

Vetoes and No Vetoes.

The latest from Washington about the French Spoliation bill is, that it will *not* be vetoed. But the President's prerogative is threatened in another quarter. It is stated that he is likely to withhold his approval to the joint resolution conferring the title of Lieutenant General upon WINFIELD SCOTT! This story is almost past belief. It cannot be that Mr. PIERCE seriously contemplates an act of such gross injustice, not to say supreme indignity to the gallant Old Hero, now that Congress has voted him the title and emoluments due to distinguished military service. If he has a mind of his own—which is questionable—or a single spark of generosity for the illustrious Chief under whom he served in Mexico, and to whom his Country owes the highest honors due to great and successful service in the field, he will hardly venture upon such an exercise of his prerogative.

The State Department.

Our special Washington dispatch refers to the intended resignation of Mr. DUDLEY MANN. This gentleman is the Chief Assistant in the State Department. The precise reasons for his retirement do not appear. They are said, however, to have reference to a disagreement with the Secretary of State, growing out of his recent visit to Europe. The responsible head of the Department is now understood to have his own way in the management of our Foreign Relations. He is prudent and conservative; not altogether pleased with Mr. SOULE's proceedings in Spain and out of Spain, and the prompter, no doubt, of the change of Ministers to the Court of Madrid. Mr. MARCY is anti-Fillibuster. He was, probably, opposed also to the designs of the famous Ostend Conference, and to outside intermeddling and far-away acquisitions generally. Above all, he is, emphatically, Premier at Washington, and with a President so infirm of purpose as Mr. PIERCE, his position is one of eminent safety, if not usefulness to the country. An eventful story may possibly be developed by the resignation of Mr. MANN, but we doubt whether it would just now enlist the sympathies of the people as against the prudent statesmanship of Mr. MARCY, which appears, of late, to have given over all designs upon Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, the Galliapogos and Central America. It will be has the concurrence of the President and the best part if not the entire of his Cabinet.

Mexico.

For a marvel, we have but one set of rumors this morning from Mexico. There is no contradiction of the telegraphic dispatch that comes by way of New-Orleans, to the effect that, though the Government troops have defeated Gen. KARNERLO, captured and shot some of his rebels, and put to flight 2,000 insurgents in Zakolian, SANTA ANNA had deemed it best to offer to LA VEGA the temporary charge of the Government. It is not wonderful that the General declined the proffered honor. SANTA ANNA is doubtless the strongest man in Mexico, but the ground shakes under his feet, and the disjointed Republic totters and reels in spite of his impotent tyranny. ALVAREZ has worked well his cards, and into his own rebellion absorbed all the discontents of the West, the North and the South. Rebellion at the capital has been only half stifled by the Napoleonic expedient of smothering the voice of the press. The army of "Correspondents" takes little heed of "press restrictions," or the pronunciamentos of Dictators, except punctually to report them. Hence, the farce of the late election deceived no one; and that Mexico was ready to be rent again, and the Dictator sent back to his cock-fightings, the public was prepared to hear. Probably it is too late for SANTA ANNA to offer another slice of his territory now, and Sonora will not be in the market, until CABALLOS or some other fortunate successor to the Presidential chair—though it is rather a "standee" berth—has a spat that Presidents are elected to fill in Mexico—has tried in vain to pay an army without money, and suppress a Government threatened at every point without funds. Still it is in dark days, moments that statesmen make their wills, and we have been looking for the final hegira with Mexico hence, been made when "the sick man" Cuba is not going to die. The spiritual in Mexico now meaning tyranny is not yet utterly lost,

The War in Europe.

[illegible] the Anglo-French allies [illegible] of the siege of Sebastopol [illegible] This is only important as showing that the fortress has not been taken, and that no formidable demonstration to storm it has yet been made by the Allies. The diary of the siege promises no immediate result of this sort. It relates rather to the state of the weather, which was anything but favorable to siege operations and to the sanitary condition of the British army, which is fortunately improving. The French had changed positions with the English, near one of the towers, taking the first post of danger with a view to a serious attack upon this particular point. Two divisions of the French were also to shift their camps from the left to the right of the English in another quarter, to stop the supplies of the Russians by a new road from Inkermann. Other important deviations from the original plans of the two armies are spoken of. A number of skirmishes with the enemy had taken place, and a sortie by the Russians was attempted but repulsed on the 13th January. The snow was two feet deep, and all parties were seeking shelter from the weather on the 19th.

From the Danube and Constantinople there is a rumor of the resignation of the brave OMAR PACHA, the Turkish commander, in consequence of orders given, without his concurrence, in regard to the command on the Danube. An item of some significance is given from the same quarter, that the Russians now occupy their old position on the Russian side of the river, and that the Czar's ambassador at Vienna had stopped the march of the army, "to prevent embarrassment to negotiations." This circumstance, if true, and the increasing evidences that the army movements of Prussia and Austria must of necessity soon become offensive, in the event of the failure of the Vienna Conferences, are not unfavorable to the hopes of negotiation. Private letters by the previous steamer, from Paris, intimated that of the four Powers England is probably the least disposed to make settlement with Russia. In other words, that the German States would greatly prefer not to be further embroiled, and that the French Emperor is so far satisfied with the part his army has taken in the war, that he would not deem it a humiliation to stop short of the capture of Sebastopol. The inference—for it is only an inference, not an authorized opinion—is not an unreasonable one. England is *not* in a position, politically, to urge a peace at the present juncture. The bravery of her army has been amply vindicated, but not so the sagacity of its Commander in the Crimea or the management of the Government at home. The English people, taking the House of Commons as their organ, manifest this feeling unmistakably. There is a burning sense of mortification that the bravery and sacrifice of life on three bloody fields count as nothing against the fate of the suffering army in Winter quarters, the inefficiency of Lord RAGLAN and the now uncovered and confessed imbecility of the ABERDEEN Government. They have, therefore, indignantly turned the Government out of office, and it will go hard but a War Ministry must take its place. When they have the right man at its head; when they feel perfectly reassured that the honor of the nation and the lives of its brave fellows in the Crimea are to be cared for, their bellicose spirit may so far subside as to listen to the Vienna Conferences. Popular opinion in England is the creature of the day; as much so, perhaps, as in France, though seldom shifting to the same extremes. Interest soon gives way to passion, whenever John Bull is satisfied that his *amour propre* is respected. If Lord PALMERSTON is Prime Minister, and Lord PALMERSTON makes preparation to fight the Eastern Question to the death, he will have leave to talk of Peace at Vienna, on honorable terms, or on any terms that *he* may deem such.

Copley the Artist—Lord Lyndhurst.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF BRITISH MINISTERS.—The last mails bring us the intelligence that Lord LYNDHURST, the ex-Chancellor of England, recently got up in his place in Parliament for the purpose of moving the Legislature to an impeachment of the Ministry. Perhaps it is not generally known that Lord LYNDHURST is an American by birth; but so he is, as the baptismal register of Philadelphia will attest. In that city, in the year 1769, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY was born. His father had been long settled in the city, and even before the Revolutionary era had grown into fame by his picture of Lord CHATHAM'S death. In 1776 the family went to England, and JOHN, the only son, studied at the bar, whence he rose to the Woolsack, which he occupied thrice, and which he has adorned by eloquence such as the world has scarcely ever witnessed.

The above extract from yesterday's *Herald* exhibits a very characteristic carelessness and a too congenial perversion of facts not to be noticed. Its stupidity is only consistent with the display of ignorance crammed into so small a space. Every date given, referring to COPLEY the painter, is incorrect, and every "fact" fictitious. It would seem almost impossible to make so many mistakes in a paragraph, but the *Herald*, in its eagerness to distance its cotemporaries, very frequently accomplishes that which they, for the reader's sake, cannot aspire to, viz., overcome impossibilities.

Well then, in the first place: Lord LYNDHURST's father had not been "long settled in that city" of Philadelphia at the date alluded to, as that of the ex-Chancellor's birth. JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, the justly famous painter, was born in Boston, made his charcoal sketches there, struggled, studied, and attained comparative success there; sent his pictures from Boston to London, to the Royal Academy Exhibitions; and up to the period of his going to England we have no record whatever of his ever having "settled" in Philadelphia.

In the second place, COPLEY had not "grown into fame before the Revolutionary era by his picture of Lord CHATHAM'S death," and if the writer in the *Herald* had consulted the world and the catalogue wherein deliberately immortal Chatham's death, he probably would not have, in this

[illegible] Democratic Republican General (Hard-Shell) Committee" was held at No. 663 Broadway last evening. About twenty members were present. The First, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards were not represented.

The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—JAMES PARKER, of the Fifteenth Ward.

Vice-Presidents—Charles E. Smith, of the Eighteenth Ward, and James Lawrence, of the Fifth Ward.

Recording Secretaries—John King, of the Twenty-first Ward, and Arthur D. Creighton, of the Eighth Ward.

Corresponding Secretary—John M. French, of the Second Ward.

Treasurer—Timothy Gerrish, of the Second Ward.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles L. Merrit, of the Tenth Ward.

The President elect, Mr. PARKER, on assuming the Chair, thanked the Committee for the position in which they had placed him. He denied emphatically that the Hard-Shell party was dead, notwithstanding their enemies positively asserted such to be the fact. The balloting in the State Legislature, which resulted in the reelection of that arch-traitor to Liberty, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, to the United States Senate, proved that the National Democracy in New-York still lived. He alluded to the vote cast for that tried and true friend of the National Democracy, DANIEL S. DICKINSON. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he assured the Committee that he should, to the best of his ability, perform the duties of the position to which they had chosen him—and would ever, so far as he could with propriety, labor strenuously for the interests of that cause which they all had so much at heart—the National Democracy.

A Committee of three was then appointed to revise and report upon the by-laws, after which the following resolutions, proposed by CHARLES GRAHAM of the Fifteenth Ward, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the vote recently cast by the Democratic Representatives of the State of New-York, in the election for United States Senator, is highly satisfactory to the National Democracy, and shows conclusively that Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, the champion of our party, maintains that hold upon the sympathy and affections of the Democracy to which his distinguished services and unwavering fidelity to principle so eminently entitle him.

Resolved, That although the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR upon an issue foreign to the principles for which the National Democracy have contended since 1848, placed by him in large majority of the popular suffrage at the recent gubernatorial election, yet when his name was brought forward in opposition to the champion of these principles, in the State Legislature, he was signally defeated; and the result of this contest, as well as the popular Democratic vote for Congressmen in this County and the State generally, is conclusive evidence of the firm and unshaken position of the National Democracy, notwithstanding the treachery of an imbecile Administration and the open hostility of our ancient foes.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Committee adjourned.

Cuban Fevers.

It appears to be, as Stephen said, "All a muddle" in Cuba just now. Tropically prolific of rumors, she was at the latest date—the 9th—more fruitful than ever of them. Somebody had whispered it about that a grand descent of fillibusters from New-Orleans might be expected about those days, and the Captain General in consequence had entered upon: *First*, a series of banquettings with the officers of the British vessels-of-war lately arrived; and, *second*, a lot of arrests, which vary very much in number according to the correspondent consulted. But little credit is to be attached to the rumored causes of these arrests. They seem to have been matter of profound curiosity there, and the reasons alleged were no more than guesses up to the hour that the steamer to New-Orleans departed. We wait another arrival with interest, though not anticipating any worse news than that the Spanish officials are terribly frightened at a—shadow. They should study American politics, and note that MARCY, not MANN, rules President PIERCE now. That fact carefully cogitated would give them pleasanter dreams, and soothe their irritated nerves.

Definite.

"Free Academy, 16th of February, 1855. Junior Exhibition."

So reads a handsomely engraved card in our possession—and that is all that it reads. This is the 16th of February, and we are anxious to be there if anything connected with the Free Academy is coming off. But where! or when! At Castle Garden or Niblo's! at the Free Academy, or at the Tombs! "Junior Exhibition"—it reads. From which we presume that the class next below the graduating class has an exhibition of some sort to-day. Now the Free Academy is the People's City College. The Mayor's and the mendicant's child has an equal right there, and hence may have an equal interest in it. When its exhibitions occur all want to know it. When its examinations take place we have a right to know it. We trust to be forgiven for hoping, that the next time its Exhibitions come off, some programme, though ever so lean a one, will be vouchsafed;—some little hint as to the time of day and place of exhibiting, and whether the ticket will take in one or a family:—some two-line advertisement; or at the very least and cheapest, that some friend in the Board of Education be posted with the news, to whom we can rush for information in our ignorance. The fault of our friends of the Free Academy who *mis*-manage these things, is that they take too much for granted It reminds one of the Hibernian lovers who on parting vowed to meet again some day next year in London, on the steps of the public house.

The *Tribune* is endeavoring to vindicate the contemptuous opinion it expressed of Governor CLARK immediately after the election, when it supposed he was defeated, by experiments on his sense of self-respect. In its eagerness to defeat the renomination of the present Superintendent of the Bank Department, it invents and prints the falsehood that *before* election he spoke as disrespectfully of the Governor as the *Tribune* itself has *since*. It evidently still supposes that the Governor is weak enough to be influenced by such paltry and contemptible appeals.

We have exposed already the real character of the crusade against the Bank Superintendent. It originates with a gang of Wall-street sharpers, some of whose swindling schemes Mr. ST. JOHN has been able to defeat. They have succeeded in retaining the *Herald* and *Tribune* to abuse him, ostensibly on the ground that others among their devices for robbing the public, have evaded even his vigilance. It ought to be understood, however, that the *Tribune* in this warfare upon the Superintendent is only *fulfilling a threat* which its Editor made about a year ago—that he would live long enough to make Mr. ST. JOHN repent having shown a preference to the TIMES over the *Tribune*, in his disposition of the Bank advertisements. That threat was deliberately made and put on record: and the *Tribune* is only endeavoring now to carry it into effect. Unless *its* estimate of Governor CLARK's character is more nearly accurate than ours, it is destined to defeat.

DISASTER.—The brig *Humboldt*, of Bath, from Porto-Principe, is ashore five miles south of Shark Inlet. She is loaded with logwood.

The Hard-Shell General Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the "Young Men's Democratic Republican General (Hard-Shell) Committee" was held at No. 663 Broadway last evening. About twenty members were present. The First, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards were not represented.

The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

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After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Committee adjourned.

Marine Disasters.

The brig *Rush*, of Portland, Capt. HOWE, from Cardenas, arrived yesterday with a cargo of molasses, consigned to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., vessel to RUSSELL & VINING, while lying at anchor in the North River, and about 1 o'clock this morning a large field of ice came upon her, striking her on the bow, cutting it through and causing her to sink immediately. The Captain, first and second mates and steward succeeded in getting into the boat, without any clothing, except their shirt and drawers—(the first mate being compelled to jump from the mainboom into the boat.) Two others of the crew were seen by those in the boat on the topmasts, but there being so much ice, the tide so strong, and being without oars, they were unable to reach the vessel. It is supposed they were subsequently taken off; two others of the crew, (foreigners,) who were below, were lost. The boat containing the four above mentioned then made for Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, and after tearing up the seats, which they used as paddles, succeeded in getting there in an exhausted state, where they were treated with the utmost hospitality by Capt. CLARK, (keeper,) and his lady, who supplied them with clothing, &c., and brought them to the City yesterday morning. The cargo will be a total loss.

A telegraphic dispatch from Squan, reports that the brig *Humboldt*, of Boston, GRIM, from Port-au-Prince, and loaded with a cargo of logwood, went ashore on the night of the 13th instant, during the northeast gale.

The schooner *Maria Jewett*, PENNY, from Gonaives, is reported to have gone ashore on Wednesday night, on Deal Beach, near the point where the *New-Era* was wrecked. The captain and crew were saved.

The Lower Bay and the Weather.

There are a large fleet of vessels in the Lower Bay and outside the Hook, bound in, but on account of the fog they cannot get up. There are 14 ships, six barks and a large fleet of smaller craft at anchor at S. W. Spit. There is no indication at present of any change in the weather. The quantity of drift ice is much diminished since yesterday.

Mons. and Mad. Ferrero's Fancy Dress Ball.

Decidedly a feature in fashionable life was the Grand Fancy Dress Ball of Mons. and Mad. FERRERO, given last evening at their sumptuous residence in Fourteenth-street, in honor of their pupils. Nearly five hundred persons were present, and fully one-half were in costume. The only persons admitted in undress were parents and their friends. The elegant dancing saloon was densely crowded, and the accessions continued till a very late hour.

The variety of dresses was extensive, and many individual costumes were at once costly and elegant. Two young ladies appeared as the Queen of Night—a dark dress studded with silver stars. A young lady from Carroll-place appeared as the Goddess of Liberty—striped dress, cap, &c. "Autumn" was a lady decked with fruit, grains, &c. A French peasant-girl was prettily represented by a young German lady from Thirteenth-street. The Child of the Regiment (*La Fille du Regiment*) was a favorite character—a number of very prepossessing young ladies appearing in different colored dresses.

The costumes of the gentlemen took a wide range. One Harlequin, three Colonels, a General's uniform, and two Yankees and two Sons of Erin, were the novelties. The Irish dresses were scarcely, perhaps, in good taste; and the straw bands about the hat and limbs, and the short pipe or *dudeen*, were more noticeable than elegant, and the shillelah was flourished somewhat too freely. The characters, however, were so well sustained as to offset any objections. The male costumes, generally, exhibited a high degree of refinement and taste. Mr. L——L appeared as a Moslem. Mr. FERRERO and his lady were clothed in Court dresses, and their "getting-up" was superb.

We write at too late an hour to particularize; suffice it to say that the occasion met the expectations that had been founded upon it. The music, furnished by Mr. WALLACE, who has been in the employ of Mr. FERRERO for several years, was quite unexceptionable.

☞ We are requested to state—and take pleasure in doing so—that Capt. RALSTON will deliver the second of his lectures on "Veterinary Surgery," at the Stuyvesant Institute, this evening. Capt. R. was for twenty years an officer in the British Cavalry, and is thoroughly and practically acquainted with his subject.

☞ The regular lectures of the New-England Young Men's Association for this evening has been postponed, on account of the illness of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME. Holders of season tickets (admitting a gentleman and lady) will be entitled to admission to the lecture by General HOUSTON, on Monday evening next.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1855.

There was but a two hours' session this morning, the Assembly Chamber having been placed at the disposal of the State Agricultural Society after 10 o'clock. Prayers, reading the minutes, presentation of petitions and the third reading of bills made up the morning's entertainment. I notice a largely increased supply of the remonstrances against the passage of the "Patent Medicine bill." Evidently the dear people do not relish this attempt to restrain them from the delusions they have so long cherished, and they are right—for what possible cure could "breed pills" work out simply as "bread pills." It is equally absurd to suppose that rheumatism could be cured if the patient knew he was using "alcohol" instead of "compounded liniments." This age has nearly taken the remainder out of all that made life desirable—now it proposes to restrict the use of those things whereby we die. Besides, the people, the doctors should look to this piece of ridiculism, for I suspect the entire thing is but a drive at their "dog Latin" and unintelligible prescriptions. If it is not so designed, it must lead to that, and then where would be their calling? Not worth the following.

WOMEN AFTER THEIR RIGHTS—MEN AIRING AND ABETTING.

"Petitions generally" being in order, Mr. RICKERSON presented a series of petitions signed by some hundreds of the strong-minded women and weak-minded men of the State, asking for an acknowledgment of the Rights of Women to vote, to fight, to hold public offices, and generally to do those things which they ought not to do, and to leave undone those things which they ought to do. Mr. AITKEN, of New-York, moved the reference of the petitions to a Select Committee. Mr. LAMPORT suggested an amendment that the bachelors of the House be a Select Committee to attend upon the ladies and minister to their wants. The motion prevailed, minus the amendment.

While this business was being transacted, I noticed present a deputation of the petitioners, among them ERNESTINE ROSE, Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN and SUSAN B. ANTHONY—a trio that would not only exercise the elective franchise wisely and to some purpose, but who would, their eligibility being recognized, be very apt to take a part in the legislation of the State. They certainly possess higher fitness for the performance of the duties heretofore exacted of the biped called Man than the great mass of those who yearly find seats in the Senate and Assembly. Nature has endowed them largely with the faculties necessary for the sphere they seek to occupy. Were such and such only to be encountered in the political battles annually fought at the ballot-boxes of the State—were such only the victorious of those contests—there would be little delay in granting the request so persistingly preferred by Mesdames ROSE, BROWN, ANTHONY and STANTON. It would be done by "unanimous consent," as most of the business of the present session is done. But the truth is, there is a fear of what would be the result of the concession—where the tide of innovation could be arrested if it should once be turned in that direction. Somewhere it is held that errors may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat them. So of the feminines. But the question recurs—how long would reason maintain her power in a House composed of "half-and-half." What mere mortal could "object" when a pair of rosy lips asked "consent"—who would go upon the records as a negative when a blooming girl called the roll? Would not principles be settled by a frown, "measures" carried by a smile? It would not be asked "Does the profound enactment agree with the Constitution?" but, "Does it agree with the desires of the lady from Tioga, with the auburn ringlets?" Would not sparkling eyes and dimpled cheeks be the "rules," flirtation the "general orders," and the "presentation of petitions" but the presentation of hands? It is, I think, so suspicioned, and hence this stern refusal of the prayer for equal suffrage and equal representation.

That they are justified in these suspicions, I am reluctantly forced to admit was proved by a circumstance happening in the course of to-day's proceedings. When Mr. RICKERSON offered a resolution to give the use of the Assembly Chamber to the petitioners, that they might be heard before the Special Committee, somebody—of course he was a confirmed old bach, or a hen-pecked Benedict—started an objection, and of course, that was fatal to the resolve. You may, if your imagination be particularly vivid, fancy the look that man got from the bench where were seated the strong-minded. I would rather face an entire conclave of indignant Hindoos—yes, all Hindostan—than that one terrible glance. The ladies will say that they only smiled upon the creature. It was a smile—but such a smile. They served him right; but Heaven save me from a like encounter.

UP IN THE SENATE.

They did nothing, or next to nothing, for they met at 11 o'clock, went into Executive Session at 12 o'clock, and then adjourned.

In the Executive Session, I understand the following appointments of Notaries Public were confirmed: JAMES THOMPSON and JOHN ANDERSON, New-York City; JOHN C. SMITH and GEORGE FIELD, Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Senate passed the resolution inquiring why Messrs. DUNLAP and KELLY were acting as Commissioners of Emigration. It is rumored that the vacancies in the Commission will be filled entirely by new men.

J. B. S.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

It was General Order in the House this morning, and more than usually interesting for that order of proceedings. In Committee of the Whole, the bill relating to the First Division of the Militia, was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

Notwithstanding it was special order to be in Committee of the Whole on all kinds of insignificant bills of a local character, Mr. MUNDAY asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill. Granted, and the bill was introduced, being an act to provide for paying Lieut. THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of the New-York Volunteers, the money due him for services rendered in the war with Mexico. The bill was read a first and second time, and referred to a Special Committee to report complete. The Committee forthwith made its report through their Chairman, Mr. MUNDAY, upon whose motion it was read a third time, and passed by a unanimous vote. This is putting through a bill in double quick time—but it had a good purpose and a shrewd driver—which you must consider, and not jump at the conclusion that we always move as rapidly. The money was earned years ago—and earned too, at the expense of an arm left on the battle-field—and it should have been paid long since, and the debt not repudiated, as it has virtually been for the past five years. Is not the success which has attended this, an inducement for the Committee on Military affairs to pass up the bill on the same subject they have had so long before them?

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was sent to the Assembly.

From the Treasurer's report, I gather the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past year:

RECEIPTS.

From the Comptroller of the State, for State pupils, for board and tuition	$28,737 27
From Comptroller, for act of April 3, 1854	5,000 00
From Regents of the University	490 52
From Comptroller of City of New-York, for board and tuition of sixteen pupils	2,160 00
From Treasurer of the State of New-Jersey, for board, tuition, and clothing of pupils from that State	2,761 00
From Comptroller of City of New-York, for clothing City and State pupils from said County	820 00
From clothing and cash, furnished pupils clothed by friends	317 25
From paying pupils, board and tuition	2,546 62
From Fee Exemption Fund, interest	857 75
From Frissell Fund, interest	102 00
From workmen in book bindery	1,836 15
From workmen in cabinet shop	483 00
From workmen in tailors' shop	65 00
From workmen in tin shop	81 40
From subscriptions of members	23 00
From rent of dwelling house	150 00
From sale of empty barrels	64 00
From hogs, manure, &c.	72 37
From various counties in this State	2,000 00
Total receipts	$40,588 13
Due the Treasurer	4,047 00

EXPENDITURES.

For Groceries and Provisions	$13,382 39
For Salaries and Wages	14,691 01
For Clothing, &c.	37,271 94
For Building and Repairs	736 54
For Furniture	1,309 32
For Fuel and Lights	2,614 00
For Stables	1,245 39
For Sundries	2,593 60
Total Expenditures	$35,537 71

The number of pupils returned last year was 378. The number admitted during the year was 46; withdrawn and died, 42; remaining, Dec. 31, 1854, 370; of whom 160 are beneficiaries of the State, 10 of the City of New-York, 39 of the State of New-Jersey, 16 are

[illegible] ary and frugality of the laboring classes of the beautiful village of Tarrytown? It is the savings of small wages, hardly earned, and safely invested, too, for the gentlemen who have undertaken the trust are of the most respectable and responsible of citizens; and they have assumed the responsibility and performed its duties without taking into themselves anything beyond the trifle of expenses necessary to pay for office rent and stationery,—the sum total of that being but $50 25.

BOGUS RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

Mr. Z. CLARK, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the passage the bill to prevent railroads from paying dividends out of capital, and to limit the amount of their indebtedness. The following is the bill as amended by the committee:

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for any railroad company incorporated under or by the laws of this State, to declare or pay any dividend when their bonded or funded debt exceeds four per cent. upon the amount of the capital paid in.

SEC. 2. No railroad company shall be allowed to declare or pay any dividend except from the earnings of the road after the current expenses have been deducted, and all dividends declared shall be payable in cash, and not otherwise.

SEC. 3. No Railroad Company shall be allowed to contract an amount of indebtedness greater than the amount of its capital.

The foregoing is the original bill. The following is the amendment proposed by the Committee.

"Nor shall any Railroad Company execute any mortgages on its corporate property or franchises, (other than mortgages for unpaid consideration money for the purchase of real or personal property for the use and accommodation of the road,) until at least one-third part of its capital stock shall have been actually and in good faith paid in cash, and in no case shall any such mortgages be executed for a greater sum in the aggregate than one-half the amount of the capital stock of such Railroad Company, nor to exceed the amount of actual cash payments made in good faith on the capital stock of such Company.

JOINT STOCK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill incorporating JONATHAN T. JOHNSON, WILLIAM B. DRAKE, JAMES C. SLAGHT, A. L. WOOD, and DAVID H. FITCH, a Company to build, equip, and own vessels to navigate the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and elsewhere.

IS IT SO?

During a debate this morning, Senator WM. CLARK made the assertion that "Lawyers differed—always had differed—always would differ." Really, is not this an admission to which a general demurrer can be put in by the profession? I had always supposed that they were remarkably well agreed. I know, especially on one point, they never differ—they always harmonize in the exaction of costs.

REVISING THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. WHITNEY introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes to exempt from taxation every building erected for the use of a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning; every building for public worship held or controlled by trustees incorporated under the laws of this State; every school-house, court-house and jail, and the several lots whereon such buildings are situated, and the furniture belonging to each of them.

DIVERTING WATER.

The Committee on Claims introduced a bill this morning authorising and directing the Canal Appraisers to hear and determine the claims for damages sustained by the owners and occupants of certain mills and hydraulic works in the city of Rochester by the diversion of the waters of the Genesee River for the supply of the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals. The claims thus to be recognized, extend back to the year 1832, since the opening of the Canals.

TRINITY CHURCH AGAIN.

Senator SPENCER precipitated a long and spicy debate upon the Senate this morning, by the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolved, That no proceedings by the Attorney General, in behalf of the people of this State, against the Corporation of Trinity Church, are required, except those authorized by the act of April 15, 1854.

In submitting this resolve Senator SPENCER took occasion to give expression to his views of the propriety of the course pursued by those who had sought to wrest from Trinity Church the property of which she had so long held possession. Mr. W. CLARK took the opposite view. Instead of stopping suits he would urge them on, or raise a select committee to look into the entire subject, and if possible to escheat the property to the people, to aid in paying off the debts of the State. Messrs. HOPKINS, CROSBY, BISHOP and PUTNAM followed, mainly in advocacy of the continuation of the suit; and Messrs. YOST, BROOKS and SPENCER in favor of its stoppage. No decision was had—the resolution being laid upon the table for further consideration. I hardly think the resolve can pass, much as it is to be desired. The debate this morning evidenced a spirit that I never before thought prevalent in the Senate, but which evidently does have there an existence, and to an extent sufficient to carry down the effort made by Mr. SPENCER to stay the proceedings directed by the Land Office.

"That they should get who have the power,
And they should keep who can,"

was the burden of the song sung by seven Senators generally, and in such a key that there is little hope the voice of justice will be able to rise above it. What prospect for the right is there, when robbing is justified, and the rewarding of the robber held to be a sound policy worthy of State encouragement?

J. B. S.

The Seal of Blood!

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Mr. C. C. LEIGH received the following missive a day or two since. The letter of intimidation sent to him previous to the election of U. S. Senator, had a blue seal. The seal upon this document is *blood red*:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1855.

BRO. CHS. C. LEIGH—*Dear Sir*: At a meeting of Jasper Chapter No. 25, O. U. A., held Monday evening, Feb. 12, 1855, the following named Brothers—H. C. BOGERT, RU TON, FELLER, BRINKERHOFF and BREWER, were appointed a committee to investigate charges preferred by Bro. A. H. BOGERT against you, a copy of which you will find below; and you are hereby notified to appear before said committee on Friday, Feb. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Jasper Chapter Rooms, corner Hudson and Christopher-streets.

Truly yours, in the bonds of the Order,
[L. S.] CHS. RU TON, Secretary Committee.
No. 164 WEST-STREET, NEW-YORK.

To the Sachem and Members of Jasper Chapter, No. 25, O. U. A.

The undersigned charges CHARLES C. LEIGH, a member of this Chapter, with having violated his obligations to this Order, taken by him at his initiation, by revealing the transactions of Jasper Chapter, and endeavoring to bring the same into contempt, to the injury of the Order at large, and especially the members of Jasper Chapter.

SPECIFICATION.

First, That on or about the 3d day of February, instant, the said C. C. LEIGH did exhibit, to the members of the Legislature, in its open session, a certain letter addressed officially by a Committee of Jasper Chapter to said C. C. LEIGH, conveying to him the views and wishes of this Chapter, in regard to his vote, on the election of a United States Senator, about to be held in the Legislature of this State.

Second, By his personal demonstration of the Order of United Americans on the said occasion.

(Signed) A. A. BOGERT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1855.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR second-hand Pianos for $175, $200 and $225; worth as good as those which cost $450; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Melodian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $100. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five octaves to three octaves, including the well known J. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best made in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is true, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127, and 129 Water-st., New-York.

TUTTLE'S TOY EMPORIUM.—MANY PEOPLE ARE prevented from entering a store on Broadway, being under the impression that they must necessarily pay more for their goods than in the by streets. Such is not the case, at least at TUTTLE'S. At a recent purchase of Rubber Overshoes, Rubber boots at $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2; other Rubber Toys at proportionably low rates. WAX Dolls, from 12½ cents to $5, comprising some sixteen sizes. We mention these articles more particularly from their being easily recognized. Remember, No. 365 Broadway.

GREENBURY, Conn., Feb. 5, 1855.

S. C. HERRING, Esq., New-York:

SIR: We take pleasure in stating that the safe we purchased of you has safely stood the test.

Our manufactory and contents were burned on the 2d December, but our valuable books, papers and money, as above named, were preserved uninjured.

We can, therefore, with confidence recommend your safes to the public.

Yours, &c., PECK, LOCKWOOD & BROTHERS.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 13 Courtland-st., (corner of Broadway,) to No. 15 Courtland-st., (corner of Broadway,) where they have opened an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, which they offer to the trade at unusual cheap prices.

Legislative Corruption.

The Galveston *News* is urging the Texas Legislature, almost single and alone, to protect the interest of common schools property, the *News* says, almost unknown in other States of the Union, but largely represented in Texas.

Public meetings, with a view to the obtaining of a prohibitory liquor law from the Legislature, are very general in the towns and counties of Texas.

Twenty Delegates have been appointed to represent Galveston in the Internal Improvement Convention at Lagrange on the first Monday in March, and twenty at the Internal Improvement Convention in Huntsville on the 21st of April.

The Galveston *Times* of the 2d says:

We are credibly informed that the true reason why the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad have made so parsimonious a failure, in their efforts to get the money, or good stock, required to secure the charter, is, that they had the base ingratitude to kick Mr. LEVI S. CHATFIELD out of the concern. They could not get along after the withdrawal of the $30,000,000 he subscribed—a sum they could ill spare in these hard times. It is surmised that the failure to effect anything on the part of the Houston Railroad, (which will cause a forfeiture of its charter,) is owing to some coolness between Mr. PAUL BENECKE and the BARINGS.

The ladies of Corpus Christi have passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will in no way countenance or associate with any young man, or permit our friends or daughters so to do, if in our power to prevent it, who is in the habit of patronizing Mexican fandangoes.

A daily line of stages between Houston and Austin was to commence running on the 1st inst.

The Galveston *News* publishes a communication which states that Miss DEAN, (MRS. HAYNE) took no pay for her last night's performance in that city, and further, paid Manager SHERLOCK $250 to be released from her engagement.

From Santa Fe.

The San Antonio *Texan* publishes a letter from Santa Fé of Dec. 31, from which we make the following extract:

Santa Fé is pretty lively just now; there are a good many strangers in the city from the States by late stage arrivals, as well as from up and down the Rio Grande. The Legislature is in session, and has been for about thirty days, placing their session just half through, according to the time for which the members can sit and get pay. I hear of nothing important done yet.

The Legislature is composed entirely of Mexicans, with the exception, I believe, of five Americans. The officers are all Mexicans. The language used is the Spanish. I yesterday dropped into the House of Representatives and found the Speaker, Señor PINOS, of this County, descended from his rostrum and thundering away on some measure concerning most particularly the County of Don Ana.

From Peru.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

The recent defeat of the Government forces near Lima seems to have fully established the success of the revolutionary party of Peru. A lady writes thus from Lima, Jan. 10:

"Lima has been thrilled with joy at the entrance of the Liberator CASTILLA. Rockets, processions, firing of guns, and ringing of bells have not ceased. Great changes are anticipated, and it is hoped a new era will commence for our hitherto unfortunate country. The liberating army, numbering over four thousand men, commanded by our illustrious chief, RAMON CASTILLA, badly paid and worse clothed, obtained a decisive victory over the satraps, to the number of five thousand men, that obeyed the so-called Government of ECHENIQUE, well dressed, equipped, and profusely paid. At the commencement of the engagement ECHENIQUE's artillery and the firing from the steamers *Rimac* and *Ucayali* did great havoc among our defenders; but CASTILLA divided his army into two divisions and charged the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and then nothing resisted these barefooted and nearly naked warriors. Three hundred men were killed and eight hundred wounded; two-thirds of the dead and wounded being of the liberating army, which lost three colonels and other subalterns. Two of the colonels were private citizens that had for the first time in their lives taken up arms. The most extraordinary part of this battle is that all the battalions of the liberating army were commanded by private citizens, who hitherto had had no knowledge of military affairs, and the larger portion of the chiefs or officers were all private citizens. The hero of Arequipa, Don DOMINGO ELIAS, will be here by the next steamer from the South. The people of Lima are making great preparations to receive 'the man of the people' His reception will be most enthusiastic. He has been the life of the revolution. He risked an immense fortune and even his life for the public good."

Bowing to Slavery.

From the Rochester Democrat, Feb. 13.

President PIERCE has just done a humiliating thing, in obedience, we suppose, to the slaveholders and their tools. Some days since he sent to the Senate the name of JOHN B. MILLER, editor of the Utica *Observer*, as Secretary of Legation to Peru, a post he is eminently well qualified to fill with credit to the country. Opposition to him from the Slavery side at once sprang up, because he, although an Administration man, was opposed to the Nebraska bill, and had shown signs of attachment to Free-Soil principles. DOUGLAS, who has been so overwhelmingly rebuked at the North, and especially in his own State, was a leading opponent of Mr. MILLER's confirmation.

A northern President, with any backbone, would never have withdrawn the nomination of a worthy man for such reasons as were urged against Mr. MILLER. But Gen. PIERCE is thoroughly subservient to Slavery, and consents to the immolation of his friends whenever a victim is demanded. On Thursday he withdrew the name of Mr. MILLER, and sent in that of S. R. COX of Columbus, Ohio, a Nebraskaite. Such cowardice and subserviency is mortifying to the North.

Wit: the election of a few more such Senators as SEWARD, FESSENDEN, GILLETTE, WILSON, DURKEE, &c., we hope to see a little more courage in standing by an appointment until it has been acted on.

New-York Bark *Victory* Abandoned at Sea—Swamping of the Longboat and Drowning of Eight Men.

We make the following extracts from a letter addressed to Messrs. TRAVERS & SPAULDING, at St. Thomas, by the United States Consul at St. Johns, Porto Rico, relative to a dreadful disaster which has occurred to the bark *Victory* on her passage from New-York to St. Thomas:

ST. JOHNS, PORTO RICO, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1855.

The British brig *Nova Era*, Captain GREEN, of and from St. Johns, Newfoundland, that had to slip her cables and leave Arecibo in the late norther, put in here last evening, having on board Captain WM. MASON and four seamen, who belonged to the late American bark *Victory*, of New-York, picked up in a small boat on the evening of the 6th inst., about twenty miles north of Arecibo.

The *Victory* was loaded with an assorted cargo, bound from New-York to your port, (St. Thomas.) On the 6th inst., about 150 miles northeast of the east end of Porto Rico, the bark having five feet water in her hold, and gaining fast, the captain was obliged to abandon her, when he and the four men saved took the small boat and put off.

The mate, JOHN SCOTT, supercargo JOSEPH FRATES, and six seamen, took the long boat, which was struck by a sea and all in her perished—those in the small boat seeing them and hearing their cries, without being able to render them any assistance. The parties saved had to throw everything out of the boat in order to lighten her and keep her afloat.

FREEZE ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—The heavy rains of yesterday morning, joined with the melting snow on the ground, caused considerable fears of a freshet upon the Schuylkill, productive of mischief to the mills and other property on that stream, and the bridges over the river, from the breaking up of the ice. The only damage we have heard reported is the breaking of a dam across a stream opposite Manayunk, which caused the flood in its descent to sweep off the sheds belonging to the Ashland Dye Works and a large quantity of the dye wood; two small dwelling houses were also carried away by the force of the water. The Ashland Works belong to Mr. SAMUEL GRANT, Jr., of this city, and were erected during last year. The dwelling belonged to Mr. SCHOFIELD, and were tenanted. Three were carried away with their contents. At the time of the occurrence the members of the family were out of the premises.

The obstacle appeared not very much swollen with the rains. The Railroad bridge on Norman's creek was strongly swung yesterday; and the turnpike bridge had to be used to make the connection.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

THAT ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR NOTE.—CLAIM OF Mr. MESSERET WITHDRAWN.

A letter was received from Wm. G. MESSERET, of Salem, Mass., yesterday, by the Council, relative to the claim of MARY RIDDELL to the $1,000 note found by her in 1850, and subsequently deposited with the register. Mr. MESSERET says: "Having since ascertained that I have no claim to said money, I would beg leave most respectfully to withdraw all opposition on my part to the claim of Mrs. RIDDELL." The old woman will now, no doubt, get her money which she should have had long ago.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.**—The Finance Committee respectfully gives notice that on SUNDAY NEXT, the 18th inst., at St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge-sts., in cooperation with the efforts making by this Association to relieve the great distress existing among the poor of the Ward, Rev. THOMAS FARRELL, Pastor, will make a charitable appeal to his congregation at each of the four masses of the day, assisted by the eminent Dr. CUMMINGS, who will deliver a discourse favorable to the charity at the 10½ o'clock morning mass. The entire collections of the four masses, and that of vespers, and also such subscriptions and contributions as may be made, will be given to this Association. The charitable are invited to be present. Strangers to the church will be supplied with seats by Mr Drumgoole, Sexton.

JOHN B. BYERSON,
JOHN F. RUSSELL,
DAVID A. FORBES,
CHARLES M. SMITH,
Finance Committee XIIIth Ward Relief Association.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1856

☞ **Western Farm League.**—A number of persons who desire settling in the West have formed an association to combine the following results: Good soil, a rising value, and progressing improvements, with great cheapness. A very desirable selection of land has been made in the Free State of Iowa, and a number of families will leave this City for the purpose of settling there on the 1st of April next. Those intending emigrating to the West could not be reminded of the many advantages to be secured through the agency of a well ordered combination. It is confidently believed that this organization is well calculated to subserve the objects contemplated, and persons wishing to secure the advantages offered are invited to engage in the enterprise.

A public meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at Union Building, No. 105 Bowery, where full particulars may be obtained, or by application to MARK A. WILKES, No 212 Broadway. Members are informed that $5 on each share must be paid at this meeting, or the amounts previously paid will be forfeited.

CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **National Academy of Design.**—The 29th Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, will be opened to the public on MONDAY, March 12, at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. Artists will please send their usual line to the Hanging Committee, at the University as soon as possible; and they are particularly desired to have their works in readiness by or immediately after the first day of March, as the arrangements will absolutely forbid the admission of any contribution whatever, later than Monday, the 5th. They must remember, that the Gallery, especially of the present temporary gallerien will, necessarily confine every exhibitor to a smaller space on the walls than heretofore.

"Varnishing Day" will be on Saturday, the 15th March, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., without farther notice. By order of the Council.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Recording Secretary, N. A.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—This Institution now comprises upwards of 23,000 volumes, to which additions of interesting and valuable works are constantly making. The Reading Rooms are liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals. They are open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Library is open at 9 P. M. Clerks use $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues. All others $5 per annum. Persons desiring to use the Reading Room only can do so upon payment of $3 a year in advance.

GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

Merchants and others are respectfully requested to observe the benefits which will result to young men in their employ by making them members of this Association

☞ **Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange Is Removed** from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and mechanics at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES F FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Onde donk's Hall, corner Clinton and Grand-sts. The public are respectfully invited to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

JOHN R. BRIGGS, President.
DANIEL F. SAMMIS, Treasurer.
WM. H. M. GORELL, Secretary.

☞ **New-England Young Men's Association.**—The lecture announced for this evening is unavoidably omitted on account of the illness of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME. Holders of season tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, will be entitled to admission to the lecture by Gen. HOUSTON, on MONDAY EVENING next

E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3.**—The delinquent members are hereby notified that on paying up the arrearages now due from them the fines will be remitted, providing the same is paid by March 2. By order of the Association

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Thirteenth Anti-Slavery Lecture**—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston. Subject—*Relation of Slavery to the Democratic Institutions of America, and its Influence Thereon.* Admittance 25 cents.

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.**—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Veterans of the War of 1812** meet at the "Star" on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 P. M.

A. W. JONES, Lt. Col. Commanding.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The lady who was in one of the Bleecker-st. omnibuses at the corner of Canal-st. and Bleecker-sts. on the 28th day of August, 1852, when a gentleman was upset and a gentleman injured, is requested to leave her address with Dr. GRISWOLD, at No. 627 Hudson-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A guardian having a ward of highly respectable connections, and of suitable age for settlement in life, possessing amiability, refinement and personal attractions, wishes by this means to meet with a gentleman worthy of her society. As the lady has some property, and is of retiring disposition, it is not necessary that the gentleman should be rich, but must be of respectable family, business or profession. This method is unusual, but is adopted because the advertiser believes there are many like himself whose engagements and duties will enable them to appreciate this course. Please address to RESIDENT, Union-square Post-Office—*provided*, after an exchange of notes, the party is willing, through reference to a third party or friend, or in any way, give assurance of sincerity and respectability, otherwise this need not be answered.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 226 and 227.	2 certificates of $5,000 each.	$10,000
831.....	1 certificate of.....	5,000
832 and 833.	2 certificates of $1,000 each.	2,000
834 and 835.	2 certificates of $2,000 each.	4,000
		$20,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England. Was, and dated June 15, 1838. Also,

Nos. 21 and 22.	2 certificates of $10,000 each.	$20,000
24.....	1 certificate of.....	5,421
		$25,421

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1858, in the name of John Augustus Cole, of Woodland Hall, Heath-hill, Kent, and Westlea Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 31, 1841.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for renewal.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie certificates issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks of this City (three of $5,000 each, three of $1,000 each and one of $500) were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank

As these certificates are payable only to the Associated Banks, they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these certificates.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

LOST—At Ede's, on Wednesday evening, a Lady's single-stone Diamond Ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded for returning it to C. S. HAYDOCK, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

FOUND—In Broadway, two Keys, which the owner can have by calling at IRA RICHARDS & CO.'S, No. 172 Broadway, up stairs.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—NOTICE TO STAGE DRIVERS.—By City Ordinance the horses required to stop above the street crossing going up and below it going down. Passengers are requested to notify the conductor to take and leave the cars at the crossing they want them, as leave them at all other places. Drivers must not be allowed to smoke on or off while they are driving.

WM. KENT, Superintendent.

GREAT GATHERING OF SPIRITUALISTS.—A Grand Gathering of Spiritualists will be held at CASTLE GARDEN, on the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the Rochester Rappings. Mrs. F. F. TUBBS, Mrs. F. L. HARRIS and other Mediums will speak. The public is invited to attend. Admission free.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, married couple without incumbrance, in some respectable family; the man understands the care of horses, is a good coachman, and of good, steady habits; the woman is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. No objections to City or country; the best of reference given from their last place. Please call at No. 97 20th-st., near 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious and steady Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, can make good bread and pastry; or would do the general housework of a small family; is well recommended for character and competency. No objection to the country. Wages $5 per month. Please call or apply at No. 281 Bowery, for two days. Could take a place as laundress.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable and competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or either a private family, boarding-house, or hotel; is a capable laundress. Has the best of references, and will be found kind and obliging in every department. No objection to the country Please call or apply at No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman who has had considerable experience in mercantile life on his own account and as a clerk, desires a situation in a mercantile house of respectability. No other need apply. Can give satisfactory references, and believes he can make himself generally useful. Address W. H., at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework. Is a good washer and ironer. Can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 17 19th-st., front basement, between 6th and 7th-avs. Can be seen for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an English girl as general house servant; with the best of City references. Also, by two girls for housework; will take from $3 to $4 per month. They are well recommended. No objection to go any distance in the country. Please call at No. 288 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, by a colored woman, who has once lost City reference. Inquire on Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 170 West 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As [book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or entry clerk, by one well qualified. Is a first-rate penman. Address J. FORD & SON, No. 118 Elizabeth-st., or T. SMITH & CO., No. 101 Maiden-lane.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a School in the vicinity of this City. It has now in its second term some 140 pupils of both sexes. The building is large, elegant and adapted to the object. The applicant must be a practical and successful teacher, have the command of some capital, and be well recommended. To such a one a useful and highly remunerative enterprise is at once open. Address immediately for terms, object, &c., A. E., Carlton-av., first door north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A well educated lady to accompany a family to California. One who has had some public experience in the education of children. A lady of high intellectual attainments, dignified deportment and decision of character, may apply for further particulars, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., at No. 45 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, L. I. An English lady preferred.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN—Just arrived from London, is desirous of obtaining an engraver meet He has been accustomed in England, to the bookselling business, but does not object to engage in any other; he is of good education, and is able to give the best references. New York or Boston preferred Address W. LOW, care of BANGS BROTHER & CO., Book Auctioneers, No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

TO EXCHANGE BROKERS.—Situation wanted in an Exchange Office by a young man 20 years of age, who has been five years at the business, and is thoroughly acquainted with all branches appertaining thereto. He is a good judge of money, and can give good City reference. Please address EXCHANGE, *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

LADY WANTED IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE.—One who is about 18 years of age, smart and active, of good moral habits, and lives with his parents in this City, may make application in his own handwriting, giving his address and reference, to INSURANCE CO., Box No. 1,577, New-York Post-Office.

PROTESTANT AMERICAN GIRL WANTED.—To do housework for a small family. The work is light, and all indoors. Terms $6 a month. The best of reference will be required. As she will be much in the family, she must be modest and neat. Address E. D., *Times* office.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A tenor singer, well known in this City as leader for several years, tenders his services as such, or as a member of a quartette choir, the latter preferred Can give good references if required. Address for one week LEADER, No. 209 Allen-st., in the store.

TO TEACHERS.—An efficient English Teacher is wanted who can commence an engagement by March 1. Address GRAMMER SCHOOL, *Tribune* office, giving real name and address.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a capital of $10, can be employed in a perfectly safe business, by addressing a letter, with 12 cents, or stamps, or calling on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs Full particulars and specimens by return mail.

MECHANICS, FARM-HANDS AND FEMALE DOMESTICS may be engaged at the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 27 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $3 per annum will entitle to ten persons during the year, if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female Domestics, also, at the Upper Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM WANTED—In exchange for a double house in this City. The house is situated in the west-most part and best neighborhood that can be washed for—below and within 1 or 2 hours from Canal-st.; is in fine order and for several years partly occupied by the owner. The farm wanted must be within 1 to 3 hours' ride, by railroad or a steamboat, from the City, with good house, water, fruit, &c., and containing from 10 to 50 acres. Inquire and address to H. MIGEON, No. 13 Broad-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A cigar store, fancy store, or confectionery, in some good locality where the rent is low. Fixtures neat, and the stock light, and having one or more rooms attached suitable for a small family. Any one with such a place at their disposal, may find a cash customer by addressing PURCHASE, Broadway Post-office, stating the location, business, and lowest price for which it can be bought.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A farm of 10 to 30 acres, well improved, with a cottage and outbuildings, within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, in the vicinity of one of the railroads on or near Long Island Sound. Address, (post-paid) C. H. B., care THOMAS IRWIN & SON, No. 41 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—A modern built 3-story house, 20 feet front by about 50 feet deep, having all improvements, located between 14th and 34th-sts., and Irving-place and 6th-av. Price must correspond with the present value of money. Address F. JONES, *Daily Times* Office stating price, location, &c.

HOUSE WANTED.—A three-story, modern-built House, with gas, Croton water, &c., location between Bleecker and 14th-sts. and Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $300 to $1,000 Address Box No. 479 Lower Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small House up town, (west side preferred,) with gas and Croton water. Rent must be low, and possession to be had immediately. Address L. L. C., at this office, stating location and rent required.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the 1st of May, by a highly respectable family of four persons, without children, half of a modern-built house, in a good neighborhood, about 14th-st. A family wishing a responsible tenant, who would pay a liberal rent, will please address S. M., *Times* Office, stating location and where an interview can be obtained.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—From the 1st of May next by a family of three persons, in or near Loudon Terrace, West 23d-st. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No 3,808 Post-Office.

WISCONSIN.—Wanted 1,000 to 2,000 acres good land, fairly proportioned in prairie and timber, for stock or grain farms, and located near Madison, or in the south of the State, in exchange for two very superior farms in Dutchess County. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

LOTS WANTED.—One or two Large Lots suitable for a Boot binder, location to be in the vicinity of Fulton and Nassau or Beekman-sts. Any person having Lots to let and would be willing to give a five years lease, can find a tenant by addressing Box 2667, Post-Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—Well shaded by large trees, and a few acres for garden and pasturage, on this Island, and having a view of the Hudson preferred. Address Box No 3,661 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small house and lot in Brooklyn, from $2,000 to $3,000. Address, with price, terms, &c., A. Z., Box No 1,182, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

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OUT AT

John B. Miller Defending the Matteson Letter.
From the Utica Observer, Feb. 13.

Upon the closing page we publish an address, after an absence of several days, it becomes our duty at once to announce that the cause of Reputable, has which have hitherto been thrown, for the last few weeks, at the thought of being separated from the readers of the *Observer*, has been, by recent events, most singularly and unanimously abated. The withdrawal of our name from the Senate, to which it had been sent, for consideration as Secretary of Legation to Peru, might be opined upon as an occasion to exhibit somewhat offensive to those who have brought this state of things about, or laudatory of our own past services and future most loyal intentions towards the Democratic party.

We shall avoid such demonstrations for two reasons: first, because as yet we are not sufficiently informed of the secret history of what has been done to know fully towards whom it would be just to direct the only passion we intend to experience, a judicious rage; second, because we are compelled, both by natural inclination and conviction of judgment, to be a part and parcel of the Democratic party, and are not disposed to claim any peculiar merit, for holding positions from which, while restrained by such reasons, we have neither the disposition nor the liberty to withdraw.

We find in the *Evening Post* of Saturday, a letter from its Washington correspondent which, under the heading "MILLER'S Withdrawal—The True Reasons for it," makes some misstatements which it is incumbent on us at once to correct. The allusions to the editor of the *Observer*, contained in this letter, are as follows:

"It may be as well to state here that Mr. JOHN B. MILLER'S name has been withdrawn, at his own request, and SAMUEL R. COX, of Ohio, nominated in his place to the office of Secretary of Legation to Peru. A statement that the withdrawal was owing to the opposition of members on the ground of Mr. Miller's anti-Nebraska views, is entirely wrong.

"The President is determined that no discrimination shall be made on that account, and so do Nebraska Democrats generally in Congress, in fact; it would not be healthy for them to adopt any other course. But Mr. MILLER had the misfortune to write an unguarded letter, during the anti-Nebraska excitement, reflecting with severe personality on DOUGLAS and other prominent Nebraska men, to MATTESON, a SEWARD Whig, and who is now MILLER'S bitter enemy. This letter has been shown to the Senators. MILLER also adopted in his paper, the Utica *Observer*, the insinuation elsewhere made, that Mr. WESTBROOK was bribed to vote for the Nebraska bill by the promise of the District-Attorneyship in place of O'CONOR.

"Mr. WESTBROOK'S friends were accordingly stimulated, by some unhappy influences, to avenge his personal griefs by requesting that the nomination be postponed. Between these two oppositions the nomination of MILLER has fallen through; but it is due to the Administration to say that the withdrawal is not caused by any illiberal policy on its part, but was attributed solely to personal reasons—a mere slip of the pen."

We have not been at Washington since our name was sent into the Senate, and the only request we have made, was by telegraphic despatch, in the following: "Do not withdraw my name." The second assertion, that it is entirely wrong to state that the withdrawal was owing to the opposition of members on the ground of Mr. MILLER'S Anti-Nebraska views, is pretty effectually disproved by the subsequent allegations that it was entirely owing to occurrences growing out of anti-Nebraska positions that the withdrawal took place.

That Mr. MILLER had the misfortune to write an unguarded letter to Mr. MATTESON, reflecting with severe personality on DOUGLAS and other prominent Nebraska men, is untrue. The letter which we did write has obtained great publicity, unexpectedly to us, by being paraded in the printed speech of Mr. MATTESON against the Nebraska bill. It may be found complete in another column, and contained no severe personalities against Mr. DOUGLAS, and no mention whatever of any other prominent Nebraska man.

The correspondent of the *Post* does not state whether Senator DOUGLAS has opposed our nomination, and unless he has against us greater cause of offence than is contained in the letter to Mr. MATTESON, we assume that the Senator from Illinois has too much sense and generosity to assume any such position. In regard to the attempt of Mr. WESTBROOK'S friends, who have been "stimulated by some unhappy influence" to avenge that gentleman's "personal griefs," we have only to say that, when again stimulated to make any such efforts, they would do their friend a better service by at least allowing us to be made acquainted with the occasion of such sorrows, before proceeding to place themselves and their friend in what might be, perhaps, an unnecessary attitude of hostility.

Do those friends know that the editor of the *Observer* ever saw the insinuation which appeared in those columns, copied from some other paper? Do they know but that we were fishing for muscalonge in Canada when this insinuation got into the paper? Do they know but that we have, on all occasions since, been watching for an opportunity to make amends by doing their friends any favor that may be in our power? We have no distinct recollection of what may have appeared in the *Observer* in regard to Mr. WESTBROOK; and if the correspondent of the *Post* is correct, we shall not trouble ourselves, at present, to look the matter up, since the occurrences of the last few days, unless they have transpired without Mr. WESTBROOK'S assent, have deprived us of the capacity for indulgence in any of those polite or amiable concessions that might, under other circumstances, have been deemed appropriate.

The withdrawal, without a charge or a hearing, cannot be attributed "solely to personal reasons—a mere slip of the pen." The precedents of the President and Senate are against any such hypothesis. GEORGE SAUNDERS was not thus withdrawn, although he had grossly and continuously attacked, with unprecedented and uncalled-for virulency, both LEWIS CASS and WM. L. MARCY, in a series of deliberate articles in the *Democratic Review*. Whether Senator DOUGLAS or others did or did not request the President to withdraw this nomination on account of these attacks upon their colleagues, may not be asserted; but the fact remains that the name of Mr. SAUNDERS was not withdrawn; and the nominee was not only allowed time for a hearing, but also the consideration of a trial before the tribunal of the Senate.

We have given thus much attention to the correspondence of the *Post*, because, from certain remarks, we think we know from whence it comes, and because we are not disposed to have the true reasons of our withdrawal improperly presented.

The remarks of a morning paper make it proper that we should add, that we had no personal communication with the President or any member of his Cabinet, nor with any member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, in regard to our nomination, until the President had directed it to be made, nor when we left Washington do we know that any considerable number of persons were cognisant of what had occurred. The article which appeared in the *Observer*, of yesterday, was inserted without our advice, and its contents were first made known to us when in print. It was a voluntary contribution from the pen of an able Democrat and learned friend, with whom we had had no intercourse since our nomination had been withdrawn.

John B. Miller Defending the Matteson Letter.
From the Utica Observer, Feb. 13.
LETTER TO MR. MATTESON.

While the Nebraska question was an open one, we endeavored, by every means in our power, to open the eyes of our leaders at Washington to the disastrous consequences which we clearly foresaw would result from the adoption of that measure. The ground we took was that squatter sovereignty could be only sustained at the North, when new cases should arise which might compel a compromise of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and an adoption of this doctrine as a substitute. That the South did not and would not submit to it, as has been proved by the energetic and successful protest of the Richmond *Enquirer* against any attempt on the part of the Administration or its organ to interpolate such a principle in the Democratic creed.

Finally, we were opposed to a measure which was inevitably destined to decapitate so many of the captains and field officers of the Democratic host, and gratuitously hitch the then paralyzed chieftains of their contempts. While maintaining our principles within these and other grounds, and laboring to shield the party from disaster, we forwarded, with petitions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, a letter to the representatives in Congress from this district, which is, we believe, correctly, though not completely, published in the speech of Mr. MATTESON, as follows:

UTICA, March 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: At the meeting held in Mozart, a Committee was appointed to procure signatures of voters to a remonstrance to be presented to Congress against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

As Chairman of said Committee, I herewith send you a remonstrance from the town of Cambridge signed by ..... persons.

One from the town of [illegible] 75
One from the town of [illegible] 107
One from the town of [illegible] 70
One from the town of Marcy, signed by 280
One from the Fifth Ward of Utica, signed by 704
One from the town of Lee, signed by 1,000
One from the town of Steuben, signed by 83
One from the town of Vernon, signed by 201
One from the town of Floyd, signed by 99
One from the town of Verona, signed by 197
One from the town of Ava, signed by 53
One from the town of Rome, signed by 300

Total number of voters 4,130

This is made up from only seventeen towns, and so far as my information extends, the names are only those of legal voters. From New-Hartford you will see that Mr. FRENCH reported that every one signed it that saw it. From Lee the Town Clerk reports that the whole number of votes cast at the annual town meeting was five hundred and forty, of which all were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise except two. In the Fifth Ward of Utica but one man declined to sign a petition against such repeal.

* * * * * * *

These signatures were almost all of them obtained on the town-meeting day, and others may be sent in hereafter from towns not yet heard from. But I think that those already in are sufficient to constrain Congress that in this district the people, in the language of our new Code, desire to enter a writ of "No go" in this whole business. I believe that voters bear a proportion of about one to six inhabitants, so that this remonstrance may be said to represent some twenty-five thousand.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. MILLER, Chairman, &c.

On the 21st of October last, in a reply made to a charge in the organ of Mr. MATTESON, that this letter contained "expressions too offensive to be read or published," we make the following reply, which supplies the substance of the omitted portion of the above letter:

"The *Herald* need not have hesitated to publish all of the letter addressed by Mr. MILLER to Mr. MATTESON; the portion omitted is merely a statement, made by one of the most pure and respectable citizens of Utica, the substance of which was that he wished Nebraska might be cut apart for none but the negroes, and that Mr. DOUGLAS should be made Governor for life."

As Mr. MATTESON was at that time in town, he could and would have corrected this statement if it had not been true. Moreover, on consultation with the very venerable and consistent Hunker Democrat who made the remark, we find that we have not misstated what he said.

Thus much for this letter and the facts. It is hardly possible that Democrats will allow any new dogma to be imposed upon them which will prohibit, under pain of excommunication, their right to make such remarks as the above, although their tendency may be to reflect upon the immaculacy of a conception of a prominent member of the party.

"I have signatures were appended to the following printed form of remonstrance: "We, the undersigned voters, residing in the town of ——, Oneida County, are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise."

☞ The following incident shows that Gov POLLOCK is more strict in his religious principles than dignitaries sometimes are. In the evening after his inauguration, a Committee of very prominent men of the State called on the new Governor, informing him that they had come to escort him to the inauguration ball. "A ball! gentlemen—I never attend balls." The Committee informed him that all the arrangements for his presence had been completed, that it was a special occasion, and that the ladies were already waiting in anxious expectation for his introduction. "I am very sorry, gentlemen, to occasion any disappointment, but I am conscientiously averse to balls, and these arrangements were made without my participation, and of course without my consent." The Governor did not attend the ball.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 13, 14, 28, 30, 31, 40, 49 to 52.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 25, 32, 63, 41, 43, 47 to 56, 58 to 57.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 830, 1365, 1396, 1062, 666, 1039 to 1046, 1649 1650.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 508, 612, 567, 949, 417, 568, 620, 105, 461, 218, 446, 284, 132, 156, 645, 672, 674, 677 to 679, 1295, 368.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 1, 395 to 405, 407, 408, 409. *Part II*—Nos. 231, 365, 367, 132, 264 to 304.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 14.
Before Judge Betts.
THE MASSACHUSETTS—PRACTICE—RIGHT OF PARTIES TO APPEAL.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Massachusetts.*—The process in the suit brought against the United States to forfeit this vessel, was returnable yesterday morning. Messrs. McKinstry & Lovell and Mr. Donohue appeared for the vessel, and stated that the answer had been filed, that the vessel was in the custody of the Marshal at a very heavy expense, and they, therefore, moved that the cause be set down for immediate trial. The motion was laid over till this morning, when it was renewed. Mr. Joachimsen objected to the cause being set down, on the ground that the cause was not yet at issue, as the United States intended to take the preliminary objection that the claimants were not the owners of the vessel and had no right to appear. Mr. Donohue said that was one of the questions at issue, to be disposed of on the trial of the cause.

The Court said that the United States were not called upon to try the case upon its merits with a stranger, and the question as to the right of the parties to appear must first be disposed of, and then the cause could be placed on the Calendar at once.

The motion was therefore laid over, to be renewed at the expiration of the four days allowed for exceptions, if no such issue was raised.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Court then took up the case of *William B. Dodge, et al.*, vs. *The ship John Stuart.*—This suit is brought by the owners of the bark *Grace Pearl* to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the bark and the ship *John Stuart*, which happened on the 2d of August, 1853, between the port of Callao and the Chincha Islands, by which the bark was sunk and lost together with her cargo. They allege that the collision was caused by the fault of the ship, and that the damage amounted to about $44,000.

The owners of the ship deny fault on their part, and allege that the ship was close hauled on the wind, and had looksents, and took all proper precaut ons; that the bark was going free and was a much lighter vessel, and could have kept clear of the ship if she had used proper diligence; that their own damages in the matter was over $20,000, for which they claim judgment.

For libellants.—Mr. Stoughton, Messrs. Brown, Hall, and Vanderpool. For claimants.—Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Fullerton.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.
COLLISION—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Seamen et al. vs. *Kelly.*—This is an action to recover damages for injuries to a sloop. It appears that the plaintiffs are the owners of a sloop named the *Rensselaer*, valued at $3,500. On a trip from Rondout to Hartford, on the 28th of July, 1849, when opposite Anthony's Nose, she was run into by the steamer *South America*. Being loaded with coal, the sloop sunk, and both vessel and cargo proved a total loss. The owners now sue, claiming damages to the amount of $5,000.

The defendant alleges that the collision was occasioned by the unskillfulness and negligence of the master of the s oop.

He also avers, that, at a special term of the Supreme Court held at Albany in April, 1843, he was appointed receiver of the steamboat *South America*, and at the time of the collision he was running her as such. That this suit was not commenced against him as receiver, as it ought to have been. That he had no notice of the claim until the commencement of this action. It was proved on the trial that he was seldom known as receiver, but always conducted business in his own name.

The question appears to be, whether he was running the *South America* as *receiver*? If so, the plaintiffs must have an order from the Supreme Court before they can sue. If he is *owner*, no order is necessary.

For plaintiffs, Nelson Smith. For defendant, Charles Jones.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Colvell vs. *Hewitt.*—The plaintiffs hired of the defendants the store, and a part of the cellar of the premises No. 179 Grand-street, for a term of five years and six months, at a rent of $600 a year.

The defendants put up a steam engine in the cellar, and agreed to furnish to the plaintiffs steam power to the amount of three-horse power, reserving the right to withhold the power for twelve days each year, for the purpose of cleaning the engine, &c., and the plaintiffs were to have no claims for such detentions. Should the plaintiffs take more than this power, they were to pay fifty cents for each additional horse-power. If the defendants neglect to furnish the power, it would not vitiate the lease, but plaintiffs should be entitled to a reasonable allowance for such neglect.

The defendants furnished power until the 23d day of June last; and then, on the complainant alleges, they wrongfully removed the shaft which conveyed the power to the plaintiff. The plaintiff claims $1,000 damages and confirmation of the power.

The defendants deny that they were bound to furnish the steam power in or at any specific location of plaintiff's machinery. They admit that they put up the shaft, but deny that they were bound to do so; it was done as an accommodation to the plaintiff.

They also allege that the plaintiff cut holes in the floor and connected holes in the shaft, thereby taking more power than was agreed upon. Also, that water and leaves have thereby come through the holes in the floor, injuring the engine to the amount of $2,000. They also represented that the plaintiff was using the steam and selling it to other persons; that plaintiff refused to allow the extra power, and denied their right to use it.

The defendants put in a new section, and it was necessary to take proofs. By the facts and proofs of the case it appeared that the plaintiff was entitled to the power by the terms of the lease, and that the defendants had no right to sell it to other persons. The defendants were ordered to replace the shaft, and to pay $100 damages, and costs.

—Our reporter left Court at 6 o'clock. Not the slightest [illegible]

[illegible] Court—Trial Term.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

[illegible] ..... 1 to 4
[illegible] ..... 5 to 8
[illegible] ..... 9 to 12
[illegible] ..... 13 to 16
[illegible] ..... 17 to 20
[illegible] ..... 21 to 24
[illegible] ..... 25 to 28
[illegible] ..... 29 to 32
[illegible] .....

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BY SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 48 Pine-st., Broker of Williams-st. FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Assignees:

Four shares New-York Academy of Music, $1,000 each. The right to exhibit to the holder to a reserved selected seat in said Opera House, as long as the house is kept open to the public. The ticket of admission is transferable by delivery.

$10,000 Flushing Plank Road, seven per cent. mortgage bonds, interest payable 1st March and 1st September, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Hudson River Railroad, third mortgage, seven per cent. Bonds, interest 1st May and 1st Nov., $1,000 each.

$1,000 Chicago and Rock Island, first mortgage seven per cent. Bond, due 1870, interest payable 10th January and 10th July, in New-York.

10 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, $100 each.

10 shares Stonington Railroad Stock, $100 each.

5 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $50 each.

To be sold in one lot:

$68,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Bonds, eight per cent., with farm mortgages as collateral.

$1,000 Dodd, 1 day at 60c.

$2,000 Note of J. Stevens & Co. do.

$1,000 Acceptance W. B. Hotchkiss. Past due.

$2,000 Note C. P. Shuroman. do.

$2,000 do. do. do.

$2,000 do. S. Leland & Co. do.

$2,000 Havenstraw Mining Company, do.

$2,000 do do. do.

$2,000 Acceptance Gregory & Burnett, do.

$1,000 Note A. F. Smith, Jr. do.

$1,000 Ohio and Mississippi, second mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable 1st April and 1st Oct. in New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, TWO PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, Feb 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 89 Bookman-st, a very large assortment of cabinet furniture, the stock of a manufacturer declining the business, the most of which has been manufactured this season; also a fine assortment of rosewood and other piano-fortes; sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa and sofa bedsteads, mahogany carved chairs, for parlor and dining rooms; richly finished Volumes, do black walnut; rosewood, and mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, secretaries, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany centre, card, and sofa do; dining and extension do in mahogany, black walnut, and oak; half French bedsteads, office desks, curled maple chairs of all kinds, Oval and French plate mirrors, carpets, oil cloths, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c.; also, the balance of new cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade; also 2 rosewood piano-fortes, in good order, one a 7 octave, and one a 6½ do. Sale to proceed rain or shine; goods can be examined on Friday afternoon.

HENRY H. LEDEE, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDEE & CO.—THURSDAY, Feb 15, and FRIDAY, 16, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at our Galleries, No 548 Broadway, from only occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection.—Magnificent sale of very valuable oil paintings, just received from Europe, and not before seen in this country; among the artists will be found the names of Vanderhelst, Busschi, Possenti, F. Knyff, Zuccarelli, Morghen, Migaud, Carracci, Simonini, School, Verwee, Andreas, Dal Sarte, Carreggio, Ca to Dolci, Sasso Ferrato, several of the Florentine school, Carravaggio, Guido, Rosa, Pormegiano, P. Veronese, Giueraldi, and other very valuable paintings. Also, a large lave on of very fine paint ngs on copper and glass, just received from Paris, together with about 100 engravings, all of which are open to the inspection and the attention of amateurs and others, as it is seldom we have so fine a collection to offer. Can be seen two days before the sale, as above.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONSTABLE SALE.—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large four-story house, No. 76 Franklin-st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture en suite, centre and side tables, about 200 yards of tapestry carpets on the floors, large pier glasses, brocatelle curtains, oil paintings, solid mahogany extension table, china dinner and tea sets, costly china vases, ormolu clocks, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, crockery, cut glassware, silverware, castors with cut bottles, elegant tea service of silver with solid silver wings, spoon holder, dessert forks, &c., behind the premises is situated a large and well furnished house. The furniture is nearly new, and every article will positively be sold.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT—Will sell THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock a large and elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, being the entire furniture of house No. 72 Sth-av.; the owner, declining housekeeping, has furnished throughout with everything requisite to a first-class house; superb rosewood piano-forte, rich carpets, rosewood suits, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood tables, very costly mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads hair mattresses, marble top washstands, extension dining tables, silver ware, rich china, &c., embracing over 600 lots; every article will be sold without reserve. Catalogues at house.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock precisely, at their salesroom, No. 21 Nassau and 56 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of Italian statuary and Egyptian marble mantels, both plain and carved. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited to this sale. Sale peremptory to close consignment. Terms, cash on delivery.

LYMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—A splendid lot of standard and miscellaneous American and English books, suti ely fresh from the binderies. Also, stationery, assorted, and Valentines, to be sold on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7 o'clock, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st., by LYMAN & CO., (successors to Cooley & Kesse)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared and will to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction at the residences of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer. No. 4 Broad-st.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 16, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 197 Fulton-st., an assortment of assorted pitchers, white granite teapots, sugars, creams, bowls, toss, plates, &c. Also, pressed glass lamps, bowls, preserves, tumblers, Britannia castors and other goods.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

EXECUTION SALE.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at store No. 105 Canal-st., the contents of said store, consisting of cape, straw hats, belts, show cases, &c.

MICHAEL DOOTY, Constable.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of West Saginton County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendents of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16,'55-law2wF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and prov ded, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

ap4,'55-law2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s9,'55-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Feb 14, 1855.—The BANK OF HOWELLSVILLE has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as its agent, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 12, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1855.—The CENTRAL BANK of MOHAWK VALLEY has this day filed in the office a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, to redeem the notes of its circulating notes payable at the office thereof, pursuant to "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 12, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $300. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in this city, worth double the amount loaned; and the whole is guaranteed.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. W. [illegible], } Vice-Presidents.
W. [illegible],

[illegible], Secretary.

[illegible] CLAY COMPANY.—Having [illegible] the [illegible] property in Clay property [illegible] Onondaga county, near Syracuse, N. Y., are now [illegible] Clay for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the [illegible] Office, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York. Orders may be [illegible] at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, or at the Mines, [illegible] Onondaga county. Clay may be shipped by the Erie Canal, or by the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, at the option of the purchaser. Clay will be delivered [illegible] Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Oswego, Fulton, Phoenix, Baldwinsville, Jordan, Weedsport, Port Byron, Montezuma, Lyons, Newark, Palmyra, Macedon, Fairport, Pittsford, Brighton, Rochester, Albion, Medina, Lockport, Tonawanda, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Westfield, Portland, Ripley, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Racine, Kenosha, Southport, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Port Washington, Port Huron, Port Sarnia, Goderich, Amherstburg, Windsor, and all other points on the Lakes and Rivers. Orders may be addressed to the Company at Syracuse, or to the Superintendent at the Mines, Onondaga county

THE ARIA'S MAIL.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Politics in Parliament.

The Mails by the steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool 24 inst. via Halifax, reached here at about 1 o'clock this morning. We compile from our files of foreign papers, the following summary of news additional to that which was telegraphed from Halifax:

The Ministerial Crisis.

The telegraphic summary of the news gives a brief account of the resignation of the British Ministry, and of the attempt of the Earl of DERBY to form a Cabinet, which signally failed, and at last accounts the crisis continued. The London *Times* says:

The singular condition to which we are reduced is this—that neither the Tories nor the Whigs have any longer the power, in themselves alone, to form an administration or to command a majority. Much of the most brilliant talent, and an essential fraction of the numerical strength, of the House of Commons are bound to neither party, and will incline to that side on which an effective Government can be formed. For ourselves, we feel, and we believe the public feels, entirely indifferent as to the personal composition of the new Cabinet. No question of internal policy divides one class of politicians from another. The disputes of Free Trade, of Parliamentary Reform, and a hundred other points of difference, are out of sight or at rest. The country desires but one thing—a Government able to carry on the war with success, and to bring it to a conclusion by an honorable peace. Everybody, in fact, wishes and demands the same result; yet, such are the fatal and odious effects of party divisions and personal jealousies, that it never was more difficult to obtain the cooperation of an active Ministry. This is to say, in other words, that the conventional arrangements by which the Government of this country is generally carried on no longer suffice to relieve the Queen and the nation from embarrassment in a great emergency, and that the same senseless adherence to routine threatens to reduce our political administration to a state almost as hopeless and confused as that of our military administration at Balaklava."

Debates in Parliament.

The debates in Parliament on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion occupy many columns of the London newspapers. We have room only for a brief sketch. The debate involved a searching investigation into the conduct of the war in the Crimea, in which the neglect, mismanagement and absolute inefficiency of the arrangements for the comfort and subsistence of the troops were forcibly exposed.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

The Earl of ABERDEEN informed their lordships that after the vote in the House of Commons of Monday last, the Government had felt it to be their duty at once to place their resignations in her Majesty's hands. He would take this opportunity to state that, while the late Administration did not shrink from any inquiry into their conduct, he believed that such an inquiry would show that no indifference had been shown by them to the wants of the army in the Crimea, and he as firmly believed that the sufferings of the army had been exaggerated.

The prospects or success, both from the strength of the British forces, and from the allies by which those forces were supported, were cheering, and the financial position of the country was satisfactory. The country, however, demanded a strong administration. How that was to be managed he was ignorant, but rumor assigned the task to the Earl of DERBY. All he would say at present was, that any administration which might be formed by her Majesty would receive that support from himself and his friends which the exigencies of the country demanded.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE rose to give some personal explanations as to his conduct while at the head of the War Department, explanations which were imperatively called for by the observations which had fallen from Lord JOHN RUSSELL in another place. When the question of dividing the offices of Secretary of State for the Colonies and Secretary of State for War was discussed in the Cabinet, he had distinctly said that, so far as he was concerned, he was perfectly ready to retain "either or neither" of them; and yet, in the face of this expression, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had asserted that he had yielded to his (the Duke's) "strong wish" to occupy the War Department. Nor, though Lord J. RUSSELL asserted it, had he ever heard at that time that Lord J. RUSSELL had expressed any wish that Lord PALMERSTON should fill the post of Secretary for War.

The noble Duke then went at length into the correspondence between the Earl of ABERDEEN and Lord J. RUSSELL, with respect to the resignation of the latter, and showed that, so far as he was concerned, that step had been quite gratuitous on the part of Lord J. RUSSELL, for he (the Duke of NEWCASTLE) had said to Lord ABERDEEN when Lord J. RUSSELL was complaining of his conduct, "Don't give my Lord JOHN RUSSELL any pretext for quitting the Government. Do with me whatever is best for the public service." Finally, before the meeting of Parliament, he had informed Lord ABERDEEN that, in consequence of the strong feeling manifested by the public, he should feel it his duty to resign the office of War Minister, and that he should do this whether the Government were in a majority or not. He had now said all that he had to say, except that he would endeavor to make the path easy of any one who might be called on to succeed him.

The Earl of DERBY was not disposed to diminish in the slightest degree the effect of that "picture of an interior" drawn by the noble Duke, and which afforded such a complete view of the internal harmony of the Cabinet. The only inconveniences of such statements was, that the answer would probably be afforded in another place, and though at present he was bound to say the noble Duke had by far the best of the argument, he would not say what his opinion might be when heard the other side.

With regard to the "funeral oration" pronounced by the Earl of ABERDEEN over the late Administration, he should not have alluded to it had it not been that the noble Lord had said that his information as to his successor was derived from rumor. In this case the rumor was well founded. Her Majesty had done him the honor to consult him, and, though he had not felt himself enabled to offer Her Majesty such an assurance of success in carrying on an Administration as would justify him in accepting office, and though he had therefore felt it to be his duty to decline the task, still he would declare that the man who did not, under present circumstances, support the Government of the Queen, disinterestedly, and to the utmost of his power, was undeserving of the name of a patriot or honest man.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

Lord PALMERSTON said—Sir, I rise to make in a formal manner a communication to the House, which, indeed, will convey no new information to honorable members, and which would have been made on Tuesday last, had it not been for the accidental circumstance of the House of Lords having adjourned over that day. I have to state that, in consequence of what passed in this House on Monday night, Her Majesty's Government felt it their duty to tender to Her Majesty the resignation of their offices, which resignation Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, and we consequently only hold our places for the transaction of public business until our successors shall be appointed.

Under these circumstances the House will naturally feel it to be inconvenient to proceed at present to the dispatch of any public business, and I shall, therefore, propose that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till to-morrow. My reason for not proposing a longer adjournment—as, under the circumstances, it would, perhaps, have seemed more natural for me to do—is because I understand from you, Sir, that an honorable and gallant member of this House, who is to receive the thanks of the House in his place here, has announced to you that he will take his seat to-morrow—[cheers]—and I feel that I should be doing violence to the feelings of the House if I proposed by any longer adjournment to deprive it of the earliest opportunity of testifying to that honorable and gallant member the sense which it entertains of his brilliant and distinguished services. [Renewed cheers.]

Prior to the carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the United States, and if there should be no disposition on the part of any one to enter into discussion on the second reading of the bill, I shall propose that the House should go into committee on it pro forma. I may, then, move will be understood that in proposing that the House should meet to-morrow, I do so solely for the purposes I have mentioned, and I trust the House will feel that, in present circumstances it would not be fit to bring forward any other business. [Hear, hear.]

A few minutes afterwards, and just before the rising of the House,

Lord ELLESMERE rose and expressed his regret that no statement had been made as to the prospect that might exist of any Government being formed to replace the one just resigned. In the present crisis of public affairs, and with the troops in the Crimea in that lamentable condition in which they were known to be, not only from the statements of eye-witnesses, but also upon the high official authority of one of the Cabinet Ministers who had lately resigned office, he trusted that it would be borne in mind that days, and almost hours, were of importance, and that in no quarter, from the highest downwards, would any feeling of past favor or aversion be allowed to interfere with the desire to procure for the country the best and most efficient Ministry to carry on the war to a successful issue.

He rejoiced very much that the noble lord the Home Secretary, had only adjourned the House until to-morrow, and he confessed he wished that some other reasons for that had been assigned than the perfectly satisfactory reason, [laughter]—the perfectly satisfactory reason, considered of itself, of the thanks of the House having to be given to the honorable and gallant member for Westminster for his distinguished services. He could have wished that some allusion might have been made to the urgency of the present crisis; to which, having lost relatives in the war, and having still some of those nearest and dearest to him engaged in it, he might, perhaps, attach more importance, though he hardly thought he did, than the country at large.

The subject then dropped.

The Army in the Crimea—Adjourned Debate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

The adjourned debate on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the state of the army in the Crimea, was resumed by Mr. A. STAFFORD, who recapitulated a number of instances testifying to neglect and mismanagement, especially as regarded the hospital service, and the treatment of diseased and wounded soldiers, which had come under his personal cognizance during his recent visit to the Crimea.

Mr. B. OSBORNE remarked with pleasure that among the many criticisms pronounced upon the conduct of the war, no direct censure had been hazarded against the Department to which he was himself attached—namely, the Admiralty. Adverting to the motion before the House, he commented upon the injustice of sacrificing a Minister for the faults of a system. The military organization of the country was altogether rotten. It could not be reformed by a mere consolidation of Departments, but must be changed and purified from one end to the other—from the Horse Guards to the soldiers' barrack-rooms.

In reference to the secession of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, he admitted that the proceeding had destroyed the Ministry, but professed much respect for Lord ABERDEEN; and declared that, for his own part, he could not take refuge in the captain's gig, leaving his companions to weather the storm by themselves.

Admiral BERKELEY challenged investigation into the conduct of the Admiralty during the course of the war, declaring that every service which had devolved upon that department was performed with efficiency and dispatch.

Mr. BERESFORD repudiated the stigma which Mr. D. OSBORNE had, he said, attempted to cast upon the army, and vindicated the military talents of Lord RAGLAN. He supported the motion, wishing for a full inquiry into all the points, and especially desiring to discover the originators of the expedition to the Crimea, which he believed to have been undertaken against the advice of the Commander-in-Chief. The army itself was admirably conducted, but the adjuncts to the military operations, and particularly the transport and commissariat services, were woefully mismanaged.

Sir E. B. LYTTON insisted that the confession of their late colleague had deprived the Ministry of all excuse or defence against the call for investigation. Reviewing the history of the campaign, he dwelt upon the many tokens of neglect and omission which it exhibited. He proceeded to comment upon the past policy and present transitory state of the Ministry, observing that the expected appointment of Lord PALMERSTON as War Minister might have satisfied the country some months ago, but it was now too late. The greatest difficulty which that noble Lord would have to encounter would arise from the armed neutrality of his late colleague. Alluding to the Whig party, the Honorable Baronet characterized them as the monopolists of a fictitious liberalism.

The following is a sketch of the speech of the Chancelor of the Exchequer in defence of the Ministry:

The Chancelor of the Exchequer observed that the motion then presented involved several questions of the highest importance, influencing at once the existence of the Ministry, the fate of the army, and the duty which the House assumed as the judge of official conduct and the source of political action. With regard to the position, past and present, of the Government, Mr. GLADSTONE entered into many details, recapitulating the principal facts stated in the explanations offered by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, adding some new particulars which led to the inference that, up to the very night when Parliament reassembled, the other members of the Government had cause to believe that the objections once entertained by the late President of the Council to the War Administration had been altogether withdrawn.

The position in which the secession of their colleague left the Administration was one of great pain and difficulty. They could not retire from office nor attempt a reconstruction of the Government in the face of a vote of censure. It was their duty to present themselves as they were to the judgment of the House. Respecting the condition of the Crimean army, the right hon. member urged that the worst features were becoming alleviated, and, in allusion to the fallacious reports that had been circulated of the extreme attenuation of its numbers, stated that the actual number of men engaged on active service at the date of the latest accounts, and including the naval brigade, exceeded thirty thousand. Arrangements had also been concluded with General CANROBERT, by which the siege-work was redisturbed, with the result of affording relief to the British force to the extent of 1,600 men permanently on duty in the trenches, and equivalent to a reinforcement of 5,000 soldiers. He denied the charge that the Government had starved the war, and instructed the house to suspend its judgment on that point until the financial statement were before them, and when he apprehended the resulting impression would be, that the expenditure had been too profuse.

Mr. DISRAELI, in supporting the motion, reviewed and combatted the objections that had been urged against it during the debate. He denied that it implied a censure upon Lord RAGLAN, that it was unconstitutional in character, or inconvenient in its results. The evils were not those of detail; the failures did not arise from the incapacity of a single department, but from the tortuous policy and general want of sagacity of the whole administration.

Lord J. RUSSELL indignantly repudiated the charge of having engaged in a profligate intrigue, and cited precedents of precisely similar conduct among ministers of different parties, whose honor and reputation were unimpeachable. His recommendations to Lord ABERDEEN respecting the rearrangement of the war ministry were dictated solely by considerations for the public service, which he still believed might have been adopted with benefit both to the country and the Administration.

Lord PALMERSTON accepted the motion as conveying a censure which must be equally shared among all the members of the Government. He was convinced that scant justice had been done to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, whose merits would be hereafter acknowledged. Denying the assertion that any singular diversity of opinion had prevailed in the cabinet, the noble lord remarked upon the impossibility, as parties were at present constituted, of forming an administration except upon the principle of coalition.

Briefly referring to the tenor of the motion under discussion, he submitted that the failures complained of arose either from causes beyond human control, or from the unavoidable inexperience and disorganization produced during the lapse of a long peace. The Committee of Inquiry must either prove a delusion, or occasion a paralysis in the Executive at home and the army abroad. The Government were assailed indirectly, and by means little honorable to the opposition that employed them. But into whatever hands it might please the House to commit the management of the war, he exhorted honorable members to give to Europe a spectacle of unanimity for its energetic prosecution.

In conclusion, the noble Lord, [illegible] referred to the unpopular ground in opposition to his position, and denied their validity. The failures were deplorable; the incapacity thus occasioned them had been notorious; and the Government had forfeited the confidence of the country, which now looked only to that House to find remedy and succor under its heavy disasters.

The House divided, when there appeared:

For Mr. Roebuck's resolution	305
Against	157
Majority against the Government	157

The announcement of the numbers was received without cheering.

The Negotiations.

The text of the Treaty of Alliance between Sardinia, France and England, with the military convention between the three Powers, and the separate convention between Sardinia and England, has been published. The treaty and conventions were signed at Turin on the 26th of January; and the following is a more full summary of these provisions than was furnished by the telegraph:

By the treaty with the Western Powers, the King of Sardinia engages to provide for the wants of the war a *corps d'armee* of 15,000 men, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under the command of a Sardinian General; and measures are to be taken for the organization and administrative regulation of this corps, that it may be ready to leave as early as possible. The King of Sardinia engages to keep up the number of the expeditionary corps of 15,000 men by the regular and successive sending out of the necessary reinforcements; and His Majesty,s Government will provide for the pay and subsistence of its troops.

England and France guarantee the integrity of the Sardinian States, and engage to defend them against any attack as long as the present war lasts. The supplementary convention to the military convention between the three Powers engages the Queen of Great Britain to recommend to Parliament to take some measures for a loan of £1,000,000 sterling to the King of Sardinia, one-half to be paid as soon as possible, and the other half six months after the payment of the first sum. Should the war not be at an end at the expiration of twelve months after the payment of the first installment of the loan, a second loan of £1,000,000 is to be advanced to Sardinia in the same proportions.

The interest to be paid on the loan or loans is to be at the rate of four per cent. per annum, of which three per cent. will be interest, and one per cent. will form a sinking fund. The interest is to date from the day of payment of the loan or loans, in half-yearly payments. The Sardinian troops are to be transported at the cost of this country. The treaty and conventions were read by the Foreign Minister, in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the 26th ult., when the Chamber granted the requisite powers to put them in execution.

The Ministerial Crisis.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Friday Night.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE in town this morning, his Lordship sent for the Chancelor of the Exchequer, who came to Berkley-square a few minutes before 11 o'clock. The right honorable gentleman remained in consultation with the Marquis until 11½ o'clock, at which time he proceeded to the residence of Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, in Belgrave-square. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and the Chancelor of the Exchequer remained in consultation until nearly 1 o'clock, when the noble Marquis proceeded to the residence of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in Chesham-place, with whom he stayed until 1½ o'clock. On leaving Lord JOHN RUSSEL's house, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE called upon Lord PALMERSTON, with whom he remained in consultation until 2 o'clock. On leaving Lord PALMERSTON the noble Marquis proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience of the Queen, who came from Windsor this morning for the special purpose of assisting in the formation of a new Administration.

Although the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, from his political connection with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, could not well avoid communicating with his lordship immediately after his return from Windsor to-day, the rumor is that Lord PALMERSTON will immediately be entrusted with the duty of forming a Cabinet. It said that his lordship will be obliged promptly to execute his task. The number of the Cabinet Ministers will be reduced from 15 to probably 10. In the last Ministry, Lord LANSDOWNE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL had seats without offices. This expedient will not be resorted to. The Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON will consist primarily of his Lordship, as Premier; Earl GREY, War; CLARENDON, Foreign; GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer; GRAHAM, Admiralty; Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT will perhaps resume office; and since the Duke of NEWCASTLE's speech last night there has been a very decided change in his favor, and the public would probably be pleased if justice were done to him by assigning the seat of the Colonial office to him. The remainder of the Cabinet would be elected in reference to the state of parties from the Liberal Conservatives and the Conservative Whigs, in accordance with Lord PALMERSTON'S avowal on Monday, of the coalition principle being indispensable.

Late this evening there were two rumors in circulation at the West End. One is that the Earl of CLARENDON has been empowered to form a Cabinet; the other is that this task has been assigned to the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, conjointly with Lord PALMERSTON.

Baring's Circular.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855—5 P. M.

There has been a fair demand for most of the principal articles of consumption this week, without material alteration in prices. SUGAR firmer. BREADSTUFFS dull. MONEY in active demand; CONSOLS leave off 91¼@91¾ for Money and the Account; New DOLLARS, 5s. 0¼d.; BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¼d.; South American DOUBLOONS, 75s. 3d.@76s. 6d.

COCHINEAL—Has declined 1d.@3d. ₩ lb.; 145 bags at auction early in the week chiefly found buyers from 3s. 1d.@3s. 9d. for Honduras Silver, 3s. 5d.@3s. 7d. for Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 8d.@3s. 11d. for Teneriffe Black, and 3s. 3d. for Mexican Silver; since which 160 bags Honduras have been withdrawn. The imports for the year are 1,192 bags against 668 in 1854. Deliveries, 1,158 bags against 882 bags last year. Stock, 5,656 bags against 6,951 bags last year.

COCOA—200 bags sea-damaged Guayaquil sold at 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; 150 bags, 30 bbls. Trinidad were bought in at high prices.

COPPER—Firm at previous quotations. Tough Cake and Tile £126; best Selected £129; Sheathing 14d.; Yellow Metal 12d.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet throughout the week and the quantity offering not large. The public sales of Plantation Ceylon have comprised 400 casks, and 580 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon, of which about two-thirds was disposed of at previous rates. 290 bags Native Ceylon at auction brought 46s.@46s. 6d., and privately about 1,000 bags have been sold at similar rates. 60 bags good to fine ordinary Madras went from 43s.@49s., and 45 bales Mocha were bought in at 78s. for fair long berry.

At the CORN Market on Monday the supply of Foreign WHEAT was large, with fair arrivals of English, and the trade was very heavy, at a decline of 3s.@4s. ₩ qr. on WHEAT from the previous Monday. Last week's average price of English WHEAT was 69s. 9d. on 64,903 qrs. returned. To-day the tone of the market was rather firmer, but without much business. Our quotations are: White American WHEAT, 90s.@94s.; Red, 72s.@76s.; American FLOUR, 46s.@48s. ₩ bbl.

COTTON—There has been rather more doing this week, the sales for the week amounting to 1,750 bales, at previous rates. At Liverpool there is a steady daily business; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5 3-16d. ₩ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales yesterday were small and unimportant. GUM ARABIC—13 cases sold at 44s. 6d.@50s. A few chests MYRRH sold from £5 5s.@£7. CASTOR OIL—170 cases partly sold at 4d. advance. IPECACUANHA—A few cases sold at 8s. CUTCH—1,008 bags fair Pegus were taken in at 26s. QUICKSILVER—1s. 11d. Turkey OPIUM 12s. 6d.@13s.

HEMP—The market is rather firmer, and buyers show more disposition to go into stock. 70 tons damaged, from Memel, sold at an advance of £1@£2 ₩ ton. St. Petersburg Clean, £47. 430 bales Manilla at auction partly sold, from £43@£31 15s., for Ordinary to fair; fine white bought in at £30. 200 bales Sisa bought in at £16. Jute—Of 1,300 bales at auction, about 270 bales sold from £14@£15 10s. for middling to fair quality.

INDIGO—The declarations for the sales to commence on 13th instant amount to 12,230 chests. Total stock of East India on 1st instant, 23,602 chests against 23,620 chests in 1854. Spanish—Good qualities are in demand at full rates, but the lower sorts are neglected. Stock on 1st instant, 1,540 serons against 918 in 1854.

IRON—There is little change to notice, and not much doing. We quote Rails £9 10s., Bars £9 15s.@£7, free on board in Wales; Scotch Pigs 60s. 6d.@61s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LARD—Without alteration. Western in bags 52s.@53s.

LINSEED—The market has been dull throughout the week, and there are no sales of interest to report, either on the spot or in distant seaports. The nominal quotation for Black Sea on the spot is 64s.@65s. Arrivals in London during the week, 5,822 qrs.

LINSEED CAKES—Difficult of sale, and recent quotations are barely supported.

OILS—Cocoanut Cochin firm, at 44d.

TALLOW—The demand for Candle is confined to small parcels on the spot, for immediate consumption; Gelligaeli £47s.@£48, Malagas £34s.@£34 10s. Limited steady at 38s. 3d. for present delivery, and 37s.@38s. for future.

2,000	Erie Com. Bds. '71	83	
2,000	Erie Com. Bds. '71	83	
2,000	Erie Bonds '71	83	
4,000	Erie Bonds '71	83	
4,000	Erie Bonds '71	83	
4,000	N. Y. Cent. Bs.	94	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	74	
6,000	do	74	
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.	87	
200	Mic. Transit Co.	100	17
200	do	100	17
100	do	100	17¼
100	do	100	17¼
100	Canton Company	48	23
100	do	515	23
50	do	490	23¼
70	do	22	23½
300	Gold Hill Mine		2
50	Hudson R. Railroad		39
25	Commercial Bank Co.		98
100	do		98
100	do		98
100	do		98
100	do		98
100	do		98
100	N. Y. Central R. R.		97
100	do		97
100	Erie Railroad		47
100	do		46
100	do		46
100	do		46
100	do		46
100	Harlem Railroad		21
100	Harlem Railroad		21
100	do		21
50	Reading Railroad		77
50	do		77
10	Panama Railroad		111
100	do		111
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		90
50	do		90

THURSDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The Stock Market was stronger, to-day, under the Foreign news, but not uniformly active. The letter mails by the *Asia* are expected, from the tenor of the telegraphic summary from Halifax, to be favorable to American Stocks; but buyers today were not disposed to act freely upon this prospect. Four or five of the Road shares improved, say Panama, New-York Central, Reading and Harlem, and closed with a fair measure of firmness. Erie went up a fraction in the forenoon, to 47¼, but receded to 46¾@47 at the Second Board. On the Bond list, Virginias improved to 96 ₩ cent. The sales of Illinois Centrals and new Eries were at, and a fraction below, yesterday's terms. Panama securities further advanced 2 ₩ cent., closing 112 after the official list at the Second Board was made up. There were large cash realizations on Cumberland Coal, at 36@35¾.

The California mail brought $100,000 Government drafts on the Sub-Treasury. These would have made the remittances nearly six hundred thousand dollars, had all the Gold Dust come forward as manifested. But we regret to hear that two of the boxes were robbed on the way, and scrap iron substituted for the Gold to the amount of $38,000. Where or how the robbery took place is the subject of conjecture, whether on the Isthmus of Nicaragua or at the wharf at San Francisco. The Gold was part of the shipment of PAGE, BACON & Co., who will look to the Transit Company or the underwriters to make good the loss.

The Money and Exchange markets were quiet to-day. The Southern mails brought further considerable remittances in Sterling and Francs, but they come to few parties only, and the rates are well supported, 109¼@109½ on London; 5 15@5.12½ on Paris. There is no steamer on Saturday. Money keeps easy in the Street way of lending, at call or on short prime paper. Second class names and long dates generally only go at high rates of interest, 10 to 15 ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $96,333; disbursed, $144,399, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,341,685.

The regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER will be held at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow at 12½ o'clock. The catalogue includes several shares in the Academy of Music, carrying the free admission privilege.

We are requested to say that the Treasurer of the State of California has reconsidered his order for the transmission of the Bonds due in March in New-York to the seat of Government at Sacramento, and that funds will be placed with the State Agent in Broadway, Mr. COOK, to make the payments here. The Bonds were originally badly printed or lithographed, and it was the apprehension of frauds or counterfeits that induced the Treasurer to issue his order to have the Bonds sent forward for examination.

Mr. W. A. BOOTH, of BOOTH & EDGAR, has been made President of the American Exchange Bank in place of Mr. SAMUEL WILLETS, who voluntarily retires.

We have been favored, by their respective authors, with two very recent pamphlets on the affairs of the Illinois Central Road—one, the Report of Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS on its condition and sources of business, made from personal survey, by request of the Board of Directors; the other, a Letter on its securities, by Mr. JAMES K. INGERSOLL, Counselor, written at the desire of a party seeking information in regard to the Bonds of the Company. Both are fairly written documents, though tending, in one sense, to almost opposite conclusions. Mr. DAVIS delivers his report with business-like accuracy in the statement of facts coming within his personal notice, and he reasons out railway results in Illinois—resting on the growth of population, and the difficulties of river navigation—particularly from Cairo to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Galena—with marked skill and consistency. His own opinions of the value o tae Lands of the Company can scarcely be said to constitute a part of his present business; they are given with caution, and the chief references of the report to the landed estate of the concern, are in regard to the future growth of population along the line to ensure it local traffic. Where he undertakes to give the opinions of others on Land values, he evidently writes at random, and without manifesting, in the wide range of prices repeated to him by the wayside, any very great confidence in the practicability of realising such values, even by the system of long credit sales, which he recommends in order to attain the important object of contiguous population. This object and the advantages of the road over the navigation of the rivers, we may as well repeat, are made to constitute the strong point in the condition and sources of business of this mammoth and important work. Mr. INGERSOLL writes with earnestness and practical directness. He discusses what he conceives to be the weak spot in the security of the mortgages of the Road—the land feature. This, to be sure, has been made the peculiar boast of the New-York projectors of the work and its over sanguine Eastern friends. We confess we could never clearly see it in this light, and the plain spoken, but not offensive review of Mr. INGERSOLL, shows that there has been some infatuation on the subject with the getters up of the scheme, in regard to five, eight and twenty dollar lands, particularly in the Southern part of the State of Illinois. They were probably misled in the first instance by the local attractions *of the map*, as their deluded predecessors in the Cairo speculation were in 1838–'40. These lands had been in the Government market twenty or thirty years at minimum price, before the grant to the Central Company. They were never the richest in soil, and always poorly populated. The other lands on the line are now, and for many years are likely to be in competition with the Government alternate sections at $2 50 the acre. It is not improper to say as much now, as the Road itself is nearly finished, six-sevenths being opened to business, and ought, with prudent and economical management, to be security enough for the mortgages. It is all the security that most of the other Western trunk lines have given, and the land grant, whatever it may amount to, is only so much additional profit to the Stockholders, who mean or ought to mean, in good faith to administer the property primarily for the safety and credit of the money borrowed upon it. If this good be observed, the objection raised by Mr. INGERSOLL that the Road, its equipment and franchise, may not be included in the mortgage, loses its importance. The lands, the marketable portion of them, at least, ought to be of essential aid to the Stockholders in defraying the large current interest on the seventeen or twenty million debt, until the Road itself can be made a paying property. This may be two years, possibly less. If two years, the interest on $17,000,000 would be $2,380,000, requiring the sale of 476,000 acres a year, at the maximum Government cash price of $5 50. Whether such sales can be made as the mortgage is now arranged, is another question; but so very important to be considered in this connection, while the lands are worth the price in liquidation of either principal or interest in

New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES; (Published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 7, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PRIVATE BILL DAY IN THE SENATE.

OCEAN MAIL APPROPRIATION.

DEBATE CONTINUED.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the House bill remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States.

It being private bill day,

Mr. WADE moved to take up from the present point in the calendar, such private bills only as were likely to encounter no objection. Rejected.

Mr. SEWARD moved to commence as above with the beginning of the calendar. Rejected.

THE GENERAL ARMSTRONG CASE.

Agreeably to the motion of Mr. JONES, of Iowa, submitted a few days since, the Senate then proceeded to the reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig *General Armstrong*, was laid on the table.

The motion to reconsider was then agreed to,—Yeas 23, Nays 23—and the bill afterwards laid on the table by a vote of Yeas 24, Nays 23.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The Senate then proceeded to take up the private calendar and consider the bills *seriatim* according to the rules.

A bill was passed to pay OVERTON LOVE $2,400, and JOHN GUEST, or his legal representatives, $1,300, the value respectively of certain slaves which were stolen from the Chickasaw Indians by certain white persons from the State of Texas, by 31 Yeas to 10 Nays.

A bill was then passed unanimously, appropriating $101,800 to WHITE MARSH, B. SEABROOK, JOSEPH WHALEY and others, for themselves and for the heirs of the officers and members of the Edisto Company of South Carolina, for services during the last war with Great Britain.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

MAIL STEAMER APPROPRIATION.

The House went into Committee on the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill.

Mr. KERR advocated the amendment.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE proceeded to show that no breach of plighted faith was intended by the Committee on Ways and Means in reporting in the bill the proviso to give notice to Collins line for termination of extra allowance.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE resumed, and caused a letter from Mr. VANDERBILT to the Postmaster-General to be read, proposing to carry the mail between New-York and Liverpool semi-monthly for $15,000 a trip, to commence within fifty days of signing the contract. Mr. COLLINS now received $33,000 a trip, and if the contract be withdrawn he will be restored to $19,250.

Mr. LYON advocated Mr. OLDS' amendment.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., said he was authorized to deny any such proposition was ever made.

Mr. CUTTING controverted the statement from the Post-Office Department, quoted by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, showing that as to profits it was remarkably inaccurate.

The debate was continued for some time longer, when Mr. OLDS' amendment was agreed to. Ayes, 96; Nays not counted.

The Committee then rose, and, pending the question on concurring in Mr. OLDS' amendment, the House adjourned.

The Colonel Dillon Correspondence—French Spoliations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

The President has refused to send to the Senate the correspondence relative to the imprisonment of Consul DILLON at San Francisco, because negotiations on that subject are still pending. The President expresses hope of a satisfactory arrangement.

There is no reason yet to fear that notice will be given to the Collins line.

The President will not sign the French Spoliations bill. S.

Powell's Painting at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

POWELL'S Great Painting of DE SOTO Discovering the Mississippi was placed last evening in the vacant panel of the rotunda. Crowds of visiters have thronged the Capitol all day to see it. G.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

We understand that Senator JONES, of Tenn., will shortly introduce in the Senate a preamble, stating that the Constitution confers upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but that it is silent upon the subject of emigration; and a resolution that the power to regulate emigration never having been delegated by the people to Congress, the Governments of these States, afflicted by the influx of foreigners, possess the sole power to make laws regulating their admission or exclusion.

A veto message has been prepared by the President against the French Spoliation bill, which will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

The President has approved and sent to the Senate the bill creating WINFIELD SCOTT Lieut. General of the United States.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning contains a note from Senator SHIELDS, in which he says that Judge DOUGLAS and his other colleagues in the House exerted themselves to secure his reëlection, and are as much disappointed at the result as himself.

The *Union* accuses the *Intelligencer* of an attempt to create ill blood between SHIELDS and DOUGLAS, by a recent publication.

Rejection of Mr. Edward G. Loring—Great Rejoicing in Boston—Firing of Cannon—"There is a North."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, in the Senate Chamber, the nomination, by the Corporation, of EDWARD GREELY LORING (of BURNS memory) as Law Lecturer, was *rejected without discussion*, by a vote of twenty Nays to ten Yeas.

The following named gentlemen voted in favor of Mr. LORING:

E. A. CHAPMAN,	JOHN H. CLIFFORD,
Rev. Dr. GARRETT,	S. D. BRADFORD,
Dr. WALKER, President of the College,	Dr. BLAYDEN,
Mr. ABBOTT, Treasurer,	THOMAS WORCESTER,
R. C. WINTHROP.	EMORY WASHBURN,

Gov. GARDNER voted against Mr. LORING.

This Kidnapping has been rebuked in Conservative Hearers!

There is great rejoicing in the city, and twenty guns are to be fired on the Common to-morrow.

Many more bushels of petitions have been presented to the Legislature in favor of Judge LORING's reappointment as Judge of Probate.

"Off with his head!
So much for Buckingham."

FROM HAVANA.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CUBA.

The Kinney Expedition Looked for.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Havana papers have been received here, containing accounts of the expedition now organizing in the United States, under the direction of Col. KINNEY. They say that its true directors are Generals QUITMAN and HENDERSON, that about six hundred men have enlisted, and that seven hundred acres of land have been offered to each soldier who takes part in the expedition.

General CONCHA has issued a proclamation commanding that no quarter be given to the Fillibusters, in case they are captured; and saying that he relies upon the strength and loyalty of the people to uphold him in his efforts to defeat them.

A squadron of Lancers have revolted at Penar del Rio.

All is confusion in the Island, and troops are moving about in all directions.

Strike of the Laborers on the New-York Central Railroad—Arrest of Gov. Gardner—Effects of the Freshet, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

About four hundred laborers on the New-York Central Railroad struck yesterday for wages due them. Many of them are the heads of families without the means of obtaining the necessaries of life. Their claims upon the Company are said to amount to between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars.

WM. STRONG, a lad 14 years old, was arrested in Providence to-day, charged with stealing funds to the amount of twenty-two hundred dollars from his employers, Messrs. JENKINS & COFFIN, of No. 22 Doane-street, this city.

A warrant was issued from the Police Court today for the arrest of Governor GARDNER for the violation of a city ordinance, he being of the firm of PENNY, RICE, & GARDNER, dry goods dealers, and the charge is blocking up the sidewalk with bales and boxes of goods. The fine will probably be paid without allowing the matter to go to trial.

The Northern trains detained by the freshet arrived this afternoon. At various points the water on the track was quite deep. The Boston and Maine Road has suffered considerable damage. At Wilmington and North Andover culverts have been made of such extent as to stop the passage of the trains. At Haverhill an arch-stone bridge across the river has been carried away. There is also a serious culvert at East Kingston. Large gangs of men have been put to work to repair these damages, and it is expected they will be so far completed as to allow the trains to pass to-morrow.

The Rain Storm in the East.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

The rain storm has ceased here, but the weather continues foggy and disagreeable. A severe freshet has occurred in the lower counties of New-Hampshire. Near Exeter a railroad bridge was carried away; also several culverts over the track of the Boston and Maine road, causing some interruption to travel.

Attempt to Rob a Bank Cashier.

SARATOGA, Friday, Feb. 16.

An attempt was made on Wednesday night to rob Mr. FOWLER, the Cashier of the Ballston Spa Bank. He was coming from the cars with about $15,000 in his satchel, when he was knocked down by a man who was doubtless well aware of the amount in Mr. F.'s possession. Mr. FOWLER, however held on to the money, and the would-be robber being alarmed made for a sleigh and escaped.

The Steamship North Carolina in Distress.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 16.

The steamship *North Carolina*, hence for Liverpool, returned to the breakwater last night, supposed in a leaky condition, as she came in under steam.

A part of the cargo of the British bark *Blythewood*, recently wrecked on Joe Flogga, has been saved, and some of it is in very good condition. It is possible the whole may be saved.

Another Effigy of Speaker Littlejohn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Feb. 16.

An effigy, labeled "Little John, the perjurer, may God help him," was hung on a tree in front of our Court-House last night. It created but little excitement, and was taken down this morning by two Irishmen without opposition.

Another Respite of Phelps the Murderer.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15.

Another respite of three weeks has been granted by the Governor to PHELPS, the murderer of his wife, who was to have been hung this morning.

Arrest of Mr. Kissane.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 16.

Mr. KISSANE, the Bank forger, was arrested in Williamsville, Erie County, New-York, yesterday, and six thousand five hundred dollars found upon his person.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax—Her Departure for Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 16.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed for Liverpool at 7½, with a strong breeze from the southward. Weather foggy.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The *Augusta* arrived here in fifty-five hours from New-York

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 16.

Our Stock market was steady this morning at the following rates: Reading Railroad, 38¾; Morris Canal, 15½; Long Island Railroad, 17; Pennsylvania State Fives, 87.

Money continues easy.

Opening of Navigation at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 16.

Navigation is open here. There is now eight feet of water in the channel of the Ohio, and the river still continues rising.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Feb. 16—10 P. M.—There is a dense fog here this evening. The snow has nearly disappeared.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—P. M.—The thermometer has fallen six degrees since 5 P. M. It now stands 36 above zero.

DETROIT, Feb. 16.—The weather here is moderately cold and clear. There was some snow today.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Our COTTON market has been firm to-day, with sales of 6,000 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool are rather firmer. Sterling EXCHANGE is quoted at 9@¾ ₹ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

The sales of COTTON here for the week have been 10,000 bales at prices ranging from 8c.@9c. ₹ lb., a decline of an ⅛c. on last week's quotations. The receipts add up 14,000 bales. The stock, exclusive of shipboard, is 81,000 bales. There is no change to report in the RICE market. The receipts for the week amount to 3,600 tierces, and the stock on hand is 4,700 tierces. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d.; to Havre, ⅝.

THE ENGLISH MAILS BY THE ASIA

GREAT DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

VOTE OF CENSURE IN THE COMMONS.

THE MINISTRY IN THE LORDS.

Speeches of Bulwer, Gladstone, Disraeli, Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Aberdeen, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Derby, &c.

A PAPER FROM KOSSUTH.

The Censure—Debate in the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, Jan. 29.

ON THE MOTION OF MR. ROEBUCK.

Sir E. B. BULWER LYTTON—Sir, I shall dismiss very briefly that part of this discussion which refers to the abstract propriety of appointing the Select Committee of Inquiry proposed by the honorable member for Sheffield. I shall leave the Government to direct their answer upon that point, not so much to us as to their late colleague [hear, hear,] who resigned office rather than resist that inquiry, and who, I conclude, would vote for it, but for the natural delicacy of his position towards the Cabinet he so lately adorned. The right honorable gentleman the Secretary at War and the Secretary for the Colonies, have dwelt on the danger of establishing such a precedent as the appointment of this Committee might furnish. They may dismiss that apprehension, for nothing but the extremity of the case can justify this motion, and I trust, for the honor of the country, and the sake of humanity that a case so extreme may not occur again. [Hear.] If it does not, the motion will be no precedent; if it does, a similar motion will be understood to bear the interpretation that the common sense of the House puts upon this; for I agree with Ministers, that they cannot grant this Committee without a virtual transfer of the power and responsibilities of the Queen's Government, and the question therefore simply is: Has the conduct of Ministers in this war been such that this House should quietly acquiesce, not only in the continuance of their power, but in the mode by which their responsibilities have been discharged? I, for one, feel that such an acquiescence would be to make us the servile accomplices in the sacrifice of what remains of that noble army, of whose deeds the country are so proud, and of whose sufferings the Government should be so ashamed. [Hear.] The noble lord, the member for London, has refused to make himself that accomplice, although the pain of deserting his colleagues, in the hour of their imminent need, must have been almost intolerable to so gallant a spirit, and I give him the more credit for the pain, on account of the Spartan fortitude with which he has concealed its pangs. [A laugh.] Shall this House be more complaisant than the noble lord, although it has not the countervailing scruples which must have weighed upon a Cabinet Minister, the late organ and leader of the Government in these walls, now standing alone in his abandonment of office? If we could not feel for the public calamities, we must still be roused by our own private anxiety and sorrow. I, myself, have two near relations in this war; many of us have near relations among the sufferers. It is our boast, as a portion of the gentlemen of England, that, wherever danger is to be braved, or honor is to be won, there some of our kindred blood is flowing or may flow; and after the miseries so simply told by the member for Northamptonshire, shall we be deprived of a remedy for the evils you admit, of an inquiry into the abuses you deplore, because of some paltry technical objections to the words of the only motion that promises relief—because it is a vote for inquiry, when it ought to be a vote of censure? Take it, then, as a vote of censure, and let it so stand as a precedent to other times, if other times should be as grievously affected under a similar Administration. [Cheers.] I shall not enter into all the details on which the Secretary at War always tries to rest the case of the Government, partly because I have been here anticipated by those who so ably preceded me, partly because I wish to lay clearly before the House the broad principles of the charge which we made against the Ministers. And first, we accuse you of this—That you entered, not indeed, hastily, but with long deliberation, with ample time for forethought, if not for preparation, into the most arduous enterprise this generation has witnessed, in the most utter ignorance of the power and resources of the enemy you were to encounter, the nature of the climate you were to brave, of the country you were to enter, of the supplies which your army should receive. This ignorance is the more inexcusable because you disdain the available sources of information. This is the fundamental cause of our disaster, and not the comparatively petty and collateral causes to which the Secretary at War would assign them. The ignorance, indeed, on a former occasion, the Government confessed; and when we were convened on the 12th December we heard that synod of veteran statesmen—those *senes lecta majora* of the wisdom and genius of Parliament—actually make their ignorance the excuse for their incapacity. We might accept that excuse for the sake of its candour; but the Government have asked more, for, as I will undertake to show, they have asked us to acquit them of disasters when they took no pains to acquire the information that was necessary for success. It has, indeed, been said that the public were no wiser than the Government—that the public underrated the power of Russia, and demanded the premature seige of Sebastopol. If this were true, what then? Why do we choose Ministers—why do we give them salaries, patronage, honors—if it is not to have some men wiser than the public, at least in all that relates to the offices that they hold? (Hear, hear.) It may be a noble fault in a people to disregard the strength of an enemy when a cause is just. Who does not love and admire this English people more when they rose as one man to cry, "No matter what the cost or hazard—let us defend the weak against the strong?" But if to underrate the power of an enemy was almost a merit in the people, it was a grave dereliction of duty in a Ministry of War. But I deny that the public, fairly considered, were not wiser than the Government, and there is scarcely a point which you have covered with a blunder on which some one or other of the public did not try to prepare and warn you. * * * * * *

It has been said, as the crowning excuse for the Government, that all our preceding wars have began with blunders. Were this an arena for historical disquisition I should deny that fact; but grant it for the sake of argument. How were those blunders repaired and converted into triumphs? I know a case in point. Once in the last century there was a Duke of NEWCASTLE, who presided over the conduct of a war, and was supported by a powerful league of aristocratic combinations. That war was, indeed, a series of blunders and disasters. In vain attempts were made to patch up that luckless Ministry—in vain some drops of healthful blood were infused into its feeble and decrepid constitution [a laugh]—the people at last became aroused, indignant, irresistible. They applied one remedy; that remedy is now before ourselves. They dismissed their Government and saved their army. [The honorable baronet resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GLADSTONE—Sir, I do not know that I can recollect an occasion on which there has been before the House—I will not say so great a question, but so remarkable a combination of questions, each of which is great. [Hear.] In this country even the dismissal of the Government is enough to constitute a great party conflict and to attract much public interest, but the fate of the Government, though it be an element in this discussion, is the smallest among the elements that it involves [cheers]; because, Sir, along with the fate of the Government is involved the far exceeding question of the condition of your army, and along with the condition of the army is involved that which, if at the present moment it be regarded with less lively interest, is always of the deepest interest to the people of England—namely, the function of the House of Commons to consider and apply a remedy to great national evils. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the Government, what they have a right to ask is that their position should be perfectly clear and perfectly defined in the face of this House. Sir, the honorable gentleman who last sat down says that the present Government was formed upon a union of interests, but not of opinions. [Opposition cheers.] Sir, the judgment of the present Government belongs to a higher tribunal [laughter and cheers]—I speak it with no disrespect—than any individual member of Parliament or any Parliament that now exists, because this is a question in which personal feelings and prejudices are so much involved that it is viewed by us with bested eyes. But there is a tribunal that will deal with this question with even-handed justice—I mean the enlightened opinion of the country. After what has happened during the last few weeks, and what we have heard during the last three days from my noble friend, the member for the city of London, I beg to enter my respectful protest against the declaration of the honorable gentleman (Sir E. L. BULWER) that the combination out of which the present Government proceeded was a community of interests, and not of feelings and opinions. [Hear, hear.] I beg to render this testimony, as far as I am concerned, in the face of the world to my noble friend, (Lord J. RUSSELL,) that in all the measures in which I have been concerned with him, whether in their preparation for this House, or whether in their conduct through this House, I have received from him great cordiality and harmony of support, and he, I trust, has received from me a correlative amount of support. [Hear, hear.] The history of the Government will rest in its acts, and by its acts let it be judged. [Cheers.] With reference to the present position of the Government, I must recur to the explanation of my noble friend, for the purpose of acknowledging the tribute, so far beyond my merits, which my noble friend was pleased to pay to a portion of my political conduct. He is in a position in this House in which it is his rare privilege that by the eulogies he confers he can confer distinction, but that he cannot receive it in return. [Cheers.] I will therefore content myself with owning his kindness in that and many other matters, and in expressing the hope that it may be never effaced from my recollection. As to what with regard to the position of the Government with reference to my noble friend, it is not to be considered at if persons viewing the facts from different points of view do not see them in the same light. I hope I may not be thought to controvert anything stated by my noble friend, if I respectfully state to the House that, at the time he announced the resignation of the office he lately held, his colleagues were entirely unaware, so far as I am acquainted, of any difference of opinion between him and themselves. [Laughter and cheers.] My noble friend did not make any contrary statement; but, at the same time, I think that those who listened to the statement of my noble friend, and had no other acquaintance with the facts, might justly suppose that he, having made a proposal at a given time for a change of office in the Government, though he had been dissuaded from passing it at a particular time, had continued to keep that proposal alive, and that only at the last, when he had lost all hope of its acceptance, had proceeded to place his resignation in the hands of my noble friend the First Lord of the Treasury. [Hear, hear.] Sir, I venture to state, so far as my knowledge goes, that if such were the impression recently conveyed to the House, that impression was totally unwarranted by the facts. [Cheers.] At the time of the resignation of my noble friend we were not conscious of even the slightest difference of opinion between him and ourselves with reference to the conduct of the war. My noble friend has called attention to a correspondence between himself and the Earl of ABERDEEN, in which he urged that the present Minister of War should give place to my noble friend the member for Tiverton, and in which Lord ABERDEEN declined to accede to that proposal, acting in concert with his colleagues. It has been stated that Lord ABERDEEN was not justified in declining that proposal on grounds of private and personal regard, what that change was beneficial to the country. Why certainly not, Sir; he would not have been justified in such a case. But it was not on grounds of private and personal regard that my noble friend Lord ABERDEEN declined to accede to that proposal. It was on the 17th of November that the proposal was made, and those who wish to appreciate the circumstances should go back to that period. Sentiments of discontent among the public with reference to the conduct of the Minister of War were not rife in the country at that period. [Cries of "Oh, oh!"] I will venture to say more (because if I stop here it may seem to imply that opinions out of doors ought to settle this question)—that the great exertions made by my noble friend the Minister of War, in conjunction with the Commander of the Forces and the other military departments, in order to send out the army to the East, were exertions that deserved and had won the approbation of the country. [Hear, hear.] Such was the opinion, I believe, of the country, and such was the opinion of my noble friend the member for the city of London, for it may be in his recollection, that in the early part of November he addressed a letter to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, in which he stated to the duke, with a handsome appreciation of his conduct, that he had done in office every thing that it was possible to do. [Cheers.] On the 3d of December the correspondence with the Earl of ABERDEEN was brought to a close, my noble friend adhering to his opinion, and the Earl of ABERDEEN declining to act on that opinion. But from the close of that correspondence till the time of the meeting of Parliament on Tuesday last, there is a vacuum that requires to be filled up. I may be wrong—I cannot tell what passed in the mind of my noble friend—but I venture to say that, with regard to my knowledge and in the view of his colleagues, his proposal was not in existence during that period. [Hear, hear.] On the 3d of December, as I have said, my noble friend adhered to his opinion that the office of Secretary at War ought to be abolished, and that of Secretary for War held by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. But shortly after that Parliament met—on the 12th of December—and a debate took place on the Address which may be in the recollection of the members of this House. On the 16th of December a Cabinet Council was held, and discussions were entered into with respect to the proceedings of the Government and the measures of the coming session. The impression made, I think, on the colleagues of the noble lord by the conversations at that Council was, that it was impossible he could retain his intention of proposing a change in the War Department; but it was not left to impressions, for on that day, as I am authorized by the First Lord of the Treasury to state, Lord ABERDEEN, being in some doubt as to the meaning of the President of the Council, did himself take an opportunity of ascertaining what his opinions were, and asked him whether he adhered to his proposal with reference to a change in the War Department. I was not present at the conversation. I speak only from what Lord ABEERDEN has informed me, and what I believe at the time he communicated to such member of the Cabinet as happened to refer to him. He stated to me that when he then asked the noble lord whether he adhered to his plan, my noble friend distinctly announced to him that he had changed his intentions. [Hear, hear.] He attributed that change to a conversation which he had had with a distinguished person, a friend of his I need not name—not a member of the present Cabinet, but versed in the affairs of military administration, and very friendly to the reform of the Military Department. [Hear, hear.] The noble lord on the 16th of December stated that he changed his intentions, chiefly in consequence of a conversation with this friend, who, though a great military reformer, had convinced my noble friend that the present was not a fitting time for the proposed changes. [Hear, hear.] Well, Sir, that being the case, it is obvious that all his colleagues who took the pains to inform themselves on the subject regarded that proposal of my noble friend, not as a proposal that was awake and alive, or one that was to be pressed upon them, but as a proposal which he had given up and definitively abandoned. [Cheers.] Nor was there anything that occurred in the following month that induced the Government to think otherwise, because from time to time, as Cabinet Councils met, measures were discussed: and on Saturday week my noble friend himself called the attention of the Government to the subject of the formation of a War Board, and asked what had been done with regard to developing the views of the Government as to the war, and at that very Council a plan was agreed upon for giving form to measures which had, for some time, been practically in operation for combining the heads of the various War Departments with a view to the practical transaction of the business of the war. My noble friend was a concurring and consenting party in that conversation, and he subsequently went to Lord ABERDEEN before the meeting of Parliament, and stated that he intended to propose amendments to that plan, with the terms of which he was not altogether satisfied. [Hear, hear.] These amendments we never had the opportunity of considering. My noble friend said the other night, he had no reason to suppose they would be adopted by the Cabinet. I venture, however, to say that he had no reason to suppose they would not have been adopted by the Cabinet. [Hear, hear.] I am unaware, and my right honorable friend the Secretary of War, who has seen that memorandum, is totally unaware, of any question of principle that could be raised on it, or of any difference of opinion that could grow out of it, with regard to my noble friend on the one hand or the Government on the other. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, if it be thought that there is something of audacity in the members of the Government when they meet Parliament and challenge a vote on their fate after they have lost the strength and the ornament of the presence of my noble friend. I trust it will be recollected that up to Tuesday last his colleagues—I will not say every one of his colleagues, for I cannot speak for all personal and private communications, but his colleagues at large—were not aware either that my noble friend had any intention to revive his defunct proposal, or that in any respect there existed any difference of opinion between him and them in regard to the conduct of the war and the constitution of the administrative department. [Hear.] I hope the House will forgive me for having stated in this manner what appeared to me to be desirable in order to clear the views which the House might entertain—I do not say of the position of my noble friend, for I do not question one syllable that fell from his lips—but to clear the view that the House might entertain of the position of the Government when, on Wednesday, it was called on to deliberate in consequence of the resignation of my noble friend. [Hear, hear.] Now, it may be thought that the Government, as I have said, are guilty of a reckless disregard of opinion in meeting Parliament and taking the opinion of the House of Commons on the motion that is now before them without any change in their own composition, and deprived of the leader under whom they have acted in this House. [Hear.] I beseech those who are disposed to come to such a conclusion to consider what was the position of the Government on Wednesday and Thursday last. It is very easy to describe that position as a disagreeable position. [Laughter.] In that description I am myself not wholly unprepared to concur. [Hear, hear.]

"At once, as far as angel's ken, he views
The dismal situation waste and wild."

[Laughter.] Those blasts that come from the Opposition side of the House are not always agreeable; but if I turn for comfort to some portions of this side of the House I see a quarter where sits the honorable member from Aylesbury, and I am bound to say that from that quarter issue the coldest and most bitter blasts of all. [Great laughter.] And all the comfort I have with respect to him is, that I can see no difference between the tone of the speeches he addresses to the House now, when he avows he has withdrawn his confidence from the Government, and the tone of his speeches on various occasions when he assured the Government of his steady allegiance. [Laughter.] I think the House will agree with me that those who are charged with the responsibilities of office have something else to do besides considering the pleasures of their position. [Hear, hear.] They have something else to do even in ordinary times, but still more in times like these, under the pressure of events such as now beset your army and, in connection with it, the country. [Hear, hear.] Now, the question is, what course was it open to us to take? Were we to attempt some modification or interchange of offices that should enable us to present a more acceptable or popular front to the House of Commons? I agree with the honorable member for Aylesbury, who says that such a change wrought in such circumstances could have earned no favor for Government, but must have enhanced and accumulated suspicion upon them. [Hear, hear.] That is the part of the mariner, who, under the pressure of a tempest, sets about bargaining with his gods—

"Ad miseras preces,
Decurrere et votis pacisci,
Ne Cypriæ Tyriæque merces
Addant avaro divitias mari."

[Hear, hear.] It was not compatible with the position of the Government to offer terms to the House of Commons. [Hear, hear.] It would not have been compatible with the position and choice of the House of Commons to accept terms from a Government so circumstanced. [Hear, hear.] Then, if it was not open to us to modify the composition of the Government, was it open to us to abandon office under the pressure of a hostile notice? [Hear, hear.] There may be a majority here, for all I know, who are determined this night to pass a vote of censure on the Government; but I think there are few that have within them the spirit and justice of Englishmen, who will not be free to own that it was the duty of the Government, having conducted public affairs up to the time when they were made the subject of a notice of censure, not to shrink from that censure. [Great cheering.] * * * I know it is not intended to cast censure upon the Department, but it is upon the Secretary for War that you intend to discharge your ire. That there have been mistakes, is an opinion against which it is vain to contend. [Hear, hear.] There are duties which it is beyond the power of man satisfactorily to discharge. I confess, it is my own belief that the duties of all the Departments in this country are of such a nature that no man can discharge them without being sensible that much fault may justly be found with the manner of his discharging them. I have not the least doubt that this truth applies to my noble friend the Secretary of State for War. I am far from saying that my noble friend enjoys such an exemption from all the infirmities of human nature, that he is able to devise everything wisely, and do everything at the right time. But if you think that my noble friend has not devoted himself with assiduity and attention to the duties of his office, then I tell you, you are mistaken. You may pass censure on my noble friend; you (the Opposition) may shelter yourselves behind this vote for a Select Committee to make your attack upon him and upon the Government, but I venture to tell you that you know not the true character of my noble friend, and that every man who gives his vote against him this night, though he may swell the majority against and succeed in throwing obloquy upon my noble friend, will find, before twelve months have passed away, and when the true state of the facts shall be declared, there will be among the generous minds of the people a reaction in his favor. [Cheers.] But now, what are the grounds of this motion? You are going to condemn my noble friend on account of the condition of the army. I believe that is the statement. You have an impression that there were no roads, no clothing, no houses, but little food, a want of ammunition, and dreadful confusion at Balaklava; and, I must not forget to add, that the hospitals were most defective. [Hear, hear.] Now, I must beseech the House to reflect how long these complaints have been rife in this country. I think, if you go back, it was in the middle of the month of December, that they were first heard of. ["No, no!"] Parliament met in the middle of that month, and the then state of the army was fully discussed in this House. The House heard the statement of my right hon. friend the Secretary at War. They believed that statement, and I believe they were justified in giving their credence to it. Complaints there were at that time, and complaints there ever must be both in the army and the navy. But I think you agree with me that it was not the duty of my noble friend, in the case of every complaint, to write to Lord RAGLAN, who was engaged in such gigantic duties, and having on his mind matters of such vast responsibility, and call upon him to put the matter right, as if he were some officer of a department at Somerset House. The duty of my noble friend was to give credit to such complaints, and when they assumed the character of some general neglect arising, in all probability, from want of energy or prudence on the part of some one in office, then was the only time for my noble friend to entertain such complaints. Well, a discussion on the state of the army took place on the 12th of December, when my right hon. friend stated the condition of that army, and the House in general was satisfied. Since that time these complaints have become more rife, and, I am sorry to say, substantiated. Now, what would my noble friend have done? What circumstances would you have had my noble friend do? Would he have recalled Lord RAGLAN? [Hear, hear.] Well, I hear a solitary cheer; but I apprehend that is not the real sense of the House. Lord RAGLAN either deserves your confidence or he does not; but if he is to have your confidence it is necessary that he should have it whole and entire. [Hear, hear.] It is impossible for any man to discharge the duties incumbent upon Lord RAGLAN—such duties as have rarely been combined in the hands of any individual—unless he has the full confidence and the full support of the Government and of the Parliament at home. Is the choice of Lord RAGLAN to be blamed? Did the Government err in that choice? Did the incompetent Minister at War, my noble friend the Duke of NEWCASTLE, show his incompetency in that choice? Why, it was approved by the universal voice of the country. [Cheers.] Were the events which followed that appointment of a nature to shake the confidence which the Government reposed in Lord RAGLAN? On the contrary, you have voted him unanimous thanks—not only your unanimous but your enthusiastic thanks—for his brilliant services in the field. [Cheers.] Her Majesty has conferred upon him the highest military honors which it was in her power to bestow. I know this also, that, besides the difficulties which a general in the field has to encounter, Lord RAGLAN has had the further duty—not less essential—to perform, over and above the ordinary duties of a soldier, of giving life and practical vigor to that alliance between England and France, [hear, hear,] of which it is all very well for us to speak in this house—for, so far as we are concerned, it is a matter very easy to deal with—but it has been upon Lord RAGLAN practically that the task of maintaining that alliance has fallen. [Hear, hear.] I believe there cannot be two opinions as to the way in which Lord RAGLAN has maintained that alliance. I believe it has been—indeed I know he has said it has been—almost the great object of his mind to maintain and to confirm that alliance, [hear, hear,] and not to confirm it in its form only, but to animate it with the warm spirit of generous affection and attachment. [Cheers.] Well, I think there cannot be two opinions as to the manner in which Lord RAGLAN has discharged that duty. Then I suppose you would not have recalled Lord RAGLAN when complaints appeared in the newspapers, or when an article appeared, written by some editor, stating that he should have been recalled. What, then, would you have done? Because the practical question before us turns to a great extent upon this point. I want to know whether, when these complaints became rife, you would have recalled the subordinate officers of Lord RAGLAN? Would you have recalled the heads of the medical department, of the commissariat, of the quartermaster-general's department? I name these departments because they include the principal persons engaged in the administration of the army. I fully admit that facts have been made known to the Government, especially since the beginning of December, of such a character as it was impossible for them to overlook. I think, however, that it was not their duty to recall the officers of Lord RAGLAN, without communicating with him. The confidence which they reposed in him made it their duty—their absolute duty—in point of common justice and decency, to ask him to investigate these charges. It was their duty to apply to him—to remind him of the powers lodged in his hands—to let him inquire into these complaints, and then act accordingly. I venture to say that that is the course which my noble friend the Minister of War has pursued. He has received from Lord RAGLAN statements in answer to the representations which were made in the month of December, and measures have been taken which he trusts will lead to a great improvement in the condition of the army. Some honorable gentleman has said—I think it was the honorable baronet who preceded me—that it is not our duty to cure evils, but to prevent them. It is our duty, he says, to prevent evils in an army. I admit that it is our duty, to the best of our power, to do so; but the honorable baronet has not shown that these evils could have been prevented by anything that depended upon my noble friend the Minister of War, or upon her Majesty's Government. I apprehend that the state of the case is this: The officers of Lord RAGLAN are responsible to him: Lord RAGLAN is responsible to the Government; the Government is responsible to the House of Commons. You may say, "It takes a long time to follow out this responsibility; and in the meanwhile the mischief is going on." That is perfectly true, but the question is, can you find a shorter way to a remedy? That is the whole question. The Government could not have found a shorter way to a remedy by recalling Lord RAGLAN, and if they had done so the country would have cried out upon them. The Government could not have found a shorter way to a remedy by recalling the officers of Lord RAGLIN, without previous communication with him, and without affording him an opportunity of making a fair statement of the facts. They could not have pursued either of these courses, and are you to determine whether you will dismiss the Government or not, before they have had the opportunity of bringing these grave matters to issue in the only way open to them in reason and justice? The honorable baronet says this is a very slow process, and I admit it is so, but the matter is an important one. * * * *

Further, with respect to those who may vote for the motion which is now, perhaps, about to pass, I venture also to say, that it will be their duty—the duty of the men—the duty of the party, be they who they may—if they should be called upon to assist in filling the vacuum which they have gone to such lengths to create, not to shrink from that task. Whether they do so or not, however, I earnestly hope that the House, in the vote which is to about to give, will recollect its respect to the country, and will consider the mode of proceeding which it is about to adopt. For my part, I believe that mode of proceeding to be worse than useless so far as regards the army in the Crimea. Your inquiry will never take place as a real inquiry; or, if it did, it would lead to nothing but confusion and disturbance, increased disaster, shame at home, and weakness abroad; it would convey no consolation to those whom you seek to aid, but it would carry malignant joy to the hearts of the enemies of England, [cheers;] and, so for my part, I ever shall rejoice, if this motion is to-night to be carried, that my own last words, as a member of the Cabinet of the Earl of ABERDEEN, had been words of solemn and earnest protest against a proceeding which has no foundation either in the constitution or in the practice of preceding Parliaments, which is useless and mischievous for the purpose which it appears to contemplate, and which, in my judgment, is full of danger to the power, dignity, and usefulness of the Commons of England. [The right honorable gentlemen resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI—After the remarkable admissions which have been made in the course of this debate by members of the Government, it is unnecessary for me to-night at all to indulge in that "slow" process which the right honorable gentleman has been reminded of by the honorable baronet on this side of the House, (Sir E. B. LYTTON,) and to which he so good-humoredly alluded. Sir, this debate was commenced by a gentleman to whom we always listen with attention and respect; and when he suddenly ceased from addressing to us those observations which in this instance, as in all others, would have been received in that spirit, remembering that he was an accomplished orator, I almost at first supposed that it was an artifice of rhetoric when he merely moved the resolutions which he has now, Sir, placed in your hands; for if there ever were a resolution upon a great question of national interest submitted to the House of Commons which required no arguments to support it, no illustrations to illuminate it, and no arts of oratory to enforce it and recommend it to the adoption of the House, it was, in my opinion, the resolution which the honorable and learned gentleman submitted to us on Friday last, [hear;] because, after the honorable and learned gentleman had risen, in pursuance of his notice, to bring that resolution before our consideration, a noble lord, who had been but within a few hours the chief Minister of the Crown in this House, had admitted the case of the honorable and learned gentleman—had made an important public declaration which, in my mind, rendered the step taken by the honorable and learned member for Sheffield not only a justifiable, but a necessary and inevitable step; and it appeared to me quite impossible, after the admission, or rather the decla

my friend and colleague, the noble member of the Admiralty, [laughter] to occupy the Department of Secretary of War. I did not shrink from the duties of undertaking that office. I cheerfully did undertake it. I should have been unworthy of having held those posts for three months, if I then shrunk from what I knew to be a post of difficulty and danger. When I say a post of difficulty and danger, I am sure that many of my private friends in this house and elsewhere will recollect the observation I made to them when I was frequently told by them that I had acted unwisely in leaving a department where they were kind enough, or perhaps prejudiced enough, to say that I had formed some slight reputation. My answer to them was this—"I am well aware what I have done. I know that in this new Department whatever success may attend our arms, I shall never derive any credit; but this I also know—that, if there should be disaster, upon me alone will come the blame and the public indignation." [Cheers from a noble lord on the Opposition benches.] I notice my noble friend's generous cheer. I have been upon terms of private intimacy with him, and I remember that he was one of the friends to whom I made the observation to which I have just referred. Well, my lords, I think I have said enough to prove to you how unjust have been the imputations which have been made upon me in Parliament and elsewhere, that my "presumption and selflove" induced me to insist upon taking the office of Secretary of War. I hope I have sufficiently explained to your Lordships the conduct which has been characterized by some as "arrogance," and, by the noble lord to whom I have referred, by the more patronizing phrase of "commendable ambition." ["Hear" and laughter.] I will pass over, in the correspondence which took place between my noble friend lately at the head of the Government, and the late President of the Council, the letter which the noble lord (Lord J. RUSSELL) addressed to my noble friend (Lord ABERDEEN) on the 18th November, in which he says:

It was my intention, in writing the letter, to avoid throwing any blame upon him (the Duke of NEWCASTLE.) Indeed, I think he deserves very great credit for the exertions he has made.

I do not wish to dwell upon this letter, or to attach any importance to it, because the noble lord (Lord J. RUSSELL.) himself stated, in the speech to which I have referred, that in reality he considered that letter as what our friends on the other side of the Atlantic are pleased to call "soft sawder," [laughter,] for he said that, when he spoke in these terms of me, he was still bent upon the object of my removal from office. This was his object. *Si possis, suaviter; si non, quocunque modo.* [Laughter.] The noble Lord read extracts from letters which render it absolutely necessary for me both to make some comments upon them, and to read further extracts in explanation. I cannot help expressing some surprise—when the whole gist of the noble lord's speech was to represent my determination to hold the office of Secretary for War, and my resolution to maintain it—that he did not quote the following sentence from the letter of my noble friend (the Earl of ABERDEEN,) dated the 21st of November, in answer to one which I think he had that day received from the noble Lord the late President of the Council:

I have shown your letter to the Duke of NEWCASTLE and also to SIDNEY HERBERT. They both—as might have been expected—strongly urged me to adopt any such arrangement with respect to their offices as should be thought most conducive to the public service.

["Hear" and cheers.] My Lords, I have shown you, in the first instance, that I did not insist upon holding the seals of the War Department; and I have also to state that, when my noble friend placed the letter of the noble lord in my hands, my answer was—I believe I state precisely what I said—"Don't give my Lord J. RUSSELL, any pretext for quitting the Government." [A laugh.] On no account resist his wishes to remove me from office. Do with me whatever is best for the public service. ['Hear, hear,' and cheers.] In that way you will gratify me the most. In that way you will be serving the Queen best." [Renewed cheers.] The noble Lord (JOHN RUSSELL,) after having read a portion of one of the letters of my noble friend, said, "I went on to give some instances of errors that had been committed," and he then proceeded to read further extracts. Now, my Lords, the impression upon the public mind must of course be that these errors were of some grave character—that upon them hinged the safety of our troops in the Crimea—that, perhaps, to them was attributable the disastrous sickness which had prevailed. The noble lord did not read the complaints he had made of these errors, but with your lordships' permission, will I read them now. The noble Lord [Lord J. RUSSELL.) in a letter dated the 28th of November, says:

"I will give you an instance but too pregnant with warning. Early in October I wrote to the Duke of NEWCASTLE on the subject of transferring the 97th Regiment, then at the Piræus, to the Crimea. He informed me in answer that he had wished to do so, and that he had also wished to send between 2,000 and 3,000 men, the draughts of various regiments, to the Crimea. Now, why was he not able to carry his intentions into effect? Because, he could not remove the obstacles put in his way by other departments, and because the Prime Minister did not at once overcome those obstacles. At a much later time the 97th was moved, and it is only today that I see, by a telegraphic dispatch from Lord STRATFORD, dated on the 18th inst., that the *Orinoco* (which conveys that regiment) had left Constantinople for the Crimea. But, in the meantime, Lord RAGLAN had reported that he wished he had been able to place in the position of Balaklava, on the 26th of October, a more considerable force; and, also, that on the 5th of November, the heights of Inkermann were defended by no more than 8,000 British infantry. What can be done by a single British regiment was seen on the 5th of October, when the 93d alone saved the position of Balaklava by their firmness and gallantry. Had 5,000 more men been at Lord RAGLAN's disposal on the 25th of October and the 5th of November, how much more fruitful, though not more glorious, might have been those memorable days!"

Now, these are the errors which I am supposed to have committed, and perhaps your lordships will allow me to give the explanation of those errors, which I gave in writing, I believe by return of post, to the noble lord. I informed him, with regard to the 97th Regiment, that several days before I had received his letter it had been my desire to send forward that noble regiment to aid Lord RAGLAN in the Crimea, and that I applied to my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to know whether, in his opinion, it would be safe to remove the 97th Regiment from the Piræus, and whether the objects for which it had been sent there had been sufficiently attained. In answer, my noble friend (Lord CLARENDON) produced to me a communication he had received—I think that very day—in which the most earnest stress was laid upon the maintenance of the British and French forces in the Piræus, and we were told that, if those forces were to be withdrawn, the consequences to prevent which we had sent them out would immediately occur. That is my explanation; and is there any man who would maintain that a Secretary for War would have been justified, with such a statement from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs before him, in saying upon his own *ipse dixit*, "I will remove the 97th Regiment at all hazards and send it to the Crimea!" That regiment was subsequently removed; and why? Because, some few weeks afterwards, I again earnestly pressed upon my noble friend (Lord CLARENDON) to let me know the first moment when a change could be effected, and he wrote to me—I believe on the same day—to inform me that, though it was utterly impossible to part with a military force in the Piræus, that force might be somewhat reduced. I then desired that one of three regiments—whichever the general commanding might consider best fitted for the service, from the qualifications of the officers—with a strength of 600 men, should be sent to the Piræus, in order that the 97th Regiment, which was 1,000 strong, might proceed to the Crimea. With regard to the second error attributed to me—that I was pressed to send out 2,000 or 3,000 men, who were ready to proceed as draughts to the different regiments in the Crimea, and that I did not do so—I beg to inform your lordships that there were two reasons why such draughts were not sent out. The first was, that Lord RAGLAN had himself reported that the last draughts that had been sent out were composed of such young men that, being exposed to attacks of cholera, which was at that time raging, they had fallen sick and had died rapidly, and Lord RAGLAN stated that, unless subsequent pressure should ensue, he would deprecate the sending out of those young soldiers before they were better fitted for service. There was, however, another reason for the course which I pursued, and it was this—that at that time we had exhausted all the steam transports which could be obtained in this country, although others were daily expected from the Colonies and from foreign ports, and the Admiralty was not able to supply me with any transport at that moment for the conveyance of draughts to the Crimea. It is therefore, perfectly true that my attention was drawn to these errors, as the noble lord has called them, but they were thus answered; and although on the 28th of November these errors were brought forward as reasons why I ought to leave the War Office, at a date anterior to that, but subsequent to my answer, I had the better fortune to satisfy the noble lord, for in the last letter I received from him before he accepted office, he wrote the words I now have above us to read. This letter, you will observe, was written at a time when the noble lord, in his himself has stated, with other members of the Government, had the purpose of hostility to the existing Government. I don't complain of the noble lord, or of any of my colleagues, for having done so, but it must not be my good fortune to be shut on account, therefore, of weakness, or for any other purpose, to the coronetcy, and day by day, and hour by hour, during the whole of the year 1854, it was my duty to remain in town and to exert myself to the best of my ability. [Hear.] I will now read the conclusion of the noble lord's letter, dated the 8th of October, which finished the correspondence with reference to these errors. The noble lord says—"You have done all that could be done, and I am sanguine of success." ["Hear, hear," and cheers from the Opposition.] The noble lord was sanguine of success; he thought I had done all that could be done. ["Hear," and cheers.] Now, my lords, let me explain why, after my proposal to my noble friend (Lord ABERDEEN) with reference to my readiness to leave office, I did not take that course. I did not refuse to change office, disagreeable as it undoubtedly would have been to me to adopt such a measure, and inconvenient as I believe such a step to be to the public service, as implying arrangements which are not, perhaps, very obvious to the public. What then was the reason that my noble friend did not avail himself of the offer which I made? He did not act upon his own mere responsibility—though I know his kindly feeling towards me—he did not take upon himself on that ground to reject my proposal, but he laid the subject before the whole of my colleagues, and the proposal was—it is not for me to say whether rightly or wrongly—unanimously disapproved of by the whole of them. My lords, the last letter of the series which passed is dated the 3d of December, and the purport of that letter was that the noble lord retained his original opinion, and that he should bring the subject before the Cabinet. I should add, that it was not, however, brought before the Cabinet. Parliament met ten days afterwards, upon the 13th of December, and it was my duty to make a long statement to your lordships in vindication of the conduct of the Government, and more especially of the department which had been under my administration. My right honorable friend the Secretary of War made a similar statement in the House of Commons. A debate in each House resulted; and I believe—although, probably, noble lords opposite may not entirely agree with me in that opinion—I believe—and undoubtedly it was the impression on the minds of the Government and their friends in both Houses—that the result of the debate was satisfactory as regarded the conduct of the Government. Three days afterwards—on the 16th of December—a Cabinet was held, and at the close of the meeting I exchanged observations with one, two, or three of my colleagues, who said that, from the conduct of the noble lord in the Cabinet that day, and the interest which he had shown in all matters which were discussed before us, they felt very confident that he had abandoned the opinions which he had before entertained and expressed. But we were not long left my lords, to conjecture upon that subject, for in the course of that very afternoon, in conversation with my noble friend at the head of the Government, he told him expressly that he had altered his views and abandoned his wish for a change. [The Earl of ABERDEEN here made an observation to the noble duke, who continued.] I was not going to carry the matter any further, but my noble friend reminds me that I have made an omission. I really feel, in a matter which is so personal to myself, and which, therefore, perhaps appears more important to me than to many of your lordships, that I am hardly justified in trespassing at such length upon your indulgence. [Cheers from all parts of the house.] My noble friend reminds me that the reason which the noble lord assigned for the abandonment of his proposal was, that he was satisfied with the opinion which he had received, not only from faithful and attached friends whom he had in the Cabinet, but that he had consulted another friend upon the subject—and I can only say, from my knowledge of that noble lord, that a better adviser could not possibly have been chosen—the noble lord consulted another friend upon the subject; and he told my noble friend at the head of the Government, that he was convinced by the arguments which the noble lord had laid before him, that he was satisfied and had changed his views. [Hear, hear.] Now, my lords, having thus disposed of the personal part of the question the noble lord proceeded to discuss in his place in the house the question of measures, and he said that he should have been glad to have opposed the honorable member for Sheffield, but that he was unable to do so, because he could not say that "measures had been taken, or that arrangements were in progress by which those evils would be remedied, and by which the administration of the war would be vigorously prosecuted." I think that the fair and just inference from that statement is that the noble lord had proposed to his colleagues measures and arrangements which we had been unwilling to adopt. My lords, I can only say that, to the best of my belief, that never was the case. [Hear, hear.] I know of no measures ever proposed by the noble lord which were rejected; I know of no proposals which he made which were not accepted, unless it be one. That proposal he refers to himself, in this form. He said that, at a Cabinet which was held on the Saturday before the Tuesday—the day of Mr. ROEBUCK's notice and the noble lord's resignation—arrangements were made by which the mode in which the business of the War Department had been for some time conducted, and to which I referred upon Monday last—viz., by calling together the head of the military departments to my office, and conducting the business somewhat in the form of a board, though not with the formalities and strict rules of a board, was to be altered. A discussion having taken place in the Cabinet that day, and an agreement having been made that greater formality should be given to those boards, and that they should be regularly constituted, either by a minute or by an order in Council, I stated that I differed from the noble lord as to the propriety of such boards. His opinion, however, prevailed, and it was agreed that, either by a minute or an order in Council, those boards should be constituted, consisting of the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of War, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Master General of the Ordnance. The noble lord said that that question had been brought before the Cabinet, and he implied that it had been decided upon adversely to his opinion. That was not exactly expressed by the noble lord, but it is, I think, the inference which is to be drawn. Instead of that, however, the proposal was brought forward by the noble lord himself, and, as I said before, it was agreed to after a discussion, and I had every reason to believe that the noble lord was entirely a consenting party; but in the course of that meeting he sent to my noble friend at the head of the Government, a proposal to which he also referred, but which he did not quote. As it is of some importance to my case, however, I fear that I must read it. It is as follows:

ARMY DEPARTMENTS, Jan. 23, 1855.

The Committee of the House of Commons on Army and Navy Expenditure, recommended that the army departments should be simplified and consolidated. What is now proposed is, that there should be a Board consisting of: 1. Secretary of State; 2. Secretary at War; 3. Master General of Ordnance; 4. Commander-in-Chief; 5. Inspector-General of Fortifications.

It is contemplated that there shall exist at the same time a Board of Ordnance, consisting of: 1. The Master-General; 2. The Storekeeper-General; 3. The Surveyor-General; 4. The Clerk of the Ordnance; under whose directions the Inspector-General of Fortifications will remain. It seems obvious that these two Boards, acting at one and the same time, instead of consolidation and simplification, would produce complication, disorder and delay. There are but two modes by which unity of direction and rapidity of action can be procured. The one is to give the Secretary of State the entire direction of all existing offices and Boards connected with the army; the other is to make a Board, with the Secretary of State at the head, absorbing the Board of Ordnance, and controlling the whole civil management of our military force. The constitution of this Board and its functions would be:

1. The Secretary of State, to preside over the Board and be responsible to Parliament.
2. The Secretary at War, to pay the army and control its finances.
3. The Master-General of the Ordnance, to arm the army and navy.
4. The Commander-in-Chief, to command the army.
5. The Clerk, Storekeeper and Surveyor of the Ordnance, all in one, to lodge the army.
6. The Commissary-General, to clothe and feed the army.

This is nearly the Duke of Richmond's plan.

J. RUSSELL.

My lords, the noble lord said in his statement in the other House that he had no reason to think that his views would be adopted. Now, I can only say most positively, in answer to that statement from the noble lord, that I had no reason to think that his views would be rejected; because the first step which my noble friend took, upon receiving the communication which I have read, accompanied by an intimation from the noble lord that he should propose it on a subsequent day—on the evening of which he eventually resigned—was, after having shown it, I think, to the Secretary at War, to send it to me for my opinion. My answer was that there were but two proposals in that paper which differed from the arrangements in the Cabinet of Saturday—one was to do away with the Board of Ordnance; in consequence of the constitution of a superior Board; and the other was to add two more members to the Board beyond those which were proposed in the Cabinet. I should add, that it was my duty, in answer to my noble friend, in the first instance, and I told my noble friend that, if it were pressed to constitute a superior Board for the purpose of doing away with an inferior one, I would support it. With regard to the second proposal, for placing two additional members on the Board, I said that I thought it would be undesirable. I did not think two of the officers named to be necessary; and, as regarded the sixth member—the Commissary-General—no such officer existed; the office having been abolished some years ago. I suppose that the noble lord meant the Commissary-in-Chief, because there was at one time such an officer to feed the army, but that office has been abolished some time since. Therefore, so far as the main and principal portion of the noble lord's proposition was concerned, it met with entire approval; and, as regarded the second portion, the only reason against its being carried into effect with respect to one of the appointments was, that it was impracticable, because no such appointment existed. [Hear, hear.] My lords, so far from the noble lord having had reason to complain of his views connected with the war not having been carried out, I repeat as I have already said, that I know of no proposition of his which was rejected, and I may add with equal truth, that I know of no objection which was made by him which was overruled. My lords, I need hardly say that, upon such an important question as the conduct of the war, differences of opinion on incidental matters of course took place; but this I must say, that if I were to point out that member of the Cabinet from whom I have received the most general assent to my views, when discussions took place, it would be the noble lord. I should say that I received the most kind and generous support from all my colleagues upon all occasions; but, as regards identity of views, I should be inclined to say that upon all questions which were raised there was a more complete identity between the noble lord and myself than between any other members of the Cabinet. [Hear, hear.] Now, my lords, I have stated to you the ready way in which I consented to yield up my office, and even at times the views which I might have entertained; but notwithstanding the arrogance, self-love, and presumption which I am supposed to have exhibited, I was not unaware—God knows it would have been strange if I had been—that public feeling had been roused strongly against my administration of the war. Before Parliament met upon Tuesday the 23d of January, I was convinced that the feeling in the public mind had become so strong that it would be impossible for me, in justice to the public service, to continue to occupy the office which I held. My lords, the meeting of Parliament was close at hand. I felt if I had read rightly the history of constitutional Governments, that it was not proper at such a moment to anticipate the verdict of Parliament, and to run away from the duties and responsibilities which devolved upon me. [Hear, hear.] The noble lord, in his statement with reference to the course which he had taken, said, that until the notice was given by Mr. ROEBUCK he had not fully considered the course which he ought to take. My lords, I had. [Hear, hear.] I had maturely considered it; and, while I had made up my mind that my official career was practically brought to a close, I resolved at the same time that I would face the ordeal of censure in your lordships' house, and would submit the conduct of my administration to the judgment of the House of Commons. [Hear, hear.] But, my lords, I felt that it was right that I should announce my determination; and a few days before the meeting of Parliament, on the 23d of January, I told my noble friend at the head of the Government—I did not tell my other colleagues, because I felt that it was not right that I should do so, and I think your Lordships will appreciate my feelings and motives in that course—that whatever might be the result of the discussions in this House, or in the House of Commons—whether the Government succeeded by a large majority in overcoming resistance and reproach, or whether they failed, I equally should tender my resignation as soon as that judgment should be given and the verdict of Parliament should be pronounced. [Hear, hear.] My Lords, this, no doubt, was the origin of that rumor to which the noble Lord referred at the close of his statement, when he said that he had heard that that arrangement which my noble friend had found it impossible to recommend in November he thought it necessary to adopt in January. I am sorry that any such statement should have been made, because, if such a rumor existed, it was not correct. It is true, as I have said to your Lordships, that I had announced my intention to resign my office; but, so far from having announced my intention to be a party to any such arrangement as that referred to, I told my noble friend, in the first instance, and I told my noble and right honorable friends in the Cabinet, when the secession of Lord JOHN RUSSELL rendered it necessary that my intentions should be announced, that I had made up my mind to retire, and that I would not take another office—that I would neither change offices with my noble friend Lord PALMERSTON, nor assume that which had just been quitted by the noble Lord—that I would leave the Cabinet; but, as for changing offices, I positively and entirely refused to do so. [Hear, hear.] I admit, undoubtedly, that personal feelings might to some extent have influenced me in that course, but I hope that I was influenced also by a higher and more important consideration. I felt confident that the public interest could not be served by my doing so—that, with the obloquy which had been heaped upon me, it was undesirable that I should continue to be the member of any Cabinet, and that my presence in the Government must be a cause of weakness and not of strength. I announced, therefore, that I would in future, if the Government succeeded in the House of Commons, take my seat upon one of the back benches, not occupied by those in office, and that I would come here night after night, whenever discussions were raised, ready to defend the policy to which I had been a party; because I felt, of course, that I was as much bound to do that as if I still continued to hold my office. [Hear, hear.] Now, my lords, I have done with the statement of the noble lord which has led to this explanation upon my part. My lords, various accusations are made against me, of which one of the most prominent is that of incapacity. I should be the last man who ought to express my opinion upon that point. I am ready to leave that in the hands of others, perfectly conscious of my defects. I cannot but feel that that charge of incapacity is, with the public, a favorite explanation of every public misfortune. Whether it may be peculiarly justified in my case, or whether it may be attributable to the cause to which I have referred, I say I leave that to the verdict of others. [Hear, hear.] But, my lords, other charges have been made, which, I confess, I felt deeply, and continue to feel deeply. I have been charged with indolence and indifference. My lords, as regards indolence, the public have had every hour, every minute of my time. The other charge, of indifference, is one which is still more painful to me. [The noble duke, who was evidently much moved during this portion of his address, continued in a tone of deep emotion.] Indifference, my lords, to what? Indifference to the honor of the country, to the success and to the safety of the army? My lords I have myself, like many who listen to me, too dear hostages for my interest in the welfare of the military and naval services of our country to allow of such a course. I have two sons engaged in those professions, and that alone, I think, would be sufficient; but, my lords, as a Minister—as a man—I should be unworthy to stand in any assembly if the charge of indifference under such circumstances could fairly be brought against me. [General cheering.] Many a sleepless night have I passed, my lords, in thinking over the ills which the public think and say I could have cured; and which, God knows, I would have cured had it been within my power. Indolence and indifference are not charges which can be brought against me; and I trust that my countrymen may before long be satisfied—whatever they may think of my capacity—that there was no ground for fixing that unjust stigma upon me. [Cheers.] As regards what I have done during my official administration, I believe—I trust and hope, at least—that I shall be one who may derive some advantage—I wish to God I could think that the public could derive any—from the investigations of that Committee which the House of Commons has decided to appoint. I can only say, so far as I am individually concerned, that I shall rejoice to lay before that Committee everything which I have done, with perfect fairness and open-handedness. [Hear, hear.] I am not now about to enter into any defence of the conduct of the war. My noble and learned friend opposite (Lord LYNDHURST) has a motion upon that subject for Monday next. Whether, under the circumstances of the Government of the country, it will come on upon that day, I presume is doubtful; but I imagine he will still persevere with that motion, and when he does so I shall be prepared to meet it. I am no more inclined to shrink from any attack now that I have quitted office, than I was when I held it; and I will not shelter myself when that motion comes on, by the circumstance of my resignation. I shall speak in answer to my noble and learned friend on whatever side of the House I may sit, and most assuredly I shall not shrink from meeting him. I shall be ready to defend whatever part I took, with the full knowledge of the circumstances of the country, in the first place, of my own qualifications; and, in the second place, the manner in which I became involved with, or the victim of the Cabinet. [Hear.] Your lordships shall not hear from me one word of complaint with reference to the treatment which I have met with either in Parliament or out of it; and I only refer to it now to enable me to say that, whoever may be my successor in the office which I lately held, he shall meet with no ungenerous treatment from me. My lords, I know, that I have in both Houses of Parliament many bitter political foes; I trust that I have few, if any, personal enemies. [Hear, hear.] But if I have one—that man I will not exempt from the promise which I have made; but to him, as to a friend, will I offer every assistance in my power. [Hear.] My lords, even if that office should be held by the gentleman who we were informed the other night in the House of Commons went over from the Ministerial side to the right hon. gentleman the leader of the Opposition in that house, and asked him whether he would be a party (this was some weeks ago) to a vote of censure, not upon the Government, but upon me individually—I say, if even that individual should become the War Minister, him I will treat as I have described. Nay, I will go further, and will say that such assistance even will I render to him who prompted the message. Whatever may be my feelings towards the man, I shall be ready, as in duty bound to the public, to render every assistance in my power to him as a Minister. My lords, I say that, whoever succeeds me, I will endeavor to make his path easy, and to support him, whether in this House or, to any extent in my power, out of it. [Hear.] If my past experience can be of the slightest value to my successor, be he who he may, here in my place in Parliament I tender it to him. If my past experience can be of the slightest value he may claim it, and shall have it, whether he takes my acts as a warning or as an example. My lords, he shall meet with no feelings of petty jealousy on my part; the crisis is too important, the interests involved are too great for the display of any such contemptible feeling. [Hear, hear.] Out of office, I shall rejoice in the success of any man who succeeds me as a Minister, whether that success be achieved in consequence of better fortune or of greater ability than I possessed. I will now conclude what I fear has been to your lordships much too long a statement. [Cheers.] I will conclude the last speech which I shall address to your lordships from these benches with the earnest prayer that he who may receive from the Queen the seals of the War Department may bring to bear upon his arduous labors far greater ability and equal zeal, earnestness and devotion with him whom he succeeds. [Hear, hear.] I repeat the expression of my earnest hope that the man, be he who he may, who follows me may meet with that success for which I have labored, and, in meriting and securing that success, that he may also receive from his countrymen the approbation which it has been my anxious desire, but has not been my good fortune, to secure. [Loud cheers.]

The Earl of DERBY—My lords, whatever may be the Parliamentary irregularity of the course which has been pursued by the noble duke opposite in his reference and his answer to the speech of the noble lord, late his colleague, in the other House, I am ready to admit, and your lordships will probably feel with me, that that course, if not regular, may well be regarded with some indulgence, and that a sufficient apology is afforded for the explanations we have heard this evening. [Hear.] I can easily understand the feelings under which the noble duke thought it necessary to offer before your lordships, as Minister of the Crown, a vindication of himself against the charges which certainly affected most materially his character not as a man, but as a minister. And I should not for a single moment have complained of any portion of the noble duke's reference to the proceedings in the other House of Parliament if I did not feel it incumbent, at the outset of the few observations I shall have to submit to your lordships, to notice with regret one statement which fell from the noble duke, and which to me, and I believe to most of your lordships, was utterly unintelligible. The noble duke, in speaking of the assistance which he should be ready to afford to his successor, made an allusion to some gentleman who, he said, in the other House crossed over the floor of that House, and, speaking to my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition there, asked his concurrence to a motion not directly impugning the Government, but impugning the conduct of the noble duke himself. Of that statement, of that person, that unknown individual, and of that fact, or of anything like that fact, I can only assure the noble duke that up to this moment I have been in complete ignorance. Further than this, I assure him that if he believes the decision come to by the House of Commons to express their opinion of the conduct, not of the noble duke, but of Her Majesty's Government in the management of the war—if he conceives that that vote was the result of concert or of previous communication, directly or indirectly, between any parties whatever, to the best of my belief and knowledge the noble duke is absolutely and entirely mistaken. [Hear.]

The Duke of NEWCASTLE.—The noble earl has entirely misapprehended what fell from me on this point. I meant precisely the reverse of that which he infers I meant. What I said was entirely founded on the speech of the right hon. gentleman the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. That right hon. gentleman, in his place in the House, made a statement to the effect that there had been such a communication made by a gentleman to him. This is my authority for the fact, but the right hon. gentleman expressly said that he had repudiated the offer so made to him. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of DERBY—It will be unnecessary, then, for me to proceed further with the observations I was about to make on that point. But, notwithstanding the statement which the noble duke has just made, I hope he will forgive me if I do say here in the most emphatic manner that the vote of the House of Commons proceeded the other day not from any one party, more especially not from the party in direct opposition to Her Majesty's Government,—nay, more, that it was the earnest recommendation, as I know, of those who are intrusted with the confidence of that party to abstain from bringing forward any motion which should cast a censure upon the Government, or tend in the slightest degree to embarrass them. [Hear, hear.] Now, the noble duke's statement this evening, so far as I could infer from what fell from him, consisted in part of a vindication of his own character, and partly of a reply to the statements made by his late colleague. I and others, I am afraid, have been compelled to differ from the noble duke and from his colleagues with regard to many points affecting the conduct of the war; and I have on more than one occasion expressed my opinion on the subject to the noble duke and to your lordships—not uncourteously. I hope, but with that frankness which I think ought to be exercised in this house. [Hear, hear.] But I never heard any one deny to the noble duke the merit of having been laborious in the discharge of his duties, and of having devoted himself assiduously to his office; nor have I heard any one—I know not, of course, what may have appeared in some papers, or what conversation may have taken place at the clubs—I say, I have never heard the noble duke charged in Parliament, or by any responsible authority, with indifference to the sufferings of the army. [Hear, hear.] (The Duke of NEWCASTLE—"Certainly not in this House.") It has been said, indeed, by some, and I have been of opinion myself, that when the right thing was done it was not done always at the right time, [hear,] and that the neglect of the Government in not doing the right thing at the right time had led to increased sufferings and privations on the part of the army. [Hear, hear.] But God forbid that any one of us should have imputed to the noble duke or to any member of your lordships' House that he was in the slightest degree indifferent upon such a subject, or was sparing of his labors in the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of his office. I am not, my lords, about to enter upon any discussion—this is not the occasion on which to do so—as to the conduct of the Government or any members of the Government. Nor am I disposed in the slightest degree to diminish the effect of that "Picture of an Interior" which has been drawn in such striking terms by the noble duke. [Laughter.] It is really one of the most effective pictures which I have seen presented to Parliament, [hear, hear,] and when after having gone through all the correspondence and conversation and friendly communications which have taken place between him and one of his colleagues, the noble duke wound up the whole picture by saying that he believed that colleague was the one of all whose opinions seemed to have most of identity with his own, [laughter,] the effect was heightened, and a complete view afforded of the beautiful internal harmony of the Cabinet. [Renewed laughter.] My lords, I am bound to say that I think the noble duke is quite excusable for his statement in this House tonight; and, so far as I can learn, although, perhaps, it is contrary to the Horatian motto to decide now—for we are probably always more strongly impressed by what we see and hear than by what we read in the newspapers—I confess I think that between the two noble colleagues, the noble duke has the advantage, for he is the personage. ["Hear, hear, and a laugh."] I don't know what I might say if I "stood the other side;" but, that is all private, is my present impression. If, however, these discussions are constantly to take place in this House—if these representations are to follow one another so quickly—I can suggest only one mode by which to secure perfect impartiality. The members of the two Houses should meet in the large central hall between this and the other House of Parliament, the Lords on one side and the Commons on the other, and there, the champions meeting in the centre, there might be, according to the expression of the noble duke, an exchange of words; and I only hope that it might not lead to the exchange of anything less friendly than words. [Laughter.] I will, however, leave the picture of the interior of the Cabinet—this picture of the relations between the noble duke and his colleagues—entirely as a matter to be settled between themselves. Nor do I think this a fitting occasion for comment upon the picture which the noble Earl opposite, at the commencement of the evening, drew of the general state of the country. That funeral oration [a laugh] which he pronounced upon himself and his colleagues—that general and complacent laudation of each and every one of them—first, of the War Minister; next, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; next, of the First Lord of the Admiralty; next, of the noble lord opposite, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—I have no doubt all these laudations were exceedingly well deserved, and that it was equally satisfactory to the noble earl to have the opportunity of making them, and to his colleagues to receive them at his hands. The noble earl also touched upon the general state of the nation, and although, perhaps, he introduced some debatable grounds into his observations with regard to the general and abundant prosperity which, according to him, prevails in every district of the country at the present moment, this is not the fittest occasion on which to enter upon the debatable grounds he has introduced. Nor, I think, should I have risen to address your lordships at all on this occasion, had it not been that the noble earl did not think fit to confine himself to the usual announcement on such an occasion—namely, that he and his colleagues had resigned office, and only held their present position until her Majesty should have appointed their successors. I say, I probably should not have risen if, in making that statement, the noble earl had not thought it necessary to make a personal reference to me as having been charged by her Majesty with the formation of a Government. The noble earl, undervaluing and underrating the source from which he derived his information, stated as a matter of general rumor that there had been some communication between her Majesty and myself on that subject. The noble earl has, I say, certainly underrated the source of his information, because not only general rumor may have informed him on the subject, but previously to entering into this House I had, under my own hand, given the noble earl information as to the result of this communication; and, consequently, the notoriety and general rumor which led him to believe it might be possible [a laugh] that I had had some communication with her Majesty are phrases which must have been employed by the noble earl in his usual care to guard against exaggeration and to avoid overstating any part of his case. [Laughter.] As your lordships may not be all in possession of such information, I can inform your lordships on this subject that, for once, the noble earl is not mistaken. [A laugh.] Upon the resignation of the noble earl, it is perfectly true, and was known to most persons, that her Majesty commanded my attendance yesterday morning, at 11½ o'clock; that I had a long audience, in which I need hardly say I met with that which every person admitted to the presence of her Majesty invariably meets with—the most condescending kindness, the most perfect frankness and openness, and a manner of dealing with all public subjects, a consideration for all personal feelings, which all who are called upon to communicate personally with her Majesty knows to what extent she possesses, and which must increase the affection and loyalty that every person who has had a knowledge of those qualities must feel for Her Majesty. [Hear, hear.] I do not think it would be for the public interest that I should at this time—even if I had the permission of Her Majesty to do so, which I have not—avail myself of this opportunity to state all that passed upon that occasion, as well as all that subsequently occurred. I do think it would be inconvenient to the public service if, while negotiations are going on, [hear, hear,] and the steps taken by public men should be prematurely detailed. I think to do so might lead to serious inconvenience to the public affairs of this country. [Hear, hear.] When I say that negotiations are going on, I mean that previously to the formation of a Government I think it is extremely inconvenient that there should be a public discussion day by day of communications which may take place between different parties tending to the formation of such a Cabinet. [Hear, hear.] I think it is the duty of every public man, whether he accepts or whether he abstains from accepting the Government, to be prepared to give at the proper time a full explanation both to his own friends and to the country of the motives which induced him either to accept or abstain from accepting office. [Hear, hear.] But, my lords, I think that that explanation should never be given until a Government is actually formed, and the state of affairs is decided. I therefore, upon the present occasion, content myself with saying that, feeling deeply grateful to Her Majesty for the confidence with which she has regarded me, and feeling deeply conscious of my own inability to discharge the duties which this arduous position would have imposed upon me—feeling at the same time that, with the probability of success, the very difficulties with which the country is surrounded would be an additional inducement to any man of honor and character not to leave Her Majesty without a Government to grapple with these difficulties—I yet felt that, in the present state of parties and in the present condition of the House of Commons, I was not enabled to offer Her Majesty that assurance of being in a position satisfactorily to conduct the affairs of the country which would induce me, at the present moment, to accept the task which Her Majesty was pleased to confide to me; and consequently, at this time, I have no charge from Her Majesty to attempt the construction of a Government. Further than this, my lords, I think it would be impossible for me to say, except that I concur entirely with the noble earl opposite that, whatever may be the composition of the Government (while I concur also with him as to the difficulty of obtaining it,) the great object which the country looks for and requires in the present moment of difficulty, of embarrassment, and, I will say, of peril, is, if it be possible to obtain it, a strong Government. [Hear, hear.] And, whatever Government may be intrusted with Her Majesty's confidence to carry on the affairs of the great war and the great political question in which this country is now involved, that man is undeserving of the character of a patriot, or of an honest man, who does not to the utmost extent of his power give to the Government of the Queen for these objects a disinterested and as far as he can, a conscientious support. [Cheers.]

The Crisis.

From the London Sunday Times, Feb. 4.

The Administration of Lord ABERDEEN has broken down under the crushing weight of the "horrible and heart-rending" situation of what once has been a British army in the Crimea, and is but a ruin to-day—a dreadful monument of British impolicy.

The moment I write the new Administration is not yet formed. Neither would it be becoming in me—a stranger—to indulge in anticipations about it. The right I claim is not that of meddling with private British concerns, but that of expressing publicly my opinion about matters calculated to affect foreign relations, and the interests of national liberty abroad—interests in which I declare to have an indisputable direct concern, as a man and as a patriot. And such a matter is the foreign policy of a country like England, which, for a time or half of a time, may yet pretend to cast a weighty vote in the councils of Europe, though it is already acknowledged, without contradiction, in the British Parliament, that "*England holds no more the position of a leading Power in Europe*," and though it is acknowledged, without contradiction, in and by the leading organs of publicity, that "*England has compromised her influence and reputation among foreign nations.*"

Besides, I would not choose to speak about individual changes in the Government, because I remember a song in a German farce, beginning with "*Edward and Kunigunde*," and then changing in "*Kunigunde and Edward*," and so going on in melodious alternation to the very end. Is not that song a history of ministerial entries and exits? Is not it, though? *Passions outré! au large!*

In bringing the crisis to an issue, the leading journal of England has taken a very conspicuous part by its unreserved, resolute attacks on the aristocracy of England. To friend or foe alike, but praise be freely given, when praise is due. I have been sometimes called a Tribune of the people. The title was meant to be a decision. I take it to be the highest glory to any mortal man—and may I never live to know of a higher title, and a better one. [illegible] nothing that you think that the Times has of late taken a course on commodity that any Minister in the world might give his signature to it.

Only, shall it profit the Commonwealth of England, and shall it give credit to the Times—one little thing is required; that of making it not a momentary matter of expediency, for a particular object, in a particular case; but a matter of principle, lasting and comprehensive—to be advocated in every regard, at every time, in peace and war alike, always and everywhere: or else the attack is like the battle of Alma—glorious, but fruitless and vain. Either privileges, immunities, and prerogatives, or liberty; there is no compromise between these. With aristocracy, no liberty; with liberty, no aristocracy;—that is the plain English of the strain.

What case Englishmen may make of those attacks, is their business, not mine. All I desire them to mind, is—that the attacks of the *Times* upon aristocracy imply something more than what they would like to aim at. The *Times*, (Jan. 25,) spoke of the "Government, House of Commons, or the British people, choosing to sell themselves to the aristocracy, and, through the aristocracy, to their enemies." (I do not assert, I simply quote;) but then it meant to restrict the charge merely to a particular branch of a monetary difficulty in a particular business. It spoke (Jan. 20,) of "the English army being made one vast job, the plaything of aristocracy;" but then it stepped short of the mark; it did not like to make it understood, that if that be true with the army (I don't know,) it must be the same with every other quarter, political and social. Patronage is the warming sun in this gloomy English atmosphere. No cobbler of such a by-lane can make his way in "mending soles (or souls)" without patronage. The *Times* confesses, with meritorious ingenuousness, that "there is no reason to suppose that England would have fared better in other possible hands. The result is failure! failure! failure!—and the cause of the failure is the system." Very well, but what is that system? Is it this or that department? But no, the system is the Constitution of England. The attacks of the *Times* on the aristocratic system have either no bearing at all, or they bear on the Constitution.

This it is what every British patriot should bring up his mind to comprehend, whether he may like to join in the attack, led by the *Times* against the system, or to oppose it. The system is the Constitution. If he chooses to join in the attack he must know that his attack bears on the Constitution; if he chooses to oppose the attack, he must know that he is setting up

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1855.

More Party Reminiscences.

Our Albany letter this morning embraces several additional revelations on the Whig Campaign of 1848. The statement of Mr. WEED of the *Evening Journal*, which is at variance with the recollection of ex-President FILLMORE, as published the other day, is peculiarly interesting. The seal of confidence having been first removed by Mr. FILLMORE, the account of the celebrated Albany meeting in August 1848, which grew out of the "no party" avowals of General TAYLOR, published after his nomination at Philadelphia by the National Whig Convention, becomes one of the most remarkable chapters in the hitherto secret history of that campaign.

Matters in Havana.

Our Havana Correspondents are not able to figure up the 200 prisoners which some other parties put down as under arrest by the 10th of February. Still there is a prodigious excitement prevailing, and General CONCHA steps around among Spaniards and Cubans with all the life and energy of the foreman of a fire company when on active duty. That terrible KINNEY Expedition, about which we have heard so much, and whose treatment so seriously distracted Mr. MARCY—that is if the Secretary ever dreamed of half the different opinions concerning it, which have been announced at different times as his—seems to be the bottom of the whirl. They seem to feel satisfied that QUITMAN's finger is in the movement, and that Cuba, as much as the Mosquito Coast, is in danger. But CONCHA, backed by a popular sentiment manufactured to order at a grand mass meeting, is prepared to cut up the Fillibustering scheme root and branch, if it so much as touches Cuban soil.

The English Mails—Great Debates.

We make no apology for the large space devoted in this morning's paper to the Great Debates in the British Parliament growing out of the Ministerial crisis. The discussion in the Commons on Monday night, January 29, which ended by the adoption of Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for inquiry, which the Ministry construed into a vote of censure, takes precedence. It embraces the remarks of the two distinguished English novelists and debaters, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON and Mr. DISRAELI, both in the Opposition, and the explanations and defence of Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord PALMERSTON, Home Secretary, and also a short speech from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, taking exception to a phrase employed by Mr. DISRAELI, vindicated his recent extraordinary course from the impeachment of his good faith, which the remarks of the Opposition implied.

The debate which followed in the House of Lords on Thursday night, February 1, we have given *in extenso* as reported by the London *Times*. The speech of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Secretary of State for the War Department, will attract most attention. It is upon this Minister that the chief burden of reproach for mismanagement in the Crimea has fallen, and it was his removal to another department that Lord JOHN RUSSELL made the ground of taking the abrupt leave of his colleagues which he did the week before. His defence is skillful and dignified. Able it can scarcely be called, and conclusive, certainly not. But the speech will probably do him public service, while it will damage Lord JOHN RUSSELL in an inverse proportion. The ex-President of the Council fares badly on every hand. His own story is almost directly contradicted by at least three of his colleagues, while the assertion is positively made by the London *Times* that the Queen has condemned his course in an autograph letter. The speeches of Lords ABERDEEN and DERBY will also be read with interest. The last named nobleman is sarcastic almost to flippancy, and produced much laughter at the expense of the retiring Ministers.

An interesting paper on the Ministerial Crisis, (with a proof slip of which we are favored in advance,) prepared for the London *Sunday Times* of Feb. 4, from KOSSUTH, is added to our ample extracts received yesterday in the English mails.

Our Special London Correspondent writes a few lines just before the closing of the mail on Friday afternoon, Feb. 2, to the effect that Lord PALMERSTON would probably be sent for by the Queen to constitute a new Government. Lord DERBY had failed to make his combinations, although for twenty-four hours the Tories, of which he is the acknowledged leader, were in "the third heaven of delight" at the prospect of again coming into power. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE is understood to have advised the Premiership of PALMERSTON, in which event Lord CLARENDON would be retained in the Foreign Office, and Mr. GLADSTONE in the Exchequer. Possibly, Sir JAMES GRAHAM in the Admiralty. The mail to arrive by the *Baltic* next week will be an interesting one, beyond question.

An Indignant Judge.

The dignity of offended Justice calls upon us to make reparation. Mr. FLORENCE MCCARTHY, a Justice of the Marine Court of this City, has taken issue with the DAILY TIMES. The immediate occasion of the affront was found in the publication of the subjoined paragraph, which appeared under the City head, in the TIMES of Thursday last:

MARINE COURT—WHAT WAS NOT DONE THERE.

A day or two ago, one of the reporters of the DAILY TIMES visited this tribunal (which may be said to be one of the highest in the City, for it is on the fifth story) in the expectation that an interesting theatrical case would come up for trial. In that he was disappointed, as were many excitable individuals supposing a very large audience. To the surprise of everybody, there was no Judge; two of the three were reported sick, and Judge MCCARTER was absent, under some rule or other. At the instance of a barrister, the Chief Justice was sent for and arrived (not apparently in the most pleasant mood.) The Calendar was taken up and none more of any importance could be found ready, but gentlemen of the bar appeared to have been engaged in that mysterious operation, the framing of excuses. At length, just as the Judge was about taking a recess, and made a number of [illegible]

SHORT ARTICLES.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Interesting Political Letters.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855.

The House was in session last evening on "the bill to prevent intemperance, pauperism and crime." Mr. BAKER had the floor, and made a lengthy argument against the general principles of the bill as presented by the Special Committee. He had concluded, when Mr. WM. W. WEED, of Erie, offered a substitute for the entire bill, and moved to recommit the report of the Special Committee with instructions to report the substitute presented by himself. The question is now pending, and will be discussed in the afternoon session of to-day. In the meantime the proposed substitute was ordered to be printed and ready for examination this afternoon. The introduction by Mr. WEED of an entire new bill took the House by surprise, and made much excitement on the benches of the ultra temperance members. Mr. W. used to be ranked as an Anti-Slavery man and a friend of Mr. SEWARD, and at a late period was expected to name that gentleman for United States Senator. But his expecting friends reckoned without their host, for when the name of the gentleman from Erie was called, in a clear, determined, and by no means gentle voice, he pronounced the name of MILLARD FILLMORE, and at one stride went over to the Pro-Slavery, Union-saving platform, on which his townsman has taken position. Is this bill a continuation of the game then commenced? Really it would seem to be, and also an indication of a predetermined part to be played at the prompting of the ex-President. We shall in due time see the result of this movement, and I confess to some little impatience for "the beginning of the end." Mr. WEED does not lack for enterprise, perseverance, ingenuity, tact, and backed by the shadow of the gentleman in retirement at Buffalo, I should not be surprised if he attained his object. The fact that the bill introduced is very moderate, and would naturally commend itself to the deliberate judgments of men anxious to effect an object by the least possible aggression upon the assumed rights of others, tend to the belief that it may meet a successful result.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. SEWARD.

The Speaker presented to the House the following letter from Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, accepting the appointment of United States Senator tendered him by the Legislature on the 6th inst.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the credentials showing that I have been chosen by your Honorable body as Senator for the State of New-York in the Congress of the United States, for a term of six years, to commence on the 4th day of March next.

I hope that in announcing my acceptance of this trust, I may be indulged with leave to say that while the experience I have had here has not at all diminished my estimate of its magnitude and dignity, nor removed the motive to trust with which I assumed it, yet the generous confidence manifested by my fellow-citizens in commanding me to continue in their service, inspires me with new zeal to maintain the rights and promote the interests of my native State in the National Councils, and to commend her enlightened policy and her principles of constitutional freedom to the favor of the American Union.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your servant and fellow-citizen,
WM. H. SEWARD.

I wish the sentiments so briefly and yet so fully expressed pervaded the Councils where the writer has been so much traduced. They would be wiser and better, and more useful organizations than heretofore.

GEN. WORTH'S SWORDS.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a petition asking the State to pay an annuity of six per cent. on the value of the swords owned by the late General WORTH. I believe they consist of two service weapons, and four or five presented to the deceased by the State and the United States, and valued at about $7,000. The swords are to be placed in the State Library for the inspection of the public. The petition was referred to a Select Committee for examination. Why not vote the pension at once, and let the family retain possession of the memorials?

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The House was largely engaged in the hearing of bills read a third time. They thus heard the following relating to the matters in which Gotham is supposed to take an interest:

To improve the supply and secure the use of the Croton water. Passed.

To punish the fraudulent issue of certificates of the capital stock of corporations. Passed.

Amendatory of the act for the collection and assessment of taxes. Passed.

Authorizing the Corporation of Brooklyn to borrow money for school purposes. Passed.

In relation to the appointment of Police Court Clerks and Clerks of the District Courts of the City of New-York. Lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

To incorporate the New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company of New-York. Passed.

The bill relating to the First Division of the 5th Brigade of the New York Militia was read and passed. Afterwards it was reconsidered, and referred back to the Committee of the Whole for further consideration.

THE RELIEF OF THOMAS W. SWEENEY.

The bill for the relief of Lieutenant THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of the New York Volunteers, was received in the Senate this morning. On motion the special order was postponed, that the Senate might go into Committee of the Whole on the bill from the Assembly. It was then duly considered, reported to the Senate, and its passage recommended. The Senate, prompted by this suggestion, passed the bill through its third reading—Ayes 22, Noes none. It has been a tardy recognition of the claims of a gallant and meritorious officer, but that tardiness has been somewhat atoned for by the alacrity with which the Legislature recognized the justice of the claim when it was fairly brought before them.

THE NEW COUNTY ON THE RIVER SIDE.

Mr. WATKINS gave notice this morning of a bill to erect a new county from portions of the present counties of Orange and Ulster. The bill proposes to take the towns of New-Windsor, Newburg, Cornwall, Montgomery and Crawford from the county of Orange, and the towns of Shawangunk, Marlborough, Plattekill and Gardiner (which was taken from the town of Rochester, and which is resurrected to and shall hereafter be deemed a part of the town of Rochester,) from the county of Ulster. The new county to be known as the county of Highland. Will this day's proceedings satisfy your correspondent that it is contemplated to divide Orange and Ulster?

STOP FIGHTING YOUR DOGS.

In accordance with notice heretofore given, Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to prevent prize fights, whether between men, dogs, bears or other bipeds and animals. The act presented is the same published in the City, by Mayor WOOD, and of which we have had some preparatory intimations.

INDEXING YOUR RECORDS.

Mr. BARR has in course of incubation a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner to superintend the copying and indexing the records in the offices of the Register, County Clerk and Surrogate of the City and County of New-York. A similar proposition was made to the last Legislature, but did not meet with a successful issue.

THE LEMMON AGAIN.

These were the special order, to-day, on motion of Mr. CROSBY. That Senator was absent, but the floor was taken by Senator DICKINSON, who briefly recapitulated the charge brought by Mr. BROOKS, that the "Albany meeting" was brought into existence, held and controlled by the friends of Mr. SEWARD. In defence of the charge, Mr. BROOKS had read a letter from ex-President FILLMORE. To that letter Mr. DICKINSON had one to read in return, and when the two thus brought into contradiction were known, he was not afraid to leave the question of veracity.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1855.

Hon. A. B. DICKINSON—*Dear Sir:* The letter from ex-President FILLMORE, which was read by Mr. BROOKS in the Senate, for the purpose of impugning the accuracy of your reference to a public meeting held in this city in August, 1848, though written, as is averred, to vindicate the "truth of history," is so essentially defective as to render that publication of "history" more than apocryphal. Relieved by Mr. FILLMORE's letter from a confidence which has heretofore forbidden a revelation of the whole "truth," I will now fortify "history" with facts in relation to which there was then no disagreement between us—facts that, with his memory refreshed, Mr. F. will scarcely venture to deny.

On Saturday, the 26th of August, 1848, the telegraph announced that Gen. TAYLOR had accepted a South Carolina nomination, for which pleasant news we took a ticket with Gen. BUTLER, instead of Mr. FILLMORE, for Vice-President.

This information followed close upon a meeting of Whigs in the City of New-York of opponents of General TAYLOR, by which meeting his nomination was repudiated. Words were then making to get up a hundred meetings in Albany. The "no party" letters from General TAYLOR to Governor LIPPARD, and others, had caused much uneasiness among Whigs in this State. I had received letters from Ithaca, Penn Yan, Rochester, &c., &c., saying that there was so much dissatisfaction among our friends that an outbreak against General TAYLOR could not be restrained.

On the 27th of August, 1848, the following letter from General TAYLOR was published in the Albany *Evening Journal*:

[illegible] Mr. FILLMORE, whom I met on the cars coming to my office. We discussed several subjects connected with the approaching election. I remarked that, on the footing of previously existing parties, a popular movement was inevitable, which I thought unfavorable to the success of General TAYLOR. I stated that I had neither fitness nor taste for any public station, and that although I was going abroad, it would be as a private citizen. The incident, in connection with the letter of vindication written to General TAYLOR, supply a page to the "truth of history," without which the chapter would be imperfect.

I have now given you, too much at length I fear, my recollections of the origin, progress, objects and results of the memorable second and final meeting at Albany. Mine, however, to their truthfulness, in all essential particulars, I do not apprehend that Mr. FILLMORE, whose awakened memory must be carried along with the narrative, will raise an issue of veracity. Very truly, yours, THURLOW WEED.

Having read the above the Senator from the Twenty-sixth yielded the floor to Mr. BROOKS, who reiterated his previous assertion that the meeting had been called and conducted by Mr. SEWARD's friends, and in opposition to the wishes of Mr. FILLMORE. He again referred to the article from the *Journal* assuming all the responsibility of that meeting, and exonerating Mr. FILLMORE from all accountability. In further proof of the assumption, Mr. BROOKS read the following letters from Mr. WILLIAM LACY, the publisher of the *Register*.

DAILY REGISTER, ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1855.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this day, I would state that I saw Mr. DAWSON, of the *Journal*, place at the Western entrance to the Exchange building in this city, a notice for Taylor meeting to be held at the Capitol on the evening of Saturday, the 26th of August, 1848. The call was in the following words, and appeared in the *Argus* of Monday, 28th August, 1848:

WHIG RALLY.

The Whigs of Albany are requested to meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the Capitol, for the purpose of considering Gen. TAYLOR's letter accepting the nomination of the TAYLOR and BUTLER meeting at Charleston, S. C.

ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1848.

This call the *Argus* says was displayed on the *Evening Journal's* bulletin—the *Knickerbocker*, the *Express*, and on the entrances to the Post-Office, &c.

Respectfully yours, W. LACY.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Mr. BROOKS held that this proved the meeting was called by those connected with the *Journal* office. This was admitted, as it had been before, by the Senator from the Twenty-sixth. In continuation, Mr. BROOKS read the following letter from another prominent leader in the Silver Gray ranks:

ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1855.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to state, that on Saturday evening, the 26th day of August, 1848, I met Mr. FILLMORE on the east side of Broadway, near the Delavan House, when he informed me that they were getting up a meeting at the *Journal* Office, to be held at the Capitol that evening, to denounce Gen. TAYLOR, and desired me to go immediately, and do what I could to prevent it. I went to the *Journal* Office, and there found Messrs. WEED and DAWSON in their editorial room, engaged in writing. Without going fully into the room, I remarked to them both—"I understand you are getting up a meeting to denounce Gen. TAYLOR?" Mr. DAWSON replied "Yes." I then suggested if they had not better postpone it until Monday, by which time papers would have been received, and the truth or falsity of the reported letter that was the alleged cause of the movement, ascertained. Mr. DAWSON replied immediately, "It is too late—the bills," (meaning the call for the meeting,) "have gone to press." This was in Mr. WEED's hearing, and, as I understood, with his approbation. I immediately left the office.

Yours truly, JAMES KIDD.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Mr. DICKINSON further advocated the position he had taken. He had nothing to say about the veracity of Mr. FILLMORE, but he ventured to say that no man in this country who knew Mr. WEED would doubt his veracity one moment. He challenged the Senator from the Sixth (Mr. BROOKS) to publish both letters in his speech. He should do so himself, but he did not believe that Senator would have the magnanimity to. The Senator from the Sixth was willing to go into a Whig Caucus whenever his party was in a majority; when not in the majority, you might count him (Mr. B.) out. Where did the Senator belong?—to what party? Would the Senator from the Fifth (Mr. SPENCER) take him? Would the Senator from the Fifteenth (Mr. Z. CLARK) claim him? He could not say where he did belong.

He alluded to the campaign of 1844—to the efforts of Mr. SEWARD, of Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, in behalf of the Whig nominees—to the shock the Whig party received when Mr. CLAY's Alabama letter came out, dampening the ardor of the Whigs of the State and Union.

Mr. BROOKS—The Senator is greatly alarmed as to what will become of me. He has read me out of the Whig party, and now I read him out, and will ask if the Senator from the Fifth (Mr. SPENCER) will receive him into his party. (Mr. S. said he was inclined to receive him.) Mr. B. went on to characterize the political course of the Senator from the Twenty-sixth (Mr. DICKINSON)—originally a JACKSON man. What he (Mr. B.) to square his course by now? a rule? Why, Sir, it was difficult to tell from the track which direction the Senator was taking—"going South or coming back." Mr. B. would willingly publish Mr. WEED's letter if Mr. DICKINSON would publish the rejoinder.

Mr. DICKINSON disclaimed reading the Senator from the Sixth out of the Whig party. He [illegible] out. He (Mr. D.) would not hold him out, nor keep him out, for we need

"While the long holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Mr. D. went on at some length. He had no doubt when Mr. FILLMORE saw Mr. WEED's letter, his recollection would be refreshed, and acknowledge his error. All men at times were mistaken. He had himself been, and was always glad to acknowledge it when he had ascertained his error.

The resolutions were then laid down again. You will, of course, be puzzled to know what there is in all this that is germain to the LEMMON slaves, and so am I, unless the squeezing fact may be in that line.

You will notice that Mr. WEED not only refutes fully the assertions contained in the letter from ex-President FILLMORE, but he frankly appeals to that gentleman to admit his error and to stand corrected by his own refreshed memory. Will the appeal be heard and response made, is now the question; and if not, then is there anything more to be said. Are there not more letters to spring up from this planting? I hope there are, for I confess to a relish for these reminiscencies that we are gathering from the memories of the acknowledged and unacknowledged leaders in the brilliant skirmishes and hard field fights of the campaigns of '40, '44 and '48. Let us, like Oliver Twist, hold up our platters for "more."

J. B. S.

THE TENDENCIES OF THE ORDER.

The following letter from Hon. MOSES EAMES, of the Legislature, will tell its own story. Is this a fair specimen of the proceedings of the Order?

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 8th inst., containing a certificate of my election as a delegate to the State Grand Council of the so-called K. N. Order from my Council, No. 274, held in Rutland, Jefferson County, was received. In my reply you will see how your delegate was received by the Grand Council of the State, now in session in the city of Syracuse.

I presented my credentials at the place of meeting, and was introduced to a number of the Order by the District Deputy Mr. ——; I was then escorted to the desk of the Grand Secretary, paid the quarterly dues of my Council you entrusted me with, namely, two cents for each member of our Council. After this ceremony, I was conducted to the main hall, where all the delegates soon assembled—being about 200 in number. The presiding officer, Mr. BARKER, of New-York, said: Before proceeding to business, I would ask, if there was any opportunity of there being any listeners?" Being assured on that point, the first business was to examine each person in the hall for the purpose of ascertaining whether they had taken the third degree. Those who had not received it were taken into an ante-room—questioned, and instructed further in the mysteries of the Order—as the business to be transacted could not, with safety, be done in the presence of any who had not taken the necessary oaths of a third degree member.

Before proceeding further, they inquired of each member for whom they voted at the last State election. All those who had not voted the ULLMANN ticket (and there were at out eight who had not done so) according to the instructions of the Grand Council, last Fall, were required to acknowledge they had committed an offence against the Order, and ask to be forgiven, and promise in all things in future to obey their superiors. Union so doing, a vote was taken and the repenting members were reinstated.

I being a member of the Legislature, was invited upon the platform with the officers of the meeting, and introduced by Mr. BARKER, who informed the Grand Council that I would make explanations in relation to my vote cast at the last election. While I was proceeding to do so, one of the members asked me for whom I voted for United States Senator? When I replied, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, it created a great excitement in all parts of the hall. Some twenty or thirty, more vehement than the rest, rushed forward to the platform, hissing, stamping their feet, gnashing their teeth, extending their arms with clenched fists, crying out, with countenances flushed with excitement, "Traitor," "Perjurer," "Liar," "Villain," and other epithets, accompanied with the exclamation, "hustle him out," "down stairs with him," "throw him out of the window," &c., &c.

By this time the meeting was in a complete uproar. The presiding officer could not control those present, and declared the meeting adjourned for one hour. The is was then a general rush for the platform where I was standing. Some of the foremost seized my collar, but by the exertion of a few personal friends, I was saved from further violence by being, with great haste, escorted down a private stair-way, while others closed the doors and kept back the mob. When I reached the street, Mr. BARKER advised me to go to my hotel and not to show myself about the place, but leave the city in the first conveyance. Having no other business to attend to, I took his advice and left Syracuse in the first train.

I know not what you and the Council may think of this, but if you ever desire to send a delegate to such a Pandemonium, you must select some other person besides your sincere friend and fellow-townsman, MOSES EAMES.

To the W. P. of Council 274.

The Mayor and the Belgian Consul.

The following communication was received yesterday by the Mayor from the Belgian Consul:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1855.

To Honorable Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of yesterday relating to the twelve Belgian emigrants by the *Rochambeau*, and you will readily understand how much I was grieved to learn that owing to new information which has just reached you, you have obtained the conviction that said persons are of a dangerous character; that in consequence thereof the arrangement entered into on Friday last between you and me, with the cooperation of the Commissioners of Emigration, based on the impression of all of us that these people were merely indigents, and not criminals, cannot now be carried into effect, but that you now feel induced to request me to cause said prisoners to be returned to Antwerp at the expense of the Belgian Government.

Without wishing to dispute the correctness of the information under which you, at present, feel bound to act, I beg to say that I, on my part, remain without news of any kind respecting the character of these individuals, and for this reason alone, you will, I trust, excuse me for not entering, as you suggest, into an examination of the merits of the case in its new aspect.

I would further mention, that my Consular attributes, specified and limited as they are, do not authorize me to take into a specific arrangement in behalf of the Belgian Government under present circumstances. For it is but justice to my own convictions to add, that I do not believe the Government I have the honor to represent, would knowingly connive at the transportation of dangerous persons to this country. I have, therefore, at once transmitted a copy of your letter to the Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, and solicited his instructions in the matter.

Before closing this, permit me, Sir, to give my most earnest assurance that neither in my official capacity nor as a citizen shall I ever, by word or deed, do aught to counteract your noble efforts to free this great City of the elements of crime and destitution. This task you have undertaken with undaunted courage, and all good men in the land bless you for it.

I remain, Sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant, HENRY W. T. MATT,
Consul of Belgium.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, of No. 22 Beaver-street, of his celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, an article of pure Holland Gin, especially prepared for medical uses, and commended to popular favor by certificates from the faculty in nearly all the large cities in the country. Of course, knowing nothing personally of the merits of the article, it will not be expected that we should endorse it; nor is it necessary in connection with our present purpose, which is simply to request, on behalf of Mr. WOLFE, whose pride is to present what he esteems to be a highly useful, and what he knows to be an unadulterated, preparation to the American public, a careful examination of the various credentials of its quality, and the ills to which it may be medically applied.

COURT CALENDAR....SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motion day.
SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Motion day.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Motion day.
COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 7, 410 to 421, 423, 434.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHEAP SUGARS, CHOICE TEAS, WINES, &c.—G. W. HAFF, No. 686 Grand-st., would respectfully announce to the public, that he has taken the entire business of the above store, and pledges himself to renewed exertions to sell all articles in his line at the very lowest prices at which they can be sold for cash. He is now selling the best quality of crushed and powdered Sugars at 4s. 6d. per 7 lbs.
Best Refined Coffee Sugar at 4s. per 7 lbs.
Handsome New-Orleans Sugar at at 3s. per 7 lbs.
Finest Oolong Black Tea at 4s. per lb.
Best E. B. Souchong at 3s. per lb.
Choicest quality of Young Hyson at 4s. per lb.
Very superior Young Hyson at 4s. per lb.
Various qualities of Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas at different prices, all of which are selected from the freshest Teas in market.
Best Old Government Java Coffee at 14d. per lb.
Pure Java Coffee 14d. per lb.
Also a general assortment of Choice Wines, genuine French Brandies, &c., in bottles and on draught, warranted pure, and can be relied upon for medical purposes.
G. W. HAFF, No. 686 Grand-st.,
3d door east of Sheriff-st., New-York.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $176, $200 and $226, interior as good as those which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $130. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded seperate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the last, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers are the agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the patent chameleon safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 126, 127, and
128 Water-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Smith's improvement dovetailed locks and cross bars. Depôt No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 60 Chambers-st., (corner of Church,) where they have opened an extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings of their own importation and manufacture, which they offer at current market prices, wholesale and retail.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is a delightful cordial, and a most valuable medicine. It is highly recommended by the faculty, and those who have used it have found in it the most genial stimulant, and the purest medicinal properties. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys and all Chronic Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus. For these, and many other disorders it is widely prescribed, with great success by more than three thousand medical practitioners, in various parts of the United States. I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to the following letters from physicians.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Beaver-st.

DR. COCK, a highly popular and able New-York physician, endorses the usefulness of the Schnapps, in the annexed note, dated Sept. 22, 1852:

MR. U. WOLFE—Having used the bottle of Schnapps you were so kind as to send me for trial, and finding it useful, you will oblige me by forwarding two more bottles. If there is an agency in this part of the City to which you can refer me, it will be a satisfaction.

Dr. D. CALKINS, town physician and surgeon at Lyme, Connecticut says, in a letter dated Oct. 24, 1852:

I consider your Schiedam Schnapps a superior article, and one that will not come short of our highest expectations. It is an article the medical fraternity have long wanted. I have used it, so far, with every apparent success. Please forward me, as soon as you can conveniently, twelve bottles.
D. CALKINS.

DR. S. RUSSEL CHILDS, No. 96 Chambers-st., New-York, under date July 12, 1852, after referring to the Schnapps as a superior article, remarks:

Such an article is wanted for medicinal purposes. The profession are deeply interested in this matter. * * * It will afford me pleasure to lend my aid in introducing the article you have been instrumental in bringing before the public. Very truly yours, S. RUSSEL CHILDS, M. D.

From DR. S. F. Forbes, Toledo, Ohio, Aug 13, 1853.

The frequent notices of the Schiedam Schnapps, both by the profession and the press, had induced the desire of testing the efficacy of this preparation of Gin before I received your note. I trust it will fulfill the expectations of the most sanguine, and prove both a blessing and a profit to suffering humanity.

Dr. Charles A. Lear, Commissioner of Health, Baltimore, writes as follows in relation to the value of Schnapps as a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, &c. The letter is dated July 27, 1853.

I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. LEAS, M. D.

From Dr C. L. Leonard, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1852:

I well know the difficulty of obtaining genuine unadulterated spirituous liquors of any kind for medical purposes, and therefore rejoice at any attempt to reader certain the purity of these articles. Any thing that will improve the medicinal properties. Perhaps in no article is this improvement more desirable than in Holland Gin. We frequently fail to prescribe it where it might be useful, having no faith in obtaining a genuine article, and of course anticipating no benefit from the use of an inferior one. I shall take great pleasure in receiving a bottle of your Schnapps, and hope it may prove all that it is described.

Dr. C. Robbins, of Boston, celebrated for his cure of epilepsy, cholera, &c., complains of the great difficulty of procuring a pure Holland Gin, and Speaks of the Schiedam Schnapps as follows, under date of Oct. 5, 1853:

I have commended your articles in four cases, two in Connecticut and one in Vermont, and one in Rhode Island. An article of this character is much needed. I have been unable to find a substitute in the Materia Medica for pure Holland Gin. Yours, C. ROBBINS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1853.

MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st., N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* Last season the writer received through your agent in this city, a bottle of your Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, and since that period has prescribed the same in certain forms of urinary complaints; also in cases of debility in aged persons. So far the Schnapps has been of much benefit to those using it. * * * * In conclusion, where a diuretic and stimulant is required, I should use the Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. Thanking you for your kindness, I am, respectfully yours, A. D. CHALONER, M. D.,
No. 168 South Second-st.

The subjoined letter from Dr. Paine, of Manchester, New-Hampshire, relates to one of the most valuable medicinal properties possessed by the Aromatic Schnapps, and shows that it acts as a specific in a very painful disease, the gravel:

MR. WOLFE—Permit me to address you a few lines, which you are at liberty to use, if you think it proper, in respect to your medicine, called Schiedam Schnapps. I have had a very obstinate case of gravel and stone of some five years' standing, causing acute pain in every attempt to urinate. After using many remedies without much relief, I was induced to try a bottle of your medicine. In the course of three days it proved effectual, dislodging large pieces of stone, some of which were as large as a marrow-fat pea. I continued the cordial according to directions, and the patient continued to gain and is fast recovering. I think a medicine of so much value in so distressing a complaint should be known to the public and the world at large. And I, for one, must give it my approbation and sanction.
THOMAS PAINE, M. D.

From Dr. John S. Reese, chemist, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 15, 1852:

A number of our physicians are ordering the article, and several have already prescribed it. Persons to whom I have sold it speak very highly of its qualities. A gentleman of my own personal acquaintance having suffered greatly with an affection of the kidneys and bladder, took two bottles, and subsequently passed a stone of considerable size, and was greatly relieved. It will no doubt go into general use.

Dr. Cheever, Boston, Nov. 3, 1852, writes thus:

Having a dropsical case that I should like to try your Schnapps upon, I am induced to accept your kind offer.

Dr. Samuel Piggot, of Baltimore, Aug. 14, 1852, thus indicates the value of "pure Schneidam" in urinary complaints:

I am fully sensible of the great benefits to be derived, in certain forms of urinary disturbance, from the use of good Holland Gin, but this is an article so difficult to procure, without great trouble, that I have been compelled to content myself with less palatable, and, therefore, less faithfully taken medicaments. A pure, first-rate Schiedam, cannot fail to meet with the hearty approbation of physicians.

Dr. R. J. Hinckly, of East Boston, Aug. 11, 1852, writes:

I have just received your favor of the 9th inst., and being fully convinced that pure Holland Gin is possessed of many medicinal properties, which, when judiciously administered, produce very beneficial results, I shall be happy to introduce your Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps among my friends in this vicinity.

Dr. J. R. Tibbie, Drakesville, N. J., in January, 1853, writes as follows:

So great has been the difficulty with me to procure a pure article of Gin, and so often have I been disappointed that I have almost entirely ceased to prescribe Gin for any complaint, and have nearly despaired of being able to do it with better success, unless yours is what you claim for it; if so, you will have conferred a boon on the practitioners in this country, that I am sure they will not be slow to acknowledge.

From Dr. J. Hilton, New-York, July 15, 1852:

I take this early opportunity to express my extreme gratification that the medical profession can now obtain an article so generally beneficial to the various forms of dropsy. For many years I have been in the habit of prescribing it in that as well as many other affections, and shall take an early opportunity to test the virtues of your Schnapps.

From H. A. Prout, M. D., St. Louis, June 6, 1853:

Having seen your advertisement of a pure Holland Gin, worthy the confidence of physicians, I write to you with a view of procuring a sample of it. In dropsical affections, and in some forms of renal disease, its efficacy has long been acknowledged, and it has only failed into disuse because of the compounds sold under the name of Holland Gin. I want to use it at present in colic, as it is an excellent remedy in infantile colic, and I cannot procure a compound to be relied on.

From J. B. Woodward, M. D., Waterbury, Vt., May 2, 1853:

I am treating, at the present time, a chronic affection of the kidneys, which has shown itself very obstinate to diuretics, and have been advised to use your Schiedam Schnapps.

From Dr. Van Pelt, New-York, June 16, 1852:

Having found your Schnapps very beneficial in several cases of diseased kidneys, and having at present a case in which I would like to use it, I accept your kind offer to furnish me with a bottle.

From Dr. T. B. Adams, Boston, Aug 6, 1853:

A patient of mine is now suffering under complaints which I have thought might be relieved by something of this sort: but we cannot obtain the right article here. Send me a bottle of your Schnapps.

From Dr. J. P. Batchelder, New-York, July 13, 1853:

Formerly—say forty years ago—Holland gin was much used in the complaints to which you allude, but latterly scarcely prescribed at all by medical men, owing to the fact that the genuine article could scarcely be procured. As I have a case of incipient dropsy on hand, I will give the Schnapps a trial.

From Dr. J. Rhein, of Philadelphia, July 21, 1852:

It is a matter of some importance to be able to procure a pure article of Holland gin for the treatment of certain dropsical affections. It will give me great pleasure to recommend your Schnapps.

From Dr. G. M. Hall, Swanton, Vt., July 18, 1853:

Truly glad was I to learn where a reliable article of aromatic spirit could be obtained. The profession generally have long felt the necessity of establishing an importation of the pure article.

From Dr. W. H. Gorminger, Kensington, Penn., July 21, 1852:

I have often felt the necessity of procuring a pure Holland Gin for medical purposes. The course you have pursued in recommending your Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps to the profession meets my hearty approbation. I have no objection to giving it a trial in my practice.

From A. S. Butler, Sunbury, Vt., Aug. 10, 1852:

Your circular recommending the Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps as a medicine, in various abnormal conditions of the system, meets my cordial acceptance, knowing that various deleterious compounds are, and have been sold under the name of Gin; and the want of an article that physicians may rely upon, induces me to answer the intimation referred to in your circular.

From Dr. John Jenkins, Boston, Aug. 20, 1852:

I am gratified to learn that there is one place where pure Gin can be obtained. I have had much trouble to obtain pure Liquor of any kind, and especially of Holland Gin.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that the word "Schnapps" belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage—all others are counterfeit. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Feb. 5, 1855.

S. C. HERRING, Esq., NEW-YORK:

SIR: We take pleasure in stating that the Safe we purchased of you has nobly stood the test.

Our manufactory and contents were burned on the 23d December, but our valuable books, papers and money, IN YOUR SAFE, were preserved uninjured.

We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend your safes to the public. Yours truly,
BACON & BROTHERS.

SILKS AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.—WE WILL OFFER this morning 10,000 yards of striped silks at the very low price of 4s. per yard. 1,000 lace veils from 4s. to $5, each.

KATE STEWART.

THE HUSBAND'S SECRET, AND HER WIFELY FIDELITY!

BY THE AUTHOR OF "DOMESTIC MYSTERIES."

The beautiful village in which our story opens, and in which Farmer Greeley's farm was located, was made in consequence of the marriage of its belle—sweet Kate, bright-eyed Kate Greeley. Kate was only sixteen, the youngest of four, and was a universal pet. Albert Moreland, whom she had chosen for a husband, much to everybody's surprise and sorrow, was six-and-thirty—gloomy, austere, and care-worn. He was, however, a successful author, and wealthy. Kate loved him, too, with all her heart and soul, and her parents gave a tearful and reluctant consent to the union because her happiness seemed wholly to depend on it. Immediately after the wedding the couple proceeded at once to town, where every luxury that gold can purchase was at their disposal. The whirl of fashionable pleasure in which Kate found herself for several months rendered her comparatively happy; but at length she frequently observed, with anguish, that her husband's brow wore a deeply troubled look, and she began to tremble lest his love should decay. His manner was altered towards her. He would lock himself in his study for hours, and pace the floor as if dreadfully agitated. In his sleep, which was much disturbed, he would often groan and utter the name of "Florence." Marian Trevors, his gay and fashionable sister, endeavored to dispel Kate's jealous fears, telling her that Florence was merely the name of one of his book heroines; but this Kate could not comprehend or believe. Edward Trevors, Marian's husband, was a handsome man into whose society Kate was often thrown. He had gathered the particulars of her uneasiness concerning Albert's strange conduct, and knew that his use of the name of "Florence" had aroused Kate's jealousy. He told her that Florence was in reality a beautiful Italian, whose acquaintance Albert had made when traveling abroad with his younger brother Charles, (an illegitimate son but dearly beloved by Albert and Marian,) and that a dreadful secret was involved in the history of their acquaintance. He would tell her no more; but she was determined to ascertain the substance of this torturing mystery, and applied for information to Marian. From Marian she learned that the two brothers had fallen in love with this Florence, and were both (each unaware of the fact) encouraged and accepted by her. "Charles," said Marian, in the course of her recital, (which was based upon a letter that she had only partially perused, and which she could not vouch for as being strictly correct,) "had made every preparation for a private marriage with Florence, and one evening, eager to make her acquainted with the pleasing intelligence, he abruptly entered her dressing-room, and surprised her in the arms of Albert. Enraged to madness at this convincing proof her duplicity and baseness, he snatched a poignard which unfortunately lay near, and before Albert could arrest the blow, plunged it into the heart of the unfortunate girl." "It was many years," Marian proceeded, "after this that Albert returned to Charles's side. Charles did not die. The event was never spoken of to Albert by anybody—and it still clads to it." Kate was horrified beyond description by this tale. Her misery was incomprehensible. On the evening of the day after she had learned it she was to attend a party at Mrs. Melville's, an excellent widow lady with a daughter and son, Lucy and Henry. The latter was the especial and particular friend and companion of Edward Trevors, and was a young man in every way calculated to win esteem and confidence. He had become enamored of Kate, and had expressed his feelings to Edward in such an enthusiastic strain that the latter was exceedingly angry. High words passed between them, but the quarrel resulted in no personal recontre. Henry, in his shrewdness, suspected Edward, from his warm language and peculiar manner, of harboring no good designs towards Kate, and resolved to keep a watchful eye upon his movements.

Edward sought Kate immediately after his dispute with Henry, and informed her to beware of and avoid that gentleman, "for," said he, "Henry has offered a wager at the Club, that he will gain you to his wishes in six months. I could not quietly stand by and hear you treated with this insult, and I warned him, if he still persisted in the wager, I would acquaint you with all that had passed, when he insultingly declared that he would be beforehand with me, and so far win your regard that you would pay no attention whatever to my statement."

"I am truly unfortunate," replied Kate, ingeniously, "for I must confess, I thought better of him than I did of you; can you, Mr. Trevors, forgive my injustice, when I tell you that I had conceived, I know not why, an rankling feeling towards you, as you have in this affair (the truth of which, I cannot doubt,) proved yourself my sincere friend?"

"Forgive you, Kate! most certainly; though I grieve you should have thought ill of me. But you will now, I hope, know me better."

"I shall, indeed, Mr. Trevors; but oh! tell me, how I am to guard against Henry Melville. I have promised Lucy to spend the evening with her, and Henry will, most probably, be of the party; had I not better think of an excuse for not being present?"

"Go, dear Kate, by all means, to the party," was the advice of Mr. Trevors; "you are now on your guard against him, therefore it is impossible he can injure you in ye."

"Yes; but what you have told me has caused me to feel a horror of his very presence; and if I show it, he may guess you have told me of his conduct, and that may be the means of causing fresh quarrels between you."

"It will doubtless, Kate, be as you say, but do not let that make you unhappy. I have only done what any other man of honor would, in acquainting you of what took place, and care not for the result. No," he continued, half aside, "should Melville send me a challenge, he will find me ready and willing to accept of it."

Kate turned deadly pale. "No, no, Mr. Trevors, oh! do not, I entreat of you, make me wretched enough to be the means of causing bloodshed, perhaps even death!" and at the thought she shuddered, and the blood forsook even her very lips. "Oh! I would submit to insult and degradation a thousand times, rather than another should be injured through me; the very thought is productive of such bitter anguish as I should be sorry for my worst enemy to feel."

"Compose yourself, dear Kate, it shall not be—I will for your sake, cautiously avoid giving Melville offence, and he need know nothing of this conversation; you can keep him at a distance without mentioning what I have told you."

"Oh! you, Mr. Trevors, I can and will, and pray accept of my best thanks for your kindness. Had it not been for you, regarding Melville with the feelings I did, into what a vortex of misery I might have been plunged! how wrongly, indeed, I may well say how wickedly I have judged you! but—knowing how ignorant I am of the world, you will, I am convinced, pardon me."

"Yes, Kate, for I well know that it was an error of judgment only, not of the heart."

"Thank you, Mr. Trevors, for doing me that justice, and for the future I shall know and appreciate you better."

"One word more, dear Kate, before we dismiss the subject from our thoughts. You will not, of course, mention anything I have told you to Albert. If the bare idea of Melville or myself failing in a deed caused you such anguish, what would you feel were Albert the victim? and I am certain, did he know of Melville's conduct, he would instantly call him out. He is of an exceedingly jealous disposition, and when roused, of a very vindictive spirit; of this you must be well aware, for Marian told me she had acquainted you with the unhappy fate of Florence, who unfortunately fell a victim to Albert's passion."

"To Alberto's! You mistake! he certainly led her astray, and so far was the innocent cause of her death, but it was Charles who, having surprised them together, in a fit of passion struck the dreadful blow that deprived the unhappy girl of life; but Albert, Marian assured me, did his best to arrest the weapon ere it descended, but unfortunately it was too well aimed, and his efforts to prevent the deed were useless."

"Did Marian tell you it was Charles who struck that fatal blow?"

"Most certainly; and if there was a doubt upon the subject, his remaining abroad, while Albert has returned to his native country, I should think was a convincing proof of it."

"It is not so, Kate; I am sorry to undeceive you, but I have good proof that it was Albert's hand that committed the awful deed."

"You wring my heart with anguish; but it cannot be, or why should Charles remain abroad?"

"That is a secret I cannot fathom; that he willingly remains in a foreign land is, doubtless, perfectly correct, but why, being innocent he consents to do so, while the guilty party returns and spends his days in peace and happiness with his relatives and friends, I cannot for a moment pretend to account for, unless I ascribe it to his generosity. You know that after their father's death, Albert provided for Charles in most a handsome manner."

"Yes, yes," repeated Kate, with beaming eyes, as she reflected there was at least one trait in Albert's character—one portion of his life she could always look upon with pleased satisfaction, that she could speak of as generous and noble, though no more, perhaps, than was strictly just. Yet how many would have acted otherwise, and if they had made a trifling allowance to the illegitimate son, have deemed they were performing a generous action! But Albert had done just what Kate felt convinced she should have done herself—divided the inheritance between them.

Kate felt truly thankful that there was a portion of her husband's life she could reflect upon with pleasure, but oh! what bitterness to know that there were other spots she could not for a moment dwell upon without the deepest horror. Until she could only think he was the principal actor in the dreadful tragedy that had deprived a fellow-being of life, save to Florence, by all she could dream, he had paid his first and earliest vows of love; in time, Edward must be mistaken, and Marian's account of the awful affair not only the most probable but surely the most correct one. Had Edward pardoned him if he were guilty, and after Kate had urged him to acquaint her with the truth, he assured her that he was perfectly convinced he was correct in his statement, and of Albert's innocence he still held possession of the letter which Marian transmitted to Edward.

The [illegible] Kate, left alone, had leisure to think upon what had passed. How wrong and rashly she had judged of Edward and his friend Melville was her first thought, and thankful she felt that Edward had communicated to her the real character of Melville. Warned of his baseness, she need fear nothing for the future on that score; she had only so treat him with the cold contempt his conduct so well merited, and all his attempts to injure her would fall harmless to the ground, and Edward she generously resolved to confide in as a sincere friend, and Lucy, too, in whom she had found a sister spirit, she could still lavish on her the affectionate regard of a sister; for, though her brother was so utterly unworthy, she was certain Lucy knew it not, or even if she did, it would be wicked to make her answerable for it; and then her thoughts turned to Albert, all she had heard of his early life, and she could scarcely believe it possible that such opposite traits should be found in one character; yet she could, at least, do him the justice of feeling that he had ever been kind and indulgent in the extreme, indeed, she was so young and innocent, so almost child-like in her want of knowledge of character and experience in the world, whereas he was so well versed in the windings of the heart, could so easily detect deception, was older both in knowledge and appearance than his years, and, when he conversed with her, seemed so to speak, to [illegible] and suit his language and ideas to the simplicity of hers—that any one, not knowing the relative characters they bore to each other, would unhesitatingly have taken the fine feature and daughter and father to be addressed her it was always with the tenderness tone of a parent, and which, in a measure, repelled and forced back to her own heart the fond warm feelings she would otherwise have lavished upon him. He never appeared to forget that he was her senior by years, or that his thoughts and feelings soared far above her own. From their first acquaintance she had indulged reverence with the love she felt for him; and deemed herself unworthy of sharing, as she was desirous to do, his every thought and care, since [illegible] with [illegible] that he had not only been guilty of [illegible] and vices, to which all are supposed [illegible] would have been enough, but oh! a thousand times worse, the dreadful crime which [illegible] with positive certainty. Whatever were with such bitter thoughts, it was with a heavy heart she obeyed the summons of the gong [illegible] to dress for dinner.

[illegible] Edward [illegible] Albert [illegible] Kate [illegible] Albert [illegible] Kate [illegible] Albert [illegible] Kate

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

Piers, foot of 26th-st.

Pier, foot of 25th-st.

Pier, foot of 24th-st.

Pier, foot of 23d-st.

Pier and bulkhead, foot of 21st-st.

Pier, foot of 19th-st.

NORTH RIVER.

North half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13; foot of Duane-st.

West half of cedar end of Pier No. 13, now occupied by Virginius Steamship Company; foot of Cedar-st.

East half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 12, and 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.

South half of Pier No. 14 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.

South half and west end of Pier No. 20, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Dey-st.

North half of Pier No. 20 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Dey-st.

Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 21 and 22, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.

South half of Pier No. 22, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.

North half and east of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st.; now occupied by U. S. Mail Steamship Company.

South half of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., now occupied by Powell & Maxwell.

South half of Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31; foot of Duane-st.

North half of Pier No. 31, foot of Duane-st.

South half of Pier No. 33, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 33; between Jay and Harrison-sts.

North half of Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st.

Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st.

Pier No. 38, foot of Beach-st.

Pier, foot of Laight-st.

Pier No. 45, foot of Vestry-st.

Pier No. 46, foot of Watts-st.

Pier, foot of Canal-st.

South half of Pier No. 48, except that part occupied by Erie R.R.

North half of Pier No. 48, between Spring and Charlton.

Pier No. 49, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 48 and 49; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 51, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 50 and 51; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 53, foot of Houston-st.

Pier No. 55, foot of Jerome-st.

Pier and bulkhead, south of Pier No. 57, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 57 and 58, foot of Christopher-st.

Pier No. 59, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 58 and 59, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 59 and 60; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 61, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 60 and 61; foot of Perry-st.

Pier No. 63, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 62 and 63; foot of Charles-st.

Pier No. 65, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 64 and 65; foot of Horatio-st.

Pier No. 67, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 66 and 67; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 69, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 68 and 69; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 71, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 70 and 71; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 73, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 72 and 73; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 75, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 74 and 75; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 77, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 76 and 77; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 79, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 78 and 79; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 81, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 80 and 81; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 83, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 82 and 83; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 85, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 84 and 85; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 87, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 86 and 87; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 89, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 88 and 89; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 91, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 90 and 91; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 93, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 92 and 93; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 95, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 94 and 95; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 97, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 96 and 97; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 99, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 98 and 99; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 101, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 100 and 101; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 103, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 102 and 103; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 105, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 104 and 105; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 107, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 106 and 107; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 109, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 108 and 109; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 111, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 110 and 111; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 113, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 112 and 113; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 115, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 114 and 115; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 117, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 116 and 117; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 119, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 118 and 119; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 121, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 120 and 121; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 123, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 122 and 123; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 125, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 124 and 125; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 127, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 126 and 127; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 129, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 128 and 129; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 131, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 130 and 131; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 133, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 132 and 133; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 135, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 134 and 135; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 137, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 136 and 137; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 139, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 138 and 139; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 141, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 140 and 141; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 143, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 142 and 143; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 145, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 144 and 145; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 147, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 146 and 147; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 149, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 148 and 149; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 151, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 150 and 151; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 153, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 152 and 153; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 155, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 154 and 155; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 157, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 156 and 157; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 159, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 158 and 159; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 161, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 160 and 161; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 163, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 162 and 163; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 165, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 164 and 165; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 167, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 166 and 167; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 169, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 168 and 169; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 171, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 170 and 171; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 173, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 172 and 173; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 175, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 174 and 175; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 177, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 176 and 177; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 179, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 178 and 179; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 181, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 180 and 181; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 183, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 182 and 183; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 185, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 184 and 185; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 187, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 186 and 187; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 189, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 188 and 189; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 191, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 190 and 191; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 193, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 192 and 193; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 195, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 194 and 195; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 197, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 196 and 197; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 199, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 198 and 199; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 201, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 200 and 201; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 203, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 202 and 203; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 205, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 204 and 205; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 207, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 206 and 207; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 209, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 208 and 209; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 211, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 210 and 211; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 213, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 212 and 213; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 215, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 214 and 215; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 217, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 216 and 217; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 219, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 218 and 219; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 221, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 220 and 221; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 223, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 222 and 223; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 225, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 224 and 225; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 227, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 226 and 227; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 229, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 228 and 229; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 231, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 230 and 231; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 233, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 232 and 233; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 235, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 234 and 235; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 237, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 236 and 237; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 239, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 238 and 239; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 241, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 240 and 241; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 243, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 242 and 243; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 245, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 244 and 245; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 247, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 246 and 247; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 249, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 248 and 249; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 251, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 250 and 251; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 253, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 252 and 253; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 255, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 254 and 255; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 257, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 256 and 257; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 259, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 258 and 259; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 261, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 260 and 261; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 263, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 262 and 263; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 265, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 264 and 265; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 267, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 266 and 267; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 269, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 268 and 269; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 271, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 270 and 271; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 273, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 272 and 273; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 275, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 274 and 275; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 277, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 276 and 277; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 279, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 278 and 279; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 281, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 280 and 281; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 283, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 282 and 283; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 285, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 284 and 285; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 287, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 286 and 287; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 289, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 288 and 289; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 291, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 290 and 291; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 293, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 292 and 293; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 295, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 294 and 295; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 297, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 296 and 297; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 299, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 298 and 299; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 301, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 300 and 301; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 303, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 302 and 303; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 305, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 304 and 305; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 307, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 306 and 307; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 309, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 308 and 309; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 311, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 310 and 311; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 313, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 312 and 313; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 315, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 314 and 315; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 317, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 316 and 317; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 319, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 318 and 319; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 321, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 320 and 321; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 323, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 322 and 323; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 325, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 324 and 325; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 327, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 326 and 327; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 329, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 328 and 329; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 331, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 330 and 331; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 333, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 332 and 333; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 335, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 334 and 335; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 337, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 336 and 337; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 339, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 338 and 339; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 341, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 340 and 341; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 343, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 342 and 343; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 345, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 344 and 345; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 347, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 346 and 347; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 349, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 348 and 349; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 351, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 350 and 351; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 353, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 352 and 353; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 355, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 354 and 355; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 357, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 356 and 357; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 359, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 358 and 359; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 361, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 360 and 361; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 363, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 362 and 363; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 365, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 364 and 365; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 367, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 366 and 367; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 369, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 368 and 369; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 371, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 370 and 371; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 373, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 372 and 373; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 375, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 374 and 375; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 377, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 376 and 377; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 379, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 378 and 379; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 381, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 380 and 381; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 383, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 382 and 383; foot of Charlton-st.

Pier No. 385, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 384 and 385; foot of Hudson-st.

Pier No. 387, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 386 and 387; foot of Leroy-st.

Pier No. 389, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 388 and 389; foot of Clarkson-st.

Pier No. 391, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 390 and 391; foot of Bedford-st.

Pier No. 393, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 392 and 393; foot of Barrow-st.

Pier No. 395, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 394 and 395; foot of Commerce-st.

Pier No. 397, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 396 and 397; foot of Gansevoort-st.

Pier No. 399, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 398 and 399; foot of Jane-st.

Pier No. 401, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 400 and 401; foot of Morton-st.

Pier No. 403, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 402 and 403; foot of Bank-st.

Pier No. 405, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 404 and 405; foot of Charlton-st.

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Pier No. 825, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 824

NEW-YORK CITY.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DR. HUNTER, Physician and Surgeon,
LATE OF NO. VII,

To the Editor of the "New-York Daily Times:"

Having, in my preceding letter, considered the several conditions of the throat and air-passages, comprising "Catarrh," "sore throat," "Enlarged Tonsils and Uvula," "laryngitis" and "bronchitis," I come now to speak of Consumption; a subject before which, in importance to science and humanity, most others sink into insignificance.

Think for a moment, and you will realize the truth of this observation. Of the busy crowd hurrying along the great thoroughfare, or the quiet congregation assembled for devotion, one-fourth are under the hand of this destroyer, destined, if not rescued, to fill a consumptive's grave. With this impending fact, daily and weekly before our eyes, I need add nothing to enforce the importance of whatever promises to diminish this frightful mortality. Notwithstanding the momentous events now transpiring in Europe, this subject is exciting the most intense interest in the court circles of London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. Hospitals for the special treatment of Consumption are being erected, and royalty endorsed, and everywhere we witness a growth in confidence in the curability of this disease.

It is my purpose, in this letter, merely to introduce the subject by a few observations on the opinions hitherto generally held, regarding it, in contrast with those I am now discussing. The great evil which has existed, and still exists, in the profession, is, that there are to find principles regarding either the nature or treatment of Consumption. Physicians of equal reputation and experience, recommend, at one and the same period of the disease, medicines of the most opposite qualities; and each persist in a daily routine, the injudiciousness of which is *condemned by a thousand deaths*, and unsupported by a *single cure!*

It may easily be said, that the most learned and experienced in the old routine, have accomplished no more than *temporary palliation*; while the ignorant and inexperienced have often hastened the fatal termination by their injudicious administrations. So pregnant is the very name Consumption with all that is terrible to the invalid, that few physicians, impressed with the idea of its incurability, have the moral courage to inform the patient of his danger until longer concealment is impossible.

It is an eminent thing to hear designated as a "*mere cold*," or "*a slight bronchitis*," symptoms which indicate the inception of a fatal disease of the lungs. And the very remedies employed, under a hundred different names, for the cure of *cough*, and so forth, if they have any effect at all, only mask the danger, by giving temporary relief, while the disease itself is becoming more deeply seated, and more certainly fatal in its issue. Thus the poor invalid is deceived to the verge of the grave; when, becoming alarmed, and importunate for relief, he is advised to "*visit the country*," to "*take a sea voyage*," or to "*go to a warm climate for a season*," —and from his fears are once more allayed. If he expectorates blood, "*it only comes from the throat.*" If it be Winter, "*you will be better in the coming Spring.*", Such are the comforts of the "kind-hearted" physician. But, too often, the "*country*" referred to is that which lies beyond the grave; and the "*Spring*," the season that ushers not into "life's fitful fever is over."

That Consumption is incurable by the administration of medicines in the usual manner has been so clearly demonstrated as any fact can be. Else, why this dreadful mortality? Why the universal belief that it is beyond the reach of medicines? It is the commonest thing in the world to hear aged wisdom pride itself on holding the good old-fashioned opinion that *Consumption can't be cured*. If the physician does not believe in his power to cure Consumption, surely it is worse than folly in the patient to hope for cure from his prescriptions. To do so is to shut his eyes to all past experience, and blindly pass on to an inevitable doom. Even the simple affections of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes have hitherto baffled all remedies employed by the strongest; and if these are not curable by such means, how can you look for cure from a disease deeply seated, and which has followed this very failure?

It will be my aim in the letters which are to follow to prove the curability of Consumption by *facts* and *arguments*. The public require solid and thorough information, facts, and not bombastic pretence. It is easy to put forth protestations—to assert dogmas—to denounce theories—and to assume principles; but to set up a theory and to maintain it by argument and facts—to appeal to the common sense of man by practical action—is to assume high and honorable ground, which challenges opposition, but admits of no evil.

In my discussion of these subjects, I wish to place the invalid, as it were, before me, and talk to him in the simple language of ordinary conversation. Every intelligent person, in the least degree interested—and who is not?—in the subject of these letters, should be conversant with the cause of the lungs, the causes of disease, and the best means of prevention and cure; not for the purpose of *self-quackery*, which is always dangerous, but to enable him to avoid the impositions of empirics, which is still more dangerous. My efforts have been directed to this end. I have devoted the experience of years to avoid the facts on which Inhalation is based into a system of practice, applicable to every form of the melancholy and complicated maladies which have their seat in the organs of respiration. And I have now the high satisfaction of seeing my labors rewarded by the success which has already given publicity to my practice, and in the public estimation, which is spreading its fame not only throughout the United States, but the world.

Inhalation gives us access to the air passages and cells of the lungs, for the application of medicines. But it will at once be seen, that the mere act of inhaling is in itself no remedy. The remedy lies in the medicines which the physician prescribes; while the *kind* of medicine—the *strength* and *form* of administration—must be regulated by his experience and professional knowledge. My prescriptions vary according to the peculiar phase of the disease. I do not confine myself to any description of inhalations, nor to any temperature of heat or cold in its administration. I use whatever is best adapted to the peculiarity of each case committed to my care, and in such manner as is best calculated to effect the desired end. The *materia medica* is as much in requisition in the treatment of Consumption by Inhalation, as practised by me, as it is in the treatment of dyspepsia by medicines administered in the usual manner. I am desirous of conveying to the public a correct idea of Inhalation; of enabling them to understand that it is a method of treatment by which the physician is able to reach the lungs by medicines directly, and thus render that organ as accessible to his skill and experience, as any other organ of the body.

With reference to the manner of inhaling, many substances are very volatile at the ordinary temperature of the air; others, only by the greater number, can only be rendered so by heat. Most of the substances volatile at the ordinary temperature of the air—such as alcohol, turpentine, ammonia, etc.—are irritating to the lungs, and possess no curative virtue; others, as ether and chloroform, are positively dangerous. Tinctures of every kind are too stimulating to the lungs. Few mineral substances can be inhaled at all. All gaseous inhalations are complicated by heat into the room, and humidity of the temperature of the air.

Our best remedies are vegetable infusions inhaled from water of such temperature as to produce a vapor of the *warmth of the breath*, which, of all others, is the most natural and grateful to the lungs. I shall not longer dwell on this subject, as I shall have occasion to revert to it more at length when I come to consider the treatment of Consumption.

My next letter will be on the symptoms of Consumption.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
No. 667 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 12, 1855.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Why is it that Holloway's Medicines have been presented to many of the inhabitants of Europe? Because the public in all localities in the intrinsic worth of these famous remedies. Almost any case of sickness, or accident cold on the chest, may be claimed by rubbing in plenty of ointment, and taking the pills. Sold at the manufacturer's, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per pot or box.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found in the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 230 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Mulberry-streets, (a few doors from the Park,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Monday's Sun Mails Prom.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 16.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	94½	100	Erie Railroad	44
9,000	do	95	200	do	b30 44
4,000	Louisiana 6s	87½	200	do	44
1,000	Virginia 6s	96	50	do	b30 44
5,000	do	95	400	do	44
5,000	Erie Con. Bds. of '82	82	100	do	b10 45
5,000	Erie Bonds of '83	94	50	do	b2 45
10,000	Erie Bonds of '75	84	100	Harlem Railroad	s10 13
10,000	do	84	100	do	s10 31
10,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	74	100	do	s10 31
5,000	do	s60 73	100	Reading Railroad	b60 77
5,000	do	s45 73	215	do	s3 76
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	90	50	Hada. Riv. R. R.	s3 37
18	United States Trust Co.	103	100	do	37
100	Nicar. Transp. Co.	s3 16	100	do	s30 37
100	Canton Co.	61	5	Mich. South. R. R.	93
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b30 35	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b60 38
34	N. Y. Central R.R.	94	11	Northern Indiana R.	93
50	do	s60 93			

FRIDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

Only a part of the Foreign letter mails were delivered from the Post-Office this forenoon. The Continental packages were delayed at Boston last evening. The English letters express much satisfaction at the improvement of Money and Stock affairs on this side early in January. The Panama Company received advices of further sales to the amount of $200,000 on their new Mortgage Bonds in London at 90 ℘ cent. The entire mortgage, it would appear from a statement in the London *Times*, is for about $2,000,000; but we understand the Agent and Director, Mr. BARTLETT, now on the other side, has authority to negotiate only $750,000 of the sum. The remainder is not wanted at present. The Bonds are not convertible, and the motive for providing so large a mortgage as two millions in Europe, while the Company are applying to the New-York Legislature for an increase of two millions of capital shares, does not appear. The two would make an outlay of $9,000,000 in all, though we hear that the present expenditure, about $5,900,000, is not expected to be carried beyond $7,000,000. It is possible the application to the Legislature was based on the apprehension that a loan could not be successfully negotiated without the convertible cause, and that it will now be withdrawn, in which event the Stock and Bonds convertible into Stock, now selling in this market, would become much more valuable. The additional orders received to-day for Stocks from the other side, we do not understand to be large. Some few Governments are returned for conversion into cheaper Securities, and purchases were made this afternoon on English order of Erie Third Mortgages at 94 ℘ cent. The new loan opened in London at 74 ℘ cent. Sterling money. The State of money affairs in England is more satisfactory in regard to specie in the Bank, which had increased $658,000, but private bankers and merchants write that the War cloud still hangs over the commercial interests of the country, and that while they look for further improvement on our side, the reverse is apprehended at home. The news of the St. Louis failure had been revived, and was much talked of in circles conversant with American business. The banking firm here who dishonored the St. Louis drafts, we hear, are commended for their prudence in refusing further advances. Coupled, as the news was, with the advice of a large rise on our Stock Exchange, and increased strength and ease with the New-York banks—the occurrence had no unfavorable influence. The present arrival brings later market advices from China, which we have copied from a circular politely forwarded via Marseilles, by SMITH, KING & Co., of Shanghai.

Our own Stock market received a sharp check and downward turn to-day in the general disposition to make sales, particularly on the Road and Coal Share list. It had been evident for some days previous that the stagnation, growing out of the heavy purchases *into* the Street of some of the speculatives, would have to give way to at least a partial decline, unless buyers *out* of the Street should take hold more fully. Erie fell to 45½; New-York Central to 93¾; Reading to 76½; Hudson to 37; Transit Co. to 16½, and Cumberland Coal to 35; a fall from the top rates of the week of 1@2 ℘ cent., and 1@1 ℘ cent. compared with yesterday's sales. Of State and Railway Bonds the aggregate sales were $165,000, prices ½@¾ ℘ cent. easier on new Erics and Illinois Centrals, and ½ easier on Virginias. The general market closed heavy.

Money keeps very easy in the restricted mode of lending heretofore noticed—returnable on demand or on the shortest business paper, of which the supply is not excessive. Rates 6@7 ℘ cent. The difficulty of placing money at call influences the Foreign Bankers to hold their Exchange at top rates, and we look for full Specie terms for Wednesday's steamer. The supply keeps good from the South, and will in the course of a week or ten days be increased by Cotton operations at Mobile; the Telegraph advising that the Alabama rivers are in condition for free shipments from the interior.

We publish below the official announcement of the change of Cashiers in the American Exchange Bank, to which reference was made some days ago.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $146,950; paid $27,385, and held at the close of business $4,461,259. The Dry Goods Import this week amounts to $1,093,618, $1,544,293 same week last February. The following is the summary:

	ENTERED AT THE PORT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHD'N.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	811	$262,200	126	$41,000	126	$40,150
Man. of Cotton	699	161,200	98	16,000	423	97,000
Man. of Silk	299	412,745	188	69,700	288	97,000
Man. of Flax	299	91,000	15	13,000	160	15,000
Miscellaneous	289	69,200	15	8,500	2,000	20,000
Total	2,396	$974,345	426	$118,000	2,997	$269,150
		118,000				974,345
Total entered		$1,092,618	Total marketed			$1,244,795

Change of Bank Officers.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Board held this day, the resignation of C. A. Minor tendered some time since, was accepted, and Mr. Frank S. Cox was appointed Cashier. The resignation of Mr. Spies and the appointment of Mr. Cox, to take effect on the 20th inst. Highly complimentary resolutions relative to C. A. Spies were unanimously adopted.

DIED.

In this City, at the Cedarcroft House, on Friday, Feb. 16, M. J. BARNES, daughter of C. H. and Leah Perry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Bond-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 15, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of Thomas Hall, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 108 West Houston-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 15, Mrs. BRIDGET P. LEAHY, wife of Patrick Leahy, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 108 West Houston-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 15, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Thomas Cooper, and daughter of Michael and Mary Tumbridge, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 Cherry-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 15, CHARLES SAILER, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as of his brother, Mr. Jacob Sailer, and of his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Bradley, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the former, No. 1 Bleecker-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 15, FRANCIS, son of Francis and Annetta W. Dalton, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Orchard-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 15, after a lingering illness, EDWARD A. FAHEY, in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives will be convened to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Edward Fahey, 42 Cherry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 16, EDWARD A. JENKINS, son of Wm. D. and Ann E. Jenkins, aged 1 year.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, in Lafayette, between Smith and Court-sts., Brooklyn.

In Rahway, N. J., on the 9th day evening, Feb. 15, LOUY H. PHELPS, daughter of Morris Shipley, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunts, in the town of Rahway, N. J., at 11 o'clock, on the day morning, the 19th inst.

At Bridgetown, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 16, of convulsions, ELLA ESTHER, daughter of T. T. and E. M. Trotter, aged 2 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 18th inst.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 15, ROSALIE M., only daughter of Sarah Maria and Dr. Clare W. Beamon, aged 5 years and 11 months.

Her relatives, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph C. Hart, No. 77 West 20th-st., on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 15, CORNELIA, only child of Furman L. and Cornelia A. Kneeland, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 128 Henry-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb 15, PATRICK MCVAY, aged 72 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, Patrick and John McVay, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Patrick McVay, No. 264 Elizabeth-st., on Saturday, the 17th inst.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, of erysipelas, NATHAN, infant son of Robert Aldus, deceased.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 67 Thompson-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb 15, FREDERICK D. ROBINSON, son of Sylvester Robinson, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from St. Thomas Church.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.**—The Finance Committee respectfully gives notice that on SUNDAY NEXT, 18th inst., at St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge-sts., in conjunction with the efforts making by this Association to relieve the great distress existing among the poor of the Ward, Rev. THOMAS FARRELL, Pastor, will make a charitable appeal to the benevolence of each of the four masses of the day, as stated by the eminent Dr. CUMMINGS, who will deliver a discourse favorable to this charity at the 10½ o'clock morning mass. The entire collections of the four masses, and that of vespers, and also such subscriptions and contributions as may be made, will be given to this Association. The charitable are invited to be present. Strangers to the church will be supplied with seats by Mr Drumgoole, Sexton.

JOHN B RYERSON,
JOHN F. RUSSELL,
DAVID A. FORBES,
CHARLES H. SMITH,
Finance Committee XIIIth Ward Relief Association.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1855.

☞ **Rev. E. N. Martin, D. D.**, Professor of New-York University, will deliver the tenth discourse before the Young People's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., near 6th-av., next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to attend. Seats free.

P. S.—The next regular lecture for Feb. 25, will be omitted on account of the anniversary of the Sabbath School meeting on that evening.

☞ **Sabbath Evenings in Reformed Dutch Church.**—Sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., pastor of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church on *The Deity of Christ*. This discourse is repeated by special request of the former hearers.

☞ **Primitive Methodist Sabbath-School**, No. 200 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The Exhibition services of the above school will, by special request, be repeated TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 18th inst., in the Church, No. 200 Atlantic-st. Admission free. Service to commence at ½ o'clock.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst. at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An essay will be read by Rev. CORNELIUS L. LEAVITT. Young Men generally are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—"*Joseph brought before Pharaoh, interpreting his dreams, and is exalted to be ruler over Egypt*," is the subject of the discourse in the series of Historic and Character of Joseph, at 7½ o'clock, on SABBATH EVENING next, by Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER. In the morning at 10½ o'clock, the sixth discourse on the "Levitical Types." Subject—*The Cleansing of the Leper.*

☞ **The Spiritual Era.**—Social Reform, &c.—Prof. T. W. PARSONS will lecture in the Universalist Church, Broadway (Fortham's,) on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion a poem on the Spiritual Era will be recited by a lady. At 3 o'clock, P. M., Edward P. Underhill, Esq., will deliver a lecture on Social Reform. Seats free.

☞ **Thirtieth-street Methodist Church**, between 6th and 7th-aves.—On SUNDAY, Feb. 18, Rev. WILLIAM F. CORBITT is expected to preach in the morning; Rev. HENRY J. FOX, of Brooklyn, in the afternoon, and Rev. DAVID BUCK in the evening. A collection will be taken up at each service to aid in meeting the expenses of the church.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church**—In 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves. Evangelical services are held every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The preaching relates to subjects connected with the present state of the Church at large and the coming and kingdom of the Lord. Christians of all denominations are invited.

☞ **Modern Spiritualism.**—Rev. JOSIAH LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach on this subject, giving a historical and *Scriptural view of it*, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Advent Church, Forsyth-st., near Walker, at 7½ o'clock. He will also preach at the same place morning and afternoon.

☞ **North Sixth-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg.**—Public Worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev Dr. FINLEY; and at 3 o'clock, afternoon, by Rev. J. D. WELLS. Evening Discourse—*Presbytery, and not Episcopacy, the Divine Order of Christ's Church.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bisbee**—Is to preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 in the EVENING, at the C. Israelite Sanctuary, No. 198 1st-st. *On the Fulfillment of Prophecy in Israel's Restoration and Christ's Second Coming, &c.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler** will preach in the Marine-st. Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Rainbow about the Throne.* N. B.—To strangers at the down-town hotels this Church is a convenient place of worship.

☞ **Rev. Allen Steel** of this City, will preach before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square. B. LORD, Chairman.

☞ **Mr. Samuel Bowdish**—Extends an invitation to Christians and Deists to examine a short and infallible test for deciding whether the Bible be from God or man, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the upper room over the Savings Bank, corner of South 2d and 4th-sts., Williamsburg.

☞ **A Course of Sermons to the Young**—Rev. Dr. DYER will preach to the young in the Church of the Saviour, No. 120 Bleecker-st., between Emery and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Samuel Sheffield Snow**, Messenger of Christ, in the spirit and power of Elijah—according to Mal. xvii. 11—will preach TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Proofs of the immediate appearing of Christ.*

☞ **Rev. S. A. Bonney, D. D.**, of Troy, will deliver the nineteenth discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Joseph P. Thompson** will deliver the 16th Discourse before the Young People's Christian Association, of Calvary Baptist Church (24th-st. near 6th-av.) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. T. A. Casey**—Will preach in the 8th-av. Baptist Chapel, near 28th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Do not Neglect a Cold.**—Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE will cure you almost instantly. This simple and unrivaled mixture, discovered by the eminent Dr. James McClintock, has cured thousands of cases of severe colds, sore throat, hoarseness and incipient consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 323 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees**, and Flowering shrubbery of every description, raised in the Genesee Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent improvements in early bearing. Descriptive and priced Catalogues may be had gratis at New-York Hotels, and at the Post Office in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON'S Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Astor-place, (down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st.)—The Library of this Institution now comprises upwards of 42,000 volumes—is open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. New and interesting works are continually being added.

The Reading Room is open daily from 6 A. M. until 10 P. M., and is liberally supplied with Periodicals and Newspapers, both Foreign and Domestic.

The Terms are to Clerks $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues; to all others $6 a year.

Any person can have the privileges of the Reading Room only, upon payment of $2 per month in advance.

Merchants and others are respectfully requested to observe the benefits which would result to young men in their employ by making them members of this Association.

GEO. S. FARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ **National Academy of Design.**—The 30th Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, will be opened to the public on MONDAY, March 12, at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. Artists will please send their usual lists to the undersigned at the University, as soon as possible; and they are particularly desired to have their works in readiness by or immediately after the first day of March, as the Academy is absolutely bound to the performance of any consolation whatever, later than Monday, the 5th. They must remember also, that the limited capacity of the present temporary galleries will, necessarily, confine every exhibitor to a smaller space on the walls than heretofore.

"Varnishing Day," will be on Saturday, the 10th March, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. By order of the Council,

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

☞ **Notice.**—Merchants, ship-owners, ship-masters, and others connected with commerce, are requested to attend a public meeting to be held THIS DAY, Saturday, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration matters now before Congress affecting their interest.

THOMAS TILLOTSON,
M. GRINNELL,
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON,
E. E MORGAN,
Committee.

☞ **New-England Young Men's Association.**—Our Mr. HOUSTON will lecture on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at Niblo's Theatre. Subject—*The Empress Indiana.* An efficient band of music will perform from 7 to 8 o'clock. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at HALL & SON'S and BERRY & GORDON'S Music Stores, at the principal Hotels, and at the Box Office.

F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President.
E. W. B. OSGOOD, Secretary.

☞ **Academy of Music**—Italian Opera.—NOTICE.—It is public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music, under the management of C. E. BURKE, will positively be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, on which occasion Verdi's celebrated Opera of

RIGOLETTO

will be performed, for the first time in America.

Seats can be secured at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla**—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, liver complaint, pain in the side, loss of appetite, and all diseases arising from the impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, No. 106 Nassau-st., and sold by C. M. KING, No. 42 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ **Excelsior Engine Company.**—NOTICE.—The members of the above Company are requested to meet at the Empire House, Bowery-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, in uniform (without coats,) for the purpose of trying the capacity of their engine in the Park, at the time of the trial of the other engine; by invitation of the Committee from the Common Council.

JAMES L. MILLER, Foreman.

☞ **Thirteenth Anniversary Lecture**—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston. Subject—*Relation of Slavery to the Religious Institutions of America, and its Influence Thereon.* Admittance 25 cents.

☞ **I. O. of O. F. Lodge Rooms To Let**—Fitted up in superior style. Owing to the pressure of the times, the proprietor has determined to let them for $100 per year. Apply to WM. HIMPSON, No. 48 Bowery.

☞ **New-England Society.**—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

☞ **Metropolitan Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.**—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Ancient Philosophy.*
J. J. BUNTING, Chairman.

THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF SOCIETY acknowledges the receipts, since the last Report, of the following, viz.:

Gerard Hallock	$25 00	E. R. Bethany, Pa.	$1 00
W. H. North Salem	30 00	Two little Girls, aged 6 and 8	2 00
Citizens of Freetown, N. Y.	20 73	John Seaford, N Haven	5 00
H. C., by G. W. Brown	5 00	A. Bronson, Conn.	5 00
A Tribe for American Widows	5 00	W. S. C., New-Haven	10 00
A Clergyman, Hookville, Tenn.	10 00	C. L. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.	3 00
Anonymous	5 00	A Friend, Kingston, N. Y.	2 00
Jerry	5 00	A. A	1 00
C. A. A	5 00	Mr. Hayes, Louisville, Ky.	10 00
Shelby, Richland Co. O.	1 00	Stephen Upson	25 00
Susan Smith, Mansfield, O.	1 00	Messrs. Boardman & Townsend	5 00
B. H. Wright, Coleraine	5 00	Mr. Beasley	5 00
S. W. K.	20 00	Mr. James	3 00
George G. Sampson	25 00	Dickson & Fowle	2 00
Paris	5 00	Mrs. Allen	5 00
J. T.	10 00	Mexicus, Columbus, O.	5 00
Messrs. Covan, Blenheim, C. W.	5 00	C. Abell	5 00
Three Subscribers to the *Tribune*, Ashland, O.	3 00	Ostrander	1 00
A Friend, Hartford, Ct.	5 00	T. Low, Charlton, N. Y.	10 00
A Dorcadian Party at Oquawka Ill., through Mr. A. Knowles	16 00	Phillips	5 00
Fort Winnebago	5 00	O. W. Bette	1 00
Asa Preston, West Grove, Pa.	5 67	N. K.	1 00
Collection taken up in the Church at Reading, Mass., Rev. W. H. Beecher, pastor	50 00	S. F. A	10 00
W. H. Atkins, Middletown, Conn.	1 00	Citizens of Oregon, N. Y.	17 00
T. Beardman, Middletown, Conn.	1 00	T.	5 00
A Scranton, Middletown, Conn.	1 00	Widows' Relief	3 00
J. M. Abrams, Brownsville, Pa.	5 00	C G M	1 00
R. G Greene, N. Y.	10 00	David Barker, Sebec, Me.	3 00
L. F. Brookhead, White Haven, Pa.	5 00	A. W. C.	25 00
Ladies' Sewing Circle, Danville, Vt.	5 00	M. H Grinnell, through Mrs. Oscar Coles	50 00
A. T. Sterling	25 00	A Country Pastor	10 00
David Low	20 00	L. Pa kar, Fort Des Moines, Iowa	1 00
Coal	5 00	J. P.	5 00
Joseph Walker, Williamsport, Pa.	2 00	T. A. C.	1 00
H Zeigler, Salona, Pa.	1 00	G. R. C.	5 00
W.	1 00	L. E., a bundle of Clothes, and	50 00
Lady at Moorichee	1 00	Mrs. Roberts, a large Marine Chest.	
S. S. Wyckoff	25 00	W. B. T.	4 00
Collection near Rob.nson and Washington-sts.	22 00	R.	10 00
A Friend in the Country	15 00	Hopkins & Hay, 1 bbl. Beans and	5 00
R. L.	20 00	F. Page	1 00
J. T. Rollins	50 00	J.	1 00
John Tevis	20 00	C.	50 00
Francis Gr.	5 00	R. J.	2 00
Mrs. R. C. W.	5 00	L. W	2 00
Anonymous, supposed to be from Canada	15 00	A. M. Allerton	7 00
Mr. H by Mrs. A. E. Cook	3 00	From the Ladies of Falmouth, Mass., a bbl. Clothing.	
E. A. C. by Mrs. E. B. Cook	1 00	P Sinclair	1 00
Sarah Beardsley, by Mrs. A. B. Cook	5 00	Lady at Williamsburg, L. I. Clothes, and	2 00
J. O., 3 yards shirting, by Mrs. A. B. Cook	1 00	C. C. Tompkins	20 00
Mrs. B.	2 00	Miss H. H. Brooklyn	1 00
		A Friend	4 00
		A. Minard	5 00
		Miss E. H. Church	5 00
		E. M. Curtiss	1 00
		Samuel Edwards	5 00
		Coal	5 00
		Two bundles of Clothes.	

THOMAS McELRATH, Treasurer.

LEA & CO.'S SALINE WIRE WINDOW BLIND.—Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any combination, imitation of wood or marble. These blinds are of the same appearance as the common wire blinds, but are much stronger, and will not rust. Also, other kinds of wire work for the same purpose. Office and Factory, No. 1 Dey-st., New-York.

A MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. WARD, No. 2 Bond-st., has resided 4 years in this city, and has had a greater experience in the treatment of all diseases of a private nature than any other physician in the city. All those who have been unsuccessfully treated by others, should call on him. Dr. W. has a new and infallible remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impotency, &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dr. W. has no connection with any other person in the city.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as Nurse and Seamstress. She would prefer going to the country; is willing to make herself generally useful, and is a good plain cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Allen-st., near Grand; or, if not suited, can be heard of at No. 10 Allen-st., rear office. Wages no object for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Nursemaid and Seamstress. The best of City references can be given. Has no objection to go in the country. Call to see her at No. 230 Bleecker.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and Seamstress, by a colored woman, who has excellent City references, particularly to her last place. Can be seen on Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 176 West 25th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As Head Nurse and Assistant Steward, or entire charge of a family, by a person of middle age. Can be highly recommended. Apply at BRYANT, MACOMBER & SON, No. 128 Elizabeth-st., or T. SMITH & CO., No. 161 Madison-ave.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a School in the vicinity of the City. Applicant must be a married man; must be capable of teaching the ancient languages, and the higher branches of an English education. The building is large, elegant and detached from the others. The applicant must be a practical and experienced teacher, have the confidence of some parties willing to send representatives to pupils, and be a gentleman and highly recommended for enterprise in at once opening a School. Address, immediately by letter, stating terms, A. B., Carlton-ave., first door north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A well educated lady is desirous of a permanent situation in a family where she can have full opportunity to cultivate the mind and character of children. A lady of high intellectual attainments, disciplined department and discipline of character, may apply for further particulars, on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., at No. 42 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, L. I. An English lady preferred.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN—Just arrived from London, is desirous of obtaining an engagement. He has been accustomed to England, to the bookselling business, but does not object to engage in any other; he is of good education, and is able to give the best of references. Any engagement preferred. Address JOHN LOW

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1069. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

EXTENSION OF CREDIT ON RAILROAD IRON.

Passage of Mail Steamer Appropriation Bill.

VETO OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 17.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SHIELDS presented the instructions he had received from the Illinois Legislature to oppose the extension of patents to McCormick's and all other reaping machines.

Mr. CLAYTON presented a petition from the citizens of Philadelphia for accommodations for the United States Courts and Post-Office in that City.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a petition from the citizens of Philadelphia, soliciting the locality, for the above Courts and Post-Office.

Mr. TOUCEY, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill to protect officers and others acting under authority of the United States.

Mr. STUART opposed the bill making appropriations for improvements of the harbors in the Northern Lakes.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain Revenue Cutters and purchase others.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, reported a bill allowing officers and soldiers of the Revolution whose pensions are less than one hundred dollars, to have that amount hereafter.

Mr. HAMLIN wished the bill to be laid over to Monday, in order to provide by amendment similarly for the widows of the deceased officers and soldiers.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., presented a memorial from citizens of Worcester, Mass., against the admission of Slave States; also, one from citizens of Philadelphia, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., offered a resolution, which says that the power to regulate emigration never having been delegated to Congress, the Governments of those States' refused with an intent of foreigners passes the vote ought to make laws regulating their admission or exclusion.

Mr. CASS, of Mich., gave notice that on Monday next he should take occasion to call attention to Lord Clarendon's assertion to the Transatlantic policy to be pursued by the British Government, with reference to the spirit of the Canadians.

The Invalid Pension bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., and postponed to Monday.

Mr. PEARCE, Maryland, was then taken up, but it was not disposed of before the hour for adjournment arrived.

RAILROAD IRON DUTIES.

The bill modifying the credit on railroad iron was then taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Pa., regretted that such a measure should be pressed at this time, and at this stage of the session. He criticised the embarrassments under which the bill was then suffering, and opposed to the Senate its special duty to which he thought would occasion a serious injury to that branch of industry.

Messrs. BADGER, HAMLIN, CLAY, DAWSON, BAYARD, TOUCEY, of Ct., and RUSK took part in the debate on submitting an amendment to an amendment, whereby railroad companies availing themselves of the three years' credit extended by the bill, are required to give good security to the Collector of the place of importation for the payment of the duties at maturity, whenever the solvency of the Companies is doubted by such Collector, and further requiring such Companies as avail themselves of the benefit of the act, to file an obligation to carry United States mails at prices stipulated by the Government—we believe within the sum of $200 per mile. Agreed to—Yeas 26, Nays —, and during the further discussion of the bill we amended, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 17.

VETO OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill. The amendment of Mr. OLDS, offered on Wednesday last, was adopted. Yeas, [illegible] Nays, 88.

At this point a message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House of his veto of the French Spoliation bill. It created some sensation.

Mr. OLDS, of N. C., proposed that the message be read and printed, and considered on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. BAYLY of Va., suggested Tuesday next.

Mr. HAVEN of N. Y., without meaning any disrespect to the President, inasmuch as time was precious, suggested that the reading of the message be dispensed with.

Boisterous cries followed—"No"—"Read"—"Read," and great confusion.

Points of order were then raised, that the bill pending must be disposed of before the message could be acted on. This was deprecated by

Another amendment was then adopted, appropriating for the ocean service this year, the bill for that purpose having failed last session.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 99 against 88.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

The Speaker laid before the House a message, which occupied three-fourths of an hour in reading. The President in returning the French Spoliation bill, refers to his duties under the Constitution. It is not incumbent on him to sign a bill as a matter of course, and there merely to authenticate the action of Congress, for he must exercise an independent judgment or be faithless to the trust reposed in him. [illegible] of his oath, duty as to signing bills, he is not to pursue a mere mechanical part, but is to act and decide, and not unwilling to his cognizance constructions of the legislative proceedings of the proposed law. The Executive [illegible] to the whole people of the United States, instead of a Senator to the people of a particular State, or a Representative to the people of a State. [illegible] may be nearly balanced, but he will and must [illegible] the clearly settled and established principles of [illegible] and acting for conscientiously any measure except in obedience to [illegible] of duty. While, therefore, he entertains a decisive and fixed conviction, that nearly all the [illegible] and of the compensatory or injustice in other respects, of any measure, if he declares that he disapproves it, he feels that he does not [illegible] the duty, and he deliberately discharges it. The President then quoted [illegible] the veto of the Senate, to assign as reasons why [illegible] the veto of the United States is exactly those things in the bill which [illegible] proposed by the Executive to the Senate. [illegible] of our country, [illegible] in the Senate, [illegible] public lands [illegible] the Senate [illegible] the Senate [illegible] the Senate

[illegible]

I recommend Mr. West, in his first communication, to doubt the intelligibility of my facts, and upon that point-[illegible]. His argument for Protection [illegible] presumed to me to have no bearing upon the question of home immediate interest, and to which therefore unheeded to reply. As, in a second communication, he recalls my attention to this kind of argument, as if it destroyed the value of my suggestions, I must show, if I can, that he is mistaken in supposing that it does so.

My suggestion, in short, was that, as a measure of relief to the City, funds should be furnished the Employment Society which would enable it to scatter throughout the country those of the City throughout the country whose labor was needed, and would be profitable. This advice was based on evidence that there was a great demand for labor for agricultural purposes.

Mr. West replied to this: "*I know that the conclusion that the demand for hired labor on farms exceeds the demand for land is not true nor logical, and that if the advice founded on this erroneous conclusion was to be taken, it would, in nine cases out of ten, result in disappointment.*"

My information was obtained from returns of wages and other particulars on the subject, made by eighty-eight correspondents scattered over all parts of the Union, and writing without concert. Mr. West's denial of its value is based primarily on the following alleged facts and calculations:

That in the State of *New-York* there are twenty millions (20,000,000) acres of land, two-thirds of which is improved land, and 400,000 farmers; *therefore, that each farmer* has 200 acres of land: but as (so Mr. West asserts) only one in ten of our farmers own the soil they work, the average possession of each proprietor amounts to 2,000 acres.

I am sorry that I cannot at all understand this.

Two-thirds of 20,000,000 is 13,333,333. This divided by 400,000 gives but thirty-three (and a fraction) as the number of acres belonging to each, instead of this hundred. *The whole number of acres* divided in this same way gives but fifty acres to each farmer. Perhaps this was an error of the printer, or perhaps I have in some way misunderstood it; but in any case Mr. West's calculation must be incorrect. The official publication gives quite different figures from those quoted by him: the number of farmers in the State of New-York it states to be 211,324. The "round number" of this must be two hundred thousand, not *four*. Mr. West, therefore, does not by any means make the most of his own premises. As, however, in his last communication he again refers with confidence to my calculation, and declares that "no one can have the hardihood to deny" the correctness of his figures,

I must ask, in advance of any further arguments of this kind, that it can require very little hardihood to deny the smallest value to any statements derived, as these were, from "the Census Tables of Occupation," on a moment's consideration of the following questions will sufficiently indicate.

Number of persons engaged in the following occupations in the State of New-York, according to the Census returns of 1850.

Wheelwrights	4,993
Wagon makers	492
Black and White Smiths	18,258
Carpenters	34,781
Apprentices	430
Public Schools	11,850
Teachers	2,661
Newspapers	425
Editors	276
Wine and Liquor Dealers	377
Clergymen	4,290
Bankers	1,610
Stock Brokers	4
Insurance Company Officers	39
Firemen	103
Notaries Public	4

I must repeat that I am entirely of Mr. West's opinion, that our farmers are too few in number to properly cultivate the land they own. But this seems to me to favor my position, that more laborers could with advantage be scattered through the country, rather than less—that the country is over-crowded with persons unable to get their living. I also agree that the capital invested by individual farmers in implements is much too small in proportion to that they have invested in land. But the reason why farmers have so few implements would seem to me to be rather that they had not hands enough to put a greater number to use, than that they have had more hands than they could profitably employ.

But Mr. West supposes the reason they have so few tools, to be that their capital is locked up in land, and from this supposition he draws the inference that they must also have no capital to employ laborers. In the Slave States, where a man has commonly to expend about one thousand dollars for a single laborer, this might be a correct inference; but it is far otherwise in the Free States, and herein, whatever laborers are at all proportionate to the demand for them, is a great advantage they have over proprietors of small capital. Suppose a man to have settled last Autumn in Illinois, with means calculated at only $2,000, of which he has now invested till but $200 in land, house, stock and provisions for the coming Summer. Let the Employment Society, by any means, be able to send this young farmer two good laborers, who find themselves in community, to work for one year each at $200 a month *and their board*. In almost every case (within my knowledge, laborers so engaged desire, at first, a very small part of their wages as their payment also. Suppose he has advanced for their transportation $50, which is more than is necessarily paid—but in the course of the Summer they will have to pay for clothes, tobacco, sleeping-room's confidence, and [illegible], $10 more—and this, I consider an [illegible], is more than they are likely to do—will [illegible] his neighborhood next Spring. He finally expresses before any crops are sold. [illegible] these men each cultivated, on an average, 160 acres of land, and that this yields a crop of 20 bushels to the acre; and suppose, of the cost of [illegible] the farmer [illegible] expended, upon it has been [illegible] dollars, but it be sold at 50 cents a bushel, and [illegible] before, would [illegible] to the employer of [illegible] the laborers [illegible] to the interest of [illegible]. This [illegible] will pay him well for the hazard and hardship he has undergone in the enterprise, [illegible] will leave him owning and possessing the produce [illegible] earned by their labor, and the value of [illegible] more. The proportion of profit to the capital employed [illegible] would be [illegible] with.

But suppose this employer has expended [illegible] dollars in the purchase of [illegible] farming land of New-York [illegible] of [illegible] one-eighth of the cost of [illegible] the money to him. Does he still lose them? To be sure he can, for there is not a merchant within a hundred miles, that [illegible] only remaining to discover whether the enterprise [illegible] would be wise [illegible] to embark in it. [illegible] to ascertain, whether my advice with regard to relieving the City of the crowd of idle bodied paupers now, and often at other times, burdening it, which Mr. West declared to be mischievous and insulting to those for whom he stepped himself to speak, was absurd and injudicious, as it only could be if laborers can better off in the City than the country.

Let it be remembered that my advice was given with distinct reference to those for whom the City "buys islands and builds granite houses," and to whom soup and blankets are now doled out by private and public charity, to save them from starving. I did not, as several others besides Mr. West have seemed to suppose, recommend that this system should abruptly cease, but that the occasion of it should be removed by another system which should, through agencies scattered everywhere through the country, receive applications from farmers and others requiring the service of men and women who could perform rude or simple labor, and take from the City, as fast as the demand was warranted, those honest and industriously disposed able-bodied paupers.

Such a system I showed to have been already organized by men of unimpeachable integrity and acknowledged practical business talent, and that all that was needed to make it immediately efficient was an *an advance installment of the funds, which, if not disposed of, would necessarily soon be required for soup and almshouses.*

After reading Mr. West's comments upon my suggestions, I called at the office in Greenwich-street, and asked the agent whether or not he had evidence of an existing demand for laborers in the country. He offered to my inspection a collection of letters larger than that I had myself received, making *applications for laborers*—many of them urgent, and in some cases offering higher wages than any mentioned in my schedule.

I asked this gentleman (who did not know me, and had not read my article,) if this Society could be supplied with funds to pay for the transportation of laborers to the points from which the demands came, how many it could, through its agents, probably find employment for, at wages, for unskilled hands, of at least $100 a year *and board?* He replied, that there would be *no limit to the number.* "Could they, for instance, dispose of *four hundred thousand a year?*" *He had no doubt they could.*

One hundred dollars a year may not be considered "remunerative wages," but that it is better to go to the country and work for even this, than to stay in the City, *subject to the probability* of occasionally being sent to "the Island" for vagrancy, or to being dependent on doles, the following fact will indicate.

An Irish lad came into my employment about five years ago. He is a faithful Roman Catholic, and gladly pays all that his priests ask of him. He is not a teetotaller, and, I am sorry to say, occasionally drinks more than is good for him (I mention these two circumstances together from regard to the popular prejudice, which I do not myself entertain, that they are about equally unfavorable to the prosperity of a working man. I do not think that pious Catholics pay more to their priests than pious Protestants. If the impious do, I imagine the world is none the worse for it.)

He left me last Spring because he was offered better wages than I was willing to give him. During the time he was with me, his wages did not exceed, on an average, one hundred dollars a year. At the present time, he is out of employment and is living within twenty miles of New-York, and paying his board. Yet I am now paying him seven per cent. interest per annum on over three hundred dollars, which he allowed to accumulate in my hands from the wages due him during four years and a half. He made a friendly call upon me not long since; he was hearty, cheerful, well-dressed, and flush of money from his Summer's earnings, so that he was able, not only to live without work this hard Winter, but even to assist others less provident.

In two years' time, if he does not indulge too much in bad habits, he will probably have saved enough to buy and stock a farm in Kansas, and will then be sending wheat and hams to New-York, and calling upon merchants and manufacturers for more and better implements, and upon the Employment Society for "help" to turn his capital in land to profitable account. Such histories are not rare within my knowledge.

I beg the readers of the TIMES, who have been led to doubt the value of the advice I have given in the means of relieving the City of its direct source of crime and misery, to look on this picture and then on—the Soup Kitchens and their TAX Bills.

I do not disagree with Mr. WEST, on the evils of "Land monopoly;" I do not want to argue against "Free Farms" or "Protection." I agree with Mr. ELLIOTT and others that the Soup Kitchens must for the present be sustained—not to sustain something of the kind just now were murder—but I do earnestly and beseechingly urge that the Employment Society should be immediately provided with larger capital, that its basis of operations should be greatly extended, not only as the healthiest way to relieve the poor, but as offering the only way for greatly, immediately and permanently *relieving the City of its able-bodied recipients of charity.*

Why will not every capitalist in New-York, from regard to his selfish interests, and every man of benevolence (who can do more than pay his taxes for the support of the City paupers,) from pure philanthropy, become a stock-holding subscriber to this enterprise? All that it wants is *capital* to find equally remunerating employment to that I have described for four hundred thousand laborers, if there should be so many this year in New-York to need it.

F. L. OLMSTED.

SOUTH SIDE, STATEN ISLAND, Feb. 19.

Mr. Ketchum—Suicide or Martyrdom?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you be good enough to allow a looker on, merely a word of comment upon Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM's historical letter of the 12th instant, on the School Question?

Assuming Mr. K.'s statement of facts as true, till they are refuted, I would beg leave to lodge a count against his conclusion or inference therefrom, that he was sacrificed "to please those of another religion, and not born in (his) country."

It is my very decided impression—and I think consistent with facts not stated, and probability—that Mr. KETCHUM was self-immolated—a sacrifice to his own excessive zeal on the occasion. He was not only counsel against the "favorite measure," as he calls it, but took violent counsel, as well against Mr. SEWARD and all who were in opposition to the views of Mr. K. and his friends. Fervent and consulting as Mr. SEWARD's letter may was, it is scarcely in human nature that, under such circumstances, he would persevere in raising to a position of high honor and responsibility one personally a supporting opponent of his policy.

The thought, nevertheless, also, may have occurred itself in the mind of Mr. KETCHUM, as he [illegible] to others what [illegible] himself by violent [illegible] to [illegible] the success of [illegible] cause.

To the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of his own martyrdom.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The Great Debate in the House of Lords.

From the London Times, Feb. 2.

The interest of the Ministerial and personal explanations delivered last night in the House of Lords, was so surpassingly great that it threw into the shade even the momentous political events of the hour; the fall of one Cabinet and the failure of another, agitated the Parliament of England less vehemently than the manly defence of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and the overwhelming refutation which he hurled at the head of his late colleague and accuser. Nor is the interest in such matters unreasonable or misplaced; we may have difficulties to surmount, we may have omissions and miscarriages to repair, but no crisis in public affairs can be so formidable as to induce the British Parliament to suspend an inquiry which affects the honor of its debates, or to delay an act of justice to one of its members. The Duke of NEWCASTLE's explanation was, according to all ordinary rules, irregular; it intervened between the two statements of Lord ABERDEEN and Lord DERBY; it was a direct reply to a speech delivered in the other House of Parliament, and it disclosed to an unusual extent the confidential transactions and correspondence of the late Cabinet. Her Majesty had, however, been pleased to release the Duke of NEWCASTLE from the obligation of secrecy, for the express purpose of making this vindication of his own character, and, under the circumstances of the case, such an explanation was indispensable.

If it be put to any impartial man to say, after having read the particulars of this transaction, whether he had rather stand before the people of England and the judgment of history as the Duke of NEWCASTLE or as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, not one man in a hundred would hesitate to choose the fate of a Minister who has fallen at his post, surrounded by his colleagues, rather than that of a politician who has terminated his official career by flight, and sheltered that flight under a misrepresentation. The one may have been unfortunate in the selection of his instruments, but the other has been insincere in his dealings with his friends. The Duke may have carried his candor and disinterestedness to a fault, but that is a fault of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL can never be accused. The Duke of NEWCASTLE has been unsuccessful in the task of restoring order and efficiency to military and administrative departments so rotten and faulty as ours have turned out to be; but no one has impugned his zealous industry in the public service, his generosity, or his honor. When we took the liberty in the Autumn to advert to the prolonged absence from town of the Court and the majority of the Ministers, it was because that we knew that the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Lord CLARENDON were left almost alone to bear the whole burden of the war, though it now turns out that Lord JOHN RUSSELL was still evincing his profound solicitude for the success of the army by dispatching from Minto or from Scarborough a few impracticable suggestions or querulous complaints. Lord DERBY indulged last night in one of his accustomed sallies on the domestic felicity enjoyed by such a Cabinet, and on the effect of such disclosures as these; but, in truth, if the history of Lord ABERDEEN's Administration be ever faithfully recorded, it will be found the disunion of the Cabinet was due to one cause only—the petty but incessant attempts of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to supplant the Chief Minister and to obtain a position over his colleagues. Mr. ROEBUCK's motion appeared to him a favorable opportunity to strike the blow which was to restore him to the Premiership; but the blow was a foul one, and, though it shattered the Cabinet, it has inflicted a far deeper wound on Lord JOHN RUSSELL's fame. The existence of the late Administration was in his eyes no more than a period of transition, which was to restore him to the position he had already forfeited, and to that object he has sacrificed without hesitation his fidelity to his colleagues and his duty to the country.

The facts distinctly proved last night by the Duke of NEWCASTLE from authentic correspondence or competent witnesses contradict in many important particulars the statement of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and it seems incredible that such a statement should have been made in the presence of at least half a dozen persons able, on the first occasion, to demonstrate its inaccuracy. It appears, in the first place, that upon the separation of the War and Colonial Departments the Duke of NEWCASTLE placed himself entirely in the hands of his colleagues, declaring his readiness to retain *either* or *neither* office, and that it was by their unanimous decision, not by his choice, that he took the seals of the new Department for War. It is shown that down to the 6th of October, and consequently during the whole of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's autumnal recreations, he continued to write to the Duke, "You have done all that could be done, and I am sanguine of success." On the 17th of November, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL first urged a further change in the War Departments, the Duke and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT placed their offices entirely at Lord ABERDEEN's disposal, and urged him to do what he thought best for the public service. On the 16th of December Lord J. RUSSELL informed the Prime Minister that he had changed his views and abandoned his former plan. At the Cabinet held on Saturday, the 20th of January, three days before Parliament reassembled, Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself brought forward another plan for the reorganization of the military departments, more nearly resembling the scheme of Lord GREY. This plan was *agreed to by the Duke of* NEWCASTLE, *and adopted by the other members of the Government*, with the exception of one or two insignificant details, on which Lord JOHN had made a blunder. Yet, to the astonishment of his colleagues, Lord JOHN has since asserted that he had no reason to suppose that the reform which had been under consideration would prevail, and that he was unable to assure the House of Commons that arrangements were being made to remedy the fate of the army—the fact being, that Lord JOHN's own plan had at that very time been agreed to, and that the Duke of NEWCASTLE had already announced to Lord ABERDEEN his absolute determination to resign office altogether, on account of the unpopularity attached to his administration of the War Department. Under these circumstances, the sudden announcement of Lord JOHN's flight from the Treasury bench excited the unfeigned amazement all who knew the facts of the case, and we must add that these facts are wholly irreconcilable with the motives he thought proper to assign for his resignation. The truth is, that of all the proposals connected with the war which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has made to his colleagues none have been rejected, and of the objections he has started none have been overruled. The causes which led him to destroy the Government at this difficult and perilous crisis in the affairs of Europe must therefore be sought altogether in his own personal ambition. Calling the assembled Peers of England to witness, and in the presence of all the late Ministers of the Crown, who have personal knowledge of all these occurrences, the Duke of NEWCASTLE proved to demonstration that most of the allegations made in the House of Commons by Lord JOHN RUSSELL on this subject are at variance with the truth, and that the obloquy arising from this transaction does not remain where he attempted to cast it.

It has been our painful duty, in commenting on the accounts received from the army, to animadvert as forcibly as we could on the numerous instances of mismanagement, which have exposed our troops to dreadful hardships and losses, lowered our military reputation abroad, and compromised the success of the Crimean expedition. But we have never said one word which could be construed into a personal imputation on the Duke of NEWCASTLE more than on the other members of the Government and the chiefs of the army. On the contrary, we know with what indefatigable energy he has worked while other members of the Government were not then within reach of London; and we could not but draw, and have ever drawn, a favorable contrast between his laborious zeal in the service and their supercilious inattention.

Great mistakes have been committed in the selection of men employed to carry on this war, both at home and abroad; and the Government has been justly blamed for not reorganizing the administration of the army, including the whole, from the Commander-in-Chief to the meanest drummer-boy, and proceeding to place every man in the position for which his talents and character fitted him. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, more than any other public man, has the power of [illegible] those errors which he, and [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

SPIRITUALISM.

Grand Assemblage of Believers at the Tabernacle

DISCOURSE OF REV. T. L. HARRIS.

Speeches of Hon. J. W. Edmonds and Hon N. P. Talmadge.

In accordance with a call published in the different daily journals of the City, the believers in Modern Spiritualism assembled on Friday evening at the Tabernacle, to the number of at least 2,500, to hear the farewell discourse of Rev. T. L. Harris prior to his departure from the City. The seats were crowded to their utmost capacity, and all the available space in the building was occupied by persons standing.

Prior to the commencement of the exercises of the evening some little excitement was occasioned by a woman standing near one of the pillars of the gallery, commencing to talk in a very loud tone, accompanied by violent gesticulation. She appeared to have passed into a mesmeric trance.

After a prayer by Rev. T. L. Harris, ex-Governor Talmadge, of Wisconsin, made some brief remarks. He assigned as one reason why the subject of Spiritualism was not understood, the fact that the press had withheld a statement of the facts of the phenomenon. Another reason was because it had been denounced from the sacred desk by persons who acknowledged that they had never investigated the phenomena. They had denounced modern Spiritualism as inimical to Christianity, but the speaker contended that the Bible proved the truth of the manifestations, and the manifestations proved the truths of the Bible. In conclusion, Mr. Talmadge read several communications, purporting to have come from the Spirit World; one purporting to have been dictated by the spirit of John Howard.

Rev. Thomas L. Harris followed in a discourse of an hour's duration, which he stated at his commencement was to be a compact statement of what Spiritualism is. There was first in the subject an empire of interior principles, and secondly, an external territory serving as a basis of a grand inductive philosophy. On this occasion he should not enter into any *opinion* argument, but point to facts, which were its best argument. First, they asserted the truth of the doctrines of man's intercourse with immortal intelligences, because material communions conveying intelligence reveal intelligences from the departed. Ideas of real strength had been thus communicated. They communicated to us the important fact that our friends were living. False prophets of annihilation had told us that we should never meet our friends again. False prophets of the flaming vortex had told us that the barb that held our departed friends still floated in fiery agonies. But proof was given through this telegraph from the spirit world that our friends lived and were safe. Two millions of people in the United States were new believers in Spiritualism. Three hundred thousand men, intelligent men, in America, now publicly asserted the fact that the phenomena was occasioned by departed spirits. The mediums for such communications were, from all classes, professions and ages. Millions of test answers to mental questions, laying bare heart secrets and life secrets, had been received.

The second method by which spirits communicated was by temporary organization of matter. Different opinions might exist as to the laws governing these phenomena, but the facts were too broad and current for dispute. So far from intelligent spiritualists being the dreamers of the age, they are engaged in solving the universal relations between mind and matter.

The speaker adverted to the phenomena known as spiritual possessions. There were perhaps one hundred thousand mediums who, in a paralyzed state, and enthralled by an invisible force, uttered what evidently were the productions of mind distinct from the spirit inhabiting the organization. This was the phenomena of speaking mediumship.

In the concluding portion of the discourse, the speaker contended that the principles of Spiritualism were the essence of Christianity, and that its teachings were in accordance with the doctrines of the Bible.

After the discourse was concluded, a collection was taken up.

Judge Edmonds said that it was with feelings of repugnance, for which he could not account, that he arose. Four years had passed since he first began to investigate the subject of Spiritualism, and two years since he became a believer. He had never yet addressed an assemblage of his fellow-citizens in the City of his residence, on this subject, though he had in other places taken occasion to make known his views. He pursued the subject earnestly and zealously, and became a believer not because he *willed* it, but because he was *convinced* of its truth. He carried on his inquiries quietly and unobtrusively, and he hoped unoffendingly; but to his surprise, he found that in this country, boasting its freedom, he had not been unmolested. His deepest and tenderest feelings had been outraged. He had found the members of his own family, within a few days past, held up before the community as the victims of an indecent wager. On this account, however, he hardly wondered at his repugnance at rising. But he felt it his duty to yield to the solicitations of those who had requested him to come forward. He did not design to demonstrate the reality of intercourse with the spirits of the departed. The evidence of this is in the bosom of every one. He came to say what it is that they, who have investigated the subject, have found it to be; and to persuade those who are ignorant of it to make inquiries. There is much yet to be learned even by Spiritualists. The field is very great, and laborers are wanted to assist in investigations.

Many scientific men have of late years been devoting their attention to astronomical pursuits; as a consequence, thirty-three new planets between Mars and Jupiter have been discovered. It is fair to ask for a similar study of Spiritualism, and to hope for similar glorious results. Many questions cannot be answered even by the best informed among the believers. They cannot tell *what it is* that produces the rappings; but it is known that they are produced.

Intercourse with departed spirits has been recognized in all ages; and, in some form or other, all religions are based upon it. History recognizes it; the Bible abounds with instances of it. Socrates was attended by his "familiar spirit:" Martin Luther cried out for relief against the "evil spirit" that haunted him.

Spiritualism will do for man vastly more with regard to the future. But upon this subject he had not time to dwell. It teaches what is death, and robs it of its terrors. He had witnessed the dying of its believers, and marked how it sustained them. It proves to the human *senses* the existence in another world; philosophy has never done this. No man lives but can have, if he pleases, the evidence that the spirits of his departed friends yet live, and can have communion with him. Let all men go and judge for themselves. Spiritualism teaches how to make the future a happy future.

In conclusion, he recommended the subject to the consideration of all candid minds, declared the result of inquiry would be belief, and that a universal assent and sympathy would go to destroy all sectarianism, and make an affectionate brotherhood of the whole human race.

The address of Judge Edmonds, which was necessarily not very lengthy, was listened to with deep attention, and elicited, both at its conclusion and at intervals during its delivery, the loud and hearty applause of the immense assemblage.

The meeting was closed with benediction by Rev. Mr Harris.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

U. S. District Court—Nos. 10, 13, 14, 28, 29, 31, 96, 39, 40, 49.

Superior Court—Non-enumerated motions and arguments—Nos. 62, 104, 106, 108, 109, 24, 43, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 14, 25, 72, 41, 42, 44, 63.

Superior Court—Nos. 583, 612, 587, 646, 649, 417, 588, 660, 165, 431, 218, 446, 294, 132, 158, 666, 674, 677, 679, 696, 581, 19, 424, 300, 668, 604, 686 to 697, 699 to 711.

Common Pleas—*Part I*—Nos. 140, 153, 170, 173, 198, 181, 182, 184, 185, 202, 203, 210, 215, 224. *Part II*—Nos. 227, 430, 437, 438, 2, 30, 34, 46, 66, 69, 95, 104, 117, 134, 208, 220, 223, 241, 252.

Case of the Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—EXCEPTIVE ALLEGATION.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Massachusetts.*—This case came up again this morning on motion. The United States District Attorney having filed an exceptive allegation, contesting the right of Mr. Marsden to appear as claimant, motion was made on behalf of the claimants, that the issue upon that allegation be placed upon the Calendar in its proper place.

Mr. Leachtenstein objected that as the United States had also filed an amended libel, which had not been answered, the cause was not at issue, and could not go on the Calendar. This objection was, however, overruled by the Court, and the cause was ordered to be placed upon the Calendar, that as soon as it should be reached, it might be moved for trial.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A Swedish sailor, whose name is said to be Verbergen, was arrested for attempting to take the life of the master of the American ship *Prompt*, while on the high seas, by stabbing him with a knife. The affray took place in November last, but the evidence has not yet arrived. The accused stands committed.

The Fry Libel Suit—New Trial Ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before a full Bench.

EVIDENCE—ADMISSIBILITY OF DEPOSITION — VINDICTIVE DAMAGES—WHEN ALLOWABLE.

Hoffman, J.—As I concur with my brethren in their conclusions, upon every point of the cause, and consider the reasons assigned by Mr. Justice Bosworth as sufficient to sustain such conclusions, it might appear needless to add anything to the opinion delivered. But the leading question in this case—the right to give vindictive damages in a libel suit where actual malice is proved by the libel complained of, and where no circumstances of mitigation appear—is one of such importance, if not of difficulty, that I feel bound to express my opinion upon that right. I do not think that the opinion upon a rule which I had considered fixed by numerous decisions of supreme courts, and by the practice of the courts in which the suits are brought, is a matter to be lightly overturned. It is a duty to call attentively to the reasoning and authorities upon which the opinion of my brother is founded.

The twenty-ninth exception taken by the defendant's counsel upon the trial, involves the point in controversy.

The Judge was requested to charge as follows: "That if the jury should find any grounds for giving damages to the plaintiff, their verdict should be for such sum only as would compensate him for the injury he had sustained therefrom; and that the jury were not at liberty to give him any further sum by way of punishment of the defendant, or by way of vindictive damages, or as smart money."

The observations of my brother Bosworth, in commenting this request with the charge actually made, and his conclusion that the refusal is not, when the whole is considered ground of exception, appear to me unanswerable. But I am desirous of expressing my own opinion upon this great point, when placed in the strongest form in which it can be presented for the defendant. I shall, therefore, consider it as if the Judge had expressly charged the converse of the proposition to be the law, and had employed the language of the request, varying it only by omitting the word "not" in the latter part, and inserting the same word after the word "should" in the first clause.

In determining whether this would be ground of exception, the Court is justified in connecting it with portions of the charge actually made, pertinent to the same question. It may, therefore, be viewed, in conjunction with the instruction, "That an actual malicious intent in making the publication might be proven, and the Jury was to judge by the evidence whether such an intent was made out. If such was the case, and the defendant had not proven his allegations to be true, he should not escape with nominal damages."

I shall treat the question, then, as the counsel insists it must be treated under the refusal and the actual charge; and shall suppose that the Judge had added after what I have quoted from the charge, the converse of the proposition contained in the request, as I have stated it.

It is to be noticed that this proposition does not involve, but may be entirely consistent with, the exclusion of the idea of punishment for the injury done to society. It is punishment of the defendant for the wrong done the plaintiff. It is punishment for an injury attempted or designed, as well as for one inflicted. It is punishment for the intent to injure in numerous cases, where no injury can probably arise; and it is consistent with the assumption that the offence cannot be penally visited by the State, or if it can be, that the penalty is inflicted on a different ground.

I am unable to see any logical contradiction in holding that the same person may be compelled to atone for the same offence to an individual for a wrong done or menaced him, and to society for his agression upon her peace; nor again, that the mode of making such atonement should be payment of money in each case. If this is so, then the adjustment of the proportion of punishment becomes a matter of practical arrangement, and it will be seen that tribunals of justice have so adjusted it.

In this connection I may advert to the point taken by the counsel, that this doctrine of punishment invades the provision of the present Constitution, that no person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence. That precept is found in the early ages of the common law in the maxim, *nemo debet bis puniri pro uno delicto*, and was applicable to criminal prosecutions, and when one judgment or sentence had been perfected. Another maxim, perhaps more pertinent, is, that no one should be twice vexed, if it appears to the Court that it is for one and the same cause. (5 Rep. 61, Shame's case.)

It has never been imagined that either of these prospects interposed an objection to the institution of proceedings by the State simultaneously with an action by an individual for a libel. It has become settled law in England and in this State, that the existence or determination of the one is no bar to the other, although it may bear upon the question of the imposition of proceedings and mitigation of punishment in the criminal Court. That Court will postpone sentence, or the proceedings, until the result of the civil suit is known, with a view to the extent of punishment; but the civil action is not stayed or affected by the criminal prosecution. (Cook *vs.* Ellis, 6 Hill, 466, and cases.) I am informed by two gentlemen, who have each filled the office of District Attorney, that the practice is as frequent to stay proceedings before as after conviction, until the result of the civil suit is ascertained.

The punishment upon a conviction for a libel in this State, is a fine not exceeding $250, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment. (2 R. S., 697.) This is the reparation to the public, which the Legislature has deemed sufficient for the vindication of public justice. And that offence which is thus punished is the tendency of the libel to provoke to a breach of the peace. (1 Hawk., Pl. C. 73, 2 Kent, 17.)

This tendency is no essentially the ground of the criminal prosecution, that it lay at the root of the rule so long prevalent in our own country, that the truth upon an indictment for a libel could not be given in evidence. (The People *vs.* Croswell, 2 John. Cas. 362, 2 Kent, 18.) Whether true or false, the danger to the peace of the country was the same.

When, then, the terms vindictive damages, or exemplary damages, are employed in a civil action for libel, they mean, in my opinion, the atonement which the law demands shall be made to the libelled party by the offender, and such atonement involves essentially his punishment. It is a condemnation and infliction for inducing the individual, not for provoking him to break the peace.

It would be objectionable, in this view of the case, to instruct a jury to give damages on the ground that the interests of society required the defendant's punishment, or that they could consider the offence to the State as a reason for increasing the damages. It must be admitted that this idea has, in some cases, been loosely and partially presented. It does not belong to that idea of the punishment now sought to be developed, which is consistent with the supposition, either that there is no penalty on behalf of the State, or that such penalty is for another cause, and with a different object.

The moment we admit of any exception to the naked rule of compensation, measured by an accurate or approximate computation of actual pecuniary loss, we admit the idea of a reparation for something indefinite, and the adjustment of which must be indefinite. It is stated that the Lord Commissioner (Adam) of Scotland—the most earnest advocate of the most restricted rule—said, in an action for defamation of a professional man, "that the question of damages must always include both a compensation for allowance for something beyond positive loss, and for reparation distinct from restoration. It seems difficult to separate this idea of reparation from that of punishment. What is taken from the offender beyond what is lost and can be restored to the party injured, partakes of the nature of a penalty.

But again, there is a class of libel cases in which the character and situation of the person assailed preclude the possibility, not merely of a pecuniary loss, but of an injury to the reputation, or even a wound to feeling. Lord Sesterden adverts to such instances when he speaks of the calumnies of those whose censure is more to be desired than their praise; and Cicero had before declared: *Invidiam virtute partiam, gloriam, non invidiam, putavem.* (In Cat.)

When the justice of the country is invoked to deal with a libeler in such a case, on what ground can any damage be awarded but upon that of atonement for an attempted offence, and punishment as the absolute foundation and object of the verdict? Civil actions for libels must be abandoned, and in cases where the just indignation of an honest community demands their enforcement, if such a principle must be surrendered.

With these views I have examined the leading English cases and those of our sister States, which are cited by Mr. Sedgwick in his able work upon damages, and in the comments of Mr. Greenleaf and Mr. Metcalf upon them. A few others may be added, (Cole *vs.* Tucker, 6 Texas Rep., 266; Fleet *vs.* Hollenbeep, 13 B. Munroe, 219; Stout *vs.* Prad, Coxes' N. J. Rep., 79; Trabue *vs.* Mays, 2 Dana, 138.) It appears to me that the great body of these authorities sanction the rule as I have attempted to express it.

It is superfluous for me to notice the decisions in our own State, after the critical and ample examination of them by my associate. I content myself with adverting to that of Tillotson *vs.* Cheetham, in 1808, (2 John. Rep., 56,) and to those of Collins *vs.* The Albany Railroad Company, in 1852, (12 Barbour, 495,) and Taylor *vs.* Church, in 1853, (Selden's Notes of Appeal Cases, July, 1853, p. 50.)

In 1808 Chief Justice Spencer stated, "that it had always been the practice to instruct the jury in vindictive actions, such as libels, that they are to inflict damages for example's sake, and by way of punishment to the defendant." The rule thus declared to have always prevailed before 1808, has prevailed ever since, and has been recognized, or assumed to exist, in a long series of decisions in our State. It has become consecrated as an enduring maxim of our laws, by a perpetual tribute to its legal truth offered by the illustrious judges of our tribunals, from the day of Spencer and of Kent to the charge of the Chief Justice of this Court in the present cause. For myself, I feel that in wandering from it, I should merit the admonition involved in the maxim of Lord Coke: *Quod nostrum Judicium non dat jus novum, sed declarat antiquum.*

For three reasons, I consider the refusal of the Judge to charge the jury as he was requested in the 29th exception, to be unobjectionable, and his actual charge correct.

A new trial must, however, be granted on account of the admission of the deposition of Strakosch.

The defendant appeals from an order denying a motion made by him for a new trial, on a case containing the evidence, and also from the judgment entered as special term, on the verdict; the latter appeal bringing up for review exceptions taken at the trial.

Mr. D. D. Field, with whom were associated Mr. John Townsend and Mr. B. Galbraith, for defendant. Mr. H. R. Sherman for plaintiff.

By the Court, Bosworth, J.—The points most strenuously insisted upon in support of the motion for a new trial, are,

First. That neither the matter stated in the eighth, nor that stated in the eleventh count of action, and alleged to have been published by the defendant, is libelous. And that damages having been assessed generally on all the causes of action set forth in the complaint, the judgment must be reversed.

Second. That the deposition of Strakosch was improperly admitted in evidence.

Third. That it was erroneous to allow the plaintiff to give evidence of the income realized by the defendant from the publication of the New-York *Herald*.

Fourth. That for a civil action for a libel, a jury have no right to give punitive damages, or damages by way of punishing a defendant, for a deliberate purpose to injure the plaintiff, wound his feelings, and outrage his character to reproach, and that the Court erred in refusing to charge the Jury that damages could not be given for such a cause.

We commence this Court in New-Jersey, three days every year, during the General Term, for the motions set forth in the eighth and eleventh counts of action, and alleged to have been published by the defendant, in Morris. *Dyer vs. Beach*, 3 Sand. C. R. 3, 7th.)

Of official docs. Bosworth *contended* to say that, assuming the continuando which are averred to be true, the words published are susceptible of the construction and meaning imputed to them by the pleader. The Jury having found those facts to exist, and that the words were used in the sense imputed to them, the judgment cannot be disturbed merely on the idea that either of those counts is bad in substance.

Strakosch was examined de bene esse as a witness for the plaintiff, and the plaintiff offered his deposition in evidence, after having proved by Sheridan Corbyn that he knew Strakosch, and last saw him in this City [illegible] weeks previously. That on the morning of the [illegible] he called at the house of Strakosch, and the wife of [illegible] latter told him that Strakosch had gone to Cincinnati. The defendant objected to the reading of the deposition of Strakosch, on the ground that his absence had not been proved. The Court admitted the evidence, and the defendant excepted.

The statute on the subject declares that such a deposition may be read, "after it shall have been satisfactorily proved that such witness was unable to attend such trial or assessment of damages, personally, by reason of his death, insanity, sickness, or settled infirmity, or that he has continued absent out of this State, so that his attendance at the trial could not be compelled by the ordinary process of law."

By satisfactory proof, must be meant evidence recognized by law as competent in its nature to prove the fact, and sufficient *prima facie* to establish it.

The witness Corbyn does not state where he lived, how often he had been in the habit of seeing Strakosch, nor that his relations with him, nor that his own business, was such that he would have been likely to have seen him had he been in the City during the two or three weeks preceding the trial.

He does not appear to have even inquired when Strakosch left for Cincinnati. For aught that the wife of the latter is testified to have said, he might as well have left the previous day as before the cause was noticed for trial.

The statute requires proof of more than the actual absence of the witness from the State on the day the action is tried. Such a continued absence must be proved, that ordinary diligence to procure his attendance by process of law would be ineffectual.

The evidence to give a right to read the deposition must be such as would make it erroneous to reject the deposition.

Giving to the declarations of Strakosch's with the fullest effect, no one can conjecture from it when Strakosch left the State. No good reason can be assigned for receiving her declarations as proof, when she might have been called to testify to the fact, if it was as she is represented to have stated it.

The statute, by requiring the fact to be "satisfactorily proved," should not be construed to admit of mere hearsay evidence, when direct and competent evidence appears to have been as easily attainable.

In Guyon *vs.* Lewis (7 Wend. 36) the deposition was taken and cause tried before the existing statute was enacted, (Id. 26.) The deposition was taken in August, 1828, and the cause was tried in January, 1829. The plaintiff testified to the Court that the witness, immediately after being examined, told the plaintiff he was going up the North River, and expected to leave the State; that previously he was in the habit of seeing him, but had not seen him since. (Id. 28.) He was a transient person; had no fixed habitation anywhere, and was a journeyman carpenter, sashing employment.

That was held sufficient. In Jackson *vs.* Rice, (3 Wend., 180) a deposition of Richard Harrison, taken under the act to perpetuate testimony (1. R. L., 455,) who offered in evidence, and rejected. The preliminary proof was that of a witness who proved that Mr. Harrison was between seventy-five and eighty years of age, and that the witness believed, from the ill state of his health and the infirmities consequent upon his advanced age, he was unable to attend at the circuit as a witness. He had not, however, seen Mr. Harrison in several years, and did not personally know the state of his health.

The deposition was rejected. The Court said, "for aught that appeared, he might, although eighty years of age, have attended the Court. At all events, the Judge was not bound to presume him unable to attend. The plaintiff could not rely upon presumption where it was his duty to produce proof."

In *Jackson* vs. *Perkins*, (2 Wend. 363-315,) a deposition of Mrs. Visscher, taken under the same act, was offered in evidence. It was allowed to be read, on a stipulation of the plaintiff's counsel, that a judgment of nonsuit might be entered if the Supreme Court, on a case made, should be of the opinion that the deposition ought not to have been received.

The evidence of her inability to attend was that she was over 74 years of age; and one of the witnesses testified that from his knowledge of her situation and infirmities, he believed she could not endure a journey from Albany to Ogdensburgh without the most serious injury to her health. This was held to be sufficient. (See *Clarke* vs. *Dibble*, 16 Wend., 601; *The People* vs. *Hadden*, 3d series, 225.)

I think the spirit of these decisions requires legal proof, as contradistinguished from mere hearsay evidence or belief, especially when it is apparent that it is as easily attainable as the inferior proof which may be offered. The mere declaration of a third person should not be received as competent, and certainly not as satisfactory proof of any fact, when such third person can be as easily procured to testify to the fact as the one offered to prove his declaration respecting it. In this case, all the proof that was given of the continued absence of Strakosch from the State was the declaration of his wife that he had gone to Cincinnati, (not saying when he went,) and that the witness had not seen him in six weeks. (Robinson *vs.* Marks, 3d Mood. & Malk., 378, and 1 Camp. R. 172.

Allowing such testimony would furnish opportunity for collusion, and violate the rule that mere hearsay evidence is inadmissible, without the slightest necessity for it, in a case in which it was just as feasible, to call the party who made the declaration as some one who heard it made—testimony by his wife, that Strakosch left the City, avowedly to go to Cincinnati, stating when, that she had not seen or heard from him since, or had received letters from him bearing the Cincinnati Post-Office stamp, would undoubtedly be satisfactory proof. We are all of the opinion that on the evidence given, the plaintiff was not entitled to read the deposition.

The defendant is therefore entitled to a new trial, on account of the admission of this deposition in evidence. This conclusion renders it unnecessary to pass upon any of the other questions argued on the appeal, except such as may arise upon a second trial, and in respect to which the ruling of the Court on such trial may properly be required.

A New York *Herald*, of the date of Dec. 15, 1851, purporting to state its average daily circulation from 1836 to 1851 inclusive, and the annual receipts for it in 1836, the first year of its existence, and also in the year 1851, was offered in evidence "for the purpose of showing the circulation of the *Herald* in the years 1848—49, and the income of the office."

It was objected to "on the ground that the defendant was in no way connected with it by proof, and that it was irrelevant."

The objection was overruled, and the defendant's counsel excepted.

It was then read "to show the circulation of the paper and its income." The proof sufficiently connected the defendant with that number of the *Herald*.

The paper was "relevant," and was competent evidence to show the circulation of the *Herald*, and of the extent to which the libelous matter had been published. So much of the extract read, as related to this print, was proper evidence.

The objection was not taken that the passage relating to the receipts of the *Herald* should not be read, but the objection was to the whole article. In not attempting to discriminate between the different points of it, the objection seems to have assumed, that as a whole, it was not admissible for any purpose, and the grounds of objection taken was that it was irrelevant.

Whether the part relating to the receipts of the office, if specially objected to, should have been excluded, or whether its admission can be seen to have so prejudiced the defendant that, treating this as a motion for a new trial on a case, as well as an appeal from the judgment, a new trial should be granted, will depend upon considerations connected with the charge on the subject of damages, and exceptions taken by the defendant to the refusal of the Court to charge on that branch of the case as requested.

The defendant requested the Court to charge the Jury "that if the Jury should find any ground in this case for giving damages to the plaintiff against the defendant, their verdict should be for such sum only as would compensate the plaintiff for the injury he has sustained therefrom, and that the Jury are not at liberty to give to the plaintiff any further sum, by way of punishment of the defendant, or by way of vindictive damages, or as smart money." The Court refused to so charge, and the defendant excepted.

It is not contended that the terms of the charge, as given, are particularly exceptionable.

The Jury were instructed that the plaintiff had not proven any specific loss to his business as an Opera Manager. "In estimating the damages, they were to look at the character of the libels and the business of the plaintiff, not giving way to any feelings or prejudice, but examining the whole matter like business men, and so drawing their inference as to damages. That the Court had always held the rule in such cases to be that the Jury could look at the whole character of the transactions, and that they could take into consideration all the proof before them of any malicious and actual intent to injure the plaintiff; that it was contended the evidence of Strakosch proved actual malice, and an intention to injure the plaintiff and break up his business. They would examine this evidence carefully, and determine whether it should be credited, and whether they could "rely upon the representations he makes, that Mr. Bennett declared his intention to finish, or otherwise injure and break down the plaintiff." If it should come up to that, then the defendant stands before us as a man who deliberately undertook to do an injury: and if he fail to prove his allegation to be true, he cannot escape with nominal damages. That whole question of damages is entirely within your sound discretion. If you find for the plaintiff, you will give such damages as the occasion requires."

If the charge, as given, was not erroneous, and was as favorable to the defendant as he could properly require, then the question arises whether there was any error in refusing to give the instructions sought, or whether the not giving of it may be reasonably inferred to have been a substantial prejudice to the defendant. I do not think that the Court in New-Jersey, three days every year, during the General Term, for the motions set forth in the eighth and eleventh counts of action, and alleged to have been published by the defendant, in Morris. *Dyer vs. Beach*, 3 Sand. C. R. 3, 7th.)

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The statute on the subject declares that such a deposition may be read, "after it shall have been satisfactorily proved that such witness was unable to attend such trial or assessment of damages, personally, by reason of his death, insanity, sickness, or settled infirmity, or that he has continued absent out of this State, so that his attendance at the trial could not be compelled by the ordinary process of law."

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The evidence of her inability to attend was that she was over 74 years of age; and one of the witnesses testified that from his knowledge of her situation and infirmities, he believed she could not endure a journey from Albany to Ogdensburgh without the most serious injury to her health. This was held to be sufficient. (See *Clarke* vs. *Dibble*, 16 Wend., 601; *The People* vs. *Hadden*, 3d series, 225.)

I think the spirit of these decisions requires legal proof, as contradistinguished from mere hearsay evidence or belief, especially when it is apparent that it is as easily attainable as the inferior proof which may be offered. The mere declaration of a third person should not be received as competent, and certainly not as satisfactory proof of any fact, when such third person can be as easily procured to testify to the fact as the one offered to prove his declaration respecting it. In this case, all the proof that was given of the continued absence of Strakosch from the State was the declaration of his wife that he had gone to Cincinnati, (not saying when he went,) and that the witness had not seen him in six weeks. (Robinson *vs.* Marks, 3d Mood. & Malk., 378, and 1 Camp. R. 172.

Allowing such testimony would furnish opportunity for collusion, and violate the rule that mere hearsay evidence is inadmissible, without the slightest necessity for it, in a case in which it was just as feasible, to call the party who made the declaration as some one who heard it made—testimony by his wife, that Strakosch left the City, avowedly to go to Cincinnati, stating when, that she had not seen or heard from him since, or had received letters from him bearing the Cincinnati Post-Office stamp, would undoubtedly be satisfactory proof. We are all of the opinion that on the evidence given, the plaintiff was not entitled to read the deposition.

The defendant is therefore entitled to a new trial, on account of the admission of this deposition in evidence. This conclusion renders it unnecessary to pass upon any of the other questions argued on the appeal, except such as may arise upon a second trial, and in respect to which the ruling of the Court on such trial may properly be required.

A New York *Herald*, of the date of Dec. 15, 1851, purporting to state its average daily circulation from 1836 to 1851 inclusive, and the annual receipts for it in 1836, the first year of its existence, and also in the year 1851, was offered in evidence "for the purpose of showing the circulation of the *Herald* in the years 1848—49, and the income of the office."

It was objected to "on the ground that the defendant was in no way connected with it by proof, and that it was irrelevant."

The objection was overruled, and the defendant's counsel excepted.

It was then read "to show the circulation of the paper and its income." The proof sufficiently connected the defendant with that number of the *Herald*.

The paper was "relevant," and was competent evidence to show the circulation of the *Herald*, and of the extent to which the libelous matter had been published. So much of the extract read, as related to this print, was proper evidence.

The objection was not taken that the passage relating to the receipts of the *Herald* should not be read, but the objection was to the whole article. In not attempting to discriminate between the different points of it, the objection seems to have assumed, that as a whole, it was not admissible for any purpose, and the grounds of objection taken was that it was irrelevant.

Whether the part relating to the receipts of the office, if specially objected to, should have been excluded, or whether its admission can be seen to have so prejudiced the defendant that, treating this as a motion for a new trial on a case, as well as an appeal from the judgment, a new trial should be granted, will depend upon considerations connected with the charge on the subject of damages, and exceptions taken by the defendant to the refusal of the Court to charge on that branch of the case as requested.

The defendant requested the Court to charge the Jury "that if the Jury should find any ground in this case for giving damages to the plaintiff against the defendant, their verdict should be for such sum only as would compensate the plaintiff for the injury he has sustained therefrom, and that the Jury are not at liberty to give to the plaintiff any further sum, by way of punishment of the defendant, or by way of vindictive damages, or as smart money." The Court refused to so charge, and the defendant excepted.

It is not contended that the terms of the charge, as given, are particularly exceptionable.

The Jury were instructed that the plaintiff had not proven any specific loss to his business as an Opera Manager. "In estimating the damages, they were to look at the character of the libels and the business of the plaintiff, not giving way to any feelings or prejudice, but examining the whole matter like business men, and so drawing their inference as to damages. That the Court had always held the rule in such cases to be that the Jury could look at the whole character of the transactions, and that they could take into consideration all the proof before them of any malicious and actual intent to injure the plaintiff; that it was contended the evidence of Strakosch proved actual malice, and an intention to injure the plaintiff and break up his business. They would examine this evidence carefully, and determine whether it should be credited, and whether they could "rely upon the representations he makes, that Mr. Bennett declared his intention to finish, or otherwise injure and break down the plaintiff." If it should come up to that, then the defendant stands before us as a man who deliberately undertook to do an injury: and if he fail to prove his allegation to be true, he cannot escape with nominal damages. That whole question of damages is entirely within your sound discretion. If you find for the plaintiff, you will give such damages as the occasion requires."

If the charge, as given, was not erroneous, and was as favorable to the defendant as he could properly require, then the question arises whether there was any error in refusing to give the instructions sought, or whether the not giving of it may be reasonably inferred to have been a substantial prejudice to the defendant. I do not think that the Court in

[illegible] the Jury that they are to inflict damages for example sake, and by way of punishing the defendant."

This decision was made in 1808, and seems to be a direct adjudication of the question presented in the request to charge.

In Heyt *vs.* Galston, (*etal.* 13, J. R., 141-151,) which was an action of trespass, for seizing a vessel, &c., the plaintiff's counsel admitted "that the defendants had not been influenced by any malicious motives in making the seizure; and that they had not acted therein with any view or design of oppressing or injuring the plaintiff. The presiding Judge held that such admission precluded the plaintiff from claiming any damages against the defendants, by way of punishment or smart money; and that after such admission the plaintiff could recover only the actual damages sustained, and he gave a direction to the jury."

In Wray *vs.* Jenkins, (14 J. R., 358,) being an action of trespass, for beating the plaintiff's mare, by reason whereof she died, the mare was proved to be worth $50 or $60. The Judge told the jury the plaintiff was entitled to recover the value of the mare; and "if they believed, as he did, that the defendant had whipped her to death, it was a case in which, from the wantonness and cruelty of the defendant's conduct, the jury had a right to give smart money." They found a verdict for $75.

A motion was made to set aside the verdict, for excessive damages and misdirection of the Judge. The Court said, "we think the charge of the Judge was correct; and we should have been better satisfied with the verdict if the amount of damages had been greater and more exemplary."

In Woodward *vs.* Paine, (16 J. R. 494,) the same instruction was given to the jury, and the correctness of the decision affirmed.

In Root *vs.* Ring, (4 Wend. 113,) which was an action for a libel, the presiding Judge, after giving his views of the evils of a bitter and unmitigated aspersion of private character, through the medium of newspapers, stated in his charge that "in a fitting case a jury could render no more meritorious service to the public than in repressing this enormous evil. It can only be done by visiting with severe damages, him who wantonly and falsely assails the character of another through the public papers."

No exception was taken to this part of the charge.

The Chancellor, in his opinion, stated the rule to be that "the jury may not only give such damages as they think necessary to compensate the plaintiff for his actual injury, but they may also give damages by way of punishment, to the defendants. This is usually denominated exemplary damages, or smart money."

In Fero *vs.* Ruscoe, (4 Coms. 162,) which was an action for slander, the Judge charged that the failure to establish a justification was, in law, an aggravation of the slander, and that the defendant was not entitled to any benefit from the evidence given to make out a justification, if the jury believed that it failed to make out a full justification. An exception was taken to this charge.

The Court of Appeals held the charge to be correct, and said that an attempt to justify, though honestly made, was an aggravation of the original wrong. If the defendant makes a mistake it is at his own peril.

In Allen *vs.* Addington, (11 Wend., 390,) an action for falsely representing the credit of one Baker, whereby the plaintiff was induced to sell him goods to the value of $3,000, the Judge instructed the Jury that "if they should consider the plaintiff entitled to recover, he would be entitled not only to the amount of goods sold, with the interest of the same, but also to exemplary damages." The defendant excepted to the charge, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,564 84 damages.

When the cause was before the Supreme Court, for a new trial, that Court held that the rule of damages laid down to the Jury, was not objectionable. A writ of error was brought to the Court for the Correction of Errors. (7 Wend. 109, 70.)

The judgment was reversed, on the sole ground that the second count was bad in substance, but that the third count being deemed sufficient after verdict to sustain the judgment, the record was remitted to the Supreme Court, with liberty to the plaintiff to apply there to amend the *Postea*, so as to apply the verdict to the third count (the first count not having been proved) and to render judgment thereon; and if such leave was refused, to apply for a new trial and for liberty to amend his declarations before the awarding of a *venire de novo*.—(11, Wend., 421.)

Application was made to the Sup

NEW-YORK: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1855.

The Manuscript is open to all parties for the Daily Times to the Steamers. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, and applications to him.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Regular correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Proceedings in Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Contempt of Court.

Some time last week a paragraph was published in the City column of the TIMES, stating substantially that upon opening the Marine Court neither of the Justices was present,—that one of them was sent for and came,—that no cause was ready for trial,—that one witness was called for in one case but was not present, and that the Court thereupon adjourned. The paragraph came into the office from our regular reporter, and was published because it was supposed to be true. There was nothing in it which any man of common sense could torture into a malicious attack upon anybody—least of all upon any of the Justices of the Court itself. Of course there are men in every community who are absurdly sensitive to every mention of their names that is not highly complimentary;—but even such men, in such cases, usually complain to the Editor of a public journal of any paragraph which they deem unjust. In every instance where such complaint has been made to the Editor of the TIMES, it has been followed by a prompt inquiry, and by ample redress whenever such redress was due. And no one who knows the paper, doubts that such would be the case at all times and under all circumstances.

Mr. FLORENCE MCCARTHY, who happens to be one of the Justices of this Court, has seen fit to take a different course. He denounces the paragraph as "maliciously untrue:"—and as the statute gives every Court of record the right to punish with fine or imprisonment every false and grossly inaccurate report of its proceedings, as a contempt, Mr. Justice MCCARTHY invokes the aid of this statute and summons the publishers of the TIMES to answer accordingly. He is probably aware that the *Editor* of this paper is the party against whom such proceedings should be had,—inasmuch as it is upon him that the duty devolves of excluding from its columns everything that is justly obnoxious to the Judge's complaint; and although he is just now absent in the discharge of other duties, we can assure Justice MCCARTHY that we will promptly answer any summons that may be served upon him.

What Judge MCCARTHY's motive for this extraordinary proceeding may be we do not know, and have probably no right to inquire. He intimated on Saturday that his purpose was to "test the power of his Court." This may be a laudable object, and the result may be entirely satisfactory to the dignitary concerned. We feel bound, however, to suggest for his consideration whether he does not run some risk, by such a process, of incurring personally something of that contempt which he now suspects is felt for the office he happens to fill. The Judge expresses an earnest desire to know with whom the obnoxious paragraph originated. So far as the ends of justice, and the dignity of the Court are concerned, this is a matter of not the slightest consequence:—the responsibility of it rests on the Editor and Proprietors of the paper. But we assure the Judge that we are far more deeply interested than he can be in tracing any false and malicious statement that may find its way into our columns, to its source,—whether that source be within the office, or outside. If any such statement originates in the office, we assure the Judge and the public that a prompt and effectual remedy shall be applied:—and if it shall prove to have been foisted upon us by outside parties, to gratify private malice or serve any private purpose, we will expose such parties to the contempt they deserve.

We are glad to note the emphatic declaration of Justice MCCARTHY, that he will interfere with everything that may tend to bring the administration of justice in his Court into contempt. We believe we speak the sentiments of all who have had business in that Court, when we say that such "interference" has been needed for a long time past. Indeed, unless rumors from the State Capital are entirely unfounded, its necessity has been earnestly pressed, and deeply felt, there. If the Justice is inclined to make an earnest beginning, we think we can assure him of abundant and effective cooperation.

So far as the proceedings in this present case are concerned, we trust Justice MCCARTHY will pursue his purpose of "testing the power" of his Court to inflict punishment for such an offence as the TIMES has committed. Inasmuch as he has the power to judge of both the law and the facts,—to frame the indictment, decide the question of guilt or innocence, and to inflict the penalty, it is quite possible that the Editor and Proprietors of the TIMES may be fined and imprisoned for the paragraph which has so needlessly incurred his displeasure. Even in such an event we should easily console ourselves for the infliction, by the prospect that the legal proceedings which the case before its close would involve, would have the effect of defining the powers, and improving the character of the Court in which Justice MCCARTHY from time to time presides.

[illegible] employed in conducting agencies—[illegible] among the Cuban people—not omitting [illegible] Spaniards high in trust and office. Of the Cubans, mind you, men of great influence—large planters and wealthy. How is this? We have always been told by the enemies of Cuban independence that the only discontented men on the Island were adventurers,—men of no property or standing,—men who have nothing to be protected by law, and hence indifferent to the promotion of order,—loafers by nature, and fillibusters by practice. How is it then that the arrested are rich planters and merchants—men of means and influence? Either the Spanish rulers are most wickedly jealous and recklessly harsh with their friends, or the revolutionary sentiment is more deeply seated than has been allowed, and affects a class which we have always been assured were free from the first taint of dissatisfaction.

We have by the *Cahawba*, which arrived on Saturday, two days' later news from the Island—to Feb. 12. We give from the *Diario* of the 10th, Gen. CONCHA's proclamation respecting the conspiracy and the expected expedition from the United States; also from the *Gazette* a cluster of rumors that were frightening the Islanders out of their propriety. They evidently have picked up all the cock-and-bull stories that have floated about the States for some time past, and concentrated and "improved" them to their own alarm.

The old *Massachusetts* steamer story, the KINNEY Expedition to the Mosquito Coast, and sundry other affairs of like order, are recognizable in the list,—some that we know to have *some* truth about them, but others that have been proved baseless. All of these they fancy have but one real end—the overthrow of Spanish rule in Cuba. Against this man of straw the Captain General has drawn up his forces in array. No doubt they will defend the beautiful Island from any harm he can do at present.

The Merchants Denouncing Hamilton Fish.

We stepped in on Saturday afternoon to the Merchants' Exchange to hear what the Merchants had to say of the matters now under the consideration of Congress which affect their interests. We were a good deal surprised to hear just what they had to say—not of the subject, but of our distinguished fellow-citizen who represents, with Governor SEWARD, the people of the Empire State in the United States Senate. Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL pronounced Mr. FISH's behavior "the extreme of duplicity." He asked, "shall we not denounce that Senator?" &c. "Mr. FISH says there was a misunderstanding, but," he emphatically remarked, "*I say there was no misunderstanding at all.* Our meaning was distinctly understood." "Why had he not the manliness?" &c.

Mr. LIVINGSTON gave his hearers the liberty to judge for themselves whether Mr. FISH's conduct indicated simple unmanliness or wilful deceit.

This is very unexpected language for Senator FISH's constituency to hear of him from honorable men like Mr. GRINNELL and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

People will be sure that the cause is urgent that leads to such denunciation. The report of the meeting—we publish it elsewhere this morning—will explain what that cause is:—Mr. FISH has reported an Emigrant Passenger bill. The merchants were not suited with it, and secured the adoption by the Senate Committee of another. This one, they allege, Mr. FISH did not object to when they consulted him, but when Senator SEWARD reported it to the Senate, Senator BENJAMIN announced that Senator FISH had requested him to oppose any substitute for his (Senator FISH's) bill. We confess that Mr. GRINNELL's own statement of the case does not make plain the duplicity which he charges upon Senator FISH. The Ex-Governor did not *object* indeed, but we have no indication that he assented. On the other hand, he told them that he did not believe their bill could be passed. When asked whence the opposition would come, he replied that it must take its chance amid a crowd of business. It may, indeed, have been more manly for Mr. FISH to have avowed his opposition, but from what we have seen and heard of our Senator, we suspect it is not his custom to *answer* questions before they are asked, and we do not learn that they ever asked him.

Readers will notice a very marked discrepancy between the language of the resolutions and of the speakers on that occasion. The "whereas" of the resolutions says that the merchants' bill "*contains no provision inconsistent with the bill on the subject as reported by Senator Fish himself.*"

But Mr. GRINNELL says in his speech: "*Mr. Fish's bill is in all respects a preposterous one. The ship-owners and merchants here took it up, and scarcely a clause in it met with their support.*" Mr. TILESTON says of the bill reported by Senator FISH: "*It meets our entire disapprobation. The law he has originated is totally impracticable. One feature in it,*" he says, "*can only excite our mirth for its absurdity.*" Who drew the resolutions? And did the distinguished gentlemen who addressed the meeting speak by the card, or in the excitement of the occasion did they transcend the indignation that the promptors of the meeting had ordered? But the three gentlemen who *addressed* the meeting are the very ones who, with Mr. E. E. MORGAN, *called* the meeting. We may, perhaps, be permitted to inquire whether there is not as great a discrepancy between their words as drafters of the resolutions and as speakers, as between the "making no objection" of Senator FISH to the bill when met by gentlemen of the Committee and his request to Senator BENJAMIN to go for *his* bill alone?

But the bills do very essentially differ. Whether Mr. FISH's is impracticable or not it is not ours to say. But his was drawn [illegible] secretly, while [illegible] bill was [illegible] openly; [illegible] stampededly that gold pens aided intelligently in their work whether shippers had hearts in their breasts, or did they, being human themselves, suspect that the poor Irish and Germans, who died like rotting sheep on the middle passage, were an inferior order of animals. On the other hand, the bill approved by the merchants was drawn at the Treasurer's office, to correct some very oppressive features of the existing law which have not until lately been enforced—drawn *with strict reference to the interests of commerce, and to favor emigration*, and only incidentally touching the points which so much demand legislation for humanity's sake. We repeat, we are not discussing the provisions or merits of the two bills, but simply pointing out the different objects had in view in drafting the two. The merchants are very savage upon HAMILTON FISH because his bill favors humanity at the expense of commerce. Who will denounce the authors and movers of the bill that favors commerce at the expense of humanity? Has the race as eloquent defenders as has money?

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—There was a crowded house on Saturday night to witness the performance of "Semiramide"—and in all main respects it was a delightful performance; worth a pilgrimage to enjoy. GRISI and MARIO as *Semiramis* and *Idreno* never sang more excellently, and certainly never on this side performed with greater animation. The last performances of these truly great *artistes* have been marked with care and effort, and have been properly appreciated by audiences who know when to be enthusiastic. We can now understand the delight of the London critics at the last performance in that capital. We may as well state in this place that there is a rumor extensively believed that these *artistes* will not leave America on Wednesday next.

The new prima donna, Signorina VESTVALI, made her first appearance in the excellent contralto *role* of *Arsace*. She is of majestic presence, pleasing features and sumptuous mould; calculated in every respect indeed to make a favorable impression on the audience—particularly the applauding part of it. Long familiarity with the footlights has imparted perfect ease to this lady's action, and the exigencies of the contralto voice have accustomed her also to the use of the unmentionables. She does not, in consequence, tread the stage with the ordinary mincing steps of the last best gift, but with a stride that a trooper might envy. Signorina VESTVALI possesses a pure contralto of good compass and cultivation; her executive power is great and moderately dramatic. A tendency to vocal vulgarities might be avoided—such as rolling out a note indefinitely, simply because it happens to be in her lowest register, thereby upsetting a phrase, &c. In her opening scena Signorina VESTVALI entirely won the sympathies of the audience and preserved her advantage steadily to the duet *Giorno D'orrore* with which the opera terminated. As a duet the latter would have been better had there been more equality in the two voices,—not quite so much contralto, or a little more soprano. It was, however, rapturously encored. GRISI and VESTVALI were called before the curtain; a bouquet plunged on to the stage; VESTVALI presented it to GRISI; GRISI returned it to VESTVALI; VESTVALI implied that she really couldn't; GRISI implied that she positively must; audience applauding deliriously; soliatry gentleman in private box looking as if he would, at such a crisis, sell his soul for another bouquet; both ladies distractingly handsome, and lavishing such tressures of smiles and dimples that the stiffest neckcloth trembled with bravos!

To-night Mr. HACKETT takes his benefit. On Saturday all the seats were disposed of at the Box Office. They have by some consistent mismanagement fallen into the hands of speculators, who will undoubtedly demand heavy premiums. Moderate prices are an absurdity if these speculative gentlemen are allowed the privilege of purchasing seats and clapping on two or three dollars to remunerate them for their trouble.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—What may be considered the regular opera season commences here to-night. MAX MARETZEK will once more resume the *bâton*, and we are disposed to believe, under more favorable auspices than on any former occasion. He has a large and well-selected orchestra, a powerful chorus, ample stage room, and the best scenic artist in America. The masses are well provided for, and if the individualities come up to public expectation, there can be no doubt of success.

To-night we are to hear for the first time VERDI's much-talked of "Rigoletto." The libretto is founded on one of VICTOR HUGO's earlier tales, and is as delectably extravagant and horrible as any composer could desire, or any Frenchman invent. Of the artists who appear in this opera two are new to our public, Signora BOLCIONI and BARILI.

In the first subscription of twelve nights we are to have "Rigoletto" and "William Tell." This looks like activity. The prices of admission are admirably arranged; the highest being but a dollar and the lowest twenty-five cents. There is no excuse for not hearing opera—except incapacity to enjoy it—at such prices.

We see by a paragraph in a Sunday paper that FANNY CERRITTO has been engaged. CERRITTO is the most fascinating and original *danseuse* now on the stage. Her *début* will undoubtedly cause a sensation.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT commences an engagement here to-night, and appears in "Hamlet." He will be supported by the leading members of the stock company.

WALLACK's THEATRE.—The "Last Man," "A Bachelor of Arts," and "The Artful Dodger," to-night.

BURTON's THEATRE.—Mr. FISHER—a deservedly favorite actor here—appeals to his patrons to-night. For the occasion SHAKSPEARE's "As You Like It" will be produced. Mr. BURTON will appear as *Touchstone*; Miss RAYMOND as *Rosalind*; Mr. JORDAN as *Orlando*; and the *beneficiare* as the melancholy *Jaques*. "Black Eyed Susan" concludes the performance.

BARNUM's MUSEUM.—In the afternoon the Spanish Troubadours, a band of Guitarists, will perform; in the evening the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—This truly excellent band of Minstrels gets on flourishingly with negro operas. The burlesque on "Lucrezia Borgia" will be repeated every evening this week. We see by an announcement on the bills that a new musical piece entitled the "Two Pompeys," is in preparation.

The NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY gives a public rehearsal this evening at Dodworth's Hall. The programme contains an excellent miscellaneous selection—headed with MOZART's hymn of Praise.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD's fourth Soiree of the present season, takes place on Tuesday next. Madame WALLACE BOUCHELLE is the vocalist, and Mr. G. SATTER (his first appearance,) is to be the pianist on this occasion. The programme is attractive, and contains various novelties.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Calendar for Monday, 19th inst., Nos. 130 to 159 inclusive.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Ocean Steam Mail appropriation bill was up in the House to-day, when a discussion took place upon the Collins Line, which occupied the day. Mr. OLDS, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, made an able speech, full of facts and figures and cogent arguments, showing not only the propriety, as a matter of good faith, but the policy, as well, of sustaining a line of steamers which has reflected so much credit upon the country and accomplished such valuable results for the commercial and industrial interests of the United States.

The spirit of the House to-day evidently was good; and if I do not greatly mistake the indications, ere this reaches you the Collins line will have triumphed by a handsome vote; and not only will the "notice of discontinuance" not be given, but the authority to give it will be repealed, and this enterprise thus be relieved, once and forever, from the machinations of corrupt men who are ever ready to threaten the enforcement of the notice unless their demands for black mail are complied with.

One statement made on the floor of the House to day was rather startling, to wit: that Mr. VANDERBILT, of New-York, desired Mr. COLLINS to purchase a ship he has on the stocks, at an extravagant price, and that he made the purchase the price of his withholding from competition before Congress for a Liverpool Steam Mail contract! Mr. COLLINS declined to purchase the ship, finding her unsuited to maintain the reputation of the Collins Line as swift and safe vessels; whereupon, Mr. VANDERBILT came to Washington and made his proposition to the Postmaster-General, to carry the mails at a less price than is paid to COLLINS—a proposition which is effect is the tender of a bribe to the Government to induce it to violate faith with one who has fulfilled his engagements to the uttermost!

I regret that my attention was not sooner directed to the note of "An Englishman" in reply to my argument in favor of the Collins Line published on Monday last. "Englishman" asks whether the bounty to the Collins Line is not effectually restraining the competion in Ocean steam service, which has brought about the shortened time of communication between the United States and Europe? The answer to the argument intended to be put forward in this interrogatory is very simple, and is inferred quite effectually in "An Englishman's" admission, that "the grants from Government aided competition at first, and so far were useful." Now it must be borne in mind that before COLLINS undertook to enter into competion with the Cunarders, no VANDERBILT, or "Englishman" on this side the world, had offered to try so hazardous an experiment. Our commercial and postal interests were suffering materially in consequence.

In this dilemma Mr. COLLINS came forward. "Gentlemen," said he, "I will sell out my fleet of packet ships, and with a steam line enter the lists with Britain, and see whether she is mistress and monopolist of the seas." Of course the suggestion was hailed with joy. "But," said Mr. COLLINS, "it will cost money to carry out this competition." That was fully expected—and after a careful canvass of the subject, in all its bearings, including a consideration of the benefits likely to inure to the country therefrom, a contract was entered into with him *for a specified term of years*. Subsequently, in consequence of the efforts put forth by the British Government to increase the efficiency of the Cunarders, it was found that Mr. COLLINS could not successfully compete with them under the terms of his contract, and Congress then modified them so as to increase his compensation. Mr. COLLINS proceeded with his enterprise, and demonstrated the superiority of his ships, and has acquired for the country every advantage that was anticipated when he entered into his engagement. He has made no money hitherto, and the question now is, whether he shall be sacrificed in order to let in that "competition" which was not ready to venture *anything* until after COLLINS had opened the way—whether, after he has done all for the United States he ever promised to do, and even more, his contract shall be taken from him, because eleventh-hour men are ready, from motives of cupidity or malice, to *promise* to do what COLLINS, single-handed and alone, led the way in *doing*? I scarcely believe any honorable man would call that a fair business transaction.

There would certainly appear to be some hitch about the Lieutenant General resolution, which has now been in the hands of the President several days, without approval. This delay seems to confirm the intimation heretofore thrown out, that the President will veto it, on the ground that it don't create the office it proposes to confer. There is some hair-splitting difference of opinion on this subject, which I confess my inability to comprehend.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, arrived here at an early hour this morning, (17th inst.,) from New-Orleans the 9th inst., and Havana the 12th.

We learn from Havana that numerous arrests have been made since the 7th instant, of some of the most influential citizens of the island. It is alleged that a plot had been preconcerted to assassinate General CONCHA and overthrow the existing Government—the discovery of which led to these arrests. The persons implicated are all Spaniards intimately associated with the commercial and industrial interests of Cuba. The Government are laboring under the belief that this plot had been influenced by certain prominent citizens of the United States. A highly distinguished lawyer named CITRA was arrested on the morning the *Cahawba* sailed.

A part of the British West India Fleet were at Havana, consisting of the line-of-battle-ship *Boscawen*, flag-ship of Admiral FANSHAWE; sloop *Vestal*, and brig *L'Espiegle*. The screw-propeller *Colossus* sailed a few days previous to the 12th for England.

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Office of the Captain-General of the Ever-Faithful Island of Cuba.

The pacific and loyal population which forms the immense majority of the inhabitants of Cuba, will learn with surprise the measures dictated by the necessity of ensuring the tranquility of this beautiful country. No one, however, will doubt for an instant that the severity employed for the repression of criminal projects is simply justified by the progress of the plot, which has not its origin in the present moment, but was contrived long since. When calumnious reports were circulated with so much industry that the institution on which the prosperity of the country rests was in danger, a handful of ambitious men, ungrateful to the clemency of the government, putting themselves under the orders of foreign adventurers, plotted to overwhelm the island with a frightful revolution, making the arrival of an expedition from abroad coincident with insurrections in the country.

This vast plan, pursued with the greatest mystery within and without the island, was about to be realized; but the authority which, while it labors to guide with justice the destinies of the country, and to do all the good which its means allow, is likewise watchful, without intermission, for its security and quiet, has followed these movements, step by step, until it has acquired a sufficient knowledge of the nature of the plan, and until the opportune moment of frustrating it has arrived.

The troops having been concentrated at the most convenient points, and the most opportune arrangements made for marching against the enemy at the moment of hearing of his landing, the country had no knowledge of [illegible]

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Ocean Steam Mail appropriation bill was up in the House to-day, when a discussion took place upon the Collins Line, which occupied the day. Mr. OLDS, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, made an able speech, full of facts and figures and cogent arguments, showing not only the propriety, as a matter of good faith, but the policy, as well, of sustaining a line of steamers which has reflected so much credit upon the country and accomplished such valuable results for the commercial and industrial interests of the United States.

The spirit of the House to-day evidently was good; and if I do not greatly mistake the indications, ere this reaches you the Collins line will have triumphed by a handsome vote; and not only will the "notice of discontinuance" not be given, but the authority to give it will be repealed, and this enterprise thus be relieved, once and forever, from the machinations of corrupt men who are ever ready to threaten the enforcement of the notice unless their demands for black mail are complied with.

One statement made on the floor of the House to day was rather startling, to wit: that Mr. VANDERBILT, of New-York, desired Mr. COLLINS to purchase a ship he has on the stocks, at an extravagant price, and that he made the purchase the price of his withholding from competition before Congress for a Liverpool Steam Mail contract! Mr. COLLINS declined to purchase the ship, finding her unsuited to maintain the reputation of the Collins Line as swift and safe vessels; whereupon, Mr. VANDERBILT came to Washington and made his proposition to the Postmaster-General, to carry the mails at a less price than is paid to COLLINS—a proposition which is effect is the tender of a bribe to the Government to induce it to violate faith with one who has fulfilled his engagements to the uttermost!

I regret that my attention was not sooner directed to the note of "An Englishman" in reply to my argument in favor of the Collins Line published on Monday last. "Englishman" asks whether the bounty to the Collins Line is not effectually restraining the competion in Ocean steam service, which has brought about the shortened time of communication between the United States and Europe? The answer to the argument intended to be put forward in this interrogatory is very simple, and is inferred quite effectually in "An Englishman's" admission, that "the grants from Government aided competition at first, and so far were useful." Now it must be borne in mind that before COLLINS undertook to enter into competion with the Cunarders, no VANDERBILT, or "Englishman" on this side the world, had offered to try so hazardous an experiment. Our commercial and postal interests were suffering materially in consequence.

In this dilemma Mr. COLLINS came forward. "Gentlemen," said he, "I will sell out my fleet of packet ships, and with a steam line enter the lists with Britain, and see whether she is mistress and monopolist of the seas." Of course the suggestion was hailed with joy. "But," said Mr. COLLINS, "it will cost money to carry out this competition." That was fully expected—and after a careful canvass of the subject, in all its bearings, including a consideration of the benefits likely to inure to the country therefrom, a contract was entered into with him *for a specified term of years*. Subsequently, in consequence of the efforts put forth by the British Government to increase the efficiency of the Cunarders, it was found that Mr. COLLINS could not successfully compete with them under the terms of his contract, and Congress then modified them so as to increase his compensation. Mr. COLLINS proceeded with his enterprise, and demonstrated the superiority of his ships, and has acquired for the country every advantage that was anticipated when he entered into his engagement. He has made no money hitherto, and the question now is, whether he shall be sacrificed in order to let in that "competition" which was not ready to venture *anything* until after COLLINS had opened the way—whether, after he has done all for the United States he ever promised to do, and even more, his contract shall be taken from him, because eleventh-hour men are ready, from motives of cupidity or malice, to *promise* to do what COLLINS, single-handed and alone, led the way in *doing*? I scarcely believe any honorable man would call that a fair business transaction.

There would certainly appear to be some hitch about the Lieutenant General resolution, which has now been in the hands of the President several days, without approval. This delay seems to confirm the intimation heretofore thrown out, that the President will veto it, on the ground that it don't create the office it proposes to confer. There is some hair-splitting difference of opinion on this subject, which I confess my inability to comprehend.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, arrived here at an early hour this morning, (17th inst.,) from New-Orleans the 9th inst., and Havana the 12th.

We learn from Havana that numerous arrests have been made since the 7th instant, of some of the most influential citizens of the island. It is alleged that a plot had been preconcerted to assassinate General CONCHA and overthrow the existing Government—the discovery of which led to these arrests. The persons implicated are all Spaniards intimately associated with the commercial and industrial interests of Cuba. The Government are laboring under the belief that this plot had been influenced by certain prominent citizens of the United States. A highly distinguished lawyer named CITRA was arrested on the morning the *Cahawba* sailed.

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[illegible] of these Expeditions, [illegible] of the Union will, for the interest of humanity, restrain the criminal attempt which is projected within its limits, and which violates what is most sacred, the tranquility of nations, by leaders of adventurers who recall the memory of the old buccaniers. But in the last resort, the government cherishes the fullest confidence, because it not only counts on the sufficient strength of our valiant army and numerous squadron, but has the certainty that the immense majority of this population will allay itself on its side with the same decision, the same enthusiasm as in the invasion of 1851, and will repel those who, to the opprobrium of their cause, have not shrunk nor thought of shrinking from the treacherous practice of assassination, converted into a system and made the law of war.

Make arrangements to execute punctually the measures communicated to you, with a view of putting an end to whatever may yet remain of disquiet, on account of the country, without abating anything from the resolute and energetic protection of those whose strong arms constitute the soul of the prosperity of the Island; and, without giving any unnecessary trouble to the peaceable inhabitants, whether of our own nation or foreigners, the Government being ready to fulfill the painful duty of employing its extraordinary powers, and to punish, with all the rigor of law, the criminals with whom the very favor and clemency of that Government has only proved a motive for attacking it.

God keep you many years. CONCHA.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1855.

To the Lieutenant General of ——

The *Gazetta* of the 9th of February gives a sample of the rumors with which Cuba is agitated. It says:

"The news brought yesterday by the steamer *New-Orleans* of the date of Feb. 5th, concerning the projected expedition against the island, is this:

"The expedition will consist of from 2,300 to 2,600 men. The points of embarkation and number embarked at each, are these: Galveston, Texas, from 600 to 700 men in the steamer *Pampero*; Savannah, an equal number in the *Daniel Webster*, or the *Prometheus*; the rest from New-York in the *Massachusetts*, and another which we do not name.

"To effect their departure from these points without being prevented by the General Government of the United States, it has been given out that the destination of the expedition is Costa Rica; and it is the general opinion that the disclosure of the contrary is owing to a difference between one of the chiefs and the others.

"The expedition is to be conducted by Colonel KINNEY, who was lately in Washington; but the true leaders and directors are those of the LOPEZ expedition—namely, QUITMAN and HENDERSON, who reside at Natchez.

"They are recruiting persons for the expedition in all parts of the United States, offering seven hundred acres of land to each soldier, and making a proportionate offer to the officers."

The following letter, published in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, gives the names of several of the persons arrested as implicated in the conspiracy which is the subject of CONCHA's proclamation:

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1855.

We have been under considerable excitement for the three days past, owing to the arrest of many residents of the most respectable standing. JOSE ANT ECCHEVARIA, administrator of the railroad, and of elevated social position; RAMON PINTO, principal conductor of the Liceo of Havana; a Mr. BORBIR and his two sons; JOSE TRUJILLO, M. D., a learned and eminent gentleman, and many others of social influence and position, have been imprisoned. I forbear to give other names that I hear until I have confirmation; but if there is the conspiracy *charged*, it seems to have embraced individuals of all classes of our society, and the matter will be disastrious to our commercial and industrial interests.

The following paragraph from the Charleston *Courier*, confirms the news in the *Intelligencer*:

A friend informs us that a plot had been formed to assassinate, at the Opera, the Captain General and other officials. The gas was to have been extinguished and the work of death commenced. A traitor, however, betrayed his comrades, and on the 8th inst., Don RAMON PINTO, an intimate friend of General CONCHA, and thirty-five influential citizens were arrested. On the following day forty others were arrested, among them, it is said, the famous MARTI, of the Opera House, and ECCHEVARRIA, Manager of the Railroad. The Governor of Matanzas, and Señor ALMEDA, a rich and well-known planter of Trinidad, have also, it is said, been imprisoned. Fears of invasion are entertained, and the Government is arming every one they can—even the galley-slaves.

Nameaug Engine Company's Ball—New-London.

The Sixth Annual Ball of the Nameaug Engine Company, New-London, took place last Friday night at Abora Hall, and was altogether the most marked and brilliant ball of the season. It was an occasion to make all hearts happy, and to be long remembered. The hall was scarcely spacious enough for the numerous participants, but this was in a measure compensated by the beauty and splendor of its adornment. Circling the entire hall were first successive festoons of flowers, most happily and tastefully arranged—pendant from the wall were evergreen wreaths, connecting and passing through which, thus forming an entire and picturesque canopy, were thirty or more American flags. In the centre, besides numerous large subsidiary chandeliers, was suspended a grand chandelier, curiously formed of torches, pipes, trumpets and other engine paraphernalia, producing with its lit torches a unique and most pleasing effect. On either side of the stage occupied by the musicians was displayed the hose car of the Company, and the fire caps so arranged in rows as to form quite a massive hollow pyramid. A gallery extending across one end of the hall was filled with spectators.

At 9 o'clock the dance began, led on by the music of the Germania Band of Boston, who, it need hardly be said, executed their part in the *soirée dansante* most charmingly. The managers, F. L. ALLEN, (foreman.) WM. H. BARNES and WM. B. TATE, acquitted themselves in the handsomest manner. There was no formal supper, but refreshments were partaken of in an adjoining hall *ad libitum*. The arrangements, however, as to variety, and "get up" of the edibles, elicited much praise. At occasional intervals the company were entertained with choice operatic gems by the band. Mainly, though, "on with the dance" found the more pleasing response. It was a late hour when the company dispersed, and even then reluctantly. All felt they had had a good time—the Nameaugs because the ladies were fair—the ladies because the Nameaugs were gallant. The ball, indeed, was an assemblage of brilliant and dazzling beauty—of gayest, though uniformly elegant attire—of sparkling wit—of innocent mirth—of everything combining to give joyous revelry.

The Nameaug Engine Co. numbers nearly one hundred members—active and honorary—comprising the leading influential and business men of the city. They are an independent company, and it might be noted as a fact, have the best and most superbly furnished engine-house in the United States. An elegant rosewood piano, the best Wilton carpeting, blue and gold silk brocatelle sofas, arm-chairs, marble-covered tables, costly mirrors, &c., decorate the "*locale*" of Nameaugs. They have "hops" here every fortnight.

Trial of the New Steam-Fire Engine Miles Greenwood.

Any description of this *now* celebrated steam-fire engine would be superfluous. Its component parts and appurtenances have been so thoroughly described, as to render any notice thereof needless.

The public was gratified on Saturday by seeing the merits and capacity of this new and important improvement tested. A vast concourse of people assembled to witness the result, more especially as it was understood that the well-tried and reliable fire department of our City would contest the palm. There was but one opinion expressed as to the complete success of this new application of steam. The Committee appointed by both branches of the Common Council—the Chief Engineer, ALFRED CARSON; Assistant Engineer, CREGIER, ZOPHAR MILLS, ALFRED E. BAKER, Fire Marshal, and a number of other gentlemen, expressed themselves highly gratified with the result of the exhibition.

Lecture of Hon. Sam Houston.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON is to deliver a lecture this evening at Niblo's Theatre, on the "Manners and Customs of the American Indians." The lecture is given under the auspices of the New-England Young Men's Association. The old Senator will be greeted by a crowded house.

[Advertisement.]

☞ UNCLE TOM'S CABIN will be revived, with all the original scenery, music, &c., this evening, at Barnum's Museum. "The Spanish Troubadours" and two farces this afternoon.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

In 1835 the sale of these Pills were	80,000
In 1836	100,000
In 1837	100,000
In 1838	150,000
In 1839	170,000
In 1840	200,000
In 1841	400,000
In 1842	450,000
In 1843	475,000
In 1844	500,000
In 1845	700,000
In 1846	800,000
In 1847	900,000
In 1848	900,000
In 1849	870,000
In 1850	800,000
In 1851	960,000
In 1852	1,020,000
In 1853	1,450,000
In 1854 to January, 1855	1,700,000

One million seven hundred and sixty thousand boxes of BRANDRETH'S PILLS were sold in the year 1854. This sale speaks well of the pills; their reputation is all the time on the increase. To use a homely phrase, "They hold their own." Step by step have they arrived at their present position. Other medicines are now being pushed into public notice. I have nothing to say, but I hope and trust that the public will patronize that medicine which will do them the most good.

The public's servant, B. BRANDRETH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1855.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH: From the great use of tobacco, I became so debilitated about eight years ago, that my physicians considered it impossible for me to recover. I was worn down to skin and bones, was afflicted with chronic dyspepsia, and everything I ate disagreed with me. I had constant pain in my chest, my bowels were costive, and seldom moved without resorting to medicine, which debilitated me more and more. In this condition I was recommended to use your "Vegetable Universal Pills." I did so, and gradually became restored to excellent health through their use. They mildly, yet energetically purged, and other good points I deemed to be endowed with new life. My original robust health was soon restored, and, I think God, I am now a vigorous man of forty-six. But for your pills, I verily believe, I should now be in my grave. I shall be pleased to see any one at my store, and will state further particulars.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KERR,

No. 613 Broadway, above Eleventh-street, or at the Irving House, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building—entrance No. 43 Canal-street; also at the Branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson-street, and 274 Bowery.

REMEMBER—Brandreth's Princip

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, E. D. Conover, in the Chair.

THIRD READING.

The following were submitted, passed finally, &c.:

In favor of confirming assessment for building a sewer in Sullivan-street, from Prince to Houston-street.

In favor of providing a temporary location at Yorkville, for hook and ladder No. 10, and other apparatus.

In favor of building a new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 19.

In favor of placing the small bell now on Jefferson-market upon the new station-house being built in the Ninth Ward.

A long debate was held on the subjoined ordinance; in the course of which, Councilman CLANCY denominated the Mayor for ostracising honest men who followed an honest occupation to enable them to support their families.

AN ORDINANCE,

FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL ENFORCING OF THE EXCISE LAWS.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council congressed, do ordain as follows, viz.:

SECTION 1. If any person in the City of New-York shall sell by retail, or deliver in pursuance of any such sale, any wine, ale, lager beer, or other strong or spirituous liquors, or shall consent to allow, or permit any wine, ale, lager beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor to be sold or delivered, in the drunk in his or her house, shop, garden, or other premises without license, without being licensed according to law, or being an innkeeper, shall sell or deliver, or consent to, allow, or permit any wine, ale, lager beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor sold or delivered as aforesaid, to be drunk as aforesaid, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, excepting to boarders and lodgers, or actual travelers, within the provisions of the law, he or she shall for every such offence be liable to the pains and penalties hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. Upon complaint on oath, showing a violation of any part of the first section of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Mayor, Recorder, City Judge, Police Justices, and of the Aldermen of said City, for and within the Wards respectively in which they were elected, to whom such complaint shall be presented, to issue a warrant, directed to every of the policemen of said City, commanding them and every of them immediately to arrest and bring the person or persons so complained against, before the magistrate issuing such warrant.

SEC. 3. Whenever any person shall be so brought before any magistrate, such magistrate shall proceed, as soon as may be to examine into the subject matter of the complaint, and if it appear by proof, or by the confession of the accused, that he or she has violated any of the provisions of this ordinance, the magistrate, for each and every such offence, shall proceed to convict the offender of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such conviction, shall fine him or her in a sum not to exceed ten dollars, and in default of the payment of such fine, the magistrate may commit the offender to imprisonment for a period not to exceed one day for each dollar of fine so imposed.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 27 to 15.

Finally adopted 33 affirmative, 16 negative.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamship *Florida*, M. S. WOODHULL commander, 36 hours from Savannah arrived on Saturday morning. Purser CLARK has our thanks for favors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.—For Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c., only prepared by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son of the late WILLIAM L. RUSHTON, stockholder and senior partner of the late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by its own limitation, I will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 617 Broadway, corner Broadway and Canal-st. Possessing all the receipts of the late WM. L. RUSHTON, and of all the firms he originated and was senior partner of I will continue to manufacture all the preparations of the late RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., and having obtained my knowledge of preparing them from my father, I feel I can safely claim for them the same character for superiority and purity for which they always have been noted.

☞ Do not Neglect a Cold.—Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE will cure you almost instantly. This simple and unrivaled mixture, discovered by the eminent Dr. James McClintock, has cured thousands of cases of severe colds, sore throat, hoarseness and incipient consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Almonti Lectures.—N. Y. UNIVERSITY, Feb. 15, 1856.—The Almonti Association of the University of the City of New-York announce a course of twelve lectures, to be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING of each week, commencing on FRIDAY, Feb. 29, in the chapel of the University, Washington-square.

Feb. 29—Prof. DOMINICUS—*History of the Creation.* Illustrated by experiments.

March 7—Prof. LEONIS—*Are there More Worlds than One?*

March 9—A. GARRY HALL, Esq.—*The Proper Study of Mankind is Man.*

March 14—Rev. CORNELIUS MATTHEWS, Esq.—*Americanism.*

March 21—Rev. W. R. GORDON.—

March 28—Prof. MARTIN—*Diffusion of Animals and Plants.*

The remaining lectures will be announced in due time. The proceeds of the Present course are to be devoted to the benefit of the late Janitor, Joseph R. Smith.

HOWARD CROSBY, Chn. Lec. Com.

Tickets ($3 for the Course, or 50 cents for a single lecture) may be procured at Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON, No. 119 Nassau-st., at the book-stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD and Mr. CROWEN, on Broadway, or by application to the Janitor of the University.

☞ Mercantile Library Association—Astor-place, corner of Lafayette-place, No. 7 Lafayette-place.—The Library of this Institution now numbers upwards of 42,000 volumes, is open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. New and interesting works are continually being added.

The Reading Room is open daily from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and is liberally supplied with Periodicals and Newspapers, both Foreign and American.

The Terms are to Clerks $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues; total others $5 a year

Any person can have the privileges of the Reading Room and Library upon payment of $5 per annum, in advance.

Members and others are respectfully requested to observe the Rules and Regulations framed for the government in their respective departments of the Association.

GEO. T. FETRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ National Academy of Design.—The 30th Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, will be opened to the public on MONDAY, March 10, at No. 663 Broadway, corner of Prince-st. Paintings, Statuary, Architectural designs, and many works of the undersigned of the University, as soon as completed; and they are particularly desired to have their works in readiness by or immediately after the first day of March, as the arrangements will absolutely forbid the admission of any contributions whatever, after Monday, the 24th. They have also to state, that the limited capacity of the present temporary galleries will, necessarily, confine every exhibitor to a smaller space on the walls than heretofore.

The "Varnishing Day" will be on Saturday, the 15th March, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. By order of the Council,

F. ANDERSON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

☞ Academy of Music—Italian Opera.—NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music, under the management of OLE BULL, will positively open on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, on which occasion will be performed, for the first time in America,

RIGOLETTO

Tickets can be procured at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture before the New-York Mercantile Association at Niblo's Theatre, THIS EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The American Character.* Doors open at 6½ o'clock. A full band of music will perform from 6½ to 8. Tickets 50 cents; may be had at the door, at the hotels, stores and bank, and at the Box Office, where reserved seats may be secured.

WILLIAM FISHER, M. D., President.
H. W. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

☞ The Literary Association of the Church of the Holy Communion will meet at the Lecture-room, on MONDAY EVENING, February 18, at 8 o'clock. Members are earnestly requested to be present, as the election of officers will take place. Persons desirous of joining the Association are requested to hand in their names to the Secretary. Payment of the initiation fee can be made to the Treasurer.

ALBERT MATHEWS, President.

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GEO. T. FETRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ The Second Anniversary of the Wilson Sunday School will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. Bethune and other distinguished gentlemen.

☞ New-York Horticultural Society.—An adjourned meeting for the election of a Treasurer and other business will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 664 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WILSON G. HUNT, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

☞ Ladies' Bazaar Presentation by Waldemar Lodge, No. 9, A. F. A.—In Cherry-street M. E. Church, between Clinton and Montgomery-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. B. DUNKIP and others will address the meeting. A lady will present the Banner. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ 50 Cents—Academy of Music—Italian Opera.—Opening night—THIS EVENING, Monday, Feb. 18, for the first time, RIGOLETTO. 50 Tickets for Rigoletto, 50c. Can be obtained only on the evening, at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

☞ 25 Cents—Academy of Music—Italian Opera.—Opening night THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb 18, the Opera of RIGOLETTO. 25 Tickets for Rigoletto, 25c. Can be had only on the evening at the Academy of Music.

☞ American School of Design, No. 483 Broadway.—All those wishing a Course of Instruction in this School, prior to its Summer vacation, must apply soon. Gallery of choice views free to visitors.

☞ I. O. of O. F. Lodge Rooms To Let.—Fitted up in superior style. Owing to the pressure of the times, the proprietor has determined to reduce the rents to $150 per year. Apply to WM. SIMPSON, No. 89 Bowery.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 6.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 18.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. L. BUNTING, Chairman.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTKAI EGGSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order No. 128 8th-st., near Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN AUCTION GOODS.
W. & J. SLOANE,
No. 344 Broadway,
(Opposite the Park.)

Have just purchased at auction a splendid assortment of Lowell 5 ply and superfine

INGRAIN CARPETS,

Which they will offer for sale on Monday, Feb. 12,
AT EXREMELY LOW PRICES.

Also, every description of
CARPETING,

Including VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS, of their own importation, at the lowest market prices. Inspection invited.

STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Just opened, an extensive stock of
STRAW BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
to which the attention of cash buyers is solicited, at Nos. 84 and 86 John-st., corner of William-st., New-York.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

SELLING OFF TO REMOVE.
No. 142 Canal-st. corner of Thompson-st.
As an inducement to purchase, the entire stock of
DRY GOODS
at No. 142 Canal-st., has been
MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT.
in order to close out the whole by the 1st of May. Furniture of the Store for sale.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 142 Canal-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 18, an elegant assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
imported expressly for their
RETAIL SALES,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the citizens of New-York and vicinity, especially those that were unable to get served the past few days, in consequence of the great rush that he has received from the last great auction sale of Wet Goods.

1,000 pieces White Linen, (all linen) from 2c. to 5c., worth twice the money.

800 pieces White Linen Damask from 4c. to 7c., cheap at double the price.

500 pieces Brocade Linen Damask from 7c. to 9c., a bargain.

1,000 dozen Napkins 12c. per dozen.

700 dozen Doyllies at 5c per dozen.

600 dozen Towels 6c to 9c. per dozen.

100 dozen Linen Table Cloths 4c. to 10c., a rare chance.

The above goods are warranted pure Linens. Also,

1,000 pieces Prints, Merrimac styles, 6d., and 100 pieces 8d.

100 cases and bales Cotton Sheeting and Shooting from 6d. to 1s.

75 pieces Black Silk 6c. to 20c., a great inducement.

An early call will be greatly to your advantage. N. B.—Goods sent free to all parts of the City and vicinity. Wet Goods selling off without regard to cost of importation.

ANDREW C. COLBY,
No. 27 3d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—In consequence of the dissolution of partnership heretofore existing between ALEX. IRVINE & GEORGE KEYS, at No. 220 3d-av., the entire stock of goods will be sold at a sacrifice, commencing on Monday, Feb. 19.

NOTICE.—Store and dwelling to let for four years from May 1. Best location for business on the avenue. Store fitted up in the best style; doing a large cash trade, and only disposed of in consequence of the proprietor wishing to concentrate his business. GEO. KEYS,
No 365 8th-av., and No. 220 3d-av.

CLOAKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Must be sold without reserve, to make room for Spring Goods, just arrived per steamer *Asia*, as per advices from Paris.

The balance of the Winter Stock will be sold at half the original price. Ladies are not expected to purchase unless perfectly satisfied that they are getting the worth of their money. The styles of the Cloaks now offered at such reduced prices, are such as will be worn next season.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 69 Canal-st.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while her prices are only half usually charged. No. 48 Third-av., near 10th-st.

WET GOODS.—French and English prints, all wool delaines, dotted and plain Swiss muslin, lawn and jaconet, sewing silk, mitts and gloves, hose and half hose, flannel and cotton undershirts, all of which I am selling at reduced prices, for cash only, by JAMES SAMPLE, No. 107 8th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

50,000 YARDS TAPESTRY CARPETINGS
Of the latest styles and patterns, Ingrains and Three-ply, just purchased at the recent auction sales.
LORD & TAYLOR, Grand-st. corner Chrystie.

DAMAGED LINENS.—Table cloths, damask towels, napkins, pocket handkerchiefs, counterpanes, blankets, quilts, plaids and striped muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 82 and 84 Catherine-st.

BROWN & BOYLE, No. 251 Bowery, between 3d and 4th-sts., have a full assortment of Ladies' and Gents' cotton, lambswool and merino hose, gloves, &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Best 12c. gloves, double, per pair.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 850 and 851,	2 certificates of $5,000 each,	$10,000
852,	1 certificate of	1,000
853 and 854,	2 certificates of $1,000 each,	2,000
855 and 856,	2 certificates of $2,000 each,	4,000
		$17,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1870 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 15, 1838. Also,

Nos. 21 and 22, 2 certificates of $10,000 each, $20,000
24..... 1 certificate of..... 5,000
$25,000

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1862, in the name of John Augustus, of Woodland, Blackheath Kent, and Wesling Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.

Application will be made to the Commissioners of the Land Office for the issue of new certificates in lieu of those lost, unless the same be found and returned to the Office before the 1st day of April next.

Dated Albany, February 11, 1856.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,
Deputy Comptroller.

LOST.—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie and uncirculated issues by the Bank of America to the associated Banks of this City (three of $5,000 each, three of $1,000 each and one of $500) were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank.

The certificates are not payable only to the Associated Banks, they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these certificates.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. HALE, Cashier.

LOST.—On Sunday, the 11th, a BLACK BRUSSELS LACE VEIL, between Mercer-st. Church and No. 13 East 16th-st., passing through 5th-av. and University-place. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 13 East 16th-st.

LOST.—Book No. 132 of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to Dr. WILLIAM ROCKWELL, No. 38 Bleecker-st. Payment has been stopped on said book.

LOST.—A pocket-pocket-book, about $100 bills on Chatham, and about $40 in gold and small bills. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with THOS. SOUTHARD, No. 22 Wall-st.

GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A married gentleman, with first-rate experience in western superintendence, (and better than Valley,) in business of a commission, or an extensive grocery, wood and store, dry goods or clothing house. Good City references, and can call a large quantity of goods to any part of the United States or Europe. Address, with particulars, box 1,000 Herald Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable married female without encumbrance, in a respectable family; the man understands the care of horses, is a good coachman, and of good, steady habits; the woman is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. No objections to City or country; the best of reference given from their last place. Please call at No. 67 20th-st., near 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 2 highly respectable young women, in city or country, one as cook, washer and ironer; makes and bakes excellent bread. The other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; is a first-rate handsewer. Both are well disposed and have good recommendations. Wages moderate. Please apply at No. 241 Bowery, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant as cook, nurse and waiter, or either, has had 10 years' experience; best of reference given. Direct, WM. LUCAS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, or at the office of the Long Island Employment Society, No. 72 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn. Also, 2 first-class cooks, 3 Germans and 4 English Protestant girls want situations. 10 Laborers wanted.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman who has had considerable experience in mercantile life on his own account and as a clerk, desires a situation in a mercantile house of respectability. No other need apply. Can give satisfactory references, and believes he can make himself generally useful. Address W. H., at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, to do general housework, or has no objection to chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children or do plain sewing, in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Please call at No. 46 Clinton-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young man as engineer in a hotel, or as porter in a store. Can give the best of references as to capability, and can be seen for three days at the office of LOVEJOY'S Hotel, Park-row. Inquire for J. M.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young German miller wishes to get a situation in his trade. He is well capable to fill a place in first-rate, as he was a foreman for two years. Best of references as to his ability and character can be had. Address letter C. C. L., Office of the *Daily Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman with the best of reference, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in any and country; understands the culinary line and fish, and is a good laundress. Please call at No. 8 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young girl, to do general housework in the city or country. Is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and good baker, obliging and willing to please in every respect. Has a good reference. Call at No. 338 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress. The best of City reference can be given. Has no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 403 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waitress, by a colored woman, who has excellent City reference. Inquire on Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 176 West 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, 16 years old, in an importing house or commission house. Best of City references given. Address A. A., *Times* Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a Retail Dry Goods store. Those only who can speak the German language, and are experienced in city trade and can bring the best testimonials from their last employers. Apply at No. 144 Attorney-st.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a School in the vicinity of this City. It has now in its second term some 70 pupils of both sexes. The building is large, elegant and adapted to the object. The applicant must be a practical and successful teacher, have the command of some capital, and be well recommended. The rent is one hundred and ninety dollars per annum. Address immediately for terms, object, &c., A. E., Carlton-av., first door north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN—Just arrived from London, is desirous of obtaining an engagement. He has been accustomed in England, to the bookselling business, but does not object to engage in any other; he is of good education, and is able to give the best references New-York or Boston preferred. Address W. LOW, care of HANDS BROTHER & CO., Book Auctioneers, No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Of every description, wanted to fill excellent situations, now ready in first-class families. Apply at the SERVANT'S INSTITUTE, No 143 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—Irish or English only—for a Canadian house. Applications will be received to fill five vacancies, by GEO. MILLOY, Howard Hotel, between 1 and 4 P. M., on Monday. Parties lately arrived preferred.

GARDENER WANTED.—One who understands his business well may find a good situation at Norwalk, Conn. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO.,
No. 176 Washington-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To work in a bakery and drive a bread cart. One who has had some knowledge of both and can take care of a horse preferred. Address, with reference, BAKER, *Times* Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 814 8th-av., corner of 52d-st.—Germans and housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity, supplied from this Institution.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A competent person as assistant in a retail Drug store. Address PHARMACY, *Daily Times* office, stating particulars.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A farm of 10 to 30 acres, well improved, with a cottage and outbuildings, within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, in the vicinity and one of the railroads on the west. Long Island Sound, preferred. State location, means of access from the City and price. Address (post-paid) C. H. R., care THOMAS IRWIN & SON, No. 41 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—A modern built family house, 24 feet front by about 50 feet deep, having all improvements, located between 14th and 34th-sts. and Irving-place and 4th-av. Price must correspond with the present value of money. Address F. JONES, *Daily Times* Office, stating price, location, &c.

LOWER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—In a pleasant neighborhood north of Fulton-st. preferred, by a small quiet family. Address W., Box No. 1,326 lower Post-office, stating location, number of rooms, how situated and rent.

WANTED TO RENT—A three-story dwelling-house, from the 1st of March; must be situated between 2d and 7th-avs., not higher than 26th-st., with all the modern improvements; rent not to exceed $700. Address Q. R. T., *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—With the modern improvements, pleasantly located in the upper part of the City; parlors, bedrooms and a kitchen on basement. Could be conveniently entered about the middle of April. References exchanged. Address, stating location and rent, W., Box No 2,622, Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—From the 1st of May next—part of a small house, by a family of four. The best of references will be given. A person having such will hear of a desirable tenant by addressing a line to GEORGE, at this office; stating location, room, and rent.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—From the 1st of May next by a family of three persons, in or near Leading Terrace, West 23d-st. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No 2,631 Post-Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—Well shaded by large trees, and a few acres for garden and pasturage, on this Island, and having a view of the Hudson preferred. Address Box No 2,661 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A neatly furnished house, in a pleasant location, by a small private family. Address B., at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, with one child (a little girl), in a private family where there are no boarders are taken—the latter preferred. A parlor and two bedrooms are required (unfurnished), or the 2d floor of a moderate sized house. A neat, quiet, permanent home is desired, and the location must be between Madison and 6th-avs., and 14th and 20th-sts. Address, with terms and description of the apartments, B., Box No 1,281, Lower Post-Office. Immediate possession is not required. Apartments to be vacant in the Fall would answer.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, or a family of three or four persons, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on second and third floors, in a genteel private family. Apply No. 181 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A chance for economy for a small family without young children, to occupy rooms in upper part of house No. 9 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and board—two or three ladies who will pay a liberal price.

EAGLE HOTEL LODINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms at 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board, at Mrs. SWAIN'S, No 21 Jay-st.

HA! NOW I AM A HAPPY MAN!—Sore eyes and blindness are thick, cheap and luxurious. Reuben J. Reed GRAHAM'S OINTMENT, my hand went him, scrawny and all, like down, and my grandpa was stiff—he got it strong and true. Yes, Mr. Graham, my OINTMENT will do it. Sold by all druggists. Office 514 Broadway, corner of Prince-st. Beware of counterfeits, and of all who pretend to have the genuine. Graham's Ointment is the article, and will speak for itself. If you don't think so, don't buy it—it will do you no harm. Price 50 cents per box

[illegible] HOWARD HAWKINS.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 27, 1865.

Mr. [illegible] Chairman, Board of Councilmen.

Communication from the Board of Trustees of Common Schools of Manhattan for rights to attend the schools of white children:

CHAIRMAN, Feb. 18, 1865.

SIR: I have been requested by resolution of the Boy CHAIRMAN, to express before the Board of Trustees of Common Schools of Manhattan his rights to attend the schools of white children. If it be the pleasure of the Board to [illegible] on the question, it would best suit my convenience, on account of prior engagements, to have the [illegible] deferred for one week. Respectfully, &c.,

Hon. [illegible] King, Pres't Board. J. L. MINER.

Mr. MORRIS, on the reading of Miss NEWHALL'S communication, immediately moved that she have leave to withdraw her petition, which was carried.

Mr. MCLEAN seconded its rapid disposal by calling for the Yeas and Nays on which a discussion sprang up, and Messrs. MCLEAN, NEWTON, SULLIVAN, APPLEGATE and STRATTON spoke, and a written communication from Mr. KING, President of the Board, not able to attend, was read, in which he alludes to the two communications above, as follows:

I WISH TO SUGGEST that these communications be referred with resolutions of fire, with instructions to non Mr. BOARD, and with power, if they think proper, to take the advice of other counsel, and to report upon the whole matter to the Board.

He also communicated the fact that the Supreme Court had to-day decided that the Council should pay the amount of $25,000 claimed, to the School Board.

Mr. MORRIS having asked to withdraw his motion, it was not granted, and Mr. APPLEGATE moved that the whole matter be referred to a special committee of five, including the President of the Board, which was lost. The vote being on permission of withdrawal to Miss NEWHALL, it was unanimously lost.

Mr. CHITTENDEN moved that the appointment of Miss NEWHALL be revoked.

Dr. CORNEY offered the following preamble and resolutions as an amendment:

WHEREAS, Miss NEWHALL has represented to this Board that the local Trustees have compelled her to receive into her room a mulatto child, and therefore not entitled, by law, to a place in the school.

Resolved, That the Trustees of said District be directed to inquire into the eligibility of said child, and if the boy has more white than black blood, he shall be retained in the school.

Dr. MURRAY offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That whereas the Supreme Court of State [illegible] "that a person nearly white [illegible] a mulatto [illegible] is entitled to the privileges of white," and [illegible] children of more than half-white blood are entitled to the benefit of the School Fund," this Board must be governed by law, as construed and established by the Courts, and therefore deem the local Trustees of the [illegible] to be governed by such decisions in the admission of pupils.

The discussion was awakened anew. Mr. GOODRICH read an opinion of Judge WALKER, who announced that if the child in this case was less black than white, it was entitled to be taught among white children. Lost by a vote of 6 to 17. The question occurring on Dr. CORNEY'S proposition, it was lost by a vote of 4 Ayes, 21 Nays.

On the motion of Mr. CRIPPEN, the vote by Ayes and Nays was 9 in the affirmative and 16 in the negative. It was lost.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, to [illegible] the communication of Miss NEWHALL, of the Seventh Ward, together with the report of the Boy CHAIRMAN, and of several children, to be created an exhibition in our common schools, and consider the report at the next meeting of the Board.

This was lost—7 in the affirmative and 16 in the negative.

The resolution of Mr. MCLEAN, that the petition of Miss NEWHALL be granted, dismissing the boy GRAHAM from the school, was adopted; 15 Ayes and 10 Noes.

Mr. GOODRICH thereupon secured the floor, and tendered his verbal resignation, and so did Mr. CORNEY, both of that district in which Miss NEWHALL resides.

Recent Deaths.

The following notice of Col. THOMAS STANFORD, U. S. A., who recently died at Cambridge, in Maryland, is taken from the paper published in that village. Col. STANFORD was well known as an officer of great merit, remarkable alike for his bravery and his modesty:

In this village on Saturday the 3d inst., at about 9 o'clock A. M., after a long and very painful illness, Col. THOMAS STANFORD, U. S. A., aged 60 years. Col. STANFORD was a native of Connecticut; he served with distinction in the war of 1812 and in the Florida war, and was with Gen. TAYLOR at the celebrated battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and with Gen. WORTH'S division, at the battle of Monterey. Serving with gallantry and distinction in all these battles; he subsequently joined Gen. SCOTT, and headed at Vera Cruz, received from a musket ball the loss of a vessel, a severe injury, from which he has suffered, with more or less intensity, ever since, finally resulting in his death.

Col. STANFORD came to this place to reside with his family in March last, and by his gentlemanly deportment and the noble qualities of his head and heart, had won the warm esteem and high respect of the whole community, where his death has created a painful sensation and a mournful void. He thought a pillow, his companion for 40 years, with the exception of some two years, while Col. S. was in Mexico; she stayed with him in the cares and vicissitudes of his campaign life. The heartfelt sympathy of our community are with her in this deep affliction. It is grateful to reflect that the gallant Colonel retires a veteran crowned with honor from a long period of soldiership in his country's service, to the [illegible] enjoyment of domestic life, perhaps the [illegible] wish of many years, should so soon be [illegible] Peerly. "Requiescat in pace."

S. W. L.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH died at his residence in Davidson County, Texas, on the 26th ult. In 1802 he came to Nashville, and became a candidate for night watch; owing to his want of acquaintance [illegible] unsuccessful, not receiving a single vote. He thereupon commenced the study of the law, and was shortly after admitted to the Bar. In 1836 he served with honor in the war against the Seminoles, as First Lieutenant in Capt. BATTLE'S company of mounted men. In 1837 he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for the State Senate, and received a vote beyond his party strength. In 1840 he was nominated as the standard-bearer of his party for this Congressional District in the Presidential canvass of that year. His public efforts at the hustings gave proof that the confidence reposed in him by his party was not misplaced.

Mr. WILLIAM SHERBURNE, of Brocksaside County, Ky., died on the 27th of January, in the one hundred and third year of his age. The morning of the day of his death found him in good health. After taking his breakfast he set out on foot to visit a neighbor who resided some two miles distant, and was found dead about an hour after he started, in the middle of the road lying with one hand on his cane and the other in his pantaloons pocket. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and achieved considerable applause as a private by his acts of undaunted bravery and manly [illegible].

Mr. JONATHAN RICCARD died on the 19th ult., in [illegible], Me., aged one hundred and five years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner. He was, when he died, the oldest person but one in the State of Maine.

TOOK FROM A COFFIN.—Dr. HARRIS, who attended Professor MILES during his sickness, for the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased, in order to [illegible] views of the nature of Mr. MILES'S [illegible] disinterred the body, and in doing so, inflicted a [illegible] with some one of the fingers of his right hand. Within three hours [illegible] very painful [illegible] upon the hand, [illegible] yesterday morning the [illegible] understand [illegible]

Rooms for [illegible]

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Mr. WILLIAM SHERBURNE, of Brocksaside County, Ky., died on the 27th of January, in the one hundred and third year of his age. The morning of the day of his death found him in good health. After taking his breakfast he set out on foot to visit a neighbor who resided some two miles distant, and was found dead about an hour after he started, in the middle of the road lying with one hand on his cane and the other in his pantaloons pocket. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and achieved considerable applause as a private by his acts of undaunted bravery and manly [illegible].

Mr. JONATHAN RICCARD died on the 19th ult., in [illegible], Me., aged one hundred and five years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner. He was, when he died, the oldest person but one in the State of Maine.

TOOK FROM A COFFIN.—Dr. HARRIS, who attended Professor MILES during his sickness, for the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased, in order to [illegible] views of the nature of Mr. MILES'S [illegible] disinterred the body, and in doing so, inflicted a [illegible] with some one of the fingers of his right hand. Within three hours [illegible] very painful [illegible] upon the hand, [illegible] yesterday morning the [illegible] understand [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PUBLIC SALE [illegible] pursuant to the Warrant of Assignment [illegible] of the estate of [illegible] to me directed [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on [illegible] the 7th day of May, 1856, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property, viz:

1. Pier No. 1, North River, 30 inches by half of the end, and 30 inches by half of bulkhead between Nos. 10 and 11; foot of Barclay-st.
2. Pier No. 2, North River, 27 inches by half of the end, and 27 inches by half of bulkhead between Nos. 10 and 11; foot of Barclay-st.
3. Pier No. 3, North River, 24 inches by half of the end, and 24 inches by half of bulkhead between Nos. 10 and 11; foot of Barclay-st.
4. Pier No. 4, North River, 21 inches by half of the end, and 21 inches by half of bulkhead between Nos. 10 and 11; foot of Barclay-st.
5. Pier No. 5, North River, 18 inches by half of the end, and 18 inches by half of bulkhead between Nos. 10 and 11; foot of Barclay-st.
6. Pier No. 6, North River, 15 inches by half of the end, and 15 inches by half of bulkhead between Nos. 10 and 11; foot of Barclay-st.
7. Pier, basin and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 1, North River, and end of said pier; foot of Rector-st.
8. Pier, foot of Pier No. 24, and West side of No 25, and bulkhead between Nos. 24 and 25; foot of Pock-st.
9. West side of Pier No. 26, with whole end of said pier; foot of Roosevelt-st.
10. West side of Pier No. 28, and bulkhead to Ferry; foot of Pine-st.
11. Pier No. 29, and bulkhead between Nos. 28 and 29; foot of Cedar-st.
12. East half of Pier No. 30, and bulkhead between Nos. 29 and 30; foot of Cedar-st.
13. Pier, basin and end of said pier; foot of Rector-st.
14. Pier No. 31, except the portion reserved to the City for Ferry purposes, &c.; between James and Moore-sts.
15. Pier No. 32, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 31 and 32; foot of Moore-st.
16. West side of Pier No. 33, foot of Catharine-st.
17. Pier No. 37, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 37 and 38, and 45 feet 6 inches of bulkhead on east side, between Nos. 37 and 38; foot of Market-slip.
18. Pier No. 38, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 38 and 39; foot of Jefferson-slip.
19. Pier No. 40, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 40 and 41; foot of Pike-slip.
20. Pier No. 41, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 41 and 42; foot of Pike-slip.
21. Pier No. 42, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 42 and 43; foot of Rutgers-slip.
22. Pier No. 43, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 44 and 45; foot of Rutgers-slip.
23. Pier No. 46, foot of Jefferson-st.
24. West side of Pier No. 50, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Gouverneur-st.
25. East side of Pier No. 50, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52; foot of Jackson-st.
26. West side of Pier No. 57, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 57 and 58; foot of Jackson-st., together with 100 feet on east side, and end of said pier.
27. Half of bulkhead at the foot of Delancey-st., and bulkhead foot of said along the north side of Rivington-st., and to within 50 feet of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
28. Bulkhead, foot of Stanton-st., extending from Stanton-st. to within 75 feet of the pier, between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
29. South side of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts; the south side reserved for dumping manure, &c.
30. Bulkhead, foot of 1st-st.
31. East side of pier foot of Stanton-st.
32. Pier, foot of 5th-st.
33. Pier, foot of 10th-st.
34. Pier, foot of 12th-st.
35. Pier, foot of 23d-st.
36. Pier, foot of 25th-st.
37. Pier and bulkhead, foot of 61st-st.
38. Pier, foot of 109th-st.

NORTH RIVER.

39. North half of Pier No. 12, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13; foot of Albany-st.
40. West half of outer end of Pier No. 13, now occupied by Virginia Steamship Company; foot of Cedar-st.
41. East half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.
42. South half of Pier No. 14, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 14 and 15; foot of Cedar-st.
43. South half and westerly end of Pier No. 21, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Day-st.
44. North half of Pier No. 20 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Day-st.
45. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 21 and 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
46. South half of Pier No. 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
47. North half and east end of Pier No. 29 foot of Warren-st.; now occupied by U. S. Mail Steamship Company.
48. South half of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., now occupied by Powell & Ramsdell.
49. South half of Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31; foot of Duane-st.
50. North half of Pier No. 31, foot of Duane-st.
51. South half of Pier No. 32, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 33; foot of Harrison-st.
52. North half of Pier No. 36, foot of Harrison-st.
53. Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st.
54. Pier No. 37, foot of Beach-st.
55. Pier foot of Laight-st.
56. Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st.
57. Pier No. 40, foot of Watts-st.
58. Basin, foot of Spring-st.
59. South half of Pier No. 43, except that part occupied by Basin.
60. North half of Pier No. 43, between Spring and Charlton.
61. Pier No. 45, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 45 and 46; foot of Charlton-st.
62. Pier No. 46, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 46 and 47; foot of Charlton-st.
63. Pier No. 47, foot of Hammersley-st.
64. Pier No. 48, foot of Carlton-st.
65. Pier No. 50, foot of Morton-st.
66. Pier No. 51, and Bulkhead south to the Ferry, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, foot of Christopher-st.
67. Pier No. 52, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 52 and 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 54; foot of Jones-st.
68. Pier No. 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 54; foot of Charlton-st.
69. Pier No. 54, foot of Perry-st.
70. Eastern bulkhead, formerly Pier No. 55, foot of Hammond-st.
71. Pier No. 59, and one hundred and twenty feet of bulkhead, foot of Bleecker-st; no allowance to be made for filling, foot of Bleecker-st.
72. Bulkhead foot of Bethune-st.
73. Eastern bulkhead, foot of Troy-st.
74. Bulkhead, foot of Jane-st.
75. North half of pier foot of 13th-st.
76. River pier, foot of 17th-st.
77. Pier, foot of 18th-st.
78. Pier, foot of 20th-st.
79. Bulkhead and part of south side of pier, foot of 21st-st.
80. Pier, foot of 23d-st.
81. Pier, (all not used for dumping manure, &c.) foot of 25th-st.
82. Pier, foot of 26th-st.
83. New pier, foot of 27th-st.
84. New pier, foot of 47th-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent per annum, at the cost of construction, of all Piers extended during the continuance of their lease, from the time of completion.

Vessels to pay wharfage according to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council; and the lessees are to be bound by those laws, as they may be altered from time to time.

No Wharfage is to be charged to Hell-Gate or Sound Pilot vessels, nor to the boats belonging to the ships-of-war of the United States or foreign nations, or to the United States Navy-yards or Garrisons; or to vessels employed in the transportation of street manure or coal ashes from the City.

The Corporation reserve to themselves the right to build new Piers, and rebuild and extend those already built; to build Bulkheads and fill in behind the same; and to cause such Wharves, Piers and Slips as they may think proper, without claim or pretence of claim for damages, or deduction of rent whatever, on the part of the lessees.

No deduction whatever will be allowed for damage, by reason of any sickness or epidemic that may prevail in the City, or any closeness to dredge out the Slips on the part of the Corporation, during the continuance of the lease.

The Leases will contain the usual covenants and conditions, except such changes as are necessary to make the already-known and in the terms by the Statutes of the Commissioners; also a clause allowing the Corporation to take any Pier or Wharf, or part on of the same, for Corporation uses, on allowing to the lessee a just and equitable compensation or deduction.

The Lessee will be required to keep the Wharves and Piers in good condition, and safe and proper repair and railing, especially the string pieces and superficial portions thereof, for such usage at their own expense, and to give a Bond for double the amount of the annual rent, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter yearly, and the faithful performance of the covenants of the lease.

Ten per cent on the yearly rent bid for each parcel, and the Auctioneer's fees ($4) to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, at the time and place of sale; and a written stipulation to be furnished by the bidder from one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they will guarantee the payment of the rent from the 1st day of May; and that satisfactory surety shall be given when the lease and Bond are ready to be executed.

The ten per cent when paid, will be credited on the first quarter's rent; or forfeited, if the lessee does not give satisfactory surety, and execute the lease and bond as soon as they have notice from the Finance Department, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall be authorized at their option, to resell the wharves or piers bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may result from such resale.

No bid or deposit will be received as lessee or surety, who is in default or on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who as defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 6, of Amended Charter of 1853.)

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. OAKEY HALL, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Rec'order.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ARON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd of Councilmen.

P. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, RECEIVER, &c. P. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property on the northwest corner of 14th-st. and the 9th-av., lately known as the Manhattanville Hotel. The lot is 200 feet 11 inches wide, front and rear, and 75 feet deep. The building covers the entire lot, with front of brown stone on the avenue and street; is four stories in height with additional basement, is built of the best materials in the most substantial manner, and conveniently divided into suites of rooms, well suited for hotel purposes and other offices. The main floor is well adapted for a banking house, for which it has been lately occupied.

Also, all that certain block of ground in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows, viz.: northerly by the southerly line of 160th-st., 649 feet 7 inches; easterly by the westerly line of the 10th-av., 200 feet 11 inches; southerly by the northerly line of 159th-st., 649 feet 11 inches, and westerly by the easterly line of Harlem Railroad, 200 feet 6 inches. This property will be sold in separate lots with privilege. Maps will be ready on the 20th inst., and can be had on application to the auctioneer, Nos. 7 and 9 Broad-st.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JAMES A. STEWART, Secretary.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AT No. 64 Pine-st.—BARE & WEEKS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 64 Pine-st., first and mahogany furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, sofas, tables, mirrors, pier glasses, centre vases, ormolu ware, gilt cornices, lamps, &c. The sale of the above furniture is peremptory. For catalogues, &c., apply at the store, No. 7 Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.—BARTLETT will have a large and [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] china, white granite ware, &c. Also offered [illegible] on a large assortment of [illegible] and glass ware, [illegible] goods, &c. Catalogues now [illegible] and goods on the morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE ALEXANDER LOUDON, ESQ.—ON THE 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d days of March, 1856, at 11 o'clock each day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, will be sold at auction, by order of the Executors, a very valuable collection of Books, forming the Library of the late ALEXANDER LOUDON, Esq., comprising a large number of rare and valuable works in HISTORY, SCIENCE AND LANGUAGE, ANTIQUITIES, VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, BIOGRAPHY, THEOLOGY, CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, THE FINE ARTS, PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS, LAW AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

As only thirty copies of great value, this Library contains the following important works: Hystorial Historie Scriptorum Veteri, 20 vols. folio, in 10; Concordia Or Lombardia, 1 vol. folio, the splendid edition, privately printed for the Duke of Sermoneta; Parodus Purgatorii Sancti Patricii, old Gothic Historia de l'Academie des Inscriptions, 49 vols.; Oeuvres de Crevier, 49 vols. folio, in, and 8vo, morocco; Description de l'Egypte, 26 vols., folio, the magnificent work printed at the expense of the French Government, Didot's Magnificent Edition in morocco; Delpech, Iconographie Française, et Iconographie des Contemporaines, 4 vols., atlas folios, morocco; Agincourt, Peintures Fossiles, 16 vols., morocco; Pinet's, Correspondance Helléniques, avec Supplement, 11 vols., old morocco; Montfaucon, l'Antiquité Expliquée, avec supplement, et les Monumens de la Monarchie Française, 20 vols. L. P.; Hamel: Illustrations Of Sir Walter Scott's Novels, which only 150 copies were printed

New-York Daily Times.

THE DAILY TIMES IN CONTEMPT.

ARRAIGNMENT IN THE MARINE COURT,

Judge Florence McCarthy Against the Press.

MARINE COURT—SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

At the opening of Court this morning, the case of the DAILY TIMES for contempt of Court was called. [The cause of offence was an article published in this paper on the 15th inst., entitled "The Marine Court—What was not Done There," which article, in the opinion of the Court, was intended to bring ridicule upon the administration of justice.]

The summons to appear and answer was as follows:

MARINE COURT—IN OPEN COURT, Feb. 16, 1855.

Present, FLORENCE MCCARTHY, Justice.

It is ordered that the Clerk of this Court serve, or cause to be served on HENRY J. RAYMOND and FLETCHER HARPER, Jr., Publishers of the newspaper known as the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, a notice directing them to appear before this Court on the 17th day of February inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why they should not be punished for contempt for publishing an article in the aforesaid DAILY TIMES of February the 15th, 1855, entitled or headed, Marine Court—what was not done. By the Court,

MOSES D. GALE, Clerk.

MR. LYMAN ABBOTT appeared on behalf of FLETCHER HARPER, Jr., Publisher of the DAILY TIMES. He requested a postponement of the case, inasmuch as the parties had not received sufficient notice to prepare the necessary statements and affidavits.

Judge MCCARTHY—I see no reason why a postponement should be granted. This morning, the offensive article was repeated, accompanied by editorial remarks, which were certainly not complimentary. In relation to the action of this Court, I wish to say that the article in question was without foundation. Every word was untrue—maliciously untrue. I was not sent for; no such witness as the one named was ever heard of in this Court; and no such scene as is there represented ever took place. I have no disposition to quarrel with the Press. I am in favor of allowing it the largest liberty. But there is a limit. As I said yesterday, I do not interfere with the paper in question on account of anything it has said in relation to FLORENCE MCCARTHY. I will settle all that outside of this Court. But while I have the honor to hold a judicial position upon this Bench, I will interfere in every case of this kind which is intended to bring the administration of Justice into contempt and ridicule. After what I said yesterday in reference to the publication of my name here, I cannot understand the motive for republishing the article. There must have been a malicious intent. I repeat that I was *not* sent for. Such a thing has never happened as that no case was ready for trial. We have sixty cases ready upon the Calendar. I have been staying here for the past few weeks, in the absence of my colleagues, till a late hour at night, engaged in the trial of causes. Why the writer of the article, under these circumstances, should have selected me out for attack, I cannot understand. This morning the article is repeated, and I think makes the publisher amenable, under the Revised Statutes, for publishing a false and grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings of the Court. This Court has the same power, in this respect, as the Supreme Court, and I must confess in the present instance, I feel inclined to exercise it. I shall try it, and the power may as well be tested in this case as in any other. As far as Mr. HARPER is concerned, I shall direct an attachment to issue against him. As to Mr. RAYMOND, I will defer the matter with respect to him, he being out of town, and not personally served with notice to attend.

MR. ABBOTT—If your Honor please, Mr. HARPER *does* appear here to-day, by Attorney. I apprehend such an appearance is sufficient, this being merely an order to show cause. That may be shown by Attorney.

Judge MCCARTHY—Certainly.

MR. ABBOTT—All that we ask is, that we have reasonable time to prepare our defence. Mr. HARPER has charge only of the business department of the DAILY TIMES. He has nothing to do with the editing of the paper. I have his affidavit here to that effect.

City and County of New-York, ss.—FLETCHER HARPER, Jr., of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the firm of RAYMOND, HARPER & Co., proprietors of the DAILY TIMES. That his department in the conduct of the same is the business department of the paper, and that he has no care or supervision over the editorial department, and no control over matter for publication therein. Deponent further says, that the article in the TIMES of the 15th inst., entitled "*The Marine Court and what was not done there*," was written and published without his knowledge or consent, or privity in anywise, and that he had no means or opportunity of anticipating or expecting such publication, and that he regrets the appearance of anything calculated to bring the administration of justice into ridicule.

F. HARPER, Jr.

[illegible] this morning; I want some advice for that.

MR. ABBOTT—Well, Sir, we are prepared to look up the facts of the case. The whole matter, as your Honor knows, is involved in some obscurity. We cannot prepare statements in half an hour. Mr. HARPER only received this order last night. I knew nothing of it until about half an hour ago, and have had no time to prepare the necessary papers to satisfy the Court that no contempt was intended. As matter of fact Mr. HARPER knew nothing about this article until he saw it in the paper. As your Honor has suggested, it was probably inserted by some one outside the newspaper. I am so informed, and shall probably be able to show that fact satisfactorily to the Court. In the meantime all we ask is that we may have reasonable time to look up the facts of the case.

Judge MCCARTHY—What day will suit you?

Mr. ABBOTT—Say Wednesday?

The JUDGE—I will grant the postponement on condition that you will then appear for Mr. RAYMOND.

Mr. ABBOTT—I cannot of course agree to appear for Mr. RAYMOND without authority from him; but I presume that he will appear. I should prefer, however, to have the matter stand over till Saturday, for I understand that Mr. RAYMOND is out of town.

The COURT—Very well. The Clerk will note that the hearing is postponed till this day week, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED—May it please the Court, I hold in my hand a document which may save the necessity of a postponement.

The COURT—For whom do you appear, Sir?

Mr. BUSTEED—For Mr. LEE, Sir,—a reporter of the DAILY TIMES, and a gentleman who is honorably known to the Court and the members of the Bar. I need not, Sir, enter into any encomiums upon the manner in which Mr. LEE has discharged the duties of his position; nor recall the fact that he has established with credit the task of reporting the proceedings of the County of this City, and especially of this Court. In respect to his conduct, while sustaining the hardships and responsibilities which attach to the duties of a reporter upon a responsible and influential daily journal, I shall be justified in stating that he has performed his duty in a manner so as justly to challenge the admiration and confidence of the Judiciary—especially of this Court. A large space in the column both of the *Herald* and TIMES, has been devoted to the publication of the opinions rendered by this tribunal, thereby giving publicity to [illegible]

Mr. BUSTEED—If your Honor will purge any particular standard within which I am to confine my remarks, I will endeavor to observe the limit. [Sensation and laughter.] By leave of the Court, I will now proceed to read an affidavit of Mr. LEE. It is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—D. RUSSELL LEE, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that he is a reporter attached to the DAILY TIMES newspaper; that he is the sole and only reporter of the article published in said paper on the 15th day of February inst., headed "Marine Court—What was not Done." That the facts therein stated were received by this deponent from a respectable member of the bar of this State, and were furnished for publication to said paper by deponent in the belief that they were substantially true, and without entertaining or at all meaning to evince any disrespect whatever to this Court or any of its members, and that the same was published in the ordinary course of business in the conduct of said paper, and without the knowledge or consent of the publishers of said paper, HENRY J. RAYMOND and FLETCHER HARPER Jr., or either of them. Signed.

D. RUSSELL LEE.

Sworn before me this 17th day of February, 1855,

EDWARD J. THORNLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. BUSTEED—I contend, your Honor, that this affidavit is ample, full and unequivocal, and should purge Mr. LEE of his contempt, and discharge and absolve him from any intent to bring this Court or its officers into contempt.

The COURT—The Clerk will take notice that I order D. RUSSELL LEE to appear on Monday, at 11 A. M., to answer certain interrogatories which I shall file in the meantime. I consider that that affidavit makes the matter if possible worse and worse

Mr. BUSTEED—Are we not to be served with a copy of those interrogatories, Sir?

The COURT—I will postpone the hearing till Tuesday, at the same hour.

Mr. BUSTEED—Shall we be served with a copy of the interrogatories?

The COURT—They shall be prepared within 48 hours, and a copy shall be served. And Mr. HARPER will appear this day week to answer the charges that may be made against him.

Another case was then called.

The hearing of Mr. LEE, therefore, will take place on Tuesday, and that of Mr. HARPER on Saturday next; both at 11 A. M.

☞ The British brig *Baltic* arrived on Saturday morning from St. Thomas; while beating through the Narrows, was run into by the bark *Moro Castle*, bound out, causing the *B.* to leak, and carrying away her stancheons. The *M.* also lost her jibboom.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Moses Scudder, Mr THEODORE S CONCKLIN to MISS MARY E CASTNER, all of this City.

☞ Jersey papers please copy

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb 18, after a short but severe illness, in the 36th year of her age, JANE, wife of William Beecher.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, Nelson Beecher, also her brothers, John, Rott, and Titus Fenton, are invited to attend her funeral from the Baptist Church in 12th-st., near 8th-av., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment

☞ New Haven and Waterbury papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 18, JAMES, infant son of Peter and Rosine Lynch.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'Clock, from No. 14 Vesey-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb 18, JOHN TIMPSON, late grocer and for upwards of 40 years a resident of the Second Ward, aged 66 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also those of his sons, John H, Edward, Thomas, Benjamin and Jared, and of his son-in-law, George W. Tompkins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 172 West 36th st., near 8th-av., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 18, JOSEPH SHAROT, Sr., in the 78th year of his age

The friends and relatives of the family, and the veterans of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence No. 108 1st-st. His remains will be taken to Staten Island, for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 17, MICHAEL CONERY, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Thomas Forster, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 19th, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 72 Eldridge-st

In this City, on Friday night, Feb 16, after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZA LUDLAM, in the 42d year of her age

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her brother. No. 40 3d-st., on Monday morning, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for late in the day.

On Saturday morning, Feb. 17, after a few hours' illness, ARTHUR DU BOIS, youngest child of Cornelius and Mary A. Du Bois, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On Saturday, Feb. 17, suddenly, in her 68th year, MARIA LIVINGSTON, wife of John C. Stevens, Esq., of Hoboken.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's Church.

At Bedford, L. I., on Saturday evening, Feb 17, ELOISE, daughter of Chas. H. and Sarah L. Smith, aged 1 year and 2 months

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ..FEB. 17.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s	c 81½	150	Cumb Coal Co	c 34
5,000	do	s3 81½	400	do	c 34
20,000	do	s3 81	250	do	s3 34
2,000	Pennsylvania 5s	86	500	do	s30 34
3,000	Indiana 2ds	68	100	do	s60 34
2,000	Ohio 6s, '75	106	300	do	s30 34
5,000	Virginia 6s	s3 96½	200	do	s10 34
10,000	do	s3 96	550	do	34
10,000	do	s3 96	200	do	b30 34
7,000	do	96	350	do	s30 34
4,000	do	s3 96	200	do	s3 34
4,000	do	s3 96½	50	do	b30 34
1,000	N. Carolina 6s	93	300	do	s30 34
4,000	Ala. & Tenn. R. 1st m. bds	86	400	do	b45 34
4,000	do	86	100	do	s3 34
2,000	do	86	100	do	s30 34
300	do	s3 86½	100	Cleve & Tol R. R.	b60 93
30	Pennsylvania Coal Co	161	70	Galena & Chicago R.	98
200	Cumber'd Coal Co	34	74	do	98
100	do	s60 34	100	Reading Railroad	s3 70½
100	do	b60 35	50	do	s3 70¾
100	do	s60 34	100	Harlem Railroad	s3 32½
70	N. Y Central R.R.	94	100	do	32½
50	do	s60 94	600	do	32½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	83½	500	Erie Railroad	b3 45½
1,000	Indiana Bank Bds.	79	100	do	b60 45
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	87½	75	do	s3 45
200	N. Y Cen 7s	99½	100	do	b30 45
100	Bank of Commerce	165	50	do	s10 45½
100	Nicar. Trans. Co	17	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	b60 39½
200	do	s60 17	100	do	b60 39½
200	do	b30 17	50	do	s30 37½
200	do	s3 16½	100	Cleve & Tol R. R.	b60 60
30	Pennsylvania Coal Co	161	70	Galena & Chicago R.	98½
200	Cumber'd Coal Co	34½	74	do	98
100	do	s60 34½	100	Reading Railroad	s3 70½
100	do	b60 35	50	do	s3 70¾
100	do	s60 34	100	Harlem Railroad	s3 32½
70	N. Y Central R.R.	94½	100	do	32½
50	do	s60 94	600	do	32½

MONDAY, Feb. 19—A. M.

The course of the Stock Market the past week was irregular. The earlier operations on the speculative Share list were marked by less activity than the previous week, and somewhat steady but not very firm prices. This state of things gave way on Friday to an actual decline of 1@2 ₱ cent.; which was followed by a corresponding decline in several prominent descriptions of State and Railway Bonds. On Saturday, at the early Board the same feeling continued, with very considerable sales at the decline of Erie, New-York Central, Cumberland Coal and Reading Shares, and Virginia, Erie and Illinois Central Bonds. At the Second Board there was a partial recovery both in the prices and tone of the market, and the week closed at quotations averaging about 1 ₱ cent. below the last bids of Saturday week. The aggregate sales of Bonds for the six days were about $1,000,000 against $1,300,000 the previous week. Erie Sixty Days closed on Saturday at 83½ against 90½; Erie Shares 46½ after selling down to 44½, against 47½; Reading 70½, against 76½; Cumberland 34½, against 36½, and New-York Central 94, after selling down to 93½, against 94. There was an improvement of 2½ ₱ cent. in Harlem, with an active demand at the close at 32½@½ against 30½ on Saturday week. The greatest rise in the week was in Panama Securities, from 100½ to 112, the extreme rate falling off 2 @2½ at the close.

The week closed on the same state of the Money supply and rates of interest as previously reported. The amount of Money offered on temporary use is quite abundant, and deposits have been made with Brokers as low as 5 ₱ cent., though the general terms to borrowers, in this way, are 6@7 ₱ cent., the outside figure being seldom paid by good houses. Short paper, with prime names, is also readily passed at 6@7 ₱ cent., and three to four months' dates, first class, at 8@9 ₱ cent. These rates, however, are materially increased on paper not generally known as first class. There is much difficulty, too, still experienced in negotiating even short loans on distant securities; so our business readers in the country must not mistake the ease now daily noticed in Wall-street, as a return to the good times of 1852-53 to all sorts of borrowers. The course of Foreign Exchange is influenced, more or less, by the condition of the Money market, rather than the supply of Bills; the latter is not short of the actual demand from the importing trade, or the wants of bankers in the settlement of credits. But the Cotton and other Bills from the South, which are on the increase, go into few houses, and there is no press or present inducement to sell below the full rates of the past week or ten days. This condition of the market, however, may soon be changed by the large Cotton trade at Mobile and New Orleans, which is likely, by the general rise of the rivers, to be thrown into the closing weeks of February and early weeks of March. We quote on London, 109¼@109⅜; on Paris, 5.13¾ @5.11¼.

The Import of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York, the week past, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $1,614,005, against $2,347,220 the corresponding week of last year. For the Treasury year beginning the 1st of July last, the whole value of Imports at New-York, excluding foreign Specie, by our weekly returns, is $103,418,000, against $120,074,000. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amounted to $719,274, against $919,347 the corresponding week of last year. For the Treasury year the total is $35,912,000, against $43,745,000 the previous year. There was an Export of Specie, for the week, entered at the Custom-House of only $10,000—but there was sent by express, for shipment from Boston by the steamer for Liverpool on Wednesday last, $350,000 in American Gold bars, and $70,000 in English Sovereigns. In the corresponding week of last February, there was no export of Specie. Exchange then ruled 108¼@109, and interest on Money 7 ₱ cent. at call, and 8@9 on paper. The aggregate Specie export since the 1st of July last amounts to $21,805,000, against $20,037,000 the previous Treasury year. The regular balance in the Sub-Treasury, at the close of business on Saturday afternoon, was $4,580,235, against $4,133,794 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $446,000, and the shipment of Gold to Boston of $420,000, are not counterbalanced by the receipts of the week from California, and a further moderate decline in the Specie reserve of the Banks, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, is probable.

We copy this morning from the money column of the London *Times* a paragraph on American credit, which will be read with attention—perhaps by some with surprise—on this side the Atlantic. It will be seen, at a glance, how quickly the slightest act of palpable bad faith on the part of corporations and other parties borrowing money in England, is quoted to the prejudice of American negotiations. The case of the Mansfield and Sandusky Road had scarcely been noticed at home, and yet, trifling as the amount really is, the act of practical repudiation is one that deserves all the censure bestowed upon it by the London writer, because of the mischievous nature of the precedent. The old cases of the Dry Dock Bank and the North American Trust, it will be seen, are not likely to be forgotten, or readily forgiven, on the other side. They are flaunted in the face of nearly every American negotiator who goes to the British capital in search of money, and it is not sufficient that our own public are as much mortified at the plea of usury against Foreign lenders, in these instances, as the lenders themselves are indignant. If these precedents of a past mania for reckless banking and speculation were likely to be entirely spurned by all good men, or men of high position in the management of our Railway and other Corporations of the present day, the mischief might, after a time, cease to be felt on American credit abroad. But such is not the existing hope. The case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company already takes rank as an example of burning shame, and of injustice to third parties wholly innocent of the frauds allowed to be committed by the President and Agent of the Company. The conduct of the present managers, acquiesced in by the most influential members of the Company, looks not only to practical repudiation, but openly enters a plea of usury under circumstances and pretences which, by comparison, elevate to respectability the course of the Dry Dock Bank and the pleas of the North American Trust. That we may convey no wrong impression against the New-Haven Company, or the managers, prompters and legal prosecutors in the suit recently commenced in the Supreme Court *by* the Company against the victims of their own fraud or that of their President and Agent, wherein they impudently assume to make the holders of his certificates, in the name and by special appointment of the Company, a party to his rascality, we quote the following separate counts in the summons and complaint served upon the "defendants:"

Ninth—That at the time of the appointment of the said ROBERT SCHUYLER as such *President of the Company, and as Transfer Agent of its stock*, he was known to be, and was by the Directors and Stockholders of the said Company, and by the public generally, believed to be a FIT AND PROPER PERSON *to fill and discharge the duties of both those offices; and that, up to the time of his resignation, he had contiguous to maintain such character.* * * * *

Eleventh. That the said letter [July 8] contained the first intimation received by any one of the said Directors, OR BY ANY OTHER PERSON, to the knowledge or belief of the plaintiffs, that the said ROBERT SCHUYLER *had been guilty of any improper, wrongful, or fraudulent conduct or practice*, either as President of the said Company, or as the Transfer Agent of its stock, &c. * * *

Seventeenth—That the plaintiffs are informed and have reason to and do believe, and therefore state, that many of the persons who received the said false, reissued and fraudulent certificates, and the said illegal transfers from the said ROBERT SCHUYLER and from his said firm, and from the said WILLIAM E. WORTHEN (Vice President, whose acts are also repudiated) and from other persons to whom they had delivered or attempted to transfer them, *knew or had reason to believe that the said certificates and transfers were not valid or genuine*, and that they did not represent any of the real stock of said Company, and were made and issued without any authority of law; *and that they received the same upon some illegal*, CORRUPT, OR USURIOUS *contract or transaction with the said* ROBERT SCHUYLER or his said firm, and that by reason thereof, they are not, and are not entitled to be regarded as *bona fide* holders or purchasers of the said certificates and transfers, or any of them, or of the stock purported to be represented thereby, as against the said Company or otherwise.

Such are the *consistent pleas* which GEORGE WOOD and WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esqrs., under instructions from a meeting of the New-Haven Company, ultimately continued to the confusion Vice-President and Transfer Agent, assumed to be void, have thought proper to file in the Supreme Court of New-York. The regularity and fitness of the appointment of ROBERT SCHUYLER to the double trust of President and Transfer Agent, it will be noticed, are specifically attacked. Next comes the equally specific admission that up to the 3d of July NO PERSON, outside the Board of Directers, (nor the Directors themselves, although it was their business to oversee his acts,) knew that SCHUYLER was guilty of any improper or fradulent conduct or practice either as President or Transfer Agent. And yet the seventeenth specification charges that *many persons* knew or had reason to believe that his certificates were not valid or genuine, and by reason of some corrupt bargain *or usurious contract*, they are void *as against the Company*, even after being admitted to transfer by the Vice-President of the Company, against whom there is no charge of corruption or complicity in the fraud. Among these "many persons" holding the certificates not of Mr. SCHUYLER but of Mr. WORTHEN, Vice-President and Transfer Agent *pro tem.*, as collateral security for money loans to third parties, are DENNISTOUN, WOOD & Co., an old and highly respectable firm of British Bankers; AUGUST BELMONT, Agent for the ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers; SCHUCHHARDT & GEBHARD, German Bankers; and JOHN A. STEVENS,* of the Bank of Commerce. Against the rights of these men, the plea of usury is set up, in order to make void the certificates of the New-Haven Company bearing the signature not of ROBERT SCHUYLER, but W. E. WORTHEN. The fact of instituting such a plea, is sufficiently damaging to the credit of American Railway corporations. Its ultimate success would be ten fold more disastrous to American credit abroad than the individual rascality of SCHUYLER twice told. The Directors and ex-Directors, who are responsible for such proceedings—the ex-Directors made so by calling upon GEORGE WOOD and WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esqs., to arbitrate the question on legal quibbles, instead of assuming the stock themselves on principles of commercial honor and palpable right and equity—have much to answer for to the public. Some of them are still engaged in Railway undertakings, not yet completed, perhaps, and involving large sums of borrowed money. *They* are peculiarly interested in having this question settled, and more so, in rendering to the public the reasons why in July and August last they shirked responsibility and left it in the hands of legal counsel, whom they invited and paid to give an opinion directly adverse to the assumption of the acts of their President and Agent. Another of these gentlemen is a large Banker in a neighboring city. He had but *five* shares of Stock in his name when the SCHUYLER fraud was made public, and could afford, in one sense, to have Mr. WOOD and Mr. NOYES take the whole subject into the Courts. In the same sense, he would be no loser by the act of gross repudiation now contemplated, since his five shares are said to be genuine. But in another and more important sense, it behooves him to look to the bearing of the question upon his safety as a merchant and banker interested in the observance of good faith and the absence of all such scandalous pleas by Railway and other Corporations as constructive usury or technical irregularity.

It will be noticed from a report, copied from the *Cleveland Herald*, of the proceedings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, that Mr. C. W. ROCKWELL of the Ohio Trust Office in this City, has been made President of the Road. We understand that he signified his acceptance to take place on the 15th inst., when he should request to be relieved of his present duties by the Trust Company. The last Cincinnati mail brought from the Board of Trustees the proper order for the transfer of Mr. EDWIN LUDLOW, late Assistant, to the post of principal Cashier, from which Mr. ROCKWELL now retires. Mr. R. having heretofore taken part as one of the trustees to the mortgages of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, in its bonded negotiations, enters upon his appointment with a full knowlege of its financial situation, and with sufficient confidence in its business prospects to make a prudent and every way useful President; while his place in the Trust Company is taken by a gentleman who has been in the office ten or twelve years, and who will have no difficulty in meeting acceptably the additional responsibilities committed to his charge by the Cincinnati Board.

A correspondent suggests that we overstated the other day the balance, $350,000, owing from the St. Louis firm, who resumed payment last week, to their late correspondents in this City, upon which an extension of six to eighteen months was granted. He states the balance of account current as rendered January 27, at $238,000, of which about $80,000 is a contingent liability. We did not mean to go into particulars in our original notice. Recurring to the statement made on Mr. BACON'S behalf and authority, at the Metropolitan Hotel meeting, January 15, we remembered that the total advances by his New-York bankers, an specific loans running from February to June, and on open credit, had amounted to $540,000, and that part only of the specific loans of $240,000 was paid off by the sale of collaterals pledged for their security, we assumed $350,000 as the probable amount of liabilities still impending. We apprehend that if Mr. BACON had not left for St. Louis last week, our correspondent would find this sum much nearer correct than he supposes. The difference at all events is not material to the main point of our paragraph, which was, that PAGE & BACON had resumed payment. On another point we quote from the remarks of our correspondent as follows:

The "subscription" you refer to as a Loan, on satisfactory securities, and so made in preference to *sacrificing* said securities—it is an ordinary plain transaction, common in current business, and the total is within $400,000. All the means now used, or to be used, by PAGE & BACON are their own, or the products of their own property made available, or held as collateral, together with late aid from PAGE, BACON & Co.

We are pleased, for Mr. BACON'S sake, to have this explanation from one who we know speaks as his friend; but we owe it in justice, to our own paragraph to add, that at least two of our cotemporaries had placed the subscription at $1,000,000 before we made reference to the amount, and that common rumor had given out that Mr. BACON had one million of means at command wherewith to resume payment. His correspondence with Mr. ASPINWALL also seemed to authorize the conclusion that he was mainly indebted to his New-York friends for the consummation of his wishes. In this he did himself injustice. His San Francisco house, it would now appear, furnished a large portion of the cash with which he went fortified to St. Louis to meet his depositors, leaving a sum within $400,000 above alluded to, to be raised by his friends in New-York, and that on ample security.

We would call the attention of the public to the Statement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company in another column of this paper.

The Bank Superintendent.

From the Independent.

A great effort is being made in certain quarters to prevent the reappointment of D. B. ST. JOHN, Esq., as Bank Superintendent. We trust our worthy Governor will take no heed to all this babble against a man who has been tried and proved himself every way qualified for this high position.

Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.

From the Alton Courier.

In our anxiety relative to the Eastern and Northern mail, we have omitted to notice the fact, that the trains on the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad have made regular trips, and not an hour's delay has been occasioned by the recent snow storms.

Energy and perseverance in the face of difficulties are characteristic of the managers of the Terre Haute road, and the advantages arising from the consolidation are already very important in its effects upon this part of the

Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the Board of Directors, to fill various offices connected with the Road. CHARLES W. ROCKWELL, of New-York, has been elected President, in the place of Mr. PRENTISS. EDWARD ROCKWELL, Secretary; J. DURAND, Superintendent; WM. C. CLELAND, General Freight Agent, and J. LINTON, Chief Engineer. JAMES F. CLARK has been chosen Director in the place of WM. A. OTIS, who declined. Mr. ROCKWELL has long been known and highly esteemed in business and financial circles, and his elevation to the office of President will enlist and secure Eastern interest in the affairs of the Road. In fact, taking into consideration the heavy amount of stock held by Connecticut, New-York and other Eastern places, it was due to that interest that one intimately known to them should be elected. Mr. ED. ROCKWELL has long been connected with the Company as Paymaster, and is in every respect peculiarly qualified for the office of Secretary.

Of Mr. DURAND we shall only remark, that no road in the Union is managed better, and none can be better managed, so far as the duties of Superintendent are concerned. A proper relief has been extended to the duties heretofore discharged by Mr. DURAND, by the appointment of WM. C. CLELAND as General Freight Agent. Mr. C. has long been well known as Conductor upon the road, and is a gentleman of first rate business talent, and one in whom the consigners of freight and the stockholders in the road will have implicit confidence. Mr. LINTON is the old chief in the engineer department, and his reappointment was a matter of course after the faithful and correct services rendered in his important department. We have not time, to-day, to notice the report of the Directors, but since the road commenced there has been no day in which its prospects are as bright as now.

Wool.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We have heretofore advocated the repeal of all duty upon wool as a measure demanded by the interests of both the wool grower and woolen manufacturer. Our articles upon this subject have been widely copied, and with scarcely an exception, the proposition has been approved by the public press in all sections of the country. In the Tariff Bill reported by Mr. HOUSTON, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the principle was virtually admitted, all foreign wools being placed in a schedule at a rate of duty nearly nominal. That bill, however, proposed such radical changes in other respects, that there appears to be little chance for its success during the brief portion of the session now remaining, and unless some simpler action is proposed, there is danger that the important measure of admitting raw materials duty free, will be postponed for another year.

If this measure were one of doubtful advantage, or less generally approved by public opinion in all parts of the country, there might be some excuse for further delay; but as the case now stands, we do not see why it may not be embodied in a single enactment, and receive the approbation of Congress before the session closes. It has been cordially recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury two years in succession; it has been advocated by the leading organs of the Protectionists, especially by those whose circulation is greatest in agricultural districts; it has been cordially commended by the friends and exponents of the Free Trade policy; and letters from leading wool-growers have begged it as a remedy for the evils they have so long experienced. In another column we print a letter from a wool-grower in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where is some of the best wool is raised which is to be found in the whole country.

American Credit.

From the London Times' Money Column, Feb. 2.

The late advices from New-York have shown that all recent attempts to obtain fresh sums in London by railway mortgage bonds have proved unsuccessful. Proposals however, are now in circulation to raise £450,000 in 7 ₱ cent. bonds on the security of the Panama Railway, which is expected to be completed from sea to sea by end of the next month. Whether they will be taken is doubtful. Although the aggregate amount of the existing bond and floating debt of the Company is already larger than their paid-up capital, their position is respectable, and the prospects of future receipts are very favorable. But it is not merely to the actual and immediate financial position of such concerns that persons disposed to become lenders are now obliged to look. The sense of legal security has been so shaken by recent developments, coupled with the previous experience of 1837, that, apart from the natural risk of any undertaking, an immense margin is required to cover the danger of the most solemn obligations being disputed or set aside, even if everything should go on prosperously. This feeling has become general, and the evidence of every week shows that it must increase. Indeed, only a short time back the judges of the Supreme Court of New-York pronounced an opinion indicating that the perils attending American bonds are far greater than had been imagined. Fifteen years ago a concern, called the North American Trust and Banking Company, borrowed in London £300,000 upon mortgage bonds, the payment of which has been contested from that time to the present; yet, in giving the decree last obtained, the judge (from whose verdict in favor of the claimants an appeal has since been made to the Supreme Court of the United States) took occasion to remark that the issue of millions of railroad bonds are secured precisely in the same manner." Every possessor, therefore, of one of these securities would appear, according to the soundest and most impartial legal judgments in the country, to be at the mercy of the parties interested in disputing them, to the extent, at all events, of fifteen years' litigation, and, as this would be sufficient to wear out all ordinary claimants, the state of the law may be considered, as far as such conduct is concerned, to afford practical immunity. Of course, in a majority of the leading companies, the honor of the Directors might be expected to avert the jeopardy, but the public should understand they have little beyond this to depend upon, and that comparatively recent cases have occurred, like that in which the Dry Dock Bank of New-York obtained a large amount from Mr. MORRISON, where no scruple whatever was entertained.

Moreover, within the past few weeks, another circumstance has transpired to operate as a warning to all capitalists. The Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad, which took the Columbus and Lake Erie line, and assumed its liabilities, disbonored the last dividend on the bonds of that Company, while still appropriating its entire earnings, and assigned as a reason, that the Directors preferred to apply the funds in hand to discharge certain secondary obligations which they had contracted at their own risk, and for which, by endorsing bills, they had rendered themselves personally liable. The President, and his colleagues in the direction, intimated that they had no idea of sustaining any inconvenience while they had funds within their reach to prevent it. In this way distant mortgagees may at any time be reminded that, whatever may be their priority of claim, their interests are in the hands of gentlemen who have the power to set aside everything else to meet the consequences of their own mismanagement; and next, that if any legal steps should be resorted to, every case of the kind may be carried on for at least fifteen years, and still, at the end of that period, be found to admit of further dispute, if the administrators of the contesting Company find it expedient to appropriate its funds for the purpose.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 17.

COTTON—Prices firm and unchanged. Sales moderate. WOOL—Market steady. Sales for the week 57,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—The demand for good goods continues active, and prices tend upward. Sales 38,400 pieces.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 17.

The COTTON market is dull. The sales for the week have been 29,000 bales. The sales to-day amount to 3,000 bales, at unchanged prices. FREIGHTS to Liverpool are 13-32d.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 16.

Our COTTON market is firm at 8c. for middling. The week's business has been 9,000 bales. The stock on hand reached 48,000 bales. The receipts at this port exhibit a falling off as compared with the same time last year of 180,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

Our COTTON Market to-day underwent a decline of ⅛c.; with sales of 1,700 bales, with prices ranging from 6c.@6¾c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah—Mrs. G. B. Wardwell, David Gould, Mrs. Charles Day and daughter, Louis Rathbone, S. H. Ransom, Mr. Schlatted, George B. Gilbert, Miss Gleason, Mrs. D. Rogers and child, Miss Mary E. Mills, Mrs. Fuller, Arthur Hugo and lady, Rev. David Brown and lady, Miss Mary Adams, Dr. Benjamin, Mrs. Lucy Gibson, Dr. De Coetzville, Andrew McLaughlin, Justin Shaw, Mrs. Monahan and infant, John Adams, C. R. Strange, C. G. Lee, R. H. Sammis, Mrs. Alford and 2 children, William McClure, Dr Nunn, H. Hall, B. H. Wilson, F. C. Woodworth, A. Gomler, J. P. Critchlow, A. Gallup, John Ryan and servant, A. Hopkins, R. A. Gallup, Miss Hadley, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. M. E. Ross, S. W. Wren, J. D. Johnson, Samual Johnson. Charles Brown, Miss Bancroft, Mrs. Foster and 2 children, H. M. Frink, John Belknapp, and 28 in the steerage

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—Edwin James, Mrs. Brown, Wm. A. Thomas, Miss E. H. Thomas, Mrs. B Baldwin, M. J. Hoey, P. Shawley, James Kelly, Henry Waverly, Samuel Caly, Thomas Reed, Mrs. Lodeld, William Howard, Caleb E Smith, Mr. Coryell and lady, Miss A. G. Gilbert, Miss H. Banbe, J. H. Nuall, V. Pickard, Wm. Mills, Mr. Freeman, and 19 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—George P. Tuten, J. Johnson, L. Walter, Jose Jeanico, L. A. Gould and child, Miss S. C. Tenney, S. C. Gorham, A. Goets, Miss A. Barlow, Mrs. Schuriat, J. Leary, S. S. Mitchell, Miss E. Roddy, H. P. Trust, F. Roberts, C. Karow, and 19 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. H. A. Lyon, James Brown, Wm. B. Muse, J. F. Rodgers, Alexander Neal, Chas. Merrill, N. W. Chaten, James Brewster, H. P. Leland, L. Ginochio, Henry E Esther, E. Stinson and lady, D. Cæsar, C. Andreal, A. E. P. Circokely, C. W. Buck, V. Lasje, Shephard Brooks, C. Albert, Henry Rosenberg.

In steamship World, from Savannah—

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Petitions in Favor of the Passenger Bill.

PASSAGE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL IN SENATE.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE CONSIDERED

THE BILL LOST.

The Collins Line—A Statement—The Pacific Railroad Bill, and its Prospects—Tariff Amendments to the General Appropriation Bill—Minister Dodge.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

At the instance of the friends of the Collins line in the Senate, the officers of the Company have been called upon by that body to present a sworn statement of the number of passengers and amount of freight carried by the Collins steamers, and the compensation received for each. This statement will, therefore, be exhibited side by side in a few days, with the erroneous estimate laid before the House on Friday by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Senator GWIN deserves high praise for untiring energy, persevering, personal effort, and great tact and skill, by exercise of which he to-day passed the Pacific Railroad bill through the Senate in the face of a powerful opposition. If properly managed the bill will pass the House.

An amendment will be moved to the General Appropriation bill in the House, making Railroad iron, wool and dye stuffs free of duty. There are several precedents for legislating on the Tariff in appropriation bills. The prospect of carrying the amendment is good.

It is said that Minister DODGE has engaged Professor DUNTZE, of New-Orleans, to go to Madrid and speak Spanish for him as Secretary of Legation.

Commanders GARDINER and EAGLE, of the Navy, have been ordered North to find suitable vessels for the Arctic Expedition in search of Dr. KANE. S.

Triumph of the Collins Line in the House—The Vote of the French Spoliation Bill—Mr. Breckinridge to be Governor of Minnesota.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1855.

The triumph of the Collins Line in the House, yesterday, will be hailed with joy far and wide all over the land. It is a triumph of national pride and of national faith,—such a triumph, doubtless, as will be looked back upon in after years with pleasure, even by those who yesterday felt themselves called upon to cast their votes against it. Not only was the annual appropriation voted, but the incubus which has heretofore been pressing with disastrous weight upon and hampering the energies of Mr. COLLINS and his associates, has been removed, so far as the action of the House can remove it.

It will be remembered that when—in view of the extraordinary exertions put forth by the Cunarders to maintain in Britain's hand the trident of the seas, for which "Young America" had indicated his purpose to enter into the contest—Congress voted to increase the rate of compensation to be paid to Mr. COLLINS for trans-Atlantic mail service, it retained in its hands the power to discontinue this additional allowance, upon six months' notice. Mr. HUNTER, upon whose motion this provision of the contract was inserted, moved it in order that Congress might have the power of withdrawing so much of the compensation, if the enterprise failed to accomplish its national object.

That the Collins Line has more than fulfilled its most brilliant promises, is matter of fame. It compelled Great Britain to make a postal treaty with us, which saves us at least one-half the foreign postage we should otherwise be compelled to pay. It has shortened the time between the Old World and the New at least three days, and has so saved us millions per annum in interest, as I showed a few days since, and afforded as many other advantages and facilities which I cannot particularize here. It has given us, too, that maritime preëminence which is the chief element of advancement to power and influence among the nations of the world.

Under these circumstances, there was no occasion to give the "notice." It was generally conceded in Congress that the notice *ought* not be given now, especially in view of the severe losses the line has sustained during the last year. It was equally certain, in the judgment of wise men, that the next Congress *would* not be disposed to give the notice, especially while Mr. COLLINS is engaged (as he will be soon) in building another great steamer to beat the new Cunarder, which is now constructing for the purpose of surpassing our hitherto invincible *Pacific* and *Baltic*. By the end of the next Congress, the Collins contract will have but a little more time to run; and as the power to give the notice was deemed useless and unnecessary, except as a sort of "corruption generator," to be availed of by unprincipled men, who might attempt to hold it in terror over Mr. COLLINS' head, and threaten its application unless he should yield to their suggestions. Under these circumstances, it was deemed advisable to repeal the power to give the notice, and so allow Mr. COLLINS and his associate to go forward during the brief remainder of their interest time, and devote all their energies to the perfection of their ships. The lucid and strong vote by which this proposition was carried is an gratifying as to the result itself. I hardly think there will be any serious opposition to the bill in the Senate; now that it has passed the popular branch.

I shall hereafter [illegible] from the very able argument of Mr. OLIVER, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, which will be of interest at this time.

The veto of the French Spoliation bill has excited many and bitter cursings among the most decided Democrats in Congress; and I heard a prominent member of "the party" say, to-night, that he would vote to pass the Texas Debt bill to-morrow if he thought the President would veto it, so that the overshadowings of Mr. PIERCE's disapprovals might rest alike on all sections of the Union—the River and Harbor veto on the West, the French Spoliation on the East and Centre, and the Texas Debt on the South and Southwest.

Your correspondent had not erred in his anticipations of the grounds upon which the veto is based. I understand them to be two,—first, that the President cannot give it his intelligent approval as a legislator, believing there is no merit in the claims,—and, second, that if anything is due the claimants from the United States, it is a much larger sum, than now asked, and therefore it would be disgraceful and iniquitous to compound with them for five millions of dollars. The answer to this latter argument is two-fold,—first, that the claimants *beg* a settlement on the basis of five millions,—and it is nonsense to tell a starving man that you won't give him a loaf of bread because you have not the power to give him a barrel of flour; and secondly, Congress is only bound to pay the claimants as much as our Government would have been likely to realize from these claims out of the Government of France, if France had not been released; and it is questionable whether five millions of dollars would not cover all of that. This bill may be considered dead for the balance of this Administration, doubtless, for it cannot get a two-third vote in the face of the veto.

It is rumored that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky., who recently declined the mission to Spain, is to be appointed Governor of Minnesota. There are few men in Congress so eminently fitted for that position; and if Mr. BRECKINRIDGE takes it, he will be quite sure of representing the *State* of Minnesota at no distant day in the Senate of the United States. This is more consonant with his statesmanlike abilities, and more worthy of his ambition than was the mission to Madrid, tendered him in a mistaken spirit of kindness. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War accompanied with seventy-five copies of the army register for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CASS said he should postpone his review of Lord CLARENDON's remarks until to-morrow.

Mr. WADE asked for the consideration of the resolution respecting Custom-Houses and Post-Offices for Northern Ohio.

THE PASSENGERS BILL.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of shipmasters, shipowners and merchants of New-York in favor of the Carriage Passenger bill. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A joint resolution was passed to settle the accounts of the late Governor HUNT of Nebraska.

Mr. DODGE, of Wis., presented three memorials from Wisconsin asking for the establishment of a Land District on Lake Superior.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of the erection of a building for a Custom-House and Post-Office at Pensacola, Fla.

On motion of Mr. DAWSON, it was resolved that 30,000 copies of the *State of the Union* be procured for the use of Congress, if obtainable within the price of $1 a copy.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the bill providing for a railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific was taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON wanted to see a communication between the Eastern States and the Pacific, but did not believe either road embraced in this bill could be built. If built the alternate sections of land would go to the builders and nothing would be left to maintain the road except the Treasury of the United States. Through travel and freight will not support the road, and there is no way travel of consequence. The whole thing, so far, is impracticable.

Mr. BUTLER agreed mainly with Mr. CLAYTON; the scheme was too expensive, and the projectors were not well-informed enough to carry it out.

Mr. GRIER said, it is proposed to build three roads which will cost from three to four hundred millions of dollars. The Railroads now use annually 380,000 tons of iron, of which 100,000 are manufactured in the United States. The roads now in construction will soon make the amount consumed annually 450,000 tons exclusive of the roads projected by this bill. Where is all this iron to come from?

Mr. PEARCE opposed the bill. He was astonished at the earnestness with which such an enormous project was presented. He spoke of the difficulties of construction, the unextinguished Indian titles, &c.; and concluded that he could not vote for any part of the scheme.

Mr. RUSK thought the twelve sections of land per mile through deserts, and the security to be taken for the work, made Mr. PEARCE's argument applicable rather to contractors than the Government.

Mr. BUTLER pointed out further difficulties, and Mr. GWIN replied, answering the objections.

Mr. SEWARD said he never expected to be here advocating three Railroads, but so it was. The objections came too late; he favored the proposed undertaking, and thought the country would never be in a better position than at present to undertake the enterprise, and that the advantages incidental thereto would justify the undertaking.

Mr. MASON said that the mails and munitions of war would be transported over these roads. It would be a Government enterprise, and he was astonished that the Senators possessed so little information as to the construction or working of these roads. He could view with satisfaction the United States engaged in so ponderous work, and hoped provisions would be made to require the proposals of the contractors to be reported to Congress. He moved to amend the bill to secure that object.

Messrs. CHASE, EVANS and BELL continued the discussion, when at a late hour the bill passed by a vote of 24 against 21.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate then went into an Executive session, at which DOUGLAS C. COOPER's nomination to the Southern Superintendency of Indian Affairs, *vice* THOMAS S. DREW, removed, was sent in.

JOHN APPLETON was confirmed Secretary of Legation to London.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, was confirmed Secretary of Legation to Peru.

Mr. ATKINSON Third Auditor in place of Mr. BURT.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

SHIPBUILDERS' PETITION.

Mr. WHEELER presented petitions from the Messrs. MERRAM, ship-builders, and others connected with the commerce of New-York, in favor of the bill relating to the carriage of passengers by steam and other vessels. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

THE SPOLIATION VETO CONSIDERED.

The Speaker announced the first business to be the consideration of the President's Message on the veto of the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. BOWLY in consequence of indisposition, desired a postponement until Thursday, wishing to speak on the subject.

Mr. ORR presumed if the House should now dispose of the message, Mr. BAYLY would not consider this courteous, and urged the passage of public bills as a reason for doing so.

Mr. BAYLY said he wished to speak of the character of the veto paper thinking he would be able to show that none can appear for the application of it.

Mr. BRANCH suggested if discussion was indulged in on the message, important appropriation bills should be lost.

Mr. OLIVER, of Miss., would have no objections to debate if good could result therefrom. There were only twelve working days remaining of this session, and we should transact public business. Gentlemen who want to denounce the exercise of the veto power in a usurpation could select some other time.

Mr. CAMPBELL withdrew his motion to postpone the consideration of the Message until the 24 of March, but he said he would renew it if Mr. ORR's motive was to cut off debate, with the view of bringing the House to a vote on the flimsy and unsubstantial arguments of the Message.

Mr. ORR replied that Mr. CAMPBELL should be the last man to complain, considering he wanted to postpone the Message to-day, when it could not be debated.

The previous question was then called, seconded, and carried by a vote of 112 against 77.

Several members said this was a gag.

The question was then stated—Shall the French Spoliation bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding? Decided in the negative, by a vote of 113 against 86—not a two-thirds, as required by the Constitution.

The House then resolved to meet for the balance of the session at 11 A. M.

On the previous question, cutting off the debate on the veto, the vote is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adkins, James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Ashe, Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Benton, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Brigham, Caruthers, Cashe, Chamberlain, Chastain, Clarkson, Cluck, Olingman, Cobb, Cook, Craige, Curtis, Cutting, Davis of Ind., Davis of R. I., Dawson, [illegible], Dickinson, [illegible], Edmundson, Ellis, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Harlan of Ind., Haven, Hendricks, Hoge, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hughes, Johnson, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Kerr, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Letcher, Lilley, Lindsley of Ohio, McMullin, McNair, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Oliver of Miss., Orr, Perkins of La., Powell, Richardson, Ritchey of Ohio, Rowe, Ruffin, Sapp, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Singleton, Skelton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Smythe of Va., Smith of Ala., Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stratton, Straub, Stuart of Ohio, Taylor of N. Y., Teller, Thurston, Vansant, Walker, Warner, Wells, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayly, Bell, Banks, Bennett, Benson, Bliss, Bristow, Brooks, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Chase, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullom, Cutting, De Witt, Dickinson, Disney, Eastman, Edmands, Eliot of Mass., Etheridge, Bailey, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Goodwin, Harlan of Ohio, Harrison, Hastings, Hauser, Howe, Hunt, Ingersoll, Knox, Latham, Lyon, McCulloch, Meacham, Middleworth, Morgan, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Peckham, Pennington, Persons of N. Y., Pringle, Puryear, Ready, Reese, Riddle, Russell, Sabin, Sapp, Simmons, Soule, Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Tracy, Upham, Wade, Walbridge, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Ill., Westworth of Mass., Wheeler, Yates, Zollicoffer.

The following is the vote on passing the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections:

YEAS—Messrs Abercrombie, Aiken, Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Bayly of Va., Bell, Bliss, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Bliss Brooks, Bruner, Brooks, Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chase, Chapman, Cook, Corwin, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Cutting, Davis of R. I., DeWitt, Dickinson, Disney, Eastman, Edmundson, Edmands, Eliot of Ky., Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Florence, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Goodwin, Harrison, Hastings, Hawes, Hill, Howe, Hunt, Ingersoll, Jones of Pa., Keitt, Kerr, Kittredge, Knox, Lindley of Mo., McCulloch, MacDonald, McDougall, Macy, Matteson, Maxwell, May, Maydell, Meacham, Middleworth, Morgan, Norton, Purdy, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins of N. Y., Phelps, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, Ready, Reese, Riddle, Ritchie of Pa., Robbins, Russell, Sabin, Seymour, Shower, Simmons, Smith of Va., Somers, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Penn., Teller, Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Tweed, Upham, Van Bust, Wade, Walbridge, Walker, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Mass., Westbrook, Wheeler, Yates, Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Jas C. Allen of Ill., Ashe, Bailey of Ga., Barksdale, Barry, Boston, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Cadwallader, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Cobb, Cox, Craige, Davis of Ind., Dawson, Deverdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, Elliot of Ky., Elmore, English, Etheridge, Faulkner, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Grow, Hamilton, Harlan of Ind., Hendricks, Hens, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hughes, Johnson, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Jones of La., Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilley, Lindsley of Ohio, McMullin, McNair, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Oliver of Miss., Orr, Perkins of La., Powell, Richardson, Ritchey of Ohio, Rowe, Ruffin, Sapp, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Singleton, Skelton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Smyth of Texas, Stratton, Straub, Stuart of Ohio, Taylor of N. Y., Warren, Witte, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS AGAIN.

Mr. SOLLERS offered as an amendment the vetoed French Spoliation bill.

The Chairman, Mr. HISKARD, ruled it out of order.

Mr. SOLLERS—I appeal from the decision.

Mr. SEYMOUR said though he voted for the French Spoliation bill he regarded the amendment as out of order.

Mr. KERR said he was as much in favor of the French Spoliation claims as any one, but would not vote to attach such an amendment to the pending bill because it might force the President to veto it and thus stop the wheels of Government.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, sustained Mr. SOLLERS' amendment, saying that if he were in the majority here, sooner than prescribe debate on the veto message, as was done to-day, he would allow all appropriation bills to fall, and let a new Congress come together and act on them. The claims were well established.

Mr. SOLLERS believed the House has a right to protect its dignity and respectability. His honest opinion was the President, in exercising the veto power by mere caprice, has violated the spirit of the Constitution. Several rules were read to show that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., contended it was relevant, as claims were provided for under the treaty, which is a law of the land.

Mr. CHANDLER took a similar view, saying it was also the law of God, the higher law—owe no man anything.

Mr. ORR replied that every claim recognized by the treaty with Spain had been paid.

Mr. CAMPBELL regarded these claims as honest as giving members eight dollars per day, provided for by the bill.

Mr. OLIVER, of Mo., regarded the amendment as referring to private claims, and asked where was the treaty obligation to pay them?

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., referred him to the treaty of 1850, and second article.

Mr. OLIVER called for the production of proof, and reminded the gentleman that they were acting under human, not higher law.

On further debate on the point of order, the Chairman's decision was sustained, by a vote of Ayes 103—Noes not counted.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Naval Matters—Letter from Senator Wilson—Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Commanders ENGLE and GARDINER to select propellers to be sent on the expedition in search of Dr. KANE.

SUPREME COURT—No. 52.—JAS. STEVENS *vs.* ROYAL GLADDING et al., appeal from the U. S. Circuit Court, Rhode Island. Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court with costs, remanding the cause with directions to award a perpetual injunction as prayed for, and for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

The *American Organ* this afternoon publishes a letter from Senator WILSON in answer to questions propounded by the editor of that paper. He says that he fully recognizes the doctrine of State Rights in its application to Slavery—that he does not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with Slavery as it exists under State laws, and that the American organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the subject of Slavery among those for the regulation of which it was formed.

No. 73. STEPHEN J. LEWIS, administrator, appellant, *vs.* EDWARD E. BELL, assignee of J. BELL, Jr. Argument concluded by Mr. LAWRENCE for the appellant.

No. 26. HENRY R. W. HILL, et al., appellants, *vs.* JOS. WEBER, administrator, et al.* This cause was submitted to the Court on the printed argument by Mr. BENJAMIN for the appellants, and by Mr. HARRIS for the appellees.

Arrival of the Steamer Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 18.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Nashville*, Captain M. BERRIEN, arrived this (Sunday) morning.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA!

CUBA IN A STATE OF SIEGE!

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 19.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 15th inst.

Great excitement still prevailed and new militia companies were being formed.

The whole island had been declared in a state of siege, and all the ports in a state of blockade.

A proclamation had been issued, ordering the enlistment of all volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50, who were capable of bearing arms.

A Military Commission had been created for the eastern part of the island.

It was reported that Gen. CONCHA had sent to Porto Rico for more troops.

The British ship-of-the-line *Bescawen* had left Havana, and the war-steamer *Medea* was engaged in conveying troops.

The British Rear Admiral reviewed the troops with Gen. CONCHA on the 12th inst.

A decree was being enforced prohibiting the sale of firearms and ammunition.

FROM MEXICO.

Demonstrations against Guadalajara—The Insurgents—Plan of Degollado—The Rebels in the South.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 19.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Tuesday.

The detailed advices from Mexico to the 8th inst furnish the following items:

The shocks of an earthquake which were experienced on the 1st and 2d inst. caused some damage to the city of Mexico. Some old walls at Puerto Blanco were thrown down. The aqueducts at San Cosme and Belen were split in many places. The Government had thought it necessary to have the public buildings examined.

From statements which have appeared in the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico papers, it is evident that the Revolutionary party are gaining strength.

The rumor is credited that a Provisional Government had been formed at Acapulco, with General ALVAREZ at its head.

The Revolutionists at Tehuantepec had declared in favor of ALVAREZ, and it was reported that the Government troops had sustained a signal defeat at Chilpancingo, their General, BAHAMURDO, being taken prisoner and shot.

It was also reported that a considerable force of the revolutionists had been defeated in Zapollan.

The *Diario Oficial* publishes dispatches announcing that Col. FRANCISCO SANCHEZ routed the forces under General ANTONIO DIAZ SALGADO, on the 22d ult., at Jaquilpa, and also on the 24th, the forces under HUERTA and PUEBLITA; consisting of more than fifteen hundred men, compelling them to retire before him, leaving behind them on the field upwards of thirty dead and their arms and horses.

A proposition has been made to the Government to carry the mails between Vera Cruz and Mexico in forty-eight hours, and establish a daily communication.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 13.

The Commandante General of Jalisco, published an order requiring all district prefects in his jurisdiction to take measures to prevent all commerce and communication with the insurgents.

A treaty of commerce between Belgium and Mexico has been agreed to in the Chamber of Deputies, at Brussels, and was fully expected to be adopted in the Senate.

General D. IGNACIO MARTINEZ has been summoned to the capital, from the Governorship of Oajaca, and is to be appointed to some higher post.

Small-pox was prevailing to a considerable extent in the Department of Tabasco. Adults had suffered much more from it than children, owing, as is supposed, to the effect of vaccination having been lost in the course of two years since it had been performed on them. At some points of the same department a few cases of a disease resembling cholera had occurred.

A portrait of SANTA ANNA having been put up in the Council Chamber of the city of Teapa, a *Te Deum* was sung on the occasion, a Mass was said, and all the streets of the place were decorated.

General WOOL, according to the *Siglo XIX.*, is to take charge of an army of observation, 8,000 strong, to be posted in Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, or Lagos.

The *Correo de España* of the 3d inst., states that a telegraphic dispatch from Querétaro announces that 3,000 insurgents, under DEGOLLADO, HUERTA, PUEBLITA and other leaders, entered Michoacan, where the garrison was only 1,000 strong, but were completely routed and put to flight, leaving a great number of dead, wounded and prisoners.

Funeral honors were celebrated with great solemnity at Jalapa on the 24th ult., in memory of the late Gen. ECHAGARAY.

Six deserters were shot at Mazatlan, on the 19th ult.

A report on the state of the Treasury, and the finances of the country generally, by Señor D. MANUEL OLASAGARRE, is being published, and SANTA ANNA is said to desire to have the subject generally discussed.

The *Heraldo* copies from the Paris *Patrie* a copy of a communication from the Mexican Minister in that city, in reference to the project of procuring Swiss emigrants for Mexico. He denies that he was authorized to procure them for the army, and says that they were merely to be military colonists, to settle on the frontier, and so be a check on the incursions of the Indians. For the present, however, all proceedings in the matter had been stayed.

Señor D. MANUEL A. GRONOS has been nominated Secretary of the Mexican Legation for New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

A famous bandit, named BALTRAN, who had made his escape while in custody on his way to Vera Cruz, has been recaptured much to the delight of the people of Texcoco, in whose vicinity he had recommenced operations.

The *Heraldo* publishes an extract from a letter, dated Guaymas, Dec. 25, announcing the arrival at that port of Señor JIMINEZ and three of his companions, members of the Mexican Boundary Commission.

A decree acceding to propositions made by ALEJANDRO BELLANGE, on behalf of Señors LELONG, CAMACHO & Co., for the establishment of a monthly line of steamers between Havre de Grace and Vera Cruz and Tampico, is published. There is nothing very peculiar in the conditions.

An officer of the British war steamer *Virago*, has been caught at Guaymas endeavoring to smuggle off two ingots of silver.

A letter from King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, acknowledging the reception of the Grand Cross of the Order of Guadalupe, which SANTA ANNA had sent him, is published.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Bee.

MEXICO, Feb. 5, 1855.

At this very moment the City of Mexico is in a state of cruel anxiety. The mail from Guadalajara was expected with great impatience, as every one was anxious to learn what had really occurred in that city. The mail arrived at length, but brought neither letters nor papers. Much uncertainty prevails. The official papers say that the revolutionists attempted to capture the town of Guadalajara; that they were on the point of succeeding, when the garrison came to the rescue, repulsed them with immense loss, drove them out of the town, and pursued them with a view to their extermination. Receive this story with a large allowance of salt. At the last accounts the real condition of things was as follows:

On the 20th of January—and not the 20th, as the papers say—some of the insurgents, with a view of sounding the population, advanced into the fauxbourgs of Guadalajara, crying "*Viva Alvarez! Viva la Federacion!*" and fraternizing with some of the inhabitants. On the receipt of this intelligence, the Commandante, General ORTEGA, sent Colonel PARRA with a force of 400 infantry and cavalry against the Rebels. The latter being greatly inferior in number, fell back, and the Government troops having no enemy to combat, set to work killing the *leperos*, and taking prisoners those whom the musket had spared.

The main body of the insurgents, consisting of the troops under SANTOS DEGOLLADO, formerly Governor of Michoacan (a man of great energy and character, and Commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary forces of Michoacan), and the soldiers of Pueblita, Huerta and Nunez, numbering altogether about 3,500 men, were stationed three or four leagues from Guadalajara, in a village named San Pedro, between the town and the bridge of Calderon. It is a formidable body of men, consisting principally of cavalry, and having eight pieces of artillery. Most of the infantry even are mounted, in order to give increased rapidity to their movements.

You will readily understand that with such troops DEGOLLADO might easily have captured Guadalajara, especially as he had been called upon by the inhabitants themselves. But DEGOLLADO did not wish to take the city.

He had acquired information that the brigade of Gen. TAVERA, and that of Col PEPE SANTA ANNA, son of the President, had been dispatched against him. The former, which was originally composed of 1,500 men, is now reduced to 600 by desertion and death; the latter comprises 400 Puebla lancers, who are disaffected towards the Government, and are in fact the same men who were lately ordered to leave Puebla, in the fear they might breed an insurrection. TAVERA and SANTA ANNA together have about 1,000 men under their command. On the other hand, the garrison of Guadalajara consists of 700 or 800 men. DEGOLLADO preferred remaining quiet at San Pedro, and waiting for the two brigades sent against him. He knows his strength, and is confident of beating his foes. This once accomplished, the munitions of his defeated enemies will furnish him a seasonable supply, while numbers of them will pass over to his ranks. Thus reinforced, he will be enabled to march against the garrison of the city, and when he has captured Guadalajara he will not have to prepare for a siege, as his enemies will have been discomfited and dispersed. His plan is extremely well combined, and has probably succeeded. You will now understand why intelligence from Guadalajara is expected with so much solicitude. Señor HARO Y TAMARIZ is said to be with DEGOLLADO.

The news from the South is unfavorable to the Government. Gen. ANGEL PEREZ PALACIOS, Commander at Guerrero, has received orders to pack up bag and baggage and leave Chilpancingo, the position being no longer tenable, and to fall back upon Toluca, which is seriously menaced by the insurgents under PLUTARCO GONZALES. Gen. GUIBIAN, who is in command of about 500 Government soldiers, has concentrated his troops at Cuernevaca, as it is reported that ALVAREZ, with a force of 2,000 men had taken the offensive against him.

The whole territory of Tlapa and Montana in the South is in full revolution. The insurgents, numbering 7,000, are threatening Chilaps, where Col. OLLOQUI, with 500 or 600 Government troops, is posted. It is all but certain he will be compelled to surrender. Col. MORENO, with another detachment, was imprudent enough to push forward in the heart of Costa Grande. Whether he will ever return is more than doubtful.

It is certain that Col. BAHAMONDE has been shot by the insurgents, after being defeated and surrendering at discretion, with his army amounting to six hundred men, in the environs of Penjano (Michoacan). BAHAMONDE was formerly a co-operator in the revolutionary movement. He contributed materially to the overthrow of ARISTA, but subsequently stuck to SANTA ANNA, and pursued the insurgents with implacable hostility. He was considered by them as a traitor, and met a traitor's doom. This BAHAMONDE had GORDIANO GUZMAN, one of the most esteemed leaders of the revolution, shot about a year ago. GUZMAN had been betrayed into his hands, was allowed two hours to make his peace with God, and then executed. Precisely the same conditions were meted out to BAHAMONDE, and he was shot on the very ground where he surrendered. His head was then cut off, sent to Cuitzo, and planted on a pole at the place where GUZMAN received his death. Twenty-five officers who surrendered at the same time, have been sent to the fortress of Acapulco, where ALVAREZ will determine their fate. After the victory, the rank and file were allowed to choose between a junction with the insurgents or a safe conduct homewards. Without exception, they went over to the patriots.

From all this you will conclude that the situation of affairs is highly critical. The rumors from Tamaulipas referred to in my last letter have not been confirmed, but it is certain that Gen. LA VEGA has assumed the command at Matamoras, in place of Gen. WOLL. The official journal announces that the latter was at Vera Cruz, and was about to repair to Mexico, to take command of an army of observation of 6,000 men. Where these 6,000 men are to be found is more than I can say. It is now rumored that the whole story is false, that Gen. WOLL is not at Vera Cruz, but is gone to Texas or some other part of the United States.

The situation of the Treasury is deplorable. An assembly of capitalists under the direction of Señor GREGORIO MIER Y TERAN, was recently convoked by the Government, for the purpose of deliberating upon some plan of obtaining a loan, but nothing tangible was effected.

In spite of Government pauperism, there is no lack of *fêtes* in Mexico. On the 3d ult.—the day fixed upon for counting the votes of Dec. 1—it was announced by the *Universal* that 435 530 votes had been cast in favor of SANTA ANNA, and only 4,075 against him. A grea military parade, salvos of artillery, and general illumination followed the official announcement. The *Te Deum* was forgotten.

To-day is the festival of San Felipe de Jesus, the patron saint of the country. A Government decree compels us to illuminate our dwellings.

The Disbanding of Military Companies in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

Adjutant-General STONE was arrested in Worcester on Saturday afternoon, for trespass in breaking open the armory of the Jackson Guards, one of the disbanded companies, who refused to surrender their arms and equipments to the State. He was allowed to return to Boston without bail, in order to consult the Commander-in-Chief.

Launching of the U. S. Frigate Santee.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

The U. S. frigate *Santee* was launched at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard Saturday afternoon. Her armament will consist of 58 guns, including two 64-pounders.

The Great India Rubber Case, &c.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Feb. 19.

In the great India Rubber case of H. H. DAY against the Association of India Rubber Manufacturers, now in the fourth week of consideration, it was announced this morning that the juror who was taken sick on the second week had died. The parties had previously agreed to finish the case with eleven jurors. The case will probably occupy the attention of the Court for two weeks longer. It is the same patent case which was terminated in New-York last Summer by the death of a juror.

Shock of an Earthquake at Bangor.

BANGOR, Monday, Feb. 19.

The shock of an earthquake was felt here at 5½ o'clock this morning. In several parts of the City buildings were shaken violently.

Shock of an Earthquake at Waterville, Me.

WATERVILLE, Monday, Feb. 19.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock.

Navigation of the Missouri River—Sandy Fox breaking out among the United States Troops at Newport Barracks, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 17.

The Missouri River is open for steamboat navigation from this city to Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 19.

It is stated that [illegible] has made its appearance among the troops at Newport Barracks, four of them having been attached with the disease.

The trial of Assassin Tuck

[illegible]

A young man named P. H. Winstanley [illegible] about twenty-two years, employed as a pressman in the *Daily Republican* office here, committed suicide last night by taking morphine. Cause unknown.

Suicide of a Banker.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 19.

GEORGE W. GREEN, the banker, who [illegible] convicted sometime since of the murder of his wife, hung himself in his cell yesterday morning.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON ON THE INDIANS.

Lecture Before the New-England Young Men's Association.

Last evening, at Niblo's, before the New-England Young Men's Association, General SAM HOUSTON delivered a highly entertaining lecture on the "American Indians," before a numerous and fashionable audience. An overture was first executed by Dodsworth's Band, when Dr. FISHER, President of the Society, introduced the distinguished lecturer.

He began by saying that he hoped due allowance would be made for the desultory manner in which he should present his subject. He should pursue no regular train of thought, but speak that which came up uppermost in his mind. The New World, he said, was the primal heritage of the Indian. He followed with a brief survey of the sense of justice by the first settlers, and the condition of the untutored savage who roamed free and unobstructed through its forests and wild prairies. He noted the frauds to which they were subjected, and efforts were made for their civilization. He spoke of the time when the English Alphabet was first communicated to them—and their slow progress in knowledge and art. He insisted that in overpowering the difficulties they had to encounter they showed that they were at least equal, if not superior to the white in intellectual ability. Trace back the Indian line, and from the time of POCAHONTAS to the present there will be found illustrious and noble red men who by the power of their native genius have successfully competed with the white man. RED JACKET was an illustrious man; and who is there that does not recall the deeds of TECUMSEH, whose generalship rivalled that of his British allies; and who before the victorious army preferred death on his own soil to retreat. In the space of less than half a century, if you go back to the Cherokees, the Chippewas and the Choctaws, and compare their position surrounded with all the blessed influences of Christianity—the Bible and the gospel—then will be furnished an illustration of the Indians' intelligence, and the readiness with which they receive learning and civilization. The speaker carried out the comparison in lengthy detail, showing that instead of the former rude wigwam and crude implements of industry, they now occupy comfortable houses, and are industrious cultivators of the soil. You will find their women showing the refinement of polished and cultivated society. Instead of no law they have established a regular judiciary. A regard for the Sabbath is also observable.

The speaker now alluded to the action taken by the United States relative to the Indian, from the establishment of the Federal Government. He said the entire amount appropriated for their benefit up to the present time reached the enormous sum of one hundred millions of dollars. Of this amount, they had not actually received for their benefit twenty millions. The agents and other intervening persons had managed to secure the lion's share. Had the same been legitimately used as intended, the good resulting from this source would be incalculable. He specified instances connected with Government dealings with the Indian tribes resident in Minnesota and Nebraska, showing the extent of the misappropriations alluded to, and their effect. As it is, however, there is no redress for the Indian against such abuses—if he resists he is kicked like a dog, and if like a dog he snaps he is kicked for snapping. As a remedy for such evils he suggested, as the most effecting, the appointment of suitable agents—men who had a character to lose. The agents had been too much composed of broken down gentlemen and sharpers—men who had spent their fortunes in dissipation and were unscrupulous as to the means of repairing their losses. They raised money to get up an influence in Washington and march off with a license to cheat and rob the Indian on the frontiers.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1855.

[illegible] will be issued [illegible] for the mails [illegible] Illinois. It will contain a complete summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, [illegible] by the last steamer; Proceedings of Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; Letters of interest from all parts of the United States; Commercial Summaries, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Single copies ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per [illegible]

Congressional.

A petition was received in the Senate yesterday asking for the passage of the Passenger bill likewise by them. The bill providing for [illegible] from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean was taken up again, and after [illegible] debate, which was continued to a late hour, passed.

In the House, the President's Message vetoing the French Spoliation bill was under consideration for a brief period, but, by a call for the previous question, discussion was cut off, and on the question, "Shall the French Spoliation Bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?" the bill was lost. The Message is published on the third page of this morning's TIMES.

After having followed in the wake of the *Herald* through a series of gross and outrageous personal attacks upon the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the *Tribune* is suddenly shocked at the personality of our paragraph of Friday last, exposing the real motive of this most infamous crusade. We stated then, and we repeat now, that about a year ago the Editor of the *Tribune* threatened Mr. St. John that he *should live to repent* having distinguished the *Tribune's* application in connection with the advertising of the Bank Department, part of which was given to the TIMES. That threat was distinctly and unmistakably conveyed in a correspondence upon the subject, and in that particularly elegant and forcible language for which the Editor of the *Tribune* is justly distinguished. And it is *in fulfillment of that threat*, and in revenge for its disappointment in regard to the subject of it,—and not from any special regard for the public good, or any conviction of Mr. St. John's incapacity or unfaithfulness as a public officer,—that the *Tribune* is now joining its efforts to those of the *Herald* and the Wall-street "wild cats," to accomplish his removal.

The *Tribune* of yesterday puts in an apparent denial of our statement on this subject. It pronounces its own version of our remarks "*false*," and known to be so by Mr. St. John and ourselves. If the *Tribune* is willing to be explicit in this matter, there is a very easy mode of bringing the question of veracity to a decisive test. We asserted, and we repeat, that the Editor of the *Tribune* threatened to make Mr. St. John *repent* the course he had taken in regard to the *Tribune* advertising. If the Editor of the *Tribune* denies this assertion, he has only to give his version of the publication of the correspondence in question to enable the public to decide the issue of veracity between us. *Will he—dare he—do so?*

In order that no injustice may be done to the gentlemen who took part in the meeting of shipmasters and shipowners on Saturday, [illegible] of the course of Senator FISH, will be found in another column a more full and complete report of the remarks made on the occasion by Mr. GRINNELL and Mr. M. LIVINGSTON, than we were able to present yesterday.

The *Evening Post* regrets that allusion should have been made in the TIMES to the personal misunderstanding between these gentlemen and Mr. FISH, which is believed by the *Post* to be susceptible of satisfactory explanation, because it does not effect the issue on the respective or comparative merits of the two bills. This is all true. But as the whole spirit of the meeting, particularly the opening part of it, appeared to centre in the personal focus, we deemed it every way proper to refer to it accordingly, expressing a [illegible] that terms of the harshness [illegible] should be hastily dealt out against the [illegible] Senator.

It [illegible] that one of the principal grievances of the highly respectable Committee who returned from Washington under the belief that the bill prepared by the Treasury Department would come up in its proper order, with the [illegible] of all parties, to take its chance *this* session, as against the bill of Mr. FISH, or as [illegible] substitute for the existing law, is, [illegible] which Mr. F. should oppose the [illegible] choice—not drawn by them, but by the Department having charge of the consideration of the subject—but that he should leave his post with private instructions to his friend to suffer *no* bill to pass, unless it still had the preference. This course they believed, unless warmly remonstrated against by the merchants and shipowners of New-York, would tend to the defeat of all legislation at the present session, owing to the embarrassing seizures now being made under the Secretary of the Treasury's construction of, and determination to enforce, the old law; which law no party, not the Government itself, deems the right construction of the clause aimed at. Hence the call of the meeting, and hence too the [illegible] of the members of the Committee, in their expressions of indignation; some of which the yesterday treated as uncalled for by the circumstances of the case, and which [illegible] occupying ground, each other [illegible] We take pleasure, [illegible] only in giving a connected [illegible] but in stating the [illegible] of the course of the [illegible]

The Economics of Slavery.

[illegible] "[illegible] Illinois, [illegible] Yankee view of the economics of Slavery. They have heard from this quarter our notions *ad nauseam* of its barbarities, its moralities, its office as a civiliser of the African—not very much yet of that other consideration, "*How does it pay?*" When we look at the *figures*, we are surprised that a sensible man should wish "a plantation in Alabama and a hundred fat negroes," and not rather for said plantation and a hundred starving Irishmen from the bogs of old Ireland.

It may be creditable to our hearts, or it may not; but interest, after all, is the supreme arbiter of this question. Exhibit the institution as repugnant to the teachings of the New Testament, and it takes refuge in the Old. Who can deny that Abraham held slaves! Yet we could never see why a man should not have his Hagar as well as his Sarah by the same argument. *Sed hæc posthac.*

It does appear at first sight that unpaid labor must inevitably enrich him who can command it. It sometimes does indisputably, and sometimes it does not. It does not in portions of Virginia,—the planter growing poorer year by year, until at last the free laborer takes the "old plantation," treats it *reasonably*, and speedily becomes rich. But *this* argument is for the latitude of the Old Dominion. There it is potent enough, as we heard an old Virginian lately confess,—but for the extreme South we have another. By the aid of a table lately published in the DAILY TIMES, we arrive at the following results: Common field hands in Alabama were hired on the 1st of January last at rates ranging from $130 to $200 per man for the year,—say $160 as an average. Clothing for such a hand, for the year, $10; food, $50. These figures are allowed by experienced planters, and we are confident that they are not far from the truth. The cost, then, of a field hand will not be far from $220 per year. Now the *hirer* loses whatever time the slave is disabled by sickness or accident, and not the *owner*—who has, to all intents, *sold* his slave for one year. There is some risk in that. On the whole, $225 is not *very* far from the yearly expense of a negro field hand. *That is more than a free laborer costs in a free State!* The yearly wages of labor, from the above mentioned table, range from $80 to $250—say the average is $175, which probably is above the mark. Allow $50 more for the board of a free laborer, and we have the cost of a slave's and a free laborer's services, amounting to the same sums. Now everybody knows and admits that a white man *paid* for his labor, will perform at the *very least* a third more work than a black man who gets nothing. If, then, a planter can make on each negro hand employed, $75 per year, a free white laborer would make it above $100. Let us see what that will amount to on a plantation of thirty hands—only $900; on one of one hundred hands, $3,000 almost! To a Yankee who calculates closely, the $900 is an important item. With it he might hire four free laborers for the following season, whereas it would not quite *purchase* a single slave! How the man who buys and hires unpaid labor misses the "main chance!"

Somebody will iterate the old argument, that white men cannot perform the labor o negroes in that climate. But do not white men work in shops and factories there!—and what is exactly to the point, do not *poor* white men cultivate the soil, raise cotton and corn and tobacco there? A single day's travel in the South will settle *that* question in the mind of any unprejudiced man.

Now what was true of the profit of a free white field laborer, is true also of a white house servant. How much more expeditious and reliable and neat! We have spoken with many Southern ladies on this subject, and they have uniformly declared their preference for a white servant instead of a black one. Travel at the North, men of the South assure us, is doing more than all the Thunders of Abolitionism together to shake the foundations of domestic servitude. The proprietors of hotels in our principal cities are doing a good work in introducing Irish servants. The best hotels in Mobile and Montgomery are provided with neat Irish waiters and chambermaids, and every traveler likes the arrangement. Now, if in this way Slavery can be abolished, there is no danger at the same time of abolishing Christian charity and the Union. Convince men who seek their *interests* that demagogues have misled them, that unreasonable opposition has driven them to maintain a system really prejudicial to their interests, and will they not abandon it? These hotels, this travel of Southern men at the North, the reading of Northern books and papers that deal temperately and reasonably with the real difficulties of the question, are achieving a most beneficial work.

Such men as sully the purity of the ministerial office with Scripture defences of Slavery will do well to read the remarks of the Richmond *Enquirer* some years since upon FLETCHER'S *Studies of Slavery*. If any D. D. really believes the institution *so* good, we will engage to find him a master with ten dollars' worth of clothes and corn dodgers and bacon for the year. Why should not he enjoy some of the "good" as well as his "colored brethren?" Southern men do not talk in that way. They say, "We *have* the negroes, and what shall we do with them? We doubt if they could take care of themselves, and for the time being it may be for the best for them to remain as they are. They see new learning something of civilization and Christianity that may yet result in the redemption of Africa. But while we have slaves, we prefer work from the system than the negroes." "Look at our children," said an intelligent Southern gentleman not long since; "they have negro nurses and negro [illegible] Now, this little lady had been talked [illegible]

[illegible] Yankee aspect of the subject, after all, is more truly the "South side view" than our Yankee men are like to get who go South, wound up to such a pitch of amiable endearment to their hospitable hosts as to construe even the buying and selling and separation of families, which every true Southerner deplores, into a very tolerable and only an "unfortunate" incident.

Official Politeness.

There are some members of our executive so precious that they can only be seen through a window like other costly articles. Prominent amongst these are the officials of our Post-Office, who exhibit their countenances to an expectant public, framed and glazed, at the windows for receiving and delivering letters. The immense advantage, in a moral and physical point of view, enjoyed by the party who happens to be on the inside of a partition must be fully appreciated by those who have occupied the outside. There is no argument, and but little conversation, through a hole; although to be sure the gallant Pyramus did woo the gentle Thisbe thereby. A being seated behind an open window, with nothing visible but his countenance, can afford to be oracular; and even more than oracular, with impunity. Like the Russians he is comfortably fortified, and in a position, if need be, to stand a siege.

These philosophical reflections were provoked the other day by witnessing the scene at the ladies' window of the General Post-office. A young, timid girl, evidently unaccustomed to down-town civility, was in pursuit of a letter supposed to be lying in that establishment for her father—an invalid. Imagining that she would obtain it from the window under the letter of his name, she took her place at the extreme end of a long *queue*, and in process of time worked up to the pencil and the being that holds it. Before she had time to say a word that worthy waved her off like a stage father, uttering the cabalistic words, "next office." Without precisely knowing what the import of these mysterious words might be, she retained sufficient of her faculties to know that elsewhere she must seek the letter. Very much confused and a little indignant at the abruptness of the Being, our heroine was borne away on the tide of business humanity, and would have been incontinently wrecked on the snow banks of Nassau but for a happy diversion caused by a reckless youngster coming into collision with her, head foremost, by the force of which accident she immediately stranded high and dry in a strange little cove, and discovered with inexplicable pleasure that she had alighted on the very "office" referred to by the Being. Nervously anxious to appease and gratify Being No. 2, our fair friend approached the window, and commenced a very civil little speech.

"If you please, Sir,—"she said.

"What name!" bellowed a gruff voice through the window.

"I have called to see if—"

"What name!" this time with an imperious rap, and something that sounded like an oath, but might have been anything else, for, of course, a Being—particularly a lady's Being—don't swear.

"SMITH," stammered the lady, trembling violently and wondering whether she could be sent to the Tombs for making such an important person angry.

This was too much for Being No. 2; he wasn't used to that sort of thing, and evidently wouldn't stand it. Putting his face as much through the opening as possible—and thereby materially injuring the appearance of the window—he scowled at the lady, and with hissing emphasis remarked that there were five hundred Smiths in New-York, and desired with the same impressiveness to be informed which of that numerous family he had the honor of addressing. Only he didn't say it half so civilly.

"O! if you please sir the letter—"; a few angry raps admonished the fair one that Being No. 2 was in the act of not standing it; wildly uncertain what to say she gasped out "C. T. Smith."

"Why could'nt you say so then!" growled the gentlemanly official fiercely, as he seized a bundle and commenced turning over the letters half a dozen at a time. "Nothing!" he shouted after completing the search.

"My father said—" remonstrated the lady.

"What name!"—addressed this time to another lady applicant; Being No. 2 having in his own estimation stood enough. Some four or five other applicants had to be snubbed and humbled before our heroine had another chance of being heard. But by this time she had quite made up her mind—not a very large one to be sure, but brave and true—to be led to the stake rather than go without what she wanted.

"My father said that he saw a letter directed to himself advertised in to-day's paper;" she got it all out, before Being No. 2 could say a what name.

The remarkable insolence and temerity of this explanation appeared to exasperate the Being so much that he jumped off his stool and disappeared; when he returned he had a letter in his hand and had evidently been undergoing a violent internal struggle; in a suppressed voice, he demanded a cent; that sum having been paid, he chucked the letter through the window, and as the lady picked it from the mud, muttered,

"Men should come for their own letters."

"And so he would if he were not sick," cried the little woman bristling up, and O! what a look she gave him. Being No. 2 closed the wicket in disgust.

[illegible] window, simply because the [illegible] were too vulgar to [illegible] It is not the first case of the kind that has come under our notice. Indeed any one who has occasion to visit the Post-Office in search of letters must have remarked the invariable insolence and irritability of the clerks who attend to that department. It is a little too much that this should be vented on timid women, annoying as it is to the most inflexible man. Civility is cheap—cheap enough indeed to be considered vulgar by men behind a partition. Would it seriously interfere with the incomes of the clerks of the Post-Office to purchase a little for daily consumption!

A short time ago we enjoyed a scene somewhat similar to the above. A gentleman—apparently a Southerner—lounged in for his letters. He had a cigar in his hand, but, obedient to the request not to smoke, of course abstained from using it. This did not satisfy the Being, who, being ethereal, lived on zephyrs, and abominated tobacco, except for chewing. In an insolent voice, he bawled out—

"Throw away that cigar!"

The Southerner looked staggered for a moment, then savage.

"You be d——d, Sir!" he replied, with warlike emphasis, looking in every direction to see if there was any possibility of getting round. Being sunk into his boots; he had met a man who could dare to d——n him, and one evidently to be respected.

Mayor WOOD has taken the initiative in another measure of Reform. His attention having been directed to the frequency of fatal accidents upon the City Railroads, he has transmitted to the Common Council the draft of an ordinance for the prevention of disasters. The remedy which he proposes is the construction of gates upon each side of the car-platform, to prevent passengers from jumping on the cars while they are in motion. Drivers of cars are also to be required to stop for every passenger; and omnibus-sleighs must be provided with fenders.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Obedient to promise this establishment was once more opened to the public last evening. Notwithstanding the peculiar attractions elsewhere, there was a moderately good attendance—quite equal to what might be expected under such circumstances.

The novelty for the occasion was VERDI'S "Rigoletto. This opera being new to our public, we condense for the edification of our readers the plot whereon Signor VERDI has eliminated some of his most cheerful ideas.

The *Duke of Mantova*, at the commencement of the opera, is troubled by a passion for two beautiful women, one the *Countess Ceprano*, the other an *incognita*. His Jester, the humpbacked *Rigoletto*, suggests that he should steal the Countess away from her husband, and dispose of the latter by prison or otherwise. In the midst of this conversation the *Count Monterone* forcibly enters and confronts the Duke, demanding reparation for dishonor of his house through the shame and desertion of his daughter. The Jester, mimicking the voice of the Duke, scorns and insults the old noble, who, repelling this insult by indignant words, is seized by the Duke and conveyed to prison. Ere he goes, he solemnly curses the heartless Jester, who could mock the sorrows of an agonised heart. The courtiers, even, with all their habitual moral indifference, were outraged at the insolence of the Jester. Each of them had some wrong to right, some bitter, pointed sarcasm to resent, and with one accord they vowed vengeance upon *Rigoletto*. One said that the humpbacked buffoon had a mistress whom he loved, and it was determined that night to steal her from him.

Rigoletto, in the dusk of evening, goes towards his home; he is accosted by *Sparafucile*, a bravo by profession, who seeing his troubled look, offers, for a small sum, to put an enemy out of his way, saying that he keeps a retired inn, and that his sister, who is very beautiful, lures the victim into the house, where he is quietly made away with. *Rigoletto* refuses his assistance, but takes his address. He approaches his home and meets his daughter, who has been mistaken for his mistress. He urges her to keep close within the house, and after a tender interview, he leaves her, when the Duke, who has tracked his *incognita* from church, steals in unperceived, and hears that she has observed him often and loves him. He makes himself known to her as a young student, and vows of mutual affection are exchanged. Hearing footsteps, he leaves and she enters the house. Maskers approach—they are the conspirators come to steal his supposed mistress. They are about placing the ladder against the terrace, when *Rigoletto* enters and discovers them. They pretend that they have taken his advice, and have come to sell the *Countess Ceprano*—that he must assist the [illegible] He agrees. They come forth, bearing away the *Jester's* daughter, who screaming in despair, invokes her father's aid. The *Jester* beholds his daughter in the arms of the conspirators, who bear her away in triumph.

Gilda is borne by the conspirators to the Palace, and placed in the apartment of the Duke, who is wild with delight at the unexpected appearance of his beloved. *Rigoletto* pursues his enemies, and at last tracks them to the Palace; he sees the Duke, but the courtiers stop him. They learn that they have mistaken the daughter for the mistress, and half regret the part they have played. Suddenly *Gilda* rushes from the chamber of the Duke into the arms of her father. They quit the palace, *Rigoletto* vowing a terrible vengeance on the Duke.

The plan is laid and the scheme begins to work. The sister of the bravo, *Magdalen*, has been thrown in the way of the fickle Duke, who, quite forgetting *Gilda*, throws his whole soul into the pursuit of the new beauty. At last the end of the contemplated tragedy approaches. The Duke is to visit the house of *Sparafucile*, who agrees with *Rigoletto* to murder him, place his body in a sack, and deliver it to *Rigoletto* at 1 o'clock. The Duke, disguised, arrives, and becomes more wildly enamored of the beautiful *Magdalen*; *Rigoletto* and his daughter *Gilda* observe and hear him through the open window—*Gilda* is heart-broken at the falsehood of her lover, but *Rigoletto* bids her be comforted—she shall be avenged. He sends her home, assures himself that the bravo is true to him, and then retires. A terrific storm has now set in—rain, hail, thunder and lightning—the Duke vows he must stay all night, and the bravo consents to let him have his bed. The Duke retires. In the meantime *Gilda*, disguised in man's attire, approaches the house stealthily—she could not rest—she fears for the life of her faithless lover. Trembling amidst the pitiless storm, she overhears the sister pleading to the brother for the life of the handsome stranger, whom she has learned to love. The bravo says his honor is concerned, and the man must die and be delivered at 1 o'clock. But he consents at last that if anybody else should arrive before that time, to make *him* the victim and spare her lover. The clock, striking half-past twelve—*Gilda* hears it—there is no time to be lost—in the pureness and holiness of her love, she determines to give her life to save his! She knocks at the door—it opens [illegible] Storm and darkness—thunder at the door—flourish of stilettos flash the sack—conceives his prey and retires. *Rigoletto* gloating over the idea of his consummated revenge, before committing the body to the river, proposes to untie the sack that he may gaze upon his victim, when from the house he hears a voice—a voice he knows—the voice of the *Duke* whose body is contained within the sack! His hands tremble—his heart beats, and with a cry of horror, by the aid of the flashing lightning, he discovers the features of his beloved child! She still breathes, and blessing her lover and her father, dies in his arms. The curse of *Monterone* is accomplished.

It will be perceived from this, that the hero, *Rigoletto*, is a very ill-used gentleman. He is made to suffer every possible variety of horror, simply for a joke. As he is the Duke's jester, a joke might appear to most people as a professional necessity, for which it would be positive cruelty to punish him. It is otherwise however. *Rigoletto*, the poor buffoon, is the victim, and the Duke sings gaily to the last, albeit a most vacillating and unaccountable ruffian. There is no justice, poetic or otherwise; nothing but horrors, horrors.

The *caste* last night introduced us to two new candidates for public approbation—Signor BOLCIONI as the Duke, and Signor BARILI as the *Rigoletto*. For a first appearance both these gentlemen may congratulate themselves on a good reception. Signor BOLCIONI is a *tenore robusto* of the most robustious school. The quality of his voice is good, but lacks melodiousness in soft passages, and is better adapted for declamatory recitative than anything else. Signor BARILI has a good baritone, highly cultivated, impressive and finished. If he would avoid dragging the time, and resist the temptation of a *crescendo* or *diminuendo* occasionally, (he can execute these things very well, though,) he would be much more enjoyable. The upper part of Signor BARILI'S voice is exceedingly clear and powerful; he phrases well, and possesses some dramatic ability.

So much for the artistes. Now for the opera, (and our remarks must be brief in consequence of the lateness of the hour.) The music is not so thoroughly characteristic of VERDI as one might expect, although tinctured with his peculiarities. The truth is, it is rather better than we have had lately from his pen. We refer now to the vocal music more particularly. The instrumental part cannot be considered as exactly from the pen of VERDI—having been vamped up from a piano-forte partition by some enterprising instrumentalist of this City. He has—whoever he may be—preserved some shades of the original coloring and otherwise displayed ability—but is it not going a *little* too far to take these unnecessary liberties with a living composer?

There are two or three gems in the Opera which will ensure its success with the public; more particularly a canzonet and a quartour, both in the last act. The former will soon be transferred to the barrel organs.

We shall take another opportunity of referring to the scenery, costumes, &c. The performance last evening was a success.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO had an overflowing house last evening, to hear "Favorita." The performance was excellent—one of the best ever given in this country. At the close, Mr. HACKETT was called out, and made a few remarks. He said that various causes, such as the overpowering heat, the drought, the monetary distress, &c., had at first seriously injured his prospects of success. When he left New-York in December last, he almost despaired of carrying through the enterprise he had undertaken. Everything seemed adverse. He persevered, however, and at Boston and Philadelphia the good taste and kindness of the people had so far enabled him to retrieve his fortunes, that he could not say the enterprise had not been remunerative. He had twelve thousand dollars to thank his friends in Boston for. Since his return, New-York, too, had done well. He concluded by thanking the audience, and promising to be at their service whenever they wanted him again, either as actor or manager.

Amusements.

BURTON'S.—One of the good old English Comedies, "Sweethearts and Wives," has been revived at this house. It was played twice last week, and deserves to be frequently repeated. We have seldom enjoyed a theatrical representation with more hearty pleasure than on Saturday evening, when Mr. BURTON, as the *Billy Lackaday* of the piece, kept his audience in continuous merriment. It is one of his greatest successes, scarcely inferior, though in a different line of character, to *Capt. Cuttle* or *Nick Bottom*. The Comedy has fine merits independent of this leading attraction. The plot and underplot, though simple, sustain a pleasant and uniform interest throughout. There is no superfluous introduction of minor characters, no repulsive marplot as a foil to the admirable pairing off of the *dramatis personæ*. The play begins well, progresses naturally, of course, and ends to the liking of all parties, the audience included.

Increasing the Police Force.

The Committee on Police of the Board of Aldermen, to whom were referred back previous reports of the same Committee in favor of increasing the Police force in various Wards of the City, last evening submitted a report recommending *non-concurrence* with the Board of Councilmen, and offering a resolution that there be an additional appointment as follows:

For the First Ward five additional Policemen.
For the Fourth Ward five additional Policemen.
For the Eleventh Ward seven additional Policemen.
For the Twelfth Ward ten additional Policemen.
For the Fourteenth Ward four additional Policemen.
For the Seventeenth Ward two additional Policemen.

Alderman BAIRD moved to adopt the report.

Alderman HOWARD approved the proposed addition to the Police force. The Sixth Ward, which he represented, was, as the Mayor himself acknowledged, in the daytime the most peaceable Ward in the City. But with the ingress of strangers at night from other wards, creating rows, &c., there was need of additional protective force. He moved to strike out the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and add the Sixth Ward, the same to be increased by two additional Policemen.

Alderman BRIGGS opposed the resolution. The City, he said, had policemen enough—one-half were appointed on account of political influence—as it seems they were mainly standing scoundrels appointed to draw money. Instead of being guardians of public property, the most of them needed watching.

The motion of Alderman HOWARD, on the Yeas and Nays, was lost.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to strike out all after the First Ward, which, the Yeas and Nays being also called for, was lost.

Alderman ELY moved to postpone the subject four weeks. He urged the same on the ground that by that time there might be a new appointing power.

Alderman LORD said he should oppose the proposition to postpone if the design was to take the power of appointment from the Mayor. The present Mayor, he thought, could and did do more with ten policemen than had been effected heretofore with fifteen. He had shut up the liquor shops, and this done, he saw but little use for policemen any way. On Sundays they were certainly in the greatest demand.

Alderman HERRICK thought the police had other than Sunday duties.

Alderman WILLIAMSON thought it injurious to attempt a crusade against the Mayor.

Alderman VOORHIS said he should vote for the postponement, and should prefer it to an indefinite time. The policemen daily about the City Hall, and detailed here he would recommend should be kept in their respective Wards, and the force would be amply full enough if they were kept on duty.

Alderman KELLY said it had been customary for for years to have a detailed police force referred to by Aldermen VOORHIS:

Alderman OWENS opposed postponement, if for no other reason to learn who were the parties proposed to be appointed. The present police force are the abolitionists, and figure conspicuously in [illegible] primary election riots. In our Ward alone he [illegible] ing 11 Ayes to 10 Nays.

Accidents on City Railroads.

The Mayor last evening sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen in reference to the accidents which are of such frequent occurrence on the City Railroads. The Message was accompanied by a draft of an ordinance. Both documents are given below:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1855.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTS.—It cannot have escaped your notice that accidents, not unfrequently causing death, have occurred in consequence of persons getting on or off City Railroad cars at the front platform, near the driver, instead of at the lower platform, where the conductor stands.

If failing in the attempt to get on or off the car at the front platform, while the car is in motion, the liability to be run over is no great risk for any one.

In connection with these dangers to which the people are constantly exposed, partly from their own carelessness, and also from the want of proper public caution upon the part of the railroads [illegible] their agents, I must also refer to [illegible] arising from the modern mode of constructing [illegible] omnibus sleighs with side platforms on which [illegible] as to allow passengers to stand thereon, to the great liability of the loss of life and limb.

Without descending to encroach upon your legislative prerogatives, which give you the right to initiate ordinances, I have prepared, and herewith submit [illegible] for your consideration, which will, if adopted, entirely remove the dangers referred to.

The preventives are simple and easily constructed, and will be attended with little expense to the proprietors of the railroad cars or sleighs, and will, no doubt, be readily adopted by them on the passage of the proposed Ordinance. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

An ordinance to provide for the better security of passengers in City Railroad cars and omnibus sleighs.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. All Railroad cars running under grant from the City of New-York to and from any points of route in said City, shall have at each side of the front and rear platforms of said cars, light gates of iron, [illegible] of the same height with the railing around each of said platforms, and so constructed that they may be made to swing closed upon the entrances to each of said platforms at each side thereof, as well as to swing entirely open, so that each of said gates may fold back upon the railing of the said platforms parallel therewith.

SEC. 2. The drivers and conductors of said cars shall take care whenever said cars are stopped from the purpose of beginning on any trip, that the gates on each side of the platform upon which the driver stands, and being the platform immediately behind the former, shall be securely closed upon the two entrances to said platform, so that no persons whatever can get on or off the said car from the said platform, and such gates shall remain closed until the trip is terminated, and the horses are changed to the front of the other platform of said car.

SEC. 3. The gates of the platform which shall [illegible] the rear platform of the car when in motion, shall remain open during the trip, securely fastened [illegible] with the railing of the said platform in the manner provided for in section 1 of this ordinance, so that passengers may get off and on of the said platform unobstructed. It shall be the duty of every conductor to prevent passengers from climbing over said gates.

SEC. 4. The associations or corporations running said cars, together with the driver or conductor of any car, shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for any violations of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance, on complaints of said violation to be made before the Mayor, who may in his discretion either proceed forthwith to hear and to determine said complaint, and discharge the same or impose the penalty, or he shall send the same to the office of the Corporation Attorney for prosecution in case of the District Courts of said City; and if such be the case, it shall be the duty of the said Corporation Attorney forthwith to prosecute the same to judgment, and to collect the said penalty for the benefit of the City Treasury. In case such penalty be not paid within twenty-four hours after it is imposed by the Mayor, or judgment obtained therefor by the Corporation Attorney, the Mayor shall revoke the license of any or all the cars run by such Association or Company.

SEC. 5. Every of the said cars referred to and named in this ordinance, shall come to a full stop whenever a passenger hails or notifies the conductor or driver of the said car in order to get on the same, or desires to leave the said car.

SEC. 6. All sleighs run by any stage or omnibus company or stage or omnibus proprietors, shall be constructed with fenders at the side thereof, made in any manner of fashion which may effectually prevent any persons from standing thereon, and the driver or conductor of every such stage or omnibus sleigh shall prohibit or prevent any person from standing thereon or attempting to stand thereon, under penalty of five dollars for each offence; the same to be complained of and dealt with in like manner as provided in Section 4.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall be printed, and put up conspicuously in every Railroad car and sleigh referred to herein.

SEC. 8. It is made the duty of every policeman to complain of every violation of this ordinance by any car or sleigh, and to enforce it at all points of route of said car or sleigh.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this ordinance shall take effect as to the Railroad cars named herein, on and after the 30th day succeeding its passage; and as to sleighs on and after the first day of December, A. D., 1855, and on the passage hereof it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Hacks to serve a copy of this ordinance on every Railroad Company, Stage Company, or Omnibus Proprietor in this City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!—GREAT BARGAINS—200 Pieces Rich Brocade Silks, from 75c. to $1 00 per yard. 250 Pieces Harlequin and Satin Plaids, from 62½c. to $1 25. 500 Pieces Solid Colors and Cameleon, from 37½c. to $1 25. 100 Pieces Black Brocades, small figured, from 87½c. to $1 50. 300 Pieces High Lustred Black Gros de Rhine and Italian Silks, of superior manufacture.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.'S,
Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.

LINENS! LINEN DAMASKS!! LINEN SHEETINGS!!!—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open this day 600 pieces heavy shirting linens from 25c. to 50c., which are 20 per cent. more to import, 200 pieces linen table drapery, [illegible] and satin damask from 25c. the yard to $1 25, of superior manufacture, 500 doz. damask and opera napkins at $2a. per dozen. Barnsley sheeting, 8-4 9-4, 10-4, from 62½c. to 75c. Bought at recent auction sales, warranted all linen, and are great bargains.
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

HYDRO MOTORPATHY—DR. HALSTED HAS THE largest private Institution in the United States, and finest location, and one which commands the most beautiful scenery in the States. JENNY LIND, after 4 months residence at Round Hill, pronounced it the "Paradise of America." Dr. H most positively asserts from past experience that he can cure by his new method the worst cases of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases, with perfect ease, without pessary, or any of the usual treatment. Motorpathy is the only quick, efficient, and reliable remedy. Its confidence is the of success in every case, after curing some thousands of cases without a failure, that he is willing to enter into an agreement to board, lodge and treat the patient without charge, if he fails to perform. Immediate reference to some responsible references will be given by himself or lady to those interested, who may call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before Saturday, the 24th inst., at their rooms, St. Nicholas Hotel. This treatment is especially adapted to spinal, scrofula, and neuralgic diseases. His work on Motorpathy can be had of them for 25 cts.; by mail, 30 Postage Stamps.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 7½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, [illegible] as good as those which [illegible] of every quality of tone, comparing those of ten different manufacturers; T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Italian Pianos, and the famous Warren modern improved Pianos; second hand Pianos of great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Also, a large [illegible] of elegance of every variety, from five octaves up, among which are [illegible] rias, including the well known A. H. and [illegible] Pianos, [illegible] lodions, the best make in the United States, [illegible] equal temperament,) all at, extremely low prices, [illegible] of the reduced rates.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate premiums at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and sold and [illegible] as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers are the only agents are the only persons authorized to use and sell the patent champion safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
E. C. HERRING & Co.,
189 Water-st., and 251 Broadway.

SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—WE WILL offer this morning 10,000 yards of rich figured silks, at the very low price of 50 cts. per yard; 1,000 Long Veils, at 75 cts. each; 100 doz. Alexandre's Kid Gloves, at 75 cts. per pair; 500 Cashmere Shawls, at $5. Also a large [illegible] of Laces and Barèges equally cheap.
H. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 307 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

LINENS! LINENS!—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE our full stock of Fowler's Celebrated Linens, which are the best goods ever imported. Also, a full stock of Linen Cambrics, Napkins, Towels, &c. All of which will be sold at very great bargains.
H. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 307 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 99 Chambers-st., (corner of Church,) where they have opened an extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, their own importation, and will be prepared to offer to their other customers and the trade generally, on and after [illegible] Their retail establishment at No. 97 William, continued as heretofore.

HENRY H. [illegible]

THE SALE OF PEW [illegible] OF TRINITY CHURCH, FOR Christ and Martyr's [illegible] will be held AT THE CHURCH THIS DAY, Feb. 24, at the hour of [illegible] precisely, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
HENRY H. [illegible] & CO., Auctioneers.

CRAVATS AND SCARFS!!!—THE LATEST French styles and [illegible] Cravats and Scarfs, [illegible]
C. B. HATCH & CO.,
No. 99 Chambers-st., [illegible] corner of Church-st.

Later from Texas.

The Galveston Civilian reports up to Thursday morning, the 23d inst., only a number of our other Texas exchanges.

Adjutant-General of the Western Military Department is at Corpus Christi for the purpose of transferring the military depôt from Indianola. The Galveston Civilian learns from the very best authority that this was a mistake, and that Gen. Bonn is no intention of making such removal.

The Galveston Inquirer of the 3d inst., has the following:

"Henry Hoffmann, a youth 17 or 18 years of age, whose name appears above as M. G. Jacobs, on Tuesday last. Mr. Jacobs is the individual who killed Mister Hoffmann, the father of the above mentioned youth, in De Witt County, last Summer, and is now under bond for his appearance at the next term of the District Court. The fine for shooting in the corporation was immediately paid, but we did not learn whether the young man had been arrested or not. Neither of the shots took effect."

The San Antonio Texan has a report that some Indians, not far from Fredericksburg, were discovered endeavoring to clear out with a caballard of horses, were pursued, and two of them killed.

The Austin State Gazette, of the 3d inst., has the following bodies news:

"We learn from Mr. LYMAN ALEXANDER, who has just returned from Fredericksburg, that on the 20th of last month the Indians stole several horses from Fort Mason, two of which belonged to the Rangers. About the first of this week a German living eight or ten miles from Fredericksburg heard the mules making an unusual noise. He and his son started with their guns, and crossing the spur of a mountain got ahead of the mules. The boy's gun accidentally fired, when several Indians ran up the opposite mountain, leaving the German's mules, with two of their own and a pony, all of which the Germans captured.

About the same time, two other Germans, hunting on Live Oak Creek, about twelve miles west of Fredericksburg, came on two Indians, who ran; the Germans chased them about two miles when the Indians left their horses and took to a thicket. The Germans set fire to the thicket and shot forward into it. They say the Indians were killed and burned up. They took the Indians' horses. On the 20th inst. Mr. JOHN DOSE, in the same neighborhood, found several horses in the cove of a mountain, hoppled; believing them to be Indian horses, he took and carried them home."

A telegraphic report from New-Orleans, of Saturday's date, communicates the following:

Later dates from Texas bring the announcement of numerous Indian depredations on the frontier within the past fortnight. Eleven men have been killed, and four captured. The settlers are greatly excited, and have assembled their families for protection. Parties are scouring in all directions. Gen. Cooper, with a company of troops are organizing at Fort Chadbourne, to proceed against the Southern Camanches, who are endeavoring to join with the Northern tribes, and a war seems inevitable.

Over Thirty Thousand Dollars' worth of Counterfeits and Altered Money Seized.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 16.

On yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff F. T. BULKLEY arrested a man calling himself NELSON B. RICCS, but whose real name turns out to be NELSON DRIGGS, and whose capture may safely be considered the most brilliant and important haul of the season. The circumstances attending it are as follows:

Sheriff BULKLEY has had intelligence of the existence and movements of this Mr. DRIGGS for some time past, and was well aware of his intention to visit Chicago, and of the time when he would be likely to put in operation that intention. He also knew that Mr. DRIGGS would send by express to this city a package of considerable importance at the same time that he came himself, and that he would probably bring with him property of a description which is contraband and illegal. The Sheriff then was not at all surprised, when on going to the Express Office yesterday morning he found a valise addressed to Mr. DRIGGS, of the expected description. Seating himself quietly behind a newspaper, Sheriff BULKLEY awaited the arrival of that gentleman. He came, inquired for his valise, was shown it, and started with it up Dearborn-street towards the Tremont House, the Sheriff walking at a safe distance behind him. He proceeded slowly and with some hesitation up Dearborn-street to Randolph, and down Randolph to the corner of Clark, at which point Sheriff BULKLEY arrested him and conveyed him to Jail. Upon searching him two gold watches were found upon him, and a small quantity of money, mostly counterfeit, in his vest pocket, with a larger quantity in his overcoat pocket. His valise was then examined, and in it was found a large quantity of counterfeit and altered notes. But the great haul was yet to come. Locking his prisoner up, Sheriff BULKLEY proceeded to the Hotel near the Rock Island Passenger Depôt, where the prisoner had put up the night before. Going to the room occupied by the prisoner the previous night, no baggage of any kind was found, and the landlord for some time had no recollection of the stranger having brought any. At length, however, Mr. BULKLEY discovered under the counter a carpet-bag and a cloak, which the landlord finally confessed might belong to Mr. DRIGGS. Taking the articles, Mr. BULKLEY brought them to the Sheriff's office and there examined the carpet-bag. In it were found two piles of bills, counterfeit and altered, of the amount of not less than $30,000. The bills were of all denominations and on Banks of the South and East, as well as of this State. Some of them were in an unfinished state, the alteration being incomplete, while the others were all ready for issue. The work on them is generally done very well.

The prisoner is a man of about 45 years of age, of gentlemanly appearance and demeanor, and of highly polished address. He came to Rock Island to this place, and from Cairo to Rock Island.

Rates of Labor in San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1854.

Accountants, per day	$6@8	Harness makers	$5
Bakers, journeymen	4@5	Hatters (two grades)	6@10
Barbers	3	Hostlers	3
Bar-keepers, per month	5@6	Hotel keepers (assistants, exp.)	3 @4
Bar-tenders	3	Hod-bearers	3
Blacksmiths	5@6	Ice-laborers	3
Boot-blacks	2	Iron-workers	3 @5
Boot-makers	3@4	Jewellers	3
Brass-founders and finishers	5@6	Joiners	5@6
Brick-layers	5@6	Laborers	3
Brick-makers	4@5	Lime-burners	3@4
Brick-setters	5@6	Machinists	5@6
Brokers	5@6	Masons	5@6
Bookbinders	4@5	Mattress-makers	3@4
Cabinet-makers	5@6	Millwrights	5@6
Carpenters	5@6	Moulders	5@6
Carvers	5@6	Painters	5@6
Chair-makers	4@5	Pattern-makers	5@6
Clerks, per month	100@150	Paper-hangers	4@5
Coachmen	100@150	Plasterers	5@6
Coopers	5@6	Plumbers	5@6
Cigar-makers	4@5	Porters, per month	50@100
Cooks, per month	50@100	Printers, per week	25@30
Coppersmiths	5@6	Rope-makers	4@5
Cutlers	5@6	Saddlers	5@6
Dentists	5@6	Sail-makers	5@6
Druggists	5@6	Sash-makers	5@6
Engravers	5@6	Sawyers	5@6
Engineers, locomotive	6@8	Ship-carpenters	5@6
Engineers, stationary	5@6	Ship-joiners	5@6
Engravers, copper-plate	5@6	Ship-wrights	5@6
Engravers, wood	5@6	Shoemakers	4@5
Engravers, seal	5@6	Stair-builders	5@6
Engravers, lithographic	5@6	Stage-drivers	5@6
Engravers, die-sinkers	5@6	Stage-keepers	5@6
Engravers, bank-note	5@6	Stone-cutters	5@6
Engravers, jewellery	5@6	Tailors	4@5
Engravers, ornamental	5@6	Tanners	4@5
Engravers, map	5@6	Tinners	4@5
Engravers, letter	5@6	Tobacconists	4@5
Engravers, rose-engine	5@6	Turners	5@6
Engravers, pantograph	5@6	Upholsterers	5@6
Engravers, apprentices	3@4	Varnishers	5@6
Engravers, transfer	5@6	Wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, type	5@6	Waiters	3@4
Engravers, wax	5@6	Watch-makers	5@6
Engravers, wheel	5@6	Wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, writing	5@6	Wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood	5@6	Wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, apprentices	3@4	Wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, assistants	4@5	Wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, waiters	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-workers	5@6	Wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-sawyers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-carvers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5	Wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4
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Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-workers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-sawyers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-carvers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, apprentices	3@4
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wagon-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, assistants	4@5
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, waiters	3@4	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, turners	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, watch-makers	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, varnishers	5@6
Engravers, wood, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wheelwrights	5@6	Wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, wood-engravers, w

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—AMERICAN LOAN—Of £20,000,000 of Sterling, to be reimbursed with £1,500,000 Sterling. This Loan was sanctioned and guaranteed on the 4th March, 1864, by His Majesty the Emperor of America. (See Times money articles of the 7th and 8th March, 1864.) The above sum of £20,000,000 Sterling is to be repaid to the shareholders with 11,500,000 Shares, by drawings which contain the following prizes:

1 of 500,000 Sterling each	5 of 100,000	6 of 100,000
6 of 110,000	20 of 100,000	5 of 50,000
6 of 60,000	15 of 40,000	25 of 30,000
6 of 50,000	30 of 20,000	25 of 10,000

250 of 1,000 Sterling each; and the lowest prizes are of 200 Sterling each. (19 Sterling are equal to £1 sterling.) Thus the highest prizes are £500,000 sterling each, and the lowest prizes are £20 each.

The first drawing of this loan will take place at Vienna in the presence of the public, on the 2d of April, this year, (1865) when one million of Shares will be drawn, viz: one of 20,000 Sterling, and 999 of 500 Sterling each; and on the drawing in or about each succeeding month will be drawn

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF BROOKLYN, as required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, as required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. FOSDICK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,466,200 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,441,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....2,370 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,000,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry T. Valk, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. T. VALK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,160,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES B. WILSON, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES B. WILSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,140,867 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. PATTERSON, Asst. Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. PATTERSON, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,975 73
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,870,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,570,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. B. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. STANFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. STANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JAS. L. BENNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,500,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of February, 1855.

MATHIAS BAKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

H. H. BIRD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,200,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

Wm. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$631,421 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

Wm. V. D. LIVINGSTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. H. CONDIT, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. CONDIT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CROTON BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CROTON BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE DRY DOCK BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the DRY DOCK BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAGLE BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the EAGLE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM F. LOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. F. LOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. L. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

ERWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$675,827 38
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of February, 1855.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$615,941 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JOHN C. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,200,754 26
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

Jno. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,700,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,426,824 46
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$698,746 91
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

WILLIAM DOSER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT R. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. R. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,116,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash. of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN CLAPP, President of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN CLAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,500,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

EDWARD B. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,200,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, deposes and says that the above statement is correct.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

SAMUEL JENNY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

WM. LIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GUSTAVUS DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLES' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

WM. H. BRAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,067,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. BOSTWICK, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. BOSTWICK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

THOMAS R. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT R. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. R. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED E. FLAGG, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. FLAGG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KIRHAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KIRHAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.

[illegible]

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. [illegible], Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE—[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First.....at 9 A. M.
Second.....at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to St. Louis (20 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains.)

Through to St. Louis (20 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 284 MILES.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the transfer between Alton and St. Louis is made in the shortest possible time.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over forty miles shorter than any other route.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

At Alton—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northwestern Missouri.

At St. Louis—Connections with first-class line of steamers for New-Orleans and all ports on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Central Missouri.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug 1, 1854

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West, generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI, and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this Train are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Cust.om-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—1:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2:30 P. M., Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—6:20 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Station of C. C. & C. R. R.

C. P. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton and Somerville, (Way,) from Pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Easton with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 8:15 and 9 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 7 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:35 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Great Through Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Otisville and Port Jervis. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. Your Express Train connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with No. 1 Express Train at Troy. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4 P. M., connecting with No. 2 Express Train at Troy. Night Express Train, 6 P. M. Through Way Train, 11 P. M. For Poughkeepsie only, Night and Emigrant Train, 11 P. M. For Peekskill only, 7:15 A. M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing only, 7:15 A. M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, 7:15 A.

[illegible] to the Queen.

[illegible] Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

The [illegible] took up some petitions, heard some reports [illegible] and adopted some resolves —very [illegible] petitions! I can gather nothing of interest to anybody out of [illegible] does not interest his constituents [illegible] highway in your locality. I was a little [illegible] in the other orders of business, [illegible] in the Weekly Tribune, to wit:

Observation on Governors.

Mr. [illegible], from the majority of the Committee to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the [illegible] of witnesses, reported [illegible] against the Foreign Mission, so that "if any witness required to come into a recognizance, either without or with sureties, shall refuse to comply with such order, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to commit the [illegible] until he shall comply with such order or be otherwise discharged according to law; except in those cases where sureties are required and the magistrate shall be satisfied from the oath of the witness or otherwise, that he or she is unable to procure such sureties. Any person imprisoned under this section shall be confined [illegible] apart from all other prisoners except [illegible] debtors; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors of each County, to provide suitable apartments in the County Jail for such prisoners."

Select Committee.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the bill to increase the number of Harbor Masters of the port of New-York: Messrs. Coleman, Barss, Stuyvesant, Gearing, Devening.

On the question for the passage of a law in defence of liberty, and for the punishment of kidnapping, and for a law relating to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*—Messrs. Perley, Pitch, Stuyvesant, Levi Miller and Odell.

Commissioners of Jurors in New-York.

Mr. Stuyvesant, pursuant to previous notice, presented a bill to amend the act in relation to jurors in the City of New-York, so as to provide that the jurors shall be selected by a Commissioner, to be appointed by the Supervisors, the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Each shall be entitled to one vote, but a numerical majority of the Board, without regard to official designation, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of appointment. The said Commissioner shall be entitled to one or more assistants, to aid him in the performance of his duties. I do not see clearly what is the tendency of this proposition, though it may possibly be quite apparent to the individual now enjoying the emoluments of the office of Commissioner of Jurors. There used to exist some difficulty in congregating all the elements that made up the appointing power, but last Winter there was passed through the Legislature a bill which was designed to surmount that difficulty. Perhaps it did more—as I supposed it did at the time—legislated the then incumbent into office by legalizing his appointment, before held to be invalid. "It is a wicked world," and it may be such was the case—and that the proposed enactment is only intended to legislate him out again.

Amending the Charter.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill this morning to amend an act entitled an act "to amend title 6, chapter 7 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes, passed July 16, 1853." There appears to be a "right smart chance" of things in these Revised Statutes that want tinkering sadly, for almost every day somebody wants to amend them. Let us see what this "title 6, chapter 7 of part 1, section 11" really is, and why it should be amended, and how it should be amended. If it is no shocking bad, let us shew it up, and out with it. Here it is:

Sec. 11. All purchases of furniture and other articles mentioned in this section for the use of the Legislature, or of either House, shall be made by the Clerks of the respective Houses, under the direction of the Comptroller, and subject to his approval; and all moneys required to defray the expenses of such furniture of the Legislature, of diagrams, and of the boards for bills and documents of the two Houses, of postage on papers and documents sent by the members through the mails, and of transmitting the session laws, journals and documents of the two houses to the members thereof, shall be paid out of the Treasury by virtue of any resolution of either House of the Legislature; and the appropriation known as the Contingent Fund is hereby abolished."

Ah, Roland! Well, that is bad. According to the Clerk's translation it reads something like this: "Gentlemen of the Assembly, I have not in my control one cent, except what is specially appropriated for specific purposes. Therefore, you cannot receive to supply yourselves with the Revised Statutes, nor the Natural History, nor the Code, nor pen-knives, nor cotorax of any kind whatever, unless you at the same time appropriate and place in my hands the dollars and cents that's to pay for them." And members ask why/here, and he points them to those few lines in the Section 11, which I have italicised, and they know that it is so, and they grow indignant at the said Section 11, or as much thereof as is interlined with the realization of that they as much covet, viz., "the perquisites." And they consult over the same, and they come to the conclusion that the clause thereof is a nuisance, and that the same should be abated, and hence a bill therefor—and the bill is ingenious exceedingly. It does not propose to amend by striking out, but it recites the section as it now stands, until it runs across the "but" commencing the last section, and against that "but" it stops.

Making the Health officer's a salaried berth.

Senator Dafforth gave notice of a bill to fix the salary of the Health Officer at Quarantine. I understand the Senator proposes to fix the salary at what he considers a liberal figure, and to turn the surplus funds into the State Treasury. If the changes in this way that are proposed by minorities were all adopted, there would not be many offices worth the scramble now had for them. But these minorities are always powerless, and if the same persons should get in the ascendant, they are forgetful. This is the history of the past. Doubtless the ways of the past will not now be departed from—and so the Health Officer will remain as usual.

Reports of appeal cases.

Mr. Clark, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill that the volumes containing reports of cases which have been heard and decided by the Court of Appeals, and which shall hereafter be published by or under the supervision of either the Secretary of State or State Reporter, shall be entitled and labeled on the back "New-York Reports," and numbered 1, 2, 3; etc., consecutively, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Incorporation of religious societies.

We have this morning another chapter in the volume of legislation relating to Church Corporations, Mr. Bronson reporting a bill to amend "the act to provide for the incorporation of Religious Societies," passed April 5, 1813. I copy in entire:

The third section shall read as follows: "And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the male persons of full age, and who are native or naturalized citizens of the United States, belonging to any other Church, congregation or Religious Society, now or hereafter to be incorporated in like manner, and not already incorporated, to assemble at the church, meeting-house or other place, where they statedly attend for Divine worship, and, by plurality of voices, to elect any number of discreet persons of their Church, Congregation or Society, (but no more than are authorized in like number,) as Trustees, for the charge of the estate and property belonging thereto, and to transact all affairs relating to the corporation thereof; and at such election, every male person who is of full age, and a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, who has regularly worshipped with such Church, Congregation or Society, and had formerly been considered as belonging thereto, shall be entitled to vote, and the said election shall be conducted by [illegible] of such Church, Congregation or Society, or in case of his absence, disability, or refusal to act, by one of the deacons or elders of such Church, Congregation or Society, and the said Trustees, and the said [illegible], or in their refusal to act, any other [illegible] Trustees, or a majority of them, [illegible] Trustees, [illegible] Congregation or Society, and who is a regular member and votes at an election of trustees thereof, shall [illegible] the said election shall be held at least fifteen days before the day on which the said notice shall be given."

Reports of appeal cases.

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[illegible] Trustees

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1070. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

LORD CLARENDON'S DECLARATION.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CASS.

THE PASSENGER BILL.

Speeches of Senators Seward and Benjamin.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

After sundry unimportant matters had been considered, a discussion arose between Mr. BENJAMIN and Mr. BRODHEAD respecting the late meeting of shipowners in New-York respecting the bill providing for the carriage of passengers.

Mr. CASS then rose to make a personal explanation in relation to Lord CLARENDON'S speech in Parliament, &c.

THE PASSENGER BILL—DEFENCE OF SENATOR FISH.

On the bill to regulate passenger vessels, (the final question on which was interrupted by Mr. BENJAMIN, on behalf of Mr. FISH, a few days since,) Mr. BENJAMIN said he deemed it his duty to defend an absent colleague from the charges made against him by the merchants of New-York who prefer Mr. SEWARD'S bill. He warmly advocated Mr. FISH'S measure as having a tendency to insure the morality on shipboard, and showed statistically the improvement in health among passengers since the recognition of the principle which distinguishes Mr. FISH'S bill. He denied that Mr. FISH could be charged with duplicity in any sense, and pointed to his personal character as sufficient to exonerate him from any such charge, but added further that he was cognizant of the circumstances of the case, and knew that Mr. FISH had acted with frankness and honor.

SENATOR SEWARD'S REMARKS.

Mr. SEWARD—I was not an indifferent observer of the proceedings and debates in the meeting to which the honorable Senator has referred. If I had been so indifferent, then I could not have pleaded ignorance, because I have been called upon by some friends of my colleague in the City of New-York to allude to that meeting, and to vindicate him against the censures passed upon him there. I have refrained from doing so for the same reason that I always refrain from making personal explanations in regard to myself on this floor. What was said of him was said in the Exchange among the merchants, shipmasters, and shipowners of the City of New-York; and however large its circulation, it would have made but a limited impression upon the public mind. I thought that to bring it up here would have been the means of giving it a wider circulation and greater notoriety. For myself, if all the merchants in the City of New-York should denounce me in the Exchange, charging me with duplicity or even with crime, and if all the citizens of New-York should assemble in Castle Garden and charge me with disloyalty to my country and society, it would not wring from me an acknowledgment that I was bound to explain. To all such charges my life may be my answer. Sir, I know in regard to my distinguished and esteemed colleague that his life is a full answer to every charge of duplicity which may be brought against him. He has held the office of Chief Magistrate of the State of New-York, and now holds one of the most eminent seats from which she can confer upon any of her citizens. No more honest man has ever filled the first trust since the days of his distinguished ancestor, PETER STUYVESANT, of historical memory, called "the honest," because he was an honest man. I know, Sir, that there was in the character of my colleague that which would shield him from any aspersions. I am at the same time bound to say that this is a matter occurring between him and those who must necessarily be regarded as more immediately his constituents, and that all the persons who made these aspersions against him are his own personal friends. It is proper that I should state that I am not a resident of the City of New-York, but that my residence is in the interior of the State, where I am more remote from the City of New-York than I am when in attendance upon my duties here. The subject of emigrant passenger laws, which is a very important one, affecting peculiarly the interests of that portion of the State in which my colleague resides, was brought by him to the attention of the Senate at last session. An elaborate report was made, and in pursuance of the principles of that report a bill was prepared by him. When he was about leaving here, he informed me that one of the considerations which made him reluctant to depart, was the unpleasant circumstance of leaving that bill without being acted upon at the present Session, and distinctly told me it would not be brought up for consideration. When he was about leaving, a Committee of the Merchants of New-York were here complaining of embarrassments, resulting from what they supposed to be a misconstruction of an enactment here. They applied to me to introduce a bill which would relieve them from these difficulties, and they assured me that the bill which they proposed had been prepared at the Treasury Department. There remained but one thing more, and that was to explain to them explicitly, that under the circumstances I would have nothing to do with that subject if the new measure conflicted with the bill of my colleague, which he proposed from the Select Committee, that was understood by me. They returned to me and notified me that he had consented, and I understood that the matter of which the bill was composed did not interfere with the one which he had prepared and which he was willing to have the consideration of postponed until another session. Under these circumstances, and especially having thus assurance, I brought the bill in and was pressing to have it passed, when the Senator from Louisiana arose and made the objection in my colleague's name and behalf, very properly, and therefore I at once declined to press the bill, and thus the matter has remained until this time. While I have thus paid a tribute which is due to my esteemed and distinguished colleague, it is due alike to the character of those gentlemen who have participated in the meeting in the City of New-York to say that there are no more honorable, no more just, no more intelligent men—no men whom my colleague holds in higher respect. MOSES H. GRINNELL, THOMAS TILESTON and MORTIMER LIVINGSTON are names that are identified with justice, honor, truth and manhood. It is manifest that there is a misapprehension between him and them. We cannot explain it here because we know nothing of the circumstances which passed between them and my colleague. I have not the least doubt when this subject shall have been passed by here and come to the knowledge of my colleague, now away for the benefit of his health, such a mutual explanation will be made as will be satisfactory on both sides, and while his character will be protected and vindicated, their own sincerity and truthfulness will remain stainless.

After a few remarks from Mr. GWIN on this subject, the matter dropped.

Mr. FISH'S bill provides that no passage money shall be received or retained for passengers who die on the voyage. It also provides that passengers shall not provide nor cook their own food, but that their supplies shall be furnished and cooked for them.

The new bill is opposed to both these provisions, and there are other details in which Mr. FISH'S bill is more stringent on ship-owners.

SENATOR CASS' SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT: During the last session of Congress, I took occasion, in some remarks here, to call the attention of the Senate to an extraordinary declaration made by Lord CLARENDON in the British House of Peers, in these words:

"Your lordships would be glad also to hear that the union of the two Governments (France and England) is not confined to the Eastern question, but that the habit of a good understanding between them has become general on all matters of policy, and extends to all parts of the world; and that on the question of policy, there is no part of the world, in either hemisphere, with regard to which we are not entirely in accord.

"There is no misunderstanding the nature of this communication. The speaker was most unfortunate in the language he employed, if it does not distinctly make known that France and England have been looking at the various questions concerning the foreign relations of other countries, in both hemispheres, and that they have discussed them—for discussion must precede arrangement—and have come to a mutual accord in relation to them. As was well remarked by a prominent New-York journal in some judicious observations upon this subject: "The language of Lord CLARENDON is susceptible of but one possible construction: it was in itself a general threat of armed intervention," &c., "avowing the purpose to enforce the views of France and England by armed attack upon any independent nation which refused to accept her dual dictation." My object in bringing this subject before the Senate was then the alteration of the Government and country might be disposed to this authoritative avowal of a course of policy deeply affecting our interest and our honor.

Doubts have been expressed as to the extent of Lord CLARENDON'S meaning, though little doubt must arise from exterior circumstances, and having others, from the strangeness of the proceeding, rather than from any uncertainty in the language itself. Recently, however, a State paper has appeared from a still higher quarter, which comes to confirm, in a striking degree, the construction put in the United States upon the words of Lord CLARENDON, and leaves no room to doubt what has been this good understanding, and how far it reaches. The French Emperor, in his address to the Legislative Chambers, on the 29th of December last, thus spoke:

"What former trade can there be that those bearing the names of victories belonging to the two armies, recalling a common glory, than the same anxieties and the same hopes, agitating the two countries—than the same views and the same intentions animating the two Governments in every corner of the globe?" *Sur tous les points du globe* are the comprehensive words—literally, all the points of the globe.

The language here used with respect to the union of policy, is identical in the meaning with that employed by Lord CLARENDON, and as it was used at the first legislative convocation after the British Secretary of State had publicly proclaimed the same sentiments. And it is a significant fact that the address of the Emperor must have been under consideration at the time Lord PALMERSTON visited Paris, and when the British statesman was reported to be in the habit of daily intercourse with the French ruler. I suppose that among the strong points of Lord PALMERSTON'S character, there is none stronger than his bitter aversion to this country, which he probably discloses with a concentration of feeling rare even among English politicians; and it is worthy of observation that the declaration of the adhesion of France to a combination with England was pronounced, not only after Lord CLARENDON had made known through the House of Peers the views of the British Cabinet, but after their effect in this country, and the conviction that they were words of warning—of threatening, rather—to us, were well understood in France and England. But this circumstance occasioned no change in the terms of the imperial avowal, which were as comprehensive and as offensive as those heard in the House of Lords. Had the intentions of the parties been misunderstood, and offence taken where none was designed, the address of the Emperor would have furnished a proper opportunity to do justice to the policy of the two united Powers. Instead of this, Sir, the objects of the obnoxious combination are repeated, apparently with an emphasis and decency as though they met the approbation of the world.

I do not know that the French Emperor has written any letter disavowing the obvious meaning of his language. He is not very likely to do so. Tenacity of purpose is part of his moral temperament. Though these designs may not be sufficiently grave in their object, nor distinct in their avowal to attract the attention of American patriotism, yet they have not escaped the vigilance of Spanish jealousy, the more gratified as the more difficulties beset our path. The Spanish views of this united action are clearly given in the *Diario de la Marina* of January 20, 1855—a journal published at Havana, and under the control of the Government. It no doubt speaks the sentiments of the Madrid statesmen. It considers the declaration of the French Emperor a remarkable one, but not of a nature to justify American sympathy for Russia, while admitting that after curbing the ambition of the Czar, the formidable league may be directed to check the aggrandizement of the United States. Words, it says, uttered on so solemn an occasion by a man of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S fixed purposes, cannot be unmeaning. The *Diario* continues: "This intimate accord of the two great powers implies the adoption of a political system based on general principles, the first evidence of which consists in the pending contest. Resistance to the views of Russia cannot be an isolated fact. The bitter warfare calling for efforts and sacrifices so great, has an especial character, and is gradually drawing the support of all civilized Europe." It is a war to support justice, to establish the principle of international law, and to maintain the just balance of power. It is a war which sanctions the progress of modern civilization, and which will have to be renewed whenever its fundamental maxims shall appear to be in danger of being overturned," &c.

"Now, there is no threat in this for whoever is willing to respect the conservative principles, the practice of which redounds to universal advantage. But for the advocates of the celebrated MONROE doctrine, according to their last and elastic interpretations, and for those who, in a different sense, would wish to imitate the conduct of Russia, and appropriate a whole continent without obstacles, there is no doubt but this European system must be exceedingly disagreeable."

And by this authoritative association by these two great Governments! He who runs may read the purpose. It was made to the United States: for, in fact, they alone were seriously interested in it, and it was hoped that the knowledge of such a formidable combination to prevent our aggrandizement would turn us from our course whenever we might have such a purpose, and thus accomplish the object by words instead of deeds. That the progress of our country and the success of our political institutions have excited alarm among the Governments of the Old World, no American can doubt. Contempt and aversion were the sentiments felt towards us, especially in England, at the commencement of our career. The aversion remains, having grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength; but contempt has given place to apprehension, and there is no question but that the most practicable plan to check our power and prosperity is now a problem of deep importance in Europe. Not with the people—we have their good will and sympathies—but with the statesmen, imbued with the love of the few and the hatred of the many, who foresee, if they do not see, the danger of our example.

I shall not go far back in search of proofs of the truth of this assertion. Time would fail me; nor, indeed, can it be necessary. I shall pass by the numerous facts establishing it, which our foreign policy exhibits, and come at once to a period when a more intimate union between France and England sprung up, bringing with it an identity of views and action with respect to the United States.

A few years since, in commenting upon the declaration made by Mr. POLK concerning the exclusion of European intervention from this continent, M. GUIZOT, in the French Chamber of Deputies, broached the plan of an American balance of power, to be preserved when necessary by the interposition of the Governments of Europe. Upon that occasion the French Premier said: "It is in fact advisable to multiply in America the number of independent States," &c. And if the process of multiplication could go on till it reduced the United States to their political constituent elements, thus adding their thirty-one members to the list of American sovereignties, the balance of power would indeed be manufactured which the finger of France or England might elevate or depress at pleasure. A consummation devoutly to be wished for—at St. James's and at the Tuileries.

On that memorable occasion M. THIERS displayed no better sentiments, and advocated a more just, as well as a wiser policy. He rebuked his great rival for his narrow views, and his subserviency to England. He condemned the opposition to the annexation of Texas to the United States, dealing with it as an English measure, which France should have indignantly repudiated. He remarked: "It has been objected that the annexation of Texas to the United States disturbed the balance of power in America. It is, I must confess, the first time I ever heard this equilibrium spoken of. I can fully comprehend a balance of power in Europe, &c.; but I will ask, what are we to do with America in that respect? The honorable M. GUIZOT is afraid that the Spanish race will be annihilated by the Anglo-American one. Oh, when that time comes—when the United States, like England, shall have one hundred ships of the line, and two hundred frigates; when they shall no longer profess the principle that the flag shall cover the merchandise, then the European equilibrium may go to the assistance of that of America."

"The conduct of France," continued the ex-Minister, "in the affair of Texas, has been the purchase money paid for the right of search."

In some remarks in the Paris *Constitutionnel* upon this discussion, the distinction is well taken between the French Government and the French people, in all questions of united action with England against the United States; and this distinction is just as true and as important now, when LOUIS NAPOLEON has joined *Perfide Albion*—the old Gallic epithet of aversion in all her jealous projects against the United States—as when LOUIS PHILIPPE lent himself to the same policy.

"France and the United States"—thus speaks the *Constitutionnel*—"are natural allies, whom neither the Swiss nor the errors of their Governments can separate."

"The Government of France may protest against the annexation of TEXAS to the United States, but such a measure, as M. GUIZOT will soon discover, does no fever with the French. Whatever influence may prevail to endeavor to estrange their feelings from us, and to transfer them to the British, will be signally defeated in the end."

This policy of united action on the part of these two great Powers, applied in this case to a particular emergency, is now announced by the Governments of France and England as a permanent arrangement extending through the world. In the intercourse of diplomacy there is said to be "a language official and a language confidential." So the United States were told many years since, by high authority, and under circumstances which rendered this comment of interpretation equally remarkable for the ability of the speech, and for the bold misconception of common honesty it betrayed. If the heads of some such conception factory in use be pulled in by which deceptive explanations may be made to take the place of manifest declarations, we may well look round us and examine our true position—a position embraced by a new combination reaching "every corner of the globe," to adopt the phraseology of one of the parties, "and all parts of the world," to borrow from the other. It is a new treaty of Pilnitz, to contend our destiny—not a Holy Alliance in principle than its mischievous predecessor. But it is confined to the ranks of bold and open aggression. Similar arrangements like those of 1791 and of 1804, are sometimes formed, but rarely are they opened before the world. The prodigacy of the design imposes credence, if not precautionary, leniency. It is a tribute to public morality, which is feared while it is outraged. We have lived to see what the slightest barrier presented. The Rhine to one nation, the Rio Grande to another, but this Republic, which, from its constitution was formed, or to which those visionary words were spoken. In the old Continent they have no application, for Europe is at the mercy of the Five Powers, as they call themselves—the five dictators as they should be called—a coalition, interrupted, indeed, by the existing war, but sure to resume its work of direction on the advent of peace. As to Asia and Africa, which furnish fields for the harvest of annexation to gratify, not to fill, the demands of British and French aggrandizement, neither of these old enemies, but recent friends, and always rivals, would permit the other to interfere with their existing arrangements or their future projects. America only is left, and the universality of the proposition, embracing every corner of the globe, and all parts of the world, becomes practically restricted to this Continent, and threatened operation to those portions of it which present questions affecting the interests of the United States, and to no other. In fact, there are no others of sufficient magnitude to call for this universal denunciation—none indeed, but the little temporary petty colonization, daily spreading and disappearing in the magnitude of the population—I can call them by no more respectable name—among the Republics south of us, and which are adjusted as easily as they arise. These tempests in tea-pots would never have presented to French and English statesmen an occasion for a solemn admonition like this, nor did they weigh one feather in its consideration. But admitting I am wrong, and rejecting the overpowering considerations which led to this conclusion, how stands this world-wide declaration of united policy? Where are the United States, the great Power upon this continent, in this publicly proclaimed design to circumscribe their progress and extent? Were they consulted before the completion of the project, or advised of it in the usual diplomatic mode, by friendly communications, after the course was decided on? Nothing of all this. From the English Parliament and from the French throne, the American people first learned this formidable identity of views and purposes, upon subjects equally affecting their honor and their interest, and this warning annunciation. We, the two great maritime Powers of the world, are in accord upon all subjects of policy on the American continent, and with or without the consent of the United States, we mean to regulate them! Never was the exclusion of a nation from participation in all affairs affecting it, more contemptuously arranged or more offensively avowed.

Restricting the inquiry to the period of the new relations of the confidence which have recently sprung up between France and England, it will be found on examination that these Powers have acted in concert in opposition to every measure of our foreign policy which could excite their jealousy, and I may add, but too successfully. Their agents have followed us over the world, watching, counteracting and opposing, from the loading of a cargo of guano to the acquisition of a Kingdom. At the Sandwich Islands their influence has been in constant operation, openly used and perfidiously exerted. In Dominica they trucked us, and frustrated, it is said, a very reasonable arrangement, to which there could be no proper objection, unless that it was acceptable and useful to the United States, and was disapproved by the two great American regulators.

And so at the Gallipagos Islands, where interests far more reasonable than any views of acquisition were struck down by the same interposition.

I observed, Sir, in the public papers various other alleged instances of this jealous interference, but having no authentic information I shall make no specific reference to them. It is proper to remark, also, that my knowledge of the various circumstances on which I have referred has been gathered from the usual sources of information, and not at all from the Department of State.

Certainly it is an extraordinary fact that in the whole Antilles, so near us, and where our vessels are daily passing with their rich freights and their numerous passengers, we have not even so much as an anchorage for our vessels. Sixteen of these islands belong to Great Britain, three to France, two to Holland, two to Spain, three to Denmark, and one to Sweden, while one is independent and divided into two Governments. I suppose if we should attempt to procure even a coal depot among these Islands, foaming the deep through which the commerce of the vast country destined by the Mississippi and its tributaries, as also that of West Florida, Alabama and Texas passes, we should receive an imperial and royal rescript, saying—"Touch not, taste not, handle not"—raise not your flag in these regions under pain of our displeasure. Besides, our communications with our possessions on the Pacific can only be procured by the free use of those seas. If the Bear has not already arrived it is certainly hastening when imperative duty will compel us to say in more distinct terms than we have yet employed, to the would-be regulators of the "balances of power" in this hemisphere, that we understand our interest in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Caribbean sea, and that with God's blessing we shall maintain them in all time to come.

As to Cuba, the avowed policy of intervention has lost none of its offensive character by this union. On the contrary, as it has added physical strength to the opposition against us, it has added, also, a more resolute purpose, and more confidence to avow it. During the Presidency of LOUIS NAPOLEON, on the 5th December, 1851, the French Chief Magistrate informed the Duke of VALENCIA that he had dispatched three ships of war for the protection of the Island of Cuba, and that the English Government had done the same, "for the purpose of preventing a repetition of attempts which might bring up serious complications between America and the States of Europe." And we learn from the current reports of the day that a similar measure has been adopted, and that French and English armed ships have recently been ordered on the same service. I suppose, Sir, the sound public opinion of this country supports, with almost entire unanimity, the views of Mr. FILLMORE, as made known by Mr. EVERETT in his able letter to the French Minister, dated Dec. 1, 1852, that "he (the President) would consider the acquisition of Cuba by force, except in a just war with Spain, (should such event, on ground to be deprecated, take place,) as a disgrace to the civilization of the age." Such a case of rapacity will, I trust, never stain our annals. But the history of France and England teaches no lessons of national forbearance, and gives no peculiar right to their Governments to preach homilies upon the duty of rigidly preserving their existing territorial limits, to the other independent communities of the world. If we were to regulate our conduct by their examples, rather than by their precepts, and interpose ourselves between them and the accomplishment of their projects of aggrandizement, forming combinations with other Powers for this purpose, we should have occasion for action from the rising to the setting sun, in mighty continents, as well as in the smallest isles that strew the ocean. And such American intervention in the United States, and had given great dissatisfaction on both sides of the channel, expressive of the most virtuous indignation. The fact is, Sir—and it cannot be denied—that France and England have taken the fate of Cuba into their own hands, and with little regard to the patriotic pride and feelings of the people of this country. They have assumed, unjustly—but naturally enough, looking at their own rule of action—that we mean to have it, right or wrong, and they have proclaimed haughtily to us, and openly to the world, that, right or wrong, we shall not have it. Well was it intimated by Mr. EVERETT in his letter before referred to, that if such an island as Cuba guarded the entrance of the Seine or the Thames, the interests of France and England being reversed, their purposes would be reversed also; and it may be safely added that it would have been seized long ago, as almost half the world has been seized by one or other of these lecturers upon the duty of national humility. The London *Times*, that faithful exponent of English feelings, made a remark upon the subject of the annexation of Texas which should be reprinted in every paper of the United States at least once a year, and thus held in perpetual remembrance. It denounced this equal, peaceful, voluntary union between two kindred nations, as "an act of rapine." (Hard words are easy things in the columns of the Thunderer.) And why? Aye, there's the rub, and it rubs very closely. Because it is "calculated to deprive us of a useful ally, to perpetuate Slavery, and to create a rival of maritime power in the Gulf of Mexico." This key unlocks the English heart. The abolition of Slavery, as the fanatics avowed a short time since at Exeter Hall, is to be made the occasion or the pretext for breaking up this Union; and the putting down of commercial rivalry is the great object of English policy. While Cuba furnished food for the indulgence of these feelings, its acquisition would be an obnoxious, and will be as steadily resisted, as was that of Texas.

Some two months since, though it did not meet my eye till recently, an article was published in the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, evidently written by the editor, a gentleman of high character and intelligence, and who has recently spent much time in England, and, as I am informed, has been brought into contact with some of the prominent public men in that country. This article, semi-official in its appearance, purports to speak the sentiments of Lord CLARENDON, and, I have no doubt, truly. The statesmen and the editor must have discussed this whole matter upon quite confidential terms, and the result given us the authorized construction put upon his own language. The narrative of the circumstances to proceed in the *Courier* by a rebuke of the Minister—and bullying spirit of democracy, and of the alleged design of myself, and of others of much more importance than I am, to involve our country in a war with England. This is the very thing every attempt to awaken public attention to the dangerous designs of foreign Powers upon the United States, while a view to its prevention, has been denounced as the offspring of a mean, unworthy cause. In order that there may be no misconception of the spirit in which I have referred to this article, I must say that I do not consider it as a political manifesto, and I regret that it has been considered as such by the press of this country. It is not the first time that this distinguished statesman has been misrepresented by the press, and misunderstood by the public. Many years since, in the House of Lords, he was charged with having declared that he would not have been so unseasoned as to have made a certain speech, which he had made, if he had known that it would be published. He replied that he had made no such declaration, and that he would not have been so unseasoned as to have made such a speech, if he had known that it would be misrepresented. Whether he has been misrepresented in the present instance, I cannot say, but I am sure that he will not hesitate to correct the error, if such it be. I am sure that he will not hesitate to correct the error, if such it be. I am sure that he will not hesitate to correct the error, if such it be.

It is not a little remarkable, Sir, that in this labored vindication, the materials for which were doubtless provided by Lord CLARENDON, not a ray of light is cast upon his avowed intentions. We are told he did not mean what he said; but they he did not say what he meant, either when he spoke or when this explanation was prepared, remains shrouded in Delphic mystery. What is announced, it is complained, "the import" of his language. Why not tell us, then, what was true import in? The natural course of injured innocence would have been to disclaim the obnoxious designs thus publicly deduced from the phrase employed, and to say, "I am wrongly charged with this offensive supervision of the conduct of the United States. I meant no such thing. What I did mean by the avowal that there was a good understanding between France and England on all matters of policy, in all parts of the world was a very harmless declaration, intended to give offence to no one; and I am the most astonished man in Europe that offence has been taken at it." And then, if he had shown what he considered the error, by the frank avowal of his object the equivocation of the language would have been atoned for by the promptness of the explanation.

The editor of the *Courier* makes it the subject of grave accusation against our Administration that those letters have been retained in the pigeon-holes of the Department of State, instead of having been given to the American people, thus leaving them to the unjust conviction that a flagrant insult against them had been committed. The editor approaches this topic with appropriate solemnity. He says: "We state upon our responsibility, as the conductor of a public press which has never wavered in its duty to the country, that for months preceding the adjournment of Congress there were on file in the Department of State letters from Lord CLARENDON, explaining to our Minister in London the true import of his speech in the House of Lords, and the most emphatic and precise denial of any—the slightest—intention of pursuing any such course in regard to Cuba as was charged in the Senate of the United States." That is, to prevent us from acquiring it.

And this desire to preserve the relations of friendship with the United States, by restoring to the words of Lord CLARENDON their true import, was met by the American Government in a far different spirit. "The letters were suppressed," says the *Courier*, in italics, and all the groans Islanders put forth by the Administration and its tools,"—that is the whole American press, without distinction of party—"permitted to do their work on the public mind."

Here is an expenditure of indignation very uselessly indulged, which had better been reserved for a more appropriate occasion. Lord CLARENDON made a speech in the British House of Lords, containing the disclosure of a policy equally injurious and offensive to this country. Soon after he leaves, in his astonishment, but surely to that of no one else, that this avowal had excited public attention in the United States, and had given great dissatisfaction on the American people. Lord CLARENDON says his words were misunderstood. What, then, was his remedy? He wanted no diplomatic correspondence to put him right. In constitutional Governments there is a shield of protection thrown over the speakers in all branches of the Legislature, and the right of foreign countries to demand explanations respecting words there uttered, is everywhere denied. But Lord CLARENDON possessed a mode of self-exculpation, subject to no will but his own. He could at any moment have risen in his seat, and there, where the words misunderstood to his prejudice were uttered, avow their true import, as he intended them, and thus redeem himself from a charge which could not but occasion pain to an upright and ingenuous statesman. It is all idle to talk about "the green islanders put forth by the administration and its tools, being permitted to do their work on the public mind," because Lord CLARENDON'S letters, if he wrote any, were not published. Ten minutes in the House of Lords would have placed his refutation independent of any Government or people, if that brief space had been employed in giving a rational and satisfactory explanation of his declarations. Such an explanation would have traveled through the world, giving another proof of the mighty power of free discussion and of a free press. The very neglect to follow this obvious course but adds to the impression originally made.

As to the existence of any such letters, I know nothing. I have made no inquiry—none at all. I do not doubt, however, but that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who sits beside me, and who discharges his important trust so honorably to himself and so acceptably to the Senate and the country, can tell us what are the true facts in relation to this curious diplomatic episode, and can satisfactorily explain the course of the Administration in regard to it. I trust he will gratify us with any information he may possess upon the subject.

But, Sir, if such letters were received, it is obvious that their official publication here could not have taken place without the admission of the Government, by that very act, that this alleged union for the purposes indicated had no foundation in fact. And I must say here that such an admission in the face of the words spoken, fortified by the accompanying circumstances, and with the anticipation now become reality, of the acquiescence of the French Government in this scheme of territorial compression, would have been an act of self-stultification, which I should be sorry to see an American Administration commit, be it, publicity, friend or foe. In all this it is no part of my duty to search for the construction which Lord CLARENDON may feel it expedient to put upon his own words. I take them as I find them, without endeavoring to interpret whether the term employed belong to a "language confidential or to a language official." Certainly the forms of human expression admit of much doubt, and charity should teach us to receive with favor reasonable explanations, where the terms are unavowable. I see no fresh cause for the unpleasantness of charity in this case, because I consider the common definition in the English language as furnishing to Lord CLARENDON'S discoverers, the Government, indeed, might have accompanied the act of publication with the declaration of its incredibility; but, I suppose every one will agree that to keep the letters, if letters there were, in their pigeon holes inquisitorious, was much better than would have been such an undignified exhibition.

The editor of the *Courier* attributes to this forced construction of the language of Lord CLARENDON much of the change which he admits has taken place in the sentiments of the people of the United States regarding the war now prevailing in Europe. And while "honoring and respecting" the feelings of patriotism, in which he says this change has originated, owing to the conviction of the ultimate undisguised purposes of France and England, he does but little justice to the intelligence of his countrymen when he alleges this change to the "falsehood and treachery of a profligate Administration and its supporters." Far beyond the work of any Administration is this alteration in the views of the American people; for that it has taken place no one doubts. I have felt the process going on in my own mind. It appears to be an insolvable problem in France and England; and yet there is not the least real difficulty in its solution. When the troubles commenced the sympathies of this country were with the Turks, and so far as these are concerned they are so yet. Turkey was the injured nation. Demands were made upon her absolutely revolting to the moral feelings of the world. An independent community, she was bullied by Russia. No other word will express the arrogant attempt. She was haughtily required to make concessions absolutely incompatible with her honor and her interest—with her position, indeed, among the sovereign States of the world. The Turk had proved himself a better Christian than his Muscovite neighbor, and would-be plunderer. The course of the Moslem Government with regard to the Hungarian and Polish exiles, commended itself to the respect of Christendom by its firmness and loyalty. Its unflinching defence of the right of asylum to the political victims of a despotic union, seeking whom it might devour, and in the very face of two powerful empires thirsting for blood, is among the noblest examples of public honor and intrepidity to be found in Christian and Pagan annals. Well did the successor of OTHMAN maintain the indomitable courage of his race. And encamped only in Europe, as he is tauntingly said to be, he made himself the champion of that great code of national law which protects the weak against the powerful, whether marching under the banner of the cross or of the crescent. As to the Russian claim of the protectorate over the Holy Places, as they are called—that is the doubtful sites of miracles long since passed, of empty sepulchres and dilapidated churches—it is beneath contempt: not entitled to the smallest consideration. It was a demand, not for the purpose of religion, but of power—not to guard Jerusalem from danger or oppression, but to exercise a controlling influence over 10,000,000 of people, subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

The disclosure of the objects of the CZAR, in his interviews with the British Ambassador, are among the most extraordinary developements that ever found their way from a royal Cabinet to an indignant public. The pretence of piety in the protection of the Christian religion is abandoned in these confidential effusions, and the liberation of the "sick man" is assumed to be the object of Russian ambition. And the proposed division among the great Powers of the spoils, as a proof of Russian wisdom and moderation, is one of the most atrocious in the dark catalogue of diplomatic crime, more than this unprincipled scheme of partition. Its equal is only to be found in the graphic pictures of robber hordes spread before the reader of *Gil Blas*.

Neither does the petitioner nor do the antecedents of the Russian Government present to an American Republican any elements of hope, nor any grounds of sympathy. It is an unmitigated despotism, both in principle and practice. The Emperor unites in his own person the supreme authority—supreme, indeed, unlimited authority, sacred and secular. He is not only the head of the State, but the head of the Church; not merely politically, but religiously, an object of faith, and, it is said, of adoration. It is useless to talk of the personal character and good intention of the present Russian sovereign. He may possess all his panegyrists claim for him; but woe to any people whose dearest interest depends on the disposition and constitutional temperament of their ruler. The Trajan of to-day may be succeeded by the Nero of to-morrow—a wise man by a fool, a virtuous man by a monster. These are the accidents of both. The only security against bad government is the bulwark of a constitution, and eternal vigilance in guarding it. At home, the Russian system of administration is one of sheer tyranny, unredeemed by a single institution devoted to the equal good of the people; not the aristocracy, but the vast mass of the nation—serfs in condition and outcasts in treatment. Abroad, its external system is one of encroachment. Its battle cry is onward. It conquers not to enlighten and make happy, but to subject new realms to the repacious grasp of its double-headed eagle. The partition of Poland, a first, second and third time, constituted deeds of infamy whose stain will never be effaced from its escutcheon, nor from the remembrance of mankind; and the policy of CATHERINE is still that of her grandson. It comes to him by inheritance, and it is nourished by habit and by inclination. Under these circumstances, passed and prospective, had the contest been confined to the Czar and the Sultan, not a heart in America would have throbbed in sympathy with the former. The successor of the Prophet would have had our hopes and our good wishes, unalloyed by any other considerations.

But new actors appear in the arena; though I yet believe the protection of Turkey from the designs of Russia is still the desire of this country. The difficulty is in the separation of that object from ulterior purposes, looking first to the reduction of the power and extent of the Russian empire, and then to the accomplishment of plans, if not of immediate aggrandizement at any rate of armed interposition in all "parts of the world," again to borrow the Clarendonian expression. We have signs enough in the political atmosphere that this would be the second act in the drama of the Union. Even if Lord CLARENDON did not warn us, LOUIS NAPOLEON has done it. The significant hints in the English and French papers, from time to time, have done it. The current of conversation in France and England, as reported by observing Americans abroad, has done it. And a striking incident has added force to the general conviction. There was a moment when it was thought that Sebastopol had fallen—a moment of triumphant exultation. It was then that the French Emperor, on reading a telegraphic despatch in the Camp at Boulogne, exclaimed with unrepressed feelings of gratulation, "Sebastopol is taken." It is stated in our journals, on the authority of European correspondents, that during the period of three days, while this error prevailed, the United States were freely spoken of as the next Power to which the Allies would direct their attention and their force.

It is a subject of vehement reproach against us in England, that we exhibit such national ingratitude by not sympathizing with the "noble conduct" of France and England—as the *Courier* calls it—who are now fighting the battles of the world, "the battles of Christianity and civilization," protected, as the *Courier* also says, by this combination.

Now, Sir, I do not believe one word of all this. I believe France and England are fighting their own battles, just as Russia is fighting hers; and each for its own purposes. This charge of ingratitude against our country is not a new one. I heard it long ago. England told us, for twenty years, that she was fighting the battles of the world, from the commencement, in fact, of General WASHINGTON'S Administration down to the War of 1812; and countless were the diatribes poured out against us by the British press, and which found a response in every heart in England, because we presumed to doubt her disinterestedness, and to deny the obligation of admiration and thankfulness. Even in the State papers signed by the Prince Regent, containing the English exposition of the causes of the war, this unamiable trait appears in bold relief. After recapitulating the obnoxious course of the United States, who had absolutely refused to be robbed any longer by France or England, the document goes on to say: "Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. While contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain, but of the world, his royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result." All this is said with as much apparent solemnity and sincerity as if there were a single word of truth in this claim to be the great bulwark of nations. That war originated in an attempt to prevent the French people from exchanging a despotic Government for a free one, by a revolution which, as General WASHINGTON said to the French Minister, ADET, awakened all his sympathy. And, as if to preclude misapprehension, the execution of LOUIS XVI. was the signal for dismissing CHAUVELIN, the French Ambassador, and for commencing the war. That deed of blood was a wicked and an unnecessary one; but it did not concern foreign nations, and more than the execution of CHARLES I. concerned them, in days long gone by. The BOURBON was a far better man than the STUART. The course of England was dictated by the eloquent rhapsodies of BURKE, and guided by the overruling counsels of PITT. But time has done its usual office of reflection, and I suppose there are now very few men in England who do not condemn the policy then adopted. The immense debt it left is at once her warning and her punishment. And how did England fight for the liberties of the world? I will tell you, Sir. From the commencement of the war, her course was marked by a most contemptuous disregard of the law of nations. Our coasts were watched by her armed cruisers—our seamen impressed—our vessels captured, condemned and plundered, and every injury inflicted which imagination could contrive or power execute. It was a race between France and England as to which should make the most out of us by their atrocious acts of rapine. Orders in Council were met by Berlin and Milan decrees, and the coasts of the world were laid open to plunder by fictitious blockades, with no force to maintain them, and in the very face of the established principles of the law of nations. The great political dogmata of the day between the rival belligerents was, which commenced the first outrage. Both conceded that neither had the right to begin, but each contended that the other began the first aggressive upon neutral commerce, and that he had the right to rob the neutral, because the neutral had been robbed before. There is neither misapprehension nor exaggeration in this statement. It is to plain to be contested by any one.

There was then one of the best of the Admiralty Court in England, a man who was the pet of nations for the ease of the British Cabinet, and

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

LORD CLARENDON'S DECLARATION.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CASS.

THE PASSENGER BILL.

Speeches of Senators Seward and Benjamin.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

After sundry unimportant matters had been considered, a discussion arose between Mr. BENJAMIN and Mr. BRODHEAD respecting the late meeting of shipowners in New-York respecting the bill providing for the carriage of passengers.

Mr. CASS then rose to make a personal explanation in relation to Lord CLARENDON'S speech in Parliament, &c.

THE PASSENGER BILL—DEFENCE OF SENATOR FISH.

On the bill to regulate passenger vessels, (the final question on which was interrupted by Mr. BENJAMIN, on behalf of Mr. FISH, a few days since,) Mr. BENJAMIN said he deemed it his duty to defend an absent colleague from the charges made against him by the merchants of New-York who prefer Mr. SEWARD'S bill. He warmly advocated Mr. FISH'S measure as having a tendency to insure the morality on shipboard, and showed statistically the improvement in health among passengers since the recognition of the principle which distinguishes Mr. FISH'S bill. He denied that Mr. FISH could be charged with duplicity in any sense, and pointed to his personal character as sufficient to exonerate him from any such charge, but added further that he was cognizant of the circumstances of the case, and knew that Mr. FISH had acted with frankness and honor.

SENATOR SEWARD'S REMARKS.

Mr. SEWARD—I was not an indifferent observer of the proceedings and debates in the meeting to which the honorable Senator has referred. If I had been so indifferent, then I could not have pleaded ignorance, because I have been called upon by some friends of my colleague in the City of New-York to allude to that meeting, and to vindicate him against the censures passed upon him there. I have refrained from doing so for the same reason that I always refrain from making personal explanations in regard to myself on this floor. What was said of him was said in the Ex

[illegible]

[illegible]

Florence, Sunday, Jan. 21, 1855.

[illegible] day with a Roman gentleman. It will [illegible] why with a [illegible] shall not with a Tuscan.) we met an Austrian officer. My friend and he were acquainted, and stopped and spoke. The Austrian could not employ his native German tongue, because my Italian did not understand it; he could not employ Italian, because he was not sufficiently skilled in it; so he spoke French, the great continental go-between; the Roman replied in Italian, which the Austrian understood, though he could not speak it; and the listener resolved to put it all into English, if he found it worth the while. The Austrian had the conversation principally to himself, for the Roman only replied by Yes and No, and occasional negative and affirmative accents. At last, the officer asked, in an unusually earnest manner—

"How is it, Sir, I pray you to tell me how it is, that you never enter into conversation with me? You treat me with courtesy, I acknowledge, but you rarely speak."

"It is because you wear a uniform which I do not love, and which inspires aversion rather than respect."

"I ask you to regard me as a man, and not as a soldier. I accost you as a fellow-resident of Florence, and not as a foreign officer, and should be glad to be received and treated as such."

"As a man, I believe and know you to be most estimable and most worthy, otherwise I should not take your hand as I do, salute you as I have, and recognize and acknowledge you as I always shall. But I cannot shut my eye to the uniform you wear, nor close my memory to the mission you execute in my country."

"Do you suppose, then, that there are no liberals among Austrians, no sense of justice, no love of liberty among the officers of her army?"

"Do you mean to ask whether I take *you*, for instance, for a liberal?"

"Yes, me."

"No, Sir. Ten times, No, Sir. If you had been a Liberal you would have said to your sovereign on the reception of your Italian commission, 'I am a soldier, your Majesty, to defend my country and protect my Emperor with my sword, my body and my blood; but I never can consent to turn my sword and venture my blood against the liberty of a country which deserves and desires to remain in liberty. I break my sword, resign my commission and sacrifice my career, rather than share in an act which my opinions and principles condemn.' Had you been a true Liberal you would not be here in the attitude of an oppressor, an aider and abetter of tyranny, if not of aggression—an instrument of a despotic, soulless, impious and immoral system. Liberal! Pshaw!"

"The cause of Italian liberty would have gained but little by my self-sacrifice. Another would have come in my place, and the story would have been told."

"Very true—I do not blame you for your acceptance of superior orders, and your compliance with the prescriptions of irremediable duty. I blame you for claiming to hold liberal opinions, at the same time that you execute the will of a despotic Government. Look at your position in Tuscany. Who fixed the amount of your salary, and authorized you to receive a salary for your services? Austria. Who pays your salary? Tuscany. And it costs Tuscany 10,000 scudi (dollars) a day to pay the Austrian troops, whose presence insults and degrades her. The Austrians do not occupy Tuscany by the right of conquest or possession, which is an intelligible and respectable right, but as the protectors and upholders of an odious Grand Duke—the legitimate Sovereign of the Duchy, it is true, but one cordially detested, since he has called in the aid of foreign bayonets. When, in 1849, without motive and without cause, he ran away in a panic, why did Austria consent to send 10,000 of her soldiers back with him? Because she was delighted at the opportunity of quartering a portion of her men upon a country which could be made to pay the bill; because it gave her a foothold in Central Italy, which might one day melt into actual possession, as in Lombardy and Venice; because it would be delightfully convenient to send exhausted officers and worn-out regiments into Winter quarters at Florence, to practice a little delicious *dolce far niente*, for which the amiable Tuscans would obligingly pay. That is your position in this country—a position which to me seems unworthy of a liberal mind—one imbued with liberal opinions, and making liberal professions. You will pardon my freedom of speech, for it is due to a question of your own propounding. But never say you are a liberal again."

You must not imagine, from this specimen, that such conversations are common between Italians and Austrians. In ordinary cases a duel would spring from the first ten words spoken on so tender a subject. In this instance both the speakers were men of reputation and position, and felt that they could speak their minds freely. I asked the Italian subsequently if he believed his countrymen to be ready and ripe for a revolution. He said that he felt sure they would profit by a favorable complication in European affairs to rise against their rulers, and felt especially sure of the Lombardo-Venetians, but that they must be led on and worked up by some favorable opportunity. I asked how the Tuscans could attempt insurrection without arms. He replied that as the Austrian regiments are soon to leave, they would have but little need of arms, as the Tuscan troops would never consent to fight against their own people; and that in the next place, if they wanted weapons, there would be no difficulty in obtaining them. He went on to assert, and upon my expressing doubt to confirm, positively and confidently, that there are hidden stores of firearms in Florence enough to equip the whole population—that many peasants' huts, their contadinas unexpected city mansions, conceal bristling hoards of muskets—that Leopold is perfectly well aware of it, and is daily receiving money, the fruit of his extortions and swindles, into Austria, for investment and safe keeping, against the day when he shall judge expedient to flee. It is certain that the Italians have begun to take an immense interest in the war news and developments, and that the rumors of peace, on terms so humiliating to England and France, have largely encouraged the belief that Austria is playing them false, and that they must retaliate by fomenting revolt in her Italian possessions. It is delightful, in the midst of the turmoil, to behold democracy and to be known as such. You receive confidences and confessions that are made to none but you and Americans like you. Hearts are unlocked, and other doors are opened—the doors of the police, for instance, which are closed to all others. [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Daily Times in Court.

SESSIONS OF THE G. T. HON. [illegible]
MORNING CHRON.—Wednesday, Feb. 20.
[illegible]

There was a very large attendance of members of the bar and the public in this Court this morning in expectation that the case of Cushman against the DAILY TIMES would come up for argument on the order which was published in the DAILY TIMES. The Clerk called David Russell Lord, who appeared.

Mr. Brainerd said that he had expected to have been served with notice in time within Mr. Lee would have been called upon to answer, should he be so advised. The order in Mr. Lee to appear this morning, was only served upon him (Lee) about 10 o'clock yesterday, and upon myself at 3 o'clock the same day. Under these circumstances, he (Brainerd) was willing to proceed now, but, as the other parties had been ordered to attend on Saturday, perhaps it would be as well to lay this order of the Court over until that day.

Judge McCarthy said he had made up his mind not to put any interrogatories, as the party had appeared under oath, but the Court did desire to know if the party had anything further to offer in explanation. There was a very heavy Calendar before the Court this morning, which would occupy the Judges all this day, and as there would be no Jury causes on Saturday this case had better be postponed until that day, when he would be ready to adjudicate finally on this matter.

Mr. Brainerd said he had a very heavy Calendar and counsel were to attend at 11 o'clock on Saturday, and he hoped the Court would say 12 o'clock.

Judge McCarthy said he would not proceed without Mr. Brainerd until 12 o'clock.

The Court then took up other business and the crowd on the floor collapsed.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Ten Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held a regular weekly meeting in the Rotunda yesterday afternoon; ISAAC TOWNSEND, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Governors HERRICK and DRAPER were absent, the former from sickness, and the latter being from the City.

A number of communications of merely local importance were read and acted on; but one

ABOUT RATS

Gave rise to an interesting and economical debate. Mynheer ——, a German, sent in a bill to the Board for the payment of $200 for services rendered in slaughtering 200 rats or more in Bellevue Hospital, by means of an infallible exterminator.

The slaughter of the rats aforesaid through the agency of the German mixture was not disputed, but Governor SMITH contended that the rats were killed without the authority of the Governors, and therefore moved that the applicant have leave to withdraw his communication.

Governor DUERO agreed with Governor SMITH, and seconded his motion, but

Governor WEST thought the poor German ought to receive some compensation for his services. He (the German) had but an imperfect knowledge of English, and acted no doubt under the impression that he had been legally employed.

The other members of the Board, however, were less charitably disposed, and Governor SMITH'S motion prevailed.

LOTTERIES AND THE MAYOR.

An envelope enclosing two printed programmes of lotteries or gift enterprises—one under the management of "John Smith," and the other by "Houlard, Dutton & Co."—both having offices in Broadway, was received from the Mayor.

Governor WEST said the fact was well-known, and by no one better than the Mayor, that the names attached to those swindling documents were fictitious. It was the business of the Mayor, as Chief of Police, to find out the really guilty party—to find out who John Smith really was, and then the Board would prosecute. To send the mere handbills, without further explanation, was simply ridiculous. The Governors could not act as police; they would do their duty as an executive body, but they could not occupy themselves in ferreting out the violators of the law, when such was the especial business of the Police Department. The Mayor announced his intention to exercise doubtful powers; he could not exercise it in a better manner than by breaking open the doors and destroying the tickets of the lottery offices throughout the City. At all events it was idle in the Mayor to send to the Board such handbills, without proof against the parties whom it was proposed to prosecute. He was in favor of referring the matter back to the Mayor to furnish the necessary evidence, and therefore offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to furnish through the police officers, or otherwise, the necessary evidence to enable this department to prosecute the real parties conducting the lottery schemes referred to in the handbills sent by his Honor to this Board.

The resolution was adopted.

The following is an exhibit of the number of inmates in the different institutions of the city and county for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 17.

Bellevue Hospital, 780; Lunatic Asylum, 561; Almshouse, 1,469; Penitentiary, 629; Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary, 249; Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse, 134; Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse, 12; Workhouse, 1,180; Small-pox Hospital, 21; Randall's Island, 635; Randall's Hospital, 257; City Prison, 135; Second District Prison, 19; Third District Prison, 12; Colored Home, 319; Colored Orphan Asylum, 130; Children at Nurse in the City, 162. Total, 7,064—decrease, 51.

Number remaining Feb. 10, 1855, 7,008; Admitted, 901. Total, 7,870.

Died, 29; Discharged, 966; sent to Penitentiary, 72; sent to State Prison, 4. Total, 1,019. In all 7,064.

Adventures of a Forger—Kissane's Detection and Arrest—Interesting Story.

Last evening, Sergeant HOGAN, of the Chief's Office, arrived in town, having in custody WILLIAM KISSANE, who has obtained considerable notoriety in consequence of his connection with a series of crimes perpetrated during the past five or six years. Since the forgery of a check for $14,800 upon the Chemical Bank in this City, the Paying Teller of the Bank (Mr. PARSONS) has been unceasing in his efforts to aid the Police in ferreting out the forgers. It appears there were three old offenders engaged in the forgery, viz.: WILLIAM KISSANE, JOHN FINDLEY, and LYMAN COLE, all of whom are now confined in the Tombs, and will probably be tried in the Court of General Sessions during the present term.

Some months ago, FINDLEY and COLE were arrested and brought to this City, charged with the forgery, and have been imprisoned. KISSANE received nearly every dollar that was paid by the Bank Teller to one of the confederates. As before stated, KISSANE was arrested in Cincinnati, and while proceeding to New-York, in custody of Marshal RUFFIN of Ohio, and officer REED of this City, he made his escape by leaping from the cars on the Erie Railroad, near Hornellsville, while the train was under rapid headway. A dispute subsequently arose between the Western Marshal and officer REED, in relation to the culpability of parties who permitted the escape to occur. The mystery is, however, explained by the prisoner himself, in the following language:

"I saw the cards as published by the two officers, and RUFFIN'S was untrue. Officer REED was asleep, and Marshal RUFFIN conducted me to the water closet of the car, I went in, shut the door, and the window being open, I jumped out and made for the woods."

We give the above statement *verbatim*, as it was made to Officer HOGAN by KISSANE in his cell, and then for it will be observed that Officer REED was entirely blameless. It appears that KISSANE traveled on foot to Rochester, where he found an old friend, and was secretly conveyed to the house of an English farmer at Clarence Hollow, Erie Co., New-York. At this point KISSANE made his head quarters, worked daily at farming, and finally ventured to visit Buffalo in the guise of a huckster, and sold several loads of produce at the public market. At length he sent Mr. SPARROW (the farmer) to Buffalo, with a lot of $20 bills on the International Bank, to get changed for small notes. The bills were suspected as counterfeits, and SPARROW was forthwith placed in custody, to answer.

He, however, told a plain story, and upon information being communicated that he received the bills from a man who was stopping at Gunnison's in the "Hollow," [illegible] was discharged. [illegible]

[illegible] their services, [illegible] had long been looked for. It was ascertained that KISSANE had received the full amount of Lyon's [illegible] and having made a "confidence" of Mr. SPARROW'S wife, he placed in her possession $9,000, (all in good notes of the Chemical Bank, that were paid on the false check,) for safe keeping, but she became frightened and handed over the funds to the police. The bills have since been identified by Mr. PARSONS, the Teller.

The prisoner was visited last evening by his counsel, Mr. FAIRBANKS, who endeavored to cheer him with information respecting COLE and FINDLEY'S chances of being acquitted, and KISSANE was locked up and will be arraigned to-day to answer the indictment.

Sunday Liquor Traffic.

From reports made by the Captains of Police in the different Wards and also of the Reserve corps detailed for the special duty of watching the liquor places, it will be seen that a considerable decrease has been made through the continued exertions of the Mayor, of the number of dram-shops open on Sunday last.

The Fourth Ward presents the greatest difficulty, and it may be said that the bad example set by it has an effect on other portions of the City. The Mayor was in hopes that he would have been enabled to revoke many licenses in certain Districts of this Ward, especially in the one which Councilman CUSACK represents, but a letter has been received from that gentleman declining to coöperate.

On the returns, some saloons, &c., kept open for the sale of refreshments, are reported as supposed to be selling. They will be attended to next week by the reserve corps, and their licenses revoked if found guilty of selling liquor on the Sabbath.

The following appears to be the number of dram-shops complained of in the different Wards: Second Ward, 1; Fourth Ward, 17; Seventh Ward, 5; Tenth Ward, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 2; Twenty-second Ward, 3.

Demilt Dispensary—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your notice of the Coroner's inquest in the case of ELIZA MCGOVERN is essentially erroneous, and casts serious blame on an institution to which no blame at all is due. The Demilt Dispensary sent no physician or student to take charge of the person mentioned. It has no students; and it never sends students anywhere. Nor does it furnish attentions for lying-in women, except in cases of extraordinary and difficult labor. When the present case arose it was an ordinary one, and consequently the Dispensary physician declined to take it in charge. A student, receiving medical education at a college in this City, and being fully qualified for an ordinary case of midwifery, but having no connection with the Dispensary, or any if its physicians, consented to attend to the case without charge; and he went from his boarding house with the patient's husband to her residence. The student soon found that the presentation was not right, and immediately advised the family to send for a regular and experienced physician, but attempted no treatment or operation himself. The husband then brought one DR. LONGRIE, not of the Dispensary, who immediately took charge, and proceeded to treat the case. Some hours afterwards Dr. LONGRIE left the case, and other physicians, not of the Dispensary, but men of skill and standing, were called in. The latter physicians found that the patient had suffered a rupture, and was past cure. She lived about thirty hours longer. The student remained with the patient during all the treatment, taking no part of the direction, but rendering proper services and assistance with true fidelity.

The public may not be aware that Dispensaries, whose business is to give gratuitous medical aid to the poor, never take charge of ordinary midwifery. There are abundant reasons for this rule, of which it may now suffice to mention these—that they are not properly cases of disease, and that they are so numerous, that if the Dispensary physicians attended to them, it would occupy so much time as to cause inevitable neglect of cases of disease to which those physicians are called night and day among our destitute poor, and that midwifery cases can generally be foreseen and provided for by the family without calling the charity physician away from his proper patients. In difficult cases of labor, the ordinary means may be inadequate; and in all such cases the Dispensary, on receiving notice, promptly sends a skillful physician, as to a case of disease.

The Mayor and the Printers.

The following highly complimentary letter was received yesterday by Mayor WOOD:

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1855.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD—*Dear Sir:* At a regular meeting of the New-York Typographical Society, held on Monday evening, Jan. 22, 1855, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and a copy of the same directed to be sent to you.

Resolved, That the thanks of the New-York Typographical Society are due, and that the same be tendered to His Honor the Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD, for the able manner in which he presided at the Festival given by the Society in honor of FRANKLIN'S Birthday, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, 1855; also, for the donation in behalf of the Printers' Free Library.

FRANCIS A. TRALL, *President.*
H. CLAY LANIUS, *Secretary.*

Junk Men.

Many complaints have been preferred against the Keepers of Junk Shops in various parts of the City,—principally on the ground that they buy materials from parties without inquiring whether the venders came into honest possession of what they offered for sale. Yesterday affidavits were taken at the Mayor's office against one BRYAN ROGERS, for buying several pieces of hose from a party who had stolen it from on board a vessel lying at the foot of Rivington-street, on Monday night last. An officer of the Thirteenth Ward made affidavit that the Keeper is in the habit of purchasing goods without ascertaining the character of the vender, or the source whence derived.

The Belgian Convicts.

The Mayor has received an official communication from the State Department relative to the case of the Belgians at present incarcerated in the City Prison. His Honor has been notified by Mr. SEDGWICK, on behalf of the Belgian Government, that a suit will be entered upon to test the validity of his decision. The Mayor has placed the matter in the hands of Mr. HALL, the District Attorney.

New-York Association of Sunday School Teachers.

The Sunday School Teachers Association had a largely attended meeting on Monday evening at the Amity-street Church. The question, "What are the best means for securing the most efficient teachers?" was discussed by S. S. CONSTANT, S. W. SETON, Mr. BOURNE and Mr. MCCREA, and afforded occasion for the presentation of interesting incidents. A Union Prayer and Conference meeting was appointed for next Monday evening, Feb. 26, at the same place, at 7½ o'clock, at which it is desired that all Sunday School laborers will be present.

A Flagrant Case of Imposition.

A case of gross imposition was yesterday represented at the Mayor's office, involving an amount of $500. The subjoined affidavit explains the nature of it:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Carl Keeler, residing at No. 389 Pearl-street, in this City, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he arrived here on or about the 18th of December last, a passenger on board the ship *Doran*, from Hamburg, and that on his arrival he took board at the house of Christian Vogel, No. 64 Sullivan-street; and deponent further says, that when there, on or about the first day of December last, he was visited by a countryman of his named Flatlig, who is employed in the forwarding office of Messrs. Henry & Co., No. 104 Greenwich-street, and that Flatlig asked deponent whether he had not brought any jewelry from Germany, and if so, if he would not let Whitney be sell some of it, and that he, Flatlig, wanted to buy a Cartier-gas present for his wife, and that he, deponent, exhibited and showed his stock of jewelry, worth about $400, to Flatlig, who then bought three pair of earrings worth $7; and deponent further says, that on the following day he came to the residence, in three hired two men who pretended to be Custom-House officers, and said they had been informed by said Flatlig that he, deponent, had [illegible] jewelry, and that they had to examine his trunk; and deponent says, that they he arrest him, and that [illegible] of the Sixth Ward, if he, the said officer, would [illegible] and deponent [illegible] because they [illegible] with Mr. Lambert—I got [illegible] Cross-examined—[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] Bank, [illegible] Bank [illegible] Bank [illegible] Bank

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1855.

[illegible] the DAILY TIMES, carrier or [illegible] can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect through the penny-post to this office.

Congressional—Senator Cass' Speech on the Declaration of Lord Clarendon.

Mr. Cass in the Senate yesterday made his promised speech on the much talked of declaration of Lord Clarendon in the British House of Peers, to the effect that "a good understanding has become general" between the French and English Governments, "on all matters of policy, and extends to all parts of the world." We publish the speech entire in the Congressional report in this morning's Times, but for the benefit of those who may feel that they have not leisure to peruse it carefully, we here give briefly its main features.

The Senator claims that Lord Clarendon was most unfortunate in the language he employed, if it does not distinctly make known that France and England have been looking at the various questions concerning the foreign relations of other countries, in both hemispheres; that they have discussed them and come to a mutual accord in relation to them. Any doubts that have been expressed as to the extent of Lord Clarendon's meaning, must, in his opinion, have arisen from the strangeness of the procedure, rather than from any uncertainty in the language itself. But if there existed a necessity for additional proof of the meaning of the language used, it might be found in the address of the French Ruler to the Legislative Chambers on the 29th of December last. In that address the same joint views and the same joint intentions are intimated. Such declarations although, perhaps, not sufficient to awaken the suspicions of American patriotism, have not enlisted the vigilance of Spanish jealousy which is the more gratified as the more difficulties beset our path. And yet the United States is more interested in the subject than any other nation. The declaration was made in the hope that the knowledge of such a formidable combination to prevent our aggrandizement, would turn us from our course whenever we might have such a purpose, and thus accomplish the object by words instead of deeds.

By inspiring both the present [illegible] commenced, [illegible] than England and France have stood in opposition to every measure of our foreign policy which could possibly excite their jealousy, and with too much success. They have followed us over the world, watching, counteracting and opposing, from the loading of a cargo of guano to the acquisition of a kingdom. The attention of the Senator was, a short time since, called to an article published in the *Courier and Enquirer*, the Editor of which had conversed with Lord Clarendon on the subject of his declaration, and the way in which it has been interpreted in this country. In that article it is stated, semi-officially, it is to be presumed, that Lord Clarendon was the most astonished man in Europe when he learned the construction that had been put upon his remarks; and yet it is a little strange that in the article vindicating Lord Clarendon, the materials for which he doubtless furnished, not a ray of light is cast upon his avowed intentions.

A large portion of the speech is devoted to a view of the present aspect of affairs in Europe, on which it is impossible to look without anxiety. Into what formidable combinations they may ultimately arrange themselves is beyond the reach of human sagacity. Whatever these may be, they will neither be formed, nor will they operate, in any friendly spirit to the United States.

On the conclusion of Senator Cass' speech, Senator Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, observed that while conceding to Lord Clarendon the right to interpret his own language, he chose to take a series of expressive acts as the best means of arriving at the real intentions of the Governments in question,—and these were certainly favorable to the opinions expressed by Senator Cass.

Previous to the delivery of Mr. Cass' speech, Senator Benjamin defended Senator Pratt from the charges made by the merchants of New-York, and was followed by Senator Seward, who made a few very proper observations.

There was no important action in the House.

Diplomatic and Consular Reform.

A bill has passed the lower House of Congress—and is now before the Senate for consideration—which undertakes to remodel and reform the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States. The subject of which this bill treats is one of very great importance, and it ought not to be meddled with except upon mature consideration. It is in the highest degree important that the consular system especially should not be unsettled in the least until it is quite certain that the substitute proposed for it is as near perfect as can be. Injudicious experimenting on this subject is not to be tolerated for a moment, for an error can scarcely fail to entail disastrous consequences.

Unless we greatly err the Senate ought to postpone the bill now before it until more time can be had for its discussion than is possible at this late hour of the session. The bill needs very important amendments, and in its present shape will complicate the evils of the Consular system without securing any essential advantage anywhere. Let us look at one or two of the particulars in which the bill needs revising.

The author of the bill in his arguments to show the necessity of reform in the Consular system, predicates it in a great part upon the custom of permitting our Consuls in foreign ports to transact mercantile and commercial business within their Consular jurisdictions. He holds the view that the business relations of Consuls with the people in the ports or countries to which they are sent interfere with their duties to their own countrymen, because they cannot always successfully prosecute the one without sacrificing the other. And yet, upon looking over the bill, we find that a majority of the Consuls—86 out of 170,—are excepted from the prohibition to transact other than Consular business,—the rule thus emphatically forming the exception! Here is at once a perfect abnegation of the principle upon which the author bases his entire measure of so-called reform.

It is difficult to imagine other than two very poor reasons for this—first, that probably in the most of the excepted cases in which Consuls are permitted by the "Reform" bill to transact business, the present appointees are already engaged in commercial pursuits; and, secondly, that the author was so anxious to keep the expenses of the system down to the present maximum, or below it, that he could not sufficiently salary the entire corps.

If the first proposition be true, it may well follow that the *present* incumbents will not be dissatisfied with the arrangement; but it does *not* follow that their successors will find it a feasible one, or that the Government will always find it easy to make proper appointments under it. For instance, our Consul at Carthagena is allowed to do business with a salary of $500. Carthagena is a very unhealthy and a very expensive place to live in. A Consul's yearly expenses there may reasonably be set down at $3,000. Suppose, next year, the President finds it necessary to supersede the present Consul; he must, in that case, either appoint another American *already* established in business there, if there happen to be such, or else close the Consulate. For it is not to be assumed that any proper person whom the President might select for Consul, would be competent to do commercial or other business in Carthagena, or that he would go there under any such contingency. Besides, were there another American doing business in Carthagena, who was capable of filling, and would accept the office, he would not be eligible under the 8th section of [illegible] says that the "President shall appoint no other persons citizens of the United States, who are residents thereof, or who may be in the employment of the Government at the time of their appointment," etc. The President will, therefore, whenever a *business* Consulate becomes vacated, have to let it in most cases remain vacated, or else ask Congress for a special law to properly salary an officer for it.

It will be seen, also, by reference to the bill, that these business Consulates are located—just where they ought not to be, if the arguments of the author are to have any force—mostly in out-of-the-way places, in which charges against our Consuls for prejudicing the rights of their own countrymen to subserve their own individual interests, would be hard to establish. A great many of them are located in different parts of South America, Mexico, Asia and Africa, where the local law is very loosely administered, and where the American sailor or traveler must need the *whole* interest of the Consul in his favor. The author rightly lays a good deal of stress, in his advocacy of his bill, on the necessity of so regulating our Consular system that the whole and sole interest of the Consul shall lie in the protection of our citizens and their interest within his jurisdiction, and it is very unfortunate that he finds it necessary in his bill to regulate his own arguments.

There can be no doubt that the salaries fixed by this bill in almost every instance are too low. A Court must always have a Clerk, whether the business of his office be great or little; and that clerk must be a competent one; and it follows of course must be well paid. Without a clerk many of our important Consulates would be a large part of the time closed, as the Consul is always liable to sickness—and when unable to perform the duties of his office from this cause, he cannot in a foreign country, as at home, pick up at almost any hour a competent substitute. It is safe to say that the salaries affixed to these offices will not, in one-half of the cases, much more than pay office and house rent; and they are generally not more than one-third as high as those paid by any other Government to its Consuls.

These are the main reasons why the Senate should amend the bill; but there are undoubtedly other parts that need revision. The charge of one half cent per ton on vessels for deposit of papers is a proper one, no doubt; but there ought to be other limit to it than the size of the vessel. Under this clause some of our Pacific and Liverpool steamers would have to pay $15 to $17 for the simple deposit of their papers with the Consul. Better let the bill rest until next Winter, gentleman of the Senate.

Some hopes are still entertained that a modification of the duties on raw Wool, and other materials, particularly dye stuffs, employed by the home manufacturers, will be effected at the present session of Congress, by the passage of a special bill for this object. The American Woolen manufacturers, who have been driven by Foreign competition to the almost total abandonment of Broadcloths and some other cloth fabrics, in which Wool from abroad is necessarily to be mixed with the domestic fleece, have earnestly petitioned for this modification.

Washington's Birthday.

The celebration of the 22d of February (to-morrow) will be quite an affair, according to the programme. The Academy of Music has been engaged for the delivery of the oration by Thomas R. Whitney. A procession is to form in East Broadway. The Common Council celebrates the day in the usual manner. The flags are to fly from the City Hall; the veteran corps will parade, and afterwards dine together, and a salute of 31 guns will be fired.

☞ The Metropolitan Concert, (postponed in consequence of bad weather) will take place on Thursday evening.

There is not in this Union a man who can put into one letter more extravagant eulogy and a longer-winded, larger-worded, more curiously-constructed or quaintly-expressed hodge-podge of wit, wisdom, hyperbole and nonsense, than Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox,—a distinguished divine whose Christian character all revere, whose eccentricities all laugh at, whose learning all admire, and whose self-appreciation constantly reminds one of another distinguished countryman—Col. Benton. Dr. Cox has lately sent to Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, through the St. Louis *Republican* of Jan. 31, an epistle which is primarily a puff of Dr. Adams' lately published volume, entitled *A South-Side View of Slavery*, and secondarily is a running commentary on most all matters under the sun, from the philosophy of our Government and the value of a Pacific Railroad, to the excellent policy of traveling and the incalculable mischief which the Abolitionists have wrought.

This *South-Side View*, though itself quite a common-place book, except for the fact that it is the calmest and most dispassionate laudation of American Slavery that has yet been written by one of the three thousand that signed the Ministerial Protest to the Nebraska Act, has been already the cause of a great deal of inkshed. It was a note from Dr. Adams, with reference to matter that he intended to work into this *South-Side View*, that brought out Henry A. Wise's famous letter on Slavery, to which—who is there that did not indite a reply! Since its publication it has been very handsomely bepuffed by our brethren of the South—so handsomely that henceforth, without a challenge, the amiable author may take his seat among the defunct Union-Savers of Castle Garden birth, and receive equal honors with those paid to that venerable corps of dead men.

Dr. Cox it may be presumed is not chary of his praise, since praising is the function that he sets out to perform in this letter. The whole is too long to be copied. Be thankful, reader, for the part we can extract. He says:

"You seem to belong to no party, and to have no office in your aspiration—certainly not that of President—and to be justly accused of no plan or purpose, but to do good to all concerned, as a Christian and an American.

For all this, I thank you that you did it; and more *thank God, who put the same earnest care into your heart*, to observe, compare, view both and all sides, and write the results in a way so simple, so clear and credible, so seasonable, so entertaining and so promising a large perusal and an excellent usefulness. To aid, and possibly extend that usefulness, is my aim in this public letter. I cordially commend the book to be read *regularly and ruminantly through* to all with whom I may thus prevail or exert any influence. Its tendency seems to me to be eminently and only good. For its apostolical coincidence with the positions and teachings of inspiration, it belongs palpably to the true succession; and if there are found enemies to defame and to execrate it, I hope its destruction, that is, its exemplary combustion, will be reserved to grace a fitting occasion—namely, that in which it shall blaze together with the Constitution of our country, and the Bible of our religion; in the conflagration so often menaced by those enemies, so plainly desired by some of them, and which they seem occasionally to anticipate with delight, as the sublime *auto-de-fe*, that shall consummate their devout and jubilant aspirations. * * * *

I read your book warily, thoughtfully, with good relish and digestion, and still with prudential reserve, to the end; and not with the apprehension of a cynic or the rabid perspicacity of a fault-finder: and I found my mind more and more in its powers, *volens et volens et volens*; and therefore, possibly, I rise from its perusal so refreshed, and so grateful, and so nourished and strengthened, that I recollect only to admire, and to commend its pages to the candid perusal of everybody, North, South, East, West, and clear across the Atlantic—to those pragmatical philanthropists in the British Islands, and all allied places, continental and colonial, who need to learn that there are more sides than one to an obelisk, or a pyramid, or an argument, or a subject so compound and complicated as is Slavery anywhere, but predominently as Slavery in a minority of the States of this greatest Republic of the world. For calmness and candor, for Christian kindness and ministerial dignity, for comprehension and discrimination, for exemplary patriotism and impartial philanthropy, for sound American principle and right Scriptural views, for suggestive and instructive wisdom, for originality and independence, for large reading and mature thought, for the array of facts and the statement of just inferences, and for the pervading and permeating temper of kindness and consistency that characterizes it, it has no peer; it is singular and deserves the palm; it is *facile princeps* as the banner production of our age and country: and how great its worth, in contrast with the multitudinous publications of the antagonistic sort, I have no means or measures to demonstrate; but I can think and feel and wonder, at the contrariety. * * * * Its tendency is only good. It is a blessing to every "side." *It is a gem for the country. It is a tribute to its strength, its durability, its inviolable integrity*; and just as much to its extended piety, its moral and organic and social unity, its good feelings every where; to the interest of all men, servant and master, of every complexion and of every condition. It *worketh*, as WRATH does never, *the righteousness of God*. Its influence is that of blended light, and love, and prayer, and effort in every right direction. If truth is more wonderful than fiction, to me it is also sweeter. It is more manly and more grand, as well as more abiding and more useful. * * * * I thank God that such a book is abroad.

Was ever stronger puff written! It must be worth to the book fifty cents a line, even with the word "*advertisement*" over it, if inserted among the "Items."

There are other portions of the letter well worth saving. There is a genial defence of Dr. Gardiner Spring,—a defence from one of the points that Henry Ward Beecher made at the Tabernacle lately, and which men who lecture in the "Anti-Slavery course" are much in the habit of making.

The name of Dr. Spring of New-York, to say nothing of others, has become in some circles of British uproariousness, as in some of our own vernacular demonstrations, a talisman of abuse and furious denunciation. The reason is worthy of the calumnies asserted with it. On some public occasion years ago, he spoke of the ignorant and degraded condition of many thousands of the colored population of the South, and said in a calm and qualified way, that immediate emancipation, could the imagination be realized, might be only an expedient to make bad worse, only an experiment of fearful results on the colored people themselves; and this, so certainly that he could not even pray for it; nay, could he effectuate their absolute emancipation by a fiat, of a lift of his hand, he should fear to do it; humanity itself must prevent it; he would not do it!

Now, this sentiment, taken from its connection and its qualifiers, is used with flagrant and atrocious zeal, to pervert all his meaning, to blacken his character, and virtually to curse his reputation through all Europe, not only, but is made a specimen, a model and a panel, among all their other extravagances of wickedness, with which to degrade and malign in general all the Christian ministers in our country, as a class of natural hypocrites, as men of the type of Judas, as contemners of Satan, corresponding, the usual fate of their influence, on whom the whole vocabulary of abuse is to be emptied without end, tongues or scorpions. Hence, with many Europeans, my dear friend, I think, are [illegible] penny to kill of their gladiating hecatombs. But, ira *furor brevis est*, and the same cannot

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Inauguration of the Jewish Touro Literary Institute.

The inauguration of the Touro Literary Institute took place last evening, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 448 Broome-street. There was a large and intelligent assemblage present, composed almost entirely of those of Hebraic descent. The exercises were varied and interesting. Benjamin H. Myers, Esq., President of the Association, presided. He gave a brief and appropriate introductory address, explaining the causes inducing to the formation of the Touro Literary Institute.

Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., read an address of nearly one hour in length. It was a comprehensive and interesting review of literature and literary associations from ages remote down to the present. It was listened to with marked attention.

The President stated that Rev. H. A. Henry, who had expected to be present and give an address on the occasion, was unavoidably detained. He could assure those present, however, members of the Institute and others, of Mr. Henry's best and earnest wishes in their behalf. He took great pleasure in introducing Rev. R. J. M. Raphall.

The venerable reverend on rising, said that after what they had heard he would trespass but a short time on their patience. The history of literary associations with which they had been entertained, had been highly instructive; but there was one chapter which had been omitted—the history of literary associations among the Jews. While art and science were at their height among the ancient Romans and among the primitive Greeks—the Jews were also active in their pursuit of knowledge. They gave attention to the cultivation of the mind. While the walls of ancient Jerusalem were being laid low, the same zealous pursuit of knowledge was predominant. The Rev. Rabbi cited various epochs subsequent in Jewish history, showing that amid persecution, sufferings and martyrdom even, the love of knowledge and its earnest pursuit were not disregarded. In the middle ages while priestcraft prevailed and schism predominated, the Jews cultivated literature.

In Spain, in the heart of the Romish inquisition, this was preeminently the case. Passing hurriedly over this, the learned Rabbi reviewed the history and progress of various Jewish literary associations at present in existence in the old world. In London, he said he had the pleasure ten years since of delivering the inaugural address before a Jewish Literary Society, since grown to a position of high respect and influence. In closing, mention was made of the existing literary position of the Jews in America. He thought, on a close, there was not exhibited that zeal and love of literature there should be. He was most happy at the formation of the Touro Literary Association. He wished for it the prosperity it deserved. He hoped soon there might be classes formed for the study of occult science—for the study of the language of Chrysp and the Caucasus—and especially the beautiful Hebrew, the language of inspiration. He pronounced a beautiful eulogy upon Touro, from whom the Association took its name. The venerable doctor, as he took his seat, was most enthusiastically applauded.

The inauguratory exercises terminated with brief addresses by Messrs. Lyon and Dittenhoefer, young men, members of the Institute, which were well received.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1855.

The House had a session last evening, to consider the Temperance bill and its kindreds. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wager, E. L. Smith, Wm. W. Weed, and others. The floor was taken last evening, by Mr. Smith, for the first time, and I must say that I have listened to no one with more pleasure than to the suggestions and arguments which he had to offer. He spoke in opposition to the principles of the bill before the House, and with a frankness and honesty worthy of being copied by many older and more experienced legislators.

Mr. Weed, it will be recollected, some days since introduced a bill which he moved to have referred to the Select Committee, with instructions to substitute it for the bill before the House. He spoke last night in advocacy of his proposition and in opposition to the pending bill. In concluding his remarks he saw fit thus to allude to some inferences which I had drawn, when he first proposed his substitute:

"A paper in this city, and the Correspondent of the New-York Times, have thought proper to refer to my substitute in connection with my vote for United States Senator. All I have to say in regard to that matter is, that I feel myself responsible to my constituents and to my own conscience for the rectitude of my course, and all reference to the want of good faith upon this question is simply ridiculous, when the fact is known that Mr. Fillmore voted for Governor Seymour."

Now I am willing to give Mr. Weed the full benefit of his own language. Nay, more, I will go further and unite cordially with him in the conclusions at which he has arrived, though I dissent from the reasoning which leads to those conclusions. It is undeniable—I will maintain it at all hazards—that any reference to "good faith" in connection with any act of Mr. Fillmore, is "simply ridiculous," and so ridiculous that I beg the gentleman from Erie to give me credit for more discernment than to have ever made any such reference. I certainly, never, for a moment, suspected that the late President could clearly define the meaning of the words "good faith," for by no act of his can I remember that he ever manifested a knowledge of the significance which usually attaches to them. "One word more, and I am done." The gentleman proposes to submit to his constituents and "his own conscience," the vote he cast for United States Senator. With his "constituents" I have nothing to do; to them I have nothing to say, at this time. They are tangible, living, breathing bodies, that may be found when I shall think proper to look for them. But when the gentleman shall find "his own conscience," I beg him to inform me of the discovery. I have a problem or two I should much like to submit to its consideration, if when found, it shall exhibit sufficient vitality to warrant the hope that it would work out a solution.

I see the gentleman again upon his feet—let us hear what he is saying. Ah, indeed, he has made a mistake. Mr. Fillmore voted for "Governor Clark" and not for "Governor Seymour," as at first stated. "Its of no consequence which. But one fact tends me strongly to the belief that the first statement is correct. In the manuscript copy of your speech, Mr. Weed, it is clearly, plainly written "Governor Clark." By making your exit, you cast aside your notes, and not having them as a guide, the knowledge that was in you found utterance, and then came out "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Is it not so, friend Weed? Did not your love for "dear Fillmore" induce the written part you had to play, while the remnant of your conscience prompted the verbal utterance?

This morning the House passed two hours in hearing the claims of some contractors on the Canals out in Niagara County. The House arrived at the conclusion that they were bogus, and so struck out the enacting clauses of the bills providing for their allowance. I suppose everybody but those interested will coincide in the action of the House.

There was also a protracted discussion of the claims of the two persons who desire to represent one of the districts in the County of Oswego. While the subject was up, Mr. Asas G. Williams, of New-York, took occasion to explain his connection with the contest, and to say, that by mature deliberation, he had satisfied himself that in acting as counsel for one of the parties before the Committee charged with the investigation of the subject, he had pursued a course which he had since regretted, and one which he felt convinced was not capable of being defended. It gives me pleasure to record this frank admission on the part of Mr. Williams, and to say that no one more regretted that he had followed a bad precedent than myself, your correspondent,—and that, in alluding to his action, as I felt it my duty to do, I was actuated only by a desire to avert the progress of what I believed was a dangerous and corrupting principle.

DIVERTING WATERS FOR THE USE OF THE CANALS.

The Senate passed much time in Committee of the Whole, considering the claims of certain persons for damages sustained by virtue of the decision of the water of certain streams for the use of the Canals. Progress was reported, and in connection with the subject, Senator Whitney submitted the following resolution, which lays over under the rule:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That this State is not liable for any damages occurring upon, or from the waters of the Canals of this State, except in cases where vested rights have been infringed by the division of water, or where wilful malice on the part of its officers or agents, shall be made to appear; or have been the cause upon which any claim for damages may have been or may hereafter be founded, and that the several Committees of the Legislature shall be governed by this principle in all claims referred to them for damages on or from the Canals.

CHILDREN BY ADOPTION.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the bill introduced by Mr. Spencer, providing that child'en adopted should enjoy the same rights as if they were the children of the persons adopting, reported this morning a substitute for the original bill. It provides:

1. Married persons, or those that have been married, may adopt minor children.

2. No person shall be an adoptive parent unless a citizen of the United States, of good moral character, and of sufficient ability to educate and provide for the support of the child.

3. No male over twenty-one years of age, and no female over eighteen years, shall be adopted under the provisions of this act, nor unless by the full consent of the child, and its parents, if living. If its parents shall be dead, then the consent of the general or special guardian shall be given.

Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, direct the proceedings had in Court in cases of adoption under the act and the following section recites the benefits which shall accrue to any child adopted in conformity with the foregoing provisions.

Sec. 8. On the making and recording of such decree, the said child shall be forever emancipated from his natural parents and from his guardians, and shall be the child of such adoptive parent, with all the rights, privileges, immunities, as if they were the legitimate children of such adoptive parents; and such parent shall be liable for the support, maintenance and every liability, as if such child were his or her maternal born child, and the said child shall be subject to the said adoptive parent and under every duty and obligation, as if a legitimate child of such parent, and shall assume and take the surname of the adoptive parents, and continue to be known by that surname, in the same manner as a natural child.

RESIGNATION OF A REGENT.

The following letter was received by the Lieutenant Governor, and laid before the Senate this morning:

Legation of the United States of America, }
Lisbon, Jan. 8, 1855. }

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate:

Sir: In consequence of my present inability to discharge its duties, I have the honor hereby to resign the office of Regent of the University of the State of New-York. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

The resignation was laid upon the table, and a resolution was introduced, that the Legislature would proceed on the 13th day of March to elect a Regent in place of Mr. O'Sullivan.

TAXES ON CHURCH.

The bill presented by Mr. Patterson, and referred to the Committee on Finance, to exempt Church property from taxation, was reported back this morning, with an amendment. The original bill exempted a "half acre of ground in cities and villages, and five acres in the country." The Committee strike out the restriction to half an acre, and permit the same exemption in cities and villages as in the country.

DISTILLING GRAIN.

Mr. Robertson presented a petition from some of his constituents representing that the distilling of grain in alcohol is materially injurious to and burdensome upon the poor of the country. They implore to that the high price of breadstuffs may be relieved.

AN EXECUTIVE MANSION.

In Committee of the Whole, this morning, the bill was passed appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of an Executive mansion. I suppose it will pass a third reading in both Houses, and become a law before the session closes. I do not think Governor Seymour interested in an house as will be originally built for him to occupy with. By the way, has not the city of Albany a system of ground, how unoccupied, that would be admirably adapted for the purposed location? I allude to the old Rensselaer property adjoining the State Hall. Have not the authorities of Albany such an interest in this matter as would justify them donating to the State this property, now useless and unproductive?

ELMIRA RAILROAD.

The Railroad Committee, to whom was referred the petition relating to lease railroads, reported the following bill:

Section 1. Any railroad corporation, or its successors, now being the lessee of the road of any other railroad corporation, may take a surrender or transfer of the capital stock of the stockholders, or of any of them, in the corporation whose road is held under lease, and lease in exchange therefor the like additional amount of its own capital stock at par or on such other terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the two corporations; and when-ever the greater part of the capital stock of any such corporation shall have been so surrendered or transferred, the Directors of the Corporation exercising such surrender or transfer shall thereafter on a resolution electing so to do, to be entered on their minutes, become, *ex officio*, the Directors of the corporation whose road is so held under lease, and shall manage and conduct the affairs thereof, as provided by law: and whenever the whole of the said capital stock shall have been so surrendered or transferred, and a certificate thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State, under the common seal of the Corporation to whom such surrender or transfer shall have been made; the estate, property, rights, privileges and franchises of the said Corporation whose stock shall have been so surrendered or transferred, shall, thereupon, vest in, and be held and enjoyed by the said corporation to whom such surrender or transfer shall have been made, as fully and entirely, and without change or diminution, as the same were before held and enjoyed, and be managed and controlled by the Board of Directors of the said Corporation to whom such surrender or transfer of the said stock shall have been made, and in the corporate name of such Corporation. The rights of any Stockholder not so surrendering or transferring his stock shall not be in any way affected thereby; nor shall existing liabilities or the rights of creditors of the Corporation whose stock shall have been so surrendered be in any way affected or impaired by this act.

A COMPLIMENT TO NEW-YORK.

In the course of a debate in the Senate, on a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in some town in Westchester, it was stated that the Comptroller of the State, finding that the war out of funds, made a statement of that fact to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York. The answer was, that although the City of New-York would not own the State, anything for some time, yet they were willing to pay in advance, for the purpose of saving the State treasury from bankruptcy, and so the City would honor a draft for one or two hundred thousand dollars. Of course, the Comptroller was but "too happy." The draft was made and honored, and the State put in funds. The City authorities play some strange characters at times, and some for which I have not entertained much admiration, but this little incident shows that occasionally they do that which is highly commendable.

THE PAGE WAS RIGHT.

I notice by the official publication of Mr. Bacon's speech, that the Senator admits the Page boy was right in supposing that the "Pilgrim Fathers" was written by Mrs. Hemans, and not by "a sweet poetess of Connecticut." I feel it due to the page that I should make a note of this admission from the Senator, for it is not often that the erudition of a messenger boy can successfully come in competition with that of a learned Senator.

J. B. S.

The Storeship Lexington—Plants from Japan.

The *storeship Lexington*, which sailed from this port on the 18th of June, 1853, with the presents for the Emperor of Japan, consisting of a locomotive, tender, car and circular railroad, and agricultural implements, has been absent about twenty months, and during this time has sailed 49,000 miles. She is now at the Navy-Yard, and brings home a list of seventeen cases of plants, collected in China and consigned to this Government. These plants are as follows:

Four each of yellow or tea roses, light red roses, pink roses, Lan Fan or flower, blue Magnolia, Qui Fas, China grafted black roses, Keco or small Magnolia flower, China yellow aram, Hymenocalles, Logan, Guavas, fruit; Loquat, fruit; Custard apple, fruit; Sweet Winter-pea, fruit; Sweet Carambola, or China gooseberry; Acid Carambola, or China gooseberry; Acid Wampee, Pumbalos, fruit; Mangrove, fruit; large Mandarin oranges, lace skins; small Mandarin oranges, lace skins; China Mandarin oranges, hard skins; Cumquats, fruit; large yellow persimmons, large round rose apples, large round red persimmon, small round red persimmon, small myrtle, large rose apple, small long rose apple. Lychee, fruit and flower; Papayas, fruit; very fine lace skin Mandarin oranges, Nondescript, blue lily; red double head star lily, China red lily, many heads; China yellow lily, many heads; China single head white lily, Cymbidium; 15 of black tea, two varieties.

The following plants are enclosed in boxes: 12 plants Nondescript, white small flower; 20 plants Lemon grass, 12 plants Peruvian cynnum, 20 plants small hypomicalis, 20 plants yellow day lily, 20 plants Benjamin flower, 2 plants blue magnolia, 1 plant round rose apple, large, 2 plants China dates.

One case containing a variety of plants collected in Japan and in the island of the Great Loo Choo: also, one large Loo Chee plant not in case, and four tubs of water lily.

Two cases, one of sugar cane from Java, and the other of exotic plants from St. Helena, collected by Dr. James Monrow, agriculturist to the Japan expedition.

The plants were gathered under the direction of Commodore Perry. They are in pretty good condition. A few of them withered and died on the passage. Capt. Glasson also brought home with him a real live Chinese from Hong Kong. He is a florist and gardener, and goes to Washington to attend to the plants. He is about twenty years of age, and named Oqui. He speaks English a little, which he learned on the voyage, and says he is now an American. He was born at Canton, and is tolerably good looking.

☞ Perhaps the oldest tree on record is the cypress of Somma, in Lombardy. It is supposed to have been planted in the year of the birth of Christ, and on that account is looked on with reverence by the inhabitants; but an ancient chronicle in Milan is said to prove that it was a tree in the time of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 42. It is 123 feet high, and 20 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying down the plan for his great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PERFUMERY OF THE "SOCIETE RESPENSQUE DE PARIS" 157 Piccadilly, London.—Prepared by Messrs. EYRE & CIE, Perfumers to her Majesty and the Royal Family, by special appointment.
RAPODILLA Vinaigre de toilette.
EAU ANGELIENNE, for the hair.
EAU DES ALPES for the toilet.
PUFF PERFUMES.
PUFF ANTIQUE DOUBLE.
POUCE DE LA REINE.
LILIOW—Vegetable powder for whitening the skin.
MASSERANDULA MILK, for beautifying the complexion. This new preparation is preferred by her Majesty to any other.
Also high scented WINDSOR SOAPS, REAL TURKEY POWEY SOAP, MOSAIC SOAP, LUPINUS OIL, SHAVING SOAPS, TOOTH SOAP, and INFANTS SOAP. This last mentioned article is used exclusively in the Royal Nursery.
Sole Agent in New-York, H. S. RODGERS, Paris and London Fancy Store, No. 449 Broadway, near Grand-st.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR 6½ octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories, constantly on hand at C. Gilbert & Co.'s warerooms, Melodeon Pianos, and the Wheeler Wilcox modern two cord Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $50 to $100. Pianos to rent. Wholesale and of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's manufactories, the best make in the United States (owned by the actual proprietors), all of which we have for sale at the lowest rates. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded premiums medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, this is the best and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair; though others were on exhibition and were advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 191, 193, and 195 Water-st., New-York.

TUTT'S PATENT PREVENTIVE—MANY PEOPLE ARE prevented from entering a store or railway train on the idea that they must necessarily pay more for their goods than is the by-stander. Such is not the case, at least at the Patent Office, where a remedy for the Public Grievance fashion has been established, and all Hats are sold at $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2; other Rubber Goods at proportionably low rates. Wax Dolls, from 12½ cents to $2, comprising every variety and size. No mention these articles more particularly than their being easily recognized. Remember, No 246 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 99 Chambers-st., (corner of Church), where they have opened an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of their own importation and manufacture, which they offer at exceedingly low prices, wholesale and retail. Their retail establishment at No. 97 William, continued as heretofore.

HYDRO MOTORPATHY IS A RELIABLE AND safe treatment for broken down constitutions, debility, kidney difficulties and nocturnal weaknesses. For particulars see Dr. HAYWOOD at 96 Nicholas, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., until Saturday, 24th inst. His work on "Motorpathy," 25 cents.

SIR—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING THREE cases of rich striped and plaid silks, which we will sell at 50 per cent worth the money. Also, 2 cases of Barrege Delaines at 12½ per yard. F. H. LEADBEATER, No. 367 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, NO. 28 GREENWICH-st., corner of Chambers, invites all who want a suit of clothes that will fit well, wear well, and look well, to call and leave their orders. Every effort made by his establishment is warranted to give satisfaction.

COUNTERFEITERS.—TO DESIGNATE LOVERS' PASSPORTS from a spurious article in circulation, H. T. LOVERIN cautions customers to purchase only from the old established genuine Counterfeit Detector, and to be satisfied color and backs are right. Office No. 252 Broadway.

CRAVATS AND JOCKEYS, THE LATEST French styles just received and for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by C. B. HATCH & CO.,
No. 99 Chambers-st., northeast corner of Church-st.

We do not believe a better selection could have been made. Mr. SMITH, though a good lawyer, had other claims by his talent and habits into literary pursuits. He has much familiarity with, and great sympathy for, the cause of education.—*Alb. Exp. Jour., Dec. 31, 1854.*

The public and especially the teachers' profession will applaud at the appointment announced in the above paragraph. The qualifications for that position are varied and extensive. The many nice points of law to be adjudicated require a high degree of legal attainments; the many questions pertaining to schools that are hourly proposed to the department cannot be properly answered without an acquaintance with the technicalities and realities of the school-room; the progressive movements to be evolved by the department must be based on the correct principles of national prosperity; and the execution of these plans require an earnestness and energy of character that know no such thing as discouragement or defeat.

We believe that MR. SMITH comes as near to that standard as any man within our knowledge. He is a graduate of Columbia College and has filled the mathematical chair of the Rochester University; his legal experience is well known in most parts of the State; and his literary ability as well as his enlarged views of national growth and prosperity are clearly presented in his treatise on political economy.

MR. RICE will find him an efficient aid in carrying forward the great work in which he is so zealously and effectually laboring.—*Teacher, Feb.*

The Grand Know-Nothing Council at New-Haven.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

About 400 Know-Nothing Delegates assembled in this city on Tuesday, in attendance upon the Grand Council, and have held quite lengthy sessions. They reported 169 Councils in the State, embracing 22,000 members. Some of the members were in favor of postponing the State Convention for the nomination of State Officers till the first week in March, but it was not done. It will be held at Hartford on the 22d inst.

DISARMING THE IRISH COMPANIES.—On Thursday afternoon, Captain PROCTOR, of the Jackson Musketeers, in Lowell, not having obeyed an order sent him from the Governor to return his Company's arms to the State authorities, Adjutant-General STONE proceeded to that city with directions to take them wherever he could find them. This was after General STONE had removed the arms from the armories of the three disbanded Irish Companies in Boston. General STONE, upon his arrival in Lowell first notified Mayor LAWRENCE of his errand, and that officer accompanied him to the armory. No person being present to unlock the door, it was speedily forced, and the property of the State removed quietly and without molestation.—*Boston Traveller.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL

☞ **For Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c.**, only prepared by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son of the late WILLIAM L. RUSHTON, originator and senior partner of the late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.

The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. being dissolved by its own limitation, I will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Broome and Canal-st. Possessing all the receipts of the late WM. L. RUSHTON, and of all the firms he originated and was senior partner of I will continue to manufacture all the preparations of the late RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., and having obtained my knowledge of preparing them from my father, I feel I can safely claim for them the same character for superiority and purity for which they always have been noted.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States A. B. & D SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H RING, New York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Celebration of the 123d Anniversary of the Birthday of General George Washington, February 22, 1855.**—The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council invite their fellow citizens to join in the 123d Anniversary of the Birthday of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country," and announce the following programme of arrangements:

The national standard will be raised on the City Hall and other public buildings, and at sunrise the Veteran Corps of Artillery will fire a national salute on the Battery.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the Veteran Corps will be reviewed by the Common Council at the City Hall, after which they will be addressed by General Leslie Combs of Kentucky.

At 1½ P. M., the Common Council will review the procession of the Order of United Americans and the Military in front of the City Hall, and a salute of thirty-one guns will be fired in honor of the day.

In the evening a transparency of Washington will be illuminated, and there will be a grand display of Rockets under the Superintendence of the Committee.

The Proprietors of Hotels and Masters of shipping in port are respectfully requested to have the National colors raised at mast-head during the day.

ALDERMEN—PETER F. VOORHIS, Chairman, HENRY B. HOFFMIRE, GEORGE W. ARIAN, CHARLES FOSTER, CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.

COUNCILMEN—FRANCIS M. CURRY, Chairman, JACOB S. MOORE, T. COOPER, E. B. RIDDEN, J. C. WANDELL.

Joint Special Committee of the Common Council on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1855.

Evening papers please copy.

☞ **Alumni Lectures.**—N. Y. UNIVERSITY, Feb 15, 1855.—The Alumni Association of the University of the City of New-York announce a course of twelve lectures, to be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING of each week, commencing FRIDAY, Feb. 23, in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, north.

Feb 23—Prof. DORENUS—*History of the Creation.* Illustrated by experiments.

March 2—Prof. LOOMIS—*Are there More Worlds than One?*

March 9—A. OAKEY HALL, Esq.—*The Proper Study of Mankind is Man.*

March 16—CORNELIUS MATTHEWS, Esq.—*Americanism.*

March 23—Rev. W. H. GORDON—

March 30—Prof. MARTIN—*Diffusion of Animals and Plants.*

The remaining lectures will be announced in due time. The proceeds of the present course are to be devoted to the benefit of the late Janitor, Joseph E. Smith.

HOWARD CROSBY, Chn. Lec. Com.

Tickets ($3 for the Course, or 50 cents for a single lecture) may be procured at Messrs. BENJ. PIKE & SONS', No. 129 Broadway, at the bookstores of Messrs. LEWIS HEWOOD and Mr. CROWEN, on Broadway, or by application to the Janitor of the University.

☞ **Celebration of Washington's Birthday.**—AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The different Lodges of the A. P. A. will assemble on the anniversary of the 23d inst., at Washington Parade Ground. The line will be formed at 9 o'clock precisely—right resting on Waverley-place. The route adopted at the Convention of Delegates to be follows: Th rough Waverley-place to 6th-av., through 6th-av. to 14th-st., through 14th-st. to Avenue C, through Avenue C to 4th st., through 4th-st. to Clinton-st., through Clinton to Grand, through Grand to the Bowery, through the Bowery to Chatham, through Chatham to east gate of the Park, th ough the Park to Broadway, through Broadway to Canal, through Canal to Leight, through Leight to St. John's Park, and dismissed. Brothers J. HERRING, W. BRYANT, J. McKELROY and I. MILLWARE, will act as Special Aids to the Grand Marshal. The Marshals of subordinate Lodges will report immediately after their arrival to the G. M. CHAS. KENNEDY, Grand Marshal.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Astor-place, (Cooper-Union office, No. 1 Nassau-st.)—The Library of this Association now comprises upwards of 42,000 volumes—is open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. New and interesting works are continually being added.

The Reading Room is open daily from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and is liberally supplied with Periodicals and Newspapers, both Foreign and Domestic.

The Terms are to Clerks $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues; to all others $3 a year.

Any person can have the privileges of the Reading Room only, upon payment of $3 per annum, in advance.

Merchants and others are respectfully requested to observe the benefits which would result to young men in their employ by making them members of the Association.

GEO. R. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ **O. U. A.—Celebration of Washington's Birthday.—GRAND PROCESSION.**—The line will form in West Broadway, under the direction of Capt. J. C. Rollins, Grand Marshal, proceed through Grand-st., Bowery, Chatham-st., across the Park—where it will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council—up Broadway to and around Union Park to the Academy of Music on 14th-st. The Rev. Dr. Cheever, Grand Worthy Grand Chaplain of the Order, will deliver the Annual Oration.

W. W. OSBORNE, Chairman, P. O. 320 Grand-st.

JOS. C. RULER, CHAS. T. GILLESPIE, } Secretaries.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.**—In behalf of the Association we Treasurer gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $217 92, being the proceeds from the general collection taken up at St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., on Sunday last, and respectfully solicit the continuance of the favors of the Association for the charitable ends for which they were instituted. The Rev. THOMAS FARRELLY, Pastor, and the Rev. Dr. CORNELIUS, of St. Stephen's, for his appropriate and effective appeal on the occasion, and also to the Christian congregation present who so liberally responded to the appeal. Feb. 19, 1855. DANIEL P. SAMMIS.

☞ **Celebration of Washington's Birthday.**—The Associations in this City will assemble on the anniversary of the 23d inst., at Washington Parade Ground. The line will be formed at 9 o'clock precisely—right resting on Waverley-place. The route adopted at the Convention of Delegates to be followed: Through Waverley-place to 6th-av., through 6th-av. to 14th-st., through 14th-st. to Avenue C, through Avenue C to 4th st., through 4th-st. to Clinton-st., through Clinton to Grand, through Grand to the Bowery, through the Bowery to Chatham, through Chatham to east gate of the Park, through the Park to Broadway, through Broadway to Canal, through Canal to Leight, through Leight to St. John's Park, and dismissed. Brothers J. HERRING, W. BRYANT, J. McKELROY and I. MILLWARE, will act as Special Aids to the Grand Marshal. The Marshals of subordinate Lodges will report immediately after their arrival to the G. M. CHAS. KENNEDY, Grand Marshal.

☞ **Employment Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange** is removed from No. 9 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **The Veteran Corps of the War of 1812** will assemble in full uniform at the "Star," on THURSDAY, the 22d instant, at 10 A. M., to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. By order,

A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Commanding.

☞ **American School of Design, No. 463 Broadway.**—All those wishing a Course of Instruction in this School, prior to its Summer vacation, must apply soon. Gallery of choice views free to visitors.

☞ **New-England Society.**—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

AMERICAN CHAPTER, NO. 6, O. U. A.—The members are requested to meet at their room, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, February 22, at 8 o'clock. Members of the Order are invited to join in with us in receiving the Order from the State of New-Jersey, at the foot of Cortlandt-st., to be escorted in line by the American Guards, Capt. Miller.

N. B.—Members will reserve their tickets for the Oration at the Chapter Room, Wednesday evening, February 21.

By order of Committee,

B. S. HENDRICKSON, JOHN H. WELCH.

O. U. A.—MANHATTAN CHAPTER NO. 4.—BROTHERS: You are hereby notified to assemble at the Chapter Rooms, in full Regalia, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., to unite with the Order in the ceremonies of the day. N. B.—Brothers of the Order whose Chapters do not turn out, are respectfully invited to unite with us on the above occasion. By order of Committee of Arrangements. JOHN F. HORNUNG, Chairman.

GEO. H. RAYMOND, Secretary.

A. P. A.—NOTICE.—The members of Empire Lodge, No 1, A. P. A., are requested to be punctual in attendance at their Lodge room, corner of Broome-st and Bowery, on THURSDAY, 22d February, at 7 o'clock A. M.

By Order of GEORGE RAMSEY, W. M.

RICHARD SMYTH, Recording Secretary.

O. U. A.—PAULDING CHAPTER NO. 18, O. U. A.—The members are requested to meet at Knickerbocker Hall, Feb 22, at 8½ o'clock A. M., to participate in celebrating the 123d Anniversary of the Birthday of the immortal Washington. JOHN H. ROGERS, Sachem.

BENJ. DE LAMATER, C. of the C.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE.—Most persons are aware that a truly meritorious Patent Right can be made an honorable monopoly, wherein a fortune can be made in a few months. The subscriber has lately secured a Patent on a highly practical and economical invention for printing WITHOUT SETTING TYPE. It is adapted to a greater or less extent to all classes of society.

"It is, in truth, a most valuable invention. We have seen this model, and feel proud and pleased with it. It can print a letter faster than the majority of people can write one with a pen, and we wish one was in every family."—*Scientific American.*

AGENTS WANTED.—None need apply but those with the most undoubted references as to character and ability.

Persons wishing to examine the Machine or purchase rights, can do so by addressing the proprietor,

G. W. JOHNSON, Hartford, Conn., Or his agent, S. N. HUNTLEY, No. 74 Dey-st. House, New-York.

SHEET METAL-WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st.

A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—In a neighboring State; twenty-five years old, large circulation and advertising patronage, looking good and constantly increasing; daily railroad communication with New-York. To a person experienced or capable of conducting a weekly paper, this establishment presents strong inducements, as it will be sold on extreme y favorable terms. Cause for selling communicated on inquiry. Address NESTOR, care V. B. PALMER, Tribune Building, New-York.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—To join the advertiser in a business which will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 the present year. The business is pleasant and respectable. To an active man who can devote his attention to business this is a sure chance for a fortune. Address W. W., Times Office, with real name. References exchanged.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Situated on the corner of 4th and South 6th-st., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg) This is one of the oldest and best-located drug stores in the City, and will be sold low if applied for immediately, to close an estate. For particulars apply to JAMES F. KENNY, Administrator, No. 363 Front-st., or HAYDOCK EVANS & Co., Druggists, No. 218 Pearl-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—A brick-yard, fully equipped, and with stove, dwelling, &c., and which will clear from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum will be sold on favorable terms; or a first-rate brickmaker, with some capital and unexceptionable references as to character, energy and experience, would be taken as partner. Address A B, at Box No 4,628 New-York Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted a business connection or employment, in a first-class office, by a young Attorney who has had five year's practice. Address LEX, *Daily Times* Office, for six weeks, stating where an interview may be had, and testimonials of the applicant examined.

30 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With a cash capital of $10, to engage in a business from which $5 per day may be realized. Address a letter, containing 12 cents, or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimen sent by return mail.

$1,000 WANTED—On improved unincumbered real estate, in the city of Brooklyn, worth five times the sum required. Address A. M. V., Box No. 3,867 Post-Office.

TO PRINTERS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1833,)
No. 29 Spruce-st.

A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.

Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.

Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will most satisfactorily by confiding their orders to us.

WM. H. KINSLEY CHAS. W. DARLING

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from ..... $130 to $200
COOPER WATCHES,
Duplex and Levers, from ..... 125 to 175
INDEPENDENT SECOND,
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses. 125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS,
Splend d Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers ..... 125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,
Which run eight days with one winding ..... 140 to 185
ENAMEL WATCHES,
For ladies, some in hunting-cases ..... 85 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,
For ladies, some in magic cases ..... 85 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,
Which change into three d fferent watches ..... 100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP
And turn the hands without a key ..... 85 to 140

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes $225
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS 90
GOLD ENAMELLED WATCHES for the ladies 35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS 85
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS hunting cases. 50
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as 15
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as 14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets ..... $15 00 to $75 00
Earrings $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25; Bracelets ..... 5 00 to 60 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses ..... 3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains ..... 10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains ..... 30 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains ..... 20 00 to 85 00
Gold Fob Chains ..... 6 00 to 25 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings ..... 3 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys ..... 1 50 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys ..... 2 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals ..... 3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles ..... 1 25 to 5 00
Gold Pencils ..... 1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils ..... 3 50 to 10 00
Diamond Rings ..... 7 50 to 250 00
Diamond Ear-rings ..... 100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins ..... 12 00 to 150 00
Gold Crosses ..... 3 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones ..... 3 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set ..... 3 00 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set ..... 1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair ..... 3 00 to 10 00
Gold Eye Glasses ..... 3 00 to 10 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set ..... 4 00 to 8 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set ..... 12 00 to 21 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set ..... 12 00 to 25 00
Silver Cups for children ..... 5 00 to 15 00
Silver napkin Rings, each ..... 1 50 to 3 00
Gold rings for children, per pair ..... 2 00 to 5 00
Plain Gold Rings ..... 1 00 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings ..... 1 00 to 3 00
Silver Thimbles, Silver tops ..... 1 00 to 3 00
Gold Scarf Pins ..... 1 00 to 3 00

GEORGE C. AYLWIN,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweller,
No. 47 Grand, near Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. E. KOPKE, Notary Public and Conveyancer, 49 Exchange-st., Rochester, N. Y. Information and blanks sent post-paid for every State in the Union. No. 1 Nassau-st., corner of Broadway, N. B.—Statements and blanks must contain their correspondents.

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BOARD WANTED—Comprising breakfast and dinner, with two bedrooms and parlor attached, neatly furnished for two single gentlemen, in a genteel neighborhood, between Bleecker and 23d-sts. Address G. T. P., Box No. 2,489, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen, of the first standing (some others need apply) can obtain board in the family of an Episcopal clergyman in Brooklyn, in a pleasant location, about ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry, near City Hall. The house has bath, gas and furnace. Address B. B. O., Times Office, New-York.

BOARDING—With a suit of furnished rooms on the second floor, can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife at No. 64 East 23d-st. House contains the modern improvements, newly furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No moving 1st of May. No children. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A family who take but few boarders, have to rent (either with full or partial boarl), a large front room on the second floor, with or without a bedroom adjoining. Also, two smaller rooms. The neighborhood is good; situation pleasant; and in the vicinity of the cars and stages. Inquire at No. 415 4th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—By a young lady A neatly furnished room and board, in a respectable family in New-York Address, stating terms and full particulars, to E. H., *Daily Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—By two young men, with gas and water, without meals. Location must not be above Great Jones-st., nor below White-st., west of Bowery. Address SINCLAIR, Office of this paper.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE—Fulton-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN S. TALE.

NOW LOOK HERE, MY OLD FRIEND—Why don't you go about with that bald head? and you, young Sir, why don't you wear a beard and moustaches? Ah! you both say they won't grow. Well, did it ever occur to you to use MY ONGUENT, which will force the beard or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin? Now, if you're sensible, you'll use it; if you're foolish, you won't. Sold in bottles each, only 50 cents, by R. G. GRAHAM, No. 202 Broadway; HAYT, No. 192 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARRINGER, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARRINGER, Baldwin, & Co., Philadelphia; BARRINGER, Baltimore, Md.; BALDWIN, No. 27 Court-st., Boston; DARLING, No. 24 Tremont-row, Boston; E. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C., and No. 695 Broadway, this City.

REV. T. L. CUYLER, of this City, will preach in Rutgers Presbyterian Church, between Pitt and Suffolk-sts., THIS EVENING, the first inst., at 7½ o'clock.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865.

[illegible] St. J. Gurney & Co. report, in [illegible] Atlantic, thus the first sailing to [illegible] in the week, per Persian, on the [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] Saturday, 11th inst. Until the receipt of the Asia's advices to 31 inst. from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 15th inst., [illegible] of the difficulty of forming a new Cabinet, and without any decisive intelligence from the Crimea, which is greatly desired among the mercantile classes, has checked the favorable conditions in the stability of prices; and since that date the duties to sell increasing, a decline of ¼c. to ½c. has been submitted to, until within the last two days, when there coming upon the market along with a steady export inquiry, a large buyers demand, which owing to [illegible] has been kept back, prices [illegible] ½c. on all grades ranging above Middling, while those below that, were somewhat firm, and the finer Ordinary grades were without change, i.e., decline; the only exception to which was Ordinary Stained, that of Liverpool, being reported as experienced and unsaleable at last advices. The sales of the first week 5,000 bales,—last week about 4,000, and the last two days 5,000 bales, closing firm at quotations. The heavy snow storms which occurred in the upper part of Mississippi and Alabama, about the 10th inst. have swollen the courses of the rivers which descend to Mobile, and we have at last ceased to write of low water in that quarter. As the Whitsy is now over and rainy weather may be anticipated, we may look for good receipts of Cotton at all the ports. This will relieve [illegible] market a feel of buyers, and with the [illegible] consummation of the war in Europe, it is questionable whether it can be materially lower, as Planters are now in a position to control a portion of their deliveries—and if on the contrary, the advices should point to the probability of peace before the period arrives for the termination of speculation, based upon the supposition of an inadequate supply for the wants of the world. Since the 1st inst. there have been exported from this port 8,310 bales; purchased by spinners 10,000 bales; by speculators 6,000 bales. The stock here in first and other hands is estimated at 18,000 bales, and the quantity on sale from all hands at about 8,000 bales. We repeat our quotations, though Middling and grades above it now command a little over our old figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	71	71	7¼	7¼
Middling	81	81	9	9
Middling Fair	84	84	10½	10½
Fair	91	10	11	11½

RICE—Dry Cod are in good request and steady at $3 25@3 37½ ₹ cwt. Mackerel are moderately inquired for at unaltered figures. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring remain as last noticed. There is less doing in Smoked Herring at 37½@40c. for Scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 do.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still quoted and buoyant, especially the medium grades, which in the home trade mostly need. The day's sales reach 7,400 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$ 19@0 $ 25
Straight State	0 25 @ 0 30
Favorite State	0 30 @ 0 32½
Mixed Western	0 32½@ 0 75
Canadian to Good Indiana and Michigan	0 75 @ 0 90
Round Hoop	0 90 @ 0 95
Common to Good Ohio	0 75 @ 0 90
Extra Ohio	0 90 @ 0 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	0 95 @10 00
Extra Genesee	0 90 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is without essential variation. Superfine, in bond, is held at $9. Sales transpired of 1,000 bbls., free, at $6 25@6 30 ₹ bbl., the latter rate having been obtained for a very superior brand, known as the "Waterloo Mills." Southern is salable and steady. About 1,000 bbls. realized $6 81½@$6 87½ for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $9 50@$10 37½ for fancy and extra ₹ bbl. There is a fair business doing down in Shinplaster Flour at $3 75@$4 12½ ₹ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is limitless and inquiry at $6 25@$7 12½ ₹ bbl. Corn Meal is less inquired for at $4 37½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine ₹ bbl. Mr. A. F. De Luze reports, as follows, the Wheat Flour clearances from New-York from the 6th to 13th of February inclusive:

To London, bbls	1,505	To Br. Provinces, bbls.	300
To Liverpool	1,241	To West Indies	1,200
To Antwerp	1,000	To South America	7,160
To Constantinople	50	To Bermuda	250
To Melbourne	50		

FRUIT—Raisins are in good request, and with a reduced supply, are buoyant in price. Other articles are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in masses and held above the views of buyers. No sales transpired to-day. Mr. De Luze reports that there have been no clearances of Wheat from this port during the past fortnight. Rye is held at $1 00@1 02 on the spot. Some 2,000 bushels Northern were purchased, for delivery early in April, at $1 40 ₹ bushel. Barley is quiet and unsettled in price. State and Western Oats continue in fair demand, at 60c.@65c. ₹ bushel. The supply is moderate. Corn has been very freely offered and bought at reduced prices,—this day's sales reaching 94,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for mixed Western; 96c.@96c. for Southern yellow; and 96c.@97c. for do. white, ₹ bushel. Mr. De Luze records, since the Corn clearances from New-York, from the 6th to 13th Feb., inclusive:

To Liverpool	95,227 bus.	To West Indies	300 bus.
To Cowes	5,613 bus.	To Bermuda	300 bus.
To Melbourne	160 bus.		

Mr. Jno. Bull, Broker, has furnished us with the annexed statement of the exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from 1st September, 1854:

From	To date.	Flour.	Bbls. G. Meal.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York	Feb. 14, '65	78,588	982	155,470	2,885,994
N. Orleans	Feb. 7, '65	14,000	—	1,760	61,274
Philadelp'a	Feb. 6, '65	5,220	1,264	14,000	418,475
Baltimore	Feb. 8, '65	4,115	—	15,000	99,755
Boston	Feb. 9, '65	91	130	5,000	14,500
Other Ports	Feb. 15, '65	—	—	—	—
Total		102,397	1,376	192,994	3,436,548
To about the same period, 1864		1,293,526	24,570	4,700,931	1,075,406
To about the same period, 1863		804,804	—	2,712,306	236,113
To about the same period, 1862		444,982	1,600	1,154,261	420,540

HAY—Receipts to be sold in the market to 120 tons. Shipping parcels can be noticed in other kinds.

HOPS—Small Pig is rather more sought after at $20 32½@31, usual terms, ₹ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern remain in very light supply and quiet demand at $1 87½@2 ₹ thousand.

LEAD—There were 40 tons Spanish sold at $5 75 ₹ 100 lbs.

LIME—Some sales of Rockland transpired, to-day, at $1 06½ for Common and $1 25 for Lump ₹ bbl.

LOGWOOD—There were two cargoes of St. Domingo in hand, unchanged at $17 50 ₹ ton. Small lots sold.

MOLASSES—The amount offering is still limited and the market is inactive, though firm. Sales were reported of 200 bbls. New-Orleans at 87c.@88c.; and 18 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 82c. ₹ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet but steady at $3 50@$3 87½ ₹ 280 lbs. There were 300 bbls. Spirits do. bought at 41c.@41½c. cash, ₹ gallon. Tar has not varied. About 1,000 bbls. Common Rosin changed hands at $1 86 ₹ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, Red, and Olive Oils are essentially unaltered. Linseed is in rather better request at 77c.@78c. for lots from store ₹ gallon. Lard Oil is still selling cleverly at 98c.@99c. ₹ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention at full prices. The day's sales consisting of 2,500 bbls., including country Prime Mess, part Western at $18@$18 50, with City on private terms; $12 75 for old Mess; $13 12½@$13 25 for New Prime, chiefly at the higher rate; $14 87½@$15 for new Mess; and $17 for clear Mess, ₹ bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and buoyant, at 7c.@7½c. ₹ lb. Our Medias are in fair demand at 5½c.@6c. for hams, and 6½@6c. for shoulders, ₹ lb. Beef is moderately active and steady, with sales of 250 bbls. chiefly short Middles, at 24c., but hastening long Middles at 23c.@23c. ₹ lb. Lard is more freely offered and is rather heavy; some 300 bbls. brought 21c.@22c. ₹ lb. Beef is in greatly reduced at previous rates; the sales reaching 1,000 bbls. at $6 25@$7 for Country Prime; $9 50@$11 for do. Mess; $12 50 for Vermont do.; $14 25@$15 50 for mixed Chicago do.; and $15@$15 50 for extra do. ₹ bbl. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet, at $21@$22 ₹ tierce. Prime Mess remains moderately inquired for, at $18@$19 ₹ tierce. Beef Hams are unchanged, at 24c.@25c. for Ohio, 23c.@27c. for State dairy, and 27c.@28c. for Genesee County, ₹ lb. Cheese is not active, at 9½c.@10½c. ₹ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. disposed of at $3 87½@4 25 ₹ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is still in fair request at 10½c.@11½c. ₹ lb. Flaxseed parcels can be noticed in other kinds.

SOAP—Some 150 boxes Castile were obtained at 10½c.@11½c. ₹ lb.

SUGAR—The demand has improved and prices are well sustained. The sales since our last equal 600 hhds. New-Orleans at 9½c.@9½c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba at 9½c.@10 5c., with small lots of Havana, in bonds, at 9c. ₹ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is dull and heavy at 11½c.@11½c. ₹ lb.

TOBACCO—Another public sale occurred to-day. It was very fairly attended, and previous prices were generally obtained. The following is a detailed report. Sales of 1,000 hhds. sundry, on approved [illegible] by T. M. Hoffman & Co.:

[illegible] hhds. chiefly at 20c. ₹ lb.; 30 do. 20½c.; 4 do. 21c.; 5 do. 21½c.; 22 do. 22c.; 177 do. 22c.; 77 do. 22½c.; 107 do. 23c.; 28 do. 23½c.; 71 do. 23c.; 109 do. 24c.; 47 do. 24½c.; 56 do. 25½c.; 70 do. 25c.; 123 do. 25½c.; 40 do. 26c.; 40 do. 26½c.; 40 do. 27c.; 124 do. 27½c.; 100 do. 28c.; 70 do. 28½c.; 56 do. 29c.; 5 do. 29½c.; 10 do. 30c.; 20 do. 30½c.; 5 do. 31c.; 20 do. 31½c.; 20 do. 32c.; 14 do. 32½c.; 5 do. 33c.; 20 do. 33½c.; 10 do. 34c.; 20 do. 34½c.; 10 do. 35c.; 10 do. 35½c.; 10 do. 36c.; 10 do. 36½c.; 10 do. 37c.; 10 do. 37½c.; 9 do. 38c.; 20 do. 38½c.; 20 do. 39c.; 11 do. 39½c.;

WHISKY—The day's transactions add up 270 bbls. Ohio and Prices at 24½c. cash, and ₹ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was rather more activity in this branch of business, to-day,—though shippers were slightly disposed to defer moving briskly, until they obtain later news from Europe, now due per *Baltic*. For Liverpool, the engagements comprised about 16,000 bushels Corn at 5d.@5½d., in bulk, and 6d., in ships' bags; 200 bales Hemp at 17s. 6d. ₹ ton; and small lots of other articles at old rates. For London, the shipments included 155 boxes Bacon at 30s., ₹ ton; and also small parcels of other articles at former quotations. For Antwerp, there were taken 200 bbls. Ashes at 22s.; 5,000 bags Coffee at 5c.; 200 bales Cotton at 5c.; 300 pkgs. Sundries at 5c. ₹ ton; over 300 tons Logwood at previous figures; 200 tons Mahogany at 27s. 6d.; 3,000 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 6d.; and about 100 tcs. Rice at 25c. For other ports, the engagements were moderate and rates were unchanged.

Retail Market Prices.

Beef is in average supply with fair demand, and sells at from 9c. to 19c. ₹ lb. Other kinds of Fresh Meats remain unchanged in quantity or price.

Vegetables, owing to the recent mild weather, are more abundant, and a shade lower. Beets sell at 5c.@6c., and Carrots at 4c.@5c. ₹ bushel. White Turnips sell at 20c., and Russia Turnips at 15c. ₹ half peck. Cabbage is abundant and of good quality, and sells rapidly at from 10c. to 12½c. ₹ head. White Onions and Celery, however, are comparatively scarce and high; the former sells at $2 25 ₹ bushel—12½c. ₹ quart; and the latter at from 15c. to 25c. ₹ head.

Potatoes are plenty and dear. The favorite quality, Mercer, sells at $4 ₹ bbl. or $1 25@$1 50 ₹ bushel.

Butter—Is in smaller supply than usual, but in good demand at increased rates; from 15c. to 20c. ₹ lb. Orange County Butter is quite scarce and retails as high as 37½c. ₹ lb.

Cheese—8c.@12½c. ₹ lb.

Eggs—Five for 12½c.

Poultry—Is rather on the decline in quantity and price. Good Chickens sell at $1 25 ₹ pair; Ducks at 8c.; Geese at 12½c., and Turkeys at 16c. ₹ lb.

Apples are scarce and high—$3 25@$5 ₹ bbl.

The variety of fresh Fish is limited, and the supply small, but no material alteration in prices has taken place. The rates run from 4 to 14 cents ₹ lb.

Salt Fish is in average demand at unchanged prices—4c.@16c. ₹ lb. Codfish selling at the former, and pickled Salmon at the latter price.

There is no change to notice in Shell Fish. Oysters 50c.@$2, and Clams 37½c.@$1 ₹ hundred.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 173 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, EBO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....124 Williams-st

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....59 Broadway

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers)....46 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf...28 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imps and Manf's)...30 Chambers-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.....39 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. SINN & CO., No. 62 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....69 Wall-st.

JOHN W. EITCH.....668 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Cord.

J. L. WAUGH.....123 Franklin-st

Agricultural Warehouse.

B. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER B. JONES, Jr.....30 Wall-st.

Architects.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....261 Broadway

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 61 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

American Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SIGNE, (Imp. of Hard.)...328 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....239 South-st

From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 353 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....No. 66 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 631 Broadway.—Opening (Upstairs), Tea, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor)—Manufacturing Depot, No. 20 Gold-st., New-York. The house will commend to excellence variety by machinery, superior in the best, cheapest than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....No. 370 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....No. 349 Broadway.

The oldest and most successful in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Cuffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 128 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st. New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....76 Nassau-st.

W. HOWLAND.....339 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & TOULE, (Importers)...289 Pearl-st.

Expressmen, Shipping Merchants.

DWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE.....323 Broadway and 8 Metropolitan Hotel.

HICKS & AFFLICK.....339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....139 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.)...70 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)....80 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 56 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 36 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 69 Maiden-lane

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANER, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...128 East 27th, and 115 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships.....7 Gold-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods).....80 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. SCHAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.

BRUNO & WIDENHORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 7 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. RATH (Importer and Manuf...25 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 56 door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....166 and 168 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Proper Warehouse.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....

Tinplated Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....

Soft Deals, Spruce Lumber, &c.

CAMERON & PUTT, (Importers).....

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Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TRUE & CO.....

Toys and Fancy Goods.

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J. & J. MOLLENHAUER.....

Tobacco and Cigars.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have unrivaled arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who by business through them. They enjoy the best papers, and advertise conscientiously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling houses, now built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or at 69 Wall-st., N.Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling houses, now built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, or at 69 Wall-st., N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—One of the first-class brown stone front dwelling houses, No. 21 Montague-st., near Fulton-av. Price, $9,000. Terms easy. Now is the time to secure a bargain. Inquire of FORTER & LOPER, No. 4 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Also, houses and parts of houses to let.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The first-class brown stone front House, in Carroll-place, next to the corner of Court-st., strictly a first-class house, with all the modern improvements. The house is 28 feet deep by 24 feet front. Cars from Fulton Ferry pass near the door every five minutes. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 69 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and 7 Gold-st., corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage House, containing 7 rooms and kitchen attached, finished with marble mantels, grates, &c., with from one to ten acres of land. Distance which five minutes walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. E. HAZEN, No. 120 William-st., or to JOHN ADAWSON on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two very desirable three-story and high basement brick houses, beautifully located on Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn; and on Grand-st., Williamsburgh, near 5th; also two houses to let in Bedford-av., near Grand-st., Williamsburgh, with bath-room, gas, &c. For particulars apply to E. MEITLER, No. 211 Front-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Clinton-av., in a pleasant and healthy location, and 5 cars and 5 ferry. Must have every modern improvement, beautifully situated, within 200 feet of Fulton-av. Railroad. In the finest part of the city. Apply to ROBERT SARJEANT, No. 7 Jansen-court, No. 41 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, DECIDEDLY LOW.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 2 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., containing all the modern improvements, size 20x60, all the way up. Lot 20x100. For particulars and written permission to see the house, apply to E. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 3-story and basement brick house, No. 21 Wooster-st., with Croton water, bath room, &c., and in good order. Price $6,000; part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of J. A. LAWRENCE, No. 149 West 23d-st., or No. 61 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET.—Four modern built brick houses, with 3 stories, range, water-bells, sinks and plumbing, in 24-pleasant way the railroad, between Court and Smith-sts. Inquire of J. TALLMAN, Upper Navy-yard Gowanus Bridge, South Brooklyn, or J. CLARK, No. 59 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, three story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 662 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a food store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 105 West 23d-st., JOHN R. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—In West 23d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, the elegant first-class five-story English basement house, No. 16, size 17x58, with every improvement; tasteful parlors and yard of all modern. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and kitchen cellar, with two lots, for only $1,250; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarkesville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PEYARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four story and basement brown stone front houses, 20 by 55, lots 10 feet 7 inches deep, with all the modern improvements; situated Nos. 20 and 26 East 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60—next door.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The brown stone house and lot No. 180 Madison-av., near 30th-st. Inquire within, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Possession middle of April

$25,000.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A gentleman, about leaving for Europe, offers his house for sale, nearly finished, built by himself, without regard to cost. He has own use. Size—four stories; brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements; lot full size. His elegant and carpets are now being made, and will be sold with the house—located near Madison Park and 5th-av. Any gentleman in want of a first-class dwelling may address Box No. 928, Lower Post-Office, to E. R. S.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 13 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, a so all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 9 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with gravel walking. Also, a large garden, all in an exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $300. Furry acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 288 5th-av.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—A valuable property, containing 61 acres, at Dobbs' Ferry, on the North River, 22 miles from this City, and a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt; it commands a beautiful view of the North River and surrounding country; it is in the vicinity of the Episcopal and Catholic Churches; the property is so situated that it can be divided into several fine cottage and villa sites, for Summer residences. It will be sold at a price that will make it a safe and profitable investment. Apply to R. L. ROLLES, No. 50 Beaver-st., or to M. E. COZZENS, Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn., four hours from New-York, per Harlem Railroad. Comprises a beautiful house in each of the three-story brown stone front houses, with basement, double brick house, with 12 rooms, barn, carriage and out-houses, shade trees and shrubbery, large rich garden, with cherry, peach, pear, plum, and apple trees, grape, currant and gooseberry. Rent, $180; furnished, $300. Also, a fine stock, equal to any found in the country, where trout may be caught, and the finest of shooting near. Apply to GOULDS & ELLIOTT, No. 120 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the beautiful and healthy village of Yonkers. The house is a three-story and attic, in the style of a villa, and contains 14 rooms, has double verandahs 150 feet in length, hot and cold water, furnace, range, etc. The grounds (20 ft. square) are ornamented with trees and shrubbery. There is a large stable on the premises. The view is delightful, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River. Price $15,000. Apply to HARONY & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York. More land can be had if wanted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE.—With 11 acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. The house stands commanding 14 rooms, with pleasure and kitchen, and there are outhouses erected. The station village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN No. 128 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land, fenced; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the necessary requisites for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—About eight minutes' walk from Lower Morrisania Depôt. House 18 by 28, with kitchen addition in rear, 15 by 18. Lot 75 by 200, in good cultivation. Terms, $1,500. Apply to W. J. STORMS, No. 125 Washington-st.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Bayview Cottage at Newport, containing two drawing rooms, a sitting room, dining room, confectionery pantry, kitchen, bath room, and the first floor, and seven chambers and eight bedrooms, and four large bedrooms in the attic. There is also a public and private staircase, and the house is furnished throughout, also with plate, china, beds, &c. There is a wooden cow, a fine well of water and 1 carriage and 2 horses of the new style. Lease 3 years. Rent, $1,200. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 11 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—Comprising a handsome country seat and large farm, at Little Neck, L. I.; 240 acres of land, and mansion in the Italian villa style, two stories and attic; with furnaces, bath; parest of spring water in first and second story; neat two-story cottage at the gate, and farmer's house; with stables, granary, poultry-house, two large farm barns, &c., &c. The carriage-house and other outhouses being built in style to correspond with the mansion. There is a good dock on the farm; and the view of the Bay and Sound, and also of the surrounding country, is very fine. The Flushing Plank-road runs to the gate; and also the Flushing Railroad, the station of which is just across the farm. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE.—With lot, 25 feet wide by 100 deep. Price $3,000. Only part wanted down. The house is located in a pleasant neighborhood, is new, having never been occupied. Is two stories high, with basement. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire at No. 97 South 5th-st., between 7 and 8 A. M., or 6 and 7 P. M.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two new 3 story modern brick houses on north side of Lafayette-av., corner of Raymond-st.; replete with every convenience. Lots 21 by 100 feet, besides courtyards of 15 feet. Corner, $7,500; adjoining, $6,500. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

$1,600.—HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—down minutes' walk of South Ferry, a cottage house containing 6 rooms; lot 25 feet by 125 feet, situated in Dean-st., between Court and Clinton-sts. For terms inquire of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE BRICK STORE-HOUSE IN SOMERVILLE, N. J.—The store is now in the occupancy of Mr. Wm. H. Smith, Jr., and is considered the best stand in the County, and a large business may be done to advantage. For particulars apply to JOHN W. MANN, Esq., Somerville, or JASON H. ROCKOVER, Nos. 7 and 9 Stanley-st., New-York.

WM. J. HEDGES, No. 76 Grand-st., Jersey City.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—In 4th-st., $17,500; No. 121 South 5th-st., $17,500; Clymer-st., $7,500; Lee-av., $4,500; South 6th-st., $4,500. Cottages from $3,500 to $4,500, on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $3,600. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,800. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarkesville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. The place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and the property is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $200, payable $5 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The two lots Nos. 32 and 34 Front-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] Fulton Ferry. Will be sold [illegible]

VIEW FOR SALE.—[illegible] ABRAHAM E. MOULTON & CO., [illegible] Real Estate Agents, No. 7 Nassau-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—To sell, or exchange, the following property in the Village of Yonkers, Westchester County:

The bakery and adjoining dwelling house in good condition, No. 1 Main-st., now occupied by Mr. Bermingham.

The bakery frame house, No. 3 Bermingham-st.

The bakery frame house, No. 5 Bermingham-st.

Possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. P. DAVIS, Executor, No. 18 Walker-st.

A FINE ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 28 feet by 18 built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all the modern conveniences. There is also a barn, and outbuildings all in good order. The farm contains about 18 acres, and is well fenced and divided into lots. Also, a new cottage house, with 7 rooms, and all the modern conveniences. Lot 100x150 feet. Apply to E. TALLMAN, Upper Navy-yard, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 136 West-st., New-York.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For good City property, 30 miles from this City in New-Jersey, 5 minutes' walk from depôt, where the cars pass every hour to and from the City. 40 acres of the very best land, underdrained and subsoiled, with all kinds of new out-buildings, stone basement, &c. Every description of choice fruit, also a new 2½-story Gothic house, with wings, modern built, and finished in the best manner. Cost $4,000. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGED FOR PHILADELPHIA CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable farm of about 142 acres, in Orange, N. J. It is in a good state of cultivation. On the premises are a large two-story house, with large hall and parlors, barns, coach-houses, carriage-houses, &c., all in good order. Also, a new saw mill doing a profitable business. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty feets with 500 feet water front, and bulkhead with 10 to 18 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building yards, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, and is easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the City. [illegible]

BROOKLYN [illegible] FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible] new [illegible] north side Lafayette-av., corner of Raymond-st.; replete with every convenience. Lots 21 by 100 feet, besides [illegible] feet. Corner, $7,500; adjoining, $6,500. [illegible]

$60,000 [illegible] shipping. Also, two houses to let, with [illegible] and at King Sing, first class [illegible] sold. Ten young men wanted at the [illegible]

PETER H. FOSTER, No. 70 Wall-st.

COUNTERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Seven mahogany-top counters nearly new. Apply at No. 22 John-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious double house, two stories and attic high with wings attached, well finished inside, with marble mantels and a piazza extending the whole front of the building, situated on 8th-av., opposite 70th-st., together with about six acres of ground. The premises comprise a large garden, beautifully laid out with shrubbery and a variety of other flowers; and ornamental, grasberries and raspberries in abundance, and a fine strawberry bed, and otherwise well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery; also a large orchard of apple trees. There is a fine carriage-house, stable, ice-house and wood-house. The 34-av. cars run to 69th-st. and some of the Harlem R. R. trains stop at 70th-st. It is very convenient to the City and very desirable to any gentleman wishing to live in the country and attend to business in the City every day. Rent $1,000. Inquire on the premises or of E. HAXTON, No. 70 Broad-st.

PIERS.

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New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Commissions Issued from the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Charles H. Bell and H. Bigelow, to be Captains; H. H. Bell and William Smith, Commanders; C. C. Simms, E. N. T. Arnold, T. Patterson, J. Myers, J. Higgins and R. Aulick, Lieutenants; R. W. Jeffrey, F. M. Potter, S. R. Addison and W. A. Nelson, Surgeons; W. G. Hay, D. B. Conrad, J. E. Sample, W. T. Hord and Wygatt M. Brown, Assistant Surgeons.

In the Marine Corps—A. Garland, to be Captain; T. Y. Field, G. G. Cauley, First Lieutenants; A. J. Dallas, H. B. Tyler, Jr., Second Lieutenants. Joseph Smith, to be Navy Agent at Boston. Warrant issued for Reuben Harris as Master, *vice* R. Aulick, promoted.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

No. 28. Wm. B. Shields et al. *vs.* Robert R. Barrow. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the original and cross bills filed therein.

No. 63. Luke Tiernan's administrator *vs.* Benjamin Eve et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States, Kentucky.

Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court with costs.

No. 72. John Charles Fremont, appellant, *vs.* The United States. The argument was continued by W. CAREY JONES, Esq., and Mr. BESS for the appellant, and concluded by the Attorney General for the appellees.

Trial of Judge Loring before the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

A hearing of the petitioners for the removal of Judge LORING from office was held before the Committee of the Legislature this afternoon. It was contended by the counsel for the petitioners, S. WEBB, Jr., WENDELL PHILLIPS, and C. M. ELLIS, that it was necessary under the Constitution to allege misconduct in office and a cause for removal, but they only argued the general unfitness of Judge LORING for the office he held, saying public opinion and the interests of the community demanded his removal. His disregard of the rules of evidence in the BURNS case, his manner of conducting the trial, prejudging it, and informing the claimants of his intended decision before making it public, it was alleged, made him an unfit Judge; and a dislike in coming in contact with him officially was claimed as sufficient ground of removal, on the sentiments of the most eminent jurists in the State, as expressed in the Convention of 1820.

A great crowd of people attended the hearing, who manifested considerable applause, notwithstanding all the efforts made to prevent it.

No one appeared for the remonstrant, and the further hearing was postponed for a week.

Destructive Fire at Geneva, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

A destructive fire occurred at Geneva, Ohio, last night, consuming the store of Messrs. CROWELL, WILCOX & Co., together with the Post-Office and its contents. The loss on goods is covered by insurance in the Ætna Company, but the buildings were uninsured.

Non-arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

We have received no mail south of Washington this afternoon.

The breaking up of the ice on the river at Wheeling did considerable damage to steamboats. The *Adelia* was sunk, and other boats driven ashore.

Native American Victory.

FREDONIA, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Four hundred Native American majority was given to-day in the town of Pomfret for CAMP, of Dankirk, for Supervisor. The whole American ticket elected.

Death of the Governor of Zanzibar.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Advices have been received here from Zanzibar, announcing the death of the Governor of that place. He was the eldest son of the Governor of Muscat. Business was suspended for five days in consequence of his death.

Death of Wm. L. Crandall.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

WM. L. CRANDALL, of Syracuse, a well-known friend of education, died in this city last night.

A Mountain Borer Injured by Fire.

EASTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The Mountain Borer at Belvidere owned by CHAS. T. SHELTON was injured by fire last night. Damage $2,500.

Arrival of the Steamship Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived at this port, to-day, after a passage of fifty-nine hours from New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sending Unemployed to the Country.

Yesterday fifty men were sent to Schuylkill County, Pa., by the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, besides a number of others within the past few days to other sections. Orders for large numbers are on hand and pressing applications are made by persons out of employ, but the want of funds limits the Society's usefulness in this way. We are requested to say that those citizens who have expressed their approbation of the Society's objects and plans, and intimated their intention to contribute, are earnestly solicited to send in their contributions without delay to any of the following gentlemen: PETER COOPER, Esq., President, No. 13 Burling-slip; FRANCIS A. PALMER, Treasurer, Broadway Bank; MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Corresponding Secretary, No. 337 Broadway; Rev. D. R. THOMASON, General Agent, Society Offices, No. 27 Greenwich-street, or Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle.

Last evening Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, delivered the regular weekly lecture of the course on Anti-Slavery, at the Tabernacle, before a very large assemblage of citizens and ladies. In it he reviewed the struggle between Slavery and Freedom in this country, and spoke of the continued triumphs of the former. He adverted, also, to the power Slavery had in injuring the character of American Institutions. He said that the Know-Nothings had accomplished a grand work in defeating the present Administration in its pro-Slavery measures. He was frequently interrupted with cheers.

Man Killed—Dangerous Condition of the Third-avenue Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of SIMON SULLIVAN, who was killed on the Third-avenue Railroad. SULLIVAN having become quite intoxicated, about 9 o'clock started for home, but unfortunately fell into a ditch, near Fifty-second-street, and laid there until the 10½ o'clock car came along, when two of the wheels passed over his body, causing instant death. The Third-avenue Railroad is in a dangerous condition—large holes having been dug and left without protection.

Real Estate.

Eligible sites bring good prices still. A vacant lot, No. 94 Bowery, sold yesterday at public auction for $18,000. A three-story marble-front dwelling house in West Twenty-third-street, however, (eighteen feet wide,) brought only $7,500. Business places are in demand.

Election of an Assistant Engineer.

Mr. NOAH L. FARNUM, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, has been chosen Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department of this City, *vice* M. EICHELLS resigned. The election took place on Monday night.

Germans Westward.

The Commissioners of Emigration sent out 34 Germans yesterday, to find employment in the mining district at Pottsville, Penn. The party was under charge of Mr. BERGEN.

Disbanded.

The Irish Dragoons of this City, commanded by Capt. P. KERRIGAN, has been disbanded for failing to appear with the requisite number of men on Inspection Parade.

Incendiary Fires.

A fire broke out in the lager bier cellar of Henry Mauer, corner of Avenue C and Third-street, at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done. About 9 o'clock last night a stable in Pitt-street, near Stanton-street, was slightly damaged by fire. Both buildings, the Fire Marshal thinks, were fired by incendiaries.

[Advertisement.]

What is Consumption?—(CONTINUED.)

BY GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.,

Of the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

In my last communication, I said that Human *Life*, or Existence, was but a simple process of *combustion*, or *burning*, or the *uniting of the elements of food with air*. The duties of the Lungs are to produce *heat*, and to *purify* and *vitalize* the *Blood*. I come now to decide *how* these are accomplished. The *dark* or veinous blood is *returned* to the Lungs, having collected, in its course through the body, the *waste material*. This consists of carbon, (charcoal in a volatile form,) and is the *product* of *combustion*, which, being commenced in the Lungs, is continued through the large blood-vessels, or *arteries*. It is this *carbon* which gives the *dark appearance to the blood* formed in the veins. *It is the smoke of an ordinary fire.* On reaching the air-cells, which are millions in number, and are lined by an exceedingly delicate membrane, the carbon is passed through it, and is forced *out* of the system by *expiration*, and at the same time *Oxygen* is absorbed into the blood through the same membrane, by *inspiration*.

A load of *Carbon*, or *Poison*, is thus expelled, and a load of *Oxygen*, or *Life*, is taken in, and through this delicate membrane which lines the air-cells and *bronchial* tubes, and which, if spread out, would occupy a surface many times greater than the skin, does this wonderful and beautiful change take place.

By this change, the *dark* blood becomes *red*, and starts on its mission of *furnishing* materials for *Blood*, Bone and Muscle. Few persons are aware of the vast labors which the lungs perform every twenty-four hours—few realize that they are the source from which life proceeds, the fountain of existence, the receptacle of the breath of omnipotence! They know they "live and have a being," but how and by what agency, they knew not. It is estimated that there pass through the lungs every day *sixty hogsheads of Air, and thirty hogsheads of Blood.* The Heart beats *four times to each respiration* or movement of the lungs, or *seventy times each minute*, while the respirations are but eighteen, and these movements harmoniously continue so long as life exists. There is no process in the animal economy so beautiful, so perfect, so complicated, yet harmonious, as the *Process of Respiration*, and in its contemplation, "the mind is lost in wonder, love and praise" to Him who in His wisdom "made and planned the whole."

I have shown that the *duties of the Lungs* were to produce *heat and purify the Blood*, and that these were accomplished by a chemical process, and that the laboratory is in the air-cells of the Lungs. I shall proceed to describe the *changes* which the blood undergoes the moment the air-cells cease to fulfill their office of *expelling* the *carbon* and *admitting oxygen*.

I trust the reader will give particular attention to this part of the subject.

I have said that Consumption was caused by a deposit from the blood into the air cells of the lungs, of a peculiar matter called tuberculous or scrofulous. Now, I assert that the deposit is never formed in the blood *until the air cells*, (from various causes to be hereafter mentioned,) have been *prevented from performing their natural duties*, or, in other words, that Consumption is not *first a disease of the blood*, but the *result of a previous disease or alteration in the lungs.*

The doctrine or belief which has been "orthodox" so long, and upon which the the theory of drugging the stomach was founded, is directly opposite. It is claimed that Consumption is *primarily* a disease of the blood, manifesting itself *through* and *upon the lungs*. I shall endeavor to prove that it is a physiological impossibility that the latter theory can be true.

In a healthy person the *blood is composed of certain elements*, in nearly fixed proportions, either of which being *altered*, disease is the *result*. These fixed elements are *Water*, *Fibrin* and *Albumen*, bearing relative proportions to each other.

The next step is to ascertain what *changes* occur in *these Elements of the Blood* by lessening the necessary *amount of Air*. The first is an increased amount of *Water* and *Fibrin* and a lessening of the *red Globules*. Persons confined in close rooms, who take but little exercise, and who are constantly breathing impure air, are usually bloodless in their appearance. Neither is this appearance materially changed if the *food* be of the most nutritive kind, for it is unfit for use, until it is *united with pure air*.

Every one knows that *Scrofula* or *Consumption* is far more prevalent among persons of sedentary habits than among those who are in the enjoyment of *active out-door exercise*. The sturdy mountaineer, or the intrepid hunter of the prairie, whose home is in the *free, pure air*, presents a striking contrast in physical appearance to the pale, bloodless counting-house clerk, who bears but the "semblance of a man."

Take the most healthy person on earth, without the least tendency to Consumption, and place him in impure air, allow him but little *air* or *exercise*, subject him to various other influences which are known to produce *physical* and *mental depression*, and *the disease* can be produced in seven cases out of every ten. Visit our *Prisons*, our *Hospitals*, the close and ill-ventilated apartments of the poor, or any place from which *pure air is excluded*, and you will find Consumption to be the destroying angel which sweeps away two-thirds of their number.

It will be seen at a glance that I claim Consumption to be *not* a disease of the blood, or even constitutionally primary in its origin, but that it is a disease or alteration in and *of* the *natural amount or quality of air*. Taking this *view* of the disease, it will readily be seen how *worse* than useless it is to attempt to *cure* the disease by administering medicine into the *stomach*, where the disease does not exist.

In my next communication I shall speak of the *causes, physical, mental* and *mechanical*, which induce the disease.

NOTE.—I will add that *Diseases* of the *Throat* and *Lungs* are treated at the *New-York Lung Institute* by the *Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors*, or by the direct application of remedies to the part or organ affected. In the *treatment* of that class of diseases *no medicines are given into the stomach*. Persons at a distance from the City can be treated by the same plan and remedies as here used, by addressing a full description of their case.

No. 6 *Bond-street*, Feb. 16.

[Advertisement.]

INFLUENZA.—PAINS IN THE HEAD.—These prevailing complaints are cured by purifying the blood. Impure blood is caused by suddenly checked perspiration, or by any cause that occasions any of the evacuations of the body to remain longer than the time designed by nature for their removal.

Now, impure blood, when confined to any part, excoriates it internally and externally. Thus we have eruptions, pimples, swellings, running of the nose with a burning sensation, pains in the head and limbs. Now BRANDRETH'S Pills cure these symptoms at once. Sometimes a single dose will cure, but nothing will cure sooner, and their use occasions no trouble comparatively. They are innocent as bread, but all powerful as an agent for the cure of disease, whether chronic, or recent in origin, or otherwise.

Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, Brandreth Building—Entrance No. 43 Canal-street—at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also, at the Branch Offices, No. 374 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

Remember the Principal Office—Brandreth Building, No. 43 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—EXTRAORDINARY CURE!—Professor HOLLOWAY, when in Moscow, on a visit to Prince D——ezff, in forty weeks stayed his account of an itinerated tumor. For this extraordinary cure the Prince presented him with a gold snuff-box set in diamonds. This celebrated ointment will cure any sore or ulcer. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the public is called to the great sale of wet goods by A. G. COLBY, No. 97 Third-avenue, advertised in another column.

[Advertisement.]

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" at Barnum's Museum this evening, with all the original scenery, music, &c. "Lady of Lyons" this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

THE WILLIAMSBURG RIOTS.

Trial of Oliver Lee for the Murder of William Henry Harrison.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, BROOKLYN—TUESDAY.

Before Judges Strong and Moore, and Justices Stryker and Emmons.

In this Court yesterday the District Attorney, R. C. UNDERHILL, Esq., called on the case of OLIVER LEE, indicted for the killing of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, in Williamsburg, on the 7th of November last, during what has generally been called the "Election Riot," which occurred at the First District Polls of the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn, Eastern District.

R. C. UNDERHILL, Esq., District Attorney, and JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, appeared on behalf of the people.

For the defence, WILLIAM FULLERTON and B. D. SILLIMAN, Esqrs.

Some time elapsed in the empanneling of a Jury. Some fifteen were peremptorily challenged, and a number were set aside for cause. The Jury, as empanneled, stands as follows:

1. Lewis Altentroul, Tailor.
2. Henry Witt, Merchant.
3. Henry Messenger, Merchant.
4. Cornelius Hoogland, Carpenter.
5. D. B. Baylis, Merchant.
6. Abraham Knox, Cooper.
7. Ira Smith, Merchant.
8. Hiram Ackerly, Carpenter.
9. Ebenezer Tompkins.
10. William Prauland.
11. James Degraw, Merchant.
12. Peter C. Cornell, Merchant.

The indictment was read, when the District Attorney proceeded to open the case to the Jury. After which, witnesses were called:

Thomas Hayden, sworn: Knows Harrison six months prior to his death; he was a spar-maker; was then employed at Green Point—Cornelius Winant's yard—same yard with me; knew defendant for six or eight years in Williamsburg; sometimes saw him once a week—sometimes oftener; believe he was a butcher; don't know where he resides; heard him say he lived with his father; they lived in North Fourth-street; heard him say this four or five years ago; have seen him walking about the streets north of Grand-street both in the day time and evening; saw him on the night of Nov. 6; can't say at what precise time—it was dark; saw him at a porter-house, corner of North Sixth and Seventh-streets; had nothing to say to him; polls of the First District, Fourteenth Ward, were held corner of North Sixth and Second-streets—northeast corner; James Garrigan was there owner of the place—a porter-house; I was at the polls a part of the time; saw defendant that day standing on the sidewalk, on that morning, on North Sixth-street, near the polls; was there part of the time, and at others at the corner of Sixth and North Fourth; can't say how long he was there; I was there about 11 o'clock; was at the corner of North Fourth and Sixth about 11 o'clock, and was attracted to the polls by the ringing of the fire bells; when I got there was about the middle of the block; a crowd ran round the corner of North Sixth with clubs in their hands; they were running into Second towards Grand; I was on the easterly side of Second-street; this crowd came from N. Sixth around into Second; a pretty big, large crowd; can't say how many I saw; was first and came alone; did not then recognize any one in the crowd; I stopped at the middle of the block; was alone; the block is about 300 feet; first crowd got around, and another crowd came racing around after them, close on to them; can't say how far the race continued; some passed me and some stayed in the middle of the block; the crowd got mixed up, moving around, fighting, and I got excited; they made around me and I was right in among them; there was a good deal of noise—hallooing and hooting; can't say what; I had my back towards North Sixth-street and was struck on the back; I turned around to see who struck me, and I saw a man behind me with a club and another with a double-barreled pistol; the pistol was cocked and he snapped it; I thought he was kind of aiming it at me; I turned around towards Grand-street to run and just as I turned round I saw Harrison knocked down; he was standing on the sidewalk just by the curbstone; there were four or five that I could see hit him all at one time; Oliver Lee was one who struck him; had not seen Harrison nor Lee before then; cannot recognize any of the others; Lee was on the sidewalk and they were standing all around; they had Harrison in a kind of ring; he seemed to hit him with something light; it seemed to break; it looked to me like a white pine club or piece of board or something; can't say how long it was; some eighteen inches or two feet long; don't know how wide, it looked small; can't give any idea of its thickness; it broke in two or three pieces; it kind of splintered and broke lengthwise; all the blows seemed to come right fair on the top of his head; he had nothing on his head; Harrison was facing towards Grand; Lee stood behind him; can't say with what hand he held the club; some of them had barrel-staves and some hoop-poles; I didn't see Lee's club afterwards: I was about ten or fifteen feet from them at the time; think I was near enough to be positive as to the kind of a club Lee had; I heard nothing said by any of the party; deceased seemed to fall right straight down; I went up and got hold of Harrison; he was then down as I have described; soon as I got hold of him they went away; I shoved some of them away and told him he was a friend of mine; Lee went away; Lee said he didn't mean to hit him; I picked him up and took him down on the corner of North Fifth and Second-streets: when I went in I got his head between my legs; don't know how Lee got there; Lee, when he left Harrison went out in the street; can't say with which party he then went; I got my arms under Harrison's arms and kind of dragged him down; I thought he was not much hurt; saw blood all over his face, it ran down on his shoulders and the bosom of his shirt; Lee had on that day a kind of frock coat with pockets in the side; did not observe his other garments; he had on a cloth cap, don't recollect the color; I stood him up against the well at the corner, and went back to where I picked him up, and then came right back to him again; found him standing in the same position I found him talking with Joe Barrold; we both took hold of him then and led him up North Fifth-street about 20 feet and left him there; left Barrold with him; I went back to the corner of North Fifth and Second-street and there met Isaac Nelson; I told him Harrison was beat; he then went up to H., who was then in North Fifth-street moving along slow, and I went right up after him; we took him into a yard in North Fifth and set him on a stoop, and got some water and washed the blood off his face; the people gave him a cup, and we took him up North Fifth-street; Nelson and the man who lives in the house, walked up North Fifth; I left at the corner of Fourth and North Fifth; that is the last I saw of H. before his death; no one else was with or by Harrison from the time I picked him up until Barrold and Nelson came up; saw no one else strike him; saw Lee standing in the middle of Second-street about an hour afterwards—that is the last time I saw him that day; saw him next on his examination before Justice Boswell; I remained in Williamsburg as usual after that.

Cross-examined—There were, I think, forty in the first crowd; the first crowd had yellow clubs; I understood them to be Deputy Sheriffs; the other crowd was right after them; there was a cooper's shop right by them, and the staves were piled upon the sidewalk; they were in the rough—oak or hickory staves were right behind where Harrison was killed; don't know where they got hoop-poles from; hoop-poles were some two or three feet, and some shorter and some longer; can't say what kind of wood they were; can't say that any one used hoop-poles with both hands; I have not a bit of doubt it was Lee I saw there; I am sure it was he; I don't know what it was Lee had in his hand; it looked like a light piece of board or lath, or a white pine stick; it kind of broke in slivers, into two or three pieces; don't think they struck more than one blow each: no one spoke but Lee, in answer to what I said; the others thus went out into the street.

To Court—Harrison had a club in his hand when he was struck down; didn't see him strike anybody with it; didn't see H. engaged with any party; I didn't hear him say anything before he was struck; he had a locust club.

Recross-examined—I did not notice any one with a red shirt called "Red Dick," strike H.; he was not there.

Direct—Don't know Piers or Brown; don't believe there was one with me around Harrison; Lee was nearest to me of any of the party; had his back to me; I saw Lee's club.

Pearson Brown, sworn: Resides No. 40 North Second-street; am a grate and feeder maker in New-York; knew Harrison for three or four years; knew defendant since 7th November last; was present at the polls in the Fourteenth Ward at about 1 o'clock, or a little after; was there one or two minutes; then went Second-street towards Grand, for as North Third or Fourth-street; was called there by the ringing of the fire bells; returning back in Second street, between North Fifth and Sixth-streets, talking with Isaac Smith, on the east side; looked towards North Sixth-street and saw a commotion amongst the people; they ran towards me; some were running and fighting, others were running; should think there were from ten to fifteen; the street was full; first man attracted my attention particularly, was an old man running, whom they were beating; appeared damaged; he was below me near North Fifth-street, in Second-street, nearly the middle of the street; saw five or six striking at him; he appeared to be defending himself; he was coming towards Grand-street; before I got to him he was on the sidewalk; recognized some of the parties about him; think he backed up to the sidewalk; he received a blow on the head and fell over back on the sidewalk; can't say who struck the blow; it was from a man standing behind him on the sidewalk; I was a short distance off at this time; the confusion was so great that I did not notice the man who struck the blow; my mind was on Harrison; there were four or five persons directly around him at the time; he was struck with a club of some kind; as I got to him a man attempted to jump upon Harrison; I prevented him, and then wheeled to look after Mr. Smith, who I thought would share the same fate; did not see Harrison again; the blow was on the right side of the back part of his head; saw other blows aimed at him with clubs; can't say that they hit him; Smith was knocked down near Harrison; from the sound of the blow on Harrison supposed it must have been hard wood; heard the blow; Harrison rolled his eyes and turned over as I went to him; did not know Hayden; know Edward E. Brown; he came to me after Smith was knocked down; Harrison was a small man, five feet seven or eight inches high; think he had on a brown sack overcoat; had nothing in his head when he fell or when the blow was given, nor when I first saw him; heard a general cry of "kill him!"; the crowd making this shout passed me; saw Deputy Sheriffs in the crowd and they were trying to get away; Harrison was struck down immediately after the cry of kill him; saw Lee first at the examination before Police Magistrate; the crowd were coming towards me when the cry was made; the cry was in an excited tone and quite loud. (Counsel for defendant objected to the testimony relative to the cry of "kill him.") (Admitted and objection noted.) Heard the cry from more than one voice; the man who struck the blow held the club in both hands.

The cross-examination of this witness was waived, to examine Dr. Willard Parker, who was called and sworn: Am a physician and surgeon, practicing in the City of New-York for twenty years; am connected with the Crosby-street Medical College; was called to examine deceased, by Dr. Schappe, on the night of November 7 last—in the evening; found the patient insensible; an extensive wound on the right side of the head; the skull-bone was broken; a large amount of blood had escaped; breathing was difficult; I enlarged the opening and raised the bone on the brain, and found within the skull a large amount of blood; he did not return to consciousness; left him as in a hopeless condition; the wound was sufficient to cause death.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Court was adjourned to this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

The Jury were allowed to separate, after the usual caution from the Court.

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1855.

I, JACOB M. SNIGEN, Assistant of the Third District Police, do contradict the statement in the TIMES saying that PATRICK MURPHY was drunk; neither was he disorderly. I was not used roughly, nor were there four men locked up. But I do say that Officer DOUGHERTY was out of order; this I say to do justice to myself and others. J. M. SNIGEN.

Suicide Instigated by Want.

About 8 o'clock this morning the police of the Ninth Ward found an unknown man, about 35 years of age, lying in a wagon which stood upon a vacant lot in Market-street, below Thirteenth. The man was evidently in a dying condition, and seemed to be much affected by the cold. He had a slight wound over one of his eyes, and the blood from it had run down upon his face. The sufferer was entirely insensible. He was subsequently removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where it was thought he had been beaten. Sometime after his arrival at the institution, the pockets of the dying man were examined, and a two ounce phial was found, which had contained laudanum. In addition to the phial a paper was discovered, directed "To the person who may find me." The paper was written in an excellent business hand, and the writer was evidently a man of education. It tells a sad story in but few words. The following is a literal copy:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1855.

This is for the purpose of informing the person or persons who may find my body, that I, HENRY HATHAM BARCLAY, belonging to the City of New-York, have committed suicide by taking Laudanum, considering death preferable to want and poverty.

HENRY HATHAM BARCLAY.

After the discovery of this note and the phial, the stomach-pump and other means were resorted to, but the recovery of the unfortunate man was deemed hopeless. His pockets contained nothing but the articles described.

[Philadelphia Bulletin, Feb. 20.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday last, a man named HAFF left New-York on the train for Peekskill, and a short time previous to the arrival of the cars, he entered the ladies' saloon, where he cut his throat. He was soon discovered, and under the care of a physician it is thought he may recover, although the wound is very large.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, by Rev Asa D. Smith, D D, HENRY H. CHILDS to MARY K., eldest daughter of the late Gabriel A. Arnoux, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, DE WITT C. FALLS to Miss Georgiana FELTUS, daughter of Peter Gassner, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb 20, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Treo A Eaton, DWIGHT H OLMSTEAD and MARIA NOBLE LAWRENCE, only child of the late Richard Lawrence, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM to MARY E., daughter of the late W. H Hayes, all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn on Monday, Feb. 19, by Rev. C. C. Pise, FRIEDERICH WILHELM KEUTGEN, Esq., to HORTENSE HARRIET, second daughter of Lion Guilleaume, Esq.

☞ English and Bremen papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 19, REBECCA, daughter of the late Robert Martin, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother Robert, and brother-in-law, Dr. E. Gray, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 149 2d-st. Funeral service at 3 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie-sts.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb 20, HANNAH, wife of Henry Bernard, aged 74, formerly of Dover, N. J.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, FRANCIS MILLVILLE BROWN, son of J. Warren and Julia A. Brown, aged 1 year, 4 months and 14 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 21st-st., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 19, EZEKIEL YOUMANS, aged 2 years, 10 months and 1 day, second son of Wilson D. and Livia F. Youmans, and grandson of the late Ezekiel Youmans, all of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, in 60th-st., second house west of Broadway, this morning, the 21st, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bull's Ferry.

On Saturday, Feb. 17, Col. ELIA STARR, aged 76 years, formerly of Danbury, Conn.

His remains were taken to Danbury, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 19, JOHN G. HAIGHT, aged 50 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father-in-law, Lawrence Ackerman, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 State-st., Brooklyn, this day, at 3 o'clock P M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 20, EDWARD PETERS, son of Wm. R. Gould, Jr., aged 22 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 125 Willow-st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, in the 50th year of his age, HIRAM RATHBONE

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Darcey House, Jersey City, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice

At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 18, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. MARY H. WOODWORTH, aged 62, wife of Geo. W. Woodworth, formerly of Saratoga Springs.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 18, at her residence, on Gates-av., near Bedford, of consumption, Mrs. SUSANNAH B. WINCHESTER, wife of Jonas Winchester, (late of California,) aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) day, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ San Francisco and Nevada County papers will please copy.

At Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 17, EMILY, daughter of Frederick and Helena Teal, aged 25 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... FEB. 20.

$600	Ohio 6s, '75	104	
7,000	Virginia 6s	c3	96¼
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs	c3	90
1,000	Erie Conv. Bs	"71	80
9,000	Erie Bonds of '75	c3	83
500	do	s3	83¼
2,000	do	b3	83
500	H. R. 1st Mtge. Bds	101¾	
2,000	N. J. C. R. R. Bds.		91
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	c3	72
5,000	do	b30	72
5,000	do		71¾
3,000	do		71
5,000	do		70¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.		87
800	N. Y. Cen. 7s		103
400	do		98¾
300	do		98
87	Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.		134
75	Am. Ex. Bank		105¾
20	Hanover Bank		90
19	Corn Ex. Bank		96
30	Continental Bank		101¾
25	Canton Company		23
250	Nic. Transit Co.	s30	10¾
200	do		10¾
200	do	s10	10¾
250	Cumberland Coal Co.		23
50	do		23¼
50	do	s3	23¾
200	do	b30	23¾
150	do		23¾
200	do	c	23¾
100	Pennsylvania Coal Co.		100
50	N. J. Zinc Co.		4
10	Mich. South. Const'n.		90
25	Clev., C. & Cin. R.R.		103
60	N. Y Central R.R.		93
100	do	b60	93
50	do	c	93
50	do	b30	93
50	do	s60	93
50	do		93
50	do		93¼
50	do	b30	93
632	Ill. Central R.R.	s3	96
30	Galena & Chic. R. R.		86
20	do		86
50	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		69¾
100	Erie Railroad	b60	45
200	do	s3	44¾
100	do	s3	45
100	do	s30	45
200	do	b60	45¼
50	do	b30	45
100	do	c	45
100	do	s3	45¼
100	do	s3	45
100	do	s10	45
100	do	b30	45¼
100	Harlem Railroad		32
200	do	s30	32
200	do	s60	32
100	do		33
200	do	s3	33
100	do	s15	32
10	New-Jersey Railroad		125
400	Reading Railroad	s3	75
50	do	b30	75
600	Hud. River R. R.	b60	37
200	do	b60	37
100	do	s3	37

BOARD.

50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		93¼
50	do		93¼
100	Harlem Railroad	s3	32
100	do		32
100	do		32¼
10	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		56
100	do		25¾
100	do	b60	25¾
200	Reading Railroad	b3	75
100	do	s60	75
100	do	s60	75
100	do	s10	75
200	do	s30	75
100	Hudson Riv. R.R.	b60	29
5	Panama Railroad		138
85	Ill. Cen. Railroad		94¾
100	do	s6m	94
50	Michigan South. R.R.		92
50	Erie Railroad	b30	45¾
450	do		45¾

TUESDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The rates of Foreign Exchange assumed increased firmness to-day at the outside rates of 109¾ on London, and 5.11½ on Paris. The business of the day was quite large, and the Steamer's mail in bills will be more than equal to the direct packet two weeks ago, but lighter in remittances in Stocks. The Specie freight, too, is much heavier than was anticipated a week ago, the engagements this afternoon at the ship's office amounting to $1,300,000. The Banks lose the Specie with present convenience, the reserve being heavy, and the demand for Money on the right sort of securities, not at all pressing. At the same time the magnitude of the shipment has some influence on the Stock Market, and prices were ½ to 1½ ₱ cent. down as compared with the sales of yesterday on nearly all the speculatives, Erie shares being an exception and closing as on Monday afternoon, at 45¼@45¼. Erie new Bonds closed at 82¾, and Illinois Centrals, in which the heaviest decline of the day was experienced, at 70¼. The market generally closed with a dull feeling.

Since the sailing of the last Liverpool steamer the fluctuations on the Stock Exchange have been 2¼ ₱ cent. in Erie new Bonds; 4 ₱ cent. in Illinois Centrals; 7 ₱ cent. in Panamas; 2¼ ₱ cent. in Erie Shares; 1¼ in New-York Central Shares, 6 ₱ cent. in Galena and Chicago, and 1 ₱ cent. in Virginia State Bonds; closing in all these cases at the full decline indicated by these figures, except in Panamas, which went from 108 to 113 and back to 106. The course of Foreign Exchange has been to an advance from 109¼@109½ to 109¼@109¾. Over $50,000 transient Bank bills were sold for this opportunity at 109¼; the remainder of the business at 109¼@109¾. The Bank movement was to an increase in the Departments of Loans, Deposits and Specie; the averages of the latter, exclusive of the shipment made to-day, which comes mainly out of the Banks, being $17,339,000, or $205,000 in excess of the previous week. The causes of the adverse change in Stocks is thus referred to in the Continental Circular of MARIE & KANZ.

TRANSLATION.—Notwithstanding a steadily increasing supply of money, the past week has been marked by an absence of speculative feeling, and a pretty general falling off on our various securities, investment stocks included. This state of things is partly due to the last advices from abroad, according to which the prospect of an early peace—in which many had put faith until recently—seems to grow less and less probable. It is also ca

VOL. IV.—NO. 377. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE TEXAS CREDITORS BILL.

Report of the Committee of Conference Agreed to in both Houses.

TEXAS SATISFIED.

PASSAGE OF MR. FULLER'S PASSENGER BILL.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, an order was passed that the Senate, during the residue of this session, meet at 11 o'clock.

After considerable very desultory discussion, the resolution offered by Mr. BADGER, rescinding the order setting apart *Friday* for private bills, passed.

OVERFLOWED LAND.

Mr. STUART, from the Committee on Conference of the two Houses on the bill relating to SWAMPS and overflowed lands, reported that the Committee had agreed upon an amendment whereby the several States which have converted such lands, shall within three months notify the Secretary of the Interior thereof, so that United States titles hereafter may not conflict with State titles, made in pursuance of a former law of Congress.

Mr. SEBASTIAN objected to the bill amended as proposed.

Mr. SPEIGHT explained.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay it on the table and proceed to the regular order of to-day.

Mr. STUART objected to have the bill lay over until to-morrow. Laid over.

THE TEXAS BILL.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on Conference, upon the disagreement of the two Houses upon the Texas bill, reported $7,250,000 as the compromise that had been agreed upon.

Mr. HUNTER spoke against this sum, because part of it is an assumption of a State debt, and to that part he could not assent.

Mr. RUSK—Texas is making a large sacrifice by the acceptance of this bill, but I shall urge her to accept it. Should not this bill pass, or should she not agree to it, it would probably take ten years before we could get a settlement.

Mr. PEARCE—I am in favor of the bill. By it we get rid of a claim for $2,000,000 from the State of Texas against the United States, for the sum of $1,250,000. I think this Texas claim may become formidable.

Mr. HUNTER—I don't believe that $3,000,000 claim will be found on examination, worth a cent. I fear that by passing this bill, we acknowledge a liability for the debts of he State of Texas, and it may carry us much further.

Mr. TOUCEY—By passing this bill, we get rid of the claim for $3,000,000; we get rid of three claims to the amount of about $5,000,000, which the creditors are pressing. I don't believe that by incorporating Texas, we bind ourselves to pay her anti-annexation debts but those that are annoying, and by this measure we get rid of them.

Mr. CHASE estimated the amount of the debt at five millions, and the interest thereon at from one and a quarter to one and a half millions. He did not like to pay the enemy nearly one and a half millions for those pretended claims of three millions eight hundred thousand dollars which had never come before any Committee of either house of Congress and which he believed would have been rejected if presented.

Mr. FESSENDEN spoke against the report of the Committee of Conference when the question being taken resulted in the concurrence of the Senate with the report of the Committee on Conference.

QUITTE FOR A MINISTER.

A communication was received from the State Department, requesting the Committee on Finance to insert in the Appropriation bill a provision for outfit, &c. alleging that during the vacation the present Minister to England would return to this country.

SAM.

Resolutions from the Legislature of Rhode Island ask. ing twenty-one years for naturalization, and measures to prevent the influx of foreign paupers and criminals, and a provision requiring naturalization to be consummated in open District Courts, were presented by Mr. ALLEN.

The report from the Committee of Conference on the Harrold Pension bill was briefly considered, and postponed until to-morrow.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.

A resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. CLAYTON requesting the President to communicate to the Senate a copy of the letter from the Minister of Peru to our Secretary of State, dated November 17, 1853, containing propositions for the settlement of the controversy as to the Lobos Islands.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War transmitting, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, information and correspondence relative to the establishment of Fort Leavenworth as a military post, the cause of the reduction of the reserve attached thereto, and the order of the commandant thereof respecting emigration to Kansas.

CREDIT ON RAILROAD IRON.

The bill extending credit on iron imported by Railroad Companies was taken up.

Mr. BRODHEAD reiterated his old arguments with great voluminousness, and stigmatized the intent of Southern Senators to vote for this bill as an abandonment of the principle of a revenue tariff. He eulogized the State of Pennsylvania, with the Atlantic on one side, Lake Erie on the other, with forests, fields, and coal and iron mines intermediate, and said she could stand Free-trade as well as her sister States. The time would come when the South would be the most clamorous advocate for a tariff, and then the South must get help where she can find it.

Mr. WILSON said he was a national man, in favor of no duties on sugar, salt, and other necessaries of life, which our country could neither manufacture nor produce as well as other nations. The tendency of the public mind in Massachusetts was towards Free-Trade. That State would be ready quite as soon as the other members of the confederacy to stand by herself, and sometimes her quota to the expenses of the General Government, even without a Custom-House within her borders. Massachusetts addressed no arguments to the South—she stood upon the right and supported whoever and whatever came within the ideas of right and justice. The Senator from Pennsylvania appealed to the Senate lest the South might mend her resistance upon the tariff question hereafter. He would set up the interpretations of right and would do for Pennsylvania as Louisiana, without those convictions whatever he would do for Massachusetts, but he was not brought up in that school then—

"Count the youngest blogue of the knee
That forth may follow thriving."

Mr. BRODHEAD replied by glowing illustrations of protecting the Slave-trade by repealing its provisions.

Mr. WILSON—Massachusetts has deeply repented that guilt, and the efforts of her Senators and Representatives hereafter in Congress will be on the side of human liberty.

Mr. BUTLER thought the bill, and thought when we looked upon Government and that Government was supported by direct taxation there would be many victim

[illegible] Mr. FRANKLIN that the Senate [illegible] of the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] of the Post Office Department, [illegible] of the Senate, [illegible] of the Senate, [illegible] of the Senate

The Peace Conferences.

The Peace Conferences have not yet commenced, and indeed, upon Viscount of January 31, they were unlikely to do so for somewhat time to come.

The Russian Southern Forces.

The question of peace or continued war is now the chief subject of interest at Constantinople, and the general feeling seems to be eminently in favour of peace.

Sardinia and Denmark seek the Western Alliance.

It is stated that Holland has completed, or is about to conclude, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Western Powers; also, that the Danish Minister at Vienna has made overtures to Count Buol, which lead to the conclusion that Denmark will shortly relinquish the neutrality she has hitherto maintained, and will, like Sardinia, join the Western Alliance. It is, at least, hoped so.

Mysterious War Rumour.

Eight American merchant ships which arrived together at Galatz, were fired into with musketry by the Russians, apparently under the impression that they were a hostile force. The pilot of one of the ships was killed. America has demanded explanations.

The Earl of Lucan is recalled from command of the British cavalry in the Crimea.

The Parliamentary General Rivarol had arrived at Constantinople to make arrangements for the transport of the Sardinian army to the seat of war.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan. The Czar has issued a new supply of paper money, repayable three years after expiry of the war.

The Russians in their sorties from Sebastopol make use of the issue to capture prisoners.

Exchanges at Constantinople has risen to 141 piastres the Pound Sterling, causing—as prices have risen accordingly—considerable distress.

A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d ult., but no damage was occasioned.

Admiral Bruat, on 21st January, communicated to the French fleet the vote of thanks from the British Parliament.

The blockade of the Russian ports of the Black Sea has been formally notified by French and English ships of war to the ports interested.

Abd-el-Kader has begged the Sultan to give him the command of the Africans serving in the Crimea.

A letter from Constantinople, Jan. 25, says the British land force before Sebastopol is only 12,000 men.

They have commenced the railway at Balaklava.

Mehemet Bey, eldest son of Redschid Pasha, is named Turkish Ambassador to France, in room of Vely Pasha, appointed Governor of Brousa.

Expulsion of Missionaries from Poland.

The English missionaries to the Jews in Poland are ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials and bookbindery, library and chapel, have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities and are offered for sale.

M. Bourkoff is appointed "Secretary to the Czar."

THE EARL OF DERBY'S SPEECH.

Ministerial Statement.

House of Lords, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

[After a few remarks from Lord Granville, one of the new Ministers, concluding with a motion to adjourn to the 15th of February,]

The Earl of Derby—The motion with which the noble Earl has concluded, affords me the opportunity, while the announcement with which he has accompanied that motion imposes on me the duty of taking the earliest opportunity of giving an explanation of those transactions to which the noble Earl has alluded, as far as I was personally concerned in them. I think it right that at the earliest possible moment, consistent with public duty, your lordships, my own political friends, and the country at large, should have the opportunity of judging of the course which I felt it my duty to pursue, and of the motives which actuated me in taking that course. [Hear, hear.] I think that such an explanation is due from every man who acquires or whose circumstances may have enabled to hold, a high place in the councils of the nations [Hear, hear.] The country has a right to know that the duties of Government have not been lightly assumed, or lightly or from slight causes shrunk from. [Hear, hear.] The country has a right to know, and it is for good that it should know who are the motives which actuate public men whose character are public property—[hear, hear,]—and the country wisely alone can remove those embarrassments which often occur in the formation of a Government. [Hear, hear.] It should know what are those embarrassments, and what is the nature of the difficulties which fundamentally prevent the constitution of an Administration. [Hear, hear.] For myself, I have nothing whatever to conceal with respect to the course I took, and, without further preface, I will lay before your lordships as short a statement as I can, not only of the course which I felt it my duty to pursue, but, in order to make that course understood, of my view generally of the position in which affairs stood on the resignation of the late Government. At the commencement of the present session, and in the face of the difficulties and disasters that were taking place, and which the noble earl opposite has not sought to conceal, I and those in whom the confidence of the great Conservative party has been placed, felt it our bounden duty to abstain from bringing forward any motion which should imply censure or blame upon the Government, and which by imposing censure on them, either in this or the other House of Parliament, might possibly tend to increase the disasters which were known to exist. [Hear.] Here I must be permitted to say, that those who on principle are opposed to the Government have, in such circumstances, no very easy task to perform; for, if they bring forward a motion that may by implication be regarded as a censure, with reference to some matter on which they feel strongly the Government is to blame, they are immediately called on to move for a vote of want of confidence, with a view to the removal of the Government from office; and if a vote of direct censure be moved by the party in opposition, then the answer always is that the motion is brought forward for party purposes, that it is only intended for the promotion of party objects, and not for the benefit of the country. [Hear, hear.] If neither of those courses is taken, if those who, I may say, by the constitution of Parliament, are entrusted with the duty of watching over the conduct of a Government in whom they cannot place confidence remain altogether silent, then they are charged, with some justice, as being indifferent to the enforcement of public opinion, and being accessories after the fact to the faults of the Government. [Hear.] Yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, it has been the policy, as we have felt it to be the duty, of the great Conservative party to bring no motion of censure against the Government. But immediately after Parliament reassembled after the recess, notice was given of a motion by an honourable and learned gentleman in the other House, who I suppose was desirous to be considered a supporter of the Government and a member of the Government party (you can hardly call them members of that great body split into various sections of parties, and who pass by the name of Liberals in this country. [Hear, hear.] My lords, I do not understand the distinction which appears to have been drawn by the noble lord, after the statement of the Council, in which he criticised that speaking at the course which, in the event of such a question being brought forward, he ought to pursue, in case no question not only what the motive or the motive was, but what was the [Hear, hear.] It appeared to me [illegible] on the part of the Government [illegible] whether the [illegible] of the Government [illegible] of the Government [illegible] of the Government

...office. The public have witnessed in the Midhurst election, and in that which followed in Middlesex, a remarkable instance of the ... and with which the Government can command the ... Lord Derby's resignation, and the ... Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle, the noble ... Majesty a list of colleagues containing other and tried capacity enough to fill up any gap ... better Cabinet than Lord Derby could have put together, even with Lord Palmerston at the War-Office. As Lord Panmure was the unofficial friend whom Lord John Russell consulted about his own proposed constitution of the War Department, neither he nor his adherents can find fault with the choice of that statesman for this important post. The new Under-Secretaryship of War could not be more efficiently filled than by Mr. Layard, who is feared and sodium the ablest, and who possesses, in a more than ordinary degree, zeal, energy, and information of the kind most needed for the work in hand. It were to be wished that Mr. Sidney Herbert's experience of military arrangements and departmental difficulties could be rendered directly applicable in the quarters where they would prove invaluable; but as Secretary of War he would not be fairly judged, and his sound sense, his business-like habits, his clear head, his conciliatory manner, with his easy and graceful yet pointed and forcible style of speaking, eminently fit him to be Lord Palmerston's successor at the Home-office.

Lord Clarence's judicious and successful Administration of the Post-Office fully justifies his elevation to the Cabinet; and the same tribute might be deservingly paid to the industry, sound views, and varied attainments of Mr. Cardwell. The public verdict has fully ratified Lord John Russell's high commendation of Mr. Gladstone as a financier. It would be difficult for any party to supply a better First Lord of the Admiralty than Sir James Graham; and it is only necessary to point to the improved and improving state of our relations with the German Powers to recall the eminent merits and invaluable services of Lord Clarendon. Should Sir George Grey's services be required in another equally important post, Sir William Molesworth would make an excellent Colonial Secretary; in which case the Right Honorable Baronet would probably be succeeded by Lord Seymour, Lord Elcho, or Mr. Fitzroy.

It would be amusing, if it were not too serious a time for trifling, to mark the change of tone in the self-same journals which, two days ago, were railing at what they are pleased to call the "Peelite" constitution of the new Cabinet for not closing instantly with Lord Palmerston's overtures. Then, it was the acme of conceit and impertinence in them to have a conviction or an opinion of their own. Now, it is the height of political profligacy in them to waive, for the national welfare and at the national call the smallest difference of opinion touching the conditions of a peace, which is still, we fear, far off. Or Lord Palmerston is solemnly arraigned upon the charge of having stipulated with Mr. Gladstone to let off the Czar easy, that is, when we are in a condition to dictate terms from the smoking ruins of Sebastopol. Yet the ultra-Liberal organ which denounces the noble viscount upon a bare suspicion of his having made this prospective concession, looks forward, as to the consummation of every patriotic wish, to the period when he will reunite with Lord John Russell, who expressly disclaimed all intention of permanently restricting the territorial limits of Russia. This means, if it means anything, that, be the issue of the Crimean campaign what it may, his lordship would not demand material guarantees such as are described by his unreflecting panegyrist as indispensable.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Bitter Invective by Sir Charles Napier against the Government—Curious Disclosures Respecting the Cruise in the Baltic.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a public banquet on Nov. 8. Among the notables present were Lord Cardigan, Admiral Sir Chas. Napier, Captains Lynch, Maxse, and other officers returned from the Crimea and the Baltic. Enthusiastic cheering greeted the appearance of Cardigan and Napier. The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of "The Navy," coupling with it the names of Admiral Napier and Captain Lynch.

The health of the gallant Admiral having been cordially toasted, Sir Charles Napier, in replying to the toast, said:

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen: If an officer, having returned from a foreign service, like my noble friend near me—if he will allow me to call him so (the Earl of Cardigan)—after having performed prodigies of valor, has been received in the meanwhile he has been received this day, how much more proud I must feel, who have returned from my command, having hardly performed any service at all, and been censured by the Government, and dismissed from my command. [Cries of "No," no.?] I repeat it, "dismissed from my command." I have no doubt, that it will be expected by the present company, that some account should be given of the very small services performed in the Baltic by that magnificent fleet which was sent out from this country. [Cheers.] That fleet was certainly magnificent to a degree, but it was very badly manned, and worse disciplined; but, however, we managed to take it to the Baltic without pilots, without charts, all the officers being perfectly unacquainted with that sea and the difficulties of its navigation, and we succeeded in getting there in perfect safety. Now, the first object I had in view was to endeavor, if possible, to satisfy the wishes of the people of this country. I was quite aware when I went there that not one-tenth part of what was expected could be performed; but, nevertheless, I was determined to do the best I possibly could. When we first went up, my view was to give Russia every chance of putting to sea with her fleets. I divided my fleet into two squadrons. I left one in the Gulf of Finland, and the other not very far off—at the island of Gothland. However, the Russians did not think proper to come out of their harbors. Our next object was to go to Cronstadt, and see what was to be done there. We went there, with the assistance of a French squadron, to do all we possibly could to attack the place, should the emergency arise. We found the thing totally impracticable. In the first place, there was not water for the ships; and in the next, the batteries were of such strength that to attempt to attack the place would be to risk the fleet, with the almost certainty of its destruction. I therefore think I acted a prudent part in the course I pursued. The French admiral entirely concurred in this opinion; and we returned thence to our former anchorage, and proceeded to Bomarsund. I had written before to the English Government, proposing to attack Bomarsund. I wanted no other troops to go there. I had troops enough; [a laugh, and cheers;] but the French Admiral thought it more proper to have some. The French Government sent out ten thousand troops. I did not want them. They had much better have been employed at Sebastopol. I only asked for one or two thousand men, to make the thing more sure; but I could have done the thing without them. [a laugh,] and I wrote home to that effect. However, the Government sent over 10,000. It is needless for me to say how quickly the thing was done. [A laugh.] Bomarsund was taken in no time—[renewed laughter]—with its huge forts, a great fortification was destroyed—a series of fortifications, which extended a considerable distance over the Baltic. I now come to a subject of greater consequence, and I think it my duty to make it known as much as I can do here, because I have not a seat in Parliament. I have been very much censured by the Government, Great character has been raised against me, and because of the Government dissatisfaction at that character, they have actually censured it. The moment it was known in England and France, that the French army intended [illegible] that it was perfectly impossible at that season of the year to perform any [illegible] Majesty's fleet, for the Government [illegible] and ordered [illegible] I have my remarks to make. I have my remarks to make. [Laughter.] I have my remarks to make, and I will make them. [Renewed laughter.] I am not to be driven to sea. But I was censured by a despatch [illegible] and by an [illegible] of France, a French officer [illegible] Government [illegible] Russians [illegible] Government [illegible] Russians [illegible] Government [illegible] Russians

Congressional.

The Texas Debt bill was a prominent feature in the proceedings of both Houses yesterday. In the Senate the Committee of Conference upon the disagreement of the two Houses upon the bill, reported $7,750,000 as the compromise that had been agreed upon, and the report concurred in the report. In the House a like report was made and concurred in. Mr. Rusk stated that the bill as amended would meet the approval of the people of Texas. The bill extending credit on Railroad iron was further considered in the Senate, but no action was taken. The Passenger bill introduced by Mr. Foster in the House in January last, and since passed, with slight exceptions, with this date agreed upon by the New-York merchants, was passed.

The News by the Baltic.

The British Ministry has been reconstructed with Lord PALMERSTON at the head. This is not unexpected news. The Premiership of this Statesman was almost a forgone conclusion. During the "crisis," however, Lord DERBY, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL respectively tried their powers of Cabinet construction, and Lord CLARENDON, though not "sent for," was approached on the subject. The material of the new Ministry, we have more particularly adverted to in another place.

The Monday, Feb. 5, after the previous parliamentary witnessed another series of explanations in the House of Commons. Lord John RUSSELL spoke and was replied to by Mr. GLADSTONE. The former incidentally alluded to his visit to the Queen. The invitation and visit were both; it is to be presumed, matters of courtesy. No serious expectations were entertained by either party that the retreating President of the Council could be made Premier. His unpopularity is a growing fact. It promises, judging by the tone of the London press, to soon become a fixed one.

On Thursday, February 8, Ministerial statements were made in the Lords. The speeches all rather brief, except that of Lord DERBY, the leader of the Tories—which, it will be seen from the lengthy report on another page, entered pretty fully into the difficulties of forming a Ministry, as well as the views and purposes of the Tory or high Conservative party. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE also related what occurred in his interview with the Queen. He pleads age against the duties and difficulties of the Premiership. He is retained, however, in the Cabinet, but with its honors only—having no portfolio.

Our special London correspondent writes that provision was made in the preliminary conferences between Lord PALMERSTON and the prominent men who take or continue in office under him, against his supposed radical War views. Mr. GLADSTONE is said to favor peace on "honorable terms." It is also said that a *feeler* was put out in favor of the retention of Lord ABERDEEN in the new Cabinet, as President of the Council. He is a favorite at Court, and with some if not most of his late colleagues. But popular opinion was too strong against him, and the veteran statesman has leave to retire.

Lord CARDIGAN and Sir CHARLES NAPIER figured at one of the Lord Mayor's festivals. The first gave a graphic account of his famous Cavalry charge in the Crimea. The last attempted to make the Government cut a sorry figure in regard to the late Baltic expedition under his command. Perhaps he succeeded, but to his own disgrace at the same time. He is quite as mercilessly treated by the London papers, as he treated Sir JAMES GRAHAM and the Government.

Our news from the Crimea is principally telegraphic. It looks bad for the French army. There is rumored mutiny in the line. The famous Zouaves are the mutineers, and four hundred of their number have been sent to Constantinople in irons. The French army were also severe sufferers from a spirited sortie made by the Russians. The particulars are but partially given in the telegraphic dispatch by Gen. CANROBERT. The correspondents of the French press in the Crimea are reported to have been sent home. The condition of the army may have been more comfortable, by comparison, through the Winter than the English, but it is not certain that the story of their privations has been as candidly told. The English army is reported without material change in its state. The news, altogether, from the Crimea was considered both in London and Paris as exceedingly unfavorable. The Russians are not altogether comfortable. The weather was severe on all parties; the Russians, however, having the eminent advantage of town quarters in Sebastopol. The Turks want peace.

Diplomacy moves slowly. The Vienna conferences are said to be seriously interfered with by the downfall of Lord ABERDEEN. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has revised his note to the Prussian Government. He emphatically declares that the object of the Vienna treaty of the 2d of December, is the peaceable solution of the Eastern difficulty. If Prussia desires peace, she has leave to become a party to the general arrangement of the 2d of December, or to shape a proposition of her own.

The Constantinople accounts are to the effect that Circassia is steady; Omar Pasha, and the loyalty which was expected to improve on the accession of the PADISHAH Government, are highly satisfactory. In consequence of the fall of Kars at Akhal in the Crimea, and the resistless prospect of peace.

The new Ministry, as we must call it, is precisely the *old*—with the exception that a very small drop of new blood has been infused into the new Cabinet, by taking in Lord PANMURE as Minister of War, and ABERDEEN the incapable, and RUSSELL the detrimental, have been struck off, (as the woodman chops off decayed or cankered branches from a tree,) as well as the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who deserved a better fate, and has fallen into a political syncope through the fault of a bad system, rather than any misdoing or shortcoming of his own. In one word, the new Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON is the old Ministry of Lord ABERDEEN, with three dismissals, one new appointment, and a couple of exchanges in the departments. In order that these alterations, such as they are, may be understood, we shall give a list of the present Administration, adding a few memoranda as to the personality of each member.

Viscount PALMERSTON.....	First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord CRANWORTH.....	Lord Chancellor.
Earl GRANVILLE.....	President of the Council.
Duke of ARGYLL.....	Privy Seal.
Rt. Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT.	Home Secretary.
Earl of CLARENDON.....	Foreign Secretary.
Sir GEORGE GREY.....	Colonial Secretary.
Lord PANMURE.....	Minister at War.
Rt. Hon. W. GLADSTONE....	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir JAMES GRAHAM.....	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.	Public Works.
Sir CHARLES WOOD.....	President of the Board of Control.
Marquis of LANSDOWNE....	In the Cabinet, but without office.

In the late Cabinet Lord ABERDEEN was First Lord of the Treasury. The Home Secretaryship, vacant by Lord PALMERSTON's becoming ABERDEEN's successor, is given to SIDNEY HERBERT, who was Secretary at War in 1845–6, and again in 1852–5. And the Duke of NEWCASTLE, as War Minister, is succeeded by Lord PANMURE.

The general expectation and desire was, that PALMERSTON himself should have taken charge of the War Department. But official men, and particularly in England, are greatly bound by what in the red tape bureaucracy is termed Precedent. There has been no example of a Premier taking any office in conjunction with the Treasury, except the Chancellorship of the Exchequer—as in the case of WILLIAM PITT and GEORGE CANNING. It would be at issue with all ordinary routine, however consonant with the popular desire and the qualifications of the individual, for Lord PALMERSTON himself, while Prime Minister, to conduct the War Department. The intention of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, had he been able to form an Administration, was to take on PALMERSTON as Minister of War. That Department has been confided to Lord PANMURE.

On this side of the Atlantic very little is known of the new Cabinet Minister. As a Commoner, however, when simply Mr. FOX MAULE, some of his antecedents may be remembered. His father, owner of immense landed estates in the Scottish Counties of Perth and Forfar, and nearly related to the Earl of DALHOUSIE, was a Whig of much weight—personally realizing much of the appearance of the late Mr. DANIEL LAMBERT, of corpulent memory. Equally heavy in mind, body, and estate, the late Mr. MAULE was elevated to the peerage, by the GREY Ministry, during the Reform bill excitement of 1831. FOX MAULE, his eldest son, had the misfortune to offend him, and, being put upon a very limited or Crimean allowance, actually sued his father for an income adequate to his *status* as heir to the peerage and entailed estates. The Scottish Court of Session adjudged that an allowance of £700 a year was the least to which he was entitled. On this, and the half-pay of a Captain in the army, (he had served for 12 years in the 79th Highlanders,) Mr. FOX MAULE had to support himself, wife, and what is called "a large small family." But he had powerful friends, good connections, splendid *post obit* expectations, a fair portion of ordinary good sense, a knack of making speeches in which nothing positive was to be found, considerable industry, and a great deal of tact. The Whig Ministry took him by the hand, seconded his efforts to enter Parliament, and so well backed him that he successively became Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, President of the India Board, and Secretary at War. The state of his pecuniary affairs made the salary of office very welcome, if not actually necessary to him, and it must be confessed that he earned his bread as well as, if not better than most of his more wealthy colleagues. By the death of his father, in 1852, he became possessor of immense landed property, (all the personal was bequeathed to his brothers,) and the care of this has ever since exclusively occupied his attention. He was born in 1801, and has energy and industry enough for a whole Cabinet.

The question may arise—how far Lord PANMURE is peculiarly qualified for the responsible office of Minister of War. It is considerably in his favor that he has personally had many years' experience in campaigning, in the British Army. This ought to give him considerable light on the leading and manœuvring of the army,—to inform him where the shoe pinches, and to indicate where it should be eased. Whether he will be found equal to the task of "thrashing" the Russians, remains to be seen. Whether he will be found equal to the task of "thrashing" the Russians, remains to be seen. Whether he will be found equal to the task of "thrashing" the Russians, remains to be seen.

The Palmerston Cabinet, as far as we can judge, possesses few of the elements of permanency. It is a patched-up affair, as it stands—somewhat better than the last by the shelving of Lords ABERDEEN and JOHN RUSSELL. The great misfortune is that its basis is *coalition*, which has always been distasteful to the British people. Whig and Tory, Radical and Peelite, are to be found in it, mixed but not blended. At the same time, it must be confessed that under existing circumstances, it would be difficult, if not almost impossible, to form a Cabinet of leading politicians all of the same way of thinking. Lord DERBY himself confessed that when empowered to make a Ministry, he turned to his late opponents as well as to his own friends,—he applied to PALMERSTON, GLADSTONE, and SYDNEY HERBERT, and would willingly have also associated CLARENDON and LANSDOWNE with him, availing himself, at the same time, of the experience of ELLENBOROUGH, the audacity of DISRAELI, and "the unrivaled eloquence and commanding abilities of Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON." At present, therefore, a Coalition Ministry appears a necessity. That it can long endure is neither to be expected nor desired.

The new Ministerial leader of the House of Lords (Lord GRANVILLE) has emphatically declared that the aim of the PALMERSTON Ministry will be to neglect no opportunity of improving the internal affairs of the British nation, and to proceed in the war with vigor, so as to bring it to a successful termination. This last resolves itself into the question—what is the Ministerial rendition of administrative "vigor."

The next packet from Europe can bring only a limited supply of political intelligence, as the House of Lords had adjourned for a week, and no business of importance can be transacted in the Commons, until after the re-election of the members whose acceptance of office vacated their seats.

Musical.

They *have* gone. GRISI and MARIO are now on their way to Europe, taking with them not only the well earned fruits of their campaign, but the esteem and admiration of all true lovers of the lyric drama of which—more than we can hope to see again—they were the embodiment. Of GRISI and MARIO, as artists, there has been but one opinion; an opinion that strengthened vigorously towards the end, and culminated in hearty enthusiasm on the last occasion of their appearance on Tuesday night. We wish them *bon voyage*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Rigoletto" was repeated last evening for the second time. The opera improves on acquaintance, and will bear repetition. A considerable improvement has taken place in the chorus—which by the way is quite strong—observable most particularly in the *Zitti, zitti, moviamo a vendetta*. There is but little writing for the chorus in this opera, and that as usual with VERDI, mainly for the male voices.

The quartette in the fourth act, and the canzonet for tenor were both encored last evening. The former (*Bella figlia dell' amore*) is certainly one of the most ingenious and emotional productions we have ever had from the pen of the composer. The orchestration, however, is much too loud, in addition to being common-place; otherwise this quartette is masterly and complete.

Madame MARETZEK and Madame PATTI-STRAKOSCH sustain the two female roles of *Gilda* and *Magdalena* with ability. All the minor characters are excellently rendered. Indeed in this respect the present arrangement surpasses any other. The orchestra under MARETZEK appears to be well selected, and the *baton* of the conductor is prompt and unerring as ever. There is not a better *chef d'orchestre* in America than Mr. MARETZEK. This part of the entertainment will always bear commendation. The instrumentation of this opera does not strike us as being calculated to bring out the best features of an orchestra. What can be done for it, however, is done excellently.

Signor ALLEGRI has prepared some new scenery, and it is, of course, careful and artistic; there is but little scope for scenic effects; the last scene—a roadside inn, with a distant view of the city—is the best. An atmospheric effect precedes the thunder-storm in this scene which may be noticed for its cleverness as for its novelty. In this and in an earlier scene, the stage is divided down the centre; the effect is good for those who front the footlights, but is otherwise open to objection, on the score that occupants of side benches can see but that half of the stage next to them, by no optical process can they be expected to see through the wall.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—We learn that some members of the GRISI and MARIO troupe intend organizing themselves into an independent Opera Company, and will shortly commence a series of entertainments at this establishment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Still another Opera Company! Mr. JACOBSOHN—the agent of ULLMAN & Co.—returned from Europe by the steamer yesterday. Engagements have been effected with Mesdames LEGRANGE and BRAMBILLA—two unquestionably desirable artistes soprano and mezzo-soprano. More we cannot learn at present; except that the entire company will sail from England in two weeks from the present time.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given [illegible] evening, the 27th inst., at Dodworth's Academy, [illegible] Fourth street, for the benefit of this institution. Several vocal and instrumental performers will assist on the occasion, [illegible] Professors LEE, WELL, [illegible] Xavier BOSCHE, [illegible] Mr. WELL, Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PIANOS.—Messrs. CHICKERING, CLARK & CO.'S GOLD MEDAL PIANOS, of ROSEWOOD and MAHOGANY, at CHICKERING & SONS', 423 Broadway.

☞ The Celebrated Cod Liver Oil will be imported only by the undersigned. Mr. Clark went to Newfoundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he distributes his entire interest about the mouth of our harbors we can warrant it pure, and as success depends upon its purity, we guarantee to use that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO. is over the cork of each bottle, or without it, it is not genuine.

☞ It is now about seven years since we introduced this valuable remedy to the public.

The highest skill in combination of the same as heretofore, as Mr. Hegeman, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 26 years and a member of the firm over 12 years, and had the principal supervision of the business, and no exertion will be spared to secure the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the principals of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for 20 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 128, 223 and 241 Broadway.

☞ The Ethiopian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. REISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Do not Neglect a Cold.—Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE will cure you almost instantly. This simple and unrivaled mixture, discovered by the eminent Dr. James McClintock, has cured thousands of cases of severe colds, sore throat, hoarseness and incipient consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. A. CORDMAN & CO., No. 172 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ For the Hair.—SOFT FRENCH TALLOW, highly perfumed, and prepared expressly for beautifying the hair. Ladies and gentlemen will find this an invaluable article to dress the hair with for parties, balls, weddings, and every other place where they wish to appear to the best advantage at home or abroad, in the parlor or in the street, around the fireside or in the social circle. Always ready for use in warm or cold weather. Its preparation by the combination the oils and pomatums so much used, and unites it to the hair a silky gloss and softness, while at the same time a stiffness, for which French Tallow is so celebrated. The great advantage, and great one of all in these articles over all others, is, it promotes the growth of the hair, and restores, and in early diseases prevents it. Every lady and gentleman who will try this article, will leave this fact—that the hair dressed with it will remain smooth. Keep stra ght, and rest or lay in the position as dressed longer than by any other article ever yet discovered. Indeed, it is the only article that can be found in the toilet of the beauty, fashion, and respectability of the Southern cities, and the proprietor respectfully requests the ladies of New York City, and vicinity, to give the article a trial. Try it, and then judge! It shall stand or fall on its own merits. If it does not please, return it to the agent, who is authorized to refund the money; no lady having used it will object to this. It will be "truly delightful," in the remark by all who have given it a trial. Besides the beauty, gloss, and softness it imparts to your hair, you will also find it makes it appear a shade blacker. It is the first and only article of pure French tallow ever imported and prepared, and cannot be found in this beautiful form in any other City or place in the world. Now is the time to take advantage French tallow has over bear's oil, pomatums, and any other article ever discovered—first, its nature or properties are adhesiveness, it is oily, and naturally holds and clings the hair together. Hence, persons will find it an elegant article to use after sea-sons, in cases of fever, &c., when the hair has become rough and will not lay on the head as observed generally, for curling and pulling the hair, this article is decidedly the best yet introduced. The proprietor of this article appears to every person who has or will test it, to say if it does not possess the merits or properties he claims for it in the above statements. It is put up in neat boxes, and retailed at 50 cents per box; to those who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made. Orders addressed to G. W SCIPLE Mobile, Ala., will meet with prompt attention. Imported and prepared, wholesale and retail, by G. W. SCIPLE, corner Dauphin and Franklin-sts., Mobile Ala. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama. Beware of counterfeits; none genuine unless the written signature of the proprietor appears on the label. Sold by C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Celebration of the 123d Anniversary of the Birthday of General George Washington, February 22, 1856.—The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council invite their fellow citizens to join in the celebration of the 123d Anniversary of the Birthday of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country," and to commence the following programme of arrangements:

The national standard will be raised upon the City Hall and other public buildings, and at sunrise the Veteran Corps of Artillery will fire a national salute on the Battery.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the Veteran Corps will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and Common Council at the City Hall, after which they will be addressed by General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky.

At 1 o'clock P. M., the Mayor and Common Council will review the procession of the Order of United Americans and the Military, in front of the City Hall, and a national salute of thirty-one guns will be fired in honor of the day.

At half-past 2 P. M. a guard of honor will be presented to the Regimental Staff of New-York State Militia, by the Mayor and Common Council in behalf of the people.

At half-past 7 P. M. the 7th Regiment New-York State Militia will be received by the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall.

In the evening a Transparency of Washington will be illuminated, and there will be a grand display of Rockets under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC EDDY, Sen'r, Pyrotechnic Artist.

The Proprietors of Hotels and Masters of shipping in port, are respectfully requested to have the National colors raised at mast-head during the day.

Aldermen.	Councilmen.
PETER F. VOORHIS, Chairman.	FRANCIS M. CURRY, Chairman.
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE,	JACOB S. MOORE,
CHARLES FOX,	THOMAS B. RIDDEN,
GEORGE W. BARIAN,	T. COOPER,
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,	J. C. WANDELL,

☞ Alumni Lectures.—N. Y. UNIVERSITY, Feb. 14, 1856.—The Alumni Association of the University of the City of New-York announce a course of twelve lectures, to be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING of each week, commencing on FRIDAY, Feb. 22, in the chapel of the University, Washington-square.

Feb. 22—Prof. DOREMUS.—*History of the Creation.* Illustrated by experiments.

March 7—Prof. LOOMIS.—*Are there More Worlds than One?*

March 14—Hon. CHARLES GRAHAM, Esq.—*The Proper Study of Mankind is Man.*

March 21—Rev. CORNELIUS MATTHEWS, Esq.—*Americanism.*

March 28—Rev. W. R. GOEBOS.—*——*

March 28—Prof. MARTIN.—*Diffusion of Animals and Plants.*

The remaining lectures will be announced in due time. The proceeds of the present course are to be devoted to the benefit of the late Isaac Jansen, Jr., Esq.

HOWARD CROSBY, Chn. Lec. Com.

Tickets (50 for the Course, or 50 cents for a single lecture) may be procured at Messrs. RENI, PIKE & SONS', No. 152 Broadway, at the book stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD and Mr. CROWELL, No. 389 Broadway, or by application to the Janitor of the University.

☞ Lectures in the French Language.—Spingler Institute Lecture Room, No. 5 Union-square.—A course of Six Lectures on the *History and Literature of the French* will be delivered on Thursday of each week, by ELIE CHARLTON, of Paris, Professor of the French language in H. Pearson's Institutions; on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 6 o'clock P.M.

SUBJECT:

1. *France in the 16th Century—Joanne d'Arc.*
2. *France in the 16th Century—Siècle de Louis XIV.*
3. *France in the 18th Century—Voltaire et son Temps.*

Course tickets, $3; single tickets, 50 cents; to be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 389 Broadway; at CHRISTERN'S, No. 5 Union-square, at the door.

We take much pleasure in commending this course to students and lovers of the French language. Professor CHARLTON'S education and attainments entitle him to the confidence and regard of our community.

"GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal."

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Astor-place, (Cooper Union, entr. No. 7 Mercer-st.)—The Library of this Association now contains upwards of 42,000 volumes—is open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. New and interesting works are continually being added.

The Reading Room is open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., and is liberally supplied with Periodicals and Newspapers.

The Initiation fee, and $1 semi-annually, or $2 a year.

Any [illegible] privileges of the Reading Room only, [illegible] per annum, in advance.

Members [illegible] are respectfully requested to change the [illegible] and [illegible] to young men in their employ by sending them members of this Association.

GEO. S. FAIRFIELD, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ The Shipper's Consequential System of Yellow Book Keeping, by single entry, thoroughly tested in the last five years, by one actively engaged in the trade, and highly approved by merchants, shipping and commission agents of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and all the principal ports of Europe. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart edition, price $1.

☞ Western Farm Lessons.—Persons who contemplate emigrating to the West are informed that the last public meeting of the course will be held on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 21, at Dodge Building, No. 109 Nassau-st., to which an opportunity to purchase tickets to avoid inconvenience at the door, by the payment of the consideration, will be immediately offered. The following remarkable testimonial will be read, and the whole will be followed by interesting personal statements:

☞ Spanish Lessons—SECOND SERIES.—The second series of Spanish Lessons will be delivered at the Mercantile Library Association Lecture Room, No. 5 Union-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. [illegible] Professor of the Spanish language in the University of the City of New-York. [illegible] Tickets, [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock, [illegible] will speak on [illegible] Admission 25 cents.

☞ Anti-Slavery Lecture.—The outstanding Lecture of the Anti-Slavery Course will be delivered in the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, by Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, the Pioneer of the Modern Anti-Slavery Movement, and President of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Admittance 25 cents.

☞ Bread for sale.—LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.—Constant supply of both white and brown, of superior color, sweetness and wholesome qualities. TREADWELL'S Bakery, No. 32 Carmine-st., between Seventh and Bleecker-sts.

☞ Shirts, Collars and Furnishing Store, Nassau.—Parties in search of very best garments in the line, at No. 189 Broadway, Mr. WOODS may receive a few more pupils. Best pupils upon hands in his Gallery, free to visitors.

☞ Mercy J. Carr will deliver a lecture on *The Conduct of Life*, at the Brooklyn Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d inst., to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 6.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a young man in a respectable family. The advertiser has lived with the last of families in this City; is fully competent to take charge of horses, carriage and harness; perfectly acquainted with the City; is a safe driver, and has the best of City references from his last employers, with whom he lived the last three years. Address A. B., Times Office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent Protestant woman as cook and laundress. No objection to the country. Also, by an English girl, as nurse and seamstress, and by a Swedish woman as general servant. Also, by two small girls, to take care of infants. All will accept no female wages, as they wish to procure steady places, in preference to high wages. Call or send to No. 76 3d-av., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent Protestant woman as cook and laundress. No objection to the country. Also, by an English girl, as nurse and seamstress, and by a Swedish woman as general servant. Also, by two small girls, to take care of infants. All will accept no female wages, as they wish to procure steady places, in preference to high wages. Call or send to No. 76 3d-av., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man to open a drug store, either in city or country; is qualified in every respect to carry on and double up the duties of druggist and apothecary. Any one knowing of an opening as above stated, that will insure him a living, will oblige by addressing CLIFFORD, for one week, at *Daily Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman as chambermaid, &c., or she is handy with children. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row. Inquire for J. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a youth 19 years of age, of good moral character, with good references, in a wholesale or retail stationery store. The advertiser is desirous of learning the business, and will take any situation that will tend to advance him. Address J. H. P., care of C. W. Loomer, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City and country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references, one as cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a private family, the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class cook, in a hotel or boarding-house, by a very experienced woman with good City references, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant young girl, to do general housework, in the City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, good plain cook and baker; obliging, and will try to please her employers in every respect. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended Scotch young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer. Can give the best of City references, and has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch woman, to assist in the family, and do fine hand-sewing; is capable of taking charge of a house, and is willing to make herself useful; has good City reference. Please call at No 34 Forsyth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, capable young woman, as chambermaid, and to wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 460 Nevius-st., corner of Atlantic, 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or laundress. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 97 West 33d-st., for two days, 3d floor, back room, near the 6th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart capable young woman as chambermaid and waiteress; can give the most satisfactory references as to character and capability. Please call at No. 164 6th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man as Waiter and coachman, or either. Has best of testimonials. Apply to W. L., *Times* Office, or at the Office of the Brooklyn Employment Society, No 72 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; also, a good laundress and chambermaid. Call at her present place, No. 165 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewing, in a private family. City reference given if required. Can be seen until engaged at the office of Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row. Inquire for J. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as porter in a store, (writes a fair hand, and is well acquainted with the City) or to take charge of a steam engine in a hotel. Satisfactory reference given. Can be seen until engaged, at the office of Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row. Inquire for J. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City and country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references, one as cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a private family, the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a first-class cook, in a hotel or boarding-house, by a very experienced woman with good City references, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant young girl, to do general housework, in the City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, good plain cook and baker; obliging, and will try to please her employers in every respect. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended Scotch young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer. Can give the best of City references, and has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch woman, to assist in the family, and do fine hand-sewing; is capable of taking charge of a house, and is willing to make herself useful; has good City reference. Please call at No 34 Forsyth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, capable young woman, as chambermaid, and to wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 460 Nevius-st., corner of Atlantic, 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or laundress. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 97 West 33d-st., for two days, 3d floor, back room, near the 6th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart capable young woman as chambermaid and waiteress; can give the most satisfactory references as to character and capability. Please call at No. 164 6th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man as Waiter and coachman, or either. Has best of testimonials. Apply to W. L., *Times* Office, or at the Office of the Brooklyn Employment Society, No 72 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; also, a good laundress and chambermaid. Call at her present place, No. 165 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewing, in a private family. City reference given if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 160 Thompson-st., Room No. 9.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable German girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 611 4th-av., room No. 6.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as Chambermaid and Seamstress. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 226 1st-av., near 13th-st.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman, a graduate of the University of Paris, and who has been for many years devoted to teaching the French and Spanish languages in this country, having some time to dispose of, would make an engagement for the instruction of either of the above mentioned languages in private families or in some respectable boarding school, where he would take as a remuneration the boarding and tuition of a pupil. The best references given. Apply to E. H. WILCOX, U. S. School Agency, No 283 Broadway.

BEST SERVANTS—For hotels, boarding houses and private families, can always be obtained in the greatest choice at MORRIS & CORNERY, No 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Also, Germans, Emeli-sh, Scotch and Irish Protestant male and female help, in this or in the Brooklyn office, No 162 Greenwich-st.

PUPILS WANTED.—A lady who has studied singing under the first masters in Europe, desires, in consequence of a change of circumstances, to procure a few pupils for private tuition. She also wishes to obtain a situation in a choir as soprano singer, where she would receive a liberal salary. Address, with terms, &c., W S., care of Mme. RASZENSKI, No. 204 3d-av., New-York.

PIANO SALESMAN WANTED—One thoroughly acquainted with the business; who can play on the piano and come well recommended. Apply at the Music Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a School in the vicinity of this City. It has now in its second term some 160 pupils of both sexes. The building is large, elegant and adapted to the object. The applicant must be a practical and successful teacher, have the command of some capital, and be well recommended. To such a one a useful and highly remunerative enterprise is at once open. Address immediately for terms, object, &c., A. E., Carlton-av., first door north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a large Produce Commission House in this City, with an extensive business already established, a young man with a few thousand dollars at his command to take an interest and travel soliciting consignments through the West. None but those free from debt and can give good references need apply. Address Box No. 2,480, post paid, New-York Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a wholesale Cloth Warehouse, who has had some experience in the business. Also, a lad about 17 to 18 years of age to learn the trade. Address Box No. 726 Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 84 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

BARBER WANTED—To go into the country. One that understands the business in all its branches, may find a permanent place by addressing, stating reference, BAKER, *Times* Office.

CLERK WANTED—To assist in the correspondence of a mercantile house. A man of good education and capable of writing a neat and rapid hand may address Box No. 803 Post-Office, giving references. Salary moderate.

GOOD PROTESTANT COOK WANTED.—Must be a good washer and ironer. English or German preferred. Call at No. 43 West 28th-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—For general housework in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer; one fully competent and good recommendations may apply at No. 36 East 26th-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

FANCY STRAW TRIMMERS WANTED—Those who are accustomed to trimming on childrens' fancy straw hats. No others need apply to
A LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.—Governesses and housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity, supplied from this Institution.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in putting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

Heaven, through time from ware's slavery,
Pay a year to beauty's cheering.

THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN BALM—Prepared by Dr. FELIX COURAUD, is an unfailing remedy for sunburn, tan, pimples, chaps, freckles, and all diseases of the skin, rendering the complexion pure, clear and beautiful. THE LILY WHITE, LIQUID ROUGE, POUDRE DE RIZ, TOILET for fulling extraneous hair, INSTANTANEOUS DYE, MEDICATED HAIR RESTORATIVE, and other beautiful articles, are unrivaled for preserving and rendering loveliness. Sold wholesale and retail by Dr. F. COURAUD, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

J. R. E. WALLACE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—By a respectable young couple, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, in the upper part of the city, where they can obtain a front room, with board for two persons. Please address T. JAMES, Box No. 2,311 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman (without children), lady and child in a private genteel family, where the possibilities of a happy home is enjoyed. Address A., Box No. 1,160 Lower Post Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, or a family of three or four persons, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on 2d and 3d floors, in a genteel private family. Apply at No. 128 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two very desirable front rooms, and one back room, in a small family, at No. 21 Livingston-st., opposite the gardens of the Young Ladies' Institute, and convenient to the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—By two young men, with gas and water, without meals. Location must not be above Great Jones-st., nor below White-st., west of Broadway. Address SINCLAIR, Office of this paper.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN R. YALE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new work, by the author of "Gen Howard."
THE VIRGIN QUEEN;
OR, THE ROMANCE OF ROYALTY.
By the author of "Gen Howard," "Woman and her Master," "Amy Lawrence," &c.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

This charming work, by the author of "Amy Lawrence" and "Minnie Grey," is a graphic daguerreotype of the leading events in the life and reign of Queen Elizabeth; and which can be read with equal pleasure and profit. The story is one of deep and finely sustained interest. It takes the reader back to the "merrie days" when the "merrie wives" and "merrie men" of England rendered existence in and around the great city of London a pleasing and perpetual romance. The work is complete in one volume.

Also, new and beautiful editions of the following works, by the author of "The Virgin Queen:"

WOMAN AND HER MASTER. Price 50 cents.
FRED VERNON; OR, THE VICTIM OF AVARICE. 75 cents.
FRED ARDEN; OR, THE JESUITS REVENGE. 50 cents.
MINNIE GREY; OR, WHO IS THE HEIR. 50 cents.
GUS HOWARD; OR, HOW TO WIN A WIFE. 50 cents.
HARRY ASHTON; OR, THE WILL AND THE WAY. 50 cents.
ELLEN DEVERE; OR, THE WAY OF THE WILL. 25 cents.
AMY LAWRENCE; OR, THE FREEMASON'S DAUGHTER. Price 50 cents.
ROCHESTER; OR, THE MERRY DAYS OF ENGLAND. 50 cents.
STANFIELD HALL. A romantic historical Novel. By the author of "Amy Lawrence;" Or, The Freemason's Daughter," "Minnie Grey," &c. 2 vols. This book contains 632 closely printed large octavo pages, and is illustrated with 16 fine engravings on tinted paper. Paper, $1.
ROMANTIC INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND. By J. F. SMITH, author of "Stanfield Hall," "Amy Lawrence," "Minnie Grey," "Gus Howard," &c. 12mo. Beautiful illustrations. Extra cloth gilt, $1

A uniform Library Edition of the above Books is now ready, bound in cloth. 6 volumes.
GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.
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THE MEMOIRS OF
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, AND HIS TIMES.
BY A JOURNALIST.

This Work gives a complete Panoramic View of Public Events and Newspaper Literature for the past thirty-five years. Its pages are characterized by a spirit of candor and justice that will commend the adoration of its readers, while the views entertained with respect to the fact recorded will show that Journalism, up to the present time, has been only in a transition state in this country.

The true character of the principal subject of the work is new, for the first time, made known to the public by one who cannot be charged with any bias of friendship for or prejudice against the LEADING JOURNALIST OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is a work, in brief, that every man will desire to read, alike for its valuable thoughts, its important facts, and its design to establish Journalism as a dignified profession.

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No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

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A TALE FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
BY SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
Author of "Caleb Stukely," &c.
In one vol. 8vo. Price Twenty Cents.

Blackwood has always been distinguished for the high character of its stories, and the "Banking House" is in every way equal to the many celebrated productions that have emanated from its pages.

Published this day.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 154 Nassau-st.

Tenth Edition of Mr. Wikoff's Book now ready.
MY COURTSHIP
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
12mo Price $1, in paper; cloth, $1 25.
From the Lafayette Journal

It is more romantic than any romance; more novel than any tale of fact.on

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Replete with stirring events and startling contrasts. Made up as it is of actual occurrences and experiences, the work possesses all the charm and fascination of a romance.

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The spirit of forgiveness manifested by Henry Wikoff in his apparently candid statement of the whole affair, will win him a multitude of sympathizing friends wherever his book may be read.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.

A spirit of absolute hilarity pervades his volume; he nowhere upbraids his false charmer for her insensibility, and her violation of plighted faith; nor does he ask the reader's commiseration for a withered heart upon which the dews of tender and confiding love have ceased to fall.

From the Vermont Union.

We candidly advise those who wish to read this book to commence it in the early part of the day, and not as we unwisely did, take it up at about 10 o'clock P. M., and regret cheated out of half their usual night's rest. The book is one which they must read will finish if they begin it; for the same singular taste that has enabled the author to write a book supposedly to be the world know how completely his lady-love has jilted him, also, leads him to fill the book with the most novel and exciting incidents. The courtship, whose history is here given, is one of the rarest events that has occurred since Falstaff laid siege to the susceptible heart of the fair widow of Windsor's Merry Wives.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.
And for sale by Booksellers everywhere.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN BOOK.
RUTH HALL.
A DOMESTIC TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME.
BY FANNY FERN.
400 pp., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 25.

It has been reserved to this distinguished authoress to achieve what may, under the circumstances, be regarded as the most brilliant success ever obtained by an American writer of fiction. RUTH HALL, her first domestic story, though deriving no interest or popularity from connection with any of those vexed questions which agitate the public mind, has, in the two months since its first appearance, reached a greatly larger sale than any other American work of fiction whatever within the same period. This extraordinary fact is, of itself, abundant evidence of the absorbing interest and graphic power of this remarkable work. We have in our possession several hundred reviews of RUTH HALL, which have already appeared in the principal newspapers and periodicals. Nearly all of these pronounce it emphatically a work of genius, many predicting for it the largest sale of any American book, and devoting whole columns to its eulogism, while we have yet seen but a very few, (not twelve in all,) which deny its singular fascination. RUTH HALL is for sale by booksellers generally.

Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

NOTICE.
TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE RETURNED SHIPS OF THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Messrs. HEINE & BROWN, Artists of the Expedition, are now getting ready for Publication, with the authority of the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore PERRY, a series of Pictures, (with Scenery, Costumes, &c., from Drawings and Daguerreotypes taken by Messrs. HEINE & BROWN,) in the best style of Lithography, in colors. The Pictures will be ready for delivery about the middle of April next. Those wishing to subscribe for copies can send their address to HEINE & BROWN, Jr., 161 Fulton-st., New-York. Copies will be sent to subscribers free of charge to any part of the United States.

IX MARVELS! FUDGE DOINGS.
Fifth Thousand
FUDGE DOINGS.
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BY IX MARVEL.
With illustrations, in 1 vol., 12mo, 75 cts.
Just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

READY!
HUMBOLDT'S WORKS.
MARCH.
Double number—Nos. 7 and 8—of
Publishing by [illegible], New-York.

LA [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE.—Most persons are aware that a truly meritorious Patent Right can be made an honorable monopoly, wherein a fortune can be made in a few months. The subscriber has lately secured a Patent on a highly practical and ornamental invention for printing WITHOUT SWITCHING TYPE. It is adapted to a greater or less extent to all classes of society.

"It is, in truth, a most valuable invention. We have seen this model, and feel proud and pleased with it. It can print a letter faster than the majority of people can write one with a pen, and we wish one was in every family."—*Scientific American.*

AGENTS WANTED.—None need apply but those with the most undoubted references as to character and ability.

Persons wishing to examine the Machine or purchase rights, can do so by address ng the proprietor,
G. W. JOHNSON, Hartford, Conn.,
Or his agent, S. U. HUNTLEY,
No. 74 Dey-st. House, New-York.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Roller Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Screws, Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 61 Nassau-st., near John-st.

A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—In a neighboring State; twenty-five years old, large circulation and advertising patronage, jobbing good and constantly increasing; daily railroad communication with New-York. To a person experienced or capable of conducting a weekly paper, this establishment presents strong inducements, as it will be sold on extreme favorable terms. Cause for selling communicated on inquiry. Address EDITOR, care V. B. PALMER, *Tribune* Building, New-York.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—To join the advertiser in a business which will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 the present year. The business is pleasant and respectable, and the right active man who can devote his attention to business this is a sure chance for a fortune. Address W. W. W., *Times* Office, with real name. References exchanged.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—A brick-yard, fully equipped, and with store, dwelling, &c., and which will clear from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum will be sold on favorable terms; or a first-rate brickmaker, with some capital and unexceptionable reference can as to character, energy and experience, would be taken as partner. Address A B., at Box No. 6,926 New-York Post-Office.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a capital of $10 can be employed in a perfectly safe business by addressing a letter with 13 cents, or stamps, or calling on BROWN & GRAHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., New-York. Full particulars and specimen by return mail.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 830 and 837,	8 certificates of $5,000 each,	$40,000
831,	1 certificate of,	5,000
832 and 833,	2 certificates of $2,000 each,	4,000
834 and 835,	2 certificates of $1,000 each,	2,000
		$51,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1838. Also,

Nos. 31 and 33,	3 certificates of $10,000 each,	$30,000
34,	1 certificate of,	5,451
		$35,451

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1862, in the name of John Augustus, of Woodland Blackheath, Kent, and Wesling Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 22, 1844. Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—A letter addressed to WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO., New-York, and at Boston on the 16th instant, containing the following notes and a check, has not come to hand: Vanderburg, Bennett & Co.'s note for $1,168 23 due May 19, 1855; Taylor, Richards & Owen's note for $1,213 23, due June 7, 1855; W. Ioor, Bill age & Co.'s note for $468, due May 24, 1855; F. V. Krug & Co.'s note for $791 28, due June 6, 1855; all being endorsed by S. Williston & Co. and H. G. Knight; also, M. G. Ke gat's check on Manhattan Company, dated Feb. 17, for $300 50, payable to order of J. M. Wardwell. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said paper, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for its delivery to the undersigned. WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO., No. 65 Maiden-lane.

LOST.—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie certificates issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks of the City (three of $5,000 each, three of $1,000 each and one of $450) were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank.

As these certificates are payable only to the Associated Banks, they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these or duplications.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

LOST.—On Tuesday last, probably between Cortlandt and Broad-sts., in one of the 8th-st. cars, a large gold Breastpin, set with pearls. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it with G. H. WARD, No. 35 Liberty-st., up stairs.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other requisites of Faro and other cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway, and only a few rods from the principal Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings.
J. T. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

THE [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.—MATRIMONY MADE EASY; OR, HOW TO WIN A LOVER.
"In Cupid's school, whoe'er would take degree,
Must learn his rudiments by reading me.
Seamen with sailing art their vessels move;
Art guides the chariot; art instructs to love.
Of ships and chariots others know the r

[illegible]

[illegible] Oil [illegible] Tallow [illegible]

Cotton [illegible] Middling [illegible] Low Middling [illegible] Fair [illegible]

Flour [illegible] Rye Flour [illegible] Corn Meal [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Barley [illegible] Malt [illegible] Peas [illegible] Beans [illegible] Cut Meats [illegible] Provisions [illegible] Lard [illegible] Tallow [illegible] Stearine [illegible] Lard Oil [illegible] Whale Oil [illegible] Sperm Oil [illegible] Linseed Oil [illegible] Hops [illegible] Coal [illegible] Hay [illegible] Straw [illegible] Hides [illegible] Leather [illegible] Wool [illegible] Hemp [illegible] Tobacco [illegible] Cotton [illegible] Rice [illegible] Saltpetre [illegible] Tea [illegible] Coffee [illegible] Sugar [illegible] Molasses [illegible] Iron [illegible] Steel [illegible] Tin [illegible] Lead [illegible] Copper [illegible] Spelter [illegible] Naval Stores [illegible] Freights [illegible]

New-York Cattle Market.... Fri., 8.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Droves at Allerton's, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Forrth avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's, Bull's Head, Bowery, foot of Bleecker-street. For Cows and Calves, apply over Lambs, (also for Droves occasionally,) at Browning's, Third-avenue, corner Thirty-fourth; and also at Forbes's, Cattle Mart, (for Cows, Calves and Lambs only,) No. 2 Forbes-street, and Allerton Drove Yard, for Sheep.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the past week at all the principal markets mentioned above:

Beeves	9,025	Swine	4,150
Veals	494	Milk Cows	204
Sheep and Lambs	8,274		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Reeves.	Sds.	Hud. River.
Beeves	215	1,000	700
Veals	202	—	—
Milk Cows	36	—	—
Sheep and Lambs	775	200	—
Swine	—	4,150	—

BEEVES.

We find at Bull's Head an additional augmentation in the supply, no doubt caused in a great measure by the late high prices which have stimulated farmers to get for ward their stock as soon as possible in order to secure the improvement in price, though many have been disappointed, but if the farmer complains that these prices are not remunerative, we hope he will have cause to scutinze his complaints, as the sales in the yards to-day, though somewhat lower, will average 10½c. The number in the yards last market day was 1,563, to-day 1,776, but at ALLERTON'S for the week there is an increase of 600 head.

The larger supply has worked to the disadvantage of owners considerably, and prices generally are about 50 cents ₱ hundred lower, and we have of late seldom seen as many left in the yards to dispose of for the remainder of the afternoon as to-day.

PRICES.

(Estimated by the pound in the quarter.)

Best beef offered to-day	11c. @12c.
Good retailing quality	10c. @10½c.
Ordinary quality	9c. @ 9½c.
Inferior quality	8c. @ 8½c.

These are still enormous prices, and no great abatement from this price can be anticipated until the number at the sale days average over 2,000 head, for the market is well attended with buyers. The sales to-day have not been as extensive at the extreme quotations as recently, and the general remark with the salesmen was, dull. This disposition with them to be sold off early is not unnatural for in part by the common interest of Lent, but we doubt if this will exert as much influence upon the cost of Beef as is supposed, as many kinds of Fish rule high and meet no better the depressed condition of the people. The quality of the majority of the cattle was very passable, and some well fatted Steers were offered. This class of Beef brought full prices—say 11½c.@12c. The supplies are mostly from Ohio and this State.

The arrivals at the different market places have been as follows:

At Allerton's	1,226	At Chamberlain's	466
At O'Brien's	241	Sold at Bergen	106
At Browning's	343		
Total	1,810		
Received the previous week	2,715		

We give a few notes:

Mr. THOMAS WHITE had 112 head from Ohio, owned by Mr. MCCONNELL—part selling by WHEELER. These were medium-sized steers—some of them pretty good quality, and sold slowly, in lots, at 9c.@11c.—a very low to the outside figure.

Messrs. NOAH offered a lot of Ohio Cattle from Champagne County—74 head in all; were of middling fair quality, and sold at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Sixteen head were purchased by ISAAC VALENTINE at $90, which sellers think is 10½c.

HARNEY EASTMAN had an uneven lot of 105 Kentucky cattle. Five sold to J. C. & A. APPLEBY at $103, and the remainder were retailed at down as low as $60, and dear at that.

DAVID BELDEN had a lot of 66 head, from Champagne County, Ohio, owned by WILLIAM HOSKINS. These were in middling fair condition, and sold at 9c.@10c. Four sold to JOHN RIDDER, at $96 a head.

E. T. & W. H. GURNEY offered a lot of 60 head from the Western part of this State, some of them pretty fair beef. Four were taken by CHRIS. GWYER, at $410, which is 11c. ₱ lb. Average weight of the drove little short of 8 cwt.

DAVID ALLERTON had 66 head from the same parties of those of BELDEN'S, of about the same stamp in quality, and will not average over 9½.

WELLING & MARTIN had 65 head of Ohio cattle, owned by Messrs. DOUGHTY, including quite a number of the ordinary stamp, and will average little under 9½ cwt. Sales slow at our quotations.

G. AYRAULT had 60 head from Ohio, owned by BUNLONG & TALMAN. A part sold last Friday—9 of which sold to BRYAN LAWRENCE at $120, or 12c., but were of extra quality. CHRIS. GWYER took 5, at $110. 27 were from Monroe County, this State, owned by J. BURNS, selling at 9c.@10c. One pair brought $340, which is equivalent to 11c. Another pair, fatted by WRIGHT, was held at $400, estimated to weigh 14 cwt.

ALBERT BRISTOL had 28 head—7 were from Dutchess County, 10 from JAMES VAN ALSTINE, of Genesee Valley. Two twin heifers, estimated at 33 cwt., and worth 11½c. The ten would weigh 10 cwt.—4 of which sold just before we left the yard to CONKLIN & HOBDAY, of Brooklyn, at, they think, 12½c.

These were in extra condition. One large bullock, full-blooded Durham, which took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair, weighing 2,300, live weight, and is certainly a fine animal. He was fed by GEORGE F. DEE, of Washington County, five years' old, roan color; nominal price $400.

MILLER & HARING had a pair of red cattle, fed by F. POMPELLY, sold to weigh 17 cwt., and held at $400.

MEAD & HOLCOMB offered 77 from Portage Co., Ohio, owned by TILDEN and KENT, three to four year olds, realizing about $85 a head.

We annex the section from whence the suppliers came:

New-York	502	Kentucky	182
Pennsylvania	22	Virginia	—
Ohio	231	Connecticut	43
Indiana	45	New-Jersey	14
Illinois	254		

MILK COWS.

We have to report some little advance in the price of milk cows, and the sales are about of an average. The arrivals are rather larger this week. Poor cows are not sought after. We quote ordinary cows at $300@$35; fair to good at $400@$45, and extra, with calf, $55 to $60.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	36	At Browning's	45
At O'Brien's	48	At Chamberlain's	75
Total	204		
Received the previous week	179		

VEAL CALVES.

There is little worthy of remark, many of those arriving being pretty fair Veals, and sell readily at 6c. for good quality and 7c. for extra. Calves, six to ten day's old, sell at various prices ranging from $1 25 to $3 00 each. The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	202	At Browning's	82
At O'Brien's	16	At Chamberlain's	43
Total	424		
Received last week	333		

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand has somewhat abated for this class of meat, and the supplies are rather larger this week, which has caused quite a reduction in price, as will be seen from the average of sales given below. The abatement in price is more attributable to the deficiency in the quality of the Sheep than any other cause, consequently the improvement of last week has been more than lost and the sales of Mutton at Washington Market are only to a moderate extent at 6½c. to 10c. ₱ lb. We quote common Sheep at $2 25 to $4 50; extra do. at $5 to $7 50; and Lambs at $3 to $8 50, mostly at about $4 50.

AT BROWNING'S.—Sales by SAML. MCGRAW:

161 sheep	$641 00	126 sheep	$540 00
177 sheep	601 00	8 sheep	32 00
94 sheep	127 00	6 sheep	30 00
49 sheep	143 00	10 sheep	100 00
78 sheep	219 90	10 sheep	65 00
Total	846	Value	$2,500 30

Average per head, $4 40, including some of extra quality.

SALES BY THOMAS C. ALLERTON.

45 sheep	$200 00	60 sheep	$262 50
179 sheep	861 31	117 sheep	194 50
63 sheep	230 75	—	—
Total	866	Value	$1,488 31

Average per head, $3 94.

He had 26 Cattle from this State; some pretty good sold 10 as an average of 10½c., and a few of the best weighed 10 cwt.

The arrivals for the past week are as follows:

At Allerton's	975	At Chamberlain's	4,504
At Browning's	2,700		
Total	3,674		
Received the previous week	7,977		

SWINE.

The extreme high price that has prevailed has attracted supplies from every available quarter, and the market has given way a trifle and the sales have been quite brisk; there being but few remaining on hand to-day; a favorable circumstance for the owner, where corn costs 113½ cents ₱ bushel. The arrivals over the Erie Road have been 4,150. At the Union Drove-Yards a lot of 600, owned by VAN HOUTEN & WATERMAN, sold at 6½c., five; sold a lot of 28, still fat, sold at 6½c., but are not worth over 6¼c. at the close. 314 sold by PERKINS BURDSALL at $7 75 ₱ cwt. the head. We append a list of the closing prices:

Ohio Corn Fed, head	at 6½@6¾c.	five weeks.
Jersey Corn Fed, head	at 6½@6¾c.	five weeks.
New-York Corn Fed	at 6 @6½c.	five weeks.
Ohio Corn Fed, good	at 6 @6½c.	fresh weeks.
Ohio Corn Fed, fair	at 5½@6c.	fresh weeks.
Ohio Corn Fed, good	at 6 @6½c.	fresh weeks.
Ohio Corn Fed, fair	at 5½@6c.	fresh weeks.
Ohio Corn Fed	at 6 @6½c.	fresh weeks.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 113 Nassau-st., Elegant Custom Made Cabinet Furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of a first-class City manufacturer, removed from a private warerooom.

We invite the trade, country merchants and others, to this really elegant sale of every article of elegance and richness in the house-furnishing line, viz:

Several rosewood armures, French plate doors, latest style rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich material; the most approved patterns, extension dining-tables in oak, mahogany, rosewood and walnut, oak library and dining-room furniture in suites to match, rich carved rosewood centre tables, mahogany and walnut do., Elizabethan style hall stand, do. chairs, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaries, rich Brussels, tapestry and velvet carpets, French plate chevel glasses, elegant carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture en suite to match, with mahogany tops; several enameled chamber suites, landscape painted, very rich; together with an endless variety of medium class furniture, viz: tête-à-tête sofas, easy, rocking and reading chairs, gothic and plain French bedsteads, ottomans, common bureaus, &c.

Also, a variety of second-hand furniture, together with several pure horsehair mattresses, paillasses, &c.

Also, an invoice of thick French plate, pier and oval mirrors, in rich frames.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Feb. 22, and FRIDAY, Feb 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., (near C. B.) Mr. Nicolai's large lots of about 100 cases superb marble goods, just received from Italy, consisting of large and beaut ful Etruscan Hebe, Roman and other new styles of vases in basso-relievo; also, a large assortment of smaller descriptions, and a large assorting lot of rich marble ornaments, busts, &c. Also, a lavson of beautiful alabaster groups, Venus of Canova, Dancing Girls, Cleopatra, Susannah, Hebe of Canova, Hercules, Venus in a Shell, busts, &c. Also, a large lot of fresh goods just received from Paris, consisting of rococo cabinets, boxes, looking-glasses, cabinets, illuminated night clocks, groups, figures, ormolu clocks, bronzes, plated ware, china, and other fashionable goods. Being the last sale of the season. Sale without reserve.

At 12 o'clock, (directly after the sale of marble and fancy goods,) at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., a large collection of stuffed birds from South America, Italy, and other parts of the world, prepared by the well known Mr. Gallbraith, being the finest collection ever brought forward by that gentleman, consisting of birds in large cases, do. in glass shades and mounted on sprigs—all mounted in the most substantial manner. Sale without reserve.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, (rain or shine,) a large and splendid variety of house hold furniture of every description, being the entire contents of house No 72 8th-av., worthy the attention of housekeepers, as it is to be sold. The sale will be peremptorily sold, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in hair cloth; one magnificent suite, eight pieces, in French brocade; carved tête-à-têtes and sofas, arm and reception chairs to match, rich sheban clock, rosewood tables, mirror front etageres, rosewood piano-forte, (superior movement,) velvet and hair-bottom chairs, carved bookcase, oil paintings in rich frames, two costly French mirrors, elegant mantel vases, ornaments, lace curtains and shades, variety rich silver ware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, rich oval mirrors, superb hair mattresses, feather beds, lounges, &c.; with a large quantity of bedroom furniture; also the basement furniture, extension table, china tea sets, cut glassware; Witton, Brussels and other carpets, oilcloths, &c. Catalogues at house. Stages and cars pass the door.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auct oneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Central Sales Room, corner Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, five sofas, eight bureaus, twelve mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, six patent bedsteads, mahogany and cane seat chairs, bookcase wardrobes, excellent spring mattress, tapestry velvet carpets, ingrain carpet, toilet sets, Hedenbergh heater, in good order, &c. &c. Also, two pianos and fourteen lecture room seats, cheap.

SAME DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 13 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., the furniture remaining in the house, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets and rods, oil cloths, pier glass, mahogany tables, chairs, bedsteads, feather beds and mattress, &c., &c. Also, the gas fixtures throughout the house, and the kitchen range, Beecher's patent.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, TWO PIANO-FORTES, AND FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Feb 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 50 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of cabinet furniture, the most of which has been manufactured for custom trade; among the assortment may be found large and small sofas, tête-à-tetes, several sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs, for parlor and dining rooms; richly finished Voltaires, do black walnut; rosewood, and mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, secretaries, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany centre, card, and sofa do; dinner and extension do, in mahogany, black walnut, and oak; full French bedsteads, office desks, curled maple chairs of all kinds, oval and French plate mirrors, carpets, and oilcloths, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c.; also, the balance of new cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade; also 2 rosewood piano-fortes, in good order. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell at auction THIS DAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, lounges, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c.; also, a splendid line of French plate mirrors in rich gilt frames. Also, an assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dye-st., cor. Greenwich.

GROCERIES, COLLINS' PATENT AXES, GRELLES, ALMONDS, CIGARS, &c.—THIS DAY, Feb. 22, No. 57 Dey-st., at 12 o'clock, macaroni, French chocolate, buckwheat, teas, sugars, coffees, buckwheat flour, currents, cocoa, brandy, rum, gin, wines, champagne, soap, candles, olive oil, medleys, whips, hardware, chisels, counterbalances.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Stock and fixtures of liquor store, furniture, wearing apparel, at No. 166 West-st., FRIDAY, 23d February, at 10 o'clock. Keg and contents, counter & fixtures, 6 settees and contents, beer pumps, stove and boilers, cigars, tumblers, bedsteads, hammock and feather bed, bureau, rifle, revolver, writing desk.

JNO. KEESE, Auctioneer.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT AUCTION—The undersigned will sell on THURSDAY, and also on SATURDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock on each evening; Books, a large and very select catalogue of standard and miscellaneous books, from from the Publisher's Exchanges; Stationery, Paper, Envelopes, Portmonnaies, Diaries, Cards, &c., &c. LYMAN & CO., successors to Cooley & Keese, No. 377 Broadway.

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BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THURSDAY, Feb 22, at 12 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., orders on the New-York Gutta Percha Company, and accepted, amounting to $300 20. Left as collateral. Sold without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, } Feb 19, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity, and every all necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident in their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 2 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

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New-York, Feb. 19, 1855. ROBERT M. ADAMS.

Mr. DENIS C. ADAMS, late of the firm of Adams, Patterson, Ellsworth & Co., will be found hereafter at the store of Connolly, Adams & Co.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Gentlemen intending to purchase Billiard Tables, will find it to their interest to call at the manufactory of the subscriber, where they will find a large assortment of Tables, from 4½ by 9 feet to the largest size used, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Old Tables taken in exchange for new ones. Second-hand Tables for sale cheap. Cushions re-cushioned in the best manner. Billiard Balls, Cues, Maces, Rests, Chalk, &c., always on hand. Tables set up in any part of the country.

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PETER CLINTON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION TO CLOSE THE TRUST, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, by order of C. Mason, Esq., trustee of ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1855, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., the following described real estate, viz:

BLOOMINGDALE-STREET—No. 48, north side, 100 feet west of 4th-st., 3 story brick house, front and rear. Lot 25 by 104 feet 4 inches.

WEST 18TH-STREET—Nos. 68, 71, 73, north side, commencing 125 feet west of 6th-av, 3 story brick houses on front and rear. Lots 25 by 103 feet 8 inches.

WEST 22ND-STREET—No. 30, south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av, 3 story brick house front and rear. Lot 25 by 103 feet 2 inches.

6TH-AVENUE—Nos 270, 281, 283, 285, 287, commencing on the southwest corner of 25th-st. and 26th-st., 3 story brick houses on front and rear. Lots together, 99 by 100 feet.

1ST-AVENUE—Nos. 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 3 story brick houses. Lots 23 feet 11 inches by 75 feet.

WEST 26TH-STREET—Nos. 67, 69, 71, 73, north side, 75 feet west of 6th-av., 4 story brick houses. Lots 20 by 98 feet 4 inches.

WEST 33D-STREET—No. 95, south side, 288 feet 8 inches west of 6th-av., 3 story brick house on the front, 3 story frame house on the rear. Lot 25 by 98 feet.

WEST 20TH-STREET—No. 221, north side, 200 feet east of 8th-av., 25 by 92, with the 3 and 4 story brick buildings thereon.

WEST 16TH-STREET—No. 149, south side, 225 feet east of 8th-av., 3 story brown stone house. Lot 25 by 103 feet 3 inches.

WEST 18TH-STREET—No. 135, southwest corner of Avenue A, 3 story brick house. Lot 23 feet 6 inches by 94 feet.

BLEECKER-STREET—No. 115, west side, 3 story brick house on front and rear. Lot 25 by half the block.

TERMS—On most of this property a large portion of the purchase money may remain. Particulars at time of sale.

Examining the premises and other particulars, can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

R. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, RECEIVER, &c.—R. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property on the northwest corner of 14th-st. and the Bloomingdale road, known as No. 1 CHESTER-PLACE. The lot is 25 feet 6 inches wide, front and rear, and 75 feet 3 ins. deep. The building occupies the entire lot, with front of brown stone on the avenue and street; is four stories in height with elevated basement, is built of the most durable materials in the most substantial manner, and contains every modern improvement, including hot air furnace and other conveniences. The main floor is well adapted for a banking house, for which it has been frequently occupied.

Also, all that certain block of ground in the 11th Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz: northerly by the southerly line of the 155th-st., 100 feet 11 inches; easterly by the westerly line of 10th-av., 200 feet 11 inches; southerly by the northerly line of 154th-st., 100 feet 11 inches; and westerly by the easterly line of Bloomingdale road, 200 feet 6 inches. This property will be sold in separate lots with privilege. Either will be ready on the premises, and can be had for purchasers in the meantime at my office.

JOSEPH D. BEERMAN, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Thomas Tileston, Henry Colt, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Augustus Averill, Lewis Curtis, Wm. A. Woodcock, John D. Jones, Chas. H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, Robt. C. Goodhue, F. A. Harrous, Meyer Gans, and Ramsay Crooks, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, L. S. Suares, Leroy M. Wiley, Henry W. Hicks, Daniel Miller, A. T. Nicoll, Joshua J. Henry, Theo. W. Riley, Dav'd Lane, James Bryce, Wm. Sturges, Jr., Edward S. Gilfillan, and Henry K. Bogert, A. A. Low, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Wm. E. Dodge, Mr. Livingston, Daniel P. Morris, William Wood, J. Henry Burry, Cornelius Grinnell, Henry O. Brewer, Watts Sherman, Edward R. Bell, and bearing date the 1st day of March, 1853, and recorded in the Register's Office, New-York City and County, in Liber 360 of Mortgages, page 196, on the 4th day of March, 1853, at 10 o'clock A. M., default having been made in the payment of the money secured by the said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the said money or any part thereof, I shall sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises described in the said mortgage as follows, viz:

ALL THOSE 10 LOTS OF LAND—A Deed for the above mentioned premises in Common Form, Trustees, Grand Nassau Building, March 1, 1855. Recorded in Register's Office, book O, page 111. [Public and Private Local Laws Relating to Fire Districts.]

10 shares Fulton and Flushing Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Flushing Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Hempstead, Southside Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Central Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Northern Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Cumberland Coal Company.....$100 each
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....$1,000 each
10 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....$100 each
10 shares Chatham Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Ocean Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
10 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each
10 shares Hamphreyville Copper Company.....$25 each
100 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. the day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next Regular Sale on MONDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.
Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 113 Nassau-st., Elegant Custom Made Cabinet Furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of a first-class City manufacturer, removed from a private warerooom.

We invite the trade, country merchants and others, to this really elegant sale of every article of elegance and richness in the house-furnishing line, viz:

Several rosewood armures, French plate doors, latest style rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich material; the most approved patterns, extension dining-tables in oak, mahogany, rosewood and walnut, oak library and dining-room furniture in suites to match, rich carved rosewood centre tables, mahogany and walnut do., Elizabethan style hall stand, do. chairs, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaries, rich Brussels, tapestry velvet carpets, ingrain carpet, toilet sets, Hedenbergh heater, in good order, &c. &c. Also, two pianos and fourteen lecture room seats, cheap.

SAME DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 13 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., the furniture remaining in the house, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets and rods, oil cloths, pier glass, mahogany tables, chairs, bedsteads, feather beds and mattress, &c., &c. Also, the gas fixtures throughout the house, and the kitchen range, Beecher's patent.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, TWO PIANO-FORTES, AND FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Feb 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 50 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of cabinet furniture, the most of which has been manufactured for custom trade; among the assortment may be found large and small sofas, tête-à-tetes, several sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs, for parlor and dining rooms; richly finished Voltaires, do black walnut; rosewood, and mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, secretaries, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany centre, card, and sofa do; dinner and extension do, in mahogany, black walnut, and oak; full French bedsteads, office desks, curled maple chairs of all kinds, oval and French plate mirrors, carpets, and oilcloths, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c.; also, the balance of new cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade; also 2 rosewood piano-fortes, in good order. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell at auction THIS DAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, lounges, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c.; also, a splendid line of French plate mirrors in rich gilt frames. Also, an assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dye-st., cor. Greenwich.

GROCERIES, COLLINS' PATENT AXES, GRELLES, ALMONDS, CIGARS, &c.—THIS DAY, Feb. 22, No. 57 Dey-st., at 12 o'clock, macaroni, French chocolate, buckwheat, teas, sugars, coffees, buckwheat flour, currents, cocoa, brandy, rum, gin, wines, champagne, soap, candles, olive oil, medleys, whips, hardware, chisels, counterbalances.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Stock and fixtures of liquor store, furniture, wearing apparel, at No. 166 West-st., FRIDAY, 23d February, at 10 o'clock. Keg and contents, counter & fixtures, 6 settees and contents, beer pumps, stove and boilers, cigars, tumblers, bedsteads, hammock and feather bed, bureau, rifle, revolver, writing desk.

JNO. KEESE, Auctioneer.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT AUCTION—The undersigned will sell on THURSDAY, and also on SATURDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock on each evening; Books, a large and very select catalogue of standard and miscellaneous books, from from the Publisher's Exchanges; Stationery, Paper, Envelopes, Portmonnaies, Diaries, Cards, &c., &c. LYMAN & CO., successors to Cooley & Keese, No. 377 Broadway.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THURSDAY, Feb 22, at 12 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., orders on the New-York Gutta Percha Company, and accepted, amounting to $300 20. Left as collateral. Sold without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, } Feb 19, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity, and every all necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident in their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 2 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of CONNOLLY & ADAMS, for the purpose of conducting a Telegraph Commission Business.

JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
New-York, Feb. 19, 1855. ROBERT M. ADAMS.

Mr. DENIS C. ADAMS, late of the firm of Adams, Patterson, Ellsworth & Co., will be found hereafter at the store of Connolly, Adams & Co.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Gentlemen intending to purchase Billiard Tables, will find it to their interest to call at the manufactory of the subscriber, where they will find a large assortment of Tables, from 4½ by 9 feet to the largest size used, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Old Tables taken in exchange for new ones. Second-hand Tables for sale cheap. Cushions re-cushioned in the best manner. Billiard Balls, Cues, Maces, Rests, Chalk, &c., always on hand. Tables set up in any part of the country.

PETER CLINTON.

[illegible]

Total.....$3,934,000 00

The Company have the following Assets—viz:
New-York City Bank Stocks, Bonds, Bonds and Mortgages, and other claims due to the Company, estimated at.....$927,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills receivable.....2,100,000 00
Cash in Bank.....44,681 00
Total amount of Assets.....$3,913,434 00

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the million dollars of contributed certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th day of February next.

The profits of the Company for twelve and a half years—viz: from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1855, for which Certificates were issued—amount to.....$6,464,190 00
The Certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1851 and 1852, and 24 per cent. of 1853, have been redeemed by cash.....4,462,073 20
Total.....$1,902,116 80
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1855...$1,902,116 80
Less held by the Company.....3,000 00
Total.....$1,899,116 80

By order of the Board,
W. T. JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Walter R. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	Henry K. Bogert,
Thomas Tileston,	Caleb Barstow,	A. A. Low,
Henry Colt,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	L. S. Suares,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Augustus Averill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Lewis Curtis,	Henry W. Hicks,	Mr. Livingston,
Wm. A. Woodcock,	Daniel Miller,	Daniel P. Morris,
John D. Jones,	A. T. Nicoll,	William Wood,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	J. Henry Burry,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo. W. Riley,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Dav'd Lane,	Henry O. Brewer,
F. A. Harrous,	James Bryce,	Watts Sherman,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturges, Jr.,	Edward R. Bell,
	Edward S. Gilfillan,	

WALTER R. JONES, President.
JOHN D. JONES, Vice President.
CHARLES DENNIS, 2d Vice President.

$2,033,859—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per Statement Jan. 1, 1854	$1,774,005 66
Premiums received during the year	$467,946 74
Interest received during the year	160,157 08
Total receipts for 1854	$627,144 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1854	$28,500 00
Paid losses of the year 1854	110,300 00
Paid policies surrendered	12,661 96
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	21,998 94
Paid commissions to Agents	31,497 21
Paid Physicians' fees	2,588 00
	$205,903 61
Balance	$2,170,245 93
Paid dividends during the year 1854	136,386 46
Net balance Jan. 1, 1855	$2,033,859 47

* Losses unpaid awaiting proofs of death, $47,000.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$94,288 46
Albany, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	25,000 00
Troy, N. Y., 6½ per cent. Bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	50,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount	1,039,482 12
Real Estate in Newark	19,916,91
Premium notes, drawing Six per cent. interest	820,235 00
Loans on Scrip	8,541 00
Premium Notes and Cash in course of transmission	8,870 00
	2,093,889 47
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1855	2,093,889 47
Total amount of dividends paid to date	374,113 13
Total amount of losses by death	1,126,733 46

A Dividend of Thirty-five per cent. has been declared upon all life Policies in force prior to Jan. 1, 1854.†

The Dividend of 1853 will be paid to those entitled at the time their premiums become due.

† In fairly to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company by note for part of the premium.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, for the year ending Jan. 3, 1855, being the third year of its existence:

No. of unredeemed shares as per last report	151
Of which have been redeemed	11
Forfeited, cancelled and withdrawn	20
Due redeemed at this date	120—162
Total number of redeemed shares	40†

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

DR.		CR.	
To cash on hand as per last report	$1,408 54	By cash advanced on Bonds and Mortgages	$6,176 00
To monthly dues received	5,488 80	By Expenses	800 00
To interest received	1,420 00	By shares withdrawn	1,582 05
To transfer fees received	13 00	By cash in Bank	215 00
To fines	22 87	In hands of Society	19 70
To mortgage released	200 00	Total	$8,903 91
Total	$8,903 91		

PROFIT AND LOSS.

For three years, ending Jan. 3, 1855.

DR.		CR.	
To expense account	$5,212 70	By entrance fees received	$721 50
To due on redeemed share	300 00	By interest received	2,696 00
Balance being net	14,775 73	By fines received	275 00
Which being divided among 164 shares makes	$92 00	By transfer fees received	74 00
Add dues paid	108 00	By interest in arrears	264 00
Present value of shares	200 00	By fines in arrears	253 00
		By premiums on 40 redeemed shares	10,103 25
Total	$20,387 43	Total	$20,387 43

OBADIAH NEWCOMB, President.

ALFRED B. HETFIELD, Secretary.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 21st day of February, 1855, before me came OBADIAH NEWCOMB and ALFRED B. HETFIELD, the President and Secretary of the East River Building and Mutual Loan Association, and being by me sworn, did each for himself depose and say that the above statement by them subscribed is in every particular, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me this 21st day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } Of Brooklyn, No 140 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Bardell,	Joseph Petit,
Cyrus Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonson,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	R. P. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
G. A. Jarvis,	R. T. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Suydam, Jr.,	Geo. L. Kent,
J. T. Brenaban,	Jarvis Brush,	Wm. Whitney,
E. A. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Green,
John N. Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Briggs,	Wm. W. Wickes,
Extra Lewis,	C. C. Rounage,	Samuel Osborne,
E. W. Moore,		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

HORATIO D

...YORK CITY.

...ing was on Thursday taken ...ion of a foolish looking chap by a ... to Brooklyn, and placed in charge of ... Property Clerk at the Tombs Police Court, on ... of being stolen. Meanwhile, the party ... whom the robe was taken was committed to ... Tombs to await the result of advertising for an ... owner of the property. Scarcely had 48 hours ... elapsed when one of the "shyster" lawyers that ... the City Prison and Police Courts, procured ... ...ment from the sitting Magistrate and the ac... was set at liberty. For this professional la... the consent obtained an order from the offender ... the robe and demanded it from the Clerk before ... had taken any action in regard to finding the ... The Clerk very properly refused to hand ... the robe, and for so doing, was reprimanded ... the Justice. However the article was adver... according to law, and yesterday it was identi... by a livery stable keeper, who valued it at $50, ... and sold it was stolen from one of his coaches.

Bold Operations of Burglars.

Yesterday morning an attempt was made to break ... the cigar establishment of Mr. HENRY BUE... No. 636 Seventh-avenue. While burglars ... busily at work on the front door lock with ... ...ippers, they were heard by an occupant of ... upper part of the premises. The gentleman im... ...ediately armed himself with a heavy club, and ... suddenly opening the door, he gave one of the ... a heavy blow on the head as he was on his ... endeavoring to open the store door, knocking ... senseless, and covering the club with blood and ... One of his accomplices then made a rush at and ... to stab the gentleman, but the latter be... armed with a loaded pistol discharged it at the ... who was severely wounded, the contents ... his side and abdomen. There were two ... but they picked up their wounded and es... before an officer was at hand to arrest them.

New-York Chess Club.

The following are the moves in the eighth and ... game in the chess match between Messrs. LOYD and PERRIN, of the New-York Club.

EIGHTH AND LAST GAME OF THE CHESS MATCH BE... MESSRS. LOYD AND PERRIN OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

White, (Loyd.)	Black, (Perrin.)
1. p to K 4.	p to K 4.
2. K kt. to b 3.	Q kt. to b 3.
3. p to Q b 3. (a.)	p to Q 4.
4. p to Q kt. 5.	b to K kt. 5. (b.)
5. Q to Q r 4. (c.)	b takes kt. (d.)
6. b takes Q kt.	p takes b.
7. Q takes p. (ch.)	K to his 2d. (e.)
8. p to Q kt. 3. (f.)	p to K b 4. (g.)
9. p takes K b p. (h.)	Q to Q b sq. (i.)
10. p takes b. (k.)	kt. to K b 3.
11. Castles. (l.)	K to K b 2. (m.)
12. p to Q 4.	p to Q 3.
13. b to K kt. 5.	Q takes b p. (n.)
14. b takes kt.	p takes b.
15. Q takes Q p. (ch.)	K to his 3d.
16. Q to K 4. (o.)	Q r to K kt. (ch.)
17. K to r sq.	Q to r 6. (p.)
18. r to K kt. sq.	r takes r.
19. K takes r.	r to K 7. (ch.)
20. Q to his 4.	r takes Q.
21. p takes r.	p to K 5.
22. p to K b 4.	p to K 6.

And Mr. Loyd resigned the game and the match, the final score being Perrin 5, Loyd 2, drawn 1.

(a.) This is a more attacking opening than it appears, and requires very careful answering by the second player; it will be seen what trouble black got into by departing from the beaten tract.

(b.) Black plays incautiously; he should have taken K p, notwithstanding white's obvious reply of kt. takes K p.

(c.) An excellent move, gaining a pawn and position.

(d.) A daring move which ultimately won the game.

(e.) Apparently a sad position for black's K.

(f.) Threatening to win the Queen.

(g.) The sacrifice of this pawn was far better than merely moving it to K b 3, which would have materially hindered the development of black's game.

(h.) Threatening mate.

(i.) His only move to prevent loss.

(k.) Observe that this bishop has been en prasse during five moves, and white had always stronger moves at his command than taking it. He dare not delay the capture any longer.

(l.) The source of all his subsequent difficulties.

(m.) Black feels much relieved.

(n.) Black preferred this mode of play to that of offering an exchange of Queens by playing Q to K sq. to preserve his Q's pawn. He goes in for a vigorous counter attack.

(o.) This move, obvious as it is, is fatal.

(p.) The winning move.

Board of Councilmen.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

DANIEL D. CONVER, Esq., President, in the chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Companies, Regiment National Guard for rooms for armories. Of Frederick B. Lee and others, in behalf of the Insurance Companies for the first and second stories of Marion-street bell tower a station for a fire patrol.

NEW CITY HALL.

Councilman BRUSH offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is understood that there are architects in this City who have prepared plans and specifications for a new City Hall, therefore be it

Resolved, That architects and others who have plans &c., prepared, are hereby invited to submit the same, with the specifications, to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies of this Board on or before the 1st of March.

Councilman MATHER asked if parties submitting plans as contemplated in the resolution, would come in as competitors for the $1,000 offered as premium.

The President stated that that had already been settled by the previous action of the two Boards.

Councilman BRUSH said his object in opposing the resolution was, that there were numerous parties who had designed plans for a new City Hall which they wished to submit, and felt themselves cut off from presenting the same, the time set for presentation having passed, unless specially permitted to do so by the Board. The resolution was adopted.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Resolution by Councilman MATHER that the Receiver of Taxes report within ten days by what authority he continues in office as receiver of Arrears of Taxes—the number of notices served upon tax payers in arrears—the names of those serving the same and attendant cost thereon; also the number of distress levies and the amount secured for interest, cost and commission during the year ending Feb. 20, 1855. Adopted.

CITY POOR.

Report of the Committee on Finance to whom were referred the petition of the Relief Association of the Eleventh Ward for an appropriation for the poor of their Ward, and resolution of subsequent date to appropriate $30,000 in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, recommending the appropriation of $11,000 for the relief of the poor of the City, and submitting for adoption an ordinance setting forth the conditions and mode of a *pro rata* distribution of the amount among the different Wards.

Referred to Committee of the Whole.

NEW CITY CHARTER.

The Committee on the Law Department, to whom was referred the subject of the amendments of the City Charter and that portion of the Mayor's communication of Jan. 12 relating to Spring Charter Elections, submitted a lengthy report, and also a draft of an act for a new Charter. The report acknowledges the effect and influence of proper organic laws and the necessity of protection against possible encroachment upon the people's rights and interests by those in power. The feature of the Charter of 1853 was retained in respect to making the Board of Councilmen more numerous than the Board of Aldermen, and committing to the former Board the power to originate measures involving the appropriation of money. The Committee approved, but did not recommend an inflexion, at present, a change in the system of representation in the Board of Aldermen to a *per rate* representation. The report denied that the Board of Councilmen were too numerous and unwieldy. In respect to framing Charter election, the report coincides with the suggestion of his Honor, the Mayor, in relation to the [illegible]. It urged, or demanded, by local interests, a City ticket without the aid or influence of a [illegible]. Under such circumstances, the City could express its views in municipal matters, through the ballot box. The objection of extra expense involved in such change was regarded as [illegible] in the light of the vast benefits accruing [illegible] local interests. The report recommended to appoint a Committee to prepare a [illegible] to submit to the Legislature in connection with the act framed by the Committee to [illegible] and to procure the passage [illegible] of such amendments.

The report was ordered to be printed in documents.

The report shows the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1854, exclusive of the Sinking Fund not spent for the payment of the debt, to have been as follows:

Expenditures from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, of the same year	$16,182,218 37
Received from all sources except the Sinking Fund during the same year	9,764,910 28
Excess more than receipts	$1,016,689 45
In the year 1853, the total payments on all accounts, were	$6,893,749 99
Total receipts	12,549,188 04
Difference in favor of receipts in 1853	$655,438 14

The report gives minutely specialities of expenditures for the year, and sources of receipts.

After the usual routine of miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned to Friday.

[Advertisement.]

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA—Is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whom its composition has been made known,) pronounce it to be an UNEQUALED TONIC MEDICINE for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. JOHN BULL'S principal office, No. 2 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The attention of the Public is called to the world-wide renown of this fine medicine, which is, without doubt, the most efficacious remedy in all cases of derangement of the head, stomach, liver or bowels. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 95, 96, 10, 26, 30, 36, 40, 52, 53, 54.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 63, 104, 186, 189, 34, 42, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 14, 22, 41, 42, 46, 65.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 920, 1524, 1416, 542, 543d, 1078, 1081 to 1084, 1086, 1089.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—To be tried by the Court without a Jury, 29 to 49. *Part II*—To be tried by the Court without a Jury, 3, 5, 11, 13, 15 to 27, 43.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 417, 660, 696, 745, 770, 771, 780, 657, 678, 782, 784, 785, 786, 788 to 790, 792 to 794, 796 to 802, 804, 805, 114, 272, 20, 95, 719.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury were called at the opening of the Court this morning, and Judge Betts then proceeded to charge them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It does not appear, from the criminal docket which the District Attorney has placed before me, that there is any great amount of public business to come before you, nor that it is of magnitude, though some of the cases are not devoid of interest. The offences are all of minor descriptions except two, one of which is for counterfeiting. This offence is one of no small interest to the community, and the best means to prevent it is the arrest and punishment of all found to be engaged in it. The business is generally carried on by means of agents, who put in circulation the counterfeited coin, while the men who are at the head of the affair often manage to screen the receivers, and therefore it will be your duty to find out not only whether the prisoners brought before you passed the coin knowingly, but also, if possible, how they became possessed of it.

Another case relates to the Post-Office laws. It is all important that the integrity of the Post-Office should be maintained. The allegation in this case is, that some one has been stealing letters from the Post-Office. The punishment for such an offence is very heavy. The imprisonment cannot be less than ten years, and may be seventy. The offence is often committed with great adroitness, and I regret to see that recently many agents, clerks and others connected with the Department have been found guilty of such practices. I am certain that as far as is in your power you will suffer no one engaged in them to escape.

The other offences which will be brought before you are of a minor character, such as a revolt on shipboard, assaults with a dangerous weapon, &c. The facts of all these cases will be laid before you by the District Attorney. I think the business which will come before you will occupy you but a short time, and I have no doubt you will dispose of it in a manner which will be perfectly satisfactory.

The Grand Jury then retired.

The motion in the case of Fernandes *vs.* Carnovell, which was to have been heard this morning, was put off to be heard on Friday morning, if there is no Jury business which shall interfere.

The case of the United States *vs.* Chotean et al. was then continued.

The Peverelly Arson Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 21.

Before Mitchell, Morris and Clerke, J. J.

Peverelly implanded, &c., vs. The People of the State of New-York.—This is an appeal on the part of Peverelly from the judgment of the Court of General Sessions rendered in August, 1854, against Peverelly for an attempt to commit arson in the second degree at No. 147 Front-street. The facts in the case will all be within the recollection of our readers. The appeal is made on the following points:

1. The cotton produced by the witness, Thomas, was improperly exhibited to the jury, and so the burning of the cotton in the presence of the Jury was improperly allowed by the Court.

"Mr. Thomas, on the former trial, testified as follows: I am a druggist; I made an examination of stuff found in No. 147 Front-street; I brought some saturated cotton from No. 147 Front-street to my store; the cotton was either saturated with camphene or turpentine; I took some of it, which I found stuffed around the beams, and placed it in a bottle; I sealed the bottle and have not opened it since.

The witness here produced and opened the bottle. The District Attorney proposed submitting the bottle, with its contents, to the jury. The defendant's counsel objected, on the ground that it was not shown that the cotton in the bottle was in the same condition as at the time of the defendant's arrest, or that it was upon the premises in question at that time. The Court overruled the objection, and allowed the bottle, with its contents, as testimony in the case, and to be submitted to the jury; to which decision the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted. The bottle and contents were then handed to the jury and examined by them.

A piece of the cotton in the bottle was burned in the presence of the jury; the defendant's counsel having first duly objected and excepted to the decision of the court allowing it."

2. The testimony of David Lewis and others was improperly allowed by the Court.

The circumstances were these:

"David Lewis was called, and sworn as a witness on the part of the prosecution, and testified as follows: I am in the employ of James E. Woodruff & Co., who do business at No. 58 Water street.

The District-Attorney, on being required by the Court to disclose the object of this testimony, stated that he proposed showing a motive on the part of the prisoner for the commission of the crime charged upon him, growing out of the misappropriation or conversion of property placed with him on storage.

The defendant's counsel objected to the testimony of the witness, and to all testimony of this description.

The Court overruled the objection, and to its decision in that behalf, the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted.

It was understood, and so declared by the Court, that the objection and exception should extend to all similar testimony for the future coming within the scope of the objection, without being and with the same effect as if renewed to each specific item of testimony."

The motion to strike out or expunge from the case the testimony of David Lewis and others, was improperly overruled by the Court.

"The defendant's counsel moved the Court to strike out, or expunge from the case, the testimony of David Lewis, Abraham E. Dubois and Emil Ruger, on the ground, (among others,) that it did not appear that any demand had been made upon the defendant for the return of the property alleged to be missing, and that there was consequently nothing to establish a conversion of the property by the defendant.

The motion was overruled by the Court; and to its decision in that behalf, the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted."

4. The motion to the Court to direct the acquittal of the defendant, was improperly overruled.

"The defendant's counsel moved the Court to direct the Jury to acquit the defendant under the indictment, because the defendant was charged therein with an attempt to set fire to the building or warehouse, No. 147 Front-street, in the City of New-York, when the evidence showed (if there was any such attempt at all) that it was confined to the building in the rear—an entirely distinct building in itself—and not proved to be numbered as a part of Front-street.

The Court refused to do do; and to its refusal in that behalf, the defendant's counsel then and there duly excepted."

It was understood that the two last motions should be considered also as requests to the Court to instruct the Jury that the law was as indicated by them; and that the Court should be considered as refusing so to charge; and that the defendant's counsel should be considered as then and there duly excepting to such refusal.

5. The definition of the word "adjoining," as given in the response of the Court to charge the Jury, was improper, and the refusal of the Court so to the charge, and the charge as given upon this point were erroneous.

The counsel requested the Court so to charge the Jury then:

That dwellings to be *adjoining* to the Warehouse or building of the defendant, *within the statute*, must actually touch, or be in close contact with the latter building; that the word "adjoining" means actual contact, and that unless the advantages contemplated in the legislative provision proceeding from actual contact with the [illegible] existed, the [illegible] was not committed in the [illegible].

[illegible] Court refused to charge as requested, but did charge [illegible] the word "adjoining" [illegible] to be understood [illegible] as to the [illegible] the Jury [illegible] the Court [illegible] the Jury [illegible] the Court [illegible] the Jury [illegible] the Court

VOL. IV...NO. 1072. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY,

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Anniversary

CEREMONIES IN NEW-YORK AND SUBURBS.

MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADES.

ADDRESS BY GEN. LESLIE COOMBS.

Oration of Thos. R. Whitney—Performances at the Academy of Music, &c. &c.

Yesterday was the One Hundred and Twenty-third Anniversary of the Birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON,—and the event was celebrated in this City with a degree of enthusiasm which was quite unusual. The ceremonies of the same day last Winter, were altogether inferior in interest to those of yesterday. The features of the Day were Processions, Parades, Speeches, patriotic Odes, Transparencies and Fireworks. These, mingled with much enthusiasm, made up a very exciting and highly interesting occasion. Early in the morning the venerable members of the Veteran Corps were on foot; each man fitted out with the cockade, emblazoned with the figures "1812." Officers of the Corps appeared in full uniform. The rank-and-file presented swords, instead of shouldering muskets, which are far too heavy for the trembling hands of the old men. Lieut.-Colonel RAYMOND was hot in the line, but was present in uniform as the guest of the Common Council; he was quite infirm. The men in rank were about *two hundred* in number; they were commanded by Col. JONES, who succeeds Col. HAIGHT, deceased.

The National Guard paraded in magnificent style, under command of Col. DURYEA. This is the "crack" Regiment of the City. It appeared in force, with its celebrated Band, into which has been recently incorporated a corps of drummers numbering sixteen.

The Ninth Regiment, (Irish,) under Lieut.-Col. KELLY, made a good show of bayonets, and the Chasseurs were brilliant in buffs and top-boots.

The military generally looked well, and behaved admirably.

THE PROCESSIONS.

The bright and beautiful day served materially to lessen any repugnance that might naturally have been felt to wading through mud of uncertain depth. The prolonged routes of procession were trudged over with manful and energetic zeal. In compliance with previous notice, the different Chapters of the Order of United Americans assembled at 11 o'clock in East Broadway, with the right resting on Catharine-street, and the main body extending far up the street. A large number of the Chapters were at the place of rendezvous in advance of the hour specified. At the time appointed, they were in the line and ready to march.

The signal to move having been given by the Grand Marshal, JOHN C. HELM, the procession set out. Countermarching up East Broadway to Grand-street, it passed through Grand-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Chatham-street, thence through Chatham-street to the west gate of the Park. From the first, a large concourse of citizens attended the procession. Large augmentations were received along the entire line of march.

The Veterans of 1812, having mustered at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their headquarters, the Star Hotel, Lispenard-street, Col. JONES commanding, took their line of march down Broadway, in all about 200 strong, and arrived at the western gate of the Park. At 12 o'clock, under the escort of the Corps of Engineers attached to the Twelfth Regiment—which, by the way, is the first corps of Engineers ever organized in our Militia service—they passed in daille in front of the City Hall, and were reviewed by His Honor, the Mayor, and the Common Council.

Gen. RIDDER appeared on the platform and said: Officers, and the rank and file of the Veteran Corps of 1812, permit me to introduce to you Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, one of the soldiers of that eventful period.

SPEECH OF GEN. LESLIE COOMBS.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS OF 1812—Attention! Heads up! Eyes to the front! I have had but a short time, fellow-soldiers, even if I had had the disposition, to prepare an address to deliver to you on the present occasion; and if I had prepared one, seeing as I do and feeling as I do, I should have thrown it aside, and spoken as I shall do, from my heart to yours. Boys of 1812, how are you? God bless you all! You were boys then—but few of you were twenty-one years of age when you shouldered your muskets and marched to the frontiers in defence of our country's rights, in the trial of the great experiment to prove that our Government could maintain its war as in peace. Our enemy proclaimed that she was mistress of the ocean, and that we had no right to trade on the ocean, except she permitted us. She claimed the right, also, to go on board of our merchantmen and seize our sailors and compel them to fight in the cause of Europeans, freemen as they were; and I arose in vindication of our right to trade where we pleased, and of the idea that our flag, floating on our ships, should make that ship free, and a determination on our part to prevent the impressment of our gallant tars, that our country entered war; and, fellow-soldiers, show me a country that, in that experiment and struggle, was not successful. It was doubted then if the different arms of human industry employed in this country would unite under the flag of war—that the merchant, mechanic, manufacturer and agriculturalist would not already participate in the war. It was supposed by some that when we assisted with the "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," the Eastern States of this country would fall back; that the Farmers would remain between the hostiles of their players. But how was it? Look at my own gallant State [illegible] the resolutions. We had no trade upon the Ocean. We had to grant to British cruisers, in Dartmoor Prison or elsewhere, yet when the tenth of war was proclaimed, and the President of the United States [illegible] Governor of Kentucky for 3,000 men, we required no drafting to raise that number—the [illegible] their State, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The following communication from Asa Bird Gardiner, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, was read, on the 21st inst., before the Legislature, and with reference to the Quarantine question at Albany, was ordered to be printed in a Special Communication:

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate of Assembly:

GENTLEMEN: As the bill now before the Legislature, providing for the removal of the Quarantine property to Ward's Island, and for the removal of the Quarantine Establishment, is a very great change in the uses of the Marine Hospital, and as you are the appointed guardians of the Hospital, and of the sick seamen under its protection for your consideration:

I beg leave to submit, respectfully the following reasons why the fourth section of it is provided that it shall not alter the duty of the emigrant physicians to send diseased to Ward's Island such emigrants as shall be found sick, or unwell on board of vessels arriving in the port of New-York, and also all such persons who may be in the Marine Hospital at the time he assumes upon the discharge of his duties. Now, the effect of this provision will be to make our Hospital that it is not, never has been, and never should be, a Hospital for the treatment of diseases of a contagious character. The reasons for the permanent exclusion of this class of diseases are based upon considerations of sanitary expediency and humanity, and are as strong now as they have ever been; that is to say, contagions are excluded on account of the dangers to which the City would be exposed by the very act of transportation by steamboat or otherwise, and by their treatment in a locality which must necessarily remain accessible to the visits of the whole emigrant population. Besides, Ward's Island is a refuge for emigrants in health as well as emigrants affected with disease, and it cannot be deliberately made the receptacle of contagion without deciding by implication that the healthy emigrant is undeserving of Legislative solicitude.

Emigrants affected with contagious diseases have heretofore been detained and treated at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island. This institution is abolished by the bill, and is replaced by a Floating Hospital, which shall be securely anchored in the bay or cove north of Coney Island, where it is intended it shall be the receptacle, not of all cases of contagious disease, but only of such as are found on board of vessels arriving in port between the 15th day of June and the 1st day of November in each year, from any port south of the southern boundary of the State of Virginia. Thus there will remain no insulated hospital for the treatment of contagion introduced from other parts of the world, and a class of diseases is assigned to the Ward's Island Hospital which have heretofore been very properly excluded from it. In fact, the fifth and sixth sections are intended to provide solely against the introduction of yellow or other tropical fevers, as if these were the only diseases of contagious character to which the City can be exposed; but cholera, whether it originates north or south of Virginia, ship-fever, small-pox and many other diseases, are equally contagious or communicative, and ship-fever especially, is of more certain and frequent occurrence in this port than any tropical fever.

In fine, gentlemen, I permit myself to hope that a bill which provides for the transportation of contagion through so crowded a mart as the East River, and for its reception and treatment in so unsuitable a locality as Ward's Island, will not meet with your support, but that on the contrary you will take the necessary steps to protest against it as an unwise, perilous and unjust innovation.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obd't serv't,
FEBRUARY 21, 1855. J. M. CARNOCHAN.

Quarantine and its Location.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A suitable and permanent location for the Quarantine service of this City, the great commercial metropolis of a continent, has been for years, and justly continues to be, the subject of serious and anxious consideration. Few topics engaging public attention yield to it for interest and importance. It concerns deeply the City proper, adjacent cities, Staten Island, Long Island, and New-Jersey quite as nearly as any portion of our own State.

There is a public history connected with this important subject, which is not generally understood by citizens of New-Jersey and New-York. This is evident from the pending position of the Quarantine question at Albany, the misapprehensions regarding it prevalent, I am sorry to say, in our sister State, and from communications in our papers, particularly the letter of Mr. MERIAM, which appeared some days since in the *Journal of Commerce*.

In anticipation rather of the reopening of the Quarantine discussion, soon to occur in connection with a new scheme from a private source, before the Legislature, I would beg leave to present a brief *resumé* of what has already been done to promote the great object of providing, adequately and permanently, for the Quarantine service of New-York and vicinity.

In 1848, it will be remembered, the yellow fever prevailed to some extent at the present Quarantine, and the infection extended beyond the bounds to citizens of the island. There was alarm in consequence—almost a panic; and a public sentiment, which had been for years gaining ground, gave then decided manifestations of its existence in spirited meetings, and discussions through the press and otherwise, hostile to the location of the present establishment at Staten Island, or anywhere in the immediate vicinity of New-York. Nor was the demonstration one of words merely—it resulted in deeds, and proved the incentive to immediate and decided legislation and public action on the subject. Urgent appeals by petitions and personal efforts were made to the Legislature of 1849. One of the ablest members of that body, GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, Esq., of Staten Island, who, indeed, had been sent to Albany expressly as a representative of the opinion favorable to removal, was active and efficient in obtaining the passage of an act that very Winter, covering the whole subject.

The act of 1849, to which I refer, was adopted after the most mature examination and consideration. Special Committees of the Senate and Assembly, accompanied by the State officers and other gentlemen of ability and experience, among them eminent engineers and officers of the army and navy, made in steamboats repeated explorations of New-York Bay, and of every locality on the waters near this City, at all to be thought of in connection with the business they had in charge. Coney Island was examined and considered, but was rejected as not at all adapted for a Quarantine station. Floating Hospitals were suggested, only to be discarded as absurd.

The results of this elaborate investigation appear in reports made to the Legislature, and printed among its public documents. The Act of 1849 was based upon them. It directed the Commissioners of the Land Office and the health-officer acting in concert, to obtain from the General Government, and if necessary from the State of New Jersey, a cession of so much of Sandy Hook promontory as might be required for the erection there of suitable Marine Hospitals. When that duty had been performed; and a title in this State to the land required perfected, the Commissioners of Emigration were charged at once to proceed in the erection of public buildings thereon. By the Act $50,000 were appropriated to procure cession of the land and erect such buildings.

Under an Act of Congress, the President is empowered to sell and convey any portions of lands ceded to the General Government for light-houses, not needed for the public use. The United States owned the entire promontory of Sandy Hook. Mr. MORGAN, then our Secretary of State, and Mr. DISCOSWAY, went to Washington, specially charged with the matter, and speedily succeeded in obtaining from President TAYLOR, who showed himself not only willing but anxious to promote an object of so great moment to the whole country, a cession of 1,400 acres of land on Sandy Hook Island, the part nearest its Southern extremity, for the purposes contemplated.

Many, professional men of eminence and others, then thought, and still are of the opinion, that a conveyance from the General Government gave our State all that was required in the way of title to and jurisdiction over the land. But considerations of [illegible] worthy, as still as a precaution to shun [illegible] indeed the Commissioners to [illegible]

[illegible]

We presume, of course, to suppose a large public establishment upon the territory of a neighboring State, actually acquiring the land and arranging its installation all our constituted places, without even a "by your leave" to that State, and yet complain because New Jersey has not jumped down our throat at the first intimation that *her* consent was, at last, thought desirable to carry out plans about which she had not previously been consulted.

The secret of the delay is that the Legislature of New Jersey has never been approached on the subject in a proper manner. "What's everybody's business is nobody's business." This old and true saying is here quite apropos. Everything hitherto done, but amounting to nothing because done casually, fatally and by individuals merely, has not amounted to even one fair and business-like attempt to bring the matter in its true bearings before the Legislature and people of New Jersey. An attempt was made by a few gentlemen about three years since, and met with a degree of success quite sufficient to show that consistent exertion *in the proper quarter*, would have been made not in vain.

By the act of 1849, the Land Commissioners were *directed* to negotiate for the requisite session from New Jersey, and the expenses of such a negotiation expressly provided for. They then neglected or omitted properly to apply for it; were probably too busy with other matters.

The present Land Office last Spring—better late than never!—turned their attention to the subject. The Commissioners, by resolution, authorized Messrs. GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY and JOHN C. DEVEREUX, as their agents, to present an application on their behalf to the authorities of New Jersey. These agents have not visited Trenton in discharge of the duty, although the Legislature there has been in session for weeks past, for the reason simply that not a dollar is provided to pay even traveling expenses, there being now no appropriation at the disposition of the Land Office.

With beautiful consistency, we shall continue, quite probably, to blame every one but ourselves for the results of our own neglect. The Quarantine question will come up anew again during the present Legislative Session, of Albany. Much of the public time and money will be wasted in discussing a subject, altogether new, doubtless, to most of the members, as if nothing had ever been done about it, which was disposed of years since, after a most careful, deliberate and expensive scrutiny, by the adoption of a comprehensive plan, judicious and entirely feasible—a plan which has lingered along, unaccomplished, from inexcusable neglect, without a fault on the part of any State but our own.

Would it not, Sir, be highly consistent with reason, wisdom and common sense, to *revert* to former well-matured resolutions, and make, at least, one effort to give them effect, rather than attempt to revive the old abortion of floating hospitals?

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1855. J. C. D.

The Case of Malpractice.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in your paper of the 21st, purporting to be "an explanation emanating from the Demilt Dispensary, relative to the death of, and an inquest upon, ELIZA MCGOVERN, in which my name is used by the writer thereof in such a way that I feel compelled, from a sense of duty to myself and the community in which I have lived so many years, to notice. You published, at the time of its rendition, the verdict of the Jury, which, you will remember, reflected severely upon me as a practitioner of medicine, and particularly of *Obstetrics*. That a *victim was required* by the parties interested in this case, will be clear to the mind of any man who will take the trouble to read the whole of the evidence taken before the Coroner. That *I was made that victim* is equally clear. My object is to show from the accompanying affidavits, in connection with the sworn statements of one of the witnesses, (NICHOLSON,) that the verdict of the Jury was *unjust*, and further that the "explanation" from the "Demilt Dispensary" *is untrue in every particular*. MCGOVERN on the inquest swears that he called me to see his wife between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday. NICHOLSON, the student, swears it was between 6 and 7 P. M.; and that I remained until late at night, say 11 o'clock P. M. The annexed affidavit will show that I was not called until 10 o'clock P. M.; many hours after the time sworn to by the witnesses. Immediately on my arrival, finding it a difficult and protracted case, *I sent for Dr. Gilligan*, who came about 11 o'clock. We both examined the case, and decided *not to take the responsibility of the death of mother and child upon us.* Dr. G. swears, in his testimony before the Coroner, that delivery *could not be effected at that time without producing a rupture*, (afterwards the cause of death.) I then demanded fees—knowing that one would not be given; as I expected, Dr. GILLIGAN and myself were at once discharged. This ended, as I supposed, my connection with the case; for MCGOVERN swears he discharged us, and *we both left together at a little after* 11 o'clock.

I have shown conclusively that I could not have been present but little more than an hour, and most of that time was spent in waiting for Dr. GILLIGAN. Now with regard to the action of NICHOLSON in this, matter he swears *he was called early in the afternoon by* Dr. BIBBINS; that he was sitting in his room with three or four other students; Dr. B. asked which of them would take the case; NICHOLSON offered his services and was accepted; he further swears this was *the first case of accouchement he ever attended; that he remained alone with the case until I was called; and that it is common for the gentlemen at the Dispensary to send students in such cases*; and further, that *Dr. B. did not inquire of him as to his competency.* Dr. FINNELL swears that he assisted to deliver the woman, in order *to prolong her life*; and that the post-mortem examination showed the cause of death to be *rupture of the uterus*—(this is just what Dr. GILLIGAN and myself anticipated)—he further swears that if he had been called *early in the case he could have saved her*, but why should the *onus* be thrown upon me because he was not so called; the woman had been 12 *hours in labor when I first saw her.* My practice of obstetrics has been somewhat extensive, amounting last year to 147 cases, and it would seem strange if such practical experience should be rewarded by a verdict of men *who know nothing of such matters, and who must necessarily be governed by the prejudices of interested parties.* Why has not the Coroner sent these papers to the District Attorney? If the facts are as represented, it surely is a case that comes clearly within his jurisdiction, and should at once be placed before the Grand Jury. *I demand such an investigation*, that the blame may attach itself to the proper parties, and I *now say*, to Coroner O'DONNELL, *that with such a verdict in his possession, he is violating his oath of office in withholding these papers from the criminal prosecuting officer*, but I suspect that the promptors behind the scenes are satisfied with having, (as they suppose,) bound their victim, and now from interested motives, forbear in mercy to *sacrifice him entirely.*

And now for the "explanation" of the Dispensary. It says the "Dispensary sent no student." This is clearly "whipping the devil round the stump." Dr. BIBBINS *did*, and he is *pecuniarily connected with it.* The student was *sent after the demand for a physician had been made at the Dispensary.* Again it says: "*A student well qualified to attend an ordinary case, &c., was sent.* Now this person was not *sent* "*to see his first case.* It says, again: "The Dispensary does not furnish attendants on their rope, and the Company ran into the sidewalk. The difficulty occurred in October last.

Mr. Wiley stated that the men on No. 46's rope hallooed at No. 7, using opprobious epithets to them, and that they are in the habit of molesting them whenever they get an opportunity.

Mr. Nesbit, Foreman of No. 46, said that he was not with the Engine on that occasion, and assured the Committee that if they would restore the Engine to them there would be no complaints hereafter. In answer to a question by Alderman TROWBRIDGE, he said that No. 46 had been complained of for fighting three times. "A complaint of Hose Company No. 42 against Engine No. 46, which had been withdrawn before the Committee of last year, was considered, and Mr. Nesbit was examined in regard to it. He said that so far as he knew, No. 42 had no been frightened into withdrawing the charge.

The Committee decided to suspend Engine Company No. 46 for one year, to take effect from the date of the complaint, and the Company to continue doing duty.

The Committee also decided in the case of John Guest, who applied for a discharge certificate, to report against the prayer of the petitioner.

Also to report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to print the fire laws, lately compiled by C. T. McClenachan, Esq., under the supervision of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Also to report in favor of non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a bell-tower in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and to recommend one to be built in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street.

The consideration of the petition to disband Hydrant Companies was continued from last meeting. ENOCH SMITH, Foreman of Engine Company No. 14, member of the Fire Department for eleven years, was sworn and said, that he had never seen but one hydrant man on duty, and did not believe these companies were at all necessary, and that Engine and Hose Companies could do the duty now performed by Hydrant Companies.

Mr. Lamont, of Hydrant Company No. 3, stated to the Committee that he could prove he had done his duty as a fireman.

Ex-Alderman Wesley Smith asked the witness if he signed the petition for himself or on behalf of his Company.

Witness—For myself.

Franklin Waterbury, Foreman of Engine Company No. 2, member of the Department for about sixteen years, was sworn: Was decidedly opposed to Hydrant Companies, as, in his opinion, they do not perform their duty, and are not needed.

Mr. Peterson Jolly, Assistant-Foreman of Hose Co. No. 3, sworn: I do not consider Hydrant Companies at all essential to the Department, and they can easily be dispensed with.

Henry C. Barton, Assistant-Foreman of Hose Co. No. 20, sworn: Do not consider Hydrant Companies to be of any use, and that is the opinion of all our company.

Ex-Alderman Smith—I have the signatures of some of your members in favor of Hydrant Companies.

James R. Mount, Foreman of Hose Co. No. 14, sworn: Hydrant Companies are of no use to the Department; never saw any of the Fifth and Sixth District Hydrant men at a fire; I speak for my whole Company.

Q.—How many men are necessary after the hose is attached to an engine? A.—Only one to attend to the hydrant, the rest distribute themselves around the engine.

Ex-Alderman Smith said that he had a remonstrance against disbanding Hydrant Companies, signed by many of the most influential men in the Department, and that many members of fire companies had come to him and stated that they would appear before the Committee and give their testimony in favor of these Companies, were it not that in consequence of the Chairman having expressed himself as opposed to them, they would stand a very poor chance if they petitioned at any time in this year for a new house, or a new apparatus, &c.

Mr. Smith continued in a very forcible appeal to his brother firemen in favor of Hydrant Companies, which we have not the space to notice.

Alderman HOWARD stated that he felt disposed to give them apparatus.

Ex-Alderman Smith—You remember the old saying, "that you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink."

Alderman HOWARD—Yes, and we can't make your Companies work; and I must correct your assertion that it will cost the City $24,000 to furnish your Companies with locations and apparatus. There is a beautiful three-story house in Willett-street, lately used by Hose Company No. 29, disbanded. Also, the house of Engine Company No. 18, disbanded, besides one on the north side of the City, and another near Harlem—so you have no excuse—and there are also several apparatus not in use in the Public Yard.

Report from Board of Councilmen, to give Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 a new house.

Mr. Robert Dixon and Mr. Robert Wright, Foreman and Assistant Foreman, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The Committee decided to concur. This Company was organized in April last, and among other difficulties which new Companies have to contend with, we understand that they have been victimized by a "Confidence Man."

The Committee, after agreeing to concur to give Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 10 and 12 new locations, adjourned until Wednesday next.

New-York Opthalmic Hospital.

The third anniversary of the School connected with the New-York Opthalmic Hospital was held on Wednesday evening, in the Thirteenth-street Medical College. In addition to the students of the class, assembled to receive their diplomas, many members of the medical profession and other gentlemen, together with many ladies, were present. Hon. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President of the Association, being unexpectedly absent, PETER COOPER, Esq., was elected to the Chair. Dr. EDWIN CLAY, from Prince Edward's Island, a graduate of the class, delivered the Valedictory Address.

Dr. CLAY, in rising, said he felt a *palpitation of the heart* coming over him, [applause,] nevertheless, he hoped by *skillful treatment* of his subject, he might soon get over it. [Great applause.] Progress has been the characteristic of the latter years of the world. Not very long ago Manhattan Island was bought for $24; now it cannot be purchased at any price. But the increase of the wealth and importance of New-York since the time of the early discovery of the Island has been fully equalled, if not surpassed, by the advancement of the science of medicine during the same period. Medicine has been greatly studied, and numerous medical institutions established during this time. The science has assisted humanity in its struggles to elevate the afflicted and relieve the sufferings. He described and illustrated the power of the skillful physician, and hoped every member of the class might become [illegible]

[illegible]

I have done, and will now touch the matter for the public to judge. Dr. TYSON LOUDRIGE.

[illegible] 50 East Thirteenth-street.

City and County of New-York—J. B. PEARCE, J. T. DAVIS, J. BURGER, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, that they are the office of Dr. TYSON LOUDRIGE on the morning of Tuesday, 13th inst., from 7 until 10 o'clock, and that Dr. LOUDRIGE was not absent during the time, until Mr. MCGOVERN called for him at 10 o'clock and requested his services to attend his wife in labor; and the said J. B. PEARCE further deposes that Dr. LOUDRIGE returned with Dr. GILLIGAN after an absence of about 1½ hours.

J. B. PEARCE.
J. T. DAVIS.
J. BURGER.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1855.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of the Fire Department Committee.

The Fire Department Committee of the Board of Aldermen met on Wednesday evening. Present Alderman HOWARD, Chairman, Aldermen TROWBRIDGE and BAIRD, and ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer.

The complaint of James Houston against Engine Company No. 46 was first considered.

Mr. James Clifford was sworn in regard to the transaction, and testified that one man was struck on their rope, and the Company ran into the sidewalk. The difficulty occurred in October last.

Mr. Wiley stated that the men on No. 46's rope hallooed at No. 7, using opprobious epithets to them, and that they are in the habit of molesting them whenever they get an opportunity.

Mr. Nesbit, Foreman of No. 46, said that he was not with the Engine on that occasion, and assured the Committee that if they would restore the Engine to them there would be no complaints hereafter. In answer to a question by Alderman TROWBRIDGE, he said that No. 46 had been complained of for fighting three times. "A complaint of Hose Company No. 42 against Engine No. 46, which had been withdrawn before the Committee of last year, was considered, and Mr. Nesbit was examined in regard to it. He said that so far as he knew, No. 42 had no been frightened into withdrawing the charge.

The Committee decided to suspend Engine Company No. 46 for one year, to take effect from the date of the complaint, and the Company to continue doing duty.

The Committee also decided in the case of John Guest, who applied for a discharge certificate, to report against the prayer of the petitioner.

Also to report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to print the fire laws, lately compiled by C. T. McClenachan, Esq., under the supervision of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Also to report in favor of non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a bell-tower in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and to recommend one to be built in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street.

The consideration of the petition to disband Hydrant Companies was continued from last meeting. ENOCH SMITH, Foreman of Engine Company No. 14, member of the Fire Department for eleven years, was sworn and said, that he had never seen but one hydrant man on duty, and did not believe these companies were at all necessary, and that Engine and Hose Companies could do the duty now performed by Hydrant Companies.

Mr. Lamont, of Hydrant Company No. 3, stated to the Committee that he could prove he had done his duty as a fireman.

Ex-Alderman Wesley Smith asked the witness if he signed the petition for himself or on behalf of his Company.

Witness—For myself.

Franklin Waterbury, Foreman of Engine Company No. 2, member of the Department for about sixteen years, was sworn: Was decidedly opposed to Hydrant Companies, as, in his opinion, they do not perform their duty, and are not needed.

Mr. Peterson Jolly, Assistant-Foreman of Hose Co. No. 3, sworn: I do not consider Hydrant Companies at all essential to the Department, and they can easily be dispensed with.

Henry C. Barton, Assistant-Foreman of Hose Co. No. 20, sworn: Do not consider Hydrant Companies to be of any use, and that is the opinion of all our company.

Ex-Alderman Smith—I have the signatures of some of your members in favor of Hydrant Companies.

James R. Mount, Foreman of Hose Co. No. 14, sworn: Hydrant Companies are of no use to the Department; never saw any of the Fifth and Sixth District Hydrant men at a fire; I speak for my whole Company.

Q.—How many men are necessary after the hose is attached to an engine? A.—Only one to attend to the hydrant, the rest distribute themselves around the engine.

Ex-Alderman Smith said that he had a remonstrance against disbanding Hydrant Companies, signed by many of the most influential men in the Department, and that many members of fire companies had come to him and stated that they would appear before the Committee and give their testimony in favor of these Companies, were it not that in consequence of the Chairman having expressed himself as opposed to them, they would stand a very poor chance if they petitioned at any time in this year for a new house, or a new apparatus, &c.

Mr. Smith continued in a very forcible appeal to his brother firemen in favor of Hydrant Companies, which we have not the space to notice.

Alderman HOWARD stated that he felt disposed to give them apparatus.

Ex-Alderman Smith—You remember the old saying, "that you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink."

Alderman HOWARD—Yes, and we can't make your Companies work; and I must correct your assertion that it will cost the City $24,000 to furnish your Companies with locations and apparatus. There is a beautiful three-story house in Willett-street, lately used by Hose Company No. 29, disbanded. Also, the house of Engine Company No. 18, disbanded, besides one on the north side of the City, and another near Harlem—so you have no excuse—and there are also several apparatus not in use in the Public Yard.

Report from Board of Councilmen, to give Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 a new house.

Mr. Robert Dixon and Mr. Robert Wright, Foreman and Assistant Foreman, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The Committee decided to concur. This Company was organized in April last, and among other difficulties which new Companies have to contend with, we understand that they have been victimized by a "Confidence Man."

The Committee, after agreeing to concur to give Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 10 and 12 new locations, adjourned until Wednesday next.

New-York Opthalmic Hospital.

The third anniversary of the School connected with the New-York Opthalmic Hospital was held on Wednesday evening, in the Thirteenth-street Medical College. In addition to the students of the class, assembled to receive their diplomas, many members of the medical profession and other gentlemen, together with many ladies, were present. Hon. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President of the Association, being unexpectedly absent, PETER COOPER, Esq., was elected to the Chair. Dr. EDWIN CLAY, from Prince Edward's Island, a graduate of the class, delivered the Valedictory Address.

Dr. CLAY, in rising, said he felt a *palpitation of the heart* coming over him, [applause,] nevertheless, he hoped by *skillful treatment* of his subject, he might soon get over it. [Great applause.] Progress has been the characteristic of the latter years of the world. Not very long ago Manhattan Island was bought for $24; now it cannot be purchased at any price. But the increase of the wealth and importance of New-York since the time of the early discovery of the Island has been fully equalled, if not surpassed, by the advancement of the science of medicine during the same period. Medicine has been greatly studied, and numerous medical institutions established during this time. The science has assisted humanity in its struggles to elevate the afflicted and relieve the sufferings. He described and illustrated the power of the skillful physician, and hoped every member of the class might become [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

[illegible] yesterday, Mr. CHASE presented several petitions from citizens of [illegible], in favor of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; also, for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. After which they were laid on the table.

The Deficiency Pension bill, with the House amendments, was passed. The bill extending the Railroad iron was, after a lengthy discussion, passed by a vote of 35 against 18. The bill to provide for the final settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, and of the widows and orphans of those who died in the service, was also passed by a large majority, as was the bill for the purchase or construction of [illegible] steamers.

In the House, the report of the Joint Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendments of both Houses to the bill for the relief of purchasers of and locaters on swamp and overflown lands, was adopted. The Committee of the Whole, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered, and a number of amendments proposed. Among those adopted, the most important was one appropriating $10,000 to enable the President to provide convenient accommodations and medical assistance for sick and disabled American seamen at or near Havana, with the consent of the Government having jurisdiction of the country. $100,000 was appropriated to put a cast-iron dome on the [illegible].

City Finances.

We publish, at full length, the annual report of Comptroller FLAGG on the City Finances—a document not only complete in its tabular [illegible], but thorough in its review of the sources of ordinary and extraordinary revenue, the nature of the burden of taxation, and the various appropriations to the Public Debt, Sinking Fund, Street Department, Markets, &c. We commend it to the careful reading of our City subscribers. There is much in it to elicit admiration for the immense private wealth of the Metropolis and its high credit and carefully guarded public faith in the negotiation and management of the City Debt, and much also to provoke attention to the necessity for reform in the present extravagant expenditure of the City Government, with a view to alleviate the heavy burden of taxation. Estimating the population of the City of New-York at 650,000, it is safe to say that there are not ten sovereign States in the Union that spend *one-tenth* the sum for the ordinary support of their Government, in proportion to population, that was required last year for the ordinary support of the City Government. The sum is an immense one, $4,286,000, appropriated in this way in 1854, of which $3,936,000 was actually expended. This does this include the whole of the Street Department, the opening and paving branches of which cost in addition the large sum of $1,408,000, against only $587,000 received for special assessments on the property interested in those objects. The difference between these two sums leave the

Actual ordinary expenditure, 1854	$3,936,000
Street Opening, after assessments	821,000
Total for support of City Government	$4,757,000

In the first named, or principal sum, is included the munificent appropriation of $552,000 to the Public Charities of the City, under the common head of the Almshouse Department. The aggregate individual wealth upon which these taxes are levied, was valued last year at the enormous sum of FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-TWO MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

In Real Estate	$330,564,000
Personal Estate	131,721,000
Total individual wealth	$462,285,000
Corporate wealth	80,890,000
Grand total City wealth	$543,175,000

Of the corporate wealth liable to taxation, the whole is in personal estate or money property, with the exception of $5,623,000 in banking-houses, offices, and other real property.

The Funded City Debt on the 1st January, 1855, amounted to $12,960,856, chiefly incurred for the great Croton Aquaduct opened in 1842, for the supply of the City with water, and it is from the rents or water-taxes derived from this work that the interest upon the Debt, and the Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the principal, are mainly supported. The amount of the Debt already bought up and held for account of the Sinking Fund, together with other Stocks belonging to this Fund, is $5,171,308, leaving $8,789,548 in the hands of the public to be provided for. The annual payments into and the increase of the Sinking Fund are regular and certain, and no Funded Debt in the country, the Federal Stocks scarcely excepted, is made more secure in the provisions for interest and principal. Hence the high price, under every vicissitude of the money market, borne by the Bonds of the City of New-York. We re-capitulate:

Gross Public Debt of the City	$12,960,856
Less Sinking Fund	5,171,308
Funded Debt to be provided for	$8,789,548

The Sardinian Embroglio.

The Marquis TALIACARNE, the Sardinian Minister, had a private interview with Mayor WOOD yesterday morning, relative to the Sardinian emigrants hourly expected at this port on board the ships *Star of the Empire*. The Marquis informed the Mayor that he had been officially informed by his Government that the immigrants expected were not political offenders, men dangerous to the peace of a dismembered Government, but whose views agreed with the republican sentiment in this country. Further evidence to substantiate this assertion will probably be produced on the arrival of the *Star of the Empire*.

The [illegible] Appointment.

[illegible] urged against the reappointment of MOSES H. GRINNELL as Superintendent of the Bank Department. That crusade originated, mainly as we have taken occasion to show, with certain brokers and wild-cat bankers in Wall-street, who have failed in attempts they have repeatedly made, to secure his assent to their schemes for defrauding the community, by means of bank-note circulation based on insufficient and fictitious securities. But it has been materially aided by the *Tribune*,—a Whig paper which uttered no remonstrance when Mr. ST. JOHN was first appointed by a Whig Governor and Senate,—which tacitly if not openly approved his administration of the Bank Department until the Autumn of 1853,—which then began to indulge in indirect imputations upon his character and official conduct, and which has recently been even more virulent and unscrupulous than the *Herald* itself, in its warfare upon him under the prospect of his reappointment. While we have felt comparatively little interest in Mr. ST. JOHN's reappointment, so far as he is personally concerned, we believed it to be simply a matter of duty to assure the public, that these assaults upon him from the *Tribune* were prompted, not by a regard for the public good and a conviction of his incompetency and unfaithfulness in office, but by a determination on the part of the Editor of the *Tribune*, to revenge himself on Mr. ST. JOHN for alleged preferences shown by him to the TIMES over the *Tribune*, in regard to advertising the Weekly Statements of the City Banks;—and *in fulfillment of a threat* made by the Editor that Mr. ST. JOHN should be made to repent the course he had pursued upon that subject. We made this disclosure in justice to Mr. ST. JOHN, and not from any interest which we either had or felt in the decision of the question at issue.

The *Tribune* denied its truth, and defiantly demanded the publication of any documents which would tend to establish the correctness of our assertion. In reply to this demand, Mr. ST. JOHN has sent us copies of a correspondence between Mr. GREELEY and himself, which he requests us to lay before the public, and which will be found below.

A few words of explanation may be necessary, in order to have it perfectly understood. In pursuance of the law which required him to designate *some one* paper in which all the Banks should publish these weekly statements, the Superintendent designated the DAILY TIMES;—in the note apprising us of this selection he desired us to send slips of the statements to all the City papers. We assured him we would do so. The first publication took place on the morning of Tuesday, August 9, the advertisements having been sent in by the Banks during the afternoon and evening of the previous day. The last of them were not received from the Banks until 11½ o'clock at night; and although they were put in type, and the proof read, corrected and revised as rapidly as possible, it was after 12 o'clock before we could send the slips to the other papers. We took pains, however, the next day to explain this to the Editors of the other papers, so far as we could, and to express the hope that by securing the copy of the advertisements in the afternoon, we could thereafter furnish the slips at an earlier hour in the evening. All of the Editors who called, and all whom we could see upon the subject, were entirely satisfied, so far as we know,—although it proved afterwards that, as the Banks *sent us* the advertisements at whatever hour suited their own convenience, the other papers could not rely upon receiving them so early as they could procure them by sending for them themselves. They have accordingly done this ever since,—and the result is that they have received them from *four* to *six* hours earlier than the TIMES.

Instead, however, of asking any explanation, or complaining *to us* of the delay he had suffered, the Editor of the *Tribune* saw fit to open the following correspondence with the Superintendent of the Bank Department:

Mr. Greeley to Mr. St. John.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1853.

MR. ST. JOHN: I desire most respectfully to inform you of the manner in which your directions respecting the Bank returns were complied with at the TIMES office.

Those returns were handed in during Monday, (yesterday,) and were all, or nearly all, in the TIMES office before dark. We sent there from time to time during the evening, and at length got a few of them—at 12 (midnight) we obtained what our foreman was told were the last. They were *not* the last, however; and this morning our paper comes out with an imperfect list, and the TIMES with a full account, and the editorial which you have doubtless read with great satisfaction.

Mr. ST. JOHN, I feel deeply wronged in this matter, and even if you are a partner in the TIMES, and share in the profits of this operation, I think *you may live to repent of it.* I have asked you for no advertising. I asked nothing that I did not deem my right. Heap public money on your partners or favorites as you can; but it is not right to use the power of your office to supply them with public legal information to my damage. *I will try this question out.* Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

D. B. ST. JOHN.

Mr. St. John's Reply.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 10, 1853.

HORACE GREELEY—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 9th is received. I enclose herewith a copy of letter to Messrs. RAYMOND, HARPER & Co. on the 25th ult., designating the TIMES as the paper in which the weekly statements made by the Banks should be published under the recent act of the Legislature. I would also state that I called personally at the TIMES Office on Saturday last, and desired that there should be no mistake in delivering slips to all the papers who desired the same for publication, as early as possible, and was informed that it would be done. Mr. RAYMOND, in a letter to me prior to the selection of the TIMES, said that the slips should be furnished if I desired it, which I did, both personally and by letter.

I regret deeply that you should have been deprived of or disappointed in getting the information you desired; but in my opinion this disappointment gives you no right or pretext to charge me with using my place or official power for selfish or personal ends, and the only answer that I can make to your unjust and unfair remarks is, that I have not directly, indirectly, remote or contingent, any personal or pecuniary interest in the TIMES; or any interest, directly, indirectly, remote or contingent, with any person connected with that paper, any more than I have with the *Tribune* or its proprietors. I have no partnership in New-York or elsewhere on whose behalf the public money, if I had the power to do so.

In this case, a law of the State obliged any bank doing business in this city to designate some one paper in which the banks should publish their weekly statements, and left the selection of such paper to the Superintendent of the Bank Department. That Superintendent, in the exercise of the discretion thus vested in him, selected the TIMES, as the paper which, in his judgment, would best subserve the interests of the public, and the banks. Why you find cause to complain in this matter, or why you have been interrupted, it is not for me, or anyone else, to say; and I do not wish you to feel that I would be guilty of wronging you in any way.

I did not suppose that there would be the least difficulty in complying you, and all others, in regard to furnishing the information you desired to receive, and I made all the arrangements in my power to have it done.

I therefore say that I have not wronged you.

Since I have held the position I now hold, I have endeavored to divide the printing patronage among such papers as I thought best entitled to it, and the *Tribune* has had its full share.

I discovered some time since that I should be unable to satisfy my friends in regard to the paper in which the weekly statements should be published, and I regretted that the law made it my duty to make the selection; but I desire you to understand fully that I have acted in perfect good faith in endeavoring to have the information furnished to all who desired it, and further, that I have been governed by no pecuniary or personal interest in this matter, and I am not a little pained to have such a charge made by one whom I have always esteemed as a personal and political friend.

I shall send your communication to the TIMES, and desire them in future to furnish the slips in season for your use, *for the reason that they promised to do so, and because I wrote you that it would be done upon that promise*—not because of the threat contained in your letter. Respectfully yours, D. B. ST. JOHN.

Mr. St. John to Messrs. Raymond, Harper & Co:

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, July 25, 1853.

MESSRS. RAYMOND, HARPER & Co.: In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 280 Laws of 1853, which requires all banks, banking associations and individual bankers located and doing business in the City of New-York to publish a weekly statement on the morning of every Tuesday, after the first day of August next, in a newspaper printed in said City, I have designated the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES as the paper in which said weekly statements are to be published.

With this I send you a circular, a copy of which, with a copy of the law, has been forwarded to each bank. I desire that you will have a recapitulation of the items embraced in the several statements furnished you for publication published in a tabular form, in such manner that the aggregate amount of the four items embraced in the report may be seen at a glance. I enclose a form for the tabular statement.

As these statements will be of general interest, I desire that you will furnish all the newspapers who desire to publish them with slips containing all the statements, at the earliest possible moment after they are received from the banks. Respectfully yours,

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

Mr. Greeley to Mr. St. John.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1853.

MR. ST. JOHN: You have from the first persisted in misunderstanding or misrepresenting me. I did not ask you *to request* the TIMES to furnish slips, but *to make it a condition* of giving it to any paper that it should occasionally give slips containing the condensed information to all the papers that wanted them. If you had done this, all would have been right, and any paper in the City would have gladly taken the job on that condition. By doing this, you would have secured the publication in *all* the papers, while only one would be paid for it; and if the publication be worth anything, the wider its publication the better. You have all along tried to understand me as asking something else than what I did ask, and I am now satisfied that the law was passed expressly to favor the TIMES at the expense of its rivals. As *I don't like this, and don't mean to forget it*, I thought it but candid and honest to tell you so. And I believe that, though you are not now a partner in the TIMES, you were when this bill was concocted and pushed through the Legislature. I don't think this was fair. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Esq., Bank Department, Albany.

Reply of Mr. St. John.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, Aug. 12, 1853.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.: I have your letter of the 11th. If I have heretofore been so unfortunate as to not understand you, I certainly cannot misunderstand your last communication.

You no doubt intended it as a direct personal insult, and as such I regard it. At the same time, I pronounce the charge you make, that I had a personal or pecuniary interest in the TIMES at the time the law you refer to was passed by the Legislature, as utterly and totally false. I go further, and say, as to the intimation or insinuation that I had anything to do with concocting the bill or getting it passed by the Legislature, that it is entirely and totally false. I never saw the bill until after it became a law. When Mr SMITH, the Chairman of the Bank Committee, told me a short time prior to the passage of the law, that he intended to get such a bill through the Legislature, I dissented from his views, and told him frankly that I thought it was a law that would create much dissatisfaction in New-York. To my knowledge I never had a word of conversation with any person connected with the TIMES prior to the passage of the law, in relation to the selection of that or any other paper,—and when you say that the law was got up and passed expressly to help the TIMES at the expense of its rivals, you say what I believe is untrue, and I state distinctly that I never had any knowledge or suspicion of any such thing,—I never advocated the passage of the law, nor was I instrumental in any way or shape in getting the bill through the Legislature.

If the selection of the TIMES has given you offence—be it so—but I still insist that it is no excuse for your personal insults and abuse.

Yours, D. B. ST. JOHN.

Mr. Greeley to Mr. St. John.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1853.

MR. D. B. ST. JOHN: What there you had in getting up the Bank law, which has subjected me to gross injustice and needless insult, I only professed to infer from the facts which appear on the surface. There was no occasion for your passion on the subject. I take your denial with reasonable abatement, because your previous letter denied with equal particularity and emphasis that you were a partner in the TIMES; whereas, a letter from an Albany friend of the same date, informed me that you *had* been a partner in that paper, and had sold out to a Mr. HARPER.

All this is immaterial. The essential case is this: Months ago, before I was aware of the purpose for which this law was evidently got up by *somebody*, and when I supposed the *Tribune* as likely to be selected for this service as any other paper, I wrote requesting you to make it a condition of your selection of a paper, that said paper should *agree*, as a matter of justice to the residue of the New-York Press, to furnish them slips of this intelligence. I did not solicit this patronage, but I probably told you that I, if selected, would willingly do this, and that any other paper would do it if made a condition of the selection by you. I dare you to submit to Mr. WEED, or any other person qualified to judge in the premises, whether this was not a reasonable and proper request, which you ought to have complied with. You have chosen to misrepresent, to quibble about it, and to (in effect) refuse it. The consequence is, that I and others are put to a serious expense to collect those returns, which the official paper might give us without expense or trouble. I have a most insolent and scoundrelly letter from your favorite RAYMOND, offering to send me those returns at his own convenience if I will credit them to the TIMES, (not the Bank Department, of which only have I asked them,) and talking of his willingness to *grant favors* to those who prove worthy of them, but not to be "*kicked into benevolence*," &c. All this insolence of this little villain is founded on your injustice. I have not written to him; I have asked no favor of him; and I shall not answer him. I am sorry to find one of his falsehoods copied into your letter—that which *speaks of my being offended at your selection of the TIMES to print the advertisements!* You both know a great deal better—that I have never asked you for advertising of any sort, but solely for the information to publish without charge. Have I not reason to despise alike the author and propagator of this unfounded imputation? Indignantly,

HORACE GREELEY.

D. B. ST JOHN, Esq.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1853.

MR. GREELEY: I had hoped that my letter of the 12th, if not satisfactory, would have ended an unpleasant and an unprofitable correspondence; but you mistake me if you suppose that I will submit in silence to the charges contained in your letter of yesterday. You say, "You (I) have chosen to misrepresent—to quibble about it, and to (in effect) refuse it." This I deny, and say that the assertion or charge is *basely false*, and without the slightest foundation in point of fact. I deny that I have misrepresented or quibbled in the slightest manner in regard to this matter, and you cannot show or prove any such thing. Mr. WEED, to whom you refer, will bear witness that I have done all in my power to have this information furnished to all the papers who desired it. Had you plenipotentiary authority both at the outset in a rational and reasonable way, and also personal by personal interviews and solicitations, you would never have forgiven the insolent letter you have done me.

I have not, and do not intend to have, anything to do with the publication of the TIMES, or any other paper, further than to furnish the information required by law, and I have done so in the most liberal manner. I have not, and do not intend to have, anything to do with the publication of the TIMES, or any other paper, further than to furnish the information required by law, and I have done so in the most liberal manner.

A Letter from L. Kossuth.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 9, 1855.

To Mr. ——, ——, United States America:

SIR: My writing occasionally in a London periodical, made you reproach me on my silence to America. You give me the gratifying assurance that I have numerous sincere friends there, and you say that I either underrate their power or undervalue their will to serve the good cause of national freedom, or else you think I would not fail to see the propriety of keeping them alive to the exigencies of the critical occasion, by public communications about European affairs from a practical American point of view. You likewise desire to know my opinion in regard to the chances of the Cuban question, and the impression your spreading movements of Know-Nothingism, Temperance, &c., might have made in Europe, chiefly with the Democrats.

I take it likely to be, that what by the Winter season—what by the desperate efforts of secret diplomacy—it will yet take some months before the logic of events shall have swept away the artificial dykes opposing the current of Europe's "manifest destiny," and by sweeping them away shall have opened a field for better activity than an exchange of ideas possibly could be. Therefore, in these leisure hours of fate's interregnum, I may as well undertake to answer your questions in a series of letters, which you are perfectly free to make public through the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, should you think it proper, and our common friend Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND deem it worth the while and the space.

I will begin with answering to your censure of my silence.

While this our old world here still continues to writhe in the throes of an eventful crisis, and the criminal band of political mountebanks, (secret diplomacy,) bent on an abortion, still continues to struggle against the nature of the case; the great Republic of the West has all this while so perfectly eclipsed herself that we wonder whether the stripes and stars exist at all.

Good gracious! what tales have I been told, in some hundreds of addresses, about the brilliant lustre of the thirty-one-starred galaxy rising over the Western waves,—a new creation of light in the darkness—a new rainbow pledge of hope to humanity! I have been nearly led to shout out: Old Sun! thy days are past—put out thy flickering lamp: another luminary will rule on the horizon of mankind for generations to come!

To be sure there have been some, (but very few they were,) who stole timidly along the shadow of the wall, close to my ear, and whispered, "Don't mind the thing—it is all a h—m—g, be sure of it; we like to gather and to talk you know;—why, the eternal striving for the almighty dollar is rather prosaic and tedious: we will have some relaxations sometimes, so we gather and talk; but don't think we mean anything serious by it—dear me! no!—one empty hour spent with indifferent pleasure in hearing you, the stranger, speak our own tongue; another hour spent with far more intense delight, in hearing ourselves speak, and watching the echoes of our own sweet voice; and there is an end to the song;—we return with perfect composure to our business—that's all. However, as to any expectations of either light or warmth from our mighty galaxy, the truth, Sir, is (but don't chat it out,) it is rather a home-drawn candle for domestic use, differing only so far from other candles, that the motto of ours is just the contrary of "*non mihi luceo*,"—it is "*mihi non aliis.*" Individually we are proud and kind, and even boisterous in our sympathetic ebullitions; but in our collective, national capacity, we are rather a modest people—very modest indeed;—with one spring we have overleaped the age of manhood from infancy straight into old age, and there we are old boys, delighting in the recollections of our nursery, as old men always do;—the tales which the wise nurses of our infancy have told us,—(bless their memory,)—tales very appropriate for children as we were—fill our decrepit hearts; they are our evangely—we have learnt nothing, forgotten nothing, we know nothing of the new exigencies of a new position. We know of no claims the world might expect us to answer, we know of no progress in political ideas and resolutions,—we like to be ruled by the mouldering grave, not by the onward inspirations of a stirring life. You know of Japan, Sir! Great country, Sir! We *are* a great country likewise. You have heard of Paraguay, Sir, under Dr. FRANCIA? Happy country, Sir—patriarchally happy! Why, we *are* a happy country likewise. But there is an end to it. Europe—the Old World! National gratitude to the Old World! Position of a political power—leading influence—command! Why, you [illegible] country likewise. But there is an end to it. Europe—the Old World! National gratitude to the Old World! Position of a political power—leading influence—command!

[illegible] you ask our common friend, Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, in my name, to advertise in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES a handsome premium for the best dissertation on the subject—"What is the difference, for the better, between the America of President FRANKLIN PIERCE, and the America of President MILLARD FILLMORE, either in principles, diplomacy, activity, or policy?" The slightest indication of the slightest difference for the better, shall be considered a satisfactory reply, except the one that now Peter holds the emoluments of such a "situation" as Paul held before. The Democratic majority of both Houses of Congress requested to act as prize judges.

This question is the more interesting, Sir, because it is a fact, that in the general opinion of Europe the election of General PIERCE to the Presidency of the United States is attributed to Young America especially; and great expectations (since completely vanished long ago) have been entertained about a conspicuous energy of his Administration in the line of the principles of Young America, chiefly in foreign politics; expectations confirmed by General PIERCE's 4th of July letter to Philadelphia, and not at all lessened by his Inaugural address.

Now the fact is, that soon after the sweeping triumph of Young America, one of those immense crises came over Europe, which, big with the destinies of centuries for all the world, (America certainly not excepted,) are the stepping-stones of fate, marking the eras in mankind's history.

And such has been the situation for about a year, that had the United States not perfectly eclipsed themselves; had they taken the pains of ever so small diplomatic exertion, in the right quarter and at the right time; America would needs have become the arbiter of *the character of the crisis*; and the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES would have now no occasion to say in perfect truth, "that there is nothing in the present war deserving American sympathy."

There has been, Sir, no occasion for entangling alliances, no danger of compromising the peace and tranquillity of America,—only a little diplomatic activity, a friendly advice in one quarter, a manly warning in another quarter, a sign of political life, the slightest indication of the fact that the United States mean to be ranked with the powers on earth—that is all that has been required by the occasion. In one of my future letters I will enter more largely upon this subject,—and contrast in detail the utter want of any attitude on the part of America, for the obvious exigencies of the great opportunity. In the meantime I will but say, that I know of no instance in history where it had been so easy for any man to become "great" and to hand down his name to the blessings and veneration of generations to come, as has been the case with General PIERCE. I know of no instance in history where it had been so easy for any nation—at no cost, at no sacrifice at all—to become the first, the leading power on earth, as it has been with your country in 1853-54.

Well, Sir, I will not dip my pen in the bitterness of my poor mortified heart—I will simply appeal to your own feelings,—I will appeal to the feelings of any American proud of his name, and loving the future of his country, to look around and to tell with frank, noble, Republican sincerity, what has become of the political position of America, under your present Administration? Oh, it is woeful to think! Could history say that there is only no progress, and there is only three feet, [illegible] yet it is a fact that never since the United States [illegible] President, never have they stood of less in the estimation of the world as just now, when [illegible] within the reach of their hands in great [illegible] than any nation ever did before. The republican Governments into you, of course, on account of your name; but it is not the honest originating in fear—it is something far worse; and as to the nations, your Administration has perfectly succeeded in forfeiting their love and their confidence in your stability. Americans may console themselves with the proud illusion, that they can face whatever storm alone—that they want nobody, and can stand by themselves; but, Sir, proud heartings will not stop the wheels of fate; neither can they prevent the lessons of history. There is a community in the destinies of nations, and the time will come when history shall have to pass the stern verdict that many of your future trials originate with the unaccomplished indolence of your men of 1853, who wantonly threw away an inestimable opportunity of making America greater in standing, position and influence, than any country ever has been, and her future sure to stand among all the warring waves of internal contention and external strife—sure, like the rock which has seen the creation's dawn, and shall see the last sunset of mortality.

The world has seen Administrations failing from excess, from incapacity, from errors, or from misfortune; but this view of an Administration swooning away to utter political nothingness, and lowering a great nation's political reputation in the estimation of the world by sheer indolence, is a view unparalleled in history.

Pooh! pooh! will you say, "that is only the Administration! don't confound it with the people." Well, Sir, but the people have permitted it; and yet the people's will is the Sovereign, you are fond to say.

Thus, Sir, here you have my answer to your reproach. A Whig Government is hostile to our aspirations; a Democratic Government is, practically, not a bit better in foreign policy; and the Young American Government has proved worse than both, (I can demonstrate it by matters of fact, and by a parallel between what I have experienced when DANIEL WEBSTER, the Whig, was Secretary of State, and what I have experienced since,)—nay, it has proved a perfect failure! failure! failure! and the people contented with having cast a vote in the election, and absorbed in domestic party contentions, made not the slightest exertion to bear its sovereign will on the policy of the Government. Where should then any Democrat here, in Europe, have found an inducement for any public intercourse with your barren political Sahara.

Let us see but one bright ray of light, indicative of the fact that the darkest days of the eclipse of America are over—and gladly, oh! how gladly will I act up to your well meant suggestions.

Our news you know from the papers. Their philosophy is: 1. A small ministerial change here in men, not in policy; England's absolute nudity of inherent weakness; England's aristocracy decaying fast; the British Empire drifted towards a revolution scarcely to be prevented any more. 2. BONAPARTE drifted from folly to folly and to fall. 3. No patching up of peace possible, though everybody be bent on it. 4. The theatre of war soon to be transferred to the interior of Europe, and the contest generalized.

So much for to-day. My compliments, etc.,

KOSSUTH.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHEAP SUGARS, CHOICE TEAS, WINES, &c.—G. W. HAFF, No. 686 Grand-st., would respectfully announce to the public, that he has taken the entire business of the above store, and pledges himself to reserved exertions to sell all articles in his line at the very lowest prices at which they can be sold for cash. He is now selling the best quality of crushed and powdered Sugars at 9c. 6d. per 7 lbs.

Best Refined Coffee Sugar at 8c. per 7 lbs.
Handsome Refined Sugar at 9c. 6d. per 7 lbs.
Finest Oolong Black Tea at 4s. per lb.
Best E. B. Souchong at 3s. per lb.
Choicest quality of Young Hyson at 4s. per lb.
Very superior Young Hyson at 3s. per lb.
Various qualities of Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas at different prices, all of which are selected from the freshest Teas in market.
Best Old Government Java Coffee at 16d. per lb.
Pure Java Coffee 14d. per lb.
Also, a general assortment of Choice Wines, genuine French Brandies, &c., in bottles and on draught, warranted pure, and can be relied upon for medical purposes.
G. W. HAFF, No. 686 Grand-st.,
N. door east of Sheriff-st., New-York.

LORD PALMERSTON, PRIME MINISTER.—AS IT is important to know his friendly sentiments toward the United States, the reader is requested to turn to page 288 of WIKOFF'S COURTSHIP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. Tenth edition now ready. Price, $1 25.

From the *New-York Albion*.

"We prefer commending the book as beyond question the most amusing of the season, and we commend it without hesitation, because the moral is an excellent one.

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PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, inferior as good as those which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Boston Pianos, and the Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos; both for sale at great bargains; price from $125 to $325. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMprovements have just been completed in Singer's celebrated machines. The unpleasant noise has been removed, and the machines can be run with one half the power hitherto required. The finest cotton or silk thread can be sewed without ever breaking, the equal tension of the threads remains unchanged under all circumstances, and the same machine is competent to do every kind of work perfectly. Call, examine, and be satisfied.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the first and the only powder-proof lock that was awarded a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and were advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
H. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127, and 129 Water-st., New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEman's Hats will be introduced by GENIN, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 20 Chambers-st., (corner of Church,) where they have opened an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of their own importation and manufacture which they offer at current market prices, wholesale and retail. Their retail establishment at No. 97 William, continued as heretofore.

HYDRO MOTOPATHY IS A RELIABLE AND safe treatment for broken down constitutions, debility, kidney difficulties and nocturnal weaknesses. For information see Dr. HALSTED at 82. Nicholas, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. until Saturday, 24th inst. His work on "Hydropathy," 25 cents.

CARPETS FROM AUCTION AT A WONDERFUL reduction in prices at MIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 69 Bowery, 2d fl.—100,000 yards Velvet Tapestry Carpets, at 3s., 3s. and 12s.; 50,000 yards beautiful Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, at 2s., 4s., 5s., 6s. and 8s. per yard.

SHIRTS OF ALL SIZES READY MADE, OR MADE to order in the most superior manner, with every other style and quality of woollen, silk, and cotton, Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Dog Tailville ties, &c., at McLANAHEE'S, No. 259 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers.

SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING FIFTEEN cases of rich striped and plaid silks, which we will sell at 62c. per yard; worth 75c. Also, 3 cases of heavy Satins at 87c. per yard, worth $1. E. H. LEATHERBEE, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

CRAVATS AND JOCKEYALS TIES.—LATEST French styles just received, and for sale at wholesale and retail by C. B. HATCH & CO., importers of gentlemen's furnishing goods, No. 20 Chambers-st., (corner of Church.)

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN GOOD [illegible]

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Suicide of Green, the Chicago Banker—End of the Wife Poisoner—Inquest on his Body—Funeral of the Murderer.

From the Chicago Democrat, Feb. 12.

Our citizens were startled yesterday morning, by the report that GEORGE W. GREEN, found guilty of poisoning his wife, at the Circuit Court of Cook County, had committed suicide. Upon proceeding to the jail we found the report to be well founded. Mr. ANDREW, the Sheriff, politely admitted us to the Jail, and showed us the body of the unfortunate man, which had been cut down, and presented an appalling spectacle.

From the appearance of the cell, every portion of which was shown us by Mr. PETRIE, the turnkey, it was evident that the unfortunate man had for some time premeditated the act, and that he took every possible means to effect it, even to preceding the possibility of his attempting to afford himself any assistance after he had taken the fatal plunge into eternity.

It is supposed that the act was committed between 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning, as two persons confined in an adjoining cell at that time heard a peculiar gurgling noise and groaning. Upon the opening of the outside door of his cell at the usual hour, (7½ in the morning,) by the turnkey, he observed that the quilt of the prisoner's bed was hung up as a curtain before the inside door, which is an iron grated one. He, however, thought GREEN might have hung this up to shade the light, and passed on.

Shortly after, he again went to the cell, and asked if "Mr. GREEN would have his coffee;" but receiving no answer, he drew back the quilt, and found the prisoner suspended, hanging from the wall. Upon a thorough investigation of the cell and the body of the unfortunate man, it was found that he had taken his morning gown, which he had ripped up for the purpose, and breaking out the sounds at the back of his chair, with these he forced the gown up behind an iron bar which runs all round the walls of the cell within a few inches of the ceiling and knotted it at the top, so that it could not be drawn down by his weight. The shrinking of the middle of the planks from their sides enabled him to get the cloth up between the iron and the wood.

He then (probably) took a silk handkerchief, and knotting it in several places to strengthen it and prevent its slipping, tied it round his neck, fastened another handkerchief to it, and a towel to that, and bound all firmly by passing a piece of linen torn from his sheets, around his head, tying it across his forehead in a strong knot. He then took his table, or stand, and standing on it, fastened the towel which was to the handkerchief to the cloth—part of his morning gown—and having tied his hands behind his back, he kicked the table from under him; and, no doubt, life was soon extinct. In his struggles he broke the string with which his hands were tied.

The appearance of the corpse showed the terrible determination of the man when living. The lower jaw projected, and there was a look upon the face which almost said—"I am defeated, but not entirely conquered."

The following, cut from a pamphlet, was found in the prisoner's wallet, in his pocket. The last paragraph was marked in pencil. We put it in italic:

HANNIBAL, after having, to the consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—and having put to flight the armies of the "mistress of the world," and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights; and made her foundations quake—returned to his country to be disarmed, to be driven into exile, and to die at last by poison, administered by his own hand, unassisted and unpitied, in a foreign clime.

Happening to cast my eyes over the portraits in a gallery of paintings, I remarked that they were so arranged as to give four personages—ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL, CESAR and BONAPARTE—the most conspicuous places. I had seen the same before; but never did a similar train of reflections arise in my bosom, as when my mind now hastily glanced over the several histories.

ALEXANDER, having climbed the dizzy heights of ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another to conquer, cut a city on fire, and died in a disgraceful manner of debauch.

CESAR, after having taken eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of his fellow-men—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth—was assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and at the very point in which he had gained the highest object of his ambition.

BONAPARTE, whose mandate kings and priests obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terrors of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and startled the world in succession—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which would not, or could not, bring him aid.

These these four men, who, from the peculiar circumstance of their portraits, seemed to stand as representatives of all those whom the world calls "great"—these four, who made the earth tremble to its centre—severally died—one by assassination, the second by suicide, the third by assassination, and the last in lonely exile.

How vain is the greatness of this world! How fearful is the gift of genius, if it be abused! Who that is now living would not rather die!

The above shows the predeterminations of the man, and is, probably, all the record he has left which will in any way throw light upon the workings of his mind and the circumstances in relation to the poisoning of his wife.

GREEN has been in jail altogether, about five months since he was arrested for the crime for which he was tried and found guilty. During the first part of this time, he appeared to bear up well, and, in fact, to exhibit but little anxiety as to the result.

Since his conviction, however, he had begun to break down, and particularly since the writ of Address corpus from the Supreme Court was denied, he began to decline very fast. His appearance latterly was emaciated in the extreme. He allowed his beard to grow, as the sheriff ordered his razor to be kept from him. Mr. ANDREW, however, told him he might have a man to come and shave him when he wished; but after the barber had made one or two visits, he complained that he could not afford to pay two shillings, and refused to have him shave him any longer.

GREEN told several persons that he would much rather be hung than go through the form of another trial; that the latter was much worse than hanging. A short time since he told a gentleman that he would be acquitted if tried again; that his son GEORGE would not swear so hard against him next time; and that he could bring forward such testimony against Mrs. BLAKE as would invalidate any evidence she might give against him.

The corpse presented the appearance of a man of very powerful frame. The chest is unusually large for the height, (about 5 feet 6 or 7,) the shoulders broad, the limbs very muscular. We observe that the teeth, though worn, are sound, and are double, both in front and in the back part of the jaw.

Some time since, GREEN sent for his attorney, P. BALLINGALL, Esq., and proposed to him that he would make a will in his favor, if he would take and adopt his son, ALBERT. Mr. BALLINGALL answered that he would not, as one of his counsel, be a party to such a proceeding, if he were to pay him $50,000.

GREEN then got Mr. BALLINGALL to draw up a will, which he (GREEN) afterwards rewrote himself, altering it, making Mr. DOYLE, the jailor, and Mr. SAMMONS, Deputy Sheriff, residing on the west side, his executors. This will he deposited in the hands of Mr. DOYLE. We understand it bequeathes the whole of his property, real and personal, after paying his debts, to his boy ALBERT, who is about six years of age, and to the heirs of his (ALBERT'S) body.

GREEN then said to Mr. BALLINGALL, "I do not want to leave this in such a shape; that if ALBERT dies without issue it will revert to my other children. I want him to have it, and if he does not live to enjoy it, I want it left to some public institution. Mr. BALLINGALL, what institutions in this city would you suggest?" Mr. BALLINGALL said, "Since that is your determination, I would suggest the Young Men's Association, and the Firemen's Benevolent Association. GREEN then desired Mr. BALLINGALL to make these institutions his heirs, in case of heirs failing to the boy ALBERT, which was done.

We understand that it may so probable be has left some property to Mr. DOYLE, the jailer, for his kindness and attention; also to Mr. PETRIE, the turnkey. Both of these gentlemen, however, refused when asked by GREEN, to take anything left by him, as they have enough of their own. They said to GREEN that he had better leave his money to those who were more deserving of it.

We understand that GREEN leaves property variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000.

We understand that it is the intention of the family and relatives of GREEN to contest the will on the ground of his insanity; they holding that none but an insane person would commit suicide. GREEN, since his incarceration, had also exhibited some rather strange notions. For instance, he never had taken off the greater portion of his garments. He never took off his under-clothing, except to change his shirt occasionally; but slept in his pantaloons, &c., &c.

Coroner HAGEN summoned the following gentlemen to serve on the jury of inquest. They summoned a verdict of death by [illegible] hand: Dr. MAXWELL, foreman; P. Bray, D. Wilmerk, Dr. Max Myers, Edward Sawyer, Jas. Howe, Daniel Andrews, Wm. Church, Dr. Hunt, F. Parmalee, C. P. Bradley, T. A. Stewart.

A daguerreotype of GREEN was taken showing the position in which he was found, after he committed the fatal deed, which will, no doubt, be a great curiosity.

Thus ends this, the most appalling tragedy ever enacted in this city. From first to last it has been a fearful record of crime; a record, the perusal of which would shock the most hardened heart. May we be spared from ever again having to give publicity to such a shocking history o the most dreadful crime that ever man could commit, and its frightful retribution.

FUNERAL OF GREEN.

About 3 o'clock, Mr. FISHER'S hearse drove up to the Court-House, and the corpse, which had been put in a handsome coffin, by order of the coroner, was brought out and placed in the hearse. Two carriages only accompanied the hearse. In the first was Mr. ANDREW M. GREEN, second son of the deceased, ALBERT GREEN, the youngest son, Mr. REVEL, brother-in-law to the deceased, Coroner HAGEN, and Deputy-Sheriff BULKELEY.

In the second carriage were FISHER, the undertaker, and others. A large crowd of persons were collected. In fact, during the day, some thousands of persons visited the jail, endeavoring to obtain a sight of the body. Some climbed up and crowded the windows; others besieged the doors. Every available point of view was occupied, so eager was the public curiosity.

Death of the Venerable Thomas O'Conor.

From the Evening Post, Feb. 22.

If violent grief is seen to shed hot tears over the grave of the young, there is not a less appropriate sadness to be seen weeping over that of the old, whose thread of life has been extended beyond the biblical limit. This was exemplified in the recent funeral of our venerable fellow-citizen, THOMAS O'CONOR, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday last, when a large concourse of our leading men congregated together to pay burial tribute to his last remains. To the solemn ritual of religion on that occasion were added the dignified respect and veneration of a secular class who not only knew, but appreciated, his modest worth and refined habits.

Detached from the empirically active machinery of life for many years, the world had few opportunities of knowing him beyond the sacred precints of the family and social circles. Those who knew him in those relationships can alone fully feel the void that his death has made.

Mr. O'CONOR physically, morally and mentally, indicated the fountain whence he drew his existence; the blood that flowed in his veins must have, through a long ancestry, been freed from those degrading interruptions which but too often shows a fatal retrogression to the animality which is little complimentary to our human nature. In him were to be seen no traces of those family and social deluges which seem to divide one portion of the human family from the other, and which lead to ethnological distinctions as fatal to one race as they are inflating to another. In him, action, thought and feeling were the result of the harmonious workings of his physical, cerebral and moral nature, coupled with the happy influences of that family and social medium in which it was his good destiny to live.

Of course, his life was threaded with vicissitudes—its currents often ebbed and flowed and as often, perhaps, wore a broken surface. The social tissues of the country in which he was cradled have festered and fevered with too many evils, too many perturbations, not to indicate all these as being more or less inseparable from every one born on its soil. To be torn in the bud from the family organism and natal soil, to be obliged to adapt himself to a new order of things, to have, as it were, the buds of his youth divorced from the blossoms and fruit of his riper years, were alone sufficient to make him familiar with sorrow and not unacquainted with grief.

But long before the evening of his life he was restored to the happiness and repose of his youth. A little army, nursed within the sanctity of his own home, drawing from him the distinguishing characteristics which we have just commemorated, were destined to go forth, to wrestle with the world, to conquer it, and to mellow the venerable old man's life with the fresh fruits of their victories.

Und doch an euch nur denkt er, liebe Kinder, auch jetzt.

Though the light of half a century has been upon Mr. O'CONOR'S life in this City, though he has been called upon to perform the most varied duties, and has been at the head of popular, secular and religious associations, yet not one shadow has fallen on his good name, not one dark thread has interwoven itself with the bright woof of his life. His venerable presence has graced many a public avocation, has adorned many an assembly of our people, but into the dark intrigues and selfish schemes of our public men he was never drawn—never allowed the essence of his moral nature to be minted down into material treasure to provoke the prostituted worship of the world. His days hung together in moral completeness, free from the meretricious glosses of the parvenu, the vain show of the uncultivated, and the canker-worm of the vicious.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 95, 30, 16, 26, 30, 34, 40, 91, 56, 53.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 62, 66, 189, 50, 26, 43, 84, 14, 22, 23, 41, 42, 44, 45. *Circuit*—Nos. 1484, 1505, 1602, 1694, 1695, 1697, 1698, 1700 to 1707, 1709, 1710. *Short Causes*—Nos. 2271, 2641, 1753, 2018, 2147, 2000, 2115.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1*—Nos. 20, 30, 37, 48, 49. *Part II*—Nos. 11, 20, 21.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 165, 660, 748, 678, 708, 707, 708, 805, 765, 781, 806, 114, 28, 96, 710, 688, 692, 820, 688 to 692, 657, 641, 643, 644 to 655, 657, 658, 494, 674, 219, 209, 781, 598, 632.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 22.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Massachusetts.*—In this case, standing the first on the Calendar, the District Attorney proposed to bring on a motion to strike the answer and amended answer from the files, to make which motion a stay of proceedings had been granted.

Mr. Donohue, for the claimants, made a preliminary objection to the motion, that the objection should have been taken by exception, and that no practice of striking out pleadings is to be found in admiralty.

Judge Betts said he would take the papers and give his decision in the morning.

The Calendar then being taken up this case was called, and the claimants made an earnest effort to bring the cause on for trial, offering to amend their claim and answer in any way so as to avoid the question raised on the motion. Mr. Joachimsen, however, said that he was not ready to try the cause this morning, having been engaged continually in Court, and the case was accordingly laid over till to-morrow morning.

BAIL—APPEAL.

The United States vs. *James M. Goodrich.*—The defendant in this case, who is the Captain of the steamer *Massachusetts*, was ordered to be held to bail in the sum of $1,000. He offered as sureties Mr. A. Blanchard and Mr. Galbraith, who were accepted by the Clerk. The District Attorney appealed from this decision. The Court ordered the sureties to appear, and having examined them pronounced them sufficient.

BAIL—SPECIAL.

The United States vs. *Lewis Kraft alias Joseph Fillotti.*—The prisoner is charged with having fitted out the schooner *Advance* to be engaged in the Slave-trade, and an examination is instituted for the purpose of determining whether he shall be committed for trial.

The charge originated with a man by the name of Raymond Knowles, and depends mainly on his evidence for being sustained.

Knowles is now 23 years of age, and was one of the crew of the U. S. ship *Germantown*, and escaped to the ship, the *Germantown* being one of the squadron under the command of Capt. Lavalette, on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

During October, 1854, the schooner *Advance*, commanded by Kraft, was at anchor in Porto Praya, and came first under the particular notice of the commanding officer of the squadron by driving from her moorings and going ashore. She was got off and repaired, through the assistance of the officers and crew of the *Germantown*, and during which the personal knowledge of Captain Kraft, the master, relied upon for identifying the prisoner as that individual, is derived.

Early in November information was received through Captain Lavalette, that a suspicious cargo had been privately landed from the *Advance*, and she was subsequently seized, sent home and condemned at Norfolk, Va., for having been engaged in the Slave-trade.

Knowles appears to have seen the prisoner known as Captain Kraft on board the *Advance* at Porto Praya several times, but never spoke to him on any occasion. After his return to New-York, while at work on the brig *North Star* at Greenpoint, he saw the prisoner on the deck of a brig called the *Baleor*, building at the same place, and thought he looked like a man he had seen somewhere, and on looking down, thought the prisoner cast his eyes upon him in a manner which was peculiar, and similar to that which he remarked as noticeable in Kraft when seeing him on board the *Advance*.

The *Baleor* was built for fast sailing and adapted for the Slave-trade, and having seen the prisoner several times after this, and on board vessels in the North River, which was quicker his movements, witness lodged the information which led to the arrest of the prisoner as Captain Kraft of the *Advance*.

Evidence had been employed by the prisoner to work for some days about the *Baleor*, building at Greenpoint, and was discharged, as he says, because the finishing of the brig had been let out to jobbers.

Lieutenant ROGERS of the *Germantown*, was up and the *Advance* for two or three hours, receiving the assistance required by her distress, and saw the captain, but had little if any conversation with him. Le Kraft, or De Kraft, as he was called, speaking broadly any English. The witness had not since Kraft since that time; his attention had been recently recalled for the purpose of identifying him with the prisoner. He had received a note from the District Attorney, and had conversed with Knowles, who said the captain of the *Advance* was engaged in building a brig, and that he had lodged information as to Kraft. Under these circumstances, Lieutenant ROGERS, on being asked whether he could recognize Captain Kraft now, answered, "My impression is that this is Captain Kraft," indicating, at the same time, the seat occupied by the prisoner.

The commander of the *Germantown*, E. A. Lavalette, after having afforded to the *Advance* the important assistance which relieved that vessel from her perilous condition ashore, received a visit from Captain Kraft, who came on board the *Germantown* to express his acknowledgments, &c. He conversed with him in French, and held a somewhat prolonged interview with him. Captain Lavalette having understood him to be an old trader, took the occasion of making extensive inquiries as to the winds, currents, anchorages and other matters important to the coast navigation, and which Kraft responded to fully and freely in the cabin of the *Germantown*, and in close proximity with Captain Lavalette.

Afterwards the *Advance* fell under suspicion; and a commission of officers appointed by Captain Lavalette and the officers on board, made investigations about and examination of the vessel, which brought Captain Kraft more fully under notice, and resulted in sending the *Advance* to the United States for trial.

Captain Lavalette now, in substance, says that some resemblance may be said to exist between Kraft and the prisoner, but that would not be recalled unless first led to it by some circumstances of suspicion or inferential inquiries, like those of the present. "That if this gentleman had been placed among twenty or thirty others in the same room, and I was asked 'Many of them bore a resemblance to the Captain of the *Advance*, I would say this gentleman did;" that when in close proximity to Kraft he appeared paler, thinner, and that several other conspicuous personal peculiarities, now obvious in that gentleman, were not observed in Capt. Kraft, &c.

Lieut. G. F. Sinclair, of the *Germantown*, also saw Kraft in the ward-room, and detects a general resemblance between Filiotti and Kraft, but negatives decidedly their identity.

This concludes, in substance, the evidence offered by the United States for the purpose of identifying the prisoner.

Some ten witnesses have been examined on behalf of the prisoner to disprove his identity with Kraft.

William E. Curtis, counsellor at law, was the professional adviser of Capt. Kraft during the proceedings against the *Advance*; accompanied him to Norfolk, and necessarily, from frequent professional interviews, possessed a knowledge of Kraft, as fully detailed by him, not necessary to be reiterated, and which thoroughly repudiates any possibility of identity with the prisoner, and corroborates the conclusions to that effect evinced by Captain Lavalette and Lieutenants Sinclair and ROGERS. The remaining witnesses, whose evidence has been carefully examined, but quite unnecessary to spread out at length, show very clearly that the prisoner, Joseph Filiotti, who speaks English very fluently, and was well known by them under his present name, was, at the period referred to, in constant command of the brig *Amphitrite*, trading from New-Orleans to more southern ports, and so constantly met with and well known as to render his having been engaged upon the African Coast, as criminally imputed, entirely incredible.

The case, upon a full and careful examination of the subject, is one of resemblance only, not identification, and being entirely satisfied of this fact, and no foundation existing for detaining Mr. Filiotti to answer the accusation, he is accordingly discharged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Mack et al. vs. *Lymington et als.*—An *exoneretur* on payment of costs in the suit on the undertaking.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Willoughby vs. *Thorp et als.*—Amended order.

Freeman vs. *Erben.*—Motion for judgment on frivolous answer denied, with $5 costs.

Langdon vs. *Wilbe et al.*—Order as to allowance.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Woodruff.

ACCOMMODATION NOTE CASE.

Charles Burrell, Sen. vs. *J. Boyle.*—In this case, the plaintiff claimed to recover, as the rightful holder of a promissory note for $1,630, made by the defendant to the order of Lots, Dall & Co. On the part of the defendant the making of the note was admitted, but it was set up that it was solely for the accommodation of the payees, Lots, Dall & Co., and that the plaintiff could not recover, as he was not the legal holder. Under these circumstances, the defendant's Counsel called witnesses to prove the following facts—that after the defendant had made the note and delivered it to the payees,

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets . *Carefully reported for the N. Y Daily Times*

THURSDAY, Feb. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still inactive, but quoted firm, at $6 50 for Pots, and $8 75 for Pearls, @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained. The day's sales include 190 packages Java, at 13½c.@13½c.; 1,500 bags Rio, at 9½c.@10c.; and 150 Jamaica, on private terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, and is steady in price. We quote

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	
Middling	9½	9½	9½	
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair	10½	10	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered, and less inquired for both by the home trade and by shippers—hence, they are rather easier in price. The *Baltic's* news has tended to increase the depression. The day's sales embrace 6,000 bbls. We quote

Ordinary State	$ 19½@ $ 25
Straight State	$ 25 @ $ 30
Favorite State	$ 30 @ $ 32½
Mixed Western	$ 32½@ $ 75
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	$ 75 @ $ 00
Fancy Michigan	$ 00 @ $ 00
Common to Good Ohio	$ 75 @ $ 00
Fancy Ohio	$ 00 @ $ 00
Extra Ohio	$ 00 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	$ 00 @10 00
Extra Genesee	$ 10 75 @12 00

Canadian, in bond, is neglected; 600 bbls., free, were taken at $9 75@$10 12½ @ bbl. Southern is less active and not quite so firm. There were 1,800 bbls. purchased at $8 75@$9 37½ for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $9 50@$10 07½ for fancy and extra @ bbl. There is a fair business being done in Buckwheat Flour at $3 75@$4 12½ @ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is inactive and tangled at $6 25@$7 12½ @ bbl. Corn Meal is less inquired for at $4 37½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, @ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is coarse and weaned at rising prices. The day's business consists of 1,000 bus. late Canadian Mediterranean White at $2 48; 2,000 fair to good Southern, do. at $2 20@$2 30, and 1,200 Western Red at $1 95. Rye is quiet, being rare and held above the limits of buyers. Barley is in limited request, and small sales have been made of prime two-rowed at $1 15 @ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and very firm at 60c.@60c. for State and Western @ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and being sparingly sought after is rather cheaper. The sales of the day embrace 18,000 bushels at 90c.@90c. for mixed Southern; 94c.@96c. for white and yellow do., and 90c.@91c. for Jersey yellow @ bushel.

HAY—River is moderately active at 90c.@95c. for shipment; and $1@$1 06½ for local use, @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are plenty and heavy, with sales reported of last year's crop at 21c.@24c. @ lb.—a further abatement.

IRON—There were 100 tons Scotch Pig bought at $30 @31, usual credit, @ ton.

LATHS—Eastern remain as last noticed, being scarce and quiet.

LEAD—There have been 70 tons Spanish in bond bought for export at $6 @ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is in demand and is increasing in value. A moderate quantity would be readily taken at full previous prices.

MOLASSES—About 150 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands at 37c.@37½c. @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is sparingly dealt in at $20@$ 25 @ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is declining. 350 bbls. have been sold at 40c.@41c. cash @ gallon. Tar has not varied. Some 700 bbls. common Rosin were reported as having been sold at $1 62½ @ bbl. delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unaltered in demand and value. Linseed is more inquired for at 77c.@ 78c. @ gallon. Some owners claim higher prices. Lard Oil is quiet and rather languid at 80c.@85c. @ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in good demand at buoyant rates, with sales of 2,200 bbls. at $12 75@$13 for Old Mess; $13 25 for New Prime; $14 50 for New Mess; $15@$15 50 for Western Prime Mess; $16 50@ $17 for City do. do.; and $17 50@$17 50 for Clear Mess, @ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in poor supply and are salable at 7c.@7c. @ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request at 6½c.@6½c. for hams, and 6c.@6½c. for shoulders, @ lb. Bacon is salable and steady at, according to quality, from 8½c.@9c. @ lb. About 20,000 lbs. clear changed hands at the latter rate. Lard is pretty active and steady, with sales of 400 bbls. at 9½c.@9½c. @ lb. Beef is coming forward slowly and is in moderate demand at full rates. The day's operations comprise 400 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $9 50@10 @11 for do. Mess; $13 50 for Vermont do.; $16 @18 @18 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$15 50 for extra do. @ bbl. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet, at $21@$27 @ tierce. Beef Hams are moderately inquired for, at $18@$18 @ tierce. Butter is saleable and firm, at 18c.@19c. for Ohio, 22c.@27c. for State dairy, and 22c.@ 31c. for Orange County, @ lb. Cheese is not active, at 9½c.@10½c. @ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made since our last, of 200 tces. Fair to Choice, at $3 75@$4 75 @ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile brought 10½c. @ lb.

SUGARS—Are in fair request and are firm—sales having been made of 600 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6½c.@ 8c.; 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@6½c.; and 60 hhds. Cuba at 6½c.@6½c.; with 50 hhds. Texas, on terms not made public.

WHISKY—The market rules quiet and languid—the sales comprising 200 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prince, at 21½c.@21½c., cash, @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very limited business was transacted to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 600 bales Cotton, at 3-32d.@5-16d. @ lb., and 600 bbls. Turlow at 15s.; some Pork at 9s. @ bbl.; and 200 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. @ ton. For London, the shipments were quite small at old rates. For other ports, nothing really new transpired.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick front house, with one or two lots, each 25x100 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 128 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by day's work, and is in complete order, furnished and with hot and cold water, bells, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c. Possession given. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. A. DAVENPORT, No. 192 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brown stone, front House, in Carroll-place, next to the corner of Court-st., strictly a first-class house, with all the modern improvements. The house is 22 feet deep by 35 feet front. Cars from Fulton Ferry pass near the door every five minutes. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 61 Montague-st., Brooklyn, first door; central entrance on Clinton.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two very desirable three-story and high basement brick houses, beautifully located on Marion-st. near Bedford-av. Brooklyn; and on fourth 4th-st., Williamsburg, near 3d-av.; the houses have all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower bath, range, gas, &c. For particulars apply to E. METTLER, No. 257 Front-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And other buildings, with six acres of land, suitable for a school or boarding-house. The view cannot be surpassed by any cities in the vicinity. Five minutes' walk from the depôt at Port Chester. Fifty per cent. of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HORACE B. SMITH, at Port Chester.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, now built in the most substantial manner, and finished in elegant style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 221 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 666 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a food store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 122 West 23d-st. JOHN B. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very neat house on the south side of 45th-st., near 6th-av., with basement and under cellar, all new and in complete order. It is a complete little house for a small family. Terms easy. Apply at No. 626 45th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing nine rooms and under cellar, with two lots. For only $1,600; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 102 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four story and basement brown stone front houses, 20 by 60, lots 20 feet 7 inches deep, with all the modern improvements; situated Nos. 56 and 58 East 20th-st., between 6th and Lexington-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60—next door.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Several small new cottages in Brooklyn and vicinity, all well located and convenient of access from the City at all hours of the day. Will be sold much below their value for cash. Apply No. 208 Madison-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with stores, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A modern built 3-story brown stone front house, in West 19th-st. between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply to EDMUND A. SMITH, No. 24 Spruce-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The brown stone house and lot No. 120 Madison-av., near 30th-st. Inquire within, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Possession middle of April.

BUILDING FOR SALE.—The new marble building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. Application to be made at the Central Bank, No. 41 Chambers-st.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

$25,000.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A gentleman about leaving for Europe, offers his house for sale, nearly finished, built by himself, without regard to cost, for his own use. Stone-front stores; brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements; lot full size. The glasses and carpets are now being made, and will be sold with the house—located near Madison Park and 8th-av. Any profit-man in want of a first-class dwelling may address Box No. 633, Lower Post-Office, to S. S. S.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, consisting of 11 acres of land, a large garden in fine order, a good stable and carriage house. The house is two stories and attic, with cellar under the whole, and entirely new and well arranged. On the premises are a gardener's house, ice house, barn, stable and shed, all in excellent order. The place is in the centre of the block and is surrounded by some of the most cultivated and pleasant residences on the Hudson River, which it has an extensive and beautiful view. Possession may be had immediately. For terms, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,
No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—A valuable property, containing 61 acres, at Dobbs' Ferry, on the North River, 20 miles from the City and a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt; it commands a beautiful view of the North River and surrounding country; it is in the vicinity of the Post-Office and several Churches. The property is so situated that it can be divided into several fine cottage and villa sites, for Summer residences. It will be sold at a price that will make it a safe and profitable investment. Apply to E. L. BOLLES, No. 60 Beaver-st., or to M. E. COZZENS, Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn., four hours from New-York, per Harlem Railroad, where a boarding house is much needed, consisting of 20 rooms, carriage and wood houses, shade trees and shrubbery, large rich garden, with cherry, peach, pear, plum, and apple trees, grape, currant and gooseberry. Rent, $150; furnished, $200. Also, a fine store, equal to any one in the county, where much money can be made, with 10 acres of choice land. Apply to GOULDS & ELLIOTT, No. 128 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 15 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicates with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 12 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 3 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and a fine shade forest. A pure stream of water runs through lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 285 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the thoroughly and healthy village of Yonkers. The house is a first-class, in the Italian style with tower, nine chief rooms, 14 rooms, has double verandahs 100 feet in length, hot and cold water, furnace, range, etc. The grounds (15 ft. square) are tastefully laid out in shrubbery, fruit trees, &c. Also stable on the premises. The view is delightful, extending upwards of 25 miles. Apply to SABONY & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York. More land can be had if wanted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE.—With 11 acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House about containing 14 rooms. Has piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNLIN No. 268 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 45 by 35 feet, two stories, with basement, piazza, fixtures, range, and all modern conveniences, all in good repair. Furnished with about four acres of land established; very desirably located in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Long Island, 25 miles from the City. Access to the City daily by steamboat or railroad. Location very healthy. House is a new modern-built cottage; barn, carriage-house, granary, poultry-house and yard; good well of water, about 30 acres of cultivable land, 12 acres of wood land. Apply to W. WILSON, No. 5 Ludgate-place.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—About eight miles from the City, near Morrisania Depôt. House is new, by 30, with kitchen addition 16 by 20, 1½ stories high, 10 by 18. Lot 75 by 200, in good cultivation. Possession March 1. Apply to W. J. STORMS, No. 128 Washington-st.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The improved Cottage at Newport, containing 7 sleeping-rooms, a sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry and bath-room on the first floor, and on the second eight bedrooms, and four large bathrooms in the attic. There is also a public and private stairways, and the house is furnished throughout, also with plate, china, linen, &c. There is a detached house, a fine stable for seven horses and 4 cows, and an acre of land, together with the water lot in front. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 14 Warren-st.

COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A commodious, convenient and tightly cottage residence in the suburbs of Tarrytown, within six minutes' walk of the Railroad station, having an ample lot, with trees and shrubbery, and commanding a fine view of the river and country; is nearly new, and will be sold low, on favorable terms of payment, or will be rented. Inquire of WM. P. LYON, No. 36 Beekman-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new Gothic cottage, seven rooms, attic and cellar. Rent $230; possession in two weeks. Also a two-story, attic and basement cottage with wing, 8 rooms, gable roof, cellar. Rent $200, from May next, at Astoria, L. I. Also $10,000, $4,000, $3,500, $3,000, and three stores of $1,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated 14 miles from Rye Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The house is 44 by 36 feet, built in the most substantial manner, carriage barn 30 by 40 feet. The grounds comprise about four acres, well shaded and nicely laid out. Shooting back to Long Island Sound, is a fine piece of land of 15 acres, which will be sold with it, if desired. Inquire of A. ENNIS, Rye Station, and view the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE BRICK STORE-HOUSE, No. 17 SOMERVILLE, N. J.—The store is now in the possession of STEELE & SHIPMAN. It is considered the best stand in the County, and a large business may be done to advantage. For particulars apply to JOHN M. MANN, Esq., Somerville, or JASON H. BOCKOVER, Nos. 7 and 9 Dey-alley-st., New-York.
WM. J. HEDGES, No. 78 Grand-st., Jersey City.

FOUR NEW ENGLISH HIGH BASEMENT HOUSES FOR SALE.—Situated on the north side of 38th-st., between two railroads, 7th-av. and 8th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, baths, speaking tubes, bells and dumb waiters. If sold $4,000 can remain on each, or will be rented to a suitable tenant. Apply to SAMU

AUCTION SALES.

THURSDAY, the 12th

[illegible]

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, RECEIVER, &c. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all that valuable property known as No. 1 Bowling Green, at the northwest corner of 12th-st. and the 6th-av., lately known as the Knickerbocker Hotel. The lot is 25 feet 6 inches wide, front and rear, and 75 feet deep. The building covers the same lot, with front of brown stone on the avenue and street; is four stories in height with double-pitched roof, is built of the best materials, in the most substantial manner, and conveniently divided into suites of rooms, well suited for insurance and other offices. The main floor is well adapted for a banking house, for which it has been kept entire unoccupied.

Also, all that certain block of ground in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows, viz.: northerly by the southerly line of 106th-st., 619 feet 7 inches; easterly by the westerly line of the 10th-av., 201 feet 10 inches; southerly by the northerly line of 105th-st., 625 feet 10 inches, and westerly by the easterly line of 9th-av., 800 feet 6 inches. This property is to be sold in separate lots with privilege. Maps will be ready on the 20th inst., and can be had on application to the auctioneer. Terms of sale.

Signed,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Feb. 22, and FRIDAY, Feb 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 19 Nassau-st. Signor G. B. Pandolfini's large sale of about 100 cases superb marble goods, just received from Italy, consisting of large statuary Mercuries, Nymphs and other new styles of vases in basso-relievo; also, a large assortment of smaller descriptions, and a large assortment of fancy marble ornaments. Also, an invoice of beautiful alabaster groups, Venus of Canova, Dancing Girls, Cleopatra, Susannah, Rebe of Canova, Hercules, Venus de Medici, &c. Also, a large lot of fresh goods just received from Paris, consisting of rococo cabinets, bureaus, looking-glasses, cabinets, illuminated night clocks, groups, figures, ormolu clocks, bronzes, plated ware, china, and other desirable goods. Being the last sale of the season, no without reserve.

At 12 o'clock, directly after the sale of marble and fancy goods, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., a large collection of stuffed birds from South America, Italy, and other parts of the world, prepared by the well known Mr. Gallraith, being the finest collection ever brought forward by that great artist, consisting of birds in cases, &c., in glass shades and mounted on zig-zag—all mounted in the most substantial manner. Sale without reserve.

At 12 o'clock, directly after the sale of marble and fancy goods, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., a large collection of stuffed birds from South America, Italy, and other parts of the world, prepared by the well known Mr. Gallraith, being the finest collection ever brought forward by that great artist, consisting of birds in cases, &c., in glass shades and mounted on zig-zag—all mounted in the most substantial manner. Sale without reserve.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, (rain or shine,) a large and splendid variety of house hold furniture of every description, being the entire contents of house No 72 8th-av., worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade as the goods will be peremptorily sold, comprising—Brussels, three ply, ingrain and rag carpets, oil cloth, hair cloth; one mahogany suit, eight pieces, in French brocade; carved tete-a-tetes and sofas, arm and reception chairs to match, rich shade clock, rosewood tables, mirror front etageres, rosewood piano-forte, (superior instrument,) velvet and hair-bottom chairs, fine oil paintings in rich frames, two costly French mirrors, elegant mantel vases, ornaments, lace curtains and shades, variety rich silver ware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, richly carved mirrors, superb hair mattresses, feather beds, lounges, &c.; with a large assortment of other articles, too numerous to mention, furniture, extension table, china tea sets, cut glassware; Wilton, Brussels and other carpets, oilcloths, &c. Catalogues at house. Stores and cars pass the door.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Friday,) genteel household furniture, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 278 Spring-st., near Hudson, tapestry and ingrain carpets, French plate pier and oval mirrors, gas chandeliers, oil paintings, engravings, rich brocatelle and lace window curtains, mahogany sofas, rosewood easy parlor furniture, viz.: tete-a-tetes, sofa, Voltaire chairs, spring seat parlor chairs, marble-topcentre and pier tables fancy tables, corner stand, &c., including the chamber furniture of five rooms, hair mattresses, pillows, &c; also, stair carpets, rods, oil-cloth, hat-stand, grate-irons, mantel ornaments, &c., including a large assortment of ladies' hats, French flowers, tabs, paper and boot muffins, &c. A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers, and goods to be removed on day of sale.

TOBIAS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 Nassau-st., by catalogue, rosewood P mo-fortes of celebrated makers, rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, enameled chamber suites, mahogany and black walnut furniture in every variety, cane and black walnut extension dining tables, wardrobes, bureaus and washstands, marble tops, magnificent article of furniture from Japan, cost $125, oil paintings and engravings, mirrors, two very choice rosewood Piano-fortes, 7 and 6¾ octaves, hair mattresses, office and library tables, table castors, china tea sets and motto cups, parlor ornaments, 50 lots of jewelry, sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Every facility for boxing and and carting. 2,000 cigars in small lots.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By S. BOGART, SATURDAY, Feb 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No 121 Water-st., near Wall-st., mortgage sale, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, the fine furniture and fixtures of a first-class bar-room and restaurant, comprising of seven splendid mirrors, one celebrated historical oil painting, Lafayette in Prison, engravings, time piece, cut decanters, tumblers, wines, china pan & bowls, 9 tobers, marble-top tables, cane seat chairs and stools, gas fixtures, oil cloth, stoves and pipe, kitchen ranges and cooking ware, copper pans and kettles, ice chest, table complete, marble washstands, table cloths and napkins, castors, crockery, bedsteads, bedding, &c. F. S. STALLKNECHT, Attorney for Mortgagees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auct on on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lease of lot, together with the three-story and basement brick house thereon, No. 203 West 24th-st. between 8th and 10th ave.; 20 by 99 feet, house 20 by 40 feet, furnished in modern style. The lease is from Clement C. Moore, having 12 years to run from May last, at an annual ground rent of $40, with covenants for 3 renewals for 21 years each.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY—Will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 9th-av., the furniture of a family removed for convenience of sale, sofas, sofa bed-teads, tete-a-tetes, shifts, rockers, centre, dining, card, and extension tables, French and cottage bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, 3-ply ingrain and rag carpets, mirrors, oil paintings and engravings, kitchen furniture, cooking stove, &c. Sale peremptory.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a handsome assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of good quality, mirrors and house-furnishing articles, which are well worthy of the attention of housekeepers. Goods sold to be stored in the City, or packed for shipping or store until May, at a reasonable charge.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, Feb 23 at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Prank fort and William-sts, household furniture, dressing bureaus, plain do., sofas, divans, tables, chairs, oval and other mirrors, bedsteads, carpets oil cloth, clocks, crockery and glass ware, cooking and office stoves, and a variety of other goods; 50 dozen shirts, 150 boxes dominoes, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction at the residences of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clo'k, in conclusion, the entire residue of furniture contained in the warerooms of A. C. HUMBERT, (late Humbert & Keasy,) Nos 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, embracing rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, finished and unfinished. Also, an assortment of oil paintings, window shades, fixtures, tools, &c. Also a horse and cart

LORIN INGERSOLL, } Assignees.
JOEL W. MASON, }

INSTRUCTION.

$2 ONLY.—Writing for Ladies' Classes, Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, &c., at reduced prices, all the week, at Mr. PAINE'S Academies, No. 267 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 146 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Persons desirous of improving in penmanship, early application is respected, will find these lessons peculiarly adapted to their wants.

$5—BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives notice that this is positively the last week to secure it for a full course in perfection. Doub'e Entry. A few rooms will be kept open for application from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets may be secured now and lessons taken at pleasure.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL, Lincoln House, Lexington, corner of 46th-st. The establishment is twenty-six each of the two departments. The training admits thorough, systematic and elegant.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Germany, offers his private musical services. Applications to be made at his residence, No. 5 Jones-st., near 6th-st., New-York. The best references will be given.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 6th-st., on Washington square, (formerly No. 25 Bleecker-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, [illegible]

FIFE AND DRUM FOR SCHOOLS, [illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COOKE, Esq., was unanimously nominated President for the ensuing year.
HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most unexceptionable securities, having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Hillerwarth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Oksll,	W. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Provost,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gillilan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and hosiery.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M. Bliss,	F. W. Meyer,
Shepard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John B. Arthur,
C. F. Milnor,	U. A. Murdock,	J. K. Myers,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Shimmon,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wesson,	Fred. B. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. S. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	J. E. Hanford,	Wm. Leconey,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos. Eakin,
C. Hadden,	John J. Haines,	Thos. MacNamee.
L. P. Morton,	Barthol'w Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.

BENJ. A. OSBORNDONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman.
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Caleb Marsh,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hall Charles,
Wm H. Falls,	Ralph Mead	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICE OFFICE

No. 22 William st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (600,000.) Illustrated. pp. 250. On Fine Paper—Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper modes of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described in the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, well read such is this book, as to explain to her many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female's system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, ameloration and relief. How many better months, how much anguish, might have been saved to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: Alderman Hanman, No. 831 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Samuel Seeman, No. 76 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; Robert Thomas, corner of Pike and Scotts-sts. New-York; Miss Letitia Ewing, No. 259 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Herdett, No. 63 Walker-st., New-York; Mrs. Treavor, No. 48 Vandam-st., New-York; M. C. Ely, No. 103 Wall-st., New-York; Albert Eaton, No. 118 South-st., New-York; Lawyer Goodman, No. 106 Broadway, New-York; Isaac Taylor, pilot of steamboat Union, at Fulton Ferry; John E. Johnston, No. 44 Farmington, Conn.; Mr. WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No 109 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, 37½ cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or liability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons of all latitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 92 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCTOR HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable. some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—His grand specific, HUNTER'S HOLDFAST, can only be had at his office. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Dunne-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely, a cure at once, and no delay and more expense. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call and hear at No 30 Canal-st., you will find Dr Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other med cines for female derangements. Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with super or accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—343 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No 129 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st.! Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A M., and 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED—Even in Cases of the worst kind and oldest standing, by Dr. M. CARL MULLER, German Chemist, and former pupil of Liebig, Rose and Mitscherlich, No. 9 West Broadway, near Chambers-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octaves, rosewood case, $175; 6¾, do, $185; 7 octave, $210 to $225; one grand Piano, $400, cost $600. Frak's superior Melodeon, Cabert's panel, $65 to $125. Second-Hand Pianos from $50 to $120, being a reduction of 20 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted.
McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PIANOS, CHEAPEST IN NEW-YORK.—One excellent round C cut, price for $60; one for $70; one do, $80; one for masters's office; also, one for $100 (Boston warranted.) One $250 rosewood Piano, (New, warranted.) One $250 mahogany Piano, (used, but thoroughly tuned,) received, or taken in exchange. Each thoroughly tuned.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the above Bank, at the Banking-house, corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Measures of importance to the interest of every stockholder will be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. B. HUNT, President pro tem.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 26, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the interest from the 1st of January on such lands as may be converted into stock prior to the 1st of March.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

DAVID HOADLEY, President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAIL-ROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1855.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

THE LOAN OF THE CITY OF WHEELING FOR $100,000, originally negotiated with the Messrs. Rothschild, and falling due on the 1st of March next, will be paid, principal and interest, on presentation of the bonds at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

JAMES PAUL, Mayor of Wheeling.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual elect on for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

MONEY WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Any sum from $2,000 to $10,000 is wanted on productive real estate, worth double the amount. Bond ample; title perfect, and interest paid prompt. Address Box No 2,778 Post Office.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York.

THEODORE DEHON,
No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

T. F. BULL—Note broker, office No. 109 Water-st., 3d door from Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and the so-quarters per cent, on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip. Add also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S HONE, President.

D F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be equally divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books are and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the 1st day of March 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation at the office of

JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the ARMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb 20, 1854.—The BANK OF NEW-YORK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Bank of the Commonwealth as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

CALEB S WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PELLIS,
D. DAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club rooms, at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,

Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	$160 to $250
COOPER WATCHES,	
Duplex and Levers, from	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses,	125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers,	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,	
Which run eight days with one winding,	140 to 185
ENAMEL WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in hunting-cases,	35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in magic cases,	85 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,	
Which change into the neatest forest watches,	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP	
And turn the hands without a key,	85 to 140

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes,	$25
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS,	30
GOLD ENAMELLED WATCHES for the ladies,	35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS,	36
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases,	50
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as,	16
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as	14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets,	$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $35; Brooches,	5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses,	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains,	10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains,	30 00 to 150 00
Gold Vest Chains,	10 00 to 35 00
Gold Fob Chains,	6 00 to 20 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings,	3 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys,	1 50 to 4 00
Gold Fob Keys,	2 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals,	3 50 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles,	1 25 to 5 00
Gold Pencils,	2 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils,	3 25 to 10 00
Diamond Rings,	7 00 to 200 00
Diamond Ear-rings,	100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins,	12 00 to 75 00
Gold Opera Glasses,	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Pencil Cases,	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Rings with stones,	1 00 to 6 00
Gold Rings, Buttons, per set,	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set,	1 00 to 6 00
Gold Buttons, per pair,	1 00 to 6 00
Gold Pins, per set,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Opera Glasses,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Pencil Cases,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Pens and Pencils,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Thimbles,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Fob Chains,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Fob Keys,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Fob Seals,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Guard Chains,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Guard Keys,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Wedding Rings,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Rings with stones,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Rings, Buttons, per set,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Studs, per set,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Buttons, per pair,	1 00 to 6 00
Silver

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. E. Davenport has been [illegible] during the week, [illegible] a variety of characters to [illegible] Mr. Davenport is a talented and conscientious [illegible] for heavy tragedy. In [illegible] as *Saint More* he is seen to best advantage; the modern drama is unquestionably his *forte*.

Academy of Music.—A new tenor (whose name we do not remember to have met with until now) arrived here in the *Baltic* on Wednesday last. Signor Brignoli—that is the gentleman—will make his appearance next week.

The deficiency in the company at present is in the female department. A good soprano is imperatively demanded, and a contralto. Until Mr. Strakosch can be heard from, singers should be procured in New York with fresher voices than those of Madame Maretzek or Madame Patti Strakosch. We mean no disrespect to the latter artistes, who in certain characters are well enough. But they are too well known to be an attraction on every night.

There are at least *four* primi donni in New York at the present moment without engagements. Two of them are but slightly known to the public, although their debuts were attended with marked and brilliant success. We refer to Mdlle. Carolina Lehman and Signorina Vestvali. Either of them would be a desirable addition to the Academy Company.

There was there apparent haste in opening the season that will not materially insure its successful termination. It is a little remarkable, inasmuch as there was no active opposition elsewhere. This haste will be a constant source of trouble. It would have been better to have waited until a proper company arrived. As it is, every new artiste will be thrust head and shoulders into the [illegible]—almost necessitating incompleteness and failure. The Academy of Music must be the best conducted establishment in the City, or it will be the most unprofitable. Mediocrity in such a [illegible] is out of the question. We must have [illegible]rn and good instrumentalists; good scen[illegible] and good accessories; not part, [illegible]completeness is possible at the [illegible] remunerate those who provide [illegible]anagement is not disposed that [illegible]y shut up the better. "Rigo[illegible]," and should be withdrawn; no [illegible]ear a mutilated, vamped up, crude [illegible] opera like this. Was there ever such [illegible]by as commencing a campaign with no [illegible]rn, (but a perfect colony of secondary [illegible]n opera *arranged* from a piano copy? [illegible] leading operatic establishment of the [illegible]orld!

We are persuaded there will be no lack of support at this house if the management is discreet and satisfactory. The prices charged for admission have given universal satisfaction. Max Maretzek is popular, and Ole Bull is considered "*some*." Still, piano operas and third-rate singers won't do—even though Mr. Strakosch *is* in Europe.

In connection with this subject we publish the following communication, entirely agreeing with our correspondent that in Italian Opera we should have Italians:

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Knowing you to be an advocate of the working-man's cause, as well to indicate his course in the proper management of his talents as to refine and elevate his mind in his leisure hours, I venture to make the following remarks, which I beg you to remark upon in your paper.

The Opera-house in Fourteenth-street being now made accessible to all by cheap prices, I took the first opportunity and went last evening. I bought a book, to enjoy it properly, and as I intended going again. I was able to follow the principal singers and one of the others (the Bravo) perfectly, as they pronounced the words without error; but as for the others, and the chorus, it was impossible, as they were not able to pronounce or had an improper method. I am an engineer, and have been in Trieste, with the Austrian Lloyd's Company. I saw that opera several times there. It was, of course, all Italians who sang, and the minor parts were as easy to be understood as the principal. Having been there some time, and possessing some knowledge of Italian, I am able to know if a German sings it. I am sure those gentlemen who sang the minor parts are Germans, and do not know how to pronounce the parts they have got properly. I know there are plenty of Italian singers in New-York capable of filling those parts one hundred times better, and, I am sure, for an equal pay. The German opera would afford, doubtless, a good field for those to display their guttural powers in; but really to have an Italian opera sung with guttural pronunciation, is too bad, especially when not the least necessity exists. The Germans fill their parts creditably, so far as music is concerned, and especially in the orchestra, but in an Italian opera let us have Italians. They sing their own language better than any others, and would not be accepted, I am sure, to sing in a German opera—their want of knowledge of the language being considered a sufficient bar to their entrance. I hope, dear Sir, that I do not trespass on your time. I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant, C. M.

P. S. I heard the chorus bawl out lustily the word "*impresar*" as if it were written *impresor*.

The Concert in aid of the funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies—to which we referred yesterday—will be given at Niblo's Saloon instead of Dodworth's. The demand for tickets has rendered the change necessary.

Musical Items.

Miss Makeah has had a complimentary benefit tendered to her by the members of the Louisville Theatre, as a practical proof of their sympathy for the loss she sustained in the recent fire. Miss Makeah commenced an engagement at Cincinnati last night.

Sir William Don arrived back from Europe a few days ago, and left direct for Canada, where, it is said, he will be immediately united to Miss Charlotte Nickinson, the daughter of our old friend of the Olympic, and herself one of the most clever young actresses now on the stage.

At the National Theatre, Boston, Mr. Buchanan has been performing during the last week.

Thomas Placide had a complimentary benefit at the Pelican Theatre, New-Orleans, when the theatre was completely crowded. Bourcicault and Miss Agnes Robertson, Bourcicault's wife, volunteered. Miss Agnes is in bad health and intends recruiting for some weeks before attempting to play again.

At the Boston Museum, a new spectacle, written by H. J. Conway, entitled "The Magic Mirror," was performed on Monday last with great success. The piece is said to be weak, but the scenery admirably painted and highly effective.

At the Boston Theatre, a new fairy extravaganza, entitled "The Invisible Prince," has been produced in a very splendid manner. One scene, called "The Hall of Mirrors," is said to be the most splendid ever seen in Boston.

The Portland Museum, *Me.*, was burned on Wednesday night last, with all its scenery. It had been closed for the season the preceding Friday by Wm. B. Egerton, the lessee. The building was fired by an incendiary. A gentleman named Edward M. Patten was severely injured by the falling of a ladder.

Charles and Sister commenced an engagement at Albany last evening.

California Theatricals.—There is very little doing in the theatrical world at California, as may be yet ascertain from the accounts of the meagre list of papers which reached us by the last steamer. Mr. Davis, an agent of Mrs. Sinclair, is said to be in this city, looking up novelties for her theatre. As a hint to actors and theatrical proprietors, we copy the following [illegible] to the bill of Maguire's theatre:

Special Notice.—Champagne's Omnibuses will leave the Exchange every night after the performances. Fare to all parts of the city One Dollar.

Foreign Theatricals.—The principal dramatic event in London theatricals is the re-appearance of Miss Charlotte Cushman, at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of Romeo. Miss Cushman's success, at the Liverpool Theatre, pronounced *Juliet*, said to be highly spoken of. Charlotte made a great hit as *Peter*.

At the St. James' Theatre there has been an amateur performance for the benefit of the Crimean Army Fund.

At the Surrey the first and sixth of Dickens' version of the drama *Poor Thomas* have been produced, in a dramatic form, with success.

The popular actor, Mr. G. Smith, of the Adelphi Theatre, died on the 5th inst., having suffered from the disease of the spine for months. Mr. Oliver Bell (now Surrey Stage manager) was the original representative of Quilp, and was perfect in his performance of the character; very different to the portrayal by the [illegible] subsequently by those well known actors.

In the theatrical world a rumor is current that Mr. Thackeray has written a comedy, for that dramatic agency, which will be produced at the Olympic by Mr. Wigan.

Mr. Macready has given a reading at Melbourne, for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institution.

Her Majesty's Theatre, London, will not be open this season. Frau Johanna Wagner will be the chief attraction at Covent Garden.

The St. James' Theatre has closed; Mrs. Seymour has failed to make it pay expenses.

The Theatre Royal, Edinburg, has been opened by the Italian Opera Company. Signor Benedetti is the tenor.

M. and Madame Ronconi.—A Paris cotemporary (*Le Figaro*) publishes the following letter, addressed by Mme. Ronconi to the Emperor of Russia, in whose capital Ronconi is now engaged at the Imperial Opera.

Sire—I should have gone personally to throw myself at your Majesty's feet for justice, which, after the justice of Heaven, can alone hear and redress my wrongs, were I not chained here by this most frightful poverty. It is three years since my husband, George Ronconi, after having polluted my domestic hearth, brutally dismissed me from his home and to indemnify me, in a manner, for having prevented my pursuing my professional career, secured me, by a deed drawn up by Mr. Wehn, a notary in London, an amount of alimony sufficient to maintain an independent position. The stipulations of this contract, legalized by the Consul of your Majesty, he never complied with. I would have produced it before your tribunals, and claimed its execution, but by what means? What power is left a helpless woman, opposed to a man who sets everything at naught, and tramples upon his most sacred duties? My only hope is in the infallible justice of your Majesty to compel my husband to contribute something to my support. For know, Sire, that after having sold everything, particularly for the last three months, my husband's lawyer leaves penniless the legitimate wife before God, and before the law, of a man who makes 120,000 francs a year, and who, to make a golden existence for a courtesan, forgets his duties as a husband, and his honor as a man. Sire, your magnanimity is great! Deign to listen to the voice of a wretched woman, who, on her knees, implores your Majesty's justice and protection.

GIOVANNINA RONCONI.

In reply to the above, M. Peigne, the attorney of M. Ronconi, publishes copies of the receipts given by Mme. Ronconi in exchange for the sums sent her by her husband, from which it appears that from April, 1853, to November, 1854, inclusive, the lady received 24,000f., in monthly installments of 1,000f. and 2,000f. M. Peigne adds that on the 16th instant he received a letter from M. Ronconi, enclosing 2,000f. for his wife, and moreover 8,000f. to pay her debts, but after reading Mme. Ronconi's letter to the Emperor, he does not consider it consistent with his duty to deliver the funds either to her or to her creditors. In conclusion, M. Peigne states that he is empowered by M. Ronconi to discharge all his debts contracted while Director of the Italian Opera in 1848, and that all claims which can be substantiated will, on application to him, be duly attended to.

The amateur dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the poor of Cincinnati was announced to take place on Friday last, at the National Theatre. The tickets were placed at $3 each, and $3,000 were realized by the sale of choice seats. The highest premium was $35. Annexed is the bill:

Grand Amateur Dramatic Festival for the Benefit of the Poor of Cincinnati, Friday Evening, Feb. 16, 1855, at the National Theatre.

Programme.

1. Reading—Byron's Mazeppa—By a member of the bar.
2. Comic Song—By a lad.
3. Third Act of Hamlet—Gentlemen and lady amateurs.
4. Song—By a gentleman.
5. Scene from the third act of the Merchant of Venice—Amateurs
6. Dance—Cracovienne or Pas Styrien.
7. Library scene in Iron Chest—Well known citizens.
8. Comic Trio—Citizens.
9. Scene from Byron's Manfred—A Kentuckian.
10. Grand Overture, by Charles Warren—Orchestra.
11. Dutch-English Ballad with hand-organ accompaniment—A Female Teuton.
12. Solo on the Bugle—Last Rose of Summer—Master.
12. The Serio Comico Operatic Burlesque of

Bombastes Furioso.

Bombastes,	by....A Distinguished Merchant
Fusbos,	by.....One of the City Fathers
King Artaxominous,	by.....A Retired Lawyer
Fife,	by.....A Local
1st Drummer,	by.....A Jurist
2d Drummer,	by.....Well known Gentleman
Drum Major,	by.....An Editor
Army,	by Editors, Lawyers, Judges, &c.
Distaffina,	by.....A Power-ful Young Man

The whole to conclude with the National Song The Star Spangled Banner, by...An Eminent Politician Chorus by the entire corps dramatique.

The St. Louis Amateur Dramatic Association have opened the Varieties Theatre, and they gave a performance on the 13th for the benefit of the poor.

The next performance of the New-York Amateur Dramatic Society will be given at the Brooklyn Museum on Tuesday evening next.

One hundred citizens of Pittsburg have tendered to Miss A. Nice a complimentary benefit.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Pleasant Time at the Broadway Tabernacle.

We thought we had seen the Broadway Tabernacle tolerably well filled before, but last evening was an "astonisher." Quite four thousand people crowded inside the walls, who succeeded in hearing, while several scores more went off without hearing, the performance of *twelve hundred* young children, who produced the "Priestess" under the leadership of Mr. L. A. Benjamin. This "Priestess" is a Cantata, and it was sustained by a juvenile orchestra of one hundred performers,—a feature quite novel in itself. The children sang in excellent time and enjoyed the fun vastly. Their friends were exceedingly enthusiastic. Miss Secor was the Priestess; the six Queens were Misses M. and A. Lawrence, Foulds, Sammis, Valletton and Kelsey.

Those who were unable to gain admittance will be glad to learn that the performance will be repeated *this evening*.

Lectures at the University.

The frequenters of the Historical Society have had such reasons for blessing the efforts of that venerable personage who is known variously as "Historical Peter" and "the Doctor," that they, in common with other friends of that functionary, will be glad to do him "a good turn." The Alumni Association of the University, impressed with the many virtues of their Janitor, have started a course of lectures to obtain funds for the purchase of a cottage for his use. The course will comprise six lectures, the first of which is to be delivered *this evening* by Prof. Dorenus. Subject—"History of the Creation." Prof. Loomis, A. Oakey Hall, Cornelius Matthews, Rev. U. R. Gordon and Prof. Martin are to follow. We bespeak friendly help toward the object.

Day of Fasting.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Presbyterian Church as a day of fasting and prayer for the Colleges. Religious services were held in several of the churches of this City and Brooklyn, and prayer meetings were held in the evening. The occasion was one of much interest to members of the denomination.

☞ Rev. Dr. Osgood discourses of the "True American" this evening before the New-England Young Men's Association, at Clinton Hall. We understand that the course of lectures, of which this is the last, has been remarkably successful. The speakers have been Messrs. Chapin, Saxe, Hall, Bercher, Houston, Holmes and Osgood.

The Mayor's Complaint Book.

The Mayor's Complaint Book loses none of its interest. Its pages still continue well filled with complaints of every sort. The festivities of the 22d, even, did not cause it to be wholly neglected, as the following complaints, entered yesterday, attest:

Wm. Carnish, of No. 64 Sheriff-street, complains that his neighbor opposite, who calls herself a spiritual medium, causes violent noises in complainant's house, and also causes his furniture to tip the very mysteriously, greatly to his annoyance. Complainant prays relief from the Mayor, if possible.

Sarah Ertertz, of No. 269 Church-street, complains that a person known as "Red-Headed Jenny," comes into her house, breaks her furniture and creates a disturbance.

S. K. Barnard complains that the Union Market fee bell is dangerously over-loaded.

Henry Burr, of No. 103 East Thirteenth-street, complained that the watermelons bringing boy, owner, &c., of New-York are in the habit of getting it watched in some manner, long blind, &c., before coming to the City, considers it time to have it weighed from the City line, and to have it weighed in the presence of the complainant, some sliding and cunning weight has been found in the scales, thereby causing 6 per pound, and thereby he has been defrauded out of many dollars. Complainant is entirely satisfied.

Thomas Brady, of No. 31 Stanton-street, complained that Mrs. Mary Ann Brady, of No. 29 Stanton-street, had threatened to throw the contents of her chamber upon the head of complainant's wife, and that she had thrown a wash tub out of the window, which narrowly missed complainant's wife. Complainant says nothing but safety among this lot induced him to make the City

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Bereavement and Trials of an Emigrant Family.

From the Chicago Press, Feb. 19.

The phrase "strangers in a strange land," was emphatically illustrated in a case which came under our notice on Saturday evening. A German family, consisting of a man, his wife, and three children, arrived in the afternoon train of the Southern Michigan Road. Emigrants arrive every day; but this was a peculiar case. One of the children was dead!—a little creature of three years. The long voyage from the Fatherland in the unwholesome steerage of an emigrant-ship, and a night and day journey in the cars from New-York, exposed to cold, and perhaps to hunger—for the parents were poor—had proved too much for it, and the young spirit flew upwards as the train rushed and rumbled along the iron track. This was on Saturday morning, and the parents bore the dead child in their arms till the arrival of the train in this city.

Left in the dépôt, they knew not what to do. The means of the poor father were exhausted; he knew no one here; what should he do? Leaving his wife and two living children in the dépôt (or the street, as we heard it stated,) he took the dead one in his arms and walked sadly down toward the heart of the city. Fortunately he stopped to make inquiries at the office of Horner & Crone, on Clark-street, and told his pitiful tale. Mr. E. C. Townsend, who happened to be present, immediately interested himself in his behalf.

He thought of making application to the German Benevolent Society, but as they could not extend the immediate relief which the case demanded. Mr. George P. Hanson, the worthy and efficient Health Officer of the city, was applied to. He at once took charge of the bereaved and suffering family. The dead child will have a proper burial, and the parents and remaining children will have a temporary home provided for them.

An Interesting Letter.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Feb. 22.

Every reader, we doubt not, will agree with us that the subjoined letter is not only an interesting one, but that the concluding sentence of it makes it a remarkable one. It is an exact copy of a letter written by General Winfield Scott, then a Captain in the Army, during a sojourn at his home in Petersburg, Va., on the 18th of June, 1811, just one year before the declaration of war. The letter was addressed to an old friend in this city, and is now in possession of the son, J. L. Edwards, Esq. Great events make great men. It seems to have been the purpose of the young soldier to leave a service of inaction and return to the law. We are left in doubt whether he would have become as renowned at the bar as he has in the field; but, be that as it may, war soon followed, and the young captain, by a course of service unexampled in brilliancy and duration, has risen step by step in the career of distinction, until at the end of forty-four years he finds himself, on this venerated anniversary, crowned with the highest military honor which his country can bestow. Truly has he "written his history with his sword," a history free from a stain and which every American may read with pride. *Intaminatis fulget honoribus.*

The Letter.

Petersburg, June, 1811.

I believe we have very little village news to give you, nor do I know what would please you in that way.

Of *myself*—that personage who fills so large a space in every man's own imagination, and so small a one in the imagination of every other—I can say but little; perhaps less would please you more. Since my return to Virginia my time has been passed in easy transitions from pleasure to study, from study to pleasure; in my gayety forgetting the student, in the student forgetting my gayety. I have generally been in the office of my friend, Mr. Leigh, though not unmindful of the studies connected with my present profession; but you will easily conceive my military ardor has suffered abatement. Indeed, it is my design, as soon as circumstances will permit, to throw the feather out of my cap and resume it in my hand. Yet, should war come at last, my enthusiasm will be rekindled; and then who knows but that I may yet write my history with my sword!

Yours, truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Lewis Edwards, Esq., Washington.

American Musical Fund Society.

American Musical Fund Society.—At a meeting of the American Musical Fund Society, the following were elected the Board of Government for the year 1855-1856.

President—Lowell Mason.
First Vice-President—U. C. Hill.
Second Vice-President—Louis Ernst.
Secretary—F. W. L. Spier.
Register—S. Lasar.
Treasurer—H. B. Dodworth.
Librarian—Thos. Goodwin.
Trustees—Ogden Haggerty, William Scharfenberg, and C. Pezzaglia.
Directors—H. Tissington, Charles Weis, Joseph Burke, Theodore Eisfeld, C. Stenz.

Death of Wm. L. Crandal.

Death of Wm. L. Crandal.—The numerous acquaintances of Wm. Lusk Crandal will be pained to receive the intelligence of his death. He expired last evening at Stanwix Hall, in this city. His disorder was Consumption, though he had been confined to his room for but five weeks. Mr. C. was extensively known as a Printer and Editor, having been connected with several public journals, more particularly the *Standard*, at Syracuse. Latterly he has given his attention to Educational interests, and at the close of the last year issued the volume entitled *Three Hours School a Day—A Talk With Parents*, the fruit of much toil and thought, and containing many valuable suggestions. His remains have been conveyed to Waterville, Oneida County, for interment.—*Albany Journal, Feb. 20.*

Forging Drafts on Honolulu.

Forging Drafts on Honolulu.—Five drafts received in this city, all drawn at Honolulu, amounting to the sum of $8,700, have been proved to be a counterfeit beyond a doubt. Although all drawn in favor of different persons, they are filled up, with the exception of the payee's name, by the same individual. Two of the five have been paid; the others, amounting to $6,000, are under protest. It may be that a thorough examination, which all who have paid drafts of this character will no doubt make, will add to the number of those who have suffered from this daring scheme of forgery and plunder.—*New-Bedford Mercury, Feb. 20.*

☞ An editorial correspondent suggests "the sending the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1073. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, [illegible] 24, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE SWORD OF GEN. JACKSON.

PROTECTION TO OFFICERS.

GREAT DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Senators Sitting Up all Night and not Going Home in the Morning.

The Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Bill Roughly Handled.

THE RAILROAD IRON BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Movements in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 23.

There is much excitement here to-night in consequence of the unexpected turn affairs, relating to the Tariff, took in Committee of the Whole in the House to-day. Serious fears are entertained that Mr. HOUSTON'S general reduction of the Tariff will finally be carried. All the Massachusetts members, CROCKER excepted, will vote for it. New-York is divided. Pennsylvania is united against it, and I think it will be defeated.

The Senate is likely to sit all night. Much excitement, acerbity, harshness and bad feeling are there; but the pending bill is sure to pass. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

A motion was made by Mr. BROWN that, the House concurring, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House be requested to adjourn their respective branches of the National Legislature at 12 o'clock, midnight, on Saturday, the 3d of March.

Mr. BROWN supported this, on the ground of the immoral effect an encroachment upon Sunday would produce, and upon the consideration that if the hour of adjournment be fixed beforehand, Legislative business would be finished by that hour.

Mr. STUART—If the gentleman from Mississippi undertakes to moralize the Senate, he will find that his influence will be abortive, besides at the very last Session, the time for the adjournment was fixed beforehand, and had to be extended twenty-four hours. We can tell on the morning of the 3d of March better than now whether we shall be able to adjourn at the midnight of that day. I move to lay the motion on the table. Negatived—Nays 26; Yeas 11.

Mr. RUSK thought the Senate could decide for themselves when the time came, whether they would adjourn at 12 o'clock, midnight, or not. If Senators continue as religiously inclined as they now seem to be, they can adjourn at the proposed hour.

After a few remarks from Mr. GWIN, Mr. BADGER made a satirical, humorous, astronomical, sportive speech. Whereupon Mr. TOUCEY apologized for having expressed himself against any kind or quantity of discussion upon any subject, after the able demonstration of the use of debate by the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BADGER said the apology was satisfactory.

Mr. SEWARD—If there is no limitation by joint resolution, we shall sit all Saturday night and Sunday morning. If time is limited we shall sit on Friday night instead of Saturday night, therefore I support the resolution. Passed by Yeas, 28; Nays, 13.

GEN. JACKSON'S SWORD.

Messrs. CASS and BELL will, on Monday next, present to Congress the sword worn at the Battle of New-Orleans by Gen. JACKSON, and bequeathed by him to the late Gen. ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

PROTECTION OF OFFICERS.

The bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States was then taken up.

The bill provides that if a suit be commenced in any State Court against any officer of the United States or other person for any act done under law or color of law of the United States, the defendant may remove such suit to the United States Court, sitting in that Circuit, and if there is no Circuit in the District, in the Court clothed with Circuit powers.

Mr. WADE considered this bill as designed to again introduce the agitation of Slavery into Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS—The Senator from Ohio regretted that the session couldn't pass by without agitation. There is not a word or line in that bill having any reference to the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. BADGER—Yes there is. The word "color," in the phrase "under color of law." [Laughter.] The principle of the bill has been applied for 40 years, and was never objected to before. Mr. WADE has recently become the champion of State rights.

Mr. WADE—Not recently, but eternally.

Mr. DOUGLAS—The Ohio Senator's passion is not against this bill, but against the Constitution of the country. I go for the law because the Senator from Ohio does not—for putting down rebellion, and preventing anarchy.

Mr. WADE—My State disbelieves in the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and so do I.

Mr. DOUGLAS—The Constitution has provided a Supreme Court to settle questions of constitutionality.

Mr. WADE—Does the Senator from Illinois believe that the States have any rights if the Federal Courts pronounce the Fugitive Slave Law constitutional?

Mr. DOUGLAS—The difference between States and United States jurisdiction are clearly marked; the delegated powers are under the control of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The reserved powers, States may legislate upon, and upon those only—the former they have relinquished. When I have to come here to propose myself and with an intention to violate the Constitution, I will rather stay at home. I will not then degrade myself by coming here. (To Mr. WADE.) What were your Anti-Nebraska men? Were they not Maine Liquor Law men? Know-Nothings, meeting in secret conclave and council, under illegal oaths connected at midnight—smiling at those they meet while preparing to stab them.

Mr. WADE—Was not your Kansas Nebraska bill concocted by a secret conclave in the dark?

Mr. DOUGLAS—No, by myself, alone in my own house—but your friends are the combined remnant of the Whig party and all the isms—Know-Nothings who proscribe their fellow-men on account of their religion. If the South, by and by, comes into Know-Nothingism, will you call that also, Anti-Nebraskaism? You took some Democrats, but they were entrapped and will leave you when they come to their senses. Did Massachusetts send her new delegation because of its Anti-Nebraskaism?

Mr. WILSON—I will answer the Senator from Illinois, Anti-Nebraskaism did not place me where I am to-day. but no man can have a place hereafter on either floor of Congress who is not Anti-Nebraska. Where is an unanimity of sentiment in Massachusetts on that subject, and I accord with it.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The bill comes home to striking that we can do nothing against it. If the Senator from Illinois can draw any conclusion from the election in New-Hampshire last year, and in the late elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island and in New-York, he is welcome to it. Did Know-Nothingism profess this?

Mr. DOUGLAS—I did not agree to the Kansas-Nebraska bill on the principle imputed to me.

Mr. FESSENDEN—If you didn't, others did. All the Free States went one way.

Mr. WELLER—California went for the Nebraska bill. Six candidates of all parties were Nebraska.

Mr FESSENDEN—I forget about the State west of the Rocky Mountains—Illinois was Anti-Nebraska.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Illinois was not Anti-Nebraska. Mr. JOHN MOORE was a candidate against whom the Anti-Nebraska men poured out all their spite, because he refused the State House to the Missouri. They denounced him in the most violent language through their newspapers, he had every ism opposed to him and yet got a majority of 3000 votes.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Per Contra, look at the Illinois Legislature giving leave to Mr. DOUGLAS's colleagues to stay at home. But to return to the bill. The Senator from Illinois asked whether we would go against the Constitution by refusing to pass this bill to carry its provisions out. I answer, there are provisions which may be constitutional and yet perfectly odious to a free constituency. When odious measures are proposed to carry out constitutional provisions, we are not bound to assent to such measures.

After further remarks by Messrs. CHASE, TOUCEY, WALKER, BENJAMIN, STUART, COOPER and BAYARD, Mr. BUTLER said this bill came to the Committee in a regular manner, supported by petitions from District Attorneys, Marshals and Judges of the Federal Courts. The Senator from Connecticut drew the bill by order of the Committee. I said when it comes to this, that a law of the United States cannot be executed without danger to the persons of the officers to whose execution it is committed, something must be done.

Mr. TOUCEY said, I did not like to propose a law so much against public opinion, but I drew this bill in hopes of subserving the Constitution.

Mr. BUTLER—The papers were handed to Mr. TOOMBS to draw up the bill, but in his absence Mr. TOUCEY took the initiative.

Mr. WADE—I thought the bill had inception in a Southern lawsuit.

Mr. BUTLER—(Not withstanding being called to order)—Now say that it is not so.

Mr WADE—Then what I said first was true—that it came from Northern men.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I am at a little loss to understand the motives of the Senator from Ohio His point is to make out that this is the most monstrous measure ever brought forward. If the bill be monstrous, how can Northern men excuse Southern men for an infamous act? He does not choose to arraign a Southern man. He says: You may go to extremes if you will let me demagogue, falsify history and cater to the prejudices of my people at home. I had trusted that among gentlemen there would not be charges for political purposes under the name of philanthropy, which the authors knew were false when they made them. Why then this one, aught upon the Senator from Connecticut and myself at this time? I rejoice that as a Northern man, born at the North, with no sympathies, no interests, save what Northern men have in the whole country, that I did introduce the Nebraska-Kansas bill. Washington Territory was admitted in 1853, leaving her at her pleasure as to Slavery. One year afterwards I brought in the Nebraska bill—the very same. And then this denunciation. The first was a Whig doctrine, which that party embodied into the Washington Territory, under the platform and banner of Gen. SCOTT. You turn against the Nebraska bill because thereby you can get men into power who otherwise would never be elevated to office. It is hypocritical, and you know it to be so. I have thrown it into your teeth a thousand times. The cause is to dissolve the Union. There is not an Abolitionist in the country who is not a disunionist. And why? The Constitution recognizes Slavery. If you do not accept this element, it is your duty to go for the dissolution of the Union. It is the bottom of the scheme you have in view. Nebraska you do not care for. There is not a principle in the Nebraska bill that was not in the Washington bill. This union cannot be preserved except by fidelity to the Constitution. Shall we be true and loyal to the Constitution? If so, we shall support all laws which emanate under the Constitution. We will admit new States to have such laws as they please, so long as they do not violate the Constitution. While Virginia or any other State has slaves, the new States should have the same liberty. I deny the right of men who were kicked out of the Whig party and rejected by the Democratic for not being sufficiently honest, and who finally by fusion got into power, to speak for the North. You do not deny your representatives came here by Know-Nothing votes. (To Mr. FESSENDEN.) Do you know a representative from Maine who came here with a Know-Nothing vote against him?

Mr. FESSENDEN—The question was Nebraska or Anti-Nebraska.

Mr. DOUGLAS—A Know-Nothing cannot be a Know-Nothing without swearing to tell a lie.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Do you apply this to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS—Show me a Nebraska man who was elected by a Know-Nothing vote.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr MORGAN from my district.

Mr. DOUGLAS—There was a bogus lodge in that district.

Mr. SEWARD—If there was I did not hear of it. I do not believe it, and know nothing about it.

Mr. DOUGLAS—It is well known that the people of Chicago would not hear me. A lot of Know-Nothings, two by two, with pistols and bowie-knives, went into the crowd and broke up the meeting. My colleague voted for the Nebraska bill, under instructions from the Legislature. Now they say he was beaten because he obeyed his instructions. He was cut down by the Know-Nothings, because he was guilty of being born abroad and had not spilt blood enough to rectify the mistake. All this pretence is for political purposes. I can forgive the Senator from Ohio for his vociferation, his indignation. His term is about to close and he does this to combine all the isms and ride into power again—but the race is almost run. They call us traitors. To what?—to the Constitution. No, to the North. A man that caters to a section will sail by every current, betray every friend. SIR (to Mr. WADE) I am ready to meet you as a Northern man, on Northern soil to discuss this question.

Mr. GILLETTE—I regret to trespass, but inasmuch as my colleague has figured in this debate, I feel it due to present the true sentiment of Connecticut upon the subject which has been precipitated upon us. It would be more congenial to me to sit in silence, but when a proposition which I cannot approve of, and measures injurious to humanity are proposed, I cannot help speaking. The Senator from Louisiana has made aggressions the burden of his speech. I shall speak within the record. I call the attention of the Senate to this very district for which all the States are responsible.

(Here Mr. GILLETTE read from the laws governing the District of Columbia.)

Mr. DAWSON—These laws are as obsolete as the Blue laws of Connecticut—never enforced here. I don't want such a false impression to go out. I am the Chairman of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GILLETT offered the "Black Code of the District of Columbia."

Mr. JONES—That book is a slander upon the South and upon the country.

Mr. GILLETT—A thing on horseback was dragging along on the Monday before last, a woman tied with a rope, under the very shadow of the Capitol.

In answer to Mr. RUSK—I did not see it, but some ladies at the house where I reside told me of it.

Mr. RUSK—Where is that book, the Black Code of the District of Columbia?

Mr. JONES—(Examining the book)—By an Anti-Slavery Society, from the press of W. B. SNEFFEN, John-street, New-York.

Mr. RUSH—I supposed so.

Mr. GILLETT continued for more than an hour citing extracts from foreign and domestic authors in derogation of Slavery, when Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said the Senator from Connecticut, (GILLETT) observed at the commencement of his speech that the measure precipitated upon them, and he has read over fifty pages which must have taken a week to prepare, and speaks of the remarks of Mr. WADE, which shows he knew what Mr WADE was going to say. (To the Free-Sellers)—Now own up gentlemen you know all about this bill and what each other were going to say on it. I do not say it in my Senatorial capacity, but personally, I verily believe you are a band of traitors.

Mr. CHASE moved the Senate adjourn. Lost—Nays 30, Yeas 7.

Mr. PETTIT ridiculed the idea of State sovereignty, and gave a dissertation on the Romans, Scandinavians, Germans, Saxons, Goths, Vandals, the Greeks, &c.

Mr. WILSON was ready to carry out every provision of the Constitution, but was opposed to the existence of Slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States, and he and those who acted with him were determined to abolish it there. They believed they shared the responsibility of its existence wherever it was under the control of Congress, and they desired to relieve themselves of that responsibility. He earnestly desired the perpetuity of the Union, and thought that if the Fugitive Slave law should be repealed, that the provisions of the Constitution would be carried out by the States themselves.

Mr. WELLER said if Mr. WILSON was disposed to carry out the provisions of the Constitution he would go hand in hand with him. He had heard him charged with being a disunionist. He was glad that such was not the case.

Mr. SEWARD—At ten minutes past 11 o'clock this morning, simultaneously with the calling up of this bill by Mr. TOUCEY, I rose to present a proposition for a bronze statue, 50 feet high, to the memory of JEFFERSON, to be erected in Washington, one side to commemorate the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Now, I have waited nearly twelve hours having no disposition to enter the lists of debate with gentlemen.

The Nebraska bill, passed at such a late hour, was smuggled by unanswerable, for ought I know, common sense on finally to proclaim the passage of this bill. Principles have been brought into this discussion, and implying a phase of Slavery exists which has not been alluded to. The bill before us has received some less honest share of our attention. The Fugitive Slave Law bill has been introduced. I have no amendments or reservations upon that subject. I shall give my views again on that subject when we come to the organization of Nebraska. I proclaimed then the usurpation of the Fugitive Slave Law would lead to further usurpations, and here they are in this bill. I understand the Know-Nothings to be mere collection of two or three grades collogued to elect persons of their own order, somewhat similar to the Native Americans. I hope my present on this bill will not be identified with this association. I belong to but one voluntary society and that is the Christian Church. I belong to but one political party and that is an open association, meeting in broad daylight. Before I would bind the hands or join secret associations, and swear to submit my judgment to that of other men, I would suffer my hand to be paralyzed. Regretful a man becomes he was not born in the same town, county, State or country! I sedulously advise the people hereafter to be born in the United States, to be converted to the Presbyterian Church, and to be born white, if they can,—but if they come into the world, notwithstanding my advice, with black or tawny complexion, I say, Lord, help and guide them! Slavery in this bill, they say, shall not go to Nebraska, but it may go to Washington and to the District of Columbia. As to Slavery in the States, I don't know of an individual who is in favor of abolishing Slavery in the States where it exists by external interference, but if I lived in a Slave State, I should use all legal means to procure its abolition there, and to that end I would try to get such aid from the Treasury of the United States as circumstances would afford. As to the Territories, I shall not repeat my opinion; what is proposed here is an innovation. A new measure that the Courts of the States may be ousted in civil causes in actions complained of under a law, or color of a law, of the United States. Thirty-one equal and qualified sovereignties compose the United States. The objects of both are alike to protect their citizens. The one is the Federal Government the other the State Government. The latter were organized to protect the liberty of the citizen. Where they fail the Federal Courts are appealed to.

Mr. BAYARD—Some States have recently, by their legislation, endeavored to render the laws of the United States nugatory. Hence the necessity of such a bill as this. One State imprisons as a felon him who asserts his right to property and fails to prove his title. Such State legislation renders the present bill imperative. No officer otherwise can fulfill his duty in reference to the laws of the United States. If these States can carry their points against the United States there must be a dissolution. They have already done something towards this through mobs and murder. Now they are attempting further to resist the laws of Congress by legislation.

Mr. SUMNER—It is now near midnight. Since 11 o'clock this morning we have been in our seats. This is the day usually set apart for private claims. There are seventy-five private bills unheard, sacrificed to Slavery in one of its most odious forms. There is a seeming apology for Slavery at home, but that apology fails when you hunt a man who has the intelligence and skill to secure his freedom.

Mr. RUSK—Point out a word in that bill which speaks of Slavery.

Mr. SUMNER read the caption of the bill. It has been ably discussed by my friend from Ohio, and others. By the admission of this whole debate, it is a bill to bolster up the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. RUSK—If the United States officers are not protected, repeal your law.

Mr. SUMNER—So say I. "Repeal your law." There is neither the word "Slave or Slavery" in the Constitution. This bill is reported by a Senator from the North to bind anew the chains of the slave. Some Senators regard the Fugitive Slave law as Constitutional; others, equally conscientious, believe it to be utterly unconstitutional. There is another clause, side by side with the "Held to Labor" clause, guaranteeing the same privileges and immunities in all the States and to the citizens of each State. Citizens from the Free States, in more than one State, have been put in prison and in some instances sold.

Mr. BUTLER—Do you embrace South Carolina in your statement?

Mr. SUMNER—I do; South Carolina has, by her Legislature, claimed the right to interpret that clause, and Congress has no power to legislate under that clause. I say of Massachusetts that on the persons "held to labor" clause she has a similar right to interpret and to proclaim the right of Congress to legislate upon this last named clause.

This Fugitive Slave act is unjust, as is is unconstitutional. You fancy you may prop it up by decisions of Courts, but such an act, so defiant of the law of God, would drag any Court down to oblivion. Senators today have arraigned whole States to-day, because they have endeavored to throw the shield of *habeas corpus* and trial by Jury around the victory of this atrocious enactment. An enlightened Christian public opinion is forming in the North, which will render your acts on this floor nugatory, as they are unconstitutional and irrational. You from the South brought Slavery into Congress when you passed the laws in reference to Slavery which disgrace the District of Columbia, and which my friend from Connecticut (Mr. GILLETT) has so ably exposed to-day. Let us alone, say Senators from the South; let us alone, say we of the North—keep Slavery where it was under WASHINGTON, when our national flag didn't float over a slave. I move to strike out the enacting clause, and insert an amendment providing for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, and ask the Yeas and Nays upon the amendment.

In answer to Mr. BUTLER,

Mr. SUMNER—No inducement would invite me to aid in the return of a fugitive slave.

Mr. BUTLER—The gentleman has no right to a seat here, disowning all obligations to the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER—I do not disavow obligation to that instrument.

Mr. SUMNER's amendment was rejected by Nays, 30; Yeas, 9.

An amendment allowing the use of depositions taken under this bill to be used in United States Courts was passed, when the bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of Yeas 29, Nays 9—and at 12½ o'clock, midnight, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 23.

Among the many reports made from Standing Committees were, the bill amendatory of the act for the better security of life and property on steam and other vessels; the bill establishing a Telegraph and Express Mail between the Mississippi River and the Pacific; the bill introduced by Mr. BENTON imposing stamp duty on bank notes and paper currency of small denomination, all of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PERKINS of La., reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs Mr. SOLLERS' resolution, calling upon the President to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, what was the object or objects of the meeting or conference of American Ministers at Ostend, and whether said meeting was in obedience to instructions of the Secretary of State, and what those instructions were, and what was the result of said conference?

After an ineffectual motion by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to lay the resolution on the table, it was adopted.

COLT'S PATENT—INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

Mr. LETCHER, from the Select Committee on the Colt patent and other cases, appointed last session, to inquire whether improper means have been used to facilitate the passage or defeat of bills before the House, made a report asking to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, in consequence of the House refusing to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The Committee was discharged.

OUR TREATY ON CLAIMS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the bill carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of claims, concluded February, 1853, was taken up.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., by unanimous consent, said the commission provided for the payment of $270,700 against this Government, due British subjects, and $329,000 against the British Government, due to American citizens, requiring the money to be paid in one year from the expiration of the commission, which expired on the 15th of last month.

Mr. GIDDINGS wished to speak in opposition to the bill, but objection was made.

Mr. GIDDINGS "thanked God" that another Congress is coming, when such a gag will be removed.

The treaty has relation to the slaves on board the *Enterprise* and *Creole*. The bill passed under the operation of the previous question.

House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

RAILROAD IRON.

Mr. EDGERTON offered an amendment refunding the duties paid on railroad iron, actually and permanently laid down between June 30, 1853, and July 1, 1854, and to admit duty free dyes, dyewood, dyestuffs, and unmanufactured wool costing more than fifty and less than eight cents a pound at the place from whence it was imported.

The Chairman, Mr. HUBBARD, ruled the amendment out of order, [illegible] was overruled by the Committee—ayes [illegible], nays 67.

Mr. [illegible] said, under the act of 1846, approved by [illegible] Lecompton, seven millions of dollars of duties were refunded to New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and the New-England States. Pennsylvania received one and a half millions of dollars. He stated what [illegible] this same policy should be extended to the West and Southwestern States. Pennsylvania had resisted in any way to the protection of the Railroad iron. All he would, he proposed to admit duty free the coarser and finer kinds not produced in our country.

Mr. WITTE regarded the proposition as that class of legislation which discriminates between corporations and individuals. If this doctrine is to be held by the Democratic party, let it be understood who takes the responsibility. History shows that our commercial relations have been disturbed and our manufacturing interests embarrassed by the Railroad interest, which has held up for six or seven hundred millions of capital over since the meeting of Congress, importuning from the lobbies, asked for class legislation. Pennsylvania asks no favors. She has paid a much larger price for her railroad iron than its present cost.

Mr. PRATT wanted to include raw silk duty free, but the proposition was rejected.

Mr. [illegible] said the House presented a strange spectacle in proposing to admit raw materials free without a corresponding reduction on manufactured articles. He regarded the pending amendments as proposing to donate a large sum of money to Railroad Companies, and he was irreconcilably opposed to it.

Mr. [illegible] said in reply to Mr. WITTE and Mr. WILSON, that the manufacturers of New-England did not demand high protection—they are willing to take a revenue principle. The opposition to the tariff bill came from the Middle States. The West and Southwest are now building their railroads. They had received but little favor, while the Middle States and Pennsylvania have been especially favored; the duties on Railroad Iron till 1842, having been remitted to parties laying it down.

Mr. HOWE, in reply said, all the Pennsylvania Delegation except Mr. WILMOT, opposed the Tariff of 1842 bill until 1846. According to a letter from Mr. WILMOT, the Pennsylvania Delegates were then promised a duty of forty or fifty per cent. on iron if they would support the principle of that bill, but they would not abandon their New-England friends, and iron is now at 30 per cent. in consequence of their steadfastness to principle. If they had pursued the same course as their New-England friends, they might now have a protection of 40 or 50 per cent. on iron.

Mr LETCHER offered, as a substitute to Mr. EDGERTON'S amendment, Mr. HOUSTON'S Compromise Tariff bill, with alterations, proposing that articles now bearing duties of 100, 40 and 30 per cent., shall, after the 1st of July, pay 50, 30 and 24 per cent., respectively, reducing those precisely twice 50 per cent.; the number of articles paying 24 per cent. to be reduced about 20. The reductions are on the principle of the law of 1846.

Mr. LETCHER looked on this as a war between the railroad speculators and private interests of the country, as an attempt to give the moneyed power privileges denied to the agricultural, land and mechanical interests. These corporations are not content with receiving land, but they come here asking for a remission of the duties on railroad iron. He wanted a general revision of the tariff that farmers, mechanics, and day laborers may be equally well accommodated, and hence he had introduced this substitute.

Mr. INGERSOLL was surprised at the proposition of Mr. EDGERTON. It was protection in the most odious sense. Why not extend the relief to mechanics as well as corporations. You, the Democrats, are doing indirectly what you dare not do directly—namely, foster internal improvements.

Mr. LETCHER'S substitute was then adopted by a vote of 99 against 88, and Mr. EDGERTON'S amendment as amended agreed to by Ayes 122. Noes not counted.

The Committee then rose and the House concurred in those amendments to which no objection was offered. More important ones are reserved for separate votes to-morrow. Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 23.

The *Union* of this morning announced the following confirmations: JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, as Secretary of Legation to London: SAMUEL S. COX, of Ohio, as Secretary of Legation to Peru; ROBERT H. SWIFT, of Pennsylvania, as Consul to Maracaibo, and OLIVER H. PERRY, of New-York, Consul to Canton.

The Army.

The following army order has recently been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1855.

General Orders, No. 1.—The following regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published for the information of all concerned:

1. Every commander of a separate body of troops, whether engaged in field service, or occupying a temporary camp, or simply in transit from one post to another, will make the monthly returns required from commanding officers of posts, &c., by paragraph No. 947 of the General Regulations. Any detachment so far separated from the main body to which it belongs as to render it impracticable for the commander of the latter to make the muster and inspection enjoined by the General Regulations, is considered as a separate command within the meaning, and for the purposes, of this regulation.

2. All field officers not serving at the Head Quarters of their regiments, will make monthly reports to their regimental commanders. These reports must embrace everything essential to a correct record of their services. The number, date, and source of authority of every order affecting their status, must be stated, with the date of its receipt, their execution of its requirements, and the time they were so employed. The date of departure of a field officer from his post or station, whether on leave or on duty, as well as the date of his return to his post, must in all cases be specified.

Where a field officer is serving with detached companies of his regiment, the captains thereof will make the company monthly returns through him, which returns he will transmit, with his own personal report, to Regimental Headquarters.

3. Every officer to whom a leave of absence is granted shall, just before quitting his station to avail himself of the indulgence, report his *address for the next thirty days* to the Adjutant General's office, to the Head-quarters of the Army, and to the Commander of his post; and similar reports will be required monthly during the whole period of his absence. Commanding officers will promptly communicate every failure to comply with this regulation; and every officer so offending, besides his liability in other respects, will subject himself to an immediate forfeiture of his leave, and be required to return forthwith to his station at his own expense.

4. All leaves of absence to Chaplains and Scoocolmasters employed at military posts, will be granted by the Commanding Officer, on the recommendation of the post Council of Administration; but no such leave shall be accorded for a longer period than four months.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

Another Lottery Scheme Broken.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 21.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge PARKER, the case of the State of Ohio *vs.* H. P. Shippey, was tried. The indictment is for publishing a scheme of chance. The alleged offence was the publication of the prospectus and advertisements of the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, which has advertised a drawing of works of art, to be had at Sandusky on the 28th inst. It appeared that persons by paying $3 to the Association became thereby members for one year, received at once a copy of either of several magazines whose regular subscription price was $3, and a chance, in the drawing to be had, of receiving any one of numerous works of painting and statuary.

It was claimed in defence, the facts not being denied, that the association in question did not constitute a lottery or scheme of chance, within the meaning of the statute, but the Court held and so charged the Jury, that notwithstanding every member or purchaser of a ticket thereby received certainly a periodical of equivalent current value with the price paid, yet if other and further inducements were held out to the purchasers of tickets, that they should be entitled to share in a distribution of property to be made to members, which distribution was to be made by any mode of mere accident and chance, that then the concern was a scheme of chance within the meaning of the law. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Motion was made for a new trial, and sentence deferred.

THE STEAMER "MIMOSA."—The following information is communicated by the American ship *Comero*, Captain SHERIFF, from Pedang to Boston, which arrived here yesterday. It was found on a piece of leather attached to the beak of the neck of an Albatross, which was caught by a fish-hook on the 23d of October, in lat. 35° 27' S., long. 24° 18' E. This bird had consequently gone 1,600 miles in twelve days, against the wind. It measured sixteen feet from tip to tip: "Steamer *Mimosa*, from Glasgow for Hobart Town, lat. 24° 13' S., long. 2° 20' E., out seventy-five days. For the last thirty days nothing but calms and gales in succession. If found, please report first opportunity. Date Oct. 11, 1854."—*St. Helena Herald, Nov. 9.*

STATE AFFAIRS.

TAXATION.

Highly Interesting Political Reminiscences.

REVISION OF OUR STATUTES.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 23, 1855.

The House was engaged most of the day in the third reading of bills.

CORRECTION.

In my enumeration of the vote on the bill to suppress intemperance, pauperism and crime, I stated that Mr. MAGUIRE, of New-York, was absent. This was a mistake. Mr. MAGUIRE was in his seat, and voted against the bill.

Mr. DODGE, whom I classed among the absentees, was kept away by sickness. On his return to his seat, he asked and obtained leave to have his name recorded in the affirmative. This would make the vote stand 81 to 45.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

Early in the session, last year, Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill providing for the taxation of capital used in the State, by nonresidents of the State. It passed both branches of the Legislature, by large majorities, but failing to receive the signature of the Governor, it did not become a law.

On the reassembling of the Legislature this year, Mr. SPENCER again introduced the bill of last year, and it passed the Senate with amendment. In the Assembly it was amended so as to apply to the taxation of mortgages, and as amended, passed. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment, and the House refused to recede. A dead lock of this kind involves the appointment of a Conference Committee on the part of the two dissenting bodies. Such committees were appointed, and the result was, that the Assembly Committee agreed to withdraw their amendments. In this agreement the Assembly concurred, and passed the bill clean and clear as it came down to them from the Senate. It is now in the hands of the Governor, and I doubt not will receive the signature of his Excellency at an early day, as Gov. CLARK, not only voted for the same bill last year, when it was on its passage in the Senate, but took a warm interest in it, and an active part in the preliminary proceedings which led to its success.

THE LEMMONS AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. DICKINSON, the resolutions relating to the Lemmon Slave case were taken up for discussion. Mr. DICKINSON further proceeded "to vindicate the truth of history," by reading the following letters, one from Mr. CLAY, showing the esteem in which the Sage of Ashland held Senator SEWARD, and how fully he appreciated the services he had rendered:

ASHLAND, Nov. 20, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR; I duly received the two letters which you did me the favor to address to me; one written immediately after the interview of Mr. LEE of Maryland, with you, and the other on the 7th inst., after the termination of the Presidential election in the State of New-York. I feel greatly obliged by your prompt attention to my request communicated through Mr. LEE.

Throughout this whole political campaign I have never doubted your good intentions, and have been constantly persuaded of your having employed your best exertions.

The sad result of the contest is now known. It is also irreversible, and we are only left to deplore that so good a cause, sustained by so many good men, has been defeated—defeated, too, by a combination of the most extraordinary adverse circumstances that perhaps ever before occurred. But it is now useless and unavailing to speculate upon the causes of the unfortunate issue of the contest. We are also too much under the excitement which it produced, and under depression created by that issue, calmly and deliberately to look through the gloom which hangs over the future. It will be time enough to do that after the public has recovered from the disappointment which it has just experienced.

As for myself, it would be folly to deny that I feel the severity of the blow most intensely. I feel it for myself, but, unless my heart deceives me, I feel it still more for my country and my friends. I had hoped to have been an humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to arrest the downward tendency of our Government. I had hoped to have had in my power to do justice to those able, valuable and virtuous friends who have been so long and so cruelly proscribed and persecuted. But it has been otherwise decreed, and my duty now is that of resignation, and submission, cherishing the hope that some others, more fortunate than myself, may yet arise to accomplish that which I have not been allowed to effect.

You are in the prime of life, endowed with great ability, and I trust that you will long be spared, in health and prosperity, to render great and good service to our common country.

Such will continue to be the prayer of your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

WM. H. SEWARD, Esq.

P. S.—I write by the hand of a son who acts as my amanuensis, upon my dictation. H. C.

Thank fortune, said Mr. D., we have a living witness that this letter came from Mr. CLAY. Now I will read another from Mr. SCHERMERHORN:

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have read in the *Journal* of yesterday Mr. WEED's letter, giving the facts connected with the meeting held at the Capitol in this city, on the reception of the news that Gen. TAYLOR had accepted the South Carolina nomination, which placed him on the Presidential ticket with Gen. BUTLER, to the exclusion of Mr. FILLMORE; and so clear and accurate is your statement of the events of that afternoon and evening, that it seems as if they were the transactions of yesterday. Being somewhat cognizant with the events of that day, I thought I would give you my "recollections," to make such use of them as you saw fit. They are these: Mr. FILLMORE at that time was staying at the Delavan House, where I saw him on that day, when he was pleased to ask me what effect I thought the news then received would have on the Whigs. I replied that it would give cause for great indignation; that the Whigs of New-York would never tamely submit to have injustice done *him*. After this conversation, the call for the above meeting appeared. I met Mr. FILLMORE at the tea table, where the conversation was renewed, and the contemplated meeting spoken of. He did not say a word against the propriety of the meeting, but advised prudence and moderation, in which I agreed with him, as I then believed that the facts were not fairly before us, that there was misapprehension on the subject. After taking my tea, I set out for the Capitol. I stopped at the *Journal* office, on the way, where I found many Whigs on their way to the meeting. I had been there but a short time, when Mr. FILLMORE came in, and spoke to me and several others about the meeting. He appeared very anxious and disturbed. I asked him if he intended to be at the meeting. He said, No. He advised several (myself among the rest) to go up and endeavor to prevent, by prudence and moderation, any unpleasant result. The result of that meeting is a matter of history. To my mind, the fact Mr. FILLMORE knew and approved of the meeting held that evening, is placed beyond dispute or contradiction. He advised his friends to attend it, but advised caution.

Yours respectfully,

M. L. SCHERMERHORN.

Now I will read, said Mr. D., another from Mr. CLOWES. I was of the impression I had Mr. KIDD's here to place alongside of this.

TROY, February 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I had a conversation with Mr. FILLMORE on the subject of the Albany meeting of Saturday, the 6th of August, 1848.

He stated that, passing by the *Journal* office on the afternoon on his way to the Boston Depôt, he learned that a meeting was about to be called, occasioned by the course pursued by Gen. TAYLOR's friends at Charleston, S. C. Not expecting to be detained long at the Depôt, he did not stop then, intending to return to the *Journal* office, but being delayed he sent a message to Mr. WEED by JAMES KIDD, advising a postponement of the meeting. Instead of doing as he wished, Mr. KIDD went in with the rest in favor of the meeting.

This conversation was held with Mr. FILLMORE in Troy, Sunday, in the forenoon, just two weeks subsequent to the meeting. Very respectfully yours,

THOS. CLOWES.

Hon. A. B. DICKINSON, Albany.

Mr. D. also read the following:

ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1855.

Hon. A. B. DICKINSON—*Dear Sir:* My recollections of the "Albany Meeting" in 1848, and Mr. FILLMORE's connection therewith, are substantially as follows:

The telegraph report that Gen. TAYLOR had accepted a nomination for the Presidency, with Gen. BUTLER as his associate candidate for Vice-President, created an intense excitement. It passed from mouth to mouth, eliciting comments from almost every one, anything but favorable to the General. There was a state of men who had been active and life-long partisans of rival candidates for the Presidency, who thought it a good time to organize an opposition to a nomination not fit to be made. These men were all in favor of a public meeting. Indeed, among Americans, in any emergency, all difficulties naturally resolve themselves into a public meeting and a set of resolutions. Such being the general expectation, the only important question was how it should be managed and guided. A meeting at the Capitol would be an example for every city and village in the State.

In the course of the evening I called at the office of the *Evening Journal*

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 9, 1855.

The very first moment in which the Cabinet crisis terminated may be taken for the dependency of the way and manner in which the war will terminate. We have the *status quo ante bellum*, with a compromise. A Cabinet is patched up—as will be the phrase—from the old materials, and after mutual compliments to each other, settle down to their old paces. The Aberdeen Administration has been condemned, like the Czar, as reckless and bad, and so let us have another composed of the same men, [illegible] who remain energetic supporters of [illegible] contrived to remain [illegible] the policy of the master. [illegible] to be done. The [illegible] or [illegible] of the difficulties [illegible] not destroyed, but are [illegible] patched by Lord PALMERSTON in [illegible] whom people believed to be a real Ichneumon of statesmanship. You will see that the combination I sent you was a correct one, with the sole exception of its part concerning Lord GREY, who, having deprecated the war as impolitic, did not think it right to accept its direction. The fact is that the post is all but inviting, and failure is much more likely than success to reward the bold man who undertakes to reorganize a perishing army. Lord PALMERSTON had this boldness and patriotism—may he succeed. With this sole accession, the Cabinet remains the old one. Lord PALMERSTON makes room for SIDNEY HERBERT, and attains the ambitious aim of his life—of seventy-one years' standing—by becoming First Lord of the Treasury. And this is, no doubt, the great change in the organism of the Administration.

I have acquainted you in due time with the true position of the noble Viscount whose shrewdness outwitted all his colleagues and made him the master of the situation. He digested much, spoke little, and like a ventriloquist, in different tunes, and is now Prime Minister, in spite of his having no party and being high in disgrace at Court. Without having been one of those happy believers who looked upon Lord PALMERSTON as a "really liberal statesman," who, if only he should get the power, would emancipate mankind from all oppression, and support revolutions in every corner of Europe, I had, I must confess, some expectations, based not upon his honesty and liberalism, but on his disposition to embroil matters. These expectations I am obliged to acknowledge as already on the point of vanishing. His friends and adherents promise surely very great things, and declare that he will "have his own way" and follow quite a different policy from the one followed until now. The signs show, however, quite in another direction. Lord PALMERSTON has entered already into engagements which must bind him to the continuance of the old line of diplomatic warfare. We are told that he will "leave this track and break up, if necessary, those engagements; but this is a partisan view, sufficiently refuted by the composition of his Cabinet. *He* serves under the new coalition, and not the coalition under him. He is the *figurine* head of a ship manned by a crew obeying secret orders. But I must tell you what engagements Lord PALMERSTON entered into before he could form his Cabinet. The facts—and such they are—are interesting and telling enough.

You will see that the name of Lord ABERDEEN has been figuring in one of the Ministerial combinations as that of the future President of the Council. This looks very much like a satire on Lord JOHN, and yet it was more than a satire—it was a *feeler* how the public would bear the prospect of of his lordship's reappearance in the character of a Cabinet Minister. The public was not slow in manifesting its feelings, and after two days' ominous murmur the *Times* joined the discontents and gave the very friendly advice to Lord ABERDEEN to keep for awhile "in a comparative retirement," seeing that he is no favorite just now with the country, although "it is by no means certain that the opinions which are identified with the name of Lord ABERDEEN will always be so unpopular as they are at the present moment." The trick failed, to the not little disappointment of the Court, which was very anxious to retain the good services of such a valuable servant of the Russo-German despotic interests. Lord ABERDEEN yielded to the pressure of necessity, but he has taken good care not to lose his influence in the councils of the future Cabinet. His "little ones" will do his work, and, as you will see, the Peelite share is a goodly one in the administration. The Scotch Peer is a *tenax propositi vir*, and is not to be got rid of so easily. If there must be a "war Ministry" well and good, but the leeches of diplomacy will be applied to its breast, swollen with martial ardor, and you know that—speaking once more with HORACE—

Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo—

a quotation surely in place to illustrate the natural adhesiveness of Ministers to places in which they sucked their patient country's blood to almost complete exhaustion. I have it on very good authority, that the Peelite section of the Cabinet, and especially Mr. GLADSTONE, whose services were presumed to be inevitably necessary to the consolidation of the new Ministry, have exacted from Lord PALMERSTON the assurance that the war shall, in no case, be led so as to assume the proportions of a struggle of opposite *principles*, and that no means should be left untried to further the speedy restoration of peace. The fact is, the late Cabinet was very sanguine of success from the negotiations in way of opening at Vienna. These hopes have been struck down by the terrible blow that crushed the ABERDEEN Administration. However, a passing unconsciousness has speedily been recovered, and the defeated forces are once more up and stirring to regain as much as they can of their lost ground. Hence "the great support" given to Lord PALMERSTON by the ex-Premier, to reconstruct the Cabinet, *on the basis of a fresh compromise*. The noble Viscount being—very foolishly, to be sure—considered a very revolutionary (!) statesman, and—as he was called—a firebrand, it was necessary to bind him to the strict observance of certain general principles of *conservative* policy. Austria was to be assured a complete amnesty for past ill-temper against the noble Viscount, who had to be patient with her procrastinating readiness "to join the allies." Prussia was not to be "teased" over measure, lest she might be hunted quite over to the Czar—a terrible eventuality. War is to be prosecuted, but with due regard to facilities that may be offered from different quarters to terminate it soon and honorably for all parties, &c. *All these points have been acceded to*—their acceptance being made the condition of Mr. GLADSTONE's reëntrance as Lord PALMERSTON's Chancellor of the Exchequer. You will see from the papers that the momentary impediments to the formation of the Cabinet came from the Peelite section. I gave you, as above, the motives of these impediments, and how they have been cleared away. My source of information is to be relied upon. These details are surely not of a nature to raise any great expectations from the PALMERSTON Cabinet. But all that we see passing before our eyes in this country, testifies the complete disorganization of the old parties, and the near advent of a new order of things. This will be the great profit of a disastrous war. What a good fortune that Messrs. COBDEN, BRIGHT and GIBSON, are members of the Peace Society. *But for their being bound to a policy opposed to the enormously professed by the country at large, we would hardly escape now a Democratic Administration.*"

These self-congratulating words were, Sir, uttered the other day in a political salon, by a noble leader of Tory principles, and they certainly contain a very just appreciation of the political situation. The British aristocracy has, indeed, chances, and may talk of luck, for that the "Manchester men" contrived to lose their great and amazingly increasing popularity, at the very time when the old parties having proved equally worthless and worn out, the leaders of the Democratic party might have become forcibly "possible" *to be sent for* by the Queen, in search of a strong and popular Administration. It is a great pity, indeed, that men of the stamp of COBDEN and BRIGHT should have ruined themselves in public favor, [illegible] when this [illegible] to action, would, [illegible] no doubt, have exerted them to the point of efficient power to do good, and [illegible] out a peaceable revolution in the country's politico-social state. Unfortunately they were short-sighted, and embraced a doctrine which has been repudiated by every man groaning under some or other sort of oppression,—and Europe, it must not be forgotten, is impopulated but by oppressors and enslaved,—and so the people, though not only without faith in, but indignant at and incensed against the "horrible and heart-rending" mismanagement of their affairs by a family clique of empty-headed, rapacious oligarchs, have no one to turn to, no one *to force*—if needs be—upon the sovereign, and must be satified to look at the laborious reconstruction from the old condemned materials of a system of government rotten in all its parts. I know, from the best source, that Mr. COBDEN is fully aware now of the mistake he and his friends have committed, by thus having excluded themselves from becoming the masters of the situation. It may last a long time before they have another such a chance. Aristocratic rule has sunk to a degree of contempt never before witnessed in England. The papers are vieing with one another in denunciations of the privileged legislators. Lord-worship is terror struck,

"The oracles are dumb;
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving."

The high priests of aristocratic superstition have but words of mutual accusation, and their edifying quarrels uplift the veil of many a shameless imposture. The people see, are amazed and indignant at the vile nature of things and men held up to public veneration. All circumstances seem favorable for the annihilation of the curse of political jugglery. And there is no man whom the popular tendency could trust to its destinies. The idols are falling to pieces, but the leaders when most wanted have turned idiots. Such is the situation. Let the chances of war repair—as is not impossible—the catastrophe of misgovernment, or let what is more likely, peace reassure the alarmed spirits of popular discontent, and everything will relapse into the "good old order" of submissive indifference to a misrule of the few. "His lordship" will get once more reassured, and the people, having paid the bill, will sing with loyal voice, God save the Queen. There can, however, be little doubt about the extensive development of a very salutary impression, produced on the popular mind by the disgraceful helplessness of the aristocracy in the present crisis. This impression vented itself in almost all papers, and especially in the *Times*, the impetuous leaders of which are responded to on all sides, by an acclamation of public, universal assent. It has, moreover, found an organ in Parliament. Mr. ROEBUCK uttered on Tuesday evening the following weighty words, falling like a judgment, from his respected lips on his awe struck audience. Speaking of the difficulties which he understood were laid in the way of a Palmerston administration, the learned member for Sheffield spoke thus: "If I know anything of this house or of the country, sure I am that that noble Lord will not feel any difficulty about the matter. The country has chosen him as the head of the new Government, and upon the country he may rely. If anybody should threw difficulties in his way, it is in his Lordship's hands to put aside that difficulty, and say to the persons so attempting to create it, 'Stand aside; I will put into office those who, if they have attained the attention and confidence of the country, will continue to enjoy that attention and confidence, and who, if they have not yet attained the confidence of the country, will, through me, attain it. I will do for the country that which the country demands I should do. I shall form an administration at once, regardless of party considerations.' If the noble Lord acts upon these principles, sure I am he will obtain the confidence of the country, and obtaining that he may be content."

These words represent public feeling, and I have no doubt that should Parliament be dissolved (and Lord PALMERSTON, so I am credibly informed, will not hesitate to dissolve it, at the first occurrence of a seriously factious opposition by Whigs or Tories,) the country would return a great number of fresh men and Radical principles. However, I have no faith in a radical change of policy—times are not yet sufficiently ripe, nor the disasters decisive enough for that. Lord PALMERSTON (and this is the most favorable view of his intentions) may—as his friends assert he will—feel ambitious to immortalize the climax of his Ministerial and earthly career, by very great deeds. But then he must undo much, not to say all, of what he has already done. We shall see. My belief—until better taught—is, that either he will make peace very soon; (and the *Morning Post*, his special organ, said but *yesterday*, that a "sudden pacification is possible,") or that he will fall just as ignominiously as did ABERDEEN. We shall see.

Have I not told you that USEDOM's mission is *not a failure*, and that Prussia will *not* adhere to the Vienna, but that she will, if she wishes, have one of her own? The last remarkable note of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS contains the following lines: "*The question is, however feeble may be in that respect our hopes, to examine to what point the re-establishment of general peace is possible*, and if the last chance should happen to fail, to carry on the war with the aid of Austria. *The Alliance of the 2d of December has not any other signification.*" After this explanation of the harmless nature of that famous treaty, the French Minister sees no reasons why Prussia could not adhere to *that*, but if she wishes a similar one of her own, well and good; the Western Powers are ready to receive her with open arms. Now I will tell you one thing—and remember my words—*if Prussia enters in any such treaty, though a separate one, with the Western Powers, peace is sure to follow its signature.* I give you this as a sign, which will not mislead you. Prussia's adhesion to a treaty will be equivalent to the Czar's resolution to conclude peace. It is said to me that England and France cannot possibly consent to *any terms*, at this moment, because their military honor and power are badly disgraced by the disastrous failure of the campaign in the Crimea. The observation is just, and it gives the only consideration which leaves as yet some doubt in my mind about the speedy conclusion of peace. I always said that the question is "how to get out of the Crimea?" and it is the solution of this question that will decide whether the war shall or not assume those terrible dimensions which diplomacy exerts itself in keeping back by a concatenation of stratagems. Fortunately this suspense cannot last now any longer. In a few weeks, at the most, the dice must be thrown. Winter has done good service, but Spring comes, and there will be no snow, cold, or mud to impede operations. The Vienna negotiators have but a short time before them. They must make haste and say yes or no, before the cannon shall begin to overrule their voices. The Russians may, moreover, try to strike a blow even sooner than expected, and it is a puzzle why they did not do so already, *if* in earnest to carry on the war. All these circumstances place the fate of Europe upon the success or failure of the operations during this month. The war, if not beginning in peace, will surely end with Europe in flames.

You will find an important telegraphic despatch in the *Morning Chronicle* of this day. The Zouaves—the best French troops—have mutinied before Sebastopol. They wished to leave the Crimea; 400 of them have been sent to Constantinople. If this is true—and I never credited the pompous stories about the "excellent spirit," better health and best disposition of the French army—General CANROBERT may feel sure of his recall. There are already strange stories afloat concerning him, and Prince NAPOLEON's return is explained by his intimate friends in a way by no means complimentary to the Commander-in-Chief. It would be a curious sight to behold him coming back arm in arm with Lord RAGLAN—*par nobile*. A sortie on the 23d cost the French a great deal. The Russians seem to become more spirited. Another despatch pretends—and I would not be astonished if truly—that the correspondents of the *French* papers have been expelled from the Crimea. This is Napoleonic, but there must be a foul weather in the camp, that cannot bear the presence of men who write for a paper under police rule. Sardinia is menaced with excommunication. Poor Pope!

POLITICAL.

Why Mr. J. B. Miller should not have been so treated.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The President for want of correct information has done J. B. MILLER, Esq., of Utica, manifest injustice. He should have remembered that Mr. MILLER was one of the Committee of the Syracuse Convention, which reported the resolutions adopted by that body congratulating the country upon the benefits it was likely to obtain by the passage of the Nebraska bill. Mr. MILLER as firmly and zealously adhered to it as the Editor of the Albany *Atlas*, who drew it up, and when that Convention adjourned he had done all he could to qualify himself for the favor of the Administration, by sacrifices too great for any ordinary rewards. The mission given to Senator DODGE would not be a sufficient compensation to Mr. MILLER.

These doings in respect to Mr. MILLER's nomination and withdrawal have awakened a consideration throughout the Union that may become important hereafter. It is this, that it seems to be settled at Washington that no man can be appointed to office unless he is in favor of the extension of Slavery into all the territories of the United States. His antecedents are examined and the abstract of his title to the Democratic Inheritance must show his established opinions clearly, in favor of the extension of human Slavery. All the supporters and adherents of this administration stand on that ground and that will be the issue at the next Presidential Election if we progress without change. Can the nominee, whether it be Mr. MARCY or Mr. BUCHANAN, succeed upon that issue? The executive patronage is large and carefully exercised, as we see in the case of Mr. MILLER, but there are many Democrats in the "Custom House who do not think it is quite sufficient" to establish that principle as a part of the Democratic faith and creed.

RED-JACKET-FIELD.

Senator Wilson's Letter.

From the Boston Post, Feb. 22.

HENRY WILSON's letter on "State Rights" is a singular document to come from him. Why, he professes to stand side by side of the ultra Southern State Rights platform of the 1798 Virginia and Kentucky resolutions! But will the State Rights men consent to stand by the side of him? Let us see. He went to Washington with vows of uncompromising hostility to Slavery on his lips; at the Burlingame lecture he unequivocally endorsed, 1st, repeal the Nebraska bill; 2d, repeal the Fugitive Slave Law; 3d, abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; 4th, abolish the inter-state Slave Trade; next he would declare that Slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union; and he has again and again given his pledge to the doctrine of "no more Slave States." Will the State Rights men who stand on the old JEFFERSON resolutions, go with him on these points? This is the test. We have seen nothing yet that indicates any change of heart in the new Senator, and we predict that on all these questions he will vote just as GARRISON himself would vote if he were in the Senate

From the Boston Bee, Feb. 22.

The letter of Mr. WILSON is clear, explicit and unmistakable. No one will henceforward have occasion to ask where he stands upon the American question. We sometime since intimated that the General, after reaching Washington, would, at a suitable time, define his position. We further stated that in our opinion the "position" would be found satisfactory. The letter, we think, will justify our prophecy. It will be received, we doubt not, throughout the country in an especially favorable manner. So far as we have heard its merits canvassed, or an opinion expressed in any way, it has been highly eulogistic. Many who questioned General WILSON's opinions, as far as they were known on the American question, have said to us that they fully agree with the sentiments expressed by him in the letter referred to. It meets the general approbation of the people. Its frankness, liberality, and yet firmness, are worthy of the cause, subject and man. If we view the matter aright, the American party—or the great and ruling body of it—stands by and with Mr. WILSON. He lays down good American doctrine; and doctrine which will be responded to by the people both here and elsewhere. The American party has no cause to fear a man, or men, standing on so true a platform as this.

Another Secret Out—Private Circular to the Know-Nothing Lodges.

From the Pennsylvanian, Feb. 23.

So overwhelming is the feeling entertained among the masses of the Know-Nothing members against the nomination of SIMON CAMERON for United States Senator, and so bitter have they become in their indignation at the conduct of their Representatives, that the latter have found it necessary to prepare a Circular, and send a copy of it to the President of each Council of Know-Nothings in the State, to be read to the members, in order to soothe their outraged feeling and justify their own corrupt actions. It was sent to us by our regular Know-Nothing reporter, who keeps us apprised of everything of interest that occurs within the scope of his observation. The Circular has the names of fifty-one signers, with two letters from W. M. M'CONKEY and C. J. LATHROP attached. The latter signed the Protest of the seceders, but has since addressed the letter in question to SIMON CAMERON, humbly apologising for his returning honesty, and no doubt expected to hide his abject meanness and despicable shamelessness, under the secrecy with which the letter was to be distributed. We shall drag this trebly dyed political traitor from his hiding place, and present him to the community as an object worthy of all scorn and contempt. In him, human baseness has found its lowest level. The fate of SIMON is sealed, as but fifty-three members, it seems, could be either dragooned or purchased into signing the Secret Circular. A few Democratic Know-Nothings will be found among the signers. As this Circular is addressed to the members of the Order, *from* members of the Legislature belonging to the Order, there can be no mistake now about the signers being members of the Order. Will the pious CUMMINGS now dare to deny his membership? We have taken the fox in his lair. Read the circular by all means:

To Brother ——: (The name we have suppressed.)

We ask that the following may be read to your Council at its first meeting:

The undersigned, American members of the Legislature, (friends of different candidates voted for by the caucus, as also in favor of and opposed to the secret ballot,) ask leave respectfully to submit the following facts, and facts only as they actually occurred, without note or comment, and not to be considered as speaking harshly of, or denouncing any man or set of men, whether members of this caucus, or members of our Great American organization, before it or candidates, and claiming the benefit of its sufferages:

Pursuant to notice posted on the doors of both Houses, by the direction of the presiding officer, THOMAS C. STRETTLE, Esq., of Philadelphia, the American Caucus of the Legislature—absentees numbering in all—met at 7 o'clock, on Friday, the 9th inst., in the East Committee room of the House, for the purpose of nominating a person to be supported by the American members of the Legislature for the office of United States Senator.

After organizing in due form, a motion was made to ascertain, who, although members of the caucus, had not, in two ballots, united in good faith and supported the nominees of previous caucuses. After discussion and explanation from many of the gentlemen present, it was determined by a vote of 41 to 31, (members in favor of the House, but in caucus as opposed to the whole question of extension individually, but that we proceed to nominate a candidate to be supported by us for the office of United States Senator, the motion to so postpone and to proceed at once to a nomination, prevailed by a *large majority, without even a call of the yeas and nays.*

A resolution was then offered that we nominate by a "*viva voce*" vote; amended by substituting "*ballot*" instead of "*viva voce.*" After a protracted discussion, and on a *call of the yeas and nays*, the amendment to vote by *ballot* prevailed—*yeas, forty-eight; nays, forty-three.*

The Caucus then proceeded to ballot for a nominee to be supported by them, when the vote of the first ballot showed that of the 91 votes cast Simeon Cameron had received 29; A. G. Curtin, 11; D. M. Smyser, 9; James Todd, 1; O. H. Tiffany, 4; Ralph Clapp, 3; David Wilmot, 1; James Veech, 6; H. S. Evans, 1; William Darlington, 1; David Jayne, 1; J. Pringle Jones, 3; Wm. F. Johnston, 10; James Cooper, 6; J. S. Littell, 1; J. K. Moorhead, 1. H. M. Fuller, 1; R. T. Conrad, 4; Thaddeus Stevens, 1.

A motion was then made to proceed to a second ballot, and so on through the third, fourth and fifth ballot, showing a steady increase, on the part of the two prominent candidates, Messrs. CAMERON and CURTIN; there being no objection during all this time, and all parties apparently satisfied with the proceeding; when on counting the *sixth* ballot, it was ascertained that SIMON CAMERON had received *forty-six* out of all the votes cast; A. G. CURTIN, *thirty-seven*, and *nine* votes scattering, being one more vote than there were members in the caucus. Hereupon great confusion and excitement prevailed, before even the tellers had announced the result of the vote, and a motion was made to proceed to another ballot, which prevailed. Greater confusion and excitement than before then ensued, which resulted in twenty-nine gentlemen leaving the room, sixty-two remaining.

Every effort was made to induce those who were about to retire to remain and proceed to another ballot, but in vain. Nothing would satisfy them but an adjournment, which was *voted down by a large majority, after* which they retired.

Previous to the secession, a member who was about to retire with the others, and who had been one of the officers of the meeting, (and who afterwards did retire,) and at the table the whole evening where the election was conducted, avowed openly that there was no wrong to be imputed to any one in relation to the extra vote—that it was a mere mistake, which might have occurred under such circumstances at any time, and with any persons.

After the restoration of quiet and order, another ballot in pursuance of the aforesaid motion, was gone into, and fifty-nine votes cast. The result showed that of the votes cast, SIMEON CAMERON had received 44 votes, A. G. CURTIN 11 votes, JAMES COOPER 2, and HENRY M. FULLER 2. Three declining to vote. SIMEON CAMERON having received a majority of all the votes, was declared by the President the nominee of the Caucus, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous, there not being a single dissenting voice.

With this brief statement of facts as they occurred, we submit to you the question whether, under the circumstances, we could, consistently with our honor, do anything but adhere to the nomination so fairly made, as we have done.

Thomas C. Steel, Henry K. Strong, Joseph Cummins, D. C. Boal, George W. Smith, E. W. Free, George S. King, C. Hubbs, Jesse Weddell, James Foster, George Lear, Elijah Morrison, John A. Stehley, A. W. Dean, John J. Muse, Daniel Reiter, Samuel Sherer, John M. Kirkpatrick, J. A. Guy, Joshua S. Fletcher, David L. Smith, Alexander McConnell, James Rittenhouse, M. Donaldson, Alexander Cummings, Jeremiah Mengle, John Sturdevant, Philip Clover, C. S. Eyster, Thomas Wood, William Fearon, Jr., Charles A. Allegood, S. H. Bowman, E. G. Waterhouse, W. A. Barry, G. W. Criswell, G. M. Yerkes, H. M. North, James S. Rew, G. W. Palmer, Jacob L. Gross, A. Caldwell, George Zeigler, Kirk Haines, Samuel J. Krepps, James W. Crawford, W. E. Frazer, James M. Sellers, J. S. Halderman, John Hendricks, John W. Killinger.

I was unavoidably absent from Harrisburg at the time of the caucus. I am satisfied the foregoing statement is entirely correct; and believing the nomination to have been fairly and honorably made, I cordially sustained it by my vote on the floor of the Convention, on Tuesday, the 13th instant. W. M. MCCONKEY.

NOTE.—The names of Messrs. W. A. CRABB and JACOB SHUMAN, Senators from Philadelphia and Lancaster, are not attached, Mr. C. being sick at home in Philadelphia, and Mr. SHUMAN on business to Columbia. Both of these gentlemen, although opposed to the nominee in caucus, remained and supported him in Convention on the floor of the House, and would doubtless have signed the above paper had they been here. Appended below is an unsolicited letter, addressed to Gen. CAMERON by Mr. LATHROP, whose name is attached to a paper, addressed by the seceeders, "TO THE PUBLIC!" It speaks for itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 13, 1855.

HON. SIMON CAMERON—*Dear Sir*: I have just read a paper put forth by the members of the "American" caucus for the nomination of United States Senator who seceded, and to which my name is attached.

I signed the paper without reading it. It was brought to me late last evening, when they said they were in a great hurry to send it to the printers. I was assured by friends that it contained nothing I would refuse to sign, and I inferred that it was merely a statement of what occurred in caucus. So far as it contained charges against your character as a man and a citizen, I beg to assure you that I never intended nor do I endorse them. I have felt bound to sustain Mr. WILMOT, but in doing so have never intended to assail the character or qualifications of other candidates. Respectfully yours,

C. J. LATHROP.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

Know-Nothing Developments.

We have another phase of Know-Nothingism to present, derived from its proceedings in Virginia. The annual election for Governor and members of Congress takes place in that State on the 29th of May, and the contest seems to be narrowing itself down into a distinct issue on the Know-Nothing question. The revelations concern the Congressional election in the Wheeling District. The documents below we find published in the *Morgantown Telegraph*. Their authenticity is vouched for by the editor. The editor says they were "captured from a neighboring council." They emanate from Wellsburg and are as follows:

CIRCULAR—[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Resolved, That this Order shall now proceed to nominate a candidate for the next Congress of the United States; and to do which this Council, No. 6, at Wellsburg, Brooke County, Va., recommends the following plan, to wit: That each Council shall nominate a candidate, and then report his vote, together with the vote given to every other person, to the Grand Secretary at Wheeling, on or before the 22d day of January, 1855; and at the time such nomination is made, let the Council, if it think necessary and proper, appoint a delegate to attend at the office of said Grand Secretary on the 29th day of the same month.

Resolved, That in case the foregoing method shall be adopted, and reports made accordingly, it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to keep the same until the 29th January; and then in the presence of all such delegates, who shall present proper credentials, count the whole of said votes, and declare the result thereof, and the name of the person who may have received a majority.

Resolved, That it shall furthermore be the duty of the Grand Secretary to report back to all of the Councils in the district the name of the person who received such a majority: and thereupon each of said Councils shall consider such person as the unanimous nominee of the Order, and entitled to an energetic and zealous support of all its members.

Resolved, That the best and most politic method of making our nomination effectual is for the *members* of the Order *as citizens, together with such other citizens as can be prevailed upon to join them*, to hold primary meetings *wherever it is thought politic to do so*, at which the nominee of this Order shall be nominated as *an independent candidate.*

Resolved, That —— ——, Esq., be and he is declared the unanimous nominee of this Council, composed as it is *of one hundred and sixty members*; and is cordially recommended to the most favorable consideration of every other Council in this Congressional District.

Resolved, That Chapline W. Barclay, William H. Martin, and George W. Caldwell, are hereby appointed an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to communicate this, with the foregoing resolutions, through the Grand Secretary, to each and every other Council in the District; and urge the adoption of the same plan and the nomination of the same person.

WELLSBURG, Va., Dec. 14, 1854.

The undersigned Committee, while they are instructed *to recommend*, they are also required to urge the adoption of the above resolutions. In performing these duties, the Committee will merely mention the fact, as touching the adoption of the proposed plan, that it is eminently calculated to secure the vote of the entire Order, script of all opportunity or even of inducement for fraud or political chicanery. For each Council can, if it so desire, send a delegate to the office of the Grand Secretary on the 29th of January, to witness the counting of the votes. But inasmuch as sending such delegate will be attended with some necessary expense, it is left entirely optional to depute him or not. In case our plan shall be adopted, another matter is left discretionary with each Council. It may be proper in some places to hold public meetings; and wherever it is so, such meetings should be held by *us as citizens*, and nominate our candidate; in which meetings we ought *to act ourselves merely as citizens, and to get all other citizens possible to join us; for such a move of the people will have the effect of withdrawing public attention from what may be supposed to be the operations of our Order.* After these public meetings are held, our nominee, being the nominee also of these meetings, will come out and accept the public nomination, *and thereby become the people's candidate*; all of which is entrusted by the Committee *as essential to our success.* We sincerely hope that each council will not only adopt our plan, but also that each will act promptly, and make report of their action before the 22d of January.

In the person of Mr. ——, we present not only a sound man on all the questions for which we are contending, but also one who is able by his industry, his learning and acknowledged ability to effect our ends in every proper manner. In addition to this, he is a person whose moral character is not only without a blot, but grand reproach. As a Lawyer, he has no superior in Western Virginia, although in years the junior of most of them. *Moreover, it is now the settled conviction of the most of our Order, that as a matter of strong expediency, of sound and safe policy, we should for Congress,* [illegible] Democrats. The candidates we propose vote, [illegible] nomination with this Order, a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CUBAN AND FILIBUSTERING QUESTION.

Proceedings in the United States District Court—Supporting Affidavits.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 23.
Before Judge Betts.

Francisco E. Hernandez vs. Francis Stoughton and Octavus Carnovelli.—The motion in this case to vacate or modify the order holding the defendants to bail in this action, was brought on at the opening of Court this morning. All parties were present, in Court, together with quite a number of swarthy, whiskered and mustached spectators, evidently taking a great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Theodore Sedgwick appeared in behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Chas. Edwards for the defendants.

The motion was opened by Mr. Edwards, who read lengthy affidavits of Stoughton & Carnovelli, justifying their version of the whole affair, and giving circumstances to show that there was no compulsion on their part. They embodied in their affidavits two letters from the father of young Hernandez—one addressed to the Spanish Consul in this City, and the other to young Hernandez—which were brought and delivered by Carnovelli. These letters are as follows:

To the Spanish Consul in New-York:

Although his Excellency the Captain General was pleased to offer me a recommendation to your Excellency in my affair, I take the liberty to write to you confidently, because of the good reports I have of your Excellency. I beg you will excuse the liberty I take. I write in haste, on account of the desire which, as a father, I have of starting a beloved child. I have a son, about 15 years of age, in your City, called Francisco E. Hernandez, who went there at the request of an uncle, to be educated by him; but in consequence of this I had been imprisoned seven months, and as at present I as well as my family are suffering a second time, I forbid no other means but to request his Excellency the Captain General to permit my son's return, which he has granted, as also the permission to send the bearer of the present communication, under the protection of your Excellency, to seek the boy (for he knows him personally) and bring him back, as I need him on many accounts. My son wrote to his mother from a place called Claveraek, under date of the 30th of November last, saying that he was in a college thirty-six leagues from New-York. He also directs that his letters be addressed to Brooklyn, President-street, No. 91, his uncle's house; but as I presume that his uncle will oppose his return to the Island, I request your Excellency to do your best for the boy to return without the knowledge of his uncle or that of his family, as they will hide him away. I believe that your Excellency has a control of the boy because he is a Spaniard, best had the Island as such, and is under age; and I give to your Excellency my authority as a father. I again repeat my request; and although I am the father of a poor family, I am ready to make any sacrifice to recover my son, as it is the only way to my living happy, and be free of troubles and sorrows which bear me down. I pray to the Almighty to preserve your life and health, as also that of your family, and I remain,

Yours, &c., FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ.

HABANA, 27d January, 1855.

MY DEAR SON: Under date of 30th of November last I wrote to you by means of the Spanish Consul there. On the 9th of December he answered that you were not in New-York, as the family had gone to Orleans. Then I wrote to you again, addressing the letter to the Consul in said Orleans, and that one has answered that you were not there. I have just received a letter from your mother, who inclosed one from you, dated thus: "Claveraek Institute, 28th November," and you say in addition that this College is 36 leagues from New-York; and lastly, you say that when writing to you the letters should be addressed thus: F. E. Hernandez, Brooklyn, President-street, No. 91, New-York." From this I believe that the Consul was deceived when told that you had gone away, it not being true; and the letter addressed to your mother, of which I send you the original for your own satisfaction, proves this. For this reason I have determined to send the bearer of the present communication, which person is a friend of yours, whom you know; and he is that artillery shoemaker who was in Baracoa, and who when you were in the port was also there. He is called Cristoval Carnobeli. This friend was to see and bring you; being thus commissioned by me, I am obliged, my son, to make these great expenses notwithstanding my poverty, because I find it necessary that you should come home, as much to oblige me as for your own sake, for which reason I, as your father, command you to come immediately; make your arrangements with Carnobeli to come with him without loss of time, and putting aside the power which I possess as a father, I beg it as a friend. Should you not do so you will ruin me forever, and also your mother and family. Bear in mind that this letter is not to be seen by any one, as it is not desirable that any should read it except yourself, Carnobeli and the Spanish Consul, to whom you are recommended. Beware, Franky, lest you are discovered, as it is very likely that your uncle's family will prevent your departure. You must leave without being found out. If you can get exchange of clothing well, but if not, you will come with that you have or no more. You are no fool, no child to be discovered, do not hesitate or fear, my son, as you return to your papa, as much for your own welfare as for mine. I warn you once more not to be discovered and much less by your uncle and his family. When you are about leaving do it with the greatest secrecy, so that no one shall see you, for this is necessary. Should you be discovered by chance you will declare your right to come to Habana, as your father has said that he requires you, and that you are bound to obey him so as to relieve him of his anxiety. Mark well, Franky, that I expect you without fail. Carnobeli is well informed of my affairs and will tell you as to your coming and what you must do. Should you find yourself by chance in need of anything, then present yourself to the Consul, and that gentleman has a request from me to that effect. My only wish is to see you at my side. In the meantime receive your father's blessing.

FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ.

P. S.—Should you need anything, tell Carnobeli or the Consul:—as I write to the latter on the subject—to give you whatever you wish, although Carnobeli has money. I enclose you the letters which I have received from your mother, for you to see them, and also yours, as she has sent in one for me to know where you were. I also send my likeness for your own satisfaction, and so that you may not fear to come on; your father expects you without fail, and sends his blessing. FRANCISCO.

P. S.—Should you be discovered and they should prevent your coming, run away, as your father requires you and wishes you here.

Mr. Edwards also read the affidavit of the keeper of the hotel where Carnobeli and Hernandez stopped in this City, to prove that Hernandez left the hotel alone to buy some fruit, &c., and came back again without any compulsion.

Mr. Sedgwick then proceeded to read the following affidavits:

Southern District of New-York, ss.

José Elias Hernandez being duly sworn, saith, that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and is the general guardian of the infant plaintiff in this suit, who is also his nephew. And this deponent further saith, that the said deponent is the son of his brother, Francisco Hernandez, who is now in Cuba, and is a physician by practice; that his said brother and his son, the infant plaintiff, also named, were both thrown into prison in Cuba, in 1853, on the suspicion of their being disaffected to the Government of that Island, or for some other purely political cause, and that the father remained in prison seven months, and his son three months, as deponent is informed and believes; that deponent received a letter from his said brother dated the 4th of July, 1854, immediately after his being let out of prison, in which he stated that his health had greatly suffered, that his fortune was seriously injured, that he desired to send his son, the said infant plaintiff, to the deponent to be educated here, but that he should wait till he heard from deponent.

That the said boy is a favorite nephew of this deponent, and that deponent being willing and desirous to educate the boy in this country at his own expense, his said brother sent him out here for the second time in the Fall of 1854 with a letter dated the 9th of September, in which, after complaining of his health and interests having suffered from imprisonment, he said: "The boy," meaning the plaintiff, "goes with this for you to take charge of him, for that is best." That both of these letters are in Spanish and are still in deponent's possession and ready to be produced if desired or directed; that since the boy arrived here that deponent has regarded him as one of his children; has paid all his expenses, and that he placed him at the school at Claverack; that the boy never in any way intimated any desire to return to Cuba, but on the contrary has always ever since his arrival expressed his wish to remain permanently in this country; that on or about the 24th of January last when the said deponent received a message from his brother in regard to his return to Cuba, to the effect that his father might be obliged to send for him, the said infant wrote to the deponent in the strongest terms expressing his unwillingness to return to Cuba, and his desire to remain here; that the deponent has never exercised the slightest coercion over the said infant in any way; that the first intelligence which he received of his nephew's abduction from Claverack was by a telegraph dispatch from B. C. Humphrey, one of his fellow pupils, and that the affidavit of Mr. Moran and others as to what took place on board of the steamer *Empire City* is strictly true and correct in all particulars.

That this deponent has received a number of letters and dispatches from Claverack and Hudson River, the removal of his son from that school, copies of which are hereto subjoined, and deponent believes that the statements therein contained are strictly correct. That the deponent received a letter from his nephew consenting to go to Cuba, but that he has always declared and asserted that the said letter was dictated to him by the Spanish Consul, at the Consul's office, on the day of the sailing of the vessel *Empire City*, and that he refused to applaud his will, and the contents had also uniformly declared that the statement that he went in reference to his wish to go to Cuba, "I guess I do," is entirely false. That no acquaintance whatever has ever subsisted between the said F. Hernandez, this deponent's brother, and the said Francisco Hernandez.

(Signed) JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ.

Sworn before me this 23d day of July, 1855.

ROBERT ROSEVELT, U. S. Commissioner.

Southern District of New-York, ss.—José de Regla Hernandez being duly sworn, saith, that he is a native citizen of the Island of Cuba, and is now residing in the City of New-York; and that the said deponent is well acquainted with Francisco E. Hernandez, the plaintiff in this suit, and with Francisco Hernandez, the father of the said plaintiff, and with the said Francisco Hernandez, the son, and that the said Francisco Hernandez, the father, was imprisoned in the Island of Cuba, in the year 1853, on the suspicion of being disaffected to the Government of that Island, and that the said Francisco Hernandez, the son, was also imprisoned in the said Island of Cuba, in the year 1853, on the suspicion of being disaffected to the Government of that Island, and that the said Francisco Hernandez, the father, was imprisoned in the said Island of Cuba for the space of seven months, and the said Francisco Hernandez, the son, was imprisoned in the said Island of Cuba for the space of three months, and that deponent is informed and believes that the said Francisco Hernandez, the father, was imprisoned in the said Island of Cuba, and the said Francisco Hernandez, the son, was imprisoned in the said Island of Cuba, on the suspicion of being disaffected to the Government of the said Island of Cuba; and that the said Francisco Hernandez, the father, was, in the month of July, 1854, released from imprisonment in the said Island of Cuba, and the said Francisco Hernandez, the son, was released from imprisonment in the said Island of Cuba, in the month of August, 1854, and that deponent is informed and believes that the said Francisco Hernandez, the father, and the said Francisco Hernandez, the son, were released from imprisonment in the said Island of Cuba, on the condition that they and each of them were and were present at the time of their release, and mutually without any pecuniary consideration in reference to their release, on board the steamer *Empire City*, on the 5th of February, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, they having gone there to bid friends farewell.

And these deponents further say that while standing there together, Mr. J. E. Hernandez showed them a telegraphic dispatch in regard to his nephew, and stated that he had come to the vessel under the idea that it might be the intention to send him off that day—that while standing there they saw the boy Francis G. Hernandez above named, come on board with a man whom they since understood to be Cristoval Carnobeli; that José Elias Hernandez, the uncle of the plaintiff Francisco G. Hernandez, accosted the boy and asked him if he wished to go to Cuba, and if he went freely; that the young man at first replied that he was willing to do exactly what his uncle desired; that his uncle, however, at once told him and very distinctly and emphatically that he (his uncle) did not and would not exercise any force, coercion or influence over him, that he was in a free country and was himself perfectly free, and must decide for himself; that the boy at once said that he did not wish to go to Cuba but desired to stay in this country.

That these deponents while standing around in a circle at the time, and being all friends of Mr. J. E. Hernandez, and of the boy, they all in one phrase or another, repeated the same ideas to the boy, that he was perfectly free and should decide for himself.

That these deponents further say, that they are confident that the said F. G. Fernandez, the infant, was very much opposed to going to Cuba, that judging from his whole air and demeanor he had been brought on board the said steamer against his will and without his consent; that they formed this opinion from the air and demeanor and behaviour of the boy.

(Signed) JOSE DE NUMERSA.
FRANCISCO BELLIDO DE LUNA.
ANTONIUS GARCIA DE LUNA.
PLUTARCO GONZALES.

Sworn before me this twentieth day of February, 1855.
R. E. STILLWELL, U. S. Commissioner.

Mr. Sedgwick read also the affidavits of several of the teachers and pupils of the Seminary at Claverack, detailing the circumstances under which the boy was taken away from them, and going to show he left against his will.

Mr. Edwards then argued that the motion should be granted. He spoke of the case as being a very hard one for Mr. Carnobeli, who, coming here on an errand of kindness, had been imprisoned in a strange land where he had no friends, and stated that a suit had also been commenced against him on the same grounds in the Superior Court of this City, in which he had also been held to bail, and this fact Mr. Edwards argued that the Court would take into consideration, as a man could not be held to bail twice for the same offence; and as they had elected to hold him to bail in the Superior Court, this Court would discharge the order in this suit.

He also argued that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case at all, as it was an undisputed fact that all of the parties were aliens, that the boy's guardian was indeed a naturalized citizen, but it was the boy's suit and not his guardian's, while the defendants were subjects of Spain.

Judge Betts said that if the suit had been brought in the United States Circuit Court, he should have no hesitation in discharging the case, but that by law a foreign Consul could be sued in no other Court, and it might be that Carnobeli would be liable as his servant or agent.

Mr. Edwards then proceeded to argue at some length, that the affidavits all showed that Carnobeli was the principal instead of the agent, and that the Consul acted merely out of kindness to the father of Hernandez; that there could be here no false imprisonment, because there was no compulsion at all, and what was done was by the authority of the father, whose letters he produced in Court, and about whose authenticity there was no dispute: and that the idea that these letters had been obtained from the father by compulsion, was simply preposterous; that the reason for the father's desiring the boy to come to him was, as he said in his letters, because his remaining in charge o his uncle was the cause of his own misfortunes; and that no case of false imprisonment was made out on the affidavits.

Mr. Sedgwick then commenced his argument in opposition to the motion, but it was so near 3 o'clock as only to allow him to begin, before the Court adjourned. His argument will be continued to-day.

The Market Bank Embezzlement Case.

The preliminary examination into the case of Wm. Post Sackett, charged with embezzling $25,000 from the Market Bank, while acting as Receiving Teller of that Institution, was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs.

Richard S. Williams, President of the Bank, was first called on the stand and cross-examined by Mr. Clinton, the counsel for the defence, but no new facts were elicited.

During the cross-examination of Mr. Williams the following letters were read by the counsel for defence:

NEW-YORK, 12 Mo., 9, 1854.

WM. POST SACKETT, Brooklyn: Esteemed Friend—I have called upon Stevens & Wallace for an abstract of their account with thee. They have given me considerable information in relation to the transactions you have had together, but desire, before going into a full explanation, to have thy request in writing to do so. Be good enough to send such request by bearer, and oblige, &c., Truly, DANIEL T. WILLETS.

BROOKLYN, Thursday Evening, Nov. 23, 1854

Richard S. Williams, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: It was with extreme regret and caused me much grief to hear of Mr. Candee's defalcation in the American Exhange Bank.

Immediately after it was known in the Market Bank, which was early in the forenoon, one or two of the clerks made some very ungentlemanly observations in regard to myself.

For fear that something might be said to you behind my back, thereby injuring the confidence you have in me, I wish you to know that Mr. Candee and myself never had any business together, and, furthermore, I do not deal in stocks. I have sold my horses, and lead a life that no just man can find fault with. This letter is to you personally, not to the Bank, and I address you as a friend, and as a friend I invite you to examine my cash, that you may know that everything is right.

Yours truly, WM. POST SACKETT.

Mr. Walter Haydock, an Assistant Teller in the Bank, was again put upon the stand and was cross-examined by defence. He testified that he called Mr. Sackett's attention on Saturday afternoon to the mistake; the deposit book was added up to find the mistake, the next day; a Receiving Teller might be short without any embezzlement or defalcation; have known the Receiving Teller to have over $200, and the Paying Teller short in consequence, since Sackett left; was Assistant to Sackett; generally footed up the cash; footed it up from February, 1854, to last December; knew Sackett's receipts to be short frequently to small amounts; the highest sum I have ever known it to be short was $40; when the cash was short merely looked for it, that was all; don't remember having told any body in the Bank when we fell short; do not know that any wrong entries were made to balance the figures; recollect when Sackett was in Philadelphia last October; John Wykoff, an Assistant Receiving Teller, took his place: none of the officers of the Bank have ever asked me what I intended to testify here; discovered the defalcation on the 2d of December, and not before; after adding up the footings of the day I transferred the amounts from one deposit book to the other: I wrote down the footings in both books; mistakes were frequently made in the entries and the figures had to be altered.

To the Judge—I found out the mistake by seeing that a deposit had been carried out wrong; I added up the columns and found the deficit; the figures carried out wrong were in Mr. Sackett's handwriting.

To Mr. Clinton—It was frequently two or three days before mistakes in the figures or footings were found out and corrected.

Mr. Cooper, Paying Teller of the Bank, requested to make some explanations of his former evidence, but his corrections were not material to the issue. He was cross-examined at great length by counsel for defence, but nothing new was elicited. In reply to a question to that effect, the witness said that a check might get misteid, thereby giving the appearance of a defalcation when no defalcation existed.

The examination was decidedly crooked, and had the effect of making the counsel on either side rather cross. Some warm and spicy discussions took place between the opposing counsel. The case was finally committed for the day, at 4 o'clock to 7 o'clock P. M. A further and probably the last hearing in the case will be had on Wednesday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

A Robbery Two Years Ago.

On Thursday morning a German Jew, named John Iochin, appeared before Judge Connelly at the Tombs, and preferred a charge of highway robbery against John Henry. The offence, he alleges, was committed in the month of October, 1852

Young Men's Democratic Union Club Ball.

The Third Annual Ball of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club took place on Wednesday evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The Democracy was fairly represented. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Cochrane, Augustus Schell, Capt. Rynders and other leaders were present. At the supper there was no formality, and no set speeches. John Cochrane said a few pleasant things, as also H. P. Clark and Capt. Rynders, but nothing was said of fusion, or party or principles.

The $1,500 Robbery Case Dismissed.

Yesterday afternoon Henry L. Clinton, Esq., appeared before Judge Bogart, at the Halls of Justice, and moved for the discharge of Henry B. Wood, who was accused of stealing $1,500 from Joseph M. Wiggins, of Rochester. The Justice stated that the prisoner had been locked up for the space of a month or more, and as the complainant had not appeared, he granted Mr. Clinton's motion.

Railroad Accident.

A shocking accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad at Forty-fifth-st., on Thursday afternoon. A man named Samuel Slingerland was knocked down and run over at that place by a train of cars. He was picked up horribly mutilated. One of his legs was entirely severed from the body. The sufferer was immediately taken to his residence, No. 27 Barrow-street, but it is thought he cannot survive.

Ascent on the Tight Wire.

On Thursday evening Mr. McFarland ascended a tight wire suspended from the third tier window of the German Theatre in the Bowery to the attic of the Branch Hotel opposite. The wire was about forty feet from the ground and was seventy feet in length. About 1,000 persons witnessed the performance, which was entirely successful.

Last of the Anti-Slavery Lectures.

William Lloyd Garrison, the acknowledged pioneer of the modern Anti-Slavery movement, will deliver the concluding Lecture of the Anti-Slavery course at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Garrison's Lecture at the same place last Winter drew a good house, which will probably be the case again on this occasion.

A Complaint from Tuckahoe.

Some "Daughters of Temperance" resident in Tuckahoe, possessed of more faith than good sense, have sent a communication to the Mayor, as follows:

TUCKAHOE, Feb. 19, 1855.

SIR: We invite your attention at Tuckahoe the town of consolation to take away the Licenses there in two Rum shops in the place. A female would not dare to pass them, nor could not without being insulted. They fought here on Saturday Evening like a Parcle of Wolfs the Blood was traced one mile and to-day they have fought all day so that three men is badly wounded they strip to their naked skin it is now 7 o'clock and the groceries are all closed the females of the place would thank you kindly if you would take the matter in hand the noise is all caused from Rum.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

The following complaints were entered on the Mayor's Book yesterday:

A. Greive, Vesey-street, near Church-street, complains that rocks are being blasted at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Bloomingdale-road, and great stones having been driven through the side of the house, and through the roof and ceiling into the bed-rooms, endangering the lives of his family; his fences are knocked down, stable demolished, and other property destroyed to a large amount. He has requested the contractor, (Mr. Quin,) to be careful and cover his blasts, but is always insulted when making such request. (Referred to Capt. Witter, Twenty-second Ward.)

Daniel Kitner, No. 271 First-avenue, complains that the sidewalk, corner of Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, is in a bad condition. (Referred to Street Commissioner.)

D. Anson Pratt, No. 144 Mulberry-street, complains that the ash-carts do not pass regularly the corner of Grand and Mulberry-streets, and that ashes are now accumulating in great heaps at the above place. (Referred to Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.)

Wm. P. Lee, No. 6 West Thirty-second-street, complains that the sidewalk No. 6 West Thirty-second-street is used as a place of deposit for ashes, as the ashman has not made his appearance in the above neighborhood for a long time. Referred to Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Charles Smith, Foreman of Hose Company No. 8, complains that Cedar-street, from Nassau-street to Broadway, is in a miserable condition from the accumulation of snow and ice, that it is almost impossible for Hose Company No. 8 to leave the street. Referred to Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

John Reed, No. 122 Cedar-street, complains that the grating of the coal vault of No. 109, Cedar-street is improperly put on, and is dangerous for persons passing that way. Referred to Captain Helpin of First Ward.

Times Office, Nassau-street, complains that the ash carts do not call regularly at the Times Office in Nassau-street. Referred to Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Lucius P. Porter, No. 56 St. Mark's-place, complains that a large stone is placed over the coal-hole in the walk in St. Mark's-place, opposite No. 128 Second-avenue, four doors from the Mayor's residence, and the same is dangerous to passers. Referred to Capt. Hart, Seventeenth Ward.

John Lausen, corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, complains that a gang of young thieves congregate at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, and disturb the neighborhood by throwing stones in windows, insulting and stealing from the neighbors all that falls in their way. Referred to Capt. Walling, Eighteenth Ward.

William W. Fowler, No. 3 Minetta-street, complains that a gang of loafers congregate in Minetta-lane near Sixth-avenue, and insult every lady that passes. Referred to Capt. Dilks, Fifteenth Ward.

John Potter complains that the occupants of house No. 85 Liberty-street, are in the habit of throwing garbage and slops on the sidewalk in front of said house, making the walking extremely bad. Referred to Capt. Halpin, First Ward.

Mr. Stevens, No. 15 Bleecker-street, complains that Broadway near Bleecker-street, also Bleecker-street, near Broadway, is encumbered with brick, lumber and stone. Referred to Captain Dilks, Fifteenth Ward.

S. J. Herman, No. 383 Hudson-street, complains that the sidewalk in Hudson-street, between King and Hamersly-streets, has become a nuisance from the fact of goods being exposed thereon, and interfering with the travel on said sidewalk. Referred to Captain Turnbull, Eighth Ward.

Charles Marsh of No. 84 Pike-slip, complains that a Mrs. Shea of No. 404 of Water-street keeps a junk shop in cellar of said premises, where she is in the habit of buying of children, and receiving stolen property of such; complainant thinks she has no license, and knows she is a disorderly person and very abusive to complainant and others. The license is in the name of Thomas Quinlan. Shea's license was revoked about four months since, and she was fined $25 for purchasing stolen goods. Referred to Sergeant Lefferts.

Hard Work and Poor Pay.

The following affidavit was sworn to in the Mayor's office yesterday. It tells a sad story of suffering:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mrs. Margaret Byrnes, wife of Mr. John Byrnes, of No. 109 West Twenty-fifth-street, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, inst., deponent was induced by an advertisement in the New-York Sun to apply at the store of Messrs. Davis & Son, No. 28 Warren-street, as a shirt-maker, for shirts to make up for said firm of Davis & Son, from whom she received three patterns of shirts to sew for them. Deponent also states that she was indebted by said firm to leave with them or their agent two dollars as a deposit for their safe return. On completing said shirts, deponent, on Thursday, 22d Feb., returned them to said Davis & Son's store, and was there informed, that before being paid for the same, they must be taken back and altered in their form: that said deponent took them back to her home and altered them as directed, and this day, Feb. 23, 1855, she retook them so altered to said Davis & Son's store, and on presenting them to said Davis & Son, or their agent, they or their agent took and kept from her one of said shirts and turned the other two on her hands without any compensation being paid or tendered to said deponent; and deponent further says that said Davis & Son, or their agent, refused and does refuse to compensate said deponent, or to return to her, said deponent, $2, left as aforesaid with said Davis & Son, or their agent; and deponent further avers and declares that she was to have received but *one shilling* each for the making of said shirts. Deponent believeth that said Davis & Son, or their agent, mean to defraud her of her said wages and money—prays that the said Davis & Son may be arrested and made to restore to said deponent her said $2 thus illegally held from her.

MARGARET her X mark BYRNES.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1855.

FERNANDO WOOD.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....Friday, Feb. 23.

Isaac C. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry persons, to be relieved from personal tax. Also, several to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds.

Of Citizens, to grade the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, between Third and Madison-avenues.

Of Committee on Finance, to pay $2,000 bills for reception of Captain Creighton, of the ship *Three Bells*.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to confirm the election as Assistant Engineer, by the Board of Engineers, at a special election, of Noah L. Farnham, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Michael Ekabel. Confirmed.

FOREIGN PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

Resolution to concur with the Board of Councilmen, to appoint a Special Committee to go to Washington, to use their exertions for the passage of the bill now before Congress, in relation to the importation of foreign paupers and criminals. Non-concurred in.

INCREASING THE POLICE.

Alderman Mason moved, which was carried, to reconsider the vote taken to postpone the report to increase the police force. The report after discussion, was adopted, giving five additional men to the First Ward; five to the Fourth Ward; seven to the Eleventh Ward; ten to the Twelfth Ward; four to the Fourteenth Ward; two to the Seventeenth—Total, 33.

EXCLUDING HOGS FROM THE STREETS.

The Committee on Ordinances submitted an ordinance that hogs be not permitted to be driven in the City below Forty-fifth-street. The report was adopted.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON.

Preamble and resolution by Alderman Herrick, relative to the visit of Gen. Sam Houston to the City, that a Committee be appointed to tender him the use of the Governor's room in which to receive his friends. Adopted. The President named as the Committee Aldermen Herrick, Voorhis, Briggs, Williamson and Brown.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

☞ The American Bible Union have stereotyped their revision of the Gospel of John, the Gospel of Matthew is in progress, and the revision of the epistle of the Ephesians is ready for the press. The first part of the Book of Job is expected to be issued by March 1. Several other parts of the Scriptures will probably be ready for the press soon.—*Recorder.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

United States District Court.—Motions and decisions.

Supreme Court.—Motions and decisions.

Superior Court.—Motions and decisions.

Common Pleas.—Adjourned to the first Monday in March, when the General Term for arguments will be held.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 22.
Before Judge Betts.

EXCEPTIONS—DAMAGES—FRAUDULENT CHARGES.

Joseph A. Crane et al. vs. The Steamboat Samson.—This was a case of collision brought by the owners of the brig *Iola*, and tried before Judge Hall, who gave a decree in favor of the libelants, and ordered a reference to a Commissioner to compute their damages. The Commissioner reported the damages at the sum of $2,150, to which report both parties excepted. An amended report was afterwards made, specifying the particulars of the amount, and the case comes up now on the exceptions to the report.

The claimants of the steamboat contend that no damages should be allowed, on the ground of a fraudulent attempt on the part of the libelants to charge the steamboat with amounts no way connected with the collision; and that if any damages are allowed, the amount should be greatly lessened; while the libelants claim that damages should have been allowed to the amount of $4,565 72.

Held by the Court, that upon the proofs, there was strong evidence that whoever conducted the repairs of the brig, attempted most unfairly to charge the steamboat with expenses, well known to them not to have arisen from the injuries.

The pretence under which the attempt was covered—that the underwriters were to pay the expense, and that the charges were put in beyond their just value to screen the owners from their share of contribution, no way lessens the dishonesty of the transaction.

That the intention or even attempt of the libelants to practice a fraud upon the claimants, does not, in law, disable them from recovering the real value of the labor and materials bestowed upon the brig in giving her the repairs she required.

That the sum of $900 be allowed for the repairs as reported by the Commissioner, one witness having offered to make the repairs for that sum.

But that it seems befitting in a court, proceeding in a good degree upon the principles of equity, to discountenance the attempt of the libelants to enforce a wrongful account against the steamboat, by denying interest on that sum, until that sum become fixed by the second report of the Commissioner, filed December 4, 1854.

That the demurrage must be cut down to eight days, as the libelants have left the point upon conflicting statements, when they could easily have rectified the estimate by testimony at their command.

Decree therefore that the report of the Commissioner be corrected in these particulars, and that the libelants have a decree for the sum of $1,121 22.

For libelants, Mr. Owen and Mr. Morton. For claimants, Mr. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Feb. 22.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

SUIT AGAINST EARLE'S HOTEL.

Ward vs. Earle.—The plaintiff is assignee of Austin M. Ward, who, while staying at Earle's Hotel, in this city, kept by the defendant, in September, 1853, was robbed of a black cloth traveling bag, containing several cases of watches and other property valued altogether at $270.

The defendant insists that he is not liable for the loss of the bag or its contents, even though it were really lost while in their house, for it was owing to the carelessness and culpable negligence of Mr. Ward, the owner.

He also attempts to show that Mr. Ward brought no such bag with him to the hotel, and the bookkeeper of the establishment testified that he was present at the time of his arrival there, and that he distinctly remembered that he had nothing of the kind with him.

Traveling bags and valises were usually deposited with the bookkeeper behind the counter, and no one had access to them but himself. The porter substantially corroborated this evidence. Still on trial.

For plaintiff, S. K. & B. F. Whightman. For defendant, J. E. Burrell, Jr.

Habeas Corpus—The Case of the Belgian Prisoners.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Feb. 23.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Pierre Augustus Poisman, one of the twelve Belgians confined in the Tombs under the authority of Mayor Wood, was this morning brought before the Court on *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Theodore Sedgwick appeared for the prisoner. The District Attorney, Mr. Hall, in behalf of the City Authorities, requested that the matter might be postponed for a few days, as he was unable to appear this morning. The Court observed that the importance of the case seemed to demand speedy attention, for unless a strong *prima facie* case could be made out against the prisoners, the act of the City Authorities in incarcerating them was one of gross oppression.

If they were not criminals, but able-bodied men, who were so unfortunate as to be without the means of support, he could not see how they could be called paupers. Poverty was no crime, and it would be unjust to call an able-bodied man a criminal or a pauper, merely because he happened to have no money in his pocket.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked that the Court would see at once, upon an examination of the papers of the case, that there was no color of pretext for considering these men as dangerous characters or for confining them. He regarded the case as one of extreme importance in many respects, and was anxious that it should be heard as soon as possible.

After some further conversation between the Judge and counsel, Saturday at 12 o'clock was assigned for a final hearing of the matter.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.
Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST A GERMAN NEWSPAPER.

Fitz et al. vs. Uhl et als.—The plaintiffs are Germans by birth, and have established in this City what they call the "Transatlantic Business Agency."

The defendants publish a German newspaper called the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, having, it is alleged, a wide circulation in this country and in Germany, and in which, on the 6th of April, 1853, an article appeared, of which the following is a translation: "It is strange that green Europeans, as soon as landed on the American soil, have, before anything else, humbug in their heads, even when they have not seen anything of American life, not to speak of having studied it; no one is speaking and knowing more of it (humbug) than they, and nobody furnishes finer specimens in humbug than they. Why, therefore, quote Barnum? Barnum gives to his own humbug the title of an Indian Buffalo Hunt. Cousin Michael will christen it Humbug Transatlantic Business Agency, and will give information for money loans at the rate of twelve per cent. interest 'per month' (fine music.) Yes, humbug is great, and has many great prophets." The plaintiffs allege that the German words translated in English by "fine music," are intended to mark the persons to whom they refer as objects of distrust, and impostors and villains.

They further allege that another article was published in the defendants' paper of April 16, to the effect that Mr. Kapp, one of the plaintiffs, was the associate and abettor of European tyrants, and that his villainy should be unmasked. These libelous articles, they allege, have injured their business to the amount of $50,000, for which they claim damages.

The defendants deny that their paper has a wide circulation in Germany, but assert on the contrary, that in consequence of its democratic doctrines, it is altogether excluded from all parts of Germany.

They deny that the words translated by "fine music" [illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 23.

[illegible] Feb. 22.

[illegible] Feb. 23.

[illegible] Feb. 23.

[illegible] Feb. 23

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) [illegible] to subscribers [illegible] in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, containing all the leading articles of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at [illegible] per annum.

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Congressional.

Mr. BROWN made a successful effort in the Senate yesterday to fix the time for the adjournment of Congress at 12 o'clock midnight, March 3. After an announcement that the sword worn by General JACKSON at the battle of New-Orleans would be presented to Congress, the bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States was taken up, and a debate, in the course of which several Senators exhibited much warmth of feeling, ensued, and was not concluded until after midnight, when the bill was passed to a third reading.

In the House a proposition to refund the duties on railroad iron, paid between June 30, 1855, and July 1, 1856, was considered, and a substitute adopted, the main features of which are given in our report.

Another Charter.

If the City of New-York is not blessed [illegible] Charter, it will not be through [illegible] the Doctors. Not only the Alder- [illegible] City member of the [illegible] ught out drafts of [illegible] ut the Board of Coun- [illegible] say. We publish in [illegible] e form of a New Charter, [illegible] Council last evening by a unan- [illegible] This instrument differs in sev- [illegible] om those which have pre- [illegible] he Aldermen and Council- [illegible] they agree in the propriety [illegible] the nature of the larger Board, [illegible] as to the mode of effecting a reform. The Aldermen's Committee recommended the entire abolition of the Board of Councilmen, and the reinstatement of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; while the Councilmen themselves propose simply to change their title to Assistant Aldermen and preserve the number of Council Districts now existing. The appointment of a new body, to be entitled an Executive Council, is recommended alike by both Boards.

A defence of the Board of Councilmen against the aspersions upon its character as a legislative and executive body, forms a prominent and striking feature in the report of the Committee of the Law Department. There appears to have been a desire on the part of the Committee to exculpate the members of the Board from charges of inefficiency and disorder. A sly rap at the Aldermen is interwoven in the Committee's narrative. A growing jealousy between the two Boards, originated by the careful restriction of Executive power to the control of the Councilmen, has found its legitimate termination in the feud that arises from a conflict of interests. The rival Charters will be up for discussion and decision. The Board of Aldermen seeks to recover the powers it once possessed; the Board of Councilmen, while clinging to the perogatives conferred upon it by the last New Charter, is in direct opposition to the wishes of members of the other Board.

The Legislature will have the pleasant task of deciding the question among four sets of candidates.

The French Press—A New Feature.

There is now said to be a new character visible in the political society of London. The *first* of the special correspondents of French papers have made their appearance. This is quite an event, and may be taken as a fact amounting to the importance of a complete revolution in the regime of the Parisian Press. The French papers heretofore have never had any but foreign correspondents. The people of that great country,—than which there is none, perhaps, so ignorant on all matters concerning other States,—never care to know what other nations are about, and so the Editors, very naturally, never thought before of troubling their readers with uncalled-for information about their neighbors' affairs. Conceited, as all mercurial people are, the French expected that if any stranger wanted them to know something of the doings and thriving of Europe in general, he should go to Paris and tell it, by way of *causerie*, in their own language, and in a *feuilleton* article. There is a story of the French *valet de chambre* to an Austrian nobleman, very characteristic of this national self-sufficiency. Having been sent to shop for something wanted by his master, the worthy man returned, *re infecta*, and told him in a tone of utter indignation, that these Vienna folks must be very stupid, indeed. "I am living here now these whole ten years, and they have not yet learnt French enough to understand me!" This *beata simplicitas* concerning foreign matters had, moreover, another foundation besides the one of self-conceit. France—that is, Paris—had no great inducements to inquire after news from abroad, while this article was fabricated on the banks of the Seine to a world of anxious customers. It was surely ensemble in the French not to have taken the trouble of investigating the course of affairs beyond their frontiers, when everybody looked on and waited to know what the French were going to do. Times have, however, changed. Europe watches Napoleon's movements, but the French nation calmly seems to care for at the present time. Paris has been silenced, and the People, having been served the cream of homebred opinions, are at last at leisure to inquire what other countries—if there be any—are about. Being "not at all engaged," and feeling rather tired of the *dolce far niente* which it is their imperial happiness to enjoy, they began to grumble, for the first time, as the carelessness of their papers to provide them with news from the seat of war, from the East, from the West, from Athens, from Madrid, from Berlin and Vienna—nay, even from London—from anywhere, in a word, that was not France. Poor Paris! what sad extremities you must have come to, to feel the necessity of such distraction! A hard fate, to be sure. However that may be, the public wanted, asked for, and became impatient for foreign news.

Well, there is in Paris an editor called EMILE DE GIRARDIN, and our readers know that he is not the man to suffer a public *desideratum* to pass unnoticed, provided its fulfillment promises advantages of some sort. And the inauguration of the wished-for correspondence promised more than one. Journalism had fallen into discredit, from its being known to live but on sufferance. The people could not be reconciled to writers who did not become silent when they were allowed to speak but on certain matters in a whisper, and only half their minds. The *bourgeoisie*—not so scrupulously stern in republican, uncompromising purity, but naturally *frondeur* and hostile to the Government—were not shocked that silence should not be preferred to half-suppressed whispers, but they complained against the dullness of these whispers. If you can't be silent, give us, at least, something new, anything that might amuse us, and be a redeeming feature of your paper, which you, professed Democrats, are publishing, in strict observance of the police regulations of a despotic Government. Such were the sentiments of the Anti-Bonapartist of the *bourgeoisie*. As to the Editors—we speak, of course, only of liberal papers—they were perfectly aware of their very disagreeable position. They could not discuss political questions, except *in abstracto*, and under much restraint. Praise they were expected to bestow on the Government, but censure they were warned not to use, so the editorial leaders—the "Premier Paris" of renowned character—have become a myth. A few guarded attempts at bolder language were soon visited home by an *avertissement*, that the Damoclean sword of the Police hangs suspended on a thread of imperial *bon plaisir* over their existence, such as it is tolerated to be. This vegetation had not much charm for those who used to make and unmake Ministries, and were looked upon, but a few years ago, as so many *Jupiters tonans*. Their papers became, moreover, as we have already said, less and less profitable as a *business*. Dullness in commerce, whether letters or cotton-dealing, is not of a productive nature. EMILE DE GIRARDIN saw all this, and without saying anything to any one, he dispatched a few gentlemen and letters "abroad," and lo! the people of Paris were one fine afternoon surprised by "Special Correspondents" from Spain, Piedmont, Germany and the East. The *Presse* accomplished a successful *coup d'état*. The *Redacteur en Chef* stormed public curiosity by a well-directed sortie of his "Foreign Legion." Subscribers came in in masses, and a gradually-increasing desertion of other papers served as an effective reinforcement to General GIRARDIN to carry out his points. The new feature in French journalism—so backward in many respects—has become an established fact, and other editors were compelled to follow the example set them by their versatile and very clever *confrère*.

Strangely enough, *London* was left unheeded by M. GIRARDIN. He might have thought, perhaps, that a plentiful translation of articles from the English papers would be quite sufficient for his readers. This was a mistake, and the *Journal des Debats* took advantage of it by sending over M. LEMOYNE, one of its ablest, although prejudiced, editors. The director of the *Presse*, seeing the omission he had made, was not kept back, as sometimes people are, by a false shame to make it good, but commissioned a most intelligent *collaborateur* of his, M. PEYRAT, to take the post of a regular correspondent of the *Presse* in London. And so they are here, now, forming the advanced posts of a near invasion by more "well-informed" members of the brotherhood. The fact is, that the alliance is a real godsend to the French editors, and England a land of promise for their readers. Here liberty is, as yet, in all its absolute independence. The press is free. The people may meet. Legislation is subjected to control, and ministers fall under a load of popular indignation. All these topics offer an inexhaustible source of reflection, censure, insinuations, allusions, speculations and inferences, *which it would be dangerous and impossible to utter in imperial France, except as an appreciation of foreign affairs viewed from abroad*. And it is surely very amusing to see that while the mysterious doings of the French Chamber of legislative eunuchs are hardly mentioned at all in the Paris papers, the debates of the English House of Commons are, in the same papers, given almost *in extenso*, and commented upon by regular grave leaders. French journalism now minds everybody's business but its own, which is surely best when left in silence.

The trial of OLIVER LEE, for the murder of WM. H. HARRISON, was concluded yesterday in Brooklyn by the conviction of the prisoner for Manslaughter in the first degree. The homicide was committed during the Election Riots in Williamsburg in November. The prisoner had many friends, who have labored diligently for his acquittal. The fact, however, that LEE, in company with others, caused the death of HARRISON, was too plainly proved to be successfully resisted, and the excitement that has grown out of the trial is ended by a verdict which is generally regarded as just.

Cuba and the Allies.

We this week chronicled the news that Cuba is declared in a state of siege, and that the British Rear Admiral had reviewed the Spanish troops with General CONCHA on the 12th inst. We published a few days ago the speech of General CASS, in reply to Lord CLARENDON. Judging from the state of affairs in Cuba, we can come to no other conclusion than that Lord CLARENDON is a man devoid of candor. His Lordship, in the hour of England's vain exultation over the reported fall of Sebastopol, declared "in language official," that the alliance of France and England was not merely directed against Russia, but also towards the adjustment of affairs in both hemispheres. This was "the language official." Finding that he had prematurely disclosed the cosmopolitan extent of the alliance, his Lordship affords us the comfort and the assurance, "in language confidential," that he did not mean what he said in his "language official." But, as Lord CLARENDON has not in his place in the House of Lords officially denied what he officially declared, Gen. CASS very properly takes his confidential retraction for what it is worth. The English Minister solemnly declared to the nation and for the consolation of humanity, and in behalf of civilization, that the alliance with France was not partial, but complete—embracing in its designs both hemispheres. And LOUIS NAPOLEON, equally explicit, assures France that the alliance with England is not temporary, but a lasting combination, reaching all parts of the world. Senator CASS points to the English war ships and British insolence and interference in Cuba and elsewhere, as an answer to Lord CLARENDON's confidential assurance of friendship and non-interference in regard to our affairs. America, and particularly the growing maritime power of the United States, is clearly shown to be the only field for the exercise of the Allied interference. These European dictators have, therefore, arrogantly taken into their own hands the disposal of the Western Hemisphere. They assume the right to arbitrate, to protect, to regulate and rule the interests of the islands, nationalities and States of this Continent. They have, in their own imperial style, agreed to settle the relations of this Republic with the surrounding islands and territories, with the least regard to our will or pleasure in those matters. We have the full privilege to sympathize with "the Mother Country." And we are soundly rated if we neglect to express our admiration for, and our readiness to sustain, "the Mother Country" in her glorious battle for civilization,—meaning English monopoly in trade and commerce. But as to the management of our foreign relations, and our interests in the surrounding territories and islands, we must not expect to be consulted. LOUIS NAPOLEON and Lord PALMERSTON, our bitter enemy, have, in private council, arranged our American affairs, and we must remain neutral in our own house, and thankful and contented under the Allied dispensation of Providence.

Have we been dreaming all this time that we are an independent Federal Republic! Where now is our Independence! We are dependent on the Allies for manufactures; we are regularly drained of our gold because we have a stupid host of Democrats who believe that it is more profitable to buy than to sell. We are virtually a colony paying millions of tribute every month to the Allies. They are getting rich at our expense. They carry on war with our gold. They *sell* and make money, while we *buy* and lose money. Democrats are so "tarnation cute," that empty pockets and soup kitchens are the results of dealing with John Bull. But the privilege of carrying away the gold, the life-blood of the nation, and the corn and cotton, the sources of greatness, has increased our carrying trade. We have managed to acquire a large share in the conveyance of European manufactures. If our looms are stopped and our furnaces extinguished, we have, at all events, ships to carry home English cloth and iron. We are extending our commerce, and have been endeavoring to gain the privilege of anchorage in the gateway to our own country. This is not to be borne. The mother country must check this maritime rivalry, and curb any attempt to gain a footing beyond our present bounds. England shall take away our gold in return for our own cotton, which she is so good as to manufacture to our hands. She shall take our wealth in return for iron, wool and coal, which we could supply ourselves.

There is no point on our wide border where English dictation has not attempted to drive us back. In Oregon, Texas, California, Panama and Central America, and now in the Sandwich Islands, the Galapagos Islands, Dominica and Cuba, our peaceful treaties are torn and our attempts to purchase frustrated by English interest and British war-ships. The peaceful and voluntary union between this country and Texas was called by the London *Times* "an act of rapine," because it deprived England of a useful ally and erected in the Gulf of Mexico a maritime rival power. To do anything contrary to the supremacy of England is an act of rapine—downright treason. England extended her territory by brute force and shameless fraud. She laid the foundation of her wealth by the most revolting and bloody piracy and slave kidnapping. History tells the horrible tale of her buccaneering on the Spanish main, by which she gained these Islands, that naturally belong to us. England spread her empire by filibustering, and by other means still worse. We have no desire to follow in her bloody and perfidious track. But we think it rather hard that England is now to warn us off with an imperious wave of the hand, and forbid us even to purchase an anchorage or a coal depôt in any part of the Antilles. We cannot claim a bucket of salt water nor a yard of earth in all those Islands that form the barriers, the outposts and the gates to our shores. England holds the key of our commerce, and may at any time forbid us to pass. Gibraltar under a Spanish cloak. We cannot pass to our possessions in the Pacific—we have no right upon our own natural highway—unless by permission of England and her imperial ally. "Sixteen of the Antilles belong to Britain, (got by filibustering and contempt of treaties,) three to France, two to Holland, two to Spain, three to Denmark, and one to Sweden;" but not even a wild-goose rock is shaded by the Star Spangled Banner. Dominica is *independent*, and being under allied protection, we are of course ignominiously kicked out by the niggers.

These are the facts. We have to take up the affair where Gen. CASS drops it, and look to the probable fate of Cuba under allied protection. Then consider what has been the influence of American parties in regard to British policy. And lastly, how should American citizens act in regard to Anglo-French dictatorship on the one hand, and lawless filibustering on the other?

Palmerston and Graham.

The new Ministry consists of twelve members. Of these, two have belonged to nearly every party and shade of party in England; eight have been pretty constant to Whig principles; two are Peelites; and one was ultra Radical before taking office. This is rather an incongruous mixture.

The antecedents of most of the Ministers may be stated in a single sentence, but those of the Premier and his First Lord of the Admiralty require notice here. PALMERSTON has belonged, by turns, to every party in England except the Chartist. In 1809, in his 25th year, he obtained office, as an ultra Tory, under Mr. PERCIVAL, as Secretary at War. He retained this post under Lord LIVERPOOL's Premiership, (during which the Press was shackled, and the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, in order to stop the agitation for Parliamentary Reform,) and under that of CANNING, and under that of Lord GODERICH, until 1828. In November, 1830, this opponent of Parliamentary Reform became Foreign Secretary in Lord GREY's Reform Ministry, and, with the brief intermission of PEEL's first Government, held on to it until September, 1841, resuming it from July, 1846, and dismissed in December, 1851. A few months later, when Lord DERBY was Premier, there was every prospect of PALMERSTON's return to Toryism and place; but the sudden break-up of the DERBY-DISRAELI Ministry prevented this new change of principle, and PALMERSTON accepted office under Lord ABERDEEN, the ultra Tory, out of which he has risen to be the head of the Government. Inconsistency and instability, such as PALMERSTON's, are sure to be remembered against him when the last day arrives.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM's career exhibits like dark appearances. From 1818 (when he first entered Parliament,) until 1830, GRAHAM was a rank Tory. Refused office, in 1829–30, by the Duke of WELLINGTON, he joined the Whigs, and became one of the Reform Ministry,—ratted back to Conservatism when he found the Whigs at a discount,—violently defended the Corn Laws, which he as vehemently assailed when he became one of the PEEL Cabinet,—(1841–6,)—was elected for Carlisle, in 1852, on Chartist principles,—and soon after consented to serve under Tory ABERDEEN, in the office he retains under Protean PALMERSTON.

The eight Whigs in the PALMERSTON Cabinet are, Lords LANSDOWNE, CRANWORTH, ARGYLE, CLARENDON, GRANVILLE and PANMURE; Sir GEORGE GREY and Sir CHARLES WOOD. There are shades of opinion among them,—Lord LANSDOWNE, the Duke of ARGYLE, and Lord CRANWORTH being almost Conservative, while Lord CLARENDON, Sir GEORGE GREY and Sir CHARLES WOOD might nearly be claimed by the more liberal party. SIDNEY HERBERT and WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE are Peelites, having entered office under the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, and even these two do not quite agree—HERBERT being somewhat liberal and GLADSTONE certainly leaning, in general politics, to the Conservative party. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, who was a Radical Reformer and almost a Chartist, has doubtless found himself a mere unit in the Cabinet, and has quietly abandoned his extreme opinions, for the time being.

Can it be expected that a Ministry thus incongruously composed can long act together harmoniously? Say that they do succeed in bringing the War to an early and honorable conclusion, (which is not likely,) how will they manage when the great postponed questions of national polity are brought forward? Education, the Catholic question, and the completion of Parliamentary Reform, "loom on the future," (as DISRAELI would say,) and any one of these questions can suffice to throw the apple of discord into such a Cabinet as that now headed by Lord PALMERSTON.

Musical.

Our readers must not forget that those industrious satellites of the press—the newsboys—give their concert to-night at the Tabernacle. It will be a pleasant affair. Go.

Card.—Academy of Music.

In answer to many letters, applications for engagements and free admissions, I beg leave to state that although I have given aid and attentions wherever it was needed before the opening of the Academy of Music, I in fact, from this date have no other duties to perform than those of an *employed Musical Director* and *Conductor* of the establishment. All letters, and applications concerning the administration, must be directed to MR. OLE BULL *himself*, as I have no *responsibility whatever* in his *enterprise* and no *interest in it* than that of a well wishing friend and fellow artist.

MAX MARETZEK.

Household Words for March is a readable and spicy number, and a double number besides. It concludes another volume. The advertisement will be found under the City head.

Political.

We understand that Hon. MIKE WALSH has determined to contest the right of Alderman KELLY to a seat in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of this State.

☞ The New-York Juvenile Asylum acknowledges the receipt of a bequest of $1,000, from the executors of the late Benson E. Hevens, Esq., deceased.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Correspondent Observes the Proceedings of the Senate and Appropriation Bill—Speech of Mr. Howe, Democrat—The Slavery Issue Dodged, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1856.

A general scramble in the "order of the day" in Congress, and *will* be for the few remaining hours of the session. A motion to suspend the rules is always in order during the ten days before adjournment, which fact is availed of by each member to make a struggle for whatever measure engages his deepest solicitude. All this leads to some disorder; but an immensity of Congressional work is done in these few latter days, as will be better seen by reference to the reports of proceedings.

To-day, as the telegraph has informed you, an effort was made to tack to the General Appropriation bill a provision making railroad iron and wool free of duty; but the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, (HARRY HIBBARD,) ruled it out of order, and his decision was sustained by the very light vote of 76 to 68.

The amendment will be tried again to-morrow, and the chances are that the Chairman will be overruled and the amendment adopted. Meantime the Senate has passed the bill giving a three years' credit on railroad iron; and if the iron and wool amendment is sent to that body from the House, there is little doubt it will be readily concurred in. The large wool manufacturing interest of New-England combines with the extensive unfinished railroad interest of the South and West in favor of the proposition, and upon a full vote it cannot fail.

I cannot ascertain that there is the slightest reasonable foundation for the rumors that the President will veto the Texas Debt bill. It will be sent to him to-morrow morning, and I have no doubt will be promptly signed. It certainly would not have been engineered in the House by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky., if he had not received pretty reliable indications that it would meet the approbation of the Executive.

Mr. SEWARD to-day presented the petition of WILLIAM H. DE FOREST, asking compensation for powder destroyed at Punta Arenas, during the bombardment of Greytown, by Captain HOLLINS; and he also introduced a joint resolution, at the instance of the State Department, to authorize the payment to Mr. DE F. of $12,000 damages. Is this case to be taken as a precedent for payment for all the property destroyed at the siege of Greytown, or is a distinction to be made in favor of paying for property destroyed at the Point only? The impression seems to be growing here that Congress will have to pay, at some time, for all the property which Captain HOLLINS sacrificed. If this should be so, it will turn out that we have burned down our own barn to get rid of the rats! By the way, what *has* become of that defence of the Greytown war which was promised a long time ago?

The Old Soldiers' Bounty Land bill seems likely to get the go-by for this session at all events. An effort to get it up on Tuesday next is contemplated, but the probabilities are largely against success, as the appropriation bills will be in a very precarious position by that time.

We are to have a new dome to the Capitol; that is, if the Senate concurs in the appropriation for the purpose made in the House to-day. The extension of the Capitol, by the erection of the two new wings, destroys the architectural proportions of the present dome to the structure; hence the necessity for the improvement. It is proposed to erect a dome of much greater size, and of cast-iron, according to a very graceful plan drawn by Mr. WALTER, the architect. It is to cost $100,000. Why not have it gilded, Mr. WALTER? The effect of a gilded dome over this splendid building would certainly be very fine.

My attention has been directed to the fact that the evidence upon which the President relies to disprove the citizenship of Captain WALTER M. GIBSON, is nothing new, but was communicated early in the history of the case. Commander FOOTE's story, it is stated to me, is mere hearsay evidence, and has all been before the Department and the President for more than a year. The Captain expresses himself quite ready to furnish the most satisfactory proofs of his citizenship, if called upon so to do; and states that allegations of his efforts to denationalise himself at Port Praya, by clearing his vessel in the name of another, have no other foundation than the representations, to Commander FOOTE, of another party with whom he had had some difficulty. I make these statement in justice to all parties. S.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Know-Nothing Convention—Indian Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 23.

A Know-Nothing Convention is again in session here, it is reported, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence yesterday. On the 25th of December a party of 100 Apaches and Utahs massacred at Pueblo fourteen men, and took three women and two children prisoners. Great excitement is now prevailing at Santa Fé on account of the general hostility exhibited by the Indians, who are swearing vengeance against all Americans and Mexicans.

On the 5th January, Captain HEWELL, of the 1st Dragoons, had a fight with the Miscaulch Apaches, at Sacramento Mountain, and killed twelve of them. The loss on the American side was Capt. HENRY W. STANTON and 3 privates. Gov. GARLAND has called into requisition five companies of volunteers for six months, and recommends calling upon Congress for an amount necessary to pay the expenses. Col. JONES had arrived at Santa Fé and entered upon the duties of his office. The mail was not troubled by the Indians.

An express arrived at Santa Fé the day before the mail left, stating that 400 Apaches and Utahs were coming to take the town by force of arms. Lieut. STURGIS also had a fight with the Apaches 60 miles from Santa Fé, and completely routed them, and recaptured a lot of stolen stock. The Governor is very much censured at Santa Fé and through the Territory, on account of his disapproval of the active course taken by the people to oppress the Indian hostilities.

The Indian Hostilities in Texas—Forgery.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 23.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday are received.

Galveston dates to the 15th are received. The prairies have been covered by the Indians, from Red River on the east to Forts Belknap and Chadbourne on the west. The Austin papers contain reports of numerous depredations by the Indians. Great excitement exists, and families are banding together for protection.

A forged check for $1,400 was paid at the Merchants' Bank, in this city, to-day.

Murder Trials.

TROY, Friday, Feb. 22.

JOSEPH VARNEY, who has been on trial in the Rensselaer Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of ELI HURLBUT on the 17th of September last, was acquitted this evening. The Jury were out two hours. The trial of ARTHUR McMAHON, for the murder of his wife a few months since, will probably commence to-morrow.

Conviction of an Incendiary.

COOPERSTOWN, Friday, Feb. 22.

ROBERT WILSON was tried at Canton, and to-day convicted of arson in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life. His wife, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

State Temperance Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 22.

The State Temperance Convention met at Co- lumbus yesterday. Delegates from all parts of the State were present. Resolutions were passed approving of the State Liquor Law while in its purity, and pledging not to rest until the Legislature repeals a prohibitory law.

Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Friday Feb. 22.

The steamer *Rose*, from St. Louis for New Orleans, was sunk on Sunday at the Junction of the Ohio and Mississippi river. Boat and cargo a total loss. This makes three fast class St. Louis steamboats that have been sunk within a week; causing a loss of $200,000.

Railroads Obstructed.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 22.

It has been snowing at intervals during the day. The Galena, Illinois Central and Chicago and Mississippi Railroads are again badly obstructed.

General Houston in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, February 22.

This forenoon General SAM HOUSTON visited the City Hall and was introduced to the Municipal authorities, and the numerous citizens present. This afternoon he will visit several of the public institutions, accompanied by the Mayor and other members of the City Government.

General HOUSTON delivered a lecture on Texas this evening at the Tremont Temple to a very large audience, the price of admission being twenty-five cents. He was listened to with great attention.

The weather here is cloudy, with indications of snow.

Prohibitory Bill Defeated.

TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill was defeated in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 9 to 10.

The Bank bills were all ordered to a third reading in the House to-day.

Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Provincial Parliament reassembled to-day, after an adjournment of nine weeks. The Government will introduce a measure abolishing the postage on newspapers.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 22.

No mail beyond Augusta has been received here this afternoon.

The editor of the Washington *Union* has received the sword of General JACKSON from his family, and designs presenting it to Congress.

Bird's Island—Guano Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The recent outrage perpetrated upon the merchants of the United States, at Bird's Island, by the Venezuelan Government, does not attract the attention of our President and his Cabinet. Outrages like these are committed with impunity, wherever American citizens are concerned. Is it not a little singular that no such libertine are taken with ships and merchants under other flags? The decided position assumed by the President in his Inaugural Address, gave every man who read it with American understanding, the idea that, like Old England, New America would stand by her children, wherever they pursued their business. The Government of Venezuela have no more right to Bird's Island than has the King of the Sandwich Islands! Yet forsooth, induced by the prospect of a little profit growing out of the American idea of acquiring territory by purchase, it pounces upon defenceless ships belonging to our citizens, drives them from territory over which they have no authority, causing the loss of large sums of money, inflicting a serious injury upon our commerce for the future, as well as withdrawing a large amount of material necessary for Agricultural purposes in this country. The effect of this unpunished action is injurious in every respect, and common sense demands that our Government shall insist upon justice being done to all parties injured in this affair. Prompt and energetic action is due, the Government owes it, and the merchant has a right to protection. FARMER.

Sam Houston.

A resolution tendering to Gen. SAM HOUSTON, on his arrival in the City, the Governor's Room to receive citizens, was passed unanimously by the Councilmen last evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHEAP SUGARS, CHOICE TEAS, WINES, &c.—G. W. HAFF, No 208 Grand-st., would respectfully announce to the public, that he has taken the entire business of the above store, and pledges himself to renewed exertions to sell all articles in his line at the very lowest prices at which they can be sold for cash. He is now selling the best quality of crystal and powdered Sugars, at 6c. 6d. per 7 lbs.
Best Refined Coffee Sugar at 6c. per 7 lbs.
Handsome Refined Sugar at 2c 6d. per 7 lbs.
Finest Oolong Black Tea at 6c. per lb.
Best E. B. Souchong at 2s. per lb.
Choicest quality of Young Hyson at 6s. per lb.
Very superior Young Hyson at 4s. per lb.
Various qualities of Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas at different prices, all of which are selected from the freshest Teas in market.
Best Old Government Java Coffee at 12½. per lb.
Pure Java Coffee 14d. per lb.
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THE GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL hitherto made by Rushton, Clark & Co., and known by no other name, is now prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., and by no other person or persons. Our Mr. Clark, who went to Newfoundland to superintend the manufacture, is the only Druggist in the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and we warrant it pure and genuine. We caution all persons purchasing Cod Liver Oil, to observe that the name of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO. is on the label and their signature over the cork of each bottle, without which none is genuine. Our Oil is sold by all respectable Druggists in the United States.
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS have just been completed in these celebrated machines. The unpleasant noise has all been removed, and the machine can be run with one half the power hitherto required. The finest cotton or silk thread can be sewed without ever breaking, the equal tension of the threads remains unchanged under all circumstances, and the same machine is competent to do every kind of work perfectly. Call, examine, and be satisfied.
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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and were advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
E. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 128, 130, and
130 Water-st., New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMAN'S HATS will be introduced by GENIN, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment.
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Opposite St Paul's Church.

Youth and Beauty meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.

LADIES! IF YOU WISH WHITE SATIN AND LINEN Gaiter Boots and Slippers, for Balls, Parties, Weddings, &c. Also, Ladies', Misses, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE, INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, $1 50; for coughs, colds &c., Hastings' Syrup of Hoarhn, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Watts' Nervous Antidote; for rheumatism, use of ale, &c., Townsend's and Moore's Syrup Sarsaparilla, each $1; Hyatt's Life Balsam, 75 cents; Dr Van Humbert's female pills, $1—at GUION'S, No. 197 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depôt, No. 289 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

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SHINGLE HAIR AT WHOLESALE PRICE.—MANufactured by Hall, and for sale by HALL & CO., at the NEW HAT CO., Nos. 148 and 150 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Services in R. R. Church.—Rev. H. MATTESON, the Pastor, will preach at usual at Cantigneal Hall, corner of [illegible] TO-MORROW (Sun. 26th) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. [illegible] Rev. Dr. DAWSON, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. DAVID DAWSON, M. D., of [illegible]. Seats free, and the public cordially invited to attend.

☞ Services in Little Thirteenth Avenue Church, 42d-st., near 3d-av.—Rev. J. F. BAILEY will preach next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. At 4½ o'clock, the Sunday School Anniversary Exercises of the Church will take place, and addresses may be expected from Rev. H. BARNARD, of Washington, and Rev. who will also preach in the same church in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ St. Ann's Church for Deaf-mutes, in the N. Y. University.—TO-MORROW the morning service (with the vesper) will be conducted by Rev. Dr. CHASE. The sermon for the evening will be by Rev. H. HOBART BAKER, who will deliver a discourse to be translated into the sign language. Seats reserved in the centre of this church are invited to attend.

☞ Building, 11th, between 1st and 2d-avs.—Rev. JOHN POZNAI will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and on THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS next week, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. ARTHUR STERLE will preach on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sabbath of the Re-formed Dutch Church, in 21st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. [illegible] VAN VLIET, Pastor, will be held next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children; address by Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, of Staten Island, and Rev. N. E. SMITH, of Brooklyn. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Notice.—Rev. R. S. JAMES, D. D., one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, will preach in the First Mariner's M. E. Church in Cherry-st., near Clinton-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON. Services to commence at 3 o'clock.

☞ Rev. John G. Chaplin, D. D., of Newport, R. I., will deliver the Seventeenth Discourse before the Young Peoples' Christian Association of Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Watchman, What of the Night?—Bishop SNOW of Great Zion, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanic's Hall, No. 472, Broadway, on *The Present and Future of Christendom in the Light of Prophecy.* Seats free.

☞ Sabbath Evening, in the Rutgers-street Church.—The sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, of the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square.

☞ Rev. James Ferris, D. D., will preach next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JACOB BRODHEAD, D. D., at 3 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bowery and Grand-sts.

☞ Lent Services.—There will be a course of sermons during Lent, by several of the clergy of the City, in the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, at 7½ P. M., beginning Feb. 28, Shrove-tide.—*The Seven Chief Sins.*

☞ Sunday Evenings, in Lent.—The Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., will be open during Lent for a third service, at 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO.

☞ For Cameos, Jewelry, Cutlery, Guns, &c., only proposed by FREDERICK RUSHTON, surviving partner of the late firm of RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO.

The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO. being dissolved by the [illegible] will carry on the business in all its branches at the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Broadway and Canal-st. Possessing all the receipts of the late WM. L. RUSHTON, and of all the firms he originated and was senior partner of, I will continue to manufacture all the preparations of the late RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO., and having obtained my knowledge of preparing them from my father, I feel I can safely claim for them the same character for superiority and purity for which they always have been noted.

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LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.

Compare it with others in weight, color, sweetness, and nutritious qualities. TREADWELL'S BAKERY,
No. 80 Carmine-st.,
Between Bedford and Bleecker-sts.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scars, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. R. REISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Lectures in the French Language.—Spingler Institute Lecture Rooms, No. 5 Union-square.—A course of five lectures on the *History and Literature of the French* will be delivered on Thursday of each week by ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, Professor of the French language in H. Pannet's Institution; on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock P.M.

SUBJECT:
1. *France in the 16th Century—Jeanne d'Arc.*
Following weeks:
2. *France in the 16th Century. La Renaissance.*
3. *France in the 17th Century—Voltaire at son Temps.*
Course tickets, $2; single tickets, 50 cents; to be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; at CHRISTERN'S, No. 291 Bowery, or at the door.

"We take much pleasure in recommending this course to students and lovers of the French language. Professor CHARLIER'S character and attainments entitle him to the confidence and regard of our community.
"GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal."

☞ South Williamsburgh.—The members of the Second church Williamsburgh Village are hereby notified to be present at their attendance at the next regular meeting of MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at No. 118 Bowery, as very important business affecting the interest of every member will be brought forward for consideration. All dues remaining unpaid after this meeting will be charged interest from 1st of December, 1858.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES TOMS, Secretary.

☞ The Stated Meeting of the Council of the New-York Historical Society will be held in the Lecture Room of the Society, in Second-av., TO-MORROW, 27th, at 3 P. M. [illegible] *Life and Character of Sir Walter Raleigh.* The Fourth Book of [illegible].

☞ The Stated Communication of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 187, will be held at Masonic Hall, 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the W. M.
[illegible], Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
THE KNOW-NOTHING ALMANAC AND TRUE AMERICAN'S MANUAL.
For 1855.

Illustrated. Price 25 cents; per hundred, $7; per doz., $1.

This comprehensive Manual contains the most prominent and important subjects relating to the American Party and its principles. Americans can post themselves up on their-subjects from this handbook, that their opponents cannot but confess the urgent necessity of the National American Party. These statistics, documentary evidences, and well-authenticated facts, so much needed by the rank and file of the new party, particularly the younger members, are here recorded in a convenient and enduring form, for future reference in debates, arguments, speeches, addresses, &c. Every American should possess a copy of the Almanac and Manual. To convey an idea of the interesting character of this valuable pamphlet, we subjoin a portion of the

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Convents Exposed—Miss Buckley and the Emmettsburg Nunnery—Her Escape, &c.
The Jesuits and the Widows.
The Romish Curse—The Bishop's Oath, and the Jesuit's Oath.
The Leopold Foundation (by Prof. Morse.)
Bishop Hughes.
William H. Seward—His Election.
The Traitors Recorded.
The Wide-Awakes.
Know-Nothing Statistics.
General Statistics.
General Principles of the Romish System.
Proclamation of Monarchical Principles by the Jesuits.
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Developements of Popery—The Priest's Oath.
Present Attitude of the Roman Catholics.
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Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st., New-York.

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LAUGHING GAS!
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Published and for sale by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The Publishers of
THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN
Have again, much against their will, to crave the indulgence of the public. It was sincerely their intention to have published the book this week, as announced in a former card. Although two binderies are constantly at work, the book cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

ORDERS BY MAIL
and by Telegraph are being almost hourly received from all parts of the Union, and we are several thousands in arrears. However, we have now taken measures to reissue a more rapid supply, and next week the work will positively be issued in the City of New-York.
Price $1, cloth.
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A TALE FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
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D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON SATURDAY.
ANALYTICAL CLASS BOOK OF BOTANY.
DESIGNED FOR ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE STUDENTS.
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IVISON & PHINNEY,
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PUBLISH THIS DAY,
Translation, Campbell on, Conversation
NAPOLEON
PAR ALEXANDRE DUMAS
For the use of Colleges and Schools.

With Conversational Exercises, Explanatory Notes, and References to the "New French Method," on the plan of Fasquelle's Colloquial French Reader. By Louis Fasquelle, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in the University of Michigan, corresponding member of the National Institute, author of "A New Method of Learning the French Language," "The Colloquial French Reader," &c. Price 75 cents. Teachers are invited to examine this new French Reading Book.

NOTICE.
TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE RETURNED SHIPS OF THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Messrs. HEINE & BROWN, Artists of the Expedition, are now getting ready for Publication, with the authority of the Hon the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore PERRY, a series of Pictures, (with Scenery, Costumes, &c., from Drawings and Daguerreotypes taken by Messrs. HEINE & BROWN,) in the best style of Lithography, in colors. The Pictures will be ready for delivery about the middle of April next. Those wishing to subscribe for copies can send their address, or call and see the original drawings at the office of E. BROWN, Jr., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Copies will be sent to subscribers free of charge to any part of the United States.

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED RATES.
The Catalogue of Vocal and Instrumental Music, published and sold at the reduced prices by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is now ready and can be procured, free of charge, by calling at or forwarding an order to his Music-store, No. 333 Broadway.
REDUCTION IN PRICES ILLUSTRATED.
"Flower of Roses," 38c. old price; 20c. reduced price.
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TWO DAYS MORE.
THE BOOKS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION
Will close in this City on the 26th inst.
Subscribers to the ENGRAVINGS, or any of the other three dollar MAGAZINES, receive a certificate of membership, which entitles to a chance in the first distribution of Works of Art, to take place at Saratoga, Ohio, on the 28th instant, next.
Subscriptions received at No. 2 Astor House and at the Knickerbocker office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

A NEW JUVENILE MAGAZINE,
THE MONTHLY INSTRUCTOR
AND STUDENTS' COMPANION.
Edited by Mark Pennington, a well known writer for the young, at the request of many friends, is called to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ...Courtesy reported for the N. Y. Daily Times,
FRIDAY, Feb. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continues quiet and somewhat nominal, at $6 25 for Pots and $6 75 for Pearls, ₹ 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS—Sales were reported of 2,000 bs. American Yellow at 55c.@57½c., cash, ₹ bu.

CANDLES—The demand is fair at full prices. The supply is diminishing.

COFFEE—The market is less active, but steady,—sales having been made of 150 pkgs. Java at 13½c.; 540 bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c.; and 650 Maracaibo on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—Is rather dull, and about 8c. ₹ lb. cheaper, though the newest offering is still small. We make no change in our quotations, as owners do not generally [illegible] the movement.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
For choice	7½	7½	7½	7½
For ordinary	6½	6½	6	6½
For middling Fair	9½	9½	10½	10½
For Fair	10	10	11	11½

FEATHERS—Sales were reported of 3,500 lbs. Live Geese, cash, ₹ lb.

FISH—[illegible] are still in fair demand and firm, at [illegible] Mackerel little about the same. [illegible] Inspection transactions reported [illegible] Herring; sales of 1,500 boxes Scaled at [illegible] and at 37½c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@ [illegible] buy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands [illegible] supply and demand at about yesterday's [illegible] The home trade are about the only purchasers. The Baltic's news has caused a cessation of [illegible] but not damaged. The day's sales embrace 5,000 bbls., a quote:

[illegible] State	$ 12½@ $ 25
[illegible] State	$ 25 @ $ 50
[illegible] State	$ 50 @ $ 62½
[illegible] State	$ 62½@ $ 75
[illegible] to Good Indiana and Michigan	$ 75 @ $ 00
[illegible] Michigan	$ 00 @ $ 25
[illegible] Good Ohio	$ 75 @ $ 00
Fancy Ohio	$ 00 @ $ 25
Extra Ohio	$ 25 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	$ 50 @10 50
Extra Genesee	$ 75 @12 00

Canadian has not varied. 700 bbls. Rye were taken at $5 [illegible] Bonded is unchanged. Southern is quiet at old rates, the day's sales embracing only 1,100 bbls. at $6 25@$6 37½ for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $6 50@$10 37½ for fancy and extra ₹ bbl. There is a fair business being done in Buckwheat Flour at $3 75 @$4 12½ ₹ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is inanimate and languid at $4 62½@$7 12½ ₹ bbl. Corn Meal is less inquired for at $4 87½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₹ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat remains very rare and, being much needed by Millers, is advancing in price. Some 1,600 bushels fair to good Southern White changed hands to-day at $2 25@$2 30 ₹ bushel. Rye is also scarce and stiffly held at $1 30@$1 32½ ₹ bushel. Barley remains in fair request at steady prices, sales having been made of some lots of good four-rowed at $1 14 ₹ bushel. State and Western Oats are less abundant, but are likewise less inquired for, at 52c.@56c. ₹ bushel. Corn is in poor supply, and held above the views of most buyers. The sales (including some effected yesterday and not reported previously) reach 16,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for mixed Southern; 96c.@96c. for white and yellow do., and 95c. for Jersey yellow ₹ bushel.

HAY—Firmer is moderately active at 90c.@95c. for shipment; and $1@$1 06½ for local use, ₹ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market is not very active, but is decidedly firmer, as—with a light stock for the season, and the prospect of a protracted war in the Old World, which must offset the Russian export trade in Hemp, and thereby deprive Western Europe and our own markets of a large proportion of their usual supplies—owners find no inclination to realize, unless at very full, and in some cases higher prices. We have no special transactions to report; reference is merely made to the tone of the market. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 19th inst., says, in regard to Hemp in that market, that there is "no inquiry and market nearly bare of prime hemp." In the absence of sales we quote $100@$105 as the nominal rates for prime; fair to good, $95@$97 ₹ ton. Stock on hand 2,000 bales, a portion of which is, however, held out of the market for better prices, of which there is at present no very marked encouragement. The new crop will soon begin to come into market.

HOPS—Are in more request at yesterday's reduced prices; 80 bales last year's crop have been sold at 20c. @22c., chiefly at 21c.@23c., cash, ₹ lb.

IRON—The demand is confined to small lots of Scotch Pig, which command $30@$31, usual terms, ₹ ton. The supply is ample, and prices are inclining downwards.

LATHS—Eastern find ready buyers, in small parcels, —the only way they can be obtained,—at $2 ₹ thousand.

LEAD—Nothing new has occurred to-day. The stock is lighter and owners are firm.

LIME—Rockland has been offered and purchased with increased freedom, but the particulars are not allowed to transpire.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is dull and drooping, especially [illegible] qualities thereof as are mostly used by distillers. [illegible] bbls. were sold, to-day, at 25c.@27½c. ₹ gallon. [illegible] blinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has not varied; [illegible] been sold since our last, at $3 ₹ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine depressed, the sales including 350 bbls. [illegible]c., cash, ₹ gallon. Shippers feel less inclined [illegible] Tar is inactive, as before quoted. White [illegible] entirely neglected; 1,000 bbls. common Water [illegible] bbl., delivered.

OILS—[illegible] Sperm rule quiet at old quotations. Almost [illegible] have brought $2 30 each. Linseed in keen request, and 77c.@78c., cash, ₹ gallon. There is a deficiency of it in existing [illegible] Lard Oil is in good supply and dull, at 76c.@80c. ₹ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is coming forward slowly, and is actively inquired for, at rising prices. Sales were made to-day of 1,200 bbls. at $13 50@$13 12½ for Old Mess, $13 25 for New Prime, $14 50@$14 62½ for New Mess, $15 50@$16 for Western Prime Mess, and $16 50@$17 for City do. do., ₹ bbl. Sales were also reported of some considerable lots of Prime Mess, to arrive, but they were generally supposed to include what we have previously reported; $16 50 was the price mentioned in connection with these movements. Dressed Hogs are in poor supply, and are salable at 7c.@7½c. ₹ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6c. @6½c. for Shoulders, ₹ lb. Bacon is salable and steady, at (according to quality) from 8½c.@9c. ₹ lb. Lard is rather quiet and languid. The sales embrace 300 bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₹ lb. Beef is quiet, but otherwise unchanged—sales having been made of 200 bbls., at $5 @$7 for Country Prime, $8 50@$11 for do. Mess, $12 @$0 for Vermont do., $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15@$15 50 for Extra do., ₹ bbl. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet, at $21@$27 ₹ tierce. Beef Hams are moderately inquired for, at $15@$18 ₹ tierce. Butter is salable and firm, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, 22c.@27c. for Steam Dairy, and 28c.@31c. for Orange County, ₹ lb. Cheese is not active, at 9½c.@10½c. ₹ lb.

RICE—The sales since our last comprise 250 tcs. fair to choice at $3 75@$4 06½ ₹ 100 lbs. The demand is moderate, and holders are steady.

SEEDS—Clover is less abundant, and is now held at 11c.@11½c. ₹ lb., but is quiet at these rates. Nothing doing in other kinds.

SPICES—Are stiffly held at former quotations, but owing to this circumstance, and the light supplies here, the transactions are limited.

SUGARS—The demand is good at full rates, with sales since our last of 700 hhds. New Orleans at 6½c.@ 6¾c.; white Cuba at 6¾c.@7½c.; and 10 hhds. Texas at private terms.

TALLOW—Some 15,000 lbs. Prime brought 12c. ₹ lb.

TOBACCO—Dowman & Co. held another sale to-day, [illegible] still rather slowly attended; but as the catalogues [illegible] a pretty fine one, it was almost all taken at buoyant [illegible] Tolerably there is not much doing, but quotations [illegible] sustained.

WOOL—Is in good request and very firm—the sales reaching 140 bbls. Kentucky at 70c.@72c.; 340 [illegible] at 70c.@72c.; and 200 bales Smyrna, on private terms; 30 [illegible] at 31c.@32c.; 200 bales Peru, 260 Ohio, and 190 [illegible] Buenos Ayres at 30½c.@32c.; the two former lots on [illegible] and 25 bales Montana at 35c.@36c.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. Ohio and Prime were reported at 25c.@26c. cash, ₹ gallon.—The old quotations [illegible] Drudge [illegible] Corn [illegible] Rye [illegible] Pure [illegible] Rye [illegible] Bourbon [illegible] Rum [illegible] Jamaica [illegible] Brandy [illegible] Cognac [illegible] Gin [illegible] Holland [illegible] Port [illegible] Sherry [illegible] Madeira [illegible] Claret [illegible] Champagne [illegible] Hock [illegible] Sauterne [illegible] Malaga [illegible] Teneriffe [illegible] Lisbon [illegible] Cider [illegible] Ale [illegible] Porter [illegible] Lemons [illegible] Oranges [illegible] Raisins [illegible] Almonds [illegible] Filberts [illegible] Walnuts [illegible] Pecans [illegible] Brazils [illegible] Cocoanuts [illegible] Pineapples [illegible] Figs [illegible] Dates [illegible] Prunes [illegible] Candies [illegible] Preserves [illegible] Pickles [illegible] Sauces [illegible] Mustard [illegible] Starch [illegible] Blacking [illegible] Matches [illegible] Soap [illegible] Candles [illegible] Tobacco [illegible] Snuff [illegible] Cigars [illegible] Pipes [illegible] Fancy Goods [illegible] Perfumery [illegible] Toys [illegible] Hardware [illegible] Cutlery [illegible] Guns [illegible] Pistols [illegible] Powder [illegible] Shot [illegible] Lead [illegible] Fishing Tackle [illegible] Crockery [illegible] Glassware [illegible] Looking-Glasses [illegible] Window-Glass [illegible] Paints [illegible] Oils [illegible] Varnishes [illegible] Dye-Stuffs [illegible] Drugs [illegible] Medicines [illegible] Chemicals [illegible] Surgical Instruments [illegible] Trusses [illegible] Shoulder-Braces [illegible] Crutches [illegible] Supporters [illegible] Shirts [illegible] Drawers [illegible] Hosiery [illegible] Gloves [illegible] Mittens [illegible] Scarfs [illegible] Cravats [illegible] Handkerchiefs [illegible] Suspenders [illegible] Braces [illegible] Garters [illegible] Dress-Trimmings [illegible] Buttons [illegible] Pins [illegible] Needles [illegible] Combs [illegible] Brushes [illegible] Canes [illegible] Umbrellas [illegible] Parasols [illegible] Sunshades [illegible] Fans [illegible] Jewelry [illegible] Watches [illegible] Clocks [illegible] Silverware [illegible] Plated Ware [illegible] Military Goods [illegible] Naval Stores [illegible] Ship Chandlery [illegible] Sail Cloth [illegible] Rope [illegible] Anchors [illegible] Chains [illegible] Hides [illegible] Furs [illegible] Skins [illegible] Leather [illegible] Boots [illegible] Shoes [illegible] Rubbers [illegible] Hats [illegible] Caps [illegible] Furniture [illegible] Bedding [illegible] Carpets [illegible] Oil-Cloths [illegible] Mats [illegible] Rugs [illegible] Stoves [illegible] Grates [illegible] Fenders [illegible] Fire-Irons [illegible] Bronzes [illegible] Marbles [illegible] Clocks [illegible] Ornaments [illegible] Vases [illegible] Statuary [illegible] Paintings [illegible] Engravings [illegible] Photographs [illegible] Daguerreotypes [illegible] Stereoscopes [illegible] Stereographs [illegible] Maps [illegible] Charts [illegible] Globes [illegible] Books [illegible] Stationery [illegible] Printing [illegible] Publishing [illegible] Binding [illegible] Ruling [illegible] Paper-Hangings [illegible] Window-Shades [illegible] Curtains [illegible] Upholstery [illegible] Cabinet-Ware [illegible] Chairs [illegible] Tables [illegible] Sofas [illegible] Lounges [illegible] Bedsteads [illegible] Mattresses [illegible] Pillows [illegible] Bolsters [illegible] Blankets [illegible] Quilts [illegible] Counterpanes [illegible] Sheets [illegible] Pillow-Cases [illegible] Towels [illegible] Table-Cloths [illegible] Napkins [illegible] Doylies [illegible] Crash [illegible] Diaper [illegible] Flannels [illegible] Cottons [illegible] Linens [illegible] Woollens [illegible] Cloths [illegible] Cassimeres [illegible] Satinets [illegible] Vestings [illegible] Tailors' Trimmings [illegible] Ready-Made Clothing [illegible] Boys' Clothing [illegible] Children's Clothing [illegible] Infants' Clothing [illegible] Ladies' Dress Trimmings [illegible] Hoop Skirts [illegible] Corsets [illegible] Chemises

SALES.

P. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, UNDER ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—SHERWIN & C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property on the northwest corner of 14th-st. and the 9th-av., lately known as the Knickerbocker Bank. The lot is 25 feet 5½ inches wide, front and rear, and 75 feet deep. The building covers the entire lot, with front of brown stone on the avenue and street; is four stories in height with elevated basement, is built of the best materials, in the most substantial manner, and conveniently divided into suites of rooms, well suited for insurance and other offices. The main floor is well adapted for a banking house, for which it has been hitherto occupied.

Also, all that certain block of ground in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows, viz.: northerly by the southerly line of 166th-st., 419 feet 7 inches; easterly by the westerly line of the 10th-av., 201 feet 6 inches; southerly by the northerly line of Hale, 439 feet 11 inches, and westerly by the easterly line of Bloomingdale road, 200 feet 6 inches. This property will be sold in separate lots with privilege. Maps will be ready on the 20th inst., and can be had on application to the auctioneer. Terms at sale.

Signed,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Feb 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels carpets, mahogany settee in hair cloth, sofas, chairs, rockers in plush, couches, do. hallstands, French bedsteads, mattresses, arm chairs in brocatelle, wardrobes, pianos, centre tables in rosewood and mahogany, wash-stands, marble-tops, dressing bureaus, do. china vases, maple chairs, parlor suites in brocatelle and plush, enamelled cottage furniture, paillasses, piano stools, ingrain carpets, mahogany extension and other dining tables, sofa and pier do. looking glasses, mahogany cribs, oil cloths, Brussels stair carpets, china and glass ware, black walnut furniture, with other descriptions in great variety. Also, at 12 o'clock, 75 cases marmalade peaches for preserves, pies and assorted fruits; six casks Muir's Ed aberg ale, about six dozen in each cask. At 12 o'clock, one patent balance ships' chronometer, "1861," nearly new, made by Messrs. Bliss & Creighton, Fulton-st. Can be seen by calling at their store; also, one sextant, quadrant, charts and spy glass with case. To be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, PIANOS, &c.—I am receiving from Thursday's sale.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday) Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 80 Beekman-st., a very large and most desirable assortment of cabinet furniture, most of which has been made wholly and entirely for custom trade. It will comprise, in part, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, card and sofa tables, mahogany and rosewood parlor chairs, mahogany French bedsteads of all patterns, tête-à-tête and sofa couches and couch bedsteads, mahogany and oak extension dining tables, bookcases and secretaries, wardrobes, cottage and plain bedsteads, carpets and oil cloths, French plate and oval mirrors, silver plated ware, cottage and dining-room furniture, cigar or tea dozen cari maple chairs, office desks, together with an assortment of second-hand furniture. Sale will take place without regard to weather, and goods must be removed this afternoon or early Monday morning.

JNO. LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL PAINTINGS.—THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery and Book saleroom, No. 341 Broadway, a large collection of oil paintings by American artists, consisting of rich landscapes, Western views, a copy of Cole's celebrated "Voyage of Life," lake and mountain scenery, &c., &c., all in elegant fine gold gilt frames.

THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a choice assortment of Books, among which are the works of Shakspeare, Byron, Tom Moore, Burns, and other elegant editions of the Poets; also, Rollin, Josephus, Gibbon, and standard histories, family Bibles, and other valuable works.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S AND RECEIVER'S SALE OF A FURNITURE STORE.—Will be sold on MONDAY, Feb. 25 at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 309 6th-av., near 24th-st., the entire stock of the furniture store of the late GEORGE S. ABBOTT, deceased, consisting of a large and general assortment of furniture of every description. Also, a quantity of unfinished furniture worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.

B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Office No. 51 Nassau-st., THIS Saturday MORNING, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, without regard to weather, the stock of Laces, Embroideries and White Goods remaining in the store No. 730 Broadway. Also, fixtures of said store, to close the business. By order of the Assignee.

W. A. FOSTER.

JOHN HEDGE, Auctioneer.

BY LYMAN & CO.—On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7 o'clock, a splendid catalogue of fresh Standard Books and Stationery will be offered

INSTRUCTION.

FREDERICK R. LORD'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—FISHKILL, Dutchess County, N. Y.—The first session for 1856 commences Feb. 26. This school is located in the beautiful village of Fishkill, 60 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River Railroad. The Principal has special regard for the moral reform, intellectual improvement and personal habits of his pupils. Every facility furnished for thorough instruction in classics, mathematics, and modern languages. For circulars, including terms, &c., apply to the Principal, at Fishkill, or at the bookstore of Kinsler & Kellogg, John-st., New-York. References—Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, New-York; Hon. Washington Hunt, ex-Gov., Hon. Joel Parker, LL. D. Cambridge, Hon. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., New-Haven, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., Albany.

Letter from the Faculty of Dartmouth College.

Mr. Fred. R. Lord graduated at this College in 1844. He is a son of Rev. President Lord of this Institution, and has enjoyed from early life the best facilities for intellectual discipline. In College he was distinguished for high scholarship. To strong natural abilities and excellent scholarship, Mr. Lord adds a pleasing address and highly cultivated manners. His varied attainments must commend him to any society, and render him peculiarly fit for the delicate and responsible duties of his profession in which he has been eminently successful. Chas B Haddock, D. D., Prof. Int. Phil., &c., Ira Young, Prof. Nat. Phil., &c., Eli Burrard, Prof. Chem., E. D. Sanborn, Prof. Latin; A. Chesney, Prof. Greek; S. G. Brown, D. D., Prof. Rhet.; S. Chase, Prof. Math.

LESSONS ON THE HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING—By a young English lady, from the Musical School of Italy; she speaks fluently French and Italian. Terms $15 per quarter. For sale, a small harp, (new invention,) price $40—taught in a few lessons. Address E. S., No. 154 10th-st., near 4th-av.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, gives notice that this is positively the last chance to enter at $5 for a full course in practical Double Entry. The rooms will be kept open for application from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets may be secured now and lessons taken at pleasure.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 8d-av. The complement is twenty. Each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 220 Greene st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 189 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

ADODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in consistency with their Charter, a dividend of four and three-quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip. And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the same, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the holders of certificates of profits to which scrip is not to be issued or used, but to be put profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

DIVIDEND.—The Republic Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books are and will remain closed until the 15th inst., by order of the Board.

WM. D. LESQUEREUX, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the [illegible] Fire Insurance Company of the State of California, incorporated by the Legislature of said State, on the 4th day of March 1854, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the office of the said Company, on [illegible] for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GEORGE, Jr., No. 54 Stockton-st.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1856.

FIRE AND MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Notice is hereby given that an election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Stockton-st., San Francisco, on the first Monday in March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THOMAS F. DEVOE, No. 7 and 8 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. Lauriebat, Professor of Diseases of Women, &c., &c. One Hundred and Fiftieth Edition, (600,000,) 12mo., pp. 200. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper modes of treatment, in a plain, delicate, but at the same time language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which are not realized by those on which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in a constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and incomplete recoveries! Some whose health is wrecked during such times, will seek and find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many better moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) 21 No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; and PORTER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 26 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that they would be equal to the many encomiums and expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: Alderman Hiteman, No. 881 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Samuel Seamon, No. 76 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; Robert Thom, corner of Pike and Madison-sts., New-York; Miss Letitia Fuesing, No. 289 Houston-st., New-York; Charles Herdett, No. 63 Watt-st., New-York; John Treavor, No. 49 Vandam-st., New-York; M. C. Edy, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York; Albert Eaton, No. 118 South-st., New-York; Lawyer Goodman, No. 1,000 Broadway, New-York; Isaac Jessup, No. 1 Union boat Pier, foot of Fulton Ferry; John E. Johnston, No. 44 Furman-st., Brooklyn. Mr. WILLIAM BOOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 169 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, 37½ cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

KINSLEY & DARLING, DRUGGISTS—Wholesale Agency for the sale of:
KELLOGG'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
DRAGON'S NERVINE AND LINIMENT.
BIRDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.
HOLLOWAY'S COMPOUND ARNICA PLASTERS
HOLLOWAY'S FAVORITE WORM CONFECTIONS.
HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS AND WORM SYRUP.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.
MYERS' COMPOUND EXTRACT ROCK ROSE.
WIDDOW'S CHINA, GLASS AND STONE CEMENT.
WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.
BURGESS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR.
BRYAN'S CELEBRATED PULMONIC WAFERS.
Together with all the popular preparations of the day, and a general stock of choice Drugs, &c. No. 63 Vesey-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Invisability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Those about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, and it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results will be experienced. Pamphlets, descriptive, &c., all inestimable before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 22 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCTOR HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as to residence. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—His grand remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely, a cure at once, and no delay and more expense. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 589 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending to the wants of the unfortunate. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other medicines for female derangements. Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years as one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—242 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

ALL PAIN CURED BY USING DR. ROSE'S PAIN CURER—And Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Consumption cured by taking Dr. ROSE'S celebrated COUGH SYRUP.
R. H. HARTSHORNE,
No. 263 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Feb 19, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MENGE & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity. Possessing all necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident in their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 2 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of CONNOLLY & ADAMS, for the purpose of conducting a Tobacco Commission Business at No 47 Front-st.

JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1856. ROBERT M. ADAMS.

Mr. INNES C. ADAMS, lately of the firm of Messrs Patterson, Adams & Co, will be happy to see his old friends at the store of Connolly & Adams, No. 47 Front-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the dissolution of the partnership of ALEXANDER TROINE & CO., at No. 233 Bowery, the entire stock of Dry Goods, Linen Goods, &c., &c., will be sold at prices unheard of. The stock comprises some of the best goods—such as Silks, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c., all of which must be sold in a short time, the store having been let to another party. Persons owing the firm will please settle with the undersigned without delay, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm.

GEORGE KEITH, Nos. 233 2d and 363 8th-ave.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other varieties of them that can be found, for sale by H. HART & CO., Fine cards to the trade, and club-rooms supplied at their stores, No. 1 Broadway, opposite the Astor House.

MARTIN L. COWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Bardell,	Joseph Patit,
Cyar Dunning,	F. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonton,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Osborn,	John Fowler
S. B. Litchfield,	E. Rowe,	Levi S. Bingham,
D. J. Jarvis,	R. T. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Suydam, Jr.,	Geo. L. Kent,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Husted,	J. S. Whitney,
E. A. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
John Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Wm. H. Griffith,	Walter G. Smith,	Charles Stanton,
Chas. Christman,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Wm. W. Wickes,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Samuel Osborne,
Enos Lewis,	C. C. Rosenzweig,	
S. W. Moore.		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1834—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	P. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	M. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. M. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbush,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilman,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman.
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	P. G. Chamberlayne,	Hall Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Sidney Mason,	Wm. C. White,
J. W. Cortlen,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Addison Bell.	Ira Hawley.	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 47 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $300,000, and a large surplus, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms, dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port and their cargoes, on

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bryce,	Wm. Colgate,	Thos. Taylor,
Wm. Kent,	Wm. C. Crowell,	Wm. D. Morgan,
Wm. Bryce, Jr.,	Jas. Boorman,	Wm. Bryce,
Wm. Kent, Jr.,	Wm. Bryce, Jr.,	Wm. Kent,
Wm. Bryce, Jr.,	Wm. Bryce, Jr.,	Wm. Bryce, Jr.,

W. P. PALMER, President.

THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK EXPRESS RAILROAD—On and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, Albany and New-York Line, leaves Albany at 11:35 P. M., and arrives at Troy at 12 P. M., leaves Troy at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at Suspension Bridge at 10:30 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:45 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to Saratoga North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamships for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Erie and Buffalo Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

S. VISSCHER, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKIE, SHEBOYGAN, and all points in the West, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—1:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of Cuyahoga river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2:30 P. M. Mail Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—6:30 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Freight contracts can be secured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. M. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 26, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Nov. 26, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 28, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with No:thern and Western Trains. Main Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans in the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 2 P. M., Burlington, 5:40; St. Albans, 7:40, lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 8 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 5:30; lodge, leave at 8 A. M., arrive at Burlington, 9:30; leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt., T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 6 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York Central and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way stations and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 1 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 6 P. M.; fare $1 75.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

Each of these ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $200. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856	Saturday, Jan. 26	1856
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1856	Saturday, Feb. 16	1856
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1856	Saturday, Feb. 23	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 8 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE R. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ALBION, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Rostron; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 23
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 14
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, March 12

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are assigned therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavendy, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon.....$130
In first cabin, lower saloon.....110
In second cabin.....60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail March 8.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evidence superiority over other of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged with

JAMES E. LEWIS & CO., No. 48 Water-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, (successor to J. B. HOGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 67 Nassau to No. 139 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public favors. J. B. having added to his extensive stock of Gents' goods, a great variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Patent Jacks, &c.

BILLIARD TABLES.—[illegible] Billiard Tables [illegible] we would call the attention of buyers to the superiority of our tables over all others in use, and to the fact that we are the only manufacturers in this country who have introduced the [illegible] and the only ones who have received the highest premium at every fair where they have been exhibited. Our tables are now in use in the principal saloons in this city and vicinity, and we refer to all who have seen them for their superiority. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Warerooms, No. 7 Centre-st., near Chatham-st. PHELAN & COLLENDER.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the [illegible] NATIONAL OIL COMP

[illegible] City Charter.

THE QUEEN OF THE CURRENT.

A FOURTH DRAFT OF THE ACT.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

A Defence of the Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen last evening unanimously adopted the following draft of an *Amended City Charter*, as reported by the Law Committee of that Board:

The Committee on the Law Department, to whom was referred the subject of amendments to the City Charter, also, so much of the Mayor's communication of Jan. 19 as related to a change of the Charter electing to this Board of the year, respectfully

REPORT:

That the changes so referred are in every respect of vast importance, and as such, have received the careful and conscientious attention of your Committee.

The effect and influence of proper organic laws, upon the interests and well-being of the community, are not to be denied; though with intelligent, experienced and honest officials, constitutional and charter restraints are seldom brought into requisition, yet every enlightened people, with the least semblance of popular government, have found it necessary to protect themselves against possible encroachments upon their rights and interests by those whom they should place in offices of power.

Your Committee are impressed with the belief, that the general disposition, (if a change shall be made,) is for a repeal of all the amendments since 1830, inclusive, and to embrace in one act all changes thought desirable.

Your Committee have, therefore, compiled such an act for amending the charter as they would recommend for adoption.

From the genius and spirit of our institutions, as well as analogy to our General and State Governments, they have retained the feature in the Charter of 1853, making this Board more numerous than the Board of Aldermen, and committing to this Board exclusively, the power to originate measures appropriating or in[illegible] the expenditure of money.

[illegible] this Board, and go back to a Board composed of one member from each Ward, is to take from [illegible] the right of equal representation, (which less [illegible] demanded by a vote of eleven [illegible] kind of rotten borough system, [illegible] your Committee, and in their judg[illegible] those republican principles which [illegible]

[illegible] practicable at present, your Com[illegible] commend that the system of representa[illegible] in the Board of Aldermen be abolished, [illegible] instituted to conform to the principles of [illegible] tion. They hope and believe it will, at [illegible], be accomplished.

[illegible] ister influence (which need not here be [illegible] origin,) this, the only popular branch of the [illegible] Council, has been systematically and pertinaciously misrepresented and vilified. This attempt to bring it into disrepute, was commenced immediately upon its organization, and was countenanced by some who had been elected at the same time to another branch of the city government with full knowledge that they had been shorn of some powers possessed by their predecessors. Of such, it seems proper to remark, that it would have been more to their credit had they declined election, or run as candidates for this Board, rather, than when elected and sworn to support the charter, to manifest such dislike of its restraints.

That, however, is a matter between them and their constituents.

Whether this branch of the Common Council shall continue to be constituted upon republican principles of representation, with a partial custody of the pecuniary interests of their constituents, is not a matter of particular concern to members of this Board *as such*, but is one of great importance to the people whom they represent.

They have seen, and that recently, asserted their rights in this respect, and your Committee desire to preserve them rights until, in some lawful manner, the people shall[illegible] a change of sentiment.

Among other matters of misrepresentation, it has been [illegible]ariously circulated that this Board is "unwieldy," "[illegible]," and "not adapted to the proper dispatch of business," and on the 28th of December last, it was stated in the Board of Aldermen, by one of its members, in substance that the reason why that Board had, during the year, dispatched a limited amount of business, was because, of the manner in which it was [illegible] by the new charter, in not being allowed to originate papers for the appropriation of public moneys.

The statement as to what that Board did is indisputably true, but the reasons assigned for not doing more are not well-founded.

That Board at all times during the past year had a large number of matters in their charge which had been acted on by this Board. And at the very time of the aforesaid statement, they had several hundreds of such, many of which were never even referred or otherwise noticed, and that, too, notwithstanding all the time and labor of returning the same were done here. In this connection your Committee would refer to Document No. 39 of the late Board of Councilmen, as showing how business had progressed in each Board to May 21, 1854, and venture to say that the records will fully justify all that is herein stated.

Your Committee unqualifiedly deny that this Board is or ever has been "unwieldy or "disorderly." When it was organized in January, 1854, it had not a member of experience in municipal legislation; yet in every respect, it might at all times, safely challenge comparison with any popular legislative body of like numbers.

Again, the fact, that Aldermen are also magistrates, supervisors and county canvassers, deriving compensation therefrom, it would seem they had enough to do, if properly attentive, without urging any change imposing on them [illegible] *additional financial duties.*

As a matter of propriety and economy, there can scarcely be a doubt as to the wisdom of confining the power of originating financial measures to one of the two Boards that such Board should be the one nearest and most frequently accountable to the people for their acts.

In regard to the Charter Elections, your Committee have given to the cogent reasons urged by the Mayor in [illegible]ssion, (see Document No. 4, pp. 24, 5) and [illegible]dated Feb. 13, addressed to Hon. B. F. H[illegible]

In regard to the [illegible]t proposition, that local interests, [illegible] this City, should be allowed their full and [illegible]ndorsement at the election for municipal officers, that the fitness of all candidates should be fairly presented to the public without the aid or influence of a State or any other than a City ticket.

While this is done, and not before, will this City be able to express its views in municipal matters, through the ballot box.

Some have objected to the change on the ground of expense. The few thousand dollars additional expenses should not have the least weight in a question of this kind; a question of commonpolicy to the vast population of this City, in their municipal capacity, from influences foreign, if not adverse to their interests in that respect. Such a change would beget a more general and a deeper interest in municipal affairs, and secure the election of officials who are the choice of the people, and thus effect a much greater saving, or if it did not, our fellow-citizens would be left without excuse.

Your Committee regard such change as of great importance, and but an act of justice to those whom this Board represent.

The annexed draft of "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," embraces the principles herein [illegible]ated, and is recommended to the approval of this Board.

The adoption of the following resolution is also recommended:

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed by the President, to prepare a proper memorial to the Legislature of this State, now in session, to accompany the annexed proposed amendments to the Charter of this City, and that said Committee proceed to Albany and urge such amendments and amendments to be presented to the Legislature, and request the Senators and Assemblymen from this City to urge the speedy enactment of such amendments.

V. B. MATHER,
GUS D. SWAN,
HENRY P. HEE,
JOHN WERNER,
} Committee on Law Department.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SECTION 1. Defines the powers of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as now existing.

SEC. 2. Provides that the executive powers of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor, members of an *Executive Council*, and such others as may be created by the [illegible] vests the legislative power in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of *Assistant Aldermen*; Aldermen to be elected as now, the present members to hold office till 1856, (even) and 1857, (odd;) and Councilmen now in office to hold till May, 1856.

SEC. 3. Provides that the new Board of Assistants shall consist of sixty members, elected by Districts; the City to be re-Districted within one year after the National and State Census shall have been completed.

SEC. 4. The Mayor to hold office for five years; the same as now.

SEC. 5. Election for Charter officers to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1856, and on the same day every [illegible] year thereafter, [illegible] the same as now.

[illegible] Mayor to have power to direct a

[illegible] child of the Poor [illegible] under the [illegible] direction of the Children's Aid Society, and [illegible] $15,000 to the New-York Association for the Improvement of the condition of the Poor.

The Boy Beaten and Mr. Anderson.

The School Committee on Discipline, in the Seventh Ward, have sent the following communication to Mayor Wood:

MR. MAYOR WOOD—*Honored and Dear Sir:* The Committee on Studies and School Discipline, originating from the Board of School Officers of the Seventh Ward, having received a communication from your Clerk, Mr. Mims, setting forth that a complaint has been left at your office by a Mr. DONAH, against the Principal of that school, charging him with having inflicted brutal punishment upon his boy, &c., have commenced an investigation of the matter, and, so far as they have been able to get at the facts in the case, they believe it to be one of gross misrepresentation on the part of the boy, and from inquiring of the doctor alluded to by some two of the junior teachers, he has distinctly stated that he did not believe the boy was in the least physically maltreated, but that he was frightened, &c. The parties having jurisdiction over the matter design to give it a thorough investigation, and, unless the Committee are much deceived, they believe that it will result much to the disadvantage of the complainant and parties concerned with him, and ask that this may appear in their behalf until the whole matter shall be set aright with the public.

Respectfully,
DAVID WEBB, ZEBULON C. INSLEE.
JAMES P. BREMNER, GEO. W. KING, Com'e.
Ward School, No. 31, New-York, Feb. 21, 1855.

☞ On Thursday morning, about 3½ o'clock, a bold attempt was made to break into the oyster saloon of Mr. FLORENCE ELWOOD, in Eighth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets, by two men named JOHN BRONSON and DANIEL CARROLL, but they were caught in the act and arrested by Policemen DAY and LAMBERT, but not till BRONSON was shot in the arm by an inmate of the premises. It appears this saloon has been entered and robbed several times before, which induced the proprietor to keep a watch, with the view of arresting the rascals. The result was that one of the offenders received a severe gun shot wound in the arm, and was captured besides, with his accomplice. The accused parties were taken before Justice DAVIDSON and committed to prison, to await an examination. BRONSON was formerly in the employ of Mr. ELWOOD, and well acquainted with the location of the interior apartments of the house.

☞ The Revelations of Science was the subject of a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, Thursday evening, by Dr. J. E SNODGRASS. The lecturer traced the progress of science from its dawn to its present degree of perfection, and gave numerous curious and pleasing illustrations especially of Chemistry.

☞ The Sixth District Police Station-house has been removed from the basement of the Halls of Justice to a new building in Franklin-street, east of Centre-street. These quarters are much more comfortable than those were in the Tombs, which have been used for some twenty years.

☞ Another disorderly house in Thirty-sixth-st., was broken up on Thursday by the Police of the Twenty-second Ward, headed by Justice CONNOLLY. The keeper of the place and all the inmates were arrested and held to bail for trial.

☞ There having been an impression that Mr. JOHN MITCHEL had ceased writing for the *Citizen*, the Editor says: "I have had several letters asking why Mr. MITCHEL's initials have not been attached to articles supposed to be his. We answer once for all that his initials were omitted at first by accident, and subsequently at our request. For the last two months there was only one number of the *Citizen* (the week Mr. MITCHEL went to Cincinnati to lecture) in which his articles did not appear."

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Hunter on Consumption.
LETTER NO. VIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I now proceed to describe the most prominent symptoms of Consumption.

One of the earliest symptoms noticed is "COUGH." It is dry, and first discovered on the patient's getting out of bed in the morning. After an interval, it is also experienced during the day, especially after exertion, and again at night, after retiring. For some time this cough is so slight, as to be entirely overlooked by the patient, and may scarcely be regarded by his friends, being in reality little more than one or two "dry hacks."

After the lapse of some weeks, or months, the morning cough is observed to be attended by the expectoration of clear, ropy fluid, like saliva, which is supposed by the patient to come from the throat. By degrees this comes to be continued with the cough throughout the day, though much less than in the morning.

Now, when such a cough steals upon a person, without any apparent cause, it should excite suspicion and lead to the most searching examination. It may possibly prove unimportant, for cough does not always end in consumption; but, nevertheless, it is likely to indicate the approach of serious mischief. Cough is not always present, even in confirmed consumption, for occasionally a case runs through all its stages, without there having been any cough, beyond a gulping kind of effort in raising the matter. This, however, is rare.

After a time, varying in different cases, little points of a pale yellow, or greenish, or grayish yellow matter, are observed in the transparent mucus expectorated, and about the same period, specks and streaks of blood are occasionally seen. The transparent expectoration becomes less as the disease advances, while, on the other hand, the opaque yellow matter is greatly increased in quantity.

There is no uniformity in the amount expectorated, in different cases, even in the same stage of the disease. Occasionally the quantity is very small, even where there is extensive disorganization of the lungs. While, on the other hand, the amount may be large from the commencement, steadily increasing until it exceeds a pint in twenty-four hours. Many patients do not expectorate until very late in the disease, and in some, death occurs before the lungs have begun to break down.

"Shortness of breath" is often one of the early symptoms, and it is observed in ascending stairs, walking up hill, or in any active exertion; at which times the sensation is accompanied by a feeling of "tightness," and, perhaps, of slight oppression in the chest. Towards the close of the disease, this constriction, often, the principal distress of the patient. Many persons who experience this symptom, on being questioned with regard to it, will make a deep inspiration, and then forcibly strike the breast with the fist, remarking, "There is nothing the matter here;" to which declaration they anticipate unqualified assent from the physician. But, unfortunately, this is no test. Shortness of breath is generally much increased before hemorrhage, and relieved by the loss of blood. The term, "shortness of breath" is used in the same sense as hurried or rapid breathing. The number of respirations, in health, varies from fifteen to seventeen in the minute; but, in this disease, it is no unusual thing for them to increase to twenty-five or thirty, and that, too, without exciting the attention or alarm of the invalid.

The *"pulse"* is usually much increased in frequency and feebleness. There is a remarkable connection kept up between the pulse and the number of respirations per minute. Each additional respiration above the standard of health will be found to raise the pulse about five beats. Those cases in which the pulse is but little disturbed are more favorable than those in which it ranges from one hundred to one hundred and twenty.

"Pain in the chest" usually does not occur until late in the disease, and I have known the lungs to be broken down, and large miscrpas excavations formed, without the patient even complaining of the least pain. Generally, there is a sense of *weight* and *oppression*. Some patients feel *sharp pains* below the collar-bone, beneath the shoulder-blades, or in the sides. In others, there is a *dull aching*, or a sense of *burning* in the same parts. The seat of the pain is frequently distant from the part affected. It is not unusual for the pain to be experienced in the right lung, while the disease is confined to the left, or vice versa.

"Hectic fever" is a symptom of great moment. Where the fever is preceded by a chill, it is often mistaken for a paroxysm of "ague," and treated without leading to a discovery of its connection with the disease in the lungs. It creeps upon the patient insidiously, and fearlessness by slow degrees. Towards evening he feels chilly, or shrugs up his shoulders, or turns his back to the fire. After he gets cozy and hot, and towards morning he perspires—but slightly; but as the disease advances, or positively as it does everything about the bed. Finally, and it always comes, it night sweats. These sweats leave [illegible] with sleep. They [illegible] which

The *"feeling a little feeble"* is often one of the earliest symptoms; wanting in the positive mark of this disease. It goes on, though the appetite may be good, and the food digested and assimilated. This, however, is not the case invariably, for the disease not unfrequently makes considerable progress before the patient becomes visibly thinner—a result seen most commonly in young women. When a person, without any apparent cause, becomes thin, and has, at the same time, a quick pulse and hurried breathing, you may almost certainly conclude that there is mischief in the chest, though that circumstance may never have been suspected.

The *"Menstrual Function"* is generally suppressed after the first few months of the disease. The destructive changes going on in the lungs seem to absorb all the energies of the system. Often the attention is not even attracted to the lungs, until long after the menstrual function has become suppressed. It is no unfrequent occurrence for strong medicines to be prescribed by the careless physician, to restore the menses, and he only discovers the folly and cruelty of such a course when the disease in the lungs becomes too manifest to be any longer mistaken. To cover his carelessness, he then attributes the deposit of tubercles in the lungs to the disarrangement of menstruation, while, in reality, this is but one of the common consequences of Consumption.

The *circulation* is always feeble in Consumption, as is manifested by habitual coldness of the hands and feet. Another very common indication of this disease is an appearance of blueness below the eyes, often observable before any other symptom excites attention.

In my next letter I shall consider "Hemorrhage" and "spitting of blood" as symptoms of Consumption.

I am, etc., ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 628 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 24, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. RAE's Report on the Lost Arctic Voyagers, "North and South," completed. The roving Englishman again. Double number of *Household Words* for March. End of Volume X., with a great variety of exceedingly interesting matter. "Col. Quagg's Conversion, a humorous picture of Religious Life in America." "Conversion of a Heathen Court," "Army Interpreters," "The Golden Calf," "Mark Hansel's Visitor," "The Author of Gil Blas," "The Rampshire Militia," "At Home With the Russians," "When London Was Little," "Title and Contents of Vol. X.," &c., &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The publishing of the March and April numbers of *Household Words*, together forming a Double Number, has been occasioned by the making of new arrangements for continuing the work with a greater degree of promptness and regularity.

TERMS—$3 per year, or 25 cents per number.
J. A. DIX, Publisher, No. 10 Park-place, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED RATES.—HORACE WATERS, Music and Piano Dealer, No. 333 Broadway, is now constantly selling the choice and popular music of the day at the reduced rates. His catalogue of vocal and instrumental music at the reduced prices is now ready, and can be obtained free of charge by calling at or forwarding an order to his music-store. His assortment of pianos and melodions is the largest in the United States, and they can be had of him at prices which defy competition. Merchants and others in the City having orders for pianos or music merchandise of any kind, will find it greatly to their own and the advantage of those ordering, to call on him before purchasing elsewhere. Good City acceptances taken in exchange for pianos.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Why is it that Professor HOLLOWAY has been presented to most of the potentates of Europe? Because the public is not deceived in the intrinsic worth of these famous medicines. Almost any case of asthma, or settled cold on the chest, is soon cured by rubbing in plenty of ointment, and using the pills. Sold at the manufacturer's, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA—Is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whom its composition has been made known,) pronounce it to be an UNEQUALED TONIC MEDICINE for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. JOHN BULL's principal office, No. 2 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Weather.

Just enough snow fell yesterday to make the sidewalks glassy and walking exceedingly uncomfortable. The night was cold and clear. Ice still lingers on the eastern shores of the Rivers, but the slips on the other side are clear, and so is the mid-channel.

Contempt of Court—Another Case.

His Honor Judge GREEN, of the First District Court, delivered yesterday an opinion adverse to the decision of His Honor Judge DALY, who discharged C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the Justice of the First District Court had no power to commit for contempt, such Court not being a Court of Record. Judge GREEN remarked that if Judge DALY was correct, there was no way in which this Court could punish witnesses for neglect or refusal to attend, or if they do attend and refuse to be sworn, he had no power to compel them to do so; or when sworn they may with impunity refuse to answer any pertinent question that might be propounded to them, and thus defeat the ends of justice.

Opening of Albany-street.

The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Councilmen, met yesterday afternoon to hear parties on the subject of the extension of Albany-street through Trinity Burial-ground. It was arranged that the parties paying for the opening shall be first heard. The hearing will take place on Tuesday, March 6, at 4 P. M. The Committee then adjourned.

Protest against Taxes.

An enthusiastic meeting [illegible] Board of Councilmen last evening, [illegible] $21,000 for the

The sales of State and Railway Bonds at the Stock Board continue large, about $315,000 today, the demand running chiefly on Virginias, New Erics and Illinois Centrals. Prices were ¼ @ ½ cent. dearer than on Thursday, and the market closed steady. On the Share list, also, there is a fair amount of business, with less disposition to press the Road Stocks; and a tendency to stiffer rates for Reading and Erie New-York Central is maintained with steadiness. Panama brought 110 on short time. The buyers of Cumberland show more confidence, and the cash stock advanced to 34¾ at the close this afternoon. The general market closed with steadiness, the Bulls having the advantage in the tone of the day's business.

There is little that is new in the Money or Exchange dealings. The Country Bank balances are daily increasing in the large City Banks, which adds to the ease of money offered at call and on short paper, while outside lenders are competing to a considerable extent in both classes of negotiation. The redemption of country circulation at the Metropolitan and American Exchange agencies has sensibly declined within the present month, and the high rates at which the new State Canal Loan of $1,000,000 was awarded yesterday, and large competition of bidders, evidence a better state of things among the bankers in the interior of the State. We quote money at call at 5 to 7 ₰ cent.; on short paper 6 to 7; 3 to 4 months' paper 7 to 9 ₰ cent. These figures only applicable to first class names. The mail for the Bremen steamer to-morrow will be a light one. The Specie remittance, owing to the continued absence of the California packet, is inconsiderable. The business in bills for this opportunity was chiefly done, on London at 109¾, Paris 5.12½, and Bremen 79½. The extreme asking rates with some of the Brokers, on London and Paris, 110 for sterling, and 5.11¼@5.10 for francs, were not established. Considerable engagements have been made for gold bars to arrive, for export by the Boston steamer next Wednesday. About $250,000 in gold coin has been sent to Canada this week. The foreign Dry Goods import this week is $1,605,083, against $2,336,541, the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	1,241	$389,086	201	$44,618	372	$124,162
Man. of Cotton.	2,210	472,015	558	96,798	671	143,852
Man. of Silk.....	462	260,583	144	84,477	385	138,107
Man. of Flax....	964	93,705	394	70,868	894	81,634
Miscellaneous..	330	135,220	151	38,935	307	35,276
Total.....	6,197	$1,310,567	1,446	$334,516	2,643	$522,033
		294,516				1,310,655
Total entered....		$1,605,083	Total marketed....			$1,832,688

The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I promised your readers some statistics in regard to this road. Its length from Scranton to Bloomsburg is 56 miles; its entire cost, single track, $1,256,600; thus:

Grading, masonry, bridging, engineering, &c..	$906,000
Sixty miles of superstructure, including turnouts	234,600
Furniture, for a business of 500,000 tons	247,000
Buildings and fixtures	19,000
Land damages and fencing	50,000
Total	$1,256,600

If this aggregate be divided by the length of the road, it will give $22,439 29 as the average per mile.

That the above estimate is reliable, is shown by the fact that the principal item, grading, bridging, &c., is under contract, and the work being completed at prices which will not exceed the sum of $500,000. The Company have a responsible subscription sufficient to defray that expense, and the grading, commenced last Summer, is now in a good state of forwardness, and can be completed, ready for the rails, by the first of October next. The other items depend very much on the market value of iron, and if the Company be enabled to take advantage of present prices, they will easily keep the outlay within the estimate.

Now, when has New-York capital been invited to assist a road of more promise? An additional stock subscription of $300,000 will complete the Road and put it into productive employment the present year, for nobody doubts with a bona *fide* basis of $700,000 of stock, bonds can be negotiated to supply the deficiency. A coal bearing road through such a country and with such connections as were explained in my article yesterday, might be expected to pay even if the cost of construction were to be double what it will be. The Pennsylvania Central Road, which cost more than $55,000 per mile, paid 9 ₰ cent. the last year, besides the interest on large improvements in other roads. The road from Scranton to Great Bend, 58 miles, cost $41,000 per mile, and paid last year a net profit of 11 per cent. The Western extension of that Road is estimated to cost about $20,000 per mile, and it is believe, 14 ₰ cent. net profit will be a low figure for the first dividend upon the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road. For myself, I believe it will pay 25 ₰ cent. the first year it gets into operation.

The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road will carry

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 23.

$300 Ohio 6s, '70	104	100 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 34
500 Ohio 6s, '76	106	300 do	s3 34
500 do	106½	150 do	s3 34
5,000 Kentucky 15 year Bonds	s3.101	100 do	s30 34
		500 do	s3 34
5,000 Indiana State 5s	s3 81	100 do	b60 33
900 Pennsylvania 5s	87	150 do	s3 35
7,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 do	s30 34
24,000 do	c 96	100 do	s3 34
5,000 do	b60 96	10 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	69
10,000 do	b30 96	25 Chicago & Rock I. R.	88
1,500 do	96	50 Ill. Central Railroad	94
4,000 California 7s, '70	90	100 do	b60 95
4,000 Missouri 6s	c 93	40 New-York Cen. R. R.	c 94
9,500 Louisiana 6s	86	300 do	94
2,500 do	85	200 do	b15 94
2,000 City 5s, '59	96	22 do	b3 94
1,000 City 5s, '70	96	150 do	s3 94
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bds.	90½	50 do	s15 93½
1,000 Albany Ex. Ctfs	94	70 Erie Railroad	b60 45
24,000 Erie Bonds of '75	83½	50 do	s30 45½
25,000 do	b60 83	50 do	b30 45½
11,000 do	s3 83	100 do	s60 45½
1,500 do	s3 83½	50 do	b15 45½
5,000 do	b60 83½	50 do	b10 45½
5,000 do	b30 83½	100 do	c 45½
1,000 Pan. Bds. 1st issue	110	50 Harlem Pref'd	78
5,000 Pan. Bds 2d issue	111	300 Harlem R. R.	s3 32
2,000 Ill. C. R. Free. Bds.	69	100 do	b3 32½
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	87½	200 do	s3 32½
51,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	s3 73	100 do	b60 32½
5,000 do	s10 73	5 Stonington R. R.	82
50,000 do	s30 72½	100 Reading R. R.	s3 75½
10,000 do	s15mos 71	1200 do	s6 75½
5,000 New-York Cen. 7's	99½	150 do	s3 76
500 do	99	600 do	s60 75½
3,000 do	99½	100 do	b60 76
11 Am. Ex. Bank	106½	600 do	b3m 76
35 Commonwealth Bank	93	100 do	b10 75½
25 Bank of America	110½	24 Hudson River R. R.	37
28 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	114	100 do	s60 37½
8 Continental Bank	101½	200 do	38
20 do	101½	25 do	s3 38
200 Canton Company	b3 23	50 do	s30 38
200 do	s3 23	10 Mich. Cent'al R. R.	90
100 do	b60 23½	100 Panama Railroad	b30 110
100 Fler. & Keyport Co	4	21 do	109½
55 Penn. Coal Co	101	10 do	b3 110
20 do	100½	10 do	110½
13 Galena & Chi. R. R.	c 87		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 North Carolina 6s	97	50 Reading Railroad	b60 76½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 73½	50 do	b60 76½
6,000 do	s3 73	100 do	s3 76½
1,500 New-York Cen. 7s	99½	400 do	s3 75½
100 Nicar'a Tran. Co	s60 16½	15 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	103
100 do	b60 17	10 Erie Railroad	45
100 do	s60 16½	50 do	s10 45½
100 do	s3 16½	100 do	45½
100 do	s60 16½	100 do	b3 45½
300 Cumb'd Coal Co	s10 34½	100 do	b30 45½
100 do	b30 35	29 do	s3 45½
100 do	34½	50 do	sawk 45½
100 do	s3 34½	300 do	s3 46
50 N. Y. Central R. R.	94½	100 do	s60 45½
100 Harlem Railroad	s3 32½		

FRIDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

Flag Presented.

One of the many patriotic demonstrations of WASHINGTON'S Birthday in the City of Brooklyn, was the presentation of a beautiful Silk Flag, to Brooklyn City Lodge, No. 6, of the American Protestant Association, by Miss MCCARLL, of No. 90 Prince-st., which was enhanced in value to the Lodge by its being made by the lady herself. It was received by the Master of the Lodge, with the assurance that it should always be protected with true American principles.

Affairs at the Navy-Yard.

With the exception of the works on board of the *Sabine*, which was recently launched, and on the new steam frigate *Niagara*, now being built, there is nothing doing at the Navy-Yard.

NEW-JERSEY.

Banks.

Considerable opposition appears to be manifested in Jersey City to the granting of any special charters by the State Legislature to Banking Institutes, and remonstrances against the passage of such special charters have been circulated and signed by citizens during the past week.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, Feb 22, by Rev. R. F. Haskell, D. D., Mr. ALFRED CHAPMAN to Miss SARAH C. REMSEN, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 22, by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, Mr. JOHN DAY to Miss SUSANNAH B. BENNET, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 22, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Gustave R. Wilmerding, Jr., of Westchester Co., and ESTHER MIA [illegible], daughter of Nathaniel Hicks, of the former place.

At Bloomingdale, on Thursday, Feb. 22, by Rev. Dr. Murdock, R. F. HAVENS to CAROLINE A. BROWNE.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 23, of consumption, at his residence, No. 21 York-street, [illegible], aged 34 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. [illegible]

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 23, of consumption, [illegible], aged 25 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible], without further notice.

[illegible]
No time! In all the year
But [illegible] now, to the tomb.
Of making him again will I despair;
In Heaven I see him now,
And on his angel brow
I see it written, "Thou shalt see me there!

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, LEANDER THOMPSON, aged 56 years, 10 months and 2 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 6th-av., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, AMELIA FRANCES, daughter of A. M. and Hannah Ann Chace, aged 9 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Funeral at 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 23, in the 8th year of his age, JOHN HENRY, youngest son of Henry E. and Catharine T. Shackelty.

Funeral from No. 66 Hicks-st., on Saturday, 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 23, CATHERINE LEFFERTS, wife of John Laidlaw.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 124 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, Feb. 22, after a short illness, Rev. EDWARD F. ROSS, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Pleasant Valley, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LONG ISLAND.

THE WILLIAMSBURG RIOTS.

Trial of Oliver Lee for the Murder of William Henry Harrison.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, BROOKLYN—FRIDAY.

Before Judges Strong and Moore, and Justices Stryker and Emmons

FOURTH DAY—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Court assembled at 10½ o'clock, when Mr. Fullerton summed up the case for defence—occupying the attention of the Court one hour and thirty minutes—and was followed by the District Attorney, who occupied nearly the same length of time. Judge Strong then charged the Jury. He explained the law relative to murder and manslaughter, and *reviewed in detail* the testimony. At 2½ o'clock the case was submitted to the Jury, who, after an absence of about two hours, rendered a verdict of *"Guilty of Manslaughter in the first degree."*

The Court then adjourned.

The prisoner during the trial has manifested in his appearance the utmost indifference as to the result.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 23.

Our COTTON market opened buoyant but closed heavy. Sales of the week, 14,000 bales. Good Middling is quoted at 8½c.@8½c. Receipts of the week, 19,200 bales. Stock on hand, 28,000. Our RICE market shows no change, and the business is moderate, at prices ranging from $3 62½@$4 50. Receipts of the week, 2,100 tierces. Stock, 3,600 tierces. COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool, 7-16d.; to Havre, 13-16c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 Beaver Meadow Railroad 6s, 94; $2,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 87½; $6,000 do do, 88; $4,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 90½; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, 95; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Valley R.) 76; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Connellsville,) 75½; $500 Pittsburg Trans. 6s, 79; $150 Schuylkill Navigation, (Scrip Loan) 80; $300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 76½; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 55; 51 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 47; 200 New Creek Coal Company, 2½; 50 Vicksburg Railroad, 4; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; do., 44½; 28 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 100 Reading Railroad, 37½; 5 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 44½; 250 Morris Canal, 15½; 100 Union Canal, 10½; 67 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 8½; 6 Minehill Railroad Scrip, 94; 67 Girard Bank, 79; 5 Philadelphia Bank, 136½; 20 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 70.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 103@103½; City 6s, 94@96½; Pennsylvania 6s, 86½@87; Reading Railroad, 37½@37½; Reading Railroad Bonds, 78; 80; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '70, 87; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½@46½; Morris Canal, 14½@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 76½@77; Schuylkill Navigation Bonds, 80½@81; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 8½@8½; Long Island Railroad, 16½@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, 3½@4; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 14½@14½; Union Canal, 10½@10½.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Aurora, from Liverpool—Dr. Smyth, Rev. T. E. Miller, Jr., of England; Mr. L. Rainee, &c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 41 | Sun sets..... 5 46 | Moon sets..... 1 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...11 06 | Gov. Island.. 1 02 | Hell Gate.... 3 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Washington, Cavendy, Bremen, C. H. Sand; Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool D. & A. Kingsland & Co.

Ships New-England, Protzan, Savannah, Denham & Dimon; Red Rover, Liverpool, San Francisco, Taylor & Marrill; Switzerland, Trask, Havre, Lane, Wood & Co.

Barks Cornelia, White, Havana, Moses, Taylor & Co.; Cuba, Leavitt, Seal, A. Patrulli.

Brigs Lunette, York, Matanzas, Russell & Vining; Creton, Blye, Port-au-Prince, O. L. & A. Ferris.

Schrs. Jasper, Sears, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; T. C. Lyman, Standard, New-Haven

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is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence with any number of the Paper.

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Every Saturday, at $1 per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence with any number of the Paper. Postage on the Weekly Times, when sent by mail to subscribers:
Within the State of New-York.....Free.
Within the United States.....12 cents.
Without the United States.....24 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A Large Supplement of Weekly Times, or Two Sheets of Paper, will be issued on the first and second days of each month, and forwarded to subscribers in those sections of the country, as directed on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price Twenty cents per copy.

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New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Reforms in the Diplomatic and Consular System.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Tariff Amendment—Senator Seward's Great Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 25.

The Tariff amendment to the General Appropriation bill creates great excitement here. It will meet a desperate resistance in the Senate, where it will probably be amended so as to make railroad iron and wool free.

There is a great number of the pamphlet containing Senator SEWARD's speech of Friday night on the Fugitive law already ordered. It is considered his greatest effort. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24.

MESSAGES.

The Chairman laid before the Senate a message from the President, accompanied by a letter from the Minister of Peru, respecting the Lobos Islands controversy, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. MASON, ordered to be printed.

Also a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending certain appropriations. Read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report in relation to the survey of the Isthmus of Florida. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL.

The Diplomatic and Consular bill was read.

Mr. MASON said the bill reduces the grades, it abolishes Charges and Ministers Resident, takes away outfit, and infit, gives Ministers a fixed salary, not to commence until their services begin, and to cease when the duties of the office terminate. It prevents double pay for the same services at the same time; it prohibits any foreign Minister from being absent from his post for more than ten days without leave from the President of the United States, and if more than that time, either with or without leave, his salary ceases. Although the salaries of Ministers will be raised on the face of the bill, the expenses of each mission will be reduced, because no outfit, no infit, no everlasting of salaries, and no gratuities to subordinate officers of missions will be allowed as heretofore. Our diplomatic system supports many good fellows abroad who could not do very well at home. If they stay but a short time, why then their outfit and infit makes a greater aggregate for their services.

Mr. CLAYTON—We have had some improper Ministers abroad, and the sooner they returned the better for the country and for us. But we have had other able Ministers abroad who had not sufficient remuneration to enable them to stay. The rent alone in London for a proper residence is $10,000 per annum. Such men as ABBOT LAWRENCE could pay this; but unless a man be possessed of a great fortune he cannot liquidate such expenses for rent, &c.

Mr. BADGER to Mr. CLAYTON—Are you not in favor of rotation in office? Would not have a diplomatic system on account of the benefit to the country, but for the advantage of those who successively get into the missions. Nobody believes that the system was designed for any other purpose than providing places for such beneficiaries as usually get into our Foreign Missions.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On the motion of Mr. DAWSON, various bills relating to improvements in the District of Columbia were taken up.

The bill giving additional municipal powers to the city of Washington was slightly amended, on motion of Mr. BROWN, and passed.

The bill giving the Georgetown Corporation power to levy a tax to pay the subscription to the Metropolitan Railroad, and to introduce water and gas, was passed after a long debate.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered, requiring the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the steamboat inspectors of Wheeling and Nashville; directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for five years for water rotted hemp; for printing ten thousand copies of the report of the surveys of the railroad to the Pacific; also, of the report of LANDER, Civil Engineer, of the survey of the Railroad route from Puget Sound by Fort Hall and Great Salt Lake to the Mississippi River, and also of the report of JOHN C. FREMONT of the railroad route from the head waters of the Arkansas River into the State of California, together with the maps and plates accompanying the respective papers.

BRONZE STATUE TO JEFFERSON.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of C. LUDWIG RICHTER, asking for an appropriation to him to erect a bronze statue to commemorate THOMAS JEFFERSON.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. GWIN presented a petition for the revival of the Act of February 28, 1854, supplementary to the Act to ascertain and settle private land claims in California.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill came from the House, embodying a Tariff bill. Read twice, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Other orders of business were postponed in order to consider special orders for appropriations for harbors. These have heretofore been detailed, and were passed to-day, after a brief discussion.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill amending the Judicial system so that a subsequent term of a Federal Court can complete the undivided business of a preceding term, without a de novo examination of the case. Passed.

SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. STUART moved to take up the Swamp Land bill, and consider the report of the Committee of Conference thereon. Refused.

Mr. GWIN moved to take up the bill for fortifying portions of the Pacific coast. Refused.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, the bill for the erection of forts in Louisiana, appropriating $125,000 therefor, was taken up and passed.

Mr. TOUCEY moved to take up the Judiciary bill, which was done; and while Mr. TOUCEY was speaking on it, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24.

PROTEST OF MR. GIDDINGS.

Mr. GIDDINGS rose to a question of privilege, stating a protest against passing important measures without, until recently unknown to American legislation, affording consideration and discussion, and without members being acquainted with the facts involved, as was the case yesterday in the passage of the Bill appropriating $170,000 to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the 8th of February, 1853, on the subject of Claims. He said he was neither permitted to express his dissent to the bill, nor to enter his name on the record. He asked that his protest should be entered on the record.

The Speaker said that he knew of no rule which authorized the entry under the rule as a question of privilege.

Mr. GIDDINGS respectfully appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. ORR moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. GIDDINGS asked his friends as a personal favor to give him the Yeas and Nays.

The appeal was tabled by a vote of 137 against 46.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. DISNEY proposed reporting from the Committee on Public Lands a batch of Railroad bills, and having a vote taken without debate.

Mr. HAMILTON objected, wishing them to be examined.

Mr. DISNEY replied they were alike in principle, and only differed as to locations.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPIATION BILL.

The House acted on the amendments of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, concurring in all reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, except that appropriating $10,000 for a Hospital and medical attendance for American seamen at or near Havana, by a vote of 73 against 112.

Mr. LETCHER's proposition, offered yesterday, "that articles now bearing duties of 100, 40 and 30 per cent., shall, after the 1st of July, pay 80, 32 and 24 per cent., or reducing those present rates 20 per cent., the number of articles paying 25 per cent. to be reduced about 20," was concurred in by a vote of 126 against 82.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a majority of 32.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, vainly endeavored to have the bill recommitted, with instructions to report his amendment offered yesterday, to remit the duties on railroad iron, and admit dyestuffs and unmanufactured wools duty free.

Mr. MEACHAM, of Vt., moved that the bill be laid upon the table. Agreed to—Yeas 141, Nays 62.

[For Tariff bill, see Commercial Department, Eighth Page.]

The following is the vote on Mr. LETCHER's amendment to the Tariff bill.

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Ashe, Baily, Banks, Barksdale, Bell, Benton, Bliss, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Cable, Chamberlain, Chastain, Clarkson, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Craige, Cutting, Davies of Ind., Davis of R. I., Dewitt, Dickinson, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Edmundson, Elliot of Mass., Ellison, English, Etheridge, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, Goode, Goodrich, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Harlan of Ind., Harris of Ala., Hastings, Hendricks, Hoan, Hubbard, Houston, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Kent, Kidwell, Lamb, Lane, Letcher, Locher, Lewis, Lilly, Lindley of Ohio, Mallory, Maclay, Maclay, McQueen, May, Maxwell, May, Miller of Ind., Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Oliver of N. Y., Orr, Peck, Peckham, Perkins of La., Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Richardson, Ritchey of Ohio, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Skelton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Smythe of Tenn., Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stevens, Stuart of Ohio, Stuart of Mich., Thurston, Upham, Walbridge, Walley, Walsh, Warren, Wells, Westwood, Wheeler, White, Wright of Mass., Wright of Pa.

NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Carruthers, Chase, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Dawson, Dick, Dunn, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Gamble, Giddings, Goodwin, Harlan of Ohio, Harrison, Haven, Hiester, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Ingersoll, Kaux, Kurtz, Lindley of Mo., Lynn, McCulloch, Macdonald, Matteson, Maurice, Meyer, Mordecai, Nabers, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of Mo., Packer, Parker, Pennington, Pratt, Preston, Pringle, Puryear, Ready, Riddle, Ritchie of Penn., Robbins, Rowe, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simmons, Sollers, Stratton, Taylor of N. Y., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Teller, Tracy, Trout, Tweed, Van Sant, Wade, Walker, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Mass., Yates, Zollicoffer.

The bill was then passed, by a vote of 126 against 80.

NAVY APPROPRIATION.

The Navy Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee. It appropriates nearly fifteen millions of dollars, of which three millions are for the six new steam frigates, and a quarter of a million towards Mr. STEVENS' war steamer.

There being no quorum at 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Monument Association Officers.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24.

There is a quarrel between the old and new Board of Managers of the National Monument Association. The old Board say that their time does not expire for a year, but the new Board threaten to go on. The superseded officers propose to refer the matter to Gen. WALTER JONES, but the new Board is not inclined to make the reference.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 24.

The county indignation meeting, held here last night on the subject of the United States Senatorship, was a farce and failure. Three hundred persons in all, principally Whigs and Native Americans, assembled.

Resolutions favoring a Western candidate, but naming none, were read, but not acted on.

Mr. SMITH, a representative of the Legislature, rose amidst loud calls, and defended himself lustily for supporting Mr. CAMERON. During the speech he was frequently greeted with hisses, applause, taunts, &c.

Subsequently, Mr. FOSTER, the Editor of the *Dispatch*, offered resolutions, similar in tenor to the pledges of Mr. CAMERON to Mr. KIRKPATRICK, but recommending a new man, untainted with politics.

The resolutions were adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

Politics in New-Hampshire.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 25.

The National Democracy of New-Hampshire hold a mass gathering on Tuesday next. All parties in that State are organizing with much spirit for the coming elections. The meeting of the Democracy will be held at Manchester.

The weather is extremely cold to-day—12° above zero. No arrivals worth reporting.

Appointment of a Marine Court Judge.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 24.

C. E. BIRDSALL has been appointed Judge of the Marine Court, *vice* PHILLIPS, resigned.

Railroad Disaster in Maine.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 24.

While the Kenebec train, this afternoon, was going out to the Cape Elizabeth junction, to connect with the train for Boston, the engine and tender ran off the track, killing the engineer, ALFRED S. GRIFFIN. No one else was injured, and no other damage done.

Marine Disasters.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Feb. 23.

The schooner *Wm. P. Williams* ashore on the east side of the Hook, with corn, since Saturday last, now lies with her head off shore, upon her starboard side, with the sea washing over her. Very little was done yesterday on account of a heavy surf, which rendered it impossible to remain on board of her. Captain BROWN, the underwriters' agent, with his efficient crew, have been doing everything in their power, aided by a strong force under the direction of EDWARD WARDELL, Esq., to save the vessel and cargo, but there is little hope at present of saving either entire. Only a small portion of the corn has as yet been saved. The schooner is considerably hogged.

Arrival of the Marion.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 24.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

Weather in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 24.

This is the coldest day of the season. The thermometer this morning ranged from 14° to 19° below zero.

FROM HAVANA.

CUBA IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE EXPEDITION.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.

New-Orleans papers of Monday, containing the details of the Havana news up to the 15th, have been received. The *Gazettier*, of the 13th, publishes a decree by General CONCHA for the purpose of taking effectual measures to defeat piratical expeditions now preparing in various parts of the United States against the Island. By the decree the whole Island is declared in a state of siege and subject to martial law. The coast declared to be blockaded by the Navy of her most Catholic Majesty. Every vessel desiring to enter the ports will be required to exhibit their papers and will be scrupulously examined. Vessels arriving, filled with people, are considered suspicious from that fact alone. If their papers are regular and perfect, they will only be required to depart. If the papers are irregular, or the vessels have arms, or munitions of war on board, they will be considered piratical and subjected to the penalty proclaimed against piracy.

Her B. M. ship *Medea* had sailed with Spanish troops for Vuelta Da Abajo, and that circumstance had caused rejoicing among the Spaniards who deemed it a manifestation of good will from England. Volunteer forces have been raised, and additional defences built around Havana. French ships are being loaded with ammunition and arms for other ports in Cuba.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Island of Cuba is declared in a state of siege, and its coasts and waters in blockade, by Her Majesty's naval forces; in which the aid of England and France is furnished by all their vessels-of-war which are at present in this vicinity. The edicts and orders of General CONCHA were published on the 13th inst., since which the Government officers of the military and naval departments have been actively employed distributing arms to all that present themselves for enrollment as volunteers, provided for in the same edicts,—embracing the colored people of the Fire Company of Havana—who stand very low in moral estimation in our community—as well as all "good Spaniards of both Hemispheres," who desire or yearn after military fame.

The vessels have been in constant motion out and in port. The troops are moving from the city, which will soon be under the control of raw and undisciplined white and black guards. The British war steamer *Medea* left port yesterday crowded with soldiers for some eastern port, not known to the uninitiated, but supposed to be Puerto Principe or Baracoa, as if the Government was looking for a demonstration from the Island of St. Domingo upon that quarter of our domain. The French steamer *Acheron* loaded yesterday at the arsenal supplies for the same point. Militia of the country have been ordered out for active service and moved into the interior—and of all the consequence nobody knows anything—all is confusion—no business doing—and the people are alarmed by the action of the Government. I cannot extend. Mail steamer will enter, and merchant vessels.

More about the Cuban Expedition.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 13—2 P. M.

I have just returned from a visit to the grand encampment of the filibusters, which has been established on the plantation of Colonel STEWART, below this city. I found the men to be a rather hard set of cases, a large number having for a long time been "members of the *bar*," and loafers about the grog-shops on St. Charles-street. I do not think they will make good patriots or fighting men.

The *Picayune* of this date denies that there is any expedition on foot, and says that it is news to people here. News to people here? Why, every man, woman and child in this city is aware that there is an expedition on foot. Everybody talks about it, and the city is full of men who are going to Cuba. The hotels are full, and every boarding-house in town is crowded with Cuban patriots, strange faces, men from Kentucky, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi. The statements of the Havana papers that the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *Prometheus* are engaged is not true, but the steamers *Pampero*, *United States* and *Massachusetts* are all engaged, and no mistake. The first shipment of men will be from the coast of Florida, and the encampment here only serves as a blind to divert the Spanish Consul's attention from the real place of starting.

The Martha Washington Case—Letter from Albert Pike, Esq.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1855.

A week or two since, I received a number of the New-York TIMES, containing an article copied from the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, in regard to the *Martha Washington* trial, which took place at Helena, in this State, in December, purporting to be written upon information of an eye witness, and stating that, after becoming bail for EARLE, one of the prisoners, and being dismissed from the prosecution, *I went over to the defence, and argued the question in their favor for five days.*

I became bail for EARLE in June last, partly out of pity, and partly because it was intended to enter a *nolle prosequi* as to him in the end, and use him as a witness, it being supposed that he might testify differently from what he had in Ohio. Mr. SIDNEY C. BURTON, who employed me, dissatisfied with this, dispensed with my further services, and I had no more to do with the case. It is wholly false that I argued *any* question on the trial. I took no concern in the case whatever—hardly as a spectator.

So much I said in a short note to the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, and I should have said no more had I not just now been informed that the same article has appeared in a paper published in Cleveland, where Mr. BURTON resides. I am amazed that he allows it to appear there, without prompt contradiction. He ought to know that slander is swift-footed, while contradiction and explanation toil after with a laggard gait.

Nor do I now mean to say much more. The most I desire is, that my contradiction of the lie may be published in Ohio; and for the truth of what I have said, I appeal to Mr. BURTON himself.

I told Mr. BURTON, in June last, that FILLEY's declaration was not legal evidence, and that I could not argue in favor of its admission. I told him also, that on all the testimony up to that time procured by him, he could not convict any one of the prisoners. On the question of jurisdiction, I have the same opinion I had before—that an Arkansas Court had jurisdiction. The Judge before whom CUMMINGS was tried thought differently; nor could I convert him to my opinion, even after I had ceased to be counsel, and was entirely impartial in desiring to see the jurisdiction maintained, as I think it should have been.

As to the case against CUMMINGS, it was no case at all. A witness who admits that he has perjured himself three or four times over in the same case, and one who mostly utters a falsehood at every word, will not produce a conviction anywhere.

To slander the court and jury before whom the case was tried, may subserve private purposes; but it is inhuman in the extreme. There was but one feeling in Phillips County; and that was, that the prisoners should have a fair trial. The judge in every way above reproach, of stainless reputation, a man of intellect, firmness and impartiality. I assure the people of Ohio, that a cleaner and more decorous trial was never had in Ohio; and I am sure that no improper influences acted upon the jury. I was an indifferent spectator, and I know. Whether the prisoners were guilty or not, I do not pretend to say. There were circumstances against some of them; but no case that would warrant a conviction in Arkansas or any where else. I would not have argued such a case to the jury, on the side of the prosecution. I would not have aided in convicting them on it for a fortune.

Very respectfully yours, ALBERT PIKE.

TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROADWAY.

BILL POOLE FATALLY WOUNDED.

The Morrissey and Poole Feud—Renewal of Hostilities—Several Persons Severely Wounded.

Broadway, in the vicinity of Prince and Houston-streets, was the scene of an exciting shooting affair about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, which is but a repetition of a similar occurrence that transpired a few weeks ago under Wallack's Theatre, between TOM HYER, LEWIS BAKER, JIM TURNER and several other noted pugilists. It appears that about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, JOHN MORRISSEY and a gang of ruffians entered a saloon at No. 579 Broadway, called the Stanwix Hall, where they met BILL POOLE. As might be expected, an altercation took place. The proprietor of the saloon, Mr. DEAN, immediately gave information of the disturbance at the Eighth Ward Station-house, and a platoon of Police was forthwith sent to the house, and they succeeded in quieting the belligerents. The crowd then dispersed and went in various directions, though seemingly bent on having a row. They returned to Stanwix Hall just after midnight, where they again encountered POOLE and made a murderous attack upon him. The party was headed by the notorious Californian, JIM TURNER, and was followed by a butcher named CHARLES VAN PELT, PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, *alias* "Pargene," (who is now under $5,000 bail for an attempted murder the night prior to the election last Fall,) C. LINN, JOHN HYLER, and several other fighting characters who are well known to our Police authorities. The particulars of the affray as they have come to the knowledge of our reporter are as follows: When the gang had made their way through the saloon, Pargene rushed up to POOLE, at the end of the counter, and while backed by TURNER, dared POOLE to fight him, to which the latter replied that he (Pargene) was not worth fighting with. This remark excited Pargene, and he seized hold of POOLE's coat collar, saying that he *should fight!* and as POOLE was pushing Pargene away, the Californian interfered, while Pargene spit in POOLE's face. This was about to be resented by POOLE, when TURNER aimed a six-barreled revolver at his head, crying out, "Come, draw your weapon," or words to that effect. Scarcely a minute elapsed before TURNER fired, but as he did so he raised his arm and received himself the full charge which was intended for POOLE. He fired off another barrel at POOLE, and the slug took effect in POOLE's left leg, which weakened him to such a degree that he staggered and fell on the floor. At this moment BAKER jumped on top of POOLE, exclaiming "I'll put you out of the way now." BAKER was also seen to fire off a pistol in the crowd, but it is not known upon whom the contents took effect. POOLE cried to them not to murder him, but the mob paid but little attention. He was beaten and kicked in a horrible manner. The Police finally came and attempted to arrest the offenders, but failed in the effort, and both MORRISSEY and BAKER are still at large. Meanwhile, POOLE was placed in a carriage and conveyed to his residence in Charles-street, where his wounds were examined by a surgeon, but without finding the ball. Last evening POOLE was visited by Dr. CHASTENEY, under direction of Coroner HILTON, who thought it might be necessary to hold an *ante-mortem* examination. The physician returned and reported that POOLE was entirely out of danger.

A young man named CHARLES LOZIER received a pistol shot in the back during the affray, which will confine him to his room for several weeks.

BAKER, one of the assailants, was also shot in the breast, but effected his escape.

About daylight Capt. TURNBULL succeeded in arresting TURNER, Pargene and VAN PELT, at JOHNNY LYNG's gambling-house, in Canal-street, and they were locked up by order of Justice BREWMAN. Yesterday afternoon an investigation into the facts of the affray was commenced at the Second District Police Court, where the affidavits of some dozen witnesses were taken, but none of them are of sufficient importance to publish at length. In connection with the account above given, we annex the testimony of Mr. DEAN, the proprietor of Stanwix Hall, where the shooting took place.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN E. DEAN.

John E. Dean, sworn, says: I am keeper of the saloon at No. 579 Broadway, called Stanwix Hall; about 20 minutes after 12 o'clock last night, James Turner, Patrick McLoughlin, *alias* Pargene, Louis Baker, Charles Van Pelt, and Cornelius Linn, came into my house at the time Poole was standing against the counter, when Pargene approached him, and asked him "Who could lick him," and continued, "Come out doors and fight him;" Poole answered, "You are not worth fighting;" Pargene then seized hold of Poole and insisted upon him to fight; at this period Turner took hold of Pargene and asked him to let go of Poole; Pargene then spit in Poole's face; Turner then pulled his pistol, and exclaimed "Draw;" Poole then stood at the end of the counter, and Pargene was squaring off; Turner then presented his pistol at Poole and fired it off; the charge entered Turner's arm and he fired again; the contents of the pistol on the second firing entered Poole's leg, and he staggered and fell upon the floor; Lewis Baker then fell on top of Poole; I sent for the police, but the fracas was all over when they got there; I saw Baker fire off a pistol, but did not see who the contents struck.

Since writing the above, we understand that MORRISSEY was taken in custody, but afterwards released by a police officer for some unexplained cause. The Chief of Police has expressed his dissatisfaction at such a proceeding, and is determined to call the policeman to account.

The Chief of Police and several of the "Shadows" were engaged in council to a late hour last night, devising ways and means for the arrest of the guilty party.

[POSTCRIPT—8½ A. M.

Our reporter has just returned from POOLE's residence in Christopher-street. POOLE is much worse than in the early part of the evening. The surgeons have not yet succeeded in extracting the ball from his chest,—they say he cannot recover.

City Mortality.

The report of the City Inspector shows the total number of deaths for the week ending Saturday, to be 331, of which 101 were men, 97 women, 162 boys, and 141 girls. The number of deaths from diseases of the throat and lungs is 105, an increase of 70 in the report of the previous week. Nine deaths resulted from bronchitis, 10 from congestion of the lungs, 73 from consumption, 57 from inflammation of the lungs, 2 from disease of the lungs, 13 from congestion of the brain, 9 from diarrhœa, 16 from dropsy in the head, 9 from dysentery, 6 from erysipelas, 16 from typhus fever, 7 from typhoid fever, 10 from inflammation of the brain, 3 from disease of the heart, 12 from inflammation of the bowels, 3 of small-pox, and 4 of pleurisy. Of the children 46 died of convulsions, 14 of croup, 8 of debility, 19 of scarlet fever, 5 of hooping cough, 20 marasmus, and 6 of measles.

☞ There were thirty-nine arrests made in the City yesterday—Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards not heard from.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

GOLD FREIGHT, $1,113,547.

DULL TIMES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MINERS WAITING RAIN.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

NO UNITED STATES SENATOR ELECTED.

THIRTY-EIGHT BALLOTS HAD.

LATER FROM PANAMA.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law*, Lieut. MCKINSTRY, United States Navy, commanding, left Aspinwall at ten minutes past 12 on the morning of the 16th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, 25th, and was at her wharf at 7½ o'clock A. M.

She brings the California mails of the 1st inst., $1,113,547 in treasure on freight, and 304 passengers, brought down the Pacific side by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*. The Panama Railroad is so far completed that trains run the whole distance from Aspinwall to Panama. The passengers by the *J. L. Stephens* were landed at Panama on the morning of the 15th inst., and came on board the *George Law* the evening of the same day. The Road was to be formally opened on the 20th inst., and the party of Directors and other gentlemen who left New-York on the 5th by the *George Law* were to assist in the ceremonies.

Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., lat. 18° 36' N., lon. 83° 20' W., passed an American steamer bound S., supposed to be the *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans for San Juan. Feb. 20, between Carysfort light and Old Matacumbie, passed United States surveying steamer ——, running to southwest, inside the reef. Feb. 21, at 12:30 P. M., lat. 28° 41' N., lon. 79° 30' W., passed bark *J. Denham*, of New-York, bound N. At 6 P. M. same day passed British brig ——, of Halifax, showing a black and white signal, with a letter "L" in the black.

In the list of passengers will be noticed the name of Gen. J. R. ECHENIQUE, President elect of Peru. Gen. E. is accompanied by his family, and intends making a lengthy visit to the United States.

Treasure List per Steamship George Law.

Duncan Elkorn'n & Co.	$415,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	$ 750
Adams & Co.	267,000	Chamberlin, Robins'n & Co.	1,000
Wells Fargo & Co.	170,547	Wells Fargo & Co.	2,126
Dyxell & Co.	120,000	T. & R. Neilson	2,400
Order	45,000	Wm. Cummings	2,034
Wm Hogg & Co.	50,000	Minot & Hooper	2,166
Metropolitan Bank	70,000	John Durand & Co.	4,000
Thomas Walton & Son	14,000	Giro & Francis	750
Johnson & Lowden	10,000		
D. Harris & Co.	10,000	Total	$1,113,547
Drew, Robinson & Co.	10,000		

Summary of News from our Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1855.

The "total" of news summed up hereabouts, for a month past, has shown so slight an aggregate that it has been hardly worth mentioning, consequently I have made no mention thereof recently. The steamers sailing weekly gives you the news so often that it makes *four* bites of a cherry, and cuts into small fractions the little there is. A review general, or general review, or review *without* any general of matters and things *in* general at the present time, foots up unsatisfactorily. California, just now, is in "statu quo." The country is waiting for the people, and the people are waiting for more rain and better days; better really meaning *worse*—rainy ones. The days we are now having are most delightful. There never was in *any* country such balmy, sunny, delicious weather, —days all sunshine and nights all moonshine, Poets can luxuriate in liquid moonbeams that were never excelled. Fires and overcoats we dispense with altogether, and during the day seek the shady side of the street—the average temperature being about 70—a slight difference between the climate of San Francisco and that of New-York. It is all very fine—that is the idea, and the weather too; but it is not what the country requires. We want more rain. The clergy prayed for rain "right sharp" in December, and we got it for the first week in January, but not enough, and the miners, like Oliver, ask for more. The slight impetus given to business, by the rain, did not last but a week or two, and a relapse followed, and we are now back again to our former lethargic state. Merchandise advanced slightly in price, and a speculative movement premised on the probable increased demand, as soon as the miners could wash out the dirt thrown up in piles, waiting for water; but the market may now be termed "perfectly flat"—nothing selling—or, as the market reports say, "inactive." Very little money is coming down from the mines, and unless we have rain very soon the farming interests will suffer severely.

In the way of amusements we are well supplied. At the Metropolitan Theatre the Italian Opera troupe are still performing to fair houses on three evenings of the week—Madame ANNA BISHOP dividing the honors with Signora BARILLI THORNE We have BARILLI in one or two acts of "Lucrecia Borgia," "Ernani," &c., the first part of the evening, and BISHOP in "Norma," "Der Freyschutz," or something else, the latter. The Stock Company having been discharged, the Theatre will only be opened for Opera every other evening. The prices paid the above mentioned artistes are much less than formerly paid to their inferiors. BARILLI gets $100 per night; BISHOP, the same; BOCHSA, $100 per week as leader; the chorus singers and "strikers," $160 per month. BISHOP and BOCHSA are soon to make a professional tour in Australia. Mr. Micawber having written them very urgently on the subject, expressing a great desire to hear them, and as he cannot desert Mrs. Micawber to come here, hopes they will "come there," and they are going. At the "American" everything is being tried with indifferent success—the fact is, people have not money to expend for amusements. BACCUS' Minstrels, now a conglomeration of BACCUS' old troupe and the scattered remnants of CHRISTY's, are drawing better houses than the Theatres; the price is less and it requires a less cultivated taste to appreciate a colored opera in darkey lingo, than the Italian. Notwithstanding the dull times the city is very gay in the way of parties and balls, and a good square trotting nag brings a couple of thousand. Church going has become a very expensive matter in San Francisco: at a sale of pews in Dr. SCOTT's Church a few days since, several sold as high as twelve hundred dollars, equivalent to about $23 per Sunday. It is very much as Dow remarked, "Religion has got to be so expensive a luxury, a poor man stands no kind of a chance of getting to heaven. S.

P. S.—Since writing my letter, it has made a desperate attempt to rain a little; but the weather has got so much in the habit of being perpetually pleasant the rain movement is a failure, and it has cleared off again. The universal cry is "hard times" and money "tight"—a very intelligible state of affairs. It is a singular fact, however, that the times and people are seldom tight at the same moment—the fast ones have not the funds to go on "jollifications," and consequently have become *sober* and respectable holders-up of lamp posts and corners, where they stand all day long waiting for something to "turn up," with a greater degree of patience, too, than Mr. Micawber ever manifested. Judging from the late accounts from the Eastern States, the condition of affairs there is infinitely worse than here. Notwithstanding our hard times, we have shipped you between four and five millions of dollars in gold dust within the past month, which must be like balm to your wounds, and however much you may have sneered at California, such satisfactory arguments are neither to be sneered or "sneezed at." Without being *un-remitting* in our attentions, we have certainly done all you ought reasonably expect for you, and more than you could do for yourselves. The wise men of the East have always held up their hands in holy horror when speaking of our paying 3 per cent. per month *interest* here, and yet we have survived it for years. *They* are now paying about that same rate on "good paper" in Wall-street. How do *they* manage to pay it? and how long can they survive it? They can now have a chance of experiencing that *interest-ing* position. Times in New-York are certainly out of joint, and it will require Professor ANDERSON, or some other worker of one-horse miracles to make things as they were sought to be. Perhaps California will again become the *dernier ressort*, and every broken merchant will commence shipping goods here again. Let them—it will put the finishing touches on, and they will "go under." It does not require much to overstock a "stagnant" market; and just about these days *this* market is as sensitive as half-sea-sick "lady passengers," and every ship's cargo arriving will incense it until a succession of such doses will act as an emetic, and then "stand by."

It is with great regret that we observe the clearance in your City of some half dozen ships during December, with large cargoes for an already abundantly supplied market. It has a tendency to check all operations here, and discourage us in our previously indulged hope that you had learned wisdom by the past, and would refrain from choking up our warehouses with a stock of merchandise sufficient to glut the market for another year. Whenever there is anything like animation in business, such accounts check the movement at once. There has been a slight disposition on the part of speculators to monopolize certain articles, and the effect was felt in an advance in price; but at the present moment there is every reason to believe the advance cannot be maintained, and prices must decline to former rates. The movement being entirely speculative, without any demand to support it, it follows as a matter of course, that the speculators will not make any money, and may consider themselves fortunate if they get out of it whole, *without* pocketing the large profits that they had in anticipation. Yet it is almost entirely upon these unsound and unhealthy spasmodic movements that shippers at the East have based *their* anticipated profits and rushed headlong into the trade, shipping largely in the face of all reason and common sense; but we may as well preach single blessedness to the Mormons as to endeavor to dissuade the before mentioned wise men of the East from their suicidal course. If they are induced to ship on the recommendation and through the representations of the "circulars" of certain commission houses hereabouts, they probably do not stop to reflect upon the *disinterestedness* of the authors. They are safe in THEIR calculations, that the goods will bring enough to pay storage, commissions, &c.; the inside cost being a matter that does not concern them, they are not, of course, going to bother themselves about it. We say to those who think we cannot supply ourselves, and stand in need of their valuable assistance, if they will go in *lemons* they must not grumble if they get squeezed.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident—Terrible Loss of Life.

From the Placer Times.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as the steamer *Pearl*, of the Combination line, which had been racing with the *Enterprise*, of the Citizens' line, from Marysville to Sacramento, was nearing the latter city, her boiler exploded, very nearly destroying the boat and hurrying a large number of human beings into eternity. From the many conflicting statements in regard to the disaster, we gather the following: There were 93 passengers on board, of whom 35 were Chinamen. Of these the bodies of 22 who were killed have been recovered.

...ankle, [illegible] severely scalded, [illegible] thrown into the water; [illegible] Sacramento, [illegible] Mr. Hamm, of Grant Valley; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger; [illegible] Sullivan's Station, [illegible] Mr. Hamm, of the firm of Bailey & Co., (Bay Horse Mills,) badly scalded; Mr. Jones, book-keeper of Wells, Fargo & Co., severely scalded; Mr. Sawyer, spring; Miner, Sacramento, [illegible] in hospital; Gentleman, of San Francisco, badly scalded, at hospital; At Rye, in hospital, badly scalded; Thomas Sheridan, of Sacramento, leg broken and badly scalded, in hospital; Chinaman, badly scalded, at hospital; Chinaman, slightly scalded, at hospital; E. Hussey, deck hand, severely scalded, at hospital; five Chinamen, some wounded and some severely scalded, taken to Chinese houses on I-street.

SUNDAY, 12 o'clock M.—Persons have been dragging the river, and thirteen bodies have been recovered. Several of these are Chinamen. The room in the Water Works building presents a piteous spectacle; the victims are laying in tiers, their bodies mangled and distorted. Persons are employed in washing and dressing the bodies. It is said that Coroner SMITH will to-day hold an inquest over all the bodies. Dr. PRICE, of the Hospital, thinks Mr. SPRINGER will recover. No amputations have as yet taken place. Many are lying at the Hospital whose recovery is very uncertain. A gentleman from Shasta, tells us that eleven of his acquaintances on their way to the Atlantic States left on the *Pearl* yesterday for Sacramento. He has not been able to find one of them. They all had large amounts of money about them. Among those recovered from the river, have been recognized the bodies of JAS. CAVANAGH, Capt. DAVIS and a Schwinian, who kept a fruit store in San Francisco. Capt. DAVIS had received a frightful gash over the left eye. The skull is awfully fractured, and his death must have been instantaneous.

A large number of the deceased Chinese have been removed by their countrymen. A story is current that the engineer of the boat escaped by swimming to the Yolo side, when he took to the woods, and has not since been seen or heard of.

SACRAMENTO, Sunday, Jan. 28—10 P. M.

Twenty-six bodies have been recovered from the river to-day, making forty in all, (exclusive of wounded and unhurt,) eighteen of these were Chinamen. Twenty or thirty more are supposed to be in the river yet. MOUNT not yet found. At this time there are thirty-one bodies in a room of the Station-house. WADLEIGH, engineer, is under arrest.

From our Sacramento Correspondent.

Having just returned (at 11 o'clock A. M. Sunday,) from a visit to the various points of interest connected with the terrible explosion of the boilers of the steamer *Pearl*, which took place near this city yesterday, I sit down to give you a statement of the material facts, so far as they have yet been ascertained, and which may be relied upon as being entirely correct to that extent.

Immediately after the explosion, the vessel filled with water, and sank to the cabin floors. In this condition a rope was made fast to her and towed ashore, by means of which she was floated a short distance below the mouth of the American River, where she now lies.

Some of the bodies were thrown as far as seventy and eighty feet from the wreck. From the many and frightful nature of the wounds inflicted, the boilers must have been scattered to fragments. As yet no clue has been discovered as to their whereabouts. Of the whole number of passengers aboard, about thirty were Chinamen, the largest portion of whom were killed. WILLIAM A. TILMAN, the clerk, was writing in his room at the time of the explosion. He was thrown into the air, and fell on the cabin floor of the boat. Before he could recover an upright position, a dead man fell on top of him. He says that he saw a great number of arms, legs and dismantled bodies flying in every direction around him. Capt. DAVIS was standing near the wheel house at the time of the catastrophe. His body was recovered this morning. A ghastly wound at the corner of the right eye, shows that he must have been killed instantly. Mr. RANDALL, the mate, was saved, with both legs and one arm broken. ANDREW WADLEIGH, chief engineer, is missing, supposed to have been blown to atoms.

LIST OF SAVED.—H. C. Bidwell, Steward; Edward B. Springer, Barkeeper, but fatally wounded; Captain Randall, not expected to survive; Thomas Sheridan, passenger, both legs broken and a hand nearly cut off, not expected to recover; R. B. Carroll, passenger, badly scalded; H. Harty, deckhand, badly scalded; David Monroe, deck passenger, slightly wounded; Philip Riley, deckhand, leg broken; ——Nicholson, leg broken in seventh places; R. D. Nichols, firm of Polley & Co., Sacramento, slightly wounded; Emanuel Lewen, of Shasta, slightly wounded; Samuel J. Jones, of San Francisco; Wm. A. Tilman, Clerk, slightly wounded; eight Chinamen, in Hospital, and four taken to private quarters, variously injured; R. H. Williams, Pilot, slightly wounded: six white men at Hospital; Henry Keefer, Adams & Co's. Messenger, unhurt; Geo. Hoy, unhurt; B. Thompson, do.; —— Lentzer, do.; Moffit, do.; Andrew Wadleigh, Engineer, do.; and four or five others, presumed to have left for San Francisco, unhurt.

LIST OF THE DEAD.—Col. Alex. Anderson, Attorney at Law, of Nevada; Beggar Rassine, fruiterer, of San Francisco: Wm. McBride and T. B. Mount, messengers of Wells, Fargo & Co.; Capt. E. T. Davis; Capt. Randall, mate; C. A. Stults, of Marysville; Marie Marcux; John Bayless, of Marrysville; Francis Fisher, hong inland, N. Y.; Mr. Williams, formerly in the employ of Brown & Co., Sacramento; John Stader, miner, of Pa.; Geo. A. Clouse, miner, of Indiana; Charles Jewell, fireman; James Smith, cabin boy; six unknown white men, recovered; five Chinamen recovered.

Mr. KEEFER states that there was no steam, smoke or fire to be seen on board the boat after the explosion, and he experienced no unpleasant effects from either.

Mayor JOHNSON has done everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, and recover the bodies of the dead and missing. Men are at present engaged in dragging and seining the river for the missing.

The treasure of WELLS, FARGO & Co., to the amount of about $7,000, was lost.

Some twelve or sixteen dead bodies are now lying in the Station-house, over which a Coroner's inquest is being held.

Four men were at the table playing cards when the whole front of the boat flew away, and they were left unhurt. Col. ANDERSON, who had been watching the game, had scarcely quitted them and walked forward, when the explosion took place, and he was killed.

Crowds of people are gathered on the river banks, attentive spectators of everything going forward; but as the hour for the departure of the down river steamer is approaching, I must bring my letter to a close. For some of my information I am indebted to the extras issued from the several newspaper offices of this place yesterday.

Senatorial Election.

Thirty-four joint ballots have been had in the Legislature. On the last ballots the votes stood thus:—

	31st.	32d.	33d.	34th.
Broderick	11	13	11	11
Gwin	36	36	36	35
Edwards	37	36	36	34
McCorkle	15	11	8	8
McDougal	1	1	1	1
Hammond	0	1	1	1
Field	1	1	0	0
Whitesides, of Yuba	0	0	0	9

GWIN one ahead! but nobody elected. The Union *Democrat*, says: "Dr. GWIN's friends still remain firm in their just wishes and demands, so clearly expressed at the ballot boxes at the last election. When insignificant minorities, outraging their constituency, and for the purpose of gratifying a petty feeling of spite and revenge, protract a struggle from day to day, that should be, in accordance with time-honored usage, settled amicably and at once, attempt to dictate terms to the great Democratic party, and if they cannot rule, to ruin the party to whom they owe all that they possess of political honors and preferment—when, we say, men can be found occupying such an unenviable position, it is high time that all political fellowship be withdrawn, and they made to stand out before the world in all their deformity, a warning and example for all future aspirants for place and power. It is now publicly proclaimed that the Democratic caucus nominee shall be withdrawn or the chief of the disorganizers, or a Whig elected. The fiat has gone forth. Terms have been dictated, and we shall soon see if there be found a sufficient number so far forgetful of their duty to the party and themselves, as to accomplish such an unholy design. The time is now ripe for judgment."

Cattle Thieves in Contra Costa—Three Men Hung by the People—Confession of Sabuthed Viehen.

Information was received in this city yesterday, to the effect that three notorious cattle thieves were last week pursued from Livermore's Ranch, a distance of nearly fifty miles, captured and taken to Turner's Ferry, where they were speedily tried by a people's jury, found guilty of cattle stealing, and hung. A detailed account of the affair is given, as follows:

On Friday of last week, J. A. NEAL, a resident of Livermore's Ranch, received information that three men were upon the mountains, driving off a large drove of cattle. He immediately started in pursuit, joining with eight or ten men, and overtook the fugitives. This was at Turner's Ferry, on the San Joaquin. The fugitives, who had with them twenty-five head of cattle belonging to Livermore & NEAL, were delivered by the people of Yuba, a California, to the above-named officers—and JOSE SVEDEN and JUAN P. CONTRELAS, Chilenos. Upon being summoned to surrender, one of the Chilenos brandished his pistol to Mr. NEAL, at the same time that the other attempted to shoot that gentleman. Fortunately the Vaquero was sufficiently quick to fire at the treacherous Chileno, wounding him severely enough to divert his aim. All the three were then arrested.

Mr. NEAL and his vaquero then took their prisoners to Turner's Ferry, where twenty-seven men were called on a Jury, who proceeded to try the parties. The prisoners were found guilty of cattle stealing, and twenty-four of the Jury voted for their death by hanging. That sentence was carried into execution on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. It was on the previous day, Sunday, that the criminals had been arrested and tried.

Before his execution, VALDEZ made a confession of numerous crimes that had been committed by him. He was a well known villain. He acknowledged to have murdered in his time seven persons, and to have stolen an immense number of horses and cattle, more indeed than he could remember. VALDEZ was the individual who stole, seven or eight head of cattle from W. H. DAVIS, of San Leandro, and murdered the Indian who had been in charge of them. For that offence, VALDEZ was arrested, but made his escape from the Sheriff. A reward of $1,500 was offered for his capture. At the time when he was taken prisoner by Mr. NEAL, he had in his possession two gold watches; one, a gentleman's, and the other, a lady's watch.

VALDEZ died as he lived, a hardened villain, confessing that he had deserved death long ago. He also stated that he was in connection with a band of thieves who had laid a plan to scour the country below San José and rob every ranch between that town and Monterey. The two Chilenos begged hard for life, but in vain. All three were hung.

Great Excitement in Oakland—Capture of Two Horse Thieves—A Man Hung!

We take the following from an Extra issued by the *Leader* yesterday morning: Between 3 and 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, the staples were forced off the door of the Oakland Jail by a party supposed to be Redwoods men, who captured two of the inmates—notorious horse thieves—GEORGE SHELDON and BOB PARKER. They immediately proceeded to the bridge leading to Clinton, where the mob hung GEORGE SHELDON upon a tree. BOB PARKER was set at liberty. These men had been arrested on Monday night by Officers KELLOGG and STODER, for stealing a horse from Alderman KELSEY. They were tried yesterday before Judge MARIER, Justice of the Peace, and found guilty, when they were bound over in the sum of $3,000 each, in default of which, they were committed to the wooden prison of Oakland, from which they were to have been conveyed this morning to San Francisco, for safe keeping. Great excitement exists among the people, and a variety of opinion in relation to the doings of the Redwood party.

OAKLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1855.

An inquest was held this day by B. F. FERRIS, Esq., Justice of the Peace, on the body of GEORGE W. SHELDON, who was found hung by the neck in the township of Clinton. The Jury rendered their verdict that the deceased came to his death by being unlawfully hung by the neck, and that the said act was committed by a body of armed men unknown to the Jury.

John Tabor.

JOHN TABOR, late editor of the *Stockton Journal*, a newspaper formerly published at Stockton, California, has been condemned to death for the homicide of Mr. MANSFIELD, a gentleman at the time connected with San Joaquin *Republican*, a paper printed in the same city. There had been a newspaper difficulty between the parties—they met upon the street—MANSFIELD unarmed advanced towards TABOR, saying, "now young man I am going to give you my opinion of you," when the latter drew a pistol and fired, inflicting a mortal wound upon the former. TABOR was arrested, tried and condemned, and unless the clemency of the Executive be interposed, will, in a few days suffer the extreme penalty of the law. His trial was fair and impartial—his defence able—and in his death the law may be thoroughly vindicated. Petitions were widely circulated for his pardon, and the papers all urge that he should be pardoned.

Man Shot.

Last evening, about 7½ o'clock, a man named FREDERICK OLDMAN, was shot in Washington-street. The particulars, as accurately as they could be obtained, are as follows: Mr. W. R. BACKUS, who shot the man, states that he boarded at a house on Stout-street, near Washington. On arriving at his boarding house, shortly after 7 o'clock, he was informed by the lady of the house that a man had been there and kicked in the window and attempted to enter, but on calling for help on a gentleman who was boarding in the house, he had taken to flight. Whilst conversing with the lady on the subject, the man again made his appearance and was pointed out as the individual who had broken in the window. Mr. BACKUS states that the man made a spring towards the lady as though he would attack her for having pointed him out. Mr. B. then sprang between them to prevent the lady receiving any injury. Deceased then ran off, pursued by Mr. B., who called to him several times to stop; he however continued to run down Washington-street, closely pursued. Suddenly he stopped, and crouching down commenced feeling behind his back as though he intended to draw a pistol. Mr. BACKUS also stopped and concealed himself partially behind the corner of an adjacent building, at the same time calling out to those in the vicinity to "take care, the man was going to shoot." BACKUS then, with the intention, as he avers, of disabling him, aimed at the lower extremities of the man and fired. The ball took effect in the head, killing him instantly. Mr. BACKUS immediately gave himself up and was taken to the Station-house. A knife was found on the spot where OLDMAN fell, supposed to have been the one he was endeavoring to draw at the time. The man who was shot has been in the city prison several times lately for petty offences. He was liberated about three days since, after having been incarcerated 15 days on a charge of vagrancy. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day. Mr. BACKUS was tried, and the Jury brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

THE ISTHMUS.

From Bogota.

The interior of the country remains in perfect tranquility, and the administration, at the head of which is the Vice-President, JOSE DE OBALDIA, has published its programme, under date of the 15th ult., with the object of guaranteeing liberty and public order, and to support the welfare of the country.

On the 20th of December Gen. JOSE TADEO MONAGES was proclaimed President of Venezuela by the Congress.

The Aspinwall *Courier* says that the running time of the train which went from Panama to Aspinwal on Sunday afternoon was about three hours; and, from our information of the condition of the road, the prospects of its durability, and the manner of its regulation, we presume that will be about the average time of the regular daily trips. We hear it stated that it is the intention of the manager, now that the road is finished, to start the trains hearafter punctually, at regular hours each day, from both termini.—*Panama Standard.*

Business and the Markets—Financial Review.

From the San Francisco Shipping List, Feb. 1.

With the exception of a somewhat diminished demand for money, we have no change of any importance to note in financial matters in San Francisco. The dullness in business continues, and is in fact almost unprecedented, while but very little dust is coming in from the mountains, and the prospect of an immediate increase is not very flattering. Every interest in the State is at present exceedingly depressed—the agriculturalists during as a general thing, however, better than either the miners or the merchants, while the mechanics are probably worse off than any of the others. Such hard times were never known before in California. There are at present more persons unemployed in this city than at any time since 1849,—and the same remark, if we can rely upon the reports of the interior newspapers, holds good all over the State.

It may surprise some of our readers on the Eastern seaboard to learn that we have been so little benefited by the rains of the early part of January. Before their advent we were continually regretting the continuance of the fine weather, but since then we have had no better times to report. This is easily explained when we have the facts before us. In San Francisco we had rain, but throughout the mountains a storm raged which covered the country with snow, and, for the present, afforded no relief to the miners. The higher mountain ranges are now deeply imbedded in snow, while the earth in the lower mining country was so baked, that the water which fell was all absorbed. What we want is a few nights steady rain. As soon as we get that, money will become more abundant and times improve. At present we remain dependent upon the clouds for our supply of Dust.

But few large loans are asked for in the city at present, and still fewer transactions are to be recorded,

[illegible] in trade or speculation. [illegible] banks leaving for the [illegible] twenty-five per cent, [illegible] Wednesday, [illegible] per cent interest [illegible] Thursday [illegible] per cent [illegible] Friday [illegible] per cent [illegible] Saturday [illegible] per cent [illegible] Monday [illegible] per cent [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] per cent [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] per cent

do I know that my accusation has. I understand that we are charged with printing an article. To print an article is not an offence. Nor can you find in the statutes book anything about that particular article. The offence must be defined in the language of the law. You cannot drag up those parties for the publication of "What was not Done." There is no such offence known to the law. You have got to charge these gentlemen with having done something which the law defines and declares to be an offence. And if we had but that, your Honor would not have been in the embarrassing position which I am sure your Honor desires as little as any one to fill, and in which your Honor is at the same time the party injured, the accuser, the Judge, the witness and the executioner. Now to occupy these five positions is very unfortunate for any gentleman in private life, and I am sure that nothing but a desire to vindicate the dignity of the Court, and to prevent the administration of justice being brought into ridicule, could induce your Honor to assume those several positions yourself. The true course would have been to have framed an accusation, stating the offence which had been committed, to have served the same on the parties, and to have taken testimony. Then your Honor would have been saved the painful care of becoming yourself the witness. If it turns out that your Honor is the only witness, then we have not a chance to call our witnesses or to cross-examine anybody—we are to lose the liberty entirely of asking witnesses what did or what did not take place in Court that morning. I had supposed until this morning that substantially what was published in the paper that morning did actually take place. Now I say, Sir, that we desire to have an opportunity to make our proofs to show the truth of this question of contempt and the facts upon which it is based. After the indictment is found we will plead to it, and then we want to have a chance to be heard as to the real or unreal, the witty or the solemn nature of these facts. We want it spread on the record, and then we can take it before the proper tribunal to learn whether these things constitute such a contempt as will justify the imprisonment of a citizen. I am very sure that it is necessary that we should have some such record as this. Certainly if your Honor makes an order like this, we expect to have it reviewed. We want to free it as far as possible from any personal feeling. To be sure your Honor had suggested that it was strange they had singled out your Honor in this matter. There was no singling out at all, much less Mr. Justice McCarthy. (Mr. Benedict here read the provisions of the statute in the matter.) This is really an attempt to punish this gentleman for a crime—a criminal contempt; and certainly without this meaning any contempt and without having given him a copy of the accusation. I know the Court charges us with writing that article; but there is no subdivision relating to that article. The Court has only power to punish for a specified offence; this article may be used to show that we have been guilty of the offence. Now I say that by the judgment of this Court, perhaps, Mr. Harper is to be deprived of $250, and it does not detract from the case that he can pay it easily; he might be poor. A great many editors are shockingly poor. [Laughter.] Or he may be put in the County Prison for thirty days. Notwithstanding the penalty, when we ask for the accusation we are told that we have waived the right by coming here and putting in an affidavit,—waived our right by coming here a week ago and saying that we knew nothing about it, and had nothing to do with the publication and are deprived of the opportunity of putting witnesses on the stand or of cross-examining the witnesses opposed to us, and, in fact, of all opportunity to prove our innocence. Has anybody proved Mr. Harper guilty of any offence? Has any witness been called to prove the offence according to law? Not one. Your Honor issued a summons for him to show cause why he should not be punished. Presupposing that there has been a trial, a conviction and everything, and now the only question is, have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you? That is the case as it stands here. I say this, not that I entertain any but the kindest feelings towards both the members of this Court, but I am bound to characterise this thing as it presents itself to my mind.

While I agree that this is a matter which had better not have been noticed at all, yet it assumes a solemn and important character here. Mr. Harper does not like to give either time or money; nor will he do either if he can help it, until he knows the grounds of the proceedings against him, so that the subject can be properly reviewed.

We protest, therefore, against these proceedings as summary and contrary to statute; as founded upon no accusation: as giving no opportunity for defence; as founded upon no proof, and no trial, and no hearing, and no record; and as being entirely, as the case now stands, without the jurisdiction of this Court.

Judge McCarthy—I have just received a note from the counsel of the other party, (Mr. Lee,) stating that he is actively engaged in another Court in the trial of a cause. If the other parties do not object, the postponement will be granted.

Mr. Abbott—I expected a decision in Mr. Harper's case to-day.

Judge McCarthy—So far as I am concerned, I am prepared to pronounce the judgment of the Court now, but I do not want to pass upon the matter by piecemeal. I would rather make a final disposition of the case at once. If there is no objection, I will adjourn the hearing until a day to be agreed upon after adjournment. I will serve a copy of the accusation on you, Mr. Benedict, early in the week.

Mr. Abbott—I acquiesce in that arrangement.

Other business was then taken up, and thus was the dignity of the Marine Court again, and indefinitely postponed.

Anniversary of the French Republic.

Saturday last was the seventh anniversary of the triumph of the French Revolution of February 24, 1848, and it was celebrated with much spirit and enthusiasm by the various societies of proscribed European exiles in our City. Many other Democratic organizations were represented in the festive proceedings of the day, and the delegates vied with each other in their expression of the warm republican feeling suggested by so striking an occasion.

At 4½ o'clock P. M., the different societies who were to take part in an evening banquet assembled, pursuant to a general call, at No. 80 Leonard-street, where they were marshaled and arranged by their respective officers. At about 5 o'clock they formed in procession along Leonard-street, and preceded by a fine military band, took up their line of march by Broadway and the Park to Nassau-street, passing from the latter along Fulton-street into Broadway, and thence by Broome-street to the Bowery. They then descended the Bowery to the Shakspeare Hotel, on the corner of Duane and William-streets.

The afternoon was clear and brilliant, and the gay banners of the Mountain Section of French Republicans, the beautiful Tricolors of Italy and Poland, the wreathed Harp of Erin emblazoned on its ground of green, all headed by the standard of our own Republic, fluttered brightly and gallantly in the mellow sunshine. The procession moved with order and precision, to stirring Revolutionary music, and excited much interest wherever it passed.

After some time spent in rest and preparation, the spacious dining-hall of the Shakspeare was illuminated and thrown open to the company. The apartment was lighted *a giorno* by many burners and chandeliers; three tastefully ranged and decorated tables ran its whole length to the front on William-street; they were traversed at that end by another table prepared for the officers of the meeting and invited guests, and above the latter the numerous society flags were gracefully twined and draped, with the Star Spangled Banner surmounting them and embracing them in its triple folds. Along the walls were neat escutcheons bearing the watchword names of *Hungary, Poland, Italy, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, etc., etc.*, denoting the scenes of struggle and triumph in the briefly glorious Democratic epoch of 1848 and 1849.

Seats had been provided at the banquet tables for more than two hundred gentlemen, and they proved none too many. When all had found place, the company were called to order by M. de Lecluse, who moved that Señor T. Tolon, of the Cuban League, should preside. This nomination was unanimously and warmly accepted, and Señor Tolon, after a few brief remarks, took the Chair.

Some twenty minutes were now devoted to the discussion of the excellent viands.

At length an admonition from the Chair claimed the silence of all, and the programme of regular toasts was duly announced.

The first of these was

To the 24th of February!

And was responded to in French by M. De Lecluse.

A letter was now read from Gen. Guiseppi Avezzana, who regretted that his infirm health would not permit his attendance, while he still joined his voice with theirs in applauding and commemorating the event they celebrated. [Applause.]

The second toast was

"To the Alliance of the Peoples."

Responded to by Señor Tolon.

The third sentiment,

To the Press!

was responded to by Col. Forbes, of the Universal Republican Association.

The fourth toast was

To the martyrs of Liberty!

Responded to by Mr. Gourieux, one of the brave deportes to Cayenne.

The fifth toast was

To the American People!

The sixth toast was

To the Future!

M. Rafnal sang a beautiful ode, in the French language, to Washington. And when the volunteer songs and toasts were called for, M. Lallo sang the "Marseillaise," and other gentlemen enlivened the meeting with their eloquent remarks.

About 11½ o'clock this interesting assemblage dispersed, with three cheers for the Universal Republic.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening at the chapel of the New-York University. Rev. Dr. Hawks, President of the Society, occupied the Chair. There was a numerous and select attendance, including many ladies. On motion, the usual preliminary business was disposed of, after which the President announced that the paper of the evening would be read by Rev. J. Thompson. Mr. Thompson thereupon, read a lengthy and interesting paper upon the subject of the Dead Sea, and the recent discoveries in that region. It was mainly an elaborate and critical review of the work of De Soley, the distinguished French traveler, and his alleged discoveries in that region, in which he assumes to have found and unequivocally defined the sites of the Pentapolis, or the doomed cities. After alluding briefly to the theories advanced by numerous tourists, from the earlier ages down to the present, as to the origin of the Dead Sea, and the probable locality of the cities so summarily destroyed by the vengeful hand of an incensed Deity, the lecturer proceeded to examine the degree of credibility to be awarded to the statements of Monsieur De Soley. First he considered De Soley as too bent on making discoveries; he went with foregone conclusions, and labored to make everything he saw subserve to his previous theories. He was credulous to a remarkable degree, and most flagrantly imposed upon by his mendacious Bedouin guides. The lecturer then showed at length as being utterly impossible the different localities assigned as the sites of the pentapolitan cities. Gomorrah he said, De Soley placed at Rhaihen Usdum, on the western side of the Dead Sea, on the southwestern angle near the base of the northern extremity of the Salt Mountain. This, the lecturer stated, was not only contrary to the Scripture account, but inconsistent with the geological condition of the locality referred to. Zoar, on the eastern side, was, the lecturer stated, unquestionably the key that must unravel the mystery. He quoted Scripture passages to show that Gomorrah was in close proximity with the Zoar of Holy Writ. This, he said, was entirely lost sight of in the hypothesis of De Soley. The lecturer cited the localities as given by De Soley of the other doomed cities, all of which he aimed to show were without the least ground of credibility. The lecturer, in conclusion, dwelt upon the theories of Drs. Robinson and Smith, Lieutenants Lynch and Vanderveldy, as to the site of the cities, and their interpretation of the various existent geological phenomena. The ruins of the cities, it was their view, still slept in their ashes. Lieutenant Vanderveldy, he stated, had traversed the places referred to since De Soley, and with a copy of De Soley's manuscript in his hands, and that he saw nothing of the alleged ruins. The lecturer remarked in addition that he had passed himself over the disputed territory, but no traces or evidences of ruins such as were described by De Soley existed then. In closing the lecturer recommended an exploring expedition to the Dead Sea, and doubted not it would be productive of invaluable results to science.

A vote of thanks was returned to the lecturer, and a copy of the paper requested for the archives of the Society, after which the meeting adjourned.

Singular Case of Poisoning—Loss of Two Lives.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner Hilton held an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of Eugenie Wise. The circumstances connected with her death are singular and interesting. It appears that on the 22d of January a party of seven took dinner at the house of her husband, No. 501 Sixth-avenue. There was on the table smoked ham, bread and lager-bier, of which they all partook heartily. During the following night they were all taken with sickness at the stomach and dysentery, discharging an acrid, slimy substance. On the following morning physicians were sent for, and soon it got noised about that they had been poisoned with lager-bier, bought of one Mr. Bierzers, in Thirty-third-street. The patients grew worse, and finally the family of Mr. Wise was sent to the Hospital, Mrs. Wise grew worse and shortly afterwards expired, and her husband, it is thought, cannot possibly survive. Her child, who was also taken sick, will probably recover. The Coroner was called in yesterday, and held an inquest. From the testimony of Prof. Silliman, Dr. Fennell, Dr. Harris, Dr. Swift and others, it appears that the poisoning was not caused by lager-bier, but by the ham they ate. An instance was cited were two hundred persons were poisoned by eating ham in Wurtemberg. It was ascertained that it contained an acid, deposited in the fatty matter. The symptoms in the case of Mrs. Wise were stated to be precisely like those which exhibited themselves in the instance alluded to. Dr. Fennell found by the *post-mortem* examination that the lining membrane of the stomach was much corroded, and that there were several ulcers upon it, caused by the poison. John Huler, one of the party who took dinner at the time stated, testified that he was taken with a looseness of the bowels, and that he had lost thirty pounds of flesh. It also appears by the evidence that others of the party who ate dinner on that occasion are still unwell, suffering from the effects of bad ham. After a careful hearing of the case, the Jury considered on their verdict, and returned the following: "That Eugenie Wise came to her death by poison; and from the fact of five others who partook of the dinner in question with deceased having all of them since sickened in a similar manner to that which caused her death, we are unable to infer the death of deceased, other than to some poison in the ham of which they ate on that occasion."

An Extensive Gambling-House Broken up—Nineteen Men Arrested.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, descent was made by the Police on a gambling-house situated at the northwest corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue. The premises have a porter-house on the first floor and the second floor was used for gambling. When the posse of Police belonging to the reserved corps entered the place under disguise, they found in the upper room nineteen young men congregated around a billiard table, playing at a game called *vingt 'un*. When the reserved corps entered they were not recognized as police, and those present thought they were a new party coming in to play. Shortly afterwards, however, the police made themselves known, and Captain Walling, of the Eighteenth Ward, with a posse of men guarded the outer door. The nineteen prisoners were then conveyed to the Eighteenth Ward Station House, where they were detained for examination, and gave their names and calling as follows:

C. Harman Smith	Merchant.
Aldridge Winham	Architect.
John Ward	Grocer.
Geo. Slater	Clerk.
Harvey Bishop	Merchant.
P. M. Belton	Printer.
Geo. S. Drew	Plumber.
Wm. C. Stewart	Clerk.
Thomas W. Weeks	Cartman.
Edmund T. Hyde	Bookbinder.
George Winslow	Clerk.
Henry Jackson	Clerk.
Wm. Robinson	Clerk.
Edward Burns	Artist.
James Mortimer	Cabinet-maker.
Wm. Murphy	Lawyer.
Charles Graham	Clerk.
Samuel Pollock	Clerk.
Edwin Anthony	Clerk.
	Jeweller.

Suicide by Hanging.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held by Coroner O'Donnell on the body of Daniel Pierson, at the tavern of Seth Helding, No. 206 Fulton-street, who came to his death by committing suicide by hanging. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that he had been boarding at the above place for the last four months; that he was a pedlar of pens and like articles; that he was in destitute circumstances, and greatly depressed in his mind in consequence. On the day before he committed suicide, he was told by the landlord that he could not afford to keep him longer; that he would make him a present of what he owed him, but that he must look up another boarding-place at once. Pierson prevailed on Mr. Helding to allow him to stay the night out, and went to bed as usual, absenting in a room with one Richard Waler, who got up the next morning about 4½ o'clock, and started for his place of work, leaving Pierson in bed asleep. About 7 o'clock in the morning, Jane Anderson, a boarder, went up stairs to sweep out the room, as she usually did, and found Pierson suspended by a handkerchief by the neck from a hook in the wall, and dead. Notice was given and the Coroner held his inquest, the result of which was, that, "in the opinion of the jurors, he, the said Pierson, committed suicide by strangulation."

The Loss of Life on the Bloomingdale Road—The Case Dismissed.

During the last daily session of the Grand Jury, the case of John H. Hunter, who stood charged with driving his sleigh over a lad named John Betts, thereby causing his death, was brought before the honorable body. It seems the Mayor offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the guilty party in this transaction, and Mr. Hunter having surrendered himself to Officer Elder, and confessed all the particulars connected with the painful affair, the authorities were disposed to show him all the leniency in their power. Several gentlemen residing at the St Nicholas Hotel came forward and volunteered to testify in favor of the defendant, in substance as follows: They were driving down the Bloomingdale Road, at the time the sleigh of Mr. Hunter ran over the body of the deceased. The said citizens further state that as Mr. Hunter approached the lad, there was a dog fight in the road, which frightened his (Hunter's) horse, and he became unmanageable. Officer Elder was sworn before the Grand Jury, and gave a full account of the acknowledgment made to him by the defendant. Under the circumstances, the Grand Jury dismissed the matter, and Mr. Hunter was liberated from the $2,000 bonds he had given before Justice Stuart at Chambers.

Eleventh Ward Relief Association.

The statement of this Association of its operations for sixty-two days, ending Feb. 22, shows the following facts: The average number of persons on register, who have received relief on each of the above days, is 316. Total number of families relieved, according to register in the same period, 19,592. Each family will average 4½ persons, which makes the total number relieved per day 1,422, and the whole number in 62 days 88,164. Besides this amount 1,545 persons have received aid whose names are not registered, making the aggregate 89,709. At present there are 1,079 families on register, composed of 4,855 persons, one-half coming every other day, who receive sufficient to keep them two days, consequently the average will be much greater in the future. The Association have given out and used in the same period

739 bushels of potatoes, 331 bushels of turnips, 693 bushels of beans, 92 bushels of coal, 25 bushels of salt, 40 bushels of onions, 90 bushels of carrots, 10,854 pounds of navy bread, 9,234 pounds of pork, 10,968 pounds of beef, 1,935 pounds of suaton, 3,080 pounds of rice, 600 pounds of mackarel, 200 pounds of fresh fish, 950 pounds of Indian meal, 290 loaves of bread, 159 heads of cabbage, 8,060 gallons of beef soup, 6,325 gallons of bean soup.

Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.

The Treasurer of this Society announces the receipt of $1,620, from different sources, during the month of January.

The Phenomena of Modern Spiritualism.

The commencement of a discussion involving the question, the causes of the phenomena of Modern Spiritualism, to continue for several evenings, is announced for this evening. The discussion will take place in the Tabernacle. The question, as stated in the handbills, is as follows: "Are any of the so-called spiritual manifestations of the present day properly referrable to the agency of departed spirits?" The disputants are Rev. Uriah Clark, formerly a Universalist Minister, and Dr. B. Brown Williams, who has been for some years extensively known as a lecturer on Biology, Mesmerism and kindred subjects. Mr. Clarke takes the affirmative, and Dr. Williams the negative of the question.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 17th day of February to the 24th day of February, 1855. Men, 101; women, 97; boys, 182; girls, 141. Total, 521. Adults, 198; children, 323; males, 283; females, 238; colored persons, 18.

DISEASES.

Abscess psoas	1	Dropsy, in heart	1
Abscess of prostate gland	1	Dysentery	9
Apoplexy	1	Enlargem't heart	1
Apoplexy, nervous	1	Eruption, rose rash	1
Asthma	3	Erysipelas	6
Bleeding lungs	1	Erysipelas, from vaccination	1
Bleeding, womb	1	Fever	2
Bowels, disease of	1	Fever, bilious	1
Bronchitis	9	Fever, gastric	2
Burned or Scalded	2	Fever, nervous	2
Cancer in abd'm'n	1	Fever, puerperal	2
Cancer of stom'h and liver	1	Fever, remittent	2
Catarrh	1	Fever, scarlet	12
Casualties, injury to bowels	1	Fever, typhoid	12
Casualties, by Railroad	1	Fever, typhus	16
Colic	1	Fractu'e. of the head and face	2
Cong. of bowels	1	Heart, disease of	6
Cong. of brain	13	Hip, disease of	1
Cong. of lungs	10	Hooping Cough	5
Cong. of spine	1	Inflam of bowels	12
Consumption	73	Inflam. of brain	10
Convul's Infantile	46	Inflam. of heart	1
Convul's, Puerp'l	1	Inflam. of liver	1
Croup	14	Inflam of lungs	57
Dysentery	1	Inflam. of throat	1
Debility, infantile	5	Inflenza	1
Delirium tremens	2	Jaundice	1
Diarrhœa	9	Liver, disease of	2
Dropsy	1	Lockjaw, adult	1
Dropsy, in chest	2	Lues Venerea	1
Dropsy, in head	16	Lungs, disease of	2
		Malformation	1
		Malformation of palate	1
		Marasmus, infantile	29
		Measles	6
		Mortification	1
		Mortification of the lungs	1
		Old age	4
		Palsy	4
		Parturition difficult	1
		Pleurisy	4
		Poison, opium, (supposed)	1
		Premature birth	12
		Rupture, bowels	1
		Rupture of heart	1
		Scrofula	1
		Small-pox	3
		Softning of brain	2
		Sprue	3
		Still born	30
		Stricture of the urethra	1
		Suffocation in a privy	1
		Teething	2
		Ulceration	1
		Ulceration of the bowels	1
		Ulceration of nose	1
		Unknown, (disease omitted)	1
Total			521

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	2	Stillborn, and prem. birth	61
Brain and nerves	101	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	80
Generative organs	5	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	43
Heart and blood-vessels	11	Unknown	1
Lungs, Throat, &c	185		
Old Age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	37	Total	521

Wards.		Wards.	
I	9	IX	18
II	4	X	16
III	4	XI	32
IV	18	XII	53
V	26	XIII	19
VI	27	XIV	16
VII	29	XV	15
VIII	17	XVI	26
		XVII	50
		XVIII	41
		XIX	28
		XX	32
		XXI	30
		XXII	12
		Total	521

Ages—Under 1 year, 171; 1 to 2 years, 68; 2 to 5 years, 58; 5 to 10 years, 10; 10 to 15 years, 9; 15 to 20 years, 17; 20 to 25 years, 24; 25 to 30 years, 28; 30 to 40 years, 45; 40 to 50 years, 34; 50 to 60 years, 22; 60 to 70 years, 15; 70 to 80 years, 16; 80 to 90 years, 2; 90 to 100 years, 1; Unknown, 1—Total, 521.

Nativities.—British America, 1; England, 12; France, 4; Germany, 49; Ireland, 79; Island of Malta, 1; Norway, 1; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 5; United States, 361; Unknown, 5; Wales, 1; West Indies, 2—Total, 521.

Public Institutions.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 7; Bellevue Hospital, 15; City Hospital, 9; City Prison, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 4; Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale, 1; Old Ladies' Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 4; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 51; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 2—Total, 93.

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, New-York, Feb. 24, 1855.

Forgeries upon Clergymen.

On Friday morning John Murray was arraigned before Justice Connolly, on a charge of obtaining moneys from Rev. John M. Reid, of Seventh-street, and Rev. George S. Hare, of Vandewater-street, by means of forged letters. It appears he drew the letters in the names of other ministers of the gospel, appealing to the complainants for charity, and in some instances obtained the amounts of money asked for. The accused party was brought before the magistrate by a Brooklyn officer, and was committed to await further evidence. It is asserted that Murray has collected several hundred dollars in this manner. The following is a copy of one of the forged letters, received by Rev. Mr. Reid:

No. 10 Vandewater-street, Jan. 4, 1855.

My Dear Brother: The bearer, John Murray, having told me of your great charity to him at the time of his father's death that I am induced to trouble you once more on his account, he has preferred I should write to you in preference of any other of my brethren in the ministry. The place at where he worked has suspended payment, and defrauded him out of the sum of $40. I procured for him some business yesterday, and as circumstances ever which I have no control preventing me from aiding him in the full amount, please let him have, if possible, for me, the loan of a small sum of money, say from $3 to $5, and I shall pay you in ten days from this date; by so doing, you will greatly oblige Your affectionately brother in Christ,

GEO. S. HARE.

University Alumni Lectures.

A select audience assembled on Friday evening, at the New-York University, to listen to a lecture by Professor Doremus on the "History of the Creation." This was the first of a course of twelve, to be delivered at the same place by different individuals on consecutive Friday evenings. The next is to be by Professor Loomis, on the subject, "Are there more worlds than one?"

Lost Overboard.

A man named Owen Sullivan, aged about 24 years, deck-hand on board the steam-tug *Huntress*, was lost overboard on Friday morning, off the Point of Sandy Hook, in consequence of being struck by the hawser, while having in tow the ship *India*, from Palermo.

☞ The owner of the celebrated running horse called *Wild Irishman*, has challenged any horse in the United States for three matches, for $3,000 each. He proposes to match his horse for mile heats in repeat, two mile heats, and three mile heats, upon any race course on Long Island, and does not except the great blooded animal, *Lecompte*. The challenge is kept open for thirty days.

☞ On Saturday morning a young man named Wm. Morgans, was brought to the Lower Police Court by officer Greene, charged with being engaged in uttering counterfeit half and quarter dollars of the United States coin. A wallet filled with this spurious coin was found in possession of the prisoner, and he was committed to await further action.

☞ Officer Patterson, of the Lower Police Office, arrested a man yesterday, charged with feloniously retaining $500 in his hands, which justly belonged to Franklin Johnson. The money was found in possession of the defendant, and by consent of all parties it was placed in charge of Justice Connelly, to await a further hearing of the matter.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 95, 96, 10, 26, 30, 24, 90, 40, 91, 52, 53.

Superior Court.—Nos. 600, 678, 798, 805, 766, 694, 114, 90, 95, 719, 628, 529, 530, 533, 686, 837, 841, 844 to 852, 854, 855, 857, 424, 674, 319, 721, 392, 630, 673, 1225, 723, 734, 602, 602, 717, 767, 132, 309, 330, 697, 839.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—Nos. 1075, 882, 882½, 886, 1524, 1169, 1455, 1710, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1719, 1720, 1721.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The Motion for a new Trial in the Case of Capt. James Smidth Granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

In the case of the United States, *vs.* Capt. Smidth, who was convicted at the last term of this Court of being employed in the African Slave-Trade, on board the slave brig *Julia Moulton*, Judge Nelson, yesterday, decided to grant the motion for a new trial. The following is his opinion:

Nelson, C J.—The prisoner is indicted under the act of Congress passed May 15, 1820, upon a charge of having been engaged in the Slave-trade in violation of the provisions of that act.

By its provisions, any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship engaged in the Slave-trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship, owned in whole or in part, or navigated for, or in behelf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, who shall be engaged in the Slave-trade in the manner and with the intent specified in the fourth and fifth sections of the act, shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction of the offence, shall suffer death.

The indictment charged the offence under both branches of the act—

1. That the prisoner, being one of the ship's company of the brig *Julia Moulton*, owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, did piratically, &c, confine and detain 500 negroes on board said vessel, &c, with intent, &c., contrary to the statute.

2. That the prisoner, being a citizen of the United States, and one of the ship's company of the brig *Julia Moulton*—the said brig being a foreign vessel engaged in the Slave-trade—did piratically, &c, detain, &c., 500 negroes on board said vessel with intent, &c.

On the trial evidence was given on behalf of the Government of the purchase of the brig *Julia Moulton* by the prisoner, at Boston, from the American owners, previous to the equipment and fitting out at the port of New-York for the voyage to the coast of Africa; also, that the ship's papers were taken out at the Custom-house, at Boston, and afterwards at New-York, by him, or at his instance, and in his own name. The evidence was not entirely clear that the purchase of the vessel was made for himself, or that he had furnished the money that was paid for her. In the ship's papers, which had been produced by the Government, the prisoner was described as a citizen of the United States, and he had taken the usual Custom-house oath that he was such citizen. The evidence was full, that the prisoner, as master of the vessel, sailed from the port of New-York to the coast of Africa, took in a cargo of negroes, and from thence sailed to the Island of Cuba, where the cargo was landed, and the ship burned by his orders.

Considerable evidence was given on the part of the prisoner tending to show that he was a subject of the Kingdom of Hanover, in which he was born, and not a citizen of the United States.

In submitting the case to the Jury, the Court stated that the Government must prove either that the prisoner, at the time he was engaged in the illegal traffic, was a citizen of the United States, or, that the vessel which he commanded was owned, in whole or in part, by a citizen or citizens of the United States, in order to justify them in finding him guilty. And these two questions were accordingly left to the Jury, for their finding, after calling their attention to the evidence that had been given bearing upon them. The Jury found a general verdict of guilty.

The prisoner's counsel now moves for a new trial, among others, upon the ground that he was taken by surprise in the direction given to the case by the charge of the Court in submitting to the Jury the question as to the national character of the vessel, or, to be more particular, the question whether the interest of the American owners in the vessel had passed to the prisoner by the purchase of her at Boston.

The argument of the counsel is, that the purchase of the vessel by the prisoner had been proved on behalf of the Government; and assuming, therefore, that it was not to be made a matter of controversy in the progress of the trial, but not to be taken as an admitted fact, he had omitted to examine witnesses and to produce evidence which, if his attention had been turned to the point, or he had deemed it material, would have placed the fact beyond all reasonable doubt; that, having taken it for granted, from the course of the trial, that the purchase and transfer of the vessel from the American owners, passed from them, and vested in the prisoner a complete title, the only question in controversy left in this part of the case, as the counsel supposed, was the question of citizenship.

We are satisfied, on a review of the case, that those considerations, suggested by the counsel for the prisoner, are entitled to weight, and that the course of the trial may very well have misled him in respect to the point mentioned, in conducting the defence.

The Government having began the trial by giving evidence, tending to prove the purchase of the vessel by the prisoner from the American owners, and thus making that fact a part of its case, whether material or not, so far as the prosecution was concerned, it was natural for the counsel for the prisoner to infer that, unless he himself chose to controvert it, it would be regarded as admitted, or, at least, not a matter of controversy to the future progress of the trial.

The somewhat imperfect state of the evidence in respect to this purchase, as given on the trial, led to the impression at the time, that whatever might be our opinion as to the fact, the question was one that belonged to the jury, and it was submitted accordingly. We are satisfied, from the view already presented, that, in this respect, we are mistaken; and that, instead of submitting the fact to the jury, as the Government had made it a part of its case, and the fact not being controverted by the prisoner, the Court should have regarded it as undisputed, and confined the question at issue to the citizenship of the prisoner.

The contrary view taken by the Court was not only calculated to mislead the counsel for the defence, but, we think, from the course of the trial, and the evidence given on the part of the Government, that there was error in submitting the question of the national character of the vessel to the jury at all, as open for their consideration.

The finding of guilty was general, and as the national character of the vessel was submitted to the jury, the verdict may have been influenced by the consideration of that question.

There must, therefore, be a new trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 22.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Pierre Choteau and others.*—The testimony in this cause being closed, and counsel on both sides having summed up, Judge Betts charged the jury:

He stated the usual proceedings in entering dutiable goods at the Custom-house, and in ascertaining the amount of duties payable thereon and collecting the same and observed, that the controversy in the present case related to the importations of wool by the defendants from England in four ships, invoiced and entered as weighing in the whole ——.

The wool was subject to a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the defendants paid on such entry, $—— duties, being the amount chargeable according to the invoice weight, and the wools were delivered to them at the Custom-house.

The public weighers had previously weighed the wool, but it was delivered to the defendants before the weights were returned to the Custom-house, and the duties had been there computed. The Custom-house weight exceeded that given on the invoice and entry, —, and the Collector demanded of the defendants the payment of $—— in addition to what had been already paid. The defendants refused to pay such excess.

The question to be determined is whether the United States are entitled to recover that amount in this action. It has been agreed between the counsel for both parties, that the jury need ascertain and pass upon but one of the five items—that for the importation by the ship *North Adelaide*, upon which the excess of weight over the invoice and entry is claimed on the part of the United States to be 580 pounds, and the duty thereon $——, and it is further agreed that the principles determined in that case shall be applied to and regulate the other three. It is also agreed that the tare allowed in England on the wool was the actual weight of the bagging in which it was packed, and that by the well established usage and custom of the wool trade in London and Liverpool, a *draft* of one pound on each 112 pounds is allowed for dirt and other impurities assumed to be mixed with wool in its raw state.

The invoice and entry represent the net weight of the wool imported, after the deduction of such *tare* and *draft*, and the defendants claim they are entitled to the same allowances here.

It is further agreed that if the Jury find a verdict generally for the plaintiffs, it shall be referred to the Custom-House to settle and adjust the true amount payable by the defendants on all the importations.

The Court, however, recommend to the Jury, in case they find the defendants are entitled to the *draft* claimed by them, that such finding be specifically stated in the verdict; otherwise a verdict for the plaintiffs or defendants in general terms, will cover all the questions of fact and law in the case, and enable either party to have the decision reviewed in this or the higher Courts.

The Judge proceeded to say that there was essentially but one fact in dispute between the parties, and that was, *the weight of the wool imported*; all the other points of difference were matters of law determinable by the Court.

That issue of fact must be determined upon the evidence applicable to it. The plaintiffs insist that the official return of the weight of the wool, made by sworn weighers of the United States, is conclusive on that point.

That is not so in the present action. The official weight authorized the Collector to estimate the duties upon that basis and retain the goods until the duties were paid; but the importers might recover back from him all he exacted beyond the amount payable on the true weight of the wool. So in this suit brought by the Government for short payment of duties, the defendants are entitled to prove the weight on which the estimate of duties is made is erroneous, and thus restrict the recovery to duties on the actual weight.

In examining the evidence offered to this point, it is to be observed that the Government give direct and positive proof by the weigher, that he personally weighed the wool and that his return of the quantity is correct.

This testimony must be overcome by the defendants, by evidence of equal weight on their side, or by discrediting the plaintiffs' witness. No attempt has been made to impeach the credit of the witness. Several particulars however, have been proved which it is contended counterbalance the evidence on this part of the plaintiffs, and tend to establish the accuracy of the invoice weight. *First*, that the invoice weight is furnished by warehouse weighers, who stand indifferent between the buyer and seller, and that the established usage of the trade in England, is for both parties to be bound by it, although never made in their presence, and that it has thus acquired a public and confirmed credit in all mercantile transactions connected with the weight of commodities.

Second, that wool transported from England to the United States, acquires an increase of weight ranging from two to five per cent, by imbibing moisture from the atmosphere, or the dampness of the ship's hold, which is lost again on its being exposed to the greater dryness of this climate.

Third, that the reweighing of this wool in the defendants' ware-house on its sale, verifies this position, as it was then found nearly as much below the invoice weight as the Custom House weight had carried it above.

And *fourth*, that the United States are precluded denying the accuracy of the invoice weight, by accepting payment of duties rated upon that, and delivering up the wool to the defendants.

These considerations are addressed to the Jury as conducing to disprove the accuracy and reliableness of the United States weigher's return of the weight of the wool, and are important in so far as applicable to that point, because the right of the plaintiffs to recover back duties depends on the fact of the justness of the weight made at the Custom-House.

The Jury will, however, bear in mind that no evidence is given of the manner in which the Liverpool warehouses performed their duty in this instance. The general presumption is in favor of their fidelity and correctness, but that presumption does not in law overcome the direct testimony of the United States weigher, that he found a greater amount of wool in the importation on a careful personal weighing of it when delivered here.

It is also to be observed in respect to the absorption of moisture by this wool and thus increasing its weight, that the conclusion asked for rests essentially on hypothesis, and not on proof. It is not shown that any dampness in this wool or its packages was perceptible, nor that as an inevitable law of nature wool, however secured or stowed, must when water borne imbibe so much moisture as to affect largely the weight. The probability of such event is no doubt so far contemplated by dealers as more or less to govern prices in the purchase and sale of imported wool, but it is proved that the circumstance either has not acquired sufficient notoriety, or been regarded of consequence enough, to create a usage in the trade to allow any abatement or discount of *quantity*, for that cause.

The jury will determine whether the subsequent weighing in the warehouse of the defendants affects their confidence in the correctness of that made by the United States weigher.

The act of the Collector in permitting the defendants to take the wool no way bars the right of the United States to demand the legal duties, even if there was proof that the Collector did so with knowledge of the difference of weight, and with a declaration that he believed the invoice weight correct and the Custom-House weight erroneous. He is an officer to collect duties, and no way authorized to remit them, and no act or declaration of his out of the scope of his authority is binding on the Government.

These observations submit to you all the Court has to say upon the question of fact. It is, however, incumbent upon the Court to point out distinctly to the Jury the principles of law entering into and governing the main features of the case.

First—The importer of merchandise subject to duties is a debtor to the Government for such duties, and they may be recovered by a personal action against him for the amount, notwithstanding the merchandise has been put in his possession by the Collector, without demand of payment of all proper duties at the time. The defendants are not, therefore, discharged of their liability to the United States for the duties demanded by what occurred on or after the entry between them and the Collector. But, to maintain this action for that cause, the plaintiffs stand on no more privileged ground than a private creditor, and must

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1855.

Congressional—The Tariff

In the Senate on Saturday, messages were received from the President transmitting a letter from the Minister of Peru respecting the Lobos Islands controversy; a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending appropriations, and another from the Secretary of War, with a report in relation to the Survey of the Isthmus of Florida. The Diplomatic and Consular bill was again considered and an interesting debate had upon it, but no final action was taken when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, adopted in Committee of the Whole on Friday, was concurred in, by which *the whole Revenue system is changed*, as proposed by the bill recently reported from the Ways and Means by Mr. HOUSTON. The duties on Imports are generally *one-fifth* on the several schedules under the Act of 1846, and a number of raw materials and drugs and dyes used by manufacturers, transferred either to the free list, or reduced to the nominal rates of four or eight per cent. It is difficult to throw the influences which have caused this sudden change in the sentiment of the House on Mr. HOUSTON's proposition. A week or two ago the mover succeeded in placing it on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole, ahead of other bills, but on going into Committee the House, by a close vote, gave the subject the go by, by taking up other business. On Friday, Mr. EDGERTON moved to make the Railroad Iron bill (refunding duties,) a rider to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, when Mr. HOUSTON moved his Tariff proposition as an amendment to the amendment, and succeeded in fixing it upon the Appropriation bill. Next day, the House, on the Yeas and Nays, concurred in the amendment by the strong vote of 136 to 80. The following careful analysis of the vote we have prepared, in order that the party complexion of this important movement may be understood. The bill and its practical effect on the Import trade are referred to in another place:

FOR THE BILL.

DEMOCRATS.	
Allen, South Carolina.	Lilly, New-Jersey.
J. Allen, Illinois.	Lindsley, Ohio.
W. Allen, Illinois.	McMullen, Virginia.
Asha, North Carolina.	McNair, Pennsylvania.
Bailey, Virginia.	McQueen, N. Carolina.
Barkesdale, Mississippi.	Mace, Wisconsin.
Barry, Mississippi.	Maxwell, Florida.
Bell, Texas.	May, Maryland.
Benton, Missouri.	Miller, Indiana.
Bliss, Ohio.	Millson, Virginia.
Bowie, Virginia.	Morrison, N. Hampshire.
Burnett, Kentucky.	Murray, New-York.
Boyce, South Carolina.	Nichols, —.
Breckinridge, Kentucky.	Noble, Michigan.
Brooks, South Carolina.	Olds, Ohio.
Bridges, Pennsylvania.	Oliver, New-York.
Chastain, Georgia.	Orr, South Carolina.
Christman, Kentucky.	Peck, New-York.
Churchwell, Tennessee.	Peckham, New-York.
Clark, Michigan.	Perkins, Louisiana.
Cingman, N. Carolina.	Phelps, Missouri.
Caskie, Virginia.	Phillips, Alabama.
Chamberlain, Indiana.	Powell, Virginia.
Cobb, Alabama.	Richardson, Illinois.
Craige, North Carolina.	Ritchey, Ohio.
Cutting, New-York.	Ruffin, Virginia.
Davis, Indiana.	Seward, Georgia.
Davis, Rhode Island.	Shannon, Ohio.
DeWitt, Massachusetts.	Shaw, North-Carolina.
Disney, Ohio.	Shower, Maryland.
Dowdell, Alabama.	Skelton, New-Jersey.
Dunbar, Louisiana.	Smith, Tennessee.
Dunham, Indiana.	Smith, Virginia.
Eastman, N. Hampshire.	Smith, Alabama.
Eddy, Indiana.	Smythe, Texas.
Egerton, Ohio.	Stanton, Tennessee.
Edmundson, Virginia.	Stanton, Kentucky.
Ellison, Ohio.	Stevens, Michigan.
English, Indiana.	Straub, Pennsylvania.
Faulkner, Virginia.	Stuart, Ohio.
Florence, Pennsylvania.	Stuart, Michigan.
Fuller, Maine.	Thurston, Rhode Island.
Goode, Virginia.	Talbridge, New-York.
Green, Ohio.	Walsh, New-York.
Greenwood, Arkansas.	Warren, Arkansas.
Hamilton, Maryland.	Wells, Wisconsin.
Harlan, Indiana.	Wentworth, Illinois.
Hawes, Alabama.	Westbrook, New-York.
Hastings, New-York.	Wheeler, New-York.
Hendricks, Indiana.	Witte, Pennsylvania.
Henn, Iowa.	Wright, Mississippi.
Hibbard, N. Hampshire.	Wright, Pa.—115.
Hoaston, Alabama.	WHIGS.
Jones, New-York.	Abercrombie, Alabama.
Jones, Tennessee.	Appleton, Mass.
Jones, Pennsylvania.	Banks, Mass.
Jones, Louisiana.	Dickinson, Mass.
Kaitt, South Carolina.	Elliot, Mass.
Kittridge, N. Hampshire.	Edmunds, Mass.
Leach, Missouri.	Etheridge, Tennessee.
Lane, Indiana.	Goodrich, Mass.
Latham, California.	Grey, Kentucky.
Letcher, Virginia.	Upham, Mass.
Lewis, New-York.	Walley, Mass.—11.

AGAINST THE BILL.

WHIGS.	
Ball, of Ohio.	Puryear, North-Carolina.
Barrett, New York.	Ready, Pennsylvania.
Beaman, Maine.	Ritchie, Pennsylvania.
Bragg, Tennessee.	Russell, Pennsylvania.
Campbell, Ohio.	Sabin, Vermont.
Carpenter, New York.	Sage, New-York.
Carruthers, Missouri.	Sapp, Ohio.
Chase, New York.	Sollers, Maryland.
Cook, Iowa.	Taylor, New-York.
Corwin, Ohio.	Taylor, Ohio.
Cox, Kentucky.	Taylor, Tennessee.
Crocker, Massachusetts.	Tracy, Vermont.
Cullom, Tennessee.	Teller, —.
Dick, Pennsylvania.	Wade, Ohio.
Dodd, Indiana.	Washburn, Illinois.
Everhart, Pennsylvania.	Washburne, Maine.
Farley, Maine.	Yates, Illinois.
Fingler, New York.	Zollicoffer, Tenn.—59.
Giddings, Ohio.	DEMOCRATS.
Goodwin, —.	Belcher, Connecticut.
Haven, Ohio.	Dawson, Pennsylvania.
Harrison, Ohio.	Fenton, New-York.
Hoister, Pennsylvania.	Gamble, Pennsylvania.
Howe, New-York.	Hughes, New-York.
Howe, Pennsylvania.	Ingersoll, Connecticut.
Hunt, Louisiana.	Kurtz, Pennsylvania.
Knox, Illinois.	Lyon, New-York.
Lindley, Missouri.	McDonald, Maine.
McCulloch, Penn.	Maurice, New-York.
Matteson, New-York.	Meyall, Maine.
Meacham, Vermont.	Packer, Pennsylvania.
Middleworth, Penn.	Riddle, Delaware.
Morgan, New-York.	Robbins, Pennsylvania.
Norton, Illinois.	Rowe, New-York.
Oliver, Missouri.	Stratton, New-Jersey.
Parker, Indiana.	Seymour, Connecticut.
Pennington, New-Jersey.	Tweed, New-York.
Pratt, —.	Trout, Pennsylvania.
Preston, Kentucky.	Walker, New-York.
Pringle, New-York.	Van Zandt, Md.—41.

The News by the George Law.

The California news, as brought to town last night, is sufficiently interesting, but not highly important. No United States Senator has yet been elected. Thirty-four times the ballots of the members of the Legislature have been cast, but as yet no one has received a sufficient number to elect him. Dr. GWIN was one ahead of EDWARDS at the last vote. How long the entertainment will be kept up none can guess.

The explosion of a steamboat on one of the California rivers, and a great loss of life in consequence, absorbed all attention. The damage having been done, the community were all talking of the prevention of like evils hereafter. A bill had already been introduced into the Legislature with reference to it.

From Australia the news is interesting, as anything which gives us an insight into the interior life of that new land must be. The Legislature had been considering the propriety of abolishing their liquor licenses, and establishing a prohibitory law. But the Session adjourned without taking final action. The date of the latest paper received is December 6.

The Isthmus and South American news is trifling.

Prince Albert—American Sympathy.

England is now in difficulty, there is no denying it. Unbounded wealth after all cannot supply the place of genius and manhood. Since the days of the corrupt court and imbecile aristocracy of CHARLES I., the English oligarchy have not assumed such control over the destinies of nations as they have exercised since the British flag was raised to shield the crescent from the withering blasts of the North. Never was England more in need of clear judgment, the ready wit and the hand prompt to act. Her people possess these qualities in an eminent degree, but their faculties are bound hand and foot by the absurd routine and the stupidity that naturally springs from lordly self-conceit. The English system is undergoing a severe trial. "The Thunderer" assaults the citadel of lordly exclusiveness, but his bolts are mainly directed against the head of "*the foreigner*" who stands nearest the throne. Prince ALBERT is a very modest gentleman. He gained great popularity by keeping his mouth shut and his hands in his pockets. But within the last two years he has been aiming at higher game than the rabbits and deer cooped in for an easy prey to the royal rifle. The English people were pleased to see his Royal Highness confining himself to the domestic duties and the rearing of Swedish turnips. But unfortunately, the Queen has either become less capable of ruling or the Prince Consort has made great strides in the science of diplomacy. Last year our readers may remember there appeared the first outward indication of discontent in the public mind towards the Royal Consort, in consequence of the alleged interference of his Royal Highness in certain State affairs and the unauthorised opening of dispatches. The entire press, from the *Times* and *Punch* downwards, spoke out in a tone loud enough to prove that the English people are not yet prepared to hand over the reins of the Empire to "a German adventurer." Lords PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, and the rest, were pleased that his Highness had been brought before the bar of public opinion and taught to keep within bounds, remembering the duties for which he was engaged. The English oligarchy were jealous, not of the infringement on popular liberty, but upon their own rights and exclusive privileges. The aristocracy, as a class, have been concentrating power and narrowing the sphere of the Constitution. Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights no longer exist for the masses of England. Trial by Jury and habeas corpus are no longer practicable for the helpless laborer for whom they were intended. The House of Commons is now filled with lords' sons, aristocratic landlords' lordly bishops' sons, colonels, barristers, and others living on the breath of patronage. The Queen, good lady, signs parchment and reads what is put into her hand on high State days. Prince ALBERT is snubbed, yet the destinies, lives and fortunes of the British people are at the disposal of a limited class of aristocratic imbeciles. Hence the dark clouds of popular discontent, hence the low grumbling of John Bull and the loud thunder of Printing-house-square. England is in difficulty more through the incompetency of her ruling class than from the genius, tact and giant power of the Muscovite. England has been dragged into a war because it was the pleasure of the Lords to make war. There were certainly powerful reasons of commercial, manufacturing, and diplomatic policy impelling England to check the encroachments of Russia and ruin the home manufactures of Turkey; but the proximate cause of the present disaster to England on the Crimea is the irresponsible power to make war and conduct campaigns assumed by the House of Peers.

We make these remarks to show the inconsistency of English complaints against our want of sympathy in their cause.

This claim upon our sympathy is not very intelligible, unless it mean that we should be in a sense loyal to the British throne. The English monopolists have reduced us under our trade system into the dependent condition of a Colony, and now they expect of us the active sympathy so warmly manifested in Canada. Pray gentlemen, tell us what you want! Shall the Congress vote supplies, or will the citizens organize a patriotic fund! Why not! Are we not Anglo-Saxons—speaking the same language and cursing the same Pope! England appeals to our nobler impulses and claims our support in defence of civilization against Russian barbarism!

But with whom are we to sympathize! Is it with the brave men perishing on the Crimea! We pity them, but at the same time remember that there are dead Russians on the Crimea who are as guiltless of originating this cruel war as the Irish trooper or the Highland grenadier. We have ready sympathy for the brave soldiers and the mourning nations of Europe, but this is not the sympathy required of us. We are asked to do that which the English people and their press themselves refuse to do. That is, to admire and sustain the proud stupidity of lordly officials. We are beseeched to meddle in European affairs. We are, it would seem, necessary to England in her emergency to preserve balance of power—that is, English monopoly of trade and commerce.

Cuban Matters.

Cuba is in a state of siege. Our Havana letter tells all about it;—it is only the extension of the policy which we have been hearing for some weeks past. It is pretty evident that CONCHA knows what he is about,—that it is no man of straw which he is shivering at. The Filibusters have been talking it over with Mr. MASON at Washington, supposing that he was tight-mouthed. But, to keep the peace, he has communicated their secrets to the Spanish authorities at Havana, and the Captain General now acts from definite knowledge. There is not much doubt that he puts his finger upon the right men, and arrests just the ones that were plotting against the Spanish domination.

The Marine Court.

We give in another part of this morning's TIMES a full report of the proceedings in the Marine Court on Saturday, in the case of one of the Publishers who is arraigned by Judge MCCARTHY for alleged contempt. We have devoted a good deal of space to the report, because we deem it just, not only to the public but to Judge MCCARTHY, that the exact character of this proceeding should be understood. It will be seen from the opening argument of Mr. ABBOTT, who appeared on behalf of Mr. HARPER, that the Judge could fasten upon nothing in the article complained of that was not strictly true, except the first name of the witness called,—which was printed *Theodosia* instead of *Dionysius*. "That," exclaimed the Judge with impressive emphasis, "is a very different thing." Dionysius is certainly different from Theodosia;—whether printing the one for the other, however, constitutes such a "false and grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings" as will subject the Publisher to a fine of $250 and thirty days' imprisonment, remains to be seen. Mr. ABBOTT's argument shows clearly, in our opinion, that the action of the Judge finds not the slightest support in law;—and Mr. BENEDICT's remarks put it in equally direct contradiction to common sense. It will be seen that the case was postponed to a time to be fixed immediately after the adjournment. We cannot learn, however, that any such time was agreed upon.

We learn, by the way, that Justice PHILLIPS has resigned, and that the Governor has appointed Mr. BIRDSALL in his place. Judge B. is a young lawyer of good abilities and acquirements, and, we do not doubt, will make an efficient Justice. We observe that two bills are pending in the Legislature in regard to the Marine Court—one in the Assembly to extend its jurisdiction, the other in the Senate to abolish it altogether. Which of the two has the best chance of becoming a law, we have no means of judging.

The Susquehanna.

A letter from a gentleman on board the frigate *Susquehanna*, which we publish this morning, should be read by all who have spent any time in weeping over the inefficiency of our Navy, and especially by all who have wept that this particular steamship should have proved such a sorry failure as we had learned to believe her. Whether the estimate of the writer is only just and correct, or whether it is altogether too high, we cannot pretend to say. We shall not decline, however, to enjoy the happiness which springs from the suspicion it breeds that we have in our fleet one vessel which an "Englishman of consequence" compliments,—which Dutch men go into raptures about, and which even the late King of the Sandwich Islands confessed inspired him with fear.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill and the Tariff Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

Contrary to the Universal expectation last night, the House to-day concurred, by a large vote, in the amendment made to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill yesterday, embodying the Tariff Substitute bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, reducing the duties on imports 20 per cent. on each of the schedules of the Tariff of '46, putting the duty on wool at 8 per cent. only, and making other important changes. This bill was published in the DAILY TIMES three or four weeks ago. I believe the amendment is in precisely the same terms, except that the provision it contained making a discrimination of 10 per cent. in favor of goods imported in American bottoms is stricken out.

There is little doubt but the Senate will concur in this Tariff provision, and that it will become the law of the land. It is quite clear that in no other way than by such a movement as this could the Tariff have been disturbed during the present Congress: and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts members are responsible for it, as they united with the Free Traders on every vote,—except that Mr. CROCKER, of Massachusetts, opposed the move, and Mr. WENTWORTH voted with the Free Traders only on the passage of the bill. This result is a perfect Godsend to the Administration; and the President certainly is bound in gratitude to remember Massachusetts Whigs in his distribution of personal favors. Mr. MEACHEM, of Vermont, has from the beginning opposed any and every attempt to meddle with the Tariff either in whole or in part.

But Pennsylvania—Democratic Pennsylvania—has most to suffer by this untoward event; especially as there is a Senate bill pending in the House in relation to duties on railroad iron, which may be taken up amended so as to make railroad iron free, altogether, and so be passed. Massachusetts has nothing to lose and much to gain by its adoption in that shape now, and the whole South and West are crazy for it. But more of this anon. In the meantime you will find it an interesting study to take the Yeas and Nays on this Tariff proposition, and analyze the vote according to States and party standing of the voters. The mail closes in a very few minutes, or I would make the analysis and send herewith.

The Senate to-day took up and passed the Diplomatic and Consular Reform bill, without amendment. One great defect in our system of legislation is the hurrying of measures through at the last hours of the session, without due investigation. That this bill was not thoroughly investigated is clear. Anybody who knows anything of Consular duties, and of the cost of living in different parts of the world, cannot fail to see, upon examination of the details of this measure, that it is very defective, and must result either in the filling of very many important Consulates with men totally unfit for the place, or leave them unfilled altogether—for no man can pay the most ordinary expenses out of the salaries allowed in many cases; while in others, where Consuls are allowed to do business, the Consulate cannot be filled, because no one can do business there except it is some foreigner already established; while the bill very properly provides that Consuls and their clerks shall in all cases be citizens of the United States, and not only so, but an American citizen who resides abroad on private business or for pleasure, is not eligible to a Consulate. Before Congress meets again, the opinion that this bill needed important amendments, and that in its present shape it must be productive of serious mischief, will be amply vindicated. But the friends of the bill say, "No matter; if we get this through—if we make this break in the present system—we can and will amend it hereafter." The wisdom of such an experiment must find its type in the man who becomes a *rou* because "a reformed rake makes the best husband."

"One who has received letters, too," is too fast, and too confident, by half, in his correction of my paragraph in relation to the condition of the razee *Independence* at Rio, and the sailing of the *John Adams* from the same port. In the first place he offensively characterises my paragraph as a budget of falsehoods, and *then* offers what, to sustain himself? His own *personal* knowledge of what has taken place at Rio? No! The testimony of any one who is on the spot to make good his assertions? No! He simply offers letters which *he* has received from Rio, and which he sets off against letters which *I* have seen from the same port.

I submit that upon this simple showing the case is against him,—because if there was nothing the matter with the spars of the *Independence* it is not likely *his* letters have said anything positively about them; while it is *not* probable that the letters from which I quoted—*and which are from Navy officers on board the razee*—would have stated as a positive fact that the spars were rotten, if it were not true.

But I have made further inquiry, and I find, from additional letters, that not only were the spars rotten, but that the *cap* of the mainmast of the *Independence* was found so rotten at Rio that it was replaced by a new one there; and it is thought probable that the rotten cap will be sent home for inspection by the Navy Department. I learn, too, that the razee had to be caulked at Rio, and that her carpenter had been put under arrest, or was about to be, for incompetency.

As to the *John Adams* leaving Rio on the 19th of December, I have only to say that she *did* expect to sail on that day; but that she was delayed four days I have reason to suppose from the fact, that letters from her officers, dated at Rio, as late as the 23d, have been received. Again, I did not say the *Independence* had been out from *New-York* seventy days when she reached Rio, but from "the Brooklyn Navy Yard." But if my Mentor had been right, the fact would only have made the carelessness of the parties who sent a ship to sea with rotten spars more apparent. Whether the *Independence* will or will not start around the Horn with "jury *anything*," we shall see by later arrivals from Rio Janeiro.

S.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday Feb. 24.

In the Senate, there were two special orders today—one the consideration of the Lemmon Slave resolutions, and two,—the bill to permit the Panama Railroad Company to increase its capital stock to $5,000,000.

The resolutions coming first in order, were discussed at much length, and more in order and to the point than on any previous occasion. Senators CROSBY and HOPKINS ably developed the principles involved in the question to be decided upon the appeal taken by the State of Virginia, the necessity for the employment of Counsel charged with the duty of defending and sustaining the jurisdiction and decisions of our State Courts. In opposition, Mr. BROOKS denounced the objects sought to be obtained by the resolves, and ridiculed with his usual force the plea that there was any necessity to employ Counsel or any cause to apprehend that the appeal would ever be carried to an argument. He regarded the whole movement as without just reason, and charged Governor CLARK, who had brought the subject before the Legislature in his annual message, with having been prompted thereto by interested parties, actuated solely by a hope of employment and the prospect of profit. He also made an effort to strike out that part of the resolution conferring upon the Governor the selection of counsel, and leaving the Attorney General to use his own discretion. The plea for the motion to strike out was that it was a departure from the usual custom, but it was shown to be the course which had always heretofore been pursued. Mr. BROOK's motion was lost: Ayes, 10; Nays, 13. Mr. PUTNAM then moved to insert the name of ODDEN HOFFMAN, which of course was carried. It had been lobbied for by the interested parties, and who could resist that eloquence. The resolution was then adopted in the following shape:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That ODDEN HOFFMAN, the Attorney General, be and is hereby authorised and directed, together with such counsel as the Governor may deem proper to associate with him, to defend the interests of this State, involved in an appeal brought on or prosecuted by direction of the Legislature of Virginia, from a decision of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State in the LEMMON's Slave case.

The resolution was sent back to the Assembly for the concurrence of that body in the amendment, and that body did concur. Therefore, that subject is disposed of. What is the next peak-horse!

THE CENSUS BILL.

When the Committee of the Whole reported the Census bill to the Senate, it was moved and carried to lay the report on the table. This morning the report was taken up, and Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the section conferring the appointment of Marshalls to take the Census upon the Secretary of State. The motion to strike out was lost—Ayes, 9; Nays, 13; and the report of the Committee agreed to—Ayes, 14; Nays, 10. So the bill as amended was ordered engrossed for a third reading, and when ready will doubtless pass both branches. It is estimated that the amendment will work a saving to the people of more than $10,000, as the appointments can be made at that much less expense by the Secretary of State, than by the Supervisors, Justices, &c., of the separate towns.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Senator BISHOP, by unanimous consent, presented the following joint resolutions, which were laid over under the rule:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That section 14, of article 6, of the Constitution of this State be amended by inserting immediately after the word "Judges," where it occurs last, and at the end of the fifth section or paragraph the words "and may provide by law for said County Judges holding Courts in other counties than those in which they are elected.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That said amendment to section 14 be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that pursuant to section 1, article 13, of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

ELECTION OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The resolution for the election of a Regent of the University was taken up this morning and adopted, the day fixed for the election being the 23d of March.

LAY DOWN THE PIPES.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. SPENCER, took up out of its course and passed the bill to allow the Croton Aqueduct to lay down some mains through the Eighth-avenue, without making a contract therefor. It is said, that this simple act will enable the City authorities to do much for the laboring poor of the City, by furnishing employment.

WIPING OUT THE MARINE COURT.

Senator ROBERTSON, this morning, gave notice of his intention, at an early day, to introduce a bill to abolish the Marine Court of the City of New-York.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

In answer to the resolution, inquiring by what authority Messrs. KELLY and DUNLAP were acting as Commissioners of Emigration, the following communication was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee for consideration:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1855.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate of the State of New-York.

SIR—The Commissioners of Emigration having received a copy of a resolution of the Senate in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of Emigration be requested to inform the Senate by what authority THOMAS DUNLAP and JAMES KELLY have been and are recognized as members of their Board, and permitted to take part in its proceedings."

Respectfully reply to the inquiry therein made. The said JAMES KELLY was in January, 1853, appointed by the Governor and Senate, and duly commissioned as a Commissioner by the Governor in October, 1853, satisfactory evidence of which was also presented. That the said JAMES KELLY and THOMAS DUNLAP entered upon the duties of said office, and that the Commissioners have not been informed that any person has been appointed and qualified as a successor in office to either of them, or has any person claimed to be such successor. That the Commissioners are advised and believe that the tenure of office of the Commissioners of Emigration is included in the general provisions of the statute of the Revised Statutes which enacts that every officer duly appointed (other than the Justices of the Supreme Court) who shall have duly entered on the duties thereof, although his term of office shall have expired, until a successor in such office be duly qualified (Revised Statutes, part 1, title 4, article).

Under the belief the Commissioners of Emigration have hitherto recognized the said JAMES KELLY and THOMAS DUNLAP as members of this Commission, and authorized to take part in its proceedings.

On behalf the Commissioners of Emigration.

G. C. VERPLANCK, President.

ENTIRELY A MISTAKE.

This morning, while the consideration of the LEMMON resolutions were under way, Senator HALSEY remarked that "much time had been passed in the consideration of the resolutions, whether profitably or not, the public would judge for themselves.

SALARY OF HEALTH OFFICER.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. DANFORTH introduced a bill to fix the salary of the Health Officer of the port of New-York at $8,000 per annum, payable quarterly, in lieu of all fees and perquisites, except house and living for family. The assistant of the Health Officer to be paid an annual salary of $2,500. The Health Officer to collect the following fees for visiting and examining vessels in the discharge of his official capacity:

1. From each vessel from foreign ports $3 25.
2. From each place in the United States south of Cape Henlopen, if above 100 tons, $1 50; if not exceeding 100 tons, $1. The fees so collected to be paid over to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD

Bill came up as the special order, and was debated at great length, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. BARR proposed to amend by limiting the increase of capital to $1,000,000, which was lost. Mr. BARR then moved to restrict the rate of fare to twenty-five cents a mile. Messrs. HOPKINS and CROSBY favored the motion, and at some length entered into an examination of the character and resources of the road. The result of all was that the Committee rose and reported progress, and the Senate, by resolution, called upon the Company to furnish certain information as to the charges, cost and equipment of the road, and for a copy of the grant from the Government of New-Grenada.

NOTICES OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. MUNDAY gave notice of a bill declaring effigy burning arson, and punishable as such.

Mr. SEAGRIST gave notice of a bill to divide the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.

Mr. JIMMERSON gave notice of a bill for the appointment of Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York.

Mr. WOODIN gave notice that he should introduce a bill declaring the meeting of persons in secret, to define any citizen of this State of political, civil or religious rights, guaranted by the Constitution of this State, a misdemeanor.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

Mr. WHITNEY presented a bill to amend the Revised Statutes by repealing so much of sub-division 2, of section 4, title 4, part 3, chapter 2, article 1, of the Revised Statutes as relates to assault and battery, and providing that Justices of the Peace shall have civil jurisdiction of all cases of assault and battery, and to the same extent as in other civil cases; but no person or party shall be entitled to recover under this act unless such party shall allege and prove special damages. After a cause of action has been finally submitted under this act, it shall be a bar to all actions in the name of the people for the same cause or causes of action. Executions issued upon judgments obtained under this act, shall be in the same form as executions issued now by law in actions of torts.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. HEADLEY presented a bill to fix the salary of the Deputy Attorney General. He proposes a salary at $1,500 per annum. I believe that at present the salary is $1,200.

THE SUMMONING OF GRAND JURORS.

The Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the bill offered by Mr. MAGUIRE, declaring the manner in which the Grand Jurors of the City of New-York shall be empanneled, was reported without amendment. It provides that it shall be the duty of the Jurors or persons who are now designated by law to draw or select the names of persons to serve as Grand Jurors in the City of New-York, so to make out the parcel or list of names for the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, to be held in the City of New-York, for each and every term of said Courts, that there shall be on said list of said names for each and every term of said Courts, so to be held as aforesaid, at least one or more names of residents from each and every Ward in the said City, and no person shall be called upon to serve as such Grand Jurors in said City more than twice in any one year.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RHODES called from the table his resolutions to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to require a residence of 21 years before a foreign born person shall be entitled to the privileges of a citizen. Mr. RHODES delivered a written speech in advocacy of his resolve, and Mr. MAGUIRE replied in explanation of certain expressions he had used on a previous occasion. Mr. O'KEEFE had found nothing in the arguments offered by Mr. RHODES which demanded refutation, but perhaps others might desire to debate the resolution, and o afford them an opportunity, he moved the question lay on the table, which motion was carried.

THE VETERANS AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. MAY the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissary-General report to the legislature the amount now audited by him of the claims of the soldier's of the war of 1812, for the loss of clothing, &c., in actual service, and the whole amount now in his hands to be audited.

ABOLISHING THE EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

Mr. WISLEY introduced a bill in the House to repeal sub-divisions 8 and 9 of section 4, and section 5 of title 1, part 1, chapter 13, of the Revised Statutes. By examining the Statutes, I find the portion repealed by the bill is that exempting from taxation the personal property of clergymen. I think it will take a shrewder movement than this to carry through such a measure.

THE POLICE BILL.

The Judiciary Committee reported, with amendments, the bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Police, and to regulate the affairs of the Police Department. The Commissioners named in the bill are JAMES BOWEN, JAMES F. FREEBORN, WILLIAM and MICHAEL ULSHAEFFER. The Mayor is also made a Commissioner. The amendments made require the police to do the duty of Street Inspectors, Health Wardens and Dock Masters, as did the original bill organizing the Police Department.

JUDGE OF THE MARINE COURT.

Hon. A. A. PHILLIPS, Judge of the Marine Court in your City, having resigned his office, Governor CLARK has filled the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. CHAS. E. BIRDSALL. Mr. B., although a young lawyer, is said to be eminently qualified for the performance of the duties devolved upon him.

AN OLD MATTER OF INTEREST TO BROOKLYN.

Mr. RHODES introduced a bill in relation to the old matter of Adams and Washington-streets, in Brooklyn. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. The proceedings heretofore commenced for the laying out of Washington-street, and also those for the opening of Adams-street, Brooklyn, may be continued and carried on by the appointment of Commissioners in the place of those heretofore appointed in said matters, who have since deceased, or who shall fail to serve, or whose places shall be vacant; such appointments to be made as in the next section provided. Such Commissioners shall have like powers, and perform the duties prescribed in the Charter of the city of Brooklyn in relation to Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the opening of a street; and such proceedings shall be conducted the same as if commenced under said Charter, so far as the same may be made applicable; and the same may be prosecuted by NORRIS L. MARTIN, or any other party in interest, under the original title or otherwise, as may be necessary.

Application may be made to the Supreme Court, the City Court of Brooklyn, or the County Court of Kings County, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the place of those heretofore appointed in said proceedings, but since deceased, or who may refuse to act; or to fill any vacancy in the place of such Commissioner, in the manner provided for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, upon the opening of streets, in said charter. And the said Courts shall have like jurisdiction in said matters with the County Court, in proceedings for the opening of streets under said charter; and the orders and determinations therein of either of said Courts, shall be subject to appeals to a Court of Appellate jurisdiction in like manner provided in such proceedings under said charter.

J. B. S.

SLOOP-OF-WAR DECATUR.—A dispatch has been received at Baltimore, from the Washington *Union*, stating that the *Decatur* was recently heard from as being at the Atlantic end of the Straits of Magellan waiting for the steamer *Massachusetts*. All well. (*Nantucket Inquirer*, Feb. 23.

☞ In the town of Fulton, Schoharie County, N. Y., for the first time in the memory of man, has elected a Whig Supervisor!

☞ The weather last night was quite cold. A considerable quantity of floating ice was in the rivers, but Ferry navigation was not impeded.

"White People Allowed."

There is one fact worth noticing while we are passing through these tough times—that our *colored citizens* rank as *Americans*. Though hard driven like the rest, they grin and bear it with the best of us. You do not see them among the applicants for soup. By hook or by creek they keep body and soul together without outcry. They know as well as others that money is giving, and soup and flour distributing, but among the many appeals come none "from the colored poor."

It is a brave indication, and promises much for their future. And if we regard that maxim, "Help those who help themselves," they afford us an opportunity at this moment which should not be neglected. They have quietly organized a society for improving their intellectual condition, known as the New-York Library Society,—a sort of Colored "Mercantile"—where books and other mental furniture are supplied, and lectures on various subjects delivered.

It has existed long enough on its own bottom to show its soundness, and now is a very good time for every one who has interest in those people to contribute to its aid. So, good people, who have intellectual soup to spare, send them a dish or two. Look over your shelves, take down a half dozen books that you are almost certain not to need again, or, if you are particularly warm of heart this morning, add a treasure or two, (you will not fail of finding an equivalent after many days,) tie a string about them and send with your good wishes to the care of Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, No. 29 Sixth-avenue, to Dr. MCCUNE SMITH, No. 55 West Broadway, or to Mr. PATRICK REASON, No. 56 Boad-street, and if you have no books that you really can spare just now, look in the charitable compartment of your porte-monnaie for a V for them.

Their lecture night, by the way, is to-night. On Monday night C. W. ELLIOTT, Esq., of this City is advertised to address them on the subject of TOUSSAINT and Saint Domingo." An interesting topic just now, when[illegible]—CAENEAU's wiles and charms have brought us to the verge of some vague land-partnership with that black gem of the ocean. TOUSSAINT we take to have been *The Man* of color. He reached the summit-level of negrodom, not alone in success, but in character. He led the fiercest, though most justifiable mob of mankind, through victory to order again. Under the most difficult circumstances he combined the power and moderation of the true hero. And to this height he rose in spite of the utmost impediments of origin.

Mr. ELLIOTT has, we believe, collected some interesting matters not generally known about this black Napoleon; and we have no doubt his lecture will be well worth hearing by white as well as colored. We will venture to add that all will be welcome, though perhaps there will not be placarded over the entrance, "White people allowed in this room."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY will be disposed of under the hammer to-day, by order of the United States Trust Company, receiver of the late Knickerbocker Bank, by E. C. HALLIDAY. The sale will comprise the valuable four-story brown stone building on the northwest corner of 16th-st. and the 8th-av., and nearly fifty lots very favorably located in the XIIth Ward of this City. As the entire property, without reserve, will be sold to the highest bidder, the sale is worthy of attention.

LINENS! DAMASKS! BARNSLEY SHEETINGS!—At Columbian Hall will be open to-day, 800 pieces Irish fronting and shirting Linens, warranted all flax, from 25c. to 50c.; 8-4 and 10-4 spot and damask Table Diaper, from 5c. to 10s., of celebrated makers; 6-4 to 12-4 Barnsley Sheeting, from 4s. to 87½c., which cost to import 62½c. to $1 25 the yard. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 261 Grand-st.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will open to-day 500 pieces rich plaid silks, Spring styles, new designs, from 50 cents to $1 25. 250 pieces striped silks from 62½ cents to $1, of the newest combinations. 500 pieces high lustre Gros de Rhine from 50 cents to $1 25, of the best manufactures imported.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. E. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS: ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1854.

CHAS. D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours,

E. B. COLEMAN.

Dr. CHARLES STREATER, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., says, under date of Dec. 14, 1854: "The Pills I am pleased to say, have given general satisfaction."

Mr. J. N. CRAWFORD, of Camptown, N. J., says: "The Pills have given good satisfaction, and cured a number of cases of

What is the Difference?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As Americans, desirous of doing what is right, we ask you to be good enough to give us your views in explanation of the following points:

1. Recognizing, (as we do in the United States,) the *legal right* of a majority of any people to throw off their present, and adopt a new form of Government, and to do all acts, even to the shedding of blood, which will contribute to that end; we ask you to explain to us the difference between the call made to us for our active sympathies and material assistance in so doing by the people of Cuba, and the call made lately by Great Britain upon persons, (natives of countries at peace with Russia,) to enlist in her armies now arrayed against Russia. Why is obedience to the call made by an oppressed people, called "filibusterism," while compliance with a call of one set of despots to fight against another is denominated "honorable service?" We understand why this distinction should be made in monarchical Europe, but we want to know how it was brought about in Republican America, which was once glad to avail herself of the assistance of such filibusters as LAFAYETTE, KOSCIUSKO, PULASKI and STEUBEN. Please explain this to us.

2. The Allied Powers have officially declared that the existence of Sebastopol is so threatening to Turkey, that they will not permit it to remain in its present strength. Please explain to us in what the difference consists between the relative situations of Sebastopol and Turkey, Gibraltar and Spain, (daily bullied by Great Britain,) or the Bermudas and West India Islands and the United States, particularly while the latter are under the implied threat made by Lord CLARENDON and repeated by LOUIS NAPOLEON. To our plain common sense view, the same reasons that took the Allied armies to the Crimea, should take our armies to Cuba and Bermuda. Are we afraid or ashamed to act and speak for ourselves, and are we *never* to shake off this habit of adopting British (*i. e.* monarchical) views of our foreign duties and relations?

3. Please explain to us also, the difference between a revolution near our own borders, and the Greek revolution of 1821, when active assistance was advocated by ADAMS, CLAY and WEBSTER, and when Lord BYRON almost atoned for *a life of* reckless dissipation by the death of a "fillibuster." We plain American republicans don't understand these things, and we know no one who can so well enlighten us as yourself. Please explain to us how such a state of things has come to pass in this, the great home of Republican Liberty. By so doing you will oblige SEVERAL CONSTANT READERS.

AUSTRALIA.

Van Diemen's Land.

AGRICULTURE.—The crops in this colony look well, especially in the western districts of the colony, where there is much rich and new land. There is little reason to expect that the farmers will realize the enormous prices of last year for their corn, though no doubt Melbourne will afford us a permanent and remunerative market, notwithstanding the Victorians have very much extended their agricultural operations during the past year. Fruits of every kind here, though far from being ripe, are rapidly bought up at high prices by the fruiterers for exportation to Melbourne as soon as the season begins. It is in contemplation to establish an agricultural college. Government has voted the sum of £300 a year, as salary, for an agricultural and chemical professor who is to be engaged in England.

IMMIGRATION.—So badly selected were the last two batches of immigrants received, that many of them are still at the Dépôt at Hobart Town, awaiting employment. If a man wants a plowman, he is little disposed to hire a man with a wife and several children, who has never held a plow in his hand, perhaps never seen one save exposed for sale in the town in which he was born, and beyond the limits of which he never traveled until he started on his journey to those favored lands. The agent of a local immigration society says that so numerous are the applications made to him for passages to the colony, owing to the appalling ravages of the cholera, that he has to refuse nineteen out of twenty. Wages have fallen considerably, and the farmers calculate upon having a sufficient supply of labor, at a reasonable remuneration, for the approaching harvest.

The wool ships, regular traders to the colony, were beginning to arrive rapidly. They bring many of the old residents of this colony, who with their families visited England twelve or eighteen months ago. Trade and business are still extremely dull in Launceston. The decrease in the trade between Launceston and Melbourne, during the last six or nine months, has been very great. Though we have now only two steamers upon the line, they have but very few passengers, and cannot be remunerative to their owners, if indeed they pay their own expenses.

The Hobartonians have been for a week or two past in a state of anxious suspense, awaiting a reply from Miss CATHERINE HAYES to an invitation forwarded to her to pay a visit to Hobart Town. The reply has at length been received, and I am sorry to say that it is in the negative, and the lady intimates she has taken her passage by the *Norna* for India. A Monsieur and Madame HERWYN, the former a violinist, the latter a pianist, of a very superior description, have been giving concerts at Hobart Town and Launceston, and have met with considerable success.

GOLD.—A report is in circulation to the effect that gold has been discovered at Macquarie Harbor, on the southwest coast of this colony. The specimens produced are good, but whether they were obtained where stated, has not been yet authenticated.

South Australia.

The Quarterly Report of the Educational Board, to the 30th September, furnishes the following statistics: The total number of schools taught by licensed teachers is now 121; increase on last quarter three; on the corresponding quarter of 1853 eighteen. In July, the number of pupils at school was—boys, 3008; girls, 2447; total, 5515. In August—boys, 3160; girls, 2511; total, 5671. In September—boys, 3181; girls, 2578; total, 5759. Average number in attendance for the quarter—boys, 3136; girls, 2512; total, 6648. Average increase on the last quarter, 392; on the corresponding quarter of 1853, 808. General average for each school, forty-six. Excess of boys over girls, twenty-five per cent., nearly. Of the children in attendance during September—1192 were of the age of five years and under; 3343 from six to ten, inclusive; 1098 from eleven to fourteen; and 126 were of the age of fifteen and upwards. Total cost, £4533 14s. 11d. The average number of 5648 children cost during the quarter, the average sum of 15s. 11¼d. per head, to which the State has contributed 8s. 2¼d., and the parents of the children 7s. 9¼d.

Prorogation of the Council.

On Dec. 2, His Excellency Sir CHARLES FITZ ROY met the Legislative Council for the purpose of proroguing it, after a session of six months' duration. In a few weeks His Excellency will have left our shores forever, and the Council, as in duty bound, has given him a certificate of good conduct to carry home to his masters. In another year, the Council itself will have to prepare to render up an account of its stewardship. Of the fifty-three acts that have been assented to on behalf of the Crown, as reported by the Speaker on Saturday, many are calculated to work beneficially for the public, and several, with this excellent tendency, deal with the highest interests of society.

Incipient Rebellion at Ballaarat.

By the arrival of the steamer *Hellespont* last night, we have intelligence from Ballaarat, which really is of an alarming nature, disclosing as it does a state of armed rebellion against the constituted authorities in that populous part of the gold fields. From the complexion of events at the last moment, we may expect that the next mail will inform us of a set collision between the military and the populace, attended by serious consequences and certain bloodshed.

☞ Commenting upon the advent of the winking picture, the Lockport *Courier* remarks:

"It will be remembered that this famous painting was rendered notorious by its winking with *both* eyes at that very pious and exemplary prelate, the Marquis BENTIVI. It is expected that it will 'wink' into submission all rebellious Catholics on this side of the Atlantic, and that it will 'wink' down the clamoring opposition to Catholic nominations. That the prestige is to be attended with momentous consequences, there can be no doubt. It is more than probable that the present severe weather has some connection with this event."

George W. Green, the Chicago Banker, who Poisoned his Wife—A Sketch of his Life.

From the Chicago Journal.

It is a circumstance well befitting the career of the wretched man, whose suicide we noticed as occurring on Saturday night last, that his earlier years are shrouded in mystery. Nothing whatever, is known by the relatives of his late wife, of his antecedents previous to their marriage. It is supposed that he was born in the State of Rhode Island, or, at least, resided there in the early part of his life. He afterwards went to Ohio, at what time is not known, and it is supposed that during his residence there, he committed some crime which made him an exile from his country, and induced him to change his name to the one which he bore ever after.

He maintained the strictest silence as to his former history, repelling all inquiry with rudeness, and at times with an approach to violence, as if the thought summoned up horrors of which he could not bear the remembrance. It is said that in 1844, a stranger came to his house on the west side, and meeting him at the door extended his hand with, "How are you, *Oliver Gawitt*?" (or a name of similar sound,) at which GREEN stood pale and speechless for a moment, and then disclaimed the name.

The first authentic knowledge possessed by any here, concerning him, dates from the year 1831, when, on March 12, he was married at Montreal, to JANE ANN REVELL. He was then at work at his trade as cabinet-maker, and his first acquaintance with the REVELL family was in the way of business. Antecedent to that time, as he said, he had made considerable money in an iron foundry, and he was then reputed to be well off. He gave his age as twenty-seven, which would make him, at the time of his death, to have been fifty-one years old, though he seemed to be older by several years. The marriage was an unhappy one, and within a month, scenes of violence occurred between the wedded pair. In 1833 he left Montreal at midnight, to avoid the consequence of some transaction in which he was implicated as a forger, either directly or by construction, in the settlement of money matters with a man by the name of PECKARD, formerly one of his intimate friends. Previous to this time, the circumstances were strong against him that he set fire to his house, to secure the insurance, as it was soon known that he had, previous to the fire, caused the removal of most of the furniture, the family being from home at the time.

The REVELL family had shortly before removed to Toronto, whither Mrs. GREEN went after the flight of her husband, and afterwards joined him at Hamilton. On the first day of May, 1834, he decided upon removing to Illinois. Immediately previous to their departure from Hamilton, he forced his wife, by cruelties and threats, to pass two counterfeit five dollar bills. He made the journey with his wife and child in a one-horse wagon, having previously converted all his possessions, exclusive of wearing apparel, into specie. He adopted a most ingenious method of securely concealing his money, by lining with his silver, mostly half dollars, two large chests, which were again lined with thin deals and papered. The cheats are still shown here, with the marks worn by the coins in the course of the journey. Michigan was then a wilderness, and the roads merely the blazed trail of the hunter.

The little party arrived in this city, after four weeks of travel, and GREEN immediately bought what was then termed a "float" to a quarter section on the west side, whither in August he removed the shanty he had at first erected near the lake shore. In the course of a few years, he replaced it by a more roomy frame dwelling. Soon after his residence here, he resumed his trade of cabinet making. GEORGE, the eldest son, was born in 1832, and ANDREW, the second boy, in 1835; soon after the birth of the latter, Mr. GREEN exchanged twenty acres of his land for a farm at Bloomingdale, Dupage County. Concerning the latter property there had been a dispute waged with the fierceness which characterized such quarrels in those times. A settler named KENT was in possession on the day the premises were to be delivered to GREEN, but at the result of a suit at law, he was soon after ejected, and the legal owner with his family entered into occupancy of the house. The border law not based wholly upon written statutes, and the decisions of Courts, and those of a community frequently clashed with violence. The ejected squatter resolved on dispossessing and repossession, in which he was sustained by many, and, with a party of the neighbors, burst into the house on the night of the 21st of March, 1840. They made their way to the sleeping-room of Mr. GREEN, who, aroused by the noise, seized his rifle and fired in the darkness at his assailant; the ball passed through the wearing apparel of one of them, slightly grazing the skin. The flash revealed the positions of the assailers and assailed, and after having attempted to use his pistol, the weapon missing fire, he was seized by KENT and a fierce struggle ensued. In the grapple, GREEN passed his hand beneath the arm of his adversary, and buried his knife in his back. KENT left the room, and fell dead beside the fence, upon which, for years after, were shown the blood stains. The struggle in the meantime waged fiercely within, the gang not being aware of the fate of their leader. GREEN was overpowered, bound and borne off to a lonely shanty, where, upon pain of instant death, should he refuse, he was made to sign a document relinquishing his claims in favor of the elder KENT, whose absence, strangely enough, was not immediately remarked. After a terrible beating the wounded man was released to find his way home alone, and with his wife and children to seek protection with distant neighbors. Had the squatters known of the death of KENT, there is no doubt that the life of GREEN would have been taken on the spot. The matter caused considerable stir at the time, but in the pioneer days such occurrences were, from their frequency, less shocking than at present. Had no darker stain than that of blood drawn in self-defence rested upon the name or memory of the subject of our sketch, this act would have been forgotten, or remembered only as a deed of terrible necessity. The knife with which the blow was struck was in his possession to the end of his life, and he has narrated the tragic scene to many of our citizens.

After KENT's death, when the excitement it caused had somewhat subsided, GREEN returned with his family to his house, and rented a part of the same to a family named SUTHERLAND. They, failing by some reason to satisfy him as tenants, and resisting his attempt to drive them away, difficulties sprung up. Some of the SUTHERLANDS were taken suddenly and dangerously ill, and poison was suspected. GREEN was foremost in suggesting this as a cause, and by his advice the water in the well was analyzed, as he attributed the occurrence to an attempt at revenge on the part of the KENT gang. It was subsequently found that he had forbidden his wife to *borrow flour of the Sutherlands*, and an examination discovered the existence of arsenic in their barrel of that article. A few years after he returned to his land and his trade in Chicago, and it is the closing event of his residence in this city, which has thrown about his case the painful interest it has excited among our citizens for the past few months, giving to our criminal records details as shocking in their nature as they are, fortunately for humanity, rare in their occurrence, and to the tragedy, the terrible finale of self-murder, calm and premeditated. The circumstances of his cruelty to his wife, of utter neglect of his duties as a father and husband, have been before our readers, as developed in the progress of his long and careful trial. Of his guilt, few among us doubted, though the very nature of crimes of this class gives oftentimes but a slender thread of evidence. Throughout the trial, and no less indeed, through the whole course of his residence here, his disposition has been revealed as cruel, hard and almost tiger-like, well nigh devoid of the finer feelings which grace humanity. He has gone, and we would not add one line to the record of infamy which rests upon his name.

The Kinney Expedition—Another Explanatory Letter.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Kinney Expedition was written to a gentleman in St. Louis:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20, 1855.

Gen. H. L. KINNEY, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Central American Company, received yours of the 15th, and, in reply, would say the Expedition to Central America is for the purpose of colonizing and settling the Territory owned by the Central American Company, (in and about the size of the State of Tennessee,) and of establishing a Republic thereon. Gen. KINNEY has obtaining power to grant lands, make titles, &c., &c., over said Territory. The Central American Company, own these lands under a valid grant and most undoubted title.

As to the nature of the country, Gen. KINNEY would refer you to any of the members of Californians who are ostensibly crossing the Isthmus, or to those who have resided there. The universal testimony of these is, that there is not a finer country in the world, or one more abounding in agricultural, mineral and other resources.

Emigrants may go there as they come to this country, or go to any other: steamers sail from New-York every fortnight to San Juan del Norte or Greytown, which is in the Territory, and which will be the place of debarkation.

As a special inducement to colonization and for the defence of the Territory, grants of lands will be made to all those who emigrate there, conformably to the provisions of a military law, which will be passed by the first session of Congress after they arrive in the country, or to all citizens who will engage to serve in a military capacity, should the Government require it. None will be required to make this engagement for a period longer than twelve months from the time of such engagement. For this each man will receive a grant of land of 640 acres, each commissioned officer under the rank of Major, 1,280 acres, and officers of a superior grade, more in proportion to their rank. During the time of service each man will receive $25 a month, and officers the same pay as officers in the United States service.

Any efficient gentlemen who can raise companies of from twenty to forty men, and who are capable of commanding, and who will conduct them at their cost, with equipments and provisions, to San Juan or Greytown, will be entitled to a captain's commission, with the above compensation.

General KINNEY will leave the United States for San Juan about the 1st of February.

There will be a regiment going from New-Orleans about the 25th of February.

No civil appointment can be made until the Government be established, and then the most capable and meritorious will be appointed.

W. B. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

☞ Rev. AARON PERKINS, D. D., late of Port Jervis, N. J., commenced his labors as pastor of the Baptist Church in Salem, N. J., the first Sabbath in the present month.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

☞ Now is the Time to use this Great Purifier of the Blood.—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is manufactured under the superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, office No. 2.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—General SAM HOUSTON will lecture on *Texas* at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25c. Can be procured at the Library, Astor-place; No. 2 Nassau-st.; Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S; D. APPLETON & CO.; EVANS & DICKERSON, No 697 Broadway; and G. F. NESBITT & CO., corner of Wall and Water sts. Members and others are earnestly requested to procure their tickets early, to avoid confusion at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

JOS. C. MORTON,
R. H TIMPSON,
JOHN CREBAR, } Lecture Com.

☞ The Baptist Historical Society.—The first Lecture before this Society, for the benefit of its Library, will be given by Gen. SAM HOUSTON, Ex-U. S. Senator from Texas, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 28th inst. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had at the door, from any of the Officers of the Society, and at the offices of the *Recorder and Register*, the *Chronicle* and at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, No 239 Broadway.

D. T. VALENTINE, No 8 City Hall,
I. T. SMITH, No. 100 Wall-st.,
HENRY B. DAWSON, No. 307 6th-av.,
Committee.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Castle Garden, New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ South Williamsburg.—The members of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association are hereby notified to be punctual in their attendance at the next regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at No 196 Bowery, as very important business affecting the interest of every member will be brought forward for consideration. All dues remaining unpaid after this meeting will be charged interest from 13th of December, 1854.

JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ A Grand Temperance Jubilee in view of the triumphant passage of the Maine Law in our Legislature, will be held by the NINTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE in the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26. Addresses are expected from CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., Judge PEARCY and other distinguished speakers. Excellent music is engaged for the occasion. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission free.

☞ Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—TYNDALL DE VEER, LL. D., will deliver a Lecture on Political Economy, or the science which teaches how riches are produced and used. Subject—*Production, Productive Services, Wages, and the Reform Systems of St. Simon, Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, Louis Blanc, &c.* On THURSDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by PETERS & MARVIN, Nos. 164 and 166 Water-sts., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Anti-Slavery Lecture.—The concluding Lecture of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society's Course will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, the Pioneer of the Modern Anti-Slavery movement, and President of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Admittance 25 cents.

☞ Concert in Aid of the Funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies.—NOTICE—The public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the demand for tickets, the Concert in Aid of Funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies will take place at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., instead of at Dodworth's Rooms.

☞ Prison Association of New-York.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee will be held MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Committee Room, No. 13 Clinton Hall, Astor-place. A full attendance is requested.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

☞ Broadway Tabernacle.—GREAT ORAL DISCUSSION ON SPIRITUALISM, by Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS against, and Rev. U. CLARK for, will commence MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. The speakers will alternate, with from fifteen to thirty minutes each. Admission, to meet expenses, 12½ cents.

☞ The Fifth Lecture of the Course of the New-York Library Association will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, by C. W ELLIOTT, Esq.—*On the Life and Character of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Black Hero of St Domingo.*

☞ Lyceum of Natural History—The Annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held in the rooms of the Society in the University Medical College, 16th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. ROBT. H. BROWNE, Secretary.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sigma Phi Fraternity—Will be celebrated in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2.

UNION COLLEGE, Feb. 13, 1855.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, having more room than requisite, will let a suite of convenient apartments to a gentleman and lady, or a couple of gentlemen, with excellent board. The house is pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements. Address VIATOR, at this office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at No. 124 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two young gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—For a lady and gentleman with a child three years of age, in a respectable house where the charges are moderate, below 9th st. preferred. Address Box No. 2,267.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—With privilege of fire; location preferred below Canal-st. and west of Broadway. Terms must be moderate. Address HAWKINS, Box No. 3,359 Post-Office.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very fine furnished apartments at No. 13 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Breakfast if required.

EAGLE HOTEL LODINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain good and comfortable rooms for 25 cents or $1 a week or $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferry—has been remodeled a few months; single gentlemen will find it

DO NOT WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHIOS.—If you do, and they refuse to grow under any circumstances, it will "know" it forever after, and will not grow. Others, who have tried Dr. CHARLES' Magical Preparation, and would like to have a heavy beard, have never failed to produce it in from three to six weeks. Sold by DR. CHARLES, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York. Sent to any part of the country, by mail, on receipt of $1. Address DR. CHARLES, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally throughout the country. Have a beard.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient young women (Protestants) in City or country. One as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or would go as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Both are capable, industrious, and can be well recommended for character and competency. Would not so much an object as a good place. Please apply No. 251 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter; is a competent parlor maid; can take the entire charge of the silver; is a neat sewer; has excellent City reference; will take $5 to $6 a month. Also, a neat little girl of 13 years as child's nurse or to wait on lady; can be well recommended; will take $2 a month. Call or address No. 118 1st-av., 1st-floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as cook and housekeeper; is a first-rate baker of breadstuffs; has good cards; no object on in city or country. Also, by an Scottish girl, as nurse and seamstress; can care an infant from its birth; and by a highly accomplished young woman as nursery governess or housekeeper. All have unexceptionable references. Call or address at No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Is a safe driver, and is perfectly acquainted with the City. Can produce the best of City references for being temperate, obliging and quick from his last employer, by whom he has lived the last three years. Address O. P., *Times* office.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED—By a young lady who has had five years' experience in teaching, and who is well qualified to instruct in Music, French, and the English branches, in a school or private family. Good references given and required. Address EMMA LINWOOD, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant young girl, to do general housework in the City or country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, good plain cook and baker; obliging and willing to please her employer in every respect. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as cook and first-rate laundress; also a good waiter. Good City reference given. Please call at Calvary Chapel, corner of 6th-av., and 22d-st.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified by mental endowments and attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and possess satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $600. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

TEACHER.—A lady who has studied singing under the first masters in Europe, and who is compelled to teach in consequence of adverse circumstances, desires to obtain pupils for private tuition. She would be willing also to give lessons in the higher branches of an English education, or to take a situation as soprano singer in a choir where she would be well paid for her services. Address W. S., care of Mme. RASZEWSKI, No. 204 3d-av., New-York.

SALESWOMAN WANTED.—A competent Saleswoman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the sale and arranging of artificial flowers, can find a permanent situation by applying at S. M. PEYSER, No. 467 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a city retail dry goods House, who is thoroughly experienced in the trade, and can give the best references. Apply at No. 187 Broadway, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a jobbing house of millinery and fancy dry goods. One acquainted with cash and short time buyers preferred. Address Box No. 2,966 Post-Office, stating where recently employed and salary required.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS—In City or country, are respectfully solicited to patronize the Select Female Office, No. 195 7th-av., between 22d and 24th-sts., where the strictest attention and care will be paid in all cases in selecting only such as are respectable, capable, and with good reference. On hand, a number of smart American, English, Scotch, and other servants. N. B.—A lady in attendance. Please notice the number.

A. WESLEY, Proprietor.

A MIDDLE AGED MAN—Of good address, and with a good acquaintance among the merchants of this City, may obtain an eligible situation with a salary of not less than $1,000 per annum, by addressing with references, Box 3,505, Post-office. A Yankee preferred.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS, AND FEMALE DOMESTICS, may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 29 Broadway. Female domestics also at the upper office, No. 13 Astor-place.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 54 cents per foot.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

A SOPRANO AND ALTO AND A GOOD BASE WANTED—For a Quartette. Address post-paid MUSICA, *Times* Office.

AMERICAN BOY WANTED—From 12 to 14 years of age, in a Broker's Office. Inquire at No. 105 Wall-st., up stairs

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO LEASE—By a responsible party, in this City, not above 40th-st., or in Brooklyn or Williamsburg, near the ferry—a small cottage house, in complete order; must be located in a genteel neighborhood, and rent low. Address, giving full particulars, location, rent, &c., JOHN A. P. SMITH, office of the *New-York Daily Times*.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—In exchange for valuable farming lands in Wisconsin, unincumbered real estate in or near this City, or merchandize. The above lands were selected by the present owner while living West, but at present being extensively engaged in business in this City, desires to dispose of all his property West. Address, with description of property, post-paid, Box No. 1,428 Post-Office.

GOOD FARM WANTED—Of from 20 to 50 acres, with good improvements, in New-Jersey, and within a short distance of steamboat or railroad communication to New-York in exchange for first rate improved property in the city of Brooklyn. Apply to D. B. TAYLOR, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Room No. 16.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—In a respectable locality, between 8th and 30th-sts and 6th and 3d-avs, for a term of years. Must have all the modern improvements, and be at a moderate rent. Address, giving location and price, Box No. 1,837 lower Post-Office, postpaid.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For three months from the middle of June, for a family of nine persons, in some agreeable place of convenient access to the city. Good living and accommodations willbe required. Address A L., *Times* Office, stating terms, location, and references.

WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May next, by a small family, consisting a gentleman, wife and servant, part of a house in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Address J. BARKER, Box No. 1,251 Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—In New-York or Brooklyn, a modern-built house, worth from $4,000 to $7,000—in exchange, in part, for unimproved property at East Newark. Inquire of J. G. DUBOIS, No. 306 West 30th-st., New-York.

CANAL STREET.—Wanted to purchase, a two or three story house, between Broadway and Laurens st., on the north side. Address CLARE, this office, stating terms, location and size of lot.

OFFICE WANTED.—A small office on the first floor, below Chambers-st., and east of Broadway. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., room No. 15, 2d floor.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 820 and 827,	8 certificates of $5,000 each,	$40,000
831,	1 certificate of	5,000
832 and 833,	2 certificates of $4,000 each,	8,000
834 and 835,	2 certificates of $3,000 each,	6,000
		$59,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1838. Also,

Nos. 31 and 33,	2 certificates of $10,000 each,	$20,000
36.....	1 certificate of.....	9,481
		$29,481

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1862, in the name of John Augustein, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Wooting Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST.—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie certificates issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks of this City (three of $5,000 each, three of $1,000 each and one of $500) were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth, on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank.

As these certificates are payable only to the Associated Banks they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these certificates.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

OUR SAVIOUR HEALING THE SICK IN THE TEMPLE—by FRANCIS KEARNEY.—The Plate has been lost or mislaid. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which will lead to its recovery. Apply to STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway, or to LAWRENCE KEARNEY, U. S. Navy, Perth Amboy, N. J.

OWNER WANTED—For one case of Merchandise, marked (G.) Mc., No. 70, left some time ago in front of the store of Mr. SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, No. 62 Broadway, and taken care of by his porter. As no inquiry as yet has been made, the attention of the proper owner is called to this advertisement.

LOST—On Thursday evening, 22d inst., on 8th-av. between Abingdon-square and 26th-st., a SCOTCH PEBBLE BRACELET. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at No. 178 West 26th-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1855.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN BETTS, a lad aged 13 years, was run over by a horse and sleigh in Broadway, near 31st-st., on Sunday, the 11th inst.; and

Whereas, The said John Betts has since died in consequence of the injuries then received; and

Whereas, The person who drove said sleigh is unknown to the authorities, I do by authority vested in me offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence, to be paid on conviction of the offender, on the certificate of the Recorder or District Attorney that the conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward; but all claims and proceedings to the Mayor, within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[1 c.]

☞ Papers published in this City will insert the above until March 1, and send their bills to this Office for payment.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., FOR SALE—At auction, by CHARLES F. COLLINS, No. 25 Bond-st., corner of Broadway. Sales commence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cash advances made on consignments. Parties breaking up housekeeping, or removing, should call before selling elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage. Also, Private Sales every day. Goods received at any time. Auction sales at dwellings attended to. Sales of valuable real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Apply immediately at No. 25 Bond-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.

KATE AYLESFORD,

A TALE OF THE REFUGEES.

BY CHARLES J. PETERSON,

Author of "Cruising in the Last War."

The Editor of the Philadelphia *Dollar Newspaper*, who has read the book in manuscript, "pronounces it a powerful work, and predicts for it a greater popularity than that acquired by any other original novel published for years. The author, in revolutionary incident, is better booked up than any man in the country of his age." Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price $1; or in one volume, cloth, for $1 25.

Booksellers, News Agents and all others, will please send on their orders at once to the Publisher,

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

EQUAL TO WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

THE INITIALS.

A STORY OF MODERN LIFE.

Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price $1; or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25 a copy. It will be published in a few days, and for sale by Booksellers generally, and at the Cheap Bookstore of T. B. PETERSON,

No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies of it will be sent to any one, by return of mail, free of postage, on receipt of remittances.

N. P. WILLIS' IDLEWILD.

Third Thousand.

OUT DOORS AT IDLEWILD;

OR, THE SHAPING OF A HOME ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.

By N. P. WILLIS.

With Illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo., $1 25.
Just Published by CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

Just Published,

WELLS' NEW PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL,

Embracing its fortifications, position of contending forces, siege works, &c., drawn by an artist who has been on the ground, combined with a superb map of the seat of war—including the Crimea, Black Sea, Danubian Provinces, Russia, Turkey in Asia, and a ground plan of the siege operations before Sebastopol, and a plan of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. The whole combined on a sheet 25 by 40 inches, finely colored; making the most magnificent and the only reliable and comprehensive chart of the war ground published. Price 25 cents. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Agents wanted to sell in all parts of the United States and Canadas. Address G. S. WELLS, Publisher, No. 140 Nassau-st. New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers giving the above one insertion will receive a copy of the map.

HERMAN MELVILLE'S NEW WORK.

On the 1st of March, in 1 vol., 12mo.,

ISRAEL POTTER;

OR, FIFTY YEARS OF EXILE.

By the Author of "Typee," "Omoo," etc.

To secure a full supply of this book, which is likely to have a large sale, the trade are requested to send orders early. G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 10 Park-place.

AUTHENTIC—10,000 COPIES PRINTED.

EUROPE AND THE ALLIES,

Queer Parties.

The following particulars relative to this distinguished general and statesman, extracted from a letter from an officer of Her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible*, a native of Cork, will be read with interest:

"INFLEXIBLE, VARNA, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

"I told you in my last that we were going from here to the Crimea with OMAR PASHA and suite. Well, we have been there, and, as you see, back again. We left this with his highness on New-Year's day, arrived on the morning of the 3d at Eupatoria, where he went on shore and examined the defences of the place, coming on board again in the afternoon, and we left Eupatoria early on the 4th, and got into Balaklava in the evening. Next day OMAR and staff disembarked, and went to the head-quarters of the allied generals, where a council of war was held, from which he returned in the evening. Next day, the 6th, at noon, we left Balaklava, and, after a fine run, arrived here at 8 last night, when his highness, taking an affectionate leave of us, bade us farewell, having distributed fifty sovereigns among our servants and ship's company.

"OMAR is what may be called a handsome man, and wears his age remarkably well, being close on 50. He has a very pleasing expression of countenance and an immense flow of spirits. He was quite delighted with the attention shown to him and his followers by our mess. He occupied, of course, the captain's portion of the ship, but every day regularly, twice or three times, he would walk into our gun-room, take his glass of wine, or more generally grog, and sit and chat for an hour or so. His great amusement was in caricaturing his followers for being sea sick; in especial, he was very hard on Prince STOURZA, of Moldavia, one of his Aides-de-Camp. It appeared this Prince had just married a very beautiful woman, and was very jealous of her, so much so, that when he was leaving to accompany OMAR, he sent her off with a few servants to some old estate of his in the interior, with strict orders that she was to see no one. OMAR knew all this, and used to get this fellow into a dreadful rage by talking about her, and telling what happened in time of war, when beautiful ladies were deserted by their spouses. In fact, he was the life of the whole lot. I had to explain to him all about the machinery. Yesterday he came in and wrote his name in Turkish and in German on each of our cards. The Turkish cipher is most remarkable, and he never signs his name in it except on great occasions."

A further letter from the same writer, dated Jan. 16, states that the *Inflexible* has been placed for the present entirely at the disposal of OMAR PASHA, to allow of his superintending the transport of the Turkish troops to Eupatoria.

The Old Alarm Bell of Freedom in Independence Hall.

From the Philadelphia Correspondent of the Baltimore American.

The old bell which first proclaimed liberty to the United Colonies from the State House steeple, and which for years past has been an object of attraction in Independence Hall, now occupies a position in the hall immediately in front of the portrait of Lafayette, close by the statue of Washington, on a pedestal designed for that purpose. On one of the facets at the base of the pedestal is engraved the following: "The ringing of this bell first announced to the citizens who were anxiously waiting the result of the deliberations of Congress, (which were at that time held with closed doors,) that the Declaration of Independence had been decided upon; and then it was that the bell proclaimed liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof!"

The bell, or rather the material of which it is composed, was sent over from London by ROBERT CHARLES, in 1753, and bore the following inscription: "By Order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the City of Philadelphia, 1752," and underneath, "Proclaim Liberty through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." Levit. xxv. 10. The order for the bell, which weighed two thousand pounds and cost $500, had been communicated through ISAAC NORRIS, Superintendent of the State House. Soon after it had been suspended, the bell cracked under the stroke of the clapper, and was recast in this country, with some change in the composition of the metal.

In the *Pennsylvania Packet* of June 7, 1753, the following notice appeared: "Last week was raised and fixed in the State-House steeple the new great bell, cast here by PASS & STOW, weighing 2,080 pounds, with this motto: 'Proclaim Liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.'"

From the above it will be perceived that the bell now in Independence Hall is the one which announced the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and the first bell of any magnitude cast on this Continent. It was cast by PASS & STOW, whose names appear on it, and is composed in part, of the original bell ordered by Mr. NORRIS. In 1777 this bell, with those of Christ Church and others, were removed from the city and buried in the Delaware River, opposite Trenton, in order to prevent their destruction by the British army, which at that period occupied the city.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 24—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are still dull and now worth but $6 50 for Pearls and $6 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Is abundant and quiet. Prices have not varied. This article has been remarkably dull during the Fall, and no change of importance is looked for, for some time to come.

COFFEE—The supply is reduced, and the demand being fair, prices are firm and rising. The day's sales embrace 200 pkgs. Java at 13½c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.; 2,600 Rio, part at 9½c.@10½c.; and 300 St. Domingo, part at 9c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The inquiry is improving gradually, and as the stock is not a very large one, prices rule firm—being 29c.@29½c. for new Sheathing; 26c. for yellow do., and 18c.@18½c. for old do., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is even less active, but is not very freely offered, and is without any further change in value. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	8½	9½
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair	9½	10	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and western brands are more actively sought after, chiefly by the home trade, though in part for shipment, and with a moderate stock in market, prices are very well supported. The day's transactions comprise 7,800 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is unchanged. 600 bbls. Superfine, free, were taken at $9 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Bonded is nominal. Southern is in moderate request at full rates, with sales of 1,500 bbls. at $8 75@$9 37½ for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $9 50@$10 37½ for fancy and extra ₱ bbl. There is a fair business being done in Buckwheat Flour at $3 75@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is inanimate and languid at $6 25@$7 12½ ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less inquired for at $4 37½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand is generally pretty brisk for the season, and prices are steady. Raisins are the most active—these are becoming less abundant.

GRAIN—Wheat is almost out of market, and is irregular in value. A small parcel of prime Southern Red was purchased at $2 14 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and somewhat nominal. Barley has not varied. Some small parcels good four rowed changed hands at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Oats are dull, but firm. Corn is brisker and dearer. The receipts are limited, while the wants of buyers are increasing. The day's operations consist of 37,500 bushels, at 97c.@98c. for Southern Yellow and White, and Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 800 bales River found buyers at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@1 06½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There is less activity in the market; but as there is not a very heavy supply in market, prices are without any perceptible change.

HOPS—Some 90 bales last year's crop have been sold since our last, at 20c.@22c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is still in slack demand, at $30@$31 ₱ ton, usual terms. Nothing of moment doing in other kinds.

LATHS—The scarcity of Eastern checks business therein. The current price is $2, cash, ₱ thousand.

LEAD—This day's sales include 50 tons soft Spanish, and 30 tons do. English, at $5 87½,—the former cash, the latter time, &c.—₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The movements in domestic tanned sole have been to a fair extent during the week, including receipts of over 38,000 sides hemlock, and about 12,000 do. oak; with sales of over 30,000 sides hemlock, and 6,000 sides oak; leaving a *stock on hand* equivalent to about 71,000 sides hemlock, and 26,000 do. oak, held firmly at our old quotations. Other descriptions are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is saleable and steady at $1,07 for common, and $1,25 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—There were 500 bbls. New Orleans disposed of at 25c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are pretty freely offered and purchased at 4½@4½c. ₱ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains about the same: 150 bbls. found buyers at $2 ₱ 280 lbs. There is less doing in Spirits Turpentine at 40c.@41c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar is in moderate supply and demand at, according to quality, from $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl. White Rosin is unevenly noticed. There were 3,400 bbls. common Rosin reported as having been sold at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered,—including about 1,500 bbls., to arrive, at the lower quotation.

OILS—We have heard of nothing new in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is rather quiet at 60c. ₱ gallon. Palm Oil is also inactive, yet quoted very firm at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Olive has not varied. Linseed is selling rather slowly at 77c.@78c. ₱ gallon. There is not a great deal doing in Lard Oil, which is quoted at 80c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very brisk, but is firmer. The arrivals are trivial. The day's sales comprise 900 bbls., at $13 25@$13 37½ for old Mess and new Prime; $14 62½@$14 75 for new Mess; $15 50@$16 for Western Prime Mess; and $16 50@$17 for City do. do., ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in poor supply, and are saleable at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is saleable and steady, at (according to quality) from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged—230 bbls. were purchased at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, but firm, with sales of 300 bbls., at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime, $8 62½@$11 for do. Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15@$15 50 for Extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef raises quiet, at $21@$27 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are moderately inquired for, at $15@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is saleable and firm, at 18c.@20c. for Ohio, 22c.@27c. for State Dairy, and 26c.@31c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is not active, at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The market is quiet, but steady. The stock is not very large.

SALT—The demand is rather brisker, but prices are without variation.

SEEDS—Clover is salable and firm at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. American Rough Flax is scarce and wanted at $1 60@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Timothy is in rather light stock, but is not active. Prices are unchanged.

SPELTER—Remains quiet, but steady at 5½c. for Plates, ₱ lb.

SPICES—There is less activity in the market, but with moderate stocks, prices are sustained.

SUGARS—Are still in good request at very full rates,—the day's business amounting to 900 hhds., chiefly New Orleans at 4½c.@6c.; but including some Cuba at 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 22,500 lbs. prime were taken at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TIN—The demand is limited, but holders are firm at $10 25@$10 37½ for ½ X-Plates; $7 87½@$8 for I. C. Coke do., ₱ box; 26½ for Banca; and 25c. for Straits, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 31c.@32c., cash, and short time, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For English ports, a freer business was transacted at steady rates. For other ports, very little was done, but quotations ruled firm. For Liverpool, the day's engagements consisted of 600 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton; 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.; 1,500 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 11d.; 500 tce. Beef at 3s.@3s. 6d.; 100 casks Tallow at 15s. ₱ ton; and 6.0 pkgs. Tea at 12s. 6d. For London, the shipments comprised 1,500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 3d.; and 1,000 chests Tea at 15s. For other ports, nothing particularly new transpired. The latest charters have been: Three ships from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, 1d. for square, and ¼d. for Sea Island; one from Mobile, Cotton, if to Liverpool 7-16d., if to Havre ½d., and if to Antwerp, Hamburg, or Genoa, 1c.; one from Savannah to Marseilles, Lumber, $20; one from Manzanilla to London, Mahogany, £4 ₱ 50 cubic feet; two packets (the *Northumberland* and *Hendrik Hudson*) to London, Guano, 20s.; a bark to Brest, Pork, $1 ₱ bbl.; a Sardinian bark to Naples, Tobacco, $8 ₱ hhd.; a bark to Oporto, Corn, 20c., and bark from St. Ubes, Salt, on private terms; two brigs, same voyage, 22c. out, and 20c. home; a bark to Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, $18; two from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 37½c.; a brig from Baltimore to Jamaica, 5½c. ₱ bbl., and back from Mexico to New-York, Wood, $4 50 ₱ ton, one, 266 tons, to Trinidad de Cuba and back, $1,600; one to Porto Rico and back, Sugar and Molasses, 47½c. and $3, port charges not paid; one of 198 tons to St. Thomas, $7.0, or if to St. Croix, $6.0; one to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 35c., Molasses $3 12½, and Mahogany, $13; a brig to Rio Janeiro and back, and one to Laguna and back, on private terms.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports,

Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending Feb. 22, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	1854. Bbls.	1854. Value.	1855. Bbls.	1855. Value.
Liverpool	6,208	$66,389	2,561	$22,115
London	5,162	40,980	1,585	14,276
Glasgow	1,049	8,635	750	6,563
Rotterdam	—	—	20	240
Hamburg	100	1,012	4	42
Antwerp	1,500	11,545	—	—
Brazil	2,025	19,668	1,000	11,000
Honduras	—	—	6	60
Cuba	—	—	783	6,909
New Granada	220	3,117	1,050	10,441
Hayti	825	5,856	957	9,251
Argentine Republic	1,000	9,500	—	—
Venezuela	55	514	—	—
Porto Rico	25	230	—	—
Dutch W Indies	1,020	9,600	—	—
French W Indies	1,605	15,000	—	—
British W Indies	250	2,110	156	1,420
British N America	50	230	583	3,493
Total for the week	20,024	$215,398	9,495	$98,000
Total since 1st July	1,712,319	$11,855,290	780,540	$3,274,340

WHEAT

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
London	15,146	$24,610	—	—
Liverpool	22,644	30,956	—	—
Hamburg	1,000	2,156	—	—
Total for the week	38,794	$57,744	—	—
Total 24 weeks in Feb	36,265	82,953	—	—
Total 8 weeks in Feb	116,964	275,349	—	—
Total in January	680,382	922,903	24,160	$30,056
Total in December	1,025,579	2,040,093	11,230	16,946
Total in November	1,402,217	2,229,749	21,895	44,541
Total in October	1,259,293	2,145,720	24,563	42,596
Total in September	855,736	1,154,945	—	—
Total in August	324,628	511,447	175,101	177,631
Total in July	751,786	915,516	198,854	355,103
Total since 1st July	6,601,765	$10,368,137	430,654	$706,633

COTTON

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	6,405	$2,2..,.81	1,325	$71,572
Hamburg	259	11,955	511	31,749
Glasgow	—	—	141	12,040
Antwerp	—	—	305	4,246
Havre	—	—	1,062	66,653
Rotterdam	—	—	372	10,478
Bremen	—	—	198	8,241
Total for the week	6,724	$2,280,126	4,500	$1,45,378
Total since 1st July	170,263	$7,929,547	140,564	$7,320,005

CORN

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	106,702	$112,271	71,824	$60,963
London	53	70	—	—
Glasgow	16,110	10,600	6,324	6,443
Oporto	—	—	6,012	7,864
Honduras	6,752	6,975	1,900	1,994
Cuba	400	456	—	—
British W. Indies	500	519	200	218
Total for the week	130,092	$130,891	86,330	$77,467
Total previously	1,182,973	991,665	3,140,814	2,864,311
Total since 1st July	1,326,065	$1,121,556	3,227,648	$2,941,778

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.
Liverpool	1,250	$4,966	—	$—
Cuba	25	125	—	—
Porto Rico	300	1,440	351	1,818
Hayti	25	125	10	54
New Granada	—	—	25	97
French W Indies	100	500	—	—
Dutch W Indies	—	—	100	339
British W Indies	50	215	—	—
British N. America	50	225	550	2 420
Total for the week	1,500	$7,596	1,036	$4,776
Total previously	36,973	142,560	34,592	154,175
Total since 1st July	37,903	$150,156	35,628	$158,951

BEEF.

	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.
Liverpool	1,250	$25,425	1,761	$40,956
London	843	12,440	3,894	81,545
Glasgow	100	1,500	252	6,400
Hamburg	—	—	13	391
Cadiz	30	275	—	—
Porto Rico	57	618	—	—
Hayti	15	217	—	—
Cuba	10	115	—	—
New Granada	20	180	—	—
Dutch W Indies	35	233	—	—
British W Indies	12	117	—	—
Total for the week	2,105	$41,156	5,920	$130,288
Total previously	27,289	433,245	42,144	957,852
Total since 1st July	29,397	$473,403	47,968	$1,096,054

PORK.

	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.
Liverpool	205	$1,126	1,911	$28,476
London	205	5,067	3,796	54,126
Glasgow	—	—	60	999
Havre	—	—	95	1,308
Hamburg	—	—	45	455
Cadiz	10	150	—	—
Cuba	25	325	—	—
Hayti	174	2,403	—	—
Porto Rico	185	2,801	—	—
French W Indies	113	1,400	—	—
Dutch W Indies	11	185	—	—
British W Indies	6	19	—	—
British N. America	250	2,897	—	—
Total for the week	1,274	$15,359	5,797	$85,653
Total previously	45,305	569,251	96 353	1,220,700
Total since 1st July	44,579	$586,610	102,150	$1,306,353

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday—First Board—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75; $1,400 City 6s, 95; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 66; $300 Camden City 6s, 90; 36 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 5 Susquehanna Canal, 11½; 3 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 47; 9 Minehill Railroad Scrip, 36; 2 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 135; 15 Minehill Railroad, 68; 350 Long Island Railroad, 16½; 250 do., 17; 100 Reading Railroad, 37½; 200 New-Creek Coal Company, 2½; 150 Morris Canal, 15½; 99 Girard Bank, 12½; 5 Bank of N. America, 149; 2 Philadelphia Bank, 135.

Between Boards—500 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 100 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 44½; 4 Bank of North America, 149.

Second Board—$3,500 City Railroad 6s, 90; $1,000 City 6s, 96; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Connellsville,) 75½; $4 000 Allegheny County 6s, 76½; $367 79 Lehigh 6s, '70, 80½; $500 Pennsylvania 5s, 88; 800 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 124 Union Canal, 10½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 150 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 44½; 48 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 200 New-Creek Coal Company, 2½; 24 Harrisburg Railroad, 55.

After Board—*City 6s*, 95; 31 Vicksburg Railroad, 11½; 100 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 47; 2 Minehill Railroad, 68; 53 Long Island Railroad, 17½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 116½; City 6s, 95@96; Pennsylvania 5s, 88@89; Reading Railroad, 37½@37½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, 87; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45@45½; Morris Canal, 15½@15½; Schuylkill Navigation '82, 76@77; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@20½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 29@31; Long Island Railroad, 17½@17½; Vicksburg Railroad, 11@11½; Girard Bank, 12½@13; Lehigh Zinc, 14@14½; Union Canal, 10½@10½.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway,
and only a few rods from the principal Railroad Depôts and Steamboat Landings. ACCOMMODATIONS GOOD OR NO PAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—27 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Dekalb-av. Brown stone; three stories; basement and sub-cellar; Philadelphia brick front, three-story stone basement and stoop; gas fixtures, kitchen range, in all respect well built and in complete order. Lot 20x100. Price $4,000. Call as above. Lot to let. Price $4,000. Call as above. Inquire of WEEKS & SMITH, Fulton-st., next door to Atlantic Bank, or of THOS. W. FIELD, No. 227 South 5th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story, brick dwelling-house, well built dwelling with cellar, or two lots, each 25x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 123 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 94 Merchants' Exchange, first floor; central entrance on Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two very desirable three-story and high basement brick houses, beautifully located on Morton-st. near Bedford-av. Brooklyn; and on south 4th-st., Williamsburg, near 2d; the houses have all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower bath, range, gas, &c. For particulars apply to E. METTLER, No. 247 Front-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And other buildings, with six acres of land, suitable for a school or boarding-house. The view cannot be surpassed by any other in the vicinity. Five minutes' walk from the depôt at Port Chester. Fifty per cent of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HORACE B. SMITH, at Port Chester.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Several desirable houses, beautifully situated, having from a cbt to fifteen lots of ground attached, and laid out in handsome style with all kinds of fruit, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, &c., &c. Titles perfect and terms easy. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad st

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The two four-story brick houses, corner of Greenwich-av. and 11th-st., will be sold at a bargain. The above offers superior inducement for an investment. Terms easy, and rent for all at $1,800. Also, a farm of 105 acres in Rockland County for sale, or exchange for City property. Apply to H D MILDEBERGER, No 80 Carmine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, new—built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 212 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brownstone-fronted house No 15 West 22d-st., built by the owner in the best manner; size of house, 25x65. Also, the new three-story brick house, just completed, situated on Lexington-av., first house above 33d-st; contains all the modern improvements; size of house, 22x41. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Inquire of the owner, No 15 West 22d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The four 3-story and basement marble front brick houses, situate at the corner of Lee-av and Ross-st., (and adjoining) built by the undersigned for his own private use. The above houses have marble mantels, co nices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage house, with dining-room and kitchen attached, finish d with marble mantels, grates, &c., with from one to ten acres of land; distance within five minutes' walk from depôt. For further particulars apply to J. H. HAZEN, No 126 William-st., or to JOHN ADAMSON on the premises

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern and desirable 3 story stone front house, known as No 51 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. Possession of the house can be had at any day and with parlor carpets, curtains, mirrors, oil-cloths, and gas chandeliers, &c.; will be sold for $13 000 Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST. Two handsome houses, in re-story, basement and corner cellar, high stoops and balconies. Excellent neighborhood Nos 19 and 21 41st., adjoining brown stone houses, between Broadway and 6th av., with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No 506 4th avenue, on the west side, one door south of 29th st., now occupied as a feed store and excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No 153 West 21st st. JOHN S. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Containing six rooms and border cellar, with two lots, for only $1,600, terms very easy, on the beautiful village of Greenville, No 3 house's side from the City Apply to JACOB PECARE, No 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE. Two first-class four-story and basement brown stone front houses, 21 by 50, size of rear 7 inches deep, with all the modern improvements, situated Nos 56 and 46 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60—next door.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First class brown stone front dwelling house with stores on upper floors—title unexceptionable. Apply on FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor Park and West sts

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET. A modern built 3-story brown stone front house, in West 19th-st between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to EDMUND A. SMITH, No 34 Spruce-st.

BUILDING FOR SALE.—The new marble building Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. Application to be made at the Central Bank, No 88 Chambers-st. WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—A valuable property, containing 61 acres, at Dobbs' Ferry, on the North river, 20 miles from this City and a few minutes walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt; it commands a beautiful view of the Tappan Zee and surrounding country, is in the vicinity of the Post-Office and several Churches; the property is so situated that it can be divided into several fine cottage and villa sites, for Summer residences. It will be sold at a price that will make it a safe and profitable investment. Apply to E. HULLES, No. 50 Beaver-st., or to M. K. COZZENS, Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 5 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $500. Forty acres more may be had, if desired. Apply at 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the beautiful and healthy village of Yonkers. The house is a first-class, in the Italian style, with tower, size 42x54 containing 15 rooms; has a stable 22 feet in length, and two cold water, furnace, range, etc. The grounds (12½ acres) are ornamented with trees and shrubbery. There is a large stable on the premises. The view is delightful, extending upwards of 25 miles. Apply to SAXONY & CO., No 117 Fulton-st., New-York More land can be had if wanted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Consisting of a fine house, 54 feet by 50 feet, with wing of about 30 feet by 20, and 2½ acres of land. The property is situated about one mile south of the town of Pittsfield, on the main road to Lenox, and in a neighborhood where for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed. On the property there is a lake well stocked with fish; also, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. R. MOREWOOD, No 14 Beaver-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE.—With 1½ acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House 40x32 containing 14 rooms. Has piazza on all sides, and is an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN F. DUNKIN No 352 West 27th-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 60 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Long Island, 35 miles from the City. Access to the City daily by steamboat or railroad Location very healthy. House is a new modern-built cottage; barn, carriage-house, granary, poultry-house and yard; good well of water; about 30 acres of tillable and 10 acres of wood land. Apply to W. WILSON, No 5 Lafayette-place.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Bayview Cottage at Newport, containing two drawing-rooms, a sitting-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry and bath-room on the first floor, and on the second eight bedrooms, and four large bedrooms in the attic. There is also a public and private staircase, and the house is furnished throughout, also with plate, china, beds, &c. There is a coach-house, a fine well of water and 4 acres and 43-1,000ths of an acre of land, together with the water lot in front. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new Gothic cottage, seven rooms, attic and cellar. Rent $250; possession in two weeks. Also a two-story, attic and basement cottage with wing, 8 rooms, attic and cellar. Rent $300, from May next, at Astoria, L. I. Also $10,000, $4,000, $3,500, $2 000, and three sums of $1,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau st., N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—A finished and very desirable country seat and large farm, at Little Neck, L. I; 240 acres of land, and mansion in the Italian villa style, two stories and attic; with furnace, bath, hot and cold spring water in first and second story; neat two-story cottage at the gate, and farmer's house; with stables, granary, poultry-house, two large farm barns, &c., &c. The carriage-house and other outhouses being built in style to correspond with the mansion. There is a good dock on the farm, and the view of the Bay and Sound, and also of the surrounding country, is very fine. The Flushing Plank-road runs to the gate; and should the Flushing Railroad be extended it will run across the farm. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—And 14 acres of land, handsomely located on the Harlem River, at King's Bridge, 13 miles from New-York, with an elegant cottage house, 30x35 feet, with an extension in the rear, containing 12 rooms. The situations are very desirable, one mile from the depôt, and only an hour's ride from the City. There is a new barn, ice-house, green-house, &c., and the grounds tastefully laid out, altogether being one of the most desirable suburban retreats now offering for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes walk from the ferry, a three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, built by day work, finished with marble mantels, gas, and other improvements, back parlors, &c., in Pearl-st., No. 260, between Concord and Tillary-sts.; terms easy. Apply to C. L. DENNINGTON, No. 409 Water-st., New-York, between 12 and 1, or at No. 110 Sands-st., Brooklyn, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, if required.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—To close an estate, the following property in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York:

The 3-story and attic dwelling house in good condition, No. 161 Madison-st., now renting for $260 per year.
The 2-story frame house, No. 2 Birmingham-st.
The 2-story frame house, No. 6 Birmingham-st.
Possession given 1st May next. Apply to H. P. DAVIS, Executor, No. 62 Walker-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, THE BRICK STORE-HOUSE AND DWELLING, No. 1 Bridge-st., corner of Water-st. The store is now in the occupation of PETER LORILLARD, Esq., and is considered the best stand in the County, and a large business can be done by any one succeeding him. Apply to JOHN N. MANN, Esq., Secretary, or JASON H. BOCKOVEN, Mon. Yard 9 Thursday-st., New-York.

WM. J. HEDGES, No. 78 Grand-st., Jersey City.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber offers for sale or to let 20 acres, with a never-failing stream of water, fish pond, splendid clump of trees on one end, fruit trees, grape vines, garden shrubbery; a good two-story house and kitchen, never-failing well of water by the door, large barns, carriage-house, &c., all in first-rate order. It is well calculated for gardening, manufacturing, or a gentleman's residence. Apply to E. S. B., No. 160 Avenue C. All letters must be post-paid.

7TH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE—The four-story brick houses No. 216 and No. 222 7th-av. A good investment, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also the four-story double-tenement brick house, No 491 East 12th-st. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarésceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—10 lots of ground situated north side of 23d-st., 150 feet east of 1st-av. The property is well located for a wood, coal or timber yard. Apply to W. G. CHAVE, No. 168 East 20th-st., or to J. DUNDERDALE, No 62 William-st.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE—Near Madison-square and Trinity Chapel, on 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th sts., with two fine corners on 6th-av. Also, houses in every variety of style, price and location. Offices to let on

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PUBLIC DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The right to collect and retain the Wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned Docks and Slips, for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1855, will be sold by Public Auction, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., viz.:

EAST RIVER.

1. West side of Pier No. 12, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Old-slip.
2. East side of Pier No. 18, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Wall-st.
3. West side of Pier No. 18, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 18 and 19; foot of Fletcher-st.
4. East side of Pier No. 20, including half of the end, and half of the bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Burling-slip.
5. West side of Pier No. 21, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 22; foot of Stirling-slip.
6. East side of Pier No. 22, foot of Fulton-st., and Fulton Market Slip, (except berth for one ship on west side of Pier No. 19, and foot of the Slip, east.)
7. One hundred and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 23, and end of said pier; foot of Beekman-st.
8. East side of Pier No. 24, and West side of No. 25, and bulkhead between Nos. 24 and 25; foot of Peck-slip.
9. West side of Pier No. 26, with whole end of said pier; foot of Roosevelt-st.
10. West side of Pier No. 30, and bulkhead to Furry; foot of Roosevelt-st.
11. East side of Pier No. 30, and bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31, except the portion reserved to the City for dumping manure, &c.; between James and Roosevelt-sts.
12. Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 31 and 32; foot of James-slip.
13. West side of pier and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 33; foot of Jackson-slip.
14. East side of Pier No 33, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 33 and 34; foot of Oliver-st.
15. Pier No 34, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 34 and 35; between Oliver and Catharine-sts.
16. West side of Pier No. 35, foot of Catharine-st.
17. Pier No 37, and half the bulkhead between Nos. 37 and 38, and 44 feet 6 inches of bulkhead on east side, between Nos. 37 and 38; foot of Market-slip.
18. Pier No. 38, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 38 and 39; foot of Market-slip.
19. Pier No. 40, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 40 and 41; foot of Pike-slip.
20. Pier No. 41, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 41 and 42; foot of Pike-slip.
21. Pier No. 43, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 43 and 44; foot of Rutgers-slip.
2. Pier No. 44, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 44 and 45; foot of Rutgers-slip.
23. Pier No. 46, foot of Jefferson-st.
24. West side of Pier No. 53, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Gouverneur-st.
25. East side of Pier No. 53, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 54; foot of Jackson-st.
26. West side of Pier No. 57, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 57 and 58; foot of Jackson-st.; together with 100 feet on east side, and end of said pier.
27. Half of both piers at the foot of Delancey-st., and bulkhead between.
28. Bulkhead, foot of and along the north side of Rivington-st., and to within 20 feet of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
29. Bulkhead, foot of Stanton st., extending from Stanton-st., to within 75 feet of the pier, between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
30. South side of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.; the north side years vest to, dumping manure, &c.
31. North side of pier foot of Stanton-st.
32. Bulkhead, foot of 3d-st.
33. Pier, foot of 8th-st.
34. Pier, foot of 29th-st
35. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
36. Pier, foot of 32d-st.
37. Pier and bulkhead, foot of 61st-st.
38. Pier, foot of 100th-st.

NORTH RIVER.

39. North half of Pier No. 12, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13; foot of Albany-st.
40. West half of outer end of Pier No. 13, now occupied by Virginia Dock Company; foot of Cedar-st.
41. East half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13, and 14; foot of Cedar-st.
42. South half of Pier No. 14 and bulkhead between Nos. 14 and 15; foot of Cedar-st.
43. South half and westerly end of Pier No. 20, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Day-st.
44. North half of Pier No. 20 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Day-st
45. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 21 and 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
46. South half of Pier No. 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
47. North half and end of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., now occupied by U. S. Mail Steamship Company.
48. South half of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., now occupied by Powell & Ramsdell.
49. South half of Pier No 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31; foot of Duane-st.
50. North half of Pier No. 31, foot of Duane-st.
51. South half of Pier No. 32, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 31; between Jay and Harrison-sts.
52. North half of Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st.
53. Pier No 36, foot of North Moore-st.
54. Pier No. 37, foot of Beach st.
55. Pier foot of Laight st.
56. Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st.
57. Pier No. 40, foot of Watts-st.
58. Basin, foot of Spring-st
59. South half of Pier No. 43, except that part occupied by Basin.
60. North half of Pier No. 43, between Spring and Charlton.
61. Pier No. 45, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 45 and 46; foot of Charlton-st.
62. Pier No. 46, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 46 and 47; foot of Charlton-st.
63. Pier No. 47, foot of Bloomfield-st.
64. Pier No 48, foot of Clarkson-st.
65. Pier No. 50, foot of Morton-st.
66. Pier No. 51, and Bulkhead south to the Ferry, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, foot of Christopher-st.
67. Pier No. 52, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 52 and 51, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52; foot of Amos-st.
68. Pier No. 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52; foot of Charles-st.
69. Pier No. 54, foot of Perry-st.
70. Return bulkhead, formerly Pier No. 55, foot of Hammond-st.
71. Pier No 56, and one hundred and twenty feet of bulkhead, foot of Bank-st; no allowance to be made for filling in, foot of Hammond-st.
72. Bulkhead foot of Bethune-st.
73. Return bulkhead, foot of Troy-st.
74. Bulkhead, foot of Jane-st.
75. North half of pier foot of 13th-st.
76. New pier, foot of 17th-st.
77. Pier, foot of 18th-st.
78. Pier, foot of 20th-st.
79. Bulkhead and part of south side of pier, foot of 21st-st.
80. Pier, foot of 23d-st.
81. Pier (all not used for dumping manure, &c.,) foot of 34th-st.
82. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
83. New pier, foot of 37th-st.
84. Pier foot of 47th-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of the cost of construction, of the extended during the continuance of their lease, from the time of completion.

Vessels to pay wharfage according to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council; and the lessees are to be bound by those laws, as they may be altered from time to time.

No Wharfage is to be charged to Hell-Gate or Sound Pilot boats; nor to the boats belonging to the ships-of-war of the United States or foreign nations, or to the United States Navy-yards or Garrisons; or to vessels employed in the transportation of street manure or coal ashes from the City.

The Corporation reserve to themselves the right to build new Piers, and rebuild and extend those already built; to build Bulkheads and fill in behind the same; and cleanse such Wharves, Piers and Slips as they may think proper, without claim or pretence of claim for damages, or deduction of rent whatever, on the part of the lessees.

No deduction whatever will be allowed for damage, by reason of any sickness or epidemic that may prevail in the City, or any omission to dredge out the Slips on the part of the Corporation, during the continuance of the lease.

The Lessee will contain the usual covenants and conditions, except such changes as are necessary to meet the alterations made in the terms by the Resolutions of the Commissioners; also a clause allowing the Corporation to take any Pier or Wharf, or portion of the same, for Corporation uses, on allowing to the lessee a just and equitable compensation or deduction.

The Lessee will be required to keep the Wharves and Piers in good condition, and safe and proper repair, including especially the string pieces and superficial portions thereof, for safe usage at their own expense, and to give a Bond for double the amount of the annual rent, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter yearly, and the fulfillment on the part of the lessee of the terms of lease.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid for each parcel, and the auctioneer's fees, ($5) to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, at the time and place of sale; and a written stipulation to be furnished by the bidder from one or more responsible persons that in the event of his not giving the bond required, they will guarantee the payment of the rent, from the 1st day of May; and that satisfactory surety shall be given when the lease and Bond are ready to be executed.

The ten per cent. when paid, will be credited on the first quarter's rent; or forfeited, if the lessee does not give satisfactory surety, and execute the lease and bond as soon as they have notice from the Finance Department; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall be authorized at their option, to resell the wharves or piers bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may result from such resale.

No person will be received as lessee or surety, who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 8, of Amended Charter of 1853.)

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, RECEIVER, &c.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property on the northwest corner of 14th-st. and the 4th-av., lately known as the Knickerbocker Bank. The lot is 25 feet 8½ inches wide, front and rear, and 75 feet deep. The building covers the entire lot, with front of brown stone on the avenue and street; is four stories in height with elevated basement, is built of the best materials, in the most substantial manner, and conveniently divided into suites of rooms, well suited for insurance and other offices. The main floor is well adapted for a banking house, for which it has been hitherto occupied.

Also, all that certain block of ground in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows, viz.: northerly by the southerly line of 106th-st., 619 feet 7 inches; easterly by the westerly line of the 10th-av., 201 feet 10 inches; southerly by the northerly line of 105th-st., 618 feet 11 inches, and westerly by the easterly line of Bloomingdale road, 225 feet 6 inches. This property will be sold in separate lots, with privilege. Maps will be ready on the 20th inst., and can be had on application to the auctioneer. Terms at sale.

Signed,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lease of lot, together with the three-story and basement brick house thereon, No. 230 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.; lot 20 by 98 feet, house 20 by 48 feet, formerly the residence of Clement C. Moore, having 21 years to run from May last, at an annual ground rent of $45, with covenants for 7 renewals for 21 years each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. have to inform the trade and the public that hereafter they will hold special sales of furniture in first-class furniture sales at auction, at the residence of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 City of Racine (Wisconsin) 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest February.....$1,000 each
$7,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each
$9,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July.
$55,000 LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July.
$3,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st February and 1st Aug.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds; interest 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each
$11,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each
$3,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each
$7,000 Breckenridge Canal Coal Co.
20 shares N. Y., Albany and Buffalo Tel. Co.....$50 each
70 shares Michigan Southern Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Hudson River Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Buffalo and State Line Railroad.....$50 each
15 shares Flushing Railroad.....$20 each
75 shares Northern Indiana Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Cumberland Coal Company.....$100 each
20 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.....$50 each
141 shares Knickerbocker Bank.....$25each
80 shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each
110 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Keystone Insurance Co., of Phila.....$50 each
20 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Co.....$50 each
19 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....$1,000 each
52 shares United States Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each
11 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
1250 shares Vermont Copper Mining Co.....$5 each
50 shares Lycoming Iron and Coal Co.....$50 each
300 shares Aberdeen Gold Mining Co.....$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on Thursday, March 1. ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment. For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in addition to his Auction and Private Sales of Securities, is fully prepared to buy and sell on Commission all kinds of Stocks and Bonds, at the Board of Brokers, and begs leave to offer his services to such parties that prefer to operate through that medium.

ALBERT H NICOLAY.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about ten acres of land. For particulars descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: Isaac McCabe and wife to Henry C. Ward, deed dated the 20 day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 135 of deeds, page 196; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 26, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 136 of deeds, page 62; &c.; John W. Gilbert and wife to Ernest F. Wendel, deed dated the 29th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated 5th January, 1849; Isaac H Banker and wife to same, deed dated 20th December, 1848; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 11th, 1847; John W. Mills to Henry C. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear. As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin the property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in such a seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at time of the sale. For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No 7 Broad-st., New-York Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E F. Hambold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No 7 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine, a large and splendid variety of household furniture of every description, being the entire contents of house No. 72 this day, worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade, as the goods will be peremptorily sold, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture en suite in hair cloth, 1 magnificent suite of 8 pieces in French brocade, carved tête-à-têtes, sofas, arm and reception chairs to match, rich shade cloth, rosewood tables, mirror front etageres, rosewood piano-forte, superior instrument; velvet and hair bottom chairs, carved book case, oil paintings, two rarely French mirrors, elegant mantel vases and ornaments, lace curtains and shades, variety of rich silver ware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, rich coral mirrors, superb hair mattresses, feather beds, lounges, &c., with a large quantity of bedroom furniture; also, the basement furniture, extension table, china tea sets, cut glassware; Wilton, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloth, &c. Catalogues at house. Knickerbocker stages and 4th-av. cars pass the door.

F COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—F. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 244 Hudson-st. near Houston, the whole furniture of the family who are removing. It will comprise in part, of mahogany parlor furniture of every description, including sofas, and tête-à-tête, mahogany and marble-top centre, card, and dining tables, Wall Frech rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, beds and bedding, looking glasses of large and small curtains and cornices, cottage and bedroom furniture, table cutlery, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed same day, as possession is to be given on the 1st of March.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. SMITH will sell THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of house No 77 Franklin-st., near Broadway, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade, centre, side and sofa tables, oil paintings, lace and brocade curtains, pier and oval and pier glasses, tapestry and velvet carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, fine wool blankets, hair mattresses, black walnut and mahogany cushioned chairs, sofas, rockers, china vases, crockery, glassware, ivory cutlery, silver ware, knives, forks, spoons, castors, stair carpets, oil cloths, stoves, &c., comprising the whole contents of a well furnished four story house. A deposit required from all purchasers.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S AND RECEIVER'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—Will be sold on MONDAY, Feb. 26 at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 599 6th-av., near 34th-st., the entire stock of the furniture store of the late GEORGE S. ABBOTT, deceased, consisting of a large and general assortment of furniture of every description. Also, a quantity of unfinished furniture worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.

W. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer

BY LEWIS & MORTIMER—Store No. 197 Chatham-st.—Auction Sale—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 293 Bowery, the contents of a glass-cutting establishment, consisting as follows: One steam engine of four-horse power; belts, shafting and pulleys; also, the tools, spindles, and everything connected with the business. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade. Sale positive.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE CONTINUED.—FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell THIS (Monday) MORNING, February 26th, at 10 o'clock, without regard to the weather, the stock of laces, embroideries and white goods, remaining in the store 739 Broadway. Also, fixtures of the store, to close the business. By order of the assignee

W. A. FOSTER.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, EXPRESS WAGON, RICE, LIQUORS.—TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, Cigars, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wines, Champagne, Clarets, Cigars, Rice, Mincemeat, French Chocolate, Buckwheat, Shelled Almonds, Pickles, Smoked Herrings, Mackerel, Hardware, Spring Balances, Whips, Riding Saddles, Harness, &c.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By W. W. SHIRLEY, crockery, glass and China sale—TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 10 o'clock, at No. 107 Fulton-st., a large and general assortment of white granite tea, coffee, toilet and dinner ware; glass, rock and common ware, in lots for retailers, on a credit over $50. Sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The stock of laces, embroideries and white goods, remaining in the store No. 739 Broadway, will be sold to close the business, on FRIDAY, Feb. 23. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Assignee. WM. A. FOSTER, No. 739 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1855.—The BANK OF SING SING has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Bank of the Commonwealth as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

my19'55-law2y*M D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to O. W. WESLEY, as individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

ju16'54-law2y*M D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 66 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. The funds of this institution are entirely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds of the City.

GALES S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement.....$2,543,301 61

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies.....$662,691 95
For interest.....136,183 25
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid.....36,330 19
For annuities.....3,623 51— 816,128 90
$3,359,430 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same.....$316,599 78
Paid surrendered policies.....37,301 25
Paid reduction of premiums.....1,892 99
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable.....89 977 84
Paid annuities.....1,991 46
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.....32,562 82 579,352 95
Total assets.....$2,859,077 56

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank.....68,157 67
Bonds and mortgages.....2,609,119 94
Fire insurance account.....833 94
Deferred Premium account.....95,892 26
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid.....35,330 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes.....4,276 28
Due from agents.....47,366 92
$2,860,077 56

Losses unpaid.....$41,250 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854.....19,680,927 34
Amount issued in the 12th year.....4,720,000 00
$24,391,577 34

Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired.....$1,457,344 00
Surrendered.....440,700 00
Dead.....300,890 00— 2,198,934 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855.....$22,192,633 34

No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854.....7,373
Issued during the 12th year.....1,569
8,943
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired.....562
Surrendered.....165
Dead.....97— 824
Total policies running 1st Feb 1855.....8,119

Increase in amount at risk for the year.....$2,521,706 00
Increase for the year in policies.....745 00
Increase in life policies.....770
Increase in one year policies.....13
Increase in irregular policies.....36
819
Decrease in seven year policies.....73— 715

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct. G. GILL, Actuary.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
Rich'd H M'Grath,	John Wadsworth,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Gouv'r M. Wilkins,	Jonathan Miller,	Rod'n G Moulton,
John L. Provn,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Wilhem Betts,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
Isaac G Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F. Battelle,
William Moore,	John P Yelverton,	Benj'n E Sprouills,
Joseph H Coles,	Sam'l F. Cornell,	Stephen H. Norton,
Hugo Duttih,	John M Smart,	John P. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamm'n Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
M. H. Grinnell,	Lucius Robinson,	W Smith Brown,
	FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.	

Office No 111 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1855

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity with the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 31st December, 1854:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1854.....$3,571,189 38
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1854.....1,693,936 63
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$5,265,046 01

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1854.....$4,003,370 13

Losses paid during the same period.....$4,469,070 23
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....554,047 57
Total.....$5,024,017 80
Less Losses happening previous to 1st January, 1854, and allowed for in the statement of that date; also less Salvages and Collections under re-insurance policies, amounting in all to.....1,429,381 83
Total.....$3,594,636 27

The Company have the following Assets—viz
New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest.....$297,006 00
Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate.....276,123 81
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due to the Company, estimated at.....194,800 39
Premium Notes and Bills receivable.....2,186,376 38
Cash in Bank.....44,491 23
Total amount of Assets.....$2,912,616 80

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the million dollars of outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th day of February next

The profits of the Company for twelve and a half years—viz from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1854, for which Certificates were issued, amount to.....$6,464,190 00
The Certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and 54 per cent of 1853, have been redeemed by cash.....4,462,073 20
Total.....$1,902,116 80
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1855.....$1,092,116 80
Less held by the Company.....3,050 00
Total.....$989,066 80

By order of the Board,
W. T. JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

Walter R Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	Henry K. Bogert,
Thomas Tileston,	Caleb Barstow,	A. A Low,
Henry Coit,	A. P Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Wm C Pickersgill,	L. S. Suarez,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Augustus Averill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Wm E. Dodge,
Lewis Curtis,	Henry W. Hicks,	M Livingston,
Wm B. Westmore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Peter F. Marsh,
John D Jones,	S. T. Nicoll,	William Wood,
Chas. H Russell,	Joshua J Henry,	J. Henry Burry,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo W. Riley,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Robt. C. Geodhue,	Dav.d Lane,	Henry O. Brewer,
P A Harrous,	James Bryce,	Watts Sherman,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Edward R Bell,
	Edwd. H Gallilan,	

WALTER R. JONES, President.
JOHN D. JONES, Vice President.
CHARLES DENNIS, 2d Vice President.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, January 1, 1855

Capital Stock.....$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854.....83,548 28
Premiums received during the year.....$184,912 93
Interest received during the year.....15,234 82
Annuities received during the year.....2,361 93
Dividends due to Policy-holders and Stockholders.....18,866 77
Accepted in payment of a loan.....6,808 59
Premiums deferred.....4,396 20
Interest accrued.....6,868 75
Office Furniture.....1,460 02
225,448 72
$408,997 07

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid.....40,394 00
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, Reinsurance, &c.....26,816 83
Dividends on Capital.....7,000 00
74,210 83
$330,787 14

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned.....$165,215 15
Cash in Bank and on hand.....8,726 99
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. Interest.....115,578 32
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission.....21,001 73
Deferred Premiums.....4,396 20
Accrued Interest.....8,868 75
Office Furniture.....1,400 00
$330,787 14

The Directors have, after reserving the sum of two hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and five cents, ($226,299 05,) over and above the Capital of $100,000, declared a Dividend of Interest, of six per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared January, 1854, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Brooklyn, No. 140 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Bendell,	Joseph Petit,
Cass Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonton,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	B. P. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
G. A. Jarvis,	R. T. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Snydam, Jr.,	Geo. L. Kent,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Howard,	S. W. Elmey,
E. D. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
John N Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wilson,
Ezra Lewis,	C. C. Bourngo,	Samuel Osborne,
H. W. Moore.		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Wall-st., 6th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. C. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter B. Thorne,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chamberlain,	Hall Clarke,
Wm H. Fogg,	Joseph Moore,	Wm. C. Wilson,
Jas. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John L. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pownall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 8 Fulton, upper corner of Fulton-st. and Jay, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Wadsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Oksll,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Hyp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fitzpatrick,	Samuel F Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 61 Chambers and 63 Wall-st.—At an election held this day, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

C. V. Anderson,	Adam P. Pentz,	Eli Kelley,
Nath'l P. Bailey,	John J. S

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Discharge of the Belgian Convicts.

On Saturday two of the Belgian convicts were examined before Judge ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus* to show cause of their imprisonment as alleged foreign convicts. The deposition of the parties showed that they had been in a Government workhouse in Belgium; that they went there voluntarily, and because they could not get work; that they had never been imprisoned for a criminal offence, and that their coming to the United States was at their own request.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., who appeared for the defence, urged the release of the prisoners on the ground that there was no proof of their being, or ever having been, foreign convicts as allegged, and under the acts of Congress of 1849 and 1851 for the protection of Emigrants. This was resisted by the District Attorney on the basis that every State had an inherent right, by the common law, to resist the introduction of paupers from abroad. His Honor the Judge thought the case too palpable for argument, and ordered their discharge. Meanwhile he approved the course taken by his Honor the Mayor as to the parties in question. Upon request of Mr. SEDGWICK and consent of the District Attorney to waive service in the case of the remaining parties, his Honor the Judge ordered also their discharge.

The Newsboys' Concert.

The Tabernacle was filled on Saturday night by a large and highly intelligent audience, the occasion being the first concert of the Newsboys, who have been under the instruction, for several weeks past, at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, *Sun* Building, of MR. VAN METER, their music teacher. Their performances were highly creditable to themselves, and drew forth the plaudits of the audience. They have made wonderful progress, considering their entire want of cultivation when they commenced receiving instruction. Their singing was excellent. Capital speeches were made by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, in which they gave good advice and encouragement to the boys. The performances of MRS. GEORGIANA STUART and other volunteer vocalists were excellent.

Fire in Barclay-street.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday night, PATRICK MORAN, one of the Insurance patrol, discovered a light in the store No. 1 Barclay-street, occupied by J. L. COCHRAN & MICKEY, wholesale dealers in straw goods. MR. MORAN, believing the premises to be on fire, immediately procured the assistance of Captain SMITH, of the patrol, and the rest of the watch. The moment Captain SMITH arrived at the store, he ordered the doors broken open, and on entering the premises a flame was seen extending from among cases of straw goods about the centre of the floor. Orders were given to drag out the boxes into the street, and a few pails of water were applied on the floor, which soon extinguished the fire. The floor was charred considerably, where it was evident one of the boxes had been consumed. Several other boxes containing straw hats were partially burned. The fire originated all of ten or twelve feet from the stove. There was no fire in the stove, nor had there been any for some time past, as it was quite cold. How the fire originated among the boxes is at present considered a mystery. The firemen were very quick at the premises, but by some means a delay of some ten minutes occurred before they could get water from the hydrant, during which time the fire was extinguished by pulling the boxes into the street, or throwing some buckets of water into the store. The firm have an insurance on their stock of $15,000, divided in the following offices: Niagara, $5,000; National, $5,000; Equitable of London, $5,000. The insurance is said to more than cover the amount of stock. The loss by fire and water will probably amount to between $300 and $400.

Fires Yesterday.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, the bakery of LOUIS HANAER, No. 70 Broome-street, was discovered on fire. The flames were promptly extinguished. The building and stock were considerably damaged by fire and water.

At 2 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Mr. BOGERT, No. 172 Mercer-street. But little damage was done. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

At 6 o'clock, yesterday, A. M., a fire was discovered in the third story of No. 69 Broadway, occupied by SIMON STRAHLHEIM & Co., Importers of lace goods. The fire was confined to the apartment in which it originated. A good deal of damage was done.

☞ The recent cold weather has caused a great many Croton Water pipes to burst. A number of cellars in different parts of the City are, in consequence, flooded with water. A number of hydrants, too, are out of order in consequence.

☞ The Second Ward Police Station is nightly crowded with newly-arrived emigrants, in search of food and lodging.

☞ The complaints on the Mayor's Book on Saturday were of the usual character—dirty streets, dangerous holes, encumbered sidewalks, &c.

[Advertisement.]

800,000 BOTTLES COD LIVER OIL.—77,414 gallons exported from Newfoundland in one year. The cases in which this remedy has proved so efficacious in retarding the progress of Consumption, and prolonging the lives of patients, are innumerable. Relief is obtained immediately, as in a few days after using the Oil, the cough is mitigated, expectoration diminishes in quantity and opacity, night sweats cease, the pulse becomes slower and better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength gradually improve. There is no doubt that the pure Cod Liver has done, and is doing, more for the benefit of pulmonary disease than any other remedy yet discovered. RUSHTON'S pure Cod Liver Oil is prepared only by myself, and, to be insured genuine, must have my signature over the cork of each bottle. In purchasing be sure to ask for RUSHTON'S, and see that my name is in full on each label.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
At the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street, and No. 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WET GOODS.—Messrs. CHARLES HEARD & Co., of No. 301 Grand-street, will commence, early this morning, to dispose of the stock of goods injured at the fire of WARNER & LOOPS, in Barclay-street, embracing choice lots of rich brocha shawls, black and stripe silks, (Spring styles,) &c. The attention of housekeepers is particularly directed to an extensive assortment of linen and cotton goods, comprising in their variety linen, damask, table, diapers and cloths, napkins, Doyley toweling, shirting and sheeting, lace and muslin curtains and drapery, Marseilles quilts, counterpanes, &c., &c. Each and every article of the above assortment is warranted free from blemish, stain or injury, and will be offered by the yard or piece, or in lots to suit purchasers. Goods sent to any part of the City gratis. Twenty-five cents will buy more goods and a better article, than one dollar will in any other store in the City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The problem solved, where and how can money be either saved or best invested? A friend, who is well-posted, states that sound goods are always the cheapest, and that S. & M. E. TOWLE, & Co., will open 500 pieces of the choicest plaid silks, and 500 pieces rich black silks, of the best qualities, at prices merely nominal, and have recently bought at auction sales, 20 per cent. less than the cost of importation, Irish linen for shirting and fronting, from 25 cents up; damasks, table diaper cloths and napkins; Barnsley sheetings, of all widths, which will be sold less than elsewhere in the City. Also, 10 cases of French ginghams at 12c., worth 25c.; Plaids de Lanes and Chalines, at 12½c.; Mourlmuck styles of prints at 6¼c., and the place to invest money is CRESCENDIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—ASTONISHING CURE!—Professor HOLLOWAY, when at Moscow, on a visit to Prince D——OFF, in four weeks cured his consort of an ulcerated breast. For this extraordinary cure the Prince presented him with a gold snuff-box set in diamonds. This celebrated ointment will cure any sore or ulcer. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, keep a complete assortment of Window Shades manufactured by themselves and warranted. Persons purchasing at their establishment can save all commissions and second profits of any kind.

N. B.—A large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, for sale at about half the cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

NEW STYLES SPRING MANTILLAS.—MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-street, would call the attention of merchants to his beautiful stock of French Mantillas just received from Paris. Those of his own manufacture are well worth examining, being from the latest designs, and warranted superior to anything in market, either in price, quality or style.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

LONG ISLAND.

Important Arrest of Government Employees for Embezzlement.

At different times during the past three months a large quantity of flour and other property has been missed at the Government Bonded Warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and suspicions were awakened that some of the employés about the premises could, if they would, account for its disappearance. From private information communicated to Sergeant SMITH and Officer MATTHEWS of the First District Police, a few weeks since they commenced the searching out of the matter, and on Friday and Saturday last their efforts were so far crowned with success that they succeeded in obtaining evidence that warranted the arrest of five persons in Government employ named MATTHEW MURPHY, foreman of laborers; FREDERICK TEHUNE, cooper; WILLIAM KELLY, PATRICK FAGAN, and ROBERT FARREL, laborers. The three last named were caught on Friday in the act of removing five barrels of flour and the others named were arrested on Saturday. This business has been carried on quite extensively by these parties—only Friday morning last they had placed in the Warehouse, preparatory to filling, twenty-five flour barrels, in which undertaking they would have undoubtedly succeeded but for their timely arrest by Officers SMITH and MATTHEWS, who deserve much credit for the manner and assiduity with which they have traced this affair to its present state.

The parties arrested on Saturday were taken before the United States Marshal, in New-York, and committed to the Tombs, in default of $5,000 bail, to appear for further examination. The evidence against these parties is positive. Some twenty witnesses will be summoned for the examination—all of whom have more or less knowledge of their transactions—the extent of which until then cannot be fully known.

Brooklyn Soup Association.

The Treasurer of this Association reports an increase of 58 families who were supplied with soup during the past week, making 1,313 families now regularly supplied, or about 5,808 persons. The total amount received during the six weeks the Association has been organized, is $2,309 34.

Appraisers for the Consolidated City.

FRANCIS D. MASON, of Brooklyn, DANIEL MANGER, of Williamsburg, and WM. CONSELYEA, of Bushwick, have been selected as a Board of Appraisers, in compliance with the Charter, to estimate the value of property of the three places now consolidated into the city of Brooklyn.

First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

The new pastor of this Society, Rev. Mr. HOGARTH, (late Dr. COX's,) occupied the pulpit yesterday morning for the first time. The attendance was large, and the congregation are much pleased with their new pastor.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of Liquor Dealers.

A meeting of a secret nature was held at Franklin Hall, in Jersey City, on Friday evening, by the liquor dealers and their friends. There was no little exultation at the defeat of the liquor bill in the Senate of New-Jersey, and some steps taken towards preparation for the approaching municipal election, at which the prominent issue will evidently be the temperance question.

Serious Accident.

MRS. AUSTIN, wife of Mr. HENRY AUSTIN, residing on Bergen Hill, had her left foot cut off on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, while standing at the Railroad crossing in Greene-street, near the Railroad depôt in Jersey City, by a tender attached to a locomotive on the track of the New-York and Erie Road. The locomotive was being switched from one track to another, and as it was braking up, unnoticed by her, the tender struck her and one wheel passed over her leg, severing it just above the foot. She was taken to the drug-store of THOMAS & MAXWELL, in Montgomery-street, and afterwards taken to the New-York Hospital, where her limb was amputated.

A TOUGH STORM STORY.—The Peru (Ill.) *Chronicle*, of the 7th inst., learns from a farmer who resides on the south side of the Illinois River, on the Bluff, some particulars of the storm of the 20th ult. His cattle, though they were inclosed in a circle of straw stacks and hay stacks, were so much affected by the driving blast that they refused to eat. The snow was driven between their hairs, and, coming in contact with the skin, was for a moment melted, then frozen, until the whole covering of the animal seemed one unbroken armor of ice, which did not disappear on many for four days after. The snow melting on their foreheads and running down, formed huge icicles that passed down over the face, and reached far below the nose, giving them the appearance of the beast with the ten horns—in many instances the broad sheet of ice falling over the eyes, blindfolded them effectually. Their nostrils were filled with frozen snow that had been driven into them by the violence of the wind. The quails that had gathered about his barn-yard, as a last resort, were frozen to death. Prairie chickens were either frozen to death or so benumbed that he could take them with his hands as they sat on the fence, sleeping with stupor. His barn-yard chickens were many of them frozen, and, what is singular, in nearly every case they were found with their bills wide apart as they could be sundered, and the mouth filled with solid ice. He has driven his cattle and teams over his fences, the snow being on a level with them, and so compact as to sustain a heavy load.

AGE OF OYSTERS.—A London oyster-man can tell the ages of his flock to a nicety. The age of an oyster is not to be found out by looking into its mouth. It bears its years upon its back. Everybody who has handled an oyster-shell must have observed that it seemed as if composed of successive layers of plates overlapping each other. These are technically termed "shoots," and each of them marks a year's growth; so that, by counting them, we can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the time of its maturity, the shoots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more and more thickened and bulky. Judging from the great thickness to which some oyster shells have attained, this mollusc is capable, if left to its natural changes unmolested, of attaining a patriarchal longevity.

A Disgusted Office-Holder—His Curious Administration.

The following letter taken from the Albany *Argus* of Friday, explains some good things:

POST-OFFICE, SOUTH MARCELLUS,
Onondaga County, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1855.

Hon. J. Campbell, Postmaster General:

DEAR SIR: I write to tender to you my resignation of the place I held as Postmaster at this place, (South Marcellus.) And I suppose it would be proper to give my reason for doing so. It is dictated by principles of honor. I cannot hold office under those I cannot agree with. Having *always* been a *true National Jeffersonian Democrat*, without variableness or shadow of turning, any way.

My first vote was cast for Gov. GALUTIA, of Vermont, in 1812, opposed by MARTIN CHITTENDEN, a blue-light Federalist, who by fraud obtained the election, and for bid the patriotic militia to cross the line to help in the defence of Plattsburg. I was one of the *first* volunteers in camp, (on June 24, 1812,) after the declaration of war. I am guilty of continually taking the *Albany Argus*, the leading Democratic paper of this State, from that time to the present. And I have not but once failed to vote the *true National and State Democratic ticket*, at *every* general election from that day to this. Was never troubled (like some) to keep the right track among the many splits, divisions and boltings from the party by the highest leaders (Van Burens) or lower followers. Never followed off those "Ignis Fatuus" with their dim lights glimmering through the dark and dismal marshes covered with frogs so thick that they cannot tell a negro from a white man, only that the negro looks best from the Buffalo platform. I did earnestly and effectively work for the election of Gen. Pierce, for President, expecting to find him an honest democrat. His inaugural was *right*; but, where is he now? and the great party that elected, *where are they?*

I am, Sir, led to these reflections and remarks, not intending them to give offence, but that *you* may appreciate the mortification and chagrin of an *honest* Democrat to see the present Administration and the Postmaster-General hunting and hounding out every such true Democrat that have not bowed the knee to Baal, nor failed to stand by the long-cherished principles of true Democrecy, who happen to hold any place called office, great or small. They are sacrificed as soon as discovered, to make room for renegades and abolitionists. A case in point recently occurred in an adjoining town. My friend, J. SALMONS, and a truer Democrat and better man is seldom met, who has been Postmaster in a small office like that of Onondaga some ten years without a fault found. Last Fall his friends the National Democrats nominated him (against his wishes) for a member of Assembly, and for that crime he was proscribed by you, Sir, and his place filled by a renegade Whig Abolitionist, that I learn never was a Democrat. That was the only complaint against him, except that it was said some Know-Nothings, his neighbors, voted for him because they thought him the best man in nomination, and was the only one not tinctured with niggerism. I voted for him too, for these reasons, as I supposed I had a right to do; therefore I am not worthy to hold a place that he may not, when guilty of the same crime, if crime it is in your estimation; not so in mine. I have held this office some twenty-five years for the accommodation of the neighborhood, without a fault or complaint, and now ask to be relieved, because I cannot consent to be abolitionized. The administration and its followers may buy up all the Democratic presses in the country, as they have the Albany *Argus*, but they will find many men, men with principles that cannot be bought with all the offices within their control, and all the money in our rich treasury to wield. *Persecution* never produces conciliation, and allow me to say that such a course will never harmonize the Democracy of this State, which we all so ardently desired to see effected; but only on their ancient and long revered principles, without any WILMOT or other *Proviso*. I hope to receive an early reply.

I would, but cannot name a successor that would be likely to suit this curious administration, as there is no Free-Soilers, Bolters nor Abolitionists in the place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. N. POTTER, P. M., South Marcellus.

P. S.—I have just learned (but not officially) that the Postmaster-General has accepted my resignation and *discontinued* the office, because, as I have a right to suppose, there were no Bolters there to fill it.
FEB. 20, 1855. C. N. POTTER.

MARRIED.

At Orange N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Hollis Read, LUCK CATLIN to Mrs. ROMANA A. KINGSLEY, daughter of John Morris Lindsley, Esq., all of that place.

In Homer, Courtland Co., on Thursday, Feb. 22, by Rev. Z. Freeman, P. WALFORD, Esq., to Miss MARY LAVINIA, youngest daughter of D. Chester Chamberlain, of that place.

In Pine Valley, Chemung Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. C. CAIT, Miss MARY, daughter of John Burch, Esq., and Mr WM. I. YOUNG, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 24, after a long and painful illness, CHARLES MCDEVITT, Jr., Printer, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Hose Co. No. 44, the members of the New-York Typographical Society, and printers generally, are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 47 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison-av.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb 25, Mrs FRANCES M. LUFF.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her sons, George Luff and Baldwin N. Fox, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 280 East Broadway, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 27, JOHN VERNON TARGEE, aged 17 years, only son of the late John Targee, Esq.

His friends, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 157 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 25, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, wife of James E. Fancher, of Brooklyn, aged 29 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her sisters, No 183 Chambers st.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 25, of typhoid pneumonia, CHARLES F., son of William H. and Catherine Van Valer, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 466 Hudson-st. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday morning, for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Feb 23, ALICE, wife of James Gallagher, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church in Norfolk-st., near Stanton on Monday, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 25, THEODORE KIREY, youngest son of Thomas and Ann Davies, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the house of his parents, No. 49 West 28th-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 24, LAMBERT VAN HOSEN, aged 57 years

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 87 East 30th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb 24, at 12 o'clock P. M., JULIA EVELYN, infant daughter of John W. and Sarah J. Pierson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av and 20th-st., at 10 o'clock, this (Monday) morning.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 25, JANE, widow of the late John Matthew, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 108 Kingst., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 25, JAMES BEAK, in the 76th year of his age, a native of Wiltshire, England, and for the last 23 years a resident of the City of New-York.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his son, Albert L. Beak, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 263 East 16th-st.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 24, Mrs. CAROLINE N., wife of Thos. C. Lloyd.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Charles Nicholson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. M. Lloyd, No. 186 Bowery. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, JOHN PAXTON, aged 2 years and 9 months, son of John P. and Mary B. Atkinson.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 69 Joralemon-st.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 24, suddenly, JOHN GILLESE, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends, with those of his son, Robert Gillese, and sons-in-law, R. G. Matthews and J. E. Stillwell, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Dr. J. E. Stillwell, No. 266 East Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 24.

$6,000 Ohio 6s, '60	c.104	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s65 94
1,500 Ohio 6s, '70	106	100 do	s60 93½
5,000 Virginia 6s	s5 95½	100 do	c 94
5,000 Indiana State 5s	81½	50 do	s60 93½
500 City 6s, '70	96	50 do	b7 94
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75	c 83	50 do	c 94
12,000 do	83½	150 do	s60 93½
5,000 do	b30 83½	50 do	c 94
5,000 Pan. Bds. 2d is	112	400 Ill. Central R. R.	b10 86
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	c 73½	50 do	s6 86
5,000 do	s3 73½	5 Galena & Chicago R.	87
10,000 do	s3 73½	50 do	s60 86½
1,000 do	73½	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 70½
14,000 do	b30 aft 30 73	50 Erie Railroad	b30 46
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	87½	50 do	b10 46
2,000 do	86	50 do	b3 46
6,000 N. Y. Cent. 7s	93½	100 do	c 46
600 do	90½	100 do	s3 46
800 do	90½	50 do	s10 46
2,000 Ind. Bank Bonds	80	225 do	c 46
50 Union Bank	s3 113½	100 do	b15 46
25 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	134	50 do	s30 46
10 Bank State N. York	104	200 do	s30 46
100 Am. Ex. Bank	s3 105½	100 do	b30 46½
13 Metropolitan Bank	102	200 do	c 46
20 Continental Bank	101	50 do	b30 46½
45 do	101½	24 do	c 46
200 Canton Company	52	200 do	c 46
200 do	b30 52½	100 Harlem Railroad	s3 13½
200 do	b30 52½	50 do	s3 13½
200 do	b30 52½	50 do	b30 13½
50 Nic. Transit Co.	c 12½	50 do	c 13½
175 Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 22½	50 do	c 13½
200 do	s30 22½	50 Reading Railroad	b10 75½
200 do	s30 22½	50 do	s30 75½
200 do	b30 22½	50 do	c 75½
200 do	s30 22½	50 Hudson River R. R.	c 23
200 do	b30 22½	50 do	s3 23
200 do	b30 22½	50 do	b30 23
200 do	c 22½	50 do	s3 23
200 do	s30 22½	50 do	b30 23
200 do	s30 22½	50 Panama Railroad	113½
200 do	s30 22½	100 do	113½
200 do	s30 22½	25 Ohio & R. Railroad	s3 18
50 New-Jersey Railroad	112		

STOCK BOARD.

$3,000 Erie Bonds of '75,	82½	200 Mich'n Tren. Co.	b30 17
10,000 Virginia 6s	bd	100 do	s3 16½
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	82½	100 Harlem Railroad	13½
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	82½	200 do	s30 13½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	73½	200 do	s30 13½
4,000 do	74	100 Erie Railroad	bsw 46½
1,000 New-York Cen. R.	87½	50 do	s10 46½
2,000 Hudson River 2d M.	74	100 do	s5 46½
120 Cumb'd Coal Co.	s30 22½	400 do	b10 46½
100 do	s30 22½	100 do	b3 46½
200 do	s30 22½	100 do	s15 46½
100 do	b30 22½	200 do	46½
100 do	b30 22½	5 Reese & Water. R. R.	75
100 do	b30 22½	100 Reading Railroad	75½
100 do	22½	200 do	b60 76½
5 Mich. South. R. R.	92		

MONDAY, Feb. 26—A. M.

The following important bill has been suddenly passed through the House of Representatives in Congress, as an amendment to the annual Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The Senate has yet to pass upon it. It is, in effect, a reduction, *by one-fifth*, of the present duties on foreign imports.

A NEW TARIFF ACT, modifying the several schedules of articles subject to impost duty, as follows:

OLD RATE	100	40	30	25	20	15	10	5	Free.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
PROPOSED RATE	80	32	24	20	16	12	8	4	Free.

The effect on the leading staples in the Import Trade will be,—as we understand the wording of the act—to make the duties after the 1st July next:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
ON WOOLENS.		Other drugs in do	4
Cloths and Cassimeres	24	Berries, Nuts, &c., for Dyes	Free
Shawls	24	ON IRON.	
Blankets	16	Bars and Rails	24
Hosiery	24	All other fabrics	24
Worsteds	20	OTHER METALS.	
Embroideries	24	German Steel	12
Flannels	20	Cast and Shear Steel	12
Baizes	20	Other Steel	16
Carpetings	24	Copper in Pigs	4
Other fabrics	24	Copper Wire	24
Raw Wool	8	Braziers' Copper	16
Clothing	24	Copper Rods and Nails	16
COTTONS.		Other Copper fabrics	24
Colored Prints	20	Brass in Pigs	4
White Goods	20	Other Brass fabrics	24
Embroideries	24	Tin in Pigs	4
Velvets	16	Tin Plates	12
Gimps and Cords	24	Tin Foil	12
Hosiery	16	Other Tin fabrics	24
Twist	20	Lead	16
Hatters' Plush	16	Shot and Pipes	16
Other fabrics	20	Other Lead fabrics	24
Clothing	24	Gold Jewelry	24
SILKS.		Unset Diamonds	8
Piece Goods	24	Gold and Silver Leaf	12
Hosiery	24	Watches	8
Hats and Bonnets	24	BOOKS AND PAPER.	
Raw Silk	4	Blank Books	16
Other fabrics	24	Printed Books	8
Clothing	24	Current Pamphlets	16
FLAX.		Paper	24
All goods	20	Paper Hangings	16
LEATHER.		SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.	
Skins	16	Molasses	24
Boots, Shoes and Gloves	24	Sugar	24
WINES AND LIQUORS.		Pepper	24
Brandy	80	Spices	32
Wines in wood	32	Cigars and Snuff	32
Wines in bottles	24	Teas	Free
Cordials	80	Coffee	Free
Beer and Ale	24	Fruits	Free
CHEMICALS.			
Dyes in manufacture	4		

A bill reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, there shall be a reduction of twenty per centum on the rates of duty imposed by the act entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," approved July thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, on the goods, wares and merchandise, imported from foreign countries, enumerated and provided for in Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, and also those provided for in the third section of said act, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the manufactures and articles of silk, or of which silk shall be component material, not otherwise provided for, shall be transferred to Schedule C; that the manufactures and articles of flax, or of which flax shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, and blankets of all kinds, shall be transferred to Schedule D: that wool, unmanufactured, shall be transferred to Schedule G; that flax unmanufactured, silk raw, with or without the gum, imported in the condition in which it comes from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufactures in any way; jute, manilla and sisal grass, coir and other vegetable substances, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; lac spirits, lac sulphur, lamp black litharge, Prussian blue, articles not in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; brimstone, crude, in bulk: cream of tartar, extracts of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, not otherwise provided for; extract of madder, barilla, cudbear, bleaching powder or chloride of lime, indigo, cochineal, woad or pastel, acids acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, nitric, oxalic, pyroligneous and tartaric, and all other acids of every description used for chemical, medicinal or manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for—be transferred to Schedule H.

And that salt of all kinds, berries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables, used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; Brazil-wood brazilletto, and all other dyewoods in sticks; burrstones, wrought or unwrought; oodilla or tow of hemp or flax; fruits or vegetables, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for; bolting cloths, madder roots, madder ground or prepared, tea, animals of all kinds—be transferred to Schedule I.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in Schedule I, imported from foreign countries in ships or vessels not of the United States, a duty of ten per centum *ad valorem*; and an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the rates of duty imposed by this act in respect to all merchandise not mentioned in Schedule I, which shall be imported from foreign countries on and after the first day of July aforesaid, in ships or vessels not of the United States: Provided, That neither the duty of ten per centum *ad valorem* nor the addition of ten per centum to the rates of duty aforesaid, shall be imposed on any goods, wares and merchandise imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, in any ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandise which shall be imported from foreign countries after the passage of this act, and be in the public stores on the first day of July aforesaid, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on the entry of any goods, wares and merchandise imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the Collector of the Customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignees or agent of any such goods, wares and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the Collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his grounds of objection thereto; and shall, within thirty days of date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly, any act or Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid, on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July aforesaid, all provisions of existing laws which impose other rates of duty on imports than are imposed by this act, or which exempt from duty imports not exempted from duty by this act, shall be inoperative and void.

The movements of the past week in Wall-street were characterized by continued ease in the supply and rates of Money, with a slight appearance of increased activity in the street demand at the close on Saturday. It is doubtful whether the Bank Statement to-day will show the same inclination to largely increased Loans and Discounts, as during the last three weeks. The rates of interest are 6 ₱ cent., at call, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on short paper. The Bill Brokers are asking 3 to 4 months paper, prime names, at 7@8 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchange closed for the French packet on Friday afternoon with a fair degree of firmness, 109¾ on London, 5 12½@5 11¼ on Paris. Some of the leading Brokers express the belief that the market for the British steamer sailing from Boston on Wednesday next will open with a freer supply of sterling at 109½@109¾. A few preliminary sales of transient Bank bills were made on Saturday at 109¾, and others offered at 109¾. It is proper to observe, however, that the Southern remittances concentrate in few hands, and the leading houses have control of the market both in London and Paris. Further considerable engagements of Gold bars have been made for the next steamer, and the arrival of the California packet will enable most of these orders to be filled in season.

The Stock Exchange closed on Saturday at much the same prices as on Saturday week. The intermediate transactions, however, show much inequality, and early in the week the Bears appeared to have the advantage. Their attention has been more particularly turned of late to the Bond list, and the new loan of the Erie, and the Mortgages of the Illinois Central have been sold short to a considerable extent. These sold at 82¾ and 70½ respectively, a few days since; but owing to the absorption by Foreign orders, or purchasers in anticipation of such orders, prices recovered at the close to 83½ for the Erie, and 74 for the Illinois. Of the Freeland Loan of the latter, $500,000 is reported to have been taken on Saturday by SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, for Germany, at 70 ₱ cent., and this sum, with another half million previously reported from London, and $2,000,000 by New-York subscription, makes up the total of the issue. The Panama Company have advices of further sales of their Mortgage Bonds in London to the extent of $125,000, making about $575,000 in all. There remains of the mortgage for future use, $1,425,000, the issue of which completed and the proceeds expended, will make the cost of the work $7,000,000 without the privilege of $2,000,000 additional stock now asked of the New-York Legislature. This application has not yet been withdrawn, as it seemed proper it should be on the news of the success of $2,000,000 raised in another shape abroad. Perhaps it is designed to run up the cost, in one shape or another, to $9,000,000. It is difficult to conceive how this can be unless the Pacific Steam Line, for some years past an unremunerative property, is to be turned over to the Road in the hope of greater profit by a combination of through freight business from New-York to San Francisco. This, to say the least, would be an undesirable arrangement to the Road, which ought to be a splendid property itself. The steamboat policy on the Lakes has uniformly proved a drag upon the finances of the New-York and Ohio and Michigan Roads. There would be less excuse for experimenting with it on the Isthmus route, where the road must control the transit of goods in any event. We do not know that such an arrangement is contemplated, and rather hope for the sake of a great enterprise in which the public here have taken a lively interest, because of its accomplishment from ocean to ocean on a capital not excessive in amount, that this bill before the Legislature will either be withdrawn, or voted down. Let us have at least one good property free of the *watering* process in the arrangement of its capital, and unfettered in its traffic by consolidation with extraneous interests or steamship connections. We have heard that the road may hereafter be extended eight or ten miles on the Pacific shore to deeper anchorage, in which case the additional capital would be availed of. The necessity for this to the railway

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New-York Daily Times.

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By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PASSAGE OF THE NAVAL REFORM BILL.

Presentation and Acceptation of the Sword of Gen. Jackson.

GOOD SPEECHES.

THE LADIES PLEASED.

The Collins Line.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The Steamer Appropriation bill will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow. Mr. COLLINS will be sustained.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

NAVAL REFORM.

The Navy Reform bill was taken up.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment to place surgeons on the same footing with officers.

Mr. MORTON—I am opposed to the principle of the bill and to the amendment. If I assent to the consideration of the amendment, can I move for an indefinite postponement in a subsequent stage of the bill?

Mr. PRATT—Yes.

Mr. SHIELDS—I move to admit ladies to the floor of the Senate to witness the presentation of Gen. JACKSON's sword.

"Agreed" was heard from all parts of the Senate, whereupon the ladies were admitted in crowds, the gallery being full of them before.

Mr. PRATT—I ask the Ayes and Noes on my amendment.

Mr. MALLORY—The bill as it went from the Senate was good, the House improved it, and the Committee and both Houses concurred. If, after thirty years' service, officers cannot stand an examination of the Board, they ought to retire. The Board only recommends,—the Secretary of the Navy first, the President second and the Senate last, have to concur, in order to make the recommendation valid. If the bill goes back it fails. I trust the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. BAYARD—I object to the Board because it takes away responsibility from the President. I am in favor of reform in the Navy, but not such a Board as contemplated.

Mr. PRATT—The bill passed the House by a majority of 70, therefore an amendment, which all admit to be right, will secure the concurrence of the House.

Mr. MORTON—The Senate know that I seldom trouble them about bills which do not immediately concern my constituents. I am opposed in principle and detail to this bill. There is an impression both here and abroad that the *personnel* of the Navy is ineffectual. I don't believe it. The *personnel* of the American Navy compares favorably with that of any other country, and favorably with that of itself at any former period. I believe the Navy as full of gallant spirits as it was in 1812. We need a reform but only to get officers into more active service. There are too many officers for the number of our vessels. The proposed Board is opposed to the principles of our institutions. Officers brought before it cannot get witnesses in their behalf, nor be properly defended. The President of the United States can put the surplus officers on furlough, or on the reserved list. There is not a Captain in our Navy who was not engaged in the war of 1812. Many of them carry wounds received in that war. Shall these old officers be passed in the proposed review?

PRESENTATION OF GEN. JACKSON'S SWORD—SENATOR CASS' SPEECH.

He then suspended his remarks to allow the presentation of the sword worn by General JACKSON at the Battle of New-Orleans, to be presented to Congress from the family of the late General ARMSTRONG.

The sword was then placed on General CASS' desk.

Mr. CASS rose, and raising the sword, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I must ask the indulgence of the Senate for requesting that its usual business may be suspended to give me an opportunity to discharge a trust, which has been committed to me. A trust I had not the heart to decline, but which I know I had not the power to fulfill, as such a mission should be fulfilled. I hold in my hand the sword of Gen. JACKSON, which he wore in all his expeditions, while in the military service of the country, and which was his faithful companion in his last and crowning victory, when New-Orleans was saved from the grasp of a rapacious and powerful enemy, and our nation from the disgrace and the disaster which defeat would have brought in its train. When the hand of death was upon him, General JACKSON presented this sword to his friend, the late General ARMSTRONG, as a testimonial of his high appreciation of the services, worth and courage of that most estimable citizen and distinguished soldier, whose desperate valor on one occasion stayed the tide of Indian success, and saved the army from destruction. The family of the lamented depository, now that death has released him from the guardianship of this treasure of patriotism, are desirous it should be surrendered to the custody of the National Legislature, believing that to be the proper disposition of a memorial, which, in all time to come will be a cherished one for the American people. To carry that purpose into effect, I now offer it in their name to Congress.

Mr. President—This is no doubtful relic, whose identity depends upon uncertain tradition, and which owes its importance to an impulsive imagination. Its authenticity is established beyond controversy by the papers which accompany it, and it derives its value, as well from our knowledge of its history, as well from its association with the great captain, whose days of toil and nights of trouble it shared and witnessed, and who never drew it from its scabbard but to defend the honor and interests of his country.

This is neither the time nor the place to portray those great traits of character which gave to General JACKSON the ascendency that no man ever denied who approached him, and that wonderful influence with his countrymen which marked almost his whole course from his entrance upon a public career till the grave closed upon his life and his labors, and left him to that equality which the mighty and lowly must find at last. Still, from my personal and official relations with him, and I trust I may add from his friendship toward me, of which I had many proofs, I cannot withhold the acknowledgment of the impression, which his high qualities made upon me, and which becomes more lasting and profound as time is doing its work of separation from the days of my intercourse with him.

I have been no careless observer of the men of my time, who, controlled by events or controlling them, have stood prominent among them, and will occupy distinguished positions in the annals of the age; and circumstances have extended my opportunities of examination to the Old World, as well as to the New. But I say, and with a deep conviction of its truth, that I have never been brought into contact with a man who possessed more native sagacity, more promptitude of intellect, higher powers of observation, or greater purity of purpose, more value of patriotism, or more firmness of resolution, other he had surveyed his position and seemed it, than the immediate subject of this feeble tribute, not to him but to truth. And I will add that during the process of determination upon important subjects he was sometimes slow and generally cautious and inquiring, and he has more than once told me, anxious and uneasy, not seldom passing the night without sleep, but he was calm in his mind and flexible in his will, when reflection had given place to decision.

The prevailing opinion that he was rash and hasty in his conclusions is founded upon an erroneous impression of his habits of thought and action—upon a want of discrimination between his conduct before and after his judgment had pronounced upon his course.

This is not the first offering of a similar nature which has been laid upon the altar of our country with the sanction of the Legislative department of this Government.

Some years since another precious relic was deposited here, the sword of him who in life was first in the affections of his countrymen, and in death is now the first in their memory. I need not name his name. It is written in characters of living light on every heart, and springs instinctively to every tongue. His fame is committed to time, his example to mankind, and himself, we may humbly hope, to the reward of the righteous. When centuries shall have passed over us, bringing with them the mutations that belong to the lapse of ages, and our country shall yet be fulfilling, or shall have fulfilled her magnificent destiny for good, I devoutly hope, and not for evil, pilgrims from our ocean's coasts and our inland seas, and from the vast regions which now separate, but ere long, by our wonderful progress, must unite them, will come up to the high places of our land, consecrated by days and deeds of world-wide renown, and turning aside to the humble tomb, dearer than this proud Capitol, will meditate upon the eventful history of their country, and will recall the example, while they bless the name of WASHINGTON.

And on the same occasion was presented the cane of FRANKLIN, which was deposited in our national archieves, with the sword of his friend and co-laborer in the great cause of human rights. Truly and beautifully has it been said, that peace hath its victories as well as war. And never was nobler conquest won than that achieved by the American Apprentice, Printer, Author, Statesman, Ambassador, Philosopher, and better than all, model of common sense, over one of the most powerful elements in the economy of nature, subduing its might to its own, and thus enabling man to answer the sublime interrogatory addressed to Job, "Canst thou send lightning, that they may go and say unto thee, Here we are?" Yes, they now come at our command and say, Here we are ready to do your work; and it was our illustrious countryman who first opened the way for the subjugation of the fire of Heaven to the human will. The staff that guided the steps of FRANKLIN, and the sword that guarded the person of WASHINGTON, may well occupy the same repository under the care of the nation they served and loved and honored.

And now another legacy of departed greatness, another weapon from the armory of patriotism, comes to claim its place in the sanctuary assigned to its predecessors, and to share with them the veneration of the country in whose defence it was wielded.

The memorial of the first and greatest of our chief magistrates, and this memorial of his successor in the administration of the Government and second only to him in the gratitude and affections of the American people, will lie side by side, united tokens of patriotic self-devotion, and of successful military prowess, though they who bore them, and gave them value by their services, are now tenants of distant and lowly graves, separated by mountains and rivers and valleys. And in ages shut out from our vision by the far away future, when remote generations, heirs of our heritage of freedom, but succeeding to it without the labor and the privation of acquisition, shall gaze, as they will gaze, upon these testimonials of victories, time-worn, but time-honored, they will be carried back by association to those heroes of early story, and will find their love of country strengthened, and their pride in her institutions, and their confidence in her fate and fortunes increased by this powerful faculty of the mind, which triumphs over the distant and the future, as well as over the stern realities of the present, gathering around us the mighty men and the mighty deeds which excite the admiration of mankind, and will ever command their respect and gratitude. And thus will communion be held with the great leaders of our country, in war and in peace, who wore these swords in her service, and hallowed them by their patriotism, their valor and success.

Mr. BELL followed in a speech highly eulogistic of the hero of the Battle of New-Orleans, and at the conclusion of his speech introduced a joint resolution accepting the sword and returning the thanks of Congress to the family of the late General ARMSTRONG. Read three times by unanimous consent and passed.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution that the speeches of Messrs. CASS and BELL be entered on the journal, and that the joint resolution be carried to the House. Passed.

NAVAL REFORM.

Mr. MORTON then resumed the discussion of the Naval Reform bill, and said,—the Board is likely to be composed while deliberating of five junior Captains. Just think of getting a meritorious but gouty Commodore before these Juniors. Such a tribunal might exercise power arbitrarily, as the President has recently done in the case of a gallant officer of our Navy. After the vote on the amendment is taken, I shall move for an indefinite postponement of the bill. I go for this bill because it achieves all the good we can get upon this subject the present session. My colleague objects to it and says it establishes an inquisitorial tribunal. Everybody knows that our navy wants retrenchment as to inefficient officers. If they can't stand a review before their own comrades they ought to be displaced. In the last war our navy was an efficient arm of the national defence. I wish to make and keep it efficient. We have inquisitorial tribunals everywhere, civic and military, as a matter of necessity. This is no more so than any examining committee.

Mr. SHIELDS—I go against the amendment and in favor of the bill. The bill might be lost trying to get in the amendment.

The Yeas and Nays were then called for on the amendment, and the vote is as follows: Yeas, 7; Nays, 36.

Mr. MORTON—I move for an indefinite postponement of the bill, and ask the Ayes and Noes. Yeas, 9; Nays, 41.

The bill was then passed, the Senate concurring in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

A bill was passed altering the time of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then taken up discussed and passed by a large vote.

The First Comptroller was directed by an amendment to the above bill to investigate the claims of Messrs. GLOVER and MATHER and their associates, and to award them such a sum as equity and justice seem to demand. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The House passed the bill extending the provisions of the former law so as to grant a right of way to all Plank and Railroads running through public lands in the Territories, as well as through those in the States.

Mr. DISNEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill granting lands in Michigan to aid the construction of Railroads, with an amendment, providing for but two, namely: the Pontiac and Lake Superior, and the Grand Rapids and Michigan; and appropriating not more than two and a half million acres.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, the bill was tabled by a vote of 98 against 72.

Mr. DISNEY reported the Senate bill with the amendments, granting lands to Florida to aid Railroads in said State.

On motion of Mr. PECKHAM, it was tabled by a vote of 98 against 56.

THE PRESENTATION OF GEN. JACKSON'S SWORD IN THE HOUSE.

The Secretary of the Senate, at this point, appeared at the door of the main aisle, holding JACKSON's sword in one hand, and in the other the Senate's resolution accepting the weapon, and returning thanks to the family of the late General ARMSTRONG for the gift, and accepting it in the name of the nation.

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., asked the House now to proceed on the consideration of the Senate's resolution. To this there was no dissent.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., suggested that ladies outside, who cannot get into the crowded galleries, be admitted to the floor of the Hall, as the ceremonies promised to be interesting. He moved that the rules be suspended for that purpose.

Much confusion. Yeas and Nays demanded. Persons from every direction bringing seats into the Hall to accommodate the fair ones.

Several gentlemen rose and addressed the Speaker, who said he could receive no proposition owing to such a prevalent disorder. If it were the purpose of the House to transact business amid such noise, they must select some other presiding officer. This had the effect of restoring decorum.

The rules were suspended, when the Speaker directed the officers of the House to execute the order by throwing open the doors to the ladies. Voices—"They ought not to come in!" "Oh, yes, I should like to have one of them at my side." [Laughter.]

Mr. CRAWFORD, looking up to the ladies' gallery, said he should commender his seat to any lady who should come down and take it, whether a strong or common minded woman. [Laughter.]

His gallantry excited good humor, and was highly commended. Upwards of twenty ladies were escorted into the hall and provided with seats among members, who evidently enjoyed their society.

The Speaker having called the House to order, Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., after eloquently speaking of the duty and importance as customary in all ages and countries, of commemorating the deeds of the illustrious men, said the warriors of the Revolution and 1812, have established for ever our rank among the Nations of the Earth. The actors in those stirring and eventful scenes are fast passing away—some verging on three score and ten, must soon be gathered to their fathers. Duty, gratitude, therefore, prompt us to gather trophies of the victors, so as to speak to future generations, who will preserve the memory of the deeds of noble daring alive for ever in the heart of this country. Not long before the death of General JACKSON, he placed this sword in the hand of a friend, to be delivered to his compatriot, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, who is an eminent degree commanded his respect and enjoyed his confidence. Those two patriots shared together the dangers of the camp and the hardships of the battle-field. It should become the property of the Government, to be placed among the trophies of our victories. Therefore it was fitting that Gen. ARMSTRONG should be the recipient of the sword, while associated with the names of two of the bravest of the brave, whose deeds are recorded on the brightest pages of our country's annals.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, who represents the Hermitage District, where that great man lived and where his remains are entombed, said, the martial renown of JACKSON has become national property. The brave, the world over, pay his heroic spirit due honor, and even the boldest, when treading the paths of danger, walk more erect and confident under the broad sunlight of his chivalrous history. Tennessee must ever feel a deep interest in the military renown of JACKSON, and his unquestionable personal heroism, and he hesitated not to say, that feeling has contributed in no small degree to the full development of that chivalrous sentiment which has ever pervaded the Tennessee troops when the country has demanded their services in the field. He could speak with the more freedom and without bias because he had ever been in antagonism to those who claim to be the special political friends of JACKSON. Let the sword be preserved and handed down to posterity—let it be deposited with the sword and camp chest of WASHINGTON, and with the staff and printing press of FRANKLIN—and with those most precious relics preserved and cared for, be regarded as high incentives to honorable ambition by the American youth as long as liberty shall have a home, and as long as the Union of these States shall have an existence among the nations of the earth. Concluding, he said ROBERT ARMSTRONG was his neighbor and friend, one of the bravest and most magnanimous and freest hearted men it had ever been his fortune to know.

Mr. BENTON remarked—The world knows in what manner the sword was wielded for the honor and benefit of the country, but the world has not known, but few cotemporaries know, and posterity will not know, unless the inside of history is given, what difficulties had to be encountered and surmounted before the privilege of using this sword for the benefit of the country was obtained. They who only see the great and glorious exploits of men at the head of an army, and their mighty deeds, feel as if such men could never have been otherwise than honored. He, Mr. BENTON, was Gen. JACKSON's junior aid, and therefore knew all about what he was saying. At the beginning of the war, JACKSON was Major General of the Tennessee Militia. His friends confiding in his great military talents and pure patriotism, proposed to the General Government his appointment as Brigadier General of the army allotted to the West. He was not appointed, but left to attend to his farm. Again and again, as Mr. BENTON related, General JACKSON was passed by. It seemed as if Government had effectually closed the door of military service against him. He was no man to solicit office, coming to Washington for that purpose, but always ready to obey the call of his country. In course of time, however, JACKSON got command of the troops, and after marching a considerable distance an order arrived to disband. This he refused to obey. Colonel BENTON entered into the particulars regarding this inside history, in which he was a prominent actor. The massacre of Fort Meigs took place. General JACKSON immediately called out his volunteers, and then commenced that series of victories which have added such lustre to the country. It was, he insisted, by accidents and chances that JACKSON was carried forward.

The Senate's resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WALSBRIDGE 100,000 copies of the speeches in both Houses on the acceptation of the sword were ordered to be printed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee on the Naval appropriation bill.

Mr. PECKHAM proposed to reduce the appropriation of $250,000 for STEVENS' war steamer. Considering the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and when they looked at his glorious achievement since last session, he asked would it be proper to put any greater power into the hands of the present Executive. He alluded to the Greytown affair for the purpose of saying here, in his place, he regarded the orders issued in that case wholly unwarranted.

Mr. PHELPS and others rose to order.

Mr. PECKMAN justified his course, saying from the past we learn the future.

Renewed cuteries of "Order! Order!"

Mr. WHEELER suggested to his colleague, as the President's friends exhibited so much uneasiness, to defer his remarks on the destruction of Greytown, as it was evident there will not be a place of any more importance attacked during the continuance of this Administration. [Laughter.]

Mr. PECKHAM protested against the Executive deciding the question of Peace and War. Orders from the Secretary of the Navy were hasty and improper, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. PECKHAM was again interrupted by Mr. MCMULLEN and others, but finally was allowed to conclude.

Mr. PHELPS explained, saying the war steamer was for the harbor defence of New-York alone, and not to traverse the Ocean. The appropriation was to fulfill a contract.

Mr. PECKHAM replied he would have the Government do this to the letter—and said he had merely offered the amendment for the purpose of getting an opportunity to make some remarks.

The Navy bill was laid aside and the amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were considered, but neither were finally acted on.

RECESS.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock. At 7½ o'clock only twenty members. Galleries tolerably well filled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. MAVALL, laboring under a severe cold, obtained permission to print his Tariff speech.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, did what he said he never did before, namely, read a speech in condemnation of the President's Veto on the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. MCNAIR spoke in favor of the bill relieving the Veterans of the war of 1812, or their widows and orphans. He expressed his surprise that so little interest was manifested on the subject. He believed there would be little difficulty in passing the bill, if it had not been for the grasping after lands by Railroad Companies. Adjourned.

Know-Nothingism—Naval—Selden, Withers, & Co.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

In allusion to the dispute in the Senate, which took place between Mr. DOUGLAS on the one side, and Messrs. WADE and FRESENDEN on the other, last Friday, about the result of the Illinois election, the new Free-Soil Senator, Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL has telegraphed as follows:

ALTON, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

I was absent myself election day. The Anti-Nebraska Democrats in the District supported MOZEE for Treasurer. Know-Nothingism had nothing to do with my election. Signed, LYMAN TRUMBULL.

The Navy Department has advices that the steam frigate *Susquehanna* arrived at Valparaiso, January 1st., having made the run from Acapulco in nineteen days.

The *Globe* asserts that Messrs. SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., are compounding with some of their creditors, by paying eighty-three cents on the dollar.

General QUITMAN arrived here this morning, from New Orleans.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

JOHN H. WHITE of New-York, Hon. M. S. LATHAM and G. MILLER were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors of our Court to-day. No. 78—William Judson, appellant vs. Wm. H. Corcoran.

The cause was argued by Mr. COXE, for the appellant, and continued by Messrs. CARLISLE and BRADLEE for the appellee.

The Senatorial Question in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Feb. 26.

In the House, this afternoon, the majority of the Committee to investigate the charges of bribery in relation to the Senatorial election, made a partial Report, after being called upon to do so by the resolution of the House. The Report stated that twenty-five witnesses had been examined, that four or five could not be found, and that many yet remain to be examined. That the testimony is imperfect and unsatisfactory, and in its present shape should not be published.

It also stated that no testimony thus far had been developed calculated to fix on either candidate for Senator before the Joint Convention any attempt to obtain the nomination and election by corrupt or improper influences. Mr. JORDAN, the Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. BROWNE refused to sign the report because they placed a different estimate on the evidence adduced.

The New-Jersey Legislature, &c., &c.

TRENTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The South Jersey Air Line Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading in the House to-day.

The Special Bank Charters will come up for consideration in the House to-morrow or next day.

The Temperance men have ordered a State Convention for the 7th of March, to take measures in regard to the defeat of the Prohibitory law. They declare themselves opposed to the minority bill, which simply proposes to take the question next November whether the people are in favor of such a law as the House passed and the Senate defeated.

Nominations for Mayor.

UTICA, (N. Y.) Monday, Feb. 26.

JOHN E. HINMAN (Soft) was this evening renominated for Mayor of this city.

PORTLAND, (Me.) Monday, Feb. 26.

At a meeting of the citizens of Portland this evening CHAS. G. CANE was nominated for Mayor.

Sale of Daniel Webster's Homestead in New-Hampshire—Resolutions on Slavery, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The farm of eight hundred acres, with the buildings thereon, known as DANIEL WEBSTER'S Homestead, in Franklin, N. H., was sold at auction on Thursday for $15,000, and RUFUS L. TAY, of this city, was the purchaser.

In the House of Representatives of this State to-day, the Committee on Federal Relations were directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting resolutions denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law. The resolution in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was taken from the orders of the day, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed.

Weather at Cincinnati—Navigation—Markets, &c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 26.

The weather has been very cold here to-day. The thermometer stands at 6° above zero, being 4° colder than at any other time this season. Navigation is suspended, the river being full of heavy pieces of ice, and it will probably freeze over to-night.

The markets are quiet. Exchange on New-York is 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. premium.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 26.

By the arrival of the steamer *Orizaba* we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and City of Mexico to the 17th. The revolution at the South was gaining ground. Many of the Government troops had gone over. General PALACIA was besieged at Chilbancingo by 2,600 rebels and reduced almost to starvation. The Mexican Boundary Commissioners have fixed upon 30° 47' as the initial point.

The Colon Will Case.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 26.

The COLON Will case, which has been before the Baltimore Circuit Court for the last four weeks, closed to-day, and a verdict given sustaining the Will of 1848, alleged to have been made while the tertator was insane. The estate involved is valued at half a million of dollars.

Destruction of a Church and Six Dwellings by Fire.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 26.

About 1½ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Rev. Mr. ROAF's church, corner of Adelaide and Bayle-streets. The fire engines of different companies were soon on the spot, but owing to the intense cold and lack of water, the edifice, with six dwellings, were consumed. The loss has not been ascertained.

Railroad Accident—Four Men Killed.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The 4 o'clock afternoon train from Lawrence when near Lowell, ran into a carriage containing four Irishmen returning from a funeral. The carriage was demolished and the four occupants instantly killed. Their names are not known.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 26.

Money is abundant. Stocks are firm at the following rates: Reading, 37⅞; Morris Canal, 15¾; Long Island Railroad, 17¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania State Fives 88.

The weather is intensely cold.

Navigation Suspended at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Va., Monday, Feb. 26.

The river is full of floating ice. Navigation is entirely suspended. The weather is intensely cold.

Weather at Buffalo—Detention of the Mails.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 26.

The weather yesterday and to-day has been very cold here, the thermometer ranging from zero to ten degrees above it up to noon.

No mails from New-York have been received since Saturday evening. Four trains, over due, have been stopped by the drifts of snow near Batavia.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 26.

A violent storm has prevailed here since Saturday night, and the weather is very cold.

Weather Reports.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.—The day cold and windy. Thermometer 24° above zero.

MILWAUKIE, Feb. 26.—Last night was the coldest of the season. At sunrise this morning the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below Zero.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—This is the coldest day yet this season. Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer ranged from 18 to 20 degrees below Zero.

The Sailing of the Steamship Asia—Closing of her Mails.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *Asia* will sail from here at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning for Halifax and Liverpool. Her mails will close at 8 A. M.

Arrival of Steamship Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 24.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here after a passage of sixty hours from New-York.

THE BROADWAY SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Baker Still at Large—John Morrissey Arrested—Poole Recovering.

There was much excitement yesterday in relation to the terrible shooting affair at Stanwix Hall, in Broadway, in which the pugilists took an active part. The details have been published. The Police authorities took prompt action, and succeeded in effecting the arrest of MORRISSEY and TURNER. During the forenoon of yesterday, Policeman RUE, of the Lower Police Office, met MORRISSEY at the "Ivy Green," in Elm-street, and he at once placed himself in the officer's custody. The officer immediately conveyed him to the Jefferson Police Court, where he was arraigned before Judge PIERCY to answer a charge of assault and battery.

MORRISSEY waived a hearing in the matter and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the Court of General Sessions for trial. But a few months ago MORRISSEY was required to give bonds in the sum of $7,500 before Judge STUART at the same Court, *to keep the peace for one year*, which will be forfeited should the Court convict him of this last accusation. Vigilant efforts were made by the police to ferret out the whereabouts of LEWIS BAKER, who made his flight on the night of the exciting occurrence, but with no success.

Rumors were afloat all day that POOLE had died of his wounds at an early hour in the morning, but they were unfounded, and the physicians are of the opinion he will yet recover from his injuries. The man known as "Jim Turner," from California, is lying at the house of JOHN LYNG, in Canal-street, in great suffering from the wound in his arm. By advice of his medical attendants, he is kept from being locked up in the City Prison for the present.

LETTER FROM JOHN MORRISSEY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Having been made the subject of a thousand statements or rather misstatements in the public prints with regard to the late fracas in Broadway, and having been made to figure as the principal and instigator of the bloody melee, I claim as an act of justice that you admit in your columns my brief explanation of the circumstances. About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening I was at Stanwix Hall taking supper; while there Mr. POOLE and myself had a serious altercation, which however did not result in blows. To prevent a collision we were arrested. The officer having charge of me, took me as far as the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, where he released me on condition that I should immediately go home, and appear in Court at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, to answer any charge that might be brought against me. Mr. HYER, who lives in the house where the disturbance occurred, requested me to accompany him to his rooms. I replied that I could not do so; that I was under arrest, had promised to go home, and was fearful of a renewal of the disturbance should I return there. I then at once went home and retired to bed. *While I was in bed*, this bloody encounter took place. The first information I had of the affair was communicated to me by an individual who called on me the next morning, and related all that happened subsequent to my arrest.

All the accounts that have hitherto appeared, hold me responsible for the blood shed and the danger incurred, whereas I was in bed at the time, asleep, and am as innocent of all blame in this matter as if I had not been in existence.

I see it stated in this evening's *Express* that one Officer REED arrested me this morning at the Ivy Green. The above statement is false. I delivered myself up, according to promise, to Officer RUE, at 8 o'clock this morning, to answer any charge that might be brought against me. JOHN MORRISSEY.

Discussion on Spiritualism at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle was opened the discussion which is to continue six evenings on the subject of Spiritualism, between Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS and Rev. URIAH CLARK. There was not a very large or enthusiastic attendance. It was arranged that the speakers should alternate, each to occupy only thirty minutes at a time. The question for last evening was as follows:

"Are any one of the so-called Spiritual manifestations of the present day properly referable to the agency of departed spirits?"

Mr. JAMES DE CAMP was chosen to act as umpire during the discussion.

Rev. URIAH CLARK opened the discussion in the affirmative. He began with stating in his view the importance of the subject under discussion and the results to be gained in a proper elucidation of the same. There were doubters, he said, anxiously waiting to learn the truth or falsity of modern, so called, spiritual manifestations. This was the question to be discussed—the probability of such alleged manifestations and their originating through the agency of the spirit of the departed. However much, the speaker began, men and women might make light of spiritual manifestations in the hours of levity, when called to mourn the loss of a departed friend, they sought after proofs of the truths of spiritualism, and wished its truth shown in converse with the spirit of the departed. It mattered not, he continued, how many disbelieved the doctrine of spiritualism. The celestial hosts above did battle for the believers. God, he said, ruled among those celestials, and it was only those who were truly developed that could enter into spiritual concourse with their friends in the spirit land. Man, desirous to question the unknown future, began to question the oracles of Heaven and thus produced spiritual manifestations. These manifestations as resulting from such earnest inquiry, the speaker said, were recorded throughout the Bible. They were recorded in one way and another in the volumes of profane history. Several passages in the Bible were read in proof, as the speaker alleged, of the fact of spiritualism being no product of a modern day.

The umpire announced that the speaker's time was up.

Dr. WILLIAMS replied. The subject of spiritualism he said he had, from the time he first turned his attention to it, made a subject of careful and special study. He had endeavored to investigate it thoroughly. Those who believed in spiritualism neglected too much the study of themselves, and hence their hallucinations.

Spiritualism, he proceeded to show, was a public epidemic. It was becoming in its efforts and character like the epidemic of Millerism. Clergymen, however, he would absolve, in the main, from doing anything to conduce to this epidemic. He would ask, though, why they kept aloof. The speaker proceeded to speak about mediums, and inquired why spirits prefer to communicate with mediums having a moist skin. This, he said, he could not pretend to unravel, and was not aware that any satisfactory elucidation of this peculiar cutaneous phenomenon in connection with spiritual manifestations had ever been given. The speaker accounted for certain mental and physical conditions adduced as proofs of spiritualism as only a class of distinctive facts evolved in the simplest exhibition of universal psychological law. A soldier in battle loses his arm or his leg, but so intent is his mind in the strife for victory that he loses all consciousness of the mutilation. At such time he is in a purely psychological condition—the mind rules supreme, and he knows no material subsistence.

Rev. U. CLARK responded to the various points adduced by the previous speaker. He had traveled, he said, far and wide, and had known very many mediums, but it was new to him that their efficiency as mediums was graduated by the moisture of their skin. In reference to the Clergy, and the statement that they kept aloof, he was happy to state that they were privately investigating the subject. The speaker took up, at great length, the subject of the skin. He had been a psychologist longer than any living man, and had had curious revelations. He had investigated the mysterious power of the human will, and adduced several instances showing the degree of influence exercised through its agency. He read from the writings of JOHN WESLEY, in which he declared his belief in witchcraft. This witchcraft, the reverend speaker said, was rude spiritualism.

Here closed the first evening's discussion. It was announced by the Chairman that the subject would be resumed on Friday evening.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

The Proposed Colony in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: You will oblige me if you will insert the enclosed copy of a letter which I have just addressed to the Hon. Secretary of State.

In addition to what is contained in that letter, I will use this occasion to state that not only is the colonization of these lands desired to be made by honest, sober, and industrious persons, but the company are especially solicitous that none but that class of persons should emigrate. The country is almost an unbroken forest of the most valuable woods, which have great demand in commerce, and the lands when cleared are capable of producing the most valuable staples. Industry and labor are required, and those who have not such habits are the last persons who should emigrate to that country; the object being solely to establish a colony of honest and industrious settlers, and to maintain peace and good will with all communities, so that what is now a country as primitive as nature may add to the general wealth and commerce of the world to benefit those who honestly embark in the enterprise, to improve the condition of those already there, and to advance civilization and humanity. This is to be done only by implements of industry and the solid muscles of a sober and industrious community, for the only inducements that the Company have to offer emigrants are contained in the articles incorporated in my letter to the Secretary of State, and to such others who may wish to purchase lands. Respectfully, &c.,

W. COST JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

To Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

SIR: Col. KINNEY has just shown me several communications in relation to the method of settling a grant of land of the Central American Company which have been exchanged between you and him, in one of which a paper has been transmitted which bears the aspect of a commission from him. He has also shown to me a letter in which he informs you that his intention was not to violate the laws of the United States, and that upon the first apprehension you expressed upon that subject he revoked all such papers.

Acting for a time as President of the Central American Company, I deem it due, under the circumstances, to address to you this communication, and to state with distinctness the real intention and objects of the Company, so that no mistakes in the judgment of others shall work a serious detriment to the Company. The subject of settling a grant of lands in the Territory now and for time immemorial occupied by the Musquito Indians has been submitted several years ago, both to the Representative of the British Government here, and to your two predecessors, as well as to yourself. More than two years ago I had a free and frank conversation with Mr. CRAMPTON, before I conversed with the Representatives of my own country, and he spoke with the wisdom which properly belongs to one in his exalted position.

The parties had then and now but one object; not to implicate either Government, directly or indirectly. They believed it an object as desirable to the one as to the other, and that it would serve to simplify, if it did not entirely dispose of, the diplomatic questions which have long agitated both nations in respect to Central American affairs. No plan but quiet, peaceable, and unobtrusive settlement has ever been conceived of or countenanced by any one of the parties interested in the grant. In relation to myself individually, nothing could induce me, by word or act, to countenance or sanction any course of action, under any circumstances, that would violate the laws of my own country or the public law of civilized nations; and this is the feeling and sentiment not only of myself, but of every director and shareholder in the Company, and all would shrink from any course that would invade the principles of either. The sole object of the association, from first to last, has been to encourage a peaceable occupation and culture of the wild lands within the grant, to establish an industrious and Christian community amid the almost unbroken woods, where only a few peaceable Indians roam, and herds of wild swine and other animals alone disturb the solitude of the forest; and if arms were necessary, it would mainly be a means to support life and furnish sustenance from the game that abounds amid the perennial verdure. He who would go there unprovided in that way might be justly obnoxious to the epithets which King David applied to Abner, the son of Ner, in pronouncing his funeral oration. If the company had the indiscretion and power to acquire possession and maintain it by arms, there would be no rational man who would not at once perceive that the sober and industrious would turn away from such an enterprise, nor can I see anything there to attack save the valuable forest trees and the roving game of the country.

The Company have no views or objects that are in conflict with any law, domestic or public; and, as the most solid evidence of that fact, I take the liberty of incorporating in this letter two of the Articles of the Company's association. They are as follow:

ART. 10. And whereas it is the object of the Company to settle their lands by an industrious and peaceable population, as an inducement thereto the President

LEGAL.

Law Reform in New-York.

The necessity for a reform of the law in this State was long ago conceded, and, from time to time, expedients were resorted to, but they failed to remedy the evils which all acknowledged did exist. They failed because they did not go to the root of the matter. The evils were in the *system*, therefore the true remedy could be found only in a *new* system. A *radical* change was necessary and at last it was proposed. The name of the proposer and the chief promoter of the reform, D. D. FIELD, Esq. of New-York, will readily occur.

In a letter to GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., Senator, on the "Reform of the Judicial System," Dec. 26, 1839, after setting forth the inefficiency and tardiness of the then existent Judicial System, Mr. FIELD said:

"The difficulty which meets us at the threshold grows out of the Constitution. * * * No *radical* change in our Judicial establishment can be made without an amendment to that instrument, and a radical change all unprejudiced men now admit to be necessary. * * * I have not sought, in this letter, to point out any plan of reorganization of the Courts, nor to discuss any particular measure of reform. Let us first *remove the obstacles* which stand in the way of all reform."

The remedy suggested was an amendment to the Constitution, which would vest in the Legislature the power to reorganize the Courts from time to time, save only the highest Court of Appeals.

No action was then taken, but the letter no doubt awakened attention to the subject.

In a letter on Law Reform, addressed to JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Esq., Member of Assembly, Jan. 1, 1842, Mr. FIELD said:

"There are two sources from which spring most of the evils of the system as it stands; first, the *forms and proceedings before the Courts*; and, secondly, the organization of the Courts themselves. For the latter a remedy is in prospect, through an amendment of the Constitution. My observations, therefore, shall be directed only to the forms and proceedings before the Courts."

The writer then proceeds to examine at length the practice and proceedings then used, and to test them by the touchstone of common sense. Of the changes which he proposed, he said: "They are *radical*, and that is a decisive objection with many. I do not flatter myself that they will meet, at first, with much favor. They will overturn nearly the whole of the technical part of our system, a part which has decided and zealous advocates. I am convinced that something like the plan I propose will, sooner or later, be adopted." The writer said that he did not doubt that a code of practice for *all* cases, civil and criminal, could be framed, and he hoped to see such a one adopted. But, as a *first step*, ordinary actions should be reformed; proceedings in special cases—such as mandamus—could be regulated afterward.

Accompanying this letter were drafts of three acts. The first was, "For the more simple and speedy administration of justice, in civil cases in Courts of Common Law."

This bill is of considerable interest, for its provisions have since been substantially adopted. Among its prominent features were the following:

The first pleading was to be a complaint, setting forth briefly, in ordinary language, the nature and particulars of the cause of action; to be verified by the plaintiff or his attorney, on belief. This was to be filed before the issuing of a summons, unless the time should have been extended for good cause shown. Within ten days of the return day of the summons, the defendant was to file an answer, under oath, in brief and ordinary language. No other pleading to be allowed.

Interest in a suit was not to exclude a witness. A party to a suit might be examined at the instance of the adverse party.

Jury trial might be waived by consent of parties. This was to give some relief to those liable to jury duty.

The judgment record, or roll, should be made by attaching together the summons, complaint, answer and copy of the verdict and of the judgment.

Execution might be issued *forthwith*.

Upon return of the execution unsatisfied, the judgment debtor might be examined, upon an order, and compelled to apply his property in satisfaction of the judgment. Third parties, in like manner, might be examined as to property of the judgment debtor in their hands, and if any should be found, it was to be applied in satisfaction of the judgment.

Liberal powers were to be given to the Courts to allow amendments to process, pleadings or proceedings, in furtherance of justice, even at the trial—but surprise was to be guarded against.

The fee bill was to be abolished, and parties were to be left free to agree with their attorneys and counsel as to compensation. The successful party was to be indemnified by a percentage on the amount recovered; or on the amount of the defeated claim.

All the various forms of actions, and all the forms of pleading theretofore used, with various other niceties, were to be abolished.

It will be remembered that the Court of Chancery was then in existence. Mr. FIELD proposed "An act for the more simple and speedy administration of justice in the Courts of Equity."

This bill would have assimilated the proceedings in Chancery to those of Common Law. Among other provisions were the following:

Discovery by answer was to be abolished. The plaintiff must set forth in concise language the nature of his cause of action, and the defendant in concise language must answer; and no other pleadings should be allowed.

Testimony was to be taken *orally*, in open Court, as at Common Law.

The foregoing are the most prominent features of the bills proposed by Mr. FIELD. Of the bills he said: "They are the fruits, certainly, of no little reflection, and I ought to add, observation, respecting the changes which they are designed to effect."

The third of the bills above referred to—itself a model of brevity—was "to simplify indictments."

These bills, with the explanatory letters accompanying them, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which ARPHAXAD LOOMIS, Esq., was Chairman. They reported, March 3, 1842, that they "do not concur in and cannot recommend the passage of the bills. The learned author of the bills in question has, with great pains and labor, collected a large fund of information on the subject, and the Committee deem it due to him, to the public, and to themselves, to recommend that the bills of Mr. FIELD, together with his explanatory letter in relation thereto, which has been recently laid before them, but which they have not had time properly to examine, should be printed as an appendix to the report of your Committee. Some of the principles of the said bills have been embodied in one of the bills reported by the Committee."

The Committee thought that the evils which it was admitted did exist, were *not* in the *system*, and they spoke disparagingly of codification." (See No. 81, Assembly Documents—1842.) Subsequently Mr. LOOMIS, Chairman of that Committee, was one of the Commissioners to codify the rules of practice and pleading. However, several years were allowed to pass away without action, until at length, with a view to amendment on several subjects, the people expressed a wish for a Convention to reconstruct the Constitution.

Previous to the *assembling* of the Convention five articles, from the pen of Mr. FIELD, appeared in the *Evening Post*, January, 1846. They were subsequently printed in pamphlet form. In them he said: "The reorganization of our judicial establishment is one of the *first* objects to be effected by the approaching Convention. We must *begin by settling the principles* according to which the judiciary of such a people and Government as ours *should be* formed, and then form it in conformity to the principles. It is easy to see where the old system has broken down. The true causes of its failure are these: 1st, The Senate's participation in judicial functions. 2d, The practice of paying the judges partly by fees. 3d, The inconvenient and unequal distribution of labor among the judges; inconvenient, because it excludes some of the judges from jury trials; unequal, because there are too few judges in the higher (appellate) Courts to dispose of the business. 4th, The unnecessary repetition of labor by successive appeals. 5th, *An extremely complicated and technical system of practice.*

"This last lies more within the scope of *legal* than of *judicial* reform, and therefore pertains to the province of the Legislature rather than the Convention. Judicial reform *will prepare the way* for it, by removing one of the chief obstacles to its success. * * * That other great reform, *the revision and simplification of legal practice, in all its branches and in all Courts, must follow hard after.*"

After discussing measures of reform which he proposed, Mr. FIELD closed his letters with an outline of the plan which he suggested. Two of its provisions were as follows:

"No party in any civil suit or proceeding shall fail of relief from having misconceived his action, or the form of his remedy: but it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the amendment of proceedings, in all cases where it may be necessary to serve the rights of the parties.

"It shall be the duty of the first Legislature that shall assemble under this Convention, *to revise the forms of proceedings in all courts of justice, with the view to reject from them all useless matter, to promote simplicity, and to further justice.*"

In November, 1846, the new Constitution was adopted. It went into operation Jan. 1, 1847. In it was a provision for the *codifying of the whole Common and Statute Law of the State, or so much as might be practicable and expedient.*

The Constitution reorganized the Judiciary. It separated judicial from legislative functions. Testimony in equity cases was to be taken as in Common Law cases; that is, orally, in open court. Fees to judicial officers, except to Justices of the Peace, were prohibited. It abolished the Chancery *Courts*, and gave equity jurisdiction to the Courts of Common Law. It contained the following provision:

The *Legislature*, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, *shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, reform, simplify and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the Courts of Record of this State, and to report thereon to the Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time.*"

Thus the "obstacles" were removed from the path of Law Reform, and a step in advance was taken. And here it may be well, for the present, to take leave of the subject, and to report "progress" in a future communication. R. W.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1855.

FROM THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The Frigate Susquehanna Underrated—A Crack Ship—Her Cruise—Coming Home—A Letter from on board.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1855.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* left Acapulco for this port on the 12th ult., and arrived here after a passage of twenty days. She performed the whole distance under steam, stopping nowhere on the route for coal, and running through the southeast Trades with the wind dead ahead. This was managed by carrying a supply of coal on deck, and economizing fuel to the best advantage, by keeping her speed up to a certain average. This vessel mounts but nine guns, three pivot-guns and six pairhans, all of eight-inch bore. Her pivot-guns are immense, and throw a solid shot of sixty-eight pounds a distance of three miles. To show how much underarmed she is, it is only necessary to state, that upon leaving Acapulco the weight of coal she carried on deck was equivalent to about *thirty-four* of her broadside guns; and this was stowed in one spot too, along the midship section, and not distributed as a battery would be. She was deeper than she ever had been before, and, in consequence, rolled much less than is her wont. In fact, with but little expense, this steamer, of which our country may well be proud, could be made as formidable as she is symmetrical. Unfortunately, this vessel is no favorite with the commander of the late expedition to Japan—for what reason, it is hard to say, except, perhaps, because she is so far superior to a pet ship of his, the *Mississippi*. It is rumored that he has made no report concerning her to the Secretary of the Navy in which ill-natured abuse was not its chief characteristic. The true state of the case is, that the *Susquehanna* is decidedly the finest side-wheel war-steamer afloat; and with a few necessary repairs, and one or two alterations about her engines, besides an increase in the number of her guns, she may safely challenge the world to produce her superior. As an American, I feel very proud of her; and so do all Americans, who have had an opportunity of seeing her in a foreign port. I am told that Admiral Sir JAMES STERLING, when he first visited her at Shanghai, exclaimed, with a shake of the head, as he turned upon her quarter-deck and looked forward, "We have nothing like this!" The King of the Sandwich Islands, on seeing the revolutions of her powerful engines, said, "It inspires we with fear!" Dutchmen and Germans generally, cry on beholding this magnificent ship, "Mine Got! vot a countree!" I might cite many other like instances of the impression this much-abused but beautiful steamer has wrought upon the minds of foreigners, but I think the above will suffice. After coaling, the *Susquehanna* will continue on her homeward voyage.

The passage from Acapulco to this port was fraught with no incident worth recording, beyond the confirmation of a few facts relative to ocean phenomena, interesting only to nautical men. An abstract log of her whole cruise will probably be given to the world by means of Lieut. MAURY's annual publication, or, perhaps, in some other manner. The result of many observations made on board of her, and the experience of her officers from constant cruising on the coast of China and among the Japanese Islands, cannot fail to be of the utmost value. She has twice steamed a distance of nearly four thousand miles, without stopping at an intermediate port, in one of her passages running over a part of the Pacific little if at all known. I have reason to believe that every advantage has been taken by some of the officers of the *Susquehanna*, of the means thus placed within their reach, for facilitating navigation generally, and placing into the hands of scientific men correct data to serve investigation. Her meteorological tables will be very perfect, and as she visited Japan three times, and at three different seasons, viz.: Summer, Winter and Autumn; and will have made the circumnavigation of the globe, besides having called at many important points in China, (having penetrated into the interior by means of the *Yang-tse-kiang*, a distance of three hundred miles from the mouth of that river,) this will be not the least important among her observations. It is a credit to the Government to have sent a vessel on such a cruise as the *Susquehanna* is now terminating, more especially as the vessel herself in her turn, does our country so much credit.

In China the *Susquehanna* and her officers were very popular with the foreign residents of the various ports open to trade. At Shanghai, they were particularly so. Courtesies were exchanged to a considerable extent, and the band belonging to the steamer performed upon the race-course (the only promenade) at sunset, upon two days in each week, while she lay there during her last visit. The kindest feelings also existed between the American, English and French officers at that place, where they were all held in constant readiness to combine for the purpose of keeping in check a rabble soldiery, both imperial and insurgent, that infested the neighborhood. The theatrical entertainments given by the crew of the *Susquehanna* in the Chinese waters, are said to have far exceeded anything of the kind ever seen afloat. We regretted extremely, here, that most of her old crew were discharged in San Francisco, for we did not have the pleasure of witnessing a performance in this place.

Besides the *Susquehanna*, the *St. Lawrence*, 50, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, is lying here. Her relief, the *Independence*, is expected in two or three weeks. We have no news as yet of the *Massachusetts* or *Decatur*, both of which vessels left Rio de Janeiro some time ago.

The first lieutenant of the English sloop-of-war *Dido* was murdered by a marine on Christmas night. It is said that he was arrogant to the officers, and cruel and oppressive to the men, with the commander of the vessel completely under his control. The ship was lying at Talcahuano at the time of the occurrence. The *Dido* left here a few days ago for Callao, I believe, and the murderer will be tried by a court martial as soon as possible.

The mail arrived on the 12th, one day behind time this month, with news from England and the Continent, via the United States. The *Susquehanna* sailed to-day for home, touching at Rio Janeiro.

CANADA.

Upper Canada Preparatory Exhibition to World's Fair of 1855—The Patriotic Fund Movement—Alleged Discovery of Coal in Quebec—Topics for the coming Parliamentary Session, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 19, 1855.

Arrangements have for some time been in progress to secure an adequate representation of the natural products of Canada and the industry and mechanical skill of its population, in the great Paris World's Fair of 1855; and with that view, a Preparatory Exhibition for the western section of the Province, of articles from which a selection will be made for transmission to Europe, is at present being held in this city. Another similar Exhibition will be held in the course of a few days in the Lower Province. Some months ago Commissioners were appointed by the Government to take measures for having Canada fairly represented. To judge from the Exhibition now on view, they have not been quite so successful as might have been desired, but this is probably more owing to the general apathy of the public mind, which no special means have been taken to arouse, than to any want of exertion on the part of the Commissioners. A considerable proportion of the articles intended to be sent, they have purchased from the producers or manufacturers, in the fear that mere private enterprize would prove an insufficient provider, and the result has shown that they did not err greatly in their calculations; for to any one who has seen the Provincial Exhibition at London, C. W., last Fall, or that at Hamilton the previous year, the present show must appear rather a poor affair. Of agricultural implements, there are only exhibitited a few ploughs, one of which gained the first prize at London, and a post-hole borer, which promises to be a useful instrument, the borer being an iron screw, wrought by a horse, and boring at the rate of one or two holes a minute. Of Fall wheat, the samples are exhibited which gained the Canada Company's $100 prize at the Provincial Exhibitions of 1853 and 1855 respectively. That of 1853 is a very superior article, and the other falls greatly short, partly owing to the general inferiority of last year's crop, and partly to the want of sufficient competition. The oats and barley exhibited are poor, Indian corn fair; and of buckwheat, which would excite interest on account of its rarity in Europe, there is no sample whatever. There are good samples of Canadian coffee, chicory and tobacco, and of various kinds of timber, as black and white oak, balsam, tamarac, cedar, &c. One of the chief curiosities, which has been on exhibition several times before, is a table, composed of pieces of the various Canadian woods suitable for furniture, symmetrically arranged, and bearing a fine polish. The department of the Fine Arts is pretty well filled, but is not much to boast of. Few of the paintings are above mediocrity, except some representations of Indian life, by Mr. PAUL KANE, and some views of Canadian scenery, &c., by Mr. W. ARMSTRONG, both of this city. Mr. ARMSTRONG has a capital chalk drawing, representing, in a very lively manner, an ice-boating scene on our bay, one of the most curious features in Toronto Winter existence, and which could not fail to prove interesting to Europeans, independently of the artistic merit of the sketch. A model of the BROCK monument, commemorating an important epoch of Canadian history, a very fine and complete collection of Canadian bird-skins, an exceedingly creditable collection of edge tools from a Galt manufactory, the Berlin wool carpet, wrought by the ladies of Toronto, which gained a medal in New-York last year, a magnificent robe made of 1,400 pieces of fur, a cap composed of 150 pieces of sable paws and mink heads, and a specimen of the gnaphalic paper, are the only other articles worth enumerating. The gnaphalic paper, prepared by American manufacturers for Mr. ANDERS, a Lower Canadian, from a very common weed, named gnaphalium or life everlasting, is dingy in color and coarse in texture, but the manufacturers say that this is occasioned by an insufficient quantity of the weed having been forwarded them for the first trial. Independently of the great difference in cost between rags and the weed in question, they state that the manufacturing process, as regards cheapness, will be 12½ per cent. in favor of the latter.

The Patriotic Fund is still the great topic of Canada, and a large amount of enthusiasm has been shown in getting up subscriptions to it; and besides private contributions, the grants by municipalities of from $400 to $4,000, have been very numerous. Of these last, Toronto is the only one that has retraced its steps. The grant by our city corporation of $4,000 was warmly opposed at the time by some of the members on account of its alleged illegality, and also on account of its being a less desirable mode of contributing than that of a voluntary subscription. On being submitted to a vote of the rate-payers, it was affirmed by a bare majority of 26, scarcely 600 voters having come to the polls to vote pro. or con. Seeing this result, the corporation unanimously rescinded the grant, and strenuous efforts are now being made to raise a much larger amount in a way less open to objection. The St. Andrew's Society of Toronto have already raised upwards of $3,000, and on Thursday last a general meeting of the citizens was held, the Mayor presiding, to make arrangements for an organized canvass of the city for subscriptions. Stirring speeches were delivered by Rev. Dr. MCCAUL, Principal of University College: Dr. DANIEL WILSON, of European reputation as an Archæologist, and now a professor in this City; and J. H. HAGARTY, Esq., one of our most prominent barristers. The two latter gentlemen spoke with a good deal of bitterness of the apparent sympathy for the Russians manifested by a large portion of the American people.

The alleged discovery of a vein of coal in the rocks overhanging Mountain-street, Quebec, has occasioned a good deal of discussion during the whole of this Winter. The supposed discovery was made by workmen engaged on some street improvements ordered by the corporation, but it is the general opinion, however desirable might be the opposite conclusion, that they have only discovered a mare's nest. Professor LOGAN, whose ability as a Geologist is beyond all question, has pledged his reputation on the assertion that there is no coal in Canada, and that the supposed coal is merely a stray vein of a substance resembling it in some respects. A friend in Quebec assured me that he procured a piece, and that on putting it to the common sense test of throwing it into the fire, it flew into fragments as a piece of stone would have done. Count DE ROTTERMUND, however, affirms in opposition to LOGAN, that it is veritable coal, and has prevailed on the corporation to suspend their intended improvements, to afford him an opportunity of carrying out an investigation, which he is satisfied will result favorably.

Of the three new Ministers, Messrs. LEMIEUX and CAUCHON have been reelected by their old constituencies, without opposition. No intelligence has yet been received of the result of the berchere's election. Mr. CARTER, it was supposed, would be very closely run, if not defeated by a Rouge farmer, a Mr. PREFONTAINE, who had been induced to contest the County with the new Provincial Secretary.

Parliament reassembles in Quebec on Friday. The old topics of the Clergy Reserves and Seigneurial Tenure, which Acts were passed last session "to settle once and forever," will probably again be fertile subjects for acrimonious discussion. The Reformers of both sections of the Province declare that on both those great questions, they have been duped and sold by a Government professedly converted to Liberal measures, but in reality as rankly Tory as ever, and the recent intensifying of the Tory character of the Cabinet by the changes it has just undergone, will furnish its opponents with new weapons of assault. It would not be at all surprising if our Coalition Ministry gives up the ghost before Parliament rises. The Maine law will be another prominent subject of discussion during the coming session. It is one of those subjects on which a great deal of quirking and shirking may be expected. Personally, a considerable majority of our Representatives are opposed to such a law, but almost every one of them feels that he would grievously offend the most influential and respectable portion of his constituency, if he voted against it. In this dilemma they will shove it aside by some hocus pocus if they can, but it is to be hoped that the Press, and a continual pouring in of petitions from all parts of the country, will so influence their minds as to prevent this result. Another topic of much discussion will arise out of the labors of the Corruption Committees, appointed by both branches of the Legislature to investigate the charges against Hon. Mr. HINCKS and other members of the late Administration.

Our newspaper publishers here, with a few exceptions, are finding their business becoming unprofitable, on account of the increased cost of labor and material, while the price to the subscriber remains the same. Not long ago, the *Leader*, one of our four daily papers, absorbed another of them (the *Patriot*,) which is now published as an evening edition. LYON MACKENZIE has been forced to discontinue his *Message*; and last week another Liberal paper (the *North American*,) was absorbed by the *Globe*, which now boasts a circulation of 14,000, and issues daily an amount of reading matter nearly double that of any other paper in British America.

Letter from Dr. H. G. Cox on the Question of Quarantine Removal.

Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, President of Board of Commissioners of Emigration:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note requesting an opinion on the subject of the bill now pending before the Legislature of this State, having for its object the disposal of the property on Staten Island, occupied as a Quarantine Hospital, and the removal of the patients now there, and of all emigrants arriving at this port sick of other diseases than yellow fever, to the hospials under the charge the Commissioners on Ward's Island. I beg to say that the transfer of patients suffering from diseases of a contagious and infectious character, such as ship fever, small-pox and cholera, to these hospitals, would, in my judgment, be in the highest degree impolitic, and of more than questionable humanity. Not only would those in the hospitals be thus exposed, but the hundreds of infants and adults who are compelled to seek a home in the Refuge would also be rendered liable to suffer, and from the constant intercourse maintained by the visits of friends to their sick relatives from every part of the City, and the continual passing of boats conveying the sick and newly-arrived emigrants from the ships to Ward's Island, through that crowded thoroughfare, the East River, the risk of communicating these diseases to both New-York and Brooklyn would have much to be dreaded. I would also notice the consequences to the sick themselves, arising from the transportation and the time occupied in the transit from the Quarantine anchorage to Ward's Island. It is well known that many are admitted to the Quarantine Hospital directly from the ships, in a very feeble condition, who require immediate and careful attention; the chances of such for recovery, especially during the inclemency of the Winter season, must not only be very materially lessened, but in many instances totally destroyed ere they could reach their destination. Should an influx of ship fever and cholera, equal to that in 1848, 1849, and 1852, ever again occur, large numbers of patients will have to be crowded into your Ward's Island Hospitals, which will become hotbeds for the production of pestilential diseases, which have before been excluded, as a means of protection to the sanatory interests of the City, and a humane consideration to the emigrants themselves.

When an epidemic disease has prevailed during the passage to this port, the Health Officer has deemed it proper to detain on shore, for some days, within the limits of Quarantine, the entire number of passengers and crew; such detention being necessary for the proper cleansing of persons and clothing before they should be allowed to enter the City, and thus affording an opportunity by a change of diet, &c., to destroy the germ, and arrest the further development of disease. But, by the bill proposed, these persons must remain on board the ships, debarred the advantages mentioned, or be sent immediately into the City, there to deposit the seeds of what, perchance, may prove a pestilence.

The only diseases from which this bill seems to protect the City of New-York are the "Yellow and other tropical fevers, in persons arriving from any port south of the southern boundary of the State of Virginia, between the 15th June and the 1st November," for which purpose it is designed to provide a floating hospital, to be anchored during such time in the bay, north of Coney Island, and from Cholera, by requiring all vessels arriving from ports where these diseases were prevailing at the time of their departure, to "such end remain as now required by law;" while vessels arriving with other diseases are to be detained until they are thoroughly cleansed. The impropriety of subjecting the City to the dangers of infection from ship fever, cholera, small-pox, &c., while such care is taken to protect it from yellow fever, is glaringly evident, and an act the policy of which is, in an eminent degree, short-sighted.

Regarding the size and accommodations of this floating hospital, the bill is not explicit. The connection of the apartments, unavoidable in such an establishment, is an arrangement opposed to that founded on experience, with separate buildings having spacious rooms and high ceilings, affording the means for good ventilation, and would of itself condemn the plan of a floating hospital for any class of infectious or contagious disease.

I would beg to submit the foregoing considerations as legitimate objections to the passage of a bill which would exercise a most baneful influence on the sanatory condition of this great metropolis, and be a perfect perversion of the object for which the Quarantine Hospital has an existence.

I have the honor to remain,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY G. COX,
President Medical Board
of the Emigrant Hospitals, Ward's Island.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1855.

Our Consuls Abroad.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks in this day's TIMES upon our Consular system are well worthy the attention of every American. Having visited several countries of South America, I have frequently while abroad been mortified at the estimation in which our country and her representatives are held by the people, who only respect power. Our Consuls must *solicit* justice from the "Powers that be," and they suit themselves about granting it; while the British Consul, for instance, will *demand* it, and his demands are respected, for they know he has the guns to back him—every steamer being a sort of Government vessel.

You refer to our Consul at Carthagena. I spent the last Winter in that city, and must say that we are unusually fortunate in having the services of a gentleman such as R. L. SANCHEZ, Esq., for the small sum of $500 per annum, and I speak the sentiments of all who have had the opportunity of judging, when I say that every American visiting that port finds in him a friend and counselor; but like all our Consuls, he has but little power.

I hope the subject will be agitated until a thorough reform is effected in the whole system; and Americans enjoy the same facilities in foreign lands as the people of any other nation. W. R.

The Gas Monopoly.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to ask the question, as a consumer of gas, whether some salutary checks should not be introduced into the Charter of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, now before the Legislature asking for an increase of capital.

First—By requiring them to take care, without charge, of all meters.

Second—To provide for the appointment by the Common Counsel of a person to protect consumers from the imposition, &c., of over charge.

Third—Whether it is the proper policy to permit one Company to have the monopoly of supplying so large a part of the island as they ask with gas; and whether some competition would not be the means of furnishing better and cheaper gas to consumers. The discussion will give annoyance to a few persons who are largely interested, and who would give a very large sum no doubt to have the law passed authorizing them to double their capital, but it is to be hoped that the independent press will call the attention of consumers to the application.

A GAS CONSUMER.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Immense Excitement in the Island—Blockade of all the Ports—Great Armament of Troops.

From the New-Orleans Courier.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, arrived at the Levee this morning. She left Havana on the evening of the 15th.

The whole Island was in a state of excitement, and new companies of militia had been formed, it having been reported that another invasion might be soon expected.

The different parts of the Island are declared in a state of blockade, but the Civil Courts are still in force.

The English frigate *Vestal* was in port, all well on board.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Black Warrior:

Miss H. Colton, A. Cummings, C. H. Dougherty, E. Zackrison, Miss Valino, Capt. Littlefield, Mr. Barstow and lady, John T. Carr, B. B. Stickney, J. E. Fisher, B. Turner, Mrs. Lynch, son and daughter; E. Turk, C. O. Baton, E. Bonsano, Miss Poludexter, Miss Clay, Mrs. H. S. Butler, Mrs. Doane, Mrs. Salter, Mrs. J. T. Rodgers, A. H. Blaise, Hamilton Hyanes, E. Woodward, Wm. Mackey, Louis Volz, John Jones, J. R. Hawthorne, M. L. Morton, A. Robinson, F. J. Hendricks, James Portal, Henry M Macomber, Sidney Everett, Chas. H. Roome, Chas. Neave, P. Sinclair, Henry W. Clifford, Mr. Wayne and lady, Judge Bennet, Judge Fitch, M. Alzar and M. Selvins.

We have received our files of Havana papers up to the 15th, from which we glean matters of the highest importance to our readers. It will be seen that, in expectation of a contemplated attack from the filibustering expedition, martial law has been declared, and all the ports of the Island closed to commerce. We give a succinct compendium and translation below of all the edicts and orders from the Captain General which have any bearing upon the state of affairs in the island.

The *Prensa* of the 13th contains a lengthy edict from the Captain General, in relation to permits for the use of firearms, ammunition, &c.

The first section enjoins gunsmiths from selling firearms or weapons of any kind to any person, unless permitted so to do by a special order from the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 2. Prescribes that six days after the promulgation of said edict, every one having such permits must present them to the Lieutenant Governor to be vised again by competent authorities.

SEC. 3. The Lieutenant Governor shall ascertain the number of firearms to be allowed on each plantation, allowing three guns for every hundred negroes, in order to keep them down in case of revolt. The owners of said plantations shall be responsible for the use of said firearms, and shall be required to renew their licenses every six days.

SEC. 4. Those who should contravene the requirements of the foregoing sections, shall be liable to arrest and subject to such punishment as the enormity of their offence may require.

EDICT.

A number of citizens having presented themselves before me, and represented to me that they have acquired some military experience in Spain, in the army of our Queen, ISABEL II, and Don CARLOS; and those being accompanied by some young men, who manifested the liveliest desire to inscribe themselves on the general enlistment roll and to partake of the fatigues and dangers of our valorous army, Therefore, I, desirous of giving them a ready proof of the pleasure which I feel at their manifestations of loyalty and patriotism, hereby order and decree:

1. That a body shall be organized in this city under the name of Voluntary Militia of Havana.

2. Those who shall desire to inscribe themselves in this corps shall present themselves at the restaurant of the "Noblesa Vasconzada," where they will find proper persons to proceed to the enrollment.

3. Whenever a number sufficient to form several companies shall have been inscribed, the Government shall appoint the staff of officers, who shall take those enlisted to the Artillery Park, for the purpose of providing them with arms and ammunition.

4. If the number of persons enrolled will allow it, a battalion under the above name shall be formed.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, Feb. 13, 1855.

Four battalions of 6 companies each have just been organized at Havana, the members of which are all volunteers.

It is said that the English war-steamer *Boscawen* took 6 companies of Spanish infantry on board and conveyed them to their destination in another portion of the Island.

On the 12th inst., there was a grand parade of troops in the Campo Militar of Havana. After much marching and countermarching, deploying columns, &c., General CONCHA made them one of those grandiloquent speeches for which his knowledge is so renowned. After drawing his sword, he said, "That the hour, in all probability, would shortly arrive when they would be under the necessity of combatting those hordes of piratical adventurers who are clandestinely arraying their troops in the United States. If ever they effect a landing in the Island, they will be met with the bayonets of the army, and the ever faithful loyalty of a vast majority of the inhabitants of the country. He reminded the soldiers of their past glory, and assured them that they, the descendants of a great race of heroes and conquerors, and the depositaries and faithful guardians of the ashes of COLUMBUS, would give to their enemies a good account of themselves upon the field of battle. "Let us," said he, "fight like good fellows and we shall soon destroy that small squad of adventurers."

EDICT.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

JOSE GUTIERREZ DE LA CONCHA, Governor Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, and General-in-Chief of the Army.

In discharge of the duty, for the adoption of preventive measures against the piratical expedition which is being prepared in the United States against this Island, using the faculties conferred by competent authority, as Captain-General and General-in-Chief of this Army, I order and command:

1. Vesting in state of siege all the territory of the Island of Cuba, its inlets and bays adjacent, and subject throughout to all its legal consequences, while the circumstances continue which cause this measure. Notwithstanding the effective and preëminent action that is assumed by military jurisdiction, the other tribunals and Courts, in recognizance of common and ordinary affairs, will continue in the exercise of their respective functions, that may not be excluded in this edict.

ART. 2. They remain in blockade by the naval forces of Her Majesty, all the coasts of the island and their waters, and, in consequence thereof, the documents of every vessel will be required for scrupulous examination. Those which come loaded with people, from whatever place or for whatever destination, will be considered suspicious; but if their papers and registry do not confirm it, they will only be required to remove to a greater distance; in the contrary case, for want of authentic documents, bringing cargo of arms and ammunitions, or goods that might in any manner contribute to promote civil war in the island, they will be made and considered as enemies, and treated as pirates, in conformity with the ordinance of the Royal Navy.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1855.

EDICT.

JOSE GUTIERREZ DE LA CONCHA, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and General in Chief of the army.

It being notorious that at various points in the United States they are preparing a piratical expedition against this island, composed of adventurers from all countries, who aspire to meet here the fortune they want: desirous to avail myself of the active services of all the troops in the army to repel it in a prompt and vigorous manner, at whatever point or points the filibusteros may present themselves; and accepting the repeated and ardent offers that I receive from all parts, dictated by the honorable sentiment to compel respect for the glorious banner of our forebearers, the integrity of the territory of Cuba, and the security of the persons and property of its inhabitants—in use of the extraordinary powers granted me—I order and command:

ART 1. In this capital, and at the heads of districts under charge of Lieutenant Governors, they will proceed to enlistment of good Spaniards of both Hemispheres, who voluntarily desire it, between the ages of 18 and 50 years.

2. This force will be denominated volunteers of the point of their residence, and they will be organized to constitute 100 men for each company, with officers, sergeants and corporals, as usual; and the battalion of every four, six or eight companies; when exceeding eight they will form two or more battalions, if not exceeding four they will comprise a third (Tercio.)

3. The Government will name from the volunteers the Chiefs and Captains who shall have command of the forces, and said officers will propose to the Government the subaltern officers, and elect the sergeant and corporals. By the Captain General will be directed the necessary dispositions for providing arms and munitions for the volunteer corps, and regulating their service, whenever it may be necessary.

4. In each "partido" (the smallest municipal divisions) they will organize volunteer sections in conformity with the established basis, as well as infantry or cavalry.

5. The Governors and Lieutenant Governors will immediately effect the enlistments, in conformity with the basis expressed.

6. The same authorities will enlist at appropriate times, all discharged soldiers and volunteers of the country who may present themselves, with the object of augmenting the forces of "Safeguards," (*Salvaguardias,*) within their respective limits, with regulation in practice for organization of the force of this class at present existing in each Lieut. Governor's district.

7. They will pay from funds of the State the dues of the Safeguards. Each twenty-five men will form a section to the command of an official, with a brigade and two corporals; each four sections will constitute a company under the orders of a captain.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1855.

ORDERS.

His Excellency, the Captain General, has deemed proper to instruct the most excellent Sub-Inspector of Cavalry, to move without loss of a moment the force of three squadrons of rural and two of the *disciplined militia* of FERNANDO VII., in conformity with the base of their instructions. Which order of his Excellency is inserted in the *Official Gazette* for general intelligence. HAVANA, 13th of February, 1855. The Brigadier-in-Chief of the Staff Department of War.

(Signed) JOAQUIN MORALES DE RADA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY OFFICE OF HAVANA, Feb. 13.

To facilitate the enlistment and armament of volunteers in the Capital, in conformity with an edict of his Excellency, the Captain General, published to-day, and with a view of suiting the convenience of every portion of the community, I have designated the following places, situated at the four extremities of the city, as suitable rendezvous for said enlistment:

Custom-House.
Below Jesuits' College.
Tacon Theatre.
Calzada del Cerro, in the Commissary Dep't of the 5th D't.

In each of the above points, a Committee of the Ayuntamiento will be found, from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 P. M.

Peasants who desire to enlist in the sections of safe guards created by the edict promulgated to-day by his Excellency the Captain General, may do so by applying at the Militia Head-Quarters of Cavalry and Infantry, belonging to the Protective Corps of the Capital, the Second Chief of which has all the necessary instructions for the admission of volunteers.

JOSE IGNACIO DE ECHAVARRIA.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1855.

Religious Views of Horace Greeley.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the Christian Ambassador:

MY DEAR SIR: I find in your issue of this date, an extract from the Rome *Excelsior*, asserting that I am *not* a Universalist, to which you have appended an explicit denial. I could have wished that no necessity for such denial had arisen, and I am very sure that the *Excelsior* intended to state the truth. Yet its assertion, on whatever incidental expression or conversation it may have been based, is certainly erroneous. I have for thirty years earnestly hoped and believed that our Father in Heaven will, in his own good time, bring the whole human race into a state of willing and perfect reconciliation to himself and obedience to his laws—consequently one of complete and unending happiness. But as to the time when and the means whereby this consummation is to be attained, I have no immovable conviction; though my views have generally accorded nearly with those held by the Unitarian Restorationists. In other words, I believe that the moral character formed in this life, will be that in which we shall awake in the life to come, and that many die so deeply stained and tainted by lives of transgression and depravity, that a tedious and painful discipline must precede and prepare for their admission to the realms of eternal purity and bliss. I can only guess that the *Excelsior's* article was based upon some conversation in which this *exposé* of my belief was prominently set forth. And yet I cannot recollect that I ever changed a word with its editor on the subject of theology.

Your statement that I am a member of Mr. CHAPIN's Church organization, and a communicant therein, impels me to say that, though a member of his Society from the day of his settlement among us, I am *not* technically a member of his Church, but of that in Orchard-street, in which I was a pewholder, until Dr. SAWYER's removal from our City to Clinton, when I attached myself to the Society which is now Mr. CHAPIN's. And, believing the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, as now celebrated among us, a fearful impediment to the progress and triumph of the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, I have for some time past felt it my duty to abstain from it, awaiting and hoping for the day when Christians of every name shall realise that the blood of our Saviour is not truly represented by the compounds of vile and poisonous drugs commonly sold here as wine, nor yet by any liquid essentially alcoholic, therefore intoxicating. If a

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

WOODLIFFE'S BOOK. By WASHINGTON IRVING. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

Few among the present readers of light literature—those "omnivorous swallowers" who bolt everything warm and reeking from the press—have enjoyed the privilege of reading a new work from the pen of WASHINGTON IRVING. For, to tell the truth, since that worthy gentleman laid aside the pen with which so much that is memorable in American literature was conjured into being, a new and rabid class of readers has sprung into existence. Instead of the genial humor, the wholesome satire, the finished style of that distinguished author, we have prurience, sarcasm, cant, flippancy and commonplace. Readers—forty thousand to 5 book—have been found to batten on this unctuous melange, and the supply has continued with unabated malignancy. Imagination and fancy are alike unknown; they are dead, buried and not likely to rise again. The potency of a literature is infallibly tested by the reminiscences it provokes. An author who can people a little world of his own, with such beings as man can attach himself to, lives in the commonplace suggestiveness of the hour. Look at DICKENS:—scarcely an event can transpire that does not recall some pleasing memory of his wonderful creations; the same with MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, and in a less degree with BULWER, HAWTHORNE, THACKERAY, and men of smaller calibre. Now, if we cudgel our brains never so soundly, we shall fail to remember one friend that has been borne to us on the wings of the modern Pegasus. The abominable trash "entered according to act of Congress" leaves no genial reminiscence for the fireside; no healthy pulsation for humanity; no large contempt for hypocrisy; no love for home and country, and friends. We are not moved to smiles and tears by mimic beings—God bless them!—who creep into our heart and live there, and make it larger and open it to the great world! There is neither intro nor retrospection for the literary gourmand of to-day; he gluts on novelty, and awakes confused with the hideous nightmare that is the inevitable consequence. Imagination is dead, and its galvanized corpse is called Fiction; Fancy and geniality are out of date, and smart, vulgar, ungrammatical, bitter writing the fashion.

Coming at a time when we are well nigh submerged in this maelstrom of twaddle and trash, a volume from WASHINGTON IRVING may indeed be considered an event. *Wolfert's Roost*, like every other production of his gifted and gentle pen, overflows with geniality and pleasantness. The purity of its style; the admirable nicety with which it is written, the obvious care and attention bestowed on those minute details of design which impart to the classics their standard excellence, and more than all its abundant humor and quiet satire, recall the best and earliest efforts of the author. It is another of the recommendations of this book, that the reader not only has some three hundred pages of new matter to con over at his leisure, but an inseparable volume of recollections which it provokes; for who can read this last effort without recalling some earlier one, and how unmixed the satisfaction of recalling anything that has emanated from GEOFFREY CRAYON! With what delight do we throw ourselves back in our comfortable arm chair, and indulge the flow of heroes that the "Open Sesame" of WASHINGTON IRVING has caused to gush forth in this world of ours; heroes that people our highways and byways imperishably; and will live in memory to the end of time. Think of that dear old Diedrich Knickerbocker of Schaghticoke, in his olive breeches, black coat, cocked hat and square shoe-buckles! Do we ever look at a Dutch house without a pious benediction on that great and veracious historian? And when we meet a square-built Netherlander slowly toiling through the busy thoroughfares of modern New-York, can we restrain the mirth which his ancestors of New-Amsterdam have so often provoked? Instantly our thoughts fly back to that early period of our history when the famous Walter the Doubter doubted in vain, and thought of things on such a comprehensive scale that there was no room to turn them over in his mind. And of his fiery successor William the Testy, who issued that mighty proclamation to the abominable Yankees, who used it as never proclamation was used before. And valiant Peter Stuyvesant, too, surnamed the Headstrong, pegging away on his wooden limb to his retreat in the shady Bowery!

To the imagination of WASHINGTON IRVING our glorious Hudson is indebted for much of its romantic interest. The localities he has selected, always happily, have become world famous, and will live in legend when much of the handicraft of man shall have perished in the centuries. Who that has once known, can ever forget that exemplary husband, Rip Van Winkle, or his marvelous game of nine pins in the mountains with HENDRICK HUDSON'S famous crew? Who can pass through the Tappan Sea without straining his eyes to catch a glimpse of that land of drowsiness and Dutchmen—Sleepy Hollow. The dirty little urchins fishing on the wharves are perfect counterparts of Ichabod Crane's scholars, and even that worthy pedagogue himself has many successors who do not spoil the child by sparing the rod. What a thousand pities, and what a melancholy fact it is, that the modern Van Tassels have abandoned the provokingly short petticoat!

It is impossible to open this volume without enjoying such reminiscences of past but enduring pleasures. It is an intellectual bridge connecting two epochs in man's life. Across it the friends of his youth—loved dearly and tenderly still—come flocking with outstretched palms. They are many, and we would gossip pleasantly with each did our opportunity serve. Long may the parent of this happy progeny live to see them loved and remembered.

Several of the papers in *Wolfert's Roost* are familiar to the readers of the periodical press, but the majority will be fresh to the general public. The title of the volume is derived from "a little old-fashioned stone mansion all made up of gable-ends, and as full of angles and corners as an old cocked hat," situated somewhere in the neighborhood of Sing Sing, and supposed to be the residence of the author. Of Sing Sing we are told that it is a corruption of an old Indian name O-SIN-SING; furthermore, that some have rendered it O-SING-SONG, in token of its being a great market town, where anything may be had for a mere song; and, finally, that its present melodious alteration to Sing Sing is said to have been made in compliment to a Yankee singing master, who taught the inhabitants the art of singing through the nose. There is a marvelous history of the *Roost*, and of the remarkable inhabitants it has had at various periods of history down to the advent of Diedrich Knickerbocker, who discovered the house and its records in one of his peregrinations.

"Here then did old DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER take up his abode for a time, and set to work with antiquarian zeal to decipher those precious documents, which, like the lost books of LIVY, had baffled the research of former historians; and it is the facts drawn from these sources which give his work the preference, in point of accuracy, over every other history.

It was during his sojourn in this neighborhood, that the historian is supposed to have picked up many of those legends which have since been given to the world, or found among his papers. Such was the legend connected with the old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow. The Church itself was a monument of bygone days. It had been built in the early times of the province. A tablet over the portal bore the name of its founders: FREDERICK FILIPSEN, a mighty manor lord, patroon of Yonkers, and his wife KATRINA VAN COURTLAND, of the VAN COURTLANDS of Croton; a powerful family connection, with one foot resting on Spring Devil Creek and the other on the Croton River.

The weathercocks, with the initials of these illustrious personages, graced the end of the church, one perched over the belfry, the other over the chancel. As usual with ecclesiastical weathercocks, each pointed a different way; and there was a perpetual contradiction between them on all points of windy doctrine; emblematic, alas! of the Christian propensity to schism and controversy.

In the burying-ground adjacent to the church, reposed the earliest fathers of a wide rural neighborhood. Here families were garnered together, side by side, in long platoons, in this last gathering place of kindred. With pious hand would DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER turn down the weeds and brambles to decipher inscriptions in Dutch and English, of the names and virtues of succeeding generations of VAN TASSELS, VAN WARTS, and other historical worthies, with their portraitures faithfully carved, all bearing the family likeness to cherubs."

The sketch of the *Roost*, and the succeeding essay on the "Birds of Spring," are two of the most admirable papers in the collection. From the latter we clip the following two phases in the life of that indiscreet warbler:

THE BOBOLINK.

"The happiest bird of our Spring, however, and one that rivals the European lark in my estimation, is the Boblincon, or Boblink, as he is commonly called. He arrives at that choice portion of our year, which, in this latitude, answers to the description of the month of May, and lasts until nearly the middle of June. Earlier than this, Winter is apt to return on its traces, and to blight the opening beauties of the year; and later than this, begin the parching, and panting, and dissolving heats of Summer. But in this genial interval, nature is in all her freshness and fragrance: "the rains are over and gone, the flowers appear upon the earth, the time of the singing birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land." The trees are now in their fullest foliage and brightest verdure; the woods are gay with the clustered flowers of the laurel; the air is perfumed by the sweet-brier and the wild rose; the meadows are enameled with clover-blossoms; while the young apple, the peach, and the plum, begin to swell, and the cherry to glow, among the green leaves.

"This is the chosen season of revelry of the Boblink. He comes amidst the pomp and fragrance of the season; his life seems all sensibility and enjoyment, all song and sunshine. He is to be found in the soft bosoms of the freshest and sweetest meadows; and is most in song, when the clover is in blossom. He perches on the topmost twig of a tree, or on some long flaunting weed, and as he rises and sinks with the breeze, pours forth a succession of rich tinkling notes; crowding one upon another, like the outpouring melody of the skylark, and possessing the same rapturous character. Sometimes he pitches from the summit of a tree, begins his song as soon as he gets upon the wing, and flutters tremulously down to the earth, as if overcome with ecstasy at his own music. Sometimes he is in pursuit of his paramour; always with the same appearance of intoxication and delight.

Of all the birds of our groves and meadows, the Boblink was the envy of my boyhood. He crossed my path in the sweetest weather, and the sweetest season of the year, when all nature called to the fields, and the rural feeling throbbed in every bosom; but when I, luckless urchin! was doomed to be mewed up, during the livelong day, in that purgatory of boyhood, a school-room. It seemed as if the little varlet mocked at me, as he flew by in full song, and sought to taunt me with his happier lot. Oh, how I envied him! No lessons, no task, no hateful school; nothing but holiday, frolic, green fields, and fine weather. Had I been then more versed in poetry, I might have addressed him in the word of LOGAN to the cuckoo:

Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy note,
No Winter in thy year.

Oh! could I fly, I'd fly with thee;
We'd make, on joyful wing,
Our annual visit round the globe,
Companions of the Spring!

Further observation and experience have given me a different idea of this little feathered voluptuary, which I will venture to impart, for the benefit of my schoolboy readers, who may regard him with the same unqualified envy and admiration which I once indulged. I have shown him only as I saw him at first, what I may call the poetical part of his career, when he in a manner devoted himself to elegant pursuits and enjoyments, and was a bird of music, and song, and taste, and sensibility, and refinement. While this lasted, he was sacred from injury; the very schoolboy would not fling a stone at him, and the merest rustic would pause to listen to his strain. But mark the difference. As the year advances, as the clover blossoms disappear, and the Spring fades into Summer, he gradually gives up his elegant tastes and habits; doffs his poetical suit of black, assumes a russet dusty garb, and sinks to the gross enjoyments of common vulgar birds. His notes no longer vibrate on the ear; he is stuffing himself with the seeds of the tall weeds on which he lately swung and chanted so melodiously. He has become a "*bon vivant*," a "gourmand," with him now there is nothing like the "joys of the table." In a little while he grows tired of plain homely fare, and is off on a gastronomical tour in quest of foreign luxuries. We next hear of him with myriads of his kind banqueting among the reeds of the Delaware; and grown corpulent with good feeding. He has changed his name in traveling. Boblincon no more—he is the *Reed-bird* now, the much sought for titbit of Pennsylvania epicures; the rival in unlucky fame of the ortolan! Wherever he goes, pop! pop! pop! every rusty fireleck in the country is blazing away. He sees his companions falling by thousands around him.

Does he take warning and reform?—Alas not he! Incorrigible epicure! again he wings his flight. The rice swamps of the South invite him. He gorges himself among them almost to bursting; he can scarcely fly for corpulency. He has once more changed his name, and is now the famous *Rice-bird* of the Carolinas.

Last stage of his career; behold him spitted with dozens of his corpulent companions, and served up, a vaunted dish, on the table of some Southern gastronome.

Such is the story of the Boblink; once spiritual, musical, admired, the joy of the meadows, and the favorite bird of Spring; finally, a gross little sensualist who expiates his sensuality in the larder. His story contains a moral, worthy the attention of all little boys; warning them to keep to those refined and intellectual pursuits, which raised him to so high a pitch of popularity during the early part of his career; but to eschew all tendency to that gross and dissipated indulgence, which brought this mistaken little bird to an untimely end."

The characteristic geniality and fancy of WASHINGTON IRVING are agreeably manifest in all the principal papers of this volume. Among the most prominent of these we may refer to a truly delightful sketch, "A Contented Man;" an instructive narrative called "Mountjoy;" a Communipaw legend entitled "Guests from Gibbet Island," and an Indian research concerning the Seminoles. From the last we gather

THE ORIGIN OF THE WHITE, THE RED AND THE BLACK MAN.

"When the Great Spirit had made the three men, he called them together and showed them three boxes. The first was filled with books, and maps, and papers; the second with bows and arrows, knives and tomahawks; the third with spades, axes, hoes and hammers. 'These my sons,' said he, 'are the means by which you are to live; choose among them according to your fancy.'

The white man, being the favorite, had the first choice. He passed by the box of working-tools without notice; but when he came to the weapons for war and hunting, he stopped and looked hard at them. The red man trembled, for he had set his heart upon that box. The white man, however, after looking upon it for a moment, passed on, and chose the box of books and papers. The red man's turn came next; and you may be sure he seized with joy upon the bows and arrows, and tomahawks. As to the black man, he had no choice left, but to put up with the box of tools.

From this it is clear that the Great Spirit intended the white man should learn to read and write; to understand all about the moon and stars; and to make everything, even rum and whisky. That the red man should be a first-rate hunter, and a mighty warrior, but he was not to learn anything from books, as the Great Spirit had not given him any; nor was he to make rum and whisky, lest he should kill himself with drinking. As to the black man, as he had nothing but working-tools, it was clear he was to work for the white and red men, which he has continued to do."

In leaving this attractive volume we cordially recommend it to the lovers of pure, elevated and warm-hearted literature. To the literati it commends itself for the completeness, classicism and elegance of its style. The modern pen is miraculously imitative, and delights in doing something in the same way several times; witness the deplorable corn crop—hot or otherwise; the bewildering phalanx of illiterate writers, and generally all those disciples of the cant and sarcasm school who stalk through our literature in the seven league boots of puffery. Let us hope that this redoubtable literati will find something worthy of imitation in this latest work of America's greatest prose writer.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SHIRT CASE.

Additional Charges against Davis & Co.—More Human Sewing Machines in the Field.

Considerable interest was excited in the Mayor's Court on Saturday and yesterday, in consequence of the alleged fraud perpetrated by DAVIS & Co. upon poor seamstresses, being up for trial.

At the hour appointed each day the Court was crowded and became literally packed as the case proceeded. The parties interested in this case are DAVIS & Co., who have a shirt store in the upper part of No. 28 Warren-street.

Saturday's issue of the DAILY TIMES contained the affidavit of MARGARET BYRNE, taken at the Mayor's office, in which she stated substantially that she had applied for work at the shirt store of JOHN DAVIS & SON, in Warren-street; had received some shirts to make from a woman in the store; had been required to make a deposit of two dollars as security for the return of the work; had finished the work and returned it, when the woman refused to return the two dollars, although she was willing to forego any compensation for the work; and finally, that she believed it was the intention of the said DAVIS & SON, owners of the store, to defraud her of that amount. On this affidavit, SARAH DAVIS, a daughter of the senior partner of the firm, who was the woman referred to in the affidavit, was arrested. An examination was demanded. The following evidence was elicited before the Justice:

John Davis, Jr., sworn: I am a clerk of John Davis & Son; my sister, the defendant here, is named Sarah; we advertise for operatives to make shirts to supply shirts to Western and Southern trade; in answer to advertisements numerous operatives are in the habit of responding. We take the $2 to protect ourselves from having the girls spoil, pledge or sell the work; when this girl applied for work, $2 security were demanded of her, which, I presume, she paid, and then her name and the amount were placed on the record; I presume she gave the money to my sister, the defendant now present; the first time I saw the plaintiff was yesterday afternoon, when I examined the shirts and told her that they were not made correctly, but that one was near enough, and I would take it in; I told her to alter them, and she wished some one in the room to do it, and said she did not care for the pay; I told her I did not wish her to work for nothing, and that I had better alter them; she said she did not wish to alter them; I asked the girls if they would alter them; they said they had enough to do; the shirts were not spoilt; they were valuable in any manner, but not salable; we employ 400 or 500 hands in and out of the City, generally, but at present we have only about 300; I kept one of these shirts; their value is 75 cents including labor, the raw material is worth 33 cents; my sister gave the shirts to her, and took the $2 as security; we never take less than $2; I superintend these things, and tell them not to take anything less. I told her if she was a mind to settle, by taking the shirts at 50 to 56 cents each, she might do so, and I would settle in that way; the shirts now shown by the plaintiff have been altered; one of them would be acceptable to me; both of them are now right; one of them perfectly so, and the other is a little out but never enough to pass; I say the shirts have been altered since, and if the shirts had been altered at the store I would have settled with her; I told her I would not settle until they were altered.

Sarah Maloney, sworn: I work for John Davis; I work in the workroom; know the complainant; saw her there yesterday; she brought back some shirts; she was required to alter the shirts by Mr. and Miss Davis; she brought in three shirts; they examined them, and said they were misfits, and she should alter them; she did not seem satisfied to do so; I saw the shirts—they were not properly done; she demanded her $2 deposit; Davis said he would pay for them when they were altered; I do not think the shirts have been altered since; they are not properly done now.

The Justice dismissed the further hearing of it until yesterday morning.

During the examination, Mrs. BYRNE stated that she did not refuse to alter the shirts as directed, but that she asked Miss DAVIS for a needle and thread to do so, which was refused her; that she then left, and went to a store in Chambers-street, where she borrowed one, and then made the alterations required, and took them back to DAVIS'S store.

The case was resumed yesterday morning in the Mayor's Office, before Judge OSBORNE. Miss DAVIS and her brother appeared, accompanied by their lawyer, and some others from the same establishment, embracing seamstresses, Jew drummers and runners. In addition to the complaint already before the Court, an additional one was preferred by another poor victim against the same parties who owed her $3, for shirts which she had made for them. This sum with an additional $2, given as the *usual* security required by those people, she sought to have restored. The affidavit sworn:

Mayor's Office, City and County of New-York, ss.—Mary Gilroy, of No. 344 Mott-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That she has been working for the store of John Davis & Son, making shirts; that on commencing to work for said store she was required to leave a deposit of $2; that on returning her work at various times she was told by Sarah Davis, now here, on dependent's demanding money for the work, that they had no money; that during the time she worked for said store she has only been able to get money on two occasions, when she got two dollars at each time; and deponent has frequently demanded of said Sarah Davis a settlement and a return of the deposit, but the same was at each time refused; deponent further said that finding it impossible to get a settlement, she took out some work, (a dozen of shirts) and has kept the same for a week, in order to enforce a settlement from the parties, and for that purpose has been to the store twice during the said week, but settlement at each time was denied; and there is due to deponent as she believes, from said parties about $5.

MARY GILROY.

Sworn to before me, Feb. 26, 1855.
B. W. OSBORN, Police Justice.

Hereupon the Justice called the parties interested before him, when the lawyer appeared, and attempted a defence of Miss DAVIS, of the firm of DAVIS & SON, No. 28 Warren-street. It did not amount to much, nor carried much weight with the Justice. It consisted, first, in a sneering and supercilious reference to the report given of the proceedings of Saturday, in which the reporters present fell under the lash of the legal gentleman. He said that these gentlemen had their antipathies and sympathies strangely excited,—the imputations must be met, and the charges made against this highly respectable house.

Justice OSBORN desired him to go on, and asked him what he wished to prove?

The Lawyer said he wished to show the necessity of such houses demanding security for work given out.

Justice OSBORNE—Well, go on, Sir, but I will be obliged to rule it out.

LAWYER—I will prove the general practice of requiring deposits.

Justice OSBORNE—Well, go on Sir, but he did not want the general practice,—this is a particular charge, and no evidence has been as yet adduced to nullify it.

DAVIS, Jun., said he wished they had carried this on for a number of years.

The lawyer wished to show that other houses did so.

The Judge here observed that if the parties had no further evidence to bring forward on the matter, that he would summarily dispose of it, and would require the parties to give $300 bail.

The lawyer urged that he had a young woman present whom he wished to examine. She seemed very reluctant to be sworn, when the lawyer, in an excited tone, said: "She *must* come forward and be sworn, no matter if you have scruples on the head." She said that her name was ANN DAVIS, and had worked three years for Mr. DAVIS, and lived at No. 35 Vandewater-street; when well acquainted with parties, they give out sometimes six and seven dozen shirts at a time; she was not present when the young girl present demanded work, but was there when she returned with it on Friday; as they made such a noise, I could not hear what passed; Miss DAVIS complained that the shirt sat badly; Miss DAVIS told her, when the work was properly done that her $2 would be returned; did not hear the girl refuse to alter the work.

MARGARET BYRNE was the next witness called. Miss DAVIS demanded a deposit of $2 from her when she went for work on Monday last, and brought the money on the following morning, when she got work; they looked it when brought back on Tuesday; the bosom was too full, the collar not well stitched on, the sleeves too short; the wristbands too long; witness said she did all in her power to please her; one of the bottom bands of the bosom was a small bit too short; she gave a new one to put on, which was done; but yet she didn't seem pleased; she would not allow this to be done in the store, but witness was obliged to go to a place in East Broadway and do it, and again brought it back; at the same time declared that she would not give back the $2 till it was done right. Witness in reply to the Judge said that she wished to give up her claim for payment for the work done if she retained the $2 deposited, to which proposition of the poor seamstress Miss DAVIS would not agree; but wished, in addition to the forfeiture of the money, to make sale of the shirts at the rate of 56 cents a piece, which offer the witness very naturally declined, "As they would not fit her." They did not even offer to pay for the shirt that pleased them, and Miss DAVIS refused to refund the $2 till the work was finished to her satisfaction. Query, when will that be?

The decision was reserved till this morning.

The lawyer said that he understood that there was another case against the same house, and wished to have it proceeded with.

The Judge said that he was not ready, and would, as he said before, reserve his decision.

The parties left the office.

THE IMPRISONED BELGIANS.

Letter from Mayor Wood to Hon. John Wheeler.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1855.

HON. JOHN WHEELER:

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiries respecting the Belgians lately in confinement in this City, I have the honor to advise that they are now at liberty, and beyond the control of the authorities, except so far as they may become amenable to our laws hereafter.

Judge ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, released them on the 24th inst, and they are now at large, whether for weal or woe, remains to be seen

I resisted this proceeding, and hence am conscious of having discharged my duty. However much crime or destitution may be increased among us in consequence, I shall feel no self-reproach. I cannot, nevertheless, but express regret that they should have been released so summarily at this time. I never counseled their detention in prison, but advised that they should be returned to Antwerp, and but for this application to the Courts, they would have been now on their way thither. Their discharge in this manner will, I fear, nullify my efforts to prevent the immigration of criminals and paupers into this country. It appears to establish the fact that the Courts defend their introduction. Any action of the municipal authorities hereafter to counteract this will be looked upon as illegal, and will be entirely futile. An order that they shall not land will be met by smuggling them on shore, when, if arrested and imprisoned, a writ of *habeas corpus* sets them at liberty to depredate upon our lives and property.

It may not be known to you that very extensive preparations are now being made in Germany, in Belgium, and other nations of Europe, for further importation of the same class of people. In Switzerland, the preparatory movements have been so extensive, that the Cantonial Governments are now legislating as to the cheapest and best mode of getting them away.

A singular fact in connection with the public property of the towns and villages of Switzerland adds an additional inducement to the banishment of their paupers and criminals: The lands and forests belong to the commune, and in many instances would amount in value to 500 or to 700 francs per individual. The local authorities, therefore, have a double object in getting rid of the poor. The expense of their support, and of the evils of their crime, are not only removed forever, but the proprietory interest of those remaining is increased by getting rid of so large a portion of the population. Official statements show that in some of the districts one-sixth of the whole population subsist by public alms.

The principles of self-preservation from the evils of criminal and pauper immigration, recommended by me, are fully understood in Switzerland. These villages and communes are far more jealous of their own local interest, even against each other, than we have shown ourselves against foreign nations.

A pauper resident in one canton is not permitted to become a resident of another canton. Every one visiting into another canton, even under the plea of looking for work, is closely watched, and the passports and papers with which they must always be provided closely examined. The same, and even to a greater extent, is the case in Germany. None dare venture into a neighboring State without a passport and other requisite papers; and if he is found to be destitute (for on the borders of a country every one must show a certain sum of money,) he is immediately ordered back—and, if necessary, transferred forcibly back—by the police, fearful that by entering they will become a public charge.

This appears to be the domestic policy of these countries towards each other, but who, however, have no compunctions of conscience, or regard for our rights, in transferring these outcasts to our care. However contending with each other as to the care of these unfortunates, they appear to make common cause in saddling them upon us. Therefore, in not receiving them, and in forcibly sending them back, we but follow the policy of the countries from whence they came.

I regret that we have not in this instance followed so good an example. The inherent right of every community to protect itself from the ingress of dangerous persons cannot be questioned. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Why is it that quarantine regulations are adopted, but to prevent the introduction of contagion into cities? And if it is right to exclude contagion, why is it not right to exclude what is equally fatal and destructive? Do we protect ourselves from this evil? Does this decision protect us from it? Are not the efforts of the city authorities worthy of some support from the courts in a matter of such paramount importance to the people of this City?

The late Grand Jury of this City say, in their presentment: "In connection with the subject, the Grand Jury would call the public attention to the sources of our crime and pauperism. They found that in the institutions visited by them fully three-fourths of the inmates were of foreign birth. While the City must maintain those now upon its hands, it is no part of its duty to bear the burden of the crime, lunacy and pauperism of foreign countries. If we had to maintain only that which originates among us the burden would be comparatively light. While we would extend welcome and encouragement to the industrious and well-disposed emigrant, from every country, we should, as far as possible, prevent the entrance among us of those who must become a public charge."

The number of alien passengers who arrived at this port last year was 319,323, of which 185,899 were from Germany and Switzerland.

My observation and experience within the past three months, have forced me to the conclusion that it is in a portion of the emigration from these countries that our institutions are to receive their greatest shock, our morality the severest taints, and our local taxation its largest addition.

I do not wish to be understood as asserting that this emigration is detrimental as a whole. Among them are many honest, industrious and thrifty people, whose presence here may be called a blessing to the country; but it is to that portion that I allude, who, like the Belgians, have been sent out of their own country as either paupers or criminals.

If nearly two hundred thousand found their way here in 1854, (many being transferred directly from the ship to the almshouse,) when it was a doubtful question whether our authorities had not the power to expel or imprison them, how many may we not look for when it is known abroad that a simple application of a writ of habeas corpus will place them at large, in defiance of all municipal regulations!

The process of filling our prisons and almshouses has now become simplified. The foreign government who desires to rid itself of this burden, has but to instruct its minister or consul to engage the services of some attorney at the port in this country where it is to be sent, and a writ is taken out, and "the deed is done."

In view of these facts, I need not add that legislation is demanded without delay, to put a stop to it. I hope Congress will do something for us. The country can be served in no better or more effectual manner, as far as it respects the welfare of the people.

Very respectfully yours,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Claims of Detailed Police Officers—Decision against the Corporation.

Some two weeks since we published a full report of the arguments of Counsel at the General Term of the Superior Court, in the suit of Capt. GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, for a claim of $70 against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York for "back pay." During the month of September, 1853, the Common Council passed an ordinance, making provision for detailed policemen to receive the annual pay of $600 instead of $500, which was the former pay received by *all* members of the Police Department. The ordinance was to have taken effect from the 1st day of the previous January. Comptroller FRAGE expressed an opinion "that the Common Council had no right to make the said ordinance retrospective," and so refused to pay any of the claims. Such of the Police officers as were interested in the matter, placed their claims—(amounting to $15,000 or $20,000)—in the hands of HENRY L. CLINTON for collection, and a test suit in the name of GEORGE W. WALLING was brought in order to reestablish the liability of the Corporation. A verdict for the plaintiff was finally obtained in the Superior Court, and the City authorities carried the cause before Chief Justice OAKLEY, and Judges DUER and SLOSSON of the same Court. Yesterday the Court rendered a decision in favor of the Police; and ordered a judgment for the full amount to be entered for the plaintiff. Some two hundred officers are interested in this important matter. It is supposed that the decision will involve the City in an outlay of some $30,000 or $40,000. (including costs of suits.) The professional exertions of Mr. CLINTON in this long and tedious suit have been warmly applauded by the claimants.

Sale of Real Estate.

The property on the northwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, lately known as the Knickerbocker Bank—lot 25 feet 9½ inches wide front and rear, and 75 feet deep, building four stories in height, brown stone front, with elevated basement, and covering the entire lot, was sold at auction yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the United States Trust Company of New-York, for $31,000. AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, Esq., was the purchaser. The property cost some time since $46,000.

The Central Park.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Councilmen, held a meeting in the City Library yesterday afternoon, in relation to the Central Park. But one gentleman (Mr. MURPHY) interested in the proposed measure appeared before them, and he submitted an intermediate plan which, if adopted, he claims, will reduce the expenses of the land over 50 per cent., and increase the surface over 70 per cent. The Committee expressed themselves unanimously in favor of Mr. MURPHY'S plan. They will hold another meeting on the subject before making their report.

Fire in Broadway.

A fire broke out at 2½ o'clock A. M. yesterday in the building No. 585 Broadway, occupied by Mr. DECOMBS, Piano-forte Manufacturer, as a warerooom, and by Mr. DEVOSS as a Millinery establishment. The building, owned by Mr. HUITON, was damaged to the amount of about $2,000. The stock in the millinery establishment was almost entirely destroyed; insured for $2,200. A large amount of the stock in the piano-forte warerooms was also destroyed; insured for $3,000 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The building was formerly the residence of the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Fire in Franklin-street.

At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. GRACOW, No. 118 Franklin-street, was discovered on fire. The flames were extinguished without the aid of the firemen. Damage trifling.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, his Honor the Mayor in the Chair, the Recorder and a quorum of members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

That the petitions of A. B. Miller and the congregation of "Shira Zadich" be referred to the Board of Aldermen. In favor of remitting the personality taxes, assessed against Oscar Jolly, W. H. Townsend and others, be remitted in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

COMMUNICATION TO BE PRESENTED.

From F. W. Edmonds, City Chamberlain, enclosing his annual statement of mortgages, moneys, bonds and other securities held by him, in accordance with the requirements of the act of 1848.

BILLS PAID.

Of David A. Forbes for engrossing General Index of Letter B, $45 75. Of Z. H. Watts for copying Index Letter H, $87.

On motion the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

The order on the Mayor's Book, with regard to ash carts, pretending to come from this office, did not do so.

The complaints yesterday were as follows:

A citizen lodged a complaint against a party residing at No. 14 Walker-street for keeping and occupying a part of those premises for improper purposes.

Theodore Wheeler, No. 41 Broadway, and fifteen others, complain of Tin Pot-alley as being in a very bad condition, and in almost impassable.

John T. Grattan, No. 727 Eighth-avenue, that there is a Dutch woman resides at No 729 same avenue who throws her ashes in front of his house, and, besides, shakes her carpet.

W. Hard, No. 31 West Forty-fourth-street, that the lots in West Twenty-eighth-street want fences.

A. Michelbacher, No. 196 Second-avenue, states that he has repeatedly complained at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, about a nuisance arising from the stable on lot No. 290 Second-avenue, at present occupied by Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Cromwell, Williams & Co.

Hetty complains of the Croton line of stages, running from the Croton Reservoir, through Broadway, to Fulton Ferry, have their steps behind said stages *too high* for the accommodation of the public, and hopes that they may be taken down "a peg."

The Case of Capt. Filletti and the Brig "Balear"—Explanatory.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As Captain Filletti has been lately without cause very roughly handled by the United States Courts of this City, and as his name has been held up by the press in connection with one of the greatest crimes known to our laws, it is but fair that an explanation of the circumstances should be allowed in his behalf.

Capt. Filletti contracted in June last with Messrs. Lupton & McDiarmis of Greenpoint, L. I., to build the brig *Balear* for the trade between this port and Tampico, but before the vessel was in frame, financial embarrassments obliged these gentlemen to suspend their operations, and Captain Filletti consequently had to rent a portion of their shipyard and finish the vessel himself. Among the mechanics who presented themselves to the Captain for employment was a man named Raymond Knowles. After having worked on the vessel three-quarters of a day, for which he received ninety-four cents, he was discharged by Captain Filletti, although men that could work on vessels were at the time very much needed.

Knowles presently started the story that Capt. Filletti was the man he had seen as Captain Kraft in 1852, on the coast of Africa in command of the schooner *Advance*, (afterwards condemned as intended for a slaver,) when he, (Knowles,) was employed as cooper on board the United States sloop-of-war *Germantown*, then the flagship of the African squadron under command of Commodore Lavalette; and, moreover, that the *Balear* was being built by Captain Filletti for the Slave-Trade.

Captain Filletti heard a repetition of those stories, but attached no importance to them. The brig was launched on the 16th of last December; and about the middle of January commenced loading for Tampico. A little before 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, 27th ult., Capt. Filletti was arrested when on board of his vessel by United States Deputy Marshal Horton, on the affidavit of Knowles to the effect stated; and as every one authorized to accept bail left the Marshal's Office, according to custom, at 3 o'clock, Capt. Filletti was sent to the Tombs where he was confined till the next Monday evening, when on the suggestion of the United States District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, bail was accepted for $5,000 by Commissioner Morton, who kindly inconvenienced himself to go to the prison late in the evening to release the Captain.

Although Mr. McKeon gave the case his prompt attention, the examination lasted some two weeks, as several witnesses on the part of the Government were sent for from distant points. The only witnesses who swore positively to the identity of Captain Filletti with Capt. Kraft, were Knowles and an Irish musician of the *Germantown* named McNeil, while their superior officers Com. Lavalette and Lieut. Rogers, who had had better opportunity for judging, said only that their impressions were that Capt. Filletti and Capt. Kraft were one, while Lieuts. Strain and Sinclair, both produced by the Government, swore positively that such was not the case. All the witnesses brought forward by Capt. Filletti gave their evidence unhesitatingly to the fact that Capt. Filletti is a man of well-known high standing, and, at the time specified in the affidavit, was in command of the schooner *Amphitrite*, sailing out of New-Orleans to various ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole weight of the testimony was so undoubtedly in favor of Capt. Filletti that at the conclusion of the examination Commissioner Morton, without allowing it to be summed up, discharged and fully exonerated Capt. Filletti to the satisfaction of every one present except Mr. Joachimsen, the District Attorney's learned assistant, who seemed to think that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the Captain being remanded for trial.

Since the examination Capt. Filletti has received a letter from the owners of the *Amphitrite*, Messrs. Borelli & Co., of New-Orleans, and a certificate under the seal of that Custom-House, proving that from March 24, 1852, to April 30, 1853, inclusive, he arrived at that port in command of the schooner *Amphitrite*, five different times, and cleared as often,—once for Chagres, once for Navy Bay, once for Sisal and twice for Tampico—sufficient surely to convince every one of his innocence, were anything wanting beyond the examination itself. These papers are in the hands of Mr. Negretti, of South William-street, where they can be seen at any time.

It is to be hoped that this case may be a lesson to the authorities to be more careful in receiving evidence on which to arrest an innocent man for a crime whose punishment is death. We should add, that Capt. Filletti has for the last ten or fifteen years commanded American vessels out of the port of New-Orleans; and as one evidence of his integrity and standing can be adduced the striking fact that he had no freight in his vessel's charge from Mexican ports, hundreds of thousands of dollars in specie. One set of bills of lading per schooner *Amphitrite*, produced on the examination, showed more than eighty thousand dollars.

He is well known to Messrs. Wm. Lobach & Schepeler, Negretti & Leoni, Horace Southmayd & Sons, Shiers & Gilmore—all merchants of this City; to Baker, Bon Frischlin & Arrangois, late Harrison, Consul General, to Miss Ann Chase of Tampico, at present in Washington City, and to Bainbridge in New-Orleans, Havana, and the various ports of Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 95, 96, 98 to 99.—

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 24, 62.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1284, 1455, 1716, 1686, 1244, 900, 836, 940, 1722, 1723, 1725 to 1730, 1730.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 114, 496, 751, 673, 138, 209, 697, 836, 788, 859 to 863, 865 to 870, 872 to 876, 881 to 883, 885 to 896, 906 to 907, 917, 909.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT PLEADINGS—VERIFICATION—PERSONAL ANSWER.

The United States vs. *The Steamboat Massachusetts.*—On the coming in of the process in this cause, the claim and answer of George Marsden, sworn to by "E. Oakesmith, Agent," was filed, to which an exception was filed by the United States District Attorney, contesting the right of the claimant to appear. An amended libel was afterwards filed, and also an amended answer sworn to in the same way, and several days after the District Attorney made a motion to strike out, or take from the files the answer and amended answer, as not conforming to the 26th Rule of the Supreme Court.

Held by the Court—That the answers are defic

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1855.

The presentation to Congress of the sword worn by General JACKSON at the battle of New-Orleans, was a prominent feature in the proceedings of both Houses yesterday. The sword was presented to the late Gen. ARMSTRONG, by Gen. JACKSON, but a short time previous to his death, and now, the recipient having passed away, his family transfer the gift to Congress. In the Senate the presentation was made by Senator CASS, whose speech on the occasion may be found in our Congressional report this morning. He was followed by Senator BELL; and in the House Col. BENTON and a number of others made speeches appropriate to the occasion. A joint resolution, accepting the sword and returning the thanks of Congress to the family of the late General ARMSTRONG, was passed unanimously. In the Senate the Naval Reform bill was passed, after a long debate.

American Opinions of England.

It is said that a prisoner who was asked if he would be tried by God and his country, expressed perfect readiness to be tried by his country, but objected to the other part of the method, because "*He* know all about it." Although the answer was so stupid that we rather enjoy than smile at it, we ourselves—all of us are not unapt to adopt the course of that poor simpleton. It cannot be denied that many journalists do try questions less by their merits than by the conventional standard of the national taste and prejudices. Indeed, it is usual in all countries. The opinion of an Englishman, if he is full of his own prejudices, is more easy of attack than a temperate argument in vindication of England; and the worst opinions expressed by the British Press, without a doubt are those which find most currency in this country. They are selected in accordance with foregone conclusions; and very slowly, indeed, has been the change in the British Government to the knowledge of the American people. Nor is there wanting a seemingly just retribution in this, for nationally, as well as individually, we must behave well a long time before a reputation once tarnished can be retrieved.

The war with Russia has brought out many expressions of ill-will to England. Not because Russia is liked. Her Government is the very incarnation of physical force, and most opposite of all to Republicanism; and Americans know this very well. But recollections of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812-'15, give a tone to national ideas. Occasion has been taken lately, and very naturally, for rehearsing stories of British cruelty, perpetrated in a century which has passed away,—indulging, perhaps, a hope that America may be revenged by Russia in the last half of the present century. We should not forget, however, that *the people* of England had very little voice in the councils which produced that war—that, compared with their present state of intelligence, such as it is, their ignorance at that time was wonderful—and that probably not one man in England, who can read, regrets that America was successful in the Revolution.

Most of all, let us ask, what did England consist of then? Neither her real nor personal estate is meant by the word "England," but by it we mean the men and women who lived then. Concede that they should be punished for the errors and crimes of those days. Bring them to the bar. But where are they to be found now? Many of them emigrated to this country, and their descendants are part of the American people. If revenge is to be hereditary, we must punish these Americans, for they are as guilty as the modern English. But all who inflicted injury upon America at that time are dead now, except, perhaps, a few decrepid, worn-out men. Where, then, shall vengeance fall? Carry it, if possible, to the next world—its objects are not living in this.

That England did us much wrong, none can deny. But still we may allow her, what is true of most masses of men, not absolutely barbarian,—that the spirit of her people is just and generous; and that in the present war, foolish and unprofitable as it is, and wasteful of the lives of as brave men as the world has ever seen, as it certainly has been,—the chief origin *in the mind of the people* was a noble sympathy with Poland, Hungary and Turkey; and a determination to afford that "material aid," about which so much was said in America and so little was done.

British treatment of Ireland has its full share, too, in the American feeling; and yet how great a change has the conduct of England undergone in this respect, during the last thirty years. In public opinion here, the reaction, favorable on this point to England, has already taken place; and for this she has to thank not her greater justice, but the vituperative conduct of certain Irishmen in America.

With one breath the Irish here speak favorably of the English people, and with the next they use such words as "eternal hatred to England,"—meaning, in fact, to her people. And yet this principle of hatred to any people is always a bad one. How soon has it brought its own reaction here, where the naturalized Englishman has to choose between the liberal principles of Catholic Emancipation, and the Orangeism of the Know-Nothing doctrines! Those who hate Popery because it is proscriptive and intolerant, are compelled to struggle lest the Irish Catholic should be disfranchised. The best citizens of a true Republic can never forget that they are also citizens of the world. It is well to seek our own rights; but hatred of men, when it is in power, is sure to lead to injustice. For England, for Ireland, America, Germany, Russia, Hungary, *Abdeens* and the world there is only one principle. It may be called "fraternity," "solidarity," "*good will to men*," or by any other name—but it is not prejudice or hatred.

An old divine, with a quaintness almost amounting to testimony, in the application he gives to the figure, speaks of a courtier, who, going into a sequestered region, is ridiculed for his mode of speech and the fashion of his dress, and yet he careth not, because he knoweth they are the fashion at Court. In the same way, although deemed wrong, when judged by the conventional standard of national prejudices and the passing opinion of the day, he who combines the spirit of truth, justice and Christianity with his patriotism, may be well satisfied that with all good and wise men he is in fashion—as he is in the permanent and Highest Court.

The Amazon and the La Plata.

The Post-office employés at Washington have for more than a year had their hands full of work, putting into the mails a report on the region of the Amazon and its tributaries. And this glowing account of the fertility and boundless resources of that equatorial locality has well nigh led people to believe that it is a veritable earthly Paradise. Some little conversation with parties who have traveled in those parts long ago, led us to doubt whether the universal rose color with which Lieutenants HERNDON and GIBBON have tinted all the fields adjacent to the Amazonian waters were entirely natural. All agree in the illimitable resources, the unmitigated heat and the paucity of population, (excepting wild Indians, monkeys and alligators,) of the Great Father of waters, by which term (*Para*,) the aborigines designate the river in question.

Now, if a treaty had been formed with Brazil, opening this great drain of the water sheds of *Northern* South America, what a feasting the happy minister would have received! What quantities of plate, presented to him, would have greeted the eyes of the public in TIFFANY & Co.'s window! What laudations would have been showered upon him by mercantile associations and chambers of commerce!

Now, it so happens that one of our most meritorious Diplomatic representatives of the late Administration, by treaties, actually secured not only religious and secular rights to our citizens, but the advantages of a large and increasing commerce, in a region of South America already populated by the descendants of Europeans. And yet there has scarcely been a mention of this treaty beyond a brief account of its stipulations, and a mere passing allusion to it in the President's Message. We refer to Hon. ROBT. C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, late Minister to Brazil, and the treaties made mainly by him with the Argentine Confederation, Uruguay and Paraguay, thereby opening to our countrymen the free navigation of the La Plata and its tributaries—rivers which have a greater combined steamboat navigation than the Mississippi and its branches—and making accessible to us a trade which (throwing aside Paraguay) amounted last year to *four millions of dollars*. For years Japan, with her teeming population, will not reach that mark; and the equatorial, marshy region of the Amazon will not for centuries have a people to trade with beyond a few thousand Portuguese mulattoes and Indians. And yet not only has no notice been taken of this great opening by the public, but last year even Congress refused to pay to Mr. SCHENCK his just dues, contracted in the performance of this great duty.

Our attention has been called to this gross neglect by an article in a recent number of the *National Intelligencer*. After speaking of the work to be performed in the Argentine Confederation, Uruguay and Paraguay, the article referred to thus sums up in regard to the treaties with the countries above mentioned:

> These treaties provide fully and completely for the wants of a trade now actually existing between the United States and the several Governments bordering on the Rio de la Plata, *amounting now to several millions* annually, and in the early future certain to be of immense value. They for the first time (for never before could these States be persuaded or coerced to make any treaty whatever with the United States) provided for the absolute rights of persons and property of more than a thousand Americans residing in those countries, who, until these treaties were made, never had any legal rights, even of Protestant worship or Christian burial, not to mention the safety of their lives and property. Was there ever so large an amount of diplomatic service rendered to this Government, and at so small a charge, as has been rendered by Mr. SCHENCK, or a greater degree of indifference shown as to the result? Ignorance may account for it, but can never excuse this apathy.

But Mr. SCHENCK has asked for no reward, no compliments or favors, but simply says in his printed memorial to Congress, "*I am entitled by precedents in similar cases to an outfit for each of the two Courts I was sent to and my expenses.*" This was a matter of right and justice, and, with shame be it spoken, for the first time in the history of this country Congress accepted of services it refused to pay for.

Mr. SCHENCK made *four important treaties*, opening for the first time to the enterprise and capital of the American people the navigation of a river the second in the world, and with its tributaries *traversing a valley as extensive and of richer soil than that of the Mississippi*; and has placed for all time the trade and commerce of the United States and those engaged in it, not only on the footing of the most favored nations, but by express stipulation on the very terms our Government desired and requested.

What is Chartism?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: What is Chartism? You accuse Sir JAMES GRAHAM of having been a candidate, at the general election of 1852, on Chartist principles. Does not Chartism mean something like Revolution—almost Red Republicanism?

Your obedient servant,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

The "Five Points of the Charter," as repeatedly declared in petitions to Parliament, as well as by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ERNEST JONES, JULIAN HARNEY and others, in print and in public speeches, are Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualifications, and Payment of Members of Parliament. This is the extent of all that the Chartists have ever gone for.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S Homestead, in Franklin, N. H., was sold at auction yesterday for $16,000. RUFUS L. TAY was the purchaser.

Last Guest to Prison.

LEE, convicted of manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, last week, was yesterday taken to the State Prison at Sing Sing, to commence his term of 15 years.

☞ The brig *Rosa*, of Portland, from Cardenas; which was cut down by the ice in the North River on the night of the 15th inst., has been raised by the steam derrick of Mr. RAMSDEN, and is being towed to a Pier in the East River.

Dismissal of the Belgian Prisoners.

Mayor WOOD, in a letter addressed to Hon. JOHN WHEELER, which we publish in full, takes broad and strong ground in relation to the question of the importation of foreign paupers and criminals. Upon several occasions recently we have been called to record the action of the Mayor and the authorities of the Belgian Consulates, in regard to the shipload of unfortunate people who came to this port and found themselves arrested in a remarkably expeditious manner. The Mayor has assumed a position in cases of this kind from which he evinces no disposition to recede. On the contrary, his letter, announcing to Mr. WHEELER the discharge of the prisoners on a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge ROOSEVELT, gives him occasion for an expression of opinion still stronger than before. It is the first instance since the commencement of the Mayor's term of office in which his efforts for reform have been directly thwarted. In this instance, it is the Courts that have decided a legal point against him. In his letter he argues the case with an exhibition of some feeling. He says he resisted the proceedings of the Court, in so far as appeared to him necessary in order to secure himself from self-reproach for neglect of duty. In acting upon his earnest convictions, he has done all that could have been expected. He expresses a fear, however, that the action of the Supreme Court in this instance, will nullify any future efforts to prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals, and adds that it appears to establish the fact that the Courts defend their introduction. This point, we take it, is not clearly proven. Inasmuch as the Mayor himself was not thoroughly convinced that these people were actually *criminals* in the eye of the law, it was hardly compatible with fairness that they should have been kept in prison for so long a period as they were. They appear to have suffered the penalties of crime before they were tried; and for their poverty or their suspicious manners were consigned to jail. Surveillance would seem to have been demanded, but the liberty of the person is too sacred to be tampered with. While we must award great credit to Mr. WOOD for the very firm and generally judicious manner in which he has discharged the functions of the Mayoralty thus far, we cannot refrain from expressing the conviction that the Supreme Court has only acted in this matter as it was bound by law to do.

Two hundred members of the Police force have sued the Corporation and recovered damages;—the cause of the trouble being the refusal of the Comptroller to pay to the detailed force of the Department the additional compensation which was ordered by the Common Council. The Police contested the decision of the Comptroller; and the Superior Court, in full Bench, has sustained the appeal. The amount involved, with costs, will probably amount to $50,000.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—For a change there are few things more acceptable than an old English Comedy. It is historically interesting to descend into that giddy Maelstrom of twaddle and intrigue—a seventeenth century plot. The journey may be accompanied with a few moral bumps, and our conventional ideas as to virtue, matrimony and similar absurdities may be slightly deranged thereby. But when we float to the surface again we can generally afford to laugh at the adventure, for it don't happen—and we don't want it to happen—every day. Some Comedies there are that bear revival satisfactory; others that never should be revived; things that are carrion in the country that gave them birth, and which, as the age progresses, must exhale a more hideous odor even than now. Still there is an ample catalogue whence selection may be made, and Mr. WALLACK has resorted to it judiciously in selecting Mrs. CENTLIVRE's comedy of the "Busy Body." This work has not been seen on the stage for some years; is unobjectionable in every sense, and affords ample opportunities for good, sprightly acting, pretty costumes, scenery, *et cetera*.

The moral of the story on which this amusing comedy is constructed teaches that neither parents nor guardians should force the inclinations (matrimonial, of course,) of the young ladies under their charge; and inversely that "bolts and bars fly asunder" when youth and love whisper the needful "open Sesame." In addition to this domestic lesson we gain an instructive morsel of worldly wisdom from the career of *Marplot*—the busy body—who from the eccentric habit of putting his nose into every one's business, very often gets it pulled; and although one of the best fellows in the world, receives as a punishment for his inveterate curiosity more canings than a modern dramatist would care to put on an actor's back. Beyond thus reminding our readers of the leading idea of the plot, we shall speak no further on the subject. The cast last night was as follows:

Sir Francis Gripe	Mr. BLAKE.
Marplot, (his ward)	Mr. LESTER.
Sir Jealous Traffick	Mr. BROUGHAM.
Sir George Airy	Mr. DYOTT.
Charles	Mr. STEWART.
Miranda	Mrs. HOEY.
Isabinda	Mrs. CONOVER.
Patch	Mrs. STEPHENS.
Scentwell	Mrs. THOMPSON.

The female characters are not particularly attractive. *Miranda*—the principal—is too hypocritical and too objective. We know what she is aiming at; we know that her object is to "chouse" (Mrs. CENTLIVRE's expression) old *Gripe* out of her fortune. But the true woman ought to burst forth occasionally; the man of her heart, and not of her speculation—amiable to be sure under the circumstances—ought to have a chance. Mrs. HOEY played the character in an easy, lady like way; and looked charming and coaxing enough for an older man than *Gripe*. Mrs. CONOVER and Mrs. STEPHENS have not much to do, and did not artistically add to their small all. *Scentwell* (*Miranda's* maid) was gracefully and pleasantly rendered by Mrs. THOMPSON.

The leading male character is the busy-body, *Marplot*—rendered by Mr. LESTER in a talkey Paul Pry vein, and very good. There was a little exaggeration and hingeyness occasionally, however, which time must soften. Mr. DYOTT as *Sir George* was active and spirited, quite beyond our expectation; the character is scarcely in his line now, but Mr. DYOTT has not forgotten how to make love. BROUGHAM—with a wig like the Sphynx—did all that was possible for *Sir Jealous*. Come we now to *Sir Francis Gripe*. All the incidents in the play indicate the character of this man as hard, cruel, capricious, and villainous. For four acts and a half Mr. BLAKE delineates a totally different character; he is mild, unctuous, unctuated, quil only cunning, even in a down and heaven bent way. His conduct in turning round finally and cursing everybody is inexplicable. He has certainly been "chousel" out of wife and a fortune, and otherwise bamboozled into betraying himself as arrant rogue; but for all that the audience has not been prepared for the extraordinary ferocity of his parting malediction; and indeed, judging from antecedents, had no right to expect anything worse than a joke from him. No one could suppose that so much placidity would terminate in such a violent manner. The fault of Mr. BLAKE's interpretation is that he makes *Sir Francis* a great deal too agreeable; all the repulsive features are so subdued that the last outburst seems strange and unnatural. However, this much we must add, that simply as an exhibition of acting, Mr. BLAKE's performance was admirable.

Mr. WALLACK has placed this comedy on the stage in his best manner. The costumes are rich, elegant and correct. Some excellent scenery has also been painted by the artist of the establishment, and altogether we can commend the entertainment as an enjoyable way of spending an evening.

Concert.

Our readers interested in the Hebrew Benevolent Societies must not forget that the Concert for their benefit takes place to-night at Niblo's Saloon. There is a powerful programme.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Amendments—Their Effect—The Mexican Government.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 25, 1855.

The excitement upon the Tariff question has been very great here during the last two days, and I perceive no abatement in the interest on that subject. Members of Congress from Pennsylvania and other States whose industrial interests are to be injuriously affected by the reduction of the Tariff, under the Letcher amendment to the General Appropriational bill, are earnest in their remonstrances and appeals. It is evident that there is to be a serious struggle on this question, and I have little doubt that it will result in the defeat of any and all tampering with the Tariff of '46, except, perhaps, the admission of railroad iron and cheap wool free of duty. Perhaps I shall be deemed overconfident when I express the conviction that the influence of the White House will be exerted to this end. Nevertheless, such is my belief. If I do not much mistake the indications, the prospect of a 20 per cent. reduction of the Tariff at this time, causes much fluttering in that direction. It is well known that Mr. GUTHRIE does not approve this 20 per cent. scheme, and there is little doubt that the President views with great distrust the prospect of such a reduction of the revenue of the country as will bankrupt the Treasury and bring his Administration in debt. I predict with considerable confidence the failure of this Tariff scheme, after all.

The present week closes the session; and there is yet a great deal of business to be done. Among the great national measures pending is the Pacific Railroad bill, which has passed the Senate and is now in the House. It is to be hoped every member of the latter body who desires the perpetuity of the Union will come up to the work, and vote for this road which is to bind our Atlantic to our Pacific possessions with bands of iron. A determined, united effort is all that is needed to secure this important measure, and to secure it *now*. The bill will doubtless be moved within a day or two; and if those gentlemen from the North who have generally been classed with the friends of a Pacific Railroad will be true, as I doubt not they will, success is quite certain. What say you, gentlemen,—shall the Pacific Railroad be commenced forthwith?—or shall its initiation be delayed another two years at least? I am inclined to think the bill will pass. *Now verrons.*

How much longer can the poor, shattered, misgoverned Republic of Mexico survive the shocks of internal revolution, and the dishonesty and selfishness of her rulers? This question is often repeated now-a-days, when each mail from Vera Cruz brings us accounts of new plots and counterplots, and the various evidences of the spasmodic throes of political dissolution. Gentlemen recently from that country, and who seem familiar with her political and financial condition, are decided in the opinion that SANTA ANNA's Government must soon fall; but they also express the conviction that there is no other man in the country, and no other system of internal policy than his, which can restore strength and safety to the crumbling fabric of the Mexican Republic. With the mass of the people of Mexico, selfishness is the ruling passion; and the few who have a few grains of patriotism in their souls, have abandoned every hope of a better state of things, until the United States shall swallow up the whole country, and so save it from the anarchy which must certainly speedily succeed SANTA ANNA's downfall.

If order is ever brought out again from the chaotic Mexican mass, there is little doubt it must be by means of the United States. The Mexican Treasury is absolutely bankrupt. The seven millions paid under the GADSDEN Treaty was all exhausted by drafts to fulfill engagements made prior to its receipt; and six weeks after SANTA ANNA received news that the Treaty was ratified and the money ready, he could not lay hands upon a dollar of it. Sometime ago he drew in advance against the remaining three millions due under the Treaty, and his drafts of course were protested. This put him in a very tight place again, and he called upon his favorite, ESCANDON, a wealthy merchant of Mexico, to help him out. ESCANDON consented to help him, and did so at a shave which netted only $1,500,000 to the Mexican Government. The other million and a half will probably divide with SANTA ANNA, after the latter retires from the country.

The manner in which this was arranged is a sample of most of the Governmental monetary transactions of Mexico. ESCANDON contracted to advance the three millions, one half in cash, and in the other half in evidence of the national indebtedness, any amount of which can always be had at 12 cents on the dollar. So that, at the expenditure of $180,000 ESCANDON gets $1,320,000 profits. This is a sort of operation which SANTA ANNA has made very frequently; but it is a system of financiering not likely to extricate a country from its difficulties. The iron rule of the Viceroys was infinitely better for the Mexican people, than is the corrupt, demoralized Government of the men who control the destinies of Mexico.

S.

Prompt.

A letter from Newburyport, dated Dec. 19, 1854, postmarked the same day, and reposted from San Francisco without change of envelope, and moreover very plainly superscribed, has come to hand. Some down east Postmasters must be somewhat curiously affected as to their eye sight.

☞ We have been requested to correct the name of GEORGE S. DREW, Plumber, published as being one of the captured Gamblers, to GEORGE S. DUNN, Painter.

☞ We learn that the youngest son of the deceased poet FAIRCHILD has become insane, and that he is now an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Wallabout Canal.

A petition, numerously signed, was sent into the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, asking that a canal may be constructed from Wallabout Bay to Newtown Creek. The petitioners say that a canal at this place is necessary for the purposes of drainage, and that one constructed of sufficient width for navigable purposes would, besides affecting the object, be of general benefit to the city. The matter was referred to the Committee.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 26, 1855.

The Senate did much work this morning in Committee of the Whole. Most of the bills considered were private claim bills, and none were of a general interest.

There was but a working quorum in the House, and little done, except the passage of several local bills, and the bill to amend the Banking Laws, which was put ahead rapidly under the auspices of Mr. BLATCHFORD. It is designed generally to enable the Bank Superintendent more effectually to prevent rotten bankers from swindling the public, and especially to provide for the prompt redemption of the bills of the Knickerbocker, Empire City and other totally defunct Banking Institutions.

A JOKE BECOMING A REALITY.

Some weeks since a noted barber of New-York visited Albany, and of course looked in upon the gentlemen of the Assembly. Noting his presence, Mr. MUNDAY took that occasion to give notice of a bill to close all barbers' shops on Sundays. It was designed as a temporary joke, over which MUNDAY and the barber had a laugh and a bottle of wine, and nobody hereabouts ever thought that anything more would come of it. But destiny appears to have had marked out in her book a further hearing and a more defined movement. The New-York papers, unable to see the little joke, and not knowing the individual who had moved the notice, treated the matter seriously—discussed the propriety of the proposed enactment—arrived at the conclusion that it was just and proper—convinced the barbers that they were doing a great wrong; and of their duty in the premises. How was it, they asked, that barbers' shops enjoyed greater immunities than rum shops—how comes it, they demanded, that barbers are not protected by law, and Sundays sanctified to them as a day of rest and opportunity for attending divine worship—and they so insisted on it all, that the barbers simultaneously and with one accord vowed a vow that there should be no more shaving (of faces) on the Sabbath, and that they would petition the Legislature for "an act to prohibit shaving, shampooing, hair-cutting, whisker-dying, etc., etc." And they did petition the Legislature, at great length, and with most convincing arguments, and Mr. MUNDAY duly presented their petition, and it had a special reference and a select Committee, composed of the following individuals: Messrs. MUNDAY, O'KEEFE, MAGUIRE, SEARING and RHODES. Of course we shall have a report, and a bill, and thereafter a law, and I should not wonder if the law were no joking matter, though it be the offspring of a joke; and the fruits of a joke.

THE NEW-YORK CIVIL LIST.

The Committee on the Expenditures of the House this morning presented a joint resolution in favor of purchasing a supply of the *New-York Civil List*, for the use of the Legislature. The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. I hope it will succeed in the upper branch, for the book is a necessity, and should receive the encouragement and endorsement of the State. It contains more useful information than I ever before knew comprised within 450 pages. In fact there is little connected with the administration of State affairs that does not find mention.

THE HERDOOS IN COUNCIL.

If the following statement of things that occurred in the course of the session of the BARKER Order of Know-Nothings, lately assembled at Syracuse, are not reliable, I shall feel bound to correct them upon due proof being presented by responsible and knowing parties.

Among those present, and members of the Senate and Assembly, were Messrs. AMBROSE STEVENS, LINUS JONES PECK, F. W. WATERBURY and Senator GODWIN. The most important business transacted on the first day was the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the following:

James W. Barker	President.
Ambrose Stevens	Vice President.
H. Farrington	Secretary.
C. L. Skeels	Assistant Secretary.
Joseph Taylor	Treasurer.

And the following persons were elected delegates and substitute delegates, to represent the State in the National Councils:

1. James W. Barker, New-York	Daniel Ullmann.
2. T. J. Lyons, Westchester	R. Graves.
3. L. S. Parsons, Albany	A. S. Wygant.
4. S. Sammons, Montgomery	W. A. Russell.
5. (Drew out.)	
6. G. Squires	J. M. Corley.
7. S. V. R. Mallory, Commissioner	J. T. Morse.
8. Horatio Seymour, Jr., Buffalo	M. Burnell.

The Constitution was amended so as to provide for the admission of native-born Protestants of foreign-born Protestant parentage. The subject of further amendments on this head was referred to a Committee, with the understanding that they should report in July in favor of admitting foreign-born Protestants who had been in the country 21 years.

The representation from subordinate Councils was changed from three delegates to one from each Council, who is to be elected annually at the May meeting.

The annual meetings are permanently located at Syracuse. Each county which wishes may elect its own District Deputies, one or more, according to the convenience of the case. They are to be chosen within the next thirty days, by the local Delegates to the Grand Council.

These changes were demanded by the country, and the G. P. Mr. BARKER admitted their justice, and warmly supported them on the floor. Strange as it may seem, Mr. STEVENS opposed these modifications.

Mr. STEVENS, as Vice President, presided a considerable portion of the session, but did not come up to the advertisement, getting so much befogged on one occasion as to make it necessary for Mr. BARKER to resume his seat to straighten out matters.

NOT AN APPLICANT.

I am confident that a mistake was made when it was stated that Mr. F. S. LITTLEJOHN wanted the office of Harbor Master. That gentleman has full as much business on his hands now as any one person can well attend to, and certainly no desire to become the holder of any such office.

J. B. S.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic—A Quiet Sunday.

Last Sunday was by far the quietest day New-York has seen in many a long year. The most scrupulous denizen of Gotham must have been highly gratified when observing the change which has taken place in this City as regards the order which has been preserved on the Sabbath, and which has been brought about through the strenuous exertions of its indefatigable Mayor. We have no doubt that it is his intention to preserve this day so, and instead of relaxing his efforts in bringing about so desirable a reform, he will use every endeavor to the effect that each succeeding week we may have the pleasure to chronicle an additional improvement.

The closing of the liquor places on that day appears now to have become a settled fact, and the proprietors of these places begin to find out that it is useless "to kick against the pricks." The Mayor is determined that the dram shops shall be closed, and he is made of that kind of calibre which does not easily turn aside when he has determined to accomplish any object.

The returns from the reserve corps and the Captains of the various Police Districts show a flattering decrease in the number of dram shops, &c., open on Sunday last.

Even in the Fourth Ward, where the Mayor is unable to revoke licenses, there is a diminution. No a single case is reported in the Sixth Ward, a fact well worthy of notice; and too much praise cannot be awarded it, when we take into consideration that a portion of the Ward embraces the worst haunts of vice, misery and degradation to be found in the whole City.

The following appears to be a correct statement of the number of those selling liquor on Sunday, as reported in the Mayor's office: Second Ward, 2; Third, 3; Fourth, 15; Seventh, 1; Ninth, 3; Tenth, 1; Eleventh, 4; Seventeenth, 1; Eighteenth, 3; Nineteenth, 1.

Gen. Houston and Slavery.

From the reports in the Boston papers Gen. SAM HOUSTON seems to have had a most cordial reception. His lecture, at Tremont Temple, on Slavery, was more largely attended than any lecture of the season, every seat being occupied. During the lecture the applause was frequent and at the close enthusiastic. In treating the subject of Slavery he did not advocate Slavery in the abstract, nor would he discuss it as an abstract question. He dealt with it as an existing fact, which unapproachable, and the cause of too much agitation and discord. The people of the South did not create Slavery. The South did not love it, but it exists there, and as a necessity in the present condition of the South it must be used but guarded from abuse. The South should not encroach upon the rights of the North, nor the North upon the rights and institutions of the South. Union is what is needed, and freedom for every man to hold and express his own opinion. The report in the *Journal* says: He congratulated the North upon the enlightened, refined and elevated state of society which he saw. But, he asked, do you believe that but for the influx of foreign labor, you would have these railroads? Would you alone have been able to build them? Would the people of New-England since the revolution have been able to do the digging in making these works? [Applause and laughter.] You never would have done it in the world. [Applause.] Well, it is done, and we are glad to see it done. But, let us reason a little further. Suppose this work had been laid out, and no foreigners had come to these shores. You would have had negroes working upon these railroads sure as the world. It is necessity, convenience, profit, that produce Slavery. This is the great receptacle of foreign labor, because it is cheaper to employ it than to employ slaves. When foreign labor shall in the same way reach the South, will she retain slaves? No, she will construct ships—though they they are no hands at it—[laughter]—to transport the blacks to Africa, rather than have them among them. These are the things we have to look at. Let slave labor become unprofitable, and the South will throw it off.

The Blockade of the Black Sea.

Official.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 23, 1855.

Information has been received at this Department from JOHN RALLI, Esq., United States Consul at Odessa, of the blockade of the ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. A copy of the notification is published for the information of all whom it may concern:

NOTICE.

In the name of the Governments of France and Great Britain, we, the undersigned, commanding the Allied naval forces in the Black Sea, in conformity with the instructions we have received from our respective Governments, hereby give notice that on and from the 1st day of February, 1855, the mouth of the river Dneister, the ports of Akerman, Ovidiopol, and Odessa, all the ports situated between Ochakoo Point, and Kinburun Point, including the ports of Nicolaev and Kherson, the rivers Bong and Dnelper; also, the ports between Kimburun Point and Cape Tarkoe, including the ports in the Gulf of Perekop, the port of Sebastopol, the ports comprised between Cape Ala and the Strait of Kertch, including those of Yalta, Aloutcha, Soudak, Kaffa and Theodosia; the port of Kertch, the Straits of Kertch, the entrance to and all the ports in the Sea of Azoff, including especially the ports of Berdeansk, Tagaurog and Arabat; the River Don and the ports of Anapa and Soudjak, are strictly blockaded by a competent force of the Allied fleets of France and England. The ports of Eupatoria, Streletzka, Karmiak, Kazatch and Balaklava are and will remain open and free from all blockade until further notice. And it is hereby further notified that all measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective treaties between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and the different neutral Powers will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Port of Kamelah, the 15th of January, 1855.

EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Black Sea.
BRUAT,
Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief the French Squadron in the Black Sea.

Know-Nothing Withdrawals—Fifteen Hundred in the State.

From the Albany Atlas, Feb. 26.

We ask particular attention to the following statement by the Committee of the withdrawn K. N.'s in this city, as to the number who have left the Order in Concord, and in the State. Many who have withdrawn here would doubtless have signed this statement if the opportunity had been presented. These statements are made in consequence of the denials which have been so boldly and constantly put forth by the K. N. organs and leaders, that any considerable number have withdrawn from the Order in this city or elsewhere. The Committee of withdrawn K. N.'s have had extensive correspondence with withdrawn members in all sections of the State, and their information is as reliable as it is possible to obtain:

TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas some newspapers have asserted that the reports in relation to the withdrawals of members from the Know-Nothing Councils in this city are false, the undersigned hereby assert, without fear of contradiction from any responsible or respectable source, that there have been about one hundred withdrawals from the trading concern in this city alone, and we have such information from different sections of the State, as leaves no doubt in our mind that there have been, within one month past, at least fifteen hundred withdrawals in the State. We state this from information which we now possess.

HARRY HOUSTON,
L. A. WALKER,
WM. P. FOSTER,
Committee of those who have withdrawn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to
J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS: ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1854.
CHAS. D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours,
R. B. COLEMAN.
DR. CHARLES STREATER, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., says, under date of Dec. 14, 1854: "The Pills, I am pleased to say, have given general satisfaction."
MR. J. N. CRAWFORD, of Camptown, N. J., says: "The Pills have given good satisfaction, and cured a number of cases of fever and ague."
Rev. P. H. JACOB, of Coshocton, Ohio, writes: "The last Pills you sent me came duly to hand, and have effected wonders; we are well satisfied of their power over chills and fever." Again: Feb. 1, 1855, he writes: "Your pills have done wonders here."
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, corner John-st. and Broadway; F. V. RUSHTON, Astor House and corner Canal-st. and Broadway, and F. C. LEE & CO., No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York. GILBERT, VENTZ & CO. and DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, Penn. Also, at the Wholesale and Retail Depôt, by C. D. DESHLER, No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR tasteful 61-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers, among which are T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Florence Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $100. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's, believed to be the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS have just been completed in these celebrated machines. The unpleasant noise has all been removed, and the machines can be run with one half the power hitherto required. The finest cotton or silk thread can be sewed without breaking, the equal tension of the thread remains unchanged under all circumstances, and the same machine is competent to do every kind of work perfectly. Call, examine, and be satisfied.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and were advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers are the agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the patent champion safes, with Hall's powder-proof locks.
F. C. HERRING, Grand Street, New-York, and
No. 2 Walker-st., New-York.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully inform those who, from the remoteness of a number of street, &c., have been led to identify us with the transactions of "JOHN DAVIS & SON" in the dress business, that we have no interest in the affairs or debts of that firm. To those who have known us for the last thirty years, and the prices we pay in that branch of our business in New-York, such information is unnecessary.
JOHN M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., No. 23 Warren-st.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEmen's Hats will be introduced by GENIN, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the approbation of men of taste and judgment.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

LINENS, LINENS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A large stock of Fenton's Celebrated Bleaching Linens, the best ever brought to this market. Also, Linen Sheetings and Table Damasks, Napkins, Towellings, Diapers and Scotch Diapers. All of which will be sold at very low prices.
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING NEW and rich Plaid, Striped and Plain Silks, at 62 cents per yard; Small Plaid do. do., Small Striped do. do., Black Plaid and Brocade do., yard wide, from 75c. to $1. Black Silks from 62c. to $2. The above prices are fully 25 per cent under their real value.
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

1,000 PIECES RICH STRIPED SILKS, ONLY 62c., 75c. and $1 per yard. [illegible] Black Plaid and variety. The balance of [illegible] to be sold off at a great sacrifice. [illegible]
[illegible]

CLOTHING.—ALFRED BENJAMIN & CO., No. 65 Broadway, have in store a large assortment of [illegible] Clothing and Furnishing Goods, [illegible] up; and no deviation in prices. Please to give them a call.

Bishop McIlvaine Carried off by Ice on the Ohio River—Extraordinary Rescue.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Monday, Feb. 9, 1863.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 29, Bishop McILVAINE started for Cincinnati, on his return from a visit to Louisville. He took the steam ferry-boat at Louisville for the purpose of crossing the river, and taking the boat in the Jeffersonville train. The day was bitter cold, and the Ohio was full of running ice, spring dams in large fields to the falls, which lie just below Louisville. The boat became fixed in the middle of the river, in a large mass of solid ice, and could neither advance nor recede. Instantly she was at the mercy of the current, and began to move towards the falls. The imminence of the danger became at once apparent. There were about two hundred passengers on board—men, women and children—besides omnibuses, wagons, horses, and their attendants. It now seemed almost certain that all must be lost.

Under Bishop McILVAINE's care was a daughter of Bishop SMITH. Rev. Mr. SEHON, a Methodist minister of Louisville, and his wife, were also on board. It seemed impossible that a soul could survive if the boat should be wrecked on the Falls. The current, the cold, the breakers, the eddies, the ice breaking over the Falls, would have rendered escape, even for the strongest and hardiest swimmer, impossible. Help from either shore could not be extended so long as the drifting continued. Nothing could reach the boat in time to rescue a single person. Inevitable death was all that the most fearless and confident could see before them. The boat and passengers were given up on the shore. Where was help to come from? Some there were on board who did know where to look; and did look there, where all true help is found in time of need.

The Bishop then said to Mr. SEHON that he would go into the room where the women were, and draw their minds to prayer. They went together; but though the utmost caution was used to prevent alarm, the word prayer was no sooner uttered, than the lamentations and cries made it impossible for prayer to be heard. After endeavoring in vain to calm these poor people, some of the calm ones, with Mr. and Mrs. SEHON, and Miss SMITH, gathered close around the Bishop, as he offered a brief and appropriate prayer. After this there was more composure. And now the hand of the Lord appeared. Man could do nothing. The boat was drifting on to its apparent inevitable wreck. But—was it not God's guiding in answer to prayer?—*she struck the hidden reef* at the commencement of the rapids. That was the salvation, though it was not then known or recognized as such.

How long the boat could hold that place against the pressure of the current, and the prodigious momentum of the acres of ice which constantly struck and ground against it; how soon she would be pressed over, or lifted up and turned over, or crushed under the accumulating mass of ice, where no help could reach her, no one could say. Each new onset of ice was watched with intense anxiety. But that which was terror to those on board, proved to be one of God's instruments for their safety. As the ice struck against the boat, it formed such a mass that it rested on the rock beneath and formed a breakwater; and the more violent was the onset of the ice, the more strong and massive did it become. The boat lay, as it were, under the lee of this hill of ice, though some of her length was still unprotected.

In this passive resistance to the assaults of the current and ice, the boat lay about two hours, before help came. Meanwhile the passengers could not see that any movements for rescue were being made on shore. They were too far off to see what was doing.

From the Louisville shore they were distant half a mile, and on the Indiana shore there were no inhabitants. During this time high rewards were offered on the Louisville side, to any one who would attempt a rescue. The clerk of the *Jacob Strader* had a son in the stranded boat, and offered a large price for his deliverance. The life-boat of the *Strader* was launched, and three men come out in her, and took out the youth and two young women connected with the officers of the *Strader*. It took the boat an hour to get back.

In the course of another hour, some four or five boats, capable of containing each from four to five persons, came out from either shore. Meanwhile the women had become quite composed. Many of them behaved in a very exemplary way throughout the whole period. As soon as these skiffs came near to the boat, the determination seemed unanimous that the women should all go first, and this determination was carried out. The colored women were as kindly cared for as the white. Whoever came first entered the boats first. The last woman that came was a white woman. Such as had husbands were allowed to have them with them. Rev. Mr. SEHON went, as was proper, with his wife, in the second boat, and Bishop McILVAINE consigned to him the care of Miss SMITH, and bade them fare well.

Our good Bishop was strongly urged, by those in the skiff and on the boat, to go with the lady in his charge; but he resolutely refused to avail himself of the privilege which all seemed anxious to accord to his age and character. One or two colored men were allowed to go in the skiffs with their wives. Not a word of interference or remonstrance in reference to this arrangement was uttered. "*Remember the Arctic*" was heard, as the women were put in. All the while the ice was crushing against the boat, and none knew how soon she would be driven where no boats could reach her. At length the last woman, as it was supposed, had been put on, and the boat was not full. At the urgency of those who were most active, Bishop McILVAINE consented to get into the skiff. But before it had pushed off, another woman was found, and he at once called to her to come and take his place.

The next relief was a flatboat, given by Messrs. GILL, SMITH & Co., of Louisville, to whoever would take it. It was manned by a gallant crew, who knew that such a craft must take the Falls. Two Falls pilots came in her. One steered and the other commanded. Captain HAMILTON, a cool and intrepid man, took the command. On her flush-deck, which was even with her sides, and covered with straw, about fifty men, of whom Bishop McILVAINE was one, were placed. As there was not room to stand, because of the oars, nor room to sit, they were compelled to kneel. By this time the boats which had put off had been carried down, and were just able to reach the island at the head of the Falls, where there was much suffering from cold, and whence the women with difficulty got to the Kentucky shore.

As the crew of the flatboat started for their fearful trial of the Falls, Captain HAMILTON ordered silence. "Let no man speak but me," said he. He ordered the draught of the boat to be measured. The answer was: "It is fifteen inches." He answered: "It is a poor chance;" and evidently thought the case very desperate. He had not expected that the boat would be loaded so heavily. His effort was to reach a particular *chute* of the Falls, as that which alone afforded any hope of a passage. All this had occupied but a minute or two. The powerful current had brought the flat almost to the spot where, in another instant, she was to be wrecked, and all lost in the breakers and ice, or they were to be safe. There was a perfect silence. What a solemn moment! How appropriate was the kneeling position which was maintained! The Lord saw those hearts that were before him in a corresponding attitude of prayer and faith.

Our beloved Bishop sheltered a poor shivering colored boy under his cloak, and commended himself and his fellow-voyagers with composure and confidence to his covenant Lord and Saviour. In the crisis of passing down the *chute* the boat struck. It seemed then that all was lost! The silence was unbroken. Grating over the rock, she was a moment free, and then struck again. Again she was free, and again struck. Her bottom grated on the reef, not a word was spoken, the boat floated on, the captain cried out, "Try the pump!" "No water," was the answer. God had delivered them! The gentleman who kneeled next to the Bishop heard him solemnly murmur, "The Lord be praised for his mercies!"

Now the fearful eddies and breakers were a danger not to be thought of after what had been passed. These eddies below Louisville, at Portland, the passengers were landed safely, with a great sense of gratitude to the intrepid pilots and their brave crew; and most deeply indebted to the mercy of God. They had been about four hours on the water. After this successful passage, a larger boat, capable of holding more freight, and without too much draught, took off the remaining passengers, and passed the Falls safely. The ferry-boat, with the omnibuses, wagons and horses, remains on the rock; and the last news speak of her as being, at present at least, in a position of safety.

HORRIBLE STORY—ONE BOY MURDERED BY ANOTHER!—A gentleman living in Russia, Herkimer County, who was in this city yesterday, informed us that a horrible tragedy was reported to have occurred in that vicinity a few days since. As the story was told us, two boys, aged 13 and 14, respectively, engaged in a quarrel which terminated in a threat on the part of the youngest lad that he would shoot his antagonist. He went to the house, asked his mother to hand down from a shelf a pistol which lay there, and told her he was going to shoot a boy with it. She, supposing that he was only joking, gave him the pistol. He took it, walked out toward where the other boy stood, and deliberately shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The boys were said to be both Irish. Our informant did not learn the names.—*Albany Argus, Feb. 25.*

A curious breaking out of music is announced in the kingdom of Naples and the Sicilies. The army in Sicily, they say, is to be taught part-singing with a view of enabling the soldiers to be heard as well as seen in processions, on saints' days and holidays.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. KEIDER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Only $3,75 a pair for fine French Calf Boots, made to order, with steel shanks, by A. BAKER, No 18 Ann-st. Double soled boots, $4; water-proof, $4,50; best French patent leather boots, from $6 to $7. Give them a trial.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Bread for All!
LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.
Compare it with others in weight, color, sweetness, and nutritious qualities. TREADWELL'S BAKERY,
No. 30 Carmine-st., between Bedford and Bleecker-sts.

☞ The Only Medal Awarded by the Jury of "THE NEW-YORK EXHIBITION," to English or Foreign Sauce Manufacturers, has been obtained, among numerous competitors, by "LEA & PERRINS," for their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," whereby further testimony is afforded of its being the best Sauce extant. On the Continent of Europe these qualities have been testified to by a gentleman who writes to LEA & PERRINS, thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce on a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use; your Sauce is stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce." Sole agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 493 Broadway.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—General SAM HOUSTON will lecture on *Texas* at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured at the Library, Astor-place; No. 3 Nassau-st.; Messrs. WM. HALL & SONS; D. APPLETON & CO.; EVANS & DICKERSON, 80 Broadway; and O. F. NESBITT & CO., corner of Wall and Water sts. Members and others are earnestly requested to procure their tickets early, to avoid confusion at the door, on the evening of the lecture.
JOS. C. MORTON,
A. S. THOMPSON,
JOHN CREHAN, } Lecture Com.

☞ The Baptist Historical Society.—The first Lecture before this Society, for the benefit of its Library, will be given by Hon. SAM HOUSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 25th inst. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had at the door, from any of the Officers of the Society, and at the offices of the *Recorder* and *Register*, the *Chronicle* and at the music stores of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
PALMER SMITH, No 2 Clay Hall,
J. T. SMITH, No 19 Wall-st.
HENRY E. DAWSON, No. 257 6th-av.,
Committee.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 27, Third Anniversary of the Franklyn Debating Association. Music by Dodworth's Band under the direction of H. S. DODWORTH, Esq., and the Athenæum Glee Club. Exercises will consist of Oration, Original Poem, Addresses, Debate, &c. Doors to be kept open in the Library of the Athenæum and at the door. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT will Foster Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 214 and 146 Water-sts., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Western Farm League.—The members of this organization are notified to attend the meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 27, at No 148 Bowery. Members are also informed that twenty-five per cent on the price of the land subscribed for must be paid at this meeting.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Anti-Slavery Lecture.—The concluding Lecture of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society's Course will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, the Pioneer of the Modern Anti-Slavery movement, and President of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Admittance 25 cents.

☞ Concert in Aid of the Funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies.—NOTICE—The public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the demand for tickets, the Concert in Aid of Funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies will take place at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., instead of at Dodworth's Rooms.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—LODGE ROOMS TO LET—In Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, about four doors above the Bowery Bank. Also, other rooms to let for societies, &c. Inquire in third story, front rooms, from 11 to 1 o'clock.
THOS. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sigma Phi Fraternity—Will be celebrated in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2.
UNION COLLEGE, Feb. 12, 1863.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 5.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 520 and 527,	8 certificates of $5,000 each,	$40,000
531,	1 certificate of,	6,000
532 and 533,	2 certificates of $4,000 each,	8,000
534 and 535,	2 certificates of $3,000 each,	6,000
		$60,000
Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated Sept. 1st, 1838. Also,		
Nos. 31 and 33,	3 certificates of $10,000 each,	$30,000
34,	1 certificate of,	5,461
		$35,461

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1882, in the name of John Augustus, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Wesling Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST.—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie certificates issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks of this City (three of $5,000 each, three of $1,000 each and one of $500) were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank.

As these certificates are payable only to the Associated Banks, they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these certificates.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

OWNER WANTED—For one case of Merchandise, marked (G. Mc., No. 70, left some time ago in front of the store of Mr. SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, No. 63 Broadway, and taken care of by his porter. As no inquiry as yet has been made, the attention of the proper owner is called to this advertisement.

LOST—On Thursday evening, 22d inst., on 8th-av., between Abingdon-square and 24th-st., a SCOTCH PEBBLE BRACELET. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at No. 178 West 24th-st.

LOST—A gold pen and pencil case, Feb. 24. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with E. CHAPIN, No. 1 Hague-st., New-York, or No. 17 Prospect place, Jersey City.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The undersigned, a young man of Montreal and prepossessing appearance, having become tired of a bachelor's life, is desirous of uniting himself with a young and accomplished lady. She must be of good family, and not over 18 years of age. One from the country preferred. Address G. W. E., Box No. 3,488 Post-office, N. Y.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1863.
PROCLAMATION.—JOHN REGAN, a lad aged 11 years, was run over by a horse and sleigh in Broadway, near 71st-st., on Sunday, the 15th inst.; and
Whereas, The said John Regan has since died in consequence of the injuries then received; and
Whereas, The person who drove said sleigh is unknown to the subscriber, who is by authority vested in me called reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence—to be paid on conviction of the offender on the certificate of the Recorder or District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
FERNANDO WOOD.
L. S.

All papers published in this City will insert the above until March 1, and send their bills to this Office for payment.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP.—Household furniture, and various descriptions for furniture by trade, received and offered at private sale, stove, cornices, vases, carpets, rolling pins, clothes wringers, mangles, &c., &c. Also, pianos, 1 rosewood piano, 7 octaves, trichord, overstrung, fine tone, 1 mahogany cottage piano, 7 octaves, trichord, fine tone

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—Generally reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 160 bbls. disposed of at $6 37½ for Pearlash and $8 50 for Pearls; $ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is fair at full prices. The day's operations amount to 500 pkgs. Java, at 12½c.; 300 bags Laguayra, at 11c.; 200 Rio, at 10½c.; 250 bags, at 10½@10¾c.; and 250 lbs. Domingo, at 9c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, but firm, with sales of 1,000 bales within our former range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10¼	10¼
Fair	10	10	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less freely offered and are in great request at improved prices. The day's business includes 6,200 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$ 35 @ $ 37½
Extra State	$ 37½@ $ 40
Double State	$ 50 @ $ 60½
Mixed Western	$ 00 @ $ 13½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	$ 12½@ $ 37½
Fancy Michigan	$ 37½@ $ 40
Common to Good Ohio	$ 00 @ $ 25
Fancy Ohio	$ 26 @ $ 40
Extra Ohio	$ 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	$ 50 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian was purchased to the extent of 2,200 bbls. Rye, at $9 37½@10 25 ₩ bbl., showing a brisker and firmer market. Southern is salable and advancing; the day's transactions embrace 2,000 bbls. at $8 75@$9 37½ for mixed to favorite; and $9 00@$10 50 for fancy and extra ₩ bbl. There have been sales also made of 150 bbls. Rye Flour at $6 25@$7 25; and small lots of Jersey Corn Meal at $4 25@$4 37½ ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat being still scarce and held above the limits of buyers, is inactive; 600 bushels inferior New Southern changed hands at an unpublished rate. Rye is quiet but steady, owing to its rarity; small lots were taken to-day at $1 20@$1 20 ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged; there were 1,600 bushels Barley Malt obtained at $1 45 ₩ bushel. Oats in improved request and worth 63c.@66c. for State and Western ₩ bushel. Corn is essentially unaltered—the supply and demand being equally moderate; and the sales reaching 30,000 bushels at 97c.@98c. for Southern White and Yellow, and 96c. for do. mixed, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Some 500 bales River found buyers at Saturday's prices.

HOPS—Are selling very slowly at 20c.@24c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb. The stock is fair, but the demand is dull.

IRON—The market is inactive at nominally the same quotations.

LEAD—We have only to report a sale of Spanish, in bond for export, at $5 ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is in moderate request at previous figures.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is plenty and heavy, with sales of 900 bbls. at 24c.@35c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine still tends downward. 400 bbls. were procured to-day at $2 87½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is unchanged. 200 bbls. brought 46c.@48c. cash ₩ gallon. Tar remains about the same. The sales of common Rosin reach 2,000 bbls. at $1 20@$1 62½ ₩ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are stiffly held, but are very quiet. Olives has not varied. Linseed is sparingly dealt in at 77c.@78c. cash, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is in stock demand at 90c.@92c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but is very firm, with sales of 850 bbls., at $13 37½@13 50 for old Mess, and new Prime; $14 75 for new Mess; $15 06@$15 75 for Western Prime Mess; and $16 00@$17 for City do., ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in good supply, and are salable at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and steady, at (according to quality) from 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard is doing better. 400 bbls. fair to strictly prime taken to-day at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet at former prices with sales of 300 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime, $8 62½@$11 for do. Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15@$15 50 for Extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet, at $21@$27 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are moderately inquired for, at $15@$18 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, 22c.@27c. for State Dairy, and 26c.@31c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is not active, at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate demand, and firm at $4@$4 75 for good to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 250 boxes Castile disposed of on private terms.

SUGARS—The market is pretty active and steady, the day's sales consisting of about 1,000 hhds. mostly New-Orleans at 4½c.@5½c.; with Cuba at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is salable and steady at 12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 26c.@31c., cash, ₩ gallon, closing at the inside rate,—being a further reduction.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements embrace 500 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton; 300 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 500 bales of Cotton, at 3-16d. ₩ lb., and small lots of other articles at former figures. For London, the shipments included 50 boxes Deer Skin, at 25s.; and 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For a French port, there were taken 7,000 bushels Corn in ships' bags, at 9c. ₩ bushel. For other ports, nothing new transpired, and rates were unchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the new School House in 17th-st. is now completed and ready for the admission of pupils.

Parents and guardians are invited to send their children for examination and classification.

The Principals of the various departments will be in attendance, for this purpose, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

The public ceremonies of the opening of the school will take place at the same house on the 5th day of March, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., when several addresses will be delivered, and other interesting exercises will take place.

The public are invited to attend.

JOHN DE LAMATER,
JEREMIAH E. CARY,
B. C. WANDELL,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1855.

$10—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—No. 689 Broadway.—Mr. DOLBEAR teaches bookkeeping in a manner as practiced by the best commercial houses in actual business. Those entering first may secure private seats without extra charge. Terms reduced, and satisfaction is guaranteed to every student.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 389 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, to whom its commences at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FINANCIAL.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, ($250,000 due 1st January, 1855,) who have not heretofore reported their names and residence, are hereby notified that to avail themselves of the benefit of the proceedings on foreclosure of said Mortgage, now in progress, they may address J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, of New-York, giving the number and amount of said Bonds held by them, and may appear—or if residence, JAMES FORSYTH, of Troy, on or before the 1st day of March next.

Dated Feb. 7, 1855.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they are requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

THE LOAN OF THE CITY OF WHEELING FOR $150,000, originally negotiated with the Messrs. Rothschilds, and falling due on the 1st of March next, will be paid, principal and interest, on presentation of the bonds at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

JAMES PAUL, Mayor of Wheeling.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1881, per cent. Receipts of the City of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works. Interest and principal payable in the City. Bonds maturing in 1881. For sale by

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Detroit, Indiana, Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Queen Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—All City Banks taken at par; Wheat Growers', 95 cents; Bridgeport, Connecticut Stock, 60; Washington, 45; Erie, 40; Lawrence, 40; Lewis County, 25, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or en transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON,
No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

COAL.

COAL.—I am now receiving a new supply of the best quality of Red Ash Coal, which I am delivering well screened to my customers. If I have not yet favored any present with it, and they will call at my office, No. 6 Greenwich-st., corner Rector-st., and the cor. of West and Vesey-sts., near Hudson-st., at the low price of $6 ₩ ton, they will be supplied by sending card.

PETER CLINTON.

COAL—COAL.—A cargo of coal, Grayson, egg and stove, is still in discharging, from to-day, Feb. 27, and will be delivered after. For sale cheap. Deliveries now going on. Orders left at DOTTER, Hoosac Sth-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Flushing-av., 2 stories high, basement and cellar; Philadelphia brick front, Venetian blinds, gas and water; 8 rooms and closets; lot 25x100; house will be built and fit for occupancy by 1st May. Price $4,000. Terms, $ down, balance on mortgage. Lot 21 by 100, Fulton-av., Bath, $1,600. Inquire of WEEKS & SMITH, Fulton-st., next door to Atlantic Bank, or of THOS. W. FIELD, No. 217 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Irvington, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country; one hour's ride from the City by railroad; a house and one acre of land, with the necessary improvements. Also, four plots of land containing about 1 acre each, with 600 feet river front, five minutes' walk from the railroad station at Irvington. Will be sold separately or together. Apply to A. C. NEWELL, No. 324 West-st., where maps of land can be seen.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—13 minutes' walk from South Ferry. A three story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, containing 11 rooms and 2 pantries, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, and gas throughout; pleasantly situated in an improved neighborhood, No. 116 Bergen-st., near Hoyt. Terms easy, will be sold low. Apply to ROBT. H. FALL, No. 66 Wall-st., basement, or on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Streets No. 29 Prince-st., near Myrtle-av.; one 2½-story and basement brick house 22x33 feet, with extension 12x13 feet, all well built and in good order; lot 22x85 feet; good grape arbor. Price, $3,000, $1,000 mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

Also, cottages for sale with one or more lots.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The two four-story brick houses, corner of Greenwich-av. and 11th-st., will be sold at a bargain. The above offers superior inducements for an investment. Terms easy, and rent for about $1,000. Also, a farm of 105 acres in Rockland County for sale, or exchange for City property. Apply to

H. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, new—built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 213 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brownstone-fronted house No. 15 West 33d-st., built by the owner in the best manner; size of house, 22x54. Also, the new three-story brick house, just completed, situated on Lexington-av., first house above 33d-st.; contains all the modern improvements; size of house, 22x44. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Inquire of the owner, No. 15 West 33d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement mastic front brick houses, situate at the corner of Lee-av. and Rose-st., (and adjoining) Brooklyn; 10 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above have marble mantels, cornices, gas fixtures, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.—Two handsome houses, three-story, basement and counter cellar, high stoops and balconies. Excellent neighborhood. Nos. 19 and 21 41-st., adjoining brown-stone houses, between Broadway and 6th-av., with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 563 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a meat store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 128 West 31st-st.

JOHN R. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and hidden cellar, with two lots, for only $1,100; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarksville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four story and basement brown stone front houses, 20 by 50, lots 85 feet 7 inches deep, with all the modern improvements; situated Nos. 56 and 58 East 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60—next door.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Nos. 85, 86 and 87 State-st; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 226 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On easy terms. A neat, desirable Brick House, with all modern improvements, built by owner for own use, with flower garden in front, in a good locality. Apply, or address, to J. MULLAN, No. 466 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West sts.

BUILDING FOR SALE.—The new marble building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. Application to be made at the Central Bank, No. 88 Chambers-st.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE RARITAN.—An elegant house, lately built with the best materials, and filled in with brick, 14 miles from the New-Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. There are twenty acres of land, part of which is handsomely laid out with ornamental trees, two orchards of choice fruit, one in full bearing. With the property will be sold the furniture, a carriage, a farm wagon, &c. A photographic view of the place can be seen at the office of the subscriber. Also, thirteen lots in the city of Newark, some thirty feet wide, which will be sold low, to close a concern. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, consisting of 11 acres of land, a large garden in fine order, fruit trees in abundance. The house is two stories and attic, with cellar under the whole, and entirely new and well arranged. On the premises are a gardener's house, ice house, barn, stable and shed, all in excellent order. The place is in the centre of the block and is surrounded by some of the most cultivated and pleasant residences on the Hudson River, of which it has an extensive and beautiful view. Possession may be had immediately. For terms, &c., apply to

HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 13 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicates with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 10 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 8 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 288 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Consisting of a fine house, 64 feet by 40 feet, with wing of about 30 feet by 20, and 264 acres of land. The property is situated about one mile south of the town of Pittsfield, on the main road to Lenox, and is in a neighborhood which for the variety of scenery cannot be surpassed. On the property there is a lake well stocked with fish; also, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. B. MOREWOOD, No. 14 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant country residence, situated in Guilford, one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in Connecticut; a well-built, handsome stone house, conveniently arranged, beautifully located in a lot of about two acres, with barn, &c., surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The house was built in 1851. Price $4,000. For past. culars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 14 acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House 40x32 containing 14 rooms. Has piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence over looking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN No. 362 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good order, together with about four acres of land attached; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable country residence, with fine river views and scenery, with ten acres of land; about two miles from the Hudson Railroad Depôt at Fishkill. Inquire of W. H. WALSH, No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or A. L. ACKERMAN, Matteawa, N. Y. Also, a Farm of 130 acres.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new Gothic cottage, seven rooms, attic and cellar. Rent $280; possession in two weeks. Also a two-story, attic and basement cottage with wing, 8 rooms, attic and cellar. Rent $300, from May next, at Astoria, L. I. Also $10,000, $4,000, $3,500, $2,000, and three sums of $1,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—A finished and very desirable country seat and large farm, at Little Neck, L. I.; 240 acres of land, and mansion in the Italian villa style, two stories and attic; with furnace, bath; purest of spring water in first and second story; neat two-story cottage at the gate, and farmer's house; with stables, granary, poultry-house, two large farm barns, &c., &c. The carriage-house and other outhouses being built in style to correspond with the mansion. There is a good dock on the farm; and the view of the Bay and Sound, and also of the surrounding country, is very fine. The Flushing Plank-road runs to the gate; and should the Flushing Railroad be extended it will run across the farm. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—And 14 acres of land, handsomely located on the Harlem River, at King's Bridge, 13 miles from New-York, with an elegant cottage house, 32x36 feet, with an extension in the rear, containing 12 rooms. The situations are very accessible, one mile from the depôt, and only an hour's ride from the City. There is a new barn, ice-house, green-house, &c., and the grounds tastefully laid out, altogether being one of the most desirable suburban retreats now offering for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—To close an estate, the following property in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York:

The 3-story and attic dwelling house in good condition, No. 147 Madison-st., now renting for $700 per year.

The 2-story frame house, No. 2 Birmingham-st.

The 2-story frame house, No. 6 Birmingham-st.

Possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. P. DAVIS, Executor, No. 52 Walker-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarksville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

129TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE—Six lots in 129th-st., near 6th-av. The street is paved and lighted, and the above lots are beautifully located for improvement. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE. Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of those beautifully located lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, left. Three minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. omnibus line. Will be sold in monthly installments of ten dollars each, the first payment March 1, next. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

TO PLUMBERS—FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.—The extensive Green Houses, presenting large open the bank of water, in front of the premises, and opportunity to the late Nursery of WHITE & CO.; in the village of Flushing, L. I. Terms moderate. The stock for sale will be very low. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 192 West 10th-st., cor.; or on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at Flushing.

GABRIEL WINTER.

FOR SALE.

7TH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE.—The desirable three story brown stone houses, Nos. 1 and 3 Jones-st., with all modern improvements, will be sold cheap, or will be exchanged for unincumbered property. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two new 3 story modern brick houses on 4th-av., Brooklyn, with every convenience. Lots 25x100 feet. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE—In 45th-st., 2d-av., No. 127 South 3d-st., 4th-av., Carroll-pl., 57 and Lee-av., 4th-av., South 6th-st., 4th-av., Clinton from 23d to 24th, on easy terms.

J. COOKCROFT,
Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $3,600. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,200. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, on about half an acre of land adjoining, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant from the Morris and Essex Railroad about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUBERSTEIN, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Newark, on the New-York Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 32, with a wing 26 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 26 or 30 acres of the house and yet buildings can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to

HALL & CALROW, No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 6¼ acres, with a front of about 580 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., is perhaps not surpassed, no care and expense having been spared in order to make them complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

JOS MAGIE.

RARE CHANCE—I have Land in Illinois for sale or exchange. Any one having a surplus or inactive stock of books, paper hangings, drugs, jewelry, furniture, dry goods or merchandise of almost any description, or desire to close up a remnant of stock, have now an opportunity to do so. These lands are located in a rich and some of the most populous Counties in the State, railroad all the way, and near a prosperous city of 12,000 inhabitants. I can be found at No. 11 Merchants Hotel, Courtlandt-st., if not in, leave name and number of location, and I will call on you.

DESIRABLE VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Flushing, L. I., recently finished, with grounds handsomely laid out, and immediate possession can be had. $1,000 only required in cash, and the balance on mortgage of the property, or part thereof, if more will be taken. Apply to WM. JOHNSON, sold, at A. H. Muller & Co.'s, No. 36 Wall-street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new brick house and lot, on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 22 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazza in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x125 feet. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 138 West-st., New-York.

FOUR NEW ENGLISH HIGH BASEMENT HOUSES FOR SALE—Situated on the north side of 35th-st., between two railroads, the 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, baths, speaking tubes, bells and dumb waiters. If sold $4,000 can remain on each, or will be rented to a suitable tenant. Apply to SAMUEL SPARKS on the premises, house No. 215, or G. F. & G. SPARKS, No. 99 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 2 per cent per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Containing fourteen acres of land in good state of cultivation, five of which is an apple orchard of young trees in full bearing, and one of the finest in that section; situated in Somerset County, in the village of Flagtown, and near Somerville, on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, two and a half hours from New-York. The improvements are a two-story wooden building and out-building, and there is a never failing spring of excellent water near the house. Location one of the most healthy in the State. Price $1,100. One-third cash, and balance on easy terms. For further particulars, apply at No. 84 Front-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 35 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, (opposite the residence of Professor MORSE,)—a desirable location for a country seat, being but two hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 114 acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to H. & J. CARPENTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—A Farm Near Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., within view of the Hudson River, consisting of thirteen acres, a good house with outbuildings, &c. The place is well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to A. SPENCE, No. 20 Wall-st.

UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED HOUSES FOR SALE—In desirable locations in Brooklyn and vicinity, varying in price from $1,500 to $20,000. Persons desirous of purchasing or selling Real Estate, are invited to call and examine our register. COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 6 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Five Lots of Ground in Bergen-st., east side, next to Court-st. These lots are 25x100 each, well situated, and a very desirable piece of property for business purposes. They will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire of RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 121 Front-st., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A bay horse, 15½ hands high and a good roadster; also, a chestnut horse 15½ hand high, very stylish under the saddle and in harness, the property of a gentleman leaving the City, to be sold at fair prices. To be seen at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st. Also, a superior tilbury, cheap.

LARGE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—With all the fixtures, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of T. PINE, at Sing Sing, or WM. McCORD.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building No. 23 Duane-st., 20 feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, 66 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious double house, two stories and attic high with wing attached, well finished inside, with marble mantels and a piazza extending the whole front of the building, situated on 6th-av. opposite 70th-st., together with about six acres of ground. The premises comprise a large garden tastefully laid out with roseb shes and a variety of other flowers; and surrants, gooseberries and raspberries in abundance, and a fine asparagus bed, and otherwise well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, also a large orchard of apple trees. There is a fine carriage-house, stable, ice-house and wood-house. The 3d-av. cars run to 68th-st. and some of the Harlem R. R. trains stop at 70th-st. It is very convenient to the City and very desirable to any gentleman wishing to live in the country and attend to business in the City every day. Rent $1,000. Inquire on the premises or of S. HAXTUN, No. 70 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes' walk of the ferry, a few more first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding houses keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE AND LAND TO LET OR LEASE—About three-quarters of an acre of ground, upon which is a two-story house, a most small but convenient barn, and other out-houses, a fruit tree, and excellent well, &c. &c. The soil is free from stones and is very fertile. For further particulars inquire of S. N. DELANO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., of A. DELANO, No. 114 Broad-st., Newark N. J., or on the premises, which are within three minutes' walk of the depôt of the M. & E. R. R. Co., at Millburn, Essex Co. N. J.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The 3-story House No. 60 Irving-place; possession immediately if required. Can be seen from 11 o'clock to 3. The carpets, oil cloths, and pier-glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 11 West 18th-st., or No. 12 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., one of the pleasantest situations on Brooklyn Heights. The house will be rented with or without the furniture, for one or four years. Apply on the premises, or to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 38 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—From the first of May, the dwelling part of a house in 6th-av. near 14th-st., (to a private family,) who will be willing to board the present occupants at a moderate rate. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address H L., Union square Post-office.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 54 Franklin-st., near Broadway, with passage way from rear of lot to Cortlandt-alley. Rent $1,100 per annum, repairs and Croton tax. Apply, from 1 to 2 P. M., to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 8 Nassau-st., 2d story.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two story attic and basement dwelling house, No. 16 Wooster-st., in good order. Satisfactory references required. Apply to

THURSTON BAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 32 Lexington-av., a few doors above 30th-st. Can be seen from 11 o'clock to 2 P. M. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 61 Broome-st.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP—With immediate possession, a four story dwelling-house, No. 76 7th-st., with all the modern improvements, for one or more years. Apply to JAMES H. THORN, No. 169 Walker-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—The two-story and attic dwelling-house, with back building, and 3 lots of ground, situate on the corner of Bedford and Third-streets, with entrance to the latter, now occupied by the Fireman's Insurance Company, No. 45 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—Situated on the East River, at the foot of Jackson, with a large enclosed yard, and a number of land, and a garden. The place is of easy access by the City Railroads, and would be a convenient residence throughout the year. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to E. JONES, No. 3 Nelson-place.

MORRISANIA—MORRISANIA.—HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MORRISANIA.—The public who are in want of a residence out of the City, can be accommodated by applying to JAMES L. FARNHAM, Morrisania, or at No. 21 Cherry-st., corner of Pearl, New-York. Rent of houses from $30 to $400 per annum.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family without children, No. 57 West 28th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., consisting of front and back parlors on the second floor with 2 pantries between, and one bedroom adjoining, one bedroom on third floor, and back basement, with privilege of bath. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house. For particulars, inquire as above.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family, the second story of a new brick house, in Carlton-av., Brooklyn, consisting of front and back parlor with marble mantles and folding doors, two bedrooms and large back basement, gas in the house. Apply to No. 3 Broad-st., New York, third story.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The front basement, the back room and bedroom on the first floor, one bedroom in the attic, with other privilege of the house No. 50 Vandam-st. Immediate possession given. Rent $13 per month. Inquire at No 128 Canal-st.

TWO

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the Bank Superintendent of the Abolition Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,324,000 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,054,000 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 344,700 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,946,700 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE B. COE, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. B. COE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $434,116 00
Average amount of Specie..... 74,241 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 38,360 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 183,579 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,111,123 74
Average amount of Specie..... 1,767,055 30
Average amount of Circulation, notes of this Bank of America..... 137,084 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,703,385 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,173,778 03
Average amount of Specie..... 116,368 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,203 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 911,185 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,167,383 07
Average amount of Specie..... 836,196 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 280,286 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,945,769 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY F. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY F. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,867,750 14
Average amount of Specie..... 206,523 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,555 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,297,309 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,977,311 31
Average amount of Specie..... 734,436 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,606 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,175,891 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,830,734 02
Average amount of Specie..... 626,307 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 474,641 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,631,955 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $870,639 20
Average amount of Specie..... 180,451 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 180,641 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 703,899 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,361,206 03
Average amount of Specie..... 189,229 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 199,985 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,070,915 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
MATHIAS BENTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $198,172 76
Average amount of Specie..... 17,867 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,892 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 97,679 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
H. H. HICK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,260,207 04
Average amount of Specie..... 128 398 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 34,324 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 742,401 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $234,208 32
Average amount of Specie..... 59,364 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,872 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 201,112 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,267,827 05
Average amount of Specie..... 313,891 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 259,680 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,231,186 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 26th day of February, 1855.
H. C. BANKS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $467,183 14
Average amount of Specie..... 83,195 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 144,988 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 363,264 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GEO. L. OSBORN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,474,814 02
Average amount of Specie..... 293,731 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 34,324 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,270,928 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,107,202 26
Average amount of Specie..... 236,526 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,883 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,031,677 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,423,000 00
Average amount of Specie..... 297,000 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 276,000 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,203,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
SMITH B. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $467,720 00
Average amount of Specie..... 95 963 00
Average Amount of Circulation..... 89,330 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 296,986 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,453,454 60
Average amount of Specie..... 171,718 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,860 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,142,273 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LAW, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $473,608 47
Average amount of Specie..... 51,084 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 165,819 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 373,391 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of February, 1855.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $619,461 20
Average amount of Specie..... 71,184 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,063 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 514,634 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,265,634 00
Average amount of Specie..... 69,416 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,171 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 990,496 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $380,038 00
Average amount of Specie..... 32,826 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,261 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 132,809 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Febrn y, 1855
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $475,776 02
Average amount of Specie..... 47,019 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,105 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 367,155 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,770 786 07
Average amount of Specie..... 183,386 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 142,627 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,373,756 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS H. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,305,806 00
Average amount of Specie..... 695 144 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 385,408 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,066,467 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $988,610 61
Average amount of Specie..... 58,400 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 89 559 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 610,300 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,070,608 57
Average amount of Specie..... 56,343 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,785 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 750,970 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,980,761 73
Average amount of Specie..... 1,046,628 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 180,971 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,236,566 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,126,268 49
Average amount of Specie..... 70,116 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 167 766 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 770,172 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash er of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and bel ef.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $694,013 47
Average amount of Specie..... 62,966 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 205,408 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 469,675 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,212,757 00
Average amount of Specie..... 220,415 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,115 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,517,261 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,960,761 73
Average amount of Specie..... 1,046,628 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 180,971 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,236,566 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,479,844 00
Average amount of Specie..... 697,317 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 826,666 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,599,197 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CASSIDY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. CASSIDY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,483,473 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,201,000 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,000 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,000,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY HILTON, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. HILTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $619,481 00
Average amount of Specie..... 143,651 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,572 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 749,938 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,956 544 16
Average amount of Specie..... 207,586 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,943 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 891,167 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $481,341 96
Average amount of Specie..... 23 420 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 48,324 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 101,218 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Second—7:30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. *Third*—3:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Fostoria, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fifth*—6:30 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 28, 1854.

FRIDAY, the 26th day of February, 1855:

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $187,108 27
Average amount of Specie..... 10,300 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,477 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 114,295 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,040,615 17
Average amount of Specie..... 134,933 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,441 00
Average Amount of Deposits..... 873,174 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAVS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAVS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,207,379 27
Average amount of Specie..... 131,484 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,441 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 829,435 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of February, 1855
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $494 637 25
Average amount of Specie..... 89,179 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,891 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 346,557 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $789,549 34
Average amount of Specie..... 71,991 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,774 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 551,082 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct

J. CAMPBELL, Jr. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $749,394 22
Average amount of Specie..... 79,389 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,240 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 477,307 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,206,335 02
Average amount of Specie..... 619,834 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 344,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,148 144 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $431,417 00
Average amount of Specie..... 39,125 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 77,852 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 393,461 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,122,169 00
Average amount of Specie..... 184 541 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 139,324 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 727,459 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $412,000 00
Average amount of Specie..... 85,815 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 180,320 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 401,377 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMENS BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,282,698 80
Average amount of Specie..... 93,237 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 177,827 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 710,171 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of February, 1855
E B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,342 750 24
Average amount of Specie..... 476,382 41
Circulation of the late Union Bank..... 186,758 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,265,411 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NELSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb 19, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity. All necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident m their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 2 Wall-st.

REFERENCES.—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of the firm of CONNOLLY & ADAMS, for the purpose of conducting a Tobacco Commission Business at No. 69 Front-st.

JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
ROBERT M. ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1855.

MR. INNES C. ADAMS, lately of the firm of Messrs. Patterson, Adams & Co., will be happy to see his old friends at the store of Connolly & Adams, No. 67 Front-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN CRAWFORD & BENJAMIN WHITFIELD, retail dry goods merchants, in the City of New-York, was dissolved on the 15th day of February, 1855, by mutual consent. The said CRAWFORD hereby assumes the business on his own account.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
BENJAMIN WHITFIELD.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—By the way and connection of ALBANY.—By the way and connection of BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:20 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 1:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPR

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Wednesday L'Ouverture—Lecture by C. W. Bifford.

A historical lecture on TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, the St. Domingo black hero, was delivered last evening at Clinton Hall, before the New-York Mercantile Library Association. It was one of considerable length, elaborately prepared, and listened to with great interest. The lecturer was applauded during his performance, and after he concluded a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to him by the audience.

He began by saying that a sketch of TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE might tend to weaken the bitter prejudices of the whites against the blacks, and also encourage the blacks themselves. TOUSSAINT was a negro who was not ashamed of being black. In the Rebellion in St. Domingo, in 1790, he first became distinguished. He was a full-blooded African, and for fifty years a slave. During all this period he was an obscure man, known only to a few—but those were impressed with his virtues. The Revolution brought out his talents. He threw off the yoke of Spain, and resolved, if possible, to set his people free. He was a friend, however, to the French King LOUIS, thinking that he favored Emancipation; but LOUIS was soon beheaded. NAPOLEON regarded the black General as a rival, and he sent an expedition against St. Domingo. Finally, TOUSSAINT was taken prisoner to France, and he perished in a dungeon. The lecturer was severe in his satire upon NAPOLEON. He did not believe that he was a friend of liberty. He drew a striking picture of the character of TOUSSAINT, in contrast with that of his Imperial oppressor. He pointed out his eminent qualities as a statesman. A draft of a Constitution for St. Domingo was to be drawn up, in which TOUSSAINT required, first, that there should be no distinction of color recognized. Second, that there should be an established religion. Third, that agriculture should be specially encouraged, and fourth, that commerce should be free. These requirements were those which farseeing sagacity demanded; they argued his abilities. The negro General always insisted that St. Domingo could not maintain its freedom except the population practice agriculture. TOUSSAINT was a man eminently noted for his rare domestic virtues. He loved home life, yet he did not shrink from the most arduous privations in the service of his countrymen. He was a man without advantages, yet he made himself immortal in a noble manner and in a good cause. His memory will be respected by all mankind, and his deeds recorded with eagerness and delight by all future historians of the progress of the human race.

A Fugitive from Philadelphia—Habeas Corpus—Error in the Governor's Requisition—The Prisoner Delivered Up.

Yesterday afternoon an important hearing took place before the City Judge, in regard to the arrest of a fugitive who escaped from the authorities of Philadelphia several weeks ago. A warrant was issued by Alderman COOKE, of Philadelphia, for the arrest of the accused, and as he had fled to this State, Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, issued a requisition upon Governor CLARK. The defendant was secured by the assistance of Officer MARTIN, of the Second District Court, and just as Officer FORD was about to leave in the Saturday afternoon train, with his prisoner, a writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon him, returnable before Judge STUART yesterday, at 3 P.M. At the hour, the officer and the fugitive appeared before His Honor, and Mr. SPENCER opened the case.

The objections of counsel were finally withdrawn, and Judge STUART ordered the fugitive taken back to Philadelphia. The prisoner stands indicted in that city for swindling a German merchant, named JACOB GUNSENHAUSEN, out of goods to the amount of some $1,000.

Teachers' Association.

This Association held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening; the President, J. H. FANNING, in the Chair. A communication on the Mayor's "Black Book" was read, which expressed fears lest what was nobly designed to correct official delinquencies and public nuisances, might become a public medium for the mere gratification of personal venom, thus inflicting, perhaps, by its published exparte statements, great injustice upon the business man, the professional man, or any other citizen. Mr. BRINSMADE offered a resolution to the effect that the Association take immediate measures to act as a corporate body, under the general law of 1848, for the encouragement of benevolent, literary and scientific associations. Adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to report a plan of organization at the next meeting. An essay on "Teaching," was read by Mr. GEO. H. HARING.

New-York Sketch Club.

A very interesting meeting of this Club took place on Saturday evening, at the rooms of Mr. HARRON, University Buildings. The host of the occasion was the celebrated artist, JOSEPH KYLE, Esq. Sketches were exhibited by Messrs. DALLAS, MCLEHAN, HART, CAFFERTY, WOTHERSPOON, D. C. HITCHCOCK, HUBER, Mrs. GREATOREX and others. After supper, speeches were made by Messrs. T. B. THORPE, W. W. FOSDICK, C. GAYLER, CORNELIUS MATHEWS, DEFOREST, &c., &c. A beautiful poem, by Miss MARY F. KYLE, was read to the company. Altogether it was a very pleasant meeting—to be marked, as was the custom of the Romans, with a white stone. Mr. KYLE was fortunate in gathering around him so many friendly faces of distinguished men.

The Malpractice Case—Coroner's Investigation.

The investigation of the circumstances attending the death of ELIZA MCGOVERN, (the Demilt Dispensary case, alleged to be an instance of malpractice,) was commenced yesterday at the Coroner's office. Evidence was taken as follows:

Margaret Frawley deposed that she lives at No. 223 East Twentieth-street; recollects going into the room of the deceased frequently during the day (Tuesday) when she was in labor; saw a young physician attending, who came about 9 o'clock; witness was with deceased during the whole of Tuesday night, with the exception of half an hour; the young doctor (student) remained during the whole of that time; after Dr. Longrigg and Dr. Gilligan had left, witness went to get another doctor; did not observe the young doctor make much interest to deliver deceased; he approached her as others approached him, which was only two or three times; did not hear him express any wish for further assistance; cannot say at what hour Dr. Longrigg went after; it was early in the night; thinks he was there an hour; deceased had strong pains while Dr. Longrigg was there; she said the doctor was hurting her.

Mr. Bartnell—As counsel for Dr. Longrigg I object to this.

Coroner, (rising and angrily)—Call an officer.

Mr. Bartnell—Oh, you need not do that, I shall leave. If you will listen—

Coroner—No, I shall listen to nothing. I insist on your silence.

Mr. Bartnell then left.

Witness, (in continuation.)—There was no appearance of labor after Longrigg and his friend had left, until she died; Dr. Longrigg called the young doctor twice or three times, asking him if he knew whether it was the hand or the foot, (presenting;) the young doctor, on examination, replied he thought it was the foot; Dr. Longrigg continued by the side of the patient a quarter of an hour after that, agreeing with him that it was the foot, the patient saying, "Let me alone, I am done for;" to which Dr. Longrigg replied, "Oh, no, you will do well; you must bear it." Dr. Longrigg came out once after, and witness supplied him with water to wash.

Elizabeth Weidell deposed that she lived in same house with deceased; is married; mother of two children; had often been present during confinements; remembers the case in question.

By Dr. Finnell, (whispering)—

Coroner—Speak aloud.

Dr. Finnell—In relation to the vomiting.

Coroner—We will not hear.

Some conversation occurred in the ante-room. The witness observing it, went out and returned with Judge Bedford-Stuart, who observed that this was the first time he had ever seen such a proceeding, and that counsel must be heard.

Coroner—I will not have the powers of the Coroner's jurisdiction in this case questioned by the forty lawyers in this City. I will not be dictated to by the forty best lawyers in the City. I will not be dictated to by the forty best lawyers in the City. I will not be dictated to by the forty best lawyers in the

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE COLLINS LINE OF STEAMERS.

GREAT DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL REDUCING POSTAGE.

Passage of the Navy and Fortification Bills.

Our Maritime Rights as a Neutral Power.

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Wrangling about Slavery and Know-Nothingism.

Col. Benton's House Burned—Part of his "Thirty Years" Manuscript Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The fire at Col. BENTON'S to-day, destroyed all his manuscripts, including part of his "Thirty Years," and much material for it, consisting of original correspondence with the earlier Presidents and other public men; he bears his loss, however, philosophically. He is cheerful to-night, and is writing a speech.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

A message was received from the President transmitting a communication from the Navy Department, with a copy of the orders given to the Commander of the sloop-of-war *Albany* for her last cruise to Carthagena and Aspinwall. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. MASON, it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to consider the expediency of erecting a building for a Custom-House at Alexandria, Va., with accommodations for a Post-Office.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely to printing Professor EATON'S fourth Meteorological Report. He also reported a petition from the Board of Trade of Portland, Maine, for $3,000 to put the tidal alarm apparatus invented by Dr FLETCHER into operation in the harbor of Portland.

Mr. BENJAMIN presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana for the establishment of a mail route between New-Orleans and San Francisco via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

Mr. RUSK called up the House bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage. One provision requires prepayment of letters always, by stamps, after the 1st of January, 1856. Another provides for the registration of valuable letters. Considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. STUART, the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of both Houses, on the bill for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamps and overflowed lands, was resumed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on Swamp Lands was concurred in. Yeas, 34; Nays, 20.

THE COLLINS LINE—LONG DEBATE.

The bill in relation to the Collins line of steamers was discussed from 1 o'clock in the afternoon till 9 in the evening.

The bill from the House increased the compensation, and made the contract permanent during the period for which it was originally made.

The Committee on Finance offered an amendment to reserve to the Government the power to terminate the contract by the six months' notice in the previous bill.

Mr. HUNTER preferred giving the notice now, but yielded to the amendment.

Mr. BADGER opposed the amendment, and Mr. BAYARD thought with him that the Collins Company should have peace during the residue of their contract.

Mr. GEYER thought the Government should not sustain a commercial line of steamers advantageous to one city and prejudicial to other cities.

To test the question, Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved that the proper officer of the Government be directed to give the notice specified in the existing law to terminate the contract with the Collins Company.

Then followed a six hours' debate, in which several Senators took part.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance was defeated. Yeas 17, Nays 19.

Several other amendments from the Committee and Senators were defeated, when Mr. CHASE offered a further and elaborate amendment, upon which he was preparing to address the Senate, when it adjourned.

OCEAN MAIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is the Ocean Mail Steamer debate:

The first amendment was to strike out after the appropriation of $858,000 for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back, that the proviso in the first section of the act, approved the 21st day of July, 1852, be repealed, provided that the Collins Company within two years build and have another steamship ready for the mails, and if said steamship be not ready in two years, then the Collins Company shall carry the United States mails between New-York and Liverpool, from the expiration of the said two years, every fortnight free of charge to the Government until the new steamship shall have commenced the mail service.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., showed what had been done for the Collins Company, and what they still demand. It is said that the Company have paid no dividend, but I declare information from the Post Office Department, that they have a yearly profit in freight and passengers of $1,000,000. He then read a statement from an officer of the Collins Line, showing that the Company had received from government $3,414,000, and from other sources about $4,500,000, making in the aggregate $7,474,000. The total expenditures were, $7,367,000, leaving a balance of $667,000, in favor of the Collins Company. He said in justice to Mr. COLLINS he would say that as an offset to this balance there was the loss of the *Arctic*, $285,000; the depreciation of the value of the vessels, $600,000, and the interest upon the capital invested at seven per cent., $400,000; making an aggregate of $985,000, leaving the Company minus $364,000. He (Mr. JONES) could not see why Congress should pay this depreciation. The House seven months ago, by a vote of nearly two to one, 98 to 47, voted to discontinue the extra pay and there were 17 Nays to 16 Yeas in the Senate, where there was just a quorum. Now look at both Houses and see the tendency to the other side. What has produced this? Have they now different views up? Shall we say the change is attributable to outside influence? Mr. VANDERBILT proposes to do this service without the extra pay, and my constituents shall know that there is one Senator who is unwilling recklessly to squander the money of the people.

Mr. HUNTER—I don't know any more about Mr. VANDERBILT. I do know what Mr. COLLINS has done. He has accomplished a successful rivalry with Great Britain, and I think for the honor of the country he should be permitted to proceed.

Mr. BUTLER—As to the amendment from the Committee on Finance, Congress by such a measure delegates to the Collins Company power over our marine. We don't give them simply advantages of a favorite son, but the rights of primogeniture. The Collins Company comes each year stronger upon us. These Congressional contracts are made with remarkable intelligence, and urged with all the pertinacity of self-interest. I would give the notice immediately—that is, as soon as the Congressional contract allows. They talk of these steamers for war vessels. They are not Minerva's craft for hostilities, but Cleopatra's barges to carry women and children. There has been too much outside influence upon this matter.

Mr. RUSK—The Senator from South Carolina talks about outside influences. Does he ever think of the inside influences under which we every year threaten the termination of the contract? [In answer to Mr. BUTLER.] In time of war we shall have to rely upon our merchant marine.

Mr. BUTLER—There were gallant spirits in the war of 1812, but these have degenerated under the sordid spirit of Commerce.

Mr. RUSK—The gallant spirits of that war did not wear epaulettes. They were seamen before the mast. Withdraw the Collins Line, Great Britain gets the monopoly, and then will have the advantage of us.

Mr. STUART—Upon the amendment recommended by the Committee, national elements are involved. This question should rise above dollars and cents. The Collins Company never applied for this contract until solicited to do so by the Postmaster General. In 1852, there was an increase of the trips and the pay at the importunities of the commercial interest. I say, as Mr. JONES said the other day of the Mississippi Mail service—it must be performed with speed, at any price. The interest saved by the speed of the Collins Line over the Cunard Line is ten millions per annum, and this the people ultimately pay. Is it desirable that the Company should go on and build better steamers than ever before floated, or by refusing to act justly, shall we have these steamers come back upon ourselves?

Mr. JONES, of Tenn—I had supposed that Mr. STUART had meant to controvert my facts and figures. All that I know of the commencement of this operation is, that by the record of the ninth of March, 1846, Mr. COLLINS asked for the contract and Congress gave it to him. If Mr. COLLINS is the lowest and best bidder, let us take the offer. That is more than we have been able to get for our Mississippi mails.

Mr. BAYARD—I understand from Mr. JONES, who appears to be acting advisedly, that for $19,200 Mr. VANDERBILT will carry the mails upon the Collin's time.

Mr. JONES—I am not the agent of any man, and do not mean to be, but I learn from Mr. VANDERBILT that for $15,000 per trip he will run the mail on the Cunard time, and for $19,200 upon the Collins time. This does away with extra pay. By the contract, Mr. COLLINS agreed to build five steamers. Has he done it?

Mr. STUART tried to get the floor, when Mr. CLAYTON moved to adjourn. Negatived—Nays, 32; Yeas, 13.

Mr. MALLORY—I concur with Mr. JONES. The question is, shall we pay $858,000 a year for the mail service which can be performed for $300,000 less? Mr. JONES assures us that there is this difference in price. Mr. VANDERBILT is well known to us all. His reputation is second to nobody's. He has made a vast amount of money by the application of steam to our marine service. He offers to bond $2 000,000 to back his offer. When the Senator from TEXAS spoke of war steamers he had not considered these vessels. Scientific men concur that side-wheel vessels will not answer for war purposes. The Collins steamers are only half bolted, and burn a ship to one hundred tons of fuel in twenty-four hours. On the high seas, away from ports, these steamers could not carry fuel enough to keep afloat. I acknowledge Mr. COLLINS as the pioneer, and would give him the preference; but we are not justified in rejecting an offer of $300,000 a year less from a responsible party.

Mr. TOUCEY—This talk about the incapacity of the Collins steamers for war purposes is not appropriate, now that we have made the contract. In 1852 we increased the compensation, but reserved the right to terminate the contract. Let us retain this reservation to keep the Collins line up to their duty.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I prefer the bill as it came from the House to the report of the Committee. Let us give the notice, or repeal the right to do so.

Mr. TOOMBS—Who come here every session with renewed pertinacity? This rapacious Company, which never fulfilled any of their agreements with the Government. The facts submitted by Mr. JONES are correct. The power to terminate the contract should not be surrendered.

Mr. BAYARD—Such a power should not be exercised by Congress.

Mr. TOOMBS—There is not a horse mail in the country which does not contain precisely such a stipulation.

Mr. MASON—Yes, but from the Post-Office Department, not from Congress.

Mr. TOOMBS—Mr. STUART says this reservation affects legislation. I had rather give ten millions of dollars than have anything influencing our legislation as this contract does. I would terminate the contract, take the vessels, and open the mail service to competition, by invitation from the Post-Office Department. We should get letters cheaper. If the commercial class want peculiar privileges or extra speed, let them pay for it. My friend from North Carolina talked eloquently about these steamers fighting the British. The British Government get a weekly mail for $800,000. We pay for a semi-monthly one $856 000. All the mistakes and extravagances of the Collins line have been paid for out of the public Treasury. These troublesome applications will cease when you compel the applicants to fulfill their contracts.

Mr. STUART—Mr. TOOMBS, you are mistaken when you say they come here to importune us. They come because the Postmaster General complains. The idea that whoever gets the mail service should pay for it, is absurd—it would deprive some of the States of any mail service at all. If we should put the Collins line into the General Post-Office Appropriation bill, this difficulty would cease. The severances therefrom makes the trouble.

Mr. SEWARD here got the floor to speak until Mr. CLAYTON, who desired to address the Senate, should come in, but Mr. CLAYTON not returning, Mr. SEWARD, after justifying himself for speaking against time in reference to this contract at a previous Session, gave way, when

Mr. CHASE got the floor and proposed an amendment, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The House passed the Navy and Fortification Appropriation bills; and, on motion of Mr. LATHAM, the bill establishing a United States Circuit Court for the District of California, with one Judge at an annual salary of $4,500.

Mr. MIDDLESWORTH moved the suspension of the rules to take up the Senate Old Soldiers bill.

Several gentlemen said two hundred millions of acres of land will be required for the purpose, according to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. MIDDLESWORTH'S motion was agreed to by a vote of 126 against 51, that the bill be considered.

Mr. EDGERTON moved it to be laid on the table. Negatived by a vote of 55 against 102.

The House refused to sustain the previous question as moved by Mr. MIDDLESWORTH.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow noon.

The Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were acted on and laid aside to be reported to the House.

While debating the Senate's amendments on the Army bill, Mr. KERR came in saying that Colonel BENTON'S house was on fire, which caused great commotion in the Hall. He moved that the Committee rise, but this was suspended by an agreement to take a recess until 7 o'clock for general debate.

OUR MARITIME RIGHTS AS A NEUTRAL POWER—MR. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

On the House reassembling very few members were in attendance.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, Dem., of New-York, spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There is a subject, to which, at an early day in the first session of the present Congress, I had the honor to call the attention of this House, as one of grave moment to the commercial interests of the country, and of immediate concern to my constituents, and that is, the necessity of some distinct declaration by the Legislative department of our Government of what, as a nation, we hold to be *our neutral rights*; and, at the same time, I deem it important to elicit a declaration from Congress in relation to the political attitude it is our duty to maintain respecting the island of Cuba.

The opening of the year 1854 was marked by a series of great events, which threatened Europe with convulsion. The political drama had been opened by the Czar of Russia in his formal complaint against the settlement which the Sultan had made upon the conflicting claims of the Greeks and Latins to the holy places at Jerusalem. The aggressive policy of Russia had been the theme of discussion, not only by British journalists, but in the more elaborate discussions of the English Parliament the matter had been presented in a serious light to the European world. The policy of Russia, since the days of PETER THE GREAT, had looked unceasingly to territorial aggrandizement.

The French paper *La Presse* published, in 1836, the political Will of that monarch, which, authentic or not, is a just outline of what the past has shown to be the policy of that Empire; and the present corroborates it, as you will perceive by the 6th and 9th articles, as follows:

6. Extend ourselves unceasingly towards the north, the whole length of the Baltic, and likewise to the south by the Black Sea.

9. To take every possible means of gaining Constantinople and the Indies, (for he who rules there will be the true sovereign of the world;) excite war continually in Turkey and Persia, establishing fortresses on the Black Sea; get control of the sea by degrees, and also of the Baltic, which is a double point necessary to the realization of our project; accelerate as much as possible the decay of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf; re-establish, if it be possible, by the way of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant; advance to the Indies, which are the great depôt of the world. Once there, we can do without the gold of England.

In the confidential conference which took place in 1853, and in the dispatches from the British Ambassador, Sir G. H. SEYMOUR, in that year to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, it is shown that the present Czar admitted that the policy of the Empress CATHARINE looked to the extension of the Russian power to Constantinople, and that the Emperor ALEXANDER, in writing confidentially, in 1822, to Lord CASTLEREAGH, declared that he was "the only Russian who resisted the views of his subjects upon Turkey, and the loss of popularity which he had sustained by his antagonism to their wishes."

The constant and repeated avowal of pacific and moderate policy on the part of NICHOLAS, had calmed the apprehensions of the Western Powers; and even this was not interrupted by the visit of the Czar, in 1844, to the Continent and to England, although that visit was made in order that he might more fully and with greater secrecy make known his purposes and smooth down all opposition, so as to secure a division of the Ottoman Empire in such a manner as would inure to the territorial and commercial interests of Russia.

In 1853 we find the Czar in strict and confidential intercourse with the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, urging the importance of the closest amity between the two countries, and, in the course of his conference, making the following explicit declaration to Sir G. H. SEYMOUR:

"Frankly, Sir, I tell you plainly, *that if England thinks of establishing herself one of these days at Constantinople, I will not allow it.* I do not attribute this intention to you, but it is better on these occasions to speak plainly. For my part, I am equally disposed to make the engagement not to establish myself there as proprietor; that is to say—*for as occupier I do not say —if it might happen that* circumstances—if no previous provision was made, if everything should be left to chance—might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople." And, again, in declaring against the reconstruction of a Byzantine Empire, he added, "*still less will I permit the breaking up of Turkey into little Republics for the Kossuths and Mazzinis and other revolutionists of Europe;*" and that, "rather than submit to any of these arrangements," he "would go to war and as long as" he "had a man and a musket, would carry it on."

It is to be remembered, in tracing the progress of events, that by the treaty of 1774, between the Empress CATHARINE of Russia and the Ottoman Empire, she succeeded in obtaining a stipulation to "protect constantly the Christian religion and its churches." This is a stipulation in the seventh article of the treaty of Kainardjo. It was not asserted by the Russian Government, or even pretended, that there had been the slightest infringement of this treaty stipulation during the reign of the present Sultan, ABDUL MEDJID, who ascended the throne in 1839. The whole affair of the holy shrines and the anxiety of the Emperor of Russia for a treaty securing a protectorate over the Greek Christians, who are the subjects of the Sultan, had, undoubtedly, the single object in view of taking the first decisive step, on the part of Russia, for the absorption of Turkey.

The imperious demand of MENSCHIKOFF was refused by the Porte; and then came the demand of NESSELRODE, threatening, in default of compliance, the occupation of the Danubian provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, embracing nearly one-fourth of the whole of Turkey in Europe.

In the meantime, as dangers threatened and the policy of the Russian Emperor assumed a more substantive form, the British fleet, acting in concert with the French, proceeded from the British station at Malta to the Bosphorus, to watch the progress of events. Yet, as negotiations were pending, the Sultan, under the advice of the English Ambassador, did not in the first instance treat the invasion as a *casus belli*. The ostensible demands of the Emperor of Russia were met by the proposed full guarantee of immunities in the Vienna note.

But the Emperor's real object was a very different thing. He insisted upon the actual transfer to him, and control by treaty, of over twelve millions of Turkish subjects.

The avowed motive of England and France to interfere merely to obtain the equilibrium of Europe, to defend the rights of the weak against the strong, was a secondary purpose. The preponderating cause of interference on the part of England, was the danger of allowing the grasping power of Russia to extend to the Anglo-India dominions and to the commercial privileges which the British people possessed in that direction. The real cause of the interference of England was undoubtedly considered by her statesmen a political necessity.

It will be borne in mind, too, that there are now natural and political causes which hold in check the expansion of the commerce of Russia. She has, it is true, the White Sea on the North—an arm of the Arctic Ocean, but it is shut out from trade by the rigors of Winter for the greater portion of the year—and the Baltic on the West; but these maritime points are also subject to a like difficulty, and are liable to be controlled by the fortifications of Denmark.

We have thus glanced at the real aggressive reasons of Russia, and the real motives for resistance on the part of the Western Powers, who, obeying their instincts of cupidity, self-preservation, and also moved by the lust of dominion, made a demand upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities within a given time, and that her default would be treated as equivalent to a declaration of war.

But I draw the attention of this House and of the country, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that before the commencement of hostilities, or even the declaration of war, the danger of a collision with the neutral rights of the United States had attracted the anxious attention of even British statesmen. In Parliament the Ministry were called upon to guard against this difficulty, since it might be fraught with incalculable, perhaps insurable, evils.

In the debate which took place in the House of Commons, pending the contemplated action of England against Russia, Mr. MILNER GIBSON stated his views as to the importance of the proposition that free ships make free goods, and proceeded to say: "The question of a neutral flag has already involved Great Britain in war; that it involved that country not only in war with the United States, but, connected with other questions, with the Confederacy, who ranged themselves together, in 1780, for the express purpose of an armed neutrality to defend the security of a neutral flag."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as the organ of communicating to the House the views of the Ministry, stated in reply, that it was "the intention of the Government, who" had "been some time considering these subjects, to advise her Majesty to issue in some shape or other a document which" would "declare the policy of the Government on these subjects," that "hostilities had not been entered into," and before they were "entered into, a declaration of the views and policy of her Majesty's Government would be made."

Within a few weeks after this debate in the House of Commons, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Government, M. DROUIN DE L'HUYS, made a report that received the approval of LOUIS NAPOLEON, in which it is stated that "at a period when maritime relations and commercial interests occupy so large a share in the existence of nations, it is the duty of any power obliged to wage war to take the necessary measures for alleviating, as much as possible, its effects, by leaving to the commerce of neutral nations every facility compatible with the state of hostility to which they endeavor to remain strangers. But it is not sufficient that the belligerent parties be fully determined to respect constantly the rights of neutrals; they are bound, also, to endeavor to calm down in advance the disquietudes which commercial men are always so prompt to conceive, by not allowing any doubt to subsist as to the principles which they intend applying;" that "a set of regulations on the duties of neutrals might appear a sort of infringement on the sovereignty of such nations as desire to preserve neutrality; while, on the contrary, a spontaneous declaration of the principles to which a belligerent party promising to conform, appears the most formal testimony that it can give of its respect for the rights of other nations."

Accordingly, the French Emperor, on the 29th March, 1854, issued his declaration respecting to neutrals, identical with that which emanated from the British Government, as presented in the Queen's declaration dated the 18th March, 1854, at Windsor; in which it is stated as follows:

"To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations;" that "it is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's dispatches; and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking an effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or country;" but that "her Majesty will waive her right of seizing property laden on board of a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war;" that "it is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property not being contraband of war found on board enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her '*present*' intention to give letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers."

The terms of these declarations on the part of Great Britain and France, are not such as, in my judgment, are acceptable to the American people. They lay claim to rights not inherent under the laws of nations, which we dispute, and spoke known their source and policy in the way that new agitates Europe as declarations "*for the present.*"

When these declarations reached the United States, now nearly a year ago, I felt it due not only to the commercial district which I have the honor to represent, but to our national dignity, that I should draw the attention of this House to the subject by the presentation of certain resolutions, in the expectation that the enlightened Committee on Foreign Relations might examine the subject and mature such propositions for legislation as in their judgment was due to the great interest we represent, and the high responsibility we have assumed.

We had felt the blasting effects of the Milan and Berlin decrees, and the British orders in council upon our commerce during the war that grew out of the French Revolution in 1793. Our sovereignty as a nation was infringed, our commerce interrupted, our seamen imprisoned, and every indignity inflicted upon us under the municipal law of England, which she announced and enforced as international law.

The time is now at hand, and the present juncture in the affairs of the belligerents of Europe render it necessary on our part for us to declare those principles touching our maritime rights as a neutral power, and a member of the family of nations.

The war has already swelled the annual expenses of the empire of Russia to the enormous amount of some $300,000,000, being an excess over the regular revenue, of $100,000,000, and leaving this sum as an annual deficit.

England, with a national debt, the interest of which is $135,000,000 annually, is engaged in a war which adds to her expenses annually from $150,000,000 to $175,000,000; and France, saddled with immense burdens to sustain her Government, enters the field with a weight of obligation oppressively felt by her toiling millions.

No more auspicious period could ever be selected for the Government of the United States to declare its policy in reference to our maritime and commercial rights, than at this juncture.

Now, the United States claim the right to navigate the high seas without molestation, on account of the strife which has been brought about by no act of theirs; and as an inherent and unalienable right that belongs to our sovereignty, and not because it is conceded by any treaty stipulation.

Their laws and ability are competent to punish any of our citizens for engaging in this quarrel, or aiding or abetting any of the belligerents. If their action should embroil us in difficulty with other nations, in acknowledging this obligation, and a willingness to adhere to the principle of non-interference, we demand, and will insist upon an absolute immunity to navigate the high seas in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, and will submit to no claim to search, visitation or detention, under any color or pretext whatever.

The great principles of public law on which rests the present right, have been asserted by the distinguished patriots of the Revolution, and reiterated by the enlightened statesmen who have since presided over the Executive departments; but by the Constitution of the United States the power to declare war is delegated to the *Congress* of the United States. It is for the *legislative* department, then, of this national Government, to give their DECLARATION in time in the form of a public act. They have a right to demand a hearing in the council of nations, and to insist upon their doctrine as to what is the law of reason and right in this respect, and to enforce that doctrine, if need be, by all the means which the nation can command.

There is another subject, Mr. Speaker, that naturally associates itself with the subject now presented for consideration, and that is, the relations we hold towards the Island of Cuba. The efforts made by the Western powers with the Executive of this government to induce an abnegation of any future acquisition by the United States, are known to the world. The policy at the bottom of this presumptuous measure on the part of France and England, and the irrationality of their interference, were ably exposed by a distinguished statesman who presided over the State Department at the close of the last Administration.

The principles then declared by him, and the views then announced, constitute the basis of the true American creed. We respect and should enforce the MONROE doctrine of resistance to any attempt at European interference in the affairs of this Continent. That is the great principle which pervades the State papers of all the different Administrations from the days of President MONROE to this hour. That it may have all the weight which *an act of Congress would give*, I desire, also, in connection with the subject of our neutral rights, that this doctrine shall also enter into our legislation; and, therefore, Mr. Speaker, at an early period of the session at which I first had the honor to appear in this hall, I felt it my duty to ask the attention of this House to these important subjects by the following resolutions. I again present them, earnestly hoping they may, at no distant day, be incorporated into the public law of this country, as I believe they will command the assent of the whole American people:

"Resolutions of Congress declaratory of our Maritime rights, and of our policy interdicting the extension of the European system of Government on any portion of this Hemisphere.

"*Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States, as a maritime power, having neutral rights to maintain, deem it proper, in view of the existing war in Europe to declare and make known that every American vessel engaged in the lawful pursuits of commerce is held by this Government to be protected by the flag that covers her, and which shall be the evidence of her nationality; that we attach to all such vessels a character of sovereignty, considering them as clothed with immunities corresponding to those which appertain to our territory; that our rights as thus declared rest upon no precarious or temporary basis, nor upon the concession of any power, but upon public law, as insisted upon from the early history of the Republic; and that any attempt to enforce an obsolete right of impressment, search, detention, or visitation, in regard to such American ship will be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States, and just cause of war.

"*Be it further resolved*, That, as the existing conflicts in Europe may lead to the change of political sovereignty in some of the European powers, and the destruction of political sovereignty in others, we deem it proper for Congress to make known to them that we affirm the doctrine that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system of Government to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety; and, from the geographical and commercial position of the Island of Cuba to this continent, we will never consent to her sovereignty being transferred except to the United States, to which she seems naturally to belong."

Mr. RUFFIN gave his reasons for voting for Mr. WITTE'S Anti-Know-Nothing resolution. He could see no evil, real or imaginary, which is supposed to exist in this country to justify American freemen forming secret oath-bound political societies. They may do for the despotism of Russia and Austria, but certainly not for this country. The object is to get possession of the National Treasury. Know-Nothingism sprung in the Northern States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill.—What State?

Mr. RUFFIN—I judge in Illinois, looking at its last election.

Mr. FLORENCE—Thank God, in Pennsylvania its banner is torn but flying.

Mr. WASHBURNE—What part?

Mr. FLORENCE, (proudly)—The First Congressional District. [Laughter.]

Mr. RUFFIN, resuming, said Know-Nothingism was a slip from the root of Federalism. It was a radical, sectional and destructive party—an Abolition discussion scheme—and, unless checked in its progress, will sunder the ties which bind these States together. It is an emanation of filth and corruption—a rotten and festering "ism." It could not be expected that the South will be blinded and led away by this Jack o' the Lantern into the marshes of Abolition, or follow "SAM," with his dark lantern, into his midnight conclave. It was his opinion Mr. BENNETT, with his *Herald*, had done more to further the progress of this Order than any other man. Notwithstanding the high professions of the patriotism of the Know-Nothings, there are applicants enough for the offices in the gift of the next House of Representatives to take Sebastopol. There are applicants for places from the Speaker's Chair down to the African High Priest who ministers at the Temple of Cloacina. [Laughter.]

Mr. ENGLISH spoke about the Smithsonian Institution. He said, although not approving of all it has done, he thought its present condition is not only encouraging, but a matter of congratulation rather than censure to those who have the management of affairs.

Mr. GOODWIN said some time ago he gave notice of his desire to introduce a bill prohibiting Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and forbidding its introduction or establishment in any of the Territories of the United States, but up to this he had not had an opportunity of doing so. He was still seeking an occasion for that purpose. He condemned, in strong terms, the Missouri Compromise, which was recklessly and hurriedly consummated. The people in the late election have rendered a verdict clear and conclusive for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, therefore it was the duty of Congress to obey their will. This was the issue in contest, and not Know-Nothingism, as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. RUFFIN) wrongly supposed. He strongly condemned Slavery, and earnestly spoke for the freedom of the Negro race.

Mr. FLORENCE, in allusion to Mr. GOODWIN'S remarks concerning the Anti-Nebraska triumph in New-York, asked how it was that members of that State, who voted for the Nebraska iniquity, as it was called, were stricken down.

Mr. HUGHES, by consent, answered the question by saying there were four candidates in the field last election when he was a candidate, but the District was opposed to him, although he was first elected by 500 majority, while SCOTT received a majority of 1,100. He voted against the Nebraska bill, thus obeying his honest conviction and the will of his constituents. He could assure gentleman his successor would oppose inch by inch and step by step every effort made to extend Slavery over this fair land. It was enough to say his successor is a warm EDWARD Whig.

[Mr. GOODE understood Mr. GOODWIN to say he partook on the views of Northern Representatives. Do they mean to pass a law preventing Slavery extending to Kansas and Nebraska?

Mr. GOODWIN—Certainly.

Mr. GOODE—And that neither Kansas nor Nebraska shall come into the Union as a Slave State?

Mr. GOODWIN—I would vote against it.

Mr. GOODE—Do you represent the majority of the North? If so, let it be known to the South, that they may know the issue.

Mr. GIDDINGS (to Mr. GOODWIN)—Let me say a word. The people of Ohio, by 80,000 majority—

Mr. GOODE (interrupting)—I don't care what majority.

Mr. GIDDINGS (resuming)—Will sweep away Slavery from Kansas and Nebraska, and every other Territory.

Mr. GOODE (participating in the excitement)—Do it, and sweep me from the House, if you can.

Mr. GOODWIN—In the name of justice and right, the people of the North require that Slavery shall be excluded from all the Territories.

Mr. MAXWELL wished to know the particular nature of the Compromise, which forbids Southern men from going into the Territories and taking their property with them, while Northern men can take theirs. Whence the distinction?

Mr. GOODWIN denied no right to Southern enjoyed by Northern men. The former can take with them the same property as the latter can, but the North will exclude Slavery from territories. In reply to Mr. MAXWELL, he referred to the ordinance of 1787, which was contemporaneous with the Constitution. In conclusion, he said only by divorcing the Government from Slavery can peace and quiet be restored to the country, and this vexed question settled.

Mr. UPHAM obtained permission to print his speech on the subject of mediation by this Government in the European war.

Mr. LETCHER wished to know whether it was the settled and fixed purpose of the North to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, or so modify it as to render it no longer safe or protective to the South? Was it the settled policy of New-York or the North to revive the Missouri Compromise?

Mr. GOODWIN replied—He understood the majority of the people of New-York to be in favor of restoring Slavery restriction to Nebraska and Kansas, and preventing Slavery in all the Territories.

Mr. LETCHER—That is frank, and did he understand from the remark of Mr. GIDDINGS, that this purpose is so settled and fixed that even the sanctity and preservation of the Union will not restrain them? Was the gentleman from New-York (Mr. GOODWIN) in favor of passing a law abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia?

Mr. GOODWIN could not speak of the intention of the North, or Empire State. No doubt they would be in favor of it, he certainly was in favor of submitting the question to the people of the District.

Mr. LETCHER resumed—It was important that the South should come here next Congress with a spirit and determination to resist any effort on the part of the North, be the consequences what they may. If the Union cannot be preserved on terms of equality in the Territories open alike to North and South, we want to understand it, and whenever that time comes, let the Union go for whatever it is worth. He was regarded as one of the most conservative men in Virginia. He was prepared for the result. He should stand by the land in which he was born, and which will receive his bones hereafter.

Mr. HUGHES inquired if the people of the District of Columbia should ask for the abolition of Slavery here, would the gentleman go for that?

Mr. LETCHER—You had no right to meddle with that question at all. It is a usurpation of power which will lead to nothing but mischief. God Almighty knows the gentleman, Mr. HUGHES, went far enough last session with his Anti-Slavery party in the war against Nebraska and against the institutions of the South. Yet he was not returned by his constituents, but thrown overboard, and Mr. SEWARD, a Whig, sent in his place.

Mr. GIDDINGS, explaining, said the present position of the Free States, as a Federal Government, shall be entirely purified from the crimes and iniquities of Slavery, but will leave the institution where it is in the States untouched. They would repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and leave the people of the Districts, black and white, to say whether Slavery shall be abolished. He expected that the next Congress will pass a bill striking the chains from slaves under the power of the Federal Government. The threat of disunion has ceased even to frighten school girls. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER said it was impossible for the people of Virginia to submit to such interference of their Government; they would never submit to be disgraced and dishonored. If the party whom Mr. GIDDINGS represents are disposed to press this issue on us, let us go into a body by ourselves, and leave the other party to go into a body by themselves. He asked Mr. GIDDINGS whether he belonged to the Know-Nothings?

Mr. GIDDINGS replied, he knew nothing about the organization.

Mr. LETCHER—I find that nobody has any personal knowledge of it. [Laughter.] I have yet to see the first man who will acknowledge he is one. Even the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BANKS,) could not be screwed up to say he is one.

Mr. BANKS—Nobody has asked the question.

Mr. LETCHER—Do you belong.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I'll answer.

Mr. LETCHER—I can get nothing out of you. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS—I don't belong to the Know-Nothings.

Mr. LETCHER—Let me try the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BANKS—I belong to an organization—not that I know it is called Know-Nothing—but it answers the description which has been given.

Mr. LETCHER—Then, there is one who acknowledges the corn. [Laughter.] As the gentleman is the High Priest, how many followers has he here?

Mr. BANKS—I don't know one.

Mr. LETCHER—That's remarkable. He is the head of a Know-Nothing family, and don't know his children. [Laughter.] That is practical Know-Nothingism. I have heard it said the rule is to know nothing and nobody, and to listen and make use of all they hear. I think, after the last answer of the gentleman, the House will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the Know-Nothings have been correctly described.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Are you a Know-Nothing?

Mr. LETCHER—Practically, theoretically, sociably, morally, or otherwise, I am not. Whenever I shall join a society and have not the manliness to say I am a member of it, I trust I shall never be here, or in any position where confidence is reposed in me. He asked Mr. BANKS whether Senator WILSON is a Know-Nothing.

Mr. BANKS replied, "I don't know."

Mr. LETCHER thought that was strange.

After further remarks in condemnation of the Know-Nothings, the Committee rose at 11 o'clock and the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Col. BENTON'S house was burned to-day; the furniture, however, and the adjoining houses were saved.

The weather is still cold and windy; thermometer 25° above zero.

At the election of Mayor and City Councilmen yesterday, the American ticket had a large majority. The present Mayor was reelected.

Also, at Frederick, Md., the Know-Nothings elected their Councilmen yesterday by an average vote of three to one.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

No. 78—William Judson, appellant, *vs.* Wm. W. Corcoran. Argument was concluded by Mr. LAWRENCE, for the appellant.

No. 79—U. S. Executor of the relations of Beverley Tucker, plaintiff in error, *vs.* A. G. Seaman, Superintendent of Public Printing.

[illegible] Intelligence [illegible] of [illegible] Procedure of so [illegible] and [illegible] an assemblage as this—the [illegible] Nothings. They are said to have contrived [illegible] that no one who is not a member cannot deny a knowledge of their [illegible] but [illegible] without implying his [illegible] and [illegible] with them. Nevertheless, I [illegible] reply to the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) who charges me, among others, with such an affiliation, that I have no knowledge of that body of men, other than what is afforded me by the publications of the day. Thus informed, I understand the Know-Nothings to be a secret society or order, consisting of two or three grades, colleagued and mutually sworn to elect individuals of their own Order, or at least persons maintaining the principles which that Order entertains, to all offices of trust and profit in the United States. These principles I understand to be, in general, the same which, before the organization of the Know-Nothings, passed under the name of Native Americanism. I, Sir, have no connection with that Order. I am under no responsibility for its doings, and I have not the least sympathy with its principles or sentiments. I belong to one voluntary association of men, which has to do with spiritual affairs. It is the Christian Church—that branch of it, all imperfect though I think it is, which, according to my notions, most nearly retains in their purity the instructions of the Gospel. That association is an open one, which performs all its rites and gives all its instructions with publicity, and invites every man, in the language of its Divine Founder, to come in and partake of the privileges with which He invested it, and of the blessings which He promises. I belong to one temporal society of men, and that is the political party, which, according to my notions, embodies most fully and most truly, although, I confess, as in the other case, very inadequately, the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. The Association also, of which I have last spoken, is an open one. All its transactions are conducted in the broad daylight, and it invites all citizens, and all men who become subjects of the power of this Government, of whatever clime or race or color they may be, to enter into its ranks, to participate in its labors, and to cooperate in maintaining good Government and in advancing the cause of Human Nature. These two Associations, the one spiritual and the other temporal, are the only voluntary Associations to which I now belong, or ever have belonged since I became a man; and, unless I am bereft of reason, they are the only Associations of men to which I shall ever suffer myself to belong. Secret societies, sir! Before I would place my right hand between the hands of other men, in a secret Lodge, Order, Class or Council, and, bending on my knee before them, enter into combination with them for any object, personal or political, good or bad, I would pray to God, that that hand and that knee might be paralyzed, and that I might become an object of the pity and even of the mockery of my fellow-men. Swear, sir! I, a man, an American citizen, a Christian, swear to submit myself to the guidance and direction of other men, surrendering my own judgment to their judgments, and my own conscience to their keeping! No, no, Sir. I know quite well the fallibility of my own judgment, and my liability to fall into error and temptation. But my life has been spent in breaking the bonds of the slavery of other men. I therefore know too well the danger of confiding power to irresponsible hands, to make myself a willing slave. Proscribe a man, Sir, because he was not born in the same town, or County, or State, or country in which I was born! Why, Sir, I do most earnestly and most affectionately advise all persons hereafter to be born, that they be born in the United States; and, if they can without inconvenience, to be born in the State of New-York, and thus avoid a great deal of trouble for themselves and for others. [Laughter.] Moreover, I do most affectionately enjoin upon all such persons as are hereafter to be born, that they be born of fathers and of mothers, of grandfathers and of grandmothers, of pure American blood. Still more, Sir, I do affectionately enjoin upon all who shall thus have the wisdom to come into existence on this side of the Atlantic, and of such pure and untainted ancestry, to be either born in the Protestant faith, or to be converted as speedily as possible to that good and true Protestant Church, within whose pale I myself am accustomed to worship.

More than that, Sir. Speaking from a full knowledge and conviction of the serious inconveniences which absolute and eternal Slavery entails upon Man and upon races of men, I do earnestly, strenuously and affectionately conjure all people everywhere, who are hereafter to be born, to be born white. [Laughter.] Thus, being born in this free and happy country, and being born white, they will be born free. But, Mr. President, this is the length, and this is the breadth of my connection with the new and mysterious Order of Patriots. And, if there shall hereafter come among us persons who, because from ignorance they may not be able to profit by my advice and counsel, shall be born in foreign lands; or, even if there shall be any who, in despite of my counsel, shall persist in being Roman Catholics, or Jews, or Turks, or Chinese; or if there shall be others, who, disregarding my persuasion, shall insist upon coming into the world with blackened faces and twisted hair, all I can say in regard to them is, that I have done my duty, and I shall not add a feather's weight to the disabilities which they will incur by their presumption and perverseness. [Laughter.]

Sir, my honorable friend from Connecticut, Mr. GILBERTE has thought this was a good occasion to invite us to consider the question of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and has thereby incurred some censure. He certainly had a warrant in the latitude which the debate had already assumed, although the subject was not very germane to the question before us. I have no hesitation to disclose my fanaticism in that direction. Five years ago, I proposed, in the Congress of the United States, the emancipation of all the slaves in the District of Columbia, with the consent of its citizens, to be expressed through the customary forms of a popular election, and with full compensation, to be paid out of the public Treasury, to the individuals who should suffer damage in their fortunes by so great an act of National humanity and justice. I am ready to go with my honorable friend that length now. I shall be ready to go the same length to-morrow—next year—always. This is enough, I trust, on that subject.

I and others here, Sir, are denounced as Abolitionists, in a broader sense, and therefore as traitors. I have no hesitation in confessing the whole truth on that point. I believe that I do not know a human being who maintains or supposes that the Government of the United States has lawful authority or right to abolish Slavery in the States of this Union. Certainly, in my own opinion, that Government has no such power or right. But, Sir, I am a man, more than less because I am a citizen and a Senator of the United States. And, although I have no power to exercise in a Slaveholding State, I very freely say, that if I were a member of such a community, I should recommend to and urge upon my fellow-citizens there, with patience which could endure until the necessary reform could safely be obtained, some measure of Emancipation, immediate or prospective, with compensation for damages, through the action of the State Legislature, upon the ascertained consent of the People. I add, further, to meet the requirements of those who suppose that a proposition of gradual Emancipation to the slaveholding States is either timely now, or soon will be so, that while I retain a place in the National Councils, any slaveholding State willing to adopt the humane policy which has been already adopted by my own State and by other States, shall have my vote for any aid, either in lands or money, from the Federal Government, which the condition of the public Treasury and of the National domain will allow, in furtherance of an object in which not only the slaveholding States are interested, but which concerns the whole Union, and even Human Nature itself.

Mr. President, I have made my way at last, through the intricate maze of this discussion, to the actual question before the Senate. The bill before us is in these words:

"If a suit be commenced or pending in any State Court, against any officer of the United States or other person, for or on account of any act done under any law of the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, claim, or title, set up by such officer or other person, under any law of the United States, and the defendant shall, at the time of such State Court when the passage of this act, or at the first term of such State Court thereafter, such suit shall be commenced, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial into the next Circuit Court to be held in the district where the suit is pending, or, if there be no Circuit Court in such district, then to the District Court invested with the powers of a Circuit Court, to be held in such district, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such Court, on the first day of the session, copies of said petition against him, and also for his there appearing and entering special bail in such cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the State Court to accept the surety, and proceed no further in the cause; and any bail that may have been taken shall be discharged, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid in such Court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer such final judgment, had it been rendered by the Court in which the suit commenced; and the party removing the cause shall not be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other defence than that arising under a law of the United States, or aforesaid."

What is proposed here is an innovation—a new thing—a thing unknown in the laws of the country, since the States came into a Federal Union. That new thing is, that a person, civilly prosecuted in a State Court, and justifying under authority or color of a law of the United States, may oust the State of its jurisdiction, and remove the cause into a Court of the United States. The first question which arises is, How does the thing stand now? How has it hitherto stood? What are the rights of parties in the State Courts? The Constitution of the United States binds together in Federal Union thirty-one States, which, while they remain equal and qualified sovereignties, at the same time constitute, in the aggregate, another qualified sovereignty. Inasmuch as the chief business of government is to protect the rights of its citizens or subjects, and as the performance of that duty is, under Governments, assigned to Courts of Justice, and inasmuch as the citizen is simultaneously the subject of a State Government and of the Federal Government, the State Courts and the United States Courts exercise concurrently or coordinately the power of trying civil actions which are brought against persons acting as officers of the Federal Government. The public officers of the United States are, as we all know, numerous, and of many classes—civil, military, and naval. They are engaged in executing laws relating to the army, the navy, the customs, the public lands, the Post-Office, the judiciary, and foreign relations. These agents may be called upon to answer by any person who is aggrieved, either in the proper Federal Court or in a Court of the State where the grievance happened. A case which will illustrate the subject now occurs to me. Two or three years ago, I successfully maintained in the Supreme Court of the United States an action on the case, which had been brought in a Justice's Court of the State of New-York, by a woman, against a Postmaster, who had refused to deliver to her a newspaper, on which the postage which could be rightfully demanded was one cent. The Postmaster pleaded before the Justice, and before the Supreme Court of the State, and before the Court of Appeals of the State, that none but a Federal Court could assume jurisdiction in the case. When his plea was finally overruled in the Court of last resort in the State, he appealed from that decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. That Court affirmed the decision of the State Court, and thus defined the law to be, that United States officers are amenable to civil actions in the State tribunals. The law now remains as it was then expounded, and so it has always stood since the establishment of the Constitution itself. It is wise and beneficent, because it surrounds the citizen with a double safeguard against extortion, oppression, and every form of injustice committed by the authority or in the name of the great Central Executive Power.

The second question is, What is the nature and extent of the change which you propose to make by the bill which is under consideration? That question is answered in a word. Whenever the rights of a citizen are invaded in any State within the Union, by a person holding a commission, whether civil or military, from the President of the United States, he shall henceforth have only a single safeguard, instead of that double panoply which has hitherto shielded him, and he must either forego redress or seek it in a tribunal of the United States, in which justice is administered by Judges appointed by the President and the Senate, and irremovable, except on impeachment by the House of Representatives, and, therefore, responsible in the least possible degree to that wholesome public opinion which is the guardian of public liberty. Every postmaster and his deputy, every marshal and his deputy, every mail-contractor, every stage-driver, every tide-waiter, every lieutenant, every ensign, and even every midshipman, will be independent of State authority, and, when prosecuted before a Magistrate or Court, in the immediate vicinage where his offence is committed, will defy the party agrieved, and remove the action commenced against him into a Federal tribunal, whose terms are rarely held, and then in remote and practically inaccessible places. One-half of the power residing in the States is thus to be wrested from them at a single blow, and they will henceforth stand shattered monuments of earlier greatness.

No such change as this was anticipated by the framers of our Federal and State Constitutions. They established the Federal Constitution chiefly for the protection of the whole country against foreign dangers. They gave to it a stronger Executive than they gave to the States, respectively. They established the State Constitutions chiefly for the protection and defence of personal rights. They knew that this Central Government would grow stronger and stronger, and would ultimately become an imperial power. It has realized that expectation, and has become even a Continental Power. Hitherto, the citizen has enjoyed his double safeguard. Why shall one-half of his panoply be now torn away from him? What lawful and proper object of the Federal Government has failed to be obtained by reason of the exercise of jurisdiction by State authorities over officers of the United States? None. Why, then, shall the ancient law and custom be changed? Is there danger that the citizen will be too secure under the double protection of the State Courts and of the Federal Courts? That was not the doctrine of the earlier days, and that is not sound doctrine now.

I demand, in the third place, a reason for this innovation. In reply you urge, first, a precedent. Precedents, in every country, are the stairway of tyrants. What is this precedent? It is a law which protects the public Treasury, by withdrawing from the State Courts certain actions against collectors of the revenue. Who knows, now, without more examination than you allow time for us to make, on what ground, or under what circumstances, or upon what exigency, that single departure from the ancient system was made? I do not know that I should have been in favor of that departure. Nor can you show that the innovation thus made, and which you now plead as a precedent, was necessary. We are always wiser in our judgments in retrospect than in anticipation. I can now see, when the precedent is pleaded to justify a further departure from the ancient system, abundant reasons to regret that the precedent was ever established.

You tell me, in the next place, that there is danger of insubordination—danger that the State Governments will nullify the laws of the Federal Government. This is always the ready plea for Federal usurpations. It is the same ground which the British Government assumed towards British subjects in the American Colonies, when it transported them beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences. I proclaim in your ears here, and I proclaim before my countrymen, that there is no necessity and no shadow of necessity for this great and fearful change. From every tribunal in any State of this Union which renders a final judgment that can affect the rights of any public officer of the United States, there is an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, reserved to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that high tribunal can, merely by its mandate, annul that judgment, and discharge the party from all its consequences. This, and this alone, was the security which your forefathers established to prevent the evils and dangers of insubordination by the State authorities. I proclaim, further, that when the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the people in the several States, to be adopted by them, the chief objection which was urged against it, the objection which was urged with the most zeal, the most energy, and the most effect, was, that the liberties of the citizen would be brought into jeopardy by the extended power of the Federal Judiciary. So strenuously was this objection urged, that the Constitution was not adopted until it was demonstrated, by HAMILTON, JAY, and MADISON, in the Federalist, that the State jurisdiction, which you are now about to strike down, was left to the States, and could never be wrested from them without the act of Congress, which there was no reason to apprehend would ever be passed.

[illegible] is an important transaction. I warn you, Senators, that you are saving this Union at a fearful cost. This is a Republican Government—the first and only one that has ever been widely and permanently successful. Every man in this country, every man in Christendom, who knows anything of the philosophy of Government, knows that this Republic has been thus successful, only by reason of the stability, strength, and greatness, of the individual States. You are saving the Union of those States, by sapping and undermining the columns on which it rests. You reply to all this, that there is a newly developed necessity for this act of Federal aggrandizement. There is no such new necessity whatever. The Courts of the several States have exercised their concurrent jurisdiction over officers and agents of the United States for a period of sixty years, in cases which involved life, liberty, property, commerce, peace, and war, subject to supervision by the supreme tribunals of the Union, and while individual rights have been maintained, the public peace has been everywhere preserved, and the public safety has never received a wound. During all that time, there has never been an agent or apologist of the Federal power, so apprehensive for the public safety as to propose the measure which is now before us. There has never been a time when such a proposition would have been received with favor. There have indeed been discontents, but they have been local and transient. Such discontents are incident to free society everywhere, and they are inevitable here. It is through the working of such discontents that free communities, acting by constitutional means, and within constitutional restraints, work out the reformation of errors, the correction of abuses, and the advancement of society. All that has happened is a change of the scene of these discontents, resulting from a change in the geographical direction which the action of the Federal Government takes. Heretofore the murmurs of discontent came from the South. Now, the breeze which bears them sets in from the North. When the wind blew from a Southern quarter, the rights of the citizen were not safe without the interposition of the State tribunals. Now, when it comes from an opposite point of the compass, a Senator from Connecticut (Mr. TOUCEY) requires Congress to prohibit that interposition, and to arm the Federal Government with new and portentous power.

Mr. President, all this trouble arises out of the Fugitive Slave Law. The transaction in which we are engaged is by no means the first act of a new drama. You began here, in 1793, to extend into the Free States, by the exercise of the Federal power, the war of races—the war of the master against the slave. The Fugitive Slave Law which was then passed became obsolete. Though no great inconvenience was sustained, the pride of the slave-holding power was wounded. In 1850 you passed a new Fugitive Slave Law, and connected it with measures designed to extend the territorial jurisdiction of the United States over new regions, without inhibiting Slavery. You were told at that time, as distinctly as you are told to-night, that your new law could not be executed, and would become obsolete for the same reasons that the old law had become obsolete—that the failure of the old law had resulted, not from its want of stringency, but from its too great stringency. You were told then, as distinctly as you are now told, that your new law, with all its terrors, would fail, because, like the old law, and more than the old law, it lacked the elements to command the consent and approval of the consciences, the sympathies and the judgments of a free people.

The new law, however, was adopted in defiance of our protest, that it was an act of Federal usurpation, that it virtually suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, that it unconstitutionally denied a trial by jury, and that it virtually commanded a judgment of perpetual Slavery to be summarily rendered upon *ex parte* evidence, which the party accused was not allowed to refute in the due and ordinary course of the common law. You adopted new and oppressive penalties in answer to all these remonstrances; and, under threats and alarms for the safety of the Union, the Fugitive Slave bill received the sanction of the Congress of the United States, and became a law. That was the second act. When murmurs and loud complaints arose, and remonstrances came in from every side, you resorted to an old and much abused expedient. You brought all the great political parties in the United States into a coalition and league to maintain this law, and every word and letter of it, unimpaired, and to perpetuate it forever. All your other laws, although they might be beneficent, and protective of human rights and of human liberty, could be changed, but this one unconstitutional law, so derogatory from the rights of human nature, was singled out from among all the rest, and was to be, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, a decree forever.

This was the third act. And where are you now? It is only five years since the Fugitive Slave Law was passed. You have poured out treasure like water to secure its execution. The public police, the revenue service, the army and the navy, have been at your command, and have all been vigorously employed, to aid in enforcing it. And still the Fugitive Slave Law is not executed, and is becoming obsolete. You demand a further and a more stringent law. The Federal Government must be armed with new powers, subversive of public liberty, to enforce the obnoxious statute. The bill before us supplies those new powers. This is the fourth act. It is easy to be seen that it cannot be the final one.

Sir, I look with sorrow, but with no anxiety, upon these things. They will have their end before long in complete discomfiture. I abide the time, and wait for the event. I perform my duty, the only duty which remains for me now, in protesting against the enactment of this law, and in expressing to you my conviction that you are traveling altogether in the wrong direction. If you wish to secure respect to the Federal authorities, to cultivate harmony between the States, to secure universal peace, and to create new bonds of perpetual union, there is only one way before you. Instead of adding new penalties, employing new agencies, and inspiring new terrors, you must go back to the point where your mistaken policy began, and conform your Federal laws to MAGNA CHARTA, to the CONSTITUTION, and to the RIGHTS OF MAN.

Tennessee Lawgiver.

C. W. ELLIOTT, Esq., who delivered the lecture on "TENNESSEE LAWGIVER" on Monday evening, before the New-York Library Association, has determined, we understand, to repeat it in some of our neighboring cities, at the request of several societies. The great interest that attaches to the subject, the pleasing and attractive manner in which it is presented, and the agreeable address of the lecturer, will entitle him to large audiences, which we hope he may get.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN. New-York: [illegible] & Brothers.

This is the worst book of the season. The most unwholesome—the meanest. There is no author's name attached to it. In the circle of our literary acquaintance, we do not know a man who would willingly confess to its authorship; and if we did, we should drop his acquaintance as early as possible. We are surprised that the Brothers LONG,—respectable publishers,—should peril their reputation by suffering their imprint upon its title page.

The intention of the book is to hold up "Fanny Fern" to ridicule—to show that she is a bad woman, and, perhaps, by publishing in it many of her early sketches, to prevent her reaping any additional pecuniary reward from them,—three as contemptible intentions, when a woman is in the case, as any *gentleman* ever conceived. The opening paragraph will prove one of these intentions. Here it is:

"SARAH PAYSON WILLIS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Portland, Maine, July 9, 1811. Through the negligence, doubtless, of the Clerk of the town, it is not recorded that the Sun stood still on the eventful morning, but old journalists tell a legend of the cock's crowing with extraordinary shrillness in honor of this wonderful advent. She is the daughter of Mr. NATHANIEL WILLIS, one of the most industrious and respectable citizens of Boston, now a man well advanced in years. It is scarcely necessary to add that she is sister to Mr. N. P. WILLIS, the brilliant essayist and poet."

A sneer at SARAH PAYSON WILLIS, and a puff of N. P. WILLIS to start with.

No one who acknowledges a particle of respect for the male branch of the WILLIS family, will degrade them by suspecting for a moment that they were the authors or instigators of this volume. Their enemy that did it owes them deep apologies for making a denial of any connection with it, binding upon them.

It is made up of three several portions, but they are all so run together that to get the whole of either, however small, it is necessary to go through the whole book. One part tells what purports to be a true history of Fanny Fern. Another is a compilation of the adverse criticisms that were written upon *Ruth Hall*. Another is a collection of Fanny Fern's earlier sketches, gathered from the *Olive Branch* and other newspapers—the preference evidently being given to those which she is most likely to be ashamed of; those which were too masculine and rough, and least delicate of expression, and too unwomanly to be willingly preserved; yet some of them are exceedingly delicate and tearful, spicy, caustic and memorable; moreover, they are all as familiar as household words. The papers of every State have helped to circulate them, and some will not cease to go the rounds for years yet.

All that is told of Fanny Fern's history might have been put into three pages. We will rehearse it.

SARAH P. WILLIS was born in Portland, Me., July 9, 1811. Her father was Deacon NATHANIEL WILLIS, long time editor of the Boston *Recorder*—a Congregationalist paper—and now the editor of the *Youth's Companion*. SARAH went to Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER'S school at Hartford; also to the Pittsfield and the Londonderry schools. She flirted there some, and studied little. In 1837 she married Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Boston—the son of a physician. He was Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, and a generous and indulgent man. He died in 1846. They had three children. The eldest died, aged 3 years; the other two are living—daughters—and aged (says our "informing" volume) about 10 and 15. She remained only a short time a widow. During her widowhood her father paid out $800 for her support, and her father-in-law, the Doctor, paid $800 more. Her second husband was Mr. FARRINGTON, of Boston, a merchant, a widower, and a father. While his new wife and children were boarding at the Marlboro' House, Mr. F. left for Chicago, and has never returned. A divorce, it is hinted, was soon obtained. She early began to support herself by her contributions to the *Olive Branch*, and then to the *True Flag*. Soon Messrs. DERBY & MILLER offered her $400, or ten cents a copy on every copy printed of a collected volume of her papers. The latter bargain was accepted, and *Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio* brought the widow FARRINGTON several thousand dollars. *Little Ferns* quickly followed, then a second series of *Leaves*, and during the past season *Ruth Hall* was produced.

There, reader, you have all that is new in the book. Hold,—there is some scandal hinted;—to wit, that she paints, and—can it be possible?—that she is older than she was. Then, too, she has an odd way of making herself agreeable to each new comer, and introduces gentlemen by wrong names, as Mr. Brown for Mr. Smith, or Mr. Jenkins for Mr. Jones;—has not many lady acquaintances; always would dress handsomely; and even when her pen was all her living, would have the apartments, where she and her little girls lived, neat, tidy, tasty, and her parlor even sumptuously furnished. Then she writes a very large hand and underscores a great many words, and her editor has to weed out a great many of her hieroglyphics.

That is the whole of the *original* portion of the book. The remainder—except what is made up of the adverse criticisms—consists of stolen "Fern Leaves" that were withered, or soiled, or unsightly, or not yet gathered up by "Fanny." The Preface says, "In giving selections from her *Beauties*—we have infringed on no one's copyright." Perhaps not; but the collector,—we will venture—feels more like a thief than an honest man to-day.

Fanny Fern made a great mistake in writing *Ruth Hall*. To say what she said even of a *brute of a father*, were enough to prejudice the world against any woman. But Fanny Fern's faults she carries in her right hand. She publishes her own accusation, and whoever reads her book recognizes it. She is malicious and revengeful, perhaps, in her book, but *this* book is *mean*—and that none can say of *Ruth Hall*?

It is thought that such notice as we have given this *Life and Beauties* helps sell a volume. That is not our look out. If any one is foolish enough to waste a dollar for it, he shall find it a handsomely printed volume that he can finish at a brief sitting. It is bound prettily in muslin. Upon its back and either side is stamped the picture of a serpent biting a file. We do not think this emblem a fitting one. The serpent is not so graceful and fine a one as is represented, and Fanny is not a file that cannot be stung, though she has rasped some of her heartless enemies badly enough. Another emblem would have been more appropriate—a donkey setting his hard hoof upon a lily that is lopped.

PLAIN AND SOLID GEOMETRY. To which is added Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Mensuration, accompanied with all the necessary Logarithmic and Trigonometric tables. By GEO. R. PERKINS, LL. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is a work from an experienced mathematician and teacher, Professor PERKINS, late of the State Normal School. It will be found to supply an open place among the text books of our high schools and colleges. The Geometrical portion is based on VINCENT'S revised work. The chapters on Spherical Trigonometry are adapted somewhat to simplify that intricate department of mathematical study.

THE ARCHBISHOP; OR, ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By ORVILLA S. BELKNAP. Beautifully illustrated.

Such is the title of a volume for SAM'S special entertainment, which is for sale by HALL & BROTHER at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street. The "beautiful illustrations" consist of several wretched wood engravings. It has passed to its fourth edition.

LINDSAY'S & BLAKISTON have republished, in a fine octavo volume of 460 pages, Major PROCTOR'S *History of the Crusades*. It is illustrated liberally with wood engravings, and the type is large and clear.

LITERATI IN LITIGATION.

THE JUDSON MEMOIRS.

BOOK PUBLISHERS AT LAW.

Interesting Correspondence of Fanny Forrester.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Feb. 27.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Fletcher vs. *Norton*.—This is an action to recover damages for the publication of a libel. The defendant, Charles B. Norton, is a publisher of this City, and is the editor and proprietor of *Norton's Literary Gazette*. The plaintiff, Edward H. Fletcher, is a publisher of this City.

It seems that in the Fall of 1852, a life of the late Dr. Judson, compiled by President Wayland, was published in Boston. The copyright of it was given by him to Mrs. Judson. The price of the work was two dollars. Shortly afterwards, another memoir, a cheaper edition, was announced for publication by Fletcher.

The matter at the time created some excitement in literary circles, and Mr. Norton, in the *Gazette* of the 15th of December, 1853, published the following article:

"WAYLAND'S LIFE OF JUDSON.

"In the last number of this paper we called attention to the above work, commending it to all such as would be interested in the faithfully drawn portrait of a most noble man and devoted missionary. Having since learned that another memoir of Dr. Judson was announced for speedy publication, we wrote to Rev. Dr. Wayland, requesting him to inform us whether this forthcoming volume was authorized by Dr. Judson's family, and whether any papers were likely to exist other than those already made use of. From President Wayland's answer we take the liberty of extracting as follows:

'In reply to your inquiries I have to state that I have no reason to believe that materials of any value exist for a life of Dr. Judson, which I have not seen; and, moreover, that that portion of the materials for a memoir, which has not appeared in the public journals, can have been accessible to no person except myself. No one of the family of Dr. Judson has ever been consulted on the subject of this publication, and neither Mrs. Judson nor her friends have been informed of the name of the author. Under such circumstances I think that such an undertaking can be viewed in no other light, by honorable men, than as an attempt to deprive the widow of Dr. Judson, upon whom two helpless families are dependent of the means of daily sustenance.'

We give prominence to the above, because we do not think any one would willingly act in an unjust manner towards the widow and fatherless."

This is the article on which this action is founded.

This case came on for trial to-day in the Superior Court, before Justice Oakley and a Jury. Messrs. Andrews and Willard appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Bangs and O'Conor for the defendant.

Mr. R. F. Andrews opened for the plaintiff. He said that the libel published by the defendant was one of a very serious character. Each party were publishers. The defendant was the editor and proprietor of the journal entitled *Norton's Literary Gazette*. The paper circulates among booksellers and literary men. The libel published in this journal was calculated seriously to injure the plaintiff, by leading persons not to purchase the work. It is, to be sure, the language of another, but the defendant, in putting it in his paper, made it his own, and so the Court would charge the Jury. He procured it to be written, and then put it in his paper and scattered it broadcast over the land. Dr. Judson was a public man, and his life was a public subject. It was absurd to allow but one memoir of him to be written. Mr. Andrews then gave a short account of the life and services of Dr. Judson, and insisted that it was of such nature as to make him a public character and make it extremely proper for any one to write a biography of him.

Mr. Willard then read the article given above, the publication of which was admitted, and then called

Hiram Dayton, who testified as follows: I am a resident of New-York City; was Fletcher's clerk in 1853; I knew of the publication referred to in the article; it was announced through the daily papers; it was published within a week of the 1st November 1853; the name of the publication was Burmah's Great Missionary; it was published about the middle of March 1854; the preparations for its sale were very extensive, and agencies were established in different fields; I cannot tell the exact number of agents; I should say about 900 in all, but not all at one time.

The plaintiff then rested.

Mr. O'Conor then opened for the defendant.

He expressed surprise that a case so utterly insufficient in any just cause of complaint should ever have been brought into Court. While he had been retained as counsel for the defendant he had expressed the same sentiments, and was prepared to show to the jury that he had the best grounds for such an opinion.

He observed that it rested with him to show whether the truth had not been spoken in this case by the defendant, with good motives and justifiable ends, and he was confident that he could do so to their entire satisfaction.

He proceeded to state the facts connected with Dr. Judson's life and missionary labors, and the needy circumstances of his widow after his death. The publication of a life of Dr. Judson, and all the profits to be derived therefrom, he deemed the peculiar property of the widow, in the hour of her destitution and affliction. Any interference in this just arrangement is stigmatized as mean and illiberal, as the act of a "piratical interloper;" for in most cases the offending party was beyond the reach of the law. The original book might be copy-righted, and yet the imitation might not be sufficiently close to violate the provisions thereof.

It was proper, then, that some remonstrance against so illiberal a course should be presented by some one, and such could not be called a libel. A libel was the publishing of a falsehood; here everything stated by the defendant was true, and could do the plaintiff no harm, unless his conduct was a violation of those rules of morality which should govern mankind.

It had been said that the widow was not in destitute circumstances; he would leave it to the jury to determine whether $500 or $600 per annum, which was all she possessed, would suffice to support her and her orphan children comfortably, without some further assistance.

He contended that she was fairly entitled to all the profits that could be derived from a published memoir of her husband, and alluded to certain letters that had passed between Mrs. Judson and the plaintiff, when it had become known that the latter was preparing an abridgement of Dr. Judson's life, in which the widow, almost on her dying bed, in the most touching terms had entreated him not to do her so great a wrong, in her sickness and poverty, as to publish a work which would interfere with the sale of that in which she was interested. He concluded with an indignant and eloquent protest against that selfish doctrine, which sought to claim the life of a public man as public property, even when the avails of it would preserve the widow and her orphans from destitution.

He then proceeded to read the following:

DEPOSITION OF DR. WAYLAND.

My name is Francis Wayland, age fifty-eight years, occupation, teacher, reside in Providence, R. I.; I do not know Mr. Fletcher; have seen him; Mr. Norton I have known two or three years.

(Witness having examined a printed copy of the extract from his letter, prefixed to the interrogatories, (it is printed above) continues:)

I have examined as requested, and presume this to be a copy from a letter written by me to Mr. Norton; I have no copy of my letter, but think that is the copy; I presume I am the Dr. Wayland mentioned in the extract.

I am the author of a life of the late Dr. Judson. It has been published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston. The title, as near as I can recollect it, is "Memoirs of the Life and Services of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D." It was published last September or October. I am not in the least interested in the sale thereof, nor do I receive any part of the profits thereof. The copyright belongs to Mrs. Emily C. Judson. In accordance with my desire, the same was taken in the name and for the benefit of Mrs. Emily C. Judson.

The work was compiled and prepared by me from material furnished to me by the concurrent consent and desire of Mrs. Judson and the family of the late Dr. Judson. Mrs. Emily C. Judson rendered me important assistance in the work of preparation. The work was compiled from letters in missionary journals; from private letters and papers of the late Dr. Judson; from private reminiscences of Mrs. Emily C. Judson; from material furnished by the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. I received such information from Mrs. Judson, various friends and correspondents of Dr. Judson; from Rev. Dr. Bright and Dr. Andrews, Secretaries of the above named Societies; the papers have since been returned to their respective owners; I presume so; those that were sent to me I returned to the sources from which I received them; I do not know of any one who has any materials other than those used by me; and from the great exertions made by me and Mrs. Judson to obtain all the existing materials for such a work, I think that no important materials exist except those used by me.

The above named Baptist Union also made exertions to obtain for me all possible information on that subject. I cannot tell the value of materials I have not seen and which I do not believe to exist. A considerable portion of the materials used by me had appeared in the public journals. I do not believe that any materials of importance had appeared in any public journals or existed, besides those used by me in the compilation of this memoir.

Excepting those materials which have appeared in the public journals, I have no reason to suppose that any other person has had access to the materials used by me. The private papers of Dr. Judson, communicated to me by Mrs. Judson, her own reminiscences, could have been seen by no person but myself. The materials furnished by the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, could only be furnished by vote of the Boards respectively.

I have not been consulted on the subject of any life of Dr. Judson, beside my own; and from Mrs. Judson I learn that neither she nor any of the family have been consulted in relation to any other work on the same subject; excepting that Mrs. Judson, her friends and the publishers had consulted with me in relation to the pecuniary manner of publishing an abridged edition of the same work for her benefit. Neither Mrs. Judson nor her friends have, to my knowledge, been informed of the name of the author of any work, other than the one written by me upon the subject alluded to.

I know Emily C. Judson; she resides in Madison County; home at New-York; I am informed that she is in consumption, and just they placed a few months that she may live until May next; I am informed and believe that her mother has quite limited, and that also persons beside herself are dependent upon her for support, excepting the eldest daughter of Dr. Judson, who at present is engaged in teaching in a private family; the situation of the family in December, last, was substantially as above stated; my means of information were communications from Mrs. Judson herself.

I do not know anything about the business of said Fletcher, except what I see in the newspapers; I have seen such a work purporting to be published by him, but have never examined it; I should suppose the sale of such a work would, to some extent, but to what extent I am unable to say, interfere with the sale of the work written by me; I cannot state the motive or purpose with which said Fletcher's book was published. Not having examined the book I am not willing to criticise it; I never read a page of it; I have nothing further to state of advantage to the defendant in this suit.

In answer to the cross-interrogatories, he said:

I never had a word with the defendant on the subject of holding him harmless from all damage he might sustain in consequence of publishing the extract from my letter, or gave him any assurance in relation thereto. I wrote the extract alluded to for the information of the defendant, who published it on his own responsibility.

The defendant has not informed me by whom the other memoir of Dr. Judson was to be published. I learned it through the papers, and have had no communications with the defendant upon the subject, excepting when he requested me to write him upon the subject, and upon that request I wrote the said extract. At that time our conversation went on on the assumption that the book was to be published by Mr. Fletcher in accordance with his announcement in the newspapers made some weeks before that time. This letter I wrote at Mr. Norton's request, and for his information alluded to the forthcoming book to be published by Mr. Fletcher.

Upon being asked if any materials of any value for a life of Dr. Judson, that he had not seen, were in existence, he answered:

I refer to my direct examination for an answer, as I cannot state any more fully my means of information.

Upon being asked to state if that was not merely a matter of opinion with him, and whether he had examined all the public prints to see whether such was the fact; or by what means he knew such to be the fact; and also to state if the statement made by him that that portion of the materials for a memoir which has not appeared in the public prints can have been accessible to no person except himself, was not a matter of opinion with him, and whether he knew such to be the fact, and by what means, he answers:

All but the last clause of question requires no answer, as will be seen by reference to my previous answers. In relation to the last clause, I answer, that it is a conviction founded on the facts already stated.

My means of information are from Mrs. Judson herself, with whom I was in constant communication so long as she was able to write.

I derive my information from Mrs. Judson herself—one of the family is supporting herself by teaching as before stated.

I have been told by Mrs. Judson that she had made arrangements for the publication of said work in England; of my own knowledge I know nothing about the matter inquired of. I presume for her own benefit, if any copyright or other arrangements have been effected; as to the rest of the question, I know nothing.

To the 9th cross-interrogatory:

I do not know the number of volumes sold or the amount received by Mrs. Judson, in regard to the per centage. The offer of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. was 25 per cent. on the retail price of the book. Dr. Bright and I advised her to accept it, and soon after they commenced the publication.

I wish to correct my answer to one of the direct interrogatories, and say that I do believe that no other writer than myself has had access to the materials used by me, excepting those then excepted, for the reasons thus stated as to the persons and societies in whose possessions these materials were.

The deposition of Moses D. Phillips, of the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., who published President Wayland's Life of Judson, was then read in evidence, from which it appeared that the publication of Fletcher's work had interfered with Dr. Wayland's somewhat. It also appeared, that previous to the publication of the alleged libel the firm had paid Mrs. Judson, on account of the work, $10,500; that Mrs. Judson had been preparing another life of Dr. Judson, but had been prevented from completing it by ill-health.

Mr. O'Conor then offered in evidence the deposition of Edward Bright, Jr., one of the Secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Union, stating that Mr. Bright was in Court, and that he should probably examine him during the trial.

Mr. Willard, counsel for the plaintiff, objected that when the witness was in Court the party was bound to call him. His deposition was not admissible.

The Chief Justice suggested, that if this were the rule, it would make it necessary for a party offering to read a deposition, to prove that the witness was absent. A practice not in use, and not required by the statute.

Mr. Willard—But if your Honor please, it is admitted that the witness is here.

Mr. O'Conor—Oh, well, then, we won't admit it; you can prove it.

Mr. Willard—Well, then, I will put my learned friend on the stand and examine him.

Mr. O'Conor—I don't know anything about it—I never saw the witness till to-day; I am not acquainted with him.

The Chief Justice—I shall admit the deposition, subject to ex

[illegible] Christmas [illegible] Judson, [illegible] Hamilton, [illegible] Fletcher, [illegible] Christmas [illegible] Fletcher [illegible] Judson [illegible] Fletcher [illegible] Fletcher [illegible] Judson [illegible] Fletcher [illegible] Fletcher [illegible] Fletcher

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to their facts must be accompanied by the author's name, and for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

Rejected communications to return, a correspondent that may be sent, if requested.

Monthly correspondence, containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Congressional.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill to reduce and modify rates of postage was passed. One section of the bill requires the prepayment of letters, by stamps, after the first of January, 1856; and another provides for the registration of valuable letters. The bill in relation to the Collins Line of Steamers was discussed for eight hours; several amendments were offered and rejected, and without taking action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Navy and Fortification Appropriation bills were passed. Mr. WALBRIDGE made a long speech on the subject of our maritime rights as a neutral power, which we publish this morning, and which will repay perusal. A wrangle about Slavery in the Territories, and everywhere else, wound up the proceedings.

The Usurpations of Slavery.

The growing confidence of the Free States in the ability and inclination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to defend their rights on all needful occasions, and to fully expose, and, if possible, prevent the encroachments of Slavery, has placed him most prominent in the front rank of Northern Statesmen. This position renders his speech delivered in the Senate on the 23d of February, on the bill to protect officers of the United States, and published in full in the TIMES of this morning, of much interest and value, aside from its intrinsic merits, which are great. This speech is spoken of by his fellow Senators as his best effort. It is certainly worthy of the man and the occasion. The introductory remarks upon the peculiarity of the appearance of the Senate Chamber on the night on which the bill was debated; on the excitement and the incidents, so like those that heralded the passage of the Fugitive Slave act, and attended the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, are beautiful, and fitting what follows. He had refrained from taking part in the debate until near its close, that the Nation might learn who it is, and who it is not, that disturbs the public harmony, and breaks the public peace by the agitation of Slavery in the Congress Halls. And even near the close he would not speak so much in the form of an argument as in protest, for the indications were strong that the fate of the bill had been decided, and that any argument would be of no avail. The bill, however obscure its language, was designed for the protection of officers of the United States engaged in executing the Fugitive Slave LAW, and on that account mainly it took precedence of one he had endeavored to introduce, for the erection of a bronze monument which should illustrate the life and the death of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and commemorate the immortal names of the Signers of the Declaration of American Independence. The preference of the Senate he considered ominous. The Senate of the United States would erect no monument to the memory of JEFFERSON, who declared that, in the unequal contest between Slavery and Freedom, the Almighty had no attribute which could take part with the oppressor, but it would promptly comply with a demand for another bulwark around the institution of Slavery. Further on in his remarks, the Senator expressed his opinions freely and clearly upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and the evils which have followed as a consequence of its enactment. The wrong done by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise is again exposed, and some of its results brought unpleasantly to the minds of those who were instrumental in the accomplishment of that act. And, finally, the passage of the bill for the protection of officers engaged in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law is shown to be unnecessary, and intended only for the irritation of the friends of Freedom. The speech is an extraordinary production, and should, as it will be, read by all who are interested in National affairs. Since CLAY and WEBSTER passed away, speeches of such high character are but seldom sent to us from Washington.

The New Police Bill.

The whole Police force of the City, all of the lower order of politicians, all who are, who have been or mean to be, Health Wardens, Street Inspectors, or in any way connected with the Police Department, are swaying to and fro, as touching the Police bill now before the Legislature. Almost all of these people have a decided opinion on the subject, but the old party lines do not indicate the position in which any particular party or person is to be found on it. It is a bill that would not seriously affect us all, and the tax-payers may very profitably keep an eye on it.

Of those that object to it, some object only as opposed to any change at present,—saying that all we now need is rest from all changes. Others say that the interposition between the Mayor and Police of a set of Commissioners, to be elected after this year by the people, to try offending policemen, violates every sound principle of policy, and is admirably calculated to corrupt still further the ballot-box. Others say the Mayor is and should be the head of the Police, and that if Mayor Wood had not insisted upon just that point, instead of being the five Mayor and most praiseworthy Executive officer that he is, he would have been countered by this time, in spite of all intentions, among the *dead* Mayors that have lately occupied our highest Municipal Officer's Chair, and prattled upon occasions of State with stupid dignity and utter impotence for good or evil. Another class reckon up the cost, and say if the bill passes we shall be saddled with an additional $30,000 a year at the least, for which we shall receive no consideration.

On the other hand, the bill *abolishes* the *necessity* for the appointment of Street Inspectors or Health Wardens—unfortunately, it does not abolish their offices. If it becomes a law, every such officer should cease to hold office another day—then the money argument would be answered; for the bill proposes four Police Commissioners, at a salary of $3,000 per year—the Mayor, who is to be a fifth Commissioner, having no salary additional to his salary as Mayor: the total, then, of cost created is $12,000. But the Street Inspectors and Health Wardens—who *ought* to be abolished under the bill—receive from the City Treasury an aggregate of $30,800, leaving a balance in favor of the new arrangement of $18,800. But said Inspectors and Wardens would not be abolished; and therein lies one of the advantages of the bill. It creates openings for promising and hard-working politicians to fill—a point to be appreciated in these hard times. It rids the City of the present Chief of Police—the highest ambition of not a few who have nursed a grudge against him for years; and it is a change—it brings forth something new, which New-Yorkers always recognize as a rare excellence. So it will be seen that, like most other projects of the politicians, it is not a thing that has but one side to it.

The Judson Memoirs.

Two Publishers in this City are engaged in a suit at law, in relation to the publication of the Memoirs of Rev. ADONIRAM JUDSON. It is well known that Dr. JUDSON's widow, (formerly Miss EMILY CHUBBUCK—"FANNY FORRESTER,") returned to this country after her husband's decease, having in charge a large family of children,—partly her own and partly her husband's by former marriages. With these children dependent upon her, Mrs. JUDSON became straitened in her means of support; and in order to render her the assistance which she required, the preparation of a Memoir of Dr. JUDSON for the Press was undertaken by Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, President of Brown University. It was believed that the high degree of popularity enjoyed by Dr. JUDSON, during his lifetime, would insure a profitable sale for the complete Memoir which it was in the power of Mrs. JUDSON to furnish. The necessary material was furnished to Dr. WAYLAND, and the book was published in Boston by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. Subsequently, an abridged edition was published in this City by Mr. EDWARD H. FLETCHER, under the title of "Burmah's Great Missionary."

The parties to the present suit are EDWARD H. FLETCHER and CHARLES B. NORTON. Mr. NORTON is proprietor and publisher of a journal issued in this City, under the title of *Norton's Literary Gazette*, in the columns of which appeared some remarks animadverting upon the course of Mr. FLETCHER, in a manner which that gentleman construes into a libel, and upon which he brings suit. The article contained an extract of a letter from Dr. WAYLAND, stating that no materials for a Life of Dr. JUDSON had been furnished by Mrs. JUDSON to any person except Dr. W. himself. An imputation upon the motives of the New-York publisher was also embodied in this letter; and this constitutes a portion of the alleged libel. Damages are claimed by the plaintiff in the sum of $5,000. The case is still on.

The deposition of Dr. WAYLAND, which we publish in company with other proceedings, is a model of condensation and a refreshing specimen of modesty. The Venerable President, styling himself a "teacher," gives a succinct statement of facts. We devote considerable space to the publication of a full report, on account of the peculiar nature of the points at issue. It appears that not merely the legal question of an Editor's liability is to be tested, but the rights of Publishers are involved to a serious extent. Abridgments of popular works are so plentiful that the inquiry as to the rights of the Trade becomes interesting and important.

Patriotic Funds.

Probably some of our readers have thought that the patriotic funds, of which the English and Canadian papers have said so much of late, are new things under the sun and peculiar to the ingenious benevolence of the latter half of the Nineteenth Century. But this is a great mistake.

In a copy of the Bombay *Courier*, dated Sept. 29, 1804, we find published, by order of the Government, a series of resolutions adopted at Lloyd's Coffee-House, London, couched in terms of the most patriotic modern beggary. It is just half a century since England sent around her begging-box for the benefit of the "widows and orphans" manufactured for her "honor and glory." There was then, as now, a "PATRIOTIC FUND." It must certainly be "gratifying to the pride of every Briton," that such beggary is no new thing to the nation, and, therefore, not discreditable. The soldier, especially, must feel grateful beyond measure, when he reflects upon the tremendous exertion his Government has always made, going about the world collecting charity for the relief of its beggared families; and still more so when he knows that if he is brought to the hospital, his watchful Government will deduct from him while there, *seven cents* a day of his pay, in lieu of his rations. Of course he expected all this, and on the strength of the glorious prospect he has allowed himself to be mangled. But the Queen some time ago wrote with her own royal hand a letter of thanks and congratulation to her army. What enthusiasm must the soldier have experienced, when he rose in the morning, drenched, from his filthy slough bed, to know that such a letter had come. The Russian barbarism refuses to send about to ask alms for the families of *his* soldiers, but takes them under the protection of the Empire, and makes them its children.

To touch the hearts of the allies and the sympathetic, all, regardless of time or place of the resolutions. They were adopted, remember, in 1804:

Resolved, That in a conjuncture when the vital interests of our country, when the peculiar blessings which, under our beloved Sovereign and happy Constitution, endear our social state, are involved in the issue of the present contest; when we are menaced by an enemy, whose haughty presumption is grounded only on the present unfortunate position of the Continental Powers; and when we seem to be placed, for the moment, as the last barrier against the total subjugation of Europe by the overbearing influence of France; it behooves us to meet our situation as men, as freemen, but, above all, as Britons. On this alone, with the Divine aid, depends our exemption from the yoke of Gallic despotism; on this alone depends, under the same protecting power, whether this Empire shall remain, what it has for ages been, the strenuous supporter of religion and morals, the asserter of its own, and the guardian of the liberties of mankind, the nurse of industry, the protector of the arts and sciences, the example and admiration of the world; or whether it shall become an obsequious tributary, an enslaved, a plundered and degraded department of a foreign nation.

Resolved, That, to give more effect and energy to the measures adopted by Government for the defence of our liberties, our lives and property; to add weight to those personal exertions, we are all readily disposed to contribute; it behooves us to hold out every encouragement to our fellow-subjects, who may be in any way instrumental in repelling or annoying our implacable foe, and to prove to them that we are ready to drain both our purses and our veins in the great cause which imperiously calls on us to unite the duties of loyalty and patriotism with the strongest efforts of zealous exertions.

Resolved, That, to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land, it is expedient to raise, by the patriotism of the community at large, a suitable fund for their comfort and relief; for the purpose of assuaging the anguish of their wounds; of palliating in some degree the more weighty misfortune of the loss of limbs; of alleviating the distresses of the widow and orphan; of smoothing the brow of sorrow for the fall of dearest relatives—the props of unhappy indigence, or helpless age; and of giving pecuniary rewards, or honorable badges of distinction, for successful exertions of valor or merit.

These resolutions were republished by order of the Government in the East Indies, as, doubtless, everywhere else that the earth had any English soil to look up to the sun, or there were English subjects to be taxed for charity. The fathers were no less patriotic than are the sons. Government was no less ingenious then than now in shirking the bills presentable for "glory won" upon the patient people.

The recent pugilistic encounter on Broadway has resulted in nothing more serious than a few broken limbs and ugly shot-wounds. POOLE, the assaulted party, who appears to have acted throughout with marked forbearance, is in a fair way of recovery, and all his assailants, except one, are on bail or in prison. The occurrences of Sunday were a repetition of similar scenes, enacted by the same party of rowdies, a few weeks since. In both instances there has been a narrow escape from sacrifice of life. It is understood that the two principals in the disturbance of Sunday are to be tried in March, upon the indictment pending against them in reference to the previous assault. If their guilt is clearly proved, their punishment should be severe enough to serve as a check in the future.

Musical.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—There was a large gathering here last evening, on the occasion of the concert for the Hebrew Benevolent Societies, the large saloon being entirely crowded. The programme was attractive, no doubt, but beyond this the charitable object of the entertainment influenced the Israelite portion of our community and others who are ever ready to give their mite for a charitable object. In consequence of "indisposition," Mrs. STUART and Mme. CONSTANT were unable to appear. Little ADELINA PATTI was engaged in the emergency, and delighted the audience with her soft, pure voice. Signor BERNARDI sang several pieces. His fine, manly voice is heard to best advantage in the Concert room. Instrumentally there was piano and violin playing—perhaps a little too much of the former. The performers were Messrs. BASSFORD, WELS and SANDERSON on the piano, and Signor RAPETTI on the violin. The first gentleman performed GOTTSCHALK's clever concert overture, *La Chasse*, and with Mr. WELS assisted in two duets—one written by himself. The performance, although a little nervous, was excellent. Mr. WELS is favorably known as a composer, and will acquire additional popularity in the concert-room. Mr. SANDERSON—a young *débutant*—played MEYERBEER's *Marche Sacré*, and as a reward for its performance received the unusual honor of a double *encore*.

The concert gave general satisfaction, and will materially aid the object for which it was given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night, DONIZETTI's "Favorita" will be given. *Leonora* by Signorina VESTVALI, (an addition to the company;) *Fernando* by Signor LORINI, and *Alfonso* by Signor BADIALI.

On Saturday there will be an extra night; on which occasion ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater" will be performed. Selections will also be given from "Moses in Egitto" and "Le Prophete." The programme is admirable, and will undoubtedly attract a large audience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. DAVENPORT appears to-night in a new play, written for him by the author of "Civilization," called the "Egyptian."

New Music.

We have recived from Messrs. W. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, the following pieces of music:

"The Monastery Bell," nocturne by L. WELY.
"Yes, let me like a soldier fall," by WALLACE.
"The Dawn Waltz," by H. LORIEL.
"The Invitation à la Valse," by WEBER.

The above publications are well know to the musical public, and have been received by Messrs. HALL to supply deficiencies in their catalogue. In consequence of the hostility of the trade, who persist in charging twice as much as Messrs. HALL, the latter gentlemen are under the necessity of reprinting every piece of music, in order that they may sell at the reduced price. The difference between the old and new prices is something startling.

☞ A puff of a dentist formerly of this city is going the rounds, to the effect that on occasion of a late presentation of Americans at the Tuileries, the Emperor of France recognized said dentist as the man who pulled a tooth for him in New York, nearly twenty years ago. A correspondent, who professes to know the dental history of LOUIS NAPOLEON in this country, writes us that the only teeth extracted from the head of the *illustrious* exile during his sojourn in this country, were drawn from him by virtue of an instrument commonly known as a poker,—at that time in the hands of an abandoned female whose character and history are familiar to the police authorities of New York. How our correspondent knows, he does not say.

Death of Judge Edwards.

We regret to learn that Hon. HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, died yesterday at his residence in Fourth-street, after a long illness. His age was 66 years.

☞ JOHN J. RIDDICK, Esq., is confined to his residence by indisposition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Observatory—No. IV.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1855.

The pressure of political and legislative intelligence has prevented me from following up my letters upon the National Astronomical Observatory, as rapidly as might have been desirable. But, without wasting time in apologies, I will at once resume the subject where I last left it. We have already delayed long in this "west room," that no time is left us for describing some of the ingenious contrivances connected with the telegraphic arrangements, such as the mechanism by which the clock is made to wind up the wheel-work of the register, or the key, by means of which the observer, though in a distant room, can set in motion this wheel-work, or stop it at pleasure. But we must hasten on. Leaving this room we pass across the main building and enter the east wing.

Passing around the immense stone pier, which fronts us upon entering, and which, they tell us, is nine feet high, six feet wide, and three feet thick, we find suspended against its eastern surface a large circle with a telescope attached. This instrument is called the "Mural Circle," receiving its name from the *wall* of stone upon which it is mounted. The telescope presents nothing peculiar. We see that it consists of a plain brass tube, furnished with the usual glasses; and we learn that it is about five feet in length, and a little over four inches in diameter. It is securely fastened to the circle at the centre and at either end, both telescope and circle revolving together upon the same axis. Let us look at the circle more particularly. It is of bell metal, five feet in diameter, and consists of a rim, or tire, two inches wide and half an inch thick, united to a central portion by twelve spokes or radii, the whole being cast in one piece, to insure firmness and mutual stability of parts.

Upon the edge of the circle is inlaid a narrow strip of gold; and, looking at this closely, we perceive that a series of most beautifully fine lines are cut across it, dividing the whole circumference of the circle into equal parts. The distance between any two consecutive of these divisions is five minutes of a degree, so that there are twelve lines to each degree, and four thousand three hundred and twenty lines in all. A narrow strip of platina is also inserted near to the band of gold; and upon it cut the numbers designating each degree upon the are circle.

It is necessary always to use some precious metal for these purposes of division or numbering, in order to prevent obliteration by oxidsing, when so constantly exposed to atmospheric influences. Silver is most commonly used; but that is not proof against every evil influence, as a little experience has shown. When some of the instruments were first mounted, a cement was used containing a portion of sulphur; and it came to pass that an evolution of gas was produced, which blackened entirely all the silver rims around; and had not the divisions been deeply cut, there would have been great risk of injury or destruction to them in the cleansing.

The pier is so placed that the surface against which hangs the instrument is as nearly as possible in the plane of the meridian; and the instrument itself is then accurately adjusted, so that the telescope revolves exactly in this plane. The object of the mural circle is, the exact measurement of the altitudes of heavenly bodies, as they pass the meridian. The principle according to which this is done, is the following: A pointer, or index, is firmly attached to the pier, with its point almost touching the division-lines of the circle, and the telescope being directed to the star, the number of degrees and minutes indicated by the index is noted; then, directing the telescope to the horizon, the degrees and minutes are again noted, and the difference between the two notings, or "circle-readings," as they are called, is of course equal to the distance of the star above the horizon, *i. e.* to its altitude.

By taking always the nearest division-line indicated by the pointer, we can measure this altitude within five minutes of a degree, a space equal to one-sixth of the sun's diameter. But the demands of Astronomy go far beyond this, and require of us the altitude—not to minutes only, but to fractions of a second. Let us see how this degree of accuracy is attained. We find, on examination, that the pointer used with the mural circle, is not a simple index, but consists of an elaborately wrought compound microscope, fastened very firmly to the stone pier, and directed towards the gold band on which the divisions are cut. Looking into the microscope, we see the division-marks and the spaces between them highly magnified; so that not more than three or four are visible at once. But we see, also, that in addition to these marks, which are horizontal and parallel to each other, there are two other very fine lines crossing each other at an acute angle. We learn further, that there is a very fine screw entering the microscope, which, being turned by the fingers, causes these cross lines to move up or down, from one division to another. Upon the head of the screw, which is made large, and covered with a rim of silver, are sixty divisions, plainly cut and numbered by tens, *i. e.* 0, 10, 20, &c. The screw is so made that it requires exactly five revolutions to carry the cross-lines from one division-mark of the circle to another—these marks being five minutes apart, one revolution of the screw will, of course, measure one minute; and there being sixty divisions upon the screw-head, each division measures one second. As we turn the screw, therefore, carrying the cross-lines from one division towards another, second after second may be "read off," until the next mark is reached.

Now let us direct the telescope to a star, seeking the *exact* altitude. A horizontal thread is placed in the field of the telescope, precisely as was a vertical one in the telescope of the "transit instrument." But now instead of noting the time when the star crosses the thread, we place the telescope so that the star shall move along the thread like a small pearl upon a very fine string. This being accomplished we look again into the microscope. If there happen to be a division-mark of the circle exactly under the centre of the microscope, we know that the "circle-reading" is exactly five, ten, fifteen or other multiple of five minutes from the nearest preceding degree whose number we find on the platina band. Thus if the nearest preceding degree be 20° and the division mark exactly under the microscope be the fifth or the ninth from the beginning of the degree, we say that the circle reading is 20° 25′ in the one case, or 20° 45′ in the other. It most commonly happens, however, that the division mark of the circle does not fall exactly under the microscope's centre; whereupon we turn the screw and move the cross-lines from the centre until they reach the division mark, then notice how many times the screw is turned through a whole revolution, and notice also the number of the division upon the head of the screw; the former tells us by how many minutes, the latter by how many additional seconds the centre of the microscope is distant from the division-mark. These added to the even five minutes belonging to that division-mark, give us the exact circle-reading.

Thus in the first case just given, suppose the mark had been distant from the centre so far that it required three whole revolutions of the screw to bring the cross-lines to it, and that, in addition, the screw-head showed 42; then the true circle-reading instead of 20° 25′ would be 20° 28′ 42″. The same process is now repeated for the horizon, and if we now find that the circle-reading for this direction is 0°, the altitude of the star is equal to the difference between 20° and 20° 28′ 42″, that is to 19° 31′ 18″.

But we have not yet the whole story. Looking again at the instrument, we find that instead of only one microscope there are six placed at equal intervals around the circle, exactly 60° apart; and we learn that the astronomer's fundamental principle that no human work is perfect, has driven him to this addition of expense and of labor in observing. Were the circle perfectly round and were each division-mark upon its rim perfectly in its place; were the microscope absolutely free from error, and were the observer himself capable of judging unerringly of the true indications of the instrument, one microscope would suffice; but taking things as they are, we must have more, and are by no means always sure even then. If the circle be perfect in itself, but not perfectly joined to the axis, so that its centre does not coincide exactly with that of the latter, the error thence arising may be entirely corrected by using two microscopes placed opposite each other, *i. e.*, 180° apart;—some errors of form in the circle may be corrected by using three, four or six microscopes, while the accidental errors of division or of "reading-off," are also much reduced by increasing the number of readings. A most rigorous examination of the circle before us has shown that by using the mean of the six microscope-readings, we attain an unusual degree of accuracy, unusual not merely to unaccustomed minds, but even to that almost hypercritical genius, the practical astronomer.

But all this accuracy in determining the exact direction of the star would be of no avail, could we not also determine with equal exactness the *starting-point* on the circle. Of what consequence would it be to learn the exact fraction of a second corresponding to the star's direction, if we were unable to find the place of the horizon within less than a minute? We cannot see the thing meant by *horizon*; we only see the edge of the mountains, land or water that limits our view of the sky; and to this we give the name more correctly belonging to an ideal plain surface, perfectly *horizontal*, and dividing the whole heavens into two equal parts—the visible and the invisible. Could we now, by any means, place the telescope of the mural circle so that it would be truly horizontal, there would be no further difficulty in finding our starting-point; but this we cannot do. A spirit-level would enable us to get pretty near to the right direction; but the difficulties in the way of exactness are practically insurmountable. But, if we cannot get the horizontal direction, we can obtain with almost perfect certainty the vertical direction; and this has long been the practice of astronomers. We know that the plumb-line hangs truly vertical, and by suspending a delicately constructed one near the instrument, observers were accustomed to obtain the desired direction from this. Knowing the "reading" of the circle which corresponded to the "zenith point," or the point of the heavens directly over head, they measured thence the distance of the star, and called it the "zenith distance." As the horizon is always 90° from the zenith, the altitude of the star is of course obtained by subtracting the zenith-distance from 90°. Modern times have witnessed a new method of obtaining the "zenith-point" on the circle, as much superior to the old methods, as is the registering of transits by telegraph superior to the old way of observing by ear. A basin of quicksilver is placed directly under the centre of the instrument, and the telescope is turned so as to look downwards into it. A small reflector is placed just above the horizontal thread in the telescope, and contrived so as to throw down through the tube, to the bright surface of the quicksilver, a ray of strong light from a lamp near by. The observer looking into the telescope, sees this light reflected up again, and with it an image of the horizontal thread. Now he moves the telescope, circle and all, very carefully, until this image reflected up coincides exactly with the thread itself, which he can see equally distinct with the image. Who shall say then that his telescope is not truly vertical? He "reads off" the six microscopes, and finds the point corresponding to the exactly opposite direction from the zenith, and then adding 180° to this, he has the zenith-point, whence he obtains the star's zenith distance.

An "observation," then, with this instrument, consists essentially of two distinct operations—the finding of the star's direction and that of the zenith. But this is not the whole of the story. No matter how carefully the observation shall have been made, or how satisfactorily to the astronomer himself, if he repeat the same on the next evening, he will find that the two results do not agree exactly; and sometimes the differences are such as to surprise him by their magnitude, and that, too, when his own convictions of the accuracy of his work would have led him to predict perfect harmony. Whence, then, arises this discordance? The causes of error may be divided into three classes—those due to the instrument, to the atmosphere, and to the observer himself. The first class includes all the defects of the mechanical construction, such as errors of form of the circle, or of position of the division-marks upon it, and numberless imperfections, many of which may be measured and allowed for, while others still exist, eluding all pursuit, and vitiating every result obtained from the instrument. Many artifices known to the practical astronomer will enable him to avoid one and another of these, to compensate or to diminish their effect; but when his best is done, errors still remain. The errors of the second class are not capable of control, and can only be avoided. The existence of currents of air of different temperatures is extremely prejudicial to the observations, by rendering the star, as seen in the telescope, unsteady and blurred. The effect is precisely of the same kind as that produced by any heated surface, as of a stove, where, as every one knows, it is impossible, looking past the stove, to see with distinctness an object beyond it.

The effects are, of course, much smaller in the atmosphere; but magnified by the whole power of the telescope, are yet so injurious as sometimes to render it impossible to see the star with any distinctness at all. The changes of temperature in the instrument belong also to this class. The pier expands or contracts with every change: so do the circle and the telescope; so do the microscopes; and the worst of it is, that they do not all change alike or in the same proportion. The pier is of sandstone, the circle of bell-metal, the telescope of brass, and the differences of expansion, affecting the relative position of the parts, affect the information they give to the astronomer. But we have here a beautiful instance of the case where such errors, following a known law, may be entirely corrected. It has been found possible with this instrument to predict, from the state of the thermometers placed around the pier and circle, by how much the different parts have changed their relative position, and by how much the indications are to be corrected on account of this change. The errors peculiar to the observer follow no law whatever—they depend mainly upon physiological causes—the state of his health or of his intellect at the time. Often he is himself unconscious of any deviation from the true healthy condition; at other times he knows it and wisely abstains from work. Against all these combined errors has the astronomer to contend; and it is their effect that he sees in that want of agreement between the observations of the same star on successive nights.

But this communication is already long, and I bring it abruptly to a close. S.

Hon. Charles Sumner.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., announced in the Tabernacle last evening, prior to the commencement of Mr. GARRISON's lecture, that arrangements had been made by which an additional lecture would be given under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society, at an early day, by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. The time would be duly announced.

☞ Hard Times and the increased pay of soldiers, have had the effect of greatly increasing the number of United States recruits on Governor's Island the past few months.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1855.

The special order in the House, this morning, was the bill to break up and remove the Quarantine establishment from Staten Island. It was warmly and obstinately advocated by Mr. JOHN F. RAYMOND, of Richmond, who displayed great skill and earnestness in presenting the reasons why the bill should be passed. The measure was opposed by Messrs. COLEMAN, LEWIS and others. Progress was reported on the bill.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the bill to prohibit banks of deposit from acting as banks of savings, and the bill to convey, or to the Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company certain bonds guaranteed to them by their charter, but which the Comptroller could not find to give them. Progress was reported on both.

The Clerk reported 537 bills on the General Orders, whereafter the House resolved to hold an afternoon session from this time forward.

In the Senate the Panama Railroad bill was up in the Committee of the Whole, and finally ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The tenure of Church property and the detention of witnesses, made up the topics for debate during the remainder of the session.

Senator HITCHCOCK gave notice of a bill to repeal chapter 172 of the laws of 1850, entitled "An act to prohibit Corporations from interposing the defence of usury in any action.

FIXING THE GRADES OF RAILROADS.

Senator LANSING introduced a bill authorizing a change of grade of railroads in certain cases. It provides that whenever the grade of any railroad shall be changed under the direction of the Canal Commissioners, at any point where such road crosses, or shall cross any canal or canal feeder, it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Company owning such railroad, to alter the grade of such road on each or either side of the place where such change shall have been so made by order of the Canal Commissioners, for such distance and in such manner as the said Directors may deem necessary; and the Directors of any Railroad Company shall also be authorized at any time to change the grade of any part of their road in such manner as they may deem necessary to avoid accidents and to facilitate the use of such road.

JERSEY WON'T AGREE.

During the debate in the House on the Quarantine bill, a dispatch was received by Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN, from Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, stating that the people of his State would under no circumstances consent to the location of the quarantine and hospital within her borders.

THE TAX BILL SIGNED.

I am glad to announce that Governor CLARK has signed the bill to assess the property of nonresidents, and therefore, it is now a law. It will add at least $600,000, and I think $700,000, to the yearly income of the City of New-York alone, and some millions to the State coffers. Senator SPENCER, for the perseverance and energy with which he has carried through this measure, is entitled to great credit. J. B. S.

Governor Winthrop—Drinking Healths.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Turning over COTTON MATHER's *Magnalia*, I lighted upon the following passage in the life of Gov. WINTHROP, which struck me as having some bearing on the question, just now agitated, of Prohibitory laws:

"There was one civil custom used *in* (and in few *but*) the English nation, which this gentleman (Gov. W.) did endeavor to abolish in this country, and that was *the usage of drinking to one another*. For although by drinking to one another, no more is meant than an act of courtesy, when one going to drink does invite another to do so too, for the same ends with himself; nevertheless the Governor (not altogether unlike to CLEOMENES, of whom it is reported by PLUTARCH he never urged the unwilling to drink,) considered the *impertinency* and *insignificancy* of this usage as to any of *those ends* that are usually pretended for it; and that it indeed ordinarily served for *no ends* at all, but only to provoke persons unto *unreasonable* and perhaps *unreasonable* drinking, and at last produce that abominable *health drinking* which the fathers of old so severely rebuked in the Pagans. Wherefore, in his own most hospitable house he left it off; not out of any silly or stingy fancy, but merely by his *example* a greater temperance, with liberty of drinking, might be recommended, and sundry inconveniences of drinking avoided. And his example began to be much followed by the sober people in this country until an order of Court came to be made against that ceremony in drinking, and *then* the *old wont violently returned* with a *Niti suo in Vettum*." Vol. I. 129.

A Free Academy for Females.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was pleased to see your article in favor of a Free Academy for females. It is something I have long wished to see established, and have endeavored to induce an influential member of the Board of Education to bring it forward; but as yet, without success. A Normal School for females is not sufficient; both because the admissions are limited to those who in good faith intend to become teachers, and because the course of education there pursued, being only intended to fit them for teachers in the Common Schools, would not be of that general and thorough description that would enable them to fill properly all situations in life whatever. The vicissitudes of fortune are proverbial; the child of poverty is not unfrequently call to the highest station. Let none say then, that we must not educate the poor above their condition; for who, in this free land, shall presume to fix the limit to which patience, industry, and genius shall carry their fortunate possessor?

The site you have pointed out for the proposed building is happily chosen. Let the matter be at once submitted to the people, as was done for the Free Academy for males—the result cannot be doubtful—and next Spring we shall see the corner-stone of the new edifice laid. Yours truly,

J. S. H., East Twenty-fifth-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to
J. W. FOWLER, President.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6¼-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $100. Pianos to rent. Melodions of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodions, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperment,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMprovements have just been completed in these celebrated machines. The unpleasant noise has all been removed, and the machines can be run with one half the power hitherto required. The finest cotton or silk thread can be sewed without ever breaking, the equal tension of the threads remains unchanged under all circumstances, and the same machine is competent to do every kind of work perfectly. Call, examine, and be satisfied.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the only safe and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
S. C. HERRING, Green block, Nos. 128, 130, and 220 Water-st., New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEmen's Hats will be introduced by GENIN, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the prevailing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the distinction of taste and judgment.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

POPULAR TRADE.—E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, is selling rich Silks at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; French Ginghams at 18c.; Bonnets from 1s. 6d. to $1; Shawls from 1s. 6d. and Ribbons, Gloves, Laces, Veils, Corsets, Neapolitans, Hosiery, Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, equally cheap. Also, Wool, Silks.

CLOTHING.—ALFRED HUTTON & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have an extensive assortment of Ready-made Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Every article warranted up; and no deviation in price. Please to give them a call.

Opera Glasses vs. Telescopes in Theatres—Opera Glasses knock under—Telescopes Victorious.

From the New-Orleans Bee Feb. 12.

A few nights ago, a great deal of annoyance was experienced by ladies in the dress circle of the St. Charles Theatre, in consequence of the conduct of a company of seamen who brought their telescopes to that establishment, and used them as opera glasses. They caused several ladies to leave the theatre, and as they persisted in their ungentlemanly conduct in spite of the loudly expressed disapprobation of the audience, a cry of "turn them out" was raised, and the suggestion was carried into execution. On Saturday evening, a larger, but less impertinent party of sailors again appeared at the St. Charles, and again called their telescopes into requisition. There were at least twelve persons provided with these instruments, and they were supported by a large number of their comrades, who had determined, we believe, in disputing their right to remain, if any attempt to eject them should be made by the officers of the theatre. Whenever any gentleman, or person in male attire, levelled an opera glass at the party, twelve telescopes were instantly directed at him, and so remained till he had laid it down, or turned it away to another part of the house, when the sea-glasses were immediately lowered. There were at first several loud demonstrations of disapprobation at this conduct; but when it was seen that the seamen never once directed their telescopes at a lady, even when the ladies turned their glasses at them, these symptoms of indignation gradually subsided, and would soon have entirely ceased had not a boy appeared in the parquette with two soda-glass bottles, placed parallel to each other, like the "barrels" of an opera glass, and directed his extempore "eye instrument" at the party of seamen. The shouts of laughter and applause which announced the boy's appearance in the parquette, brought Mr. De Bar, the gentlemanly manager of the St. Charles, before the curtain to address the audience. He began by expressing his astonishment at a party of men who were endeavoring to destroy the reputation of his establishment, although he had done them no injury whatever.

Here a sailor rose in his seat, and attempted to speak; but he was instantly silenced by a storm of hisses and cries of "turn him out." Mr. De Bar requested the audience to hear what the man had to say. Unwillingly this permission was granted. The sailor denied that it was their wish to injure him; denied having annoyed any lady; said that they had never commenced, in a single instance, the impertinence complained of; that they had never raised their telescopes excepting when an opera glass was levelled at them by a gentleman. (Hisses from the opera glass holders; applause from the parquette; cries of "good," "this is a free country," and "that's true," from the galleries, followed this statement.) The sailor said that they would instantly leave the theatre if desired; but they would raise their telescopes, if they remained, whenever any gentleman raised his opera glass at them. He thought he had as good a right to use a single-barreled telescope as the others had to use "double-barreled" opera glasses. As what the sailors said in their defence was strictly true, a compromise was effected; the opera glass holders discontinued their impertinence, and the telescopes were not raised again.

☞ We are far from approving the conduct of the sailors; but we think that the opera-glass gentry were as impertinent as the others. The practice of converting opera glasses into instruments of insult requires to be checked. Many persons use them to gaze at ladies in the most ungentlemanly manner; longer than they would dare to do with their unaided eye. No lady, we presume, would feel annoyed at being looked at, even through an opera glass, if gentlemen did not prolong their gaze longer than the laws of etiquette allow; but, otherwise, the practice is extremely annoying as well as rude. Gentlemen, of course, would not object to being gazed at by a lady far any length of time; but the modesty of the fair sex saves them from that pleasure. Let gallantry exercise in future the same influence, in this respect, over gentlemen that modesty does in ladies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

☞ Now is the Time to use this Great Purifier of the Blood.—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. S. F. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is manufactured under the superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country. Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, office No. 2.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Bread for All!

LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY,

Compare it with others in weight, color, sweetness, and nutritious qualities. TREADWELL'S BAKERY,

No. 40 Carmine-st., between Bedford and Bleecker-sts.

☞ An Antidote to Teredo or Marine Worms.—James Jarvis, late, Inspector of Ship Timber, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been engaged for some twenty five years in making experiments, under Navy Department orders, for the discovery of some means for the protection of ships' bottoms from the ravages of worms, and has at length appropriated to that satisfactory purpose, Zinc Paint; proven by the perforation, according to laboratory and surveys at every point, of large numbers of labarers and surveys at every point, of large numbers of labarers and surveys at specimens of wood, to which the substance has been applied, are exhibited at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, now open at Washington. The *Star* says:

"Among all the specimens, not one is to be found, where Zinc Paint was used, with even a single barnacle found fastened upon it. Some were months, and others years, submerged, yet in every instance, according to results of these experiments, everything else has failed—Zinc Paint, never."

The ZINC PAINT employed by Mr. Jarvis, in the experiments above alluded to, was manufactured by the NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, none other having been used by Mr. Jarvis. Confederation to this effect and specimens of wood in natural, showing the remarkable protective effects of the New-Jersey Zinc Paint, against worms and barnacles, have been sent by Mr. Jarvis to the OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No 146 Washington-st., where those interested are invited to call.

☞ For the Hair—SOFT FRENCH TALLOW—Highly perfumed, and prepared expressly for beautifying the hair.

Ladies and gentlemen will find this an invaluable article to dress the hair with, for parties, balls, weddings, and every other place where they wish to appear to the best advantage—at home or abroad, in the parlor or in the street, around the fireside or in the crowded circle.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE IN WARM OR COLD WEATHER.

This preparation far surpasses the oils and pomatums so much used, and imparts to the hair a silky glossy and softness, while at the same time a stiffness, for which French Tallow is so celebrated.

"IT IS DELIGHTFUL!"

is the remark by all who have given it a trial. Besides the beauty, gloss and softness it imparts to your hair you will also find it makes it appear a shade blacker.

Imported and prepared, wholesale and retail, by

G. W. SCIPLE,

Corner Dauphin and Franklin-sts, Mobile, Ala.

Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ The Baptist Historical Society.—The first Lecture before the Society, for the benefit of its Library, will be given by Gen. SAM HOUSTON, United States Senator from Texas, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 28th inst. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had at the door, from any of the Officers of the Society, and at the offices of the *Recorder and Register*, the *Chronicle* and at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

D. T. VALENTINE, No. 6 City Hall,
T. SMITH, No. 120 Wall-st.,
HENRY B. DAWSON, No. 262 6th-av.,
Committee.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is conducted by the Commissioners of Emigration, where employers may find large numbers of labarers and persons at every trade, kind of wages, and persons can have their orders filled, by writing to the Superintendent, and remitting the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees demanded by employers.

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Edmund Lectures, New-York University.—Professor Lectures will deliver the second lecture of the course on FRIDAY EVENING next at the Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*Are there worlds? Worlds from nebulæ?*

Tickets, 50 cents each, or $3 for the course of twelve, may be had of Messrs. PIKE & BOYD, ROB LOCKWOOD & SON, or of C. J. CROWELL, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

☞ Dr. Sherman's Incomparable Salve—WILDER'S SALVE.—Twenty years in use and not a dollar's worth of medicine or poison known contained in them. They have healed more wounds, given relief to more sufferers, and gained more friends than any two articles in the world. For sale by STARING & MARVIN, 488 Pearl-st., and by druggists generally. The only medicine of Miles combining Wilder's and Hall's Oil Liniments.

☞ Association of Exempt Firemen.—The Association will please assemble at the house of Engine Co. 5, Mercer-st., on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JOHN STORAGE. The funeral will take place from Mr. [illegible]-st., near 11th-av., at 1 o'clock.

C. V. WHEELER, R. S.

☞ Rev. Dr. A. Foster, D. D., will deliver a lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 2. Subject: *Theodore Parker and Modern Deism.* Tickets 25 cents; may be procured at the usual places, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—LODGE ROOMS TO LET.—In Union Buildings, No. 128 Bowery, about four doors above the Bowery Bank. Also, other rooms to let for occasions, &c. Inquire in third story, front room, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

THOS. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sigma Phi Fraternity.—Will be celebrated in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2.

UNION COLLEGE, Feb. 12, 1855.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

☞ Hedding M. E. Church.—Rev. JOHN POISAL will preach in this Church on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PERSONAL.

IF HENRY LYMAN RYAN is in this City he will hear of something to his advantage by calling at 194 Cherry-st. at Capt. Tracy's Sailors' Home. Inquire for SARAH FERGUSON.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A middle-aged lady, of highly respectable connections, and firm Protestant principles, with good City and country references, is anxious to procure a situation in a private religious family either as companion or assistant in domestic duties; to an invalid lady; or seamstress; or to instruct young children in the first rudiments of education. Can be seen for a week, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at Mrs. BURROWS', first house in 46th-st., east of 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By two efficient Protestant young women.—One as cook, washer and ironer, or general house work, in city or country. Wages from $6 to $7 per month. The other, a nice English girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing. Will be found an acquisition to any lady requiring her services. Both are highly recommended for character and competency. Please apply at No. 281 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress and chambermaid, by a most highly recommended young woman, with excellent City reference. Is capable per son with children; can take the entire charge of a babe; is a competent shirtmaker; will take $2 a month in a permanent situation or with a lady who boards. Also, a neat little girl of 13 who attends to small errs, at $2 a month. Call or send a note No. 339 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent women; one, a Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; the other, English, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework. Best City reference. Will take moderate wages. To be seen till engaged at No. 289 7th-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—For an American boy 15 years of age, who lives with his parents, and has been brought up under a good moral influence, a situation in some first-class commercial house, where he will be able to get a good business education. For further information, call at D. H. CROSBY'S Bookstore, No. 36 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and nurse; both would like to go together; no objections to the country; have good references from last place. Also, by a neat girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has five years references. Please call or send to No. 16 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of liberal education and industrious habits, in some office, as clerk or collector. Will devote his time to the best interest of his employer. Understands the routine of a newspaper. Can give the best of references as regards morality, industry, etc. Address WARD, at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable girl wants a Situation as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen this week at her late employer's, No 177 Clinton-st. Has lived three years in this place, and leaves on account of the family going to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, and willing to assist at washing and ironing; would have no objections to do general housework in a small family. The best of City reference can be given from her last place, and can be seen for two days at No. 49 Charles-st., near 6th-st.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED—By a young lady who has had five years' experience in teaching, and who is well qualified to instruct in Music, French, and the English branches, in a school or private family. Good references given and required. Address EMMA LINWOOD, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references, one as good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av, in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and to be children's maid, or to do chamber-work. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 4 Horatio-s., corner of 8th-av., room No. 13. Address M. B.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a private family as first-rate cook and washing to go out washing and ironing, and understands bread and pastry baking. Can produce four years reference. Can be seen for two days at 57 East 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework. Call in the rear of No. 11 Hanover-place, Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable married woman, as wet nurse. Best of reference can be given. Apply at the corner of Amity and Hicks-sts., over the grocery store.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse by a Protestant woman, whose baby is 3 months old; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 71 Cannon-st., front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family, will assist in washing and ironing if required. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 73 13th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified by mental endowments and attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $400. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

TEACHER.—A lady who has studied singing under the first masters in Europe, and who is compelled to teach in consequence of adverse circumstances, desires to obtain pupils for private tuition. She would be willing also to give lessons in the higher branches of an English education, or to take a situation as soprano singer in a choir where she would be well paid for her services. Address W. S., care of Mme. RASZEWSKI, No. 204 3d-av., New-York.

MUSIC PUPILS WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified and experienced teacher (a lady) desires a few pupils for the piano-forte. This is an excellent opportunity for those who wish to understand the principles of music, and make real improvement. The best of reference given. Terms moderate. Would not object to teaching in a school in New-York or immediate vicinity. Address ALLEGRETTO, *Times* office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable single young man, who has lived with some of the first families in this City for several years. Has the best City references for character and capability. A line addressed Y. B., at Mr. Waters', Saddler, No. 840 Broadway, or at this office, will receive immediate attention.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Western man with a large and favorable acquaintance, will accept a situation in a wholesale drug or grocery establishment, either as book-keeper or salesman. Best reference given. Address MERCHANT, Office New-York *Daily Times*.

GARDENER WANTED.—A single man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended, may hear of a permanent situation in the country on application to CHAUNCEY BRAINARD, No. 74 Broadway, up stairs, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a jobbing house of millinery and fancy dry goods. One acquainted with cash and short time buyers preferred. Address Box No. 2,888 Post-Office, stating where recently employed and salary required.

A MIDDLE AGED MAN—Of good address, and with a good acquaintance among the merchants of this City, may obtain an outside situation with a salary of not less than $1,000 per annum, by addressing with references, Box 3,505, Post-office. A Yankee preferred.

MILLINER WANTED.—A first-class bonnet trimmer, for a good, permanent situation is one of the best establishments in Baltimore. Apply at Room No. 17 Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-st., at 2 P. M., or 6 P. M.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To go to the country, three hours' distant from the City, who is well recommended as a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 13 Washington-square.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 84 cents per foot.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

A SOPRANO AND ALTO AND A GOOD BASS WANTED—For a Quartette. Address post-paid MUSICA, *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store; salary $100 first year. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 781 Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

PORTER WANTED—In fancy dry goods business. Apply at No. 168 Chambers-st., after 3 P. M.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform those who, from the prohibience of name, number of street, &c., have been led to identify us with the transactions of "JOHN DAVIS & SON" in the first instance, that we have no interest in the parties or their business. To those who have known us for the last thirty years, and the pr ces we pay in that branch of our business in New-York, such information is unnecessary.

JOHN M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., No. 38 Warren-st.

ASTROLOGY.—Dr. C. W. BERGER, from London, late of Philadelphia, announces to New-York and Brooklyn, that he is now in the citizens of New-York and the vicinity, that he is able to delineate past, present and future events in life, as been consulted by all the crowned heads of Europe, and numerous higher respectable as an Astrologer; that any one may prove him. Nativities will remain, 50c.; with questions answered, $1. Letters must contain $1, with age, sex, and time of birth. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dr. B. may be consulted for the office, No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, by epistle only by letter.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—At the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in private, and comfortable rooms, fronting on Broadway, being central, handsome and recently furnished. Terms moderate, and to suit the times. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, free of charge. Office, Clinton Hall, 6th-st., first floor.

BOARDING.—Three ordinary gentlemen, with the best of references, can be accommodated in a private family, in a first-class house, pleasantly situated, and commanding a fine view of the Hudson River. The house has all the modern improvements. Address E. L. M., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, from the first of May next, (permanently,) for a gentleman, his wife, child and nurse. Location between 4th-st. and 32d-st., and 4th and 7th-avs. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 4617 Lower Post-Office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, may be had in the new brown stone house No. 41 Concord-st, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. Good reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain Board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 126 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to obtain a commodious room, or sitting and bedrooms, in a private family located not higher than 16th-st. Must have plain breakfast at private table. Would like to make an arrangement for everything—board, lodging, gas, firing, washing, &c., so that one sum paid punctually may relieve him from all contingent troubles. Address, stating terms, &c., GUILDFORD, *Times* Office.

ROOM TO LET—By a genteel private family residing in a handsomely furnished and modern improved house, situated in 12th-st., near 5th and 6th-avs., to a young gentleman of steady habits and unexceptionable City reference. Terms $4 per week, by addressing D. N. M., Box No. 1,841 lower Post-Office, with real name and reference. No extra charge for lights, or use of bath-room.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For three months from the middle of June, for a family of nine persons, in some agreeable place of convenient access to the city. Good living and accommodations will be required. Address A. L., *Times* Office, stating terms, location, and references.

MUSIC.—A lady, an accomplished singer and pianist, and thorough instructor of vocal and instrumental music, and several languages, wishes to obtain board and lodging in a private family or first-class boarding house, where her services in tuition will be taken partly in compensation therefor. References exchanged. Address M. E., MUSIC, Union-square Post-office.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A parlor and two bedrooms—with board, in a quiet family, by a gentleman and an elderly female relative. The situation must be within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Terms not to exceed $10 per week. Address BOSWELL, Office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman for himself and his wife a furnished parlor, and bedroom adjoining, with a kitchen and a room for servants. The locality must be respectable and below 17th-st. Address D. C., Broadway Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—With privilege of fire; location preferred below Canal-st. and west of Broadway. Terms must be moderate. Address HAWKINS, Box No. 3,200 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms on second floor to let, unfurnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife; location very desirable. Apply at No. 133 Duffield-st., near Fulton-av.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 320 and 327,	8 certificates of $5,000 each,	$40,000
321,	1 certificate of	5,000
322 and 323,	2 certificates of $4,000 each,	8,000
324 and 326,	2 certificates of $2,000 each,	4,000
		$57,000
Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1900 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1838. Also,		
Nos. 31 and 32,	2 certificates of $10,000 each,	$20,000
34,	1 certificate of	5,461
		$25,461

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1863, in the name of John Angus-tus, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Wesling Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 22, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST.—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie certificates issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks of this City (three of $5,000 each, three of $1,000 each and one of $500) were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank.

As these certificates are payable only to the Associated Banks, they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these certificates.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

STOLEN GOODS.—A quantity of new sheet copper, Stamed over, supposed to be stolen, was recovered by Officers Cornell, Carroll and Yeamans, of the 15th Ward, yesterday. Also, a quantity of dry goods, &c., such as silks, vestings, scarfs, veils, ladies' handkerchiefs, collars, &c., &c. Also, German silver forks, napkin rings, spoons &c., &c. The above goods are at Essex Market Police Office, where parties having lost such will please apply and identify.

LOST OR STOLEN—A Promissory note of W. H. Horton & Co. of Boston, dated Sept 25, 1854, at 7 months, payable to their own order, for $1,159 20. Said note having been mailed to them by us 17th February, and not come to hand. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same.

LOESCHIGK, WESENDONCK & CO.

OUR SAVIOUR HEALING THE SICK IN THE TEMPLE—by FRANCIS KEARNEY.—The Plate has been lost or mislaid. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which will lead to its recovery. Apply to STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 657 Broadway, or to LAWRENCE KEARNEY, U. S Navy, Perth Amboy, N. J.

OWNER WANTED—For one case of Merchandise, marked (G.) Mc., No 70, left some time ago in front of the store of Mr. SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, No. 62 Broadway, and taken care of by his porter. As no inquiry as yet has been made, the attention of the proper owner is called to this advertisement.

LOST.—In going from Dean-st. through Court to Livingston, and Clinton to Fulton-st., a Gold Locket, containing a Daguerreotype. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No 73 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or Nos. 26 and 27 Vesey-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting, or selling any persons any goods, on my account, without being specially authorized in writing by me.

WM. C. STEVENSON, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner of 6th-av. and 30th-st., New-York.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.

Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	$150 to $200
COOPER WATCHES,	
Duplex and Levers, from	125 to 175
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses.	125 to 150
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers.	125 to 150
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,	
Which run eight days with one winding,	140 to 150
LEVER WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in hunting-cases,	85 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in magic cases,	85 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES.	
Which change into three different watches,	100 to 170
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP	
And turn the hands without a key,	85 to 140

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes,	$35
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS,	30
GOLD ENAMELLED WATCHES for the ladies,	25
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS,	35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases,	60
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as,	16
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as	14

Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, $15 00 to $75 00

Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25; Bracelets,	5 00 to 60 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses,	3 00 to 35 00
Gold Guard Chains,	10 00 to 95 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains,	10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains,	80 00 to 95 00
Gold Fob Chains,	8 00 to 30 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings,	1 00 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys,	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys,	2 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals,	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles,	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Pencils,	1 25 to 10 00
Gold Pens and Pencils,	3 00 to 10 00
Diamond Rings,	7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Ear-rings,	100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins,	15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses,	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones,	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set,	1 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set,	1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair,	5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses,	1 75 to 8 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set,	5 00 to 8 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set,	15 00 to 24 00
Silver Tablecloths, per set,	15 00 to 22 00
Silver Cups for children,	5 00 to 15 00
Silver napkin Rings, each,	1 50 to 3 00
Gold armlets for children, per pair,	3 00 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings,	75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings,	1 00 to 5 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops,	37
Gold Scarf Pins,	1 00 to 1 00

GEORGE C. AYLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

I'M AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.—I've been burned Lout, but I still sell my ONGUENT at No. 697 Broadway, basement. It will force the whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow strong and thick on any smooth, and won't injure or stain the skin, for proof of which I can refer to several respectable citizens. If you want beard or hair you're a fool if you don't use it. It's $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 697 Broadway, basement.

BATH, No. 192 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KETCHUM, No. 44 Smith-st., Philadelphia; MARSHALL, Boston, Mass.; J. R. BIDDLE, No. 3 North Eighth-st., Philadelphia; SPALDING, No. 22 Fremont-row, Boston; J. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

CRANE & STIVERS' ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 97 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, continue to N. B. Richmond. The very best of newspapers, daily and Weekly throughout the States, Canada, &c., at the lowest rates. Merchants and others will find it to their interest to favor them with their patronage.

DRESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.—Practical and simple system of cutting, fitting and making. Any one learned in one lesson. Terms $5. Lessons given daily at 3 o'clock, at 376 Broadway, No. 11 second floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

At the World-wide Bible Store.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN;

In 1 vol. 12mo., Cloth. Price $1.

WHO IS RUTH HALL?

By Ruth Hall Fanny Fern, or somebody else!

And if Fanny Fern is not Ruth Hall, who is Fanny Fern?

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF THIS WORK.

From the Albany Knickerbocker.

In this volume, several of Fanny Fern's earliest efforts appear for the first time in book form. The work is well "got up," and will doubtless have a large sale.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—No one, who has read Fanny's writings, or desires to learn the history of this remarkable woman, should fail to purchase this volume.

From the Reading Gazette.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—The mere announcement of this publication will insure its speedy and extensive sale.

From the Charleston Standard.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern," it contains an authentic account of the most prominent incidents of her eventful life. It contains articles upon which Fanny Fern made her reputation. As the publishers, in their preface, truly say, one page cuts with the keen edge of satire, another brims over with mirth, and a third is tearful with pathos. Those who like Fanny's erratic, original and racy style, will be pleased with the book, and will find it something more than merely readable.

From the Boston Herald

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—It is witty and pathetic, caustic and soothing, sparkling and pensive. Everybody will read this book.

From the Lowell Journal and Courier.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—This is a true history of Fanny Fern; it lets us into many secrets, and makes some strange developements, showing Fanny in her true colors, proud, ambitious, and heartless, as well as industrious, persevering and brilliant.

From the Sag Harbor Corrector.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—This is most decidedly the spiciest book of the season; it abounds in wit, humor, fun, sentiment and cutting satire. Who is there who has not read a "leaf," if not the "bunch," of "Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio?" Those who have, may judge somewhat of what the life of such a Fanny should be. It is just the book to drive off the blues, and "dull care," and anon, *vice versa*. The book is destined to have a great run.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Those who have read "Ruth Hall" will desire to hear the response, and the present book will, no doubt, have an extensive sale.

From the Auburn American.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—This book will have a "great run." It is elegantly published, and presents "vivid, life-like pictures" of "Fanny at her own fireside, in the Editors' Sanctum, in the street, at church, and everywhere." The selections from her writings are made with care and good taste, and embrace all her best sketches. The sketch of her life is well written, authentic, and will be read with eagerness.

Price for the complete work, handsomely bound in one volume, cloth, is One Dollar a copy only.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, per first mail, free of postage, on their remitting One Dollar to the Publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Published and for sale by

H. LONG & BROTHER,

No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and all Booksellers.

To whom all orders must be addressed to receive prompt and early attention.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED!!!

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL FOR MARCH. COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW VOLUME.

FAVORABLE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The undersigned have purchased the American Reprint of CHAMBERS' JOURNAL, and assure the public that hereafter it will be issued punctually and faithfully from their Publishing Establishment.

The MARCH NUMBER commences the Second Year of the American Reprint of CHAMBERS' EDINBURG JOURNAL, and the present Proprietors have the satisfaction of announcing its great success and permanent position. The new volume will possess especial interest.

NEW NOVEL OF MODERN LIFE.

BY LEITCH RITCHIE.

The distinguished and talented Author of "Wearyfoot Common." Which will be commenced early in the year The miscellaneous articles will undoubtedly possess all the excellence and ability that have hitherto made the Periodical so distinguished, and which have given the Original Edition a circulation of

115,000 COPIES MONTHLY.

The American Publishers call attention to the fact that the Reprint is sold at a considerably less price than the Original in this country.

The American Reprint will consist of Yearly Volumes of twelve Monthly Parts, each at the uniform price of 12½ cts. per number, or $1 50 per annum,

MAKING THE CHEAPEST PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers of the Am. Reprint, No. 134 Nassau-st.

ENOUGH TO MAKE A HORSE LAUGH!

LAUGHING GAS!

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WIT, WISDOM AND WIND.

BY SAM SLICK, JR.

Price, twenty-five cents.

This most original, amusing, queer, curious, and laughable Book, is now ready. It will be found a complete antidote for the blues, "hard times," and all other melancholy fits that we, poor humans, are afflicted with. It is comically illustrated with one hundred Original and Laughable Engravings, and near five hundred side-extending jokes, and other things to get fat on: and the best of it is that every thing about the book is new and fresh—ALL NEW—new Designs—new Stories—new Type—no old comic almanac stuff.

Published and for sale by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.

EQUAL TO WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

THE INITIALS.

A STORY OF MODERN LIFE.

Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price $1; or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25 a copy. It will be published in a few days, and for sale by Booksells a generally, and at the Cheap Bookstore of T. B. PETERSON,

No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies of it will be sent to any one, by return of mail, free of postage, on receipt of remittances.

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN,

So long anticipated, has appeared at last.

THERE IS A RUSH FOR THE BOOK.

Persons desirous to purchase a copy will do well to call early at No. 2 Astor House. T. L. MAGAGNOS.

MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & CO.,

WILL PUBLISH IN MARCH,

A NEW AND ADMIRABLE WORK ENTITLED,

PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING,

WITH REFERENCE TO THE

IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL RESIDENCES;

Giving the general principles of the art

[illegible] Tuesday, Feb. 27.—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,300 lbs. American Yellow were reported at 27c., cash, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—North River Hard are in limited supply and demand, at $4 50@$5 ₱ thousand.

COFFEE—The market rules pretty brisk and steady, the day's sales comprising 180 packages Java, at 13½c.; 160 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 10½c.@11c., and 1,000 bags Rio at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb. The stock of the article here is now only 12,000 bags.

COPPER—Seems in moderate request, at steady rates.

COTTON—The demand is good; and, as the stock is still light, prices are supported. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile and Texas.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	8½	9
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair	9½	10	11	11½

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty, and are salable at $3 25@3 50 ₱ cwt.—the old quotations. Large Mackerel are rather scarce and quiet, being held at $18 75@19 for No. 1; $15@15 25 for No. 2; and $8 25@8 75 for No. 3, ₱ barrel. Small Mackerel are dull and heavy. Pickled Herrings rule quiet at old prices. The demand is limited for Smoked Herrings, at 60c. for Scaled, and 50c.@55c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active, owing partly to their scarcity and partly to the enhanced claims of owners. Eastern and local dealers are buying with great caution; and shippers are doing very little. The medium and finer sorts are the most wanted, and command relatively the fullest prices. The day's transactions consist of 5,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$ 25 @ $ 37½
Straight State	$ 37½@ $ 50
Favorite State	$ 50 @ $ 62½
Mixed Western	$ 00 @ $ 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	$ 12½@ $ 37½
Fancy Michigan	$ 37½@ $ 50
Common to Good Ohio	$ 00 @ $ 25
Fancy Ohio	$ 25 @ $ 50
Extra Ohio	$ 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	$ 50 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @13 00

Canadian is inactive, but firm; 650 bbls. superfine, free, were taken at $6 37½@10 25 ₱ bbl. Brandy has attracted no notice. Southern is not so brisk, but is stiffly held. The day's sales include 1,700 bbls. at $8 75@$9 37½ for mixed to favorite brands; and $9 50@$10 50 for fancy and extra; with $11 for Gallego and Hazall's casks, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plentier, and retailing at $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales were made of 150 bbls. Rye Flour at $5 75@$7—a reduction; and small lots of Jersey Corn Meal at $4 25@$4 37½ ₱ bbl.—the old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is coming forward very slowly, and as there is but little here, holders continue to ask high prices, which circumstance impedes transactions. The day's sales include small lots of choice Genesee White at $2 60; 1,200 bushels ordinary Southern do. at $2 25, and 600 prime Canadian do., free, at $2 40. Rye is rare and rising.—500 bushels Northern found purchasers, at 90c. and at $1 25. Barley is scarce, and held at $1 10@$1 25, ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are in moderate stock and good request at 63c.@69c. ₱ bushel. Corn is without any essential variation—the supply and demand continuing fair; and the sales comprising 44,000 bushels at 85½c.@86c. for Southern Mixed; 97c. for do. White, and 96c. for do. Yellow, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There have been 1,300 bales River disposed of at 90c.@95c. for shipment; and $1@$1 06½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue plenty and depressed. Some sales of last year's crop are being made at 18c.@23c. cash ₱ lb.—a further reduction.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in better request, and is very firm at $36@$37½, usual credit, ₱ ton. Other descriptions are without variation.

LATHS—With a moderate supply and good inquiry, Eastern are steady at $3 cash ₱ thousand.

LEAD—We have to notice sales of 250 tons Spanish, to arrive, at $5 95, usual terms, ₱ 100 lbs. The stock is decreasing, and as the demand is fair, owners are very firm.

LIME—Rockland is less abundant and is quiet, but unchanged in value.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in good request and is without any further change—the day's sales amounting to 400 bbls. at 36c.@37c.; and 450 bbls. do. by auction, at 32c.@34c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is more freely offered, but is in limited demand and languid in price. The transactions in Spirits do. embrace 200 bbls. at 49½c.@51c., cash, ₱ gallon—showing a uniform market. Tar is dull but firm. Rosin is moderately active at old rates, the sales comprising 1,200 bbls. common, mostly at $7 06½ ₱ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still inactive, but not being very plenty they are held firmly; 100 baskets Olive brought $3 30 ₱ basket. There is a little more doing in Linseed, from store, at 70c., cash, ₱ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is selling slowly at 86c.@86c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after, and is rather easier in price—closing with increasing heaviness. The day's sales add up 1,800 bbls. of all kinds, in lots, $13 50 for new Prime; $13 75@$13 81½ for old Mess; $15 for new Mess; $13 25@$16 for Western Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for City do. do.; and $13 25 for near Mess ₱ bbl. Yesterday's sales of Pork reached 2,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs are unchanged in demand and value. The Cincinnati *Price Current* sets down the decrease in the number of hogs packed at the West the past season, on the season of 1853–54, at about 200,000 head. Cut Meats are in good demand, and are steady in price, with sales since our last of 200 pkgs. at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is less active, but is firm at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is in rather poor supply and is needed. The day's sales comprise 200 bbls. fair to choice at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is doing better—sales having been made of 300 bbls. at $6 @$7 for Country Prime; $9@$11 for Country Mess; $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 @$15 for repacked do.; and $15 for Extra Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are unaltered. 120 pkgs. State and Western were sold at $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 15c.@22c. for Ohio, 22c.@25c. for State Dairy, and 26c.@31c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is less abundant, and is now worth 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is still quiet, yet firm at $4@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy remain as previously reported.

SPICES—Cassiane rather quiet,—the supplies being reduced and prices ranging above the limits of most buyers.

SUGARS—Are less active, but steady,—sales having been made of only 500 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 6½c.@8½c., but including some Cuba at 4½c.@4½c., and about 200 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at from 4½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. prime, transpired today at 12c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is not so brisk, but is rather firmer. The past three days' sales consist of 37 hhds. Kentucky, at 7½c.@9½c.; 66 cases Seed Leaf, at 9½c.@15c.; 94 Florida, at 11c.@13c.; and 16 bags Havana scraps, on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—Is in better demand, and is a shade dearer; the sales amounting to 600 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison, at 29c.@31c., cash; mostly held at the close, at and above the latter rate; with 80 hhds. Drudge, at 31c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was less animation in this branch of business to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements consisted of 800 bales Cotton, at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 700 boxes Bacon, at 77s. 6d. ₱ ton; 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 2,500 bbls. Rosin, part at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; and small parcels of Pork and Beef, at old rates. Grain was quoted at 9½d. for Wheat, in bulk and bags, with but little offering. For London, the shipments comprised some Flour, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 250 boxes Bacon, at 30s. 6d. ₱ ton; and some Naval Stores, at former figures. For Havana, there were taken 25 bales Prints at 1c. ₱ lb.; and 250 bbls. Rosin Freight, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For other ports, nothing new transpired to-day.

Retail Market Prices.

Fresh Beef is in limited supply though no scarcity; and has witnessed somewhat in price. Most generally 6@7½c.; fore-quarters 6c.@10c.; Roasting Pieces 12½@18c.; Loins 16c.; Sirloin Steaks 16c.@18c.; Porterhouse Steaks 16c.; Rump Steaks 18c., and other quarters 6@18c. ₱ lb.

Mutton is plenty and in good demand. Hind-quarters 12½c.; fore-quarters 6c.@10c., ₱ lb. We noticed five very superior Sheep—"Cotts Well" breed—raised by Mr. WHEATON, of Dutchess County, at the stand of J. [illegible]

Veal is in good supply and fair demand. Hind-quarters 12½c.@14c.; fore-quarters 5c.@10c. ₱ lb.

There is no Lamb in market.

Salt Meats exhibit no change in supply, demand or price. Hams average 12½c. ₱ lb.; Beef Tongues 75c. each; Sausages 12½c. ₱ lb. Lard, (City made) 12½c. ₱ lb.

Butter, owing to the late cold weather, has become more scarce, particularly the favorite Orange County brand, which, in consequence, is excessively dear—37c ₱ lb. Other kinds, including Delaware and State brands, sell from 18c. to 34c. ₱ lb.

Cheese sells at 10½c.@12½c., ₱ lb.

Poultry is plenty. Chickens 13c.@18c., Ducks 20c. @25c., Geese 19c., Turkeys 16c.@18c., ₱ lb.

Venison is abundant, and sells freely at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

Eggs—Four for 12½c.

Vegetables are a little scarcer and higher. Beets 75c. ₱ bush., &c.@6c. ₱ qt.; Carrots 50c.@62c. ₱ bush., &c. ₱ bunch. Celery scarce—10c.@25c. ₱ bunch. Leeks 10c.@12½c. ₱ bunch. Cabbage 10c.@18½c. ₱ head. Red Cabbage very cobrco—25c. ₱ head. Parsley 10c.@12½c. ₱ bunch. White Turnips 87½c.@$1 ₱ bush.—25c. ₱ half peck. White Onions very scarce—37½c. ₱ half peck. Red Onions 25c. ₱ half peck. Pumpkins, being out of season and scarce, 37½c.@50c. apiece. Spinach 25c. ₱ half peck. Potatoes are becoming more scarce, good quality dear; $3 25@$4 ₱ bbl.—25c. ₱ half peck. Apples very high and good quality scarce—$3 50@$5 ₱ bbl.

Fish, now that this is the season of Lent is in great demand, but the supply is comparatively small, owing to the ice in the rivers; prices, in consequence, have advanced, especially on Fresh Fish, which sells thus: Eels 10c.@15c.; Smelts 19½c.@25c.; Cod 6c.@10c.; Haddock 8c.; Flounders 8c.@10c.; Lobsters 6c.; Perch 8c.@10c.; Halibut (very scarce) 19½c.@25c.; and Crabs 18c. ₱ lb.; Salmon $1 50 ₱ lb.

Salt Fish—Salmon 14c.@16c.; Cod 4c.@5c.; Pickled Shad 12½c.; White Fish 8c.; Pickled Cod 4c. ₱ lb. Herring $1 ₱ hundred. Mackerel 12½c.@15c. apiece.

Oysters in good demand and fair supply at 62½c.@$1 50 ₱ hundred.

Clams scarce, owing to cold weather; 50c. ₱ hundred.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway.

American Lawns and Gun Flannels.

DENIS, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....124 William-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SHAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers)...46 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO.; Imp. & Manf.; 32 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man'rs).....50 Chambers-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.....39 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

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C. KINN & CO., No. 69 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.

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Gold Leaf and Gold Cell.

J. L. WAUGH.....119 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

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Architects.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway

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UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.....Manufactory, 61 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

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INGERSOLL'S.....220 South-st.

Every description always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or supplied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 223 Broadway, up stairs.

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Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanning, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 691 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor)—Manufactory Emporium, No. 36 Gold-st., New-York. The terms and consideration on sundries variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

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KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 43 Vesey-st.

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J. GURNEY.....No. 349 Broadway. The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

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BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st. New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....76 Nassau-st.

W. HOWLAND.....220 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Geraldrik Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)).. 370 Pearl-st.

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Drugs, Snakes and Blinds.

H. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 73 Bookman-st.

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J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

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J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)...20 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 56 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 201 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

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J. & WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Belts, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 19 Maiden-lane

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

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A. M. QUIMBY & SON...232 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships.....7 Gold-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods)....39 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZORAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.

BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO. Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. RATH (Importer and Manuf...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....76 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

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Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....21 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....139 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers).....16 Broad-st.

WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers).....40 and 44 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

SEBASTUS TITUS & CO.....262 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....260 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

I. AHLBORN & CO.....46 Maiden-lane, and 32 Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Firework).....32 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, are authorized to contract on the most favorable terms with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas. They are constantly in receipt of the latest editions of all publications, and are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to those who favor them with their business. Every order, however small, receives prompt attention, and the most perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. Persons in all parts of the country can thus have their business transacted in this line in New-York as well as if present in person. Advertisements for the Daily Times, Tribune, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Express, Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Sun, Globe, Mirror, Atlas, Albion, Home Journal, Saturday Press, Leader, Sunday Mercury, Sunday Dispatch, Weekly Times, Weekly Tribune, Scientific American, Ledger, Saturday Evening Post, Flag of our Union, Merchants' Magazine, Hunt's Magazine, Knickerbocker, Harper's Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Sartain's Union Magazine, Arthur's Home Magazine, Lady's Wreath, Lady's Companion, Ballou's Pictorial, Gleason's Pictorial, Lady's Book, Lady's Emporium, Lady's Garland, Lady's Parlor Companion, Lady's Home Magazine, Lady's Home Companion, Lady's Wreath, Lady's

AUCTION SALES.

...ON SALE—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, 100 bales Tennessee Cotton, ex ship Ocean Queen, from Memphis

New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Senatorial Election—Adjournment of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The two Houses met in Joint Convention this morning, and resumed balloting for United States Senator with the following result: SIMON CAMERON, 55; BUCKALEW, 23; Scattering, 32. No choice. The above shows a slight falling off among CAMERON's friends—he having had 59 votes at the previous trial.

Second balloting: CAMERON, 54; BUCKALEW, 23; balance, scattering. Third balloting: CAMERON, 55; BUCKALEW, 23. A motion to adjourn till to morrow at 11 o'clock, was lost—63 to 66. A motion to adjourn to the first Tuesday in October next, was agreed to—Yeas 66, Nays 65.

The action of the Convention is virtually an indefinite postponement, and gives Governor POLLOCK the power of appointing a Senator to act until an election by the next Legislature.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The Democratic Mass Meeting took place in this city to-day. A procession four deep and extending half a mile, was formed and marched to the City Hall, which was soon filled to overflowing, and many were unable to gain admittance. Ex-Governor STEELE presided. Speeches were made denouncing the Know-Nothing principles as ungenerous and unconstitutional, and the design of their promulgation was solely for the aggrandisement of an unscrupulous party; selfish ambition being the basis and incentive to action.

The nomination of RALPH METCALF for Governor was spoken of derisively, and the most confident predictions were made of the success of the Democratic party at the coming election. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Afternoon and evening meetings were held, the latter to a late hour.

Fires in Cleveland and Massillon.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Messrs. PRATT & WILSON's rendering-house was burned this morning. It is supposed to have been set on fire by an incendiary. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

The Cross Keys Hotel at Massillon was also on fire this morning. Loss between three and four thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance in the Columbus Mutual and Portage Insurance Companies.

Fire.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

A fire broke out last night at the corner of Van Buren and Wells-streets, which consumed the furniture factory of FERRIS & BOYD, together with one or two small buildings. Loss about $25,000, partially insured.

The weather continues cold, 1° above this morning. All the Railroads clear.

Steamboat Explosion—Loss of Life—Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The steamtug *Thomas McDaniel* exploded her whole six boilers yesterday, below this City, killing seven persons and injuring others. Two vessels in tow of the *McDaniel* were somewhat damaged. The boat is a complete wreck.

A large fire occurred at Vicksburg last night. Loss $30,000. No business houses suffered by the conflagration.

Heavy Failure.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The *Crescent City* is below, with Havana dates to the 24th. News unimportant.

S. O. NELSON & Co., cotton factors, have suspended. Liabilities $650,000 or $750,000. Their assets will probably more than cover the amount.

The Weather in the South.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Monday, Feb. 27.

The weather in this locality is very cold, and we were yesterday visited with a snow-storm.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are to hand, but they contain nothing worth telegraphing.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The Money Market is easy; Stocks are dull; Reading 37¾, Morris Canal 15, Long Island Railroad 17, Pennsylvania Railroad 45¾, Pennsylvania State Fives 88.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Southern Mail as late as due has arrived here with New-Orleans papers of Wednesday, but they contain nothing of interest.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Southerner* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PUGILISTS' ENCOUNTER.

Wm. Poole out of Danger—Turner Committed to the Tombs.

The recent pugilistic encounter at Stanwix Hall is still the topic of conversation. The wound in Mr. POOLE's leg is rapidly healing up, and the attending physicians are of opinion that he is out of danger, and will recover in the course of a few weeks. Yesterday morning CORNELIUS LINN was arrested by Captain TUENBULL, charged with being concerned with LOU. BAKER and others, in the attempt to murder POOLE. The defendant was brought before Judge BRENNAN, and gave bonds in the sum of $1,000 to answer for trial at the Court of General Sessions. JIM TURNER has been sheltered in JOHN LYNG's residence, in Canal-street. A guard of police officers was placed around the house to prevent his escape. We are informed that the Police Justice issued a *commitment for the confinement of Turner in the City Prison on Sunday last*, but it appears the culprit failed to reach that place. He was, however, taken to the Tombs last evening, and locked up to await a further hearing.

Ingenuity has been exhausted by the Police authorities, who have been searching for LOUIS BAKER, and he is still at large.

LETTER FROM THOMAS HYER.

By a typographical mistake yesterday, the name of HYER was printed in the letter of JOHN MORRISSEY, instead of HYLER, as written. We have received the following letter:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: By a letter in your paper of yesterday, I am mentioned as living in the house where the disturbance occurred, in which Mr. POOLE and LOZIER were nearly murdered, and as having requested JOHN MORRISSEY to accompany me to my room. As this statement is utterly untrue, please correct it.

I do not live in or near the place; I was home at the time of the occurrence, and knew nothing of it until the next day. In conclusion, permit me to add that I am anxious to avoid all difficulty, and have submitted to many indignities to prevent trouble; it is but a short time since that I was assaulted with murderous weapons by the same parties, without the slightest provocation on my part, and barely escaped with life, after sustaining more fortuitances than most men under similar circumstances. Respectfully, THOMAS HYER.

General Sam Houston on Texas.

Last evening, at the Academy of Music, General SAM HOUSTON delivered a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, on the subject of Texas. The stage, private boxes, parquette, dress circle and two lower tiers of the capacious Opera-House, were densely crowded with a select and appreciative audience. There could not have been less than 2,000 people present, a goodly share of whom were ladies.

At 8 o'clock the President of the Association introduced the distinguished lecturer, who was greeted with enthusiastic and protracted cheering. The enthusiasm subsiding, the honorable Orator began with an apology for the very desultory manner in which he should have to present the subject upon which he was to address them. He had lectured recently several times, and was besides not entirely recovered from the fatigue of his journey hither. The subject, however, was one with which he was happily familiar, and if in the limited time permitted him he could not say all he wished to, he could touch, at least, upon the more suggestive parts of the history of Texas, leaving the interstices for them to fill up from their own familiarity with the details of the subjects embraced in review. A hurried glance the speaker first took of the earliest condition of that portion of country now designated as Texas—its first settlement by AUSTIN, and the transfer by the same, of the extensive territory to the Mexican Government. He then showed the oppressions to which the inhabitants were subjected—the despotic rule that was exercised over them—tracing with distinct minuteness the gradually increasing spirit of serfdom till it culminated in resistance. From this point the lecturer dated the rise of Texas. This, he said—when Texas raised her arm to resist anarchy—was the culminating point in the history of Texas. But she had mighty difficulties to surmount—she had no martialed arms—no powerful foreign allies—her own might and unaided efforts were her dependence and bulwark. They united to fight for the rights they deemed indefeasable. They united to stand by the Constitution of 1824. But this was but the beginning. With resistance in their wills, and still desirous to work out their end with as little of the calamities of civil war as possible, matters worked on, the Texans all the while hoping better things, and occasional partial efforts being made toward peaceful compromise, till the Convention in Washington in 1836, at which were present fifty-six Representatives to consult and devise a new Government, or concessions from the old, under which they could enjoy undisputed their inherent and inalienable rights. While this Convention was in session, an attack, as unexpected as it was inhuman, was made by SANTA ANNA upon Alamo. This was the signal of a general resistance. The spirit of the Texans was roused—they met—they resolved. Volunteers from the North hurried to take up arms in their defence. The attack on Alamo was on the 2d of March. On the 7th independence was declared; on the 16th an army of three hundred and seventy-four were gathered at Gonzales. This was a small force,—small indeed when their condition and equipments are considered. There was not a single piece of artillery in Texas. They sent for arms and ammunition, as it was this was the Texan defence. By additions, however, the number swelled to six hundred and thirty-two. The lecturer recited the particulars of the attack on Alamo, its results are well known, he said, to every reader of the Texan struggle. The FANNING massacre was next referred to. This, he stated, following upon the heels of the Alamo butchery, spread consternation far and wide. The strong will of the Texans was almost bent—their arms nearly palsied. To add to the general calamity, a report prevailed that a band of Indians were in the western section of Texas, madly butchering women and children. Nothing but intense love of liberty, and earnest purpose to sacrifice fortune and life in the sacred cause, served to keep at this time the little Texan band together. The lecturer here entered upon a lengthy recital of the counter-movements and skirmishes of the Mexican and Texan forces. Incidental allusion meanwhile was made to the introduction of liquor in the hostile camps, which the honorable Temperance advocate took occasion to state was a more powerful foe than cavalry or cannon. A lengthy and graphic picture was drawn of the destruction of Harrisburg by SANTA ANNA, and the rapid march of the Texans in pursuit of the incendiary foe. In their hurry no repose was allowed them—numbers fell exhausted on the march. They at length came up with their enemy, and following was the battle of St Jacinto. This battle was most minutely described, and in the description elicited most earnest attention. The bridge, six miles below, had been cut down—on three sides were tide-water—thus cutting off retreat in any direction. Here, thus hedged in, was fought the grand battle of the Texan revolution. Alamo was the war-cry—triumph or death was to be the issue. In this struggle, the Mexicans lost 1,400 men, and the Texans only two, and four wounded. The immediate subsequent capture of SANTA ANNA was referred to, and the stipulations given, into which, a prisoner, he was forced to enter. The lecturer spoke of the treatment tendered General SANTA ANNA while prisoner; he had no claims to mercy, but he had powerful friends, and by retaining him the foe were kept in abeyance. Again Texas, he said, had unfortunately got a bad character, and by her humanity towards the captured General, sought to wipe out some of the stains upon her character, and commend her self to the good opinion of Christendom. Speaking of this subject, he said he would say a word further. Texas did not entirely deserve the character she bore. She was reputed the Botany Bay for rascals of the United States. If villany there was, to these rascals then very much of it should be attributed. Texas, furthermore, the lecturer said, was anxious at the time referred to, to establish a good character with the United States, for she then cherished the idea of becoming joined in confederacy with the mighty Republic of the North. The lecturer then spoke at some length of Texas as an independent nation, and in conclusion referred to her as annexed to the United States. She annexed herself, he said, not to the North or to the South, but to the Union—the whole Union. She had not regretted her annexation, nor did he think she ever would.

The lecturer upon closing was warmly applauded. Three cheers were given for the Hero of Texas, and the immense assemblage dispersed.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

Yesterday morning Coroner HILTON concluded an inquest at No. 27 Barrow-street, in relation to the fatal accident which recently befell SAMUEL S. SLINGERLAND on the Hudson River Railroad, near Forty-second-street. The Jury rendered the following verdict:

That the deceased, SAMUEL S. SLINGERLAND, came to his death by accidentally coming in collision with a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad. Further, the Jury strongly condemn the practice of running steam engines through the thickly populated part of the City, and respectfully call the attention of the Common Council to the consideration of the same.

Burglary at an Asylum.

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a man named PETER COSTELLO was arrested by the Twenty-second Ward Police, charged with breaking into the Colored Orphan Asylum. The Superintendent found the accused in bed in the Asylum, grossly intoxicated, and it being thought that he had not come to steal, but only made a mistake respecting his lodgings, he was discharged by Justice CONNOLLY, at the Fourth District Police Court.

☞ A woman whose name was not given, was found dead on the sidewalk of Thirty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, on Monday evening. Her body was taken to her late residence, No. 546 Eighth-avenue, by the police of the Twentieth Ward.

☞ MONTGOMERY's Hotel, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-street, has been greatly enlarged and much improved in its "fitting up." A grand "opening" was held there a few evenings since, in which the boarders of the house and a number of invited guests participated.

☞ The anniversary of St. David's Benevolent Society will take place at the Florence Hotel to-morrow evening. A lecture will be delivered before the Society in the Welsh Church in Eleventh-street this evening.

☞ JOSEPH HOLLAND was killed yesterday on board of the schooner *Martha Washington*, by the jibboom striking him near the temple. An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GALEN acknowledges that purgation is the principal reliance as a means of cure. Dr. HAMILTON says the time is not very remote when it will be the only means used for restoring distressed bodies to health. The most immediate and suitable purgative known is the

PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH,

which have now in this City a reputation of twenty years, and are still progressing in popular favor.

By the use of BRANDRETH's pills that blood is gradually purified, and because new strong fibre is developed, the body is recovered to perfect health and usefulness. The idea of two spirits—the one good and the other evil—having power over man, is thus given a corporeal application; and what is better, we know how to assist the good principle—the blood—to conquer the bad humors and their positive effects, and when diseases, whose effects these pills are calculated to remove, exist, the sale of these Pills will be as follows:

In 1835, the sale of these Pills was	$5,000
In 1836	130,000
In 1837	242,000
In 1838	220,000
In 1839	275,000
In 1840	290,000
In 1841	420,000
In 1842	423,000
In 1843	365,000
In 1844	501,000
In 1845	796,000
In 1846	900,000
In 1847	960,000
In 1848	980,000
In 1849	970,000
In 1850	980,000
In 1851	960,000
In 1852	1,940,000
In 1853	1,450,000
In 1854 to January, 1855	1,700,000

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 274 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street; and at the principal office, No. 48 Canal-street—Brandreth Building—and at 40,000 stores in this Union.

[Advertisement.]

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!—Choice lots of rich shawls, black and brocade silks, Scotch ginghams, muslin curtains and drapery, damask linen table diapers and cloths, linen napkins, doyliss and towelling, English and domestic long cloths, Marseilles quilts and counterpanes from the fire of WARNER & LOOP in Barclay-street, is offered in lots to suit purchasers at CHAS HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street, the whole being sold at auction at the instance of the Fire Insurance Company, and bought by us, we are prepared to offer unheard of bargains in cash and all of the above goods. For full particulars inquire at CHARLES HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. Goods sent as usual to all parts of the City and suburbs, gratis.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—This truly extraordinary remedy is so invigorating that a few doses will immediately renovate the system, imparting, as it were, new life, strength and energy to those suffering from declining health. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils this day for instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Terms reduced one-half, viz.: $5 for writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of book-keeping. Ladies' writing class at 10½ o'clock, daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" this evening, and the famous moral play of "The Drunkard" this afternoon, at BARNUM's Museum—for to-day only—a special and extraordinary intellectual feast.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the Lyceum last evening, Alderman TYRREL in the Chair. A communication was received from SNEDDEN & HENRETTA, proprietors of the Passaic Saloon, stating that they had paid $50 of the $140 which they were fined for selling liquor without a license, and asking to to be discharged from the payment of the balance on the ground that their business has been destroyed, and they are unable to pay the remainder. Their communication was laid upon the table. Some little business further was done when the Board adjourned, having been in session eight minutes.

Grand Coup Contemplated by the Emperor Napoleon.

We find the following in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Feb. 21:

We give the following extraordinary intelligence to our readers. We are not permitted to name our authority. It will suffice to say that by the last mails a letter was received from Paris by an individual in this city. We have been permitted to publish a translation of a portion of this correspondence.

"The Emperor has foreseen all the calamities and reverses of Sebastopol ever since the allied army sat down before the city. St. ARNAUD was a trooper (*pandour*)—he might have taken the place by a charge of cavalry at the first outset, but failing that, a siege became necessary. Neither RAGLAN nor CANROBERT were equal to their position, and LOUIS NAPOLEON knew it. He did not want Sebastopol to be taken this Winter. He knew that short of a butchery, of which the history of war affords no parallel, the place could not be carried. He determined that Sebastopol should subserve a mighty political purpose.

For this, he has been delaying supplies while he has concentrated his forces in France. An overwhelming army is gathering on the Prussian frontier. At Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers, a flotilla, to be reinforced by English vessels, will be ready to sail with seventy thousand men on March 15. On the arrival of this armada in the Crimea, the Emperor will leave Paris, and appear in person before Sebastopol. A *coup de main*, upon a gigantic scale, will be attempted. Sebastopol will fall. The elated army, flushed with the feat, will sweep over the Crimea and occupy the Isthmus of Perekop. After a campaign which will endure a fortnight, LOUIS NAPOLEON will return to Paris, where the suddenness of his departure and the promptness of his return will find all conspiracies unprepared for development, and where the glory of his victory will scatter all further treason to the winds.

Such is the campaign contemplated by LOUIS NAPOLEON. Be assured that if Providence does not interfere, it will take place as I have said. Collaterally with the departure of the Emperor for the East, the French Army on the Prussian frontier will operate upon Rhenish Prussia. A note will be sent to the King of Prussia, demanding free passage for the French troops through his dominions, which, if refused, will advance to the Rhine."

If the above prove to be correct, LOUIS NAPOLEON has out-played the whole world. We have only been creating a monster in Sebastopol, we have been endowing it with terrors, so as to appreciate the feat in contemplation by the astute Emperor, of achieving a great Russian victory where his uncle encountered his most disastrous defeat.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 19, at the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, by Right Rev. Lefevi, JOSEPH L. GILBERT, of Massachusetts, to CAROLINE, daughter of LUCIAN Echeverry, of New-York.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. J. Thompson, WM. J PRATT to Miss JANE PATTERSON, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, in the Church of the Holy Trinity by Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. ALBERT WEBER, of New-York, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of George Woodward, Esq., of Port Chester.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, ROBERT H. OSGOOD, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr Osgood's,) without further invitation.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers will please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, very suddenly, at Tammany Hall, DANIEL L. JONES, Esq., aged 42 years

His funeral will take place on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P M.

His friends, and the members of the St. David's Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday, Feb 26, Mr. JOSEPH F. WRIGHT, formerly of Manchester, Eng., in the 36th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Beech-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 26, Mr. LAWRENCE MCDERMUT, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Noah Worrall, No. 66 Beech-street, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, THOMAS P. CUSACK, aged 36 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father, Peter Cusack, and also the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 288 West Tenth-st., near the 11th av., on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, WILLIAM F. DANA, aged 46 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 144 2d-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday evening, Feb 26, of consumption, Mrs. MARY ANN HALL, deeply and deservedly regretted.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 194 Avenue A, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, of consumption, Mrs. MARY S. GREENWOOD, aged 38 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The body will be taken to Lowell, Mass., for interment.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, WILLIAM HUNLOCK, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Bond-street.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at his residence, No. 1 Bond-st., the Hon. GEORGE WOOLWORTH EDWARDS, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, aged 58 years.

In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 25, Miss MARY ANN SPOONER, aged 24 years and 11 months.

Her remains will be taken to Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, LUCIA M., only daughter of H. F. and LUCIA J. ANN, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 12 Hamilton-place.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of ALBERT and CATHARINE JANE BOOTH, aged 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 174 West 18th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 25, after a short illness, MARIA THERESA, wife of Abner L. Morgan, in the 36th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her father, Joseph N. Barnes, and of her brother-in-law, A. Cobey Hall, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 37 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., FANNY, wife of Wallis Hewlett, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 19 Lamartine-place. Her remains will be taken to Southport, for interment.

☞ Norwalk and Bridgeport papers please copy.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb 23, at the residence of his grandfather, Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., JOHN FRANCIS, only child of William H. and Mary Bruce, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 28th, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., No. 10 Park Church place.

At Greenwood, L. I., on Monday morning, Feb. 26, at the residence of his grandfather, James Cole, Esq., JAMES HUBERT, eldest son of Henry R. and Mary L. Conklin, aged 4 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the above named place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 27.

$200	Virginia 6s	96	200	Erie Railroad	44
1,000	Indiana State 6s	89½	500	do	45
2,000	Missouri 6s	93	250	do	45
5,000	do	93½	100	do	45
7,000	do	b15 93	200	do	45
5,000	do	93½	300	do	46
2,000	Louisiana 6s	95	150	do	45
12,000	Ill. Into our Stock	63	5	Chicago & Rock Isl. R. R.	86
3,000	Erie Con Bds '71 c	78½	100	Harlem Railroad	32
1,000	Hud Riv 2d Mtg Bs	74	200	do	31½
2,000	Ill. Cen R. R. Bds	73½	400	do	31½
10,000	do	73½	50	do	b30 32
5,000	do	b3 73½	700	Reading Railroad	b3 73½
1,000	Ill. Cen R. R. 8s	b3 93	100	do	s3 73
200	N Y Cen R. Bds	87½	25	do	b60 73½
6,000	do	88	100	do	s60 73½
20	Del & Hud. Canal Co.	114½	50	do	73½
10	Mer Exchange Bk	100½	200	do	b10 73½
50	Bank State N York	104	100	do	b60 73
180	Canton Co	38½	100	do	b60 73½
350	Nicaragua Transit Co.	16	100	do	b30 73
100	do	b60 16	15	do	74
100	do	16	10	Panama Railroad	104
100	do	b10 16	31	do	106
250	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	108	37	do	107½
100	Cumberland Coal Co.	34	200	do	107
200	do	b60 34½	75	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	88½
450	do	34½	11	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	103
300	do	34½	96	Gal. & Chi. R. Re	s3 85½
500	do	34½	16	do	88
	5 New-York Cen. R. R.	94			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$14,000	Michigan Southern R. R. 7s	Int. added 72
14,000	Cleve. and Pittsburg R.R. Incomes	Int. ad. 56½
100	shares East River Bank	50
19	shares Third-avenue Railroad	29½
15	shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.	82
1 20-100	shares Michigan Central Railroad	76½

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER & Co. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Included in the list of valuable securities to be offered will be found $100,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent Bonds, to be sold to the highest bidder.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,500	Louisiana 6s	86	400	b'd Coal Co	b3 34½
2,000	Ind. State 5s	89½	100	do	34½
3,000	Virginia 6s	96½	28	Stonington Railroad	68
13,000	Pan. Bds 2d issue	107	17	Erie Railroad	45½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	73½	50	do	s10 45½
5,000	N.Y. Cen R R Bds	88½	50	Panama Railroad	b60 107½
1,500	N. Y. Central 7s	89½	100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	b3 69
2,000	N. J. Cen. R. R. Bds	91	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3 69
5,000	Hud Riv 3d M. B	74	100	Harlem Railroad	s60 31½
20	Mer Ch. Exch. Bank	100½	400	Reading Railroad	b60 76½
66	Ohio Life & Trust Co	34½	300	do	75½
50	do	b30 33	500	do	b30 76
40	Canton Company	38½	100	do	76
100	Nicar'a Tran Co	s3 16½			

TUESDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

There was not much additional business done this forenoon in Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer. The mail closed at 1½ P. M. Sterling bills were ½@¾ ₩ cent. easier, except for the drawings of the standard regular Bankers, and these were freely offered at 109¾. The Gold remittance by this opportunity amounts to $550,000, in bars, by express from this City. The Bank Statement had little or no influence on the Money market. Call loans are readily negotiated at 6@7 ₩ cent.—the Stock-houses and Bill-brokers of established credit being supplied at the inside figure. Short paper is not over abundant, and prime names find currency at 6@7 ₩ cent., 30 to 60 days, and 7@8 ₩ cent., 90 days to 4 months. The general aspect of Money affairs for the next few weeks is not unfavorable. How it will be with the later Spring payments, it is yet too early to judge. The new engagements making in the mercantile and shipping trade are not large, and the amount of sixty-day acceptances from the South and West offering for discount, less than usual at this season of the year.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day was limited. The sales on the Bond list about $107,000, and the contracts in Shares not equal to the ordinary average. Prices were 1 ₩ cent. lower on Illinois Central Mortgages and Cumberland Coal; ¼ ₩ cent. on Erie shares, and steady on New-York Central. An advance of ¼ was had on Reading, which closed at 76 ₩ cent. Panama Securities fell to 107, a decline of 3 ₩ cent. from yesterday, and 6 ₩ cent. from the top rate of Saturday. A morning paper replies "on official authority" to our suggestions of Monday morning, in regard to the prospective increase of the debt and stock of the Company to $9,000,000, that:

"The Road is finished, and has cost a little less than $6,000,000. The business of the road may require some additional expenditures for buildings, &c., but in no event is it anticipated will the amount exceed $1,000,000. The act to enable them to issue $2,000,000 in Stock or convertible Bonds, was applied for as a precautionary measure, but the Company's success in obtaining money in London on their unconvertible Bonds renders additional legislation of much less importance than when the bill was introduced."

We are glad to know this. Our remarks of Monday were purposely penned to elicit information. It is satisfactory to know that the bill before the Legislature to add $2,000,000 has lost its importance. We sincerely hope for the sake of the Company that it will now be withdrawn or laid on the table of the Senate where it originated. Notwithstanding the gentlemanly and semi-official intimation that we wrote for the "shorts," we say in all candor that the Panama enterprise, now, as ever, has our earnest wishes for success and abundant profit—the latter certainly more probable with $7,000,000 debt and stock than a profuse expenditure of $2,000,000 additional, no matter under what pretext. The indignation at the suggestion that some steamship combination or costly extension of the road on the Pacific coast, might be contemplated, is wholly gratuitous. Equally good men have run into such extravagances under the plea of adding splendor or increased success to the enterprises committed to their charge, and as in this case, without consulting their creditors or stockholders or enlightening the public. That there has, confessedly, been something too much of this, of late years, was the sole motive to our suggestions. We are not particularly sensitive to the insinuation of writing for *Bull* or *Bear*, but we scarcely looked for it from the Panama Railroad Managers. If they will only close their cost account at $7,000,000 we shall be good friends again.

The Chief Engineer of the Wabash Valley Road has recently made a circular report to the Directors of the Company on the progress and condition of the work. The expenditure on the line of 255 miles, amounts to $6,250,000. This includes the entire right of way and dépôt grounds at all important points. The last are particularly important at Toledo. The graduation and masonry are nearly completed. The timber and iron for the bridges delivered on the line of the road, and iron rails equal to 160 miles of the work, are also on the ground. The estimate for further expenditure, including equipment, is $1,500,000. June is fixed as the period for opening the work from Toledo to Huntington. The character of the country, and of the work generally, is highly spoken of, as being superior to most of the Western roads. The progress of the connecting lines west is favorably noticed, and the prospect of local and through business on the line, when completed, confidently expected to amount, the former, to one million two hundred thousand net revenue estimated as the result per annum of the freight and passenger traffic. The report is signed by Mr. WARREN COLBURN, Chief Engineer, and commended to the attention of the Stockholders by Mr. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, TREASURER.

A legal correspondent, who takes issue with us in regard to the completeness of the special Statutes of New-York and Illinois against the plea of usury by Railroad Corporations, discusses, at some length, in the present number of our paper, the validity of Railway negotiations. We question the practical good likely to result from such discussions, but as our correspondent writes, undisguisedly, as a lawyer, we do not feel at liberty to reject the claim he makes upon our columns. We are very far from believing that the day has arrived, in this commercial country, when questions so nearly affecting its honor and credit as the validity of Railway Bonds, negotiated in good faith, are to be determined by the Courts on technical points of law. No such alternative, we venture to add, would have been thought of, in this community, but for the recent case of the New-Haven Railroad Managers and counselors, who have made themselves plaintiffs in the Supreme Court against the parties most deeply injured by the rascality of their agent, and who ought, in truth, to occupy the relation of prosecutors, instead of defendants in this case.

The March interest on the Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, first and second mortgage, and also the Bonds of the Company endorsed by the city of Covington, will be paid by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street.

The following letter from the Chairman of the Assembly Bank Committee in 1853, touching a charge which was made against the Superintendent, by the Editor of the *Tribune*, in his correspondence with that gentlemen, has been placed at our disposal:

YONKERS, Friday, Feb. 23, 1855.

HON. D. B. ST. JOHN: Mr. HORACE GREELEY's letter to you, under date of Aug. 11, 1853, as published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of this morning, seemingly, if not intentionally, impugns the motives of the author of the Weekly Statement Bank Bill, as it is called. I deem it due to you, as well as in justice to myself, to state that in introducing said bill I acted solely upon my own responsibility, and without the approval (so far as I know) of a single Bank officer in the City of New-York. One gentleman, it is true, on learning that I contemplated such a movement, gave to it, at first, his hearty concurrence; but, subsequently, on ascertaining the views of his associates, he wrote to me, requesting that I would not press the matter before the Legislature.

You are quite correct in stating, that on my mentioning the subject to you, you dissented from the policy or expediency of such a measure.

As to the assertion of Mr. GREELEY, that "*the law was framed expressly to favor the Times at the expense of its rivals*," I pronounce both it, as well as the supposition that such was the case, to be entirely without foundation. I had only a limited acquaintance with any of the editors or proprietors of that paper, and never exchanged a word with either respecting the bill previous to its passage; nor had I any information which could lead me to *suspect even* what particular newspaper you might designate under the law. *After* the passage of the act, I was often solicited on behalf of several of the city papers to exert any influence I might have with you to procure the weekly advertisements for one of their respective journals. That I never did speak to you in favor of any particular paper, you well know.

Yours respectfully, RUSSELL SMITH,
Chairman of the Bank Committee of the Assembly, in 1853.

Railway Bonds—Legal Points.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Friday last I notice an allusion to the subject of the Usury laws in their application to the Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. You say: "There is nothing in the suspicion of the plea of usury by the Company at a future day. The Statute acts of the States of New-York and Illinois, quoted yesterday, prove this." In this you are *literally* correct. But if the inference should be drawn from this, that by reason of these laws the enforcement of the Bonds of this Company cannot hereafter be defeated on the ground of usury, such an inference would be totally at variance with the law upon the subject. This is a question of exceeding great importance—not to be summarily dismissed by the citation of a special remedial statute, and declaring that *that* "settles the question." It does *not* settle the question, nor in any manner affect the question. The question is *not* whether the *Corporation* can repudiate their obligations by the plea of usury, but whether *any party* interested to defeat their collection—as, for instance, a bondholder or creditor whose contract is not tainted with usury—may prevent their enforcement upon that ground. I will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to place this subject in such a light that it shall be obvious to every one that the laws which you have published in no manner affect this latter question.

The law of 1850 provides as follows: "No Corporation shall hereafter interpose the defence of usury in any action."

It was not the purpose, nor is it at all the legal effect of this simple provision, to act upon the *contract* of the Corporation itself. That is left precisely where the Usury Laws of 1837 placed it. By that law it is made the express and imperative duty of the Courts to declare usurious contracts to be void—to restrain prosecutions upon them for their collection, and to order them to be surrendered and canceled, in all cases where it shall be made to appear before them—not by the plea and testimony of the defendant in the action, but *by any sufficient proof whatever*—that the contract was made in violation of the Usury statute.

Those acquainted with the history and particular purpose of the enactment of 1850, understand perfectly well that it was designed to sustain the credit of a Company whose Bonds *had already been* issued at usurious rates of interest

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, each number containing Eight Pages, of Forty-eight Columns, and issued every morning (Sundays excepted), at the office of the Daily Times, in the United States.—Published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted),—at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; FORTY CENTS per month required in all exchanges with Country Subscribers.

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Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Triumph of the Collin's Line.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ABROAD.

Passage of the Soldiers Bounty Land Bill in the House.

The Emigrant Passenger Bill—A Compromise.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

A compromise was agreed upon to-day between the merchants and the Senate Committee on the Emigrant Passenger bill, which will now pass.

There is great rejoicing here at the success of the Collins Line in the Senate.

The Soldiers' Bounty Land bill will be lost between the two Houses. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Chairman laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the Choctaw Indians.

MILITARY RESERVE.

The bill from the House of Representatives, to amend the act approved of August 26, 1852, entitled an act to reduce and define the boundaries of a military reserve at St. Peter's River, Territory of Minnesota, was passed.

NAVAL.

The bill to provide more efficient discipline for the Navy passed.

SWAMP LANDS.

On motion of Mr. STUART the Senate proceeded to discuss the reconsideration of the report from the Committee of Conference upon swamp lands.

The debate was technical, involving legal questions, by Messrs. JOHNSON, DOUGLAS, STUART, BUTLER, and others.

Mr. WELLER moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, which would table the bill. He wanted the bill deferred till the next session, to give time for the examination.

The motion was not agreed to.

Messrs. DOUGLAS, WALKER, and BRIGHT continued the discussion, at the close of which, the Senate refused to reconsider their vote upon the report of the Committee of Conference on Swamp Lands, by 24 Nays to 21 Yeas.

Sundry bills from the House of Representatives were sent in for concurrence, and sundry bills, acts and resolves were received from the President, with his signature attached.

MAIL STEAMER APPROPRIATION.

The Mail Steamer Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. CHASE's amendment to let the contract stand as it is for two years, was rejected by 31 Nays to 16 Yeas.

Mr. JONES' (of Tenn.) amendment offered yesterday was renewed, to serve the notice to close the extra pay which was allowed by the act of 1852. Negatived—Nays, 29; Yeas, 17.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole back to the Senate, when

Mr. HUNTER renewed the amendment proposed by him last evening to strike out the right to repeal the contract. Rejected—Nays, 25; Yeas, 24.

Mr. PEARCE moved an amendment by inserting a proviso, that the proprietors of the Collins line shall agree to such a modification of their existing contract as shall reduce the amount per trip from $33,000 to $25,000 after the 31st of December, 1865. Negatived—Nays, 25; Yeas, 23.

Mr. CLAYTON moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken on Mr. HUNTER's amendment, as Mr. GRIER and he had made a mistake in pairing off.

After some further remarks from Messrs. TOOMBS, GRIER and CLAYTON, the motion to reconsider was rejected by a vote of 24 to 24.

The bill was then passed. Yeas, 26; Nays, 22.

The effect of the bill is to continue the Transatlantic mails to the Collins line till April, 1860, at $33,000 the round trip, the Senate concurring with the House in relinquishing the right of Congress to terminate the contract by the six months' notice previously incorporated.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Mr. CASS gave notice that he should call up the resolutions respecting religious freedom abroad to-morrow.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House containing the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill with a modification of the Tariff, and asked the Senate to pass the same without amendment.

Mr. PEARCE objected to having the modification of the Tariff forced upon the Senate in this manner, and it was finally made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and unanimously confirmed WINFIELD SCOTT as Lieutenant General. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Several bills were passed. The more important of those was one from the Senate to prevent mistrials in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in certain cases, and one for the relief of CHARLES W. CARROLL, giving him $5,000, in consideration of his false arrest and imprisonment as a deserter from the army.

Much confusion in the House. Occasionally thirty or more members springing to their feet, crying loudly, "Mr. Speaker," each painfully anxious to catch the Speaker's eye, and bring certain matters before the House.

BOUNTY LANDS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Old Soldier's Bounty Land bill.

Mr. BENTON strongly condemned the effort to force through, under a gag, a measure of such importance, involving more than two hundred millions acres of land. He was the friend of both old and young soldiers, and a hearty enemy of both old and young speculators, who consider the former cases the subject of lawful prey. The bill should be sent to the Committee on Public Lands to be examined.

Mr. GROW thought that the best way of benefiting old soldiers, would be to give them money, as land warrants would depreciate to their loss and that of the country.

Mr. ORR regarded the bill as extremely defective and conglomerate. Speculators would realize one hundred and fifty-seven millions of dollars, and old soldiers only thirty millions.

Mr. CAMPBELL could not vote for the bill as it came from the Senate. It opened the doors to plunderers. He wanted it amended for the benefit of war-worn veterans.

Ineffectual efforts were made, first to commit the bill to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and next to a Committee on Public Lands.

The bill as amended provides lands for persons of all grades, by land and sea, including Indians, wagoners and flotilla men, who have served in the wars since 1790, one hundred and sixty acres in all to each person who has served not less than fourteen days, except actually in battle for a shorter period. The widows or minor children to receive the benefit in case of the death of the persons so entitled. The widows of officers and the soldiers of the revolutionary war to be entitled to the benefit of this act, as likewise the volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, 1814, the volunteers at the attack of Lewistown, Delaware, in the years 1812 and 1815, and the chaplains who served in the several wars. The bill was passed by a vote of 135 against 39.

Mr. YATES argued that the Nebraska question was almost the only issue in the late Free-Soil elections, which has vindicated freedom and given politicians to understand that the sentiments of humanity and liberty are not to be crushed by the iron heel of legislative majorities.

Mr. GOODRICH defended the objects and purposes of the Congressional Emigration Society, formed for the purpose of sending Anti-Slavery men to Kansas, to restore the Missouri Compromise and bring back the Government to the principles of the Ordinance of 1787.

Mr. CAMPBELL spoke in reply to a former speech of Mr. STEVENS of Georgia, insisting that every position he had taken on the subject of Slavery was endorsed by that gentleman.

Mr. BANKS defended Massachusetts from the attacks on her heretofore made by Mr. KEITT, and incidentally discussed the general question of sovereignty.

Mr. KEITT replied to the speech of Mr. BANKS, when a sharp discussion ensued in regard to Know-Nothingism and Slavery.

At 20 minutes past 12 the House adjourned.

United States Agricultural Society, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The United States Agricultural Society commenced its third annual session to-day, at the Smithsonian Institute. Twenty-six States are represented. Among the delegates are Messrs. CHILDS, FAY, PROCTOR, UPHAM, WATERS, NEWHALL, BAKER, POORE, WILDER, KING, MORTON, WALLEY, EDMANDS, BROWN, MIXTER, and DICKENSON, of Massachusetts. Col. WILDER's address on taking the Chair was warmly applauded. Committees were appointed, and the Society adjourned till to-morrow.

This evening, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS lectured on the agricultural character of his father, by adoption, GEORGE WASHINGTON. The session has opened under favorable auspices, and from the agricultural talent assembled (seldom equaled) the proceedings will be marked by the greatest interest.

A proposition will probably be made in the Senate to-morrow to establish an ocean mail, as a substitute for that which ceased by the withdrawal of the Cunard steamers.

DOUGLASS C. COOPER, who was appointed to the superintendency of Indian Affairs, refuses to accept, and retains his old agency, and has been withdrawn as nominee for the former office.

Mr. BOLTON, of Indiana, has been confirmed as Consul to Geneva.

Municipal Election.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The election of city officers took place yesterday in Georgetown, D. C., and not in this city, as inadvertently appearing in the dispatch published this morning.

Mr. Benton's Loss by the Fire.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Mr. BENTON lost by the fire at his house yesterday, the data and notes for the second volume of his *Thirty Years in the Senate*, together with other important documents, manuscripts, books, &c.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

A. B. MAGRUDER, of Virginia, and DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, of New-York, were admitted as Attorneys and Counselors of the U. S. Supreme Court to-day.

No. 79. The United States, ex relatione of Beverly Tucker *vs.* A. G. Seaman. Argument concluded by Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

No. 80. Jack T. Griffin and wife, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* James Y. Reynolds. Argued by Reverdy Johnson for plaintiffs, and submitted on printed argument, by Mr. Lawrence, for defendant.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan, arrived at this port to-day, bringing dates from California to the 9th inst.

The *Webster* connected with the steamship *Cortes*, which sailed from San Francisco on the afternoon of the 9th inst., bringing about half a million of specie, on freight, most of which was transhipped to the steamer *Star of the West*, which sailed from San Juan for New-York on Friday, the 23d inst.

The *Cortes* brought 170 passengers, 32 of whom arrived here in the *Daniel Webster*.

The Legislature of California had made another attempt to elect a United States Senator, being the 44th ballot for that purpose. This ballot, like the predecessors, resulted in no choice.

A meeting of native Californians was held at San Francisco on the 7th, to consider the expediency, and to take all necessary measures for a wholesale migration to Sonora, in order to escape the heavy taxes of the State, which seem to be generally considered oppressive.

The mining interest continues to suffer greatly for want of water, the recent rains having furnished but a very limited supply. In the interior the miners are anxiously awaiting the arrival of weather adapted to their labors.

The Kerr River mines had afforded an extensive yield of gold, and thousands were flocking thither, the prospects in their own diggings being rendered extremely meagre in consequence of the drouth.

In the market a better feeling was exhibited for some classes of merchandise, especially in provisions. For the inferior grades the demand was light, and no cask sales were reported.

The ship *Winged Arrow*, from Boston, arrived at San Francisco on the 8th.

The Isthmus is reported as being healthy.

The revolution in Central America is progressing, and CHOMORO had achieved an important advantage over Gov. ORISTILLO.

The *Cortes* brought $285,000 in gold on consignment to PAGE, BACON & Co., of St. Louis, from their house in San Francisco.

Later from Havana by the Crescent City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

A letter from Havana by the *Crescent City* says that arms had been taken away from a number of creoles, and that the parties were to be sent to the United States by the *Crescent City*.

Señor ESTAMPES had been sentenced to death by the garote, and Mr. FELIX to 10 years in the Chain Gang in Africa.

GARCIA MONROE had been appointed Military Governor, and the Conde DE CARRIGO Civil Governor of Havana.

The British vessels of war *Medea*, *Buzzard* and *Hazzar* were in port.

Everything wore a gloomy aspect at Havana.

The blockade of Havana is not against merchant vessels; it relates only to armed vessels. Several creoles have been banished to Spain. Carnival balls are thinly attended, and opera performances have ceased. Weather cold and trade dull. Markets generally unchanged.

The frigate *San Jacinto* had arrived at Key West. All well. She was to sail on the 26th for Havana.

The marine news is uninteresting.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Later from Rio.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Thursday.

The bark *Spirit of the Seas* has arrived at New-Orleans, with dates from Rio de Janeiro to Dec. 28.

The sloops-of-war *Savannah* and *Independence* were in port at Rio. The *John Adams* sailed for San Francisco on the 24th.

Coffee was scarce and in great demand. The ship *Marion* had sailed for New-York with 1,000 bags, and the bark *Curioca* for Philadelphia with 2,000.

Whig State Convention.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

In the Whig State Convention held here to-day, the entire ticket of last year was renominated by acclamation.

The Convention passed resolutions endorsing the American principle, including in that principle the doctrine of protection to American industry, declaring that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had put an end to all compromises on the subject of Slavery; expressing a determination to resist, by all constitutional means, the admission into the Union of more Slave States—expressing disapprobation of the course of ISAAC TOUCEY, in the United States Senate—condemning the veto of the River and Harbor, and French Spoliation bills by the President; approving the Connecticut Prohibitory law, and declaring the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE to be such as to entitle it to little respect.

Nomination for Mayor at Syracuse, &c., &c.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Democrats of this city yesterday nominated SEYMOUR STEVENS, (Soft,) as their candidate for Mayor. A fusion of Democrats, Whigs and Republicans was attempted, but no agreement could be made. The Whig and Republican Committees nominated a ticket headed by ALLEN MONROE, the present Mayor, but the Convention adjourned without accepting it.

Anti-Know-Nothing Movement.

AUBURN, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The *Daily Advertiser* of this place contains a call for a meeting of the citizens at the Courthouse, on Friday evening, to nominate an Anti-Know-Nothing ticket to be supported at the ensuing charter election by all who are opposed to secret political societies.

The Case of Judge Loring.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

A second hearing on the part of the petitioners for the removal of Judge LORING was held this afternoon, before the Legislative Committee. A large crowd was in attendance. WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER, and ROBERT MORRIS, a colored lawyer, testified under oath to the allegation that Judge LORING hastened the rendition of BURNS in an unwarrantable manner. Messrs. MORAIS and PHILLIPS state, that they as counsel for BURNS were refused an interview with him until the day after his arrest. Mr. HILDRETH addressed the Committee at length in behalf of the petitioners. Judge LORING is not represented by counsel, and no response was made to the petitioners. A third hearing of the matter is assigned for Tuesday next.

Resolutions against the Fugitive Slave in the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported to the House to-day a series of resolutions declaring the Fugitive Slave bill unconstitutional, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to work for its unconditional repeal.

Election of State Treasurer.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

This afternoon, both branches of the Legislature met in Convention, and elected THOMAS J. MARSH, of Waltham, Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth; and ALFRED B. ELY, of Newton, and ANSEL B. TYLER, of Charlemont, Directors of the Western Railroad.

Death of Hon. Wm. Jackson.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Hon. WM. JACKSON, formerly a member of Congress, and for many years past a leading Free-Soil politician, died yesterday at his residence in Newton.

The Fugitive Slave Anthony Burns Purchased by Bostonians.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The fugitive slave ANTHONY BURNS is now in this city on his way back to Boston, his freedom having been purchased by a few Bostonians for $1,300.

We have no mail this morning from points west of Washington.

Heavy Robbery.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

S. SHUMAN, of Cumberland, Md., was robbed to-night of nearly $2,000, while standing at the railroad depôt; $1,500 was in three $500 on the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

Fire at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The furniture manufactory of Messrs. BUCKINGHAM & CURTIS, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss, which is slight, is nearly covered by insurance in Hartford and New-York. It was the work of an incendiary.

Prohibitory Law in Canada.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Last evening, the House of Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, adopted the first clause of the Prohibitory Liquor bill, which affirms the principle of the measure, by a vote of 45 to 23. The vote on the second reading of the bill in December last was 90 Yeas to 5 Nays.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Our Legislature did not adjourn yesterday to the first Tuesday in October—it was only the joint Convention that did so. Both houses met as usual today.

Prohibitory Law in Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill passed the Delaware Senate yesterday, and is now a law. It goes into effect on the 1st of June.

From Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The New-Orleans papers of Saturday have been received here, but they contain nothing worth telegraphing.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The bark *Rolla*, from Cuba, bound to New-York, put in here yesterday, with her masts sprung and leaking badly. She had lost her deck load.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Our Stock market is steady, with sales at the following rates: Reading Railroad, 38½; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railroad, 17; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88. Money continues easy at previous rates.

Snow in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The weather here is quite wintry, and a slight snow storm is prevailing.

Our Cotton market shows no change from previous advices. The sales to-day amounted to only 3,500 bales.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 28—Noon.

The steamship *Canada*, now due from Liverpool with one week's later advices, has not yet been signaled.

The weather is exceedingly cold. Wind northwest.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28—10 P. M.

We have no tidings from Halifax this evening,—the New-Brunswick line having been broken at a late hour this afternoon. We are, therefore, without later news relative to the steamer *Canada*, which is now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, and is fully due at Halifax.

Interruption to the Eastern Lines—No Tidings of the Canada.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 28—9 P. M.

The line between this city and Halifax is at present interrupted. We have, therefore, no tidings of the steamer *Canada*.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, left here at 10 o'clock this morning with 83 passengers for Liverpool and 26 for Halifax. She takes out $526,620 in American gold.

Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port with Havana and Key West dates to the 25th inst. Her advices are mainly confirmatory of those received by the *Crescent City* at New-Orleans.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Steamboat General Incorporation Law. To regulate taxation throughout the State. To repeal the act allowing corporations to plead usury.

Mr. CASEY introduced a bill requiring the publication of the acts of the Board of Supervisors.

A bill was passed to allow resident aliens to hold real estate.

Also a bill to amend the charter of the Panama Railway. The vote on this bill was stopped by the special order, the Barnburt claim.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

The BARNBURT claim bill was taken up, discussed, and ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. COLEMAN, to secure for the State the sword of the late General WORTH. Ordered to a third reading and passed. The sword to be placed in the State Library, and $500 for 10 years to be paid to his legal representatives.

A large number of private bills were also reported.

Mr. ODELL, from the minority of the Select Committee, reported a bill for the election of Auditor for the Canal Department by the people.

The majority of the Committee reported adversely to the bill, which report was agreed to by a vote of 47 to 41, and then disposed of the bill.

Mr. CLARK reported a bill to provide for the collection and preservation of State treaties with the Indians.

Mr. CONGER reported a bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to loan money to complete the Lunatic Asylum.

The bill to punish a fraudulent issue and transfer of stock was received from the Senate with amendments, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To repeal all laws authorizing Mutual Insurance Companies.

To prevent frauds in the sale of coals.

To enable parties in civil cases to be witnesses.

To amend the law as to building and loan associations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To facilitate the service of processes on Insurance and other Corporations doing business in this State.

To define and regulate the Naturalization powers of the Courts.

Mr. COLEMAN reported favorably on the bill increasing the number of Harbor Masters, with an amendment, making the number 15, instead of 17.

Mr. WEED's resolution to appoint a Committee to inquire into the affairs of the Ebenezer Society, was adopted.

Mr. BOYNTON offered a joint resolution for the repeal of the Graduation Land bill and the passage of the Homestead bill. Laid over.

Mr. BLATCHFORD called up a resolution directing the Attorney General to commence a suit against the Brooklyn Gas Light Company to annul their patent for land under water. Laid on the table.

A resolution fixing the 22d of March as the day for the election of a Regent to the University, was adopted.

The Destruction of Col. Benton's House.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 28.

The residence in this city of the Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON of Missouri, situated on C-street, between Third and Fourth-and-a-half-streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, together with nearly all of the furniture, and, most unfortunate of all, the manuscript papers of Mr. BENTON.

At about 3 o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from the office, or study, of Mr. BENTON, in the second story, and upon opening the door it was found that the room was filled with smoke and flame: and so rapid was the spread of the fire that the family had but little time to save themselves.

Mr. BENTON arrived from the Capitol in a brief time, and at once asked respecting his books and papers. One of his daughters, who had taken refuge at Col. FREMONT's, one of the adjacent dwellings, replied, "We have saved nothing, father, but ourselves; your papers are lost." "Then let the house burn on," said Mr. BENTON, in an apparently calm manner; and for a time he continued to look on the men with more concern for the men who were at work, encased in icy armor, than for any interest he might be supposed to possess in the perishing property.

The destruction of the dwelling-house, furniture, library and valuable wardrobe of an entire family, (upon none of which was there any insurance,) of course involves a heavy loss; but all these are of little moment when compared with the accumulated store of manuscripts of one of the most industrious and prolific as well as ablest writers of the times, and one whose correspondence has no doubt been as voluminous and important as that of any other of our statesmen. Fortunately, Mr. BENTON is possessed of the most extraordinary fortitude; and to this we may add, as not unworthy of consideration, nor unimportant to any man in the hour of trial, that the sympathy of a whole community is with him in his hour of calamity.

The fire companies worked with the greatest energy, under the most intense cold; and, although they could not subdue the flames in Col. BENTON's house, they prevented the fire spreading beyond it, and saved the adjoining ones—which was a marvel, considering the height of the wind and the want of an abundant supply of water.

The cause of this conflagration was a defective chimney flue, as will be seen by the annexed card from Col. BENTON, received since the above account was prepared for the press:

A CARD.—Mr. BENTON returns his thanks to his neighbors, the fire companies, and the numerous citizens who came to the relief of his house when on fire yesterday, and who did all that could be done to arrest the flames, and to save books, papers, and furniture; but the mischief was done before it was known to have began. It is now ascertained that the fire had been going on for days, and arose from a defective chimney in a new part of the building, and had destroyed the contents of the office before it was discovered. On Sunday Mr. B.'s youngest daughter, whose room was above his own, told him that her room was sometimes filled with smoke, which came from no fireplace; but it did not occur to him that some wooden work communicating with the chimney might be in a smothered state of burning. He left his office at 11 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) to go to the House of Representatives, carefully putting out the fire, as he always did. An hour after his eldest daughter was in the office, and was astonished at the warmth of the room, seeing that the fire was entirely out and the day uncommonly cold, but left it, closing the door.

The first discovery of the fire was from seeing the smoke issuing from the crevices of the office door and the bed-room door adjoining it. His oldest daughter and a servant opened the door, but fire and smoke filled both rooms, and they found the contents in a state of combustion. They had to retire to save their own lives, and some kind persons who attempted to save the papers were scorched and almost suffocated. The great mischief was already done. The house could not be saved, but it is a consolation that the adjoining houses of the neighbors and that of Mrs. FREMONT were preserved. In the name of his whole family, Mr. BENTON returns thanks to his kind neighbors for their offers of rooms and shelter and for comfortable lodgings hospitably tendered to him close by the smoking ruins.

GEN. HOUSTON AT THE TABERNACLE.

Lecture before the Baptist Historical Society.

The first public lecture before the New-York Baptist Historical Society, which has only been a few months organized, was delivered last evening at the Tabernacle to a full house, by General HOUSTON. The President of the Society, Mr. T. D. VALENTINE, Clerk to the Common Council, presided. The meeting was opened by a fervent prayer from Rev. Dr. CONE. The subject chosen by the lecturer was the "Claims of the Indians." He commenced by saying that fatigued as he was he would endeavor to afford the audience the best entertainment in his power by narrating the early history of the aboriginal inhabitants of the United States of North America. This was a subject that had commanded much public attention, and the Government had professed to patronize them and to take them under its especial guardianship, but he regretted to say that the efforts used by the Government had not been so beneficial to the Indians as was desirable for them and for the cause of humanity. If we were to go back to the period when the Indians occupied the Continent of North America, before the sails of the white man whitened their waters, we would find them a different race of beings from what we find them now. Up to the time of WILLIAM PENN, the history of the Indians was a series of wrongs. Of course we could not know them; they had never been chronicled. It was only traditional. WM. PENN, who was frank in his intercourse with the Indians, and in the redemption of his promises, established a degree of confidence which no individual has surpassed in the United States. We find the Indians still, through the dim ages of tradition, revering his memory. Within his (the lecturer's) recollection—and that extended half a century back—he had heard much of the Indians' cruelty on the frontiers; he had been taught to believe this from his youth, and he did believe that they were cruel, faithless and vindictive; but subsequent experience had led him to think different. They have the natural affections of men, and, under a better system of treatment, the better feelings would predominate over the coarser.

The Indian enlightened, becomes in everything as perfect as the white man. The lecturer alluded to the wrongs that had been inflicted upon the Indians by the introduction of whisky. He remembered when the first cotton cards were given to Indians, and when the first spinning wheel had been presented to their wives by the Government. These things it was said they could never learn, because it was taken for granted that they could never learn them. He here related an instance of Indian ingenuity, perseverance and intelligence. An Indian determined to create an alphabet, so that his nation might be on a level with the white man and have books to read; he labored five years to accomplish his object. The bark of trees and a piece of charcoal were all that he had to work on. The vastness of his task may be conceived from the fact that the Cherokee alphabet consists of one hundred and eighty-six characters. He had completed many of them, but his wife, like many other good ladies, do not like their husbands to be reading all the time, and seeing his attention so much occupied with the bark of trees and charcoal, and getting so little talk out of him when he was studying, thought that some mischievous evil spirit had taken possession of him, she not being a literary lady. [Laughter.] So, one day when he was away from home, she collected them all up and made a bonfire of them. GEORGE LEST returned, but instead of falling in a rage, as some men would have done, told her it was not much use to stop him, that he was a cripple, and that his labors were not of much use to any one, and that she had better let him alone, and perhaps he might do something that would be of service to his nation. She yielded, and he afterwards invented the Cherokee Alphabet. [Cheers.] They have now a newspaper published in their own language. Many of the Cherokees are men of science, skilled in legal matters, and able theologians, and would be respected in any community of the United States. They have an Executive Department, a Judicial and a Legislative Department, and all these departments are as accurate as those of the United States. This is an evidence of the rapid progress they have made. They are anxious that Delegates should be received at Washington. They want no office, no control over the country; only they wish an opportunity in the Senate and House of Representatives that they may explain their necessities to the law-givers and American public. They may ultimately become part and portion of the United States. From his observations, the Red man was not inferior to the White, either in a physical or an intellectual point of view. Formerly the law of the Cherokee Nation was the same as that practiced under the old dispensation by the Jews., of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and blood for blood. This spirit of revenge has been conquered by civilization. If a red man now commits an offense, and is caught, he is put on his trial, a jury is empanneled, he is defended by counsel and prosecuted by the authorities of the State, and if found guilty he is punished. Among the Cherokees, law matters generally are decided by arbitration. The lecturer complained bitterly of the manner in which many of the Government officials had conspired, some in an indirect, and others in a direct way, to cheat the Indians of the Government annuity. In treating this part of his subject, he paid a tribute to the memory of General JACKSON. In concluding, he pointed out the true way in which the Indian tribes were to be conquered—by kindness, and by the introduction of agriculture. Once induced to cultivate the soil, and they would leave the chase and their Arab-like habits. The entire Indian race were not to be held responsible for the acts of a few men, who, most likely, were outlawed by their own wibes; give them meat and corn—and no more of that than it costs to support the forts on the frontier of Texas—and in less than two generations they would become civilized and enlightened. War would not and could not conquer them, and he laughed at the idea of the United States organizing an army for that purpose. The indiscretion of a few of our officers on the frontiers had done much to perpetuate and foster the present state of ill feeling between the red man and the white. The present difficulty with that race was caused by an Indian killing an old crippled cow belonging to a Mormon, for which they afterwards apologised; and if a war should spring out of that, he believed it would be called the "Cripple Cow War." [Great laughter.] After once more recommending the policy of kindness towards that race, and illustrating it with an anecdote to show how the war policy operated, the General sat down amidst long-prolonged cheering.

The venerable Senator, on this as on a former occasion, denied reporters the luxury of a table. SAM is down on the profession.

LONG ISLAND.

Trade in Brooklyn.

Business, very generally, in the city of Brooklyn, seems to be reviving from the temporary shock it received some months ago, if appearances are to be depended upon as any indication of the state of affairs. The strongest symptom of this revival may perhaps be seen in the mechanical branches of trade—for this is in fact the great Brooklyn interest, upon the success of which, in the main, the prosperity of Brooklyn depends. On every hand the large manufacturers have either already commenced employing more help or are making arrangements to do so at an early day. Neither is this confined to the larger concerns alone, but has, to a greater or less degree, extended through all branches of trade, large and small. The work of house-building, suspended last Fall, has been resumed, and considerable activity prevails in most parts of the city. On Warren-street, near Powers, one block of eighteen large buildings has been commenced; another block on Wyckoff-street; two blocks of marble front stores on Fulton-avenue, equal to anything now in the city, are nearly completed; and so we might go on in recapitulating improvements in different parts of the city; and everything seems to predict a heavy Spring trade.

Embezzlement.

Two clerks employed in a grocery, at the corner of Union-avenue and Grand-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday by Officer SHERMAN, of the Sixth District Police, on the charge of embezzling money from their employer. They were committed for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Public Meeting in Jersey City on Charter Amendments.

The Common Council of Jersey City, having framed and adopted sundry amendments to the City Charter and sent the same to Trenton for adoption by the State Legislature, a public meeting, called by Mayor MANNERS, will be held this evening to consider the amendments. The meeting will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Grand and Washington-streets, at 8 o'clock. The amendments provide that all prosecutions before the Recorder for the recovery of fines and penalties imposed by the city ordinances, shall be in the corporate name of the city as plaintiff, and any number of fines incurred by defendants under the same ordinance, may be included in one process and judgment; also, that the City Clerk shall have the custody of all books and papers of the Common Council, except when otherwise ordered by ordinance, and copies of the same certified by him shall be evidence in all Courts, and the records shall not be removed from the City Clerk's office by subpœna or otherwise. The amendments also repeal so much of Title VI. as provides for appointing three Commissioners to assess the expenses of improvements named in that title, and Section II. of the Supplement passed March 16, 1854, shall apply instead. Also, when a street has settled and is refilled, the expenses thereof shall be paid by the property benefited.

The New Exempt Law For Firemen.

The act introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature by Hon. D. S. GREGORY, relative to the Firemen of Jersey City, has passed both Houses, and received the signature of the Governor.

Its provisions are as follows: Every person who, on the 1st day of May next, shall have served in the Jersey City Fire Department for five years or more, and who shall serve as such two years thereafter, and every person who shall then have served as a fireman less than five years, and who shall serve so long a time thereafter as shall make seven years time, and every person who after the passage of this act shall serve as such fireman for seven years, shall thereafter be exempt from serving as a Juror in any Courts of the State, and from all militia duty, except in case of war, invasion or insurrection.

Previous to the year 1853 there was no definite time for service as a fireman, and they were only exempt from Jury duty. At that time, through the exertion of Alderman WALLIS principally, a law was passed fixing ten years as the time of service.

Letter from Hon. Charles Sumner—Another Ida May.

From the Boston Telegraph, Feb. 27.

Our readers will remember that several weeks since, some account was given of a family of white slaves in Virginia, in whom Mr. SUMNER has taken much interest. Four of the six members of the family have been freed at a cost of eight hundred dollars, raised principally by JOHN A. ANDREWS, Esq., of this city. This seems to be a much more judicious expenditure of money than the payment of nearly double that amount for the freedom of ANTHONY BURNS, thereby serving the double purpose of parading the names of certain well known Fugitive Slave bill officials as subscribers to the BURNS fund, and at the same time acting as a premium to slave-catchers to visit our State to seize alleged fugitives for purposes of speculation.

The Daguerreotype mentioned in the following letter is a portrait of one of the family referred to, a most beautiful white girl, with high forehead, straight hair, intellectual appearance, and decidedly attractive features. It may be seen for a few days at the State House, in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19, 1855.

DEAR DOCTOR: I send you by the mail the daguerreotype of a child about seven years old, who only a few months ago was a slave in Virginia, but who is now happily free by means sent on from Boston, which I had the happiness of being entrusted with for this purpose. She is bright and intelligent—another Ida May. I think her presence among us (in Boston) will be more effective than any speech I can make.

Meanwhile I send this picture, thinking that you will be glad to exhibit it among the members of the Legislature, as an illustration of Slavery. Let a hard-hearted Hunker look at it and be softened.

I send another copy in a different attitude to JOHN A. ANDREW. Her name is MARY. Ever yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

P. S.—Such is Slavery! There it is! Should such things be allowed to continue in Washington, under the shadow of the Capitol?

Dr. JAS. W. STONE

The Weather.

From the Evening Post.

The present cold snap commenced at 2:35 P. M. on the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th inst. Should it continue until 2:35 P. M. of next Sunday evening, it will have passed through seven vertical sections of fourteen great circles, and the fraction of another, (the chord of the arc being always equal to the hypothenuse of the radius.) From records which I have kept at intervals of two hours with entire regularity, ever since a little before the date of BRADDOCK's defeat, (using for that purpose two self-registering thermometers, a second-hand spirit level, and some smoked glass,) it appears that this cold period has been accompanied by librations on the wires, which in their remarkable intensity have rarely been surpassed. In about three years and six months from the present time earthquakes of moderate or average severity may reasonably be expected to be heard of as having occurred within a few days past in the extreme southern circumpolar regions.

From the same cause, or one

DICK TINTO IN FLORENCE.

A Heretic Priest in Florence—Grains of Snow—Living is Cheap—Italian and American Warming-Pans—Artistical Affairs—Hiram Powers and his Workmen—Difficulties.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

Under certain auspices, it is a funny thing to be in Italy. Is it not a suggestive circumstance to be admitted to the confidence of a Catholic priest, and to be told by him, as I was told this morning, that the Pope is a *buffone*, that the Cardinals are a set of *birbanti*, and that priests generally are *bricconi* and *birboni*? I hardly need render these epithets into their English equivalents of rascals, scamps and jail-birds. I expected no such communications as these, and for a moment supposed I was dreaming. My heretic went on to say that the Church claims to be the guardian and propagator of the Bible—a pretty propagator, truly, when the price of the article propagated varies in Italy from two dollars to two and a half, while the English, if they were allowed, would be glad to circulate it to any number of copies at the rate of 17 cents apiece. He went on to think that at the next uprising of Rome, all the Church dignitaries, of whatever rank, would be put to death, not excluding the Pope. The holder of these singular opinions would seem to be unsuspected by his fellows of either schism or heresy, for he performs mass every Sunday in a public church, and administers any quantity of genuine Catholic ceremonial on numerous stated occasions. He made me the above avowals in the strictest secrecy, of course, and could not have supposed that I would betray him in this heartless way. I asked him what he thought of the story of concealed arms in Florence and the neighborhood. He said it was possible, but not probable that there is a store of weapons of any extent. Domiciliary visits are made upon the slightest motive and without the remotest legal authority or the faintest attempt at explanation. Parties detected in the act of smuggling arms into Tuscany have been captured and punished, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that other such acts of contraband have been successful. Still, I think the opinion mentioned in my last upon the existence of *materiel* of war in large quantities, in and about this city, must be received with great caution, as the French say of MENSCHIKOFF's dispatches. If it is as well founded in justice as those dispatches are upon fact, what an arsenal Florence must be!

We had a snow storm this morning in this city. We do not measure our snow here by inches, but by grains. I counted thirteen upon a square yard of brick pavement. Presently there came along a whiff of wind which blew them all up into a corner, where they formed a drift about as big as the inflated cheek of a kernel of parched corn. But upon the mountains, where it snows nightly, you will find snow, at noon, in long eddies and in sequestered heaps, getting ready to derange the mails. It is white, as in other civilized countries, though, had it been red, like Captain PARRY's, I should not have been astonished. Not more than I was last night, for instance, at the following occurrence: I had happened to say that I had paid few or no visits of ceremony on New-Year's Day, without, however, purchasing my release, according to the custom, by subscribing to the poor-box. "The poor-box will be after you, then, if it hears of it," remarked a listener. I thought no more of the conversation till last evening, when the bill was actually presented! The price of release was three pauls, or thirty-three cents just. The joke was a good one, and somebody had poached so gracefully in behalf of the poor that, of course, the receipt was at once appended to the account, and the money cheerfully paid over. That receipt will form, in after years, one of my most esteemed and eccentric autographs. It is a funny thing, indeed, to be in Italy, in certain points of view.

Florence is undoubtedly the cheapest city in the world as a residence, but it can only suit individuals who are indifferent to accessories and the accompanying circumstances of society—movement, activity, pulse and intelligence. When once a man or a family are prepared to withdraw from the world and live a hermit's life, in the express view of living cheaply, then there is nothing like Florence. A young man with an annual income of $400, may, after he has learned the language and the customs, lead a very decent, not to say elegant, life. He may take his meals at the first cafe, may visit the Cascine daily in befitting attire, and may be a regular subscriber to the Opera, during the Carnival season of forty nights. Of course, by abandoning all these extraneous habits, the expense may be still further reduced. That it can ever be got below $250, with decency, and with acquaintances, I think improbable. Look at a list of prices: Breakfast at a first-class cafe, including bread, butter, beefsteak and potatoes, coffee with the yolk of an egg in it, instead of milk, 17 cents. Suppress the beefsteak and the egg, and you still have coffee, bread and butter, for eight cents. This is not a slop-shop price, like that of your shilling establishments, but the price of the best articles the city affords. A good dinner is possible for 25 cents here, which it is not at Paris, however it may be at New-York. Clothes, up to the standard of Florentine requirements, may be had at absurd prices at Leghorn. Lodging is extremely reasonable. I have seen two furnished rooms, fit for a bachelor, and each containing a fireplace, carpeted, curtained, and generally well ordered, for $60 a year. A servant may be obtained to come three times a day, and do all sorts of unbargained-for odds and ends besides, for one dollar a month. Twelve dollars will feed one fireplace through a Winter. Naples kid gloves (Paris gloves are a luxury not required by the highest fashion) cost 25 cents a pair; if worn loose, they are not more apt to split than real kid. So I am told, at least, for personally I have no experience. The average rate paid by American artists for their studios, unfurnished, is $100 a year. The same quarters, they tell me, would cost $600 at home. They consist, for the most part, of four rooms, on the ground floor, lighted from the north. I have seen a studio of four rooms, of which the annual rent is $24. For $800, a family of four may live respectably and comfortably, and maintain an honorable position in the first English and American society. A family spending $2,000 a year in New-York, and finding themselves poorly treated for the money, might in Florence, for the same sum, live in considerable style, have a box at the opera, give a dozen small parties in the Winter, a grand rout in the Carnival, and keep a one-horse brougham all the year round. I think such a family could wear Paris kid gloves,—genuine Jouvins, and not feel it. But the sacrifice would be great. A man of any activity of mind would find himself in a prison in Florence, and indeed anywhere in Italy; unless he reside there, of course, for a special purpose, either to pursue the arts or to occupy himself in historical research. Florence is an admirable residence for all those who would be contented with mere existence on easy, comfortable terms, and would not be affected by the remembrance that in all matters pertaining to intellectual movement, development of public opinion, of industry, of commercial resources, Italy has long been dead. He must consent to forego and forget all his American associations, to adopt foreign habits and become imbued with all sorts of lackadaisical, *far niente* notions. His loss would be immense and irreparable, and his gain a mere economy of money.

Another illustration, now that I think of it, of the difference of prices. A warming pan costs, in America, at the very least, a dollar and a half; and I imagine that a really good article is considerably dearer. The price here is just 15 cents. It is a most primitive and simple, but extremely convenient and effective contrivance. It consists of a light framework of wood, composed of a few slats, in the shape of a bee-hive. In the apex is a hook, and upon this hook you hang the economical earthern pot of cinders which I have before fully described. You open the bed and put the whole thing bodily in between the sheets, and there you let it stay. In ten or twenty minutes, as the case may be, the bed is ready, and the bee-hive may be transferred to another. There is not a house in Florence without one or more of these marvelous little radiators. What a clumsy instrument, compared to this, is our brass basin with a broomstick for a handle! Why should not the poor have a warming pan? I have purchased a specimen, and by taking out a few nails, can easily disjoint it and pack it in my trunk. It will make a sensation in Paris, where the old bassinoire, or sugar ladle, is still the acknowledged warming pan. I will lend it as a model to newly married American couples, anxious to set up a utilitarian household and willing to accept modern simplifications—this one being two hundred years old at least.

Even to artists who have completed their studies and are pursuing painting or sculpture as a profession, the inducements to remain in Italy are not so great as are supposed at home, or at any rate, are not such as are supposed. You have undoubtedly imagined that they continue to reside in Florence or in Rome, on account of the artistic atmosphere which pervades those cities, on account of the classic and middle age models which they may at any moment consult, and generally, because of the supposed influences calculated to facilitate any and all fine art pursuits. Not at all. There is nothing whatever in the air or in the surrounding influences. Then you may have thought that in America, a sculptor would have difficulty in obtaining marble. But this difficulty may be and has been obviated by appointing a proper agent and leaving explicit directions at Leghorn. The real objections which may induce an American artist, and especially a sculptor, to remain in Italy are the following—objections which probably have not struck you: The American-Italians,—POWERS, HART, CRAWFORD and others,—who have constantly on hand more orders than they can execute, employ numerous workmen. These workmen, who actually perform the whole or nine-tenths of the chiseling, cutting in marble what their employer sets before them in plaster, recive Italian wages—a small daily pittance. If taken to New-York, they would at once triple and quadruple their Italian earnings, and would probably set up for themselves as carvers in a small way, or as decorators and ornamenters of churches and public buildings. The chisel is no longer the tool of the master sculptor—his instrument is an odd bit of stick, with which he scoops away at the figure in clay, or "at the mud," as he will tell you himself. When finished as nearly as such a material can be, a mould is taken, and from that mould a cast in plaster. If necessary, this cast is still further finished and sand-papered, and is then handed over to the cutter, whose duty it is to execute an exact *fac simile* in marble. The sculptor proper may never touch this marble, and when he is told it is done he is ready to deliver it to its owner. The workmen in Mr. POWERS' studio have executed not far from forty Proserpines from the one plaster original composed by the maestro, and the Greek Slave has in the same way been reproduced three or four times. The best bust maker in Italy never touches the marble. He may suggest or order hair strokes here and there, but he does not handle the scraper himself. In all this the workman, though he may execute, unassistedly, the statue, the head, or the group, is no more the author of his work than is the clerk who copies the Prime Minister's rough draft, or the calligraphist who engrosses a set of resolutions. You can see how impossible it would be for sculptors occupying and requiring in this way the work of many men, to transport their studios to America.

But there is another difficulty quite as great—the one I have mentioned supposes the impossibility of fulfilling orders; this one involves the improbability of receiving orders to fulfill. The American artists in Italy, men of high reputation and of correspondingly high prices, obtain the greater portion of their support from their countrymen making the grand tour. These gentlemen, generally men of business, enriched, moneyed *parvenues* and successful speculators, arrive in Italy with feelings and opinions somewhat attuned to the time and the place, find that art occupies a large portion of the attention and respect of the nation, find art enthroned upon a pedestal quite as high as that upon which they had located either Religion or Wealth, and straightway entertain the idea that they will patronize this new deity, and do a little graceful Mecænasing. Under these circumstances, and surrounded by these influences, they often do leave orders behind them. But the same men in New-York would as soon think of wasting their substance on marble as they would of giving a power of attorney to Babble and Squeak. They are there only open to such ideas of proportion as are suggested by bales of cotton, and to such impressions of "breadth" and "depth" as are afforded by eligible corner lots and valuable sites in Utopia. Neither would they dream of employing an artist residing in America. To them the idea admits of no contestation, that if you want real statues, made of real marble, and done in the real Italian way, you must wait till you make the European tour, and order them as you pass.

I regret that I have not been able to engage to take a *chef d'œuvre*. When BARNUM comes he will sit for his bust. However, I take away with me a very valuable warming pan, and as I prefer the utilitarian to the ornamental, I am very well content. DICK TINTO.

Official Politeness.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being a stranger in the City, and having occasion to call at the "Ladies' Window" of the New-York Post-Office, a short time since, I was so much interested in what passed before it came my turn to be served, that I drew into a corner, and, for half an hour, eyes and ears did me as good service as at any place of amusement that I have visited in the City.

It was Friday—"Advertising day"—about four o'clock P. M. The snow, which was quite deep, had softened to a most delightful "splosh." Of course, all the mud thus formed would not stay out of doors, and the floor of the little room in front of the "Ladies' Window" was covered to an uncertain depth, while the "pearly drops" trickled through the roof, upon ladies' bonnets and cloaks, in a most provoking manner.

"Is there niver a letther for Judy O'Brien," calls out a middle-aged, drizzly-looking Irish woman.

"What street?" asks the middle-aged, pleasant-looking gentleman at the window.

"Twenty-third."

"Did you ever live in Twenty-seventh-street?"

"No, Sir."

"Then this letter is not for you;" and obedient to a wave of his hand, she steps aside, and another woman of the same grade takes her place.

"A letter for Thomas O'Flynn, yer honor?"

"Advertised?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"To-day."

The letter is found, and contains money—and the clerk inquires, "Is Thomas O'Flynn any relation to you?"

"Only my husband, Sir." The irresistible drollery, and air of half-offended dignity with which this is said, calls forth a burst of laughter from behind the scenes, and the letter is immediately handed over.

Next comes a woman in faded black, and with a woe-begone face asks for a letter—the name I did not hear. The letter is found—the surname is right—but the initials are different.

"It must be for my husband though, do let me have it," pleads the woman, wiping her eyes with a "lachrymal" not over white.

"I cannot do it, the letter may belong to another, and I must protect the rights of all," is the mild but firm reply. She continues to plead, will not listen to his reasons for refusing, till at last he is obliged sternly to order her aside—twenty others are impatiently waiting.

"If you plase, Sir, will you direct this letter for me?" "Any letter for Katy O'Flynn?" "How much is the postage on this, yer Honor?" "When will the next Atlantic steamer be in?" and numerous other questions are now poured in upon the "Postmasther," in all the different tones of the diatonic scale, yet mellowed with the richness of the Irish brogue.

Business is dispatched with redoubled energy and soon there are fifteen less occupants in that "sloppy" room.

During the lull two genteel German ladies come in, and while one in broken English transacts the business of receiving and mailing her letters, the other is smilingly observing the studious girls at the advertised lists—then with a courteous bow to the corner occupant they withdraw.

Here comes a pretty black-eyed young lady—tripping up to the window, she gives a *French* name. To avoid mistakes, the clerk asks her to spell it—she complies, and the clerk looks for the letter. "There is no such letter here, madam."

"There is, it was advertised to-day," is the lady's reply.

Another package of letters is examined. "There must be some mistake, no such letter here," he says.

"There certainly is," and the lady looks very indignant.

A happy thought flashes across the clerk's mind; he hands out an advertised list, and asks the lady to point out the name.

"There it is;" and the clerk perceives that the French E, pronounced like the English A, has been the cause of all the trouble. He immediately procures the letter.

"I told you so," says the indignant lady, and how those black eyes flash. "This is the second time I have been treated thus impolitely, and if I knew to whom to complain I would have you removed at once."

By this time the room was again filled with Irish servant girls. I had wondered why both windows were not kept open, but now find it is because one clerk has full occupation in superscribing the letters that are handed him for that purpose; it was kindly and pleasantly done, though I had never supposed that to be a Post-Office duty "laid down in the books."

The "delivery clerk" continued to work rapidly. His questions and answers were short and comprehensive, but never stern, except when absolutely necessary, as it was sometimes to cut short some time-consuming hopeless importunity.

Yet he had been there since 5 o'clock in the morning, (the Post-Office rule,) laboring incessantly with nerve and muscle, with only sufficient respite for a hurried breakfast at the restaurant, and a dinner at home; eaten, not leisurely and at his ease, but *by the minute*; and, all day long, fully realizing the meaning of that Scripture, which commands "In patience possess ye your souls."

True, it is the duty of Post-Office clerks, especially of those who wait upon the ladies, to be polite; and when a clerk manifests any other spirit he loses not only somewhat of the confidence and esteem of others, but a degree of his own self-respect.

But are Post-Office clerks infallible? Have they no right to expect polite treatment from the public whom they serve? Yet the supercilliousness of self-conceit, the arrogance of pride, and the cringing unreasonableness of foreign servility, are among their daily trials.

Post-Office clerks are taken, or *should be*, from the very highest ranks of our trust-worthy citizens, and, as such, they are entitled to the greatest respect.

While no abuses should be tolerated in that most important department of public trust, it would be well for both ladies gentlemen to remember that

"What thou wilt
Thou rather shalt enforce it with thy smile
Than bew to 't with thy sword."

A STRANGER IN GOTHAM.

An Explanation.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of to-day, you state that Mrs. STUART did not sing at the Concert of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, given at NIBLO's on Tuesday evening on account of "*indisposition.*"

Allow me as a friend of Mrs. STUART to say that she would not willingly disappoint an audience by feigning "indisposition," but that the real cause was the death of her mother, Mrs. GRISWOLD, at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday P. M. The frequent "indisposition" of artists and the desire to see so worthy and benevolent a lady as Mrs. STUART righted, prompted this communication.

Respectfully, G. SEIXAS.

The New School Superintendent of Brooklyn.

J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., who at the first meeting of the Board of Education of the Consolidated City was elected School Superintendent, has long ranked high as a teacher, and is extensively known throughout the State. He was one of the originators of the N. Y. State Teachers' Association, and presided at its organization. He brings to his new field of labor undaunted energy, superior ability, and tried experience in school matters.

LABOR.

Condition of the Unemployed Poor.

An adjourned meeting of delegates from Liberal Societies to the "Universal Democratic Republican Society," was called at the rooms, No. 80 Leonard-street, last evening, to consider a report on the "Condition of the Unemployed Operatives and the Poor of this City," presented by Col. FORBES. The attendance was not so large as might be expected from so "universal" and high-sounding a title. When our reporter arrived, he found two representatives "blowing a flame," that threw light upon a red cap and banner on the opposite wall. They were soon after joined by Colonel FORBES and two or three others, and at 9 o'clock proceeded to the business of the evening, Mr. WM. ARBUTHNOT being appointed Chairman.

Col. FORBES explained that the Report, if adopted by the "Convention" (of six), would be forwarded to the meeting of delegates of the working men, at Hope Chapel, for their action.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had not time to examine the Report. As far as he had gone, there were many things in it of which he approved, but there were one or two points to which he objected. As a delegate from the Land Reformers, he protested strongly against that part of the Report which spoke of the allotment of public lands as considered by some in the light of a specific remedy, and characterising such ideas as a "delusion." He thought this great and important subject treated too lightly. It was objectionable also, to speak of the Government "giving" the public lands. The use of such a word was an acknowledgment of the right of Government to hold it, which they had not. It should be as free to the people as the other aliments of air and water, which no one asked Government to "give" them. Further, it was a mistake to consider that there was such difficulty in the way of mechanics making a living out of the land. His own experience refuted that; for he had gone into the Northwest, cleared land and sprinkled seeds, which soon returned a crop. He believed that in anything of fertile land, a mechanic could dig a living out of the ground with nothing but a sharp stick.

This subject was evidently the Chairman's hobby, and no persuasion could get him beyond; although, to a question from Col. FORBES, he did admit that an allotment of public lands would not immediately benefit those now without bread or money.

The evening being wasted with this discussion, it was resolved to adjourn the further consideration of the report to next Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

The report sets out that "a false statement has been widely circulated, representing the want of employment and consequent distress in this City to be almost wholly confined to foreigners. This erroneous assertion was completely refuted by IRA B. DAVIS, at our meeting of the 16th ult., when he, as Delegate from the Ouvrier Circle (American workmen,) denounced the originators of the above-mentioned and other deceptive rumors, as men desirous to diminish public sympathy for those who participated in the late peaceable, yet mournful processions of unemployed workmen, in New-York.

"Though it is emphatically denied that the necessitous are nearly all Europeans, nevertheless, it should not be a matter of surprise if a large portion of the unemployed and poor mechanics, operatives and laborers be of foreign birth, for we learn by the last census of this City, (1850,) that out of 515,457 inhabitants, 277,752 were born in the United States, and 237,705 in other countries. It is certain that there are many men of wealth among the adopted citizens, yet the greater number of immigrants are in humble circumstances; these, nevertheless, are men who, in their sphere, are highly useful to the nation, for they man the vessels, build houses, ships, &c.; construct railways, docks and piers; dig canals; subdue the wilderness, and transform it into fertile farms; toil in mines, or on metals and machinery, or at manufactures, importing with them much useful knowledge in their several branches of industry—while others among them are instructors, or are employed in book-keeping, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., or in decorative and ornamental work. When wide-spread distress visits the community, a proportion of the calamity must, of course, fall upon the adopted citizens, to whom it is but justice to state, that by referring to the above-mentioned census, we find the number of *public paupers* in the United States on the 1st of June, 1850, to have been 39,916 native, and 13,437 foreign born—and in the State of New-York, 5,755 to 7,078 foreign.

In endeavoring to investigate the true condition of the workingman, we must not be misled into supposing that distress is a casual and transitory malady in the United States; for, in fact, the disease is *chronic*, and it has for a long time been increasing in intensity. It has been estimated, by competent authority, that, on an average, one-sixth of the whole population of New-York City receives relief of some sort (temporary or prolonged, in money, food, firing or clothing,) during each year, though but a small number appear on the returns as paupers; while some authorities consider that usually during the Winter season, not less than 60,000 able-bodied work-people are wholly deprived of employment.

After justifying the stevedores for refusing to work at reduced wages, the report speaks of the right of laborers to combine. It says: In absolute monarchies, where the laws are for the especial benefit of the wealthy, it is not surprising that the employers should enjoy impunity in concerting and combining to keep at a low rate the price of labor, but under a Republic equal protection for all, both rich and poor, must be accorded. The capitalists being comparatively few have over their workmen the advantage of being able to combine in secret—of controlling the press—of being able to live in comfort till the operatives be, from peril of starvation, reduced to accept the offered pittance. But the operatives cannot combine in secret—rarely, if ever, do they obtain an advocate—their labor is their only capital, and starvation, the most potent, most cruel of tortures, (far worse than physical force) can be and *is* remorselessly adopted by the capitalists to humiliate and to subdue the poor. Well organized combination to sustain the price of wages can alone prevent their depression—as indeed is evident from the results of the existing imperfect combination in such occupations as render mutual protection practicable. Why are the seamstresses in such a deplorable condition? Simply because they cannot combine together for the regulation of their prices.

Speaking of the high price of food, the report says:

Let us examine the immediate effect of a rise in the price of food. The mechanics, operatives, and laborers, (who constitute the mass of the consumers) must, under these circumstances, curtail their expenditure in furniture, clothing, and such objects of comfort as may with the least inconvenience be dispensed with: the retail dealers instantly feel this, and quickly transmit to the merchants the unwelcome intelligence by restricting their orders for goods, and frequently by allowing their bills to be protested—forced sales of stocks in trade naturally follow at unseasonable times, which contribute to glut the market, and to add to the list of poor, many formerly independent shop-keepers. The merchants, in much the same way as above explained, open the eyes of the manufacturers, who, without clearly comprehending *why*, find themselves with files of protested paper and an overstocked market, whereby, as a matter of course, the usual number of operatives in the various branches of industry becomes diminished, the pay of those who are so fortunate as to procure occupation is lessened—no new enterprise can be ventured upon—the shipping interest having less goods to transport dismisses a proportionate number of sailors, and sound ships are laid up in dock. The avalanche of distress augments frightfully when the landlords, unable to realize their expected rents, themselves likewise curtail their expenditure, abstaining from the use of luxuries—whereby the demand for labor becomes further decreased, and the condition of the workingmen is aggravated, property falls in value, banks break, mortgages are foreclosed, and the accumulation of evils ends in a panic—for the ills complained of must from their very nature multiply as the wheel of misfortune rolls round and round the circle; nor can a brighter prospect dawn upon the community till the cause of the misfortune be removed, when gradually things may emerge from their state of extraordinary depression. From a consideration of the alleged *causes* of the present distress, the Report goes on to speak of the several *remedies* proposed, most of which are condemned as impracticable. The idea that distribution of public lands would be a "specified remedy," is called a "delusion;" while the suggestion of a "high tariff" is spoken of as a snare of capitalists.

The plan of relief proposed may be gathered from the following:

There has been for ages established in England (since 43d year of Queen ELIZABETH) an organized system of public relief, not merely for the infirm, but likewise for those who, having no property, may be unable to procure work; and where is the man who will maintain that, amidst plenty, any one should be allowed to starve? The law originally ordained that employment should, by the overseer of the poor, be found for such as could not otherwise obtain it; and, although the then established method has of late years been made less liberal, nevertheless, a system is even now in operation which acknowledges as its fundamental principle that *every human being has a right to live*—not as a *mere* charity, but as a *right*. If a poor person were to die from want, after application for relief had been made, the overseer is liable to be tried for manslaughter; some examples of such trials and convictions are on record. Under the influence of such a principle, the poor unemployed operative, or laborer, has no reason to lose his independence, his sentiment of self-respect, his manhood; when unable to procure work, he asks for that or for sustenance, as a member of a great benefit society. Under such a principle the law may justly say—Thou shalt not beg, thou shalt not steal.

The unemployed here must not confound with the principle upon which the law is based the discontent which was raised some few years ago against the harsh innovations attempted to be introduced into the mode of administration. The system complained of was the driving into the workhouse the able-bodied recipients of relief, which was not found to answer, and is now generally abandoned.

PAUPERISM.

The Cause and a Remedy.—A Letter from Jane G. Swisshelm.

From the Pittsburg Journal, Feb. 27.

Any one who will observe, must see that the poor are crowded into cities, which they are very unwilling to leave—that our lands are uncultivated wastes, while the hands that should make them blossom as the rose, are learning the arts of pauperism and crime in unwholesome dens and caves of the earth; in dirty alleys, where sun-light, pure air and green grass are supplied in homœopathic quantities, or totally forbidden. There must be some great underlying cause for this: a cause outside the individual dwellers in such places. It is not man's natural propensities which induce him to build and crowd into great cities, those great ulcers on the bosom of mother earth, for man is a state of nature never commits such a blunder. When the earth is free to all, people distribute themselves over it, and enjoy the common blessings of nature. It is not until civilization has made large advances that light, air and water become expensive commodities. It is not until the land becomes monopolized by a part of mankind that the rest are crowded into a given number of square inches of space; and to my mind nothing is plainer than that the great remedy for city pauperism is land limitation—a law which shall limit the number of acres any one man may own to the number one family may be able to till. So long as thousands of acres of land in the immediate vicinity of large cities shall lie waste, and all occupation or cultivation of them be prevented by the avarice of a few owners, so long must these cities be cursed with crowded alleys, pauperism and crime.

As I have already stated facts to show that the poor cannot be driven out of your City, even by the prospect of starvation, nor coaxed by wages on the terms usually offered, it is but fair to say that the fault is not wholly theirs. They are first driven into the City, and having acquired its habits, cannot reasonably be expected to break them all up without a great effort.

In the course of our first year of farming experience, I discovered the cause of the universal trouble about girls, and since that time have had no difficulty. I do not know how it is in other States, but in this, there is a doleful lack of agricultural laborers, especially in the domestic department, and in looking for the cause I take into account that Pennsylvania was principally settled by Germans and Irish. As it is Scripture wisdom to look at the rock from whence we were hewn, and the hole of the pit from whence we were digged, let us recall the Dutchman—by no means a myth—who thought the pretended freedom of this country all a humbug because a man could not whip his own wife. We have a neighbor who was lately clearing a piece of ground on the side of a steep hill. A German resident inquired if he would plow it?

"Oh, no!" was the answer, "it is too steep."

"Oh, by shure we plow that in Germany."

"*Plow that!* Why, man, a horse could not walk on it! How would you plow it?"

"Mit vomans!" was the sturdy response.

"With women, CHARLEY!" exclaimed the owner of the tillable land, doubting his having heard aright.

"Oh, yes, hitch eight vomans in; they blow dat very good."

While the Pennsylvania Railroad was in course of grading, some Irish lived in a shanty near. The woman carried all the coal used from a pit, a mile distant. The owner of the coal told one of the husbands to bring his cart and draw coal for his family.

"An' be me faith, an' what would she have to do thin?" was the reply.

These are extreme cases of the spirit of our ancestors, but I assure you, Sir, the blood has not run out in the old Keystone State, as you will see at once by referring to our laws which declare a man's title to the services of his wife, and enable him to collect her wages. In cities, the peculiar marks are fast wearing out; but in the rural districts, the old sturdy German spirit which hitches "de vomans in de blow" is still very perceptible in its workings. From all observations I have been able to make, it is my firm conviction that, on an average, each Pennsylvania farmer's wife does as much drudgery as three house servants in any Slave State in this Union.

It is a very common thing for a woman to milk from five to eight cows, prepare all the soft feed they get and give it to them—the men throw down the fodder and sometimes help to churn. She takes care of the milk and makes the butter—enough generally for family use and to buy what groceries are wanted. She takes care of the poultry, feeds the lambs, makes and works whatever garden is made and worked, except, perhaps, the digging, and perhaps she does that, too. Then she makes and mends and washes all the clothing for the family, and cooks all the food. She knits all the stockings and darns them, sews on all the buttons, and, after a fashion, does all the work of three or four people. In sickness or health, in fair weather or foul, her toil goes on without intermission. Sleepless babies at night must not interrupt early breakfasts in the morning, and cows must be milked before fly-time, despite headaches or crying children. As to paying a nurse for taking charge of a newly-arrived baby and its mother for one, two or three weeks, I never knew of but two instances of the kind in all the rural districts; and in these, sympathizing friends, not a few, thought the ill-used husbands had ample cause for divorce, although they themselves had got so many removes from the plowing-women as to bear with the whim pretty patiently. The husband who provides a girl at $1 or $1 12½ per week, for three or four weeks, to do all the work of the family and look after wife and baby, has done all that public opinion requires of him.

True, it is not always good economy, for instances of long illness, fretful children, confirmed ill-health, or heavy doctor's bills, are not uncommon results; but these are Providential afflictions. As a consequence of this system, a farmer's wife generally forgets how to write her own name by the time she is ten years married, and two years from the wedding day would not undertake to write a letter to her nearest friend except on a great emergency.

How women thus situated can be fit to train children, is a question which answers itself; but that thousands of women are so situated, in this State, everybody may know by opening his eyes, and this while thousands of poor women are suffering for want of work, and learning, per force, to become confirmed paupers.

The remedy for both evils is for each Pennsylvania farmer to become ashamed of requiring from his wife as much work as any humane South Carolina planter would exact of two stout wenches. Then, let him build a widow's cottage within sight and call of his kitchen door, appropriate an acre of his poorly cultivated land to the special use of the occupant, plant a half dozen fruit trees on it, a few currant and rose bushes, a grape and hop-vine, whitewash it nicely, put up a hen-house four feet square, no matter how rough, make a cave of like dimensions, and give the whole a nice home look; then go to the city and hunt up a decent widow, *with a family*, rent her the house and ground for ten or twelve dollars a year, and engage to give her and her children work.

The entire improvement could be made for one hundred dollars; and ten dollars a year would pay a very good interest on it and the value of the ground. It would be a sure investment. Or it would be as safe as money "left at the broker's."

As many may doubt that a house can be built for so little, let me give some description: When logs are plenty and convenient, it is my impression a snug little house, sixteen or eighteen feet square, could be put up and made comfortable for less than one hundred dollars; but where they are not to be had ordinary laboring men can build a nice little board house by placing four sleepers on stone rests; nail boards to these, upright, first at the corners; have scantling of lengths to correspond to the sleepers; fix them seven feet above by props until the top ends of the boards are made fast to them, when the prime difficulty of the building process is over. Side it up with boards running up and down, nail strips over the cracks outside and in; lath to the inner strips and put on one coat of plaster as smoothly as possible, which will make it close enough. Let the front and back wall be seven feet high; fix cross ties half way up the roof for the ceiling, and the room will be high enough for comfort and health. The cheapest and most suitable roof is of rough flooring boards, the grooves filled with a mixture of two-thirds coal tar and one-third linseed oil, giving the whole a thorough coating after it is put on, and sprinkling it thickly with sand. By having the roof extend over one foot or eighteen inches, and putting brackets under, making a window and door in front, a window in one gable with a hood over it, a chimney in the other, a door at the other side with a little rough porch over one or both doors, the outside whitewashed and a tree partly shading it, a house of sixteen or eighteen feet square would be pretty and attractive. With the little hen-house, cave and an oven of "cat and clay," its young fruit trees, truck patch, bushes and green sward, it would be a paradise compared to the rooms occupied by the poor in large cities. Then the labor of the inmates, if well directed, would be a blessing to a farmer, that dollars and cents will not compute.

A decent widow woman within call to come in and do "chores," where she could look out and see that all was well about her own domicil, would be a valuable acquisition to the over-taxed farmer's wife; while little boys and girls would be a great assistance to the farmer in corn planting, fruit picking, potato gathering, weeding and hoeing, sheep tending, errand-going, and various other matters. Thus a class of agricultural laborers would be growing up, and the most pressing want of this country be easily supplied.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

Something New in Legislation.

The Boston *Transcript* contains the following account of the election of a member of the Society of Friends to the office of a Major General of the militia of the State of Maine:

The House of Representatives in Maine, on Friday last, elected one of their members, Mr. ELI JONES, Major General of the Second Division of the military of that State. This gentleman is an esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and is doubtless the first Quaker ever elected to so high an office in the militia. Mr. JONES made a capital speech, and after referring to the changes he had witnessed in the popular mind, on the various moral questions of the day, he alluded to military matters and said:

"Still more wonderful, who would have believed that the State of Maine, that not a few years since gloried in an Aroostook expedition, and was noisy with military trainings and the din of arms, would in 1855 exhibit the spectacle of a peaceable member of the Society of Friends being elected to the post of Major General of a division of militia, and that by the representatives of the people in Legislative capacity."

In the course of his brief speech, Mr. JONES said:

"He had ever endeavored to regulate his own conduct by the principle that legislation should not go far in advance of public sentiment; and it seemed to him that this election might possibly be a little ahead of that sentiment. He would submit this suggestion in all candor. It was generally understood that he entertained peculiar views in respect to the policy of wars. If he was in fact an exponent of the views of the Legislature on that subject, he would cheerfully undertake to serve the State in the capacity indicated. With much pleasure would he stand before the militia of the Second Division, and give such orders as he thought best. The first would be to 'Ground arms!' The next would be 'Right about face! beat your swords into plowshares, and your spears into pruning-hooks, and learn war no more!' and he would then dismiss every man to his farm and his merchandise, with an admonition daily to read, at his fireside, the New Testament, and ponder upon its tidings of 'Peace on earth and good-will to men!'"

The honor was declined, and the honest Quaker expressed a preference for private life. His speech was delivered amidst interruptions of uproarious applause. Notwithstanding this declination, a message was sent to the Senate announcing Mr. JONES' election, but a message was received from the Senate informing the House of the election on its part of SAMUEL GOODRIDGE, as Major General of the Second Division.

Horrible Discovery—Ten Persons Perished on the Prairies.

From the Chicago Press, Feb. 21.

We are furnished by a gentleman from Lafayette, Ind., with the details of a rumor current in that city on Thursday, which fills the mind with horror, in view of the sufferings of the party to whom it refers.

On the Saturday preceding the memorable storm of the 21st of January, two families, numbering ten persons, moving from Southern Indiana to Northern Illinois, arrived at Oxford, the county seat of Benton County, Ind., about 40 miles northwest of Lafayette, with two ox-teams, and well provided with necessaries for the road. They remained there through the storm, and on Monday morning resumed their journey. Last Tuesday morning a man passing over a prairie, only about five miles from Oxford, came upon a sight which filled him with horror.

The carcases of two oxen, from which the viscera had been removed, lay upon the ground. Inside of one of them were the frozen bodies of four children, and in the other the frozen corpse of the mother, with a nursing infant at her breast. Under the snow was a heap of ashes, in which the iron of the wagons showed that the party had broken them up, and burned everything they had in them, in the effort to save their lives. Not far from this spot was found the body of the other woman of the party, partly concealed in a snow-drift, and near her one of the men. The two other men had not been found.

It is probable that the party became inextricably involved in the snow-drifts on the bleak prairie and lost their presence of mind. After burning up their wagons, it would seem that the men had killed two of the oxen for a shelter to those found in them, and then, accompanied by one woman, vainly endeavored to reach the town they had left, and procure aid to rescue their companions. The two other oxen had wandered off. There was nothing about the persons to indicate who they were, and nothing more is known about them than was accidentally communicated by them during their brief stay at Oxford.

Cruel Case of Desertion.

An intelligent Irish lady, about 35 years of age, came to the Second District Station House on Saturday morning, and represented that she had good reason to suppose that her husband had deserted her, taking with him $650 in gold, a valuable gold watch and chain, several articles of jewelry, &c. It appears from her statement, that previous to her marriage to the person in question, she was a widow; that her former husband died about a year since in New-Orleans; that he was a speculator and left her something like $1,200 in money; that soon after his death she went to Quebec, where she has relatives, and where she remained until about three weeks since, when she became acquainted with her present husband; that after a short courtship, through the intercession of her own and his friends, she consented to marry the person alluded to, whose name is GEORGE WILLICKS, a Scotchman of 20 years; that a few days after the marriage he proposed making a visit to some of his relatives living in this State, to which she consented; and they arrived in our city on Friday, and put up at JENKINSON's Railroad House; that during the day she discovered that he had been drinking, as he made a useless display of the money which she had entrusted to his charge, and talked about being displeased with her; that fearful he premeditated deserting her, she requested him to return her a part of the money that she might return to her friends; that he denied any such intentions, and swore eternal devotion to her, which partially reassured her. The next morning, however, (Saturday,) he came in and stated that a friend of his had extended him an invitation to take a ride about the city, and that he should not be back in several hours. Being again fearful that he intended deserting her, she begged him to take her with him but he brusquely refused, saying he would return at a stated hour. The hour for his return having passed, she made application to the police to assist her. Several policemen were detailed to look up the missing man, and after a few hours search they discovered that he had taken the 11 o'clock train for New-York. The vagabond left his wife the moderate sum of six cents, and did not even settle his bill at the hotel.—*Albany Argus Feb. 26.*

☞ Miss L. E. LANDON, says the *Athenæum*, appeared one evening at the opera wearing a dark velvet Scotch cap and feather. "Look!" cried Count ORSAY, in a gay, eager voice, raising his lorgnette, "Look! that is Miss LANDON, with her inkstand on her head, and her pen in it!"

☞ A biography of General SAM HOUSTON is nearly ready for publication by J. C. DERBY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DEATH OF JUDGE EDWARDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LAW COURTS.

Speeches of Charles O'Conor, Judges Roosevelt, Oakley and Bosworth, John McKeon and others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JUDGE EDWARDS.

Business in the Courts of the City was entirely suspended yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late Judge EDWARDS, of the Supreme Court, whose decease was briefly announced in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday.

HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS was born in New-Haven in the year 1808; consequently he was forty-seven years of age. He was the second son of late Governor EDWARDS, of Connecticut, and grandson of the late Hon. Judge PIERREPONT EDWARDS, who was a brother of Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President of Princeton College. He graduated at Yale, and pursued a course of legal studies at the Law School at Litchfield, Conn. He entered into the practice, and for many years was an eminent and successful lawyer. In 1847 he was called to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and there remained until 1853, when he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. At the commencement of the present judicial year, he took his seat as the presiding Judge of the General Term of the Supreme Court of this State, and so continued until the day of his death. He discharged the arduous duties devolving upon him, with great satisfaction to the Bar and to the community. He was among the youngest—if not the youngest—of the Judges of the District, but the oldest in commission.

Judge EDWARDS was a nephew of the Venerable OGDEN EDWARDS, formerly Circuit Judge, and who presided at the Oyer and Terminer in this City for many years, and sat at the trials of RICHARD P. ROBINSON and EZRA WHITE for murder. His venerable uncle still survives. The deceased Judge was also a candidate for the seat of Recorder of this City, about the year 1844.

MR. EDWARDS took a high stand in the community, both as a gentleman and a member of the bench.

PROCEEDINGS OF SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, yesterday, Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT presiding, ex-Judge KENT alluded, in a few brief remarks, to the intelligence of the decease of Judge EDWARDS, and moved that the Court adjourn to Friday next. The motion was seconded by WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.

In reply, Judge ROOSEVELT spoke as follows:

The Court has received intelligence of the death of Mr. Justice EDWARDS, at his residence in this City, on the evening of the 27th inst., in the 46th year of his age. The event, although sudden, has for a few weeks been not unexpected. Among the youngest, if not actually the youngest, of the Judges in the District, Judge EDWARDS was the oldest in commission, and consequently, by the arrangement of the Constitution, the presiding Judge of the General Term. A few more months, had he lived, would have completed, and most honorably completed, the first period, eight years in duration, of his judicial service. It has pleased the Great Disposer of events, prematurely to mere human eyes, to cut him down in his youth and in his strength, (for I cannot doubt, had he lived, his almost, if not altogether unopposed re-election,) in the midst of his usefulness. By the bar and the public his loss will be deeply felt: to his colleagues it will be irreparable. Another opportunity, and a more fitting one, will soon be presented, to dwell more at length upon his character and virtues. For the present the Court will direct the above entry to be made in its minutes of the death of Mr. Justice EDWARDS; and as a further testimony of respect for his memory, will now adjourn.

SUPERIOR COURT.—(Trial Term.)

In the Superior Court, Chief Justice OAKLEY presiding, HENRY S. DODGE, Esq., announced the painful intelligence.

The announcement, he said, though dreaded for some time past, had at length come so unexpectedly as to cause a terrible shock to the community. It would be unnecessary to remind the Court of the peculiar appropriateness of taking notice of this mournful event, and he should therefore at once move that the Court adjourn, in token of the judicial eminence, the private worth and the thousand estimable qualities of the deceased.

Mr. O'CONOR seconded the motion, and spoke as follows:

It would not become me to anticipate by informal remark at this time the well-merited eulogy which, on the appropriate occasion, will be pronounced upon the virtue and talents of Judge EDWARDS.

Let it suffice for the present to say, that influenced by emotions of the deepest sympathy with his numerous friends, I second the motion. The judicial body of New-York, numerous and distinguished as it is for learning and ability, has sustained a severe loss. The community, whose faithful servant he was, has suffered a loss not easily reparable. In the prime of life, with his well-matured vigor of mind and body, we had a right to expect that a long life of honor and usefulness was before him. But an inscrutable wisdom has been pleased to set aside these expectations, and call him to another and better world, where, I trust, the rewards of a well-spent life awaited him. Though thus early called away, he had filled the measure of a destiny which might well excite emulation.

After a highly honorable career at the bar, at the will of his fellow-citizens, he ascended the bench; he passed with great satisfaction to the public and credit to himself from the front stage of judicial promotion, to a seat in the highest court known to the Constitution and laws of our State, and at the close of his term, which was employed in a manner equally useful to the public—without a pause in his onward career, without experiencing for an instant any reverse in his earthly fortunes, or any check in his advance to earthly honor and distinction—he has been called away. We can but weep over his honored ashes, and pay the last tribute to his honored and honorable name.

Judge OAKLEY briefly replied:

I feel, gentlemen, the heavy loss the Bar and the Bench both sustained in the death of Judge EDWARDS. No one could be more missed than he, and the announcement of this sad event, so sudden, in this early period of his life, and in the prime of his strength and usefulness, should be an awful warning to us all of the uncertainty of human life. In accordance with the motion, I shall therefore adjourn this Court to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the cause now on trial before me will be resumed.

At Trial Term, Hon. Justices DUER, BOSWORTH and SLOSSON presiding, D. D. FIELD, Esq., announced the death of Judge EDWARDS, and after a few appropriate remarks upon the character of the deceased, moved an adjournment of this Court. The motion was seconded by ALBERT MATHEWS, Esq., in a few pertinent remarks eulogistic of the late Judge.

The Court (Judge BOSWORTH) approved of the motion. Every member of this Court, said he, sympathizes deeply with the loss sustained in this event, by the Bench, the Bar, and the community. There had been serious grounds to apprehend, for several days past, that the event which has now happened would occur. Until within seven or eight weeks Judge EDWARDS had been engaged in the performance of his judicial duties and in the enjoyment of robust health. Although yet a young man, being only forty-six at the time of his death, he had attained a high position in life, which he maintained with credit to himself and with honor to the profession and to the public. He was a man of good talents, of high professional attainments, and of great courtesy in his intercourse with his brethren of the profession and the Bench. This was not an occasion in which, upon the spur of the moment, full justice could be done the memory of the deceased. Both from a sense of its propriety and in accordance with the dictates of the Court, the motion for adjournment is granted.

At Special Term, Hon. Justice CLERKE presiding, HENRY E. DAVIES, Esq., said:

The melancholy intelligence announced this morning to the Bench, Bar, and the public, of the decease of that eminent Judge and our much-esteemed public citizen, HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, renders it peculiarly fitting that proper notice of this great public loss should be taken.

In respect to his memory, I therefore move that this Court do stand adjourned to Friday morning at 10 o'clock. This motion was seconded by D. BOWLEY, Esq., and the Court was adjourned accordingly.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

After the various adjournments, a meeting of nearly all the State Judges, and many members of the Bar, was held in the General Term room, to make arrangements in regard to appropriate honors to the late Judge EDWARDS.

On motion of Mr. O'CONOR, Hon. WILLIAM MITCHELL was called to the chair; and on motion of Mr. DODGE, the other Justices of the Supreme Court and the Justices of the other Courts, then present, were appointed Vice-Presidents, and their Honors Justices ROOSEVELT, MORRIS, and CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice OAKLEY, and Justices DUER, BOSWORTH, SLOSSON and HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, took seats as Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. GEORGE N. TITUS and H. S. DODGE were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of ex-Judge KENT, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for calling a meeting of the bar to testify their respect for the memory of the late HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Justice of the Supreme Court, and to attend his funeral.

The Chair appointed Mr. William Kent, Mr. Charles O'Conor, Mr. Marshall S. Bidwell, Mr. Charles P. Kirkland and Mr. Joseph Blunt, as the Committee, and then the meeting adjourned to the time and place hereafter to be fixed by the Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee so appointed, it was

Resolved, That the Bar be invited to attend a meeting on occasion of the death of Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS, on Thursday, the first day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, and thence to attend the funeral ceremonies at 4 P. M.

WILLIAM KENT, Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Before Judge BETTS—At the opening of this Court Mr. MCKEON, the United States District Attorney, moved that the Court adjourn on account of Judge EDWARDS' death accompanying his motion with the following remarks:

May it please the Court—I rise to ask this Court to suspend its proceedings. The press of this morning announces that HENRY P. EDWARDS, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, died last evening at his residence in this City. Against this melancholy result the Bench and Bar have hoped for several days past. The blow has been struck at last. It is becoming that respect should be paid to the memory of one who has held a high judicial position.

Judge EDWARDS was a son of Gov. EDWARDS, of Connecticut, in which State the deceased was born. Judge E. came to this City at an early age, and studied law. He practiced at the bar with such distinguished success that he was elected by his fellow-citizens, about eight years since, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State. By the organization of the Judiciary of the State of New-York, he has executed the duties of the Judge, not only of this district, to which he was selected, but during the past year he has held a seat on the highest tribunal known to our system, the Court of Appeals. It is not my purpose to speak of the deceased in studied phrase. Some more fitting occasion will be afforded, I trust, to do justice to his character and services. I can speak of him as I knew him, in language of deep sincerity and truth. He was a ripe scholar, a luminous and learned Judge. As the prosecuting officer of this City for several years, it became my duty to appear before him in cases of the most solemn character. Before him were tried several for crimes involving the lives of the unfortunate prisoners, and I can never forget how beautifully were blended by Judge EDWARDS in the execution of his high office the tenderest feeling of mercy with the severest sense of justice. Few men possessed a more commanding and gentlemanly bearing. In every action the accomplished man was evident. Death has truly, in this instance, loosed a shining mark.

I therefore move, and I have no doubt it will afford your Honor a melancholy pleasure so to direct, that this Court do now adjourn for the day.

The motion was seconded by Judge BEBEE, who said:

May it please the Court—I have been called on to second the motion which has been made by the District Attorney, and I do it with no ordinary feelings of emotion. It was my pleasure for many years to have known Judge EDWARDS intimately. He was a man of a most kindly nature, and courteous in his manner even to the humblest member of the Bar. By his conduct on the bench, he secured to himself the esteem of all who came before him; and there is no one in our judicial galaxy whose loss would be more deeply felt, or who would be more missed. As a *nisi prius* judge he had no superior. I had hoped that a life, regular in all its details, and a constitution strong by nature would have sustained him against the attacks of the disease under which he has fallen; but in the midst of his usefulness he has been stricken down. I have no doubt that he will continue to live in our memories. I hope, Sir, that the motion of the District Attorney will be granted.

His Honor, Judge BETTS, then said: I consider the motion eminently proper in all respects. It is a tribute of respect which is due to the distinguished deceased. I am not prepared with any comment in addition to the remarks which have been made, but I may add a few things which occur to me at once.

I knew Judge EDWARDS in his early life, and at his first appearance at the bar some twenty years ago, and he then showed signs of great promise, which his subsequent career has amply fulfilled. I can repeat Judge BEBEE's remark that, as a *nisi prius* Judge, he acquitted himself with distinction, both by his professional learning and that bearing towards all parties which conciliated their good-will.

I understand that steps will be taken for a more extended and fitter tribute to his worth. I shall not, therefore, continue these remarks, but shall simply order the adjournment, and that the proceedings be entered upon the minutes of the Court.

United States District Court.—Before Judge HALL.—The motion for adjournment was made in this Court by Mr. E. C. BENEDICT, who addressed the Court as follows:

The Court will have perceived by the public journals of this morning that the event which yesterday was anticipated with painful anxiety, is a reality to-day. Judge EDWARDS of the Supreme Court of this State is dead.

It was my pleasure to have known him well for about a quarter of a century past, and although on a future occasion some more extended tribute will, doubtless, be paid to his memory by the Bench and the Bar, yet in making the motion which I am about to make, it is proper to say that Judge EDWARDS was a man who, had his life been spared, could not have failed to take his rank as a Judge eminent for learning and ability on a bench which has shed so much lustre upon the judicial history of this State. He was an ambitious man, and his ambition was not power, but true merit and eminent usefulness as a Judge. Not only his own tastes and his personal ambition led him to desire honorable distinction, but his family pride would also urge him on in the path of eminence.

He was a son of the late Governor EDWARDS, of Connecticut, and his family was distinguished, from the earliest periods of our history, for the most signal ability at the Bar, in the Church, and in the halls of learning; and none who knew him would doubt that he would always prove himself worthy of such a kindred. As a citizen he was beyond reproach. In every sense he was a gentleman, and as a Judge he was a pattern of judicial propriety. While it will not be difficult to find a successor of abundant learning and ability, it will not be easy to find one to fill his place who will unite all his excellent qualities.

His death in our midst, in the strong years of middle life and strengthening hopes, should remind us all of the uncertainty of our hold upon life and earthly honors, and of the importance of being always ready when our summons shall come.

I move that, out of respect to the memory of Hon. HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, this Court do now adjourn, and that a proper minute thereof be entered upon the records of the Court.

The motion was seconded by C. P. SMITH, Esq., who said: May it please the Court, I rise simply to second the motion made by Mr. BENEDICT. I do not intend to make any extended remarks, but to say that I have had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Judge EDWARDS for many years. He was of the blood of a family peculiar for talent and integrity; he was a gentleman in all places, and under all circumstances, a good lawyer and scholar, and an honest Judge. I second the motion.

Judge HALL said that he was not personally acquainted with Judge EDWARDS, but that the motion was a very proper one, and he directed the Clerk to enter the proceedings upon the minutes.

The Court then adjourned,

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Information was received by Judge DALY, on taking his seat, of the decease of Judge EDWARDS, whereupon His Honor, on his own motion, directed that all business should be suspended, and any motions which stood for yesterday, be postponed until this (Thursday) morning. The members of the bar then present retired, and the Court was closed. The other branches of the Common Pleas were not in session.

MARINE COURT.

At the usual hour for calling the calendar, ex-Judge A. A. PHILLIPS addressed the Court in a brief but very appropriate speech, informing the Court of the loss the Bench of this State had sustained in the death of Judge EDWARDS, of the Supreme Court, and moved that, out of respect to his memory, this Court do adjourn.

Mr. MORRISON seconded the motion, and the Court directed the Clerk to enter the same on the minutes. The Court then adjourned.

Departure of John Mitchel.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN MITCHEL and his family took their departure in the steamer *Nashville* for their new home in the South. A number of friends were in attendance to bid them a heartfelt farewell. Among them were Messrs. J. B. DILLON and lady; R. O'GORMON and lady; WILLIAM H. MITCHEL and sister; JOHN O'MAHONY, REILLY, COLLENDAR, MCCLENAHAN, SLOAN, HAVERTY, R. J. LALOR, C. J. JACKSON, &c.

Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., President, in the Chair.

FLORENCE MCCARTHY IN THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

Commissioner FLORENCE MCCARTHY asked for what purpose the present, being a special meeting, was called.

The Chair informed him of its inability to impart the required information, and questioned the propriety of the interrogatory.

Mr. MCCARTHY placed himself on *his privilege* and insisted to know. The Board, he said, were having too many special meetings. A resolution furthermore, had recently been passed by the Board, making it the duty of those calling a special meeting to specify in the call the object of such meeting. He therefore insisted to be told for what specific object the present meeting was convened.

The Chair remarked that such a resolution as the Commissioners referred to, had been before the Board, but it was not adopted.

Commissioner WELLS said the object of the meeting, though specially called, was general, and to transact important unfinished business before the Board.

Commissioner FLORENCE MCCARTHY, under this cumulative novel information, sank back in his cushioned seat, and the Board proceeded to its business.

A WRIT OF MANDAMUS AGAINST THE BOARD.

Issued by John McClave against the President and Clerk of the Board, for the payment of $1,260, for labor upon the Ward School House in Thirty-seventh-street, or show cause before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, on Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855, why a warrant for said amount be not written out and signed as set forth.

A discussion of nearly two hours ensued upon the bill of Mr. McClave, in which were expressed divers opinions as to the validity of the same and the justness of the suit as issued. Resolutions were offered and amendments. The following resolution prevailed and was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to confer with the Corporation Counsel in reference to the matter, and that he be requested to take such action in the premises as may be necessary.

RESOLUTIONS.

To appropriate $133 for gas pipes, to be placed in Ward School, No. 49, upon a certificate of the architect, that the contract for the same has been performed to his satisfaction. Adopted.

That the Committee on Supplies inquire, and report upon the possibility and economy of supplying the Ward Schools with German iron slates, instead of Welsh slates now in use. Adopted.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Finance, to appropriate $29,580 for the erection of a new school-house in Twelfth-street, near University-place, according to plans and specifications heretofore passed upon by the Board. Adopted.

Of Committee on Elections and Qualifications, that the nomination of George P. Nelson, as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, be confirmed. Adopted.

VOCAL MUSIC IN THE WARD SCHOOLS.

A communication was received from Mr. T. E. Miguel, on the subject of forming musical elementary classes in the different Ward schools, on a basis different from those at present organized. Mr. Miguel professes to have developed a system successfully introduced in numerous European schools, and adopted to some extent in New-York, which is altogether varied and more effective than any system now in use. The communication set forth the benefits to be derived in making instructions in vocal music universal, not only as conducive to good morals, and happiness, and mental discipline of the pupils, but as able to be turned to large pecuniary benefit in concerts and occasional choral execution. The yearly expense was stated at $6,000, annually. Referred to Committee on Course of Studies and School Books.

FREE ACADEMY FOR FEMALES.

Resolution by Commissioner SHANNON, that a Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of establishing a Free Academy for the education of females, in accordance with article ii., section 6, of the act of the Legislature of this State, passed March 31, 1854.

Mr. SHANNON supported the resolution with prolonged remarks, urging the benefits to be derived by females, and expressed a desire that the Board would, as early as practicable, take definite action in the matter.

FLORENCE MCCARTHY opposed the resolution in a lengthy speech. A Free Academy for females sounded very high; but the business of the Board was to look at the subject as a pecuniary matter. Our constituents, he said, make us responsible for what we do; we are not sent here to waste the public moneys. Gentlemen come here to offer buncomb resolutions and to make buncomb speeches, having no other care than to have them published in the newspapers and make a show.

The Commissioner was called to order. Having apologized, Mr. MCCARTHY resumed, and after referring to sundry topics inside and outside the Board, the subject, on motion, was laid on the table.

After some unimportant business the Board adjourned.

Lecture of William Lloyd Garrison.

The last lecture of the course, given under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society, was delivered on Monday evening by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, before a crowded audience assembled at the Tabernacle.

The lecture was of nearly two hours' duration, and was frequently interrupted with applause. Mr GARRISON devoted his remarks to a reviewal of Gen. SAM HOUSTON's lecture recently delivered in Boston. He said that Slavery always aimed to culminate in some particular man or measure as its representative, and were it not for that, he should not attempt to "wrench himself by kicking at nothing," in replying to the General's remarks. He scouted at the idea of Southern chivalry, which prevented free discussion, and which was based upon oppression. Southern men were not brave, but cowardly. He read extracts from the public journals of the South, and from the discourses of Southern divines, threatening persons who should advocate Anti-Slavery sentiments. Slavery hated free speech, for the same reason that the Czar, the Kaiser and the Pope hated KOSSUTH and MAZZINI. Gen. HOUSTON did upon his plantation the very acts which, did he perform them upon men and women in New-York or Massachusetts, would send him to Sing Sing or Charlestown prison. Morality knew no geography, latitude or longitude,—then Gen. HOUSTON was adjudged by the laws of New-York a felon of the deepest dye. [Applause.] The speaker despised a geographical line of the races. Nationality was heathenism—universality was a primitive Christianity, and he bowed with reverence. Gen. HOUSTON had said that "the achievement of our *liberty* was made by Slaveholders." Was not this a ridiculous paradox? The speaker read extracts from the writings and speeches of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, HENRY CLAY, and many other Southern men, acknowledging that Slavery was a social curse to the country. He contended that the colored race lived very well at the North, and also in Canada, and were abundantly able to take care of themselves. In answer to General HOUSTON's argument that the two classes could not exist in freedom without amalgamation, the speaker said that not only had the Slaveholders robbed the colored race of their dearest rights, but of their complexion also. [Laughter.] If it were true that amalgamation would follow the existence of the two races together, he thought that was a proof that there was no natural repugnance to mixing. General HOUSTON advocated African colonization. So did all Slaveholders. The did it to get rid of a dangerous element in the colored race in this country, the intelligent and free negroes. Mr. GARRISON animadverted in severe terms on the fact of General HOUSTON being a member of a Christian denomination—a Baptist. The fugitive slave, in his efforts to escape from servitude, would rather encounter a wolf than a Baptist, a bear than a Methodist, and a rattlesnake than a Presbyterian. [Applause.] General HOUSTON said in Boston, that he would not discuss the question of Slavery abstractly. The reason was because the General thought that discretion was the better part of valor. Slaveholders did not know what an abstract principle meant. The General said, in extenuation of the guilt of Slaveholders, that they were not guilty for the acts of their forefathers. They found Slavery existing when they were born. So they found the small-pox existing—was that any good reason why they should allow the small-pox to exist? The speaker contended that the existence of the Institution of Slavery tended to make life and property insecure, and cited the numerous crimes and rencounters, &c., which were a peculiar feature of the South. Gen. HOUSTON said that the slaves were the most happy and cheerful people on the earth. The speaker answered this argument. He cited the codes of South Carolina and Louisiana, which were most degrading to humanity in its recognition of the principle of the ownership of man. He adverted also to the system of bloodhound slave-catching, and contrasted it with the teachings of Christianity. He denied the assertion of General HOUTON, that slaves never committed suicide, and adverted to numerous instances in which they had done so. The religious teaching of the Slaveholders was, to obey their masters. In concluding his remarks, the lecturer advocated with great earnestness the dissolution of the Union, as the only mean of saving the North from destruction and securing the liberation of the slaves.

The San Francisco Testimonials.

The testimonials to be presented by merchants and citizens of New-York to those who aided in the rescue of the sufferers from the wreck of the steamship *San Francisco*, were exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon. The whole is very beautiful in design and finish, and elicited great attention and admiration. The testimonials consist of pitchers, salvers, goblets, and gold and silver medals. The more valuable articles are to be presented to Captain CREIGHTON of the *Three Bells*; LOWE, of the *Kilby*; STOUFFER, of the *Antarctic*; PENDLETON, of the *Lucy Thompson*. The Captain (WATKINS,) and the first engineer of the *San Francisco* are to be awarded—the former with a pitcher, goblet and salver, and the latter with a gold medal. Lieut. FRANCIS K. MAY, U. S. N., who also exerted himself nobly on board the *San Francisco* to aid the sufferers on the wreck, is likewise to be presented with a silver service. The first officers of the vessels are to be awarded each with a gold medal, and the crews with silver medals. The pitchers are 19 inches in height, and ornamented with nautical devices and scenes, among which is one representing the wreck of the *San Francisco*. The medals too present a view of the wreck. The whole is suitably inscribed, as coming from the merchants of New-York as a token of their appreciation of the gallant services rendered.

BALL, BLACK & CO., and TIFFANY & CO., are the manufacturers. The entire expense of the testimonials is about $7,000.

City Railroads—Reduction of Fare.

Councilmen REED, SCHENCK, WANDELL and BRUSH, of the Committee on Railroads, met yesterday afternoon at the chamber of the Board, to hear arguments and facts, *pro* and *con*, relative to the complaints which have recently been made in relation to the Fourth and Third-avenue Railroads.

Mr. VANCE said that on the Fourth-avenue Railroad passengers were not treated as they should be. That, on account of the large charges made, people were compelled to move from the Island to Jersey City and Long Island. The Common Council had control of the Fourth-avenue below Thirty-second-street, and the people hoped that they would use their power to reduce the fare in that limit to the lowest possible amount, to give at least a partial relief from the losses the people suffered. Since the Third-avenue Railroad was built, and the fare fixed at five cents to Sixty-first-street, it had often been wondered why the Fourth-avenue did not put down the fare to three cents to Thirty-second-street. If they did so, they would at all times have their cars filled. But that Company had become satisfied in becoming the beneficiaries of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, and manifested no disposition to make the Road such a Road as it was designed to be, one which should benefit the upper part and central parts of the Island. Railroads commuted so that a person could go to Westchester at a cost of $35 per year for each person. The cost on a City railroad for the same amount of riding was over $45, while they could not go above Yorkville for that amount. He thought it would be much better to make the Railroad Companies reduce their fares to three cents than it would be to tax each railroad car $100, as recommended by the Mayor. All the grants of the City Railroads were obtained with much difficulty, except the Third-avenue. When that was first talked of persons living in Yorkville and Harlem said if they could obtain the grant from the City they would engage to carry passengers for three cents. Unexpectedly, however, before they had time to make a formal proposition, the grant had been given to another company, which after doubling its stock sold out at a large profit to the present owners.

Mr. FANSHAW of Yorkville complained of the accommodations on the Fourth-avenue Railroad. In the morning and evening trains there were never cars enough. When the trains reached Yorkville they were always filled by persons sitting and standing. When the question of the Broadway Railroad was discussed, three different companies offered to take the grant and to carry passengers to Manhattanville for three cents. The Third-avenue Railroad was as good a line as one in Broadway could be made.

Mr. WATSON said that by the inducements which had been held out that persons could live cheaper on the central and upper parts of the Island, large numbers of persons working down town had gone thence, which had been followed by all of the residences in the lower part of the City becoming filled with foreign emigrants. The people should not be bled by railroad speculators. Persons who ride regularly, should be allowed to purchase tickets at a dollar a hundred, while transient travelers might be charged even ten cents each. This would cut off much of the losses which are sustained by the companies in not receiving the full amounts of the fares collected.

Mr. BAILEY MEYERS, Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, said if gentlemen thought that passengers could be carried on the Third-avenue Railroad for 3 cents, they had only to purchase the stock of that Railroad, which was selling at 29½, and try the experiment. The whole of the stock, he doubted not, could be purchased for 33½ per cent. of its nominal value. Even the Sixth-avenue Railroad stock was selling at 50, and during the last 13 months they had only been able to declare a dividend of 3½ per cent.

Mr. GODWIN, of Yorkville, spoke of the habit of conductors charging 3½ cents for fare for children instead of 2½, which they could do when a shilling was given in payment. By the system of getting the half cents in making change, the different railroads in the City make $90,000 per annum.

Mr. HOWELL, a Director on the Sixth-avenue Railroad, said that it cost from 3½ to 3½ cents for each passenger on the cars, and that too under the most economical direction. An examination of the statistics of railroads would show this fact.

The Committee then adjourned.

☞ The examination of Ward School No. 9, situated in Eighty-second-street, near Broadway, took place yesterday. The Female Department is under the charge of Miss VAN NOY, as Principal, with Misses KELLY and BRENNAN as assistants. The Male Department is under the tutorship of THOS. WILKS, Principal, L. T. BROWN and Miss G. F. BROWN assistants.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

The complaints yesterday were:

A woman complains that Mr. Mack, keeper of a grocery and liquor store No. 80½ King-st., is in the habit of allowing dominoes to be played in his store on Sundays, and that her husband is induced to spend his earnings there, which should go to the support of his wife and children.

Andrew Lester, No. 145 West Twenty-fifth-street, complains that the stove in a picture frame factory No. 222 West Twenty-sixth-street, is very dangerous, from the fact of its being cracked in its entire circumference. It was glowing with a red heat when complainant saw it, and no person was in the room at the time.

J. F. Bates is constantly annoyed with beggars at his office, No. 4 Broad-street.

John J. Mezy complains that there is a large and dangerous hole corner of Chatham and Mulberry-streets.

Herman Steuerd says that Mr. McCannock, No. 605 Second-street, keeps his second-hand clothing store open on the Sabbath; also that Mr. McCannock has no license.

Fergus Boyd says that a mock auctioneer named Jackson, No. 15 Chatham-street, defrauded him of $5, and tried to cheat him out of $7 more. Officer McKenney was sent, and the money was recovered.

J. M. Reid, of Georgia, says that a mock auctioneer, No. 117 Broadway, defrauded him of $12, in selling to him a worthless watch. Sergeant Wines forced the gentleman to disgorge.

John Russell says that the water from the Brewery of Messrs. Harrison, on Sullivan-street, near Houston, overflows the sidewalk in freezing weather, and injures his property and endangers the lives of citizens in passing.

Benjamin Banks, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, Brooklyn, complains that the occupants of No. 212 Broadway send letters to the inhabitants of Brooklyn unpaid. Each letter costs 7 cents to the receiver, and each is in the business of the persons sending them. Mr. Banks thinks it is not right, and he desires that it may be stopped.

A woman complains that Mr. Oisterberg, shirt manufacturer, No. 190 Liberty-street, refuses to pay her for making twelve shirts. He offered her her $2 deposit back, but he said he would not pay her unless she went up stairs in his workshop and altered them with double seam. She further states that she has made the shirts according to pattern, and that she was to receive six cents each for making the shirts. Mr. Oisterberg subsequently paid the amount.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, of No. 29 Prince-street, asks that the Mayor offers a reward for the person who drove the loaded butcher's cart over her husband, John Campbell, on the corner of Spring and Hudson-streets, on Jan. 23, causing his death within twenty minutes afterwards.

MARKET BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.

Adjourned Examination of W. P. Sackett.

Before Justice Connolly.

The examination of W. P SACKETT for embezzlement from the Market Bank was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Tombs. The evidence having been all submitted, Mr. CLINTON, counsel for the accused, gave his summing up before Justice CONNOLLY.

Mr. Clinton began by saying he need not say that Mr. Sackett and his friends felt no inconsiderable interest in the action which the Court should take in this matter. While Mr. Sackett has heretofore occupied a high position in this community, yet we ask no more than justice. The prosecution have heretofore occupied the time of this Court in the examination of witnesses. But if my views of the law and the evidence in this case be correct, the facts have not only failed to make out a case of embezzlement with regard to Mr. Sackett, but they prove that there has been none in this case. As far as my client is concerned, he is as innocent of any embezzlement in this case as those who have prosecuted the case against him. In the first place, I shall endeavor to maintain that the facts adduced here do not prove a case of embezzlement. I think I can prove to the satisfaction of your Honor and to the satisfaction of every human being who is acquainted with the legal considerations involved in this case, that there has been no embezzlement. It is incumbent upon the prosecution to prove that the particular offence has been committed, by legal and proper evidence. It won't do for the President or Directors or Clerks to come here and say we surmise this or that; they must come here and prove the fact, which, if true, amounts to an embezzlement. There is a rule of law, in civil cases, which provides that prosecutors shall come with clean hands. There is another rule, that those who invoke the aid of the law must use ordinary prudence and caution in protecting their interests. The first argument I submit is, that the Bank have so conducted their affairs that they could not have discovered any embezzlement, had there been one. I venture to say there never was an institution where a legal investigation has exposed so much recklessness in the transaction of its business as has come to light in this case. It appears the books of that concern were not examined at all during the whole time that the Bank has been in operation, unless it be since this alleged defalcation took place. The First and Second Tellers state it was nobody's business to examine their accounts; and the only examinations which took place were, as it is alleged, semi-annual. What was this? A most perfect farce; and had your Honor a boy in your employment who did not use more diligence in examining that which he was ordered to do, you would discharge him instantly. It is the business of these Directors to thoroughly inspect the affairs of the Bank; and yet, notwithstanding this trust is imposed on them by the various offices which they hold, they let this Bank go on, year after year, and never look into the accounts at all. The semi-annual examination is only made as a basis of dividends, and only consists in an examination of the discount books by the President. Now, I ask, had there been a defalcation, how could it be decided? Every clerk in the concern might have taken hundreds or thousands, and none connected with that Bank could have told where the funds went. Again, you are to criticize carefully and closely the sources of the evidence upon which a conviction is asked in this case. You must bear in mind that those who prosecute this case are themselves on trial before the community—before the stockholders of that concern, who have entrusted to them the management of that Bank. A double interest exists in regard to the employés of that concern. The President is guilty of grosser dereliction of duty than could hardly be shown of any presiding officer of any banking institution. The employés are interested in retaining their situations. That Mr. Cooper is an intelligent witness, nobody will dispute. He understands the internal workings of that Bank. A shrewder witness I never saw upon the stand. This very excess of shrewdness has involved him in a position no one would wish to occupy. As to the witness Haydock, I fear he knows too much of the affairs of that Bank. You will see a marked difference when the opposite counsel questioned him. It was only after repeated questions that I was enabled to obtain any kind of answers. I will say one word in regard to the testimony of the President. If ever there was a case when a man came into Court utterly ignorant of that institution, that case has been presented in the case of the person of the President of the Market Bank. His testimony conflicts with the testimony of other witnesses. Mr. Haydock testifies that mistakes in the books were very frequent. On one occasion a mistake of $30,000 occurred. When Mr. Sackett was in Philadelphia, a mistake of $500 occurred, which was not rectified for two or three days; they were occurring constantly. Mr. Haydock states that while these mistakes were occurring, he never mentioned them to the officers of the Bank. [Counsel here read from Haydock's evidence to corroborate his statement.] Here you have the startling fact that during the whole time that this Bank has been in operation, the books have been inaccurately kept. At one time $35,000 was missing, and they do not know where the mistake is to this day. It is contended that Sackett kept up a continued embezzlement. Yet this young man Haydock, connected with Sackett in the management of the Bank business, comes here and swears to things that would convict him, if upon trial; and if any one had been half so malicious to him as the prosecutors are to my client, he would be convicted. It is alleged against my client that he is guilty because the books footed up wrong; but the fact was that the error was made in simple addition. The counsel is horrified at such a conclusion, and yet it is a legitimate one. In this connection, when young Haydock was asked when this defalcation was discovered, he answered he did not know what I meant by defalcation; and yet he had been testifying on the subject during the whole course of his examination. Another thing a little singular about this young Haydock's evidence is, that when asked about the deposit book, he says there are two deposit books. He is asked, are they duplicates, and he testifies they are—he being on one, and Sackett on the other; and yet, the second day he takes it all back, and says, in substance, they are one book. Whether the mantle of charity is to be thrown over him, I leave your Honor to decide. [Here the counsel read from the evidence of Haydock, going to throw discredit upon it in reference to the books of the Bank.] So much for the general manner in which the affairs of this Bank were conducted. I beg your Honor to bear in mind, that here there has been no evidence to show that any embezzlement or defalcation has ever taken place. Haydock, on one occasion, called the attention of Sackett to a mistake of $10,000 on one Saturday. On Sunday an examination was made into the affair, and the deposit book was footed up, and an error of $10,000 was found in simple addition. On Monday morning, instead of counting the exchanges and the cash in the drawer—and here let me ask how an error could be discovered except by this method?—they did they not count the exchanges? Mr. Cooper states that three-fourths of the deposits are checks upon other Banks. Although an attempt was made by the President to show that Mr. Sackett made false entries, yet the only error was in the footing. Here it appears—and it is a very important part of this case—that there was no examination made into the affairs of the Bank. This fact stands boldly out. How could the guilt of anybody be proved, unless the cash and exchanges were counted? Another point is, that Mr. Sackett made up his footing from the deposit book, the note book and the discount tickler. In omitting to examine these books, no proof could be adduced to prove an embezzlement. I never heard of a case so utterly destitute of proof; and I ask your Honor to consider this case carefully. If an utter want of proof does not suffice to shield him, what could? Admissions have been made in evidence in this case which would not be admitted before a jury. I believe I understand this case, and I assert there is no evidence operating against my client, except the error of simple addition. And I say that it is a disgrace that any person should be arraigned before a Court of Justice without one particle of proof of guilt. Were this Bank now before a jury suing Mr. Sackett for defalcation, there is not a Judge in this City who would not nonsuit them. Your Honor would naturally ask, and every one would ask, why this prosecution without one particle of proof. This Bank, in order to cover up their own delinquency, are willing to crush an innocent man; and after having robbed him they are now willing to crush him and send him to the State Prison. But is Mr. Sackett indebted to this Bank? For the purposes of this case, it would not be safe to say that he is. Mr. Cooper tells you that his checks were paid in the ordinary, only to the extent to which he thought was safe. He tells you Sackett had a large credit there; and his checks were paid to a larger amount than the other checks. If Mr. Cooper is to be believed, he has placed the innocence of my client beyond all question. Did he mean to tell the truth? If not, you should look with suspicion upon a case gotten up in that way. Your Honor will remember Mr Cooper's testimony. [Mr. Clinton read from the evidence shewing that Mr. Sackett's checks were promptly paid.] Did this witness understand to what he was testifying? I know he was stating what was deliberately false. He was asked distinctly whether he had paid Sackett's checks when he had no fun

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intended for this paper must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Congressional.

In the Senate yesterday the bill from the House to improve the act to reduce and define the boundaries of a military reserve at St. Peter's River, Minnesota, was passed, as was the bill to provide for more efficient discipline for the Navy. There was a long debate on a motion to reconsider the report of the Committee of Conference upon swamp lands, but the Senate finally refused to reconsider it. The Mail Steamer Appropriation bill, which has been debated at very great length, was passed. The effect of the bill is to continue the Transatlantic mails to the Collins line till April, 1860, at $33,000 the round trip. The Senate concurred with the House in relinquishing the right to terminate the contract by the six months' notice, previously incorporated. In Executive session WINFIELD SCOTT was unanimously confirmed Lieutenant General.

In the House the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill was amended and passed. The bill as amended provides lands for persons of all grades, by land and sea, including Indians, wagoners and flotilla men, who have served in the wars since 1790, one hundred and sixty acres in all to each person who has served not less than fourteen days, except actually in battle for a shorter period. The widows or minor children to receive the benefit in case of the death of the persons so entitled. The widows of officers and the soldiers of the revolutionary war to be entitled to the benefits of this act, as likewise the volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September 1814, the volunteers at the attack of Lewistown, Del., in the years 1812 and 1815, and the chaplains who served in the several wars.

The Case of Margaret Byrne.

The prompt action of Mayor WOOD in the case of MARGARET BYRNE, the poor sewing-girl, is one of those instances of judicial interference which brings its own reward. When a Chief Magistrate is thus active in redressing the wrongs of the unfriended toiler, public sympathy is at once elicited, and the warm heart of a large community throbs with satisfaction and pride towards the redresser. From the great difficulty with which offences of this kind are reached, they are too apt to be overlooked. They are ingeniously committed, as the Mayor correctly remarked, so that in nine cases out of ten—although of the worst class—criminal prosecutions can be avoided. Take for illustration the present case. A poor girl, in the desperation of honest effort, engages to make shirts for the pittance of one shilling each. Before she can do even this she must, by some desperate, perhaps final effort, raise two dollars—that sum being required as a deposit for the work taken out. With this in the hands of her employers she goes to work. By unremitting industry she may earn seven or eight shillings a week—that is her only return for labor and capital. Look now at the monstrous oppression of the system. The employer trades with the money of the employé, keeps all the profits, extorts all the losses, and can, by a dishonest quibble, force a market for the produce by compelling the producer to purchase it. There is a direct object for finding fault with the work of the girl—a direct object for maintaining that the material entrusted to her has been spoiled: that object being—a certain sale and its certain profit. To suppose that men who give but a shilling for making a shirt would hesitate in making this still greater extortion on labor would be absurd. That the consideration is great we know. One of the witnesses in the case of MARGARET BYRNE stated that sometimes five and six hundred girls were employed. The number is of course constantly changing: for as one girl becomes disgusted with the imposition, another victim has to be procured, and is found all too readily. The industry of these poor toilers produce for one house probably 3,000 shirts a week. There are houses, we have been informed, where three times that number are made. All or part of this stock can, at the option of the proprietor, be thrown on the hands of the girls—he has the cash to pay himself, and a quibble to justify the extortion—fresh girls can be procured at any moment, ready to deposit their two dollars, and to be fleeced when the proper time arrives. On the other hand, the seamstress loses the capital necessary to procure fresh work—loses the value of her labor and the means of independence and support.

Public opinion is not sufficient to meet an evil of this character—although it may tend to mitigate it in some degree. But after the Mayor's action in the case, no sewing girl need be forced into the purchase of useless shirts. Whether they are well made or the reverse, is immaterial—there must be a shilling's worth of labor on them, and that shilling's worth of labor will now be protected. The deposit henceforth will be simply a deposit, and not a reserved capital for the shirt-maker's absorption. The future of this grievous matter and its successful issue rests with Mayor WOOD; he is the only man that public opinion need influence, for the manufacturer who can see five hundred emaciated seamstresses toil and starve, still thinking of his own gains, and the possibility of adding to them by dishonesty, is not likely to be effected by any expression of it. If in every case that is brought before Mayor WOOD—and there will be many—he will insist that the deposit and the value of the labor be refunded to the laborer there can be little doubt of a better state of things for seamstresses hereafter. By so doing he will deprive a class of rascally tradesmen of one certain source of trade, and he will teach those who are honestly inclined, that fair remuneration for labor is their best policy, and indeed the only policy that can be recognized in a Hall of Justice. When a shirt cannot be made and altered, and improved, and remade for a shilling; when good work cannot be procured for the price of bad; when there is no one to be mulct and no one to bear the loss of shilling workmanship but the employer; then and not till then, we may expect to hear of better prices being paid. We are sanguine enough to expect some such tidings during the administration of our excellent Mayor.

There is a social phase in this case which cannot be dismissed so hopefully. MARGARET BYRNE is but the representative of a large and wretched sisterhood forever moaning that sad, sad dirge:

> Stitch, stitch, stitch,
> In poverty, hunger and dirt;
> Sewing at once with a double thread,
> A Shroud as well as a Shirt.

The haggard cruel fact that in this metropolis, where wealth and luxury are largely enjoyed and largely diffused; where enterprise and benevolence go hand in hand, and where Charity, of all the virtues, is the one most practised;—the stern clammy fact that here in New-York human beings can be found—aye, in thousands—anxious to toil from sun rise to nightfall for one shilling! To earn that—God knows how honestly—and yet be pinched with hunger! This, in its awful appeal to the human heart, *must* command the serious attention of all men, and *should*, in its tearful agony, commend itself to the sympathy of all women. From the latter the ultimate remedy and permanent good must come. At this moment there are countless numbers of unoccupied needle-women who would gladly employ themselves in making shirts, like MARGARET BYRNE, for a shilling. Think of the misery, degradation, and wretchedness that must inevitably accompany all their industry; think of the insignificance of God's curse, that by the sweat of their brow they shall live, compared with man's curse that by the sweat of their brow they shall *starve*. Think of the downward path opening, opening ever more beautiful as the upward one seems tyrannous, intolerable and unnatural. Think of these things, mothers and daughters of America. Ask yourselves if woman's only vocations are the menial's or the slave's. Ask yourselves if her sphere of usefulness may not be enlarged; and then—compare the number of girls that serve you in a day's shopping, with the number of masculine yard sticks that leer at you in lazy largeness!

In commenting upon the unhappy case of MARGARET BYRNES, we thought we had reached the most groveling depths of human meanness; but there is a deeper still. In this morning's paper we publish the complaint of another poor toiler, who was actually refused payment for shirts made according to contract at *six cents each!*

The McGovern Case—Was Any One to Blame?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is with regret that I observe in your paper a notice of the McGOVERN matter as "the Demilt Dispensary case," when but a slight attention to the facts would satisfy any one that the "Dispensary" is in no manner or degree responsible for, or connected with "the case." No "student" is or ever has been in anywise connected with the Dispensary, nor was Mrs. McGOVERN a patient of that institution, or her case one which falls within the duties of its physicians to attend to. Dependant as it is on the confidence of the charitable for support, (while shrinking from no *thorough* investigation,) I cannot silently allow it to be made the "scape-goat" of any individual. Knowing what I do of the facts, *I challenge proof* of any censurable act either of omission or commission on the part of the "Demilt Dispensary" or its employés.

Yours, &c., F. E. MATHER,
President of the Demilt Dispensary.

President MATHER is justly jealous of the reputation of the excellent charity over which he presides. But when we alluded to it as to the "Demilt Dispensary Case," we did only what nine men in the street out of every ten who might be speaking of the matter would be likely to do. President MATHER challenges proof of any censurable act on the part of the employées of the Dispensary. We are happy to have none to offer. Still there is one point—since we are challenged—that is not quite clear to us. When the patient's messenger called at the Dispensary, and a student was sent, not *from* the Dispensary, but by one of the Dispensary physicians, doubtless the patient *thought* her attendant was from the Dispensary, and every one will say that, in case the student met with any difficulty, the gentleman who sent him should have stood by to endorse, as it were, his fitness for the duty. To the attendance of students of medicine in such cases, there can be no proper objection if they have the confidence of experienced practitioners, who are willing to assume the responsibility in case of difficulty; and certainly no practitioner should send his inexperienced assistant or friend, if he intends to shirk out from that responsibility. Here the Dispensary was weak, and if the explanation which we published some days since from the Dispensary was a true statement, it would not be a very serious matter to accept the "challenge," and offer said explanation as "proof."

There is never need that inexperienced persons should assume *alone*, the responsibility of such cases. Private practitioners abound who are willing to share it with them, and public philanthrophy has not failed to make provision. Many years ago an institution was founded by the benevolent ladies of this City, for the especial benefit of females liable to be placed in circumstances similar to those which resulted so unfortunately to ELIZA McGOVERN. Such persons, applying to the *New-York Lying-in-Asylum*, are entrusted to the professional care of physicians of well-ascertained ability, who are responsible for their proper treatment. Every part of the city is within a few minutes walk of the office of some one of these gentlemen, and they can have at any time when it is necessary, the advice of the members of the Medical Board of the Institution, among whom are numbered several distinguished obstetricians.

Some, if not all, of our dispensaries, have a clause inserted in their bye-laws, instructing their officers to refer to the Lying-in Asylum every obstetric case that may apply to these charities for gratuitous attendance—these patients having no other means of learning from what source they can obtain appropriate aid. That any one of these physicians should be ignorant of the existence of this institution is surprising; but that, being acquainted with it, he should fail to give suitable information to a patient whose case comes within its sphere of practice, and should, instead of this, entrust such patient to the care of a student, devoted and faithful as he might have been, but for whose acts he declares himself irresponsible—is so very extraordinary that the former hypothesis seems the more tenable one.

Reasons which are readily appreciated have operated to prevent the New-York Lying-in Asylum from being brought prominently before the public notice; nor would any such necessity exist were information furnished through the proper channels. If this be not done it is surely a false delicacy—a cruel fastidiousness, which would withhold from those poor females, who, at a time of peculiar solicitude, and often of danger, have no one on whose skilful intelligence they can rely, the knowledge that would enable them to obtain the gratuitous services of able and experienced physicians.

Were the case of ELIZA McGOVERN one of rare or exceptional occurrence, these remarks would be less called for,—that it is not so, every physician who practices much among the poor can testify.

Various causes tend to produce too great an indifference to the welfare of such patients. The wealthy and benevolent public know but little of them. They are seldom visited except by the physicians attached to our public charities, who are supposed to enjoy an immunity from the ordinary effects of exposure to filth, vermin and contagion, and to possess a physical insensibility to random "hits" of shillelahs, wielded in dark cellars under "spiritual" influences. They are required to be men of good standing in the profession, and to have passed through a thorough practical training, while their arduous and often hazardous duties are never adequately rewarded. Many of them whose whole time is devoted to these charities, receive pittances which hod carriers or 'long shoremen would scorn, yet while they retain their connection with these institutions they are morally bound to bestow the same judicious care on their charity patients that they would render to those who can afford to reward their labors with princely magnificence.

Our readers may wonder that the proceedings on the Coroner's reëxamination, of which we published a beginning on Tuesday, have not been continued. The explanation is simple. The Coroner, feeling that he could not properly, under the circumstances, hold a new inquest, yet urged to a reëxamination by those who insisted upon it as a matter of justice, proceeded with closed doors. All reporters have been excluded.

Chartism—What it is.

Parliamentary Reform, as carried in 1832 by a compromise—the Tory Peers abstaining from voting against it, at the special request of WILLIAM IV.—was not such a *full* measure of improvement as the British public expected, desired, or were entitled to. For over forty years, (that is, from the time when WILLIAM PITT, its early advocate, had turned against it,) the Tories had earnestly resisted it. During all that long recess, its supporters—nick-named Radicals, because they went for Radical Reform, or were under a cloud—were voted factious, and looked on so coldly by people in power that even CANNING himself, though he had latterly and gradually so liberalized his opinions that his former colleagues made it a pretext for separating from him when he became Premier, resisted Parliamentary Reform to his dying day. After two years of exciting legislative and popular strife, which sometimes verged on Revolution, it was carried by the Whigs. But their enactment—partly owing to concessions engrafted on it to weaken Tory opposition, partly to an oligarchic dread of giving too much power to the masses—was but a half-measure, after all.

From the very first, the People (who had swelled the cuckoo-cry of "The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill!") were discontented with it. True, it abolished certain pocket-boroughs over which Tory influence had established a mastery, through property. But it perpetuated certain Whig Peers and rich Commoners as masters of, and dictators in, other rotten boroughs. The actual gain to the People was that such great towns, with vast population, as Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, (and a few more,) obtained the privilege of returning members to Parliament. The Bill, once passed, was declared by the Whigs in office to be "a final measure;" and popular contempt fixed upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL, official mouth-piece of that declaration, the adhesive *sobriquet* of "Lord John Finality."

Ever since—that is, for the last twenty-three years—the People had been pertinacious in demanding the reform of the Reform Bill, and successive Governments, Whig as well as Tory, have constantly been dodging away even from the mere discussion of the demand. Discontent was engendered, and became the parent of Chartism. As a *popular* movement, Chartism became as unfashionable as Radicalism had been in "the good old times."

What *is* Chartism? It means the organisation of a party, determined to work out their Charter, (or new Bill of Rights,) to the improvement and extension of the national representation, so that every man among the population, of proper age, should have a voice, really and truly, in their own House of Commons. As the name denotes, the members of that branch of the nation's legislature should exclusively be drawn from the people—from the Commons or Commonalty of the British Islands. But at present every other member of that House is a Peer's son or near relative—an official, a pensioner, or a person holding some situation of profit under the Crown, and more or less subject to Ministerial influence. Out of the present 658 members of Parliament, 270 are Peers' sons, heirs-presumptive, grandsons, brothers, nephews, sons-in-law, cousins, or near connections, and fully three-fourths of these invariably vote in favor of the Aristocracy and against the People. Add pensioners, sinecurists, and persons holding naval or military rank, and the full tale of 500 will be made up, leaving no more than the odd 158 *real* representatives of "the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland."

It may be cited, as a curious and striking illustration of John Bull's hereditary, almost innate, subserviency to whatever is connected with the Nobility, that Chartism has never gone to the length of demanding the exclusion of Peers' relatives from the House of Commons—although, without such exclusion, the Branch of the British Legislature never *can* truly represent the People. The discontented have simply and solely gone for the reform of the more obvious abuses.

The Charter, for which the objectors to this state of things contend, contains what are technically called the Five Points. They are classed as follows:

1. Annual Parliaments.
2. Vote by Ballot.
3. Universal Suffrage.
4. No Property Qualification for Members.
5. Payment of Members.

At present, by a special enactment, no Parliament can last longer than seven years. The Prime Minister can dissolve it at any period within this time; but on the average, owing to changes of the Administration, no Parliament, during the last half century, has sat for more than three years.

Open voting is the present rule at the elections. The ballot has been loudly demanded as a protection to voters, and, in the House of Commons itself, a large number, though not a majority of the members, have declared themselves in favor of it.

The third demand is Universal Suffrage—that every man who has attained the age of twenty-one shall have a vote for the election of a representative in Parliament. At present, in the British Islands, the possession of a certain amount of property, or the tenancy of land or houses, not beneath a certain income, qualifies a man to vote. This restriction acts unjustly, because unequally—to say nothing of the anomaly of the vote actually being for the *property*, not for the *man*. For example, the metropolitan County of England, (Middlesex,) containing a population of 2,000,000, has less than 15,000 electors, who return two members—exactly the same number returned for the small County of Rutland, by 1,800 electors, out of 22,983 inhabitants. Again, the petty borough of Honiton, with 3,427 inhabitants, (out of whom only 273 are qualified to vote,) sends *two* members to Parliament, while Salford, adjoining the city of Manchester, has only *one* member returned by 2,950 electors, out of 65,108 inhabitants. Chartism seeks to amend this injustice and inconsistency, by adapting Parliamentary representation to population.

The necessity for each member having a property qualification is another grievance which Chartism would fain remove. In Scotland alone, may a member be returned to Parliament without being able to show, on oath, that he possesses £600 a year, if he is to represent a county, and £300 a year if he is to sit for a city or borough. But the exception, in favor of Scotland, is very small, there being only 53 members for the whole of that country, while there are 605 for England, Wales and Ireland. Thus, should any constituency in these parts of the United Kingdom unanimously elect, as their Parliamentary representative, a man of character, talent and principle, in whom they place unbounded confidence, he cannot take his seat in the House of Commons, unless he shows that he possesses £600 a year, if returned for a county, and half that annual income if for a city or borough. True it is, that even in the present Parliament, there are several members who really do not own an acre of land. How, then, have they shown the property qualification? Have they deceived the Legislature? Have they sworn falsely? No. They have *evaded* perjury and taken their seats on a nominal qualification. It is easy enough for a man to obtain a legal grant of a fictitious qualification. If he thinks he has a chance of being elected, the party to which he belongs will easily procure him a rent-charge for the requisite amount on the property of some landowner on the same side of politics—the parchment conveyance never leaves the party who grants it—the candidate, however, can swear that he is legally possessed of the property it seems to grant. Thus, several gentlemen enter Parliament, from time to time, on false pretences,—in plain words, their first action is as near a fraud on the Legislature as wicked ingenuity can frame. Chartism would wholly abolish the property qualification, and allow a poor man, if duly elected, to take his seat in the House of Commons.

The last aim of Chartism is to return to the ancient practice, (it prevailed as late as the time of CHARLES I.,) of allowing subsistence money to each member of Parliament—precisely as is done in America in the case of the National Legislature at Washington and the local Legislatures in the different States.

Such are the Five Points of the Charter. *Here*, where they very closely resemble our own system, they cannot be considered extravagant or impracticable. In England they have long been unpopular with the middle class, who are more or less connected with, or cherish a slavish partiality for, the Aristocracy. Above all, the Whigs have been and are the bitter opponents, persecutors, and prosecutors of the Chartists.

Chartism is essentially a *popular* movement. Few men of property are connected with it. In Parliament it has only one champion—THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, member for the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury. There is a *chance* that, whenever the long-deferred reform and extension of the Reform bill shall take place, the Tories (if then out of office,) may make a bold bid for popularity, by recognizing and adopting, against the do-little policy of the Whigs, the broad principles on which Chartism is based. If they should do this, all the ultra-liberals will join with them.

Is Chartism Republican? By no means. Mr. DUNCOMBE, its Parliamentary child and champion, has sworn allegiance to the British Monarch over and over again. So did FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Many of the Chartist leaders hold republican opinions. ERNEST JONES, however, does not. All that Chartism avowedly strives for is the amended Parliamentary representation of the people, on the basis we have here indicated. That great failure, the Chartist monster meeting of April 10, 1848, though a demonstration in favor of the then recent revolution in France, was not a republican affair, either in speeches or action, as regards England. Grant the Chartists what they claim—and that is not much, after all—and the concession, instead of weakening will strengthen the Monarchy in England. In time, no doubt, it will abridge the usurped power of the Oligarchy.

Free Academy for Females.

The Board of Education, last evening, considered for a while the propriety of appointing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Free Academy for Females. The resolution was introduced, and ably supported, by Commissioner SHANNON. Commissioner McCARTHY frowned upon it, and pronounced it as Buncomb, after which, of course, it was laid upon the table. We trust, however, it will recover breath at some early day. The project is one for which there is a vigorous demand. Put into operation, it would do excellent service for education, and for the sex which is so pitifully at the mercy of unscrupulous shopmen and petty tyrants. Facilities for the better education of females would indirectly, but early, relieve much distress in our community, and do harm to none.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The production of "La Favorita" last night must be viewed as a circumstance intended merely for the introduction of a new singer to the public. Even for that purpose we doubt if the selection was a wise one. Comparisons cannot well be avoided when one rendition of a known opera like this follows another so quickly. With this, however, we have nothing to do.

In speaking of Signorina VESTVALI as *Leonora*, we find ourselves under the necessity of rehearsing much that we said concerning that *artiste* on her first appearance in America as *Arsace* in "Semiramide." The latter character was by far the best for bringing out the genuine quality of her voice, for the very obvious reason that the *rôle* is certainly in her natural register. The favorable impression produced on the occasion referred to was entirely preserved last night, so far as Signorina VESTVALI'S *voice* was concerned. That she will become a popular contralto there can be but little doubt, but whether she will be able to extend her repertoire so as to embrace soprano parts may be questioned. Her only real success last night was in the air *O mio Fernando*, which she sang in a smooth *cantabile* manner, bringing out the lower tones with fullness and effect. In the dramatic portions of the performance we noticed the same exuberant motions and excessive ease to which we referred in our previous notice, and also some of the same vulgarities of vocalism. Time, practice and wholesome criticism will modify these defects, leaving us an undoubtedly beautiful woman, with a beautiful voice. In conclusion, we may add that Signorina VESTVALI'S *début* at the Academy was a success rather of promise than performance. A little additional study will materially improve her rendition of *Leonora*.

Signor LORINI as *Fernando* was decidedly acceptable. He possesses more melodiousness than appears to be fashionable among tenors at present;—the modern school inclining to the cultivation of the roar rather than the voice. A tendency to drag the time, and a little flatting towards the end, are the only exception we take to a careful, artistic and excellent performance. *Spirito gentil* was deservedly encored.

COLLETTI as *Balthazar*, and that reliable *artiste*, BADIALI, as the *King*, were alike excellent. The chorus moderately good (except the chorus of nobles, which was moderately bad, the orchestra admirable; indeed, it would have been difficult to have got through some portions of the first act, but for the admirable tact and quickness of MAX MARETZEK, who seems to possess the happy faculty of adapting himself to any kind of emergency.

The house was well attended, and the audience remained to the last, a certain proof that they were satisfied.

Medical College Commencement.

This evening the Commencement of the New-York Medical College takes place in the College buildings in Thirteenth-street, just below Fourth-avenue. The address will be delivered by Dr. HENRY G. COX, Physician-in-Chief to the Ward's Island Hospital. The exercises of such occasions are always interesting. If we remember aright, the late Judge EDWARDS, who was Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, presided last year. The public are invited to attend. No tickets are necessary to obtain admittance.

Fires Yesterday.

A varnish and oil factory, corner of Seventh-street and Avenue B, was considerably damaged by fire at about 4½ P. M. yesterday.

At 10½ o'clock, last night, the building corner of Fortieth-street and Fourth-avenue was on fire. Damage trifling.

A fire broke out about 10½ o'clock, last night, in an attic of a boarding-house in Carroll-place, caused by the falling of live coals from a stove on the floor. But little damage was done.

Steam-Boiler Explosion.

A steam-boiler exploded at noon to-day in SCHAFFER'S Brewery, No. 87 Seventh-avenue. Fortunately, the workmen were at dinner, and absent from the building. It is supposed that no injury was sustained by any person employed upon the premises. The force of the explosion was so great that the windows of the Brewery were blown out, and the walls and floors badly damaged. The Brewery is a rear building. The cause of the accident is unknown.

☞ Professor J. VAN NOSTRAND will deliver a lecture to deaf mutes *this evening*, at the University.

Rents, &c.

I read with abundant satisfaction your several articles touching high rents, but they have not as yet come down a penny. Perhaps, as you say, the landlords may get their eyes opened before May, but they are as blind as infantile puppies at present. You must know that I am somewhat of a greenhorn, and being persuaded by your articles, I came two days since from the rural district in which I have been recently resident, to hire a house in this City. I say *persuaded by your views*, notwithstanding you advised people to wait and not be in a pucker. But my wife, Sally Ann, is one of those notable, quick, nervous female women that always want to take time by the forelock. "I know very well," says she to me—"I know better than you, E. Pluribus," says she, (I was named E. Pluribus by my father, Mr. J. Huskins Wilkinson, after the motto of our Union,) "or the TIMES man either," says she, "that if you wait, you'll have to take it out in waiting. If we wait much longer, we shan't get any house in York at all, and then won't you be in a pretty fix? I should think we were sick enough of living in the country already, without trying it another Summer," says she.

"But, my dear," argued I, "if we wait, rents will be lower."

"No, they won't," says she. "No, they wont—we must go right away and get a house."

"Goaded to madness," as they exclaim at the theatre, I took Sally Ann and came to New-York; and here we have been for two whole mortal days, ransacking this big town and going into all manner of brokers' offices, and streets and houses, and spending any number of dollars for coach hire; (for Sally Ann won't ride in stages, she says it isn't genteel) and we aren't a bit nearer getting a house than before we left home. The majority of the houses we didn't like, and when we happened to go into one and like it, the moment we heard the rent, Sally Ann gave one of her hysterical screams, and I, E. Pluribus, felt that it was a sockdologer. $1,200 we found to be a very common price, and $700 the lowest for a two-story brick ever so far up town, with no *modern* conveniences, nor any other that were perceptible. Nathaniel L. Sweeterson, a friend of mine from Maine, who is now a-timbering and keeping the liquor law on the Penobscot, used to live in one of the very *dientical houses* we went into three years ago, which he then paid $400 for; this year they ask $750. I am happy to say, Mr. Editor, that my wife is growing nervous and anxious about the children, and thinks we had better go back to where we live and come again *by and by*. About the date," says she, "the TIMES man advises." "About the last of April, my dear," says I. "Not a second before," says she. So we shall return $17 and 66 cents out of pocket, besides railroad fares, to-morrow; and I thought I'd write to-night and tell you how it was.

Yours to command,
E. PLURIBUS WILKINSON.

Sympathy from Illinois.

Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY, pastor of the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of this City, has received a draft from Rev. ROBERT ROSS of the Associate Reformed Church of Oquawka and South Henderson, Illinois, being a contribution by said congregation, in behalf of the suffering poor of New-York, amounting to sixty-one dollars, which he has handed to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

A Query.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please inform me if a minor can make application for citizenship of these United States, and if so, what steps are to be taken and where to apply, &c. May females do the same to become citizens? By answering the above in an early issue, or naming some work which gives the information, you will greatly oblige a reader who is a

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1855. JUNIOR.

☞ A cotemporary noticing that MARTIN F. TUPPER has offered a gold medal "for the encouragement of literature in Liberia," remarks that "he has done so much for the degradation of literature in England that he ought to make some amends."

☞ WILLIAM HOWITT, LEIGH HUNT and BARRY CORNWALL, are said to be among the contributors to DICKENS' *Household Words*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 446 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels.....7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....7s. to 9s. per yard
Best Ingrain.....5s. to 7s. per yard

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing workboxes, reticules, papier maché work, fans, opera glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, dressing and shell combs, elegant statuary, parian, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodions of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodions, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperment,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 128, 127, and
129 Water-st., New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats will be introduced by GENIN, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENTIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

GREAT VIOLIN IMPROVEMENT.—VIOLIN TAUGHT.—With the recently invented keyed finger-board, the stopping and tuning of the violin are so simple and unerring as to render it the most easily learned as well as most popular instrument in use. The keyed board can be attached to any violin. Rooms No. 333 Broadway, over Waters' Music Store W. ROBERTSON, Inventor and Teacher of the Keyed Violin.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when his catalogue will contain a large list of valuable securities. For further particulars see his advertisement in another columns. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

POPULAR TRADE.—E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, is selling rich Silks at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; French Ginghams at 1s.; Barèges from 1s. 6d. to 4s.; fine de Berge 1s. 6d., and Ribbons, Shawls, Linens, Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, equally cheap. Also, Black Silks.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils this day for instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Terms reduced one-half, viz.: $5 for writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of book-keeping. Ladies' writing class at 10½ o'clock, daily.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and P. C. Goddin's impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 128 Fourth-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Day-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 466 Broadway, have an extensive assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Every article well made up; and no deviation in price. Please to give them a call.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Wm. Hall, Commercial Roses and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Catalogues paid to New-York. Commercial and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society at the New-York University, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Rev. C. COLTON, a Priority Debtor, Hartford, will read a paper on *The Future Extension of Settlement by the Geographical Position*, &c. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying and Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and Freckles from the face. PERRIGO & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Bread for All!
LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.
Constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, WHITE, RYE, GRAHAM, and ice-cream crackers. HEADWELL'S BAKERY, No. 27 Greenwich-st., corner Rector and Rector-sts.

☞ French Lectures.—M. LEMERCIER'S Fifth Course of Lectures on the Life of Napoleon I. will be delivered at the Mercantile Library, (late Astor Opera House,) on THURSDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock, by A. PAUMIER. Subject: The Empire. Admission, 25 cents.

☞ The Great Oral Discussion on Spiritualism, by Dr. B. Brown Williams and Rev. Uriah Clark—open for last Monday night with intense interest, will continue at the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY, 24 inst., at 7½ P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

☞ Mrs. Hyde's Normal Academy.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 2d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 1.

☞ Rev. Mr. Chapin.—Rev. JOHN PAGNAL will preach in the Universalist Church, Broadway, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PERSONAL.

☞ IF THE GENTLEMAN that bought a business coat at HEADLEY'S, 27 Ann-st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 241 Grand-st., Jersey City, will return the pencil case that was left in the pocket by mistake, he will be liberally rewarded. No. 52 Fulton-st.

☞ HERBERT LYMAN AYAH is in this City for a few days only, and intends taking advantage by calling at No. 120 Fifth-av., Prince's Estate' Home. Inquire for HERBERT LYMAN.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following certificates of ownership of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:
No. [illegible], in the name of [illegible], for $5,000 each, $40,000
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
$60,000
Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1839 in the name of Philip John Miller, of Bristol, in Ontario county, and dated June 24, 1836. Also,
No. [illegible], certificate of $10,000 each, $20,000
No. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
$60,000
Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable in [illegible], issued in the name of John Agnew, [illegible] of Westchester, Rockland, Kent, and Westing Hall, Putnam, in Dutchess, Regents, of dated August 31, 1841.
Application will be made to the Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney General of the State of New-York, for the sale and transfer thereof.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST.—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie deposited thereof by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks of the City (three of $6,000 each, three of $1,000 each, and one of $500) were lost yesterday, by a clerk of the Bank, in a manner unavoidable on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank.
All these certificates are payable only to the Associated Banks, and any one or no value to any person or persons finding or possessing the same. All persons are cautioned not to buy or receive any such, and any attempt to pass or deliver of these certificates.
A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

STOLEN GOODS.—A quantity of new sheet copper, purchased some, supposed to be stolen, was recovered by Officer Cornell, Police and Vermilyea, of the 15th Ward, yesterday. Also, a quantity of tiny goods, &c., such as silks, [illegible], cambrics, [illegible] [illegible], collars, &c., &c. The owner can have the same by calling at the Police Office, where parties having lost such will please apply and identify.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A Promissory note of W. H. Ferguson & Co. of Boston, dated Sept. 20, 1854, at 7 months, payable at the Bank of [illegible] corn order, for $1,500 00. Said note having been paid to them by us 17th February, and not come to hand, all parties are cautioned against receiving the same. [illegible] WHEELWRIGHT, WHEELDONOK & CO.

LOST, Yesterday afternoon, going through East Broadway, Grand, Bayard and White-sts., a small [illegible] containing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MARKETS, BANKING, &c.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 28, 1855.

The Dry Goods trade has shown increasing activity [illegible] and the sales of the day, though not large, were [illegible] Jobbers [illegible] Retail buyers [illegible] have been in [illegible] disposition among [illegible] to purchase to any other than the freshest and most popular styles of goods,—as the anticipation is that [illegible] will make nothing but gluts; and with such a prospect, it is considered [illegible] to avoid laying in stocks for which there is not to be any great need. The fine, though rather cold, weather is unfavorable to operations,—as it favors their movements, by rendering the transaction of business an agreeable necessity. The receipts of goods are quite moderate for the season,—and we cannot discover in the market any noticeable accumulation of supplies. It is to be hoped that this favorable state of things may last, at least, the Spring. If it be persevered, the trade will derive not a little benefit therefrom; and anything that promises to promote this is of interest, merits our heartiest encouragement. The improved credit system adopted by several of our oldest and strongest houses, is another cheering characteristic of this season's trade. An absence of a speculating propensity is likewise perceptible among traders; and this is not inconsistent. On the whole, the future is by no means so bright as could reasonably be expected, so soon after a period of almost unexampled dullness and depression,—and it mainly rests with ourselves, the power to maintain and nurture this aspect. We are reluctant to think that this power will be abused.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in fair supply and request at unchanged rates. There is more movement in bleached goods, which evinces greater firmness. Cotton Flannels are unaltered. Denims are not very brisk, but are steady in price. Nothing really new can be noticed in Drills. The general stock of these is moderate. Duck is rather quiet, but is without any further change in worth. A limited inquiry exists for Ginghams at 9½c. for Manchester, and 10c. for Glasgow, Lancaster, &c. Laces are still sparingly dealt in at former figures. Osnaburgs are dull and heavy,—exhibiting a downward tendency. Printing Cloths are in better request, both here and at the Eastward, and prices are well supported. Choice makes of Prints alone are salable and steady. Stripes are abundant and in but very moderate demand at old rates. Ticks are quiet at previous quotations.

Woolens are about the same; being very lightly purchased at unimproved prices. The restricted production does not seem to influence the market much. The supply here is ample enough, and were there anything like an active inquiry extant, the low rates now current would certainly favor free sales. Buyers, however, are manifestly cautious, and continue to purchase only [illegible] Blankets have not varied, [illegible] Flannels are unaltered. Carpets are [illegible] more prices. Cloths are meet very freely offered, nor [illegible] [illegible] bought either; hence, they are dull and somewhat nominal as to values. Flannels, Linens, and Linseys, are attracting a little attention, but are otherwise without variation.

The most popular styles of Mousselin Delaines are those [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday) March 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Belvidere and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st February and 1st August of each year.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each
$2,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each
$5,000 LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds, with farm Mortgage as collateral attached; interest 1st January and 1st July, from $200 to $100 each
$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov.$1,000 each
$4,000 City of Salem (Illinois) 8 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each
$2,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1890—Long Loan; interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Louisville and Jeffersonville R. R. 6 per cent. Bond.
$2,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago (known as Wisconsin Lake Shore) Railroad Company 8 per cent 1st Mortgage Bonds; interest in April and October.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Chicago 6 per cent. Water Loan.
$7,000 Brockville Canal Coal Company, incorporated in the State of Kentucky.
A Deed for 5,000 acres of Land, situated in Cannon County, Tennessee, dated Nashville, March 1, 1841. Recorded in Register's Office, Book O, page 170. (H. Nelson, Register of Mountain District.)
Also, another Deed of 5,000 Acres of Land, situated in Perry County, Tennessee, dated Nashville, Feb. 4, 1846.
Three mortgages of $1,200 each, from Josiah Hazleton to John C. Ester; one being given on each of them. 3-story brick house and lots, situated on Church-st, 200 feet and 5 inches, northwesterly from the southwesterly corner of Court and Church-sts. Brooklyn houses and lots are about 20 feet front and rear and 100 feet deep.
43 shares Third-Avenue Railroad.....$100 each
20 shares Continental Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each
135 shares Hudson River Railroad.....$100 each
95 shares Northern Indiana Railroad.....$100 each
80 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.....$50 each
100 shares Michigan Southern Railroad.....$100 each
60 shares United States Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....$1,000 each
40 shares North River Bank.....$50 each
50 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
49 shares Granite Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
36 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
76 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
1000 shares Vermont Copper Mining Co.....$5 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. The Regular Sale on Monday, March 5, ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment. For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.
Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.
NOTICE.—The undersigned, in addition to his Auction and Private Sales of Securities, is fully prepared to buy and sell on Commission all kinds of Stocks and Bonds, at the Board of Brokers, and begs leave to offer his services to such parties that prefer to operate through that medium.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 acres of land. For particulars of description, and the different parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Morgan, dated dated the 21 day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 135 of deeds, page 196; Eleanor Ellers and wife to same, deed dated 28 June, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 522, &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold dated 2d April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated 5th January, 1848; Isaac H. Baker and wife to same, deed dated 25th December, 1848; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will fully appear. At the said dépôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in such an select locality will not soon again occur. Title perfect. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale. For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. J. Hasbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, several new and second-hand rosewood mahogany piano-fortes, oval French plate mirrors, two thick French plate pier-glasses, 86x24, together with a variety of fancy china ware, toilet sets, clocks, &c. The trade, hotel keepers, others, will find it to their interest to call, as the above stock an excellent variety, such as is rarely to be found in a salesroom, and can only be appreciated by examining. Articles can be packed for shipping on the premises. Cabinet furniture will include several rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich French satin de Rouen, crimson and damask plush, haircloth, &c.; rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top, in suites to match; three suites richly decorated enamelled chamber furniture, very elegant, with marble tops; sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany spring-seat easy, rocking and parlor chairs, in great variety; marble-top pier, side, centre and card tables; superior extension dining tables, fourteen feet long; library and dining-room furniture, in suites to match; together with several South American horsehair mattresses, paillasses, choice oil paintings, clocks, silver-plated cruet bottle castors, knives and forks, spoons, coffee-urns, work baskets, &c. Also, a military saddle and equipment complete.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 73 8th-av., near 14th-st., embracing the entire furniture, which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, without regard to weather. The attention of housekeepers and the trade is invited to this sale, as there is a large and splendid variety of parlor, chamber and basement furniture of every description, tapestry, Wilton and ingrain carpets, large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 2 suites of rosewood parlor furniture, 1 in French brocade, the other in haircloth; rosewood marble top tables, arm and Gothic sewing chairs, French sofas, and tête-à-têtes, superior rosewood piano-forte, in rich case, 8 splendid china set, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, 16 feather beds, sofas, spring-seat chairs, marble top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, oval mirrors, &c., with a quantity of basement furniture, extension table, crockery, ivory cutlery, china, &c. Catalogues at house.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CENTRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—F. COLTON will sell TO-DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 853 Hudson-st. near Horatio, the entire furniture of the family who are removing. It will comprise, in part, of mahogany parlor furniture of every description, including sofas, and tête-à-tête, mahogany and marble-top centre, card, and dining tables, full French rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, beds and hair mattresses, large and small mirrors, curtains and cornices, cottage and bedroom furniture, table cutlery, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed same day.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 22 CORNELIA-ST.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
CORNELIA-STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house on the front, and two-story frame house on the rear, and lot of ground No. 22 Cornelia-st. The lot is 25 feet front and rear, by 85 feet on one side and 92 feet on the other. The house is about 22 feet front, (with an alley-way of 3 feet leading to the rear,) and about 32 feet deep, built in a very substantial manner. Terms liberal.

J. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DAMAGED CROCKERY.—AUCTION NOTICE.—J. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on THURSDAY, March 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st, by order of the Underwriters, the entire assorted white granite, &c., dipt and colored ware, damaged by water at the late fire in Pearl-st. The above will be sold from the shelves in large lots to suit the wholesale trade. Terms cash on delivery, in bankable money.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

BY A. C. TUTTLE.—On SATURDAY, March 3, 1855, at 10 o'clock, at No. 18 4th-av., opposite 7th-st., under Mr. Bateman's late Riding School. The entire stock of double and single harness, wagon and cart harness, ladies' and gents' saddles, bridles, bitts, whips, blankets, halters, trunks, combs, &c. Also, the store, fixtures, counters, glass cases, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STATUARY AND EGYPTIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock precisely, at their warerooms, No. 39 Pine-st and No 56 Cedar-st., a splendid assortment of Italian statuary marble mantels, both plain and enriched. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited to the sale. Terms cash on delivery. Samples now on exhibition.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By S. BOGART—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William-sts., one block from City Hall, new and second hand furniture, mahogany sofas, do chairs, 20 mahogany and black walnut bureaus, marble top washstands, card tables, Boston bedsteads, mirrors, fancy goods, &c., &c.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

POTATOES AT AUCTION.—W. GREENOUGH & CO. will sell THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 102 Wall-st., for account of whom it may concern, 1,000 bushels prime potatoes, in barrels and hampers, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered for sale on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, the homestead of the late Elizabeth Seymour, Manuscock, containing about 4 acres of land, a good dwelling house, with outbuildings. The location is exceedingly pleasant, commanding a view of Long Island Sound, and is about 10 minutes' walk from the dépôt.
VALENTINE BUCK, N. Y., No. 167 East 33d-st., and CHARLES PURDY, White Plains, Executors.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—In the County Westchester Co., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock. For bills giving full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.; J. W. SOUTHACK, No 136 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st.

COAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.—Offers for sale a few cargoes of Lump, Steamboat, Grate, Range, Nut and Pea Coal, deliverable on board vessels or from the yards No. 388 West-st., corner East and Water-sts., Corlears Hook, foot North 9th-st., Williamsburg, and foot Gold-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the Office corner Broadway and Wall-st.

COAL—COAL.—A cargo of coal, furnace, egg and stove, will be discharging, from to-day, Feb 27, and two days after. For sale cheap. Dealers supplied. Apply to LEEDS & POTTER, No 429 5th-av., between 32d and 33d-sts.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement.....$2,640,301 61

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies	$642,081 96	
For interest	136,183 25	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	35,330 19	
For annuities	2,823 51	816,128 90
		$3,356,430 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$316,309 78	
Paid surrendered policies	37,301 26	
Paid reduction of premiums	1,559 90	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable	69 077 64	
Paid annuities	1,991 46	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.	82,563 82	509,303 96
Total assets		$2,850,077 95

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank		66,157 67
Bonds and mortgages		2,099,119 94
Fire insurance account		833 94
Deferred Premium account		95,582 25
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid		35,359 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes		4,276 26
Due from agents		47,366 99
		$2,850,077 95
Losses unpaid		$64,259 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854		19,980,927 34
Amount issued in the 12th year		4,720,600 00
		$24,361,527 34
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	$1,457,344 00	
Surrendered	440,700 00	
Dead	300,850 00	2,198,894 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855		$22,162,633 34
No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854		7,373
Issued during the 12th year		1,569
		8,942
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired		562
Surrendered		165
Dead		97—824
Total policies running 1st Feb 1855		8,118
Increase in amount at risk for the year		$2,521,706 00
Increase for the year in policies		745 00
Increase in life policies	770	
Increase in one year policies	13	
Increase in irregular policies	35	
	818	
Decrease in seven year policies	73	745

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855
I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct.
G. GILL, Actuary.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
Rich'd H. M'Cuidy,	John Wadsworth,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Gov't M. Wilkins,	Jonathan Miller,	Rod'k G. Moulton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. G. Stedman,
William Betts,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F. Battelle,
William Moore,	John P. Yelverton,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,
Joseph B. Collins,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Cephas H. Norton,
Eugene Dutilh,	John M. Stark,	John P. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamun Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
M. H. Grinnell,	Lucius Robinson,	W. Smith Brown,
	FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.	

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
No. 65 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1855 }

THE UNDERSIGNED—In their Statement to the Public under date of 16th January, representing the Capital to be only impaired to the extent of 33 per cent., based said representation upon losses then known to the Trustees, say $110,000. Since that date additional losses, amounting to nearly one quarter of a million, have been reported, thus more than absorbing the entire Capital of the Company. Under these circumstances the Trustees have determined that the Company go into liquidation, and therefore request all persons having claims against the Company to present the same, and policy holders to cancel their policies.

ARTHUR LEARY, }
L. B. WYMAN, } Finance
J. H. SMITH, } Committee.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

$2,033,859—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per Statement Jan. 1, 1854		$1,774,008 46
Premiums received during the year	$497,946	
Interest received during the year	109,197 93	
Total receipts for 1854		$607,144 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1854	$72,560 00	
Paid losses of the year 1854	110,300 00	
Paid policies surrendered	12,681 96	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	21,506 64	
Paid commissions to Agents	31,407 23	
Paid Physicians' fees	2,508 00	
	200,908 81	206,380 46
Balance		$2,170,245 98
Paid dividends during the year 1854		136,396 46
Net balance Jan. 1, 1855		$2,033,859 47

* Losses unpaid awaiting proofs of death, $47,600.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$50,283 45
Albany, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Troy, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	50,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount	1,028,452 13	
Real Estate in Newark	19,016,01	
Premium notes, drawing Six per cent. interest	820,338 59	
Loans on Scrip	6,941 69	
Premium Notes and Cash in course of transmission	8,830 00	
		2,033,859 47
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1855	2,033,859 47	
Total amount of dividends paid to date	574,112 12	
Total amount of losses by death	1,126,733 45	

† A Dividend of Thirty-five per cent. has been declared upon all life Policies in force prior to Jan. 1, 1854 †
The Dividend of 1853 will be paid to those entitled at the time their premiums become due.
† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company by note for part of the premium.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH E. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.
OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Of Brooklyn, No. 140 Atlantic-st. Feb. 7, 1855. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Berdell,	Joseph Petit,
Dennis Perkins,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Smouton,
F. B. Litchfield,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
G. A. Jarvis,	R. P. Perris,	Levi H. Brigham,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	R. T. Holmes,	Cæsus Noble,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	Henry Suydam, Jr.,	Geo. L. Keet,
E. A. Lambert,	S. L. Husted,	J. S. Whitney,
John Taylor,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
Walter S. Griffith,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Barrell,
Chas. Christmas,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole.
J. A. Davenport,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,
Ezra Lewis,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wickes,
S. W. Moore.	C. C. Roumage,	Samuel Osborne,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Oke'l,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo Gilfillan,	J. M Greenwood,	John C. Smith.
	WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.	

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nos. 61 Chambers and 63 Wall-st.—At an election held this day, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

C. V. Anderson,	Adam P. Pentz,	Eli Kelley,
Nath'l P. Bailey,	John J. Serrell,	Amedee C. Fargue,
Jas. M. Benedict,	Nahum Sullivan,	Andw. G. Norwood,
William S. Duke,	William Adams,	Washington Smith,
Simeon Draper,	Thomas M. Dean,	G. A. Buckingham,
Theobold C. Jung,	Wyllis Blackstone,	Norman Boardman,
Zophar Mills,	Ezra P. Davis,	George W. Little,
Laurence Turner,	Thomas Thomas,	John A. Harriott,
Robert B. Barnes.		

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board Cornelius V. Anderson was reelected President, and Washington Smith Vice President, for the ensuing year.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 41 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hall Clarke,
Wm. H. Pells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.
	GEO. S. FOX, President.	

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICE
No. 23 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
New-York, Jan. 31, 1855. }

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity with the charter, present the following Statement of the affairs of the Company on the 31st December, 1854:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1854	$3,871,109 36
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1854	1,666,936 63
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,538,046 01

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1854	$4,093,209 72
Losses paid during the same period	$4,489,970 28
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	654,047 07
Total	$5,094,017 89
Less Losses happening previous to 1st January, 1854, and allowed for in the statement of that date; also less Salvages and Collections under re-insurance policies, amounting in all to	1,439,201 62
Total	$3,394,816 27

The Company have the following Assets—viz.:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing Interest	$397,995 00
Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate	870,123 81
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due to the Company, estimated at	194,600 30
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,186,208 36
Cash in Bank	44,491 33
Total amount of Assets	$3,913,616 80

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the million dollars of outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th day of February next.
The profits of the Company for twelve and a half years—viz: from the 1st July, 1843, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which Certificates were issued—amount to
The Certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and 54 per cent. of 1853, have been redeemed by cash
Total
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1855
Less held by the Company

	$5,464,199 80
	4,462,072 20
	$1,002,116 80
$1,002,116 80	
3,030 00	
$999,086 80	

By order of the Board,
W. T. JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

Walter R. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	Henry K. Bogert,
Thomas Tileston,	Caleb Barstow,	A. A. Low,
Henry Coit,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	L. S. Suarez,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Augustin Averill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Lewis Curtis,	Henry W. Hicks,	M. Livingston,
Wm. B. Wetmore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Wm. Sturgis,
John D. Jones,	S. T. Nicoll,	William Wood,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	J. Henry Burry,
Lowell Holbrook,	Thos W. Riley,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Dav'd Lane,	Henry O. Brewer,
P. A. Harroun,	James Bryce,	Watts Sherman,
Meyer Gans,	Wm Sturgis, Jr.,	Edward R. Bell,
	Edward Gilfillan.	
	WALTER R. JONES, President.	

JOHN D. JONES, Vice President.
CHARLES DENNIS, 3d Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three-quarters per cent, on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip. And also a further dividend of twenty per cent. payable in scrip to the interest holders of premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.
The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. Co }
COVINGTON, KY., Feb 22, 1855. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of March, 1855, on the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents, and THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers No 52 Wall-st. New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
S. I. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY }
FLUSHING, L. I., Feb 21, 1855 }

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST on the bonds of this Company falling due March 1, 1855, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
WM. SWART, President.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest, falling due March 1 1855, on the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD and KALAMAZOO MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Michigan Southern R. R. Co., No. 18 William-st.
E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., }
No. 17 William-st., NEW-YORK, Feb 20, 1855 }

INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY due March 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at this office
SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books are and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the 1st day of March 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation at the office of
JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1855.

FINANCIAL.

$150,000 OF 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE 1st MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad are offered for sale at the office of WM. A. KOBBE, No. 27 William-st.
This road runs from Milwaukee to Watertown, Wisconsin, and its cost will be $750,000, and the amount actually expended on the 1st of January last is $614,000, and the whole line will be completed in August next.
Whole issue of 1st Mortgage Bonds, $310,000. Interest payable semi-annually at Bank of North America, New-York.
Further information may be obtained from
WM. A. KOBBE.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, ($250,000 due 1st January, 1855) who have not heretofore reported their names and residence, are hereby notified that to avail themselves of the benefit of the proceedings on foreclosure of said Mortgage, now in progress, they may address J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, of New-York, giving the number and amount of said Bonds held by them, and their places of residence, or JAMES FORSYTH, of Troy, on or before the 1st day of March next.
Dated Feb 7, 1855

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
Of Brooklyn, Jan 22, 1855 }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.
WM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

THE LOAN OF THE CITY OF WHEELING FOR $100,000, originally negotiated with the Messrs. Rothschild, and falling due on the 1st of March next, will be paid, principal and interest, on presentation of the bonds at the office of the Ætna Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
JAMES PAUL, Mayor of Wheeling.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT BONDS.—$50,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works, Interest and principal payable in this City. Bonds maturing in 1860. For sale by
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

$5,500—IN ONE SUM—To loan on bond and mortgage on first class improved City property for five years. Also will purchase first mortgages to the amount of $15,000, at 5 per cent discount. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

BANK AGENCY—Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. All City Bonds taken at par; Mechanics' Bank, Memphis, at cents; West Branch Growers', 95; Bridgeton, 98; Government Stock, 60; Washtenaw, 40; Erie and Kalamazoo, 40; Lewis County, 25; at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by
THEODORE DEHON,
No 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 481 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times—viz: 6½ octave, rosewood, $160 to $115; do. 6½, $185 to $139; do. 7 octave, $210 to $175; one grand Piano, $400, cost $300. Fisk's superior Melodeon, Cabinet's patent, $65 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $120, being a reduction of 20 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted.
MCDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 393 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC STORE IN BROOKLYN.—H. E. MATHEWS will open on the 1st of March a piano and music store at No. 23 Court-st., (Marble Block,) where he will be happy to see his friends and former pupils.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Cheapest in the City. A splendid assortment very low for cash, or to rent with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 198 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad (from NEW-YORK) for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.
EXPRESS TRAINS—From Albany, at 1:20 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in conn

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, and a statement of the transactions of the Board, during the week ending February 28. A full attendance was present, and the President, Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, occupied the chair.

EMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

The number of alien emigrants arrived at the port of New-York, up to the 28th ult., is 13 ,608; the number of arrivals, up to the same date the year previous, is 19,960; showing a decrease of over $5,000.

INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS.

The number of inmates in the Marine Hospital, 311; in the Emigrant Refuge, 3 ,766; total, 4,077.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Total receipts on hand, at the 1st of January	$98,482 18
Aggregate disbursements	106,092 50
Overdraft from Mechanics' Bank	7,610 43
Payment of loan to Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, Fr. 27	20,000 00
Balance on hand	12,389 88
Due to Counties, to Dec. 1, 1854	20,609 93

Mr. R. A. WITTHAUS having announced his determination to resign from the office of President of the German Emigration Society, Mr. PURDY paid a high compliment to the character of the retiring gentleman; and other members of the Board expressed their personal regret in losing so valued and esteemed an associate. The successor of Mr. WITTHAUS in the Presidential office, Mr. GUSTAV SCHWAB, was then introduced to the Board. Mr. WITTHAUS gave an appropriate expression to his gratitude for the uniform kindness and brotherly regard which his colleagues had always manifested for him; and he took an impressive leave of them by shaking each one by the hand.

REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE.

The following letter from Dr. VACHE, on the subject of the bill now before the Legislature, relating to the removal of the quarantine, had been received by the President and was read to the Board:

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1855.

To Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration: In reply to your note informing me that the Commissioners of Emigration desire my opinion on the probable operation of the bill now pending in the Legislature, relative to the Quarantine, I take the earliest opportunity to accede to the request.

The bill is entitled: "AN ACT to dispose of the Quarantine property on Staten Island, and to remove the Quarantine; and the appointment of an Emigrant Physician and a Hospital Physician, and for the building of a Floating Hospital." But its provisions include other objects not indicated in its title, of greater importance than those which are mentioned.

On the subject of the removal of the Marine Hospital proper to a site more remote from the City of New York, or more isolated in position, I have several times expressed the opinion to the Legislature, and elsewhere, that it is a desirable object; provided a location could be obtained equal to the one now occupied for that purpose, and better adapted to the enforcement of sanitary police. In all other respects the present Quarantine grounds combine every advantage that such an institution requires—high and dry land, good air, pure water, an ample area for additional buildings, if demanded, and an anchorage ground scarcely surpassed by that of any other harbor in the world.

Instead, however, of providing for the only defect in the present situation of the institution that candor requires to be admitted, and which a stringent law of non-intercourse might possibly correct, the bill absurdly aggravates it, or, rather, abolishes the Quarantine altogether during seven and a half months of the year, by sending all the sick that arrive at this port between the 1st of November and the 15th of June, regardless of the contagious character of diseases, to the populous community of Ward's Island, in the East River, where the intercourse with the City is far more frequent and extensive than at the Marine Hospital, and the immediately contiguous inhabitants are incomparably more numerous.

In the meantime, the Quarantine ground is to be without any Hospital whatever, the proposed floating edifice, so called, being required to be removed "to some secure place, where the said Hospital can be protected from injury by the ice or elements," like one of RABINEAU'S floating baths. How the "Hospital Physician" is to sheltered during this long interval, the Act does not say; but as he is liberally relieved, on full pay, from all duty for that period, and authorized to act by deputy during the remainder of the year, it is fair to conclude that he will be amply qualified to protect himself. A better "bill" is not often receipted by the profession.

In reference to the contemplated "Floating Hospital," as compared with the present spacious buildings, no two medical men can possibly entertain an honest difference of opinion. Such hulk hospitals belong to the age of Prison Ships, where Death was the physician, and Humanity appealed in vain from the shore. They are insuperably objectionable, in the Summer temperature of this climate, especially on account of their intolerable heat, enhanced by torrid reflection from the water; the damp atmosphere which must pervade them, from the low stratum of evaporation in which they are constantly embedded; the still heavier fogs of the bay which would frequently render them inaccessible; the difficulty of transporting the dead to the shore, in unfavorable states of wind and tide; the gales which would either drag them from their anchorage or seriously injure them with the waves; and lastly, their disturbing and sickening effect on their unfortunate inmates. It has been said, however, in answer to these objections, that a "floating hospital," at the appropriate anchorage of Gravesend Bay, which the bill facetiously selects for the purpose, would be a source of economy on the score of emetics: but I am strongly inclined to suspect, that the remark was made rather as a sarcasm upon the preposterous proposition than as a serious argument in its favor!

Into this necessarily confined and rolling receptacle it is proposed to crowd all the sick with contagious and infectious diseases that arrive on the double tide of emigration and commerce from every country and climate in the world, between the middle of June and the end of October; thus blending within the space of one ship the various atmospheres of cholera, typhus fever, smallpox, yellow fever, &c., which were previously divided, perhaps, among hundreds of different vessels: the convalescent from one disease—if we may be allowed to suppose such a case in such a place—being at hand to contract the maladies of others: while the dead and the dying alike await the caprice of the elements to favor them with a grave. The mere conception of such an intense focus of misery, disease and death, should be enough to abash the most selfish and callous heart that has concurred in its creation.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in stating, as my deliberate opinion, that such a hospital would be too great an outrage upon the feelings of our citizens at large to be permitted to exist for a single Summer; nor is it probable that its projectors ever calculated on any other than its temporary adoption, until the Quarantine could be sold, well knowing that it could never be recovered for its present purposes, and utterly reckless of future consequences to the health and commerce of the City of New-York. In this view of the case, I consider it to be the duty on the part of the commercial community, and the friends of humanity everywhere, to strenuously resist the fearful measure, whatever considerations of local and minor interest may be urged in its behalf.

That many persons on Staten Island, whether pecuniarily interested in the object or not, may wish to see it achieved, even if the Quarantine were driven into the sea, as is literally proposed in the pending bill, is quite probable; but I regard all the arguments that have been advanced in its favor, apart from those of interested speculation, as being altogether mistaken and unfounded. Residents in the closest vicinity to the walls of the establishment, are not more exposed to contract the diseases treated within them, than are the inhabitants of Duane-street, Church, Anthony and Broadway, from their proximity to the City Hospital. The yellow fever epidemic, which extended a short distance along the south shore in 1848, was unquestionably solely derived from the vessels which were anchored too near the shore. From the whole number of such cases, received into the Marine Hospital, almost every year, not a physician, nor a nurse, nor a patient, nor any of the neighboring residents, contracted the malady, nor is there the slightest ground for apprehending any danger from any other source than the contaminated shipping.

But what the consequences would have been of sending all the ship-fever, small-pox and cholera patients treated at this institution, to Ward's Island, where there are always so many cases of comparatively mild and inoffensive diseases, and a multitude of healthy persons, who are there provided with their only home, may be conjectured from its present calamitous condition, originating in a few cases of typhus, doubtlessly introduced by accident. What the condition of New-York would have been, both commercially and socially, from the cases of Asiatic cholera occurring among the eighteen or twenty thousand immigrants, landed and provided for at the Quarantine in 1853, had they been permitted to disperse, with their unvestilated baggage, in that populous City, before the infection became developed in themselves, we are happily as yet without a precedent from which to form an estimate. The pending bill might speedily furnish broader data upon the subject than either commerce or philanthropy would desire.

On those provisions and details of the act, less obviously referred to in your communication, I do not feel called upon to offer any opinion, although they are affluent in absurdities on which it is difficult to restrain remark.

ALEX. F. VACHE.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Legislature, on their intended annual visit to New-York, and accompany them in their inspection of the Quarantine establishments. It was determined that a steamboat should be provided expressly for the occasion.

Arrangements were agreed upon to provide fish during the season of Lent, to those emigrants on Ward's Island who refuse to partake of meat.

☞ Judge EDMONDS lectures *this evening* on "Central America," before the Mechanics' Institute. The paper was prepared to be read before the Historical Society, last year, but the Judge could not be present at the time appointed.

[illegible] of great interest, and the [illegible] attentive during the [illegible] proceedings. The Chair was occupied [illegible] Assistant. The exercises of the evening were [illegible] with prayer, which was offered by Rev. Mr. GURLEY. The Treasurer's report was then presented, from which we condense the following brief summary, which will serve to show the present condition of the finances of the Society:

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of February, 1854, was	$541 22
There has been received from all sources during the year ending 1st February, 1855.	9,858 64
Making a total of	$10,399 86
There has been expended during the same period for salaries, expenses incurred in sending children away, aid to children, to Industrial Schools, one investment, and various contingent expenses	9,939 88
Leaving a balance on hand of	$459 98

The Treasurer of the Society is Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS. Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE, the Secretary, read the Second Annual Report. The statements which he made comprise many interesting facts. He said that the plan of operations adopted by the Society is to give to the objects of its charity and attention not only a relief to the hungry and naked necessities of the body, but to exert a wholesome moral influence upon the character. It contemplates an entire change in the circumstances of the children, by sending them to new homes, and surrounding them by entirely different scenes. It acts upon the principle that even an *unhealthy, filthy neighborhood*, tends to moral degeneration and crime. He said that the various enterprises undertaken by the Society had been successful, and gave promise of greater usefulness in the future. He referred to the Boys' meetings. There are now ten of these in operation in the City; they are in a certain degree, schools of instruction for all who attend. Means of acquiring useful knowledge are in this manner afforded to all who desire to embrace the opportunity. Engaged in the service of the Society are many persons who visit the different sections of the City, to make inquiries concerning the children. The number of visits made during the year amounts to nearly 12,000. Of these, Mr. BRACE himself made more than 2,500. Industrial Schools for girls have been established. Six of them are now in successful operation, and about eight hundred vagrant or needy girls have been brought into them, during the past year. The mode of conducting these schools has been to devote the morning hours to instruction in common English branches, and to singing, to provide for the scholars a dinner at noon, and to spend the afternoon in sewing or some other industrial occupation. Many kind ladies in the City volunteer their attendance and services at these institutions during different days of the week, and render great aid in the sewing classes. He alluded also to the "Newsboys' Lodging-House." It has become one of the most popular institutions of the day! Its location is on the corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets, in the upper stories of the building. Bed-rooms, school-rooms and bath-rooms are there fitted up. A library has also been added, and numerous maps and prints are hung around the walls. To this place the newsboys resort in great numbers. They pride themselves upon the respectability of their hotel life! Connected with the Lodging-house is a "Bank" in which the boys deposit their earnings for safe-keeping. The effort of the Children's Aid Society, for the reformation of the newsboys, has been attended with great success. A large majority of them go regularly now to the evening schools, and also attend religious meetings. They wear clean clothing, and have to a surpassing extent left off gambling and drinking. During the year the number of lodgers at the rooms was nearly 7,000. Many make this the place of their evening resort, who sleep elsewhere. The Society has sent nearly 900 children to the country, where they are settled in comfortable and happy homes. Of these the greater number were girls. The number of ragged and almost naked children it has clothed amounts to 4,000. One of the greatest efforts of the Society is to promote country homes for those it gathers in its fold, and in this labor it has been eminently successful. Mr. BRACE particularly urged the *cost of crime to the State*, and mentioned instances: One girl, for a short time in a Ward school, was put in prison, and the cost of the punishment for the wrong she committed was more than half of the annual expense of the school where 150 scholars were taught! He maintained that it was an economy for the public treasury to support an institution like the Children's Aid Society, which aims by education and moral discipline to *prevent* crime, rather than to build prisons and pay sheriffs to *punish* crime. He commended the Society to the charity of the people, and asked that its claims might not be forgotten.

Mr. BRACE's statements were listened to with profound attention, and the audience manifested great interest in the subject which he set forth. At the conclusion of his speaking, the Society proceeded to elect a Board of five Trustees for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were chosen:

GEORGE BIRD, W. C. GILMAN, B. J. HOWLAND, C. W. ELLIOTT, J. L. PHELPS.

After the selection of this Board, the Society transacted some other business of no public importance, and a motion of adjournment was made. The friends of the cause who were in attendance then dispersed, gratified with the recital, to which they had listened, of the prosperous condition and increased usefulness of the Children's Aid Society, and with their sympathies more warmly enlisted, than ever, for the great effort of bringing about a moral reform in the condition of the degraded youthful population of the City of New-York.

Meeting of the Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on Fire Department (Board of Aldermen) met last evening.

Present—Alderman HOWARD, Chairman, and Alderman TROWBRIDGE. Sundry returns of persons expelled from Fire Companies were first considered, and the Committee agreed to confirm them.

Report from Board of Councilmen—In favor of appropriating $250 to John S. Clayton, of Hose Company No. 33, for injuries received while in the discharge of his duties as a fireman.

The Committee decided to concur.

Report from Board of Councilmen—In favor of giving Hose Company No. 19, a new carriage, and repairing their house. This case was laid over in order that Alderman TROWBRIDGE might have an opportunity to visit the house and examine the carriage.

Communication from Chief Engineer, transmitting one from the Foreman of Hose Company No. 3, relative to the resignation of John Tucker, a member of said Company. It appeared that Mr. Tucker is an alien, and had not been naturalized, and after serving faithfully for nearly two years, he sent in his resignation. Mr. Spencer, the Foreman of the Company, now asks that Tucker's name be stricken from the Firemens' Register.

Alderman HOWARD—This appears to be a "Know-Nothing" question, and the Committee must take time to deliberate. Decision is therefore reserved.

Report from Board of Councilmen, in favor of organizing Abijah Barker and his associates as an Engine Company, in place of Engine Company No. 18, lately disbanded.

Mr. Barker was examined, and admitted that he and several of his associates belonged to Engine Company No. 18 when it was disbanded.

Alderman HOWARD—I am opposed to organizing any more "fighting companies," and, to my knowledge, Engine Company No. 18 has been engaged in twenty-seven fights. However, the decision will be withheld until there is a full meeting of the Committee.

Report from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of giving Engine Company No. 24 a new engine.

Alderman TROWBRIDGE wished to see the present engine of said Company, and the case was accordingly laid over.

Petition of Thomas Moon and William Weiver, to have their names corrected on the Firemen's Register. Granted.

Petition of Engine Company No. 25 for a new location. As the granting of the petition would involve an expenditure of money, the Committee under the amended charter had no power in the premises, but agreed to recommend it favorably to the Board of Councilmen.

The subject of disbanding the Hydrant Companies was next taken up.

Samuel B. Thompson, foreman of Hose Company No. 19, was examined—I do duty in the Third and [illegible]

On comparing the petition and remonstrance, the names of J. A. Smith, of the *Sunday Mercury*, and Augustus Hurd, were found to be signed to both, which caused much merriment among the firemen.

Alderman BAIRD being absent, the Committee adjourned the further consideration of the matter until Wednesday next.

Mayor Wood and his Friends Elsewhere.

Mayor WOOD is "favorably noticed" in the Baltimore *American* as follows:

Mayor WOOD, of New-York, has shown how quickly and how certainly an enviable reputation may be gained by the honest, impartial and persevering discharge of high public duties. The instance is a striking one; and whilst it reflects the most exalted honor upon the individual, we also recognize in it the sure evidence that the people of our great cities are, in the main, and by an overwhelming majority, in favor of the strictest, the most unfaltering enforcement of the laws. It is in this aspect that the great social revolution that has characterized New-York—for so it deserves to be esteemed—is most worthy of notice. Mayor WOOD has demonstrated not only for New-York, but for the people of every American city, that it is possible for them to be well-governed—that the causes of disorder, of riot and of crime, that have grown and strengthened among them, have not their foundation in any inevitable necessity from which they cannot escape—that the people are well disposed to rally in defence of law, order and justice, and willing to protect with their countenance and approbation those who stand forward as their defenders against the social disturbers of a well-disposed, law-obeying community.

Among the victories of which peace can boast there is none more worthy of high appreciation than that effort of moral authority which conquers the turbulent, awes into peaceful obedience the passions of those that have heretofore set the law at naught, and exercises over secret as well as open crime the wholesome fear of detection and punishment. The man who, clothing himself in the trust confided to him by his fellow-citizens, accomplishes these results, is a victor of the proudest merit; he is, indeed, the "conqueror of a city" in an eminent sense, and deserves the civic crown of a good name and a revered memory. Judging the future course of Mayor WOOD by that which he has so far pursued, there is nothing hyperbolical or forced in applying to him such language. He took New-York in the very acme of her wickedness—the law appeared to have fallen powerless before the number and the daring of its assailants—corruption had established a permanent location where rigid honesty should have been found, and the evil influence of fraud among public functionaries, of connivance at outrage and disorder on the part of professed conservatives of the peace, had apparently undermined the very foundations upon which the moral and social economy of the City rested. The press confessed the City authorities unwilling or unable to attempt a reform, and there seemed to be no hope, except through some powerful and overwhelming popular demonstration, of finding an efficient check to the growing and monstrous evils by which the City was afflicted. But at the very moment that necessity had become the greatest, help was afforded from an unexpected quarter. It is not contended that Mayor WOOD has at one effort, and in so short a period, cured all these evils; such an accomplishment would be well earned by a lifetime effort of the strictest reformer. But he has done what is almost as valuable; he has proved that they are not incurable, and that the laws promptly, sternly and unremittingly enforced, are equal to the emergency of meeting and restraining the concentrated vice of a great city. He has proved, too, that the public officer who assumes all the responsibilities and duties of his position, with a manly determination to leave none of them unperformed, is sure to secure the sympathy, approval and support of the community; that whatever may have been his antecedents, and however great may have been the political or personal animosity entertained toward him, it will be obliterated by the remembrance of the benefits received from the good officer, and that he may even confidently rely upon the zealous cooperation of those who have most bitterly opposed his elevation.

It is to bring prominently forward these results, that we dwell upon the example of Mayor WOOD, and not from the mere desire of adding to the general cry of approval which has made his name familiar in all parts of the land. He has been the first to encounter, upon the field of its greatest power, the evils which, as all good citizens have seen, were becoming more and more fastened upon the large cities of our land. The attack was boldly, successfully and resolutely made, and the cause of law and order rejoices in the result. But the victory will be comparatively barren of benefit if its influence does not extend beyond New-York. We would have the example contagious, until each of our cities can boast of a Mayor who has the desire to understand and the will to discharge all the duties of a post which, to those immediately concerned, is the most important that can be conferred.

The Shirt-Sewer's Case.

The Mayor has not yet rendered his decision in the case of MARGARET BYRNE against DAVIS & SON. Mr. DAVIS sent an agent to the Mayor's Office yesterday, to return the money ($[illegible].38) due to Mrs. BYRNE, on condition that the defendants should be honorably discharged. The Justice informed the agent that he should do nothing of the kind, nor would he take the money on any condition whatever. He then referred the man to Col. MING, who also refused to take the money conditionally. The agent then stated that the money had been tendered Mrs. BYRNE on Tuesday, but she refused any settlement, referring him to the Mayor for adjudication. The money was finally left with the Colonel, who gave a receipt therefor.

Reckless Stage-Driving—A Narrow Escape.

Yesterday morning an omnibus of the Eighth-avenue line, driven recklessly down Fulton-street, came into contact with a cart loaded with bar-iron. The end of a long and very heavy piece of iron entered the side of the omnibus upon a level with the seat, striking a gentleman full in the back. Had not the driver of the cart checked his horse suddenly, the iron bar would in all probability have broken the bones of the injured passenger. The bar went through the stage, leaving an ugly hole. The stage-driver scowled at the carman, and swore prodigiously, and then rattled down to the ferry faster than before. Whether anybody was killed before he reached the ferry, did not transpire. Such recklessness as he displayed merits a severe lesson; although there are dozens of such cases daily.

The Late Shooting Affair.

Nothing new transpired yesterday in regard to the late shooting affair in Broadway, except the fact of POOLE being able to leave his bed, and walk around his room. The Police have not succeeded in arresting the absconding assailants,—and it is asserted they have been secreted at an extensive gambling-house, located in Canal-street, but have left during the last forty-eight hours, and have fled to parts unknown.

False Alarm of Murder.

Coroner O'DONNELL was called yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 262 Stanton-street, on the body of a German, named CARL WESTERMAN, who died of injuries he received by falling on the pavement in front of his own house. The people in the neighborhood created a false alarm of murder, in regard to the matter, but upon the Coroner's investigation the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We, the Jury, find that the said CARL WESTERMAN came to his death by congestion of the brain, from intemperance. We are further of opinion that he was robbed of a watch and pocketbook, while in a state of insensibility at his own door, No. 262 Stanton-street."

Deceased was born in Germany, and aged 30 years.

The Welshmen of the Revolution.

A lecture on "Welshmen and their Descendants of the American Revolution" was delivered by Dr. JONES, last evening, before the St. David's Benevolent Society, at the Welsh Congregational Church, in Eleventh-street. The audience was very large.

Death of an Old Merchant.

BENJAMIN HART, Esq., an old merchant, (doing business at Montreal,) died at the advanced age of 78, yesterday, at the St. George Hotel, No. 834 Broadway. He was a Magistrate of the city and county of Montreal for twenty years, and Lieutenant Colonel, commanding 3d Battalion Montreal Militia. He served in the War of 1812. He signed the Annexation ticket, and was struck off the Commission of the Peace and from his Military Commission by Lord ELGIN. A tardy act of justice was done one week before his death, the Government having offered to restore him to his rank and position, which was respectfully declined.

☞ A very interesting and successful revival is now taking place at Rev. Mr. HATFIELD'S (Presbyterian) Church.

Appointments by Police Commissioners.

FEB. 27, 1855.

Third Ward—Wm. Bewker, reappointed.
Fifth Ward—Jos. T. Webster, *vice* Wm. Shehan, removed.
Eleventh Ward—Wm. H. Sutton, reappointed.
Twelfth Ward—Samuel B. Ryer, reappointed.
Twelfth Ward—Dennis Falsey, reappointed.

Dismissals.

Fifth Ward—Wm. Shehan, for intoxication.
Seventeenth Ward—John Burke, for intoxication.
Twenty-first Ward—Geo. A. Romain, for intoxication.

[Advertisement.]

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA—Is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whom its composition has been made known,) pronounce it to be an UNEQUALED TONIC MEDICINE for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at DR. JOHN BULL'S principal office, No. 2 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, keep a complete assortment of Window Shades manufactured by themselves and warranted. Persons purchasing at their establishment can save all commissions and second profits of any kind.

N. B.—A large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, for sale at about half the cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The surprising power possessed by this fine medicine, in the cure of all diseases of the liver and stomach, is truly wonderful! Any case of dyspepsia will readily yield to a few doses of this golden remedy. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., JOSEPH R. SHIDMORE to ANNA HOLMES, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Millett, of No. 309 Broome-st., Mr CHARLES S. LEVISON, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss AMELIA G. WARNER, of this City.

On Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, WM. HENRY THURSTON to Mrs. MARY JANE WOODRUFF, daughter of John D. Clute.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, Capt. FREDK. BERNEZE and Miss ADELINE FAIRBAIRN, adopted daughter of H. Dolmer.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at the residence of Frederick Griffing, Clinton-st., by Rev. A. Elmendorf, SAMUEL BOUTON, Esq., to Mrs. MARIANNA, daughter of the late Gen. De Wolfe, of the Island of Cuba.

At Grace Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Mr CORNELIUS H. VAN BRUNT to Miss CARRIE CURRIER, daughter of Nathaniel Currier, Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at his residence, No. 262 4th-st., HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, aged 46.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, (to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 262 4th st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, after a short illness, HOWARD FREELAND, aged 4 years, 2 months and 4 days, son of A. M. and Sophia Freeland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 Mangin-st.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, after a short illness, Rev. Mr BELLAMY, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, corner 51st-st. and Broadway, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb 27, HENRY VANDEWATER, infant son of James R. Bartholomew, of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, at 9 o'clock, of malignant sore throat, ANNA MARIA, only daughter of Jacob and Josephine Cholwell, aged 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the house of her parents, No. 97 Greene-st., at 9½ o'clock, this morning, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers, N. Y., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, the infant son of John and Anna N. Olendorf.

Their friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 6 Bank-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Albany.

In this City, BENJAMIN HART, Esq., of Montreal, Canada, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the St. George Hotel, No. 834 Broadway, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, LYDIA M., only daughter of M. F. and Lydia A. Gale, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 298 Pacific-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb 26, Mr. JOSEPH F. WRIGHT, formerly of Manchester, Eng., in the 59th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 58 Beach-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 26, Mr. LAWRENCE MCDERMUT, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, at 10 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Noah Worrall, No. 60 Beach-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, THOMAS P. CUSACK, aged 36 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father, Peter Cusack, and also the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 350 West 29th-st., near the 11th-av., on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, WILLIAM F. DANA, aged 45 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, 26th-st. and 10th-av.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, WILLIAM HYSLOP, M. D., in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 22 East Broadway.

On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock P. M., MATILDA S., wife of William Armour, and daughter of William B. Cox, in the 26th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, PHEBE C. THOMAS, wife of Dr. Richard H. Thomas, and daughter of John Clapp, of this City, in the 37th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB 28.

$6,500	Virginia 6s	95½	200	Cumb'd Coal Co	s3 34½
2,000	North Carolina 6s	97½	300	do	b60 35
2,000	California 6s, '70	88½	200	do	s3 34½
4,000	Louisiana 6s	86	100	do	b10 34½
1,000	City 6s, '70	98	750	do	b3 34½
3,000	Erie Con Bds '71	79½	400	do	s30 34½
7,000	Erie Bds. of '75	s3 82½	50	do	s60 34½
15,000	do	b60 83½	700	do	b60 35½
5,000	do	b3 83½	50	do	s10 34½
2,000	do	s3 83	200	do	s3 34½
1,000	Pan. Bonds 2d Iss.	108	83	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 94
4,000	Ill. Cn. R. R. Bs	s3 73½	100	do	b15 94½
6,000	do	s3 73½	36	do	b60 94½
21,000	do	74	10	Mich. South'n R. R.	91
30,600	do	b60 74½	25	Erie Railroad	s3 46
4,000	Ill. Cen. R'l'd Bds.	69½	300	do	46½
5,000	do	69½	110	do	46½
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7's	s3 99½	180	do	b30 46½
1,000	do	s3 99½	50	do	s10 46½
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st Mtg. Bs	102	50	do	s30 46½
5	Bank of America	111	38	do	46½
10	Merchants' Ex. Bank	100½	300	Harlem Railroad	s3 32½
31	Ocean Bank	72	100	do	b10 32½
25	Bank of North Am	b10½	200	do	s3 32
20	L. S. Trust Company	101	20	Reading Railroad	s3 76½
75	Canton Company	24	200	do	s3 76½
100	Nic. Transit Co	s15 16½	100	do	b10 76½
250	do	s3 16½	200	do	s30 76½
200	do	b60 16½	100	do	s60 76½
100	do	s90 16½	400	do	b60 77
50	Penns'l'a Coal Co.	s3 100	100	do	s3 76½
20	do	100½	700	do	b60 77½
20	Panama Railroad	107½	400	do	s3 76½
300	do	b60 107½	100	Hudson R. R.	s30 38½
20	do	107	6	Michigan Cen. R. R.	78½
145	do	107½	13	Chicago & R. I. R. R.	87
26	do	b60 107½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by A. H. MULLER & Co.:

$100,000	Penn. Coupon Fives, 1877, Int. added	90⅜ 90½
10,000	Michigan Southern R. R. Jackson Br., Interest added	85⅜ 85½
100	shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co	86
60	shares Pacific Insurance Co	90½
40	shares People's Bank	105

The following sales were made at auction by BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN:

$11,666	mortgage on Wells' building, corner of Pearl and Wall-streets, at 6 ₩ cent	$11,000
2,000	Memphis City Sixes, int. added	67½
5,000	Great West. R. R., (Ill.) 1st mort., int. add.	80½
5,000	Ohio & Miss. R. R., 2d mort., int. added	54½
2,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee 8's, int. added	64½
5,000	Green Bay, Milwaukee & Chi. 6's, int. added	85
1,000	Cin. & Ind. R. R. Interest Bonds, int. added	65
1,000	Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. interest scrip, interest added	84½
30	shares Mechanics' Bank, Williamsburg	62½
20	shares Buffalo and State Line Railroad	100
30	shares Northern Bank, Kentucky	105½
25	shares Southern Bank, Kentucky	101
40	shares Ohio Life and Trust Co	86½
60	shares New-York and Erie Railroad	45½
70	shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	30

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Virginia 6s	95½	26	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	86
2,000	Indiana State 6s	89½	100	Nicaragua Transit Co.	16½
2,000	Missouri 6s	92½	100	do	b60 16½
14,000	do	93	300	do	b60 16½
500	City 6s, '70	98	30	N. Y. Central R. R.	s3 93½
2,000	Chicago and Rock Isl'd R. R. Bonds	94	100	Cumb'd Coal Co	s30 34½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	73½	350	do	34½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87½	400	do	34½
2,000	N. Y. Central 7's	s3 99½	250	Erie Railroad	45½
5,000	Erie Bds. of '75	s3 83½	100	do	b30 45½
5,000	do	b30 83½	50	do	45½
100	Nic. Transit Co	s15 16½	100	Reading Railroad	s3 76½
23	Panama Railroad	107½	200	do	b60 76½
40	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	70	50	do	76½

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The day was rather a tame one in Wall-street. There is some anxiety felt to hear the news by the *Canada* from Liverpool, Feb. 17, but she was not telegraphed at Halifax to the close of 'Change hour. There is also a growing interest to know the condition of things in San Francisco after the receipt of the accounts of the failures here early in January. The result will probably be known by the Nicaragua steamer of Feb. 8, due at this port to-morrow or next day. Passengers by the last steamers heard at Acapulco of the St. Louis firm; so that the news must have gone out, in some shape, by the New-York packet of the 12th of January, or the New-Orleans steamer of the 14th. The continued ease in the supply of Money on demand loans or short paper, was again observable to-day. Nothing done in Foreign Bills since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday afternoon. The steamer from that port took $526,000 in Specie.

The Stock Exchange reversed the order of yesterday. It was rather bright in the forenoon, with decided buoyancy in Reading shares, and a good business in Illinois Central and Erie New Bonds, but closed dull at the Second Board, and at prices ½ ₩ cent. lower. Transit shares fell to 15⅜ after the list was closed. The Stock has been quite stationary for a week or more, but yielded on the manifestation of a purpose to realize on a few hundred shares this afternoon. The whole business in Bonds during the day amounted to $160,000; Illinois Centrals closed 73⅜; Erie, 1875, 83; Missouris 92, and Virginias 95⅛. Erie shares opened 46½, and left off 45⅜; Reading 76½@⅜, and closed 76½@⅜. Cumberland Coal is made the football of an active speculation; about 4,000 shares sold 34⅛@34½. Among the Auction sales to-day were $100,000 Pennsylvania State Coupon Five ₩ Cents, at 90@90⅛, interest added; about half the lot taken by GAW & MACALISTER, Philadelphia Brokers.

The Ohio Trust Company pay to-morrow $100,000 principal of the Wheeling City Loan, and the March Coupon on the Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg; Dayton and Western; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Indiana Central Roads. ATWOOD & Co. pay on the Knox County,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1078. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;

Latest Foreign News by Every Steamer. Commercial and Financial Intelligence. Full Reports of Every Description of Public Meetings. Literary Criticisms. Original Correspondence from Every Part of the World. Editorials on the Topics of the Day. Together with a Vast Amount of Miscellaneous Reading, Carefully Collected from Every Source, and Arranged in a Form Convenient for Preservation for Future Reference. Published Every Day, at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-street, and delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Hoboken, Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week. Mail Subscribers, Six Dollars a year in advance; Four Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

Interesting Report of the Excursion.

SCENES ON THE ROUTE.

THE BANQUET.

Speeches, Toasts, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Previous letters have informed you of the safe arrival of our party at Aspinwall on the morning of the 16th inst. We were immediately taken in charge by Col. TOTTEN and Mr. CENTER; and after enjoying for a few hours the quiet and rest which travelers only can appreciate, we proceeded to examine the workshops of the Company, which we found admirably located and well arranged; and afterwards wandered about the place. You are immediately struck with the number and size of the hotels, and the scarcity of private dwellings. Drinking shops abound. The track of the railroad runs along the shore, and fronting on it are the principal shops and hotels—a few however, being on the next street, in the rear, while back of these are the huts of the negroes. The place presents from its beautiful harbor quite a pretty appearance, but does not bear a closer examination. Manzanilla Island, on which it is built, is a low, swampy ground covered with the luxurious growth of the tropics, and the roads and walks have been made by filling in with sand; all around are low places filled with stagnant water. It is easily understood why fevers abound when the prevailing winds are from the land. The place is capable of drainage, and is perhaps no worse than many of our Western towns. During the afternoon the passengers from California arrived, and the addition of such numbers gave the place a lively and business like appearance. They were all much pleased with their ride across the Isthmus. Some were returning home entirely discouraged and with scarce enough money to pay their passage, while others were in fine spirits, rejoicing at their success.

On Friday morning, a little before 9, our party with invited guests left for Panama. The car we occupied was a new one and well adapted to the climate, the bottom and back of the seats being of cane, and consequently very cool. In half an hour we crossed the Chagres at Gatun, at which station a triumphal arch had been erected, made of the trees and bright flowers of the country. We kept in sight of the River, against whose rapid current so many have toiled on their way to the land of gold. At Barbacoa we crossed the bridge, 600 feet long—the river is now small and insignificant, but the adjoining land shows what it is when swollen by the rains of the rainy season. We soon arrived at Matachun—about thirty miles from Aspenwall—and here the train was stopped, and we all proceeded to the summit of a steep hill, where was laid the corner-stone of a monument in honor of STEPHENS, ASPINWALL and CHAUNCEY, the original grantees of the Right of Way, and to whom so much is due. A more suitable spot could not be selected. On every side the most superb scenery; lofty hills around you, from one of which, at a distance from the railroad, can be seen both oceans, while at your feet are two rivers, one rapidly hastening on to the Atlantic and the other to the Pacific, each to announce, as it were, the completion of that tie which is to bind together these vast seas. An appropriate address was delivered by Judge BOWLIN, the newly appointed Minister to New-Granada. It was interesting to notice the thoughtful attention which was given to the ceremonies by our fellow-passengers in the steamer, and who were now on their way to California. All seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion. We arrived at the summit a little after 12 o'clock, where the large number of huts of the laborers and the houses of the Company presented an animating appearance. On a large sign were the words: "If you want warm meals go to old JOE PRINCE'S." There were, too, a number of hotels and other indications of life. Here there came on board a very respectable looking man, who we were told was an Alcalde, and who was highly esteemed by all, having in many instances acted the part of the good Samaritan. He was accompanied by his wife, who attracted all eyes. She was as black as the ace of spade, dressed in a low necked white dress, and completely loaded with jewels and trinkets of all kinds, her head covered with a man's Panama hat. She showed herself so thoroughly satisfied with herself and her position, and had so peculiar an expression to her eyes, that it was almost impossible to preserve our gravity. At about 1½ o'clock we arrived at Panama and caught the first view of the vast Pacific. Our running time was three hours and a half.

All the party seemed delighted with the road; to most of us the scenery was novel and interesting. The road, in its present unfinished state, will compare favorably with many of the roads in the United States; and we can safely say, that we have never been over any road, so soon after its opening, which can be compared with this. No pains seems to have been spared to make it as solid and substantial as possible. It is impossible to fully appreciate the obstacles which have been overcome, and the great engineering skill which has been displayed. But even the most superficial observer cannot fail to notice many of the difficulties. At the summit, where the grade is 60 feet, we see where much labor has been performed; but think of ten miles of filling in a swamp where it was almost impossible to find bottom. How much, too, had to be done to protect the road from the effects of the heavy rains, in a country where in three successive days eight 8-10 inches of rain fell; and yet we are informed that the damage done by the rains of this unusually wet season have been so inconsiderable as scarcely to demand notice. We may safely assert that in time it will become one of the most solid and substantial roads in the world. The cross ties will all be of lignum vitæ, and the bridges of iron. The rains are so destructive to all wooden structures that all their buildings, as well as their cars, will be made of iron; and some of them are now being constructed and will soon be in use on the road.

To those of the party who had never before visited the tropics, the ride across the Isthmus was exceedingly interesting. The noise of the cars has driven away all the monkeys and other animals, as well as most of the birds, and we saw but few reptiles—none perhaps, with the exception of the iguana. The trees and shrubs are so thick that the eye can penetrate but a short distance on each side of the track. Conspicuous were the different varieties of the palm, with its long trunk crowned by its long green rustling leaves; the massive india-rubber tree; the mango, with its countless number of roots, each branch, as it bends to the ground, taking root: the castor-oil bean tree; the wild banana, so much used in thatching their huts; and the many varieties of trailing plants, among which, the morning-glory was most conspicuous, and some of which vines had so closely clasped the supporting trunk of some friendly tree as at last to destroy it. The Railroad Company are readily supplied with fuel. We were told that the wood, cut to a suitable size to use, costs them three dollars a cord, delivered at the track.

We were much amused on our arrival at the station at Panama, in witnessing the embarkation of the passengers for California. The steamer is obliged to anchor about two miles from high water-mark, and the passengers and their baggage are carried to the ship in small boats. They are generally carried on the backs of negroes from the beach to the boats, and you can well imagine what an amusing scene it is to a spectator, especially when a larger wave than usual comes rolling in and dashes on some poor unfortunates. The negroes are hurrying hither and thither, jabbering every language under the sun—all anxious to secure a dime. But, with all their eagerness, they are unwilling to overwork themselves, as one poor fellow of our party found to his dismay and amusement. He escorted to the beach, with all gallantry, a female friend, whose weight was not far from 200; and, on arriving near the boat, he directed a negro to carry his friend to the boat. Imagine his embarrassment to hear the negro exclaim, in bad Spanish, that no one man could carry such a load as that—and then to be obliged to explain to his friend that she would be obliged to employ the shoulders of two negroes, in order to get safely on the boat!

The Railroad Company now own four islands in the bay; the outermost of which, it is hoped, will one day be the terminus of the road; then the steamers can come directly to the road, as they will find at the wharf to be built there, a safe place to anchor. The grant from New-Grenada requires that the road shall terminate at Panama: but it is thought it will not be difficult to obtain consent to have the road continued across these islands, and thus terminate at a good anchorage. You recollect that the present city of Panama was built near a long reef, so that, as no vessel could approach it, the city might be secure against the attacks of the buccaneers from whom the old city had so greatly suffered. I will not detain you with a description of this quaint old town, with its dilapidated churches, colleges and dwellings; its bay of unsurpassed beauty; the view from its ramparts, so exquisitely lovely as when once seen to be ever after treasured as an image of the beautiful—on one side the bay, with its hills of graceful outlines; before you the grand old ocean, studded with islands beautiful in form and covered with richest foliage, and behind you the queer old city, surrounded by its time-worn walls, and reclining in dreamy laziness at the foot of a bold, steep hill, which watches over its repose.

We spent most of our first afternoon in wandering about the city, studying peculiarities and enjoying the novelty of walking about it. Early the next morning, after a long walk over the beach, we were taken in small boats to the steamer *Columbus*, in which we were to have an excursion on the Pacific, by invitation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, under the direction of its gentlemanly agent, HENRY MUNRO, Esq. After sailing in the neighborhood of several of the islands, we were landed at Taboga, receiving salutes from the shore and the different vessels lying there. The Island of Taboga is used as a coaling station for the English and American Pacific steamers. The depth of water is such that the largest steamers can load directly alongside the island. Would that I could describe to you this gem of the Pacific, as it rises from the bosom of the ocean with its steep sides covered with richest foliage, and snugly at its feet the neat cottages of its inhabitants. Its fruit is world-renowned, and its climate is said to be most healthful and invigorating. Soon after our arrival we were taken on board the English steamer *Bolivia*, upon the invitation of Mr. MATTHEWSON, the intelligent and courteous agent of the English Steamship Company, and then sat down to an elegant and sumptuous entertainment. Some of us had been present on many a similar occasion, but all agreed, that in elegance and completeness we had never seen this one surpassed. The steamer too, is a model of convenience and elegance. We returned to Panama in the *Columbus*—some of the party having before we left examined the steamer *John L. Stephens*, and partaken of a collation on board of her.

THE BANQUET.

At 7 o'clock we sat down to a banquet given by the Panama Railroad Company, in honor of the occasion. There were about 70 persons present, including the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of New-Granada and Panama, the representatives of the foreign powers, Col. THOS. W. WARD, our Consul at Panama, Judge BOWLIN our Minister to New-Granada, the editors and other distinguished residents of Panama, Mr. MATTHEWSON, of the English Steamship Company, Col. TOTTEN, Mr. CENTER, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. KEYSER and others, of the Panama Railroad Company, Mr. MUNRO, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mr. BOWEN of the United States Mail Steamship Company, the officers of the steamer *Bolivia*, Gen. POSADA and WILLIAN WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Esq., and the party who accompanied him from New-York.

After the good things had been fully discussed, Mr. WHITEWRIGHT called upon Mr. CENTER to read some replies received to the invitations, and he accordingly read letters from Rev. Dr. SPRING, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Lieut. MAURY, OGDEN HOFFMAN, Esq., Commodore PERRY, CHAS. AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Esq., Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, and others.

REMARKS OF MR. WHITEWRIGHT.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT then rose and spoke as follows:

At the commencement of our proceedings I deem it my duty, as well as my privilege, to return the thanks of the Board, of which I am a humble member, for your kind assistance and support on this interesting occasion. The event which we this day celebrate is one of surpassing interest, not only to the country which we more immediately represent, but to the whole Christian as well as commercial world. In the conception as well as prosecution of the enterprise, we have cause for thanks to the Government of the Republic of New-Granada, not only for the privilege they have granted us, but for their sympathy and support under the difficulties and trials we have so long encountered. Allow me, then, gentlemen, while congratulating you upon the successful completion of this great work, the union of two mighty oceans, to propose our first regular toast:

The Government and Authorities of New-Granada.

To this toast Don PEDRO DE DIEGO, Governor of Panama, briefly responded.

To the second regular toast:

The President of the United States,

Judge BOWLIN appropriately replied.

In proposing the third toast,

The Foreign Powers whose Representatives have honored us with their presence this evening,

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT briefly alluded to the fact that all nations could participate in the advantages that the road bestows—that it was emphatically a highway for all nations.

Señor HERTADO and Mr. ZACHRISSON replied.

To the fourth regular toast,

The Governor and Legislature of New-York,

JAMES N. PLATT, Esq., of New-York, replied as follows:

MR. PLATT'S SPEECH.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Listening to that sentiment, I hear the voice of one nation calling on another in tones of harmony and friendship. An occurrence so unusual in the history of the world is indeed worthy of due celebration. We left our Northern homes with the noise of the conflict of the Eastern World booming upon our ears, and as we advance, we may soon hear the contention of Chinese arms. But here, in the words of the motto of this Republic, I see the triumphs of PEACE, ORDER, and LIBERTY, the blessings of labors devoted, not to the destruction, but to the benefit of mankind.

I roll back the tide of time some thirty years and more, and I see meeting on this spot the Congress of Panama—declaring that no foreign intervention shall ever step upon the shores of this Continent, and I see at about the same time, the Governor and Legislature of the State of New-York celebrating the completion of the first of internal improvements—the Erie Canal. Two great deeds worthy to have happened in the same age—the one, the Declaration of Liberty for this Continent; the other, the declaration that the energies of our race should be devoted to the destruction of those obstacles that nature had placed in the way of its development.

From that time forward this principle of Liberty and this principle of Peace have proceeded hand in hand to this day's fruition; here stands this road their offspring. Let some person of more extensive knowledge tell you of the trestles, the contracts, and the labors that have been devoted to its conception and completion. Nations have treated for it, pens have written of it, but to our eyes is the sight of it reserved. Standing at this entrance of ocean to ocean, I feel that, like the prophet of old, I have a Pisgah's Mount beneath my feet, and my eyes rest upon a promised land,—not a small territory to be conquered by arms or bought with blood; but the whole world, to be conquered by the arts of peace, to be bought by the blessings of commerce.

Is it not a sight to gladden the hearts of aged, to incite the energies of youthful nations; and to destroy the remembrance of the cares and troubles that have pressed upon the promoters of this enterprise!

It is the first line of that Charter of universal peace which must cover the whole earth, as we see the Atlantic covering it on one side, and the Pacific on the other.

It is a Charter commenced by the names of BOLIVAR and WASHINGTON, and penned by the genius of peace, order and liberty, and its seal is "*Excelsior.*" Now, gentlemen, may not the Governor and Legislature of the State of New-York, at such a time, and under such circumstances, be proud of the station it here occupies?

When called upon, like the Roman matron, to show her jewels, she will, like CORNELIA, say: Look upon my children—my Public Works;—these are my treasures. Behold my Canals—my Railroads; and last, not least, the road whose opening we now celebrate. Though in a distant land, it is the work of my citizens. Its inceptors, engineers and surveyors have been mine—educated by my works, and I cover it with my broad Ægis.

On this road has been exercised the greatest ability of the State, and where can I find greater! Its first men have given to its inception and prosecution their character and intellect; its first financiers, its capital; its first Engineers and Surveyors, their experience and ability. The judgment of the world has ratified its propriety, and the success of its result will reward the labor of its prosecutors.

But, gentlemen, at this time of gratulation, we remember that there is one of the sons of New-York, of those who commenced this road, who is not now among us—one of its originators and its first President.

It was my fortune to know him while alive and my lot to mourn him now. When I became acquainted with him, he had just returned from the East, and the pictures which had been drawn by his graphic style, had made his name familiar and his society sought by all; and I wish here to bear witness to that affability of manner and kindness of heart which commenced an acquaintance that did not cease till I saw him with broken health, but the same kindness of character, returning to his home to die. Verily he was a man among men, in whom his heart and intellect contended for the mastery.

We stand now upon His monument. Let the hand that shall erect a work more worthy of the Spirit of Universal Peace, write his Epitaph.

When Pyramids shall have crumbled into dust, and Nations yet unborn grow hoar with age, this work shall speak his name, preserve his remembrance.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT prefaced the fifth toast as follows:

I need scarcely remind you, gentlemen, that we are indebted in an eminent degree to the ability, vigilance and integrity of our distinguished Chief Engineer for the success of this great enterprise, and the name of Col. TOTTEN will ever bear a prominent part in its future history. He has steadily pursued through difficulties with which but few are acquainted, the ultimate object of his hopes and wishes, with an energy, perseverance and skill which have always commanded the approbation, indeed I may say the admiration of the directors, and I beg to include the name of this distinguished gentleman in our next regular toast.

The Pioneers of this Enterprise—The Surveyors, Engineers, Travelers, and public officers of all Nations whose labors and writings have contributed to the result we celebrate."

Col. TOTTEN, on rising to reply to this toast, was received with enthusiastic and long-continued applause. He made a few modest remarks, but being, as he expressed it, "overcome by his feelings," was unable to proceed. Again and again the room rang with the loud and hearty applause of all present.

To the sixth toast:

The Army and Navy of the United States,

Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY, of the steamer *El Dorado*, briefly replied.

The last regular toast was drunk standing and in silence:

The Memory of John L. Stevens.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT then proposed the following volunteer toast:

William H. Aspinwall and Henry Chauncy—The surviving original grantees of this road.

To which JACOB B. JEWETT, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, responded as follows:

REPLY OF JACOB B. JEWETT.

I rejoice, Sir, that I am privileged to be present on this memorable occasion, and called upon to respond to the toast which has just been offered. We all may be proud, and grateful, too, that we are here in the territory of New-Grenada, on the shores of the vast Pacific, the mother of a thousand isles, and within the walls of this old city, to congratulate it and the world upon the successful accomplishment of what has so long been the hope of the statesman, and which had at last been regarded as almost an impossibility.

Ever since the day when the Great Creator of us all declared to these vast Oceans, "Hitherto shalt thou go, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed," the mountain barrier which we have this day crossed has stood as a silent sentinel to witness obedience to the commands of Jehovah. For ages man has desired to remove the "bars and doors which God has set," and to unite these two Oceans which God has declared should be kept asunder. To this end wealth has been appropriated and capital accumulated, and every effort has been made to obtain what PATTERSON, the author of the famous "Scottish Darien Expedition," called "the door of the seas and the key of the Universe." Even during the past year another effort has been made, and we hoped to have been on this occasion honored with the presence of a gallant officer (Lieut. STRAIN) whose life was almost sacrificed to the cause.

In school-boy days, when we gazed upon a chart of the earth and beheld this narrow neck of land uniting two vast Continents, and yet separating oceans, how often have we wondered whether man could triumph over this obstacle and make a highway of nations over it. As our inquiring minds have sought from books or the living teacher an answer to our question, we have been told of mountain barriers, pestilential air and countless other difficulties, until we were compelled to believe that they created one of those impossibilities far beyond the reach of human power. Little then did we think that in our day the work would be accomplished, and much less that we should be present at ceremonies like these.

And to whom, Sir, is the world mainly indebted for the accomplishment of this great work? For the union of the two oceans by an iron band, and not by a disruption of the mountain barren which God had placed between them. Not ten years since, the most gifted of American travellers, after roaming over foreign lands and enriching the literature of his country by the labors of his graceful pen, with characteristic energy, gave his mind and all his powers to the investigation of this subject. After careful examination and exploration of the country, he returned to his own land and his native city, satisfied as well of the practicability as of the importance of constructing an easy means of communication between the vast seas. Gathering around him a few of the sagacious and enterprising merchants of New-York he laid before them the results of his efforts, and some of them catching his spirit, entered with ardor and zeal upon the work. First and foremost among these were WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, and HENRY CHAUNCEY. They, with JOHN L. STEPHENS, became the grantees of the right of way across the Isthmus; they sought and obtained from Congress, and from the Legislature of New-York, the needed legislative aid; they advanced the requisite funds—they wrote and published, and they endured the heat and burden of the day. Upon the accomplished and gifted STEPHENS devolved much of the personal supervision of the work upon the Isthmus, but he has not been permitted to enjoy the full fruition of his labors, for he has gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns, leaving this great work as an enduring monument of his energy, enterprise and sagacity. He, indeed, may well be considered a public benefactor.

We regret, Sir, that the surviving grantees have found it impossible to be present on this occasion, and that they are not here to respond in person to the toast you have offered.

It was a happy thought, Sir, that led to the baptism of the first child of the union of these two oceans with the name of one to whose far-reaching views, true American energy and enterprise, and persevering efforts, so much is due. I rejoice that a monument is to be erected, upon which will be inscribed the names of STEPHENS, of ASPINWALL, of CHAUNCEY: so that when the hosts of passing travelers shall observe its graceful proportions, they shall be reminded of those to whom so much is due in their connection with this great work, so strikingly illustrative of the energy, enterprise and intelligence of the true American. But, Sir, HUMBOLDT has said that that nation would immortalize itself which should accomplish the union of these oceans. If this be so, then these gentlemen have, by their connection with this road, erected to themselves a monument more enduring than the Pyramids of Egypt, and have secured an enviable immortality.

If good roads are evidences of civilization and indications of progress, what striking testimony does this opening of a highway of nations afford of the progress, the civilization, the wonderful enterprise of the nineteenth century.

We fully believe that this road will be, in the hands of Providence, one of the most effective auxiliaries in the civilization of the world. No longer will superstition, ignorance and jealousy erect hostile barriers against the enlightenment of the vast kingdoms of the East, but constant intercourse with the enterprising and the good of other lands will lead to a rapid diffusion of light and knowledge, and, more than all, of the bright rays of gospel truth.

I think, Sir, that I am not visionary or extravagant in asserting that the opening of this road will add more to the commercial prosperity of our own land, and especially of the City of New-York, than any other work of the present age. Soon we shall see the products of these islands of the vast Pacific passing over this road: soon Japan leaping over its broken barriers of exclusiveness; and China, on whose countless hosts the leaven of civilization has begun to work, will find their way over this iron road to seek on the shores of the Atlantic a market for the produce of their sunny climes; and thus an impulse will be given to the commerce of New-York vastly advancing her to the position which she is destined to occupy as the commercial emporium of the world.

It is not for me to speak of the effective labors of KENNEDY, of COIT, of LAWRENCE, and others, who have been connected with this work from the outset, nor of the unbounded respect I feel for the eminent professional skill and arduous and indefatigable labors of those to whom the execution of this work has been committed, and whose stout hearts, unflinching nerve, and iron will, have overcome difficulties which none but they can appreciate. Nor would it be proper for me more than to allude to the gentleman who, on this occasion, immediately represents the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, and to whose earnest and zealous efforts and judicial counsel, so much is due. I know that all present, and especially the party who accompanied Mr. WHITEWRIGHT from New-York will gladly join me in the sentiment which I now beg leave to offer:

William Whitewright, Jr., and the Panama Railroad Company.

The toast proposed by Mr. JEWETT, Mr. WHITEWRIGHT made a brief response.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT then proposed the toast:

The Press.

To which JAMES H. SANFORD, Esq., of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, responded pertinently.

DONALD G. MCLEOD, Esq., of New-York, being called upon, proposed as a toast—

The Panama Railroad, the door of the seas.

After referring to the unsuccessful efforts made by different nations to effect a means of communication between the oceans, he in an eloquent and spirited manner spoke of the genius and energy of American citizens, which had at last overcome all obstacles, and had proclaimed to the world that the door of the seas was now open.

FRANCIS H. DYKERS, Esq., being then called upon, arose and spoke as follows:

MR. DYKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT—The energies of our people have found a suitable object for the exercise of their powers in the great work, the completion of which we this day celebrate. It is a noble enterprise which has already tended to produce many beneficial results, and which is full of promise for the future. To increase the facilities for pouring out the untold riches of a virgin soil into the parent lap—to level the barrier which Nature has raised, and to blend the commerce of two oceans, are results to which none of us can be indifferent; but to facilitate the spirit of intelligence—of the supremacy of law and order—of the humanizing influences of social intercourse—is an aim eminently worthy of a self-governed people. But five years ago California was visited by numbers of adventurers, whose only arbiters of right and wrong were the weapons which they carried for their protection. Numbers of outcasts from all society sought this El Dorado as a new scene for rapine and crime. The adventurer and the desperado started on their journey of seventeen thousand miles with a reckless feeling akin to despair. Husbands parted with their wives, sons with their mothers, as if forever. Once arrived at the place of their destination, their only reliance was on their own strength. Justice was but a name, for the only arm to administer it was self-created power. The eagle looked down mournfully from his mountain height on untold scenes of oppression and blood. The problem of self-government had again to be proved. Time passed by; the tide of population rolled in; the paddles of our steamers hurried it on; the Panama Railroad had been commenced, and the dangers of the Isthmus overcome.

Then it was that the chaotic elements of society assumed an order, the riches of the earth were laid at the feet of Justice to be distributed by her, individual right began to be respected and California was free.

And now how great is the change; a commercial world has been built upon our Western shores, where an intelligent, law-loving and industrious people find protection and security, and where the arts are already being encouraged. Many who a few years ago visited California with the bowie-knife and pistol are now returning to their own land with their wives and children, making that a place of abode, to which curiosity or necessity had originally conducted them, and now so rapid has the communication between our Eastern and Western shores become that both respond almost simultaneously to whatever question may affect the interests of our common country. As a tribute, therefore, for the radiance and splendor which her conduct has shed on our free institutions, Mr. President, I offer as a sentiment:

California—Her people now and the thousands who will seek her shores hereafter over this highway to fortune and greatness.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT then proposed the following:

The Military Authorities of New-Grenada.

To which General POSADA, commander-in-chief of the forces on the Atlantic, replied in Spanish. His remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm, especially by the New-Grenadians, to whom he declared that the completion of this work was an era in their history, and that it would be productive to them of the greatest benefits, reviving their commerce, and dispelling the dark clouds of indolence and supineness which had so long overshadowed them.

Col. T. W. WARD, U. S. Consul, proposed as a toast,

The People of New-Grenada.

He prefaced it with a few remarks expressive of his high opinion of the people and of their liberal Government. The toast was responded to by one of the most distinguished citizens of New-Grenada.

Mr. BRONSON of New-York, then proposed

Mr. Bowen and the United States Mail Steamship Company.

To which Mr. BOWEN replied and offered the following toast:

Henry H. Munro and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

To which Mr. MUNRO replied with a few well chosen remarks.

Mr. DYKERS, after referring in a few pertinent remarks to the hospitable and elegant manner in which the Railroad deputation was entertained on the British steamer *Bolivia*, offered as a sentiment:

Mr. Matthewson, Agent of the British Mail Steamship Co., and the officers of the Bolivia: England will lose none of her greatness by being represented by such men.

Mr. MATTHEWSON gracefully replied.

JOHN HONE, Esq., of New-Jersey, was then called upon and spoke as follows:

MR. HONE'S SPEECH.

It has been, Sir, a source of much interest and pleasure to me to listen to the remarks that have been made on the Panama Railroad—its history, results, and prospects; and with deep gratification have I heard the encomiums and eulogies on the living and the dead, on ASPINWALL, CHAUNCEY, COIT, WHITEWRIGHT, TOTTEN, and on the lamented STEPHENS, and the more so, from the conviction that all that has been said in their praise is but simply, strictly, their due. But for them, Sir, we were not here this day on this wonderful occasion.

The effects that are to flow from the opening of this Road are incalculable, not only upon our generation, but upon posterity; and, while others have ably addressed you upon the probable commercial and other success of this enterprise, be it mine, however feebly, to direct your attention to it as a Christian, *an American Christian work.*

In this light it will greatly contribute to the prosperity of the world, and will facilitate the progress of the blessed Gospel of Peace. For, Sir, the nearer and easier the access to the unenlightened and the heathen, the sooner will they be civilized, and that work commence and spread which will make the uttermost parts of the earth His possession, Who is to

"Reign where'er the sun
Doth his successive journeys run."

Such a consummation, Sir, will ennoble any enterprize, which may be employed in its attainment, and will, more than any one other thing, render this what it has been predicted; "The work of the age." I give you, Sir—

The Missionary of the Cross—Ever ready in his self-sacrificing, God-like pursuit, to avail himself of any avenue that human skill and energy may open;—though, ever, equally undeterred by any difficulties he may encounter.

D. P. BARHYDT, of New-York, was called upon, and replied in the following sentiment:

The Women—Who, strong in faith and love, endured untold fatigue and sacrificed accustomed comforts to build up smiling homes on the distant shores of the Pacific.

In addition to these there were several other sentiments proposed by Capt. WM. C. STOUT and others, one of which was,

Col. T. W. Ward—The United States Consul at Panama.

To which Col. WARD feelingly responded. Another to RAN RUNNELS and his celebrated guard, which brought out this distinguished character, and we were surprised to find him short in stature and slightly built, and far from formidable in appearance, but his name here is a terror to evil-doers.

The festivities were kept up with unabating enthusiasm until midnight, and this joyous occasion will long be remembered by all who were privileged to take part in it.

We arrived at Aspinwall early on Monday morning, having been detained by an unfortunate accident, which though very annoying to the officers of the Company, was of but little consequence to the guests. By invitation of JOHN W. BOWEN, Esq., Agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company, we proceeded to his residence where we partook of a sumptuous breakfast. At 9 o'clock we went on board the *El Dorado*, in which steamer most of the party sailed for Havana. We have found her commander, Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY, a most obliging, gentlemanly man, and a thorough sailor. His boat is a model of neatness and order. We have been delayed by heavy winds and head seas, but hope to be in Havana on Saturday morning. From Havana I may write you again more fully, expressing the pleasure we have derived from the excursion, and at greater length our views of the important work whose opening we have celebrated.

OBSERVER.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Conference at Vienna Postponed.

The Whole People of Russia Called to Arms.

FRENCH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA DIVIDED.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

NAPLES JOINS THE ALLIES.

GENERAL ARMING IN GERMANY.

British Funds 90 3-4—Cotton Steady—Flour Dull—Trade Depressed.

[BY THE HOUSE-PRINTING TELEGRAPH LINE, 21 WALL ST.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool on Saturday 17th ultimo, arrived here at half-past 1 o'clock this morning, *en route* for Boston.

The *Canada* reports, February 21st., in latitude 15°, longitude 27°35°, exchanged signals with a large American steamer steering Eastward, and in February 19th, a hundred East of Cape Clear, passed the American ship *Philadelphia* bound East.

High easterly winds still prevailed off the English coast, and the Government steamers *Esk* and *Exmouth* had been sent to the chops of the Channel to relieve inward-bound vessels. Very severe Winter weather prevailed throughout Europe.

Much distress existed at Liverpool from lack of employment, about 15,000 persons being thrown out of work from the dullness of trade and the severity of the weather. Some 5,000 of these are unemployed from the non-arrival of American shipping.

Messrs. KEEN, RIPPIN & Co., warehousemen, London, and Messrs. KIRK & FURNESS, of Liverpool, have failed.

Mr. FREDERICK PEEL has been appointed under Secretary of War, and SIR FRANCIS BARING Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The War.

There is no change in regard to the siege of Sebastopol. The latest authentic advices are February 1. The Russian Grand Dukes made a reconnoisance of the allied front. Two French divisions made a demonstration and marched towards Inkermann. The allies are daily expecting an attack. The pickets have been ordered to be on the alert. The weather is warm. In a sortie last night three hundred of the French were put *hors de combat*, in the obscurity one French Regiment firing upon another.

FEB. 2.—Many of the regiments were held in readiness last night for immediate action, and the cavalry have been under arms all night. The weather has changed for the better. The supplies of the commissariat are sufficient in most respects.

Admiral BRUAT has telegraphed that since the 31st the Russians had recommenced their night sorties, but had been vigorously repulsed.

The Russians had received considerable reinforcements, and 1,300 men, with provisions and stores, had reached the French army.

The roads near Eupatoria were frozen and good. The Czar's two sons have entered Sebastopol.

VARNA, Feb. 2.—The weather is fine. Supplies are more abundant. The Allies continue to throw bombs into the city. One hundred and seventy-six siege pieces are in the battery.

FEB. 3.—It is stated from Kamiesch that the Russians made a sortie on the 1st and 2d, but were repulsed by the French Volunteers.

FEB. 6.—Nothing of importence; firing kept up briskly on both sides.

FEB. 8.—MENSCHIKOFF briefly telegraphs that the general situation is unchanged.

The Vienna *Presse* says that the English are retiring from the siege lines, and are, with the French Guard, to form a reserve at Balaklava.

General NEIL, who arrived at the Camp on the 27th of January, has reported to the Emperor that the situation of the French army is on the whole good, and that of the British not quite so bad as reported.

The long talked of important change in the French army in the Crimea is now announced. The army will be divided into two *corps d'armés*, one given to General PELISSER, and the other to General BOSQUET, virtually rendering Gen. CANROBERT a mere cyper.

Rumor is that Lord RAGLAN and the Earl of LUCAN will shoitly return from the Crimea. The circumstances why, are not stated.

The *Moniteur* says that OMAR PASHA would embark from Varna on the 6th, accompanied by Cols. DIEU and SIMMONS, for the Crimea.

The Emperor NICHOLAS has issued an ukase calling the whole population of Russia to arms. This is remarked as a menace in reply to the appointment of Lord PALMERSTON as head of the English Government.

Naples Joins the Alliance.

An important statement is made that Naples has joined the Western Alliance, and will send, besides a fleet, a land force equal to that of Sardinia, to the Crimea. The guarantee of France to prevent a revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the Alliance. Count ORLOFF, the Russian Minister, and staff have left Naples and retired to Caserta.

The Belgian journals announce that Tuscany, Parma and Modena have joined the Western Alliance, with 1,000 men each. This is probably meant as ironical.

It is rumored that Spain will likewise join the Alliance, with the view to have the influence of the French against any insurrection that may take place. It is also reported that Portugal will join it, with 12,000 men. This is rather doubtful, however. All that can be said is that the Western Powers are seeking to unite all the secondary States in a general European league against Russia, and that they are making steady progress towards that end.

Sweden continues her military preparations. Most of the smaller German States have their armies nearly complete.

The Swiss Federal Government preserve its neutrality and continues to forbid enlistment for foreign service.

Prussia sends a circular to her diplomatic agent indicating that the entire Prussian army will be immediately made ready for the field.

In Austria, warlike preparations continue with unabated energy, and, briefly, all Europe is in arms.

All five Powers have formally signified their intention to confer. The Congress has been postponed from the 15th to meet again at Vienna on the 26th. Lord JOHN RUSSELL represents Great Britain; M. DE DOURQUELLEY, or perhaps a special Minister, France; Count BUOL, Austria; RIZA BEY, Turkey.

GORTSCHAKOFF, assisted by Mr. TITOFF, Ex-Minister to Constantinople.

It is reported that Prussia will be allowed a seat at the Beard, and that the business will be limited to offering GORTSCHAKOFF a categorical Yes or No.

Count WEDELL, the Prussian Envoy to France, remains in Paris, his mission being unaccomplished. His secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions. The opinion prevails that no terms can be come to between Prussia and the Western Powers, but that Prussia will be left to neutrality and its consequences.

Count ESTERHAZY, the Austrian Minister, has returned to his place in Berlin. His return has caused a rise in the funds.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations are on foot for an Austrian loan of fifteen millions in the English market.

It was announced by the last steamer that the Russian troops on the Austrian frontier were suddenly ordered to retire into the interior. This movement is explained either as a political move in support of Russia's assertions that Austria is not menaced, or as a strategic move to take up a stronger position. In either case it is unimportant.

The Baltic.

Admiral DUNDAS has been appointed to the chief command of the Baltic fleet; Admiral SEYMOUR, second, and Admiral HAYNES, third.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government is about to issue two millions sterling Bonds at 10 per cent. A fire broke out in the arsenal at Constantinople, but was extinguished without doing much damage. Old CHOSIERY PASHA is dead.

Rights of Neutrals.

The following is from Warsaw: The treaty concluded between Russia and the United States relative to the commerce of neutrals is published. The treaty is left open for the adhesion of other States

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British army estimates for the current year have been published. The total number of men in the British army, including foreign auxiliaries, and excluding India, is put down at 194,000 men. The expenses have been £13,500,000 sterling. Last year they were only seven millions sterling. The proposed increase of force is 36,000 men. A new department of the army is to be enrolled for land transport service. The enlistment to be for five years, and the pay good.

The British Government have concluded a large contract for provision at Dantzic at high prices.

The ship *Abeona*, at Liverpool, reports, Sept. 4, saw a sea serpent 186 feet long, in lat. 38° South.

Parliament reassembled on the evening of Friday, the 16th ultimo. Lord PALMERSTON explained the circumstances attending his coming into power, but the facts were already known.

FRANCE.

The French funds were considerably depressed by a wild rumor that the Emperor would immediately depart for the Crimea, leaving the Empress regent. That probably he will command the Army of the Rhine should war be declared against Prussia.

Engineers are surveying the grounds for a camp for 100,000 men near Netz. Apartments are being prepared at Nancy for the reception of the Emperor.

The French Police have placed all Spanish Cabinet Refugees in France under surveillance.

It is rumored that Prince NAPOLEON is about to be married to the Princess of Wurtemburg.

Count POLIGNAE is dead.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS FROM HAVRE.

LONDON DATES TO FEB. 14.

Lord John Russell Made British Envoy to Vienna.

LATER FROM THE CRIMEA.

WEATHER IMPROVED AT SEBASTOPOL.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS AT THE SIEGE.

RETURN OF MR. SOULE.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

British Funds 91 1-8—Cotton Steady —Flour Dull

By the arrival of the United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. J. A. WOTTON, we have received the English papers to the 14th instant, inclusive.

M. SOULE is a passenger from England by the *St. Louis*. He arrived from Paris to London, and from thence embarked in the Cowes roads. He considers the scheme for the purchase of Cuba by America as completely knocked in the head.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 12th inst. The United States Mail steamship *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 13th inst., after a protracted voyage, caused by strong easterly gales. The *Hermann* was at Southampton coaling when the *St. Louis* left, and it was not decided whether she should proceed to Bremen.

United States Mail steamer *St. Louis*, J. A. WOTTON commander, from Havre and Cowes, with mails, passengers and merchandise to M. LIVINGSTON. The *St. Louis* left Cowes at 2 A. M. on the 15th February, and arrived at the Hook at 1 A. M., on the 1st March; passage fourteen days, — hours.

She brings thirty passengers and three hundred and twenty tons valuable French and Swiss goods. Among the passengers are Hon. PIERRE SOULE and lady and NELVIL SOULE, Esq.

Feb. 25, 5 P. M., lat. 44° 58′ lon. 55° 31′, saw a large iceberg.

Parliament having been prorogued till the 10th, there is no news from either the Houses of Lords or Commons.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has accepted the duties of British Plenipotentiary in the conferences and negotiations about to open at Vienna, and his lordship will proceed in a very few days to his destination, accompanied by Mr. HAMMOND, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A telegraphic dispatch from Turin, dated February 11, brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Duke of GENOA.

Dispatches from Lord RAGLAN, bearing date Jan. 27, have been received from Sebastopol. His lordship reports the weather continues fine. There were severe frosts at night. Every exertion was being made in getting the huts up, but it was found to be a most difficult operation.

The first detachment of the British troops from India have arrived at Suez.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Bombay, January 16, states that an insurrection had broken out at Cabool. At Candahar the rebels have acknowledged the *suzerainete* of Persia. Twelve thousand Persians were besieging Beadu-Cebasi. A murderous conflict had taken place, but the besiegers continued their resistance.

A French Company has offered to raise in France, a legion consisting of from 10,000 to 25,000 men, for the service of the English Government. The Company engages to supply the number decided upon within the shortest possible time, half to be ready in 15 days at the utmost. In order to effect the undertaking, it requires that it shall be permitted to recruit in France, all who according to the recent law of emigration are in the free enjoyment of the right to quit France for America, or any other part of the world they please. It is stated that the English Government is disposed to entertain the propositions of the Company.

According to a telegraphic dispatch dated Vienna, Feb. 13, the Czar has issued a manifesto under date of St. Petersburg, 12th Feb., in which he calls the entire male population under arms. An additional force of 300,000 men will be dispatched to the Crimea.

A telegraphic dispatch, in anticipation of the Overland India and China mails, brings dates from Hong Kong, Dec. 19; Shanghai, 5; Calcutta, Jan. 10; Madras, 14; and Bombay, 17. The Burmese Envoy had demanded the restitution of Pegu, which was peremptorily refused. The Khan of Hokan has been permitted to borrow native officers to drill his troops against the Russians. There has been some fighting in the Persian Gulf between the Arabs and the Persians. At Bombay money was scarce and the import market overstocked. A monetary crisis was considered probable at Calcutta. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 0¼d. At Canton matters were still threatening and trade quite depressed. Exchange at Canton, 4s. 9d.; Shanghai, 6s. 6¼d.

A report of the special inspectors appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship *City of Philadelphia*, has been laid before Parliament. This document exculpates Capt. LEITCH and the officers of the ship from all blame, and recommends the erection of a lighthouse on Cape Race, as likely to promote the safety of transatlantic steamers on their voyages to the United States.

Later news from the Crimea has been received to the 31st of January. The special correspondent of the *Times* reports the weather as becoming milder. There were no signs of the arrival of the navvies.

A telegraphic message from Varna, dated Feb. 4, says that 30,000 Ottoman troops had landed at Eupatoria. Others were on their march for that post, and would be embarked for Eupatoria as soon as they arrived. No new event had occurred before Sebastopol.

The French Government have received news from Varna to the 6th inst. OMAR PACHA had left for Bourgas to inspect the cavalry and magazines. After that inspection he will embark definitively for Eupatoria.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Constantinople, Feb. 1, states that two-thirds of the Turkish army have disembarked at Eupatoria. The Russians were encamped partly in the villages of Alma and Belbec, and partly at Simpheropol and the environs. General ULRICH, with the guards, set off for the Crimea on the 30th of January. The Egyptian reinforcement arrived from Alexandria in the *Jagua*. During the night the artillery of Sebastopol fires incessantly. The Allies reply during the day by the trailleurs, who kill a number of the Russian artillerymen.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, dated Feb. 3, contains an address of the Czar to the Hetman of the Don Cossacks, expressing his confidence that they will fight courageously for the Church, the throne and the country.

The Viceroy of Egypt has abolished Customs duties, except at Suez.

The reports of a mutiny among the Zouaves in the Crimea, created a painful sensation in Paris. The story, there is little doubt, was greatly exaggerated, but it is not thought altogether without foundation. The notion of 400 men having been sent in irons to Toulon, is scouted as absurd.

A London firm, in the provisionary trade, have made proposals through the *Times* newspaper to victual the English army in the Crimea. They propose to supply the army with food, consisting of three substantial meals a day, at the rate of 3s. 9d. per head, per diem, and for 3d. additional, to provide excellent tents. This they are prepared to bind themselves in the heaviest penalties to perform, and further offer to be responsible for the punctual delivery of every meal to the soldiers. They ask no assistance from the English Government for the performance of the task, except their forbearance and non-interference.

Progress of the Siege.

From the London Times Correspondent.

SEBASTOPOL, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1855.

Sunday was celebrated by an extremely heavy fire of musketry between the Russians and the French covering parties and sharpshooters. The volleys, which rolled through the less massive reports of the continual rifle practice, were as heavy as those we heard at the Alma or Inkermann, and from the numbers of Russian infantry thrown into the works, it is evident the enemy intend to dispute the small space of ground between the last French trench and the broken outworks of their late batteries with the greatest vigor and obstinacy. Possibly, indeed, orders have been received instructing the commanding officer to resist any nearer approaches on the part of the French, who have now burrowed up, trenched, zig-zagged, paralleled and parapetted the whole of the country from the shore below the Quarantine Fort to the rising ground close to the Flagstaff Fort, for two miles in depth by five or six miles in length. These works the French have executed under very heavy fire and continued obstructions from the enemy—shelling from gun, mortar and cohorn, nightly sorties, musketry, direct attack and the fire of outflanking parties from the works. As a general rule, they are not so solidly and finely finished as our own works, nor are they so thick as the more carefully constructed portions of CHAPMAN's and GORDON's Batteries. But these works are of enormous extent, and the very slight defects in their construction may be attributed to the loose way in which our allies construct their gabions. They are not so strongly, neatly, or carefully made as our gabions, and we have had, in fact, to reconstruct a portion of trench and parapet made for us by the French in one of our attacks, owing to that very circumstance. It must not be forgotten that the success of our first attack was materially impeded by the failure of the French in maintaining their fire, and that the failure itself arose from the imperfect construction of the powder magazines in rear of their batteries, and by the weakness of their works. These defects have been made good by our allies with rare energy and assiduity. Their parapets have been made of great solidity, and their officers now construct their magazines on the English principle. A magazine which the French built for us was struck by a shell the other day, and the roof was at once destroyed. Fortunately it was not charged. This fact shows that even now their workmanship is somewhat slight at times in the construction of magazines; but the new parapets and earthworks of their advanced attack seem of extreme solidity and excellence; it is stated that the new French batteries will open fire with — guns, which will be more than twice as many as they had on the 17th of October. The guns of the Russian batteries inside the Flagstaff Fort are not plainly discernible, but the French have counted, on two or three occasions, when the enemy opened a general fire, about 200 *bouches à feu*, including the newly erected batteries by the Quarantine Fort. The storm of musketry never ceased last night upon these advanced works, and the constant flashes of the heavy guns lighted up the sky till daylight. The French replied by small arms, and scarcely returned a cannon-shot. Many of their guns are as yet masked, but nearly all of them are in position, and each gun will be provided with 250 rounds of ammunition. The Russians have discovered some of the guns, and their fire has been particularly directed upon those pieces, but they have done little damage. It cannot be expected that such an affair as last night's can take place without considerable loss on both sides. After daybreak the fire recommenced with great fury, and at about 9 o'clock a regular battle was raging in the trenches between the French and Russians. There could not have been less than 3,000 men on each side firing as hard as they could load and pull trigger, and the lines of the works were marked by thick curling banks of smoke. The fire slackened on both sides about 9 o'clock simultaneously. It is said the Russians lined the crenellated wall, and were enabled to fire down into the trenches. It is strange enough that this said wall should have stood so long and so well. The last time I saw it—and that was very recently—I could not see any sign of a breach in it, though it is nearly opposite the French centre attack. We further hear that the French drove the Russians back, and effected a lodgment inside their first parallel at a point where it is partially covered by the angle of the ruins of the Flagstaff Battery; but I very much doubt the correctness of that statement. Every night, after unusually heavy firing, some such report is sure to circulate through the camp, and now not a night passes without severe skirmishing, or, rather, sharp-shooting, behind the parapets in the broken ground between the lines. The works are, indeed, almost into the town, and dominate its suburbs, but the ruined houses of these suburbs are turned into defences for riflemen, and the town itself is almost one formidable battery, from the glacis up to the ridge over the sea on which the south side of the town is situated.

Our own batteries are in very good order, and are ready for the reception of the —— pieces of artillery, which can be put into them in three nights. To-morrow night our troops begin to arm one attack. To-night the working parties will begin to place the guns in position in the *other* attack, and we have a fine battery ready to open on the steamer which is anchored towards the head of the creek near Inkermann, and which has caused us so much annoyance by her shells. The Russians, on their side, have made the heights over Inkermann bristle with batteries, some of which will probably take our more advanced works in reverse, or will, at least enfilade them if we do not stop their fire. They must have large command of horse-power to enable them to draw up their heavy guns and 14-inch mortars into such difficult positions. The French have relieved all our pickets in front of our right attack, and our extreme right picket is now situated in what is called the Middle Picket Ravine. This is a great relief to our exhausted force. In return for this service, which might have been extended to us before, our Commissariat rations a large body of the French army. If all goes well, the allies will be able to reopen fire with about —— guns and mortars, each with ammunition for 48 hours' sharp fighting. It is to be feared there will be great difficulty in subduing the fire of Malakhof and of the Inkermann batteries, but the effort must be made, and, if it fails, there only remains what we had in much greater efficiency and force last November—the bayonet—to do the work. It is reported that SIR JOHN BURGOYNE recommended the use of the simple weapon long ago, and that, after the gradual slackening of our fire, he stated that every day we abstained from its use would give increased strength to the enemy, and would cost us many additional lives.

Lord John Russell Goes to Vienna.

From the London Times, Feb. 13.

We have reason to believe that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has accepted the duties of British Plenipotentiary in the conferences and negotiations about to open at Vienna, and that his Lordship will proceed in a very few days to that destination. It is further stated that Mr. HAMMOND, a gentleman who fills with great ability the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and who is consequently thoroughly acquainted with the diplomatic relations of this country, will accompany the mission; so that Great Britain will be represented at this conference by a Minister of State who till within the last few days has taken part in all the deliberations of the Cabinet on the present war, and also by a gentleman who is equally well versed in all the official details of these important transactions. It is evident that since the memorable occasion on which Lord CASTLEREAGH, being at that time himself the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, quitted England to join the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers at Chatillon and afterwards at Vienna, no negotiation has been opened in Europe of more momentous consequences to the honor of England and the interests of the world than that in which we are about to engage; and on every account we think there is great reason for satisfaction at the selection of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as an Envoy. It will be for the advantage of Lord JOHN himself to withdraw for a while in the public service from that arena of party politics in which some of his late appearances have been so unfortunate for his own reputation. To be the representative of the Crown in a conference of empires, the object of which is to restore security and peace to the East, to reestablish the authority of international law, and to provide guarantees against future aggressions, is a post of the highest rank; and, although we have recently had occasion to express an unqualified opinion on the conduct pursued by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in Parliament, we cannot but rejoice that an opportunity should be afforded him of regaining by services of another kind the consideration of the country.

Nor could a man have been selected for this duty more qualified than Lord JOHN RUSSELL to produce a powerful impression upon the representatives of foreign States with whom he will have to confer. The choice of a Minister who has for many years filled so prominent a place in the Government and the Parliament of this country, and whose name is familiarly known to every part of Europe, is an unequivocal proof of the earnest desire of the British Government to bring these negotiations to a satisfactory and successful conclusion. It will not for a moment be supposed that Lord JOHN RUSSELL would have been chosen for such an employment, if it had been intended to waste the time in diplomatic formalities. No man in this country has expressed himself with more energy than Lord JOHN RUSSELL as to the necessity of this contest, as to the value of the cause at stake, and as to the duty of carrying on the struggle with vigor. Indeed, the motive assigned by him for his abrupt secession from the late Cabinet, was mainly that he had not sufficient confidence in the mode in which the war had been and would be carried on. As a Plenipotentiary engaged in the discussion of terms of peace, Lord JOHN RUSSELL therefore runs no risk of being suspected of an undue propensity to relinquish the just objects of the war; and, indeed, the party in this country who push those objects to their furthest limit are the same politicians who still profess their adherence to Lord JOHN RUSSELL as their leader. In the ordinary or extraordinary diplomatic transactions which have taken place at Vienna in the last eighteen months Lord WESTMORELAND has shown no want of zeal in the public service, and no Minister could have done more than he has done to repair the differences and remove the irritation which had unhappily affected our relations with the Austrian Government; but, on an occasion like the present, the cooperation and direction of a statesman who is well acquainted with the feelings, the objects and the resources of this country, and who speaks with the direct authority of the Government to which he till recently belonged, are of infinitely more value than the skill of the most experienced diplomatist. For this reason it will doubtless be felt by our allies, but more especially by the Cabinet of Vienna, that the mission of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to that Court at this moment is the highest compliment the British Government is able to pay to the Continental Powers. We have no doubt that the time is coming, and probably is already come, when very different views will be taken of the policy of the Austrian Government from those which were long professed and encouraged by a party in this country to which Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL once belonged. The greatest proof of this change, which has happily taken place in Vienna as well as in London, is that the nomination of Lord PALMERSTON to the post of Prime Minister, which would have spread terror through some parts of Europe a few years ago, has now been hailed with marked satisfaction by the Austrian Government; and, on the other hand, that the first act of Lord PALMERSTON's administration is to send Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Vienna for the purpose of cultivating the most friendly relations with that Court. In point of fact, such a measure can more easily be taken by Lord PALMERSTON as head of Her Majesty's Government than it could have been by Lord ABERDEEN, whom it was the fashion to stigmatize as the friend of Austria. The effect of this mission—the effect of Lord PALMERSTON's appearance at the head of affairs—must be to give a more decisive turn to the course of events, whether for peace or for war. *On both sides there is a determination to negotiate as if peace were within our grasp*, but at the same time to prepare for war as if war were inevitable. The season is approaching when the near encounter of hostile forces, the menacing attitude not only of the enemies, but of allies and confederates, and the obligations of the treaty of the 2d of December, must terminate the state of suspense in which the Winter months have left us. The result of the Vienna conferences between the Allied Powers and the Russian Plenipotentiary must be to determine speedily whether peace be possible, or, if it be not possible, to what extent and by what means the war is to be carried on. On both these questions, Lord JOHN RUSSELL may speak with authority at Vienna in the name of the British Government, and may speak with authority on his return from Vienna to the Parliament at home. We have no doubt that he will speak there with proper national spirit, and here with prudence and knowledge of the case; and we regard it as a fortunate circumstance that, at a time when he is unavoidably removed from public affairs at home, he should be enabled to render a considerable service to the country abroad.

The New Ministry.

From the London Chronicle, late Aberdeen Organ, Feb. 12.

The PALMERSTON Administration—what is the form it assumes in the eyes of foreign nations? With what aspect does it present it to the Governments, the diplomatists, the people of Europe? These are questions upon which the public here have scarcely given themselves time to reflect, in the excitement attending the late Ministerial crisis. We have been so occupied in settling questions of personal precedence, and of party combination, that we have not sufficiently calculated the specific value of the late changes in the Ministry, in reference to the great question of war or peace—if, indeed, it be still possible to speak of the latter alternative—which now agitates the Western World.

It is impossible not to perceive a certain dramatic unity and justice in the accession to power of Lord PALMERSTON at the present crisis. We are not about to rake up old quarrels, which now almost belong to history. Public men in a free country are worse than useless, if they pretend to disregard the influence of circumstances upon their fixed idea and principles. Perhaps the greatest service rendered by Sir ROBERT PEEL to his country and to mankind was the noble example he set in this respect. There is a time and fitness for all things. A national policy, whether domestic or foreign, while it may preserve a specific general character, must flexibly represent the interests of the nation on whose behalf it is exercised. Thus, it would obviously be as indiscreet and inappropriate to pursue an irritative and bellicose policy at an epoch when all the thoughts of men were bent on peace, as to persist in a policy of peace when the whole energies of the nation ought to be concentrated on war.

The *personnel* of the Administration of Lord PALMERSTON is mainly identical with that of Lord ABERDEEN. Lord JOHN RUSSELL's retirement appears to have been a caprice, in nearly the same sense and degree that Lord ABERDEEN's was a necessity. Each was a homage to popular clamor. In the former case, because Lord JOHN RUSSELL hoped to profit by it; in the latter, because the Earl of ABERDEEN submitted to injustice rather than risk impeding the action of Government. The withdrawal of the Duke of NEWCASTLE rests in a similar category. The only additions made to the Cabinet—those of Lord PANMURE and Viscount CANNING—in no way change the political character of the Ministry, unless through the associations recalled by the name of the brilliant statesman of whom the Premier was for so many years a disciple. Yet, there cannot be a doubt that our Ministerial changes are regarded abroad as having an import which we ourselves scarcely attach to them, because "PALMERSTON" is Prime Minister of England.

It is, however, the natural and logical sequence of events that Lord PALMERSTON should be where he is. At the epoch of the formation of Lord ABERDEEN's Cabinet, European society had but recently passed through a great peril, and England had just celebrated a jubilee of peace. Although a small cloud had shewn itself on the Eastern horizon, there was no immediate apprehension of foreign war. The presence of Lord ABERDEEN at the head of the Government was itself a guarantee that the attitude of this country towards Europe would be one of dignity and conciliation. Lord PALMERSTON's acceptance of office is that Ministry was a proclamation to Europe that any little domestic differences were already reconciled, yet that, although there was calm on Olympus, the thunderbolts were at hand. Throughout the protracted negotiations which preceded actual war on the part of England and France, the presence of Lord PALMERSTON in the Cabinet rendered our forbearance less liable to be misunderstood. Looking back to the state of feeling in certain continental states some four years ago, there can scarcely be a doubt that his cooperation with Lord ABERDEEN gave additional force to our negotiating powers, while his quiescent attitude was itself conciliation and reconcilement, smoothing the way for the present European combination against Russia, if, indeed, it was not the main cause of the successful organization of that great moral compact.

But altered circumstances, if they did not actually necessitate a change of Ministers, rendered it at least desirable. The Earl of ABERDEEN, sided in no slight degree by the countenance and silent cooperation of "PALMERSTON," had achieved a grand triumph of diplomacy. The Czar had seen Europe disorganized, with nations antagonistic to each other, or severally paralyzed by domestic troubles. Thanks to the sagacity, the moderation, and, let us add, the magnanimity, of Lord ABERDEEN, assisted, as we have said, by the prestige of his patriotic and self-denying colleague, the great disturber of the world finds all the Powers of Europe, or virtually so, arrayed against him, resolved on curbing his ambition and crushing his aggression, yet proposing terms of honorable peace, even while preparing overwhelming armaments.

Now, therefore, lest the forbearance of the confederated nations should be misunderstood, was the moment to infuse into their policy a militant spirit, and to invest it with the prestige of warlike vigor. The Earl of ABERDEEN had rendered to his country inestimable services. He had saved us from a single-handed war, and had prepared the conditions of an honorable—even a glorious peace. When the withdrawal of Lord JOHN RUSSELL broke up the Ministry, who was the most ready to aid the combinations of Lord PALMERSTON? Who but the Earl of ABERDEEN? If the pride of the Czar stood in the way of his palpable interest; if, here at home, we were alarmed by the exaggerations of untrustworthy public guides; if allies, *in esse* or *in posse*, required a final stimulus—what more fit to dispose simultaneously of those difficulties than a Palmerston Administration?

But a pure PALMERSTON Ministry might have overshot the mark. The object of all is an honorable peace. To this end is the support of Tories, Whigs, and Radicals, proffered to the new Administration. Lord PALMERSTON's name, by one of the unaccountable prepossessions of mankind, is associated, almost synonymous—not in Europe alone, but throughout the world—with all that is terrible in the military strength and warlike temper of the British nation. Now, the English people, though resolute to conquer, are not fighting for fighting's sake. They feel that they have been forced into this war, and would be glad to see it honorably terminated, because with peace come development and progress. The statesmen who associated with the Whigs to form the ABERDEEN Ministry, did so mainly to carry out the great commercial policy which this country set an example to the world, and the triumph of which no one dreads more than the potentate who once boasted himself the protector, but is now the disturber of European society. Those statesmen have prosecuted the war with a vigor and determination really wonderful after so long a period of military inaction; but they have cotemporaneously lent ear to proposals of peace. By continuing office under Lord PALMERSTON, they perpetuate their past services as War Ministers, without expugning the peaceful leaven from their political creed; so that when foreign nations inquire what is the political meaning of a PALMERSTON Administration, an answer, satisfactory and signal, is at hand. A mere study of the names of those who form the Cabinet explains, that while the chief is accepted by all parties as a guarantee that the war will be carried on with unrelenting vigor, his continued association with his former colleagues, assumes them to be jointly ready to effect a settlement equally honorable to the military pride of the nation, and satisfactory in respect of its numerous interests.

An Attack on the Aristocracy.

From the London Times, Feb. 14.

From different circumstances it came to pass that at no period since the reform bill had the aristocratic families obtained so firm a hold on office, place and patronage as in the commencement of the year 1854. They had conducted our business for many years without any extraordinary miscarriage or misfortune, and we were content to leave them the field of politics as their peculiar vocation and monopoly. But war has always been noted as an unsparing innovator, the destroyer of conventional respectabilities, and the overthrow of all manner of snug and comfortable cliques and coteries. The experience of the last few months has awakened the people of England from their dreams of wealth and prosperity, from their traditional self-gratulations over the naval and military exploits of the late war, and from the supposition that men invested with high rank and clothed with great office are possessed of faculties equal to the direction of our affairs whenever there is more than an ordinary strain on the vessel of the State. Our eyes are open, and we behold that we are naked. We ask for talent sufficient to conduct great affairs to successful conclusions, and instead of talent we are offered titles and pedigrees. We ask for merit, and we are offered in exchange high connections, or, at best, seniority. The cold shade of aristocracy is over us all, and nothing can grow beneath it except the offshoots of the tree itself. Up to the middle of November this country believed itself to have armies, generals, statesmen, departments, all equal to their several duties, all of the very best the world could afford, and now, in the middle of February, in three short months, all is changed, or rather all is reversed. We have awoke from our dream of hope, prosperity and success, to disaster and dismay. Our generals have turned out worse than useless, our Ministers something more than incapable, every publicdepartment has been crushed into hopeless imbecility by the weight of undending routine and worthless formalities, and on no one occasion that we are aware of has the right men been selected to fill the right places. Everything has been mismanaged to a degree which, if predicted, would have been deemed incredible; yet, so far as the public are aware, no single official has yet been recalled, and, after a week's interregnum, Government has been reconstituted and strengthened only by the omission of three of its leading members, and the promotion of one who is at least as guilty as any of those omitted.

The people of England have remained quiet under all these things. They have felt—as how should they not feel?—the mortality which has brought mourning to every hearth. They have noted—as how should they not note?—the incredible and inexplicable confusion and stupidity which have presided over every department, giving reality to absurdities such as the most extravagant imagination could never have painted, and occasioning miseries such as the gloomiest prophet could never have foreboded. Why the people have been so long silent has been to most reflecting men a matter of wonder and astonishment. They feel most acutely, but they have remained hitherto passive spectators of the method in which their best hopes and dearest interests have been squandered and betrayed. Perhaps they have cherished a hope that at the meeting of Parliament all things would be well. Perhaps they have been content to read their sentiments faithfully reflected in the columns of the Press. Whatever be the cause of their silence that cause exists no longer, and we have to look for an expression of public opinion from one end of this country to the other which will convey to our governing classes a most clear and intelligible warning that the patience of the nation is exhausted, and that the necessity of widening the area from which our Executive is to be taken is great and paramount. The enthusiastic meeting at the town of Derby has led the way, and the remaining towns of England will not be slow to follow. The cry is for practical statesmanship, for opening a free career to talent, for placing our resources in hands equal to the emergency. The Derby petitioners hold no extravagant or exaggerated language—they declare their confidence in the justice of the war—they express their humiliation and regret at the disasters which have occurred—they pray for a searching inquiry into their causes, and suggest remedies adequate to the emergency which we have to meet. While Ministers are debating how to fill up the most important offices with the least competent persons, and considering the claims of rank, of family, and of connection—of everything except merit and capacity—while the friends of rising "young statesmen" of the true breed are indefatigably soliciting their advancement from office to office, the people of England, who care for none of these things, are gravely taking the matter into their serious consideration, and coming to conclusions but little favorable to the stability of the present governing classes. We have been ready to allow place and patronage to be monopolized by a few great families. We have been content to live in our country, strangers to our own Government, excluded from the working of our own institutions, but it was only on condition that our national pride should be respected, and our interests and position in the great family of nations remain inviolate. This our aristocracy have failed to secure to us, and therefore the people of England will, we hope, demand, in no spirit of wild and theoretical leveling, in no spirit of hatred or animosity to any portion of the community, but in the spirit of practical reform of an urgent and intolerable grievance, that the system which excludes plebeian talent from high office shall henceforth be discontinued, and that in the army, at the desk, and in the council, those men shall be called to the public service who are best able to serve the public. We wish all success to this movement. It has been our painful lot to witness more nearly than others and to obtain more ample information as to the manner in which this war has been conducted, and we do not hesitate to express the opinion that without an entire change of system, a substitution of youth and energy for age and decrepitude,—unless some plan can be hit upon by which merit shall be the only criterion in the filling up of civil and military offices—without, in fact, a complete abandonment of the claims of wealth, of family, and of interest, in favor of that higher nobility which the hand of God has impressed on the forehead of every man of talent, it is vain for us to continue the present contest, and better to accept any conditions, however degrading and however humiliating, since no degradation and no humiliation suffered at the hands of the enemy can exceed those which our own servility and meanness have inflicted, and are about to inflict, upon ourselves.

Lord Raglan—His Responsibilities.

From the London Times, Feb. 12.

By this time Lord RAGLAN has been put in possession of the opinions prevailing in this country respecting the conduct of the Crimean expedition, and we have reason to believe that he protests with some strenuousness against the conclusions which would attach culpability to himself or his Staff. The question itself is one of the gravest importance on public no less than private grounds. The maxim of our institutions that every man is innocent until he has been proved otherwise is assuredly not without its force when the person concerned is a General in command of an army, previously enjoying a good professional reputation, and as yet unheard in his own defence. In such a case we are even more than usually bound by the laws of justice to the observance of moderation and forbearance, but we must needs express our opinion that those laws have not been hitherto transgressed. Lord RAGLAN has been charged with "incapacity," and it has been asked, more or less plainly, that he should be recalled from his command. In this demand is there anything unreasonable or unfair?—anything of which his Lordship or his friends are entitled to complain? We think not, and we request the reader to follow us impartially through a few observations.

Lord ABERDEEN observed, with great candor, on the occasion of his resignation, that the discontent of the country with the Government was a natural consequence of the ill success which had attended its measures; and, if this argument was good in the case of the Ministry at home, how much more forcible must be its application to the Commander-in-Chief abroad—to the General actually on the spot, in charge of the army, and with the power of control over all its operations! Mr. GLADSTONE reminded the House of Commons, in an elaborate speech, that even the officers of the various military departments were responsible to Lord RAGLAN alone, and that no step could be properly taken by the Government in the way of displacing or superceding them without his knowledge and consent. We need not, however, pursue this argument further, or enter into any explanation of the authority with which a Commander-in-Chief is invested over all branches of the army. He is, unquestionably, the person responsible at first sight for the conduct of the war; he shares most largely in the honors and profits of success, and it is he from whom account is first due in the case of disaster. No doubt he may clear himself from blame, but that a responsibility does attach to his office proportioned to its authority is what we think no reasoning man would deny.

More especially is this the case when the misfortunes of an expedition have been, to all appearance, avoidable, when they have been traceable much more to our own weakness than to the enemy's strength, and when the superiority acquired by the personal intrepidity of our troops has been lost for want of the talents which should have turned their valor to account. If we had been overmatched in the field, defeated in fair fight, oppressed by irresistible rigors of climate, or otherwise overborne by invincible calamities, there would be little to be said. No General can be held absolutely or unconditionally responsible for success; and even a vanquished commander may deserve reward. But when, as in the Crimea, all that could be reasonably asked of Fortune has been granted, and more than could be expected of soldiers heroically performed—when the landing, the battle, and the march were all so many triumphant achievements, and when the failure has been obviously confined to the administrative departments of the army—it is surely nothing but reasonable that the officer to which the chief of administration of the army was committed, should be thought accountable *prima facie* for the consequences ensuing.

Another Romance in Irish High Life.

From the London Times, Feb. 12.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.

For several days past the Irish Court of Chancery has been engaged in a case out of which have transpired revelations of so disgraceful a nature that, if substantiated, in the eye of the law, they must stamp with indelible disgrace, not only the memory of the dead, but cast a serious slur upon the reputation of some of the parties living whose names have occurred in the course of this extraordinary trial. The case alluded to is that of "HANDCOCK *vs.* DELACOUR, otherwise DE BURGH," which first came before the Chancellor so far back as Tuesday, the 24th of January. The arguments occupied several days, and on Thursday last, the Court intimated that judgment would be pronounced on the day following. Meanwhile great efforts were were made to stay further progress by means of a "compromise," and on Friday the Attorney-General asked for a postponement of judgment pleading certain negotiations with Mr. DELACOUR, "otherwise DE BURGH," and accordingly the Chancellor fixed Tuesday last for delivering his decision. Before, however, that day arrived, it leaked out that the "negotiation" had broken off, and that a golden promise of 20,000*l.* had failed to induce Mr. DE BURGH to waive his claims to the ample estates of the HANDCOCK family, so that the final settlement of the matter was further deferred until yesterday. All the available ability of the Irish bar was enlisted on both sides, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General leading for the petitioner, and Mr. HENRY MARTLEY, Q. C., and Mr. FRANCIS FITZGERALD, Q. C., for the respondent. Annexed is an abstract of the proceedings from the beginning, about a fortnight since, to their probable close yesterday; for, if the litigant parties are willing to abide by the terms of the compromise, it is not likely that the Chancellor would interpose any difficulties in the way of a final adjustment:

The Attorney General, in opening the petition, said, it was filed by JOHN STRATFORD HANDCOCK, the heir-at-law of the late Miss HONORIA HANDCOCK, and it prayed that certain charges alleged to have been created by the will of JOSEPHINE HANDCOCK might be declared not to affect the Canentrilla estates, and that, if necessary, an issue might be directed to try the question; it also prayed that a deed, dated December, 1851, executed by HONORIA HANDCOCK, might be declared fraudulent and void, that an account might be taken of the sums with which Mrs. CATHERINE JOSEPHINE HANDCOCK should be justly charged, and that certain judgments obtained by her against HONORIA HANDCOCK, in the year 1853, might be set aside as fraudulent and void, or stand only for such sums as might be really due. It appeared that Mr. WILLIAM HANDCOCK became the husband of Miss CATHERINE JOSEPHINE KELLY, who, though a lady of great beauty, was a very designing and ambitious woman; and it was alleged that she, with the assistance of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, formed a project of allying herself with Mr. HANDCOCK. His family were opposed to the marriage, but, notwithstanding that, in the month of December, 1824, shortly after he became of age, the marriage took place, and his estates, amounting to about £4,000 a-year, were by marriage settlement limited to his own use for life, with remainder to provide a jointure of £700 a year for his wife, and remainder to the sons and daughters of the marriage.

Three daughters were the issue of the marriage—JOSEPHINE, ANNE MARY, or KATHLEEN, and HONORIA. After the year 1828 there was no issue; but it appeared that in 1840 Mr. HANDCOCK became deeply impressed with the belief that an intimacy of an improper character existed between his wife and Lord CLANRICARDE, and in consequence a separation took place between Mr. and Mrs. HANDCOCK in that year. Lord CLANRICARDE made two affidavits in the case, and although this charge was very distinctly put forward, he most carefully passed by the subject altogether. He was far from saying that Lord CLANRICARDE was bound to give the Court or the public information upon the matter. If his lordship had been examined as a witness, the question would have been put to him, and he might have declined to answer it. If he did, the consequence of his declining to answer would have the legitimate effect upon the tribunal before which the case came, and he (the Attorney-General) admitted he had the same right to pass the subject by unnoticed when he came to file an affidvit which was framed for the purpose of giving the least possible information to the Court. He might state to his Lordship that Lord CLANRICARDE would appear from his affidavit to have known next to nothing of this family. The separation of Mr. and Mrs. HANDCOCK took place in 1840, and Lord CLANRICARDE seemed to have some particular reason for wishing not to have been within the four seas in the latter part of the year 1840. He represented that it was impossible he could have seen Mrs. HANDCOCK throughout the year 1840, because he spent that Winter in Russia; he might have done so, but it was put beyond all doubt by the written documents that not only was he in this country, but that Mrs. HANDCOCK was his guest in the month of October, 1840, at Portumna Castle. The quarrel having taken place upon the supposition that Mrs. HANDCOCK and Lord CLANRICARDE were rather more familiar than it was desirable for the husband they should be, a deed of separation was executed on the 21st of July, 1841. The parties having been a considerable time separated, and while Mr. HANDCOCK was on the continent, some time in 1841, an infant appeared in the world: but, extraordinary to say, nobody could tell whose child that was, [laughter,] where he was born, or who was his father. It would be a rash attempt to conjecture who the father was, for it was a wise man that knew his own father, but people generally understood who their mother was. [Laughter.] Lord CLANRICARDE was very precise on this point, for he said he could not state anything as to the birth or parentage of the minor respondent, JOHN DELACOUR, and that he never saw him until he was apparently about three or four years old, as he recollects, and he positively says that Mrs. HANDCOCK never stated or intimated to him who were the parents of JOHN DELACOUR. How that came to pass, he (the Attorney-General) did not know; but perhaps the lady thought it quite unnecessary to give the noble Marquis any information on that point. [Laughter.] Mr. HANDCOCK having gone to France Lord CLANRICARDE and Mrs. HANDCOCK also appeared there, and it seemed he (Mr. HANDCOCK) endeavored to conceal himself, for he appeared under the fictitious name of Captam Browne, not being anxious to see either Lord CLANRICARDE or Mrs. HANDCOCK. Mr. HANDCOCK returned to England in 1843, and was found very ill, lodging at a place called Michael's-road, Brompton. Lord CLANRICARDE swore in his affidavit that he brought JOSEPHINE to her father there, and that afterwards a reconciliation took place between Mr. and Mrs. HANDCOCK, through his instrumentality, owing to which a friendly feeling was created in the minds of JOSEPHINE and her sisters towards him. If this were so, there was no one who should not appreciate the kindness of this peer in finding out this poor infirm old gentleman in the last stage of his miserable existence, and endeavoring to soothe his last moments by conveying to him his wife and children. A notice had been served on the respondent in this case to produce a diary which the eldest daughter, JOSEPHINE, appeared to have kept, and he (the Attorney General) had examined it, and anything more touching than the account so given by that young lady of the miserable scene she then witnessed he never read. The father was in custody of a spy of Mrs. HANDCOCK, who was in her pay—her object being to acquire the custody of these children and the control of their fortunes. It was known that he had made a will by which his brother-in-law was to have been intrusted with that most delicate office of protecting his children, and the spy placed about him endeavored to betray all parties, his object being to obtain a will in his own favor. Mr. HANDCOCK's affections having been aroused, he was ultimately prevailed upon to make a will, by which he appointed the wife whom he had discarded the guardian of his daughters. He was attended in his illness by Dr. PARIS, the family physician of Lord CLANRICARDE; he was also attended by Rev. Mr. IRON, and the affidavits showed that it was a most frightful deathbed. His brother was pledged to secrecy as to where the unfortunate gentleman lived, he felt bound to tell his brother, who hastened to the dying man, but did not arrive until after he had breathed his last. In July, 1843, he died, and in the following month Mrs. HANDCOCK presented a petition to that Court, stating that there were only three children of her marriage, and an order was made appointing her guardian of their persons, and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE the guardian of their fortune. They had many relations of station and respectability, but he admitted that a peer for a guardian was a great advantage, especially if the m

told the woman of that house that the boy was the son of a great person living in France, and the depositions of this same witness showed that HONORIA was almost deprived of the necessaries of life. Menial offices were performed by HONORIA, and it appears that Mrs. HANDCOCK went to a brandy-bottle on the sideboard, which did not improve her temper. On one occasion the boy struck HONORIA on the face, and frequently said, when in presence of Mrs. HANDCOCK, "I wish you were dead." In addition to the other deeds, Mrs. HANDCOCK got from her sick daughter, on the brink of the grave, a bond for £4,000. The fate which she so anxiously desired for her daughter Providence designed for herself. In the month of February, 1853, she took seriously ill, and directed Mr. GIBSON to prepare her will, by which she left all her property to the boy DELACOUR, with the exception of a £50 legacy to her daughter. Her executors found that this lady, who had during her life complained so much of her poverty, died worth nearly £20,000. However, her saving this money was quite consistent with the case that this woman possessed dominion over this property from beginning to end, and kept her daughters her slaves, tyrannising over them in every imaginable way; and now that Court was called upon, for the sake of this nameless boy, to give away the inheritance of the HANDCOCK family. HONORIA died on the 12th of December, 1853, intestate. Her solicitor wrote to the heir-at-law to come and take possession of his property. He subsequently discovered that the deeds bore a different construction, and from whom did he learn this? From ROBERT POWER, the agent and attorney of Lord CLANRICARDE. He would have remained ignorant of it to that hour if the attorney of Lord CLANRICARDE—he who was only a passing friend, dropping in now and then when a deed was to be executed, sometimes with his footman or butler accompanying him—a casual acquaintance—if he had not informed him of his mistake. The learned counsel then entered into the legal principles applicable to the case, and concluded by calling on his Lordship not to deprive his client of the inheritance to which he was legally and equitably entitled.

The reading of the documentary evidence on the part of the petitioner having concluded, witnesses were examined at length, and arguments had. The report then adds:

"It was expected that judgment would be given in this extraordinary case to-day, at the sitting of the Court, in accordance with the announcement made on the last day the matter was mentioned before his Lordship, or at least that some statement would be made as to whether the parties had agreed to a compromise which the Court could sanction. But on his Lordship taking his seat, another case was called on, and no reference was made to the cause of HANDCOCK *vs.* DELACOUR, which has excited so much interest. The reason of this is understood to be, that the compromise, which had been pending for several days, has been at length finally effected, and it is supposed that the Court is not averse to the terms of it. These terms are: The petitioner, HANDCOCK, the heir-at-law, is to get the estates, on the condition that she shall pay to the respondent DELACOUR the sum of £20,000 on his attaining his age, and in the meantime paying four per cent. on the amount. The respondent is now nearly fourteen years of age, and, in the event of his dying before he reaches twenty-one, the petitioner will not have to pay the £20,000, but will have the estates free of any charge stated in this matter save the payment of the interest. It also agreed that the deeds and the will upon which the opponent founded his claim shall be cancelled, provided the Court shall sanction the arrangement entered into. The respondent being a minor, and a ward of the Court, the sanction of the Lord Chancellor is necessary for the carrying out of the agreement, and it is understood that he will pronounce his acquiescence in a formal judgment on Monday. In this event it is believed that he will recommend or direct that an act of Parliament shall be obtained to establish beyond all question the petitioner's title to the estates of the HANDCOCK family, which have been in issue in the cause."

Political Pleasantries.

From the London Press.

TWO EPITAPHS.

(*After Goldsmith's "Retaliation."*

Here lies ABERDEEN, whom a wild freak of fate
Pitched from ruling the Kirk to confusing the State.
With the heart of a Satrap, the head of a nurse,
He had just enough genius the Bad to Make worse;
For the sake of a Statesman mistook each poor shift,
After "drifting to war" sent our armies adrift.
Too dull and too vain a mistake to recall,
Our fleet hailed his rise as the dawn of our fall—
For "destruction which follows on madness," they said,
Must await the doomed nation that chooses such a head.
Two years of unfortunate bungling revealed,
He could fight in the Council, if not in the field.
When he suddenly turned, and in terror went out,
When the Commons but asked what he *had* been about,
And betook him to guide the Kirk session in peace,
For the Court and the Country "a happy release."

Here, in grim desperation, his last service done,
In the midst of his victims reposes Lord JOHN:
None so daring as he an exploit to begin,
Or on rapid to quit it when once fairly in—
A mixture most subtle of courage and fear—
Still snatching the rudder though fearful to steer;
Mistaking ill-temper for wit in debate,
And placemen's hack-phrase for maxims of State.
As "sincere but mistaken in Judgment" he passed,
But ill-company shattered his good name at last.
The most paradoxical his of all ends—
First his friends to set up and then upset his friends!

From the Same.

THE NAPIER AND THE GRAHAM.

A Nautical Vaudeville.

The ADMIRALTY—The First Lord is discovered in an easy chair, and reading the newspapers, apparently much amused with their contents.

Sir James—Dear me, dear me! Shocking mismanagement, upon my word; shocking, indeed. Poor Newcastle! (Reads.) "No arrangement, no system, everybody at cross-purposes in the Crimea." Very sad. Ha! ha! An amiable man—too amiable—but very incapable. Ha! ha! How he does catch it! Sidney Herbert, too—they give it to him hot and hot. Ha! ha! I ought to be thankful. My lines have fallen in pleasant places. Not much to annoy me. Expeditions out of my hands. Sadly severe, these papers; but perhaps where men require, like my friends Dukey and Sid., to be kept up to the collar, a good ship hand is the right thing. (Reads.) "Helpless and brainless, those who should administer the system——"

Servant enters.

Servant—Sir Charles Napier, my Lord.

Sir James (discomforted).—The d—— (checking himself)—the d—ear old fellow! Show him up instantly. (Aside.) Confound him; when I'm alone, too. I wish the porter downstairs was a policeman.

Enter Sir Charles.

Sir James (radiantly)—Ha! my dear Sir Charles, welcome home; welcome to the shores of Old England, the land of the free, ha! ha! Give us your hand, my old sea-lion.

Sir Charles (sternly, and putting his hand behind him)—I didn't come here to shake hands with Sir James Graham, but to report myself to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir James—Ha! ha! Very good—very good. I wish Bernal Osborne had seen that—what a capital imitation he would have given. Excellent, my dear fellow, excellent. I suppose you have been acting amateur plays in the Baltic?

Sir Charles—Acting a farce, Sir, an abominable farce, Sir James—an atrocious, abominable farce, my Lord—an outrageously atrocious and abominable farce, Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir James (surprised)—Why, fighting Charley, I declare I could almost believe you in earnest!

Sir Charles (furious)—Don't call me Fighting Charley, Sir. None of your taunts, and scoffs, and sneers, Sir. I understand you.

Sir James (silkily)—If I am to understand you, my dear Admiral, I must ask you to sit down and speak calmly and temperately.

Sir Charles (bumps into a chair)—Very well, Sir. Do as I'm bid. Discipline's everything. You're on your own quarter-deck here, and have a right to give orders. Now then.

Sir James (blandly)—The initiative is palpably with yourself, my dear Sir Charles.

Sir Charles—Hang your initiatives and your palpabilities too, Sir, if you come to that. I'm a plain man, Sir, and an old salt, Sir.

Sir James (maliciously)—Salt which we rather hoped to put upon the tail of the Russian eagle—but Fate decreed it otherwise.

Sir Charles—Fate, Sir. No such thing, Sir. Don't talk like a d——d wicked Atheist, Sir. Fate had nothing to do with it. You didn't want to hurt the Russians—nothing of the kind. You wanted to hurt me, and to spoil my reputation with the people of England. And so you sent me with big ships to shallow waters, and wished me to get the ships knocked to smash against stone walls, and I wouldn't. That's the chat, Sir, as the Irish say; and Fate had no more to do with it than my—my cocked hat.

Sir James (smiling)—Ah! cocked hat. A happy illustration. The very one, I recollect, which you used so amusingly after our delightful dinner in Pall-mall. It was into a cocked hat that you were so good as to say you intended to knock Cronstadt.

Sir Charles—Never said anything of the kind.

Sir James—My dear friend, you do yourself injustice. You will next tell me that you did not offer that spirited alternative between St. Petersburg and another quarter, as a locality you would visit in six weeks from the time of sailing.

Sir Charles—If every fellow's speeches, after he's shipped his grog, are to be overhauled against him, I don't know that you would come off particularly well, my Lord. Now, what are you going to do for me? that's what I want to know.

Sir James (pleasingly)—Well, my dear Admiral, you have so completely done for yourself that I hardly see what there is left to us.

Sir Charles—None of your scoffs, I tell you, Sir. I'll let the country know all about you. Hang me if I don't throw myself upon the country, Sir. Everybody knows that a Napier can do everything, and that on sea, on shore, in politics, and everywhere else, a Napier is infallible. You know that, I suppose, Sir?

Sir James—The public is aware of the fact, Sir Charles, from repeated advertisements to that effect, emanating from those who ought to be best informed on the subject.

Sir Charles—Yes, Sir; and if you had given me the proper means of attack, the Emperor Nicholas would at this moment have been scratching a bear with his toothpick on the plaster of his dungeon in the Tower. Do you hear that, Sir—a bear, Sir?

Sir James, (assentingly)—I hear a bear, Admiral. Did you ever hear an old canny proverb about a bad workman always finding fault with his tools? Not that it has anything to do without our present business; indeed, I hardly know what has.

Sir Charles—I'll expose you—I'll skin you—I'll scarify you! I'll blow you out of the water, Sir!

Sir James, (meekly)—As you did Cronstadt, Admiral?

Sir Charles—I'm going to dine with Meon, the Mayor, in a few days, and see if I don't have it all out.

Sir James, (smiling)—Well, he is Conservator of the River Thames, so you'll be brothers in arms. You can tell him how you went swan-hopping in the Baltic—ha! ha! (Exit Sir Charles furiously.)

"THE SMASH IN THE FAMILY,"
OR, "THE VIRTUOUS FOOTMAN."

From the London Punch.

(Scenes from a domestic drama of serious interest, —as recently performed at the Theatre Royal, Westminster.)

JAUNTY (A Gentleman's gentleman)..... L—D P—LM—RST—N.
JOHN SMALL (Groom of the Chambers)..... L—D J—N R—SS—L.
BRASS (a Footman)..... MR. B—L OSB—RNE.
Bailiffs, Creditors, &c.

(The action passes in the spacious mansion of Lord MacFoozle, in Whitehall. Time—Last week.

(SCENE I—The Butler's Pantry—Jaunty and Brass discovered over a bottle of Twenty Claret.

Brass—And so you really think, Mr. Jaunty, the fam'ly must come to grief.

Jaunty (breaking a biscuit)—Case of smash, Brass.

Brass—Well, my wages is paid.

Jaunty—And you've had a goodish place of it, while it did last.

Brass—Yes, tol-lol; in fact, between ourselves, Mr. Jaunty, I don't care 'ow soon I gits another as good, especially the *winds*.

Jaunty—"*Winds*." Brass, not "*winds*."

Brass—Well, winses, then. I ain't particular. But I thought what it would come to up-stairs, considerin' how we've been a-goin' it down 'ere this two year.

Jaunty—Speak for yourself, Brass. The steward's room ain't answerable for the servants' 'all.

Brass—In course not. Every man in his place—that's my motter. Though I wish you'd 'a-come among us a little freer, Mr. Jaunty. We've had werry pleasant times, I can tell you, at the second table. My songs 'as been admired, and though I say it, there ain't many chaps as can top me at a recitation or a bit of chaff. (Pours out a glass of wine.) Well, here's to our next merry meetin'

Jaunty (sips his claret thoughtfully)—H'm.

Brass (anxiously)—I s'pose, though, it's a case of Queer-street? (Pointing over his left shoulder.)

Jaunty—Execution put in to-morrow, I hear.

Brass—And the governor can't settle it this time, no-how?

Jaunty—No; the creditors are tired out.

Brass—Ah, well, we've 'ad jolly times, any way. I suppose you've given warning, Mr. Jaunty?

Jaunty—No.

Brass—No! Eh? You don't say so?

Jaunty—I means to stand by the fam'ly, for the present.

Brass—Do you, though? (Aside.) Then they can't be done for, yet.

Jaunty—You see, Brass, I've seen a good deal of this sort of thing, and I've never found that sticking by a fam'ly in difficulties stood in a man's way to a new place—that is, when he couldn't do better.

Brass—Well—but such a desp'rate, rack-ruin, stick-at-nothin' fam'ly as this 'ere? Don't you think it'd look better if a feller was to wash his 'ands of 'em—come the virtuous dodge—afore the creditors, you know.

Jaunty—You can do as you like—I've taken their money, and eat their *entrées* and drunk their wines, and I mean to see 'em through it. But I've to make up my books. You can finish the bottle. [Exit Jaunty, cheerfully.]

Brass—Thank you, Mr. Jaunty (drinks, and reflects.) Now, that's a long 'eaded chap, and knows the world. He's a coming on the attached dependant lay, he is—feelin's for the fam'ly—and such like. P'raps I'd better come that game after all. I think I could gammon 'em.

Enter John Small.

Brass—Well, Mr. *Small*.

Small—Ah, Brass! would you obleege me by stepping out for a cab, while I fetch down my boxes.

Brass—Your boxes! What, *you* arn't goin'. Are you?

Small—Yes.

Brass—Have you given warnin'?

Small—Under the distressing circumstances to which my Lord has been reduced—by his own imprudence, I am afraid that warning from me would be thrown away. But, in fact, I have given warning—as far back as last November. I told my Lord that if things was allowed to go on as they was a goin', I couldn't stop.

Brass—Well—but you didn't go.

Small—No. I changed my mind and stopped. But little Venom puts in execution to-morrow, and my regard for my own character won't allow me to be mixed up with that sort of thing. I'm a domestic man, Brass, I've lived in steady families.

Brass—But Mr. Jaunty's a goin' to see 'em through it.

Small—Mr. Jaunty is a giddy young man, and he can do as he likes. I must consider my future prospects, and keep clear of such messes. Besides—(he pauses)—

Brass—Well (curiously.)

Small—Between ourselves, I can't abide the 'ouse steward—

Brass—What, Mr. Merrypebbles. I 'ates him: he's a serious cove—he is.

Small—It's not that I dislike seriousness. But I can't abear intrigue—and if I'd been in *his* shoes—

Brass—You'd a kept things straight, eh?

Small—It's not for me to boast; but I remember in my great grandfather's time, when the great Lord Chatham—

Brass—Oh—stow that—I don't know anything about 'istory; take a glass of wind. (Pushes the bottle to him.)

Small—I never drink. But about that cab.

Brass—I'll tell the porter to call one. (Going.)

Small—By the way, Brass, you needn't mention to any of the servants that I'm going.

Brass—All right. I'm fly. (Aside)—Don't want his boxes overhauled, I'll bet a pound. (Exit Brass.)

Small—Yes—there's that great city man, Mr. Bull, wants a butler. He's one of my Lord's chief creditors, and if he hears that I left my Lord's because I couldn't stand the goin's on in this 'ouse, he'll think all the better o' me when I apply for the situation. Jaunty's got an eye on it, I know, and if I can only steal a march on him—and then my character's all I have to depend on.

Reënter Brass.

Brass—All right! Cab's at the area-gate, and there's nobody in the front kitchen. You can slip out unbeknown.

Small—You won't peach?

Brass—Oh, honor bright! You done *me* a good turn when I applied for this 'ere place; and then I'm like you, I can't abear that 'ere Merrypebbles—a sanctified, argufying beggar.

Small—Good-bye, Brass. If you'll take my advice, you'll cut this too, before the row comes.

Brass—Thank you, Mr. Small. But I've *my* dodge, too. Only you wait till to-morrow. But you'll want a hand with your boxes. You ain't werry strong in the back, you know.

Small—Thank you—if you would be so kind. They're outside. (Exit Brass.) How astonished they'll be to-morrow, when they find I'm gone. The best thing is not to get into a mess. But, when you are in, the next best thing's to get quietly out of it, and leave other folks to shift for themselves.

Reënter Brass with a Box.

Brass—My eyes, this *is* a back-breaker. (Cautiously.) I say, it ain't the plate, is it?

Small—(indignantly.) Sir! It's books—the History of England since the Peace of Utrecht.

Brass—Well, it's precious 'eavy. Come along. (Exeunt.)

SCENE II.—The Hall of Lord MacFoozle's mansion. Furniture in confusion. Broker's men in possession. Indignant Creditors. Mr. Brass slightly elevated.

Ruthless Creditor—A pretty state of things—waste, carelessness—no accounts—no money—no nothing.

Brass (groans)—Ah, you may say that.

Simple-minded Creditor—Unlimited port and sherry at the servants' table.

Brass (groans)—Port and sherry! 'Och and champagne, bless you!

Simple-minded Creditor—Is it possible!

Brass—Lor! The things I've seen in this family! Why, no later than last night, there was servants a drinkin' twenty claret in the butler's pantry.

Ruthless Creditor—And their wine account running for three years!

Brass—And the wine, too! Oh, the goin' on 'ere 'as been enough to blow the roof off.

Simple-minded Creditor—There—you see—even their own servants cry shame on 'em.

Brass—Ah, but I'm a man o' good principles, I am; and allays brought up virtuous (hiccups). My 'eart's bled, it 'as, often and often, at the riotin's, and the profane swearin', and loose singin,' and such like, in the servants 'all. But what's a poor young man to do?

Simple-minded Creditor—Ah, what indeed (to the other creditors)! This is the way the aristocracy ruin the humbler classes, to whom they ought to be an example.

Brass—Yes—they've tried 'ard to ruin me. But they couldn't. And I washes my 'ands of 'em—now and always. And if any gent 'ere 'ad a situation for a poor young chap, as is ready to make hisself gen'rally agreeable—that is—I mean useful, and understands an 'oss, and can wait at table, I ain't above a light porter's place—where there's another kept.

Simple-minded Creditor—I feel it would be a Christian act to help one whose principles do him so much credit. I've advertised for a young man, of pious character—

Knowing Creditor—Then *this* chap won't suit you. For the last time I saw him was in a very how-come-you-so state at the Cider Cellars.

Brass—Blowed if I ever was—

Knowing Creditor (sternly)—Take care, Mr. Brass, I know you, (to Simple-minded Creditor,) and perhaps when I tell you—(whispers to him.)

[The eye-brows of the Simple-minded Creditor keep gradually rising; Mr. Brass's countenance falls in the same proportion.

Simple-minded Creditor—Good gracious! Is it possible?

Knowing Creditor—So much for "the virtuous footman!"

INDIA AND CHINA.

On Saturday last we published a telegraphic dispatch from Trieste, in anticipation of the overland mail. We have now received our letters and papers by the Marseilles route.

The following are the letters of our correspondents at Bombay and Calcutta:

"BOMBAY, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1855.

"The most important news of the fortnight is the dispatch by the overland route of our first reinforcements from India to the army in the Crimea. The first division of Her Majesty's 10th Hussars left Bombay on the 10th of January, on board the *Punjaub* and *Sultana*, towed by the *Victoria* and *Auckland*. The *Punjaub* took 230 horses and the same number of men; the *Sultana* 84, and each of the steamers a smaller number. The remainder of the regiment sail in about ten days. Altogether they will muster 650 sabres. Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, equally strong, are also on their way to Bombay, to embark for the Crimea, *viâ* Suez. A third Queen's Cavalry Regiment, the 12th, might well be spared from Bungalore, as with the Madras Regular Cavalry and the Irregular Horse of the Nizam's contingent, we have without them a cavalry force more than equal to anything that could be brought against it in Southern India. It is said that several infantry regiments are to follow; but I find that this report is at least premature. It is, however, stated on good authority that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers *Norma*, *Pekin* and *Precursor* have been taken up to convey troops from Bombay to Suez. If it was required, India could well spare a contingent of 20,000 or 25,000 excellent troops, as long as Lord DALHOUSIE remains at the helm.

"The Burmese Embassy, from which so much was expected, has ended in disappointment. Till their final interview the Ambassadors had demanded nothing, and the sole object of the Embassy had appeared to be the cultivation of friendly relations and the establishment of free commerce and diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese and the British; but at the farewell reception a scene took place which is described in the Calcutta papers as follows:

"'After a little of the usual complimentary language had passed that is stereotyped for State interviews, the Burmese Envoy proclaimed that he had 'come by command of the King of Ava, to seek restitution of the whole of the captured provinces in Burmah.'

"'We are informed that, despite this unforseen explosion, the Governor General stood calm and collected, and at once desired Major PHAYRE to make the following reply—or words to this effect—'Tell them that as long as the sun shines in the heavens the British flag shall wave over those possessions.' The Envoy, it is said, scarcely expected any other answer; but having been entrusted with the mission, he was of course compelled to perform it to the very letter.'

"'The reply of the Governor General will no doubt be considered by some to partake a little too much of the 'Cambyses' vein,' but those acquainted with the character of Orientals will pronounce it to be the best answer which he could have made.'

"It is not at all likely that the King of Ava will venture to declare war against us openly, but it is possible that he may again shelter and encourage the bands of dacoits that kept the country in a state of siege the year before last; if so, he will either be deposed or 'mediatised.'

HONG KONG, Dec. 19, 1854.

The regular mail of the 27th inst. is superseded by the dispatch of one to-day, *viâ* Calcutta, and the alteration will be continued for the present. The mail steamer *Chusan*, which we advised had put back to Singapore, has not yet made her appearance. We are without later dates from Europe than the 9th October.

Since the 12th inst. we have little of change to notice.

The presence at Canton of a strong naval force, British and American, has apparently checked any active demonstration that might have been contemplated by the insurgents against the city, and the two parties remain relatively in the same position as when we last wrote. However, some desultory fighting has been going on on the river and in the neighborhood of the city.

His Excellency Admiral Sir JAMES STIRLING left here for Canton on the 12th inst. in Her Majesty's ship *Winchester*, accompanied by Her Majesty's steamer *Styx*, and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary; his Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, followed in Her Majesty's steamer *Rattler* the next day.

We understand a meeting of the British and American authorities had taken place in Canton to consider the peculiar state of matters, but nothing whatever has transpired. His Excellency SIR JOHN STERLING has inspected the neighborhood of the foreign residences, with a view of being prepared, in case of emergency, to render the most efficient assistance.

We have various reports of communications made to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary by the imperial authorities and the rebel chief, but, being unable to trace them to any reliable source, we forbear to give details. In our next we may be in a position to write definitely. We may, however, mention that it is generally believed his Excellency SIR JOHN BOWRING will avail himself of the present opportunity to endeavor to gain admission into the city.

Trade at Canton does not show the least animation.

From Shanghai we have no later dates than the 4th inst.

Dates from Foochow are to the 7th inst. Business in tea at from 9.2 to 17, short, for common congou. Increased difficulties existed in settling for ground. Several lots which had been paid for and the title deeds surrendered, foreigners could not obtain possession of. The absence of a man-of-war is most severely felt, and looking to the growing importance of the port, which has already exported 14,000,000 lbs. of tea since the first of July last, and several vessels loading, and on their way up, we consider protection by the presence of a vessel-of-war highly necessary.

From Amoy our advices are to the 12th instant. Cotton was being moved off, but large shipments have gone forward. Yarn was in more inquiry.

We have dates from Manilla to the 11th instant. Freights to Great Britain £4 to £5. Exchange on England, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 8¼d. for six months prompt bills.

The *Centurion* has been engaged to convey to England the invalids of Her Majesty's 59th regiments.

AT CANTON—Exchanges on England for six months' prompt bills 4s. 8¼d. on India 222r. to $100. Freights to England nominal, at £4 10s., and no vessel loading.

BULLION—Specie silver, 9s. 8m. per oz. premium; gold, 921 60; Carolus dollars, 25½ per cent. premium.

Our latest dates are—from England, 9th October; Calcutta, 17th November; Bombay, 15th November; Singapore, 22th November; Manilla, 11th December; Sydney, 9th October; Shanghai, 4th December.

IN HARBOR—H. M. ship Spartan, and Spanish war steamer Reina de Castilla. At Canton—H. M. steamer Barracouta. H. M. steamer Rattler, H. M. steamer Styx, H. M. ship Comus, and United States sloop J. P. Kennedy. At Whampoa—H. M. ship Winchester, United States frigate Macedonian, and steamer Powhattan. At Macao—Portuguese corvette Dom Jose I. At Amoy—H. M. brig Bittern. At Foochow—H. M. schooner Sarcom. At Shanghai—H. M. steamer Encounter, H. M. brig Grecian, H. M. sloop Racehorse, H. I. F. M. steamer Corbert and frigate La Jeanne d'Arc, United States sloop Vandalia, steamer John Hancock, and schooner F. Cooper.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The accounts of the state of trade, especially in the manufacturing districts, show an increase of depression, caused chiefly by the very severe weather which has set in and which has put an almost entire check upon the home trade.

At Manchester sellers had again come forward during the last few days to a greater extent than the market could bear.

At Birmingham a continued steadiness is reported as existing in the iron trade, but in many departments of business there has been a great heaviness followed by a proportionate increase of pauperism.

At Nottingham there has been a slight tendency to improvement both in the lace and hosiery branches. The labor market was not much overstocked and wages remained without material reduction.

In the woolen districts there has been no alterations, and confidence was fairly maintained.

The tallow market having slightly recovered, was firm.

In the CORN market the arrivals of all grain during the week, with the exception of WHEAT, were unusually small, and in consequence of the navigation of the Thames being greatly impeded by ice, a general stagnation to business was the result. FLOUR was unaltered and met with little demand. In OATS there was a slight advance. BARLEY continued neglected without difference in value. BEANS were rather heavy to sell, and the terms cheaper. In SEEDS, little change.

In the Liverpool COTTON market, on the 12th inst., a fair amount of business had been done; the trade, however, were buying very sparingly. The business amounted to fully 6,000 bales—500 for exportation. The market was dull, but prices unaltered. On the 13th a limited business was done in COTTON, the sales being 4,000 bales—1,000 for exportation—prices unaltered. In the CORN market, a fair quantity of English WHEAT and FLOUR were disposed of, but otherwise the trade was very limited.

The Railway market was dull, and prices closed at a slight decline, but operations generally were unimportant.

At a special meeting of the Mexican and South American Company, held on the 12th inst., authority was given to the Directors to raise £65,000 to extend operations at Calders, on the Coast of Chili.

In the Money market, the announcement that Lord JOHN RUSSELL was to proceed to Vienna, as the British Plenipotentiary in the Conferences on the four points, caused a recovery in the English funds. Consols for account closed at 91 to ½. Bank Stock left off at 212 to 214; India Stock, 222 to 224; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. premium. Foreign securities were firm. The last accounts from the Paris Bourse present a favorable reaction of more than ¼ 9 cent., in consequence of the news of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's intended departure for Vienna. The English Money market was unchanged.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Policy Dealers and Frauds.

The system of lottery and policy dealing is persisted in despite every effort to suppress it on the part of the authorities. Every means that ingenuity can suggest,—every stratagem that art can devise, are resorted to for the purpose of deluding the unwary, and victimizing the unsuspecting. A gentleman called at the Mayor's office yesterday with two letters, which he handed to His Honor, as having been placed in his box at the Post-Office. The plan adopted is to send printed circulars of an enticing character to their partners or agents in different sections of the country for distribution. They select as the special objects of their attention and designs, unsuspicious countrymen and farmers, who are more easily led into their snares. These men, captivated by the high premiums held out, easily swallow the bait, and forthwith send for a ticket to the impostors, who have, for the occasion, borrowed another name, or some suppositious individual's title, and, having been thus provided, procure a box at the Post-Office, make their regular calls, receive his letters, pocket their contents, and gloat over their success: "Mr. S. F. BOWERS, New-York, Box No. 323, Post-Office," was addressed by JEREMIAH S. HOBSON, as follows:

Pleas send me one tickett in Class 89, Patapsco Institute to be Drawn Friday March the 16, 1855.

I enclose two dollars to your Address, pleas forward the tickett

West Buxton
York Co Me
Feb. 20 1855
Yours Resp
JEREMIAH S. HOBSON.

As if one dupe in the same family was not sufficient, gulled by the prospect of a golden harvest the following epistle also came to light:

Mr. S. F. BOWERS,
Sir,
Pleas send me one tickett in Class 13 Susquehanna Canal to be drawn wednesday March 7th 1855 I enclose my tickett to you and the balonse in meaney beaing $58 in exsh

West Buxton
York Co Me
Feb 26th 1855,
Yours Resp
CHAS. HOBSON.

It is needless to say that the writer of the latter note is *still* looking after his fifty-eight dollars, but the probability of his finding that amount is very doubtful. The two dollars sent by Mr. JEREMIAH S. HOBSON has been considerately appropriated by Mayor WOOD to a better purpose than that gentleman intended, viz: he handed it to Colonel MING with instructions to send it to JAMES BROWN, Esq., President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to be by him disposed of.

GARRET LASER, keeper of a lottery office, No. 3 Cannon-street, and JOSEPH T. BUN, No. 534½ Grand-street, were arraigned yesterday before Justice OSBORNE, on the charge of keeping Policy Offices at the above named places. Also JOSEPH PETTY of No. 534½ Grand-street, for the same offence. The charges were sustained against the accused, and the parties were held to bail.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular meeting of this Board was held at the Merchant's Bank yesterday, the President, Mr. PELETIAH PERRIT, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the balloting for new members was proceeded with. The following gentlemen were elected: JOHN L. ASPINWALL, EDWARD A. LAMBERT, SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK, DAVID OLIPHANT, WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Mr. S. G. GLIDDEN read the report of the Committee to whom were referred the consideration of the Apprentice law, suggesting the establishment of a Marine School in the ports of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the training of boys in the service of the Mercantile Marine. The Committee had arrived at the conclusion that the bill would not be for the benefit of shipowners. On motion the report was adopted.

Two memorials were then presented to the Board, one from the Board of Trade at Buffalo, and another from the Board of Trade at Pittsburg, relating to desired improvements in the Western waters. The President moved that the same be referred to a Special Committee to report. Messrs. Anson G. Phelps, Blunt, and Trask, were nominated such Committee.

A memorial from Mr. E. MERIAN, addressed to the Board, was next taken up. It caused a long and rather warm debate, and was finally, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. BLUNT presented a memorial opposing the removal of Quarantine. It was addressed to the Legislature at Albany, and was read aloud by the Clerk. Mr. BLUNT moved that it should be sent to Albany.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS seconded the motion.

Mr. BROWER thought that the Board should not desire too hasty legislation. He thought that the memorial should be referred to a Committee. Such an important subject ought to have at least one week for consideration. He moved that it be referred to a Special Committee, to report on Wednesday next. Passed. The Committee to consist of members appointed by the Chair. Messrs. Blunt, Phenix and Royal Phelps were named by the President.

Mr. PHENIX, in introducing a memorial to the notice of the Board, remarked that considerable opposition was manifested by the mercantile community towards the proposed removal of public buildings up town. Merchants have already petitioned, and their petition, he believed, had gone to the Common Council. It had been suggested that the Board of Commerce should also take action in the matter. Mr. PHENIX read his memorial on the subject. The United States Buildings, he added, were to be located in Chambers-street, where the Post-office would most probably go too. He had just returned from Washington, where he believed the thing was settled. It would inflict a most serious inconvenience on the mercantile and trading community, if the Public Buildings were removed to Madison-square, or any other great distance up town.

A motion to refer the resolution to a Select Committee, to report at the next meeting of the Board, was made and passed. The Committee to consist of Messrs. Phenix, G. Curtis and S. G. Glidden.

The Board then adjourned.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

The book at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, (at 11½ o'clock,) presented as cheering an appearance as the bright day that heralded in the first day of Spring. *Not an ink-mark* at that hour was to be seen on the pages devoted to the registry of offences; not so hitherto—at any hour after the office had been opened, the reporters could commence the work of the day—it was otherwise yesterday, the day, (that is, the business part of it,) at the Mayor's office, was well advanced before any occupation offered. They sat and talked, and listened, and visited each group, and officer, and Clerk, and Justice, yet all in vain, not a solitary item could be procured. This is an auspicious state of affairs to open the Spring campaign with, and augurs well for the well-being of the City and its inhabitants.

Finally, the following complaints were registered:

Peter Morris & Co., No. 45 Duane-street, complains that the upper story of their building, used for the storage of wood patterns, has been damaged by a number of bullets, fired by some persons in the building on Pearl-street, in the rear of the foundry of complainant.

Mrs. Mary Benson—that Michael Dugan and wife, No. 645 Hudson-street, keep her clothing from her on illegal charge.

Margaret Beethwick, Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues—that Jas. Malcausen, No. 242 Fourteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, keeps her husband's hat and gold pencil, on which he advanced her ten shillings. He now refuses to give them back unless she pays him full value for the same, which is about $7.

Chas. Pike—that he was swindled out of $9 by a mock auctioneer, named Reeves, No. 140 Broadway. The money was returned.

Wm. White complains that the blasting in the sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, is dangerous to the lives of citizens.

That Stone-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street, is constantly obstructed with carts, and that bales of cotton are rolled out from Nos. 1 and 3 Stone-street, endangering lives.

That gangs of boys assemble in the Bowery, between Spring and Houston-streets, annoying the neighbors as well as the passers-by.

That the yard attached to No. 67 Catharine-street is in a filthy and unhealthy condition.

That the vacant lot in Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, is a nuisance, being a deposit for every kind of filth, and that it has also in it a deep cellar, without protection, which is a very dangerous nuisance.

That meat is exposed for sale at the northwest corner of Broome and Norfolk-streets, the same being within 300 yards of the market, which is contrary to law.

That the sidewalk is obstructed at the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets (at the Bank) by a large stone.

That Smith-street, from Hammersly to King, is in a bad condition, the same being encumbered with snow and ice.

That persons coming out of the saloon No. 116 Spring-street are in the habit of committing nuisances, much to the annoyance of persons passing by.

City Railroads and the Mayor.

The following extracts from a letter received by the Mayor, from the Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, may prove interesting:

The ordinance sent in by you to the Common Council on the 19th inst. meets the cordial approval of the Directors of this road, and they have already ordered gates to be placed on the front platforms of their cars, in anticipation of its adoption. Their experience has proved the danger and loss in the way of damages for injuries incurred from persons jumping on and off the front platform, while the cars were in motion

There is one point to which I am directed to call your Honor's attention, as a matter which might be with propriety embodied in this ordinance.

Frequent complaints have been made as to the obstruction of cross streets, by the stopping of cars and omnibuses to take up and discharge passengers. Where the stopping is made on the street crossings, it frequently causes collisions with vehicles crossing at right angles the line of the road, and still more frequently blocks the crossing to the inconvenience of foot passengers up and down, who are detained till the crosswalk is cleared. To obviate this, and in furtherance of their policy to do away as far as possible any objection made to the running of cars through the public streets, this Company have directed their cars to stop in going up in all cases *above* the street crossing, and in going down *below* it, and endeavor to give ample notice of their so doing through the newspapers, and by posting notices similar to those in the cars.

Until this rule is enforced against all cars and omnibuses, it will not be generally understood. When once understood, it would appear as convenient as the present system, and each passenger would make it convenient to take or leave a car or stage on the corner prescribed by ordinance, and the cross streets, so far as they are concerned, would be always open.

At present they find the management a losing one, pecuniarily, inasmuch as passengers are not satisfied with the cars not stopping to take them up whenever they are hailed, and will not walk over to the place where they are allowed to stop, and the omnibuses being subject to no such rule, cut in and pick them up.

The Company further ask that an ordinance be passed to make the rule general, that the directors are disposed to abandon it, if this is not done.

Shows from the Company's report that the road is not profitable, having paid a dividend of only 3½ per cent. in thirteen months. The Company are opposed to any reduction of fare and increase of tax, as they would be unable to run their cars if such were the case,—also submitted that they paid a tax last year of $8,039 08 and are opposed to having the track extended to Forty-fourth-street, as the number of passengers between Forty-second-street and Forty-fourth-street is less than two to a car; and finally that the books of the Company are open for inspection, in which all the transactions of said Company are set forth, and invite examination.

Minors and Junk Dealers.

PIERRE D. VAN HOESEN has appeared at the Mayor's Office to make complaint against MICHAEL REGAN, who keeps a junk shop at No. 474 Water-street, which is the resort of young thieves of both sexes, who are in the habit of stealing cotton along the wharves, and selling it to REGAN. Yesterday morning complainant went to the junk shop, where he saw seven boys from the age of eight to twelve years, who are known to be thieves, who were in the act of selling old junk to REGAN.

The defendant was fined $5 and admonished. His license was not revoked according to the Mayor's instructions, in consideration of his family.

Launch.

Will be launched from the ship-yard of JEREMIAH SIMONSON, foot of Nineteenth-street, East River, on Saturday, 3d of March, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., the steamer *Ariel*, of 2,300 tons burden, for Commodore C. VANDERBILT. She is fully completed on the stocks, having her engine and boilers on board ready to connect, thus fitting her for sea at a few hours' notice.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All original paragraphs in which facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Congressional.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolutions relating to the rights of Americans abroad were taken up and passed without debate. The resolutions recommend that in our treaties with other nations hereafter, we should secure to our citizens in foreign lands the right to meet, worship, and bury their dead according to the dictates of their own conscience and in accordance with their peculiar predilections. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was again considered, and a long and exciting debate had upon it, but no final action was taken. In the House the Army bill was under consideration, and the amendment adding two regiments was adopted.

The Foreign News.

We had two arrivals from Europe yesterday—the steamer *St. Louis*, at this port, from Havre and Southampton, Wednesday, February 14, and the *Canada*, at Halifax, from Liverpool, Saturday, February 17. The accounts are not very important, though, politically, quite stirring all over the Continent, and indicating, we should say—notwithstanding the continued confidence expressed by our Special London Correspondent in a peaceable solution at Vienna—a general embroilment of Europe in the present war.

First we have the ukase of the Emperor NICHOLAS, calling the whole people of Russia to arms; a public defiance, it is said, in answer to the accession of Lord PALMERSTON to the head of the British Ministry. Next we have the postponement of the Vienna Conferences from the 15th to the 26th February, and the announcement of the determination of the Allied Powers to confine their propositions to Russia to a single *Yes* or *No*. In other words, the bases have been acceded to by the Czar, in his instructions to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF of the 9th January: he will be required to answer, categorically, whether he is for Peace or continued War—Austria, Sardinia and Naples being made active participants in the struggle on the side of Turkey and the Western Powers, and Prussia, whose Ambassador is to be admitted to the Conference Board, to be required to take sides, or, in other terms, abandon her present position of neutrality. Spain and the small Italian States are expected, if they have not already done so, to join the Allies. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had left London for Vienna, and was reported in conference with the French Emperor at Paris, on his way to attend the Conferences. Sweden and the minor German States are actively marshaling their military forces for any emergency that may arise, demanding their participation in the general war. Then we have a new contingent of 36,000 troops to be sent to the East by Great Britain, in default of the failure of the Government to enlist Foreign emissaries, and to supply the loss by death and sickness in the Crimea.

From the siege of Sebastopol the accounts are down to the 8th February. The progress of the siege is slow, and no immediate great results seem to be anticipated. The French army is to be divided and reorganized under two Generals of Grand Division, Generals PELISSIER and BOSQUET—rendering, says our dispatch, "General CANROBERT a mere cipher." The previous rumor about the difficulty with the Zouaves of the French line is much qualified. The Turks under OMAR PACHA were to be disembarked at Eupatoria on the 6th February.

LORD PALMERSTON was unanimously returned to Parliament by the electors of Tiverton. He did not appear on the hustings. Some of his friends spoke for him, and the Sheriff then declared the return as without opposition. Parliament reassembled the day before the *Canada* sailed. The Premier addressed the Commons in explanation of the circumstances which attended the reconstruction of the Ministry; but nothing new was elicited. The Austrian Government is in the London market for a new loan of fifteen million sterling, or seventy-five million dollars.

The commercial accounts are dull. Cotton in moderate demand. Flour easier in price. Indian Corn steady. The British funds 90¾.

A Curious Case of Irish Scan. Mag.

Thirty years ago, the Earl of CLANRICARDE, head of the noble family of DE BURGO, or BURKES,—the same family with whom EDMUND BURKE, the celebrated statesman, orator, author, (and pensioner,) was proud to claim alliance,—became the husband of Miss CANNING, daughter of the eminent man whose whole life was an endeavor to obtain the Premiership of England, and who died in harness in August, 1827, after a very few months' occupancy of that high office. In England, the general ambition is for the simple Squire to become a Baronet,—for the Baronet to become a Baron, and so on until the Earl is invested with the dignity of Marquis. Of course, therefore, under the patronage of his father-in-law, (CANNING,) the Earl of CLANRICARDE was raised to the rank of Marquis. And so, in any recapitulation of his titles, he is formally described as "the trusty and well-beloved" cousin and councillor of the Queen, and is mightily honored as "*the most noble* the Marquis."

No one has been able to ascertain *how* he is "most noble." His antecedents (whether in public or private) have not shown very much nobility of mind or action. As a Whig partisan, he has successively been Ambassador Extraordinary to the Czar and Postmaster General in London. Latterly, he has made a few Anti-Aberdeen speeches in Parliament, on the War; but the most notable occurrence in his previous career has been that, having become acquainted with Mr. JOHN AULDJO, (whose book on the Ascent of Mont Blanc excited curiosity some five-and-thirty years ago,) he took him down to the celebrated hotel at Richmond, on the banks of the Thames, called "The Star and Garter," and it has been solemnly declared upon oath that this "most noble Marquis" did, there and then, play certain games with the said Mr. AULDJO, at dice and cards, whereby the sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling were lost to the aforesaid "most noble" Peer and a couple of his confederates. AULDJO paid the money; no prosecution was proceeded with, and the Marquis coolly pocketed the proceeds. True it is that public opinion set in very strongly for a time. He outlived it, however, and has since figured as one of the Ministers of the Crown in England.

The knowledge of these antecedents is in a manner indispensable to the proper understanding of the curious and very interesting case of *Scan. Mag.* to which we devote some space to-day. The narrative is well told by the Irish Attorney General, Mr. BREWSTER, in an opening speech of two columns; but so abounds in *materiel* that ALEXANDER DUMAS would have spun a couple of volumes out of it, at least. So strongly is the case put against the "most noble" peer, that he is clearly put on the denial of its incidents—if deny them he can! His own affidavits confirm the main imputations, and the cause of HANDOCK *vs.* DELACOUR (*alias* DE BURGH) promises to stand out among the annals of social depravity as exemplifying the criminality of a vile and unnatural wife and mother—the reckless immorality of her paramour, a married man in rather advanced years, and a prominent member of the British Peerage.

Gas Bills.

There is a good deal of talk among the consumers of Gas as to the quality and the cost of the article that the Manhattan Gas Company furnishes them. Some speak indignantly of the enlargement of their bills—an increase which very possibly they might find well enough accounted for if they should inquire at what time their servants from the basement and daughters from the parlor were in the habit of getting to bed. But some are confident that there has been for several years a deterioration in the quality of the article and really very much less decrease of price than we generally suppose. A gentleman has shown us to-day a receipt from the New-York Gas Company, dated 1837, when for three months the consumption of 2,200 feet of gas cost him at 70 cents the foot, $15 40. Another receipt from the Manhattan Company shows that he paid the past month of the current year for 2,200 feet at 30 cents, $6 60. He argues, inasmuch as the store he occupies was then of precisely the same size as it is now, and as he used on each occasion the same number of burners, that notwithstanding the *price* of gas has greatly decreased, its quality has with equal pace deteriorated; and that what light he paid $15 for 18 years ago, he would now have to pay $19 for. We are aware that there is very little general acquaintance with the why's and wherefore's of the varying cost and quality of gas. But inasmuch as Legislative action has been invoked with reference to the matter this Winter, the present is the time to stir up the subject and gain a little useful knowledge.

The Post-Office Site.

We wonder whether there was any truth whatever in the statement published a few days since in some of the papers, to the effect that the agents of the General Government had bought the ground on which Burton's Theatre stands in consideration of the sum of $400,000, for a Post-office. That the rumor is not entirely true we have many good reasons for believing. When it is true, we suspect that some New-York officeholders will return from Washington to their posts and bless us again with the light of their absent countenances. Meanwhile, it was shrewd in the friends of the project to circulate the story that the "fact was accomplished." It quieted those who never would consent to be quiet until they found that there was no more room to hope. It is not yet a fixed fact however. We shall not have to crowd into Chambers-street to get our letters yet. Nor do we believe, so long as such desirable sites as the lower angle of the Park and the ground which the old Brick Church cumbers, remain in the market that we shall. At any rate we hope not.

Quarantine Location.

The men of Jersey are in great commotion at the wickedness of the proposition now before our Legislature to adorn one of their sandy necks of land with beautiful hospitals. Correspondents from that owe-nothing and tax-gathering State assure us that the Quarantine buildings cannot be located on their territory on any considerations. Meanwhile the Staten Islanders are moving heaven—so far as possible—and all that portion of earth that they can start, to bring about a removal of the premises that the yellow flag so often is hoisted over, to a distance down the Bay. The Commissioners of Emigration are in a gentle perspiration with their efforts to head them off. They appeal to the feelings of the people who dislike the idea of carrying all sorts of contagious diseases up by the ship load through East River, and infecting the thousands of disabled emigrants on Ward's Island, to oppose the bill now before the Legislature. Humanitarians are in a state of excitement, too, protesting that the hulks are hardly the things to treat yellow fever patients in, however well they may be adapted to detain prisoners of war in whom it is no great object of the imprisoning party to maintain in health or to continue in life. Taken in all its aspects, the Quarantine bill is one of great interest to our people, to the men of Jersey, and to all who care a cent how sick emigrants are treated.

The celebration of the Opening of the Panama Railroad is commemorated on another page, in a special and exceedingly interesting report, by a correspondent of the DAILY TIMES, who made one of the Excursion party from this City. The party returned as far as Havana in the steamer *El Dorado*. We are indebted to the Messenger, to whose charge the dispatches for the New-York press were committed, and who arrived here late last evening, for the prompt delivery of our special report.

Mr. SOULE, our late Envoy Extraordinary—or extraordinary Envoy—to Spain, returned to the United States yesterday, in the *St. Louis*, from Havre. He remained, with his family, who accompanied him form Europe, a few hours at the Metropolitan Hotel, and then took the late afternoon train for Washington, where his interview with the Secretary of State, to-day, will no doubt prove an eventful, if not a mutually satisfactory one.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1855.

Nothing important since my last. A number of rumors, but no facts, is all that may be gathered from the various fields of war or diplomacy. All Europe is preparing, it is said, for the event of the coming season, "when the shrubs are shooting and the *bull*-rushes out." Portugal, Belgium and Holland are "spoken of" as the *next* allies. "But where is, then, our best friend, Austria?" ask the good people of London and neighborhood. "Well," says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, (a paper very well informed on these matters, and the special organ, moreover of the present Prime Minister,) "Austria agrees to prepare for every eventuality. *At the same time, I believe I am correct in saying that the Cabinet of Vienna have more faith in the proposed concessions of Russia, to be discussed in the pending Congress, than the Governments of France and England at the present moment entertain.*" My *confrère* is too modest; for he is not only correct in what he states concerning Austria's faith in Russia, but he might even have added that the Western Cabinets share that faith. Do, please, let me give you another quotation from another Ministerial organ—the *Morning Chronicle*—the confidential paper of GLADSTONE, NEWCASTLE and Co. Our Peelite cotemporary's editorial of yesterday, giving a very elaborate definition of what light the present Cabinet must be viewed in, enlightens us with the following remarks:

"A pure PALMERSTON Ministry might have overshot the mark. The object of all is honorable peace. * * * * * Those statesmen (the Peelites) have prosecuted the war with vigor (!) and determination (! !) really wonderful, (*wonderful* is the word, so be sure,) after so long a period of military inaction, *but they have contemporaneously* (mark this) *lent ear to proposals of peace.* By continuing office under Lord PALMERSTON, they perpetuate their past services as War Ministers ('God save the Queen—from such War Ministers,' said a loyal Briton) without expunging *the peaceful leaven* from their political creed."

I give you this as a confirmatory evidence for the correctness of my last letter's information concerning the conditions which Lord PALMERSTON has been laid under, before he could gain the continuance in office of Mr. GLADSTONE and his beheaded friends. I am, moreover, assured, and some words in the Marquis of LANSDOWNE's last speech seem to confirm the statement, that the Queen has declared to Lord PALMERSTON her "wish" about the *reconstruction* of the Ministry under him. Last, not least, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE took a very active part in the *enfantement* of the crisis, and his name was constantly before the murmuring public as one of those who, in company of Lord ABERDEEN, were gazetted as having visited the "pretenders" to office in their private residences. All these circumstances show surely to anything but a war policy to humble Russia and vindicate human progress against the encroachments of Barbarism and Despotism. But more than all these circumstances combined, is the announced *mission of Lord John Russell as the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty at the, to be opened, Congress at Vienna*, a sign that the "peaceable leaven" has, indeed, not been torn out from the *memoranda* book of the new Cabinet. It would be an abuse of discretion on my part to expatiate on a subject, in respect to which I have never ceased to state my views, ever since the conclusion of the treaty of the 3d of December, and so I am not to enter into a fresh demonstration of what I am more and more led to believe as near at hand—the conclusion of the war. However, I call the reader's attention to the following points. Lord JOHN's diplomatic mission proves, first of all, the fact, that the English Cabinet considers those negotiations for peace as very *serious*. The same thing may be said of his Lordship. The Cabine would surely not have sent a man of his importance, and Lord JOHN would surely not have accepted the mission, but for the perfect faith which both parties, the constituents as well as the representative, entertain in respect to the real nature of the, to be reopened, negotiations in Vienna. You may judge, after this, how far I was right in calling the bellicose spirit of very peace-loving ministerial prints a mere trick, a cant and humbug. But the "mission" has also another significance. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was expected to become the very best man to control the conduct of the war. Having left the Ministry but a few days ago, and, thus in possession of invaluable knowledge of all secret transactions, he was looked upon as the most useful leader of Her Majesty's opposition in the House of Commons. And now he goes, and Parliament will not have profited anything by the change in the Cabinet. He is sent, and goes to Vienna, in order *not to be* here, in London. The atmosphere of the Austrian capital will teach him to have better opinions of HAPSBURG honesty. It is an old observation that the most liberal statesmen become very tractable diplomats in the residence of Continental despots, and Vienna is, more than any other capital, renowned for the emollient influence it ever exercised on all foreign Ambassadors. His Lordship will become a good Austrian, in no time. He will be flattered and paid every possible attention by the very men who hated him most, and the consequence will be, a gradual relaxation in his former views. You will see. In the meanwhile, public opinion in England, slumbered into false security by the knowledge that PALMERSTON is at last the Prime Minister, and tired of watching the course of events, will, step by step, be led to accept the issue, a "sudden pacification," as it was said the other day. The noble Viscount will be crowned by the Society of Friends as the real Pacificator. There is a great deal of exertion to work on the public mind in that direction, and I can assure you that the efforts of Mr. BRIGHT—who has spoken once more—to depopularize the war, are by no means looked upon with an unfavorable eye in high quarters. You will see the very altered tone of several of the leading papers but lately so fierce for war. But while the people is thus worked upon, the army is also not forgotten.

"The camp has been—wites the *Times* correspondent on the 26th of January—in a ferment for the last few days discussing the question of peace. I shall not say one word about it except *to join in the very general expression of a sincere hope that the news may be true.*" The reported insurrection of the Zouaves is to serve the same purposes. It has been contradicted, whether rightly or not remains to be learned, but the *impression* it produced has not died away. The *possibility* of such an occurrence floating before everybody's eyes, and the expulsion of the French correspondents from the camp, in conjunction with an admonitory article of the *Moniteur* about newspaper discretion, have by no means lessened public apprehensions respecting the state of affairs in the *French* camp. But, then, the French army was the only point of safety which the English people looked upon with confidence to carry on the war. This main pillar of belligerent reliance on efficiency once shaken, even if it were but by a groundless suspicion, will tend to chill the warlike spirit of the nation more than anything else. And such is one of the diplomatic stratagems. *The weather is the Great Unknown* that can foil all these schemes. The armaments are really formidable in all quarters. The Czar orders a levy in masses and pays with a deluge of assignats. The army in India has begun to send contingents, and a "Foreign legion" of *French* soldiers is spoken of. NAPOLEON *promises* another 100,000 men, and in the meanwhile is busily engaged in creating a coalition of *Italian* allies against Russia. The Duke of TUSCANY has, it is said, consented to join VICTOR EMANUEL. This is Austria's recruit, as is Piedmont that of NAPOLEON. Those who dare not, or cannot fight, enlist those whom they promise to protect at home, while they are wandering on a fool's errand to the Crimea. Prussia has been asserted to have already concluded *her* treaty. Such is not yet the case. It may come however, very soon, but then, Wall-street speculators may safely count upon an immediate termination of the war.

P. S.—I am informed that the recall of Lord RAGLAN has been the matter of serious discussion in the Cabinet Councils. Mr. ROEBUCK's motion is the great difficulty of the moment. To get rid of it, there seems to be but one chance—that involved by the dismissal of the unsuccessful General. My informant fully believes that such will be the case. I confess to have not come to any opinion in that respect. I think, moreover, that ROEBUCK's commission will be dropped or evaded, even if Lord RAGLAN should not be offered a male Iphigenia to the adverse winds of the Crimea.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER maintains all his convivial statements, and insists upon his having been dismissed. M. HUME is seriously ill. PALMERSTON has been returned without opposition. JENNY LIND is engaged to sing at Exeter Hall.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Collins Triumph—Matters in Congress.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1855.

The battle is over, and Congress has sustained the Collins' Line. These are simple words, but they will inspire emotions of joy and pride in the hearts of our people all over the land. It is scarcely necessary to give here any details of the fight in the Senate,—for of these the telegraph has already notified you. I will only suggest the debt of gratitude which the country owes to those Senators who have, in this instance, so boldly and successfully maintained the faith of the Government and the National honor. To Senators SEWARD, RUSK, BAYARD and STUART, who have stood in the front rank throughout the strife, receiving or parrying the blows of the opposition, especially are due well-earned plaudits. There are many others who were just as ready to do battle in the debate if their services had been needed, and who sacrificed their own feelings in refraining from discussion. Among the latter was Mr. SUMNER, an abstract of whose intended speech I have solicited and obtained, and send herewith. Senators FOOT, BRAINERD, GWIN, GILLETTE and others, were just as true and ready. Never did men resist a greater outside pressure than was brought to bear upon many of these gentlemen on this occasion. Mr. SUMNER has, by to-day's work, immeasurably strengthened his power for usefulness in the Senate, and in the cause which he specially represents. His justice and liberality to-day, will not be forgotten.

Mr. CHASE, I regret to say, found it necessary not only to speak and vote against the measure, but to use his utmost personal exertions to carry his political friends with him in the wake of Tennessee JONES, TOOMBS, BUTLER, CLAY, ADAMS & Co. It was to be expected that he would vote against the measure, because he is an original "Democrat," and a thorough disciple of Tammany Hall, with all its dogmas doubly concentrated in his head and heart, except when the Slavery question is on the carpet. Thus,—without being influenced by those circumstances, and those considerations of wise policy which lead other Democrats, sometimes, to know another Gospel than "the resolutions of '98,"—he has always planted himself in opposition to every liberal scheme for the advancement of the country through enterprises of a semi-national character, and has sought to induce his Free-Soil colleagues to constitute themselves a sort of negative power in the Senate to defeat all such movements, even though, as to-day, his course finds its chief sympathy among the "fire-eating" leaders of the Southern secessionists.

Honest in all this, I know Mr. CHASE to be; but I may be permitted to question the wisdom of views which impel him to such a course of policy. I *know* that his course has belittled the cause which lies nearest his heart, and that it has greatly circumscribed his sphere of practical usefulness as a Senator and as a propagandist. In a word, the fact that he has not been "wise as a serpent," (to use the language of Scripture,) has, in many cases, made him "harmless as a dove." The public man who will make his permanent and honorable mark upon legislative history, will look with a favorable eye upon all liberal enterprises, which commend themselves to the confidence and good wishes of the country.

The compromise effected between the New-York merchants and the Senate Select Committee in relation to the subject of health on board of emigrant ships, is very satisfactory to all parties; and it is now probable that the bill will be passed without difficulty. The merchants consent to do the cooking for the passengers, and to refund $10 for each passenger who may die of *disease* on the voyage,—excluding, however, from this provision all children under eight years of age. It will be seen that this compromise saves the principle of pecuniary responsibility for the lives and health of the emigrant passengers, although it lessens the penalty somewhat. It is to be hoped the modified bill will be found amply strict enough for all purposes.

The House occupied a good part of the day in discussing amendments to the Old Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, which was extensively amended, and is almost certain to be lost between the Houses.

Is it not exceedingly strange that the President withheld the nomination of Gen. SCOTT to be Lieutenant General until to-day? It is nearly three weeks, I believe, since the act for that purpose passed. S.

Senator Sumner on the Collins Line.

The debate upon the Collins Line in the Senate of the United States was earnest and warm on Tuesday and Wednesday last. On the latter day, as we understand, a number of Senators desired to express the views which would control their votes, but yielded their own wishes to what seemed to be the most judicious policy for the friends of the pending measure. Among these was Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., who had designed to make a short speech defining his position, but who waived his privilege in deference to the judgement of Senators who feared that if he should make an effective speech he would provoke debate by the opposition, and so prolong the discussion indefinitely.

Our Washington Correspondent, learning this fact, requested of Mr. SUMNER an abstract of his intended speech for publication in our columns, and Mr. S. having kindly favored him therewith, we are happy to present it below. We will only add that it is frank, outspoken and manly.

MR. SUMNER'S INTENDED SPEECH.

I have no desire to enter upon the general discussion of this question. I put aside the argument founded on the alleged efficiency of these steamers as war vessels. I also put aside all those sympathies, inspired by the triumphs of these steamers, through which our Republic, with more than Venetian pride, has gone forth to the espousal of the sea. I hesitate to affirm the soundness of the principle by which these subsidies are lavished on enterprises which are well left to the spur of private energy. I regret that it has been deemed necessary to extend any such fostering protection to such enterprises; and, under the influence of this feeling, I was induced, on a former occasion, in one of the latter days of the last session, to vote for the notice to Mr. COLLINS in order to bring this contract to an end.

And now, Sir, I vote to take from Congress the power to give this very notice. My reason for this course is simple and brief. The action of the Senate—still more the action of the other House, at successive sessions, furnishes well-grounded assurance that the existing relations between the Government and these steamers will not be disturbed. If this is to be so, I desire that they should proceed without controversy. According to a familiar maxim, originally derived from the Roman law, and recognized in the jurisprudence of every civilized State, it is the interest of the Republic that there should be an end of litigation. *Interest reipublicæ ut sit finis litium.* Now, considering all the circumstances of the case—the length of time the contract has been allowed to run—the embarrassments to which the business of Congress has been exposed by this recurring question, and to which Mr. COLLINS has been exposed in vindicating his title,—also, considering the practical difficulty in the way of any other permanent settlement, I would put an end to this litigation. I would banish this question from Congress; and, since the contract is to continue, I desire that it should be put in the most advantageous form, so that while it shall entail no further outlay on the part of the United States, it shall leave the contractors free from the embarrassments of their present position, and shall place them in condition to proceed confidently and securely to the complete performance of their undertaking, without the chance of being dragged to the bar of each returning Congress, and compelled to an exhausting contest with the Government. This is the reason which I assign for my vote.

But I will not disguise that, while on a matter of this character, I could not be controlled by any mere sympathy with calamity; still, when I think that, since the last trial of this question at the bar of Congress, these steamers have suffered an unprecedented disaster, more startling, perhaps, than any in the long annals of the sea, I am less inclined to exercise any power which Congress may possess to their detriment. Fortune has not favored these steamers. I would not have Congress now conspire with Fortune.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1, 1855.

The spirit was willing, but the flesh too weak for the performance of duty yesterday. Saved the infliction of a letter, then, will the dear public bear a recital of one or two acts done in the session, and a few suggestions thereon?

Some days ago a memorial was presented, praying for the passage of a law to pay to the heirs of Gen. WORTH an annual stipend of $500 for ten years, in consideration that certain swords presented to the gallant warrior by Congress and by the Legislatures of various States, should be deposited for that period in the State Library for public examination. The petition was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. R. B. COLEMAN, F. W. WATERBURY, R. M. BLATCHFORD, A. WAGER, JOHN S. COCKS.

When the petition was presented and referred, I little thought that the prayer therein contained was to meet so speedy and full a response as has since been awarded it. Yesterday the Select Committee presented a report eulogistic of the demand, and accompanied the report by a bill providing for the payment to the legal representatives of the late WILLIAM J. WORTH, Major General of the United States Army, quarterly, the sum of $125, during the minority of the youngest child of General WORTH, or ten years in all; and also directing the Trustees of the State Library to receive from the said legal representatives the swords mentioned in the petition, and after having procured a glass case for their reception, place them on exhibition in the State Library.

The report was read, and on motion of Mr. O'KEEFE, by unanimous consent, the bill was ordered to a third reading, without the formality and delay of a consideration in Committee of the Whole. Then again, Mr. O'KEEFE appeals to the patriotism of the House, and asks that the bill be read a third time, then and there, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

I know that I shall run a tilt against all the seekers after military glory, against all the here-worshippers wherewith the State is peopled—nay more, I shall be accused of radicalism and churlishness by those whose good opinions and well-wishes it is pleasant, exceedingly, to enjoy. Nevertheless, I must beg leave to say, that in all this action, the Legislature has been guilty of a great wrong—establishing thereby a precedent which will bring upon the State more of evil than this State, or any State having a Republican Government, can possibly endure. "Let us be just before we are generous," is a maxim that States, more than individuals, should cherish and enforce. There have been for years, before the Legislature, anxious claimants for damages sustained—there are all the docket's judgments against the State yet unsatisfied—there are charitable institutions that languish to dissolution because State beneficence is slow, and State aid uncertain. These are put off, first with one plea, then with another. To-day the State has no time to listen—to-morrow the State is too poor to pay. The latter is now the prevalent excuse, and I know now that it is no idle one. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, in the House, knew yesterday, and he knew it well, that the Treasury of the State is an empty coffer—that we are bankrupt beyond redemption, and bankrupt to such a condition that nothing but direct taxation can save us from repudiation—that we stand full $500,000 worse than nothing. The people will, in due time, know all this as well as the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the House, and the State officers, for they will have it through the increased demands of the tax collector—learn it by bitter and expensive experience.

Why, then, should their burdens be increased? Why should bounty precede obligation? Why should the unneeding and the well-endowed stand ahead of the wronged and the needy? Why should the State do this thing? will be asked by many a poor petitioner for justice; and it will be asked, too, by the people, and what answer shall be made? I know of none to make—nothing to plead in excuse—not a single good and sufficient reason for such an addition to the public burden—such a drain upon the public treasury.

Let those who have thus far carried on this measure think, if they have any response that will justify themselves—any that will prove satisfactory to the people.

The only interesting question before the Assembly today, was the bill to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company by the sum of $2,000,000. It was opposed by Messrs. MAGUIRE, WAGER, O'KEEFE and WATERBURY, and advocated by Messrs. COLEMAN, BLATCHFORD, A. G. WILLIAMS and AITKEN. Finally, the Committee reported progress, and Mr. WAGER asked consent to offer a resolution requiring the President, Treasurer and Secretary to report, under oath, the present capital stock of the Company, the profits per annum, the cost of their works, their annual receipts and expenses, and the surplus, if any, on hand. Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the resolution, so it went over under the rules, for which I am sorry, exceedingly. I think such information would be very instructive, if not entertaining.

BILLS PASSED.

In the Senate the bill to increase the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company was read a third time this morning, and passed the Senate.

The act to amend the act to enforce the responsibility of the stockholders in certain Banking Incorporations and Associations, and to provide for the prompt payment of demands against corporations, was also read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote. This bill was designed to reach the Knickerbocker and Empire City Banks, of your City, and such like institutions. It exempts from the custody of a Receiver the assets of a Bank in the hands of the Bank Superintendent, and which are necessary for the redemption of its circulation.

A FACILITATING RESOLVE.

For the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business, and to relieve the General Orders from the immense number of bills now recorded thereon, Mr. HOPKINS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, to which all bills on the General Orders shall be referred for the purpose of facilitating the passage, and reporting complete without going through committee of the whole.

THE DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION,

Through Mr. BROOKS, presented a petition setting forth that said Association now has no power to purchase and hold real estate; that the want of such power had been seriously felt by said Association in efforts to procure a suitable building for the transaction of the business of said Association; that at the last annual meeting a resolution was passed ordering the Trustees to apply for such a change in their act of incorporation as will enable them to hold estate, and hence this petition.

FACILITATING THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. BISHOP this morning introduced a bill authorizing any Notary Public residing in this State, to take, and certify, *under his official seal*, the acknowledgment of any conveyance of real estate or other instrument now allowed by law to be acknowledged, to be recorded or read in evidence in the same manner and with the same force and effect, as if such acknowledgment were taken before a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. Such Notary shall perform such service, whenever thereto required, for the same fees as are now allowed by law to be charged for the same services.

AN ACT RELATING TO EVIDENCE.

This morning, in accordance with previous notice, Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill relating to the manner of taking evidence, and the persons who shall be entitled to give evidence. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and by that Committee reported favorably before the close of the session. As this bill makes a material change in the present system of admitting evidence, I copy the bill entire:

SECTION 1. Parties to civil actions and persons for whose immediate benefit they are prosecuted or defended, may be witnesses therein on their own behalf, or otherwise, in the same manner as if they were not such parties or persons. But before a party can testify as a witness under this section, on his own behalf, he must give reasonable notice to the adverse party, his agent or attorney, of his intention to do so.

SEC. 2. When all the parties to the action are present in Court at the time of the trial, either party may be examined as a witness on his own behalf, although the notice required in the preceding section shall not have been given.

SEC. 3. In no case shall a party be examined as a witness on his own behalf on an action prosecuted or defended by the representations of a deceased person, or when the opposite party is an idiot or person of unsound mind.

SEC. 4. The rules of evidence in special proceedings of a civil nature shall be the same as in civil actions.

This bill proposes to make legal and proper what is now done under a cloak, and those who are familiar with the practice will readily admit the necessity for such an enactment. I believe the same law is now in force in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and is found to work exceedingly well.

ANOTHER BANK PROHIBITION.

Mr. SPENCER, this morning, gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill:

An Act to prohibit Banks or Banking Associations from dealing in or making loans upon their own capital stock:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any Bank or Banking Association incorporated or organized under the laws of this State, to deal in buying or selling its own capital stock, nor to make loans upon notes received in whole or in part by the hypothecation of any portion of the capital stock of such Bank or Banking Association.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A good bill. J. B. S.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Miss CAROLINE LEHMANN will give a grand concert here on Saturday (to-morrow) evening. The *beneficiare* is already favorably known to the public, having sung with decided success at the Philharmonic Concerts. We shall—we perceive by the programme—have an opportunity of hearing some German songs. Miss LEHMANN sings the famous "Erl King of Schubert," and several other popular pieces.

In addition to the attraction of the fair vocalist, Mr. SATTER, the pianist, Mr. LEHMANN, a flute soloist, and an instrumental and vocal quartette party will assist. The occasion will, we think, be an interesting one.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. DAVENPORT takes his benefit here to-night, and all who would support a deserving and talented natural actor should go.

THE BLACK SWAN.—The *Black Swan* reappeared last evening before a fair audience at the Tabernacle, accompanied by a tall, well-formed, and altogether gentlemanly tenor, who is known as "the Indian MARIO," but whom we should strongly suspect of being an African, (like the *Swan*,) if the bills had not positively announced his aboriginal descent. The performance was decidedly unique. The singers were supported by a modest German gentlemen at the piano, and the audience were consoled for the non-appearance of a violin which was announced, by the sundry bits of piano music. The last song was by the *Swan*, and in its execution she succeeded in producing effects that were really extraordinary. It was announced that the number of clear notes which the *Swan* would strike in this piece was thirty-one. We did not take pains to keep the count. She sang in *two voices*. The tenor was very good in his way—but the way was perhaps a trifle thorny—because he had evidently not committed all his lines to memory. Still, the *Swan* and the *Mario* made a sensation. There was no COUTTS present.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

From the Louisville Daily Courier, Feb. 28, 1855.

PROOFS OF ITS USEFULNESS.

"MORE LARGE SALES OF SARSAPARILLA.—DR. JOHN BULL & CO. sold and shipped yesterday one hundred and seventy-five dozen of this valuable and popular medicine to St. Louis, on the steamer *David Tatum*, and one hundred and thirty-one dozen to New-Orleans, on steamer *David White*. We are informed they have orders on file for several hundred dozen, which they expect to ship this week.

The large and increasing demand for Dr. JOHN BULL'S medicines is the best evidence of their superior curative properties and popularity."

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Office in New-York is No. 2 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-st., corner of Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 469 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	7s. to 9s. per yard
Best Ingrain	5s. to 7s. per yard

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6¾-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior or good as those which cost $500: Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Piano, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperment,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

E. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 136, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats will be introduced by GENIN, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

POPULAR TRADE.—E. H. LEADBEATER, No 347 Broadway, is selling rich Silks at 4s., 6s. and 8s. per yard; French Ginghams at 1s.; Barèges from 1s. 6d. to 4s; fine de Berge 1s. 6d., and Ribbons, Shawls, Linens, Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, equally cheap. Also, Black Silks.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

LSPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—ANDSDOWN, the hatter, No. 252 Greenwich-st., will introduce his incomparable fashion for the season on Saturday, March 3. The attention of his friends is invited. Prices to suit the times.

THE PLACE TO GET GOOD SHIRTS, NOT SUCH as are made for one shilling a piece, but such as we pay from 75 cents to $1 50 each for sewing alone, may always be had at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 298 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 282 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and the public to the Spring and Summer fashions for gentlemens' hats.

THE LATE JUDGE EDWARDS.

Meeting of the Bar—Speeches—Resolutions—The Obsequies.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the members of the bench and bar assembled in large numbers in the Court room of the General Term of the Supreme Court, to testify, in a suitable manner, to the respect and esteem entertained for the memory of HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, late an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

Chief Justice MITCHELL, of the Supreme Court, was called on to preside. The various Judges of the United States and State Courts were nominated as Vice-Presidents.

Ex-Judge KENT first addressed the meeting. He said that it was 25 years since he became acquainted with Judge EDWARDS. They were then both students. He was everything worthy of high regard, and nothing has ever occurred to change the feeling in respect to him.

Judge KENT then offered for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Judiciary and Bar of New-York have received with the deepest sorrow intelligence of the death of Hon. HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, in the meridian of a life offering prospects of long years of useful and honorable labors.

Resolved, That, daily observers of the professional and judicial life of Mr. Justice EDWARDS, we have recognized and admired the courteous and dignified manner, the graceful eloquence, the prompt and patient performance of official duty, the calm and penetrating judgment, the learned and well-reasoned opinions, and the high and inflexible honor and integrity, which have distinguished his career as a gentleman, a lawyer, and a judge.

Resolved, That we bow in submission before the scrutable dispensation of Divine Providence, while we feel that he cannot be said to have died untimely, who, in the brief period of his yet youthful life, has well performed the duties of the highest magistracy, has secured for his name an honorable place in our judicial annals, and has attracted the respect and friendship of his contemporaries.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be communicated by the Secretaries of the meeting to the relatives of Mr. Justice EDWARDS, with expressions of our sympathy for their grief.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., seconded the resolutions.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., was the next speaker. In an impressive speech, Mr. LORD alluded to the high character as a gentleman, a man of truth, and the high judicial attainments of Judge E. Among other circumstances, he alluded to the fact that on the last meeting of the Bar and the Bench, to show respect to the memory of a deceased Judge, (Chief Justice JONES,) Judge EDWARDS made an eloquent and feeling eulogium. Mr. L. closed by feeling and effective remarks, as related to the character of deceased.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER followed. He spoke with much feeling and eloquence of the virtues of the deceased, and of the great loss to the Bar and public occasioned by his death.

HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., said that while they lamented the decease of Judge EDWARDS, they had to rejoice that he did not die away from his home, among strangers, but at home. He spoke of Judge E. as a gentleman, a man of urbanity, a brave man, one fearless in his opinions, and not led away or influenced wrongfully by others. He was an upright judge, and Mr. K. believed that the upright judge was the popular judge. The judge who fearlessly had done his duty, when the time comes round would be the popular man; but what signified it whether popular or not, so long as he could feel in his own breast that he had done his duty.

The resolutions were adopted.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., then offered resolutions that the members of the Bar wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days—which were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE FUNERAL.

At 4 o'clock the funeral procession formed in front of the residence of the deceased preparatory to proceeding to Calvary Church, (Dr. HAWK's,) corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third-street, where the services were to be held. The coffin was of plain rosewood, and was borne upon the shoulders of six men.

Mayor WOOD, Judge ROOSEVELT, Judge DUER, Judge KENT, CHARLES O'CONOR, Prof. CARNOCHAN, DE PEYSTER OGDEN, JOHN VAN BUREN, and C. MANIE, acted as pall bearers.

In the procession were the leading members of the Bench and Bar of New-York, together with many prominent citizens.

The coffin was conveyed to the Church at 4½ o'clock and placed on the chancel in the aisle. Hon. OGDEN EDWARDS and ALFRED P. EDWARDS, Esq., uncles, and Mrs. HOYT and MRS. HOOKER, sisters of the deceased, were present in the Church.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS proceeded to read the brief and impressive service for the burial of the dead, usual in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and after the benediction the congregation dispersed.

The body was left in the church, to remain during the night. At 7 o'clock this morning it is to be conveyed to New-Haven for interment.

☞ A crowded house last night celebrated the commencement of the New-York Medical College. Dr. HENRY G. COX delivered an elegant address to the Graduating Class, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon 33 students. Our report of the proceedings must lay over a day.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The U. S. M. steamship *Empire City*, H. WINDLE, Commander, from Havana and New-Orleans, arrived here last evening. The *E. C.* left New-Orleans Feb. 20 at 8 A. M., reached Havana on the 23d inst., transferred the California mails and passengers to the U. S. M. steamship *El Dorado*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, and left Havana for this port 24th inst.

Among the passengers from New-Orleans is Mr. T. FRANCIS MEAGHER, the Irish patriot.

A great deal of excitement still existed at Havana, and the city was filled with volunteer troops.

The following British men-of-war were in the harbor of Havana: Steamer Colossus, Buzzard, Medea, Vestal, Espiegle, Arab, Scorpion, and Bermuda. The U. S. ships San Jacinto, Princeton, Fulton, Falmouth, Brandywine, Decatur, and the flag-ship Columbia, were reported at Key West, and were daily expected at Havana.

Knickerbocker for March.

February—a short month—is a trying one for the publishers of periodicals. So the 1st of March arrives with not half our usual supply of the monthlies yet "to hand."

The *Knickerbocker* is punctual and unusually good. The article that most strikes us is entitled "*Fallacies about Editors*," a very "informing" paper, and one to be read with profit by all who *bore* editors particularly. It will sweeten the world's temper to see how one class of men grows fat upon its troubles, and is comforted *vid* Bore-dom. *Town and Rural Humbugs* is a very just estimate of the value and services of BARNUM—whom some of us have heard of—and THOREAU, who lived on thirteen dollars a year, and wrote a curious book lately—to wit, *Walden*—which we waded more than half through. The other contents of this March number are pleasant reading, especially "F. W. S.'s Up the-Mountain Notes," and, we need hardly add, the world-bepraised "Gossip." Pertinent to a fragment in the latter, we query what landlord wouldn't share his ducks with an amiable, editor-tenant? Is not a gossipping puff of a landlord worth a score of canvas-backs and red-heads?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.**—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been picked. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires once hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 164 and 166 Water-sts., the only makers of Safes containing Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ **Cards! Cards! Cards!—ANOTHER NEW PRESS!**—In addition to their other Steam Card Presses, BAKER, GODWIN & CO., Tribune Buildings, Have just put up one of Hoe's Improved Rotaries—the most unique Card Press yet invented—and are now better than ever prepared to execute every description of

CARD PRINTING

The largest collection of Cards to be found in the country embracing every variety of color, style and quality, can be seen in our Counting Room.

Our rack contains several hundred specimens, printed for the first houses in the City, and serves to convey an idea of the immense amount of this kind of work executed at our office. The utmost pains are always taken to produce a neat and distinct Card, which shall please the most fastidious customer.

Just received, a splendid variety of CARD BORDERS, printed in every variety of Color and Bronzes, the most magnificent ever got up, at extremely low prices.

Every description of Printing, from a Card to a Book.

Call and examine specimens. CASH PRICES—TERMS CASH.

BAKER, GODWIN & CO., Book and Job Printers, Tribune Buildings. Entrance No. 1 Spruce-st.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

☞ **Now is the Time to use this Great Purifier of the Blood.**—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is manufactured under the superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country. Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, office No. 2.

Bread for All!

LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY,

Compare it with others in weight, color, sweetness, and nutricious qualities. TREADWELL'S BAKERY, No. 50 Carmine-st., between Bedford and Bleecker-sts.

☞ **For the Hair—SOFT FRENCH TALLOW**—Highly perfumed, and prepared expressly for beautifying the hair.

Ladies and gentlemen will find this an invaluable article to dress the hair with, for parties, balls, weddings, and every other place where they wish to appear to the best advantage—at home or abroad, in the parlor or in the street, around the fireside or in the social circle.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE IN WARM OR COLD WEATHER.

This preparation far surpasses the oils and pomatums so much used, and imparts to the hair a silky gloss and softness, while at the same time a stiffness, for which French Tallow is so celebrated.

"IT IS DELIGHTFUL!"

is the remark by all who have given it a trial. Besides the beauty, gloss and softness it imparts to your hair you will also find it makes it appear a shade lighter.

Imported and prepared, wholesale and retail, by

G. W. SCIPLE,

Corner Dauphin and Franklin-sts., Mobile, Ala.

Sold by C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ **American Widows' Relief Association of the City of New-York.**—Deemed principally to relieve famine-stricken families, reduced from comfort, and, in many cases, from affluence to a state of terrible destitution.

During the last month, we have furnished food and clothing to many families whose sufferings are almost inconceivable.

These families are destitute through want of work. That cause still continues. Many of them have lived all through the Winter by pawning their clothes. They can live so no longer—they have nothing more to pawn, and they cry to us for food. They cannot live without further aid, and their native pride will not permit us to revolt against begging.

To save these women and fatherless children from such a fate we must have money. We also want Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Stockings, Bedding, Provisions. Such donations may be sent to the Office of the Secretary, No. 114 Greene-st. We appeal with confidence once more to a generous public. We know the object is one of the most worthy of all charities.

Presidents.....J. P. TREADWELL, of the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Treasurer.....THOS MCELRATH, President Nassau Bank.
Secretary.....SOLON ROBINSON, No. 114 Greene-st.
GEO. W. BROWNE, No. 3 East 18th-st.
JAMES B. COLGATE, No. 60 Wall-st.
WM. H. BURROUGHS, Irving House.
CHAS. L. FROST, No. 105 Clinton-place.
C. DINSMORE, No. 240 8th-av.
R. M. STRATTON, No. 367 East 18th-st.

☞ **Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange** is Removed from No. 77 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES F FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **Alumni Lectures, New-York University.**—Professor LOOMIS will deliver the second lecture of the course on FRIDAY EVENING next at the Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Are there more World's than one?*

Tickets, 50 cents each, or $3 for the course of twelve, may be had of BENJ. PIKE & SONS, 208 LOCKWOOD & SONS, or of T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

☞ **Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D.**, will deliver a lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 2. Subject—*Theodore Parker and Modern Deism*. Tickets 25 cents, may be procured at the usual places, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Make a Memorandum of it**—That one of the most fashionable and popular, as well as pleasing and useful Arts, is MODS new system of Painting, from Nature, taught at No. 493 Broadway. The productions of his pupils, after a few lessons, it is said, "would be highly creditable to veteran artists." Gallery free to visitors.

☞ **Artificial Legs—"Palmer's Patent"**—For usefulness, beauty, comfort, and natural appearance, are unrivalled in America or Europe. They are manufactured at No. 378 Broadway; No 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & CO

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3.**—The delinquent members are hereby notified that on paying up the arrearages now due from them the fines will be remitted, providing the same is paid by March 2. By order of the Association, J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Sigma Phi Fraternity**—Will be celebrated in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2.
UNION COLLEGE, Feb. 12, 1855.

☞ **New-England Society.**—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

☞ **Veterans of the War of 1812.**—A Regular Meeting will be held at the Star, on FRIDAY, March, 2, at 7 P. M. By order A. W. JONES,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church.**—Rev. JOHN POISAL will preach in this Church on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. Seats free

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up pencil cases, napkin rings, chain pump and boiler tubes, preserve and paint cans, mustard, blacking and pill boxes, stove, speaking pipe, conductors, &c Office hours, 9 A. M to 4 P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st. near John-st.

FOR SALE FOR $5,000.—The tools and machinery for the manufacturing of a staple article of hardware; the business has been established upwards of six years, and can be extended to any amount desired, and will pay 20 per cent. profit per annum on the amount invested. Ill health the reason for selling. Address, with real name, A R., this office.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HAT STORE.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of the Hat Store No. 376 6th-av. It is a rare chance for a man of business, and must be sold. Terms cash. JOHN T. TUTTLE,
HENRY FRENCH,
Executors of J. F. French.

$500 of cash, to join the advertiser in a sure and safe business, which can be demonstrated to pay from one to two hundred dollars weekly. References given and required. Address post paid, for an interview, J. E. D., Office New York *Daily Times*.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of store No 573 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel Also a magnificent plate glass exhibition case, being one of the largest and most costly used at the Crystal Palace and valued at $1,200. Will be sold low for cash if applied for immediately. WM. H. PARSONS and JOHN CLAKE, Assignees, No 187 Broadway, and No 30 Cedar-st

TO CAPITALISTS.—The advertiser desires to meet with a gentleman of means, willing to assist him with money, on interest, as may be required to make advances on Iron or similar consignments. Address COMMISSION, office N. Y. *Daily Times*.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—For sale, the stock, fixtures, lease and good will of a boot and shoe store, at a bargain, as the proprietor is going to remove to the country. Inquire at No. 45 8th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

A RARE CHANCE.—A lumber yard for sale on reasonable terms. Address LUMBER, at the office of this paper.

GRAND COUP DE "BOTTLE."—MR. GRAHAM BURNT OUT.—If you've never had any beard, my ONGUENT will force it to grow. It will "force" the whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow, (wherever it is natural for it to grow,) in six weeks, and I will warrant it not to stain or injure the skin. It has now been in use for three years, and I never had a complaint against it, and it is now being sold in larger quantities than ever. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 667 Broadway, basement; HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 64 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; R. B. BRIGGS, No. 37 Cedar-st., Albany; HARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No 27 Tremont-row, Boston; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

NEW MUSIC.—THOMAS BAKER'S NEW SONG—OUR BOYS—Just published, with beautiful vignette. Words by C. D. STUART. Price 25 cents This is one of the happiest effusions of this popular composer, and promises to exceed in its popularity even his former choicest productions. SPARKLING POLKA, by the same composer, is having an immense sale. Seventh edition is now out. The polka is also arranged for four hands, and for orchestras. Price 25 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

ANTHONY BURNS IS FREE—And will arrive in this City on FRIDAY. A public meeting to congratulate him on his restoration to liberty, will be held THIS EVENING, 2d inst., at Dr. Pennington's Church, corner of Prince and Marion-sts. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient and respectable young women, one a Protestant, who is willing to do general housework, in a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; the other, as child's nurse and to help do housework, or would go as chambermaid and nurse, if required; has good City reference. Wages not so much an object as a good steady place. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress—is a most excellent fine laundress, a good shirt ironer, and willing to assist in the nursery. Has excellent City and country reference. Will take $6 a month—no objection to a lady who boards. Also, a neat girl of 17 as child's nurse and plain sewer; or a good smart worker—will take $4 a month. Call at No. 223 1st-av., first floor, 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery; or chamber work and fine washing and ironing; understands all kinds of French fluting; no objection to a short distance in the country. The best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st., 3d story, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of strict moral character, as nurse for young children, or to rock and attend to an invalid lady, having had experience as such; can produce satisfactory references as regards character and capability, or would travel as companion to a lady going South or otherwise. Please call at No. 76 3d-av., or address by letter, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a competent Protestant woman as plain cook and laundress, understands doing up fine muslin and fluting, and has good City references; no objection to go in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Also, by a neat girl of 14 years as child's maid. Please call at No. 76 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron in a good plain way, excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As child's nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young girl, with the best of recommendations. Refers and can be seen at the residence of her present employers, No. 42 6th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman; has a wife, but no other incumbrance; he understands farming and vegetable gardening; is capable to take charge of a gentleman's place; can give good reference. Address J. D. H., Flushing Post-Office, Long Island.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references—one as good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook or chambermaid, or waiter, and can wash and iron, and has the best of City reference from her last place, and can be seen for two days, at No. 122 19th-st., between 3d and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER on the Piano, by a young German lady, either in a school or private family. Best references given and required. Address Post-Office Box No. 3,187.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter, by a single young man, with the best of references. Call at No. 47 East 22d-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a City Retail Dry Good House, of experience, and who wants a permanent situation Apply at No. 187 Broadway to-morrow, (Saturday) from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 38th-st. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified by mental endowments and attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $500. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a married man, a Protestant; thoroughly practical, having had 17 years' experienced in this country; possessing a classical knowledge of grounds best soils adapted to all the departments of gardening, green-house, grapery, vegetables, fruits and flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, and landscape gardening. Unquestionable reference. Any gentleman wishing such a man, will please address a note to W. M., Box No. 32 Poughkeepsie Post-Office.

GENTLEMAN WANTED—Of good education and pleasing address, to take charge of the Junior classes in the English department of a boys' boarding school in this City No one need apply who is not willing to devote his whole time to the duties of the institution. Address, with name, references and terms, "SCHOOL," care of Messrs. J. & I. EDDY, New-York Hotel, corner Broadway and Washington-place.

IRON WANTED.—An order on one of the first Piano makers in this City for a magnificent rosewood, dark rosewood Piano forte, price $365, will be exchanged for the amount in Scotch Pig or refined Iron Address for a week J. S., *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—One who has experience in a large jobbing dry goods house, and who is a man of strict business habits, and would devote his whole time to his employer's interest, and to such an one a liberal salary would be paid Address with name, reference, salary, &c., &c., INDUSTRY, Box No 892 Post-office

50 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With $10, to engage in business from which $5 per day may be realized. Address a letter containing 12 cents, or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM No. 47 Dey-st., New-York Full particulars, with a specimen of the article, will be sent by return mail.

MUSIC PUPILS WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified and experienced teacher (a lady) desires a few pupils for the piano-forte. This is an excellent opportunity for those who wish to understand the principles of music, and make real improvement The best of reference given. Terms moderate. Would not object to teaching in a school in New-York or immediate vicinity. Address ALLEGRETTO, *Times* office.

COACHMAN AND WIFE—Just disengaged, want a first one; the man has filled as such in the highest families in England, and can come in this country; has wife, also, as ladies' maid and seamstress The best City reference as to integrity, sobriety and trustworthiness. Please address R. T., *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Western man with a large and favorable acquaintance, will accept a situation in a wholesale drug or grocery establishment, either as bookkeeper or salesman. Best reference given. Address MERCHANT, Office New-York *Daily Times*.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 84 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—An experienced hand at architectural drawing wishes employment in an architect's office. Address A. B., Box No 1,381, Post-Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

TWO GOOD MILLINERS WANTED.—Apply at No. 29 Waverley-place, after 10 A. M.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain permanent board in a quiet, respectable English or Scotch family, where no other boarders are taken, where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location east side of the City, between 1st and 30th-sts References exchanged Address, stating particulars, ANGLO-SCOTIAN, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman wishing partial board (breakfast only) in the vicinity of 14th-st, not below 4th and west of Broadway. Address HOLMES, at the Office, stating terms (which must be moderate) and location.

BOARD WANTED.—An English lady is desirous to obtain board with a respectable family in Brooklyn, where instruction on the Piano to one or more of the family with the use of a good instrument, would be taken in reduction of terms Address PIANIST. No. 14 Sydney-place, Brooklyn

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Reference given and required. Apply at No. 43 Vandam-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman, wife and servant, in a strictly private family. Location must be convenient to the Ferries and the neighborhood respectable. Address WILTON, Box No. 4,130 Post-Office, stating terms and accommodations.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, may be had in the new brown stone house No. 47 Concord-st, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Good reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 38 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. The house is furnished with gas, hot air, &c.

BOARD WANTED—In the vicinity of Union-square, by a lady with her daughter and son, (a lad.) A house with few or no other boarders will be preferred. Address S. P. G., at this office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 134 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For three months from the middle of June, for a family of nine persons, in some agreeable place of convenient access to the city Good living and accommodations will be required. Address A. L., *Times* Office, stating terms, location, and references.

SUITES OF ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—The rooms on first and second floor; the family is small and the accommodations are of the best kind Location first class, near 5th-av. and 10th-st. Don't move 1st of May. Address, GODFREY, Union-square Post-Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—Genteel board with furnished rooms can be obtained by a gentleman and wife at No. 64 East 22d-st, near 4th-av. The house contains the modern improvements. New furniture last month; no moving 1st of May; no children. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—A beautiful suite of rooms, situated a few doors from Broadway, immediately opposite the new Clinton Hall; will be vacated this day. Also, two rooms suitable for single gentleman. Apply at No. 141 8th-st.

EAGLE HOTEL LODINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A physician, inclined to matrimony, wishes to correspond with parents, occupying good social position, and who have marriageable daughters. The advertiser does not wish any introduction not sanctioned by the parents. Address, confidentially, A. O. P., Broadway Post-Office, post-paid.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

All the World will Read this Book.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES

OF

FANNY FERN,

In 1 vol. 12mo., Cloth. Price $1.

WHO IS RUTH HALL?

Is Ruth Hall Fanny Fern, or somebody else?

And if Fanny Fern is not Ruth Hall, who is Fanny Fern?

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF THIS WORK.

From the Albany Knickerbocker.

In this volume, several of Fanny Fern's earliest efforts appear for the first time in book form. The work is well "got up," and will doubtless have a large sale.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—No one, who has read Fanny's writings, or desires to learn the history of this remarkable woman, should fail to purchase this volume.

From the Reading Gazette.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—The mere announcement of this publication will insure its speedy and extensive sale.

From the Charleston Standard.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern," it contains an authentic account of the most prominent incidents of her eventful life. It contains articles upon which Fanny Fern made her reputation. As the publishers, in their preface, truly say, one page cuts with the keen edge of satire, another brims over with mirth, and a third is tearful with pathos. Those who like Fanny's erratic, original and racy style, will be pleased with the book, and will find it something more than merely readable.

From the Boston Herald.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—It is witty and pathetic, caustic and soothing, sparkling and pensive. Everybody will read this book.

From the Lowell Journal and Courier.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—This is a true history of Fanny Fern; it lets us into many secrets, and makes some strange developments, showing Fanny in her true colors, proud, ambitious, and heartless, as well as industrious, persevering and brilliant.

From the Sag Harbor Corrector.

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Lieutenant Gibbon's Report.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an editorial under the head of "The Amazon and the La Plata," in your paper of the 27th, occurs a remark of so erroneous a nature that it is to be hoped you will perform an act of justice by refuting the charge contained in it at your earliest convenience. The remark is as follows;

"And this glowing account of the fertility and boundless resources of that Equatorial locality has well-nigh led people to believe that it is a veritable earthly Paradise. Some little conversation with parties who have traveled in those parts long ago, led us to doubt whether the universal rose color with which Lieutenants HERNDON and GIBBON have tinted all the fields adjacent to the Amazonian waters were entirely natural."

Such a remark could have been made only from ignorance of the true state of the case, and that few persons know any better is not to be wondered at, since from some unaccountable reason the distribution of the report of the last named officer has been so long delayed that nothing has appeared before the public to give a different "tint" to the "rose color" with which the Amazonian fields were painted by the first. Had you ever conversed with Lieutenant GIBBON, or read his report, both of which the writer of this article has done, you would have found that his account differs but little from those of the great majority of travelers in those regions, and very materially from the *preconceived Washington* ideas of the *Great Valley of the Amazon*, and that he holds up in as strong a light as any actual resident of the country could do its "unmitigated heat" and dense population of "wild Indians, monkeys, and alligators," and even unnavigable water-courses.

Let us hope that a report submitted to the Government, more than twelve months ago, (25th January, 1854,) will soon be allowed to see the light, that the public may form its judgment from the work itself, and not condemn the officers because one of them is suspected of using too bright a "tint" for his picture.

We venture the assertion, that the forthcoming report represents what was *observed* during a two years' residence in the country, whether "wild Indians, monkeys and alligators," or diamond mines, gold dust, or silver, and even if some of the rivers were not found *navigable*, we have no right to blame the explorer, or to complain of him for *saying so*.

Spanish and English Flags Entwined.

The Havana *Prensa* of the 14th, says that on the previous morning an English war steamer had left the port of Havana, with several companies and troops from the island on board—perhaps, it says, to garrison some place in the interior. "The steamer," says the paper, "bore at her masthead, unfurled to the wind, and proudly and affectionately entwining each other, the banners of Spain and England—a union highly significant of the actual circumstances. A few minutes afterwards, one of the large English ships of war, which have been lying at anchor in the port, sailed out with the Spanish and English flags also flying in union at her masthead. The war steamer *General Laez* next sailed out, decorated in the same significant style. This delightful spectacle was witnessed from the wharves by an enthusiastic multitude. At seeing these two flags floating side by side, from the peak of English war vessels, all may comprehend the meaning, and what may be expected from such a union. Our Spain will never stand alone in her great questions of American policy!"

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 32, 52 to 57, 60, 61, 62

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 3143, 2641, 1991, 1992.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 434, 731, 673, 132, 369, 788, 874 to 876, 868, 890 to 893, 895, 906, 908, 908 to 914, 917 to 919, 921 to 941, 943 to 946, 700, 440, 855, 781, 325, 602.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 1.

Before Judge Hall.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, with the following indictments:

The United States, vs. *Darbey Hickey.*—An indictment for larceny upon the high seas, in stealing ten sovereigns on board the ship *Isaac Wright*, in January last.

The United States, vs. *Cornelius Sullivan.*—An indictment for the same offence, at the same time and place.

The United States, vs. *John Gorman.*—An indictment for passing counterfeit quarter dollars on January 20th, 1855.

The United States, vs. *William Courtney.*—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the ship *Rescius*, in Liverpool, Dec. 27, 1854.

The United States, vs. *the same.*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a knife, at the same time and place.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term.

All the accused were arraigned, and put in pleas of not guilty.

The Admiralty Calendar was then called, and the case of Gideon Smith et. al. *vs.* The Steamboat *Washington*, was taken up. This is a suit brought by the owners of the schooner *Sylph*, to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between her and the *Washington*, which happened on the 17th of July, 1849. The libellant alleges that the schooner was bound from Stoney Brook to Albany, and was about opposite the Catharine Ferry in the East River, close hauled on her starboard track, the wind blowing a light breeze from the Southwest, and about one-third of the way across the River from the New-York side, and about 9 o'clock in the evening, when the *Washington*, one of the Catharine Ferry boats, came out of her slip and ran into her, striking her abaft her fore chains, injuring her to the amount of about four hundred dollars.

The claimants deny any negligence on the part of the steamboat, and say that the steamboat stopped and backed, and did all she could to avoid the collision, which was occasioned by the fault of the schooner.

For libellants—Mr. Hackett and Mr. Morton. For claimants—Mr. Whiting.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—March 1.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Fletcher vs. *Norton.*—This case was called on and proceeded with again yesterday morning.

Mr. Willard, upon the opening of the Court, called the attention of the Court to an article which appeared in the *Evening Post* of the 28th February, and the report of the proceedings of the trial. He said he was aware that it was unpopular for the Court to pay any attention to the publications in the daily Press, but it was of such a character that he must call the attention of the Court to it, and he trusted that the Court would give an expression of opinion concerning this article, which at once violated the principles of fair feeling and also the injunctions of the law.

The Court observed, that if jury and counsel would pay as little attention as he did to remarks in newspapers, they would avoid a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Newspaper comments had nothing to do with the merits or the trial of this cause, and he presumed the jury knew as little about the article alluded to as he did. Mr. O'Conor then called

Rev. Edward Bright, who said that he had known the late Dr. Judson, and had also known his widow intimately for many years. She died on the 1st of June, 1854, at her residence in Hamilton; he was one of her executors, and also one of the guardians of her children; and knew fully and exactly the amount of her estate; his deposition had rather overstated the amount of her estate; the income thereof did not exceed $1,000.

Dr. Judson died in 1850. This intelligence reached this country in September of that year. Witness had formerly been a bookseller in Utica, N. Y., until 1840; after that he became a clergyman. The intelligence of Dr. Judson's death was communicated to the Executive Board of the American Baptist Missionary Union, under whose sanction a life of him was directed to be commenced. This was desired by Mrs. Judson, who had expressed a wish that Dr. Wayland should write it; in order to give the matter greater weight a vote was passed by the Board requesting him to do so. Witness laid before the Board a letter from Mrs. Judson, requesting that this might be so.

The vote in the Executive Committee was unanimous in favor of appointing Dr. Wayland. They terminated their connection with this memoir in 1853, because Mrs. Judson requested them to do so, as she desired to relieve them of further trouble, and was willing to take upon herself the responsibility of publishing the book. There was nothing expressed to the effect that there was any doctrinal difference between Dr. Judson and Dr. Wayland. No two great men have ever differed less on great questions.

Mrs. Judson selected her publisher with my concurrence, but not with my advice; proposals were received for the publication from Cornish, Lamport & Co., of this City; they offered at first to give all the profits to Mrs. Judson, but afterwards withdrew their offer, and proceed to give her a percentage, which was larger than that of Phillips, Sampson & Co.; there were no proposals which offered a larger share of profits than from this firm, though more money per volume was offered by others; Mrs. Judson decided who should be her publishers on her own responsibility.

Witness did not know whether or not Dr. Wayland gave her any advice; Colby & Co., of this City, made her an offer which was not better than Phillips, Sampson & Co.; witness had a son in this firm when the last edition of Dr. Wayland's volume was published; at the time the contract was made, however, he was not in the business, and had no intention of doing so, having determined to study law.

Witness had no recollection of having said anything to Mrs. Judson about Mr. Fletcher's character. There were three or four things that constitute a good offer—the character of the publishing house, the price at which the book is to be sold, the discount to be allowed to the trade, &c.; and, in view of these requirements, the offer of Phillips, Sampson & Co. was the best made. Witness had read the preface to Dr. Wayland's book, and the facts therein stated were true.

[The Court observed here that this evidence seemed rather wide of the point, and must be hurried through with, or Mr. Norton, the defendant in the suit, would be forgotten before its termination."

The witness then gave evidence as to the amount of Mrs. Judson's property, which did not materially differ from his deposition. He also mentioned that a portion of her property was presented to her by some gentlemen in Calcutta, in token of their respect for the memory of her husband, and that the American Baptist Missionary Union was made her residuary legatee. The total receipts from Dr. Wayland's book have reached $11,500; could not say how many copies were ordered in advance. Mr. Fletcher was one of the competitors for Dr. Wayland's work, and offered a larger sum than Phillips, Sampson & Co.

Mr. Willard then called

Robert P. Middlestitch, who testified that he was a clergyman, and the author of *Burmah's Great Missionary*—Mr. Fletcher had suggested it. Soon after Dr. Wayland's work was published there was a general expression in some quarters that the book did not meet the wants of all who desired a life of Dr. Judson; partly on account of certain views held by Dr. Wayland; the witness held this opinion, and had heard persons express this to the plaintiff.

One objection was, that it was a large work, more of a compilation than a compact biography—there were also certain views of Dr. Wayland therein, respecting the proper mode of conducting missionary labors, and with respect also to the Bible Society, which had reference to certain differences of opinion entertained by members of the Baptist sect. There were opinions in Dr. Wayland's book generally supposed not to be entertained by Dr. Judson.

The witness then read certain extracts from Dr. Wayland's work, tending to show a difference of opinion between Dr. Judson and the author on the subject of communicating religious instruction, the former being in favor of public preaching and the latter of religious publications. There were not half a dozen facts on one page of matter, in the plaintiff's book, that were original to Dr. Wayland's book, and it is in no sense an abridgment of the latter; in compiling the plaintiff's book the witness made use of isolated facts only, taken from Dr. Wayland's work, and never in more than half a dozen instances.

Witness had undertaken this work two or three weeks after the publication of Dr. Wayland's, which he had not then thoroughly read, but a part only; he had read the greater part of the original matter, but could not state exactly how much; the quotations incorporated into the work were familiar to him already. He endeavored to avoid availing himself of any fact that he had seen in the other book, and even referred to the newspapers or journals in which much of the matter incorporated into Dr. Wayland's book had originally appeared, rather than to make use of the latter in compiling his own.

In using facts derived from Dr. Wayland's book he used his own language and not that of Dr. Wayland, in order not to infringe in the slightest degree upon the rights of Mrs. Judson. Witness had written the preface to his own work, and all the facts therein stated he steadfastly believed and believes to be true. He had been a member of the Baptist Church in this country for nine years, and was aware that the whole of the foreign correspondence of missionaries is not always published in the religious magazines of that sect.

Hiram Dayton, recalled, testified that in December, 1853, the plaintiff was engaged in the publication of this book; he had often heard people who had purchased Wayland's book complain that it was not exactly the thing—the price was too high; the agents engaged in selling the book complained to him that they experienced considerable difficulty in canvassing for the book, on account of the high price; and this was before the plaintiff commenced the publication of his own work.

The plaintiff proved that there was some diversity of opinion in the Baptist denomination as to the best means to be used in evangelizing the world—some believing that the *press* was the great motive power, and others that preaching and instruction, *vivâ voce*, were the means to be used. Mr. Judson used the funds of the Society in the printing and distribution of tracts, and had great faith in the efficiency of the diffusion of books, papers, &c. It was claimed that, in Dr. Wayland's life, he had to some extent misrepresented him in this respect. Mr. Wayland himself being in favor of oral instruction, had represented Mr. Judson in the same light, which was a false one.

In support of this, the plaintiffs called Mr. S. C Allen, Editor of *Merry's Museum*; Dr. Rufus Babcock, Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society; Mr. James R. Stone, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society; Mr. John Dowling, of Philadelphia; Mr. Spencer and Mr. Cone—all of them Baptist clergymen.

The plaintiffs here rested, and the defendants called

Mr. S. S. Cutting, who testified as follows: I am a minister of the Baptist denomination; I am editor of the New-York *Recorder and Register*, a Baptist weekly journal; there is a difference of opinion in the Baptist denomination, as to whether oral or written means of spreading the Gospel should be most prominent; this question first became one of much notice in the Winter of '53 and '54, on the arrival of intelligence concerning missionary doings in Asia; Mr. Fletcher's proposal to print his book was made before this difference of opinion was made public.

Cross-examined—Mr. Wayland started the subject in a Convention held at Albany, in May, 1853, some six months before the publication of the book.

A deposition was then read on the part of the plaintiffs, from Mr. Eddy, Treasurer of the American Baptist Union. This concluded the evidence in the case.

The Court then adjourned. The summing up will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

THURSDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Nothing new has occurred in this line.

COFFEE—Has been less active, but has remained firm, with sales of 80 pkgs. Java at 13½c., 50 Maracaibo at 10½c; 500 Rio at 9½c.@10½c., and small lots of St. Domingo at 9c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has not been affected by the news. The day's sales include 1,200 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7¾	7¾
Middling	8¼	8½	9	9¼
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10¼	10¾
Fair	10¾	10	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not very brisk, but are without essential change in prices. Sales were made to-day of 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 75
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 12½@ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian is salable and firm, 1,200 bbls. having found buyers at yesterday's prices. Southern is in moderate demand at former rates, the sales of the day including 1,600 bbls. at $8 75@$9 37½ for mixed to favorite, and $9 37½@$10 37½ for fancy and extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered, and is held above the views of purchasers. Hence, it is inactive. Rye and Barley are quiet, but steady. Oats are salable and firm as before quoted. Corn is plentier and on the decline, sales having been made of 56,000 bushels chiefly at 86c.@87c., for Southern White and Yellow, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Some 600 bales River were taken at former rates.

HEMP—Messrs. LEWIS S. MORRIS & Co. have furnished us with the annexed report of February's business: "The stock of American Hemp here on the 1st ult., consisted of 1,778 bales Undressed, and 2,149 bales Dressed—in all, 3,927 bales. Since then the receipts have amounted to 223 bales Undressed, and 546 bales Dressed, together 769 bales. The month's sales embrace 549 bales Undressed at $140@$160 for prime to choice; and 1,036 bales Dressed at $180@$210, with a few lots of extra fine at $220@$240 ₱ ton, leaving our present stock in first hands 1,458 bales Unadressed, and 1,669 bales Dressed—in all, 3,121 bales, nearly all of which is held at prices above last month's range. Nothing has occurred here in Russian Hemp. The stock of Manilla Hemp here on the 1st ult. embraced 7,270 bales, and there have been 4,030 bales received since, while small sales have been made during the month at 9½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit, leaving 7,500 bales on hand, with large supplies yet to come forward. Jute Hemp is rather scarce and quiet but firm, with light transactions at $105, usual terms, ₱ ton.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at old prices.

IRON—There were 150 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $30@$31 ₱ ton, showing a steady market for this kind, which is the only one that attracts any notice.

LATHS—Are quiet, but firm, with a small quantity offering.

LEAD—No further movements have been reported. Stocks are moderate, and prices firm.

LIME—Rockland is in scanty supply and fair request, at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—We heard that 600 bbls. New-Orleans found buyers at 26c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales were made, to-day, of 500 bbls. Crude Turpentine at $2 75@$3 ₱ 280 lbs., a further reduction; small lots of Spirits do. at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon; and common Rosin at $1 62½ ₱ bbl., delivered. Other articles are unchanged.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are as previously reported. Linseed is rather quiet, but is still held at 77c.@78c. ₱ gallon. The demand is slack for Winter Lard Oil at 80c.@82c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and rather lower,—the sales comprising 1,200 bbls. at $13 37½@$13 50 for old mess, for which there is less inquiry; $13 75@$14 for new Prime, $15 for new Mess, $15 50@$16 for Western Prime Mess, and $16 50@$17 for City do., ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged in demand and value. Cut Meats are in good demand, and are a shade firmer,—sales having been made of 600 pkgs. shoulders and hams at 6½c.@6¾c. and 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb., respectively. Bacon is in moderate request at steady rates. Lard is quiet, but firm, sales of 200 bbls. at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately active and commands full prices, the sales reaching 250 bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime, $8@$11 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand, at $21@$23 ₱ tce. Beef Hams are more sought after at $16@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is freely taken, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, 23c.@26c. for State Dairy, and 26c.@31c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is now with 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 1855.

OLD YORK.

NEW-YORK YARDS. BROOKLYN Y'DS.

Qualities.	Lewis' Getty's.	Lamson's.	Th'pson's.	C'dwell's.	Tot'l
Clear	43	180	16	1	222
Mess	9,602	13,792	1,650	1,548	63	22,800
Thin Mess	—	38	—	—	—	38
Prime Mess	—	—	—	—	1	1
Flank	—	5	—	—	—	5
Prime	130	10	—	—	50	190
Rumps	78	11	—	—	—	89
Refuse Mess	88	441	—	140	—	619
Ref. Prime	5	4	80	296	150	545
Other Ref	396	262	—	201	—	739
Totals	10,021	11,994	1,696	1,986	244	25,425

NEW PORK.

N. Y. YARDS. B'KN YARDS.

Qualities.	Lewis'.	Getty's.	Lamson's.	Th'pson's.	C'dwell's.	Total.	Total Old Mess Pork.	Last Week.
Clear	1	—	—	—	—	220		121
Mess	75	211	222	10	—	838	25,517	26,189
Thin Mess	73	15	1	—	—	89	44	141
Prime Mess	—	9	—	—	1	10	11	347
Flank	—	—	—	5	—	5	10	5
Prime	125	78	36	126	—	364	854	361
Rumps	2	—	7	75	—	79	166	145
Refuse Mess	—	—	18	1	17	36	605	646
Ref Prime	—	—	14	—	—	14	630	661
Other Ref	3	23	201	—	—	317	1,656	1,643
Unaspected	636	—	10	1,621	—	2,266	3,256	4,157
Totals	843	319	336	2,128	18	3,636	29,063	35,658

OLD BEEF.

NEW-YORK YARDS. BROOKLYN Y'DS.

Qualities.	Lewis'.	Getty's.	Lamson's.	Th'pson's.	C'dwell's.	Tot'l
City Prime	5	—	—	—	—	5	14
Rep'kd Mess	198	—	—	126	2	66	396
Rep. Chic. do	—	—	—	—	32	—	32
Railroad Beef	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Refuse Mess	115	—	—	—	—	23	138
Refuse Prime	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Other Refuse	27	—	—	—	—	24	51
Country Mess	—	—	—	—	80	—	80
Totals	350	—	—	126	114	128	736

NEW BEEF.

N. Y. YARDS. B'KN Y'DS.

Qualities.	Lewis'.	Getty's.	Lamson's.	Th'pson's.	C'dwell's.	Total.	Total Old Mess Beef.	Last Week.
City Mess	16	—	29	—	200	245	245	68
City Prime	15	7	23	341	3	439	453	437
Rep'kd Mess	751	199	1,543	1,886	595	4,974	4,873	4,490
Rep. Chic. do	1,577	583	1,843	—	—	3,213	3,345	3113
Railroad Beef	127	26	—	126	57	336	347	313
Refuse Mess	139	76	286	213	264	1,027	1,165	1,326
Refuse Prime	11	—	11	7	—	29	33	96
Other Refuse	105	49	14	6	—	223	264	122
Pierces Mess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283
Tres Prm B'f	1,220	—	434	1,905	50	2,709	2,709	1,259
Country Mess	—	—	1,737	1,238	2,422	5,398	5,468	5 992
Country Prime	—	—	577	120	517	1,294	1,294	1,847
Unaspected	1,419	—	4,988	1,137	1,572	9,105	9,105	14,887
Totals	5,573	941	10,744	6,373	5,892	28,223	28,980	31,873

CITY MESS, Rep'kd Mess, Rep. Chic. do., Railroad Beef, Refuse Mess, Refuse Prime, Other Refuse, Country Mess, Tres Prm B'f, Country Mess, Country Prime, Unaspected—Totals.

BUTTER—Are dull and heavy at old prices.

CHEESE—There were 150 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $30@$31 ₱ ton, showing a steady market for this kind, which is the only one that attracts any notice.

LEAD—No further movements have been reported. Stocks are moderate, and prices firm.

LIME—Rockland is in scanty supply and fair request, at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—We heard that 600 bbls. New-Orleans found buyers at 26c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales were made, to-day, of 500 bbls. Crude Turpentine at $2 75@$3 ₱ 280 lbs., a further reduction; small lots of Spirits do. at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon; and common Rosin at $1 62½ ₱ bbl., delivered. Other articles are unchanged.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are as previously reported. Linseed is rather quiet, but is still held at 77c.@78c. ₱ gallon. The demand is slack for Winter Lard Oil at 80c.@82c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and rather lower,—the sales comprising 1,200 bbls. at $13 37½@$13 50 for old mess, for which there is less inquiry; $13 75@$14 for new Prime, $15 for new Mess, $15 50@$16 for Western Prime Mess, and $16 50@$17 for City do., ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged in demand and value. Cut Meats are in good demand, and are a shade firmer,—sales having been made of 600 pkgs. shoulders and hams at 6½c.@6¾c. and 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb., respectively. Bacon is in moderate request at steady rates. Lard is quiet, but firm, sales of 200 bbls. at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately active and commands full prices, the sales reaching 250 bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime, $8@$11 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand, at $21@$23 ₱ tce. Beef Hams are more sought after at $16@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is freely taken, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, 23c.@26c. for State Dairy, and 26c.@31c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is now with 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—An elegant house on West 22d-st., handsomely located. The terms very easy.

ALSO.

FOR SALE—The brownstone houses Nos. 297, 299 and 301 West 22d-st., replete with every modern improvement, and one of the best localities in New-York.

ALSO.

FOR SALE—A good house in 27th-st., near 9th-av., pleasantly located, and having every convenience. Price $6,750. Terms easy.

ALSO.

FOR SALE—A neat English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Nos. 366 8th-av. and 115 Chambers-st. from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. J., located No. 560 High-st. The lot is 80 feet front and rear, a corner lot, about 220 feet fronting on the av. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with aqueduct water and gas throughout, finished in good style with every convenience, having underceller and bath-room. The garden and dwarf-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 400 yards from the upper depot of the N. J. Railroad. Persons visiting business in New-York City, may reach their stores in an hour and a half, at little more expense, than up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of Z. H. KITCHEN, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful brown stone English basement house, 20 by 70, lot 98 ft. 9 in.; situate on the north side of 36th-st., opposite the Blind Institution Park; between 8th and 9th-avs. The house has an elaborate front; has all the modern improvements in excluding a back or domestic stair-case, being a great improvement on the old plan—and the whole house is built in the best possible manner. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 26th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 20x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated. No. 128 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 69 Barclay-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—12 minutes' walk from South Ferry. A three story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, containing 11 rooms and 3 pantries, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, and gas throughout; pleasantly situated in an improved neighborhood, No. 116 Bergen-st., near Hoyt. Terms easy, will be sold low. Apply to ROBT. H. FALL, No. 69 Wall-st., basement, or on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE—In this City (173) one hundred and seventy-three houses, (467) four hundred and seven lots; also, many in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken, Jersey, Staten Island; also, a large number of farms in various locations. If you desire to purchase or sell Real Estate, you will save time by applying to R. J. GOODWIN, Clinton Hall, corner of 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And other buildings, with six acres of land, suitable for a school or boarding-house. The view cannot be surpassed by any other in the county. Five minutes' walk from the depôt at Fort Chester. Fifty per cent. of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HORACE B. SMITH, at Fort Chester.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat 2-story and basement frame house, situated on the north side of 126th-st., between the 3d and 4th-avs., Harlem. The house is 22 by 37 feet, containing eleven rooms, and is within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. For further particulars inquire of ABRAHAM BRADY, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 19, or on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Several desirable houses, beautifully situated, having from eight to fifteen lots of ground attached, and laid out in handsome style with all kinds of fruit, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, &c. Title perfect and terms easy. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad st

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, new—built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 223 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brownstone-fronted house No. 16 West 23d-st., built by the owner in the best manner; size of house, 25x56. Also, the new three-story brick house, just completed, situated on Lexington-av., first house above 33d-st.; contains all the modern improvements; size of house, 22x44. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Inquire of the owner, No. 15 West 33d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement mastic front brick houses, situate at the corner of Lee-av. and Rose-st., (and adjoining) Brooklyn; 10 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, cornices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement high stoop brick houses, Tit40, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements. Location very pleasant in 53d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Price moderate. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or of D. ROBINS, No. 76 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—A modern three story and basement brick house, desirably situated in Brooklyn; or would exchange the above for a modern-built house in New-York, between 4th and 7th-avs., and between 14th and 40th-sts. Address B. H., *Times* Office, for two days.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A three story brick and basement house and under cellar, well built and in good order, pleasantly situated in South 4th-st., lot in fee, 25 by 100 feet, three minutes' walk of the ferries. Price $4,500. Terms easy. Inquire of B. PARKHURST, No. 23 Market-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of the best three story brick and Basement modern built houses, in complete order, in the VIIth Ward, recently located between Market and Pike-st. Let in fee 21½ by 80, the cheapest property offered this season. Terms easy. Inquire of B. PARKHURST, No. 23 Market-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The superior 3-story brick house and lot, No 40 Hammond-st House 20 by 50 feet, all the way up, three parlors deep, and with all the modern improvements. Possession can be had previous to 1st of May. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply to HENRY BUTLER, No. 36 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 166 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 17th-st., now occupied as a feed store, an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 168 West 8th-st. JOHN R. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A House and four lots of ground on 143d-st. West of 11th-av., commanding a delightful view of the river and surrounding country, or would sell the house and one lot. Inquire at No. 211 8th-av. in the feed store,

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A brick house and plot of ground in the village of Tarrytown. For full particulars inquire of CHARLES OLMSTED, corner of Spring and Washington-sts., or JAMES T. DRUMGOLD, No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Containing six rooms and cellar under, with two lots, for only $1,800, payable very easy; in the beautiful village of Claverack-the, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On easy terms. A neat, detached Brick House, with all modern improvements, built by owner for own use, with flower garden in front, in a good locality. Apply, or address, to J. MULLAN, No. 696 3d-av.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A neat three-story and basement brick house on West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Rent, $450. Curtain on lower floor, and tax paid by landlord. Inquire at No. 86 East 24th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN GUTRAND, cor. Bank and West sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. The new three-story brown stone House No. 133 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 60 South-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, at a bargain—A house and lot with stable on rear, on 27th-st. If application is made immediately, will be sold for $3,500. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av. corner 14th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A elegant 4-story brown stone house, 25 by 55, in West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. Inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 69 William-st.

$500—STANLY HALL—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a farm of about 30 acres, of good soil, 2 acres in rye, 10 in grass, 6 in wood and pasture land, the rest tillable. Commodious house, pleasant lawn, shade trees, &c. On high ground commanding a view of New-Brighton and Springfield mountains. Free from fever and ague. Large cellar, good well in the house and large cistern; an orchard filled with a variety of grafted fruit, grape vines, currant, gooseberries, raspberries, &c. The above is distant 4½ miles from Newark, 3½ from Elizabethtown, 1½ miles from Camptown Post-Office, plank-road from Newark to Camptown, 2 miles from Springfield, 1½ miles to Stone station, on the Morris & Essex Railroad, about a mile from Professor Chapman's Home Institute, other schools and churches and stores in the vicinity. Suitable for a gentleman's residence, boarding school or boarding-house. Terms easy, $500 cash. $300 per year and interest until the whole is paid. Inquire of J. G. WEBSTER, No. 4 Liberty-place, New-York, or on the premises. Stock and farming utensils, if required. Premises shown at any time

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, four miles from the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Goshen, Orange Co. The property consists of 92½ acres of choice land well watered and suitably divided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description and the outbuildings large and commodious. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of THOMAS MANAHAN, No. 165 Front-st. Address all letters Goshen Post-Office.

WM. H. BEERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE RARITAN—An elegant house, lately built with the best materials, and filled up with brick, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. There are twenty acres of land, part of which is handsomely laid out with ornamental trees, two orchards of choice fruit, one in full bearing. With the property will be sold the furniture, a carriage, a farm wagon, &c. A photographic view of the place can be seen at the office of the subscriber. Also, three lots in the city of Newark, some thirty feet wide, which will be sold low, to close a concern. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, consisting of 11 acres of land, a large garden in fine order, and fruit in great abundance. The house is two stories and attic, with cellar under the whole, and entirely new and well arranged. On the premises are a gardener's house, ice house, barn, stable and shed, all in excellent order. The place is in the centre of the block and is surrounded by some of the most cultivated and pleasant residences on the Hudson River, of which it has an extensive and beautiful view. Possession may be had immediately. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., or to GEO. G. WILLIAMS, No. 25 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A pleasant country residence, situated in Guilford, one of the most be

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 64 to 72 Mercer-st., near Houston-st., embracing the entire furniture, which will be peremptorily sold by the proprietor, without regard to weather. The attendance of bankers and the trade is invited to this sale, as there is a large and splendid variety of parlor, chamber and basement furniture of every description, tapestry, Wilton and ingrain carpets, large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 3 suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in French brocatel, silk cohair in haircloth; rosewood, marble top tables, arm and Gothic sewing chairs, French sofas, and tête-à-têtes, superior rosewood piano-forte, rich silver ware, 2 splendid chimney sets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, 150 feather beds, mirror, spring-seat chairs, marble top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, oval mirrors, &c., with a quantity of basement furniture, extension table, crockery, ivory cutlery, china, &c. Catalogues at house.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 23 CORNELIA-ST.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

CORNELIA-STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house on the front, and two-story frame house on the rear, and lot of ground No. 23 Cornelia-st. The lot is 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet on one side and 92 feet on the other. The house is about 20 feet front, (with an alley-way of 3 feet leading to the rear,) and about 52 feet deep, built in a very substantial manner. Terms liberal.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture, in mahogany and rosewood, suites of rosewood, and mahogany parlor furniture, in brocatelle; oak and mahogany bedroom furniture, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; pier, mantel and bedroom mirrors, china, crockery and glassware; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows. Also, to pay advances, nine fine gold watches, 34 fine gold chains, 56 frock and overcoats, &c.

HENRY H. LEDES, Auctioneer.

BY H. M. LEDES & CO.—FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., by order of Thos. Morton, Assignee of Palmer & Dwight, balance of jewelry, watches, &c., remaining unsold, consisting of gold and silver watches, fob chains, guard keys, plated castors, brooches, jets, ear-rings, diamond rings and pins, lockets, studs, knives and forks, pencil cases, &c., &c., without reserve.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a handsome assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of good quality; mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., which are well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed or stored until May, at a reasonable charge. Catalogues are now ready.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, No. 64 6th-av., will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture; new and second-hand 3-ply ingrain carpets, suites of hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany bed-room furniture, to match, cooking-stove, &c. To be sold without reservation. Worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer,
No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich.

CROCKERY, LEMON, HERRING, MACKEREL, IRON SAFES, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, sugars, teas, coffees, brandy, gin, whisky, wines, cigars, soap, candles, chocolate, raisins, shelled almonds, cheese, macaroni, sardines, harness, riding saddles, whips, and hardware.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—THIS AFTERNOON, (Friday,) March 2, at 1 o'clock precisely, at No. 258 1st-st., corner of North 2d-st., Eastern District, Brooklyn, household furniture, including bedsteads, mattresses, carpets, chairs, cookstove, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Terms—Purchasers required to make a satisfactory deposit, and settle their bills immediately after the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STATUARY AND EGYPTIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—E. T. TURNER will sell at Auction THIS DAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms No 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of Italian Statuary Marble Mantels. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited to this sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

BY A. C. TUTTLE.—On SATURDAY, March 3, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 418 4th-av., opposite 7th-st., under Mr. Dudrow's late Riding School, a large stock of double and single carriage, wagon and cart harness, ladies' and gents' saddles, bridles, bitts, whips, blankets, halters, brushes, combs, &c. Also, the store, fixtures, counters, glass cases, &c. Terms cash.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction at the residence of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of several writs of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 175 South-st., the contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, liquors, beer pumps, kegs, &c., and lease of the premises. Also, at 11 o'clock A. M., same day, at No 339 Water-st, the contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, liquors, beer pumps, kegs, stand casks &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, noon, same day, at No. 41 Anthony-st, the contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, liquors, beer pumps, kegs, stand casks, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1855.
JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
FRED'K L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

A MIGHTY SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the warerooms of A. C. Humbert, (late Humbert & Kenny,) Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the residue of parlor and chamber furniture, window shades, fixtures, &c., &c., the sale of which was postponed from last Friday, in consequence of the weather; also, a horse and cart. Sale peremptory.
LORIN INGERSOLL, } Assignees.
JOEL W. MASON, }

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION—In Eye, Westchester Co., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock noon, (subject to prior sale,) apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.; J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 198 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WEEK TERMS REDUCED ONE HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

Ladies' Writing Class, at 10½ o'clock A. M., daily, excepting Sundays.

Gentlemen's Classes, at 9 A. M., and 3, 5, 7, and 8 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Terms reduced to $5 for 16, or $10 for 32 lessons, including stationery.

Private instruction, $15 for 16, or $25 for 32 lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor.

BOOKKEEPING—Terms reduced this week, from $25 to $15 50. Books and Stationery, $1 50. Arithmetic in proportion. Terms payable in advance.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to 12 in number, are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction in all departments, except the modern languages, music and drawing. For circulars and further information address the Principal at Newburg. References—Rev. Dr. Brown, David Moore, Esq., Newburg; N. P. Willis, Esq., Idlewild; E. Beech, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Homer Ramsdell, Esq., President of the New Railroad Company; G. E. Koonhardt, Esq., Messrs. Spies, Christ & Jay, Drs. J. F. Gray and A. G. Hull, Rev. Professor Robinson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, embraces 30—the complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 320 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, for instruction in dancing to ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. Monthly Soirées in the usual Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—The large stock of COMBS, BUTTONS and FANCY GOODS at No. 53 Cedar-st. has been removed to the spacious lofts Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., near Church-st., and the subscribers are now making large additions to their former good stock. They have made arrangements with some of the best manufacturers of Combs and other goods in the United States, for their constant supply, and are receiving, direct from Europe, by every steamer, French and English Goods of the latest styles. They are now prepared to offer you a large assortment of (good) Goods in their line, viz.:

COMBS.—Buffalo and Imitation Buffalo Back Combs; Imitation Shell and Horn Side Combs; English Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory, Neck and Long Combs; Rubber Pad, Side, Neck, Long and Dressing Combs.

BUTTONS.—Steel, Pearl, Gilt, Lasting, Bone, Agate, Metal, Thread, Linen and Horn.

PERFUMERY.—Hair, Tooth, Nail, &c.

Linen Thread, Clark's Spool Cotton, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Hair Pins, Elastics, Whalebone, Linen and Cotton Tape, Linen and Cotton Bobbin, Stay Binding, Stay Lacing, Boot and Shoe Lacing, Knitting Cotton, Suspenders, Thimbles and Scissors, Porte Monnaies, Reticules, French Working Cotton, with a great variety of Fancy, cheap for cash.

The undersigned buy their stock for cash, and at the very lowest rates, and sell for a mere commission.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., (up stairs) New-York.

P. S.—Vesey-st. is the first street below the Astor House. Nos. 26 and 28 are a few doors west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & JESUP have removed their place of business to No. 70 Beaver-st.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway,
and only a few rods from the principal Railroad Depôts and Steamboat Landings. Accommodations GOOD OR NO PAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BONE MANURE.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a very superior article of pure Bone Dust, consisting of rasings, fillings and ground bone.
Orders received at the Works, 23d-st., East River; or at No. 45 Cedar-st., up stairs.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement		$2,443,391 61
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policies	$642,697 85	
For interest	136,183 26	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	35,339 19	
For annuities	3,823 81—	816,128 90
		$3,360,430 51
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death and additions to same	$316,889 78	
Paid surrendered policies	37,201 26	
Paid reduction of premiums	1,899 99	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable	88 977 64	
Paid annuities	1,991 46	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.	52,593 82	509,372 95
Total assets		$2,850,077 66
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank		89,157 87
Bonds and mortgages		2,609,119 94
Fire insurance account		353 94
Deferred Premium account		85,882 25
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid		35,339 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes		4,276 28
Due from agents		47,528 99
		$2,850,077 66
Losses unpaid		$44,280 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854		19,660,927 34
Amount issued in the 12th year		4,720,600 00
		$24,381,827 34
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	$1,457,344 00	
Surrendered	440,709 00	
Dead	380,880 00—	2,188,884 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855		$22,182,623 34
No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854		7,373
Issued during the 12th year		1,660
		9,042
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	502	
Surrendered	165	
Dead	97—	804
Total policies running 1st Feb. 1855		8,118
Increase in amount at risk for the year		$2,521,706 00
Increase for the year in policies		745 00
Increase in life policies	770	
Increase in one year policies	13	
Increase in irregular policies	36	
	818	
Decrease in seven year policies	73—	745

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct.
G. GILL, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
Rich'd H. M'Cardy,	John Wadsworth,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Gouv'r M. Wilkins,	Jonathan Miller,	Rod'k G. Meullon,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
William Betts,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F. Battelle,
William Moore,	John P. Yelverton,	Sam'l E. Sprouls,
Joseph B. Collins,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Cephas H. Norton,
Eugene Dutilh,	John M Hoart,	John P. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
M. H. Grinnell,	Lucius Robinson,	W. Smith Brown,
	FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.	

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and hotsonary.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M Bl ss,	F. W. Meyer,
Sheppard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John B. Arthur,
C. S. Smith,	D. A. Murdock,	J. K. Mumford,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Shimmon,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wesson,	Fred. B. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. B. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	J. E. Hanford,	Wm. Leconey,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos. Eakin,
C. Hadden,	John J. Haines,	Theo. McNamee.
L. P. Morton,	Bartholow Brown,	
	ALFRED EDWARDS, President.	
	WM. LECONEY, Vice President.	

BENJ. A. GNERRDONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } Of Brooklyn, No. 149 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Bordell,	Joseph Pettit,
Czar Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Sammelton,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	R. P. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
G. A. Jarvis,	R. T. Haines,	Cassius Noble,
J. M. Bostraud,	Henry Snyder, Jr.,	Geo. L. Kent,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Husted,	J. S. Whitney,
R. A. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
John N. Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,
J. A. Duryea,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wickes,
Ezra Lewis,	C. C. Boumage,	Samuel Osborne,
S. W. Moore.		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Marvine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Odell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M Greenwood,	John C. Smith.
	WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.	
	WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.	

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman.
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.
	GEO. S. FOX, President.	

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $100,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICE
No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—Having enlarged their works to keep pace with the growing demand for their superior Zinc Paints, are prepared to supply the trade promptly, and on liberal terms. The Company have succeeded in introducing a new process of grinding, which permits them to warrant their paints to keep soft and fresh in the kegs for any reasonable length of time and in any climate, being in this respect superior to all other paints. For interior painting and marine purposes generally their paint possesses peculiar advantages and of unrivaled excellence, experience having proved it to be an entire protection against the marine worm and barnacles in all latitudes. The parlor finish, or china gloss, is ground in the best varnish manufactured by the Company. This paint is particularly recommended for interior painting and for steamboat cabins.

The brown zinc paint is made only by this Company, direct from their ore. It is sold at a much lower rate than any other paint, and is greatly valued for its protective effects when applied to iron, and is admirably suited for farm buildings, railroad stations, &c., and is especially valuable for painting tin roofs. The stone-color paint is a compound of the brown and white, and possesses all the valuable qualities of the brown. Its agreeable color has put it in great demand for country residences. The dry white zinc is sold in barrels of 200 lbs., and the paints are put up in kegs from 25 lbs. to 500 lbs. They also manufacture and keep on hand the best gum damar, varnish and zinc dryer, which is sold by the barrel or gallon.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
No. 165 Washington-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of Lisle White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not cruet the wick in burning, nor gum or heat machinery, and being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine shops, ferries, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. This oil is now sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 61 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, DOORS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building at Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 54 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1855. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash or scrip. And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. Co. } COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in the City of New-York on the first day of March, 1855, on the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents, and THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st. New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
S. I. WALKER, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual Interest, falling due March 1, 1855, on the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. BONDS OF 1850, KNOWN AS KALAMAZOO MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Michigan Southern R. R. Co., No. 16 William-st.
E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., } No 17 William-st., NEW-YORK, Feb 20, 1855 }

INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY due March 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at this office
SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent. Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the 1st day of March 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation at the office of
JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 21 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN,
ap7.'54-1aw2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16 '53-1aw2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16,'53-1aw2yF

LIVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 16 Wall-st., two doors from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $400. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, }
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$150,000 OF 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad are offered for sale at the office of WM A KOBBE, No. 27 William-st.

The road runs from Milwaukee to Watertown, Wisconsin, and is now 50 miles open, and the amount actually expended on the 1st of January last is $514,000, and the whole line will be completed in August next.

Whole issue of 1st Mortgage Bonds, $310,000. Interest payable semi-annually at Bank of North America, New-York.

Further information may be obtained from
WM. A. KOBBE.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, } BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1856, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber as soon as practicable.
WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the AMERICAN GLASS SILVERING COMPANY will be held at their office in New-York, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for said Company for the ensuing year.
JOHN G. CONGDON, Secretary.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT BONDS.—$50,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works. Interest and principal payable in this City. Bonds maturing in 1860. For sale by
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Daniel Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by
THEODORE DEHON,
No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6½, $185 to $210; do. 7 octave, $210 to $230; one grand Piano, $400, cost $580 Fisk's superior Melodeon, Cabinet's patent, $100 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $80. Terms reduction of 20 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted.
MCDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 288 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Cheapest in the City. Second-hand pianos very low for cash, or to rent with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 146 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity. Possessing all necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident in their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 2 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of STANTON & KETCHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be closed at No. 67 Beaver-st., by E. D. STANTON, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.—New-York, Feb. 26, 1855.
E. D. STANTON,
E. KETCHAM.

Referring to the above, the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name and firm of E. D. STANTON & CO., for the prosecution of a general stock commission business, at No. 67 Beaver-st.
E. D. STANTON,
S. B. STONE.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscriber has this day taken into copartnership his nephew, JOHN OLIVER, and will hereafter conduct the Grocery business under the firm of BURKHALTER & OLIVER, at the old stand, No. 191 Fulton-st.—March 1, 1855.
STEPHEN BURKHALTER.

COAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Offers for sale a few cargoes of Lump, Steamboat, Grate, Range, Nut and Pea Coal, deliverable on board vessels or from the yards No. 368 West-st., corner East and Water-sts., Corlears Hook, foot North 9th-st., Williamsburg, and foot Gold-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the Office corner Broadway and Wall-st.

PEA COAL.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company has a few cargoes of pea coal for sale. Apply at the office corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—500 tons run of the Mine for sale by the NEW CREEK COMPANY, No. 36 Wall-st

INVENTORS' OFFICE.—No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, (No. 40 (Office 27,) State-st., Boston. The object of this Office is to place inventors of patents in connection with capitalists, whereby they can obtain assistance to perfect or sell the whole or parts of their inventions, or form connections with parties for the manufacture of their patented articles.

Such an Office has long been needed by young and ingenious mechanics, to enable them to obtain means to perfect their inventions with rapidity, and place them before the public, that they may realize substantial returns for the works of their genius. Office hours from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by addressing him as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or for postage.

REFERENCES.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, MERCURY CUPS, &c.—Furnished at the new manufactory, No. 41 Greene-st., 4th story, at the lowest prices, by A. & G. W. BRADY.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. Be sure no water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. Never could a bottle of it be had that sold another after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1845; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; e

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Passage of the Religious Freedom Resolutions.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

TWO ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

After the receipt of several communications from the heads of Departments, in pursuance of previous inquiries from the Senate, Mr. CASS moved to take up the resolutions appended to Mr. UNDERWOOD's report, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made on the 17th ult.

Objections being made, Mr. CASS asked for the Yeas and Nays. Yeas 26, Nays 8.

The resolutions were then taken up and passed without debate.

The resolutions recommend that in our treaties with other nations hereafter, we should secure to our citizens in foreign lands the right to meet, worship and bury their dead according to the dictates of their own conscience and in accordance with their peculiar predilections.

After sundry ineffectual attempts to get up other measures, the Civil and Diplomatic bill, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, was taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON objected to the bill because of its incorporation of a modification of the tariff.

Mr. HUNTER said he disliked such incorporations, and would not advocate such a measure, to originate here, yet it had so come from the House, and the tariff provisions were more acceptable to the majority of the Senate than those of any previous bill.

Mr. CLAYTON—We must recollect that here is a proposition to change the whole tariff system brought in at the last three days of the Session, which needs a month's consideration. The House of Representatives has been entirely changed in character by the late tremendous political revolution. I am against forcing a measure upon the country in this manner. This is carrying precedents too far for my acquiescence.

The Texas Creditors bill was then sent in by the President signed by him.

Mr. BRODHEAD—I am opposed to this incorporation of the tariff in view of coming events and the peculiar character of the next House of Representatives. Such a measure will come back to plague its inventors before a year from this time. The Senator from Virginia says the plethora of the Public Treasury demands this measure. The falling off this year of six millions from the public lands, the Bounty Land bill just in from the House, the Texas Creditors bill just signed, and other measures will soon reduce the plethora of the Treasury. I hope we will go on and pass the Appropriation bill, erasing that incorporated interference with the industrial interests of the country, and depart from here in peace.

Mr. BADGER offered an amendment to the tariff section of the Civil and Diplomatic bill to refund the duties on railroad iron which has been laid down for eighteen months past, and which may be laid down for eighteen months to come, and providing that dye stuffs and unmanufactured wool of the value above fifty cents and below sixteen cents, be admitted free of duty.

Mr. COOPER—This tariff provision requires great deliberation. If this tariff incorporation prevails, I shall move as an amendment to the bill the French Spoliation bill, and somebody else will move to tack on the Harbor and River bill, and another to incorporate Miss DIX's bill for the Insane. If you establish this precedent, you will find every imaginable measure tumbled incongruously upon the Senate at the close of the session, adding, if possible, to the confusion which generally prevails at that period. I would as willingly see all the duties repealed, as witness the enactment of such sections as those relating to the tariff in this bill.

Messrs. PEARCE and BAYARD thought it would be better to defeat the Appropriation bill than pass it in its present form.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected to the bill, alleging that in making a scale for reduction, an undue advantage had been given to manufactures.

Mr. HUNTER said that as this measure was carried by votes in the House, from all sections of the country, the tariff modification, though not perfect, was as good as could be desired.

Mr. JAMES, to Mr. HUNTER, remarked that many members of the House voted for the bill with the understanding that it would not be amended by the Senate.

Mr. HUNTER said he did not know how that might be; he said, by the list of names, however, that several Pennsylvanians voted for it.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the tariff provision in the Appropriation bill, and did not like to be thus compelled to swallow the modification.

Mr. SEWARD believed, that by submitting to this species of legislation, we give the House the precedent to force upon the country any measure they please, as they condition that they will furnish the means to carry on the Government. For one, I will stand here until Saturday night at 12, to resist this measure from the House of Representatives. I believe the iron interest is paramount to any other as regards protection, and this interest is injured more than any other by this modification of the tariff. The gentlemen from Virginia and Vermont will also see that some of these alterations of the tariff will sweep their sheep from the declivities of their mountains. Mr. SEWARD reviewed the effect of these alterations upon other interests, when Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved a recess till 6 o'clock.

An adjournment was moved by several Senators and lost.

An amendment was offered that the recess be till 7 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. JOHNSON's motion finally prevailed and the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SEWARD's resolution providing for the payment of Members of Congress prevented from attending by sickness, or who were by sickness in their families, or by necessary business, unable to take their seats at the commencement of the session, was taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to strike out "necessary business."

A discussion followed between Messrs. SEWARD, TOOMBS and CLAYTON, when the amendment was rejected and the resolution passed.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. BRODHEAD now tried to get the House amendments to the Bounty Land bill before the Senate, but this was refused, and the Civil and Diplomatic bill was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD—Another objection to the bill was, that it was sprung upon the House within five or six days of the end of the session, and the manufacturers have no time to remonstrate. I have a letter from a manufacturer of bichromate of potash, stating this change will injure him.

Mr. BADGER—What's bichromate of potash?

Mr. HUNTER—I don't know. The presumption, therefore, is, that Senators are ignorant; and it illustrates my argument that in this hasty legislation Senators don't know what they are doing. One thing I do know—the bill will crush the iron interest of the country. Railroad enterprise has diverted too much labor to that interest, and too little left in agriculture. Prices are too high. We are tapping the Treasury at both ends. I don't object to the profuseness of expenditure, when proper, but the Treasury must be kept full. This bill, lessening the duties, will deplete the Treasury.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from Wm. BLAISDELL and others, of Boston, for a repeal of the Naturalization Laws, and of ANSEL LAKIN, and others, of Worcester, Mass., for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave act.

Both were laid on the table.

Mr. WADE said he should not be driven to vote upon a subject which he had not time to examine. I am a Protectionist. The agricultural, the most important of all occupations, is jeopardized by this measure. I cannot persuade myself that the House has not the constitutional right to affix any condition to their money bills.

Mr. SEWARD (interrupting)—Has the House the constitutional right to attach a proviso for the admission of a State to a General Appropriation bill?

Mr. WADE—God forbid I should say no, for the time has come when that may be done; and I should be the last to question the constitutional right of such.

Mr. WILSON—I have listened to Mr. WADE, and am sick of this talk about protection. We have had Buncombe speeches enough to-night about the labor of the country. Everything that has been said on the subject for twenty years past has been repeated. All the predictions about danger from the want of protection have been falsified. In 1846 the interests of the manufacturers were sacrificed for political considerations. Mr. WADE had remarked that he (WILSON) was a Know-Nothing upon this subject, and so most of the Senators appear to be. In 1851 the Senator from New-York voted for incorporating the River and Harbor bill upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill of that year. That was not more incongruous to the subject than this tariff qualification. I will support this bill because I believe it will subserve the interests of my own State as well as those of my country.

Mr. BRODHEAD asked a division on the question. The first part of the amendment by the Senator from North Carolina was for the benefit of the railroad interest in the South and Southwest. The latter part was intended to benefit the manufacturers of New-England. Here was a combination, "Pro-Slavery and Abolition, Pro-Slavery and Know-Nothingism." He congratulated his Southern friends upon their new ally in behalf of Free Trade. His friend from Massachusetts intimated that the idea of protection was to be abandoned. It was a long time since such an idea had come from that quarter. He would remind the Senator that the Slave trade originated in Massachusetts as well as free trade notions. He could understand why the Senator from Massachusetts was in favor of free trade. The Slave property of the South is worth about fourteen hundred millions of dollars; if a direct taxation be resorted to a great part of that burden will fall on the Slave States. Massachusetts corporations have got rich by protection; now she wants dye stuffs and wool free, and to get this she is willing to give Southern Railroads their iron free. I won't say anything about bargains, but these things look queerly. The arrangement upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill is in bad taste and at a bad time. Revolutionary Senators will excuse my zeal, as the interest of my zeal induces it.

Mr. WILSON—I didn't refer to the Fugitive Slave Act, nor to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. When those questions come up I will be prepared for them. As to protection, Massachusetts wants free wool and free dye-stuffs. I would abolish the duty on raw material which enters into the manufactures of the Country. Pennsylvania has enjoyed more protection than any other State. Under this bill her Iron will have a protection of thirty-five per cent.

Mr. COOPER—(interrupting)—How do you make that out?

Mr. WILSON—(resuming)—The duty will be twenty-five per cent., and the cost of importation nearly fifteen more. I suppose this bill will be defeated and go over to the next Congress.

Mr. SEWARD—(interrupting)—Have you more confidence in the next than in the present House of Representatives?

Mr. WILSON—I don't know why I should not have as much, and I certainly have more political sympathy with the next House.

Mr. BROWN—I am glad to find that Massachusetts has taken the right ground upon the subject of Free trade. I hope by and by she will be right on Slavery also.

Mr. JONES asked Mr. BADGER to withdraw his amendment to allow the Senate to come to a direct vote on Mr. CLAYTON's proposition to strike out everything in relation to the tariff from the bill.

Mr. BADGER withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BRIGHT wanted to see the bill, but it was an irrelevant matter. The proposition for a revision of the tariff was a good one, but out of place in this bill. I am for one willing to take the responsibility of striking it out of this bill, but would vote for it at another time as an independent proposition.

Mr. HUNTER appealed to former instances, when as irrelevant matters had been inserted in Appropriation bills.

Mr. BAYARD denied the parallelism of the cases cited, and deplored such a violation of parliamentary rules as this engraftment of the Tariff involves. He thought he saw in the rupture of those rules, made for the preservation of order, an omen of the dissolution of our country.

Mr. TOUCEY—The House must, by the Constitution, originate all money bills. They have chosen to combine with the Appropriation bill a Revenue bill. It would have been better to have revised the matter, if there had been time; but the House had a right to send in such a Revenue bill; and the Committee of Finance, favoring the Revenue addition, reported the bill to the Senate. If we do not coincide in the Senate, and the bill goes back to the House, and the House then refuses to accede to the amendment proposed by us, and stops the wheels of Government by withholding appropriations, does any Senator suppose that we shall get no money from the House, unless we pass the Tariff clause? We have a right to pass this Tariff proposition if we like it, or reject if we do not. On the whole I regard that Tariff proposition in the bill with favor, and shall vote for it.

Mr. GWIN—I was in favor of reporting that bill from the Committee in its present form, and am in favor of passing it now.

Mr. WELLS—It astonishes me that gentlemen are too much involved in technicalities.

Mr. CLAYTON—Mr. WELLS seems to think that nobody doubts the propriety of the tariff reduction, and that the objections are mere matters of form. This, however, is not so. The proposition is a blow at the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not responsible for this debate. When gentlemen talk of agricultural interests I want to know what agricultural interest they mean!

Mr. CLAYTON, (interrupting)—There is also some agricultural interest in the country besides South Carolina. Mr. CLAYTON pointed out sections of country, and named States, leaving the New-England States out, which were great producers, and asked whether they should have protection.

Mr. BUTLER ridiculed the idea that Illinois and other Western States, with tremendous crops as represented, would need protection. As for Massachusetts, (turning to Mr. WILSON,) she needs no protection. She makes more by Granite and Ice, than we do by Cotton and Rice.

Mr. MASON—I have taken no part in this debate, but the Senator from Delaware, this morning, suggested that next year the new party might incorporate the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act into the Appropriation bill.

Mr. CLAYTON—Does the gentleman mean to say that in any way or manner I expressed or intimated any desire for such a measure.

Mr. MASON—I heard the threat and marked the quarter from whence it came. Afterwards, in explanation, I meant to suggest that the Senator from Delaware was understood to be the exponent of the new party.

Mr. CLAYTON—I meant to reply to the Senator from South Carolina, but the Senator from Virginia has imposed upon me a double duty. I am a humble member of the American party—not the exponent of the Know-Nothings. The American party is an open party, with an intelligible platform, organized, and was successful in my State.

Mr. MASON—Do you justify their secret meetings and oaths?

Mr. CLAYTON—I Know Nothing about such meetings and oaths. The American party ignores the whole question of Slavery, and will keep out of Congress all who shall dare to—

Mr. RUSK—Will the gentleman from Delaware tell us if there is any American party out of Delaware?

Mr. CLAYTON—You see, Sir, I am overloaded with questions.

Mr. MASON—I object to anybody taking the gentleman from me. I want to ask whether the party which the Senator from Delaware calls the American party is not now in possession of the Government of Michigan.

Mr. CLAYTON (to Mr. RUSK)—You will find out with the next fourteen months whether the American party is outside of Delaware. (To Mr. MASON)—And you will find very shortly whether there are any of them in Virginia. You talk of disunion. If you, Senators, you and each of you, and the representatives in the other House should resolve here that the Union should be dissolved, the great body of the people are so attached to the Union that they would come here and hang you all or else throw you into the Potomac.

It was now 10½ P. M., and Mr. BRODHEAD moved for an adjournment, and asked the Yeas and Nays for so doing. Nays 26, Yeas 24.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I am for a reduction of the tariff to a simple revenue standard. I am a free-trade man, but I cannot vote for such a measure as this.

Mr. SEWARD recapitulated the arguments contained in his speech in the early part of the evening, and was proceeding, when

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to adjourn. Lost—Yeas 20, Nays 23.

Mr. SEWARD resumed: I have never resorted to any factious contrivance to carry any measures, however important they may be to humanity. The Senator from South Carolina asks me what I should say if the next House of Representatives should send in a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. I hope they will, and I believe they will also require the restoration of the Missouri line and prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. Ever since I have been in Congress I have resisted the lashing of measures together, and Senators will bear me out in the statement that when I have been asked to concur with propositions to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave act under another bill I have uniformly refused. (Yes, Yes, from several Senators.) I now tell these gentlemen that if they overthrow the rules which are made for the preservation of the rights of minorities by modifying a tariff under the eager of a general appropriation bill, if the Senate shall in this manner endorse this irregular action of the House, and if the President shall affix his signature to a measure thus carried, all I can say is that I shall question all my former conclusions. I do not say how I shall act, I shall consider when the time comes, and those who establish this precedent must take the consequences which will naturally flow therefrom.

The question was then taken upon Mr. CLAYTON's amendment proposing to strike out all relating to the Tariff from the bill. Yeas, 24; Nays, 21.

At 11½ o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried. Yeas, 24; Nays, 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

Much comparatively unimportant business, amid a great deal of confusion, was transacted in the House this morning, including the passage of eight private bills and one amendatory of the act carrying into effect the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

The House then went into Committee on the amendment of the Senate to the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. FAULKNER advocated an increase of the Army, in view of Indian hostilities on the western frontier. Since the 16th of January, when the President transmitted a special message asking for an additional military force, authentic information has been received stating that 211 whites have fallen beneath the hands of the merciless savage. Congress has been derelict in duty in failing to provide for their protection. He was in favor of the Senate's amendment to raise two additional regiments of Infantry and two of Cavalry, and would place a volunteer force at the command of the President, to be used as circumstances may require.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the creation of new regiments, but advocated the filling up the old, which would just answer as well.

Mr. BENTON opposed pestiferous Regulars from the lanes and purlieus of cities, and advocated the employment of eight battalions of mounted Rangers, both on the ground of efficiency and comparative cheapness.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate Amendments to the Army bill. A long discussion ensued as to the origin of the massacre of the United States troops near Fort Laramie last Summer, and which are the best, "Regulars or Volunteers," to operate against Indians.

The Senate amendment was agreed to authorizing an addition to the army of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, and providing for the appointment of one additional Brigadier General. Two and one-half millions of dollars were appropriated for their support.

The Committee rose; and its action on the above and other amendments was reported to the House for concurrence—when the House, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

Rumors that the President will pocket the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

PAUL J. GEORGE, of New-Hampshire, an old friend of the President's, is on the street offering to bet ten thousand dollars that the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill will be vetoed or pocketed—that the President told him so. Similar rumors float about, but sensible men do not believe the Executive will take such a step on a measure involving no principle, but only an appropriation.

The excitement on the Tariff in the Senate is intense. The chances seem about even, but there is great danger that the bill will be lost if the Tariff succeeds. S.

Meeting of the National Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

The National Agricultural Society met this morning, and after receiving reports of the various Committees, elected officers. M. P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, was elected President, and a Vice President was had from each State and Territory.

The Executive is composed of Mr. KING, of New-York; CALVERT, of Maryland; POOLE, of Massachusetts; WATTS, of Ohio; JONES, of Delaware; ELWYN, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois. W. S. KING, of Boston, Secretary; B. B. FRENCH, of Washington, Treasurer.

The Reciprocity question, as affecting Agricultural interests, is under discussion.

After a warm debate this afternoon the Association passed resolutions objecting to the doctrine of free trade for agriculture and protection for other interests. Many valuable papers were read and discussed. This evening Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH lectured on the Rural Economy of Europe, and was followed by Dr. WILDER of Cincinnati.

Another Vote Expected.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

There are strong indications of a veto of the Ocean Mail Steamer bill.

United States Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

Honorables ANDREW OLIVER, JAMES MAURICE and WASHINGTON MURRAY, Esq., New-York; THOMAS J. LOCKWOOD, Michigan; Hon. C. M. PENNINGTON, New-Jersey; THOMAS HOYNE, Illinois; Hon. J. LETCHER, Virginia, and Hon. M. L. STEVENS, Michigan, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors.

No. 41.—Jesse B. Thomas' adm'r *vs.* Missouri Iron Co. *et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. Judge MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 49.—W. A. Booth *vs.* Ferdinand Clark. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. Judge WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit, with costs.

No. 80.—Jack S. Griffin and wife, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* James T. Reynolds. Argument concluded by REVERDY JOHNSON, for plaintiffs.

No. 157.—Hugh Maxwell, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John G. Boher. On motion of Hon. F. B. CUTTING, the cause was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 84.—Alexander Denistown, *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Roger Stewart. Cause argued by Mr. PHILLIPS, for plaintiffs.

No. 85.—Wm. Christy, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Henry C. Bullard, administrator. Submitted for the consideration of the Court, on record and printed argument, by Messrs. CRITTENDEN, LAWRENCE and HUGHES, for plaintiff, and Mr. HENDERSON, for defendant.

Judge TANEY announced that the Court would adjourn on the 10th, and would not take up any case for argument after the 7th.

Washington Items.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 1.

We have no mail this morning beyond Washington. The *Union* of this morning makes the official announcement of the appointment and confirmation of General SCOTT as Lieutenant-General.

The United States Treasurer's statement, made up to the 26th ultimo, shows $20,439,500 in the Treasury subject to draft.

Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 1.

About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Fisher's block on Chestnut-street, below Seventh. It commenced in the room occupied by Messrs. BRIGHT and WELLER as a publication office, who lost $5,000. The whole upper part of the building was destroyed. The following is the amount of loss: McCLEES and GERMON, daguerreotypists, $8,000; CHARLES OAKFORD, hatter, $10,000. Mr. OAKFORD is insured for $4,000. The stock of JAMES H. ORNE, carpet dealer, valued at $100,000, was much damaged by water. Damage to the building about $20,000, which is covered by insurance. The adjoining building, occupied by Mr. OAKFORD, was damaged by water—loss covered by insurance. The fire is said to have occurred from a defect in the flue of the furnace.

Good Telegraphing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 1.

Our citizens this morning were notified of the advices from Europe by the *St. Louis* simultaneously with the New-Yorkers—the National Telegraph Line having placed us in possession of the news by 10 o'clock this morning.

[The European news by the steamer *St. Louis*, which was received here at an early hour this forenoon, was transmitted to the Associated Press of New-Orleans by the National Line, and published simultaneously by the journals of that city and New-York, at about 9 o'clock.]

The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association Distribution.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, March 1.

The first annual distribution of the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, C. L. DERBY, Actuary, took place last evening. The attendance was very large, and the occasion proved one of great interest. Mr. S. D. HARRIS, of Columbus, pronounced an appropriate address. The subject was "The Mission of Art." The first prize, the "Greek Slave," was drawn by Mrs. KATE GILLESPIE BRADBY, of South Bend, Ind. The number of prizes is 261, which have been drawn by persons in all parts of the Union.

The India Rubber Case.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 1.

The trial of the India Rubber case has stretched into the sixth week. The Associate Manufacturers have eight lawyers and DAY four. The principal arguments for the Association have been made by Mr. BRADLEY, of Providence, and Mr. BRADY, of New-York, who has just closed an able argument which has occupied nearly three days. The arguments for the plaintiff are made by THOMAS A. JENCKES, of Providence, and N. RICHARDSON, of New-York, who closes the case.

Deputy County Marshal Shot, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 1.

No arrivals from Missouri River yet. Illinois Railroad still closed. The Upper Mississippi is open to Alton.

B. F. BRAND, Deputy County Marshal, was shot yesterday, by BOB O'BLENNIS, a notorious desperado.

We have not received our Eastern mail for seven days.

Political Movements.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 1.

A meeting of the citizens of Salem is called for Saturday evening next, of all those opposed to secret political organizations. The call is signed by 300 citizens, among whom are Judge WHITE, GEORGE PEABODY, OTIS P. LORD, N. J. LORD, ASABEL HUNTINGTON, and other prominent Whigs and Democrats.

The Know-Nothings of New Bedford have nominated GEORGE HOWLAND for Mayor.

Outward Passage of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 1.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston, 10 A. M. on Wednesday, is now—5 o'clock P. M.—coming up our harbor, and will probably sail hence for Liverpool, at about 9 o'clock this evening.

Municipal Nomination.

UTICA, Thursday, March 1.

The Whigs to-night nominated HENRY H. FISH for Mayor.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Affray in Broadway.

We learn that POOLE has recovered sufficiently to be entirely out of danger, and may yet be enabled to prefer his charge against the assailants before the Grand Jury during their first week's session, which commences on Monday next.

It has been ascertained that the principal in this affair, LOUIS BAKER, was secreted in the gambling-house of LYNG, in Canal-street, at the time the Eighth Ward police force searched the premises, on the night of the outrage. One account says: "BAKER was on the roof of the building, and lay there, in a pool of blood, until the officers had gone." Another informant says: "BAKER lay on the gambling-table, covered over with blankets, and was not disturbed."

We were informed last evening that the Police authorities have got on his track, and will probably be able to capture him to-day.

Ice in the Bay.

Large quantities of drift ice in the Bay, considerable impeding the navigation, were reported last evening.

[Advertisement.]

DUSTY WEATHER AND BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS are in a peculiar manner suitable to the diseases of this climate, and especially this City. Their prompt and judicious use clear the system of those accumulations often occasioned by suddenly checked perspiration, and by breathing air filled with dust, as it was in Broadway yesterday.

Influenza is atmospherical—it floats in the air—it is breathed and taken into the circulation, poisons our blood, occasions chills, shivering, sneezing, running at the nose, sore throat, running from the eyes, and, if no speedily cured, lays the foundation for consumption.

Now, one good dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS often cures this complaint at once, but their continued use for a few days never fails. They have already cured at least one thousand persons in the last two weeks.

Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, Brandreth Building—Entrance No. 43 Canal-street—at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also, at the Branch Offices, No. 274 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Any ulcer, wound, or sore, even of 20 years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated medicines. Use them and no limb need be amputated unless the bone be destroyed. Here then is a cure for all. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 1,000 India Crape Shawls, from the fire of WARNER & LOOP's store, Barclay-street, warranted free from injury or stain, will be offered this day, by CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street; price from $5 to $10, cost double the amount. Also, a splendid assortment of Linens, English and Domestic Long Cloths, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, worthy the attention of housekeepers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "THE WIFE'S TEMPTATION," a charming original tale, by ELLEN LOUISE CHANDLER, is printed entire in the *True Flag*, just issued. The same number also contains "The Deformed Girl's Grave," by EVE WILDER; a "Story for Bachelors," and several amusing sketches. Sold by all news-dealers, for four cents. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Edmund Neville, Mr. JOHN MCLOUGHLIN, publisher, of this City, to Miss MARY E. PERKINS, adopted daughter of Robert H. Elton, of Eltona, Westchester Co.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, GEORGE EVERSON and ISABELLE, second daughter of Cornelius V. B. Ostrander, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, March 1, MARY STUART, daughter of R. H. and A. B. Browne, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 65 King st.

In this City, JAMES MCCHESNEY ADAMS, in the 3d year of his age, youngest son of Robert A. and Leonora Reiner Adams.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 217 8th-av., on Saturday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this City, on Thursday morning, March 1, MYLES TORPEY, late a merchant of the city of Dublin, aged about 55 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 102 East 13th-st.

His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

On Thursday, March 1, EMILY, infant daughter of Thomas Walden, Jr.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, Mrs. GWEN, wife of Robert Edwards, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late res dence, No. 267 Madison-st.

On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 5 o'clock P. M., MATILDA S., wife of William Arnoux, and daughter of William B. Cox, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 186 Grand-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, of consumption, JOHN T. ELOODGOOD, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Excelsior Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and of the Clay Festival Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the family burying ground at Flushing, L. I.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, after a lingering illness, RICHARD HILL, Sen., aged 67 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 29 Delancey st.

In this City, on Thursday evening, March 1, suddenly, THOMAS C. FERGUSON, aged 15 years, son of Thomas M. Ferguson, of No. 1233 West 34th-st.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of to-morrow.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 1, EMMA SMITH, youngest daughter of Wm. and Catharine Skinner, aged 2 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Park and Portland-ave., Brooklyn.

At Westchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, ANDREW STEVENSON, formerly of Staffordshire, Eng.

His funeral will take place from the Church in the village of Westchester, on Friday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 1.

$1,000	Indiana State 6s	80½	100	Erie Railroad	b30 45½
500	do	80½	100	do	s30 45½
1,500	Virginia 6s	95	100	Harlem Railroad	b30 32
1,000	do	94½	200	do	b60 32½
20,000	Missouri 6s	91	13	Harlem Preferred	77
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	83	12	Mich. Cent. R. R.	78½
2,000	Hud Riv. 2d M. S.	74	200	Reading Railroad	s10 76½
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	73½	100	do	b3 76½
4,000	6s	73½	400	do	s3 76½
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87½	100	do	s10 76½
300	N. Y. Cen. 7's	99½	100	do	b30 76½
50	Continental Bank	101½	100	do	b10 76½
45	Mechanics' Bank	113½	100	do	b60 77
38	Broadway Bank	110	400	do	76½
70	Phenix Bank	105½	200	do	b30 77
250	Nic. Transit Co	b60 15½	150	do	76½
500	do	15½	50	Panama Railroad	b30, 107½
12	Penn Coal Co	100½	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b60 87
24	do	101	12	do	86½
700	Cumb. Coal Co	34	60	Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	70½
200	do	b30 34	64	do	71
700	do	34	5	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	121
10	N. Y. Cent R. R.	93½	50	Hudson River R.R.	38
50	do	s60 93½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	Chicago Water Loan Sixes....Int. added. 65
5,000	Pekin, (Ill.,) City 8's....Int. added. 50
5,000	New-York & Har. R. R. 1st mort. Int. added. 87
10,000	Gal. and Chi. Union R. R. 1st mort. Int. add. 89½
10,000	Great Western R. R. (Ill.) 1st mort. Int. add. 86
5,000	Col. Piqua and Ind. R. R. 1st mort. Int. add. 76½
2,000	Hudson River R. R. 3d mort....Int. added. 72
1,000	Louisville and Jefferville R. R. Sixes. Int. added. 80
5,000	Ten. Coupon Sixes, 1890....Int. added. 93½@94
42	shares Third-avenue Railroad....29½
50	shares Cumberland Coal Co....34½
125	shares Hudson River Railroad....38½
80	shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad....23
60	shares United States Mail Steamship Co....36
20	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co....49½
50	shares North River Bank....101
20	shares St. Nicholas Bank....89
10	shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co....137
10	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co....74
10	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express....96½

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Virginia 6s	95½	100	Nic. Transit Co	s30 15½
5,000	do	b30 95½	50	do	s30 15½
5,000	Erie Bds of '75	82½	200	do	b10 15½
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b10 74½	100	Canton Company	23
3,000	do	74½	100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	b60 93
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87½	350	Cumb'd Coal Co	33
1,000	N. Y. Central 7s	99½	200	do	s10 33½
20,000	Missouri 6s	91	300	do	b30 33½
4,000	Indiana State 6s	80½	100	do	s10 33½
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90	250	do	s3 33½
40	Mechanics' Bank	113½	350	Erie Railroad	45½
30	Panama Railroad	107½	100	Harlem Railroad	32

THURSDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

The Foreign market accounts by the *St. Louis*, at this port, and the *Canada*, at Halifax, are to the effect that Cotton is in moderate demand, about 35,000 bales, the week, at steady prices; Orleans fair, 5¾d.; middling, 5d. The arrivals kept back by the easterly winds. The trade at Manchester is unpromising, and in other manufacturing districts the dullness growing out of the overstocking the unremunerative markets of Australia, India and the United States, last year, and in 1853, is generally complained of. At Liverpool, 15,000 persons were out of employment, from the depression of commerce. The cold weather is noticed both at Liverpool and London. The Flour and Wheat markets are dull, and prices slightly easier. Indian Corn continues to find favor at about 43s. the quarter, and the consumption of the article on the increase, under the high prices of other Breadstuffs, particularly in Ireland. Provisions are quoted dull at Liverpool. The Money market is not pressed by borrowers, and the impression appears to be that the demand for discounts is soon to fall off from the dullness or inactivity of trade. A few additional failures are announced; not affecting any interest that we are aware of on this side. Discounts in London 4¾ ₰ cent. The Bank loses $175,000 in Gold on the weekly report. The Austrian Government in the market for $75,000,000. The British Funds closed 90¾ ₰ cent., or ¼ ₰ cent lower than by the previous weekly report. American Stocks continue to be quoted rather active. Prices for Virginias, 87; Pennsylvanias, old fives, 78@80; Coupons, 80@82; New Eries, 74@76; Erie Third Mortgage, 78@80. The $500,000 Illinois Central new loan had been closed. The Bank of France, on the last monthly report, shows the extraordinary gain of $12 500,000 in Specie, mainly owing to the movement of the last French loan which concentrated a vast amount of Gold in Paris. The total reserve of the Bank is $82,144,000, or four hundred and twenty-one million of francs at an exchange of 5 francs 12½ centimes to the dollar. The preparations for the Great Paris Exhibition in May were lending activity to trade, which is further encouraged by a general decline in Breadstuffs throughout the Empire. The commercial advices from British India and China continue unfavorable to manufactured Goods. Money was dear at Calcutta. At Canton the import on Goods trade was nearly suspended by the political troubles. Large shipments of Tea were expected soon to be made from Shanghai and Foochow. The private letters delivered to-day by the *St. Louis* give no additional importance to the newspaper and circular advices. The mail was a small one.

The export of Domestic Produce from the port of New-York, for the calendar month of February, as declared at the Custom House to-day, amounts to $3,154,264, against $5,400,924 same month last year. There was an unusually large re-export of Foreign Goods, amounting to $1,410,827, against $557.173 same month last year. The export of Specie was also larger than in February, 1854—the amount of $2,123,708 against $579,724. The total export movement of the month, including Gold and Silver, compares as follows:

TOTAL EXPORT MOVEMENT.

February, 1855	$6,688,799
February, 1854	5,980,648

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VOL. IV....NO. 1079. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PASSAGE OF THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

Tariff Amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Lost.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

BOOKMAKING BY CONGRESS.

Appointment of Judges—Rumors that the Collins Line Appropriation will be Vetoed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

An error occurred in printing the dispatch I sent you last night. I did not say "that the President told GEORGE he would veto the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill." I only asked if he had.

It is rumored that L. P. WALDO, ex-Chancellor WALWORTH, and Judge SHARKEY, of Mississippi, have been agreed upon for Judges of the Court of Claims, and JEREMIAH CLEMENS for Solicitor.

Judge MCALLISTER, of San Francisco, has been appointed Judge of the Circuit Court for California.

Rumors that the Collins Steamer Appropriation will be vetoed are rife, but I cannot trace them to a reliable source. They are not credited by the most sagacious.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Virginia Land Scrip bill was taken up and discussed by Messrs. WALKER and COOPER, when Mr. STUART threatened to make an elaborate speech upon it, but finally consented to make a motion to lay it on the table, which motion was agreed to.

BOUNTY LAND BILL.

Sundry bills from the House, all unimportant, except the Bounty Land bill, which came in with three amendments—concurred in and passed.

MR. BENSON'S GUANO CLAIMS.

Mr. CRAMPTON proposed the reference of A. G. BENSON's claim to the Secretary of State.

Mr. MASON briefly argued against Mr. BENSON's having any claim against the Government arising from the Lobos Island affair.

JUDICIARY BILL.

A proposition was then made for a division of the House upon the subject, when it was laid on the table, and the District of Columbia Judiciary bill was taken up, slightly amended and passed.

The bill to incorporate the National Washington Monument Society was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

A joint resolution was introduced directing the President to advance CLARK MILLS $5,000 out of the $50,000 fund, for the erection of an equestrian statue to General WASHINGTON.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Conference of the two Houses reported on the Indian Appropriation bill. Concurred in.

CLAIMS.

The bill to carry into effect the Convention on the subject of claims between the United States and England was read a third time, and passed.

SMITHSONIAN REPORT.

Twenty-five thousand copies of the Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and twenty thousand copies of the presentation of the sword of General JACKSON to Congress, were ordered to be printed.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The debate on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The reconsideration of the vote whereby Mr. CLAYTON's amendment was last night defeated, being moved, Mr. COOPER said, I am sorry to find the State of Massachusetts receding from the position which she has so long occupied. She used to be represented by men, who, from the top of Bunker Hill Monument, could look over the whole country—now her legislators are at its base. Their vision is limited, and they do not see the requirements of other sections of the country.

Mr. CASS, interrupting Mr. COOPER, asked him how long he intended to discuss the subject.

Mr. COOPER—As long as I think it necessary to accomplish my object.

Mr. CRAMPTON said to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance that it was better to abandon the project of then modifying the tariff, and though the revenue of the country was too great, and he was favorable to a reduction of duties, he thought the proposal to reduce upon the Appropriation bill a bad one, and hoped the motion to exclude the tariff portion of that bill would be carried.

Mr. WELLER nearly concurred with Mr. CASS, and thought if the Senator from Pennsylvania would allow a vote to be taken, the objectionable sections would be stricken out.

Mr. STUART said he meant to have spoken. There was some misconception as to the rights of the House in originating money bills. They had rules by which they were bound. These they disregarded in their junction of these measures, and therefore the subject of the Tariff did not fairly come before the Senate.

Messrs. BELL, JAMES and other Senators desired to speak, whereupon, on motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. CLAYTON's amendment of yesterday, the following result was announced—Yeas 25, Nays 19.

Mr. CLAYTON's amendment was then renewed, to strike from the Appropriation bill all that relates to the Tariff.

The amendment was then passed, by a vote of 24 Yeas to 21 Nays.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then proceeded to examine the items of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and consider the several sums suggested in Committee of the Whole by Mr. HUNTER, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and others, until 3½ P. M., when the Senate took a recess till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SEWARD called up the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the payment of W. H. DE FOREST, of New-York, $12,500 for powder destroyed at Fuerto Cavello by the bombardment of Gerrycuta, and refused a reduction, directing the Secretary of State to appoint in the proper Department, and such person paid all costs in the case.

NAVY BILL.

Notice was received from the House of its refusal to concur in the Senate amendments to the Army bill, and asking a conference. Agreed to. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting [illegible]

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill [illegible]

EXTRA COMPENSATION TO MR. MARSH.

The question upon giving extra compensation to Mr. MARSH, late Minister to Constantinople, Mr. PENDLETON, late Minister to Paris, and Mr. SCHENCK, late Minister to Brazil, was taken up, when an amusing colloquy took place between Mr. MASON, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. TOOMBS, on which the latter complimented the former highly for considering that the Committee on Foreign Relations were fallacious in some unimportant particulars, and observed that such frankness would entitle Mr. MASON to greater glory hereafter than he ever had before. Discussion was continued by Messrs. BRADBURY, SEWARD, MONTON, BADGER, MASON, BUSH, WELLER, FOOT and others, when $18,500 were appropriated for PENDLETON, the same amount as for BUSH, and $9,000 for MARSH. An amendment was offered appropriating $50,000 for the publication of the expiring Exposition of 1852.

Mr. BRODHEAD objected.

Mr. JOHNSON—The public printing of this Congress has already gone up to nearly $1,500,000. I know that everything asked for to-night will be granted. This expedition was out four years; they have been twelve years publishing the results. I know there are pretty pictures in the books, but they are enormously expensive.

FORTIFICATIONS.

A bill was introduced here making appropriations for fortifications and $43,000 for defences on Staten Island, was voted for, when the General Appropriation bill was resumed.

PRINTING AGAIN.

Mr. JOHNSON complained of the enormous amount already expended for printing by this Congress.

Mr. PEARCE, Chairman of the Library Committee, made explanatory explanations and Mr. DOUGLAS ridiculed the whole concern.

Mr. BROWN thought a stop should be put at once to bookmaking by Congress. When a book comes here to be published, you may be sure it is not worth publishing. We are breaking down the mail in franking these heavy volumes.

Mr. PEARCE—May not the mail carry these as anything else?

Mr. BROWN—No. It might carry books and papers from honest people to honest people, which were paid for by those who received them, and who would pay the postage also.

Amendment adopted.

SUNDRIES.

Mr. HUNTER's proposed amendment was also adopted, which provides Clerks to carry out the provisions of the Bounty Land bill.

An amendment was adopted, making an appropriation for the payment of the salaries and expenses of a Board of Claims.

An amendment appropriating the sum of $250,000 for water for the city of Washington was adopted.

An appropriation was adopted providing for the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court—the Associate Justices to have $7,000 per annum, and the Chief Justice $7,500.

It is now 11 o'clock, and a long desultory and uneveching debate is going on in regard to an item of a million to twelve hundred thousand dollars, for Florida claims and arrears of interest, with no immediate prospect of adjournment.

At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, Mr. DAWSON moved an adjournment, which was withdrawn at the request of Mr. BROWN, for action on a few bills. After which, Mr. BROWN, according to agreement, renewed the motion to adjourn. Lost, by a vote of 22 against 22.

It was voted when the Senate adjourned, it should be to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. COOPER took the floor on the Florida claims.

Mr. SEWARD moved an adjournment, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

Mr. OLDS reported a bill establishing a large number of post-routes, which, without being read, was passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendment appropriating $30,000 to purchase camels for the use of the army.

The amendment was agreed to adding four regiments of regulars for the defence of the frontiers; authorizing the appointment of another Brigadier General, and appropriating $2,380,000 to carry the arrangement into effect.

After which, proceedings were dull on the Senate's amendments to various Appropriation bills, when the House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

National Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

The Agricultural Society after a protracted debate, passed resolutions calling upon the agriculturalists of the country to meet in Convention at Washington, in February next, to determine what legislation is necessary for the preservation of their interests. Several reports of Committees were read, and after accepting invitations to several public institutions, adjourned.

This evening a large number of members called on Senator CLAYTON to thank him for the position which he took in the Senate on the subject of Agriculture.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2.

No. 67. Charles Minturn appl. *vs.* Lafayette Maynard *et al.* Cause argued by BRENT for appellant and CUTTING for appellee.

No. 81. John C. Hays plaintiff in error *vs.* Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Argument commenced by BRENT for plaintiff,

Fire at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, March 2.

A fire broke out at 5½ o'clock this morning, in the brick block, near the Railroad Dépôt, owned by CHESTER W. CHAPIN, and occupied by GREENLEAF & TAYLOR, paper dealers; BROWN & GRAVES, hardware, and NELSON & ELMER, boot and shoe dealers. The loss is about $10,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

Death of Capt. Alexander Ramsdell.

BUFFALO, Friday, March 2.

Capt. ALEXANDER RAMSDELL died here on Wednesday evening, aged 70 years. He was formerly a sea captain, from Nantucket, and has resided in this city for 27 years, the last 18 of which he has been the faithful keeper of our lighthouse. He was well known on the Lakes.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 2—Noon.

The steamship *Canada* is just telegraphed below, and will reach her dock about 2 o'clock. There is consequently a bare chance that her mails may be got off by the afternoon train, otherwise they must remain here till to-morrow morning.

Fatal Accident.

TROY, Friday, March 2.

A young man named O'BRIEN, employed at the Troy Nail and Iron Works, was crushed to death this afternoon by being caught and drawn in between two large rollers.

Trotting on the Ice.

OGDENSBURG, Friday, March 2.

A match for $500 between C. SKINNER's *Til Hinman*, of Rochester, and JOHN E. PERKIN's *Belle of Ogdensburg*, took place on the ice to-day. *Til Hinman* took the purse in three straight heats. Time, 2:26—2:30—2:26. Much interest was taken in the sport.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 2.

We have no mail this morning south of Savannah.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, March 1.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are to hand, but are devoid of any important news.

A Countryman Swindled.

Yesterday evening, a resident of Cooperstown, N. Y., named ANDERSON GARDINER, went to the office of the Chief of Police, and detailed a pitiful story of his having been swindled out of $197 in cash, by the "bull and bale game" operators. It appears the victim was at the Girard House, and was green enough to accompany two "sharpers" over to the city of Kensington, where they accomplished their business, and left the [illegible]

BY THE CANADA'S MAILS.

We received by express messenger, at 1 o'clock this morning, a portion of our files and circulars by the *Canada* at Boston, from which we make the following extracts:

The Premier in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 16.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the circumstances which had led to the late changes in the Ministry, and that the correspondence between Lord DERBY and himself, with respect to the formation of a Government had been incorrectly stated by him in the other House. He had declined to take office under Lord DERBY, after consulting Lord LANSDOWNE on the subject, because he did not think, by accepting the proposal, he should give to such a Government the strength which the noble earl proposed to think his acceptance would afford. Her Majesty then sent for Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who had done him the honor of going to him, and he at once said that, feeling impressed with the full importance of the crisis in which the country stood, he was willing to give every assistance in his power, without reserve. But Lord J. RUSSELL having failed, her Majesty, on Sunday evening, had been pleased to send for him (Lord PALMERSTON,) and on Tuesday he was able to report his success in forming an administration. He considered himself happy in having the valuable assistance of Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir JAMES GRAHAM in his ministry. He hoped, under the present circumstances, the House would not consent to wait the tardy result of Mr. ROEBUCK's Committee. The only ground on which he asked the House to reject it was, that the Government themselves intended to perform the duty which was to be assigned to that committee. The noble lord proceeded to state the intentions of the new Government. The Secretary of the Admiralty had appointed a Board to superintend the transport service. A commission was now going to be sent out to the Crimea, composed of three civilians, who would have ample power to amend the sanitary condition of the hospitals, the camp, and the ships. [Hear, hear.] Many complaints had been made of the system of the Commissariat Department; to rectify this, a commission was going out, at the head of which Sir JOHN M'NEILL would be placed. They would examine into their defects, and make the necessary improvements in the Commissariat arrangements. The Quartermaster General and Adjutant Generals' Departments would be removed from the authority of Lord RAGLAN, and placed under Major-General SIMPSON. A hospital was to be established at Smyrna under civilians solely. Lord PANMURE was going to remodel the medical department at home, and he would also present a bill to enable her Majesty to enlist as soldiers men somewhat older than the present limit, and for a shorter period than at present fixed. To facilitate the transport in the Crimea, arrangements would immediately be made to collect animals in Asia Minor for the service of the army. Since the present Government has been in office all these things had been done or were doing, and he trusted the House would wait for the result of these improvements before proceeding with the select Committee. The duty of a Ministry, however, was to make every effort which could honorably and safely be made for putting an end to the war by a treaty of peace. Austria and Russia had agreed upon the basis upon which negotiations should be commenced, and it was the duty of the British Government to see whether peace could be obtained on just and honorable terms. For this purpose Lord J. RUSSELL would proceed to Vienna early next week; he would pass through Paris for the purpose of consulting the French Government, and through Berlin for the purpose of consulting the Prussian Government. If he failed in his mission, the country would feel that there was no other course to pursue but to go on with the war, and he was convinced that the nation would support with alacrity a Government which, having endeavored to procure peace and failed, was determined to carry on the war with vigor. They, therefore threw themselves on the generous support of Parliament and the country, which he was confident they would not have to ask for in vain.

Mr. DISRAELI defended the course taken by Lord DERBY, who, he remarked, had been influenced by only one consideration, and that was, the expediency of procuring, in the present emergency, a powerful Government. Lord PALMERSTON had, he continued, thought proper to eulogize two members of his Cabinet whose administrative abilities had certainly not been shown by results. The noble lord had better, in his opinion, have been solemnly silent than to recommend himself to the confidence of Parliament, or the assistance of men who had brought on the country very great, and now universally acknowledged calamities, and who had been censured by the House of Commons. The improvements mentioned by Lord PALMERSTON, so far from being a reason against the Committee proposed by Mr. ROEBUCK, was a censure upon the late Government, who had so long neglected, what they were informed were necessary and important changes! He urged in support of Mr. ROEBUCK's Committee, that one of the finest armies that had ever left this country had been destroyed, not by the sword of the enemy, but by means so mysterious, that a most experienced statesman had confessed, and announced in the House, that he could not understand it. It was his intention in every way to support the decision of the House. He was in favor for political inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and the conduct of the authorities who were entrusted with the arrangements for carrying on the war. The mission of Lord JOHN RUSSELL would meet with the satisfaction of the country, because every one felt that no one who occupied the position of the noble lord would ever consent to terms of peace, which were unworthy of the country, and which would not accomplish that which had compelled us to resort to force of arms; and Mr. DISRAELI assured Lord PALMERSTON that he would receive the assistance of the country in the prosecution of the war, though the members of the opposition could not offer more assistance than they had given to Lord ABERDEEN's Administration. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that although the same individuals held office in a new form, they had changed in a fortnight from continual blunders to extreme excellence.

The Conduct of the War.

From the London Times, Feb. 16.

All that we yet know of our present Government beyond its *personnel*, which bears so striking a resemblance to the last, is that it is pledged above all things to conduct the war with vigor, and to neglect no measures likely to contribute to its success. For the announcement of its measures we must wait until this evening; but, be those measures what they may, their vigor depends upon the men to whom they are intrusted, and those men we have now before us. Strong measures in weak hands are like the club of HERCULES in the hand of OMPHALE, less terrible than ridiculous, and vigor requires vigorous men as well as valiant intention. The attention of the public has been lately roused to the manner in which Governments are formed. A nation inexpressibly anxious for the existence of its only army is watching the way, while the privileged few who have a voice in such things put together the machine of Government. On the present experiment more is undoubtedly at stake than the mere formation of a Ministry. All of those who make Government their business are on their trial. Oversights and errors might on other occasions be mercifully dealt with, but now no excuse will be listened to for neglecting to put the best man into the highest office, and regarding the claims of wealth or family above those of merit or capacity. Closely following on the ill-advised and unpopular appointment of Mr. PEEL to the Under-Secretaryship of War, we have to notice the elevation of Sir FRANCIS BARING to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. We ought not to be ungrateful to Sir FRANCIS, for to the chronic deficit in which he contrived to involve us, we owe the advent of Sir ROBERT PEEL to power, and the consequent triumph of Free Trade. Yet even this service did not entrust him from being cast aside when the most distinguished man of the Free Trade party formed a coalition in 1852, and the country cannot but regard his return to office as a proof that the intellectual standard of the present Government [illegible]

[illegible] Sir FRANCIS BARING to [illegible]

[illegible] certain leaning to feebleness and mediocrity, so in military commands we find an equal tendency to a most extravagant appreciation of senility. On the 9th of May, 1854, Her Majesty issued a commission to Lord HARDINGE, Lord GREY, Lord PANMURE, Lord SEATON, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, and others, reciting that she thought it expedient, looking at the advanced age of the great majority of the officers now in the upper ranks of her army, to inquire into the modes of promotion and retirement, with a view to the greater efficiency of the service. We find in the report Lord RAGLAN stating that, with the exception of Lord LYNEDOCH and Sir THOMAS PICTON, who had no General officers in command in the late war above 40 years of age. The Duke of WELLINGTON was a Major-General at 32, the Marquis of ANGLESEY at 34, Lord DALHOUSIE at 38, Lord STRATFORD at 36, Lord HILL at 33, Lord BERESFORD at 39, Sir GEORGE MURRAY at 40, Lord COMBERMERE at 31, Lord LONDONDERRY at 33. We have not space to insert the arguments by which the commission proved the necessity of choosing commanders from an age in which mental and bodily vigor are yet entire. The commissioners state the principle. Let the appointment of Lord SEATON, one of these very commissioners, to the command of the army in Ireland in his 80th year, show how those three of them who are members of the Government—Lord PANMURE, Lord HARDINGE and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT—apply it. Our army is reduced to a mere skeleton; we have but a few thousand troops in Ireland, and those mostly raw and inexperienced. We have, besides, called out the Irish Militia, and for the training of these local and regular forces the most ceaseless care and activity are required. To discharge these onerous duties, at a time, too, when it is above all things necessary, if we ever are to have Generals, to accustom younger hands to the truncheon of command, we rouse from the repose which his honored age demands a veteran who commanded the crack regiment of the Peninsular war before either of the Generals to whom the Emperor NAPOLEON is contented to intrust the welfare of his great army in the Crimea were born. It is irksome to speak in any other terms than those of respect of this time-honored relic of another age; but the shame must fall upon those who drag Lord SEATON from well-earned repose and dignified retirement into the turmoil of active life. In the place of Sir DE LACY EVANS, Lord PANMURE has appointed the late Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth, General SIMPSON, to command the Second Division, an officer of whose private character we would speak with every respect, but who is sixty-four years of age, of feeble health and constitution, and, in a word, a perfectly fit comrade for the two other Generals of Division we have just dispatched to the Crimea. In the East Indies we find General SOMERSET, who entered the service the same year as General SIMPSON, the year 1611, appointed to high command. Judging by these appointments, and by the maintenance of every existing incapacity in its present place, we fear we must look elsewhere for Ministerial vigor.

Let us, then, turn to the Medical Department. It is presided over by Dr. ANDREW SMITH—a gentleman enfeebled by age, and rendered irritable and nervous to a degree hardly compatible with the effective transaction of business, by long exposure to a tropical climate and the diseases which those climates produce. A faint rumor prevailed some days ago that this gentleman had been relieved from duties which he has exercised in a manner so little to the advantage of our unfortunate army; but the rumor died away, and Dr. ANDREW SMITH sits fast as ever. Dr. LAWSON rules at Scutari, and Dr. HALL, though reproved in a General Order, still presides at Balaklava. But we have learnt something from their proceedings. We have come to distrust the efficiency of the Medical Department, and, as we have not vigor enough to reform it, we have, according to the present practice, called in the aid of volunteers to repair the deficiency of the regular service. We are preparing the hospital at Smyrna, and, in order that that hospital may be indeed a place of refuge for the sick and wounded, we are about to place it under the care of civilians. The measure is a vigorous one, but who are the men? The hospital at Smyrna, situated in a hot climate and a half-civilized country, is to be placed under the care of a medical gentleman 68 years of age! When we add that Admiral BOXER, "that anarch old," who has left everything intrusted to him at Constantinople in utter confusion, has been sent to Balaklava in order, if possible, to add another disturbing element to that hopeless chaos, we have said enough to show to what manner of men it is that the lives of our fellow subjects, the honor of our arms, the safety of our homes, nay, the very existence of our country, are intrusted.

It is vain for us to appeal to those who do these things against such cruel and wanton squandering of the best resources of the nation. Were they not infatuated by a long course of power, which only shifted from one portion of their own narrow class to another, they would scarcely have chosen this moment at least for the exhibition of such wanton and short-sighted selfishness. The instinct of self-preservation would have taught them better, but we solemnly ask the people of England whether they will suffer their countrymen to be thus sacrificed at the shrine of cruel apathy or helpless incapacity, and whether they will permit in these our days scandals and abuses to disgrace and ruin the public service from which the Tory Ministry of sixty years ago turned away with disgust, and which the iron Duke of WELLINGTON, for a time at least, effectually trampled out and extinguished?

FRANCE.

From the London Times Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

The Bourse was considerably affected today by a rumor—the only one, I believe, which circulated, and which I allude to merely in consequence of its effect. It has reference to the old story of the Emperor's departure for the Crimea on an early day. The report has it that his absence will be supplied by a Council of Regency, with the Empress for Regent, to be composed of the two Imperial Princes, JEROME and NAPOLEON, and the Presidents of the Senate and Legislative Corps. I repeat that I mention this rumor on account of the decline in the public securities which is attributed to it. It is considered by more serious persons as totally devoid of probability, and is attributed to some of the large capitalists, who, not having been admitted to shares in the national loan, take this mode of satisfaction and of making profit by the fall. Certainly, though we are rather accustomed to strange events, such a step on the part of the Emperor would be extraordinary. The reasons against it, both of a personal and political nature, are so obvious, that it is hardly necessary to allude to them. Should the Prussian question become complicated, and circumstances require the presence of an army on the Rhine, his presence there would not excite much surprise; but at this season, and under actual circumstances, a journey to the Crimea appears too wild to be thought of. The probabilities point to the Rhine; and indeed the Metz journals state that orders have been given to the engineer officers to prepare a piece of ground in the neighborhood for a camp of 100,000 men, and morever, that preparations are making at the Palace Stanislaus at Nancy for the reception of the Emperor.

Austrian Loan.

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND had lately several conferences with Count BUOL. It is confidently stated that their object was to settle conditions of a loan of £15,000,000 sterling, which the Austrian Government wishes to contract with the guarantee of England. The loan is to be brought out in the London Market.

Latest from the Crimea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Feb. 16.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF reports from Sebastopol on the 8th: The general situation is is unchanged. We continue to disturb the piege. Deserters affirm that the French guard the trenches in consequence of considerable losses of the English army.

London Markets.

For Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855—5 P. M.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in the [illegible] markets this week. Sugar has advanced [illegible] cwt. Mostly continues in [illegible] Consols [illegible] Money [illegible] Government. The last arrival of Breadstuffs [illegible] South American Government [illegible]

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during the week, and mostly sold at steady prices, viz.: [illegible] Sea Island 7d. Stalks 6d. for mid. to fair mid. Nankeen and Madras Stock from 5d. Stalks 6d. for ord. to fair.

COFFEE—There has not been much doing this week, and of 500 casks, 400 bbls and bags Plantation Ceylon offered at auction, chiefly consisting of pale kinds, a large portion was bought in, there being little competition to purchase, unless at lower rates. 2,000 bags Native Ceylon brought 60s, and 533 bags Cochin 61s6d were bought in. No fresh sales reported to-day. The Netherlands Trading Company have announced for sale 137,577 bags Coffee on the 26th March, at Amsterdam, and 120,001 bags on 20th March, at Rotterdam; shortening together to 257,577 bags.

COCOA—The market is dull, partly owing to the continued severity of the weather interfering with navigation. On Monday, the supply both of English and Foreign Wheat was small; but the prices of the previous Monday were barely sustained, and a considerable portion of the English supply remained unsold. Last week's average price of English wheat was 72s. 1d. on 91,223 qrs. returned. To-day there was again very little doing; we quote White American Wheat 76s.@80s.; Red, 72s.@76s. 9 qr. American Flour, 34s. 6d. A cargo of Bahiera Egyptian Wheat sold at 68s., cost, freight, and insurance.

COTTON—The sales for the week are 26,000 bales. At Liverpool the market continues dull; Tuesday's quotations for mid. Orleans was 5¼d. 9 P. M.

DRUGS, &c.—The market generally is dull, and the fortnightly public sales held yesterday passed off without animation. Of 519 cases Castor Oil about one-quarter sold at full prices. In Gums scarcely anything was done. Cocculus Indicus—446 bags sold at 6s 6d@s., being cheaper. Jamaica Sarsaparilla 2s. 6d. for good; Honduras 2s. 4d. Ipecacuanha—48 ounces sold, (damaged) 5s. 6d. per lb. Jalap 3s. 2d.; Quicksilver 1s. 11d.; Tamarinds 15s.; Cassia 15s.; Cubebs 21s.; Turkey Opium 19s.

HEMP—The market for St. Petersburg is unsettled, and little business has been done; but holders are firm at £47@48 for clean. About 60 tons damaged, from memel, sold from £35@£42, being £3@£3 advance. 20 bales Manilla brought £42 for ordinary mixed brown; current quality would be worth £45@£48. Jute—1,000 bales at auction nearly all sold at full prices, £13@£18 10s.

INDIGO—The periodical sales of East India commenced on the 13th instant without spirit, and prices opened at par to 3d. lower than last sales; but they are now progressing with more animation, and for all kinds of Bengal, except very low and fine, the full rates of October are being obtained, and for desirable qualities 2d. ₩ lb. advance. Up to the present time 5,536 chests have passed sale, of which 1,867 have been withdrawn, 1,345 bought in, and 2,324 chests sold, leaving 7,250 still for sale.

IRON—The market is dull. We quote Rails £6 10s.@£6 15s., Bars £6 15s.@£7, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 65s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LEAD—The inquiry is very limited. Western in kegs 26s.@25s.

LEAD—Is dull. Common Pig £22@£22 10s., Refined £24. Spanish £22@£22 10s.

LINSEED—2,700 quarters from Calcutta are our only arrivals into London this week. The market remains inactive; sales on the spot continue limited, generally at prices rather under late quotations; and for arrival the only sales reported are—a small cargo of Sicilian Seed on the Coast at 64s. 6d. delivered, and a cargo of Taganrog at 63s., now at sea. Black Sea on the coast is quoted 63s.@65s. Linseed Cakes without change.

OILS—In Fish there has been scarcely anything doing, and prices generally show a downward tendency; there are small sales of Sperm at £120. Rape is supported by the scarcity of arrivals, Brown bringing 52s., and Refined 53s. Linseed has been dull throughout the week at 36s @35s. 9d. for prompt deliveries; for future months some sales are mentioned at 37s. 3d.@38s. Palm 42s. 6d.@44s. Cocoa Nut 46s.@48s.

RICE—Has been in good demand, and about 1,500 tons Bengal sold, to arrive; old and new crop, 12s. 9d.@13s. 9d. for Middling to Good Middling, ex ship; 678 bags Bengal, in public sale, were disposed of from 13s. 6d. @ 14s. 7d., and privately 500 bags good White at 15s.

RUM—We have no improvement to notice, although the Government have taken a further quantity of 120,000 gallons, at 2s. 10d.@2s. 10½d. for Demerara. Proof Leewards 2s. 6d.@2s. 6d., nominal. 200 puncheons East India sold at 2s. 2d. ₩ proof gallon.

SALTPETRE—A fair business doing in the lower qualities, at 23s 3d.@23s. is paid for 11 to 9 ₩ cent. refraction. 1,000 bags 6 to 3 ₩ cent. were sold at 27s.9d.

NITRATE SODA—100 tons are reported sold at 17s.6d., being again cheaper.

SPICES.—GINGER—Of 140 cases and 105 bags Cochin only a smaller portion found buyers from 29s.@30s. for ordinary small. PEPPER—400 bags White sold at 7½d.

SPELTER—Has declined to £33 10s.

TALLOW—Is quiet at 56s. on the spot, and 56s. 6d.@57s. for April.

TEA—8,668 pkgs. were offered at auction to-day, and about one half sold at and after the sale without spirit, with the exception of fine greens, which show a slight advance. Common Congou very dull at 9½d @9½d.

TIN is flat.—Common Blocks 114s., Bars 115s. Straits 104s.@105s., Banca 107s.@108s.

TURPENTINE—2,000 bbls. Rough have been sold at 10s. from ship. Sales of American Spirits to some extent at 36s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—There are no Bonds or Inscriptions of the United States on sale at present. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling at 102. A sale of the Dollar 5's Bonds has been made at 92. Pennsylvania 5's Inscriptions are in demand at 78@80, and sales have been made of the Coupon Bonds at 81. Maryland 5's Sterling 92@92½. Alabama Sterling 5's 83@84. Transactions in Virginia 6's Dollar Bonds at 86@87, and in the 5's Sterling Bonds at 85½@86. Canada 6's Sterling 107 @107½, without demand. Boston City 4½'s Sterling Bonds offered at 97. New-Orleans City 90@91. Illinois Central 7's R. R. Bonds 68. Pennsylvania Central 67@69; ditto 2nd mortgage Sterling 90@91. New-York & Erie 7's, 1st mortgage 100@101; 3rd mortgage 77@78; Convertible 6's@70. Income Loan 74@76.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Anti-Know-Nothing Demonstration.

From the Rochester Democrat of Thursday.

The meeting held at the Court-House last evening, was at once a stunning blow at the secret political societies and their evil plotting, and an exemplification of the tendency of the principles and aims of the Know-Nothing Order. Some fifteen hundred reputable citizens, whose names ought to be a guarantee for the good conduct of the city, signed a call for a public meeting of all who are opposed to secret political societies, to be held at the City Hall at 7 o'clock last evening. Foreseeing that a demonstration damaging to the prospects of the Know-Nothings was to be made, the Lodges ordered their adherents to gather at the place designated, an hour earlier than the time specified, and if possible get possession of the organization. Although it had been rumored during the day that such was the intention, the baseness to which the oaths of Know-Nothings would make them submit, was not credited. But when people began to assemble at 7 o'clock, they found the Hall nearly full, and a person, HENRY HUNTER, in the Chair, and G. B. BRAND acting as Secretary.

Mr. JAS. R. THOMPSON was on the floor making remarks, and intimated that a Committee had been sent out to prepare resolutions. At this juncture, inquiry was made as to what was the organization, and what had been done? Mr. HUNTER replied that officers had been appointed, and a Committee on Resolutions selected. Mr. S. P. ALLEN then said it was apparent that the meeting had been surreptitiously taken possession of, as had been threatened, and perverted from the intentions of those who had called it. He moved, therefore, that all those present who were opposed to secret political Societies, and in favor of the real objects of the meeting, withdraw to the Court-room on the opposite side of the Hall. This was carried, and the Court-room was soon filled, where a legitimate organization was effected.

Hon. JOHN HAYWOOD was called to the Chair, Messrs. A. ELDER, J. T. LACEY, ELIAS POND and AMOS BROWN were elected Vice-Presidents, and GEO. W. RAWSON and F. S. REW, Secretaries.

On motion of W. C. BLOSS, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen: S. P. Allen, W. C. Bloss, Dr. Moses Long, C. Huson, Jr., and G. S. Copeland.

It was announced that Senator A. B. DICKINSON, of the 28th Senate District, was in the city, and on motion, a Committee was appointed to wait upon that gentleman, and request him to address the meeting. Messrs. L. Scalys, W. N. Sage and F. A. Whittlesey were appointed for that purpose.

In a few minutes Mr. DICKINSON came into the Court room.

Mr. S. P. ALLEN, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series:

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence forms one of the most sublime pages in history, commemorating a truth of prophecy, that in the fulness of time, a nation shall be born in a day.

Resolved, That the oaths of allegiance which bound our fathers to its truths, can never be too often repeated, nor too fearfully memorized by their grateful sons; and that their doctrines constitute our highest law and our oath of allegiance.

Resolved, That if all men are born equal, and possess certain inalienable rights, it is insulting to their understandings to pretend that they will surrender those rights for the sole benefit of the leaders of a secret political society, and bestow upon them all offices of honor and profit, we trust rather that they could repudiate those who should have the baseness for political purposes, and bestow their suffrages upon the [illegible]

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NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NATION.

A Lecture by CALVIN COLTON before the Geographical Society.

The New-York Geographical and Statistical Society held a regular weekly meeting last evening, at the University. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, presided, and a large number of active members of the association was present. The customary preliminary business was transacted in the office of the Society, after which they adjourned to the Lecture Room, where a very full audience were awaiting the delivery of a lecture by CALVIN COLTON. The subject was the Future of the American Nation, as predicted from its *geographical position*. Large maps were displayed before the audience, to illustrate the statements which the lecturer made, and the positions he advanced. He was introduced by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, and proceeded in substance as follows:

It is a remarkable fact in history that a belt of the globe, extending from the 25th to the 50th degree of north latitude, has given birth to those nations which have governed the world in all time. The Southern Hemisphere, with the exception of Southern Africa, is a vast field of waters, but the Northern is a place of continents and States. The temperate regions of the globe are best adapted to the constitution of our nature. In the frosty regions, the faculties are chiefly occupied in providing for a long and dreary Winter, which is itself the Winter of the soul; whereas, under the scorching rays of a tropical sun, the mind droops and the bodily powers are weakened. It is only between these extremes, other things being equal, that man is most capable of great efforts and great deeds. Nevertheless, the duty and appliances of civilization may carry this point both North and South, widening in a considerable degree beyond the bounds specified. It is rare, however, that history has much to record of human affairs above the upper or below the lower line. Men cannot defy the *elements* with impunity; witness the destruction of the French army by the snows of Russia in 1812, and witness the lassitude of nations and tribes in the tropics. The theory is that *nations occupying the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere always have governed and always will govern the world.* The Southern Hemisphere has never risen to any controlling influence over mankind, and it never will. Africa, below Capricorn, is too inconsiderable. The great bulk of South America lies within the Tropics; and though Australia is doubtless destined to be a great power in the earth, it will be forever *isolated*. On this belt of the globe have been enacted the great scenes of man's history. Here man was created and put in the garden of Eden; here Adam fell. The great nations of antiquity were here; Assyria, with her gorgeous capitals; Egypt, with her awful grandeur; Greece, with her philosophy and arts; Rome, with her imperial magnificence. Here HOMER and VIRGIL sung; here DEMOSTHENES and CICERO spoke; here ARISTOTLE, SOCRATES and PLATO flourished; here ALEXANDER wept because he had no more worlds to conquer; here CÆSAR fell by the hand of BRUTUS. Here were the ruins of mighty cities which had risen and decayed. Here are the graves of the patriarchs. Here David and Solomon reigned. Here Christ was born, and here he was crucified. Here the Apostles preached His gospel, and here the Christian Church was founded. Here in the heart and body of modern Europe, and the North American Republic. Here arose the great NAPOLEON, and fell. In short, here have all things occurred which are recorded in strong characters on the pages of history.

On the map will be seen the geographical positions of the most productive regions of the globe: Asia, with its population of from 500,000,000 to 600,000,000—Europe, of 250,000,000; both of them prolific in the means of civilization; both of them desiring commercial exchanges, but unable to effect them on a scale at all commensurate with their relative importance, on account of the expense of the long voyages around Good Hope. Hence the effort to find a Northwest passage from Europe to Asia. But the frosty regions of the North will be an eternal barrier to this project. The United States, also, since it has now become a great maritime nation, require commerce with Asia, but they, too, must bear the same burden of expense. *To bring Asia near to Europe and to the United States is the grand desideratum of the commercial world.* No one can estimate the augmentation of commercial exchanges, both in amount and variety, which would result from such a proximity.

Look at the revolution produced in the intercourse of nations by steam, within the last fifty years—and most of it in *twenty* years! Who can estimate it? Look at the revolution produced in land traffic in the last twenty years, and most of it in *ten* years. Who can estimate *that*? Look at the revolution in social intercourse and trade effected by the telegraph. The power of man to produce great results, by steam and the telegraph, is beyond calculation. The scene daily enacted by these agencies is seen by every man, woman, and child that can read a newspaper.

Look at the new world that has sprung up on our Pacific border within the last *seven* years—not in *ten* years, for that would carry us back of the war with Mexico. This has not been simply a conquest of arms, but of civilization. We have already built 19,966 miles of railroad, nearly all on this side of the Mississippi, and are now completing an average of more than 2,000 miles a year. In 1852 it was 2,412; in 1853 it was 2,500. It is less than 2,000 miles from any point on the Mississippi to the Pacific; and does any one imagine that that little length of railroad—less than what we are now completing annually—will not be built, when all the world on this side of the Continent, and all the world on that side, when all Europe on our East and all Asia on our West are calling for it so loudly? [Great applause.] The annual value of the common exchanges between Europe and Asia, which pass around Good Hope, is $250,000,000, employing 2,000 ships and 50,000 sailors. When the Railroad across this Continent is completed, all this commerce will pass *this way*. [Renewed applause.] No merchant can trade against a competitor who carries his goods into market six months in advance of him! But the time saved between Europe and Asia by this road, and by steam on the two oceans, will be *three-fourths* of that now required to go around Good Hope; or, the time of realizing returns will be reduced from four to one! The expense of the transport across the Continent will be just about the same as it is now around the Cape. It is certain that when the Pacific Railroad is completed, there will be little or no trade between Europe and Asia on the old routes. [Great applause.]

The speaker alluded to the revenue which would accrue to the Government of the United States from this great highway of the world. It should be built by the value which itself will impart to the public domain. In this case no tolls would be required for the payment of dividends on stock or the cost, as there would be no stock and no cost—the cost being all defrayed by the value which the road would impart to the public lands. It would simply be a question of public policy how much toll should be imposed for a public revenue. One-half cent a ton per mile, which is only half the usual toll, would produce, from the present commerce between Europe and Asia, $13,000,000 annually. The toll paid by the United States for the use of this road, at the same rate, in the trade between the Atlantic States and Asia, and between the Atlantic and Pacific States, would not be less, but a good deal more, than the toll paid by foreigners. Say, however, it would be only equal. This would make $26,000,000 of revenue annually to the government. But this would be doubled in ten years, trebled in twenty, and quadrupled in thirty, and so on indefinitely. This revenue would make us the greatest and most powerful nation on the earth, (applause!) without a penny of tax on the people. (Renewed applause.)

The line of this great highway merits a word. Since the North West passage must be abandoned, this new route must go as far North as possible, within the jurisdiction of the United States. First, because the higher the latitudes the shorter the distance. Second, because animal and vegetable nutriments compose so large a part of the commercial exchanges. Third, because our higher latitudes are less impeded by snow in Winter than the lower, when you come to the delightful country between the Mississippi and the Pacific. In the entire belt of our more southern latitudes as you ascend from the Mississippi Valley, and descend towards the Pacific, the falling weather is all in Winter, which, in the elevated country all descends in the form of snow. Hence, the deep snows encountered by Col. FREMONT. But in our northern latitudes the falling weather is distributed throughout. Houses of the Hudson's Bay Company, from time immemorial, in crossing the Rocky Mountains in January and February, have never failed to find grass to subsist on. The climate of our northern latitudes grows milder all the way from the Atlantic and Pacific. Fourth, because this great road must pass in a line where all the streams and rivers can be *bridged*, and you cannot bridge the Mississippi below Prairie Du Chien, latitude 43°. The same care must pass from ocean to ocean. No great traveling line around the world should be near the tropics. The world is too big around, in the region of the Equator. [Applause.] It will always be made expedient to perform the circuit farther North.

The social and political results of such a road—such a universal path—will be as important and notable as any yet recorded in history. The people of Asia and of Europe will thus be introduced to each other, and made neighbors and friends; whereas now they are almost total strangers. Universal liberty will receive a new stimulus from this great construction. America, the land of the free, will then be in the centre of the world—and it will diffuse the blessings of freedom to the continents and nations that gird it round. It will teach them the lessons which it has learned. It will inspire them to greater things by its example. It will control the universal public opinion of the world by its superior intelligence. Such is to be the future of America. It is to rise in importance in the eyes of the nations. It will be the greatest of Empires. Upon us the ends of the world will come. England will no longer be the first maritime power of the world. The old Queen of the Atlantic will be surpassed in beauty, freshness and power by her young daughter, who is soon to be crowned Queen of the greater Pacific. [Applause.] The star of empire which takes its way westward, is about to stand still over the great and vigorous young Republic, which the American citizen is proud to call his native land. [Renewed applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. COLTON'S address, he was greeted with warm and continued applause. A member of the Society arose and moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the lecturer, for the earnest and eloquent manner in which he had presented his interesting subject. The vote was carried unanimously, and with a demonstration of applause. Rev. Dr. HAWKS addressed the speaker, in the name of the Geographical Society, expressing to him his sincere thanks, and complimenting him in the highest terms upon the character of his lecture. He said it had been strikingly suggestive to him, as he did not doubt it would be to every patriot and American citizen who heard or should read it. The Future of America is eminently an American subject, and is of interest to the American people. The bold thoughts which have been presented would, doubtless, awaken interesting reflections in many minds.

A motion to adjourn was then carried, and the audience dispersed.

LECTURE.

On Political Economy.

A lecture was delivered at Clinton Hall on Thursday evening, according to announcement, by TYNDALL DE VERE, LL. D., on the subject of Political Economy. This branch of science, studied with such effect in Europe, and attended with such marked success, is beginning—as it should—to assume an important aspect and take a prominent place in the programme of science and literature, to which the attention of our own statesmen and aspirants to political preferment is directed.

The attendance was not at all as large as might either be expected or desired to listen to a lecture of such interest,—yet the lecturer was more than compensated for the thinness of his audience by the attention with which he was heard. The lecturer divided his subject into the following heads: Production, Productive services, Wages, and the Reform Systems of ST. SIMON, FOURIER, &c. He said that the history of our day proved that the government of a people alone could never secure their happiness. The most eminent philosophers of Greece have exhausted their genius to discover the best form of government, but in vain. CICERO, the statesman and the orator, thought that a government composed of the principles of the monarchical, democratic and political forms would be the best,—but such a government was tried and failed. In the forms of government of modern times, we find that the national debt of each country had its origin and increase under such government—a sufficient proof that they are not founded on sound principles. That form, therefore, which contributes most to the happiness of the people is the best, and such must embrace a system of political economy, as must appear from reading the history of all nations, comprising as it does the intrigues of cabinets, the formation of labor, commerce, wealth, &c. Political economy he defined to be "a science that produces riches, and which teaches how riches are produced and ruled." No wealth can be produced without labor. The first maxim of political economy is, that its effects cannot be produced without much trouble. It teaches us to observe in the whole course of its workings the hand of Providence. The richness which is the subject of political economy, he said, consisted in those things which can satisfy our wants, and by which we can obtain something else, and is produced by the labor of nature and of man—nature furnishes the material; the labor of man is of three kinds—that of the learned man, industrial enterpriser, and the workman or laborer. Thus, iron,—it first required the learned man to discover it, the industrial enterpriser to procure it, and the workman to form and mould it when so produced. The lecturer entered into an elaborate disquisition on wages, in which he showed that it was not the workman, or industrial enterpriser, who fix wages,—but that it was a combination of several enterprisers, as the workman cannot contend against these enterprisers, as all the time one workman is waiting for higher wages, helloces, and some other who may be satisfied with a lower rate than the former, may step in and supplant him. In the present state of things, he contended, every law enacted to regulate wages would be disadvantageous to the laborer. Everything which increases production will have an adverse influence on wages. The laborer can improve his condition by instruction, or by using his own common sense, by which he can see what causes the rise and fall of wages,—and what species of employment is least liable to receive sudden shocks and fluctuations.

He then adverted to the Reform systems first of St. Simon, who was an honest soldier and merchant of France, who devoted himself to the improvement of the most numerous and destitute of the people. His system allowed all to grow rich by their merits, and the merits to be regulated by the actions produced; he held that each could grow rich and inherit vast property, which, however, should revert to the State upon the death of the owner. But this system is insufficient to cure the evil, as it clogged enterprise, as no person would work for a stranger.

Another system is that of C. FOURIER, who held that man was most happy the more he produced,—every one should chose his own employment—every one follow his own inclination—and thus more would be produced. FOURIER did not admit an entire equality; he allowed one part of the production to labor and one to capital. This system, too, is objectionable, as the task to take care of the fastidious workman would become too burdensome on the industrious laborer. The system, although it had many admirers, was never in practice.

Almost a cotemporary was ROBERT OWEN, whose system was carried on among his workmen without any description of punishment. His whole system teaches us the right of property, and how each one's individual interest is advanced.

A young genius, a few years ago, appeared in France, whose system was treated of in his tract entitled "Organization of Labor." LOUIS BLANC, after the abolition of the Monarchy, became a member of the Society of Workmen; but his system, too, was inadequate to the wants which it was destined to remedy. In conclusion, he glanced at the opinions of the Communists and Socialists,—but in all the different systems, the founders of them took man as a thing that they can form and change, instead of looking upon him as a being whom God created for high and holy purposes. We condemn the systems but not the reforms themselves,—the men who advanced them, but acted on the honest impulses which actuated them for the benefit of mankind. Political economy teaches us to separate the known from the unknown, and thus to examine each system and reject what is disadvantageous, and the contrary. The best weapon against each dangerous system, is freedom of opinion, and the science which discovers true and false principles, and this guards us from the fanciful of Communistic and Socialistic doctrines. Society has a life which consists in the free unfolding of all its means; this unfolding is governed by laws; labor and its results forming the principles upon which all Governments are established.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

Celebration by the St. David's Society.

The Cambrians of New-York, under the auspices of the St. David's Benevolent Society, celebrated the birthday of Wales' Patron Saint by a supper at the Florence Hotel, Broadway, on Thursday evening. The occasion was a very happy one. The supper was profuse of "good things," to which full justice was done by those assembled. WILLIAM MILLS, Esq., President of the St. David's Society, presided, supported on his right by Mr. YOUNG, President of the St. George's Society, and on his left by Mr. STEWART, of the St. Patrick's Society. Among the other invited guests present, we noticed his Honor Judge DALY, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., Dr. A. POWELL, and others.

The regular toasts of the occasion were:

1. *The Day*—Cherished for its reminiscences, and dedicated by the devotion of Welshmen to patriotism and deeds of charity.

2. *Wales*—The land of Romance and Beauty, of Poetry, Patriotism and Religion; the preservation of her language has enabled her sons to shield from destruction their civil and religious institutions; and wherever they have emigrated, they have borne with them this sacred palladium, and beyond the reach of ecclesiastical or political tyranny, they have fostered and nourished to maturity the ennobling doctrine of the freedom and the equal rights of man.

3. *The United States*—The model Government; the early Welshman was an active and leading cooperator in its foundation and erection; his descendant will die, if need be, in its defence.

4. *The President of the United States*—The Executive arm of the sovereign people whose power is wielded to preserve and defend the purity of the body politic.

5. *The Queen of Britain*—The *heroine* of an oppressed and insulted People; her gallant defence of Turkish Nationality against Russian absorption, challenges the admiration and homage of the independent nations of the earth.

6. *The City of New-York*—Already among the first in wealth and commercial enterprise, she will also, ere long, through the unexampled prosperity and munificence of her merchants and manufacturers, be the first on the roll of fame as the patroness of the arts.

7. *Our Sister Societies*—Their representatives are ever welcome to our festive board; the brothers of St. David tender them the hand of fellowship and love; blessed be their labors; thrice blessed those whom they relieve.

8. *The Welsh Heroes of Alma and Inkermann*—Their deeds of Heroism will be indelibly inscribed on the tablets of History and add bright laurels to the brows of Cambria's braves.

9. *The Judiciary*—The honored expounders of our Constitution and laws; so long as ability and integrity characterize our Judges, so long will justice and equity be the inheritance of a free people.

10. *Our Invited Guests*—We tender them a Welshman's hospitality—wherewithal to eat and drink—tobacco to smoke, and if need be a bed to lie on.

11. *Woman*—We honor and cherish her, whether as our mother, as our sister, or our companion.

The President, Mr. MILLS, introduced the regular toasts with some remarks explanatory of the objects and workings of the St. David's Society. He felt proud in saying that, notwithstanding the depression of business during the past Winter, but very few Welshmen were found soliciting aid.

Hon. Mr. PURDY responded to the sixth toast, and took occasion to express views highly cosmopolitan, and condemnatory of Know-Nothingism and all its works.

The seventh toast was responded to by Mr. YOUNG, of the St. George's Society, and by Mr. STEWART, of the St. Patrick's Society.

His Honor Judge DALY replied to the ninth toast, during which he paid a most eloquent tribute to the memory of his judicial brother, the late lamented Judge EDWARDS, who, he said, was of Welsh descent.

HORACE BROOKS, Esq., responded to the eleventh toast.

Remarks were also made by Dr. JONES and others.

Songs were sung by Mr. THOMAS PERCIVAL and others.

During the evening the President read a letter from SAM HOUSTON, expressing his inability to be present at the festival of the St. David's Society; and a toast, received by telegraph from the Welsh Society of Philadelphia. To the latter an appropriate response was immediately returned.

The company continued to enjoy themselves till a late hour, in a manner as pleasing as it was characteristic of the cymri.

THE JUDSON LIBEL SUIT.

CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—March 1.
Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Edward H. Fletcher vs. *Charles B. Norton.*—At the opening of the Court, Mr. O'CONOR commenced to sum up for the defendant. He observed that so much had already been brought out by the evidence in the course of the trial, that, perhaps, it was unnecessary for him to say anything at all. But, nevertheless, at the risk of repetition, he would recapitulate the leading facts of the case. He then alluded, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, to the history of Dr. Judson and his late widow, from the time of their marriage until his death, about five years ago.

He detailed the straitened circumstances—ill health of the widow, with ten persons dependant upon her, and an income of not more than $1,000 to apply for their support. Retiring to her home in Hamilton, after the decease of her husband, she sought to improve her available means of supporting so many helpless ones by publishing the life of her deceased husband, and requested Dr. Wayland, than whom no man in the Baptist persuasion is more eminent or more respected, to conduct the work; and this was unanimously confirmed by the vote of the American Baptist Missionary Society. He thought that, under these circumstances, the avails of such a publication, sanctioned by such eminent approval, were peculiarly the property of the widow, and any interference therewith as unjust as it was uncalled for.

He alluded to the publication of the plaintiff, analyzing the motives which had induced him to undertake it, particularly his excuse, that a work on the life of Dr. Judson was needed for the Sunday Schools, on account of the large size and cost of Dr. Wayland's work. Why, he asked, if the plaintiff was so solicitous on this ground, did he not write to Mrs. Judson, and ask her if such a work was not needed, and if she would not prepare such a one for the press? This, he thought, would have been more in accordance with honor and justice. He passed on to the question of malice, contending that it was incumbent on the plaintiff to show actual malice, not that technical malice which the law implied; but this had not been done; no evidence had been offered to show that the defendant had ever seen the plaintiff previous to this trial, much less that he had ever entertained or uttered malicious thoughts against him.

He then took up the libel, and contended, at considerable length, that the justification set up in the answer of the defendant had been entirely sustained by the evidence. The libelous article had implied that the undertaking of the plaintiff to publish his life of Dr. Judson was a dishonorable attempt to deprive Mrs. Judson and those dependent upon her of the means of support. Had not the evidence entirely justified this imputation? Dr. Bright, when placed upon the ground, had expressly stated that his deposition had rather exaggerated the amount of Mrs. Judson's available income. He had moreover told the jury that she could not live under $2,000 a year, and provide decently for those who were dependent on her. This dying woman from her bed beseought Mr. Fletcher not to interfere with the heritage of the orphan; but he refused. What was there libelous about the statement? If the facts are truly stated, he may make what comments he pleases. The Courts of law have decided that comments upon absolutely true statements go for nothing. Unless they are carried to an enormous and outrageous extent, this doctrine is applicable. But where all that the observer says is, "that this can be regarded in no other light than to deprive the widow of support,"—surely this is no extravagant language. He commented in severe terms on the use of the term "piracy," among booksellers—a term which, however strong, was always used in common language. Nobody would suppose from the paragraph in question that the lady was totally destitute. Is not there a complete and absolute and painful justification? But fresh issue is introduced. It is said here is an imputation of sinister motives; now we do not say that, but we say all honorable men would regard it as an interference (whatever the motive) with the interests of an unprotected widow and her family.

He would say nothing either for or against the witnesses on the other side. It is true that Rev. Mr. Bright entertained a harsh and gross opinion, leading to impeach his motives and feelings; his testimony vindicates to the jury. He needs no aid from counsel. He may duly filed, slander or reproach.

Mr. Fletcher first suggested his publication; since then he has committed two or three grave errors; not one of these could by any person or number of persons be construed into a crime, much less those errors which charged upon the widow, ought to be thrown up. If the statements were untrue and unjust, and contrary to the conditions of Christian life, his verdict will prove that they have done him no harm. If it really be a discovering productive.

But the plaintiff has been guilty of a gross piece of piracy. His materials, so far as they go, are accurate, he says; he picked up letters here and there, in other unauthenticated publications, anecdotes and stories from hearsay evidence, but he never crossed the charmed circle wherein that missionary lived. From this bundle of heterogeneous matter he made up his work for the printer.

Then, and not before, he wanted Dr. Wayland's book, retaining even his typographical blunder, that it might not seem even to be stealing. If he could not find a story in Wayland, and yet thought it ought to be there, he would insert it. He wished to avoid the appearance of cheating or stealing. But there yet remained about half a dozen facts in Wayland's gems and jewels which he wanted. He looked at all the Baptist journals, but still only in Wayland could these interesting facts be found. He concluded it was, as he states, but a *small sin* to steal them.

Though he could not avoid these rascally little sins that damn us all, these "*wee little bits of sins*" committed in such a nice little sneaking way, he did not wish his book to look as if it had been stolen from Wayland, and so he took them, but not unblushingly. That is the trick of the literary plunderer, a book originating in no desire to satisfy any public necessity, but rather his own shabby, little, contemptible gains.

We have arrived at that period when the Church and the law shall unite in equally condemning the policy of little sins, openly avowed as justifiable by men who ought to forego such a plea.

Mr. Willard, for the plaintiff, said that he had watched his opponent's summing up with care, and thought the Jury would notice something peculiar in the conduct of this case. Mr. O'Conor was not in the habit of trying unnecessary issues. Why, then, try to blacken Mr. Fletcher? If it is unnecessary to attack him, is there not an imputation of malice in the attempt?

The Court will charge, as matter of law, that failure of satisfaction is evidence of malice. If Mr. Fletcher were not really a deeply-injured man, he would never trust his judgment again. As to the memory of Dr. Judson, he is the common property of all humanity, though it is a misfortune that so revered a name should ever be brought into the arena of legal strife. We, for our part, do not arrogate to ourselves any exclusive right to the apostleship of his name.

He then alluded to the great sale of Dr. Wayland's work. The Jury had heard that complaints were made that it was a mere compilation. Subscribers to it wanted Dr. Judson's life, they wanted a narrative, a correct and perfect abstract of his opinions. Dr. Judson was an eminent Oriental scholar. His aim was the dissemination of sound religious literature.

Some differed from him, (Dr. Wayland among others,) thinking that the mere dissemination of the Scriptures was the more apostolic method. Therefore the book, as embodying such a criticism, would not please those who agreed with the opinions of the great missionary; it was the production of an unfaithful biographer, who would make his book the medium for the dissemination of his own opinions, at the expense of those of Dostor Judson.

—Dr. Wayland was bound, as a true biographer, to look with Dr. Judson's eyes upon every subject. But had he not dimmed Dr. Judson's lustre by obtruding his own views in a work professing to be Judson's biography? Nothing is so free and open as the history of great men. Their life is a legacy to the living. Is it a wrong to write the life of a man more correctly than it had been already written?

Mr. Fletcher was surrounded by men who felt as he did. What he thought, felt or knew in reference to Mrs. Judson, is plain. He thought she was amply provided for. Is it not answering too much to say that Mr. Fletcher was insincere in writing to Mrs. Judson to that effect, and that there was no motive of benevolence which ought justly to rise and restrain him?

Mrs. Judson's mind had been stirred up unnecessarily to bitterness, violently acted on to assert the rights of one who all his life had no rights—the mere steward of the Most High. Mr. Fletcher had said to Mrs. Judson, he would give up his part, provided that a full and ample and complete work might be written.

Did she notice this offer? He had a moral and legal right to publish his work, but for charity's sake he hesitated to proceed. She spurns charity at his hand. He tendered it like a man, a Christian and a gentleman. He published his book, and now, on the plea that induced him to offer to desist, an action is brought against him.

Mr. Willard went on at considerable length to review the evidence, commenting in severe terms upon the motives of the defendants in producing as evidence the correspondence between plaintiff and Mrs. Judson.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Court in charging the Jury said:

This cause has occupied much time, and yet is very simple. He recited the history of Dr. Judson. His widow on arriving in this country, having in view no doubt her pecuniary emolument, placed materials for Dr. Judson's memoir in the hands of Dr. Wayland.

The article which is the foundation of the action was quoted to the Jury. In all that comes from Mr. Norton, there is no libel; he wants to know if there was anything likely to be new in this forthcoming publication. Dr. Wayland informs him in reply that no one has had access to authoritative information excepting himself, and then he adds the passage constituting the alleged libel, written for the private information of Mr. Norton. He chose to publish it.

Dr. Wayland thinks such publication would injure Mrs. Judson.

In so far as such an imputation would degrade Mr. Fletcher, it is in law libelous, if untrue. Had the Baptist Church been at peace internally, we should not have heard of this action; these church quarrels are always damaging in the end.

Dr. Wayland had no exclusive right to write a memoir of Dr. Judson; any man, or set of men, may write books, so long as they steer clear of copyright. The imputation is, that Fletcher acted unfairly, ungenerously. Now, the Jury would inquire how far Dr. Wayland's statements have been proved to be true, certainly in one sense.

Mrs. Judson was necessitous; her provision was very small. Then, as to Dr. Wayland's comment—was it justified fairly or not, by the preceding facts and evidence as stated? If a man will act ungenerously, particularly towards a widow, it is an imputation to which he must submit.

In the opinion of some divines examined, Dr. Wayland's book was faulty, too voluminous, looked on as advocating one side only of a dispute which had grown up in the Baptish church. Still it is established that they thought it expedient that another book should be written. The compiler certainly had a right to consult Dr. Wayland's book.

The Jury must determine whether on the whole case Mr. Fletcher's motive was public, and to supply what was wanting, or whether it was mercenary and private. Mr. Norton thought proper to publish the letter; his connection with the whole thing is unexplained to us. A great deal of extraneous matter has been wrought into the case, which in fact seems more like a suit against Dr. Wayland than Mr. Norton.

As to the amount of damages, they must determine from the evidence how much, if any, Mr. Fletcher had suffered in reputation and business from the publication, and assess accordingly. The Jury then went out.

Important Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 2.
Before Judge Betts.

ARREST—CONSUL—JURISDICTION.

Francisco E. Hernandez, by his next friend, vs. *Francis Stoughton and Cristoval Carnovelli.*—The motion made in this cause to vacate the order of arrest was this morning decided by his Honor Judge BETTS. Before giving his decision upon the points of law, His Honor went over the facts of the case as they have been set forth heretofore, but said that he should make no decision upon the general merits of the case, but should decide it only upon points of law as follows:

1. Consuls, by the law of nations, can claim no privileges or immunities *ex-officio*, not common to all citizens or subjects of the Governments to which they are accredited, and in civil and criminal cases, are subject to the local law in the same manner with other foreign residents owing a temporary allegiance to the State. (1 Kent, 44, (6th ed.) and notes. Wheat. Int. Law, 393.)

2. The Constitution and laws of the United States, however, appoint the national judiciary, in exclusion of that of the States, as the one authorized to take cognizance of suits against Consuls. (Const. Art. 3, § 2. 1 Stat. at Large 77, § 9.)

3. By treaty of Oct. 27, 1795, Art. 19, it is stipulated between the United States and Spain that "Consuls shall be reciprocally established, with the privileges and powers which those of the most favored nations enjoy, in the ports where their Consuls reside, or are permitted to be." (8 Stat. at Large, 150.)

4. It has not been made a point argued by counsel in this case, whether the above provision is restricted to the privileges and powers enjoyed by the Consuls of other nations at the time this Treaty was adopted, or extends to future stipulations, and embraces the privileges conceded to the Consuls of France by the Treaty of Aug. 12, 1853, Art. 2. (10 Stat. at Large, 114.)

This case will be decided without touching that question.

5. The Consul being by the Constitution and statute laws of the United States suable in a Federal Court, exclusively of the State Courts, actions against him may be maintained therein, without regard to the residence of the plaintiff in a State different from that of the defendant, or to the alienage of the plaintiff, as in the case of unprivileged parties.

If this was not so by the municipal law of this country, the plaintiff being a minor might perhaps claim to be an inhabitant of a Spanish colony, and to be entitled to his action in this Court under Article 20 of the Treaty with Spain of Oct. 27, 1795, in which "it is agreed that the inhabitants of the territories of each party shall respectively have free access to the Courts of Justice of the other, and shall be permitted to prosecute suits for the recovery of their properties, the payment of their debts, and for obtaining satisfaction for the damages which they may have sustained, whether the persons whom they may sue be subjects or citizens of the country in which they may be found, or any other persons whatsoever, who may have taken refuge therein." (10 Stat. at Large, 198.)

6. In my opinion the plaintiff produced in the first instance evidence that the Spanish Consul had unlawfully caused the detention and imprisonment, sufficient in law to authorize process in this form from this Court to hold the Consul to bail to answer that complaint. The merits of that charge cannot be tried on this motion. And the defendant having given strong explanatory and exculpatory proof on his part, tending to show that his outrages in the matter were under the authority and at the request of the father of the plaintiff, and not at the instigation of the authorities of Cuba, or from any unlawful or improper motives of his own, and also that the plaintiff was not a minor, but of full age, and not entitled to the privileges of a subject of Spain, and that the Consul had no power to arrest him, and that the plaintiff was not a party liable to suit in the U. S. District Court.

8. This Court has no jurisdiction in actions at common law between individual suitors, except when the defendant is a Consul, the pupil of a Consul, or a Consular agent (1 Stat. at Large 77, sec. 9; 10 ibid 115.) The alienage of Carnovelli is a particular in no way conducing to bring him within the jurisdiction of this Court. It might render him liable to arrest in the Circuit Court, if the plaintiff has a legal capacity to maintain an action against an alien in that tribunal (1 Stat. at Large 78, sec. 11.)

9. Whether the suggestion by high authority, (3 Selden R., 576, Valarino vs. Thompson,) that "when a consul and another individual are necessarily co-defendants, the exclusive jurisdiction of the U. S. District Courts over suits against Consuls brings the co-defendant within that jurisdiction by unavoidable implication," be or not a sound exposition of the act of Congress, and of the authority of this Court, it does not meet the present case, because parties concerned in a joint trespass need not necessarily be united in the same action, but are usable separately or jointly, at the option of the prosecutor. (1 Chitty Pl.: 75. 1 Johns. R., 290, Livingston vs. Bishop; 4 Denio, 245, Norton vs. Hayes; 19 John., 281, Guille vs. Swan.

This Court, therefore, having no jurisdiction of the suit against Carnovelli upon the facts in proof, it is ordered that he be discharged from arrest with the costs of this motion.

The decision having been rendered, Mr. Sedgwick, counsel for the plaintiff, requested that the Court would make the usual proviso, that no suit for false imprisonment should be brought by Carnovelli.

Mr. Edwards, for the defendant, said that the Court having decided that it had no jurisdiction, could not now make such an order.

Judge BETTS finally, at Mr. Sedgwick's request, said that the order should not be definitely entered until to-morrow morning, and he would look at any authorities which should be handed him meanwhile.

INJUNCTION—INTERPLEADER—JURISDICTION—CONSUL.

The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. *Anthony Barclay, Consul, &c., et. al.*—A bill in equity is filed by the plaintiffs, in this Court, praying that the defendant, Anthony Barclay, Consul of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland for the State of New-York, and Robert Bunch, Consul of Great Britain and Ireland for the States of North and South Carolina, may be compelled to interplead with "St. Luke's Hospital," a benevolent society of the City of New-York, in respect to the sum of $10,000 deposited with the plaintiffs by the said Barclay and Bunch, which sum is claimed by both the above parties, and for the recovery of which an action at law has been brought against the plaintiffs by the said Barclay and Bunch, in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, and a like action for the recovery of the same money has been brought by the said "St. Luke's Hospital," in the Supreme Court of this State against the plaintiffs, and further praying that all the aforesaid defendants be enjoined from further prosecuting the said actions at law against the plaintiffs.

The proceeding in this Court by suit in Equity is admitted to be a novelty, and, in my opinion, it is without warrant of law.

It is a principle of national jurisprudence that the inferior Courts organized by Congress under the powers given by the Constitution, exercise no other judicial authority than what is conferred upon them by specific appointment of law. (1 Peters R., 545; 3 Wheat., 336; 5 Wheat., 76; 12 Peters, 72; 1 Paine, 145; 1 Brock. R. 203; 1 Wash. R. 232.)

Chancery powers are given to District Courts as an ordinary branch of jurisdiction in only a single instance, that of enjoining warrants issued by the public departments for a summary collection of moneys withheld by disbursing officers. (Act May 15, 1820.) The Supreme Court has repeatedly declared that the ordinary jurisdiction of a District Court is limited to cases at law and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and that the Judge has no chancery powers. (6 Peters, 498. The United States vs. Nourse; 11 Peters, 106, The United States vs. Cox.)

In the anomalous case of Benton vs. Woolsey, 12 Peters, 27, the Supreme Court being equally divided in opinion, failed to affirm or reverse the decision below, holding that a mortgage might be foreclosed in behalf of the United States in the District Court, in the name of a District Attorney as plaintiff.

They have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts at *common law* in all cases in which the United States shall sue. (3 Stat. at Large, 245, § 4.) The concurrent jurisdiction extends to cases at law alone, and that provision supplies no authority for a chancery proceeding.

If then the case of Benton vs. Woolsey should be upheld as sound law, because the plaintiffs were parties having the faculty to sue indifferently in the Circuit or District Court, it must be on the intendment that a suit to foreclose a mortgage is in effect a common law proceeding.

Neither is it necessary in order to prevent a failure of justice, to imply a power to proceed in this Court in Equity against Consuls, for the reason that jurisdiction over these functionaries is placed here exclusive of State Courts, because the Constitution vests in the Supreme Court jurisdiction in all cases affecting Consuls, (U. S. Const. Art. 3, Sec. 2,) and parties may have full remedies for all rights as against Consuls in that tribunal.

I think therefore that this Court has no cognizance of the action, and that the Bill must be dismissed for that reason.

Independent of the objection to the jurisdiction of the Court as a Court of Chancery, another arises out of the object of the suit equally fatal to its maintenance. The Bill prays that the actions at law in the Circuit Court and Supreme Court of the State may be enjoined by order of this Court. This Court has no capacity conferred upon it by law to control or interfere with the action of a Circuit Court. Under the organization of the Federal Judiciary, that is the appellate Court and superior tribunal in which all actions in this Court, seeking a recovery of more than $50, are subject to review and reversal. It would be no less incongruous and inapt for a District Court to enjoin an original action in the Circuit Court, than for the Circuit Court to issue its mandate or inhibition to the Supreme Court, forbidding that high tribunal from proceeding to hear and determine matters pending before it.

No less independent of the authority of the United States Courts in the exercise of their own functions, are the State Courts. It is a cardinal principle that a Circuit Court of the United States has no jurisdiction to enjoin proceedings in a State Court. (4 Cranch, 179, *Diggs* vs. Wolcott.)

Other objections touching the regularity and sufficiency of the Bill filed in this case have been presented and commented on by the counsel for the defendants. I do not enter into that discussion, as in my judgment, the action cannot be maintained for want of jurisdiction in this Court to award an injunction or order an interpleader between the parties.

The applications for an injunction and interpleader are accordingly both denied, with costs.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Betts; for defendants, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Bidwell.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

FRIDAY, March 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet but unchanged.

COFFEE—Sales were made to-day of 50 pkgs. Java at 13¼c.; 360 bags Maracaibo at 10¼c., and 1,200 Rio at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Stock of Rio on hand, 11,000 bags; of other kinds, light.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at steady rates. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	8¼	8¼	9	9¼
Middling Fair	9¼	9¼	10¼	10¼
Fair	9¼	10	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in better request and are a shade firmer, sales having been made of 6,200 bbls. within our range:

Ordinary State	$ 37½@ $ 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite State	8 62½@ 8 75
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 12½@ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

The sales of Canadian embrace 1,200 bbls. superfine, free, at $9 37½@$10 25 ₱ bbl., show

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters pertaining to stock facts must be accompanied by the names of writers, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Advertisers contemplating or considering important issues, from any quarter of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Congressional.

The Bounty Land bill was sent into the Senate yesterday from the House, with three amendments, which were concurred in and the bill was passed. While the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. CLAYTON's amendment, striking out the Tariff modifications, was reconsidered and again passed.

In the House, the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill was resumed, and that to purchase Camels was not concurred in. The amendment adding four regiments of regulars was agreed to.

The New Way of Tariff Revision.

The Senate debate and action of Thursday, on the Tariff, which we published yesterday, and the proceedings of Friday, on the motion to reconsider, which we publish this morning, are both interesting and instructive. The sudden freak of the House of Representatives, last week, to cut down the duties on Foreign Imports by one-fifth was not called for by the popular sense, at this time, on the subject of encouraging and inviting the increased importation of Foreign fabrics. The mode of forcing the measure, by a *rider* on one of the regular Appropriation bills, without discussion, and without consultation with the Treasury department on its intricate details, was highly objectionable to begin with. It could not have been carried but by the desertion of the Massachusetts delegation to the free-trade side, and their influence upon members from other States, hitherto disposed to shape our revenue laws for the incidental, if not direct protection of home labor. The plan of reduction, equally crude and arbitrary, was not less unwise. As a whole, the amendment was really acceptable to no one great interest of the country. It was not the entertainment to which the free iron and free wool lobby were invited, of course. But this was less material than the grave consideration involved in striking down the already inadequate guaranties to other interests under the act of 1846, by an extraordinary amendment to one of the money bills of the session.

The Senate have been discreet in discovering the true bearing of this hasty and dangerous mode of legislating. Even Mr. CASS yesterday counselled the postponement of Tariff action after such a fashion, and Mr. WELLER called a truce with the Pennsylvania Senators. The precedent, it was made very clear, would go beyond the subject of the Tariff next year. The House of Representatives having the initiative of all money bills, might tack on a Wilmot Proviso, or a repealing clause of the Fugitive Act. The rash introduction of riding the Appropriation bills with irrelevant legislation might return to plague the inventors. Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. SEWARD warned the Senate of this danger. Mr. CASS, Mr. DOUGLASS and Mr. WELLER were not slow to see it. Even Mr. HUNTER of the Finance Committee, the Free Trade leader in the Senate, we imagine, is better satisfied now that the amendment has been twice negatived.

Mr. SEWARD was, as usual, earnest and devoted to the cause of Home Labor in meeting this question. He sought no future advantage in legislating on another and more exciting subject by a passive acquiescence in the mode of proceeding in the other House. He was not only opposed to breaking down the inadequate measure of protection afforded by the Act of 1846, but protested against the form of amendment. Mr. CLAYTON was equally prompt and manly, and gave the blusterers who suggest or threaten disunion, in season and out of season, a piece of his mind, which they will do well to remember. The whole Congress, he intimated, might resolve the Union broken up, and the first notice the People would take of it would be to hang the members as high as Haman for treason, or pitch them into the Potomac for their folly. This is the right talk for such men. It evinces the old JACKSON spirit which arrested Nullification in 1833, and is, beyond all question, the real sentiment of the great body of the People at the present day.

Petty Impositions.

Light weights are to grow heavier, and short measures to improve in capacity yet, we verily believe. We do not hear as much as we hoped to hear from Mayor WOOD's new Inspectors; but doubtless some mild March morning the town will be startled with announcement of the capture of a goodly company of tradesmen who have cheated us, and grown fat on their cheating—so long that they have forgotten that their cheating was not their natural calling, and now even pride themselves on their honesty. On that mild March morning spoken of, Mr. M. will be asked what excuse he may have for giving us for a ton of coal a load that scarcely weighed so much when the cart was weighed with it; and, moreover, why he forgot to screen it, and sold us coal-dust and clinkering gravel at $7 50 for the light ton.

Butcher B. will be asked why he should not be punished for weighing his tender "porterhouse" on the hook of a patent balance with a marvelously limber spring, and for defrauding his customer of at least an ounce of the delicate admixture of bovine fibre and animal fat, for which he had paid.

Grocer G., who cuffed the ears of the boy with the whooping-cough for shaving him out of the half cent on buying the shilling's worth of starch, will be inquired of why he was so thoughtless as to weigh his jack-knife with the starch.

The gas-man—whoever he may be—will be asked to explain under oath how come the bills so high, and the gas so poor; and why, if "the meter will not lie," like figures when placed out of their proper position it should tell such extravagant, incredible and awfully stretched truths.

Mr. H., whose candles are so rich in an aroma that use fails to make agreeable, and so poor in the materials for producing the luminous effluence, will be asked why he calls himself an honest man, while his "sixes" are really sevens in disguise, and his "eights" more properly tens. If justice ever dresses herself up as Mayor HALL is said to do on Sunday, in the garb of weary wanderers, to bring to light these precious villains of the meaner order, she will have a rich haul to ply her lashes upon,—and may we be there to see when the sport begins. New-Jersey has taken the first step toward a reform in this matter. New-York would do well to follow her example. No matter if New-Jersey does tax us when we cross her marshes and ride by rail through her peach-orchards, just as if we were aliens and fair game to be plucked—all for the support of her monopolies and the payment of her State expenses—no matter if she does, with unaccountable bad taste, object to the stone palaces and beautiful turfed lawns with which our quarantine agitators ache to adorn her Sandy Hook—we must admit her superior wisdom and justice in enacting a law to protect the poor man against one of the thousand impositions that steal cent by cent his scanty count of them. We understand that the following act has become a law:

SEC. 1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey*, That from and after the fourth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, in the State of New-Jersey, to sell any description of candles in a box or boxes, or other package or packages, unless the actual weight of the candles therein contained be plainly and conspicuously marked or branded on the end of said box or package, with the initial letter or letters of the Christian name and the surname at full length, of the manufacturer, together with the name of the place where said candles were made; and each and every box or package of candles shall be numbered according to its contents, as follows: number four, number six, number eight, number ten, and four candles of number four, six candles of number six, eight candles of number eight, and ten candles of number ten, shall be made, respectively, to weigh not less than fifteen and three-quarters ounces; but it shall be lawful for any person or persons, to sell candles in a box or boxes, or other package, of other numbers; *provided*, the actual weight of the candles sold shall bear the same relative proportion to their number as in the cases above specified.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell candles by the pound or otherwise, which shall not bear the same weight in proportion to their number as is described in the foregoing section.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person or persons who shall sell candles within the State of New-Jersey, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars—one-half to go to the prosecutor, and the other half to the poor of the city or township in which such offence may be committed, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court having cognizance of the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the sale of candles manufactured previous to the 4th day of July next.

Rents and Expected Windfalls.

The First of March has passed, but few bills of "Houses to let" are yet posted. We notice that the few which were posted several weeks ago, for the most part, still remain up. Either men are going to brave the perils of fever and ague in the outskirts, or, having in mind the sad results of the efforts of our Correspondent, E. PLURIBUS, and his BETTY WILKINSON, to find a house, are bound to wait until within a reasonable approach of May Day before locking themselves inside of any house, and giving the key to the landlord.

We understand that landlords are satisfied that while the houses styled "genteel"—that is to say, those that rent from $500 to $1,000—may not rent much lower than heretofore, both "tenements" or "barracks" and "palaces" will have to come down in their rates. The great army of men who have failed—for failing has not been so profitable this year as usual—will be obliged to vacate their extravagantly adorned mansions. And there are hundreds in the City who have been "cutting a swell" that are wisely arranging to take less costly houses; they seek the unpretending $800 domiciles, in which a modest rich man may enjoy every reasonable "modern improvement," or where a couple of families can cozily stow themselves, and not seem "very poor" to passers-by either. Of course this keeps up the demand for middling houses. But the "barracks" will be rented lower, or be quit like a sinking ship. Men who have starved all Winter, and had no work, will not pay the flush-time prices for places to sleep in, for the very simple reason that they cannot meet the first month's advance. There will be, we suspect, a general Hegira to the country—an evacuation of the rat-infested, ricketty rooms of the crowded quarters for shanties and out-houses in the country, or the attics and kitchen-chambers of farm-houses.

Look out for unheard-of benevolence about these times. When some of our rich landlords feel impelled to put up their rents a peg, we have noticed that the firemen, or the charities, are pretty sure to receive a handsome donation from the shrewd gentlemen. For $50 given to the "Society for Wiping of Orphans' Tears," with the usual blast of trumpets and puffing of the papers, stones to the world for grinding a score of fifties out of as many tenants. And now that houses are hard to let at the old rates, and some shrewd men refuse to fall a figure from them, we repeat it—a shower of gold may be expected for somebody's basin.

Shameful Neglect.

The very hypocrites of the old time had sense enough to see the propriety of building the tombs of the prophets, and white-washing the sepulchres of the martyrs. But one of our sovereign States thinks it honorable to prevent the nation's representatives from arresting the desecration of the resting-place of WASHINGTON; and pic-nic parties seem to take a special pleasure in making the grave-yards where our Presidents repose their places of rendezvous. Happy is the great man, now-a-days, who dies in a crowded city and is buried in a cemetery, where, for a score of years, probably, he will be permitted to sleep undisturbed—the peace of his sepulture unviolated by the carousing of pleasure-parties over his dust. The editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has lately visited President HARRISON's grave. He thus speaks of it:

It was with a melancholy interest that we visited his grave, a few months ago. There is not, in nature, a more truly beautiful spot, wherein the dead should lie, than that at North Bend. But, alas! how rude hands of unfeeling visitors had desecrated it. Everything bore evidences of neglect, decay, and sacrilegious pillage. The door covering the steps which lead to the vault was off its hinges; torn off, as we were told, by some pic-nic parties, to serve as a table, on which to spread their provisions and drinks; and after being thus used, it had been thrown down the hill, where it was lying, leaving the entrance to the tomb open and exposed to the winds and rains.

The fence, too, which incloses the spot, was broken, the shrubbery planted by the hands of affection was trampled upon, the saplings were mutilated and broken. The whole thing, indeed, was a ruin, and so it remains. The family at North Bend have done all in their power to preserve the grounds from violation, but without effect, and unless something is done that will effectually prevent these shameless acts of sacrilege, the whole structure will tumble down.

A case of Libel has rarely been settled more summarily than that of FLETCHER against NORTON,—decided yesterday in the Superior Court *in favor of the defendant*. The verdict of the Jury appears to have been rendered after a very short deliberation. Their absence from Court did not exceed five minutes, and Mr. FLETCHER lost his suit; while Mr. NORTON comes out, not only with flying colors, but with the good wishes of the numerous friends of Dr. JUDSON and his lamented widow. The verdict in this case involves the rights of publishers, authors and editors. Dr. WAYLAND is not directly responsible to Mr. FLETCHER for the sentiments plainly uttered in his letter to Mr. NORTON; but Mr. NORTON was held to account for having permitted the publication of that letter in his journal. Yet the letter, the publication of which tended to reflect discredit upon the plaintiff, is pronounced not libelous, and the law refuses to take one editor, at least, to task for the announcement of that which he believed to be true. The issue of abridgement of standard works is a very common practice; so that Mr. FLETCHER's is by no means a solitary instance. Yet the Jury has virtually condemned him;—and the case, accordingly, presents interesting points which may stand as precedents.

Musical, &c.

Miss CAROLINE LEHMANN gives a Concert in NIBLO's Saloon this evening. We direct our readers' attention to the fact, confident that notwithstanding counter-attractions elsewhere, they who go will spend an excellent and artistic evening. Miss LEHMANN has had but few opportunities of satisfying her friends and admirers since her sojourn here. Excepting at the Philharmonic and once at the Academy—her success being unequivocal at both places—there has been no opening for the exercise of her delicious and admirably cultivated voice. The programme to-night includes compositions by WEBER, BEETHOVEN, SCHUBERT, SCHUMANN and MEYERBEER, thus affording an excellent opportunity for hearing Miss LEHMANN in music wherein she excels. We trust she will be greeted by a numerous audience.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first non-subscription concert comes off to-night. The programme will be found in another column. It is good; selected with evident regard to the popular. ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater" is a comparative novelty now.

DRAMATIC.—Mr. DAVENPORT took a benefit at the Broadway last night, and Mr. DYOTT another at WALLACK's. Both houses were crowded. At the former establishment, a Miss FANNY VINING made a highly successful *debut* as *Margaret Elmore*, in "Love's Sacrifice." We were unable to see more than the last two acts of the latter (the best portion, however,) but sufficient to convince us that Miss VINING is an *artiste* of great talent. She is thoroughly finished in the business of the stage. Her voice is round, clear and sonorous; her pronunciation the best we have heard on the stage for a long time. We hope soon to have another opportunity of speaking of this lady. After "Love's Sacrifice," the audience was promised the treat (and it is a treat,) of MORRIS BARNETT's *Monsieur Jacques*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss MARY AGNES—a lady who made a mysterious and triumphant *debut* one Saturday night at the Metropolitan Theatre—appears here to-night for the second time. Gallantry, (to say nothing of curiosity,) demands a good attendance.

THE CELEBRATED SIGNOR ALBERTI.—Our vivacious and excellent cotemporary, the *Musical Gazette*, furnishes us with the following "explanation:"

A young Frenchman (a baritone) had been studying singing at Milan for a year, and was about to make his *debut*, when one morning a gentleman presented himself with a proposition. "Has Monsieur made choice of the *nom de guerre* he has determined to take?" insinuatingly asked the visitor. Before the singer could overcome his astonishment sufficiently to ask for an explanation, the stranger exhibited four cards, on which were printed, respectively, the names "Arnoldi," "Ramondi," "Bramondi," "Alberti," and remarked, "these are names which already have a reputation established in different degrees; they are all baritones, of course; I would bring you no others. Arnoldi is known by his excellent voice and his fine appearance. Ramondi has much warmth, and can sing G. Bramondi is an excellent actor, a handsome man, and vocalizes wonderfully. Alberti, the last, is already quite celebrated; he was recalled *fourteen times* at his last appearance." "Where was that?" eagerly asked the ambitious debutant. "Nobody knows," mysteriously replied the stranger, "and nobody can know. Neither of these artists ever existed; they are myths, which I intend to embody. I offer you the reputation of either of them, at your choice. It is now three years since I invented them, during which time I have been constantly proclaiming their success, in all sorts of appearances, through various journals, taking good care never to give the name of the place where they appeared. I have three journals in which I "*cultivate*" the growing glory of over fifteen tenors, baritones, and bufos, whose names and young celebrity the public has learned in spite of itself. As soon as a stranger arrives and wishes to make his debut, I am ready to furnish him with a well-known name. Instead of having to wait three or four years to make yourself known, choose the name of Alberti, who, though he has been heard by nobody, is yet known by everybody, and your reputation is achieved." And the stranger displayed before the astonished novice about one hundred journals, out of which might be compiled an account of the progress made by Alberti, and the establishment of his fame. In the city of ——, where he last appeared, he had produced such enthusiasm in MERCADANTE's *Otarmonde*, that a serenade had been offered him, and he had also received a piece of pastry, ornamented, *O ho oh!*, on all Italian voices, in consequence. "You see," continued the stranger, "that Signor Alberti is already exceedingly well known; but I will sell him to you at a bargain, for he has now arrived at a point which occasions me some trouble, and if I do not sell him pretty soon I shall have to kill him somewhere, and write his obituary. I will let you have him for five hundred dollars. Fortunate man, to possess Alberti so splendid a name for so small a price. And I'll throw into the bargain an agreement, in case of my own, that the baritone, Alberti, is at present without engagement, and you will see how the propositions will flow in!" It is rumored that a baritone called Alberti will soon visit the United States.

Columbia College.

At Columbia College on Monday morning, the semi-annual Exercises in Speaking and Distribution of Testimonials, (awarded at the Intermediate Examination,) will take place in the Chapel.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 2, 1855.

In the House, this morning, Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN being absent, Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, was elected Speaker *pro tem.* Mr. B. pleasantly and briefly made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred, and the business about which they were engaged went on in the accustomed channel.

The time was largely devoted to the third reading of bills, the only noticeable feature in the other orders being the presentation of a report and bill on the petitions for a repeal of the Usury laws. The views of the Committee are, doubtless, embodied in the bill, so I overlook the report and give the latter entire:

An Act Regulating the Rate of Interest.

SECTION 1. The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things, in action, shall continue to be seven dollars upon one hundred dollars, for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, and it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation, directly or indirectly, to take or receive in any manner any greater sum or value for the loan, or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action than is above prescribed.

SEC. 2. No promissory note, bill of exchange or other contract or security, shall be void by reason of receiving or an agreement to pay or allow more than the rate of interest named in the first section of this act; but whenever in any action it shall appear by the pleadings and proofs that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or received by or on account of the bill, bond, note or other subject matter of the suit, the plaintiff may recover the principal and interest at the rate named in the first section of this act and no more; and the defendant shall recover his full costs against the plaintiff.

SEC. 3. Every person or corporation taking or receiving directly or indirectly, any greater rate of interest than that named in the first section of this act, shall be liable to an action for the excess of interest thus taken, by or in behalf of any person or party paying the same; and the prevailing party in such action shall be entitled to full costs, without reference to the amount of the recovery.

SEC. 4. So much of title 2, chapter 4, and part 2, of the Revised Statutes, and so much of the laws of 1837, chapter 430, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

This is a great modification of the present law, and it abolishes the forfeiture of the principal for taking usurious interest and the penalty of a misdemeanor now in force. Such a proposed modification is not by any means new in the Assembly Chamber. Such or similar have been reported many, many times, and in one instance, I believe, it passed a third reading. But always, in one or the other branch of the Legislature, there has existed a conservative element in sufficient force to defeat the complete fulfillment of the desired change. I hope, I believe, that it exists to-day, and will throughout the session in both branches of the present Legislature, and that the bill reported will never receive the assent of anything like a majority of the members. The law sought so strenuously to be repealed is, I believe, the only existing barrier between extortion and necessity; and being such, it should be strengthened and sustained, rather than weakened or destroyed.

In the Senate, Mr. PRATT sumbitted the following act for the protection of immigrants, second-class, steerage and deck passengers:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all companies, associations, and persons hereafter undertaking to transport or convey, or engaged in transporting or conveying, by railroad, steamboat, canal boat or propeller, any immigrant, second-class, steerage or deck passenger, from the City, bay or harbor of New-York, to any point or place distant more than ten miles therefrom, or from the cities of Albany, Troy and Buffalo; the town or harbor of Dunkirk or the Suspension Bridge, to any other place or places, to deliver to the Mayors of the Cities of New-York, Albany, Troy and Buffalo, on or before the 1st day of April in each and every year, a written or printed statement of the *price* or *rates* of fare to be charged by such company, association or person, for the conveyance of such immigrant, second-class, steerage and deck passengers respectively, and the price per hundred pounds for the carriage of the luggage of such passengers from and to each and every place, from and to which any such Company, Association or person, shall undertake to transport and convey such passengers, and such prices or rates shall not exceed the prices and rates charged by the Company, Association or person, after the time of delivering such statement to the said Mayors, and such statement shall also contain a particular description of the mode and route by which such passengers are to be transported and conveyed, specifying whether it is to be by railroad, steamboat, canal-boat or propeller, and what part of the route is by each, and also the class of passage, whether by emigrant trains, second class, steerage or deck passage.

In case such Companies, Association or persons shall desire thereafter to make any change or alteration in the rates or prices of such transportation and conveyance, they shall deliver to the said Mayors, respectively, a similar statement of the prices and rates as altered and changed by them, but the rates and prices as so changed and altered shall not be charged or received until five days after the delivery of the statement thereof to the said Mayors, respectively.

SEC. 2. Every ticket, receipt or certificate which shall be made or issued by any company, association or person, for the conveyance of any immigrant, second class, steerage or deck passengers, or as evidence of their having paid for a passage, or being entitled to be conveyed from either or any of the points or places in the first section of this act mentioned to any other place or places, shall contain or have endorsed thereon a printed statement of the names of the particular railroad or railroads, and of the line or lines of steamboats, canal-boats and propellers, or of the particular boat or propellers, as the case may be, which are to be used in the transportation and conveyance of such passengers, and also the price or rate of fare charged or received for the transportation and conveyance of any such passenger or passengers with his or their luggage.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to demand or receive, or bargain for the receipt of any greater or higher price or rate of fare for the transportation and conveyance of any such immigrant, second class, steerage or deck passengers with their luggage, or either, from either or any of the points or places in the first section of this Act mentioned, to any other point or place, than the prices or rates contained in the statements which shall be delivered to the Mayors of the cities of New-York, Albany, Troy and Buffalo, respectively, as in the said first section provided for, or the price or rates which shall be established and fixed for the transportation and conveyance of such passengers by the proprietors or agents of the line or lines, or means of conveyance, by which such passenger or passengers are to be transported or conveyed.

SEC. 4. Any company, association, person, or persons, violating or neglecting to comply with any of the provisions of the first or second sections of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the People of this State, and every person violating any of the provisions of the third section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, the person offending may be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court; one half of which fines, when recovered, shall be paid to the informer, and the other half into the County treasury, where the action shall be tried or the conviction had.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every magistrate, who shall issue a warrant for the apprehension of any person or persons, for violating the provisions of the third section of this act, within twenty-four hours after such person or persons shall have been taken and brought before him, to take the testimony of any witness who may be offered to prove the offence charged, in the presence of the accused, who may in person, or by counsel, cross-examine such witness. The testimony so taken shall be signed by the witness, and be certified by the magistrate, and in case such magistrate shall commit the accused to answer the charge he shall immediately thereafter file the testimony, so taken, with the District Attorney of the county in which the offence was committed, to be used on the trial of or any further proceedings against the accused; and the testimony so taken shall be deemed valid and competent for that purpose, and be read and used with the like effect as if such witness were orally examined on such trial or proceedings. After the testimony of any witness shall be so taken, he shall not be detained, nor be imprisoned, or compelled to give any recognizance for his future appearance as a witness on any trial or proceeding thereafter to be had in the premises.

SEC. 6. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A similar bill was introduced last year, but it was not acted on, because it could not be reached. If it will really effect the purpose it purports to do, it should certainly have a speedy passage.

ABOLISHING THE MARINE COURT.

In accordance with previous notice, Senator ROBERTSON introduced his bill to wipe out of existence the Marine Court. It provides that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, all acts creating the Marine Court shall be repealed. That no action shall be commenced therein after the 1st day of May. The present Justices to close up all business before them by the 1st day of July, and any cause not then concluded to be null and void. Does not Senator ROBERTSON fear that he will incur the displeasure of the high and mighty rulers of the Marine Court? Does he not bring them into contempt, and will they not punish him therefor? I am afraid they will, and dread the result, for I should not like to come up some morning and find vacant the seventh chair in that upper circle whereof the representative from Westchester is such an agreeable and useful segment.

LABELING MEDICINES.

Sometime since Senator WHITNEY introduced a bill requiring venders of patent medicines to state under oath what are the ingredients of those medicines. The bill was referred to the Committee on Medical and Kindred topics, and by that Committee reported favorably. To-day the bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and on that we had one of the rarest debates of the season. There are no less than four of the old school practitioners in the Senate, and they battled strongly the proposed enactment, denouncing in no measured terms all the thousand and one nostrums with which the country is flooded. How differently two persons will pursue the same object, by what different reasoning they will arrive at the same result, was strikingly illustrated in the opposition of Messrs. DIXON and PUTNAM. The first brought his strong practical every day mind to contest the proposed law. He believed in many of what were called quack medicines—he had known innumerable cures effected through their agency, and he did not see why their manufacturers should be required to make public their component parts, while the regular faculty were permitted to give unknown medicines, prescribed in an unknown jargon. He was for having people free to use such known and unknown drugs and curatives as they thought proper. The polished, astute mind of Senator PUTNAM saw in the proposed enactment the birth of an evil far greater in magnitude than that which they sought to remedy. And then in his own brilliant and impressive language, he briefly pointed out the road that would be opened up by the passage of the bill—we should next be called to legislate out of existence all kinds of quackery,—quackery in the law, in the pulpit, in all the professions and pursuits of life. He thought all these things should be left alone—that truth would overcome error far easier than it could be eradicated by the infliction of legal penalties. Progress was reported on the bill.

SAM AND HIS ENEMIES.

The bill providing for taking the Census of the State, of which I have written heretofore, passed in the Senate to-day, and was sent back to the Assembly for the concurrence of that body in the amendments made in the Senate. As it came from the Assembly, the bill gave to the Supervisors of the several towns and counties in the State the power of appointing the Marshals who are to take the Census. The Senate voted to amend by giving the appointment of these Marshals to the Secretary of State. Of course the amendment was seized upon as giving a party character to the bill, and it was opposed very vehemently but almost exclusively by Senators BROOKS, WHITNEY and PUTNAM, who are the recognized representatives of "SAM" in the Senate. Their real ground of apprehension was that, in the hands of the Secretary, the Know-Nothings would be likely to obtain but very few of the two thousand Marshals provided for by the bill, and that "SAM" would accordingly lose the benefit of the large *corps* of emissaries which the bill was expected to place at his command. Their eagerness on this point reconciled a good many Democrats to the passage of the bill in its amended form; and it was noticed accordingly, during its discussion, that the Democrats had very little to say on the subject—leaving the contest wholly to the Whigs and Know-Nothings. The bill came up this morning for its third reading, when Mr. BROOKS moved to recommit it, for the purpose of striking out the section giving power of appointment to the Secretary of State. This motion was *lost*, but only by aid of one Democratic vote; and the bill was then *passed*, also by the aid of the vote of Senator BARR, who had said, at the previous stage of the debate, that he was satisfied, from the course of the discussion, that *nobody but the Know-Nothings* had reason to fear the operation of the bill, and that he should, therefore, vote for it.

Senator WILLIAMS, who voted against the motion to recommit, was *absent* immediately after, when the vote on its passage was taken. One of the Senators, at a future stage of the session, asked leave that Mr. WILLIAMS might be allowed to record his vote, but as Mr. W. himself did not second the appeal, and as it was made out of order, it was not entertained by the President. Mr. WILLIAMS is ostensibly a Whig, and is apparently anxious to retain position in *that* party without forfeiting his place among SAM's followers. As I am a sincere friend of Senator WILLIAMS, I take the liberty of suggesting that he is in some danger of losing the support and incurring the contempt of *both* parties. An adroit and unscrupulous man may possibly ride two political horses with considerable success for a time, but Senator WILLIAMS is neither adroit enough nor unscrupulous enough to ride two such horses as those he is attempting to straddle, without great risk of a fall from one and a kick from the other. He may be obliged to spend several valuable years of his political life in pondering the question *which has hurt him worse*.

J. B. S.

Discussion on Spiritualism at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle was resumed the discussion between Rev. URIAH CLARK and Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, on the question whether the so-called spiritual manifestations of the present day are properly referable to the agency of departed spirits. There was a very respectable attendance. Mr. JAMES DE CAMP acted as umpire.

Rev. URIAH CLARK opened the discussion in the affirmative. He wished to state, however, before entering upon his intended argument, that it was a mistake in announcing him as Doctor—for he was neither a Doctor of Theology, of Laws or of Physic—but a plain unvarnished man, and as such the plain exponent of spiritualists doctrine. Having thus premised, he alluded first to the closing speech of Mr. WILLIAMS at the last discussion. His illustration of the small-pox was not only not argument, but contrary to the plainest rules of logic, which do not permit the application of physical laws to immaterial subjects. The speaker proceeded briefly to recapitulate his previous argument. He referred to the fact of having referred in his closing to the eminent spirit divine, JOHN WESLEY, as a believer in spiritual manifestations. He might continue, he said, such citations indefinitely. He instanced a communication from Rev. CHARLES BEECHER, and read therefrom copious extracts, showing that this reverend gentleman, albeit with his acknowledged cultivated and penetrating intellect, had witnessed indubitable spiritual manifestations. Sundry quotations were also read from the New Testament, evidencing, as the speaker alleged, similar manifestations in early apostolic times, with those exhibited at the present day. The fact set forth in the 12th chapter of Acts showed, it was declared, as manifest audible rapping as the loudest spiritual knockers of this day have ever been charged with ability to make. Time was called by the moderator.

Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS in reply, said he was glad this discussion had been entered upon. He hoped thereby many inquiring minds would gather that light upon the subject of spiritual manifestations which they were most earnestly in pursuit of. The gentleman who advocated modern rappings and thumpings he must confess was most judicious in appealing, as the basis of his argument, to the Bible. But so did the Millerites, so does the drunkard who takes "a little wine for his stomach's sake,"—so universally do the propagandists of absurd paradoxes. He had expected to discuss this question on purely scientific grounds, but he was willing however to take the gentleman on Bible ground. And first, if any modern spiritualists could be found who, like Daniel being placed in a lion's den, especially after they had fasted three days, could come out as did Daniel with a whole hide, then he would subscribe to the truths of modern spiritualism. Similar references were made to the miraculous escapes of Shadrack, Meshack, and Abednego, from the fiery furnace, and to Jonah's safe, though forced and sudden exit from the whale's belly. If Mr. HARRIS, now on his way to Cuba, should happen to be shipwrecked and spend equal time in the interior organization of some monster of the deep—whale, leviathan, or sturgeon—and come out uninjured in his physique and appetite, then he would accord at once with the views of his opponent. So much he said for the Bible argument.

To the observation of his opponent, that most of the believers in spiritual manifestations were psychologists, he had only to say that they but dimly comprehended the extent and true nature of psychology. He then proceeded to show that manifestations attributed to spiritualism were, as he alleged, only the effects of psychology. The nervous system of man, he stated, produced external excitement which it was impossible for him to control. No man could lay down and sleep at will. Externals not alone, but internal emotions also, influence man. The speaker illustrated his theory with numerous physical facts of everyday cognizance.

Rev. Mr. CLARK in response, said: He had not expected to see the Bible spoken lightly of. He was glad to refer to the Bible. He venerated its teachings and he doubted not the gentleman himself did at heart. His asking of modern Spiritualists to pass through unscathed lions dens or fiery furnaces or come out whole from a whale's belly, was like the Devil who took Christ to the summit of a mountain and would not believe he was Christ unless he would cast himself down, for if he were Christ he should not, he said, be hurt. He related one or two anecdotes to show, as he said, the absurdity of his opponents quotations from the Bible, when time was called.

Dr. WILLIAMS again answered. He stated he was delighted to touch on Bible as it could be to the merit of the question at issue. He referred again to the Bible, and demonstrated Christ's system is perfect. After which he proceeded to enlarge upon his previously advanced theory of physical and moral conditions as inducing to what were called spiritual manifestations. He said, in conclusion, he wished the discussion might take a practical turn. He hoped mediums would be brought in to give actual and visible exhibitions of their power. If there was a lack of mediums he would furnish enough whose physical conditions were well adapted to the purpose.

Rev. URIAH CLARK spoke a third time, and was followed by Dr. WILLIAMS. Their remarks comprised mainly citations and anecdotes, more or less laughable, in support of their diverse theories.

The discussion continues four more evenings.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 3.

CORRESPONDENCE—A Letter from Louis Kossuth. Dick Tinto in Florence. Conversations with an American Officer.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—Full Reports.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

EDITORIALS—The Tariff. The News by the *George Law*. The French Press. A New Feature. Cuba and the Allies. Palmerston and Graham. Southside View. Congressional. Chartism—What it is. The Usurpations of Slavery. Patriotic Funds. Free Academy for Females. The Bank Superintendent—The *Tribune* and Mr. St. John. American Opinions of England.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statements of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 5½ cents each.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 450 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	7s. to 9s. per yard
Best Ingrain	5s to 7s. per yard

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—SPRING FASHIONS.—Gentlemen's Hats in their variety, unsurpassed by any for elegance of style or durability. Please call and examine. One price West End Emporium.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 126 Canal-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. R. E. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, AT THE ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHAS. D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.

Truly yours,
R. E. COLEMAN.

MR. MCMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal*, says: "Several intelligent persons among our subscribers have, of their own accord, spoken to us in grateful terms of the prompt and complete relief they have experienced in obstinate cases of Fever and Ague from the use of DESHLER'S PILLS. We most earnestly commend DESHLER'S remedy, not out of regard to Mr. DESHLER, nor directly nor indirectly solicited by him, but as an act of kindness to the many readers of the *Freeman*, whose places of abode expose them to the distressing and exhausting ravages of this disease."

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CAUTION TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—Since the introduction of my Schiedam Schnapps in the United States, several unprincipled impostors, cheats and pirates have been detected in palming off upon the unsuspecting community a mixed and poisonous gin, under the name of Schnapps, which is the most pernicious poison with which a community was ever cursed, and which sends thousands early to a wretched drunkard's grave. In order to protect myself and the community from such pirates, when I first introduced my Schnapps into this country, I resorted to the expedient of only selling the Schnapps in pint square bottles, with my name on the cork and bottle, and a fac-simile of my signature on the label. The genuine article can be purchased of any of the respectable druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole manufacturer and importer, Nos. 13 and 23 Beaver-st., N. Y.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Dr. Hall will preach in the Fifth-av. Presbyterian Church, 19th-st., near 5th-av., to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Morris will preach in the Church of the Covenant, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Marsh will preach in the Church of the Puritans, 15th-st., near Union-sq., to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach in the Church of the Divine Unity, 45th-st., near 5th-av., to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach in the Church of the Second Advent, 20th-st., near 5th-av., to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach in the Church of the Messiah, 34th-st., near 4th-av., to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Chapin will preach in the Church of the Divine Paternity, 76th-st., near 5th-av., to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

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Rev. E. A. Crosby will preach in the Fifth-av. Presbyterian Church, on the subject of INFIDELITY in its present aspects, to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Marsh will preach to-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, 15th-st., near Union-sq.

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INVESTIGATION FOR GENERAL HOUSTON.—Gen. HOUSTON, in his recent lecture in this city on Slavery, stated that a charge had never been known to prevent suicide. In the last copy of the New-Orleans *Delta* we perceive, we find an account of a coroner's inquest held on the body of BARNARD RIEDENBAUER, a negro slave who was advertised to be sold. The verdict was as follows: "Committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, thereby severing the carotid artery, while in a fit of temporary insanity." The circumstances inducing the suicide were as follows, as stated by the *Delta*:

He had deposited $1,200 with some man to purchase himself, and had lost it in consequence of mismanagement on the part of the man he trusted; and as it appears he became insane. He could read and write, and scattered over his room were papers, in which he had written his ravings about the loss of his $1,200. Before he committed the fatal act, he took his best clothes from an armoire and wrote on a slate a request that he should be buried in them.

The just complaints of the unfortunate "chattel" at being swindled out of $1,200, and what is more, swindled out of himself, for with the $1,200 he could have bought himself, and put down as the "ravings" of an insane man. Not a very logical deduction from the premises. The fact is worthy the attention of Gen. HOUSTON. It would take him longer to prove, with such an incident staring him in the face, that the slave is happier and more contented than he would be if free, than it will to lecture himself into the White House.—*Boston Courier.*

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated Journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertising public of business through them. They offer the best terms, and solicit a call from those who wish to advertise in a way that will pay. Their books are open to the inspection of all.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on TUESDAY, the 20th day of March next, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, upon the Construction Bonds of the Company, payable Sept. 1, 1865, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. payable semi-annually. Bonds of this Company issued prior to April 1st, or October next, will be received in settlement for their amount, or payment may be made in cash, as follows, viz.: Ten per cent. and two per cent thereof on the 20th day of March, and ten per cent, and seventy-five thousand dollars on 15th September next; or the whole amount may be paid in cash at such time as may be most convenient to the subscriber. Proposals will be open at the office of the Company, No. 70 BROADWAY, 20th March, and the Board will reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids for the amount they may deem too low. The Directors will require the payment in advance of all bids for more than $50,000.

By order of the Directors,
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

INVENTORS' OFFICE.—No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. Office of the Subscribers, Inventors of patents for their own inventions, or those procured through their agency, they can obtain assistance to patentees for the manufacture of their patented articles.

Such an Office has long been needed by inventors and manufacturers, and the subscribers have established it for the purpose of affording to inventors the facilities for obtaining patents, and for introducing their inventions to the manufacturing community. Having had many years' experience in the business

AUCTION SALES.

BY ALLERTON, BOTTOM & CO., PUBLIC SALE AND COMMISSION STORE, No. 111 Broadway, corner of Thames-st.—Sales of Real Estate and Stocks every day at the Exchange, corner of Wall and Broad-sts., at 12 o'clock, M. Sales of Furniture every THURSDAY, 10th, 24th of March, 1855, at 11 o'clock, P. M.

1. West side of Pier No. 1, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Battery-pl.
2. West side of Pier No. 10, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Whitehall-st.
3. West side of Pier No. 20, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 19 and 20; foot of Broad-st.
4. West side of Pier No. 26, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 25 and 26; foot of Beaver-st.
5. West side of Pier No. 32, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 31 and 32; foot of Hanover-st.
6. West side of Pier No. 38, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 37 and 38; foot of Wall-st.
7. East side of Pier No. 39, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 38 and 39; foot of Jackson-st.
8. West side of Pier No. 39, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 39 and 40; foot of Jackson-st.; together with 100 feet in width, and east of said pier.
9. Half of both piers at the foot of Delancey-st., and bulkhead between.
10. Bulkhead foot of and along the north side of Rivington-st., and to within 50 feet of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
11. Bulkhead, foot of Stanton-st., extending from Stanton-st., to within 75 feet of the pier, between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
12. South side of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.; the north side reserved for dumping manure, &c.
13. North half and east of Stanton-st.
14. Bulkhead, foot of 21-st.
15. Pier, foot of 25th-st.
16. Pier, foot of 26th-st.
17. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
18. Pier, foot of 43d-st.
19. Pier, foot of 46th-st., foot of 51st-st.
20. Pier, foot of 109th-st.

NORTH RIVER.

21. North half of Pier No. 12, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13; foot of Albany-st.
22. West half of outer end of Pier No. 12, now occupied by Virginia Steamship Company; foot of Cedar-st.
23. East half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 13, and 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.
24. South half of Pier No. 14, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.
25. South half and westerly end of Pier No. 20, and bulkhead, foot of Spring-st.
26. North half of Pier No. 20 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Day-st.
27. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 21 and 22, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
28. South half of Pier No. 22, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
29. North half and half of Pier No. 23, foot of Warren-st.; now occupied by U. S. Mail Steamship Company.
30. South half of Pier No. 23, foot of Warren-st., now occupied by Powell & Ramsdell.
31. South half of Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31; foot of Duane-st.
32. North half of Pier No. 31, foot of Duane-st.
33. South half of Pier No. 32, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 31 and 32; between Jay and Harrison-sts.
34. North half of Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st.
35. Pier No. 38, foot of North Moore-st.
36. Pier No. 39, foot of Beach st.
37. Pier, foot of Laight-st.
38. Pier No. 52, foot of Vestry-st.
39. Pier No. 53, foot of Watts-st.
40. Basin, foot of Spring-st.
41. South half of Pier No. 53, except that part occupied by Canal-st.
42. North half of Pier No. 53, between Spring and Charlton.
43. Pier No. 55, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 55 and 56; foot of Charlton-st.
44. Pier No. 56, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 56 and 56; foot of Hamilton-st.
45. Pier No. 57, foot of Bloomingdale-st.
46. Pier No 58, foot of Carlton-st.
47. Pier No. 59, foot of Morton-st.
48. Pier No. 61, and Bulkhead south to the Ferry, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 61 and 62, foot of Christopher-st.
49. Pier No. 62, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 62 and 61, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 62 and 63; foot of Amos-st.
50. Pier No. 63, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 63 and 65; foot of Charles-st.
51. Pier No. 64, foot of Perry-st.
52. Return bulkhead, formerly Pier No. 65, foot of Hammond-st.
53. Pier No. 66, and one hundred and twenty feet of bulkhead, foot of Bank-st; no allowance to be made for filling in, foot of Hammond-st.
54. Bulkhead foot of Bethune-st.
55. Return bulkhead, foot of Troy-st.
56. Pier, foot of Horatio-st.
57. North half of pier foot of 12th-st.
58. New pier, foot of 13th-st.
59. Pier, foot of 18th-st.
60. Pier, foot of 20th-st.
61. Bulkhead and part of south side of pier, foot of 21st-st.
62. Pier, foot of 22d-st.
63. Pier, (all not used for dumping manure, &c.,) foot of 23d-st.
64. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
65. New pier, foot of 37th-st.
66. Pier foot of 47th-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of the cost of construction, of all Pier is extended during the continuance of their lease, from the time of completion.

Vessels to pay wharfage according to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council; and the lessees are to be bound by those laws, as they may be altered from time to time.

No Wharfage is to be charged to Hell-Gate or Sound Pilot Boats; nor to the boats belonging to the ships-of-war of the United States or foreign nations, or to the United States Navy-yards or Garrisons; or to vessels employed in the transportation of street manure or coal taken from the City.

The Corporation reserve to themselves the right to build new Piers, and rebuild and extend those already built; to build Bulkheads and fill in behind the same; and cleanse Slips. Wharves, Piers and Slips as they may think proper, without claim or pretension for damages, or deduction of rent, on the part of the lessees.

No deduction whatever will be allowed for damage, by reason of any sickness or epidemic that may prevail in the City, or any measures to dredge out the Slips on the part of the Corporation, during the continuance of the leases.

The Leases will contain the usual covenants and conditions, except such changes as are necessary to meet the alterations made in the terms by the Resolutions of the Commissioners; also a clause allowing the Corporation to take any Pier or Wharf, or portion of the same, for Corporation uses, on delivering to the lessee a just and equitable compensation, or deduction.

The Lessee will be required to keep the Wharves and Piers in good condition, and safe and proper repair, including especially the string pieces and superficial portions thereof, to make usage at their own expense; and to give a Bond for the faithful performance of the said term, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter yearly, and the fulfillment on their part of the covenants of the lease.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid for each pier, and also in the sum of Fifty (50) Dollars, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, at the time and place of sale; and a written stipulation to be furnished by the bidder from one or more responsible persons, to the effect that *he or they* will guarantee the payment of the rent, from the 1st day of May; and that satisfactory surety shall be given when the lease and bond are ready to be executed.

The ten per cent. when paid, will be credited on the first quarter's rent; or forfeited, if the lessee does not give satisfactory surety, and execute the lease and bond as soon as they have notice from the Finance Department; and the said ten per cent. shall be forfeited, if the lessee does not avail of their options, to resell the wharves or piers bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may occur from such resale.

No person will be received as lessee or surety, who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 8, of Amended Charter of 1853.)

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
AMOS HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture, in mahogany and rosewood, suites of rosewood and mahogany furniture, in brocatelle; oak and mahogany bedroom furniture, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; pier, mantel and bedroom mirrors, china, crockery and glassware; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows. Also, a very extensive, handsome gold watches, 24 sterling gold chains, 50 frock and overcoats, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of several writs of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, No. 178 Bowery, all the contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, liquors, beer pumps, kegs, &c., and lease of the premises. Also, at 11 o'clock A. M., same day, at No. 322 Water-st, the contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, liquors, beer pumps, kegs, stand casks &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, same day, at No. 41 Anthony-st, the contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, beer pumps, kegs, stand casks, &c., &c., &c. Terms cash.

JOHN OSBORN, Sheriff.
CHARLES L. FORTE, Deputy Sheriff.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold on MONDAY, March 17, 1856, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, the country seat and farm of 247 acres, on the River Delaware and Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Bordentown, Burlington Co., N. J. The improvements are unusually large and extensive and convenient. The Mansion House, A No. 1 brick, is built and affords a view up and down the river for many miles, and is a most delightful residence. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and excellent. The whole premises will be sold together, or divided into small lots, to suit purchasers. Also, a portion of the timber, standing on the farm, suitable for small boats on the river. Terms made easy to suit. For particulars, apply to Col. JASON

LIQUOR STORE.—ON LIQUOR STORE.—On Monday, March 10, at 11 A. M., at Avery-st. Retail store, improved Rich and both-sts. premises, at a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, liquors, beer pumps, kegs, stand casks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—The entire furniture of the mansion of A. J. BLEECKER, will be sold at auction, by order of the Executors, at the City Hall, in the Governor's Room, in the form of 25 lots, on MONDAY, March 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M., consisting of the entire furniture, which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, without regard to weather, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, two suites rosewood parlor furniture, one in French brocade, the other in hair-cloth, rosewood etagere, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, 10 feather beds, sofas, spring seat chairs, marble top bureaus, oval mirrors, &c., with a large variety of basement furniture, extension table, crockery, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, &c. Catalogues at hours. No postponement.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 6 at 10½ o'clock, at the large 4 story house No. 279 9th st., near 1st-av., embracing the entire furniture which has been mostly made to order for the present occupant, and has been in use but about two months. The attention of housekeepers and the trade is invited to this sale, as there is a large and splendid variety of parlor, chamber and basement furniture of every description. Sale peremptory; catalogues at the house on day of sale, and at our office, No. 31 Nassau-st., on Monday.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—*by S. BOGART*—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William-sts., a large and general assortment of excellent new and second hand furniture, French bedsteads, sofa bureaus, marble top washstands, mahogany rocks, mahogany and cane seat chairs, card tables, couches, bedsteads, mattresses, mirrors, &c. Libs. al advances made. Personal attention to sales at the residences of families that intend breaking up house-keeping.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 82 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction an extensive and handsome assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of good quality; mirrors, oil-paintings &c., which are well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed or stored until May, at a reasonable charge. Catalogues are now ready.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF GROCERIES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 231 West 17th st., between 8th and 9th-avs., the entire stock of groceries in said store. It will comprise many articles in the retail line of family groceries. Also, all the furniture and fixtures, counters, glass cases, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve, and must be removed same day.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

BY A. C. TUTTLE.—On SATURDAY, March 3, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 18 4th-av., opposite 7th-st., under Mr. Dashrow's late Riding School. The entire stock of double and single carriages, wagons and cart harness, ladies' and gents' saddles, bridles, bits, whips, blankets, halters, brushes, combs, &c. Also, the store, fixtures, counters, glass cases, &c. Terms cash.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY—Will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 6th-av., a large and general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, mirrors &c., worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. Sale without reserve.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—In Rye, Westchester Co., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 16th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock. For bills giving full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.; J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 186 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st.

IMPORTANT TO SHOEMAKERS.—Assignee's Sale of the stock of Boots and Shoes, at No. 371 Bowery, on MONDAY MORNING, March 5, at 10 o'clock. This is a good stock.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three-quarters per cent, on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip. And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to be assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

D. F. CUREY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the holders of scrip, in proportion to interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. Co. } COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of March, 1855, on the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, guaranteed by the city of Covington, 8 per cents, and THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers No. 52 Wall-st. New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. I. WALKER, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual Interest, falling due March 1, 1855, on the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. BONDS OF 1863, ERIE AND KALAMAZOO MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Michigan Southern R. R. Co., No. 13 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent. Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the 1st day of March 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation at the office of

JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1855.

FINANCIAL.

NEW CREEK COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company was held at their office, in Wall-st., New-York, on Monday, Feb. 26, when the following Directors were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

CEPHAS G. CHILDS, CHARLES MILLER,
ALFRED ASHFIELD, JAMES DUNDAS.
ROBERT LYON,

And, at a meeting of the Directors, held on Tuesday, the 27th inst. CEPHAS G. CHILDS was elected President. It was also Resolved, that the office of the Company be removed to Philadelphia on the 15th of March next.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1855.

$150,000 OF 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad are offered for sale at the office of WM. A. KOBBE, No. 27 William-st.

This road runs from Milwaukee to Watertown, Wisconsin, and its cost will be $750,000, and the amount actually expended on the 1st of January last is $514,000, and the whole line will be completed in August next.

Whole issue of 1st Mortgage Bonds, $310,000. Interest payable semi-annually at Bank of North America, New-York.

Further information may be obtained from

WM. A. KOBBE.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, } BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the AMERICAN GLASS SILVERING COMPANY will be held at their office in New-York, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for said Company for the ensuing year.

JOHN G. CONGDON, Secretary.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$20,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works. Interest and principal payable in this City. Bonds maturing in 1866. For sale by

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Brevet. Esther & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. P. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 2 Wall-st.

$5,500—IN ONE SUM—To loan on bond and mortgage on first class improved City property for five years. Also will purchase first mortgages to the amount of $15,000, at 8 per cent. Interest. Apply to HOWELL G. PIERCE, Pinkst., corner Broadway.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused, at or en route to New-York, by

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOTELS.

CORNELIA HOUSE, BOSTON.
No. 20 Cornhill-st., Boston, near Scollay's, and only a few rods from the principal Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Accommodations GOOD OR NO PAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement $2,540,286 61

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies	$962,891 76	
For interest	226,362 72	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	29,200 10	
For annuities	3,622 51	516,126 99
		$3,056,450 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$344,490 78	
Paid surrendered policies	27,321 26	
Paid reduction of premiums	1,200 00	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable	69 077 64	
Paid annuities	1,921 66	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.	51,982 16	500,393 90
Total assets		$2,555,977 71

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$8,197 67
Bonds and mortgages	2,000,113 04
Fire insurance account	332 04
Deferred Premium account	33,598 25
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid	30,200 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes	4,270 26
Due from agents	47,266 26
	$2,555,977 71

Losses unpaid		$94,200 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854	$18,600,827 34	
Amount issued in the 12th year	4,733,000 00	
	$24,331,827 34	
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	$1,457,344 00	
Surrendered	440,700 00	
Dead	200,800 00—	2,198,844 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855		$22,133,033 34
No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854		7,323
Issued during the 12th year		1,200
		8,523
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	503	
Surrendered	105	
Dead	97—	625
Total policies running 1st Feb. 1855		8,118
Increase in amount at risk for the year		$2,531,706 00
Increase for the year in policies		745 00
Increase in life policies	770	
Increase in one year policies	13	
Increase in irregular policies	35	
	818	
Decrease in seven year policies	73—	745

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct.

G. GILL, Actuary.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ARRATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
Rich. H. McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Chas. D. Badock,
Denys M. Wilkins,	Jonathan Miller,	Rod'k G. Moulton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Wilson Betts,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lysander Edgerton,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F. Battelle,
William Moore,	John P. Yelverton,	Sam'l E. Sprouls,
Joseph B. Collins,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Cephas H. Norton,
Eugene Dutilh,	John M. Stuart,	John P. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
M. H. Grinnell,	Lucius Robinson,	W Smith Brown,
	JEREDK. S. WINSTON, President.	

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

$2,033,859—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per Statement Jan. 1, 1854	$1,774,665 46
Premiums received during the year	$497,344 4
Interest received during the year	109,197 93
Total receipts for 1854	$497,144 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1854	$32,500 00	
Paid losses of the year 1854	116,300 00	
Paid policies surrendered	12,661 96	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	31,508 64	
Paid commissions to Agents	31,407 21	
Paid Phys. cians' fees	3,806 00	
	330,909 81	266,240 46
Balance		$2,170,346 92
Paid dividends during the year 1854		136,386 45
Net balance Jan. 1, 1855		$2,033,960 47

* Losses unpaid awaiting proofs of death, $41,000.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$50,393 45
Albany, N. Y., 6ix per cent. Bonds	20,000 00
Troy, N. Y., 6ix per cent. Bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn, N. Y., 6ix per cent. Bonds	80,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount	1,020,462 12
Real Estate in Newark	19,016.81
Premium notes, drawing 6ix per cent. interest	620,336 00
Loans on Scrip	6,041 00
Premium Notes and Cash in course of transmission	3,870 00
	2,033,959 47
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1855	2,033,959 47
Total amount of dividends paid to date	674,113 13
Total amount of losses by death	1,130,723 65

A Dividend of Thirty-five per cent. has been declared upon all the Policies in force prior to Jan. 1, 1854.†

The Dividend of 1855 will be paid to those entitled at the time their premiums become due.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company by note for part of the premium.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, January 1, 1855.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Premiums received		62,540 76
Premiums received during the year	$164,512 96	
Interest received during the year	16,234 12	
Annuities received during the year	2,261 16	
Dividends due to Policy-holders and Stockholders	10,000 77	
Compromise in respect of a loss	6,000 00	
Premiums deferred	4,295 29	
Interest accrued	2,842 75	
Office Furniture	1,400 00	
	205,449 73	
DISBURSEMENTS.		$404,997 17
Losses paid	40,264 00	
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, Reassurance, &c	26,846 83	
Dividends on Capital	7,800 00	
	74,910 83	
ASSETS.		$330,767 14
Bonds and Mortgages on property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$166,776 15	
Cash in Bank and on hand	6,726 99	
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. Interest	118,578 22	
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	37,691 73	
Deferred Premiums	4,295 29	
Accrued Interest	2,842 75	
Office Furniture	1,400 00	
	$330,767 14	

The Directors have, after reserving the sum of two hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and five cents, ($226,299 05,) over and above the Capital of $100,000, declared a Dividend of Interest, of six per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared January, 1854, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } Of Brooklyn, No. 140 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Bardell,	Joseph Patit,
Cyrus Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonton,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	R. P. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
G. A. Jarvis,	R. P. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jos. Van Nostrand,	Henry Suydam, Jr.,	Geo. L. Kent,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Husted,	J. S. Whitney,
E. A Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
John N. Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	Wm. H. Pecle,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Smythe,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wicker,
Ezra Lewis,	C. C. Rounsaga,	Samuel Osborne,
S. W. Moore.		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 21 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chamberlain,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Tells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pennell,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Da Howley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 9 Wall-st. The Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a large surplus, carefully invested, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. Applications will be received at their office, or by any of their agents, and every facility afforded for the speedy settlement of losses.

[illegible]

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INSURANCE.

BROADWAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Building, Nos. 172 and 174 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. Insure dwellings, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other institution.

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MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, One Hundredth Edition (200,000.) Illus., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which women is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, symptoms, and most approved mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most delicate language, easily understood. And then every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, of the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The work closes with a most delicate exposition of the nature, and advice of the most importance to her future health, in respect to which her ungodly ignorance forbids commencing a medical treatment, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities arising from the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which they delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c.!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have days of, to all appearance, deliverance, and slow and uncertain resurrection! Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely perusal of this little volume. It is intended to discover fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publication Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On receipt of price, it will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,836 New-York Post-Office.

KINSLEY & DARLING, DRUGGISTS.—Wholesale Agency for the sale of:

KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
BRAGG'S MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
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FLEMING'S COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCK ROSE.
WIDDOW'S CHINA, GLASS AND STONE CEMENT.
WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.
BURGESS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR.
BRYAN'S CELEBRATED PULMONIC WAFERS.

Together with all the popular preparations of the day, and a general stock of choice Drugs, &c. No. 62 Vesey-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 340 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parisian and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 233 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier des Etats Unis, Stasts Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 23 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCTOR HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted with his old established office, where he has practiced in the branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—His grand remedy is HUNTER'S LIFE DROPS, and can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monster of *Secrets*. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely, a cure at once, and no delay and more expense. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 56 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other medicines for female derangements. Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years

New-York Daily Times.
SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Rally Three Still in Contempt.
MARINE COURT.

Judge McCARTHY has appointed Saturday next, the 10th inst., as a convenient day to hear the Contempt case, and give his *final decision thereon.*

The Maine Law and the Superior and Common Pleas Courts.

At a meeting of the Bar, held on Thursday last, JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., gave notice that a meeting of the members of the Bench and Bar would be held at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, at the room of the Supreme Court General Term, to take into consideration the clause in the prohibitory law now before the Legislature which places the trial of persons charged with infractions of the law within the jurisdiction of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts.

A half hour beyond the time appointed for the meeting, discovered in the room Mr. BLUNT, quietly reading a lengthy legal document, another member of the Bar, conspicuous as well for his good nature and good looks as for his talents and eccentricities, and—our Reporter. Mr. BLUNT finished reading his document, looked up, said he thought it was queer, and adjourned the meeting.

The other member of the Bar present, who is an ardent temperance man, announced that he had intended to have made a speech in opposition to the proposed remonstrance of Mr. BLUNT against the trial of liquor cases in the Courts named, as he thought they could not be engaged in any better business. The Sheriff then locked the door and bolted himself.

A Welcome to Anthony Burns.

ANTHONY BURNS, whose rendition to his owner, from Boston, last Summer, created so much excitement throughout the North, having been purchased from his late master, arrived in this City yesterday, on his way back to Boston. A welcome was extended to him last night by his colored brethren, in the Church of Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, corner of Prince and Marion-streets.

The Late Judge Edwards.

At a joint meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the New-York Medical College, held at the Institution in East Thirteenth-street, yesterday, the following resolutions, moved by HENRY E. DAVIES, Esq., and seconded by JAMES S. SANDFORD, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with sentiments of profound regret that we have to record the recent death of Hon. HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of this College.

Resolved, That in the death of Judge EDWARDS this Institution has lost one of its most valuable and efficient friends, and the Trustees and Faculty an associate of the highest honor and integrity of character, and one whose death we deeply deplore.

Colored Orphan Asylum Wants Aid.

The Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum find themselves compelled by urgent necessity, to appeal to their friends and the public for immediate relief. Assessment bills, amounting to about $2,100, were demanded, $1,250 of which have been due a considerable time, and require immediate payment. This occurring when the prices of breadstuffs and other articles of subsistence are doubled in value, for the daily support of 239 children, besides the officers employed in the establishment, has not only exhausted ordinary resources, but called forth fresh energies on the part of the Managers.

The Fletcher and Norton Suit.

The Jury in this case were absent yesterday but *few minutes*, and returned with a verdict for defendant. A report of the summing up is given elsewhere.

Literary.

It is rumored that the Chevalier WIKOFF is writing the life of BENNETT. Who "does" the Bear-Woman's biography does not yet transpire.

☞ The name of a Mr. PETTY was mentioned yesterday as being the keeper of a policy shop in Grand-street. The information was obtained from the Mayor's office, from the affidavit of the complainant. Upon investigation however, before Justice OSBORNE, it appears that the place was kept by a man named BURR, who was held by the Justice to answer the complaint.

☞ The Board of Police Commissioners were in session last evening, for trials of patrolmen. Nothing important transpired.

The Late Gambling Case Dismissed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The daily papers of this City, since Sunday, Feb. 25, have given me and my house an unfavorable notoriety, by the publication of flaming articles, headed "Descent upon a Gambling House," "Wholesale Arrest of Gamblers," &c., &c. You have thus unwittingly done injustice to myself and many customers, guests, and I trust you will do me the favor to publish my statement in contradiction. I must emphatically deny that my house is or ever was "a gambling house." I have kept it for the last five years, and it never has been in any way the resort of gamblers, nor will I allow it to be while I am its proprietor. The second-story of my house is one entire room, containing several billiard tables, public at all reasonable hours for those desiring such amusement and recreation. It is always quiet, respectable and orderly, and visited by the most exemplary citizens of the Eighteenth Ward. No disturbance or breach of the peace has ever arisen in, or emanated from it. On the Saturday evening of the arrests, I was confined to my bed by sickness, and knew nothing of the occurrence until late on Sunday morning. Some half a dozen persons were quietly amusing themselves on one of the tables, when the police came in and indiscriminately arrested all the persons in the room. No one arrested offered or attempted to escape. Some of the best citizens in the Ward were of the number, some of whom had never played a game of billiards or cards in their lives. No *gambling game* of any kind is "open" in the house, nor am I interested in any such game, bar do I intend to be.

The persons arrested were all discharged on Sunday morning by Justice OSBORNE; and as soon as I was able on Monday morning, I called voluntarily on the Mayor, and, on a true and proper statement and explanation, the whole proceeding *was dismissed.*

Respectfully yours, W. O'DONNELL.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SUPREME, SUPERIOR and COMMON PLEAS.—Motions and decisions.

[Advertisement.]
800,000 BOTTLES OF COD LIVER OIL—77,714 gallons exported from Newfoundland in one year.

The cause in which this remedy has proved so efficacious in retarding the progress of Consumption, and prolonging the life of patients, are innumerable.

Relief is obtained immediately, so in a few days after using the Oil, the cough is mitigated, expectoration diminishes, night sweats cease, and the appetite, flesh, and strength, gradually improve. There is no doubt that the pure Cod Liver has done, and is doing more for the benefit of pulmonary diseases, than any other remedy yet discovered.

RUSHTON'S Pure Cod Liver Oil, is prepared only by myself, and all persons wishing the genuine Oil are cautioned to see that my name is in full on each label and my signature over the cork of each bottle, without which none is genuine. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON.

At the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner Broadway-street, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]
DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA—Is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whom the composition has been made known,) pronounce it to be an UNRIVALED TONIC MEDICINE for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. JOHN BULL'S principal office, No. 2 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]
SELF-IMPROVEMENT.—A correct analysis of the phrenological organs shows each individual to what pursuit or profession, in life he is best adapted—in which he may be most successful, wherein he is deficient, or excessively developed, and how to cultivate or restrain either, to attain necessary to obtain a happiness, riches, and consistent intellectual, moral and social discipline. Examinations day and evening, by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
INTERNAL ECONOMY—THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF PARIS PUBLISHED.—Fifty-two thousands of this book in the City, the subscribers trust no longer than the publishers have had great difficulty in keeping up with their orders. Orders from the country pour in with every mail. Notwithstanding the attempts made to suppress the work, it bids fair to gain a larger circulation than any book yet issued from the American Press.

H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]
☞ ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell on Tuesday, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, houses and lots Nos. 194 and 196 and 146 Houston-street, and vacant lot No. 140 Hudson-street, between Sheriff and Willett-streets, near Union Market. A large portion of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. For maps and particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—This truly extraordinary remedy is so invigorating that a few doses will immediately renovate the system, imparting, as it were, new life, strength and energy to those suffering from declining health. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]
A CARD TO THE LADIES.—For all diseases known as female complaints, use Dr. DUPONCO'S Golden Pills. They are harmless, yet wonderfully efficacious in removing obstructions, correcting irregularities, &c., &c. Price $1 per box. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and will be sent by mail by enclosing $1 to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," for the last time, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and this evening at 7½ o'clock, at BARNUM'S Museum. No chance to see this great drama after to-day.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, March 1, by Rev. J. Crosby, Mr. GEO. W. MASON to Miss FRANCES J. CROFFUT, (daughter of the officiating clergyman,) all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, by Rev. Mr. Halsey, ISAAC H. MEAD, of Greenwich, Conn., and MARY E., daughter of the late Zophar Mead, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. Mertzbacher, Hon. OTTENHEIMER, Esq., of San Francisco, to Miss HANNA BALLIN, of New-York.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, by Rev. T. Walsh, Mr. JAMES THOMPSON to Miss CATHERINE DONNELLY, both of New-York.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, by Rev. J. S. Ladd, DANIEL B. NICHOLS to Miss ALMIRA KECHEN, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. ADAM MCKNIGHT and Miss ELIZA JANE REED

In Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday morning, March 1, by Rev. D. M. Seward, FRANK FITCH, of Lexington, Ky., and FANNIE M., eldest daughter of Fielding S. Gant, of the former place.

At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday evening, Feb. 22, by Rev. T. Strong, Mr. JOHN B. NAPIS to Miss JENNETT DUNN, all of Newtown.

At Castleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas W. Pearson, Mr. JAMES A. HILLYER to Miss PHEBE ANNIE SMITH, daughter of Jeremiah Smith, Esq., all of Castleton.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, March 2, of consumption, GEORGE A. BUTT, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Robert McCosky Butt, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Clinton-place, on Sunday, March 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb 27, JEREMIAH MALONEY.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 606 8th-av. The friends of his brother-in-law, Lewis Brown, and the members of Hermitte Lodge of the I. O. of O. F., Hancock chapter, No. 14, of O. U. A., and the Orders in general, are especially invited. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 2, ELIAS GILBERT, infant son of Elias and Phebe G. Mollenon, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 189 East 23d-st. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey, for interment.

In this City, on Friday, March 2, after a short illness, JOEL PLATT, aged 67 years, 2 months and 18 days.

His friends, and those of his son, George Platt, and his sons-in-law, Edwin Nichols and James S. Leggett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 142 Allen-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, CORNELIA A., wife of Edwin A. Hopkins.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon next, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 885 4th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 2, STEWART ARMSTRONG, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 3 Sheriff-st., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 2, after a lingering illness, JOHN R. RIKER, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Brougham Light Guard and Excelsior Musketeers, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 243 Mooreest., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, THOMAS COKE FERGUSON, only son of T. M. Ferguson, aged 16 years and 5 months. His death was caused by a fall through the hatchway of a store in Barclay-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 123½ West 34th-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

On Thursday, March 1, ANNA, daughter of Jesse W. and Frances Ann Benedict, aged 6 years and 3 months.

She will be taken to Bridgeport, for burial.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH McJANNET, aged 46 years, daughter of the late Chas. L. Roberts, of Gloucester, Mass.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at No. 14 Sidney-place, without further invitation, on Monday, the 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 1, of consumption, HENRY BEECHER, late of New Haven, aged 55 years and 10 months.

At Canaan Four Corners, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Thursday, March 1, CHARLES H. BROWN, in the 29th year of his age, son of Dr. Stephen Brown, late of this City.

In this City, JAMES MCCHESNEY ADAMS, in the 31 year of his age, youngest son of Robert A. and Leonora Reiner Adams.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 217 8th-av., on Saturday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 5 o'clock P. M., MATILDA S., wife of William Arnoux, and daughter of William B. Cox, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 189 Grand-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, after a lingering illness, RICHARD HILL, Sen., aged 57 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 39 Delancey-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 2.

$10,000 Ind. State 6s	b3	82	700 Nic. Transit Co	b60	15½
16,000 do	b3	80	200 do		15
3,000 do	b60	81	40 Pennsyl. Coal Co		180
14,000 Virginia 6s		96½	200 do	s3	33
9,000 do	s3	96½	420 do	s3	33
3,000 Missouri 6s		91	200 do	s15	32½
4,000 do		91½	90 N. Y. Central R. R.		93
7,000 Louisiana 6s		84	50 do	c	91
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75		83	94 Del. L. & West. R. R.		86
5,000 do	b60	83½	100 Erie Railroad	s10	45½
1,000 Mich. 6s Bonds		89	100 do	s60	45
6,000 Panama Bds. 2d is		106	100 do	s60	45
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.		74	100 do	b10	46
10,000 do	b60	74	100 do	s3	45
5,000 do	b60	aft. 30 74	150 do		45
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	c	87½	400 do	s3	45
1,700 N. Y. Cen. 7's		98½	100 do	b10	45½
100 do		98½	100 do	s3	45
8,000 Ind. Bank Bonds		80	50 Harlem Railroad	c	22½
40 Manhattan Bank		120	40 Reading Railroad		77
20 Mechanics' Bank		112½	100 do	s30	77
3,000 Ch. & R. I. R. Bds.		94	100 do	c	77
6 Am. Exchange Bank		105½	1750 do	s3	77
10 do		106	100 do	b10	77
24 Metropolitan Bank		108½	200 do	s3	77
10 Continental Bank		101½	200 do	s190	77
30 Manhattan Gas Co		127	8 Mich. Southern R. R.		91
200 do		127½	100 Panama Railroad		107
150 Canton Company	s3	22½	14 Clev. & Pittsb'g R. R.		40
140 do	b30	23	100 Clev. & Toledo R. R.		72½
50 do	b3	23½	100 do	b60	72
100 do	s10	23½	100 do		72
154 Nicar. Transit Co	c3	15½	75 do		72
500 do		15½	13 Chi. & R'k Isl'd R. R.		94½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 6s		91½	400 Penn. & Lak. Z. Co		14
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs		74½	100 Erie Railroad	s3	45
10,000 do	b60	74	200 do	s6	45½
5,000 do	s3	74½	100 do	b30	45½
22,000 do		74	100 do		45½
5,000 do	b60	75	75 Panama Railroad		106½
4,000 Erie Bds. of '75		83½	100 Harlem Railroad		22½
6 Amer. Exch. Bank		106	200 do	s30	22½
100 Canton Company	s30	24	75 Huds. River Railroad		38
100 do	s10	23½	1 Nor. Indiana Com'n		88
100 do	s3	24	14 Mich. Cen. R. R.		91
100 Nic. Transit Co	s3	15½	20 North. Ind'n R. R.		91
200 Canada Coal Co		24	200 Reading Railroad		77
200 do	s10	24	100 Illinois Cen. R. R.	s3	74½
1 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		94	100 do	b60	74
50 do	s60	94	100 do	s30	74

Friday, March 2—P. M.

The London Circular of BARING BROTHERS, which we have just received by the *Canada*, at Boston, quotes a quantity of most of our State Stocks, and a good demand for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The purchases of the Bank of England and Exchequer Bills for the week amount to £2,000,000. Railroad Iowa, 60 to 65 to 15 less on board in Wales. The Liverpool Circular of DENNISTOUN quoted White Corn, at 40s., and Yellow and Mixed, 41s., outside figures. The course of the Cereal market through the week, was 90½ lowest; 91½ highest; closing 90½, cash figures. The London *Times* of Friday reports a very inactive movement on the Stock Exchange. Other market quotations, as by telegraph from Halifax.

The Import of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York, for the month of February, as made up at the Custom-House to-day, was

In Goods dutiable	$8,815,966
Goods Warehoused	2,827,204
Free Goods	1,461,466
Total Entries of month	$13,014,197
Against February, 1854	10,816,362
Increase in February, 1855	$1,197,835

There was also imported, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $67,355. We annex our usual monthly comparative table, for the Treasury year, to the close of the eighth month of the year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854-55.	vs.	1853-54.
July	20,034,000		20,078,000
August	22,819,000		19,682,000
September	14,103,000		16,997,000
October	10,949,000		11,926,000
November	8,863,000		12,430,000
December	9,277,000		13,817,000
January	12,855,000		19,318,000
February	12,014,000		10,818,000
Total, 8 months	$110,944,000		$125,064,000
Decrease present Treasury year			14,420,000

The Stock Market at the closing Board this afternoon exhibited a firmer tone than yesterday, and upon several of the leading speculatives, say Reading and Erie shares and Illinois Central Bonds, an advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent. was realized. Other Stocks improved a small fraction, and were in better request. The total business in Railway and Stock Bonds amounted to $180,000. There were $28,000 Illinois Central taken as high as 75 ₱ cent. at the Second Board. Panama Bonds and Shares were 1 ₱ cent. higher at the close than yesterday; Cleveland and Toledo 1@1¼ ₱ cent. better; Indiana Fives and Louisiana Sixes 1 ₱ cent. down. There was rather a free offering of State Stocks, on account of Western Bankers. Virginias 95½.

There was very little done in Foreign Exchange; no steamer for the Continent to-morrow; the next mail goes by the *Baltic* for Liverpool on Wednesday next. The rates on London are, nominally, 109¾@109¾; Paris 5.13¾@5.11¼. Money keeps easy, and is almost as cheap here as in London, which fact tends in a measure to increase the remittances in Gold to that point by the leading Foreign bankers. The country bank balances continue to increase. The Sub-Treasury receipts today were $130,668; payments $165,432; balance at close $4,658,429. The following act of the New-York Legislature, just approved by the Governor, has been construed, in certain quarters, to apply to the temporary use of foreign capital in Wall-street. Such, however, is not the general understanding of the measure, which we are quite sure was only designed to tax the invested means in Real or Personal Estate of non-residents, who make themselves nominally such, in many cases, to avoid City taxation upon their City property, by claiming a domicil in Westchester or Richmond Counties, at Newport or in the State of New-Jersey. There are scores of such instances in the Fifteenth and other up-town Wards; the wealthy owners of costly property living in it certain months in the year, and then reporting themselves non-residents to the Assessor of the Ward. There are other instances of merchants and others who escape the customary license on their regular business, and the tax upon the capital invested in it, by actually residing without the City limits. The additional burden thus thrown upon the other taxable property of the City was a serious one, until the passage of this act. In this view the measure is an acceptable one. If there is really any cause for the apprehension felt by certain parties that the new statute may be construed to reach the money balances of Foreign capitalists in Wall-street, not "invested" in the received sense of taxable estate, the fact can readily be ascertained on application to the Attorney General of the State.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons and associations doing business in the State of New-York, as merchants, bankers, or otherwise, either as principals or partners, whether special or otherwise, and not residents of this State, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in any manner in said business, the same as if they were residents in this State; and said taxes shall be collected from the property of the firms, persons or associations to which they severally belong.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

It is difficult to know what the present Congress will finally determine before the adjournment on Saturday night on the revenue laws; but we think it safe to conclude that the sudden action of the House of Representatives, at the close of last week, in reducing the Tariff Act of 1846 by one-fifth, on an amendment to one of the regular appropriation bills, will be reversed. The amendment has already been twice negatived by the Senate, and can now only be restored by conference between the two Houses.

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods the present week amounts to $1,450,149, against $1,681,657 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	15	$363,620	53	$22,160	295	$76,351
Man. of Cotton	843	181,373	54	14,479	620	124,064
Man. of Silk	1,058	803,963	1040	15,089	314	85,662
Man. of Flax	449	99,144	123	30,126	278	63,066
Miscellaneous	671	144,184	2123	83,189	2000	32,760
Total	3,715	$1,169,284	2,641	$280,995	4,504	$384,528
		300,995				1,149,284
Total entered		$1,450,149	Total marketed			$1,534,077

The following is a statement of the business of the Assay Office for the month of February:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$4,000
Foreign Bullion	9,740
United States Bullion (including $150,000 California Branch Mint Bars)	1,096,934
Total Gold	$1,110,674

DEPOSITS OF SILVER.

Foreign Coin	$765
Foreign Bullion	1,691
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	11,770
Total Silver	$14,226
Total Gold and Silver	1,666,900
Total Deposits payable in Bars	1,557,736
Total Deposits payable in Coins	98,102
Gold Bars stamped	1,693,478
Transmitted during this month to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	1,029,131

The Bonds of the Milwaukie and Watertown Road are advertised for sale by Mr. W. A. KOBBE, No. 27 Williams-street. They bear 8 ₱ cent. interest, March and September coupons payable in this City. The whole issue is $310,000, being less than half the cost of the work. The advertisement of Mr. KOBBE will be found in another column.

The operation of the British Income Tax upon the holders of British Colonial Securities, the dividends of which are payable in London, whether owned in Canada or the United States, amounts to *six and a half* ₱ cent. This is 1½ ₱ cent. ahead of the long and much complained of tax upon British and other foreign holders of Pennsylvania State fives, old issue. The two wrongs do not make one right, but the *show* on the Colonial Bonds, some of which are held in the interior of this State, is something of a curiosity. We have the correspondence in one instance, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

Cashier Bank of ———, N. Y.:

SIR: We have received advices of payment for your account of

[Advertisement.]
AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL, LESSEE.
FIRST REGULAR SACRED CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, 1856,
On which occasion will be given
Rossini's STABAT MATER,
Meyerbeer's LE PROPHETE,
and
PRAYER FROM MOSE,
By the
WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
and
GRAND CHORUS.
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Boxes, Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats may be secured without extra charge
For particulars, see small bills and future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OLE BULL, LESSEE.—A FIRST REGULAR SACRED CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, on which occasion will be given selections from Rossini's STABAT MATER, Meyerbeer's LE PROPHETE, and the PRAYER FROM MOSE, by the WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS, and a POWERFUL CHORUS. The following artists will appear on the same evening:
Mmes. BERTUCCA MARETZEK, FELICIA VESTVALI, PATTI STRAKOSCH.
Signori BOLCIONI, LORINI, RADIALE, BARILI, COLLETTI, ROCCO, QUINTO.
PART I.
SELECTIONS FROM STABAT MATER.
1. "Sichat Mater Dolorosa." By Sig'rs Bertucca, Signa Patti Strakosch, Signori Lorini, Colletti, and Chorus.
2. "Cujus Animum Gemestem." By Signor B. Babiani.
3. Duetto—"Quis est Homo." Sig'rs Bertucca and Mme. Patti Strakosch.
4. "Pro Peccatis." Signor C. Badiali.
5. "Eia Mater." Signor Rocco and Chorus.
6. Quartette—"Sancta Mater." Sig'rs Bertucca, Mme. Patti Strakosch, Sig'rs Lorini and Colletti.
7. Aria—"Fac ut Portem." Mme. Patti Strakosch.
8. Grand Aria—"Inflammatus." Signora Bertucca, with Chorus.
PART II.
1. "Grand Coronation March." Prophete ..... Meyerbeer. For two Orchestras.
2. Aria—"Christ the Messenger of Peace" ..... Neuman. Signorina Vestvali.
3. Aria from "Maria di Rudens" ..... Donizetti. Signor Ettore Patti.
4. Romanza—"Ah non fin." from the Prophete. Meyerbeer. Madame Patti Strakosch.
5. Grand Finale—"The Prayer from Mose" ..... Rossini. By the entire vocal strength of the Company, with Grand Orchestra.
Conductor ..... Max Maretzek.
Leader ..... Hart Kreutzer.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Boxes, Parquet, and Dress Circle ..... $1.
Family Circle ..... 50 cents.
Gallery ..... 25 cents.
For particulars see small bills and future advertisements. Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8 o'clock. Seats may be secured, without extra charge, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; HALL & SON'S, Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL ..... LESSEE.
ITALIAN OPERA—SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT—On MONDAY EVENING, March 3, first appearance in America of the celebrated Tenor
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
In the character of Edgardo,
in Donizetti's highly popular opera, in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Lucia ..... Madame Bertucca Maretzek
Edgardo ..... Signor Brignoli
(First appearance in this country.)
Ashton ..... Signor Cesare Badiali.
Arthur ..... Signor Quinto.
Raimondo ..... Signor Colletti.
Alice ..... Mad. Avogadro.
The new and beautiful Scenery is painted by Signor ALEGRI
Musical Director and Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 8 o'clock. Seats can be secured daily, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the box-office of the Academy of Music; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; VAN NORTON & KING'S, Wall-st.
REDUCTION AND REGULATION OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle, $1; Second Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Second Choice Seats, (to be secured in the daytime only,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, holding from 4 to 12 persons, according to location, from $6 to $20.
REGULATION OF SEATS.—The public is respectfully requested to occupy no seats during the whole performance which are marked "taken."

NIBLO'S.—SATURDAY, March 3, 1855.—GRAND CONCERT!—Mlle. CAROLINE LEHMANN, from the Opera Royal at Copenhagen, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will give a Grand Concert in Niblo's Saloon on SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, assisted by the following eminent Artists:
Mr. G. SATTER, (the distinguished Pianist,)
Mr. I. B. BEUTLER, (the celebrated Tenor,)
Messrs. ADAMS, URCHS, FRIEDEBORN, Vocalists,
Messrs. NOLL, Violinist, REYER, Alto,
BERGNER, Violoncello,
Mr. EDWARD LEHMANN, Pianist.
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM will preside at the Piano.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Quartette No. 3, for Piano-forte, Violin, Alto and Violincello, Messrs. Satter, Noll, Reyer and Bergner, in four movements ..... Mendelssohn.
2. Scene and Aria from "Der Freischutz," Mlle. Caroline Lehmann ..... Weber
3. Flute Solo, on Themes from "Masaniello," Mr. Edward Lehmann ..... Tulou
4. German Ballads, Messrs. J. B. Beutler, Adams, Urchs, and Friedeborn ..... Zwissig
5. The Erl-King, Mlle. Caroline Lehmann ..... Schubert
PART SECOND.
6. Song, "The Brightest Eyes," Mr I. B Beutler ..... Bigelli
7. Grand Scena, "Va dit-elle," from "Robert le Diable," Mlle. Caroline Lehmann ..... Meyerbeer
8. Piano-forte Solo, { A.—Minuetto ..... Mozart / C.—Marcia ..... G. Satter. Mr. G. Satter.
9. { 1. Prayer ..... Robert Franz / 2. Dedication ..... Schumann. Mlle. Caroline Lehmann.
10. Quartette, "Farewell to the Woods," Messrs. I. B. Beutler, Adams, Urchs and Friedeborn ..... Mendelssohn
11. Eckhert's Swiss Song, Mlle. Caroline Lehmann ..... Eckert
The grand piano-forte is from the celebrated manufactory of Jonas Chickering & Sons, (Boston,) and furnished from their warerooms No. 256 Broadway, New-York.
Tickets one dollar each, to be had at W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 43 Wall-st., and all the principal Music Stores, Hotels and at the door in the evening. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE BLACK SWAN.—Assisted by her Pupil, INDIAN MARIO, a gentleman of rare Musical Talents, and the best Tenor in the country, will give her LAST GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, when she will be assisted by Eminent Talent.
INTRODUCTION.
PART I.
1. Piano-forte—Grand Solo, Professor Ambold.
2. Ballad—"Home, Sweet Home!" Swan.
3. "Make me no gaudy chaplet," Mario ..... Donizetti
4. Trio Song—"Sleep and rest," Swan ..... Wallace
5. "Can I my love resign?" from Cinderella, Mario.
6. "Last Rose of Summer," Swan.
PART II.
1. Piano-forte, Professor Ambold
2. "Phœbe Mfenal," Swan ..... Glover
3. "Whisper what thou feelest," from Opera of "Crown Diamonds," Mario.
4. "Oh, native scenes," Swan ..... Bellini
5. "Spirto gentile," Swan ..... Donizetti
6. Duet from the Opera of "Maritana," Swan and Mario ..... Wallace
7. "I am free"—Duet, sung by the Swan, one part in Baritone, the other in Soprano voice—written expressly for her by Storrs Glover, of London, in which she reaches 31 clear notes in the scale—a greater compass of voice than any other mortal ever before reached.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. Reserved front seats secured at the Tabernacle, $1.
Doors open at 6½; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Feb 25, and every evening this week, "a new piece," entitled the
TWO POMPEYS.
Pompey, No. 1 ..... E. Bishop Buckley
Pompey, No. 2 ..... W. Percival
Sally White ..... Miss E. Eleanor
Dinah ..... T. E. Waldron
Jeff Cole ..... J. J. Mullen
Smith ..... J. A. Lonsdale
Waiter ..... R. Carroll
&c., &c.
Preceding the piece, Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss MARY AGNES would most respectfully announce to her friends and the public, that she has made an arrangement with the proprietor of the Broadway Theatre for her Benefit and second appearance on any stage, which will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, upon which occasion she will appear as MARIANNE, IN THE WIFE.
St. Pierre, by ..... Mr. E. L. Davenport.
Miss Agnes has much pleasure in acknowledging thus publicly the kindness of Mr. Davenport, who, without hesitation, relinquished his claim to this night, and volunteered his valuable aid.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY—THE THREE GREAT HITS OF THE WEEK.—THE BLACK SWAN, with Mr. BURTON and Miss MACARTHY, who will sing her capital negro melody, THE WANDERING MINSTREL, with Mr BURTON as Jim Bags, and his doleful dismal tragedy of "Wolfking and his Dinah," with appropriate music by Mr. COOKE. This capital bit of fun was received with great laughter and a loud encore.
The farce of WHERE SHALL I DINE? with Mr. GEORGE JORDAN as Sponge.
And THE SPITFIRE, with Mr. BURTON as the Cockney.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL,

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES;

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

RAYMOND, HAMPEN & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS.

THE COLLINS VETO AND ANOTHER BILL.

A MASS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

A PROTRACTED SESSION.

LEGISLATING ON THE SABBATH.

Members Hungry, Thirsty, Tired and Sleepy.

MR. PRATT WANTS HIS BREAKFAST.

Mike Calls for Whisky Punch.

COL. BENTON INDIGNANT.

A Proposition to "Put Him Out."

GREAT CONFUSION, BUT NO FIGHTING.

ALL CALM AGAIN.

THE CURTAIN DROPS.

A NEW TREATY WITH HOLLAND.

Congressional Doings—No Brigadier General Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 4.

Nearly everything which it was expected would be acted on by Congress was disposed of, except Mr. EVANS' bill to settle the claims of Revolutionary Officers, which failed to obtain the President's signature.

Lieut. Col. E. V. SUMNER has been appointed Senior Colonel in the new Regiment.

Every member of the Senate signed General SHIELDS' recommendation for the appointment of a new Brigadier General, but the President refused to send in his name. Much indignation is felt. The office would never have been created except with the understanding that it was for Gen. SHIELDS.

The following important treaty with Holland has been ratified. S.

New Treaty with Holland.

CONVENTION between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, done at the Hague on the 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord 1855:

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, wishing to strengthen the bonds of friendship subsisting between the United States of America and the kingdom of the Netherlands, and to give the amplest possible development to the commercial intercourse so happily established between the two nations, has, for the accomplishment of that purpose, and in order to satisfy a desire repeatedly expressed by the Government of the United States, consented to receive Consuls from said States in the principal ports of the Dutch Colonies; with the reservation, however, of making this concession the subject of a Special Convention, which shall determine in a clear and precise manner, the rights, duties and privileges of said Consuls in the Colonies above mentioned.

Accordingly the President of the United States has named AUGUSTE BELMONT, a citizen of the United States, and their Minister residing near his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the Sieur FLORIS ADRIAN VAN HALL, Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, his Majesty's Minister of State and for Foreign Affairs, and the Sieur CHARLES FERDINAND PAHUD, Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, his Majesty's Minister for the Colonies, who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE FIRST.

Consuls General, Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States of America shall be admitted into all the ports in the trans-marine possessions or colonies of the Netherlands, which are open to the vessels of all nations.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Consuls General, Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States of America, are considered as commercial agents and protectors of the maritime commerce of their countrymen in the ports within the circumference of their consular districts. They are subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the country in which they reside, with such exceptions as the present Convention establishes in their favor.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The Consuls General and Consuls, before being admitted to exercise their functions and to enjoy the immunities attached thereto, must present a commission, in due form, to the Government of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

After having obtained the exequatur, which shall be countersigned as promptly as possible by the Governor of the Colony, the said Consular Agents shall be entitled to the protection of the Government, and to the assistance of the local authorities, in the free exercise of their functions. The Government, in granting the exequatur, reserves the right of withdrawing the same, or to cause it to be withdrawn by the Governor of the Colony, on a statement of the reasons for doing so.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The Consuls General and Consuls are authorized to place on the outer door of their Consulates the arms of their Government, with the inscription, "Consulate of the United States of America." It is well understood that this outward mark shall never be considered as conferring the right of asylum, nor of having the power to exempt the house and those dwelling therein from the prosecution of the local justice.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

It is, nevertheless, understood that the archives and documents relating to the affairs of the Consulate shall always be protected against all search, and that no authority of his Majesty shall have the power, under any pretext whatever, to visit or seize them, or to examine their contents.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls, shall not be invested with any diplomatic character. When a request is to be addressed to the Netherlands Government, it must be done through the medium of the diplomatic agent residing at the Hague, if one be there.

The Consul may, in case of urgency, apply to the Governor of the Colony himself, showing the urgency of the case, and stating the reasons why the request cannot be addressed to the subordinate authorities, or that previous applications made to such authorities have not been attended to.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

Consuls-General and Consuls shall be free to establish Vice-Consuls in the ports mentioned in article six, and situated in their Consular Districts. The Vice-Consuls may be taken indiscriminately from among the subjects of the Netherlands, or from citizens of the United States, or of any other country, residing, or having the privilege, according to the local laws, to fix their residence in the port to which the Vice-Consul shall be named.

These Vice-Consuls whose nominations shall be submitted to the approval of the Governor of the colony, shall be provided with a certificate given to them by the Consul under whose orders they may exercise their functions.

The Governor of the colony may in all cases withdraw from the Vice-Consul the aforesaid sanction on communicating to the Consul-General or Consul, respectively, of the nation, the motives for his doing so.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

Passports delivered or signed by Consuls or Consular Agents do not dispense the bearer from providing himself with all the papers required by the local laws, in order to travel, or to establish himself in the colonies.

The right of the Governor of a Colony to prohibit the residence in, or to order the departure from the Colony, of any person to whom a passport may have been delivered, remains undisturbed.

ARTICLE NINTH.

When a ship of the United States is wrecked upon the coast of the Dutch Colonies, the Consul-General, the Consul or Vice-Consul who is present at the scene of the disaster, will, in case of the absence or with the consent of the captain or supercargo, take all the necessary measures for the salvage of the vessel, the cargo, and all that appertains to it. In the absence of the Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul, the Dutch authorities of the place where the wreck has taken place, will act in the premises according to the regulations prescribed by the laws of the Colonies.

ARTICLE TENTH.

Consuls General, Consuls and Vice Consuls, may, in so far as the extradition of deserters from merchant vessels or ships-of-war, shall have been stipulated by treaty, request the assistance of the local authorities for the arrest, detention and imprisonment of deserters from vessels of the United States. To this end, they shall apply to the competent functionaries, and claim said deserters in writing, proving by the register of the vessel, the list of the crew, or by any other official document, that the persons claimed belonged to the crew. The reclamation being thus supported, the local functionaries shall exercise what authority they possess, in order to cause the deserters to be delivered up.

These deserters being arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of said Consuls, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and at the expense of those who may claim them, in order that they may be taken to the vessels to which they belong, or to other vessels of the same nation. But if they are not sent back within forty months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

It is understood, however, that if the deserter be found to have committed any crime, offence or contravention, his extradition may be delayed until the Court having cognizance of the matter shall have pronounced his sentence and the same has been carried into execution.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

In case of the death of a citizen of the United States without having any known heirs or testamentary executors, the Dutch authorities who, according to the laws of the Colonies, are charged with the administration of the estate, will inform the Consuls or Consular agents of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be forwarded to the parties interested.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

The Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls, shall have, in that capacity, in so far as the laws of the United States of America allow it, the right to be named arbitrators in the differences which may arise between the masters and crews of vessels belonging to the United States, and this, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crew or the captain shall have been such as to disturb the order and tranquillity of the country; or unless the Consuls, General, Consuls or Vice-Consuls should request the assistance of the said authorities in order to carry out their decisions or to maintain their authority.

It is understood, however, that this decision or special arbitration is not to deprive, on their return, the parties in litigation, of the right of appeal to the judiciary authorities of their own country.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

The Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls, who are not subjects of the Netherlands, who, at the time of their appointment, are not established as residents in the kingdom of the Netherlands or its colonies, and who do not exercise any calling, profession, or trade besides their Consular functions, are, in so far as in the United States the same privileges are granted to Consuls Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the Netherlands, exempt from military billetings, from personal taxation, and moreover, from all public or municipal taxes which are considered of a personal character; so that this exemption shall never extend to Custom-House duties or other taxes, whether indirect or real.

The Consuls General, Consuls and Vice Consuls who are not natives or recognized subjects of the Netherlands, but who may exercise, conjointly with their consular functions, any profession or trade whatever, are obliged to fulfill duties and pay taxes and contributions like all Dutch subjects and other inhabitants.

Consuls General, Consuls and Vice Consuls, subjects of the Netherlands, but to whom it has been granted to exercise Consular functions conferred by the Government of the United States of America, are obliged to fulfill duties and pay taxes and contributions like all Dutch subjects and other inhabitants.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

The Consuls General, Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States shall enjoy all such other privileges, exemptions and immunities, in the Colonies of the Netherlands, as may hereafter be granted to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

The present Convention shall remain in force for the space of five years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall take place within the delay of twelve months, or sooner, if possible. In case neither of the contracting parties gives notice twelve months before the expiration of the said period of five years, of its intention not to renew this Convention, it shall remain in force a year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall give such notice.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at the Hague, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. Signed, AUGUSTE BELMONT,
VAN HALL,
C. F. PAHUD.

The Collins Veto.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3, 1855.

The President has vetoed the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill! Rumors that he would do so have been floating about the city for a day and a half; but no sensible man credited them, for various reasons which I have not the time to state now, but will endeavor to in my next. The excitement on the announcement of the veto was intense. Mr. HUNT of Louisiana denounced it as tyranny of the worst kind; and for a few moments there seemed to be a spirit of determination in the House to break up Congress in a row and defeat all further legislation. The excitement, however, has now passed over in good part; and the probability is that all the appropriation bills will pass. More of this hereafter.

The Select Committee of the House on the Smithsonian Institution has made a report, decidedly against Professor HENRY's management and his support by the Board of Regents. Mr. WITTE, a single member of the Committee, has made a minority report. The evidence before the Committee (all of which is ordered printed) is very much against the management, and the most strenuous efforts have been made, without avail, to have it suppressed. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 3.

DEPLETION OF THE TREASURY.

The Appropriation bill is under consideration, and the depletion of the Treasury to any amount, and on every imaginable subject, is going on. Intromitting are bills considered, amended, rejected and passed. When the Appropriation bill recurs there is no much noise on the floor that it is almost impossible to hear in the gallery the details of the amendments. The prospect is that the Senate will not adjourn till to-morrow noon, when, if Senators are disappointed in carrying appropriations to the amount they propose, they threaten to have the Deficiency bill moved as an amendment to this Appropriation bill. When it shall reach the House, any amount of fun may be considered in prospective. It is not impossible that a general breakdown may take place and an extra session of Congress be rendered necessary. I shall report any interesting details that can be heard at the reporter's desk, or be obtained from any reliable source.

The amendments passed are: To increase the salary of the Surveyor General of New-Mexico to $4,500, and for his office to $18,500; to equalize the pay of accountants in the Land office; to make the salary of the Surveyor General of Utah $4,000; Surveyor of Kansas and Nebraska $3,500; to equalize the salary of draughtsmen in the two Houses of Congress.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

A bill passed establishing certain post-roads; to fix the salary of the Circuit Judge of California at $4,500; an amendment from Mr. SEWARD for the erection of Custom-houses at Cleveland, Ohio; Pensacola, Fla.; Alexandria, Va.; Barnstable, Mass.; Plattsburg, N. Y.; Bristol, R. I.; adding five Inspectors and twenty weighers and gaugers to New-York; increasing the salaries of Weighers and Measurers and Inspectors at New-York; directing only refined beer to be transported from New-York to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage.

Mr. SEWARD asked as a special favor, at the close of his present term, to reciprocate the courtesies of Senators by the passage of a bill establishing certain ports of delivery in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. Passed.

To Mr. SEWARD's amendment for the erection and purchase of the Custom-Houses, Mr. BRODHEAD moved a further amendment, appropriating for Custom-Houses and Post-Offices in large cities: For New-York $350,000; for Philadelphia $175,000; for Boston $100,000—to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General.

This amendment was defeated.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses to the amendments of the Army Appropriation bill, made a report in favor of a Board of Army Commissioners, to examine and settle California Claims, and giving authority to the President to appoint officers below the grade of Field-officers, as though the appointments occurred in vacation.

POST ROADS.

Mr. RUSK then called up the House bill establishing certain Post Roads.

Mr. WELLER said he designed adding thereto a provision for an express mail between St. Louis and San Francisco, but as the House had voted such a proposition down, he would not renew it so late in the session.

Mr. GWIN proposed an amendment for a weekly mail between the Mississippi River and the Pacific.

Mr. HUNTER asked Mr. GWIN to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. COOPER—We will vote it down in a moment.

The amendment was then defeated by Nays 23, Yeas 15.

The bill was then passed as before stated, without amendment.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Ga., moved that the salary of the Judge of the Circuit Court of California be made equal to that of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Negatived.

An appropriation to HIRAM POWERS of twenty-five thousand dollars, for statuary to be executed, was agreed to.

The appropriation for the Florida claims was then negatived by 31 Nays, to 10 Yeas.

It was now 1½ o'clock, and the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed as above amended, and with a great number of other amendments also.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Was then taken up.

An amendment appropriating $12,000 for the drawings and reports of the habits of insects injurious to vegetation, was passed.

Mr. MALLORY, of Fla., offered an amendment providing for the construction of seven sloops of war. Rejected, by Nays, 31; Yeas, 17.

Mr. HUNTER then remarked that the House had refused to agree to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Military Appropriation bill, and a new committee was necessary.

For the marine barracks of Brooklyn an appropriation of $10,000 was then agreed to.

An appropriation was asked for the retrocession of the Memphis (Tenn.) Navy-Yard to the United States.

Mr. STUART, of Mich., demanded that a recommendation from the Navy Department should precede such an appropriation.

The proposition was then rejected.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS AGAIN.

Mr. SEWARD proposed an amendment, that the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, just vetoed, be altered by striking out the clause repealing the power to give notice to the Collins Company of discontinuance of the extra allowance, and compelling him to build a new steamer. Unanimously passed.

EVENING SESSION.

The Fortification bill came back from the House. The Senate receded from its amendments, when the bill was passed.

Quite a number of unimportant private bills were then passed.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE SUSTAINED.

The House passed a bill disaffirming the right of the Legislature of Minnesota to incorporate a Railroad Company in that territory, and the Senate's Committee on Territories, opposed to the action of the House, have reported in favor of sustaining the Minnesota Legislature. A movement is being made to tack the bill, affirming the action of the Legislature of Minnesota, to some private bill under consideration in the Senate.

Mr. STUART—I am opposed to this process of passing a bill.

Quite an animated and unparliamentary discussion now took place between different Senators upon parliamentary rules, with a good deal of audible conversation upon the floor of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN—The Senator from Michigan, (Mr. STUART, will please suspend his remarks until order is restored in the chamber.

Quiet was somewhat restored, when Mr. STUART resumed his remarks. He advocated the right of territorial legislatures to manage their own concerns within the Constitution of the United States.

After thirty minutes' discussion, the Senate manifesting considerable uneasiness, Mr. STUART observed that nothing short of the infraction of the first principles of human rights would have induced him to occupy the time of the last night of the session.

Mr. MASON—We have the power. I do not know the facts. He then cited laws against Mr. STUART's positions.

Mr. BADGER then made an attack on the President *pro. tem.* for ruling a measure out of order because incongruous with a leading measure.

The decision of Mr. BRIGHT, the Chairman, having been appealed from, Mr. FOOTE took the chair, when Mr. BRIGHT denied having used the word "incongruous."

Mr. BADGER said he did so in substance. Now I say it would be in order to attach any appropriation bill to this bill granting a pension.

Mr. BAYARD said incongruity did not make measures out of order.

Mr. COOPER made a statement of facts in relation to the Transit Railroad Company of Minnesota.

The second Committee of Conference of both houses on the Army Appropriation bill then made a report, which the Senate concurred in.

Mr. COOPER then resumed his remarks.

Mr. PETIT followed him, saying he had never read the rules of the Senate, and should not, if he lived to be the age of Methuselah. He rose, he said, to vindicate the truth of history. He did not care for forms.

Mr. DOUGLAS—This debate has been elicited because the report of the Senate of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Territories, has not been carefully perused.

The debate, which is terribly dry, promises to be interminable. The large auditory are dissatisfied—the lobby members and Senators are drowsy and listless.

At half-past 3 the Senate went into Executive Session, during which nothing important transpired. At its close a recess was taken until 7.

It is now 10 o'clock, and the Senate has been engaged in hearing the titles of engrossed bills.

THANKS TO MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. CLAYTON, with unanimous consent, presented a resolution, thanking Mr. BRIGHT for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the Senate. Unanimously passed.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee of Conference on the Post-office Appropriation bill, reported the agreement of the two Houses on the bill. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive Session again.

The Executive Session has closed, and the Senate is in open session again.

It has refused to concur with the House as to their interference with the Minnesota Legislature.

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee of the District of Columbia, reported a bill for organizing an institution for the insane of the army and navy in the District, and for other purposes. Considered and passed.

Mr. DAWSON also reported back the bill incorporating the Washington Monument Society. He did not ask its consideration, because there was no chance of its passage.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bills for the erection of public buildings in Kansas and Nebraska. Passed.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL ENGROSSED.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was ordered to be engrossed.

OREGON.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Oregon Territory to form a State Constitution and apply for admission at the next session.

Mr. BADGER objected, as for a want of time.

Mr. DOUGLAS urged the passage. The delay had occurred at the request of Mr. BELL. Mr. DOUGLAS said good faith and public interest demanded the admission.

Mr. JONES—I go for admitting California. They have a right to come without slaves. You are, however, destroying the balance of power. When you reject a State which comes with slaves, that will be revolution. Then I'll fight for them.

Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Territories, explained the bill.

Mr. BROWN—I shall oppose this bill. We had a promise of no more general legislation. He moved to lay upon the table. Lost—Nays, 20; Yeas, 16.

Mr. BROWN. We don't know whether one has the requisite population.

Mr. DOUGLAS—She has 75,000, and will soon have 100,000.

Mr. BROWN renewed his opposition, and a general opposition was made by Southern Senators.

The bill making further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, was taken up.

NOT SURE ABOUT THE DAY OF THE MONTH.

Mr. STUART, a few minutes after 12 o'clock, made a point of order against the bill. He believed it was the Fourth of March. The question was decided by Messrs. STUART and MASON.

(CHAIRMAN, interposing)—We can sit here until 12 o'clock, DOES of the 4th. After some further discussion it was ascertained that no question was before the Senate whereupon, Mr. MASON moved to take up the Virginia Land Warrant bill. Refused—ayes 20, noes 19.

1:40 Morning.—A rather sharp discussion ensued on the Rules Committee—on reducing the fourth pages and inducing on public grounds. The resolution lapsed.

2:30.—No attempt in the Senate. A recess proposed. [Laughter at] Speaker announced by unanimous business in the House. There will probably be nothing in the Senate till 5 in the morning.

3:15.—Senate just gone into Executive Session with nothing but an unimportant report before them.

Mr. WILSON—It is Sunday. I am ready to transact any business necessary to carry on the Government. I don't think this is such. I think it would be better left open for another year. I shall vote to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. SEWARD—Will the honorable Senator from Massachusetts permit me to suggest? A new State may come in by invitation, like that which is given by this bill. That is the old way all States were admitted before Michigan, and is considered by some the only right way. California was not invited, and like Michigan came in with a State Constitution. This irregularity constituted the great difficulty in the way of admitting California. Oregon will apply next Winter if not admitted now. If invitation be not given now, will be made on the ground of irregularity when she does come. According to legislative reckoning, and to the record, this is Sunday morning. Is not Sunday March 4, but Saturday March 3? If you vote to lay on the table because it is Saturday, the record will contradict you, and hereafter you will have difficulty in explaining; but if you call this Sunday, the admission of a Free State on the Pacific is an act so beneficent as to justify its being done, even on so sacred a day.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I had intended to press the bill as long as opposition came merely from the South, but since the opposition comes (turning to Mr. WILSON) from the extreme North, as well as (turning to Mr. BROWN) from the extreme South, it is manifest that we cannot pass the bill, and I abandon the effort. I move to lay the bill on the table.

The Yeas and Nays were called for, and the following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Brown, Clay, Dawson, Dodge of Wis., Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Stidell, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Toucey, Weller—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Chase, Fessenden, Foote, Gillette, Houston, Seward, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Weller—11.

This bill, which was thus laid on the table, was attached to a bill for a private pension, as an amendment thereto.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL PASSED.

Pending the preceding debate the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill came into the Senate, with 148 amendments from the House. The Senate agreed to 104 of them, and the House receding from the remaining 44, the bill was passed.

The bills signed by officers of the respective Houses were then received, detaining the Senate till 11½ o'clock. Then came a message from the President that he had no further business to lay before either House, and then the Senate, after receiving from and sending to the House the customary resolutions, at 11.50 A. M. adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3.

On Friday night amendments of no general importance on the Appropriation bill, were discussed and acted on.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for and put in operation a semi-monthly Mail by sea from San Francisco to certain points in California and Washington and Oregon Territories. The cost of the service not to exceed $120,000 per annum.

The House agreed to all the Senate's amendments on the Emigrant Passenger bill.

Several trifling bills were passed.

To-day, the Senate bill, appropriating $161,000 for the removal of the obstructions in the Savannah River was passed.

COL. BENTON INDIGNANT.

During a discussion on the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of both houses to the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. FAULKNER alluded to the subject of claims for damage in California during the Mexican War.

Mr. BENTON, understanding him to say something detrimental to Mr. FREMONT, rose indignantly, and repelled with extreme warmth the assertion. "Did you say FREMONT did it, Sir! Did you say FREMONT did it?"

Cries of "Order," "Order," &c., and the Speaker rapping with his hammer, informed the gentleman he was out of order.

Mr. BENTON—I know I am, Sir, but I want to vindicate truth and justice, Sir.

The Speaker continued rapping amid much confusion and continued cries of "Order."

Mr. FAULKNER (elevating his voice)—The gentleman is not more inclined to do this than I am. There is no occasion for his excitement. I was not making the slightest allusion to Mr. FREMONT, or to any injury or destruction of property by him. I was speaking of a private claim, and alluded to the testimony of Commodore STOCKTON.

Mr. BENTON again rose, speaking and gesticulating violently, and laboring under severe hoarseness. What he said was lost in the cries of "order."

The Speaker again reminded Mr. BENTON that he was out of order.

Mr. BENTON—I beg pardon, but my indignation is great, Sir.

Mr. FAULKNER—No cause for indignation.

Mr. BENTON resumed his seat and was soon composed.

The report of the Conference Committee was rejected, and on motion, the Senate was asked for another Committee of Conference.

The House passed the Senate bill making appropriations for keeping the channel of St. Clair flats and St. Mary's River, Michigan, clear.

Refused to suspend the rules to take up the bill making appropriations for the improvement of harbors in Massachusetts.

VETO OF THE OCEAN MAIL STEAMER BILL.

A message was received from the President, informing the House that he had signed certain bills, and returning the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, with his objections. (Sensation.)

The Speaker asked if it was the pleasure of the House that the message should be read.

Several objections, and impatient cries of "Read," "read."

The message was read by the Clerk.

A STORM.

Immediately after reading the message,

Mr. HUNT, of La., rose, saying—Veto follows veto in rapid march—

Much excitement and confusion, with cries of "Order," and "Hear him."

Mr. HUNT, (warmly)—I am in order. I should feel unworthy of holding a place on this floor if I did not give utterance to the feelings of my heart. Veto follows veto in a rapid march of tyranny over the liberties of our country. This abominable veto just brought into the House in the very height of tyranny and usurpation, unknown to our ancestors and without precedent. I desire gentlemen to remember who they are—the Representatives of independent people, the Parliament sent here to express their minds—men not for grave, conscientious and patriotic purposes, and not slaves—the medium for recording the will of the Executive, who seems bent entirely on doing away with the legislation of the country. The times are melancholy indeed, when the President dictates laws to the people without allowing members the exercise of their individual judgment. This is a power never conferred by the Constitution, and if permitted or tolerated for an instant, will prove the overthrow of the liberties of the country. When our fathers put an end to Monarchy, they thought they had established a free country, but FRANKLIN PIERCE, by accident President, can dictate to a free people what they shall do in the making of laws. Some gentlemen over the way are smiling complacently. No doubt they would feel rather overwhelmed with grief and sorrow at a tyrant striking down the will of the people.

Mr. KEITT, of S. C., moved the previous question. Amid excitement,

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, loudly and excitedly proclaimed, "This is the day of the revolution." The remainder of the sentence was drowned in cries of "Order."

Mr. WHEELER, of N. Y., moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Ky., vainly strove for the floor to express his unqualified approbation of the veto.

Gentlemen standing in all parts of the hall were calling for question on the adjournment.

WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN.

Mr. ASHE, of N. C.—If we adjourn now, when will we meet again!

Cries of "Never, never."

The SPEAKER—It is not for the Chair to determine.

Mr. ASHE—If we adjourn, we can't meet to-morrow.

Cries of "Order" in startling tones.

The House refused to adjourn.

The SPEAKER stated that the question was, shall the Ocean Mail Steamer bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. Decided in the negative by a vote of 96 against 79. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE, ETC.

The Speaker laid before the House a vast pile of manuscript from the State Department, containing letters of instruction to our Foreign Ministers relative to the affairs of Europe which led to the Ostend Conference.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to consider the Harbor bills.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HOUSTON remarked that the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill has been returned from the Senate with one hundred and thirty-five amendments. As it was too late to refer them, he moved the House go into Committee on them. Agreed to, when a recess was taken to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 o'clock, and went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating $250,000 for continuing the Washington Aqueduct was concurred in by a majority of 8. The galleries, as well as the members, gave vent to their delight by the clapping of hands. Great confusion.

A proposition was made to have the galleries cleared.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., hoped the motion would be withdrawn. The galleries are in better order than the floor of the House. [Laughter, and cries of "That's right!" "Good!"]

The Chairman gave notice that he would use his utmost power to enforce order both in the House and galleries.

At midnight there were fifty amendments to the bill to be acted on.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, striking out the Tariff bill therefrom, by a vote of 79 against 66, and one hundred and five other amendments having been acted on, the Committee at 1.45 A. M. rose.

The House then concurred *en masse* in nearly all the amendments reported from the Committee, reserving several, however, for separate votes.

The Senate's amendment appropriating $250,000 for continuing the Washington Aqueduct was concurred in, and that striking out the Tariff bill from the Civil and Diplomatic bill was agreed to. The latter by a vote of 86 against 80.

THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. CHANDLER then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are eminently due and are hereby presented to Hon. LINN BOYD for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker during the present Congress.

Mr. CHANDLER then said it had been his fortune to serve with Mr. BOYD for six successive sessions, and bore testimony to that gentleman's personal merits and efficiency as Speaker.

Mr. HUNT said from a feeling of self-respect and sense of public duty he would be compelled to vote against the resolution.

Mr. WALLEY said Mr. BOYD may have erred, but it had been his fortune to discharge the duties of the Chair in as fair, able and impartial manner as rarely falls to the lot of any man.

Mr. CASKIE remarked, at the close of the last Congress he voted against thanks to Mr. BOYD, but he was now constrained to say he had changed his mind and would cheerfully vote for the resolution.

Mr. KERR—I came here with strong prejudices against Mr. BOYD, differing from him in politics, but those prejudices had yielded to sentiments of profound respect. He willingly bore testimony to Mr. BOYD's purity of motives and firmness of character.

Mr WALBRIDGE briefly paid a voluntary tribute to the high character of Mr. BOYD.

The resolution was then almost unanimously adopted.

BILLS REFERRED.

It was then resolved that all bills on the private calendar at the end of the Session be referred to the Court of Claims.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill requiring the prepayment of postage in all cases, and prepayment in postage stamps after next January.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for preventing the introduction of foreign paupers, criminals, insane and blind persons into the United States.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, examining the bill, stigmatised it as anti-Republican. It is one of the fruits of that spirit which is now sweeping like a hurricane over the land. He denounced the Know-Nothings, and was willing to abide the time when there will be a reaction in public sentiment. Emigrants must come hither with a pass like negroes going from one plantation to another.

Mr. CAMPBELL knew nothing about the new organization. He asked Mr. BRECKINRIDGE whether he had not understood that the gentleman who reported this bill was not swept down by this hurricane.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I have so understood.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Then why charge the bill with being introduced under a Know-Nothing spirit!

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I understood Mr. WENTWORTH was defeated for Congress by that organization, but thought it probable that the gentleman introduced the bill to put an extinguisher on Know-Nothingism. He would rather trust the next Congress, which it is said will be full of Know-Nothings, than have the bill thrown on this House, patched up to compromise the subject. The bill requires every human being coming hither to obtain a certificate or pass. It makes an odious distinction between the rich and the poor.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Mass., denied that this bill was sprung upon the House. It had been printed for more than two months, and duly considered by the Committee on Commerce and the Judiciary Committee. It was drawn in accordance with the demands of the Atlantic States, which only asked that Europe shall keep her own worthless population at home and not pour them into this country for us to maintain.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the bill on the table.

No quorum voted, but one afterwards appeared, when the bill was tabled by a vote of 67 against 53.

The proceedings throughout were conducted in an orderly manner. No insults were given or fights took place, as have occurred heretofore on the winding up of Congress.

REPORTS.

All reports from the Committees of Conference on the disagreeing votes between the two Houses, concerning amendments to various bills, were adopted.

Resolutions were then passed giving extra pay to sundry persons employed in and about the Capitol.

Some other unimportant business was then transacted, the details of which are not worth communicating.

NO QUORUM.

It is now 8½ o'clock A. M., and there is no quorum present. A second call of the House was made, when it was suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent out to hunt up members and compel their attendance.

MR. PRATT WANTS HIS BREAKFAST.

Mr. PRATT wanted to know whether it would be in order to direct the servant to bring in breakfast.

WHISKY SKINS IN DEMAND.

Mr. WALSH asked if whisky punches could not be introduced. [Loud laughter. Cries of "Good, good. We'll put the question," &c.]

A VOICE—Send a biscuit to PRATT.

Mr. PRATT—I am hungry.

MANY VOICES in succession—So am I! So am I!

THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AFTER THE MEMBERS.

The Sergeant at Arms was then dispatched in search of members. Meanwhile, the members amused themselves with a kind of conversational debate, during which many witty and laughable allusions were made. All present, though they were half asleep, seemed to be in high good humor.

At 9 o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared and reported his success in hunting up stray members. He said the excuses made by some of them was, that they had retired to refresh themselves.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

At 20 minutes past 9 all further proceedings in the call of the House were dispensed with, when the House adopted the reports of the Committee of Conference on the Navy Appropriation bill.

THE COLLINS LINE.

It makes a clean appropriation for the existing Ocean Mail Service. Nothing is said about giving the notice to the Collins Company for a termination of the present arrangements. It leaves with the Government the right to give it.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then adopted.

The House then passed the Senate bill increasing the compensation of the Registers and Receivers under the Land Graduation act of last year.

MR. BENTON TO BE PUT OUT OF THE HOUSE FOR MAKING A DISTURBANCE.

Other bills were then passed, under a suspension of the rules, and during the taking of the Yeas and Nays, the Clerk called Mr. BENTON's name, when that gentleman appeared at the door of the main aisle and protested with violent gesticulations against his name being called. He said he was an ex-member and that the session to-day was a libel on the Sabbath.

Some confusion followed this episode, when the speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. ORR, told the gentleman he was out of order.

Mr. BENTON—I am not a member.

The SPEAKER—Then, if the gentleman is not a member the doorkeeper will put him out.

Loud laughter, followed with exclamations of "Pretty good"—"That's the talk."

The galleries are densely crowded.

A Committee was now appointed, to act with a similar one from the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that the thirty-third Congress have closed their labors, and are ready to adjourn if he has no further communication to make.

It was now 11½ A. M.

AN APOLOGY.

Mr. LANE of Oregon, rose and said as he was about to part with gentlemen here, he could not separate without apologising for his conduct in the heat of debate some time since towards Mr. FARLEY, to whom he cherished the kindest feelings.

Mr. FARLEY reciprocated the feeling expressed, and was perfectly satisfied.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., then reported that the Joint Committee had discharged their duty, and learned from the President he had no further communication to make.

ADJOURNED.

Mr. ORR moved at 11:40 o'clock that the House adjourn. Agreed to.

THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH.

Amidst the greatest silence, the Speaker then rose, and returned his thanks for the high honor conferred on him by the resolution complimentary to him of last night. He said in conclusion, I am now about to exchange the toils and cares of official station, for the more quiet and peaceful pursuits of private life, bearing with me the consolatory assurance that in my official conduct I have at least aimed well. These testimonials, in connection with the oft-repeated expressions of unflattering confidence and esteem on the part of my fellow-citizens at home, will be forever cherished by me as among the most gratifying recollections of my past life. In this connection, it is a pleasing task to bear testimony to the general courtesy and personal kindness which has prevailed one towards another throughout the body. It [illegible] this House should be adjourned without day.

Loud applause followed the delivery of this address. Members cordially shook hands in parting, and good humor everywhere prevailed.

The Steamer Vote—Tremendous Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3—10 P. M.

The veto of the Ocean Steamer bill produced the greatest excitement in Congress to-day. When it was read, cries for impeachment were heard from different parts of the hall. Mr. CAMPBELL, of

FURTHER BY THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Visit of Lord John Russell to Paris.

Views of the Allies.

Lord John's Mission.

Parliament.

Peace Prospects.

Movements of the Fleets.

Condition of the Army.

Reinforcements.

Sickness in the Camp.

Speech of Lord Derby.

Speech of Lord Lansdowne.

Speech of Lord Clarendon.

Speech of Lord Palmerston.

Speech of Lord John Russell.

Speech of Lord Aberdeen.

Speech of Lord Granville.

Speech of Lord Grey.

Speech of Lord Panmure.

Speech of Lord Hardwicke.

Speech of Lord Ellenborough.

Speech of Lord Wodehouse.

Speech of Lord Carnarvon.

Speech of Lord Stanley.

Speech of Lord Malmesbury.

Speech of Lord Cranworth.

Speech of Lord Brougham.

Speech of Lord Campbell.

Speech of Lord Shaftesbury.

Speech of Lord Ashburton.

Speech of Lord Wensleydale.

Speech of Lord Redesdale.

Speech of Lord Chelmsford.

Speech of Lord Truro.

Speech of Lord Lyndhurst

NEW-YORK CITY.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The New-York Medical College—Dr. Cox's Address—List of Graduates, &c.

The upper lecture room of the New-York Medical College was crowded to excess on Thursday evening at an early hour. DODWORTH'S Band kept the audience in good humor until the exercises commenced, and between each of the graver exercises of the occasion performed some favorite pieces of music.

At 7½ o'clock, the gentlemen of the faculty and of the Board of Trustees and Censors marched into the room and took seats upon the platform erected for the occasion.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Esq., one of the Trustees, took the Chair.

Rev. Dr. TYNG made the opening prayer.

Dr. FRANK. TUTHILL, for the Censors, made a statement of the qualifications and ability of the members of the Graduating Class, as discovered by the thorough examination to which they had been subjected by the Faculty in presence of the Censors of the College and of the State Society. He explained the office of the Board of Censors, narrating the reasons of its creation, approving the wisdom on the part of the Faculty who had invited this Cerberus to stand between the applicants for graduation and the profession, to receive all the cudgelling in case unworthy members should be admitted, and to withstand as well as they may the piteous pleadings of the rejected applicants for professional honors. The daily quiz by each professor was commended as likely to secure the habit of learning definitely what is presented to the mind, and of expressing in words what one knows. He alluded to the busy life of the medical student. What with his attendance upon hospital clinics, in which no City is richer than this, upon the six daily lectures and at the dissecting room, his *ingestion* is prodigious, his *digestion* anything but remarkable. Another point upon which the Censors charged him to speak flatteringly was the experience of manipulation, which the gentlemen had exhibited in the Chemical Laboratory. The Board he said felt a confident assurance that no member of the Class about to graduate would ever entail disgrace upon the profession or shame his *Alma Mater*.

Dr. HORACE GREEN, President of the Faculty, briefly addressed the candidates and administered the Hippocratic Oath, after which the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT	Paris, France.
JOSEPH P. PRIDE	Alabama.
WILLIAM T. ABERNATHY	Alabama.
EDWARD F. ARROUX	New-York.
WILLIAM W. SIMPSON	Pennsylvania.
TALMUS J. PHELPS, M. D.	Ohio.
SAMUEL R. HOBB	Massachusetts.
ORVILLE N. ELLIS	Ohio.
AUGUSTUS C. REED	New-York.
EDWARD P. FOWLER	New-York.
WILLIAM O. McDONALD	New-York.
WILLET J. P. KINGSLEY	New-York.
MAURICE PEUGNET	New-York.
HENRY SANDERS	New-York.
GUSTAVE COUTIN	Mauritius.
JOHN S. CARRINGTON	Louisiana.
JAMES D. JOHNSON	London, England.
JOHN LOWER FIRESTONE	Ohio.
ROBERT P. GIBSON	Maryland.
WILLIAM T. WHITE	Maine.
HERMANN M. BRANDIS	England.
JOHN MAURER	New-York.
JOHN O. BRESSON	Georgia.
CHARLES W. PACKARD	Massachusetts.
ANTOINE LONGPRE	Canada East.
MOSBY S. DUVAL	Virginia.
JUDSON JUDD, M. D.	Massachusetts.
ASA W. WILKINSON	Rhode Island.
DAVID W. FLOURNOY	Virginia.
JOHN BECKER	Germany.
A. C. WOOD, M. D.	Kentucky.
BENJAMIN C. LUDLOW, M. D.	Ohio.
Total	32.

Dr. GREEN continued as follows:

Before I sit down I have another and a less pleasing duty, which I have just been called upon to perform, in relation to the death of one who presided on this platform at our last commencement.

"At a joint meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the New-York Medical College, held at their rooms this evening, the following resolutions were moved by HENRY E. DAVIES, Esq., seconded by JAMES S. SANDFORD, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is with sentiments of profound regret that we have to record the recent death of Hon. HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of this College.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Judge EDWARDS this Institution has lost one of its most valuable and efficient friends; and the Trustees and Faculty an associate of the highest honor and integrity of character; and one whose death we deeply deplore."

In announcing these resolutions, I can only allude to that mysterious Providence which, by the death of Judge SANDFORD and Judge EDWARDS, has bereft this Institution of two of its most distinguished and devoted friends—each of whom, at the time of his decease, was Vice-President of its Board of Trustees, and both of whom were eminent as jurists, and highly honored and esteemed as citizens; and whilst we would acquiesce with entire submission to these orderings of a Higher Power, we cannot but regret that our young Institution should have been so early deprived of the influence of those who were deeply interested in its welfare, and who as its officers had already contributed so much to its honor and usefulness."

The President introduced to the audience Dr. HENRY G. COX, President of the Medical Staff of the Emigrant Hospital at Ward's Island, who addressed the new graduates eloquently, and with great acceptance, for some three-fourths of an hour. His address was interrupted, as had been the preceding exercises of the evening, with frequent applause:

ABSTRACT OF DR. COX'S ADDRESS.

The Doctor congratulated the class upon its success in reaching the goal so long in anticipation. But this goal, he assured them, was but the first halting-place in their course of serious study and struggle. He pictured the field of medical practice and defined the kind of physician that fills it honorably. He spoke of the value to the practitioner of an acquaintance with the several departments of medicine which are taught in the schools, and as well of those which are only hinted at in the schools, but must be prosecuted during the leisure hours of early practice, and never be laid aside entirely however busy one may become in practice. He pointed out many essential differences between those who practice medicine as a noble science, and those who use it as "a mere bread-earning craft."

The effects, said he, which emotions of the mind possess in influencing certain organs and tissues, must be heavily studied in our professional avocations. *Fear* will specially affect the heart's action, and if protracted, result in physical changes of that organ, *anger* will influence the hepatic secretion; *terror* has been known to arrest hemorrhage—the dread of impending disgrace has checked convulsive disease; and *hope*, it is well known, even to those who hear me unskilled in science, acts specifically in pulmonary consumption—by buoying up the patient even in the hours when, almost visible to human eyes, the dark messenger of death flaps his gloomy wings over the fair and loved sufferer, and beckons her to his embrace. When the skilled physician feels he has no power to rescue his prey, hope still clings to the patient. In the words of an eminent physician, "it has lighted up the countenance, and made everything assume a bright and cheerful aspect. New schemes of happiness have been contemplated, everything has seemed brilliant for the future, while all besides saw but the inevitable fate, the knowledge of which the distemper, by this emotion, has hidden from its deluded victim."

Often it happens, too, that the much vaunted potency of some empirical nostrum has inspired confidence in desponding sufferers from nervous derangements, and has exerted such influence as to be supposed to have removed the malady; and in acute attacks of disease it has been observed that those who dread death least, or declare, as some have done, they will live in spite of the disease and the doctor too, have a better chance for a favorable result than the despairing. Every physician, who maintains always his self-possession, and meets the disease with a steady mind and an encouraging countenance, many concerned nicknames, had his patient tell him that but for this encouragement he would have felt that the last hour had arrived. The poet CHAMBERSAYS has truthfully said, "he is the best physician who is the most ingenious inventor of hope."

Dr. COX proceeded to indicate the great Quackeries of knowledge that have been discovered since the days of HIPPOCRATES, in answer to those who say that medical science has made no advances for centuries. He dwelt upon the improved means for diagnosing diseases, and the more rational modes of treating them, which modern science enjoys. He contrasted the ancient and the modern methods of surgical treatment, and the kinds of cases that then and now are esteemed past cure.

He spoke of the honorable share that America had taken in securing the progress made during the present century, and alluded to the very creditable part that New-York had accomplished. The allusions to the services of men of New-York, and especially of the distinguished gentlemen of the Faculty of this College, were heartily applauded.

The Doctor spoke of the greatly increased facilities now furnished by our hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, &c., for medical instruction, over the meagre appointments of preceding times, and threw out some valuable hints as to the mode of using them. He discussed, too, the importance of establishing Free Hospitals here,—such a one as exists in London—free to every person who can plead sickness at its gateway. The value o such institutions he dwelt upon with much emphasis—exhibiting their services to humanity, their relief to the poor, their economy to the State, and the good they do to science. With some pertinent direct advice to the graduates, the Doctor closed.

The President of the Faculty invited the company to visit the Museum of the College, and its various rooms for lectures, experiments and demonstration. The invitation was very generally accepted, and ladies and gentlemen present had the exquisite pleasure of seeing as fine a gathering of small-pox specimens and cancers, of hideous tumors and monstrous productions, pickled in alcohol or represented in wax, as ever in these parts deformed humanity or adorned a college collection of anatomical curiosities. If the frightful sights of the Museum did not disturb the dreams of some of the fair visitors, they will have no excuse for sleeping uneasily after eating mince-pie at bed-time, or for fainting at the sight of blood from a pricked finger hereafter.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Narrow Escape—Arrest of the Aggressor.

On Friday morning a very serious affray occurred at No. 172 Broadway, between JOHN L. MITCHELL and JOHN W. THOMPSON, in which the former had a very narrow escape. It appears that some dispute had occurred between the parties relative to an agency, of which MITCHELL was the incumbent. Upon proceeding to the office of the *Bank Note Detector*, where both parties had been employed, MITCHELL found that THOMPSON had replaced him in an agency which he held, whereupon an altercation, which did not proceed further than words at first, ensued. THOMPSON left the office and went up stairs, and shortly returned and renewed the dispute. MITCHELL desired him to leave the office, and upon the other refusing to go out, he proceeded to eject him, whereupon THOMPSON drew a loaded pistol and fired. The following is the sworn affidavit of Mr. MITCHELL:

Before Judge Osborne.

State of New-York, ss.—John L. Mitchell, being duly sworn, testified: That on 2d inst., he was violently and feloniously assaulted and beaten by John W. Thompson, who had an altercation with deponent at No. 172 Broadway, who left, and returned with a pistol, when he renewed the altercation; and upon being ordered out of the premises, Thompson presented the pistol at complainant's breast, and snapped it, but the cap exploded without discharging the pistol, which was loaded with powder and ball; Thompson then struck the complainant several times on the head with the pistol, with intent to kill him.

George Perkins, of the Chief's Office, sworn, said that on the 2d March, 1855, he was attracted to the office, No. 172 Broadway, by a crowd, when he went in and found John L. Mitchell and John W. Thompson, both clenching the pistol now here, Thompson having hold of it by the stock and Mitchell by the barrel, trying to get it from Thompson. He and Officer Tracy took the parties into custody, and conveyed them to this office; and on examining the pistol and withdrawing the charge, he found it loaded with powder and ball, the cap having exploded, and the remains of it were found on the nipple.

THOMPSON was sent by Judge OSBORNE to the Tombs, having refused to accept bail.

Affecting Case.

A young German girl, scarcely fifteen, named INNOCENZIA HELDER, now in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, appeared at the Mayor's office and stated that she arrived here on the 10th of June last from Liverpool. Upon her arrival she got employment to attend children in the family of a man named DAVID, living at No. 24 Albany-street, who promised her $2 per month for her services, but she never received any pay. She left the place and met with Mrs. LOUISA BUSHMAN, who keeps an improper place in the basement of the same house, (No. 24,) who asked her to engage with her to attend to the kitchen. Two other girls were in the same place, who attended to no particular duty. Upon asking her mistress how it came that these girls were so well dressed, yet did not work, she was told that they were prostitutes. She remained about four months at this place. About three weeks ago BUSHMAN's barkeeper, a man named "CHARLEY," entered her room during the night and forcibly ravished her, although she cried out and made every resistance. She complains of being now sick from the effects of this treatment, and fled on Friday morning from BUSHMAN's house, while yet the inmates were in bed, and was taken by a friend to the Commissioners.

Upon the requisition of Justice OSBORNE, DIEDRICH H. BUSHMAN appeared at the Mayor's Office.

MARGARETTA FOLK, No. 24 Albany-street, being sworn, said: That BUSHMAN is the keeper and proprietor of house No. 24 Albany-street, which is a disorderly house, and the resort of the worst and most improper characters, who are kept and boarded by BUSHMAN for bad purposes; that she and others resorted to that place, and paid BUSHMAN or his wife for board.

ADELAIDE GREEN confirmed the above statement.

The girls INNOCENZIA HELDER and GREEN were handed over to the Commissioners of Emigration. FOLK and HALLER were sent to the Penitentiary for two months, and BUSHMAN was committed to the Tombs in default of $500 bail.

Hard-Hearted Treatment.

A young girl appeared at the Mayor's office and made the following affidavit before Justice OSBORNE:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mary Ann Dale being sworn, said: That on Saturday last she arrived from England by the ship *Aurora*, and went with several of her friends to the house of Jeremiah Waddington, No. 100 Cedar-street, who on the same day invited her to accompany him, for the purpose of taking a walk and seeing the City, which she accepted; while so engaged they stopped at various places for refreshment; Waddington told her he loved her dearly, and wished to marry her; he swore that she should be no other man's wife, as his own wife had recently died of cholera, and when he first saw deponent on the ship he fell in love with her, who, believing him sincere, consented to have him; and while holding her purse in her hand, containing £3 19s. 6d. British, Waddington requested her to let him have it for safe keeping, at the same time remarking that "if I could get the purse I can easily get her;" she delivered to him the purse and contents, and after becoming somewhat intoxicated, they went home; next morning, while deponent yet slept, Waddington went to her room and seduced her, and told her that on the following day she should take possession of the "new house;" she has since learned that Waddington has been trifling with her, and does not intend to marry her; he has still her money, which she cannot get from him, as he keeps out of the way.

Waddington appeared before the Mayor, and will have a hearing this morning.

New Life-Boats.

Two newly invented life-boats have been on exhibition in this City during the past few days, which their respective inventors claim possess superior advantages over any other life-boats hitherto used. The first is the Tubular life-boat, invented by Mr. Y. FOREMAN, of this City, a model of which is on exhibition in the Exchange of the Astor House.

Mr. FOREMAN's boat is designed to be constructed of metal, and to have a large amount of buoyant power, distributed in parallel through 100 to 200 tubes, and [illegible] ing also, it is urged that such boats would have immense strength. It is provided also with valuable seats and movable decks, divided into compartments, so that many of the air-chambers might be destroyed, it is contended, without seriously impairing the efficiency of the boat. Another feature of the boat is that on being capsized it will instantly right itself. These boats, according to their size, the inventor claims, will have a floating or buoying power when full of water, of from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds—sufficient to sustain more people than could possibly cling to them, and the gunwales would be then from 12 to 18 inches above the level of the water on the outside, thus offering nothing in the way of bailing.

Mr. FOREMAN also claims that the seats being detachable, one boat may be set within another on shipboard, so that double the complement may be carried without any increase of space.

The second boat is one invented by Mr. H. BERDUN, and is now on exhibition at the Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 49 Wall-street. The inventor claims that it is a boat of great strength and buoyancy. The ribs and gunwale bars are hinged to the keel, thus allowing the latter to fall down on each side of the keel when the ribs are thrown parallel with the keel. This frame-work is modeled like the ordinary boat and thoroughly braced, covered with a heavy three-ply canvas, coated on both sides with vulcanized india rubber, thus furnishing a very durable and strong water-proof covering. Air compartments are placed in each end of the boat; also large air cylinders passing from stem to stern on the outside of the boat, between the water's edge and the gunwale bars, so that it is almost impossible, the inventor contends, to capsize the boat. To these cylinders are attached a number of elastic loops, constructed so as to fit and grasp the wrist of all that may be in the water, in case the boat is full, until relief can be obtained. Water-tanks for carrying a large supply of fresh water are placed in the bottom of the boat, which also serve as ballast. The great desideratum obtained in this invention, it is claimed, is making a boat of great capacity taking up less room than an ordinary boat when not in use, and which can be prepared for use in as little time as an umbrella.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 24th day of February to the 3d day of March, 1855. Men, 144; women, 85; boys, 177; girls, 126. Total, 532. Adults, 229; children, 303; males, 321; females, 111; colored persons, 10.

DISEASES.

Abscess in and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	2	Dropsy, in head	19
Apoplexy	9	Dropsy, in heart	1
Apoplexy of the spine	1	Dysentery	7
Asphyxia	2	Epilepsy	2
Ashma	1	Erysipelas	3
Bleeding	1	Fever	1
Bleed'g from liv'r	1	Fever, bilious	1
Bleeding, lungs	3	Fever, congestive	1
Bleed ng, stomach	1	Fever, scarlet	29
Bleeding, womb	2	Fever, ship	1
Brain, disease of	1	Fever, typhoid	3
Bronchitis	9	Fever, typhus	27
Burned or Scalded	5	Fracture by railroad	1
Cancer of heart	1	Fracture of the skull	1
Cancer of stom'h	1	Heart, disease of	2
Cancer of womb	1	Hooping Cough	5
Casualties	2	Inflam. of bowels	5
Casualties by fall	1	Inflam. of brain	13
Casualties, by RR.	1	Inflam. of brain from injury	1
Cholera infant'm	2	Inflam. of heart	3
Compression of the brain	1	Inflam. of liver	8
Concretion of the brain	1	Inflam. of lungs	27
Congestion	1	Inflam. of throat	2
Cong. of brain	10	Inflam. of intestin	1
Cong. of lungs	13	Influenza	2
Consumption	74	Jaundice	1
Convulsions, adult.	6	Liver, disease of	1
Convul'sinfantile	6	Lockjaw, infant	1
Corp'y and cough	1	Malformation of heart	1
Croup	20	Malformation of pelvis	1
Cyanosis	1	Marasmus, adult	9
Debility, infantile	9	Marasmus, infantile	21
Delirium tremens	2	Measles	4
Diarrhœa	6	Mortification	1
Dropsy	4	Mortification of the lungs	1
Dropsy, in chest	2	Old age	4
Total		Ossification of the heart	1
		Ovarian disease of	1
		Palsy	7
		Parturition, difficult	2
		Parturition, difficult, vulva ulcerated	1
		Phlebitis, from broken leg	1
		Pleurisy	2
		Poison, by eating ham	2
		Poison, by taking laudanum	1
		Premature birth	4
		Rheumatism of the heart	1
		Rupture of the womb	1
		Rupture of the womb (supposed)	1
		Scrofula	1
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	2
		Softening of the spinal cord	1
		Still born	30
		Suicide, by hang'g	1
		Teething	4
		Ulceration of the bowels	1
		Unknown to the Jury	1
		Worms	1
		Total	532

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	1	Still born, birth	34
Brain and nerves	115	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	67
Generative organs	17	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	62
Heart and blood-vessels	12	Unknown	1
Lungs, Throat, &c.	101	Urinary organs	2
Old Age	4	Total	532
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	43		
Total	532		

Wards.		Wards.	
I	8	IX	27
II	2	X	18
III	4	XI	23
IV	18	XII	34
V	21	XIII	30
VI	29	XIV	32
VII	23	XV	13
VIII	18	XVI	20
		Total	332

Wards.	
XVII	41
XVIII	28
XIX	27
XX	25
XXI	36
XXII	19
Total	332

AGES—Under 1 year, 155; 1 to 2 years, 50; 2 to 5 years, 54; 5 to 10 years, 19; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 16; 20 to 25 years, 23; 25 to 30 years, 36; 30 to 40 years, 51; 40 to 50 years, 30; 50 to 60 years, 23; 60 to 70 years, 16; 70 to 80 years, 15; 80 to 90 years, 5; 90 to 100 years, 1.—Total, 532.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; East Indies, 1; England, 12; France, 1; Germany, 65; Ireland, 99; Madeira, 1; Norway, 1; Poland, 1; Prussia, 2; Scotland, 6; Switzerland, 1; United States, 341; Unknown, 1.—Total, 532.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, March 3, 1855.

Robbery of Letters, Bank Notes and Drafts—Arrest of the Robbers.

On Saturday afternoon Police Officers KINNER and SMITH, attachés of the Chief's Office, effected a highly important arrest of two young men who are charged with committing a series of robberies. It seems one of the prisoners was employed as porter and Post-office messenger in the Book Publishing House of Messrs. C. M. SAXTON & Co., No. 152 Fulton-street. In the same building, Messrs. C. SHERMAN & Co., book dealers, employed another individual to act in a similar capacity. The two met together several times, and finally devised plans for committing the depredations, which they laid out and carried into effect with great skill. Each firm were in the daily receipt of letters by mail from all parts of the United States and Canada, containing bank notes, drafts, checks, &c., varying from $5 to $250. It was the duty of the defendants to call at the Post-office every day for these letters, and they made it a regular practice to arrive at the Delivery Box at precisely the same hour and leave together. During the past few weeks information came to the knowledge of Messrs. SHERMAN & Co. that numerous moneyed letters had been forwarded to their address by the United States mails from abroad. The same intelligence reached Messrs. SAXTON & Co., and after making diligent search at the Post-Office for the missing documents, the Postmaster and the firms were of the opinion that the purloining had not been perpetrated by the Government employés. At length suspicion arose against the two porters, BERNARD COYLE and SAMUEL MARSHALL, and Officers KINNER and SMITH were deputed to ferret out the matter. The officers arrested them in a private box in the American Museum, while witnessing the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They were immediately escorted to the Police Court at the City Hall, where the officers took them into separate apartments, and made every effort to obtain some admission in regard to the robberies in question. Neither, however, would divulge anything, and, owing to their innocent appearance, it was believed they were guiltless, and they were at once discharged; but the officers not feeling altogether satisfied, rearrested them. This time they made a still more rigid examination, and Officer KINNER found an envelope, regularly postmarked, secreted about MARSHALL, who subsequently confessed had it contained $80 for his employers, Messrs. SHERMAN & Co. COYLE also confessed the commission of the various crimes in connection with MARSHALL. They were brought before Commissioner STILLWELL, at the United States Marshal's office, and locked up to await a further hearing.

The Law Courts—The Common Council.

The Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas and Marine Courts convene to-day for the March term. The Court of Sessions will also convene for the month, Judge STUART presiding. A Grand Jury will be empannelled, as usual. The two Boards of the Common Council will also meet.

The annual meeting of the Board of [illegible] was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on the 1st inst., at 4½ P. M.; Dr. THOMAS COCK presiding, assisted by Hon. L. BRADISH and A. B. HASBROUCK, with BENJAMIN L. SWAN and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs.

Six new societies were recognized, two in Tennessee, and one in New-York, Arkansas, Iowa and Oregon.

Communications were laid before the Board from Dr. BRISBAN, the Senior Secretary, stating the gradual improvement of his health; from Rev. C. N. RICHTER, the Society's Agent in the East, written from the camp before Sebastopol, stating his kind reception by Lord RAGLAN, and his distribution of Scriptures in the army and among Russian prisoners; from Rev. RAMON MONTSALVATGE, Agent to New-Grenada, with an account of successful labors in La Guayra; from Rev. SHERMAN HALL, of Sauk Rapids, stating his progress in preparation of the Ojibwa Testament; from Rev. S. CUMMINGS, of Fuh Chau, China, stating that the blocks for printing the Book of Genesis and the four Gospels in the Fuh Chau colloquial have been completed. A letter was also presented from Rev. L. B. PEET, of Fuh Chau, proposing a compromise for settling the difficult question of a term to express the name of the Divine Being in Chinese.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER was appointed Agent for Brazil.

The Stanwix Hall Affray—Condition of the Wounded.

Our reporter was informed yesterday, that the pistol shot wounds which POOLE received in his breast and leg are rapidly healing up. His surgeon, it is said, is of the opinion that POOLE is out of all danger and will speedily recover.

CHARLES LOZIER, who was also shot at the same time, lies at POOLE's residence in great suffering and fears are entertained that he will have to suffer the amputation of his leg in order to save his life. The wounded limb is much swollen.

TURNER still remains within the walls of the Tombs. He is slowly recovering from his wound in the arm.

MCLAUGHLIN, *alias* Pargene, is yet in custody, and is said to have confessed the fact of a plot having been formed and plans laid to take POOLE's life.

There are no tidings yet of LOUIS BAKER, who succeeded in making his escape.

Sinking of a Brig—Loss of Life—One Body Recovered.

Information was received on Thursday evening at the Coroner's office, that the bodies of two men had been recovered from the cabin of the brig *Rush*, that sank in the East River, off Bedlow's Island, sixteen days ago. It seems the ice moved heavily, and while the crew were asleep on board, the vessel sunk. During the past week, she has been partly raised by a steam derrick. Two bodies were found lying in separate berths, and Coroner HILTON proceeded to the spot and made arrangements to hold the inquest.

The workmen were only able to recover the body of one person, named THOMAS O'GALLAGHER, and the other man sank to the bottom of the vessel. The Jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We, the Jury, find that THOMAS O'GALLAGHER was drowned on board of the brig *Rush*, of Portland, Me., when she was stove in by a cake of ice, while lying at anchor off Bedlow's Island, on the night of Feb. 15, 1855."

The deceased was born in Ireland, aged 23 years, and leaves an aged mother, residing at Portland.

Mechanics' Institute.

On Thursday evening, before the Mechanics' Institute, Judge EDMONDS had proceeded but a little way in what promised to be a highly instructive lecture on "Central America," when he became suddenly indisposed and was unable to resume. A numerous and intelligent assembly present were much disappointed. It was announced that the lecture would be given two weeks from that evening.

Sudden Death of a Resident of Ohio.

On Friday an inquest was held at No. 31 Jamestreet, on the body of THOMAS BAILY, who died very suddenly. The cause of death was rigidly investigated, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by compression of the brain, produced by a fall, aggravated by his intemperance." Deceased was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was 22 years old.

The Museum Prize Plays.

The time for the receipt of the manuscripts of competitors for the prize of $500 for the best, and $250 for the second best original five act play accepted as such, and especially adapted for performance at the American Museum, expired on Thursday. Fifty-seven manuscripts were sent in. The Committee are in session every day, and will announce their decision soon.

☞ A man was crushed to death on Friday by the Harlem cars in the tunnel at Forty-second-street. The name of the deceased is not known.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

Our prefatory remarks of Thursday in connection with the Complaint Book, did not hold good on Friday—there being quite a full show in the Book. From the bulk we select the following:

L. R. Bosworth complains that Sixteenth-street, between First-avenue and Livingston-place, is encumbered with piles of ashes.

Carl Klemberg, No. 198 William-street, complains that ash man deposit ashes and sift the same in vacant lots in Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-streets, between Broadway and Seventh-avenues, to the great annoyance of the neighbors. Also that Mr. McGlynn, contractor, blasts rocks in lot No. 97 West Thirty-sixth-street, carelessly, thereby endangering lives in the neighborhood.

Isaac Platt, No. 19 Rutger's-place, represents that he received a threatening letter relative to the payment of military fines, he having paid the yearly tax of 75 cents, and received a receipt for the same.

John Nichols complains that dogs are allowed to run at large in Fifty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, oftentimes biting people as they pass.

H. G. Livingston, that concerts are given at the Academy of Music, No. 663 Broadway, on Sunday evenings, tending thereby very much to cause the sanctity of the Sabbath to be disregarded. The music is all of a secular nature.

A Lady complains that the crossings in street in front of Peck-slip Ferry are so encumbered with carts passing and standing, that it is almost impossible to gain admittance to said Ferry without danger to life or limb.

That John G. Flammer, butcher, No. 31 Mott-street, allows the blood and filth to flow from his slaughter-house over the sidewalk, thereby creating a perfect nuisance.

That the Planing Mill in Bank-street, south side near West-street, is a nuisance, as they burn shavings in their furnaces, and the cinders cover the whole neighborhood, making it very difficult to dry clothes without their being covered with smut and black spots. It also sifts in at the windows, covering everything near. It is hoped they will be obliged to cover the top of their chimney and keep the dirt, &c., within their own premises.

That the Croton water is allowed to run over the sidewalk at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Broadway, in front of Bridgman's Seed Store, and that the same freezes and becomes inconvenient and dangerous.

Oliver C. Pierce, No. 506 Broome-street, complains that Henry Woolley, *alias* George Woodruff, Louis Ebbetts, James Reed, Thos. McCann, keepers of a liquor saloon, No. 40 Bowery, is a notorious gambling house, where they allow games of hazard to be played with cards, and particularly in a game called "Faro." Complainant has frequently visited said house, and was there on the 28th January last, and lost $100 by said game. He states that since 16th June [illegible] last, in various sums, $197. That Mr. McCann and Louis Ebbetts are dealers in the same table.

Elisha Fitzgerald, No. 191 Mulberry-street, complains that G. A. Mills, of Mills Express office, collected $36 50 from C. Kaler, of Patterson, N. J., for complainant in January last, who refuses to pay said amount over to complainant on demand. Instead of payment complainant has received only checks and insolences.

Andrew Quinn, Carmansville, complains that John Priest, shoemaker, has repeatedly refused to deliver complainant a pawn ticket for his father's watch, which was left in a pawn brokers shop, kept by Mr. Adolphus, corner Elm and Pearl-streets. The ticket was given to Priest last March, and he has taken the watch out as they allege.

Shocking Railway Accident.

On Saturday Coroner HILTON held an inquest at the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, upon the body of [illegible] MAY, who was run over by one of the Harlem Railroad trains while walking on the track above Thirty-second-street. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said deceased came to his death by being run over by Railroad [illegible] in the tunnel on the Harlem Railroad. Further, we respectfully suggest the propriety of the adoption of such additional measures to prevent promiscuous passing over said railroad as to the Board may seem best, as we do that such accidents generally occur to victims to insanity or intemperance." The deceased was about 30 years of age, when dressed wore boots, black satin vest, and flannel shirt and drawers, white California hat, yellow silk handkerchief with the name of John Oatman on one of the corners, marked in indelible ink. He was a light complexioned man, with dark hair.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The same as on Friday.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1455, 1344, 959, 1795, 1638, 1456, 1704, 1789, 2042, 1636, 2264, 1790, 1781, 1738, 599, 1462, 2065, 7, 1710.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 721, 128, 308, 875, 876, 868, 898, 896, 895, 906, 909, 910, 912, 913, 914, 918, 921 to 924, 926, 928 to 931, 926.

COMMON PLEAS.—The argument Calender will be taken up in General Term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 3.

Before Judge Betts.

THE CUBAN KIDNAPPING CASE.

Francisco E. Hernandez vs. *Francis Stoughton, et al.*—The following is a copy of the order entered in this case, on the decision made yesterday:

The defendants being under arrest, and held to bail in this cause, for trespass, assault and false imprisonment of the plaintiff, and having moved the Court to be discharged from such arrest for want of merits in the action, and also for want of jurisdiction of the Court over the subject matter of the suit, or the parties thereto, on hearing Mr. Edwards, of counsel for the defendants, and Mr. Sedgwick, of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered by this Court, that the defendant Stoughton be discharged from bail in this cause on entering his appearance therein, but without costs to either party.

And it being the opinion of the Court that it hasno jurisdiction in this suit against the defendant Carnovell, and the plaintiff craving the benefit of a writ of error to such decision, which cannot by law be had to a judgment upon this motion, it is further ordered by the Court that if the defendant Carnovell file his plea in abatement or demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court, and the plaintiff consent to judgment forthwith thereupon, that then judgment be entered for the defendant Carnovell, that the writ in this cause be quashed, and that the said defendant be wholly discharged of this action, and recover his costs to be taxed.

But if the defendant declines to interpose his plea of abatement or demurrer to the action, then it is ordered that he be discharged from bail and imprisonment in the cause, and that the plaintiff have leave to file common bail for him therein.

Mr. Edwards, for the defendants, said he should decline to file a plea in abatement or demurrer.

Mr. Sedgwick again requested the Court to annex the proviso that Carnovell should agree not to bring any suit for false imprisonment, but the Court declined to do so.

Mr. Edwards also said that he had received documents from Cuba, duly authenticated before Notaries Public and the American Consul, which would show the whole history of the matter in a new light when published.

Before Judge Hall.

Several criminal cases were tried before Judge Hall and a Jury yesterday, occupying all day until 9 o'clock in the evening.

Conrad Furstner, indicted for smuggling, entered a plea of Guilty. He was connected with Heilbreth who was tried for the same offence and convicted some time since.

William Courtney was put on trial for an endeavor to make a revolt. Mr. Blankman appeared for the prisoner. The Jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

Cornelius Sullivan, indicted for larceny, withdrew his plea of Not Guilty and pleaded Guilty.

John Gorman was then put on trial for passing counterfeit quarter dollars. Mr. Blankman appeared for the prisoner, who was found guilty but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Darby Hickey was also tried for larceny. He was defended by Mr. Doheny, but was found Guilty by the Jury.

DAMAGE TO CARGO—SHEEP.

The Court was occupied this morning for a time with the arguments of motions.

The case of *Josiah M. Ware* vs. *The Steamship Brandon* was then taken up. This suit is brought to recover for the loss of some sheep, shipped on board the steamer at Southampton to be brought to New-York. Twenty-six sheep were shipped, seventeen of which were not delivered, and for the loss of these and damage to the remainder, the libelant claims to recover $7,000.

The claimants allege that the loss of the sheep was not occasioned by any carelessness or negligence on the part of the ship, but that it arose from natural causes, and from some of the causes excepted in the bill of lading, the passage being stormy.

For libelants, Mr. Owen; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *Zebulon Turstner.*—In this case the defendant was put on his trial on a charge of smuggling, to which he pleaded guilty. A formal verdict was taken before a Jury and no sentence passed.

The United States vs. *Wm. Cortney.*—This prisoner was put to the bar charged with an attempt to make a revolt. A witness was called to prove that the offence was committed by the prisoner on board the ship *Roscius* while in the Lower Bay, and that the Captain was compelled to place the prisoner and nine others of the crew in irons.

Mr. Blankman on the part of the prisoner, suggested the propriety of first proving that the *Roscius* was an American vessel.

The District Attorney said it had not been usual to prove that fact.

The Court held that evidence to satisfy the Jury of the nationality of the vessel must be produced or the indictment could not be sustained. It was no matter in what order this was done so far as the Court was concerned.

The District Attorney then went on with the proof of the revolt, and subsequently produced the manifest of the vessel.

The case went to the Jury, under the charge of the Court, for them to say whether the prisoner had committed the alleged offence. The jurors retired, and on coming again into Court, said they could not agree. The Jury were discharged.

The United States vs. *John Gorman.*—This prisoner was indicted for passing one-quarter dollar. It appeared that he paid the false coin away for a paper of tobacco, and received the change. The Jury found him Guilty.

The United States vs. *Derby Hickey.*—This prisoner was indicted for larceny on the high seas, in stealing ten gold coins, called sovereigns, from the baggage of a fellow passenger from Ireland, while on board the American ship *Isaac Wright*. From the evidence adduced, it did not appear that the prisoner actually took the money with his own hands, but that he received it from an Irish lady, who had surreptitiously obtained the yellow boys from some one else. The prisoner was found guilty of receiving the stolen money, knowing that it was stolen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

In the matter of the Extension and Widening of the Bowery.—At the sitting of the Court on Saturday morning, Mr. C. O'Conor continued his argument in answer to the motion made on a previous day by Mr. Wm. C. Noyes, for a retaxation of the bill of costs, charges, &c., of the Commissioners in the above-mentioned matter. He contended at some length that the items of the bill were in no manner unreasonable, in view of the amount of labor performed,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters containing for publication communications intended for this paper, must be addressed to the Editor, not to any connected with the establishment.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

We shall be glad to receive interesting important news from all quarters of the world, to solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, March 5, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Proceedings in Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Last of the Thirty-Third Congress.

It was noon yesterday, (Sunday,) before the House of Representatives finally adjourned. The Session of Saturday, was a continuous one and lasted *twenty-five hours*. The members parted in excellent temper after a vote of thanks to, and a brief address from the Speaker, Mr. LEWIS BOYD. Our telegraphic report represents, that less confusion and violence than usual on such occasions marked the closing scenes of the House. The veteran statesman from Missouri, Mr. BENTON, warmly and indignantly protested against the desecration of the Sabbath;—refusing to answer to the call of his name. But as the business of the Session had to be gone through with within a given day, and there was, unfortunately more than one precedent for the encroachment on this sacred season—the scenes of Sunday, March 4, 1849, the last and most memorable—Mr. B. was only laughed at for his conscientious earnestness. Besides, it is said that the old gentleman was anything but pious in his ejaculations of joy on hearing that the President had vetoed the COLLINS bill. "Give the President my respects, Sir," said he to a mutual friend; "he did right, Sir, and if I was President I would keep a pile of blank vetoes at hand, ready to stop the acts of this d—d rascally Congress," and something more of the same emphatic sort. The amendments of the Senate to the various money bills were for the most part concurred in, either with or without mutual conference, among others an amendment to the Navy bill to pay and continue the appropriations to all the Ocean Steam Mail Lines. This secures the COLLINS appropriation of $858,000 a year, until Congress avails of the six months notice, provided in the original contract of 1852; the abrogation of which clause was vetoed on Saturday by the President. Among the amendments to the General Appropriation bill, is the sum of $250,000 to the Washington City Water Works, which affords much gratification to the people of the District of Columbia.

The Senate did not adjourn until the same hour of yesterday. The session of Saturday was an exciting one, on account of the immense mass of important business crowded into a few hours; but nothing unpleasant occurred to mar the personal good feeling of the members. The bill to organize the Territory of Oregon into a State was resisted by the Southern Senators, and after debate was laid on the table by a large majority. A number of Executive appointments were confirmed, relating chiefly to the new Board of Claims, and the three new regiments added to the Army. The appointment of the additional Brigadier General was not sent in by the President. He stoutly refused to adopt the name of Gen. SHIELDS, now an ex-Senator from Illinois, although it is stated that he had the unanimous recommendation of his late colleagues in the Senate.

The Tariff revision was killed, the House having receded from the proposition as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill.

For further particulars of the closing scenes and business of the Thirty-third Congress—eventful of much that was wrong and mischievous, and something of at least negative good—we refer the readers to our telegraphic report in another place.

News by the Star of the West.

The *Star of the West* arrived last night, bringing details of the news from California to the 9th of February, which was outlined in our Thursday's paper by telegraph from New-Orleans. The Deseret dates are some days later. A good deal of excitement was caused by the extraordinary success of some miners.

Governor YOUNG was urging his people to action, while they were in the enjoyment of peace. The California papers emphasize the fact, as if that were in itself a veiled prophecy of defiance to Gov. STANTON. But let Gov. YOUNG enjoy the same privilege that we inherit from our country's Father, and advise his polygamous people to prepare in peace for whatever may turn up in a dark hour.

The funeral of the late King of the Hawaiian Islands has taken place, and his successor has announced his policy as equally favorable as his father's to foreigners, and of the same general character.

No United States Senator has yet been elected. The sport is maintained with unabated interest.

Why Not?

One of the English papers hints at the propriety of letting out the job of taking Sebastopol to contract. Why not? England's best blood is there, and the spirit of France is wasted before the walls. Difficult as it is to believe it, we are obliged to conclude that the Allies are not capable of finishing what, with such flourish of trumpets, they undertook. Soldiers are scarce in France, and the recruiting sergeants of Great Britain are there at the mouth. The project has already been thought of hiring them from abroad. What greater constitutional objection could lie against giving out the contract of reducing the Russian stronghold to some people or party that can do it? We cannot think the job a harder one to compass than was the linking of the two oceans at Darien, and that has been wrought. We do not doubt volunteers could be found to enlist, and Lieut. HUNTER, we believe, is at leisure. Then why should not the emissaries of the new English Cabinet strike a bargain? It would be better work for the "unemployed poor" of New-York, than the job they have been at during the past week—wheeling bricks from one point to another in the Park, and then wheeling them back again. And if there be any question as to the propriety of sending American citizens, let the rank and file be the convicts and paupers that have come over from Europe to test our capacity for patience, and discover how long our good nature would bear to be imposed upon.

Completion of the Palmerston Cabinet.

Lord PALMERSTON has fully formed his Ministry. In addition to giving office to Lord PANMURE—now in the Cabinet as War Minister—he has brought in Lord CANNING, Postmaster General, and Sir FRANCIS BARING, appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, vacant by Earl GRANVILLE'S resumption of the Presidency of the Council, out of which he was moved, some months ago, to give Lord JOHN RUSSELL a salaried position. It is stated in some of the London papers that Mr. CARDWELL, President of the Board of Trade, would probably have a seat in the Cabinet.

Without him, however, the Cabinet is sufficiently numerous. It consists of fifteen. Under Lord ABERDEEN there were also fifteen. Lord DERBY'S consisted of twelve, Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S of sixteen, and Sir ROBERT PEEL'S of fourteen.

PANMURE, BARING and CANNING are the equivalents for ABERDEEN, NEWCASTLE and JOHN RUSSELL. It unfortunately happens that Lord PANMURE—whose jolly countenance declares him addicted to high living—is occasionally a martyr to the gout. This is unfortunate, for, in addition to the duties performed by the Duke of NEWCASTLE as War Minister, Lord PANMURE must execute those of Secretary at War, lately confided to SIDNEY HERBERT, as the two offices are now combined. To assist him, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, (second son of the late statesman,) is removed from the Colonial to the War Department, as Under Secretary, but will limit himself to the financial business of the office, to preparing the military estimates for Parliament, and to be the mouth-piece in the House of Commons of the War Office. No doubt Mr. PEEL'S business habits are good, but he is not very friendly to the war. Mr. LAYARD, (late of Nineveh, who has recently returned from the Crimea, and thoroughly mastered all the circumstances and comparative failure there,) was supposed to have been intended to act as *alter ego* to Lord PANMURE. Perhaps he may yet be appointed.

Lord CANNING, now a Cabinet Minister, has been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was head of the Woods and Forests for a short time, and has been Postmaster General at a salary of £2,500 a year, since December, 1852. He succeeded to his title on the death of his mother in 1837, and had previously sat in the House of Commons. He is a man of small talents, some industry, and respectable character. His wife is a lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. He is in his 54th year, and probably owes his seat in the Cabinet to PALMERSTON'S friendly recollection of his father, who died in August, 1828.

Sir FRANCIS THORNHILL BARING is a much more important and imposing personage. He is Lord ASHBURTON'S cousin, and son of the late Sir THOMAS BARING. At Oxford, where he graduated, he highly distinguished himself and (as PEEL did before him) obtained "a double first class" for classics and mathematics. He is a barrister, but has never practiced. As a liberal, in a Tory family, he was made much of by the Whigs. He was a Lord of the Treasury (under Lord GREY) from November, 1830, to June, 1834; a Joint Secretary of the Treasury from June to November, 1834; and from April 1835 to 1839, when he succeeded Mr. SPRING RICE (then created Lord MONTEAGLE) as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he retained until the downfall of the Melbourne Cabinet in the autumn of 1841. From January, 1849, till March, 1852, he was First Lord of the Admiralty, under Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He is nearly 60 years old, and comparatively unambitious. Had he been so minded, he might have been much more of a leading man than he is. But the possession of vast wealth has made him careless of political station. As a Financial Minister, he failed. His expedient for raising a falling Revenue was to add five per cent. to the imports—thus taxing the taxes. In 1841, when the National Income was some millions short of the Expenditure, and the Opposition laughed his measures out of the House of Commons, he despairingly asked PEEL to give him a substitute for his rejected Budget. "The right honorable gentleman," said PEEL, "sits on a rock, over a bottomless abysm of pecuniary deficiency, fishing for a Budget; but I won't bite!" As Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir FRANCIS BARING will have little to do, except to receive £4,000 a year, paid quarterly. The mere emoluments of office are nothing to him, but the do-nothing nature of the office will exactly suit him. If born a poor man, he would have achieved high reputation. A great landed proprietor, he will dream the rest of his life away. He cannot imagine of what possible use he can be as a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. EDWARD CARDWELL, President of the Board of Trade, can boast (like GLADSTONE) that he is son of a Liverpool merchant. He was born in 1813, took a double first-class at Oxford, is a barrister, (but does not practice,) entered Parliament in 1842, and so impressed Sir ROBERT PEEL by his talents and tact that he made him Secretary of the Treasury in February, 1845, an appointment which he resigned, on the break-up of the PEEL Ministry. He was placed in his present office in December, 1852, as a Peelite. He is very strongly in favor of Free Trade, and is one of the best men of business in the Cabinet.

Such are the new men by whom the PALMERSTON Cabinet is completed. As that Administration now stands, it indeed realizes what one of its organs in London has said of it, that "it rests on a three-fold and comprehensive basis, recognizing at once the traditions of Mr. CANNING, the principles of Lord GREY, and the opinions of Sir ROBERT PEEL." The Whigs are numerically in the ascendant in this Coalition; but as their principles are elastic, stretching so as to include the Conservatism of the PEEL party, and the Liberalism of the *pseudo*-Reformers, they can readily find shelter under the broad disc of PALMERSTON'S shield, which has sheltered him while, by turns, attached to nearly every section of party during the last fifty years.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Concert here on Saturday night was not so well attended as it should have been. The programme was good and of a popular character. The singers in excellent voice. For some reason unexplained, Signorina VESTVALI did not appear, nor did she condescend to offer an explanation for her non-appearance. An announcement in another column will throw some light on this matter. Managerial difficulties, it seems, have necessitated the closing of the Academy. For the present there will be no performances. The hasty opening, the inefficient company, and other considerations, have prepared us for an abrupt termination of the season. Mr. OLE BULL has acted wisely in at once stopping a certain loss. In the meantime, we await some inevitable and spicy developements concerning the "obstacles" which have beset the brief career of the noble-hearted Norwegian. All will come in good time—even Mr. ULLMAN and Mr. STRAKOSCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—On Saturday evening Miss CAROLINE LEHMANN gave an excellent concert—one of the best we have had this season. The saloon was well filled, and the fair *cantatrice* delighted the audience. Miss LEHMANN is, without exception, the most accomplished and enjoyable concert singer in America. Her voice—a fine soprano—has been admirably cultivated, and is fresh and pure to an unusual degree. We have not space to refer to the programme, which was selected with the view of bringing forth Miss LEHMANN'S best efforts, and succeeded.

Mr. GEORGE SATTER, a pianist who recently made his *debut* at EISFELD'S concert, performed a mixed solo with admirable skill. The first portion of it, a quaint minuetto by MOZART, struck us as being the best, while the last, a march by SATTER, impressed us with the opposite feeling.

Miss LEHMANN, who we learn will shortly return to Europe, might safely indulge us with a few more concerts.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss. MARY AGNES, who, as previously noticed, made her *debut* at the Metropolitan some time since, had a benefit at the Broadway on Saturday night,—her second appearance before a public audience. All the available space in the house was occupied before the rise of the curtain. The lady's appearance was greeted with enthusiasm, and her easy dignity, devoid of affectation, as *Mariana*, in "The Wife," gave great satisfaction. We doubt not she will in time become, what her natural abilities seem to warrant, and her ambition aspires to,—an ornament to the stage. The good impression she left upon the audience was manifested at the close of the play in a gratifying manner. Mr. DAVENPORT, as *St. Pierre*, was, as usual, excellent.

To-night Miss MAKEAH commences an engagement. From the favorable accounts we have had of this lady since her *debut*, we anticipate something more than usually excellent in her performances. Miss MAKEAH will appear to-night in the character of *Parthenia* in "Ingomar."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A new Comedy will be produced here to-night, called "Aggravating Sam." After which the "Black Swan" and the "Wandering Minstrel."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "Busy Body" and the "New Footman" to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"A Kiss in the Dark," and also "Black-Eyed Susan" in the afternoon. "Love's Sacrifice" in the evening.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—The "Two Pompeys" has met with decided success, and will be repeated during this week. R. BISHOP BUCKLEY as *Pompey No. 1*, is irresistibly funny. To-morrow evening, G. S. BUCKLEY will sing, for the first time, his second edition of "My Old Kentucky Home."

CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 BROADWAY.—The new Ethiopian burlesque of "Macbeth," with S. A. WELLS as *Macbeth*, and GEORGE CHRISTY as *Macduff*, is to be produced to-night. On Saturday afternoon next, March 10, this troupe will gave a performance at the Athenæum, Atlantic-street, South Brooklyn.

The Courts.

The March Term of the different Law Courts commences this day. The Supreme Court, General Term, stands adjourned for one week, but two of the judges will sit at Special Term, and one will preside in the Court. The Superior Court will hold two Trial Terms, and the four other judges sit as usual *in banco*. The Common Pleas will hold a General Term, and take up the argument calendar. Much discussion has been excited among the profession by the proposal to abolish the Marine Court—as, since the extension of its jurisdiction, it has monopolized a large amount of the business of the Superior Court and Common Pleas—to the extent of 5,000 causes a year, as we understand it. The profession very naturally ask what other tribunal is to be created to dispose of that mass of small potato litigation, so profitable to attorneys and costly to our contentious and quarrelsome population. It cannot be intended to send all the petty cases of assault and battery, boarding-house squabbles, scandal, claims for the necessities of divorced wives or grass widows, much less the small beer motions, back to the Superior Court, and Common Pleas, to swell the calendar and obstruct the trial of other more important cases, which are now pending in those tribunals. We heard an opinion expressed by a leading barrister last week, that it would be a beneficial reform if three Junior Judges of the Common Pleas were created who should have the power and jurisdiction now possessed by the Marine Court, and the three Judges who now so ably fill that bench act as the Court of Appeals from the junior branch as they now do from the Marine Court; and also sit alternate months at *nisi prius* and *in banco* as at present.

Rowdyism.

A young German, residing at the corner of Anthony and Centre streets, was knocked down and otherwise maltreated by a gang of ruffians, on the Park sidewalk, opposite Frankfort-street, about 11½ o'clock last night. Officer OWENS, of the Chief's office, was soon on the spot, but was not warranted in making an arrest, the German being unable to identify his assailants from among the crowd who had assembled. A large shanty knife, marked "Old Tuck," was picked up at the place of disturbance, and left in the care of Sergeant OWENS, at the office of the Chief of Police. An owner is wanted.

STATE AFFAIRS.

DEBATE ON THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Resignation of the Adjutant-General.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 3, 1855.

There was a thin attendance, but they did a good day's work in the Assembly yesterday in the way of presenting reports, bills, resolutions, etc.

The most important of all was the recommitment of the Police bill to the Judiciary Committee, and the passage of the following resolution in connection with the application of the Manhattan Gas Light Company for an increase of its capital stock:

Resolved, That the President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, report, under oath, to this House, the present amount of the capital stock of said Company, the prices charged for their gas, the annual expenses and receipts of the said Company, the amount of dividends declared, the cost of their works, and the surplus profits on hand, if any.

ANTI-RENTISM—SHARP PRACTICE.

In the early part of the session, the Stockbridge Indians petitioned for the passage of an act which would authorize them to test the title to certain real estate hereabouts. In other words, it was a new way of reviving Anti-Rentism, upon the plea that the Indians had never made any cession of the lands occupied by the Anti-Renters. The Committee on Indian Affairs pondered over the petition, and finally resolved to report a bill granting the requirements it contained, and they had likewise prepared a lengthy report vindicating their action. This report and bill being ready, the Committee on Friday asked unanimous consent to submit it to the House, out of order. Objections were made, and the report and bill were withdrawn. This morning, Mr. WAGER offered a resolution that the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it be referred to a Select Committee. The resolution prevailed, and of course the report and bill of the Standing Committee is only so much waste paper. The Special Committee appointed looks to me very much as though the petition of the Stockbridge Indians had fallen where it would not meet as much sympathy as it found among those who first had it in charge. This may be all O. K., but, nevertheless, it is sharp practice, to which it is not well often to resort.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

We had the first installment of the Temperance debate in the Senate this morning, on a motion to make the report of the Select Committee the special order for Monday. As the debate tends somewhat to develop the views of Senators, I am inclined to give it at some length.

Mr. CROSBY hoped the motion would not prevail. He desired to bring in a bill on this subject which he wished to have considered in Committee of the Whole at the same time. There was no necessity for this bill taking precedence over all other business before the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS regarded the bill as one of more magnitude than any other, or all others, before the Legislature. While he did not desire to embarrass the Senator from the Eleventh in any manner in bringing forward a bill, he did not think such bill would be anything more than to continue the old system, while this bill provided for cutting the business up by the roots. The community were looking with anxiety, to the action of the Senate upon this question—those who were engaged in the business, as well as the large majority of people who were suffering from it.

Mr. CROSBY could not divine how the Senator from the Twenty-fifth could know what kind of a bill he (Mr. C.) intended to bring in. It was not yet in being. He hardly knew what it would be himself; yet as he had become acquainted with some of the objectionable features of the bill presented, he had no doubt but he would be able to bring in an act much more acceptable to the people.

Mr. HALSEY regarded this as *the* bill of the season, and, if necessary, local bills should be laid aside until this important enactment received action. The people of the State were looking to this Senate for prompt action on this subject. They knew it came here on Monday last, and it was necessary, in order to meet their expectations, the bill should be promptly passed. The amendments made were of slight importance, and there was no necessity for its being printed.

Mr. HOPKINS thought the course of the Senator from the Eleventh (Mr. CROSBY) hardly fair. He (Mr. C.) had been a member of this Committee during the session, and as he admitted, his bill was not yet in being, although we had been in session over two months. We desired all the time left us of the session to perfect this and other important bills. He should vote for making the bill the special order for the earliest day.

Mr. WILLIAMS stated that since the bill came from the other House the Committee had spent all the time, when the Senate was not in session, to perfecting this bill.

Mr. CROSBY did not intend to be understood that his bill was not in being, but that it was not yet in a position or form to present. In regard to the bill under consideration, he was present at two or three meetings of the Committee, and ascertained that what was now in the bill was worse than the features in the bill declared unconstitutional last year; the remainder was but a rehash of that act. He moved to amend the motion by making the bill the special order for Wednesday, at 12 M.

Mr. BISHOP deprecated any delay in making the bill a special order. He favored the earliest hour and day.

Mr. W. CLARK suggested that if Monday was designated as the special order for this bill, no Senator could become acquainted with its details, except the Committee who had reported it. It would not be printed, and if printed, no one would have time to read and deliberate upon it.

Mr. DICKINSON, in alluding to a race which had been spoken of between the Senator from the Eleventh (Mr. CROSBY,) and the Twenty-fifth, (Mr. WILLIAMS,) for the Executive mansion, remarked that both Senators had better turn their attention to some other quarter, as lightning never struck twice in the same place. (Laughter.) He regarded this subject as of the utmost importance. He did not intend to vote for such a bill as that presented last year, if he could help it. It was a question of vital importance, whether we passed a bill which would receive the support of the people, or one which would be ridiculed and fall to the ground unenforced.

Mr. CROSBY changed the hour in his amendment to 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday.

Mr. MUNROE moved an amendment providing for afternoon sessions, and making the bill the special order at 4 o'clock P. M., until disposed of.

Mr. CROSBY further contended in favor of Wednesday as the day for considering this bill. He would present his bill at that time, and be ready for the consideration of the subject from that time forward.

Mr. HALSEY, at some length, argued in favor of the earliest day—pointed to eighty Maine Law men being returned to the Assembly, as an indication of what the people of the State expected at the hands of this Legislature.

Mr. PUTNAM, while willing that this bill be made the daily order, did not consider it as some Senators appeared to, to be the greatest question before the Legislature. The church property bill was one at least which demanded early consideration; and he was unwilling to take action upon this which would override that measure, and especially as the church property bill had the precedence in point of time.

Mr. W. CLARK regarded the course of the majority of the Committee in presenting and urging forward this bill, as the most extraordinary that had been pursued upon any bill since he had a seat in the Senate. The forcing this at an early day was simply to use up the time of the Senate. He should not be driven to a vote in favor of this bill unless he believed it was nearly right in its principles and details.

Mr. WHITNEY had expected that this year we were to pass the Maine law without much consideration; but it appeared we were to have the old battle over again. As this was evident, he desired time to see, to read and understand the amendments made by the Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS stated that the bills upon the Senate files were precisely the same as the bill as passed, with the exception of slight verbal amendments.

After further discussion, the various amendments were accepted or withdrawn, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday at 4 P. M., and every day thereafter until disposed of.

CHARITABLE DEVISES.

By unanimous consent, and without previous notice, Mr. PUTNAM introduced the following bill:

SECTION 1. No estate, real or personal, shall hereafter be bequeathed, devised, or conveyed to any corporation, body politic, or person, for pious or charitable uses, except the same be done by deed or will duly acknowledged and attested according to the laws of this State, at least six months before the decease of the testator or alienor; and all dispositions of property, contrary hereto, shall be void, and go to the residuary legatee or devisee, next of kin, or heirs, according to law. Provided that any disposition of property within said period *bona fide* made for a full and valuable consideration, without fraud or collusion shall not be hereby avoided; and further provided that this act shall not be construed as applicable to either or any of the trusts authorized by Chapter 310 of the Session laws of 1848.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Senator BISHOP this morning submitted for the consideration of the Senate the following amendments to the Constitution:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and be published for three months previous to making such choice, in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the thirteenth article of said Constitution: At the end of the 20th section of the ninth article of the Constitution add as follows:

"The Legislature may by law may provide for the election of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in each Judicial District of the State, which Justice shall have the same powers and emoluments as the other Justices of the Supreme Court, except that they shall not act as Judges of the Court of Appeals.

A CONSIDERABLE NOTION.

This morning, Mr. ROSEVELT gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill prohibiting the use of the colonnade jails in this State for the purpose of confining persons arrested as fugitives under the Fugitive Slave law.

SENATOR WILLIAMS RESIGNATION.

This morning, when the Clerk had read the journal, Senator WILLIAMS moved to amend the same by striking his name from the record of the vote on the motion to recommit the Census bill as incorrect in point of fact. The journal was so changed—I cannot say corrected—as to correspond with the wishes of the Senator. Where he now stands—which horse he has disgraced, and which he professes to mount, I am unable to make out. Hereafter I shall not try to denote whether he votes Aye or No, or whether he votes at all—for it appears to be all one. Was it Mr. TOOTS who remarked that "it was of no consequence?"

RESIGNATION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

On Saturday, Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, the Adjutant General of the State, tendered to Gov. CLARK his resignation of that office. I am not advised of the causes which were assigned by Gen. DE PEYSTER for his relinquishment of the station conferred upon him last January, but finding that they had been maturely considered and were deemed imperative, Gov. CLARK felt compelled to assent to the resignation. I presume that in his feeble health, Gen. DE PEYSTER found the duties of the office too exacting. Who will be his successor has not yet been determined, but the current talk is that the appointment will be tendered to Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, of Albany, the Speaker of the last Assembly. If Mr. PRUYN should accept, he will doubtless discharge the duties of the place to the satisfaction of the public and to the credit of Gov. CLARK, for he has all the requisite business capacity, the energy, and the intelligence.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

The vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Judge EDWARDS, has not yet been filled. There are numerous candidates warmly pressed as qualified for the position, and doubtless in the City of New-York there are many more. I think the appointment will be tendered to SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq., of your City, I believe without any expectation or even knowledge on his part that his name will be mentioned. He is now in Washington, engaged in an important cause before the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is questionable whether he would be willing to relinquish his practice at the bar for the honors of the bench. If he should indicate a disposition to do so, I feel warranted in believing that the appointment would be gladly and promptly conferred. J. B. S.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[Interesting from the South.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, March 4.

We have the New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last, which contain later advices from Brazos, per the steamer *Neutilus*, which brought $50,000 in specie, consigned to parties in New-Orleans.

The Brownsville *Flag* states that the merchants of that city are understood to have subscribed $60,000 to fit out a fillibustering expedition against Mexico under CARAVAJAL—and it is added that the citizens of Monterey have pledged themselves to raise $4,000 more for a like purpose. This, however, is denied, and since the arrival of Gen. VEGA the best of feeling had prevailed between the inhabitants of Brownsville, Matamoras, &c.

The Mayor of New-Orleans has called the attention of the city government to the great danger the city is exposed to from the Spring floods, and asks for prompt action to avert the impending danger.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana, to revoke the invitation to JOHN MITCHELL to visit the Capital. The resolution was laid on the table.

We learn from Charleston, that LOUIS TRAPNAN, a prominent merchant of that city, died on Friday last.

Serious Railroad Accident.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, March 4.

The locomotive "Essex," of the Cincinnati express train, which left Buffalo at 11 o'clock last night, when a mile west of Lyons, at about 3 o'clock this morning, exploded, seriously scalding and otherwise injuring the engineer, Mr. JAMES DAY, and the fireman, THOS. ADAMSON, who was thrown some four rods into a ditch, and was so badly scalded that his recovery is considered doubtful. The cars were under full headway at the time of the disaster, but we do not learn of any other person as being seriously injured.

Trial of the "Miles Greenwood" Steam Fire Engine in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 3.

The first trial of the "Miles Greenwood" steam fire engine took place here this afternoon, in presence of thousands, and resulted very satisfactorily. Engine companies Nos. 2, 7 and 12 were on the ground, and though they equaled in height, the "Miles Greenwood" beat them in the volume of water thrown. The engine was loudly cheered.

Destruction of a Church by Fire—Fatal Railroad Accident, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 3.

The Baptist Church in Malden was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $12,000.

The baggage car on the Dedham train was thrown from the track this morning, and WILLIAM RICHARDSON, a brakeman, was instantly killed.

A man named JOHN DRISCOLL, when returning from a gunning excursion last evening, was run over by a train on the Old Colony road and killed.

Destructive Fire at Monroeville, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Saturday, March 3.

A fire broke out in Monroeville, Ohio, at an early hour this morning, destroying the entire business part of the town, including two dwelling-houses, six dry-goods stores, three groceries, two boot and shoe stores, one clothing store, one drug store, the Post-Office, and Odd Fellows' Hall. The loss is over fifty thousand dollars. Cause of the fire unknown.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 3.

COLEMAN'S livery stable and two others adjoining were destroyed by fire this morning. Eight horses perished in the flames.

Anti-Know-Nothing Nomination.

AUBURN, Saturday, March 3.

DANIEL HEWSON was nominated for Mayor last evening by a meeting of citizens opposed to secret political organizations. The meeting was largely attended.

Syracuse Municipal Election.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, March 3.

A Fusion ticket for municipal officers, composed of Democrats, Whigs and Republicans, in opposition to the Know-Nothings, was agreed upon yesterday. LYMAN STEVENS (Soft) is the nominee for Mayor.

Conviction for Murder.

TROY, Saturday, March 3.

The trial of MCMAHON for murdering his wife was concluded here to-day. The jury found him guilty, after being out five hours. He will be sentenced on Monday morning.

Strike of Railroad Laborers.

TOLEDO, Saturday, March 3.

There has been a strike among the laborers on the Air-Line Railroad, and the police were called out to quell the riot. Work on the viaduct was suspended yesterday, but was resumed to-day.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PARKERSBURG, Ohio, Saturday, March 3.

Captain ANDREW ANDREWS, of Richmond, while stepping from a train last night, fell under the car wheels, and was so badly injured that he died shortly afterwards.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 3.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. BERRY, arrived at her wharf in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 3.

Stocks were firm at our last board this morning at the following quotations: Reading Railroad 30½; Morris Canal 15½; Long Island Railroad 17; Pennsylvania Railroad 45; Pennsylvania State Fives 86½.

Money is easy at former rates.

Ship Launch.

The new packet ship *Neptune*, was launched Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the yard of WM. H. WEBB, foot of Sixth-street, East River. The *Neptune* is a stoutly built vessel of 1,500 tons, and is constructed of first quality live and white oak, with dimensions as follows: length on deck 190 feet, length of keel 180 feet, breadth of beam 40 feet, depth of hold 28 feet. The *Neptune* is intended for Marshall's line of Liverpool packets, and will be commanded by Captain PEABODY, late of the *Manhattan*, of the same line.

A propeller of 400 tons, intended for the New Orleans trade, is on the stocks, and will be launched in about a month.

Fire in Brooklyn—Two Children Burned to Death.

Yesterday morning about 2½ o'clock, a fire broke out in a two-story frame house in United States-street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by JAMES SHORT, which was completely destroyed, and two of his sons, JAMES SHORT, aged 14, and EDWARD SHORT, aged 12 years and 8 months, who were asleep in the attic, burned death, before assistance could be rendered. The adjoining house owned and occupied by Mr. MCGEE, was also consumed. It is not known how the fire originated.

Light Guard Ball.

The great military ball, at the Academy of Music, appears to find especial favor, not only among the immediate friends of the Light Guard, who give the entertainment, but amongst thousands of those who delight in our military organizations generally, and who have promised their wives and daughters an opportunity of witnessing so fair a pageant, and the combination of so superb a building as the Academy of Music, and the increased attractions of Dodworth's famous band. The tickets, issued at a low price, ($2) make such pleasures available to all; and as there are no restrictions as to the number of ladies to be admitted with each ticket, we shall hope to see thousands of thanks from as many thousands of sparkling eyes on the evening of the 28th of March. Truly, the purpose for which the ball is given is worthy of the source from which it emanated, and the aid to the company's Monumental Fund will be material and well bestowed, when the many admirers of this, our City corps, shall, by their cooperation, assist so good a cause.—*Sunday Courier.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open, to-day, five cases of plain Silks, Spring styles, at 62½ cents per yard; 12 cases of rich striped and plaid Silks, from 75 cents to $1 25, of the newest combinations; 600 pieces black Gros de Rhines, of superior lustre, from 62½ cents to $1 50. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 361 Grand-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1854.

CHAS. D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours,

R. B. COLEMAN.

Mr. MCMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal*, says: "Several intelligent persons among our subscribers have, of their own accord, spoken to us in grateful terms of the prompt and complete relief they have experienced in obstinate cases of Fever and Ague from the use of DESHLER'S PILLS. We most earnestly commend DESHLER'S remedy, not out of regard to Mr. DESHLER, nor directly nor indirectly solicited by him, but as an act of kindness to the many readers of the *Freeman*, whose pieces of shade expose them to the distressing and exhausting ravages of this disease."

Mr. R. L. CHARLES, Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec 1, 1854, says: "Your Pills are all you say in your advertisement in the *Tribune*."

Sold by BOYD & PAL, No. 140 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st; C. H. RING, corner John-st. and Broadway; F. V. BURTON, Astor House and corner Canal-st. and Broadway, and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. By GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., and DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, Penn., Agents, at the Wholesale Depot, by C. D. DESHLER, No. 341 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—Since the introduction of my Schiedam Schnapps in the United States, several unprincipled impostors, cheats and pirates have been detected in palming off upon the unsuspecting community a mixed and pernicious gin, under the name of Schnapps, which is the most pernicious poison with which a community was ever cursed, and which sends thousands early to a wretched drunkard's grave. In order to protect myself and the community from such pirates, when I first introduced my Schnapps into this country, I resorted to the expedient of only selling the Schnapps in pint and quart bottles, with my name on the cork and bottle, and a fac-simile of my signature on the label. The genuine article can be purchased of any of the respectable druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole manufacturer and importer, Nos. 18 and 22 Beaver-st., N. Y.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing workboxes, reticules, papier maché work, fans, opera glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's dressing cases, ladies' dressing cases, shell combs, bead purses, fancy articles, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6¾-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, inferior only to those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $120. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known A. M. and H. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

E. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 128, 130, and 130 Water-st., New-York.

NEW MOURNING STORE, No. 451 BROADWAY.—SPRING STYLES PARIS MOURNING MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.—C. F. BARTHOLOMEW will open on MONDAY, March 5, in advance of the regular opening, a magnificent assortment of MOURNING BONNETS and MANTILLAS, comprising the most beautiful styles ever exhibited in this market.

BARTHOLOMEW'S New

NEW-JERSEY.

Burlington Highway Robbery.

At 12 o'clock on Friday night, a rag merchant, named WM. MARRIOTT, doing business in Market-street, Newark, was robbed in Morris-street, Jersey City, of his watch, worth $125, by three persons, unknown. He had just left the City Hotel at the corner of Hudson and Grand-streets considerably intoxicated, when some person in the street volunteered to show him the way to the railroad dépôt. Soon after there were three persons in MARRIOTT'S company. One of them seized his watch and escaped with it. MARRIOTT asserts that he stabbed the man that took his watch with his dirk, and that the blade either entered the thief's left arm or breast.

Heavy Robbery of a Clothing Store.

The clothing store of J. V. METLAR, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was entered at an early hour this (Saturday) morning and robbed of cloths and clothing to the amount of $1,000. An entrance was effected in the rear, by boring through a door and lifting out the bar by which it was secured. Among the goods taken were several pieces of valuable cloths, 200 silk vests, 200 portmonnaies, 100 satin stocks, and a variety of other goods in smaller quantities. There is as yet no clue to the robbers. The Police of Jersey City and New-York have been notified of the occurrence.

☞ On Thursday morning, about 5 o'clock, the house of Mrs. VAN NORTON, situate in Garden-street, Hoboken, was entered, and property to the value of $250 taken therefrom. A young son of Mrs. VAN NORTON'S went down to light the fire at the hour named. He saw a man ransacking the bureau which stood on one side of the fire-place, and, supposing it to be his brother-in-law, he went up to him, when the thief seized him by the throat and threw him on the ground. Upon hearing footsteps, however, he released his hold, and jumped through the rear kitchen window, leaving after him his cap, which may lead to his being identified.

Recent Deaths.

HON. WILLIAM DUBOSE died at his plantation and residence, in St. Stephen's Parish, S. C., on Saturday last, in the 68th year of his age. Mr. DUBOSE was a graduate of Yale College, and a gentleman of high cultivation and literary taste. He often served his parish in the State Senate, and in the year 1836, without agency on his part, he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of the State of South Carolina.

HENRY C. TRUMBULL, Esq., of Hartford, died in New-Orleans on Sunday morning. Mr. T. was the only son of Gov. TRUMBULL, of Hartford. He leaves a daughter about ten years of age; his wife died some years ago.

ABRAHAM HILLIARD, Esq., a lawyer of the Old School, died at Cambridge, Mass., on the 26th ult., aged 80 years. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, a man of wealth, a bachelor, living in his office, and noted for his eccentric habits.

Railroad Accident.

The Dunkirk Express that left this City on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, when near Cattaraugus at 11½ o'clock in the evening, was thrown from the track by the breaking of a wheel under the baggage car. The baggage and one passenger car were thrown from the track, and badly broken up; fortunately there was no one seriously injured. The train was detained some eight or ten hours, blocking up the road and preventing the passage of other trains.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

☞ Now in the Time to use this Celebrated Purifier of the Blood.—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. S. F. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is manufactured under the superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country. Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, office No. 2.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Dry Goods at Prices to suit the Times.—SPRING SALES COMMENCED.—20, 30 and 50 per cent. reductions have had their day; the time secretly to sell goods at prices to suit the times, whether at 5 or 75 per cent. discount, is NOW. M. DOOLY will open on MONDAY, March 5, new Spring styles of Silks, rich striped and plaid Silks from 4s. to 8s. per yard; Brocade, plain and changeable Silks, Dress Goods, Barèges, Linen Damask and Shirting, white and brown Sheetings and Shirtings at 6d., 8d. and 10d. per yard, and a large stock of new Goods at retail only, at prices to suit the times. Now is the time to secure bargains. No. 338 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

☞ South Williamsburg Association—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Every member is urgently requested to attend the next regular meeting, on MONDAY EVENING, March 5, at No. 196 Bowery. Important business will be presented for action. Members are also informed that arrangements have been made for the division of the property on Tuesday evening, March 6. Persons wishing to join the Association may do so at this meeting, and secure all the advantages of an original membership.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange to be Removed from No. 21 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.
JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been picked. Twelve years in use and a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-sts., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Artificial Legs—"Palmer's Patent"—For usefulness, beauty comfort, and natural appearance, are unrivalled in America or Europe. They are manufactured at No. 378 Broadway; No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & CO.

☞ The great Discussion on Spiritualism—By DY WILLIAMS and Rev Mr CLARK, continues at the Broadway Tabernacle MONDAY, 9th inst., at 7½ P. M. Admittance 12½ cents.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

SO YOU WANT WHISKERS, EH?—Well, it would improve your face. Now, see here—what's your idea in going about with that bald head? All you've got to do is to use my ONGUENT, which will force your whiskers, moustaches and hair to grow strong, thick and luxuriant in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. Use it, if you'd have beard or hair. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 597 Broadway, basement; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South St., Philadelphia; SPALDING, No. 17 Tremont-row, Boston; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; R. B. REGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany.

LAMPS, CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened the store No. 66 Bowery, one door above Walker-st., and is prepared to supply them with the above-named goods; also, plated spoons, forks and castors, girandoles and other articles, at the lowest cash prices. C. A. BALDWIN, No. 66 Bowery.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, AND MUSICAL COMPOSITION taught by a gentleman and his daughters. Terms very moderate. Documents, literary and scientific works, &c., correctly translated. Apply at No. 208 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

BOUNTY LANDS, &c.—For Soldiers of all or any of the wars, their widows and minor children, obtained with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, at the old established office, No. 37 Chatham-st., New-York, next door to Baxter's. B. B. BROWNE, Attorney for United States Claims.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting will be held at the Society's House, No. 49 Bond-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. WILSON G. HUNT, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By most and wife—the man as coachman, having lived in the first families in Europe, and one in this country; his wife as housekeeper or to act in light chamberwork. She understands dressmaking and hair dressing; also the getting up of fine laces; has no incumbrance. Advertisers would not object to the country or to travel. Please address E. T., or call for two days at No. 22 Prince-st., in the bakery store.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN WANTED—By a young man, in respectable private family. Has been living with some of the best families in this City. Is perfectly acquainted with the City. Is a safe driver, and fully competent to fill such a situation. Can produce the best City references from his last employer for his capability, sobriety and honesty. Address A. B., *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery; or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands all kinds of French fluting; no objection to a short distance in the country. The best of City reference can be given from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 26th-st., 2d story, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most young girl of 17, as children's nurse and chambermaid; is fond of children and plain sewing. Will take chamber girl's duties and wash and iron for the nurses if required. Has excellent City reference. Will take $4 a month in this City or Brooklyn. Also, a neat, tidy girl of 13; will mind a baby for $2. Call at No. 228 1st-av., 1st floor back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Englishman (a Protestant) in the capacity of coachman and groom. Has lived with some of the highest families in London. Any gentleman or lady requiring such, will find him an attentive. Please apply at No. 281 Bowery, or direct CHARLES, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent Protestant woman as cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly, pastry, jams, &c. Also by a neat girl (Protestant) as chambermaid and waiting. Both will be found willing and obliging, and can produce the best of city references. Please call at No. 76 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady person as Nurse. Is competent to take charge of an infant. Can cut and fit children's clothes. Can give unexceptionable reference of five years. To be seen for two days, at her late employer's, No. 54 7th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man, as coachman and vegetable gardener; has served in both capacities. Best references given as to ability and trustworthiness. Address a note to J. M. RHINEBECK, Box No. 66, with reference.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable German girl is desirous to get a place. She can do chamberwork, and is good at sewing. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 122 Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do Chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 129 9th-st., 3d floor, back room, corner of Avenue A and 9th-st., until suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a small private family, to do general housework. She is a good washer and ironer, and has good City references. May be seen at No. 109 Gold-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER on the Piano, by a young German lady, either in a school or privately. Best references given and required. Address Post-Office Box No. 3,187.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter, by a single young man, with the best of references. Call at No 47 East 20th-st.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified by mental endowments and attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $600. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A lady who has studied singing under the first masters in Europe, and who is compelled to teach in consequence of adverse circumstances, desires to obtain pupils for private tuition. She would be willing also to give lessons in the higher branches of an English education, and to take a few young ladies in her family for instruction. Address W. S., care of Madame Reznewski, No. 204 3d-av.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A lady of superior musical acquirements, desires a situation in a school in this City or Brooklyn, to instruct in Music and Singing, or as daily governess in a private family, being fully competent to teach the higher English branches, French and Music. For particulars address Box, No. 25, Stapleton Post-Office, Staten Island.

WANTED.—The American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, Nos. 27 Greenwich-st. and 12 and 14 Astor-place, have received very numerous applications from various parts of the States for a great number of Farm laborers and for some to work Farms on shares. Also, for a number of wagon-makers, blacksmiths, coopers, carpenters, gardeners, &c., as well as any number of good female domestics, used to the duties of farm-houses or of City residences. Applicants with satisfactory characters and references will have the preference for employment. Males and Females may apply at No. 27 Greenwich-st. Females only, at Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

CLERK WANTED—In a stationery store.—A young man, having had experience in the business, and who is capable of devoting his undivided attention to the interest efficiently to the interest of his employer, may find a permanent situation by addressing WALL-STREET, care of Box No. 631, with real name, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH AND GERMAN cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and housework girls, with good references. Farmers, coachmen, gardeners and porters may be engaged at the office No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square.
JAMES McLERNON, Agent.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—One who has experience in a large jobbing dry goods house, and who is a man of strict business habits, and would devote his whole time to his employer's interest, and to such an one a liberal salary would be paid. Address with name, reference, salary, &c., &c., INDUSTRY, Box No 982 Post-office.

BEST SERVANTS FOR HOTELS—Boarding-houses and private families, can always be obtained in the greatest choice at MORRIS & COHNERT'S, No. 297 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also, German, Exrlish, Scotch and Irish Protestant male and female help in this, or in the Branch Office, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 34 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—An experienced hand at architectural drawing wishes employment in an architect's office. Address A. B., Box No. 2,391, Post-Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGLISH, WELSH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN Cosmetics can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who is well practiced in the retail city business. Apply to J. W. SMITH, corner Court-st. and Montague-place, Brooklyn.

UPHOLSTERER WANTED.—A first-rate curtain and shade-hanger may apply to KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 259½ Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—Wanted in a wholesale and retail bookstore, a smart, active American boy from 14 to 16 years of age. One that has had some little experience in the business, and can come well recommended, may hear of a permanent situation by addressing a note to Box No. 290, N. Y. Post-Office.

BOY WANTED.—The parents of an active, intelligent lad, from 14 to 16 years of age, may find a good situation for him, by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 3,462 Post-Office.

WOMAN WANTED—A Scotch or a colored woman as cook. Apply at 10 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 634 6th-av., corner of 38th-st. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in parting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 38 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. The house is furnished with gas, hot air, &c.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain Board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 124 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a pleasant private family, or where there are but few boarders. The location must be good, and the house have the modern improvements. Would not object to Brooklyn, if convenient to the ferry. Terms moderate. Good references given and required. Address, at the office of this paper, with particulars, H. P.

BOARD WANTED.—An English lady is desirous to obtain board with a respectable family in Brooklyn, where instructions on the piano to one or more of the family, with the use of a good instrument, would be taken in reduction of terms. Address PIANIST, No. 14 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A private family, occupying a first-class house in South Brooklyn, well located, are desirous of receiving a gentleman and his wife to board, and can furnish them desirable accommodations. Address Box No. 3,170, Post-Office.

LODGINGS.—Bedroom containing two beds is wanted by two single gentlemen, (without board,) in some pleasant neighborhood.—an East Broadway or Hudson-st., &c.—and would have no objection to Jersey City, if within ten minutes walk of the ferry. Address, stating terms, H. P., *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—By a good sized family. A pleasant location near the water preferred, and good apartments and table indispensable. Must be situated within an hour and a half's easy access to the City. References will be required and given. Address H. F., at the office of this paper, stating particulars.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 17 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

LARGE ROOM—With all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 404 6th-st.

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HECKER'S FARINA—Prepared expressly for Ambrosial Delicacy and superiority. Just for all persons and one of the most economical, nutritious and wholesome preparations ever brought to the table, particularly among the combination of the many with simple and healthful diet. Invariably used in families of refined taste. Generally sold by wholesale by HECKER & BROTHERS, Cotton Mills, No. 321 Cherry-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE—Full files of the *New-York Daily Times* for February, 1855. Address FILE, *Times* Office.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—A small farm, 25 to 30 acres of good land with good buildings and stocked with fruit, and at a distance of not more than one or one and half hours' ride by rail or boat from New-York. Not to cost over $5,000. Address until 1st April, W. H. B., Office of *Daily Times*.

WANTED TO LEASE—Some good tenements, in the lower part of the city preferred, for which a fair price will be given, and property taken good care of. HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 56th-st., near Broadway, and No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 11.

WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May next, by a small family, consisting a gentleman, wife and servant, part of a house in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Address J. BARKER, Box No. 1,261 Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—In New-York or Brooklyn, a modern-built house, worth from $4,000 to $7,000—in exchange, in part, for unimproved property at East Newark. Inquire of J. G. DUBOIS, No. 248 West 26th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN—A good three story brick house near Fulton-st., not above Clinton nor below Sand-sts. Address C. M., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

MODERN-BUILT HOUSE WANTED—In a good neighborhood, price not to exceed $6,000. A line addressed to PURCHASER, (post-paid,) Box No. 1,283, Lower Post-office, stating locality, size, accommodation and price, will meet with immediate attention.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.—A large house, pleasantly situated within an hour's travel of this City, and suitable for a fashionable boarding-house. Address Box No. 3,661, Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the East side of the town. Address G. G. HALL, Box No. 1,788 Post-Office, stating location, amount of room, &c. Terms moderate.

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Have just purchased at auction a splendid assortment of Lowell 9-4 ply and superfine

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Which they will offer for sale on Monday, Feb. 12,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Also, every description of

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Including VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS, of their own importation, at the lowest market prices.
Inspection invited.

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Have just opened a splendid assortment of
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French Muslins, Lawns, Calicos and other Dress Goods, for the
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Also, always on hand, of their own importation and from auction, a full stock of
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JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 57 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
At about half the usual price.

1,000 yards Huck Toweling, at 6d., worth 1s.
1,000 yards White Linen, at 8c., cheap at 4c.
2,000 yards White Linen, at 3c., well worth 6c.
2,000 yards White Linen, at 4c. and 5c., worth double the money.
800 dozen Linen damask Napkins, at 75 per dozen—a great bargain.
1,000 dozen Doyles, at 3s. per dozen; 500 dozen Towels, at 6d. per dozen.
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800 dozen White Cotton Hose, at 12½ per doz., worth 20s.
Also, 25 cases and bales Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings; besides an immense lot of Prints, Merrimac styles, at 6d. per yard.

All goods perfect, wet only, and sent free to all parts of the City and vicinity. A. G. COLBY, No. 37 3d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1855—REMSEN & POWERS will open on MONDAY, March 5, 1855, with an elegant assortment of Spring Goods comprising:

SILKS,
PLAIDS,
DELAINES,
BAREGE DELAINES,
CREPE DE PARIS,
CREPE DE ALMAS.

Also, an extensive assortment of CARPETS of all descriptions purchased at the late auction sales at very low prices, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Please remember the Nos., 204 and 206 6th-av. Late O'Brien & Dingee.

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No. 143 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st.
As an inducement to purchase, the entire stock of
DRY GOODS
at No. 143 Canal-st., has been
MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT.
in order to close out the whole by the 1st of May. Furniture of the store for sale.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 143 Canal-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.
MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, ETC.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have opened in their
NEW SILK STORE,
A department for the sale of the above goods, in quantities to suit customers, and will continue to make additions of new goods by the arrival of every steamer
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE-STS.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
JOS. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, opposite the City Hall, have now on hand the best assorted Spring and Summer stock and styles to be found in the United States, and suitable for all ages from three to twenty years old, at wholesale, and for greatly reduced prices.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—The large and splendid stock of Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery and Kid Gloves contained in store No. 779 Broadway is now offered for sale at such low prices that ladies intending to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the goods. The stock, which is very large, comprising the finest goods in the market, must be disposed of in a few days. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. sales for cash. By order of the Assignees. No. 779 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVES, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., just received from auction, and will be sold at an advance of 10 per cent on the cost; also, two cases of Jaconet Bands, per last steamer. GAYNOR, No. 45 2d-av, near 16th-st.

TO CARPET DEALERS AND OTHERS.—The New-York Institution for the Blind have on hand, at their Manufacturing Department, on the 9th-av., between 33d and 34th-sts., about 20,000 yards of Jute and Cotton Mats, which they will sell for cash at a discount of 10 per cent. from former prices. Also, a large lot of band boxes at the same discount. No. 461 9th-av.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which in ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while the prices are only half usually charged. No. 45 Third-av., near 16th-st.

STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.—SHOMER & KETCHUM are now exhibiting their new styles of bonnets, French Flowers, &c., of the latest importation and manufacture. Trade buyers are solicited to examine their stock at Nos 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS, LINENS, BROAD Cloths, black silks, ginghams, delaines, table cloths, drapery, linen handkerchiefs, plaid muslins, curtain muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 53 and 54 Catharine-st.

500 PIECES OF NEW SILKS—Seltzb's for the Spring season, will be opened on MONDAY, March 5, at 8s. per yard. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade-sts.

IRISH LINENS.—Wholesale dealers are invited to examine the subscriber's stock of linens, white and brown table cloths, napkins, towels, sheetings, &c. Also, some job lots, very low. W. MATHEWS, No. 53 Catharine-st.

SHIRT SEWERS' UNION, No. 3 Astor-place.—Gentlemen's linen made to order. Particular attention paid to ladies' and children's under garments.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 620 and 627, 2 certificates of $5,000 each,		$10,000
831,	1 certificate of,	4,000
832 and 833,	2 certificates of $4,000 each,	8,000
834 and 835,	2 certificates of $3,000 each,	6,000
		$28,000
34,	1 certificate of,	5,461
		$33,461

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1900 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, No. 539, and dated June 13, 1838, viz.:

Nos. 31 and 33,	2 certificates of $10,000 each,	$20,000
34,	1 certificate of,	5,461
		$25,461

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1865, in the name of John Augustein, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844. Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST OR STOLEN—On their way by mail from Albany to New-York, since the 12th Feb., 1855, two notes belonging to the subscribers—one made by Samuel B. Parsons, payable on 8th May, 1855, at Bank of New-York, for $2,250 25, to order of said maker, and indorsed by F. J. Barnard & Son, of Albany. The other made by E. W. Whipple, of New-York, payable at five months from 7th

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports,
Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending March 1, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	FLOUR. 1854. Bbls.	Value.	1855. Bbls.	Value.
Liverpool	1,040	$94,857	2,000	$ 185,547
London	2,720	21,536	—	—
Belfast	200	1,600	—	—
Glasgow	1,650	7,700	—	—
Rotterdam	60	480	—	—
Havre	2,700	29,919	—	—
Gibraltar	—	—	457	4,569
Africa	—	—	15	95
Cuba	1,000	10,000	—	—
Australia	2,250	21,150	—	—
Hayti	—	—	200	2,000
Porto Rico	—	—	105	900
New Granada	—	—	476	4,324
Brazil	200	2,025	—	—
Venezuela	400	4,000	—	—
Bremen W. Indies	—	—	100	900
French W. Indies	427	3,600	—	—
Dutch W. Indies	120	1,000	826	8,741
British Honduras	—	—	60	611
British Mediterranean	—	—	1,825	18,575
British N. America	—	—	—	—
Total for the week	28,226	$329,321	6,891	$61,360
Previously this week Feb.	29,924	185,363	9,630	86,079
Total 2d week Feb.	58,150	520,153	3,750	32,000
Total last week Feb.	43,971	271,840	9,630	85,981
Total in Jan	240,920	1,560,154	69,100	650,633
Total in Dec	240,121	1,570,170	53,350	500,200
Total in Nov	209,220	2,443,810	68,240	624,513
Total in October	266,000	1,878,120	41,745	345,000
Total in Sept	186,870	1,625,220	34,453	330,050
Total in August	130,414	780,000	22,000	208,407
Total in July	262,946	1,157,760	20,184	187,623
Total since 1st July	1,780,648	$11,861,565	267,440	$2,324,425

	WHEAT. Bushels.	Value.	Bbls. and bus.	Value.
Liverpool	10,515	$33,456	—	—
Havre	6,856	13,918	—	—
Antwerp	2,856	4,632	—	—
Total for the week	20,227	$51,506	—	—
Total 2d w'k in Feb	56,764	79,744	—	—
Total 3d w'k in Feb	20,825	63,653	—	—
Total last w'k in Feb	118,504	224,849	—	—
Total in January	884,792	924,000	20,100	$39,894
Total in December	1,000,370	2,040,035	91,230	181,836
Total in November	1,442,317	2,228,763	21,300	44,441
Total in October	1,499,283	2,143,230	24,963	49,536
Total in September	1,000,000	1,125,125	—	—
Total in August	804,670	801,007	65,101	107,631
Total in July	751,788	935,516	169,454	355,743
Total since 1st July	6,477,832	$10,390,843	431,606	$778,808

	COTTON. Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	4,564	$204,057	2,264	$113 5.8
Glasgow	356	15 630	—	—
Marseilles	—	—	195	6 544
Havre	70	6 573	700	66 011
Cab al var	—	—	72	3 915
Amsterdam	—	—	97	5,363
Rotterdam	602	15 500	—	—
Bremen	27	1,663	129	4,914
Antwerp	368	13,240	120	4 000
Total for the week	5,625	$254 714	3,649	$182,4 5
Total 2d w'k in Feb	5 724	304 136	4,000	146,000
Total 3d w'k in Feb	8 670	397 905	1,207	51,035
Total last w'k in Feb	8 048	256 023	4,890	193 731
Total in January	20,320	1,017,033	31,251	995,749
Total in December	13,782	651,263	33,364	947,395
Total in November	19,161	847,000	24,150	516,000
Total in October	25 728	1,033,168	31,180	994,253
Total in September	35 605	1,336 278	18,954	740 517
Total in August	15 208	732,467	22,361	946,982
Total in July	31,424	1,536,935	35,926	1,536 910
Total since 1st July	175,438	$8 098,661	169,713	$8,020,491

	CORN. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	146 205	$150,729	63,317	$65 515
London	7,670	7,675	—	—
Glasgow	14 454	15,900	—	—
Belfast	12 930	13 700	23 700	23 000
Queenstown	13 818	14 451	—	—
Oporto	—	—	15 702	15,727
Havre	—	—	6,991	7,706
Rotterdam	—	—	200	201
Cuba	673	676	—	—
Br. ish W. Indies	530	570	100	106
British N. America	2 000	2 350	—	—
Total for the week	196 358	$197 904	109 010	$111,960
Total previously	1,2 6,065	1,121,566	3 237,646	2,945 774
Total since 1st July	1,4 2 423	$1,319,460	3,346 716	$3 056 838

	OATS AND RYE. Bbls. and bus.	Value.	Bbls. and bus.	Value.
Liverpool	200	$400	—	$—
Belfast	168	840	—	—
Havre	—	—	12	60
Cuba	50	225	226	1,200
Porto Rico	340	1,743	—	—
Brazil	—	—	454	2,176
British W. Indies	—	—	100	431
British N. America	15	72	100	440
French W. Indies	—	—	—	—
Total for the week	1406	24 720	841	$4 187
Total previously	28,586	158,186	36,628	156 951
Total since 1st July	30,000	$154,906	36,469	$160,138

	BEEF. Bbls. and hfs.	Value.	Bbls. and hfs.	Value.
Liverpool	640	$3,955	400	$2,800
London	926	5,700	—	—
Glasgow	905	4,352	—	—
Bremen	840	4,916	3	20
Havre	150	1,476	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	199	1,237
Africa	12	156	810	110
Cuba	—	—	15	196
Hayti	—	—	20	234
Porto Rico	50	625	20	235
Dutch W. Indies	—	—	20	234
French W. Indies	102	1,760	75	—
British W. Indies	88	860	—	1,577
British Honduras	—	—	15	346
Total for the week	1 998	$28 540	997	$13 660
Total previously	29 397	473 403	47,956	$1,086,464
Total since 1st July	31,395	$501,943	48,665	$1,100,114

	PORK. Bbls. and hfs.	Value.	Bbls. and hfs.	Value.
Liverpool	—	—	400	$2 400
Glasgow	205	4,353	—	—
Hayti	60	1,050	—	—
Texas	—	—	397	5,867
Venezuela	—	—	2,000	37,228
Antwerp	—	—	100	4,000
Bremen	20	275	—	—
Africa	—	—	5	60
Cuba	10	165	110	13,565
Hayti	—	—	645	7,276
Porto Rico	51	771	30	416
Dutch W. Ind es	—	—	10	140
French W. Indies	8	120	206	3,895
British Honduras	—	—	250	3,333
British N. America	152	1,900	—	—
Total for the week	506	$8,303	4,213	$72,004
Total previously	44,879	$386 610	102 150	$1,306 383
Total since 1st July	45,085	$394,913	106,363	$1,378,387

Markets....Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.
SATURDAY, March 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and somewhat nominal at $6 [illegible] Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots ₱ 100 lbs. The inspection was one case contained, this forenoon, 97. bbls Pearls and 267 bbls. Pots, together 464 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is more active and prices are buoyant. The day's sales reach 750 packages, Java, part at 12½c.; 2,200 bags Rio at 9½c @10½c.; 4,700 do. (by auction) at 9½c @10½c.; 100 Jamaica at 11c.; 100 Maracaybo at the same price, and 300 St. Domingo at 9½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is in fair request at unchanged rates.

COTTON—Appears less active but remains firm, with sales of about 600 bales within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8¾	8¾	8½	9¼
Middling Fair	9½	10	10¼	10½
Fair	10	10½	11	11½

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty brisk demand at $3 37½ @$3 50 ₱ cwt. The stock is reduced. Large Mackerel are more inquired for, and now command $19 for No 1; $15 for No. 2, and $9@$10 for No. 3 ₱ bbl. Some small lots of Pickled Herring have been sold at $3 75@ $4 ₱ bbl. There is not so much doing in Smoked Herring, which are held at 40c.@45c. for sealed, and 28c.@ 30c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in very light supply and good demand, chiefly for the Eastern and local trade, at strengthening prices. Shippers are not doing much,—as our present currency for desirable grades generally exceeds their limits. The day's business consists of 8,000 bbls. We quote

Ordinary Grades	$ 8 50 @ $ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½ @ 8 75
Favorite State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	9 12½ @ 9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½ @ 9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio	9 37½ @ 9 50
Common to Good Canadian	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian is in fair request at steady rates, the sales including 2,000 bbls. Superfine, free, at $9 25@$10 25 for Common to Extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant,—the operations amounting to 2,500 bbls at $8 75@ $9 50 for mixed to favorite; and $9 50@$10 37½ for fancy and extra, ₱ bbl. Holders of Gallego and Haxall ask $10 62½@$11 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales transpired of 500 bxs. dry Bunch Raisins at $1 62½@$1 68; 300 bxs. Layer do at $2 70; some Southern Pea Nuts at $1 50@$1 56½ ₱ bushel; 25 cases Sardines at 60c; and some Citron at 18c.

GRAIN—Wheat continues to arrive in very small quantities, and as the wants of millers are pretty numerous and urgent, prices are still well supported, having, if anything, a slight tendency upwards. The day's sales have been confined to 2,000 bushels good Canadian white, free, at $2 45, and 2,500 common to good Southern do. at $2 20@$2 45 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at $1 32½@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Nothing new has occurred in Barley. There exists a fair inquiry for Oats, the supply of which is moderate, at 62c.@66c. for State and Western, 56c.@58c. for Southern, and 53c.@56c. for Jersey ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty freely offered and is rather depressed, the day's sales comprising 36,000 bushels at 90c.@97½c. for Southern white and yellow, 97c.@99c. for Jersey yellow, and 94c.@95c. for mixed Southern ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is moderately inquired for at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and 97½@$1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and drooping. Small lots are selling at 18c.@22c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in moderate request at $28 50@$31 50, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—The demand is fair, but there is an inadequate supply here. Eastern are worth $3, cash, ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Pevers factors, being in improved request while the stock is lighter. There were 120 tons German and Spanish disposed of, chiefly at $8 87½, cash, ₱ 100 lbs. More in new order.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole continues in active demand at improved prices. The stock is now reduced to about 30,000 sides Slaughter and 20,000 sides Oak. Upper—Calfskins are in fair demand, without change in prices. English tanned Hemlocks or dressing qualities are plenty, but prime Rioter are scarce and in fair request. Rest of the stock is composed of Harness Splits. The miscellaneous articles is dull.

LIME—Reduced to less weight after, at $1 60@ for common and $1 80 for fancy ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—There were 500 bbls. New-Orleans sold at Stockton, ₱ gallon. This is about the only kind in which there is anything like animation.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is quiet, but held with extra degree of firmness at $0 75@$3, mostly at the latter rate, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is less abundant, and is salable, in small parcels, at 45c.@52c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar is rather easier and is wanted at full previous figures. There is not much doing in Rosin—the day's sales of this article including only 750 bbls. common at $1 62½ ₱ bbl., delivered; and 400 bbls. white at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ 280 lbs. The following is a comparative statement of the exports from New-York during the first two months of 1854. 1855.

Turpentine, bbls	26,876	24,166
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	9,185	12,328
Rosin, bbls	51,428	83,331
Tar, bbls	2,304	10,420

OILS—Whale and Sperm, in this market, are quiet, but firm, as before quoted. There were 130 baskets Olive taken at $3 50 each. Linseed is inactive, yet steady, at 76c @79c. ₱ gallon. Winter Lard Oil rules about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unchanged in demand and value, sales having been made to-day of 850 bbls at $13 50 for old Mess, $13 75@$14 for new Prime, $15 for new Mess, $15 50@$16 for Western Prime Mess, and $16 50 @17 for City do. ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are also unaltered. Cut Meats are in good demand at yesterday's prices. Bacon is in moderate request at steady rates. Lard is rather brisker but is not dearer; the sales, including 450 bbls. and trs., at 9½c @9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is also more active at former quotations, the day's transactions amounting to 900 bbls at $6 25@$7 50 for Country Prime, $10@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $15 for Extra Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$25 ₱ tce. Beef Hams are sought after at $16@$18 50 ₱ tbl. Butter is freely taken at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, 21c @ 22c. for State Dairy, and 23c.@31c. for Orange County ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 11c @13½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—This day's movements comprise 800 tres. good to prime at $4 75@$5 ₱ 100 lbs. The stock is greatly reduced, and as the demand is animated, prices quiltcand upward.

SEEDS—Clover is saleable and firm at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Occasionally a very choice parcel brings 12c. ₱ lb., but this is an extreme rate. Rough Flax is scarce and held at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Timothy has not varied.

SHELTER—The demand is moderate but the stock is quite limited, and holders now claim 6c. ₱ lb. for plates.

SUGARS—The market presents no new features. The day's sales amount to 500 hhds. at 4½ @5½c for New-Orleans, which constituted the bulk of the day's business, and 4½c @5c. for Cuba ₱ lb. Recently there were purchased 2,000 boxes brown Havana, for refining at Boston, at 5½c. ₱ lb., delivered there.

TALLOW—There have been about 40,000 lbs. sold since our last, chiefly at 12c. ₱ lb.

TIN—The market is not so well supplied and owners are seeking for an advance, but the inquiry is limited.

WHISKY—Is quiet and languid at 32½c.@33½c. for all kinds ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was moderate, and rates ruled quite firm. For Liverpool, the engagements included Flour at 1s. 6d.; 20,000 bushels Corn at 5d @ 5½d.; Cotton at 5-32d @5-16d. ₱ lb.; 200 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 1 200 hides at 15s. ₱ ton; 100 chests of tea on private terms; and small lots of other articles at former figures. For other European ports, the shipments were light at unchanged quotations. For California measurement goods were being engaged at 35c.@ 40c ₱ foot. The latest charters have been: A ship of 1,100 tons, now loading at Savannah for Liverpool, thence to Calcutta and back to London or Liverpool, £5 10s., or if to Cork or Falmouth for orders, 7s. 6d. addit onal; one from Savannah to London, Timber, 37s.; one from James' River for Melbourne, Flour, about $2 25 ₱ bbl.; ship *American Eagle*, (packet,) hence to London, Guano, £1 ₱ ton; ship *Orient*, (packet,) to Liverpool, Guano, 16s.; a bark to Cadiz or Lisbon, Rio Janeiro and back, $1 25 ₱ bag, at which rate the bark noticed in our last for the same voyage was taken; a Br tish brig from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, 38 cents and $3; a brig to Porto Rico and back, 37½c. and $3; one to Trinidad, Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; two brigs to Tortugas, Cuba, 35c. ₱ bbl.; a schooner, from South Side Cuba to New-York, 37½c. for Sugar, and $2 50 for Molasses, on deck.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—An elegant house on West 22d-st., handsomely located. The terms very easy.

ALSO

FOR SALE—The brownstone houses Nos. 297, 299 and 301 West 22d-st, replete with every modern improvement, and one of the best localities in New-York.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A good house in 27th-st., near 9th-av., pleasantly located and having every convenience. Price $6,750. Terms easy.

ALSO

FOR SALE—A neat English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 30th-st. Apply to WILLIAM WISE SON, Nos. 366 8th-av and 115 Chambers-st. from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. J., located No 540 High-st. The lot is 60 feet front and rear—a corner lot, about 200 feet from the av. The house was well built, contains nine 11 finished rooms, with aqueduct water and gas throughout, finished in good style with every convenience, having and-ent and well finished cellar. The garden and out-yards is well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is very and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 400 yards from the upper depôt of the N. J. Railroad. Persons doing business in the City, may reach their stores in as short a time, and but little more expense, than up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of Z. H. KITCHEN, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 186 South 1st-st., Williamsburg. The lot is full 25 feet, the house a three-story frame building, with two-story kitchen; fitted in; 10 rooms, with unfinished basement extending under the whole building. The house is admirably adapted for two families. The yard is in good order, with several fine grape vines, shrubbery, &c. A two-coved outhouse extends across the lot. For sale either by the whole or wood-house. Apply to R. T. YOUNG, boot-store, No 100 Division-st., New-York, or to E. & B. JACOBS, No. 129 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 122 Law rence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by day-work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, ranges, &c., and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 786 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—12 minutes' walk from South Ferry. A three story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, containing 11 rooms and 3 pantries, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, and gas throughout; pleasantly situated in an improved neighborhood, No. 114 Henry-st., near Hoyt. To immediately, will be sold low. Apply to ROBT. H. FALL, No. 60 Wall-st, basement, or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable dwelling for a genteel family, in one of the best locations in the village of New-Rochelle. The house is new, 36 feet front, with piazza, windows down to floor, marble mantels, grates; out-houses, 5 acres of land including an excellent orchard. Also, 1 lot and 2 three-story houses, No 412 Madison-st. For further particulars apply at No 22 Jefferson-st. HOLMES.

HOUSE FOR SALE—With 20 acres of land. An elegant y furnished house, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick, 1½ miles from the New Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan and commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The brown-stone basement three story brick house No 244 Dean-st., between Nevins and Powers-sts., with gas, baths, ranges, heaters, speaking tubes and marble mantels, and finished in the best manner, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of D. LEE, Attorney at Law, No. 220 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very pretty and convenient House, with two Lots, each 20x100, may be secured for less than $4,500, well located on Adelphi-st., near the Fulton-av. cars, in Brooklyn. House 13 rooms, 3 story and basement, with court-yard and piazza. Apply, for three days, to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, new—built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 213 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement mastic front brick houses, situate at the corner of Lee-av. and Rose-st. (and adjoining) Brooklyn; 20 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, co nices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage house, with dining-room and kitchen attached, with marble mantels, grates, &c., with from one to ten acres of land; distance within five minutes' walk from depôt. For further particulars apply to HENRY FRANKLYN, No 289 Broadway, room No. 11, or to JOHN ADAMSON on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And other buildings, with six acres of land, suitable for a school or boarding-house. The view cannot be surpassed by any other in the vicinity. Five minutes' walk from the depôt at Port Chester. Fifty per cent. of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HORACE B. SMITH, at Port Chester.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new 3 story brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Houses 25 by 45, with extension of 12 feet; Nos. 127 and 129 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, within three blocks of the ferry. Location desirable. Rent $350, to a good tenant. Apply to G. S. ROE, No 19 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement high stoop brick houses, 21x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements. Location very pleasant in 2nd-st., between 2d and 3d-ave. Price moderate. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or of D. ROBBINS, No. 76 8th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A three story brick and basement house and under cellar, well built and in good order, pleasantly situated in South 4th-st., lot 18 by 85, No 137 Division-st., three minutes' walk of the ferries. Price $4,500. Terms easy. Inquire of B. PARKHURST, No 28 Market-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of the best three story brick and basement modern built houses in Brooklyn, under the Fifth Ward, pleasantly located between Market and Pike-st. Lot is 20 by 100 by 90, the cheapest property in the market. Terms easy. Inquire of S. PARKHURST, No. 28 Market-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first-class three-story brown stone front house, No. 214 St. Clark's-place. Has all the modern improvements. Absolute possession. Apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 296 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large three-story brown stone front house, No. 120 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 49 Cedar-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A dwelling house, with seven rooms and a basement, and a lot 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on the north side of Fulton-st., Jamaica, L. I., about 100 feet west of the Presbyterian Church. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN E. HYDE'S SONS, No. 22 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A House and four lots of ground on 125th-st. West of 11th-av., commanding a delightful view of the river and surrounding country, or would sell the house and one lot. Inquire at No. 209 9th-av. in the fruit store.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A brick house and plot of ground in the village of Tarrytown. For full particulars inquire of CHARLES OLMSTED, corner of Spring and Washington-sts., or JAMES T. DRUMGOLD, No 126 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house, with slate roof, and two lots of ground situate on Amity-st., Brooklyn, running through to Congress-st., 125 feet east from Hamilton-av. The terms, which will be very liberal, apply to J. S. SHAPTER, No. 235 Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Nos. 1 and 3 Plate-st.; the 3-story, brick and very desirable residence, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 236 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On easy terms. A neat, desirable Brick House, with all modern improvements, built by owner for own use, with flower garden in front, in a good locality. Apply, or address, to J. MULLAN, No. 486 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First class brown stone front dwelling-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. To me easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A neat 3-story House, No 56 Rivington-st., in a reputable neighborhood Inquire at No 54 Rivington-st. Rent $700.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A elegant 4-story brown stone House, 25 by 55, in West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace Inquire of M SCHWERIN, No 69 William-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—Three minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt and steamboat landing, a two story and basement cottage house, built in the best manner, with gas, water and other conveniences. The garden, which comprises five lots, is fully stocked with peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry trees and grape vines. Terms, $2,000 cash, or bond and mortgage. Apply to HOSIER MORGAN, Pine-st., or to GEO. G. WILLIAMS, No 25 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, four miles from the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Goshen, Orange Co. The property consists of 124 acres of choice land well watered and subdivided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description and the outbuildings large and commodious. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire on the premises, or THOMAS MONAHAN, No 143 Front-st. Address all letters Goshen Post-Office.

WM. H. BEERS.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—A valuable property, containing 61 acres, at Dobbs' Ferry, on the North River, 20 miles from this City and a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt; it commands a beautiful view of the North River and surrounding country; is in the vicinity of the Post-Office and several Churches; the property is situated that it can be divided into several fine cottage and villa sites, for business residences. It will be sold at a price that will make it a safe and profitable investment. Apply to E. L. ROLLES, No. 59 Beaver-st., or to M. K. COZZENS, Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Near Rye Station, about four acres of land, with liberal supply of fruit, shrubbery, &c.; a large mansion-house, carriage-house and other out-buildings, all erected by the former owner with a view to their durability and convenience, elevated and commanding an extensive view of the Sound; good bathing, sailing, fishing, &c. About twelve acres of excellent orchard and meadow land, lying back of the aforesaid, extending to the beach, can be had, if required. Apply in, or address, E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage-house, containing 13 rooms, and out-buildings, with grounds laid out in a handsome style. This property will be sold low, and on easy terms; most of the money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., or would be exchanged for City property. The house and grounds are in complete order. Possession given immediately. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had, if desired. Apply at 235 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island Road and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a beautiful country residence with from 8 to 25 acres of land. Also, a few handsome building lots of from 5 to 10 acres each. Would be exchanged for City property, or 6 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply either to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st., or C. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or at the office of the owner, J. ROBINSON, No. 156 Grand-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At South Norwalk, Conn., only 3 minutes' walk from the depôt of the New-York, New-Haven, Danbury, and Norwalk Railroads. The house is in the country built, and contains 8 rooms on the first floor, and 4 rooms on second floor; also a large cellar. The parlors are very neatly finished with sliding doors, marble mantles &c. On the premises are a barn a never-failing well of good water, a good cistern, a variety of choice fruit trees, and a fine grape arbor. Apply on the premises, or to O. P. QUINTARD, No 19 William-st., room No. 19.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On Long Island 35 miles from the City. Access to the City daily by steamboat or railroad. Location very healthy. House is a new modern-built cottage; barn, carriage-house, granary, poultry-house and yard; good well of water; about 20 acres of tillable and 10 acres of wood land. Apply to W. WILSON, No 5 Lafayette-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable house and half an acre of land situated; also certain fruit trees; house three years old, and convenient to the railroad depôt at Stamford, Conn. Terms easy. Apply to ELY & MUNGER, No. 323 Broad-way.

Also, several other places, with from 3½ to 20 acres, and prices vary ng from $900 to $8,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE.—With 14 acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House 40x32 containing 14 rooms has a piazza on all sides, and is in complete order. Barn 30x40 with wood-house, &c. Also, 2 lots on Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No 362 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable country residence, with fine river views and scenery, with ten acres of land; about two miles from the Hudson Railroad Depôt at Fish-ill. Inquire of W. H. WALSH, No 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or A. L. ACKERMAN, Mattoon, N. Y. Also, a Farm of 130 acres.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Near Bristol, Penn., on the Delaware.—The property consists of about two acres of land, with the house thereon, containing two parlors, brick east and dining-rooms, eight bedrooms, two kitchens, pantries, cellars, &c.; is well furnished throughout, having also a quantity of good wines, liquors, &c., and a new piano. "Chickering." There is also, stables, carriage-house, barns and outhouses; a pair of fine young horses a cow, poultry two carriages, harness, &c. Is on the Turnpike Road, and is 10 minutes' ride from the Peter Railroad Station or Steamboat Landing, and has a fine bathing shores. Price, $9,000. Apply to ANTONIO ARFELLA, Esq., No 110 Broadway, New-York, or to WM. H. CRABB, Esq., Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 32, with a wing 35 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and pure water. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted with from 1 to 2 years' growth. 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 296 Broadway, New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—A new 3-story and basement brick building in Brooklyn, 25 feet on Raymond-st., 70 feet on Willoughby-st., with a 60-horse power engine, boilers, shafting, &c., engine-house, boiler-house, dry-ag-house, wash-house, stable, carriage-house, and yards. The property is near the Myrtle-av. Railroad cars, easy of access, and very desirable for any manufacturing purposes, being thoroughly lighted throughout. The whole will be let with the engine, or in part, with power, at a low rent if applied for immediately. Apply to JOHN C. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, cor. of Pine-st. and Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4 story basement house, No 214 West 38th-st., between 6th and 9th-avs., is for sale cheap.

The house is 60 feet deep by 25 feet 6 inches front and rear. Lot 100 feet deep. The house is complete in all respects, with every modern improvement. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Possession at once. Apply to

JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER,
No 164 Greenwich-st.;
Or to CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c.,
No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased. The 6 story fire-proof stores Nos. 112 Pearl-st.

The 6 story fire-proof stores Nos 67 and 69 Exchange-place.

The 6 story fire-proof stores Nos. 34 and 36 New-st.

The 3 story brick first-class modern built dwelling houses Nos. 71 and 98 West 21st-st.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st.

BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.—In a most fashionable locality, near 8th-av, size 25x58, 4 stories and cellar, with all modern improvements. Price $11,500. Also, a brick house in 23d-st., near Broadway, with gas, bath range, &c., size 22x54, $6,000, and others varying in price. Apply at VANLIEW'S Land Office, No. 1,110 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new 3 story modern brick houses on north side of Lafayette-av., corner of Raymond-st.; replete with every convenience. Lots 21.4 by 100 feet, besides courtyards of 15 feet. Corner, $7,000; inside, $6,500. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. 7

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Mew-York Daily Tribune, Monday, March 7, 1881.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By virtue of the power contained in the last will and testament of Peter Cline, deceased, and by order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-st., between Second and Third aves., in the City of New-York, beginning at a point in the southerly line of Fifty-ninth-st., distant 100 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifty-ninth-st. with the easterly line of Second-ave.; running thence easterly along the said line of Fifty-ninth-st. 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second-ave. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly line of a 15-feet alley; thence westerly along the said line of the alley 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second-ave. 100 feet 5 inches to the southerly line of Fifty-ninth-st., the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, March 1, 1881. JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, Executor of Peter Cline, deceased.

A. J. SCHERMERHORN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By direction of the Executors of the estate of Jacob Harsen, deceased, I will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1881, at 1 P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-st., between Second and Third aves., beginning at a point in the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-st., distant 100 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-st. with the easterly line of Second-ave.; running thence easterly along the said line of Fifty-ninth-st. 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second-ave. 100 feet 5 inches to the southerly line of a 15-feet alley; thence westerly along the said line of the alley 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second-ave. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-st., the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, March 1, 1881. JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, Executor of Peter Cline, deceased.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The report furnished by the City Inspector of the interments for the week ending Saturday shows a small increase in the mortality over that of the previous week. The whole number of deaths was 322, of which number 144 were men, 55 women, 177 boys and 136 girls. The mortality from lung diseases and typhus fever shows an increase on the report of the previous week. The following are the principal diseases: Consumption, 71; bronchitis, 9; congestion of the lungs, 12; inflammation of the lungs, 67; bleeding from the lungs, 3; typhus fever, 27; apoplexy, 9; congestion of the bowels, 10; dysentery, 7; diarrhœa, 4; dropsy in the head, 10; congestion of the brain, 10; erysipelas, 8; inflammation of the brain, 13; palsy, 7. Among children there were 2 died of cholera infantum, 20 of convulsions, 20 of croup, 7 of debility, 29 of scarlet fever, 4 of hooping-cough, 21 of marasmus, 4 of measles, 4 premature births, and 30 cases of stillborn are reported.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Consumption.

LETTER NO. IX.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In continuation of the "*Symptoms of Consumption*"—some of the most prominent of which were set forth in my last letter—I am led now to consider

SPITTING OF BLOOD AND HEMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

Spitting of Blood occurs, in a large proportion of cases of Consumption, at some period of the disease. By the term "*hemorrhage*," I mean every discharge of blood, from a few streaks in the expectorated matter to one or more pints of pure unmixed blood. There is considerable variety in respect to the stage of the disease at which bleeding from the lungs may occur. Many persons spit blood years before any symptoms of Consumption are noticed, and when, by general observation, they would be pronounced healthy. In others the first attack of hemorrhage dates the commencement of the disease; the cough, the expectoration, the hurried breathing, are all referred and ascribed to the bleeding. Some do not raise blood until late, and in a few instances, Consumption runs its entire course without even a tinge of blood in the expectoration.

According to Andral, hemorrhage occurs in about five cases of Consumption out of six. Louis found it in fifty-seven cases out of eighty-seven; and Professor Walshe, one of the Physicians of the London Consumptive Hospital, in eighty-one cases out of every hundred—so that we may regard it as a rule that, at some period of the disease, Hemorrhage from the Lungs occurs in about *four cases out of five.*

The cause of Spitting of Blood is not generally well understood. There is some obstruction in the lungs which prevents the free passage of the blood through them. Gradually this obstruction becomes greater, and *congestion* takes place. By congestion, I mean that the veins become swollen almost to bursting, like the vessels of the eye when it is *bloodshot*. After a time these vessels relax, so as to allow the blood to *ooze* from them into the air-tubes and cells—precisely as fluids do through a *filter* or *strainer*—and it is coughed up. The obstruction alluded to generally arises from *tubercles.*

When a person spits blood, it is a common belief that it comes from the "*breaking of a blood-vessel in the lungs.*" But such is not the case. It runs from the mucous membrane lining the air-tubes and cells, just as it often does from the nose, without injury or the rupture of any vessels—in medical phrase, we say it is "*exhaled.*"

It cannot be too widely known, that spitting of blood is a thing of fearful interest, as pointing out the silent, treacherous progress of a deadly disease within the lungs. The loss of blood is an indication of the presence of *tubercles*; and from these tubercles will arise, sooner or later, all those changes and symptoms which constitute Consumption. On this point there is much error. It is by no means unfrequent for physicians to cheer their patients by the assurance that the blood has "*only come from the throat.*" Let me warn you against being deceived. The throat rarely bleeds. *In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, when you cough up blood, however small the quantity, that blood comes from the lungs, and speaks a terrible warning.* If you value health, if you prize life, if you have any object that renders existence desirable, begin *now* earnestly to resist the progress of this fearful malady, the seeds of which are sown in the most vital part of your body. Fortunately, the bleeding generally occurs before the disease is far advanced, and if prompt and proper measures are only taken to stay its further progress the life of the patient may be saved. But do not think the discontinuance of the bleeding any indication of your cure. This is an error which has proved fatal to thousands. As soon as the lungs have relieved themselves, the bleeding ceases, and the patient *seemingly* gets better. I say seemingly, because the tubercles, the cause of the bleeding, still remain in the lungs to produce a recurrence, and silently develop the destructive changes which mark the progress of Consumption.

Death very rarely takes place from the bleeding. Sometimes, in advanced stages of Consumption, a large blood-vessel is opened from the ulceration, when a sudden gush of blood follows. In this case death is inevitable, and generally occurs within a few minutes, from the filling up of the lungs. This, however, seldom happens.

Hemorrhage from the lungs may be caused by an *injury to the chest*, or by *organic disease of the left side of the heart*; and, now and then, in the female, it will occur *regularly every month*, in place of the usual periodic excretion. But if a person spits blood who has received no injury to the chest, in whom the uterine functions are natural, and who has no disease of the heart, the presumption that there are tubercles in the lungs amounts to a fearful probability. Of such cases, LOUIS, a celebrated French physician, did not meet with a single instance out of *twelve hundred cases*, in which the hemorrhage was not preceded or followed by the development of Consumption.

The consideration of the means which should be resorted to for the suppression of the hemorrhage and for the removal of its cause, will be fully discussed when I come to the general treatment of Consumption.

My next letter will be on the different kinds of Consumption. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1855. No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, keep a complete assortment of Window Shades manufactured by themselves and warranted. Persons purchasing at their establishment can save all commissions and second profits of any kind.

N. B.—A large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, for sale at about half the cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell on Tuesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, houses and lots Nos. 134 and 136 and 146 Houston-street, and vacant lot No. 140 Houston-street, between Sheriff and Willett-streets, near Union Market. A large portion of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. For maps and particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Astonishingly efficacious in the cure of salt rheum, scrofula, and in all skin diseases. They will effect cures when all other means fail. Sold at the manufactory, No 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 126 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations and advice, with charts and written descriptions of character given when desired. We have all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Hydropathy, and the Natural Sciences. By FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, day and evening. Works on Phrenology, Physiology and Hydropathy, by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

At Greenfield, Staten Island, on Saturday, March 3, by Rev. H. Pelletreau, Mr. Augustus Thomas, of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Bodine, of Greenfield.

At Grace Church, Morris, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. S. Grumley, ALFRED S. HOYT, of Chicago, Ill., to FANNIE M., eldest daughter of R. V. Ayres, Esq., of Morris.

At Hoosick, N. Y., on the 28th inst., by Rev. R. S. Cornell, JOHN J. GILBERT to MARGARET ANNIAS, daughter of Hon. Daniel D. Benjamin, all of Hoosick.

In Sparta, N. J., on Thursday, March 1, by Rev. Dr. Osmond, Mr. WILLIAM C. MCCLAIN, jr., to Miss MARY C. HUNT, eldest daughter of Jonathan Hunt, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, March 2, MARY ROBERTSON, widow of Albert Wyckoff, and daughter of the late Alexander Robertson, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 72 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, March 3, EMMA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Sylvanus and Mary Haight.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 10 1st-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, 4th inst., MARIA, wife of Matthew Bloodgood, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 West 22d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, 4th inst., Mr. ABRAHAM TOMPKINS, aged 45 years, 6 months and 6 days.

His family and friends, and the members of Macedonia Lodge, No 421 I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 77 Sullivan-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, 4th inst., SARAH J., wife of Charles Mackin, aged 27 years, 9 months and 25 days.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 177 West 22d-st.

In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, 4th inst., ELLA, daughter of Richard and Emily L. Morrell, aged 3 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house in Warren-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Manhassett, L. I., for interment to-morrow morning.§

At Albany, on Thursday, March 1, ELIZABETH, wife of Augustus James, of Dutchess Co., and daughter of Dr. Wm. Bay, of Albany.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCJANNET, aged 46 years, daughter of the late CHAS. L. Roberts, of Gloucester, Mass.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at No. 34 Sidney-place, without further invitation, on Monday, the 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... MARCH 3.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s	80½	
6,000	do	s3	80½
500	California 7s, '61		83
1,000	Louisiana 6s	s3	85
4,000	Virginia 6s	c	95½
9,000	do	s3	95½
7,000	Missouri 6s		92
$1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71		79½
8,000	do		79½
13,000	Erie Bonds of '75		83½
13,000	Huds Con. Bonds		73½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	s3	75½
26,800	do	c	75½
10,000	do		75½
15,000	do	b30	75½
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds		88
1,000	do		88½
4,500	N. Y. Cen. 7's	c	99½
1,000	do		99½
5,000	do	b60	99½
2,100	do		99½
1,000	Chi. & R. I. R. R. Bds		94
50	Phenix Bank		107
85	Canton Co.	s3	34
200	do	s3	34½
100	do	s10	34½
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	c	34½
50	do	b60	34½
500	do	s3	34½
150	do	b30	34½
300	do	b60	34½
200	do	s60	34½
100	do	b60	34½
108	Nic. Transit Co.	c	16½
100	do	b60	16½
300	do	b60	16½
100	do	c	16½
1000	Penn & Leh Zinc Co.		7½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Ind. State 5s	b60	80
3,000	California 7s, '79	s60	80
2,500	Virginia 6s	c	95½
7,000	Missouri 6s		92½
3,800	N. Y. Cen. 7s	c	99½
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs		75
160	Nic. Transit Co.	s30	16½
150	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	b10	115
118	do		115
200	Cumb'd Coal Co.	b30	34½
50	do		34
15	Mich. Cent'l R. R.		78
5	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s3	94½
100	do		94½
50	do	s3	94½
8	do		94½
225	do	b30	94½
210	do	s3	94½
25	Gal. & Chicago R. R.		87½
40	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		72
10	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.		102
80	Erie Railroad	s30	46½
250	do	s3	46½
250	do	b3	46½
375	do	s3	46½
100	do	s10	46½
100	do	s30	46½
125	do		46½
300	do		46½
100	do	s5	46½
1000	do	s3	46½
100	Harlem Railroad	c	32½
300	do		32½
100	do	b30	32½
5	N. R. & Hartford R. R.		123
100	Reading Railroad	s30	79
200	do	c	78½
50	do	b3	78½
100	do		78½
400	do	s30	78½
200	do	s60	78½
300	do	c	78½
100	do	b60	78½
5	Panama Railroad		109
50	do		108½
100	do	b60	109
360	Illinois Central R. R.		97
40	do		97½
100	do	b60	97

Monday, March 5—A. M.

The course of the Money and Stock Markets the past week was less eventful than usual of late, and at the close on Saturday afternoon, the changes in rates of interest and prices on the Bond and Share list were unimportant, as compared with the last bids of the previous week. Money is had without difficulty on approved short securities at 6@7 ₱ cent, and special exceptions were made during the week at 5 ₱ cent. by country bank lenders, subject to call on very select collaterals. The Stock Exchange, owing to the continued abundance of Money, and the rather satisfactory tenor of the private letters in regard to American Stocks by the *Canada*, manifested a pretty confident tone on Saturday, with a large rise and an active business in Reading Railroad shares, which left off at 78½ ₱ cent. against 75½, on Saturday week, and an improved inquiry for Illinois Central Bonds at 75 against 74 on the 24th ult. The London Circular of Mr. SATHERTHWAITE, reports resales of the new free land loan of this Company at an advance of 2 to 4 ₱ cent. on the original price. In other stocks, in our own market, the variations during the week were

	Saturday, March 3.	Lowest Interest.	Saturday Feb. 24.
Erie New Bonds	83½	82½	83½
Erie Shares	46½	45½	46½
New-York Central Scrips	99½	99	99½
New-York Central Shares	94½	93½	94½
Panama's	109	106½	111½
Virginia's	95½	95	95½
Cumberland	34	33½	35
Harlem	32	31½	32½
Transit	16½	15½	16½

The Foreign Trade of the week amounted in the Import of Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,553,270, against $3,659,130 the corresponding week of last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to Foreign States amounted to $1,094,053, against $1,296,853 the same week last year. For the Treasury year, beginning the 1st July last, to the present date, the total of the Imports at New-York, by our semi-official weekly returns, is $110,052,000, against $127,357,000 to corresponding date the previous Treasury year. And the Exports, exclusive of Specie, $38,831,000, against $46,560,000. There was no direct export of Specie during the past week, though $536,000 was sent in Gold bars to Boston to go by the British steamer on Wednesday. The total export of Specie, by our weekly returns, since the 1st July, is $23,262,000 against $20,300,000 to the corresponding date of the previous Treasury year. The regular balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon was $4,536,857, against $4,825,538 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $289,000 and $1,113,000 in Gold received on Monday from California, are in favor of the Bank averages to be made up to-day, while on the other side, is the sum above named sent to Boston, and also the probability that the Banks commenced business on Monday morning with less Specie by about $800,000 than the average, $16,370,000, of the previous week—the average of that week being a declining one. We do not look, therefore, for much change either way in the Bank reserve to be declared this afternoon. The course of Foreign Exchange is in favor of the maintenance, for the packet of next Wednesday, of pretty full rates, and further engagements of Specie have been made for this opportunity to the extent of $550,000. The Nicaragua steamer will deliver, to-day, $630,000.

The exports of the principal items of Produce for the week, compared with the corresponding one of last year, have been as follows:

	1854. Quantity	1854. Value	1855. Quantity	1855. Value
Cotton, bales	5,624	$268,714	2,449	$126,022
Flour, bbls	22,282	100,221	6,841	30,280
Wheat, bushels	20,727	31,090	———	———
Corn, bushels	196,269	127,604	169,070	111,691
Corn Meal, bbls	1,090	4,799	941	4,197
Beef, bbls	1,259	22,540	677	12,099
Pork, bbls	991	4,168	4,221	72,034
Total produce		$766,118		$443,423
Miscellaneous		316,766		650,418
Total exports for the week		$1,082,883		$1,094,083

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICHOLAS, will take place to-day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Public Debt of the Empire of Russia is $313,000,000. The regular Customs and Excise Duties levied by the Government amount to only $6,000,000. The Yearly receipts per cap ita

National sum of $66,000,000; Direct Taxation, $38,126,000, and Indirect, $20,758,000. It is not stated in this table which these figures are derived, whether the last sum of Indirect Taxation includes the Customs and Excise Duties or not. It is presumed they do. The export of Grain from the single port of Odessa in 1852, was to the value of $20,125,000.

The Banking movement of the United States to January, 1855, reported by States to the Treasury Department, has just been communicated by the Secretary to Congress, and sums up as follows, compared with 1854 and 1851, in the leading items:

	Jan. 1855.	Jan. 1854.	1850-51.
No. Banks & br's	1,307	1,208	879
Capital	$328,177,000	$261,750,000	$227,807,000
Loans	576,144,000	453,627,000	402,426,000
Specie	43,944,000	50,410,000	48,671,000
Circulation	186,952,000	204,089,000	155,165,000
Deposits	190,460,000	186,186,000	128,957,000

The following table of States affords the latest returns of the above items to the Department:

NUMBER, CAPITAL AND LOANS OF BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	No. Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Maine	71	1,201,469	12,161,008	1,028,000	5,691,215	3,914,607
N. H.	36	5,696,000	6,951,231	176,454	3,079,240	775,419
Vt.	44	5,351,000	6,196,000	1,196,000	3,196,000	1,196,170
Mass	163	54,297,000	98,541,983	3,298,000	24,303,758	13,783,351
R. Isl.	87	17,414,100	26,253,204	811,000	5,885,973	2,775,207
Conn.	62	18,597,997	26,292,221	1,207,221	11,219,566	5,916,160
N. Y.	250	66,773,000	108,216,286	15,661,240	31,187,000	24,276,840
N. Jy.	39	5,214,285	9,177,234	686,400	3,691,280	3,290,462
Penn.	84	19,364,836	48,541,266	3,944,007	14,726,000	21,076,464
Dela.	10	1,366,175	2,068,141	96,140	1,280,991	639,010
Md.	29	10,411,974	17,886,728	2,827,226	4,118,197	7,366,209
Va.	35	14,263,000	23,451,281	2,785,000	10,254,208	5,815,000
N. Car.	26	5,304,073	11,586,977	1,280,000	6,067,189	1,139,890
S. Car.	19	14,666,955	22,145,000	1,988,894	6,720,728	9,871,095
Ga.	21	12,412,100	21,068,440	1,467,880	6,000,000	9,084,455
Alaba.	4	3,200,000	4,897,198	1,119,400	2,997,176	1,978,092
Louis.	19	20,177,197	27,146,207	2,870,560	6,256,981	11,882,226
Miss.	4	2,300,000	3,647,720	3,000	2,211,760	63,720
Tenn.	22	6,717,848	11,755,729	1,478,640	5,850,269	2,434,418
Kent'y.	54	10,260,717	17,207,567	4,152,983	5,998,946	3,011,719
Missi.	6	1,816,292	3,641,843	978,691	1,460,860	1,247,451
Illinois.	9	2,413,796	3,116,941	1,041,168	1,258,434	1,130,109
Indiana.	69	7,281,004	9,366,287	1,284,287	5,165,656	3,578,544
Ohio.	64	7,164,551	13,578,230	1,680,105	8,974,129	5,450,564
Mich'gn	6	660,416	1,900,948	143,132	500,513	1,179,976
Wisc'n.	12	1,400,000	1,861,043	534,283	749,164	1,485,053
Total..1307		328,177,288	576,144,753	53,944,546	184,952,222	190,460,345

The Minnesota Copper Mining Company of Lake Superior advertise in this morning's paper their dividend of thirty per cent, or $30 the share, out of the profits of the business of 1854, payable one half the 16th of April, and the remainder the 16th of July.

The Nicaragua steamer, previously telegraphed from New-Orleans, arrived at this port last night, with San Francisco market accounts, which we publish in another place, to the 10th of February. Dates from the East to the 12th of January had been received out, but no allusion is made to the stoppage of the St. Louis Banking firm, which took place at 3 o'clock on that day. It will be remembered that the steamer sailed from this port at 2 o'clock, but from New-Orleans, to connect at Nicaragua, on the 13th or 14th. The next accounts carried out were by the steamer of the 20th January, by which time the arrangements made here to carry on the business of the San Francisco firm, without interruption, were complete, and all their drafts regularly paid on first presentation. These facts would go far to relieve the San Francisco house from the panic, which, in the absence of explanation, might have followed the announcement of the disaster on this side.

Correcting Gold Manifests.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The amount of Gold received for ADAMS & Co., per *Star of the West* this evening, is $175,000. Please have it so stated in your published list, and oblige

ADAMS & CO., per J. HADDEN.

MARCH 4, 1855.

Similar requests are sent to us of late on the arrival of nearly every California steamer. We prefer not to go behind the official manifests, politely furnished by the Pursers, without sufficient warrant. The earlier corrections were acceded to, on the supposition that they were accidental.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WEST—NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS.

Second Annual Report of the President and Directors of the TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Stockholders, with a view of Connecting Lines of the Road to St. Louis, Missouri.

REPORT.

At the last annual meeting of the Company, held at Shelbyville, in Shelby County, Ill., on the 24th of June last, the undersigned was directed to prepare the usual annual statement of the progress and condition of the work of construction of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, and to publish the same for the information of the stockholders.

Having at that time made a general statement of the affairs of the Company, it has been deemed advisable to defer the publication of the report, in order to embrace a more full account than was then practicable of the progress of the work. I shall, therefore, include in this statement a brief account of the condition and progress of the Road at the close of the year 1854.

The Road, as now finally located, throughout its entire length, from the city of Terre Haute in the State of Indiana, to the city of Alton in the State of Illinois, is one hundred and seventy-three miles in length. Starting from the station of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad at Terre Haute, and connecting there with that Road, it passes across the extensive station grounds secured for our use in that city, and crosses the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Wabash River upon a bridge five hundred and fifty feet in length, built upon the most approved plan of Howe's Truss, and sustained upon abutments and piers of the most substantial masonry. A turning draw, affording two openings of sixty-five feet each, will allow the passage of steamboats which ply upon that river.

From the Wabash River, the line proceeds by St. Mary's, in Vigo County, Ind., across the State line at Sandfords to Paris, the shire town of Edgar County; thence by Grandview, Midway and Ashmore to Charleston, the shire town of Coles County; thence to the junction of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Road, at a distance of fifty-seven miles from Terre Haute, and one hundred and seventy-three from Chicago, affording us an important connection with that city. From this point the line proceeds by Cochran's Grove to Shelbyville, the shire town of Shelby County, crossing the Kaskaskia River in the south part of the town, and thence to the junction of the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, at a distance of thirty-eight miles from the Chicago Branch, and seventy-eight miles from Alton. From the junction the line proceeds by Audubon to Hillsboro, the shire town of Montgomery County, and thence by Litchfield, Gillespie, Bunker Hill and Bethalto to the city of Alton, on the Mississippi River.

Nearly one hundred and sixty miles of this entire distance is perfectly straight, leaving, consequently, only about thirteen miles upon which curves are found, and these are of large radii.

The grade of forty feet to the mile was originally adopted by the Company as its maximum. A large proportion of the line is far below this maximum grade, and much of it is entirely level.

From this description it will be seen that the line, passing through the shire towns of the different Counties upon its route, embracing some of the most populous and fertile portions of the State, is well adapted to secure a large and valuable local traffic; its freedom from curves, and its moderate gradients, adapt it to safe, rapid and economical transportation of passengers and merchandise; and the unsurpassed fertility of the soil (for there is scarcely an acre of land unfit for cultivation upon the entire route) will secure for the Road an almost unlimited supply of the great staples of the western country.

A line of Railroad is now being constructed from Alton to Illinoistown, opposite the City of St. Louis. This line will connect with ours near the City of Alton, and, by arrangements already made, will run in connection with our line, and thus afford the connection so long desired, between St. Louis, the great Metropolis of the West, and the Atlantic cities. This line is now nearly ready for the rails, and will be about eighteen miles in length, from its junction with our road; and it is expected to be completed, simultaneously with the opening of our road, to the Illinois Central Railroad.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

We have now in actual operation about eighty-two miles of the road, namely, from Terre Haute, westward, about forty-five miles, to a point about five miles west of the Ashmore station; and from Alton, eastward, thirty-seven miles, to the new town of Litchfield. The rails are already laid beyond these points, and parties are actively engaged in laying down the track, with a view of completing the road to the two junctions of the Illinois Central Railroad, from each end of the line, at the earliest practicable day. So soon as the extension line above referred to, from Alton to St. Louis, is completed, we may anticipate a large business to commence between St. Louis and Chicago, and the northern portion of the State to Galena, and from the south to Cairo, by our connection with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad; while by our connection with the Chicago branch of that road, from the east, we shall also have a large traffic between Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville, upon the Ohio River, (to which points, lines of railroad are already in operation from Terre Haute,) and the City of Chicago.

The remaining portion of the line between these two points of the Illinois Central Road, about eighty-one miles in length, will be finished rapidly during the year 1855, and the opening of the whole connection between the Atlantic cities and Chicago, as well as with the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, will now be speedily effected, and will be one more

additional main line of railroad to the Great West, by the shortest practicable route.

We have now upon the road a portion of the equipment, consisting of nine locomotive engines, two first-class passenger cars, and one hundred and ninety-eight freight cars, all built in the best style of workmanship, and with the most recent improvements.

CONNECTING LINES OF RAILROAD.

By stimulating the map of the United States, and tracing upon it the lines already in operation, the advantageous position of our lines will be seen. Its central position brings it into favorable connection with the great lines leading to the Atlantic cities already completed, as well as with those that are now in progress.

Among the completed lines, if we trace those that lead from the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, to the eastern terminus of our road at Terre Haute, we shall be able to form some idea of the advantages to be secured to us immediately upon the completion of our road from its connections towards the East.

Commencing at *Boston*, and following the line of the Western Railroad of Massachusetts to Albany, thence by the New-York Central Road to Buffalo, thence by the Lake Shore Railroad to Cleveland, thence by the lines of railway passing by Bellefontaine to Indianapolis, and thence to Terre Haute, we shall have an aggregate of one thousand and thirty-four miles of railroad in actual operation, crowded with business through the whole extent of the entire distance.

If we begin at *New-York*, and pass over the Hudson River Railroad to Albany, and thence follow the line above described, we shall find a distance of nine hundred and seventy-eight miles of completed railroads; or if from *New-York* we follow the New-York and Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, and there intercept the above described line, we shall find a distance of nine hundred and fifty-five miles of railroads in daily operation.

If we start from *Philadelphia*, and pass by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Pittsburg, and thence by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to its intersection at Crestline with the line from Cleveland to Indianapolis, we shall find a line of railroad eight hundred and eighteen miles in length to Terre Haute, in actual operation.

If we start from *Baltimore*, and go by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling, and thence by the Central Ohio Railroad to Columbus, thence by the line to Xenia and the Indiana Central Railroad to Indianapolis, and thence to Terre Haute, we have a line of seven hundred and seventy-miles now in actual operation.

If we start from *Cincinnati*, and proceed by the railroad *via* Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis, and thence to Terre Haute, we have a line of one hundred and eighty-two miles of railroad in operation.

Combining these different lines, and omitting such portions of them as are common to two or more of the lines above named, we shall find an aggregate of *two thousand nine hundred and ninety-one miles* of railroad now completed and in daily and constant operation between our eastern terminus at Terre Haute and the cities of the East, and to which our line will form the most favorable channel for the business to St. Louis, and the navigation of the great rivers of the West—the Missouri and Mississippi.

Of the lines not completed, but now under construction, with which we are to be brought into immediate connection under the most advantageous arrangements, the Wabash Valley Railroad is the most important. This line is now in a state of forwardness; it will unite with our line at Paris, in Edgar County, one hundred and fifty miles from Alton, and passing to the valley of the Wabash, will proceed by Lafayette, Logansport and Fort Wayne, to Toledo, where it will unite with the navigation of Lake Erie, and form the shortest connection between St. Louis and the Lake that is practicable. It will be about two hundred and seventy miles in length, from Paris to Toledo, and will pass through the most important section of the State of Indiana.

At Toledo it will unite with the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and secure, in the direction of Cleveland and thence to the East, the connections that will entitle it to be considered one of the great thoroughfares of the business between the East and West. Nearly five millions of dollars have already been expended upon this line, and nearly one half of the whole will be in operation by July of the present year. When completed, it will add to the aggregate of completed lines above enumerated, in connection with the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, three hundred and seventy-seven miles, and if we add the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, which will be completed in March next, one hundred and seventy-three miles, we shall have a total length of railroad, converging upon the eastern portion of our road, of *three thousand five hundred and forty miles*, the business of which will concentrate upon our road as a main trunk, and will pass over it, to a great extent, as the most favorable line, so far as it is connected with St. Louis and the navigation of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. It will be remembered that the junction of these two great rivers takes place opposite the city of Alton, and consequently the navigation of the Missouri is favorably carried on from this point.

I subjoin a recapitulation of the distances by Railroad above referred to for convenience of reference.

Boston to Terre Haute, 1,034 *miles*. Miles.

Boston to Albany, by Western Railroad, &c	200
Albany to Buffalo, by N. Y. Central Railroad	298
Buffalo to Cleveland, by Lake Shore Roads	183
Cleveland to Indianapolis, by Bellefontaine Lines	281
Indianapolis to Terre Haute	72
Total	1,034

New-York to Terre Haute, by New-York Central Railroad, 978 *miles*. Miles.

New-York to Albany, by Hudson River Railroad	144
Albany to Indianapolis, as above	702
Indianapolis to Terre Haute	72
Total	978

New-York to Terre Haute, by New-York and Erie Railroad, 955 *miles*. Miles.

New-York to Dunkirk	460
Dunkirk to Cleveland	142
Cleveland to Terre Haute	353
Total	955

Philadelphia to Terre Haute, 818 *miles*, Miles.

Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by Pennsylvania Central Railroad	353
Pittsburg to Crestline, by Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad	167
Crestline to Indianapolis, by Bellefontaine Lines	226
Indianapolis to Terre Haute, by Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad	72
Total	818

Baltimore to Terre Haute, 775 *miles*. Miles.

Baltimore to Wheeling, by Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	380
Wheeling to Columbus, by Ohio Central Railroad	141
Columbus to Indianapolis, by Indiana Central Railroad, &c	182
Indianapolis to Terre Haute	72
Total	775

Cincinnati to Terre Haute, 182 *miles*. Miles.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad	110
Indianapolis to Terre Haute	72
Total	182

The above are the lines of railway completed and in operation, and include of distinct lines, 2,991 miles.

LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

	Miles.
Wabash Valley Railroad, Paris to Toledo	270
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, *via* Sandusky, completed	107
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, *via* Norwalk, completed	112
Illinois Central Railroad, main line, completed	454
Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago Branch	173
Connecting lines in progress	1,116

Which, added to the aggregate above, makes a total of *four thousand one hundred and seven miles* of connecting railroads tributary to our line, and principally connecting St. Louis with the Atlantic cities.

An inspection of the map prefixed to this report will exhibit clearly these different lines concentrating at the eastern terminus of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.

BUSINESS OF THE ROAD.

It would seem hardly necessary to present statistics of business for a line of railroad situated as our line has above been shown to be. Its local traffic, on account of the country through which it passes, must be large and constantly increasing. No portion of the Western Country can exceed it in fertility, and no equal portion of the State exceeds it in population. It would be quite impracticable to present a reasonable estimate of the through business. The city of St. Louis, with a population already exceeding 125,000, is the great centre of the business of the West, and the lines of railroads now centering upon that point, and extending to the West and Southwest, will continue to add to her population and wealth. If we may judge by a comparison with other roads, which have been successfully put in operation in the West, we shall find no reason to fear for the result. We have, heretofore, estimated a net result of $600,000 per annum, but the experience of other Western roads leads us to expect a better result than this; though this alone would afford a return of 12 per cent. upon the capital, after paying interest upon the bonds of the Company. We have little hesitation in predicting this result, when the road shall be completed and in full operation.

We are aware that all mere *estimates* of the earnings of projected works are very properly subjected to critical examination. While, therefore, we entertain no doubt that any one at all familiar with the country traversed by our road, and with its connections, will consider our estim

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
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FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

Report of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule,

ON THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

Bold and Important Recommendations.

CUBA AT ANY COST!

SOULE AND MARCY CORRESPONDENCE

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5, 1855.

The SOULE correspondence will make an octavo volume. It has gone back to the State Department.

The first letter is from Mr. MARCY to Mr. SOULE, dated July 23, 1853. After showing that Cuba' from its vast agricultural resources and wealth, its fine climate, &c., is vastly superior to any other West India island, and showing its importance to the United States, from the proximity to our coasts; that it is very difficult for Spain to maintain its possession of it, Mr. MARCY goes on to say what is our policy in regard to it, and for that purpose quotes the instructions given to our Ministers in France and Great Britain in regard to the interference of those two Powers in Cuban affairs. He deprecates protection by any European power to Cuba to enable Spain to maintain her rule over it. In case of collision with the United States, such protecting power would be in as good condition to make use of that Island to annoy us, as it would be if it were in actual possession. He alludes to British interference in Central America, to show what protection means. While Spain remains the Sovereign of Cuba, she can depend upon our maintaining our duty as a neutral nation towards her. Mr. MARCY says our Neutrality Laws are now as strong as they can be made without unjust interference with the rights of the citizens—that every proper effort will be made to enforce them in case of revolution in Cuba. But necessarily, in such revolution, many discontented subjects of Spain will leave our shores to join their countrymen in the effort to throw off the yoke of Spain. Mr. SOULE is charged to do away with the suspicion of the Spanish Government that this Government is disposed to encourage fillibuster descents upon the island, by presenting our past course upon such attempts. Mr. MARCY alludes to the offer of Mr. POLK to purchase Cuba, but doubts if Mr. SOULE will find Spain willing to enter into any such negotiation now. He says there is reason to believe she is under obligation to France and Great Britain to the contrary, from the fact that these powers sent their fleets to be assistance in the Cuban disturbance; from the proposition for a convention to secure the island for all time to Spain, and to their joint protest against the views of Mr. EVERETT to M. SARTIGES, in December 16, 1852.

Mr. MARCY thinks a proposition to purchase would be attended with injurious consequences, and Mr. SOULE is instructed to ascertain what arrangements have been made with Great Britain and France in regard to sustaining the dominion of Spain. If either of them have urged a change in regard to Slavery in the Island, Mr. MARCY thinks Spain may be induced to see that she cannot long hold Cuba, and may be disposed to make it independent of her retaining some commercial advantages, &c. If Spain would do this, the United States would have no further anxiety in regard to European domination, and would probably contribute something more substantial than good will toward such an end. If Cuba is to remain in possession of Spain we have a right demand exemption from the annoyance which the exercise of her arbitrary power to repress disturbances gives our flag. We will not submit to detention and search of our vessels. Our demands for wrongs inflicted upon our citizens have not been attended to, or have been met by unsatisfactory explanations. This must be remedied. The Captain General ought to have power to accord redress as well as to inflict injury. We want also a Commercial Treaty with Spain, that the export only in her Colonies may be done away with, that we may have the same advantages in trade we accord her, we being prohibited by law from assessing export duties.

The second letter is from Mr. MARCY to Mr. BUCHANAN, July 2, 1853, in which he complains of the course of Great Britain in keeping large fleets on the Cuban coast to watch us.

When a country by her despotism goads her people to revolution, she has no better right to invoke foreign aid to suppress it than the revolutionists have in support of their cause. We will not quietly submit to the importation of free Africans into Cuba with the object of making that Island worthless to us when Spain finds she can no longer hold it; and Great Britain and France must be made aware of this. Mr. BUCHANAN, if he finds Great Britain has any arrangement with Spain detrimental to our interests in regard to Cuba, must use his best endeavors to induce her to abandon them.

Mr. MARCY to Mr. SOULE, March 11, 1854, recounts the *Black Warrior* outrage in indignant terms, instructs Mr. SOULE to demand redress, but recommends no specific means to get it.

March 17th, 1854, same to same, in regard to *Black Warrior*, says the country will not brook any delay in the settlement of that outrage. Demands $300,000 indemnity to owners, and does not expect Mr. SOULE to discuss that matter much with the Spanish Government. If Spain seeks to delay or evade the payment it will be considered an aggravation of the wrong. Spain must at once pay and disclaim the action of her officers in Cuba, or assume the responsibility of such action and refuse our claim.

Here follows the printed *Black Warrior* documents, sent to the House March 15, 1854.

Mr. MARCY to Mr. SOULE, April 3, 1854, fears that a project is on foot to introduce a new system of agricultural labor into Cuba, and the President in consequence deems it proper to give Mr. SOULE full powers to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. He thinks the difficulties in regard to the purchase may have been partially removed by the late change in the Spanish Government. If not disposed to sell, still he thinks for the *quid pro quo* he would consent to the independence of the Island, and offers to aid Spain in plotting to bring about such independence. He again deprecates the African colonization scheme, and directs our Minister to ascertain if any such scheme is in contemplation.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soulé.

"Extracts No. 19."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1854.

PIERRE SOULE, Esq., &c., &c., Madrid:

SIR: I am directed by the President to suggest to you a particular step, from which he anticipated much advantage to the negotiations with which you are charged on the subject of Cuba.

These and other considerations which will readily occur to you, suggest that much may be done at London and Paris either to promote directly the great object in view, or at least to clear away impediments to its successful consummation.

Under these circumstances it seems desirable that there should be a full and free interchange of views between yourself, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. MASON, in order to secure a concurrence in reference to the general object.

The simplest and only very apparent means of attaining this end is for the three Ministers to meet as early as may be, at some convenient point, *say Paris*, to consult together to compare opinions as to what may be advisable, and to adopt measures for perfect concert of action in aid of your negotiations at Madrid. While the President, as I have before had occasion to state, has full confidence in your own intelligence and sagacity, he conceives that it cannot be otherwise than agreeable to you and to your colleagues in Great Britain and France to have the consultation suggested, and thus to bring your common wisdom and knowledge to bear simultaneously upon the negotiations at Madrid, London and Paris.

If you concur in these views, you will please to fix the time when you can repair to Paris, or to such other convenient point.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5, 1855.

The following is the official report made to the Secretary of State of the results of the celebrated Ostend Convention:

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18, 1854.

To Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the several confidential dispatches you have addressed to us respectively to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend in Belgium, on the 10th and 11th inst., and then at Aix La Chapelle in Prussia, on the days next following up to the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us, which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion and are thoroughly convinced that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of —— dollars.

The proposal should, in our opinion, be made in such a manner as to be presented through the necessary diplomatic forms to the Supreme Constituent Cortes about to be assembled. On this momentous question, in which the people both of Spain and the United States are so deeply interested, all our proceedings ought to be open, frank and public. They should be of such a character as to challenge the approbation of the world.

We firmly believe that in the progress of human events the time has arrived when the vital interests of Spain are as seriously involved in the sale as those of the United States in the purchase of the Island; and that the transaction will prove equally honorable to both nations.

Under these circumstances we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign powers who possess no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

We proceed to state some of the reasons which have brought us to the conclusion; and for the sake of clearness we shall specify them under two distinct heads.

First—The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.

Second—The probability is great that the Government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of the Spanish people.

The *first*—It must be clear to every reflecting mind, that from the peculiarity of its geographical position and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American Republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of States of which the Union is the providential nursery.

From its locality it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense annually increasing trade which must seek this avenue to the Ocean. On the numerous navigable streams measuring an aggregate course of some 30,000 miles, which disembogue themselves through this magnificent river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population within the last ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union, at the time Louisiana was annexed to it.

The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population, the highway of their direct intercourse with the Atlantic and the Pacific States, can never be secure but must ever be endangered while Cuba is a dependency of a distinct power, in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance and embarrassment to their interests.

Indeed, the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.

Its immediate acquisition by our Government is of paramount importance, and we cannot doubt but that it is a consummation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants.

The intercourse which its proximity to our coasts begets and encourages between the citizens of the United States has in the progress of time so united their interests and blended their fortunes, that they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny.

Considerations exist which renders delay in the acquisition of this Island exceedingly dangerous to the United States.

The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers threaten an insurrection at every moment, which may result in direful consequences to the American people.

Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm.

But we need not enlarge on these topics. It can scarcely be apprehended that foreign powers in violation of international law would interpose their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the Island. Its inhabitants are now suffering under the worst of all possible governments—that of absolute despotism, delegated by a distant power to irresponsible agents who are changed at short intervals and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the basest means.

As long as this system shall endure humanity may in vain demand the suppression of the African Slave-trade in the Island. This is rendered impossible while that infamous traffic remains an irresistible temptation and a source of immense profit to needy and avaricious officials, who to attain their end, scruple not to trample the most sacred principles under foot.

The Spanish Government at home may be well disposed, but experience has proved that it cannot control these remote depositories of its power.

Besides, the Commercial Nations of the world cannot fail to perceive and appreciate the great advantages which would result to their people from a dissolution of the forced and unnatural connection between Spain and Cuba, and the annexation of the latter to the United States. The trade of England and France with Cuba would, in that event, assume at once an important and profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity of the island.

But if the United States and every commercial nation be benefited by this transfer, the interests of Spain would also be greatly and essentially promoted. She cannot but see what such a sum of money as we are willing to pay for the island would effect in the development of her vast natural resources.

Two-thirds of this sum, if employed in the construction of a system of railroads, would ultimately prove a source of greater wealth to the Spanish people than that opened to their vision by CORTES. Their prosperity would date from the ratification of the treaty of cession. France has already constructed continuous lines of railroads from Havre, Marseilles, Valenciennes and Strasbourg, *viâ* Paris to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when Spain shall find herself in a condition to extend these roads through her northern Provinces to Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and the frontier of Portugal.

This object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the traveling world and secure a permanent and profitable market for her various productions. Her fields, under the stimulus given to industry by remunerating prices, would teem with cereal grain, and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly increased quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become what a bountiful Providence intended she should be—one of the first nations of Continental Europe, rich, powerful, and contented.

Whilst two-thirds of the price of the island would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty (million) thousand, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund, which would gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies.

Such is her present wretched financial condition, that her best Bonds are sold upon her own Bourse at about one-third of their par value, whilst another class on which she pays no interest have but a nominal value, and are quoted at about one-sixth of the amount for which they were issued.

Besides, these latter are held principally by British creditors who may, from day to day, obtain the effective interposition of their own Government for the purpose of coercing payment. Intimations to that effect have been already thrown out from high quarters, and, unless some new source of revenue shall enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized.

Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resources, and removing her financial embarrassments, it may never again return.

Cuba in its palmiest days never yielded her Exchequer, after deducting the expenses of its Government, a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars. These expenses have increased to such a degree as to leave a deficit chargable on the Treasury of Spain to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars.

In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, the Island is an incumbrance, instead of a source of profit, to the mother country.

Under no probable circumstances can Cuba ever yield to Spain one per cent. on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition.

But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Cuba without remuneration.

Extreme oppression, it is now universally admitted, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their oppressors.

The sufferings which the corrupt, arbitrary and unrelenting local administration necessarily entails upon the inhabitants of Cuba, cannot fail to stimulate and keep alive that spirit of resistance and revolution against Spain which has of late years been so often manifested. In this condition of affairs, it is vain to expect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors.

We know that the President is justly inflexible in his determination to execute the neutrality laws, but should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States, and liberal-minded men of other countries, from rushing to their assistance.

Besides, the present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world. It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution, and in that event she will not only lose the Island, but the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remarked that the settlement of this vexed question by the cession of Cuba to the United States would forever prevent the dangerous complications between nations to which it may otherwise give birth.

It is certain that should the Cubans themselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish Government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people and Government of the United States from taking part in such civil war, in support of their neighbors and friends.

But if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances?

Self-preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as with individuals. All nations have at different periods acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized.

The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to the rule, because although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest, in a just way, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self respect.

Whilst pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power. And this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe. We, however, hope for the best, though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst.

We forbear also to investigate the present condition of the question at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people have been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed; but recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States was perpetrated in the harbor of Havana, under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measures of war in vindication of national honor. That outrage is not only unatoned, but the Spanish Government has deliberately sanctioned the acts of its subordinates, and assumed the responsibility attaching to them.

Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has ever been the policy of the United States to cherish with foreign nations are constantly exposed, than the circumstances of that case,—situated as Spain and the United State are, the latter having forborne to resort to extreme measures.

But this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue. And our recommendations now submitted are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested, is the only effectual mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar arrangement in regard to Florida.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.
JOHN Y. MASON.
PIERRE SOULE.

A Solicitor for the New Court of Claims—Fierce Debate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

A somewhat fierce debate occurred in Executive session of the Senate on Saturday night, on the nomination of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, son of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, to be Solicitor of the new Claims Court. The objection made to him was a doubt as to whether he is "sound" or not on the Slavery question,—the suspicions being entertained that he was tainted with a rather enthusiastic devotion to the cause of Freedom.

In the course of the debate Mr. WADE, of Ohio, made a capital speech, in which he presented and developed the idea that the time is rapidly approaching when faithfulness to Anti-Slavery sentiments would be the test of "soundness." The only two votes against BLAIR'S confirmation were cast by Senators MASON and BUTLER. S.

The Collins Appropriation and Veto.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 4, 1855.

Congress has adjourned after a continuous sitting of *twenty-five hours*, marked by more excitement and confusion, but less of drunken debauchery, than ever before on any similar occasion within my recollection. The Veto of the Steamer Appropriation bill—unexpected as it was by every sensible man of all parties—added much to the excitement, and interfered seriously with the public business. When the question was taken in the House on passing the Steamer bill, the objections of the President notwithstanding, many Administration men who had stood by the Collins Line, and would have done so again whenever there was anything to be effected by so doing, voted against the bill. This was claimed by some of the Administration leaders as an evidence that the measure itself had suddenly become unpopular in the House. None know better than those who attempt to console themselves in this way for the defeat of the Administration, that this veto was no test. It was perfectly certain that the bill could not get a two-third vote; and no Administration man did not care to vote against the President on an ineffective side issue.

Of the veto I need say but little. There can be scarce a doubt that unprejudiced men, all over the country, will feel that in this act the President has usurped and exercised a tyrannical power most dangerous to the liberties of our Republic. His message is overflowing with the cant phrases of small demagogues, about "economy," "monopoly," and all that sort of thing. With the Collins contract the President has nothing to do. That contract was made before the country had discovered anything of FRANKLIN PIERCE, except that he had fainted in Mexico. A preceding Administration, judging by the facts then existing, decided and so enacted, that it was for the interest of the country that this contract should be made with Mr. COLLINS. The advantages of the contract were expected to be reciprocal. Mr. COLLINS was expected to perform certain mail service; and that service was not valuable merely as the service of a common carrier. The Collins ships were expected to be the medium through which we should compel Great Britain to make a Postal treaty with us. They were expected also to give greater celerity and regularity in the communication between the Old World and the New, and thus save a large aggregate of valuable time and the interest upon immense sums of money. *These* are important considerations which ought not to be lost sight of.

As I have stated in former communications, after the original contract had been entered into, Government found that to secure all the important advantages desired to be attained, it was necessary to ask of Mr. COLLINS greater efforts and greater outlays than had been anticipated, in order that he might counteract and overcome the multiplied obstacles which our British rivals were placing in the way of our success; and under these circumstances Congress voted to increase his compensation, reserving to *itself*—reserving "*to Congress*—" the power to discontinue this extra appropriation upon six months notice at any time after 1854. Mr. COLLINS went on with his enterprise, and obtained for the country all he promised, and much more. His enterprise has resulted in an actual *saving* to the United States, counted by millions per annum. But he desired to do still more, by building another and greater ship than any he now owns, to cross the ocean in still less time, and so maintain the American preëminence in the mercantile marine. Having, by his energy and enterprise, established the fact that the threatening "notice" hanging over his head was not necessary to ensure his performance of his contract, Congress, at the present session, thought proper to repeal its own power to give that notice; whereupon Dictator PIERCE steps in and tells Congress that they are a set of corrupt spendthrifts—that *he* don't think it for the interests of the country that *Congress* should place out of its hands a power which it had reserved to *itself*, and that therefore he chooses to violate the Constitution by giving it a forced, unnatural and dangerous construction, and under that construction vetoing the bill. Is the country prepared for such an act of tyranny as this? I trust not. FRANKLIN PIERCE will yet learn that the veto power is not an inexhaustible element of popularity, upon which a weak, vascillating, ill-judging President can draw *ad libitum*, in the expectation that his capacity for mischief may blind the world to the want of moral power over the affections, sentiments or respect of the masses.

Now that the battle is over, I may say that the Collins' Appropriation as passed is in better shape for the interests of the Company, in my opinion, than was the vetoed bill; but the latter was by far the best for the country—because it provided for the building of another great ship which would have cost the Company a great deal of money to construct and to run on the one hand, while on the other, it would have reduced still further, I cannot doubt, the time between the United States and Europe, and so have been of additional advantage to America. The Appropriation, as passed, calls for no new exertions by Mr. COLLINS, entails no additional expenses upon the line, and continues the compensation heretofore allowed; and it is a remarkable fact, that at no time during the session has there been any serious disposition on the part of Congress to discontinue any part of that Appropriation, until the Administration sent the word into the House last night, *after* the veto, that the "notice" must be given. An attempt to rally the Opposition forces upon that issue was made, but failed most miserably. Such men as Gov. AIKEN, Messrs. ORR and BOYCE of South Carolina, and many others equally high-toned, refusing to engage in any such dirty work at anybody's bidding. So Mr. CAMPBELL has gained just nothing. He has been beaten out of sight in his attempt to destroy the Collins Line. All his machinations have failed, except in procuring a veto, and if he and his chief can stand the recoil of that, I rather guess others can. The next Congress *certainly* will not do CAMPBELL'S bidding and give the notice; and when the Congress chosen in 1856 is elected, the PIERCE and CAMPBELL interest don't seem likely to have any very extensive influence over it.

There is something very singular about this veto. The day before it came in the President told a distinguished Senator, as I am informed, that he *would approve* the bill. The idea of a veto of an Appropriation bill under these circumstances was deemed utterly preposterous; and the most intelligent among the active opponents of the measure, in each House, freely pronounced all such intimations to be utter nonsense! But it turns out that common sense, as they estimated it, and FRANKLIN PIERCE are not synonimous terms. In conclusion on this subject, let me ask every intelligent reader of the President's veto, where is its point, where its author's consistency, and where its shadow of apology in view of his signature to the naval bill containing the same appropriations precisely as were contained in the original bill. And what has CORNELIUS VANDERBILT taken by his fillibustering against the Collins line at Washington? I know he has gained nothing to his credit in the estimation of honorable men here, but has inspired feelings quite the reverse in the breasts of many. Of this perhaps you may see a partial evidence in the contemptuously small vote, (6 or 8, I believe,) the Senate gave him on *his* proposition to carry the Liverpool mails, right on the heel of the veto!

I have written somewhat at length upon this subject, because I know it is one of much interest to the reading public, which feels a deep regard for, and a just pride in the success of this splendid American Collins Line. I have a number of other items relating to the closing of Congress, to write up;—but the lateness of the hour, and the exhaustion consequent upon attendance at the all-night session, compel me to defer these to my next. S.

Appointments for the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

There is some excitement going on here in regard to the appointments of the subordinate officers for the new regiments. Members of Congress are still mentioning and pressing the claims of civilians among their constituency. The War Department is besieged with applications from officers of the regular army for promotions in these regiments. It is reported this evening that the Department has made all the subordinate appointments from the regular army, except some Second Lieutenants which are to come from the classes at West Point. The Democratic members of Congress say that the bill for the new regiments would not have passed Congress if they had thought that General SHIELDS would not have been made a Brigadier General, or that the Department would have ignored civilians as to the subordinate appointments.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana and Messrs. Lucius Patterson, of Michigan, and Norman B. Judd, of Illinois, were admitted as Attorneys and Counselors of the United States Supreme Court to-day.

No. 86. John L. Hays, plaintiff in error, vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The argument was continued by Mr. Davidge Vinton for the defendants.

The Case of Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Others—Movements of Anthony Burns—Salute in honor of Franklin Pierce.

BOSTON, Monday, March 5.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the several cases against WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER and others for alleged participation in the BURNS rendition excitement in May last, were taken up and assigned for Tuesday, the 3d day of April next.

ANTHONY BURNS is now at the house of Rev. Mr. STOCKWELL, in Amherst. On Wednesday evening next he will be present at a reception meeting in Tremont Temple, and on Friday evening he will attend a public meeting in New-York.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired on the Common at noon to-day in honor of the inauguration of FRANKLIN PIERCE as President two years ago.

Weather at Buffalo—Gift Distribution—The Buffalo and Brantford Railroad.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 5.

The weather here has been very warm to-day. The snow is melting away fast. This evening we had a slight fall of rain.

Nearly six thousand shares of a gift distribution were sold at the Metropolitan Theatre to-night. The articles up for distribution are a costly piano and guitar, gold watches, pencils, &c. Much excitement was manifested on the occasion.

It is reported that the Buffalo and Brantford Road is open, and that the trains commenced running to-day.

Veto of the Free Bank Bill of Indiana by Gov. Wright—Exchange, &c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 5.

Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, has vetoed the Free Bank bill, and it is said he will also veto the State Bank bill, if it is passed; but the friends of both bills in the Legislature say they will unite and pass them, notwithstanding the veto.

Eastern Exchange is plenty and dull, at ¼@½ per cent. premium.

The weather at present is wet, and the river is open.

Political Meetings in Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, Monday, March 5.

Two crowded and enthusiastic meetings were held here to-night, preparatory to the election which takes place to-morrow. One, of the Unionists, at the City Hall, was addressed by Gen. J. W. NYE, THOS. G. ALVORD, S. D. DILLAYE and others.

Another meeting, of Americans, at the Corinthian Hall, was addressed by Hon. Mr. GORHAM and others amid great excitement.

Marine Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

The brig *John Walsh*, from Trinidad, arrived here to-day. Left in port at Trinidad the *Sea Bird*, from Portland, which reported having picked up the captain and the crew of the brig *Hamilton*, from St. John, N. B., for Havana. The *John Walsh* reports passing near Hatteras, on the 23d ult., large quantities of wrecked materials, such as real deck plank, chests of tea, &c.

Arrest for Kidnapping a Female Slave.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

Yesterday morning, a female slave belonging to a planter in Louisiana, was taken from a vessel of Newcastle, Delaware, by the police of this city, and the kidnapper, named R. WARWICK was arrested, and has been committed.

The U. S. Brig Bainbridge in Distress.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 5.

The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* put in here in distress to-day. On the 21st of February during a gale of wind she became much disabled, and was obliged to throw her guns overboard.

Know-Nothing Triumph in New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, (Mass.) Monday, March 5.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Know-Nothing, was chosen Mayor of this city to-day. The vote was as follows: HOWLAND, 1,834; RODNEY, Free-Soil, 717.

Appointment of Adjutant General of the State.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5.

Hon. R. H. PRUYN, of Albany, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State in place of DEPEYSTER, resigned.

Fire at Altoona, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

The Mansion Hall at Altoona, Penn., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $3,750.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 5.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has been received here, with New-Orleans papers of Tuesday.

Ten Persons Killed or Wounded by the Explosion of the McDaniels.

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 27.

We have this morning to record one of those sad accidents, now happily of rare occurrence on our river, from steam boiler explosions.

The tow-boat *Thomas McDaniels*, Captain MCLEAN, coming up from the Southwest Passage yesterday morning, with the ships *Erie* and *Hercynia*, and Norwegian brig *Amerika* in tow, exploded all her boilers about 9½ o'clock A. M., when in the English Turn. The forward part of the boat was torn completely to pieces, and many persons were killed or severely injured.

The deaths and personal injuries sustained, so far as we have been able yet to learn, are as follows:

Killed—James Spencer, second engineer; Wm. Taylor, striker; Henry Wilson, fireman; Henry Jarvis, (black,) fireman; cabin boy, name unknown.

Missing—Andrew Peterson, steersman; Alack Tweet, (black.)

Scalded—James Taylor, fireman.

Slightly Wounded—Daniel Taylor, pilot.

One man was wounded on board the brig *Amerika*, but not seriously. The brig was somewhat damaged, about ten feet of her bulwarks having been stove in by the falling of the towboat's chimney. The ships, as far we could learn, were uninjured.

The towboat *J. P. Whitney* was close by on her way up, and immediately dropped her tow and went to the assistance of the *McDaniels*. She brought the wrecked boat and the dead and wounded up to the city, and the former is now lying below the Lower Cotton Press, in the Third District.

The tow-boat is a mass of ruins, everything forward being torn to pieces. The cause of the sad accident is not known, and it is doubtful whether it ever will be. The chief engineer, who had but a few minutes before left the engine, states that he tried the boilers and there was plenty of water in them. The second engineer, who relieved him, was instantly killed.

One of the steersmen was blown from the wheel clear up into the water, and was picked up uninjured by a boat from one of the ships.

When we left the boat, at dark last evening, the Coroner had not yet commenced his investigations, and the bodies of the five killed were lying in two of the cabin rooms. One of them whom we saw was horribly mangled and mutilated. The relations and friends of the deceased crowded around the boat, and scenes of their lamentations were truly heart-rending.

FROM HAVANA.

The State of Affairs—Rumors About—Prices Current—The Hernandez Case.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. Bullock, Esq., Commander, arrived early on Monday morning. The *Black Warrior* left Havana on the evening of the 27th. The blockade of the different ports still continued, although no delay is caused to the steamers, they being allowed to land and receive passengers, &c., the same as usual. There were no new arrests, although great preparations were still being made. The English frigate *Vestal* was in port; all well on board. The *Black Warrior* experienced a very heavy gale of wind, accompanied with heavy head seas, which lasted sixty hours.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1855.

The British naval forces in this port, and through the West India islands, give the best evidence that they have been instructed to take active part in any demonstration of Cuban authority that may be esteemed necessary for Cuban safety. The brig-of-war *Arab* has also been devoted to the service as a Spanish transport for troops, and took hence on the 26th a detachment of one company or more. We do not yet perceive any call for this evident anxiety by any local emotion among the people, but as many arrests have been made of our best people, it is necessary for justification—failing in the evidence of the Concha conspiracy—it is necessary to preserve the appearance that there is something wrong somewhere. There must be found also, reason for the vast outlay—or promise to pay—of the public funds which are finding long columns in the books of audition. Spanish war-steamers are moving out and into port continually, sometimes with troops, which are put in position where perhaps fillibusterism will never find them. The volunteers, black and white, of Havana and vicinity, amount to about ten thousand men, taken generally from those occupied with our most essential industry, which for a few days may be of little consequence, but in a month or two the effects will become uncomfortably perceptible with many of our large establishments, where payments are being made for the labor service which is devoted to the State to the prejudice of the factories and of commercial transactions.

I hand you a report showing transactions of the last fortnight, and, as ever, truly yours.

The Cuban Boy Francis Elias Hernandez.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am desired to send to your paper translations of documents received from Doctor Francisco Hernandez, and which I now beg to do. The originals are in my possession, and can be seen and examined. I have also a letter for the son from his mother, desiring his return, which he can have at my hands. Charles Edwards.

New-York, March 5, 1855.

TO THE CHIEF ALCALDE.

Don Francisco Hernandez, a native of this Island, established at Baracoa and at present residing in this Capital, appears before your Honor; and in due form of law says, that in the month of October last Mr. John H. Felix presented himself at Baracoa with a paper and a verbal recommendation from my brother Don Elias Hernandez that I should protect and assist said person so recommended, in the project he had of introducing arms and of promoting an insurrection in that district against the Spanish dominion; of which plan and voyage my aforesaid brother had given me no advice directly or indirectly, as all appears in the proceedings which are now prosecuting before the permanent military commission, against the above-mentioned Felix, Estrampes, and others. The necessity in which I was placed by that step of my brother, of giving seasonable information thereof to the constituted authorities, added to the measures which they would inevitably adopt, brought me to this Capital; and although here all motives of suspicion or doubt as regards myself were speedily removed and I remained at perfect liberty, still the inevitable compromises in a political cause as the one in question, induced me, from the dictates of persona; safety, to remain in the Castle of the Cabana, where I continue residing as an asylum from revengeful feelings, or to avoid a compromise. But as it cannot be expected that these may be appeased in a short time, nor that my continuance at the Castle can be indefinitely prolonged owing to my own private affairs and the care of my family, I adopted the resolution of removing with them to Spain, taking for that purpose the necessary measures for bringing to my side my son Francisco Elias, who was being educated at New-York. To carry this out, I was under the necessity of studiously avoiding its reaching the ears of my brother Elias, who in the existed state of his ideas and sentiments I was certain would avail himself of the influence which the inhabitants of the country in general, and the sympathies of the people where he resides in particular, hold out to him for opposing the return of my child, and thereby prevent his receiving that political and social education which he, my brother, did not approve. The first steps that I took towards regaining my son having failed, I finally determined upon sending a messenger of my entire confidence and known to him, with precise and express instructions to conceal from my brother Elias my intentions regarding my son, and to carry them out with promptness and secrecy. That messenger was Don Cristoval Carnobell, to whom I gave letters of my own, of my wife, my portrait and all that I deemed conducive to my child's decision, having also obtained from His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General Don Jose Gutierrez de la Concha, that he be pleased to recommend the affair to the Consul of Her Catholic Majesty at New-York.

When all was accomplished and my son on board of the steamer, at the moment of sailing my brother Elias presented himself on board, took my son on shore, and represented the affair to the public as his choice, and accusing my messenger and the Consul of Her Majesty as *kidnappers*, and got himself named guardian to my son The Court may easily imagine what are my feelings in such a situation. My duties as husband and father of other children do not permit me to risk in New-York dangers that even in this capital I consider it necessary to avoid. I cannot permit that on my account others should suffer for having strictly complied with my instructions. I should also be unworthy of the name of Father were I to abandon to chance that which I consider so essential to the happiness of all my family, and were I to abdicate the moral direction of my son Francisco Elias. In none of these duties will I fail to comply on my part. But the spirit that has guided the conduct of my brother Elias, has strewn my path with obstacles that I cannot overcome without the assistance of the Court; for it is pretended that I am not at liberty to act in this affair, that I have not provided for the education of my son Francisco Elias, that I have in fact abandoned my paternal prerogatives. I protest in the most legal and solemn form against such gratuitous and false suppositions. I declare, therefore, before your Honor, that I enjoy the most complete liberty to dispose of my person, of my property and of my family. I declare that until the month of September last I supplied my son punctually with whatever was necessary for his expenses, and that, in the current accounts that I have with my brother Elias, I consider myself his creditor to a larger amount than that which he has paid for the last school bills. I hold my brother Elias responsible for the obstacles which prevented my continuing paying the aforesaid pensions, as also from protecting my own interests, in consequence of his having mixed me up in his revolutionary projects without previously consulting me; and I reserve to myself the right that appertains to me, where and when I may choose to enforce it. I protest, and neither now, nor hereafter, in fact or in law, directly nor indirectly, have I confided to any one the settlement of the duties of father for the education of my son, Francisco Elias; and that under the grave responsibility that on this point I have contracted before God and man in the entrance of the paternal authority, and that I cannot be discharged by any one, excepting by the Voice and Mandate prescribed by law, I manifest the existence of my child of the United States in possession of which I alone the return home is indispensable for his welfare, and to that of his brother and brothers; and finally all circumstances adduced in opposition to my express, absolute and indubitable sentiments to my son's interests, are and ever shall be contrary to my will, which I am ready to sustain at the risk of my life, and I protest against the use that others may make of my son to my prejudice. Finally, I solemnly and solemnly call upon all those the Consul of Spain, Don Francisco Rafo, the Consular Bull Cabellero, Commanding Naval Depot in which I am willing to take on the vessel my children and my wife, and some of the [illegible]

[illegible] the Castle [illegible] Spain [illegible] Consular Bull Cabellero, Commanding Naval Depot in which I am willing to take on the vessel my children and my wife, and some of the [illegible]

swelling all knowledge thereof to my brother Elias, and by eating with the greatest secrecy.

And in order that all the foregoing may appear in due form, I pray that your Honor will be pleased to admit this writing from me; order my ratification before the Court and legalization from your Honor's Judicial authority, agreeably to law, ordering that the originals of these proceedings be delivered to me for the necessary purposes; on pot of justice which I claim under the necessary oath, dated at Havana, the 21st February, 1855.

L. Ramon, Justice. Francisco Hernandez.

Havana, 22d February, 1855.

I have ratified Don Francisco Hernandez in the preceding writing according to his prayer, and by the result thereof the necessary provisions will ensue.

Busso, Felix Lancis, Royal Notary.

Here follow a lot of testimonials, notices from notaries, &c. We annex the

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Be it known that I, Don Francisco Hernandez, of Baracoa, and accidentally in th s city, do hereby grant my full and ample power, as by law is necessary and may be required, to Don Cristoval Carnobell, detained at New-York owing to the commission I entrusted to him of bringing to me my son, Francisco Elias Hernandez, without the knowledge of his uncle, Don Elias, that in my name, and representing my person, rights and actions, my said Attorney may represent me in the proceedings and judgments, both civil and penal, that may be requisite to exonerate from all responsibility my said Attorney and the Consul of Her Catholic Majesty, Don Francisco Stoughton, who assisted him, as also all others who may have interfered therein; that my said Attorney may conduct here to me my aforesaid son, Francisco Elias, and do whatever may tend to his interest and that of the family in general, thereby enabling me to determine his residence, mode of education, and other circumstances which are exclusively reserved to me as his father. To this end my said Attorney or his delegate may appoint and change counsel, solicitors, and any other persons who may be concerned in this matter, appoint such substitutes as he may think proper and revoke them at pleasure, make objections to judges, juries and witnesses; and finally, he confers to his said Attorney the most ample, special and general power, in due form of law, to act and perform in the premises all that the granter would execute by himself were he present, inasmuch as he must not omit acting in whatever may concern this matter from the omission of any special or general clause which may not be herein inserted; and for the observance and fulfillment of the foregoing, he binds his property according to law.

Dated at the ever faithful city of Havana this 22d day of February, of the year 1855.

I, the Notary, certify that I know the grantor, that he so declared, ratified and signed it before the witnesses, D. Mariano Grobes, D. Jose Elias Sanchez, and D. Antonio Abalo, of this place, and present.

FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ.

Per Black Warrior.] Havana, Monday Feb. 26, 1855.

In the fortnight elapsed since the date of our last report of 10th inst. our market has exhibited but little animation.

Sugars—Have declined owing to limited demand, accumulation of stock—far in excess of exports—but principally to unfavorable advices received from England, and although holders are unwilling to submit to lower prices, they will have to yield, in order to effect sales of any magnitude. The stock in the city and the Regla warehouses is estimated to be now about 100,000 boxes against same quantity in 1854, and 65,000 boxes in 1853. We have hardly any transactions of note to report in Muscovadoes; at outports they are selling at from 4½rls. to 5½rls. arr. for prime.

Cigars—Are unchanged in value. Exported: 4,938 Mills to the United States, 2,216 Great Britain, 1,789 Hamburg and 483 other parts; in all 9,436 Mills.

Imports—Provisions—The market has exhibited very little activity in most articles. Jerked Beef, has retailed from the wharf at 15½ rials to 16 rials arroba, only two cargoes have been sold—*Amalia* 3,600 qtls. at 14½ rls. arroba, and *Constancia* 2,500 qtls. at 9½ (inferior quality.) Stock 30,500 qtls. Fish, 29 casks English Cod at $4 50 qtl.; 30 American Cod at $3 87½, and 30 do. Hake at $4. Herrings, 100 boxes at 5 rials, 200 at $3 75 and 248 at $3 50. Salmon, 50 kegs at $2 50. Lard, has retailed at $15 50 to $16 qtl., stock 1,400 bbls. and 1,780 kegs. Butter, 100 kegs New-Orleans at $19 qtl., 100 $20, 200 at $22 and 200 at $22. Cheese, 200 boxes New-Orleans at $15 qtl., 350 boxes Dutch and 1,700 Patagras at $24 50. Hams, 25 bbls. New-Orleans at $15 75 qtl., 15 at $16 37½ and 20 at $14. Candles, 20 boxes composition at $31 qtl., 200 at $36, 100 Tallow at $20 and 226 do. at $18 50. Soap, 20 boxes ys low at $8 qtl., 160 at $7 50 and 200 at $7 25. Beans, 9 bbls. white at 13½ rials arroba, 13 at 13 rials and 13 at 13½ rials. Potatoes, 400 bbls. at $4 50 and 1,020 at $3 50 in various lots. Onions, 12,000 bunches at $16 ₩ 100 bunches. Cider, 100 boxes at $3 and 20 in half bottles at $3 75. Nails, 500 kegs at $7 qtl. and 200 at $6 87½, both on time. Oil, 31 casks refined whale at 28½ rials arroba, 30 bbls at 28 rials and 6 casks at 27 rials. Flour, 6,500 bbls. Spanish in various parcels at $15 75, and 500 at $15 62½. Salt, 300 bags Liverpool at $4 50. Tar, 29 bbls. at $3 50.

Lumber and Cooperage Stock.—Pitch Pine continues dull and low, several cargoes have arrived on contract, and the following sold: 47,000 feet Mobile at $23 ₩ 1,000 feet; 25,500 at $15; and 147,000 feet Savannah at $24. White Pine Boards are dull, 80,000 feet ex *M. Harvey* at $24. Sugar Box Shooks—at the date of our last issue there was no longer anywhere to store the article, since then over 150,000 more have arrived; they are being stored in the open air, exposed to the rain and hot sun. Only some 15,000 have been sold at 7 to 7½ rls. on time. They still continue to arrive; and in all probability, the result of shipments will be deplorable; there is absolutely no demand—almost every planter having ordered or contracted for his supply in the United States. Molasses and Sugar Hogshead Shooks are now abundant, and the demand extremely light. 746 Molasses—Portland city—sold at $3. Hoops are also in good supply; about 50,000 R. I. sheet sold at $45; and 5,000 long at $48 to $50. Empty Molasses Hogheads—Upwards of 8,000 have arrived since our last report; 770 sold at $4; 1,500 at $3; and 140 at $2 50; all in various lots, and second-hand; the article is now a drug. 100 Rum Pipes sold at $8 50; they are in demand.

Freights—Are unusually inactive for the season. For the United States two to load Molasses here for the North at $1½ ₩ hhd.; one Sugar to Boston at $1 ₩ box; two hhd. Sugar at Remedios and the North; one at $4 75 and one at $5 ₩ hhd.; one Matanzas and Boston at $1 ₩ box; two Cardenas and Boston (Molasses) at $1 50 ₩ hhd.; one for New-York at $5 ₩ hhd. and $1 ₩ box, and one at $1 ₩ box; one Cienfuegos do. at 37½c. ₩ 100 lbs.; one Sagua and do. $5 ₩ hhd., $1 85 ₩ box, and deckload Molasses at $1 50 ₩ hhd.; one Remedios and Philadelphia at $5, $1 and $1 50 do.

ADOT, SPAULDING & CO.

PRICES CURRENT OF IMPORTS.

S. A. Jerked Beef ₩ arr., $15@16; Codfish, United States, ₩ qtl., $4; Hake, ₩ qtl., $3 50@4 25; Lard Barrels, ₩ qtl., $15 50@16; Lard Kegs, ₩ qtl., $15 50 @16; Ham, ₩ qtl., $12@15; Tallow Candles, ₩ qtl., $18@20; Sperm Candles, ₩ qtl., $40@42; Whale Oil, ₩ arr., 25 rs. @26 rs.; Sperm Oil, ₩ arr., $4 50@4 75; Cheese, ₩ qtl., $16@20; Butter, ₩ qtl., $20@24; Hoops longs R. I., ₩ M, $45@50; Hoops short, ₩ M, $45; Lumber Bath wide, ₩ M feet, $37; Lumber Portland, ₩ M, $22@25; Lumber P. P. Steam, ₩ M, $18@ $26; Box shooks dull, on time, ₩ each, 7 rs.@7½ rs.; Molasses hhds. shooks, ₩ each, $3; Sugar hhds. shooks, $3 37½@3; Empty casks, ₩ each, $3; Potatoes, ₩ bbl., $3@3 50; Onions, ₩ 100 bch., $16; Nails, ₩ qtl., $6 75 @7.

FROM SANTA FE.

Indian Outrages—Dissatisfied with the Governor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

The mail from Santa Fé arrived at Independence yesterday. I have received thence full dispatches of news. The trip was made in good time and without detention. The Indians are becoming more and more ferocious and sanguinary. Their depredations and murders have been so frequent since November last, that Gen. Garland has been compelled to call into the service five companies of the militia force, to aid him in suppressing outrages. The Governor is severely censured throughout the Territory, in consequence of his opposition to the active measures taken by the people to protect themselves against the Indians. This censure is well deserved. When the murder of men, women and children is almost a daily occurrence, instead of setting up opposition to the efforts of the people, it was his duty to give them all the aid and encouragement in his power.

On the 23d of December a horrible massacre was perpetrated by the Apaches and Utah Indians, at the Pueblo of Arkansas. The Indians numbered about one hundred fighting men, armed with guns, knives and battle-axes. They crept stealthily upon the village, and were not discovered until their fearful war-whoop rang in the ears of the inhabitants. It was then too late to make any preparation. Defence seemed almost hopeless. After a sanguinary struggle, accompanied with the yells of the savages and the screams of women and children, the Indians retreated, carrying with them three women and two children. They had murdered fourteen men and wounded two more mortally. These fallen and others are thoroughly excited with the lust of plunder and blood. They evince eternal vengeance against all Americans and Mexicans. They have already [illegible]

[illegible] with the [illegible]

other citizens and robbed a large number of ranches of cattle and horses.

The small military force in the country struggle in vain against them. After a great battery their parties instantly scatter for attack and betake themselves to the mountain fastnesses. Capt. Newell, of the First Dragoons, pursued and used every art to decoy them out, for a whole month after the outrage above described. On the 20th January he was fortunate enough to fall upon another war party of the Mercarilla band of the Apaches. He made a furious charge upon them at once, and succeeded in killing twelve before the band could escape. In this encounter Capt. Henry W. Stanton, a gallant and promising young officer, and three privates, were killed.

The day before the mail left Santa Fé an express arrived from Galeste with the information that upwards of four hundred Utahs and Apaches were on the march to take the town. His Excellency the Governor very coolly told him if that was the case he had better hasten back to the protection of his family. Perhaps if a band of them should happen to catch his Excellency out he would not be so very indifferent about consequences. Lieut. Sturgis, a gallant and excitable young man, placed himself at the head of a small party, and went in pursuit of a band of the enemy, soon after the adventure of Capt. Newell. Having sagacious and vigilant scouts, he traced them around mountains, through defiles, across streams, and up *Cañones* until he succeeded in overtaking them. A desperate charge was instantly made, and the Indians were routed with the loss of several men. A large number of cattle and horses were recaptured.

The mail carriers found the Kiowas encamped at the Cimarone. They manifested no hostility. Other bands were also met along the route, but they were all peaceable, because there was no prospect of success in any attempt upon the party. Col. Claude Jones, the Attorney for the Territory, arrived the day before the mail left. He has taken matters very leisurely. He was appointed about twelve months ago, and the people have been compelled to await his pleasure.

We have as yet no further news from Fort Laramie, or the Upper Missouri. There is no doubt, however, that a number of bands of the Sioux, the Crows, Pawnees and Arrapahoes are greatly dissatisfied, and it need not surprise you to hear from me at any time that they have been guilty of some desperate outrages. In the name of justice and humanity how can Congress spend months in quibbling about trifles, when whole families in the West and South are hourly exposed to murder and robbery, and women and children are daily seized—the former to be violated, and the latter enslaved?

D.

A Case for the Charitable.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: Mr. John G. Wilson, a graduate of the London College of Surgeons, with a family consisting of a wife and two daughters, is now living at No. 228 Sullivan-street (No. 16 up stairs) in very indigent circumstances.

He has been confined to his room by sickness all Winter, and is quite unable to attend to any business. He was Surgeon of the ship *Western World*, and was wrecked in her on her last voyage in 1852, losing his surgical instruments and most of his property. His wife and daughters succeeded in supporting the family until the present "hard times" threw them out of employment. From the Association for the Relief of the Poor, they now draw grocery tickets to the amount of forty-four cents and one bushel of coal per week, being dependent for the rest of their support on chance jobs of sewing, and the contributions of a few gentlemen to whom their absolute want has driven them.

His extremity alone induces Mr. Wilson to consent to this public appeal, and for the truth of its statements the charitable are referred to Dr. Mott and Dr. Whitaker, of Bleecker-street, and Dr. Sayre, of Broadway, who have visited him in his illness and relieved the urgency of his wants.

Can it be that a man whose acquirements are endorsed by Sir Astley Cooper and Samuel Cooper; by such names as Brodie and Guthrie, will be allowed to perish in this City for the want of food,—to starve almost within the shadows of the pill-built palace of Broadway, and the sarsaparilla-built mansion of Fifth-avenue, and while that mansion, too, is accumulating a fund ostensibly for the benefit of the Poor from the mere exhibition of its splendors? Medicus.

Fourteenth-street, March 5, 1855.

Arrived at Last.

The Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, Mantua, Commander, from Genoa, 67 days, spoke nothing; has experienced heavy weather. The frigate has 166 officers and crew, and 65 passengers, and has only four guns mounted. The commander states that no one of the passengers had been in prison, but were sent out on account of political disturbances. She had anchored at Quarantine, and the Health Officer has given orders that there shall be no communication from the shore to the ship.

The United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* has anchored close by her, to prevent any communication with the frigate from the shore. A Custom-House officer has also been placed on board.

The Collins Vote.

[OFFICIAL.]

Washington, Saturday, March 3, 1855.

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An Act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail, by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal years ending the 30th of June, 1855, and the 30th of June, 1856," with a brief statement of the reasons which prevent its receiving my approval.

The bill provides, among other things, that "the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856:

"For transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back, eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; and that the proviso contained in the first section of the act entitled 'An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two,' approved the twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That Edward K. Collins and his associates shall proceed, with all due diligence, to build another steamship, in accordance with the terms of their contract, and have the same ready for the mail service in two years from and after the passage of this act. And if the said steamship is not ready within the time above mentioned, by reason of any neglect or want of diligence on their part, then the said Edward K. Collins and his associates shall carry the United States mails between New York and Liverpool, from the expiration of the said two years, every fortnight, free of any charge to the Government, until the new steamship shall have commenced the said mail service."

The original contract was predicated upon the proposition of E. K. Collins of March 6, 1846, made with abundant means of knowledge as to the advantages and disadvantages of the terms which he then submitted for the acceptance of the Government. The proposition was in the following terms:

"E. K. Collins and his associates propose to carry the United States mail between New-York and Liverpool twice each month during eight months of the year and once a month during the other four months, for the sum of three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars ($385,000) per annum, payable quarterly. For this purpose they will agree to build five steamships, of not less than two thousand four hundred tons burden and one thousand horse-power each, which vessels shall be built for great speed and sufficiently strong for war purposes. Four of said vessels to be ready for service in eighteen months from the signing of the contract. The fifth vessel to be built as early as possibly practicable, and, when not employed in the mail service, to be subject to the orders of the Government for carrying dispatches, for which service a fair compensation is to be paid. Contract to be for the term of ten years. It is also proposed to secure to the United States the privilege of purchasing said steamships, whenever they may be required for public purposes, at a fair valuation, to be ascertained by appraisers appointed by the United States and by the owners.

"Washington, March 6, 1846."

That act of March 3, 1847, provides "that from and immediately after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to arrange, on the part of the Government of the United States, the proposals of E. K. Collins and his associates, &c., &c., &c.,

NEW-YORK CITY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

At the appointed hour (10½) yesterday morning the Exhibition Hall of Columbia College was filled to its utmost capacity with a highly respectable and expectant assemblage, awaiting the opening of the 52d annual Commencement. The benches placed in the centre of the Hall, together with the galleries, were filled with ladies. The students in their College costume made the scene somewhat grave and imposing, (for those black gowns are no doubt solemn habiliments,) though it was well enlivened by lively strains from Dodworth's Brass Band.

The ceremonies of the occasion were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT. Rev. Dr. KING, President of the College presided, who announced that according to the programme and usages of the College the exercises of declamation would be proceeded with, commencing with the Freshmen's class, which was represented by Messrs. PHILIP M. LYDIG, Jr., and JAMES R. MANLY. The former selected as his subject for exercise, "Foreknowledge and Thought," which was delivered in a very logical manner, lacking, however, appropriate gesture, and due regard to proper emphasis and pause—which constitute the chief attributes of the orator. The latter gentleman is a very impressive speaker—he seemed to feel his subject, and make his hearers feel it too; his selection was "Virginia and Massachusetts." The composition was excellent, embracing some of the most prominent points of rhetorical excellence, and evidenced no small proficiency in *Belles Lettres*, on the part of the writer. The contest between the North and the South was reviewed, taking the Bay State, and the Old Dominion, as the arenas upon which the battle was to be fought. Allusion was made to the certain decline and downfall that followed dissension in the history of nations of ancient and modern times, and concluded by an appeal to the feelings of those, who would be unwilling to hear the expiring cry of liberty, to act harmoniously and in concert for the good of our common country.

The Sophomores were well represented by Messrs. WM. H. MARTIN and HENRY C. RILEY. The one delivered a very beautiful essay on "The Influence of Education." The other an impassioned address on the "Character of BURR and BLENNERHASSETT," which was much applauded. The calm, quiet, retirement of the exile in the bosom of the far West, without any ambitious longings to gratify, with all that a highly cultivated mind could desire to render that seclusion happy,—intruded upon by BURR—were well and graphically described.

Mr. CHAS. N. CLARK ably sustained the character of the Junior Class. "Unnamed heroes" formed the theme of Mr. CLARK'S declamatory effort. The speaker did full justice to his subject,—and would have captivated his audience were it not his delivery was somewhat too monotonous. The piece was an original, and possessed much excellence.

Messrs. CHARLES DU COSTA and OSCAR SHEDDEN, of the Seniors, pleased the audience much by their efforts. The former delivered a very fine piece on "Public Opinion as a Standard of Right"—the latter on the "Advantages of Polite Learning."

A new feature was presented at the exhibition of yesterday. A "Philolexian Orator," for the first time, was added to the number usually prescribed by the rules of the College, to take part in the exercises. Mr. JOHN F. WALTON was the gentleman selected for the occasion, and his subject, "Burgam" (I will arise.) The President, in announcing the orator, said that the honor was conferred on the Philolexian Society, as being one of those literary bodies connected with the College, of naming an orator for the occasion from among its members. The orator entered into a comprehensive view of the subject, which was the motto inscribed on the banner of the Society, glanced at its origin and object, enumerated some of the eminent men who were members of it. He concluded by saying that the word "Burgam" shall be the watchword of many a young, honest and yearning heart.

The speaker was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address.

The President announced that the distribution of the testimonials awarded at the late examinations would then ensue. Messrs. SHEDBERG, CLARK, MAVET and BAXTER, were called and introduced in an appropriate and complimentary manner to the audience as the Seniors of the four classes, telling them, in words addressed to CYRUS, "Best of all in all things," was the tenure by which they should hold their honors.

The successful competitors for prizes and distinction, of the various classes, received the premiums awarded them, and were appropriately, and with high encomiums, introduced to the audience.

The President concluded the distribution by exhorting all the classes singly and collectively, to go on as they had begun, and their recompense would be honorable and enduring.

The exercises were concluded by benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The Case of Bartholomew Blanco.

The case of BARTHOLOMEW BLANCO, charged with fitting out, in December, 1853, the bark *Millenden* to engage in the Slave-trade on the Coast of Africa, was yesterday summed up before United States Commissioner MORTON. Mr. JOHN ANTHON, on behalf of the accused, reviewed at length the evidence. He contended, first, that the complaint was defective, in that no overt act as against the accused was specially cited therein. As to the specifications set forth in respect to the fitting out and the cargo of the *Millenden*, he contended that even had they been proven, they did not hold against his client, as at the time referred to he had no connection whatever with the vessel in question. The bill of sale to STEPHEN E. GLOVER, bearing date previous to the sailing of the ship, he alleged showed clearly a transfer of interest and responsibility from Mr. BLANCO. But not granting such transfer, the evidence in the case he insisted proved nothing against the vessel up to the time of her arrival at the mouth of the Congeo River. Her fitting out was legitimate—her cargo uncontraband. Lieut. PAGE, after an examination of her papers and cargo, after she had arrived there, saw no ground for legal capture with the British cruisers as to what took place subsequent, and the carrying out of the conpact entered into by those having charge of the *Millenden*—they being all foreigners and subjects of other governments, the Consul contended did not come within the jurisdiction of the United States Court. But although a compact was shown, no overt act appeared—an agreement was not punishable. Relative to the orders given on Mr. BLANCO to sundry parties for payment of certain moneys for their services on the Coast of Africa, as connected with the Slave trade, he contended there was nothing in any way strange in it. The party drawing declared that the moneys would be repaid by a house in Cuba, and each party knew that Mr. BLANCO was entirely of the standing and credit of such house. The fact (specie) proved nothing. But he was willing to submit the entire case as substantiating the deposition of Mr. ELLIOT, on the statement sworn to by Mr. GIBTARN, that he owned the *Millenden*—that he gave up the necessary papers and was the responsible party in the transaction.

Mr. MCKEON, United States District Attorney, replied very briefly. Eleven vessels, he stated, had been condemned and forfeited within these years for having engaged in the Slave-trade. Bonds carried on by parties false, absurd and unscrupulous. As to commencing offence—continued course of business and fraternity. The question was, he thought, a most palpable one. The vessel in question was fitted out for the Slave-trade, he thought positively proven, from her cargo. On the ground of insufficiency of proof, he did not think that for a final hearing the case ought to be dismissed. He was willing to submit such evidence as was produced, in the case of certain parties, upon which to ground a charge; six bags of cowrie shells, under which were other articles, were found on board, in violation of the proclamation; 13 [illegible] were found on board, which were [illegible] the vessel in question. The bill of sale to STEPHEN E. GLOVER, by which the [illegible]

the mouth of the Congo River, 2,000 gallons water, [illegible] 1,000 gallons rum, [illegible] 1,000 pounds tobacco, [illegible] 1,000 pounds powder, [illegible] 1,000 muskets, [illegible] 1,000 pounds shot, [illegible] 1,000 pounds beads, [illegible] 1,000 pounds iron, [illegible] 1,000 pounds brass, [illegible] 1,000 pounds cloth, [illegible] 1,000 pounds sundries, [illegible] 1,000 pounds sundries, [illegible] 1,000 pounds sundries

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, March 6, 1855.

One Hundred and Twenty Millions for Cuba!

The Ostend Secret Conference of American Ministers Plenipotentiary in Europe is out. We give this morning, on our first page, in a special telegraphic dispatch from Washington, not the key to the result of this extraordinary meeting under instructions, but the result itself. This is in the form of a joint dispatch from Mr. Buchanan, our British Envoy; Mr. Mason, Minister to France; and Mr. Soulé, late Minister to Spain, to the Secretary of State, dated from Aix la Chapelle, 18th October last. It has exclusive reference to *the acquisition of the Island of Cuba*. The question is considered in all its bearings—the price suggested—the splendor of the acquisition to the United States treated of—the uses to be made of the money by Spain enlarged upon—the early necessity for disposing of the Island, and the importance of arresting agitation referred to; and, finally, the forcible means by which the glittering prize is to become ours, if a sale be refused by Spain, boldly avowed. The document is comprehensive in argument, and sufficiently so, for all practical purposes, in detail. It recommends no half-way measures. Peaceable purchase, on honorable terms, at a round and munificent sum, is the primary suggestion. Resistance to the interference of all other Powers, and a determined assertion of our right to the Island, from geographical position and contiguity, at any cost, whenever it is found necessary to the internal peace and existence of our cherished Union, are next recommended. The Africanization of the Island, placing it in position with St. Domingo, not to be tolerated. And then our difficulties with Spain on the *Black Warrior* affair; the chivalrous spirit of our people, and the discontent of the Cubans themselves with a Vice-Regal Government, at once odious and oppressive, are pointed at as sure precursors of the annexation of a territory promising as brilliant and important results to the Union as the Florida Treaty.

But what of the price? The document was a confidential one. It and other papers of the Ostend Conference were called for by Congress, if not inconsistent with the interests and pending negotiations of the Government. The Administration communicated these papers under certain restrictions, or with certain blanks in the context. The first and most important hiatus is the price to be paid for Cuba. The maximum price which Spain ought to accept, and which it is her interest, on every consideration of the internal improvements which the means thus put at her disposal would afford; of the settlement of her Public Debt, and of the comparatively small nett income, if any, now derived from the Vice-Regal Administration of her distant Colony, to accept. But in the course of the argument, and in the text from which our special dispatch this morning is derived, there is afforded a key to this price. Perhaps where the words "forty thousand"—MILLION evidently intended—occur, in treating of one-third the money which might be devoted to the payment of the Public Debt of Spain, there should have been a second blank. We are not at liberty to know how this *should* be. The reserve of *forty* to the Public Debt, after applying two-thirds of this whole sum to the railways and other improvements of Spain, points, according to our arithmetic, to *One hundred and Twenty Millions of Dollars* as the proposed cost to the United States, by quiet purchase, of the Island of Cuba! The cost, by the alternative of force, is not to be reckoned. "Self-protection" and "self-respect," we are given to understand, should forbid such a calculation.

Preceding this important official letter, our Washington dispatch affords a brief synopsis of the correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Soulé, running back to July, 1854. Mr. Soulé writes in much the same vein that is adopted in the triple note from Aix la Chapelle, and all about Cuba. The Secretary, on the other hand, is more wary of consequences and cautious of commital; the older Diplomatist of the two, and unwilling to set without a careful survey of the whole ground. It was this sort of statesmanlike prudence, no doubt, sustained through an entire year's "octavo" correspondence, that finally wrought up the fiery temper of the Texas-American at the Court of Madrid to that pitch of resignation.

Rewind to Start Him.

Mr. Soulé must have a good deal to tell if once his lips could be unsealed. A very large corporation he must have gained on his recent visit to Cuba: no easy to open his mouth? Have Tacon's services to the benefit of his wealth? Is there no interest in these his lightnings which "illumined the President—are mailed to Jerome his friendly agent—Secretary Marcy? We hear that S. la Gericault, of the Junta of this City, goes on to-day to Washington, instructed to thank him and to prepare him to attend a public demonstration here. If the Minister declines the demonstration, still he must say something when the thanks are tendered, and we doubt not the secrets he hides in his breast will be forthcoming at an early date.

Foreign Paupers.

Mayor Wood's letter on the subject of Foreign Pauperism should be the incentive on the part of the public press to a constant agitation of this vitally important subject. This able letter (by the way) clearly shows the masterly aptitude on the part of His Honor to grapple with large difficulties as well as trivial, and we regret that his composer is not at this moment at the head of the affairs of our country. Mayor Wood very naturally and feelingly regrets the action of the Courts on this subject. But we apprehend that upon reflection he cannot censure their decisions, which simply proclaim that legislation is at fault here. Indeed, the difficulty lies far behind, and finds its origin in the fact which has so often been deplored and so often discussed as one of the difficult problems of humanity—the terrible and utter thriftlessness of two-thirds of the human race. It is a conceded fact that one-third of humanity support the remainder. Thus where indolence rules by a two-thirds majority, how can it be otherwise than that degradation and imbecility and all the accompaniments of misery keep the world in bondage; that oppression causes sweet liberty to hide her face and sympathy deplores the wretchedness which seems to be incurable? The only solution to the problem seems to us to be in the fundamental principle that Government should have clearly conceded to it the right to employ forcibly the labor of the healthy dependent poor. The sturdy beggar should be *compelled* to work, and his earnings held in trust to support his helpless family, as well as his unfortunate brother, whose poverty is unavoidable. We are informed that almost daily sturdy vagrants, as well as those unfortunate daughters of misery whose frailty works pestilence throughout the moral atmosphere of our cities, transport themselves to our public hospitals to obtain good medical treatment, and, when thoroughly cured, are ready to resume their occupation, scattering misery broadcast through society. Should not such be compelled to repay the debt they have incurred? They are now well and able, and their labor is emphatically capital which is justly due to the State. Is it right that they should be quietly dismissed, with the certainty of returning after a few months to obstruct more from the public purse?

It would be a happy point gained if, in civil economy at least, the principle should be well settled that no distinction should be made between labor and capital, and Government should in justice be always in a condition to afford work to the honest and industrious poor man; and equally just and right is it that labor as well as capital should be taxed. Government has houses to build, streets to be opened, and daily work to be performed. Why should capitalists be hired when the laboring poor are at hand? and why should not Government be its own contractor? Simple system and method, with needful rules and regulations, would be no more complex and embarrassing than the present cumbrous plan of City regulations. An additional and distinct arm of police, whose duty should be the superintendence and proper direction of gangs of laborers, would, in our opinion, under a proper administration, support itself. We by no means wish to be understood that wretchedness, by any Utopian scheme, can summarily be banished from this world of ours. The great founder of Christianity has himself assured us "The Poor ye have with you always." In His own good time will His kingdom come, and alone by the prevalence of His holy religion. But an enlightened people will be sure to forward the good cause by striking at the root of Indolence, which lies at the bottom of all misery. And we do not see why Government should not of right suppress this as well as drunkenness, which we verily believe to be the immediate offspring of Idleness.

Unpunished Villainy.

The punishment of crime is exceedingly uncertain in this, our generation. Betwixt the detected villain and the penalty he earns, there yawns a great gulf, which we are not often permitted to see bridged. Some time in October last, one Haley was arrested for stabbing a Police Captain, with intent to kill. He got bail and went his way. The Grand Jury afterward indicted him, but so far as we can learn that was the last of it.

Meanwhile, the accused man is not idle. He prosecutes his old business, and falling into a quarrel, bites off a young man's nose. Again justice gets excited, he is hauled up and threatened, and we believe the Grand Jury indicted him, and—it is hushed up. In such cases sometimes the complainant is made to see how much pleasanter several thousand dollars hush-money and a quiet time are, than running the gauntlet of the Courts, no money and an enemy for life, spending a little season in the State Prison plotting revenge; and his virtue fails him at the vision. At other times the complainant feels no abatement of his indignation, but he does not see his way clear. He does the best he can to bring the villain up to the appointed penalty, but he is beset with many troubles. Unaccountable delays hinder his progress. From one Court to another is an intermediable journey, and when in one to set out again seems almost impossible. He comes to look upon himself at last as the victim, and on his death-bed entreats his children to forgive their enemies and avoid the law, except always as in the character of defendant.

This is all wrong. The system offers a premium to villainy and discouragement in favor of virtue. We use the subject in this spirit, we have named, and equally applicable is the very prescient one, which, though more than a week old, is not forgotten. The same fellows who caused indirectly the shooting Tom Hyer, are principals in the late shocking murderous attack upon Bill Poole. Indict them and let the case stand, and we shall see its counterpart again presented a few weeks hence. They give bail—but what of that? If it is forfeited, the bondsmen generally get off without loss, and law is a mockery. But if Teddy O'Brien, who carries the hod, and is sober six days of the week, and only on Sunday gets into a row—if Teddy gives his old friend a nose-bleed, Teddy is convicted of assault with intent to kill, and goes to Sing Sing with exemplary punctuality. Or if upon Biddy's person is found the nice hem-stitched handkerchief that mistress lost, Biddy goes "up to the Island" in a trice, and Justice pats his fat paunch with evident satisfaction. Light is wanted to reveal some of the pitfalls that lay by the wayside which Justice follows.

The Collins' Appropriation.

After the Veto of the President, on Saturday, of the separate Bill for the Ocean Mail service, Mr. Seward, in the Senate, moved the following by way of amendment to the regular Navy Appropriation Bill, which amendment was unanimously agreed to in that body, and subsequently confirmed by the House of Representatives:

"And that the proviso contained in the first section of the Act entitled 'An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, approved the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That Edward K. Collins and his associates shall proceed, with all due diligence, to build another steamship, in accordance with the terms of their contract, and have the same ready for the mail service in two years from and after the passage of this Act. And if the said steamship is not ready within the time above mentioned, by reason of any neglect or want of diligence on their part, then the said Edward K. Collins and his associates shall carry the United States mails between New-York and Liverpool from the expiration of the said two years every fortnight, free of any charge to the Government, until the new steamship shall have commenced the said mail service."

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday providing for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, to have general supervision of all the railroads in the State,—their financial affairs, as well as their general management. This recommendation is in conformity with the suggestion of the State Engineer and Surveyor, in his recent report on Railroads, and is eminently worthy the favor of the Legislature and of the public at large. Our Railroad management is exceedingly loose and needs reform. Roads are put in operation before they are in a good working condition:—proper precautions against accident are not always taken: and the interests of stockholders, as recent experience shows, are very frequently left to the unchecked private avarice of officers and directors. A synopsis of the bill will be found in the letter of our Albany Correspondent.

Operatic Developments.

Academy of Music.—On Saturday last, Signorina Vestvali was announced to sing at a grand concert given here. She did not do so. Maretzek, in an explanatory speech, stated that he could not assign a reason for her defection. This is important as the first speck of war; an artistic straw that indicated the direction of the whirlwind. In a City paper yesterday, Signorina Vestvali published the following card:

Saturday Night.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige an *artiste* in a strange land by inserting the following lines,—in order that I may be justified in the eyes of the public, which I only recognize as those to whom I feel bound to give an explanation, concerning my non-appearance on Saturday evening in the Sacred Concert, in the Academy.—My engagement at the Academy has been from the very first unpleasant, by the obstacles thrown in my path by Mr. Maretzek, who previous to my engagement did everything to prevent it, and now when I am connected to the Academy he and his friends do everything that can be unpleasant to an *artiste*. Mr. Maretzek is the musical director at the Academy, consequently, all musical matters belong to him. He asked me to sing a piece at the Sacred Concert, which I handed to him, or the person he sent to me, in order that he should have it prepared for the orchestra. I was not able to get that piece instrumentated, and was waiting the whole of Saturday for instructions from the manager, but received none. As Mr. Maretzek did not for some cause unknown to me, prepare the said piece, or give me any information regarding it, I leave it to the public to judge, if it was in my power to sing or not?

Mr. Maretzek had probably prepared the speech which he delivered to the audience on Saturday evening already on Thursday, as he knew then perfectly well I could not sing without music!

I am happy to be in a country where women enjoy the same rights with men in regard to self-defence, and I have the courage to unmask my enemy, and to defend myself when I am needlessly and cowardly attacked.

If Mr. Ole Bull, the manager, had not been indisposed, I trust that this unpleasant circumstance would have been avoided. Your obedient servant,

FELICITA VESTVALI.

A difficulty of some kind then appears to have been sufficient cause with the lady to break her engagement with the public. From inquiries, we learn that the piece referred to was not in the repertoire of the Academy, and that, therefore, as it was selected, it should have been provided by Signorina Vestvali for performance. She was informed that she would have to get it instrumented herself; two gentlemen were pointed out as capable for the purpose; but the lady delayed until the last moment, and then declined the expense. Even then it was not impossible for Signorina Vestvali to have sung, had she been so disposed; there was a piano and plenty of people to play the accompaniment. This little event would be unimportant, but for other events that followed it. It is necessary in the chain of difficulties. On Monday Ole Bull, the lessee, published the following notice:

Notice to the Public.—In consequence of insuperable difficulties the Academy of Music is closed.
March 5, 1855. OLE BULL.

In addition to this, a notice was affixed to the doors of the Academy, summarily discharging all the artistes. Instructions were forwarded to Mr. Tunison, the Custodian of the Academy, to place the building in a state of siege. The document wherein this is expressed is certainly a contribution to military literature. Its value is increased from the fact of its being an autograph letter. We subjoin a copy:

Mr. Tunison: The *Academy of Music* is for this present closed. *You are hereby directed not to open* ANY PART *of the Academy to-morrow*, and *not to admit any* persons whatsoever *under any pretext*, until you receive an order written and signed by me.

You will also see that all the doors leading to the house from other parts of the house are securely fastened so that no one can pass.

YOU MUST STRICTLY FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1855. OLE BULL.

The consternation that prevailed in the camp of the enemy when they found there was "no one knocking at the door," may be imagined. Mr. Tunison declined to listen to the voice of the charmer without authority, and it became necessary to summon Mr. Phalen *forthwith*. Hereby certain arrangements with the contractors were made, and per things in the building, belonging to them and without their duty could be performed, were duly released. Hereof is this, Mr. Phalen duly made entry a true, and gave the following undertaking:

Please say to Mr. Phalen, that Mr. Maretzek wishes to have the door of the upper tier opened on Fourth street, to permit the people to exit promptly, and he will be responsible for any injury of the house. Yours, &c.,
JAMES PHALEN, Secretary.

Mr. Tunison.

The people—with a good mixture of the "chosen"—consequently assembled. From the conductor down to the humble chorus-men—Bellocini Bareli, Allegri, Marretzek, Bertucca, Patti Strakosch, &c., &c., in all between two and three hundred persons, were there. The object of the meeting was explicitly stated;—to take into consideration Mr. Bull's notice on the doors, discharging the company, and his statement that "insuperable difficulties" prevented the continuance of the season. The following officers were appointed:

President—Mr. Tunison.
Vice Presidents—Allegri, Taitiani, Vizi.
Secretaries—H. C. Watson, D. W. Taylor.

The meeting appeared to be animated by the best feeling and was unanimous. This is an important fact, inasmuch as every member, (we believe,) of the company excepting Vestvali, was present. After a great and successful display of polyglot oratory, the meeting subsided into English and adopted the following plain statements and resolutions:

Whereas, Mr. Ole Bull has presented himself to all employed persons, as well as to the public, as sole and responsible manager of the Academy of Music.

Whereas, Mr. Ole Bull has engaged or caused to be engaged all persons for the season, intending to continue it for four months.

Whereas, Mr. Ole Bull even in the first week of his enterprise failed to pay regularly; and in the second week on the appointed day has not paid artists, chorus, orchestra, ballet, carpenters, tailors, property men, gas men—in fact nobody; not even the cleaners of the house, or the hand on the stage.

Whereas, Mr. Ole Bull, or his Attorney, has taken the receipts of all the performances,—the amount of which would pay at least two-thirds of what was immediately due.

(The Treasurer was here called on for a statement and said that the proceeds of the

First week, was	$8,100 00
That the estimated receipts of last evening would amount probably to	1,900 00
So that if the season had continued there would have been in hand	$3,800 00
Or about 5-8ths of all liabilities.)	

Whereas, Mr. Ole Bull has abruptly closed the Academy of Music without first speaking to the employés; without asking them even whether they would be satisfied with a portion of their salary, and without ascertaining whether they would at all interrupt the course of the performances.

Whereas, Ole Bull has posted a notice on the door of the Academy illegally discharging after a fortnight's engagement, all persons engaged for four months.

Whereas, Said notice is dated 3d March, and Mr. Ole Bull has allowed the performances to go on, and take the receipts thereof.

Whereas, There existed and still exists the greatest harmony among the *troupe*, from the leading *artistes* to the sweeper of the house, with one single exception.

Whereas, Everybody was and is animated by the best feelings towards the continuation of the business, and no difficulty whatever was caused on the Company's part, it has, therefore, been unanimously

RESOLVED.

1. That Mr. Ole Bull has acted against all principles of faith, honor and gentlemanly intercourse.

2. That Mr Ole Bull, in taking, or causing to be taken, the receipts, and not paying over the amount of said receipts, has cheated us of our well-deserved earnings.

3. That Mr. Ole Bull, in closing the house abruptly, without any necessity for doing so, and charging others with having created insuperable difficulties, has published a bare-faced falsehood to the public.

4. That, as the greatest number of ourselves are dependent on our weekly salary for the support of our families, and are too poor to seek redress at the law Courts, we deliver Ole Bull to the judgment of the American people.

The President (Mr. Tunison) offered an additional resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm:

That the meeting acquit Max Maretzek of all blame in this matter, and express their full confidence in him as a man and a manager.

The meeting then adjourned. Our readers will gather from the above a complete history of the Opera *emeute*, so far as it is open and apparent. The most exciting portion has yet to come. We have been careful in staking out the ground fairly, so that in the forthcoming fight no man may have an undue advantage. At present Mr. Maretzek is in the field. To-morrow we shall expect a communication from Mr. Ole Bull. There are two sides to every quarrel, and we shall be greatly disappointed if Mr. Ole Bull cannot make his side as formidable and luminous as the one now offered to the readers' inspection.

Except in the case of Signorina Vestvali, we have abstained from comment. However aggravating the circumstances in which that lady was placed, she was under a moral responsibility to the public to do what she had been announced to do—even if it involved the necessity of a thin piano accompaniement where there should have been a full orchestral one. Whenever an *artiste* forgets this responsibility, and treats an audience as something beneath a manager, it is our duty to remonstrate. We have always done, and shall always continue to do so.

Dramatic.

Crowded Out.—Notices of Miss Makeah's appearance at the Broadway, and of a new piece called "Aggravating Sam," at Burton's.

Another Version of the San Juan Outrage.

San Juan de Nicaragua, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855.

Considerable excitement has existed here for the last few days. On Friday last a large bungo left here for the interior with ammunition for the use of President Chamorro, and on Sunday a large boat with a crew consisting of six Americans and one Irish Californian started in pursuit with the intention of intercepting and capturing the bungo. The crew were all strangers here, and a great looking set of loafers they were. Suspicion being excited through the conduct of some men in the house of Col. Wheeler, the United States Minister, a company of natives (Chamorro men) were soon organized and went after the fillibus teros and overtook them, and asked them where they were going. The reply was to the Serapique, but the natives would not believe it and ordered them back; and the *brave little band* turned tail with their nineteen muskets without stopping to dine, as they were about to do when overtaken. I found the boat (mine) in the morning near the residence of the United States Minister, and speedily retook possession of her. I had hired her to a third party for a trip to the Serapique.

Col. Wheeler and family left this morning for the interior, and I am in hopes all of his party left with him.

Every one here looks with a favorable and anxious eye for the arrival of Col. Kinney & Co.

G.

Governor Cuming of Nebraska.

Acting Gov. Cuming, of Nebraska, graduated at about 17 years of age at the University of Michigan, (the first graduating class of that institution,) with distinguished honor. He was *equal* to any member in most branches, and at the head of his class in the Ancient Languages, delivering at the Commencement the Greek Oration. He is now about 28 years of age, and has literally made his own fortune. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Mexican War, and was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy on his arrival in Mexico. After the peace, he fitted himself in *three weeks* to take charge of a Telegraph Office, with perfect satisfaction to the Company, and after two years thus spent, took the editorship of the *Keokuk Dispatch*. Many of his articles were transferred to other papers, and probably no paper in Iowa was more influential than his. While in this capacity he received his appointment of Secretary of Nebraska. His predominant characteristics are—ardor, independence, energy and fearlessness.

The Courts.

The Brooklyn City Court commenced the March term for the trial of civil cases yesterday, when ten causes were called, and the same number will be called each day until the whole are disposed of.

A Special Term of the Supreme Court will commence to-day, the Circuit Court will be held.

[illegible] The Supreme Court has granted a [illegible] the Board of Councilmen passing the draft of an Act to amend the City Charter—which was referred to a special meeting of the Board to be held on Thursday evening next.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5, 1855.

The Assembly took another turn at the third reading of bills, and succeeded in passing a goodly number.

HOUSE SHARP PRACTICE—3 CHEVYINGS THAT LOOKS CONTEMPTIBLE.

In the early part of the session, Mr. Stuyvesant introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, and for the better regulation of the Police Department of the City of New-York. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, in whose possession it remained until last week, when it was reported to the House, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. On Saturday, when every friend of the bill from the City of New-York, was out of the House, Mr. O'Keefe moved that it be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, stating that "there were no objections." This was not a direct falsehood, but it shaved so close to it, that it puzzles me to draw the distinction. There were no objections, but it was because the city representatives who would have made objections, were absent, and the manner in which he made his statements, induced the belief, on the part of their political associates from the country, that it was well understood and arranged. To-day, doubtless prompted by his success of Saturday, Mr. O'Keefe again imposes upon the credulity of the House—moving the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the Police Bill, and referring it to the New-York Delegation, remarking as before, "that there were no objections," and as before, shaving the truth by the splitting of a hair.

Mr. O'Keefe, I think you will search the books in vain for a justification of such trickery, and I know that you have demeaned yourself and gained only a temporary success. Buffoonery is sometimes tolerated for the amusement it affords—bombastic eloquence is occasionally endurable—but deception and fraud once practiced and exposed will lose you the confidence of your associates and the respect of all men.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROADS.

This morning Senator Munroe presented to the Senate an act to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and to define their duties and powers. The bill is very long, so that I may only give the general heads:

Section 1. The Board to consist of the Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, and one person to be chosen by the Railroad corporations of the State, or who may be appointed by the Governor.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors of the Railroad Corporations, shall, previous to the first day of October, give notice to its Stock and Bondholders, that an election will be held for a State Railroad Commissioner, the holder of each $100 of the Stock or bonds to be entitled to one vote. The votes cast to be canvassed by the Directors of each Corporation. The Treasurer of each Company shall, before the first day of November, furnish to the Secretary of State, a statement of their capital stock—the amount paid thereon—how much on each class of stock issued—the amount of the outstanding bonds, with the rate of interest payable thereon—and a list of the names of those who have voted on the stock or bonds, and the number of votes cast for a Railroad Commissioner.

Sec. 3. On the first Tuesday after the 18th of November, the Board of State Canvassers shall meet and canvass the votes, and declare who has received a majority of votes. A vacancy occurring in the office of Railroad Commissioner, may be filled by the Governor.

Sec. 4. The Railroad Commissioner elected shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of New-York; he shall hold his office for one year, and shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, payable on the warrant of the Comptroller from the State Treasury. Each of the members of the Board shall receive the actual expenses incurred, not exceeding $500 per year.

Sec. 5. The Board shall meet at the office of the State Engineer, on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, and at such other times as the President or majority may direct. The Comptroller shall be ex-officio the President of the Board, and the State Engineer Secretary. The Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

Sec. 6. The Board may establish a seal, which shall be described, and a copy thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 7. The office of the Commissioners shall be in the office of State Engineer.

Sec. 8. If upon examination it shall appear that the opening of a railroad would be attended with danger to the public, by reason of incompleteness of the works, the Commissioners may direct the postponement of said opening, from time to time, for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time. The said Commissioners shall at no time give their consent for the opening of a road until the following requirements have been complied with:

1. The road shall be fully, completely and substantially fenced.

2. At every public or private road and farm crossing, there shall be suitable cattle guards.

3. On every junction of the road where it is required there shall be put ballasting of good and suitable materials to a depth of at least one foot below the bottom of the cross-ties.

4. The excavations shall be made of sufficient width to permit of side drains, which drains shall be open so as to drain the track.

5. The bridges shall be examined, tested, and proved to be able to support double the weight or stress of a train of five cars, weighing one hundred and fifty tons, moving at the rate of forty miles an hour.

6. There shall be suitable siding, water-stations, station-buildings, store-houses, and rolling stock necessary to perform all of the passenger and freight traffic which may be offered for transport.

Sec. 9 The amount of money necessary to pay the salaries and to defray the expenses of the Board, shall be assessed upon the railroad companies pro rata according to their gross receipts.

Sec. 10. Whenever it shall appear to the Board that any Company has violated any of the provisions of the several acts in relation to Railroads, or of the general Railroad law, it shall be their duty to enforce a compliance with the laws, and to inflict such penalties as have been incurred.

Sec. 11. After 90 days after the passage of this act, no Railroad nor any portion thereof shall be opened until 30 days' notice thereof has been given. The penalty is that the Road shall not receive any compensation for the business performed.

Sec. 12. Every Company upon whose Roads any accident shall have happened, attended with personal injury, shall within 48 hours thereafter give notice of said accident to the Commissioners.

Sec. 13. The Board shall have power to appoint a person to inspect any Road, and the said person shall be authorized to pass over any Railroad upon any car or locomotive.

Sec. 14. The Board may also authorize the investigation of any accident, and to ascertain the facts, and to examine the acts or conduct of any officer. And the person appointed to examine any Road, shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Secs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 provide for the making of by-rules, rules and regulations for the management of Railroads, and impose penalties for their violation.

Sec. 25. The said Board is hereby authorized and it shall be their duty to annually examine into the financial condition of each of the Railroad Corporations of this State, and if at any other time, when complaints of fraud, or the fact of the Directors or Managers of any of such Corporations, properly authenticated or laid before the said Board. And for this purpose the Board shall have power to appoint a person to make such investigation. Such person to have full power to examine books and papers and officers.

Sec. 25. Requires the Board to report annually to the Legislature the full condition of all the roads in the State, and to make such suggestions of additional legislation as they may deem advisable to secure in a greater degree the public safety and benefit.

The draft of a bill, in many respects similar to this, was presented to the Legislature in 1853, but it was not passed, though favorably reported on. Something of this kind must be soon adopted; and though this has many imperfections, it will do for a commencement. It was referred to the appropriate Committee. Will not that Committee consider the propriety of investing the Board of Commissioners with power to regulate the issue and transfer of stocks, so that some uniform system may be arrived at? Also, to regulate the speed and police of passway, and express passenger trains, and the time in which freight shall be delivered at its destination. Also, the manner in which fares shall be collected—the rights of commuters and the proper discrimination to be made between through and way passengers, regular and transient travel. These are all subjects in which the companies and the public have a like interest, and their arrangement should be left to the decision of an impartial tribunal. As it now is, the power is all on the side of the corporation—the public has no voice nor part in the matter. The Railroad interest is becoming a power in the State, already overshadowing, and unless checked, shortly to be irresistible. Wherefore wise and prudent legislators will do well to make timely safeguards through which the people may find proper accommodation and protection from monopolies and the State security.

WATER RIGHTS.

The Rochester Claims Bill was the special order in the Senate at 12 o'clock. It was discussed at length, and finally recommitted to the Committee on Claims, with instructions to insert the amount of damages claimed by each individual named in the bill. The gross amount of damages is stated by the bill to $200,000.

ASSISTANT GENERAL APPOINTED.

As I mentioned, the appointment of Adjutant-General was conferred on Hon. Rodney H. Pruyn on Saturday evening. Upon consideration and consultation, Mr. Pruyn has determined to accept the office, and will enter it soon upon the discharge of its duties.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

Some time last October, upon the application of a man named Mowatt, that Commissioners of the Land Office proceed to readjudicate, declaring the Attorney-General to continue to act in the suits he made last Trinity Church. Upon the introduction of the Legislature, Senator Seymour had passed a resolution, calling upon the Attorney-General to report progress, which was done accordingly. Upon obtaining the desired information, Mr. Seymour submitted a resolution, directing the Attorney-General to discontinue the proceedings he had instituted under the authority and instruction of the Commissioners of the Land Office. The resolution produced no startling debate, to which I made reference in this letter, and it was finally laid on the table, where it has since been suffered to remain. I learn, however, that the object sought to be accomplished by the prosecution has since been obtained in a different manner. At a late meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office, a resolution was offered and adopted by a unanimous vote, rescinding the resolutions under which the Attorney-General was proceeding; so that the proposed suit is brought to a summary finish. Is it not time this persecution of Trinity had an ending? It only serves to keep alive a distrust of her rights, and brings to the community and unjust litigation. I hope this is the last of it. J. B. S.

The Vacant Judgeship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5.

The vacant seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court has been tendered by Gov. Clark to Samuel Blatchford, Esq., of your City. I know that it is more than probable that he will feel compelled by the pressure of his private business to decline the honor.

Mr. Blatchford is now at Washington, and therefore nothing definite will be known for a few days. J. B. S.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 403 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....10c. to 12c. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....9c. to 10c. per yard
Rich Brussels.....8c. to 10c. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....7c. to 9c. per yard
Best Ingrain.....3c. to 5c. per yard

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to
J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. E. B. Chapman, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:
Astor House, Dec. 18, 1854.
Chas. D. Deshler, Esq., *Dear Sir*: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine does not cure me, being constantly troubled for a period of two years with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours,
E. B. COLEMAN.

Mr. McMasters, of the *Freeman's Journal*, says: "Several intelligent persons among our subscribers have, of their own accord, spoken to us in grateful terms of the prompt and complete relief they have experienced in sickness of Fever and Ague from the use of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. We most cheerfully commend Deshler's remedy, not out of regard to Mr. Deshler, nor directly nor indirectly solicited by him, but as an act of kindness to the many readers of the *Freeman*, whose places of abode expose them to the distressing and often fatal ravages of this disease."

Mr. L. L. Carlin, Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec 1 1854, says: "Your Pills are all you say in your advertisement in the *Tribune*."

Mr. Thos. R. Gassaway, Annapolis, Md., says: "The box of Pills I got before, I used with great success."

E. T. Bissell, Esq., Albany, N. Y., writes, Jan. 4, 1855: "Your Medicine has given complete satisfaction in cases where it has been used, to my knowledge."

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, corner John-st. and Broadway; F. V. RUSHTON, Astor House and corner Canal-st. and Broadway, and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York; by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., and DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, Penn. Also, at the Wholesale and Retail Depot, by C. D. DESHLER, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors and others, the desirable property No. 368 2d-st.; house and lot No. 30 Oliver-st.; also valuable property on the northwest corner of Broome and Mott-sts., known as Nos. 272 and 274 Broome-st., and Nos. 276 and 117 Mott-st. Also, the handsome three-story brick house No. 146 Mercer-st., near Madison-st. The houses and lots Nos. 134, 136, 140 and 142 Houston-st., between Willett and Sheriff-sts., and a large number of choice building lots on 1st-av and 119th and 116th-sts. Terms of sale will be liberal to the purchaser. Maps of the above property can be had at the auction-rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $170, $200 and $225, (adapted as good as those which cost $500;) Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them C. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Melodeon Pianos, and the famous Waters' modern improved Pianos, second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $120. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Many of the reduced rates.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

DURING THIS MONTH PRIOR TO TAKING stock 1st of April, we will sell our entire stock of GERMAN TOYS AND GAMES
AND
ENGLISH WAX DOLLS,
at half the market prices. We make this immense sacrifice on this class of goods (of which the sale has been much cramped by the bad times during the past holidays) in order that we may diminish our stock as much as possible. Our
FANCY GOODS
have also been much reduced in price.
TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM,
No. 265 Broadway, opposite Appleton's.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded supreme medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though other makers are exhibitors, have advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
F. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 128, 131, and 133 Water-st., New-York.

DELAINES AND GINGHAMS FOR HALF PRICE.—G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. will open and offer for sale on MONDAY, March 5:
8,000 yards French Ginghams, 1s per yard, worth 2.
3,000 yards Muslin Delaines, 1s., worth 2s.
10 cases 10 inch Bleached Cotton, worth 12½.
Also, 5 cs. on undressed Irish Linens from 8c. up to 10.
The above Goods will be found the cheapest Goods as well as the best styles ever offered to the public. No. 289 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, the 10th ult. New-York and the Union have for many years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the distinction of taste and judgment.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

HAVE YOU SEEN "SAM?"—NOT HOUSTON, BUT the mysterious, thoughtful, rebellious, so popular fashionable, politicians, editors, priests, publicans, and sinners. If not, visit KNOX, No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 523 Broadway, where if you cannot find him, you will certainly see his (KNOX'S, not Sam's) new Spring style of Hats for gentlemen, elegant in conception, matchless in manufacture, of faultless materials, and economical in price.

AMONG THE NEW STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats lately introduced, BANTA'S fabrics occupy a very prominent place. Equal to any in point of beauty and elegance, they are rendered the more attractive on account of their cheapness. We presume that those in search of (a thing very few can afford to have right off) will lend crowds of visitors to BANTA'S place, at No. 128 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, AND LINENS.—G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. will open on Monday, March 5, a large assortment of the best makers of
Shirtings, Sheetings and Linens, which will be found 15 per cent. less than they can be bought at in Broadway houses. Call and examine the stock.
No. 289 Greenwich-st., near Murray-st.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, who possesses a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days, after years of suffering from general nervous debility, is desirous to make

...ngerous, with Instructive Lake Cruise—A Model and Proof Sheet symbolizing our Experience with a Railway.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Monday.

We have received the following interesting facts of a late case which is to be tried in Delaware.

Col. ELISHA S. DAVIS, formerly of this city, but latterly residing near Wilmington, Delaware, died in the month of September last, at the advanced age of ninety. For many years past he has been nearly blind and somewhat deaf. He left an estate worth one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; a son, unwilling, in New-Orleans, and a widow and five children living in the State of Delaware. WILLIAM H. ROGERS, an attorney of the last mentioned State, has produced a paper purporting to be the will of this old gentleman, devising to said ROGERS all his estate, real and personal, in trust; to pay something less than half the yearly income and interest towards the maintenance of the widow and her children, until the youngest child, who is now only six years old, shall attain her full age. The amount left to the children, who are all under age, is inadequate to their maintenance and education. The trustee to invest the surplus from time to time in such sums and upon such security as he shall deem expedient; and in the mean time he, the trustee, is to receive, besides expenses, costs and charges, a fair and liberal compensation, and not to be liable to answer or make good any losses that may happen in investing or reinvesting the same, unless it shall arise from wilful neglect or default.

Mr. ROGERS, who was the attorney who advised and the scrivener who drew this will, is constituted sole executor and trustee, without liability, except for wilful neglect or default, as before said. The mansion-house, together with all the other real estate, is to be rented by said ROGERS until the youngest child comes of age, and then divided by three persons, to be appointed by the trustee, and conveyed to the children, less his expenses and commissions thereon, or sold and distributed, after deducting costs, charges and ROGERS' commission.

But there is a singular clause in this paper, to the effect that, if the widow neglects to take her dower, then ROGERS is to remain in possession of the estate during her life; after which it is to be sold by the executor—and he to have a commission on the same. By this management, ROGERS would receive for the period of time to elapse before the youngest child would come of age, about $60,000.

This paper was formally proved by two subscribing witnesses—one of whom is Mr. ROGERS' particular friend and the other his brother-in-law. The third subscribing witness testified to facts which showed conclusively that Col. DAVIS was unacquainted with the contents of the paper.

The widow, on behalf of herself and her children, and the attorney of the son residing in New-Orleans, entered a *caveat* against the probate of this paper, and after having a strong ground of opposition before the Register of Wills, demanded an issue *devisavit vel non*—the effect of which would be to try the case before a Jury in the Supreme Court of Delaware. This demand ROGERS resisted; he contended that the will was drawn in obedience to written instructions; but upon their production it appeared that they, like the supposed will, were all in ROGERS's handwriting, and between them and the supposed will there were many discrepancies, particularly in those clauses which are so singularly favorable to ROGERS. He next offered himself as a witness, but the Register, after argument, refused to receive him as such.

The Register has decided to grant the general issue of *devisavit vel non*, to be tried before a Jury in the Supreme Court of Delaware, in May next.

Breach of Promise and Slander.

A $3,000 VERDICT.—A suit to recover damages for breach of promise and slander, was tried in the Jefferson (Kentucky) Circuit Court, last week. The plaintiff, Miss SARAH GOODMAN, alleged that she was engaged to be married to JULIUS EDIL, and, pending the engagement, he spoke slanderous words of her, and then said that on account of the truthfulness of the words uttered he would not marry her. Miss GOODMAN further alleged that by reason of the slanderous and abusive language used, and the refusal on the part of EDIL to marry her, she had been injured in the sum of $3,000, for which she asked judgment. EDIL made no answer. A jury was sworn to assess the damage. The speaking of the words by defendant was proved, also it was known that plaintiff was a woman of good character. The jury found for plaintiff in $3,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Sovereign remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Electrotyping, No. 60 Fulton-street, near Gold-st.—A. H. JOCELYN'S original New-York Electrotype Establishment.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!!!

Great inducements for publishers and others to duplicate, in Copper, their wood engravings and type pages. All electrotyped done here are guaranteed to print clear and to be unrivalled in sharpness and durability. 7,000 new cuts for Printers' use on hand, from which electrotypes can be furnished. Orders from the City and country solicited. Prompt attending and the utmost perfection, wrought in the execution of all electrotypes by A. H. JOCELYN, Nos. 60 and 62 Fulton-st.

☞ Art Cards at Prices to suit the Times.—SPRING SALES COMMENCED. 20, 30 and 40 per cent. reduction from last season's prices. Cards for the trade at prices to suit the times; wholesale at 5 or 10 per cent discount. C. M. SODDINE will open on MONDAY, March 5, new Spring styles of Silks, rich striped and plaid Silks from 1s. to 2s. per yard; Brocade, plain and changeable Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Alpacas, Plaids and Shirting Prints, white and brown Sheetings and Shirtings at 5d., 6d. and 10d. per yard, and a large stock of new Goods at retail only, at prices to suit the times. Now is the time to secure bargains. No. 228 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

☞ To Literary Institutions and Amateurs.—Two beautiful Oil paintings by Augustine Carneal, 37½ by 49 inches, in gilt frames, representing allegorically the noted glory of Americans as opposed to other distinctions. To be sold by an English gentleman about to leave New-York. Price less than a fourth of their value. Also, a portrait of Washington by Vanderlyn, equally unique. To be seen at Messrs. FOWLERS & WELLS, Broadway.

☞ University of New-York.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Winter Instruction of the Medical Department of the University will be opened on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof. W. H. VAN BUREN. The Profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have stood the severest test by actual fire for two hundred and sixty-two hours, and are now in use by STEARNS & ALVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Second South Williamsburg.—The distribution of the property belonging to the Association will take place on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 6, at No. 188 Bowery, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Members of the Association are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order of JOHN WILSON, President.

☞ Artificial Legs—"Palmer's Patent"—For economy, durability, comfort, and natural appearance, are unrivalled in America or Europe. They are manufactured at No. 378 Broadway; No. 374 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & CO.

☞ Green Turtle Soup and Steaks will be served up this day and during the week, at Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st. Families supplied, and delivered to any part of the City free of extra charge.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

☞ Billiard and Bowling Rooms to Let. At No. 46 Broadway, opposite the Continental, and adjoining the Prescott House. Also, lofts in same building.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SEATON, who left England 17 years since he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN. Address Mrs. ANN HILDE, Post-office, Stratford, Near Bend, Manchester, England.

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. BENTON, by request, will repeat and show by numerous experiments, his new style of curing disease, at Hanover Hall, Fulton, near Gold-st., on Friday and Thursday evenings, March 9 and 15. Also exhibits at Tompkins Hall, 5th Avenue, this Friday evening, 9th inst. Office No. 346 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting for the choice of officers will be held at the Society's Rooms in the University, TUESDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock. By order of CHARLES W. CHANDLER, Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on Tuesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock, M. By order of the Board. JOHN A. HALDEMAN, Secretary.

BOY WANTED.—About 16 years old, in an office; one having a good hand and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock this forenoon. W. W. THOMAS & CO., No. 5 New-st.

GOVERNESS.—A lady accustomed to teaching desires a situation as daily or resident governess. She teaches the English branches, music, French and drawing. Address Miss E. C. D., Times Office.

$200—An active man, wanted with this amount of cash, to assist in the sale of our only indoor sales, and pay for his services. Address MANUFACTURER, this Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Any respectably educated ladies or gentlemen, very fond of cards, handwriting, ornamental and other pursuits, can find agreeable employment at the Barnum Institute, No. 539 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, [illegible] wishes to meet with a Partner [illegible] Address [illegible]

BOY WANTED.—A boy about 15 years old, about 10 years experience in the grocery business, can hear of a good situation. Apply at GROCERY, this office.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man (23 years old,) as assistant book keeper, or in store in any capacity. Has had three years' experience in a commission establishment. Has had a good business education, and is perfectly familiar with the duties of a shipping and receiving clerk. Does not expect a high salary, and is willing to go anywhere within 100 miles. Satisfactory references from last employers. Address W. G. B., General Post-Office, stating where and when an interview may be had. N. B.—Can leave his employer $100 if necessary.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young Girls, with excellent City references, one as competent waitress in all its branches; is a capable parlor waiter; will take the entire charge of, in a private family, and will take $8 a month; has satisfactory City references. Also, a neat, tidy girl of 16, as general help in a small family; plain cook, wash and iron, and bake well; will take $10 to $12 a month. Call at No. 239 1st-av., third door, or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an American woman as housekeeper. Understands her business in every department. Can furnish the highest City testimonials. No objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Also an experienced laundress, can work at all kinds of ironing, crimping, &c. Served five years at her last place. Will take moderate wages; is most highly recommended. Can be seen till engaged at No. 269 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat young Protestant woman as chamber-maid and nurse, is a good plain sewer. Can do up fine clothes and can produce references as to capability from up town families. Also, by a competent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; is competent to take the entire charge of a first-class laundry. Please apply at No. 76 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman of an amiable disposition, to go a few miles from the City to take charge of a child—an infant; one that can sew and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $4 per month. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 152 Fulton-st. None need apply but those who can bring good recommendations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very young Protestant girls, with good City references, one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirtmaking, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothing neatly; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and to do plain sewing. No objection to the country. Good reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 86 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant English-woman as waiter, has had experience as such in some of the first families in England; or would act as coachman or assistant cook in a hotel; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; is a good scholar. Please call or address to P. W., No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as seamstress. She understands making children's dresses and ladies' plain dresses; does all kinds of plain sewing; would be willing to wait on a lady or grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 1st and 4th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young English women, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both are highly recommended. Any lady requiring such help will find either or both an acquisition. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three respectable Protestant girls, Scotch and English, with the best of City reference, in first class families, as nurses and seamstresses. The Scotch woman can take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen or heard of at No. 126 7th-av., near 23d-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, who is capable of doing all kinds of needlework, and has a good knowledge of dressmaking. No objections to some light chamberwork. Good City reference given. Call at No. 214 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Can be seen till suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or Country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references, one as good cook and washer and ironer, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a first-rate waitress or chambermaid. No objection to take care of children or do plain sewing, or to go for the season in the country. Best of reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook, chamber-maid or waiter, and has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., second floor back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As meat and pastry cooks, by two efficient young women—one an American, the other French—both highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended English Protestant girl to do general housework, in a good cook and first rate washer and ironer, would make herself useful, no objects a to go to the country. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st., two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable German girl is desirous to get a place She can do chamberwork, and is good at sewing Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 128 Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young Girl as nurse and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 20th-st., 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Welsh Protestant Young woman, as a chambermaid and plain sewing, or to do the general housework in a small private family. Best City references. Call at No. 141 Christie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook. Can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Please call at No. 45 West 12th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and is capable of taking a second-class situation. Good City reference given. Call at No. 122 12th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, as Protestant; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 420 12th-st. fourth floor, back room. Best of city reference can be given.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other on the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified by mental order and discipline and attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $500. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—In a small family, a respectable Protestant American female, that can do any kind of sewing required by the family, and can manage the house and child when required, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Must furnish good City references. Such a person may find a very desirable situation, with a reasonable compensation, by addressing T. H., at the office of this paper, for two days, stating where she can be seen.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A lady who has studied singing under the first masters in Europe, and who is compelled to teach in consequence of adverse circumstances, desires to obtain pupils for private tuition. She would be willing also to give lessons in the higher branches of an English education, and to take a few young lad es in her family for instruction. Address W. S., care of Madame Rasewski, No. 204 3d-av.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A lady of superior musical acquirements, desires a situation in a school in this City or Brooklyn, to instruct in Music and Singing, or as daily governess in a private family, being fully competent to teach the higher English branches, French and Music. For particulars address Box, No. 28, Stapleton Post-Office, Staten Island.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A person of the highest respectability and many years experience, who thoroughly understands house-keeping in all its branches, desires an engagement in a hotel or in a private house. She can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to character and capability. Address for three days, Mrs. B. W. W., Broadway Post Office.

TO CHURCHES.—A Tenor Singer who has had seven years' experience as leader—at present discontinued—would make an engagement on such terms, as master of a quartette, to come once any time before May 1. Good reference given if required. Address with particulars, J. JOHNSON, No. 361 3d-av.

TEACHER.—An experienced Teacher, competent to teach the higher English studies, a waits an engagement. He is a good mathematician and classicalarian. Address A. H. J. KATONAH, Westchester County, N. Y.

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS, laborers, and female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, at No. 17 Greenwich-st., New York. A subscription of $3 per annum will entitle to ten persons during the year, if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female domestics also at the upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

WANTED—A few gentlemen to make $6 a day, by a small investment. Those desirous to know that such an opportunity is a fact, and wish employment, will be fully informed by calling on BROWN & GORAM, No. 67 Dey-st., or by addressing a letter containing 12½ cents in money or stamps.

CLERK WANTED—In a stationery store.—A young man, having had experience in the bus ness, and who is capable and willing to devote his undivided time and attention exclusively to the interest of his employer, may find a permanent situation by addressing WALL-STREET, care of Box No. 32, with real name, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references.

GARDENER.—A single man wants a situation as gardener, who has a practical knowledge of his business in all its various branches. The best of reference can be produced from his last place. Address H. A. D., *Daily Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

BOY WANTED.—About 16 years old in an office; one having a good hand and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock this forenoon. W. W. THOMAS & CO., No. 5 New-st.

GOVERNESS.—A lady accustomed to teaching desires a situation as daily or resident governess. She teaches the English branches, music, French and drawing. Address Miss E. C. D., *Times* Office.

$200—An active man, wanted with this amount of cash, to assist in the sale of our only indoor sales, and pay for his services. Address MANUFACTURER, this Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Any respectably educated ladies or gentlemen, very fond of cards, handwriting, ornamental and other pursuits, can find agreeable employment at the Barnum Institute, No. 539 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, [illegible] wishes to meet with a Partner [illegible] Address [illegible]

BOY WANTED.—At 72 Cedar-st. Apply at 8 o'clock, if you can bring a good character. Also a WAREHOUSE BOY, Boston, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—To learn the gold and silver working business. Inquire at No. Ann-st., third door from Nassau, this day, between 10 and 12 o'clock. Apply to FECKHAM & CO'S, White-st., corner of Elm.

WOMAN WANTED.—A female, by a colored woman to wash. Apply at 10 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS WANTED.—No. 514 6th-av., corner of 38th-st. Good servants, honest servants, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

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T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, has in press, and will issue on Monday, March 5th, what he believes to be the best Historical Novel ever written in America. It is not only a true tale of the times that "tried men's souls," but only a faithful picture of the manners of '76, but one of the most thrilling, powerful, and absorbing stories ever penned. In the opinion of the first and most important editors and critics, several of whom have read the work in proof-sheets. They all say that it is no mere "catch-penny" fiction, but one of equal value and interest; full of startling incidents and strongly drawn scenes; intensely interesting on every page, yet not sensational in style, and so true to nature, that it can be read with delight by the best educated men of the country. In proof of this, the publisher quotes the following notices from several of the most candid and able journalists in Philadelphia:

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From what is known of the author's ability, and especially of his talent in delineating Revolutionary scenes in the most interesting form, we expected a rich treat in this fiction, as well as a faithful embodiment of the history of the refugees of New Jersey. Nor have we been disappointed. The characters are certainly original, and fairly stand before the reader a thing of life. One of the great beauties of the story is, the characters are never unnatural, nor the incidents improbable; and yet, from the minute descriptions thrown around them, the most thrilling interest is awakened. The narrative grows more and more absorbing also as it proceeds. It is on all hands pronounced the ablest original novel published in this country, and justly puts its author *at the very head of the popular romance writers of the day* in this country. This is saying a good deal, but we think the public, on the perusal of the story, will agree with us that our commendation is not exaggerated.

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PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a family of three grown persons, the upper part of a modern built house in the vicinity of West 20th-st., west of 3d-av. Address W. P. S., office of this paper.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the East side of the town Address G. O HALL, Box No. 1783 Post-Office, stating location, amount of room, &c. Terms moderate.

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COAL.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published from time to time, pursuant to the requirements of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,397,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. S. COE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$460,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE [illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,107,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,200,000 00
Average amount of Circulation, items of info
Average amount of Deposits.....111,000 00
Average amount of Due to other Banks.....4,000,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,185,861 28
Average amount of Specie.....1,434,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,646,700 00
Due to other Banks.....900,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, do say duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,145,910 29
Average amount of Specie.....91,549 03
Average amount of Circulation.....91,837 16
Average amount of Deposits.....909,415 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,171,839 76
Average amount of Specie.....762,211 28
Average amount of Circulation.....263,310 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,765,917 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of March, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31 day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,584,139 82
Average amount of Specie.....142,165 01
Average amount of Circulation.....86,869 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,311,149 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31 day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,054,134 72
Average amount of Specie.....677,914 24
Average amount of Circulation.....94,838 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,250,940 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

EDWIN F. CORBY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,250,574 22
Average amount of Specie.....694,006 24
Average amount of Circulation.....699,762 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,647,772 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$878,500 00
Average amount of Specie.....139,341 03
Average amount of Circulation.....158,629 00
Average amount of Deposits.....726,800 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,272,339 05
Average amount of Specie.....138,973 03
Average amount of Circulation.....260,204 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,070,800 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

MATHIAS HAFFA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$186,361 96
Average amount of Specie.....12,230 48
Average amount of Circulation.....91,724 00
Average amount of Deposits.....62,240 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,277,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....137 843 02
Average amount of Circulation.....35 703 00
Average amount of Deposits.....871,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

E. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$393,649 47
Average amount of Specie.....50,784 33
Average amount of Circulation.....79,697 00
Average amount of Deposits.....379,963 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, do depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,371,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....270,072 00
Average amount of Circulation.....269,575 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,222,947 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March, 1855.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$972,700 00
Average amount of Specie.....68,000 12
Average amount of Circulation.....149,274 00
Average amount of Deposits.....886,588 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GEO. L. OSGOOD Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,671,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,410,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. A. HULL, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. A. HULL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$400,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM T. MALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. T. MALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,314,100 00
Average amount of Specie.....197,222 00
Average amount of Circulation.....121,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,200,000 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM C. PIT, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. PIT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$870,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....98,979 00
Average amount of Circulation.....168,668 00
Average amount of Deposits.....307,300 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March, 1855.

JAMES HILLIGOSS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$428,436 00
Average amount of Specie.....23,784 77
Average amount of Circulation.....74,212 00
Average amount of Deposits.....340,753 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,262,635 63
Average amount of Specie.....182,777 15
Average amount of Circulation.....246,510 00
Average amount of Deposits.....722,979 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE INLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$389,864 00
Average amount of Specie.....31,402 00
Average amount of Circulation.....91,824 00
Average amount of Deposits.....131,105 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$475,894 64
Average amount of Specie.....36,733 81
Average amount of Circulation.....95,701 00
Average amount of Deposits.....399,546 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,776,000 78
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,334,047 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS H. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. H. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,373,000 64
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$668,011 41
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,085,122 28
Average amount of Specie.....92,464 90
Average amount of Circulation.....115,044 00
Average amount of Deposits.....774,392 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,918,000 04
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31 day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,166,049 13
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$965,726 27
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. K. SMITH, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. K. SMITH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

C. B. WERELIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31 day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of March, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,000,100 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MORGAN, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MORGAN, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$400,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....21,130 61
Average amount of Circulation.....53,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....168,873 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK P. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. P. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$197,184 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$727,000 54
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,395,763 01
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. HENRY CARY, Assistant President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. CARY, Asst't President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$695,466 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$491,711 30
Average amount of Specie.....33,634 14
Average amount of Circulation.....86,398 17
Average amount of Deposits.....374,869 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

SAMUEL JEARUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$800,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

WM. LIEB, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$727,000 54
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,395,763 01
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. HENRY CARY, Assistant President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. CARY, Asst't President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 31 day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,218,774 12
Average amount of Specie.....178,850 73
Average amount of Circulation.....83,402 00
Average amount of Deposits.....630,321 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

JAS. HEAVEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,128,324 06
Average amount of Specie.....171,419 53
Average amount of Circulation.....144,972 00
Average amount of Deposits.....710,488 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$811,311 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,282,676 39
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,240,914 90
Average amount of Specie.....$63,976 53
Circulation of the late Union Bank.....173,213 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,726,511 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. KEMETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. KEMETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULT, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of common ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Day & Newman, in Chatham-st., where they have been in use. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Exchange-pl.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Varnished and unvarnished, of the very best quality, for sale by the manufacturer, No. 1 Spruce-st., near Nassau-st. A. G. COMSTOCK.

MEDICAL.

NEW-YORK VAPORIZING AND MEDICATED STEAM BATH COMPANY.—Dr. A. LAWRENCE, Physician in charge. Office, No. 5 Pine-st., corner of Nassau. On Pine-st. only. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. In which vapors of the most healing character are applied to the skin in such a manner as to produce a free perspiration, and at the same time the lungs are made to inhale the same healing vapors. And these vapors pass from the lungs, through the blood, to every pore of the body, thereby cleansing and purifying the whole system

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Discussion in Spiritualism.

A small audience was scattered through the Tabernacle last evening to listen to a continuation of the oral discussion on Spiritualism, between Dr. WILLIAMS and Rev. Mr. CLARK. The question was, whether the so-called spiritual manifestations of the present day are properly referable to the agency of departed spirits. Mr. CLARK was on the affirmative, and Dr. WILLIAMS on the negative. The former opened the controversy for the evening, and the latter closed it.

Rev. Mr. CLARK said that in endeavoring to prove that there are spiritual manifestations he would confine himself to facts, as he and many other persons had experienced them. There is a large class of intelligent and respected men in this City who have united to investigate the subject, and these persons have seen *spirit hands*, and have taken hold of them. Spiritual light has also been seen; its clearness and beauty could not be misapprehended. Accordeons have been played by spirits, and the sweetest music given forth; thousands of phenomena can be testified to, and all these things have been unmistakably clear. He referred to an article published last Summer, by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, in which that individual described some manifestations made to him. He had his *pantaloons torn* by a spirit. The same spirit also beat a drum in his hearing, and sung the "Old Granite State." He was delighted with the music. ISAAC T. HOPPER, the philanthropist, appeared at the table and said, "the rock of prejudice is beginning to yield to the hammer of truth, and it may even how be blasted without the aid of powder." The spirit then rang a bell which was under the table and the noise was so loud that the servant appeared, thinking her mistress had called her. A penknife was taken up and set down again by the invisible agency. A pen was lifted from the table and it proceeded of itself to write the name of ISAAC T. HOPPER. Mr. GARRISON'S hand was patted pleasantly by a spirit; he thought, however, it felt a little cold. The speaker said he did not cite these instances from Mr. GARRISON'S article, as the most remarkable illustrations of the truth of his position; because Mr. GARRISON had long been known as having a tendency towards materialism. There is a class of manifestations which consist in moving material objects. For instance, an angel in the New Testament, rolled away the stone in front of the sepulchre. Philip, after his conversation with the eunuch, was "spirited away" to a distance *of thirty miles*. Some such power restrained Christ when he walked on the sea; it must have been the agency of departed spirits. He then read from an article published in the *Shekinah*, that two men could not hold down a table which spirits were lifting. Five men, whose united weight was one hundred and fifty pounds, (they were not very heavy individuals,) could not by sitting upon it keep it down.

Dr. WILLIAMS said we are naturally disposed to listen to remarkable narrations with credence. Many people believe in ghosts—he did when he was a schoolboy. A man always inclines to the direction of his thoughts, whatever that may happen to be. A person in sawing wood, and while thinking intently on some subject, unconsciously saws off his finger. He is not aware of his injury until his mind returns again to him. The speaker had met many persons who, when he recalled to them (for the sake of experiment) some dear friend far away, they would become so excited as in a few minutes to believe they saw him present, when he was not. Many men, eminent in history for their great thoughtfulness, have exhibited such tendencies. DESCARTES, at times, thought he was followed by an imaginary person, who urged him to continue his studies and encouraged him in his labors. Dr. JOHNSON fancied that he heard his dead mother call out to him "SAMUEL." POPE, when he had a disease in the intestines, declared that he saw an arm on the wall. But all these sights were in consequence, as the persons themselves confessed, of an excitement of brain. So is it the case with modern spiritualists. If a man acquires a power over his thoughts, spiritualism immediately fades away.

The speaker then entered somewhat into philosophical detail, referring to the structure of body and mind, and the intimate and strong influence of one mind over another.

He asked if there ever was a medium with a *dry skin*? All are moist—and favorable on this account to foster excitements and fascinations of the brain. He dudied his opponent to show that spiritual developments are not entirely *subjective phenomena*. They have nothing at all to do with anything outside of the mind itself. They are mental delusions, brought on by intense excitement, which is not reluctantly submitted to.

The remarks of both speakers elicited some applause; and the audience, having been very orderly during the whole evening, dispersed at the conclusion of the discussion.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Yesterday morning an extensive counterfeiting operation was brought to light in the Second Ward. It seems that during the last six weeks, various parts of the Eastern States have been flooded with new and dangerous counterfeit $3 issues on the Mercantile Bank of Providence, Rhode-Island. The plate purports to be engraved by DANFORTH & Co., and with the exception of their being of a very dark shade, they are skillfully executed and well calculated to deceive the public. Two men, who are undoubtedly the *tools* of the *real* counterfeiters, were captured yesterday by officer HERRMANS, whom a grocer in Smith-street detected in the act of passing one of the bills. The prisoners were brought to the Second Ward Stationhouse by the police officer, thence to the Mayor's Office by Captain LEONARD, where an affidavit was taken before Justice OSBORNE.

Meanwhile a large roll of the counterfeit $3 bills was found in possession of HOGAN, who may yet give information that will lead to the arrest of the leading offenders.

The defendants were examined and committed to prison for trial.

Three Deaths by Burns and Scalds.

On Thursday morning Coroner HILTON held an inquest at No. 33 Columbia-street, on the body of a female named MARGARET CONNERTY, who died of severe burns received on the 1st ultimo, by her clothes catching fire. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was aged 40 years, and born in Ireland.... Coroner WILHELM held an inquest at No. 197 Avenue A, on the body of a man named GOTLIEB EARTH, who was burned in a shocking manner at Chamberlain's Slaughter-house, in Eldridge-street, on the 19th of February last. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was aged 35 years, and born in Germany.

....Another inquest was held on the body of FRANCIS SINGER, who was scalded to death on the 22d ultimo, while at work in the Brewery of Messrs. MILES, in Chrystie-street. There was no blame attached to any person, and the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in Germany, and aged 27 years.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday, at No. 135 Crosby-street, on the body of a lad named JAMES MCGILL, aged 17 years, who died from the effects of a stab which he received with a penknife, in the hands of JOHN MCCABE another lad also aged about 17 years. From the evidence it was shown that the deceased, MCCABE, and some other boys were "skylarking" together in the street, on the 16th ult.; that MCCABE had an open penknife in his hand, which he thrust about sportively, but recklessly, at his companions; that the deceased received a stab in the arm, producing a severe flesh wound, under which he continued to suffer, and on Thursday died. The Jury, under these circumstances, in their verdict declared "that JAMES FINLEY MCGILL came to his death by a wound inflicted with a penknife in the hands of JOHN MCCABE."

Ticket Swindle.

Yesterday the following affidavit was made before Justice BERNHAM, in the absence of Judge OSBORNE:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Arthur Langell, being duly sworn, said: That on Sunday, 4th inst., he was taken to the office at No. 189 West-street for the purpose of purchasing three passage tickets to California; he inquired of the person in charge thereof if that was the regular California steamer office, when he replied "Yes, here is three upper berths, the only ones we have;" deponent then asked what the fare was; he replied that it was "$180; then in the regular price; the fare had raised since July;" that this price had included the transit thither, without which the price was $150; deponent paid $180 on account of the passage tickets at $150 each; deponent went to an office called the regular office, where a friend of his purchased a ticket, including transit thither, for $150. ARTHUR LANGELL.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March, 1855.

H. H. SHERMAN, Police Justice.

The Justice directed that the party should refund $30, which was done, when all left apparently satisfied.

The Alleged Arson.

The investigation respecting a charge of arson pending against JAMES HARRIS, was proceeded with yesterday before Judge DAVISON at the Second District Police Court. There were several witnesses sworn for the prosecution, but nothing very material as to his guilt was elicited. The Magistrate took the defendant's examination and further adjourned the case to Friday next.

Surrendered by his Securities.

JAMES IRVING, who became security in the sum of $5,000 for MCLOUGHLIN, *alias* Pargens, who stands charged with committing a murderous assault on Mr. BENJAMIN LAYCRAFT, of the Eighth Ward, during last Fall, (and who is now in the Tombs on a second charge of participating in the Stanwix Hall shooting affray,) yesterday made a formal surrender of MCLOUGHLIN to the authorities. In order to obtain his release MCLOUGHLIN will be compelled to give bonds in both cases.

☞ Officers MOORE and MURRAY, of the Second District Police Court, arrested JOSEPH H. PYLER, yesterday, on a charge of committing a rape on the person of Miss JULIA RYDER, residing at No. 129 Waverley-place. He was held to bail to answer.

☞ A noted thief was detected in the Third Ward about daylight yesterday morning, by a private watchman, who pursued him so closely that he ran to the pier, jumped off and was drowned.

☞ The Board of Supervisors met last evening, but the business transacted was devoid of general interest. The Board will hold another meeting on Thursday next.

Mayor's Black Book.

The complaint book was in a very plethoric condition on Saturday By way of depletion, and in order to reduce it to a sanitary state, we extract the following:

J. M. Wallace, Great Jones-street—That carts, waggons, and bales of hay encumber the sidewalk at Nos. 19 and 21 Great Jones-street; also that stove pipes are placed through the windows of Nos. 27 and 29 Great Jones-street, to the great danger of the neighborhood.

H. M. Rendoe, No. 110 Leroy-street—That the sidewalk is encumbered in Liberty-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, with boxes bound with iron hoops, the same being dangerous to passers by.

By Sillick Osborn—States that on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 28, the Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 Truck was rolled from the house of said Company by a numerous party of boys, and on the return of the said apparatus, sixty-three boys were counted by complainant and others, the oldest being about fourteen years; these said boys raising yells to annoy the neighborhood. Had one of these boys fallen, (the complainant continues,) others might have stumbled, and the truck passing over them would have either maimed or killed some of them. Also, that the street in front of Nos. 35 and 38 Eldridge-street, is obstructed with snow and ice.

The members of Rev. Mr. Chapin's church complain against a number of bad boys who congregate in Crosby-street, in the rear of the church, and use very offensive and improper language on the Sabbath. The children who attend the Sabbath school (male and female) in going to the basement of said church are obliged to hear this profanity, for the reason that a wall only divides them from the said boys.

By R. Pape, Jamesville, Wis.—That he was defrauded out of $5 by H. Parrett, keeper of a mock-auction shop in Broadway, near Chambers-street, in exchange for a worthless watch.

R. Hays, Fifty-fifth-street, Second-avenue—That rocks are carelessly blasted by Kinsley (contractor) in Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, to the great danger of the neighborhood, as there is no covering to said blasts when set off.

Ellen Doran complains that THOMAS QUIGLEY, of New-York, promised her marriage. He has now deserted her, and refuses to support her and her baby. The matter was referred by Colonel Ming to the Commissioners of Emigration.

Alexander Lazay, of Belfast, Maine, bought a worthless watch at a mock-auction shop in Chatham-street, for which he paid $8.

Officer Stoughton complains that Broadway, between Reade and Duane-street, is very much encumbered with ice, making it very dangerous for horses and travelers.

E. Jeffer, No. 163½ Third-avenue, complains that the butcher's shop at No. 163 said avenue is a perfect nuisance—that the butchers slaughter pigs and calves upon the premises in the basement, and cast the filth and offal into the water-closet. The stench, they say, is intolerable, and productive of sickness to those living in the neighborhood. He also complains that calves are constantly bleating there, and that a goat also makes a noise; that flies congregate in great numbers; decomposed vegetables are allowed to collect in the yard, and that, in fact, it is as filthy a place as can be found in the City.

The number of complaints registered yesterday was pretty full—varying but little from those ordinarily entered on the Complaint Book. Among them are the following:

J. H. Maynard, Fourteenth-street, opposite Irving-place, complains that loafers congregate around the corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place on evenings, and that a very valuable cow was stolen from his yard on Saturday night last.

Thomas Green, No. 201 West Twenty-fourth-street, complains that John Leary, No. 293 Eighth-avenue, admits persons on Sundays to procure liquor through his back-door.

R. Platt, No. 339 Pearl-street, complains that the street and gutter in front of No. 337 Pearl-street, is obstructed with mud, &c., and has been so for a long time; also, that boys play ball on Sundays in Franklin-square, much to the annoyance of the neighborhood; also, that carts encumber said square.

That there is a pond of stagnant water in the Seventh-avenue, near Fifty Seventh-street, caused by the contractor filling up the street, and that the same is unhealthy and injurious to the neighborhood.

That Wall-street from Broad to Pearl-street is encumbered with dirt and ice.

That gangs of rowdies and loafing boys congregate on the corner of Broome and Centre-streets, particularly on Sundays, and annoy and insult the neighbors, even ladies, passing.

That the ash carts do not remove the ashes in front of Dey-st. Hotel without payment.

John Fitzgerald complains that he bought a worthless watch at No. 137 Broadway, of a "Funk."

Fires.

A fire took place in the dry goods store window of Cromie & Crawford, No. 459 Eighth-avenue, on Saturday evening, caused by some of the goods taking fire from the gas burner. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water, but the damage done amounted to over $1,000; fully insured in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Early on Sunday morning the hat and cap store of James Harris, No. 391 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street, was discovered on fire, but in time to prevent much damage. Harris was arrested and is now in custody on suspicion of having fired his premises. His stock was insured for $2,000, equally divided in the Washington and Phenix offices.

At 10½ o'clock on Sunday night a fire took place in the smoke-house and provision store of Robert Morris, No. 514 Washington-street, caused by some of the meat in the smoke-house falling from the strings on the grating, setting the smoking apartment on fire. Not much damage was done. There is an insurance on the stock of $1,500, $2,000 of which is in the Columbia Insurance Company.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 5.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

Yesterday was the first day of the March term. Nothing was done beyond the empanelling of jurors. The Grand Jury did not attend in sufficient number to form a quorum, consequently they were dismissed till this day, when the Recorder's charge will be delivered. Of the Petit Jury an astonishing number were sick and got off on that sufficient excuse. If all our citizens are sick in the same proportion, the doctors of this City must be well employed. No cases were tried, but probably the Court will transact some business to-day. Doors open at 11 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Their Treatment by the Inhalation of Gold Medicated Vapors.

CONSUMPTION AND ITS CAUSES,

By GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.,

Of the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

The *Causes* of Consumption can only be divided into two divisions: *Hereditary and External Causes.* The *former* cannot be avoided—the *latter*, which is under *Physical, Mental and Mechanical*, to a certain extent can. I speak briefly of *Hereditary tendencies* to that disease. It is a law of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, that "*like begets like.*" It is impossible for *unhealthy* parents to beget *healthy* children. If the diseased organs of the parents be the Lungs, their children will *inherit a tendency* to diseases of the same organs. There is no one disease so liable to be *handed down* from parent to child, as Consumption—nor is it *strange*, when we consider the vast influence which the Lungs exert in forming and sustaining a healthy constitution—being the "Lamp of Life"—the origin of all nervous and vital force—the "*head-spring*" which sets the wheels of life in motion.

The query here arises, have parents the moral *right* to entail upon their offspring *consumption, disease and death*, or rather *should* parents *marry* who have existing consumption, or a predisposition to that disease. No one doubts that the disease is entailed upon the child by the parents, which extends to future generations. How is this to be prevented? It is not my province at this time to answer this question. I premise to do it here after.

I have said that Consumption was caused by a *filling up* of the air cells of the lungs by a [illegible] of *tuberculous* or *scrofulous*, and that [illegible] formed in and deposited by the blood. I have endeavored to show that the *disease or alteration* of the blood is the *result of a previous disease or alteration* in the lungs—or in other words, that Consumption is *primarily* a disease of the lungs and not of the blood, which is the *Orthodox theory*, and which has been founded on the system of attempting to cure the disease by remedies which were *supposed* to possess the power of *purifying* that fluid. I claim that the latter is false in theory, and fatal in practice.

Pure air, and enough of it, is the necessary food of the lungs. If withheld, or changed in *quality*, the most serious and fatal results follow. Any organ of the human body increases in *size and strength by use, and decreases by disuse.* Let the reader keep this fact in view, and he will easily understand why certain causes induce consumption.

The physical causes of consumption are—those which *exclude* from the lungs *pure air*, and also prevent them from being *sufficiently exercised.* The reason is obvious why persons whose occupations are *indoors*, whose habits are sedentary, are more liable to the disease than those who enjoy the *fresh, pure air*—just as God made it. It is unnecessary that I should mention the occupations of those who are necessarily deprived of this blessing; nor those whose feet press the green earth, and whose brow is fanned by the breezes of Heaven. Consumption is a disease *of civilization—the attendant of fashion* and folly. The Red man of the forest, who, unrestrained by the conventionalities of *modern improvements*, who *lives* and *moves* in primitive simplicity, is never its victim.

Let me bring forward a common instance of withholding *pure air* from the lungs, and its results. Every person has experienced the *dullness, languor* and *nervousness* produced by visiting crowded assemblies. You have here an instance of partial suffocation, or *rather hanging.* It is seen in our churches, lecture-rooms, places of amusement, dwellings, sleeping apartments, offices. Behold what a change upon emerging into the life-giving air, pure and undefiled; how the eyes brighten and the cheeks glow. The *long-drawn breath* denotes a *return to life.* That health can exist for any length under such *deadly* influences, is absolutely impossible, and it is no "dispensation of Providence" that the "penalty of death" should be inflicted upon those who thus *knowingly* or *ignorantly* violate the laws of their existence. It is the legitimate *effect of causes*, and the punishment is *just.*

Consumption is often *induced* or invited by indulgence in the depressing passions. Fear, doubt, despondency, care and anxiety depress the vital powers, paralyze the muscular and nervous systems, and lay the foundation for the approach of that disease which "cometh like a thief in the night." How many a wife, who has watched for weeks and months the bedside of a sick and dying husband, whose heart is torn and bleeding with doubt and anxiety, has been hurried to the grave The man of business, whose mind is harassed, day after day, with cares and perplexities, is often stricken down by its ravages.

I shall mention but few of the *mechanical causes o Consumption.* These consist in preventing the *free an natural* movements of the lungs, by *pressure* upon the surface of the ribs. The lungs are *naturally* larger in circumference, *under* the short ribs or waist, than around the upper part. Any external pressure upon the ribs is extended to the lungs, *thus preventing the inhalation of air.* Let me say a few words upon the effects of "tight lacing"—which is a *modern innovation*, or improvement upon the *handiwork* of the Almighty; volumes have been written upon this subject, still fashion requires that females' waists should be rendered "wasp-like," in order to merit the title of "lady." Who has not witnessed the *rapid* and *labored* breathing, as if the lungs would burst the bonds which bound them—strangulation is taking place as effectually as if a rope were around the neck. Suicide is being committed—Consumption is being invited, and death is the end; yet it continues "fashionable," and every year some new *implements of torture* are imported, to sap the foundation of life and health—while, in the meantime, *Consumption* is busily engaged in exporting the victims of such folly and ignorance, to the "bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Consumption will ever be the great "Destroyer" of the human race, so long as the laws of life and health are daily and constantly violated.

The causes of Consumption are upon the right hand and upon the left—its seeds are scattered broadcast over the earth—we breathe its poisonous air every minute—in the *ill-ventilated* sanctuary of our God and in the poisonous air of our dwellings. When will people understand the absolute necessity of *pure air, exercise* and a *proper diet*, to prevent and ward off the disease which desolates every hearth with its ravages! When will they learn the worse than *utter folly* of depending upon *drugs* for its prevention and cure.

Note.—I shall omit for a time my articles upon Consumption, as first proposed. Having been solicited to give my opinion upon the effects of alcohol in *preventing Consumption*, my next communication will be upon that subject.

MARCH 5.

[Advertisement.]

ARE THESE THINGS SO?—The experience of three generations have been directed to the Brandreth Pill. They have the advantage of at least one hundred and fifty years of study, and that directed with a single view to the perfection of this celebrated medicine. Of course it is not perfect yet—nothing earthly is so—but for all the purposes for which a purgative is required, it has few if any equals. There are thousands who use this medicine who have done so from periods varying from twenty to seventy years, and who give it great credit, who say it has restored them from sickness—often when every other means had failed—to perfect health and enjoyment. The fact is, that, if we can but understand that our afflictions from bodily ills, mainly proceed from impure blood, and that Brandreth's Pills purify the blood, then it is easy to understand how they are so successful in the cure of disease of opposite character, as costiveness and dysentery; stoppage of urine and diabetes. But we cannot take these Pills and be cured if we follow the starving plan of treatment. To cure disease with the Brandreth Pills as the medicine, we require all the blood in our body, every drop of it.

In all acute diseases let Brandreth Pills and mild diet be used, and the patient will soon be restored to good health. In chronic complaints, let the Pills be used as often as convenient, by which means the vitality of the blood will be improved, and a crisis will be generally brought about; the disease being changed to acute, a few large doses of Pills and a few days confinement to the house, will change the chronically diseased individual to a sound man. This is no figure of the imagination; it can be proved by a thousand matter of fact men, who have experienced these effects. Remember, in all cases of disease, no matter whether it be a cold or a cough; whether it be asthma or consumption; whether it be rheumatism or pleurisy; whether it be typhus or fever and ague, or bilious fever; croup or whooping cough, or measles; whether it be scarlet fever or small-pox; that the Pills known as Brandreth's Pills, will surely do more than all the medicines of the Drug Store, for your restoration to health. And what is more will surely do you no injury. Use them so as to produce a brisk effect, and your sickness will be the affair of a day or two, while those who are too wise to follow this common sense advice, are often, unfortunately for themselves, sick for months.

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Influenza is atmospherical—it floats in the air—it is breathed and taken into the circulation, poisons our blood, occasions chills, shivering, sneezing, running at the nose, sore throat, running from the eyes, and, if not speedily cured, lays the foundation for consumption.

Now, one good dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS often cures this complaint at once, but their continued use for a few days never fails. They have already cured at least one thousand persons in the last two weeks.

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[Advertisement.]

☞ They don't believe it, because they can't see it! Pray, tell us what they don't believe, and what they can't see. Why, the ladies who purchase those wet Goods of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 361 Grand-street, don't believe they were damaged by either fire or water, for the simple reason they cannot see the slightest stain or blemish in any of them. It is true, some of the English and Domestic Long Cloths were slightly wet; but these were Irish Linens, Marseilles, Quilts and Counterpanes, Lace and Muslin Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Clothing, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Looking-Glasses, Paintings, Engravings, Daguerreotypes, Stereoscopes, Pianos, Melodeons, Accordeons, Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Harps, Sheet Music, Books, Stationery, Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Crockery, Glassware, Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Coal, Wood, Hay, Straw, Grain, Flour, Meal, Vegetables, Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, Toys, Fancy Articles, Dry Goods, Notions

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

Soulé and Marcy Correspondence Continued.

RICH DEVELOPMENTS.

TREATY WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6.

The idea of an extra session of Congress is nonsense. Nobody here who is well informed dreams of it. No crisis in our foreign relations, making such a step necessary, now exists, nor is any anticipated.

It is natural that a special meeting of the Cabinet was held last night in relation to the Ostend Correspondence. The documents were recalled by the State Department simply to enable Mr. SOULÉ to rearrange them in proper order, which he did last evening. As they had been already ordered to be printed, of course no change can be made in the matter itself.

The portion of the SOULÉ correspondence which I telegraphed you last evening fully confirms my assertion, made some time since, that nobody had yet published a true statement of the recommendations made by the Ostend Convention.

I send you to-night two additional letters from Mr. SOULÉ to Mr. MARCY, and one from Mr. MARCY to Mr. SOULÉ, which give a fair idea of the general character of the correspondence. Them have reference to the *Black Warrior* outrage, to the Cuba negotiations and the Ostend Conference. S.

Mr. Soulé to Mr. Marcy.—[Extract.]

(No. 19.) LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MADRID, May 2, 1854.

SIR: Col. E. V. SUMNER, who arrived here on the 26th ult. delivered into my hands the full power authorizing me to negotiate with the Government of Her Catholic Majesty for the cession to the United States of the Island of Cuba, and the instructions by which it is the wish of the President that I should be guided in the discharge of that grave and important trust.

Although the difficulties pending between this country and our own may not allow me for the present to approach any person in authority, or with influence in the Government councils, touching so delicate a subject, I cannot but think that the developments which they are likely to take, will afford me in the end the very best opportunity for bringing this question to a fair test, and my chances of success to a decisive trial.

The utter indifference and unconcern with which Spain looks upon our grievances, seem to indicate a purpose on her part to ascertain how far she can with impunity taunt and insult us.

She certainly needs to be taught that there are limits to our powers of endurance. Let her but receive a good lesson this time, and be sure she will wake up from her slumber, and lend a more docile ear to the voice of reason.

What has induced this country to decline coming at once to a definite resolve with reference to the affair of the *Black Warrior*, is already most apparent. It has not been able to persuade itself that we are serious in our demands.

Among other things, the slowness of Congress to take up and act upon the recommendations of the President's Message, of March 15, has emboldened it to resist us. Nor can it be expected to move until it sees some further evidence of our determination to enforce the consideration of our demands.

It still insists on the want of sufficient data to enlighten its judgment, though at the same time it has ample information to enable it to blind and pervert the conscience of the Spanish people concerning this affair.

On the same day that Mr. SUMNER reached Madrid the *Heraldo* newspaper, the organ of the present Cabinet, came out with a labored and most false and perverted statement of the facts in the whole transaction, closing with the remark, that "the Committee on Foreign Relations continued to be mute on the subject of the President's Message."

In order to counteract in some measure the effect which so significant a suggestion was intended to produce, knowing that no article embodying a true statement of the case would be allowed to appear, I procured to be inserted in the *Clamor Publico*, the following day, a simple notice, of which the following is a translation:

"Yesterday arrived at this Court, Mr. SUMNER, Colonel of Dragoons of the active Army of the United States, with dispatches of the greatest importance for the American Minister. His mission, it appears, is secret, and of so much interest that he will return immediately to Washington with the answer of Mr. SOULÉ."

The newspaper, however, was immediately stopped by the supercilious censor of the press, and the notice ordered to be stricken out before it could be allowed to issue.

I succeeded, however, in getting a Spanish translation of the letter of "CHARLES TYNG & Co.," of Havana, dated March 1, to the proprietors of the *Black Warrior*, in New-York, to appear in yesterday's number of the same newspaper.

This, however, is represented as the interested and unreliable account of the parties in fault—not at all to be considered in comparison with the same official statement before alluded to. In this letter it is boldly charged that "an officer of the Custom-House delivered to the Captain (BULLOCH) the printed sheet of the rules and obligations to which he ought, like all others, to submit himself, printed in Spanish, English and French, and of which he gave a receipt, and in spite of which neither he nor the dunghean was willing to make any addition, during the legal term, to the fraudulent manifest which had been presented at first, although they have since wished to say, with notorious falsity, that they endeavored to do so in time, and that they were not permitted."

I have heard nothing more of M. CALDERON since I sent him my note of the 20th ultimo.

My opinion is that he intends to keep silent until it shall be seen what course Congress will see fit to pursue. * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, Sir, your obedient servant, PIERRE SOULÉ.

Mr. Soulé to Mr. Marcy.—[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MADRID, May 24, 1854.

* * * * * * * * *

I cannot persuade myself that there is anything serious in this warlike demonstration. Spain is without means of her own or credit to follow it up, and will not, I am sure, commit herself lightly in a struggle against us. But she has clearly no fear that the policy suggested by the President's Message to Congress will be carried out, and hence the resistance which she now opposes to our just demands. She considers besides, that in remitting the fine for which the owners of the *Black Warrior* have so submissively craved mercy, she has done as much as could be required of her justice, or even expected from her magnanimity.

Her Government already revels in the triumph which it anticipates achieving over us on this occasion.

Most anxiously, for my own part, do I await to know what resolve Congress will have come to, as I could not think for a moment to retain a post, from whence I would have to behold the contemptuous insolence which my discomfiture and that of the Administration would be so sure to provoke.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servt., PIERRE SOULÉ.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soulé, No. 27:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1854.

SIR: The communication of the 19th ult., embodying the views of yourself, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. MASON, upon our embarrassing relations with Spain, has been received and submitted to the President. He has given to that document the deliberate consideration due alike to the importance of the subject therein discussed, and to the experience, wisdom and ability of those whose opinions and suggestions it contains. When he first entered upon the duties of his present station, he found our intercourse with Spain much disturbed by the Spanish authorities of Cuba. It has been his anxious desire and the object of his strenuous efforts to preserve peace and restore cordial good-will between that country and the United States. The source of our past difficulties with Spain and of our apprehensions of future danger is disclosed in the report of yourself and associates. The measure therein presented—the purchase of Cuba—is probably the only one which would with certainty place the relations of the two countries on the basis of enduring friendship. While the Island of Cuba remains a dependency of Spain, and the character of her rule over it is not changed—and a change for the better can hardly be anticipated—annoyance to our trade and difficulties between our citizens and the local authorities will be of frequent occurrence, and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that a peace thus rendered precarious will remain long unbroken, conceiving that the transfer of Cuba to the United States on the honorable conditions you have been instructed to offer would be as important to her as to them. It was hoped that you would find Her Catholic Majesty's Government disposed to receive and discuss a proposition for that purpose. The President intends you to keep this important object of your mission in view, and to enter upon negotiations in relation to it whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. It is no longer, I believe, a secret in Spain that the United States wish to obtain the cession, and that you have authority to treat on the subject. The knowledge of these facts will be likely to elicit opinions in regard to that measure, not only from the Ministers of Her Catholic Majesty's Government, but from other influential individuals of the nation. The Cortes will soon assemble, and that subject will undoubtedly be discussed by the members of that body in their social circles, if it does not become a subject of public deliberation. By a free and friendly intercourse among official and influential men, you will be enabled to determine the proper course to be pursued in regard to opening a negotiation for the acquisition of Cuba, should you find persons of position or influence disposed to converse on the subject, the considerations in favor of a cession are so many and so strong that those who can be brought to listen would very likely become converts to the measure. But should have reason to believe that the men in power are averse to entertaining such a proposition, that the offer of it would be offensive to the national pride of Spain, and that it would find no favor in any considerable class of the people, then it will be too evident that the time for opening or attempting to open such a negotiation has not arrived. It appears to the President that nothing could be gained and something might be lost, by an attempt to push negotiations against such a general resistance. This view of the case is taken on the supposition that you should become convinced that such a proposition for the cession of Cuba would certainly be rejected.

The language of some part of the report might perhaps be so construed as to sustain the inference that you and your associates in the Conference were of opinion that the proposition should be made, though there should be no chance of its being entertained, and that it should be accomplished with the open declaration of a significant suggestion that the United States were determined to have the Island, and would obtain it by other means, if their present advances, so advantageous, be refused by Spain—but other parts of the report repel this inference. The remark in that document that if Spain should refuse these proposals of the United States "the question will arise what ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances," clearly shows that it was intended by yourself and colleagues to recommend to the President to offer to Spain the alternative of cession or seizure. The conclusion that the members of the conference were against such an alternative proposition is also drawn from the following passage: "After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba, far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question: 'Does Cuba in possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace, and the existence of our cherished Union.'" The President concurs in this view of the subject, but to conclude that in the rejection of a proposition to cede, seizure should ensue, would be to assume that self-preservation necessitates the acquisition of Cuba by the United States—that Spain has refused, and will persist in refusing, our reclamations for injuries and wrongs inflicted, and that she will make no arrangement for our future security against the recurrence of similar injuries and wrongs. As to the first considerations, I will only remark that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States would be preeminently advantageous in itself, and of the highest importance as a preconsidency measure of security. Recently much we might regret the want of success in our efforts to obtain the cession of it, that failure would not, without a material change in the condition of the Island, involve imminent peril to the existence of our Government—but should the contingency suggested in your report ever arise, there is no reason to doubt that the case will be promptly met by the deliberate judgment and decisive action of the American people. In relation to outrages and injuries, this Government have good grounds to complain of the course hitherto pursued by Spain, and should that course be persisted in, it would be justified in resorting to coercive means to obtain redress, but the aspect of this branch of the subject has, however, lately somewhat changed, the present Cabinet of Spain having indicated a more favorable disposition in regard to demands for satisfaction and indemnity than that which preceded it. I do not attach much importance to the recent offer on the part of Spain, to institute a commission to settle all existing claims, such as now exists between the United States and Great Britain, because some of these claims are of such a character as self-respect would not permit us to submit to arbitrament in any form, you are, therefore, instructed to decline that offer. But as to the most aggravated as well as the most recent case of outrage and injury—that of the *Black Warrior*—the door of adjustment can hardly be considered as closed. Although the late Minister of Foreign Relations rejected our demands in that case, the present Minister has already indicated a willingness to recede from the position of his predecessor. He asked for our views in writing, upon the reply which his Government had made to our demands, and accompanied his request with an assurance that he would take it into the most serious consideration, and act upon it. After refusal to comply with that request, this Government would not be in a situation to maintain that Spain persists in denying all satisfaction in the case of the *Black Warrior*. With his present lights upon the subject, the President's opinion as to the expediency of presenting to the Spanish Government his views contained in my dispatch to you of the 22d of June last, in answer to that reply, remain unchanged. It does not appear to him that the knowledge of those views can in any way injuriously affect the negotiations for the cession of Cuba. But, on the contrary, that case will show to Spain the difficulties she will be exposed to by continuing to maintain the present state of things in that island, and ought to be a strong inducement for her to yield to the change proposed to be made. There is another point in regard to the case of the *Black Warrior*, alluded to in your conversation with her Catholic Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations on the 29th of August last, upon which the President directs me to express his impressions. Should the Spanish Government propose to settle the case of the *Black Warrior*, he would not consider the removal of Gen. PEZUELA and the other Spanish officers who acted in that affair, as presenting an invincible obstacle in the way of adjusting that difficulty. When he directed me to communicate with you on the subject in March last, he assumed that the Spanish Government would feel it to be due to the United States, as well as to Spain, to manifest its displeasure towards its Cuban officials, as soon as it should become aware of their gross misconduct in that case. This reasonable expectation was clearly expressed to you in the dispatch of the 17th of March last, but he did not indicate in it any particular manner in which that displeasure should be manifested. In your note to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations, presenting the demand of your Government for satisfaction, you specified a particular mode in which her Catholic Majesty ought to exhibit her displeasure towards those offending officers, viz.: their dismission from office. As this would be a most emphatic manner of manifesting her displeasure at their conduct, this Government would have been well satisfied to have had it adopted, but the President does not wish you to assume the position that the case cannot now be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the United States, if by a change of circumstances that precise mode cannot be literally adopted. There are other conceivable modes of punishing the official persons who participated in that outrage besides removal from office, which the Government of the United States might honorably accept, if a full satisfaction for the outrage and ample indemnity for injuries and losses were made. The dismissal of the implicated officials at Havana would have been a very appropriate manner of manifesting the displeasure of their Government at their misconduct, and would fully meet the President's expectation in this respect, but circumstances may so have changed that a strict compliance with the demand for this particular punishment has now become impossible. In that case, another manner of treating these wrong doers by the Government of Spain, appropriately selected, may be satisfactory to the United States. The Minister of Foreign Relations having, in apparent good faith, officially declared that PEZUELA, the Captain General, and ARGUELLIS, the Intendant of the Customs, were not removed from their official positions at Havana for the purpose of evading or defeating any part of our claim for redress, the fact of their having been already removed ought not, therefore, in the opinion of the President, to be regarded as presenting an insurmountable obstacle to the adjustment of the case of the *Black Warrior*. Should there be others in office who participated in the outrage in that case, it is still expected they will be dismissed for that cause. Such treatment will be but a slight punishment for their offence, and will have a salutary influence, it is hoped, upon their successors. The removal of General PEZUELA and ARGUELLIS, on the assumption that it was not made with a view to embarrass the settlement of that case, does not deprive the Spanish Government of the ability to manifest its displeasure towards them, for the part they took in that aggravating wrong. Should the Government of Spain recede from the grounds taken in Mr. CALDERON'S note to you of the 7th of May last, disapprove of the conduct of the authorities at Havana in the case of the *Black Warrior*, disavow their acts, show in any appropriate manner its displeasure towards them on that account, and offer full indemnity for the losses and injuries which our citizens sustained in that affair, you will entertain these propositions and signify the willingness of your Government to adjust the case on such terms. In that event you will be furnished with proper instructions to bring it to a close. The claimants for compensation for damages for the arrest and detention of the *Black Warrior* are numerous, and their demands, some of them, are not properly sustained by proof, as Spain has not consented to indemnify them, they have not yet gone to the expense of preparing their respective claims for presentation. It is not expected that Spain will stop at the adjustment of the case of the *Black Warrior*. Our citizens have many other claims, originating from the conduct of her officials at Cuba which, in justice and honor, she is also bound to adjust. These must be pressed upon the attention of her Government, and they will also be prepared for presentation as soon as they can be after it is known that Spain is willing to adjust them. If the cession of Cuba has to be hopelessly abandoned for the present, another very important matter will come up for consideration. The United States have asked, and will most pertinaciously insist upon, some security against the future misconduct of the Spanish authorities at Cuba. Looking to the past, the reasonableness of this demand must be acknowledged by Spain. A compliance with it is but an act of justice to the United States, and of prudent precaution to herself. Giving Spain credit for the sincerity of her repeated and solemn assurances of an intention in all times past to respect the rights of this Government and the interests of our citizens, the failure of all her efforts to effect this object must convince her that there is some inherent defect in her present system of governing Cuba, and that its continuance will unavoidably lead to new difficulties. If Spain persists in maintaining her despotic administration over this dependency, situated so far beyond her immediate supervision, by vesting in her Captain-General powers which have been so often abused, it is incumbent upon her to provide for a direct appeal by the injured citizens of friendly powers to him for redress. There is no local public opinion to exercise a restraining influence over him in cases where foreigners are concerned, and no freedom of the press to expose and animadvert upon his misconduct. In regard to such foreigners, the present organization imposes no adequate responsibility upon this officer; and just causes of complaint will continually arise, as they have heretofore arisen, until some change is made in the present system. If the feelings of Spain towards this country are such as she professes—if she desires to perpetuate the relations of peace with the United States—she will yield to our just demands on this subject. Direct diplomatic intercourse by an agent of the United States with the Captain General of Cuba for the mere purpose of presenting grievances will not meet the exigences of the case. The Captain General must be under an efficient responsibility to redress the wrongs to our citizens, committed by his subordinates when brought to his notice. I have indicated what ought to be accomplished by such an arrangement. Should there be no hope of opening a negotiation for the acquisition of Cuba, you will present to the Government of Spain the importance of some arrangement for future security in regard to our trade and intercourse with Cuba, and state to her the objects to be secured by it. If she proposes a willingness to make such an arrangement, a plan in detail will be forwarded to you for the purpose of being laid before her Government. In resuming negotiations with Spain, you will in a firm, but respectful manner, impress upon the ministry that it is the determination of the President to have all the matters in controversy between her and the United States speedily adjusted. He is desirous to have it done by negotiation, and would exceedingly regret that a failure to reach the end he has in view in this peaceful way should devolve upon him the duty of recommending a resort to coercive measures to vindicate our national rights, and redress the wrongs of our citizens.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't, W. L. MARCY.

PIERRE SOULÉ, Embassy, etc., etc.

SOUTH AMERICAN TREATY.

Special Dispatch of the N. Y. Daily Times.

The following is the text of the Treaty with the Argentine Confederation, negotiated some time since, and which, having been ratified by the Senate of the United States, has been sent out to Paraguay for exchange of ratifications. It has never before been published. S.

The President of the United States and His Excellency, the Provincial Director of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship which so happily subsist between their respective States and countries, and convinced that the surest means of arriving at this result, is to take in concert all the measures requisite for facilitating and developing commercial relations, have resolved to determine by treaty the conditions of free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, and thus to remove the obstacles which have hitherto impeded this navigation.

With this object, they have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States—ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, and JOHN S. PENDLETON, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Argentine Confederation;

And His Excellency, the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation—Doctor Don SALVADOR MARIA DEL CARRIL, and Doctor Don JOSE BENJAMIN JOROSTIAGA, who after having communicated to each other full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Argentine Confederation, in the exercise of her sovereign rights, concedes the free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, wherever they may belong to her, to the merchant vessels of all nations, subject only to the conditions expressed in this treaty, and to such regulations as have been established or may hereafter be established by the National authority of the Confederation.

ARTICLE II.

Consequently the said vessels shall be admitted to remain, load and unload in the places and ports of the Argentine Confederation, which are open for that purpose.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous to provide every facility for interior navigation, agrees to maintain beacons and marks pointing out the channels.

ARTICLE IV.

A uniform system shall be established by the competent national authority of the Confederation, for the collection of the Custom-House duties, harbor, light, pilot and pilotage dues along the whole course of the waters which belong to the Confederation.

ARTICLE V.

The high contracting parties, considering that the Island of Martin Garcia may, from its position, embarrass and impede the free navigation of the confluents of the River Plate, agree to use their influence to prevent the possession of the said island from being retained or held by any State of the River Plate or its confluents, which shall not have given its adhesion to the principle of their free navigation.

ARTICLE VI.

If it should happen (which God forbid) that war should break out between any of the States, Republics or Provinces of the River Plate, or its confluents, the navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay shall remain free to the merchant flags of all nations, excepting in what may relate to munitions of war—such as arms of all kinds, gunpowder, lead and cannon balls.

ARTICLE VII.

Power is expressly reserved to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Governments of Bolivia, Paraguay and the Oriental State of Uruguay, to become parties to the present treaty, in case they should be disposed to apply its principles to the parts of the Rivers Parana, Paraguay and Uruguay, over which they may respectively possess fluvial rights.

ARTICLE VIII.

The principal objects for which the Rivers Parana and Uruguay are declared free to the commerce of the world, being to extend the mercantile relations of the countries which border them, and to promote immigration, it is hereby agreed that no favor or immunity shall be granted to the flag or trade of any other nation which shall not equally extend to those of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

The present treaty shall be ratified on the part of the Government of the United States within fifteen months from its date, and within two days by His Excellency the Provincial Director of the Argentine Confederation, who shall present it to the first Legislative Congress of the Confederation for its approbation. The ratification shall be exchanged at the Seat of Government of the Argentine Confederation within the term of eighteen months.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at San José de Flores on the 10th day of July of the year 1853.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
JOHN S. PENDLETON,
SALVADOR MARA DEL CARRILL,
JOSE BENJAMIN GAROSTIAGA.

The Brigadier Generalship—Know-Nothing Triumph.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6, 1855.

It is now believed that the Brigadier Generalship will, in due time, be conferred on JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Know-Nothings elected their ticket for Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, by a large majority, at Alexandria to-day. MAC.

The Last Outrage at Greytown.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6.

The party of Americans who were arrested by the Greytown people on the San Juan River were not filibusters, as a correspondent of the New-York DAILY TIMES hints, but American citizens engaged in a lawful and peaceful enterprise. The commander of the party, JULIUS DE BRISSOT, Esq., is well known in New-York and New-Orleans as the commander of the Atlantic Steamship Company's steamer *El Dorado*.

Captain DE BUSSOT was bound to Ecuador, being largely interested in the Gallipagos project, and selected the Costa Rica route as the shortest, and best, and his friends were gentlemen who were desirous of traveling in that country with an eye to a future location there. It is rumored that Mr. FABENS, our Consul at San Juan, who is at present in Washington City, has brought depositions sworn to by the most respectable people in that neighborhood, fully corroborating these statements. We know that Col. KINNEY and Mr. FABENS have conferred together on the state of affairs on the Musquito coast, and that no obstacle exists there to an immediate pursuance of the KINNEY enterprise, and the expedition is a fixed fact, and will soon start now that the road is clear.

The citizens of Washington have presented Senator DAWSON with a silver salver, pitcher, and goblets, in testimony for their services in providing for the City Water Works.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6.

Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., Massachusetts; DAVID A. NOBLE, Michigan, and CHARLES JAMES, of Wisconsin, were admitted Attorneys and Counselors of the Supreme Court.

No. 3 Original Docket.—State of Florida *vs.* The State of Georgia—On motion of the Attorney General, to intervene on behalf of the United States, Chief Justice TANEY delivered his opinion, granting leave to the Attorney General to adduce evidence, either written or otherwise, to examine witnesses, &c., to establish the boundary claimed by the United States.

No. 72.—Mary Lewis, administratrix, *vs.* Edward R. Bell, assignee, &c., on appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. Judge GREER delivered the opinion, affirming the decree of said Court with costs.

No. 86.—John C. Hays, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Argument was concluded for the plaintiff in error.

No. 88.—W. D. Price, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The Farmers' Bank of Virginia—Cause was submitted on the record, and a printed argument by Hon. JOHN LETCHER for defendants.

The Election in New-Hampshire.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, March 6.

An immense public gathering of the Know-Nothings was held at the City Hall last night. Hundreds who came to hear could not gain admittance to the Hall. The people are intensely excited in the present canvass. Addresses were made by JOHN P. HALE, JOHN T. SWIFT, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and DAVID CROSS, of Manchester. The Administration party were thoroughly shown up, and the Nebraska infamy exposed. The American party are very sanguine of success. Mr. MORRISON commences stumping to-night, at this place. The Know-Nothing Convention at Concord to-day promises to be large.

Anti-Administration Convention in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 6—9 P. M.

The People's Anti-Administration Convention is now in session here. The two largest Halls in the City are filled to overflowing, and several thousands of persons are in the streets. Hon. JOHN P. HALE is speaking in the Phœnix Hall. And Hon. GEORGE NESMITH in the Dépôt Hall. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

The meeting dissolved about 10 o'clock. Not less than 6,000 persons were present. Besides Messrs. HALE and NESMITH, Ex-Governor COLBY, JONATHAN KITTREDGE, THOMAS M. EDWARDS, A. J. FLETCHER, EDWARD A. STEVENS and others, addressed the meeting. So large a political gathering in the Capital of the Granite State has not been since the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The best feeling pervaded the immense assembly, and all opposers of the Administration are sanguine of a complete triumph at the election on Tuesday next.

Judge Loring's Case.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 6.

The Legislative Committee on Judge LORING'S case, were in session six hours to-day. THEODORE PARKER, for the petitioners, advocated the removal mainly on the ground of a violation of the moral law; also for violation of a law of the State, and for justifying such a violation. R. H. DANA, Jr., in an elaborate argument of four hours, contended that the power of removal by address was intended only for extreme cases, and had been exercised in one instance only in 75 years, and that from incompetency from old age. If exercised in this case by a party, another party of a different character might make this a precedent, and remove from office for no good reason. He doubted whether the removal would be proper, expedient or reasonable, and argued that it would impair the integrity of the Judiciary, and would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. WENDELL PHILLIPS closed the hearing for the petitioners, citing mainly the arguments used by him on a former occasion.

Defeat of the Know-Nothings at Oswego, New-York.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 6.

The election which took place here to-day was very exciting. The entire Know-Nothing vote was thrown for SAMUEL J. HOLLEY, the Soft-Shell candidate for Mayor. The Whig and foreign votes were thrown for LITTLEJOHN, who is elected by nearly five hundred majority. It is reported the Know-Nothings spent $3,000 with the hope of gaining the day. Continual fighting is going on over the city this evening.

Triumph of Know-Nothings at Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, March 6.

The election in this City to-day has resulted in the triumph of the Know-Nothings over the People's ticket.

The Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor has a majority of about 200 over his opponent.

The Know-Nothings are in high glee this evening at the result.

Defeat of the American Ticket in Newport, (Ky.)—Passage of the Free and State Bank Bills of Indiana, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 6.

The Municipal Election yesterday in Newport, Kentucky, resulted in the defeat of the American ticket.

The Indiana Legislature has passed the State Bank bill and the Free Bank bill over the Governor's veto, and they are now laws.

Know-Nothings in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 6

At the Town Elections, held throughout the State yesterday, the Know-Nothings appear to have fully sustained the ascendancy they acquired last Fall. Of the fifty towns heard from, they have carried at least forty.

Election at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 6.

LYMAN STEVENS, Democrat and Fusionist, has been elected Mayor by about 400 majority. The whole fusion ticket has been carried triumphantly. Six Fusionist Aldermen and Supervisors out of eight are elected. There is great rejoicing here this evening, bonfires are blazing, and processions with bands of music are parading through the streets. The town of Camillus has gone Whig

Election at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) Tuesday March 6.

C. J. HAYNES, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, has been elected to day by over 100 majority. Six anti-Hindoo Aldermen were also elected. Five Hindoo and five anti-Hindoo Supervisors have probably been chosen. The towns of Brighton, Pittsford, and Bergen, went Whig.

Municipal Election, &c.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 6.

HENRY H. FISH, Whig, has been elected Mayor of Hamilton by about 400 majority. Three Whig and three Democratic Aldermen have been elected.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—In Norwich, Oxford and Shelburne, the entire Know-Nothing tickets were elected.

Detroit Municipal Election.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 6.

The election returns show that LEDYARD, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has a majority of about 600. The first, second, fifth and sixth wards elect independent candidates for Aldermen. The Democrats elect their candidates for Aldermen in the other wards.

Municipal Election.

TROY, Tuesday, March 6.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Democrat and Anti-Know-Nothing, has been elected Mayor by about 200 majority, over SLOCUM, Whig. The Irish vote was unprecedentedly large.

Municipal Nomination.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 6.

At People's Caucus this evening, JOHN T. K. HAYWOOD was nominated for Mayor, by a vote of 479 against 469 for WILLIAM H. MILLS.

The town elections throughout the State, so far as heard from, have resulted in favor of the Know-Nothings. In the city of Bath they elected their Mayor, FREEMAN H. MORSE, and the entire City Council.

Disastrous Squall.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, March 6.

We were visited by a regular West India white squall last night. Chimneys were blown down, houses unroofed, &c. The car-house of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad was blown down, destroyed, and the engine injured. Everything in the shape of signs, boxes, &c., has been scattered in beautiful confusion.

McCOY'S hotel, near the depôt, took fire during the night, and sustained considerable damage. This morning the weather is clear, mild and Spring-like.

Mail Agent Shot.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 6.

The mail agent between Raleigh and Weldon, named MCGOWEN, was yesterday attacked by three men for a trifling debt. During the melee MCGOWEN was shot by his assailants, and received no less than six balls in his head and body. When the train left he was supposed to be in a dying condition.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 6.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, which sailed for the coast of Africa last week, has been recalled from Hampton Roads, said to be unseaworthy. The crew will be transferred to the *Constellation*, which can be got ready for sea in ten days. The friends of the officers of the *Dolphin* have given up all hopes of her safety.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 6.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has not arrived here with New-Orleans papers of Wednesday. They contain no news.

The weather had been in South Carolina cold beyond precedent. The average temperature during four mornings of last week was only 10° above zero, giving everything the appearance of mid-winter.

The Pork Trade.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 6.

The *Price Current* publishes nearly a complete statement of the number of hogs packed in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The totals are over 1,336,000, against 1,788,000 from same places last year—deficiency, 451,000. The falling off in weight is estimated at 8 per cent., making the total deficiency equal in number to 585,000.

Fire in Brooklyn—Thirteen Arrested.

A fire broke out between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning in a house in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by Thomas Manson, as a bakery; and, notwithstanding the Fire Department having arrived without loss of time, the flames spread to the adjoining buildings, three of which, along with that in which the fire originated, were completely destroyed. The roof of a building belonging to and occupied by PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN was also consumed.

The following is a list of the losses as far as can be ascertained: THOMAS BROWN, owner of all the houses, except MCLAUGHLIN'S, loss $2,000—no insurance. PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, loss $1,500—insured. S. LANE, clothing store, dwelling, and also shoe store, loss $1,500—insured in New-York City Insurance Company. JAMES MCKERRIN, hardware store and dwelling, loss $500—fully insured in Ruiger Insurance Company, New-York. THOMAS MARTIN, loss $1,000—fully insured in Hartford Insurance Company.

Shocking Murder in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 1.

ROBERT MC O'BLENIS, well known in this city for the general recklessness of his conduct, yesterday shot and killed BENJAMIN F. BRAND, a Deputy County Marshal, in the bar room of the Planter's House. The circumstances more immediately connected with the killing, will be found in the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, which is annexed. The act was committed about noon—O'BLENIS being there at that time with one or two companions, drinking. The deceased, as one of the witnesses testifies, being under the influence of liquor, came in and reproached O'BLENIS with having used some coarse language towards him. This brought on a reply, and a few harsh epithets, and a banter to fight passed between them. As BRAND was leaning on the counter, O'BLENIS drew a revolver and commenced firing, continuing until four balls were discharged, all of them taking effect, one in BRAND'S hand, another breaking his wrist, the third entering the arm near the shoulder, the fourth and fatal ball penetrated his side, and passing through the lungs, into which a piece of the rib was driven, and lodging in the back bone. The wounded man fell instantly, and was removed to an apartment to the left of the bar, and Drs. CORBYN and MARTHANS summoned. A revolver pistol, which as an officer, and as all officers do, he was accustomed to carry, fell upon the floor, every barrel being found still charged when examined after the occurrence. Some of the witnesses examined testified that the pistol was drawn by BRAND simultaneously with the act of O'BLENIS, but the statement conflicts with that of EDWARD CLEGG, the last witness called by the Coroner.

BRAND survived until 4 o'clock, and recovered consciousness before death, but said nothing, except an occasional complaint about the pain of his wounds. The body was removed to the residence of his family, Dr. CORBYN first instituting an examination and preparing a statement for the Coroner's Jury. The inquest closed daily at night, five witnesses being subpœnaed for examination.

The verdict announced was, that deceased, BENJAMIN F. BRAND, "came to his death by a pistol shot from the hands of ROBERT MCO'BLENIS."

Half an hour after the occurrence, County Marshal TIMBERLAKE, to whom the deceased was brother-in-law, accompanied by Deputy Constable MOUNT, took O'BLENIS into custody, and went before Justice BUTLER of the Third Ward. BLENNERHASSETT and SHREVE made application for his admission to bail. Mr. MCBRIDE, City Attorney, acting for the prosecution, resisting. After the evidence of a few witnesses was heard, the argument of council began and continued until 7½ o'clock at night, when an adjournment was moved until to-day, and O'BLENIS committed to jail until the hearing of the application is resumed.

ARRISON, THE INFERNAL MACHINE MAN.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Saturday, says that this unfortunate man, as the day approaches on which he is to expiate his terrible crime by the death penalty, evinces by his haggard countenance and altered demeanor, that he begins to realize all the horrors of his condition. Remorse seems to be busy at work with his conscience.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[illegible] By Mrs. H. C. GRANT. [illegible] Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1855. 12mo. pp. 336.

We may look in a manuscript of a young lady who lived among the hills of Columbia County, in Chatham, N. Y. We have looked it over with pleasure, finding in it much to interest us, not of exceptional history and incident indeed, but of earnestness of character and originality and freshness of thought and feeling. We lay it down, wishing that we had known her, and glad that we have known of her through its means. The poems are sweet and graceful,—they pretend to be nothing more. From a collection of short pieces, which she had made for her aged father, and called "Light for the Aged," we select the following—a pretty fair specimen of the whole:

"*Children's Children are the Crown of Old Men; and the Glory of Children are their Fathers.*"—Proverbs, xvii. 6.

An old man sat in the sunset-gold,
By the door of a cottage low;
His soft, white hair, his reverent air,
His holy smile, all told
His work was finished below.

Children played at the old man's feet,
Three gentle, blue-eyed girls;
Their mother had played in that cottage shade,
With footsteps light and fleet,
And waving golden curls.

His heart was warm toward that little band,
Bright in the setting sun;
And he said, 'Oh, Lord! I trust thy word,
I see the promised land,
And I know that my work is done.

'I thank thee for the pleasant ways
In which my feet have trod;
I bless for all, both great and small,
But most for *these*, I praise
Thy goodness, oh! my God!'

Then a matron stepped from the cottage-door,
A matron fair to see;
Her hand she laid on the old man's head:
'Father, I thank God o'er and o'er,
But bless him most for thee!'"

The letters, forty-eight in number, are the most interesting portion of the book—as letters, they are well worthy of study to any one who would write letters well. She must have been a correspondent after one's own heart. The profits arising from the sale of the book are to be applied to some educational or charitable purpose. We hope it may be the means of much good.

POEMS. By PAUL J. HAYNE. Boston: TICKNOR & REED, [illegible]. pp. 166.

The longest of these poems is entitled *The Temptation of Venus*. The remaining ones are all short and of various excellence. The following Sonnet give a fair specimen of the author's manner:

On the Refusal of the Legislature of a Neighboring State to appropriate any amount for the Erection of a Monument to the Memory of a Distinguished Statesman.

I.

YE cannot add by any pile ye raise,
One jot or tittle to the Statesman's fame;
That the world knows—to the far-future days
Belongs his glory, and its radiant flame
Will burn, when ye are dead, decayed forgot;
Therefore, your opposition matters not;
The time-unsoiled jealousies of present time,
Unburied in his grave, survive to keep
Garment the hate HE deemed his highest praise,
Amid the rude clash of discord o'er his sleep,
But, for his great, wise aces, his faith sublime,
All that the scroll of genius sanctifies,
These mount where viler passions cannot climb,
These live where palsied malice faints and dies.

II.

Still must the common voice denounce the deed,
The common heart swell with an outraged pride,
That the poor purchase of the paltry meed
His country owed him, should be thus denied;
Shame on the Senate! Shame on every hand
Which did not falter when recording there
The basest act achieved for many a year,
To fire the scorn of the whole Southern land;
Nor the South only, for our foes will cry,
Out! on your petty, pasteboard chivalry;
The people who refuse to crown the great
And good with honor, do themselves eclipse,
And doubly shameless is the recreant State,
Whose condemnation comes from her own lips."

SPIRITUALISM. By JOHN W. EDMONDS and GEO. T. DEXTER, M. D. Vol. 2. New-York: PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN.

During the preparation of the first volume, Dr. D. was simply a writing medium. In preparing this, he has been used as a speaking medium also—"being thrown into a trance so deep as to be utterly unconscious of all occurring about him and of what he says at the time." The circle through which the investigations here recorded were prosecuted consisted of Judge EDMONDS, his daughter LAURA, his neice JANE KEYES, Dr. DEXTER, Mr. WARREN, and Mr. and Mrs. SWEET, with the addition occasionally of a Mrs. A. T. HALL and Mrs. HELEN LEEDS, of Boston. BACON, SWEDENBORG, WASHINGTON, a Druidess, a murderer, &c., are the spirits who "use" the different members of the circle. The communications are of very different orders of merit. Some are didactic, pointless lectures. Some are good ghost-stories. Some remind us of the dreams of drunken sailors, who, in their disturbed sleep, go cruising into the caves of mermaids at the bottom of the ocean. Some are of the 'high-falutin' kind; some would be no more sensible if written by men in their sound senses. The volume is not otherwise than entertaining, and should be preserved for purposes of history. When the story of this strange delusion is written out, there will be need of such volumes as this to make credible the honest assertions of those who write unvarnished truths from the record.

POSITIVE MEDICAL AGENTS—Being a Treatise on the Alkaloid, Resinoid, and Concentrated Preparations of Indigenous and Foreign Medical Plants. By authority of the American Chemical Institute. New-York: H. KEMPE & Co., proprietors and publishers, No. 367 Houston-street. Pp. 304.

The title tells the pretensions of the book, but one must read it to see how little of what is valuable in it is new, and how little of what is new in it is valuable. From the time of HIPPOCRATES much has been practiced daily which this book urges the profession to practice, as if now for the first time the advice were given. Still no physician can read it through and give rein to his meditations, as he reads, without being the better for it.

EIDOMS OF LEISURE HOURS WITH THE GERMAN POETS. By A. C. KENDRICK. Rochester: WM. N. SAGE. New-York: J. S. DICKERSON.

These are translations from SCHILLER, GOETHE, KORNER, HERDER, UHLAND, SALIS, JACOBI, and a few from BERANGER. They compare very favorably with other translations, and with most of them the Professor has succeeded in bringing over into the English both their forms and spirit. "Hero and Leander" (SCHILLER'S) we have never seen more happily rendered. Decidedly the least pleasantly translated of any in these collections are the first two—"The Pilgrims" and "Longings."

THE WORLD A WORKSHOP; OR, THE PHYSICAL RELATIONS OF THE EARTH. By THOS. EWBANK, Author of "Hydraulics and Mechanics." New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. Dedicated to workingmen.

An able and useful little work by one well-known in the world of scientific inventions, the late Commissioner of Patents. It is full of instruction and suggestion.

HARPER'S *Gazetteer of the World* has reached its tenth and last number. To keep the engagement that ten numbers should finish the set, it was found necessary to make this tenth a thick volume itself of 368 pages. The map in this number is a large one of the United States. No intelligent reader can be satisfied with a *Gazetteer* of ten years of age, since in investigating or casually reading up the condition of the world as it now is, he sees an absolute necessity of consulting often the latest census returns, the commercial statistics of the last years, and the political changes of every portion of the world down to the latest dates. So far as we have been able to discover, the very latest information of these sorts has been embodied in *Harper's Gazetteer*. The portion of the work relating to Europe, Asia, and Africa, has been compiled, revised, and modified from JOHNSTON'S noted *General Gazetteer of the World*. Much that concerns our own continent is essentially new [illegible] pendent we do not think that the work has [illegible] and clear.

Dr. DODD has [illegible] the fourth [illegible] of the [illegible] Dr. SPRAGUE'S "[illegible]'s Watches," and the sixth thousand of the second series. The same publisher is preparing for early publication Sermons by the late Dr. SPENCER, together with a Memoir of Dr. S. by Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD, former editor of the *Biblical Repository*; the whole to be embraced in two duodecimo volumes. These forthcoming volumes, we are assured, will not only sustain the high reputation now held by Dr. SPENCER, but they will extend still wider the fame acquired by him as author of "*A Pastor's Sketches*."

We have received from Mr. JOHN J. SCHROEDER, No. 13 Bible House, the Report of the trial for alleged malpractice against DIXI CROSBY, M. D., Surgical Professor in Dartmouth. The accident from which this suit resulted occurred in the Spring of 1845. By the statute of limitations in Vermont such suits are outlawed in six years. The writ was issued within two days of that time. In May, '53, the trial came on, and a Jury of men, presumed at the time to be intelligent, found a verdict against the Doctor, and assessed damages to the amount of $800 and costs. On a second trial a verdict was given for the defendant.

Lieut. R. S. SOUTH, U. S. A., of West Point, has prepared an excellent Manual of Topographical Drawing. It goes into the minutiæ of the matter, tells how to adjust the paper, what pencils to use, how to construct the lines and angles; what to avoid, what to set down; how to represent hills and hollow slopes, chasms, woods, arable land, &c. It treats of scales, meridians, horizontal curves, soundings and the like, the very reading of which makes one long to be at the work he so admirably instructs us in. JOHN WILEY is the publisher.

WM. L. CRANDAL, just before his death saw through the press and published his *Three Hours School a Day*. It contains some important truths and many statements which we deem erroneous. The second part of the volume is made up of short and disconnected paragraphs concerning education. Mr. CRANDAL was an honest man, and he writes with great independence. His hatred of the State Normal School is often thrust forward in course of the book.

A gentleman of this City is at present engaged in the preparation of an autobiographical sketch of SCOTT'S campaign in Mexico, which will probably be issued during the coming Summer, in season for the opening of the Fall trade. The author was attached to the staff of one of the most distinguished volunteer regiments, and had ample opportunities for observation. A very readable book may be anticipated, on a subject which has been too little written upon.

The Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE has permitted to be collected and published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL his Essays on the *War in the East*, which were printed from time to time in the *Church man*. He argues that there was not sufficient ground for the war which the Allies are prosecuting. Those who would like to see the bearing of this war upon the interest of the Oriental churches will do well to get a copy.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON announce the following works: *Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta*, by WM. STOKES, M. D. A new edition. *The Book of Prescriptions*, containing 2,900 prescriptions, &c., by HENRY BEASLEY. TODD'S *Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System*. TODD'S *Clinical Lectures on certain diseases of the Urinary Organs, and Dropsies*.

REDFIELD has published a new and beautiful edition, in four volumes, of the celebrated *Memoirs of the Life, Exile and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon*, by the Count DE LAS CASAS, with portraits and other illustrations. The volumes are of the duodecimo size, admirably "got up," and made easily available by a minute index of subjects.

Dr. BAIRD'S excellent *Christian Retrospect and Register*, or summary of scientific, moral and religious progress of the first half of the nineteenth century, has passed to its fifth edition. A supplementary chapter brings down the work to the latest dates, and a full index is appended. The *Retrospect* is invaluable. Published by M. W. DODD.

TICKNOR and FIELDS have published a capital book for boys—a 16mo. of 360 pages—under the title of *The Forest Exiles, or the Perils of a Peruvian Family amid the Wilds of the Amazon*, by Capt. MAYNE REID. A few books of this sort put into the hands of lads will remove from them all temptation ever to pronounce Geography a dull study.

ADAM G. DE GUROWSKI, a citizen of the United States and a full believer in the CZAR'S entire superiority over all enemies, has shown in an able and eloquent pamphlet, entitled *A Year of the Wars*, how his prophesies of a year ago have all come true. Published by APPLETONS.

The Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church (No. 337 Broadway) has issued its first publication, "*The Psalms of David*" It is accompanied with metrical versions of the psalms, also, and a variety of tunes. The volume is well got up and prepared, evidently with much care.

D. J. SADLIER & Co. republish *Fabiola or the Church of the Catacombs*, by "His Eminence Cardinal WISEMAN." It consists of a series of pictures of the Catholic Church at the opening of the Fourth Century. It is a pretty good Church novel.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS publish a handsome 8vo. of 508 pages, entitled *The Truth and the Life*, being twenty-two Sermons by Rt. Rev. C. P. MCILVAINE, D. D, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio.

C. SHEPARD & Co., No. 152 Fulton-street, send us F. A. ADAMS' first book in Arithmetic, translated into French by EDWARD COUMONT. Both author and translator have shown themselves competent for their undertaking.

EDWARD DUNNIGAN has published, in handsome pamphlet form, the substance of a discourse delivered Jan. 14, by JOHN M. FORBES of New-York, in St. Peter's Church, on *The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary*.

S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-street, send us a copy of their catalogue of books for sale—a pamphlet of 150 pages. They have, we suspect, the most extensive collection of medical books in this country.

A new edition of Rev. Mr. MATTISON'S lively *Spirit Rappings Unveiled*, just issued by DERBY, has an appendix that overhauls the author's critics, and brings down the history of this delusion to the present time.

The School of Christ; or, Christianity viewed in its leading aspects, is the title of a volume by Rev. A. L. R. FOOTE, which is published by SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN. For sale by A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

MASON & BROTHERS publish the *Musical Album*—a vocal class-book, prepared for female seminaries, academies and high schools, by GEO. F. ROOT. It will prove highly popular, we have not a doubt.

The Cotquet; or, the History of Eliza Wharton, is an old novel founded on fact, which our mothers read with delight in their young days. Wm. P. Fetridge & [illegible] bring out edition.

Few [illegible] volumes [illegible] right w[illegible] Rev. G. [illegible] There is much good advice in it.

LIVINGSTON'S *Monthly Law Library* has arranged to make each number embrace much more matter than heretofore. It is said to have a good circulation. Price $3 a year.

A pamphlet entitled *A Historical Review of the New-York and Erie Railroad*, by ELEAZAR LORD, is making some stir. MASON BROTHERS publish it.

CARTER & BROTHERS publish a little volume called *The Life of Jesus*, by the author of *Morning and Night Watches*.

APPLETON issues the first of a new series of reading books from the pen of Dr. MANDEVILLE.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co have brought out a second series of *Thoughts to Help and Cheer*.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Ten Governors—A Fierce Talk all About "Sam."

A regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held in the Rotunda yesterday afternoon, Governor TOWNSEND, President, in the Chair.

A communication was received from Mr. FITCH, Warden of the Almshouse, announcing that he had removed the gardener of the Institution under his charge, in conformity with a resolution of the Board authorizing the removal from place under the Department, of all persons not citizens of the United States.

The Warden's communication gave rise to some discussion.

Governor DRAPER hoped the Board would reconsider their action empowering the Wardens to act as Warden FITCH had acted. Why was the gardener removed? Had he not performed his duties to the Department faithfully and well? He had. The only reason for his removal was because he was a foreigner—because five years ago he happened to be in a land other than this. The removal of a man from a place which he had competently filled, for such a cause, he was decidedly opposed to; it was un-American, illiberal and unmanly. We did not inquire of LAFAYETTE and other men who assisted this country to gain its freedom and place it in the position it now occupies, from what nation they came. He hoped his young friend on his right (Governor TAYLOR) would not record his name for a vote which he would regret less than ten years hence. He spoke at further length in the same strain, condemning Know-Nothingism in strong language, of which party, as an American, he felt himself ashamed. He thought that in view of the spirit now so rampant, it might be found necessary to import some high-minded foreigners to instruct us in our duties as American citizens. He moved for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That no person in the employ of this Department shall be removed by any Warden or Superintendent, or any other officer, without submitting to the Board of Governors, for its action, the name and ground of removal, and further, that no special birth-right shall be considered as any ground of removal from office.

Governor WEST felt proud to hear the veteran Governor speak as he had. He had covered the whole ground so thoroughly, that any further remarks on the same side were unnecessary. The views expressed by Governor DRAPER were the only views consonant with Americanism and liberality.

Governor DUKE believed that much might be said on the question under consideration. Governor DRAPER expressed much sympathy for those non-citizens who had been turned out of employment. Were not those unemployed American citizens entitled to sympathy also? Why should persons not citizens be employed in situations under the gift of the Department, while American citizens, capable and industrious, were idle? He should feel very much disposed to doubt the integrity of any man who would solicit or accept a living from a Government to which he was not in allegiance. The remarks of Governor DRAPER, in reference to the probable necessity of importing foreigners to instruct us in our duties as American citizens, surprised him. It reminded him of one distinguished foreigner who came here and assumed to instruct us in our duties. The opinion of the American people on that man was well understood. For his part, he regarded him (KOSSUTH,) as an impudent imposter. He felt a little astonished that the President of the New-England Society, a Society which meets once or twice a year to talk about "our ancestors," (he meant the Yankees' ancestors,) and "Plymouth Rock," should be so very anxious for the well-being of foreigners. Governor DRAPER warned his "young friend on the right," that he would regret his vote for the removal of non-citizens from office in less than ten years. He would advise Governor DRAPER that *he* might regret, in a much less time than ten years, *his* course on the subject.

Governor SMITH offered to amend the resolution before the Board, so that it should provide "that all future appointments shall be citizens, except female employés."

Governor WEST—Why except the women? Are they not foreigners?

Governor TAYLOR—Yes, but they have no *votes*.

Governor SMITH—Good; that is the answer exactly.

Governor WEST—Oh, I see. This, then, is a mere electioneering affair.

Governor WEST—Yes, that's so. Vote the amendment down.

The question on the amendment being taken, was lost by the following vote—4 Ayes, 5 Noes:

AYES—Governors Duke, Taylor, Tiemann, Smith—4.
NOES—Governors Townsend, Draper, West, Dugro, Henry—5.

Governor DRAPER'S resolution was then put and carried by a vote similar to that by which the amendment was lost.

Governor DUKE then offered a resolution asking the Wardens for statistics of the number of employés in the Department not citizens of the United States.

Governor DRAPER hoped the resolution would not be passed. He believed it to be another "move" of that "party" to carry out their views.

Governor DUKE said it was no "move." His only object in offering it was to obtain statistical information of the Board.

Governor DRAPER thought from the remarks made around him, that a different object——

Governor DUKE—Do you mean to contradict me?

Governor DRAPER—Oh, no, because you are a heavier man than I am. I only say, *that from the remarks made around me*, I am led to conclude that your party have some other object in view than simply to obtain statistical information.

Governor DUKE—My "party," Sir! I am not a Know-Nothing. I am a Whig—a "Henry Clay," "Silver Gray" Whig.

On motion of Governor TIEMANN, the subject was laid on the table till the next meeting.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Workhouse, enclosing a writ of *habeas corpus* containing the names of three young women (model artists) who were discharged from the Workhouse by Judge Stuart, on the 1st inst., because "they were jointly convicted of vagrancy, which cannot be done as matter of law, justice, or fact," and also two commitments of Judge Stuart while he was a Police Justice, in one of which he has jointly committed five males, and in the other six males, "which (the Superintendent thinks) would seem to show that his convictions or commitments as a magistrate are at variance with his decision as a Judge." The Superintendent also says: "I also enclose a writ of *certiorari*, by virtue of which I am commanded to show cause why Isabella Connor and Eliza Hogan are detained, and which has Judge Stuart's order for their discharge endorsed thereon, but no reason assigned." These frequent discharges are getting to be a serious matter, as a majority of the girls thus discharged have been placed on the minor-strop contract, and have worked less than twenty days, which, according to the contract, prevents our charging anything for their services."

The Committee on Bellevue Hospital reported a long report recommending alterations in the internal affairs of that institution. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Special Committee on the differences between the Board and the Commissioners of Emigration submitted the following report, which was adopted and ordered to be printed:

That [illegible] Emigration [illegible] tion with [illegible] of the [illegible] (Jan. 31, 1855,) follow[illegible] tion [illegible] of the year [illegible]

"The [illegible] of the Governors of the New-York Almshouse for the support of insane persons chargable to the [illegible] tion fund. In the view of the Commissioner, this account is subject to considerable deductions, and a large offset for the support of native children born of immigrant mothers, and taken care of in the Nursery Department on Ward's Island, for which steps have not been able to make any arrangement with the New-York Almshouse Department. The Commissioners have proposed and are anxious to adjust these and other differences which have arisen between the two Boards, by an arbitration or amicable suit."

Some account of the nature and history of these "differences" seems to the Committee to be called for here; the story is short, plain and true.

In a statement on the subject of immigrant paupers, made to you on the 19th of December last, you were reminded of the agreement by which this Board consented, very early in the administration, to receive and provide for all the lunatics whom the Commissioners of Emigration were and are required to support. In consideration of that service, these Commissioners engaged to pay, and for a time did pay, to the Almshouse Department, the sum of $3 a week for each and every such patient. On the 1st December, 1849, the charge was reduced to $2 50, in deference to certain representations made to the Ten Governors by one who is still on that commission, to the effect that the charge of $3 was excessive and much greater than the cost of supporting the foreign lunatic paupers. On these latter terms the engagement still remains. Meantime, however, the debt of the Commissioners to this Department, on account of such service, has rapidly accumulated, and their payments have quite ceased, though they continue to enjoy, to the fullest extent, every advantage of the contract. You have seen that our estimates for appropriations have been usually predicated on these required reimbursements, (Appendix R,) and that in consequence of the remissness of the Commissioners, our accounts have at times displayed some trifling but vexatious confusion. On referring to page 15 of the statement of December 19, [Appendix 2 H,] you will find that the sum of $1,426 64, due to this Department by the Commissioners of Emigration for December, 1851, was not paid until August 16, 1852; that $1,706 76 due for April, 1852, remained unpaid until July 7, 1853; that $3,456 64, in like manner due for May, 1852, was not finally reimbursed to us until October 10, 1853; nor was the amount ($2,575 21) due for January and February, 1853, all paid before June 3, 1854. In consequence of such repeated short-comings on the part of that Board, it appeared necessary for us to come to other and safer terms with them. Accordingly on 26th March, 1852, a new agreement [Appendix H] was made between the two Boards, by which the Governors of the Almshouse consented to receive and support at the Lunatic Asylum, Small-pox Hospital, and Bellevue Hospital, all insane, or sick and destitute persons, legally chargable to the Commissioners of Emigration, and to bury their dead in Potter's Field; and, on the other hand, the Commissioners formerly stipulated to make payment to this Department on the 15th day of each month, of all bills presented on the 5th, the Governors to accept their due-bill in the event of an insufficiency of funds in the Exchequer of Emigration. That contract is still in force, and, of course, must legally continue to be, until the party for whose benefit it was made, shall have fairly complied with its requirements. The present large indebtedness of the Commissioners to this Department has been incurred under an indulgent construction of its terms by our Board.

We next come to the "large offset for the support of native children born of immigrant mothers, [Appendix D and L,] and taken care of in the Nursery Department at Ward's Island." Allusion is here had to the offspring of immigrant women, pregnant at the time of their landing and, in some instances, almost in labor at the moment of entering that Institution. Although the question of the *nativity* of such *incidental* products, or, at all events, of their claims, as American citizens, on American institutions, is a nice, and a much-vexed question, and full of interest at this crisis, we have hitherto entertained it only with reluctance, and are certainly not prepared to discuss it now. Enough that this "offset" has not been supported by any facts and figures, any dates, and items and amounts, and therefore that we *know* of no such charges on our charity. Moreover, the Committee would respectfully call your attention, in this connection, to Section 19 of the Revised Law, [Appendix 2 D,] concerning passengers in vessels, which is significant. This Department is, and has ever been, prepared to provide for all infants whose mothers have died, or are disabled. Such are properly chargable to us, and are in all instances cheerfully received. The Governors of the Almshouse have now at nurse in various parts of their jurisdiction, 139 children, too tender to be sent to their institutions.

There are yet other "offsets" that the Commissioners have hitherto urged, but about which a wiser silence is observed in their recent report. One is in the case of numerous lunatics [Appendix L], provided for by us at our Asylum, but manifestly chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, who, however, refuse to allow for them, on the ground that they are "not in their books," although the reports of our resident physicians establish, indisputably, the fact of their arrival in this country within the specified period of five years, and furnish the required details of dates, and ships, and ports, gathered from their friends, or from diligent and repeated examinations of the patients themselves in their lucid intervals. Certainly, the results of such careful inquiry are more reliable than any imperfect conclusions at which the Agents of the Commissioners may arrive by way of an incoherent account, procured from an insane person in a single hearing. *Observe, that no buildings have, as yet, been erected or provided by the Commissioners for the reception of their lunatics*, and that, consequently, these have, in all cases, fallen to the charge of this Department. More than one hundred such unfortunates are now provided for by our Board.

Another "offset:" The Commissioners deny their responsibility for the numerous foreign paupers committed to our Institutions as such, because the strict construction of their views, or their personal convenience, will not define such immigrants to be paupers. Our argument is to be found in the history of any one of the thousands of such vagrants. [Appendix, 2 T.] He lands here destitute, or nearly so; perhaps his poverty is not sufficiently appalling to constitute a claim on the Commissioners. He is without employment or fixed habitation. He contracts, at first, vicious associations, and then, possibly, an infectious disease. Shelterless some night, he throws himself on the tender mercies of the police, and forthwith gets himself committed to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant, where we are under obligations to provide for him, since the Commissioners of Emigration will not see that he is a foreign pauper—perhaps of their own making. On the 5th day of December, 1854, there were 400 of such "vagrants" on Blackwell's Island.

Although in any litigation which they may have recourse to hereafter, the Governors of the Almshouse will doubtless be found prepared to make good their claim to the amplest indemnity under the protection of the Revised Laws concerning Immigrants, [App. 2E,] they cannot be insensible to the ungenerous, if not ungrateful manner which has suggested these "offsets." Your Committee do not hesitate to assert that quite one-half of all the out-door paupers of New-York, this day nourished from the resources of the Almshouse Department, are justly chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration; that their obligations include the care of many thousands who are now apportioned among the public and private charities of the City, and constitute the bulk of our floating pauperism; and when we remember that from a head tax of $8, levied on immigrants, they have derived a fund amounting to $663,000 last year, we can only wonder.

As for the *integrity* which would compel an unequal settlement by wrongfully putting off a just demand, it were kindest to hope that it never did claim for itself those qualities of genuineness and simplicity which set suspicion at defiance. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we most cheerfully accede to the proposition made by the Commissioners of Emigration, that the points at issue between the two Boards be settled by an amicable lawsuit. S. DRAPER,
WM. S. DUKE,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

An amount of other business, not of general importance, was transacted. The statistics presented show that the number of inmates remaining in the different institutions for the week ending Saturday, March 3, was 7,000, a decrease of 35 from the previous week.

FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning last in a chair factory, owned by CHAS. LINZ, Church-street, Poughkeepsie. Mr. LINZ'S loss is estimated at about $2,000; $600 insurance. Also, two barns belonging to CYRUS HAGADON and MRS. BOORMAN. Mr. HAGADON'S loss is about $600; Mrs. BOORMAN the same. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Horrid Murders in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 28.

It has been communicated to the *Anzeiger* office in this city, by a gentleman living in Lexington, Mo., that two Irish peddlers, named JOHN KANEHAN and JAMES CARRIGAN, left that city about two weeks ago, carrying with them two large and valuable packs, containing dry goods and jewelry. They traveled about forty-five miles to the town of Warrensburg, Johnson County, where they concluded to stop for the night. Feeling very much fatigued, one of them, KANAHAN, immediately retired to rest. About an hour afterwards, CARRIGAN went to the bedroom of his companion, and was surprised at not finding him. However, he finally concluded to lie down. As soon as he touched the bed he found it was wet. He lit a candle, and discovered that the bed was covered with blood, and upon looking under it, discovered the body of his companion. While looking at the body he heard footsteps on the stairs. He extinguished the candle, drew his bowie knife, and stationed himself behind the door. In a few moments three men entered, one having a candle and a bloody axe in his hands, and the others clubs. He sprang upon them suddenly, and before they could recover from their surprise, succeeded in killing all three of them. He then went to a magistrate's office, made his statement, was tried, and acquitted.

ACTS OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE 33D CONGRESS.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

We find in the *Globe* a copy of this bill. Every [illegible] the postage [illegible] Six.

The bill [illegible] rates now established [illegible] the commencement of the next [illegible] quarter, [illegible] for every single letter in manuscript [illegible] which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For a double letter the charge is to be double, for a treble letter, treble, and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates.

Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight is to be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or less than half an ounce, is to be charged with an additional single postage. Upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage is to be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the Government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope.

And from and after January 1, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers. All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, are to be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each, and all letters which are hereafter advertised as remaining over, or uncalled for, in any post-office, are to be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postage is now required.

No postmaster or other person is to be allowed to sell any postage stamps or stamp envelopes for any larger sum than that indicated upon their face, or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post-Office Department; and any person who violates this provision is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is to be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars.

The following amendments were made to it, and accepted:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

And be it further enacted, That for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster General be, and hereby is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of the parties posting the same, to require the prepayment of the postage as well as the registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by the Postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct: *Provided*, however, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and it shall not render the Post-Office Department, or its revenue, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

EFFICIENCY IN THE NAVY.

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, the President of the United States shall cause a Board of Naval Officers to be assembled, to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, which Board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades hereinafter mentioned, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of the said grades, who, in the judgment of said Board, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat; and whenever said Board shall believe that said incompetency has arisen from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officer to justify it, they shall recommend that his name be striken altogether from the rolls. Vacancies occurring in said Board shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve the number of grades of its officers, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no officers upon said Board shall examine into or report upon the efficiency of officers of a grade above them:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers who shall be found by the said Board incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, ranks, or grades, shall, if such finding be approved by the President, be dropped from the rolls or placed in the order of their rank and seniority at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be entitled the reserved list; and those so placed on the reserved list shall receive the leave of absence pay, or the furlough pay, to which they may be entitled when so placed, according to the report of the Board and approval of the President, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department at all times for duty; and vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. And officers who may be promoted to fill the vacancies created by the reserved list, shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absence," or "waiting orders," pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea or on other duty, they shall receive, in addition to such "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay, the difference between the "waiting orders" or "leave of absence" pay and lowest sea-service pay of the grade to which they may be so promoted: *Provided*, That this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Masters, and Passed Midshipmen: And *provided further*, That all vacancies occurring in the grade of Masters shall be filled by the promotion of the senior Passed Midshipmen, to be entitled Masters in the line of promotion, who, when promoted, shall receive the pay allowed by law to Masters; that the number of Masters in the line of promotion shall not exceed sixty, and that nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase of the aggregate pay of the said grades, or of the naval service, as now allowed by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service list of the Navy, who may at any time be entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations in the naval service—nor in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws, or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed. Approved Feb. 28, 1855.

THE NEW COURT OF CLAIMS.

AN ACT to establish a Court for Investigation of Claims against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Court shall be established, to be called a Court of Claims, to consist of three Judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behavior; and the said Court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein, and also all claims which may be referred to said Court by either House of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereof in Congress, or by any of the Departments, if such action has been had; specifying, also, what person or persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became interested. Each of the Judges shall receive a compensation of $4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, from the Treasury of the United States, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and discharge faithfully the duties of his office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a Solicitor for the United States, to represent the Government before said Court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It shall be the duty of said solicitor to prepare all cases on the part of the Government for hearing before said Court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken when necessary to secure the interests of the United States; to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintend the taking of testimony in the manner prescribed by said Court; and generally to render such services as may be required of him from time to time in the discharge of the duties of his office. Said solicitor shall be sworn to faithfully discharge the duties of his office, in the manner prescribed for the qualification of the Judges in the first section of this act; and he shall receive a compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum for his services, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Court shall have authority to establish rules and regulations for its government; to appoint Commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that may come before it; to prescribe the fees they shall receive for their services: and to issue commissions for the taking of such testimony, whether the same shall be taken at the instance of the claimant or of the United States, and also to issue subpœnas to require the attendance of witnesses, in order to be examined before such Commissioners; which subpœnas shall have the same force as if issued from a District Court of the United States, and compliance therewith shall be compelled under such rules and orders as the Court hereby created shall establish. When testimony is taken for the claimant, the fees of the Commissioner before whom it is taken, and the cost of the commission and notice, shall be paid by such claimant; and when taken at the instance of the Government, such fees, together with all postage incurred by the solicitor aforesaid, in his official capacity, shall be paid out of the contingent fund provided for said Court. In all cases, when it can be conveniently done, the testimony shall be taken in the county where the deponent resides: and the Commissioner taking the same is hereby authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation to the witnesses brought before him for examination.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where it shall appear to the Court that the facts set forth in the petition of the claimant do not furnish any ground for relief, it shall not be the duty of the Court to authorize the taking of any testimony in the case, until the same shall have been examined by them to Congress, as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, however, That if Congress shall, in such case, fail to confirm the opinion of said Board, they shall proceed to take the testimony in said case.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in taking testimony to be used in support of any claim before said Court, opportunity shall be given to the United States to file interrogatories, or by attorney to examine witnesses, under such regulations as said Court shall prescribe, and like opportunity shall be afforded the claimant, in the case where testimony is taken in behalf of the United States; and the Court may, at any time, require additional testimony to be taken, and may, in its discretion, appoint a commissioner to take the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall wilfully and corruptly swear falsely before said Court or before any person authorized to take testimony in any case pending before said Court, or in the case of taking said testimony by virtue of the authority of the commissioner of said Court, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be subjected to the same pains, penalties and disabilities which now are or shall be hereafter by law prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That said Court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and at the commencement of each month during the session of Congress, report to Congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any Judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority, shall append the reason for such dissention to the report; and such report, together with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either House of Congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said Court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, when the facts proved may be deemed to

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

Organization of the New-York Journalists' Club.

Representatives from different newspaper offices in this City assembled at the Astor House on the 1st of February to concert measures for the foundation of a permanent organization of the Press. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, comprising Editors, Publishers, Reporters, Correspondents and occasional Contributors. It was agreed that a place of general resort for members of the Newspaper Profession was greatly needed; that Rooms, to be kept open daily for the interchange of friendly courtesies, would produce good results; that in such Rooms a valuable Library of Reference for the use of the Press of the City might be established; and that an organization, based upon right principles, would prove popular and beneficial. The opinions of those present having been found unanimous, an adjourned meeting was held at the same place, at which final measures were taken for the organization of the NEW-YORK JOURNALISTS' CLUB, the objects and regulations of which are set forth in the Plan of Organization which we give below:

NEW-YORK JOURNALISTS' CLUB.

Whereas, Many members of the New-York Press consider it desirable to establish a place of resort where they can at any time assemble for social and business purposes: therefore, the undersigned have resolved to form themselves into an Association, under the name and title of the *New-York Journalists' Club*, with the following

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

ARTICLE I.

Membership.—Any person connected with the Press, as Editor, Proprietor, Regular Correspondent, Reporter, or Publisher, shall be eligible to membership. Application for membership shall be made through a member of the Club at a regular meeting thereof, and the applicant shall be balloted for at the next regular meeting of the Club subsequent to that at which the application was made. If one black ball in ten of the ballots cast be thrown against the candidate, he shall be considered rejected, and so declared.

ARTICLE II.

Fees.—There shall be an initiation fee of five dollars.

ARTICLE III.

Regular Meetings.—There shall be a regular monthly meeting of the Club on the first Saturday evening of each month. ARTICLE IV.

Officers.—The Officers of this Club shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of six members, of which Committee the President, Vice President and Treasurer shall be additional members, *ex officio*. These officers shall be elected semi-annually by ballot, at the regular monthly meetings in April and October.

ARTICLE V.

Duties of Officers.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Club, preserve order, and decide all questions of order which may arise during debate.

In the absence of the President, the duties of his office shall be discharged by the Vice President.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the Club, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of members; and he shall also be required to make a quarterly report of the number of members received, the number expelled, and of such other matters as may fall within his province; also, an annual report at the annual meeting of the Club.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive the initiation fees and monthly dues of members, and any other moneys due ed to or collected for the Club; to disburse the same under the direction of the Executive Committee; and to make quarterly and annual reports of the moneys received and disbursed, and the balance on hand.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to authorize disbursements by the Treasurer, to audit his accounts, to provide for the hire of rooms and the services of a Janitor, and to superintend the general business affairs of the Club. The Committee shall have the control of the rooms, so far as furnishing and keeping them in order is concerned; and shall have the power to call special meetings of the Club whenever, in the opinion of the members of the Committee or of a majority of them, the interests of the Club shall require such special meetings.

ARTICLE VI.

Quorum.—One-third of the members of the Club shall constitute a quorum, and be empowered to transact business at any regular or special meetings.

ARTICLE VII.

Amendments.—This plan can be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Club by a vote of two-thirds of those present, provided the proposed alteration or amendment shall have been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.

The Journalists' Club now numbers 50 members. Of this number 15 are Editors; 5 Publishers and Proprietors of Newspapers and Serials, 17 Reporters in active connection with the Newspapers of the City; 4 Correspondents of journals in England, Ireland and Scotland, &c. &c.

The monthly meeting of the Club for the month of March, was held at its Rooms, Nos. 41 and 42 Moffat Building, corner of Broadway and Anthony-street, on the 3d inst. Upward of a dozen new members were proposed, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of the Publishers enrolled among the members of the Club, in company with the President and Vice-President, be appointed to prepare a suitable circular to booksellers, setting forth the objects of the New-York Journalists' Club, and requesting such coöperation as they may feel disposed to furnish, and that said Committee be desired to report the results of such correspondence.

Resolved, That in the opinion of members of this Club it is a duty incumbent upon every member to commend its purposes to others of the same profession, and to seek their active coöperation; to employ all just and honorable means to secure the attainment of the objects of the organization, and to evince, by their use of the facilities already in existence, a fitting sense of the advantages which must accrue from a union of the journalists of the City.

The Officers of the Club (elective semi-annually) are as follows:

President—OLIVER DYER—Editor—Musical Review.
Vice President—E. G. P. WILKINS—Musical Critic—Herald.
Secretary—WM. M. COOKE—Reporter—City Hall.
Treasurer—FLETCHER HARPER, Jr.—Publisher—Daily Times.
Executive Committee—A. Maverick, S. R. Wells, R. Shelton Mackenzie, Thos. W. Strong, D. Russell Lee, J. T. Roberts. (President, Vice President and Treasurer, *ex-officio*.)

The Rooms of the Journalists' Club, on Broadway, are convenient of access, central to business, comfortably furnished, and open daily (Sundays included) from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. Strangers from other cities, connected with the Press, will find a cordial welcome there. Complete files of the leading daily and weekly papers have been provided, and, it is hoped, that such assistance will be rendered the Club by the Book Trade as shall enable it soon to announce the completion of a reliable and valuable Library of Reference.

Contributions of Maps, Charts, Books or Papers will be received at the Rooms at any hour, and be gratefully acknowledged.

CITY POLITICS.

The Proposed Democratic Fusion at Tammany.

Messrs. COCHRANE & Co. held another meeting last evening, to complete arrangements for the *grand fusion meeting* of to-night at Tammany Hall. It is not known how long this fusion Convention will hold out, but it is expected to continue until the one thousand dollars now in the hands of the Softs has been expended.

Senator DOUGLAS, LEWIS CASS and JOHN S. WELLS of New Hampshire, are on hand, and will sport their figures to-night at Tammany. It was agreed by general acclamation last evening, at the meeting of the Central Union Committee, that no resolutions should be prepared for the occasion. Whatever may spring up, will be, as it were, spontaneous effusions. The speakers will have the benefit by their arrangement of not being limited to time.

After speeches shall be delivered by the orators of the first night meeting, &c., it was agreed that the Democrats of each Ward should meet at their head-quarters and proceed from thence with drums and flying colors to Tammany Hall. No powder will be expended on this occasion.

Secretary MARCY has been invited to attend this fusion meeting; whether he will attend or not we cannot say.

The Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee held their first regular meeting last evening, but did little of importance further than organize and elect Committees for the ensuing year. Something interesting and of importance may be expected at the next regular meeting.

ALLEGED SARDINIAN OFFENDERS.

The Sardinian Frigate "Des Geneys" and her Passengers.

The Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, DELLA MANTINICIA, Commander, from Cagliari, Gulf of Genoa, whose ultimate arrival off Sandy Hook on Monday morning, and anchorage at Quarantine, was announced in yesterday's TIMES, still remains anchored opposite Quarantine. At 10 o'clock Monday morning, the *Des Geneys* was placed in Quarantine under charge of the Pilot who boarded her off the channel, and immediate communication held with the Health Officer. The Pilot acted in conformity with an express statute, which provides that all foreign vessels having passengers on board, whether there be any sick on board or not, shall be examined at Quarantine before permitted to land in port. The Health Officer boarded the frigate, and found three or four cases of sickness among the passengers, and with a view to thorough investigation as to the presence of any pestilential diseases, detained the vessel till yesterday morning. Meantime, orders were given to prohibit communication from the shore to the ship. The United States Revenue Cutter *Caleb Cushing* was anchored by her, to see to the proper enforcement of the commands of the Health Officer. A subsequent visit by this officer to the frigate, and extended examination, showing the existence of no epidemic or contagious disease, it was ordered to discharge her from Quarantine, which was done. The question as to the character of the crew or passengers, and as to their having been foreign criminals, was not considered, and was not embraced within the province of the inquiry of the Health Officer. This matter then stands at present *in statu quo*.

By order, however, of the Marquis TALIACARNE, Sardinian Minister to the United States, the frigate will remain where she is, until such examination as may be deemed advisable and just in the premises, shall be made by the Municipal authorities, touching the allegation of the passengers and crew, in whole or in part, being foreign criminals. In the interim, all communication with the frigate is cut off. Our reporter, who by special favor was permitted on board, acknowledges a most cordial reception by the officers. The vessel is an Italian three-decked war frigate, and pierced for fifty-four guns, though only six guns are mounted. As previously announced, there are 166 officers and crew, and 65 passengers. No conversation, however, was allowed with those on board, and in the absence at New-York of the Captain, the utmost taciturnity prevailed to every ventured inquiry. The passengers our reporter represents as mostly comprising young men, respectably clad, and of healthy and intelligent appearance. The Health Officer states, upon information from the Captain, that they are generally mechanics, and have been imprisoned for various periods, from seven days to eight months, in Austria, on account of liberal principles; that escaping from thence into the Sardinian Republic, this province, instead of yielding to the demands of Austria for their return, proposed to send them to the United States. They are without money, and seem at a loss to account for their detention. Be only justice meted to them.

Extension of Albany-street Again.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon to hear arguments and facts bearing upon the subject of the extension of Albany-street through Trinity burial ground to Broadway. Messrs. Couenhoven, Gray, Wild, Jenkins and Taylor—all the members of the Committee, were present.

Mr. JAMES BOORMAN was the first speaker. He gave a succinct history of the efforts made in the past to secure the extension of Albany-street, which have been from time to time published in the columns of the DAILY TIMES. He spoke of the instances in which the Episcopalian Societies of this City had, in the past, sold their churches and cemeteries for secular purposes. In regard to the statement made, that if Albany-street was extended it would be of no use, on account of the steep grade, Mr. BOORMAN stated that the grade of Albany-street when extended would be four feet and two inches to one hundred feet, which was but three inches more than the grade of Rector-street, and but five inches greater than the grade of Wall-street between Broadway and Nassau-street. Mr. BOORMAN believed it to be wrong to allow religious views and prejudices to influence the Committee in its decision.

Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER stated that the offer of $10,000, made by Mr. BOORMAN some time since, to remove the bodies interred on the line of the proposed extension, was ridiculously inadequate. A civil engineer had put in an estimate that the cost of the removal, in a proper manner, of the human ashes interred there would be between $49,000 and $50,000, and this made no allowance of the cost for a place for reinterment. Trinity Church had at all times opposed the desecration of the grave, and had never admitted the correctness of the doctrine that one wrong justified another. Other denominations and societies might have sold the ashes of their ancestry, but Trinity Church never had.

The Committee then adjourned.

A Curious Case at the Mayor's Office.

At the Mayor's office yesterday, before Justice OSBORNE, a very curious case of alleged forgery was developed. The Secretary of a down-town Savings Institution appeared before the Justice to make affidavit against a party who had drawn upon the Bank for the sum of $1,245, when the account of the party in the Bank did not exceed $32. When detected, the accused stated that the person to whom he had given the check had defrauded him by selling fraudulent stocks, and that this was the only chance he had of getting ahead of him.

Deponent further says that about 3½ o'clock the accused came to the Bank and stated that he had drawn a draft on the Bank for money which deponent *would find he had not there*, the draft amounting to $1,250; and stated that it was the first opportunity that he had had to get square with the other party.

Deponent asked if WHIPPLE had the book, and he replied that he had; and deponent requested the accused to remain at the Bank till WHIPPLE came, which, however, he declined to do. About 4 o'clock WM. C. DUSENBURY presented the book and draft at the Bank for payment, and endorsed the draft, and inquired if it was right; to which deponent replied that it was not, and that it was a forgery.

Said DUSENBURY then came behind the counter where deponent was, when deponent again told him that it was a forgery; that accused never had anything like that money in the bank, and that deponent thought it his duty to retain both the book and draft; whereupon said DUSENBURY snatched the book from deponent, but deponent succeeded in getting it again from him; and said DUSENBURY told deponent that a few minutes before 3 o'clock he had cashed the said draft for the aforesaid WHIPPLE, by drawing the amount from bank and paying it over to WHIPPLE.

The case is to be investigated.

Medical Commencement.

The exercises appropriate to the Commencement of the University Medical College were performed last evening at Dr. AYLETT'S Medical Institute, in presence of a large number of the class and their friends, including a number of ladies. It was announced that the orator of the evening, (Dr. WINTER,) was not able to attend, through illness, and as some notification had been given in the afternoon to Dr POST, that gentleman briefly addressed the assembled graduates. He said that they had now passed through the prescribed course of studies, and to-morrow would be invested with the high honors of the medical profession—a profession second only to that which has for its special object the care of man's soul. He spoke of the facilities afforded to the students of the College of studying all manner of diseases in their multifarious forms and phases. He highly advocated the system of examination, and the advantages of the instructions pursued at Dr. AYLETT'S Institute. A Roman matron, he said, upon being asked where were her jewels, in the fullness of maternal affection, looking upon her sons, exclaimed—"These are my jewels!" He exhorted his young medical friends to act so that their *Alma Mater* might in a similar manner look upon them in the same light, and so discharge their duties that her high hopes in their behalf may meet with their fullest consummation. He concluded by wishing them every success in the pursuit of the career and profession which lay before them.

He then proceeded to distribute the testimonials awarded for assiduity and the successful prosecution of studies in the Institute. The graduates were highly complimented, and commended for their zeal and diligence.

The following gentlemen received their diplomas:

G. L. Brooks, N. J.; J. F. Brown, Ga; Edmund Burr, Jr., Ky.; M. A. Butler, Fla.; Alex. G. Carswell, Ga.; Wm. L. Chaney, Miss.; J. T. Chappell, Ga.; J. B. Cowan, Tenn.; Leonidas Crews, Ga.; Walter H. Drane, Ga.; S. C. Eaton, N. Y.; Andrew Fisher, M.D., C. W.; G. H. Fort, S. C.; Eli Fox, N. Y.; N. L. Galloway, Ga.; L. C. Granger, Vt.; D. M. Hall, Ga.; Wm. G. Ham, Ga.; G. P. Hamilton, Ga.; J. A. Hayes, Ala.; G. B. Heard, Miss.; J. Thomas Holden, N. C.; T. A. Holloway, Ga.; J. Warren Howell, N. J.; L. Henry Keebler, Ga.; H. L. Kelley, N. S.; Wm. W. Lane, N. C.; T. W. Laudrum, Ga.; J. H. Love, N. J.; Wm. C. McDuffie, N. C.; J. A. Miller, Ga.; J. E. Miller, Va.; Philip O'Reilly, N. Y.; R. B. Patterson, Va.; J. S. Phillips, N. Y.; Samuel C. Pointer, Tenn.; W. Henry Pope, Jr., Ga.; Robert H. Redwood, Ala.; Wm. C. Reese, Ga.; James K. Rushin, Ala.; N. W. Sally, S. C.; J. H. Saunders, N. Y.; D. S. Smith, N. J.; G. Steinert, Germany; Milton O. Stribling, Ga.; M. Strong, Ohio; D. Terry, N. Y.; James H. Weaver, Ga.; Isaiah White, M.D., C. W.; S. N. Winkler, Ga.; W. D. Witherspoon, Miss.

At the close of the distribution Professor AYLETT was presented with a splendid silver pitcher and goblet, by Dr. W. C. MCDUFFY, of N. C., on behalf of the class, in an appropriate manner. Dr. AYLETT returned suitable acknowledgements.

Mr. John B. Holmes in the Court of Sessions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On yesterday my attention was directed to a report published in your paper of the 22d ult., of which the following is a copy:

THE CASE OF JOHN B. HOLMES AGAIN POSTPONED.

"The case of JOHN B. HOLMES, indicted for the manslaughter of the Policeman GOURLAY, which was set down "positively" for trial in this Court yesterday, was again postponed, making the third or fourth time, on the same alleged ground as on the latest occasion, viz.: the defendant's sickness and general indisposition to appear, owing to a beating which he had received from some unknown person. The intention now is to try him next term."

Now, Sir, a more mistaken report than the above you never inserted in your paper. You state that this postponement was the third or fourth, each obtained by me. On the contrary, Sir, I had my trial postponed but *once*, and that was on Monday, the 12th ult., in consequence of being very ill. I was confined to my bed for twelve days. I wrote to my counsel to have it postponed to Wednesday, the 21st, at which time my physician said I would be able to attend. On Wednesday, the 21st, I attended with all my witnesses and counsel and was informed by the Assistant District Attorney that the prosecution was not ready. My counsel, Messrs. WHITING, TALLMADGE and PHILLIPS, were there, and urged the case should be tried on that day, but to no purpose. I request that you publish this letter so that the public may know the truth. Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOLMES.

Rock Blasting in the City.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 6, 1855.

The attention of contractors and others is called to the following ordinance, passed by the Common Council Nov. 19, 1851, in relation to the blasting of rocks within the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter the ordinance will be strictly enforced.

An Ordinance for the covering up of the blasts in the blasting of rocks within the City of New-York.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened:

SEC. 1. In all cases of blasting rocks or stones within the City of New-York, south of a line drawn across the island one hundred feet northerly of Eighty-sixth-street, each blast, before firing it, shall be securely covered with six timbers of not less than four inches thick, ten inches wide, and ten feet long each, to be placed over and around each charge, and to be held in place by at least three hundred pounds of large stones piled on top of them.

SEC. 2. Three minutes notice before firing the blasts shall be given by displaying a red flag on a staff, not less than ten feet high, set in a conspicuous place within twenty-five feet of the point where the charge is placed, and, also, by calling out the words, "A blast," several times repeated, and loud enough to be distinctly heard at a distance of two hundred feet from the point of discharge.

SEC 3. For every violation of either of the provisions of this ordinance, the offending party, or if the work be done under a contract, the contractor upon complaint and conviction thereof before a Police Justice, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars, and stand committed until the same is paid.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 14, 1851.
Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Nov. 17, 1851.
Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 19, 1851.

☞ The Police Commissioners were in secret session yesterday, and made several appointments. The names of the appointees were however, not made known.

From the Rio Grande.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 21st inst., says: A grand ball came off in Brownsville on the evening of the 19th, in honor of Mr. CASTILLO, late Mexican Consul at that place. The *Flag* describes it as a brilliant affair.

The *Flag* has the following:

FILLIBUSTERS ON THE RIO GRANDE.—It is stated that $60,000 have been subscribed by the merchants at Brownsville, Texas, and the Mexicans residing there, to fit out a fillibustering expedition against Mexico, to be commanded by Gen. CARVAJAL, and that the citizens of Monterey have pledged themselves to raise $100,000 for the same purpose. Gen. WOLL, the Mexican commander, had stopped all communication with the American side of the Rio Grande. He has 1,000 men at Matamoras, 100 at Reynosa, 400 at Camargo, 400 at Mier, and 100 at Guerro.

We find the above paragraph in several of our exchanges, without credit. Like other counterfeits, its fabricator is ashamed of the production. Instead of $60,000, the merchants of Brownsville have not subscribed 60 cents to aid any fillibuster organization, nor do we believe that the Mexicans residing here have. Our towns on the Rio Grande, as yet, are chiefly commercial, and for this commerce we are dependent, almost wholly, upon our neighbors of Mexico. To secure this trade, quiet on the frontier is absolutely necessary, and our merchants have had time to be taught by experience the futility of border revolutions—revolutions instigated, in most instances, by visionary aspirants for fame and place, rather than from motives of patriotism and the welfare of their countrymen. The citizens of Brownsville have hospitably received political exiles from Mexico—those who have fled from persecution under the present rulers of that country—and would be as ready to extend the same hospitality and afford the same refuge to the persecutors, should, as it is by no means improbable, the continual changes of fortune render such a refuge necessary. The spirit and genius of our institutions guarantee this to all alike, without partiality.

The above paragraph is wholly untrue. There is no organization forming here. Aside from a harmless paper warfare occasionally waged, the whole of the northern frontier of Mexico is quiet. The new commandant, Gen. VEGA, seems to give general satisfaction. Many of those engaged in the late revolution have been pardoned and returned to their homes, where their volumes swords and stout lance poles have been exchanged for pruning knives and ploughshares, for the peaceful cultivation of the soil. CARVAJAL is still on this side; but, in the retirement of the shades of private life, is, so far as we know, complying with the laws of the country whose protection he has sought.

MARKET REPORTS.

Monthly.....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, March 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited supply and demand, at $6 25 @$6 31½ for Pots; and $6 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The inquiry is improving, but is freely met, and prices are unaffected by it.

COFFEE—Is quiet but steady, owing to the scarcity of most kinds. Sales were made of 40 bags Java, at 12½c.; 450 Rio, at 10½c.@11c.; and 190 St. Domingo, at 9c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather better request, at full rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	8½	8½	8½	9¼
Middling Fair	9¼	10	10¼	10¼
Fair	10	10½	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are actively sought after, and as there is even less offering, prices still tend upward. The sales of the day comprise 7,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½@ 8 75
Favorite State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 62½@11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian is also brisk and rising, sales having been made of 2,100 bbls. at $9 37½@$10 50 for common to extra, free, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request, and is increasing in value. There were 2,300 bbls. sold to-day $8 87½@$9 50 for mixed to good straight and favorite; and $9 50@$10 62½ fancy and extra, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly dealt in at $3 25@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is rather more in request at $6@$7 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey, and $4 62½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied. There is very little offering, while millers are in need of a supply. Prices are firm and advancing. The day's sales have been confined to small lots of Southern White at $2 35 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet but steady, in the absence of stock. Oats are in moderate supply and good demand, at 53c.@63c. for State and Western; 59c.@59c. for Southern, and 55c.@56c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is in pretty active request, and as owners are not so anxious to realize, prices are tolerably well sustained. The day's operations embrace 65,000 bushels at 84c.@85c. for mixed Southern; 95c.@96c.. for white do.; 97c. for Jersey yellow, and 97c.@98c. for Southern yellow, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is finer is in better supply and limited demand, at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1 06½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is fairly stocked, but the demand is limited, and small lots only are being taken at 18c.@23c for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in slack request at $30@$31, usual terms, ₱ ton. We have heard of nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and wanted at $2 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is quiet. Parties disagree about prices. No sales have been effected worthy of notice.

LIME—Rockland is less active, but is without any further change in value.

MOLASSES—There is nothing really new to notice in the market. The day's sales include 350 bbls. New-Orleans at 36c.@37c., and 100 hhds. Nuevitas Syrup on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is not so freely offered, but is without any decided improvement in price. Small sales of Spirits do. have been made at yesterday's rates. The stock of both is rather heavier. Tar has not varied. Resin is less abundant, but is quiet and firm.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are very quiet, but stiffly held, in this market. Red oil is selling slowly at old quotations. 100 baskets Olive brought $3 50 each. Linseed is salable and firm, in small quantities, at 78c.@79c. ₱ gallon. There is a little more doing in Lard Oil at old prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still active and buoyant, sales having been made of 1,500 barrels, at $13 75@$13 87½ for old Mess; $14@$14 06½ for new Prime; and $15@$15 25 for new Mess, ₱ barrel, with other kinds at proportionate rates. Dressed Hogs remain as last noticed. Cut Meats are active and firm, with sales of 320 packages, at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams; and 6½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate request at, according to quality, from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is without any further change, sales having been made of 350 barrels at 9½c @9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at steady rates, the day's sales amounting to 375 barrels, at $6 50@$7 25 for Country Prime, $9@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $15 for Extra Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$23 ₱ tce. Ham is sought after at $16@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 16c.@21c. for Ohio, 21c.@29c. for State Dairy, and 30c.@32c. for Orange County ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 11c@12½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 250 tcs. disposed of at $4 50@$5 12½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—Is rather scarce and is generally held at 6c. for Plate, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at old prices, with sales of 400 hhds., mostly New-Orleans, at 4½c.@5½c., but including some Cuba at at 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were made of 15,000 lbs. Prime at 12c., cash, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand and is advancing in price, the sales since our last including 76 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@10c.; 72 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@11c.; 43 Florida at 12½c.@20c.; 60 bales Havana at 32½c.@33c.; and 79 Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Is plentier and lower, with sales of 800 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 30½c.@33c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business of this day has been rather limited, and an easier feeling has been discernible in quotations. For Liverpool, the engagements included some lots of Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d ₱ lb.; 25,000 bushels Corn at 4½c.@5c., and some Provisions at old rates. For London, the shipments were light, at yesterday's figures. For other ports, we heard of no important engagements or change in rates.

Retail Market Prices.

The present fine opening weather has caused the supply of farm produce in our retail markets to be largely increased, rendering prices somewhat lower. BEEF and other fresh meats are quite plenty, but prices therefor remain unchanged. BEEF 9c.@18c., MUTTON 9c.@12c., and VEAL 12c.@14c. ₱ lb.

SALT MEATS—Are unchanged in price or supply. Hams 12½c. ₱ lb.; Beef Tongues 75c. a piece; Sausages 12½c. ₱ lb.

City made LARD retails at 12½c. ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Is yet very scarce, and remarkably dear—16c.@34c. ₱ lb.

CHEESE—10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

POULTRY—Is diminished, being somewhat out of season, but prices exhibit no material alteration. Chickens 15c.@16c.; Turkeys 17c.@18c.; Ducks 18c.@22c., and Geese 12½c. ₱ lb.

GAME—Is yet in fair supply, with medium demand. Quails $1 50@$1 75; Robins 87½c.@$1, and Yellow Legs 50c. ₱ dozen; Hares 62½c.@75c., and Rabbits 50c. ₱ couple.

EGGS—Are a little plentier at unchanged rates—five for 12½c.

VEGETABLES—Of almost every kind are becoming more abundant at reduced rates. Cabbage, 8c.@10c. per head; Turnips, 25c. ₱ half peck; Leeks, 8c.@10c. ₱ dozen; Beets, 62½c.@68c. ₱ half peck; Pumpkins, 37½c.@50c. each; White Onions, 37½c.; Yellow Onions, 31c.; Red Onions, 31c. ₱ half peck; Carrots, 50c ₱ basket; Spinnach, 25c. ₱ half peck; Celery, 16c.@18c. ₱ bunch; Potatoes average $3 50 ₱ bbl., 25c. ₱ half peck. A considerable portion of the stock now in market is more or less tainted with frost.

APPLES—$3 50@$5 ₱ bbl.

Fresh FISH is in better supply and demand. Codfish 6c.; Salmon, Bass, Eels, and Smelts, 12c. ₱ lb.; Lobsters, 6c. ₱ lb.; Shad, 50c.@75c. each. Salt Fish is in good demand; no change in rates, prices varying from 4c. to 12c. ₱ lb.

OYSTERS AND CLAMS—In fair supply; no change in demand or rates—the former selling at from 62½c.@$1 50, and Clams at 50c. ₱ hundred.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

ECHSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man'rs)...30 Chambers-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 267 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Architects.

JOHN W. RITCH.....562 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, ESO. & CO (Manufacturers).....126 William-st

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 61 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Architects.

HOWARD DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)...327 Broad'y

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE. (Imp and Manf.)...328 Broadway, cor. 13th-st.

Bootmakers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Brown & Allen's Premium Piano-Fortes.

FISHER & HOOD, (Sole Agts.,) No. 405 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Pianos and Melodeons from best manf'rs.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

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J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st.
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J. B. CROOKE & CO (Impt's and Manuf's)...60 Fulton-st.

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GARDINER & LYON, (Impt's and Jobbers,) 190 Fulton-st.

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J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts

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WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson's & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 18th-st.

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J. DENNISTOUN & CO.....68 Beekman-st.

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India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing & Balls,
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From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 409 South-st.

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A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 110 Nassau-sts.
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Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

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ALBRO & HOYT.....76 John-st., and 29, 31 and 33 Platt-st.

Oils and Stearine Candles.

R. G. MITCHELL & CO.....118 Wall-st

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RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

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E. TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.
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PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)..20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 520 and 527,	8 certificates of $5,000 each,	$40,000
531.....	1 certific

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1855.

☞ Notice.—A liberal price will be given for any of the following Nos. of the New York Daily Times, if delivered at this Office immediately: 1854, September 9th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 25th and 26th.

☞ The Ten Governors had "Sam" before them last night, and the young man heard some things of himself, especially from Governor Draper, that were not so flattering.

We give under the telegraphic head this morning a full copy of the important Treaty with the Argentine Confederation, negotiated some time since by our Ministers Schenck and Pendleton. This Convention, it will be remembered, was participated in by the Governments of England and France, and opens the navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Uraguay to the merchant flags of all nations.

The Soule Correspondence.

Our special correspondent at Washington gives us, this morning, some additional interesting extracts from the Soule correspondence, which we commend to our readers' attention. It will be seen from these letters, and those we published yesterday, that our cotemporaries, who pretended, some time since, to give a statement of the result and recommendations of the Ostend Convention, were entirely mistaken on that point.

The Bounty-Land Act.

Congress, at the recent Session, made provision, in the acceptable shape of land bounties, for the Soldiers of the War of 1812, and for all other Soldiers not heretofore provided for, and their widows and minor children, who were engaged in the war service of the country after our first revolutionary struggle. The measure is one which was respectfully urged upon the Representatives of the people by the late Convention, on the 8th January, at Washington, of the Veterans of 1812-15. It is one of proper justice and liberality, but not one of munificence or extravagance. We cannot possibly see it in the light of a great land job, nor attribute its passage, as some of our neighbors have done, to corruption or malign influences in high quarters. It is the first time, we believe, in the history of Federal legislation, that the voting of military bounties, for actual service in time of war, has been charged to such influences, or ascribed to profligacy in the members of the National Legislature, who felt called upon to reward with that of which the Government has a superabundance, the defenders of the country against foreign invasion or Indian hostilities. The uncalled-for impeachment of motives in this case, is only equaled by the gross inconsistency of argument with which the objections to the policy of the Act are attempted to be supported. One of these is, that Congress should have voted free homes to the homeless—should have provided for emigrants from Foreign shores by a gratuity of quarter sections—instead of donating to the Soldiers of the late War warrants to enter the Public Lands, by way of reward for Public services. The Homestead principle, in other words, should not have been applied to our own citizens, who devoted their time and blood, and risked their lives in the defence of the country. The Homestead hobby, we doubt not, was originally designed for party capital or selfish influence in a very different direction, but it certainly does not follow either that Congress is corrupt, or the American Soldier unworthy, because these Lands have been, in part, appropriated after the manner of the bill under notice. On the contrary, there is every motive of reason and patriotism and native gratitude, why the Soldier, equally, at least, with the Emigrant, should be cared for. And there are superior reasons why the citizens of the Old Thirteen, tens of thousands of whom were among the first to volunteer in the Indian Wars and the War with Great Britain, should not be debarred participation in the distribution of the Public Lands in the West. These States, in their sovereign capacity, have struggled for these twenty years, through their Representatives at Washington, for an equal and just share of the proceeds of these Lands, but with the exception of the indirect distribution of the Surplus Revenue in 1836, which was most grudgingly voted, they have not been able to reach this object. Every other honest Land measure, looking to a common equality among the States, has either been discouraged by Executive influence, or voted down by a combination between the new States, in which the unappropriated Public Domain is situated, and the demagogues from the Old Thirteen anxious to court their favor.

The present Act but partially rights this acknowledged injustice to the people of the old States. It was not intended, probably, to have this bearing, but we know that it was supported in part by the Whig Representatives from the State of New-York, because such is the practical effect of the measure: because it was the only Land Distribution bill they have had the opportunity of voting for with a reasonable chance of its final success. That the pleasure of giving it their support was denied by the consideration of the immediate and worthy object of the bounty, should neither detract from their wisdom nor impeach their honesty.

Journalists' Club.

We publish, under our City head, an account of the organization of the New-York Journalists' Club—an Association of members of the City Press, which already numbers some fifty members, and has opened rooms on Broadway for purposes of social intercourse. The general objects of this organization are set forth in the plan of its operations. The want of a central place of resort for the men of persons attached to the Newspaper and Periodical Press, and the need of a Library of Reference in which free access may be had at any hour, were leading incentives to the formation of this body. The Club has been established under favorable auspices, and upon a basis which appears to be sound and practical. The nucleus of a Library is forming. Nearly every newspaper office in the City is represented, in the persons of editors, reporters or publishers; and correspondents of foreign journals are also among the number. It is proposed to unite in this Association all members of the Press who may be disposed to assist in the attainment of the ends aimed at. Such a system of operations as that which the body has adopted, if properly pursued, may render useful assistance to the Press. The effort to establish a permanent institution of this nature is worth notice—if for no other reason than that the general idea has not heretofore been developed in a manner so practical and promising. The Press will do wisely by lending it a helping hand.

The Chinese in California.

There is a paper called the *Oriental*; *or, Tung-Ngai Sau-Luk*, published weekly in San Francisco, of which part is in English and a part in the Chinese character. From several copies of it that lie before us we gather some facts of interest, and which conflict with the usually-reported statements in regard to the Chinese in California. The *Tung-Ngai*, &c., corrects the sentiments we had entertained as to the number of the children of the Flowery Land that have immigrated to California. Instead of the large numbers set down by the State Senate Committee and by Governor Bigler, it does not allow that the present Chinese population exceeds 40,000.

Almost all that have come—all, except a few from Shanghai—were from the province of Canton—hence they speak the same dialect, nurse old family quarrels, and maintain much closer intimacy with each other than might be expected. It is one of the original customs of the Chinese, when visiting a strange province, to establish for common quarters a sort of club-house, supported by voluntary contribution where they lodge and eat. This club, or *ui-kuu*, is an institution that they have brought with them to America. There are five such flourishing in San Francisco. Take a description of one of them, which will answer for all. It was furnished by one of their officers:

Their object is to improve the practices of their members, and to instruct them in principles of benevolence. They are somewhat like American churches! The buildings furnish beds, fuel, and water to guests who remain for but a short period; also a lodging place and medicines for the infirm, aged or sick. Means are bestowed upon such to enable them to return to China.

There are three agents employed by the Company; also a servant who sweeps the house.

The agents of the company are elected. At the election all the districts must have a voice. If no members from any one are present, they must be heard from. The agents must be men of tried honesty; and are required to furnish security before they enter upon their office. Their election is for the term of six months; of the expiration of which they must give notice, and call a new election. But if they be found faithful to their duties they are eligible to reelection.

Our company has never employed men to work in the mines for their own profit; nor have they ever purchased any slaves or used them here.

Except the buildings used by the Company, we have no other property. This has been purchased by the members; who have subscribed of their free will, some twenty, some fifteen, some ten dollars. A portion has been paid in; some will be paid when they are ready to return home. This is a perfectly voluntary matter; there has been no coercion used. Nor is any money required from the disabled, the sick, the aged, or from those making a second voyage to this country.

The objects to which the subscriptions to the Company have been devoted are as follows: 1. The purchase of ground and erection of the buildings used by us; 2. The salaries of agents and servants; 3. For fuel, water, candles, and oil; 4. To assist the sick to return; 5. For the bestowment of medicines; 6. For coffins and funeral expenses for the poor; 7 For the repairs of tombs; 8. Expenses of lawsuits; 9. Taxes upon our frame house at Sacramento; 10 Drayage, and other outlay, for passengers landing or departing by ships. The unpaid subscriptions amount to $35,000; the names of others who have not yet stated the amount they intend giving will be good for perhaps $6,700 more.

It has often been said that the members of these companies are slaves; but this they positively deny. Allowing, in addition, 2,000 for the number of Chinese women—who are never registered—and 1,000 for the number that have avoided these clubs, and the annexed table will show the immigration and present amount of the Chinese population of California:

Names.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Died.	Present.
Yeung-wo Co...	16,900	2,500	400	14,000
Canton Co.....	8,400	1,300	300	6,800
Yan-wo Co.....	2,100	160	160	1,780
Sze-yap Co.....	16,650	3,700	300	9,200
3,450 of the Sze-yap separated, which are to be subtracted from their present and added to first column of the Ning-young Co..	4,899	1,269	173	6,907
Total.....	48,949	8,929	1,333	38,087

Gov. Bigler has always been very hard in his messages upon the Celestials. They are not disposed to take it all without rejoinder. Before us lies a reply to His Excellency, prepared by the Chinese merchants, and hailing from the "Exchange." To the Governor's remark that they do not bring their families, they reply thus naively:

It is stated that "too large a number of the men of the Flowery Kingdom have emigrated to this country, and that they have come alone, without their families. We may state among the reasons for this that the wives and families of the better families of China have generally compressed feet; they live in the utmost privacy; they are unused to winds and waves; and it is exceedingly difficult to bring families upon distant journeys over great oceans. Yet a few have come—nor are they all. And further, there have been several injunctions warning the people of the Flowery Land not to come here; which have fostered doubts; nor have our hearts found peace in regard to bringing families. Suppose you say, "We will restrain only those who work in the mines. We would not forbid merchants," it is replied, that the merchandise imported by Chinese merchants chiefly depends upon Chinese consumption. If there be no Chinese miners allowed, what business can we have to do? The occupations are mutually dependent, like teeth and lip; neither can spare the other.

They hope they are not *all* bad men:

"Confucius" says: "Though a city had but ten houses, there must be some in it honest and true." Suppose then we see it declared that "the people of the Flowery land are altogether without good," we cannot but fear that the rulers do not exercise a liberal public spirit, and that they defer their own knowledge of right to an undue desire to please men.

To the charge that they do not understand our language, they reply:

But suppose villagers, from every where, emigrate, most of whom do not know your speech; and that pleasant intercourse should thus be cut off; word-conveyed; that though the heart desires, the expressions will not flow; that though the teeth be unclosed, still the proper words are not released; ought either the one or the other nation to take offence?

Californians have been in the habit of charging most of their petty rows to the Coolies, as here, the poor Sons of Erin must take the blame of every "shindy." But the merchants say:

We hope and pray that your honorable country would enact vigorous laws, by which these brothels and gambling places may be broken up; and thus worthless fellows will be compelled to follow some honorable employment; gamblers to change their calling; and *your policemen and petty officials also be deprived of opportunities of trickery and extortion.*

To the charge that they gather up of the wealth of the State, carry it away and leave nothing in its place, they respond indignantly.

It is said "that the Chinese go at once to the mines; that they have no other employment; that they come to this State only with the desire of obtaining wealth; and that having attained this object, they return home." * * * But from the commencement to the present time, the profits upon the imports to this State have not paid the shipping and other expenses; and many of us have brought various commodities, the whole sum of which we have lost. Must there be added to this the insults and ridicule of the little and the mean? Look at the mines. There openly they have planned, and in secret they have wrought us injury. They have destroyed life, and plundered property. Wagoners have extorted from us; boatmen vexed and done us violence. To these barbarities we dared not reply; we must submit to the degradation.

They plead that the Emperors have always treated foreigners equally as well as citizens. They thought they were promised a reciprocity of politeness.

But of late days your honorable people have established a new practice. They have come to the conclusion that we Chinese are the same as Indians and Negroes, and your courts will not allow us to bear witness. And yet these Indians *know nothing* about the relations of society—they know no mutual respect—they wear neither clothes nor shoes—they live in wild places and in caves. When we reflect upon the honorable position that China has maintained for many thousands of years—upon the wisdom transmitted by her philosophers—upon her array of civil and of military powers—upon the fame of her civilization—upon the wealth and the populousness of her possessions—upon the cordial tenderness with which successive dynasties of Emperors have treated strangers, deeming native or foreigner all as one; and then behold the people of other nations heap ridicule upon us as if we were the same as Indians—we ask, is it possible that this is in accordance with the will of Heaven?

This may make some smile, but it is modest, after all, and well said. They conclude with a reasonable request for a definite enactment as to their rights and privileges. They ask, that if they must be compelled to return, a definite date and regular method be appointed for it. They could not ask less certainly.

The Academy Affairs.

In our remarks on the Opera *emeute* yesterday the following supplemental notice was accidentally omitted. It was posted on the door of the Academy, but escaped our observation:

"Notice.—All just claims of persons who have been employed at the Academy of Music, will be duly recognized. A written notice will be sent to each person at his residence, stating where he will be paid, *as soon as possible*, to adjust the matter. By order of the Management. March 5, 1855."

The *artistes* of the establishment are greatly dissatisfied with this notice—firstly, because it bears no signature; secondly, because it communicates no address; thirdly, because the promise to pay "*as soon as possible*" is vague, indefinite, and unsatisfactory.

An informal meeting was held yesterday morning at the Academy. Signor Allegri informed the Company that he had received a communication from James Phalen, Esq., the President of the Stockholders. It was as follows:

New-York, March 6, 1855.

Mr. Allegri: *Sir*—I have read in this morning's papers, with no small chagrin, the painful statement contained in the resolutions passed yesterday, at a meeting of the *artistes* and employés at the Academy of Music, under the late management of Mr. Ole Bull.

I see that a new meeting has been called for this morning at 11 o'clock, to take into consideration the unfortunate situation of the poorer portion, whose loss of salary is a loss of daily bread. Should you deem it—among yourselves—a judicious mode of relief, I would suggest your uniting together, and giving a performance for the benefit of all concerned.

I would further suggest, that the salaries of the lowest class should be paid in full, while the balance should be divided equally among the higher artists.

If this should be the decision of the meeting this morning, it would give me great pleasure to put the Academy of Music, *free of rent*, at their disposal; and I will cheerfully take upon myself the usual additional expenses of the house. JAMES PHALEN.

The entertainment so kindly suggested will take place, we understand, on Monday next.

From the Academy to the Superior Court is, under the present circumstances, a natural and easy transition.

An application was made yesterday to his Honor Judge Slosson for a warrant of attachment against Mr. Ole Bull. The applicants were Bertucca Maretzek and Francis Petrachis. They claimed the sum of three hundred dollars for singing and performing at the Academy of Music. The complainants stated that an attempt had been made by the Sheriff to serve Mr. Ole Bull with a summons to appear, but without success, as that gentleman had departed for parts unknown.

His Honor, after hearing the affidavit, which was of great length, granted the warrant of attachment as requested.

Here the matter rests at present, morally and legally. The public will, undoubtedly, look for an explanation from Mr. Ole Bull—the onus certainly rests with that gentleman, and we certainly think he should, as a public character, rid himself of it. We were promised a statement for to-day's paper from Mr. Ole Bull, but it has not yet come to hand. Mr. Maretzek, who is not only the Apollo, but *pro tem.* the Demosthenes of the Academy, is bursting with impatience to have some one "pitch into him"—rhetorically, of course. He is provided with an avalanche of (fact—being indeed, a perfect Gradgrind in the article) which like another Polyphemus, he will let slide on any one who has the kindness to traduce him.

Dramatic and Musical.

Broadway Theatre.—Miss Maeder commenced a limited engagement here on Monday evening; appearing in the character of *Portheris*. We have, on a previous occasion, referred to Miss Maeder's interpretation of this, and need only add that time and study have improved the gracefulness and vigor of the performance.

Last evening, Miss Maeder appeared as *Julia*, in the "Hunchback." It was, as a whole, a successful and elevating performance. We were, however, disappointed with the earlier scenes of the play; the light melodious mezzo vein of comedy is deficient in Miss Maeder. An occasional provincial accent also marred some otherwise excellently-expressed bursts of passion. Roundness of tone in the middle and highest register should be cultivated, and, of all things, the twang of provincialism avoided, by every artist, male or female. These defects were barely visible in the fourth and fifth acts, where the sentiment of the play approaches the tragic. By the judicious exercise of the lower tones of her voice, Miss Maeder succeeded in impressing the audience with the painful earnestness of the unhappy *Julia*. Throughout, her reading was excellent; and, as on Monday evening, we had repeated occasions for noticing decided and most satisfactory advances in the purely artificial business of the stage.

We have seldom seen a piece better cast by a stock company. Mr. Conway's *Master Walter* was a little too benign for our liking, but effective enough. Mr. Chapman's *Modus* was admirable. There are some characters this gentleman sustains with marked ability, and this is one of the number. Davidge made the most of the impossible fun with which the character of *Festus* is afflicted; and last, but not least, Mrs. Abbott was a charming and excellent *Helen*. In every respect the play was thoroughly enjoyable.

Burton's Theatre.—A London piece called "Aggravating Sam" was produced here on Monday night, and met with partial success. There is scarcely any plot in this trifle, and the trait of character which it illustrates is too slight and unimportant for the attenuation of two acts. *Aggravating Sam*, (Mr. Jordan,) the hero, is a Cockney, with a strong predilection for setting people by the ears; he delights in aggravating every one. The particular object of this amiable passion is a *Mr. Popplewig*, (Burton,) a gentleman newly arrived from New-York. In the indiscretion of a long sea voyage, *Popplewig* makes love to a solitary spinster. He repents of his act the moment he lands. But the lady, who has not been unusually coy, respects the flirtation and claims *Popplewig* as her own. The latter runs away; the lady follows in pursuit *Aggravating Sam* crosses their paths, and succeeds in making them both amusingly angry. *Sam*, as a reward for his efforts, aggravates a pretty young lady into matrimony—and so on.

There is very little in the piece, but the acting of Mr. Burton's Company makes it amusing. The manager himself as *Popplewig* was inimitable—particularly in that part where he describes the manifold beauties that invest a plain spinster during the monotonous progress of a long voyage.

There was some applause, and some disapprobation expressed at the close of the performance.

Concert.—A Grand Complimentary Testimonial Concert will be given to James Neill, Esq., at Bleecker Buildings, to-night. The arrangements are under the direction of G. I. Muller, and the programme is social and pleasant.

Niblo's Garden.—A Concert of Sacred Music will be given here to-morrow evening.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

Albany, Tuesday, March 6, 1855.

It was General Order day in the House, and the regular business proceeded with the accustomed regularity, save and except one small—very small—interruption.

It is becoming almost impossible to do a correspondent's labor without reaping more than the usual and legitimate fruits thereof, viz., many anathemas and few commendations. It used to be that when a correspondent was correct in his statements he was permitted to draw his own conclusions without invoking an outburst from every thin-skinned, sensitive, impregnable individual that might happen to be intrusted by a credulous constituency with a seat on the floor of the Assembly. But they take things differently under the latest rulings.

I had occasion yesterday to characterize in fitting terms the course which one of the representatives had pursued upon the reference of a bill relating to the Police Department. Of course there was immediately "a question of privilege," and the usual abuse of that question. The individual read from the Times a paragraph from my letter, and proceeded thereon, not to deny the assertions therein made, not to question the facts therein contained, but to justify his opposition to the bill, and to read from Mayor Wood's letter certain paragraphs which confirmed his opposition. He carefully avoided any denial of the statements made. I do not think it fitting I should cumber the columns of the Times with any more direct allusion to the remarks of the individual, especially as he embraced an opportunity when I was out of the Assembly to commence his display, and so far abused himself as to retain in his place a garbled and perverted account of a private conversation. Were I disposed to follow his example, I might probably show that the individual had admitted himself guilty of what I had charged him with—had boasted that in what he had done he had "tricked a trickster," and justified his trickery by a rehearsal of a precedent, and then made boast that he was actuated solely by a desire to defeat the measure, and "had got the bill where he'd kill it."

The appraisal and payment of canal damages.

Mr. Weed presented a bill to amend the existing Statutes relative to the appraisal and payment of Canal damages. It repeals section 8 of chapter 352 of the Laws of 1849, which requires the President of the Board of Appraisers to countersign warrants for the payment of damages. Section 31, article 3, title 9, chapter 9, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, is amended so as to read: "A transcript of every such entry signed by the Appraisers shall be recorded in the Clerk's Office of each County in which the premises appropriated shall in whole or in part be situated." Section 1, chapter 310, of the Laws of 1843, regulating purchases for the State, and taking vouchers therefor, is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. All purchases for the use of any department, office, or work of the Government, shall be for cash, and not on credit or time. Each voucher whether for a purchase, or for a service, or other charge, shall be filled up at the time it is taken; and in all cases where the payment is not made directly by the Treasurer or Governor, proof in some apt form shall be furnished on oath, that it was so filled up at the time it was taken, and that the money mentioned therein to have been paid, was in fact paid in cash, or by draft on some specified Bank. The Auditor, in all cases where moneys are paid from the Canal revenues, loans or fund, and the Comptroller, in all cases where payments are made from any other revenue or fund, shall from time to time prescribe rules, regulations and forms to secure the faithful observance of this section, and may in all cases, if they shall deem it necessary, require proof on oath of the payment of the money as aforesaid."

Frauds on the canal revenues.

Mr. Weed also presented the bill to prevent fraud on the Canal Revenues, by punishing deception in the entry of articles. It provides that whenever any articles shall be cleared as articles paying a lower rate of tolls than they are entitled to pay, or omitted altogether from the clearance, the boat upon which they are transported shall be forfeited to the State. Whenever any articles shall be falsely marked as articles of a character chargable with a less rate of tolls, and shall be thus cleared, they shall, before discovery, be forfeited to the State. The property thus seized and forfeited shall be sold at auction, and the proceeds accounted for and paid into the State Treasury, except one-third of the net proceeds after paying expenses, which shall be awarded to the person discovering such fraud. Any officer of the State, who shall know of any such frauds and shall not discover the same nor enforce the penalties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding three times the value of the property fraudulently concealed, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years. Neither the Canal Board nor the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall have power to remit any penalties incurred under this act, unless they are satisfied that said penalty was illegally imposed, and such remission be applied for, in writing and under oath, within twenty days after the penalties sought to be remitted are incurred.

This law is designed to prevent a system which has become largely practised among forwarders, of clearing articles as of inferior value—such as wheat for corn—in order to defraud the State out of the higher rate of tolls imposed upon the more valuable articles. It is estimated that full one-eighth of the articles carried are thus fraudulently cleared.

Keeping the Sabbath.

In the Senate, the Committee on Charitable Institutions, to which was referred the bill offered by Senator Halsey, providing for the closing of the canal locks and for the general observance of the Sabbath, reported the bill back for the consideration of the Senate, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That hereafter all official duties of Canal officers of this State shall cease on Saturdays, between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night.

A large appropriation wanted.

The President and Directors of the Institution for the Blind, had presented a petition asking for the appropriation of $30,000 to pay its outstanding liabilities, and that the future appropriation for each State pupil may be $150 per annum, besides the charge for clothing to be paid as heretofore, by the Counties from which the pupils are sent.

More Railroad legislation.

By unanimous consent, Senator Cagger introduced an act to amend the act to provide for the construction of Railroads. It provides that

"Any person who shall fraudulently evade or attempt to evade, the payment of any toll or fare lawfully established by any Railroad corporation, either by giving a false number to the collector of the toll or fare, or by traveling beyond the point to which he may have paid his toll or fare, or by leaving the train without having paid the toll or fare established for the distance traveled or otherwise, shall, upon conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace, in any County where such offence may have been committed, be punished by a fine of not less than $5, nor more than $20, for every such offence, together with the costs of prosecution, and to be confined in the County Jail until the above fine and costs are paid. And any person who shall not upon demand first pay such established toll or fare, shall not be entitled to be transported over said railroad; every railroad corporation shall be held to furnish reasonable accommodations for passengers with reference to their convenience and safety; and in every case of neglect to provide the same, any corporation so offending shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $20, to be recovered as above provided in this section.

Sam manifesting again.

When the order of motions and resolutions was reached this morning, Senator Goodwin submitted the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That for the perpetuity of our Republican institutions and the due observance of law and order, our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to give their influence for the enactment of such a law as shall extend the time of residence before naturalization, to 21 years, providing that none but citizens shall exercise the right of suffrage in a State or Territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Goodwin proposed to make this the special order at an early day, to which there was some objection, when it was finally arranged that it should be called up immediately after Executive Session on Wednesday, the 21st, with the understanding that we shall then have the new Senator on the floor in advocacy of the passage of his resolve. The tone and manner of the few remarks made by Senator Goodwin this morning, while urging the making the consideration of his resolve the special order for a day certain, impressed me most favorably. If he brings the same courteous bearing, the same decorous manner, the same simplicity and force of expression to the support of his resolution, I shall regret much to be absent on that occasion.

Extending tax collections.

Upon the urgent request of the authorities of the towns interested, Senator Robertson this morning secured the passage through the Senate of a bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in the towns of Cortlandt and West Farms, in the County of Westchester, until the 1st of May.

The tenure of church property

Was the special order in the Senate at 12 o'clock, Mr. Brooks having the floor. That gentleman made a lengthy speech in support of the bill, in denunciation of the Catholic religion, against the Jesuits, and generally against all who did not believe in his version of Sam's creed and follow Sam's instructions.

Senator Crosby replied in opposition, not so much to the bill as in review of the Jesuit and the Know Nothing oaths, and a comparison of their requirements. The Committee reported progress on the bill, and its further consideration was made the special order for Thursday.

J. B. S.

Catlin, the Artist.

We understand that letters have lately been received from George Catlin, the Indian Portrait-painter. It will be remembered that Mr. Catlin was, several years since, very successful in London with his exhibition of pictured specimens of various remote Indian tribes. Mr. Catlin afterwards engaged in sundry speculations, that were far less fortunate.

The letters, which have of late been received, are from the head and tributary waters of the Amazon, whose strange and uncouth savage tribes have furnished Mr Catlin with new subjects for his pictorial skill.

Mr Catlin observes that, as civilization had not only reached, but overtaken and passed beyond his Pawnees, he was resolved to find some uncultured human beings, out of the reach of locomotives, on land or water.

He has, doubtless, succeeded in the South American wilderness, and we hope he will bring home a whole gallery of those unclad gentlemen so graphically described in the late reports of Lieutenants Herndon and Gibbon.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Heavy Embezzlement of Diamonds.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. Taylor, proprietor of an extensive loan and brokerage office in Chambers-street, appeared before Judge Connolly, and preferred a complaint against the noted Pliny White, who had been in his employ for the past six months in the capacity of clerk, and during that period had managed to abstract and embezzle several packages, containing diamonds, pearls, and other jewels, valued at some $4,000 or $5,000.

White was indicted but a few weeks ago for defrauding two merchants out of several thousand dollars, and is now under $40,000 bail awaiting trial. The man who now accuses White of embezzling his property recently became his bondsman for the sum of $11,000.

The officer was unable to find a trace of the missing diamonds last night, but will no doubt recover them to-day.

Excitement in Broadway—Street-Sweeping Machines.

Quite an excitement was created in Broadway, near Anthony-street, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the appearance of six or seven curious machines, evidently intended for street sweepers; though the mode of their operation was not quite apparent. A long cart, with a pendant tail, all boarded up and inclosed, except a vacancy for the brooms, was all that could be seen. The cart is on two wheels, of large dimensions, and drawn by one horse. The machines, it is understood, are to be put in operation at once, so that their virtues may be duly tested.

Missionaries for China.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, (Methodist) says that Rev. Otis Gibson and wife will sail from the port of New-York, on or about the 20th inst., for Fuh-Chau, China, to join the mission of the M. E. Church.

March Lovely.

The Spring has opened charmingly. Every day of March, thus far, has been warm and pleasant, and Summery. The only fear is that it will not last.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

Aside from the numerous complaints about the obstruction of sidewalks, dirty streets, &c., there were the following:

J. M. Carey, of No. 60 King-street, saw a grocery on Fourth-street, between First and Second-avenues, open on Sunday last and filled with drunken loafers, who were using vulgar language to the ladies going to and from church.

Fisher Sampson says that he was arrested on Monday last for burglary, he thinks by mistake for another man, and he hopes the Police will be careful in future, as his character is at stake.

George Kitteen, No. 430 Grand-street, says that Mr. McCroskey, No. 439 Grand-street, sells at auction by night illegally, and George supposes also McC. has no auctioneer's commission.

Mrs. Mary Marsh, of Water-street, says that her husband, Christian Louis Marsh, late of the Fourth Artillery, and a gilder by trade, has deserted her. She wants the Mayor to fetch him up and do the fair thing.

An anonymous individual, who writes badly and spells worse, complains of a dance-house, situated on Bayard-street.

John Henderson, No. 1 Bowery, thinks it is not right for Lewis, No. 138 Chatham-street, Weden, No. 136 Chatham-street, and Thunen, Chatham square—all cigar-men—should neither take the people's money or their cigars on Sunday—which all of the said persons seem inclined to do.

C. S. Hook is opposed to the hay-carts obstructing the side-walks in Bowery, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

Geo. W. Gore says that when the police were present, and were requested so to do, they did not prevent the carting down and carrying off of a chaney which was situated in the rear of lot northwest corner of Twenty-fourth-street and First-avenue.

An unknown individual breaks out as follows:

Mr. Mayor, I declare, 'tis a terrible shame
That with all the police of this wonderful town
One cannot be spared, dear, dumb, blind or lame,
To attend to the people that pass up and down,
And see them across, each from wagon and cart,
Where the Jersey boats land their promiscuous crowd.

Cortland-street should,
My dear Wood,
Have the care
Of the Mayor
And a pair of police,
And the prayer
Of each fare
Shall arise for the Mayor!

Christopher Lake, No. 248 Hudson-street, owes James Hone, No. 240 Greenwich-street, $14 for board, because of which James has kept possession of Christopher's trunk, boots and clothing. Christopher says that Hone's act is illegal.

Mr. Martha Smith, No. 122 Stanton-street, says that Fredrika Fee, a German girl, aged 11 years, left her mother's home on February 17, to go on an errand, since which time nothing has been heard of her. The girl was large of her age. Information of her may be left at the Mayor's office.

Vessel Ashore on Jersey Flats.

The bark *Ann*, from New-Orleans, while coming up to the City yesterday morning, went ashore on the Jersey Flats. The steam-tugs *Titan* and *Hector* were sent to her assistance. She will be obliged to discharge part of her cargo.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

United States District Court.—Adjourned.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Nos. 1456, 778, 1133, 114, 289, 1737, 1741 to 1745, 1747, 1749 to 1751.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 22, 12, 26, 21 to 34, 36 to 43.

Superior Court.—Nos. 221, 943, 53, 853, 62, 946, 949, 951 to 955, 957, 958, 961 to 964, 966, 967, 970, 972 to 975, 977, 978, 979, 981, 982, 983, 986 to 995.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

PATENT—RAILROAD CAR.

Ross Winans vs. *The Harlem Railroad Co.*

This cause, the trial of which has been postponed at various times for some months past, was commenced yesterday, before Judge Betts and a jury. It is another of the heavy patent causes which occupy so much time in this Court, and is likely to continue for several weeks. The plaintiff sues to recover damages for an infringement upon a patent issued to him October 1, 1834, and subsequently extended for seven years from October 1, 1848, for the eight-wheeled car, which is so generally used upon the Railroads in our country; and the cause will accordingly be looked upon with interest by all connected with Railroads.

For the plaintiff, appeared Mr. Keller and Mr. Sickles, and for the defendants Mr. Whiting, of Boston, Mr. Hubbell, of Philadelphia, and General Sandford, of this City. The cause was opened yesterday for the plaintiff by Mr. Keller, in a speech of about three hours' long, explaining to the Jury the peculiarity and advantages of the plaintiff's mode of construction. The patent was then offered in evidence. Objection to its reception was made by the defendants on the ground that the patentee had not complied with the tenor of the statute, which was passed to relieve the inconvenience occasioned by the burning of the Patent Office, as he had not re-recorded his patent until after this suit was brought. The defendants objected also to the admission of the drawing annexed to the specification, on the ground that it was entirely different from the terms of the specifications.

These questions were argued at some length by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Keller. Judge Betts decided that as to the drawing, it was a mixed question of law and of fact, which the Jury must pass upon, and that objection could not be taken at this stage of the cause; that the law which required that patents should be re-recorded, only meant to declare that they should not be given in evidence, when offered, until after they were so on record; and that the fact that the patent was not re-recorded until after the suit was brought could not be a reason for dismissing the suit.

The patent was then offered in evidence and read, and the Court then adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March 6.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Nothing was done in this Court yesterday. Something would, probably, have been done if the Sheriff had not blundered. As it was, an insufficient number of respectable citizens were summoned for the Grand Jury, and there was in consequence no quorum. To-day will set all things right. The Recorder's charge will be delivered in due season, and the business of the term will properly commence.

Weather and Navigation at St. Louis.

The following telegraphic dispatch was sent to Geo. Waller, Esq, general Superintendent of the New-York Kansas League, &c., No. 110 Broadway:

St. Louis, March 5.

Steamer *Sovereign*, (for Kansas, &c.,) leaves to-day—others follow. Weather mild—some rain.

S. Slater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 498 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels.....7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....7s. to 9s. per yard
Best Ingrain.....5s. to 7s. per yard

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. R. B. Coleman, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

Astor House, Dec. 15, 1854.

Chas D. Deshler, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with fever, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours,

R. B. COLEMAN.

Mr. McMasters, of the *Freeman's Journal*, says: "Several intelligent persons among our subscribers have, of their own accord, spoken to us in grateful terms of the prompt and complete relief they have experienced in obstinate cases of Fever and Ague from the use of DESHLER'S PILLS. We most earnestly commend Deshler's remedy, not out of regard to Mr. Deshler, nor directly nor indirectly solicited by him, but as an act of kindness to the many readers of the *Freeman*, whose places of abode expose them to the distressing and exhausting ravages of this disease."

Mr. B. L. Chandler, Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec 1 1854, says: "Your Pills are all you say in your advertisement in the *Tribune*."

Mr. Thos. F. Gassaway, Annapolis, Md., says: "The box of Pills I got before, I used with great success."

E. T. Bedell, Esq., Albany, N. Y., writes, Jan. 9, 1855: "Your medicine has given ample satisfaction in cases where it has been used, to my knowledge."

Sold by ROYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. W. CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st, C. H. RING, corner John-st and Broadway; F. V. RUSHTON, Astor House and corner Canal-st and Broadway, and F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st, New-York. By GILFERT, WENTZ & CO., and DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, Penn. Also, at the Wholesale and Retail Depot, by C. D. DESHLER, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the best and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his people are the only persons authorized to make and sell the patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127, and 129 Water-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—WE WILL offer this morning three cases of rich Plaid Silks at 44 per yard; two do. 5s.; three do. 6s. Two cases French Ginghams yard wide, at 5s. Rich Printed Barèges from 3s to 6s. Also, a large lot of Ribbons at half their value; 300 Cashmere Long Shawls; 200 do., square, of new designs; Linens and Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels &c. The above goods are 50 per cent. under their real value.

R. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway corner Leonard-st.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, the 24th ult. New-York and the Union have for many years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing style of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the calm ratification of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

RUBBER CRY BABIES—IN BRED IN THE LATEST fashion of real babies. Also, a lot of Undressed. These babies are never known

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

☞ How is the Time to use this Celebrated Purifier of the Blood.—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is manufactured under the superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, office No. 2.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scurs, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. REBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Only $3 75 for Fine French Calf Boots, with Steel Shanks, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., and warranted to wear as well as any $5 or $6 Boots. Double Sole Boots, $4; Water-Proof, $4 50; best French Patent Leather Stitched Boots, from $6 to $7. Call and give them a trial.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Shall they Perish?—The Trustees of THE AMERICAN WIDOWS' ASSOCIATION, with an exhausted treasury, and a list of upward of FOUR HUNDRED families of American widows and children upon their hands, are compelled to ask this plain question, SHALL THEY PERISH? We ask an American answer—yes, or no! We pledge four individual reputation, that we have personal knowledge that many of these families are among the most worthy in the City, but dependent upon their needles, for all Winter without employment. They have pawned and eaten up the proceeds of their clothes, and are now out of work, out of money, out of all resources, out of decent apparel, and many of them literally so barefooted they cannot go in the street. We have redeemed from the pawnbrokers' an immense quantity of clothing, at an expense of over $1,200. This has absorbed our funds, but they have been well applied. Still these women are in want. They owe rent, and house agents are pressing them for money that they cannot pay, without depriving themselves and children of food. In their distress they come to us with tearful eyes, and say, "You have saved us from starvation and freezing, perhaps—do not let my innocent children perish—become street beggars, going about ragged and barefoot from door to door, asking for bread. Do not tell me that they were born for that. I cannot live to see such degradation; yet, without help, I cannot avert it." Shall it be? Shall it?

If all the able sailors in this City knew how many women and children's feet touch the cold, wet paving stones, they would give each a pair of shoes.

Most of our beneficiaries are of a class that never have and never will apply to any other organization for relief. They are American—as are we; and they do not feel humbled when they come to us, for we treat them as our equals in respectability and worth. We have received liberally of a generous public. We have expended beyond our receipts. We must not stop—we cannot go on unless the benevolent will again come to our aid. We repeat, shall these widows and orphans perish?

President—J. P. TREADWELL, of St. Nicholas Hotel.
Treasurer—THOS. McELRATH, Pres't Nassau Bank.
Secretary—SOLON ROBINSON, No. 114 Greene-st.
GEO. W. BROWNE, No. 8 East 19th-st.
JAMES M. COLGATE, No. 49 Wall-st.
WM. H. BURROUGHS, Irving House.
CHAS. L. FROST, No. 195 Clinton-place.
C. DUNSHEE, No. 240 7th-av.
E. M. STRATTON, No. 167 East 18th-st.
WM. D. MURPHY, No. 253 Henry-st.
LAMBERT SUYDAM, 156 Waverley-place.
W. E. ALLEN, No. 42 East 20th-st.
JOHN S. ROBERTS, No. 25 Henry-st.
STEPHEN CUTTER, No. 220 12th-st.
JOSEPH CURTIS, No. 47 Lexington-av.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1855.

☞ Every Owner or Cultivator of Land—Every mechanic or other person who tills a garden-plot, will find it greatly to his profit and pleasure to read that old standard weekly publication,

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

now entering on its XIV Volume. Each weekly number contains 16 large quarto pages, filled with practical information upon every department of soil culture. Two complete and beautiful volumes annually, of 416 pages each. Terms, $1 per volume, $2 a year. Specimen copies always free.
ALLEN & CO., Publishers, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

☞ Employment Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 17 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and mechanics at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.
JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ University of New-York.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof. W. H. VAN BUREN. The Profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Silver Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Artificial Legs—"Palmer's Patent"—For usefulness, beauty, comfort, and natural appearance, are unrivalled in America or Europe. They are manufactured at No. 378 Broadway; No. 280 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & CO.

☞ Intense Interest in the Spiritual Discussion between Dr. WILLIAMS and Rev. Mr. CLARK, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Only two nights more. Continues this evening at 7½. Admission 75¢ cts

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

☞ Splendid Signs—By ALBERTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A young man, not far from 30 years of age, of business habits and strictly moral character, wishes to form the acquaintance of some young lady, through the medium of the parents or guardians, with a view to matrimony. Wealth or beauty is not required by the advertiser; but a good education, pleasing, intelligent looks, mildness of disposition, and manners would be essential. Address J. H. T., New-York City.

NO INVENTION of the present century equals in utility that far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard, or soft water, and the refreshing fragrance available to ladies. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man or woman as a comfortable forehead.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthful hue of the rose rose. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion.

HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents its falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair, soft, curly, silky and glossy. Curse dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

IN DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of the Senate of the United States, has, during his term of office, which expired on the 4th March instant, represented this State in the Senate of the United States with distinguished ability and undeviating fidelity, and has at all times faithfully reflected the sentiments of the people of this State on all the great questions which have been the subjects of debate in the Councils of the Nation; and

Whereas, He is now about to return to his constituents after a laborious session, to sit and preside (should he be received at his apartments into the State with some demonstration of respect; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee, as a body wait upon Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, on his arrival in New-York, and that the Chairman be instructed to tender to him in the name of the Whig party of this City, the thanks due for the zeal and devotion of the Representatives of the people of this State in the Senate of the United States, for his faithful attention to their interests, and for his uniform vindication of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the inherent rights of mankind. W. HALL, Chairman.

C. W. SCHAFFER, } Secretaries.
C. A. TAYLOR, }

Ordered published in *Daily Times, Courier and Enquirer, Commercial Advertiser*, and Albany *Evening Journal*.

I, G. GRAHAM, of sound mind, do proclaim to the public that Wistar's Balsam, the compound of the day, is the greatest blessing in store for the use of any medicine ODOUENT, and without an atom of injury to the skin. I want you all to contemplate yourselves that I speak the truth by saying none can refute the same. I will defy the detection. I am now [illegible] for B. Godfrey, Pr. on, 50 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway, Agencies: HAYES, No. 195 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KIRBY, No. 61 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; R. B. HIDGE, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HARRINGTON, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING'S, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; E. G. GRAHAM, Washington, D. C.; COLLINS, No. 128 Baltimore-st., Baltimore.

ALUMNI LECTURES—NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9, by A. CASEY BAIN, M.D., at 8 o'clock, in the Hall of the University, Washington-square. Subject—*The Power and Mode of Manifesting Mind*. Tickets for gents only, or 50 for the remainder for lectures, may be had at Messrs. BENJAMIN PEIRCE & SON, No. 77 Nassau-st., C. F. CROWELL, at Appleton's, and of the Janitor at the University.

THE HARDENBURGH CHAMBER-DOOR has found its way into the market for the Spring season, and it has not proved a failure. Orders from the trade and the public, to the proprietors' warehouse, No. 178 Fulton-st., and No. 102 Nassau-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, (21 years old,) as assistant book-keeper, or as clerk in any mercantile, manufacturing, or commission establishment. Has had some knowledge of keeping accounts, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Does not expect a high salary, and is willing to go anywhere within 50 miles. Satisfactory reference from this City. Address A. B., drawer W. G. B., General Post-Office, stating where and when an interview may be had. N. B.—Can loan his employer $100 if necessary.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, of neat and tidy habits; one as competent waiter and chambermaid and a capable parlor-maid; will take charge of the silver, and give four years' City reference; will take $8 a month in a private family. The other is a most competent child's nurse and seamstress, and can take the entire charge of the nursery. Has five years' City reference from a private family. Call or address No. 259 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young girls, with excellent City reference, one as competent waitress in all its branches; is a capable parlor maid, will take the entire charge of a in a private family, and will take $6 a month; just satisfactory City reference. Also, a neat, tidy girl of 15, as general housemaid in a small family; plain cook, wash and iron, and bake well; will take $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 259 1st-av., first floor, or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent and highly recommended English woman as cook; understands all kinds of most superior cooking, nice soup, &c.; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; also, a Protestant woman as chambermaid and laundress, or general house work; both will be found willing and obliging; can give the best City testimonials. To be seen till engaged, at No. 259 7th-av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an American woman as housekeeper. Understands her business in every department. Can furnish the highest City testimonials. No objections to a hotel or boarding-house. Also an experienced laundress, can work at all kinds of fluting, crimping, &c., &c. Served five years at her last place. Will take moderate wages; is most highly recommended. Can be seen till engaged at No. 259 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat young Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress, in a good plain sewer. Can do up fine clothes and city, and give references as to capability from up town families. Also, by a competent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; is competent to take the entire charge of a first-class laundry. Please apply at No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman of an amiable disposition, to go a few miles from the City to take charge of a child—an infant; one that can sew and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $4 per week. Address box 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 152 Fulton-st. None need apply but those who can bring good recommendations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waiter, or as laundress. The best of City reference can be given as to character and capability if required; have no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 257 7th-av. Can be seen for 2 days. Between 26th and 27th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City and Country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirtmaking, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and plain sewing. Can give reference of the first character from her present place, where she has lived four years and six months. Please address, by note, J. L. J., Brooklyn Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man 24 years of age, desires a situation as Bookkeeper, or Assistant Bookkeeper, in a Shipping and Commission, Wholesale Grocery, or Boot and Shoe house. Can furnish the best testimonials as to character and qualifications. Address QUILL, office of the *Daily Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, groom, or in-door servant, if required, by a person who is well qualified to fill either of the above,—has good recommendations as to capabilities, &c., from his last place, (of 8 years); would prefer the country. Address L. M., No. 176 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chamberm'd and seamstress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothing neatly; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man twenty-three years of age, as Assistant Bookkeeper, or in any other capacity in which he may be useful to his employer. Is a good penman, quick and correct in figures. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Address G. T. R., Box No. 779 Lower Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 27th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In City or any distance in the country, by a well recommended girl, as general house-servant. Is a good plain cook, &c., good laundress; understands milking, baking, &c.; has City and country references; will take moderate pay; likes a steady place. Call at No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant English-man as waiter; has had experience as such in some of the first families in England; or would act as coachman or assistant cook in a hotel; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; is a good scholar. Please call or address to P. W., No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two industrious girls, in City or country. Can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing. Will be found willing and careful. Are not afraid of work. Can give good reference from $4 to $6. Call for two days at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as seamstress. Has no objection to making children's dresses and ladies' plain dresses; does all kinds of plain sewing; would be willing to wait on a lady or grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 5d and 6th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young English women, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both are highly recommended. Any lady requiring such help will find either or both an acquisition. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable man who wants to a private family; can give the most satisfactory references as to capability and character; has no objection to go to the country. Please call at the grocery corner 10th-av. and 13th-st., or at No. 873 Broadway, in the drug store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as first-rate waitress or chambermaid. No objection to take care of children or do plain sewing, or to go for the season in the country. Best of references from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three respectable Protestant girls, Scotch and English with the best of City reference, in first class families, as nurses and seamstresses. The Scotch woman can take charge; an infant from its birth. To be seen or heard of at No. 196 7th-av., near 23d-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant young woman who is capable of doing all kinds of needlework, and has a good knowledge of dressmaking. No objections to some light chamberwork. Good City reference given. Call at No. 214 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Can be seen till suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a nurse and to be children's maid, or to do chamberwork. Has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 4 Horatio-st., corner of 6th-av., Room No. 13. Address M. B.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or Country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references, one as good cook and washer and ironer, in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young girl, to do general housework in the city or country. Is a good plain cook, plain washer and ironer, and a plain cook and baker; obliging, and willing to please in every respect. Has a good reference. Call at No. 273 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small family. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 127 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, one who thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 97 12th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. Call in the Candy-store

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chamberm'd and laundress, or as second to do plain sewing. No objection to the country. Good reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 66 Sands-st., Brooklyn

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as a good cook. Is fully understands her business. Is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. The best assistance before can be given. Call at No. 134 West 13th-st., rear, between the 7th and 8th avs

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook, chamber maid or waiter, and has the best of city references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-av.s, second floor back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As meat and pastry cooks, by two efficient young women—one an American, the other French—both highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended English Protestant girl to do general housework, is a good cook, and first rate washer and ironer, would make herself useful. No objection to go to the country. Please call at No. 1 Rivington-st., two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable German girl is desirous to get a place. She can do housework, and is good at sewing. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 123 Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, who is capable of doing all kinds of needlework, and has a good knowledge of dressmaking. No objections to some light chamberwork. Good City reference given. Call at No. 214 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Can be seen till suited.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young girl, to do general housework in the city or country. Is a good plain cook, plain washer and ironer, and a plain cook and baker; obliging, and willing to please in every respect. Has a good reference. Call at No. 273 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small family. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 127 3d-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—No. 15 An elegant house on West 23d-st., handsomely located. The terms very easy. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The two elegant houses Nos. 297, 299 and 301 West 23d-st., ready to walk into, every modern improvement, and one of the best locations in New-York.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A great house in 27th-st., near 9th-av., thoroughly located, and having every convenience. Price [illegible]. Terms easy.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A neat English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 30th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Nos. 288 6th-av. and 125 Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. J., located No. 540 High-st. The lot is 60 feet front and rear—a corner lot, about 200 feet fronting on the av. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with aqueduct water and gas throughout, finished in good style with every convenience, having under-cellar and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well furnished with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 400 yards from the upper depôt of the N. J. Railroad. Persons doing business in this City, may reach their stores in as short a time, and last little more expense, than up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of 2. H. KITCHEN, No. 57 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened twenty-five feet in the Spring, on the opposite side, and will become the great thoroughfare to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 116 feet on Church st.; the buildings are five-stories high, with under cellars; the corner is 50 feet front by 116 feet deep; the size next is 50 feet front by 106 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A new house and four lots, beautifully situate on 41st-st., near 8th-av. and McComb's Dam, the great fishing place. The site has a commanding view of the river and High Bridge; the house is well built, and the lots nicely enclosed and laid out in a garden. Price $3,500. $1,500 can remain on mortgage for 7 years, at 6 per cent. $3,500 is below cost. Will take a low-priced lot up town in exchange, if desired. Apply to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, Corner Broadway and 35th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—In Brooklyn: Two two-story, attic and basement sub-cellar frame houses, filled in with brick, hand finished, cornices, marble mantels and grates, centre pieces, sliding doors, gas and fixtures; water in and odorized; situated in Stillman st., easterly side, about 300 feet south of Myrtle avenue Railroad—a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. PHILLIPS, on the premises. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 1 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house has been built in the best manner by day's work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 45 Barclay-st., N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable dwelling for a genteel family, in one of the best locations in the village of New-Rochelle. The house is new, 36 feet front, with wings 24 feet deep, well known to be of superior materials, grates; out-houses, 5 acres of land, including an excellent orchard. Also, 1 lot and 2 three-story houses, No 412 Madison-st. For further particulars apply at No 23 Jefferson-st. HOLMES.

HOUSE FOR SALE—With 20 acres of land. An elegantly furnished house, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick, 14 miles from the New Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan and Delaware, and a magnificent view. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The handsome 3 story brick dwelling house, high basement, with all the modern improvements, in the house, gas fixtures, range, and is in first-rate order, situate No — West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of B. I. PENTZ, No. 183 Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The very desirable house, No. 218 West 31st-st., on the high ground between 8th and 9th-avs., house 18 feet 6 inches by 53 feet, three rooms deep, three stories above basement, brown stone front, built in a superior manner, nearly new, in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences. Price, $9,000. Apply to WM. MONTEITH, No. 440 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story stone basement three-story brick house No. 344 Dean-st., between Nevins and Powers-sts., with gas, baths, ranges, heaters, speaking tubes and marble mantels, and finished in the best manner, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement mastic front brick houses situate at the corner of Lee-av. and Rose-st., (and adjoining) Brooklyn; 10 minutes' walk from the Fulton ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, cornices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And other buildings, with six acres of land, suitable for a school or boarding-house. The view cannot be surpassed by any other in the vicinity. Five minutes' walk from the depôt at Port Chester. Fifty per cent. of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HORACE B. SMITH, at Port Chester.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new 3 story brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Houses 26 by 40, with extension of 12 feet; Nos. 127 and 129 South 9th-st., Williamsburg, within three blocks of the ferry. Location desirable. Rent $350, to a good tenant. Apply to G. S. ROE, No 19 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement high stoop brick houses, 21x36, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements, situate on ferry, between 3d and 4th-sts. Price $5,500, $3,000 of which may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of D ROBINS, No 78 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A brick House near 6th-av., four stories and cellar, with gas, bath, range, iron balcony, &c. Price $5,000, and terms very easy. Also, a brick House in 23d-st., a few doors from Broadway, with gas, bath, range, &c. Price $5,500. Apply at VANLIEW'S Land Office, No. 1,110 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No 514 St. Mark's-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 808 6th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 47th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. ALSO, JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Lot on north side of West 23d-st., No. 156, 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, near 6th-av., with three-story brick dwelling in front, with gas and Croton water all in complete order. Inquire on the premises, of PRATT & HILL.

HOUSES FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Two stone-front Houses in Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, built in best manner, with modern improvements, between Harrison and Degraw-sts., 21 by 48 feet, lot 100 feet. Inquire of J. W. DEARING, No. 21 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On the 8th-av., west side, two very desirable first-class brown stone houses, extra large. One with stable attached, and one without. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st., main floor, Bank of Commonwealth Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Several first-class houses located near the City Hall. One worth $18,000 will be sold for $13,000—$8,000 of which can remain on bond and mortgage for five years—a great bargain. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class English basement house in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 26th-st., No 280, one site the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. PERSHALL, No. 294, 3d door.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT HARLEM—On 12th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., a neat 2½ story frame house, filled in with brick, 8 rooms, cellar, &c., and 6 lots of ground. Terms easy. Apply to H. H. RICE, Superior Court, City Hall.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The two-story and attic brick House, with shed, roof, and two lots of ground situate on Ann-st., Brooklyn. Fronting through to Congress-st. 125 feet east from Congress-st. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to J. S. SHAFTER, No. 233 Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Nos 15, 16 and 17 State-st; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 226 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 175 Spring-st., lot 100 feet deep. By converting the dwelling into a store, will pay well. Price $10,000. Inquire of J. B. MILLER, No. 257 Canal-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 153 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 69 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story House with brown stone front, 27 feet wide, in perfect order, in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 147 Walker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements, situated on 20th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to EDMUND A. SMITH, No. 52 Spruce-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front three-story House with stores, (occupied for goods.) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN COTRAND, cor. Bank and West sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant 4-story brown stone House, 20 by 55, in West 23d-st., opposite London Tavern. Inquire of C. SCHWERIN, No. 40 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Two-story house and lot No. 154 Cherry-st., with 2 rooms in good order, with gas bath, range, &c. Apply to E. C. SCUDDY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

HOUSE, STABLE—And four lots of ground for sale, at Edwards' between Bainbridge and Chambers-sts., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE—The new 4 story House, No. 254 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., is for sale cheap.

The house is 20 feet deep by 16 feet 6 inches front and rear. Lot 100 feet deep. The house is complete in all respects, with every modern improvement. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Possession given. Apply to

JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER,

Or to No. 191 Greenwich-st.;

CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 128 Broadway, corner Day-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A great bargain is offered in the village of Flushing, L. I., about 12 miles from the City, and 2 miles from the Railroad depôt; the house is new, two stories high, with high attic and basement, and built in the best manner, 30 feet by 40 feet, with wing 18 feet by 30 feet, and piazza 30 feet by 40 feet, with high cellar under the whole house, and well finished throughout; the lot contains 2 acres of land, and is filled with choice fruit trees, and is in a high state of cultivation; the house is supplied with water from a well 60 feet deep, and is in complete order. Terms easy. Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE.

VILLA FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River, about 3 miles from the City Hall, New-York, having a commanding view of the River and surrounding country. The house is 32 by 42 feet, well and substantially built, furnished in modern style and with the latest improvements, Croton water, bathing, water closets, furnace, ranges, dumb waiters, gas pipes, &c. Also at Rocky Neck, Greenwich, Connecticut, five large and commodious houses, capable of accommodating from 60 to 80 persons, with grounds attached about one hour's ride by railroad, well adapted for a private boarding-house, for which purpose it has been used. This property commands one of the finest prospects on the Sound, with good bathing, &c. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 80 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and outbuildings having superior accommodations as to stables, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the premises, or sold at an approvement. The above is a well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthiness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 45 Dey-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new cottage, with barn, &c., at Belmont, Fordham, within 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt; plank walk nearly all the way. The cottage is now ready for occupancy, and the grounds three-quarters of an acre; and other improvements are now being finished. Location healthy and desirable. Accommodation: two parlors six chambers, kitchen, wash-house, &c. Possession immediately. Thirty trees on each day. For particulars, apply to JOHN C. KAYSER, near the premises, Belmont, or at No. 82 Cedar-st., 2d floor.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—Three minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt and steamboat landing, a two story and basement cottage house, built in the best manner, with pipe, water and other conveniences. The garden, which comprises five lots, is fully arranged with peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry trees and grape vines. Terms, sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., or to GEO. G WILLIAMS, No. 25 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, four miles from the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Goshen, Orange Co. The property consists of [illegible] acres of choice land well watered and on tolerably divided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description and the outbuildings large and commodious. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of THOMAS MONAHAN, No 165 Front-st. Address all letters Goshen Post-Office.

WM. H. BEERS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N J Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by a boat. The house is a cottage containing 13 rooms, a so all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 3 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 235 6th-av

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island Road and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a beautiful country residence with from 8 to 26 acres of land. Also, a few hundred building sites of from 4 to 24 City lots each. Would be exchanged for property, or 5 to 10 years time given for purchase money, bond and mortgage. Apply either to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.; to C E FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or at the office of the owner, J. ROBINSON, No. 156 Grand-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 35, with addition as near 26 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, toolhouse, dairy, and garden, &c. The property is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In the village of Stamford, Conn., within 5 minutes' walk of depôt, a new 2-story and attic dwelling house, with 5 rooms on first floor, and 3 on second. On the premises are two wells of excellent water; the grounds are handsomely laid out, and shaded with forest and fruit trees, evergreens, &c. Inquire of WM. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable house and half an acre of land attached; choice fruit trees; house three years old, and convenient to the railroad depôt at Stamford, Conn. To be sold very low. Apply to ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway

Also, several other places, with from 3½ to 20 acres, and prices vary eg from $850 to $8,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 14 acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House 40x32 containing 14 rooms Has a piazza on all sides, and is in an immediate row to bring the village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No 352 West 27th-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Long Island, 26 miles from the City. Access to the City daily by steamboat or railroad. Location very healthy. House is a new 2-story and cottage; barn, carriage-house, granary, poultry-house and yard; good well of water; about 20 acres of tillable and 10 acres of wood land Apply to W. WILSON, No 5 Lafayette-place.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36 with a wing 36 feet by 22 built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. The farm contains 17 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and ploughed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted with in the last two years. 25 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars apply to

HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway, New-York

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, N J, a pleasant and healthy residence. It is close to the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, North Orange, 12 minutes from New-York, offering great facilities for a permanent home in New-York. At present occupied by Mr. A. A. Jayne, of the firm of Young & Jayne. Terms easy, and possession given the 1st April. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned at Surgeon's Office, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn; or at No. 307 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby-st. and Myrtle-av. T. L. SMITH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased. The 5 story & cap cast store No. 112 Pearl-st.

The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos 67 and 69 Exchange place.

The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos 34 and 22 New-st.

The 3 story first-class modern built dwelling houses Nos 78 and 80 West 21st-st.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS, No 77 Broad-st.

UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED HOUSES FOR SALE—In desirable locations in Brooklyn and vicinity, very easy in price from $1,500 to $20,000. Persons desirous of purchasing or selling Real Estate, are invited to call and examine our register. COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 6 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

STATEN ISLAND COTTAGE.—A three years' lease for sale, on a new and comfortable house, in a beautiful location, conducive to both families; grounds and vegetable garden in a high state of cultivation; stabling for four horses and two cows; a good poultry yard, &c. Also for sale, the modern and complete fixture of the establishment. Address N. N., Box No. 1,337 Post-Office, post-paid.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, two miles from the Hudson River Rail road Depôt at Hastings, containing 23¾ acres, will be sold at a bargain, on application to FRED'A A. GUION, No. 118 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES.—Several choice houses, with extra lots, on Clinton av. Also, on Carlton, Adelphi, Clermont and Gates-avs., or in short, in any part of Brooklyn Good brick houses which sell up town for $10,000 or $12,000 are offered for $8,000 or $9,000. N B—Any amount of money loaned on bond and mortgage by MILES & BETTS, No 27 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Yonkers, with 18 acres of land, will be sold cheap Terms easy. Also, a new house finely located at Yonkers. Several very desirable building lots in the same place which will be sold at low prices. For further particulars apply to WM. H. WALSH, No. 74 Wall-st., or CHAS. N. BUTT, No. 7 Dock-st., Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FLEETWOOD—Plots of ground will be given to any competent person or persons who will establish a High School, or manufactories of importance. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

TWO NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style; beautifully located in Dean-st.—Nos. 290 and 300. For particulars, inquire of SCRIBNER, Nos. 300 Dean-st.

7TH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE—The four-story brick houses No 218 and No. 220 7th-av. A good investment, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also the four-story double tenement brick house, No 401 East 12th-st. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One new brick house and lot, on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N Y., about 22 miles from New-York City The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazzas in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x125 feet. Apply to S TALMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No 136 West-st., New-York

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET—Thirty lots with 630 feet water front, and bulkhead with 10 to 16 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building material yards, or any business requiring a great water front and dock, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the City. Terms easy. Apply to

DAN'L S DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY AT WILLIAMSBURG FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two blocks of ground, fronting on the River, between North 7th and North 9th-sts., with the wharves and piers in front, suitable for ship yards or lumber and storage-yards For terms and particulars, apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Corner of East and Water-sts. Three lots with 176 feet water right on the corner of Corlears Hook. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The two buildings with 16 years' lease of lot No. 229 West 23d-st., suitable for a store, dwelling and workshop. Also, 13 years' lease of a house and store on 8th-av. Apply at No. 375 8th-av. HALLOCK & BILLINGS.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 12 lots on 11th-st., with brick house and frame shop, and roots in front. Situate on 11th-st., about 100 feet west of 10th-av., within a few rods of the North Haven. The lease will not expire until May 1, 1856. The lots are opposite the Woodworth Planing Mill, and are particularly valuable for the manufacture of lumber, or any of the premises, to U. SOUTHMAYD, or at No. 4 Wall-st.

ROBERT T. HOFFMAN.

FOR SALE.

LEASE FOR SALE.—That block of buildings Nos 779 and 781 Broadway, having eight years to run from 1st of May next. Apply to WM. H. PARSONS, or JOHN CLARKE, Assignees, No 191 Broadway, or No. 25 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated about 24 miles north of Fishkill, or about 90 minutes' drive from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, containing 160 acres of land, under high state of cultivation, with a good apple orchard and other fruit

A new 2-story and attic house, built last Fall, and has never been occupied, containing 10 rooms, with all the modern improvements, range, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; piazza all round the house, barn and outbuildings, with grounds laid out in handsome style. This property will be sold low, and on easy terms; most of the money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., or would be exchanged for City property.

This is one of the most desirable places in the State of Connecticut, situated on the New Gold Road, high ground, with a commanding view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, and in one of the best neighborhoods. For further particulars, inquire of

CHARLES FOX, No. 178 South-st.

P S—A less quantity of land would be sold, if desired, with the house.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1855

FARM FOR SALE.—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 36 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary and two good wood-houses, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house Within a short distance is a trout stream The Farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence, or as a garden for the supply of the markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 15th of March when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. For Hardy or Cochran many may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New York Hospital

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company The price will vary from $5 to $25 according to quality, location, &c The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 2 per cent per annum interest The first two years in lieu payable in advance The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 84 Lake-st., Chicago

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscriber here offer for sale from 20 to 35 acres of land, two miles from the city of Poughkeepsie, (opposite the residence of Professor Morse.)—An admirable location for a country seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 114 acres, if applied for within a few weeks A particular description will be given on application to H. & J. CARPENTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE—A desirable farm of 20 acres, with a new dwelling house on a high, pleasant situation, 2½ miles from the Railroad Depôt at Fishkill Landing, from which trains pass to and from the City almost every hour. The land is good well watered and fenced. It is well stocked with a variety of choice fruit. Also a splendid building situation, with 10 or 20 acres, (to suit the purchaser,) near the above. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully located in the town of Harrison Westchester County, three miles from the depôt at White Plains, on Harlem Railroad, four miles from depôt at Rye on New-Haven Railroad, has a fine view of the Sound; contains about 100 acres; on the premises are a new house with other outbuildings. Terms of payment made to suit the purchaser. Address J. HOTT, No. 181 Washington-st.

FARM FOR SALE—In Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about 24 miles east from the Railroad Station at Sing Sing; 75 to 80 acres, farm-house, carriage-house, and several other out buildings, orchard, choice fruit, shrubbery, &c., beautifully improved. About 20 acres wood land. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 71 Wall-st, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 108 acres on the Raritan river, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick Land in the highest state of cultivation, buildings nearly new, location unsurpassed Inquire of WILLIAM K GASTON, on the premises, or of WARREN HANDENBURGH, No 134 George st., New-Brunswick.

STATEN ISLAND FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers to dispose of his country seat, situated on the Plank-road leading from Vanderbilt's Landing to Rossville—8 miles from the former and 9 from the latter place—containing 50 acres, with a never-failing well of good water, a spring and two large stone cisterns. The garden and orchards are abundantly supplied with the choicest varieties of fruit trees. The dwelling, which is situated on a fine lawn, surrounded by evergreens and flowering shrubs, is two-story and basement, 45x36 feet, with piazza front and rear, and 9 rooms on each side; has gas, cold and hot water, with marble mantels and folding doors. The farm-house and out buildings are large and convenient, and in good repair. For terms apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 20 Spruce-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$6,000—WORTH $10,000.—An importing business of several years' stand for sale and commanding a large trade Also a good retail business on Broadway (or $2,500, and several country seats in Connecticut, very cheap. Also, a first-class hotel in Rye, Westchester co., N. Y., for sale or to let on lease, cheap. Apply to SMITH & LYON, No. 321 Broadway.

LAND FOR SALE LOW—To close an estate—A valuable farm of rich land, containing about 85 acres, convenient to N. J. R. R. Depôt, 20 miles from New-Jersey, 12 acres of woodland, the balance in high cultivation, with about 200 choice fruit trees; buildings consist of dwelling and farm house, double barn, corn cribs, &c., &c.; on it are a well of good water, and a boiling spring. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st., and he will show the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—10 lots of Land situated north side of 33d-st., 150 feet east of 1st-av. The property is well located for a wood, coal or timber yard. Apply to C. CLARK, on the premises, or to J. DUNDERDALE, No 62 William-st.

129TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE—Six lots in 129th-st., near 8th-av. The street is paved and lighted, and the above figure beautifully located for improvement Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A prominent Slate Quarry, well opened and well located This property will be sold or put into a Joint Stock Company. To purchase the property and commence work, $4 000 to $5,000 will be required. Inquire of I R BARBOUR & CO, Mining Agency, No. 110 Broadway, immediately.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Five Lots Land Ground in Bergen st., east side, next to Court-st. These lots are 25x100 each, well situated, and a very desirable piece of property for business purposes They will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire of RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 151 Front st., New-York.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE Two lots in 45th-st, 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of those beautifully located lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, left. Ten minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. Ba lroad Will be sold in monthly installments of ten dollars if applied for before March 1, next. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No 163 Hester-st.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—One quarter of steamboat EDMUND GRIFFEN, built for harbor towing A low-beam low cranes, will be 145 ft 10 tons; also 8 second-hand engines from 8 to 20 horse power. Inquire of EDWARD J. SMALL, corner of Beach and West-sts.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and wife in a respectable neighborhood Location would be preferred in the 9th, 10th or 13th Ward Rent not over $300. Croton, &c. Rent must be moderate. The best of references given. Address M. A. at this office, stating location and terms

WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May next, by a small family, consisting a gentleman, wife and servant, pair of a house in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent Address J BARKER, Box No. 1,351 Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN—A good three story brick house near Fulton st, not above Clinton nor below Sand-sts Address C. M., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOT WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to buy a full size building lot, in a respectable neighborhood, below 36th-st.; must be cheap for cash, or would buy a well built 3 story and basement brick house with the modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. Address E. M. C., Broadway Post Office, stating location, price, &c.

MODERN-BUILT HOUSE WANTED—In a good size neighborhood, price not to exceed $8,000. A line addressed to PURCHASER, (post paid,) Box No. 1,351, lower Post-office, stating locality, size, accommodation and price, will meet with immediate attention.

PROPERTY WANTED.—I will pay $6,000 cash, and $6,000 in good first mortgage (4 per cent) on 15 Mac-st. County, for shop, dwelling property in the City or Brooklyn; houses worth from $5,000 to $7,000 each, preferred. CHARLES B. MILLER, No 196 Broadway

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the East side of the town. Address G O HALL, Box No. 1783 Post-Office, stating location, amount of room, &c. Terms moderate.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—The whole or part; situated between Broadway and Hudson-st., not lower than Houston-st nor higher than 11th-st. Address BOOKS, at this office.

A NUMBER OF LOTS wanted in exchange for houses that are renting for over 10 per cent. on valuation The lots must be desirable and well located for improvement. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—In exchange for good manufacturing stock, small houses, or lots in Brooklyn preferred. Address Box No 1,454 Post-office.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building No. 23 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist-wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 66 Chatham-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three-story brick house No. 615 Broadway, near 21st-st. Rent $350 Possession 1st May.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BLOOMINGDALE—23d-st. and Hudson River, partly furnished, with every convenience for a private family, at foot of lane opposite gate of 8th Park Hotel. Rent $600 from 1st April

PART OF DWELLING TO LET—The 3-story brick house No. 279 3d av., 2d door above 22d-st. Rent $200 from 1st May. Apply to E. L. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 16 East 22d-st

HOUSE TO LET.—The conveniently modern built 2 story and basement house No. 146 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., with range, bath, wash-rooms and gas fixtures Rent $300. Apply to GEO. F. WHITFIELD, No. 289 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first class 3-story attic house, No. 67 8th-st., three rooms deep to the second story, containing mirrors, glass chandeliers, and enamel lights, and all the modern conveniences. Apply at DAVID H. BECK'S, corner of 8th-av. and 13th-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new 3 st-ories house in River Terrace, with tevers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including runs and hot and cold water, &c.; and will be let to genteel families of the highest respectability only Boarding-house keepers need not apply Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and Morris, Hoboken, of E. MARTIN

HOUSE TO LET—In 33d-st near 8th-av.—A most desirable location on every account. The house is new and replete with every modern improvement and convenience, parlors and hall handsomely frescoed, furniture new and very handsome, will be sold at a sacrifice Apply at the Union Real Estate office, No 3 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st. Rent $1,400.

KEYS & HOAGLAND.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine, large brick house, with piazzas front and rear, at the junction of Broadway and 65th-st., on a high elevation, having all the modern improvements, Croton, baths, &c., all in good order, to let low to a genteel family. None other need apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 147 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Two new 3 story and back basement houses on Lexington-av. between 48th and 49th-sts., will be let low for one year from May next, to a responsible tenant For particulars, apply to Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., basement Chatham Square Building, or would be exchanged for vacant lots, unincumbered, and well located either in New-York or Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—For three years, the four-story house, No. 893 Broadway, to a private family. Rent low. Possession given. It has a

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—PUBLIC DOCKS AND SALE OF SLIPS.—Important notice to the business-keeping public, and to dealers, generally, of two large lots of valuable and costly household furniture. The first THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, March 7, at 10½ A. M., at No. 78 Warren-st., comprising the whole of the entire house, consisting of Rosewood velvet floor and stair carpeting tapestry, Brussels and ingrain do. but little worn, rosewood parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, consisting of elegantly upholstered suites in French brocade satin, Italian and statuary marble top centre, sofa, etc., and other tables; also one splendid rosewood 7 octave double-action piano-forte, warranted; rosewood Louis XIV. etagere, glass throughout, rosewood work tables, fancy ladies' reception chairs, secretoires, large and splendid pier glasses with slabs and brackets, brocatelle and lace curtains, gold shades, valuable oil paintings by eminent artists, gothic inlaid clocks, costly China vases, Bisque and Parian decorations, handsome heavily carved oak extension table, table linen, crockery, French china tea-sets, silver tea services, cake baskets, forks, spoons, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, liquor cases, decanters, wines, champagnes, Madeira, &c.; waiters, gas fixtures, &c.; also rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, corner and towel stands, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, beds, bolsters and pillows of fine live geese feathers, china toilet sets, oval and square gilt frame mirrors, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Also, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., a large and unreserved sale, at the residence of J. S. HITCHCOCK, Esq., No. 61 Warren-st., of the whole contents of his large and well-appointed first class boarding house, consisting of mahogany side-boards of excellent workmanship, mahogany marble top centre, sofa and sofa tables; also the lace and brocatelle window drapery, shades, fixtures, &c., mahogany and walnut easy chairs, sofas, &c.; parlor suits in brocatelle, mosaic and tapestry, fine pictures, &c.; also, a fine toned 6½ octave piano forte; also an excellent quantity of mahogany and walnut bedsteads. South American curled horse hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, comforters, cases, &c., Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting on 17 rooms, mahogany bureaus, wash-hand stands, mahogany marble top toilet sets, hat-rack, cane seat chairs, besides a great quantity of crockery ware, glass, cutlery, spoons, &c., oil-cloth, stair-rods and stair carpeting, parlor stoves, cooking ranges, dining and extension tables, &c. Every article in these sales is perfectly free. There is nothing bought in. Parties wishing to store their furniture until the 1st of May, can be accommodated. Catalogues ready. Houses open for inspection. Terms cash, in bankable money. Deposits required.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Heretofore known as the BRONX RIVER POWDER MILL, at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 15, 1855, at 1 P. M., at the Court House, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 196 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed see the following deeds, viz: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Morgan, deed dated the 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 196; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 28, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 522, &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated 25th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated 5th January, 1848; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 29th December 1848; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about 5½ acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the Depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for Depôt purposes, and the neighborhood in no other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather.

Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. F. MANSFIELD, on the premises.

Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

CHARLES BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN—No. 77 William-st., auctioneers and brokers in stocks, bonds, promissory notes, real estate, &c.

Regular sales of stocks, bonds, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange every Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, regular sale of stocks, bonds, &c.

$4,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad first mortgage 10 per cent Bonds.

$3,000 Ohio and Mississippi second mortgage Convertible Bonds.

$4,000 City of Memphis six per cent Bonds.

$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad eight per cent Convertible Bonds.

$3,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad seven per cent. Convertible Bonds.

$600 in bonds of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, issued for last year's dividend, interest at seven per cent., payable in New-York.

10 shares Third Avenue Railroad.

40 shares Citizens' Bank of New-York, $25 each.

75 shares Brooklyn Railroad.

25 shs on Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, $50 each.

10 shares Southern Bank of Kentucky, $100 each.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on the day of sale; the balance to be paid before 2 o'clock on the following day, at the office of the auctioneers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 69 Beekman-st and No 68 Ann-st., a large and general assortment of cabinet furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany spring seat chairs, maple do., rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany centre, sofa and card tables, music stands, corner tables, fancy tables, Gothic and oak chairs, with a large variety of basement furniture, silver ware, rich China sets, ivory cutlery, glassware, extension table, &c. A deposit will be required of every purchaser.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF A JOBBER'S STOCK OF LEIN GOODS.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 32 Broad-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 7, by order of Assignees, without reserve for cash. The entire stock of a City Jobber, including a full and desirable assortment of mill-navy, silk and dress goods, rich pouk de soie and satin ribbons; velvet and trimming ribbons; marcellines, florences, bonnet silks and satins; laces, embroideries, white goods, crapes, crape lisse, grace silks, velvets, silk and kid gloves; flit mitts, crape and other shawls, and scarfs; black grode Rhine and cloth mantillas, cloaks, &c. The foregoing comprises the stock of a first-class Jobbing House, and will all be sold for cash without any reserve. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 Willow-st, Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, peremptory sale of elegant household furniture, consisting of velvet tapestry carpets, oil cloths, rosewood parlor sofa, chairs, (arm and sewing,) covered in rich green and gold silk brocatelle, rosewood centre table, statuary marble-top, large and elegant pier glasses with marble slabs, superb rosewood etageres, cornices to match, glasses about 56x32, rich lace curtains, oil paintings, fine engravings and lithographs, parlor suite rosewood in crimson and gold brocatelle, complete, &c., &c.

The sale will commence with a small lot of kitchen ware. The above is in very fine order, and will be sold without any reserve.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers Best quality of W. G. Pipe and Yellow ware, blue printed, &c.; also, Glassware, Porcelain, Rockingham and Gipsy Ware. Sale peremptory, and catalogues now ready.

JOHN M. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Of magnificent Rosewood Furniture, mirrors, Wilton and Brussels carpets, Piano, chandeliers, &c., contained in house No. 566 Houston-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION—In Rye, Westchester Co., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 19th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock. For bills giving full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.; J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 186 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of finest and common cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, two valuable lots of land, with the two four story first class brown stone front houses thereon, situated on the northerly side of Sands-street, and known as Nos. 81 and 87, lots being each 18 feet 4½ inches front and rear, and 111 feet deep. Houses are finished in modern style, and furnished with all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water, &c. They will be sold subject to a mortgage of $4,000 on each.

Also—The valuable triangular piece of land being in front on Hamilton avenue 234 feet; on Mill-street 107 feet 8 inches on Court-street 164 feet 7 inches. It will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000 at 6 per cent., due in 1859.

For premises to see the houses, apply to the auctioneers, No. 32 Wall-street.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 6, 7 and 8, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st—superb sale of fancy goods, real marble statuary, magnificent cabinet, made of ebony, inlaid with precious stones and marbles, formerly owned by the Grand Duke of Tuscany; also, several cases of marble statuary from the Grotta Palace, including a large assortment of marble goods recently imported by Signor S. B. Pandolfini, from Italy—rosso cabinets, fancy boxes, plated ware, clocks, Bohemian and Sarsaris ware, china and other costly goods, being one of the finest sales of the season. Among the statuary will be found a beautiful parlor figure of Rebecca at the Well, Cleopatra, Heloise, Love and Friendship, bust of Lord Palmerston, very fine, &c., &c.

The goods can be examined, as above, one day previous to the sale.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT, auctioneer, will sell by catalogue THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the handsome furniture in house No. 72 8th-st., embracing the entire contents of 17 rooms, sale positive rain or shine: carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, marble top rosewood tables, rich carpets, rosewood parlor furniture in suite, embroidered curtains, rich shades, spring seat chairs in velvet and hair cloth, French 30 day clock, rich vases, rosewood etageres, oil paintings, &c., with a large and valuable assortment of chamber furniture, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, superb hair mattresses, feather beds, oval mirrors, marble top washstands, toilet sets, Gothic and oak chairs, with a large variety of basement furniture, silver ware, rich China sets, ivory cutlery, glassware, extension table, &c. A deposit will be required of every purchaser.

JOHN M. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Of magnificent Rosewood Furniture, mirrors, Wilton and Brussels carpets, Piano, chandeliers, &c., contained in house No. 566 Houston-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

E. J. TURNER WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, March 8, at 10½, at the store, No. 50 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of French fancy goods, consisting of china decorated vases, card receivers, cologne, jewel caskets, richly decorated dinner and tea sets, tea and coffee sets, bronze and gilt ornaments, figure groups, statuettes, compotes, candelabras, richly decorated lamps, statuettes, lustres, &c.; silver-plated tea and coffee services, coffee urns, card baskets, cake baskets, castor, tea and dessert spoons, table and dessert forks, &c.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY DOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st, superior first class cabinet furniture, piano fortes and mirrors, consisting of a large and desirable assortment, worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers, comprising every variety of furniture that can be found in any of our best warerooms, all of which are for absolute sale; also, a lot of second-hand furniture, in good order. Catalogues on the morning of the sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Bo. Charles Theatre, Nos. 17 and 19 Bowery, all the fixtures of said house, boxes, staging, flooring, scenery, machinery, bronze railings, plush seats, music-stands, gas fixtures, outside lamps and fixtures, &c. All will be sold without reserve, as the building are to be converted into stores. By order of F. S. STALLKNECHT,
Attorney for proprietors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

25 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R., $50.
20 shs Astor Fire Insurance Co., $25.
50 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co., $25.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCK AND FIXTURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned desire to inform their friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction at the residence of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer, No. 1 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of TRIMUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement $2,543,322 61

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies	$643,031 08	
For interest	126,166 26	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	36,230 19	
For annuities	2,823 32—	816,128 80
		$3,359,450 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$316,899 75	
Paid surrendered policies	37,201 26	
Paid reduction of premiums	1,260 00	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable	98 077 84	
Paid annuities	1,901 46	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.	22,502 23	806,303 85
Total assets		$2,553,077 56

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	95,167 57
Bonds and mortgages	2,230,119 94
Fire insurance account	225 94
Deferred Premium account	85,887 25
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid	35,230 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes	4,176 25
Due from agents	47,269 99
	$2,550,077 56
Losses unpaid	$84,300 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854	19,880,227 34
Amount issued in the 12th year	4,720,800 00
	$24,381,027 34
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	$1,457,344 00
Surrendered	449,700 00
Dead	300,950 00— 2,198,994 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855	$22,182,033 34
No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854	7,373
Issued during the 12th year	1,569
	8,942
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	802
Surrendered	165
Dead	97— 924
Total policies running 1st Feb 1855	8,118
Increase in amount at risk for the year	$2,521,706 00
Increase for the year in policies	745 00
Increase in life policies	770
Increase in one year policies	13
Increase in irregular policies	35
	818
Decrease in seven year policies	73— 945

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct. G GILL, Actuary.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ARNATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S Winston,	Wm. J. Romaer,	Richard Patrick,
Rich'd H. Cr.dy,	John Wadsworth,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Geuv't M. Wilsins,	Jonathan Miller,	Rod'k G Moulton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Abraham Bminger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Will am Betts,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
Isaac G Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F Batelle,
William Moore,	John P. Yelverton,	Sam'l E. Sprouls,
Joseph B Collins,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Cephas H. Norton,
Eugene Dutilh,	John M Stuart,	John F. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamon Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
M. H. Grannell,	Lucius Robinson,	W. Smith Brown,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, January 1, 1855

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854		23,540 35
Premiums received during the year	$164,912 96	
Interest received during the year	16,234 53	
Annuities received during the year	2,361 63	
Dividends due to Policy-holders and Stockholders	18,886 77	
Acceptance in payment of a loss	6,808 20	
Premiums due	4,296 20	
Interest accrued	8,868 75	
Office Furniture	1,400 00	
		223,449 73
		$404,907 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid	40,394 00	
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, Reinsurance, &c	26 816 62	
Dividends on Capital	7,600 00	
		74,710 62
		$330,797 14

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned		$166,315 15
Cash in Bank and on hand		6,726 99
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. Interest		115,578 22
Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission		37,201 73
Deferred Premiums		4,296 20
Accrued Interest		6,553 75
Office Furniture		1,400 00
		$330,797 14

The Directors have, after reserving the sum of two hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and five cents, ($226 299 05,) over and above the Capital of $100,000, declared a Dividend of Interest, of six per cent. on the Scrip Or Profits declared January, 1854, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 74 Wall-st. }

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H Russell,	Deoning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B Fearing,	John Steward, Jr,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C Kenyon,	Thomas Wetmore,	Frederick C. Foster,
Gerawav B Lamar,	Edward C. Genter,	Peter Hall,
Wm. B Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M Waterbury,	George W. Riggs,
James W Ferris,	George Curtis,	C. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Ado,	John A. C. Gray.
Dl. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to its stockholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and hotboats.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M Bl.s,	F. W. Moyer,
Sheppard Gandy,	W. H. Mollen,	John B. Arthur,
C. S. Millard,	U. A. Murdock,	E. K. Myers,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Slimmons,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wesson,	Fred. B. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. B. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	J. H. Hanford,	Wm. Leconey,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos Eakin,
C. Hadden,	John J. Haines,	Theo. MeNamee.
L. P. Morton,	Bartholw Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.

BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } Of Brooklyn, No. 140 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Bardsell,	Joseph Petit,
Czar Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H Simonton,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	R. P. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
C. A. Ingraham,	S. T. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Suydam, Jr.,	Geo L. Kent,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S L. Husted,	J S. Whitney,
E A Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
John N Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wickes,
Ezra Lewis,	C. C. Roumage,	Samuel Osborne,
S. W. Moore.		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 26th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Jacob Mott,	T. C. Chamberlain,	Phil Clarke,
Wm H. Fitz,	Ralph Mott,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Edward Field,	Jacob P. Walter,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. This Company continue to make insurances on every description of property, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Rich'd H. Ludlow,	John Haggerty,	Moses Taylor,
Jam's F. Mott,	Jas. Cullen,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Edmr Mason,
Wm. F. Pell,	Peter Cooper,	John Haviland,
Theo. Barnes,	Henry Ilsworth,	Jas. S. Seaver,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jos's Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICE
No. 28 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY—By the new road in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 1:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, (for dinner,) arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the overzealousness of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—6:25 P. M., Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 29, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train at 7 A. M., connecting with No three and Waste a Trains. Plain Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 6:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av., will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier 14 North River, at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 4 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:45 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN G. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., via Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line Burlington and St Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Albany 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 2 P. M., Burlington, 5:40; St. Albans, 7:40, lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 6:30; lodge, leave at 6 A. M. Burlington 8:30, arrive at Montreal at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via New-Jersey Railroad and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

RHODE ISLAND BANK COUNTERFEITS.

Additional Arrests—New Counterfeits.

Since the arrest of two men in the Second Ward, charged with passing counterfeit $3 notes on the Mercantile Bank, Rhode Island, Captain LEONARD has made two additional arrests. One of the accused parties gave his residence at No. 131 Eleventh-street, and subsequently Officers HERMAN and SIMMONS proceeded to the house, and found PHALEN'S wife and his sister-in-law, secreted in a private room. On searching their persons one $3 bill, precisely similar to those found on the person of her husband, was found secreted in her pocket, while in various portions of her apartments were found a large number of small packages of dry goods, showing conclusively that the women had been employed in making small purchases and passing off their spurious money.

It was discovered yesterday that new counterfeit $20 notes on the Madison County Bank of Canaseovia, N. Y., have just been put into circulation. Below we give a full description of these forged issues :

(Vignette—a dear leaping a brook in the foreground; in background, a hill, bushes, hunter and dog.) (A.) 20. 20.

No. 148. STATE OF

XX. THE MADISON COUN- [Two females; one sitting TY BANK, with rake in hand, the will pay Twenty Dollars other standing with sheaf to E. Ring, or bearer, on of wheat on one arm, and demand. a small globe, with a plow and harrow between them.]

Canaseovia, Sept. 1853. NEW-YORK.

VIGNETTE.

[Train of cars underway.]

B. R. WENDELL, Cash. E. LITCHFIELD, Prest.

Columbia College—Grounds to Rent.

The grounds around Columbia College are now in the market for the uses of commerce. The extension of Park-place through the Green will be completed in the course of a few weeks, and then the lots on the south side of the new street, which is sixty-five feet wide, will be ready for building. The usage of the College is to let its lots on leases for three terms of twenty-one years each, at a stipulated general rent for the first term, and for the subsequent terms at a rent to be estimated at the then value of the land.

Arrest of Bowery Gamblers.

Yesterday morning, Officer PIERCE, of Squad "B," arrested four men, named GEORGE WOOLEY, *alias* WOODRUFF, JAMES REED, THOMAS MCCANN, and LOUIS EBBETTS, charged with keeping a gambling house at No. 40 Bowery. They were taken before Judge OSBORNE at the Mayor's office, and each held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PRACTICING MEDICAL FACULTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GENTLEMEN: As it has fallen to my lot to discover the most effectual Tonic Mixture ever knew to the world, and as it is the sincere desire to extend its usefulness to all suffering humanity, I am induced to make you the following proposition, hoping that you will receive it in the same philanthropic spirit as I make it, so that by your powerful aid through your practice, thousands who are now suffering with DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION and SCROFULA, may obtain a true and permanent relief, I propose to show to all regular physicians, on application to my office, No. 2 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-street, corner of Broadway, the full and true receipt for preparing my Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, and explain to them the *modus operandi* of the peculiar machinery and apparatus used for that purpose—believing as I do such a course on my part will do away with all prejudice on yours, and be the means of so establishing your full confidence in my compound that you may thereby add to your curative agents the best and greatest blood purifier in the whole world.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!—Of a superior quality, warranted perfect in every respect, and free from stain or injury, comprising India crape and broche shawls, plain black *Gro de l'Rhine* silks, pure Irish linens, Scotch ginghams, English and domestic long cloths, Marseilles quilts, counterpanes and other white goods, still continue a great feature of the house of CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 361 Grand-street. The above goods bought at Auction at a nominal price, offer great inducements to housekeepers, from the fact of their being offered at a discount of 50 per cent. on the original cost.

[Advertisement.]

☞ From the similarity in name with that of the Company in Wall-street, which has recently suspended business, the undersigned is compelled to announce that the "Reliance Mutual Insurance Company of *Philadelphia*, chartered in 1843, continues in successful operation, with an unimpaired *stock capital*; partakes insured participating *mutually* with the stockholders in the profits, but being in no other respect a mutual company.

S. G. WALKER, Agent, No. 56 William-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Any ulcer, wound, or sore, even of 20 years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated medicines. Use them and no limb need be amputated unless the bone be destroyed. Here then is a cure for all. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Dépôt of ROBER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations and advice, with charts and written descriptions of character given when desired. We have all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiography, Hydropathy, and the Natural Sciences. FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Salaries of Brooklyn City Officers.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn, the following salaries were voted to the officers of the city :

Mayor	$3,000
Comptroller	1,800
City Treasurer	2,500
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	1,500
Street Commissioner	2,000
Auditor	1,500
Chief of Police	1,800
Collector of Taxes, Western District	2,000
Collector of Taxes, Eastern District	1,500
Police Justices	1,500
Justice of Peace, First District	1,500
Justice of Peace, Second District	1,500
Captains of Police	900
Assessors	900

Brooklyn Soup House.

From last week's report of the Brooklyn Soup House Association we learn that the whole number of families supplied now amounts to 1,364, comprising 6,038 individuals. Total amount of cash received $2,337 39.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, 5th inst., by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Rufus WELCH, Esq., to Miss ANN E. POST, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., after a short but severe illness, ANNIE MARIA GOODRICH, wife of William Austin Morton, and niece of the late William Wills, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 104 Bank-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, 5th inst., of scarlet fever, at the age of 4 years, 9 months and 5 days, HENRY ALEXANDER, son of ALEXANDER and ELIZABETH D. HAY.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 7th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., HANNAH C., wife of Charles B. Lincoln, aged 36 years.

Her friends, those of her father, Eugene Callanan, also those of her brother-in-law, J. Bateman, are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 8th inst., at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, 5th inst., of scarlet fever, after an illness of 6 days, Miss ELLEN H. STERLING, aged 23 years, daughter of Erastus Sterling, Esq.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, 5th inst., after a protracted illness, JULIA A., wife of Henry F. Vail, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Remsen-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, at the residence of her father, Rev Samuel E. Cornish, D.D., 170 Smith-st., JANE SOPHIA TAPPAN CORNISH, aged 20 years, 6 months and 19 days, after a distressing illness of 3 years and 7 months, which illness was attended with idiocy and insanity; the last 114 hours of which time she was unable to take into her stomach one morsel of food.

She will be taken to the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Freeman, pastor,) in Prince-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., where funeral services will be performed; and thence to the family lot, Greenwood, for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Yorkville, on Tuesday, 6th inst., ANNE AMELIA BORDEN, infant daughter of Thomas H. and Henrietta Borden, aged 1 year, 9 months and 26 days.

Her remains will be taken to Long Branch on the 7th inst. for interment.

At Setauket, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 26, after a short illness, GEORGE W. FORDHAM, son of the late Caleb Fordham, in the 37th year of his age, formerly of this City.

At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, 6th inst., after a severe illness, ANNA J., wife of Arthur F. Hayes, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 120 Commerce-st., at Newark, N. J.

At Long Branch, on Saturday, March 3, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES A., son of Alfred and Anita Robinson, of California, aged 16 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Nativity, 23d-st., on Wednesday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and Boston papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th inst., Mrs. ANN DE BEVOISE, widow of the late James De Bevoise, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends, acquaintances and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Bedford-av. and Madison-st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 7, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 6.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116	
2,000	Virginia 6s	s3	86
2,000	do		86
5,000	Missouri 6s		85
500	Louisiana 6s		85½
1,000	California 7s, '70		89
1,000	Har. 1st M Bds		90½
5,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds		90
1,000	do		90½
1,000	Erie Bonds of '53		90½
12,000	Erie Bds. of '75		84
10,000	do	s3	84½
5,000	do	b30	84
10,000	Ill. Cen R R. Bds	s60	78
2,000	do		78½
5,000	do	s30	78½
12,000	do		78½
5,000	do	b30	78½
5,000	do	b30	78½
950	N. Y Cen. R. R Bds.		90
5,000	N. York Cen. 7's	s3	99½
2,000	do	b30	99½
12,500	do		99½
2,100	do		99½
1,050	Chi. & R'k I R. R. Bs		94½
16	Merchants' Bank		128
5	Bank of America		114½
25	Bank of Commerce		126
14	Ocean Bank		11
30	Am. Exchange Bank		108
10	Metropolitan Bank		108
17	Union Bank		114½
5	U. S. Trust Co		102½
25	Canton Co	s3	34½
100	do	s3	34
100	do	s60	34
200	do		34
200	Nic. Trans Co	bwk	16½
200	do	c	16½
100	do	b60	17
100	do	s3	16½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s		89½
2,000	do		89½
10,000	Virginia 6s	b30	95½
3,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71		79½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs		78½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs		99
100	N. Y Cen. 7s		99½
50	Canton Company	s3	34½
25	Gal. & Chicago R. R.		89
300	Erie Railroad		46½
50	do	b3	46½
100	do	s3	46½
5	do		46½
100	do	b60	46½
200	do	c3	46½
133	Penn. Coal Co		161
50	Cumb. Coal Co	b60	34
400	do		34
200	do	b60	34
50	do	s3	34
100	do	b60	34
100	do	c	34
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	b3	95
100	do	s3	94½
100	do	b30	94½
50	do	s30	94½
55	Del. L. & West. R. R.		99
100	Erie Railroad	b10	46½
200	do	b10	46½
100	do	b3	46½
50	do	s3	46½
50	do	c	46½
100	do	s3	46½
100	do	b30	46½
200	do	b60	47
20	Harlem Railroad		22½
100	do	b60	22½
200	Reading Railroad	s60	79½
100	do	b60	80
250	do	c	79½
100	do	b10	79½
50	do	b30	79½
100	do	b30	79½
100	Hudson River R. R.		38½
100	do	b30	38½
27	Mich ges S. R. R.		93½
19	Panama Railroad		109
66	do		109
66	Northern Ind. R. R.		90
84	N. Ind. Construction		86
80	Clev. C & Cin R. R.		102
60	Clev. & Toledo R.	s60	76
100	do	b60	76½
50	do		75½
5	Chi. & Rock Is'd R. R.		88

TUESDAY, March 6—P. M.

The engagements of Gold to go by the *Baltic* to-morrow exceed $900,000. The rates of Foreign Exchange to-day were firm, and a large business was done in Sterling at 109¾ @ cent., and in France at 5.12½@5.13¾. Some Southern drawn bills, Bank endorsement, were done on London at 109¾, and Paris 5.15@5.13¾. The supply of Exchange was in control of comparatively few parties, and the outside terms were had on most of the business done for this packet. The Bank Statement is considered favorable to continued ease in Money, and confidence is felt in a steady movement in the rates of interest throughout the present month. It is seldom that we have to record, simultaneously, cheap money and dear Exchange, together with large shipments of Coin to Europe. The reason is found in the altered condition of the Bank movement as contrasted with this time last year, when the aggregate Loans and Discounts were $94,537,000, on a specie reserve of only $10,549,000. The contrast in the leading commercial Banks of large capital is interesting :

	MARCH 3, 1855.		MARCH 4, 1854.	
	Loans.	Specie.	Loans.	Specie.
Commerce	$8,185,000	$1 424,000	$8,049,000	$721,000
Am. Exchange	6,367,000	198,000	4,816,000	513,000
America	4,167,000	1,920,000	3,679,000	898,000
Merchants'	3,937,000	1,324,000	4,162,000	914,000
State	2,839,000	696 000	1,951 000	407,000
New-York	3,171,000	792,000	2,785,000	570,000
Republic	3,054,000	677,000	3,228,000	309,000
Manhattan	4,378,000	688,000	4,174,000	484,000
Mechanics'	3,918,000	930,000	4,251,000	801,000
Metropolitan	4,623,000	843,000	3,944,000	434,000
Union	2,940,000	513,000	2,799,000	381,000
Phœnix	2,291,000	653,300	2,729,000	393,000
Continental	2,822,000	394,000	2,547,000	235,000
13 Banks	$53,393,000	$11,891,000	$51,232,000	$7,052,000
39 Banks	29 003,000	4,560,000	43 305,000	3,487,000
Total	$92,386,000	$16,531,000	$94,537,000	$10,549,000

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $446,051, against $114,626 received ; reducing the regular balance to $4,250,742.

The Stock Market was generally firm today, with stiffer rates for some of the leading State and Railway Bonds, but not materially different from Monday in the ruling prices on the Share list. The business done in the former amounted to $158,000, including Erie New Bonds at 84¼ and Illinois Central at 75½ @ cent., an advance in both cases of ¼@¾ @ cent. Erie Shares closed at 46½ and Reading 79½. There was something of a pause in the latter after the heavy sales and rapid rise of Saturday and Monday. Missouri State Stock recovered to 93 @ cent., and Virginias steady at 95½ @¾. The other State Stocks, and Federal Loans —the latter not now purchased by the Treasury Department, the offer of the Secretary having expired by limitation on the 28th ultimo—are thus quoted in the circulars for the *Baltic* of CAMMANN & Co. and MARIE & KANE.

U. States, 1867-'8	117	Pennsylvania 5's, old	88½
U. States, 1862	110½	Illinois	92
U. States, 1864	106	Georgias	90
N. York, new Loan	114	North Carolinas	90
N. York, 6's, 1867	112	Indiana 5's	89½
N. York 5's, 1860	104	Louisianas	88
Ohios	107½	Californias	88
Kentuckys	103	N. Y. City 5's	99
Virginias	95½	Philadelphia 6's	95
Tennessees	93	San Francisco 10's	103
Missouris	93	Baltimore 6's	96½

We add a few of the leading quotations for Railways :

Erie First Mortgage	111	Hudson First Mort	103
Erie Thirds	91	Hudson Convertible	74
Erie New	84½	Panama Convertible	109½
Erie Shares	46½	Panama Shares	109
N. Y. Central 6's	99	Cleveland and C. do	103
N. Y. Central 7's	99½	Delaware and Hudson	116
N. Y. Central Shares	95	New-Jersey Railroad	124
Illinois Mortgage	75½	Reading	79½

One of the lost or stolen boxes of Gold by the previous California steamer on the Nicaragua route has been recovered—found in the coal bunk of the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, on the Pacific side.

The European circular of T. J. STEWART & Co., Cotton Brokers, to go by the *Baltic*, reports:

Receipts of cotton at all ports, bales	1,508,000
Against recei'ts to date last year, bales	1,609,000
Exports to Foreign States, bales	1,166,000
Against same last year, bales	975,000
Stocks on hand, bales	402,000
Against same last year, bales	726,000

In our last, (adds the circular,) we stated we hoped we had ceased to write of low water at Mobile. Since that date, the weather has been clear and unusually cold, and the [illegible] destroyed by the melting of the snow we collected to, but been to place the Alabama River in for boating either for light draught boats: the Washington and Warrior have slightly risen, also, and let out a few hundred bales of cotton, but we cannot yet report a free navigation, as the telegraphic advices to the 26 inst. notice a deficit of 200,000 bales there. The Chattahoochie is still rather low, and also the tributaries of the Mississippi. The receipts by our tables, by mail advices, are now 211,000 bales below last year, and 632,000 below those of the previous year. The stock in all the shipping ports is 236,000 below last year, while the export to Great Britain exceeds last year 221,000 bales, which gives the appearance of too much for one point, and, in the absence of peace prospects, lower prices must eventuate therefrom.

The Bull and Bear contest on the securities and land scheme of the Illinois Central Road is not yet given over. It is a war of the pamphleteers, for the most part—the reports and representations of the Company and their special commissioners to Illinois, against the reviews and opinions, prepared by their legal adjuncts, of the party opposed to a rise in their various bonds and shares. The question is one about which we have had no particular feeling ; though it is difficult, we find, to advance a suggestion or express a doubt, about this or any other leading Railroad property, without being subject to some such imputation. We have uniformly treated the land feature of the Illinois Road as problematical. We have not doubted that this, like other Northwestern Roads, without land jobs to help them, may be rendered profitable by a fair and economically managed traffic ; nor have we given credence to the suggestions of doubt on the validity of its mortgages or the remote possibility of pleas of usury. We therefore feel entirely free to give place to discussion by parties interested, as well as to add that there is something of extravagance on both sides. As evidence that the latter is not confined to the opponents of the scheme, we copy the following paragraph, which appeared in the money columns of two of our cotemporaries a few days ago :

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at Chicago on the 21st March next. From a statement made by the Land Department of this Corporation we learn that the entire sales of lands have been, in round numbers, 166,000 acres for an aggregate amount of $600,000, of which $300,000 was paid in cash. The interest lands sold at an average of about $9 per acre, and the lands under the mortgage at an average of a little above $10 per acre. *At these prices the remaining lands of the Company would sell for $24,500,000, but on authority of great experience estimates them to be worth $32,000,000.* There are remaining about 136,000 acres of land not included in either of the mortgages, and subject to be sold for the payment of interest. Very few of the lands sold are on the line of the road. The law of Illinois prohibiting the Company from laying out towns having been repealed, some locations have been decided upon, and the applications for town lots are already very numerous.

The lands of the Illinois Company, 2,565,000 acres, on a line of 700 miles, are laid off in alternate sections, the Government reserving a corresponding number of sections within six miles, which are open to entry at $2 50 the acre, and within fifteen miles, at $1 25 the acre ; making the total value, when the whole of the lands are taken up, about $5,000,000. The entries can be made in Cash, or payable in Land Warrants, a new creation of which to the extent of nearly two hundred millions of acres, has just been made by Congress, and the Warrants will soon be on the market at prices far below the Government value of the lands. It is in view of these and other (local) facts, that we respectfully urge that the Illinois Central must be made a good work of itself, and the traffic and management to this end secured, before the doubts now expressed about its Bonds can be so far removed as to silence opposition. On the other hand, the Bears, so called, who are selling for a decline, will probably make slow progress, while the Bonds continue in favor in two such markets as London and New-York. This favor is not likely to be lost so much by free discussion, as by the continued putting forth the Land Scheme of the Road as the main feature in its securities.

Travelers to California, we are requested to say, will be glad to learn that a considerable reduction in the price of passage to San Francisco has been made on the Nicaragua line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Wednesday, March 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Illinois Central Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times :

A pamphlet of thirty odd pages has just appeared in Wall-street, entitled a "Review of the Recent Publications upon the subject of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, with legal opinions concerning their Charter and Securities, as affecting their condition and prospects." The Review itself is from the pen of F. H. UPTON, Esq., an Attorney of this City, and concludes with a summary of his legal conclusions on the whole subject. To this succeeds a second legal opinion, in form, from E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., endorsed by Judge WILLIAM KENT.

The motive to the publication of these documents will doubtless be charged, as in the case of the recent pamphlet of Mr. J. K. INGERSOLL, to speculation for a future decline in the Securities of the Illinois Company, by impairing the confidence in their validity or basis of credit, and by deterring other parties disposed to deal in the Funded Debt of the prominent Roads of the country, from having to do with the Bonds of this Company. The charge may be well grounded. Nay, it may be taken for granted that it is so ; and if the attack were entirely anonymous, this should induce a proper degree of caution on the part of the public, in considering—and even in reading—the opinions thus put forth. But, Sir, as you have heretofore reviewed similar publications to the present, one on behalf of the Company by Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, the other on the opposite side by Mr. INGERSOLL, it is hoped that you will not be disposed to exclude the following extracts, on proper compensation to your publishers for the space they may occupy on your Financial page. The object is to place the argument in part, and the legal conclusions in full, as fairly before the public as the reports of the Company and their various programmes for new loans are usually, and with much more pains, spread to the money world.

The review by Mr. UPTON of the Land Scheme of the Company and the two mortgages, for which it is held to be a good security by the projectors and advocates of the Road, is submitted, in all confidence by his friends, in pamphlet form, but as this part of the subject has before been referred to in your columns—and the pamphlet is, or soon will be, accessible to such of your City readers as desire to read a careful and not disrespectful examination of the Scheme, and value and extent of its security—the present purpose is to give only so much of the review as relates to the recently broached point of the taint and pleas of USURY, together with the strictly professional opinions of the writer and his colleagues, Messrs. STOUGHTON and KENT.

Respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

MR. F. H. UPTON ON THE USURY POINT.

In connection with this last issue of Bonds, ($3,000,000, payable in 1860, netting $2,100,000, or 70 per cent. in Cash, based on 345,000 acres land, and bearing 7 per cent. interest,) a most unfortunate subject of discussion has been started, which on every account, it would have been wiser to have left unbroached. I mean that of our Usury laws as effecting the validity of the securities of this Company. The probability of so odious a defence being ever resorted to to defeat the honest obligations of the Company, however deeply usurious may have been the terms upon which they have been contracted, could scarcely have suggested itself to the mind of any one who was not actuated by sinister motives for the accomplishment of selfish ends. Inasmuch, however, as it must be admitted to be possible, that the Usury laws may be hereafter invoked by some one, for the purpose, perhaps, of preventing an undue advantage which may be gained by a creditor whose claim happened to be prior in maturity—it is wise to consider the subject, candidly and dispassionately.

In the first place, then, it is undeniable that the Bonds of the Company, so far as they have been sold by the Company at a discount, (the Bonds themselves bearing the lawful rate of interest on their face,) are tainted with usury and are void under the laws of New-York. I presume this to have been the case with most of the Bonds issued—certainly the last issue of $3,000,000—were publicly offered at a discount of 30 per cent., and are said to have been taken at that rate. In the next place, the contracts being made in New-York and to be executed in New-York, are by the well-settled law, governed in this respect, by the laws of New-York and by no other laws. Neither the laws of Illinois, nor of any place where suit may be brought upon the Bonds, are in any manner applicable to the contracts, in determining the question of their validity, as adduced by the [illegible] of Illinois, allowing Corporations to sell their Bonds at a discount, notwithstanding the fact that this Corporation was granted by the Act of the Legislature of Illinois, is quite inoperative upon the contracts made in this State.

In 1850 the Legislature of New-York passed an act prohibiting Corporations from interposing the defence of usury in any action. It would seem to the professionally-educated mind, that this most just and judicious enactment afforded a full answer to the objections which have been stated—and as any one having correct feelings and principles on this subject, would naturally most ardently desire to have so disagreeable a subject thus summarily disposed of, it is, of course, with much reluctance and ill will that he leads an ear to anything which can be said by way of convincing him that the statute in question is quite ineffectual. It is, nevertheless, so. The law does not pretend to repeal the usury statute of 1837—as affecting the contracts of Corporations. It simply prohibits corporations themselves from availing themselves of the defence of usury in actions against them. The law could not, constitutionally, have exempted the prior existing contracts of corporations from the effects which had been imposed by the statute of 1837 ; all that it could do, as to such contracts, was, to control the remedy upon them, by providing that the defence should not be interposed in an action in any court of justice. It was perfectly competent for the Legislature to have gone further, and provided that, *thereafter*, the contracts thereof-re, of corporations, should be exempt from the penalties of the usury statute—unfortunately, it did not do so—and the reason why it did not, was, that the law, as is too often the case, was passed for a particular and not a general purpose. It was passed to do all that constitutionally could be done, to sustain the credit of a corporation whose obligations usuriously contracted, were then existing. Unfortunately too, the law went no further than simply to prohibit the corporation itself from interposing the defence of usury. This would be quite sufficient were it not for the fact, that under the law of 1837, a usurious contract may be defeated by *any one* having an interest to do so, as well as by the debtor himself. For instance—I have a claim against a corporation, posterior in maturity to the claim of another—his claim is tainted with usury, and is void under our law. I can establish this by the most irrefragable proof. He is prosecuting his claim to judgment, and if he succeed, will greatly impair, if not altogether destroy, my security, and deprive me of the means of obtaining payment, when my claim falls due. The Corporation cannot interpose the defence of usury in the action—but I may, under the law, arrest his proceedings. At my instance, and upon due proof, the Court will restrain the prosecution of his action by injunction—and will order his claim to be surrendered and cancelled. The law allows this course to me—it requires it of the Court. *Now*, this being so, it will be seen at once, that however improbable it may be that the bonds of this Company will ever be called in question in our Courts for their usurious inception—it is nevertheless far from impossible—and such a state of things might very reasonably be imagined, as would occasion just cause for apprehension that such a course might be taken. It is better to guard against the possibility of its occurrence, than complacently and authoritatively to declare that the present law affords sufficient protection. I am aware of the great difficulty of persuading the Legislature to meddle with our odiously severe statute of usury—nevertheless, the attempt ought to be made, and that, *speedily*, to obtain the passage of an act, prohibiting proceeding in our courts, of any nature, by any one, to defeat or delay the collection of claims against corporations, or claims upon obligations contracted by corporations on the ground of usury. Such a legislative provision would meet the difficulty, thoroughly. To deny that there is any possibility of difficulty under the existing law, is neither wise nor honest.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT BY THE REVIEWER.

I will briefly recapitulate the conclusions to which my examination has carried me, and which are deducible from what I have written.

First—I entertain no doubt of the perfect validity of the Charter of Incorporation of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the legal organization of the Company under the charter.

Second—I have no doubt that the Company acquired a legal title from the State of Illinois to the lands granted to the State by Congress, to aid in the construction of the road.

Third—Although the grant was expressed to have been made *to aid* in the construction, I have no doubt of the legal right of the Company under its charter, to avail of the lands, *not as an auxiliary*, but as the *sole instrument* in effecting the construction.

Fourth—As matter of *fact*, this was done, and in the following manner: It was estimated that $17,000,000 would construct, complete and equip the road. Bonds were issued to this amount, payable in 1875, with 7 per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually. To secure these bonds, the Company executed a mortgage to trustees upon the roadway granted, and real estate upon it, and 2,000,000 acres of the land—2,595,000 acres constituting the entire grant. 250,000 acres of the remaining 595,000 acres were set apart, and appropriated to secure the payment of the interest upon the $17,000,000 of bonds, and to the same purpose are appropriated the assessments upon 20,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company. The security for the principal of the bonds, being the 2,000,000 acres of land—the average price of a little over $9 per acre is set upon the lands by the terms of the mortgage, or $18,150,000 for the whole—and it is stipulated by the mortgage, that no portion of them shall be sold for less than the prices named, and that they shall not be sold, except for cash or bonds of the Company.

Fifth—There is no doubt of the fact, that *nothing but real estate* is included in the conveyance by mortgage, to secure the $17,000,000 bonds. The mortgage does not profess to convey the chartered rights, the equipments, the motive-power, and the rolling stock—all this is excluded from the mortgage, except that the trustees are clothed with a power, in the event of default, of entering into the possession of the property not mortgaged, and disposing of that, in like manner as if it had been.

Sixth—The power of sale given to the Trustees of the property not mortgaged, does not create a lien upon it in favor of the bondholders ; notwithstanding that power of sale, this property may, undoubtedly, be taken to satisfy any claim against the Company, upon which judgment can be recovered, prior to an entry into possession of it by the Trustees, after such a default as would entitle them so to enter.

Seventh—The amended charter of the company, so far as it allows the lands of the company included in the 2,000,000 acres mortgaged, to be disposed of upon credit, is void, because it impairs the obligation of the contract previously entered into with the bondholders, by their trustees, to dispose of them for cash only. In legal intendment, a contract of sale is a sale where possession is to be taken upon the execution of the contract, where notes are given for the purchase money, and a deed is to be given upon payment of the notes.

Eighth—The lands cannot lawfully be sold for any less prices than those fixed in the mortgage. The mode suggested of avoiding this stipulation by selling at the price fixed, on credit, taking notes for the purchase money, and then taking off 30 per cent. from the notes, for cash, would be a fraudulent evasion of the terms of the contract, and is probably a mere suggestion.

Ninth—No price being fixed to the 250,000 acres set apart by the mortgage to secure the payment of the interest on the bonds—the Company has a strict legal right to sell them lands at what price they please—and therefore, charging the sales made, to preemption claimants under the obligations of the charter, at $2 50 per acre, to this 250,000 acres was not an unlawful violation of the contract ; but in view of the fact that no mention was made of any incumbrance of preemption claimants upon any portion of 250,000 acres, when they were set apart by the mortgage, to secure the payment of interest, it was not perfect good faith towards the bondholders, to deduct these preemption lands from these securities, when the Company had 345,000 acres of unappropriated lands from which they might have deducted them.

Tenth—The $17,000,000 estimated, having proved inadequate to complete the construction and equipment of the roads—the bonds of the Company have been issued for $3,000,000 more—for which the Company, by negotiation, has received $2,100,000. The are payable Sept. 1, 1860—with 7 per cent. interest, per annum, payable semi-annually—and it is supposed that this amount will be sufficient to complete all but about eighty miles of the road. This second issue of bonds is secured by mortgage upon the the Company's remaining 348,000 acres of land. If these lands cannot be sold within the time to pay the principal and interest of these bonds—amounting to upwards of four millions of dollars—as no other method is provided for their payment, and all the other resources of the Company are otherwise fully appropriated—the the holders of these bonds will have a legal resort to the property not conveyed by the mortgage to secure the $17,000,000—namely, the equipments, the motive power and the rolling stock and chartered right and franchises of the corporation. In view of the fact that as good and well located lands as these 345,000 acres can be purchased for $1 25—or at the extent $2 50 @ acre, for years to come—it would not be reasonable to suppose that the 345,000 acres can possibly be sold on any terms, within five years, for more than $750,000.

Eleventh—The prices fixed by the mortgage upon the 2,000,000 acres—and necessarily fixed, in order to make the lands the *sole instrument*, and not the *auxiliary of the capital stock*, in raising the entire funds for the work—are so high, as, of necessity to keep them from the market—for the reason that it must be impossible to sell them at these prices either for cash or on any terms of credit—so long as the Government has lands of the same quality, and as well situated, for sale at @2 50—or $1 25 per acre, which must be for many years. There is no legal method by which the prices or the terms of sale of the Company's mortgage lands can be changed, save by an assemblage of the holders of the bonds, and their unanimous consent thereto.

The terms of the charter require the lands to be sold at auction ten years after the completion of the road, if they are not sold before. They must therefore continue unsold during that time, (which has not yet commenced to run,) and the consequences—*first*, of deprivation of the means of paying the bonds from this source—and *second*, of the loss of the local traffic which would result from a settlement of the country, and is requisite to secure a revenue sufficient to defray the expense of working the road—are alike unavoidable.

Twelfth—The bonds of the Company, so far as they have been negotiated at a higher rate of interest than seven @ cent. @ annum (which is understood to be the case with nearly all of them) are void under the law by which they must be construed. This is the law of New-York alone ; because they were all made in New-York, and are to be executed in New-York. No Illinois laws can be involved in their construction, so far as the question of usury is concerned. The New-York law, prohibiting corporations from interposing the defence of usury in any action, does not make valid the usurious contracts of corporations ; and, although the corporation cannot repudiate the contract for this cause, they may, nevertheless, be delayed—injunctions obtained restraining their collection by suit, and orders obtained for their surrender and cancellation, at the instance of interested parties, who under the law, may have the right so to do.

The only remedy for this, is the procuring of a broader remedial legislative enactment. The evil is of sufficient magnitude, in view of the impending position of the Company, and only to justify, but to require immediate efforts in this behalf. I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant, F. H. UPTON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1855.

LEGAL OPINION OF MR. E. W. STOUGHTON.

Having investigated and considered the questions of law involved in the foregoing statement of facts concerning the Charter and Securities of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, I state the following as my opinion and conclusions thereon :

1. That there is no legal objection to the validity of the Charter or the organization of the Company under it, or to the title of the Company, under the Charter, to the lands granted by Congress to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Road, provided the Road and Branches be completed within the time limited by the Act of Congress and the terms of the Charter.

2. That although the grant was made in terms "*to aid*" in the construction of the Railroad designated, and although the Charter allows an increase of the Capital Stock of the Company to an amount not exceeding the sum actually expended on account of the Road, these provisions present no *legal objection* to a resort by the

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POLITICAL CONCHOLOGY.

ATTEMPT TO BOLSTER UP THE ADMINISTRATION

ANNIHILATION OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Speeches of Hon. J. E. Stuart, of Michigan, and Hon. Joseph Williams, of Iowa.

GREAT TIMES IN TAMMANY.

The much-talked-of attempt at fusion between the Hards and Softs, was made the occasion of a performance at the Old Wigwam last evening. It was a fizzle, very completely,—none of the heavy guns having appeared as per announcement. Gen. CASS left the City during the day, and Senator DOUGLAS did not appear anywhere in consequence of illness. So the speeches were made by Messrs. STUART and WILLIAMS.

The Executive Committee and presiding officers of the meeting held a preliminary conference in one of the lower rooms, at which Mr. JOHN COCHRANE and Capt. RYNDERS presided. At the appointed hour this body proceeded up the back stairs to the Wigwam, which was very soon filled upon the door being opened. Shelton's Band the meanwhile entertaining the crowd inside and out from the front balcony.

The crowd becoming somewhat impatient, Mr. JOHN COCHRANE said: You have been invited here by the Central Democratic Union of New-York, to look upon each other once more after the victories you have obtained, and after the triumphs you have achieved. He then read the call of the meeting, and nominated as presiding officer, JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., (Recorder.) That gentleman was unanimously elected Chairman. He said:

I tender you my thanks, fellow citizens, for the honor you have conferred on me, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. It is gratifying to look around on an audience now assembled here unparalleled in the history of Democratic triumph. This looks as if the different shells of the Democracy are now to be broken, and we have it in our power to accomplish it, especially with such masses at our back. If we have prejudices, let us meet each other half way. When the polls of the election were closed, this was the place we assembled to hail the triumph of our cause. Not so in latter years: the lights have been dimmed—not a voice has been heard. Will this be so? [Cries of "No, no."] I am glad of that response. I will now give way to some of those old sentinels who have bravely stood on the ramparts of Democracy, who have come to us from abroad where there are no shells known in the Democratic ranks.

Ex-Alderman RING then read the names of the officers selected from the different wards to preside at the meeting.

The Chairman then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we the Union Democrats of New-York, meeting here to-night without distinction of sect, come for no purpose of distraction or disorganization; with no view to advance the claims of any man for the Presidential succession, but to sit down and reason together, as men who, when united, have hitherto proved themselves invincible in every political contest.

Resolved, That the population, the financial, commercial, and agricultural position of New-York as the Empire State of the Republic, justly entitle her to a commanding voice in the Democratic councils of the nation. This proud place, inherited since the time of CLINTON, imposes upon her the duty of vindicating, by independent and fearless action, her Democratic birthright.

Resolved, That the past has sufficiently proved to all right-minded men that nothing but personal prejudices or partisanship dir.de us. The present tells us that there are no material points of difference between us, and the future warns us, in language of unmistakeable simplicity, that our hopes of success do not depend upon instructions, much less do they depend upon quarrels among ourselves. It is needless to recapitulate the capability of the united Democracy of New-York. It is folly to plead "that every man who runs may read" of it in the historical records of their glorious triumphs. The duty before us is therefore clear and simple, and every man who professes democratic faith ought to make the sacrifice of his partizanship for the sake of that union and harmony upon which alone the harmony of the Union depends.

Resolved, That the "hue and cry" of "foreign influence," in our midst, instead of seeking to impose onerous obligations and restraints on the poor emigrant, who, in his escape from tyranny and oppression, comes to contribute his material aid to the development of the resources of the country, ought rather to be directed against those pampered minions of English aristocracy whose interference with the domestic institutions of the United States has had for its sole object sectional agitation and the eventual dismemberment of our Republic. It is natural this species of foreign influence that the Democracy of New-York pledge themselves always manfully to battle.

Resolved, That the Union Democracy of New-York, adhering to the true American doctrine of MONROE, repudiate any line of Governmental policy which does not extend to the extent of the "life and fortunes" of the nation, all European interference with the affairs of the Continents, and which will not resent to the uttermost the encroachments which are sought to be made by the Allied Powers of Western Europe in Chiua, the Sandwich Islands, Central America and Cuba.

Resolved, That it is time for the Democracy of New-York, in view of the absorbing policy of the Allied Powers of Great Britain and France, to impose a check upon their West Indian aggressions, and to define the American understanding of the most extended use that should be pursued by us as a nation.

Resolved, That as the unanimous voice of the Union Democracy of New York, we hold the acquisition of the Island of Cuba to be of paramount importance, not only to the safety and integrity of the States, but as necessary in a geographical point of view, as was the possession of the delta of the Mississippi to the commercial greatness and the peace of the country.

Resolved, That the opinions we have expressed are inseparable from patriotism, and the principles we have announced are as enduring as the Republic. If not acted on now, they will be hereafter, and must form an issue, and perhaps the main issue, in all future political contests. Regarding, therefore, the future as fraught with events charged with the destiny and perhaps with the perpetuity, not only of the Democratic party, but of the Union itself, we invite Democrats all over the land to unite with us, and in a common cause do battle against a common enemy.

After the reading of the resolutions, mingled cries of "STUART" and "DOUGLAS" were heard, amid which Hon. J. E. STUART, of Michigan, arose and said:

SPEECH OF HON. J. E. STUART.

GENTLEMEN: By a natural curiosity that belongs to an inquisitive man who may be found in strange parts, wheresoever, I was induced to come here to-night, for the sake of looking at what I never before had the pleasure to see, *a meeting at Tammany Hall*. I came here as a looker on, and not unlike a great many men who have been taken in by the sharpers before, I found myself put up here as a spectacle to be looked at. [Applause.] If the politicians who are here to-nigh cheat you as successfully as they have cheated me, you may leave it as a codicil to your will that your heirs should always beware of politicians. [Voice—Yes, Sir.] There was in that response a tone of feeling which indicated a sentiment deeper than that designed in the expression that I gave utterance to. Beware of politicians! Nor do I say it in any sense as a denunciation, but as a warning which the Democratic party of this country may well lay to heart. Whirled into power as with a tornado of popular applause and support, the Administration of this Government has been overthrown, if not overthrown, in a majority of the States in the North, in which popular elections have been held. And why? I ask you, my friends—you, the multitude—the men of mine who are before me to-night—why, why? Not because that the Administration has in any respect faltered in the discharge of the high duties of the Democratic party, long entrusted to them—not because, with Argus-eyes, they have not watched every interest of the people—not because there has not been a bull-dog sentinel at the Gresham—not because there has not been at the helm of State, a man conservative in all his opinions, earnestly, eagerly and even prayerfully anxious for the fate of his country—not because you have not had a President who, at whatever hazard, was not ready to be true to himself, to his duty and to the Constitution—but it has been because you and I—politicians—have been eager to get this place for this friend, and that place for that friend; and we have been united to a greater degree than is honorable for the Democratic party. But necessarily against whomever bitterness that our peculiar friends should be advanced to places of power, and of honor, and of profit, regardless, perhaps of any other views than those which we—a few of us—individually sought to subserve. And it was that sentiment which found a response in the voice of my friend to the right, a few moments ago, who said, "Beware of the Politicians." Now, my friends, I come here this evening with feelings somewhat akin to reverence, such as those with which the pilgrim approaches the Temple of Mecca. I approved this place from abroad, however lightly you who are here may regard it, with awe. It is esteemed, throughout this vast Nation, as the Temple of Democracy. Democrats from abroad approach this spot where you are accustomed to meet in council with profound feelings. We have all looked at Tammany Hall as the Oracle of the Democratic party of this Nation. We have been accustomed to believe that the sentiment which went out from this Hall gave fresh impulse to the patriotism of the Democracy of this Nation. And we have responded to it—West and South—throughout the entire region of the West—and also of the South. The opinions which have emanated from Tammany Hall have exerted a greater influence upon the political feature of the country than any voice proceedings from any other quarter. It becomes the Democracy in the State of New-York—this focus of the country, commercial and political—that every word which proceeds from here should be given with the caution and discretion of an oracle. Deal in no more clap-trap expressions—nothing to catch the ear at the moment, which is a promise to be broken to the hope. Thus this meeting to-night will have an influence, not alone upon the politics of New-York, but upon the entire West and the Southwest. It will have an influence upon the next approaching elections in the South and West. Do you comprehend these things, my fellow-citizens? Do you understand that, politically, from the necessity of your high commercial position, you exert an influence throughout the country? Behold the responsibility, fellow-citizens, which rests upon your shoulders. Here have been grown the seeds of the dissensions and the divisions which have weakened and prostrated the power of the Democratic party in New-York. Do you fancy that the distinctions which we are indicating by Hard-Shell and Soft Shell are confined alone to the State of New-York? Do you not suppose that discontented politicians in the Democratic party will seize hold of these features and seek to disturb the union of the party? Do you doubt that? [Voices—No! No!] I have experienced it—I have experienced it—at a distance from here! The questions which have divided the Democracy of New-York, which were purely of a local character, ought to have had no more influences outside than they should have had in the Japan Seas. But they have been enlivened with the politics of my own distant State and of other States, diluting the strength of the Democracy, and causing our own weakness to overcome us in the future, resulting in the advancement to power of those men who were the common foes of the Democratic party. [Hi, hi, hi.] Amazing—amazing inconsistency! When a man's own family—when our own brothers fall out in a family quarrel, divide their strength and power, and allow an enemy to come in and occupy their hearth stones! And yet, so it has been with the Democracy of New-York. The result of every election in this State exhibits the fact that the Democratic party are in an immense majority—neither Whigs, Abolitionists or Know-Nothings combined can crush it. (Cheers.) But you fight politicians in your own midst—whom you have been accustomed to regard as true men. You find them following upon the most palpable which can be submitted to the people of the country. You find them equivocal—dodging—fearful—timid, and why? Why? Because they do not feel that there is a nation of sentiment and of action in the Democratic party behind them to sustain them in every high resolve of duty. It is the natural timidity of the human heart, degraded from its highest position by ambition. Why, my friends, here is this new element which is disturbing the organizations of parties. Now, show me the man in whose heart beat the first sentiments of Democracy, who is not an arrant traitor to everything which constitutes a fine and true Democrat, who falters for one single minute in his opinions with respect to the dogmas—the proscriptive doctrines of this Star-spangled Banner Order. (Sensation.) It will require more than a hiss to bring the indignant sentiment which will not be expressed by the American people with respect to these proscriptive opinions. [Cheers.] Can Democrats look askance at the platform of principles which seeks to disfranchise a large portion of our fellow-citizens, if they chance to be peculiarly born. Seeks to displace a constitutional requirement, and make religious opinion a test of preferment to places of power—and to change the human mind, the human carcase, the human soul? Is there a Democrat who can hesitate a moment in his decision in so atrocious a doctrine? [VOICES—"No!"] It is not strange that they have the support of the Whig party in this State, who, being in the minority, seek to attain to the place of power by whatever means seems best adapted for the moment to the fulfillment of their end; this is human nature. But it is the strength and beauty of the Democratic party and principle that men can never, in the expression of political sentiment, be swerved from the direct line of duty. [Hi! hi! hi!—great laughter.] Fundamental among his principles, is the doctrine of equal rights to all classes of citizens. Any proposition which infringes a single iota upon that principle, is unworthy of being held by a Democrat. [Cheers.] He will regret it as unsound—as unjust. Mark my words—no man who has the true Democratic sentiment in his heart, will assent to it. But some, nevertheless have gone over from the true faith and first love to such an order. Yet they will soon desire to get back into the Church Universal, [cheers,] the Democratic party. [Cheers.] These men cannot be brought into a caucus. Hard Shells and Soft Shells distract us here in this vicinity. Men who harmonize outside of this State, when they return to it by railroad or steamboat immediately disagree—the devil's to pay. [Applause.] God bless me, the party should not thus be sacrificed to politicians! Ask of you, is not this right? You are not all politicians, and you can give an "opinion as to your opinion." Since it is sought to nullify not alone the acts of Congress, but to set at nought the principles of the Constitution itself, it is time you should take the subject in hand. My friends, let us unite the fragments of our glorious party. [Applause.] There is now abundant reason why we should do so. [Applause.] We have to band together to achieve a total, final, and Continental overthrow of a common enemy. I might, with the same propriety come out in the denunciation of the Administration of the Democratic party: we will break it up in two or three elections and let the opposition come into power. Whatever it may be that has offended you, you might do this with the same propriety. But it won't do, my friends. This is a great concentrated Government, with Constitutions as powerful as the Constitutions of any other nation on the face of God's footstool; and all these various States, and of issues resulting from this diversified variety, have to be consulted, considered, weighed. Such a conclusion, finally arrived at under the principles of the Constitution—the written law and Constitution of your Government—as he who administers the Government shall consider to be just, right and proper. And with this exercise of power we must acquiesce. There no Government without power. The President of the United States does conscientiously what he believes to be his duty. Has he any other motive? [Cheers.] I have been his friend. I have swallowed everything in course—from the Nebraska bill up, for I consider that the smaller there was—and would the President of the United States have any other than high motives of Constitutional duty when he put my bill in his pocket, which I feel so deep an interest in? Of course he would not. He was active under a sense of high public duty. So I verily believe, let me do him the honor to say. For, gentlemen, he is a high-toned, noble and generous man; that, however, you and I have differed with him in reference to this or that appointment, however, much we have believed him mistaken in his policy, here, there or elsewhere, nevertheless, give the devil his due, and give him the credit to say he has acted from a high sense of duty to his party and to the Constitution of the country. Now, my friends, [a voice—How about Cuba?] I have nothing to say about Cuba; I want it as much as you. [How about Greytown?] Nothing left of that. They were nothing but pirates, and have gone where all pirates ought to go. Now, my friends, it has been perhaps not alone a work of supererogation that I have undertaken to counsel the Democratic party of the City of New-York to-night. It may be regarded as an act of impertinence. It is no so designed. What I say to you I say because I hope that coming from a stranger, coming from a man who lives remotely from you—a man who is professionally familiar with the effect which your operations in New-York have upon parties in different parts of the country, in the hope that it may animate you, my friends, the multitude of the Democratic party in the City of New-York to bury all dissensions that weaken the party, and unite together as one man, putting your own mighty, powerful shoulder to the wheel of the Democratic party, which will roll out over all obstacles; obstacles greater than can be piled up by Abolitionism, Maine Lawism, or Know Nothingism. I have no reason to hope you will leave here to-night with any sentiments nearer union of the Democratic party than you came here. With the Democratic party I must go, with its head in the dust. We are running to the ground, and we shall be kept there until the Democratic party of the City of New-York, rising in its majesty and union, shall throw aside all those clogs of discontent and dissension.

The Chairman announced that Mr. DOUGLAS was unable, in consequence of illness, to be present. [Cries of "COCHRANE," "RYNDERS."]

Capt. RYNDERS said that it was uncourteous to call on New-Yorkers while there were strangers on the stand.

The Chairman introduced Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Chief Justice of Iowa, who offered a few remarks, and was followed by Dr. CONNERY, and the demonstration so ended.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1083. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

WELCOME TO MR. LITTLEJOHN.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 7, 1855.

The return of Mr. LITTLEJOHN to the Assembly, this morning, was the signal for spontaneous and repeated cheering. During his absence he had appealed to the people of his city for a verdict upon his speech and vote in favor of Mr. SEWARD. He had been nominated for Mayor of Oswego, with the distinct understanding that he should consider the verdict of his townsmen final on the issue which had been raised against him. He had been twice to large and mixed audiences, stated his motives, his principles, and his actions, and had stood before them to refute any charges they had to bring against him—to answer any questions touching his discharge of his duties as their representative in the Legislature. The result is alike flattering to the man and to the constituency he represents. By a majority of 470 he has been elected Mayor, and thus the people, the great tribunal, have passed upon the slanders and falsehoods so industriously circulated against him. It is but once in an age that right and honesty has so speedy and signal a triumph over error and malice, and Mr. LITTLEJOHN may well be gratified by the trial, and proud of the verdict.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Almost every day some sensitive mortal has "a question of privilege." We had one to-day in the House. These are generally made up of bosh. The one to-day made no exception to the general run of them.

THE NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

Petition the Legislature for the continuation of the annual donation of $1,000 in aid of the funds of the institution, and also the sum of $1,000 appropriated last year, but which was never received by the infirmary, in consequence of an error on the part of the Engrossing Clerk.

I am afraid that the charitable institutions of the State will not now be as successful in their applications for State aid as they have heretofore been. The State Treasury is empty, and though the Legislature may ever so much desire to afford such aid as is asked, the want of funds will compel members to respond "No," when their feelings would prompt them to say "Aye."

A GRAND JURY OUT OF ORDER.

Your Grand Juries in the City of New-York have some strange ideas of their duties. For instance, among the remonstrances presented this morning, was one from the last Grand Jury of the county, against the passage of a law amending the present police laws of the City. I had always supposed that Grand Juries were empanelled to inquire into violations of laws, and no to instruct legislators in their duty. New-Yorkers are entitled to some latitude, but it seems to me that they are going it somewhat strong when their Grand Juries pass *pro* or *con* upon mere municipal regulations.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM

Wants the Senate and Assembly to remember them in the annual appropriation bill to the amount usually apportioned to that Institution.

A NEW APPOINTING POWER.

Among the bills presented to the Senate this morning, was one authorizing the Trustees of the New York Corn Exchange each year to appoint a Commissioner of Deeds. Why do the gentlemen of the Corn Exchange exhibit so much modesty in their requests? While they are about it, would they not condescend to make selection of Port Wardens, Harbor Masters, etc., in and about the City? It would doubtless relieve His Excellency, the Governor, from making nominations, and save the Senate some trouble in confirming those nominations.

SANDY HOOK PILOTS' CHARITABLE FUND.

A bill was introduced this morning to incorporate the Sandy Hook Pilots' Charitable Fund. The trustees named are HENRY HARLINSON, ROBERT DENT, ALBERT C. MALCOLM, THOS. ORR, JAMES FOLEY. The Fund is to be devoted to making provision for the support of members, who, by age, sickness or accident, are incapacitated from pursuing their professional calling, and for the support of the widows and orphans of members, and defraying the funeral expenses of members. The corporation is authorized to hold real estate not exceeding in amount $100,000.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Senator PUTNAM introduced the following bill relative to the manner of executing and foreclosing chattel mortgages, and the redemption of property held by said mortgages. It provides:

1. That the right of the mortgagor to redeem property may be exercised at any time previous to the sale of the property.

2. In case of default to pay a debt secured by a mortgage, the mortgagee may sell the property at auction, giving the same notice thereof as is given of sales under execution from a justice's court.

3. Any property mortgaged may be levied upon and sold, providing the creditor making such levy shall first pay to the mortgagee the money secured to be paid by the mortgage.

4. When a sum is tendered to a mortgagee, under the last section he shall state the amount due on said mortgage under oath.

5. In case the mortgagee shall refuse to receive the payment of his demand, the creditor may sell the property, and the purchaser shall have an absolute title thereto, unless the mortgagee shall make and deliver the affidavit named in section 3, in which case the sale shall be made subject to the claim.

6. In case of sale by the creditor, two days' previous notice thereof shall be given to the mortgagee or his agent.

PRISON CONTRACTS MADE BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

They are doing some extraordinary legislation here this Winter, and considering some extraordinary propositions. One of them came up to the Senate this morning in the shape of a bill to authorize the Agent, etc., of the Sing Sing Prison to make a contract for the services of a number of convicts not exceeding 1,000, to be employed in the business of quarrying, splitting, sawing and removing stone from the quarries on the State lands adjacent to the Prison. The contract to be made for fifteen years, the price to be paid fifty cents per day for each convict employed upon the contract. The contractor to be guaranteed the exclusive use of the quarries on the State lands, and the right to get out and quarry stone there on.

This bill is reported from the Committee on State Prisons, for the *consideration* of the Senate. If it is intended really and seriously to press this proposition, I think the Senate will do well to give it much consideration before it yields its sanction to the scheme. When such a consideration seems inevitable I shall deem it necessary to offer some conclusions in relation to it—but until such an event is manifest it is hardly worth while to waste time and space on it.

AN EXCAVATION BILL.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee to whom was referred the petition for a repeal or modification of the act of January 24, 1855, in relation to excavations, made a report this morning, from which I gather the following—which as it may be considered an official construction of the act, will doubtless interest a large number of your readers.

That the law was required to protect property from ruin, by the deep excavations which it is now the custom to make; that under this law there is no limitation to the depth which owners are allowed to dig for cellars, &c.; that any one, however, intending to dig more than ten feet below the curb, *must* support the adjoining wall; *provided* the owner gives the necessary permission to enter his premises for the purpose of so doing; that they find great injury has been done to the property of those least able to bear it—such as widows and aged persons of limited means, and sometimes to the property of fatherless children; and that the Legislature in passing this law, regarded the requirement, of long standing, of "doing unto others as we would they should do unto us." It is also mentioned that this bill was passed last Winter in the Senate, but was not acted upon in the Assembly—that it was again introduced early this Session, and was, some time before both Houses, and no objections are made to its passage—that its provisions seem to have been misunderstood by the petitioners; but the Committee believe that the justice and the policy of the law cannot be doubted. The Senate having adopted the reasoning and report of the Committee, it is believed that its construction, if any was required, is now settled.

POLICE CLERKS' BILL.

In the Assembly this afternoon, the bill to regulate the appointment of police clerks, was taken from the table and passed. It will no doubt pass the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NEW-YORK CITY—*Notaries*—Samuel A. Phillips, George D. Dowling, Wm. B. Winterton, Frederick W. King, Henry H. Rice, John W. Dowling, Wm. Grandin, Charles E. Fleming. *Commissioners of Emigration*—James Kelly and Geo. W. Blunt.

DUTCHESS—*Notaries*—De Witt C. Marshall, of Rhinebeck; Frederick W. Davis, of Poughkeepsie.

KINGS—*Notaries*—John Oakley, of Flatbush; Samuel C. Barnes, of Brooklyn.

ORANGE—*Notary*—Francis Scott, of Newburg.

WESTCHESTER—*Notary*—Dan. McCord, of Sing Sing.

GREENE—*Loan Commissioners*—John M. Cook, of Catskill, and Andrew B. Houghtailing, of Coxsackie.

WASHINGTON—*Loan Commissioners*—Augustus S. Frank, of Granville, and Peter Hill, of Jackson.

ONEIDA—*Notary*—J. Milton Butler, of Utica. *Loan Commissioner*—Lorenzo Rouse, of Paris.

ONONDAGA—*Notary*—Jireh Sherman, of Syracuse.

J. B. S.

The Vacant Judgeship.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 7.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that the vacant seat on the Bench of the New-York Supreme Court has been tendered to, and declined by SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq.

The Governor was influenced, we doubt not, in offering this place to Mr. BLATCHFORD, by a two-fold consideration, viz.: to secure the services of a laborious, enlightened and upright Judge, and to manifest his sense of the political treachery which deprived the State of his services as a Judge in the Seventh Judicial District four years ago.

There are but few, if any young men in the legal profession who are growing more rapidly into usefulness than Mr. BLATCHFORD. Whether he remains permanently at the Bar, or hereafter goes upon the Bench, his course will be onward:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 5, 1855.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* I have the pleasure of tendering you the appointment to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of HENRY P. EDWARDS. Hoping you will find it convenient to accept, and awaiting your reply,

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
MYRON H. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1855.

His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK—*Dear Sir:* I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 5th inst., in which you tender me an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS.

While I am profoundly grateful for this high mark of your partiality and regard, I must still beg of you to allow me to say that I cannot feel that I ought to accept the appointment. Considerations, both public and private, of controlling force, impel me to this determination. I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,
SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Army Resignations.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

BENJ. MCCULLOUGH says that he shall send in his resignation of a majority in the new Regiments, observing that but a single field officer being taken outside the Army list is not treating his class fairly.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

T. P. SHAFFNER, of Kentucky, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court.

No. 90—David Rush, plaintiff in error, *vs.* James J. Pearson, administrator *de bonis non* of Marbon Cooper. Cause was argued by James A. Bayard for plaintiff, and J. J. Crittenden for defendant.

No. 3—original Docket.—The State of Florida *vs.* The State of Georgia. Several motions filed by counsel were argued by Governor Westcott for complainant, and Senator Badger for respondent.

Municipal Elections.

RONDOUT, Wednesday, March 7.

ULSTER COUNTY—Twelve towns have been heard from, and in every one of them the Know-Nothings have elected their ticket. The town of Kingston gives HENDRICK, the Know-Nothing candidate for Supervisor, 234 majority over all.

The Know-Nothings at Kingston and in the vicinity are rejoicing to-night over their victory in the County, by torch-light processions and firing of guns.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 7.

Our municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. L. D. BOONE, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, was elected by a small majority. Three wards have not been counted, but the Know-Nothing ticket is generally elected.

LOCKPORT, Wednesday, March 7.

The entire Anti-Know-Nothing charter ticket, excepting one Trustee, has been elected by an average majority of 40. ABIJAH H. MOSS, Anti-Know-Nothing President, received 45 majority over VAN VALKENBURGH, Know-Nothing.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, March 7.

CORTLAND COUNTY.—In the town of Homer the Know-Nothings have elected their ticket. In the town of Cortlandville the Temperance ticket has been triumphant.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, March 7.

At the charter election held here yesterday, the Know-Nothings elected their ticket by a large majority.

VALATIE, Wednesday, March 7.

In Old Kinderhook the whole Know-Nothing ticket is elected. Mr. CONENT, for Supervisor, 125 majority.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, March 7.

The charter election in Hornellsville yesterday resulted in the entire Know-Nothing ticket being elected.

The Great India Rubber Case—Verdict for Horace H. Day.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 7.

The case of Horace H. Day *vs.* Isaac Hartshorn, which has been on trial here before the Circuit Court since the 23d of January last, was decided this morning by a verdict in favor of HORACE H. DAY, for the sum of $4 000—being damages for the use of the Chaffee patent for three months—the time covered in the plaintiff's declaration. The main questions raised at the trial were the validity of the Chaffee patent, and the title of the plaintiff to that patent, and whether certain papers under which the defendants claimed title were fraudulently procured. The verdict was general for the plaintiff on all the questions submitted to the Jury. The case was argued for the plaintiff by N. RICHARDSON of New-York, and THOMAS A. JENCKS of Providence, and for the defendant by JAMES T. BRADY of New-York, and CHAS. S. BRADLEY of Providence.

Meeting at Boston of the Stockholders of the Western Railroad Company.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 7.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Western Railroad, held this morning, it was voted not to petition the Legislature for leave to use the sinking fund to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, to build a second track from Albany to Springfield. It was, however, voted that it was expedient to build a second track. I. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH was appointed Supervisor of the sinking fund.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 7.

Naval Constructor HARTT has examined the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, and reports her seaworthy. The officers of the vessel disagree with him; a survey will, consequently, be ordered by the Department.

The *Bainbridge* has been towed up to the Navy-yard. The storm she encountered was terrific, and during its continuance she lost three guns and two anchors, had her bulwarks carried away, and was otherwise injured. Her officers say that she is a fine sea vessel.

The New-Jersey Legislature—State Temperance Convention, &c.

TRENTON, N.J., Wednesday, March 7.

The House had a great struggle on the Special Bank Bill this morning, when the Mount Holly Bank Bill was taken up, and elicited a lengthy discussion. Charges of bribery were made this afternoon, and it was said that $1,000 had been offered to Mr. DECKER, of Sussex, to vote for the bill. Another charge was, that those interested in the Free Banks had abducted one of the members of the House. Committees were appointed to investigate the charges, when the bill providing for an air line was taken up, and Mr. PARRY was speaking upon it when the House adjourned.

At the State Temperance Convention held here to-day, the attendance was very small. Strong resolutions were passed against the Minority Bill, and in favor of the Liquor Bill rejected.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 7.

Arrived at this port to-day, ship *Cape Cod*, from Calcutta, October 22, and from Sand Heads, the 29th. On the 14th ult., in latitude 26°, longitude 60°, fell in with the wreck of the brig *Emily Dodge*, MARSHALL, from Jacksonville for Guadaloupe, and took off the captain, mate and four seamen.

The *Emily Dodge* had been capsized in a squall, February 6, and one of the seamen was drowned. His name was DAVID HASKELL, of Deer Island, Maine.

The Slave Abduction Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 7.

Police Officer JOHNSON has returned from Harrisburg with a warrant from Gov. POLLOCK to remove R. WARWICK charged with the abduction of a female slave from New-Orleans. Mayor CONRAD, however, has determined not to permit JOHNSON to go to New-Orleans with the prisoner, who will be retained here until the arrival of an officer from that city.

A Bank Trouble.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The Treasurer of Ashtabula County this afternoon attempted to force open the vault of the Farmers' Branch Bank, in this city, to collect taxes due at Ashtabula. He was ejected by the Cashier, Mr. HUBBARD. Great excitement is prevailing. The Treasurer has gone after help, and it is supposed he will soon return to make another attempt.

Adjournment of the Indiana Legislature without Electing a United States Senator.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 7.

The Legislature of Indiana has adjourned *sine die*, without electing a United States Senator or any State officers, and these latter cannot be filled by the Governor.

Navigation of the Ohio River, etc.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, March 7.

The Ohio River is now in good navigable condition. A number of boats are now running.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, March 7.

The river at this point is 6 feet 3 inches deep, and the rise continues. The ice is giving way in both rivers. Packets will commence running to-morrow.

Destruction of a Sash and Planing Mill by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 7.

JOHN MCCULLUGH'S sash and planing mill, on Willow and Twelfth-streets, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is very heavy.

Death of Bishop Reynolds.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, March 6.

We have received here New-Orleans papers of Friday, but they contain nothing of importance.

REYNOLDS, the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, is dead.

Non-Arrival of the Pacific.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 7—12 M.

Nothing up to this hour has been heard of the steamship *Pacific*, now due from Liverpool.

Political Gossip.

We do not know that the reports which the following Card is intended to correct, have reached this City in such a form as to give them any consequence, though we understand they have been circulating for some days in Albany. Knowing how fertile the Capital is in political gossip of this kind, and knowing, also how little foundation there is for it in fact, we have paid but little attention hitherto to the absurd and malicious rumors that have reached our ears. The Albany *Atlas* having printed some of the reports in question, published the following note, giving them a very direct and satisfactory denial:

Editors Atlas: I have not, hitherto, thought it necessary to reply to the many attacks, libelous and semi-libelous, of the partisan press upon me, knowing that a certain latitude must be allowed to political hostility, willing to laugh at what was merely witty for such attacks, and trusting to the discrimination of the public, or the magnanimity of my opponents to correct what was simply wicked. But lest my longer silence should be misinterpreted, I ask, of your sense of justice, the privilege of a brief reply to some allusions which you make to me in the *Atlas* of last evening.

The assertion "that the members of the Governor's Staff have peremptorily demanded the removal of the Engineer-in chief," is destitute of the least semblance of verity, as is also the allusion to a "nose-ringing process," which is given as the pretext for the alleged action of the staff. Though I cannot see how a man's position or character can be at all compromised by an unprovoked and ruffianly assault upon him, even though it proceeds to the extremity of a "nose-wringing process," yet, in the instance alluded to, no such outrage was perpetrated; the story is simply a gross exaggeration of the fact that a drunken man, a few evenings since, to resent some fancied injury, attempted, in a public room at Congress Hall, to strike me; I coolly warded off the blow, and turned upon my heel, and left him, not choosing to be involved in the disgrace of a public fight with a man too tipsy to be either conscious of, or responsible for his actions.

Permit me to add that I hold myself responsible to the public for all my acts, to the same extent that any other citizen is responsible; but I do not recognize the right of any drunken ruffian to catechise me, or to interfere with my official duties. I shrink from no scrutiny of my conduct, official or unofficial; on the contrary, when certain editors, for purposes best known to themselves, have given currency to rumors and insinuations affecting my integrity, I have defied them to the proof; and I will defy them to substantiate, if they can, a single fact to my disparagement, or anything that can be tortured to my prejudice in the estimation of fair minded men, of any party whatever; and I do thereby give the broadest and most comprehensive denial to every "rumor" or accusation which has been published against me in any way affecting my integrity as a man, either in a private or official capacity.

Trusting to your magnanimity to give this communication a place in your columns, I remain, very respectfully, yours,
J. J. CHAMBERS.

ALBANY, March 6, 1855.

Later from Curacoa.

By the arrival of the bark *Venus*, Capt. ATKINSON, we have advices from Curacoa to Feb. 9. Salt is very scarce and high, and is selling at seventy cents per barrel in the harbor, and sixty on the coast. There is none to be had at Bonaire.

EDITORIAL RESIGNATION.—Mr. BAKEWELL, who has for sometime past been associated in an editorial capacity with the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, announces through the columns of that papers his withdrawal from the connection. His reasons are stated to be, the recent committals of the *Intelligencer* to the cause of Know-Nothingism. Mr. BAKEWELL is a Catholic.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

Additional Letters from Messrs. Marcy and Soulé.

[*No. 2.*] *Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soulé.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 23, 1854.

SIR: There are circumstances in the affairs of Spain having a connection with this country which give unusual importance at this time to the mission to that Government. The proximity of her remaining possessions in this hemisphere—the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico—to the United States, the present condition of the former, and the rumors of contemplated changes in its internal affairs, compliments our relations with Spain. The Island of Cuba, on account of its magnitude, situation, fine climate and rich productions—far superior in all respects to any in the West India group—is a very desirable possession to Spain, and, for the same reasons, very difficult for her to retain in its present state of dependence. The opinion generally prevails among the European nations that the Spanish dominion over it is insecure. This was clearly evinced by the anxiety with which both England and France, on occasion of the late disturbances in Cuba, volun

[illegible] will enable you to ascertain those [illegible] of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the [illegible] of your instructions to confer on the subject, you will [illegible] to dispatch persons to this country for that object. Should it be necessary to employ special messengers, for that purpose, the expenses thus incurred would be defrayed in the settlement of your accounts. I do not, however, apprehend that your means of transmission need go further than to insure the delivery of your more important dispatches to our dispatch agent in London. In most instances it will be safe to use the ordinary mode of transmitting them.

There are other matters less delicate and important, yet of much interest to the country, to which I will direct your attention.

On the supposition that no change is to take place in the relations between Spain and Cuba, that arbitrary power by the former is for some time longer to repress discontent in the latter, this Government has a right to demand exemption from the annoyances which are likely to result from such a condition of things. Our flag must be respected and our commerce relieved from embarrassment by the Cuban authorities. The United States will not submit to have their merchant vessels, though in the vicinity of that Island, searched or detained on their lawful voyages. This Department has already had occasion to present several complaints of our citizens for wrongs to their persons and property to the Government of Spain, but these complaints have not received the attention they deserved. Demands of indemnity for injuries have been answered by unsatisfactory explanations. Our steamships, on their trips between New-Orleans and New-York, have been unreasonably detained on several occasions at the port of Havana, causing serious detriment to their owners, and great annoyance to numerous passengers on board. Spain ought to be aware that the frequent occurrence of these cases of irritation, even if the acts complained of could be justified by the extraordinary powers vested in the local authorities of that island, tend to impair the amicable relations between the two countries. I trust that you will be able to convince her Catholic Majesty's Government of the impolicy, as well as injustice, of this conduct on the part of its Cuban agents, and the injurious consequences which must result from a persistence in this course. If the unquiet condition of Cuba has rendered it necessary, in the judgment of Spain, to adopt stringent and harsh measures towards her own subjects in that colony, in order to restrain outbreaks and enforce obedience to her rule, she is bound to take every precaution to prevent the evils of such a policy from reaching the citizens of other Governments. Our past experience shows that when such is the case, these evils are aggravated by the embarrassments thrown in the way of obtaining redress. The Captain General is not vested with the power of settling political intercourse with the Governments or Consuls of the injured or complaining party. The appeal for redress is required to be made to the authorities at Madrid. This necessarily produces much delay, thereby aggravating wrongs and increasing irritation where speedy explanations might be satisfactory.

You are instructed to bring this subject to the attention of her Catholic Majesty's Government, and urge upon it the importance of an arrangement for the expeditious settlement of difficulties, which will undoubtedly arise, as unfortunately they have heretofore too often arisen, in the intercourse of our citizens with Cuba. When the complaints of our citizens have been presented to the Court at Madrid, they have not received prompt attention, and redress has been evaded by delay. There are some cases now pending, as you will perceive by the papers in the archives of the Legation at Madrid, to which you are expected to give early attention, while there are others which, after protracted negotiation, seem to have been laid aside. In a future communication I shall probably bring the latter to your notice, with particular instructions in relation to them.

There is not now, nor has there ever been, a commercial treaty between the United States and Spain. That of 1795 was what is purported to be—'a treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation:" It contained but few clauses relative to trade between the two countries, and those clauses, by the construction which Spain has given to the treaty, do not apply to our commercial intercourse with her colonies, in respect to which regulations are particularly required. In the direct trade between the two countries, tonnage duties have been equalized by legislation, and a similar effect was attempted to be produced in the same way in regard to imports duties in the colonial trade, but with very ill success. Our legislation on that subject, particularly the act of 1824, has failed in its object, which was to induce Spain to abandon her discriminating duties on the cargoes of vessels in the ports of her colonies: it has operated injuriously on the trade of both countries, more so probably on the trade of the United States than on that of Spain. She still persists in the discrimination in favor of Spanish vessels by imposing a less duty on their cargoes in her colonial ports than that imposed on the cargoes of foreign vessels. The United States, being prohibited by their Constitution from imposing an export duty, have counteracted this discrimination indirectly by an increased tonnage duty on Spanish vessels clearing for a colonial Spanish port equivalent to the amount of discrimination in their favor on their cargoes in such port over the cargoes imported in American bottoms. The effect of this law has been to divert the trade in Spanish vessels between the colonies of Spain and the United States to other countries, and to reduce our exports to the colonies. Should the attempt which has been made in Congress to repeal the act of 1824 succeed, our commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico would still be embarrassed by discriminating duties not likely to be removed except by a commercial convention.

Considering the proximity of Cuba to the United States, and the dependence of Spain, together with the amount of our trade with her colonial possessions, it seems to be almost necessary that there should be allowed a qualified diplomatic intercourse between the Captain General of that Island and our Consul at Havana, in order to prevent difficulties and preserve a good understanding between the two countries. Had such an intercourse been open and free, some recent occurrences which have created much irritation might have been prevented, or speedily arranged in a satisfactory manner.

There are several other subjects of interest to the people of each country, which might very properly be regulated by a commercial convention. Should you ascertain that the Government of Spain is disposed to enter into such a convention, these subjects will be presented to your consideration, with an authority to negotiate a commercial treaty. The desire on the part of the United States for such a treaty looks beyond mutual commercial advantages—an important object to both nations—it has regard to a better security for preserving the good understanding now subsisting between this country and Spain.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

PIERRE SOULE, Esq., &c., &c., Madrid.

[No. 16.] *Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1854.

SIR: I have received your dispatch of the 10th ult., (not numbered) which is accompanied by the reply of Mr. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, the Minister of Foreign Relations of Spain, to the demand you were instructed to make for the unjustifiable seizure of the *Black Warrior* and her cargo. So far as respects the amount of pecuniary indemnity claimed, the aspect of the case has been changed since the demand was presented to the Spanish Government, by the return of the property, and the acceptance thereof by the consignee of the owners of the *Black Warrior*; but as respects the wrong and insult to the nation, it still retains its original features.

Besides the damages sustained by the owners and the passengers—considerable in amount—not compensated for by the surrender of the property, there are more important matters which still remain unadjusted. As to these matters, the final reply of Mr. CALDERON to the demand of indemnity is unsatisfactory.

It is not my purpose, in this communication, to expose all the evasions and to correct the numerous misstatements contained in that reply. The demand upon her Catholic Majesty's Government was accompanied by documents detailing the transaction, and the facts by which it was sustained were nearly all authenticated by the oaths of credible witnesses. It was but reasonable, therefore, to expect that these facts would be fairly met; if denied, or modified in a way to change the character of the transaction, this Government had a right to expect some proof to support or to warrant such denial or modification. In this just expectation it has been disappointed. The communication of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations is drawn, as he declares, "in the spirit of impartiality and justice," from the information furnished to his Government from Cuba, by the very persons, it is fair to infer, who are charged with having committed the wrongs in the case of the *Black Warrior*. If that information warrants the statements made in the reply, then it will appear, from the examination I propose to give them, that the authorities at Cuba have grossly abused the confidence of their own Government by the suppression of some of the main facts of the case and the perversion of others. Instead of reporting the occurrences accurately, they have palmed upon their Government a defence of their conduct, with very little respect to what really took place.

The more important features of the case as presented by the Spanish Government are unsustained by any evidence whatever. That Government ought to have been aware that to a statement of facts authenticated by evidence, a mere contradiction having, for aught that appears, no better foundation than the bare assertion of subordinate officials implicated as the perpetrators of the alleged outrage, would be entirely unsatisfactory to this Government. The disingenuous perversion of some of the language of the agents of the owners of the *Black Warrior*, used in their efforts to rescue the property from the grasp of the Cuban authorities, does not improve the case or furnish any evidence that there is a disposition on the part of Spain to meet the just requirements of this Government.

In the attempt to procure the release of the *Black Warrior*, and the remission of the fine of six thousand dollars, those agents used some expressions which have been unfairly construed by the Spanish Government into an admission that the revenue laws had been violated and the penalty of confiscation justly incurred. This is not the fair import of their language. They only admit that they were ignorant that the law, as then attempted to be enforced against them, was applicable to the case of the *Black Warrior*; and well might they allege that ignorance, when it appears that those who were appointed by the Spanish Government to execute that law, did not know that it was applicable to that case. In the appeal of those agents to the Superintendent General of the Revenue, for the release of the property, they concede that the manifest presented to the Custom House officers on the arrival of the *Black Warrior* in port, on the trip in question, was not in a form such as would then be required, and that they were ignorant that such manifest was not made in a legal and proper manner; and they assign as a reason for the imputed error, that the cargo in transit was entered in the same way as on former occasions. The proof shows that that form of entry was adopted by the approval and the direction of the custom-house officers. The fault which the agents admitted the captain had committed was the omission to enter on the manifest the cargo as then required, but such omission, or error, if it may so be called, had occurred in other trips without objection being taken to it by the custom-house officers.

It is not stated in the representations of the agents to the superintendent general, that the conduct of the revenue officers furnished sufficient grounds for their belief, that a manifest in that form was a compliance with the revenue laws of that port. But this is not a matter of mere inference; it is an established fact.

I will refer to a document on file in the Custom House at Havana which shows that the revenue officers not only did know that the *Black Warrior* had a transit cargo on board when she touched at Havana, on her several trips, but that they were the first to describe the transit cargo as "ballast" in the manifest, and directed that term to be used in the entry of it upon the manifests thereafter to be presented.

The first time the *Black Warrior* touched at Havana, with a transit cargo on board, (the 11th of September, 1852,) the captain's entry on the manifest was in these words: "*No cargo to be landed at Havana; all in transit.*" Then followed a description of the ship stores on deck. The sworn translator of the Custom House rendered these expressions in Spanish as follows: "*Lastre y rancho,*" which, accurately translated, are "ballast and ship stores." Mr. TYNG, as he states upon oath, was directed by the collector to make the entries of the transit cargo in future as "*ballast,*" and was also requested to direct the captain of the *Black Warrior* to make the entry in the same form. Similar directions were also given by the Custom House officers to the commanders and agents of others steamers touching at Havana with transit cargoes on board. The statement here made as to the manner in which the word *ballast* was introduced into the manifest of the *Black Warrior*, as descriptive of the cargo in transit, is proved by the original manifest of the vessel, dated the 8th of September, and the endorsement thereon made by the Revenue officers at Havana. Thus it clearly appears that the very officers appointed by the Spanish Government to execute the laws acquiesced in this mode of compliance with them. The practice of entering the transit cargo as ballast, sanctioned and directed by the Spanish officers charged with enforcing the revenue regulations at Havana, was not without countenance from, if it was not fully sustained by, the law itself. The caption of the regulations placed in the hands of the Captain of the *Black Warrior* on her arrival in the port of Havana, not only on her last, but on all previous trips, is as follows: "*Rules for the government of captains and supercargoes of Spanish and foreign vessels that may engage in the commerce of importation into the open ports of the Island of Cuba.*"

The *Black Warrior* being a packet-ship employed in trade between two American ports, and merely touching at Havana with a mail and passengers, could hardly be considered a vessel "engaged in the commerce of importation into the open ports of the Island of Cuba." If the officials at Cuba did not see fit to apply this regulation as to the manifest to that vessel, the consignee and captain might properly infer that it was not strictly applicable to such a vessel. Whether applicable or not, if those who were charged with the execution of the Revenue laws at Havana forebore for eighteen months, and during thirty-five trips, to enforce the rule in regard to the form of the manifest, it might well be regarded by the agents of the *Black Warrior* as inapplicable to that vessel; but if originally intended to be applied, it was certainly rendered inoperative by the approval and sanction of the Spanish authorities at the port of Havana.

There is a suggestion put forth hesitatingly in Mr. CALDERON'S reply, that in previous trips, when the transit cargo was entered on the manifest as ballast, the revenue officers believed the *Black Warrior* really had no merchandise on board; but there is, however, an evident reluctance on his part to place the defence of those officers on a ground so weak, and, as he must have been aware, so easily subverted. The *Black Warrior* was advertised in the public papers at New-York and Mobile, as engaged in carrying freight between the two places, and had been long engaged in that business; and it was as well known at Havana as at New-York or Mobile, that she was ready, if ever, without a transit cargo on board whenever she touched at the intermediate port of Havana. Upon the first manifest presented at the port of Havana, when the vessel had a transit cargo on board, the fact was clearly stated in the following entry: "No cargo to be landed at Havana; all in transit."

The documents accompanying the President's message to Congress of the 15th of March last, (a copy of which you placed in the hands of her Catholic Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations,) distinctly stated the fact that the revenue officers at Havana did know that, on the previous trips of the *Black Warrior*, when she was entered on the manifest as *in ballast*, she had a transit cargo on board. This allegation is not fairly met in the reply of the Spanish Government, and there is a prudent unwillingness shown to put the case upon that issue.

From an affidavit of Mr. TYNG, the consignee of the *Black Warrior*—not one of the papers submitted to Congress by the President—I make one or two extracts to show what would have been the result if the Spanish Government had seen fit to place the justification of the officials at Havana directly, rather than evasively, upon the ground that the revenue officers at Havana did not know, when on former trips she was entered as in ballast, that she had a transit cargo on board. Mr. TYNG says:

"She (the *Black Warrior*) was entered and cleared on the 25th of February, and in ballast, as had always been done, according to orders given to us by the former Collector.

"The Captain, on his arrival, (26th of February,) handed his manifest to the boarding officer 'in ballast,' which was according to the instructions given to the Captain, as well as ourselves, when the steamer first commenced her trips to this port," Havana.

Under these circumstances, the application of the rule, now insisted on as to the manifest to the *Black Warrior*, was clearly an act of flagrant wrong—a procedure as unjust and outrageous as if a new law, highly penal in its provisions, had been enforced without previous promulgation or notice, involving an American vessel and cargo in the penalty of condemnation. It seems to be impossible to clothe the transaction with the character of an unintentional wrong.

The proposition put forth in the reply of the Spanish Government, that, if the law as to the manifest was suspended by the Cuban officials, they could at their pleasure revive it again without notice, and involve property to a vast amount in the penalty of confiscation without the injured parties having a right to indemnity or their Government a just cause of complaint, needs no better confutation than to be clearly stated.

Such would be the aspect of the case of the *Black Warrior*, if the declaration made by the Spanish Government, contained in Mr. CALDERON'S reply to your demand could be sustained, "that neither he (the captain) nor the consignee was willing to amend the false manifest within the legal period of time."

If this declaration should be proved to be unfounded in fact, then upon another ground the whole proceeding against the *Black Warrior* must be regarded as illegal, and not the slightest semblance of justification under the revenue laws can be thrown over the transaction. To sustain this position, I refer to the revenue regulations which were placed in the hands of the Captain of the *Black Warrior*, on his arrival in the port of Havana. By looking at those regulations, it will be perceived by the first, that the Captain or Supercargo is required to present to the Custom-House officers visiting the ship a manifest on which the cargo is to be specified. The eighth rule is in these words: "During the twelve hours after having delivered the manifest, which are to commence from 8 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, the Captain, Supercargo, or Consignee can make any alteration he thinks proper or necessary, and for this purpose he will call on the Collector, or, in his absence, on the Commander of the Custom-House officers in service." If there were nothing more in the rules upon this subject, it would be a clear inference that no fault could be imputed to the captain or supercargo for an incorrect manifest until the expiration of the twelve hours; the penalty would attach after, but not before that time. The law, however, does not leave to inference this immunity from fault in the captain or supercargo in regard to the manifest. The ninth rule gives it in express terms. Its language is as follows: "The twelve hours prescribed in the rule No. 8 having elapsed, all the packages or other goods which have been omitted in the manifest will be confiscated, and the captain or supercargo fined in double the value of the same, in case the amount of the duties to be paid on the contents of the package or packages confiscated does not exceed $600," &c., &c.

It is rendered clear by the very language of the law that twelve hours are allowed for perfecting the manifest, and that no penalty is incurred for not doing so until that definite period has expired. The evidence in the case incontrovertibly establishes the fact that the *Black Warrior* was endeavored and her cargo seized and declared to be "confiscated" before the twelve hours allowed had expired or approached a period of expiration. The *Black Warrior* had been in port less than eight hours when she was seized by the Spanish officials. This fact is clearly proved in the depositions submitted to the Spanish Government, and the attempt is made to disprove it in the reply to the demand for satisfaction. The time of the arrival and of the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, is not a controverted fact. She arrived at 7 o'clock A. M., and was seized before 2 o'clock P. M., on the 26th of February. If, in truth, the manifest had been incorrect, and there had been no attempt to amend it, the law imposing penalties had not been violated when the seizure was made and the cargo declared "confiscated." In this view of the case, the conduct of the Cuban authorities was not only without law, but contrary to the express provisions of one of the regulations furnished to the captain of the vessel on his arrival in port. Those authorities committed a wrong and an outrage even on the assumption that the Declaration of the Spanish Government is true, that "neither the captain nor consignee was willing to amend the false manifest within the legal period of time." If the legal period of time for making the amendment was not allowed to them before proceedings were instituted to enforce the penalty of confiscation, this assertion cannot be sustained, for they had the entire twelve hours in which to manifest their willingness and to make the correction, and until that time had expired they were not in default. The seizure was made before the law was broken. This fact, so clearly established by proof, is not put in issue by even a bare denial. No penalty had been incurred, and the steps taken to enforce one were illegal.

There is still another ground which is equally fatal to the justification offered by the Spanish Government in behalf of its authorities at Cuba.

It is not a mere allegation, but a fact well authenticated by proof, and that proof was furnished to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations before his reply, that there was a distinct offer at the Custom-House to amend the manifest within the twelve hours allowed by law. That fact, it is true, is denied in the Minister's reply, but he does not give the slightest intimation that he has any proof to sustain that denial. Could he or his Government believe that the United States would accept such a denial as sufficient to countervail the positive and clear evidence that such an offer was made within the legal period of time, and permission to make the amendment refused by the Custom-House officers, not upon the ground that the period within which the law allowed it to be done had expired, but upon a frivolous pretext not countenanced by any revenue regulation?

Unless the Spanish Government can sustain this important assertion, that there was a refusal by the captain and consignee, or unwillingness, as it is called in the reply, "to amend the manifest within the legal period of time," its attempt to justify or excuse the conduct of its Cuban officials must entirely fail. A fact of such vital importance to the defence of its Cuban subordinates, in so grave a matter of accusation, should not have rested on a simple unsupported official assertion. If the contrary had only been averred, and not proved, this declaration was too essential to the merits of the case to have been relied on without being sustained by some evidence. The fact of an offer to amend the manifest, so clearly stated and so well sustained by the documents furnished to the Spanish Government, is casually noticed in Mr. CALDERON'S reply, as if it was a matter not in controversy; yet it was well known to him and to his Government when that reply was prepared, that the case, in their own view of it, mainly rested on the question whether there was or was not an offer in due time to amend the manifest.

It appears in document No. 1, appended to the reply of the Spanish Government, and need by it as evidence in the case, that the offer to amend the manifest was made by the consignees of the *Black Warrior* within eight hours of her arrival at Havana. This document will not be excepted to, as it is relied on to justify the proceedings against the *Black Warrior*. How does the reply meet the allegation and proofs that there was an offer to amend the manifest within the allowed period? In is only met by the simple assertion of the Minister of Foreign Relations that the captain and consignee "were unwilling to amend the false manifest within the legal period of time;" and this is made, as has been before stated, without reference to any evidence whatever to support it, and in opposition to proof sufficiently clear and strong to remove all doubt as to the fact that there was such an offer within the twelve hours allowed by law. For the purpose of showing that the assertion above quoted, from the reply of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations, is incorrect, I will now refer to some of the passages in the documents presented to the Spanish government.

The fact is thus stated in the dispatch of the United States Consul at Havana, dated 1st March last:

"In the meantime, Mr. TYNG, knowing that by law he had twelve hours to alter any entry, went to the Custom-House to make a post entry, thinking that this would settle the difficulty; but the privilege was denied him there, on the plea that the *Black Warrior* had been already cleared. The Collector knew very well that it had been, and is, customary for all the steamers before referred to, to clear the day before they came in, as it is sometimes the case that they remain here only three or four hours, and on some occasions not within Custom-House hours."

In a subsequent dispatch from the same Consul, of the 3d of March, he uses the following language in reference to that fact:

"In the meantime, Mr. TYNG went to the Custom-House. Finding that the cause of the difficulty was the omission of the cargo on transire in the manifest, and thinking, as the twelve hours allowed by law to amend manifests had not elapsed, and that by making the amendment the difficulty would be terminated, he applied to the Collector, stating that in the course of fifteen minutes or half an hour he would be prepared to present the correct manifest. The collector replied that it could not and should not be admitted, because he had already applied for the vessel's dispatch, or something to this effect."

In the protest of Mr. TYNG, the consignee of the *Black Warrior*, and Captain BULLOCH, the fact of the offer to amend the manifest, together with the refusal of the Collector, and the reason for that refusal, are stated as follows:

"He (Mr. TYNG, the consignee) immediately appeared at the office of the United States Consul and noted protest; as soon as the cause why the Custom-House refused to comply with their request—which was, that the manifest delivered by the captain of the ship to the boarding officer did not specify the cargo she had on board in *transitu*—was ascertained, he immediately made the necessary application to the Collector, or Administrator General, of the Customs, for permission to make the proper alteration in the manifest. The permission was refused, notwithstanding that the said appearer's application was made long before the expiration of the number of hours allowed by the Custom-House regulations. We waited till 3 o'clock, P. M., to learn the result of the reference made by the Administrator to the *intendente* of the royal exchequer. At 3 o'clock, the Custom-House being closed, he, (said TYNG) called on the Administrator of the Customs, and urged the right of his house, as the consignees of the ship, to make the addition to the manifest, as allowed by the law, as follows: "During the twelve hours following the delivery of the manifest, reckoned from 6 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock of the evening, he that presented it may make in it the alterations he may deem proper, applying personally to the administrator, if within office hours, or, after the expiration of these, to the Chief of the Revenue Guards that may be on service at the Custom House;' that the administrator, in the presence of witnesses, most positively denied their right, and would not permit them to make the addition, though there were still four hours left, according to the law before mentioned, and told him that the cargo of the ship was confiscated, and must be discharged, and that the only way the vessel could be permitted to leave the port was by his house giving good and satisfactory bonds in blank, to be filled up as he, the administrator, chose, to answer for all fines and claims which would be preferred."

Since the documents called for by Congress were sent in, an accumulation of evidence upon the points which I have presented has been received at this Department, but I have deemed it proper to make particular reference only to those in possession of the Spanish Government, when it replied to the demand for indemnity and satisfaction in the case of the *Black Warrior*. Should the views herein taken as to the facts be controverted, the other proofs will be resorted to for the purpose of confounding all contradiction of them.

After presenting the case of the *Black Warrior* in its true light, as I think has been done in this communication, it would seem scarcely necessary to say to the Spanish Government that the manner in which our demand for indemnity has been met by Spain is very unsatisfactory to the President, and that the attempted justification of the conduct of the Cuban authorities has rather aggravated than mitigated their offence. Sustained as they are by their Government, they will feel encouraged rather than restrained in their career of aggression against our commerce; and our citizens will regard redress in all cases of injury as hopeless. Upheld and countenanced as they are by the Government at home in their proceedings against the *Black Warrior*, it would be difficult to perceive what outrage committed by these authorities would provoke its displeasure or receive its correction. In the history of the past this Government has a fair warning of what will be the future. When the Spanish officials at Cuba have a motive to depredate upon the property of American citizens, or offer indignity to the Government of the United States, they will feel no restraint upon their passions arising from a sense of responsibility to a superior power, being assured by the experience of the past that the infatuated confidence of their Government at home will adopt their excuse, however unfounded, be deaf to the complaints of the plundered sufferers, and blind to the proofs, however strong they may be, by which the outrage is established.

If statements sustained by competent evidence are to be put aside unnoticed, and the perversions and misrepresentations of the authors of the wrongs are to be the basis of the action of the home Government on an application for redress, all appeals to it are in vain. Hopeless of redress, the United States must continue to submit to a repetition of these Cuban outrages, or devise the means of repairing past and preventing future injuries to their citizens and indignity to their national honor without the cooperation of Spain. In the particular case of the *Black Warrior* the Spanish Government had in its hands abundant proof that the subordinate authorities at Cuba have attempted to plunder American citizens by seizing a large amount of their property without right, though they reserved, as it is inferred from a scrutiny of their conduct, to the forms of law to insure success to their nefarious design and to elude punishment.

In so clear a case of wrong resulting from the wanton abuse of power by subordinate officials as that of the *Black Warrior*, this Government did hope, when brought, as it was, to the notice of Spain, will sustained by proofs, that she would at once perceive that she owed to her own character and to her relations of friendship with the United States to offer ample indemnity to the injured, as an act of mere justice, and to manifest, by signal marks of disapprobation, her disapproval of the conduct of her subordinate functionaries. She has not done either; but, on the contrary, she vindicates their acts, eulogizes their spirit of forbearance for not having aggravated the injury to our citizens, and severely reproves this Government for not having conveyed to her their complaints against these offending functionaries in studied terms of mildness and moderation.

The President much regrets that he cannot find in the reply of the Spanish Government to the demand for satisfaction which you were instructed to make on Spain any indication of a willingness on her part to compensate the sufferers for their losses, or to reprove the wrong-doers. National honor, and the obligation resting on him to protect the violated rights of our citizens, alike impel him to take further measures, not only in regard to the case of the *Black Warrior*, but to numerous other unadjusted claims founded on the oppressive acts of the Spanish authorities at Havana. He does not yet abandon the hope of inducing Spain to make a proper reparation for our past wrongs, and to assent to some arrangement to prevent similar occurrences in future. As long as Cuba is one of her dependencies, she is responsible for the conduct of the authorities she places over it, whenever that conduct is injurious to other nations. To the citizens and Government of the United States, who have been so much annoyed, and have suffered so many injuries from the Cuban authorities, it is important that she should no longer neglect the duties of correction and control over them.

The President is unwilling to resort to any extreme measures to bring about a better state of things in respect to the Island of Cuba, and has therefore determined to make a solemn, and he hopes an effectual, appeal to Spain for the purpose of adjusting all questions which now embarrass our relations with her, and to make, if practicable, such arrangements in regard to the future, as will give an enduring character of permanence and friendship to these relations. He does not, therefore, expect you will at present take any further steps in relation to the outrage in the case of the *Black Warrior*.

Your dispatches to No. 15, inclusive, (with the exception of No. 14) have been received.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

PIERRE SOULE, Esq., &c., &c., Madrid.

[No. 36.] *Mr. Soule to Mr. Marcy.*

UNITED STATES LEGATION TO SPAIN,
LONDON, Oct. 20, 1854.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a joint communication from Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MASON and myself, embodying the result of our deliberations on the subject about which we had been desired to confer together.

The issues with reference to which we were instructed to express our judgment, were of too momentous an import not to tax all the discernment and discretion in our power, and it was with a deep sense of solemn responsibility that we entered upon the duties which had been assigned to us.

May we have accomplished our task in a manner not unworthy of the great object for which it was conferred on us.

My colleagues have had a full view of the difficulties and dangers which the question presents; and you will see that they have not hesitated to join me in the expression of sentiments according strikingly with the intimations repeatedly thrown out in your despatches to me.

I do not know if we shall be found sufficiently explicit in the language through which we have attempted to convey our impressions. I trust, however, that it will be found sufficiently free from ambiguity to leave no room even for a doubt as to its true meaning.

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Very respectfully, yours, PIERRE SOULE.

To the Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The report alluded to in the above letter, appeared in the TIMES of Tuesday.

The following is a copy of Mr. SOULE'S letter of resignation:

MADRID, Dec. 17, 1854.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY—*Sir*: Your dispatch of the 13th ult., in reply to mine dated London, 21st of October, and enclosing the joint communication of Messrs. BUCHANAN, MASON and myself, &c., leaving me no alternative but that of continuing to linger here in languid impotence or of surrendering a trust which, with the impediments thrown in the way of its execution I would strive in vain to discharge in a manner satisfactory to the Government or creditable to myself, you will not be surprised at the course which a sense of dignity imposes me to adopt. I resign my commission of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near this Court, and beg of the extreme kindness of the President to be relieved from duty by the end of January.

I have, &c., PIERRE SOULE.

Personal Charities.

"Charity creates often the necessity it relieves but it can not relieve all the necessity it creates."

So has said some lively writer, and there is much truth in the antithesis. There is, in the human breast, a latent spirit of beggary; a readiness to depend on others for what we could by energy procure for ourselves. It is especially the weakness of those long depressed by circumstances and accustomed to being aided. In classes, like the lowest European peasants, you seldom find it to be eradicated. It is this spirit which an indiscriminate public alms-giving especially calls up. For instance, there are in a certain district of New-York, five hundred families, Irish or Bavarian, who have been educated in their own country to consider everything a gain which they could obtain from public help. They are here, with thousands of others, afflicted by sudden reverses. The usual employments are shut off, still there are many ways of living; the women can do petty jobs; the children can aid; they can fall back upon their little savings; they can pawn their furniture, or borrow from one another.

The men feel the spur of poverty. They are ready for any work. Where opportunity offers they will even leave the attractions of the City for what seems to the ignorant foreigner the desolate country.

Now let suddenly a public movement be made, with enthusiasm, in this district to help the poor in mass. Let a house be opened where they are to be fed or clothed in a crowd. Let it be understood that there is a certain sum collected which *must* be distributed, and that there are certain houses where the needy will always, without question, find relief; and it is wonderful at once what a crowd of paupers, beggars, half-starved and half-naked people are revealed.

Those who are giving help think that this poverty is all at once detected by them. In a certain sense it is; but in another sense, "Charity is creating the poverty it relieves." The old hidden pauper-spirit is called out in these people. The little devices of independence; the pawning and borrowing and sparing; the catching at this small job and that, are forgotten in this promiscuous struggle to catch the gifts cast to them from the rich man's door. People come in crowds like criminals to be fed. Those who never begged before think they are robbed now if one gets a share of public alms and they do not. It is to them, as if an inheritance had been left to the poor by the rich, and he who did not claim should have nothing. Even efforts to work are dropped. If chances are offered to go into the country and obtain an honest independence, this adventure of begging and public feeding is preferred. The best quality of our American lower class—to lose which would be worse than losing everything but life—the sturdy independence, is weakened. And what is worse, this public charity would be found to be even then passing over the most deserving. It is not the religious poor, the saving and thrifty and industrious poor, that come most to soup-houses and public places of relief. It is the idle, very often the careless, the intemperate, the professional beggars, the vagrants, or the foreign pauper peasantry, and all naturally inclined to beggary, who are fed at public hand.

But the evil on these families would not rest with the one season. On the next, when there was more work, when employers were demanding labor, when there were various chances to emigrate, it would be found that very many of these people choose the old ways.

They knew they could be helped; self-respect had been lessened by this promiscuous receiving of charity; they had learned the arts of begging, and work was no way agreeable to them. And so a certain proportion of these families would become the professional paupers of New-York.

Such a case as this of the five hundred families is no supposition. It has occurred again and again in England, till the principle of assistance has become almost a law—namely, that aid to the poor is not to be given in masses, or to a crowd, but by *personal visitation*. In this very case supposed, no humane man would say leave them utterly alone, but instead of public aid, instead of calling the poor to you, go you to *the poor*.

A careful visiting of each family, an acquaintance with their circumstances, would obviate half the difficulties of charity. Not soup-kitchens, or feeding by groups, but the personal ministrations of Christian mercy are wanted now.

And that the case supposed has its counterpart in real life, we appeal to the experience of gentlemen in the City, who have labored now voluntarily for fifteen or twenty years among the poor. The very circumstances which called out the "Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor," were singularly similar to those this Winter. Benevolent men in a season of great scarcity, ad hbeen pouring forth their means to assist the needy classes; the poor were fed and clothed by the hundreds and thousands for a whole Winter, until at length the demand seemed to grow so much faster than the supply; cases of imposture and cheating increased to such a degree; gifts were so misused and squandered, and pauperism seemed so to burst forth, that at the close of the season, the majority engaged felt that the harm done had been quite equal to the good; and the conclusion was that a systematic organization must be formed for relieving the poor.

In our own observations among the poor, we find constantly such cases as we have supposed above.

Instances of the most gross imposture, systematic begging and importunity, deceit, whining, dependence and unmanliness, are the crop of an injudicious charity. And the evil seems quite as often to lie at the door of individuals as of Associations. A clever writer has said, paraphrasing a well-known witticism, "I hate Charity,—it is such a *lazy vice*." Our great fault in charities, is that we will not take trouble enough. It is so much easier to give than to examine; to feed at basement doors than to advise and visit; to drop our silver into the supplicating hand than to go to the beggar's home, that it is no wonder alms bring after them so often such a miserable harvest. A strong man in England has said, "Pity for human calamity is very beautiful; but this deep oblivion of the law of right and wrong, this indiscriminate mashing up of the right and wrong into a patent treacle of the philanthropic movement, is by no means beautiful—this, on the contrary, is altogether ugly and alarming."

Let no one understand that we would, in the slightest degree, diminish the amount of charities. It is now a fearful crisis of hunger and want, and calls for every humane man, and every Christian man, to go about among the poor, or to employ others to do so, and to relieve and assist this desperate poverty.

For a month more, contributions should even be increased. But let the charity be wise, discriminating, and above all, be given by personal visitation.

The correspondents of the TIMES who have discussed this subject, have not all done justice to the positions before taken. Of course, there is no question as to whether the poor shall be let die or live; the point only is, *how* they shall be helped. One appeals to some mysterious religious principle in the subject, which is to guide us. We have indeed one perfect model of charity; and if He teaches us anything by His life, it is that alms—aid to the poor, relief to the suffering and sick—must be joined with influence on character—with something permanent and moral, to be of much value, even to the sufferer. Another of your correspondents, who has shown us clearly by his circulars the demand for labor through every part of the country, now most inconsistently, in our view, declares his belief in soup kitchens and such operations—the very agencies which, above all, will detain the laboring class in the City, and will call funds away from the greatest charity—a movement to aid emigration to the interior. C. L. S.

Taking Boarders.

Having learned that I am considered almost a barbarian, in having suggested to people who are not *obliged to*, that they might confer much happiness on others, without diminishing their own, by allowing some pleasant person to share their home and family comforts, I feel bound to explain myself.

And firstly, I did not mean that those who could be thus kind, should do it *all for nothing*, as several of my readers have interpreted me to say. Nobody likes to be the recipient of charity, but I know of several instances in this goodly city, of the species of kindness to which I allude, that prove my theory to be capable of *practical results*. A family whose income must be thousands and tens of thousands, invite a gentleman to board with them. The gentleman of the house likes the society of a gentleman in the morning and evening—the children are very much attached to him, and the lady says he does not make a *bit of trouble*—they find it a delightful arrangement for themselves, and he on his part has all the comforts and luxuries of a home, at less expense than at a genteel boarding-house, and no more than if stowed away in some solitary garret, to take his morning coffee and his evening dinner at a restaurant, and without one unpleasant circumstance attending the relationship.

Some good lady thought I must know very little of housekeeping to suppose there could be an addition of one to a family without additional expense.

I never kept house *on my own hook*, to be sure, but I am not so ignorant as I might be, even of the expense of a New-York dinner, when the price of every potatoe is reckoned, and every spoonful of salt. But I am talking of those people who *live in style*, and have a sumptuous dinner every day—who would not get a larger piece of beef or a larger turkey for seven than they would for six, nor any more vegetables, and where the servants and beggar-girls eat all that remains, whether it be much or little. They do not employ any extra servants to wait on the extra members of the family, and they do not buy any new furniture.

As I said before, I do not expect any family to take among them clowns, or even strangers. I know a family who occupy a large house and live *in style* by this means, and could not do so by any other. Three families form themselves into one,—they have family breakfasts, and family dinners, and family teas,—and knowing they are all congenial spirits before they begin, they harmonize, and have a pleasant little society among themselves, at far less expense than each family could by itself. I know many rich families who have a gentleman and lady boarder, for the pleasure of their society alone.

I did not intend to suggest that those who have large families of their own, and to whom it would be an additional trouble and expense, should adopt any such plan. But I heard a gentleman and lady say not long since that they *advertised for rooms* in a private family, and had *replies* from some of the grandest establishments on Fifth-avenue, who *hoped thereby to make money*. They had built and planned quite too largely for their means, and were now ready even to take boarders as a resource,—and perhaps I ought to add that it does not lower them in my estimation! I only think that it might be as well to build, as to live, within one's means, and such luxurious establishments are not necessary to comfort.

We were brought up in the country, where city people think it costs nothing to entertain company, where we *did our own work*, and waited and tended from morning till night, and from May till September, without conveying the idea that we expended either labor or money. But flour does not grow all ground and sifted in the country, and the potatoes have to be planted and hoed, and the corn must be harvested, and men must do it, and *women must wait on them!* Alas! whoever has done it may be entitled to the credit of a little experience in the way of housekeeping, and whoever has roasted, and boiled, and baked, and fried for harvest men, may not be so wise as some people, but must know a little! Ah, but the great difference is, you can do so many things in the country without losing caste—without reference to the gentility. In the city you must lay aside common sense and comfort—you must be a slave to what somebody is going to say. Nobody knows who this bugbear judge in society is, but like ghost or hobgoblin, he is somewhere perched, to frighten people out of all useful wits. With the same means there might be ten times the enjoyment in New-York as in the country, if people could only get rid of this terrible fear of not being genteel.

But all I can say is a waste of pen and paper, I doubt not, so I might as well look no more after the comfort of my married or bachelor friends.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

Quarantine and its Location.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to make a few observations, in answer to your correspondent J. C. D., who states that 1,400 acres of land on Sandy Hook was granted by the United States in 1849, and it only needed the sanction of the New-Jersey Legislature to accomplish the object of this grant. Your correspond

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Embezzlement Case of Pliny White—Additional Particulars.

In regard to the charge of embezzlement against PLINY WHITE, who was arrested by Officer WEBB, and Sergeant SMITH, of the Lower Police Office, further proceedings were taken yesterday morning at the Halls of Justice. In the absence of Judge CONNOLLY, who issued the warrant, the prisoner was arraigned before Judge BOGART, to answer the complaint of Mr. TAYLOR, who accuses him of embezzling some $4,000 worth of diamonds and other costly jewels, while employed in his office as clerk. JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., appeared on behalf of the defendant, and was informed that the charge against his client, was based upon the affidavit of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., of No. 11 Chambers-street, of which the following is a copy:

THE AFFIDAVIT AGAINST PLINY WHITE.

City and County of New-York, ss.—*Wm. Taylor*, residing at Taylorville, in the County of Bergen, New-Jersey, being sworn, says: My place of business is located at No. 11 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York; about ten months ago I engaged and employed one Pliny White as clerk in my office, and he remained in such capacity for a period of six months; during this time White was entrusted with all the duties of a clerk, and in common with others, had the care and custody of the property on the premises; all the time White was engaged with me as clerk he had free access to the iron safes in the office, which contained valuable diamonds and jewelry; the access was obtained by a duplicate key of the safes, with which I entrusted him during said employment; since White left his situation, about two months since, I have discovered that certain valuable property, consisting of diamonds and jewelry, to the amount of $4,000, has been abstracted and stolen from the said safes; when White was interrogated in regard to the missing property, he acknowledged, in the presence of my son, Wm. K. Taylor, and Wm. B. Harper, that he had, from time to time, during his employment as clerk, secretly carried away said property without my knowledge or consent; he has also admitted that he sold and pledged the articles, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use.

Deponent further saith that the said White, by reason of the allegations above stated, has been guilty of the crime of embezzlement, for which he prays he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

In consequence of the Committing Magistrate being out of town, Mr. WHITING obtained a postponement of the matter until Tuesday next. Meanwhile Justice BOGART ordered WHITE to remain in the custody of Deputy-Sheriff BENSEL.

Juvenile Delinquents—House of Reception.

The Mayor received the following letter from the Superintendant of the House of Reception, showing the ratio of commitments for the past two months compared with the preceding two:

HOUSE OF RECEPTION, No. 77 Grand-street.

His Honor, Fernando Wood:

DEAR SIR—Being informed that you were desirous of ascertaining the decrease (if any) of crime, as shown by arrests since the 1st January last, I send you the following statement of commitments to the House of Reception of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, contrasting the months of November and December with those of January and February.

The whole number of commitments for the first two months was 150, of which 58 were for petit larceny; for the last two months 136, of which 17 were for petit larceny.

Your note, assured me of support in breaking up the system of juvenile petit larceny, upheld by the junk-shops, dated Jan. 15. Of the seventeen above named nine were prior to that date, leaving but eight since that time, on all of which complaints have been made at your office.

In speaking of commitments it is proper to say that a large number are made by the request of parents, but the above statement of commitments for larceny comprises all the criminal cases which we have had.

Very respectfully,
A. L. PEARCY, Superintendent.

MARCH 5, 1855.

Robbery of Perfumery.

Yesterday, WILLIAM J. DAVIS, residing at No. 106 Chambers-street, appeared before Judge OSBORNE, and charged JOHN LOGAN with having stolen a quantity of perfumery, and other articles, valued at $36. The goods were found by Officers HOPE and LEFFERTS in LOGAN'S trunk, at his boarding-house in Bayard-street, and some of them on his person. LOGAN was in the employ of Mr. DAVIS, and admitted that he had at various times stolen the property.

Selling Liquor without License.

STEPHEN JOHNS, of the Reserved Corps, made affidavit before Justice OSBORNE, that GEORGE W. RUNYON keeps a porter-house at the corner of Governeur and Front-streets, and sells liquor at retail, to be drank on the premises, in violation of the Excise Laws, RUNYON not being licensed to sell liquor, as required. He kept the house open on Sunday, the 4th instant, and complainant with Officer GALLAGHER entered and saw spirituous liquors sold there. He was held in $500 to answer.

Mayor's Book.

The complaints registered yesterday were of the usual stereotyped character, most of them requiring the attention of the Police Captains and the Commissioners of Streets and Lamps. From the number we select the following:

John B. Kellis, No. 60 Bleecker-street—that he has frequently brought hay in bale, and on opening it, found stones and chunks of ice therein; and also, about forty pounds of wood attached to each bale, and wishes to know where is the Hay Inspector.

That the eight slaughter-houses in Ludlow-street, between Rivington and Stanton-street, are a nuisance; blood and filth are allowed to flow over the sidewalk, making the neighborhood unhealthy.

That the alley adjoining No 43 Columbia-street, is in a filthy condition and unhealthy; the water from said alley flowing into the basement of No. 41.

That Wm. Openheim, No. 224 Division-street, hangs a large flag from his second-story window, thereby injuring his neighbor's windows.

George Walker, No. 128 Canal-street—That John Metz, No. 260 Canal-street, keeps his boot and shoe store open on Sunday for the purpose of selling goods. That the flag stone pavement over the cellars in Broadway, at the corner of Chambers-street, in front of the new Central Bank, are very dangerous, as ladies and others are constantly tripping and falling over them, often times injuring themselves severely. That large quantities of dirt and filth are thrown from the alley at No. 126 Roosevelt-street, and have now become a nuisance.

Joseph Malley complains—That he worked in the *Daily American Times*, at their office, No. 196 *Fulton-street*, and that they have refused to pay him $9 13, which is justly due him; has been promised the amount several times, but the money has not yet been forthcoming. Having refused to work on Sunday last is the reason given for not paying him.

Margaret Simpson, complains that her husband, Frank Simpson, No. 204 Broadway, neglects to provide for her, and has not been near her for the last four weeks.

Mary Ann Anderson, Twenty-First-street and First avenue; that her husband, John Anderson, late of Glasgow, (Scotland,) carpenter, has deserted her since 1st January last, and she cannot find him.

That John Kinsley, contractor for opening Fifty-Sixth street, blasts rocks recklessly to the great danger of human life.

The tenants of No. 40 Laurens-street state that the owners keeps a certain part of the premises in a filthy and unhealthy condition.

The Mayor and a Philadelphia Sabbath Association.

The subjoined communication to the Mayor from the managers of the Sabbath Association, Philadelphia, will be read with interest:

Honorable Mayor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of presenting to you the following as expressive of the pleasure felt by the managers of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association in the course you have adopted in reference to the observance of the Lord's day in your City. Wishing you great happiness and still increasing success in your endeavors to secure the proper observance of that day.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
WILFRED HALL, Cor. Sec. Penn. Sab. Assoc'n.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 6, 1855.

Extract from the Minutes of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association at a meeting held Feb. 6, 1855.

Resolved, That we have regarded with great pleasure and profound gratitude to Divine Providence the indication of a greatly increased regard for the Sabbath as evinced by the rigid enforcement of the laws for the prohibition of worldly business on the first day of the week, and the manner in which such action has been sustained by popular sentiment in the cities of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Pittsburg.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Association be requested to express to the Chief Executive municipal officers of the cities named, the thanks of this Association and its earnest congratulation upon the heartfelt public sentiment with which these measures have been received.

Certified from the Record.
ISAAC SULGER, Secretary Phil. Sab. Assoc'n.

FEB. 5, 1855.

☞ Yesterday morning Sergeants S. J. SMITH and MANSFIELD of the Lower Police Court, arrested two notorious "receivers" of stolen goods. It seems they had purchased $30 worth of satin cravats from a young thief for the paltry sum of three shillings. The goods were found in their possession and identified by the owner. The lad was made a witness in the case, and the rogues were locked up for trial.

☞ Families will do well to keep a sharp look-out for a female calling herself ELLEN, who is going about the City procuring a "four days' trial" for *nothing* for a situation as cook, and to do washing and iron. She carries with her a neatly written certificate of character, purporting to be given by a Scotch family, and has already robbed several families of silver and clothing.

☞ PATRICK HAGAN was arraigned before Judge WELCH at the Essex Police Court, charged with stealing money and clothing, amounting to $400, from CHARLES SMYTH, of No. 80 Roosevelt-street. He was locked up for trial.

Case of the Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 7.
Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *The Steamboat Massachusetts.*—The trial of this case, which has been so much in the papers of late, was commenced this morning. The libel was filed to forfeit the vessel for an alleged intention to violate the neutrality laws; but this trial is not as to the general merits of the case, but comes up upon an issue taken by the United States, upon the claim put in behalf of the defendants, and the only question, therefore, to be decided in this trial is as to the right of George Marsden to appear and defend the suit, as owner of the steamboat. If the Court shall hold that he is the proper party, the facts and general merits of the case will then have to be tested in another trial.

The pleadings in the case having been read, a question arose as to which party should hold the burden of proof, and go on with the testimony. The proctors for the claimants alleged that, under the 74th Rule of the District Court, the burden of proof was upon the Government—the rule saying that "no third party can intervene by claim without proof of a subsisting interest in the subject matter of the claim. This proof may, in the first instance, be the oath of the claimant, subject to denial and disproof on the part of the libelant, on issue thereto."

The District Attorney claimed that this rule was not applicable to this case, as the claimant of the vessel could not be a "third party" within the meaning of the rule, and if he was, he still was bound to make proof of his ownership.

Judge Hall decided that the rule was applicable to this case, and that the affidavit of verification to the claim was sufficient to throw upon the libellants the necessity of giving some proof that the alleged owner was not such.

Charles J. Cannon was first called on the part of the libelant and testified as follows: I am an officer in the Custom-House; employed as enrolling licensing clerk; I have been there since April last; I recollect the clearing of the *Massachusetts*, (refers to his minutes of the clearance of the *Massachusetts*, dated January 20, 1855;) Captain James W. Goodrich applied for clearance in the name of J. W. Goodrich, master; the vessel cleared for New-Orleans *via* Mobile; there was no other application for clearance.

Here the District Attorney offered to put in evidence a bill of sale, made out to blank and presented by Captain Goodrich at the time of clearance.

Mr. Lovell objected to proving it orally, but offered to put it in and prove it as part of his case.

Cross-examined—The *Massachusetts* was cleared in the name of George Marsden as owner and Captain Goodrich as master; the ownership is recorded in the Custom-House; the bill of record of sale was then shown from Daniel Drew, President of the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company, to George Marsden; there was no conveyance subsequent to this in the Custom-House; the Company was owner of which Mr. Drew is President; vessels bound south of St. Mary's, Ga., must clear; I do not know Mr. Marsden; George Marsden on all the books is acknowledged as the owner and the only one allowed to run the vessel; the bill of sale was not left with me; I do not know George Marsden; the Custom-House book No. 11 of enrollments, oaths and bonds being produced, witness testified to the signing by George Marsden of the affidavit therein contained, declaring himself to be the true and sole owner of the *Massachusetts*; witness being shown the license-book, testified to a bond therein recorded, duly executed and signed by George Marsden, James W. Goodrich and Appleton Oakesmith, for the employment of the *Massachusetts* in legitimate commerce, otherwise to forfeit $2,000.

Charles H. Wooster sworn—I reside at No. 241 East Broadway; I keep a shipping office at No. 23 South-street; I shipped the crew *of the Massachusetts*; Capt. Goodrich furnished me part of the money to pay the advance wages, and Mr. Oakesmith some; Mr. Oakesmith gave me a check for $400; Captain Goodrich called frequently at my office; I never saw Mr. Marsden; there was coal put in the vessel, and my young man made out the manifest; I ship for two or three hundred vessels every year, and do not know who half the owners are.

Appleton Oakesmith sworn—I know Guy Marsden; I knew him in July last; Mr. Marsden is owner of the *Massachusetts*; I am the agent of the boat; I have been the agent since the 10th or 12th of July.

Cross-examined—I don't know how long I have known Mr. Marsden; I knew him in 1851, 1852 and 1853; I became acquainted with him in Rio Janeiro; I don't know when he came from Rio Janeiro; I left there about three years ago; I left Mr. Marsden there; I was not connected with him in any kind of business in Rio Janeiro; I don't recollect when I first saw him afterwards in New-York; I first saw him at my office, No. 47 Pearl-street; I don't know how often he came; I am not aware that Mr. Marsden had an office in Pearl-street; I saw him in July at the Custom-House; I think in July he called at my office; I had no business with him after or previous to July; I will qualify this; I think he was part owner of the brig *Mary Ellen*, in which vessel I had an interest; I don't think I had any other business transactions with him; Arthur Leary, George Marsden and myself, were owners of the *Mary Ellen*; I cannot recollect the time after in July that I saw him; I called on Mr. Drew relative to the transfer of the *Massachusetts* to Mr. Marsden; my impression is that I had more than one interview with Mr. Drew; I cannot say whether it was before or after the interview alluded to; I can't say positively whether I called upon him upon any business relative to the *Massachusetts* otherwise than to take the necessary steps for her transfer; I may have called to see about her title; I am not certain that I called to see about the price charged for her; I think there was some deduction made in the terms of the sale from the original demand; the original owners were the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; I have no recollection of calling on any of the directors or others connected with Company, except Mr. Drew about the *Massachusetts*; at the time of the purchase, the *Massachusetts* was lying at Williamsburg; I went to see her; I did not go till after she was purchased by Mr. Marsden; I had seen her previously; I have had the pleasure of taking a trip on her up the round; the Secretary of the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company is a Mr. Lockwood; I don't know that I ever spoke to him; I have entries in my books about the *Massachusetts'* accounts charged to the steamer for moneys advanced; I don't know whether a broker was employed for her purchase; I don't recollect when I last heard of Mr. Marsden; I have received letters from him; I have addressed letters to him.

To an inquiry when his last letter to Mr. Marsden was directed, objection interposed and the Court ruled it irrelevant.

I think it was the last of July I saw Mr. Marsden; I believe he left New-York in August to travel in Europe; he did not tell me at what part of Europe he was going; I cannot say what amount was paid for the *Massachusetts*; I have been informed that $25,000 were paid for her; I don't know whether money or stocks were paid; money has not been paid for the *Massachusetts* in my presence; I don't know of any money having been paid.

To the question whether he ever furnished any money to pay for the *Massachusetts*, witness declined to answer.

James W. Goodrich, sworn—I know George Marsden; George Marsden employed me as Captain of the *Massachusetts*; I had communication with Mr. Marsden upon the subject of assuming the captaincy of the steamer at the Custom-House, at Mr. Oakesmith's office, and in the street; Mr. Marsden gave me my instructions; I have an indirect interest in the *Massachusetts*; on her arrival in New-Orleans I was to receive one-eighth of the receipts of the sale of the steamer; I am the person referred to in the enrollment bond; when I mentioned to Mr. Cannon that I had an interest in the steamer, I referred to the interest I have mentioned.

Cross-examined—I first saw Mr. Marsden at Mr. Oakesmith's office on the 20th of June; my services commenced on that day; I don't recollect who asked me to sign the bond; I have known Mr. Oakesmith some time; I saw him in California in 1851; my interest in the *Massachusetts* is my wages and the one-eighth product of the receipts of the sale of the vessel; when the steamer was engaged between here and Philadelphia I did not see Mr. Marsden—I always reported to Mr. Oakesmith; I went to see Mr. Drew with Mr. Oakesmith; I did not see any money pass between them; after my first return from Philadelphia I saw Mr. Marsden in the street; I don't think anything was said about the affairs of the *Massachusetts*; Mr. Oakesmith paid my wages and all bills; I have advanced some money to the crew; I never reported to Mr. Marsden about the boat; I receipted money for Mr. Oakesmith; I purchased some things for the vessel, some furniture, &c.; Mr. Oakesmith gave me the money; about the 1st of September we stopped running to Philadelphia; after the vessel was laid up I had no communication with Mr. Marsden; in December, when the ice began to break, preparations were made to prepare the steamer for a new voyage; my connection with the boat ceased on the 9th of September; on the 26th of December I was again employed to act as her Captain by Mr. Oakesmith; my instructions were to proceed to New-Orleans, and if sold I was to return home; I was to have a per centage on the passengers taken, one-eighth of the amount of sale, and my passage home to be paid; I had permission to stop at Mobile; when I went to the Custom-House I had a bill of sale of the vessel.

Direct resumed—I was told by Mr. Marsden that Mr. Oakesmith was his agent for the *Massachusetts*, and that I must look to him for moneys to pay all bills; I applied to Mr. Oakesmith as the agent of Mr. Marsden; my application to Messrs. Little & Stansbury at Philadelphia for money was upon instruction from Mr. Oakesmith; the reason of stopping the trips at Philadelphia was that it was not profitable; he did himself acquaint me to be employed by owners of vessel in.

Cross-examination resumed—I have never been to the office of George Marsden; I don't know that he has an office; I know only one George Marsden.

Benjamin F. Sumner sworn—Witness being shown bill of sale of the *Massachusetts*, dated August 14, 1854, from George Marsden to ——, testified to having duly witnessed the same.

Cross-examined—I live in Mansfield, Mass.; my place of business is at No. 35 Cortlandt-street; I am with Mr. Oakesmith in Brooklyn sometimes, and sometimes with Colonel Johnson in Fourteenth-street; I became acquainted with Mr. Marsden in May, 1853; Mr. Oakesmith introduced me; I can't say that he was engaged in commerce; I should think he was about thirty-two years of age; I have frequently seen him at Mr. Oakesmith's office; I had no interest in the *Massachusetts*; I was on board of her while running to Philadelphia, by invitation of Captain Goodrich; Mr. Oakesmith was present, and a Mr. West, engineer; the bill of sale, I should think, was in the handwriting of Mr. Oakesmith; I have never had business transactions to any large amount with either Mr. Marsden or Mr. Oakesmith; I signed the bill of sale at Mr. Oakesmith's office; Mr. Marsden, a clerk, and a Mr. Howell were present.

Direct Examination—I was called upon casually to witness the bill of sale; I have never had any connection with the *Massachusetts* whatever.

Appleton Oakesmith recalled—The power of giving a bill of sale of the *Massachusetts* embraced the privilege of sale when thought expedient; it was general power given me by Mr. Marsden; I delivered it to Captain Goodrich, with instruction to fill it up in case of his effecting a sale of the vessel in New Orleans.

Cross-examined—I had no special power of attorney in this matter from Mr. Marsden; I was not to remit the funds arising from the sale to Mr. Marsden.

The examination will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 7.

Before Hon. Justice Mason.

DECISIONS.

Welch et al vs. *Smith et al.*—Order settled.

Wilson vs. *Witter.*—Divorce granted.

Robinson vs. *Robinson.*—Costs to be taxed in accordance with the law that resisted the time of the rendition of the particular service.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 7.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

At the opening of Court yesterday, the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:

H. HOPPER MOTT, Foreman.

Samuel Bradhurst,	Harmet L. Solomon,	Charles O. Otto.
Edwin P. Christy,	James Kearney	George H. Peck.
Ed. H. Fletcher.	Benj. H. Tallmadge	Sam'l Barker, Jun.
M. S. Kerrigan.	Major Thompson.	Isaac Forster.
Rufus K. McIntyre.	John J. Walcott.	Silas S. Forbush.
James W. Otis	James T. Bastine.	Wm. H. Knapp.
George Quintard.	John S. Lane.	Elliott Walker.
Edward Schell.		

The Court having been called to order, the Recorder proceeded to deliver his charge. He commenced by alluding to the duties of Grand Jurors, who were empanelled for the purpose of investigating all matters of a criminal nature. In cases which may be presented to you, he remarked, you are to mete out equal justice to all parties, no matter what may be their position in society. He alluded to the not unfrequent circumstance that when parties accused of offences have influential friends, an attempt is made to influence the minds of Grand Jurors in their behalf, and so to obstruct the course and pervert the ends of justice. The duty which you owe to yourselves and to the public, he continued, demands that you should report to this Court any attempt to tamper with you. Make no distinction between the individual, who from his position, is able to defraud out of tens and hundreds of thousands, and the poorest person who has, perhaps, almost from necessity, been drawn to the commission of an offence. The law knows no distinction.

After alluding to the secrecy with which it was necessary that their proceedings should be conducted, he instructed the Grand Jury to observe the utmost caution in the finding of indictments, for though it might not happen that the person indicted might be convicted by a petit jury; nevertheless, the fact of his having been indicted, would leave a stigma upon his character. When they detected an undue warmth in the complainant, it would be requisite for them to exercise great care in the examination of the evidences.

The Recorder then referred to those subjects which the statute requires the presiding Judge to present to the notice of every Grand Jury, viz.: lotteries, the usury laws, extortion by public officers, and violations of the election laws. A large portion of the time of the Grand Jury, he said, would be occupied in investigating false pretence cases. Many such cases, as it always happened, would come before their notice. It was seldom, however, that those cases reached the Court. Criminal Courts, observed the Recorder, are sought to be made the vehicle for collecting debts due to individuals from parties who are not guilty of defrauding in the sense contemplated by the statute. He would advise the Grand Jury, in all such cases, to present the facts to the District Attorney, who would enlighten them as to the law, and be their safe guide.

The Grand Jury then retired to commence business.

WARNING TO DEFENDANTS ON BAIL.

There were no cases tried yesterday. Jurors and witnesses were in attendance, but there were no defendants, the prison cases not being ready for trial. The District Attorney was prepared to proceed with several bail cases, some of them of three months standing, but the Clerk of the Court vainly summoned the defendants to appear. In reply to a question from the Recorder,

The District Attorney said that the more pains and care he took to apprise defendants on bail, that their presence in that Court was required, the more careless they seemed to be. There was a time, when for such neglect, the bail was instantly forfeited. Persons who were held to bail should make a point of being in attendance every day from the opening of Court until the trial came on. As it is, they give bail and pay no further attention to the matter. He had caused printed notices to be sent, not only to the witnesses, but to each defendant, and to the person who became security for his appearance. Shall we not, continued Mr. HALE, have some public notice taken of these facts? The time of jurors, of witnesses, and of the Court, was wasted by the neglect of these defendants to appear. We must fall back on the old system, and compel people, who are at large on bail,—whatever may be the hardship to them,—to attend every day.

The Recorder remarked, in continuation of the subject, that three days of the present term had been wasted, causing loss of time to jurors, witnesses, and public officers. He would recommend to the District Attorney to have all bail cases called on some particular day,—for the present term, on Monday next, and thereafter on the first day of each term, and those parties who did not answer, should have their recognizance forfeited. If such a course were adopted, he thought it would be productive of much public benefit.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock, this A. M.

Arrest of One of the Persons Charged with Attempting the Abduction of the Young Lady from the Adams House.

From the Albany Journal, March 6.

Miss FARLEY, the young lady whom it was attempted to lure away from the Adams House by deception on Saturday evening, appeared before Justice PARSONS last evening, when she reiterated the circumstances connected with the attempted abduction, as given in last night's *Journal*. The note which she received desiring her to come and see a sick friend at the American Hotel, was signed "C. W.," and which she supposed to have been written by a CHARLES WOOD, the person who had accompanied her to this city, and who, after leaving her at the Adams House to await the return of her father, had left for the West. She thought that he might have been taken sick and returned to this city. On examining the hand-writing, it appeared to her to resemble his, though it was not quite so heavy a hand as he usually wrote. It was not until Mr. BRAYTON told her that she was to be taken to Elm-street, that she mistrusted what they were attempting to accomplish. Upon being asked if she saw either of the three persons in the room who had called upon her on Saturday night, she pointed out a young man who gave his name as MORRIS SELLINGMAN. She identified him as being the person who gave her the letter, and was instrumental in the deception in attempting to get her within his power. She knew him from the fact that on Friday she visited the store where he is engaged as a clerk, in company with another lady stopping at the same house, who made some purchases, and who has since gone to Rochester. It was from this lady that he learned Miss FARLEY'S name, how she came here, where she was going, and what was the cause of her detention. At this visit Miss F. purchased some trifling articles, but not having her money purse with her, she said she would call the next day and take them, which she accordingly did, and was then interrogated by him as her father, &c. Being quite young—about 17 years of age—and inexperienced in the arts and deceptions of designing persons, she little thought that in answering his questions she was laying the foundations of a snare into which it was designed to entrap and then destroy her. After she had been cross-examined for some time, the driver of the hack was called and sworn. He testified that about 9 o'clock three men came to him while he was standing alongside his carriage, and asked him how much he would charge to take them to two hundred and something Elm-street. He told them twenty-five cents each, when they got in and ordered him to drive to the Adams House. He identified SELLINGMAN as one of them. He saw him in the street, and afterwards in the Adams House. Mr. BRAYTON also identified him as the person who brought the letter to Miss PARLEY and whom he subsequently saw when the hack was at the door. By virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed in 1846, entitled, "AN ACT to punish abduction as a crime," Justice PARSONS held him to bail—in the sum of $500, with the securities to appear at a further hearing or trial. The punishment by this act is not less than one year in the County Jail, nor more than two years in the State Prison.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 7—6 P. M.

The Dry Goods Trade is still brisker; and for all desirable fabrics, owners are obtaining very fair prices, though the purchases are mostly made in small quantities, which renders the business somewhat unsatisfactory to sellers, who, being accustomed to more extensive transactions, view with a little uneasiness the great caution evinced by buyers. This may be natural, but we think it is wrong; for the prudence of purchasers arises from a judicious calculation of the necessities of consumers, who it is believed will buy as little as they can conveniently dispose of; and this being the case, there is no reason why factors should be dissatisfied with the conservation of jobbers. On the contrary, they ought to point out a line of time policy for themselves; and if they will but pursue it, they must certainly be benefited thereby. They should not lay in very heavy supplies under any circumstances; and they ought to be careful in selecting articles adapted to the popular taste. By acting in this manner, they will free themselves from much embarrassment, and place their business on a sound and safe foundation. Illustrations of the truth of these remarks occur to us as we write, showing how successful parties have been who have been governed in their operations by the teachings of the past; but it might be invidious to make special reference to examples of this kind, and we shall not do it. It is enough to know that such exist; and what has contributed to success in one case, must at least tend to the same result in others.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in moderate stock and fair demand, at old quotations. Bleached goods are rather more active; but there is, perhaps, a slightly easier feeling in prices. Cotton Flannels are quiet and somewhat nominal in value. Denims are more easily procured at our previous figures; but the demand there for is not animated. Drills are pretty freely taken within our old range. Duck is still more readily tendered at former prices; but the inquiry is without improvement. Ginghams are more salable but are not dearer. Lawns are inactive at unaltered rates. Nankins have not varied. Osnaburgs are plenty and heavy, factors being anxious sellers at drooping prices. Printing Cloths are increasingly active and firm. Prints rule about the same. Stripes are in ample stock, and but limited request, at declining figures. Ticks are also abundant and languid, without there being much inquiry for such.

Woolens are without especial variation. The supply is good, but the demand is limited, and prices are devoid of firmness. Blankets rule about the same. Cassimeres are rather lightly dealt in at old figures. Cloths are not very abundant; but the inquiry therefor is quite insignificant, and quotations are unchanged. Doeskins are in moderate request at previous prices. Flannels remain as last noticed, the finer kinds being rather scarce and quoted a little higher, while other descriptions are dull and depressed. Jeans and Linseys are rather dull and heavy. Moustin de Laines are more freely offered, and prices are unimproved, while the demand is increasing slowly. Satinets are unchanged. Tweeds are more inquired for at former quotations.

Foreign productions are generally in fair demand, and any fabrics that are really needed by purchasers command satisfactory rates. This is particularly the case with certain articles of dress goods—the supply of which is deficient; and the inquiry for which is growing more animated. The auction sales are increasing in number and interest, but the results of such as have already occurred have varied in no essential particular from the issue of private transactions. Both in public and private, desirable fabrics are readily taken at full-paying prices; undesirable goods are very slightly noticed, and when purchased at all, they bring extremely low rates. The imports are still much less extensive than those of the same time last year; and importers are as yet reluctant to send out fresh orders, which makes it pretty certain that there will be but little, if any change, in this regard for some time.

Manilas.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, March 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at $6 25@6 37½ for both kinds, ₩ 100 lbs. The stock is moderate.

BARILLA—Is quiet and nominal, in this market. In Boston, from a late import of Teneriffe, sales have been made at $30 ₩ ton, cash.

BARK—Quercitron is scarce and wanted; but is of uncertain value.

BEESWAX—Sales were reported of 3,500 lbs. American yellow, mostly at 27c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The production is unusually restricted, manufacturers deeming it unprofitable to continue extensive operations, while the raw materials and the manufactured work are relatively so disproportionally expensive. These circumstances leave the market without a heavy supply, which sustained prices, while there exists but an average demand from country and local dealers. There is no export inquiry of any consequence. We repeat our old quotations:

Men's Thick and Kip Boots	$1 50 @ 2 25
Men's Thick and Kip Brogans	90 @ 1 25
Boys' Thick and Kip Boots	1 25 @ 2 75
Boys' Thick and Kip Brogans	60 @ 1 00
Youths' Thick and Kip Boots	90 @ 1 37½
Youths' Thick and Kip Brogans	50 @ 75
Women's Kip, Calf and Split Boots	75 @ 1 00
Women's Jenny Lind's, Scotag's and Lola Montez Boots	90 @ 1 12½
Misses' Jenny Lind's, Scotag's and Lola Montez Boots	65 @ 75
Children's Jenny Lind's, Scotag's and Lola Montez Boots	50 @ 60
Ladies Fine City-made Gaiters	1 25 @ 1 75
Misses' Fine City-made Gaiters	90 @ 95
Children's Fine City-made Gaiters	55 @ 60

BRICKS—North River Hard are in moderate supply and demand, chiefly at $5 for desirable qualities, ₩ thousand. Philadelphia Pale are sold to be worth $6 00@$8 ₩ thousand, but no important sales are being made at these rates. The quotations for English Fire and Bath Bricks range from $15@$40, usual terms, but the demand for these is now quite limited.

CANLDES—Are saleable and steady at previous figures.

CREENT—Is inactive, and worth only about $1 25 cash, ₩ bbl.

COAL—Is abundant and languid. Liverpool Orrel can be had here, at $7 00@7 50 ₩ Chaldron. Nova Scotia is dull and nominal in this market. In Boston, there have been sales made of Sydney, from wharf, at $7 ₩ chaldron, delivered. Anthracite is selling here at $7 to $7 50, and at Boston for $8 00@8 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COCOA—The inquiry is restricted, and prices are nominally the same.

COFFEE—With a very light stock and a fair demand, prices are on the advance. The day's sales include 50 pkgs. Java at 13½c.; 250 bags Rio at 10½c.@11½c.; 1,000 do. on private terms; 42 do. Domingo at 12c. ₩ lb. Recently, there were sold at Boston, 500 packets Java deliverable in this market, part at 13c., 4 months.

COPPER—Most descriptions are in steady request at unchanged rates,—the quotations being 19c.@19c for old sheathing; 24c.@25c. for Chili Fig, 26c. for Yellow Metal, 29c. for New Sheathing, 22c. for Bolts, and 35c. for Braziers, ₩ lb. The stock of Lake Superior Copper waiting the resumption of navigation to come forward, is said to reach 20,000 tons. A sale of 10,000 tons Lake Copper Ore, for delivery this month or after the opening of navigation, was made at private bargains.

COAL—The demand is a little brisker, but prices are without variation.

COTTON—Rules quiet but steady, pending the receipt of later news from Europe. We continue our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	8½	9
Middling Fair	9½	10½	10½	10½
Fair	9½	10½	11	11½

FEATHERS—Sales have been made of 4,000 lbs. Live Geese, at 35c.@36c., cash, ₩ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—The market having been nearly stripped of stock by a speculative movement, is now quiet, but very firm,—holders claiming $1 55@$1 62½ ₩ box for Canton, 40 packs.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair supply and improved demand, at $3 12@$3 25 ₩ cwt. There is more inquiry for large Mackerel, which command $16@$19 25 for No. 1; $15@$15 25 for No. 2, and $8 50@$9 for No. 3, ₩ bbl. Small Mackerel, Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are selling slowly at old rates. There is a moderate business being transacted in Smelled Herring, at 40c.@45c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue in brisk request, chiefly for the Eastern and local trade, at strengthening prices. The arrivals are extremely light, and the stock is greatly reduced, being now estimated at less than 10,000 bbls. The days' sales include 5,500 bbls. The circumstances give every advantage to holders. We quote:

Ordinary State	$ 75 @ $ 87½
Straight State	9 87½@ 9 00
Favorite State	9 — @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00@ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00@ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @11 —
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	10 — @10 62½
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian is in good demand, at buoyant prices, there having been 26,000 bbls. purchased at $8 37½@$10 50 for common to extra, free, ₩ bbl. Southern is brisk and prices—the sales of the day reaching 5,000 bbls.—$8 87½ @$9 10 for mixed to good straight and favorite; and $9 00@$9 25 fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Brandywine Flour is practically dead, at $8 50@$8 87½ ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is readily taken in retail at $6@$7 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and unsettled at $4 25@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 62½@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day have comprised about 200 bales cotton, at 7-16d.@½d.; ₩ lb.; 20,000 bushels Corn, at 4½c., in bulk and bags; 900 boxes Bacon, at 16s. 6d.@17s. 6d. ₩ ton; 100 tierces Beef, at 3s.; and small lots of other articles at old figures. For London, the shipments were limited, and rates were unaltered. For Glasgow, there were taken 100 tierces Beef, at 4s. For other ports nothing really new was reported. The latest charters have been: Ship *Uncle Toby*, to London, Guano at 20s.; two ships to Antwerp, Guano, 20s.; one from Norfolk to Jamaica, Hhd. Staves, thence to London, £2 15s. for Sugar, £3 5s. for Coffee, £3 15s. for Pimento, and 2d. for Rum; ship *Lisbon*, from Trinidad de Cuba to Cowes and a market, Sugar, £2 15s.; a ship and a bark from Havana or Matanzas to Cowes and a market, box Sugar, £2 15s.; a bark to Lisbon, Rio and back, and one to Cadiz, Rio and back, Coffee, $1 25 ₩ bag; one from St. Thos to New-York, Salt, 20c. ₩ bushel; a Neapolitan brig to Naples, Cotton, &c.; a brig from near Laboy to Rio and back to New-York, Coffee, $1 25 ₩ bag; a schooner, same voyage, $1 25; a brig, $18 tons, 12 months in the African trade, $600 ₩ month; one from Porto Rico to New-York, 37½c., and 25, port charges not paid; brig *C. W. Bassett*, to St. John's, N.F., 30c. ₩ bbl.; and a brig to Trinidad de Cuba and back, on private terms.

New-Bedford Oil Market.

For the week ending March 3.

SPERM—The market remains quiet, and we have no sales to report.

WHALE—There has been a good business doing in whale since our last, and prices have steadily advanced. The transactions consist of sales of 2,500 bbls. at 62c.; 2,000 bbl. at 63½c.; 700 do. at 63½; and 1,000 at a price not transpired. Also, 200 bbls. Spermaceti at 65c.; 150 do. South Sea at 61½c., the market closing firm with good inquiry and an upward tendency. In Fairhaven we learn of sales of 2,500 bbls. Whale at 62c. In Falmouth 600 do. do. at 62c.

WHALEBONE—Sales for the week 1,000 lbs. Arctic at 43c., 12,000 lbs. Oshkosh at 37c.; 10,000 lbs. Mediterranean and 4,000 lbs. South Sea at a price not transpired. We understand that a lot of 7,000 lbs. Polar was shipped to New-York on speculation. In Fairhaven 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk, supposed at 38c., have been sold.—*Shipping List.*

Pork Packing on the Upper Mississippi.

From the Chicago Press, February 19.

A gentleman who has been largely engaged in packing pork on the Mississippi, during the season just closed, has furn

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] Mr. Richard Shannon, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the Daily Times. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

Abbott's Life of Napoleon.

Mr. Abbott's Life of Napoleon, which has been in course of publication for the last two years in *Harper's Magazine*, has been completed, and is issued in two volumes, elegantly printed, and abounding in spirited and graphic pictorial illustrations. No publication of the day has attracted more attention, been more eagerly read, or more violently denounced, than this. It has met the fate of every work that dares to assail the prejudices of men, and has received praise and blame, admiration and ridicule, by turns. One thing, however, is certain—it is written in a style that charms the reader along from chapter to chapter—and the only security to him who wishes not to have his views of Napoleon modified, is to refuse to read it at all.

To one accustomed to philosophize in human prejudices, these attacks on Mr. Abbott's work furnish an amusing insight into human nature. One man, without venturing to cite a page of reliable history, declares that the writer has endeavored to cast a halo of glory round the bloody track of one who strove to be a second Alexander. Another, allowing his prejudices to take a meaner track, endeavors to throw contempt on the whole, by sneeringly asserting that a clergyman has been glorifying an ambitious warrior. This is a common resort of small minds. A third insists that Napoleon, in his private character, was little better than an ogre. Another still, declares that the work is a mere fiction from first to last, and, without adducing a single well-substantiated fact, seems to believe that his word will offset documentary proof. Now, of all the objections made, only one can be sustained by proof, and that is that Mr. Abbott has given Bonaparte too high a *moral* position, by stating only the good points of his character; that he has enlarged on his better qualities, and passed over altogether the faults he possessed, and the evil he committed. This is, with some qualifications, undoubtedly true.

But it seems to be a law of our nature—indeed, almost necessary to justice—that when only the dark side of a picture has been presented, and all its deformities enhanced and exaggerated a hundred-fold, to turn the *bright* side for a while. In other words, when, driven by prejudice far beyond the line of strict justice on the one side, the force necessary to bring us back to that line at all will inevitably carry us beyond it on the other. The whole English literature—prose, poetry, philosophy, and even theology—have been banded against Napoleon; and it is perfectly right and fair for Mr. Abbott to say "*Audi alteram partem.*" One thing, however, is especially observable,—that those who complain of these one-sided views never raise objections to the wholesale slanders and falsehoods which for a quarter of a century have disgraced the English Press. We believe that Mr. Abbott has done truth and history a great and permanent service. He has stripped off the veil of detraction which has so long hung over Napoleon's career, and revealed him to us in those grand proportions which made him the most remarkable man of the age. He has not assumed the office of eulogist—he has given facts, which, however they may be questioned, cannot be disproved. He has established every position by documents, and by proof sufficient to overthrow everything but prejudice.

There are those who think that an error in any statement relating to Napoleon's private character, or growing out of individual relations, is of vast moment,—while the great questions of human freedom, human progress and of European diplomacy are of slight account. Granting that Napoleon, personally, is spoken of too favorably, what is that compared to the importance of having that momentous struggle in which he finally sunk placed in *a true* light! To Americans, it is every day becoming a question of immeasurable consequence to understand the causes that underlaid those terrible wars which desolated the Continent during Napoleon's reign, and to know whether they grew out of his mad ambition and recklessness of human life, or whether, as Napier asserts, the whole struggle was "*a deadly conflict to determine whether aristocracy or democracy should predominate—whether equality or privilege should henceforth be the principle of European governments.*" This is far more important to America and to the world, than to know whether Bonaparte was personally a very moral man or not. It is the magnitude of this question which imparts such value to Mr. Abbott's work. The blame of those wars in which Napoleon won such renown, is placed on the right shoulders; the causes which produced them are shown not to be the virtuous, praiseworthy desire of the despots of Europe to arrest a blood-thirsty usurper, but to stop the more fearful march of free principles, symbolized at first in the French Republic, and afterwards in Napoleon himself, who though a plebeian, rose to a throne, and made dukes and nobles and princes of every degree out of base-born men;—nay, declared to the world that worth and deeds, not blood, were the true ground of all nobility. He has shown that it was to arrest the progress of such dangerous innovations on old established systems and doctrines, that Europe banded itself against him. Errors in describing battles, or misstatements respecting the virtue or criminality of any personal act, are small matters compared to misrepresentations of those great controlling facts, on which not only the past has been based, but on which the future turns.

The great care taken in the illustrations of this work by the publishers, and the additional attraction they furnish, much as they increase its value, are scarcely worth mentioning when we are endeavoring to sound the depths of that political sea, the agitation of whose boisterous surface alone shook the world. It is important for us to know whether, in those great wars, the batteries of European despots thundered and their cavalry charged on armies of men, or on the code of human freedom and the doctrine of personal rights. A work which sets this great question right cannot be dismissed with a fling, for the objects it contemplates and the principles it develops will always possess an interest paramount to every other. Mr. Abbott has shown what European Kings mean by that standing excuse for all her wars—"*security of Government.*" They mean the stability of the feudal system—the crushing out of existence the principle of human liberty. Europe waged perpetual war against Napoleon for the same reason that Austria whips Hungarian ladies—that King Bomba fills his prisons with the noblest men in his kingdom—that the Continent is placed under a general system of espionage, and those horrible oppressions that make the heart sicken are committed, and *that* reason is "*security of government,*" and security of government means the death of republican sentiments.

But the slanders of English writers—the whole weight of her literature thrown in the scale—could not have kept this great truth so long from our eyes, had not Napoleon unfortunately, in this country, been ranked by the Federalists with Jefferson and Madison, and thus become the object of that vindictive hate which characterized the political factions during their administrations. The Democrats and Bonaparte were always classed together and denounced together. It is on this account that the peculiarly intense and bitter feeling which characterizes the Eastern States is unknown at the West and Southwest. The hatreds of the fathers have descended to the children, and prejudices have grown up with the generations. As we recede from these turbulent periods those prejudices grow feebler, and history becomes truer. It is owing to this invariable law of our being, and not to any new discoveries, that the character of Napoleon appears every day in a better light. Time like the tide effaces old impressions, and leaves us to receive newer and better ones. He is a narrow observer who supposes that the change in our views of Napoleon has grown out of the popularity of such works as those of Headley and Abbott. They are the *result* of the change, not the cause of it. The public never receives with avidity that which assails its prejudices, unless the lapse of time has prepared their minds for better and juster views. Headley's *Napoleon and his Marshals*, written with intense vigor and thoroughly republican in its sentiments and influence, enjoyed a popularity seldom if ever surpassed by any American book; and it gave the key note to those truer views of Napoleon's character and career for which the reaction against British slanders had prepared the American mind. Mr. Abbott's work will confirm this sentiment, and tend still further to impress on the public the folly of basing its judgment, concerning the greatest Democratic Revolutionist of modern times, on the representations of his life-long foes.

☞ The *Tribune* of yesterday publishes Mr. Marcy's letter to Mr. Soulé, authorizing the celebrated Ostend Conference, which we gave exclusively to our readers on Tuesday morning, together with other highly interesting and important documents. Would it not comport with our neighbor's morality to give the Times credit for matter which it cost us considerable expense to procure! or did the *Tribune* find the document elsewhere!

The Academy of Medicine.

There was a pretty full attendance at the monthly meeting on Wednesday night. Dr. F. C. Stewart—in the absence of the President—presided. The business of organizing the sections was perfected. Two eulogistic and able notices of deceased members were read—one of Dr. Swett by Professor McCready, and one of Dr. Nevin, written by Dr. Jones, was read by Secretary Foster. The authors had leave to publish them at their discretion, as "read before the Academy." Dr. Corson introduced resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the President in his great affliction—the loss of his son. They were postponed until after action upon the next matter. Dr. Francis sent in cogent reasons making it necessary for him to decline the honor of presiding over the body. After other business the meeting adjourned.

The Reynolds' Offal Contract Again—Comptroller Flagg on Values.

Comptroller Flagg sent a very long communication to the Board of Councilmen last evening, in relation to the offal contract of Mr. Wm. B. Reynolds.

In accordance with a resolution of the two Boards, passed Dec. 29, 1854, Mr. Flagg appointed James Hornbe to act as appraiser in ascertaining the fair cash value of the property of Mr. Reynolds, and in the execution of his contract, Mr. Reynolds, on the 17th of January, selected Charles G. Waterbury, on his part, to act as appraiser, and these two appointed George Briggs as the third appraiser. The Comptroller, before making the appointment, called on Mr. Reynolds for a list of the articles which he designed to present to the appraisers. On examination Mr. Flagg found the following articles, to which he objected:—150 dead horses, 4,000 barrels of bones, 6,000 jaws, 3,000 beef leg-bones, *four tons* of horse-shoes, five hundred bushels of bone manure, five tons of pieces of bone, five tons of horse-hoofs, twelve barrels of fat, and 400 hogs.

The Appraisers excluded from their estimate most of these articles, and in regard to all the property, except the lease under which Barren Island is occupied by Mr. Reynolds, they agreed as to the price. The three Appraisers, however, differed slightly in regard to the value of Barren Island. Mr. Waterbury valued the lease at $90,000, Mr. Briggs at $10,000, and Mr. Hornbe at $1,000.

The amount at which the Appraisers valued the property, not including the lease of the Island, was $36,745 51. If the sum included by Mr. Reynolds as the consideration for the transfer of the lease, be added to the sum before given, it shows a total sum of $46,745 51. This sum, by the resolution of the Common Council, is to be charged over to any new contractor who may desire to enter into competition for the contract.

The Comptroller considers that, as the matter now stands, the only security for the City is to require the new contractor to furnish the means for settling with Mr. Reynolds. The communication was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and 1,000 extra copies ordered.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER TWO.

How England came to be Involved in the War with Russia.

To Mr. ——, ——, United States:

London, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855.

Sir: L. Napoleon Bonaparte is just now the axis of rotation in European politics. Old England has abjured her aristocratic stiff-neckedness towards the lucky *parvenu*. She has no will of her own. Her *Palmys* and *Johnnys* pilgrim, from time to time, to Paris, and fetch the parole, and walk with submissive obedience in the track of the adventurer. Do you know the real reason which made England go to the Orient! Why it is simply and solely because Bonaparte was going there. Nothing more and nothing less. England was afraid to have him there alone, so she followed him.

That is rather strong, you will say, and yet its truth is plain beyond controversy. The horizon of the present contest will certainly widen day by day; it is therefore important to have matters sifted for an understanding, and have to every actor in the drama a competent place appropriated in the estimation of public opinion. So, with your permission, I will rehearse some facts bearing out my assertion, that England went to the East, not from any regard for Turkey or against Russia, but simply because Bonaparte was going.

Lord Redcliffe—ever memorable for his unfortunate success in perfectly emasculating Turkey—Lord Redcliffe being absent from the Orient, the gallant Chargé d'Affaires, Colonel Hugh Rose, sent orders to advance the English Mediterranean fleet from Malta to Vurla. Colonel Rose has been reprimanded for it; and Admiral Dundas (since so notorious for his inactivity in the Black Sea) approved for not complying with the demand. But Bonaparte, not caring a bit about England's peaceful propensities, sent *nemine consulto* the French fleet from Toulon to Salamis. England regretted this very much, and hastened to send the expression of her regrets to St. Petersburg. (Clarendon to Sir G. H. Seymour, March 22, 1853.) However, the French fleet was going, so Admiral Dundas was ordered to go likewise. Thus they both, by and by, proceeded to Besika Bay—and there they were. Russia invaded the Principalities. Still the fleets rode at Besika. The patriotic Turks were in a frenzy about the fetters imposed on their Government by the diplomats, and in September, 1853, placards were posted on the mosques urging the Government to declare war. Mr. De la Cour desired to call up the fleet. Lord Redcliffe suggested, that perhaps a small addition of steam force would do. What! aid the Turks in their patriotic resolution to repulse the foreign invasion! Oh, no! "to assist the Government against the patriotism of its own people—a plan carried into effect with much appearance of success *by the French Ambassador.*" (Lord Redcliffe to Clarendon, Sept. 15, 1853.) England followed, and went just so far in checking any resolute attitude on the part of Turkey as Bonaparte was going.

England, which you hear to be so anxious about the independence and integrity of Turkey, not only has never encouraged the Turkish Government to take a stand adequate to the occasion, and to maintain with spirited manliness the independence and integrity of their Empire; but rather fettered their resolution, depressed their spirits, terrified them into unbecoming pusillanimity, intrigued against Mehemet Ali Pacha, because he had the courage to desire to act with resolute patriotism, drove him out of power, checked the Turks in resorting to efficient measures, arrested them in their energies, and opposed everything which might have made Turkey strong, independent and efficient in mastering the situation. This is so much the case that when the Russian armies were moving towards Moldo-Wallachia; Redschid Pacha asked the British Ambassador whether "they have to be resisted!" My Lord answered "No." Redschid asked: "Shall we offer resistance in case they cross the Danube!" My Lord answered—"No; your forbearance has only to cease on that line (the Balkan) which cannot be passed by an enemy without immediate danger to the capital." (Lord Redcliffe to Lord Clarendon, June 3, 1853.) And Lord Clarendon particularly ordered the British Ambassador to insist upon this point, and have imperative instructions sent to Omer Pacha not to undertake to defend the Danube. And it is a very strange fact that the Russians did not cross the Pruth until the 3d of July:—the Russian Embassy left Constantinople on the 17th of June, while those shocking English orders to Turkey were given before the 3d of June—when the Russian Embassy was present yet, consequently knowing of them—and thus the Russians undertook to cross the Pruth upon the positive knowledge of the fact that they not only would not be opposed by England, but that not even Turkey would be permitted to oppose them. Hence the rage of the Czar at England's subsequent attitude. That England did not care about the independence of Turkey, nor had the slightest idea of resorting to arms in her defence, is further evident from the transactions at Vienna. You know that an agreement was there drawn up, of which the English Government, after they were "drifted" to cast the die, was bound publicly to acknowledge that its acceptance would have been "incompatible with the independence of Turkey, and with the sovereignty of the Sultan." And yet Lord Clarendon (Aug. 2, 1853,) strongly pressed on the Porte to adopt the proposition as one of perfect safety to Turkey, and fully guarding the independence of Turkey and the sovereignty of the Sultan. And why did England hold that language, contrary to her convictions! Why! merely because the propositions originated with Bonaparte, who was at that time wavering in his resolution between war and peace. And the proposition being still debated by a last flash of patriotism in the Grand Divan; and Bonaparte, in a moment of evil humor, charging England with double dealing, England, anxious to show her submissive obedience to the dictates of the *parvenu*, stooped so low as to demand from the Turkish Government a testimonial to prove "that England has not only not said anything to the Porte which would encourage it to go to war, but exerted all efforts in order to exhort and induce Turkey to accept, without modifications, the Vienna draft of note"—a testimonial which Redschid Pacha hastened to give in a dispatch to Mr. Musurus, his envoy at London, on the 22d Zilhadje, 1269, (25th September, 1853.) And really, acting upon the supposition that Bonaparte would have no war, England was so explicit in refusing to hold out any prospect of aid to Turkey, that when the Sublime Porte, compelled to yield to popular irritation, at last (in the beginning of October,) declared war, and expressed its reliance on the support of England and France, Lord Redcliffe admonished the Turkish Ministers "of the precarious nature of such expectations," and told them plainly, that "their hold upon the sympathies of any auxiliary power is one which depends on the sense entertained by that power *of its own interest.*" (Dispatch of Lord Redcliffe, Oct. 5, 1853.) There you have the much boasted disinterestedness of England.

However, while England thus rocked herself in her determination not to go to war, precisely when she was apprising Turkey of the fact that she had nothing to expect from England, Bonaparte changed his mind, and, again without consulting England, sent orders, (Oct. 4,) to Admiral Hamelin, to go up with all the fleet to Constantinople; and apprised England of this order given, as of an accomplished fact, Oct. 6. Well, what is it England has done thereupon! She sent orders, Oct. 8, that the English fleet had to go up likewise. Subsequently Bonaparte sent troops to the East—England followed them—they stopped at Gallipoli, the English stopped likewise—they went to Varna, the English followed—the French did nothing for months but die, the English ditto—the Zouaves tried to die, in vain shouted "Vive Lamoricière!" and compelled St. Arnaud to act; he resolved on going to the Crimea, the English protested; Bonaparte spoke of "timid advisers," and in spite of them St. Arnaud was going;—well, the English went likewise;—there to be defeated and there to perish, fruitless and in vain.

Do you think that I have borne out the assertion that England does but walk obediently in the track of the whimsical adventurer! Yes, whimsical, because he got "tipsy from power," say his friends. Only think, once the sword drawn, England thought the matter serious, and Ministers got up at elections and in Parliament and shouted, "No insecure peace! no peace without reducing the ambitious power of Russia to proportions innocuous to the independence of other nations!" Well, scarcely is the word uttered, and when the Turks alone have beaten the Russians, and the Allies have not yet fired a shot, the "tipsy" adventurer gets the fancy to launch his "four points," that miserable concoction of humbug, of disgrace, and of treachery to Turkey, (Aug. 8, 1854.) Well, what does England's Government, which but yesterday shouted, "No dishonorable, no insecure peace!" Why, it turns round and shouts, "We second the motion! hurrah for the four points!"

And do you know why Bonaparte went to the Orient! Why, there you have it in the dispatch of the French Foreign Minister, (Drouyn de Lhuys,) to his representative at London, (Count Walewski,) Oct. 4, 1853: "We go to the East in order to make the Sultan *abstain from appealing either to religious feelings or to fatal auxiliaries.*" The religious feeling means "the patriotic valor of the Turkish nation;" and by the "fatal auxiliaries," are meant the historically national allies of Turkey—the Hungarian, Polish and Italian nationalities, and as their particular representatives, your undersigned obedient servant and Joseph Mazzini.

Revolution was the Mother of the Bonaparte family. Both the Uncle and the Nephew have murdered her; and the blood-stained crimson couch of the assassin is haunted by the spectre of the murdered mother. The complications in the Orient were about to resuscitate some solitary offsprings of murdered revolution. Rather anything, cried Bonaparte, aghast; and he went to the East to prevent the Sultan's appealing to the "fatal auxiliaries."

That is the key of the position; that explains everything;—it explains particularly the shameful compliance for despotic Austria, though that compliance is an insult to the national honor of the French nation, and an abjuration of her whole history. If Austria be not detached from Russia, Turkey can not be prevented from appealing to the fatal auxiliaries; nay, France and England themselves would be forced to appeal to them. Bonaparte shudders at the idea. Rather anything, he says. It is the fatality of retributive justice.

"Hostem dum fugeret ea Faunius ipse peremit,
Hic, rege, non furor est, ne moriare mori."

But England—England had no reason to share the frenetic fear of the matricide; and yet she deliberately joined in the issue proposed by the matricide in his dispatch of Oct. 4. Bonaparte is led by fear of revolution; and England, sharing that dread hereditary to aristocracy, submits to be led by her fear of Bonaparte.

However, no political crime ever remained unpunished, or ever will. From the logical concatenation of cause and effect, I have been enabled to foretell everything that befell them ever since. I have told them the very number of their losses. England's brave 54,000 have been reduced to less than 12,000 a month ago; ("scarcely one out of five will ever return," were my words;) and the French army, well administered, well provided as it is, lost more than half its number; the very Zouaves, those men of iron, lost 60 per cent. I have foretold them defeat, and defeated they are. Five months of unsuccessful siege of a half open town, is defeat; and this very moment we read the intelligence that "*the English are retiring from the siege lines before Sebastopol to Balaklava.*"

Poor martyrs! gallant men, worthy of a happier fate, how sad to see the old truth anew verified: *Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi.*

And worse will yet come. Of two things one, either Bonaparte, (with England in his wake,) does not succeed in his policy of alliances, so as to make them dangerous to the Czar; or he does succeed. If he does not succeed, then he falls by the Czar; *England has no army more*, and England and Bonaparte are not able without allies to cope with the Czar offensively—that is already a matter of fact; whereas if he succeeds in his policy of alliances, so as to cause serious apprehensions to Russia, he drives Revolution in the hands of Russia, and he falls by what he desired to avoid.

But, there, it is only he alone who falls—France will not fall together with him. With England it is different. Here, no such line of demarcation is possible between the fate of one man and of the country. And herein is the supreme folly of a policy which stakes all on the life, luck and faith of one tipsy adventurer.

Yet he is all in all with England. And (if possible) more yet with Austria. She did enough to offend the Czar, beyond the possibility of reconciliation—from that quarter no hope of rescue more. And stand on her own feet she cannot. So she leans on Bonaparte. He is her only hope, her life, her God. Also it is delicious to see how the *parvenu* is idolatrised at Vienna.

Now, imagine all Europe hanging on the thread of one man's—and such a man's—life and luck; and then imagine that thread broken. Oh! how this rotten Babel will break to pieces at one single blast!

Men of America, be prepared for great events! And if you desire to have a future, be prepared to deserve it, or else you likewise will be swept away by the inexorable logic of events.

I will conclude by giving you some signs indicative of the shadows of coming events.

The French army in the Crimea is trembling on the brink of a military revolt. Read the letter I to-day send to the *Sunday Times*, (here enclosed.)

The war is not popular in France. Palmerston, at his late visit to Paris, was so much stricken at this fact that he advised the Emperor to resort to some "constitutional concessions;" but he fears to paint the evil one on the wall—he might step down, of course.

The unpopularity is such that not one volunteer recruit is to be had in warlike France, either for love or money. The "conscrits" betake themselves to their heels by hundreds. Their families are made responsible, and can get no substitute under 6,000 francs, ($2,400.)

At Paris, between the "garde" and the "line," a dozen duels day by day.

Difference and division in the head-quarters of Bonapartism, and in the very midst of the family. Fould and Morny are for peace at any price. The "Emperor" is for war, but only as "a simple diversion *à l'esprit* public," and therefore a war restricted to the Crimea, and to the Pruth at the utmost, just as Louis Philippe desired to make the war in Algeria. Certain members of the "family" tell him that this is as much as to lose the only real army he has, and to expose France to a coalition, without having any force to oppose but raw recruits, badly led, because it is a fact that he has no Generals, (the Cavaignacs, Changarniers, Lamoricières, Bedeaus, Leflos, Charrases, remaining irreconcilable. The "Emperor" asks: "Well, what is to be done!" Some of the family answer: "Recall the army from the Crimea; leave the English to do in the East as they can, and a 'Polish campaign' with the whole of the resources we have left." Upon this the Emperor gets in a fit, and shouts: "So you advise Revolution! d—n you, rather Nicholas. And he sends for the lawyer Betmont, and orders him to draw up a memorial showing that Morny, after having been Morny for 46 years, is his own *legitimate* brother, a full blood Bonaparte, the next heir to the Throne, upon the principle of the Roman law *Pater est quem mytie demonstrant.* The memorial is in the course of preparation. Very likely you will have soon some Bonapartes in America again, probably without passports, if the people will let them go.

Men of America, prepare for great events.

Yours, sincerely, KOSSUTH.

The Academy Affairs.

No tidings from Mr. Ole Bull or Mr. Maretzek! Those gentlemen, like Mr. Micawber, are without doubt "falling back to take a spring." The developments, when they come, are expected to make "Rome howl"—but they have not come yet.

At present it seems probable that each will wait for the other until it is too late to satisfy the public.

We have been requested by Mr. Max Maretzek to publish the following translation of a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. An article appeared in that journal on the 6th inst. stating in substance that the company at the Academy was in fact a snug little family party managed solely for private interests, and without regard to the satisfaction of the public. This circumstance the writer affirmed gave to the affair the complexion of a veritable conspiracy (*un veritable complot.*) The charge is a grave one, and we can easily imagine painful to Mr. Maretzek. Therefore we publish his letter. It is not our wish to make any remark on it, one way or the other; or, indeed, beyond this, to interfere in newspaper squabbles of any kind that may spring out of the Academy affairs—unless they immediately concern us.

New-York, March 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis:

Gentlemen: Whilst all the other newspapers have cautiously preserved a discreet reserve concerning the affairs of Mr. Ole Bull, at the Academy of Music—with the intention no doubt of hearing both sides of the question before pronouncing a judgment on either—you have, with a rare and divine sagacity, weighed and judged from the announcement which first appeared,—namely, that the Academy was closed in consequence of insurmountable difficulties.

We know, gentlemen, that you are the admirers of the *coup d'etat* of Monsieur Bonaparte, and we have no peace, therefore, to be surprised at your ecstasy for the *coup de theatre* of Mr. Ole Bull. It suffices that there were treason somewhere, for Mr. Ole Bull to find defenders within the bosom of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis.*

Your attack me personally for the crime of having too many artistes within the circle of my family. Certainly Maretzek, Strakosch, Marini, Bettini, Bertucca, must appear to Mr. Ole Bull, after his *coup de theatre*, in the same light that Lamoricière, Changarnier and others, appeared to M. Bonaparte after his *coup d'état.* France, under Louis Napoleon, did not require men of genius; the opera, under Ole Bull, did not require artistes of talent. Men who dare express their opinion you call conspirators. It is, indeed, a great pity that Mr. Ole Bull cannot send them to Cayenne or to Lamboriea. In the interim you abstain from publishing the resolutions, although you doubtlessly received them in time for use. Probably you were afraid of receiving a first warning from Mr. Ole Bull.

With regard to the great expenses which, according to you, Mr. Ole Bull has incurred, I take the liberty of informing you that the most ruinous was that formed through the special intercession of your own noble *feuilletoniste.*

Yours, &c.,

Max Maretzek.

University Medical Commencement.

The large Chapel of the University was crowded last night with ladies and gentlemen, gathered to attend the Graduating exercises of the Medical Department of the New-York University, Fourteenth-street. Prof. W. H. Van Buren delivered an elegant address to the class, of which we are not able to give a word—simply because of the terrific crowd upon our columns. Chancellor Ferris conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following young gentlemen—106 in number:

Graduates—R. L. Adams, Md.; F. Bull, C. W.; Jas. E. Burr, Ky.; M. A. Butler, Flor.; J. F. Brown, Ga.; J. D. Brown, Cal.; J. D. Bass, Ala.; G. T. Burrows, Conn.; E. B. Beers, N. Y.; C. W. Bell, Mass.; P. I. Berks, N. B.; G. L. Brooks, N. J.; A. H. Brundage, Penn.; A. L. Carroll, N. Y.; E. A. Clarke, N. Y.; L. T. Chappel, Ga.; A. G. Carswell, Ga.; L. Crews, Ga.; J. H. Campbell, C. W.; E. Clay, P. E. Isl.; J. B. Cowan, Tenn.; S. Caro, Sicily; S. W. Coleman, Ky.; W. J. Chaney, Miss.; J. C. Capry, N. Y.; C. D. Davis, Ga.; W. H. Drane, Ga.; B. B. Drane, Miss.; J. E. Dunney, Texas; S. C. Eason, N. Y.; T. Evans, New-York; E. A. Ellis, New-York; A. Fisher, C. W.; E. Fox, New-York; R. Fenwick, New-Jersey; G. H. Fort, S. C.; W. M. Gentry, Tenn.; C. B. Gilbert, C. W.; M. L. Gallaway, Geo.; L. C. Granger, Vt.; F. A. Hayes, Ala.; G. P. Hamilton, Geo.; I. T. Holden, N. C.; T. A. Hathaway, Geo.; I. W. Howell, N. J.; I. E. Hamilton, Penn.; H. W. Holmes, Mass.; W. G. Ham, Geo.; D. M. Hall, Geo.; G. B. Heard, Miss.; H. G. Jackson, S. C.; F. J. Kiernan, N. Y.; H. L. Kelley, N. S.; C. C. Knight, Conn.; L. H. Koebler, Geo.; W. M. Knull, Penn.; H. King, Mass.; L. W. Kennedy, N. Y.; A. G. Long, Ala.; T. W. Landrum, Geo.; W. W. Lane, N. C.; J. H. Love, N. J.; W. C. McDuffie, N. C.; W. C. Measham, N. Y.; J. K. Miller, Pa.; J. A. Miller, Geo.; G. Millhane, N. Y.; R. I. Godon, C. W.; P. O'Reilly, N. Y.; S. C. Palmer, Texas; J. S. Phillips, N. Y.; R. B. Pattison, Va.; J. L. Pope, Ky.; W. H. Pope, Ga.; J. K. Ruphin, Ala.; E. D. Remsenit, N. Y.; W. I. Rowe, Ga.; A. H. Redwood, Ala.; C. L. Redwine, Ga.; M. C. Stribling, Ga.; N. W. Sally, S. C.; R. B. Smith, N. Y.; J. H. Studdiford, N. J.; H. B. Stiles, N. Y.; J. R. Sanders, N. Y.; P. Stewart, C. W.; S. S. Strong, N. Y.; D. B. Smith, N. ——; J. Simpson, Mo.; S. D. Seeley, N. Y.; T. C. Smith, Jr., Va.; C. Seibert, N. Y.; A. H. Thurston, N. Y.; G. F. Thomas, Mass.; D. Terry, N. Y.; J. B. Williams, N. Y.; D. R. Wallace, N. C.; J. H. Winkinson, C. W.; J. B. Wilson, Va.; J. White, C. W.; H. Weaver, Ga.; B. N. Winkler, Ga.; W. W. Witherspoon, Miss.; C. C. Wilkinson, Ky.; W. Wallace, N. S.; P. V. White, N. Y.—Total, 106.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....10c. to 14c. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....7c. to 10c. per yard
Rich Brussels.....7c. to 12c. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....7c. to 9c. per yard
Best Ingrain.....3c. to 7c. per yard

and other goods equally low.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

SPRING, 1855.—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—OUR stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for Spring trade is now ready for inspection, embracing everything that is new and desirable, of our own importation or selection. The cutters of this department, headed by Mr. A. H. Van Felt, are artists of the first class in their several lines of Coats, Vests and Pants, and our determination is to spare no pains or expense to make this a very popular department of our business. The directions to this effect are: 1. To make every garment up to the best standard of taste and workmanship, the quality to be always fairly represented; 2. To be prompt to the very hour a garment is promised; and 3. To be a little lower in price than garments of the same description can be had for elsewhere. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, GOUT, CANCER, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, as attested by a thousand desperate cases, which have appeared in the Herald, Sun, and other papers, is the great remedy for them. Among the latest cases of king's evil is that of William Hessel, No. 12 Willet-st., who suffered by a deep and heathcome scrofulous ulcer under the left ear, the swelling from which covered the neck. Mr. H. Gardner, as sworn before Mayor Westervelt, June 30, 1853, was cured in one month of a terrible cancer, which had existed twelve years and destroyed his nose. Rheumatism, gout, scrofula, &c. Among these Hon. J. V. D. Fowler, No 168 Stanton-st., and Mr. R. Rice, No. 32 Grove-st., stand forth among the most astounding cures ever effected. They were completely crippled. You who are afflicted, go visit those persons. 75 cents per bottle. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing workboxes, reticules, papier maché work, fans, opera glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, dressing and shell combs, elegant statuary, parian, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

DURING THIS MONTH, PRIOR TO TAKING stock 1st of April, we will sell our entire stock of GERMAN TOYS AND GAMES AND ENGLISH WAX DOLLS, at half the marked prices. We make this immense sacrifice on this class of goods (of which the sale has been much cramped by the hard times during the past holidays) in order that we may diminish our stock as much as possible. Our FANCY GOODS have also been much reduced in price. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway, opposite Appleton's.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and have been and are the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. E. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 189, 191, 193, 195 Water-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—WE WILL offer this morning three cases of rich Plaid Silks, at 62½ per yard; two do. 5s.; three do. 6s. Two cases French Ginghams yard wide, at 1s. Rich Printed Muslins, at 6d., 8d., 10d. Also, a large lot of Ribbons at half their value; 500 Cashmere Long Shawls; 200 do., square, of new designs; Linens and Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c. The above goods are 50 per cent. under their real value. E. T. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 367 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

WET GOODS.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO SECURE a great bargain in linen goods of any description, we can take great pleasure in recommending you to call at the store of A. G. COLBY, No. 97 6th-av. See advertisement in another column, under head of dry goods.

A SPLENDID "HIT."—KNOX HAS SURPASSED himself in the production of his new style of Hat for the Spring season; and its elegance, lightness, durability and cheapness are qualities to be talked of and remembered. His establishments are at Nos. 128 Fulton-st. and 512 Broadway; and his standard price for his first quality of Hats is but $4.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

COMB FACTORY, NO. 367 BROADWAY.—A RICH assortment of tortoise-shell dress combs, of the newest French patterns. The variety embraces every style of the imported as well as home manufacture. A. & J. SAUNDERS.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 333 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and the public to the Spring and Summer fashions for gentlemens' hats.

SHIRTS OF THE FINEST QUALITY, READY made, all sizes, or made to measure at the shortest notice, with everything in men's furnishing goods, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 327 Grand-st., corner of Chrystie.

MEALIO'S SPRING STYLE OF HATS HAS JUST been issued. For beauty of finish and superiority of materials he cannot be equaled. Remember MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

Lieut.-General Scott Rumbarden a Falsehood.—From the Buffalo Post, March 7.

Hon. WILLIAM S. DARLING, member of Congress from Massachusetts, having consented, in his lectures in Cheshire County, that the Catholic vote was offered to Gen. Scott at the late Presidential election, several persons who heard him determined to get at the truth of the matter, and therefore addressed a letter to the distinguished veteran, who returned the following reply:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received, through Hon. Mr. RICHARDS, M. C., at Washington, your joint letter dated the 26th ult., in which you say to me that, in some recent political address, delivered in your neighborhood and in your presence, the speaker declared substantially, that in the last Presidential canvass

Bishop HUGHES, of New-York, proposed to Gen. Scott to sell the Catholic vote, who hesitated to reply; when the proposition was made to Gen. PIERCE, and accepted, and a Jesuit was placed at the head of the Post-Office Department.

"That Bishop HUGHES' demands were assented to by the party to whom he first proposed, except that it demanded a Cabinet officer, upon which you hesitated; and the proposition was made to Gen. PIERCE, and he assented."

And your letter to me is thus construed:

"Believing the statement to be false and basely calumnious of the fair fame of yourself and the other distinguished gentlemen implicated thereby, we would respectfully request of you to inform us at your earliest convenience whether the statement of Mr. ——, so far as it relates to you, is true."

I hasten to say that the statement or statements I have quoted from your letter, as above, are, in respect to myself, ABSOLUTELY FALSE, *and I have no doubt they are equally so in respect to my political friends and opponents* in the canvass alluded to.

I remain, gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John J. Gilchrist, of New-Hampshire, Joseph H. Lumpkin of Georgia Isaac Blackford of Indiana, to be Judges of the Court of Claims.

Montgomery Blair, of the District of Columbia, to be Solicitor for the United States, to represent the Government before the Court of Claims.

Joseph Minot, of New Hampshire, to be 5th Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, in the place of —— Pleasonton, deceased.

Joseph L. Haywood, of Utah, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah, whose term of service has expired.

Eli B. Doyle, of Nebraska, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Nebraska, in place of Mark W. Izard, resigned.

Samuel H. Treat, Jr., to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.

W. Joshua Allen, to be District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.

Archimedes C. Dickson, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.

Norman Eddy, to be Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, in the place of John E. Warren, removed.

Israel D. Andrews, of Maine, to be Consul General to reside in the British North American Provinces.

John Romeyn Brodhead, of New-York, to be Consul General, to reside at Simoda, in Japan.

Nathaniel Bolton, of Indiana, to be Consul of the United States at Geneva, Switzerland.

R. D. Mulloway, of Texas, to be Consul of the United States at Monterey, in Mexico, in the place of William R. Glover, resigned.

James Arrott, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Dublin, in Ireland, in the place of Robert L. Lougheed, deceased.

A. V. Calvin, of Florida, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Demarara, in British Guiana, in the place of C. W. Denison, resigned.

Henry W. De Puy, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Carlsruhe, in the Duchy of Baden, in Germany.

N. A. Haven, of New-York, to the Consul of the United States for St. Jago, in the Cape Verde Islands, in the place of John Z. Forney, resigned.

G. G. Cushman, of Maine, to be Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, concluded June 5, 1854.

Robert Ould and William B. B. Cross, both of the District of Columbia, to revise and codify the laws of said District.

Wm. R. Woodward, Daniel Smith, John S. Hollingshead, Charles P. Warrall, Zacariah Walker, Samuel Drury, Henry Haw, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

James Thomas, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Nashville, Tenn.

John C. O. Grady, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Madisonville, Fla.

Edward H. Ward, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Jacksonville, N. C.

Felix R. Lewis, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Jeffersonville, Ind.

John E. Johnson, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Bayport, Florida.

James E. Derst, to be Collector of Customs for District of Brazos de Santiago, *vice* Stephen Powers, removed.

Isaac Williams, to be Collector of Customs for port of San Pedro, California.

Charles W. Dean of Arkansas, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency, *vice* Thomas S. Drew, removed.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Maxwell McCaslin of Pennsylvania, for Osage River Agency, *vice* Ely Moore.

Benjamin F. Robinson of Kansas Territory, for Delaware Indians.

John Montgomery, of Kansas Territory, for Kansas tribe of Indians.

John W. Whitfield, of Kansas Territory, for Upper Kansas Indians.

Edwin A. C. Hatch, of Minnesota Territory, for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes.

Robert Campbell, of Ohio, for Kickapoo Indians.

Robert C. Miller, of Kansas Territory, for the Shawnee and Wyandott Indians.

Thomas S. Swiss, of Illinois, for the Upper Platte Agency, *vice* John W. Whitfield.

James R. Vineyard, of Sacramento City, for California.

Henry M. Rector, of Arkansas, to be Surveyor-General for the District of Arkansas, *vice* George Melbourne, removed.

David H. Burr, of the District of Columbia, to be Surveyor General for the Territory of Utah.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Harvey Morgan, of Illinois, at Dixon, Ill., *vice* Wallace, resigned.

John A. Parker, of Virginia, in Nebraska Territory.

Geo. Hyer, of Mississippi, at Fondulac District, Wisconsin.

Jesse Carter, of Florida, at Tampa, Fla.

Jas. D. Jenkins, of Iowa, at Turkey River District, Iowa.

William H. Merritt, of Iowa, at Fort Dodge District, Iowa.

S. P. Yeomans, of Iowa, at Sioux River District, Iowa.

R. J. Hamilton, of Illinois, at Chicago, Ill., *vice* Long, removed.

Ely Moore, of Kansas Territory, in that Territory.

Lafayette Mosher, of Oregon, at Winchester, Oregon Territory.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Thomas C. Shoemaker, of Kansas Territory, for the district of lands subject to sale in that Territory.

Adison R. Gilmore, of Nebraska Territory, for district of lands subject to sale in that Territory.

Simeon Mills, of Wisconsin, for Fondulac district, Wisconsin.

Madison Post, of Florida, for Tampa, Florida.

Ariel E. Eaton of Iowa, for Turkey River Land District, Iowa.

V. V. Antwerp of Iowa, for Fort Dodge Land District, Iowa.

John B. Lash of Iowa, for Sioux River Land District, Iowa.

Geo. W. Lawson of Oregon Territory, at Winchester, Oregon Territory.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A short remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. KEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address E. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Notice.**—A liberal price will be given for any of the following Nos. of the New York *Daily Times*, if delivered at this Office immediately: 1854, September 9th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 20th and 23d.

☞ **Let us live to be useful to Mankind.**—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES FOR 1856.—Hon. ZADOC PRATT will deliver the twelfth lecture of the course before the Mechanics, at the Institute, No. 472 Broadway) EVENING, Subject—*That Noble Animal, the Horse.* The *Democratic Review*, in giving an extended notice of Col. PRATT, says: "In selecting the founder of Prattsville as the subject of this memoir, we have been actuated by a desire to do merited honor to that noble and enterprising spirit which, in the manifold characteristics of the man, and the record before the rising generation of our young and happy country the benefits of his example. He stands out in bold relief, illustrating his fortunes in active business, and then editor in the counsels of his country." The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, and free admission to all. Hon. Judge EMMONS will lecture on Thursday evening next. By order,

CHARLES H. DELAVAN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ **To Literary Institutions and Amateurs.**—A good assortment of paintings by Auguste Arnout, artist of talent, in oils for sale cheap. Also, historically the gold diary of the nations as opened by other discoveries. To be sold by an AMATEUR, about leaving to leave New-York. Price $100—less than a fourth of their value. Also, a portrait of Shakspeare, by the celebrated Stevens—quite curious. To be seen at Messrs. FOWLERS & WELLS', No. 389 Broadway.

☞ **Threadneedle Street Institute, 19 Broadway.**—The Spring Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, March 10th. Parents and guardians are invited to call and examine the system of instruction pursued in the Institute. Circulars may be had at the Institute, or at the Apothecaries' Hall, Chatham-st. Entrance No. 19 Broadway.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal."

☞ **Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.**—WILDER'S PATENT, with Powder Proof Locks that never have been picked. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of goods or papers have been consumed in them. They have the only genuine Salamander. Depot, 265 Broadway, where they will be sold low for cash. Also, for sale by STRATTON, MARVIN, HOWE & CO., Wilmington, the only makers of Safes containing Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Powder.

☞ **Artificial Legs.**—"Palmer's Patent"—For usefulness, beauty, comfort, and natural appearance, are unrivalled. Call and examine. Orders by mail promptly attended to. No. 370 Broadway; No. 280 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & CO.

☞ **New-England Society.**—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 6.

☞ **Great Sale of Engravings.**—At private sale only, and at the lowest wholesale prices. Exhibition free. No. 315 Broadway.

☞ **Splendid Signs**—By ALBERTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF THOS. SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY BRANDLE, who left England in the year 1850 he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN. Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stretford, New Road, Manchester, England.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS
FOR SPRING SALES.
PINNEO & CO.,
No. 76 Chambers-st., New-York,

HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and *recherché* styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.

P. & Co., import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 76 Chambers-st., near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

E. S. MILLS has opened a large and beautiful assortment of Spring Mantillas, Mantalets, &c., embracing every variety of style and pattern. Merchants from every section are particularly invited to call and examine the various kinds, as it comprises the largest assortment to be found in this market. Together with the usual stock of Spring shawls and embroideries. All will be offered at the very lowest possible prices, at Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway, up stairs.

STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
HOMER & KETCHUM
Are now exhibiting their new styles of
BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Of the latest importation and manufacture. Cash buyers are solicited to examine the stock at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
NO. 99 BOWERY, corner Hester-st., will open on Tuesday, March 6, part of his importation of rich Spring ribbons, millinery goods and ladies' dress trimming ribbons.

LECTURES.

COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES—Will be delivered before CORONA LODGE in the Dorio Room, 4th floor, Odd Fellows' Hall, by P. J. HOOR, as follows: FRIDAY EVENING, March 9—*Introductory.* March 16—*John Pym, the Leader of the Long Parliament.* March 23—*John Hampden.* March 30—*Sir Henry Vane.* April 6—*Oliver Cromwell.* A committee will be in waiting to receive strangers and conduct them to the reception room. As these Lectures are consecutive in their character, those who may intend to hear any portion of them should hear the initial one. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock

JAMES H. CLAYTON,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

EVENINGS WITH THE FRENCH POETS.—Monsieur DESLANDES has the honor to announce that he will give a series of lectures on some of the MODERN FRENCH POETS, in the Lecture Room of the Hope Chapel, Broadway, near 4th-st., on the evenings of THURSDAY the 6th, MONDAY the 10th, THURSDAY the 13th, and MONDAY the 17th instant, at 8 o'clock each evening. The course will include selections from LAMARTINE, VICTOR HUGO, BERANGER, and ALFRED DE VIGNY.

THIS EVENING the 6th instant, LAMARTINE. Admission to the Course $1 50, to a single Lecture 50 cents.

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. BENTON lectures and experiments again THIS EVENING, March 8; on SUNDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Mercer; and continues at Avenue D on FRIDAY of this week. Go hear him. Admittance 12½c. Free Lecture to the ladies next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 14. Office No. 436 Broome-st., at Bleecker Buildings.

GERMAN LECTURES—SECOND SERIES.—The fourth of the second series of German Lectures will be delivered at the Mercantile Library (late Astor Opera House) on THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. A. WIESNER. Subject—*Reminiscences at the Lake of Geneva.* Entrance 25 cents.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY at the New-York University, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. S. B. RANDALL, Esq., will read a paper on the Common School System of this State. The public are invited to attend.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman can obtain board in a private family of only two persons, agreeably situated in West 16th-st., in return with young gentleman of the family. Board, with breakfast and tea, at $3 50 per week. Address L. L. F., *Times* office, with real name and references.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain Board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 124 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 6th-st. N. B.—No child can be taken.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be obtained at No. 43 9th-st., between 6th and 6th-ave.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—By a good sized family. A pleasant location near the water preferred, and good sportsmen and table indispensable. Must be situated within an hour and a half's easy access to the City. References will be required and given. Address H. F., at the office of this paper, stating particulars.

FORTY-FIVE EAST NINETEENTH STREET—Mrs. KEMBLE having several suites of rooms disengaged for the coming Season, is prepared to receive applications from families and single gentlemen for permanent board, at her extensive and delightfully situated establishment, between Broadway and 4th-av.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—Who can give unexceptionable references as to character and ability, wishes to find a place in a private family where his services as teacher of music would wholly or in part pay for his board and lodging. The location to be between Bleecker and 25th-sts. Address TEACHER, No. 28 Park-row.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, pleasantly located for families or single gentlemen, may be had by applying at No. 404 4th-st. Stages and cars in the immediate vicinity.

IF YOU DESIRE TO SECURE select boarders for the 1st of May, lose no time in applying at my office. Boarders are now apply as in great numbers for both City and country board. Office No. 7 Clinton Hall, corner of 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman, can be accommodated with a desirable room, or suit of rooms, by applying at No. 65 Willoughby-st.

165 CHAMBERS-STREET.—Parties wishing permanent or transient board, may find a pleasant private house, down town, where they can obtain desirable rooms, on very moderate terms. References exchanged.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board and lodging, and light rooms, and good fare in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

STANWIX HALL—No. 579 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HALL.—To all good livers. Terrapin Soup and Boiled Sea Bass, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. Breakfast, dinner and supper at all hours.

Proprietors—DEAN & DEACLE

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

LOOKING GLASSES
AND
PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Fourth-st.,
By SAMUEL J. SIGLER.

WALCOLL BROTHERS' PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, TENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS', BANKERS', and every variety of SHEARS and LADIES' SCISSORS.—The subscribers would call the attention of the public to the above articles, of which they have a complete assortment, which they offer at the lowest prices. The Button Hole Cutters are a comparatively new article, which have recently been reduced full 33 1-3 per cent. in price, which brings them within the means of every one, and are decidedly the best article for cutting button holes ever invented. Also, a general assortment of hardware and cutlery, house-keeping articles, cabinet-makers' and builders' hardware. ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 415 Broadway.

FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A gentleman driving to remove to the country would like to dispose of his entire furniture, excepting bedding and linen; or would exchange for unincumbered property in this City or Brooklyn. A lease of the house (which is very pleasantly situated) can also be obtained if desired. The amount of furniture is about $4,000. Address Box No. 4,281 General Post-Office.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS—JAMES BUCHAN & CO. are paying 8½ cents per lb. cash for rough fat, on delivery at their Soap and Candle Manufactory, Nos. 180 and 186 Elizabeth-st., or at their Melting Establishment, No. 6 Abeteir-place, West 36th st. and 11th-av., near the North River.

BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN—Hold their regular sale of Books, Stocks, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange, TO DAY (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M. See their advertisement for particulars.

LARGE IRON FOUNDERY FOR SALE—With all Labor fixtures, at Long Bridge on the Pittsburg Ft. Wayne Railroad. Inquire of T. FINE, at Long Bridge, or WM. McCORD.

GOAT FOR SALE.—Any one wishing to get the best Goat milk for children or invalids, call for 2 days at No. 119 East 33d-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two very experienced Cooks, one as Cook, Washer and Ironer, and the other as Cook and Laundress; both can be well recommended as to character and capability. Call at No. 70 6th-av., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—A young man 24 years of age, desires a situation as Engineer, or Assistant Engineer; has a thorough and practical knowledge of Locomotive Engines. Can furnish the best testimonials as to character and qualifications. Address GUILE, office of the Daily Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Two girls, one a Protestant, the other a Catholic, want situations; the former as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as housekeeper. The other as City reference to be given. Call for two days at No. 10 20th-st., in the basement, near 6th-a.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking well. Another as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. Best City references given. Call at No. 161 7th-av., in the rear, between 17th and 18th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly-respectable young women—one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; makes good bread—the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; both are highly recommended. Wages moderate. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 331 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—For a Protestant girl 14 years of age, in a strictly pious family. If good references be given no wages will be wanted. She resides with her parents in the country, and can be heard of at No. 346 East 12th-st., or 217 East 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of strict moral character, of most cheerful temper; no objection to assist in the washing or ironing, and is a good cook. Can leave her last place. Also, by a well recommended girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; both will take moderate pay. Please call at No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French middle-aged woman, as lady's maid, or to assist in the care of children. Understands hair-dressing. Good recommendations can be given. Address C. B. F., Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As good cook, washer or ironer, (understands baking well, or housework,) with a private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 139 15th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, girl to take charge of children and to make herself generally useful; can be seen for two days at the residence of her last employer, No. 190 East 18th-st. A good home is most desired.

SITUATION WANTED—For a young girl, fourteen years old, to mind children and assist with light work; has good City reference. Call at No. 139 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d-aves., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man just arrived from England, a situation in the wholesale or retail drug business. He has been well trained, and is fully competent. Address J. G., office of this paper.

SIX INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS—Lately landed, want places in the City or country to do general housework, chamberwork, &c; they will be content with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work. Call at No. 79 8th-av., in the basement.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A man for the Linen Stock, and one for the Woollen Stock. None but first-class hands need apply. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 307 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SEVERAL PROTESTANT WELSH and other Domestics, with the best of references, may be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

TEACHER WANTED—In an institution of high character. A young man of fondness and experience in teaching, who would be glad to devote a portion of his time to teaching, and receive as part compensation instruction in Classics, Mathematics, French, German or Spanish, Drawing and Painting. The opportunity here offered is peculiarly inviting to a young man who wishes to complete his education by his own exertions. An applicant of some taste as an elocutionist preferred. Address SCIENCE, this office.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified to give instruction and advancements to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $400. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

TEACHER.—An experienced Teacher, competent to teach the higher English studies, awaits an engagement. He is a good mathematician and disciplinarian. Address A. H. J. KATONAH, Westchester County, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—A lady accustomed to teaching desires an situation as daily or resident governess. She teaches the English branches, music, French and drawing. Address Miss M. C. D., *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a gentlewoman of education and of the first respectability, an engagement as housekeeper either to an elderly lady or gentleman. She has had considerable experience in the discharge of household duties and care of children, and would be found truthful and worthy the trust and confidence of her employer. No objection to leave the city, or to travel. Address TRUTH, at this office. Reference exchanged.

WOMAN WANTED.—A Protestant woman of an amiable disposition, to go a few miles from the City to take charge of a child—no objection if can bring and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $4 per month. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 162 Fulton-st. None need apply but those who can bring good recommendations.

WOMAN WANTED.—A respectable Protestant woman, to take charge of a small family. She must be a thorough temperance woman; a widow preferred. Apply to Mrs. POMEROY, No. 178 East 14th-st., from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—An active, honest young man, about twenty years of age, who has had some experience in the jobbing business, and is acquainted with the City and near by trade. Address Box No. 3,802 Lower Post-Office, stating name and residence. Reference required.

A FEW GENTLEMEN WANTED—To make $6 a day by a small investment. There deserving to know that such an opportunity is a fact, and who wish employment, will be fully informed by calling on BROWN & DORHAM, No. 67 Dey-st., New-York, or by addressing a letter containing 25 cents in money or stamps.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted, a situation by a jeweler to do the jobbing of a store. He is well acquainted with the repairing of all kinds of jewelry, &c., having had much experience in that line. He has also had some experience in the repairing of watches. Address JEWELER, Newark, N. J.

FOREMAN WANTED.—An experienced man who can produce the best of references as to capacity and habits, may hear of a situation in a Wholesale Clothing-house, by addressing Box No. 3,617 Post-Office. The application must be accompanied with references to insure attention.

POSTER WANTED—One willing and able to work, and competent to take orders and see to the shipments of goods. Must have the best of reference as to character. Apply at the music store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, a situation in a first class store for a young man of good address and University education. His object being to gain a perfect knowledge of the business, he will be content to begin on small salary. Is not afraid of work. Excellent references. Address MEDICUS, at this office.

TO ARCHITECTS—A young man who has served for some time in an Architect's office, is desirous of obtaining a situation where he may have a chance for improvement. A moderate compensation only required. Address WILLIAM, Post Office, Box No. 1,300.

A FIRST-RATE VOCAL LEADER, Organist, Soprano and Alto wanted, for three or vicinity on the 9th-bath, in a large, prominent Church in this City. Address Box No. 1,211, Post-Office, (post-paid,) with terms and references.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 25 cents per foot.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

FARM HANDS, WAGON-MAKERS—Carpenters, blacksmiths, and all kinds of female domestics, &c., may be engaged by the American Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Superior also at No. 13 Astor-place.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who understands the grocie business, and is familiar with Wall-st. To such an one a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Box No. 2,564 Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As retail salesman. Apply to JOHN ANDERSON & CO., No. 196 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—In a Broker's Office, an active intelligent boy, who has some experience. One who resides with his parents would be preferred. Address S., Box No. 413 Post Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 39th-st. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Clarmine-st.

FURNITURE WANTED—In exchange for a 3 story brick house situated in Brooklyn, near the Ferry-slip Ferry, about $1,000 worth of good furniture, including a piano. Inquire of R. W. ROBINSON, No. 214 Fulton-st., New-York.

MACARONI.

HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 20 boxes.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 25th day of March next, for a loan of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, upon the Convertible Bonds or Notes of this Company, payable first in April or October next, will be received in settlement for this loan, or payment may be made in cash, as follows, viz: Three hundred and twenty five thousand dollars on the 25th March next, and the hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars on 25th September next; or the whole amount may be paid in cash at such times as may be set and upon prior to 1st April next. Proposals will be open at this office at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, 25th March, and the loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders. The Directors reserving to the right to decline bids for the largest amounts.

By order of the Directors,
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OH! MY WHISKERS WON'T GROW!—Well, then, why in thunder don't you use my MAGICAL ONGUENT—it will "force" your whiskers, mustaches or hair to grow in six weeks, even if you'd no beard before, or your head was bald. If you can only overcome your stupid prejudice against advertised articles, and consult me in regard to the matter, I feel almost sure I can. I'm a queer old fellow, but I speak truth. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 355 Broadway; Somerset; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; R. B. BRIGGS, No. 21 Elm-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Rochester, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 97 Tremont-row, Boston; S. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Out 8 and Send 8.

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN.

It is a great book, and is creating an immense sensation all over the country.

We adduce a few notices of the press; we could fill several columns of notices of this popular book.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAY.

From the La Fayette Courier.

"All who have read 'Fern Leaves' and 'Ruth Hall' will of course procure an early copy of the Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."

From the Bath Times.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern received. The author is not certainly known, but it is rumored that Fanny's brother,—one of the Willises,—is the man. The book is selling at a rapid rate."

From the St. Louis Herald.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern. The mystery which has veiled the history of this celebrated lady, and which the public eye has vainly endeavored to penetrate, will now be unraveled, and Fanny will be displayed into the world in all the relations of social life. This book will be read with eager avidity, and it is predicted that its sale will be unprecedented."

From the Buffalo Republican.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern, is a book that is destined to experience a sale equal to, if not larger, than any work ever published in this country."

From the Bridgeport Standard.

The book is authentic in all its details, and the spiciest work of the season. Some of Fanny's early efforts in writing are given for the first time. Statements are given about her domestic history, and some of these are not flattering. We believe everybody is expected to read the book.

From the Savannah Georgian.

It presents, according to the language of the advertisement, vivid and life-like pictures of the author of "Fern Leaves" and "Ruth Hall," at her own fireside, in the editor's sanctum, in the street, at church, and everywhere. The question, so often asked, who is Fanny Fern, seems here to be satisfactorily answered.

From the Boston Daily Times.

"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—It is a work that will create a sensation.

From the Boston True Flag.

It is lively and racy to a degree. In addition to the biography, the volume contains the best collection of Fern Leaves that has yet been issued.

From the Boston Bee.

It has kept the literary world on a *gui vive* for weeks.

From the Star Spangled Banner.

Fanny Fern's biography, from her earliest childhood to the present time, is contained in the work, and we happen to know that the material for it is drawn from reliable sources. It is a volume of sterling interest, and we predict for it an immense sale.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

This volume will cause her (Fanny) to be more eagerly read, and more highly appreciated.

From the Bridgeport Farmer.

Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern, in one volume. The author gives a reliable account of Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves" and "Ruth Hall," and numerous selections from her writings, which have been so generally admired.

From the Boston Herald.

"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern" has been received, and will, no doubt, command an immense sale. It gives a true biography of Fanny, with a collection of her most striking sketches and paragraphs, many of which have never appeared in any book.

From the Boston Daily Times.

It is a work that will create a sensation.

From the Waterbury American.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern"—An authentic biography of most original and exciting character, which, it is believed, will exceed in interest any biography of a living person heretofore published. Those who have read *Fern Leaves* and *Ruth Hall*, and who that reads has not? will eagerly seize the opportunity thus afforded them, of obtaining a nearer introduction to the charming authoress of these works.

From the Intelligencer, Paterson.

"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—Everything relating to Fanny Fern seems to be interesting, and read with avidity.

From the Charleston Standard.

"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—Those who like Fanny's erratic, original and racy style, will be pleased with the book, and will find it something more than merely readable.

Price for the complete work, handsomely bound in one volume, cloth, is One Dollar a copy only.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, per first mail, free of postage, on their remitting One Dollar to the Publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

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H. LONG & BROTHER,
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THE INITIALS! THE INITIALS!!
EQUAL TO WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.
A LOVE STORY OF MODERN LIFE.

Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price $1; or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25 a copy. It is this day published and for sale by booksellers generally everywhere, and at the cheap bookstore of T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies of it will be sent to any one, by return of mail, free of postage, on receipt of remittance.

IN PRESS.
KATE AYLESFORD.
A STORY OF THE REFUGEES.
BY CHARLES J. PETERSON,
Author of "Cruising in the Last War," and publisher of "Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine."

Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1.

T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, has in press, and will publish on Monday, March 24, what he believes to be the best Historical Novel ever written in America. It is not only a true tale of the times that *"tried men's souls,"* not only a faithful picture of the manners of '76, but one of the most thrilling, powerful, and absorbing stories ever penned. This is the opinion of the best and most impartial editors and critics, several of whom have read the work in proof-sheets. They all say that it is no mere "catch-penny" fiction, but one of equal value and interest; full of stirring incidents and strongly drawn scenes; intensely interesting on every page, yet so beautiful in style, and so true to nature, that it can be read with delight by the best educated men of the country. In proof of this, the publisher quotes the following notices from several of the most candid and able journalists in Philadelphia:

From the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.

"Mr. Peterson, by this historical novel, has established his reputation as a romance writer of the first order. We predict for Kate Aylesford a wider sale and more enduring fame than that of any other novel ever published in this city. It has one great virtue to distinguish it from other fictions, there is not a namby pamby line in it. Not a chapter that may not be read with gratification by the best educated men in the country. Mr. Peterson is not only a scholar, but a practiced writer. He could not write badly if he were to try, while in Revolutionary incidents he is probably better booked than any man in the country of his age. But ability to write well, and a thorough knowledge of the subject written upon, are not the only requisites of an author for an effective and successful novel. There is required besides these essentials, a sort of mechanical knowledge, that comes only by experience—by actual writing—and without this fact, the address in presenting incidents and embodying characters, no writer ever was or ever can be popular. The author of Kate Aylesford has this knowledge in an eminent degree. The most discriminating critics pronounce this novel the finest production of its kind that has appeared for many years. It is emphatically a powerful story. Every succeeding chapter proves more interesting than those which have preceded it. The incidents are not only original in conception, but they are presented with unusual vigor. The characters are all sketched after the fashion of a true artist. There is not an unnatural incident nor an indelicate allusion in it; but from the opening to the close it is chaste, both in conception and expression. Morality, patriotism and all the virtues are prominently held forth—the good are made to prosper, while the evil are punished. The most fastidious can take no exception to the story, while those who delight in graphic descriptions and strongly marked characters, cannot wish for anything more exciting than are the chapters of "Kate Aylesford."

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

From what is known of the author's ability, and especially of his talent for presenting Revolutionary reminiscences in the most interesting form, we expected a rich treat in this fiction, as well as faithful delineations of the history of the refugees of New Jersey. Nor have we been disappointed. The heroine is sketched most artistically, and fairly stands before the reader a thing of life. One of the great beauties of the story is, the characters are never unnatural, nor the incidents improbable; and yet, from the minute descriptions thrown around them, the most thrilling interest is awakened. The narrative grows more and more absorbing also as it proceeds. It is on all hands pronounced the ablest original novel published for many years, and justly *places its author at the very head of the popular romance writers of the day* in this country. This is saying a good deal, but we think the public, on the perusal of the story, will agree with us that our commendation is not exaggerated.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

A novel of thrilling interest. Mr. Peterson is a deservedly popular writer, and this story will add new lustre to his fame.

Copies of either edition of the work, will be sent to any person to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on their remitting the price of the edit on

BOOKS.

Literary, Scientific, Medical &c.

Among forthcoming sales of literary interest are; "The small but select Library of a Gentleman," which contains a good collection of PAYNNE'S Pamphlets, in forty two volumes; various Shakesperiana; HOWELL'S Londinopolis; a first edition of Paradise Lost; and a first edition of MILTON'S "Readie and Easie Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth," with manuscript corrections—" supposed to be in the poet's autograph," adds the catalogue: and a "Collection of Autograph Letters and other Curiosities of Literature, the property of a well known Collector," which contains, among other MSS. of Sir WALTER SCOTT, the original MS. of Kenilworth; many Autograph Letters and Poems in the handwriting of BURNS, including the "Cotter's Saturday Night;" books with the Autographs of POPE, JOHNSON, COWPER, BURNS and BOSWELL; drawings by English artists, including the original drawing, by STOTHARD, for CHANTREY'S Sleeping Children; Autograph Letters of ADDISON, SHENSTONE, CHARLES II., Lord CLARENDON, and others; MSS. by OLDYS; some prints and books from Strawberry Hill and the Library of the late Mr. SOUTHEY; together with a collection of original papers connected with the theatres of London, from 1630 to 1745.

M. SCRIBE'S new drama, "The Czarine," was produced last week at the Theatre Français. The Emperor and Empress were present, and the title of the piece having at this moment a particular meaning and interest, the house was much crowded. During the performance every word that could be twisted into even the remotest allusion to present circumstances, or to the character of the Emperor NICHOLAS, was seized on by the public with avidity. It is true that these occasions were comparatively few, as the Emperor NAPOLEON is said not to be disposed to encourage or admire the undignified warfare carried on by squibs and theatrical hits. The principal characters in the drama are *Peter I.* and the *Empress Catherine*. The latter is played by RACHEL, and is, consequently, the great attraction; but the piece itself, though well received, is not likely to be classed among the *chefs d'œuvre* of the author. The plot is entirely imaginary, but the brutal ferocity of *Peter* is brought out with much of SCRIBE'S ancient dramatic skill, and this is the only feature which possesses the least historic *vraisemblance*.

Lanterns are at length to be supplied to the troops in the Crimea. Mr. NIBBS, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, inventor of "The People's Light," has been favored with an order from the Board of Ordnance for an immediate supply of a large number of Globe Lanterns for use in the Crimea. These lanterns appear admirably adapted for the purpose. Once filled, the oil is so secured that it cannot be accidentally spilled, and the lanterns will either stand or hang. The ventilators are so arranged as to maintain a brilliant steady light for twelve or fourteen hours without trimming, the flame being inclosed in an immensely thick, clear glass globe, which, though perfectly firm on the lantern body while in use, can be instantly taken off at pleasure; the whole forming a neat, compact, portable, weather-proof light. From the simple construction of the capillary wick-tube, the oil is drawn completely out of the body of the lantern, and the wick requires renewing only once a week, and mismanagement is almost impossible.

Among forthcoming publications we are enabled to announce a Collected Edition of LEIGH HUNT'S Poems, a Collected Edition of SHERIDAN KNOWLES'S Poetic and Dramatic Works, and a fresh Series of Poems by Mr. ALLINGHAME, who "does the verse," or most of it, in "Household Words;" these will be published by Messrs. ROUTLEDGE. By Messrs. BLACKWOOD we are promised the works of Professor WILSON, edited by his son-in-law, Professor FERRIER, and the fourth volume of ALLISON'S History of Europe, which will bring us up to the Accession of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and among Messrs. LONGMAN'S announcements we find "Mountains and Molehills," by F. MARRYATT, and the Four Books of MILTON'S "Paradise Lost," noted for the use of schools by Rev. C. CONNOR.

The next two books to be published in a cheap form by Messrs. ROUTLEDGE will be of genuine literary interest; one being a full and elaborate English edition of the Countess D'AULNOIS' charming fairy tales, from the pen of the King of Fairyland himself; the other, a "Series of London Sketches," by one of the oest informed and most popular writers in the *Quarterly Review*—Dr ANDREW WYNTER—whose clever article on "Fires and Fire Insurance," in the last *Quarterly*, has been in some quarters erroneously attributed to Sir FRANCIS HEAD.

M. EGGIS, a German, a writer in a theatrical journal, was expelled from Paris last week with unexampled haste. He had been for some time a *chez ami* of an actress at the Français, who had formerly a *liaison* with "his betters." An intimation had got abroad that certain letters of hers in his possession were likely to be published. The police made a descent upon the house, seized his papers, and ordered him to leave Paris in a few hours.

Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. have announced "The Works of Arago," translated by Admiral SMYTH, Col. SABINE, Prof. BADEN POWELL and Mr. ROBERT GRANT. They include an autobiography by the author up to the time of his being elected Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and HUMBOLDT has contributed a general preface.

M. DE SAINT AMANT, the well known chess player, who was Governor of the Palace of the Tuileries after the revolution of 1848, and who recently published a very interesting work entitled *Voyage de Californie et dans l'Orégon*, has just been unanimously admitted, in consequence of that work, member of the Société des Gens de Lettres.

The ancient custom of presenting a needle and thread to every resident member of Queen's College, Oxford, on New-Year's Day, is still observed; for on the 1st the bursar, as usual, presented to each member in the dining-hall a needle and thread, addressing them as follows: "Take this and be thrifty; begin the new year with industry."

BORROW, the author of those nervous books, "The Bible in Spain" and "Lavengro," promises two novelties—one, a continuation of the latter, to be called "Rommany Rye," and evidently intended to illustrate that Gipsy life and Gipsy language with which its author is so strangely fascinated; the other, a treatise on "The songs of Europe."

Messrs. BLACKWOOD announce a "Colored Panoramic View of the Position on the Alma," done on the field by Major *T.* (query E?) B. HAMLEY. The author of "Lady Lee's Widowhood" is Major E. B. HAMLEY; he is equally clever with his pencil as his pen, and he is with the Crimean army.

There is a rumor that Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, the *Times* correspondent, has found leisure to compile a narrative of all that he has seen and experienced, and that he has found a ready purchaser for his MS. in the person of Mr. MURRAY, who has gladly paid a thousand guineas for the copyright.

We have to note the death of DOROTHY WORDSWORTH, sister of the late Laureate, who expired at Rhydal Mount, on the 25th ultimo, in the 85th year of her age. The deceased lady was herself a poetess of no mean pretensions, and assisted her brother in many of his compositions.

VIVIER, the great horn player, ROGER, the tenor, and JOACHIM, the violinist, are at present at Hanover, where they lately performed before the Court. A duo between ROGER and VIVIER is said to have produced so powerful an impression that the Court was suspended for some time.

Workmen are now employed at the Jardin des Plants of Paris in making preparations for accommodating a female hippopotamus, which has arrived at Cairo. It was taken in the White Nile, and being only a few months old, is still fed with milk.

Mr. JAMES GIBSON, late of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has announced a work on the war called "Memoirs of the Brave; a Brief Account of the Battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, and a List of the Wounded."

The receipts of the theatres, balls, singing cafés, and the curiosities of Paris, in the month of December last, were 1,225,750f., which were 114,987f. more than in November. The total receipts of the year were 12,409,061f.

Mr. ROGUE has in preparation a new edition of the "Men of the Time," the original series of which it is not generally known was written by the late FREDERICK KNIGHT HUNT.

RISTORI has been winning showers of bouquets by her acting in a new part at the Grand Opera in Paris.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway,
and within a few rods from the principal Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Accessible to GOOD OMNIBUS PAY.
J. S. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

HOUSE AND EXTRA FINE MEADS—Consisting of 1 pipe, 5 years old; 1 do., 4 do.; 10 cases do. and pure Sherry, for sale by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jacobs-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—Two new Houses in West 36th-st., conveniently located. The houses very cheap.
ALSO,

FOR SALE—The brownstone house Nos. 207, 209 and 211, West 20th-st., high in with every modern improvement, and one of the best localities in New-York.
ALSO,

FOR SALE—A good house in 37th-st., near 8th-av., pleasantly located, and having every convenience. Price $4,750. Terms easy.
ALSO,

FOR SALE—A neat English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 34th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Nos. 208 6th-av. and 118 Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. Y., located No. 540 High-st. The lot is 40 feet front and rear—a corner lot, about 200 feet running on the av. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with aqueduct water and gas throughout, finished in good style with every convenience; having under-cellar and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 400 yards from the upper depôt of the N. J. Railroad. Persons doing business in this City, may reach their stores in as short a time, and but little more expense, than up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of S. H. KITCHEN, No. 87 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened twenty-five feet in the Spring, on the opposite side, and will become the great thoroughfare to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 116 feet on Church-st; the buildings are five-stories high, with under cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 116 feet deep; the adjoining is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 122 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by day's work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 40 Barclay-st., N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. House three stories; basement and sub-cellar; Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement and cellar; gas fixtures, kitchen range, in all respects well built and in complete order—21x42 on parlor floor—21x36 above. Lot 21x100. Price, $4,000. Cash, $1,000. Inquire of WEEKS & SMITH, Fulton-st., next door to Atlantic Bank, or of THOMAS W. FIELD, No. 217 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable dwelling for a genteel family, in one of the best locations in the New-Rochelle. The house is new, 36 feet front, with piazza, windows down to floor, marble mantels, grates; out-houses. 5 acres of land including an excellent orchard. Also, 1 lot and 2 three-story houses, No 412 Madison-st. For further particulars apply at No 22 Jefferson-st. HOLMES.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The handsome 2 story brick dwelling house, high basement, with all the modern improvements. The house was built by day's work, and is in first-rate order, situate No. 202 West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of B. L. PENTZ, No. 153 Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of Mount Vernon, East Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Half may remain on mortgage, and the balance in cash, or white-land and sell. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 205 West 32d-st., or to his painting establishment No. 113 West 11th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—With 20 acres of land. An elegantly furnished house, lately built with the best materials and filled with brick, 1¼ miles from the New Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan and commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two first class, 4-story, brownstone fronts, situated on the north side of 23d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., known as Nos. 268 and 268. Also, two desirable build ng lots on the north side of 21st-st., half way the block between 8th and 10th-avs. For further particulars, apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, Nos 23 and 25 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, recently built, with all the modern improvements, situated on the corner of Hudson-place and Hampden-st., will be sold reasonably if applied for in a week, as the owner is about to leave the City. Most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The very desirable house, No. 218 West 31st-st., on the high ground between 8th and 9th-avs., house 18 feet 6 inches by 53 feet, three rooms deep, three stories above basement, brown stone front, built in a superior manner, nearly new in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences. Price, $9,000. Apply to WM. MONTEITH, No. 440 8th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new four-story brown-stone front houses, a mute on Lexington-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 15th and 17th-sts., the houses are 19 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and the lot 123 feet deep. Contains all the modern improvements. Also, to let four four-story brown-stone front houses on 18th-st between the 2d and 3d avs. For terms apply at No. 18 19th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first class three story and basement brick house, No 86 West 27th-st.; has all the modern improvements and has just been papered and painted throughout. Also one of those elegant brown stone front English basement houses on the 9th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The brown-stone basement three-story brick house No. 244 Dean-st., between Nevins and Powers-sts., with gas, baths, ranges, heaters, speaking tubes and marble mantels, and finished in the best manner, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new 3-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements, House 23 by 46, with extension of 12 feet; the first and 12d South 8th-st., Williamsburg, within three blocks of the ferry. Location desirable. Rent $550, to a good tenant. Apply to G. S. ROE, No 19 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement high stoop brick houses, 21x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements, situated in pleasant in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Price $5,500, $3,000 of which may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of D ROBINS, No 78 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No 51½ St. Mark's-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. P M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 101 Avenue D, near Tompkins square, between 6th and 7th-sts., 3-story, basement and cellared, concrete floor to under cellar; has gas, with chandelier, complete range, bath, &c., all in prime order. Occupied by the owner. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A frame house, 2 two story and basement, on the rear of the lot and a store on the front, No 543 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No 126 West 31st-st. JOHN E QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Lot on north side of West 33d-st. No. 185, 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, with three story shop on rear and dwelling in front, with gas and Croton water all in complete order. Inquire on the premises, of PRATT & HILL.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On the 8th-av., west side, two very desirable first-class brown stone houses, extra large. One with stable attached, and one without. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No 14 Pine-st., main floor, Bank of Commonwealth Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first class English basement house in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st. No 230, opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. TEBBILL, No. 294, 2d door.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The first-class 4-four story brown-stone front house No. 51½ St. Clark's-place. Has all the modern improvements. Situation unsurpassed. Apply for passes to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Nos. 83, 85 and 87 State-st; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 225 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. The new three-story brown stone House No. 133 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 69 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story house with brown stone front, all modern improvements in 23d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 127 Walker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front House, No 168 15th-st., but ween 2d and 3d-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 16th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A good three-story brick House and Lot in Chewer-place, South Brooklyn, near the Protestant Episcopal Church. Inquire of L. & B CURTIS, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A three-story brown-stone front house, with modern improvements, situated in 36th-st. between 9th and 10th-avs. Apply to EDMUND A. SMITH, No. 32 Spruce-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front 2 dwelling-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE—An elegant 4-story brown stone house, 24 by 55, in West 22d-st., opposite Loudon Terrace. Inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 69 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Two-story house and lot No. 143 4th-st., well built and in good order, with gas bath, range, &c. Apply to S. C. SCHENCK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

HOUSE, STABLE—And four lots of ground for sale, situated between Bainbridge and Chauncey-sts., Brooklyn.

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Of 50 acres in Westchester County on the New Haven Railroad, two miles above New Rochelle and 1 mile below Mamaroneck; 22 miles and 1 hour's ride from the city. This farm is very pleasantly situated and well watered. The land is all tillable and in good cultivation, except 6 or 8 acres of woodland. The buildings consist of a large dwelling house, 50 by 28, containing 12 rooms, also a farm house with a large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order, on high ground and overlooking Long Island Sound. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH W ALLEN, No 2 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At a great bargain, situated in the village of Flushing, L. I., fronting on the bay; distance four minutes' walk from the steamboat dock, and eight minutes' from the Railroad depôt; the house neatly new, two-stories with high basement, and built in the best plain manner; 32 feet by 40 feet; lot 50 feet by 225 feet; the grounds tastefully laid out, and upon the premises a great variety of fruit trees of the choicest kinds. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

HOTEL AT JAMAICA—FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—The Hotel now kept by Wm. Hallett, and known as the Jamaica House, is offered for sale, lease or exchange. It contains about 40 rooms, and is in a thriving village of 3,000 inhabitants, four miles from Hempstead, and 12 miles from the City of New-York. The house is in complete order, and has been kept as a hotel for many years, and is well known as a first-class house. The stables are large and convenient, and the whole property is in good condition. Possession will be given on the 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to WM. HALLETT, on the premises, or to JOHN T. HOFFMAN, No. 23 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Norwalk, Conn., only three minutes' walk from the depôt of New-York, New-Haven and Danbury Railroads. The house is thoroughly built, containing five rooms on the first floor, four rooms on second floor; also attic and cellar. The premises are neatly finished, with sliding doors, marble mantels, &c. On the premises, a barn, a never-failing well of good water, a good cistern, a variety of choice fruit trees, and a flag garden. Apply on premises, or to O. P. QUINTARD, No. 19 William-st., room No 16, and to HALL & CALROW, No 398 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful country seat and farm on Newark Heights, in New-Jersey, of nearly 40 acres. The house and outbuildings are new and built of the best materials, the land is in high cultivation and plenty of fruit, with roads and streets on three sides of it. The situation for prospect and health cannot be surpassed. It commands an extensive water prospect with New-York City, Long Island, Staten Island and the country for many miles round. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—Three minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt and steamboat landing, a two story and basement cottage house, built in the best manner, with pipe, water and other conveniences. The garden, which comprises five lots, is fully stocked with peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry trees and grape vines. Terms, sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., or to GEO. G. WILLIAMS, No 25 Park-row.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Commands view with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 5 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 235 56th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 12 to 15 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, built with brick. Size 40 by 26, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled in a garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, having a fine view of Long Island Sound, containing six acres in a high state of cultivation, with plenty of choice fruit, with a new double house, nearly new and very commodious, filled in with brick and hard finished walls; marble mantels, grates, &c., with carriage house, barn, hennery, sheds, &c. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In the village of Stamford, Conn., within 5 minutes' walk of depôt, a new 2-story and attic dwelling house, with 8 rooms on first floor, and 9 on second. On the premises are two wells of excellent water; the grounds are handsomely laid out, and shaded with forest and fruit trees, evergreens, &c. Inquire of WM H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COTTAGE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable two story and attic cottage on Staten Island, with hard-finished walls throughout, with the modern improvements, within 15 minutes' walk from the Lower Landing, fronting the Haven, Townsend-av. Situation unsurpassed. Apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 1½ acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House 40x32 contains 14 rooms. Has a piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire water front of the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No 362 West 27th-st.

VILLA FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River, about 8 miles from the City Hall, New-York, having a commanding view of the River and surrounding country. The house is 32 by 41 feet, well and substantially built, furnished in modern style and with the latest improvements, Croton water, baths, water closets, furnace, range, dumb waiters, gas pipes &c. Also at Rocky Neck, Greenwich, Connecticut, the large and commodious house, carriage and out-buildings, with 10 acres of land, now occupied by the undersigned, and attached about one hour's ride by railroad, well adapted for a private board ng-house, for which purpose it has been used. This property commands one of the finest prospects on the Sound, with good bathing, &c. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 26 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester, and 1 hour's ride from New-York. 40 feet by 36 with a wing 30 feet by 22 built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and farm house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 16 acres of wood from which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted with a the last two years 25 or 30 acres with the house and out build ngs, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway, New-York

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, N. J., a pleasant and healthy residence. In close by the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, 40 trains daily from New-York, offering great facilities for a person doing business in New-York. At present occupied by Mr. A. A. Jayne, of the firm of Young & Jayne. Terms easy, and possession given the 1st April. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned at Surgeon's Office, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, or at No 397 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby-st. and Myrtle-av. T. L. SMITH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased. The 3 story 8 set store Nos. 113 Pearl-st.
The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos 67 and 69 Exchange-place.
The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos 34 and 22 New-st.
The 3 story first-class modern built dwelling houses Nos. 78 and 80 West 13th-st.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No 77 Broad-st.

STATEN ISLAND COTTAGE—A three years' lease for sale, on a new and comfortable house in a beautiful location, contiguous to both ferries; grounds and vegetable garden in a high state of cultivation; stabling for four horses and two cows; a good poultry yard, &c. Also for sale, the modern and complete fixtures of the establishment. Address N. N., Box No. 1,337 Post-Office, post-paid.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, two miles from the Hudson River Rail road Depôt at Hastings, containing 234 acres, will be sold at a bargain, on application to FRED A GUION, No 118 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Yonkers, with 18 acres of land, will be sold cheap Terms easy. Also, a new house finely located at Yonkers. Several very desirable building lots at the same place which will be sold at low prices. For further particulars apply to WM. H. WALSH, No. 74 Wall-st., or CHAS. N. BUTT, No. 7 Dock-st., Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—For a gentleman doing business in the City, a double house, with tower, just finished in first style, with all the modern improvements, 18 rooms and cellar, grounds ornamented and terraced. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS on the premises, Warburton-av., near Lamartine-av.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—That new and beautiful brown stone front house, No. 188 Henry-st., between State and Joralemon-streets, within five minutes' walk from South and Montague ferries; has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best built houses in the city. Apply to WALTON & NORRIS, on the premises, or No. 182 Schermerhorn st.

TWO NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style; beautifully located in D-en-st.—Nos. 299 and 300. For particulars, inquire of SCRIBNER, No. 359 Dean-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—An elegant country seat at Morristown N. J., near the Depôt, containing 8 acres. The house is two stories, four rooms on a floor with a kitchen attached; light dry cellar under the whole; washhouse, bathhouse, icehouse, &c. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues; contains the finest exhibition of evergreens, deciduous and other ornamental trees, magnolias, and other flowering trees and shrubs in great variety; 300 or 400 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz.: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, Isabella and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, copse ally for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One new brick house and lot, on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 22 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazzas in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eight good rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x178 feet. Apply to S TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No 128 West-st., New-York

FARM FOR SALE—Situated about 24 miles north of Stamford, or about 30 minutes' drive from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, containing 100 acres of land under high state of cultivation, with a good apple orchard and other fruit.
A new 2-story and attic house, built last Fall, and has never been occupied, containing 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements, range, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; piazza all round the house, barn and outbuildings, with grounds laid out in handsome style. This property will be sold low, and on easy terms; most of the money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., or would be exchanged for City property.
This is one of the most desirable places in the State of Connecticut, situated on the New Sold Road, high ground, with a commanding view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, and in one of the best neighborhoods For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 178 South-st.
P. S.—A less quantity of land would be sold, if desired, with the house.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 90 acres in the town of Yonkers, within 2½ miles of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, one mile from Hunt's Bridge, and 2½ from Williams' Bridge, and 14 miles from Van Cortland's mills. The farm is in good condition and in a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with the best selected fruit trees. It will be sold in the whole or in parts to suit purchasers. There are fine building sites upon the land, and it is capable of division to suit a company of gentlemen desiring a Summer country residence. It is within a few minutes' ride of four railroad depôts. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
EDWARD CROMWELL.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 25 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, (opposite the residence of Professor Mahan.)—a desirable location for a country seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 150 acres, if required for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to R. & J. CARPENTER.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—OR LEASE—The Commissioners of the Farm for the Insane Poor, offer for sale or lease the farm of Orange, Richland County, late the residence of Jas. A. Irvine, Esq., deceased. Possession of 70 acres of land, together with the dwelling house and out-houses; and to the last named a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The farm lies about a mile from Pinewood, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York affords many advantages as a residence, or as a garden for the supply of the markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 15th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS—Over 2,000 acres of selected Prairie Farm Land belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 6 per cent per annum interest. The first year's interest payable in cash. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 64 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE—In Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about 24 miles east from the Railroad Station at Sing Sing; 75 to 80 acres, farm-house, carriage-house, and several other out-buildings, orchard, choice fruit, shrubbery, &c., with beautiful scenery. Also—six acres wood land. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 108 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick Land in the highest state of cultivation, buildings nearly new, location unsurpassed Inquire of WILLIAM E. GASTON, on the premises, or of WARREN HARDENBURGH, No 134 George st., New-Brunswick

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Bonds, Stock or Real Estate, one or more first-class brown stone dwellings, three stories, with all the modern improvements, in a beautiful part of Brooklyn, and on the lowest terms. Apply to F. McCRACKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock, or at JOHNSON, SPADER & CO'S., corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 12 lots of land, with brick barns and lumber sheds, and rack thereon. Situate on 29th and 30th-sts., west of 11th-av within a few rods of the North River. The lease will not expire until Nov 1, 1866. The lots are opposite the Woodworth Planing Mill, and are particularly valuable for the lumber business. Apply on the premises, to U. SOUTHERLAND, or at No. 63 Wall-st. To
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of buildings Nos 779 and 781 Broadway, having eight years to run from 1st of May next. Apply to WM. H. PARSONS, or JOHN CLARKE, Assignees, No 187 Broadway, or No. 30 Cedar-st.

LAND FOR SALE—In White Plains, an elegantly situated plot of ground, commanding, from its elevated position, a fine view, and presenting a front of 460 feet on the Broadway of the village. There is in all 12½ acres of excellent tillable land, which could be advantageously divided by the purchaser The healthiness of the locality is unsurpassed. A small house, with the usual country out-buildings, garden, fruit trees &c., are on the premises. Time by Railroad Express train from the City, one hour. The plot will be sold at a fair price and on accommodating terms, and all further particulars can be learned of the occupant, R. McDONALD, or of A. KURSHADT, No 36 Pine-st., on stairs.

LAND FOR SALE LOW—To close an estate—A valuable farm of good land, containing about 85 acres, convenient to N J R R Depôt, 20 miles from New-York; 12 acres of wood land, the balance in high cultivation, with about 600 choice fruit trees; buildings consist of dwelling and farm house, with cellar under the whole, &c.; never a well of good water, and a boiling spring. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st., and he will show the premises.

LAND FOR SALE—A rare opportunity—at Rye Westchester County—40 acres, valuable land immediately on the Sound, and known as Passonage Point; small, farm house and barn, several beautiful building sites, unsurpassed water and land scenery, fine bathing, fishing, sailing and shooting; a few acres would be sold if the whole was not required. Address or apply to E H. BROWN No 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FLEETWOOD—Plots of ground will be given to any respectable person or persons who will establish a Work-School, or manufactory of importance. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—10 lots of Land situated north side of 23d-st., 150 feet east of 7th-av. The property is located for a wood, coal or timber yard. Apply to W. G. CHAVE, No 168 East 20th-st., or to J. DUNDERDALE, No 62 William-st.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Five Lots of Ground in Berrien-st., east side, next to Court-st. These lots are 25x100 each, well situated, and a very desirable piece of property for business purposes. They will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire of RICHARD WILLIAMS, No 181 Front st., New-York.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED—Two four story houses adjoining and connected, suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Must be situated between 4th and 23d-sts., and 4th and 8th-avs

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, March 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$500 Louisville and Portland Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st March and 1st September.

$2,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st June and 1st Dec.....$1,000 each

$3,000 Michigan Southern Railroad, (Jackson Branch.) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each

$2,000 Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds; interest 1st Jan. and 1st July $1,000 each

$6,000 St. Louis City Municipal Bonds of 1870; interest 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each

$16,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each

$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov. $1,000 each

$20,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Canal Revenue Certificates; bearing interest 1st January and 1st July.

$5,000 State of Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July.

$10,000 California State War Bonds, due in 1862, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. from date of issue.

Two Deeds for 5,000 acres, each of Tennessee Land.

$7,000 Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, incorporated by the State of Kentucky.

1180 shares Washington State Company.....$5 each
200 shares Hudson River Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Cumberland Coal Company.....$100 each
20 shares Merchants' Bank.....$50 each
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
160 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
12 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
160 shares Alleghany (Coal) Mining Co. of Md....$100 each
2770 shares Middletown Silver and Lead Min'g Co. $2 each
$195 Dividend Certificate of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on Monday, March 12. ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds sales of stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment. For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in addition to his auction and private sales of Securities, is fully prepared to buy and sell on commission, all kinds of Stocks and Bonds, at the Board of Brokers, and begs leave to offer his services to such parties that prefer to operate through that medium.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Heretofore known as the BRONX RIVER POWDER MILL, at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 15, 1855, at 1 P. M., at the Coon Rooms, on the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling houses, several stables, barns and sheds and about 180 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E Morng, deed dated the 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 198; Eleazer Hs t and wife to same, deed dated 5th, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 522, &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated 28th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J Yerncs and wife to the same, deed dated 5th January, 1848; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 20th December, 1850; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Henry G. Ward, deed dated May 6, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing togethe. about 54 acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the auctioneer will more fully appear.

At the new Depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for Depôt purposes, and the neighborhood is in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in such as seldom offe s, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather.

Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of sale.

For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. New York.

Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. F. HANBOLD, on the premises.

Seven trains of cars or the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

ANTHONY J BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st, superior mahogany cabinet furniture, French plate oval and pier mirrors, three superior-toned rosewood pianofortes, one of which cost $500, made by Wm Lindeman & Son, of New-York, pearl inlaid plates, damask all round, richly carved; richly decorated French china vases, tete-a-tete, toilet sets, &c.; a fine collection of oil paintings, and a great variety of second-hand furniture Several rosewood arms es, 3 French plate doors; latest style rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich material, the most approved patterns, extension dining tables in oak, mahogany, rosewood and walnut, in the library and dining-room; furniture in suites to match; rich carved rosewood centre-tables, mahogany and walnut do. Elizabethan style hall-stand, do chairs, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaires, inlaid with satin wood; rosewood French plate cheval glasses, elegant carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture en suite; do mahogany tops; several handsome enamelled chamber suites, landscape-painted, very rich; together with an endless variety of medium class fu niture, viz.: tete-a-tete sofas, easy, rocking and spring-seat parter chairs, gothic and plain French bedsteads, ottomans, common bureaus, &c. Also, a variety of second-hand furnisure.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Great sale THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. H. HITCHCOCK, Esq., No. 31 Warren-st., of the whole contents of his large and superb dwelling house, consisting of mahogany mid-boards of excellent workmanship, mahogany marble-top centre, sofa and sofa tables; also, the rose and brocatelle window curtains, shades, mahogany and walnut easy chairs, sofas, hair-cloth spring-seat parlor chairs, mantel ornaments, fine pictures, &c.; also, a fine toned 6-octave piano-forte; also, an endless quantity of mahogany, walnut and maple bedsteads of different descriptions, South American curled horse-hair mattresses, blankets, comforters, sheets, pillow-cases, pallasses, mirrors, &c.: Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets on 17 rooms, mahogany bureaus, washstands, with marble-tops, toilet sets, hat-rack, cane-seat chairs, cane rocking do., hair-cloth do., together with a very great quantity of crockery ware, glass, cutlery, spoons, wooden ware &c.; oil-cloth, stair-rods, gas fixtures, &c.; stoves for parlors, and cooking ranges, dining and extension tables, &c. Every article in these sales will be positively sold to the highest bidder. The sales are perfectly free—nothing is bought in. Parties wishing it, can have the privilege of storing their goods until the 1st of May. Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, two valuable lots of land, with the two four story first class brown stone front houses thereon, situated on the northerly side of Sands-street, and known as Nos. 67 and 69, lots being each 18 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 111 feet deep. Houses are finished in modern style, and furnished with all the modern improvements, such as baths, gas, range, hot air furnace, stationary washtubs, large cisterns in fourth story. This property is situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, being opposite a beautiful private park. Cars pass the door from Fulton Ferry every five minutes.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., for cash, a general assortment of hardware, American, English and German. Also, pattern cards. Also, 20 cases cut nails, locks, gimlets, soup ladles, pewter spoons, caps, knives and forks, dog chains, coach wrenches, &c., &c. Also, an invoice of clocks, various styles. Also, smooth files and horse-rasps, drawing knives, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, 1 cask 40 dos. 26 and 24-inch hand and panel saws, slightly damaged on the voyage.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.—A general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising pianos, book-cases, bureaus, bedsteads, extension tables, chairs, carpets, oil paintings, framed engravings, cooking and other stoves, with the balance of stock of a house furnishing store, etc.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

E. T. TURNER WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts, a large and desirable assortment of household furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, tete-a-tetes, lounges, easy chairs, sewing chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, &c., work tables, marble top centre, side, and pier tables, bookcases, wardrobes, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—FRIDAY, March 9, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, at 10½ o'clock, wines, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, cordials, flour, herring, watches, mackerel, lime juice, currants, raisins, beans, cigars, tobacco, hardware, harness, riding saddles, whips, wagons, iron safes, clocks.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—In Rye, Westchester Co., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, as the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock, portable 2-story and half mansion, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.; J. W. GOODRICH, No. 195 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

E. T. TURNER WILL SELL.—On THURSDAY, March 8, at 10½, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts, a splendid assortment of French fancy goods, consisting of china decorated vases, card receivers, colognes, jewel cases, richly decorated dinner and tea sets, tea and coffee sets, bronze and ormolu clocks, figures, groups, statuettes, compotes, candelabras, richly decorated bisque statuettes, figures, &c.; silver-plated tea and coffee services, coffee urns, card baskets, cake baskets, castor, tea and dessert spoons, table and dessert forks, &c.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER & WEEKS will sell at Auction on MONDAY, March 12, at 12 M. at the Merchants' Exchange, the N. E. corner of 10th av. and 66th-st., and 3 lots adjoining on 10th-av., and 1 on the rear, on 66th-st., being on the block bounded by Broadway and 10th-av. and 66th and 67th sts. Also, a number of other lots on various streets and avenues, nearly all of which are suitable for immediate improvement. For maps, &c., apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 1 Pine-st., corner Broadway.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 6th-av., a large assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in mahogany, rosewood and walnut. Oil paintings and engravings, mirrors, carpets, oil cloths, &c., making a large assortment worthy of attention of housekeepers and others Sale positive.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PIANOS.—E T. TURNER will sell by auction at the salesroom No. 30 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts. on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood cottage pianos, of superior tone and finish, by Gilbert, of Boston. Sale peremptory to pay advances.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On FRIDAY, March 9, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 79 Court-st., Brooklyn, the stock of a dry goods store, consisting of merinos, silks, delaines, calicoes, muslins, hosiery, &c. E. LOTT, Sheriff.

R. R. HEGEMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement.....$3,543,391 61

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies.....	$642,091 95	
For interest.....	136,183 26	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid.....	26,339 19	
For annuities.....	2,025 51—	$16,129 90
		$3,359,430 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same.....	$316,509 78	
Paid surrendered policies.....	37,301 26	
Paid reduction of premiums.....	1,289 90	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable.....	89 077 84	
Paid annuities.....	1,941 44	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.....	52,562 82	509,322 95
Total assets.....		$2 850,077 56

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank.....	$8,157 87
Bonds and mortgages.....	2,609,119 94
Fire insurance account.....	333 84
Deferred Premium account.....	80,392 25
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid,..	26,339 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes....	4,276 28
Due from agents.....	47,358 99
	$2,850,077 56
Losses unpaid.....	$84,264 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854.....	19,690,847 34
Amount issued in the 12th year.....	4,720,000 00
	$24,361,847 34
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired.....	$1,457,344 00
Surrendered.....	440,700 00
Dead.....	300,950 00— 2,198 994 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855.....	$22,162,633 34
No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854.....	7,373
Issued during the 12th year.....	1,569
	8,942
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired.....	863
Surrendered.....	105
Dead.....	97— 824
Total policies running 1st Feb 1855.....	8,118
Increase in amount at risk for the year.....	$2,521,786 00
Increase for the year in policies.....	745 00
Increase in life policies.....	770
Increase in one year policies.....	13
Increase in irregular policies.....	38
	818
Decrease in seven year policies.....	73— 745

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct. G. GILL, Actuary.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
Rich'd H. M'Curdy,	John Wadsworth,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Gouv'r M. Wilkins,	Jonathan Miller,	Rod'k G Mouiton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Abraham Bamager,	Chas. J. Stedman,
William Betts,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F Bateille,
William Moore,	John P. Yelverton,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,
Joseph B Collins,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Cephas H. Norton,
Eugene Dutilh,	John M Bunt,	Henry Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamlin Blanchard,	Isaac Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
M. H. Grinnell,	Lucius Robinson,	Wm Smith Brown,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

$2,033,859—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per Statement Jan. 1, 1854.....		$1,774,005 46
Premiums received during the year..	$477,906 46	
Interest received during the year.....	169,197 81	
Total receipts for 1854.....	$647,144 27	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1854, $22,500 00.		
Paid losses of the year 1854..	110,300 00	
Paid policies surrendered.....	12,681 96	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.....	21,509 64	
Paid commissions to Agents..	31,407 21	
Paid Physicians' fees.....	2,508 00	
	200,908 81	396,260 48
Balance.....		$2,170,265 98
Paid dividends during the year 1854.....		136,366 45
Net balance Jan. 1, 1855.....		$2,033,899 47

* Losses unpaid awaiting proofs of death, $47,000.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	$50,262 46	
Albany, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds..	25,000 00	
Troy, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds....	20,000 00	
Brooklyn, N. Y Six per cent. Bonds	50,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount.....	1,026,483 12	
Real Estate in Newark.....	19,016,01	
Premium notes, drawing Six per cent. interest.....	820,336 29	
Loans on Scrip.....	5,941 00	
Premium Notes and Cash in course of transmission.....	5,830 80	
		2,033,899 47

Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1855..... 2,033,899 47
Total amount of dividends paid to date $74,112 12
Total amount of losses by death.... 1,128,733 46

A Dividend of Thirty-five per cent. has been declared upon all Life Policies in force prior to Jan. 1, 1854.†

The Dividend of 1855 will be paid to those entitled at the time their premiums become due.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company by note for part of the premiums.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and hosiery.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M. Ellis,	F. W. Meyer,
Shepard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John B. Arthus,
C. E. Milmor,	U. A. Murdock,	J. K. Myers,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Shimmen,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wesson,	Fred. B. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. B. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. H Gallaudet,	J. E. Hansford,	Wm. L. Cooley,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos. Eakin,
C. Hadden,	John J. Haines,	Theo. Macomber.
L. P. Morton,	Bartholow Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.

BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Brooklyn, No 149 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Locke,	Robert H. Bardell,	Joseph Patit,	
Cyrz Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonson,	
Dennis Perkins,	A. P Ostrom,	John Fowler,	
E. B. Litchfield,	R. P. Perris,	Levi H. Brigham,	
G. A. Jarvis,	R. T. Holmes,	Cortes Noble,	
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Snydam, Jr.,	Geo L. Kent,	
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Mundy,	J. D. Wakney,	
E. A. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jas. W. Greene,	
John N Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,	
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole.	
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,	
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wickes,	
Ezra Lewis,	S. C. Roumage,	Samuel Osborne,	
S. W. Moore.			

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 42 Wall-st, 4th March, 1855. The Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry R. Benrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. G. Chamberlain,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Aulls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W Curtis,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pownall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having the capital invested in the following undoubted securities and having a large surplus, continues to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Hilsworth,	Theodore Mosher,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm Oksell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John F. Bruce,
H Quest sahoos,	Andrew J. Pickett,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo Gilfillan,	J. M Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $100,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 22 William-st and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (200,000 Sold), pp. 252. On Fine Paper and Extra Binding, $1. In every complaint to which women is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper modes of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, cause and seat of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the remedies forbids medical advice! How many suffer from profound ulcers, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Those whose lives are hazarded during such times, will seek Rest in the use of means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publisher, No. 129 Liberty-st, New-York; and JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F PETERSON, No. 96 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letts s must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 365 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in their treatment. No one afflicted should use nostrums before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 223 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Meade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated. Females in a delicate state of health should use it, as it once becomes robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 32 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, and require a cure at once, and no delay and more expense. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No 60 Canal-st., you will find Dr Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other med cines for female derangements. Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment in the same as that prescribed by the great Hood, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1 Sold at No 121 Nassau-st No 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 663 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. PERRY—So celebrated for his quick method of curing certain diseases, may be consulted from 9 to 2, and 6 to 9 evenings, No 116 West Broadway. Dr PERRY is the only agent for Duval's French "Mexa" for female irregularities, $1—(sent by mail.)

A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED—Even in A cases of the worst kind and oldest standing, by Dr. M. LA RUE MILLER, German Chemist, and former pupil of Liebig, Rose and Mettscherlich, No. 9 West Broadway, near Chambers-st., New-York.

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH
Try Widow MALONE'S Cough Candy. The best cough candy ever made. Wholesale, No 326 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to 12 in number, are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms, $300 per annum for board and instruction in all departments, except the modern languages, music and drawing. For circulars and further information address the Principal at Newburg. References—Rev. Dr. Brown, David Moore, Esq., Newburg; N. P. Willis, Esq., Idlewild; E. Bosch, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Homer Ramsdell, Esq., President of the Railroad Company; C. E. Leupp, Esq., Messrs Spies, Christ & Day, Drs J. F. Gray and A. G. Hull, Rev. Professor Robinson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

BROOKLYN.—NO 20 CHEEVER-PLACE, between Hamilton and Degraw sts. Instruction given by M. GEYER, Private Teacher, in all the branches of General Education, in the Latin, French and German languages, and in playing on the Melodion and Piano.

REFERENCES.

Mr. TH ACHELIS Merchant, No. 175 Henry-st.
Prof. O. SCHWAB, Merchant, No. 196 Joralemon-st.
Mr. KARL DENTZ, No. 204 Clinton-st.
Rev. L. W. HART, A. M., Rector College Grammar School, Atlantic, corner Clinton-st.

NEWBURG FEMALE SEMINARY—NEWBURG, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A. BARKER, A. M., Principal.—The twentieth session commences May 1. The course of study is thorough and extensive, embracing physical, mental and moral culture. Teaches carefully instructed in the science of Government. The best artist employed to teach Drawing, and Painting. A separate course given to those wishing to teach Music, embracing Drawing, French, Spanish and Music. Apply to the Principal.

FRENCH SPOKEN VERY SOON.—To young men, an evening class; to parents, private lessons by M. DERARNAULI, formerly editor of an important paper in France, and who has taught his native language in New-York for more than one year with great success. Terms moderate. No 766 Broadway, second floor. Call from 9 to 11 A. M.; from 2 to 4 P. M.

TEACHERS.—An American who has enjoyed the advantages of Education on the Continent, and speaks the principal languages of Europe, would like to engage a few private pupils in the higher branches of education; would visit with them the different countries of Europe, if desired. References of great respectability. Address H. D., Box No. 1,478 Post-Office

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BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—The Summer Session will commence on the 1st of May next. Circulars containing full information will be sent on application to E. WESTER MANN & CO., Bookseller, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

JARED REID, Jr.,
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MODERN LANGUAGES.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, AND MUSICAL COMPOSITION taught by a gentleman and his daughters. Terms very moderate. Documents, literary and scientific work, &c., correctly translated. Apply at No. 269 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Calls the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training affords thorough, systematic and elegant.

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CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

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GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, GREEN'S CUT.—Purchasers of the new manufactory, No. 61 Centre-st., 4th story, at the lowest prices, by A. & G. W. BRADY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with Hudson River Railroad, from NEW-YORK to BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 9 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 6:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME AND ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this line are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mayor Wood and the Commissioners of Emigration.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held last evening, Mayor WOOD was present, and expressed his views at considerable length in relation to the case of the Belgian emigrants. The Mayor announced that the question at issue was still under consideration, but he deemed it unadvisable to state what steps were to be taken. His Honor said further that he had intended to submit to the Board, in writing, a proposition for the better protection of Emigrants arriving at this port. He held that decided measures should be taken to protect emigrants—particularly those ignorant of our language—from the flagrant impositions of emigrant runners. A law, now in existence, and passed on the 21st of July, 1853, prohibits, by penalties, the owners, consignees or masters of emigrant vessels, from allowing any persons, except the proper officers, to board their vessels, until the passengers have been landed at the wharf. Now, added the Mayor, it must be evident that there is a defect somewhere; either in the law or in its administration. He was satisfied that the law was not enforced. The merchants disregard it, and actually sell the right to first board their vessels—sell their passengers—to the highest bidder. The boarding-house agents must, of course, get the money thus paid by their masters—they rob the emigrants. Thus it is that the first robbery, committed by the respectable merchant of South-street, who rolls in his carriage in Fifth-avenue, leads to all the other robberies and evils that are perpetrated. Mr. WOOD said he had used every effort in his power to remedy the abuse of which he had spoken; and had detailed two squads of his Police force to board all emigrant vessels, and protect the emigrants thereon. But there was an evil which he could not reach, but which the Commissioners could remedy.

His Honor, took occasion, also, to say that he had been misunderstood by some persons, in his remarks on Emigration expressed in his letter to a member of Congress. He believed that every word of that letter contained the truth; but in it he did not intend to reflect on that large and respectable class of persons who emigrate hither from the north of Europe and Germany. But he did mean to say, for he believed it true, that the authorities in Switzerland, in Belgium, in Germany and in other places, were systematically emptying their work-houses upon our shores. Some persons had been landed at this port, within the past two years, who were both criminals and paupers. Some of those Belgians who were discharged by Judge ROOSEVELT, are now begging. This he knew to be so.

In view of the facts mentioned by him he would propose that a Police force be detailed *at Sandy Hook*, and if necessary, the establishment of a temporary Police station *at Quarantine, at the expense of the Commissioners of Emigration*, to guard the emigrants against the scoundrels by whom they are beset. He concluded by offering for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate and report the defects existing in the present mode of receiving and landing emigrant passengers at this Board, and to suggest any method, in their judgment advisable for the better protection of the interests of such persons.

Commissioner KELLY was sure the Board would spare no efforts, in conjunction with his Honor, for the remedy of the abuses so patent to all.

Commissioners PURDY, CARRIGAN and DUNLAP acquiesced in the remarks of Commissioner KELLY.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and Commissioners KELLY, CRABTREE and SCHWALL were appointed a Committee to act with the Mayor, as provided for in the resolution.

Descent upon the Lottery Dealers.

Yesterday morning, Justice DAVISON issued warrants for the arrest of a number of extensive dealers in lottery tickets, located in Broadway and other parts of the City. The complaints were made by a young man named JOHN MCLOUGHLIN, residing at No. 149 Crosby-street, who had purchased a large number of tickets in the "Delaware Lottery," which were to have been drawn at Wilmington during the month of February last. Justice D. acted with promptness, dispatched Officers UNDERHILL, MOORE, MARTIN and DALY, to capture the accused parties, and they were brought before the Court. Nearly all the defendants were bailed in the sum of $1,000 each to appear for trial.

The following is a list of the prisoners' places of business, with the names of their bondsmen:

LOTTERY DEALERS.	BONDSMEN
J. Monroe, No. 1 Beekman-st Wm. M. McDougal, No. 1 Beekman-street.	W. L. Whitney, Loveloy's Hotel.
L. St. John No. 118 Chatham	T. Thompson 94 Leonard.
W. Seward, No. 3 Dey-street	D. L. Reed, 63 Crosby-st.
J. Dunn, No. 176 Broadway	Same bail.
S. Kelly, C. A. Waldron, J. Shipson, 146 Chatham-st. E. C. Mead, 198 Chatham-st.	$57 Canal. Did not procure bail.

In order to prevent any compromise, the Justice held the informer to bail in the sum of $1,000, for his appearance before the Grand Jury and the Court of General Sessions.

Ball of the New-York Pickwick Club.

The Annual Ball of the New-York Pickwick Club took place on Tuesday evening at the Apollo Rooms. The attendance was very large, but the number of fancy dresses rather limited. The Pickwickian characters were represented as follows:

Mr. Pickwick, Elijah F. Purdy; Alfred Snodgrass, Nicholas Slater; Doctor Slammer, Andrew J. Fisher; Young Sam Waller, John Wood; Old Wardle, Gilbert M. Plant; Fat Boy, William Work; Nat Winkle, John Nugent; Gardener, Joseph Chanfrau; Old Tony Weller, John Cariano; Francis Beadle, Martin Cregier; Mr. Perker, Thomas Charlock; Jingle, William Charlock; Jack Straw, Daniel Friel; Tracy Tupman, John Slowey; Grave Digger, Thomas Coyle; Lieutenant Tappar, John Jo noon; Captain Boldwig, William Coulter; Mr. Grummer, Benjamin Seaton; Job Trotter, Theodore Udell.

The characters, though well dressed, were generally very badly sustained. DICKENS would never have recognized them as being intended to represent the characters of his creation. Among the other characters were two Irishmen. One was really well sustained. The other gentleman seemed to think that to be extremely noisy and disagreeable constituted the only merit of Irish Comedy.

At a late hour the company separated.

Hydrant Companies not Necessary.

ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was examined last evening before the Fire Department Committee of the Board of Aldermen, in relation to the utility of the Hydrant Companies of the City. He stated that these Companies are not really necessary to the Department; but, having been joined by the members, in good faith, he thought they should not be summarily disbanded. The Chief said further, in answer to a question, that in his opinion Hook and Ladder duty was the most onerous duty in the Department.

The Mechanics' Club.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the American Institute Mechanics' Club was held at the Repository, Broadway, on Monday evening. Engineer JAS. K. FISHER occupied the Chair—HENRY MEIGS, Secretary. Twenty-nine members were present. The question under consideration was: "The most economical point at which to cut off the steam supplied—*first*, to non-condensing engines, and *second*, to condensing engines, irrespective of the character of the work to be performed." The question occupied the attention of the Club the whole evening. Engineer EVERETT, Messrs. EDWARD SERRELL, LEMUEL SERRELL, MAYNARD and Engineer STORMS, took an active part in the discussion of the question, illustrating their views on the black-board. The above question was laid on the table, to be taken up again at some future time. On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the "Minié Rifle" was agreed on as the subject for consideration at the next meeting.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education has admitted Mr. A. B. DAY to the Slat from the Fourth Ward which was contested.

Lease of Corporation Piers.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, adopted a resolution directing Comptroller FLAGG to strike out in the advertisements for the sale of leases of the Corporation wharves, piers and slips, all that relates to keeping the property in repair for more than one year.

☞ A German named CHARLES FISCHER was arrested on Tuesday, charged with stealing $170 in cash from H. DEGENHARDT, residing at No. 92 Eldridge-street. A portion of the money was recovered, and the accused was committed by Judge WELSH, at the Essex Police Court.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 69, 80 to 83.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 398, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1710, 1536, 1752 to 1756, 1759, 1760.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 13, 44, 45, 47 to 56, 153, 59 to 70, 72.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 132, 62, 952, 977, 983, 991, 987, 850, 874, 786, 998, 999, 1001 to 1005, 1009 to 1018, 1020 to 1031.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 6.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. James Monroe et al.—The motion to open the default in this case, which has been mentioned before, was brought up again this morning. Mr. McKeon, after reading a letter which he had received from Mr. Gouverneur, taking him to task in pretty sharp terms for intimating that he, Mr. Gouverneur, had originally appeared in the action, notwithstanding his affidavit that he never had done so, and had never heard of the existence of the suit during the whole twenty years that had elapsed since its commencement, proceeded to give an all-sufficient answer to Mr. Gouverneur's letter, by producing in Court the original copies, on which was endorsed the appearance of Mr. Gouverneur in his own handwriting, which had been found by careful rummaging over old papers in the Clerk's office.

The appearance of this paper made a change in the aspect of the case, and the matter was finally again laid over till Saturday, giving the defendants leave to serve new affidavits.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PRACTICING MEDICAL FACULTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GENTLEMEN: As it has fallen to my lot to discover the most effectual Tonic Mixture ever know to the world, and as it is the sincere desire to extend its usefulness to all suffering humanity, I am induced to make you the following proposition, hoping that you will receive it in the same philanthropic spirit as I make it, so that by your powerful aid through your practice, thousands who are now suffering with DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION and SCROFULA, may obtain a true and permanent relief, I propose to show to all regular physicians, on application to my office, No. 2 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-street, corner of Broadway, the full and true receipt for preparing my Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, and explain to them the *modus operandi* of the peculiar machinery and apparatus used for that purpose—believing as I do such a course on my part will do away with all prejudice on yours, and be the means of so establishing your full confidence in my compound that you may thereby add to your curative agents the best and greatest blood purifier in the whole world.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS,
No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 209½ Broadway, keep a complete assortment of Window Shades manufactured by themselves and warranted. Persons purchasing at their establishment can save all commissions and second profits of any kind.

N. B.—A large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, for sale at about half the cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—This truly extraordinary remedy is so invigorating that a few doses will immediately renovate the system, imparting, as it were, new life, strength and energy to those suffering from declining health. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HORACE WATERS' pianos challenge competition with those of any other make, for power, brilliancy and durability. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments taken. Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with Charts and Written Descriptions of Characters, day and evening. Works on Phrenology, Physiology and Hydropathy, by FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County was held Tuesday evening; A. P. STANTON, Chairman, presiding. On motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Almshouse, fixing the penalty of the bonds required to be given by the Superintendents of the Poor, Messrs. RHODES and RUSHMORE, the question was raised whether these gentlemen legally hold their offices, they not having complied with the requirements of the act which provides that the Superintendents shall, *within ten days after their election*, execute bonds with sureties to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors; and an amendment was offered to lay the report on the table and refer this question to the Law Committee. The amendment was lost and the report adopted.

A communication was received from R. C. UNDERHILL, Esq., praying that his salary be increased to $3 000 and $1,000 for clerk hire. At present it is $2,000 and $500 for a clerk.

Church Opening.

A new Church, recently erected on President-street, near Court, Brooklyn, was occupied by the Dutch Reformed Society for the first time on Sunday last. The morning sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. U. C. SMITH, and in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. VAN DYKE, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. This Church has been erected at a cost of $10,000, and will comfortably seat 700 persons. The Sabbath School numbers 200.

Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court convened in Brooklyn on Tuesday to receive returns from the Grand Jury. That body came into Court and presented about one hundred indictments, mostly for violating the Excise Laws, and having completed their labors, they were discharged with the thanks of the Court, when the Court adjourned.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening, and after the transaction of considerable routine business, adjourned for the month.

☞ Eagle Engine Company No. 4, of Brooklyn, on Tuesday brought home their new machine and tried its capacity in the City Hall Square, which was entirely satisfactory. The Company turned out with full ranks, and accompanied by a band of music, paraded through some of the principal streets.

☞ The Brooklyn Horticultural Society held their regular monthly meeting at the Athenæum on Tuesday evening. It was the first monthly exhibition of plants and a choice variety were presented.

COMMITMENT OF THE YOUNG MEN WHO OBTAINED LETTERS FROM THE POST-OFFICE.—The examination of the three young men, HARLEY, WILLIAMS and MONTANEY, who obtained through a lad two letters from the Post-Office, directed to SMYTH & GIFFORD, containing a draft and check, and also two letters directed to Mr. GIFFORD, was brought to a close before the United States Commissioner last evening, and resulted in GEORGE WILLIAMS and GILES MONTANEY being held to answer for the crime. In default of $3,000 bail each, they were committed to jail to await the sitting of the next United States Court, which will commence in Rochester in May next. The testimony was not sufficient to warrant the holding of HARLEY, and he was thereupon discharged.—*Albany Journal, March 6.*

Official Know-Nothing Manifesto.

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE STATE COUNCIL OF NEW-YORK.

BROTHERS—The occasion of the annual meeting of your honorable body is one of no ordinary interest, involving, as it does on the present occasion, the novelty of being the first under the existing form of representation. It is perhaps well to review, in brief, some of the prominent features in the progress of the Order.

On the 11th of May, 1854, a consolidation was effected between two divisions of Americans professing the same principles, but acting under the respective names of Lodges and Councils, the two then numbering about sixty subordinate bodies. This union was hailed with enthusiasm, and formed a nucleus for the perfection of an organization, the destiny of which was to control the destinies of the nation.

The obvious necessity of such an organization being apparent to the minds of the great mass of the American people, it was deemed only necessary to combine the divisions to secure the perpetuity of the action.

It was the pleasure of the Order, at the time of the consolidation, to elect me to the office of President. In entering upon the duties of that office I was fully aware of the responsibility which devolved upon me—of the disadvantages I should labor under from the crude and imperfect form of the Constitution, any alteration of which was looked upon with jealousy and suspicion, and of the elements of discord and confusion which must naturally be anticipated in an organization based upon principles so broad and general in interest and effect!

The whole strength of the Order in the State, on the 11th of May, 1854, did not probably exceed five thousand, and in the United States there was not more than ten thousand members.

My first efforts were directed to the formation of proper agencies for the introduction of the work in different counties in the State, and the subsequent appointment of proper local deputies. It is unnecessary to enter into minute details of action of each brother appointed; suffice it to say, most of the deputies have been faithful and efficient in the performances of their duties, and rendered valuable service in extending the Order, and carrying out the laws of the Grand Council.

The present harmonious and prosperous condition of the nine hundred and sixty Councils in the State of New-York is the only evidence I deem it necessary to offer of the efforts I have made to perfect the organization, to build up a national party, to disseminate a national feeling, to destroy the influence of sectional sentiment, and to establish, not a balance of power, but a positive, uncontrollable and enduring power, both in the State and nation, in the Order of * * * *

It is to be lamented that we have had persons in our ranks who have been so recreant to duty, so indifferent to the sacred obligations they have assumed, so debased in mind, and so reckless of moral character as to expose the work of the Order, thereby committing a moral perjury before God and man. Though it is to be hoped our councils are now rid of those traitors, it behooves each and every member to be guarded in their intercourse, and especially cautious in recommending persons for membership.

At your last quarter session it was deemed necessary for your protection to adopt measures for the purification of your own body, and to recommend a course to subordinate councils which had proved effectual with their representatives. The form prescribed has had, I am happy to say, a salutary effect throughout a greater portion of the State, though objections have been raised in some councils, and open and determined hostility displayed in others.

Such unfavorable demonstrations, however, have been chiefly confined to those councils where interests foreign to the legitimate purposes of the organization were allowed precedence over the constitution, the literal construction of the obligation, and the laws of the Grand Council.

In some instances, doubtless, members have declined to conform to the "test," upon honorable and conscientious grounds, though generally the objection has emanated from those whose active opposition to the nominations of the Order contributed largely to the success of opposing candidates.

It is obvious that appeals may be presented to you which will receive your fair and impartial consideration. I would recommend a careful discrimination between parties who have been the victims of misrepresentation on the part of Representatives, or others whose official position or experience in the Order attached importance, if not responsibility, to their influence, and those whose unqualified and determined opposition has been apparent.

Open insubordination should not be encouraged, yet the innocent should be protected against the machinations of the guilty.

Frequent complaints have been made of the inadequacy of the constitution to the present powerful position of the Order; and it has been apparent that the want of a more general and thorough system of organization has contributed in a greater or less degree to local disaffections, thereby enhancing the labor and responsibility of the President in their adjustment.

Though the great body of the people possess as much intelligence as their representatives, yet they require ample law for their government, and look to you for such legislation as will secure harmony, peace and perfect subordination in their local organizations.

Special legislation is frequently unsatisfactory, and leads to discussions which tend to subvert the purpose for which it is intended. It is, therefore, desirable that the Constitution to be adopted at the present Session should be ample in its provisions to the exigency of the times. The Committee appointed at the Special Session held in January, will doubtless submit a report which will be satisfactory.

The course of members of the present Legislature of the State, belonging to the Order, is a matter worthy of your consideration. I trust a proper investigation will be made, and judicious recommendations sent to the subordinate councils to which they may belong; that each and every one who has proved treacherous to the cause he has pledged himself to sustain, may be deprived of all power to injure the Order in future.

The be rapid, and I may say unprecedented, growth of the Order, has naturally excited alarm among the active political parties of the day, and ambitious leaders have sought our ranks to disturb our peace and destroy our influence. But the action of the past has proved a timely warning, and despite the opposition without and the treachery within, we hold to-day the political destiny of the State.

As a united body we are invincible.

May that Providence which created within our sires that pure and holy principle upon which our Order is based, guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate it, that our posterity may rejoice in the national integrity of their fathers, and hand it down from generation to generation, as a priceless legacy, conceived "not for a day, but for all time."

Fraternally, J. W. BARKER.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 13, 1855.

TEA AT HALF PRICE.—LAYSEL, a French Chemist, asserts that if tea is ground like coffee, before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, 7th inst., in the First Church, 8th-av., by Rev. Dr. Phillips, DANIEL KENNEDY to AMELIA, second daughter of Hon. J. W. Potter, of Connecticut.

☞ Oswego and New-Haven papers please copy.

At Graniteville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, March 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas W. Peasod, Mr. SYLVANUS C. HALL to Miss EMELINE SMITH, only daughter of Silas Smith, Esq., all of Staten Island.

At Washington, D. C., on Monday, March 5, by Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D., SAMUEL L. GOUVERNEUR, Jr., of Allegheny County, Md., to MARIAN, daughter of the late James Campbell, Esq., for many years Surrogate of the City of New-York.

At Brookfield, Fairfield County, Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 7, by Rev. D. C. Curtis, Mr. CHARLES N. SCHIFFER, of Castleton, Staten Island, to Miss MARY L. LOUDELL, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, 6th inst., Mr. WILLIAM MASON, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 120 Hamilton-st., New-York.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 6, ROBERT T. MORRISON, of Nottingham, Eng., and afterwards of Boston, Mass., aged 36 years.

His friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 West 20th-st., corner of 7th-av., at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) 8th inst.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, of convulsions, on Tuesday, 6th inst., FRANKLIN F. NOBLE, youngest son of Archibald and Martha Noble, aged 2 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 139 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Thursday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In the City, on Wednesday, 7th inst., MARIA LIVINGSTON, wife of Samuel M. Fox, and daughter of the late M. W. Livingston, in the 33d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, 7th inst., GRACE TYLER, only child of George and Elizabeth Tyler, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 288 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

At Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, 7th inst., DAVID S. BURGER, eldest son of the late David D. Burger, of this City.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel. Steamboat *Hope* not leaves White Hall at 12 o'clock M., returning at 04 o'clock P. M.

At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, 7th inst., Dr. RICHARD B. KIP, in the 56th year of his age, youngest son of Henry I. Kip, dec'd.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 36 State-st. The remains will be taken to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery for interment.

At Chicago, at the residence of O. Smith, Esq., Wabash-av., on Thursday, Feb. 22, Mrs JANE ANNA FELLOWS FOWLER, aged 22 years, 6 months. Also, her babe, MINNIE, aged 4 days.

Their remains were brought East for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., after a short but severe illness, ANNE MARIA GOODRICH, wife of William Austin Morton, and niece of the late William Willis, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 104 Bank-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., EMILIE C., wife of Charles B. Loomis, aged 24 years.

Her friends, those of her father, Eugene Collomb, also, those of her brother-in-law, S. Boiceau, are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 8th inst., at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 7.

2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	118	25	Nicaragua Trans. Co.	16
1,000	Indiana State 5s	c 80	450	do	15½
5,500	do	b3 81	200	do	b60 16
10,000	do	b10 81½	100	do	15½
30,000	Virginia 6s	b10 95½	200	do	15
25,000	do	b3 96	100	Cumber. Coal Co.	b15 33½
5,000	do	c 96	200	do	33½
1,000	North Carolina 6s	99	300	do	b60 34
11,000	Missouri 6's	b3 93	50	New Creek Coal Co.	2½
5,000	Louisiana 6's	s3 85½	45	New York Cen. R. R	94
1,000	do	86	80	Cleve and Pitts. R. R.	49
500	do	86½	50	Cleve. and Tol. R. R	73
16,500	do	c 87	1500	Erie Railroad	s60 44
6,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	b3 80	375	do	c 44½
1,000	Erie Bds. of '75	s3 84½	100	do	s10 46
25,000	do	b10 85	50	do	b60 46
10,000	do	b30 85½	60	do	c 46
30,000	do	b3 86	250	Harlem Railroad	32
3,000	Pan. Rs. 2d issue	108	200	do	s10 31½
2,000	do	108½	100	do	b30 32
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	78	300	do	b60 32½
5,000	do	b3 78	10	Harlem Preferred	78
11,000	do	s3 78	100	Reading Railroad	s3 78
10,000	do	b30 78	100	do	s30 78½
2,000	do	s3 74½	100	do	c 79
5,000	do	c 74	1500	do	c 79
2,000	Ill. C. R. Frac'l. Rs	79	300	do	b3 79
2,200	N. Y. Cen. Tr	99½	150	do	79
20	Manhattan Bank	120	100	do	s3 79½
8	Del & Hud. Canal Co.	118	200	do	s10 79
24	Mechanics' Bank	19	100	do	s60 79
12	Continental Bank	101½	100	do	c 79½
30	U. S. Trust Co.	102	100	do	b10 79½
300	Canton Co.	24	48	Macon Railroad	100
100	do	s30 24½	50	Hudson River R. R.	36
500	do	b60 24½	38	do	38½
50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	96½	100	do	b60 39½
50	do	b30 96½	25	Sixth-avenue R. R.	60

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Indiana State 5s	s3 81	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s10 34
6,000	do	s3 82	100	do	s60 34
2,000	Virginia 6s	95½	31	do	34
2,000	do	s10 95½	200	do	34
2,000	Louisiana 6s	86	175	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 94
10,000	Erie Bonds of '75	84	400	Erie Railroad	c 44
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	74½	50	do	b60 44
2,000	do	75	100	do	s3 44½
10	Del & Hud. Can Co.	118½	25	Sixth avenue R. R.	60
20	do	119	200	Reading Railroad	79
15	Continental Bank	101½	230	do	79½
20	Ocean Bank	71	6	Mich. South. R. R.	90
100	Canton Company	s60 24	17	Mich. South. Cons'n	96
200	Nicara. Trans. Co.	s3 15½	5	North. Indiana R. R.	90
50	do	s10 15½	50	Ill. Cent'l R. R.	b30 96
80	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	103½	50	do	96½
9	Clev & Toledo R. R.	72½	21	do	96
36	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	87½	30	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	90

WEDNESDAY, March 7—P. M.

The steamer *Baltic*, for Liverpool, carried out to day $1,137,000 in Gold. The rates of Exchange closed firm, and the extreme figures are those quoted in the Circular of DE COPPET & CO., Continental Brokers:

On London	1 09	@1 09½
Paris	5 11	@5 13½
Amsterdam	41½	@ 41½
Frankfort	41½	@ 41½
Bremen	79	@ 79½
Hamburg	36½	@ 36½
Antwerp	5 13½	@5 15

The heavy export of Gold has no perceptible influence on the Money market. On the contrary, the ease of supply was quite perceptible at the Stock Board in the increased demand for State and and Railway Bonds, which sold to the extent of $260,000, at generally increased prices, by ¼@½ ₰ cent. The new Eries reached 85, and Indiana Fives 82 ₰ cent. On the other hand, the speculative Share list was tamer, and the rates current something lower than on Tuesday. There is some talk of disagreement between the Erie and New-York Central Roads on freight terms, and the Panama and Nicaragua steam lines about passenger fares, which partially weakens the shares of the two Roads and of the Transit Company. The Reading movement has also lost a little of its spirit, and the Stock closed 79½. Delaware and Hudson advanced 4 ₰ cent. on an order to purchase one or two hundred shares, which could not be had except in small lots. The Sub-Treasury received $110,117; disbursed $24.667, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,336,192.

The offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Stocks of the General Government, to the amount of $1,159,000, has been extended to the 1st June, if not previously made up, on the terms heretofore proposed, viz.:

Loans of 1857—1868	116 and Interest.
Loan of 1862	110 and Interest.
Loan of 1856	102½ and Interest.
Loan of 1864	106 and Interest.

We direct particular notice to the Circular in another place, of the Terra Haute and Alton Railroad Company, whose annual report of progress in their work we noticed a few days since, proposing a loan of $1,000,000 on Second Mortgage 8 ₰ Cents. The terms are made low to takers, to correspond with other recent and prominent Railroad loans awarded in this market. The rate of interest is also liberal, and the entire programme is such as to invite attention to an examination of the character of the work, and its prominence as one of the great trunk lines hence to the Upper Mississippi River.

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by A. H. NICOLAY & Co. will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Associated Banks in this City, without a single exception, have memorialized or written to the Governor in favor of the reappointment of the Bank Superintendent. These papers are on file in the Executive office, subject at all times, before the nomination, to withdrawal or qualification. They have not been disturbed, that we are aware of, by a single member of the Association. Yesterday a voluntary meeting of some twenty five or thirty Bank officers was held at the Merchants' Bank, and a Committee of three appointed to wait upon the Governor at Albany. An authorized statement of the result was communicated to the *Evening Post*, and is here copied:

"The meeting of Bank Officers on Tuesday last to consider the expediency of appointing a Committee to wait upon Governor CLARK and solicit him to reappoint the present incumbent, D. B. ST. JOHN, Esq., as Superintendent of the Bank Department, was conducted throughout with entire unanimity of feeling. There were present twenty-six of the City Banks, being a majority of the whole number. The resolutions deprecating any change, and recommending the reappointment of Mr. ST. JOHN, were unanimously adopted; and when it was found that there was no dissenting voice, the resolutions were so altered by a vote of the meeting as to express more fully the unanimous preference of the Bank Officers present in favor of Mr. ST. JOHN. A Committee of Three was chosen to address the Governor on this subject, so important to the banking interests of the State."

A different and grossly perverted statement was printed this morning by the *Tribune*, which we are requested by two or more of the gentlemen concerned, to notice, for correction. The Committee agreed upon to go to Albany, are Mr. HALSTED of the Manhattan, Mr. MCCALL of the Metropolitan, and Mr. JONES of the Chemical Bank. Mutual convenience was consulted in this nomination. Four, if not five of the warmest friends of the Superintendent, other than those three gentlemen, were also named during the informal consultation, but requested to be excused on account of pressing engagements at home, or sickness in their families. The use of their names in the paragraph of the *Tribune*, as objecting on Mr. ST. JOHN's account, is wholly unauthorized, as well as most unfair. The statement that Mr. CURTIS and Mr. GALLATIN are opposed to Mr. ST. JOHN and withdrew from the meeting, is also unauthorized. Both gentlemen, or their Cashiers, have signed a memorial to the Governor to the contrary. Mr. C. and Mr. G. preferred to make the meeting independent of the business of the Clearing House Association, and upon this single and unimportant incident rests the attempt to distort the actual result of the meeting. We are authorized to add that the Manhattan Bank, represented on the occasion by Mr. HALSTED, who presided, and is one of the Albany Committee, is *not* the deposit Bank of Mr. ST. JOHN or his Department. And equally untrue is the intimation that the Metropolitan Bank holds peculiarly intimate relations to the Department at Albany; the only sympathy between them being that both have been made, for three years past, the object of continued attack by, and subject to every species of annoyance from the same clique of Wild Cat currency makers who now seek to displace the Superintendent.

Illinois Central—Mr. Lord's Opinion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following correspondence is placed at your disposal for publication, in regard to the Mortgages of this Company:

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1855.

TO DANIEL LORD, Esq.—*Sir:* The construction of the Mortgage Deed made by this Company the 13th of September, 1851, conveying two millions of acres of land, the Illinois Central Railroad and branches, with the Dépôts, Engine-houses, Turnouts, &c., to certain Trustees, for the purpose of raising funds from time to time for the completion of the said Railroad and branches, has been questioned of late, and doubts expressed whether the conveyance does actually conform and execute the intentions of the Company. Therefore, I am requested by the Directors to ask your opinion upon the subject, and to request you to devise, should it appear to you requisite, any additional act which will more fully vest and confirm the premises intended to be conveyed. The last clause in the mortgage requires this action on the part of the Company, should it appear advisable. I am, very truly yours,

W. H. OSBORN, Secretary pro tem.

OPINION.

The mortgage of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to MORRIS KETCHUM, JOHN MOORE, and SAMUEL D. LOCKWOOD, dated September 13, 1851, to secure seventeen millions of dollars to the holders of Construction bonds of that Company has been carefully examined by me, and, in my opinion, its terms comprehend very clearly, and with full legal sufficiency and effect, the following property:

First. All the roadway, stations, and dépôts, from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the city of Cairo, with the constructions thereon.

Second. All the roadway, stations, and dépôts of the Branch Railroad, from the intersection of the line of the main road to the city of Chicago, with the constructions thereon.

Third. All the roadway, stations, and dépôts of the Branch Railroad, from the northern terminus of the main road, being the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and running by way of Galena to a point on the Mississippi River opposite to Dubuque, in Iowa, with all the constructions thereon.

Fourth. By the express language of the mortgage, "all the emoluments, income, advantage, rights, and franchises to the said three parcels of road belonging, are also granted by way of mortgage," including the tolls, the right to fix the rates of toll, and the right of the road and the working of it; the rights, also, auxiliary to the maintaining and constructing of the Road.

As the road-bed is conveyed, and the stations and dépôts by name, the lands that they occupy are conveyed, and the constructions and erections of every sort added thereto, either before or after the execution of the mortgage, become real estate, and annexed to the land as part of it, and pass actually and immediately under the mortgage as an incumbrance thereon the moment they are added to the land, in which they differ from the rolling stock as heretofore mentioned.

Fifth. Two millions of acres of land, part of that granted to the State of Illinois by Act of Congress and by the State to the Railroad Corporation, and from the mode and character of these grants, the lands thus covered by the mortgage are taken upon the immediate title of the United States and secured to the purpose and lien of the mortgage, exclusive of all possible grants, incumbrances or other claims on the Company than the mortgage bonds. The lands are conveyed by the State to the same trustees, in trust, among other things, to be thus mortgaged. They cannot therefore by law be subjected either by the trustees or by the Railroad Company to any prior or superior claims.

Sixth. Furthermore, in case of default in paying the interest on the construction bonds secured by the mortgage, to the amount of one whole years interest on the amount of bonds at any time actually issued, the trustees have the right to take possession of all the above mentioned items, including tolls, income, &c., and in addition, the right then accrues to take under the mortgage, the engines, tenders, cars, machinery, tools and materials, then appertaining to road and its said branches. *And*, should the trustees hesitate or refuse to act when the occasion occurs calling for their action, the Bondholders themselves may, by appropriate proceedings in Court, enforce the securities.

The trustees are to sell the mortgaged property on reasonable notice, and supply the proceeds to pay the principal and interest of the construction bonds.

The Mortgage, being duly recorded, is a lien superior to any after acquired judgments, or subsequent grants, or encumb

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New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

DEBATE ON THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

A NEW WARD IN NEW-YORK.

GAS AMONG THE RENEG GENERATION.

Great Excitement on the Census Bill.

MR. HEADLY IN CONTEMPT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8.

The Temperance bill was the special order in the Senate yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Having been read, Senator WM. CLARK moved to strike out the section of the authorizing the search for and seizure of liquor. Upon this motion the debate opened, the mover advocating the striking out, and intimating that he could not vote for the bill if the clause was retained

Senator BRAMAR was opposed to striking out the section, and should vote for the bill.

Senator WHITNEY was in favor of striking out the right of search and destruction. He had voted for the bill last year under many apprehensions that the details were not in accordance with the ends sought to be attained. He was glad to hear from the other side that a spirit of conciliation and compromise was to prevail. If such a feeling should exist, he should probably act with the friends of the bill. But if the contrary spirit were to obtain, those who were the especial friends of the bill must not count with any certainty upon his vote on the final passage.

Senator HOPKINS thought that the friends of the bill should be permitted so to perfect the bill as they should think advisable, and that those opposed to any law should not make opposition so much to the details as to the general principles embodied in the measure. He regarded the question of search as one of expediency, and not a constitutional one.

Senator DICKINSON hoped for the amendment of the bill and the striking out of the section allowing search, seizure, and destruction. He was opposed to those features, and should endeavor to have them taken from the bill. He argued from the fact that the two most strenuous advocates of those features in the Assembly last year had been defeated before the people, that the people were not in favor of such principles. He was understood, however, to be determined to vote for a prohibitory bill.

Senator GOODWIN was in favor of the passage of the bill in the shape in which it had been reported to the Senate. If they commenced amending the bill, it was difficult to tell where it would end.

Senator WILLIAMS was also in favor of the passage of the bill as it had passed the Assembly. He thought that by mending 80 votes in favor of the bill to the Assembly—which was four more than last year—the people had gained favorably upon the principles embraced in the bill.

Senator HALSEY took a similar view of the question.

Progress was reported on the bill, without coming to a vote on the proposition to strike out.

It will probably be recollected that the bill to prevent Intemperance received twenty-one affirmative votes when it was on its final passage in the Senate last year. Among the affirmative votes were those of Messrs. WM. CLARK and WHITNEY. Those gentlemen now give pretty clear demonstrations that they will not repeat their affirmative vote, unless the bill is materially modified. Here are, then, two votes gone, and if it loses three more it is gone. Among the affirmative votes of last year, were several given under protest. If the protestants have had their fears strengthened much, they will probably this year be found negative voters, and then there would appear to be but little prospect for the passage of the bill. My own convictions are, that these doubts have been confirmed, and that there are more than those of the former "Ayes" who will oppose the passage of the bill now before the Senate.

The bill is again the special order for to-day at 4 o'clock, when it is probable Senator CHESEBRO will introduce a substitute for the entire bill. The substitute will embrace the following principles:

1. To furnish the sale of liquors to be drunk on the premises; except at hotels and restaurants, and then only to guests to be drunk at meals.

2. To punish, by imprisonment and summarily, any persons found intoxicated.

3. To prevent the sale or re-distillation of any alcohol into high wines or pure spirits, or whisky, when rectified and remanufactured from alcohol, either separately or collectively, or being manufactured into either brandy, rum, gin or other spirituous liquors to be sold or used directly or indirectly by the people of this State, either as a beverage, or for manufacturing, mechanical or medicinal purposes.

4. To permit the sale of alcohol made by distillation, as alcohol in its crude state, for mechanical, manufacturing, or medicinal purposes in quantities not less than one gallon.

A COUNTY WISHING TO BE EXEMPTED.

In connection with this bill, it is proper to notice the paper presented by Senator SPENCER this morning, and which bears the signatures of Judges INGRAHAM, DALY and WOODRUFF, of the Court of Common Pleas. Their Honors rehearse that the bill now before the Legislature for the punishment of intemperance, requires them as Magistrates to try offenders under the bill. They state that it is impossible for them to discharge the duties proposed, for these reasons:

1. That there are but three judges—that its jurisdiction is the same as the Superior Court, which has six judges.

2. That in addition, the Court has special jurisdiction, such as proceedings under the Lien law, which much augments the business of the Court.

3. It is since the only Appellate Court from all the inferior courts of the City. That these have the past year exceeded 250, and will the present year exceed 300.

4. That there are now 737 causes awaiting trial before them. That to do the work they have now to hold three daily terms, and to devote all their evenings to the examination of cases.

5. That by requiring them to act as magistrates in the trial of the offences contemplated by the bill will compel them either to abandon a large portion of their regular business or neglect those new duties, the performance of which, on their part, is by the terms of the law to be enforced by heavy penalties and imprisonment.

INTEREST ON NOTES, &c.

Senator SPENCER introduced a bill regulating the rate of interest on notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, providing that no promissory note, draft, bill of exchange not having more than six months to run shall be void by reason of receiving or an agreement to pay or allow any rate of interest above seven per cent.; but, whenever in any action it shall appear by the pleadings and proof that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or received on any such note, draft, or bill, the plaintiff may recover the amount paid, lent or advanced, but shall not in such case recover interest or costs from the defendant. The provisions of the act shall not extend to or authorize any bank or incorporated company to take or receive over seven per cent. per annum, interest on any loans or discounts made by them.

This is an entering wedge for the repeal of all laws regulating the interest of money. It is a counterpart of many public bills presented by almost every session of the Legislature for the last twenty years. It has met annual defeats—it will probably meet with "one more of the same sort" from the Judiciary Committee, to which it has been this year referred. The only thing commendable in the advocates of an abolition of the laws relating to usury is their perseverance. I hope the day is far distant when that perseverance shall be successful.

THE COLONIAL HISTORY.

Mr. PUTNAM introduced a bill to authorize the Comptroller and the Regents of the University to supervise the printing and publication of the Colonial History, and to employ some person to prepare for the press such parts as they may deem necessary.

INCREASING THE CITY DEBT.

Senator BARR presented a bill to authorize the City authorities of New-York to raise by loan a sum not exceeding $600,000, by stock to be denominated "New-York City Hall Stock." It is to bear a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent., and to be redeemed in the year 1875. The authorities are to decide what shall be the amount of such bonds, and to sell the same at auction, private sale, or by subscription. The money raised under this act is to be expended in the erection of a new City Hall within the enclosure now occupied by the present City Hall.

THE BOUNTY OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Asking for an appropriation from the State Treasury for the promotion of its objects, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. This morning Mr. BUTTS, from that Committee, reported against the prayer of the petition. No reasons are given for the refusal, but doubtless it arises from the empty condition of the State Treasury. This will probably be the result of all such applications to the present Legislature.

MORE ABOUT THE RETREAT FUND.

Mr. SPENCER presented a bill directing the Commissioners of Emigration to pay over to the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, in equal quarterly payments, to be made on the first day of May, August, November and February, in each year, and every year, an amount equal to 7 per cent. per annum on $772,-804 10. The Trustees of the Seamen's Fund shall pay out of any moneys in their hands whatever they shall deem proper for the support and relief of the necessitous, destitute, sick or infirm mothers, wives, sisters, daughters or widows of seamen, who have contributed to the funds of said Retreat.

ELECTING A BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

In the House, at the afternoon session yesterday, Mr. LAMPORT introduced a bill providing for the election by the people of the Superintendent of the Bank Department once in two years. He asked to have it referred to a Select Committee, but the House refused consent; and it went to the Committee on Banks. Sometime after, a motion was made to reconsider the reference, which brought on an animated debate, manifesting more of party feeling than has yet developed on any side issue. The motion was advocated upon the ground that the Bank Committee would report against the bill, and that it should go to a Committee where its defeat was not a foregone conclusion. Against this it was answered that the assumption of hostility on the part of the Committee was discourteous and ungrounded, and that to no Committee could the question more properly have a reference. Finally, the previous question was called—a motion to lay that on the table made and defeated—and the change of reference refused, on a call, by a decided majority—the vote being: Ayes 31; Noes 52. As the House had been told that the Bank Committee would be hostile to the measure, I presume this vote may fairly be taken as indicative that the majority on the floor would sympathize with that opposition.

THE FUNDS OF THE SEAMAN'S RETREAT.

Mr. COLEMAN presented an amendment to the act relating to moneys levied by law on masters, mates, &c., at the port of New-York, and its disposal by the trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, to relieve the Treasurer from all claim for the board of any master, mate, or mariner, who may have been received, boarded or provided for, by the Commissioners of Emigration of the City of New-York, at the Hospital situated at Quarantine, during the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, or who have been, or may hereafter at any time be received, boarded or provided for, under the direction of the Health Officer, or from the City of New-York, or from the Retreat Hospital by the Health Officer, or by him detained in the Quarantine Hospital, and that the said Commissioners, in their account with the Comptroller, be audited with the amount of such claims or demands so hereby discharged.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Mr. LEIGH introduced an act to amend the charter of this institution, by adding the following section:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the New-York Juvenile Asylum to raise money for the use of said corporation by mortgaging from time to time the whole or any part of its real estate, provided the execution of any such mortgage be authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, passed at a meeting at which a quorum of thirteen Directors shall be present.

UNCLAIMED EXPRESS FREIGHT.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a bill authorizing Express Companies to sell any goods or packages not perishable in their nature, which have been one year in their possession, and unclaimed. Such sale is to be advertised for four weeks, and the articles sold to the highest bidder at public auction. The proceeds of such sales, after paying necessary expenses, and after deducting the freight charges on the articles sold, to be retained for five years, subject to the demand of the person with whose name the articles were marked.

A NEW WARD.

Mr. JEMMERSON introduced a bill to create the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York. It takes that portion of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards embraced within a line commencing at the east end of Tenth-street, running thence westerly through the centre of the street to the centre of First-avenue, thence northerly to the centre of Twenty-sixth-street, thence easterly to the water-line and thence southerly to the place of beginning.

ISTHMUS TELEGRAPH.

Mr. BLATCHFORD introduced a bill to incorporate the Aspinwall and Panama Telegraph Company. JOHN L. ASPINWALL, DAVID THOMPSON, C. K. GARRISON, RICARDO DE LA PARRA, DANIEL BOWLY, WILLIAM ADAMS and HENRY J. ROGERS, are the Directors named. The capital stock is to be not less than $150,000 nor more than $300,000, divided into shares of $50 each.

REGULATING YOUR EXCURSIONS.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced a bill to regulate the manner in which steamboat and other excursions shall be conducted. It requires the master of the vessel to register the name and residence of every male person who shall obtain passage on his vessel. Within five days after the excursion, the master shall deposit in the office of the County Clerk of New-York a copy of such register, endorsing the same with the name of the boat, the date of the excursion, and the places where the vessel landed; a neglect to do this, subjects the master of the vessel to a fine of $100. Every person who shall be engaged upon such excursion, who shall trespass upon the grounds of any resident where the vessel may land, shall, in addition to an indictment for trespass, incur a penalty of $10. Every person engaged in such excursion shall be responsible for every trespass in violation of the provisions of the act, committed by any other person engaged in such excursion, in like manner as if the trespass had been jointly committed.

This bill is designed to afford protection to the residents on the Sound, and on the shores of the Hudson; and probably no class ever more needed the strongest defence which the law can give them. I have seen, on the river side, the fruit trees on a small country place entirely ruined by a gang of vagabonds brought from the City on one of these steamboat excursions; and it is no unusual thing for them to strip every tree of its fruit. They go in large masses, and of course the owner is helpless. If he escapes personal violence he is fortunate. The object of this bill, I presume, is not so much to punish as it is to prevent trespasses; and if that can be accomplished by holding individuals responsible, not only for their own acts but for those of their associates, the experiment should be promptly tried.

"SAM" GOING TO THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. WATERBURY introduced a bill to amend the acts relating to Common Schools throughout the State, passed March 26, 1856, thus:

SECTION 1. No school connected with any of the public or private systems of education of a sectarian or denominational character, in this State, and no school under the charge of any religious sect or denomination, or where any particular creed or doctrine peculiar to any sect, denomination or church, shall be taught, shall receive any portion of the public money appropriated or to be appropriated for the support of Common Schools.

SEC. 2. Every school throughout this State, supported in whole or in part by moneys appropriated for the support of public schools or academies, shall be daily opened by the teachers of such schools, by reading a chapter in the Bible, without note or comment.

Mr. WATERBURY is one of the leaders of the SAM party in the Assembly, so that this may be taken as an expression of the intent and meaning of that combination. It is the most practical, direct form, in which the question could be put to the Legislature, and in a shape that there will be little opportunity for dodging the issue. Had SAM brought it forward at a period of the session when there was more time and inclination to debate, and not wasted strength and opportunity on resolutions that could lead to no direct issue, I have strong reasons for believing that the bill would have become a law. There is, no doubt, a decided majority of the Assembly, at least, that are opposed to the support of sectarian schools from the public moneys, and a very large majority that would vote "Aye" on the motion directing the Bible to be read in all our public schools. I am in hopes Mr. WATERBURY'S bill will be promptly reported for the consideration of the House, that the questions involved may be passed upon—the issue raised speedily determined.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced a bill to punish stealing or forging of Railroad tickets. It provides that any person convicted of carrying away any Railroad passenger ticket, previous to or after the sale thereof, shall be guilty of grand or petit larceny, according to the value thereof. If the price authorized to be charged for such ticket on a sale shall exceed $25, then the person taking the same shall be guilty of grand larceny, and punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years; if the price of tickets be less than $25, then the punishment shall be by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding $100, or by both. Railroad passenger tickets of any Company, as well before the same shall have been issued to their receivers or other agents for sale, as after, and whether endorsed by such receivers or not, are to be deemed Railroad tickets within the meaning of this act. Every person convicted of having forged, or falsely uttered any Railroad, or of having sold, or had in his possession for sale, any false ticket, shall be deemed guilty of forgery in the third degree.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION

Case was up in the House this morning, taking precedence of the General Orders as a question of privilege. After some debate, Mr. BOUTON moved the previous question. Mr. MUNDAY moved to lay that on the table, which motion was lost, and then the House ordered the main question to be put—Ayes 67, Nays 30. The question was divided, and the resolution declaring that JACOB M. SELDEN (present incumbent,) was not entitled to a seat in the Assembly was adopted—Ayes 86, Noes 40; and then the resolution declaring ANDREW S. WARNER (contestant) entitled to the seat, was adopted—Ayes 80, Noes 36. Mr. WARNER was presented, took the oath of office, and was duly installed. This is tardy justice.

A RUN FOR LIFE.

PHELPS, confined in the jail in this City, and to be hung to-morrow unless reprieved by the Governor, this morning succeeded in making his escape from the jail. When the jailer came to his cell in the morning, he found him with his chains off, and at liberty. PHELPS knocked down the jailer, passed out of the cell, closed and locked the door, and then made his escape into the street. As soon as his absence was discovered, search was made for the prisoner, and he was finally caught between this City and Troy. He was brought back to the jail after an absence of about two hours. This was truly a run for life.

A LOAN COMMISSIONER NOT A NOTARY.

I noted last week in my list that DAVID MCCORD, of Sing Sing, had been appointed a Loan Commissioner for the County of Westchester. Instead you have DAN. MCCORD, Notary. He was already notorious enough in the vicinity of his homestead, and he wanted to be a Loan Commissioner, which want the Governor and Senate gratified. Wherefore please write him such, and oblige him and yours,

J. B. S.

The Census Bill—Great Excitement—Members in Contempt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8.

The Census bill came down from the Senate this afternoon.

The question was on concurring with the amendments of the Senate. There was an exciting debate, points of order, questions of privilege, &c.

The previous question was called and the call sustained—Ayes, 59; Noes, 31. On the call of the roll on the third reading the bill was passed—Ayes, 67; Noes, 34.

Mr. HEADLEY of Orange, and Mr. PETTY of New-York, declined to vote. The House refusing to excuse them, their names were called three times, they declined to answer, when the call was proceeded with. After the vote was announced.

Mr. LEIGH offered a resolution that Mr. HEADLEY and Mr. PETTY were in contempt; that the Sergeant-at-Arms arrest them and bring them before the bar of the House. The resolution was modified so as to declare that Mr. HEADLEY was in contempt for having refused to vote. In that form it was adopted—Ayes, 59; Nays, 27.

Mr. HEADLEY was permitted to address the House. He declared he had not intended any contempt of the House, but he felt that the House had deliberately infringed his rights, and he had acted in accordance with that feeling.

Mr. AITKEN moved that Mr. HEADLEY be purged of his contempt.

Mr. WEED moved as a substitute that the Sergeant-at-Arms proceed to arrest Mr. HEADLEY.

Pending the consideration of these motions, the House adjourned.

J. B. S.

Letter of Gov. Clark—Execution of Phelps.

From the Albany Atlas, March 8.

The unhappy creature condemned for the murder of his wife, dies to-morrow under the sentence of the law. We copy below the letter of GOV. CLARK to Sheriff MCEWEN, closing upon the victim for ever on earth the doors of mercy, which have been held so far open as to let in the light of hope. The poor creature, after disengaging himself from his irons, worked all night to escape through the walls. Daylight compelled him to desist. But as the jailor entered to unbar the window, the prisoner pushed him aside, locked him in, and ran out of jail. With that strange infatuation which controls many criminals, and particularly those of susceptible mental constitutions, he walked directly towards his home and the scene of his crime.

He was discovered by the pursuing officers, walking on the tow-path of the canal, about four miles from here. He had no clothes on but his pantaloons, a shirt, and a bombazine jacket; had mere slippers on his feet, and when the officers apprehended him he complained that he was cold and tired, and that his feet were bruised and suffering. He was indeed quite chilled and helpless, and exhausted in mind and body by his night-work, his agitation and his cold walk. He was taken to BRIGGS', (formerly GIL CRAIN'S,) where every attention was paid to him. He ate heartily of a breakfast, staid till he was well warmed, (he begged from time to time for the officers to wait a little, as he was chilled,) and at last begged as a great favor that his captors would go with him a little further up the road to the burying ground, where his family and his murdered wife lay, and where he desired to be buried, alongside of them. The officers (ALBY and VAN ALSTYNE,) who had throughout, exhibited the greatest kindness to the prisoner, complied; and they took him to the scene. When the officers returned with the prisoner, about 8 o'clock A. M., there was a vast, eager and tumultuous crowd thronging the streets in front of the jail. The noise of the escape had brought out a crowd, more curious than if the popular scene of an execution were enacted.

The execution is fixed for to-morrow; and no man utters a word in reproach against the Governor; but, after all is over, men will reflect, that if the poor condemned had made his way on foot to the grave of his wife, and perished there, as he was likely to do, God's justice would have been satisfied—and, perhaps, man's also!

We append the letter of Gov. CLARK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 7, 1855.

JOHN MCEWEN, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Albany:

Dear Sir: At the urgent solicitation of Judge HARRIS, JOHN H. PHELPS, under sentence of death, was respited by me, until the 9th of March instant. Previous to the granting of this respite, I had informed you that, after careful examination of his testimony, I found no reasons for my interference with the sentence of the Court.

The counsel and friends of the prisoner have again applied for a commutation of his punishment to that of imprisonment for life in a State Prison; and I have given to the case that earnest consideration which its importance demands, and am clear in the opinion that no cause exists that could justify my further interference with the course of the law.

You will, therefore, announce to the prisoner that I cannot commute his sentence. Respectfully yours,

MYRON H. CLARK.

FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC AGENT.

The State Committee—Respite of Phelps.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8.

The Republican State Committee, appointed by the Auburn Convention, Hon. JOSEPH BLUNT Chairman, is in session this evening in Congress Hall.

PHELPS, who was to have been hanged to-morrow, has been respited for four weeks.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Testimony in Favor of its Operation in Other States.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., has handed to Senator WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Temperance Cause in the State Senate, the following letters which he has received in regard to the practical operation of the Prohibitory Law in other States:

LETTER FROM HON. SAMUEL A. FOOTE, OF GENEVA.

GENEVA, Feb. 26, 1855.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In accordance with your request of the 22d inst., I take pleasure in stating that until last September, I had serious doubts of the policy of enacting in this State a Prohibitory Law, in consequence of my apprehension that it could not be executed, and, for that reason, would retard rather than promote the cause of Temperance. But last September I made a visit to a nephew of mine, who resides in the State of Connecticut. He is a practical farmer, but a gentleman of intelligence and good sense. He informed me, as indeed, I knew before, that he had opposed the passage of the Maine Law in that State. I knew he considered it tyrannical, and in execution impracticable—particularly in the cities of New-Haven and Hartford; and in the manufacturing villages, where a majority of the people are hard and habitual drinkers. But, said my nephew, "experience shows that I was entirely mistaken—the law has been executed everywhere without the least difficulty—and its blessings are incalculable—with the cessation of drunkenness (for it has almost ceased among us,) crime and pauperism have comparatively ceased. It will diminish the poor rates in our town full three-quarters, and we do not have one arrest now for crime in our County where we had ten before—there is one element, and a very important one too, to be taken into account in executing the law that I had not thought of, and that is, those who would be riotous under the influence of liquor are passive and submissive without it. With the free use of liquor through the State there would be riotous opposition, without it, there is none."

The above are the words in substance, and most of them the identical words of a practical, well-informed Connecticut farmer. They removed every doubt from my own mind; and were I a member of our Legislature, I should vote for the law lately passed in the Assembly, most cheerfully.

Respectfully your friend and servant,

SAMUEL A. FOOT.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. HAWES, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, Feb. 26, 1855.

MY DEAR E. C. DELAVAN—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 22d inst. has just been placed in my hands; it finds me confined to my house by illness, and I shall not be able to give that attention to the subject about which you wish information, as in other circumstances I should be most happy to render.

In regard to the working of our Prohibitory Law, I have no doubt from all I hear from different parts of the State, that it is producing all the good and more than all the good that was ever anticipated by its friends. In the country towns generally throughout the State the Law is enforced. Of course the quantity of liquor sold and used is very greatly diminished, and intemperance with its bad consequences prevented in the same proportion. Doubtless in many of the towns liquor is stealthily introduced and disposed of by those who are determined to evade the law and keep up the business of making drunkards. But wherever this is done, it is done secretly. Rum taverns and rum shops, known to be such, are I believe very rarely to be found.

In respect to our cities, this city for example, it was always supposed that it would be more difficult to enforce the law than in our country towns. And such is the fact. And yet the law *is* enforced here and in other places like it, far beyond what I or the friends of Temperance generally ever dared to hope. I have just been told by a gentleman of high standing, and who has the best means of knowing, that there is not a place in the city where liquor is known to be kept for sale. Prosecutions and convictions have been frequent, and it is now understood that whoever openly violates the law must suffer the consequences.

There are no rum club-rooms, as they are called, where those who are determined to have liquor provide it for themselves; and in this way, I do not doubt, there is a good deal of drinking kept up among us still. But it is done under cover, and done to a very limited extent compared with former times.

The testimony is clear, and no one I suppose questions it that the law has produced the most happy results among the mass of the people, especially the laboring classes, and that many, very many families are now in comfortable circumstances, and happy as families, which but for the Law would be suffering from poverty and the other miserable concomitants of intemperance.

I have written the above as expressing my own sentiments; but from what I know of the opinions of my brethren in the ministry here, I have no doubt that all, or nearly all, would readily subscribe to the truth of what I have said; as would Judge WILLIAMS, Judge PARSONS, and any number of others of our most intelligent, judicious and Christian men. I could readily undertake to get names to substantiate my statements, if my health allowed, but it is not necessary. I send you therefore what I have written, with the earnest prayer that your Legislature will give to the people of the Empire State a good, strong prohibitory law, fully believing, as I do, that they would thus confer upon their constituents the greatest blessing they have it in their power to bestow. Affectionately yours, J. HAWES.

LETTER FROM THE HON T. S. WILLIAMS, OF HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 26, 1855.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am asked my opinion as to the effect of the Prohibitory Law upon intemperance in this State; and whether drunkenness has diminished in consequence, and requested to direct my answer to you.

Had I not seen some statements in certain papers, showing an apparent increase of drunkenness by returns from our prisons, I should hardly have supposed the question needed an answer. I should sooner have expected it would have been said the suppression by Mayor WOOD of the sale of liquor on the Sabbath, was the cause of increased intemperance in New-York.

The only argument I have known in support of the position, is that our jail records show more commitments for drunkenness than in an equal period before the law. This is not improbable. While the drunkard was allured by every artifice into the dram-shop, he was rather an object of pity than of censure; and the public eye was directed to the seller rather than to his victim. A common drunkard was sent to the workhouse, not to jail; and very few prosecutions were made for single acts of intoxication; and when convictions were procured the fine of $3 was so small that it was settled with ease by such persons as cannot pay the increased fine of $20. Now, in most of our towns every known offender is brought to trial, and if convicted must go to prison if he cannot pay the fine; and notwithstanding this, we are informed that in some of our counties the jails are almost empty. How this may be I know not; I do not profess to give the statistics; but so far as my own observation extends, I think I have not, since the 1st of August, seen one intoxicated man, where I saw ten before; and there has been a marked difference in the state of our streets during the night, so far as I have been able to observe. The universal testimony of all the friends of the law that I have met with, is, that the effect of Prohibition has been great, and equal to every reasonable expectation; and it is known, that some of the strong opponents of the law now acknowledge their mistake and testify to its beneficent effect.

In this town, where there were at least one hundred and forty places where liquor was openly sold, only one is licensed, and he on agent of the town very much restricted. If it is to be had in other places it is in darkness and secrecy, as other crimes are committed; and in most of our towns a similar state of things exists, and the law is generally enforced. Under such circumstances it would seem as if no rational man could doubt that the use of liquor must be greatly diminished, and consequently therefore much less frequent.

I will only add, that with the aid we hope for from New-York, on the one side, and Massachusetts on the other, our hands will be directed, and our work will be light. I am, very respectfully yours,

T. S. WILLIAMS.

LETTER FROM GOV. PETTON, OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 24, 1855.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The gentle de-

THE PUGILIST'S ENCOUNTER.

DEATH OF WILLIAM POOLE.

Post-Mortem Examination—Coroner's Investigation.

BILL POOLE, who has of late been somewhat notorious, and was wounded with a pistol shot in an affray which occurred at Stanwix Hall on Saturday night, Feb. 25, died yesterday morning from his severe injuries. He breathed his last about 5 o'clock, at his residence, No. 164 Christopher-street, near the North River. A post-mortem examination was held during the day, conducted by Dr. FINNELL.

An investigation of the facts connected with the late affray, which was the occasion of his death, was begun at noon by Coroner HILTON, at the residence of the deceased. One witness was sworn and partially examined; but the case was adjourned over to to-day at the Coroner's Office in Chambers-street, in consequence of the want of accommodations for the jury at POOLE'S house. Arrangements are made to have a full hearing, and to dispose of the matter as expeditiously as possible.

WILLIAM POOLE was born in the year 1821, in Sussex County, New-Jersey; and consequently at the time of his death was 34 years of age. About twenty-three years of his life were, for the most part, spent in the City of New-York. His occupation was that of a butcher, and his place of business was in Washington Market. His father was also a butcher, many years before him, having his stand in the same place; and he is said to have enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community. BILL POOLE learned the trade with a Mr. WILLIAM BERRIMAN, who is not now living. During the period of his apprenticeship, he was known as a young man of great activity of body and sternness of will. He attended to his business with marked zeal, taking pride in his character of a butcher. But his disposition was not of the most peaceable and forbearing kind, and he found himself in frequent quarrels, both with strangers and those whom he well knew. The butcher-boys called him a "hard customer," and many of them dreaded, while some envied his pugilistic powers.

In course of time he went into business for himself in Washington Market. His stand there soon became well known, and he received much patronage. But whether as an apprentice in a butcher-stall, or the proprietor of one, he was a fighter, ready for action on all occasions when he fancied he had been insulted; and while his manners, when he was not aroused, were generally marked with much politeness, his spirit was haughty and overbearing. He was slow to give an insult, being restrained by a feeling of dignified self-respect, which was characteristic of him; but he was quick and fierce to resent an affront. He could not brook an insolent remark from one who thought himself as strong as he. He never was engaged in any formal "prize fight," but he was known as a habitual "rough-and-tumbler." On this account he never, until recently, obtained any great notoriety in the newspaper accounts of "battles in the ring." His conflict with JOHN MORRISSEY, at the foot of Amos-street, which happened not long ago, brought his name before the public in connection with a brutal and shocking affray; and ever since he has been one of the most notorious pugilists in town. His great reputation among circles of shoulder-hitters, occasioned by that occurrence, was thought to be sufficient to warrant him in opening a drinking saloon, where he expected to receive their liberal patronage. Accordingly, he lately became proprietor of the Bank Exchange, on the corner of Broadway and Howard-street. That saloon was closed yesterday, on account of his death.

BILL POOLE was a man of uncommonly fine physical appearance. By many he was thought to be decidedly handsome. His chest was broadly developed; he had an easy and commanding carriage, and he was expert in all his movements. The features of his face were very regular and carved; his hair was dark, and he wore a large moustache.

His residence in Christopher-street is one of a neat row of small brick houses, respectable outside and comfortable within. The parlors are neatly carpeted, and the walls hung with various paintings and large prints.

He leaves a wife and one child. The latter is a boy, about nine years of age, named CHARLES. A portrait of this lad, taken several years ago, is among the ornaments of the front parlor. Mrs. POOLE and her child, we believe, are not left without means of support, though we have not been able to learn the exact amount of property of the deceased. She is greatly distressed by her husband's death—yesterday morning was almost raving. The event so worked upon her mind that she needs to be attended by a physician.

BILL POOLE, during the most of his illness, since the night of the affray, was able to talk to his family and the various friends who visited him; and about half an hour before his death he engaged in conversation with them. In fact, he was strong enough to set up in bed, propped and supported by pillows. Only a few minutes before expiring he remarked, with great distinctness of voice, "I think I am a *goner*. If I die, I die a true American; and what grieves me most is, thinking that I've been murdered by a set of Irish—by MORRISSEY in particular."

He gave directions to have his body opened by physicians after death. He was also particular how he should appear in his coffin. He expressed a wish to be attired in a suit of black clothes, with patent leather boots, and have a white collar folded down over his coat. His funeral is appointed to take place on Sunday next, and his remains will be deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

It is understood that "Pargeno" is implicated to turn State's evidence, and BAKER is not yet arrested.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner HILTON began his investigation yesterday at 11 o'clock. The following jurymen were duly sworn to act as jurors:

H. N. WEST	No. 488 Broome-street.
George E. Smith	No. 154 Ninth-avenue.
James J. Bell	No. 48 Commerce-street.
John W. Brother	No. 210 Spring-street.
George Bath	No. 64 Rivington-street.
James M. Byrne	No. 139 West Forty-fourth.
Wm. B. Drake	No. 209 West Forty-third.
James S. Burgess	No. 5 Bowery.
Arch. H. Campbell	No. 822 West Thirteenth-st.
E. Welch	No. 68 Franklin-street.

Cyrus Shay, the first witness called in the case, being duly sworn, testified as follows: I reside at No. 51 Troy-street; I was acquainted with the deceased, and have been for the last four or five years; I have known of him for even fifteen years; during the last four or five months I have been his company almost constantly; he had a difficulty two or three months ago in his saloon, corner of Howard-street and Broadway, with a young man named Maurice Lannegan; this man came in drunk with the intention to fight Poole, and was whipped, but that affair had nothing to do with causing his death; Lannegan is an acquaintance of a man who is called "Pargeno;" I have seen this "Pargeno" described as having the name of Patrick Hall; Lannegan is acquainted also with Baker; "Pargeno" is a runner; Baker was a police officer, discharged; is by relative to emigrants; Maurice Lannegan is also a runner; I do not know that I have ever seen them together; Poole told me about six weeks or two months ago, that while he was in company with a man named Thomas Williams, "Pargeno" met him by the Astor House, in Vesey-street, and insulted him; Poole said to him "Go along about your business—you aint worth taking any notice of;" the words which Pargeno used were, "You are a pretty son of a b—;" Poole laughed at him, and tapping him by the side of the head, said, "I'm too sweet for you;" Poole then passed on; about a time before this I understood that "Pargeno" came into Mr. Poole's house, corner of Howard and Broadway, after 12 o'clock at night, and called for a whisky skin; the boy called Dick made it and handed it to him; he picked up the tumbler, and without drinking a drop, threw the whole in the boy's face; "Pargeno" then went out; the boy called Mr. Williams, who was present at the time, who that man was; he replied "Pargeno;" Poole, a day or two after, went with the boy to get out a warrant from Judge Welsh, for "Pargeno's" arrest on this charge; it was a common thing for persons to come into the saloon and talk about Poole, insulting Poole before his barkeepers while he was away, saying that "Pargeno" could whip him, and that though it was an *American* house, Irishmen had no good a right to come as any; when he heard of it Poole would say that he never wanted any one to come in that "didn't eat meat on Friday;" I don't think, however, he had any difficulty there with "Pargeno;" about three months ago a man named Nelson came in and talked to Mr. Poole about "Pargeno," desiring to *draw him out*; Poole told him if he didn't stop and behave himself he would put him out of doors; I have heard Pargeno himself speak of Poole, saying that "he would *take the black muzzled son of a b—h some day or other*;" from this and other remarks of a threatening character, I thought he intended *to kill him*; this occurred between seven and eight months ago, in Church-street, at a public house called the "Senate;" Poole was not present at the time; it was not long after the difficulty between Morrissey and Poole at the foot of Amos-street, he addressed himself to several persons present whose names I do not know; on the Saturday night of the shooting affair, (Feb. 23,) I was in Poole's saloon; I heard that he and Morrissey had had some harsh words together at Stanwix Hall, in Broadway; Oliver Leon told me that Officer John Rue was in the house at the same time; he asked me what was the matter; I did not give him any satisfaction; I then went up alone to Stanwix Hall, in Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel; I entered and went close up to Mr. Poole; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening; Poole was standing behind the drinking counter, near the end of it; Morrissey, at the same time was walking about the bar-room, using insulting language to Poole, and Poole was talking back to him; I don't recollect the words that passed between them; but the language of both was threatening; about thirty persons were present; the only ones I know were Martin Fairchilde, James Irwin, John Ryker, Samuel Suydam, Capt. Lorenzo Lewis, John E. Dean, Lorenzo Deagle, Thomas Williams, Cornelius Campbell, William Janeway, and several others.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned over to this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Coroner's office in Chambers-street.

Weights and Measures.

The following notice to Captains of Police has been issued from the Mayor's Office:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1855.

SIR: There have been placed in your station-house a full set of weights, scales and measures, both wet and dry, as per accompanying list. The object of providing them is to enable you to afford protection to persons who have been defrauded by false weights and measures, in receiving a less quantity than purchased, as also to afford an opportunity to purchasers to discover whether they receive the quantity bought or not. Thus the honest shop keeper will be benefited by additional custom, while the guilty will be exposed. Upon application to you by person or persons, to weigh or remeasure any article, it will be your duty to do so free of charge. You will also use your best exertions in giving general publicity throughout your District, to this facility to detect frauds, and exercise every means in your power to carry out the objects thereby intended.

Respectfully, &c., FERNANDO WOOD.

List of Weights, Scales and Measures deposited in the Station-houses.

One 56 Pound Weight.	One Set 4 Pound to ½ oz.
One 28 Pound Weight.	One Set Measures.
One 14 Pound Weight.	One Set tron-bound Meas'rs

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

Speech of W. H. Seward,

In the Senate, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1855.

Mr. SEWARD—The Senate has once several times, I think, resolved that at the last session of Congress I committed what seemed to be, if not an error, at least an impropriety, not in saying too much, but talking too long, in favor of the Collins line of steamers. I plead, in extenuation of that course, that the Senate, in the night before the adjournment, after a long debate, had sustained the views which I then entertained, and which I now entertain; and that the next day, just before the final close of the session, when Senators were impatient to leave, and were leaving rapidly, it became doubtful whether the Senate, as it re-should constituted, would not renounce those views. Therefore I deemed it necessary to guard against what would have been a surprise upon the majority of the Senate, who had voted in accordance with those views on the night before. I hope it is now a sufficient vindication of that action on my part, that the Senate itself, when it came together this session, confirmed those same views, and that the House of Representatives also, when it assembled this session, reconsidered its own position and adopted that to which I had labored so earnestly to bring the Senate. Having excused that impropriety, I will not now commit another abuse by speaking long upon this subject. I have sent for an honorable and distinguished Senator, of advanced age, who, I hope, will be here in a few moments, (Mr. CASS.) I rise merely to fill up a gap of time; and I know that such is the respect for that Senator entertained here that I shall be excused for this intrusion.

The Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS,) has certainly convinced me, and no doubt every one else, that he is most sincere and in earnest in opposing this measure; but I think if he would review his own positions, he would not be satisfied with them, after he should have discovered how broad and how foreign is the ground that he has occupied.

Sir, I think the honorable Senator from Connecticut stated this case with admirable precision and accuracy. It is just exactly this: Here is a contract on which the Government owes $858,000, and there is an annual appropriation bill, in which it is proposed to appropriate money to pay that sum of $858,000. No one here disputes that debt; no one here proposes that we shall withhold the money for any cause whatever; no one proposes that we shall pay a cent less than the $858,000. So far we are all agreed. It is money that is due by contract, and the contract itself cannot now be wisely, justly, or properly reviewed. So the money is due. What remains? Why, in making the appropriation to pay that sum, the House of Representatives—which originates bills of this kind, which originated the bills at the last session, and must originate them at every session—has come to the conviction that it would be wise and just to repeal a clause in the law under which that contract was made, which authorized Congress to give notice, at its discretion, after the period of two years, of a purpose to discontinue the contract. That is all. The House propose that we shall repeal that clause; the question is, whether we shall or not. That is the whole question. Of all which has been said beyond that, I have only to say, that it is foreign to the question.

What reasons are given why we should repeal this clause? One alone of those reasons is sufficient to satisfy my mind—namely, that on an appropriation bill in the last week of the session, in the last hours of the fifth day from the close of the session, it is never wise unnecessarily to raise a conflict with the House of Representatives, because, in the first place, you jeopard the passage of a great bill; and in the next place you jeopard the passage of a great many other great and necessary bills. Accordingly, we are habitually accustomed to waive additions, stipulations and provisions which we should otherwise prefer, in order to secure agreement with the House of Representatives, and to bring the business of the Government to a successful and happy termination. All the hazards which can attend any bill will attend this, if returned to the House of Representatives; for whatever difference of opinion there is here, the same difference of opinion, we know, would exist there, and would engage that House in long, strenuous and earnest debate; whatever of feeling or of prejudice; whatever of passion or of interest attaches to this question here, would attend the bill if we send it back there, and it would be jeoparded, and might be lost. What are the consequences of that? The second time the faith of the Government is broken, and $858,000 due to citizens for services actually rendered under a contract, is withheld—is not paid. That is bad enough; but besides that, come all the entangling consequences to other business.

To these considerations, what is the reply? It is that we have this power, and we please to keep it. It gratifies us to say that we will not relinquish the power of giving this notice. Why shall we not? If we are wise men, we will retain it, only because it is valuable for something; and if we are wise men, we shall give it up if it is not valuable. Now, what is it worth? Do we wish to give the notice now? There is only one honorable Senator who proposes to give that notice by virtue of the reservation contained in the contract. The whole Senate, comparatively, like the whole House, are ready to pay the money already accrued, without giving the notice. The contract has been in force for two years, and the legislation during that time has shown that it was not necessary or proper to give the notice heretofore. Then no cause has existed heretofore, and none at present exists, for giving this notice. Do you anticipate a state of things, when you will be required to give it? Are circumstances changed—changed favorably for the contractors and unfavorably for the Government? No, Sir; the mails are carried with the stipulated expedition; the pride and honor of the country are sustained; its service is completely performed, just as it was required to be; the Government has no cause of complaint, and anticipate none.

On the other hand the parties to whom it is contemplated that the notice may, in some circumstances, be given, have been unfortunate—unfortunate by a calamity that has touched the chords of the public heart most deeply, and which has so powerfully affected the mind of every individual in the country that it is painful to speak of it, even in the most public manner on so great an occasion as this. One of those ships, freighted with the lives of our fellow-citizens, has gone down into the depths of the sea. You have a bond that it shall be replaced; you wish the place of the ship supplied as it ought to be, and you expect that it will be supplied under the contract. The contractor says, If I must supply the place of this ship, for the short period which remains of the contract, will you not release me from the condition which authorizes you arbitrarily to give notice that you will discontinue the contract? It seems to me a fair appeal. Upon what grounds is it presented and sustained? Sir, it is sustained, and well sustained, upon this ground, that notwithstanding all the figures that have been arrayed here, this line has been to the contractors an unprofitable contract—it is still an unprofitable contract. Their money has not been wasted, but it has been spent with energy and fidelity, with zeal and self-sacrificing liberality in carrying out their contract with the Government. Although this is true, it is nevertheless the fact that their stock is not now worth, never has been worth the par price, and, if their contract continues, there is no probability it will ever be worth more than sixty or seventy cents on the dollar.

The company who are to build another of these great steamships must do it with capital and with credit, either their own, or derived from some other source. Capitalists will not furnish the money to execute a contract which is in perpetual jeopardy of being canceled by legislative authority. This, Sir, is a just consideration. It is one which ought to prevail, and must prevail, against a mere speculative advantage of having power to annul a contract—a power which you expect never to have occasion to exercise.

Other considerations, I know, have been adduced here in regard to the unpleasant circumstances which attend the advocacy of this bill and its discussion here. It is said that it brings what is called a suspicion and a taint upon the purity of Congress. Sir, it is our misfortune that we make an unnecessary stipulation, and reserve in our hands a power, in consequence of which every opponent of this scheme about the purlieus of the Capitol, in the City of New-York, through the whole Union, all competitors, all enemies, all haters of COLLINS and his prosperity, will come here and combine together to urge Congress to discontinue the contract that their own private ends may be attained. Such as this is the spectacle which we see before us. Here are your VANDERBILTS and others, rivals or enemies of the Collins line, who are pressing upon Congress to exercise this power of annulling the contract, in order that they may have the benefit of it; and when the proprietors of the line come forward in great alarm and peril to defend their rights, they are told that their solicitations impair the purity and chastity of the atmosphere of Congress!

Let us not be told, then, that these things, by giving us control which is peculiar to us, which is injurious to the enterprise itself, and any word or it, you will never more hear one whisper of complaint throughout the land about the Collins line.

Sir, I remember the history of this case when it was here before. I remember that the same threats and intimidations were offered, the same apprehensions and alarms were excited, and the same suspicions were shown everywhere in the public mind; and members of Congress were afraid to vote the allowance which they believed to be just, because they thought the public would not comprehend the importance of the line; but the law passed, and for a time there was peace. Until the close of the last session of Congress, there was one universal acclaim of joy, satisfaction, and gratitude throughout the country, for the public spirit with which Congress had sustained this great national enterprise. Prejudice is raised against this line on the ground of MR. VANDERBILT'S offer. Sir, Congress required ships of a certain size and magnitude, combining elegance, solidity, durability, and swiftness, and COLLINS furnished them. They obtained by this contract just what was required. The contractors have given just what was proposed, and even more. Now VANDERBILT comes and says, "Dispense with some of these requirements, and I will carry your mails by furnishing you with ships of my own on cheaper terms." Could you accept that proposition of VANDERBILT justly, without, at the same time, taking the Collins steamers and paying for them? and if you do that, I wish to know what you will make by discontinuing your contract with COLLINS, and entering into a contract with VANDERBILT.

Again, it is said by some Senators, that this is an extravagant, a luxurious line. Sir, this line of steamers is, in my judgment, the proper diplomatic representative of the United States to the Old World. Who is there here that hesitated last Saturday to give a salary of $17,000 a year to the Minister at the Court of St. James—a salary with which he might maintain himself in a style worthy of the representative of this great Republic? Who is there that refused to give a salary of $15,000 to the American Minister sent to France, and of $12,000 to the Minister to Spain. Who is there that denies the justice of the appeal, that he who represents his country abroad, in its diplomacy, shall maintain the dignity of his country there? But, Sir, this line of ships—the strongest in the world, and the swiftest in the world—this diplomatic messenger traversing the ocean both ways, exchanges the salutations and the greetings of men and of nations in both hemispheres, while it opens the way for the establishment of mutual commerce between the ports of our own land and all the ports of the European continent. It is the pride of my heart that I can see that line sustained in its strength, its power, its elegance, its majesty. Sir, would you tell me that that proud position which you occupy would be just as dignified, and that you could perform your duties just as well if I should strip away all that drapery from above your head? Would you say that the Senate of the United States would lose nothing in dignity if I should strike down at a blow that beautiful colonade, and bring down that noble dome to the level of the ceilings of barracks in a military station? Would you say that was an economy in the Government necessary to be practiced by a great people?

Sir, the Collins line is the great mail carrier between Europe and America. I shall sustain it cheerfully now, and always, with every contribution which is necessary, and I shall endeavor to extend similar lines of communication across the Pacific, until we shall have encircled the world with the couriers of intelligence, and the instructions of civil and religious liberty.

I have one additional observation, and then I shall close. We are told that this is a monopoly, and that it is no way to encourage a steam marine by creating a monopoly. Sir, it is the way, and the only way, in which you can bring a steam marine into existence. It is thirty years since Dr. LARDNER predicted that steam would never be a self-sustaining agent upon the ocean. When the first steamer crossed from Bristol to New-York, the world derided the short-sightedness of the great philosopher. But, Sir, what is the fact? Thirty years have elapsed, and, although steam is so necessary and useful an agent, it is not yet self-sustaining as a navigating power across the Atlantic ocean, nor across any other ocean; and you have your choice either by the Government to aid and sustain steam lines, or to do without them altogether. It is true, the time will come when it will not be necessary to render this aid; but until that time shall come it is most wise, and just, and prudent to sustain it in this way. Honorable Senators tell us, if you will withdraw Government patronage you will have enough competitors. Sir, has not Government effectually withdrawn its patronage from railroads and left private individuals to build them? Yet what have you seen? There has never been built in the United States, nor in England, nor in France, nor in Germany, although the railroad discovery is forty years old, a railroad that was not built by a monopolizing railroad company, aided sometimes, and in this country often, by the money of Government. The Erie Canal, the most successful work of internal improvement ever made, was not built by a private company, nor by a company with its own money. On the contrary, it may be doubted whether it would ever yet have been built had it not been adopted by New-York, and constructed as a great national work.

The Late Judge Sheldon.

The following extract from a letter addressed to Hon. DANIEL CADY of Johnstown, Fulton County, by a friend of the late Judge SHELDON, and the answer of Judge CADY, were called forth by an article published in this paper in February last, and sufficiently explain their object. We insert them with great pleasure in this journal:

FEBRUARY 21, 1855.

HON. DANIEL CADY—*Dear Sir:* The writer of "a biographical sketch," published in the New-York TIMES, in alluding to the trial of "SOLOMON SOUTHWICK" in 1812, on an indictment for an attempt to bribe ALEXANDER SHELDON, Speaker of Assembly, after stating that the cross-examination of SHELDON was conducted by you, remarks "it convinced the Jury that SHELDEN was quite as willing to accept a bribe, as SOUTHWICK was to offer it."

The connection in which this remark stands, would indicate that it was simply the intent of the writer to attribute the convictions of the Jury to the skill with which the cross-examination was conducted; but as the writer has omitted to guard his readers against another interpretation, some may suppose that he intended to cast an imputation upon the integrity of the witness as well as to bestow a compliment upon the skill and ingenuity of the counsel who cross-examined him. The deep interest felt at the time by the public in anything relating to the grant of the Charter to the Bank of America; the high standing of the accused, and the principal witness against him; their prominent political positions, the number and fame of the distinguished counsel engaged, together with the bitter and rancorous spirit which characterized the political controversies of that day, all contributed to impart to "the SOUTHWICK trial" a popular interest, seldom equaled, and perhaps never exceeded by any other which has occurred in this State.

But with the lapse of time political asperities died away, and political rancor subsided, and I have always supposed that public sentiment in Montgomery County, where Judge SHELDON resided, and where the people had the best means of forming a correct judgment, had long since settled this matter in favor of his integrity.

He was soon after the trial appointed first Judge of Montgomery County, and made one of the best Common Pleas Judges that ever officiated in that county.

He was afterwards elected a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1821, and several years after that occupied a seat in the Assembly of this State. His integrity in the discharge of the duties of these respective offices was never questioned.

My object in writing is to obtain from you, if consistent with your views of truth and justice, a statement for publication, that shall leave no equivocal meaning to the paragraph in question. By so doing you will relieve Judge SHELDON'S friends from the injury inflicted upon their feelings from what they consider a carelessly guarded remark, if not intended as an unjust imputation. With great respect, &c.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your favor of the 21st inst. Although I saw the article in the New-York TIMES to which you allude, I cannot have read the whole of it, as I did not discover that it contained anything in relation to the trial of Mr. SOUTHWICK; and I have no copy of the article to enable me to judge whether the objectionable part of it is susceptible of two interpretations. Although I was retained by Mr. SOUTHWICK, I took no part in the cross-examination of Judge SHELDON—that was conducted wholly by REUBEN FOOT, Esq. Nothing that occurred on that trial ever for one moment interrupted the friendship between Judge SHELDON and myself, and I never had a doubt of his integrity as a gentleman, a legislator, or a Judge.

I am, dear Sir, yours, respectfully,

DANIEL CADY.

THE CUBAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Mason to Mr. Soulé.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 2, 1853.

SIR: * * * * I ought not to conclude this communication without indicating the views of the President in relation to the intervention of Great Britain in conjunction with France, in the affairs of Cuba. These Powers proposed to this Government in April, 1850, to enter into a tripartite convention for guaranteeing the Spanish dominion over Cuba. The proposition was very properly declined by this Government. To this course neither England nor France could justly take exceptions; but they have conjointly expressed dissatisfaction with certain parts of the letter of my predecessor, Mr. EVERETT, rejecting their overture. In a future dispatch, I may submit to you the President's opinions upon this joint protest, as he regards it, against some of the doctrines contained in that letter, for the purpose of having them formally presented to the consideration of the Government of Great Britain. At this time, I shall only state the fact, that a distinct intimation is conveyed by both England and France, that they will resist the transfer of Cuba to the United States, and assist Spain in case of any foreign interference in aid of the Cubans, whether openly or covertly applied, in any attempt they may make to escape from the Spanish yoke.

The course of England and France in sending their ships of war on to our coast during the late disturbances respecting that Island, without previous notice or specification of their object, and the supervision they claimed the right to exercise along that coast, were—to use the mildest expression—not respectful to this Republic. The fact cannot be disguised that both England and France suspect the United States of a design to detach from Spain the Island of Cuba, and appropriate it to themselves, without regard to the rights of Spain, or respect for the law of nations. Their simultaneous movement on that occasion is unquestionable evidence that they then indulged that belief. There is nothing in the history of our past course as a nation to justify such unworthy suspicions. It is true we have in the last half century greatly enlarged our territories, and so have Great Britain and France enlarged theirs; but we have done it in a manner that may proudly challenge the most rigid scrutiny of mankind. In our territorial expansion international law has been observed; the rights of others rigorously respected; nothing, in short, has been done to justify the slightest suspicion of rapacity. The Government of the United States is not unwilling to submit its whole public conduct in this, or indeed in all other respects, to the most scrupulous examination. But if our course had been less openly marked by honor and honest intention, England and France should reluctantly be our accusers. We need go no further back than to the British orders in council, and the imperial decrees of France, to show that we have been the victim of the broken law of nations—not the violators of that law. We have not subverted ancient Governments or wrested from feeble dynasties possessions which they have held for ages to add new dominions to our own; but every acquisition we have made has been obtained by an equivalent voluntarily accepted.

For many reasons the United States feel deeply interested in the destiny of Cuba. They will never consent to its transfer to either of the intervening nations, or to any other foreign State. They would regret to see foreign powers interfere to sustain Spanish rule in the Island, should it provoke resistance too formidable to be overcome by Spain herself.

When oppression over a colony or dependency is so severe as to excite revolt, and that revolt becomes too strong to be suppressed by the power which provokes it, the oppressor has assuredly no better right to invoke foreign aid, nor any better excuse for employing it, than the victims of arbitrary misrule have to relief from the same quarter. When it was understood that Spain had applied to the allied Sovereigns of Europe for assistance to recover her revolted colonies in America, the Government of the United States protested in emphatic terms against such a procedure; and if the protest had failed in its object, this Government would undoubtedly have had recourse to other means to arrest such interference.

It is intimated, though not authoritatively announced, that it is the design of Spain, whenever she clearly perceives that she can no longer retain possession of Cuba, to render the Island worthless to any other power at the hazard of making it a source of annoyance to this country; and that England is disposed to concur in such a policy. Though unwilling to believe that such a scheme is entertained by Spain, or could be concurred in by England, yet the suggestion is not too idle to attract some attention. We do not complain that Great Britain enforces her treaty stipulations in regard to the *emancipados* in Cuba; but if it should prove to be true that she is using her influence in furtherance of a design to fill that Island with emigrants from Africa, in order that when Spanish rule over it shall cease it may become an African colony, given over to barbarism, she ought to be conscious that she is concurring in an act which in its consequences must be injurious to the United States. Africans thus imported and held in limited servitude, and slaves now on the Island converted into apprentices, would constitute but another form of Slavery, and it requires the test of experiment to show how far such a substitute, under the inevitable abuses which would attend it, would mitigate the evils of the present system.

Cuba, whatever be its political condition, whether a dependency or sovereign State, is, of necessity, our neighbor. It lies within sight of our coast. In carrying on trade between some of our principal cities, our vessels must pass along its shore. Intercourse with it is unavoidable. Standing in that geographical relation, it is imperative upon us to require from it, whatever may be its condition, all the observances imposed by good neighborhood. It must be to the United States no cause of annoyance in itself, nor must it be used by others as an instrument of annoyance.

Great Britain, which has so many reasons for maintaining amicable relations with this country, should be unwilling to hazard the interruption of them by countenancing or concurring in any measure in regard to Cuba which in its consequences would be adverse to the welfare or tranquillity of this Union.

You are instructed to ascertain as fully as possible, the views of the British Government in regard to Cuba, and what arrangements, if any, she has entered into or contemplates with Spain, either by herself or conjointly with France, relative to that Island.

We should very much regret that the general condition of things in Cuba, or any particular occurrences there, should be such as to act so powerfully upon the feelings of individuals among us as to impel them to any irregular action, and to embark, as some have done, in unlawful enterprises against that Island; but if, unhappily, that should be the case, the Government of the United States will do its whole duty to Spain, and use all the repressive means authorized by law, or required by honor, to restrain our citizens within the limits of duty. In this respect Spain will have no good cause to complain, or any other nation a fair occasion to intervene.

If Cuba was more favored in her condition as the dependent of a foreign power; if she enjoyed the political rights which have wisely been granted to Canada and other favored provinces; if restrictions upon her foreign trade were relaxed, our Government would be much less embarrassed in maintaining our neutral relations with Spain; and speculations upon the future destiny of Cuba, either as an independent State, or in her present or any new association, would cease to be a matter of deep interest, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic.

While other nations owe duties to Spain, she owes reciprocal duties to them. At the earliest practicable period after our Federal Union was formed this government interdicted the Slave trade. In all sections of our country it is regarded as an odious and wicked traffic. The act of Congress prohibiting it has been most faithfully observed in every part of our Union; but Spain, though under the most solemn obligations to abstain from it, has, as there are abundant reasons to believe, connived incessantly at the infraction of those obligations, and tolerated the introduction of many thousands of African Slaves annually into Cuba. What we view with sentiments of abhorrence, and have rigidly interdicted, we do not like to see practised at our own doors. In spite of all that has been promised by Spain, and all that has been done by other powers, to suppress the Slave trade, the possession of Cuba by Spain favors its continuance, and is a formidable obstacle to its suppression.

The strong desire to have this evil remedied, and the belief that it will coexist with the Spanish rule over that Island, have contributed in no inconsiderable degree to strengthen the opinion here entertained by many individuals, that policy and humanity alike favor its separation from a country which abuses the connection. If you should ascertain that Great Britain has entered into such engagements with Spain to uphold this connection with Cuba under any modification of it which is likely to be injurious to the United States, or to the well-being of the Governments on this Continent, you will have recourse to such arguments and persuasions as, in your judgment, will induce her to abandon them.

* * * * * * *

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Official.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 6, 1855.

The following translation of a note from the COUNT DE SARTIGES to Mr. MARCY is published for general information:

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1855.

SIR: It appears from information which has reached the Imperial Commission for the Universal Exhibition that the different States of the Union intend each to appoint several Commissioners to represent the interests of their exhibitors at Paris, and that the State of New-York in particular had selected four Commissioners for that purpose. This Commission, struck with the inconveniences which would be occasioned by the presence of so large a number of delegates, has decided that it will only admit one from each State in the Union, leaving it to those among them who have appointed several Commissioners to designate the one who shall place himself in official relation with the Imperial Commission.

I hasten, Sir, to inform you of this decision, praying you, at the same time, to give it all desirable publicity; and I seize this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

SARTIGES.

To Hon. Mr. MARCY,

Secretary of State, &c., Washington.

The family of Marshal ST. ARNAUD is about to publish a volume of his private letters. This collection, certain to be interesting, independent of its literary merits, will commence with La Vendée, and terminate with the war in the Crimea.

Richard Wagner.

We copy from the columns of the *Musical Gazette* the following critical and appreciative article on this new light in the Musical firmament. It is a valuable contribution to Musical Literature; the only one on this subject, indeed, which treats comprehensively, and from acquaintance, of all the works of the composer. RICHARD WAGNER has been aptly termed the "Red Republican of Music." Whatever the immediate success of the revolution into which he has thrown himself, good must come of it. A more intimate connection of sound and sense is, to say the least of it, desirable. It is for this that WAGNER is striving, extravagantly perhaps, but sincerely:

RICHARD WAGNER was born in the year 1813, in Leipzig. He belonged to a well-known theatrical family; one of whom (his brother) is the father of that brilliant singer JOHANNA WAGNER. Under these circumstances, a neglected education was a matter of course, and the more, as his parents died while he was yet very young, leaving the boy to himself. In such interesting company, he of course learned nothing which he could not claim as entirely his own, although his method of learning was, as he himself confesses, solely by imitation. He imitated everything he saw or heard. Was it a symphony of BEETHOVEN: he composed a symphony; was it a drama at the theatre: he wrote a drama; and all this without having the slightest idea of the rules for musical or literary composition: a very original proceeding, decidedly; and at that time he could already claim that he had a style of his own. With every step forward in life, he of course changed his opinions, his tastes, and his desires. Having had no sound fundamental education, guided by no established principles in art, his mind oscillated from one point to another; and whenever a system, a name, any production of an artistic or dramatic kind began to attract the public, there was always a certain young man, RICHARD WAGNER by name, who desired and endeavored to accomplish the same. In the course of a few years he was, by turns, a devotee of BEETHOVEN, WEBER, and—BELLINI!

WAGNER pursued his musical studies—that is, he learned everything by himself, and in his own way. At last, he received a call to Magdeburg, (Prussia,) as *chef d'orchestre*. Here his first opera, with the words of his own, "The Novice of Palermo," appeared and vanished—the latter quite as speedily as the former. From Magdeburg, WAGNER went to Riga, invested with the same office in his new residence; and at last to Paris, with an immense amount of hopes, illusions, and poetical musical subjects, but with very little money, or knowledge of the language. It was perhaps the worst time Mr. WAGNER could have chosen for trying his fortunes in Paris, in 1839, when that system of frivolity, demoralization, and corruption, which led to the revolution of 1848, was at its height. Almost the whole of society seemed imbued with one feeling, one desire, one thought—that of enjoyment, cost what it might. The German dreamer and philosopher was soon obliged to abandon his dreams and his philosophy—all those high-flown expectations of glory and fortune with which so many young-hearted enthusiasts came and still come to Paris. Instead of all this, misery, painful misery—such as so many famous and unfamous aspirants for the favor of the public have experienced in the French metropolis. We remember seeing him at times, in Paris, moving in the society of artists like an embodied consciousness of something better in art than Parisians could understand or estimate. At last, Mr WAGNER was forced to do as other opera composers have done before him, and as all other will probably do after him: he was obliged to find his weekly labor at the music stores, arranging the operas of others—the musical tit-bits of the day; which at that time were in the works of MEYERBEER and HALEVY, or of ADAM, at the Opera Comique. Besides this, he wrote some articles for *La Gazette Musicale*, which, it is said, are now to be collected and republished—a proceeding we should not advise, since the views of Mr. WAGNER at that time might be found to differ a little from those he now advocates. The proof of this is to be found in the fact that he deemed the grand, historic opera of MEYERBEER worth imitating—not, indeed, in its bad elements, but in its best. He therefore wrote "Rienzi," (words and music,) a long, exciting and somewhat noisy opera, in five acts, with a few successful pieces, (especially the one generally called "Chorus of Peace;") but, as a whole, much more fatiguing, both for singers and the public, than anything MEYERBEER has written. He exerted himself to the utmost to have this work, composed under the most trying circumstances, performed at the *Academie Royale*; but the means of a poor man, such as WAGNER was, were entirely inadequate to such a difficult task.

Disgusted with Paris, its public and its artists, M. WAGNER renewed his travels, and once more returned to his own country. Here, at last, fortune began to smile upon him. By some mysterious influence, (some say MEYERBEER took part in it,) he was elected *chef d'orchestre* of the Royal Theatre at Dresden—the same office which he had formerly held elsewhere. This was really a brilliant change for WAGNER, and the road to fame and wealth lay open before him. The first thing at which he set himself was, of course, the *mise en scene* of his "Rienzi." We heard the opera at Hamburg. It was the longest performance of an opera we have ever witnessed in Germany, and certainly one of the loudest. The libretto pleased us most; it was cleverly written, well adapted to the scenes, and with some truly poetical situations. But while the poet triumphed, the musician failed entirely; decidedly for such opera music, the composer had not half the knowledge and experience of MEYERBEER. The grand historical opera having failed, Mr. WAGNER considered that it might be the better to return to another style, which he had before tried. He drew forth his "Fliegender Hollander," a three-act opera, based upon the well-known legend of the Flying Dutchman. This work obtained no hold upon the public, notwithstanding the very poetical subject upon which it was based. Then came the "Tannhäuser," another fable, based upon an old German legend, and introducing well-known names and personages of the middle ages. But in spite of all this, "Tannhäuser" achieved only a *fiasco*. The Dresden public, the only one which at that time assisted at the trials of the musician-poet, generally believed that their opera conductor had become deranged; so strange, so out of place and devoid of sense seemed a work which, after all, is nothing but the common opera, prepared with somewhat better and more poetical means than usual.

Once more he became disgusted with the present; and when, in 1848, the revolution broke out, managed to compromise himself sufficiently to be obliged to flee into exile. He went to Zurich, having gained some experience, but with a dark and cloudy future before him. He had to commence anew. What was to be done? The first thing was to satisfy absolute necessities; and the only way that occurred to him to accomplish this was the writing of some revolutionary pamphlets upon musical matters. A very short one first appeared, under the title of *Die Revolution und die Musik*, followed shortly after by *Das Kunstwerk der Zukunft*, a literary work which laid the first stone of his present fame, and had the most decided influence upon his further career. It was this work which the leaders of the Schumann party in Leipzig seized hold of; it inspired them so greatly, that henceforth they swore by nothing but the *Art-work of the Future*; it was this literary inspiration which created the famous "future music" and "future men"—names which are applied to all that appertain to the Wagner party; that is to say, who support not only those views which can only be adapted to the future, but also those which may be derived from the present musical works of WAGNER.

It is attributable entirely to LISZT, and the incessant noise of some few, together with shameful attacks in the leading journal of the party, upon every one who merely seemed indifferent, or not to agree in all points with the views of WAGNER, that the public at large began to look upon that man, excited by a desire to see and hear something of him. Of course, WAGNER himself was not slow to profit by the opportunities afforded. The next book he gave to the public was his *Oper und Drama*, in which he makes some fearful attacks upon modern composers of opera, more especially upon MEYERBEER, and claims, of course, all praise and respect for the drama. His *Opera and Drama* is, in fact, nothing but a completion of the ideas professed in his *Art-work of the Future*, with all sorts of criticisms upon other subjects, among which is the rottenness of present artistic society; something which had been done before him, and which will be done after him, with more truth, and as the result of deeper observation.

The third literary work* published by Mr. WAGNER contained the poems of his three musical pieces, "Der Fliegender Hollander," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," prefaced with dog remarks to his friends, for whom he professes love; for love

* Drei Operndichtungen nebst einem Vorwort an meine Freunde, von RICHARD WAGNER.

and friendship, with Mr. WAGNER means one and the same thing. This work is decidedly the most curious of all, not on account of the poems, but from the candor with which the author accepts the rôle of genius, and tells his friends how he came to be a genius. He adds, moreover, that his task is finished; that necessity alone had driven him to accept the office of critic, in order to explain to the world the need of another musical art than that to which it had been accustomed; that henceforth he would create the things needed, and would be nothing else than a poet-musician. As to the poems contained in the book, they are neither dramas nor operas, but legends in the frame of dramatic scenery. It is true, they are better and more carefully written than opera *libretti* usually are; there is far more poetical feeling in them; but each is at the best only a fragment of a drama, not the whole drama itself.

While this was going on in the literary world, LISZT, at Weimar, forced the introduction of his three operas upon the stage. The public did not at first like or wish for them; but, permitted for a length of time to listen to nothing else, they at last took a fancy to them, and we can readily believe that these pieces are at present favorites with the public of that city. But a success at Weimar has no great influence upon the managers of the German theatres; a success upon some more important stage was absolutely necessary. Where would this be more appropriate than in that town from which the most noise about WAGNER went forth—in Leipzig? And at last "Tannhäuser" was put upon the stage in that city. Most people went at first from curiosity, but as the students were constantly at hand to instruct, explain, and clear up what seemed unintelligible, the majority soon began to appreciate the merits of the piece. "Tannhäuser achieved, in reality, a decided success in Leipzig. Now, what is this "Tannhäuser?" Is it an opera, a musical drama, melodrama, or what is it? We must confess that we cannot answer this question. There are arias, duos, ensembles, chorus; all as they are found in an opera. but WAGNER and his friends assure us that "Tannhäuser is not an opera! Is it a drama? If such a man is its principal personage—a man without principle or character, irresolute and uncertain; now turning toward this, now toward that, and continually swayed by exterror circumstances—if such a hero can be the appropriate centre of a drama, "Tannhäuser" may be one. And yet, there is something of a drama in the music; interesting, characteristic music, if you will, although the libretto is decidedly wanting in character. But there is some effective music; the *finale* of the second act, the song of the shepherds in the last act, the chorus of pilgrims, are pieces which will move all such as are wont to be moved by the beautiful and the grand. But is there anything new in the ideas or the construction? The instrumentation is always full, and sometimes too heavy; but that is nothing new. The orchestration is very often so thick that the principal idea intended to express the sense of the words is quite lost. Neither can this be called very new, as many German composers excel in this. No; for our own part, we have found nothing new in "Tannhäuser," if we except some abrupt modulations, and the constant anxiety to represent in the music the idea of the scenes and of the words, as clearly as possible, without sufficient care for that which is well-sounding and melodious.

From Leipzig, "Tunnhäuser" made the rounds of all the principal stages of Germany, with the exception of Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin; exceptions caused, most probably, by political reasons. Not so with "Lohengrin," the public would not endure nearly four hours of uninterrupted recitative, and "Lohengrin" made an anequivocal *fiasco*. Now this is the piece which must be considered as the real touch-stone of the sympathy of the public for the music of the new school, because "Lohengrin" really offers something new, at least new in our day. There is no cessation, no rest for the instrumentalists, the singers, or the public; the action moves on continually, accompanied by the music, with the exception of one or two short phrases where the orchestra stops, producing somewhat of a melodramatic effect. The whole is nothing but a long and tiresome recitative. Still, from a musical and poetic point of view, this is the best that WAGNER has written; and whenever his friends claim for him the name of genius, they may securely and triumphantly point to the musical characterization of *Elsa*, and to the love-scene between her and *Lohengrin*. Here are combinations of tones which no one but a genius could have drawn from the mysteries of nature. But, as a whole, "Lehengrin" has not met with that sympathy from the public, which might have been anticipated from the success of "Tunnhäuser." It has been given here and there; according to some friendly papers, meeting a most enthusiastic reception; but it has, in fact, failed to secure a place in the repertoires of the theatres. Curiosity is the basis of the dramatic action of "Lohengrin", and curiosity may be said to be the principal cause of the attendance of the public upon its representation.

"Lohengrin" is the last known production of WAGNER, with the exception of some articles published in the journals in regard to his operas or his own interests. At present, he is engaged upon the composition of a tetralogy, in which the most prominent of the legends of the Edda are worked up in a dramatic form. The four connected dramas are, "Rheingold," "die Walküre," "der junge Siegfried," (the young Siegfried,) and "Siegfrieds Tod," (the death of Siegfried.) Wagner had already finished the last named poem in 1849, and it was printed in the Spring of 1853. But only for his friends and acquaintances. In the Autumn of 1853, he commenced the composition of "Rheingold," which was completed in the Spring of 1854. The "Walküre" is at present about half ready. The whole (the four dramas together,) have the title, "The Ring of the Niebelungen." What the result and fate of all this will be, lies concealed in the future. But as WAGNER himself makes it a *sine qua non* that these dramas are to be performed on three consecutive evenings, it is not difficult to anticipate but little sympathy from the public from these new inspirations, even if curiosity should attract them to see the old song of the *Niebelungen* put upon the stage. Perhaps we may witness some curious changes in the views of Mr. WAGNER after he shall have made a season's stay in London; as, undoubtedly, changes will be produced in the opinions of some English critics. Be this as it may, at present we may say that RICHARD WAGNER is neither more nor less than one of those men who anticipate a new phase in art; who represent the end of an old period of art, but not the beginning of a new one. Whenever, in past time, art has been about to make a forward step, there have been those who, by their powers of reflection and critical ability, have heralded and preluded its approach. WAGNER is such a man, and, as such, he will most certainly not be forgotten by the future historian.

KNOW-NOTHING DOCUMENTS.

Illinois State Council Circular.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, S. C., STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the consideration of some feasible plan for combining and expressing the political power of the Order, beg leave to report:

That they recommend the election, at this session, of a State Executive Committee, consisting of nine members, whose duty it shall be to give notice to the several sub-committees hereinafter provided for, and whose further duty it shall be to correspond with such subordinate Committees as hereinafter set forth.

That at least thirty days prior to any general or special election within said Districts, it shall be the duty of said Committee to inform the Presidents of the several Councils, of such pending election, and to require them to give notice of at least one week, to the members of their several Councils, of a taking of a ballot within their Districts to select candidates for office.

That thereupon it shall be the duty of the several Presidents, to proceed, after such notice to take such ballot, and immediately and accurately return the same to said Committees, who shall immediately proceed to count the same, and shall report the result to each Presidents within their jurisdiction, with directions that the Order cast their votes as a mass for the persons who had received a majority of said votes, and in case a majority shall not appear by the return—then the two highest names ballotted for shall be returned to the several Councils and another ballot immediately taken and returned as above provided for.

That in the case of nominations for State Officers—the question shall be determined in State Council upon constitutional notice, or at their regular session.

That in Judicial elections, the counties composing such Judicial District shall by their Councils, by vote elect a Committee of five with the same powers and duties as above. Said election of Committee for such Judicial District, to be at least three months before said election.

That all members of such Executive Committees shall be second degree members.

That the said Committees for the present be elected by the several Councils, on the first meeting of each Council, after notice hereof, and afterwards biennially at the first meeting of each Council, in the month of August.

That said Committee be authorized and required to prepare and distribute to the several Councils by their Presidents—the tickets containing the names of Candidates to be supported by the Order, or may delegate such duties to the several Presidents, and that each council be assessed and required to pay the expenses of printing and distributing such tickets in proportion to their members.

That in addition to the duties above specified, such Committees shall have in special charge all matters which look towards the well-being and furtherance of the objects of the Order, and shall be specially charged to ascertain and communicate to the several Councils all the information as to candidates upon all points material to be understood by the members.

S. A. HURLBURT, Chairman of Committee.

Amended by Brother PARSONS:

That this Council elect Committees, as above provided for, in all districts, until they reach County organizations for County Officers. Report as amended adopted.

I hereby certify that the above report was adopted by the State Council, and the Committees specified therein appointed.

HENRY S. JENNINGS,
Secretary of the State Council of Illinois.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

Add to Article II—"And born within the jurisdiction, or under the protection of the United States."

Add to Article III—"Born within the jurisdiction or under the protection of the United States."

The following additional Sections to Article V.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond payable to the President and his successor in office for the use of the State Council, in the sum of five thousand dollars; which bond shall be signed by two sureties, to be approved by the President, Vice-President and Secretary.

SEC.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Commissioners of the Department, (Board of Aldermen,) met in the City Hall on Wednesday evening. Present—Aldermen Howard, Chairman; Aldermen Trowbridge and Baird, and Alfred Carson, Esq., Chief Engineer.

THE HYDRANT COMPANIES.

Alderman Howard stated that he had received a letter from James T. Watkins, Jr., Foreman of Hope Company No. 30, who had signed the remonstrance, in which he said that he was now in favor of having them disbanded.

Alfred Carson, Esq., Chief Engineer, at the request of the Committee, was examined, and said that Hydrant Companies were not really necessary to the Department, but having joined in good faith, he thought they ought not to be summarily disbanded, and that the best way would be for the Common Council to direct that they should not be allowed to receive any new members, and thus they would gradually become extinct.

The Chief said further, in answer to a question by Alderman Trowbridge, that in his opinion, Hook and Ladder duty was the most onerous duty in the Department, and that fifteen men are sufficient for Hose Companies, and even then they could do the duty now performed by Hydrant men.

A resolution from the Board of Engineers and Foremen, requesting the Common Council to disband Hydrant Companies, adopted by a vote of 51 to 37, was then read.

The Chief was again examined, and said that Hydrant Companies were formed for the purpose of allowing firemen who had been disabled in the discharge of their duty, to finish serving their time in the Department. A great deal has been said about these Companies not having done good duty, but to my knowledge Hydrant Companies Nos. 2, 3 and 4 have turned out at fires as many men in proportion to the number allowed them, as any Fire Company in the Department, and have performed all the duty required of them by law; but for all that, I do not consider them of any benefit, except to report hydrants that are out of order.

Alderman Trowbridge—Don't you think it would be a good plan to permit firemen who have served three or four years, or who have been disabled in the discharge of their duty, to join these Companies and finish out their time?

Chief—I do. That was the law when Hydrant Companies were first organized.

Alderman Howard—Then you think that these hydrant men should all be *cripples?* [Laughter.]

THE DECISION.

The Committee agreed unanimously to report to allow those at present members of Hydrant Companies to serve out their time, with a resolution directing the Chief Engineer not to receive any returns of *new members.*

By this decision, Hydrant Companies will be defunct in about five years.

The case of John Tucker, of Hose Company No. 3, was next considered.

Alderman Howard to Mr. Tucker—The Committee have decided to direct your name to be erased from the Firemen's Register. From the time you joined until you sent in your resignation, you were not a citizen of the United States. It is a "hard case," but the law regulating the Department, the Committee are bound to enforce.

In the matter of organizing Abijah Barker and his associates as an engine company, in the place of Engine Company No. 18, disbanded, Alderman Howard said that the Committee decided to refer the matter to the Chief Engineer, with power.

The Chief objected to this, as it was a matter referred to the Committee by the Board of Aldermen, but if they would give him full power to select a company, he would not object to consider the matter.

Alderman Howard—No; but the Committee will do as you say in regard to organizing this company.

Alderman Trowbridge—I cannot agree to this—we have no right to refer this matter to the Chief—nor do I wish to. Let us decide for ourselves, and take the responsibility. The Chief has enemies enough.

Chief—That is a matter that never troubles me in the least.

Alderman Howard—The Committee wish to delegate to you, Mr. Chief, all the power they can.

Chief—Then I would suggest that the Committee report to the Board to that effect. I don't wish to decide on men I know nothing of. I must therefore decline to act.

Alderman Baird—Mr. Chief, do we need any more Fire Companies?

Chief—No, Sir. There are already more Companies than are necessary. If any location requires a Company, one should be taken from a section of the City where there are too many.

The Committee decided to non-concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Reports from Board of Councilmen to repair house and to furnish a new carriage for Hose Company No. 19. The Committee agreed to concur.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday next.

A Den of Infamy Routed.

Yesterday morning the police of the Sixth Ward, under direction of Captain Dowling, succeeded in breaking up a notorious den of infamy on the Five Points. They arrested the following inmates: Josephine Decker, Margaret McCormick, Sarah McDonald, Elisabeth Cox, Hannah Diamond, Ellen Simpson, Mary Anne Smith, Anne Riley, Delia Putnam, Mary Burns, Mary McGoldrich, Margaret Gloster, Mary O'Donnell, Mary Anne Stewart and Bridget Moore, fifteen young females; and Thomas McDonald, of No. 85 Park-street, Patrick McGrory, of No. 37½ Baxter-street, and Andrew Cox, of No. 96 Park-street, (formerly Cross-street,) Five Points; by Sergeants Pollard and Jourdan.

On being brought before Justice Bogart, the women were each committed to the penitentiary for six months, and the men were severally held to bail, in $500, to answer at the Sessions the charge of keeping disorderly houses.

Passing Altered Bank Notes.

Yesterday morning a young man calling himself Frederick Wilkins, was brought before Justice Davison, at the Second District Police Court, upon a charge of passing altered Bank notes. James Pendlebury, doing business at No. 184 Prince-street, testified that defendant purchased 33 cents worth of meat from him and gave in payment a bill purporting to be a genuine "five" on the Deposit Bank of Delaware County, N. Y., which was altered from a one dollar note by means of pasting. Another charge was preferred against Wilkins by Mrs. Hannah Otten, of No. 149 Prince-street, who accuses him of passing an altered bill on the Oriental Bank of this City, at her store, in payment for three shillings worth of cake. The prisoner was clearly identified by the two witnesses, and the Magistrate fully committed him for trial. The alterations of these bank notes are beautifully executed, and there is no doubt but many more of the bills have been palmed off in various parts of the City. Hence all persons having taken any such issues, will further the ends of justice by calling upon Justice Davison.

Counterfeiters.

The two men arrested and charged with circulating and endeavoring to pass counterfeit $3 issues on the Mercantile Bank of Providence, R. I., were brought up yesterday morning before Judge Osborne, who put the usual interrogatories previous to their committal. Both are natives of Ireland, Phalin, 35 years, and Hagan 28 years of age, laborers. They write and appear intelligent. Of the bills and their spuriousness they deny all knowledge. They were committed to the Tombs to await the proper course of justice.

The Lottery Dealers Bailed Out.

Yesterday morning the balance of the lottery ticket venders were arraigned before Judge Davison, and held to bail in the sum of $500 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions. The following are the names of the prisoners, and those becoming bondsmen:

Edward C. Mead, of No. 146 Chatham-street, was bailed by George Hoyt, keeper of livery stables in Rutgers-street.

Jacob Shuppy, of No. 149 Chatham-street, was also bailed by George Hoyt.

[illegible] of No. 146 Chatham-street, was bailed by [illegible], keeper of livery stables in Rutgers-street.

No. 13 Crosby-st.

Last evening, the Ninth Ward Democratic Association, late Whig, Conservative, Independent, Know Nothing and Whig Committee of the Ninth Ward permanently organized for the present year. The following gentlemen were elected as officers: *Chairman*, W. A. Wood; *Secretary*, G. B. Perry; *Treasurer*, A. C. Jewell.

Lecture on the Horse.

Hon. Zadock Pratt delivered a lecture on "That Noble Animal, the Horse," before the Mechanics' Institute, last evening, to a numerous audience. Mr. Pratt is a tanner of eminence, and he said that during his life he had worn out over a thousand horses. He treated his subject in a manner worthy of his great experience.

A Son Stabbing his Father.

A reckless young man named Chas. E. Maire, was arrested and brought before Judge Davison yesterday, charged with stabbing his father in the arm, at their residence, No. 462 Broome-street. It appears the parent was reprimanding the defendant, when he seized a sheath-knife and threat it at him with great violence. The wound inflicted was quite serious, and the magistrate committed the prisoner in default of $500 bail.

Mayor's Black Book.

In connection with the Complaint Book it may be well to remind the public again that *no anonymous communications* are, or will be attended to. We are induced to make this observation from the number of such documents which have been sent to the Mayor lately, some of which contained charges of no light moment, and involved much responsibility in either recording or publishing them. In future the names of parties complaining will not be registered, or given to the press,—persons, therefore, laboring under any grievance need not be deterred from seeking redress, through dread of publicity.

That the Hudson River Railroad Company encumber the street from Canal-st to Twelfth-street with carts and freight, and oblige pedestrians to cross the street in passing along said neighborhood.

That gangs of boys congregate around the Methodist Church at Yorkville, using very obscene language while ladies and others are passing in and out of church.

That Mr. Shaw, keeper of a liquor store at the corner of Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, admits persons by a side door, and sells them liquor, on the Sabbath.

That the sidewalk at No. 124½ East Broadway is in a bad condition—water settling under it, and making the walking very disagreeable.

That Thirty-eighth-st, between Second-avenue and East River, is in an impassable condition. This nuisance would be bad enough if the street had never been paved, but, under the circumstances, it is shameful. Dirt and filth have accumulated to a pestilential degree, leaving barely a cart-rut in the middle of the road, and calls loudly for redress.

That gangs of boys congregate in Spring-street, between Hudson and Greenwich-streets, and insult ladies and others passing along. The above has become a great nuisance.

That rocks are blasted at the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue, the same being in violation of the law, and very dangerous.

That spring-carts are in the habit of standing on the cross-walks at the southwest corner of Union-square, in Fourteenth-street.

That carts and wagons encumber the street opposite No. 194 West Fifteenth-street, and that the occupants of houses in the neighborhood throw ashes and garbage in the gutters and street.

That sidewalks in Clinton-street, between Rivington and Stanton-streets, are dangerous.

That rowdies congregate in Tenth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and annoy the neighborhood.

That the sidewalk in front of Nos. 285 and 287 Twelfth-street, is not paved, and the neighbors empty their ashes thereon.

Ira Wood complains that boys are allowed by the police to gamble for pennies in the street, and that policemen take no remedy to prevent this species of immorality. These acts are particularly practiced on the sidewalks around St. Paul's Church.

A citizen complains of the imperfect street signs which are placed on the corner of each street for the purpose of directing strangers and others, and recommends such as are adopted in Boston, being of cast iron and raised letters.

Geo. Thistleton complains that Charles Leighton, No. 16 Park-place, illegally detains his pension certificate, and ungenerously refuses to accompany him to the Pension office to get it cashed.

Fire in William-street.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 167 William-street, occupied by John Roth, bootmaker. The first floor was occupied by Golden & Mitchell, shade dealers, Cohn & Brothers, cigar makers, and Mr. Bachach, dealer in artificial flowers. The fire was soon extinguished. The damage to the different occupants, chiefly by water, amounted to about $4,000.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

On Wednesday the Police officers attached to Justice Davison's Court recovered a large quantity of silks, satins, velvets and jewelry, which are supposed to have been stolen. The property is in the custody of Mr. Murray, the Clerk of the Court; and any person who has been robbed of such goods will further the ends of justice by calling at the Court to-day.

☞ Dodworth gave his annual ball on Monday night, at Niblo's. There was a very large and brilliant attendance.

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The Case of the Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 8.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *The steamboat Massachusetts.*—The trial of this case was continued this morning. The claimants having closed their testimony, Mr. McKeon proposed to call Mr. Drew as a witness. This was objected to by the claimants, on the ground that he should have been called before the libelant's case was closed. Mr. McKeon being called on to state what he proposed to prove by Mr. Drew, said that he wished to show that the purchase money for the *Massachusetts* was not paid by Mr. Marsden nor by Mr. Oakesmith, but by the checks and notes of other parties in this City. Judge Hall said he did not think such testimony would be material, and declined to allow Mr. Drew to be examined.

The testimony on the first question, as to the right of the claimant to intervene, being therefore closed, Mr. McKeon inquired whether the Court would go on with the hearing of the merits of the case, and decide it altogether. Judge Hall said he could not, except by the express consent of the District Attorney, allow the case to go on, without deciding the present question. Mr. McKeon said he would rather have the decision of the Court upon this matter now.

This question was therefore submitted without argument, and the Court, without comment, decided that upon the evidence, sufficient was shown to entitle the claimant to intervene and defend the suit.

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Charles J. Cannon, called by the District Attorney, deposed that an oath attached to the manifest of the *Massachusetts* was prepared by him for Captain James W. Goodrich, to take at the Custom-House; that Capt. Goodrich took the oath before a Deputy Collector, but that he did not himself witness it; there was no clearance of the steamer; I have no record of its clearance; a copy of the oath referred to being shown, witness testified that the paper produced was not made at the time he handed Capt. Goodrich the original draft; it was not made from any original in his office, nor for any special purpose connected with his office; he could not say who asked him to make out the oath.

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John West and William Whitfield were arrested on the complaint of the master of the ship Wellington, who alleges that on the 8th inst. [illegible] the orders of the officers while at the helm, and [illegible] to obey [illegible] Last evening, the Ninth Ward Democratic Association, late Whig, Conservative, Independent, Know Nothing and Whig Committee of the Ninth Ward permanently organized for the present year. The following gentlemen were elected as officers: *Chairman*, W. A. Wood; *Secretary*, G. B. Perry; *Treasurer*, A. C. Jewell.

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SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Sidney Breese.

Decisions.

Davis vs. *Parshall*.—Motion granted.

Piercy vs. *Dye*.—Judgment for plaintiff; demurrer dismissed.

Fitzgerald vs. *Sewell*.—Motion granted with $5 costs for plaintiff.

Freeman vs. *Fennick*.—Motion to dismiss information denied, with $10 costs.

Jones vs. *Campbell*.—Motion granted; order to be made with $5 costs.

Before J.

Randall and wife vs. *Rank*.—Complaint settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—March 6.

Before Bosworth, J.

Relation of father and son—Liability of the parent for the debts of the child—A discreditable specimen of christy minstrelsy.

Aaron Chichester vs. *Edwin P. Christy*.—This action is brought by the plaintiff, a clothes dealer in the Bowery, to recover $65, the amount of a quantity of clothing, purchased of him by Edward Byron Christy, otherwise called Harrington, a minor, who claims to be the son of the defendant, the well-known delineator of negro character, and the originator and manager of "Christy's Minstrels."

For the plaintiff it was shown by young Christy, the son, that he contracted the debt and charged the same to the defendant some time in June last; that the clothing which he purchased was necessary for him, and that he had on a previous occasion purchased clothing of the plaintiff by the direction of the defendant, and had likewise charged it to his account. He also testified that the defendant had, until within the last few years, lived with his mother, who formerly and now went by the name of Mrs. Harrington, at Buffalo; that he had always regarded him as his father, and had been supported by him until the latter part of last May.

After leaving Buffalo the defendant had resided in this City, cohabiting with another woman, whom he called his wife, and the witness had also lived here with his mother, though in a different part of the City. He had never lived with the defendant after his departure from Buffalo, but had been in the habit of calling at his house in Grand-street, from time to time, and received from him money to pay his board and other expenses. In May last he had a final interview with the defendant there, who told him he was now old enough to support himself, and finally ordered him to leave the house and never return to it, or as the witness expressed it, "discarded him."

As evidence of the relationship existing between the defendant and this boy, several letters were read, written by the former to the latter, in which he several times addressed him as his son. A Bible was also exhibited, with the name of Edward Byron Christy, in the defendant's handwriting, on the fly-leaf. It was also shown, by several witnesses, that the defendant and the mother of young Christy had for many years lived openly together in Buffalo; that the door-plate bore the name of Christy, and one witness even testified that the defendant was in the habit of calling her Mrs. Christy. He had also supported her in New-York within a year or eighteen months.

Here the plaintiff rested, and the counsel for the defendant moved for a non-suit, on the ground that no legitimate connection between the defendant and the boy's mother having been proved, the defendant was only liable for his support as long as he continued to recognize and adopt him as his son; but having distinctly renounced this adoption in May last, his liability for the boy's expenses ceased after that period. The Court, however, decided that the relationship and the question of the renunciation or continuance of the adoption were facts to go to the Jury.

For the defendant it was then shown, by various witnesses, that one Harrington, the reputed husband of the boy's mother, was living within a few years; and George Harrington, professionally known as George Christy, testified that he was himself the son of said Harrington, and that he had seen him within eight or ten years in Rochester. Several of the witnesses, who had been members of the defendant's company of "Minstrels," and had resided with him in Buffalo while he lived with this woman, testified that he had invariably called her Mrs. Harrington, and never his wife.

It was also shown that the boy, Byron, had received from the defendant $50 in money in April last, on his return from a voyage round the world, and $5 on the occasion of their last interview; and it was contended that these sums were sufficient to provide him with necessary clothing, and that his subsequent purchases of the plaintiff was unnecessary.

Judge Bosworth in charging the Jury, remarked that this action was founded on the allegation that the boy Byron was the son of the defendant, and authorized, under the circumstances in which he was placed, to contract a debt.

The parent of a child, who lives in his family, cannot be charged by any person for articles of any description furnished to the child, without the consent of the father. Nor can a wife make her husband responsible for debts contracted by her, unauthorized by him, unless by long custom an implied authority shall have to be inferred. If, then, this boy was the lawful son of the defendant, and had been in the habit of purchasing goods of the plaintiff with the father's consent, the latter would be held responsible, unless he could show that he had given notice that he would be no longer liable for such debts. For the parent is his own judge of what is proper for his own family, and no person has the right to judge for him.

If he casts his children out upon the world, they are entitled to a credit for such articles as are necessary for their support; and in the present case, if the defendant had ever recognized this boy as his son, and had then dismissed him from his house, telling him never to return again, the latter would still have the right to contract debts for articles necessary and suitable for his condition and position in life, and the father would be liable for them. The Jury were to look at the facts of the case, and determine whether the articles purchased by the boy were necessary to him at the time they were purchased.

As to the question of the legitimacy of the boy Byron, he observed that if the defendant had called him his son, openly and in presence of friends, the driving of him away would not probably amount to a practical renunciation of the adoption, even had he been unlawfully begotten. The defendant had told the boy not to return to his house, but he had not told him he would not provide for him, and the Jury must determine whether this amounted to an absolute renunciation of adoption or not.

They were not authorized to hold the defendant liable for this debt, merely because on a former occasion he had sent the boy to the plaintiff's establishment to procure clothing. If the boy had gone there frequently with the defendant's assent, then the latter might be held responsible; but the previous occasion was to be regarded as an isolated transaction only, and could not be considered satisfactory evidence that the defendant had given his consent for the subsequent purchase.

But was the boy the lawful son of the defendant? There was evidence to the effect that his mother had once borne the name of Harrington, and that a man of that name, alleged to be her husband, was living within a few years; but there was no positive evidence that he was her husband, or if so, that she had ever been divorced from him. Now, if no such person as Harrington had existed, they might be justified in supposing that this boy, Byron, had been legitimately begotten; for if a man lives openly with a woman for a number of years, as the defendant and the mother of the boy had done, the law implies, from his own acts, that he is her husband; they live together as man and wife, and owing to the loose and irregular way in which the marriage ceremony is frequently celebrated in this country, the frequent difficulty of proving that marriage ever took place, the presumption would be that they have been legally married.

The jury were to determine, then, what was the character of the former connection of this woman with Harrington. If they were satisfied that she was his wife, then the boy Byron is an illegitimate child, because it has been distinctly shown that Harrington was alive within a very few years, and no divorce has been proved. If, on the other hand, they believe that the connection between herself and Harrington was illicit, then the presumption would rather be, from the fact that she lived for a number of years with the defendant, that they were man and wife, and that the child is legitimate.

If this boy was not the legitimate son of the defendant, the latter was not bound to acknowledge him or to support him, except so far as the statute required him to provide that such offspring should not become a public charge. If, however, he acknowledged him as his son down to the 23d of last May, then he was liable for his support in all suitable and necessary articles even after that period. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. Banks and Glover; for the defendant, Messrs. Clerk and Reed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March 8.

Business was tolerably brisk in this Court yesterday. It has been no fault of the authorities that the work was not brisk before. All that the District Attorney and the Court could do, was done; but it was not all yesterday that a case could be tried. The first case was one of

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BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Francis McCarthy, a youth of 15 or 16 years, jailed in appearance, and ill-omened past physical dislike of eyebrow, was tried for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Owen Nealon, No. 210 Avenue C, on the night of January 22d, and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel. Thomas Nealon, a boy of about the same age as the prisoner, testified that he saw the prisoner and Thomas Blankman, who appeared for the prisoner, tried to open the [illegible] of the house. Witness then [illegible] and the prisoner [illegible] Blankman [illegible] Jury found a verdict of guilty. The prisoner will be sentenced [illegible]

[illegible] Court adjourned [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Sidney Breese.

Decisions.

Davis vs. *Parshall*.—Motion granted.

Piercy vs. *Dye*.—Judgment for plaintiff; demurrer dismissed.

Fitzgerald vs. *Sewell*.—Motion granted with $5 costs for plaintiff.

Freeman vs. *Fennick*.—Motion to dismiss information denied, with $10 costs.

Jones vs. *Campbell*.—Motion granted; order to be made with $5 costs.

Before J.

Randall and wife vs. *Rank*.—Complaint settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—March 6.

Before Bosworth, J.

Relation of father and son—Liability of the parent for the debts of the child—A discreditable specimen of christy minstrelsy.

Aaron Chichester vs. *Edwin P. Christy*.—This action is brought by the plaintiff, a clothes dealer in the Bowery, to recover $65, the amount of a quantity of clothing, purchased of him by Edward Byron Christy, otherwise called Harrington, a minor, who claims to be the son of the defendant, the well-known delineator of negro character, and the originator and manager of "Christy's Minstrels."

For the plaintiff it was shown by young Christy, the son, that he contracted the debt and charged the same to the defendant some time in June last; that the clothing which he purchased was necessary for him, and that he had on a previous occasion purchased clothing of the plaintiff by the direction of the defendant, and had likewise charged it to his account. He also testified that the defendant had, until within the last few years, lived with his mother, who formerly and now went by the name of Mrs. Harrington, at Buffalo; that he had always regarded him as his father, and had been supported by him until the latter part of last May.

After leaving Buffalo the defendant had resided in this City, cohabiting with another woman, whom he called his wife, and the witness had also lived here with his mother, though in a different part of the City. He had never lived with the defendant after his departure from Buffalo, but had been in the habit of calling at his house in Grand-street, from time to time, and received from him money to pay his board and other expenses. In May last he had a final interview with the defendant there, who told him he was now old enough to support himself, and finally ordered him to leave the house and never return to it, or as the witness expressed it, "discarded him."

As evidence of the relationship existing between the defendant and this boy, several letters were read, written by the former to the latter, in which he several times addressed him as his son. A Bible was also exhibited, with the name of Edward Byron Christy, in the defendant's handwriting, on the fly-leaf. It was also shown, by several witnesses, that the defendant and the mother of young Christy had for many years lived openly together in Buffalo; that the door-plate bore the name of Christy, and one witness even testified that the defendant was in the habit of calling her Mrs. Christy. He had also supported her in New-York within a year or eighteen months.

Here the plaintiff rested, and the counsel for the defendant moved for a non-suit, on the ground that no legitimate connection between the defendant and the boy's mother having been proved, the defendant was only liable for his support as long as he continued to recognize and adopt him as his son; but having distinctly renounced this adoption in May last, his liability for the boy's expenses ceased after that period. The Court, however, decided that the relationship and the question of the renunciation or continuance of the adoption were facts to go to the Jury.

For the defendant it was then shown, by various witnesses, that one Harrington, the reputed husband of the boy's mother, was living within a few years; and George Harrington, professionally known as George Christy, testified that he was himself the son of said Harrington, and that he had seen him within eight or ten years in Rochester. Several of the witnesses, who had been members of the defendant's company of "Minstrels," and had resided with him in Buffalo while he lived with this woman, testified that he had invariably called her Mrs. Harrington, and never his wife.

It was also shown that the boy, Byron, had received from the defendant $50 in money in April last, on his return from a voyage round the world, and $5 on the occasion of their last interview; and it was contended that these sums were sufficient to provide him with necessary clothing, and that his subsequent purchases of the plaintiff was unnecessary.

Judge Bosworth in charging the Jury, remarked that this action was founded on the allegation that the boy Byron was the son of the defendant, and authorized, under the circumstances in which he was placed, to contract a debt.

The parent of a child, who lives in his family, cannot be charged by any person for articles of any description furnished to the child, without the consent of the father. Nor can a wife make her husband responsible for debts contracted by her, unauthorized by him, unless by long custom an implied authority shall have to be inferred. If, then, this boy was the lawful son of the defendant, and had been in the habit of purchasing goods of the plaintiff with the father's consent, the latter would be held responsible, unless he could show that he had given notice that he would be no longer liable for such debts. For the parent is his own judge of what is proper for his own family, and no person has the right to judge for him.

If he casts his children out upon the world, they are entitled to a credit for such articles as are necessary for their support; and in the present case, if the defendant had ever recognized this boy as his son, and had then dismissed him from his house, telling him never to return again, the latter would still have the right to contract debts for articles necessary and suitable for his condition and position in life, and the father would be liable for them. The Jury were to look at the facts of the case, and determine whether the articles purchased by the boy were necessary to him at the time they were purchased.

As to the question of the legitimacy of the boy Byron, he observed that if the defendant had called him his son, openly and in presence of friends, the driving of him away would not probably amount to a practical renunciation of the adoption, even had he been unlawfully begotten. The defendant had told the boy not to return to his house, but he had not told him he would not provide for him, and the Jury must determine whether this amounted to an absolute renunciation of adoption or not.

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The Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1855.

Messrs. Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, London, are the authorized Agents for the NEW-YORK DAILY and WEEKLY TIMES. Persons living there, wishing to subscribe for, or advertise in either, can do so by applying as above.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intended for insertion, must be accompanied by the name of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the communication.

We shall endeavor to return communications that may be unavailable, when requested so to do, and when sufficiently prepaid.

Letters containing important news, from all parts of the World, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Com. Vanderbilt and Congress.

"Commodore" VANDERBILT has returned from Washington in rather unfortunate spirits. Possessing a large capital, upon which he is willing to draw freely to accomplish his ends, and endowed with a more than ordinary share of energy and perseverance, he is accustomed to succeed. Under these circumstances to be obliged to submit to defeat with a very bad grace, and imitates the wondrous magnate who sits in the White House, in condemning the stupidity of Congress, because it could not be made to believe in the policy or propriety of violating its faith in order to enable the said "Commodore" to carry to a successful issue his personal quarrel with the Collins Steamship Company. Judging from his past history, we shall expect soon to see the "Commodore" setting up an "opposition" Congress, at half price, and taking the legislation of the country on contract at so much per quire of foolscap.

The "Commodore" is out in the papers with a long letter on "subsidies to ocean steamers," in defence of the Executive Veto of the Steamer Appropriation bill. In the course of this document, he first disclaims ill will towards the Collins Line or any of the gentlemen interested in it, and then proceeds with a series of insidious imputations upon them and their management of their business, such as from any one who did not profess friendship, would look very much like the emanation of bitter hate, without the courage to give itself open, above-board expression. This seeming inconsistency, perhaps, may be attributed, not to ill-will towards Mr. COLLINS, but to a sort of general dissatisfaction with "all the world and the rest of mankind."

There is one important point in the history of this unsuccessful enterprise of Mr. VANDERBILT's, which his very long letter fails to develop. It was openly charged upon the floor of Congress, by the Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, that Mr. VANDERBILT, before putting in any bid to carry the mails to Liverpool, called upon Mr. COLLINS, told him that he thought of competing with him before Congress, but that he would refrain from doing so if he (Mr. COLLINS) would put back two of his ships to the Allaire Works for repair, and purchase the steamer *Ariel*, then on the stocks, for $350,000—that Mr. COLLINS declined, considering the *Ariel* worth not over $150,000, and that the additional $100,000 was asked simply as "hush money," and that then Mr. VANDERBILT declared his purpose of putting in his competing bid, and went to Washington and commenced his disastrous fight. It was natural that gentlemen at Washington should look upon this transaction, unexplained, with a rather unfavorable eye. It savored very much of what would be called a black mail operation between other parties, —hence, probably, the very small vote in the Senate for the VANDERBILT proposition, immediately after the veto of the Steamer bill.

This little occurrence has never been denied by Mr. VANDERBILT, that we have heard. Perhaps it can be explained. We do not suppose it *will* be denied. Indeed, Mr. VANDERBILT is understood to have mentioned it to at least two other gentlemen, with an expression of surprise that Mr. COLLINS did not come down at once in favorable response to so moderate a demand. The fact is, the "Commodore" has become so accustomed to bringing down his game, that it is not to be wondered at if he *does* expect it to fall the instant he points his gun. But others, of less experience, sagacity and enterprise, can hardly enter into the spirit of this sort of proceeding, and be satisfied of its morality. And even if they *were* satisfied on that point, $150,000 is a good deal of money to most people, and looks at least a cipher too high as the price of Mr. VANDERBILT's leniency. As the "Commodore" likes newspaper notoriety, he will perhaps be glad of the opportunity to explain.

One point more. The "Commodore" seems to *feel* the necessity of apologizing for his apparent hostility to the Collins Line, and labors hard to show that his real purpose was not to injure *that* line, but to establish an additional one to compete with the Cunarders. Of course we would not doubt Mr. VANDERBILT's word on this subject; but if he really *is* friendly to the Collins Line, there is again great need of an explanation on his part, to show what was the consideration, then, for which Mr. COLLINS was to bind himself to put an amount of work in the hands of a particular firm, and to pay an exorbitant sum for a ship on the stocks, as the price of the abandonment of his rival scheme!

☞ The pugilistic affray, which recently occurred at Stanwix Hall, has found its natural result in the loss of life. WILLIAM POOLE died yesterday at his residence in Christopher-street, in consequence of his wounds, after eleven days of intense suffering. POOLE has been noted as a leader among the "fancy men." He has been cut off in the prime of life. The attack upon him, however it may have been provoked by previous conduct, does not appear to have been induced by any direct overt act on his part; and, hence, the fierce onslaught that was made can scarcely be considered in any other light than that of a premeditated and deliberate attempt at murder. The investigation of the case is very interesting. We publish it in full.

A Word to What is Left Thereof.

The delightful weather we have enjoyed for a week past ought to have tempted the most delicate of our feeble folk out on walks of pleasure or business. The streets have been in good condition for pedestrians, though bad enough for carriages; the sidewalks free and dry, and the crossings, except near the rivers, commendably clean. Each night the air has been balmy, and only comfortably cool; and the moon is just such as lovers best appreciate in rural retreats. The sun, meanwhile, is not oppressive for heat, nor is there any frost in the wind. Indeed, the weather has been of that delightful temperature, that we stop and consult our pocket diaries to learn what month it is, if we would date a letter, and what season is instant.

It is a great pity, with such big, flat feet as our ladies possess, (we beg their pardon,—it is only of theirs as compared with the Chinese ladies' we speak,) that our sisters, wives, and female cousins should be such miserable walkers. It is sad to see the sons of such sires as ours were, out of breath on walking a mile; waiting fifteen minutes at a corner for a horse-car, and the privilege of standing in it while it creeps up a steep grade from necessity, and down the hill from fear—a distance that a smart lad can compass on foot while they are waiting. A City car or an omnibus is a great convenience in a stormy day, though wise people do not go far out of their way to take it in a storm, knowing that it is quite sure to be full. But in such joyous Spring weather as this, one who prefers riding in a close carriage of any sort to walking, may well ponder whether he has not a constitution so weak, and a physical frame so feeble, that, like consumptives and the insane, he has no right to live otherwise always than as a bachelor, or to risk bequeathing his weakness to a descendant.

Just now that everybody is looking around for a residence for the next year's occupancy we would suggest that a mile or two from the place of business ought not to be objected to, nor should the bill for rides about town be a large one on any account. He who cares anything for his health should deem the time well spent which is devoted to the exercise of a brisk walk. Low fares on the railroads are, after all, we fear, a curse to our people; and if, as has been proposed they should be reduced still farther, from five to three cents, we doubt not the necessity of new lines through all the little cross streets would be created soon. Strange that we do not see in our pale waxen faced men the signs of our growing impotence, and in our delicate, bloodless women tokens that the race degenerates. The Eastern war is developing to the world the wretched inefficiency that characterizes the aristocracy of Britain, yet in the matter of physical education will it be denied that British lords and ladies are far better trained than our self-made aristocrats!—self-made, we mean, as distinguished from those that generous Nature had a hand in manufacturing. The English "upper class" prides itself even yet on its rational out-door amusements, its athletic and manly sports. Its ladies feel it no disgrace to take long walks, and hold it not uncomely to be at home in the saddle. Our "upper class" has long aped all its weaknesses and omitted its most creditable features. Not only so—or, it would be tolerable. But the less pretending circles are infected, too. Almost every retired merchant who has a family of girls finds one among them who boasts herself of her delicate health,—who enjoys a hysteric fit at every unusual noise and is never safe with a closed door between her and the bottle of invigorating salts. If the father is worth a hundred thousand, the daughter too often feels called upon to be a perpetual invalid, except on ball nights, and when the first fashions of dry goods are exposed by the tradesmen. Five hundred thousand justifies the most robust of all the girls in terrible swooning fits, even in public, and utter helplessness about the ankles.

It ought to be preached in all quarters, and loudly, that physical weakness is a sure precursor of mental imbecility. Feeble men flash out very respectable fancies sometimes; but they are not trusty, nor of much service, except through seconds. Sound minds need sound bodies to operate in and through. Americans who have feet ought to use them. For their childrens' sake if not for their own, they should walk more, work more, live more in the open air. They should encourage healthful plays in their children, and teach them that it is no sin to play tag, romp, and run "like mad" in the streets, when school is out and work is done. Otherwise our full-length statues will seem collossal in the eyes of the puny people that will call themselves by our names a couple of centuries hence, and prate of the old-time virtues as if they had inherited them.

Materials for American Literature.

Using the word Literature in its broadest sense, it must be apparent to every one that a magnificent field for intellect, in all its abstract and artistic shapes, is opening before us. The past has been gathering materials for our hands. Amid the stir and bustle of a new world, the landscape changing from natural luxuriance to cultivated beauty, the forest disappearing from its original scene to reappear in the crowded harbors and thronged city, there has been a steady accumulation of all that can be needed to stimulate thought and quicken fancy. The most significant fact in this connection is, that the historic incidents of our national life are most closely related to the essential nature and social progress of man. No other aspect of civilization has presented so completely and so instructively the subordinateness of circumstances to the true idea of manhood, nor brought out so fully its vital relations to the divine law of Christianity. For two centuries this illustration has been unfolding its import. Starting, not from conventionalities, but from great and genuine principles, we have been working out results, that are found more in harmony with human nature than the creations of genius will follow; and the world will not have to wait long, before the productions of American mind will take in general literature, a place of equal importance with the political science of our country.

Government of "Shams."

It is not often that men can see a palpable case of historic justice. The punishments to nations are terrible and sure, but they are not always clear to the common mind. The philosopher can trace them, and can give to the learned world the connection between the causes long working and the fearful results; but such reasoning makes little impression on the masses of men.

Before the French Revolution, there were political prophets of that event; and since, there have been philosophical historians to explain it:—but still, how few in any country fully admit that corruption in rulers and a dead routine of official management must, inevitably, as a law of nature, bring after them their crop of terrible evils.

For a long time now in England, men whom the world sneered at or ignored, like CARLYLE and others, have been warning the people of the gulf yawning before the Government; of the inevitably fatal tendencies of their "red-tape," lifeless, aristocratic system. The idea which those prophets have thundered now for years in the ears of the British people, is, that they are sacrificing reality to routine, that they are letting vanish from every function of Government *life*, and are substituting old formulæ and red-tape regulations, and that if they keep on in this course, swift ruin is certain to come.

It would seem almost as if Providence could not, in a more conspicuous manner, have shown to the world at once these sins and their condign punishment. A year ago—within a few days—England sent out her splendid expedition against Russia. In the Autumn, but little weakened by disease, the army was landed in the most fortunate and skillful manner in the Crimea. The Anglo-Saxon pluck carried against formidable odds the various positions of the Russian forces, and the besieging army, quickened by victory, was encamped against Sebastopol. Everything was favorable. A great fleet in their rear, connecting with the sources of supply in every country; a communication of only seven miles with the sea, not liable to be attacked; a healthy latitude, and, though Winter approaching, yet a Winter not remarkable for length or severity.

The British army were, as it were, placed on a little promontory before Europe, to show what English spirit and English organization were. To make the spectacle still clearer, another army, under precisely the same natural conditions, lay side by side with them. If the French perished, and the English succeeded, no one could, as is naturally done in most of such instances, lay the blame to the elements, or to causes beyond the reach of Governments. The similar exposure of both made the question an easier one to determine.

The sad result—gloomy even here in a distant land, where we do not know the sufferers, but how much more gloomy in England—we all behold a gallant army wasting, as one of their writers expresses it, "like the snow from the hills around Balaklava;"—men half-starved, ill-clad, exposed to Winter storms, without shelter, without fuel, leading horses, losing order and discipline; sick men taken off each day by the ship-load, and here again in ill-ventilated quarters and under insufficient care, dying in such numbers that there are not means to bury them. All this while, within seven miles of this dying and starving multitude, as a tantalus fruit, are cargoes of food, warehouses full of clothing and comforts, chests of money, and the arm of a navy which could be stretched if necessary to the most distant climes to draw food for these brave and devoted men. And what is the spell which has bound up all the resources of a mighty nation in this the extreme emergency?

It is the spirit of routine—of lifeless official habit—of aristocratic decorousness and inefficiency. Before the loaves of bread can reach the hungry soldier, an order must go here, must be countersigned there, must be carried thither and brought back hither. Each responsible place is filled with a *spectrum* of a man—a scare-man, instead of a reality. He has no wits—no originality—no ambition honorable—he only knows all the red-tape ways—is a polite gentleman, and is connected with the aristocracy. "Sham" seems to have been penetrating through all ranks of the Army. The General is only a starred and nobly descended stuffed figure—his staff, with more flippancy, are equally hollow—his quarter-masters, his commissariat, and even his sergeants, are all in their places, not because they know how to fill them, but because they have satisfied certain arbitrary conditions of routine. All this might do very well in peace, but War will have nothing of shams—stuffed figures are soon torn to pieces in such meetings of the elements. Lord RAGLAN and the English Army find themselves in inextricable confusion and difficulty. One department so entangles with another, or is impeded by another—there is such an incredible stupidity and wrong-headedness—such corruption, and laziness, and indifference—such worship of the awful idea of official order, that in the chaos occasioned, the troops seem about to starve or die, for want of comforts which a two hours' walk could give to any of them.

Was there ever such an instance of gigantic stupidity in human history?

A noble army losing strong men at the rate of a hundred a day, merely for want of the necessities of life, while in the harbor near them, ships are carrying back unopened cargoes of grain, because some petty official formality has not been complied with, and others are leaving heaps of garments and of cattle-food to rot in the weather, because there is no proper officer to receive them.

Oh, for some tyrant—we almost exclaim—some *real* man, even with a selfish and indomitable will—some CROMWELL, or NAPOLEON, or JACKSON, who could put an iron hand in and burst these red-tape bonds, and hang rascally commissariat officers, and break any and every regulation of Downing-street for the sake of saving his army. Still, sad as it is, it is just. So perish all shams, lifeless formalities, Aristocracy the world over henceforth! England has taken to herself an unjust and false system—gilded however it be, and it has cost her her life-blood. We pity the brave men who dot the hill sides with graves at Balaklava, and who sleep under the cypresses of Scutari; we sigh to think of the years of sorrow and tears which have begun now in so many a hearth-home of England. But it is right. The people have chosen to be governed, not by merit, nor talent, nor courage—but by badges, by race, by shams of whatever name—and now God's laws are bringing the inevitable retribution.

So always shall it be everywhere, whether we see it or no. The laws of justice in history are never to be eluded. So shall it be in America likewise, with *our* corruption and our injustice, if we do not turn in time. Party men in Presidents' chairs, corruption of office-holders; bargains in Congress in place of honest business; injustice to the negro, will in the end, when the time of trial and danger comes, bring their stern and unescapable retribution, even as similar curses are doing now among the brave men before Sebastopol.

Academy of Music.

From the magnificent proportions of an operatic failure of the first class, the difficulty at the Academy has subsided into an interesting squabble. A profound and impressive silence is preserved by all the belligerents. Mr. MARETZEK's "facts," and Mr. OLE BULL's "plot," are alike in abeyance.

It is better, perhaps, that the matter rest where it is. After all, it is doubtful if the public cares a single rush whether one or the other is in the right, or both in the wrong. There was little interest shown in the Academy whilst it was in the hands of OLE BULL & Co., and less regret, we suspect, that it is now out of their hands. It was a mere speculation, conducted feebly from the beginning, and without a proper claim on the artistic community. It died from inanition—as all such things must—but died with a kick, which made it interesting.

The Academy will reopen shortly under the auspices of Mr. JAMES PHALAN. If capital, enterprise and conscientiousness are employed in its management, there can be little doubt of success. One thing the shareholders should learn from this *emeute*—that the ultimate prospects of the Academy are not improved by lessing it to speculators whose very existence depends on the success or failure of a week's performances.

An entertainment will shortly be given for the benefit of the poorer *artistes* of the late Company. Signors BRIGNOLI, (the new tenor,) BADIALI, BERTUCCA, &c., have signified their intention of singing gratuitously on the occasion. It is to take place, we believe, on Monday next.

The editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has favored us with an advance copy of a letter which appears in his journal of to-day. It is in reply to Mr. MARETZEK's. The writer properly admits all Mr. MARETZEK's claims as a humorist, but maintains that he sometimes overstepe the bounds of fancy and fact. As an instance he refers to the final paragraph of Mr. MARETZEK's letter—that the most ruinous engagement at the Academy was the one entered into through the special intervention of the *Courrier's Amalgamator*. The editor gives three reasons why this is not true, any one of which will suffice: we take the first—because it is false. We will not [illegible] the correspondent, but as it involves unnecessarily the name of a lady artiste, in connection with a purely private matter, we cannot perceive the necessity for doing so. Gentlemen would certainly have disdained Mr. MARETZEK's.

Buckleys' Burlesque Opera—The "Two Pompeys."

A new Negro Farce has been produced nightly by the BUCKLEYS, during the week, with excellent success. It is replete with genuine darkey wit; and in addition, the author has introduced some gems from different operas, which are appropriate to the plot—among which is the challenge duet from "Le Chalet." Miss ELEANOR, PERCIVAL and BISHOP BUCKLEY, appear to excellent advantage. The piece will be continued several evenings.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Closing Scenes in Congress.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6, 1855.

The waves of excitement which rolled over the closing hours of Congress have receded, and Washington has become again a sober "village." A few days more will scatter the few strangers who still linger about the hotel lobbies,—and the metropolis will settle down into its gloomiest, dullest and most unsatisfactory mood.

In looking over the last few days of the Session, and their proceedings, some few facts occur to my mind as worthy of passing observation. Prominent among these stands the defeat of the Pacific Railroad in the House, after Senator GWIN, of California, had carried it triumphantly through the Senate. I cannot avoid the conviction that this result is to be justly attributed to the treachery of professed friends of the measure. As will be remembered, I have frequently stated that the Pacific Railroad could never pass under the leadership of Gen. MCDOUGAL, of California, because of the hostility he needlessly excited against himself at the Nebraska Session, by postponing the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, in order that the Nebraska bill might be got before the House out of its regular order. This prediction has been fully verified by the *disgraceful* defeat of the measure when he moved it, although it is well known that a large majority of the House was in favor of such a measure.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, after this signal discomfiture, became satisfied of the necessity of taking advice from practical men as to the mode of securing the success of a Railroad bill. Accordingly, about two weeks ago, a consultation was held at the house of a distinguished Senator, in this city, among some twenty gentlemen of different sections and diverse political sentiments, but all in favor of any measure by Congress likely to secure a railroad to the Pacific. Mr. MCDOUGAL was present at this consultation, and assented to its action with seeming cordiality. It was arranged that he should retire from the leadership in favor of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, an Anti-Nebraska Whig of the true stamp. Mr. DISNEY, of Ohio,—who, as Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands, was entitled to the floor for several days in succession during the morning hour,—was to yield place to another Western member, in order that the latter might report some one of the Railroad Land Grant bills then pending, and ask its immediate consideration. This Land bill before the House, Mr. CAMPBELL was to move the Senate's Pacific Railroad bill as an amendment, and under his auspices it would have passed by probably twenty majority.

It was necessary to move the Pacific Railroad bill as an amendment to another bill, because the former could be got up, directly, only by a two-thirds vote. The programme thus arranged was rehearsed each successive night by the principal parties engaged in the scheme, but from the hour the arrangement was made, Mr. MCDOUGAL's zeal oozed out at his finger ends, and he exhibited an unaccountable indifference in regard to its success, while Mr. DISNEY, some how or other, never *could* see the opportunity to lead off according to prearrangement, although everybody else who was in the secret wondered day after day that he did not seize upon the many excellent opportunities which flitted by. I have no hesitation in saying that a reasonable amount of sincere, earnest effort on the part of Messrs. MCDOUGAL and DISNEY, simply to get the subject *before the House*, would certainly have led to the enactment of the long desired law. But Dr. GWIN, the father of the successful bill in the Senate, is a candidate for reelection to that body; and Mr. MCDOUGAL is one of his competitors for the place. Had the bill passed both Houses it would have placed GWIN's election beyond contingency, and MCDOUGAL's chances much farther below par than they now are. Do these facts throw any light on the secret of the inaction at the critical moment, of MCDOUGAL and of his associate on the Public Lands Committee—DISNEY?

The Philadelphia Mint is destined to dry up, that's clear. Mr. WALKER, of New-York, is entitled to much credit for his earnest and effectual efforts to procure the insertion, in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, of an amendment, directing that hereafter all the refining of precious metal shall be done at the New-York Assay Office. At his request, too, Gov. SEWARD passed the amendment through the Senate so quietly, that the Pennsylvania Senators never knew anything of the matter until it was all over, much to their chagrin. The operation of this amendment will be found so salutary, that the next Congress will be quite likely to close altogether the Mint at Philadelphia, and establish it in this City.

Senator MASON's opposition in Executive Session, to the confirmation of MONTGOMERY BLAIR to be United States Solicitor for the New Court of Claims, is subject of not a little comment. No one questions the eminent fitness of that gentleman for the place, on the score both of ability as a lawyer, and integrity as a man. If the Judges but equal him in these high qualities, the President will have at least one act of his Administration upon which he may look back from future years with proud satisfaction. As an honest man, Mr. BLAIR has expressed his sentiments freely upon the Slavery question; and if he had not, no matter; he comes from a liberty-loving stock,—and that was made the basis of Mr. MASON's assault in secret session, where the victim of envy, malice, or hate, has no possible opportunity for self-vindication or defence. It is not believed, however, that his Anti-Slavery views constituted his real offence in the Senator's eyes; and it is charged that this real offence is nothing more nor less than his being the son of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, who, during JACKSON's time, had occasion to score Mr. MASON most unmercifully, in the Administrative organ, for getting off the party track. It is hard to be compelled to believe that an educated and titled gentleman, in this enlightened age, can carry his private griefs behind the closed doors of the Senate hall, and attempt to visit his malice upon the second generation: yet I fear it is true.

One of the most pleasant episodes in the House during Sunday morning last, was the public reconciliation between Gen. LANE of Oregon and Mr. FARLEY of Maine, who, it will be remembered, had a personal rencontre on the floor a few weeks ago, provoked by the intolerance and insults of the former, who was the aggressor. Gen. LANE freely acknowledged his fault on Sunday, and expressed the hope that it would be forgotten. Mr. FARLEY promptly and appropriately responded to his friendly advances, and the difference was healed. It is to be regretted that Mr. F. does not return to Congress. During his recent term he has won the regard and respect of all who knew him, both as a gentleman and as a legislator.

Congress performed a just act in voting $2,000 extra compensation to POWELL, for painting his fine picture of De Soto discovering the Mississippi River; and the unanimity with which it was done must be regarded as a high compliment to the gifted artist, whose production has been attracting admiring crowds in the Capitol Rotunda during the last three weeks.

A White Slave from Virginia.

We received a visit yesterday from an interesting little girl,—who, less than a month since, was a slave belonging to Judge NEAL, of Alexandria, Va. Our readers will remember that we lately published a letter, addressed by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER to some friends in Boston, accompanying a daguerreotype which that gentleman had forwarded to his friends in that city, and which he described as the portrait of a real "Ida May,"—a young female slave, so white as to defy the acutest judge to detect in her features, complexion, hair, or general appearance, the slightest trace of negro blood. It was this child that visited our office, accompanied by Mr. CHARLES E. BRAINARD, in whose care she was placed by Mr. SUMNER, for transmission to Boston. Her history is briefly as follows: Her name is MARY MILDRED BOTTS; her father escaped from the estate of Judge NEAL, Alexandria, six years ago, and took refuge in Boston. Two years since he purchased his freedom for $600, his wife and three children being still in bondage. The good feeling of his Boston friends induced them to subscribe for the purchase of his family, and three weeks since, through the agency of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, the purchase was effected, $600 being paid for the family. They created quite a sensation in Washington, and were provided with a passage in the first-class cars in their journey to this City, whence they took their way last evening by the Fall River route to Boston. The child was exhibited yesterday to many prominent individuals in this City, and the general sentiment, in which we fully concur, was one of astonishment that she should ever have been held a slave. She was one of the fairest and most indisputable white children that we have ever seen.

The March number of MEYER's *Monatshefte*, the German monthly published in this City, under the editorial supervision of Mr. AD. KOLATSCHEK, has come to hand. It is adorned with a steel engraving of LINNÆUS, the botanist. The table of literary contents is unusually rich and varied, embracing several well-selected tales from good writers—feuilletons, correspondence, book reviews, &c., and the reproduction, in part, of the courses of German lectures which have been delivered in New-York during the present season. We commend it to all lovers of German-American literature.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—Two unknown men were drowned on the 6th inst. while crossing the river from Hudson to Athens. The ice broke and both were plunged into the river. They were both natives of Ireland.

NAVAL.—The United States ship *Savannah*, Com. SALTER, from River La Plata, and the store-ship *Relief*, Capt. ROWAN, were at Rio Janeiro Jan. 17; the latter would sail for New-York in four or five days.

☞ The Newburg barges will commence their regular trips to and from this City this week. The River is clear.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 10.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH, No. 2—How England came to be involved in the War with Russia.
DICE TINTO IN FLORENCE.
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ONE WEEK LATER FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE—Progress of the War.
LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA—Outrage at San Juan—Opening of the Panama Railroad.
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.
EDITORIALS—One Hundred and Twenty Millions for Cuba—News by the *Star of the West*—Last of the Thirty-third Congress—The Foreign News—Completion of the Palmerston Cabinet—The Case of Margaret Byrne—A Curious Case of Irish Sons. Mag.—Shameful Neglect—The Collins Appropriation—Abbott's Life of Napoleon—The Bounty Land Act—The Chinese in California.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance; for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 130 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 486 Broadway, (near Grand-st.) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....16s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry.....7s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels.....7s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Three-Ply.....5s. to 9s. per yard.
Best Ingrain.....4s. to 7s. per yard.

and other goods equally low.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

SPRING, 1855.—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—OUR stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for Spring trade is now ready for inspection, embracing everything that is new and desirable, of our own importation or selection. The cutters of this department, headed by Mr. A. H. VAN POLT, are artists of the first class in their several lines of Coats, Vests and Pants, and our determination is to spare no pains or expense to make this a very popular department of our business. The directions to this effect are: 1. To make every garment up to the best standard of taste and workmanship, the quality to be always fairly represented; 2 To be prompt to the very hour a garment is promised; and 3. To be a little lower in price than garments of the same description can be had for elsewhere. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration.
While the disposition of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st., N. Y.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, the 24th ult. New-York and the Union have for many years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as a guide in the styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!—THE subscribers have now in store the following goods which they are selling at great bargains: Bombazines, Alpacas, Merinoes, Barèges, Grenadines, Prints, Lawns, Ginghams, Silks, Canton Crapes, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 367 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FANCY Ball Costumes, are ready for inspection at the original Costume Warehouse, No 581 Broadway, near Niblo's Garden. Mr. G MORRIS, just arrived from London, is prepared to supply managers with every description of properties, and every other theatrical requisites.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Day-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above fireproof safes, and F. C. Cutler is my sole traveling agent, and no other. Depot No. 189 Pearl-st., one door from Beekman.

GAUZE UNDER-SHIRTS AND LINEN DRAWERS. —We shall keep a full assortment of these desirable goods all the season. A. LAWRENCE & SON, Gauze Manufacturers, 48 Howe prices. 1HA PEARSON & SON, No. 48 Maiden-st.

DERBY & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, 378 Broadway, opposite Duane-st., have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public that they have now ready their Spring and Summer Hats, which for quality, style and finish, are unsurpassed by any establishment in the gentlemens' trade.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Affairs in the Argentine Confederation—The Brazil Squadron—Blockading, &c., &c.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Esmeralda war is throwing business in this city into the greatest confusion, not only in a legitimate way, but by the stoppage of the mail steamers, both from Liverpool and Southampton, which have been taken off to convey troops. Our American houses are affected as well as others, as their correspondence is carried on by the semi-monthly mail via England. This adds confusion to the uncertainty of war, and the result is, there is very little movement in coffee, and our vessels are waiting in idleness. The English Government appear to care very little for commercial correspondence, as a war-steamer left England for Rio de Janeiro a few days before the regular Southampton mail should have left, and did not even bring the mail that the Liverpool steamer of the 24th November ought to have brought. The last English mail steamer that has arrived on the coast left Southampton November 9.

It is understood that the question of the free navigation of the Amazon is under discussion, between the Brazilian Government and the American Minister-resident here, with a hopeful prospect of a favorable termination. It is to be regretted that Col. THURSBALE is in such infirm health that he returns nobody's civilities. The American squadron has been on the coast over a year, and not an officer has been presented to the Brazilian Government, and of course there is no intercourse with the authorities on shore. The disadvantage of this non-intercourse was illustrated a few days since. I am informed by good authority, that a boat from the *Savannah*, flag-ship of the American squadron, went down the harbor to board an American bark, the *Moldau*, which had just arrived from New-York. While waiting near her for the Health Officer to board, the midshipman in charge of the boat inquired if she had any letters for the squadron, to which Captain JOHNSON replied he had not. But as the midshipman was about to pull away, the Captain said, "I have a few papers I will give you," and threw them into the boat. The Health Officer by this time was alongside, and seeing this, told the Captain he would fine him. The matter was immediately reported to the American Commodore, and he having no direct intercourse with the Government in whose waters he is lying, sent next day to the American Consul to attend to the affair. By this time the fine was imposed on the vessel, which, as the frigate was in fault in the matter, she will of course pay. It is a little humiliating that a petty official should have it in his power to insult an American Commodore. One of these Health Officers is a polite, gentlemanly person.

Our latest news from Buenos Ayres is very good. URQUIZA, the President of the Argentine Confederation, has signed a treaty of peace with OBLIGADO, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, which has been strongly seconded by the leading merchants. If this should prove permanent, a brilliant future is before the Buenos Ayreans.

The following, I understand, is the present disposition of the American vessels of war on this station:

The flag-ship *Savannah*, which arrived here Nov. 26, is spending most of the time in this harbor. She will be absent during February and March at the River La Plata, for which place she sails next week.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander LYNCH, is at Buenos Ayres, where she will remain till the *Savannah* goes to Montevideo with provisions for her.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieutenant Commanding HUNTER, left here two months ago for parts unknown, and as she has not been heard from since, it is conjectured that she has gone to the United States for orders.

The store-ship *Relief*, at the present writing, lies near the *Savannah*, waiting to take the sick on board and sail for home. She will probably leave about the 20th inst.

The United States steamer *Water Witch* left Buenos Ayres on the 21st December for Corrientes, taking Acting Lieutenant JEFFERS from the *Germantown* to join Capt. PAGE'S expedition up the Paraguay.

"SAM."

Bogus News—Correct.

SING SING PRISON, CLERK'S OFFICE, Wednesday, March 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Monday morning last, upon taking up the New-York *Sun*, I was surprised to find the following announcement:

On Saturday last, a person named McGEE, who is confined in the Sing Sing Prison on sentence for killing his wife, had arranged a plan of escape from the prison, which was, or was supposed by McGEE to be, revealed by another prisoner—THOMAS MOONEY—who worked in the same stone-shed with him. McGEE, determined on revenge, struck MOONEY on the back of the head with a sharp stone-hammer, inflicting a frightful wound. The injuries are serious that MOONEY'S recovery is considered doubtful.

Allow me to make the correction. No such affair has occurred at this Prison, nor anything upon which the above could have been founded, and the report could only have been started by some one who wished to injure the persons above named, or by some *penny-a-liner* who was "hard up" for news. This is the second time during the present year we have been called upon to contradict similar statements. I find upon examination of the books, that there is no man at present confined here by the name of McGEE. As for MOONEY, the first he heard of his frightful wound was from the lips of his almost broken hearted wife, who had spent all of her hard earnings to come and see him die.

This practice of manufacturing news out of anything without regard to the feelings of others, has become quite too prevalent. As though it was not enough to be incarcerated within Sing Sing walls, and not have the hearts of friends of convicts made to bleed afresh by false reports of aggravated offences committed while in prison.

By publishing the above you will confer a favor upon those immediately interested, as well as the officers of the Institution.

Yours truly, &c.,
E. CAGE BERRY,
Clerk of Sing Sing Prison.

Horrible Murder.

From the Cincinnati Times.

We learn from Mr. TRUMAN CURTIS, residing near California, a few miles above this city, the following particulars of a murder committed in that vicinity on Saturday night last. It appears that for several days past, some flat boats, loaded with iron, had been grounded on the shore about 3 miles above California, and near the residence of Mr. CURTIS. The boats were guarded by two men named MARION TUCKER and HIRAM DOGGETT. There was also a man named JAMES ADAMS employed on the boats. Saturday night the three occupied one room.

During the night ADAMS appeared very uneasy, and was continually walking about, going from the boat to the shore and back again some half dozen times. About 12 o'clock he was told by the others that he must quit running about, as they wished to sleep. He replied that he was going ashore to steal a turkey from some of the farmers; but on being told that he must go to bed, he blew out the light and laid down. About an hour after, TUCKER and DOGGETT heard him get up, and, as they think, set the trigger of the gun. Supposing at the time that he was lighting a match, they remained silent. A moment after they heard the report of the gun, and TUCKER screamed that he was shot. DOGGETT sprang to his feet and grappled with ADAMS; a violent struggle ensued, during which the former received some severe cuts, but finally succeeded in disarming ADAMS, and forcing him to the floor.

In the meantime TUCKER, weltering in his blood, had opened the door and made his way to the shore when, proceeding some two hundred yards up the bank, he fell. DOGGETT then left ADAMS, and went to the house of Mr. KEEL, near by, where he procured assistance, and had TUCKER removed thither. It was found that the ball had entered the back and lodged in his breast. He lived until last evening, when he died. The best of attention was paid to him by the family and the attending physician, Dr. GAITHER. ADAMS was kept in charge by DOGGETT until the arrival of Constable MARKLEY, by whom he was taken to the jail in this city. The inducement to commit this horrible crime was about forty dollars in money, which ADAMS knew that TUCKER had on his person.

Two CHILDREN BURNED.—At Sing Sing, on the 7th inst., two children of Mr. DOLAN were burned—one of them so severely that death ensued soon afterwards, and the other very seriously. Their clothes caught fire while they were playing in the house, during a temporary absence of their mother.

The Reception of Anthony Burns in Boston—Various Accounts.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 7.

A meeting was held in the Tremont Temple last evening, to receive ANTHONY BURNS on his return to Boston. Rev. Mr. GRIMES addressed the audience, congratulating them that BURNS was once more in the land of liberty; and, after a few remarks he sat down, and BURNS took the stand. He said he was glad to meet his Boston friends. He had once before been in Boston. He recollected having heard, when a boy, of a Northern place where colored men were free, and he thought that when he grew up he would try to get to that Northern place. He prayed to be delivered from bondage. He finally escaped to this land of liberty. He felt when he first stepped on shore that he was in a free land. He then looked round to find something to do to support himself, and soon got employment. Going home one evening, thinking of no harm, he suddenly felt a hand clapped on his shoulder, and some one said, "Stop my old fellow." He looked round, when some man said to him, "You must go with us; you are the one who broke into a store." He told them he was not, but they said "You must" go. He went along peaceably, for his conscience felt clear, and they took him up to what they called the Jury room. He proceeded to give a narration of his return again to bondage. When he arrived at Norfolk, they carried him to a prison-house. He was kept there two nights and one day, and was then taken to Richmond, where he was again put into prison to await the arrival of his owner. After remaining there some time, he was brought out to be sold at auction upon the public block. After he was put up, it was a quarter of an hour before anything was bid. The company were all looking at him as a curiosity, asking him how he liked Boston, what he thought of the Yankees, &c. At last a bid was made of fifteen dollars. The bidding went on, and he was finally sold for nine hundred and five dollars to Mr. MCDONNELL, to go to North Carolina. But he felt deeply in his heart that he should once more see the North. He concluded by thanking his friends for bringing back one poor Ethiopian to the land freedom.

Rev. Mr. KIRK then addressed the audience at considerable length, commenting on the difference between the North and the South. In the North, he who has a black skin is a man, but in the South he is a chattel. He proceeded to speak with great indignation on the Nebraska bill.

When he had concluded, JULIUS A. PALMER, Esq., stated that several other gentlemen were present who had expressed a willingness to speak, but as many were desirous of taking ANTHONY BURNS by the hand, and as it was getting late he proposed that they should sing a Doxology, and then such as desired could have an opportunity to be introduced to BURNS. The Doxology was then sung and the meeting was dissolved.

From the Boston Courier, March 7.

About fifteen hundred persons assembled in the Tremont Temple last evening, to welcome ANTHONY BURNS and congratulate him upon his deliverance from bondage. The price of admission was twenty-five cents;—and some of the great trumpeters of the Abolition party, those men of fortune and learning, who are accustomed to figure at the free banquets of emotions—were there. At 7:41 o'clock ANTHONY BURNS, attended by Rev. LEONARD A. GRIMES and others came in, and they took seats on the platform. JULIUS A. PALMER, Esq., called the meeting to order, and after a few remarks, introduced Rev. Mr. GRIMES, who gave a history of the efforts made to liberate BURNS. He said that at the time the militia of this city passed resolutions to raise funds with which to purchase the slave, he wrote to Col. SUTTLE, asking him if he would stand to the promise made to sell him for $1,200. SUTTLE replied that he had been at great expense, had suffered great indignity and would not now sell him for a less sum than $1,650. Mr. GRIMES wrote again, appealing to the gallantry of the Colonel, but he responded that he had fixed his price, and that he would take nothing less. The resolution of the militia falling through, the friends of BURNS for a time became disheartened, and their distress was not a little augmented by hearing that he had been sold, with a bond that he should never be "sold North." Upon ascertaining BURNS' locality in North Carolina, letters were addressed to his new master to know whether he would sell him, to which he replied that he would, and fixed the price at $1,350. About $700 was then subscribed by his friends, and the balance was loaned to Mr. GRIMES, who started on the 23d ult. for Baltimore, where he met Mr. DAVID MACDONALD and ANTHONY, at Barnum's Hotel, on the following Wednesday. No time was lost in dispatching the business for which they met. BURNS was purchased for $1,350. His late master went South, and Messrs. BURNS and GRIMES started for the North. They reached Philadelphia on the night of the day of sale. Their progress hither was stated in the *Courier* of Monday last.

ANTHONY BURNS was now introduced. He was cordially received. His speech was substantially the same as that delivered at New-York on Friday night last.

Portions of BURNS's speech were really eloquent, and his power of mimicry and his wit were several times displayed during the evening. His account of the scene in the auction-room, when he was set up for sale, excited shouts of laughter. He closed with a modest but fervid acknowledgment of his thanks for the great honor that had been conferred upon him on the present occasion, and assured the audience of his gratitude to these good friends who had purchased for him his freedom.

Some one here cried out, "Tell us something about LORING," to which ANTHONY replied that he hoped that they would not "intrude on him now."

Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK was next introduced, and he made a very bitter speech against Slavery, which was received with enthusiastic cheers. The ceremonies of the reception closed with the singing of a doxology, and the shaking of hands with BURNS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

☞ **Now is the Time to use this Celebrated Purifier of the Blood.**—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. S P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is manufactured under the supervision of

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☞ **Eminent Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange** is Removed from No. 7 Chamber-st. to 129 corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Immigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and persons of every new variety of talent, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

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☞ **Whitefield Industrial Home Association**, No. 3.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that on paying up the arrearages now due from them the fines will be remitted providing the same is paid by March 9. By order of the Administrators.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Great Sale of Rheumatism**—At private sale only, and at the lowest wholesale prices. Exhibition free. No. 335 Broadway.

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MATRIMONIAL.—A lady, nineteen years of age, possessing considerable personal attractions and excellent qualifications, desires to form the acquaintance of a gentleman with a view to matrimony, who possesses the same requisites and is of steady habits and unexceptionable character. Would not object to one of moderate circumstances. Would prefer one residing in or near the city. Communications will be addressed to LINDSAY & BRADFORD, Bowling Green Post-Office.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a gentleman of business habits, who has had many years experience in the wholesale and retail trade, and is perfectly acquainted with the manufacturing business of this city, a situation as salesman, or to travel for a wholesale house. The best of city reference can be given. Address Box No. 1,211, Post-Office, stating where an interview could be had.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two highly respectable young women, one as neat and pastry cook—is an American by birth and a Protestant—has lived with some of the highest families; the other as chamber maid and waiting on ladies, nurse and seamstress. Can do fine washing and ironing. Both are well recommended. Wages moderate. Please apply at No. 241 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young girl as good nurse and seamstress at the needle; is fond of children and can do the washing and ironing, if required; is a good family connections; can make children's clothes, and bring satisfactory City references as to character and capability; has no objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island; will take $5 to $6 a month. Call or address No. 320 1st-st., first door, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, to do sewing, to assist with washing and ironing, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Is a very good washer and ironer. Would prefer a place up town, or in Brooklyn. Call at No. 209 Gold-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two most respectable, well recommended Protestant girls, in City or country, to do general housework; are good plain cooks and first-class washers and ironers; will be found faithful and willing; wages about $5 per month. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant woman of experience, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; is a good baker and laundress; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Please apply at No. 76 3d-av.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 153 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILHAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 289 Greene-st., between Houston and Prince. The best references will be given.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 824 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A large retail jewelry establishment, long established and doing a prosperous business, located within three hours' ride of New-York, in one of the most healthy and pleasant cities of the country, favorite resort of retired dealing the summer months—is offered for sale upon accommodating terms, the reasons which will be made known to persons applying with a view to purchasing. The last year's business was the largest ever done in the city, and may be more used next year. This will be found upon investigation to be a rare opportunity for any person wishing a profitable business. Full information regarding terms, locality, extent of business, expense of living, &c., may be obtained by applying to Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.—The subscriber having purchased the close drug-store, is obliged, on account of his health, to dispose of one of the finest stores are well established, doing a cash trade of over $10,000 per year each. To any one wishing to engage in the business, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. Apply at the corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., from 2 to 3 P. M., or at 281 Hudson-st., from 9 to 10 A. M. P. B. KNAPP.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to execute at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) MEDIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for bending any pencil case, napkin rings, chain pump and hand rail tubing, and for bending, turning, notching and drilling bars, rods, spoking pipe, scandrel bars, &c. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st. near John-st.

FAMILY GROCERY FOR SALE.—One of the best family and fancy groceries in New-York is now offered for sale—the owner(s) wishing to retire. For a person of good business habits and some capital this is a splendid chance to enter into a safe business, the accounts-sales of nearly 40 years, always lucrative and never more so than at present. Address BOWDEN, Nos. 87 and 89 Hudson-st.

$1,200.—A LARGE STOCK—Of new and second hand goods in Brooklyn for $1,200.—The owner having died recently, the good will and stock will be sold at a great bargain. It will be proved that $2,000 has been made in the business, and on this very locality, within two years, upon application to M. M. BAKER, at the Bookstore No. 25 Pierrepont-st., N. Y.

STOCK AND TRADE FOR SALE.—Of the paper-hanging establishment No. 240 10th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts. A first-rate chance for a person with a capital to invest his money in. No person need apply but a cash customer. The reason for selling out will be explained to the person applying for the same. The rent of store is very low for good tenant.

FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A gentleman desiring to remove to the country would sell his entire furniture, excepting bedding and carpets, or would exchange for unincumbered property in this city or Brooklyn. A house to let in Brooklyn (which is very pleasantly situated) can also be obtained if desired. The amount of furniture is about $4,500. Address Box No. 4,247 General Post-Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—Lease, Stock and Fixtures of an old-established House-furnishing and Hardware Store—has connected with it a manufacturing business—shop, tools, patterns, wagon, harness, &c. Inquire of J. & J. SCOTT, No. 97 8th-av.

$500.—WANTED LOCAL AGENTS in every county in the State for Dr. Vetpeau's Magnetic Powders and Electric Oils, commanding large sales among young ladies and gentlemen. Salary liberal. A package of Powders, Oils, &c., (post free) on receipt of price, $1. Address Dr. VELPEAU, No. 423½ Broadway, New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A first-class drug store, on one of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, in the most respectable part of the city; doing a good prescription business, long established; stock large and complete. Inquire of M. W., Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A lawyer of good standing, versed in all departments, well read and of great experience, having considerable influence, desires to resume practice by entering into partnership with an old officer by connection, with some leading member of the bar. Address LAWYER, this office.

TRIP TO EUROPE.—A person wishing to combine a profit with pleasure in a trip to Europe, by a temporary investment of $1,000 in a light business, which can be conducted without devoting a portion of his time to business, can hear of an opportunity by addressing P., at this office.

GROCERY AND FEED STORE FOR SALE.—Is a chance up-town location—including the stock, fixtures, good will and four years' lease. For particulars inquire of E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a cash capital of about $6,000 to $8,000, to take a special interest in an old established business. Address M. A. B., office of the *Daily Times*.

BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Four cylinder Boilers, 30 feet long by 36 inches diameter. May be seen in operation at PRICE'S marble saw mill, corner Nivington and Attorney-sts. Also for sale to the trade, all kinds of Italian marbles, sawed or in the block, on liberal terms.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—Doing a fair business, situated on the 6th-av.; if desirable, the lease and fixtures will be sold with it. Address Box No. 839 Post-Office.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A steam engine of 30 horse power, beautiful finish and workmanship, known as the "Northern Belle" prize engine at the New-York Fair's, for sale low. Apply to GROVER, BAKER & CO., No. 495 Broadway.

$1,500.—A PERSON—With the above amount, would be glad to invest it in some safe and profitable business. Address Post Office, Box No. 3,857. No agents need apply. References exchanged.

TWO MILK ROUNDS.—With two horses and wagons and 14 or 20 milk cans, for sale cheap. Inquire of C. S. GILBERT, No. 281 West 18th-st., New-York.

LARGE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—With all the fixtures, at Hunt's Slip, on the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of T. PIWE, at Hunt's Slip, or WM. McCORD.

ATTENTION!

BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS—Passed March 3, 1855, all who served in the Revolutionary War, or in any other war in which the United States have been engaged 14 days or more, and have not received land, are entitled to 160 acres.

All who have served in any battle (though they only served one day,) are entitled to 160 acres. The widow, or if no widow, the children, (if any) under 21 years of age, are entitled to the same.

Those who have drawn less than 160 acres, are now entitled to enough to make 160 acres in all.

Warrants will be promptly procured by writing, postpaid, to C. F. LEWIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

JEW BOUNTY LAND BILL.—C. F. LEWIS, with his usual promptness, has received a copy of the new Bounty Land Law, and is now prepared to procure Warrants for those entitled to them, on almost every body in the State advertising. There is not a more prompt and thorough business house in the City.—*Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer.*

CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS, PENS, &c.—HEATH & GIMPSON, No. 189 Broadway (one door south of Howard), would respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their large and well-assorted stock of Cutlery, which they offer at the lowest cash prices. Also, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Pencils, &c., of the most approved kinds, at retail, for cash.

PAINTING ON GLASS.—Church—Painted all to cause [illegible] at 81 [illegible]
JOHN V. SMITH, Agent.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A [illegible] LAIN.—[illegible]

FOR SALE.—The [illegible] Nos. 287, 289 and 291 West 29th-st., with [illegible] Conveniences, Improvement, and one of the best locations in New-York.
Also,
FOR SALE.—A good house in 37th-st., near 6th-av., [illegible] every convenience. Price $6,750. Terms easy.
Also,
FOR SALE.—A good Brick basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, situated in West 30th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMSON, No. 260 5th-av., and 119 Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot on Newark, N. J., located on High-st., two lots to 60 feet front, and rear—a corner lot, about 120 feet from the av. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with modern conveniences, and is finished in good style with every convenience, having under-cellar and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about six yards from the new depot of the N. J. Railroad, and but a few minutes from the City, and reach their office in 25 short a time, and but little more expense, than up-town in Broadway. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of E. H. KITCHEN, No. 37 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 220 6th-st., lot 25x97; brick house three stories, the 4th kitchen on the rear; three stories, 16x28, back piazza; two stories enclosed; two sets of folding doors on first and second floors each; walls painted and papered; floors grained; two flights of stairs; Croton water on each floor; range, hot water and bath; pantries; wood and coal bins, and wash-house in cellar; grape vines and arbors in yard. The house was built by the present occupant in the most substantial manner, and is well calculated for a family of each floor. If not sold by the 1st of April will be to rent for $600, with the privilege of subletting for two or three families. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened twenty-five feet in the Spring, on the opposite side, and will become the great thoroughfare to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 110 feet on Church-st.; the buildings are five-stories high, with under cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 118 feet deep; the store next is 50 feet front by 106 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 122 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. E. DAVENPORT, No. 295 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 63 Barclay-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable dwelling for a genteel family, in one of the best locations in the village of New-Rochelle. The house is new, 36 feet front, with piazza, windows down to floor, marble mantels, grates; out-houses, 5 acres of land, including an excellent orchard. Also, 1 lot and 2 three-story houses, No. 412 Madison-st. For further particulars apply at No. 22 Jefferson-st. HOLMES.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On favorable terms a first-class Gothic house, in 126th-st., near the Hudson River. Cottages on the 10th-av. and on 126th-st. Building sites beautifully situated on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers; and lots on 140th-st. and 11th-av. Also on 155th, 156th, 157th and 158th-sts. A pottery at South Amboy—a good chance for a man of energy. Apply to DENNIS HARRIS, Washington Heights, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story frame and brick basement house and lot, nearly new; lot 25 by 100 feet. No. 119 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side, street paved and sewered, and all assessments paid. Price $4,000. Terms easy; or to exchange for a house in the 7th or VIIIth Wards. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 39 Greene st., third floor.
EDWARD KNABENSCHUCH, Turner Shop.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new four-story brown-stone front houses, situate on Lexington-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 16th and 17th-sts. The houses are 19 feet 6 inches by 63 feet, and the lot 120 feet deep. Contains all the modern improvements.
Also, to let four four-story brown-stone front houses on 13th-st. between the 2d and 3d-ave. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The handsome 3 story brick dwelling house, high basement, with all the modern improvements. The house was built by day's work, and is in first-rate order, situate No. 202 West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to E. I. PENTZ, No. 153 Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of Mount Vernon, East Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. Half may remain on mortgage, and the balance in cash, or will sell and rent. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 205 West 33d-st., or to his painting establishment No. 112 West 11th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—With 20 acres of land. An elegant 7 furnished house, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick, 14 miles from the New Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan and commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 62 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The three brown stone Houses on south side of 32d-st., between the 7th and 8th-ave., and known as No. 180; two of them are English basements, 16 feet wide, and one a high stoop, 18 feet wide, and containing the modern improvements. Early possession given, and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The new detatchable house, No. 218 West 31st-st., on the high ground between 8th and 9th-ave.; house 18 feet 6 inches by 45 feet, three rooms deep, three stories above basement, brown stone front, built in a superior manner, nearly new, in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences. Price, $9,000. Apply to WM. MONTEITH, No. 440 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first class three story and basement brick house, No. 46 West 27th-st.; has all the modern improvements and has just been papered and painted throughout. Also one of those elegant brown stone front English basement houses on the 7th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The brown-stone basement three-story brick house No. 244 Dean-st., between Nevins and Powers-sts., with gas, baths, ranges, heaters, speaking tubes and marble mantels, and finished in the best manner, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new 2½-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Houses 20 by 40 feet, with extension of 12 feet; No. 151 and 153 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, within three blocks of the ferry. Location desirable. Rent $350, to a good tenant. Apply to G. S. ROE, No. 19 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two-story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 503 8th-av., on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 195 West 21st-st. JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The pleasant 2-story and attic house No. 124 Bank-st., containing 7 rooms, basement and under cellar, all in good order. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Price, $4,300; rent, $400. Apply on the premises, or for further particulars to the owner, No. 134 Bleecker-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No. 51 St. Mark's-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 21 Wooster-st., with Croton-water, bath-room, &c. and in good order. Price, $5,500; terms easy. Now rented for $550. The tenant will remain if desired. Inquire of J. A. LAWRENCE, No. 140 West 23d-st., or No. 21 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 161 Avenue B, near Tompkins-square, between 6th and 7th-sts.; 3-story, basement and cemented "concrete floor" to under cellar; has gas, with chandeliers, complete range, bath, &c., all in prime order. Occupied by the owner. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Lot on north side of West 33d-st., No. 155, 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, with three-story shop on rear and dwelling in front, with gas and Croton water all in complete order. Inquire on the premises, of PRATT & HILL.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On the 6th-av., west side, two very desirable first-class brown stone houses, extra large. One with stable attached, and one without. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st., main floor, Bank of Commonwealth Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class English basement house in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, to suitfully located in West 26th-st., No. 280, opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. TERRILL, No. 294, 3d door.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 514 St. Clark's-place. Has all the modern improvements. Situation unsurpassed. Apply for passes to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Several first-class houses located near the City Hall. One worth $14,500 will be sold for $13,000—$2,000 of which can remain on mortgage for five years—a great bargain. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 295 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story house, 20 by 60 feet, No. 46 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th-aves. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 44 East 24th st., or, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 44 Wall-st., to C. H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house, with slate roof, and two lots of ground situate on Amity-st., Brooklyn, running through to Congress-st., 125 feet east from Clinton-st. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to J. W. SHAFTER, No. 230 Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Nos. 7, 9 and 11 State-st; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 236 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 193 Remsen-st. with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 69 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story house with brown stone front, all modern improvements, in 20th-st. between 5th and 6th-ave. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front house, No. 126 10th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. House contains all the modern conveniences. For terms apply at No. 120 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A good three-story brick house and Lot in Chester-place, South Brooklyn, near the Episcopal Episcopal Church. Inquire of L. A. B. CURTIS, No. 39 Sand-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible] GRAND.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible] Inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 45 Wooster-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4 story basement brick house, No. 57 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., in the most desirable location in the city. The house is 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 100 feet deep. The house is complete in all respects, with every modern improvement. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
Possession given at once. Apply to
JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER,
No. 26 Greenwich-st.;
Or to CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 136 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Of 50 acres in Westchester County, on the New-Haven Railroad, two miles above New Rochelle and 1 mile below Mamaroneck; 25 miles and 1 hour's ride from the city. This farm is very pleasantly situated and well watered. The land is all tillable and in good cultivation, except 6 or 8 acres of woodland. The buildings consist of a large dwelling house, 50 by 30, containing 13 rooms, also a farm house with a large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order, on high ground and overlooking the Sound. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The [illegible] House, elegantly situated, with over acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 80 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and outbuildings, having superior accommodations as to stables, &c., which are in complete order. The house is as new, and is furnished, and to a responsible party will be let with the premises, or sold at appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in this neighborhood and this City. The healthfulness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 45 Dey-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, four miles from the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Goshen, Orange Co. The property consists of 200 acres of choice land well watered and suitably divided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description and the outbuildings large and commodious. This property will be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st. Address all letters Goshen Post-Office.
WM. H. BEERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, consisting of 11 acres of land, a large garden in fine order, and fruit in great abundance. The house is two stories and attic, with cellar under the whole, and entirely new and well arranged. On the premises are a gardener's house, ice house, barn, stable, &c., all in excellent order. It is the place in the centre of the block and is surrounded by some of the most cultivated and pleasant residences on the Hudson River, of which it has an extensive and beautiful view. Possession may be had immediately. For terms, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicates with Wall-st. by steamboat. The house has a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 8 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 325 6th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 12 to 15 acres of land. The house has two rooms and two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 32, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled, is gas garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In the village of Stamford, Conn., within 5 minutes' walk of depôt, a new 2-story and attic dwelling house, with 5 rooms on first floor, and 3 on second. On the premises are two wells of excellent water; the grounds are handsomely laid out, and shaded with forest and fruit trees, evergreens, &c. Inquire of WM. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A pleasant country residence, situated in Guilford, one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in Connecticut; a well-built, handsome stone house, conveniently arranged, beautifully located in a lot of about two acres, with barn, &c., surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The house was built in 1851. Price $6,000. For part cash, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On Long Island, within five minutes' walk of the cars—consisting of a good house, barn and carriage-house, with from three to four acres of pasture land, together with a variety of fruit trees and an ice-house. Also, on Long Island, nine miles from the City. Apply at No. 10 Attorney-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 11 acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House 40x28 containing 14 rooms. Has a piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 322 West 27th-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new cottage, with bars, &c., at Belmont, Fordham, within 10 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad depôt. Splendid walk all the way. The cottage is now ready for occupancy, and the grounds three-quarters of an acre; and other improvements are now being finished. Location healthy and desirable. Accommodation: two parlors, six chambers, kitchen, wash-house, &c. Possession immediately. Thirty trains each day. For particulars, apply to JOHN C. KAYSER, near the premises, Belmont, or at No. 82 Cedar-st., 3d floor.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A very desirable country seat, with brown stone house, 11 rooms, kitchen and flower garden, comprising a convenient and commodious Gothic dwelling-house, stable, coach-house, large stone barn, or, cow and pig-pens, poultry-yard, ice-house, filled, &c., &c., with every requisite for the comfort and enjoyment of a gentleman's family, all in the most perfect condition. The place is situated at College Point, and cannot be surpassed in best locality for quietly, commanding an extensive view of the Sound, having a large water front, with a fine shady beach, and within an hour of New-York, by railway or steamboat. The grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and it is seldom that a place presenting so many advantages is offered for sale. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—New house, modern style, containing 11 rooms, besides ample cellar room, pantries, &c., 5 or 10 acres of ground, situated on the Sound, in Westchester County, one hour's ride from City by New-Haven Railroad. Unsurpassed water view, bathing, fishing, oystering, &c. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to J. W. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Hastings, containing 33½ acres, will be sold at a bargain, on application to FRED. A. GUION, No. 118 Broadway.

VILLA FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River, about 8 miles from the City Hall, New-York, having a commanding view of the River and surrounding country. The house is 32 by 41 feet, well and substantially built, furnished in modern style and with the latest improvements, Croton water, baths, water closets, furnace, range, dumb waiters, gas pipes, &c. Also at Rocky Neck, Greenwich, Connecticut, the large and commodious house, capable of accommodating from 40 to 50 persons, with grounds attached about one hour's ride by railroad, well adapted for a private boarding-house or for which purpose it has been used. The property commands one of the finest prospects on the Sound, with good bathing, &c. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND GARDEN FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. For 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to
HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, N. J., a pleasant and healthy residence. It is close by the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, North Orange, 12 miles from New-York, offering great facilities for a person doing business in New-York. At present occupied by Mr. A. A. Jayne, of the firm of Tiffany & Co. Terms easy, and possession given the 1st April. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned, at Sargeon's Office, New-York mornings, or at No. 307 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby-st. and Myrtle-av. T. L. SMITH.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—One fine dwelling, cottage style, containing nine rooms and basement, with eight acres of land, on which are a barn and carriage house, a vinery containing Black Hamburg and other foreign grapes, a well and cistern; and about 400 fruit trees and grape vines. Also a spacious dwelling, in Gothic style, 2½ stories, entirely new, and ten acres of land. All lying within about three quarters of a mile of the Germantown depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, ten miles below Hudson; location healthy, and scenery beautiful. Inquire of J. S. OATMAN, M. D., No. 136 Eldridge-st., New-York, or of O. W. CALKINS, on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of FRANCIS HENDRICKS, deceased. The 6 story fire-proof store No. 112 Pearl-st.
The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 47 and 49 Exchange-place.
The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 24 and 26 New-st.
The 5 story fire-proof stores Nos. 16 and 18 New-st.
Also 3 story brick dwelling-houses built dwelling houses Nos. 78 and 80 West 21st-st.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st.

STATEN ISLAND COTTAGE.—A three years' lease for sale, on a new and comfortable house, in a beautiful location, contiguous to both ferries; grounds and vegetable garden in a high state of cultivation; stabling for four horses and two cows; a good poultry yard, &c. Also for sale, the modern and complete furniture of the establishment. Address H. H., Box No. 1,337 Post-Office, post-paid.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new brick house and lot on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 22 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazzas in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 140 feet front. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 198 West-st., New-York.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 12 lots on the Bloomingdale Road, with four stables on rents thereon. Situate on 10th and 11th-sts., and 10th-av., within a few rods of the North River. The rent will not expire until Nov. 1, 1866. The lots are opposite the Westworth Pleasure Ground, and are particularly valuable for the lumber business. Apply on the premises, to U. SOUTHERLAND, or at No. 6 Wall-st.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The [illegible]

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Flushing, L. I., [illegible] Apply at No. 76 Broadway, [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—[illegible] Apply to WM. H. WARD, No. 2 Wall-st., or to WM. H. LOTT, No. 76 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—[illegible] Apply to JAMES YOUMANS on the premises, Washington-av., near Lamberton-av.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSES AT EAST NEW-YORK—Are now complete, and for sale. I will build houses for $600 each, with six rooms on first floor, to be 12x16, 12x12, 10x16. Lots from $150 to $200, according to location; access, by omnibus and railroad, in 20 minutes. CHAS. B. MILLER, No. 135 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES—Several choice houses, with Bostrot lots, on Clinton-av., Alice, on Carlton, Adelphi, Claremont and Gates-ave., or in short, in any part of Brooklyn. Good brick houses which sell up here for $14,000 or $15,000, are offered for $4,500 or $5,000. N. B.—Any amount of money loaned on bond and mortgage by MILES & BETTS, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—That new and beautiful brown stone front house, No. 129 Henry-st. between State and Joralemon-sts., with all the modern improvements, and in one of the best built houses in the city. Apply to WALTON & NORRIS, on the premises, or No. 181 Schermerhorn-st.

UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED HOUSES FOR SALE.—In desirable locations in Brooklyn and vicinity, varying in price from $1,800 to $20,000. Persons desirous of purchasing or selling Real Estate, are invited to call and examine our register. COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 6 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME COTTAGE with small garden, stable &c., situated on high ground, in Centreville, fronting on 126th-av. and Kingsbridge Road, for sale on accommodating terms. Immediate possession. Apply to JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 280 Broadway.

TWO NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style; beautifully located in Dean-st.—Nos. 290 and 300. For particulars, inquire of SCRIBNER, No. 320 Dean-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated about 3½ miles north of Stamford, or about 45 minutes' drive from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, containing 160 acres of land, under high state of cultivation, with a good apple orchard and other fruit.
A new 2-story and attic house, built last Fall, and has never been occupied, containing 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements, range, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; piazza all round the house, barn and outbuildings, with grounds laid out in handsome style. This property will be sold low, and on easy terms; most of the money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., or would be exchanged for City property.
This is one of the most desirable places in the State of Connecticut, situated on the Newfield Road, high ground, with a commanding view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, and in one of the best neighborhoods. For further particulars, inquire of
CHARLES FOX, No. 178 South-st.
P. S.—A less quantity of land would be sold, if desired, with the house.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas. Ivers, Esq., deceased. The property consists of 32 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; and the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—By order of the Executors of the last will and testament of ROBERT MILLER, deceased, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, March 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property situated in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and known as the Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 1 and 3 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 2 and 4 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 5 and 7 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 6 and 8 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 9 and 11 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 10 and 12 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 13 and 15 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 14 and 16 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 17 and 19 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 18 and 20 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 21 and 23 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 22 and 24 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 25 and 27 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 26 and 28 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 29 and 31 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 30 and 32 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 33 and 35 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 34 and 36 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 37 and 39 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 38 and 40 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 41 and 43 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 42 and 44 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 45 and 47 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 46 and 48 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 49 and 51 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 50 and 52 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 53 and 55 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 54 and 56 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 57 and 59 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 58 and 60 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 61 and 63 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 62 and 64 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 65 and 67 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 66 and 68 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 69 and 71 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 70 and 72 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 73 and 75 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 74 and 76 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 77 and 79 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 78 and 80 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 81 and 83 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 82 and 84 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 85 and 87 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 86 and 88 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 89 and 91 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 90 and 92 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 93 and 95 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 94 and 96 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 97 and 99 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 98 and 100 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 101 and 103 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 102 and 104 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 105 and 107 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 106 and 108 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 109 and 111 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 110 and 112 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 113 and 115 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 114 and 116 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 117 and 119 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 118 and 120 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 121 and 123 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 122 and 124 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 125 and 127 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 126 and 128 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 129 and 131 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 130 and 132 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 133 and 135 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 134 and 136 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 137 and 139 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 138 and 140 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 141 and 143 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 142 and 144 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 146 and 148 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 149 and 151 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 150 and 152 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 153 and 155 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 154 and 156 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 157 and 159 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 158 and 160 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 161 and 163 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 162 and 164 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 165 and 167 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 166 and 168 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 169 and 171 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 170 and 172 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 173 and 175 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 174 and 176 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 177 and 179 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 178 and 180 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 181 and 183 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 182 and 184 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 185 and 187 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 186 and 188 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 189 and 191 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 190 and 192 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises Nos. 193 and 195 Fulton-ferry, and Nos. 194 and 196 Old Fulton-ferry, corner of Water-st., in the said City of Brooklyn, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fulton-ferry with the easterly side of Water-st., and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Water-st. 100 feet 6 inches to the land formerly belonging to Henry B. Murray, deceased; thence easterly along the said land 100 feet to the westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Old Fulton-ferry 100 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Fulton-ferry; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fulton-ferry 100 feet to the corner of Water-st., the point or place of beginning. Also, all those certain Lots of Ground, Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Premises

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 8.

Mr. R. N. STANTON, of Ky., and E. C. PERRY, N. Y., were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors.

No. 66. Moses Wanzer et al. vs. J. H. Bennett. Judge CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinions of this Court.

No. 60. Jack T. Grillis vs. J. Y. Reynolds. Judge CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, with costs, and remanding the cause with instructions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 136. The United States vs. Lindsey Nickerson, Jr., on a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts. Judge CURTIS delivered the opinion that the special plea pleaded by the defendant is a good plea in bar to the indictment.

No 94—Alexander Dennison vs. Roger Stewart. Judge GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 74—Eli Ayres vs. Hiram Carver. Judge NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, for want of jurisdiction.

No. 43—Morgan R. Hinkle, Admr., *de bonis non*, vs. Moses Wander. Judge DANIELS delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama, with costs.

No. 76—John Henshaw vs. Chas. E. Miller. On a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Judge DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court,—that this action did not survive against the executor of defendant, and that it did abate by defendant's death.

No. 78, William Judson vs. W. W. Corcoran.—Judge CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 69. Joseph Jenigi *et al.* vs. James Brown.—Judge MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel with costs in that Court.

No. 79. United States *ex. relatione* C. Beverly Tucker vs. A. G. Seaman, Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs.

General Cass at Home—Destructive Fire at Detroit.

DETROIT, Thursday, March 8.

Gen. CASS arrived here from Washington last night, and was received with a salute of thirty-two guns.

The livery stable of JOHN LONG, adjoining the Firemen's Hall, and facing the Biddle House, was destroyed by fire last night, and from 15 to 20 horses perished in the flames. A large number of carriages, wagons, and sleighs, including many left there by manufacturers, &c., were consumed.

The total loss is about $30,000; insurance only $6,000.

Excitement among Politicians, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 8.

Considerable excitement has prevailed among politicians at Indianapolis since the adjournment of the Legislature. The Governor yesterday appointed several State officers, but the Secretary of State refused to administer the oath of office, consequently the places remain vacant.

The river has risen three feet here; there is now a depth of ten feet of water in the channel. Business is fair. Mess Pork firm at $13 ⅌ bbl. Eastern Exchange at ¼@½ premium.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 7.

The steamship *Caleuche* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to 4th inst.

Matters were all quiet throughout the Island, and business appeared to be recovering.

The United States steam-frigates *San Jacinto* and *Princeton* were at Havana.

The markets had undergone but little change, the blockade of the port preventing free supplies of sugar.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 8.

The Bribery Committee have reported that one thousand dollars was offered to Mr. DECKER to influence his vote upon the Bank question, but refuse to disclose names. The report was ordered to be printed.

Four special Bank bills have been killed, lacking four votes—Mount Holly, Camden and Cumberland. The two first were reconsidered. There is rather a poor show for special charters.

The House is ready to go into joint meeting, and the nominations are all made, but the Senate refused to go in. The disappointment among the candidates is very great.

The Senatorial Question.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, March 8.

A series of resolutions was offered in the State Senate to-day to annul the vote of adjournment of the Convention of both Houses till October, and fixing the adjournment to the 20th of March. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Know-Nothing Rejoicings in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 7.

The Know-Nothing majority for Mayor, in this city, is 344. This morning the Order formed a long procession, and headed by a band of German musicians, marched in triumph through the streets, shouting in triumph. No disturbance of the peace took place.

Municipal Election.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 8.

At the Charter election to-day the whole Democratic ticket was elected. J. B. CROSE is Mayor by about 1,400 majority.

Opening of the Railroad Suspension Bridge at Niagara.

NIAGARA, Thursday, March 8.

The locomotive "London," with a tender attached, crossed the Suspension Bridge at 3½ o'clock this P. M. She had on board JOHN E. ROSELINE, W. O. BUCHANAN, with a number of other invited guests. The engine was driven by WM. HARRISON, superintendent of the machine shop. There is great rejoicing on both sides of the river.

Canadian Affairs.

TORONTO, Thursday, March 8.

Hon. Mr. KILLALY, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, is here securing buildings for public offices, and making other arrangements for the return of the Government to Toronto.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 8.

The Southern mail is late as due is received.

Nearly the whole business portion of the town of St. Mary's, Georgia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

Steamer Ashore at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Thursday, March 8.

Eight feet of water in the channel. Large class boats running, and freight business brisk.

Marine Disaster.

CHATHAM, Mass., Wednesday, March 7.

The schooner *Spring Bird*, from New-York for Portland, is ashore on Sandy Point. Cargo—flour—saved. The vessel will prove a total loss.

The James Adger at Charlestown.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 6.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Captain J. C. TURNER, arrived here at 10 o'clock last Monday night.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 6.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived at this port, after a passage of 57 hours, from New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, March 8.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties, to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. Of residents in the vicinity of Fifty-first-street, Tenth-avenue, for a hydrant foot of Fifty-first-street. Of Isaac Gerry and others, to have the name of Mulberry-street changed to Wesley-street.

STATEN ISLAND AND BARCLAY-STREET FERRIES.

A communication was submitted to the Board from Comptroller Flagg relative to the Staten Island and Barclay-street Ferries. The communication sets forth that C. Vanderbilt's lease, granted on the 13th of June, 1832, for slip foot of Whitehall-street, expires on the 1st of May, 1855. It is provided, this communication states, in the 7th section of the amended Charter that all ferries shall be leased at public auction to the highest bidder, with security, and that notice of the sale thereof shall be given thirty days previous to such sale, the lease to run ten years. In the original lease to Mr. Vanderbilt there is no covenant obligating the Corporation to take the ferry boats and appurtenances thereto belonging, as in many other ferry leases, but it is declared in the 7th section of the amended Charter, that "all persons acquiring any ferry lease under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, &c., from lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry." The passage of a resolution is recommended by the Comptroller, providing that the present lessees shall select one person, the successful bidders another, and if they did not agree, that the Mayor select an umpire. The present lease gives the right of ferriage "to and from the dock on Staten Island, now used as a landing place for such purpose, or such other convenient place as may be selected." If other places than those designated are selected by the lessees, such points should not be permitted without the approval of the Common Council. There is a desire on the part of the persons residing on the Island, that the ferry boats be required to make landings at particular points, and it has been suggested that two ferry slips should be made at the foot of Whitehall-street for the accommodation of two ferries, one for the north and the other for the south end of the Island. If such a change is to be made, a resolution of the Common Council will be needed authorizing the sale of a second ferry, and restricting the present one to the south shore of the Island. The Comptroller says of the ferry lease from the foot of Barclay-street across the North River to Hoboken, that it has expired, and under the Charter of 1853, the franchise of this ferry must be sold at public auction. The lease was granted to Messrs. Stevens, March 30, 1843, for an annual rent of $100, subject to certain rights on the same by the heirs of Wm. Rhinelaran. The lease was granted for five years on this condition, and reserved for five years succeeding, and expired in 1852. The City does not own the pier and slip property at the foot of Barclay-street, or on the Jersey shore, hence there is only the ferry franchise to be sold. The lessees of this ferry have the protection of that clause of the Charter relating to the sale of their boats, ferry houses, &c.

The Comptroller calls the attention of the Common Council to the breaking up of the landing for Government boats from Governor's Island at Castle Garden, by the filling up of the Battery grounds. The officers on Governor's Island claim that the United States Government reserved the right of a landing place. The Comptroller recommends that, whether there was such reservation or not, a safe landing-place should be afforded to the Island. Pier No. 1, on the East River, the communication states, is leased to the United States Government until 1866. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it further states, have been called on in regard to an absolute sale of such pier, with additional water front, to enable the United States Government to make such improvements as are demanded by the Commerce of the City.

Appended to the communication is the reply of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to Mr. Redfield, Collector of the port, relative to said pier. The Commissioners, in their reply, deem it necessary that application be made to the Legislature for an act authorizing the sale of the pier to the United States Government. The Commissioners recommend the sale of the pier No. 1, and the L at the end thereof, with the land covered by said pier and L, as the room is now occupied by the United States under lease, with 100 feet of the easterly side of the pier extending from the L, with the adjoining surface of the pier, and the privilege of erecting a Bay office in the angle of the L; with the privilege, in addition to those confirmed by the lease, of extending the outward end of the pier 41 feet into the river of the present pier and L, for the sum of $60,000.

The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting to the Board the semi-annual report of the Chief of Police, ending December, 1854. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The report gives the statements made by the Captains of the several Patrol Districts, and Sergeants of the Reserve Corps, for their respective squads, of the number of persons apprehended for felonies, misdemeanors, and other offences:

Arson	28	Intoxication and disorderly conduct	3,875
Assault with intent to kill	166	Indecent exposure of person	74
Assault and battery	3,326	Insulting females	48
Assaulting policemen	50	Miscellaneous misdemeanors	687
Attempt at rape	11	Murder	43
Attempt to steal	133	Obtaining goods under false pretences	117
Attempt at burglary	95	Petit larceny	2,550
Aiding and assisting to escape	95	Pickpockets	307
Abandonment	236	Passing counterfeit money	97
Burglary	159	Perjury	12
Bigamy	18	Rape	17
Bastardy	62	Robbery in 1st degree	54
Constructive larceny	18	Receiving stolen goods	100
Disorderly conduct	3,156	Runaway apprentices	32
Deserters	11	Selling liquor without license	406
Driving with't license	2	Selling lottery policies	17
Embezzlement	42	Threatening life	49
Escaped convicts	38	Vagrancy	2,514
Forgery	30	Violation of Corporation ordinances	1,027
Felony	67		
Fraud	34	Total	27,602
Fighting in the streets	725		
Grand Larceny	541		
Gambling	50		
Insanity	284		
Intoxication	6,370		

The report makes statement of the number of violations of City Corporation ordinances within the past six months:

Violation of ordinances in relation to carts	9
Violation of ordinances in relation to Croton Water	164
Violation of ordinances in relation to encumbering streets	69
Violation of ordinances in relation to encumbering sidewalks	277
Violation of ordinances in relation to running engines on sidewalks	3
Violation of ordinances in relation to stages	2
Violation of ordinances in relation to signs	1
Violation of ordinances in relation to selling liquor on Sunday	1
Violation of ordinances in relation to selling liquor without license	18
Violation of ordinances in relation to throwing garbage in the street	44
Violation of ordinances in relation to throwing ashes in the street	27
Miscellaneous violations	36
Total	645

The following miscellaneous transactions appear in the report:

Persons lodged	32,471	Quarts ale seized	126
Lost children received	1,407	Quarts brandy seized	270
Received from drinking	49	Quart cordials seized	110
Sick and injured taken	467	Silver watches restored	191
Fires extinguished	48	Money and property taken from lodgers and drunken persons, restored	$43,138 96
Stores and dwellings found open and secured	1,267		

The report gives the following as being the number of places where spirituous liquors are sold in the different patrol districts, the number licensed and unlicensed, and selling on Sunday:

Licensed	5,606	Selling on Sunday	2,200
Not licensed	1,561		

The following statement shows the number of days absence from service, and the days for which pay was allowed:

Number of days lost by sickness	6,569½
Number of days for which pay was allowed	5,428½
Number of days' absence without leave	794

By this statement it appears there is an average loss to the Department of forty and two-ninths men per day.

The report shows the present vacancies to be only three.

The total force on the 1st of January, 1855, is given as follows:

Captains	22	Sergeants	60
Lieutenants	44	Policemen	909
Total			1,116

The report closes with giving the number of complaints preferred against members of the Police Department, and the manner disposed of:

Dismissed from office	23
Suspended under charges	6
Vacated office under charges	1
Resigned after complaint	3
Complaints dismissed	22
Suspended from pay	132
Total	197

The whole number of days for which Policemen were suspended from pay are 481½

Amount of salary deducted on account of such suspension $314 17

The report contains, also, in addition to the regular semi-annual statement, the totals of the various years from the organization of the Police Department, showing, with increase of population, a corresponding increase of crime.

STREET CONTRACTS.

Mr. James Furey, Commissioner of Streets, submitted the following contracts as awarded by the Street Department for the month of February, 1855.

Regulating Fifty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, to Peter Martenus.

Flagging Twenty-eighth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, to John Donnell.

Flagging Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-ninth-street, to Henry Adams. Referred to Committee on Streets.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Resolution by Alderman FOX, that after the 1st of May all potatoes shall be sold by weight. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Report of Committee on Fire Department concurring to purchase a lot in Harlem for a bell-tower, and setting apart a portion of Mount Morris-square for the same. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places to concur to reduce the size of the proposed Central Park. Laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Charges against a Police Officer.

Two young men appeared before the Mayor yesterday, in company with a certain officer, to prefer a charge against a boarding-house keeper, residing in Carlisle-street, for overcharge. On Wednesday morning the parties went to defendant's house and engaged board at the rate of $1 per day. They proposed to change their quarters yesterday morning after breakfast, when the bar-tender informed them that their bill was $2 each. This sum they paid, and by advice of the officer sought redress from the Mayor, who decided that the money overcharged should be refunded, which was done.

While before the Mayor, the defendant said that this was the *third* occasion on which he had been brought to the Mayor's Office on trivial charges by the same officer, who (he said) was determined to persecute him because he did not pay him "black mail." The Mayor inquired what he meant? He replied that the officer had indirectly received money from him and others. The Mayor desired him to be cautious in what he said. He answered that he spoke advisedly, and would make affidavit to that effect, whereupon His Honor handed him over to Col. MINO, who took an affidavit to the following effect: That about twelve months ago a fund was collected among the emigrant boarding-house keepers and runners for the purpose of defeating the bill which was before the Legislature "for the better protection of emigrants." This money was to be expended in lobbying at Albany, and bribing officers over to their interests here. That the officer in question received by order of the Finance Committee, (of which deponent was a member,) at the hands of a third party, the sum of $50 as "stooling" money; and that now, as he had no prospect of getting any more, he is carrying on a system of persecutions against deponent.

In making this deposition the deponent gave the names of two witnesses, who afterwards voluntarily appeared, and said they knew nothing of the fund or the substance of the charge against the officer, which is of too grave and serious a character to be allowed to rest as disposed of at the Mayor's Office.

Oral Spirits.

Last evening at Hope Chapel, before a crowded house, Miss EMMA F. JAY, a celebrated speaking medium, delivered a discourse, or rather discussed seriatim several questions propounded by the audience, upon the subject of spiritual manifestations, generally, and the corresponding relations of mediums and spirit agents. As to the success of her remarks considered as impromptu, and as to the reality of the alleged invisible dictating spirit, opinions were diverse.

Festival of the New-England Society.

A festival and ball, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated in aid of the New-England Society, was given last evening at the Astor House. The tickets, which were limited to two hundred, were all taken, and the spacious dining-hall which was occupied for the ball presented a brilliant and lively scene. The purposes of the ball being simply of a charitable nature, there were no extra decorations in the room.

☞ All citizens and men of the environs will do well to hold fast to their dollars when they receive notes from unknown friends assuring them that packages of books, preserves, or so forth, have come into their possession—to wit, the unknown friends' hands—which will be forwarded by express on receiving a remittance named. We hear of several clergymen who have come near to being "diddled" by these means. Look out for them—the times are hard.

☞ Mr. J. RUGGLES LANDON commences this evening a course of Lectures on History. They are to be delivered in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Grand-street. He has many friends who will be pleased to hear him—this is their opportunity.

☞ M. DESLANDES has commenced a series of readings from the modern French poets, at Hope Chapel. The next reading is on Monday evening, the 12th instant.

☞ A steamer, the *Ocean Bird*, is to be placed on a line of communication presently to be opened between this City and Portland, Me. The price of passage is to be $6.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PRACTICING MEDICAL FACULTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GENTLEMEN: As it has fallen to my lot to discover the most effectual Tonic Mixture ever know to the world, and as it is the sincere desire to extend its usefulness to all suffering humanity, I am induced to make you the following proposition, hoping that you will receive it in the same philanthropic spirit as I make it, so that by your powerful aid through your practice, thousands who are now suffering with DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION and SCROFULA, may obtain a true and permanent relief, I propose to show to all regular physicians, on application to my office, No. 2 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-street, corner of Broadway, the full and true receipt for preparing my Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, and explain to them the *modus operandi* of the peculiar machinery and apparatus used for that purpose—believing as I do such a course of my part will do away with all prejudice on yours, and be the means of re-establishing your full confidence in my compound that you may thereby add to your curative agents the best and greatest blood purifier in the whole world.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. WILLIAMS speaks of this remedy as assuredly the most efficacious of all medical agents in the treatment of consumption, scrofulous diseases, &c., and one which, after several years' constant experience in its use, is still frequently surprising him by the wonders it works even in aggravated cases. To be insured genuine it must have my signature over the cork of each bottle. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, at the oldest establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st. and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A CORRECT analysis of the PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS shows each individual to what pursuit or profession in life he is best adapted—in which he may be most successful, wherein he is deficient, or excessively developed, and how to cultivate or restrain those faculties necessary to obtain a harmonious, uniform, and consistent intellectual, moral and social disposition. Examinations with written descriptions day and evening by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The only sure and immediate remedy for saltrheum; acting immediately upon the absorbent system, discarding the poisonous matter floating in the blood, and thus by purifying this vital stream gives energy, tone, and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

LONG ISLAND.

Assault With Intent to Kill.

Captain MATHEW GUNDISON, of the schooner *Wake*, was yesterday brought before Justice SMITH in Brooklyn, for examination, on a complaint preferred against him by JAMES LOWERY, a cook on board the same vessel, for assault with intent to kill. The offence was committed on the 16th of February. The accused was committed to answer as charged.

The Knife.

A colored boy, named CORNELL, was yesterday arrested in Brooklyn, by Officer PHILLIPS, of the Second District Police, on a charge of stabbing his guardian with a knife. It appears the guardian attempted to punish the boy, when he drew a knife and stabbed him in the shoulder, cutting through the clothing and inflicting a slight flesh wound. The accused was committed for a hearing.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the month of February, 350 patients were treated at the Dispensary in Brooklyn, (Western District,) viz.: 167 males and 183 females. Of these 271 were of foreign birth and 79 natives of the United States. At the Dispensary in Eastern Districts 287 were treated—113 males and 174 females. Foreigners, 211; Natives, 76.

Diseased Beef.

Yesterday morning SIMON SEAMAN and CONRAD FLECK were brought before Justice WOODSWORTH of Brooklyn, (Eastern District,) charged with having in their possession, intended for sale, three quarters of diseased beef. SEAMAN promised to bury the meat, and was let off with a fine of $10. FLECK was discharged.

The Sunday Ordinance.

MICHAEL HANEY, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of John and Bridge-streets, Brooklyn, was yesterday fined $50 for violating the Sunday ordinance a few weeks since.

NEW-JERSEY.

Outrageous Conduct.

Complaint is made by a resident of the First Ward, Jersey City, that on Wednesday evening at about 10 o'clock, a man named WILSON, of New-York, in company with two or three others, who were somewhat intoxicated, visited his house and used abusive and improper language to himself and family, to whom they were mostly strangers.

The cause of this conduct on the part of WILSON is the fact that a young lady resides in the family who will not suffer his attentions—he presuming to offer them upon the strength of his acquaintance with a relative of hers, with whom she resided some years ago, when but a child. It was believed, from the threats used on that occasion, that an abduction would be attempted, and the aid of the police was sought; but before the officer was in attendance, the parties had left in the ferry-boat for New-York.

Fire in Hoboken.

At 11½ o'clock last night, a shed in the ship yard, in Hoboken, owned by Messrs. STEVENS, and occupied by ISAAC C. SMITH & SON, was destroyed by fire, together with a small amount of timber and a few tools.

Of Those who Know.

CAMPTOWN, N. J., Monday, March 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is the present season of the year best calculated for Northern persons to emigrate to Texas? If not, what time is? A line or two in answer to this given in your next paper will greatly oblige a constant reader and patron of your valuable paper.

Yours respectfully, &c., W. G. J.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, March 8, by Rev. David Bigler, OTIS AVERY, Esq., of Honesdale, Pa., to MARY A. ADDOMS, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., by Rev. H. Vandyke, DOUGLAS L. WHITE, Esq., of Quebec, to SOPHIA, daughter of Joseph Hersey, Esq., Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, WILLIAM WASHINGTON, son of Wm. Smith, Jr., in the 23d year of his age.

His friends and those of his father's family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, from the residence of his father, No. 286 West 18th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 7, after a short illness, CORNELIA GARDNER, wife of Thomas Gardner, in the 20th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 260 6th-av. The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her brother, James M. Macgregor, are respectfully invited to attend.

Rest dear sister, rest in peace,
From toil and grief and pains severe,
Since death to thee has brought release,
And borne thee to a happier sphere.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, at 2 P. M., DANIEL ANDREWS, youngest son of Daniel and Mary E. GORDON, aged 1 year and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from No. 110 East 14th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, GEORGE, only son of De H. M. and Hannah Sweet, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 16 West 13th-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 10th inst. His remains will be taken to the Friends burying ground at Flatbush.

In this City, at his residence, on Thursday, March 8, from wounds received at Stanwix Hall on the night of Feb. 24, WILLIAM POOLE, aged 33 years 6 months.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Hancock Chapter, No. 14 O. U. A., and the Order in general are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 164 Christopher-st., on Sunday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newark and Paterson papers please copy.

In East Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 7, JULIA AUGUSTA, daughter of Wm. T. and Augusta Buskin, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Franklin-st., between Willoughby and De Kalb-ave., East Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 7, HENRY, son of William and Jane Ann Spencer.

His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for burial. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respected to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 104 Livingston-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., after a short illness, Henry C., in the 20th year of his age, son of the late Elijah Clark, of Brooklyn.

His remains were taken to Northampton, Mass., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, 8th inst., HENRY LOVEJOY, infant son of Robert H. and Emily L. Lowry, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 28 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Wednesday, 7th inst., WELLS, infant son of William and Ellen E. Candlewell, aged 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

At Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, 7th inst., DAVID R. BURGER, eldest son of the late David D. Burger, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Chapel. The steamboat *Rescue* leaves pier No. 1 East River, at 12 o'clock M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

At Rockland Lake, on Wednesday March 7, Mr. ROBERT SIMKINS, aged 56 years, for many years a citizen of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, 7th inst., MARIE LIVINGSTON, wife of Samuel M. Fox, and daughter of the late H. W. Livingston, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 8.

$6,000	Ind. State 6s	s3 83½	200	Canton Co	s3 34½
11,500	do	83½	200	do	b60 35
5,000	do	83¼	10	do	35
10,500	do	s3 83	100	Nic. Transit Co	s3 15½
7,000	do	b5 83	100	do	b30 16
5,000	Michigan 6s	83½	100	do	b60 16
6,000	Virginia 6s	c 94	6	Clev., C. & Chic. R. R.	125½
4,000	do	94	21	do	c 125½
18,000	do	b30 96	20	Galena & Chic. R.	s3 90
26,000	Missouri 6s	94	100	Cumberland Coal Co.	34
6,000	do	b10 94	100	do	34½
2,000	Louisiana 6's	89	200	do	b10 34½
5,000	do	b30 89	100	do	s10 34½
1,000	California 7's '70	93½	300	do	s30 34½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7's	b5 99	100	do	b15 34½
10,000	do	s5 99	300	do	s6 34½
1,200	do	99	50	do	b3 34½
1,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds	s5 94	175	N. Y. Central R. R.	s3 90
5,000	Erie Bonds of '55	94	50	do	b3 90
4,000	Erie Bonds of '75	b30 95	50	do	b3 90½
3,000	do	b5 95	50	do	b30 90½
3,000	Panama Bds. 2d in.	107½	50	Erie Railroad	s10 46
5,000	Panama Bds 1st ins	107½	575	do	s3 46
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bonds	75	200	do	b30 46
10,000	do	b30 75	50	do	b60 46
12,500	do	s3 75½	200	Reading Railroad	s3 79½
1,000	Ind. Bank Bonds	82	100	do	b30 79½
1	Del & Hud. Canal Co.	119	300	do	b3 79½
110	do	119½	100	do	b30 79½
100	do	119½	100	do	s60 97½
10	Bank State New-York	104	50	Mich. South. R. R.	s3 80
50	Bank of Commerce	109½	5	do	80½
8	Corn Ex. Bank	97	14	Mich. So Construct'n	88
54	Continental Bank	108	10	N. Ind. Construct'n	88

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Indiana State 6s	94	150	Harlem Railroad	32
1,000	Missouri 6s	94½	200	do	b30 32½
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	94½	200	do	33
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	75	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s3 26
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	99½	100	do	b30 26½
5,000	Harlem 1st Mg. Bs.	91	100	do	b60 26½
20	Ocean Bank	73	100	do	s30 26½
500	McCulloch Gold	½	50	North. Indiana R. R.	69½
125	Nicara. Transit Co	15½	5	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	90
10	Pennsyl Coal Co	105	100	Clev & Toledo R. R	73
100	Cumb. Coal Co	34	100	Erie Railroad	c 46½
50	do	b3 34			

THURSDAY, March 8—P. M.

The demand continues good for State and Railroad Bonds, and a further advance was had in the former, on the sales to-day of ¼@1 ⅌ cent. The aggregate business amounted to $220,000. The market for Road and other shares was generally steady, but not spirited, and the tendency of operations at the Stock Board seems to be to invest money on outside owers, in State and other leading Bonds, rather than to speculate in the fancies. There is no present want of money, or such encouragement as grows out of its abundance, for mere speculative purposes, but there is a feeling of caution or indecision as to the future of financial events, which, for the moment, lessens business of this class. The Street was generally dull to-day, owing, in part, to the absence of the steamer from Europe; and it is possible the same inactivity may continue to-morrow, as we learn that the *Pacific* may not have reached Liverpool on her outward voyage in season to return on the regular packet day. There is to be a steamer from Havre—the *St. Louis*—on Saturday, but very little preparation is making to remit by her, either in bills or gold. Sterling Exchange keeps from at 109¼@109¾, and Francs 5.12½@5.13¾. In the discount of paper, the changes this week are in *favor* of lower rates. Some very short acceptances, prime names, have been taken as low as 5 ⅌ cent., and there is a good deal done at 6 ⅌ cent.. 30 to 60 days. Demand loans take the range of 5 to 7 ⅌ cent., most of the business at 6 ⅌ cent. The Bank Note and Domestic Exchange Brokers complain of dull times. The redemption of country circulation at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Agencies is moderate, and the interior Bankers are accumulating large balances in the City.

Our opinion of the circumstances which led to the change in the administration of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, in 1853, by which Mr. JOSEPH B. COLLINS was superseded, without cause, as the President, was freely expressed at the time. The affair caused considerable excitement and discussion for a month or so, and was then dropped, in the hope that whatever might have been the objectionable means under which the change was made, the new management would be conducted with a fair measure of prudence and economy. In general terms, we are not prepared to say that the result has proved otherwise; but as two of the oldest policy holders of the Company, sufficiently interested in the value of their policies to scan the periodical reports of the office, have called our attention to the enormous cost of $82,582 charged against the Expense Account of the year ending 31st January, appearing in the advertised statement of 14th February, we feel authorized, respectfully, to recur to the subject. This sum, on a business in premiums of $642,000, of which about 20 per cent. only was on new policies, is equal to a round commission of *thirteen per cent.* on the gross receipts from the regular operations of the Company. How such a bill of of expenses has been run up,—whether through the extra efforts of the new administration to increase at all hazards the gross showing of the year, doubling for this purpose the commissions allowed to country agents, and increasing their number, or by paying commissions to drummers and *friends* of the concern influencing new policies and renewals at home, and by extra rents, salaries, &c., at the principal office,—might be made the subject of information from the office by way of addenda to their recent report. The apology for this suggestion, which we make by request, is found in the facts that the concern now involves $2,609,000, invested by these managers in Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate, for as many as 8,942 policy holders; 7,373 of whom are old customers and ought not to have been taxed as much as 13 ⅌ cent. on the premiums which they voluntarily paid into the office, by way of renewal, unless for reasonable cause shown. On the mutual principle they are all shareholders in the office, and the value and accumulations of their policies is made to rest on the caution and economy of its administration. If the latter principle be entirely disregarded in conducting the regular routine of business, it is not a violent presumption to suspect that the former is lost sight of in some measure, in making the investment of the moneys of the office.

From the Independent.

The *Tribune*, in dealing with Mr. ST. JOHN, State Bank Superintendent, has descended from babble to misrepresentation. In an article, on Wednesday morning, we find such a string of stories as seldom find their way into any newspaper in a single day. We will classify them:

No. 1. The *Tribune* says that a "Clearing-House meeting of bank officers was called."

Answer—The Clearing-House has no more to do with the meeting than the Custom-House. It was simply a meeting of "bank officers"—any inferences to the contrary notwithstanding.

No. 2. The *Tribune* says that when the meeting was reorganized, "a number of bank officers left the room."

Answer—Two bank officers only left the room, and two more afterwards entered.

No. 3. The *Tribune* says the "resolutions were passed by a nominal majority."

Answer—They were passed unanimously, and, by another vote, so recorded.

No. 4. The *Tribune* says "there were less than one half of the banks of the City represented."

Answer—There was a majority (say 26) of all the City banks present, among whom was Mr. MCELRATH, of the *Tribune*, the worthy President of the Nassau Bank.

No. 5. The *T

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages of Forty Columns, and issued every morning (Sundays excepted), in time for the Mail Trains of the day, at the Office of the Company, in the Building recently erected for the purpose, on the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets, No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman. Will be delivered to subscribers here in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; FOUR Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

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STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE VOTE ON THE CENSUS BILL.

ALBANY, Friday, March 9, 1855.

The Senate had an afternoon session yesterday, to consider the Temperance bill. No vote was taken on the amendments proposed, and progress was reported.

This morning much of the session was devoted to the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the bill making appropriations for the construction of the Idiot Asylum, and the bill to legalize the acts of the Commissioners to locate the new County buildings in the County of Schuyler. Progress reported on both.

LIENS ON REAL ESTATE.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill, providing that no judgment or decree shall hereafter be a lien upon any real estate, unless a transcript of the same shall be filed within thirty days after docketing the same in the office of the Clerk of the County where the said real estate shall be situated, or in the office of the Registers of the Counties of New-York and Kings, when the real estate is in those counties. Mechanics' liens on land in the Counties of New-York and Kings shall hereafter be filed with the Registers of said counties, with the same powers and effect as if filed with the Clerks of said counties. All said liens shall cease to be such at the end of five years from the date of filing. The fees for recording shall be five cents for each year, for each name, for which searches are made.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

The ANNUAL Report of the admissions, discharges, deaths, and diseases, at the Quarantine Hospital, was presented.

The admissions from vessels were	1,861
The admissions from the City were	2,288
The admissions from other sources were	289
Total admissions	4,436
Number treated	4,762
Discharged	3,558
Died	969

Mortality for the year, 10 1-10 per cent.

REGULATING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The bill to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, reported in the House by Mr. G. D. WILLIAMS, requires all companies hereafter formed to possess not less than $100,000 capital, and, if located in New-York or Brooklyn, or having an agency in either of those cities, not less than $200,000; and it requires an amount equal to the whole amount of capital stock to be deposited with the Comptroller, in either the stocks of this State, stock of the United States, or bonds and mortgages on unincumbered and improved real estate, at 50 per cent. of its value, ascertained by the appraisement of three disinterested persons to be appointed by the first Judge of the county where the land is located. It provides that all foreign companies shall come under this provision. No risks for longer than three years allowed. Annual reports of all companies to be made on the 1st of December, and the Comptroller is authorized to investigate the affairs of any company at any time, and to wind it up if he shall not be satisfied that it is sound, and $2,000 is placed in his hands for that purpose, for each of the years 1855 and 1856. The bill makes no provision for the future incorporation of "Mutual" Companies, and subjects all Insurance Companies hereafter organized to the provisions of the bill, except as to depositing securities with the Comptroller. The laws of 1849 and 1853 repealed.

I have already telegraphed you the result of the vote on the Census bill as it came down with the amendments of the Senate, and briefly adverted to the unpleasant transactions which followed the announcement of the bill from the Senate. The House remained in session until a late hour last evening considering and discussing what was the proper and most consistent manner in which the unfortunate circumstances in which it had become could best be disposed of. The Session this morning was a continuation of that discussion, and not until 2 o'clock was a final conclusion arrived at.

Doubtless the debate and the motions and resolutions under which it was carried on will be read with interest by the public. I therefore, with some slight modifications, copy from the *Journal*, the elaborate report of the proceedings prepared for that paper. J. B. S.

A Case of Contempt.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The Clerk announced that the Senate had returned the bill providing for taking the Census, amended in several particulars; and after the amendments were read,

The Speaker announced the motion to be on agreeing with the amendments of the Senate.

The Speaker, in answer to the inquiry of a member, said the motion should be taken without debate—it being the equivalent of a question on the third reading of a bill.

This decision induced sundry points of order, motions to postpone, &c., &c., when

Mr. WELLS moved the previous question.

Mr. MURRAY moved to lay on the table the motion for the previous question. Lost—Ayes, 52; Noes 50.

The question was then taken on ordering the main question, and carried.

The SPEAKER, with the indulgence of the House, stated the grounds of his decision that the question of concurrence was not debatable. He regarded the question as precisely the same as if the Senate amendments were a bill on his third reading, and which had been read—and that the original bill, when in that position, not being debatable, the amendments of the Senate were not.

Mr. HEADLEY appealed from this decision—[but the Chair ruled that the appeal was too late.]

The roll being called on concurring, and

Mr. HEADLEY's name being called, he rose and asked to be excused—saying that he did not understand the amendments as read by the Clerk, that the opportunity for examination had been denied by the House—that he could not therefore vote understandingly one way or the other—that no power on earth could compel him to do violence to his conscience by giving a vote on a matter which he was not permitted to understand—and that under these circumstances he would not vote.

Mr. PETTY, (in his seat,)—"That is right."

Cries of "order," from various points, and considerable excitement and confusion followed this declaration, when

Mr. LEIGH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest the Sergeant-at-Arms to put JOEL T. HEADLEY, the member from Orange, and JOSEPH H. PETTY, from New-York, under arrest, and bring them before the bar of the House.

Mr. MURRAY moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. MURRAY—Then I move to substitute the name of Mr. LEIGH for that of Mr. HEADLEY.

Mr. WATERBURY—In my opinion he is the most in contempt of the two.

Mr. BALDWIN—I raise this point of order: That this question of contempt cannot be entertained during the calling of the roll.

The Speaker concurred in this opinion, when

The Clerk proceeded with the call. When his name was called,

Mr. PETTY asked to be excused from voting. He said he should not vote for a bill so compromisable as this.

The House refused to excuse Mr. PETTY, and the Clerk having call of the House there names without responding as such,

The Speaker directed the Clerk to proceed with the call.

Mr. HEADLEY's name being called, asked to be excused from voting—saying that he did not understand that the consideration of this bill had been denied to the members of this House—that he should not therefore vote understandingly one way or the other—that no power on earth could compel him to do violence to his conscience by giving a vote on a matter which he was not permitted to understand—and that under these circumstances he would not vote.

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SPEECH OF MR. CHARLES SUMNER,

...the Senate of the United States, March 26, 1855, on the Question

TO REPEAL THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President, on a former occasion, as Slavery was about to crush one of its triumphs, I rose to make my final opposition to it at midnight. It is now the same hour. Slavery is again pressing for its accustomed victory, which I again undertake for the moment to arrest. It is hardly an accidental conjunction which thus constantly brings Slavery and midnight together.

Since 11 o'clock this forenoon, we have been in your room, detained by the dominant majority, which, ...subservience to Slavery, has refused to postpone this question or to adjourn. All other things are neglected. The various public interests which, at this late stage of the session, all press for attention, are put aside. According to the usages of the Senate, Friday is dedicated to the consideration of private claims. I have been accustomed to call it our day of justice, and I have been glad that, since these matters are referred to us, at least one day in the week has been thus set apart. But Slavery grasps this whole day, and changes it to a day of injustice. By the Calendar, which I now hold in my hand, it appears that, at this moment, upwards of seventy-five private bills, with which are associated the private hopes and fears of widows and orphans, and of all who come to Congress for relief, are on your table neglected, aye, Sir, sacrificed to the bill which is now urged with so much pertinacity. Like Juggernaut, the bill is driven over prostrate victims. And here is another sacrifice to Slavery.

But I do not adequately expose the character of this bill when I say it is a sacrifice to Slavery. It is a sacrifice to Slavery in its most odious form. Bad as Slavery may be, it is not so bad as hunting slaves. There is a seeming apology for Slavery at home, in the States where it prevails, founded on the difficulties of the position of the master and the relations of personal attachment which it sometimes excites; but every apology fails when you seek again to enslave the fugitive whom the master could not detain by duress or by kindness; and who, by courage and intelligence, under the guidance of the north star, has achieved a happy Freedom. Sir, there is a wide difference between a slaveholder and a slave-hunter.

But the bill before you is to aid in the chase of slaves. This is its object. This is its "being's end and aim." And this bill, with this object, is pushed upon the Senate by the honorable Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. TOUCEY.) Not from slave soil but from free soil, comes this effort. A Senator from the North—a Senator from New-England—binds himself to the work, and with unnatural zeal helps to bind still stronger the fetters of the slave.

Mr. RUSK—Will the honorable Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. SUMNER—Certainly.

Mr. RUSK—I ask him to point out the words in this bill where Slavery is mentioned.

Mr. SUMNER—I am glad the Senator from Texas has asked the question, for it brings attention at once to the true character of this bill. I know its language well, and also its plausible title. On its face it purports to be "a bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States," and it proceeds to provide for the transfer of certain proceedings from the State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States. And yet, Sir, by the admission of this whole debate, stretching from noon to midnight, it is a bill to bolster up the Fugitive Slave Act.

Mr. RUSK—I have not listened to the debate, but I ask the Senator to point out in the bill the place where Slavery is mentioned. If the Constitution and laws appoint officers, and require them to discharge duties, will he abandon them to the mob?

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator asks me to point out any place in this bill where "Slavery" is mentioned. Why, Sir, this is quite unnecessary. I might ask the Senator to point out any place in the Constitution of the United States where "Slavery" is mentioned, or where the word "slave" can be found, and he could not do it.

Mr. RUSK—That is evading the question. I asked the Senator to point out in the bill the clause where Slavery is mentioned. The bill proposes to protect officers of the United States, whom you oppose, in discharging their duties. If they are to be left unprotected, repeal your law.

Mr. SUMNER—I respond to the Senator, with all my heart, "repeal your law." Yes, Sir, repeal the Fugitive Act, which now requires the support of supplementary legislation. Remove this ground of offence. And before I sit down I hope to make that very motion. Meanwhile, I evade no question propounded by the honorable Senator; but I do not consider it necessary to show that "Slavery" is mentioned in the bill. It may not be found there in terms, but Slavery is the very soul of the bill.

Mr. RUSK rose.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator has interrupted me several times; he may do it more; but, perhaps, he had better let me go on.

Mr. RUSK—I understand the Senator; but I make no boast of that sort.

Mr. SUMNER—Very well. At last I may be allowed to proceed. Of the bill in question I have little to say. Its technical character has been exposed by various Senators, and especially by my valued friend, the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. CHASE,) who opened this debate. Suffice it to say, it is an intrusive and offensive encroachment upon State Rights, calculated to subvert the power of the States in the protection of the liberties of their citizens. This consideration alone would be ample to secure its rejection, if the attachment to State Rights, so often avowed by Senators, were not so utterly lost in a stronger attachment to Slavery. But on these things, although well worthy of attention, I do not dwell. Objectionable as the bill may be on this ground, it becomes much more so when I regard it as an effort to bolster up the Fugitive Slave Act.

Of this Act it is difficult to speak with moderation. Conceived in defiance of the Constitution, and in utter disregard of every sentiment of justice and humanity, it should be regarded as an outlaw. It may have the form of legislation, but it lacks every essential element of law. I have so often exposed its character on this floor, that I shall be brief now.

There is an argument against it which has especial importance at this moment, when the Fugitive Act is made the occasion of a new assault on State Rights. *This very Act is an assumption by Congress of power not delegated to it under the Constitution, and an infraction of rights secured to the States.* You will mark, if you please, the double aspect of this proposition, in asserting not only an assumption of power by Congress, but an infraction of State Rights. And this proposition, I venture to say, defies answer or evasion. Show me, Sir, if you can, the clause, sentence, or word, in the Constitution, which gives to Congress any power to legislate on this subject. I challenge honorable Senators to produce it. I fearlessly assert that it cannot be done. The obligations imposed by the "fugitive" clause, *whatever they may be*, rest upon the States, and not upon Congress. I do not now undertake to say what those obligations are; but, simply that, whether much or little, they rest upon the States. And this interpretation is sustained by the practice of Congress on another kindred question. The associate clause touching the "privileges of citizens" has never been made a source of power. It will be in the recollection of the Senate, that during the last session, the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. BENJAMIN,) in answer to a question from me, openly admitted that there were laws of the Southern States, bearing hard upon colored citizens of the North, which were unconstitutional; but when I pressed the honorable Senator with the question whether he would introduce or sustain a bill to carry out the clause of the Constitution securing to these citizens their rights, he declined to answer.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I think, Mr. President, I have a right to set the record straight upon that point. I rose in the Senate on the occasion referred to, as will be perfectly well recollected by every Senator present, and put a respectful question to the Senator from Massachusetts. Instead of a reply to my question, he put a question to me, which I answered, and then I put my question. Instead of replying to that, he again put a question to me. ... I then said to him, I declined having anything further to say in the discussion. I was not here submitting to an interrogatory from the gentleman. I put to him a respectful question. He preferred to put one to me instead of answering mine. I ... repeated my question; and when I again repeated ... he coolly said: interrupting me! In vain ... charge to my Senate present that he evaded an answer to my question, and I therefore let the matter drop.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator from Louisiana will pardon me if I suggest that there is an important ... fact which closes that controversy. ... his part. The Senator ... not reply; but that I was ... from reply by the ... and views of his colleagues. ... him consult the Congressional Globe, and he will find it all there. I can conceive that it might have been embarrassing to him to reply, for had he declined to sustain a bill to carry out the clause in question, it would have been awkward, at least, to vindicate the Fugitive Slave act, which is derived from an identical source in the Constitution. And yet there are Senators on this floor who, careless of the flagrant inconsistency, vindicate the exercise of power by Congress under the "fugitive" clause, while their own States at home deny to Congress any power under the associate clause, on the "privileges of citizens," assume to themselves a complete right to determine the extent of its obligations, and ruthlessly sell into Slavery colored citizens of the North.

Mr. BUTLER—Does the Senator allude to my State?

Mr. RUSK—No; to mine.

Mr. BUTLER—If he means South Carolina, I will reply to him. This is about the fourth time, I think, that the Senator, and his predecessor (Mr. WINTHROP) before him, have alluded to the laws of South Carolina. If that be his allusion, I intend to give some facts in relation to the subject, of which I have put myself in possession since Mr. WINTHROP formerly brought it here for discussion. If the Senator intends to allude to South Carolina, let him say so.

Mr. SUMNER—I do allude to South Carolina, and also to other Southern States; but especially to South Carolina.

Mr. RUSK—Does the Senator allude to Texas?

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator had better allow me to go on. When I have finished, he can make any explanation he thinks necessary.

Mr. RUSK—I will not take the trouble; I do not think the game is worth the candle.

Mr. SUMNER—Very well. The Senator can do as he pleases. But let me say, that if I allude to these States, it is not to bring up and array the hardships of individual instances, but simply to show the position occupied by them on a constitutional question identical with that involved in the Fugitive act. And now, at the risk of repetition, if I can have your attention for a brief moment, without interruption, I will endeavor to state anew this argument.

The rules of interpretation, applicable to the clause of the Constitution securing to "the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," are equally applicable to its associate clause, forming a part of the same section, in the same article, and providing that "persons held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Of this there can be no doubt.

If one of these clauses is regarded as a compact between the States, to be carried out by them respectively, according to their interpretation of its obligations, without any intervention of Congress, then the other must be so regarded; nor can any legislative power be asserted by Congress under one clause, which is denied under the other. This proposition cannot be questioned. Now mark the consequences.

Congress, in abstaining from all exercise of power under the first clause, when required thereto, in order to protect the liberty of colored citizens, while it has assumed power under the second clause, in order to obtain the surrender of fugitive slaves, has shown an inconsistency, which becomes more monstrous when it is considered that, in the one case, the general and commanding interests of Liberty have been neglected, while in the other, the peculiar and subordinate interests of Slavery have been carefully secured; and such an exercise of power is an alarming evidence of that influence of Slavery in the National Government which has increased, is increasing, and ought to be overthrown.

Looking more precisely at these two clauses, we shall arrive at the true conclusion. According to the express words of the Constitution, in the tenth amendment, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" and since no powers are delegated to the United States, in the clause relating to "the privileges and immunities of citizens," or in the associate clause of the same section, relating to the surrender of "persons held to service or labor," therefore all legislation by Congress, under either clause, must be an assumption of undelegated powers, and an infraction of rights secured to the States respectively, or to the people; and such, I have already said, is the Fugitive Slave act.

I might go further, and, by the example of South Carolina, vindicate to Massachusetts, and every other State, the right to put such interpretation upon the "fugitive" clause as it shall think proper. The Legislature of South Carolina, in a series of resolutions, adopted in 1844, asserts the following proposition:

Resolved, That free negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States *within the meaning of the Constitution*, which confers upon the citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.

Here is a distinct assumption of a right to determine the *persons* to whom certain words of the Constitution are applicable. Now, nothing can be clearer than this: If South Carolina may determine for itself whether the clause relating to "the privileges and immunities of cities" be applicable to the *colored citizens* of the several States, and may solemnly deny its applicability, then may Massachusetts, and every other State, determine for itself whether the other clause, relating to the surrender of "persons held to service or labor, be really applicable to *fugitive slaves*, and may solemnly deny its applicability.

Mr. President, I have said enough to show the usurpation by Congress under the "fugitive" clause of the Constitution, and to warn you against renewing this usurpation. But I have left untouched those other outrages, plentiful as words, which enter into the existing Fugitive Slave Act, among which are the denial of trial by Jury; the denial of the writ of *habeas corpus*; the authorization of judgment on *ex parte* evidence, without the sanction of cross-examination; and the surrender of the great question of human freedom to be determined by a mere Commissioner, who, according to the requirements of the Constitution is grossly incompetent to any such service. I have also left untouched the hateful character of this enactment, as a barefaced subversion of every principle of humanity and justice. And now, Sir, we are asked to lend ourselves anew to this enormity, worthy only of indignant condemnation; we are asked to impart new life to this pretended law, this false act of Congress, this counterfeit enactment, this monstrosity of legislation, which draws no life from the Constitution, as it clearly draws no life from that Supreme Law, which is the essential fountain of life to every human law.

Sir, the bill before you may have the sanction of Congress; and in yet other ways you may seek to sustain the Fugitive Slave Act. But it will be in vain. You undertake what no legislation can accomplish. Courts, too, may come forward, and lend it their sanction. All this, too, will be in vain. I respect the learning of Judges; I reverence the virtue, more than learning by which their lives are often adorned. But nor learning nor virtue, when, with mistaken force, bent to this purpose, can avail. I assert confidently, Sir, and ask the Senate to note my assertion, that there is no court, howsoever endowed with judicial qualities, or surrounded by public confidence, which is strong enough to lift this act into any permanent consideration or respect. It may seem, for a moment, to accomplish the feat. Its decision may be enforced—amidst tears and agonies. A fellow man may be reduced anew to slavery. But all will be in vain. The act cannot be upheld. Anything so entirely vile, so absolutely atrocious, would drag an angel down. Sir, it must drag down every court, which in an evil hour ventures to sustain it.

And yet, Sir, in zeal to support this enormity, Senators have not hesitated to avow a purpose to break down the recent legislation of States, calculated to shield the liberty of their citizens. "It is difficult," says BURKE, "to frame an indictment against a whole people." But here in the Senate, where are convened the jealous representatives of the States, we have heard whole States arraigned, as if already guilty of crime. The Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. BENJAMIN,) in plaintive tones has set forth the ground of proceeding, and more than one sovereign State has been summoned to judgment. It would be easy to show, by a critical inquiry, that this whole charge is without just foundation, and that all the legislation, so much condemned, is as clearly defensible under the Constitution, as it is meritorious in purpose.

Sir, the only crime of these States is, that Liberty has been placed before Slavery. Follow the charge, point by point, and this will be apparent. In accordance to every person claimed on it there the protection of trial by jury under this Fugitive Slave Act, they simply provide safeguards, strictly within the province of every State, and rendered necessary by the usurpation of the Fugitive Act. In securing the aid of counsel to every person claimed as a slave, they but perform a humane duty, which no lawyer will ... in the Constitution or the Statutes to proscribe. In visiting with severe penalties the crime of attempt to reduce a fellow-man to Slavery, they accepted to the best tradition of the human heart. In prohibiting the use of the county jails and buildings as barracoons and slave-pens; in prohibiting all public officers, besides the commission of the State, in any capacity—whether as Chief Justice or Justice of the Peace, whether as Governor or constable—from any service as a slave-hunter; in prohibiting the volunteer militia of the State, in its organized form, from any such service, the States simply exercise a power under the Constitution, recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, even while upholding Slavery, in the fatal *Prigg* case, by POSITIVE PROHIBITION, to withdraw its own officers from this offensive business.

For myself, let me say that I look with no pleasure on any possibility of conflict between the State and National jurisdictions; but I trust that, if the interests of freedom so require, the States will not hesitate. From the beginning of this controversy, I have sought, as I still seek, to awaken another influence, which, without the possibility of conflict, will be mightier than any Act of Congress and the sword of the National Government. I mean as enlightened, generous, humane, Christian public opinion, which shall blast with contempt, indignation, and abhorrence, all who, in whatever form, or under whatever name, undertake to be agents in enslaving a fellow-man. Sir, such an opinion you cannot bind or subdue. Against its subtle pervasive influence, your legislation and the decrees of courts will be powerless. Already in Massachusetts, I am proud to believe, it begins to prevail; and the Fugitive Act will soon be there a dead letter.

Mr. President, since things are so, it were well to remove this act from our statute book, that it may no longer exist as an occasion of ill-will and a point of conflict. Let the North be relieved from this usurpation, and the first step will be taken towards permanent harmony. The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) has proclaimed anew to-night what he has before declared on this floor—"that Slavery is a subject with which the Federal Government has nothing to do." I thank him for teaching the Senate that word. True, most true, Sir, ours is a Government of Freedom, which has nothing to do with Slavery. This is the doctrine which I have ever maintained, and which I am happy to find recognised in form, if not in reality, by the Senator from Louisiana. The Senator then proceeded to declare that "all the South asks is to be let alone." This request is moderate. And I say, for the North, that all we ask is to be let alone. Do not involve us in the support of Slavery. Hug the viper to your bosoms, if you perversely will, within your own States, until it stings you to a generous remorse, but do not compel us to hug it too; for this I assure you we will not do.

But the Senator from Louisiana with these professions on his lips, proceeds to ask, doubtless, with complete sincerity, but in strange forgetfulness of the history of our country, "Did we ever bring this subject into Congress?" Yes, Sir, that was his inquiry, as if there had been any moment, from the earliest days of the Republic, when the supporters of Slavery had ceased to bring this subject into Congress. Almost from the beginning it has been there, through the exercise of *usurped power*, nowhere given under the Constitution, for I am glad to believe that the Constitution of my country contains no words out of which Slavery, or the power to support Slavery, can be derived; and this conclusion, I doubt not, will yet be affirmed by the courts. And yet, the honorable Senator asks, "Did we ever bring this subject into Congress?" The answer shall be plain and explicit. Sir, you brought Slavery into Congress, when, shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, you sanctioned it in the District of Columbia, within the National jurisdiction, and adopted that barbarous slave code, still on your statute book, which the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. GILLETTE,) has so eloquently exposed to-night. You brought slavery into Congress, when at the same period you accepted the cession of territories from North Carolina and Georgia, now constituting States of the Union, with conditions in favor of Slavery, and thus began to sanction slavery in territories within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. You brought Slavery into Congress, when, at different times, you usurped a power not given by the Constitution, over fugitive slaves, and by most offensive legislation, thrust your arms into distant Northern homes. You brought Slavery into Congress, when, by express legislation, you regulated the coastwise slave trade, and thus threw the national shield over a traffic on the coast of the United States, which on the coast of Congo you justly brand as "piracy." You brought Slavery into Congress, when, from time to time, you sought to introduce new States with slaveholding Constitutions into the National Union. And permit me to say, Sir, you brought Slavery into Congress when you called upon it, as you have done even at this very session, to pay for slaves—and thus, in defiance of a cardinal principle of the Constitution, made the National Government recognize property in men. And yet the Senator from Louisiana, with strange simplicity, says that the South only asks to be let alone. Sir, the honorable Senator only borrows the language of the North, which, at each of these usurpations, exclaims, "Let us alone." And let me say frankly, that peace can never prevail until you do let us alone—until this subject of slavery is banished from Congress by the triumph of Freedom—until Slavery is driven from its usurped foothold, and Freedom is made national instead of sectional—and until the National Government is brought back to the precise position it occupied on the day that WASHINGTON took his first oath as President of the United States, when there was no Fugitive Act, and the National flag, as it floated over the National territory, within the jurisdiction of Congress, nowhere covered a single slave.

And now, Sir, as an effort in the true direction of the Constitution; in the hope of beginning the divorce of the National Government from Slavery, and to remove all occasion for the proposed measure under consideration, I shall close what I have to say with a motion to repeal the Fugitive Act. Twice already, since I have had the honor of a seat on this floor, I have pressed that question to a vote, and I mean to press it again to-night. After the protracted discussion, involving the character of this enactment, such a motion seems logically to belong to this occasion, and may fitly close its proceedings.

At a former session, on introducing this proposition, I discussed it at length, in an argument, which I fearlessly assert has never been answered, and now, in this debate, I have already touched upon various objections. There are yet other things which might be urged. I might exhibit the abuses which have occurred under the Fugitive Act; the number of free persons it has doomed to Slavery; the riots it has provoked; the brutal conduct of its officers; the distress it has scattered; the derangement of business it has caused, interfering even with the administration of justice, changing courthouses into barracks and barracoons, and filling streets with armed men, amid which law is silent. All these things I might expose. But in these hurried moments, I forbear. Suffice it to say, that the proposition to repeal the existing Fugitive Act stands on adamantine grounds, which no debate or opposition can shake.

There are considerations belonging to the present period which give new strength to this proposition. Public opinion, which, under a popular Government, makes and unmakes laws, and which, for a time, was passive and acquiescent, now lifts itself everywhere in the States where the act is sought to be enforced, and demands a change. Already three States, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Michigan, by formal resolutions presented to the Senate, have concurred in this demand. The tribunals of law are joining at last with the people. The Superior Court of Cincinnati has denied the power of Congress over this subject. And now, almost while I speak, comes the solemn judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin—a sovereign State of this Union—made after elaborate argument, on successive occasions, before a single Judge, and then before the whole bench, declaring this act to be a violation of the Constitution. In response to public opinion, broad and general, if not universal at the North, swelling alike from village and city, from the seaboard and lakes—judiciously attested, legislatively declared and represented, also, by numerous petitions from good men without distinction of party—in response to this public opinion, as well as in obedience to my own fixed convictions, I deem it my duty not to lose this opportunity of pressing the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act once more upon the Senate. I move, Sir, to strike out all after the enacting clause in the pending bill, and insert instead thereof these words:

"That the act of Congress, approved September 18, 1850, usually known as the 'Fugitive Slave Act,' be, and the same hereby is repealed."

And on this motion I ask the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President, I have no idea of irritating sectional differences. If gentlemen have the opinions which I venture the gentleman from Massachusetts entertains, he is not to blame him. I do not intend to delay words with him. He talks as if he was disposed to maintain the Constitution of the United States; but if I were to put to him the question again, I would ask him, one word he, yes or no, would he return the fugitive?

Mr. SUMNER—I will answer any question.

Mr. BUTLER—Then will you honestly now, whether, all laws of Congress being put out of the question, you would recommend to Massachusetts to pass a law to deliver up fugitives from Slavery?

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator asks me a question, and I answer frankly, that no temptation, no inducement, would draw me in any way to sanction the return of any man to Slavery. But, then, I leave to others to speak for themselves. In this respect, I speak for myself.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not rise now at all to question the right of the gentleman from Massachusetts to hold his seat, under the obligation of the Constitution of the United States, with the opinions which he has expressed; but, if I understand him, he means that, whether this law, or that law, or any other law prevails, he disregards the obligations of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER—Not at all. That I never said. I recognise the obligations of the Constitution.

Mr. BUTLER—But, Sir, I will ask that gentleman one question: if it devolved upon him as a representative of Massachusetts, all Federal laws being put out of the way, would he recommend any law for the delivery of a fugitive slave under the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. SUMNER—Never.

Mr. BUTLER—I knew that. Now, Sir, I have got exactly what is the truth, and what I intend shall go forth to the Southern States.

William Kissane, the Alleged Forger.

We take the following extracts from an elaborate account of the career of WILLIAM KISSANE, published in a late number of the *Police Gazette*. The portions of the account which are omitted, are those which have previously been published:

The more notorious the character of the criminal, the greater the necessity of his being soon forgotten by mankind. Vice having its votaries as well as Virtue, and as the child up to manhood tries to imitate man, its future will depend much upon the character it strikes at following. We are all imitators—in trade, in science, in art, and in literature. Society is like a vast forest; we grow up as it were by instinct, each generation following in the footsteps of its predecessor; but once in a long time a seed is wafted on the winds and takes root in the soil; it grows up unobserved until it has made a mark, and there it stands without a rival—an original, having consulted neither itself nor the laws of nature in its development. In society we observe the same striking similarity. Men of originality come upon the world unperceived, and that is because they are never observed until they have by chance or otherwise shown themselves most emphatically to be such. KISSANE is without a rival in the profession of forgery and swindling. If he had chosen any other profession, his originality and fertility of genius would have elevated him far above his associates, as it does now in the forgery business. Criminals, like honest men or tradesmen, are imitators. A man may be a first-rate pickpocket and a very poor burglar, and *vice versa*. A thief must study the game he has to play before he ventures to work practically. If a bold stroke for thousands is to be made by false pretences, the first part to be studied is politeness; with hat in hand, and full of smiles, he is ever your humble servant. The forger studies gentility too, but it is not so necessary for his game as for false pretences; he can be a dashing young blood, forge an introduction, and make himself at home and bide his time. The pickpocket is easier than either game to play, only requiring a little confidence—sufficient to abstract your repeater while you light his cigar. Those who lead a life of crime become adepts from a life of long, deep study; yet WILLIAM KISSANE, without the slightest stretch of thought, becomes one of the most expert forgers in America. He is only twenty-eight years of age; consequently, when the *Martha Washington* affair occurred he could only be about twenty-five. He began life with forty dollars, and at twenty-three he was one of the first merchants in Cincinnati, worth about $30,000, and came very near, indeed was engaged to be married to one of the daughters of the Governor of Indiana.

Silence is the best repository the criminal can make, and this is the only feature in Mr. KISSANE'S character which we admire. He is extremely modest and desirous that nothing should be said of his life. His feelings on this subject are extremely sensitive; we would be sorry if we should wound them, but it is our duty to chronicle crime and expose the lives of criminals. The sooner, as we have said, he is forgotten by mankind the better; or, if remembered, let his life be a lesson to others.

KISSANE was born in Ireland, and is the descendant of one of the noblest families in that country. His father held several very lucrative positions under the Government. When WILLIAM was yet a child, his parents emigrated to Canada. His father, we understand, was obliged to fly the country on account of some seduction case in which his honor as well as his life probably was endangered. Arrived in Canada, a farm was purchased, where after a few years the old man died. WILLIAM, while yet a boy, grew tired of farming, and after scraping forty dollars together set out for the United States, and reached Cincinnati, where what was left of the forty dollars was invested by our hero to learn the art of book-keeping. He found employment in the firm of PUGH & Co. Becoming an adept in the art of book-keeping, he was employed by this company as book-keeper and confidential clerk; after a time he was taken into partnership, and no doubt was the means of greatly advancing the interests of the concern. He accumulated in a very short time a considerable amount of money, and embarked in the pork trade on his own account, under the firm of KISSANE & SMITH. KISSANE under this firm did a large business, and turned over a million dollars yearly. At the time of the *Martha Washington* case, in which it was alleged he was engaged, he was supposed to be worth about $30,000. He was then a respectable gentleman and moved in the first society of Cincinnati. He was on very intimate terms with the Governor of Indiana, and was devotedly attached to one of his daughters. They were engaged to be married, but when the *Martha Washington* trial came up, his name becoming slightly sullied, she broke the engagement off; yet, strange to say, she always believed that he was the victim of a conspiracy. The *Martha Washington* case completely drained his pockets. The expense of witnesses from New-York, Arkansas, and all over the country, had to be paid to bring him out of the dilemma in which he was placed. The *Martha Washington* conspiracy case is too well known to need mention here. But it seems the dangers with which they were threatened at that time were no warning to KISSANE. He had embarked in a course of life which he had no desire to relinquish, and was satisfied to swim with the current.

About six months afterwards, it is alleged, by means of forgery on the Ohio Life and Trust Company $15,000 was obtained from the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Cincinnati, and $17,000 from the firm of ELLIS & MORTON, of the same city. The name of DAVIS & SON was also freely used. The check was presented by WILLIAMS, who appeared at the Bank as a wagoner or drover, and received gold for the checks. WILLIAMS, who is now dead, implicated NICHOLSON, who fled to South America, FINLAY, the two CHAPINS, CHARLEY MILLARD and KISSANE. A considerable portion of the money was recovered after the disclosures made by WILLIAMS.

We next hear of KISSANE in connection with COLE and FINLAY in the Chemical Bank forgery, in consequence of which KISSANE is now lodged in the Tombs, awaiting his trial.

HOW KISSANE WAS DETECTED.

It has been said that KISSANE was detected passing counterfeit money, but this is not so. His detection was caused by passing altered bills, by which means he made eleven hundred out of ten hundred bills. That is, he would take ten twenty dollar bills of the same bank and make them eleven, by means of a combination. It is done thus. Suppose we take, for example, a bill and mark it in this form:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

We take the first bill up, and part No. 1 is torn off and laid aside. The bill passes, of course, as many bills are torn by accident. The second bill is torn up to No. 2 and part No. 1 is pasted on, and this bill also passes. The third bill is torn off at No. 3, and No. 1 and 2, which is one piece, is then stuck on. By this means eleven bills are made out of ten, the eleventh bill having just as much and no more torn off of it than the first bill had. It is not our business to explain the combination, but KISSANE is an adept at this art. It is more difficult to detect a bill of this character than a counterfeit. The secret formerly was confined to KISSANE, FINLAY and COLE; others are now in possession of it, and the public should carefully scan all such bills, and if there is any doubt, at once refuse them.

His trial was set down for the 6th inst., but it has been postponed another week. It will be a remarkably long trial.

EXPENSIVE SPECTACLES.—The masters and mates of vessels lying at New-Orleans, and who attended the St. Charles Theatre with their telescopes, with which they used to "spy" every person who used an opera-glass, have been fined $15 each, for their amusement. The Recorder held that it was a misdemeanor for persons from another city, even if of American birth, to ridicule any established custom of a community in which they were strangers. The ship-masters were a little astonished at this local application of native doctrines in the form of a judicious legal maxim.

A VENERABLE AND SMART WOMAN.—A woman named MARGARET KING, 92 years old, took lodgings at Station No. 2, last evening. She walked from Salem yesterday, where she resides. She is in good health, has a plump, rosy face, a firm step, and a strong voice. She lived in Charlestown at the time of the Revolution.—*Boston Recorder.*

SALE OF FACTORY PROPERTY.—The Manton Factory was sold on Thursday, by J. A. D. JOSLIN, Auctioneer, for $15,750. It was formerly known as the Lyman Lower Mill, and is situated at Manton village, formerly Tristown, in North Providence, about 3½ miles from this city.—*Lowell Paper.*

☞ The *Congressional Globe* says of General WILSON, the new Senator from Massachusetts: "He is outspoken in sentiment, a speaking unit devout adherent upon the administration of the Government, and a friendly supporter of the institutions of religion in the village of his residence."

QUARANTINE.

Shall Quarantine be Removed to Sandy Hook?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The necessity and importance of a Quarantine establishment for this port, were long since determined on as the settled policy of our own State,—a policy which New-Jersey should cherish equally with us; for is not New-York Bay, for every purpose of convenience and utility, a joint property? We have by convention a guardianship only over the waters of that Bay, of which the two States are tenants in common.

The question now is as to a permanent location, proper and suitable for such an establishment. Removal of the present Quarantine from Staten Island is inevitable. Where can and should it go to? This was fully answered in 1849, in the elaborate Legislative report, upon which the enactment on the subject of that year was based. That that act was not then carried into effect, is due nearly altogether to an ingenious piece of generalship on the part of opponents to the removal from Staten Island. In place of a special commission, they quietly managed a reference of the whole matter to the Land office, amidst whose time-honored archives from thence it quietly reposed, till resuscitated in the Spring of last year by the then Commissioners; only partially, however, although perhaps to the extent of their power at the time. Legislative interposition was then, and is still, needed to renew the appropriation, long at the disposal of their predecessors in office, so that the present Commissioners may proceed with effect under the act of 1849, which is still in force.

Where *can* and *should* the present Quarantine go to? I repeat the question and propose to answer it. But here let me say: Our citizens, in this matter, should be satisfied with no palliative or half-way measure. It is a case of too much importance for quackery. Relief to Staten Island must be combined with effectual and ample provision for the quarantine service of this port in the future, or, far from putting an end to the Quarantine controversy, we aggravate it by new complications. Many are ready to wish Quarantine anywhere;—at Halifax, or paddled about in the shallow waters of Coney Island,—so they only get it away from Staten Island. Of this class are, quite probably, not a few of the promoters of "Mr. RAYMOND'S bill."

Staten Islanders, eager for the removal, should bear well in mind that they accomplish nothing, but rather furnish aid and comfort to the enemy, by favoring new and immature plans, which cannot succeed till our community is beguiled of common sense and an honest public spirit.

HISTORY OF THE STATEN ISLAND QUARANTINE.

By the Colonial Legislature, in 1758, the first Quarantine for this port was instituted at Bedlow's Island. In 1796 it was transferred by law to Governor's Island. The calamitous visitation of the yellow fever, in 1798, rendering requisite a safer and more ample arrangement, led to the removal of Quarantine to Staten Island, at its present location, where a Marine Hospital received its first patients in 1799. The land was taken by the State, in what would even now be considered quite a summary manner. It was, however, paid for. From the first, the inhabitants of Staten Island bitterly opposed the location of Quarantine among them, and with reason, for the very first year after the unwelcome event twenty-five residents there took the yellow fever, of whom only one survived. Staten Island was then sparsely settled. There were only farms and farm-dwellings, and those much scattered. With our increased means and facilities for transportation, Sandy Hook is now nearer to the City than Quarantine then was. Since 1799, a period of more than half a century, that spot has been a drawback and constant source of dread to Staten Island—in fact, its purgatory—so that, according to the best authorized rule of measurement in such matters, the Islanders are presumed to have amply atoned not only for their own sins, but for those also of their ancestors.

Every season when yellow fever has been at Quarantine, it has prevailed to a greater or less degree without the enclosure. Under these circumstances, it is not at all surprising that a public sentiment of indignation should have grown among the inhabitants of Staten Island, which as yet, fortunately—and the fact is most honorable to them, has never shown itself in an overt act. In 1848 there was alarm, almost a panic, upon the Island in consequence of the unusual amount of disease at Quarantine. The sturdy agitation of the question of removal, in the Fall of that year, commanded the attention of our Legislature.

A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE QUESTION.

A thorough *reconnoissance* by a Legislative Special Committee resulted in an elaborate report; upon which the act of April 10, 1849, was based.

To that report was appended a large mass of testimony, taken much of it under oath. It embraces the testimony of Dr. WHITING, Health Officer at the time, and nine other physicians, six of whom had been Health Officers or employed in the medical duties of the Quarantine; of seven engineers or scientific experts, eleven pilots, four shipmasters, sixteen citizens of experience, mariners and others, making in all 48 witnesses.

The report passes in review all the localities which experience or ingenuity could propose for consideration, namely: Robbin's Reef, Coney Island, Prince's Bay, Ward's Point and Sandy Hook.

ROBBIN'S REEF.

The scheme was suggested, rather than proposed, of filling in and constructing detached docks or piers on the reef, connected by bridges, upon which the requisite hospitals could be built. Apart from other obvious objections, nearness to New-York, its situation near the highway of vessels and steamboats bound in all directions, and apprehended danger to the main ship channel from too large an obstruction at the reef, which is just on its outer edge, were considerations deemed fatal to the project.

CONEY ISLAND.

Here the land was deemed not suitable; and it does not furnish the necessary facilities for the lazaretto. It is also too easy of access, and already frequented during the Summer months, by multitudes from the City, for sea-bathing and other purposes of pleasure. But there are objections still more serious, arising from the character of its harbor and anchorage to Gravesend or Coney Island Bay as Quarantine ground. It is too much exposed. The ocean swell sets in there, even during comparatively calm weather, rendering it very difficult to board vessels. There is so much shoal ground in Gravesend Bay, that only vessels of light draught can run well in and be protected in rough weather. It is in fact but an open roadstead to large vessels; they would have to lie a mile or more off shore, and in a current too strong for an anchorage. The holding-ground there is not considered good. Vessels could not be got under way without a steamer. It is, in the Fall, a leeward harbor and unsafe; and subject to the force of southwesters, which prevail during the Summer months.

WARD'S POINT.

This is the southerly point of Staten Island, on Raritan Bay. New-Jersey has jurisdiction over the neighboring waters—a line drawn from Prince's Bay across to Matteawan Creek, on the Jersey shore, being the boundary to our Quarantine jurisdiction over the waters of the lower or outer Bay. But, aside from this obstacle—although the land at Ward's Point would be highly proper for our purpose—the place is out of the way, twenty miles from the Hook and the main ship channel; the channel to the Point is intricate and dangerous from shoals, the anchorage-ground so limited that a large ship can barely swing to her anchor, and twenty vessels would fill the whole bay, or rather roadstead, for it cannot be called a harbor.

FRENCH'S BAY.

This locality is but a short distance from Ward's Point, and although the facilities on land for Quarantine purposes would answer well, it is in other respects liable to the same objections as Ward's Point.

The Committee, after a full and conclusive examination also of the remaining one of the places named, Sandy Hook, arrived at the deliberate conclusion, that it was the proper, and indeed only place at which to locate our Quarantine, if removed from its present location, and so reported.

SANDY HOOK.

I would state for the information of those not familiar with its location, is a narrow promontory, or island, nearly five miles long, in width ranging from one-half a mile to a mile, commencing at the west headland of the outer Bay, from which it is separated by an inlet called Young's creek, perhaps half a mile in width. The promontory projects into the outer Bay, at an angle of about 57° 18' with Neversink Highlands, forming with them a harbor, land-locked on all sides but the northwest, called on the maps Sandy Hook Bay. The main ship channel runs just outside, or around, the northern extremity of Sandy Hook, near which is the light-house.

The island itself possesses the land-requisites for a Quarantine Station. The soil of much of it is white sand, with a light turf capable of cultivation, and is dry. The situation is, of course, airy, and the climate salubrious. Pure water is obtained there in abundance. It is perfectly isolated and secluded; yet easy of access to vessels, being on the ocean highway to and from the City. The police of an establishment there could be maintained with ease, and the observance of health-laws enforced without difficulty. The convenience of supply with building materials, provisions, &c., from the main land, Monmouth County, N. J., cannot be surpassed.

As to indispensable requisites, a suitable harbor and anchorage, Sandy Hook stands high in the opinion generally of the gentlemen examined. The bay at Sandy Hook, known as Horse Shoe Bay among mariners, is easy of access even in a gale,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Women's Hospital Experiment.

The Women's Hospital Experiment is now fully supported by the adoption of the following officers and Board of Managers:

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Mrs. WM. B. ASTOR—Second Directress.
Mrs. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT—Third Directress.
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The following statement from the Board of Direction is in further explanation:

Our special object is to afford accommodation and appropriate treatment for a class of poor women not otherwise provided for in our noble City. In this we feel confident we shall have the kind cooperation of the whole community. Our present organization is but temporary. We propose merely to take care of such cases as are now daily applying for aid; and cannot be deferred until the completion of the great Hospital, which we are happy to be assured will be carried forward with all dispatch.

We fully believe that our enterprise appeals strongly as well to the judgment as to the feelings, and that there are great numbers in our midst who would consider it not only a moral duty, but a Christian privilege to assist in a work so beneficent.

We have procured a house and only need the means to open at once this desirable charity.

Contributions will be received by Mrs. JACOB LEROY, Treasurer, St. Dennis Hotel; by Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, Assistant Treasurer, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street, or by either of the Managers.

Mrs. DAVID CODWISE, 1st Directress.
Mrs. WM. B. ASTOR, 2d Directress.
Mrs. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, 3d Directress.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Motions.
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL AND SPECIAL TERM—Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT—Motions and Decisions.
MARINE COURT—Decision by Judge MCCARTHY of the Contempt case of the DAILY TIMES.

The Case of the Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 9.
Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *the steamboat Massachusetts.* The trial of this case on the libel filed to forfeit the vessel for an alleged intention to violate the neutrality law, was continued this morning.

Lorenzo De Angelis, called by the District Attorney, testifies as follows: I am an officer attached to the United States Marshal's office; I am Deputy Marshal; I knew the steamboat *Massachusetts*; I served the process for the seizure of the *Massachusetts*; I served it on the 29th day of January last; she was lying at anchor opposite Jersey City; Mr. Horton, of the United States Marshal's office, and six revenue officers, were with me; preparations, such as putting on steam, &c., were being made for starting the steamer; it was between 11 and 12 o'clock; I don't remember the day of the week; I asked if the captain was on board, and was told he was not; I asked who had charge of her, and was told John Morrow, second mate; there were no passengers on board, but a number of men, apparently the crew, firemen, &c.

Q.—Was you informed of her destination?

Objected to. Court overruled the objection as not being competent, unless confined to the person in actual command.

Mr. Morrow told me that he was in charge of the steamer; he said the Captain was absent on shore, and had gone to employ a substitute for the engineer who had left; the Captain, he said, left word that he would be back within an hour.

By the Court—Morrow said that the vessel was bound to Mobile, New-Orleans, and as for any other place, he did not know.

By the District Attorney—I had a boat to tow her to the dock; I had her taken to Pier No. 12; the Captain came on board that evening about 6 o'clock; I saw him; I had no particular conversation with the Captain; I left two men in charge of her; the Captain said something about the Spanish Consul, that the seizure was his work, and that he would have to pay for it; I subsequently examined the cargo of the steamer; I found a large quantity of coal; I can't say how much; there was a large supply of water in casks; I saw no watercasks; I did not see any boilers; I found some poles.

By the Court—I cannot say they were tent-poles, though they might be used for that purpose.

By the District Attorney—I found a number of wagons, hand-carts, harness, saddles, some with pistol holsters; I don't know how many wagons there were; there were between 20 and 30 poles; I saw no pins; I believe there was a life-boat on board, though I am not positive; there were many life preservers; they had apparently been on the boat a long time; the life preservers were in berths in the ladies' cabin; I should think there was about three hundred; they were made of tin, about one foot and a half in length; they were painted at each end; I saw some trunks; I don't recollect seeing any grindstones, or bellows, or forges; I saw a number of boxes, in which were saddles, harness, heavy trowsers and pistol holsters; I opened every box; some of the saddles were very heavy; they would answer for military saddles; the saddles and holsters were in the aft cabin; I don't think there were any muskets on the boats, any muskets or swords; I saw several boats on deck; some were hanging over the side of the boat; I saw no boats; I saw some whole; they were four feet and four and a half feet wheels, with heavy tires; Peter Cook assisted me; Mr. Horton went down, but staid but a short time; Josiah Rynders was present, and several Custom-House officers.

Cross-examination—I reside at No. 579 Broome-street; I was born in New-York; I have been out of this country in the South Pacific Ocean; I have never been in Cuba; I do not speak the Spanish language; I don't know but one man from Cuba, a Mr. Shanberg, Vice-Consul from Cuba; I became acquainted in connection with the seizure of the *Massachusetts* in 1854; I have met him occasionally since; I called to see the Spanish Consul at his office in Leonard-street, and met Mr. Shanberg there; I have met him at the Custom House a great many times, and in the street; we met accidentally; I don't think he ever called upon me or upon him; I gave him a letter from the District Attorney; I don't know any person in the employ of the Consul; I have had no communication with the Consul connected; I have never said any person to the Consul on public business outside of the Marshal's office; I have never employed men at the suggestion of the Consul or the District Attorney, to watch the *Massachusetts* previous to the seizure; I have never at the suggestion of the District Attorney watched the person of Gaudens of any one in New-York, to get at any facts relative to the *Massachusetts*; I never employed any one to do so; I have been asked to discover the whereabouts of certain parties; I have met parties here and in New-Orleans who have expressed themselves in favor of a revolution in Cuba; I was in New-Orleans last November and December; I was in New-Orleans last January; was not paid by the Spanish Consul; I am the Secretary of the Institute of Instruction mentioned; I served the process, and previously had not talked nor going to Cuba; I have known the Spanish Consul about fifteen years; I was informed that the steamer was not going to Cuba; I was not drilling men for the Department of Attorney; George Wilson, of the Marshal's office, was present at the seizure; I have been at the office of the Spanish Consul; I have had conversation at the office of the Consul relative to the seizure; I have had conversation with the Consul relative to the seizure; when the process was given me I didn't know where the *Massachusetts* lay; I went to the Jersey side to get a revenue cutter; and not being able to get one, obtained of the officers of the revenue cutters; I have not been employed during the last two years by any one to furnish information; I have had a large number of men on the *Massachusetts*; I had better say truthfully; I do not like to state the fact whether anything was found under it; the coal was shoveled; nothing was found under it; the water casks were aft and forward of the coal; those aft were filled with water; there was one layer of casks; there was nothing on boxes destined shells; there were about forty casks forward; I think there were some barrels of beef and pork on the lower deck of the vessel; the other articles I have mentioned were on top of the coal and water casks; I saw on the cabin of the boat; there were two wheels; they were four feet and four and a half feet wheels, with heavy tires; Peter Cook assisted me; Mr. Horton went down, but staid but a short time; Josiah Rynders was present, and several Custom-House officers.

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Direct examination resumed—I should think some of the boxes in which the harness and holsters were, were ten feet long and four feet wide.

Peter Cook, sworn: I am employed in the United States Marshal's office; I recollect the *Massachusetts*; she was seized on Thursday, January 29; I was present at the time of the search; the coal was in the run under the ladies cabin; I think there were three hundred tons; it was soft coal; I saw some water tanks; they were forward; I counted six; they were of large size; I saw six water casks; they were of different sizes, some holding sixty gallons; the tanks held about 120 gallons; I examined some, as far as I found they contained water; there were ten four-wheeled wagons on board; they were of large size, and had boxes; there were fifteen hand-carts with boxes; I saw some thirty poles twelve to fifteen feet long and about six inches in circumference; I saw some ten layer in which were pistol cartridges; there were some pins also; six of Francis' Life Boats were on board, and nine sets of oars; I should say there were several hundred life preservers; there were four trunks; one grindstone and a bellows and forge below on the coal; in the ladies' cabin were boxes; in them were saddles, pistol holders and harness; the harness was very heavy; I found two bellows in the stove-room, about five feet long and ten-and-a-half feet wide; I saw several bundles of hoop-poles; the Captain has been on board since I have had charge of the vessel; he has never said anything particularly to me about the seizure.

Cross-examined—I have been engaged in the Marshal's Office five years; I was placed in the position of De Angelis as Deputy Marshal when he went to New-Orleans and held that position now; I have never been employed by the Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul in relation to the *Massachusetts* previous to her seizure; I have not been engaged new do I know of any persons having been engaged to watch any offices or stores, to learn of transactions, as shipping goods, &c., connected with the *Massachusetts* previous or subsequent to her seizure; I have served some subpœnas; my statement as to the amount of coal is my opinion simply as to the quantity; I don't know whether the space runs down to the curvature on both sides, or whether planks on the side obstruct; I don't think there could be less than 250 tons; I think we dug fifty holes in the coal; they were three feet deep; I did not examine the water tanks because I could not get at them conveniently; the boilers might be used for cooking and washing purposes for the crew; some of the boxes were marked; I did not, nor do I know who did, if any one did, inform the District Attorney that those boxes contained ammunition; the hand-carts are of the same character I saw daily used by porters; I did not see the pins but felt the bags containing them; the canvas might have been for tents and wagons; I have been on board the vessel about fifteen days; have sat and lodged there; no special change or alteration has been made in the internal arrangements; the captain's office, clerk's office, bar-room, cabins, wash rooms, &c., remain. The forge is old and worn out.

James O. Stackpole, sworn—I am a mariner; I have been a captain of a vessel from New-York; I know the *Massachusetts*; I have run a vessel from New-York to Jacksonville, Fla.; I am acquainted with the coast from New-York to Florida; the usual route of steam-vessels to New-Orleans is to make the Hole-in-the-Wall, if they do not draw over twelve feet of water, to strike over the bank to the Tortugas, from thence bear west north west from the Double-headed Keys, thence direct to New-Orleans; I know Captain Goodrich; I was employed by Captain Goodrich on the 13th of January last to go in the *Massachusetts*; he asked me if I was acquainted with the United States coasts; I don't recollect that he mentioned any particular part of the coast; there is a reef off the coast of Florida called the Florida Reef; there is a passage inside of the reef; the *Massachusetts* was fit for a voyage along the coast; I saw the wagons brought on board Thursday before we cleared; when the vessel cleared on Saturday, all the deck and fire hands were engaged and on board; Tuesday morning we were short of men; the engineer had left with the principal number of his department; I don't know why the men left; nothing was said to me or in my hearing; I have had no conversations lately with Capt. Goodrich, Mr. Oakmith or Mr. Wooster; I was to receive $75 per month; the highest wages given are $60; the usual rate is about $40 per month; my arrangement was that if I did not like my situation to have my passage paid back from New-Orleans in a first-class vessel; I don't think this is the ordinary course; I helped on Thursday to receive the boxes on board; I did not know what they contained; Mr. Wooster shipped the men; I was not present when the articles were read to them; after the engineer and firemen left others were coming and backing out almost daily; Rinden was not on board till the day of the seizure.

Cross-examination of witnesses deferred. The Court adjourned to 11 A. M. Monday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 9.

Before Hon. Recorder Scott.

A ROBBER CAUGHT IN THE PARK—A POLICEMAN'S TRAP.

Yesterday, the first case on trial in this Court was that of James F. Eldridge, for a bold attempt at grand larceny in the Park, on July 2d, 1854. Bill Bevoe, a Police Officer, was the prosecutor. Mr. Bevoe testified that on returning from a fire on the night in question, he took a nice little walk across the Park. His situation at that tranquil hour—11 o'clock—was arrested by the suspicious movements of two men. He sat on the chain of the fence under the favoring shade of a large tree, and, pretending to be asleep, kept very wide awake. The men separated, and one of them, the prisoner, walked in his direction, passed by him, and thinking it all right, seated himself on the chain, at some little distance, and gradually edged towards him. They still remained the policeman, till the fellow growing bolder, passed his hand along the pretended sleeper's body, till he reached the vest chain which dangled from the latter's vest. Then the officer thought it time to awake, and without ceremony, he seized the hand that dared to take the liberty in question. The rogue started up, and made a show of resistance. They got down tumbling and grappling the robber took to fighting, closely pursued by the officer. When near the Chief's office, officer Owens came to Bevoe's assistance, and the rogue was secured. Recognized by Owens, and in remunerality. The Jury found him guilty. Sentence reserved.

ARRAIGNED FOR PUNISHMENT.

Ferdinand Hoffman, alias John Myers, Henry Hunemiller and John Willard were charged with an attempt at burglary at the basement, corner of Broadway and Joost street, occupied by Mr. Martin, as a boot and shoe store.

Jenny C. Hiscox, police officer, deposed that on Feb. 17th, about 2 o'clock, A. M., he noticed defendants passing continuously on the corner of John-street and Broadway. Hunemiller was standing on one corner and Willard and Hoffman on the opposite corner. He walked past them, turned the corner of the street, and having changed the appearance by substituting a cap for a hat, returned and observed them again. He saw one of them come up from Mr. Martin's basement, and join the other, Hunemiller still standing on the opposite corner. He asked them what they were waiting there for. They replied that they expected a friend to come along. Witness noticed a bag protruding from William's pocket; it was a large canvas bag. He placed his hand on Hoffman's coat, but finding he had nothing. He took hold of both. Hoffman struck him with a hard instrument, and Willard struck him with another hard instrument. He threw Willard on the ground, who got up and ran. He also threw Hoffman, and subsequently called for assistance. Hoffman ran down Cortlandt-street, Willard ran down Broadway. Witness followed Willard, who was stopped by another officer. A large chisel was found in his possession, and a "jimmy" was picked up where he was first thrown to the ground. Witness did not know where Hunemiller went to.

Mr. Spencer conducted the defence. His cross-examination of the witness was immaterial. Willard was taken at once to the station house. Hoffman and Hunemiller were taken next morning.

Mr. Hall here stated that Hoffman had been shot that morning, he found, after pretended fall from window, and that there were pistol marks on his face.

Mr. Spencer urged that under all the circumstances

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

And Annuity or fixed Income to...

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies	$612,691 98	
For interest	226,126 25	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	35,000 39	
For annuities	2,000 00—	$63,126 59
		$2,280,439 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, and additions to same	$264,000 76	
Paid surrendered policies	27,221 26	
Paid reduction of premiums	1,200 00	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable	69 077 64	
Paid annuities	1,921 46	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.	33,822 23	399,263 35
Total assets		$3,000,677 66

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	93,127 97
Bonds and mortgages	1,609,119 94
Fire insurance account	333 94
Deferred Premium account	65,000 25
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid	38,330 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes	6,376 28
Due from agents	47,300 99
	$3,000,677 66
Losses unpaid	$64,300 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854	19,980,227 34
Amount issued in the 12th year	4,720,600 00
	$24,361,827 34
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	$1,457,344 00
Surrendered	440,700 00
Dead	200,800 00— 2,198,884 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855	$22,162,693 34
No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854	7,272
Issued during the 12th year	1,669
	8,943
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	563
Surrendered	105
Dead	97— 824
Total policies running 1st Feb. 1855	8,118

Increase in amount at risk for the year	$2,821,706 00	
Increase for the year in policies	745 00	
Increase in life policies	770	
Increase in one year policies	13	
Increase in irregular policies	35	
	818	
Decrease in seven year policies	73—	745

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct. G. GILL, Actuary.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
Richd'R. Mercein,	John Wadsworth,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Dow'y S. Wilmot,	Jonathan Miller,	Red'n G. Mcollen,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Wm. Bonta,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lysargus Edgerton,
Isaac C. Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F. Battelle,
William Moore,	John P. Yelverton,	Sam'l Sprowls,
Joseph B. Collins,	Nehemiah Knight,	Orphan H. Norton,
Jas. Christmas,	John M. Smart,	Josiah P. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
Ezra Lewis,	Lucius Robinson,	W. Smith Brown,
S. W. Moore.	FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.	

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, January 1855.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854		83,549 28
Premiums received during the year	$164,912 96	
Interest received during the year	15,234 52	
Annuities received during the year	2,361 93	
Dividends due to Policy-holders and Stockholders	18,866 77	
Acceptance in payment of a loss	6,808 50	
Premiums delivered	4,396 20	
Interest accrued	8,568 75	
Office Furniture	1,400 00	223,449 72
		$404,997 97
Losses paid	40,394 00	
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, Reinsurance, &c	26,816 83	
Dividends on Capital	7,000 00	74,210 83
		$330,787 14

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$165,215 15
Cash in Bank and on hand	8,726 80
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. Interest	115,576 32
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	27,001 73
Deferred Premiums	4,396 20
Accrued Interest	8,568 75
Office Furniture	1,400 00
	$330,787 14

The Directors have, after reserving the sum of two hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and five cents, ($226,299 05,) over and above the Capital of $100,000, declared a Dividend of Interest, of six per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared January, 1854, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year. N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } Of Brooklyn, No. 140 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Berdell,	Joseph Petit,
Cæsar Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonton,
Charles Pierson,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	R. P. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
G. A. Jarvis,	R. T. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Suydam, Jr.,	Geo. L. Keat,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Husted,	J. S. Whitney,
E. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Chas. W. Greene,
John N. Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wickes,
Ezra Lewis,	C. C. Roumage,	Samuel Osborne,
S. W. Moore.		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, public buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels to port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Hilsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas P. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John Kennedy,	Thos. B. Stagg,	Chas. Fowler,
Wm. Ohall,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	W. Greenwood,	John O. Smith,
	William Ellsworth,	President.

WILLIAM F. LIDGETT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 64 Wall-st., New-York. This Company, with a large capital, and a large surplus, invested in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate, and in the most undoubted stocks, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Marshall,	Wm. Bryce,	Wm. Barclay,
Wm. Bryce,	Jno. Duncan,	Jno. Duncan,
Wm. Barclay,	Jno. Duncan,	Jno. Duncan,
Jno. Duncan

New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855.

The Steamer Due.

The *Pacific*, Capt. NYE, from Liverpool, more than fully due at this port, if she sailed on her regular day, had not arrived, to the hour of this morning, at which we go to press. The delay should occasion no concern. The *Pacific*, it will be remembered, left her dock, foot of Canal-street, on the outward voyage, in the midst of the great snow-storm on Wednesday, February 7. The weather continued very stormy for several days, and it was not until Friday evening that she left the Lower Bay. Her regular day of sailing from Liverpool was Saturday, February 24. This would give her but 14 days, against violent easterly winds, to reach Liverpool and discharge and take in cargo. A large American steamer, supposed the *Pacific*, bound East, was seen by the last Cunarder, in a longitude which would scarcely authorize the calculation that she made port in season. And as Sunday intervened, the earliest opportunity of sailing on the return voyage was probably Tuesday, or late on Monday evening, February 26.

With only three steamers, the Collins Company find it extremely inconvenient to keep up their fortnightly trips, according to contract with the Government, particularly in the Winter season, and it is satisfactory to know that they are about to proceed, with all dispatch, to the construction of their new vessel, the *Adriatic*, which will be made, in every respect, especially with reference to power and speed, a superior one. The recent action of Congress, though not such as it ought to have been—and would have been, but for the interposition of the Executive Veto—will enable the Company to go on with this desirable work, without serious embarrassment. When finished and the *Adriatic* introduced into the line, we have little doubt that she will prove in the highest measure creditable to American marine architecture, worthy the distinguished reputation of the Collins enterprise, and deserving the liberality and fostering patronage of the Government.

The Summer Lot We Wanted.

Only a year or two since the ripe peach vexed to fall into our hands, with the rustling of the first breeze, and the question was whether it would be larceny if we kept an open palm to catch it when it should fall. There has been no great storm to shake the tree, but there have been some breezes, and Britain and France have stalked about perpetually handling the branches. Yet the expected fall has not occurred. The people were full of confidence, but our Government and the Conference meeting at Ostend had no such faith. They evidently thought it needed the reflection of very much gold to bring up the color of the coveted fruit to that of a mellow ripeness. One hundred and twenty million! For that sum any breathing Sahoo would engage to mellow prematurely by art all the fruits of the tropics. But it gives us a higher appreciation of our patrimony. If a single out-post that flanks our possession is worth so much what must our whole land be valued at? And if land is worth so much to a Government which can only *give* it away or offer it at a dollar the acre, what a treasure it is to one who stirs it up for its hidden wealth and draws from it sustenance for himself and pin-money for his wife and daughters!

Cuba, says the *Gazetteer*, including its dependent islands, has an area of 32,600 square miles, or about of 21,468 square miles. The Ostend proffer then was of $3,813 for every square mile of it. A handsome sum surely, though not a tithe of what the alternative war, would, have cost us, and not so utterly disproportionate to the productive value of the island to us as it seems at first sight. The total value of the principal commercial products of Cuba in 1849 was close up to $60,000,000, just half the proposed price of proprietorship. The exports in 1850 amounted to twenty-six and a half millions, and the revenue that year amounted to over twelve millions—one-tenth of the Ostend proffer. But, since that year, the railroad system has been developing its fruits, and acres that were valueless then now teem with abundance. It is certainly a very tempting bit of earth, and well adapted to provoke Fillibusterism to stretch indignantly after it. But seeing it is so very carefully guarded, and Barkis is so unwilling, would it be unwise for Jonathan to fish and guano-sprinkle the firm that he has, and try to make something more of it? If we cannot buy our neighbor's garden-plot—and stealing is out of the question after he has caught us in the act of trying more than once—wouldn't it be the best policy to fence in what we have, and "bring it up" a little? By the time that all our valley lands are exhausted, like the tobacco-cropped fields of Virginia, and manures come to be worthless and dear, very possibly Spain, being well-worn out with her frequent colic turns, will be willing to relinquish a treasure that costs her so much "to have and to hold." In those days, Jonathan will think no more of a hundred and twenty millions than he does now of twenty. When perseverance has proved utterly unavailing, patience is a highly appreciated and easy virtue.

☞ The Mayor, very properly, has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of Burns, one of the murderers of POOLEY. There is reason to believe that the pistol-shot-wound of which POOLEY died was inflicted by this man BURNS, who has thus far eluded pursuit.

Treason and Treasons.

Treason, like treasure, was only derived in particular climates and within given limits. It is the natural and easy growth of rocky, wintry lands, which man, who sees the rocks till with their own hands. Such men love, indeed, a sort of romantic love of their country—by dealing with the earth much, they come to love it as a child loves his faithful dog, or a man his horse. He would not object to die to defend the ground from invasion if such extreme sacrifice were demanded. Yet these are the men who oftenest are guilty of treason in our day. By treason, of course, we mean not exactly what the dictionaries call it, but the offences they recognize by that name in Congress, and what President PIERCE delights to punish,—that is, a dislike to the further extension of Slavery and a perfect willingness to signify that dislike at all proper times and seasons.

Now, with some people, there is no other treason than this, and beside it, all other sins against one's country are venial. Indeed, the whole country adopts this definition of the word, taking the cue from the Capital City. Nay, it is not in the word only, but in the idea too, there has a great change come over the people. In AARON BURR's day treason was a hideous crime, and one that every pure-minded man revolted with loathing at the thought of committing. Half a century ago it was held to be treason to plot and manage for the rending of our noble Union;—now, it is no sin at all;—rather, it is a thing to utter barren curses about if the traitor is a Northern man, but to be forgiven and rewarded if he be a man of the South.

A few years since there came back to the States from Buena Vista, glowing with patriotic pride—for one must be a patriot who fights bravely and perils much in actual war for his country—a brave soldier who could not wait for the subsidence of that glow before he fell to working madly for the disruption of our Union. He plotted as only a better man could plot for a better purpose, to sow discord among the people, openly announcing his hope of reaping disunion. He scattered widely arguments and reasons for the dissatisfaction of his own State with the other States; he organized military companies throughout Mississippi with the avowed intention of establishing a separate and independent Government. When the Governor refused to raise the United States flag on the Capitol, upon the opening of the Legislature, he approved the refusal and sustained the Governor. To all intents and purposes he and his party had repudiated allegiance to the General Government. It was bloodless treason but it was only bloodless because other States—Georgia and South Carolina, who were supposed to share the disaffection—were truer to their loyal natures than to the promises of their disorganizers.

Well, for this rampant treason what punishment was in store? Was there a halter, or a prison, or the deprival of that citizenship of which the traitor had shown himself unworthy? No,—but instead, an invitation from a Democratic, Union-loving President to the disorganizer to come into the Cabinet and take charge of the armies and the arms of the nation as he had done of those of his fraternizing conplotters. So JEFFERSON DAVIS was made Secretary of War, and we are driven to accept one horn or other of this dilemma:—either treason in Mississippi is worthy of the highest reward of the General Government, or it is not half as serious a treason to plot for the distraction and severance of this Union as it is to object to the extension of Slavery over soil now free.

General DAVIS' services to his country in the Mexican war, and the ruin he was eager to involve the country in immediately upon his return, are now again passing in review before the public, owing to the fact that Rumor names him as the most likely applicant for the new Brigadiership. Congress has passed an act which provides for the addition of four regiments to the Army, and opens a vacancy for somebody to fill. There are men enough ready, of course, to occupy it. All parties naturally thought of General SHIELDS—his own the more so, no doubt, since it is held wrong to let a man who is enjoying a snug berth ever to cool his heels outside of an office again, and *this* General's term of office in the Senate has just expired; but "SAM," like another Polyphemus, has his own eye open, glittering, and bent upon a sacrifice at head quarters to his new creed. The President has sinned sadly in sending abroad the troops of Americanized foreigners that he has to represent us, and it is supposed that he would not hesitate half as long as old Abraham did to put the knife to Isaac's boyish throat if the terrible voice of "SAM" should unequivocally command the sacrifice of the late Senator. There are other very good men that the party wot of as good materials for Brigadier. There was a rumor—false, of course, for the nomination cannot be made till Congress meets again—that General P. F. SMITH had received the appointment—that he was the wave-offering, so to speak to "SAM," and with whom all the people would be pleased. But of all that might be nominated none has made himself so dangerous to the country when provoked, as this same excellently-rewarded Gen. DAVIS. To him, then, the post rightfully belongs. Keep any other man out of it, and after a feeble attempt at muttering, a sickening imitation of thunder, the indignation is carefully folded away, and even forsworn in a fortnight if a Fusion meeting should happen to be advertised. But offend the Arch-Disunionist of the South—the man who attempted to practice what WENDELL PHILLIPS and THEODORE PARKER preach—and if the heavens do not fall, the Administration certainly must. He must be the man, if he wants it; and, when death has knocked at one certain great man's door, he must be General-in-Chief of the Forces, for Generals Wool and Twiggs are the only competitors eligible. In short, there is no such thing as treason south of the Northern Virginia line, and they must be preferred, not who have done *least*, but who can do the *most mischief if neglected*.

Omnibus Change—Very Short.

The "People" of New-York City is an immense Goose, from which the meanest business man, woman, omnibus-driver, or dirty-faced pea-nut peddling boy or girl, deem themselves at perfect liberty to pull a feather, at least, on all occasions, without even the poor compliment of a slight sprinkling of salt upon its tail. The practice has obtained so long, that perhaps we will be charged with over tenderness if we complain of the plucking which falls to our individual lot. Such, however, is not our present object. We have submitted to the operation so long that, like Joey in the play, we are perfectly calloused in that region, and can therefore endure it with considerable equanimity of temper. But what we do complain against, and that too with BENTON-like indignation, is, that little girls and other females who, though more advanced in years, have no feathers they can well afford to lose, are subjected to the operation oftener and more severely than those who, if they were disposed, might successfully defend their plumage. If the tougher portion of the fowl is content to furnish an eternal Christmas dinner to the rascals of the town, so let it be. The tender portion, however, should, we insist, be reserved for the more genteel villains—large jobbers in shirt-making, and others of like pretensions to respectability and liberal dealing.

Among the multitude who are the most prominent cheaters in a small way, we particularize at present only the omnibus drivers. We do this in response to many requests, and because a number of instances of false dealing on their part are within our own knowledge. They are accustomed, whenever a passenger at the termination of his journey presents a quarter or a half-dollar piece, of returning from one to five cents less change than they should. The amount of the cheat depends, generally, upon the hurry of the passenger and the darkness of the night. By long practice they have acquired a remarkable facility of judging on whom the cheat can be played successfully, and how many pennies can with safety be retained. If the passenger be a female, the driver, after a momentary glance through the aperture at which he receives his fee, decides whether she is keen or not, and rules accordingly. He knows by a seeming instinct whether the gentleman who pulls the string is late for the theatre, or in danger of breaking an appointment by delay. As he judges, so he cheats. The pennies thus criminally gathered by ones and threes and fives, when the day's robbery is over, form a nice little sum for the inevitable cigars and drinks of the following day, for the agent of his line demands no more than six-pence apiece for the passengers he may have carried.

Such is the daily practice of these men, and such it will continue to be while the victims do not seek redress in the proper place. The only reason why they have so long escaped the punishment they deserve, is because those who are cheated consider the sum too small to lose time in complaining about. They should remember, however, that by failing to report to the Mayor, they are encouraging the continuance of a regular system of fraud upon those who ride in the omnibuses of our City.

The Ministry and Irish Party.

A circumstance mentioned in the London journals last received, may be worth a passing notice as indicative, perhaps, of coming events as regards the PALMERSTON Ministry. In December, 1852, when the DERBY-D'ISRAELI Government was broken up by a combination of the Whigs, the Peelites, the ultra Liberals, and the Irish sections in the House of Commons, Government appointments were freely dispensed among the leading politicians of these four parties. The "Irish Legion," as it was called, obtained higher office than its members had before received since the Whigs gave appointments to SHEIL, MORE O'FERRALL, and a few minor partisans, during the ascendancy of O'CONNELL's influence. Mr. KROOK, a leader of the Irish party, was made Solicitor-General of Ireland; Mr. JOHN SADLEIR became one of the Lords of the Treasury; Mr. WILLIAM MONSELL was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance. Since then Mr. SADLEIR had to resign, in consequence of a stain attached to him out of election proceedings. Mr. KROOK, thinking that Lord ABERDEEN was pursuing a policy not very friendly to the Liberals in Ireland, conditionally resigned office, and only resumed it on a pledge of a more Catholic policy being pursued. But since the accession of Lord PALMERSTON to the Premiership, apprehensions that his Cabinet will *not* resist the "No Popery" cry as strongly as the Irish expected and desire, have arisen, and Mr. MONSELL has resigned office. He is a liberal Protestant, but by no means holding extreme opinions, and he has candidly intimated that from the Cabinet, as it now stands, the Irish have scanty justice to expect. Lord PALMERSTON, a leader of the Free Church movement in Scotland, has ever been decidedly hostile to the Roman Catholics, and probably his accession to power has created the mistrust in the Ministry which has virtually found a voice through Mr. MONSELL's decided act of repudiation. If PALMERSTON shall have to contend with the Irish party, he will not repose on a bed of roses.

A Great Mystery.

There is a very great marvel stirred. Is the Dutch historian of New-York, Mr. BROADHEAD, an exile, or is he going to write a book about Japan? Occupying a snug berth, that of Naval Officer in the Custom-House, that is worth the salaries of half a dozen book-writing men—$8,000 without stealings—he is suddenly promoted to a Consulship to a port in Japan, which a year ago was hardly recognized as among the places to be mapped in the geographies. In the smoke of the great battle with the Sabbath was disturbed at the Capital on the 4th, nobody seems able to come at just the value or the virtues of this curious preferment. Is it like the promotion of one who has occupied a sinteroom and abundant leisure in the cabin, to the look-out above the lubber-hole? Or is it a tribute of respect to a gentleman of historical leanings, who is an huggered to finger the books and manuscripts of the Japanese, and cut of their unsealed treasures to pluck fresh wreaths of literary reputation? The mystery is not less insoluble than that which involves the honor and gentlemanly standing of the doughty combatants in the late operatic Bull-fight—combatants who fired once and ran way—who flourished their trumpets as if for a deadly combat, and never turned to flee each other after the first tilt.

☞ A correspondence has passed between the Sardinian Consul and Mayor WOOD, in reference to the passengers on board of the frigate *Des Geneys*, concerning whose character the Municipal authorities were so dubious. The Consul having assured the Mayor that the men who came to this port on board the frigate were not criminals, but persons who, had they remained in their own country, would have been liable to heavy penalties for offences which were only political in their nature, Mr. WOOD takes pains to assure the Sardinian authorities that the exiles have nothing to fear here. They will be held amenable to our laws, and their transgressions here will be duly punished.

There was a very violent March wind last night. Off the coast, the gale must have been uncommonly severe. Dust flew in blinding clouds in the City during the evening. It was really the first bluster that March has attempted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Sam Houston and the Texas Brigadier.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1855.

It is not often that types are so defiled and white paper so sullied as they have just been by a publication made in Washington, by one THOMAS JEFFERSON GREEN against Gen. SAM HOUSTON. The noble art of letters would indeed be a curse if men could be often found who would degrade it to the base uses it has been made to subserve in the "reply" of Brig. Gen. GREEN.

At the end of the last session of Congress, Gen. HOUSTON thought it necessary to rise in his place in the Senate, to stigmatize as false and malicious some of the charges GREEN had brought against him, in his history of the "Mier Expedition;" not because these charges had any weight of themselves, but because they had acquired some degree of respectable consideration from the fact that the book had found its way into the Congressional Library. These charges mainly were, that Gen. HOUSTON, as President of Texas, had proclaimed the Mier expeditionists to be brigands and robbers, thus encouraging SANTA ANNA in his fiendish determination to decimate every tenth man of their number; which those of your readers versed in the incidents of the Texas revolution know the one-legged tyrant carried into effect, by forcing his victims to draw their death-warrants in the shape of black beans from a hat

Gen. HOUSTON's natural indignation against the horrible charge of willfully sacrificing his own countrymen, led him to use very severe language against the propagator of it—but not more severe than any man of quick and sensitive feelings would have used under the same circumstances. Gen. GREEN has nursed his wrath from the first of last August up to the middle of the present month, and this filthy pamphlet of sixty-seven pages, addressed to the United States Senate, is the full-grown progeny of his patience.

It appears, from General GREEN's own showing, that Gen. HOUSTON, while in power in Texas, had conferred many honors and trusts upon the former, up to the last month of 1836, and in that month nominated him to the TEXAS Congress for the command of the army. Gen. GREEN says: "My nomination was rejected by a majority of one vote; several of President HOUSTON's friends voting against it, because, as they said, I was still a member of Congress, and therefore constitutionally ineligible. *Suspecting Houston* of conniving against me, *I denounced him*," etc.

This accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut. "*I denounced him!*"—"that tells the whole story," as old Dr. HALL said to his daughter RUTH, when he turned her out of doors. Because the Congress of Texas did not think so favorably as the President did of Brigadier-General GREEN's military skill and capacity, and so rejected the nomination, the Brigadier feels "mortified" and "disgraced"—and on mere *suspicion* that his old friend recommended him to office more from inherent good nature than from a wish to have him succeed in getting it, he jumps up in his place in Congress and abuses him. And like a good many mean natures, because in a moment of passion he had been guilty of gross injustice towards a friend, seeks to excuse, then to justify, and then to fortify his position by calling into this service all the slanderous assertions of half-a-score of other as mean natures as his own. It is very easy to rake out of the kennel any amount of spleen towards a great man—a man who has been in prominent civil and military positions all his life, as Gen. HOUSTON has. Such a man, for the public good, must disappoint the aspirations of a great many little men—and these little men, like little curs, not having the ability and courage to stand on the pedestal of their nobler fellow-man, and ill-content to acknowledge his superiority, confine themselves to snarling protests against it and against the well-earned plaudits he receives.

I do not say that Gen. GREEN is one of these baser images of his Maker. I know but little of him save what he reveals of himself in his pamphlet, and I can only judge from that. But here, the evidences that go to make out an honorable and high-minded man are sadly against him. On every page of his book, SAM HOUSTON is twitted with having been a "low drunkard"—charged with having been "a thief with only courage enough to break a seal or steal a dollar"—"an assassin"—"a murderer"—"a dirty debauchee"—"a canting hypocrite,"—and he even probes the old wound of Gen. HOUSTON's unfortunate separation from his first wife! How unfeeling, how utterly heartless must be that man who will enlist this last bitter grief into a warfare against his fellow man. None know but themselves the causes that led to this separation. Every heart knoweth its own bitterness—and who knows how far Gen. HOUSTON's wayward course for a few succeeding years that followed, may not have been induced from the deep grief he experienced at being compelled to this cruel divorce?

And what an unmanly weapon is that to use: that one who is now acknowledged to be a noble-minded man, has been a drunkard, a lover of Chateauneuf, and a libertine. Gen. GREEN himself has not always been without sin, I presume—and I question if, after reading his pamphlet, his friends will be willing to rank him much above the angels now.

But the most startling of all the charges brought against the hero of San Jacinto is, that he is a coward! SAM HOUSTON a coward! Well, that will be news to everybody. But then we must recollect that even WASHINGTON and JACKSON have been charged with cowardice. It does seem to me, however, that the bloody ground in the Creek war under JACKSON, and the battle-field of San Jacinto, were just the worst places in the world for a coward to gain glory in. How widely Gen. THOMAS JEFFERSON GREEN and Col. THOMAS HART BENTON disagree in their definition of the term "coward," when writing of SAM HOUSTON!

Gen. GREEN, after exhausting the billingsgate vocabulary against Senator HOUSTON, and charging him with having plotted since 1840 for the Presidency, has the exceeding charity to predict that after failing in his great object in 1856, "his next tack will be into his first love—that he will return to the whisky-bottle, as 'a sow to the wallow.'" Now *I* will predict that if Gen. HOUSTON will hire a half-dozen persons of passable reputation to abuse him during the next canvass as thoroughly as Brigadier Gen. GREEN has done in his book, his Presidential success will be beyond the reach of doubt.

But I have no disposition to review Gen. GREEN's pamphlet. It will leave no bad impression against Gen. HOUSTON on the public mind. The only sentiment of the reader will be pity, and perhaps contempt, for the man who thus voluntarily assumes the position of Patron Saint of Billingsgate.

I am not personally acquainted with Gen. HOUSTON. Indeed, I have never met him nor spoken to him. But I have, since 1834, watched his public career, and felt pride in it, as an American citizen. I have since that period admired his courage, his statesmanship, and his independent public action—whilst for many years past his private virtues are acknowledged by all to have shed lustre upon the great causes of temperance, morality, religion and humanity. F. W. E.

DICTATING DISEMBODIMENTS.

An Evening With the Spirits.

It having been announced that a celebrated speaking medium, Miss EMMA F. JAY, of Troy, N. Y., would deliver a discourse on Thursday evening at Hope Chapel, purporting to be dictated by a spirit, a very large audience assembled at the appointed hour. A few of the more acknowledged special favorites of the celestials, occupied seats on the stage. Prof. BRITTAN presided.

A deal of most appropriate music and sentiment opened the exercises. Prof. BRITTAN followed with a few remarks upon the subject of mediumship.

He stated that there were many distinct phases of mediumship. Many perhaps came expecting to witness wonderous physical displays, but in the main they would be disappointed. In the case of Miss JAY, who is to address you, there are only two distinct phases of mediumship—speaking and singing. It is supposed that the spirit places itself in certain definite relations to the subject of the medium—that it enters into rapport with the mind of the medium, thereby infusing itself into the mind so as to inspire the medium by the action of invisible agency. The ultimate of this in some instances is to give not only the idea but the verbal clothing of the communicating spirit. After further remarks intelligible to the initiated, Professor BRITTAN announced that it was understood that the medium would speak during the evening upon any questions that might be proposed by the audience. He requested that questions be handed in by any one feeling so disposed.

Singing followed, and in the interim the following questions were given to the Chairman, for the medium to exhibit her impromptu stump oratory powers upon:

1. Are the efforts of Miss JAY produced by a spirit direct, or are her powers simply quickened by spiritual influence?

2. Can spirits after death pass through material bodies, so that if confined in a room hermetically sealed they could pass out?

3. What is spirit and information in regard to endless punishment?

Miss EMMA FRANCES JAY hereupon rose from her seat. At once all eyes were riveted upon the person of whom so much of the miraculous had just been predicted. We observed that she rose with her eyes closed—less perhaps to avoid the gaze of the audience than for the purpose of obtaining that spiritual calm and mental condition declared necessary for free and successful effort in the task she was to assume. Miss JAY, it might be remarked, externally possesses more than the average of feminine attractions. She is about twenty years of age, medium stature, and well formed, has a strikingly intellectual countenance, dark piercing eyes, a fair display of ringlets, a calm, dignified manner, and, with all, a clear and distinct enunciation.

Friends, she began, in speaking of mediumship, or the powers of the medium now before you, and in endeavoring to answer your questions as to whether she is simply inspired and her powers quickened, or whether she is actually possessed by an intelligence foreign to herself, I must necessarily be brief. Now the mind of this medium, (referring all the while to herself,) is, as you are well aware, a distinctive being from the spirit which controls the organs of speech. If the mind of a spirit thus controlling a medium be far superior to the mind possessing the physical organization, it could not portray its thought unless the qualities and properties of that organization were adapted to the wants of that particular mind. From thus establishing that a correspondence must exist between the qualities and development of the medium, and the communicating spirit, she entered into a prolonged discussion of the doctrine of the progression of spirits in this and the future state of existence. She admitted that the subject of mediumship could not be entirely understood, owing to the inadequacy of language to describe it. Her attempts in what she termed a partial elucidation of the subject, was certainly in its high verbiage and rhapsody most unintelligible. In relation to the power of spirits passing through solid substances, she gave no distinct affirmative reply, but presented the matter involved in that mystery of circumlocution that must have puzzled the astutest present to interpret her meaning. She amplified, however, at great length upon the possibility of a spirit and a body (not *two bodies*) occupying the same space at the same time. Since electricity could permeate solid substances, the same power, she thought, should be conceded to spirits. Touching the third interrogatory, as to endless punishment, she referred to the primitive creation. God, she said, created all things and pronounced them good. Endless punishment was admitted to be an evil by all men, consequently it could not have been created by God. As to the idea of an evil spirit originating evil, she repelled the idea of a pure spirit becoming evil, and even then doubted its power to create a principle of evil in antagonism to the principle of good pervading all creation. Miss JAY—or the spirit rather speaking through her—discussed at length this question. The orthodoxy of the theory advanced she of course must charge upon the agent "manifested in the flesh." She went on to say that the mind once started in the path of progress can never stop. As the bud gradually evolves itself and becomes more beautiful, so the mind unfolds itself and becomes more refined and godlike. Between the spirit here and the spirit in the other world a great gulf intervenes. But as the mind is beautifully developed so it becomes fitted to hold silent converse with the holy spirits of another and higher sphere. Miss JAY closed with a glowing imaginary description of the unrevealed future in the next world—that future where spirits would mingle in the divine anthem that formed the oratorio of Heaven.

Mr. BRITTAN here informed the audience that Miss. JAY had been but a few weeks in New-York—that she came a stranger here, that in that time she had won the love and confidence of all who knew her. If honor, any thought was due to her for the words and truths she had uttered, that honor should be bestowed upon the spirit speaking through her. As Miss JAY however, contemplated shortly going to Europe, she had requested him to return thanks for the cordial reception she had received. She, said Mr. BRITTAN, wherever she may be,—be it in the noisy vehicle of the stony street,—on the treacherous bosom of the deep ocean, or wrapped in the radiant landscape of a leaping and beautiful spirit, will ever in memory to the earth, and the kindnesses here received.

A song, the Christmas carol, would close the exercises. He further stated that Madame SONTAG's spirit frequently furnished, through Miss JAY, an accompaniment, and doubtless would do so on the present occasion. Two voices then sang the piece, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Miss JAY joined, not moving in the least her lips, but giving utterance to an audible though not unpleasing gargle, purporting to emanate from the spirit of Mme. SONTAG. We can only say that Mme. SONTAG has not improved in her singing. The singing ended, the assemblage dispersed.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Philharmonic concert comes off here to-night. Our readers will do well to remember the fact.

GERMAN OPERA.—A German opera company, (confined we hope to German operas,) will commence a short season here on Tuesday next. The subscription is, we believe, for twelve nights, but if the proper operas are selected, there would be no difficulty in extending it indefinitely. Operas like "Freischutz," "Preciosa," "Czar and Zimmerman," "Zauberflote," "Don Giovanni," &c., to say nothing of modern works, would at all times attract more than a German audience. We are not yet in a position to announce the company. The performances will take place at Niblo's Garden.

☞ Two of the learned societies of Philadelphia are out with resolutions approving the present management of the Smithsonian Fund. Prof. FELTON writes in very flattering terms of the estimation in which the published volumes of the Institution are held abroad.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 4¢ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 469 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....50c. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....3s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels.....3s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....2s. to 3s. per yard
Best Ingrain.....2s. to 3s. per yard

and other goods equally low.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—SPRING FASHIONS.—Gentlemen's Hats in their variety, unsurpassed by any for elegance of style or durability. Please call and examine. One price. West End Emporium.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

DURING THIS MONTH PRIOR TO TAKING stock list of April, we will sell our entire stock of GERMAN TOYS AND GAMES AND ENGLISH WAX DOLLS at half the marked prices. We make this ruinous sacrifice on this class of goods (of which the sale has been much cramped by the hard times during the past season) in order that we may diminish our stock as much as possible. Our FANCY GOODS have also been much reduced in price.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway, opposite Appleton's.

SPRING, 1855.—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—OUR stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for Spring trade is now ready for inspection, embracing everything that is new and desirable, of our own importation, or manufacture. The customers of this department, headed by Mr. A. H. VAN PELT, are artists of the first class in their several lines of Coats, Vests and Pants, and our determination is to spare no pains or expense to make this a very popular department of our business. The directions to this effect are: 1. To make every garment up in the best manner of trade and workmanship, the quality to be always fairly represented; 2. To be prompt to the very hour a garment is promised; and 3. To be a little lower in price than garments of the same description can be had for elsewhere. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration.

While the disposition of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce prices, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway, cor. Warren-st., N. Y.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Mollian Pianos. HORACE WATERS' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory installments. Persons in the City having orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, the 24th ult. New-York and the Union have for many years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the sovereign styles of the day, and his Spring hat for March will possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PINE-APPLE DRESSES OPENED THIS DAY, AND offered at retail, at thirty per cent less than usual prices. Also, Indian Muslin, India Dress Goods, Pine-Apple Handkerchiefs of the richest embroidery, Cuffs and Collars, &c., and a thousand India articles which are worth the attention of the ladies; also, The Spring Traveling Bonnets. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 365 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM auction, a large lot of rich cashmere long and square shawls of new designs. Also, Thibet and crape shawls, which we will offer this morning at prices lower than they have ever been sold at in this country.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM, IN ITS most painful form, also scrofula, old sores, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 103 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

KNOX IS OUT WITH HIS UNSURPASSED NEW Spring style of hats, which have taken remarkably among gentlemen of taste and fashion. Country persons may satisfy themselves by calling upon him, at No. 128 Broadway, or No. 178 Fulton-st. You never catch KNOX behind the age. What others do he improves on.

THERE WAS A SOUND OF REVELRY BY NIGHT.—Ladies if you wish white satin, Kid and linen pumps boots, white satin Kid slippers for balls, parties, weddings, &c. Also ladies, misses, boys and children's boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & Co., No. 104 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and R. G. Dun & Co.'s unimpeachable testimony backs and upon them. Depot No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Beekman-st.

COMBS FACTORY, NO. 427 BROADWAY.—A RICH assortment of tortoise-shell dress combs, of the newest French patterns. Also, every variety and more every style of the imported as well as home manufacture.

A. & J. SAUNDERS.

GAUZE UNDER-SHIRTS AND LINEN DRAWERS.—We shall have a full assortment of these garments ready this day, made of Gauze, Merino, Lambs' Wool, Cotton, &c. at low prices. IRA PERKINS & SON, No. 61 Maiden-la.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, transcending every variety of the kind ever before made, and Piano Fronts of ROSEWOOD, for sale at 365 Broadway, the trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 333 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and the public to the display and Summer fashion for gentlemen's wear.

PETERSON & BROTHERS, NOS. 97 AND 99 Broadway.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Westchester Society, Williamsburg.**—Rev. [illegible] Pastor of the Orthodox Society, Williamsburg, will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at Tromer's Academy, No. 99 South 5th-st., on the following subject: *Who are by right, and by example, the leaders in the cause of Evangelical Christians?* The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Geneva Storrs, Editor of Bible Examiner,** will speak TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Hudson and Grove-sts.; entrance on Grove-st. Subject—*Life Eternal Through Christ alone.* There will be a special meeting at the same place at 3 o'clock. Those interested in holding meetings on the above subject are invited to be present, without fail, at 3 o'clock.

☞ **New Jerusalem Church, Williamsburg Savings Bank Building,** cor. 5th and South 2d-sts. A lecture will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Marcus Bunyon, Minister from England, on the Second Coming of the Lord. The Church in its Spiritual Sense. Preaching every Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. THOMAS WILEY.

☞ **Discourses on Romanism.**—The Protestant and Popish views of Confessions of Faith will be discussed in a series of discourses, by Rev. Dr. Spencer, Church of the Messiah, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Christ in Union Hall, No. 1,011 Broadway, between 20th and 21st-sts. The community and friends of the Papacy are cordially invited.

☞ **Rev. Dudley A. Tyng**—Of Philadelphia, will preach the fifteenth of the parish sermons or sermons before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW EVENING, 11th inst., in Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church, Every-court square, at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited to attend. S. LORD, Chairman.

☞ **A Course of Sermons to the Young.**—Rev. H. D. Ganson, Secretary and General Agent of the Committee on Foreign Missions, will preach to the Young in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 724 Canton-st., between Master and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 11. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church**—In 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave., Evangelistic services every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, seats free. The preaching relates to the Restored Constitution of the Church of Christ under Apostles, and other kindred subject of interest to all earnest minded Christians of every denomination.

☞ **Westminster Church**—23d-st., between 6th and 7th aves.—The services in the Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) will be conducted by Rev. B. C. SMYTH, of Delhi, Delaware County, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. And Rev. F. G. CLARK, of the 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **J. W. Daniels** will preach three times TO-MORROW in the Advent Mission Chapel, in Forsyth-st, between Walker and Hester-sts., at the usual hours. Subjects—Afternoon—*The Ministry of Angels.* Evening—*The Great Commission.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Charles Parker**, of Hoboken, will deliver the Twelfth Discourse before the Young People's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st. near 6th-av., next SABBATH EVENING, March 11, at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church**—(Medical College,) Crosby, near Spring-st.; Rev. SPENCER L. FURNEY, Pastor. Services, 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Parents are particularly invited to send their children.

☞ **Wedding M. E. Church**, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Rev. W. GORHAM will preach in this Church on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., and every evening next week, except Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Finlay** will administer the *Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the North 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th-sts., Williamsburg. Evening sermon by Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, of New-York, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Sampson of Washington, D. C.,** will deliver the Nineteenth Discourse before the Young People's Christian Association of Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Signs of the Last Days.**—The messenger of Christ will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock P. M. at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway on *The three unclean Spirits, Mormonism, Jesuitism and Modern Necromancy or Spiritualism, as a Sign of the Times.* Rev. xvi.; 13, 14.

☞ **Rev. James Scott, D. D., of Newark, N. J.,** will preach NEXT SUNDAY (to morrow,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts.

☞ **Hoboken**—Rev. A. S. PATTON, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, will discourse to-morrow on the following subjects—at 10½ A. M., *Causes of Infidelity*—7½ P. M., *Vanity Fair.*

☞ **The Twenty-second Discourse** before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, March 11, at 7½ o'clock, by J. C. DUTCHER, of Bergen.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler** will preach in Market-st. Church near East Broadway, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All those who are inquiring the way to Christ are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Church of the Holy Apostles.**—During Lent, this Church, (corner of 9th-av. and 30th-st.) will be open for a third service on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Sabbath Evenings in Eastern-street Church.**—The pastor, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, of this City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **James C. Harriott's BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 488 Broadway,** extending through to No. 44 Howard-st. Wholesale and retail. Established 1826.

Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Congress and Button Boots and Shoes in every style. In addition to our "Standard Boots," we are now making Gaiters which we sell at $1 75 per pair, warranted equal in material and workmanship to any that can be had elsewhere at that price. Also, Ties, Slippers and Sundries, at $1 per pair.

N. W Hyatman, (of the late firm of Middleton & Hyatman,) Superintendent of the manufacturing department, will be happy to see his "old customers."

TO MOTHERS.

R. W. B secures mothers from his long experience in training weak ankles, bow legs and bad gait in children, that he can afford a perfect cure by attention to the shoes they wear

Fine quality Gaiters, slightly soiled.....$1 00 per pair.
White Gaiter Slippers, slightly soiled.....$1 per pair.

☞ **DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.**

☞ **Now is the Time to use this Celebrated Purifier of the Blood.**—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is manufactured under the superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, office No. 2.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. E. KING, New-York; WM. B. REIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Notice.**—A liberal price will be given for any of the following Nos. of the New York *Daily Times*, if delivered at this Office immediately: 1854, September 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 20th and 22d.

☞ **The Treasurer of the "American Widows' Relief Society"** acknowledges the receipt, since the last report, up to Thursday evening, March 8, of the following, viz:

A Friend from Florida, through Messrs. Taylor & Rich	$100	W. S. Mount	1 00
A Friend, throughout	12	A Clark	5 00
Cash	2	Cash	1 00
J. S. Morley, Andover, O.	7	Rev. A. Kidder, Friendship, N. Y.	7 00
E. B. V.	2	John W. Stout, Jr.	25 00
A Little Girl, Shippenville	1	L. Truman & Br., Owego	15 00
A Poor Man	1	U.	5 00
J. D.	5	Citizens of Amesville, O.	32 00
Francis Van Ness, Shippenville	5	Seamen & Marvin	50 00
W. F. Slocum	10	J. D. Bernard, Esq.	25 00
C. H. Berrian	5	Mr. Deitz	5 00
E. S. Hall	25	Jerry—again	1 00
E. S. Hall	10	Cash	5 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	J. C. Derby	25 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	Palmer, Sax & Co	20 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	H. B.	1 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	G. D. A	10 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	F. & C.	5 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	A. D. Jones	10 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	J. P. Y.	10 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	Cash	1 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	W. B. Long	5 00
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1		
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1		
Collected by a little girl in Hudson, O.	1	

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A MODERN BARGAIN—Handsome 3-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order. Also,

FOR SALE—The two-story frame house, No. 22, 200 and 202 West 27th-st., now in rear of the above improvements, and will be sold at a great bargain. Also,

FOR SALE—A small house in 28th-st., near 6th-av., pleasantly located, and in perfect order every convenience. Price $3,700. Terms easy. Also,

FOR SALE—A neat English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, substantially located in West 16th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Nos. 389 6th-av. and 116 Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house of 12 rooms, No. 1 High-st. (at the head of Newark, N. Y.), lately occupied by Hon. Henry Wheaton as an out-door home, and now in perfect order and repair. The house was well built, containing [illegible] rooms, with excellent water and gas throughout, [illegible] with excellent cellar, [illegible] in good style with every convenience, having under-[illegible] and [illegible] cellar. The garden and fruit-yards are well [illegible] with a large and select assortment of fruits in bearing. The house is in a very pleasant and healthy part of the city, about 300 yards from the upper depot of the N. J. Railroad. Persons doing business in New City, may reach their stores in as short a time, and but little more expense, than up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of DONUS D. BALDWIN, or of E. H. KITCHEN, No. 49 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 228 6th-st., lot 22x97; brick house three stories, 25x [illegible] feet; three stories enclosed for drying rooms on first and second floors each; walls painted and papered; doors grained; two flights of stairs; Croton water on each floor; range, hot water and bath; pantries; wood and coal bins, and wash-house in cellar; grape vines and arbors in yard. The house was built by the proprietor expressly for his most substantial manner, and is well calculated for a family on each floor. If not sold by the 1st of April will be to rent for [illegible] year, with the privilege of subletting for two or three families. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened twenty-five feet in the spring, on the opposite side, and will then be the great thoroughfare to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 116 feet on Church st.; the buildings are five-stories high, with under cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 116 feet deep; the store next is 50 feet front by 108 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The very desirable House No. 218 West 31st-st., on the high ground, between 6th and 7th-avs. House 18 feet 9 inches by 63 feet, three rooms deep on each floor; three stories above basement, brown-stone front, built of best materials, and in very superior manner, by a practical builder, for his own use; nearly new, in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences. Street sewer cut and beautifully improved. $6,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM MONTEITH, No. 440 8th-av.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A new house and four lots, beautifully situate on 141st-st., near 8th-av. and McComb's Dam, the great fishing place. The site has a commanding view of the river and High Bridge; the house is well built, and the lots nicely enclosed and laid out in a garden. Price $3,500. $1,800 can remain on mortgage for 7 years, at 6 per cent. $3,500 in below cost. Will take a low-priced lot up town in exchange, if desired. Apply to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, Corner Broadway and 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The very superior stone front house and lot No 14 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; the house is 20 feet wide, 3 stories high, and finished in the most modern improvements, viz: Croton water, gas, speaking-tubes, marble mantels, furnace, and in short every convenience that can be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or of Doct. Bliss, No. 220 4th-st., for permission to examine it.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near DeKalb-av. House three stories; basement and sub-cellar; Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement and steps; gas fixtures, kitchen range, in all respect well built and in complete order. Size 21x46 on parlor floor—21x36 above. Lot 21x100. Price, $4,000. Cash, $1,000. Inquire of WEEKS & SMITH, Fulton-st., next door to Atlantic Bank, or of THOMAS W. FIELD, No. 217 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable dwelling for a genteel family, in one of the best locations in the village of New-Rochelle. The house is new, 36 feet front, with piazza, windows down to floor, marble mantles, grates, cupboards, 3 acres of land, including an excellent orchard. Also, 1 lot and 2 three-story houses, No. 143 Madison-st. For further particulars apply at No 23 Jefferson-st. HOLMES.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story frame and brick basement house and lot, nearly new; lot 25 by 100 feet, No. 139 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side, street paved and sewered, and all assessments paid. Price $4,000. Terms easy; or to exchange for a house in the 7th or 17th Wards. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 30 Greene-st., third floor.
EDWARD KNABESCHUCH, Turner Shop.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new four-story brown-stone front houses, situate on Lexington-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 18th and 19th sts., the houses are 19 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and the lot 120 feet deep. Contains all the modern improvements.
Also, to let four four-story brown-stone front houses on 35th-st. between the 2d and 3d avs. For terms apply at No. 230 36th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The handsome 3 story brick dwelling house, high basement, with all the modern improvements. The house was built by day's work, and is in first-rate order, situate No. 362 West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of
B. I. FENTZ, No. 165 Bowery.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two first-class, 4-story, basement brown stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 22d-st., a few doors west of 9th-av., known as Nos. 263 and 265. Also, two desirable building lots on the north side of 21st-st., half way the block between 9th and 10th-avs. For further particulars, apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of Mount Vernon, East Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Half may remain on mortgage, and the balance in cash, or white-land and oil. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 206 West 32d-st., or to his painting establishment No. 113 West 11th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—With 20 acres of land. An elegantly furnished house, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick, 1½ miles from the New Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan and commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the same can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The three brown stone Houses on south side of 22d-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., and known as No 180; two of them are English basements, 18 feet wide, and one a high stoop, all well built and containing the modern improvements. Early possession given and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The very desirable house, No. 218 West 31st-st., on the high ground between 6th and 7th-avs.; house 18 feet 6 inches by 63 feet, three rooms deep, three stories above basement, brown stone front, built in a superior manner, nearly new, in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences. Price, $9,000. Apply to WM. MONTEITH, No. 440 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first class three story and basement brick house, No. 56 West 27th-st.; has all the modern improvements and has just been papered and painted throughout. Also one of those elegant brown stone front English basement houses on the 7th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 62 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The brown-stone basement three-story brick house No. 244 Dean-st., between Nevins and Powers-sts., with gas, baths, ranges, heaters, speaking tubes and marble mantels, and finished in the best manner, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 220 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—A three-story basement and cellar brick house, high stoop and balcony, No. 231 West 28th-st.; said house has all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, water closets, &c., through the house. Terms easy. Inquire at M. ALLISON'S Coal Office, No. 9 Christopher-st., or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A small, new brick house, well built and pleasantly located, 22x35, three stories, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements; situated on 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to FUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story basement and cellar brick house near 8th-av. and 34th-st., with all modern improvements, 47 feet. Also one of same description on rear Broadway and 33d-st., $4,500. Also one as described, near 6th-av. and 6th av., $5,000. Apply at No. 1,119 Broadway, VANLIEW'S Land-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two-story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 302 8th-av., on the west side, one door south of 27th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 136 West 31st-st. JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The pleasant three-story and attic house No. 134 Bank-st., containing 7 rooms, basement and under cellar, all in good order. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Price, $4,250; rent, $400. Apply on the premises, or for further particulars to the owner, No. 134 Bleecker-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class three story brown stone front house, No. 613 St. Mark's-place, English-st. Has all the modern improvements and very convenient; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock, P M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 366 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 81 Wooster-st., with Croton-water, bath-room, &c., and in good order. Price, $6,500; if necessary. Will be rented for $550. The tenant will remain if desired. Inquire of J. A. LAWRENCE, No. 140 West 23d-st., or No. 61 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A handsome house in 14th-st., near 5th-av.; three in Seventh-place, near Broadway; and in 13th-st., near Union-park; one in Irving-place; one in 20th-st., near 8th-av.; three in 26th-st., near 6th-av.; two in 30th-st.; two in 36th-st.; two in 38d-st.; one in Lexington-av., near Gramercy-park; and two in Bleecker-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Astoria a fine modern built cottage, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, a well cultivated garden, ornamented with a variety of shrubbery and flowers and very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BUCHER, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—On the 8th-av., west side, two very desirable first-class brown stone houses, extra large. One with stable attached, and one without. Apply to T. R. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st., main floor, Bank of Commonwealth Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One first-class, fiver story, with basement, brown-stone front house, 20 by 60, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 56 East 24th-st.; between Lexington and 4th-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60 Pine-st., 26th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class English basement house in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st., No. 20, between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to C. O. TERRILL, No. 294, 2d floor.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first-class three-story brown-stone front house No. 313 W. Clark's-place. Has all the modern improvements. Situation unsurpassed. Apply on premises to HALL & CALROW, No. 366 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class three-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 22d-st., a few doors west of 9th-av., known as Nos. 263 and 265. Also, two desirable building lots on the north side of 21st-st., half way the block between 9th and 10th-avs. For further particulars, apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new four-story and basement house, No. 206 Bleecker-st., between Bedford and Barrow-sts. Inquire immediately, on the premises, of Mr. Apply at No. 46 East 24th-st., or, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 4 Wall-st., to C. H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house, with slate roof, and two lots of ground situate on Amity-st., Brooklyn, running through to Congress-st., 125 feet east from Court-st. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to J. T. SHAPTER, No. 236 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 32 Hicks-st., corner Pine-apple, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 128 William-st., N. Y., up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Nos. 85, 86 and 87 State-st; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 128 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. The new three-story brown stone House No. 183 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 64 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story house with brown stone front, all modern improvements, in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front House, No. 163 10th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 159 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story brown-stone front house, with modern improvements, situated in 19th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to EDMUND A. SMITH, No. 23 Spruce-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—With a part of the furniture. The modern three-story house No. 130 East 13th-st. Inquire on the premises. The house may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE—An elegant 4-story brown stone house, 20 by 55, in West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. Inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 69 William-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4 story basement house, No. 214 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., is for sale cheap.
The house is 20 feet deep by 15 feet 6 inches front and rear. Lot 100 feet deep. The house is complete in all respects, with every modern improvement. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
Possession at once. Apply to
JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER.
No. 164 Greenwich-st.;
Or to CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c.,
No. 196 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Of 50 acres in Westchester County, on the New Haven Railroad, two miles above New Rochelle and 1 mile below Mamaroneck; 22 miles and 1 hour's ride from the city. This farm is very pleasantly situated and well watered. The land is all tillable and in good cultivation, except 6 or 8 acres of woodland. The buildings consist of a large dwelling house, 50 by 35, containing 13 rooms, also a farm house with barn, large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order, on high ground and overlooking Long Island Sound. For farther particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 80 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and outbuildings, having superior accommodations as to stabling, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the premises, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthfulness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The farm belonging to the estate of M. J. Ryerson, situated about 3 miles southwest of Paterson, N. J., on the Passaic River, containing 40 acres excellent land, a first-rate stone mansion, in the cottage style, and all requisite out-buildings in good order.
This place is in every respect a most commodious and desirable residence; will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. Possession can be had between now and May. Inquire of Mrs. RYERSON, on the premises, of JAMES SPEER, Esq., Congress Hall, Paterson, or W. H. FALY, at the Trademen's Bank, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold on MONDAY, March 19 1855, on the premises, a beautiful country seat and farm of 217 acres, on the River Delaware and Camden and Amboy Railroad, two miles below Bordentown, N. J. The improvements are mostly new, very extensive and convenient. The Mansion stands on a high bluff and affords a view up and down the river, unsurpassed by any in the vicinity. Easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Land excellent, 140 acres arable, 50 acres heavily timbered, balance meadow. Has private station on railroad, and landing for small boats on the river. Terms on day of sale. For particulars, apply to Col. JASON WATERS, living on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Or exchange for City property, near Rye Station, about four acres of land, with liberal supply of fruit, shrubbery, &c., a large mansion house, carriage house, and other out buildings; all erected by the former owner with a view to their durability and convenience, elevated and commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, sailing, fishing, &c. About twelve acres of excellent orchard and meadow land, lying back of the aforesaid, extending to the beach, can be had if required. Apply to, or address, E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At South Norwalk, Conn., only three minutes walk from the depôt of New-York, New-Haven and Danbury Railroads. The house is thoroughly built, containing five rooms on the first floor, four rooms on second floor; also attic and cellar. The parlors are neatly finished, with sliding doors, marble mantels, &c. On the premises, a barn, a never-failing well of good water, a good cistern, a variety of choice fruit trees, and a fine garden. Apply on premises, or to O. F. QUINTARD, No. 19 William-st., room No. 10, and to HALL & CALROW, No 366 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 8 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful country seat and farm on Newark Heights, in New-Jersey, of nearly 40 acres. The house and outbuildings are new and built of the best materials, the land is in high cultivation and plenty of fruit, with roads and streets on three sides of it. The situation for prospect and health cannot be surpassed. It commands an extensive water prospect with New-York City, Long Island, Staten Island and the country for many miles round. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, having a fine view of Long Island Sound, containing six acres in a high state of cultivation, with plenty of choice fruits, with a large double house, nearly new and very commodious, filled in with brick and hard finished walls; marble mantels, grates, &c., with carriage-house, barn, hennery, sheds, &c. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 366 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick, 32 by 40 by 26, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In the village of Stamford, Conn., within 5 minutes' walk of depôt, a new 2-story and attic dwelling house, with 8 rooms on first floor, and 9 on second. On the premises are two wells of excellent water; the grounds are handsomely laid out, and shaded with forest and fruit trees, evergreens, &c. Inquire of WM. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A pleasant country residence, situated in Guilford, one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in Connecticut; a well-built, handsome stone house, conveniently arranged, beautifully located in a lot of about two acres, with barn, &c., surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The house was built in 1851. Price $6,000. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A country residence, the house 43x34 feet, extension 17x24 feet, built in Italian style, containing 14 rooms, with piazza on 3 sides, overlooking the Hudson River for 26 miles; heated with furnace; bath-room and water throughout the house; stable, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance, with one or two acres of land. For parties' are inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No. 69 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, within five minutes' walk of the cars, consisting of a good house, barn and carriage-house, with from three to four acres of pasture land, together with a variety of fruit trees and garden shrubbery, on Long Island, nine miles from the City. Apply at No. 70 Attorney-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 1¼ acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House 40x32 containing 14 rooms. Has a piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 362 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable country residence, with fine river views and scenery, with ten acres of land; about two miles from the Hudson Railroad Depôt at Fishkill. Inquire of W. H. WALSH, No. 14 Wall-st., N. Y., or A. L. ACKERMAN, Matteawa, N. Y. Also, a Farm of 130 acres.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new cottage, with barn, &c., at Belmont, Fordham, within 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt; plank walk nearly all the way. The cottage is now ready for occupancy, and the grounds three-quarters of an acre; and other improvements are now being finished. Location healthy and desirable. Accomodations: two parlors, six chambers, kitchen, wash-house, &c. Possession immediately. Thirty trains each day. For particulars, apply to JOHN C. KAYSER, near the premises, Belmont, or at No. 62 Cedar-st., 3d floor.

COTTAGE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable two story and attic cottage on Staten Island, with hard-finished walls throughout, with the modern improvements, within 1½ minutes' walk from the Lower Landing, fronting the Narrows, Tower-st. Situation unsurpassed. Apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 366 Broadway.

VILLA FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River, about 4 miles from the City Hall, New-York, having a commanding view of the River and surrounding country. The house is 23 by 41 feet, well and substantially built, furnished in modern style and with the latest improvements, Croton water, baths, water closets, furnace, range, dumb waiters, gaslights, &c. Stable for family Horse, Carriage, Connecticut, the large and commodious house, capable of accommodating from 40 to 50 persons, with grounds attached about one hour's ride by railroad, well adapted for a private boarding-house, for which purpose it has been used. The property commands one of the finest prospects on the Sound. Will be sold cheap, &c. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, about 2 miles above Yonkers, and 15 miles from the City Hall, New-York, containing about 10 acres of land, with a large and commodious house, with all the modern conveniences, and in complete order; stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, all in good repair. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and stocked with the choicest variety of fruit trees, and are in a high state of cultivation. The premises consist of a large double front, with wide hall, and contain 12 rooms with kitchen and wash-house attached; good cellars, cistern well of water, and cisterns. Also, a large carriage-house, workshop, hen-house, &c., all new. The whole will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 44 Trust-st., or to the subscriber, on the premises.
Also, a small cottage, with 2 acres of land, and stocked with the best selected fruit trees. It will be sold in the whole or in parts to suit purchasers. There are also many other parts of the village, and it is in the line of division to suit a purchaser. The village is a very desirable place of residence. It is within a few minutes' ride of the railroad depôts. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
EDWARD CROMWELL.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Town of Greenburgh, three miles from Dobbs Ferry, and 24 from Tarrytown, containing 44 acres all tillable land, with double house, barn, wagon-house, granary, &c.; beautiful pond of fresh water; fruit of all kinds in abundance and perfectly healthy. For particulars, inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No. 69 Beaver-st.
N. B.—Also a beautiful building site on elevated ground, overlooking the Hudson River for miles at Dobbs Ferry, 60x133 feet.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 25 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, (opposite the residence of Professor MORSE,)—a desirable location for a country seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 114 acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to H. & J. CARPENTER.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE—A desirable farm of 20 acres, with a new fashionable house on a high, pleasant situation, 20 miles from New-York, 4 miles from Railroad Depôt, from which trains pass to and from the City almost every hour. The land is good, well watered and fenced, and well stocked with a variety of choice fruit. Also, a splendid building situation, with 10 or 20 acres, (to suit the purchaser,) near the above. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—In Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about 2½ miles east from the Railroad Station at Sing Sing; 75 to 80 acres, farm-house, carriage-house, and several other out-buildings, orchard, choice fruit, strawberry, &c., with beautiful scenery. About six acres wood land. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 100 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick, and in the highest state of cultivation; buildings nearly new, location unsurpassed. Inquire of WILLIAM H. GASTON, on the premises, or of WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 180 George st., New-Brunswick.

STATEN ISLAND FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers to dispose of his country-seat, situated on the Plank-road, and known as Flandersville, 1 mile to Rossville—6 miles from the former and 2 from the latter place—containing 50 acres, with a never-failing well of good water; a spring and two large stone cisterns. The garden and orchards are abundantly supplied with the choicest varieties of fruit trees. The dwelling, which is situated on a fine lawn, surrounded by evergreens and flowering shrubs, is two-story and basement, 46x36 feet, with piazza front and rear; hall 8 feet wide, 2 rooms on each side; parlors, with marble mantels and folding doors. The farm-house and out-buildings are large, convenient, and in good repair. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 5 Spruce-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—Fronting on the Wallabout Channel, Ann-st., Clymer-st., and Kent-av., 30 and 40 lots, with 550 feet bulk-head and 10 to 16 feet depth of water, will be sold or let together, or in parcels to suit applicants. The property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, of easy access to the City of New-York, or for building-material yards, &c., being situated in a central and rapidly-improving part of the city. Terms easy. Apply between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. at No. 5 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or from 12 to 1 M., at No. 64 Fulton-st., New-York.
DANIEL S. DARLING.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A cleared country seat at Morristown, N. J., near the Depôt, containing 9½ acres. The house is two stories, four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen attached; light dry cellar under the whole; washhouse, bathhouse, icehouse, &c. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues; contains the finest collection of evergreens, deciduous and other ornamental trees, magnolias, and other flowery trees and shrubs in great variety, 500 or 600 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz.: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, Isabella and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE—In a good location within three-quarters of a mile of Harlem Bridge, on a corner near a Railroad depôt; first rate place for a good grocery building, new and nicely fitted up, to be had with stock or without it, no other store near. Also two small houses and lots on 126th-st., near depôt, and three houses and lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av. Also houses and lots for sale and to let in different parts of Harlem. For further particulars apply to S. B. KENYON, cor. 123d-st., 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Bonds, Stock or Real Estate, one or more first-class brown stone dwellings, three stories, with all the modern improvements, in a beautiful part of Brooklyn, and on the lowest terms. Apply to F McCRACKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at JOHNSON, SPADER & CO.'s, corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

LAND FOR SALE—In White Plains, an elegantly situated plot of ground, commanding, from its elevated position, a fine view, and presenting a front of 480 feet on the Broadway of the village. There is in all 13½ acres of excellent tillable land, and will be advantageously divided by the purchaser. The healthiness of the locality is unsurpassed. A small house, with the usual country out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., are on the premises. Time by Railroad Express train from the City, one hour. The plot will be sold at a fair price and on accommodating terms, and all further particulars can be learned of the occupant, R. McDONALD, or of A. KURSHADT, No. 36 Pine-st., up stairs.

LAND FOR SALE—A rare opportunity—at Rye Westchester County—40 acres, valuable land, immediately on the Sound, and 1 hour and 10 minutes by rail; a small, farm house and barn, several beautiful building sites, unsurpassed water and land scenery, fine bathing, fishing, sailing and shooting; a few acres would be sold if the whole was not required. Address or apply to E H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

100 LOTS FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—New 2-story house, with kitchen 14 feet square, and wagon-house, with 4 lots of ground or more if wanted, within 5 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt running from Flushing to Hunter's Point, and 10 minutes' walk to the Stage-house, the stages leaving every 30 minutes for Williamsburg ferries. This will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 20 Columbia-st., New-York. Call from 2 to 6 o'clock.

LOTS FOR SALE—On 3d-av. and 81st-st., (Yorkville,) four valuable building lots, fronting on the avenue, in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, Croton water, railroad, &c; would be exchanged for good improved City property. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR TIMBER OR IMPROVED NORTHERN OR WESTERN LANDS—Sixty lots lying together in the city of Brooklyn, within one mile of the City Hall; near Wash-av. For particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 43 East 15th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—10 lots of Leonard-st., situated north side of 22d-st., 150 feet east of 1st-av. The property will be levelled for a wood, coal or lumber yard. Apply to W. G. CHAVE, No. 168 East 20th-st., or to J. DUNDERDALE, No. 62 William-st.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE. Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP—At Secor's Iron Works, No. 100 Washington-st. Three new upright tubular boilers, 30 inches diameter, 6 feet high; 2 upright tubular boilers, 20 inches diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high.

BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Seven years old, long tail, good in all harness and under saddle; one of the kindest of animals and a good traveler. Can be seen at SMITH'S stable, North Moore-st., between Varick and Hudson.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A good horse about eight years old, with a light wagon and harness; the cause for selling is I have no use for him, and will be sold cheap. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 20 Columbia-st., New-York. Call from 2 to 6 o'clock.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A black horse, 16 hands high, seven years old, warranted kind and sound. Price $400. Apply at No. 59 Warren-st., front office; from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A modern-built house, between 10th and 23d-sts. and 4th and 6th-avs. Any party having such a house to sell, and will take in part payment a well-built house, suitable for a small family, and the balance in cash, will please address Box No. 4,691, Post-Office, stating number and street of the house and probable value

HOUSE WANTED.—Want to purchase, a modern, first-class, well-built house, located on the 5th-av., or desirable cross streets, above 10th-st., with possession on or before 1st of May next. Apply to
T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A neatly furnished house, from 1st of May to 1st of May next, in New-York, not to be above 12th-st.; or in Brooklyn, not over seven minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Rent, with furniture, not to exceed $800. Address P. D., *Daily Times* office.

WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May next, by a small family, consisting a gentleman, wife and servant, part of a house in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Address J. BARKER, Box No. 1,261 Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

BROOKLYN—ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Consisting of a front and back room and one or two bedrooms, all on second floor, with kitchen. Not over five minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Address SHIPLEY, No. 123 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—The whole or part; situated between Broadway and Hudson-st., not lower than Houston-st. nor higher than 11th-st. Address BOOKS, at this office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the East side of the town. Address G. O. HALL, Box No. 1763 Post-Office, stating location, amount of room, &c. Terms moderate.

DESK ROOM WANTED—In Nassau, John, Fulton or William-sts. Address, stating particulars and price, Box No. 41 Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building No. 23 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist-wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 66 Chatham-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding houses keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—From the 1st of May next, on Jersey City and well located, Nos. 2 Steuben-st., near St. John's-av.
Also, three commodious houses No. 122 West 26th-st., with all modern improvements, and in perfect order.
Also, in Brooklyn, the dwelling part of No. 67 Fulton-st., near the Ferry. Inquire of
P. ESTBOLDS, No. 49 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In 32d-st. near 8th-av.—A most desirable location on every account. The house is new and replete with every modern improvement and convenience, parlors and basement handsomely frescoed, furniture new and very handsome, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at the Union-square Real Estate office, No. 8 Everett House, cor. 4th-av. and 17th-st. Rent $1,400.
KEYS & HOAGLAND.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—The large and commodious dwelling-house, with five acres of land attached, now occupied by Miss SPALDING as a young ladies' school—five minut

TO LET.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and second floors of No. 48 Cedar-st., now occupied by Messrs. Bowne & Co., as a Stationery Warehouse, will be let on favorable terms. Apply to G. A. JONES, No. 14 Warren-st.

STORE AND WAREHOUSE TO LET.—In the new building, corner of Lombard and Gouverneur-sts., second to every way desirable for a wholesale business. No more favorable location can be found on Broadway. Apply to B. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 348 and 350 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—In the "Sun Building."—The large, handsome store, Nos. 128 and 124 Fulton-st., now occupied as a clothing store. Would be let in suitable shares. Apply at 121 Nassau-st., to such for immediate possession. Also, Apply at 121 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET.—The well-located 4-story brown stone store, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.; with immediate possession. Rent low. Apply at No. 50, basement, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 19 East 22d-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The fine story brick Store No. 125 Fulton-st., extending through and fronting on Ann-st., 25 ft. of store and 75 feet. Apply to BABCOCK, DAVENPORT & HALL, No. 125 Fulton-st.

STORE TO LET.—A fine store, basement and cellar, 25 by over 100 feet, situated on the west side of Broadway, near Cortlandt-st. Apply to W. WARD, No. 189 Broadway.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET.—Also lofts and warehouse, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

STORE AND TWO LARGE BASEMENTS TO LET.—Corner of John and William-sts. Inquire at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 182 Vesey-st., in front of Washington Market. Apply to G. A. JONES, No. 14 Warren-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Stone-Dressing Company have at their extensive establishment foot of 51st and 52d-sts., North River, from 1 to 50 horse-power to let, with spacious well-lighted room. Apply on the premises, or at No. 29 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 28th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—On the corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts., also on 1st-av. near 22d-st. The rooms are well lighted and rents moderate. Apply to THOS. MORTON, No. 213 Pearl-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With large and small Steeping well lighted, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAM'L J. SIGLER, Nos. 64, 67, 66 and 71 Forsyth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted Rooms, near Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms, well-lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Cedar-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 15 East 27th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Chff-st. Apply to J. C. MULL & SON, No. 183 Chff-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, By Dr. A. M. MAURIAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (100,000), illustrated. In One Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. To which is added, in subject, a Treatise on Nursing, adapted to unmarried, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother had often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health. In respect to which her professional brother could not advise a medical gentleman, and her delicacy and modesty in matters would not allow explanations of many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (whites,) for years! How many, too, to or moment agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during each times, will seek and find in its pages the means of prevention, consultation and relief. How many better circumstanced, but in ignorance, might have been spared to the mother, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 139 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, No. 23 Cornhill, Boston; and No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURIAU, Office, No. 139 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,586 New-York Post-Office.

KINSLEY & DARLING, DRUGGISTS—Wholesale Agency for the sale of:
KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
DRAGON MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
CARMINATIVE BALSAM.
HOLLOWAY'S COMPOUND ARNICA PLASTERS.
HOLLOWAY'S FAVORITE WORM CONFECTIONS.
HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS AND WORM SYRUP.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.
WISTER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT ROCK ROSE.
WIDDOWS CHINA, GLASS AND STONE CEMENT.
WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.
BURGESS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR.
HEIM'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC BITTERS.
Together with all the popular preparations of the day, and a general stock of choice Drugs, &c. No. 62 Vesey-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parisian and unique treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 62 Meade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 886, New-York Post-Office. Beware of the office in the passage. Dr. LAMONT is the only resident physician of the United States, Stanzie Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should at once try LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will restore their health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all hazards before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $2 per bottle, or two for $3. No. 99 Warren-st., Jersey City, Hudson-st.

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR SHEDDEKER'S MEDICINE LABORATORY, from No. 29 Ann-st. to the No. 659 Broadway. His "New Discovery," mild enough for an infant, but sure to penetrate the system, dissolve and expel mercurity and contagion settled in the human economy, thus making mercury and other violent medicines just as unnecessary in practice as they are hazardous and injurious. His "secret drop" to cure "all pains," considered most valuable in all matters until worth a dollar, other commodities. See opinions of the press. See cards and circulars. See No. 659 Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Private Practice.—Dr. WARD is just what those want who have unfortunately contracted diseases, insanity, a cure at once, and no delay and more expense. All other remedies compounded by Dr. Ward to eradicate the same. Call any hour at No. 66 Canal-st., or you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for ladies. Dr. Ward's celebrated Vermifuge Pills, and other medicines for female derangements. Price $2. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted confidentially on all chronic diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., (Chambers, Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His measures are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. PERRY—So celebrated for his quick method of curing certain diseases, may be consulted from 9 to 2, and 6 to 9 evenings, No. 152 West Broadway. Dr. PERRY is the only agent for Duval's French "Mum" for female irregularities, $5—(sent by mail.)

A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED—Even in cases of the worst kind and oldest standing, by Dr. M. CARL MÜLLER, German (the same, and former pupil of Ludwig, Mann and Richter), No. 9 West Broadway, near Chambers-st., New-York.

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH or any Throat Disease, use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold everywhere. Wholesale, No. 285 Pearl-st.

REMOVALS.

THE NEW-YORK INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE has been removed to No. 289 Grand-st., New-York, where the afflicted with rheumatism, consumption, &c., or skin disease, &c., &c., can obtain speedy relief and perfect cure. Office hours gratis.

COAL.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Spring Garden Gas Works up to the 15th of March next, for 4,000 tons of Pittston Coal, to be delivered at the Gas Works each week, commencing on the 1st of April. Address to the undersigned, at the Gas Works, Spring Garden, Philadelphia, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal."
JOHN C. CULLEN, Agent.

COAL! COAL!—Superior Red Ash, Pea and Stove, $5 per ton. Orders left at the office of the new Coal Yard on Washington-st., foot of Gansevoort-st., or at the Coal Yard, foot of Canal-st., North River, will be promptly attended to.
RICHARD TAYLOR.

COAL! COAL!—Superior Red Ash, Pea and Stove, $5 per ton. Orders left at the office of the new Coal Yard on Washington-st., foot of Gansevoort-st., or at the Coal Yard, foot of Canal-st., North River, will be promptly attended to.
RICHARD TAYLOR.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.—THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, POSITIVELY, at 7½ o'clock, at the Gallery of Art, No. 625 Broadway, the valuable collection of Paintings, Engravings, Statuary, &c., of the late Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, deceased, of Liverpool, England, and others.
1. West side of Pier No. 2, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Chambers-st.
2. East side of Pier No. 3, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Chambers-st.
3. West side of Pier No. 3, including half of the sunk, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13; foot of Franklin-st.
4. East side of Pier No. 13, including half of the sunk, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13; foot of Harrison-st.
5. West side of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 14; foot of Harrison-st.
6. East side of Pier No. 14, foot of Fulton-st., and Fulton Market Slip, (except South side,) also all west side of Market Slip, (except South side,) also all west side of Pier No. 15, (except for the 45th feet.)
7. One hundred and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 15, and end of said pier; foot of Beekman-st.
8. East side of Pier No. 16, and West side of No. 17, and bulkhead between Nos. 16 and 17; foot of Peck-slip.
9. East side of Pier No. 17, with whole end of said pier; foot of Roosevelt-st.
10. West side of Pier No. 18, and bulkhead to Ferry; foot of Roosevelt-st.
11. East side of Pier No. 18, and bulkhead between Nos. 18 and 19, except the portion reserved to the City for ferrying purposes, &c.; between James and Roosevelt-sts.
12. Pier No. 19, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 18 and 20; foot of James-slip.
13. West side of pier and half of bulkhead between Nos. 22 and 23; foot of Oliver-st.
14. East side of Pier No. 23, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 22 and 24; foot of Oliver-st.
15. Pier No. 24, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 24 and 25; between Oliver and Catherine-sts.
16. West side of Pier No. 25, foot of Catharine-st.
17. Pier No. 27, and half of the bulkhead between Nos. 27 and 28, and 24 feet 6 inches of bulkhead on east side, between Nos. 26 and 28; foot of Market-slip.
18. Pier No. 28, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 28 and 27; foot of Market-slip.
19. Pier No. 29, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 40 and 41; foot of Pike-slip.
20. Pier No. 41, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 41 and 42; foot of Pike-slip.
21. Pier No. 42, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 42 and 43; foot of Rutgers-slip.
22. Pier No. 44, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 44 and 45; foot of Jefferson-st.
23. West side of Pier No. 52, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Gouverneur-st.
24. Pier No. 53, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 54; foot of Jackson-st.
25. West side of Pier No. 57, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 57 and 58; foot of Jackson-st.; together with 100 feet on east side, and end of said pier.
26. Half of both piers at the foot of Delancey-st., and bulkhead between.
27. Bulkhead foot of and along the north side of Rivington-st., and to within 50 feet of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
28. Bulkhead, foot of Stanton-st., extending from Stanton-st., to within 75 feet of the pier, between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
29. South side of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.; the north side reserved for dumping manure, &c.
30. North side of pier foot of Stanton-st.
31. Bulkhead, foot of 2d-st.
32. Pier, foot of 8th-st.
33. Pier, foot of 20th-st.
34. Pier, foot of 21st-st.
35. Pier, foot of 22d-st.
36. Pier, foot of 23d-st.
37. Pier and bulkhead, foot of 41st-st.
38. Pier, foot of 109th-st.

NORTH RIVER.

39. North half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13; foot of Albany-st.
40. West half of outer end of Pier No. 13, now occupied by Virginia Steamship Company; foot of Cedar-st.
41. East half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 14, and 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.
42. South half of Pier No. 14, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 14 and 15; foot of Cedar-st.
43. South half and westerly end of Pier No. 20, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Dey-st.
44. North half of Pier No. 20 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Dey-st.
45. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 21 and 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
46. South half of Pier No. 22, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
47. North half and east of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st.; now occupied by U. S. Mail Steamship Company
48. South half of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., now occupied by Powell & Ramsdell.
49. South half of Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31; foot of Duane-st.
50. North half of Pier No. 31, foot of Duane-st.
51. South half of Pier No. 33, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 33; between Jay and Harrison-sts.
52. North half of Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st.
53. Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st.
54. Pier No. 37, foot of Beach-st.
55. Pier foot of Laight-st.
56. Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st.
57. Pier No. 40, foot of Watts-st.
58. Basin, foot of Spring-st.
59. South half of Pier No. 42, except that part occupied by Basin.
60. North half of Pier No. 42, between Spring and Charlton.
61. Pier No. 45, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 45 and 46; foot of Charlton-st.
62. Pier No. 46, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 46 and 45; foot of Charlton-st.
63. Pier No. 47, foot of Hasperdyke-st.
64. Pier No. 48, foot of Clarkson-st.
65. Pier No. 49, foot of Morton-st.
66. Pier No. 51, and Bulkhead south to the Ferry, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, foot of Christopher-st.
67. Pier No. 52, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 52 and 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52; foot of Barrow-st.
68. Pier No. 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 54; foot of Charles-st.
69. Pier No. 54, foot of Perry-st.
70. Bottom bulkhead, formerly Pier No. 55, foot of Hammond-st.

Pier No. 19, and one hundred and twenty feet of bulkhead, foot of Bank-st.; no allowance to be made for filling in, foot of Hammond-st.

72. Bulkhead foot of Bethune-st.
73. Return bulkhead, foot of Troy-st.
74. Bulkhead, foot of Jane-st.
75. North half of pier foot of 12th-st.
76. Pier, foot of 17th-st.
77. Pier, foot of 18th-st.
78. Pier, foot of 20th-st.
79. Bulkhead and part of south side of pier, foot of 21st-st.
80. Pier, foot of 22d-st.
81. Pier, foot of 23d-st.
82. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
83. New pier, foot of 37th-st.
84. Pier foot of 47th-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, of the cost of construction, of all Piers extended during the continuance of their lease, from the time of completion

Vessels to pay wharfage according to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council; and the lessees to be governed by those laws, as they may be altered from time to time.

No Wharfage is to be charged to Hell-Gate or Sound Pilot boats; nor to the boats belonging to the ships-of-war of the United States or foreign nations, or to the United States Navy-yards or Garrisons; or to vessels employed in the transportation of street manure or coal taken from the City.

The Corporation reserve to themselves the right to build new Piers, and rebuild and extend those already built; to build Bulkheads and fill in behind the same; and cleanse such Docks and Slips as they may think proper, without claim or pretence of claim for damages, or deduction of rent whatever, on the part of the lessees.

No deduction whatever will be allowed for damage, by reason of any nuisance or opdolence that may prevail in the City, or any common to dredge out the Slips on the part of the Corporation, during the continuance of the lease.

The Leases will contain the usual covenants and conditions, except such changes as are necessary to meet the altered state, as made in the terms by the Resolutions of the Commissioner; also a clause allowing the Corporation to take any Pier or Wharf, or portion of the same, for Corporation uses, on allowing to the lessee a just and equitable compensation or deduction.

The Leases will be required to keep the Wharves and Piers in good condition, and safe and proper repair, including especially the string pieces and superficial portions thereof, for such usage, at their own expense, and to give a Bond, also for the payment of the annual rent, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter yearly, and the fulfillment on their part of the covenants of the lease.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid for each parcel, and the Architect's fee, ($5,) to be paid to the Chamberlain of the City Immediately at the time of the sale; and a written deputation to be furnished by the bidder from one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they will guarantee the payment of the rent, from the 1st day of May; and that satisfactory surety shall be given when the lease and bond are ready to be executed.

The rent, as bid for, and sold, will be upraised on the first quarter's rent; or forfeited, if the lessee does not give satisfactory surety, and execute the lease and bond as soon as they have notice from the Finance Department; and the Corporation reserve to themselves the right to withdraw or postpone at their option, to resell the wharves or piers bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may result from such resale.

No person will be received as lessee or surety, who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be entertained from any who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 6, of Amended Charter of 1853.)

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
J. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WARDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 18, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, two valuable lots of land, with the two four-story first-class brown stone front houses thereon, situated on the northerly side of Hancock-place, known as Nos. 61 and 67, lots being each 20 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 111 feet deep. Houses are finished in modern style, and furnished with all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot air furnaces, baths, &c. They will be sold subject to a mortgage of $4,000 on each.

Also—The valuable triangular piece of land being in front on Hamilton avenue 224 feet; on Mill-street 36 feet 6 inches; on Court street 166 feet 7 inches; will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000 at 6 per cent., due in 1858.

For permission to see the houses, apply to the auctioneer, No. 20 Wall-street.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable real estate, viz.: On which (100 feet within) the elegant four-story Brownstone front dwelling, No. 12 East 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Lot 20 feet 6 inches wide by 100 feet deep. The house is in the best manner finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, such as gas fixtures, marble mantels, range, furnace, &c. Also, the two-story brick dwelling, No. 14 East 21st-st., adjoining the above, lot 20 feet 6 inches wide by 100 feet deep. (Both parties have the privilege of purchasing the two lots.) Also, the three-story brick dwelling, No. 16 East 21st-st., adjoining the above, lot 20 feet 6 inches wide by 100 feet deep. The property is vacant, (the parties having purchased elsewhere.) The property is ready for the fit of any party, and will be sold positively without reserve. Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if the parties so desire. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

DANIEL D. CONOVER, Auctioneer.

BANKING HOUSE, FIXTURES, &c.—ON MONDAY EVENING, March 17, at 7 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Nassau-st., the Banking House, Fixtures, &c., of the late firm of Conover, Hall & Co., consisting of a handsome counter, desks, chairs, tables, &c. Also, a fine Iron Safe, by Herring, Farrel & Sherman, and other articles. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALES.

PERSONAL TALE OF VALUABLE AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY (Saturday), March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of the late Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, deceased, No. 625 Broadway, the very valuable property, consisting of most the choice Oriental and other rich Carpets, Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Mirrors, Pier and Centre Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus and Washstands, Dressing Cases, Wardrobes, Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. Also, the Horses, Carriages, Harness and Stable Furniture. The whole will be sold without reserve, positively for the benefit of the family, and to close the estate. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE at the Warerooms of A. MOUNTFORT, No. 481 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, a very beautiful assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, which is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as the sale is positive and without reserve, to close an estate, and consists of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich brocatelle, rosewood sofas, tables and bedsteads; tables; also, suites of unfinished in muslin which will be covered to suit the tastes of purchasers; carved rosewood and oak etageres and sideboards; beautifully carved rosewood centre, pier and work tables; parlor secretaries, bookcases and secretaries, mahogany, oak and walnut extension dining tables; beautifully carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, easy and fancy sewing chairs, lounges, reception chairs, hall stands and chairs, carved mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, together with all the usual assortment of a first-class cabinet-maker. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping, or can remain on storage until May. Catalogues will be ready and the goods may be examined on Tuesday, at No. 481 Broadway.

RUSSELL W. WRATCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD OF GOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue on MONDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber and basement furniture, comprised in the house No. 73, 8th-av. Housekeepers and others will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as the entire furniture of 18 rooms will be sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, consisting of handsome parlor, chamber and bed-room carpets, magnificent suit rosewood parlor furniture, superb rosewood seven octave piano forte, made by Barmore, cost $380, with stool and cover, rosewood mirror-front etagere, marble-top rosewood and mahogany centre, sofa, tables, pier-glass, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, hall and kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER.—THIS DAY (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., to pay advances and close consignment, a very large and beautiful assortment of Cabinet Furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, elegantly ornamented, oval French plate mirrors, extension tables, silver-plated ice and cooling cans, oil paintings, &c. The furniture consists in part as follows: Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads and washstand, rich hall stands, etageres, in rosewood, mahogany and oak, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in French satin and hair-cloth, ornamented dining tables in mahogany and oak, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, handsome pallioses, mahogany, walnut and rosewood spring-seat parlor chairs, work tables, rosewood marble-top pier and side tables, corner stands, &c.

Also, an invoice of Oil Paintings, together with a good assortment of Plated Ware.

Also, two rosewood Piano-fortes of good tone and finish, one of which cost $500, made by W. Lindeman & Son, fully warranted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—Saturday, March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., Genteel Household Furniture, rosewood and mahogany furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt cornices, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, do. centre tables, sofas and couches, in hair cloth; hair mattresses, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dinner sets, curtains, lounges, ottomans, and a large lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Being part of the stock of a retailer, consisting of silver plated pitchers, castors, cake baskets, vegetable dishes, tea sets, spoons, cheese and fluted, cups &c., coffee urns, silver plated spoons, ladles, forks, butter knives, fish do, real silver sets in boxes, silver forks and spoons of various kinds; also, several first class gold watches, brooches, pins, earrings, &c., set with precious stones, &c.; and other valuable goods. They are all of the best kind and must be sold to the highest bidder.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER.—THIS DAY (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st. Mortgage sale of Antique carved Elizabethan furniture, finished and unfinished, viz: Walnut and rosewood sideboards, etageres, writing tables, antique arm and hall chairs, clock cases, oval frames elaborately carved, square do. with engravings, buffets, side tables, bureaus, bookstands, &c. The whole for absolute sale to close a mortgage. Now on exhibition. We invite the attention of our friends and the public to view this furniture, as it will be the last sale of the kind. The whole cost to manufacture about $7,000. Also, an elaborately carved extension dining table, cost $300.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, Silverplated Cane, Crockery, and Glassware, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, by STOVER & COOK, at their sales rooms, Broadway, cor. Duane-st., a large and splendid collection of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany furniture, of every description. Carpeting, clocks, looking-glasses, China, glass and crockery ware. Also, an invoice of silverplated ware, consisting of castors, cake baskets, tea and table spoons, forks, and an elegant lounge, table cutlery, &c., at 12 o'clock. Superior pianofortes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants' Sale Rooms, No. 399 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, March 17, 1856, auction sale of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Also, new Books and Stationery. Some of the Books damaged. To commence at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 19, auction sale of Stationery, Toys and Fancy Goods, at 10½ o'clock.

R. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—By J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st.—The undersigned having completed arrangements for the sale of Bonds and Stocks at auction, begs to announce that his first sale will take place on WEDNESDAY the 21st inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock. Full advertisement hereafter, setting forth commissions, and other charges if any.
J. THOMPSON, corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. SHIRLEY will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Thomas F. Field, No. 107 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st., a choice assortment of white granite jugs, tea and toilet sets, blue, printed, and common ware in lots to suit city and country dealers, previous to removal.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. BOGART—THURSDAY at 10½ o'clock at the Auction Room, cor. Franklin and William-sts. Large variety sale of parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture. Also a very splendid lot of dry goods, crape shawls, do laines, gaiter boots, flannels, shirts, drawers, fancy goods, hosiery, gloves, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 208 Grand-st., the stock of a furniture dealer closing out business, comprising sofas, chairs, mattress, burrs, 100 yards carpet, all clothes, French and settee bedstead, wardrobes, centre, dining and extension tables, worthy attention. Also, the unexpired lease. Terms, cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Hanson-place and Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, rosewood parlor furniture in blue and gold brocatelle, rich velvet and Brussels tapestry carpets, splendid pier glass, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, hall and kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PIANOS.—E. V. TURNER will sell, by auction, at the salesroom, No. 20 Pine and No. 15 Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock, the recently purchased pianos of superior tone and finish, by L. Gilbert, of Boston, for parties going to pay advances.

THEO. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock, in front of Duane-park, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Two light buggy Wagons, City made, perfectly new and in good order. Sold by the owner to close dealing for Europe. Sale positively without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The undersigned will give his personal attention to the sales of household furniture at the residences of families, or at the salesroom, No. 7 Murray-st., also, to sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange and at the Store.
S. D. GOODWIN.

GENERAL SALE FOR CASH AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY (Saturday), March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 113 Nassau-st., by order of Messrs. Taylor & Co., Assignees, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Flannels, Linens, Cottonades, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Canes, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ON THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, will be sold, by public auction, the valuable property known as the PARADISE GARDEN, situate on the Bloomingdale road, between 33d and 34th-sts., and 9th-av. and Hudson River, containing 12 lots, each 25 feet 6 inches front by 100 feet deep, making in all 306 feet front by 100 feet deep, with the 9th-av. in front. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the new Central Park, and is offered for sale in consequence of the owner having no further use for it. Terms to suit purchasers. Plans of the property can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—Will leave Albany, at 1:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Skaneateles, Canandaigua, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York and P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:55 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 3:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M. Connecting at Utica with

STEAMBOAT CONNECTIONS

At Troy, with Saratoga and Schenectady, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

All Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for trucking, storing or carting baggage, in the transfer from Cleveland to connecting roads, as the cars run directly from Cleveland: *First*—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Young Men on Horseback—A Funny Experience.

We are young in years, but yet have seen much. In unexperienced residence on the line of railways in course of construction, we have seen Ireland. In lager-bier saloons we have visited on Germany. France is not strange to us who have attended Red Republican festivals. Of Scotland, our knowledge has been perfect since we perused BURNS, and saw ROB ROY murdered by an aspiring Thespian. The ostentatious speeches in admiration of everything Anglo-Saxon, which we have often heard at the St. George's Dinner, gave us a familiarity with England. We went half through FORREST's Grammar, and then attended a opera meeting of organ grinders; we have been a living encyclopedia of Italy ever since. We have, not though it either desirable or necessary to pursue a knowledge of Spain since we saw the famous bull-trot at the Hippodrome last Summer. We saw GLIDDON unroll the Mummy, and since that time we have regarded ourselves as an authority on Egypt. But, with all our knowledge, we were lacking in an important point. That point was Turkey—not Turkey ornithological, but Turkey nationel. True, our sensibilities, when quite young, had been much shocked when we were informed that the Sultan was so unfortunate as to have five hundred wives, and knowing some men who were dreadfully miserable with only one, our youthful sympathies were aroused in behalf of the Sultan in his domestic squalls. But we are no longer so lamentably ignorant. Turkey is not now a sealed book to us. A friend had informed us that a gentleman from Constantinople, knowing the lamentable ignorance prevailing in our Christian land in the matter of gastronomy, had, in the fullness of his philanthropy, left the land of his birth with the view to opening a Turkish headquarters here in this Metropolis. It is to be found in Broadway. It is an "institution"—very "peculiar." Our friend and ourselves concluded to patronize it; and it was found to have been established, as we fully believed, under the smiles of the Prophet. We entered. Various knick-knacks were arranged on either side in excellent taste. Some of them were sufficiently Christian in their appearance to enable us to understand their utility. Others were not so. But the rear room—a spacious one by the way—was what we looked for, and we entered it forthwith. On either side was arranged a wide and high red cushioned seat, which seemed both comfortable and Oriental. We take our seats, and a decidedly unferocious Turk, with a red cap on his head, approaches us, as if fearing a contamination by approaching too close to a depraved Christian unbeliever. We look at the bill of fare and forthwith call for *nargille* and *pious* for two (we are not sure of the Mahomedan orthography in either case.) They are both brought. The *nargille*, to our surprise, (for we had ordered blind) was a stupendous water pipe, as Oriental as could be wished. The *pious* was a dark-looking liquid, in small cups, which, on tasting, proved to be *coffee*, excelling in every respect the best that is furnished at Christian eating-houses. In order to be out-and-out Turks, we alter our position—draw up legs and cross them. Our friend does likewise, and our attention is divided between the apartment, which is excellently furnished and decorated, the *nargille*, the *pious*, and our friend, to see what a ridiculously appearing Turk he makes. Our infidel friend brings a chessboard which he calls *schakek*. We suppose this means for us to play chess, and we accordingly do so and get beat. Legs don't feel at all comfortable; we let them down for relaxation, the thing that the Turks *don't* do under such circumstances. The *nargille* still holds out. We call for more *pious*, and by way of variety for some *lacoom* also, which proves to be fig-paste. Other edibles are called for, and we occupy our time in eating them and lifting up and putting down limbs until we discover it is time to leave. We leave quite reluctantly, having become pleased with Turkish politeness, pastry and pipes, and with a secret resolution that at no distant time we will again be a Turk *for an Hour*. But not for an *Hour*.

Recklessness of Contractors—Child's Arm Broken.

Mr. ARCHIBALD GRIEVE, residing at Fiftieth-street and Broadway, appeared at the Mayor's Office to make a complaint against JOHN QUIN, (contractor,) for carelessly blasting rocks in the vicinity of his residence, by which his little son, aged 6 years, was seriously injured. The boy was playing opposite the house on Friday last, with other children, at a distance of about two hundred feet from the blasts when they were discharged. A piece of rock that flew from the blast struck the child on the right arm, fracturing it between the joint and elbow, and also injuring the thigh. The little sufferer accompanied the father to the Mayor's Office. The case was referred to Justice OSBORNE, who advised the father to bring some persons who witnessed the affair, in order to testify, as the boy was too young to give evidence.

Quite a number of complaints have been registered against contractors lately.

The Sardinian Emigrants—Correspondence Between the Sardinian Consul and Mayor Wood.

The following correspondence has taken place:

HIS SARDINIAN MAJESTY'S CONSULATE GENERAL, }
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1855. }

SIR: With reference to your Honor's letter of the 26th day of January, addressed to Mr. Vice Consul FARNESTOCK, relative to passengers on board H. S. Majesty's frigate *San Gennaro*, and now in this port, I have the honor to communicate you from official information, in addition to the official communications made to you by the Marquis TALLACARNE last month, that the said passengers are all subjects of other countries than Sardinia, where they have only fled as political refugees, and where if some of them have been at times under the surveillance of the police for political offences, not one has ever been a convict. It is not to be fairly supposed that a national vessel would be allowed to lend herself to the unfriendly act with which there exists a treaty of amity and friendship. Regretting any and every such intention, and you may be assured that you have been apprehended by reports injurious to innocent passengers. I enclose a list of the names, nativity, and last occupations of said passengers, which will, I am sure Honor a correct history of them, and from the truth of which you may rely with entire confidence, as it comes to me from an official source which I cannot doubt. But how far it may be necessary to give this last publicity, is a question I leave with your Honor. I say this because, if these men had been criminals, I feel sure that Americans will not be disposed to advertise and add to their sufferings. I beg respectfully to have it understood that I write officially, and not as my country's vassal and her commander, and that they come on a voyage of mercy and of humanity. It may be well, therefore, to say that my Government, desiring fully to carry out a purely kind intention, have arranged to place in the hands of such of these men as are without present means sums sufficient to keep them from becoming a burthen to your city.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Honor the expressions of high respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JH. VALERIO,
Acting Consul General of Sardinia.

To his Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, March 9, 1855.

SIR: Your communication of the 6th inst., relating to the persons now on board of H. S. Majesty's frigate *San Gennaro* in this port, is received. It is gratifying to have the strong assurances which it contains that they have not been convicted and were sent here rather as a punishment than as a perpetuation of crime. Those representations, together with the examinations of the Superintendent of the Emigrant Commissioners, the Health Officer of the Quarantine Ground, and the United States Revenue Officers, lead me to the conclusion that there are no valid reasons for their longer detention on board. As no other offences have been established than those of political character, I shall not feel myself justified in any further interference with the movements of the Sardinian Government, and I trust that the friendly relations which exist between the United States and Sardinia will not be disturbed by any unnecessary delay in the departure of the vessel.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To Chevalier JH. VALERIO,
Acting Consul-General of Sardinia.

[Communicated.]

DR. HUNTER on Consumption.

LETTER NO. X.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN: Having briefly considered the more common *symptoms* which mark the progress of *Consumption*, I purpose, in this and subsequent letters, to point out the *different varieties or kinds* of this disease. Invalids are very liable to fall into the error of supposing that, because they have not *all* the symptoms, therefore they cannot have Consumption. Now, it rarely happens that we find *all*, or even a majority of the symptoms described, in any one case. This is a malady of infinite variety, and, alas, too frequently so silent and unmarked in its progress as to be far advanced before any positive symptom gives us warning of its presence. It is like an enemy in ambush; we are often half destroyed before becoming aware that we are in the least danger.

A great difference in the disease grows out of the constitution of the patient, whether it be *weak* or *robust*, and out of the cause which produces it;—whether this be impure air or sedentary confinement, the breathing of a dusty atmosphere, or a local chronic inflammation of some part of the organs of respiration—as *catarrh, sore throat or bronchitis*.

To render these distinctions more intelligible, I shall divide Consumption into five kinds, viz:

Chronic Consumption.
Acute or Galloping Consumption.
Febrile Consumption.
Consumption of childhood.
Latent Consumption.

The CHRONIC, or common form of Consumption, generally begins with a slight *dry cough*. It was probably the frequency of cough preceding the disease that led the ancients to believe that cough was the *cause* rather than the *effect* of Consumption. This cough may continue for several months or years without any other symptom. It is scarcely a cough, but rather a "*hack*." Now, the cause of this slight cough is the presence of *tubercles* in the lungs; and if the patient were to die suddenly of any other disease, or from an injury, we should find the lungs filled with fine tubercles. It is common, on examination after death, to find the lungs of persons dying of fevers and inflammations, stuffed with tubercles, and this, too, when in health, the existence of consumption had not even been suspected. Many of those friends with whom we are in daily intercourse, and whom we regard as really healthy, are thus carrying about in their lungs the elements of their own destruction.

CONSUMPTION begins differently in different cases. A man, apparently in perfect health, has an attack of catarrh or sore throat, and when this subsides it leaves the dry hacking cough before alluded to. Not unfrequently a spitting of blood is the first symptom; this may be only a slight streak in the mucus, or it may be considerable, and of a bright red color. In many cases Consumption sets in after "*chills and fever*," and these occur with almost the regularity of *ague*. In others, we have a sense of *heat* in the palm of the hands and soles of the feet, or a *flush* on the cheek. Many persons mistake the fever and chilliness which occur in the early stage of Consumption for intermittent fever. As the disease progresses, *perspirations* occur, generally toward morning; and are often so profuse as to drench the sheets, and even the bed.

The *stomach* is not much disturbed in the early stages of Chronic Consumption. It is by no means uncommon for the appetite to continue *unusually good* until after *Diarrhœa* sets in, when it generally becomes capricious and poor. In females, after fever occurs, the monthly sickness is almost always suppressed, and it is common for the Cough and Disease in the Lungs to be ascribed to this *irregularity*. After the fever and perspirations have become established, the wasting of the flesh and strength goes on so rapidly that the body may be truly said to *consume away*. The joints seem appear larger than natural from the wasting of the fleshy parts, the chest becomes contracted, the features sharpened, and the eyes attain a peculiar wildness and brilliancy.

The matter expectorated changes with the progress of the disease. In the commencement the Cough is *dry*, but after a time a *watery* or slightly *frothy* secretion follows. As the disease approaches the second stage this gradually changes to a sticky, jelly-like, or gluey substance, often dark in color, but more commonly inclining to a *greenish*, with now and then streaks of a yellow color.

When tubercles soften, the expectoration becomes still more yellow and pus-like. The matter expectorated from a cavity in the lungs is peculiar. It is of a whitish yellow color, with a ragged or wooly surface. The celebrated Professor FORBES used to describe this sputa, as looking "*almost like little balls of cotton or wool.*" At times the matter expelled is very offensive, but more commonly it is without the least smell. Sometimes it has a *sweetish*, at others a *saltish* taste.

Frequently the patient complains of *pain*, and sometimes can place his hand over the very seat of his disease; but more frequently there is no pain beyond a sense of *oppression*, or an occasional *stitch in the side*, and it is by no means uncommon for the patient to point out as the seat of his disease, the most healthy part of his lungs.

In this form of Consumption, the patient is always "*getting better*," and yet as steadily growing worse—that is, he appears to improve for a while, and then relapses into a worse condition than before, each succeeding attack leaving him more feeble than the preceding one. He quits *bed* for a time, has *fever, night-sweats, loss of appetite, flesh* and *strength*, coughs incessantly, and can scarcely sleep at night. Gradually the cough abates, the expectoration becomes less and nearly disappears, the fever and sweats vanish, and he imagines himself rapidly getting well. He gains several pounds in weight, and his physician points to it as an evidence of improvement from his prescriptions, or from Cod Liver Oil. But soon all the old symptoms return—the hectic fever and night-sweats, the cough and expectoration of pus—increased frequency of the pulse, and loss of the newly recovered flesh and strength.

Now, you would ask, why is this? The reason is easily understood. Consumption is caused by tubercles—these are produced by catarrh, or sore throat, or bronchitis—by impure air, or dust, or irritation of some kind in the air tubes of the lungs. This irritation is kept up for a long time before tubercles begin to form; but, sooner or later, a fresh cold, or some greater irritation than usual, causes their rapid deposition. Soon the cold disappears, or the irritation is withdrawn, and tubercles cease to form. Those formed, however, *remain*, and gradually develop themselves. After a few months the lungs are again exposed in some manner to irritation, when a further deposit of tubercles takes place, and in another part of the lungs.

As the tubercles are not deposited at the same time, they do not all *soften* at the same period, but in successive *crops*, as they were formed. When they have softened down into "*matter*," and are being expelled, the patient has fever and perspiration; his appetite becomes poor, and he loses flesh and strength. But as soon as the first crop is thrown off, all these symptoms vanish, and he continues to improve until the second crop is ready for expulsion, when he again relapses. Now, at every softening of tubercles, a part of the lung is broken down into a *cavity*; hence, as the lungs become gradually destroyed, the beds becomes gradually wasted—each attack leaving the poor invalid weaker than the one which preceded it. During these periodic improvements nostrums and villainous compounds of every description obtain credit for effecting the change which takes place, while in *reality* they but interfere with the proper action of nature. The poor patient is by such means being "*cured*" from the day he becomes an invalid to the day he is laid in his grave.

I am not now going to speak of treatment; but I cannot refrain from making one practical observation on the infallibleness of the usual milk-and-water course pursued by physicians. It is no unusual thing for intelligent physicians to advise the consumptive to "*take good care of himself*," to "*exercise in the open air*," to "*live well*," but to "*take very little medicine*." Now, what does all this mean, but to advise that he shall wait for the tubercles to soften in the lungs and thereby destroy him, instead of *arresting, controlling, and ultimately curing* the disease? To suppose that change from yellow phlegm to yellow pus, from pus to cavity, from cavity to the entire destruction of the lungs, up and down runs by the hands, the feelings, of the skin. It is by stopping that *development* which is observed—that *metamorphosis* which is observed—that we are to cure Consumption, or any other disease, and by making use of the *other* aids and object of our treatment, we are able, through the instrumentality of inhalation, to effect the cure of Consumption, by causing the absorption and removal of the tubercles from the lungs, thus preventing ulceration and destruction of their substance.

In my next letter I shall describe what is commonly called "*Galloping Consumption.*"

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1855. No. 685 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CONGESTION.—SUDDEN DEATHS.—Death from congestion is becoming so prevalent that as a conservator of the public health, I cannot remain silent. Brandreth's Pills will cure Congestion of the Lungs sooner and more certainly than any other medicine known. When you have chills, difficulty of breathing, oppression of the chest, accompanied with a pricking sensation upon one point, go to bed, having soaked your feet and legs in hot water, and take six or eight Brandreth's Pills. It would be well to drink freely of very hot beverage, catnip, balm, or some other vegetable tea. This course, simple as it may appear, will, if followed, be the occasion of saving many valuable lives. Let the wise consider.

ARE THESE THINGS SO? The experience of three generations has been directed to the BRANDRETH Pills. They have the advantage of at least one hundred and fifty years of study, and that directed with a single view to the perfection of this celebrated medicine. Of course it is not perfect yet,—nothing earthly is so,—but for all the purposes for which a purgative is required, it has few if any equals. There are thousands who use this medicine, who have done so from periods varying from 20 to 70 years, and who give it great credit, who say it has restored them from sickness—often when every other means had failed—to perfect health and enjoyment. The fact is, that if we can but understand that our afflictions from bodily ills mainly proceed from impure blood, and that BRANDRETH's Pills purify the blood, then it is easy to understand how they are so successful in the cure of diseases of opposite character, as costiveness and dysentery; stoppage of urine and diabetes. But we cannot take these Pills and lose our blood; we cannot take these Pills and be cured if we follow the starving plan of treatment. To cure disease with the Brandreth Pills as the medicine, we require all the blood in our body, every drop of it.

In all acute diseases let Brandreth Pills and mild diet be used, and the patient will soon be restored to good health. In chronic complaints, let the Pills be used as often as convenient, by which means the vitality of the blood will be improved, and a crisis will be generally brought about; the disease being changed to acute, a few large doses of Pills and a few days' confinement to the house will change the chronically diseased individual to a sound man. This is no figure of the imagination; it can be proved by a thousand matter of fact men, who have experienced these effects. Remember, in all cases of disease, no matter whether it be a cold or a cough; whether it be asthma or consumption; whether it be rheumatism or pleurisy; whether it be typhus or fever and ague, or bilious fever; croup or whooping cough, or measles; whether it be scarlet fever or small-pox; that the Pills known as Brandreth's Pills, will surely do more than all the medicines of the Drug Store, for your restoration to health. And what is more will surely do you no injury. Use them so as to produce a brisk effect, and your sickness will be the affair of a day or two, while those who are too wise to follow this common sense advice, are often, unfortunately for themselves, sick for months.

Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH's Principal Office, Brandreth Building—Entrance No. 43 Canal-street—at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also, at the Branch Offices, No. 274 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

The Pills may also be had of D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Lewis-street, corner of Houston.

[Advertisement.]

Removing Time.

The annual moving day of this City is rapidly approaching, and we are not surprised to see much business on the *qui vive* to obtain new locations, where they can enjoy the advantages of space and accessibility, combined with the most approved conveniences of gas, water, and ventilation. Wall-street and its neighborhood has become so dense and the rents going upward yearly by year continually, that a movement has been made into Broadway, where a number of spacious edifices have recently been erected, solely for the accommodation of the professional classes. Among others the Moffat Building, at the Northwest corner of Broadway and Anthony-street, is already tenanted with a numerous colony of lawyers, architects, agents and others. This building, from its central situation and the superior care bestowed upon its adaptation to the purposes of business, must be speedily filled up. We had occasion recently to go through this edifice in company with a Committee of the Board of Supervisors, which body are in search of accommodations for the public offices of the Corporation. In a day or two we may expect a report on that subject, but in the meantime the public business of the City is suffering from the want of proper accommodations, while the private and far-seeing man of business is securing all the vacant tenements which are most eligible for either public or private business.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 309 Broadway, New-York, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Cabinet or Museum—always open and FREE—an agreeable place to visit. Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, by Mr. FOWLER, day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS,
No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 260½ Broadway, keep a complete assortment of Window Shades manufactured by themselves and warranted. Persons purchasing at their establishment can save all commissions and second profits of any kind.

N. B.—A large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, for sale at about half the cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The blood—none can be healthy unless this vital fluid be kept pure! This wonderful medicine eradicates all noxious particles of matter; acting directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels. None need be sick if they use this remedy. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

EVERY NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.—The TRUE FLAG for the coming week contains a thrilling tale of Baltimore, called the "Jesuit's Daughter;" a "Story for the Ladies;" "Fanny Fern in England;" "Greeley's Religious Belief," &c., &c. Sold by all the newsmen for four cents. DEXTER & BROTHER, wholesale agents, Nos. 14 and 16 ANN-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman regained to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 87 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly opened and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We receive our teachers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship will be found at the most extensive display ever of Andrews, Wilmot & Co., No. 670 Broadway; also, a new portable gas chandelier, designed for contemporaneous manufacture.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, Mr. GILBERT HAVEMEYER to Miss CAROLINE ELMES, daughter of John Elmes.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 7, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, WM. L. ALLISON, Esq., Editor of the Newburg Telegraph, to Miss SUSAN ROGERS, eldest daughter of Lewis Rogers, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 8, by Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Albany, EDMUND TERRY and ANNA, daughter of John H. Prentice, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 9, MARY JANE COOK, relict of the late Thomas W. Gilbert, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Ashfield, No. 56 East 27th-st., on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cincinnati, Cleveland, O., papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, 9th inst., Mr. DAVID HOW, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 289 Hudson-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday evening, March 9, CHARLES MEALS, only son of J. Stearns and Maria Lane, aged 11 months and 20 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 119 Madison.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, from wounds received at Harvey Hall on the night of Saturday, Feb. 24, Mr. WILLIAM POOLE, aged 30 years 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Hancock Chapter, No. 14 O. U. A., and the Order in general, Hibernia, the Poole Guards, are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 164 Christopher-st., on Sunday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, of croup, GEORGE CHAMBERLIN, son of John E. and F. N. Hempstead, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Sunday, March 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, Mr. ALBERT HOYER.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Baptist Church, on near Roderick and Downing sts. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 8, CHARLES EDWARD DUPRIEZ, of consumption, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 4 Bedford-place, Fulton-av., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Mount, Penn.

At Chatham Four Corners, on Friday, March 9, JAMES S. LIVINGSTON, in his 21st year.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

At Saratoga Springs, on the evening of Wednesday, 7th inst., NANCY DECAMP, wife of Dr. S. G. J. DeCamp, U. S. Army, aged 37 years.

At his residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on the evening of Thursday, the 8th inst., ABRAHAM H. PECK, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, WILLIAM WASHINGTON, son of Wm. Smith, Jr., in the 23d year of his age.

His friends and those of his father's family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, from the residence of his father, No. 256 West 12th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, at 3 P. M., DANIEL ANDREWS, youngest son of Daniel and Mary E. Gorrie, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from No. 110 East 14th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, GEORGE, only son of Dr H M and Hannah Sweet, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 16 West 13th-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 10th inst. His remains will be taken to the Friends burying ground at Flushing.

In this City, on Wednesday, 7th inst., MARIE LIVINGSTON, wife of Samuel M. Fox, and daughter of the late H. W. Livingston, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 9th st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P M., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 9.

$8,000	Indiana State 5s	84	100	Canton Co	34
10,000	do	84	100	do	34
18,000	do	84	100	do	b60 25
10,000	do	b30 84	150	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b30 73
19,000	Virginia 6s	96	10	N. Jersey R. R.	89
5,000	do	b30 96	80	Hudson River R. R.	33
500	Georgia 6s	99	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	40
26,000	Missouri 6s	s60 94	10	Galena & Chi. R. R.	90
9,000	do	b30 94	5	Mich. Southern R. R.	89½
5,000	do	s3 94	300	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b30 34
5,000	Louisiana 6s	s3 89½	100	do	s30 33½
4,000	do	90	100	do	b30 33½
4,000	do	s10 90	250	do	s30 33
2,000	Erie 2d Mtge B nds	100	100	do	s3 33
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	84	50	do	b3 33
15,000	do	84	100	do	s2 33
5,000	do	b30 84	100	do	s10 33
1,000	Albany Ex. Cifs	34	100	do	s3 33
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	75	100	do	s3 33
2,000	do	b30 75½	100	do	b60 33½
4,300	New York Cen. Fs	99	100	do	34
1,200	do	99	100	do	b30 34
1,000	Ch. & R. I. RR. bds	93	80	N. Y. Central R. R.	94
42	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	119	100	Erie Railroad	44
30	Irish New-York	119	250	do	45
10	American Ex. Bank	b5	600	do	b30 46
10	Hanover Bank	93	94	Harlem Preferred	76
10	Metropolitan Bank	b4	300	Reading R. R.	s60 79
30	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	28	200	do	b30 79
450	N. C. Transat Co.	3 15/16	200	do	79
100	do	s30 15/16	526	do	79
200	do	b60 15/16	100	do	s60 79
100	do	b3 15/16	100	do	b60 79
150	do	s30 15/16	200	do	b60 79
7	Ches. & Mich. I. R. R.	87½	7	Mich. So. Construc.	86

BETWEEN BOARDS.

By L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank stock, $100 each 96
5 shares Manhattan Company, $50 each 123
61 shares Fulton Bank, $50 each 133
60 shares Chatham Bank, $25 each 83
20 shares Hanover Bank, $100 each 92½
20 shares Bank of America, $100 each 113½
10 shares Bank of North America, $100 each 98
40 shares Seventh Ward Bank, $50 each 123½
10 shares Metropolitan Bank, $100 each 108½
15 shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each 116½
20 shares Market Bank, $100 each 105½
30 shares Phœnix Bank, $20 each 110½
75 shares Union Bank, $50 each 116
25 shares New-York and Harlem Railr'd, $50 each 31½
$1,000 Albany Extension Bonds 34
4 Imported Thoroughbred Mares, 3 to 5 yrs. old 80
20 shares Madison, Ind. Stock and Pers 4
Eighty dollars convertible scrip, same Company 4
15 shares Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 103½
21 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company 105½
10 shares Hartford and New-Haven 121½
$1,000 bond Columbus and Lake Erie, fived 45
100 shares New York and New-Haven, original stk 89
$1,000 Allen Company, Ohio 7 ₱ cent. 63
10 shares Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, $50 each 94
20 shares Astor Fire Ins Co., $25 each 88
20 shares Clinton Fire Ins Co. $100 each 83
10 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. $50 each 121
10 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, $50 93½
$1,120 Union Mutual Ins. Co., Scrip, different years 50
$640 Sun Mutual Ins Co., Scrip of 1851 78
20 shares Hartford Steamboat Company 110
1 share Pacific Mail Steamship Co., $1,000 each 40

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Virginia 6s	96	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 34
6,000	Indiana State 5s	84	50	do	34
4,000	do	b10 85	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 93½
5,000	Louisiana 6s	89½	50	do	94
4,000	do	90	100	do	b30 94
4,000	do	s10 90	250	do	s30 94
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	75	325	Harlem Railroad	33 32
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	99	300	Erie Railroad	44
50	Canton Company	34	100	do	87 44
400	Nicaro Trans. Co.	30	100	do	b30 44
100	do	s30	182	Reading Railroads	s60 79
100	do	34	100	do	79
275	do	34	300	do	80
30	Chev. & Toledo R. R.	75	50	Hudson River R. R.	s60 35
150	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	89	50	Mich. South. R. R.	86

FRIDAY, March 9—P. M.

Business in Wall-street was somewhat tame to-day, and the complaint of inactivity is becoming general among the Brokers and Money dealers. The transactions at the Stock Exchange were large in certain State securities, which for some months past have ruled below par, and a further advance of 1 ₱ cent. was had in Indiana Fives and Louisiana Sixes. But on other securities, including the entire fancy list, the sales were quite moderate, particularly at the early Board. At the close, in the afternoon, prices were generally firm, and there were fresh orders for Reading at 80@80½ ₱ cent., the highest point the Cash Stock has touched for many months. Erie left off at 46½, and New-York Central at 94½. Indiana State Fives sold at 85; Louisiana Sixes at 90; Virginia, 96; and Missouri's, $25,000 at 94, seller 60 days. The revised Indiana free Banking Loan, passed over the Governor's veto, is having some influence on the demand for State Stocks. It is said to authorise a circulation within 10 ten ₱ cent. of the market price of all dividend paying State Stocks. It is easy to see that the system, in all times of pressure, is again to work mischief to the Western Currency, and it is also probable that it will tend to speculative sales and purchases of these Stocks in the New-York Market, with the view to give them banking value with the State Auditor. The continuance of the vicious system by the Legislature, however, will for the time check the free remittances of State Stocks from the West, and their comparative scarcity will soon tell upon the Board prices. They are in good demand at present, for the investment of the surplus means which find their way into Wall-street, during the low ruling of interest on prime business paper. The same feeling extends to City Bank shares, which are rapidly advancing and very sparingly offered. At the Auction Sale of L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., to-day, which we report above, all the Stocks of this description brought full rates. The same list shows a rate, the first for some months past, of New-Haven Stock, said to be original issue at 30 ₱ cent. This property would command at least 50 ₱ cent. if the entire, unincumbered "New" property

At the Board of Brokers yesterday, Mr. Jacob Lorrin asked for a Dividend. All loyalty on the non-delivery of 50 shares of Delaware and Hudson Stock by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, who sold to Mr. L. at one of his January Auction Sales. The Committee was vexed, but the misunderstanding subsequently referred, by consent of parties, to the arbitration of Mr. CURTIS, of the Continental Bank, and Mr. DENNING DUER, of the house of JAMES G. KING'S Sons.

Money rates to-day were 5@6 ₱ cent., at call, 6@7 ₱ cent. on short paper, not over 90 days to run; Bills on London were sold for the French packet to-morrow, to a moderate extent at 109½@109¾, and on Paris 5.12½. The engagements of Specie amount to $295,000, including $200,000 American Gold Coin, in double eagles.

An ingenious fraud by one of its Individual Ledger Clerks has been discovered in the Pacific Bank of this City, to the amount of $18,000 or $20,000. The perpetrator has absconded. His practice was to use a second time the checks upon the Bank returned through the Clearing House, instead of cancelling them, after examination and entry to each account in the morning. The checks were charged up, of course, but once on the Ledger and in the pass books of the depositors, and then the weekly or monthly balance sheet forced for the General Ledger, so as to agree, apparently, with the cash of the Bank. The process was carried on for many months, before exciting suspicion or detection. The guilty party kept his private Bank account in a neighboring institution through which the duplicate use of the genuine checks was conducted—of course in moderate sums and only when payable to bearer, or endorsed in blank, without certification.

We are requested by one of the Officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, referred to yesterday, to insert the following: A statement compiled from official sources is in course of preparation, and will be offered for publication in the money article of this paper as soon as it can be carefully prepared in a tabular form, showing clearly the *actual* and the *relative condition* of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York and of the other Life Insurance Companies doing business in this City, (which have reported their affairs in such a manner as to allow the analysis to be made,) exhibiting their proportionate Capital accumulations and assets; also their liabilities, together with their relative expenses, commissions, paid, &c. It is supposed that this statement will effectually relieve the anxiety of "two of the oldest policy-holders" and all others interested in the affairs of this Company.

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods this week is, in value, $1,193,773, against $2,357,379 the corresponding week of last March. The amount of Goods marketed is $1,503,263, against $2,437,550 same week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	744	$208,918	162	$37,789	236	$51,624
Man. of Cotton..	551	131 994	82	13,940	790	137,652
Man. of Silk....	940	536,577	146	44,182	361	158,476
Man of Flax....	560	107 113	166	32,650	256	58,102
Miscellaneous..	816	89,560	33	6,041	140	37,412
Total.....	3,612	$1,158,198	589	$130,577	1,963	$446,267
		189,577				1 865,196
Total entered....		$1,193,773	Total marketed...			$1,503,263

The Loan advertised for by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is for the purpose of taking up Bonds falling due April 1 and Oct. 1, and not as a new indebtedness of the Company.

Iron and Coal.

From a pamphlet entitled *A Communication addressed to the Boston Board of Trade, by Benjamin Seaver and S. A. Cox, on the Subject of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, and Mineral Lands of Ohio*, we copy the following statistics in regard to the importance and consumption of iron and coal:

"England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales contain 11,859 square miles of coal lands; Ohio contains 11,900 square miles. The coal bed of the Tunnel Tract, in Ohio, is superior to the English cannel usually shipped to this country; and the bituminous coal of Straitsville is equal to the splint coal of Scotland, or to the coal of England, both of which are used now in the manufacture of pig metal.

The coal trade of Great Britain in 1853 was as follows: Capital invested, $50,000,000; annual production, 37,600,000 tons; value at pit's mouth, $50,000,000; value at place of consumption, $100,000,000. London alone consum

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, and having more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(*Sundays excepted*)—at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; Four Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States paid in advance at the office where delivered—19 cents per quarter, or $1 76 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES;

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One Edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. TEN copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 10 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1086. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE WM. POOLE.

135 Carriages and 6,000 Persons in the Procession.

INTERMENT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Coroner's Investigation—Additional Evidence.

RUMORED ARREST OF BAKER AT AMBOY.

HIS ESCAPE FROM JERSEY CITY.

ARREST OF A POLICE OFFICER.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Yesterday was paid the last melancholy tribute of respect to the remains of WM. POOLE, whose untimely decease from injuries received at the late Stanwix Hall tragedy, is as widely known as it is lamented. Spring from what cause it may, the simple aggregate expression of individual respect and sympathy, or as many intimate the darker evidence of injured national feeling and a proof of stronger elements aroused, it is incontestible that the obsequies of yesterday in respect to formidableness of numbers, including participants and the dense masses of people gathered along the entire line of procession, attracted almost as large a crowd, if not as numerous a one, as ever have been drawn together by any procession in New-York.

It was announced that the funeral exercises would be held at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the deceased, No. 194 Christopher-street. At an early hour in the forenoon—before 10 o'clock—the street within a block and a half of POOLE'S residence was completely filled with a dense throng, many having come that they might get a last glimpse of the remains of him they knew and esteemed a friend—a large number having been drawn together from the nature alone and attendant circumstances of the case. Meanwhile, at 9 o'clock, in compliance with the wishes of Mrs. POOLE, a daguerreotype likeness was taken of the deceased. At her request he was taken as nearly as could be in the exact position he occupied when he died, which was lying in the arms of Mr. SHAY, and as supported by him when he breathed his last. The daguerreotype was of the largest size, and was well executed. The corpse was thereupon replaced in the coffin, having been dressed as deceased had requested, in a black suit of broadcloth and patent leather boots, and a Byron collar turning over his coat. The countenance preserved much of its natural appearance and expression. It was a fine face, even in death. The coffin in which the body lay was of plain rosewood, and a silver plate bore the following inscription:

WILLIAM POOLE—
died March 8, 1855.
aged 33 years—8 months.

The coffin was placed in a central position, between the front and back parlors, and all who could, took a view of the corpse. It was arranged that visitors came by one door and passed out by another, thus affording a large number the gratification of seeing the remains.

As the hour advanced the throng in the street kept increasing in numbers. The various companies and associations who were to join in the obsequies, having previously formed at their respective head quarters, were gradually being added to the swelling numbers. By 1 o'clock Christopher-street, from West-street to Hudson, was a perfect mass of human beings. Windows, iron railings, branches of trees, the roofs of houses, and every available standing place, were brought in requisition. It was almost impossible for carriages to get near the place. They finally had to pass through Barrow-street, and reach Christopher-street by West-street. It was an utter impossibility to get within the house. Many made the effort, but gave it up as hopeless. The utmost propriety of conduct, however, prevailed without. An efficient police force, under Sergeant RICHMARDT, was in attendance to preserve order should any disturbance manifest itself.

Shortly after two 2 o'clock, Rev. G. B. WAKELEY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jane-st., read, at the house, the 90th psalm, and followed the same with some highly appropriate remarks touching the life and character of the deceased. He said that the deceased, before his death, expressed hopes of his sins having been forgiven. The scene, at the close of Mr. WAKELEY's remarks, was most affecting. It being announced that the lid of the coffin would be closed, Mrs. POOLE gave way to incontrollable grief. The painful struggles of the widowed heart as she clung in a last embrace moved many a stout heart, and eyes long unused to weeping let fall the sympathizing tear. It was with the utmost difficulty she was torn away at all. The coffin was closed. Some delay, owing to the immense crowd outside, occurred in getting the procession ready. By great effort they were at length formed in their intended order in Barrow-street, and from thence coming up West-street entered Christopher-street. They advanced in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Dodworth's Band.
Grand Marshal—JAMES W. TURNER.
Special Aids—C. W. Schaffer, Wm. Janeway.

FIRST DIVISION.

Samuel A. Suydam, Special Aid.
R. W. Brush, Aid to Grand Marshal.
Poole Guard.
Poole Association.
Howard Engine Co. No. 34.
Live Oak Engine Co. No. 44.

SECOND DIVISION.

Special Aids—S. B. Brevoort, Lewis Parker, and Peter Graham.
Citizens of the Ninth Ward.
Rynders Grenadiers.
Washington Guard.
Alert Guard.
Monroe Guard.
Continental Guard.
Hancock Chapter O. U. A.
Other Chapters of the same Order.
Chaplain.
Hearse.
Family and friends of deceased in carriages.

Forming with the Hancock Chapter, were representatives from Jasper Paulding, Champe, the Bunker Hill, Henry Clay, Empire, the Excelsior, New-York, the Continental Ironsides, the Ethan Allen, and the Hancock Chapters. They all appeared in regalia, the flags were furled and draped in mourning. The Poole Association, of New-York, James Banner, commandant, has been formed since the death of the deceased, and numbers about 200. A badge was worn, on which were the words:—

Tho' lost to sight,
To memory dear.
WILLIAM POOLE ASSOCIATION.
[URN.]
Those who knew him can best appreciate his worth and our loss.

There were three other Poole Associations in the procession, also of recent formation. They came from Albany, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and numbered nearly four hundred.

The hearse was drawn by four horses. Over the coffin was placed the American flag. On each side of the hearse were four laurel wreaths, looped with black. On either side appeared the words "I die a true American."

Behind the hearse was a carriage, in which were Mrs. Poole, wife of the deceased, and a son, nine years of age, James Poole, a brother, Mrs. Poole the elder, and a brother-in-law. Following, was a long line of carriages, containing friends of the deceased. There were 135 carriages in all, and in the procession proper, were about six thousand persons.

As the procession commenced its line of march the utmost order prevailed. It was about 3½ o'clock. The crowd in the immediate vicinity could not have increased, for, as before stated, not a possible foothold or hanging place was left unused. The Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads were so long obstructed in waiting for the procession to pass, that on either side, above and below, extended a line of cars reaching nearly a quarter of a mile. The procession passed up Christopher to Bleecker-street, and thence through to Broadway. The number of eager spectators were not in the least diminished. Windows and stoops and tops of fences were alive with earnest lookers-on. In Broadway the number of spectators were vastly increased. On each side, from Bleecker-street nearly to the Battery, the walk and street having just room enough for the procession to move, was a compact mass of human beings; windows likewise, and railings and the tops of buildings were brought in use. The Exchange Coffee House, corner of Howard and Broadway, which was owned by Poole at the time of his death, was draped in mourning. Along the line were stationed a police force, but their services, as far as we could learn, were not brought into requisition. Upon reaching South Ferry a large portion of the carriages with some of the companies and citizens forming the rear line, left the procession.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY—CLOSING OBSEQUIES.

The remnant of the procession passing over Hamilton-avenue Ferry proceeded direct to Greenwood. The interest manifested here was evident along the entire line of the procession. On reaching the Cemetery the coffin was taken out of the hearse and placed in a wooden box. One from each Chapter of the O. U. A., helped to carry the body. Captain Jas. M. TURNER, Grand Marshal, then consigned the body to the Chaplain, stating that it was the wish of the family that the deceased should be buried after the rites of their Order. The Chaplain, JAMES P. HELME, then read the funeral service. The body of the deceased was then placed in the receiving vault, which terminated the obsequies.

Further Investigation into the Facts Concerning the Death of William Poole.

BEFORE CORONER HILTON.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the death of WILLIAM POOLE, was resumed Saturday, at 10 o'clock, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The Chamber was densely crowded. The excitement seems to increase as the evidence advances. The following additional evidence was elicited:

The first witness called was LORENZO DEAGLE, who being sworn, deposed as follows: I am one of the proprietors of Stanwix Hall, No. 579 Broadway; on the night of the 24th of February I was in the saloon; I was there from an early hour in the evening until next morning; about 10 or 10½ o'clock on that evening, Morrissey and Hyler came into the saloon, and having taken a drink went into the back saloon where Mr. Suydam and others were drinking wine; a few minutes afterwards I heard Morrissey say "Go away, I want nothing to do with you;" in a few minutes Mr. Poole came in accompanied with Mr. Campbell, Mr. Birthoff, Mr. Leoni, Mr. Janeway and two gentlemen from New-Rochelle; they took a drink, Birthoff then went into the back room; Poole and Janeway took some supper; they were both sober.

Q.—Was Morrissey sober at the time he came in? A.—I did not think he was much excited, though I supposed he had been drinking; while Poole and his companion were eating their supper, some one came to Poole and told him Morrissey was in the back room; after Poole finished his supper, he came up to where I was, between the eating and drinking counters, and said: "I say, old man, I didn't know that Morrissey was here, or I would not have come; I did not come to make any disturbances;" Poole and Janeway, I then thought, started to go out; Janeway said to him: "Let us go," and as they started, as I supposed, to go out, Morrissey came out of the back room, and walking about half way down the room and coming within seven feet from Poole, stopped and said: "Ah, how are you?" or "Are you well?" or words to that effect; Poole did not reply, and then Morrissey added: "You are a pretty American fighting son of a b——h;" he kept on talking in this way about a minute, when Poole put his finger up to his nose; Morrissey then said he could lick Poole, whereupon Poole said, "you said that once before, at the City Hotel, you tasted me and didn't like me," Morrissey said, "you are a cowardly son of a b——h;" Poole replied, "you are a d——d liar;" by this time quite a large crowd had gathered around, and there was considerable excitement; Mr. James Irving then came in and went directly up to Morrissey, and taking him by the coat tried to get him away; I then went up to Morrissey and told him that I did not want he should create any disturbance in my house that would give it a bad name; Morrissey said he did not wish to injure me or my house; he was standing against the wall; at this moment a young man between 20 and 25 years of age, with light moustache and goatee, came in and then went up to Morrissey, and then went outland returned in a few minutes, when Morrissey rushed forward with a pistol in his hand; Mr. Irving said, "you d——d fool, what are you doing;" Morrissey presented the pistol at Poole, Mr. Irving and Mr. Janeway were in a straight line with, and between Poole and Morrissey.

Q.—What kind of a pistol was it? A.—It was a five-barreled revolver; I can't say that he snapped it; there was considerable noise and excitement at the time; Poole was standing on a platform behind the eating-counter, and had his arms folded; he seemed perfectly cool, but the crowd were much excited; I then saw my partner, Mr. Dean, rising from the floor; he said he had been knocked down by Morrissey.

Q.—Did you see Morrissey knock him down? A.—I did not; we immediately sent for the police, and Officers Rose and Moore, with two or three other policemen soon came in; Mr. Dean told them to arrest the parties and clear the house; I think Officer Hogan arrested Poole and took him out by the back way leading into Mercer-street.

Q.—Where did the officer take Poole to? A.—He took him to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

Q.—What was done with Morrissey? A.—Officer Rue took him in charge, and I was told took him also to the Station-house; but we heard directly after that he took him only a little way down Broadway, and then let him off on his promising that he would go home; it was said that he went to the City Hotel; I did not hear any one say that he stopped on his way at a public house kept by Charles Abel; this was 11 or 11½ o'clock; a few minutes after, Poole entered the premises again, in company with Janeway; Poole said to me, "I am d——d sorry this occurred; I did not come up for this;" he turned around to Dean, and said, "I say, old man, I am sorry, but you don't blame me, do you; he then called for a couple bottles of wine, and Poole, Janeway and several others, drank the champagne; when they had finished drinking, Janeway said to Poole, "come, let's go down;" Poole said, "no, I am going home;" whereupon Janeway said, "well then I will leave you, and bid you good night;" he then shook hands with him, and left the hall; this was about 11½ o'clock.

Q.—What did Poole then do? A.—Poole remained standing at the end of the counter, talking with some friends, and the conversation kept up till about 12 o'clock, when I told the help to shut up; as to any further that happened on the night in question, all I know, is contained in the affidavit that I made the Sunday following the day of the occurrence, at Jefferson Market Station house.

The Coroner has had the affidavit referred to, and witness sworn to the truth of its contents, as follows:

At or before 12 o'clock we told our help to put up the shutters and close the house; at this time Mr. Poole and a number of his friends were in the house and had been drinking wine; I was then outside of the bar, talking to one of our help; I heard Mr. Poole ask Mr. Dean, one of the partners, for a bottle of wine; Mr. Dean replied, on looking at the clock, that the account had closed—meaning to say his business was done; then I went from the bar-room to a store-pantry or closet off from the bar-room, on the same floor; I took my overcoat and got on to an ice-box, and covered myself up and lay down; then one of my help came in, and asked if I intended to pay him weekly or monthly; I asked him how he would like to have it, and told him I would prefer paying him weekly, and to wait until Mr. Poole and his friends had left and I would pay him, and to let no new persons in the store; I then got into a sleep or stupor, and I should think in about twenty minutes or half an hour—not to exceed half an hour—one of the help came in and roused me, and stated there was likely to be a difficulty in the house; I got up and came out immediately, and told him to go and fetch Capt. Turnbull with a posse of officers; on going into the bar-room I saw Patrick McLaughlin, *alias* Pargene, have hold of Mr. Poole by the lappel of the coat, and talking in a loud and rough manner about fighting; Mr. Poole asked him several times to let him go; during this time James Turner was between Poole and McLaughlin; Mr. Turner, after a few seconds, got between them and took hold of McLaughlin's coat and turned him around; Mr. Turner then walked towards the middle of the room and threw his coat open, disclosing a belt around his person, which contained a large-sized revolver; during this time Louis Baker stood on an angle of about forty-five degrees by the oyster-box; then McLaughlin broke away from Charles Van Pelt, who had hold of him, and ran up to Mr. Poole, crying out, "You son of a b—, fight;" Mr. Poole, McLaughlin and Turner were on a line; McLaughlin stopped on one side, leaving Mr. Poole exposed to Mr. Turner, who was next in line; Mr. Turner then said "draw," he also said "go in," or some such remark, and then pulled his pistol out from his belt, and made a sight, with his pistol resting on his left arm; Mr. Poole threw up his arms, and exclaimed, "Do you wish to murder me?" Mr. Turner fired, and by some accident he either let his pistol fall, or raised his arm, and shot himself through the arm, breaking it; this was the first shot fired, and Turner fell on the floor; he either fired the second shot while falling, or while on the floor, and shot Mr. Poole through the leg, which caused him to stagger and fall; I then saw Mr. Baker either on or over Mr. Poole, with a pistol in his hand, and while Mr. Poole was lying on the floor Mr. Baker shot him in the left side near the region of the heart; after this, and while Mr. Turner was still lying on the floor, he kept firing his pistol indiscriminately, and must have shot Mr. Baker, if he is shot; while this was going on, McLaughlin was striking at everybody near him who was opposed; Charles Lozier ran to Poole to raise him off the floor, and, while aiding him, part of the crowd who were opposed to Poole, and who were around, while passing out, turned and fired at Mr. Lozier, who was aiding him to raise him from the floor; at about this time the police came, and I heard two or three shots fired outside of the house; I do not know who shot Lozier; it was either Baker or Turner or Pargene while going out of the door together; I saw the flash of a pistol as they went out. Morrissey was not present then; the young man who came in and spoke to Morrissey wore a straight flat brimmed black hat and black frock coat.

To Jurors—I don't think Baker made any remark when Acker took hold of him; I didn't hear any; I did not see any blood on Baker when he left the saloon; the shooting took place between 12½ and 1 o'clock; it was said that this party got in when others were going out; I think Baker said when on top of Poole that he would "take the s—n of a b—h say b w;" I did not hear Morrissey snap the pistol but I believe he did; I think officer Rue was in the house previous to the arrival of the police, I can't say whether he was intoxicated or not; he might have been; he acted foolishly; he came back after he went out with Morrissey, some one told him "he was a pretty fellow," he said, "it was all right;" it was not over fifteen minutes when he returned.

To the Coroner—I did not hear officer Rue state what he had done with Morrissey; Rue might have been drunk for all that I can tell; I saw Van Pelt; he seemed to be trying to take Pargene away from Poole; Linn and Hyler were present, but I saw neither of them take part in the affray.

John E. Dean, being sworn, deposed: I concur in the evidence of my partner, Mr. Deagle, in his statement of the facts connected with the late affray at Stanwix Hall; I am one of the proprietors of Stanwix Hall; I was there when the parties came in; I saw Morrissey go away with Rue and Hyler; officer Hogan I believe went afterwards to the City Hotel and saw them; I should judge this was about 10½ o'clock; it may have been 11½ o'clock; Poole was taken out the back way into Mercer-street; I was present when the other party came in; I don't know whether they came in a carriage or not; it was about twenty minutes after Poole had come in that the party entered, comprising Messrs. Ackerson, Lozier, Shay and others; at about 12½ o'clock Turner and Hyler came in, followed by Pargene, and directly after came in Van Pelt, Baker and Linn; there were two Ackersons, brothers; Poole was standing at the time with his back against the counter; he asked Turner if he would take a drink, which he declined doing; after this Pargene came up to the middle of the floor and looked at Poole, and asked him what he was looking at, to which Poole made no reply; Pargene then said, "Who can lick me?" and at the same time walked up to Poole and asked if he would fight, and if he would go out in the yard to fight; Poole said "No, you are not worth it;" upon this Pargene took hold of Poole; Turner was standing at the side and partially between Poole and Pargene; Pargene had two fingers in one of the button holes of Poole's coat, and spit in his face three times; he dared Poole to go out and fight him; Poole said no man in New-York could lick him for $500; they were standing about four feet from the bar and ten feet from the entrance into the saloon; Poole was standing with his back toward the bar; at this time I went toward the other end of the bar; I turned about and Turner had thrown off his cloak, and drawing a pistol said, "Now, Poole, draw;" he presented his pistol to Poole; it was a six inch revolver; Pargene said, "You son of a b—h, you shall fight," and struck him; Poole was endeavoring to keep him off; Turner then rested his pistol over his left arm; the pistol went off and slipping or somehow hit him in the arm; Turner fell upon the floor, and while upon the floor shot again and hit Poole in the leg; then Baker, who was standing with his back against the door, fired a pistol twice at Poole; at this time four feet from him; the shots took place as Turner was falling; neither of these shots took effect; the second shot of Turner took effect in Poole's knee; Poole staggered to the other side of the room and fell against the wall; Baker then went to where Poole was lying and threw himself upon him; he placed his pistol at Poole's breast, and said, "I will settle you now;" he then fired and shot him in the breast; Lozier stepped forward to help him up, and as he stooped down he was shot by Pargene in the head; Pargene was standing by the front door, about four feet distant; Turner kept firing off his pistol on the floor, in the direction where Poole lay; he kept working himself along toward the front door; Baker kept firing.

To a Juror—I don't know which shot took effect in Lozier's leg.

To the Coroner—Pargene, I think, fired more than once; Hyler did not interfere, but got under the stairs in the entry; Lynn aided in getting Baker out; Van Pelt only interfered when he tried to stop Pargene, who, I think, struck him; I don't think either of these parties had anything to do with the firing; Pargene and Turner first went out; I think Lynn and Pargene returned and took Baker out; I heard one shot after they went into the street; in the first affray between Morrissey and Poole no knives were used; Poole offered to fight Maguire with knives.

To a Juror—I did not see any one in the first affray give Morrissey a pistol; he had one, and I undertook to get it away from him, when he knocked me down and pointed the pistol at me; he drew his pistol upon Poole, and snapped it; in the second affray, when Turner drew his pistol at Poole, Poole raised up his hands to show that he was unarmed.

To the Coroner—Poole had a pistol in the first affray; he offered to fight Morrissey with pistols breast to breast; I did not see him have a pistol subsequent to this; I don't remember when told me that the parties went and came in a coach; Morrissey, Rue and Hyler, I understood after they left, went to Charley Abel's and got a drink; I believe Officer Hogan told me; from there he said they went to the City Hotel, and from there to the America, in Lispenard-street; he did not tell where they went from there.

Here the Jury took a recess of half an hour.

The next witness called was:

Cyrenus Harris, who being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 11 Washington-street; I was present at the affray in question; I concur with the testimony of the witness Deagle; this is all I know.

Jacob Ackerson, sworn: I reside at No. 23 Chadeo-street; I was present during the affray that resulted in the death of deceased, and fully concur with the testimony given by Cyrus Shay.

James Ackerson, sworn: Corroborates in the same words the testimony of the last witness.

Christopher B. Hogan sworn: I am an officer attached to the Chief's Office; I was present at the altercation between Morrissey and Poole; I took Poole to the Eighth Ward Station-house; at the time I arrested him he had a revolver in his hand; Morrissey was standing among the crowd and had no weapon in his hand; I had gone there on business and was sitting in the back room when Mr. Dean notified me that my services might be required; I went out and informed the policemen on that beat to give a rap round the corner; the alarm was given and some ten or fifteen policemen came in; I told one of them to arrest Morrissey; I asked Poole to go to the Station-house, and he went; I went out the back way; when I was near a vacant lot, going out, Poole endeavored to escape me; I overtook him and took him to the Station-house; I waited some time for Mr. Dean to come and enter a charge against him, and he not appearing released Poole; Mr. Poole wished to enter a charge against Morrissey, saying that his life was in danger, but they would not accept it; I inquired for Captain Turnbull in order that if there should be any more disturbance that he might have men in readiness; I went back to Stanwix Hall and found Poole there; everything seemed to be quiet and I went home.

To a Juror—I saw officer Rue; I did not notice his condition; he appeared excited; he had Morrissey up in a corner; I did not take the pistol from Poole at the saloon; I did not see him have it at the station-house.

John Lyng, sworn: I keep a public house corner of Canal-street and Broadway; I know that Baker and Poole were not on good terms; I never heard Baker threaten Poole's life; I never heard the others speak of deceased in a threatening manner; Pargene has spoken about fighting him; between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening in question, a young man came into my house and said that Morrissey and Poole had had a difficulty at Stanwix Hall, and that Poole had drawn a pistol on Morrissey; he wanted one for Morrissey; I told him I had none, and he left; I don't know the young man's name; I believe he came from Philadelphia; when he went he did not say where he was going; Turner came in shortly after; he asked me if I had heard the news; I told him "Yes;" he said he had been sent for to go up there, but he refused to go; he said Morrissey would raise "Cain," and that if he saw him it would only aggravate him; he said he was in one trouble himself and did not care to get into another; he asked me to take a drink, which I did; he was perfectly sober at the time; we then took cigars and went into the front room; we sat there by the fire some ten minutes, when he went out; he did not say where he was going; I thought Chanfrau and my brother-in-law were the only parties present; about fifteen minutes afterwards Baker came in with several in company whose names I do not recollect; I did not change my mind as to who they were; I think Lyng was there; he was there shortly after; Morrissey came in directly after in charge of Officer Rue; Morrissey called for a bottle of wine; while drinking it I think Turner, Hyler, Pargene and Van Pelt, came in; from their conversation I learned that they came from a public house at No. 60 Lispenard-street, kept by Mr. Allen; they took several drinks together; Morrissey appeared to feel at first slighted at something Pargene had said; after drinking, Morrissey left the house to go home, in company with a young man named Cunningham; after he left, Hyler said New-York was not large enough for him; he said he wanted to go home to his wife at Stanwix Hall, but hardly dared to; Turner said he would accompany him; Baker volunteered also to go; Turner and Baker asked Pargene to go along, but he refused; Hyler asked him to go and he went; I don't know how they went; Van Pelt went out at the same time; I don't recollect whether Linn was present or not; a threatening language was used from their conversation I inferred they went to protect Hyler from being assaulted by Poole or his friends.

To a Juror—I believed that Hyler and Poole had been on good terms, but as Hyler sided with Morrissey in the affray, he thought that Poole would regard him as an enemy; I saw no arms in their possession.

To the Coroner—Hyler could reach his apartments without passing through the saloon; Baker and Turner I know generally went around, and presumed they were there; no arms were shown or mentioned; in about half an hour Turner came back, covered with blood from a wound in his arm; Baker came in with him, or about the same time; he was wounded on the left side of his head from a shot he said made by Harris, and in the right groin, where he said Poole had shot him; he said he had always been afraid of being shot at, but he did not mind now going in again; I sent then to the Sixth Ward Station-house for more men; I thought they might be attacked again; Turner staggered when he came in, and fell fainting on the floor; ten or twelve policemen came; they did not see Baker or Turner; they were in the front room; I had shut the folding doors between; I was attending to Turner and Baker; the policemen left in a short time, except two who remained down in the street to give an alarm if anything should occur; I sent for several physicians; only one came, Dr. Clark; he was not Professor Clark, but light paper; I think he lives at No. 30 Walker or White-st.: Captain Turnbull, of the 6th Ward, arrested that night, at my house, Turner, Van Pelt and Pargene; this was within an hour after they returned from Stanwix Hall; Pargene and Van Pelt had been in and out two or three times; Baker was not arrested, no officers saw him; I made no effort to screen him.

To a Juror.—Baker did not stay in my house all night; the last I saw of him he was laying on a table in the room where I was washing Turner; there was a knock at the door, and I went to see who was there; they asked to come in; I said I was closed; the door was burst open, it was Captain Turnbull and some policemen; he asked who I had in the house, and I told him a wounded man, he then came in and arrested Turner, Van Pelt and Pargene; Baker must have left while I was bathing Turner's wounds, or in my absence to the door; he had only his under clothes on.

To the Coroner.—I was gone but a few minutes, Dr. Clark remained with Turner all night.

To a Juror.—He could not have got out by the roof; the roof is steep.

To the Coroner.—I have not heard from him since.

Q.—Do you know of any person who knows where Baker is. A.—That I decline answering.

Coroner—Then I shall have to commit you.

Q.—Have you heard any person say where he is. A.—No, I do not know where he is; I don't know any persons who know where he is; Capt. Turnbull seemed very anxious to get him, and searched the house, but did not find him; I do not think I could find him if I should try; I have not heard whether he was getting better; I don't know anything about him.

To Jurors—The young man who came after the pistol was from Philadelphia; I believe he went back next day; I believe he had a light moustache; he was about 28, I should judge; I think Baker was present when Morrissey came in with Officer Rue.

Q.—*By the Coroner*—What was your grounds for refusing to answer the question as to your knowledge of any person knowing the whereabouts of Baker? A.—I had no special reasons; I have since told you I did not know where he was, or of any person knowing his whereabouts.

The Coroner repeated the question, and witness answered that he did not know any one who knew of the whereabouts of Baker.

To a Juror—Baker admitted that he shot Poole in the breast; I did not observe whether he walked lame or not when he came to my house.

At 1 o'clock the third day's investigation closed. The examination will be resumed this morning at 9½ o'clock.

Meeting in the Ninth Ward.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward, held Saturday evening at Adriatic Hotel, over which Mr. WILLIAM POST presided, a Committee appointed reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The unsearchable wisdom of an all-wise Providence has thought fit to remove from our midst our late beloved friend WILLIAM POOLE, by permitting him to be cut down in the prime and vigor of life by an organized conspiracy; and *Whereas*, We the residents and citizens of the Ninth Ward do deeply and sincerely sympathize with his sorely afflicted family; be it therefore

Resolved, That we attend his obsequies, wearing the usual badge of mourning; thereby, alas, availing ourselves of this melancholy occasion to bear witness to his numerous good qualities and deeply to deplore his untimely loss.

Resolved, That the late WILLIAM POOLE was the ready and consistent friend of the workingmen, the able and unflinching advocate and supporter of the American Principle, the faithful and fond guardian of an interesting family, who have been forever deprived of his protection and support, by the cruel, merciless and fatal onslaught of midnight murderers.

Resolved, That it becomes the bounden duty of every honest man to assist in bringing the perpetrators of this foul and unprovoked murder to that speedy retribution which an injured and insulted community so loudly demand.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased.

The Escape of Louis Baker,

During the past week Judge STUART and a posse of the City Police have been in diligent pursuit of LOUIS BAKER, the alleged murderer of WM. POOLE. The City was thoroughly searched, and numerous dwelling houses were closely watched day and night, until it was discovered that certain parties removed BAKER'S baggage from a public house in the Eighth Ward to another located in the Fifth Ward. At this time everything looked favorable for BAKER'S arrest, and the latter place was accordingly put under the surveillance of several policemen, who were lying in wait for forty-eight hours, in hopes to accomplish BAKER'S arrest, at the end of which time they were relieved by others of the Police Department. This vigilant watch was kept up for nearly a week, but nothing whatever transpired which would lead to a knowledge of the whereabouts of the fugitive. The next and latest information received by Judge STUART was that BAKER had been secreted for several days at an obscure two-story house located in the suburbs of Jersey City, where he was attended by a female as nurse, and where he was visited daily by some of his particular friends.

Judge STUART forthwith proceeded to the Jersey City Ferry, accompanied by Officer ELDER, and made arrangements for a guard to keep a sharp look-out for BAKER, in case he should attempt to cross the river during the night. They were then joined by a reinforcement of Police, headed by Capt. GEORGE W. WALLING and Capt. SPEIGHT, and the party hastened to the house and surrounded it Judge STUART and some half a dozen of his aids then searched the house in all its parts, but they were unable to find the object of their search. A middle-aged lady was found in charge of the house, and was taken into custody. The sheets of the bed which BAKER had occupied were discovered to be saturated with blood, that had flowed from the wound he had received in the abdomen.

The authorities finally became satisfied that BAKER had been apprised of their action, and accordingly succeeded in taking a second flight, for parts unknown. The Judge and his aids then returned to the City about daylight, much fatigued. The woman was brought to the office of the City Judge, where she made a full exposure of BAKER'S concealment, and gave the names of certain individuals who came from New-York every day to visit him.

Among the persons thus enumerated is a police officer, attached to Chief MATSELL'S office, whom the lady clearly identifies as one of the persons who called to see BAKER two and three times a day, and sometimes in the evening, since he (BAKER) came to Jersey City. Upon the disclosure of these facts, Judge STUART caused the arrest of the officer accused. He persisted in a denial of any knowledge concerning the whereabouts of BAKER—both to his friends and the authorities. The woman who imparted this important information is detained in custody, and the policeman was committed to prison to await a further inquiry into the matter.

Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon Judge STUART for his untiring efforts to secure the arrest of BAKER.

Mr. SCOTT, the owner of the house in Jersey City where BAKER was secreted, is a coachman and hostler, and says that he took BAKER to board without knowing who he was, at the request of a friend of his, who desired to aid BAKER. It has been surmised by some that probably BAKER is yet in Jersey City or in the vicinity. It is the opinion of some that he is in Bergen Point, or has gone thence to some other section of New-Jersey.

THE ACCESSORIES OF BAKER.

In connection with the action taken by Judge STUART, as above detailed, His Honor has also taken considerable evidence against one of the City Councilmen and several others, for aiding and abetting in the escape of BAKER. These parties will no doubt be arrested to-day.

Rumored Arrest of Baker.

At a late hour last night a rumor was in circulation to the effect that BAKER had been arrested in Amboy. No intelligence confirming the rumor had been received at the Chief's Office up to the hour of going to press.

THE MAYOR'S REWARD.

After POOLE died, the Mayor offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of BAKER, but the proclamation is defective. The concluding portion reads thus:

"The reward will be paid on the receipt of a certificate from the Recorder or District Attorney, that the offender was convicted on the testimony of the party making said arrest."

Hence no person could claim the reward if he could not give evidence sufficient to convict him, even though he effected the arrest.

It is currently stated that $2,000 has been raised in New-Jersey—POOLE'S native State, for the arrest of BAKER.

LOZIER, the brother-in-law of POOLE, it is thought cannot survive his injuries. Inflammation has commenced in the wound in his thigh.

GRADUAL RECOVERY OF TURNER.

TURNER, who was recently transferred from the City Prison to the Penitentiary Hospital, by order of Recorder SMITH, has quite recovered from his wounds, and we are informed that he is now able to be returned to the Tombs. Fears are entertained that he will escape if allowed to remain on the Island any longer. The Resident Physician, Dr. SANGER, is annoyed daily with some twenty to thirty sporting characters who visit the Hospital to see TURNER. There is no watch kept on the criminals confined in the Hospital, and we are assured that TURNER could easily escape at almost any time he desired. TURNER stands indicted for attempting to murder THOMAS HYER, and is one of the principals in the POOLE murder, therefore the authorities should give the matter their immediate attention, and cause his removal back to the City Prison.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Discharge of Bartholomew Blanco—Opinion of U. S. Commissioner Morton.

On Saturday last U. S. Commissioner MORTON, before whom the case of BARTHOLOMEW BLANCO, who was arrested on a charge of fitting out the bark *Millenden* for the African Slave-Trade, was tried rendered the subjoined decision discharging the prisoner:

The prisoner is under arrest upon a charge that he built, fitted, equipped, loaded or otherwise prepared and caused to sail from the port of New-York, the bark *Millenden*, for the purpose that the said vessel should be employed in the slave-trade, or that he caused some of those acts to be done with such intent, in violation of the second and third sections of the act of Congress, passed April 20, 1818, third statutes at large, pages 450, 451.

It appears that during the month of May, 1853, Mr. B. Blanco, a merchant of good standing in this City, in the ordinary course of his business, purchased of Walter Lockwood, of Greenwich, Conn., the bark *Millenden*, for $6,700, and on the 6th of December following sold her to Stephen E Glover, a shipmaster and merchant in this City, for the sum of $8,000, and all the usual and legal forms necessary on a change of ownership were gone through with by the parties.

The bark was afterwards chartered by Glover to C. C. Carrillero for a term of nine months, at $400 per month.

On or about the 16th of December a crew was shipped, the proper papers executed at the Custom-House, and the vessel cleared; and on the 18th or 19th of the same month, sailed for the west coast of Africa, with Carrillero as supercargo and Holmes Marr as master. She arrived and anchored off the Congo River about the 19th March, 1854, and subsequently proceeded up the river to Cabenda, where her cargo was delivered to a resident consignee.

The testimony of George Jackson, an Englishman, Edward Myers, a German, and John Colstein, a Swede, forming part of the crew, so far as material, narrates: That soon after the arrival of the bark the sailors were called into the cabin and informed for the first time by the master, that he intended to take on board a cargo of negroes for the Island of Cube, and that they might either go on shore or remain on board for the voyage to Cube. If agreeing to the latter, each should have $400 for the voyage. The men concluded, under all the circumstances, to remain on board.

While making the preliminary arrangements for shipping slaves, the bark was seized by a British cruiser, acting in concert with the United States ship *Perry*, and was afterwards condemned for having been employed in the slave-trade. The crew of the bark were landed at Cabenda, and the master and consignee gave to each of the men due bills or orders for their wages of the following import:

CABENDA, 1st May, 1854.

Mr. Bartholomew Blanco,

SIR: You will please to draw on Messrs. Salvador Taladis, of Trinidad de Cuba, for $36 50, and pay them to George Jackson for work done on the *Millenden* to the 30th of April.

Wishing health, &c.,
GULIELME JOZEDE SR. CORREA.

Please deduct from the above $36 which I paid for passage.

The captain of the bark noted upon one of those papers

the place of business of Mr. Blanco, the account by which he was found. When called upon by the men Mr. Blanco at once denied all knowledge of the parties abroad, and all interest or concern in the vessel, cargo, voyage, &c., and refused to have anything to do with the men, or to pay the wages, &c., observing that some other person of a similar name must have been in view. The sailors procured a lawyer to act for them, and in consequence of a letter from him, Mr. Blanco called at his office, where disavowals and disclaimers of substantially a similar character were made by him, with the additional evidence of his being at first very angry at being thus troubled, cooling down, however, and saying that if there had been but one demand he would have paid it sooner than to have been so annoyed and bothered. The sailors were afterwards sent to the United States District Attorney.

The question presented for consideration under the general statement of the circumstances is, whether the facts proved constitute probable cause for

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

THE AFFAIRS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

IN SENATE, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

The Committee appointed by the Senate under date of April 13, 1854, "to inquire whether Columbia College or any of its Trustees have violated any provisions of law or of its charter; and particularly whether said College or any of its Trustees have in any way required any, and if any, what, religious qualification or test from any candidate as a condition of appointment to any Professorship in said College; and, further, to inquire into the means and resources of said College, and the administration of its affairs at large," respectfully

REPORT

That they have had under investigation the various matters embraced and committed to them under said resolution, and have examined the various documents relating thereto, and taken the evidence of the Trustees and other officers in as full and extensive a manner as they have deemed consistent with their duty as such Committee, and the interests of the State required.

The Committee further report that a College, under the corporate name of "Kings College, was chartered by GEORGE II. on the 31st day of October, 1754, located in the City of New-York, for the education and instruction of youth in the liberal arts and sciences," which charter recites among other things, that "divers sums of money having been raised by public lotteries under several acts of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the Province of New-York, and that the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion with the Church of England, for the encouraging and promoting the same good design, having set apart a parcel of ground for that purpose of upwards of three thousand pounds value, situated in the City of New-York;" and also contained the following provision relative to the authority of the Governors of said College to make "such laws, ordinances and orders, for the better government of the said College and students and ministers thereof as they shall think best for the general good of the same, so that they are not repugnant to the laws and statutes of that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, or of our said Province of New-York, and do not extend to exclude any person of any religious denomination whatever, from equal liberty and advantage of education, or from any of the degrees, liberties, privileges, benefits or immunities of the said College, on account of his particular tenets in matters of religion." It also contained the following express direction:

And we do further will, ordain, and direct, that there shall be forever hereafter Publick morning and evening service Constantly performed in the said College, morning and evening for ever, by the President, Fellows, Professors, or Tutors, of the said College, or one of them, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England as by Law Established, or such a Collection of prayers out of the said Liturgy, with a Collect peculiar for the said College, as shall be approved of from time to time by the Governors of the said College, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them Convened as aforesaid.

That after such incorporation, the College being capable of holding the land previously destined for it by Trinity Church, and mentioned in its charter, Trinity Church executed and delivered to them deeds of conveyance of the land mentioned in said charter, and described as situate "on the west side of Broadway in the west side of the City of New-York, fronting easterly to Church-street, between Barclay-street and Murray-street, 440 feet, and from thence running westerly between and along the said Barclay-street and Murray-street to the North River." The conditions annexed thereto were that the President of said College, for the time being, shall forever hereafter be a member of and in communion with the Church of England, as by law established." That the morning and evening service in the College, should be the Liturgy of the said Church, or such a collection of prayers out of that Liturgy, together with a collect peculiar for the College, as shall be approved by the President and Governors. That these conditions and provisions of the said Charter, requiring the President to be a member of the Church of England, awakened at that time the most determined opposition, but the liberal management and conduct of the Governors toward other religious denominations, very soon quieted the apprehensions that seemed to be entertained by many, and nothing further of note occurred in its history until after the Revolutionary war.

In 1787, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, the Charter of the said College was confirmed in all respects, except that its name was changed to "The Trustees of Columbia College of the City of New-York," and placed under the management of Trustees "instead of Governors," and also excepting the clause which rendered a person ineligible to the office of President of said College on account of his religious tenets, and prescribing a form of public prayer to be used in said College.

In 1810 the Trustees of Columbia College represented to the Legislature of the State of New-York "that sundry impediments existed from certain restrictions and defects in their Charter," and prayed relief and that their Charter might be amended and comprised in one act, whereupon the act which is the present Charter of said College, was passed, so that it is unnecessary to go back of that to ascertain the rights, duties and obligations of the Institution.

In reference to the more important question presented in the resolution, requiring the Committee to inquire "whether the College *or any of its trustees* have in any way required any, and if any, what, religious qualification or test from any candidate as a condition of appointment to any professorship in said College," the Committee have spent much time. The peculiar phraseology of the resolution giving the Committee authority and direction not only to inquire whether the *College* had required any religious qualifications, but also whether *any of its trustees* had, made it somewhat difficult for the Committee to define the exact limit and extent of the investigation contemplated by the Senate under the resolution.

The Committee, however, concluded to extend their inquiries both to the College in its corporate capacity, and to the Trustees individually.

The Board of Trustees answered the question propounded to them, to wit: "Have the Board of Trustees at any time rejected a candidate for any professorship in the College on account of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion?" very promptly, "That the Board of Trustees have not at any time rejected a candidate for any Professorship in the College on account of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion."

This answer did not seem to be satisfactory, nor meet the spirit of the question. The Committee believing that the facts could only be obtained through a direct question to each Trustee, which they considered they were authorized and empowered to put under the resolution, addressed a similar question to each Trustee individually.

Quite a number of the Trustees declined answering this question, when addressed to them individually, on the ground "that the election of the Professor was by ballot, and an individual Trustee could not answer for whom he voted, or the motive for giving his vote, without surrendering the independence of judgment secured to the Trustee by the vote by ballot." A majority of the Trustees declined to give any answer to the questions addressed to them individually, for the above reason, but the Committee were able to get at some facts showing, perhaps, to some extent the immediate occasion of the application to the Legislature for the Committee of Investigation, and the facts which were supposed to amount to a violation of the Charter or the general law of the State.

During the Fall of 1853, the Chair of the Professor of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy became vacant by the resignation of Prof. RENWICK, and Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS applied and became a candidate for the vacant Professorship. Dr. GIBBS presented a large number of testimonials which leave no question of his fitness and qualifications for the place.

After the application of Dr. GIBBS, the question of his religious tenets and views became an exciting and important subject of consideration, and the fact of his being a Unitarian seemed to be an objection with some against his election to said office.

So much importance had this objection assumed, that the President of the College, Dr. KING, on the 30th of December, 1853, addressed a letter to Prof WEBSTER, the President of the Free Academy, propounding to him the following interrogatories:

1. Whether he had any knowledge or belief that Dr. GIBBS had at any time since his connection with that Institution (the Free Academy) conducted his course of instruction so as to favor his particular religious or theological views? and

2. Whether he had known or had any reason to believe that Dr. GIBBS holds or teaches any fact or induction of science in contradiction to revelation?

It also appears that early in December a letter was addressed to him (Dr. GIBBS) by one of the Trustees of the College, requesting him to state his views of the bearing of scientific researches and their results upon the question of the plenary divine inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures. That he soon after answered said letter by stating that he "belonged to the denomination of Christians known as Unitarians;" that he was of opinion there were "two revelations, that of the Scriptures and that of the Created Universe," that he believed "in the entire conformity of the two revelations of Scripture and of Nature," and that he "knew of nothing in any branch of science with which he was acquainted which impugns the authority of the Sacred writings or conflicts with their teachings."

The questions addressed to him by the President of the College and the Trustee, touching his religious opinion, clearly establish that some portion of the Trustees were giving an importance to them that was altogether inconsistent with the general law of the State, as well as the true intent, spirit and meaning of the charter of said college.

The subject had excited so much interest that, on the 9th of January, 1854, a series of resolutions were offered by one of the Trustees, defining the duties of the Trustees, and limiting their powers on such questions, and were as follows:

"*Whereas*, the original charter incorporating Kings, now Columbia College, granted by GEORGE the IId, Oct. 31, 1754, provides that the laws, ordinances and orders for the government of said college and students and ministers thereof, 'shall not extend to exclude any person of any religious denomination whatever, from equal liberty and advantage of education, or from any of the degrees, liberties, privileges, benefits or immunities of the said college, on account of his particular tenets in matters of religion.'

"*And whereas*, said provision was only confirmed by the Legislature of the State of New-York by act passed April 13, 1787.

"*And whereas*, said Legislature, by further act passed March 3, 1810, on the application of the college, provides that its ordinances and by-laws shall not make the religious tenets of any person a condition of admission to any privilege or office in the said college, nor be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the State.

"*And whereas*, the general laws of this State for the government of colleges and academies provide that no religious qualification or test shall be required from any Trustee, President, Principal or other officer of any incorporated College or Academy as a condition for admission to any privilege in the same," has been violated.

That section is very broad, but it is not easy to see how it can be broken without violating the condition and restriction in the charter within the doctrine above laid down.

The State must deal with the Corporation and not with the individual Trustee; and the motives, objects, and intentions, or even the acts, of the individual Trustee, are not always the actions of the Corporation.

The individual Trustee may be guilty of a breach of trust, but can hardly be said to be guilty of a violation of the charter so as to warrant a dissolution of the Corporation.

It is claimed that "even if the law and contract with the State plainly prohibit this religious proscription, both may nevertheless be safely and honorably evaded and nullified,—that if any Trustee conscientiously thinks a Unitarian unfit as such, to be a Professor, he may lawfully take the fact into account in giving his vote, inasmuch as the vote need not be preceded by any by-law, or any declaration of the motive which governs it,—that because this motive is secret and incapable of proof, it will be presumed to be such as the law allows,—and that no one has any right to say that the vote was not given exclusively with reference to the fitness of the candidate, apart from any religious test or qualification. Summed up in short, it is that the 'higher law' of conscience overrides the obligation of any human law, or the solemnity of any human contract, and justifies their violation,—if the act be known only to him who commits it. But if conscience demand or justify such a vote, it equally demands an ordinance or by-law establishing the qualification which governs the vote,—and if the one would be a violation of law and duty, is not the other still less excusable?"

But this seems to the Committee more specious than sound. The corporation cannot be guilty of doing an illegal act unless a *majority* of the Trustees concur in it. Several of the Trustees or Directors of a body corporate may act illegally, and willfully so, but as long as a majority do not act so, it is not apparent to the Committee how or upon what principle the body itself is to be charged or held responsible for such acts. It is said if conscience demand or justify such a vote, it equally demands an ordinance establishing the qualification which governs the vote;" but perhaps "conscience" is a majority of the Trustees, did not "demand or justify such a vote." Then of course an ordinance could not be established. Such reasoning would make the Corporation liable because a portion of its Trustees voted thus, although the by-law or ordinance was defeated. In the case of the election of the Professor of "Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry," there may not have been more than two of the Trustees that were influenced by the religious opinions of the candidates, yet those two may have controlled the election. In such a case, could it even plausibly be said the *College* had required any religious test? We must deal with overt acts, and not the motives of men or the secrets of their hearts. The latter are indeed "incapable of proof."

The Body may lay down the "conditions of admission to an office," but the Trustee, who is simply an elector, cannot in the very nature of things make such conditions. All he can do is to give or withhold his vote, and his reasons for doing so are not subject to investigation in any Court or before any tribunal.

The Committee, however, do not mean to approve of or justify any Trustee, of any College or Academy, in casting his vote for an officer, or withholding it from any candidate for office, on any such grounds.

The law should be maintained in spirit as well as letter, and the Trustees should not do secretly or indirectly, what they are prohibited from doing directly.

There should, in truth, be "no religious qualification or test required from any Trustee, President, Principal or other officer, of an incorporated College or Academy, or as a condition of admission to any privilege in the same," as declared by our law, which is truly one of the great bulwarks of our civil liberties—for without religious liberty, there is no civil liberty.

A candidate, who fails to get the votes of the trustees of any such institution because he entertains different religious opinions from them, cannot complain that this law has been violated. But if the College or Academy should pass a by-law or ordinance excluding any particular *class* or *denomination* of Christians or persons, from such offices, then it might with propriety be said that the law had been violated, and the interference of Government might properly be invoked to compel either the recision of such resolution, or a forfeiture of the chartered privileges of the corporation.

The Committee have therefore come to the conclusion that the College has not violated its Charter in respect to the election or appointment of any Professor in said College.

It is, however, claimed by some that this is an "Episcopalian College," and has always been so understood. This in a legal sense is not true. There is no authority for such a claim in the Charter. In the original charter granted by GEORGE II. there were certain conditions, declarations and provisions that might properly perhaps have been construed so as to have given it an Episcopalian character. Such, for instance, as the provision that the President should always be a member of that Church—and the positive direction, that the Prayers of that Church should be read morning and evening in the College. These provisions gave, and probably were intended to give to the College a particular religious and denominational character. But they were all stricken out after the Revolution, by the State Legislature, as early as 1787, and nothing of the kind has since been engrafted upon it. So that it is now, and has been since 1787 as free from all sectarian character, in a legal point of view, as any other Institution in the State. And your Committee are fully satisfied that it does not enjoy any peculiar or special privileges in that respect, over other institutions of learning: and that the claim to the contrary is mere assumption, unsupported by facts, fair inference, or the shadow of legal right.

But Trinity Church contributed largely to its establishment, and in the grant by them of the lands to the College they inserted certain conditions, which it is necessary for the College, so long as they hold and occupy those lands, to comply with, and the State has not done, nor attempted to do, any act, or pass any law to prevent or embarrass the College in the full, faithful and honest compliance with the conditions contained in said conveyances.

The land conveyed to the College, although worth at the time only about £3,000, is now worth about $1,000,000, and the College is deriving a large income therefrom. Certainly it would not be just to exclude that Church from all influence and control in the College which it has contributed so liberally to found and maintain; and, if it should attempt to employ the means and immunities of the institution for the advancement of its particular faith, there cannot be any just ground of complaint so long as they do not violate the terms of their charter, or some positive law of the State. But all such attempts and interference, your Committee firmly believe, are calculated to inflict permanent injury upon the interests of the College and detract from its reputation as a great and liberal seat of learning.

Indeed, it is a question worthy the consideration of the statesman, the Christian and the scholar, whether our Seminaries of learning and Colleges throughout the State do not suffer more from the sectarian character that is given them or assured by them than from any other cause; and whether their want of success and prosperity may not generally be attributed to the sectarian influences that surround them; and whether there is any way by which their condition can be improved except by becoming in *fact* what they are in *theory*—*free* from all sectarian control.

It is a fact that our Colleges, Universities and seats of learning in this country, do not occupy the position they ought. The College under consideration has existed for a century—is possessed of a productive property of over $1,000,000 in value—is situated in the great American metropolis—and yet is employing but seven Professors, and educating but 129 students in all the classes. Surely there must be a cause for this, and it should be diligently sought for, and when discovered removed.

The venerable Dr. NOTT, President of Union College, seems to have understood the necessity of a college being kept free from sectarian influences and control, and in his trust deed to said College he appoints, conditionally, visitors of the property thus conveyed, and those visitors are taken from the ministers of four of the leading denominations in this country, to wit: Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Dutch Reformed and Congregationalism—as if the object was to guard that fund *forever* from being used or appropriated for sectarian purposes.

And if the State would make like provisions in regard to the appropriations it makes to the various colleges, to protect them from being used for mere sectarian purposes, would not the institutions that are the subjects of its bounty be more benefited than they are now?

If the donations and appropriations made by the State to Columbia College, which in the aggregate now amount to over half a million dollars, had been placed under the visitation of some members of the various leading religious denominations, to have been named in the act, the present controversy would never have occurred, and we should not have heard the claim that it is "an Episcopalian College."

This matter might be placed under the visitation and control of the Regents of the University, perhaps. At all events, some mode should be adopted to prevent the donations and appropriations made by the State for the support and advancement of education in our colleges, from being used by such institutions for the promotion of sectarian opinions—at least so long as the law, both in letter and spirit, is opposed to such uses.

In respect to the amendments of the Charter, proposed by the Alumni, your Committee would report that they submitted them to the Board of Trustees and requested the Board to inform the Committee whether they desired any amendments or legislation on that subject, and they replied that they did not.

The question is therefore presented, whether the Legislature can amend or alter the Charter without the consent of the Corporation, there being no power of that kind reserved in the Charter. Your Committee, upon a full examination of this question, have come to the conclusion that the Legislature have no power to repeal, amend or alter the Charter of this College without their consent. That the Charter is a *contract* between the State and the Corporators, and is not revokable without the consent of the Corporation.

Any alteration or amendment, without their consent, would be a violation of that part of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits State Legislatures from enacting laws to "impair the obligations of contracts."

The case of *Dartmouth College* vs. *Woodward*, 4 *Wheaton Rep.* 518, fully sustains these principles in regard to Colleges and Schools endowed by an individual, and the rule is the same when the funds to establish the Corporation are given by the State. Judge STORY says, in the case cited, "The truth is that the Government has no power to revoke a grant, *even of its own funds*, when given to a private person or a Corporation for special uses. It cannot recall its own endowment granted to any Hospital or College, or city or town, for the use of such Corporation."

The Government would undoubtedly have the right the same as an individual founder, to direct and control the use of such fund, for that is a right which grows out of property or fund—the maxim is "*Onjus est dare ejus est disponere.*"

But when they grant a Charter, they usually, and certainly in this case have assigned that right to trustees named in the Charter, so that if they had the right of a founder growing out of the large contributions to the establishment and aid of the College, they have parted with it to the trustees under the Charter.

But "in this country," it is laid down by an able jurist, "when there is no individual founder or donor, the Legislature are the visitors of the Corporations founded by them for public purposes, like schools and colleges, and may direct judicial proceedings against them, for abuses or neglects which at common law would cause a forfeiture of the Charter." This is the extent of the authority of the Legislature over this class of charitable corporations.

And under this power they have the right and have often exercised it, to send out their Committees to investigate the alleged abuses and neglects of such corporations, and if such charges are sustained by evidence, and it is made to appear that the Corporation have violated their charter in any material part or parts, it becomes the duty of the Committee to report a bill authorizing and directing judicial proceedings to be instituted with a view to the forfeiture of the charter.

The Legislature can only act effectually against a Corporation through the judicial tribunals, but they have the power and it is their duty, in proper cases, to direct judicial proceedings to be commenced to restrain a Corporation within proper limits, and in cases of charitable institutions, to secure the regular administration and strict performance of the trust reposed in them. It follows, therefore, from the principles above laid down, that the Legislature have no power to make the amendments or alterations proposed by the Alumni, without the consent of the Corporation, and as they have refused to consent, no action can be taken thereon.

The resolution under which your Committee were appointed also authorized them "to inquire into its means and resources, and the administration of its affairs at large." Its means and resources, as appears from the report of the Treasurer of the College, are as follows: The real estate in the Third Ward in the City, now occupied by the College and not under lease, is worth from $850,000 to $370,000—that they have other property in said Ward under lease, the rent of which amounts to $19,494 annually. The land situated in the Nineteenth Ward, known as the "Botanic Garden," is estimated at $400,000, and is not under lease, nor does it appear that the College has ever derived any advantage from it, since it was granted to them by the State in the year 1814, except the rise in the value, which, within the last few years, has been very great. Divers sums of money have been appropriated by the State at various times, which, in the aggregate, amount to about $50,000. The debt of the College is about $77,500. It appears from the Treasurer's statement that on the 23d of May, 1854, the Trustees entered into a contract for grading and regulating the lot known as the "Botanic Garden," by excavating and removing the surplus earth, &c., for the purpose of bringing the same into market, which, it is estimated, will cost about $150,000. The expenditures, apart from taxes, assessments and improvements, have been about $22,000 annually during the last fifteen years, and the receipts from students have been about $9,000 annually during the same period.

From this it appears that they have about $1,000,000 worth of real estate from which they have derived no income or profit, and that the annual expenses, apart from taxes and improvements, have exceeded the receipts derived from the legitimate sources of the College—that is, from tuition, &c.—the sum of $13,000 annually. In other words, the College has been kept up and sustained at an expense of $13,000 annually for the last fifteen years, beyond its earnings.

As to "the administration of its affairs at large," the Committee made quite a full personal examination of the College buildings, and when they first visited the College in the Spring it "was not in as good repair and condition as was desirable, nor were all the apartments suitable for the purposes for which they were designed and used, but the Committee on their return in the Fall, found that very great improvements had been made in the apartments to be occupied by the new Professor, and the College was in other respects altered so as to furnish all necessary accommodations for the Professors and Students. Further than this, your Committee do not believe it is necessary for them to express an opinion. The opinions of men would differ widely undoubtedly, and it would be nothing but opinion on the part of the Committee. This examination was made on account of the charge in Mr. RUGGLES' pamphlet, that the Trustees had neglected to provide suitable apartments.

Your Committee think the general management of the affairs of the College, and particularly its courses of study, &c., are more especially under the control and jurisdiction of the Regents of the University, and that it is their duty to inform the Legislature of any defects in that respect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. HOPKINS,
ERASTUS BROOKS,
P. S. DANFORTH.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MARCH 10.

Before Chief Justice Oakley and Judges Duer, Bosworth, Campbell and Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

Busby vs. *Wright*.—Order dismissing complainant overruled, with costs in the Court below.

Crowley vs. *Radcliff*.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Nichols vs. *Griswold*.—New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT RULES.

Rule 5. Non-enumerated motions will be heard by one of the Justices at the Special Term Room and the Chambers daily at 10 A. M, throughout the year, except on New-Year's Day, Good Friday, the Fourth of July, the day of the annual election, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. For such motions, and for the purpose of making all necessary orders, and giving judgments in causes under chapter first of title eight of the second part of the Code, a Special Term will be held every day during the vacations, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Rule 6. The Justices designated to hold the General Terms, will attend at Chambers daily during their respective terms, from 10 to 11 A. M., to dispose of *ex parte* applications and of non-enumerated motions, in which all the parties are present or represented. All applications for *ex parte* orders and for judgments upon failure to answer, during the General Terms, must be made before 11 o'clock A. M.

Additional Rule—Ordered that, when a cause is placed on the Day Calendar for trial, the plaintiff may at the opening of the Court each day take an inquest therein, in any case the Court will consent to try without the intervention of a Jury, though an affidavit of merits may have been filed, unless the defendant shall appear and state that a defence is intended to be made.

THE OPERA LIBEL CASE.

Edward P. Fry vs. *James Gordon Bennett*.—An action for libel based upon publications made by the defendant in the New-York *Herald* in October and November, 1848, concerning the plaintiff, was then commenced, but was not tried till December, 1853. It resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000. The Court having recently made an order granting a new trial on the sole ground that the absence from the State of one of the plaintiff's witnesses, Maurice Strakosch, at the time of the trial, was not fully proved, and that the deposition of the witness was consequently improperly admitted as evidence upon the trial, the plaintiff now moves that the Court vacate the order for the new trial, because the evidences of Strakosch's absence was satisfactory to the Judge who tried the case, and was matter with which the Jury had nothing to do, and the amount of evidence to prove his absence could not by any possibility have affected the verdict either one way or the other.

In support of the plaintiff's motion the following affidavits were offered:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Frederick R. Sherman, of said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the attorney and one of the counsel for the plaintiff in said action, and appeared as counsel and argued said cause at the last January General Term of this Court, before Hon. Henry E. Davies, Campbell, Bosworth and Hoffman; that upon said argument no point was made or argued by counsel on either side as to allowing an amendment under the provisions of the Code so as to remedy the defect or error that the absence of Maurice Strakosch was not satisfactorily proved on the trial in December, 1853, to allow of the reading of said deponent's deposition on said trial. Deponent further saith, that he has carefully read the opinions of the said Justices granting a new trial, and from said opinions, as appears to deponent, and he verily believes the same to be true, the order granting a new trial was made on the ground solely that the absence of said Strakosch from the State was not satisfactorily proved, as to admit of the reading of said deposition on the trial in December, 1853. Deponent further saith, that a copy of the order granting a new trial was entered by the defendant, and notice thereof was given on the 26th February, 1855, and a copy of said order entered and noticed, marked A, and that before said order was entered or notice thereof given to plaintiff, a notice of trial for the first Monday in March term of said Court was given by the plaintiff, but the same was countermanded before the notice of this motion was given. And further saith not.

FREDERICK R SHERMAN.

Sworn before me this 3d day of March, 1855.

J. A STOUTENBURGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Edward P. Fry, of said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on the 13th day of November, 1853, or the day previous thereto, he first knew or heard that Maurice Strakosch, whose deposition has been taken *de bene esse*, in said cause, was then about to leave the City and State of New-York, so as not to be able to be present on the trial of said action at the ensuing December term, and that thereupon upon conforming to the statute in such case made and provided the deposition of said Strakosch was taken before his Honor Justice Emmet, on the 14th day of November, 1853.

Deponent further saith, that on the day said deposition was read in evidence at the trial in December, 1853, he requested Sheridan Corbyn, of this city, who was connected with the opera business, and who knew said Strakosch personally, to make inquiry for him at said Strakosch's place of residence to ascertain with certainty where said Strakosch was, for the purpose of proving said Strakosch was absent, and had continued to be absent from the State, so that he could not be compelled to attend said trial; that said Corbyn did make such inquiry of the wife of said Strakosch, at the residence of said Strakosch, in this city, and found that he was absent from the State of Ohio, in Cincinnati, Ohio, as deponent was informed and believes; and deponent had always understood and been informed and believed that since the taking of said deposition in November aforesaid, said Strakosch left the State of New-York, and continued absent therefrom during the last part of said month of November, and during the whole of said trial, and later in December, 1853.

Deponent further saith, that he, this morning, as well as yesterday, had an interview with said Sheridan Corbyn and requested him to give him his affidavit as to the facts and circumstances of his inquiry for said Strakosch, and that said inquiry was made at the residence of said Strakosch, for the purpose of using the same on this motion; that thereupon, said Corbyn informed deponent that since the trial of said action Mr. Galbraith, the defendant's attorney, told him, (Corbyn) he had no business to volunteer his testimony on said trial, but should only have given it on being compelled by subpœna, and that Mr. Bennett could do him a great deal of injury if he pleased to do it. That deponent and Corbyn whether said Galbraith said Mr. Bennett "would do him a great deal of injury," and Corbyn replied, "No, not that he would, but that he could, and that was the fact, and he believed he had already made an enemy for life of Mr. Bennett, by giving his testimony on said trial, and would not give it again voluntarily," and refused to give deponent any affidavit in the matter. Deponent further saith, that said Corbyn has been connected with the theatrical and opera business as agent and treasurer, and in getting up opera books, and that the father of said Corbyn has been and is now, at present, informed and verily believes, the acting manager for Mr. Niblo. Deponent further saith that he is informed and advised by his counsel in this cause, Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq. of this City, and believes it to be true, that the defect or error existing that the absence of said Strakosch from this State was not, or has not been satisfactorily proved, may now be supplied by an amendment so as to remove the difficulty in this cause, and the same may be done under the code of procedure authorizing amendments. And further saith not.

EDWARD P. FRY.

Sworn before me this first day of March, 1855.

J. A STOUTENBURGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

Plaintiff likewise offered the affidavit of Albert Marcosch, that he lived in the house with Strakosch in New York; well knew that Strakosch went to the Western States on a musical tour, giving concerts in November and December 1853, and was absent from the State during all of the time of the trial, and well remembered being present when Corbyn called and inquired for Strakosch, and was answered by Mrs. Strakosch that her husband was then in Cincinnati, Ohio. Marcosch also deposed that Strakosch left about two months ago for Europe and is now on his way back.

Also the affidavit of Madame Amalia Patti Strakosch that her husband Maurice Strakosch was absent from the State from about the 14th November to the 24th December, 1853, giving concerts in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and in Canada, and that she knows the fact from letters she has now in her possession, written to her by her husband from Hamilton, Canada, and from Cleveland, Columbus, Springfield, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville and Wheeling in United States.

Also the affidavit of Salvator Patti that he accompanied Strakosch on that concert tour and knows by a memorandum book now in his possession that Strakosch was in Canada on the 26th of November 1853, and from that period till the 20th of December 1853, was at various towns in the Western and Southern States, giving concerts, and during that time was not in the city or State of New-York.

The following were the points made and argued by the plaintiff's counsel.

1 The proof of the absence of Strakosch from the State is now, and was at the trial, addressed solely to the Court and not to the Jury, and, therefore, could not possibly affect the verdict either one way or the other. Clarke *vs.* Dutcher, 9 Cowen, 680, Sutherland, J., said: "It is undoubtedly true that a judgment will not be reversed on account of an erroneous opinion expressed, or a decision made by the Court, where it clearly appears that the error did not or could not have affected the verdict or judgment. But this very position implies, that we are to look beyond the letter of the exception into the case itself to ascertain what the effect of the error was." Where the error complained of could not possibly have affected the verdict or judgment, it is no ground for a new trial. Bank of Charleston *vs.* Emeric, 8 Pand. R. 719, 3 Barb. 498; Hart *vs.* Coltrain, 24 W. 14; Williams *vs.* Wood, 14 W. 138; Burt *vs.* Place, 4 W. 591; Miller *vs.* Stacks, 13 I. R., 617; Duncan *vs.* Dubois, 3 Johns. Cases 128; Potter *vs.* Tyler, 3 Metcalf, 64.

2. The facts of the case as they appear upon the Record are these: Sheridan Corbyn testifies, "that he was acquainted with Maurice Strakosch; he is in Cincinnati, Ohio; I last saw him six weeks ago here; his wife told me he had gone to Cincinnati; I inquired for him this morning; she did not tell me when he went; that is all the knowledge I have." Also Strakosch, at the commencement of his deposition, when it was taken, and before any material part of it was read to the Jury, swears, "that he was about to leave the City on a professional tour, which may last from two to three months;" and that the plaintiff had informed him, said Strakosch, that he, the plaintiff, thought this cause would positively be tried to-morrow, (that is, the day after the said examination, the day after; that, as he was informed and believes the said Maurice Strakosch did leave the City of New-York on or about the 15th of November, 1853, and deponent believes that no attempt was made on the part of the plaintiff to detain the said Maurice Strakosch as a witness; that he was never served with a subpœna to attend as a witness in this cause, nor any attempt made to serve such subpœna; that for some cause, which deponent does not now distinctly recollect, this cause although on the day calendar for the said 15th day of November, 1853, was not called on, but was, as deponent believes, to meet the convenience of the counsel in the cause, set down for the first day of the following December term, and this cause was called and commenced to be tried on the 1st day of said December term, that Mr. Sherman, the attorney of the plaintiff, on the 14th of November, 1853, and when he obtained the order for the examination of the said Maurice Strakosch, knew that the cause was likely to be on the day calendar, and to be called on for trial on the 15th day of November, 1853; and that if the said Sherman could, if he had been disposed so to do, have procured the attendance of the said Maurice Strakosch as a witness on said trial; and deponent says he believes the said Maurice Strakosch left the City of New-York and remained absent therefrom until after the termination of the trial of this action, for the purpose of avoiding a *viva voce* examination on the trial, and that his pretended musical tour was only an excuse to give color to his absence. That since the trial of this action deponent has obtained a knowledge of the existence of testimony in addition to that adduced on the trial of this action, and which will prove facts alleged by the answer to exist, and to constitute, with others, a good defence to this action, and deponent expects and believes, that with the addition of such newly discovered evidence, deponent will be entitled on a subsequent trial of this cause, to prove the truth of the alleged libels; and further that he will be able to prove the said Maurice Strakosch wholly unworthy of belief. That on the 2d day of March, 1855, deponent obtained an order of Mr. Justice Campbell, calling on the plaintiff or his attorney to show cause, on the 3d day of March, 1855, why a commission should not issue to take the testimony of certain persons as witnesses in this action, two of whom were not examined on the previous trial; and deponent and the plaintiff's attorney attended, on the return of the said last mentioned order, when the plaintiff's attorney opposed deponent for leave to countermand a notice of inquest served by the plaintiff's attorney on deponent, and to adjourn the motion for a commission, both of which requests deponent assented. That to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief he has never seen Sheridan Corbyn, in the affidavit of the plaintiff referred to, more than twice—first, on the trial in this action; and secondly, since the said trial, and that was under these circumstances: The defendant was and still is the holder of a promissory note payable on demand, for money lent by the cashier of the defendant to Wardell Corbyn, the father of the said Sheridan Corbyn and ——— Buckland, and of which note the said Wardell Corbyn and the said Buckland were the makers and the said note being overdue, and in the hands of deponent for collection, the said Sheridan Corbyn called on deponent and informed deponent that his father, the said Wardell Corbyn, was in Europe, and that his father had several notes out, and inquired of deponent what proceedings the holder of said notes, whom overdue, could take against the property of said Wardell Corbyn in his absence; that deponent informed said Sheridan Corbyn that he could not answer for what others might do, but as to the notes held by deponent as the attorney of the defendant, he might be assured that the defendant would take no steps which would injure his father or his property; and deponent then remarked to said Corbyn, that he, deponent, did not know whether or not such consideration was well-merited, as he, said Corbyn, had volunteered to qualify himself as a witness to appear against the defendant; but that could have no effect either upon deponent or on the defendant; and deponent says that no proceedings have been taken to enforce payment of any of said notes, although the same are overdue, and it remains wholly due and unpaid, and nothing has ever been paid thereon; and he denies that he ever stated to said Sheridan Corbyn that the defendant could injure him, or that he made any threat whatever to the said Sheridan Corbyn, or said more on the subject of the said Sheridan Corbyn being a witness in this action than is above set forth.

BENJAMIN GALBRAITH.

Sworn before me this 10th day of March, 1855.

JO. ELLIOTT, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN TOWNSHEND.

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN TOWNSHEND, of the City of New-York, makes oath and says: That he was present as counsel of the defendant at the taking of the examination *de bene esse* of Maurice Strakosch, and cross-examined the said Strakosch; that the examination was continued until after midnight of the 14th of November, 1853, and that during the said cross-examination, the said Maurice Strakosch several times requested deponent to be as brief as possible, as he desired to go home and pack his trunk, and prepare for leaving the City early on the following morning; and deponent says that as well from the manner and observations of the said Maurice Strakosch during said examination, as his knowledge of the character of the said Maurice Strakosch, and his knowledge of the facts and statements of this action, he believes the said Strakosch left the City of New-York and remained absent therefrom until after the determination of the trial of this action, for the purpose of avoiding a *viva voce* examination on the trial of the issues in this action and that the pretended musical tour of the said Maurice Strakosch was only an excuse to give color to his absence.

JOHN TOWNSHEND.

Sworn before me this 10th day of March, 1855

BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

DEPOSITION OF OLE BUL.

I am a musical artist, residing in the City of New-York; I know both plaintiff and defendant; I was asked to make an affidavit in this case, but refused unless compelled to do so by the Court; I refused on account of the mutual position of Maurice Strakosch and myself as artists; I would not like, unless compelled to, to say anything to his disadvantage; I became acquainted with him in 1852 at Washington, and I have had numerous business transactions with him, and have given concerts with him in the West and South, and in California and elsewhere; I have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with his general character; the concerts given by him and myself were for our mutual benefit; I have no proof that he made dishonest returns of the proceeds of these concerts. In 1853, when he began to give concerts with me, he stated that he was several thousand dollars in debt, in consequence of his having been unsuccessful in opening a music store in Broadway; he has done nothing since except composing small musical pieces for Hall & Sons, for which he told me the highest sum he received was a hundred dollars; I have been informed by a gentleman who resides at the New-York Hotel, that he has lately invested $22,000; I have not been able to invest so much out of the clear profits of our concerts; I do not know how much the profits were; Strakosch always had the collecting and keeping and expending of the moneys received from these concerts; I have been connected with him in the late opera season at the Academy of Music; he was furnished with $8,000 in drafts to go to Europe and engage art sts to be directed to me at the Academy of Music, but I am sorry to say he did not do as he agreed; he never directed any artists to me or to the Academy of Music; I never received any letters from him informing me of what done; Brignoli was not sent to me, nor to the Academy of Music; when I heard he had arrived I sent my agent to him, and Mr. Brignoli's reply was, that Strakosch had not mentioned my name in the engagement made with him; nor had he heard of me or being in any way connected with Strakosch; that Mr. Strakosch represented himself to him as the director of all the theatres of New-York and environs; when Strakosch had left Europe, he agreed to engage artists and return immediately to New-York; this was the only thing he was to do with the $8,000; Mr. Brignoli informs me, and I believe the information to be correct, that Mr. Strakosch has gone to Austria to visit his friends; I think he did not pay Brignoli's passage to this country, for I have had the bill sent to me since.

Question.—Have you sufficient information of Maurice Strakosch's general character, to enable you to form an opinion of what it is?

Answer—I have.

Q.—Have you heard people at this time speak of Mr. Strakosch's general character?

A.—Yes, I have

Q.—Has his character been spoken about freely?

A.—Yes

Q.—Is his character good or bad?

A.—I decline to answer the question.

Q.—I must repeat the question and insist upon an answer, whether his general character is good or bad?

A.—I do not feel bound to answer the question.

Q.—I must insist upon an answer, otherwise I shall have to apply to the Court to compel you to answer. Are you aware, Mr. Bull, that the Court has power to commit you to prison, if you refuse to answer all proper questions?

A.—I was not aware of that fact; but if I am bound to answer, I will do it.

Q.—Is his general character good or bad?

A.—Not good.

Q.—Do you know his general character for truth and veracity?

A.—Recent circumstances lead to the confirmation of what I have often heard, that he is not a man of truth and veracity.

Q.—Would you believe him under oath?

A.—It would be difficult for me to believe him.

Q.—You have before said that you have heard people speak freely of Mr. Strakosch's general character: what have they said?

A.—I have been continually warned by many persons against Mr. Strakosch, as a bad man, for a long time past, but I ind grantly refused to believe it until recent incontrovertible facts have forced me to believ

NEW-YORK CITY.

McFINN.

THE DAILY TIMES STILL IN CONTEMPT.

Argument of Mr. Busteed on the Motion for the Discharge of D. Russell Lee.

The Decision further Indefinitely Postponed.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge McCarthy.

The charge of contempt of Court preferred by Judge McCarthy against Henry J. Raymond and Fletcher Harper, Jr., Proprietors, and David Russell Lee, Law Reporter of the DAILY TIMES, (the contempt growing out of the publication and republication of the McFinn article in the DAILY TIMES,) was again before the Court on Saturday. Mr. Busteed, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Lee, moved for the discharge of Mr. Lee from the charge of contempt.

Mr. Busteed commenced his argument on the motion by stating that it was his intention to be entirely guiltless of saying anything in substance or form which by implication even, could be construed into an intention to do disrespect to the jurisdiction before which he appeared on behalf of a party charged with a crime as against this Court. Mr. David Russell Lee, a gentleman who for some twenty years had been connected with the press of this City, was charged to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for a criminal contempt in the publication of a certain article in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, which in the estimation of this Court was so offensive to good taste and the laws of the land as to have required in this Court the exercise of the extraordinary Act recently vested in this Court by the Statutes of the State. He should not enter this morning into a discussion of the nature and origin, or the causes that led to the construction of the power of Courts in respect to their issuing this power of attachment. This power, no matter by what Court of Judicature used, was an extraordinary power, and should never be used except in cases of the most urgent necessity. Inasmuch as in every case, so also in this case, the rights of men charged before the Court depended in a great degree on the form and technical usage with which those rights were guarded. He should, for forms sake, call the attention of the Court to some of the points of practice which he considered should govern the Court in the exercise of the extraordinary jurisdiction. First then, he believed it to be the well settled practice in England and America that in cases of attachment, either a rule to show cause why the attachment should not issue must be entered on the minutes of the Court, or in a very flagrant case the attachment itself may be immediately granted. The reason of this was, that the person so ordered to show cause might, in case of any error in the proceedings of the Judge, have the benefit of appealing to higher jurisdiction The rule of attachment always was issued by one Judge but was not made returnable before a single judge. On the party charged with contempt being brought into Court, interrogatories are then to be filed and administered, and the party charged must make written answers thereto, on oath, "within such reasonable time as the Court shall allow." This was a material formula, because the interrogatories are in the nature of an indictment and constitute the charge or accusation, and because, if any of the interrogatories are improper, the defendant may refuse to answer it, and move to have it stricken out. On the answer of the defendant being filed, "the Court," and not a single member of it, proceeds to the trial of the case and to the rendition of its judgment. This must be so, or otherwise the accuser would be the witness against the accused. The Court before whom he must be tried is the judge whether a crime had been committed, and the medium of dispensing punishment. Such a state of things would not be tolerated in arbitrary Russia. Should it be tolerated in enlightened America? Mr. Lee, his client, therefore asked, first, that this whole matter be heard before the Court, and not be adjudicated by one of its members, especially when that one is the party who claims that his judicial dignity has been assailed, and, second, that interrogateries in the usual form shall be filed and administered. These rules were observed in the case of the People vs. Compton, which was probably the most notorious case of contempt that ever occurred in this or any other country. If interrogatories were not to be filed, he asked, third, that the rule against Mr. Lee be now dismissed without further argument, because he was only before the Court upon a non-judicial oath, and that oath he deemed a full answer to this entire proceeding as against everybody. If he is to be proceeded against further, he ought to be served with a formal accusation and have reasonable time for his defence. As to this last, the affidavit of Mr. Lee already filed was the spontaneous result of an earnest desire to be himself personally responsible for his own acts, and, secondly, to appear utterly guiltless of any intention to bring into disrepute any of the judicial tribunals of the land, however humble the jurisdiction.

Judge McCARTHY here interrupted the counsel and stated that he had already decided the question now pressed on a similar motion made in behalf of Mr. Harper by his counsel, which decision was that the filing of an affidavit was a waver of the right to have interrogatories filed and administered.

Mr. Busteed desired to have his exception to the decision noticed. He then proceeded to argue the case on its merits. He said:

The able manner in which my professional brethren, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Abbott, have argued this case on its merits in behalf of Lieutenant-Governor Raymond and Mr. Harper, leaves me but an inferior task to perform. The whole ground has been so completely covered by the legal forces of my brother Abbott, that little else remains for me than here and there to note some facts which, perhaps, had no direct bearing upon the case of either of the other gentlemen, but which alone concern Mr. Lee. The duty imposed upon me I will not hesitate to say is an exceedingly delicate one. I cannot separate from the discussion of this case, nor would I if I could, the recollection of the fact that we are mutually occupying the most sacred territory in the world. It has always been my aim to be respectful before every judicial officer before whom I have appeared. How that respect ought to be enhanced when a member of the judiciary is, as it were, to be placed in a position of antagonism to the cause which I represent, will be appreciated as well by every other member of the profession or by the judiciary as by myself. It is an excusable weakness, nay, Sir, it is a just pride upon the part of both lawyers and laymen, that the judiciary of our State have ever deserved to be held in the highest esteem by our people. A spotless ermine should ever be regarded as the very richest legacy which any human being can bequeath to posterity. A weak Judge is the most pitiable exhibition of moral infirmity. A corrupt Judge heads the list of persons destined to an immortality of infamy. This case is exceedingly delicate, because the person offended against must, *ex necessitate*, hear in fearless speech, with unrestricted license, the bold and indignant denial of anything like an intention to commit a crime. The case, too, is an important one. It would be, at any time, important to any judiciary of the State, but now more so than ever, because between the judiciary and the people there is an immediate connecting link, since the power of electing judges has become interwoven with our State Constitution. The case is important because the liberty of the press is the issue, and that issue is the watchword of freedom throughout the world. The press is not, in our land, a power behind the throne, but a power above it. It is the voice of the people, and when that voice is directed upon a moral key, the *vox populi* is the *vox dei*. In a Republican country, an unfettered press is the foundation of individual liberty, and the keystone in the arch of the national safety. What free man shall withhold the plaudits of "Grace unto it." The ancient poet, Sir, looking down through the vista of time, might have written:

"Judges and lords may flourish or may fade,
A *vote* can make them as a *vote* has made,
But a free press—of right the country's pride—
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

The case is important because of the power of the press—important because if that power has been prostituted to unlawful, or unholy purposes it becomes the duty of Courts to punish the unlawful license, and to curb within legitimate restraint the almost boundless power it possesses. Its silence is oftentimes as dangerous as its thunders are portentous. It is but the calm of the ocean awaiting and defying attack, keeping within its vast self its most terrific resources for the weal or woe of the people among which it disseminates its principles and teaches its doctrines. While upon the one hand the press should be as free as the winds that sweep over the mountains, it should be held responsible for every abuse of that power.

But, important as this case is in the points to which I have adverted, it is most important because the matter charged here involves *crime*—and crime, too, if the charge be well founded, of no ordinary character. Contempts of Courts are of two kinds—criminal, and contempts which are not criminal. These, again, may be divided into two general classes. First, direct contempts, which openly and wantonly assault the dignity of the Court while it is yet in session, performing the functions assigned by law; and second, consequential contempts, which tend to create a universal disregard of the lawful authority of the Court. The present case, then, if it be a contempt at all, may be classified as a criminal contempt of the consequential class. In the discussion of the case but two questions arise. They are, first:

Is the matter charged, as contended, within any of the subdivisions of section 10 of the Revised Statutes? and second,

If it be established that such contempt as the law makes criminal has been committed—in other words, as the *quo animo* is the gist of the offence, does it appear that the bad mind or intention to do wrong clearly accompanies the tortious act? First, then, has there been any contempt, and if so, by whom? If there has been any contempt here at all, it consists in the publication, in the exact words used in the statute, "of a false or grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings" of this Court. That question we can determine only by a reference to the article itself, and to the fair and ordinary interpretation which the common mind would attach to the article. I think from what has already dropped from your Honor, that your Honor labored under the idea that the article had a rather personal reference to yourself. I am very happy to have assigned to me the duty of showing you with an authenticated certainty, that your Honor could not have been, and was not alluded to. The article is headed, "Marine Court—What was not done there." I feel bound to say that if my client is always as careful in the use of the small words of the language as he has been in this case, I undertake to say that he will never again be called upon to answer for a contempt of Court; for the report professes to be *what was not done* in the Marine Court. Now, if this word "not" was not in the heading, I could not argue with the same degree of freedom that this was not a contempt.

"A day or two ago, one of the reporters of the DAILY TIMES visited this tribunal, (which may be said to be one of the highest in the City, for it is in the fifth story.")

Now if these words, "for it is in the fifth story," had been omitted, the word "highest" might be construed into some forty-seventh cousin of a slur on the jurisdiction of this Court. It seems that the reporter came

"In the expectation that an interesting theatrical case would come up for trial In that he was disappointed, as were many excitable individuals composing a very large audience."

Now the words "excitable individuals" had no reference to the judiciary whatsoever, but to certain persons present in company with the sympathizing reporter.

"To the surprise of everybody there was no Judge."

That is no contempt. Judges are like other men—subject to the same infirmities that prevent persons from attending to their ordinary business.

"Two of the three were reported sick, and Judge McCarthy was absent under some rule or other."

I recollect that Mr. Abbott stated in his argument that this absence of Judge McCarthy could not possibly be made to imply a want of respect, as by the rules of the Court some of the Judges must of necessity be absent.

"At the instance of a barrister the Chief Justice was sent for and arrived, (not apparently in the most pleasant mood.)"

I did not know that because a man is so unfortunate as to be elected Judge, he must be forever laughing to amuse the public. I apprehend that your Honor has an entire right to look as cross as you please when you come into Court, where your looks, so far as the public is concerned, must be taken without note or comment. But it was the *Chief Justice* who was sent for and arrived. And who was Chief Justice at that time? Alfred A. Phillips, whose place Judge Birdsall now fills. And if contempt there be, Alfred A. Phillips, then Chief Justice of the Marine Court, was thrown into contempt by that article. What right then has your Honor to take from the retired Judge the laurels which properly belong to him?

"The calendar was taken up, and not a cause of any importance could be found ready,—but gentlemen of the bar appeared to have been engaged in that amusing operation, the framing of excuses."

I think this is the most thorough contempt which the article contains. If it were not for the generality of the charge, I do not know but I should feel compelled to ask your Honor so have some rule made to prevent the gentlemen of the press in the future from imputing to men known to be so virtuous in Court-practice as the gentlemen of the legal profession, such unworthy motives as "framing excuses."

"At length, just as the Judge" (still meaning Judge Phillips, the Chief Justice,) "was about taking a recess, and made a number of appeals for *order* by a forcible knock of the judicial hammer another lawyer sprang to the floor."

Now the judicial hammer has no right to complain of want of respect with reference to itself. It has no appointed organ here or elsewhere, and is but a humble instrument in your hands which might tend to make lawyers more orderly in Court than we know them to be. Then the lawyer who sprung to the floor said,

"If your Honor pleases."

Now I am not sure that I was in the Court in the morning in question but if I was, I should have supposed from the introduction of this Milesianism—this Hibernicism—that the reporter had me in his eye if not on his pencil when he put in "pleases."

"Well," said the Judge, (Phillips, of course,) (rather snappishly,) "are you ready?" "Just wait a bit till I calls my witness and sees if she is in the Court at all, at all, Judge." "Officer! call the witness."

Your Honor is not reported as having asked the officer to call the witness. It was somebody else. The only thing that is ascribed to you, supposing you to be the Chief Justice, is, first, that you arrived in not a very pleasant mood; and, secondly, that you said rather snappishly, "Are you ready, Sir." I know very well that the gentlemen of the press are among the most amiable persons in the world. I know that they insist when any person exhibits the smallest degree of crabbedness, no matter from what cause it arises, on printing what they see. There are "chiels amang ye takin' notes," and faith, they prent them with a liberality that is most astounding. "The functionary," (not your honor, nor the presiding judge,) called out in a voice stentorian, "*Miss Justinian Theodosia McFinn*," who did not respond—and the judge concluded, that as he had been sold, he might as well adjourn, which he did forthwith."

Now, except the words "the Judge concluded that as he had been sold," this last paragraph does not contain the germ of a criminal contempt, and I confidently submit that there is no contempt whatsoever. The Judge had a right to conclude that he had been sold if it was the fact, and he had a right to adjourn the Court at any time.

Now, here is the article from first to last, which, when I read it the morning of its publication, I did not know what it meant; and I submit that it is not either a "false" or "a grossly-inaccurate report." I take the ground, then: First, that there has been no publication of any report of the proceedings of the Marine Court, and I point your Honor to the title of the article in support of this ground. I take the ground, secondly, that the report is neither false nor grossly inaccurate. I confess, sir, that until I read the affidavit of Mr. Byrne, I did believe that the whole matter was a piece of newspaper pleasantry, not given with any idea or intention of bringing the Court into disrespect. But Francis Dionysius Byrne swears, in his affidavit, that "he is a lawyer, and was in attendance at the Marine Court on or about the 14th day of February last; that he requested the crier of said Court, or some person whom he supposed to be the crier, to call as a witness Dionysius McFinn, and that such person being so requested, did call said name as that of a witness, and that no person answered to that name."

Now, if contempt there be, it must either be in giving the name of the witness wrongly or it must consist of the comments which accompany the relation of the occurrence with respect to the name of the presiding Judge. Will it be insisted that the slight variation in the name called and the one published constitutes a grossly inaccurate report? Clearly not. Proper names among us are pronounced pretty much at will. I apprehend, therefore, if Dsinysius McFinn is called, and the Reporter not understanding the name rightly, publishes it as Justinian Theodosia McFinn—however the first names may vary—yet McFinn being correct, I apprehend and say that that is not of sufficient importance to be regarded as a contempt. Judge Edmonds complained for some time that his decisions were published as the decisions of Judge *Edwards*, another gentleman recently deceased, who occupied a position on the bench of the Supreme Court also. But could anybody have construed that into a contempt? If then the mistake in the name is not the contempt, then we must fall back on the comments which accompanied the report as to the manner of the *presiding* Judge. Now, then, what right has your Honor to complain of the comments upon the manner of the "*presiding* Judge," who at that time was Alfred A. Phillips?

My next ground in support of Mr. Lee's case is, that he is not the publisher of the DAILY TIMES, and consequently cannot be held responsible within the statutes "for the *publication* of grossly inaccurate reports." Lieutenant Governor Raymond and Mr. Harper are the publishers and not Mr. Lee. It would be quite as reasonable to hold the foreman of the paper, the compositors who set up the article which your Honor alleges brings this Court into contempt, or the pressman responsible, as the reporter.

I now pass to the question of the motion which induced the publication of the article, supposing that it is contemptuous in its character. Happily for us, in all our acts so far as our courts of conscience are concerned, (and I am addressing the conscience side of this Court only,) the motion which prompts the act governs the character of the particular act itself. Now, Mr. Lee in his affidavit says that he is a reporter attached to the DAILY TIMES newspaper; that he is the sole and only reporter of the article published in said paper on the 15th day of February inst., headed "Marine Court—What was Not Done;" that the facts therein stated were received by this deponent from a respectable member of the bar of this State, and were furnished for publication to said paper by deponent, in the belief that they were substantially true, and without entertaining, or at all meaning to evince any disrespect whatever to this Court or any of its members," &c.

Take that manly, noble and praiseworthy avowal of Mr. Lee, and assume if you please that Mr. Lee is the publisher of the paper, and that the article is false or grossly inaccurate, and I ask if it is not sufficient to discharge Mr. Lee from this alleged contempt. He takes upon himself the responsibility, and does not shrink from it in the least.

I submit then, upon a review of the whole matter, that there has been in fact no contempt; that either of the three gentlemen who are charged here are as much interested as yourself and myself in seeing that the proceedings in Courts of Justice are kept inviolably sacred from misrepresentation; that that journal is respectable in its origin, and reputable in its proprietorship. Indeed, the conduct of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES needs no eulogy from me or from anybody else to sustain it in its means and its influence

Judge McCarthy announced that he would reserve his decision in the case of Mr. Lee for a few days, when he should render decisions in the cases of Messrs. Raymond & Harper.

A Painter Defrauded—A City Father Pleading for the Prisoner.

On Friday forenoon a dashing young Jew was brought before Justice CONNOLLY by Sergeant MANSFIELD, to answer a charge of defrauding a painter out of $85. The complainant was GEORGE W. HOYER, doing business at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue. He testifies that the defendant represented to him that he was worth $10,000 or $15,000 above all liabilities, which, together with other statements, induced HOYER to execute some painting at his house. It was subsequently ascertained that the statements thus made were without the least foundation in truth, and redress was accordingly sought. The officer has been in search of the accused since the middle of last February, but was thwarted in all his efforts by the shrewd friends of the fugitive from justice.

In the afternoon the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, and gave his name as JAMES DE YOUNG. On his behalf there appeared Councilman JACKSON, of the Fifth Ward, who urged the Justice to take bail for a hearing, but His Honor laid down the law, to wit.: "That no examination in a *criminal* case can be had *after* the party has given bonds to answer the action of a Grand Jury." This would not satisfy the "City Father," and he continued to plead the case until the Justice assured him that no argument would sway him from performing the duty he had sworn to do.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Councilman introduced the father of DE YOUNG to the Court, and he became his bondsman in the sum of $500.

Only a few weeks ago this same individual was in the custody of Officer ELDER, on a similar charge.

Supposed Mail Robbery.

On Friday morning a young German, A. ABBE, was brought up by officer MATTHEWS of the Chief's office, before Judge OSBORNE, charged with having in his possession numerous drafts, for which he could not satisfactorily account, and which it was supposed were stolen from the mail. It appears that ABBE, upon arriving in this City, put up at the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of William and Duane-streets, on 15th ult. A bill of $50 was presented to him by the proprietor, Mr. FICKLER, for board and lodging, in payment of which ABBE gave him two drafts on the Watertown (Wis.) Bank, of $25 each. The notes were offered at a Banking house in Wall-street for payment; they were pronounced to be genuine, but it was ascertained that they were stolen from the Western mail bags. FICKLER, upon receiving this intelligence, went to the Chief's office and gave a description of ABBE, together with the above circumstances, and the transaction between them. Upon paying those notes to FICKLER, he hired a horse and wagon from a man named OAKLEY, on Monday last, and went to the neighborhood of Jamaica, L. I., whither OAKLEY pursued him, and on Thursday evening succeeded in finding him, and recovering his horse and wagon, leaving him to pursue the rest of his journey on foot. Intelligence having been received at the Chief's office that he was making tracks for New-York, officer MATTHEWS was dispatched by Sergeant OWENS to arrest him. Fortunately that officer proceeded to Fulton Ferry, where he had just arrived in sufficient time to arrest him as he stepped off the boat. He was taken to the Chief's office, where, upon searching him, the following drafts were found upon his person, in addition to the two already alluded to. A bill of exchange on ADAMS & Co., San Francisco, payable to Mrs. LUCY ANN GEE, for $25. A draft on the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee, for $262, payable to EDWIN HILLYER. One draft on the Bank of Watertown, Wis., for $100, payable to the order of GEORGE MARQUART & Co. Two drafts on Washington County Bank, Union Village, payable to the order of GEO. ROLLS, one for $260, and the other for $200. One draft on Jefferson County Bank for $93, payable to C. G. MARQUART.

The accused was committed for further examination by the United States Marshal.

Fire at Quarantine, States Island.

A fire broke out Friday night about 10 o'clock, at Tompkinsville, destroying seven buildings. It originated in the grocery and shoe store owned and occupied by JOHN JOHNSON, and communicated to the three brick dwelling-houses adjoining, also belonging to Mr. JOHNSON, from thence to the brick front house owned by JOHN KELLY and occupied by THOS. HINTON. A frame building, owned by J. KELLY and occupied by Mrs. OLMSTEED as a millinery estaeblishment; a frame building, used as a porter-house, belonging to Mrs. EGANS; a brick house, owned by RICHARD HALLIDAY and occupied by JOHN WEBBER. All the above buildings were entirely destroyed. Most of the goods and and furniture taken from the buildings were destroyed or stolen by the many thieves about the place.

The Dutch Reformed Church was three times on fire, but was put out by the people of the village. By this fire a large number of persons are thrust into the street, as most of the buildings had three or more families.

We did not learn the amount of insurance on the property. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a camphene lamp in JOHNSON'S grocery.

The whole amount of property destroyed is valued at $25,060, of which the JOHNSON property is estimated at $10,000, and is partly insured. Mr. WERNER'S Cigar Store is insured for $800.

Disorderly Houses.

Six keepers of disorderly houses, out of the nine against whom warrants were issued, were brought before Judge OSBORNE, in custody of Officer JAMES POLLARD, on Friday morning. The following persons were bailed in the sum of $500 to answer: ANN GILROY, THOMAS LOUGHLIN, JANE McCAULY, JAMES MEEHAN, ANN DIVINE. MARY MURRAY was committed in default of bail. In nearly all the cases, the bondsmen were keepers of corner groceries and groggeries, who could not afford to lose such valuable customers.

Opening of Navigation.

The sloop *Timothy Wood* arrived here on Saturday afternoon in seven hours from Poughkeepsie, with a cargo of ale, consigned to M. VASSAR & Co. We also learn that the steamer *Santa Claus* left Poughkeepsie yesterday, *en route* for Kingston.

☞ The ruins of the City Assembly Rooms on Broadway are being removed, to make way for a new building of the same character which Mr. MILLER, the former lessee, is erecting. Mr. MIX is also rebuilding his carriage factory, which was destroyed by the same fire as the Assembly Rooms. TREMBLE is the architect.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.....FRIDAY, March 9.

The order of business was the third reading of bills. The first document read was the report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in relation to amending advertisement for leasing the wharves and piers referred Wednesday evening, which had been amended by adding "and also to amend said advertisement, by striking out the words, 'five years,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words, 'one year,' as the extent of said leases, and that as thus amended the same be adopted."

A motion was made to pass this report over, but the vote taken upon it was lost.

Councilman MATHER remarked that this subject is one which involves interests, and is of much importance to the commercial community; and as he was absent from the last meeting of the Board, when the question was under discussion, he wished some member would inform him what good reason there is for making the change.

Councilman HASWELL replied that he was not fully satisfied as to the proposed change.

Councilman BARNEY moved that the report be referred back to the Committee on Wharves and Slips. This motion was carried, and the report was referred back, with instructions to report this evening.

The following papers were then read for the third time, and adopted:

Report of Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of repairs and alterations of house of Hose Company No. 7.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of a new carriage for Hose Company No 9.

Report of Committee on Police, in favor of paying bill of George Mawby ($125) for services in keeping room corner of Elm and White-streets in proper order.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of repairs and alterations to Engine No. 34.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of an appropriation of $17,000 for pay of Street Inspectors.

Report of Committee on Roads, non-concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the matter of opening Eleventh-avenue.

Resolution to appropriate two hundred and fifty dollars, to pay expenses of Special Committee appointed to proceed to Albany, in relation to the ceding of property between Nos. 20 and 23 North River.

The following petitions were then presented and duly referred.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Stable-keepers, praying for the suppression of fraud in weighing hay

Of the Managers of the Society of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, for flagging One Hundred and Seventeenth-street.

To fence vacant lots on the south side of Twenty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues.

Of many citizens to open Sixty-sixth-street.

Of Engine Company No. 26 to have the money refunded which they expended on House No. 6, Third-street, formerly occupied by them.

For flagging sidewalks in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues.

Of Engine Company No. 1 to have their house cleaned and painted.

To have Reservoir for the Croton Aqueduct in the Seventeenth Ward completed at as early a day as possible.

To have Ninety-third-street graded from Second to Fourth avenues.

To have the carriage-way of Thirty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, paved.

TO RING THE POST-OFFICE BELL.

To have the Post-Office bell rung for all alarms for fire.

The following resolutions were then offered and referred: RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To repave Thirty-third-street, between Sixth and Eighth-avenues.

To pave carriage-way of Fifty-first-street, between the Eighth to the Tenth-avenues.

To build a Pier at the foot of Twenty-first-street on the East River.

To fill in a vacant lot in Thirty-seventh-street.

By Councilman HASWELL—To require the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to report to the Board, if the contract for paving Grand-street has been strictly and fully complied with as to the dimensions of the stones.

To place fire-hydrants in Eighth, Ninth and Tenth-streets.

To flag sidewalk on the south side of Thirteenth-street between Third and Fourth-avenues.

To require the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to report the reason of discontinuing the running of cars from 2 to 4 o'clock in the morning.

To give $1,000 for the American Widows' Association.

To flag east side of Pearl-street.

To flag St. John's Park.

ROOMS FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Councilman CONOVER offered a resolution to have the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen occupied during the month of March by the Grand Jury, on account of present place of meeting of the latter in the Tombs being badly ventilated and in other respects inconvenient.

A discussion ensued, mainly between Councilmen MATHER and CLANCY. The latter said that the rooms in the Halls of Justice were good enough, and that there was no adequate reason why the room of the Board should be used for such a purpose.

Councilman MATHER objected that the room in the Courts was not ventilated, and no accommodation was had for witnesses.

Councilman CONOVER, President of the Board, descended from the Chair and engaged in the debate. He defended the resolution. A spirited discussion took place between him and Councilman CLANCY. The resolution was laid over under the rules.

To take up the rails of the track of the Harlem Railroad Company.

COMMUNICATION RECEIVED.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, calling the attention of the Common Council to the almost impassable condition of Third-avenue from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street. The avenue is stated to be in a condition entirely unfit and unsafe for vehicles to pass through it. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

From the Commissioner of Repairs, respecting the bad condition of the pavements in Chatham-street, Bowery and Fourth-avenue. Referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

VISIT TO THE ALMSHOUSE.

From the Governors of the Almshouse, inviting the Board of Councilmen to visit their institution, in company with the Legislature, on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

NUMBER OF POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

From his Honor the Mayor, in reply to a resolution passed by the Board on the 7th inst., desiring him to communicate the number and names of policemen appointed since Jan. 1, 1855; also those reappointed, and those removed. The whole number appointed is 38; the number of reappointments 11.

REMOVAL OF TREES IN THE PARK.

The Report of Committee on Lands and Places in favor of removing trees and lamp-posts in the area in front of the City Hall, was presented, and some discussion ensued.

Councilman MATHER said the military of New-York do not know much about parading, and especially about evolutions. He did not want the trees to be removed, because there would then be an open field, and the military science could be displayed as well in getting around some such obstacles. If there were no trees there, he thought on this account it would be advisable to put some there. [Laughter.]

Councilman RIDDER said the trees were a great obstacle to the display of the military in the Park, and for that reason he desired them removed.

Councilman WILD said it was a just matter of boast to our City to have shade trees and parks, and he hoped the trees would not be taken away. The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

Several reports from various committees were presented, granting to various individuals permission to grade, flag or pave, certain streets, build sundry fences, &c.

TO GIVE THE PILOTS A WHARF.

From the Committee of wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of granting to the New-York Branch Pilots the exclusive use of slip at the foot of Jackson-street, East River. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports,

Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending March 8, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	1854. Bbls.	1854. Value.	1855. Bbls.	1855. Value.
Liverpool	5,480	$30,081	552	$4,004
London	7,646	43,767	382	2,066
Havre	1,463	14,726	—	—
Africa	50	264	—	—
Porto Rico	100	800	100	885
Hayti	555	4,688	—	—
New Granada	—	—	649	5,874
Brazil	810	6,900	—	—
Venezuela	300	2,344	—	—
British Guiana	—	—	600	5,250
British Honduras	393	2,713	206	1,917
British W. Indies	500	4,315	—	—
British N. Ame'a	20	160	1,236	11,047
Total for the week	19,757	$129,967	5,743	$39,115
Total in February	119,445	1 011,677	39,448	297,640
Total in Jan	2 0,928	1,509,154	68,766	651,453
Total in Dec	280,121	2,056 575	53,398	469,340
Total in Nov	348,620	2,443,898	48,348	420,843
Total in October	348,648	1,575,289	41,745	318,469
Total in Sept	196,876	1,095 328	34,453	239,059
Total in August	120,414	760,980	22,130	158,407
Total in July	242,995	1 167 760	99,154	737,921
Total since 1st July	1,767 302	$11,691,528	391,763	$3,367,535

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	23,119	$29 956	—	—
London	24,562	60,311	—	—
Havre	4,505	8,364	—	—
British W Indies	—	—	3,643	8,214
Total for the week	71,078	$148,633	3,643	$9,214
Total in February	216,280	453 961	—	—
Total in January	880,792	922,893	26,180	$59,004
Total in December	1,028 370	2,040,002	91,220	181,338
Total in November	1,402,317	2,220,749	21,306	44,461
Total in October	1,456,293	2,142,789	24,963	42,856
Total in September	95,036	1,125,195	—	—
Total in August	384,679	801,487	65,101	107,833
Total in July	751 786	935..516	199,854	335,733
Total since 1st July	6,758 730	$10,832,075	434,247	$800,077

COTTON

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	7,388	$362,763	1,403	$79,841
Glasgow	235	10 903	—	—
Amsterdam	—	—	115	2,530
Hamburg	656	23,463	367	14,536
Bremen	98	5,385	282	11,016
Havre	418	23,091	1,795	85,021
Antwerp	—	—	354	11,708
Marseilles	265	13,375	—	—
Total for the week	9,385	$438,780	4,306	$198,523
Total in February	26 844	1.133 190	4.355	624,795
Total in January	20,328	1,017,653	21,251	893,749
Total in December	13,774	651,283	23,354	947,395
Total in November	19,161	647,403	11,352	367,518
Total in October	23 723	1,033,163	21,140	894 253
Total in September	25,655	1,336 272	18,954	740 537
Total in August	15,228	732,457	22,381	906 982
Total in July	31,224	1.536.835	35 926	1,525 5 0
Total since 1st July	185 323	$8 527,016	173,019	$7,189,212

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	125,434	$121,479	65,517	$67 657
Glasgow	20.744	20,745	—	—
Oporto	—	—	26,146	25 465
Bremen	—	—	1,000	1.700
Hamburg	—	—	1,070	1,070
Havre	3,803	3,650	—	—
Cuba	349	418	—	—
British Guiana	—	—	60	60
British W. Indies	100	180	712	740
British N. Amer'a	—	—	200	217
Total for the week	154,436	$152,391	96,695	$96,919
Total previously	1,492,425	1,329,460	3,246 718	3 056,839
Total since 1st July	646,853	$1,491,852	3,443,123	$3,153,757

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. and tres.	Value.	Bbls. and tres.	Value.
London	140	$450	—	—
Havre	—	—	560	$2.250
Cuba	75	340	—	—
Porto Rico	490	1,305	140	650
British W Indies	250	1,072	58	283
British N. Amer'a	10	43	400	1,700
Total for the week	925	$3 210	1,098	$4,883
Total previously	36,899	154,908	36,469	163,138
Total since 1st July	37 784	$158,116	37,567	$168,031

BEEF

	Bbls. and tres.	Value.	Bbls. and tres.	Value.
London	567	$14,465	1,290	$17,861
Liverpool	—	—	986	26,870
Marseilles	155	1,155	—	—
Havre	—	—	11	145
Bremen	—	—	300	3,509
Porto Rico	120	1,205	—	—
Hayti	2	20	—	—
Cuba	—	—	145	941
British Guiana	—	—	150	3,150
B ritish Honduras	37	443	47	503
British W. Indies	390	6 897	157	1,575
Total for the week	1,271	$34 205	2,986	$54,554
Total previously	31,205	801,943	48,865	$1,109,714
Total since 1st July	32,476	$836,148	51,645	$1,164,268

PORK

	Bbls. and tres.	Value.	Bbls. and tres.	Value.
Liverpool	137	$2,174	411	$6,619
London	1,083	17,103	985	9,469
Havre	—	—	6	144
Toulon	—	—	6,000	110,580
Amsterdam	—	—	8	170
Africa	20	354	—	—
Cuba	60	1,067	280	4,420
Porto Rico	35	440	25	337
British Honduras	201	3,202	126	1,822
British Guiana	—	—	240	3 000
British W. Indies	57	791	—	—
British N America	26	382	—	—
Total for the week	1,619	$25,702	7,633	$136,591
Total previously	45 065	394,913	186 364	1,378,397
Total since 1st July	46,184	$420,615	113,995	$1,514,978

RECAPITULATION.

	1854. Amount.	1854. Value.	1855. Amount.	1855. Value.
Flour, bbls	15,757	$129,967	3,723	$33,115
Wheat, bushels	71 078	148,633	3 640	8,214
Cotton, bales	9 385	438,780	4 306	186,523
Corn, bushels	154 436	152,391	96,695	96,919
Corn Meal, bbls & tres	925	3,210	1,098	4,883
Beef, bbls. and tres	1,271	34 205	2,986	54,554
Pork, bbls and tres	1,619	25,702	7,633	136,591
Total produce for the week		$933,788		$520,803
Total Miscellaneous		—		1,464,977
Total exp'ts for the week		—		$1,985,780

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, March 10—8 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but steady at $6 25@6 31½ for Pots, and $6 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is rather inactive, the amount offering being very small, and holders claiming prices above the views of buyers. Sales were reported to-day of a little parcel of Java at 13½c.; and 900 bags Rio at 9½c@11c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is moderate and prices are sustained. The day's sales include 1,000 bales, within our former range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile	N.O.and Tex.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	8½	9
Middling Fair	9½	10½	10½	10½
Fair	9½	10½	11	11½

FISH—Dry Cod are rather plentier and are in less request, chiefly at $3 37½@3 50 ₩ cwt. There is but a limited business doing in Mackerel, at old quotations, though a better supply of these is in market. A sale of No. 1 pickled Salmon has transpired, at $28 ₩ tierce. Pickled Herrings are un

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Funeral of Poole.

We have seen a great many very large popular demonstrations in this City at the funerals of great and distinguished men: but we remember none that exceeded in numbers that of WILLIAM POOLE, who was buried yesterday. The streets in the vicinity of his residence in Christopher-street,—the large open space directly in front of his house,—the windows, piazzas and roofs of the adjacent buildings, were crowded to suffocation; while Bleecker-street, Broadway and all the streets in this City and Brooklyn through which the procession passed, were lined by an immense multitude of spectators,—whose appearance and demeanor were in the highest degree respectable and decorous. A stranger, knowing nothing of the circumstances of the case, would deem it strange that the death of a man celebrated for nothing but his propensities and faculties for fighting, should call out a popular demonstration at least equal to that witnessed at the obsequies of JACKSON, CLAY, or WEBSTER. Persons familiar with this City and the peculiar features of this case, however, will have no difficulty in finding an explanation less discreditable to our people than the naked facts would imply. POOLE had a great many friends among the class to which he belonged,—comprising not only the fighting men and rowdies of the City, but the butchers, mechanics and working men at large. He had many good qualities, was bold and fearless in defence of his friends, lavish with money which he never lacked, and was so generally known to the great mass of the people that his death under any circumstances would have attracted attention and commanded sympathy. But the tragedy which ended his life was one of the most brutal and fearful ever known in our City. It startled the public mind more than any similar event that has occurred for years. A gang of ruffians had laid a distinct and premeditated plot to murder him. Half a dozen of them, armed with revolvers, assailed him when almost alone and wholly unarmed,—and failing to provoke him, by the utmost insolence they could use towards him, shot him in cold blood. His own behavior under the attack was forbearing and yet manly to the last degree. While he betrayed no fear even in view of the fearful odds arrayed against him, he commanded his temper with unwonted coolness, and submitted to the grossest insults to avoid a fight. His conduct contrasted with that of his ruffian murderers,—and was very different, it must be added from his usual demeanor under similar circumstances,—commanded no slight degree of public respect; and during the fortnight that he was suffering from his wounds the public sympathy for him has been constantly increasing.

But another element has had still greater influence in swelling the tide of public feeling. POOLE was an American, and had taken an active part in the crusade against foreigners which still enlists so much of public favor. This crusade, powerful as it is in religious and conservative circles, is still stronger and more determined and earnest in the class to which POOLE belonged. He and HYER were among the *fighting men* of the American order, as against the bullies of foreign birth;—and this fact had very much to do with his death. It has been felt and believed everywhere that POOLE was murdered because he was active in the organized Native American interest,—because he was a very difficult man for the foreign rowdies to manage or to conquer. He has been regarded very generally as a *martyr* to the Native American cause;—and consequently the most conspicuous among the organizations that attended his funeral were the Chapters of the Order of United Americans, to which he belonged, and the *Protestant* associations which act in sympathy and in harmony with them. And to this feeling, more than any other, are we inclined to attribute the immense popular demonstration of yesterday afternoon.

The tragedy will result in good to the City, if it is properly followed up by the authorities and the Courts of law. The chief murderer seems to have escaped, and we have no doubt that he has done so through the connivance and aid of members of the Police Department. But other actors in the affair,—men known to have been concerned in planning the butchery and putting it in execution,—are in the hands of the law; and it only remains that the full measure of justice should be allotted to them.

The Police.

The *Evening Post*, with very questionable propriety, seeks to turn the late brutal tragedy in which POOLE was murdered by BAKER and his gang of confederates, to political account by using it as an argument against any modification of the present organization of the Police Department. We cannot help thinking that if that Department were precisely what it should be, so well known a person as BAKER, *himself a Policeman*, would scarcely have evaded the vigilance of its members. The *Post*, in speaking of the present law, says:

"Under it the character of our police has most manifestly improved. *Such fellows as Baker have been dismissed*, and respectable persons—men of good reputation and civil demeanor—have been *put in their places*. Property has becomemore safe, disorders are more promptly put down, and criminals have a much less chance of impunity."

The *Post* is entirely mistaken in point of fact. BAKER himself even has *not* been dismissed. On the contrary, when his conduct in the brutal attack on POOLE, was brought to the attention of the Police Commissioners, Mayor WOOD himself interposed on BAKER's behalf,—saying to his associates that he had reason to believe that BAKER was preparing *to resign*. In this way he was retained in the Department; and unless we are misinformed he was a Policeman at the time of his attack on POOLE.

The *Post's* laudation of the present Police Department may be tempered somewhat by the evidence elicited yesterday in regard to the murder of POOLE, which establishes the fact that during the whole time of BAKER's concealment in the City he was visited regularly *by a Policeman*, who apprised him of all the steps taken for his detection and screened him from discovery.

When Justice is Wide Awake.

It is common to complain of Justice that she is slow on her rounds, and that nimble rogues are too swift to be much the worse for her seven-thonged whip. But when she deals with poor Irish girls she telegraphs her purposes, goes by express, and trips it like another huntress in the chase for her victim.

For instance, suppose some honorable member of the Legislature, that is or was, or soon will be—we only pick an honorable member as the type of the most honorable class of citizens—loses a silver spoon from his basement cup-board, and Biddy, the servant girl, cannot say which way it has gone, our honorable goes to a police station and invokes Justice. Straightway the obedient spook is at hand—Biddy is put to the rack. She is asked all sorts of tough questions, which, in obedience to her national desire to answer in the way most suitable to the wishes of her questioners she, answers as well as she can, but not well *enough*, because she does not know enough. Indignant Justice thrusts her into a wretched cell of the Tombs to wait for a trial. A "shyster" visits her in her friendlessness, and for ten dollars, offers to see her back to freedom again. An order on her Savings Bank account engages the promise of his services, and—another demand for more money. The trial coming on, the "shyster's" covetousness even is not sufficient to postpone her claim, and for lack of proof, or a relenting heart of her prosecutor, she goes out again into the world. But if innocent, where is the money she had so carefully husbanded? Does the City reimburse her for her false imprisonment? What will repay her for the "shyster's" seizures? for her character, *lost because she has been in prison*, who will or who can repay her? Justice had exhausted herself when, without even a blessing, she was graciously permitted to leave the prison she never merited. It is a hard case, but the law has no remedy for her.

A kind-hearted people has not left the sufferer in such cases entirely without relief. The Prison Association takes special pains to prevent such wicked inflictions under the name of justice. Its agent finds abundant occasion to exert himself to save the innocent from becoming victims to heartless prejudice or thoughtless suspicion. Police justices must not be too easy with those charged with crime, or very evident offenders will go clear of their dues. Yet appearances should be very strong against a person to warrant his being deprived of his liberty until a trial can be had, since the imprisonment itself often puts all means of proving innocence out of the question. We suspect that very much unappreciated good has been done by the society we alluded to. The meagre reports that are published show it, and the facts transpiring here and there continually are the unwitting witnesses of still greater value. Any agency that is successful in so good a work has special claims upon the sympathy and aid of the people. But the whole subject needs looking after. The temptation to do the injustice spoken of is very great where an efficient officer presides. The Edinburg *Review's* old maxim, "*Judex damnatur*," &c., is always in his mind. But it is a more Christian principle—*Better that a hundred guilty ones escape than that an innocent man be punished.*

New Postage Arrangements.

According to the New Postage Act, passed in the heat of the last battle in Congress, after the 1st of July next all letters must be *prepaid*, unless such as are sent to public officers on official business, and those sent to foreign countries. We very well wot of some persons and officers in this City, whose spare change will be none the scarcer for this arrangement. For strange as it may seem, there are some yet left in the world who are not sufficiently good-mannered to apply for favors through paid letters only, and some towns are thickly populated with letter-writers, who unfailingly "forget" to put the postage stamp on a letter or a newspaper.

Single letters are to be charged three cents (and they are single, however, doubled or compounded if not weighing over half an ounce,) for all distances under 3,000 miles, and ten cents for anything over that distance. To California, the postage is ten cents. For double letters, double these rates; for treble, multiply the rates by three, and so on. The franking privilege is not disturbed. Dirty linen, from members of Congress, if as heretofore construed into mailable matter, goes as heretofore free.

The Postmaster General's recommendation of a registry of valuable letters, has been adopted. When you put a letter with money in it into the mail, by paying a fee of five cents it must be "registered." But this registration is not insuring the letter. If lost, it will do something toward finding who has taken it, but it does nothing toward making good the loser. We have a little faith in the new system—say of the size of a mustard seed—certainly not more than that. If the Government forbids, under its heaviest penalties, any one else to carry letters, it certainly ought to hold itself responsible for their safe carriage. Duplicating the post-bill, or even daguerreotyping the letter, will be small comfort to the man who loses largely by the irresponsibility of Uncle Sam's agents.

Col. Benton.

So long as Col. BENTON lives we shall not lack instances of perseverance worth setting before our children as an example. The fire that won't be put out because covered with ashes—the spirit that does not wilt though terribly scorched, it is always pleasant to think of, and Col. BENTON is the fortunate possessor of both. There are not many men, indeed, who can bear to be exalted before all the people like a Belvidere Apollo, clothed with nothing but a helmet and a fig leaf, and the doughty Colonel is not an exception. When he is dead and embalmed, we shall not hold him up as the man who called Senator PETTIT "a dirty dog," nor remind readers of his double barreled oaths about the Collins veto; nor of his sudden conversion from a better way to an endorsement of the Nebraska vote. But his tenacity, which enables him to stick to a favorite project only as a tick sticks to a sheep's back, will be in perpetual remembrance. His boldness, and energy and industry will be in the mouths of all the old folks when giving the young ones advice. His elasticity of spirit would make everybody name the hickory for his emblem, but that the tree has already been monopolized. Our text, however. His wife lately dead, his "fast" political friends loosed, his house burnt, and many of his most prized MSS. in ashes, the old man does not call for a handkerchief, nor go into retirement to indulge any sentiment of melancholy. But reminding us of the philosopher who only tenderly rebuked his "Diamond" that tipped over the candle and made profitless the work of years in the conflagration that resulted,—he prepares immediately to begin his work again. He writes as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1855.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: It is not necessary to tell you what has happened, *cela va sans dire*. The point is, the effect—and what is to be done. The answer is, *first*, it will more than double my labor; *next*, it will delay the second volume say six months, or until the Spring of 1856; *third*, there are some things lost which cannot be replaced, but which were chiefly for a posthumous volume, not coming under our present agreement—most of it composed of correspondence, such as I had deemed worthy, both for the character of the writers and the matter, to go to posterity. For the rest, *I go to work immediately* (after my return from St. Louis) *and work incessantly*. Yours truly,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

The Susquehanna.

On another page we give the particulars of the trip of the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* around Cape Horn, from Valparaiso to Rio Janeiro. The run down the coast, the glimpse of *Chiloe*, the fogs about Capes Victory and Pillar,—the gate-posts through which the Straits of Magellan may be entered,—the ragged sea that is wrapped about the Horn, the long day, whose late twilight lasts till the morning reddens the East, and the run up the coast, will gratify our readers. Our correspondent has kept us well-posted from time to time. It is not necessary, now that he brings home his last letter with him,—the steamer having arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday morning,—to rehearse the incidents of her long cruise.

This much-abused, yet—if we are to believe our well-posted informant—much-belied steamer, is a credit to our Navy and to our architectural skill. She was built in 1850, at Philadelphia, and this long, five years' cruise is her first. She left Norfolk in June, 1851, as one of the East India squadron. The first visit to Japan completed, she was given over to the use of Commissioner MCLANE, in 1854, whom and his suite she conveyed to Shanghai. The same Summer, she sailed up the Yang-tsi-Kiang to Chusan and Silver Island, and was honored with a visit from the Imperial Admiral. Off Chin-Keang-Foo a rebel shot was fired at her, but an apology followed so close in its wake that it was as good as a compliment. Up even to Nankin and to Woohu, 75 miles higher still, where Christians never before were seen, she pushed, and then back again to Shanghai, on the 4th of June, 1854. She left for home Sept. 4, towed the *Southampton*, loaded with coal, to Simoda, Japan,—to which spot our historical townsman, Mr. BRODHEAD, has been banished,—reached San Francisco on Nov. 11, sailed again on the 25th, touched at Acapulco, reached Valparaiso on New-Year's day, Rio Janeiro on Feb. 4, and Philadelphia on the 10th of March. We welcome her "bock agen."

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES the Report of the Select Committee appointed by the State Senate to examine the affairs of *Columbia College*,—and especially to inquire whether the Trustees had violated their charter by requiring religious tests as a condition of election to a Professorship. The Report is full and able, and will be read with interest by all who have watched with any care the controversy which gave rise to the investigation. The Committee, after reciting all the facts of the case, reach the conclusion that there has been no violation of the College charter; they add that the State has no right to amend or change the charter. The property of the College from which no income has been derived, reaches about *one million* of dollars, and its annual expenses have been $13,000 over and above its receipts from tuition and other legitimate sources.

The Report was probably drawn by Senator HOPKINS, the Chairman of the Committee, who holds a high rank as a scholar and a lawyer among the members of the Legislature.

The legislature of the State visits New-York this afternoon, upon the invitation and for the purpose of making a personal examination of the institutions under the charge of the Ten Governors. Many of the members are already in town. On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Governors and their guests will leave the foot of Barclay-street and proceed by steamboat to the islands, where they will inspect the Alms-House, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and the buildings on Randall's Island. On Wednesday they will visit the Institutions for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb. At 5½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, there is to be a dinner at the Astor House, which will close the festivities. Legislative proceedings are to be resumed at Albany on Friday at 12 o'clock M. Probably the majority of the members will return home by the afternoon train on Thursday.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

Reply of the Lieutenant Governor to the Letter of Mayor Wood.

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY March 9, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR—The receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., soliciting my aid in defeating the bill now before the Legislature for a reorganization of the Police Department in the City of New York, would have been more promptly acknowledged but for pressing and imperative engagements. I beg you to believe me duly sensible of the honor you have done me by this request, and ready at all times to do whatever may be in my power, within the proprieties of my official position, to aid in such legislation as will promote the welfare of the City where I reside.

I need scarcely say that I concur with you to the fullest extent, in your estimate of the services you have rendered the City during that small portion of your official term which has elapsed. In the particular to which you direct special attention, the closing of grog-shops on Sunday, and the general decrease of vice, turbulence and crime consequent thereupon, you have certainly accomplished results which the mass of the community had come to regard as well-nigh impossible. Indeed, in view of past experience, the public were almost as much astonished to see the attempt made, as they were to see it succeed. I can also understand and appreciate the truth of your statement, that you owe all this success to the vigor and fidelity with which your orders have been executed by the members of the City Police; and no one will resist more firmly than myself any legislation which shall threaten to weaken the efficiency or relax the discipline of that department.

I have not been able to examine with any special care the provisions of the bill to which you refer But so far as a cursory perusal of it enables me to judge, I am inclined to think that the changes it proposes to make in the organization of the Police Department are less serious than you may have been led to suppose.

Under the existing law, which you have found efficient, the control of the Department rests with a board, consisting of *three* persons,—the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge,—by whom all laws for its government are framed, all charges of the violation of them tried, and all penalties inflicted. The new bill proposes to enlarge the board to *five*,—the Mayor being one, and the other four being elected by the people,—as the remaining two are now. There are obvious reasons, I think, why four persons, elected for the special purpose of performing the laborious and exacting duties of such a position, should perform them with more vigor and fidelity than two, who are elected for other objects, and are of necessity burdened with other duties.

Your objections to the election of these officers by the people are undoubtedly entitled to weight; but they apply with at least equal force to the same feature of the present law. And, indeed, if the absolute and uncontrolled authority which you deem desirable were vested in the Mayor alone, these objections would still apply,—unless, indeed, the power of electing their Mayor were taken away from the people also. I am aware of the evils that may follow too great a division of power and of consequent responsibility in executive offices;—but it has not yet been found necessary in our Federal, State or Municipal Governments, not even in the City of New-York, to vest all power in the hands of one man, and still less to deprive the people of the right of electing him. Your own experience, shows that, with proper vigor and fidelity on the part of the Executive, New-York may enjoy the benefits of a good Government under a system which vests control of the Police Department in a Board of officers, elected periodically, and by the ordinary machinery, bad as it is, which controls our municipal elections, and which, under your Administration, we hope to see improved.

I regard the pending law, therefore, as not differing *in principle* from that now in force, under which you have achieved the reforms which have exceeded the expectations of the public, quite as much as they have your own. Whether its details are essentially different, I have no knowledge of them which will enable me to say. If, by its provisions, as you allege, the Board is to meet daily, "of course at an hour when the Mayor cannot be present;"—if that clause of it which confers upon the Mayor the powers which belong to the actual Head of the Department is a "contemptible falsehood;" and if it does actually take away the means by which you have been able to discharge so efficiently the duties of your office, I should have no hesitation in saying that it ought, in these respects, to be amended before it becomes a law. But I am not sufficiently acquainted with its provisions to speak decisively of its character in these respects. Nor, although I have known something of the members of the Legislature by whom it has been presented and supported, am I able either to concur with, or to differ from you, in saying, that it had its origin in personal interest rather than public advantage. I can, however, and do agree with you in the opinion, that the disposition is far too general to procure from the Legislature the enactment of laws, for the promotion of the private interest, or for the enhancement of the official powers, of those by whom they are solicited.

As I desire to confer with you in this correspondence with the utmost frankness, you will pardon me for recurring to a point in connection with this subject, of which mention was made in the conversation you once invited upon it. I shall be doing nothing which you will deem unjust or improper when I say, that you have been known for many years as a very active and devoted member of the political party with which you are connected, and that you are indebted to that party for the position you now fill with so much ability. I said to you then, that I had heard apprehensions expressed that the claims and interests of your party would not be forgotten or neglected, although they might for a time be kept in the back-ground; and that the absolute authority you claim and exercise over the Police Department, might possibly be used to convert it into an instrument of political favoritism and control. I had not then and have not now any disposition to question the entire sincerity of your denial that any regard whatever had been paid to political considerations in removals or appointments, and of your declaration that you would never act upon any such motives. But political emergencies change, and men in power sometimes change with them; and every one is liable to be influenced more or less by sympathy with those with whom he acts, and by regard for obligations already incurred as well as favors in the future that may be expected. Besides we may not always be fortunate enough to secure the services of a Mayor so free from party biasses and predilections as yourself;—and laws must be made for general not for special cases;—they must be so framed as to protect us against their being abused by bad men, even if we are compelled for that purpose to curtail somewhat the power they confer upon the good. Absolute power which you might use with exclusive reference to the public good, might be wielded by your successor for his own advantage. The whole theory of all our institutions implies and assumes the necessity and the policy of restricting the exercise of civil power; and much as I admire the energy and earnest vigor which has made the ten weeks of your administration a marked era in the history of the Municipal Government of New-York, I should hesitate before venturing, from that brief though brilliant experience, to discard from the City charter so important and so vital a principle of all free government.

I cannot help hoping, my dear Sir, that if this bill should become a law, you will find your apprehensions of its malign effects to have been without foundation; that the Police Department will be quite as much under your control for all the legitimate purposes of good government as it is at present;—that the liquor shops may still be closed on Sunday; and that no occasion will arise for your relinquishment of the position, in which you have achieved so much distinction and rendered such distinguished service to our great and growing City.

I submit these views with entire respect and deference to your judgment, which I am well aware is far more likely to be correct than mine, inasmuch as you are far more familiar with the subject. I presume that you will have no objection that this communication should be laid before the public, through the press, to which you very properly communicated the interesting letter which it is intended to acknowledge.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The fifty-first concert of the Philharmonic Society, and third of the season, took place at Niblo's Theatre on Saturday night. The attendance was, as usual, exceedingly large, and the applause, although partaking of the same character, generally discriminating and appreciative. In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. EISFELD, Mr. H. C. TIMM wielded the *bâton* of the conductor.

The programme was not unusually attractive in the instrumental department. MOZART's second symphony in G minor was, we presume, the *piece de resistance*. This work is broad in its details, and redolent of MOZART's peculiar melodic forms. When performed by a good orchestra, it can never fail to please a mixed audience: there is in it something for the ear to catch and something for the mind to perceive—two desirable features of class music, not always obtainable. The Philharmonic Orchestra did but indifferent justice to this work. The third movement (*minuetto and trio*) was, however, carefully, closely and delicately read. It merited the *encore* it received. The finale (*allegro assai*) merely impressed us as a creditable effort of the violins to overcome difficulties with which they were not familiar, and nothing more. In the second part the orchestra performed an overture (Ruy Blas) by MENDELSSOHN—a pleasant, popular kind of work—and an overture (Olympia) by SPONTINI. The latter contains some good writing for the brass instruments, but is deficient in the essential element of melody. It was well selected for playing out the audience.

Decidedly the feature of this concert was the piano performance of Mr. GUSTAVE SALTER. This gentleman has, on two occasions, augmented the favorable impression produced at his *début*. His performance on Saturday night—under no ordinary circumstances—was a well-deserved triumph. We now refer to BEETHOVEN's exceedingly Beethovenish Concerto in E flat, for piano and orchestra. The orchestral feature of the work is certainly important, being so blended with the solo that exactness in both is a necessity. It did not impress the Philharmonic in the same light; the accompaniments were executed in a most slovenly and execrable manner. We are at a loss to understand why the conductor should have remained with his back to the performer with whom necessarily he had to cooperate; and why, out of sixty-eight members of the orchestra, there was not one detailed to turn over the leaves for Mr. SALTER. Of the pianist himself we can speak in terms of the greatest approbation. He possesses delicacy, sentiment, and feeling, besides the common acquirements of strength and mechanical facility. The adagio of this concerto was beautifully rendered. In the allegro Mr. SALTER introduced a cadenza by LISTZ, composed expressly for this work by that thoughtful hand laborer. It was undoubtedly a creation—beginning with chaos and progressing gradually towards light. Coming on the termination of the allegro, it was not only effective, but useful as a broad, bold contrast to the following movement. On the termination of the concerto Mr. SALTER was vehemently encored, and notwithstanding this exhaustion, performed a fantasia on themes from MENDELSSHON'S "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. This performance had the advantage, at least, of not being marred by the orchestra.

Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART and Mr. PHILIP MAYER were the vocalists of the occasion, and satisfied the audience. The fourth and last performance of the season will take place on the 21st April. It will be, in many respects, the most interesting Concert of the season. BEETHOVEN's "7th Symphony" and RICHARD WAGNER's "Tannhäuser" overture are in rehearsal. The Mendelssohn Union, a newly organized vocal Society, has also consented to perform the last act of a posthumous and unfinished opera by their master. This opera is called "Lorsley," and was undertaken at the time of the JENNY LIND furore—the lamented composer intending the principal *rôle* for that distinguished signer.

Miss MAKEAH terminated her engagement at the Broadway Theatre at Saturday evening. She has had unusually good houses, considering the overdone character of the plays in which she appeared. During the entire week Miss MAKEAH has been suffering from an ulcerated throat, and faults of vocalism, to which we have previously referred, were undoubtedly attributable to that cause. Her success has been the more complete for this consideration.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss ELOISE BRIDGES makes her *debut* here to-night, as *Marianne*, in "The Wife."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To-morrow, the German Opera Company commences a short season here. FLOTOW's opera of "Martha, or the Fair of Richmond," has been selected for the occasion. Mesdames D'ORMY and SEIDENBURG, with Messrs. QUINT and VINCKE, will sustain the principal characters.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sufferers from the late defalcation at this house have a benefit here to night. We hope the regular patrons of this establishment and the public generally will muster on the occasion. It is interesting, moreover, as the night selected by Signor BRIGNOLI for his *debut*. "Lucia di Lammermoor," will be performed—with all ALLEGRI's beautiful scenery.

A crowded house will be peculiarly acceptable, and it is deserved.

WALLACK's THEATRE.—Colman's admirable comedy of "John Bull" will be revived here to-night, with an excellent cast. The afterpiece is a trifle called the "Teacher Taught."

BURTON's THEATRE.—"The Black Swan," "The Wandering Minstrel," and "Aggravating Sam" to-night.

BARNUM's MUSEUM.—"Hot Corn" and "Ichabod's Come" in the afternoon; "Honesty the best Policy" and the "Double-bedded Room" in the evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD's MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, Broadway. A burlesque on "Macbeth," and lots of mirth-provoking minstrelsy every night this week.

BUCKLEY's SERENADERS, Chinese Assembly Rooms. The very successful burlesque on "Lucia di Lammermoor," with new dresses, scenery, &c., will be given throughout the present week.

☞ A double number of *Household Words*, published on the 1st inst., completes the tenth volume. J. A. DIX is the New-York publisher.

The Recent Embezzlement of $25,000 at the Pacific Bank—Departure of the Book-keeper for California.

Several days ago we published in the DAILY TIMES the particulars of a deficiency in one of the Pacific Bank book-keepers' accounts, to the amount of $25,000, or thereabouts. Since then the affair has become more public, and the absconding individual proves to be a young man named JOHN B. URMY, who has been employed in the said Bank for the last five years. An investigation was immediately commenced by the Bank Officers, to ascertain the exact amount of money missing, and while this was progressing, the defaulter made arrangements to go abroad, and is supposed to have sailed for San Francisco last Monday, on board of the steamer *George Law*, with some $18,000 of the funds in his possession. During the past two years, URMY has led a very expensive life and was always surrounded with numbers of friends who usually enjoyed themselves at his expense—or rather at the expense of the Bank—and proclaimed him to be a capital good fellow. He was the owner of a new and elegant yacht, that was the winner of several regattas last Summer, and to carry out these sports, he was compelled to expend sums of money that were unwarranted by his salary. It is also asserted that URMY lately became pecuniarily interested in an extensive theatrical exhibition, and is supposed to have lost money thereby, though it is from this source he justified his great extravagance. It is charged that he kept private bank accounts in the Bowery, Broadway and Empire City Banks, under assumed and fictitious names, where it is said he deposited the checks he abstracted from the Pacific, instead of cancelling them, and by this means made he entries to correspond with the ledger he kept, The deposit in the Broadway Bank was under the name of Purdy, who was his confidential friend. About three weeks ago he left his situation, and on the defalcation being discovered, he called for an examination, but before it was concluded he suddenly disappeared. The affair has created no little excitement, as the supposed embezzler has moved among the aristocratic portion of society. He is of an excellent family, residing at Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., where his aged mother and a brother still reside,

Milk from the Pump.

On Saturday the following affidavits in relation to adulterated milk were taken by Justice OSBORNE:

City and County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM ROLLINS, being duly sworn, said: That he resides at No. 337 Greenwich-street, on the corner of Jay-street, in this City, and that, on the morning of the 7th of March, 1855, a number of persons who are in the business of selling milk, and who are known as milkmen, but whose names are unknown to deponent, drove their milk wagons up to the pump situated in Jay-street, in front of deponent's premises, from which they procured water and placed in the cans with the milk; the milkmen also mixed with said milk and water a white powder resembling chalk or whiting; deponent states that for more than a year past said milkmen are in the practice of doing so, and has frequently asked them what the powder was, when they would tell him it was salt; he believes that it was not salt, as it had not the appearance of it. W. M. ROLLINS.

Sworn before me this 9th day of March, 1855.
B. OSBORNE, Police Justice.

ELISHA RUCKMAN, No. 16 Jay-street, being duly sworn, says: That he has read the foregoing affidavit of William Robbins, and knows the statement set forth therein to be true of his own knowledge, except as to the particular date of the 7th March, 1855; deponent further says that he has seen and known the practices mentioned in said affidavit to have been carried on by said milkmen since May, 1853.

HENRY C. HOPE, of the Third Ward Police, at present attached to the Chief's Office, being sworn, says: That he knows the statement made in the affidavit of Rollins to be true of his own knowledge, except the date referred to, and the place designated; that the following persons, viz.: Arthur Moore, Philip Hildebrand, Michael Hentz and J. Martin, are some of the persons whom deponent has seen adulterating their milk, as stated in the affidavit, at the corner of Cortlandt and West-streets, where deponent saw them this (Saturday morning;) deponent also saw Hentz put into one of his cans some kind of a powder or other substance from a paper, and that said persons have painted on their wagons, "Orange County Milk."

☞ An extra meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union will be held in this City, in Rev. Dr. LATHROP's Church Second-avenue, opposite Astor-place, commencing on Tuesday, 13th inst., and continuing through four days. This will be one of the most important meetings ever held in the Baptist denomination, as subjects of the utmost interest will be discussed. It is expected that Rev. Drs. Bright, Storr, Wayland, Cushman, Granger, Hague, Welsh, Williams, Dowling, and others of the Clergy; and Judge Harris of Albany, Gov. Briggs of Pittsfield, Mass.; Hon. L. D. Boone of Chicago, Judge Dunlevy of Ohio, and Hon. Heman Lincoln of Boston, of the Laity, will be present and take part in the discussion.

Miss JEWSBURY has a novel ready for publication.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to
J. W. FOWLER, President.

SPRING, 1855.—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—OUR stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for Spring trade is now ready for inspection, embracing everything that is new and desirable, of our own importation or selection. The cutters of this department, headed by Mr. A. H Van Pelt, are artists of the first class in their several lines of Coats, Vests and Pants, and our determination is to spare no pains or expense to make this a very popular department of our business. The directions to this effect are: 1. To make every garment up to the best standard of taste and workmanship, the quality to be always fairly represented; 2 To be prompt to the very hour a garment is promised; and 3. To be a little lower in price than garments of the same description can be had for elsewhere. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing workboxes, reticules, papier maché work, fans, opera glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, dressing and shell combs, elegant statuary, parian, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration.

While the disposition of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st., N. Y.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 399 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales, a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s. per yard.
Three-ply, 6s. to 8s per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 8s.
And all other goods equally low.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos. HORACE WATERS' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City having orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—SOLOMON & HACHE, No 263 Broadway, are now receiving from France Decorative Papers of new and rich designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet and Wood imitations, with borders, &c; to correspond. Also, chamber and other papers, which they offer wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and cannot be undersold by any house in the City.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.—OUR OLD FRIEND KNOX, the Hatter, is out, as Spring comes in, with a new style of Hat, in every way adapted to the season. It is a great improvement, if such a thing were possible, upon that of any preceding year; and if our word is doubted, let the public call at No. 128 Fulton-st., *Sun* Building, or under the Prescott House, Broadway, and be satisfied.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

ALBERT H NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC STORE, No 23 Court-st., (marble block.) A variety of excellent pianos for sale or to let. The most perfect satisfaction guaranteed. M. H. MATHEWS.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W SMITH'S MELODIONS, tuned the equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Piano Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 397 AND 399 BROADWAY.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Non-Arrival of the Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, March 11—12 M.

No signs of the steamers *Pacific* or *Illinois*.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 10.

CALHOUN BENHAM, of California; J. B. MAGRUDER, of Maryland, and R. H. WIGHTMAN, of New-Mexico, were admitted as Attorneys and Counselors of the Supreme Court.

No. 85. William Christy *vs.* Henry D. Bullard's Administrators in error to the District Court of Texas. Mr. CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Courts, affirming the judgment of the District Court with costs.

No. 87. Charles Minturn *vs.* Lafayette Maynard et al. An appeal from the District Court of the Northern District of California. Judge GRIER delivered the opinion, affirming the opinion of the District Court, with costs.

No. 44. United States *vs.* Archibald A. Ritchie. An appeal from the District Court of the Northern District of California. Judge NELSON delivered an opinion, affirming that of the District Court.

No. 65. S. W. Lewis *et al.*, Claimants of the schooner *Catharine*, &c., *vs.* Noah Dickinson, *et al* An appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York. Judge NELSON delivered opinion reversing the decree of the Circuit Court with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 86. John C. Hays *vs.* Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—In error from the District Court of the Northern District of California. Judge NELSON delivered opinion affirming the judgment of the Court with costs and interest.

No. 72. John Chas. Fremont *vs.* United States.—An appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California. Chief Justice TANEY delivered opinion reversing the decree of the District Court and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of the Court.

The Court adjourned to the time and place appointed by law; having during the session of 97 days disposed of 78 cases, and having reached in the regular call of the calendar Number 90, which was filed and docketed on the 12th of last September.

Niagara Suspension Bridge.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 10.

The Buffalo *Express* of this morning gives the following statistics of the Railroad Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls: Lenth of span from centre to centre of towers, 822 feet; height of tower above the rock on the American side, 88 feet; do. on the Canada side, 78 feet; do. floor of railway, 60 feet; number of wire cables. 4; diameter of each cable, 10 inches; number of No. 9 wires in each cable, 3,659; aggregate strength of cables, 12,400 tons; weight of superstruction, 750 tons; do. superstructure and maximum loads, 1,250 tons; maximum weight of cable and stay will support 7,300 tons; height of track above the water, 234 feet; height of railroad above wagon track, 60 feet.

Naval Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 10.

The steam frigate *Susquehanna*, from the Pacific Ocean, arrived at our Navy-yard this morning. The *Susquehanna* is last from Rio Janeiro, which port she left on the 11th of February. She has sailed 61,037 miles since she left this port on the 26th December, 1850.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 9.

A Court of Inquiry meets to-morrow to inquire into the damages sustained by the brig *Bainbridge* in the recent storm. The Court is to consist of Captain CARPENTER, President, Captains BARRON and MANNING, and Purser MASON, Judge Advocate.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is discharging her powder. No survey has been held yet, but she is certainly rotten.

The Gale in the Chesapeake Bay—Disasters to Brigs Avon and Julia Payson.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 10.

There was a heavy gale yesterday below Old Point. The brig *Avon*, from Norfolk for Marseilles, lost her foremast and main topmast, leaving her hull almost unmanageable. Had recently been refitted.

The brig *Julia Payson*, with a cargo of timber for Bath, Me., is ashore at Cape Henry.

Fire in Troy, N. Y.

TROY, Saturday, March 10.

A fire broke out here this morning, in the store of J. MCKENNEY, No. 341 River-street, silver-plater, which was burned down, with the two adjoining stores, occupied by R. L. and G. DRAKE, druggists, and BUSSEY & MCGEE, tinsmiths. The loss has not been ascertained.

Fire at Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sunday, March 11.

Nassau Hall was completely destroyed by fire last evening. The students lost their furniture, clothes, books, &c. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $50,000, and the Insurance $16,000.

Fire at Portchester.

PORTCHESTER, Saturday, March 10.

At 11½ o'clock this morning the mansion of GEO. WOODWARD, in this village, was totally destroyed by fire. The outbuildings, and a portion of the most valuable furniture, was saved. Loss about $3,000, covered by insurance.

Fire in the Woods.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 10.

A fire is raging in the woods between Millville and Malaga. Several hundred acres are already burned over, and fears are entertained of still further and more serious damage.

Powder Mill Explosion at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, March 9.

Three buildings belonging to Garelsche's powder mills were blown up to-day, at 2½ o'clock, killing two men and fatally injuring two others. The explosion was terrific, and the shock was felt at the distance of several miles.

Another dispatch says one man—JOHN KANE—was killed, and three wounded; two not expected to recover.

A Ship Ashore at Scituate—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 10.

A large ship, with mainmast gone, went ashore this morning, at 8 o'clock, at Scituate. One boat was swamped in trying to reach the shore, and the crew drowned. It is thought she is the *Oriental*, from Liverpool. No other particulars.

Death of a Noted Boston Belle.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 10.

Mrs. FREDERICK SEARS, formerly a Miss SHAW, died to-day. She was a noted Boston belle.

JAMES BROWN, of the firm of LITTLE & BROWN, booksellers, is not expected to live the night out.

The Ohio at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 10.

River eight feet and eight inches in the channel, and falling. The weather is clear and mild.

Postponement of Fyler's Sentence.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, March 10.

The sentence of ALFRED FYLER for the murder of his wife has been postponed until June next, to test the question whether he is insane or not.

Charter Elections in Erie County.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 10.

Full returns from every town in Erie County show the election of fourteen Know-Nothing Supervisors, six Fusionists and three Whigs.

Marine Disaster.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, March 11.

The mastheads of a sunken schooner with no foretopmast are in sight. She is near the middle of the Lower Bay, and most probably must have foundered during the heavy wind of Friday night.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 10.

We have no mail this morning from points south of Washington.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, March 10.—We have had snow to a depth of about an inch last night. Weather to-day cloudy, with a raw northeast wind.

PORTLAND, March 10, 9 A. M.—A strong northeast wind, with indication of snow.

BANGOR, March 10.—Cold and cloudy.

EASTPORT, March 10.—It is now snowing hard here.

CALAIS, March 10.—Snowing slightly. Wind northeast.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The frigate *Congress* is now only waiting for a crew previous to sailing for the Mediterranean, whither she is ordered to relieve the frigate *Cumberland*, Commodore STRINGHAM, as flag-ship on that station; and there is every probability of her being detained for a considerable time, as, under the present Navy regulations, seamen are allowed an advance of only two months' wages ($36) without bounty, and the landlords prefer shipping their men in the merchant service, where the advances for seamen rule very high. It is thought that were the Department to allow three months' pay in advance, and a small bounty, men could be found in abundance.

The iron light-ship from Sandy Hook was on Friday hauled up for repairs. Her hull was broken and she is leaky.

On Tuesday last between fifty and sixty laborers were discharged in consequence of the want of work upon which to employ them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ **The breaking up of the cold weather,** and the presence of Spring, excite the bile and inertia of our citizens, causing a feeling of lassitude and heaviness, aching and dizziness of the head, and what is commonly known as SPRING FEVER. And why? Because the sudden change of weather call all the impurities and secretions of the system into action, and the results are the ills complained of; but there is a sure and certain remedy.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

and if the BLOOD be free from all impurities and putrid humors, there will be no disease

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

as manufactured under the direction of the celebrated chemist and physician, DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, is the only effective and permanent

RENOVATOR AND PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

as it contains all the vegetable substances which experience has tested and proved useful in

ERADICATING DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A few bottles will most effectually regulate and cleanse the system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN 1840.

Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 212 Broadway Office, No. 2, cor. of Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ **Dr. McClintock's Tonic Alterative Syrup.**—Now is the time to use this great purifier of the Blood It is the great Spring remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. McClintock's Alterative Syrup is elegantly put up in large bottles at $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by all Druggists.

A. CUSHMAN & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. SEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Parsons & Co., Flushing,** Long Island, offer for sale, Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Erotic Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses.

For catalogues, apply at 29 Wall.-st., basement.

☞ **Only $3 75 for Fine French Calf Boots,** with Steel Shanks, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., and warranted to wear as well as any $5 or $6 Boots. Double Sole Boots, $4; Water-Proof, $4 50; best French Patent Leather Stitched Boots, from $5 to $7. Call and give them a trial.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—THE EASTERN WAR.—Dr. SOLGER will deliver the following Lectures at Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor-place, in the following order, at 8 P M.:

TUESDAY, March 13—*The Merits of the Case—American Sympathies, whether to go with Russia or England?*
FRIDAY, March 16—*The Policy of the late English Ministry—Of Austria—Of Prussia.*
TUESDAY, March 20—*The Expedition to the Crimea—The Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, &c.*
FRIDAY, March 23—*The Peace Conference at Vienna—Lord Palmerston, Kossuth, Mazzini, &c.*

Course Tickets, $1; for Gentleman and Lady, $1 50; single tickets, 25 cents. Can be obtained at the Library, No 2 Nassau-st., or of any of the Officers of the Association, and at the door on evening of Lecture.

JOSEPH C. MORTON,
JOHN CREARA,
R. H. TIMPSON,
} Lecture Committee.

☞ **At a Meeting of Catarract Fire Engine Company** No. 2, and Champion Hose of the said Company, after our return from the fire in Tompkinsville, it was unanimously resolved that we render our most sincere thanks to Mr. Matthew Carroll, Dr. Harcourt and Mr. Franklin S. Jones, for their liberal supply of refreshments.

We as a Company are very much obliged to them for their gentlemanly conduct, and to Mr. M Carroll in particular.

D G WILTON,
J. H. BRADY.
ROBERT LYONS,
} Committee

FACTORYVILLE, March 10, 1855.

☞ **Electrotyping**—No. 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st.—A. H. JOCELYN'S original New-York Electrotype Establishment. NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Great inducements for Publishers and others to duplicate, in COPPER, their wood engravings and type pages All Electro-casts done here are guaranteed to print clear, and to be unrivalled in sharpness and durability. 2,000 new Cuts for Printers' uses on hand, from which Electrotypes are furnished. Orders from the City and country solicited Prompt attention and the utmost perfection warranted in the execution of all Electrotypes by A. H JOCELYN, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

☞ **Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange Is Removed** from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.**—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 194 and 196 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ **Public Notice.**—In consequence of the popularity of the great private sales of English, French and German Engravings, at wholesale prices, at No. 315 Broadway, the same will be continued until further notice. Exhibition free. Open day and evening.

☞ **Land Warrants** wanted in exchange for good improved property in the city of Brooklyn, paying ten per cent. The property will be put at a low figure, as the par value of the warrants allowed. Apply to D. B. TAYLOR, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., room No. 32.

☞ **Delta Phi Convention.**—A Convention of the Delta Phi will assemble in New-York during the second week in April. Further notice of the time and place will be given.

☞ **Clarke, Tailor,** No 116 William-st. has a full stock of new goods Every garment made with a strict regard to economy and fashion. Beautiful frock coats from $9 to $12, dress frock coats to order $16 to $20, finest French cloth.

☞ **Splendid Signs**—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

TO BLANK BOOK BINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—For sale, one Austin's large cutting machine, ruling machine and other machinery; binder's stock, blank books, &c., &c., at extremely low prices. Apply on the premises, No. 294 Bowery, rear building.

E. WOODHULL, Assignee.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With imported brand on each bag. IMPROVED SUPER PHOSPHATE of LIME; BONE DUST. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff, corner of Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman, as roast and pastry cook; understands all kinds of fish, soups, jellies, &c. &c.; is perfectly competent to take the charge of any gentleman's kitchen, having served in the highest families, to whom she can refer; will assist in washing and ironing. Also, a young English girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing; has full confidence of being able to give entire satisfaction; will be found kind and respectful. Can be seen, till engaged, at Mrs. MANNING'S ADVERTISING OFFICE, No. 259 7th-av., near 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart active girl of 17 as chambermaid and children's nurse; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, do light housework, and is a person of steady and good habits. Wishes a permanent situation, as she seldom changes her employer. Will take $4 a month. Has good City reference. No objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Would work in a good boarding-house. Call or address No. 333 1st-av., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart experienced young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do needlework neatly, or lady's fine washing, and is capable of giving satisfaction in some respectable private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 1st-av. between 14th and 15th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl in a respectable family, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waiter and to assist in taking care of children; is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference can be given. Has lived three years in her last place. Please call or address M. S., No 231 1st-av, 3d floor, back.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or would have no objections to do the general housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 37 Watts-st., fourth floor, back room. Good reference from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Call at No. 225 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good cook and a first rate washer and ironer; would act as chambermaid and waiter; has excellent references from former places. Call at No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; she can give as reference, as to her capability, to the family in which she has resided for two and a half years. Inquire at No. 176 West 16th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two cooks, (American and French,) well recommended; no objection to the country. Also, by a colored woman to cook, wash and iron, &c.; is a good baker and laundress. Apply to No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man, as waiter and coachman, or either Has best of testimonials. Address to W. L., *Times* office.

SUPERIOR, COMPETENT AND DESIRABLE SERVANTS can be obtained from the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st. Several cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, &c., are now disengaged. Also, a few men as waiters.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS—In City and country, can be supplied this day with respectable American, English, Scotch and German Protestant cooks, nurses, chambermaids, waiters, seamstresses and house girls, with good reference, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 195 7th av., between 23d and 24th-sts., where every attention is paid, and every effort used, to secure the most competent and respectable servants. N. B.—A lady in attendance.

BEST SERVANTS FOR HOTELS, boarding Houses, and private families, can always be obtained in the greatest choice at MORRIS & COHNERTS, No 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also, German, English, Scotch and Irish Protestant male and female help in this, or in the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st

CHRISTIAN HOME—For female servants, No. 616 6th-av., cor. of 32d-st.; governesses, house-keepers, also servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. Fifty competent servants wanted.

SHADE PAINTERS WANTED.—Two or three first-rate Shade Painters, for Landscapes, and Gold Border hands. None but competent men need apply—to go out West. Good wages and permanent employment Address THOS F. ASHE, Louisville, Ky., or Mr. SIMON P. TRACEY, No. 289 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 18 years of age, (an American preferred,) to drive and take care of horse and assist in and about the store. Inquire at the hardware store No. 83 Grand, corner of 3d-st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

TEACHER WANTED—For the English and Mathematical Department of a Select School for Boys, a gentleman who can bring satisfactory testimonials as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 156 2d-av., between 7 and 9 P M., or at No 660 Broadway, from 9 to 2.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher, competent to teach the higher English branches, is now awaiting an engagement Address S H C, Brooklyn, N Y.

KANSAS.—CAPITALISTS WANTED—To establish steam saw mills at Counel City A first-class team to be sent about the end of March—passengers daily. Inquire of GEORGE WALTON, General Supe intendent of American Settlement Company, and Kansas League, No. 110 Broadway.

PUPILS WANTED.—A Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church is desirous of devoting a few hours each day to private instruction. Would have no objection to a situation in some well established school. Address S, office of the *Daily Times*.

A FRENCH LADY—Who has an hour disengaged every day, wishes to improve it in giving lessons in the French language. She can also teach Music and the other branches. Apply to Mr. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No 761 Broadway.

MAN WANTED—A respectable man of good address and active business habits in an out-door commission business. No capital required, but reference necessary. Commission liberal. Apply at No. 21 Walker-st.

WET NURSE.—Wanted a child to wet nurse by a respectable English woman who has just lost her own, a week old. Any person desiring attention and kindness to their infant, will please address Mrs. PALMER, No. 267 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Houston-sts., third floor.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Healthy and good references. Address, with name and residence, to be left at No. 49 8th-av., New-York City.

TO MILLINERS, &c.—Wanted immediately one millinery, capable of taking charge of a workroom; five first-class trimmers, and two expert saleswomen. Apply at No. 63 Canal-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As cook, who thoroughly understands her business; none need apply unless well recommended. Call before 12 A. M., or after 5 P. M., at No. 227 5th-av.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—One who is accustomed to the dry goods jobbing business. Must write a good hand and be quick and correct in figures. Address in hand writing of the applicant Box No 2,844 Post-office.

NIGHT WATCHMAN WANTED—In a first-class hotel a good a ght watchman who has experience, and understands carving. Best of recommendations required. Address Box No. 2,978 Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 50 cents per foot

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

FARM HANDS, WAGON-MAKERS—Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and all kinds of female domestics, &c., may be engaged by the American Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, IRISH, AMERICAN AND COLORED SERVANTS—500 in all—are now at C. MASON'S offices, Nos 16 Sixth-av. and 145 Bowery, wanting employment. Many are well recommended, and will be satisfied with moderate wages, in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand.

WANTED—A person to sell fancy articles by sample on commission. None but those acquainted with the business need apply. Address A B C, *Times* Office.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in putting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain Board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 124 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a Gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 5th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARDING—Good board can be obtained in Jersey City by single gentlemen, or by gentlemen and their wives Address S., office of *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—In a strictly private, genteel family, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, three years old. A parlor and bed room with pantries, &c., on the second floor, unfurnished, will be required. Location must be pleasant, and between Bleecker and 26th-sts. Possession about the 1st of May. Address HOME, this office.

BOARD WANTED.—A respectable young woman, a dressmaker, wishes to obtain a room, with board on Sundays, in a quiet private family at a moderate price. She has a good class of customers, to any of whom she is permitted to refer. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square P. O.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in New-York or Brooklyn, in a private family, where there are but few boarders. Address, stating terms. N. A. S., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, half way between South and Wall-st. Ferries One large and one small room, with gas, would be let with board. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st., 2d door below Joralemon-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two or three gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by calling at No 206 Washington st.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family at No 26 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

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LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 DUELING-SLIP, Offers for sale the following Metals:

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- 1,000 lbs. Refined Tin, in bars.
- 500 pigs German and Spanish Lead.
- 10 casks best quality Regulus of Antimony.
- 1,000 lbs Anti-Friction or Babbit Metal.
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LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE.—Designs for the grounds of cottages, villas, and country seats, parks and cemeteries, &c. Also, designs for buildings, &c.

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Having been laid out and finished and adapted to the occupancy of
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JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,

Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	$150 to $300

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Diamond Pins	15 00 to 300 00
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Gold Finger Rings with stones	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	2 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set	1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair	5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses	1 75 to 5 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set	5 00 to 8 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set	12 00 to 21 00
Silver Tablesforks, per set	18 00 to 36 00
Silver Cups for children	8 00 to 15 00
Silver napkin Rings, each	1 50 to 3 50
Gold armlets for children, per pair	2 50 to 6 00
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Silver Thimbles, silver tops	37
Gold Scarf Pins	1 00 to 2 00

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Treasurer of the Fire Department has much pleasure acknowledges the receipt of $3,869 94-100 by the hands of Henry A. Burr, Esq., Treasurer of the Firemen's Ball Committee, being the proceeds of the 28th Annual Ball given at the Academy of Music, January 15, 1855, in aid of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department.

The Treasurer in behalf of the Department tenders his sincere thanks to the Ball Committee, and also to the Press, for their liberal and gratuitous aid afforded on this occasion; and also to our fellow citizens who so generously came forward to assist in sustaining our charitable Fund.

In the above amounts are included the following donations, viz:

New-York Herald	$7 00	W. N. Seymour & Co	$5 00
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New-York Tribune	5 50	Inspectors, by H. A. Burr	10 00
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Sunday Times	5 00	Nicholas Slidell	5 00
Sunday Atlas	5 00	A Friend, by G. Scott Roe	5 00
Sunday Courier	5 00	Rose assessment	5 00
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New-York Commercial Advertiser	2 94	Total	$164 33
Evening Post	2 69		
Mellius & Ayres	5 00		
Phelps, Dodge & Co	25 00		
Cash by J. Y. Watkins	10 00		

SIR, I CAN FORCE THE WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES to grow strong, thick and luxuriant (even if there has been no beard before) by using my ONGUENT. I will guarantee that it will not stain or injure the skin. All I ask is a fair trial. I know it to be all I say, for it has now been tried by thousands of people, and I have never had a single complaint of it. Use it, if you'd have beard or hair. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No 625 Broadway, basement; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; R. B. BRIGGS, No 37 State st., Albany; HARRINGER, Hudson N. Y; SPALDING, No 27 Tremont-row, Boston; COLLINS, No. 160 Main-st., Buffalo; Z. D GILMAN, Washington, D. C.; and all Druggists in town and country.

SEED POTATOES.—A few barrels of the following Kinds just received from England, for sale at the Horticultural Depôt by GEO. G. SHEPPARD,

No. 167 Water-st., up stairs.

4 barrels Fluke Kidney.
6 barrels Lapstone Kidney.
3 barrels Taylor's Forty-fold.

The quality of these potatoes has obtained for them reputation above all others.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1855.

E. L. SNOW SOCIAL UNIONS.—The members of the Grand Council are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at Columbia Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a new Union The members of the order are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. H. SCHULTZ, Lieut. G. G. S.
JOHN WM HEAPE, G R S.

TO THE VETERANS OF 1812 OR THEIR WIDOWS.—Those who received 40 acres of land are now entitled to 120 acres more, and those who received 80 acres are entitled to 80 acres more, and can obtain their warrants of the agent, P. T. BETTS, No. 16 Wall-st., basement. No charge until the warrants are collected.

FLEETWOOD VILLAGE ASSOCIATION—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING of this week, at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts., room No

JAMES P. BREWSTER, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE, CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1855.

MAILS FOR CALIFORNIA—By steamer STAR OF THE WEST.—Letter bags will close this afternoon at 3½ o'clock at this office. AARON SWARTS.

**TH

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—At the Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner 4th av. and 17th-st. A fine four-story high basement brown stone house and lot, on 22d-st., near 5th-av. Furniture also for sale. $20,000

A large and excellent house on 5th-st., near Broadway, 20x80 feet, recently put in the most thorough repair, having all the requisites and conveniences of a modern house with the stability and structure of an older dwelling. $16,000.

A three-story and basement house in Clinton-place, between 8th and 9th-avs., 20x60 feet. $9,000.

Three very superior brown stone houses in Lexington av., four-stories high 22x56. Very cheap. $12,000.

A neat, genteel modern English-basement house, in 31st-st., near Lexington-av., 16x45 feet, 4 stories high. Only $6,500.

Two houses in 9th-st., 25 feet front. $10,000 and $11,000.

Also between 20 and 100 other houses, in various parts of the city at from $3,000 to $40,000.

Also farms and country seats on Staten Island and elsewhere, in the vicinity of New-York, for sale or to let. KEYES & HOAGLAND.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—An elegant house on West 22d-st., handsomely located. The terms very easy.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—The brownstone houses Nos. 207, 209 and 211 West 22d-st., replete with every modern improvement, and one of the best localities in New York.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A good house in 27th-st., near 9th-av., pleasantly located, and having every convenience. Price $6,700. Terms easy.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A neat English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 30th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Nos. 346 8th-av. and 115 Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. J., located No 540 High-st. The lot is 60 feet front and rear—a corner lot, about 200 feet fronting on the av. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with squedoct water and gas throughout, finished in good style with every convenience, having underceller and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 400 yards from the upper depôt of the N. J. Railroad. Persons doing business in the City, may reach their stores in as short a time, and but little more expense, than up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of Z. H. KITCHEN, No. 87 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—No 335 6th-st., lot 20x97; brick house three stories, 21x33 with kitchen on the rear; three stories, 10x22, back piazza; two stories enclosed; two sets of folding doors on first and second floors; each; well painted and papered; doors grained; two flights of stairs; Croton water on each floor; range, hot water and bath; pantries; wood and coal bins, and wash-house in cellar; grape vines and arbors in yard. The house was built by the present occupant in the most substantial manner, and is well calculated for a family on each floor. If not sold by the 1st of April will be to rent for $300, with the privilege of subletting for two or three families. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A four-story, modern built brick house, near 36th-st. and 6th-av., with all the modern improvements, consisting of front basement, cellar and back basement, kitchen, with vault under the sidewalk, range &c.; first floor, front and back parlors, folding doors between, and small bedroom off the back hall; second floor, front and back parlor, bedroom and bath-room; third floor, front room and bedroom, back room and bedroom, dark bedrooms, closets and drawers between; fourth floor, front and back hall bedroom and laying room; price $6,500. Apply at VANDEWEG'S Land Office, No. 1,110 Broadway, or of JOHN G. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, Nos. 3 Tryon row, cor. of Chatham and Centre-sts.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. The lot is to be widened twenty-five feet in the Spring, on the opposite side, and will become the great thoroughfare to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 116 feet on Church st; the buildings are five-stories high, with under cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 116 feet deep; the store next is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The very desirable houses No 218 West 31st-s., on the high ground, between 8th and 9th-avs. Lot 18 feet 9 inches by 53 feet, three rooms deep on each floor, three stories also a basement, in own stone front, built of best materials, and in very superior manner, by a practical builder, for his own use—nearly new, in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences. Street sewered and beautifully improved. $6,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM SMITH, No. 440 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 20x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 142 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 358 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 40 Barclay-st., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new four-sto y brown-stone front houses, situate on Lexington-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 16 h and 17th sts, the houses are 19 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and the lot 120 feet deep. Contains all the modern improvements.

Also, to let four four-story brown-stone front houses on 19th-st. between the 2d and 3d avs. For terms apply at No. 109 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A handsome house in 14th-st., near 5th-av; one in Brevoort-place, near Broadway; one in 18th-st., near Union-park; one in Irving-place; one in 19th-st., near 5th-av; three in 35th-st. near 5th-av; two in 36th-st; two in 32d-st.; one in Lexington-av., near Gramercy-park; and two in Bleecker-st. Apply to M. CANYON, No. 94 Merchants' Exchange, central entrance on Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The three brown stone Houses on south side of 22d-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., and known as Nos 150; two of them are English basements, in fine order, and on a high story, all well built and containing the modern improvements. Early possession given and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The handsome 3 story brick dwelling house, high basement, with all the modern improvements. The house was built by day's work, and is in first-rate order, situate No. 202 West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of B. I. PENTZ, No. 183 Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first class three story and basement brick house, No 36 West 27th-st.; has all the modern improvements and has just been papered and painted throughout. Also one of those elegant brown stone front English basement houses on the 7th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EASTCHESTER—1¼ mile from Bronxville Depot House with 10 rooms, extensive outbuildings, nearly new, 1¼ acre of fine fruit abundant; suitable for a private residence, mercantile or mechanical purposes. Inquire of JOSHUA BARNES, No 1,072 Broadway, New-York; JOHN S JACKSON, Bronxville Post-Office, or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A small, new brick house, well built and pleasantly located, 22x25, three stories, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements; situated on 6th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3 story basement brick stoop brick houses, 21x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements. Location very pleasant, in 32d-st.; between 2d and 3d avs. Price $5,500, $3,000 of which may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of D. ROBINS, No 78 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story basement and cellar brick house near 6th-av. and 34th-st., with all modern improvements, $7,500. Also one of same description near Broadway and 33d-st., $6,500. Also one as described, near 46th-st. and 6th av., $5,000. Apply at No. 1,110 Broadway. VANLIEW'S Land-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST.—Handsome three stories; basement, counter cellar, good neighborhood, high stoop balconies, and all moderate improvements; 9 41st-st. between Broadway and 6th-av., with gas fixtures and all complete. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock, or any time in the evening.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No 54 St. Marks-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious; situation unsurpassed Can be seen from 1 to 2 o'clock, P M For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Astoria a fine modern built house with about three-quarters of an acre of land, a well cultivated garden, ornamented with a variety of shrubbery and flowers and very choice fruit Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One first-class, four story, with basement, brown-stone front house, 20 by 60, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 60 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Inquire of JOHN W FIELDER, No 60 East 30th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class English basement house in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st., No 290, opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. TERRILL, No. 294, 2d door.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story house, No. 46 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 44 East 24th st., or, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 44 Wall-st., to C. H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 87 Hicks-st., corner Pine-apple, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 128 William-st., N. Y., up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 133 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 69 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story brown stone front, all modern improvements, in 20th-st. between 7th and 8th-avs. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 137 Walker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front House, No 169 10th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 169 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—With a part of the furniture. The modern three-story house No. 130 East 15th-st. Inquire on the premises. The house may be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling, with store, (occupied dry goods,) 45th-av. Terms very easy. Inquire of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. 45th-av. and 3d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant 4-story brown stone House to let, in West 22d-st., opposite London Tavern. Inquire of H SCHWERIN, No. 49 William-st.

HOUSE AT FLATBUSH—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 30 persons, and has been well patronized; there is a good bowling saloon in the house, and the arrangement of the house and out-buildings having superior facilities for an hotel; will be sold, or let, with or without its furniture, and to a respectable tenant will be let with the privilege of a sale at an approximate. The place is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in this neighborhood and this City. The healthfulness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 49 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm upon which he now resides, four miles from the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Goshen, Orange Co. The property consists of 124 acres of choice land well watered and suitably divided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description, and the outbuildings large and commodious. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 188 Front-st. Address all letters Goshen Post-Office.

WM. H. BEERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The farm belonging to the estate of M. J. Ryerson, situated about 3 miles southwest of Paterson, N. J., on the Passaic River, containing 60 acres excellent land, a first rate stone mansion, in the cottage style, and all requisite out-buildings in good order

This place is in every respect a most commodious and desirable residence; will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. Possession can be had between now and May Inquire of Mrs. M'EERSON, on the premises, of JAMES SPEER, Esq., Congress Hall, Paterson, or W. H. FALLS, at the Tradesmen's Bank, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Or exchange for City property, near Rye Station, about four acres of land, with liberal supply of fruit, shrubbery, &c., a large mansion house, carriage-house, and other out buildings; all erected by the former owner with a view to their durability and convenience, elevated and commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, sailing, fishing, &c. About twelve acres of excellent orchard and meadow land, lying back of the aforesaid, extending to the beach, can be had if required. Apply to, or address, E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 13 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 8 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired Apply at 235 5th-av.

COUNTRY SITE—$8,000.—House with 12 rooms, closets, cellars, carriage house, stable, &c., ornamental gardens, the house suitable for two families, and commanding an extensive view in the town of West Farms, N. Y., fronting Samuel st 528 feet, and on Colis road 166 feet. 3 acres of ground Terms, cash $2,000, balance remain. Also, a cottage in Dean near Power st., Brooklyn, price $3,000, cash $1,500, and different other properties for sale cheap, as all the parties are going West Apply at No. 212 Broadway, room No. 10, to S. J. A. BURG.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded The house has two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 35, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms There are two barns, ice-house, filled; large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A country residence, the house 43x34 feet, extension 17x24 feet, built in Italian style, containing 12 rooms, with piazza on 3 sides overlooking the Hudson River for 25 miles; heated with furnace, and hot and water throughout the house; stable, &c; fruit and shade trees in abundance, with one or two acres of land For particulars inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No 69 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, within five minutes' walk of the cars; consisting of a good house, barn and carriage-house, with from three to four acres of pasture land, together with a variety of fruit trees and garden shrubbery, on Long Island, nine miles from the City Apply at No. 10 Attorney-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE AND FARM FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, Westchester County, consisting of 30 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, situated on the Boston turnpike about 22 miles from the City, free access by the New-Haven Railroad seven times a day each way. Good stone fences on the premises. Good barn and out houses. Farm house, a stream of never failing water runs through the place, a well of good water at the door, together with a general assortment of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 168 Walker st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 36 feet by 36, wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, of which about 20 acres is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted with a the last two years. 25 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars inquire of

HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, 3 miles from the New-Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—One fine dwelling, cottage style, containing nine rooms and basement, with eight acres of land, on which are a barn and carriage house, a winery containing Black Hamburg and other foreign grapes, a well and cistern; and about 400 fruit trees and grape vines Also a spacious dwelling, in Gothic style, 3½ stories, entirely new, and two acres of land. Also lying within about three quarters of a mile of the Germantown depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, ten miles below Hudson; location healthy, and scenery beautiful Inquire of J. S. OATMAN, M. D., No. 135 Eldridge-st., New-York, or of G. W. CALKINS, on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased. The 5 story fire-proof store No. 112 Pearl-st.

The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos 67 and 69 Exchange-place.

The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos 24 and 22 New st.

The 3 story first-class modern built dwelling house Nos. 76 and 98 West 21st-st

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 71 Broad-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—A new 5-story and basement brick building in Brooklyn, 130 feet on Raymond-st., 70 feet on Willoughby-st., with a 60-horse power engine, boilers, shafting, &c., engine-house, boiler-house, drying-house, wash-house, stable, carriage-house, and yards The property is near the Myrtle-av. Railroad cars, easy of access and very desirable for any manufacturing purposes, being thoroughly lighted throughout. The whole will be let with the engine, or in part, with power, at a low rent if applied for immediately Apply to JOHN C. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building corner of Pine-st and Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The residence of J. KNAPP, Esq., situated at Oyster Bay, Long Island, about 23 miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad. The house is new, of the Italian style of architecture, spacious and convenient, containing all the modern improvements, and elegantly fin shed, and having all the necessary outbu ldings, such as carriage house, green house, grapery, forcing house, gardener's and hot-house. The grounds contain about seven acres, are beautifully located, and tastefully laid out and ornamented Price $15 000; a reasonable amount may remain on mortgage. Possession can be had immediately. For sale by

JAMES H. TAFT, No 83 Beaver-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With 20 acres of excel ent land, 7 miles from Hoboken, with mansion 50x80, besides kitchen and numerous outbuildings. Also 2-story frame house, ornamented flower garden, abundance of choicest fruits, shrubbery, &c. Situation of house high, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country. Omnibuses pass hourly CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 126 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new brick house and lot on the bank of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 22 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazzas in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x125 feet Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 136 West-st., New-York

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of buildings Nos 779 and 781 Broadway, having eight years to run from 1st of May next. Apply to WM. H PARSONS, or JOHN CLARKE, Assignees, No. 187 Broadway, or No. 30 Cedar-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSES AT EAST NEW-YORK—At prices ranging from $500 to $2,500 I will build houses for $500 each, with six rooms on first floor, to be 13x14, 13x13, 10x10. Lots from $100 to $300, according to location; access by omnibus and railroad, in 30 minutes. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 126 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two new 3-story modern brick houses on north side of Lafayette-av., corner of Raymond-st., replete with every convenience. Lots 21½ by 100 feet, besides coart-yards of 18 feet Corner, $7,000; adjoining, $6,500 Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—That new and beautiful brown stone front house, No. 188 Henry-st., between State and Joralemon-streets, within five minutes' walk from South and Montague ferries; has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best built houses in the city Apply to WALTON & NORRIS, on the premises, or No. 182 Schermerhorn-st.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—Fronting on the Wallabout Channel, Ann-st., Clymer-st., and Kent-av., 30 and 40 lots, with 550 feet bulkhead and 10 to 16 feet depth of water, will be sold or let together, or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, of easy access to the City of New-York, or for building-material yards, &c., being situated in a central and rapidly-improving part of the city. Terms easy. Apply between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or from 12 to 1 M., at No. 94 Fulton-st., New-York.

DANIEL S DARLING.

FARM FOR SALE.—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 38 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The Farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence, or as a garden for the supply of the markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 18th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,500,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The prices will vary from $5 to $20 according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in equal instalments, the first instalment due in two years from date of conveyance; the other instalments thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a discount of only 2 per cent. per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 4 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Town of Greenburgh, 4 miles from Dobbs Ferry, and 24 from Tarrytown, containing 64 acres, all tillable land, with double house barn, wagon-house, granary, &c.; beautiful pond of fresh water; fruit of all kinds in abundance, and perfectly healthy For particulars, inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No. 69 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Also a beautiful building site on elevated ground, overlooking the Hudson River for miles at Dobbs Ferry, 600 feet.

FARM FOR SALE—A desirable farm of 20 acres, with a new fashionable house on a high, pleasant situation, 20 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Depôt, from which trains pass to and from the City almost every hour. The land is good, well watered and fenced. It is well stocked with a variety of choice fruit. Also, a splendid building situation, with 10 or 20 acres, (to suit the purchaser,) near the above. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st

FARM FOR SALE—In Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about 24 miles east from the Railroad Station at Sing Sing; 75 to 80 acres, farm-house, carriage-house, and several other out buildings, orchard, choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. with beautiful scenery About six acres wood land. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 100 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick Land in the highest state of cultivation, buildings nearly new, country unsurpassed. Inquire of WILLIAM R. GASTON, on the premises, or of WARREN HARDENBURGH, No 124 George st., New-Brunswick.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A splendid farm of 54 acres, 3 miles from Paterson, N. J., with large and commodious buildings, suitable for hotel or private residence. Soil rich and highly cultivated; location beautiful, one mile from Passaic River. Price $6,000. CHARLES R. MILLER, No 126 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For Bonds, Stock or Real Estate, one or more first-class brown stone dwelling, three stories, with all the modern improvements, in a beautiful part of Brooklyn, and on the lowest line of cars convenient. Rent moderate Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand st, between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of W. J. BOGGS, No. 62 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—At Fort Chester, (within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt at that place. Will be let furnished or unfurnished for six months or one year. Land adjoining can be had if wanted For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to G. BULKLEY, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A very genteel house, (modern build,) containing eleven rooms, a good garden, and a stable on the premises. Location healthy and convenient, being within forty minutes' ride from the City, by railroad to Newark, and stages to the door. To a good tenant it will be rented at a low price. For particulars address J. M. L., Box No. 877 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A comfortable country house, with a large garden well-stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, situated at the corner of 6th-av. and 122d-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply at No. 795 Broadway, above 10th-st., before 10 A. M and after 6 P M

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With barn and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depôt, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No 42 Chatham-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage at Lake Mohegan, contain ng seven rooms, with 11 acres of ground attached, on which is a small fish pond The location is very desirable and remarkably healthy, within two hours' ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad For further particulars, inquire of W. H. FIELD, No. 63 Barclay-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—At Fort Washington, a small but well built cottage, containing five rooms, with large green-house and grapery, and about 2 acres of garden ground, suitable for a small family or a market gardener. Apply to GEO. B. MOREWOOD & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

COTTAGE TO LET AT HASTINGS, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from depôt, with eight rooms, convenient cellar and kitchen, with carriage-house and stable in the rear, all in good repair Inquire of W. PETTET, No. 63 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

RENT $250.—TEN ROOMS.—Pretty house, at the corner of 103d-st. and 3d-av.; situation healthy, and in Summer highly picturesque Cars and stages pass the door; distance one hour from the City Hall Croton water in the house Address STEPHENS, Box No. 896 Post-Office, or apply on the premises.

BREY HOTEL TO LET—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE ABBEY HOTEL, situate on Bloomingdale Road and 11th-av, between 101st and 102d-sts., New-York. The house is replete with every convenience. A large space of ground attached, with pasturage, containing choice fruits, &c., grape vines, &c., houses, stables, sheds, &c. Will be let very low to a good tenant Inquire of E. W. HINMAN, No 2 Counties-slip, New-York.

BUILDINGS TO LET—A first-class building situated southeast corner of 6th-av and 40th-st., well adapted for a hotel or large boarding-house; it is unsurpassed for pleasantness or convenience of location; it would be altered or reduced in size to suit a good tenant. Also, to let, a part or whole of store and dwelling adjoining the above. Also to let, a four story dwelling house situated on the east corner of 2d-av and 127th-st To be seen from 1 to 2 o'clock Inquire of owner, No 672 6th-av., Mondays and Thursdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

BUILDING TO LET OR LEASE—The large building No. 109 Bank-st, nearly 30 by 60 feet, well lighted, with new range and bath, well suited for light manufacturing purposes, or as a dwelling, having 17 rooms—sewer in the street Apply in the office

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—With all the modern improvement, rent free, for board of family, corner of South 9th and 6th-sts., Williamsburg. Reference required.

WORKSHOP TO LET.—A newly built, well lighted five-story workshop, at No. 139 Mulberry-st, near G and will be let in a whole or separate, as desired Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN No. 137 Walker-st., corner of Bowery.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With or without steam-power, in the buildings Nos. 41 and 43 Greene-st. To metal workers, or those whose business are not hazardous on account of fire, we will let at low prices. Call and see A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 41 Greene-st., 4th floor

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—The lofts of No. 115 and 117 Franklin-st., will be let to good tenants at a low price, for light manufacturing purposes. Buildings are new and well lighted Also store and basement to let. Apply to C. A. BAUDOUINE, No. 475 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November, is on 4th-av. above 20th-st., is very pleasantly situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a small and careful family. Address Box No 484 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, the pleasantly situated brick house No 156 Joralemon-st., in complete order, with gas, &c. A small family preferred. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On the second floor, with gas and bath. Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st., or at No. 398 Broadway. HALL & CALROW.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn, to a small family, without children, the second floor and back basement of the three-story brick house, No. 116 Seaman-st. 3d door east of Hoyt; rent $150. Inquire on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 564 Broome-st., consisting of five rooms on second floor, one attic bedroom and wood house A small family only need apply. Rent moderate to a good tenant.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family. Part of a new house, with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. S BAKER, Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of the 3-story house No. 53 Bank-st Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

UPPER PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 3 Charlton-st., to a family of not more than one child, or three or four grown persons. Only those who wish to purchase the furniture need apply May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M Possession April 1, or before.

GROUND TO LET OR LEASE—For a long term of years. A plot of ground containing 12 lots, fronting on three streets, near the North River, below 14th-st. A very desirable location for manufacturing purposes, or any business requiring large space and front. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Mrs. S. A FAULKNER, Nos 56 and 58 East 16th-st., has to let a full suite of rooms on the second floor. Her house is pleasantly located near Union and Stuyvesant-squares, and it has all the conveniences of baths, gas, &c.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

LOFT TO LET.—No. 84 Beekman-st., a room 70x37, admirably lighted; suitable for printers, bookbinders, or any business requiring good light. Steam power can be had if desired. Inquire of THOMAS B. SMITH, No. 216 William-st.

LOFTS TO LET—In Greenwich-st., between Barclay Land Vesey-st, 1st and 2d lofts,—light and airy, and well adapted for the Boot and Shoe, or Clothing business Inquire of ALFRED & LAGHAVE, No. 225 Greenwich-st

BASEMENT TO LET—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st, 30 by 48. Inquire of SAMUEL HART & Co, No. 1 Barclay-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two very desirable offices, communicating by folding-doors, on the first floor of Trinity Building, No 111 Broadway. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Superintendent, on the premises.

LAW OFFICES TO LET.—Three very desirable rooms in the third story of No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. Office furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises, of WHITING, CLARK & REED

LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET—The furniture, with a large safe, suitable for a public company, to be sold. Apply at No. 6 Wall-st., rear office, first floor, or J. BLUNT, No. 11 Wall-st.

CHEAP STORES, BAKERIES AND COTTAGES TO LET.—Several of each description to let in the upper part of the City and Brooklyn. Also, house in Avenue C. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st

CLOTHING STORE TO LEASE—The oldest clothing store in Fulton-st., No. 102, and fixtures for sale. Inquire at No. 122 Fulton-st.

FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES TO LET—In 23d-st. between 6th and 7th-avs. Rent $300. Apply to JAS BUCKLEY, No 162 Broadway.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for services on Sunday—well lighted and ventilated, at No. 306 Broadway.

TO LAWYERS—TO LET—An eligible office, or part of it—No. 76 Nassau-st.

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE—Two lots on West-st., near Canal, 129 feet deep. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

LOTS TO LET—At No 49 John-st., at reduced rents—one suitable for a store, and one especially adapted for light manufacturing, being 20x73 feet, and lighted by eight large windows and two skylights. Inquire of J. B. BEERS, or JAMES JOHNSTON, on the premises.

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—The new and spacious Store, No. 468 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts., suitable for a first-class Dry Goods Store, or other business, with counters, shelves, gas fixtures, &c., complete, and ready for occupancy. Possession immediately. Rent, to a good tenant, $2,000 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to G. M. MILLIGAN, No. 46 Wall-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A modern-built house, between 10th and 23d-sts. and 4th and 8th-avs. Any party having such a house to sell, and will take in part payment a well-built house, suitable for a small family and the balance in cash, will please address Box No. 4,601, Post-Office, stating number and street of the house and probable value

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A modern, first-class, well built basement house, new or in perfect order, located on the 5th-av., or desirable cross streets, above 14th-st. Possession on or before July next, or if now building to be completed in the Fall. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN—ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Consisting of a front and back room and one or two bedrooms, all on one floor, with kitchen. Not over five minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Address SHIPLEY, No. 123 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, (Americans,) consisting of front and back room and bed room on second floor, with kitchen; must be in a genteel neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $175 per year. Add ess VANDERHOEF, No. 86 William-st., for one week, stating particulars, &c

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a small, genteel family, in a healthy part of the City. Some four or five rooms on one floor, with Croton water and bath preferred Address APARTMENTS, Box No. 946 Post-Office

A SMALL FAMILY of three persons and an infant, with servant, wish the lower part of a genteel three-story house, with gas, &c., anywhere between 4th and 25th-sts. Address Box No. 126 Lower Post-Office.

A NUMBER OF LOTS wanted in exchange for houses that are renting for over 10 per cent.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PUBLIC DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The right to on lease and retain the Wharfage, the use or occupation of the undermentioned Docks and Slips, for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1855, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M.:

EAST RIVER.

1. West side of Pier No. 12, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Old-slip.
2. East side of Pier No. 18, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Maiden-lane.
3. West side of Pier No. 19, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 18 and 19; foot of Fletcher-st.
4. East side of Pier No. 20, including half of the end, and half of the bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Burling-slip.
5. West side of Pier No. 21, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 21 and 20; foot of Burling-slip.
6. East side of Pier No. 22, foot of Fulton-st., and Fulton Market Slip, (except berth for one ship on west side of Pier No. 22, and for the fish cars.)
7. One hundred and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 23, and end of said pier; foot of Beekman-st.
8. East side of Pier No. 24, and West side of No. 25, and bulkhead between Nos. 24 and 25; foot of Peck-slip.
9. East side of Pier No. 29, with whole end of said pier; foot of Roosevelt-st.
10. West side of Pier No. 30, and bulkhead to Ferry; foot of Roosevelt-st.
- East side of Pier No 35, and bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31, except the portion reserved to the City for dumping manure, &c.; between James and Moore-sts.
11. Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 31 and 32; foot of James-slip.
12. West side of pier and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 31; foot of James-slip.
13. East side of Pier No 33, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 33 and 34; foot of Oliver-st.
14. Pier No 34, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 34 and 35; between Oliver and Catharine-sts.
15. West side of Pier No. 35, foot of Catharine-st.
17. Pier No 37, and half the bulkhead between Nos. 37 and 38, and 44 feet 6 inches of bulkhead on east side, between Nos. 37 and 38; foot of Market-st.
18. Pier No. 39, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 39 and 37; foot of Market-slip.
19. Pier No. 40, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 40 and 41; foot of Pike-slip.
20. Pier No. 41, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 41 and 42; foot of Pike-slip.
- Pier No. 42, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 43 and 44; foot of Rutgers-slip.
1. Pier No. 44, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 44 and 43; foot of Rutgers-slip.
- Pier No. 46, foot of Jefferson-st.
24. West side of Pier No. 47, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Gouverneur-st.
25. East side of Pier No 56, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 56 and 57; foot of Jackson-st.
- West side of Pier No. 57, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 57 and 56; foot of Jackson-st.; together with 100 feet on east side, and end of said pier.
27. Half of both piers at the foot of Delancey-st., and bulkhead between.
28. Bulkhead foot of and along the north side of Rivington-st., and to within 80 feet of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
- Bulkhead foot of Stanton-st., extending from Stanton-st., to within 75 feet of the pier, between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
30. South side of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.; the north side reserved for dumping manure, &c.
31. North side of pier foot of Stanton-st.
32. Bulkhead, foot of 3d-st.
33. Pier, foot of 8th-st.
34. Pier, foot of 26th-st.
35. Pier, foot of 38th-st.
36. Pier, foot of 53d-st.
37. Pier and bulkhead, foot of 61st-st.
38. Pier, foot of 106th-st.

NORTH RIVER.

39. North half of Pier No. 12, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13; foot of Albany-st.
40. West half of outer end of Pier No. 13, now occupied by Virginia Steamship Company; foot of Cedar-st.
- East half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 14, and 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.
42. South half of Pier No. 14 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 14 and 13; foot of Cedar-st.
43. South half and westerly end of Pier No. 20, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Dey-st.
44. North half of Pier No. 21, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20and 21; foot of Dey-st.
45. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 21 and 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
46. South half of Pier No. 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
47. North half and end of Pier No 29, foot of Warren-st.; now occupied by U. S. Mail Steamship Company
48. South half of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., now occupied by Powell & Ramsdell
- South half of Pier No 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31; foot of Duane-st.
49. North half of Pier No. 31, foot of Duane-st.
50. South half of pier and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 31; between Jay and Harrison-sts.
52. North half of Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st.
53. Pier No 36, foot of North Moore-st.
54. Pier No. 37, foot of Beach st.
55. Pier, foot of Laight-st.
56. Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st.
57. Pier No. 40, foot of Watts-st.
58. Basin, foot of Spring-st.
59. South half of Pier No. 43, except that part occupied by Basin.
- North half of Pier No. 43, between Spring and Charlton.
61. Pier No. 45, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 45 and 46; foot of Charlton-st.
- Pier No. 46, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 46 and 45; foot of Charlton-st.
62. Pier No. 47, foot of Hamersley-st.
64. Pier No. 48, foot of Carlson-st.
65. Pier No. 50, foot of Morton-st.
66. Pier No. 51, and Bulkhead south to the Ferry, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, foot of Christopher-st.
67. Pier No. 52, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 51, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52; foot of Amos-st.
68. Pier No. 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 52; foot of Charles-st.
69. Pier No. 54, foot of Perry-st.
70. Return bulkhead, formerly Pier No. 55, foot of Hammond-st.

Pier No 56, and one hundred and twenty feet of bulkhead, foot of Bank-st; no allowance to be made for filling in, foot of Hammond-st.

72. Bulkhead foot of Bethune-st.
73. Return bulkhead, foot of Troy-st.
74. Bulkhead, foot of Jane-st.
75. North half of pier foot of 13th-st.
76. New pier, foot of 17th-st.
77. Pier, foot of 18th-st.
78. Pier, foot of 20th-st.
79. Bulkhead and part of south side of pier, foot of 21st-st.
80. Pier, foot of 22d-st.
81. Pier all not used for dumping manure, &c.,) foot of 24th-st.
82. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
83. New pier, foot of 37th-st.
84. Pier foot of 47th-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay all the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of the cost of construction, on all Pier s extended during the continuance of their lease, from the time of completion

Vessels to pay wharfage according to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council; and the lessees are to be bound by those laws, as they may be altered from time to time.

No Wharfage is to be charged to Hell-Gate or Sound Pilot boats; nor to the boats belonging to the ships-of-war of the United States or foreign nations, or to the United States Navy-yards or Garrisons; or to vessels employed in the transportation of street manure or coal ashes from the City.

The Corporation reserve to themselves the right to build new Piers, and rebuild and extend those already built; to build Bulkheads and fill in behind the same; and cleanse such Wharves, Piers and Slips as they may think proper, without claim or pretence of claim for damages, or deduction of rent whatever, on the part of the lessees.

No deduction whatever will be allowed for damage, by reason of any sickness or epidemic that may prevail in the City, or any omissions to dredge out the Slips on the part of the Corporation, during the continuance of the leases.

The Leases will contain the usual covenants and conditions, except such changes as are necessary to meet the alterations made in the terms by the Resolutions of the Commissioners; also a clause allowing the Corporation to take any Pier or Wharf, or portion of the same, for Corporation uses, on allowing to the lessee a just and equitable compensation or deduction.

The Lessees will be required to keep the Wharves and Piers in good condition, and safe and proper repair, including especially the string pieces and superficial portions thereof, for safe usage at their own expense, and to give a Bond for double the amount of the annual rent, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter yearly, and the fulfilment on their part of the covenants of the lease.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid for each parcel, and the auctioneer's fees, ($5,) to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, at the time and place of sale; and a written stipulation to be furnished by the bidder from one or more responsible persons, to the effect that if they will guarantee the payment of the rent, from the 1st day of May; and that satisfactory surety shall be given when the lease and Bond are ready to be executed.

The ten per cent when paid, will be cred ted on the first quarter's rent; or forfeited, if the lessee does not give satisfactory surety, and execute the lease and bond as soon as they have notice from the Finance Department; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall be authorized at their option, to resell the wharves or piers bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may result from such resale.

No person will be received as lessee or surety, who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 6, of Amended Charter of 1853.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, two valuable lots of land, with the two four story first class brown stone front houses thereon, situated on the northerly side of Sands-street, and known as Nos. 81 and 87, lots being each 20 feet 4½ inches front and rear, and 111 feet deep. Houses are finished in modern style, and furnished with all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot air furnaces, baths, &c. They will be sold subject to a mortgage of $4,000 on each.

Also—The valuable triangular piece of land being in front on Hamilton avenue 236 feet; on Mill-street 187 feet 8 inches; on Court street 164 feet 7 inches; will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000 at 6 per cent., due in 1859.

For permission to see the houses, apply to the auctioneers, No. 36 Wall-street.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, March, 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable real estate, viz.: On 34th-st. (100 feet wide) the elegant four-story English basement brown stone front house and lot of ground, known as No. 139 West 34th-st., north side, and between the 7th and 8th-aves. The lot is 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. The house is 16 feet 8 inches by 55 feet in depth—finished in beautiful style, with all the modern improvements, such as stationary, marble mantle, gas, Croton water, baths, water closets, speaking tubes, furnaces and registers to the third story: first and second story painted French gray, (five coats) independent sewerage, and everything desirable for a first-class residence. The property is rented to the 1st of May next, at $1,400 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

J. B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY.—Large Stock of a Retailer.—J. B. VAN ANTWERP will sell TUESDAY, March 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., from the shelves, the entire stock of a retailer declining business, consisting of best white granite, light blue ec. dipt edged and Rockingham ware, French china tea sets and vases and glass ware, a full assortment. Also, 2 cases rich tea trays and waiters. Catalogues day previous.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, March 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov.
$10,000 Ohio, Indiana, Peninsuliar and Nashville Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds; interest Jan 1 and July 1
$6,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Bonds; interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1
$500 Louisville and Portland Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds; interest March 15 and Sept 15.....$500 each
$11,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds; interest Jan 1 and July 1.....$1,000 each
$21,000 Brockenridge Canoel Coal Company.
$300 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds, with farm Mortgage as collateral attached; interest payable Jan 1 and July 1.....$300 each
$4000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds; interest Jan 1 and July 1.....$300 each
$3,000 Geo gia State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1872; interest payable Jan. 1 and June 1.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad (Jackson Branch) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable Feb 1 and Aug. 1.....$1,000 each
$2,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company 8 per cent 1st Mortgage Bonds; interest payable in April and October.....$1,000 each
$6,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 10 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds; interest April 1 and Oct. 1.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Pittsburgh and Watertown Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds; interest June 1 and December 1.....$1,000 each
$4,000 City of Memphis 8 per cent Bonds
$3,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds

$1,000 each
100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50 each
100 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.....$50 each
200 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
8 shares Home Insurance Company.....$100 each
500 shares Potomac Copper Company.....$10 each
14 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company.....$20 each
50 shares Latting Observatory Association.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, the 15th.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment. For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in addition to his Auction and Private Sales of Securities buys and sells on Commission, all kinds of Stocks and Bonds, at the Board of Brokers, and begs leave to offer his services to such parties that prefer to operate through that medium. ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE at the Warerooms of A. ROUX, No 481 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No 481 Broadway, a very beautiful assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, which is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as the sale is positive and without reserve, to close an estate, and consists of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich two and three colored satin damask, velvets and brocatelle; also, suites of unfinished in muslin which will be covered to suit the tastes of purchasers; carved rosewood and oak etagures and sideboards; beautifully carved rosewood centre, pier and work tables; parlor secretaries, escrutoires and secretaries; mahogany, oak and walnut extension dining tables; beautifully carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, easy and fancy sewing chairs, lounges, reception chairs, hall stands and chairs, carved in hair-cloth and cane chamber furniture, together with all the usual assortment of a first-class establishment. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping, or can remain on storage until May. Catalogues will be ready and the goods may be examined on Tuesday, at No. 481 Broadway.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

HOUSEALE OF GOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue THIS DAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber and basement furniture, contained in house No 72 8th-st. Housekeepers and others will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as the entire furniture of 18 rooms will be sold to the highest bidder, cash or sha.e, consisting of handsome parlor, chamber and bed-room carpets, magnificent suit rose wood parlor furniture, superb rosewood cottage piano forte, made by Barmore, cost $350, with stool and cover, rosew ood mirror-front etagere, marble-top rosewood and mahogany centre and sofa tables, sets-a-tetes, sofas, bureaus, mahogany and rosewood sofas, chairs and rockers in hair cloth, rich brocatelle and ornamental, mantel vases, oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, enclosed washstands, elegant hair mattresses in twelve bedsteads, eleven feather beds, blankets, mat-bottom and cane-seat chairs, window-shades, curtains, toilet-sets of rich china, oval and other mirrors, two of which are large and very elegant, extension dining and breakfast tables, rich china tea-setts, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, crockery, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—On TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 11 Wooster-st., STOVER & COOK will sell at auction, as above, the entire furniture of the house, consisting of rosewood piano-forte in handsome order, superior rosewood parlor furniture, two suites in French brocatelle, lace curtains and cornices, French shades and fixtures, bronzed clock and mantel ornaments, gilt frame pier glasses, paintings, tapestry and 3 ply carpets, elegant rosewood secretaries, book-case, etagere, corner stands, marble-top centre pier and sofa tables, mahogany furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bureaus, marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, superior hair mattress, paillasses, beds and bedding, china toilet sets, gilt frame looking-glasses, Ingrain carpets, dining-room furniture, viz: Extension dining tables, tea tables, mahogany, sofa, spring seat chairs, arm chair, rocker, sideboard, clock, crockery, glass and china ware, tea trays, silver plated tea and coffee urns, castor, silver spoons, forks, ladles, ivory table cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM TOPPING Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 32 Broad-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY next, March 14, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of a staple dry goods jobber, consisting of a very large and desirable assortment of every article in the line, being all goods recently bought and well selected and to be sold for cash without reserve to close a concern. N. B.—The particular attention of all cash buyers is invited to this sale, which will be large, and in every way worthy of notice. Catalogues early on morning of sale. Also, 200 pieces 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Canton matting to close consignment.

JAMES COLE & SON, Auct oneers

GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 23 LOTS—On Broadway, (late Division-av.) Bushwick-av. and Elizabeth-st., East Brooklyn. JAMES COLE & SON will sell this very desirable property on WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Lots 25 by 100 on the grade which is 74 feet above high water-mark, within 5th of a mile of Fulton Ferry. A railroad is to be completed through Broadway this Summer. This is the finest property offered this season for investment or improvement.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On TUESDAY, March 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, a large and extensive assortment of Silk Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons, Tassels, Sewing Silks, Thread, Needles and Buttons of every description. Also,

At 12 o'clock will be sold the unexpired lease of 3 years from May next. Also, the fixtures, counters, show-cases, &c.

F. LOTT, Sheriff.
JOHN PIERCE, Deputy.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway, up stairs.—MONDAY EVENING, March 12, 1855, auction sale of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Also, new Books and Stationery. Some of the Books damaged. To commence at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 14, auction sale of Stationery, Toys and Fancy Goods, at 10½ o'clock.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

R. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—BY J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st. The undersigned having completed arrangements for the sale of Bonds and Stocks at auction, begs to announce that his first sale will take place on WEDNESDAY the 21st inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock. Full advertisement hereafter, setting forth commissions, and other charges if any.

J. THOMPSON, corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No 87 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, MACCARONI, TEAS, SUGAR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—No. 87 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st., TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, hand saws, iron safes, hardware, harness, whips, riding saddles, brandies, wines, rims, rum, soap candles, cigars, tobacco, olive oil, shelled almonds, pickles. Also, one platform scales and one grocer's do.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Mortgage Sale—Elegant household furniture.—The attention of housekeepers is specially directed to the large and unreserved sale of superior household furniture, as contained in the large three-story house, No. 10 Franklin-st., near Church-st., to be sold THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Particulars at length in this morning's *Herald*.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On Monday, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock at No. 1 Cottage-place consisting of the usual variety of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, all in good order.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Thomas F. Field, No. 107 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st., a choice assortment of white granite jugs, tea and toilet sets, blue, printed, and common ware in lots to suit city and country dealers, previous to removal.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF A FURNITURE DEALER AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, by STOVER & COOK, at store No. 68 Broad-st., the entire stock of a dealer and manufacturer of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of every description. Particulars hereafter

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION—In Rye, Westchester County, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock. For bills giving full particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.; J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 198 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!—Superior Red Ash, Egg and Stove, $6 75, delivered, for cash only. Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms, at the new Coal Yard on Kent-av., between Taylor and Clymer-sts. Orders received at the office, under the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, South 7th-st., near the Ferry, East Brooklyn

RICHARD TAYLOR.

COAL—I am now receiving a new supply of the best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Egg and Stove Coal, which I am selling at the low price of $6 50 per ton, well screened from under cover. Weight warranted, or forfeit. Coal from my yards, corner King and Greenwich-st., corner 25th-st. and 9th-av. and No. 116 Duane-st., PETER CLINTON, near Broadway.

COAL, COAL.—Stove and egg size coal, $7, delivered; also Cumberland coal, for blacksmiths' use, $6 50, a superior article; also, Cumberland coal for parlor use, $8. Dealers supplied. Apply to LEEDS & POTTER, No. 436 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement.....$2,543,321 61

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies.....$662,601 95
For interest.....136,133 25
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid.....25,330 19
For annuities.....9,533 61— 816,128 99
$3,359,450 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same.....$316,596 78
Paid surrendered policies.....37,201 38
Paid reduction of premiums.....1,889 99
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable.....29 077 04
Paid annuities.....1,941 48
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.....82,562 82 809,352 95
Total assets.....$2,850,077 66

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank.....66,157 67
Bonds and mortgages.....2,609,119 94
Fire insurance account.....333 94
Deferred Premium account.....86,862 25
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid.....25,330 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes.....4,276 26
Due from agents.....47,386 90
$2,850,077 66

Losses unpaid.....$84,250 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854.....19,480,927 34
Amount issued in the 12th year.....4,720,600 00
$24,201,527 34

Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired.....$1,457,344 00
Surrendered.....440,700 00
Dead.....300,880 00— 2,198,924 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855.....$22,182,633 34

No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854	7,373	
Issued during the 12th year	1,569	
	8,943	
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	662	
Surrendered	165	
Dead	97—	824
Total policies running 1st Feb 1855		8,118
Increase in amount at risk for the year	$3,821,706 00	
Increase for the year in policies	745 00	
Increase in life policies	770	
Increase in one year policies	13	
Increase in irregular policies	36	
	819	
Decrease in seven year policies	73—	746

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1855

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct.

G. GILL, Actuary.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
Rich'd M'Curdy,	John Wadsworth,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Gouv'r M Wilson,	Jonathan Miller,	Rod'k G. Moulton,
Wm. Orr,	L. Frcys,	Abraham Bininger,
William Betts,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lyscurgus Edgerton,
Isaac G Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F Battelle,
William Moore,	John P. Yelverton,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,
Joseph B Collins,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Cephas H. Norton,
Peter Dutilh,	John M Stuart,	John P. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamilton Black,	Ezra Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H Popham,
M. H. Grinnell,	Lucius Robinson,	W Smith Brown,
	FREDK'K S. WINSTON, President.	

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, January 1, 1855.

Capital Stock.....$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854.....62,549 25

Premiums received during the year.....$164,912 36
Interest received during the year.....15,274 52
Annuities received during the year.....2,361 93
Dividends due to Policy-holders and Stockholders.....18,868 77
Acceptance in payment of a loss.....6,808 39
Premiums deferred.....4,296 20
Interest accrued.....8,548 75
Office Furniture.....1,400 00
222,449 72
$404,997 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid.....40,394 00
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, Rent, &c.....26 816 83
Dividends on Capital.....7,000 00
74,210 83
$330,787 14

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned.....
Premium Loans at 7 per cent Interest.....$165,215 15
Cash in Bank and on hand.....8,726 99
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission.....115,578 32
Deferred Premiums.....27,001 73
Accrued Interest.....4,296 20
Office Furniture.....9,568 75
1,400 00
$330,787 14

The Directors have, after reserving the sum of two hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and five cents, ($226 299 05,) over and above the Capital of $100,000, declared a Dividend of Interest, of six per cent on the Scrip for Profits declared January, 1854, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st. Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John H Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. H. Fitzgerald,	Isaac N. Cowles,
Wm. Orr,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbosa,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F Whiting,
Geo. Gallilan,	J. M Greenwood,	John C Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854 This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A. Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T C Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm H Fallis,	Ralph Macy,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES
No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued to D. W. WESLEY, as individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

jul0'54-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

my16'53-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in the City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual Interest, falling due March 1, 1855, on the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. BONDS of 1863 ERIE AND KALAMAZOO MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Michigan Southern R. R. Co., No. 18 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. } OF BROOKLYN, March 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 72 Wall-st., New-York.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand at their office No. 51 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March 5, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three dollars per share for the last six months. Payable on demand

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, procurable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY TO BUFFALO.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK to BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 5:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

THE HOUSE UP ON A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The Legislature in New-York---Who can Talk---The New Judge.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

The Senate held no afternoon session yesterday, so that no further "progress" was reported on the "bill for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism and crime." The current of popular talk, as I gather it from the outsiders, convinces me more and more that the bill cannot pass in its present shape—that the section conferring the right of search and destruction must be struck out entirely before it can receive the support of a majority of Senators. The same knowledge of the public talk convinces me that the moderate men have resolved to accept the modifications insisted upon by some of the Senators.

This morning the Committee appointed at the last session to investigate certain charges brought against the Trustees of Columbia College presented a report of the result of their investigations. I send you a full copy for publication entire. I think it will be read with interest.

Senator CROSBY withdrew his resolutions relative to the manor titles, and presented the following substitutes:

Whereas, Since the report of the Attorney-General CHATFIELD, referring to Manor Titles, made March 14, 1853, decisions have been made in the Courts of last resort in this State concerning all questions in reference to those titles; and

Whereas, A high statement and doubt still exists in the minds of many of the tenants on the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, whether the Indians yet have any rights which can by possibility impair their titles; and

Whereas, This subject is agitated often by designing men, to the injury of the tenants; and the whole subject is now before the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate, therefore, for the purpose, as far as possible, of relieving those doubts,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be requested to report forthwith, and that the Attorney General be and hereby is requested to report to this body the facts in reference to these decisions of the Courts, and whether or not such decisions and the Government grants of these manors are final, so far as regards any title which any Indian may have or had to these lands.

RETURNS OF PRODUCTS.

Senator DANFORTH presented a bill for the more perfect return of the products of the country delivered at tide-water, transported otherwise than on the Canals of this State. It provides that every Railroad Company or Corporation doing business in this State shall within ten days after the passage of this law to take effect, furnish and forward once in each week a true and correct return to the Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New-York, properly directed to him at his office in the city of Albany, and depositing the same in the Post-Office at the several places where the offices of said Railroad Company or Corporation shall be located, which return shall embrace a statement of the following named articles which shall be destined or directed, or be contracted to be delivered or forwarded to tide-water, or at their station located at any place upon tide-water within this State by the said Company or Corporation, or that shall be destined or directed to any point at tide-water not in this State, but shall be transported upon any Railroad passing through this State, viz.:

Flour in barrels, per barrel.
Wheat, per bushel.
Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats, per bushel.
Pork, Beef, Ashes and Whisky, per barrel.
Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon and Wool, per pound.
Timothy Seed and Clover Seed, per bag or barrel, and dressed hogs per pound.

Any Railroad Company or Corporation failing to comply with these requirements shall forfeit for any omission the sum of $50, with the costs of collection, for the use of the Literature Fund.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

The Senate passed the remainder of the session in Committee of the Whole, in which order of business a large number of bills were considered and passed upon.

The House last evening passed many bills to a third reading, but none which particularly interested the vicinity of New-York.

When the order of resolutions was reached, Mr. STUYVESANT submitted a resolution discharging the Special Committee, consisting of the New-York delegation, from the further consideration of the bill to regulate the Police Department in the City of New-York, and referring it back to the Committee of the Whole, where it had formerly been. Giving rise to discussion, the resolution was laid over, under the rule. When the Assembly returns to Albany, I think the resolution will be adopted.

PREPARING TO LEAVE—A LARGE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

This morning, by unanimous consent, a resolution to adjourn at 11½ o'clock was received and adopted, and the hour then to intervene was passed in the presentation of reports, petitions and bills. There were besides, several questions of privilege, one involving the character of the House, being brought up by Mr. LAMPORT, who read from the proceedings of the Upper House the statement made by Senator PUTNAM, that "*he had been told by men after man of the 81 members of Assembly, who voted for the Temperance bill, that they did so with the expectation and hope that it would be defeated in the Senate.*" Mr. LAMPORT and Mr. BALDWIN disclaimed any such hope, or any such motive. The Speaker reminded the gentlemen that this was not strictly a question of privilege, as it did not involve any particular individuals, but only the general body. Here the question ended for the time, but at a subsequent period Mr. GATES submitted a resolution that a Committee be appointed to investigate the charges made by Senator PUTNAM. The resolution went over under the rule, but of course having gone thus far, the Assembly will feel compelled to continue the inquiry. What will be the result? "*Not proven.*" I believe is the verdict in the Scotch Courts, when a Jury is convinced of the guilt of a prisoner, but where the prosecution are unable to procure direct testimony.

THE REVISED STATUTES FURTHER REVISED.

Mr. STUYVESANT introduced a bill to amend Article 4, chapter 5, title 6, part 1, of the Revised Statutes. The following is the amendment:

SECTION 1.—Section 49, part 1, title 6, chapter 5, article 4, of the Revised Statutes is amended so as to read as follows: The Governor may remove the Sheriff, any Coroner, District Attorney, Clerk of any County, or the Register or Clerk of the City and County of New-York, or any of the Police Justices of the District Courts of said City and County, at any time within the term for which he shall have been elected, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence before any removal shall be made.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. BLATCHFORD introduced a bill to extend the benefits of the Institution for the Blind, and to increase the compensation for the support of the inmates. It allows the Institution to receive any blind resident in the State for the past three years, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and to retain them for the period of five years, or for seven years, in the discretion of the Managers, and with the approbation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the board, lodging and tuition of every person so received, the State shall pay to the Managers $150 per year. The sum of $15,000 is appropriated from the State Treasury to satisfy the liabilities of the Institution, provided the further sum of $5,000 shall be raised by the Managers from voluntary subscriptions.

FEES OF NOTARIES.

Mr. BOYNTON introduced a bill to regulate the fees of Notaries Public. It allows but seventy-five cents for the protests on any note, check, etc., unless the persons upon whom such protests are to be served shall reside more than a half mile from the place of payment of said note,—in which case the Notary shall receive twenty-five cents for every additional mile traveled. The Notary shall affix his seal to said protest free of expense; and he shall also give a certificate under his seal free of expense.

STATE SUITS AGAINST WALTER JOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. BLATCHFORD introduced a bill authorizing the Attorney General to take an appeal in the case of the State vs. WALTER JOY and others, at any time previous to the first of May. Upon filing a bill of exceptions, proceedings may be taken to set aside the report and judgment and for a new trial, in the same manner as if such proceedings had been taken within the time limited by law and the rules and practices of the County.

A LONG RECESS.

"The hour of 11½ o'clock having arrived, this House will take a recess until Friday, March 16, at 12 o'clock noon," unofficial announcement from the Speaker's desk that scatters the assembled wisdom into many fragments, and makes the correspondents and the reporters, and the officers, happy exceedingly, as though they were at peace "with all the world and the rest of mankind."

THE LEGISLATURE AT YOUR DOORS—YOUR GUESTS.

On Monday at 11 o'clock, the Legislature is supposed to leave Albany in its official and collective capacity, charged with the duty of making personal examination of "all and singular" the institutions under the charge and keeping of the Ten Governors, and such other places of note as it is fitting the Legislature should know of, and as time and opportunity may afford. On the afternoon of Monday they are expected to be at the Astor, the guests of their associate, Hon. ROBERT B. COLEMAN. The evening they are left each to pass as shall best suit his individual convenience, and his tastes. I have little knowledge of their personal habits, but from their public acts I gather that they have inquiring minds and a full share of curiosity. Doubtless, therefore, many of the honorables will be in pursuit of the elephant generally.

On Tuesday morning, the weather being propitious—the carriages plentiful and the steamboats ready at 9 o'clock, the Governors and their guests will visit the institutions. In that way, and thereabouts, they are expected to be engaged until Wednesday afternoon at 5½ o'clock, when they will dispose themselves around the mahogany of the Astor, as a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration and discuss such matters as Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON may then and there place before them. To what hour the session will be protracted, it is difficult to say, but I presume when he committee rises it will be able to "report progress" and much inclined "to ask leave to sit again."

In Committee of the Whole, it is customary to allow the widest range of discussion, and the fullest freedom of speech. Doubtless the "general orders" will be the "regular order" at the Astor Banquet. Shall I indicate who would probably be listened to with the most attention in the legislative halls—the Senate and Assembly—at Albany? How the Lieutenant Governor can talk is well known in Gotham. Senators CROSBY, HOPKINS, YOST, WM. CLARK, BISHOP, DICKINSON and WILLIAMS from the Whig segments of the circle, can talk exceedingly well. Messrs. DANFORTH and LANSING are most in the habit of addressing their Democratic brethren. SAM's champions are Messrs. BROOKS, WHITNEY and GOODWIN. I have never heard the latter speak, except briefly on unimportant matters, but it is said he has an excellent taste in *selecting* thoughts and language, and a happy faculty of *adapting* both to the occasion. Senator PUTNAM, the most polished, brilliant and fascinating debater of the Senatorial group, will not be among you. He has gone to the old Granite State to fulfill an engagement that promises—and I hope will realize—more abiding enjoyment than the evanescent pleasure which his associates will find in their visit to the City.

In the lower House, the most prominent and earnest debaters on the Whig side are Messrs. BAKER, of Montgomery, BLATCHFORD, of New-York, BOYNTON, of Essex, S. B. COLE, of Steuben, FITCH, of Franklin, GATES, of Ulster, GLEASON, of Fulton, RAMSAY, of Schoharie, STEBBINS, of Munroe, RICKERSON, of Greene, and last, though not least, the Speaker, D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego. The Democratic interests are generally looked after by Messrs. MUNDAY, of New-York, STEVENS, of Genesee, and WAGER, of Dutchess. The two last have also a general interest in SAM's affairs, though the more direct exponents of that mysterious individual are Messrs. F. W. PALMER, of Chautauque, LAMPORT, of Ontario, HEADLEY, of Orange, and WATERBURY, of Westchester. On behalf of the social and moral reforms, there will few speak more to the purpose than C. C. LEIGH, of your City.

It is understood that Gov. CLARK will not be able to visit the City in company with the Legislative branch, but Adjutant-General PAUYN, and Inspector-General BRUCE, of his military family, and his Private Secretary, Gen. CHAMBERS, will be among you. They all can talk, and what is more, can talk well.

"Men of action, not of words," make up the third estate—the chroniclers of what *is*, not the annunciators of what is to be. The *press*-men talk to thousands, and will not waste words on the hundreds that will gather to the Astor feast—wherefore "I name no names" in that department.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

Gov. CLARK has appointed EDWARD P. COWLES, Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge EDWARDS, deceased.

J. B. S.

The Present Rev. Senator Goodwin and the Late Tom Paine.

The Rochester *Daily Union* has had the singular happiness of reading the oration which Rev. Senator GOODWIN delivered in this city on the 23d of February. It has possession also of a eulogy on the character of WASHINGTON, by THOMAS PAINE, at Newburyport, A. D. 1800, and it points out several singular coincidences of expression and opinion, between the two. We copy:

MR. PAINE'S.	MR. GOODWIN'S.
"What but a mind fortified against the reverses of fortune, could have sustained the drooping cause of an half conquered people, at that momentous and almost hopeless crisis, when the banks of the Delaware were lined by a triumphant enemy, impatient for our subjugation; when the ranks of our brave defenders, thinned by battle, by famine and retreat, scarcely toned their flying encampments with the blood of their footsteps; when the fate of a Continent was suspended on the incredible exertions of a night, and a conspiracy of the elements opposed the progress of the eventful enterprise? The mind of the man, that was inaccessible to despair, was invulnerable to disaster; and at the instant, when the fangs of our invader were unclutched to fasten on his prey, when his pampered ambition was gloating on the spoils of unconditional submission, the distant thunder of the cannon at Trenton aroused him from his dreams of dominion, and convinced him that the resources of a WASHINGTON were not to be computed by the extent of his entrenchments, nor his activity to be palsied by a campaign of disasters."	"What but a mind fortified against the reverses of fortune, could have sustained the drooping cause of a half conquered people, at that momentous crisis, when the banks of the Delaware were lined by a triumphant enemy; when the ranks of our army were decimated by battle and famine; when the mighty experiment of the struggling colonies, was suspended on the exertions of a single night, and even the elements seemed arrayed against the eventful enterprise! The mind of the American Leader was inaccessible to despair, and at the moment when the perpered invader was triumphing in the security of an imagined success, the distant thunder of the cannon at Trenton convinced him that the resources of WASHINGTON were not to be computed by the extent of his extrenchments, nor his activity to be palsied by a campaign of disasters."

MR. PAINE'S.	MR. GOODWIN'S.
"The time had now arrived which was to apply the touchstone to his integrity—which was to assay the affinity of his principles to the standard of immutable right."	"But the time had now arrived in the history of this great man, which was to test his integrity—which was to demonstrate the affinity of his principles for the standard of immutable right."

In other places the coincidence is word for word and letter for letter—thus:

"Born to direct the destiny of Empires, his character was as majestic as were the events with which it stands associated, illustrious.'—*Paine and Goodwin.*

"His principles were the result of organic philosophy, his success of moral justice. His integrity assumed the part of command, his intelligence the aspect of inspiration.

Glory to most inaccessible, he obtained without Ambition; popularity to all inconstant, he enjoyed without Jealousy.

The one was his from admiration, the other from gratitude."—*Paine and Goodwin.*

"WASHINGTON could not depart from his own great self. His country was free—he was no longer a general!"—*Paine and Goodwin.*

"Pierced by the glance of his administration, party, like the recreant eyes of the felon, shrunk abashed from his scrutiny.—*Paine and Goodwin.*

Besides this, there are frequent passages, imperfectly copied from the writings of the Arch-Infidel, and one extended extract in quotation marks, with no indications, however, of its source.

It is but justice to the memory of the late THOS. PAINE to say, that the allusion to the "Star Spangled Banner," "PIO NINO," "the Jesuits," "the Inquisition," "the Cardinals' Prison," "Freedom's Prophet," "the Hapsburg Eagle," and "the Hungarian Lion," "Jewish dispensations," "Pagan nations," "Olympian Pericles," "our Bibles under ban," and "armed Angels," are original with the Rev. Senator.

Robbed while Seeing the "Elephant."

On Saturday morning two prostitutes named Ellen Barnes and Catherine Smith were arraigned before Justice Connolly at the Tombs, charged with larceny. It appears an old farmer residing in the interior of Illinois, named Louis Trumbull, was inveigled into a house of ill-fame in the Fifth Ward, and while there his wallet was stolen. He was left without a dollar to defray the expenses of his tour, and at once sought the aid of Captain Carpenter, but it was too late, as the pocket-book and money had been passed into other hands by the thief. The girls were, however, locked up to await further action in the matter.

Arrival of the U. S. Steam-Frigate Susquehanna.

THE FIVE YEARS' CRUISE.

The Trip Round Cape Horn.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 9, 1855.

The *Susquehanna* arrived here to-day, after an absence from the United States of between three and four years. She has been cruising during this time in the East Indies, China and Japan, and left Hong Kong on her return home *vid* Cape Horn, on the 4th of September last. She has thus completed the circumnavigation of the globe. On her way home she touched at the following places for coal: Simoda, Japan; Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; San Francisco, Acapulco, Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro. A portion of her passage from the latter port was made under sail alone.

The last service performed by the *Susquehanna* previously to her departure from her station, was conveying Mr. MCLANE, our Commissioner to China, to the various ports of the Empire that he desired to visit. How satisfactorily this was done will appear from the following copies of Correspondence:

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. McLane to Com. Perry.—[Copy.]

U. S. LEGATION, HONG KONG, Sept. 3, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt under your enclosure, of your order of the 2d inst., directing Captain MCCLUNEY to receive me on board the *Powhatan* to-day, and to take my instructions concerning the movements of the ship conformably to the instructions of the Navy Department.

Pursuant to this order, I was received this morning on the *Powhatan*, and took leave of the officers and crew of the *Susquehanna*, of which I beg to make you an official note, that I may express the satisfaction I have derived from the services of that ship in the performance of my duties as Commissioner to China.

These duties required irregular and unusual service for the officers and crew of the *Susquehanna*, and whether rendered at sea, or in the navigation of the interior waters of China, it was performed with zeal and ability. Captain BUCHANAN has advised you, doubtless, of the movements of the ship, and of the particular service performed, by the officers and crew, in visiting the Treaty Ports, on the coast and in the *reconnaissance*, made under my direction of the Yang-tse-Kiang! To the report he may have made you on the subject, I wish only to add my personal acknowledgment for the cheerful spirit and consummate skill with which the latter service was conducted, involving as it did great difficulties in the matter of the navigation of the river, and very delicate relations to the two belligerent parties that occupied different points of it, with their permanent shore batteries and blockading fleet.

The reconnaissance was made in the face of these obstacles and without any collision with either, though collision was more than once imminent.

If it were proper in this note to add an acknowledgment to yourself for the manner in which you have caused the instructions of the Navy Department to be executed, and to Capt. BUCHANAN, and the officers of the *Susquehanna*, for their personal courtesies to me, I would beg to do so, while I remain

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT M. MCLANE.

To Commodore M. C. PERRY, &c., &c., &c.

Captain Buchanan to Mr. McLane.—[Copy.]

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA, HONG-KONG, Sept. 3, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: In behalf of my brother officers, and for myself, I return you many thanks for your kind feelings and the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to express yourself to the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron in your communication to him of this date, on the subject of the services rendered by the *Susquehanna* while placed under your control. It is at all times gratifying to American officers to find that our official acts are approved by our countrymen abroad; but, Sir, in this instance, it is peculiarly gratifying to us all that our official acts and social intercourse with you should have elicited a testimonial so complimentary as that contained in your communication to the Commander-in-Chief. Be assured, Sir, that the kind feelings you express to us all of the *Susquehanna* are cordially reciprocated, and we feel a pride and pleasure in saying that our Government, in entrusting to you the honor and interests of our country and countrymen in China, has had the good fortune to select a gentleman competent and worthy of the high trust. Accept from us, my dear Sir, the assurance of the cordiality of our feelings and the sincerity of our respect.

I am, dear Sir, with great consideration,
Your friend and obedient servant,
FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.

To Hon. R. M. MCLANE, Commissioner of the United States to China.

A Steamer's Trip Around Cape Horn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* (homeward bound) left the harbor of Valparaiso for Rio de Janeiro on the 14th of January last. Upon weighing anchor, three hearty cheers were given her by the crew of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, who themselves expected soon to follow the steamer. These cheers were returned, and the bands of both vessels played "Home, Sweet Home," as the leviathan wheels of the *Susquehanna* commenced their revolutions.

Immediately outside of Valparaiso the *Susquehanna* met a head wind which lasted two days, when it gradually veered round so as to enable her to call into requisition the aid of her canvas; and on the 18th she arrived off the Island of Chiloe, where she encountered a gale from the southward and westward.

CHILOE.

The Island of Chiloe is the northernmost of a vast chain of Islands extending from 42° south latitude to Cape Horn. Up to a recent period but little was known of it. It is thought that if it should ever emerge from the darkness and indolence which, in common with other former colonies of old Spain, characterizes its inhabitants, (of which there is now some prospect,) it will become of very great importance, commercially, in the future history of the South American continent. The name of this Island is a corruption from "*Chili-hue*," meaning the "end of Chili." It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558, when it was thickly populated by *Huyhuenche*, or Chonos Indians.

THE HORN.

In three days more the steamer had arrived off the mouth of the Straits of Magellan, but it was extremely foggy at the time, and as it was also blowing a strong wind and fair, her Commander determined to abandon his original intention of running through the Straits, and continued on for the passage round Cape Horn. In a heavy northwest wind, like a smoky southwester of our coast, she passed in sight of a portion of Wellington Island. And it was during still more foggy weather that she arrived close in with Cape Victory, the Evangelists, and Cape Pillar. Of Wellington Island, beyond its most salient points and loftiest peaks as guides in navigation, nothing appears to be known. Cape Victory Pillar may be styled the columns standing on either side of the Magellan portal, and the isles of the Evangelists are the threshold, and mark well the entrance. The last are a group of rocky islets, very ruggen and barren, affording a breeding haunt for seals and oceanic birds.

Hence the *Susquehanna* encountered the boisterous weather incidental to a passage round Cape Horn; but as the winds were fair as well as strong, she was but eight days in running from Valparaiso to the Atlantic Ocean. The days had now become so long, that ere the western twilight had disappeared day dawned in the East, and as the breezes are freshest here from Sunrise until Sunset, the sails of the vessel were able nobly to do their work, relieving the engines of much strain, and rendering the economising of fuel an easy task.

On the 23d, in a heavy southwester, she passed Noir Island and ran between Ildefonso and Diego Ramirez, with the high land of Tierra del Fuego soon heaving in sight, and at night she passed Cape Horn, within a few miles of its surge-laved rocks. Noir Island is about six hundred feet high, having a remarkable neck of land on its southwest side, terminated by a tower-shaped rock. There are two of these on the island, a mile and a half apart. The island itself is long and narrow. The Ildefonso, or, more properly, the San Ildefonso Isles, are twenty miles from the main land of Patagonia, and have been much frequented by sealers, particularly Americans. The highest and largest is about two hundred feet above the level of the sea. They extend five miles, northwest and southeast, and the passage between them and Diego Ramirez is about thirty-five miles wide, being entirely free from danger. The Diego Ramirez Islands are a cluster of huge rocks lying eighteen leagues in a southwesterly direction from Cape Horn. They were discovered by the Nodales in 1619, and named after the chief pilot. These islets are of about the same height and extent as Ildefonso, and lie in the same direction. The coast of Tierra del Fuego is broken and irregular, and its distant mountains appear forbidding in the extreme. The highest of these is about five thousand feet. Cape Horn is the South point of the southernmost island of a group called Hermite, after a Dutch admiral who visited this coast in 1624. The Cape is composed of high black cliffs rising five hundred feet above the sea. Although Summer it was very cold here. The peaks of Tierra del Fuego were snow-capped, while glaciers lay in the ravines, and even the nooks on Ildefonso, sheltered from the sun, were not free from snow, but it extended in places quite to the spray-washed rocks along the shore.

WHERE SOLANDER'S LIFE WAS PERILLED.

Next day the *Susquehanna* passed through the Straits of Le Maire, which separate Staten Island from Tierra del Fuego, keeping close enough to the shore of the latter to run along with its harbors in plain view. Amongst these is one called Good Success Bay. This is the place within which, in the month of January, 1769, "Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Dr. SOLANDER found the cold so intense that the latter had nearly fallen a sacrifice to its severity, though in the midst of Summer. Dr. SOLANDER, who had more than once crossed the mountains which divide Sweden and Norway, well knew that extreme cold, especially when joined with fatigue, produces a torpor and sleepiness which are almost irresistible; he therefore conjured the company to keep moving, whatever pain it might cost them, and whatever relief they might be promised by an inclination to rest. 'Whoever sits down,' said he, 'will sleep, and whoever sleeps will wake no more.' The Doctor who gave this advice, was the first who yielded to the sensation which he had described; but by exertion he was saved. Two other persons perished in the snow-storm." The Straits of Le Maire take their name from the navigator who discovered them in 1616.

THE SOUTHERN STATEN ISLAND.

Like Terra del Fuego, Staten Island presented a wintry appearance, in the middle month of Summer. How different from the spot with which the name is associated. There, in mid-Summer, all is beautiful. Its groves, its villas with their lawns, its shores now gently sloping in verdant beauty, and now heedlessly opposing, with precipitous rocks, the Atlantic billows, bear a great contrast to naked crags peaks covered with snow, and a shore trembling under the shock of a surf, formed by the huge southwest swell flowing from the Antarctic regions.

The Falkland Islands were passed on the 24th, but at a great distance, and at night the wind commenced moderating. Two days afterwards, however, a fresh breeze sprung up from the northward, hauling into the north-northwest, from which quarter it blew a very heavy gale for three days. During this interval many vessels were seen, the most of which were bound to the Pacific. On the 26th, the *Susquehanna* spoke the whale-ship *Good Return*, of New-Bedford seventy-two days from the Sandwich Islands bound home

The breezes next became variable, and sometimes light, rendering canvas at times of no avail, and at one period serious apprehensions were entertained lest the coal should give out; but the wind, with that fickleness for which—more than anything else—it is remarkable, at length determined only to vary its direction a few points at a time, always blowing from a quarter propitious for the steamer. This lasted until the 31st, when it blew an easterly gale, hauling into the northeast at midnight, thus again temporarily ending the use of the engines' great auxiliary, the sails.

Hence to Rio Janeiro the weather was generally good, and the winds sometimes fair and sometimes ahead; but, for the most part, adverse and strong, accompanied with a heavy head sea. The *Susquehanna* entered this harbor on the 4th inst., just twenty-one days from Valparaiso. To-morrow morning early she will leave here for Philadelphia.

D.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Commander—FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.
Lieutenants—T. T. Hunter, N. Collins, (transferred from storeship *J. P Kennedy*, which vessel he commanded while she was attached to Ringgold's squadron.) J. H Brown, John K. Duer, George H. Cooper.
Purser—G. R. Barry.
Surgeon—J. S. Messersmith.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles F. Fahs.
Master—Reuben Harris.
Marine Officer—Brevet Captain W. B. Slack.
Chaplain—Rev. E. C. Bittinger.
Midshipmen—C. E. Hawley, R. L. May.
Engineers—Chief, B. Archbold; First Assistants, G. F. Hebard, H. H. Stewart; Second Assistants, E. Fithian, J. C. E. Lawrence; Third Assistants, T. A. Shock, A. Henderson, S. D. Hibbert.
Gunner—C. B. Oliver.
Carpenter—John Green.
Passenger—Lieut. L. C. Hunt, U. S. Army, from San Francisco, Cal.

TO NAVIGATORS.

We are indebted to an officer of the late expedition to Japan, for the following information.

On the coast of Japan, as in the China sea, the *barometer* generally rises with a northerly wind, and falls with a southerly one. Though the wind blow strong from the north, the *barometer* will frequently run up very high, and a light air from the southward will cause it to fall rapidly. This range is from 30° 00' or a little above it, down to about 29° 60'. Storms are indicated by a vibration, followed by a very great fall.

The ordinary breezes on the coast of Japan in Winter, are in fact partial gales of wind, if not entire ones; but they do not affect the *barometer*, except in the manner above stated. When hauling towards the north point, the *barometer* may rise. If there be a shift of wind from the southward of east or west to the northward of those same points, it is sure to.

The Susquehannah after Leaving Rio.

The *Susquehannah* left Rio Janeiro on the 11th February, and reached Philadelphia in twenty-six days. The new beam sent out to us was found to be very serviceable in ballasting the ship. It was lashed across the forecastle, where it now is, and helped to keep the ship in trim. We burned out the coal.

On Wednesday morning last, the first and only man fell overboard, while blowing a heavy gale in the Gulf stream, but he was very soon picked up and brought on board in safety, by the intrepidity and skill of Lieut. COOPER, who was himself knocked overboard by the tackle as the boat touched the water. It afterwards required great delicacy and skill to hoist up the boat in the heavy sea, which was every moment increasing, and in fifteen minutes more it would have been impossible to have saved the man.

Last night, one of the small boys who were trying who could put his foot nearest in the crank in motion, had his ancle caught, and the bone of the leg was fractured—the only accident occasioned by the machinery during the whole cruise.

Left the *St. Lawrence* at Valparaiso, to sail when relieved; the *Independence* had sailed from Rio for that purpose about the middle of January. Most of the original officers who continued attached to the ship have passed five Christmases and five New-Years on board.—*Phila. Ledger.*

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PRACTICING MEDICAL FACULTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GENTLEMEN: As it has fallen to my lot to discover the most effectual Tonic Mixture ever know to the world, and as it is the sincere desire to extend its usefulness to all suffering humanity, I am induced to make you the following proposition, hoping that you will receive it in the same philanthropic spirit as I make it, so that by your powerful aid through your practice, thousands who are now suffering with DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION and SCROFULA, may obtain a true and permanent relief, I propose to show to all regular physicians, on application to my office, No. 2 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-street, corner of Broadway, the full and true receipt for preparing my Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, and explain to them the *modus operandi* of the peculiar machinery and apparatus used for that purpose—believing as I do such a course on my part will do away with all prejudice on yours, and be the means of so establishing your full confidence in my compound that you may thereby add to your curative agents the best and greatest blood purifier in the whole world.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WHY ARE YOU SICK?—These celebrated pills are the best remedy the world ever possessed for the removal of disease; they will cure liver complaints and dyspepsia in all its forms. The sickly should immediately try a few doses of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DASNALL, No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MARSH'S Counting-Rooms, for the practice of book-keeping, writing, &c., No. 346 Broadway, Appleton Building. Circulars, with terms, reference, &c., on application. MARSH's works on Book-keeping, in Spanish and English, printed in colors, for sale as above.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 69, 80, 81, 82, 10, 11, 54, 12, 85, 13.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 24, 48.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1065, 62, 952, 1037, 1045, 1056, 669, 645, 53, 955, 944, 603, 1069 to 1076, 1081 to 1096, 511, 179, 424, 8, 600, 818.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ATTEMPT TO MAKE A REVOLT.

John Harrington was arrested on Saturday, charged with an attempt to make a revolt on board the American ship *Clara Windsor*. The accused was taken before Commissioner Morton, and on the evidence of the Master of the ship was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 7, by Wm. R. Williams, D. D., Mr DAVID HAYNES to Miss JULIA J. BLAKE, both of Rahway, N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, March 11, at 6 o'clock, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. MARGARET BENNETT, wife of William Bennett, printer, aged 36 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 39 West Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Cavalry Cemetery for interment

☞ Cloyne, County Cork, Ireland, papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday morning, WM. H. PANGBURN, Jr., infant son of W. H. & Eliza M. Pangburn, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., from No. 225 18th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, 10th inst., LETITIA, widow of the late Garret Hallenbake, aged 78 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Her friends and acquaintances and relatives, and those of her sons and the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of son, P. Labouteaux No. 211 6th-av., on Monday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Friday, 9th inst., in the 36th year of her age, MARY M. BEALS, widow of the late Dr. Gorham Beals.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 12th inst., at at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 30 East 18th st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, 10th inst., in the 78th year of her age, JANE HEATHERINGTON, widow of the late Edward Heatherington.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 503 Houston-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Jersey City, on Sunday morning, March 11, WILLIAM WOOLSEY, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 Grand-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Fair Haven, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 25, ANNA MATILDA, infant daughter of Harvey F. and Louisa H. Rowe, aged 1 year.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 10.

$8,000	Indiana State 6s	99	780	Nic. Transit Co	s3 16
12,000	do	s3 87	1300	do	b30 16
13,000	do	s3 87	150	do	s3 15½
5,000	do	s3 87	100	do	b60 16
1,000	Louisiana 6s	90½	900	Cumb. Coal Co	c 34
8,000	do	91	100	do	c 34
5,000	do	b10 91	100	do	s30 34
5,000	do	b30 91	100	do	s3 34
4,000	Missouri 6s	94	200	do	s3 34
1,000	North Carolina 6s	99	200	do	s30 33½
12,000	Virginia 6s	99½	100	do	b10 33½
1,000	Kentucky 6's	103	14	N. Y. Cen. R. R	b3 94
5,000	Michigan 6's	98	100	do	c 94
1,000	California T's '70	89½	50	do	b30 94
2,000	Indiana 5's per cent	81	50	Erie Railroad	c 46
1,000	A bany 8s Cy's	93	400	do	s3 46
10,000	Erie Bonds of '83	91	858	do	c 46
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	b3 85	100	do	s30 46
26,800	do	84½	50	do	b30 46
9,000	do	84½	100	do	b60 46
5,000	Hud. R. 1st Mtg. Bds	100	100	do	c 46
11,000	Pan. Bds. 2d issue	107	50	do	s10 46
11,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s	75	400	Harlem Railroad	c 32
10,000	do	b30 75	100	do	b30 32
4,000	do	75	100	do	b60 32
2,000	do	b30 75	100	do	b7 32
1,000	do	75	60	Reading Railroad	30
102	Merchants' Bank	120	100	do	30
4,800	N. Y. Cen 7's	99½	110	do	30
200	do	99½	200	do	31
5,000	E. & C. R. R. Bds	80	100	do	s3 31
100	Mechanics' Bank	118	100	do	s3 31
20	Merchants' Ex. Bank	103	150	do	s60 31
5	Bank of Commerce	104	100	do	c 31
5	Bank of North Amer.	105	100	do	b30 31
118	Am Exchange Bank	107	350	Hudson River R. R.	38
36	Nassau Bank	101	50	do	s10 38
5	N. Nicholas Bank	80	50	do	b30 38
5	U. S Trust Co	102	200	do	b60 38
30	Manhattan Gas Co	123	75	Panama Railroad	107
250	Canton Co	s3 24½	70

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1067. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A Very Large Newspaper, containing much matter of interest, is published every morning (Sundays excepted), at the office, No. 113 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., New-York City. Will be delivered to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for Twenty-five Cents per week; mailed to Country Subscribers, Single Copies, Two Cents; and Packed Sheets for Clubbers, Single Copies, Two Cents. All Letters from the Publisher, or from Editors or Agents, relative to Subscriptions or Advertisements, must be addressed to the Office, and not to individuals.

Subscribers will please remember that the Daily Times may be had of the Local Agent in their Village at the usual Office Delivered rate of twelve cents per quarter, or $1 50 per annum.

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Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable invariably in advance. Two papers a week. We cannot put the two together, and continue all the leading matter of the Daily.

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Within the State.....13 cents.
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A Large Newspaper or Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 10 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

SAN FRANCISCO DATES TO FEBRUARY 14.

$1,161,248 IN SPECIE.

From the Pacific Coast of South America.

ITEMS FROM AUSTRALIA.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Negotiations for Annexation Discontinued by Order of the King.

The *Illinois*, mail steamer from Aspinwall on the 2d inst., arrived at this port last night. To Purser E. H. Hull, and to Adams & Co.'s Express, we are indebted for California files, memoranda, a few Panama papers, and an Acapulco *Bulletin*.

The packet from this side on the 20th of January, with the news of Page & Bacon's failure, had not arrived out.

In consequence of very severe weather the *Illinois* was compelled to put into the port of Norfolk for coals, arriving there on the 10th inst., 8 P. M., took in a supply, and sailed for New-York March 11, 5 P. M.

The *Illinois* sailed from New-York Feb. 20, 2 P. M.; arrived at Kingston, Ja., Feb. 26, 2 P. M., and sailed for Aspinwall 7 A. M. 27th ult.; arrived at Aspinwall March 1, 2 P. M.; sailed from Aspinwall for New-York March 2, 6 P. M. Off west end of Cuba passed several Spanish vessels-of-war.

United States steamer *Fulton* arrived at Aspinwall March 1, and sailed March 2 on a cruise to the westward. Officers and crew all well.

United States Mail steamer *El Dorado* arrived at Aspinwall from Havana March 2.

The health of the Isthmus is remarkably good, and the cars now pass over the road from ocean to ocean regularly in four hours.

Treasure List per Steamer Illinois.

Adams & Co	$198,000	E. C. Knight	4,230
Baker & Merrill	10,000	Eagene, Kelly & Co	30,000
W T Coleman & Co	5,000	Metropolitan Bank	65,000
W Cummings & Co	1,286	Thos. & R. Neilson	2,724
Dyncan & Sherman	200,000	Order	26,260
Drexel & Co	30,000	Treasr & Metzerott-	
Wm. Hage & Co	30,000	hagen	13,600
E. Harris & Co	4,332	Wells, Fargo & Co	112,651
Johnson & Lowden	14,444		
Total from San Francisco			$1,130,254
SHORE ASPINWALL.			
Order	$7,000	Culbert & Finley	600
Everitt & Brown	3,300	Albert Hora	304
Total shipment			$1,161,248

CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Affray in the Mines—Two Men Killed and one Mortally Wounded.

A correspondent of the Marysville *Express*, writing from near the scene of the tragedy, reports that on Saturday last, a terrible conflict took place between two parties of miners, at a place called the Sand Hill, or Timbuctoo, near Parks' Bar, on the main Yuba. The facts are related as follows: "A company of men, headed by Messrs. Webster and Anderson, owned a mining claim in the ravine at this place, but were working in the hill, near by. While thus employed, several men from Parks' Bar came up, and as no one was at work in the claim, or had been for some time, proceeded to place their sluice boxes and prepare for work, claiming that the ground was open to any one who saw fit to work it. On hearing of this, Webster, Anderson & Co., went and warned them to desist and leave the claim, as it was their property, and they should work it as soon as there was sufficient water. The Parks' Bar party replied, that they (Webster, Anderson & Co.,) had forfeited their claim to the ground, and expressed their determination to hold the claim and work it, at all hazards. Yesterday, however, Webster, Anderson & Co. armed themselves and returned to defend their claim. Each party was seven or eight strong, well armed, and seemed ready for hostilities. From angry words, a blow from the butt of a pistol passed, which knocked one man down, whereupon both parties commenced to fire. The alarm was immediately given, and the citizens rushed to the scene, but too late to prevent fatal results. Webster was shot dead, a ball having passed through his heart; Anderson was shot through the head, and yet he lived two hours, although his brains were oozing out; a Mr Rice was shot in the breast, and was thought to be dying, at last accounts. Anderson was known by the name of "Kentuck;" he leaves a family in Paducah, Ky.; he was about thirty-five years old. He bore a good character among his acquaintances. Webster was from Concord, N. H. He was twenty-three years of age. He has a brother in Oregon. Rice is from Washington, Me., aged twenty-five years. He was a partner of Webster and Anderson."

Review of the Markets.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

During the week which has elapsed since the departure of the last steamer it will be perceived by reference below, to our daily reports of the market, that we had for the first three days of that time some demand from the interior for merchandize, but latterly very little, and the complaints of dull trade and scarcity of money have been general, and not without abundant foundation. Nevertheless, some considerable amounts of particular articles have changed hands, principally upon speculation, and prices have advanced in consequence of these operations. Coffee, Candles and refined Sugars are the most important kinds of goods in which movements have taken place. The stock of the first mentioned article now in hand is ample for at least four and one-half months' consumption, and as further importations to a considerable extent very shortly be anticipated, there is accordingly little expectation entertained that high rates will be obtainable for some time to come. Candles are in moderate supply, mostly controlled by one party, and the shipments upon the way, to arrive within the next three months, being nearly all provided to arrive, and furthermore now large, it is probable that the prices ruling at the above will be sustained, and a further advance is only contingent upon the extent of the country trade during the balance of the Winter. The stock of refined Sugars is exceedingly light, and the present holders have a very good prospect of sustaining present prices, if not of gaining materially higher ones.

Thus far the rains, incident to the Winter, have not fallen with their usual completeness, and the mining and agricultural interests are still overclouded. It is useless to indulge in speculations relative to the future prospects of the market while the momentous question of rain, or no rain, this season, remains unsolved. It matters little how moderate in the month of any particular kind of goods, and how eagerly the seasons may bring prices upward with; these must be set active demand for consumption to insure the success, and this cannot be looked for while the supply of wheat that may reach the miner is so limited. Flour is now selling at $16 50 per barrel, and the last arrivals from the Columbia River were sold at $15 50 per barrel. Flour worth $15 50 in Francisco.

The importations of wheat have been comparatively small and exerted no influence whatever upon the market.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili and Peru.

The Mail steamer *Bogota*, Capt. Hall, arrived from Callao, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and from Callao to the 11th of February.

The bark *American* arrived at Talcahuano on the 12th of January, from San Francisco, *via* Tahiti, with the brothers Mares on board. These gentlemen are about to take up their quarters in Concepcion, where they purpose enjoying the delights of a Southern clime on the money filched from the San Francisco Treasury.

The bark *Vermont*, which put into Talcahuano with a cargo of guano, had repaired and sailed from St. Thomas.

The ship *Hannibal* was repairing in the same port, and would sail about the end of March. The schooner *Pride of the Sea* was taking in wheat for Australia.

At Valparaiso, the American ship *John Cumming* had arrived from Liverpool, the U. S. steamship *Massachusetts* from New-York *via* Rio Janeiro, the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, 118 days from New-York *via* Rio Janeiro, the American bark *Mason Keag* from Tahiti, U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams* from Rio Janeiro, H. B. M.'s steamship *President*, 53 days from San Francisco. The U. S. flag-ship *St. Lawrence* was also in port.

At Caldera, on the 2d of February, American ship *Ackbar*, ready for sea.

At Arica, 5th inst., ship *S. L. Fitzgerald*, discharging.

At Callao, Feb. 8, U. S. steamship *Massachusetts*, from Valparaiso.

From Chili we have little news. The country remains very tranquil. In March the elections of Congressmen by the people are to take place. Diplomatic Ministers are to be accredited to Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

The mining districts continue inexhaustible, and the products are constantly increasing, new discoveries are continually being made, giving employment to hundreds of workmen. The value of bullion exported from Copiapo during 1854 is estimated at $7,371,510, being an increase on the previous year of $1,971,514.

In the south of Chili the prospects of a fine harvest are very promising.

The United States steamer *Susquehanna* sailed on the 14th of January for home, with $137,500 in remittances.

From Peru we have nothing of interest. The revolution having been ended, the people are enjoying comparative tranquillity. The question attracting most attention now is who they shall elect for President—Castilla, it appears, having refused to accept the appointment.

In Bolivia considerable agitation existed respecting the reunion of Congress and the final plans of Gen. Belzu, who, it is reported, will positively retire from public life. The executive power will be entrusted, temporarily, to a Committee of the Ministers, presided over by Señor Bustillo.

From Bogota.

From the Panama Herald.

By a sailing vessel we have later dates from Bogota. This vessel brings some mail matter, and a number of the recent revolutionists, intended to serve in the army for the next three or four years on the Isthmus.

The trial of General Obando was progressing, and already occupied some hundred sheets of paper.

We learn that the Executive power at Bogota has issued the following decree: There have been named to act as Governors of Azuero, until such time as the popular election may take place, Señores Blas Arosemena, Bartolome Calvo, Bernardo Arzemata, Jose Arosemena and Juan Arosemena Barrera, who are to be called upon as they are named, by the Governor of Panama, to whom they will communicate whether they can serve or not, and whoever is accepted will take charge of the Governorship immediately.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

By Valparaiso we have dates from Australia to the 28th November.

Kate Hayes was about to depart on one of the Oriental steamers for India.

The mines of Australia continue highly prosperous, and afford full employment to the emigrants. It is reported that near Bathurst one miner took out 90 ounces of gold in two days, and that the general yield is from ten to fifteen, and even twenty ounces per day. New mines are being discovered daily.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received the *Polynesian* of Jan. 20 and Jan. 27, two weeks later than previous advices.

The French frigate *Eurydice*, and the British frigate *Trincomalee* left on the 26th—the former for Tahiti and Valparaiso, the destination of the latter unknown.

The American ship *Vancouver* arrived on the 27th from Boston.

On the 24th Mr. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, received a dispatch from Mr. Wyllie, the Minister of Foreign Relations, stating that the latter had been ordered by the King to discontinue the negotiations for the annexation of the Islands to the United States, commenced and carried on by order of his late Majesty Kamehameha III.

The whale ship *Gideon Howland* arrived from the Marquesas on the 24th, and reported the clipper ship *John Land* in distress.

On the morning 27th, the American barks *Fanny Major* and *Hermoine* left San Francisco, the former vessel taking the mails, and the latter having as passengers Mr. G. Ryckman, President Hawaiian Steam Navigation, and Mr. O'Meara, editor Placer *Times and Transcript*.

At the time the King gave his Ministers their commissions, he made a speech in which is found the following remarkable passage:

"From all my counsellors I desire frank and faithful advice, and those who advise me honestly have nothing to fear; while those who may abuse my confidence, and advise more from personal interest than regard for public good, have nothing to hope."

On the 25th, Commander Bailey, of the *St. Mary's* entered a strong protest, through the Commissioner, to the Hawaiian Government, against the language of the King's Proclamation of Dec. 8, which states that the naval forces of the United States would be employed in protecting the King's sovereignty.

At the King's reception on the 16th of January, he addressed the officers of the United States, French and English vessels of war, and declared that they represented the three great maritime powers of the earth—"*the three greatest supporters of the independence of his Kingdom.*"

The proceeds of the Ladies' Fair, about $1,300, have been divided between the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges of Honolulu.

The publication of the *Argus* has been temporarily suspended.

The King held a court on the 16th to receive the Representatives and Consuls of Foreign nations, and the commanders and officers of foreign ships of war in port.

To addresses of the Diplomatic and Consular corps, and the officers of the vessels of war, the King replied in appropriate terms.

The Commissioner of the United States presented Mr. Ogden, the United States Consul, Mr. Ryckman, President of the Hawaiian Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and Mr. J. O'Meara, one of the editors of the *Times and Transcript*, of San Francisco.

The King had made the following appointments:

Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Kamamalu, to be Kuhina Nui.

William L. Lee, to be Chancellor of the Kingdom.

Kekoi Ana, (John Young,) Minister of the Interior.

Robert Crichton Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Elisha M. Allen, Minister of Finance.

Richard Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction.

R. C. Wyllie, to be Secretary of War.

The schooner *C. E. Foote* has been chartered to convey Mr. Read and family, and Mr. Degoberty to Japan where they design to take up their residence and engage in business. They expect to sail about the 10th of February, and will arrive in time to take advantage of the late treaty, by which the ports were to be opened in one year. The treaty was concluded on the 20th of March, 1853. Mr. Read, so far as we are informed, will be the first foreign lady to take up her residence at Japan, and she will no doubt be an object of much scrutiny and interest to that inquisitive and amiable people.—*Polynesian*.

The Bleeding Stone.

In the *Polynesian* of the 20th, we find an interesting statement of the "Fall Shipping Season," which had just closed. We transfer the article nearly entire to our columns.

There are reported as arrived at the three ports, 276 vessels, viz: at Honolulu 134, at Lahaina 111, at Hilo 31. But as several of these touched at two or more ports, the whole number of ships was but 245.

The first arrival was at Honolulu, Sept. 19; at Lahaina, Sept. 20; at Hilo, Sept. 26. The last at Honolulu was Dec. 18; at Lahaina, Nov. 26; at Hilo, Nov. 17. None remained at Lahaina after Dec. 18, and all had left Hilo at a still earlier date. At Honolulu, 26 remained on the 1st of January, and some 15 or 16 are still here, repairing, &c.

The amount of oil taken during the past season was, Sperm, 4,876 bbls.; Whale, 101,643 bbls.; Bone, lbs., 2,608,180. Those that cruised in the Arctic, met with but little success; while those cruising in the Ochotsk Sea show an average of nearly 1,000 barrels. The entire average of right whalers for the past three years is as follows:

	Ships.	Bbls. Wh. Oil.	Lbs. Bone.
1852	271	1,944	15,615
1853	268	1,190	11,788
1854	236	867	11,300

ITS DISASTERS.

The vessels reported lost are the ships *City*, of New-Bedford; *Silas Richards*, Willcox, of New-Bedford; and Chilean bark *Revelle*, Ray, of Valparaiso. Owing to the great quantities of ice, and the stormy weather, nearly every vessel has sustained more or less damage, as loss of anchors and chains, copper, boats and spars. The bark *Black Warrior*, of New-London, has been condemned, and was sold at auction, Dec. 12, for $1,100. The bark *George*, of Stonington, has also been condemned and sold, for $1,280. The bark *Heroine*, owned and fitted out from this port, was wrecked in going to sea, on the 8th of January. She was being towed out by a steamer, in a southerly blow, and parting her hawser, went on to the reef. Valued at about $10,000—no insurance.

SHIPMENTS.

Oil and bone have been shipped from the port of Honolulu in thirty vessels—twenty-five of which were whaleships with partial cargoes of their own, and in five merchant vessels where cargoes consisted entirely of the products of the whale fishery.

The amount as manifested at the Custom-House in the above vessels was, sperm oil, 67,134 gallons; whale oil, 1,539,433 gallons; bone, 744,195 lbs.

Besides the above, some has been shipped to Australia, and a much larger quantity to California.

The season, taken as a whole, was a paying one, although many ships came in clean, or with little oil; these, of course, made a losing season. But many others did unusually well. The greatest amount taken by one ship was the ship *South America*, 2,600 bbls. and 45,000 lbs. bone; but she had a tender, the brigantine *Wilhelmine*. Others took as follows: *Northern Light*, 2,100 bbls. oil, 40,000 lbs. bone; *Cleone*, 2,000 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; *George Washington*, 2,000 bbls. oil, 20,000 lbs. bone; *Indian Chief*, 1,900 bbls. oil, 24,000 lbs. bone; *Champion*, 1,900 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; *Vesper*, 1,800 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; *Abigail*, 1,950 bbls. oil, 26,000 lbs. bone; *S. H. Waterman*, 1,800 bbls. oil, 20,000 lbs. bone; besides a larger number, about 100 ships, took from 1,000 bbls. upward. Ten report 900 bbls.; twenty-two, 800 bbls.; twenty-six, 700 and 750 bbls. The balance range from 600 bbls. down to nothing.

Safety of the Clipper-ship John Land.

We have received intelligence by the *St. Mary* of the safety of the clipper-ship *John Land*, Capt. Howes, from Boston, *via* Valparaiso, for this port, for whose safety fears have been entertained some time since. The whale-ship *George Howland* arrived at Honolulu Jan. 27, and reported her as having touched at Tahiti in distress, and the crew in a state of mutiny. Everything, however, was subsequently arranged, and she was to have sailed soon for this port.

The following is the report given by Capt. Bryant, of the whale-ship *George Howland*, recently arrived from the Marquesas:

The whaleship *D. M. Hall*, of Fall River, Captain Pratt, fell in with the ship *John Land*, Capt. Percival, in lat. 4 N., lon. 128 W., with a signal of distress at her foretopsail yard-arm. Capt. Pratt went on board and found her leaking 7,000 or 8,000 strokes an hour. Capt. Percival asked for assistance, and offered $5,000 if the bark would lay by him 24 hours, which Capt. Pratt refused. Capt. Percival said money was hardly a consideration, if Pratt would assist him in getting into port. Capt. Pratt refused to do anything for the assistance of the *John Land*, unless she was abandoned to him. After some time taken to consider this proposition, it was acceded to by Capt. Percival. The crews were transferred—Capt. Percival, officers and crew going on board the bark. The bark's crew, after 48 hours' trial, found they could not keep her free alone, when Capt. Pratt made a new contract with Capt. Percival, to the effect that if he would give him a cargo for his bark, he would re-deliver up the ship, and the two crews would join in working her into port; on which they took out cargo to the amount, in their judgment, of $30,000. The weather coming on bad, they stopped. After this the crews mutinied, and those on the ship hailed the bark and demanded her to heave to, which was done. They came on board and demanded the papers which conveyed the ship back to Percival, and obtained them. This put the whole control again in the hands of Pratt, who proceeded, against the wishes of Percival, to Nahuhiwa, one of the Marquesas Islands, where no authorities existed to take cognizance of the matter.

On arrival, Capt. Percival asked assistance from the French to take charge of his men, who were in a state of mutiny. Some were put in irons and taken on shore before the Governor, but were finally released by his order, (who had a consultation with Capt. Pratt,) for which he probably received a gratification.

The foregoing is the report received from both parties by Capt. Bryant. Capt. Percival applied to Capt. Bryant for assistance, which was offered to the extent of his power, by discharging his ship and lightening the *John Land*, for the purpose of finding the leak, which a diver reported as under her forefoot. Capt. Pratt threw impediments in the way, but would consent to it on condition that the crew agreed. They probably were tampered with, as they would allow it to be done.

Up to this time Capt. Percival and officers were on the bark, but it became Capt. Pratt's policy for Capt. Percival to command (nominally) his ship to Tahiti, and he went on board without his officers or passengers, or any one who could sympathize or advise with him—constrained to do so, as Pratt said, by the crew. The bark and the ship sailed for Tahiti previous to Capt. Bryant's leaving. Capt. Percival had been so harrassed and troubled by the conduct of his crews, in destroying cargo, damaging cabin and other mischievous acts, that at the time his mind was almost gone."

The above is the report of Capt. Bryant, and we give it in his own language, without pretending to be cognizant of the facts of the case of our own knowledge. If, however, the facts of the case are as stated, it seems to be a case of refusal to afford aid in circumstances of great peril, which we can hardly believe any captain or crew, of ordinary humanity, could have been guilty of. But if the story proves to be true, we have not the slightest doubt the indignation of the world would be most justly exhibited towards the captain and crew of the bark, in such a manner as to drive them in disgrace from the profession. As the vessel had sailed for Tahiti, we shall probably hear more of this matter.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, on the 12th ult., by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. William F. Nelson, to Mrs. Susan Lemy Butler, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 7, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. James Aston, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah Gallagher, of New-York.

At Clear Creek, on the 5th ult., Mr. John Heivner, of Middletown, to Miss Mary Ann Mullen.

At Coatterville, Feb. 6, Mr. Oliver H. Joy, formerly of Great Falls, N. H., to Miss Mary Jane Counts, of Arkansas.

In San Francisco, Feb. 11, by Rev. Mr. Moosbake, Mr. Robert Hinn, to Miss Mariam Wurth.

Also, by the same, Mr. Philip Rundel, to Mrs. Louisa Gans.

DIED.

In San Francisco, on the 6th ult., of typhoid pneumonia, W. Lyman Jewell, Esq., of Potato Cooper, Ct.

Jan. 26, on the passage from Shoalwater Bay to San Francisco, John Benson, seaman, of Lindesse, Sweden, aged 20 years, was lost overboard from the schr. Spunky.

Fire in Norwalk, Ct.

Norwalk, Ct., Monday, March 12, 1855.

A fire broke out in East Main-street about 11½, on evening of 10th inst. Five buildings were consumed, two stores and three dwelling-houses. Three firemen were very badly hurt. The Companies were on the ground doing the breaking out of the fire until Sunday forenoon. The wind blew a hurricane, but fortunately toward the water.

COOPER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Non-Arrival of the European Steamers.

Halifax, Monday, March 12—11 P. M.

We have not yet received any tidings of the steamers *Pacific* or *Africa*. The weather is mild and pleasant.

Officers for the New Regiments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, March 12.

The President has been closeted with Secretary Davis, at the office of the War Department, for several days, deciding upon officers for the new regiments.

Mr. Sollers, of Maryland, is seriously ill of erysipelas, at Brown's Hotel.

Mr. Soule is still here, endeavoring to settle his accounts with the Government. Mac.

From Washington.

Washington, Monday, March 12.

In the proceedings of the Senate towards the close of the session, an error crept into the telegraphic report which made it appear that Mr. Stuart had "opposed" the bill for the Improvement of Lake Michigan, whereas it should have been that he "reported" that bill from the Committee on Commerce.

We have had quite a delegation for the past month of the chiefs of the Chippewa and Winnebago Indians, who have just concluded a treaty for the disposal of their lands west of Lake Superior. They had an interview with the President and Commissioner of Indian Affairs on Friday last, when Flathouth, a Pillager Chippewa, told the President, "That two great men there met! That the whites were often accused of cheating the Indians, but that this time the Indians had cheated the Commissioner; for they had sold him a tract of land for a good deal of money which was worth but little." At this the President and Commissioner laughed heartily, and the chiefs took their departure, well pleased with their interview with the "Great Father."

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning contains Ben McCulloch's refusal to accept the appointment of Major of Cavalry in the new regiment. He puts it on the ground that as he was the only civilian appointed he would be looked upon as an intruder.

The recent Storm in the East—Serious Marine Disasters and Loss of Life—Fatal Affray—Snow Storm, &c.

Boston, Monday, March 12.

The ship ashore at Scituate is the *William A. Cooper*, from Savannah for Boston, not the *Oriental*, as supposed. She went ashore on Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M., on a sandy bottom, and heads to the sea. Capt. Sears, Mr. Gore the third mate, and one seaman, were drowned in attempting to reach the shore in a boat, having volunteered to try and reach the land and procure assistance. The remainder of the crew were taken off by a life boat. The ship holds together, but her main and mizzen masts are gone.

The schooner *Anita*, Dawson, from Norfolk for Boston, went ashore at Scituate, and is a total loss. Crew and cargo saved.

A dispatch from Plymouth of the 11th says: We had a severe gale on Saturday, but the roads are impassable from drift snow.

The bark *California*, from New-York for Boston, with 3,416 boxes of sugar, came ashore at Manomet during the gale. The crew were all saved, except one man who attempted to land on a spar. The vessel has bilged.

A large ship and another vessel, both unknown, are ashore ten miles further down. The schooner *Benjamin*, from New-York to Eastport, with a cargo of flour and corn, is ashore at Warren's Cove and has bilged. The crew were saved by means of a line from the shore.

The schooner *Smith*, Tuttle, from Boston for New-York, with a cargo of hemp and corn, is also ashore at Warren's Cove.

Another dispatch from Plymouth says, the ship above mentioned is not ashore, but is anchored, with her masts cut away.

An affray occurred yesterday morning among the crew of the ship *Lady Suffolk*, bound for Mobile, One seaman was killed, and four men were arrested and brought back to this city.

A heavy snow storm visited the Cape on Friday night, and the cars from Boston for Barnstable on Saturday afternoon could proceed no further than Middleboro on account of the deep snow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The ship ashore, or anchored off Plymouth, is supposed to be the *Hudson*, of New-York, from Savannah for Boston, as she was seven miles astern of the ship *William Cooper* when a gale commenced. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has been sent to her assistance.

The Prohibitory Law in the Senate—A Call to the Sons of Temperance.

Albany, Monday, March 12.

The President of the New-York State Temperance Society has issued the following Call to the friends of Temperance throughout the State: "The Prohibitory Liquor Law is in danger; let all temperance men who can do so rally at the Capitol. Let those who cannot come meet at home and forward their resolutions immediately to their representatives in the Senate. No time should be lost. The crisis is at hand. The bill may be shorn of its strength, or entirely lost unless its friends rally to its support."

Safety of the Sloop-of-War Decatur.

Norfolk, Monday, March 12.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall for New-York, has put into this port for coal. She reports the safety of the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, that vessel having arrived at Valparaiso on 8th February. The steamer *Massachusetts*, sloop-of-war *John Adams*, and frigate *St. Lawrence* were also at Valparaiso—all well.

Large Fire in Weston, Missouri.

Buffalo, Sunday, March 11.

On the 7th inst. a large fire occurred at Weston, Missouri, by which two blocks in Dye and Market-streets, in the business part of the city, were destroyed, and many of the merchants there are heavy losers. The loss is estimated at $600,000. The insurance is not stated.

Democratic Nomination for Congress.

Baltimore, Monday, March 12.

The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Virginia, have renominated John S. Wilson for Congress.

An Old Counterfeiter.

Philadelphia, Monday, March 12.

James Daly Farris, a resident of the Nineteenth Ward in this city, aged seventy years, has been committed by the Mayor for manufacturing bogus silver coin.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Monday, March 12.

We have received no mail here South of Washington this afternoon.

Elizabeth Barrett Brownings and Robert Browning and both preparing new poems for this year. Mrs. Browning's is a narrative poem.

The New Regiments—Letter from Mr. McCulloch.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Washington, March 10, 1855.

Gentlemen: I take leave to request that you will oblige me by giving the enclosed letter a place in your paper of Monday morning. It will be an answer to the many inquiries which are daily addressed to me, and will correct various mistaken speculations which have found their way to the newspapers in relation to my nomination as a major of cavalry. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. McCULLOCH.

Washington, March 8, 1855.

To his Excellency the President:

Sir: I respectfully beg leave to decline the appointment of major of cavalry, and briefly to state some of the reasons that govern me in doing so.

I thought, and still think, civilians had a right to expect some of the appointments as field officers of the new regiments, and I believe Congress would not have passed the bill raising them, had it been known that all the appointments of high grade were to be made from the army, with but one single exception. Out of all the gallant men who led our troops to battle and to victory in Mexico, surely some of them could have been found competent and worthy to command a regiment or a battalion. Nor was the increase of the army, as it seems to me, made especially to benefit those who were already in the service. In making the appointments one of these views appears to have been entertained, either of which would place me in an awkward position. Under the latter view I have no claims, not being in the army, and by my acceptance of the proffered appointment under the former it would be saying to my gallant countrymen, I deem myself of more than a supervisory. This respectfully I do not claim, but on the contrary, I believe there are many who would not only have been good appointments, but would have rendered eminent service against the Indians in the cavalry regiments, which are created for that particular duty. If there had been even three or four field officers made from civilians my position would have been less objectionable. The army would have at once conceded there was something due to the country, and *that something* had been given and of right belonged to those appointed, and no jealousy or bad feeling could have arisen. How different from this would be my position were I to accept. Some of my subordinates in rank might look upon me as an intruder, occupying a position that they were better entitled to. Nor would it be strange, under existing circumstances, for such views to be entertained, when it is recollected that out of sixteen field officers I alone come from the citizens, thereby giving the officers of the army the right to infer that they have better claims to those appointments.

I am proud to say that the most friendly relations have ever existed between the officers of the regular army and myself, wherever we have met, whether in rough conflict with the enemy or in the peaceful walks of quiet life. On no account would I see it disturbed. War may again come upon our country, and I again have the pleasure of seeing them in the field. If so, I wish to meet them, not only as brothers in arms, but also in feeling. Entertaining these views, it would be inconsistent in me to accept the appointment. To do so, would be a contradiction of all the opinions I have unfirmly held, and I think that if Congress shall again, at any time, increase the army by creating additional regiments, they will carefully provide for the protection of the equal rights of citizens in civil life to fill the new military offices, of whatever grade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. McCULLOCH.

Destructive Fire in Princeton—Nassau Hall in Ruins.

From the Trenton Gazette, March 12.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, the north or main building of the College of New-Jersey was discovered to be on fire. The fire commenced in a front room on the second story, about midway of the eastern wing, and was caused, as is supposed, by a spark from a wood fire in an open fire place. The town engines were soon on the ground, but owing to the want of water, they were unable to save the building. They succeeded in getting their hose introduced into the second story and got a stream upon the fire, and for a short time it was thought that their efforts would check the destruction, but the supply of water soon gave out, and before a sufficient quantity could be obtained the fire was beyond all control, and by 12 o'clock all of the building that would burn was in ashes, nothing being left standing but the walls. The furniture, books and clothing of the students, with inconsiderable exceptions, were destroyed.

Through the exertions of Prof. Giger, the valuable pictures belonging to the College, and which were in the building, were saved. Among them is one by Peale, of the death of Mercer, with a full length portrait of Washington, taken at some time during the Revolution, which was hung on the wall of the Chapel, on a spot formerly occupied by a portrait of George II. The fire was visible for a great distance, and before it was extinguished a large number of persons from the surrounding country were on the ground. The greatest efforts were made to save the furniture, &c., and the adjoining buildings, the latter of which was happily effected. Gen. Perrine, on seeing the light of the flames, rode up from his residence at the basin, and was active in his exertions to save property; but it is unnecessary to attempt to particularise individual instances of good conduct, where all did all in their power. The building was insured, as we are informed, for $16,000, which will probably cover the whole loss.

The hall was occupied by about one hundred students, who will be obliged to seek other accommodations. The regular course of the institution will be but slightly interrupted by the occurrence, as the students can find rooms in the town, and as the libraries, the chemical and other apparatus, the recitation rooms, &c., are uninjured.

The only person injured was Mr. James Bayles of Kingston, who in leaving the front campus, by a misstep fell and broke his leg below the knee, in two places.

Latest from Mexico.

Washington, Friday, March 9, 1855.

Advices from Mexico to February 19 represent Santa Anna as daily losing and Alvarez as gaining ground. It is said that Santa Anna holds several steamers ready to receive him on the approach of the revolutionists. Santa Anna has sent what he could of seven millions from the United States out of the country, together with all his valuables, and has sold three millions yet to be paid to Mexico by the United States.

New-York City, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The above extract in all the papers of to-day, per telegraph yesterday, permit me to say is altogether untrue. The news dated 19*th February from Mexico*, was received in Washington last Sunday, 4th March, here on Monday 5th, and not on yesterday 9th March. The Mexican journals contain a full account of the Minister of Finance, showing how the $7,000,000 were expended. The account was published by order of Santa Anna himself. Santa Anna was never more politically strong than now. He had not the handling of the seven millions. As to Alvarez he will soon be found to be non est. Respectfully yours, G. L. S.

Burial of Bishop Reynolds.—The funeral ceremonials at Charleston, on Thursday, in honor of the late Bishop Reynolds were of the most interesting character. The *Courier* says: The Cathedral of St. Finbars, where the body of the late Bishop was deposited, from Tuesday evening until yesterday morning, was thronged throughout the whole of Wednesday, and at all intervals during the services, which permitted, by the members of the Catholic churches and congregations, as well as many others, who were pressing to take a last sad look at one soon to be removed from the gaze of many weeping eyes. The commemorative and funeral discourse, which closed the sad rites, was delivered yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, late of Georgetown, D. C. It comprised an eloquent yet truthful delineation of Bishop Reynold's character, and an exposition of his unwearied and faithful devotion to the interests of the church, and to the duties of the several responsible and arduous trusts that had been conferred on him. The solemn drapery that shrouded the Cathedral—the sad pomp and mournful symbolism of the rites and observances, with the grief that sat responsive on many a face, and the sorrow that darkened many an eye, all combined to make a scene that cannot be forgotten soon by witnesses or participants.

Map of Cuba.

Whoever wishes to become reconciled to Fillibusterism must have one of Ensign, Bridgman & Fanshaw's Maps of Cuba on his wall, whence the Gem of the Antilles may gloomily look down upon him benign. The map is on a large scale and is bordered with valuable chronological notes and statistics of population, productions, revenue, &c. It is sold at No. 196 William-street.

THE POOLE MURDER.

Flight of Baker for the Canary Islands.

His Departure in the Brig Jewett.

Police Pursuit.

SEIZURE OF LETTERS LEFT BY THE MURDERER.

Action of the Authorities to Prevent the Vessel.

A Steamer Offered Gratuitously by George Law.

A COUNCILMAN IN THE TOILS.

ARREST OF THE ACCESSORIES.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

The intelligence published exclusively in the Daily Times of yesterday, concerning the diligent pursuit by Judge Stuart and a posse of the police for the capture of Louis Baker, produced intense excitement in the City. The news spread with great rapidity, and Jersey City, to which place Baker was traced, was alive with excitement. Scouting parties were at once organized by residents of the City and its vicinity, and numbers of dwelling-houses were searched with the hope of tracing the culprit, but all efforts proved of no avail. The search was extended to Bergen Point, when Captain Speight, U. S. Marshal Du Ameron and Thomas Hyer learned that a man, answering the description of Baker, *had been seen endeavoring to hire a row boat* to convey him to Staten Island. This information resulted in the party taking a long tramp over the hills of Jersey, but without obtaining any clue to the fugitive.

Meanwhile Judge Stuart, of this City, and his Special Aids, were in active search of a man named George Burns, who, it was charged, had assisted Baker to escape from Jersey City to a sailing vessel lying in the stream, bound for some port belonging to the Portuguese Government. The indefatigable City Judge, learning he was in town, at once made arrangements to effect his arrest. Burns was subsequently arrested in the Second Ward, and during an interview with Judge Stuart, *made a full confession of his acts in securing a passage for Baker*, and safely getting him on board, without being in the least suspected. The vessel in question is a large brig that belongs to Messrs. Adams & McGraw, No. 116 Wall-street, named *Isabella Jewett*, and commanded by Captain Chapman. She was laden with a full cargo of pine lumber; cleared the Custom-House last Wednesday, and sailed early on Saturday morning for the city of Pal

...shanty, and..."I am alone, I know what I am doing;" upon which, he stepped within the bar, and...the...hand which Morrissey stood; this created a good deal of excitement; at this moment Irving, who was sitting down, got up and left the hall of Morrissey, but endeavored to prevent any further difficulty. Examination continued.

Q.—Did either of the parties have pistols? A.—Not that I saw; I went out, and shortly after I went out, while I was standing at the door, the policemen were called in.

To a Juror—I was looking at Poole most of the time; if he had had a pistol I should have seen it.

Wm. Jamieson, being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 26 Greene-street; I went to Stanwix Hall on the evening of the 24th of February, in company with William Poole; I apprehend the last witness, except as to some facts which did not come under my observation; I was not aware, nor do I think Poole knew of it, that Morrissey was there; if I had known he was there, I should not have gone with him and Poole; I never heard of any one threatening Poole's life.

Q.—Did you see Morrissey have a pistol? A.—After some angry words had passed between Morrissey and the deceased, Morrissey threw a pistol.

Q.—Did you know him was going to? A.—He snapped it twice at Poole; it seemed to me as though there were no caps on the nipples; none exploded.

Q.—Did Poole have a pistol? A.—I was under the impression that he had one, but did not see one in his hands; Morrissey I think was under the influence of liquor at the time; after Morrissey walked deceased a...of a...&c., deceased placed his finger on his nose and said, "You have insulted my mother, and did not like it at all. I think this was about 9 o'clock; I left Poole, he saying he would go home; I saw nothing of the subsequent affray.

To a Juror—I do not know that any one gave Morrissey a pistol until I was so informed; I think Hyler came out with Morrissey from the back room; I did not see Hyler instrumental in the disturbance; I did not know that Morrissey came in the house until he came out of the back room; had I known it I should have got Poole away, because I knew he and Morrissey had a feud existing between them.

Francis Agnew, sworn: I reside at No. 177 East Twenty-first-street; I was present at deceased Mr. Oliver's...; I came in the saloon about 6 or 7 o'clock; Poole was standing between the drinking and eating counters; I sat down to the eating counter; I recognized Jaquery in company with deceased; some six or eight others were standing around Poole at the time; I can't specify their names; I think Capt. Rowle was among the number; Poole stood with his right hand in his pantaloons pocket; I saw Morrissey...from the back room; he said he...a man in his life without reason; I...Mr. Morrissey say "Go away from me;" Morrissey came directly out of the back room, and he came...Poole where Poole was standing, between Poole and the...bones dining; he said, "You are there, are you; how have you been?" Poole said, "You have insulted my...you ought to know;" "Yes," says Morrissey, "You black muzzled son of a b—h, you and your...mixed to murder me;" Poole replied, "You are a G—dam and Irish son of a b—h;" Morrissey then stepped up towards Poole, within two or three feet; they both were against Poole, and...against Morrissey; they kept speaking in a grambling manner, but I could not hear what they said; Poole drew a pistol, and pushing his finger on the left side of his nose said, "You have insulted me, and I believe didn't like me;" Morrissey said something in a grambling tone, but I didn't hear what it was; Poole then presented his pistol at Morrissey's breast.

Q.—Where did Poole take the pistol from? A.—He had it in the right hand in his pocket all the time, and when he took it out he had the pistol in his hand; I told Poole, "Bill, put that away, Morrissey has no weapon;" some words passed between them; Poole jumped out in the middle of the floor, and said to Morrissey, "You Irish son of a b—h, I'll fight you heart to heart with pistols; Morrissey said, "You are a coward, and dare not fight any way." Poole marched up to Morrissey, shoving the pistol in him, and said, "Yes, I dare;" about a dozen or more persons, and among them Officer Rue; it was the first time I knew him; these parties came in between him and Poole; kept going backwards, still holding his pistol level, and got between the oyster-stand and drinking-bar, keeping the pistol still...; Poole...Morrissey; Officer Hogan interfered, and...arrested Morrissey; Officer Rue was then trying to stop the disturbance; while I was trying to...the difficulty, the end of the pistol fell on the shoulder; Mr. McGuire, whose...brother, said to Poole, "Didn't murder the man in your hand;" Poole then walked out by the...stand; I...them he got on to the bar, and while in that position...the pistol at Morrissey's breast.

Q.—Did he appear disappointed? A.—He did not...any time that I saw of.

By a Juror—Did you not call on Poole the day after he was...and inquire how he was; did he not tell you he was...of all the difficulty? A.—He told me nothing of the kind; I was on good terms with Poole.

To the Coroner—I got hold of Morrissey and told him to go away or he would get shot; I did all I could to induce him to leave; Poole kept calling him at this time, "You Irish-...b—h;" you bastard;" and Morrissey called Poole in reply, "A coward and a leather;" Mr. McGuire could not...Morrissey was as good as anybody, as long as he behaved himself; Poole called him "a d—d liar," and they...several words back and forth; Poole called McGuire to the...fight, and McGuire said he would fight Poole on equality; at this Poole snatched up a carving-knife, and flourishing it in the air, said, "Now you stand a b—h get another one;" McGuire said "You have got the advantage of me, you are a bigger and stronger man;" Poole again flourishing the knife, said, "Come on, get the best of you, and I will keep it;" McGuire replied, "I don't want to quarrel with you, Poole; I always have...you because you...my brother, Jerry;" Poole laughed and said to McGuire, "That is a pretty way to get out of it;" at this time I saw Morrissey have a pistol in his hand.

Q.—Did you see any one give him the pistol? A.—I did not; I heard...boy...if he had a pistol he would fight Poole on an equality; there were two or three standing about Morrissey; the pistol was a revolver—one of Sharp's pistols; her...Morrissey rushed toward Poole, and swinging his hand about knocked Mr. Dean's hat off; it fell...; he did not knock Morrissey down; I took hold of Morrissey, also Mr. Dean and Capt. Lewis; I think; Morrissey then jumped away and went some fifteen feet distant and leveled his pistol at Poole; Poole then drew his pistol; I was going to jump in between them, but I thought I might get shot; there were some fifty in the room, most of them enemies of Morrissey; one of them cried out, "Shoot the d—d Irish son of a b—h;" Poole placed his pistol in his breast with his eye fixed on Morrissey.

Q.—Did Morrissey keep his pistol? A.—He did not; I think I would have heard it.

Q.—Did Poole snap his pistol? A.—No; when Poole placed his pistol to his breast I ran up to Morrissey, and catching him by the neck, said, "You d—d fool, what are you doing?" Morrissey replied, "He is trying to kill me;" some citizens came; I said to citizen Eagin, "Why don't you arrest these men?" Officer Hogan was present and I told him to arrest the parties.

Q.—Did you ever hear Morrissey or any other party threaten the life of Poole? A.—No; a party came to my house one morning before the affray, and told me that I had better keep away from my place of business; I told Morrissey of such party having come to my house, and he said that if Poole ever...me he would defend me; this is all the threat I ever heard; I have never heard any disposition threaten to...him.

To a Juror—On Sunday morning I called to see Poole at Stanwix Hall; I...there about 9 o'clock; may go...bail for a man of the Tombs who had been...by me with a number of others for...; I went to...and went into the...that very...of the party; from the Tombs I went to a livery-stable in Leonard-street, where I met Mr. Southmayd; I told him I had been informed that Poole was dying, and asked him to go with me to see him; I went there from good feelings, as I felt sorry for him; I...him here he was; he said, "You are one of those disturbing sons of bitches;" I replied, that "I will not come through fear;" he replied, that "he would...my...;" I said, "I heard he would get well."

To the Coroner—I don't know where Baker is.

To a Juror—I was not at the saloon with Morrissey and Officer Rue; I had...them at the corner of Spring-street; I...from them...where than this was, though not...to Poole; I went directly home; I spoke to Poole and advised him to quit by the...and said the affray I would...days of Morrissey; I did not hear any of the party mention Stanwix Hall...; I heard Morrissey was there; I don't know who told me; I was Morrissey seen on that before in Pleasants's; he told me he was [illegible]

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To a Juror—I [illegible] Morrissey...

To the Coroner—I [illegible] Morrissey and in front of the Union Hall; I...that Morrissey was in the evening; I met Morrissey at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway; I...him...Poole; I...him...Stanwix Hall; I went to Stanwix Hall about 9 o'clock; I...Morrissey was there; I don't know who told me; I was Morrissey seen on that before in Pleasants's; he told me he was [illegible]

Michael Carpenter, [illegible] 29 Lispenard-street; I don't know anything of the "affair," except [illegible] Stanwix Hall; I was in that Union [illegible] Poole and Morrissey had been a difficulty between them; I...to Stanwix Hall; a young man told me [illegible]

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Thomas Jones, sworn: I reside at No. 177 East Twenty-first-street; I was present at deceased Mr. Oliver's...; I came in the saloon about 6 or 7 o'clock; Poole was standing between the drinking and eating counters; I sat down to the eating counter; I recognized Jaquery in company with deceased; some six or eight others were standing around Poole at the time; I can't specify their names; I think Capt. Rowle was among the number; Poole stood with his right hand in his pantaloons pocket; I saw Morrissey...from the back room; he said he...a man in his life without reason; I...Mr. Morrissey say "Go away from me;" Morrissey came directly out of the back room, and he came...Poole where Poole was standing, between Poole and the...bones dining; he said, "You are there, are you; how have you been?" Poole said, "You have insulted my...you ought to know;" "Yes," says Morrissey, "You black muzzled son of a b—h, you and your...mixed to murder me;" Poole replied, "You are a G—dam and Irish son of a b—h;" Morrissey then stepped up towards Poole, within two or three feet; they both were against Poole, and...against Morrissey; they kept speaking in a grambling manner, but I could not hear what they said; Poole drew a pistol, and pushing his finger on the left side of his nose said, "You have insulted me, and I believe didn't like me;" Morrissey said something in a grambling tone, but I didn't hear what it was; Poole then presented his pistol at Morrissey's breast.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 18.

Before the Recorder.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Yesterday the Grand Jury came into Court, and handed the following communication to the Clerk:

(Copy from the Minutes.)

"On motion it was resolved that, in the discretion of the Commissioners of the Grand Jury, no other application until re-quested.

"C. Gardner Recorder."

The Recorder remarked that he had spoken to the Mayor on the subject. The Mayor said that he supposed the Grand Jury would have the Assessors' room.

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"R. L. BOLOMON, Secretary."

GRAND JURY ROOM, Monday, March 18.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

On motion it was resolved that, in the discretion of the Commissioners of the Grand Jury no other application until re-quested.

"C. Gardner Recorder."

EXTRAORDINARY TERM.

Before Judge Cowles.

SPECIAL TERM.

Other appointed term ordered without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

MOTIONS.

Benjamin Pomeroy, jr., and Wm. B. Leonard vs. H. Mortimer.—In this case the Judge decided that the motion to dismiss the complaint as to the defendant Mortimer, with costs, be granted, with ten dollars costs to abide the event.

Thomas J. Thomas vs. Philo Oliver, deposed that on Jan. 18 he was the defendant in Mott Street Market, and was arrested at Mott Street Market by Officer Hall, on the complaint of the plaintiff herein. That he was taken to the Police Station and detained in custody for about two hours. That the Grand Jury were investigating matters connected with the Police Department, and did not know what the defendant was charged with. That he was discharged by the Police Justice, and was not informed, nor did he know, what charge was made against him. That he was a peaceable citizen, and had never been arrested before. That he was a poor man, and had a family to support. That he was damaged by the arrest in the sum of $5,000. Affidavits of defendant and Police Justice read. Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion for judgment granted, by default

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1855.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Some little uneasiness begins to be felt in [redacted] for the non-arrival of this favorite [redacted]. If she was delayed at Liverpool [redacted] Wednesday, February 28, she [redacted] to be in her twelfth day. Everything [redacted], however, as to the date of [redacted]. The steamer seen by the last Ca[redacted], bound East, is now said to have been the *Union*, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, February 16. The chances we think are that the *Pacific*, owing to the delay in clearing the lower bay on her outward voyage, was not able to leave Liverpool on Saturday, 24th. About this time last year she was kept just by bad weather fifteen days. On the present trip the winds have been adverse both going and coming.

News by the Illinois.

The *Illinois*, United States Mail steamer from Aspinwall, arrived last night, bringing California dates to the 10th ult. She *did* put into Norfolk, as the telegraph announced, being driven thither by stress of weather.

The California news is small, and the most important of which concerns what has not been done—to wit, that no Senator has yet been agreed upon by the Legislature.

Later dates reach us from Bogota, Callao and Valparaiso, but nothing extraordinary has occurred in either place.

The Sandwich Island dates are later. By order of the King all negotiations for annexation to the United States have been stopped. The new Ministry has been announced, a "last ship" is reported found, and some interesting whaling statistics are furnished. Otherwise we have nothing to boast of as to the freshness of the *Illinois* budget.

Communications from the Lone Star.

We are informed by some of our cotemporaries, who appear to be well posted in the secrecy of the matter, that the intended insurrection in Cuba, apparently repressed by the vigilance of the Governor General, has been honored with the financial sympathy not only of the Creoles, but of a powerful secret organization, whose council rooms are to be encountered in every city along the Atlantic seaboard, and whose members occupy most prominent political positions within the gift of the existing Administration. It appears, moreover, to be conceded that this association, redundant with the sinews of war, is nothing more nor less than the once redoubtable Order of the Lone Star, with whose praises the press of the Union once rung, until, buried in the lapse of obscurity, the scion has grown imperceptibly a stalwart oak. A glance, therefore, upon the Lone Star, and a consideration of its practical workings, may throw some light upon the manner in which filibusters are created and nurtured into expansion through the indirect patronage of our Government.

The dispersion of the Round Island gathering, the failure of the Cardenas incursion, the prevention of the *Cleopatra's* departure, and finally the destruction of the Lopez expedition, so far from dampening the ardor of the Cuban Liberators, operated successively as stimulants for renewed exertions. The melancholy fate of Lopez's command conclusively demonstrated the infeasibility of a scattered assault upon the Island, although the speedy determination of that enterprise was as much to be attributed to incidental accidents as to the fool-hardy negligence or want of precaution evinced by its projectors. The *Pampero*, not sufficiently coaled to bring up reinforcements awaiting transhipment from various points, by the casual breaking of her machinery, was prevented from reaching the point of disembarkation originally designated; this cardinal error, perceived when too late, accelerated the termination of the disastrous attempt at revolution. A candid investigation of all the circumstances connected with former failures, convinced the Cuban aglomera of their radical errors, and, after a serious meditation, a comprehensive scheme of sympathetic affiliation was resolved upon as the only effectual means of realizing the great desiderata for Antillean freedom—a sympathetic Executive, a replenished treasury, and a contingent of men and arms adequate for the thorough emancipation of the Island. To compass these desirable purposes became the object of the order of the Lone Star.

The ritual of the fraternity having been [redacted] by General Henderson, in the full [redacted] of heroic virtuosity, and embellished [redacted] Spark mantled paraphernalia, the initial [redacted] was instituted in the Autumn of 1851, [redacted] diminutive city of Lafayette, adjacent [redacted] hot bed of filibusterism, New-Orleans. [redacted] favorable to the Cuban cause, the citizens of Louisiana exhibited little reluctance [redacted] allowing themselves into the bonds of the [redacted], especially as within its bowels [redacted] could indulge in a harmless imitation of, [redacted] a theatrical burlesque upon, the [redacted] ordeal undergone by the companions [redacted] Consequently the society, commencing [redacted] with business, excitement [redacted] hilarity, within a brief space of time [redacted] membership of gentlemen of the highest respectability to manifest a willingness to promulgate doctrines appertaining to the "extension [redacted] Among the more be[redacted] [redacted] of the Union.

Under the auspices of Dr. John V. Wren, [redacted] was established that [redacted] published in the interests of [redacted] Lone Star, [redacted] which [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

Jefferson Davis.

[illegible] of the New-York Daily Times:

The following paragraph which I clip from the New-York *Herald*, was telegraphed to that paper a few days since from Washington:

"A report prevails that JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, is to get the new Brigadier Generalship." Such an appointment will be a gross outrage upon the intentions of Congress in creating the position. It is known it was created for Gen. SHIELDS, and a statement to this effect signed by a large majority of both Houses of Congress is in the President's possession."

Now, this fling at Col. DAVIS is ungenerous, whether the rumor is warranted by facts or not. While it may have been the wish of members of Congress, when they created the office of a new Brigadier General, to have the appointment conferred upon Gen. SHIELDS, it does not necessarily follow that the Executive *shall* appoint him. He has a perfect right to appoint any other person who may be more competent to discharge the duties of the office.

Now, I do not know whether Col. DAVIS is an applicant for the office, or that he would accept it if conferred upon him. But this I do know—and every officer in the Army will coincide with me—that he is infinitely better fitted for the position than Gen. SHIELDS or any other person not connected with the Regular Army.

I am ready to admit that Gen. SHIELDS is a very brave man. This he displayed on the battle-fields of Mexico; but I do not know that he evinced any particular military skill or strategy. It is a well-known fact that Col. DAVIS unites with bravery great skill and experience as an officer. He received his military education at West Point, and the lessons there inculcated in the science of war were judiciously and efficiently applied in the Mexican campaign under the lamented TAYLOR. No officer engaged in that campaign contributed more largely towards achieving the great victory of Buena Vista, which reflected such lustre upon our arms, than Col. DAVIS. He was not only one of Gen. TAYLOR's chief advisers in the councils of war, but he was one of his mainstays in battle.

Unaided for a time by a solitary corps, with his own gallant regiment he checked the advance of the enemy when he had broken through Gen. WOOL's lines at Buena Vista, early on the morning of 23d February, and thus saved a descent upon the American stores and hospitals. And at a later hour on the same day he rendered efficient aid to Col. BRAGG, by supporting his battery against the last desperate charge of the enemy—and thus shared with BRAGG the honor of saving the fortunes of the day.

No man out of the army is better entitled to the position that Col. D., and the President would reflect honor upon himself, and at the same time reward a meritorious officer, by conferring the appointment upon him. JUSTICE.

The Truth about Baker—Letter from the Mayor.

We have received the following letter from His Honor, the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, March 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to correct an error in your paper of this day.

I never interfered in behalf of BAKER; but, upon the contrary, when he was implicated in the difficulty alluded to with HYER, immediately suspended him to be tried before the Commissioners, who had unanimously resolved upon his dismissal. He appeared and asked a postponement of his trial, as he desired to procure counsel. As the law gives this privilege to every member of the Department, it was granted, and he was notified by me that at our next trial day he would be certainly tried, and if he was not ready at that time, it would be taken for granted that he was guilty and that he would be dismissed. Before that time arrived he *resigned*, and has not been connected with, or a member of the Police Department since Feb. 9, 1855, the date of his resignation.

I hope you will correct this mistake of your informant, and oblige,

Yours very truly,
FERNANDO WOOD.

Going to Texas.

Let me answer W. G. J. This writer has resided four years in Texas. The best time for Northern persons to emigrate to that State, is in November and December—that they may become somewhat acclimated before the heats of Summer. The Spring is the worst possible season.

MORTIMER STRONG,
Late Agent Am. Bible Society for Texas.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1855.

Important to Postmasters and the Public.

From the National Intelligencer.

In addition to the official notice of the Postmaster General on the subject, it may help to disseminate the information if we call special attention to the law just past by Congress, modifying the rates of postage, &c., particularly to those provisions requiring that all letters between places in the United States shall be *from and after the 1st of April* 1855, by stamps or otherwise; and that *from and after the 1st of January next*, Postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers, or which may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes. From and after *the 1st of April*, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter for any distance in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles is *three cents*, and over three thousand miles *ten cents*. The law does not change the existing rates or regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada or other foreign countries, nor does it affect the franking privilege. The provisions in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be carried into effect, and special instructions issued to Postmasters on the subject as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed.

MURDER OF A METHODIST PREACHER.—The Indianapolis *Journal*, 9th inst., learned from the Messenger of ADAMS' Express, that a Methodist preacher by the name of SCOTT was killed by a man by the name of HICKMAN yesterday morning at Lewisville, about forty-five miles east of Indianapolis, on the Central Railroad. The murdered man was knocked down with a club, and then stabbed. We could learn nothing of the circumstances further than this. There was a great degree of excitement in the place in consequence of it. The murderer was not arrested at the latest accounts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, AND FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Great Bargains.**—White French China D'ning Plates, 10c. a dozen; Tea Plates for 6c a dozen, and Soup Plates 10c. a dozen; also, 560 dozen Coffee Cups and Saucers at 10c. a dozen—usual price 20c.; Dining sets for $20; Gold Band Tea sets for $2. A variety of useful articles of French China at about half the usual prices. Economical housekeepers will find unprecedented bargains in China and Glass, for cash only, and positively at those low prices, until the 1st of May. Open till 9 o'clock P. M. J. K. KERR, No. 113 Broadway, above 11th-st.

☞ **Hall & Co.'s Salamander Safes.**—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STERLING & DARVIS, Nos. 154 and 156 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Hall & Co.'s Patent.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—CHANGE OF HOUR.—The mail for Europe, per Cunard steamers will, on and after THIS DAY, the 15th inst., close at 12 P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Relief, Pile Convention.**—A Convention of the Dole Method assemble in New-York during the second week in April. Further notice of the time and place will be given.

☞ **A Card of Thanks and Gratitude.**—Being one of my family, after having been confined to the house for one year, and my recovery looking most discouraging, I consider it a duty to the public and to my proprietor, to make known the cause. My lost hair commenced falling out, and soon was my fate; then I tried a number of remedies, but to no avail. The great advantage and great secret in the article over all others, is, as you dress the hair, so it remains, and is not easily disarranged. Every lady and gentleman who will try this article will learn this fact, that the hair dressed with R will remain smooth, keep straight, and set or lay in the position as dressed longer than by any other article ever yet discovered. Try it and then judge. It shall stand or fall on its own merits. If it does not please return it to the agent, who is authorized to refund the money. "It is delightful!" is the remark by all who have given it a trial. Besides the beauty, gloss and softness it imparts to your hair, you will also find it makes it appear a shade blacker. Prepared by G. W. SCIPLE, Mobile, Alabama. Price, 50 cents. Sold by C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway.

☞ **College of Physicians and Surgeons.**—The Annual Commencement will be held in the College Hall, No 67 Crosby-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Professor JOSEPH M. SMITH will deliver the address. The profession and the public are invited to attend. ROBERT WATTS, M. D.,
Secretary to the Faculty.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Beau**—RANTIN' ROBIN.—Mr. MCINTYRE, the great tenor and humorist, gives one of his amusing and intellectual entertainments on Americans, Scottish, and Irish melody, in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Public Notice.**—In consequence of the popularity of the great private sales of English, French and German Engravings, at wholesale pr.ces, at No. 315 Broadway, the same will be continued until further notice. Exhibition free. Open day and evening.

☞ **Land Warrants** wanted in exchange for good improved property in the city of Brooklyn, paying ten per cent. The property will be put at a low figure, as the par value of the warrants allowed. Apply to D. R. TAYLOR, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st, room No. 28.

☞ **Splendid Signs**—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAYLER, who left England in the year 1830 he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN. Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stretford, New Road, Manchester, England.

THE MOFFAT BUILDING.
No. 335 Broadway,
Having been laid out and finished and adapted to the occupancy of BANKERS, MERCHANTS, UNDERWRITERS AND STUDENTS for professional life,
Is now ready for inspection by parties desirous of obtaining rooms in such a favorable location for business.
For terms, &c., apply to
WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

MACARONI.

HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New-York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor, and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 20 boxes.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,
No. 5 Wall-st. New-York.

ALLOW ME TO SAY TO YOU—Good people, who have been unfortunate enough never to have had beards, or who have no hair, that my ONGUENT will force the smoothest, moustaches or hair to grow fair or coarse, and won't stain or injure the skin. I know it will do this. It will "force" the beard or hair to grow even if there has been no vestige of it before. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway, basement; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KNIGHT, No. 44 South-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; HARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; COLLINS, No. 198 Main-st., Buffalo; E. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.; and all Druggists in town and country.

WALCOLL BROTHERS—PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, BENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS', BANKERS', and every variety of HEAVY AND LIGHT GOODS.—The subscribers would call the attention of the public to the above articles, of which they have a complete assortment, which they offer at the lowest prices. The Button Hole Cutters are a comparatively new article, which have recently been reduced full 33½ per cent, in price, which brings them within the means of every one. They are decidedly the best article for cutting button holes ever invented. Also, a general assortment of hardware and cutlery, house-keeping articles, cabinet-makers' and builders' hardware.
ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 463 Broadway.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE, AT HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.—By particular request, embodied in a special resolution unanimously adopted at a late meeting of several hundred citizens of New-York, Miss EMMA FRANCES JAY will give one more public Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 14, 1855, which will be the last time she will address a public assembly in this City prior to her departure for Europe. Tickets of admission, 25 cents. To be had of PARTRIDGE & SMITTAN, No. 306 Broadway.

S. R. BRITTAN—At the Brooklyn Institute.—The Editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph* will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spirit Manifestations of the Bible and Theological Objections to Modern Spiritualism.* An opportunity will be given for any respectable clergyman to reply. Tickets of admission 12½ cents.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The undersigned are offering Die the Trade at No. 85 Murray-st., corner of Church,
An entire
NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS
In the above line, at small profits for cash, or for first-class approved credits
We respectfully invite attention from close cash buyers visiting this market. KIRBEE & HALL.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen-st. An Essay on *Choice of Business* will be read by Mr. WILLIAM BACKUS. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th of March, at noon. Subjects; *Improvement of Swamp Lands; Cutting and Spring Treatment of Asparagus.*
Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

E. L. SNOW SOCIAL UNIONS.—The members of the Grand Council are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at Columbia Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a new Union. The members of the order are respectfully invited to attend.
WM. H. SCHULTZ, Lieut. G. C. S.
JOHN WM HEAPE C R S.

TO THE VETERANS OF 1812 OR THEIR WIDOWS.—Those who received 40 acres of land are now entitled to 120 acres more, and those who received 80 acres are entitled to 80 acres more, and can obtain their warrants of the agent, P. T. BEITS, No. 66 Wall-st., basement. No charge until the warrants are collected.

FLEETWOOD VILLAGE ASSOCIATION—A meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING of this week, at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Center-sts., room No —.
JAMES P. BREWSTER, Secretary.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver a Lecture at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock on *Patriotism*, for the benefit of the Industrial School for girls. Tickets 25 cents each may be had of the Sexton of the Church, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware resilated and warranted. Shell rods, plumbers' fixtures, tea, cake, spoons and forks, and every kind of metal plated with gold or silver at short notice by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No 291 Bowery.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We invite buyers and the public to call and examine one of the most correct combinations ever invented, and pronounced so by the best judges. One second hand table for sale cheap.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 29 Ann-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most highly recommended young girl as nurse, seamstress, or chamber-woman and waiter; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; a girl who will make herself generally useful in the nursery or dining room. Will take $3 or $4 a month. Also, a most young girl of 14 as child's nurse, and can do most anything; will take $1 a month. Call at No. 322 1st-av. front door.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced and most respectable Protestant girls, in City or country, to do general housework; are good cooks and first-class washers and first-class workers. Have the best references for integrity and capability. Apply at No 16 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale store, as Clerk or assistant book-keeper, by a middle-aged man with best of City references as to character. Or would act as collector, having a thorough knowledge of the City, and give good security. Address THOMAS, office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable English women, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do chamber-work, or to assist in the washing or ironing, or to make herself generally useful. Can come well recommended. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 Chrystie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl in a Protestant family, to do chamber-work, or to wait on a sewer, or as waiter and to assist in taking care of children; is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference can be given. Has lived three years in her last place. Please call or address M. S., No 231 1st-av., 2d door, back.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Schoolmarm aid and to take care of children, or would assist in washing or do plain sewing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 2 Clarkson-st., 1st floor, front room. The best of City reference given from her last place, where she lived for four years.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, industrious girl, in City or country, to do general housework; is not afraid to work; is a good plain cook and a very good washer and ironer, understands management of milk and butter. Wages $4 to $5 per month. Apply at No. 60 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, in private families; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as first-rate waiter or chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. The best City reference given, and good required. Call at No. 42 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York. Can be seen from 9 to 2 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family; has no objections to the country. Good City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 1 Roosevelt-st., third floor, front building.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as light Porter in a wholesale dry goods store, fancy or hardware house; is well acquainted with the City, and is willing to work hard in any of these situations. Has good City references. Address O. C., No. 748 Broadway, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess. Unexceptionable City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No 33 West 13th-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man as Coachman or groom in a private family. Can be seen at his present situation, No 322 West 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As good plain cook. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 7th-av., second door from 19th-st., second floor, front room.

TO BANKERS, &c.—A young man, a telegraph operator in an adjoining city, who has been for more than five years clerk in a Boston Bank, to which he is permitted to refer for entire trustworthiness and capacity, wishes a permanent situation in a banking house, as cashier and book-keeper in a good business house. Will go to any good bank or business house in the Union. Will call on any one in New-York City, if desired. Address TELEGRAPH, Times office.

TO LAWYERS.—A young man, 20 years of age, of active and industrious habits, desires a seat or desk room in a lawyer's office to write and study and do office business, writes a fair business hand, and is quick and correct in figures. Good reference given. Wages $3 per week. Address LAW, Times Office.

202 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Two doors below 14th-st. A lady having taken the above place, has two more rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house is replete with modern improvements. A music teacher that will give lessons on the piano in part payment for board, can be accommodated.

TO CLOTH JOBBERS.—Situation wanted by a young man who has had four years' experience in the Cloth Jobbing business in this City. Best of City reference Address X. Y. A., Times Office, for two days.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One fully competent to fill an active and responsible situation in a retail drug store, in the upper part of the City. Address DRUGGIST, Daily Times Office, stating particulars.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASE WANTED—For a Quartette Troupe, to travel and give Concerts. Address, post-paid, with names, terms, &c., CONCERT, Times Office.

PROTESTANT HELP—Of all kinds can be obtained at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, Bible House.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher, competent to teach the higher English branches, is now awaiting an engagement. Address S. H. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY—Who has an hour disengaged every day, wishes to improve it in giving lessons in the French language. She can also teach Music and the other branches. Apply to Mr. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No 763 Broadway.

A FEW SILK DYERS WANTED.—A few silk dyers can find employment. None need apply unless they are good practical workmen. Apply at No. 18 Liberty-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 50 cents per foot
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

MUSIC.—Wanted, a soprano, in a Presbyterian Church up town, to assist a volunteer choir. Salary moderate. Advantageous to a lady wishing to commence public singing. Apply to Mr CORBET, No 179 Broadway.

FARM HANDS, WAGON-MAKERS.—Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and all kinds of female domestics, &c., may be engaged by the American Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

CONFECTIONERY.—Wanted, an apprentice to learn the trade; one that has been at the business preferred. Apply No. 198 Canal-st

WANTED—A person to sell fancy articles by sample in Commission. None but those acquainted with the business need apply. Address A B C, Times Office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man of 17. Address Box No. 2,115, Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 126 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 5th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, half way between South and Wall-st. Ferries. One large and one small room, with gas, would be let with board. Apply at No. 129 Hicks-st., 2d door below Joralemon-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED.—A party consisting of from seven to ten ladies and gentlemen, desire to obtain board in the country, from May 1 to October, in a retired and pleasant situation where there is a railroad, &c. On the North or East River preferred, and of easy access to the City. Address Box No. 2,983 Post-Office, New-York, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED—By two gentlemen and their wives in a private family respectability; west side of town preferred. Terms must not be too extravagant. Address P. M., office of *Daily Times*.

FORTY-FIVE EAST NINETEENTH STREET—Mrs. KEMBLE having several suites of rooms disengaged for the coming Season, is prepared to receive applications from families and single gentlemen for permanent board, at her extensive and delightfully situated establishment, between Broadway and 4th-av.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family at No 18 16th-st., between 6th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 97 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE

BERGEN HILL.—Board wanted on the hill by a young man. Address, Box No 2,764, Lower Post-Office.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any houses in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$22
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	25
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in cases	50
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jewels	30
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	30
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	45
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	60
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 200
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	60 to 80
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	16 to 30
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 30
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers	

Every Watch warranted and Repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door, near Broadway.

THE LATE WILLIAM POOLE.—The best Daguerreotype or Photograph of the late Wm. Poole, is to be had at HALL'S new Daguerrean rooms, No. 363 Broadway, one door below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 82 CLIFF-ST.
PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

I.

On Tuesday, March 13.

(In one handsome royal 8vo. volume, 1,600 pages. Price in cloth binding, $5; sheep extra, $6 50; half morocco, extra, $6.)

HARPERS' GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

A Statistical Gazetteer of the World, particularly describing the United States of America, Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. By J. CALVIN SMITH. Illustrated by Seven Splendid Maps, richly colored.

The general reader, the student, the merchant, and the artizan, will find in this work all the information adapted to their special requirements, brought down as nearly as possible, to the present day, in a form more commodious and accessible than in any other Work of similar character which has ever been offered to the public. The late Census of the United States of America, Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the returns of Mexico, the States of Central America, South America, Great Britain, and the countries of Continental Europe, and many elaborate and complete works upon Statistics and Geography, and various special branches of science, have been laboriously consulted in the preparation of the present work, and the information contained in them has been arranged and classified in such a manner, as to be readily available to the inquirer.

II.

On the Same Day:

MISS STRICKLAND'S QUEENS OF SCOTLAND.

Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the Royal Succession of Great Britain. By AGNES STRICKLAND. 6 vols. 12mo. muslin, $1 per volume. Five volumes are now published, containing the Lives of Margaret Tudor, Margaret of France, Mary of Lorraine, Margaret Douglas, and Mary Stuart. The fifth volume contains the continuation of the Life of Mary Stuart. Price, $1.

From the Morning Advertiser.

In no part of the voluminous and charming writings of Miss Strickland does she more forcibly recommend herself to the reader of history than in the interesting volume before us. Embracing a period in the annals of Scotland remarkable for the deeds of violence that were perpetrated in it, and presenting a picture of life and morality strongly contrasting with the result of modern civilization, she has had a noble field within which to exercise her extraordinary talents for research, and has produced a historical narrative, unsurpassed, in point of interest and intrinsic merit, by any of those which have earned for her the high literary reputation she deservedly enjoys.

III.

On Thursday, March 15.

PRIME'S TRAVELS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST.

Travels in Europe and the East. Being Sketches and Incidents, with graphic descriptions of Men, Places, and Things, as seen by the author in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. By SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME, with fifty engravings. 2 vols., large 12mo, muslin, $2.

These volumes cannot fail to be universally popular. They are the records of a year of travel in some of the most interesting parts of the world—Europe, Asia and Africa—by a writer whose sparkling and brilliant style, keen perception of the beautiful, and active imagination, have lent a charm to his writings, which have won him thousands of admirers and friends. They are not dull and heavy description, but are full of personal incident and adventure, serving, at the same time, to engross and fasten the interest of the reader, while they afford, perhaps, the best view of men and things on his route which has ever been placed within the reach of the public.

To large numbers of book and newspaper readers it is only necessary to mention IRENÆUS, the signature under which the author has written, to insure the immediate desire to see and read his travels.

Whether in England, Ireland and Scotland, among the historical glories of the Mother-land; in the brilliant halls or the splendid churches of Paris; wrapped in his invalid blanket on the Alps, or standing among the ruins of ancient Italy, and the art-wonders that remain; wandering with the Turks on their way to the battle-field, with the Arabs in Syria and Egypt; following the steps of the missionaries in Greece, Turkey and Asia-Minor, and of the Saviour in the Holy Land, the reader will find him the same genial companion, with a never-failing flow of fancy and humor, so that to read the book will be like traveling with him for a year, partaking of his enjoyment, forgetting the discomforts in the varied pleasures of the journey.

The author went abroad preceded by his reputation as the editor of one of the most widely-circulated religious journals, (*N. Y. Observer*,) and he bore with him letters to the most eminent men in all departments of life, both civil and ecclesiastical. These volumes are the results of his observations and reflections, and what befell him by the way, on sea and land, in camp, court and country, among missionaries, and natives, and travelers from many lands. He is a warm lover of his own country, defends her whenever assailed, and shows that foreign tourists in America have ridiculed our foibles, while the same, and worse, are to be found at home.

About forty illustrations, handsomely engraved, embellish the volumes, making one of the cheapest and most attractive books ever published

CAMPBELL'S SOUTHERN BUSINESS DIRECTORY,
AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER
For 1855, now ready.

This magnificent work of 600 pages contains the fullest and most correct reference to the Southern Trade ever published. It gives the names, firms and Post-Office address of merchants, manufacturers, railroad, banking, insurance companies, high schools, population, value of property and commercial prospects of the several counties, towns and cities of fourteen States, namely:

Alabama,	North Carolina,	Louisiana,
Florida,	Tennessee,	Missouri,
Illinois,	Arkansas,	South Carolina,
Kentucky,	Georgia,	Texas,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	

Together with many of the towns and counties on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, which renders it a medium of great importance to the merchant and manufacturer of New-York City and vicinity.

The following are a few of the many recommendations the publisher is receiving from the Press and men of business in the South:

We take pleasure in saying that CAMPBELL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY cannot fail to be of great utility to the trade. Mr. Campbell has been known in the South as the friend of education and the able champion of the Temperance Reform.
WM. B. LANGDON & CO., Editors and Publishers.

F. B. CHEATHAM, Clerk of Davidson County Court.

J. L. MARLING & CO., Publishers of *Union and American*.

BAPTIST, LAIRD, BELL & CO., of Nashville *Gazette*.

B. A. M'KENNIE & CO., Nashville *True Whig*.

W. F. BANG & CO., *Republican Banner*.

A. M. HICKS, of Hicks' China Hall.

MORGAN & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants.

FALL & CUNNINGHAM, Hardware House

L. K. FITE & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods House.

We have examined the outlines of the magnificent publication proposed by him, and see no ground to doubt of its success or its truth as to the Southern States. Mr. Campbell has been long and favorably known in the South as a worthy and excellent gentleman; we, therefore, cheerfully commend him and his very laudable enterprise to the favor and patronage of the business public.
SCRUGGS, DRAKE & CO., Commission Merchants.

SHIPMAN, M'CLELLAN & CO., Jobbers in Dry Goods.

JOHN FRAZER & CO., Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors.

R. & WILLINGTON & CO., Proprietors Daily and Tri-Weekly Courier.

HEART & TABER, Proprietors Daily and Tri-Weekly *Mercury*.

PAXTON & CO., *Evening News*, Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

GAINES & BROTHERS, Music and Booksellers.

BANCROFT, BETTS & MARSHALL, Jobbers in Dry Goods.

BLK & TYLER, Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12, 1854.

M. J. ABBOTT, Appleton's Buildings,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, Agent for New-York.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
OR,
FAMILY MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTOR.

For the especial use of the married, or those about to marry. By Dr. F. HOLLICK, the celebrated Author and Lecturer. NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION: 500 pages. Colored plates, and all the new discoveries.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Published by T. W. STRONG, No 98 Nassau-st., who will send it anywhere free by post, on receiving One Dollar and the address. To be had also of all Booksellers. Thousands are sold daily.

From the Medical and Surgical Review.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence at Yorkhill Landing, Dutchess County, consisting of 11 acres of land, a large garden in fine order, and built in grand style. The house is two stories and attic, with cellar under the whole, and entirely new and well arranged. On the premises are a gardener's house, gas house, barn, stable and shed, all in excellent order. The place is in the centre of the block and is surrounded by some of the most cultivated and pleasant residences on the Hudson River, of which it has an extensive and beautiful view. Possession may be had immediately. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Or exchange for City property, near Rye Station, about four acres of land, with liberal supply of fruit, shrubbery, &c.; a large mansion house, carriage house, and other out buildings; all erected by the former owner with a view to their durability and convenience, elevated and commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, and safe harbor, &c. About twelve acres of excellent orchard and meadow land, lying back of the aforesaid, extending to the beach, can be had if required. Apply to, or address, B. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At South Norwalk, Conn., only three minutes' walk from the dépôt of New-York, New-Haven and Danbury Railroads. The house is thoroughly built, containing five rooms on the first floor, four rooms second floor; also, attic and cellars. The parlors are neatly finished, with sliding doors, marble mantels, &c. On the premises, a barn, a never-failing well of good water, a good cistern, a variety of choice fruit trees, and a fine garden. Apply on premises, or to O. F. QUINTARD, No. 19 William-st., room No. 10, and to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 13 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 12 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 8 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 325 6th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA FOR SALE.—Containing two acres, 11 miles from the ferry, with view of the Bay. The house is nearly new, contains 11 rooms and cellars; also, barn, stable, carriage-house and other outbuildings. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a large variety of fruit, evergreen and ornamental trees and shrubs. Lease 21 per cent, or will remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 36 Newark-st., Hoboken.

COUNTRY SITE—$6,000.—House with 13 rooms, kitchen, closets, cellars, carriage house, stable, &c., ornamental gardens, the house suitable for two families, and commanding an extensive view, in the town of West Farms, N. Y., fronting Sheriff-st. 230 feet, and on Colts road 198 feet. 3 acres of ground. Terms, cash $3,000, balance remain. Also, a cottage on Dean near Power at Morrisania, price $3,000, cash $1,000, and different other property on for sale cheap, as all the parties are going West. Apply at No. 213 Broadway, room No. 15, to E. J. A. BURG.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Irvington, comprising house and one acre of land, with all the necessary appurtenances. Also, four plots of ground, containing about seven acres each, adjoining each other, with 460 feet river front, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, will be sold separately or together. For particulars inquire of A. C. JEWEL, No. 334 West-st., where map of land can be seen.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 15 to 16 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick, 35x40 by 26, with addition 18 rear 20 feet square; contains 13 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A desirable residence, with fine river views and scenery, house well built in Italian style, grounds ornamented with shrubbery, with commodious garden, good water, the property situated 1½ miles from New-York by ferry, 10 hourly during the day and evening; five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Terms to suit purchasers. Address Box No. 2,710 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A country residence, the house 41x34 feet, extension 17x24 feet, built in Italian style, containing 14 rooms, with piazza on 3 sides, overlooking the Hudson River for 26 miles; heated with furnaces; bath-room and water throughout the house; stable, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance, with one or two acres of land. For parties are inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No. 69 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, having a fine view of Long Island Sound, containing six acres in a high state of cultivation, with plenty of choice fruits, with a large double house, nearly new and very commodious, filled in with brick and hard finished walls; marble mantels, grates, &c., with carriage house, barn, hennery, sheds, &c. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On Long Island, within five minutes' walk of the cars, consisting of a good house, barn and carriage-house, with from three to four acres of pasture land, together with a variety of fruit trees and garden shrubbery, on Long Island, nine miles from the City. Apply at No. 19 Attorney-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—At Newtown, Long Island, a desirable residence, with or without the furniture, embracing many accommodations, with about six acres of land, for one year or longer. Rent $600, with or the furniture. Distant half a mile from New-Hamburg Dépôt, H. R. Railroad. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE AND FARM FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, Westchester County, consisting of 30 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, situated on the Boston turnpike, about 23 miles from the City, free access by the New-Haven Railroad seven times a day each way. Good stone fences on the premises. Good barn and out houses. Farm house, a stream of never failing water runs through the place, a well of good water at the door, together with a general assortment of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 166 Walker st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

COTTAGE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable two story and attic cottage on Staten Island, with hard-finished walls throughout, with the modern improvements, within 15 minutes' walk from the Lower Landing, fronting the Bayou, Townsend-av. Situation unsurpassed. Apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In the village of Tarrytown. A very handsome cottage two stories and basement, 10 rooms with the basement, within 15 minutes' walk of the dépôt. A fine view of the Hudson River

J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

TWO COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Portchester, N. Y., 27 miles from this City, on the New-Haven Railroad. Portchester and its entire vicinity are eminently healthy. One house, built about two years, in good order and hitherto occupied only by the owner, stands on an eminence about five minutes' walk from the dépôt, and commands a fine view of the Sound. The house contains nine rooms and an observatory, and has heater, range, &c. There is one acre of land ornamented with shrubbery, evergreens, vines, &c., and containing a good well and a cistern, besides barn and hennery. The other house, which is a no new, and has a large lot with trees, &c., stands in the village opposite the Episcopal Church. It was built by the late owner for himself, and has been occupied only by him. The house has nine rooms, and good well at the door. Price $4,000; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 27 Bond st., New-York; C. G. DUN, dépôt master at Portchester; or C. B. MERRITT, on the premises.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A country seat, with 30 acres of land, all in lawn save kitchen and flower garden, comprising a convenient and commodious Gothic dwelling-house, stable, coach-house large stone barn, ox, cow and pig-pens, poultry yard, ice-house, filled, &c., &c., with every requisite for the comfort and enjoyment of a gentleman's family, all in the most perfect condition. The place is situated at College Point, and cannot be surpassed in accessibility or beauty of locality, commanding an extensive view of the Sound, having a large water front, with a fine sandy beach, and within an hour of New-York, by steamboat or steamboat. The grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and it is seldom that a place presenting so many inducements is offered for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,

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AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM TO LET.—Situated on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, being 47 miles west of the Depôt at Fort Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 28, with extension 16 feet by 24 feet, with kitchen, cellar, &c., and is built in the most substantial manner, and contains all the modern improvements. Also, a large carriage-house, barn, ice-house filled with ice, and other out-buildings. The whole is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 4 acres of land free from rocks, of which 20 are wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and cultivated ground; nearly all has been thoroughly underdrained. Quite a part of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. All of the above will be let together or separately, and can be purchased if the whole is not rented. For further particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

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DWELLING FOR SALE.—No. 10 Rose-st., near Front-st., the valuable three story and basement dwelling, with lots in rear, and very favorable lease of the lot, 21 by 100 ft. An excellent situation for a manufacturing jeweler, gunsmith or the like. $2,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply at the office of EDWARD & EVANS, No. 45 Wall-st.

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VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The new and beautiful brown stone front house, No. 169 Henry-st., between Summit and Joralemon-sts., within five minutes' walk from South and Montague ferries; has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best built houses in the city. Apply to WALTON & NORRIS, on the premises, or No. 125 Fulton-street.

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the beautiful village of Yonkers. The house is 30 ft. containing 10 rooms and is large lot; will be sold on liberal terms. Any little money wanted. Inquire No. 94 Wall-st. PETER H. FOSTER.

47TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE. Two lots in 40th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 369 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—Consisting of two dwelling houses, each containing nine rooms and basement, with stable, wood-house, &c., on a large lot, on which are 4 bars and quarter gas houses, a grocery and variety store, with a good run of custom, and the entire lot and premises are in good order. Also, a spacious dwelling, in Gothic style, 40 by 40, entirely new, containing 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and one of the most delightful locations on the Hudson River, in the vicinity of the Germantown depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, ten miles below Hudson; location healthy and remarkably beautiful. Inquire of J. F. OATMAN, M. D., No. 126 Eldridge-st., New-York, or of G. W. CALKINS, on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased. The 3 story fire-proof store No. 122 Pearl-st. The 4 story fire-proof store No. 67 and 69 Exchange-place. The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 56 and 58 New-st. The 3 story fire-proof stores Nos. 76 and 78 New-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of buildings Nos 178 and 180 Broadway, having eight years to run from 1st of May next. Apply to WM. H. FARSONS, or JOHN CLARKE, Assignees, No. 187 Broadway, or No. 36 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orangetown, Rockland County, late in possession of Jas. A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 40 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in good condition. There are also two other tenant houses, all in good condition. The place, also, has a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a spring stream. The Farm lies about 2 miles from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York, offers many inducements as a farm, or as a garden for the supply of the market. It will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March, at 12 o'clock, if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, embracing a beautiful view of the Prairies, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 3 per cent per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Consulting Boards received no cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An improved Farm at Summit, Wis., about 20 miles from Milwaukee, and within two miles of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, containing 160 acres in a good state of cultivation, with large house nearly new and all necessary out buildings. The grounds are well stocked with fruit trees; the location remarkably healthy, with schools, churches, post office, stores, &c., in the immediate vicinity. Price $6,000. For further particulars inquire of WM. WARD, No. 189 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Town of Greenburg, three miles from Dobbs Ferry, and 24 from Tarrytown, containing 44 acres all tillable land, with double house, barn, wagon-house, granary, &c.; beautiful water front of all kinds in abundance, and perfectly healthy. For particulars, inquire of GEO. T. WARE, No. 68 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Also a beautiful building site on elevated ground, overlooking the Hudson River for miles at Dobbs Ferry, one mile from.

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FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Town of Greenburg, three miles from Dobbs Ferry, and 24 from Tarrytown, containing 44 acres all tillable land, with double house, barn, wagon-house, granary, &c.; beautiful water front of all kinds in abundance, and perfectly healthy. For particulars, inquire of GEO. T. WARE, No. 68 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Also a beautiful building site on elevated ground, overlooking the Hudson River for miles at Dobbs Ferry, one mile from.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 30 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, opposite the residence of Professor Mott, and within a few minutes' walk of the Poughkeepsie depôt. Distant but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 14 acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to

H. & J. CARPENTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—A desirable farm of 20 acres, with a new fashionable house on a high, pleasant situation, 20 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Depôt, from which trains pass to and from the City almost every hour. The land is good, well watered and fenced, and well stocked with a variety of choice fruit. Also, a splendid building situation, with 10 or 20 acres, (to suit the purchaser), near the above. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 105 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick. Land in the highest state of cultivation, buildings nearly new, location unsurpassed. Inquire of WILLIAM E. ASTON, on the premises, or of WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 194 George-st., New-Brunswick.

STORE FOR SALE.—In a good location with a three-quarters of a mile of Harlem Bridge, on a corner near a Railroad depôt; first rate place for a good grocery building, newly and well fitted up, to lease with the store; there is no other store near. Also three small houses and lots on 125th-st., near depôt, and three houses and lots on 123d-st., near 2d-av. Also houses and lots for sale and to let in different parts of Harlem. For further particulars apply to C. B. KENYON, cor. 123d-st., 2d-av.

TWO BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—On the north side of 19th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., finished with all the modern improvements, will be sold very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 49 2d-av.

FRENCH FRONT STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—On south side of 8th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., finished, complete in every part, with all the modern improvements. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 49 2d-av.

GOOD-SIZED HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—At Yonkers, built in a good substantial manner; it will be sold low. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars inquire of

PETER H. FOSTER, No. 74 Wall-st.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One house in Gouverneur-st., for $4,000, and one house in Henry-st., near junction of Grand-st., for $7,500. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 49 2d-av.

LOTS FOR SALE.—On 2d-av. and 81st-st., (Yorkville), four valuable building lots, fronting on the avenues, in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, Croton water, railroad, &c.; would be exchanged for good improved City property. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR TIMBER OR IMPROVED NORTHERN OR WESTERN LANDS—Sixty lots lying together in the city of Brooklyn, within one mile of the City Hall, near Flatbush-av. For particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 42 East 18th-st.

BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP—At Secor's Iron Works, No. 100 Washington-st. Three new upright tubular boilers, 30 inches diameter, 8 feet high; 2 upright tubular boilers, 20 inches diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—With modern improvements—on or by the 1st of April, up town, by a small genteel American family (gentleman, wife and two children). Rent about $800. Arrangements might be made to board an agreeable family of three or four persons, and also to purchase parlor carpets. Reference unexceptionable. Address WILLIAM R., at this office, stating location, &c.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A modern, first-class, well built basement house, new or in perfect order, located on the 5th-av., or desirable cross streets, above 14th-st. Possession on or before July next, or if now building to be completed in the Fall. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—The who's of a neat small house, or a part of a larger one, suited to two families, replete with modern improvements, and rent moderate (the City preferred, but would go to Brooklyn or Jersey City. Address D. C., Times Office, with location and full particulars.

$2,500 CASH—Will be paid for a well built house with the modern improvements, between 3d and 5th-ave., and below 32d-st. Price not to exceed $7,000. Or a house in Brooklyn; near the ferry, not over $5,000. Address WILLIAMS, Times Office, giving particulars, size of house and lot, &c.

WANTED TO RENT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—In a good location a three or four story first-class House, with all the modern improvements, comprising furnace, range, bathing-room, water closet, hot and cold water throughout the House. Rent from $600 to $800. Communications, stating location, rent, &c., may be addressed to Box No. 4,139 Post-Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN—ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Consisting of a front and back room and one or two bedrooms, all on second floor, with kitchen. Not over five minutes' walk from the Fulton ferry. Address SHIPLEY, No. 138 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—For a family of three young persons, between Bond and 14th-sts and 4th and 8th-avs. Rent not over $300. Or board in a family, where there would be no others. Full board for gentleman and wife, and partial for single gentleman, at not over $8 per week. Harrison-av. not objected. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 1,350, Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife (American), consisting of front and back rooms and bed-room adjoining, about 20th, 21st or 22d-sts. Must be in a genteel neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $250 per year. Address ANDERSON, No. 43 William-st., for two weeks, stating particulars, &c.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a small genteel family, in a healthy part of the City. Three rooms, or one floor, with Croton water and bath, preferred. Address APARTMENTS, Box No. 345 Post-Office.

A SMALL FAMILY of three persons and an infant, with servant, wish the lower part of a genteel three-story house, with gas,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 324, Laws of 1838, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,286,487 00
Average amount of Specie	341,286 00
Average amount of Circulation	2,844,480 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,447,144 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon S. Gon, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. S. COE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 324, Laws of 1838, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$472,439 00
Average amount of Specie	13,343 00
Average amount of Circulation	86,905 00
Average amount of Deposits	220,353 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,072,527 43
Average amount of Specie	2,033,349 72
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	97,549 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,200,339 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,287,326 24
Average amount of Specie	1,252,891 12
Average amount of Circulation	2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,380,977 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 324, Laws of 1838, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,131,854 47
Average amount of Specie	119,146 63
Average amount of Circulation	94,465 00
Average amount of Deposits	877,480 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,156,197 60
Average amount of Specie	928,738 43
Average amount of Circulation	260,848 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,883,644 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,571,952 09
Average amount of Specie	120,137 19
Average amount of Circulation	83,381 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,219,063 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,087,479 04
Average amount of Specie	602,541 47
Average amount of Circulation	73,571 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,243,917 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,328,980 76
Average amount of Specie	839,078 62
Average amount of Circulation	801,814 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,746 420 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$999,645 98
Average amount of Specie	162,707 93
Average amount of Circulation	170,497 00
Average amount of Deposits	752,164 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March 1855
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,268 381 86
Average amount of Specie	166,820 91
Average amount of Circulation	245,751 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,065,141 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$182,855 67
Average amount of Specie	21,637 40
Average amount of Circulation	94,637 00
Average amount of Deposits	82 019 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,283,101 36
Average amount of Specie	109 345 94
Average amount of Circulation	35 605 00
Average amount of Deposits	795,355 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$341,102 17
Average amount of Specie	28,768 13
Average amount of Circulation	83 565 00
Average amount of Deposits	267,777 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of March, 1855
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,314,541 00
Average amount of Specie	268,973 00
Average amount of Circulation	272,173 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,245,879 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 12th day of March, 1855.
JAMES M. SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$852,206 78
Average amount of Specie	66,986 00
Average amount of Circulation	144,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	513,322 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of March, 1855.
GEO. L. OSBORN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,695,257 67
Average amount of Specie	190,346 13
Average amount of Circulation	72,953 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,189,691 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 324, Laws of 1838, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,779,859 05
Average amount of Specie	1,426,788 54
Average amount of Circulation	196,288 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,813,288 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. HILLMAN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. HILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,729,782 05
Average amount of Specie	1,000,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,380,977 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,424,388 38
Average amount of Specie	77,199 63
Average amount of Circulation	99,559 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,115,964 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$606,207 00
Average amount of Specie	80,236 00
Average amount of Circulation	34,401 00
Average amount of Deposits	262,280 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,420,439 94
Average amount of Specie	216 883 15
Average amount of Circulation	129,317 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,274,657 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$577,387 38
Average amount of Specie	34 218 05
Average amount of Circulation	174,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	382,637 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 12th day of March, 1855.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$641,459 94
Average amount of Specie	63,551 40
Average amount of Circulation	81,485 00
Average amount of Deposits	494,071 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,043,560 95
Average amount of Specie	97,854 68
Average amount of Circulation	87,899 00
Average amount of Deposits	673,476 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$343,205 00
Average amount of Specie	31 873 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,861 00
Average amount of Deposits	137,815 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$496,639 93
Average amount of Specie	58 911 49
Average amount of Circulation	94,550 00
Average amount of Deposits	407,866 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct,

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
JOHN C BERGH Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,747,284 73
Average amount of Specie	179,457 14
Average amount of Circulation	1,251,264 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,251,264 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,328,963 77
Average amount of Specie	764,611 42
Average amount of C reculation	389 483 18
Average amount of Deposits	2,240,253 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$676,257 86
Average amount of Specie	94 513 19
Average amount of Circulation	88,979 00
Average amount of Deposits	515,136 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,072,123 40
Average amount of Specie	104,993 32
Average amount of Circulation	114,189 00
Average amount of Deposits	788,948 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of March, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,937 890 04
Average amount of Specie	393,040 32
Average amount of Circulation	395,396 94
Average amount of Deposits	3,308,425 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W EDMONDS Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,130,837 08
Average amount of Specie	116,486 01
Average amount of Circulation	183,942 00
Average amount of Deposits	846,764 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and bef of.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$985,847 78
Average amount of Specie	64 203 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,574 00
Average amount of Deposits	778,500 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,226,560 00
Average amount of Specie	903,126 00
Average amount of Circulation	86,872 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,855,886 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. B. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,729,782 05
Average amount of Specie	1,000,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,380,977 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,740,981 40
Average amount of Specie	962,157 81
Average amount of Circulation	101,185 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,189,967 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$994,984 00
Average amount of Specie	139,570 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,961 00
Average amount of Deposits	935,623 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
D B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and D.scounts	$1,578,396 17
Average amount of Specie	140,869 97
Average amount of Circulation	144,685 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,274,657 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$404,087 16
Average amount of Specie	22,870 02
Average amount of Circulation	98,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	99,628 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYWARD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$200,676 08
Average amount of Specie	9,346 31
Average amount of Circulation	98,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	120,446 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$200,676 08
Average amount of Specie	9,346 31
Average amount of Circulation	98,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	120,446 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,087,774
Average amount of Specie	189,280 67
Average amount of Circulation	173,426 00
Average Amount of Deposits	808,785 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
EDWARD N. HOGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,252,579 73
Average amount of Specie	153,543 85
Average amount of Circulation	87,136 00
Average amount of Deposits	999,726 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. CHAS PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$476 275 45
Average amount of Specie	37,875 26
Average amount of Circulation	87,707 35
Average amount of Deposits	294 958 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
SAMUEL JESUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$801,222 16
Average amount of Specie	66,989 87
Average amount of Circulation	110,786 00
Average amount of Deposits	513,375 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$787,412 45
Average amount of Specie	106,971 03
Average amount of Circulation	105,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	568,640 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,363,816 08
Average amount of Specie	719,526 01
Average amount of Circulation	116,285 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,498,730 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY CARY, Assistant President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$862,467 00
Average amount of Specie	71,412 00
Average amount of Circulation	79,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	427,899 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,112,643 07
Average amount of Specie	168,734 06
Average amount of Circulation	145,250 00
Average amount of Deposits	715,953 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$830,206 00
Average amount of Specie	84,509 00
Average amount of Circulation	107,763 00
Average amount of Deposits	428,343 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,286,462 07
Average amount of Specie	101,647 39
Average amount of Circulation	105,373 00
Average amount of Deposits	712,294 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cash er of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of March, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1855:

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The Common School System in the State of New-York.

LECTURE BY S. S. RANDALL, ESQ.

At the last meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, S. S. RANDALL, Esq., read a paper on the Common School System of this State. He commenced his lecture by remarking that the Common School System of the State of New-York was justly regarded by every intelligent and reflecting mind as the most important of all those institutions which the wisdom of its statesmen and philanthropists had transmitted to us. If we had been enabled in our successive constitutions of Government to keep in advance of other States and communities—if our legislation afforded the indications of a rapidly progressive civilization—if our magnificent public works were vindicating year by year the wisdom and the statesmanship which conceived and executed them—if our numerous and well-endowed charities, taking cognizance of and relieving every species of mental and physical disease and destitution, our Churches, our Universities, Colleges, Academies and higher literary institutions, and our all-pervading popular literature, were steadily carrying us on to intellectual and moral, as well as material greatness—we were beyond question indebted under Providence for all these blessings to the influence of those Primary Schools, which for half a century past have been scattered over every section of the State. In the 12,000 districts into which its territory has been divided for this purpose, each district averaging somewhat less than four square miles, 900,000 children were annually laying the foundations of future character and attainment; 15,000 teachers, composed in about equal proportions of both sexes, were employed for an average period of eight months during each year; 60,000 officers were gratuitously rendering their services in supervising, directing and administering the affairs of these little principalities; and a million and a half of well selected books, averaging 125 to each district, were placed within the reach of each inhabitant. These schools were free to every child between the ages of 4 and 21. The funds from which they were supported were:

1. The Common School Fund, the present productive capital of which was about $2,400,000.

2. The United States Deposit Fund, the capital of which, together with the sum required by the Constitution to be annually added to it from other funds, amounted to $3,166,666 67.

3. A State tax of $800,000, annually levied on the taxable property of the State.

4. Local funds, raised in the several cities and towns of the State by authority of law. Amounting, in the aggregate, to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

The annual income of the Common School and United States Deposit Funds exceeded $300,000, which, together with the avails of the State tax, $800,000, amounting in the aggregate to $1,100,000, was annually apportioned among the several School Districts of the State, according to the number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 residing in each. Of this aggregate, $55,000 was applicable to the purchase of suitable books for the several district libraries, and to school apparatus, and the residue exclusively to the payment of teachers' wages. The City of New-York receives as her share of this fund about $130,000 annually, while she contributes to it by taxation, annually, upwards of $240,000, and raises in addition, for the support of her own magnificent school system, upwards of $950,000. Other cities are equally liberal in proportion to their resources and population. In the rural districts not less than half a million of dollars were annually contributed to the payment of teachers' wages, over and above the public money, by those sending to schools, and an additional half-million for the purchase of sites, the erection of school-houses, and other incidental expenses.

The lecturer then proceeded to trace the origin, history and progress of the Common School system, from its first inception in 1795 to the present time, and to sketch its leading features as they gradually developed themselves to maturity. The results of the system were expatiated upon at considerable length, in reference to the amount and quality of instruction furnished, the mental and moral culture communicated, and the Christianizing influences brought to bear upon the rising generation. The law peremptorily required, and public opinion everywhere demanded, a high tone of moral character in the teacher of youth; and the Bible was daily and reverently read, and its beautiful lessons inculcated in a large majority of our public schools. The criminal statistics of the State showed that not one in two hundred of the convicts in our prisons and penitentiaries were graduates of our Common Schools, even as they existed a quarter of a century ago; and the soundest and most experienced educators of the country were confident that, under the existing system, ninety-nine hundredths of those participating in its advantages will become good citizens—upright, honorable and intelligent—capable of discharging with fidelity and ability every duty of life—blessings to themselves, to their families and friends, to the community in which they reside, and to the human race. The system contained within itself the elements of our future prosperity and greatness as a nation, and of our felicity as individuals. No adequate substitute has been or can be found for it in any or all of the other institutions of our modern civilization. The lecturer contrasted our condition and the condition of the New-England and Western States in this respect, with that of those portions of our country where education was reserved especially for the wealthy or dealt out as a boon to the poor; and concluded by commenting at some length upon the beneficent and elevating influences of a system which, recognizing the Christianity of the Bible as its fundamental principle, carried the tender and ductile mind of youth from infancy to manhood, through all its stages of intellectual and moral advancement.

The Street-Sweeping Machines.

Mayor WOOD's new street-sweeping machines were out yesterday afternoon and late last night, doing that which the contractors did not. They were accompanied, escorted and guided by companies in india rubber uniforms, and preceded by a detachment of Irish sappers and miners, who with spades and brooms cleared the way and the street of the frozen mud and ice which had collected.

The sweepers look not unlike threshing machines. The brooms (of which there are a series) are moved by a never-ending chain, which is propelled by crank or cog-wheels, by which the vehicle is propelled. The dirt collected by the brooms is caught on a wooden scoop and conveyed within a box for its reception.

On even surfaces, and in dry weather especially, these machines will be very valuable. Where the streets are "rutty," and covered with thick mud, instead of dust, the machines will not, of course, work to such advantage.

Machines, similar in principle to those now here, have been in operation in London for many years past, and have given in the main, great satisfaction.

The result of the experiment here will be looked for with interest by citizens in general, and by scavengers in particular—the latter being very indignant at the innovation, declaring it to be a "Know-Nothing invention."

German Emigrants.

The following telegraphic dispatch was yesterday received by His Honor the Mayor:

OSWEGO, March 12, 1855.

To Mayor Wood:

Please prevent more Germans from coming here to work. There are thousands of poor here already, willing to work at remunerative wages, which they are not offered. They are deceived by BALLOWIN, contractor of Canal. Expenses are greater.

ANDREW BALTIS, German.

Fire in Grand-street.

A fire occurred in the dry goods store No. 466 Grand-street, at 6½ o'clock last evening, caused by a gas light communicating with some goods. Only a trifling damage was done.

City Railroads.

The Receipts of the City Railroads for February show a decided decrease. The Sixth-avenue Company reported $13,390 to the Board of Aldermen last evening; and the Eighth-avenue, $18,400.

☞ Dr. R. SOLGER, whose lectures upon Russia some two Winters ago were so popular as to call for a repetition, commences this evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, a course of Lectures upon the "Eastern War." The opening lecture will be upon "The merits of the case—should American sympathies be with England or with Russia."

☞ The public dedication of the new School House No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, will take place to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

HORTICULTURE.—This science is becoming prevalent and fashionable among the wealthy families who can afford a residence with a patch of garden ground attached, or a room which can be converted into a conservatory for exotics, or the rare plants and heaths which flourish on the remote parts of this Continent. Most of the modern buildings in the upper part of the City possess facilities—and more or less space—for this purpose, and it would be desirable, could owners of property be persuaded to do anything towards so pleasing a purpose, that every house should have a little nook of ground wherein to rear ever so small a rare bush or a tulip bed. We do not suppose that all can be allowed equal space for this purpose, but we think that owners of property would find themselves more than repaid if they kept the idea in their mind's eye when laying out their lots of 25 by 100 for building purposes. We were led into this train of thought, a few days since, whilst passing through Twenty-third-Street, where stands (between Eighth and Ninth-avenues) a large elegant edifice wanting a tenant. The house is detached from the other buildings, and occupies nearly an acre of land, laid out with a shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vine, and other plants. This suburban residence is evidently in the market, and appears to offer a most advantageous opportunity to either a professional or amateur horticulturist. We had the curiosity to examine the premises; the house contains quite a number of spacious rooms, and a prospect from the look out of the whole panorama of the Hudson, the heights of Weehawken, and the Narrows.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Museum—always open and FREE—an agreeable place to visit. Prof. FOWLER will give Charts and written descriptions of character, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSE DU MODE.—Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No 301 Grand-street, will offer this day for the inspection of their patrons and the ladies generally, the whole selection for their Spring trade, of rich silks, barèges, organdies, grenadines and other rich dress goods, among which will be found rich plaid and stripe silks at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard; rich plain black *gros de Rhine*, at 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. to 8s., unequaled for body and brilliancy of lustre.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS,
No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Liver, the Stomach, the Kidneys.—This celebrated medicine is so combined as to act immediately upon the great organs of life, not merely as a cathartic, purging and weakening the system, and in the end destroying life, but this grand remedy gives tone, energy, and vigor to the whole organic system. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SALE.—Until 10th of April, the new and substantial house on Sandford-avenue, Flushing, occupied by the undersigned, having 14 rooms, with bath, wash trays, hot and cold water, furnace, water closet and gas fixtures. Lot half an acre. Possession would be given in July, when another would be completed. Several adjoining lots also for sale.

S. G. WALKER, No. 56 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Life Cabinet and miniature sizes, plain and colored, finished in the finest style. Copies by this process from old Daguerreotypes, Oil Paintings or Miniatures on ivory. No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

THE SEIZURE OF CUBA.

The Government Organ vs. Mr. Marcy.

Our Present and Future Relations with Cuba.

From the Washington Union, March 11.

The late declaration of the Spanish Cortes, that "the sale of Cuba would be the sale of Spanish honor"—which is presumed to embody the general sentiment of the nation—seems, for the present at least, to have placed the peaceable acquisition of that island by the United States beyond all reasonable anticipation. Apparently, its destiny is to remain, as now, a perpetual thorn in their sides—the theatre of the intrigues of Great Britain, feigned under the old pretext of philanthropy, and the pliant instrument in the hands of the Anglo-French alliance for embarrassing our commerce and opposing our citizens, and the convenient rendezvous of the allied fleets, for the purpose of intimidating the United States under pretence of protecting the rights of Spain.

But this is not the worst. Actuated by that consciousness of weakness which generates perpetual suspicion, the authorities of the island, and the agents of Spain in the United States, have established a system of espionage among us as watchful and jealous as that of the police of Paris and London. Not a vessel is fitted out at our seaports but is subject to their inquisition; and if it chance that a keg of powder, an old musket, or a rusty cutlass, is detected going on board, the alarm is given, the cry of filibusters raised, the civil authorities invoked to arrest the voyage, and the President of the United States called on to enforce the neutrality laws. The whole nation is agitated by rumors of plots and unlawful combinations, and a pretext given to the despot of Cuba for new sacrifices of Spanish subjects, and new outrages and indignities to American citizens. Not only this, but through the instrumentality of the British and French press all Europe rings with the atrocious disregard of the people of the United States of the laws and rights of nations, and the inexcusable negligence, if not cooperation, of the Government, in not promptly arresting these premeditated outrages.

Thus the portentous phantom is perpetually resuscitated and placed before the world; thus the repose of the people of the United States unceasingly disturbed by rumors having no other foundation than the cowardly apprehensions of conscious guilt, and the deep-laid political schemes of an insidious enemy. Thus, too, is our commerce embarrassed, our citizens exposed to vexatious interruptions in the pursuit of their lawful avocations, and the national character assailed by every rumor, however destitute of any foundation whatever.

No one conversant with the course of policy pursued by Great Britain in relation to Cuba, under color of the broad mantle of philanthropy, can doubt for a moment that her object is to convert that fertile island into an another St. Domingo or Jamaica, and that she is in a fair way of attaining that object. She has established a sort of *imperium in imperio* in that island—a "mixed commission" as it is called, composed of recognized English agents and Spanish subjects, the latter of whom are known to be the mere tools of the former; and this commission presides over the interests of the slave population—the most important of all others to the Creole whites. It is sufficiently notorious that Cuba is now, though nominally a colony of Spain, a dependency of the Anglo-French alliance. It is doubly enslaved; first, by the despotism of the mother country, and next by the arrogance of its pretended protectors, who are incessantly employed in undermining the great pillars of its internal peace and prosperity, under pretence of arresting the Slave-trade, which they are, in fact, endeavoring to introduce in the disguise of Coolies or Peons—the most oppressive and aggravated form which Slavery ever assumed. The good philanthropist, LAS CASAS, no doubt believed he had achieved a great triumph of humanity by substituting the American Indians in place of the African negroes as slaves; and the great philanthropist, John Bull, pretends to believe he will accomplish a similar feat by inveigling the poor Chinese into the isle of Coolieytom and Peonism. Neither the Chinese nor the South American Indians are black, and, consequently, they do not come within the sphere of British philanthropy.

But, quitting this topic, as far as we can penetrate the dark region of the future, we do not hesitate to predict that Cuba, under the present and future ill-fortune, will continue to be a thorn in the side of the United States, and stick deeper and deeper with the progress of time. It has lately been a bad neighbor, and is likely to become every day worse. The pride of Spain, maintained alone on the brain of past glory and power, which have long been lost, and can never return, even were another New World discovered and bestowed up by a crutch on either side, will, in all probability, hereafter exhibit little else than the arrogance of the slave when conscious he will be maintained by his master. We believe it will be impossible to live in peace with such a neighbor so long as it remains in its present state of vassalage. The Colonial authorities of that Island have, it seems, the power of inflicting injuries, but none to make reparation; and the Government of the United States is compelled to appeal to a distant tribunal, whose maxim is, never to do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow.

The well-known fact that Spain is indebted to the United States for the continuance of her dominion in Cuba, so far from inclining her to be either grateful or even just, has only made her more arrogant and insensible to reason or liberality. But for the neutrality laws of the United States, which are far more strict than those of any other Government, Cuba would at this moment have been at least independent, if not annexed to this confederation, had such been its desire. The Government of the United States was the great instrument that arrested what in a few months would have been an invasion, which no other power, in or out of Cuba, could have resisted. The Government of the United States preserved Cuba to Spain, and in so doing consigned many of its heroic, though mistaken, citizens to the tender mercies of Spanish justice, which all know is equally prompt and unsparing. While the conduct of Spain has entitled her to no special kindness on our part, we have submitted to her repeated insults and wrongs, and have voluntarily preserved on our statute books laws which constitute the practical guarantee of her Cuban property. So far from withdrawing this virtual protection Spain enjoys through our neutrality laws, our Government has manifested a constant vigilance in preventing their infraction, which has provoked the censures of many of its own citizens. All this is lost upon Spanish pride, or only serves to instigate it to grosser wrongs and insults.

The vigilance of President PIERCE in watching, and his promptitude in arresting, every *suspected* attempt to transgress the neutrality laws, is sufficiently demonstrated by his whole course of policy on the subject; and yet the foreign and the Anglo-American press, which is its "gentle echo," is not quite satisfied of his sincerity. Nor are Spain and the Cuban authorities at all contented with those public and decisive acts, which have hitherto arrested all domestic combinations for the invasion of Cuba. Spain and the authorities of her "brightest jewel" are not satisfied, and never will be satisfied. They cannot sleep in peace for the apparition of the grim phantom of filibusterism, and in proportion to their fears is their hatred of the Government and people of the United States. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the future intercourse between Cuba and the United States, so long as it remains a colony of Spain, will be little else than a succession of insults and injuries on the part of the former, and unavailing efforts to obtain either reparation or apology on that of the latter.

What, then, is to be done with such an impracticable neighbor, whom it seems impossible to reconcile, and who, under its present protector, cannot be intimidated into a cessation or an atonement for insult and wrong? The obvious answer to this question is, that the purchase of Cuba presents the only peaceful remedy which would certainly place the relations of the two countries on the sure basis of enduring friendship. This is the measure proposed by the report of the Ostend conference, and approved by the Administration. But we have shown that, for the present at least, this measure is regarded as impracticable. Other remedies have been suggested which address themselves to the legislative department of the Government. The repeal of our neutrality laws was proposed in Congress near its close, but there were obvious reasons why so grave a proposition could not then be satisfactorily considered and acted upon. That the repeal of our neutrality laws would be soon followed by a successful revolution in Cuba can admit of little doubt. That such a revolution would be effectuated without ultimately involving the United States in a war with Spain, and probably with England and France, can hardly be assumed by any one. While we have so fair a prospect of being compelled to resort to coercive measures for the redress of wrongs and insults already committed and persistently unatoned for by Spain, we are not disposed to anticipate a resort by Congress to an indirect mode of bringing about a state of war. In confirmation of this remark, we rely upon certain emphatic and significant passages in the dispatch of Mr. MARCY, of Nov. 13, 1854, which indicate clearly that a continuance of our present difficulties with Spain is inconsistent with a continuance of peaceful relations. Mr. MARCY says: "While the island of Cuba remains a dependency of Spain, and the character of the rule over it is not changed, (and a change for the better can hardly be anticipated,) annoyances to our trade, and difficulties between our citizens and the local authorities will be of frequent occurrence; and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that a peace thus rendered precarious will long remain unbroken." Again: "In resuming negotiations with Spain, you will in a firm but respectful manner impress upon the ministry that it is the determination of the President to have all the matters in controversy between her and the United States speedily adjusted. He is desirous to have it done by negotiation, and would exceedingly regret that a failure to reach the end he has in view in this peaceful way should devolve upon him the duty of recommending a resort to coercive measures to vindicate our national rights, and redress the wrongs of our citizens. These passages indicate with distinctness the probability of an early rupture with Spain as the last remedy for injuries already inflicted. Our negotiations with Spain during the recess of Congress will be conducted with a full knowledge on her part that they must arrive at a satisfactory conclusion during that time, or that *coercive measures to vindicate our national rights and redress the wrongs of our citizens will be urged upon Congress.* To this course the President stands pledged, and if, unfortunately for Spain, her future course shall be as unjust as her past, Congress will be required to determine whether the remedy shall be applied by an open and direct resort to force, or by the indirect mode of repealing our neutrality laws.

There is still another proposition which looks beyond the mere settlement and satisfaction of injuries and wrongs already inflicted—the seizure of the island of Cuba, after a refusal by Spain to sell, upon the principle of national self-preservation. This proposition, like the former, addresses itself to the legislative department of our Government. It is presented with imposing weight in the report of the Ostend Conference. The fact that it has provoked the violent denunciations of the leading journals opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, furnishes no evidence that the doctrine asserted by the three distinguished conferees is not sound and defensible. Congress may not arrive at the conclusion that the state of things exists which would justify a resort to it as proper, but we venture confidently to predict that no American Congress will ever repudiate the principle itself. A resort to it presupposes two precedent conditions; first, that a full and liberal price for Cuba has been refused by Spain; second, that the annexation of the Island is essential to the integrity and permanence of our Union. These two conditions established, the principle of national self-preservation becomes as clearly tenable as is the same doctrine among individuals. As is well said by the conferees, this principle "has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice," and for that reason it ought only to be resorted to as a last remedy, and strictly for self-preservation. Thus understood and thus resorted to, it is as sacred a principle as the right to resist unjust tyranny and opposition.

To propose by negotiation to purchase Cuba belongs legitimately to the Executive; but upon the refusal of Spain to sell, it belongs to Congress to determine whether the forcible cession of the island is necessary to our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union. In the emphatic language of the Ostend Conferences: "Our past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect." These are elevated and patriotic sentiments, and will find a ready response in every American heart. They are the sentiments which will animate and control Congress whenever it is called on to decide whether Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endangers our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union. Until diplomacy shall have been exhausted in fruitless efforts to obtain redress for past injuries and security against future wrongs, these grave questions, addressing themselves specially to Congress, may very well be postponed by the Executive. When the proper time comes, the recommendations of the President will indicate distinctly the measures which, in his judgment, shall be demanded by the national honor.

BREAST-PINS USED AS SIGNS.—It is easily to be understood that an ornament so capable of variety in form and material, would give birth to the mania for forming collections. A financier, well known under the restoration, enjoyed the reputation of the greatest amateur in breast-pins of the capital. His charming wife—who might have been taken for his daughter—was most attentive in her endeavors to satisfy his mania; and not only on ordinary occasions, but at all times, was glad to seize opportunities for presenting him with a new breast-pin, utterly unlike any he possessed. More, she carried her attention so far as to insist upon reserving to herself, as her exclusive privilege, the care of selecting and placing the pin to be worn every morning. As the reader may readily understand, the husband was delighted to be the object of attentions so delicate and constant. But, oh! feminine perfidy! must the mystery be revealed? Each specimen of this rich collection had a private signification, understood by madame and a young gentleman whom her husband visited daily. A solitary brilliant, emblem of the shepherd's star, meant, "I shall be alone this evening." A cameo, with the head of Medusa carved upon it, meant, "My husband will be at home." A medallion full of hair meant, "I have the headache." There was a breast-pin for each theatre, for each walk, for each friend's house, at which a meeting could be arranged. All the phases of an intrigue had their golden representative, and time, ornamented with secret hieroglyphics, which he was proud to carry about with him, the poor financier was the faithful but unconscious messenger in the transacts of which he was the victim.—*History of the Crowd.*

A volume of Selections from the Writings of THOMAS CARLYLE is announced, to be edited by one who will do his work with taste and discrimination.

The *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French Government, is publishing a translation of DICKENS's "*Martin Chuzzlewit*," in its *feuilleton*.

LEIGH HUNT is about to give the lovers of poetry something they have long desired—viz.: a collection of his best narrative poems.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, 12th inst., by Rev. Samuel Cooke, PHILIP H. WOODHOUSE, of this City, to MARIETTA H., only daughter of Theophilus E. Beekman, Esq., of Hudson.

In this City, on Monday, the 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. Bangs, FRANCIS N. BANGS to Miss AMELIA F. BULL, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, 1st inst., by Rev. W. R. Cerburn, ROBT. DAVIS to LOUISA G. RADCLIFF, of New-York.

At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Messler, D. D., WM. H. H. PRALL, of Syracuse, N. Y., Grand Secretary of the I. O. of O. F., of the Grand Lodge of Northern New-York, to Miss HARRIET VOORHEES, daughter of N. Voorhees, Esq., of Somerville, N. J.

At Southport, Conn., on Thursday, 8th inst., by Rev. S. J. M. Mervain, Mr. AUGUSTUS BULKELEY, of New-York, and JULIA M. PERRY, daughter of Charles Perry, Esq., of Southport.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, BERNARD MCCARTIN, aged 65 years, for the past 40 years a respected citizen of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 141 Clinton-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, 11th inst., in the 75th year of her age, MARGARET ADAMS, widow of the late William Adams.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday, 13th inst.,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 127 West 40th-st.

In this City, on Monday, 12th inst., WALTER PARKS, only child of John and Mary F. Hinchman, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at No. 76 Bedford-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

In the City, on Sunday, March 11, of erysipelas, WILLIAM ROCKWELL, son of Dr. J. H. and E. G. R. Vanderveer, aged 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of William Rockwell, M. D., No. 51 East Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, 11th inst., GEORGE W. BARNES, son of the late Robert Barnes, of this City, aged 30 years, 3 months and 12 days.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 13th inst., from the residence of his mother, No. 65 Carmine-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpet joyful sound,
Shall burst the chains of sweet surprise
And in my Saviour's image rise.

In this City, on Monday, 12th inst., FRANCISCO BRANCHI, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 139 Division-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, Mrs. ANN PURCELL, widow of Edward, aged 70 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, Claremont-av.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Mrs. MARY ADAMS, widow of Lewis Adams, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 62 Harrison-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, 12th inst., of pneumonia, CYRUS MARSH, son of Stephen and Mary A. Knowlton, aged 11 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, in Clinton-av.

At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, 7th inst., NANCY, wife of Dr. S. G. De Camp, United States Army, aged 66 years.

At Mount Verd, near Somerville, N. J., at 4 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 12th inst., Major THOS. TALMAGE aged 61 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Church, Somerville, Wednesday morning, 14th inst. Cars by New-Jersey Railroad, leave New-York City at 8 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 12.

$2,500	Indiana State 6s	s3	87½
25,000	do	s3	98
16,000	Missouri 6s	b3	94
13,000	do	s3	94
10,000	do	b10	94
11,000	Virginia 6s	s3	96½
10,000	do	s10	96½
10,000	do	b10	96
3,000	do	s3	96
15,000	Louisiana 6s	s30	92
5,000	Tennessee 6's		94
5,000	North Carolina 6s		99
5,000	Erie Bds of '83	b60	91
5,000	Erie Bds. of '75	b3	94½
7,000	Hud Riv 30 M. B.		74
5,000	Ill. Cen R R B	s3	75½
5,000	do	b30	76
3,000	do	b3	76
4,000	do	c	76
6,000	N. Y. Cen 7's	s3	99½
5,000	do	s3	99½
1,700	do		99½
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co		119
10	Merchants' Ex Bank		105½
450	Canton Company	s3	25
275	do	s3	25
50	do	s30	26
300	do	b60	26½
100	Nicara. Trans. Co	s30	16½
500	do		16½
200	do	b30	16½
300	do	b60	16½
200	do		16½
100	do		16½
100	Nic. Trans. Co	btwk	16½
200	do	s30	16½
100	Cumberland Coal Co.	b3	33½
50	do	s3	33½
100	do	b30	34
50	do	b3	34
106	N. Y. Central R. R.	s3	94½
100	Erie Railroad	s60	46
200	do	c	46
100	do	b3	46½
20	Harlem Prof'd		76
100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s3	36
100	Reading R. R.	s14m	83
300	do	s3	83
100	do	b10	82½
100	do	s30	82
100	do	s3	82½
550	do	s3	83
100	do	b30	82½
200	do	b3	83
200	do		82½
250	Hudson River R. R.	s3	38
50	do	s60	38
92	Panama Railroad		105
5	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.		104
38	do		105
50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s30	73
50	Michigan South. R. R.		68½
50	do	b10	69

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$25,000	North Carolina Sixes	Int. added. 98½
15,000	Virginia Sixes	do. 95½
10,000	Missouri Sixes	do. 93½
15,000	do do	do. 93½
5,000	Tennessee Sixes	do. 94
5,000	do do	do. 93½
28,000	Pennsylvania Fives	do. 92

The following sales were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, 1st mort.	Int. added. 75
10,000	Cleve'd, Painsville & Ash. R. R. 7s	do. 85½@85¾
2,500	Louisville and Portland R. R. 6s	do. 77½
5,000	Mich. South'n R.R., Jackson Br'h	do. 78½
2,000	Greenbay, Mil. and Chic. R.R. 8s	do. 87
6,000	Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 10s	do. 79½
20,000	Potsdam and Watert'n, 1st mort.	do. 83½
200	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 8s	do. 80½
400	Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s	do. 78½
7,000	Breckenridge Coal Co., Ky	$1,020
7,000	do do	1,010
5,000	Missouri State Sixes	Int. added. 94
3,000	Georgia State Sixes	do. 91½
	15 shares American Express Co	93½
	50 shares Del., Lackaw'a and Western R. R.	79
	100 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	38
	5 shares Home Insurance Co	94½
	20 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Co	85
	20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co	91
	500 shares Potomac Copper Co	1

S. DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of stocks will take place to-morrow at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	s3	96½
21,000	do	s3	96½
4,000	Missouri 6s		95
5,000	do	s3	95½
16,000	do		95½
1,000	Louisiana 6s		93
4,000	do	s3	93½
2,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	c	76½
4,000	do	c	76
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	s3	95
10	Ocean Bank		73
600	Canton Company	s3	25½
200	do	s30	25
250	Nicara. Trans. Co.	s30	16½
550	do		16½
200	do	b30	16½
100	do	b60	16½
200	do		16½
100	do		16½
400	Comb. Coal Co	s3	33½
100	do	s3	34
	5 Michigan South. R. R		90
100	Harlem Railroad	s3	32
200	do	b60	32
200	Erie Railroad	s3	46
150	do	b3	46½
500	do	s3	46½
100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s3	36
100	do	b60	46½
100	Reading R. R.	s3	83
100	do	s3	82½
100	do	b10	82½
100	do	s30	82
100	do	s3	82½
100	do	b30	82½
200	do	b3	83
200	do		82½
100	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.		78

MONDAY, March 12—P. M.

The Weekly City Bank Averages, which we advertise in this paper to Saturday, March 10, exhibit an increased movement in Specie and Deposits of about three hundred thousand dollars each, and a steady line of Loans and Discounts, varying only a few thousand dollars from the previous week. It would seem that the large export of Specie of $1,488,000 was more than made up by the California packet of last Monday, a small difference in the Sub-Treasury, and very considerable receipts, by express, from the interior. The exact changes on the statement are:

Decreased Loans	$54,388
Increased Specie	339,426
Increased Deposits	295,604
Increased Circulation	$5,288

Including the regular Sub-Treasury balance as it stood on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 30.	March 3.	March 10.
Loans	$81,653,637	$82,386,163	$82,331,775
Specie	12,076,147	16,531,234	16,670,660
Circulation	7,075,860	7,106,708	7,121,996
Deposits	62,688,080	75,964,290	76,259,894
In Sub-Treasury	3,268,000	4,536,867	4,440,131

The California packet, with the San Francisco mails and treasure, Feb. 16, after putting into Norfolk for coal on Saturday last, arrived at this port this evening. Her Gold freight is $1,161,000. The market accounts show a little more activity, but the miners were still waiting for rain, and the yield of Gold Dust continued moderate. The packet of the 20th of January from this side had not arrived out, and no allusion is made in our San Francisco files to the financial difficulties of the firm of Bankers connected with that city; and as evidence that the California partners had not heard the news, their consignment of Gold by this steamer, $523,000, comes to the old address in New-York. We understand that the Gold Bars by the steamer were sold to arrive, and, if delivered in season to-morrow, they will probably add to the shipment for Liverpool to go by the Boston opportunity.

The next Liverpool steamer sails from Boston, on Wednesday. Preparations for remittances by this opportunity, this morning, put up the rates of Foreign Exchange to 110 on London and 5.11½@5.12½ on Paris. The market was well cleared of all good transient bills—Sterling, at an early hour, at 109½@109¾. The leading Bankers were enabled to draw pretty freely at the outside figure, which will authorize the use of American Coin in the export movement of Specie. About $600,000, part coin and part bars, will go to Boston to-morrow, by express, for shipment. There was a free supply of Southern drawn Francs, with City endorsement, at 5.13¾, which caused the regular drawings on higher terms to be limited. The rates on the North of Europe were stiff, and a moderate business done. In the present state of the Bank reserve, the rise of Exchange excites no particular concern, though the large demand and free use of Specie, in the face of the diminished importation of Goods this season, lead to the conclusion that the old balances against the country were larger than most parties were willing last Fall to admit, and that the Foreign bankers are availing of the low rates of money on this side, and the immediate good supply of Gold at this point, to remit closer than usual. The Bank reserve, as shown in the statement to-day, which we here publish, is something larger than looked for; though the average of the past week is probably below the amount with which the Banks opened business this morning.

An unusually heavy business was done to-day, both at the Stock Board and by Auction of State and Railway Bonds, chiefly State, and a further advance was had on most of the Southern and Western States. The aggregate sales were $430,000, and the following terms were the highest realized:

Virginias	96½	Louisianas	93½
Missouris	95½	Indianas	88
Tennessees	95½	Erie, new	85
North Carolinas	99½	Illinois Centrals	77
Pennsylvanias, Cou	93½	Erie, 1883	91½

The Share list sympathized partially, but irregularly, in this activity; Reading Stock leading off, and selling as high, at the close, as 83½ ⅛ cent. cash, and 83¾, bu

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE LEGISLATURE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Visit to Randall's and Blackwell's Islands.

THE COLLATION, SPEECHES, &c.

In accordance with an invitation extended by the Board of Almshouse Governors, the members of the two branches of the New-York Legislature, the members of the two Boards of Common Council, and many other guests, accompanied by a majority of the members of the Board of Governors, assembled on the little steamer *Norwalk*, at the foot of Barclay-street, preparatory to paying a visit to the different institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands.

Among the guests were Lieutenant Governor RAYMOND, Mr. PRUYN, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly, Judges CAMPBELL and SLOSSON of the Superior Court, JAMES G. GIRARD, Esq., Gen. P. M. WETMORE, PETER COOPER, Dr. PEET, and others. Speaker LITTLEJOHN was unable to be present, yesterday being the day appointed for his inauguration as Mayor of Oswego. About thirty-five of the members of the Legislature were accompanied by their ladies. DODWORTHS' Band favored the company with some of their best music.

The day was unfavorable for the occasion, the weather being quite cold. Before noon a disagreeable hail storm arose which made out of door experience almost out of the question.

At 8½ o'clock the boat with a company numbering about 500 persons, left the pier, rounded the Battery, and proceeded up the East River to Randall's Island. Here a deputation of the boys, inmates of the Juvenile Asylum, numbering over 200, dressed in their cadet grey uniforms and accompanied by their martial music and banners, received the company in true military style. The company was preceded by the boys to the school building. The upper department of the school was first visited, where an opportunity was afforded to judge of the proficiency of the pupils in the various branches of education. The children sang several songs in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their instructors. Masters WILLIAM HARRINGTON, WILLIAM SMITH and BARNEY MOUNT recited appropriate addresses welcoming the Legislature in their visit. At the conclusion of their addresses, R. M. BLATCHFORD, Esq., addressed the children as follows:

CHILDREN: The Legislature of the State of New-York have long heard of you and have long desired to see you. By the invitation of the Ten Governors they enjoy at this moment the opportunity. They have witnessed the exhibition which you have made with indescribable pleasure. They have been delighted to see you, and as an expression of their feelings, aroused on this occasion, their hearts are filled with gratitude and their eyes with tears. You have been rescued, children, by the benevolence of the City of New-York, manifested through the Ten Governors, from poverty, from misery, from temptation, and, perhaps, from crime. You are placed in a situation where you have an opportunity for improvement—to prepare yourselves for a life of usefulness and activity. Diligence becomes you; your time is short—your opportunities are great; you have instructors who are devoted to your interests and your welfare; learn strict obedience to their injunctions. If their rules seem rigid, if their discipline seems severe, submit to it with cheerfulness. It is for your best interest—it is for your welfare here and your happiness hereafter. Above all things let me inculcate upon you the spirit of truth. Let that regulate your actions wherever you go—in your associations with each other—in your sports and in your plays, and when you leave this benevolent institution let that be the polar star that shall guide you, and it will guide you to prosperity and happiness. There is not one of you, boys, who may not yet, by diligence and by application, become as much as we now are—a member of the Legislature of the State of New-York. Let a noble ambition influence your actions, and I hazard not much in saying that the great probability is, that more than one of those whom I am now addressing will occupy that distinguished position.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS: We feel indebted to you for the opportunity we have had of visiting this Institution. Great indeed are your labors and great are your responsibilities. You have rescued these innocent beings from the cold and livid charities of the world, and have warmed them into life and into hope. Persevere in your labors and your reward shall follow you. Nothing can sustain you in the gratuitous efforts which you are making from day to day, taking your time from your business occupations, but the possession of hearts which beat only to the pulsations of benevolence. Go on, gentlemen, in your occupation. You will enjoy here the consolations of an approving conscience, and you will receive hereafter the "well done" of an approving God. [Loud applause.]

Three cheers for the Legislature were then given by the boys.

The company next visited the primary department of the school, where the exercises were witnessed with equal interest. Some two hundred of the boys are organized into a company. They went through the manual exercises with wooden guns in a manner highly creditable to themselves.

The company next visited the new House of Refuge on the Island. The different wards, workshops, dining-rooms, kitchens, &c., of the institution were successively passed through. All of its departments were highly spoken of by all whom we heard express an opinion.

The visitors again embarked on the boat and were conveyed to the north end of Blackwell's Island. They were received here by Dr. RANNEY, the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, and by him were conducted through the different wards of the Asylum. They then proceeded to the new Workhouse. Mr. ELDRIDGE and Miss BEERS, the Superintendent and Matron of the Institution, received the company and conducted them through the various departments. In its economical arrangements, perhaps no Institution of a similar character in this country is superior to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. We heard but one opinion expressed relative to the matter, and that was highly commendatory.

At 3 o'clock the chapel of the Workhouse was opened, where tables had been laid for nearly 600 persons. The bounteous collation was duly partaken of, after which Gov. TOWNSEND, who, in the absence of Gov. DRAPER, presided, gave as a toast,

The Senate of the State of New-York,

and called on Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND to respond. Mr. RAYMOND arose amid loud cheering and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I beg leave, Sir, in behalf of the Senate of the State of New-York, which has just been complimented by the toast you have been pleased to give, to return to you their cordial thanks, not only for the compliment embodied in the toast, but also for the invitation which has afforded them the opportunity to examine this day the institutions under your charge. [Cheers.] I believe, Sir, that I shall be fully warranted in saying for them that, under your guidance, they have attended upon the ministrations of charity carried on by you from month to month on this and an adjoining island, with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction and delight.

Sir, it is among the noblest offices of a popular Gov-

ernment to dispense public charities to those who need; and the day will come, if there be anything in our civilization and Christianity upon which we so justly pride ourselves, when exhibitions of this kind will be considered the crowning glory of a national well being—(cheers)—when, Sir, they will take the place of those triumphal exhibitions with which we are accustomed to greet those who return with glory from fields of carnage and war. [Loud cheers.]

I beg leave, Sir, to repeat the thanks of the Senate for your attention to them this day, and to assure you that they will return to their duties profoundly impressed with the importance of the work which you are here commissioned to do; and unless I am greatly mistaken, equally impressed with the admirable and efficient manner in which, under your charge and that of those associated with you, those duties are performed. [Loud cheers.]

As Mr. RAYMOND took his seat, loud calls were made for "DUKE," "MUNDAY," "COLEMAN," "O'KEEFE," in the midst of which Gov. TOWNSEND announced in a loud tone, as the second regular toast,

The Assembly of the State of New-York,

and announced the name of some gentleman to respond to the toast. The loud calls were continued uninterrupted for several minutes, in the midst of which Councilman MCCONNELL, who was quite drunk and noisy, kept vociferating in a loud tone, "O'KEEFE." Ex-Alderman DODGE, who sat opposite to him, told him to "shut up." MCCONNELL, upon this, made a spring at Alderman DODGE, saying, "D—n you—you tell me to shut up, will you." He was prevented, however, from doing Alderman DODGE any injury. In the meantime, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., of the Assembly, had arisen, and made numerous efforts to be heard.

A man named WOOD stood in the centre of the room, trying to yell down the others in order to get a hearing for Mr. COLEMAN. He refused to leave his seat until ordered to do so several times by Governor TOWNSEND. Mr. COLEMAN succeeded in saying a few words, the purport of which was that he only desired to introduce as the speaker, Mr. COLE of Steuben.

The confusion having partially subsided, Mr. COLE arose and made a few remarks commendatory of the charitable institutions of the City, and the gratification he had experienced in the visit.

As Mr. COLE took his seat, the confusion again arose. A Mr. DALY, who, we understand, is a doorkeeper of the State Senate, arose in the north side of the room, and said: "We want a toast on this side of the room, I give you WILLIAM H. SEWARD, New-York's noblest son, the man of our strength." Mingled hisses and cheers followed, amid which a voice cried out "three cheers for FRED. DOUGLAS." The confusion increased. The ladies, in the meantime, had begun to leave the room. The next remark we heard was, "three cheers for the Know Nothings," which was uttered by a Mr. MOULTON, who, we understand, is a partner of JAMES W. BARKER. This was followed by yells, hisses and cheers. RICHARD B. CONNELLY, County Clerk, made a rush at Mr. MOULTON with his cane, and MOULTON vamosed. Gov. DUKE then arose and announced that the entertainment had been gotten up for a different purpose than to cheer any political party. Nothing further transpired in the dining Hall, except to comment on the actions of the individuals who had created the disturbance. The company then proceeded to the boat and were landed at the foot of Twenty-Sixth-street, East River.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Expected Steamers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 13.

The New-Brunswick line ceased working this afternoon, but *via* Quebec we have Halifax dates to 8½ o'clock this evening, at which time the weather was fine and clear, but nothing heard of either the *Pacific* or *Africa*. From some unexplained cause, after getting through the above dispatch, the Quebec line closed for the night.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 13.

The vote for Concord is: For BAKER, 774; METCALF, K. N., 1,094; BELL, 120; Scattering, 53. Ten Know-Nothing Representatives are chosen in Concord, with the assistance of the Whigs and Free-Soilers.

Manchester gives BAKER 671, METCALF 1,915, BELL FOWLER 29, and sends 14 Know-Nothing Representatives. Some 30 towns in Rockingham, Strafford and Hillsboro' Counties show just about the same relative vote for Governor, and with only two exceptions have elected Know-Nothing Representatives. These votes indicate that "Sam" has swept New-Hampshire as clean as he did Massachusetts, electing the Governor, Legislature, members of Congress, and all.

The vote of Portsmouth is for METCALF, 790; BAKER, 566; BELL, 81; FOWLER, 1.

In some twenty cities and towns the Know-Nothings have elected 97 Representatives; the Democrats 18, and the Whigs 2.

Three Anti Administration members of Congress are probably elected.

Governor BAKER is badly beaten, and there is no question but what METCALF has been elected by the people.

For members of Congress there was but two tickets in each district,—the Democratic and the Opposition,—and the latter are believed to be elected in all three Districts. The same remark applies also to State Senators in most of the Districts.

Complete returns from sixty-five cities and towns give METCALF, K. N., 12,844; BAKER, Dem., 9,168; BELL, Whig, 1,345; FOWLER, Free-Soil, 289.

Incomplete returns from some forty other towns do not essentially vary the complection of the above returns.

The vote of Nashua is, for METCALF, 1,022; BAKER, 473; BELL, 169; FOWLER, 25.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 14—1 A. M.

Cheshire County has gone strong Know-Nothing The Demeerats here give up the election. METCALF has probably a majority of 3,000. Three anti-Administration members of Congress are certainly elected.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 13.

In Meredith village, this forenoon, while citizens were balloting for Moderator in the new Town Hall, the floor fell in, precipitating about three hundred people eighteen feet, upon stones and rubbish beneath. GEORGE CLARK, JOHN O. M. MEAD, JOHN LEAVITT, HIRAM PLUMMER, R. C. TUTTLE and THOMAS EASTMAN were so badly injured that slight hopes are entertained of their recovery. Forty-six others were taken from the ruins, many of them with broken limbs and other severe injuries. Two persons were reported dead when the train left.

Virginia Know-Nothing Convention.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, March, 13.

The State Convention of Know-Nothings to nominate State officers met to-day. The attendance is large, and it is thought the Convention will continue in session through to-morrow. The proceedings have been kept entirely secret thus far.

Ohio River.

WHEELING, Tuesday, March 13.

River rising, with 10 feet, 9 inches water in the Channel. We have been visited by heavy rains.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 13.

The ship *Hudson*, from Savannah for Boston, went ashore on Saturday on Brewster Flats, Cape Cod, and had twelve feet of water in her hold yesterday. Ninety-five bales of Cotton had been taken out by the schooner *Waldron*, HOLMES, arrived here. The vessel lies easy, and will probably be got off, the weather continuing good. The crew all saved.

At Provincetown the gale was heavy. The schooner *Eutokah*, from Norfolk for Boston, went ashore near Race Point. All the hands were drowned. The vessel and cargo, with the exception of sixty barrels of tar, proved a total loss.

The brig *Ciodian*, from Matanzas for Boston, went ashore near Cape Cod Light. Crew saved, but the cargo, consisting of Molasses, is nearly a total loss. The vessel may possibly be got off.

The schooner *Caroline Grant*, from Cardenas for Boston, went ashore near Bellingate Light. Crew saved, and the vessel and cargo probably saved.

A bark, name unknown, from New-Orleans for Boston, is ashore near Nauset Light. Crew saved. Vessel lost, but part of the cargo will be saved.

Another bark, unknown, but supposed to be the *Edisto*, from Charleston for Boston, is ashore on the back part of Orleans. Her situation is not known.

The schooner *Morning Star* capsized in Barnstable Bay and drifted ashore. The crew were saved.

The other schooners known to be in the Bay when the gale commenced are missing still.

The bark *Edisto*, from Charleston for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, rice, &c., is ashore on Orleans Beach, lying high and dry. It is thought she will be got off without much damage, and that her cargo will be saved in good order.

She schooner *Lillie Rich* is ashore at Barnstable. Her crew and passengers are safe. She will be got off with but little damage.

The bark *Murillo*, from New-Orleans for Boston, is ashore at Nancet, and has bilged. Her masts are gone. Her cargo will be partly saved.

The schooner *J. C. Bowley*, from Norfolk, is ashore in Barnstable Bay. Her crew are safe.

Weather in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 13—1 P. M.

The barometers indicate an approaching gale. Wind northeast.

Thursday, April 6, has been appointed for a day of fasting and prayer in this State.

Man Found Dead.

TROY, Tuesday, March 13.

JAMES HIGGINS was found dead this morning on the ice under the railroad bridge over the Hudson River. It is supposed that he fell through the bridge last night.

Ship News.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, March 13.

Arrived bark *General Hammond* from Philadelphia for Boston, brig *Sheet Anchor*, CROCKER, from Wilmington for Boston *via* Holmes' Hole. Left latter place 9th of March, and on Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M., bearing South by East, twenty miles off Cape Cod, encountered a northeast gale and lost foretopmast, jibboom, foreyard, and all the head sails, rigging, &c., and part of the deck load, consisting of naval stores, &c., and having sprung aleak, it required the constant use of both pumps to keep her free. Also arrived schooner *Wilmington*, NELSON, from New-York for Newburyport, with sails split and loss of deck load of molasses.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 9.

We have no change to report in our COTTON market. The sales to-day amount to 2,500 bales, and the sales of the week have been 28,000 bales. The receipts at this port less than those of last year at this time are 40,000 bales. The stock, including that on shipboard, is 110,000 bales. COFFEE—Prime is selling at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. The stock on hand is 42,000 bags. BACON—Sides are 7½c. ₱ lb. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 13-16d.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Hon. JOHN T. BERGEN, formerly a Representative in Congress from Brooklyn, and at another time Sheriff of Kings County, died at his residence in Batavia, Genessee County, on the 9th inst., aged 69.

☞ The Benevolent Association of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, have collected for charitable purposes, during the past year, $6,678, most of which sum has been paid out.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

The Spring Term of this Court commenced yesterday in Brooklyn. On the bench, Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Stryker and Emmons. The Grand Jury was empaneled and retired to their labors. After the arraignment of several prisoners by John Winslow, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, there being no case ready for trial, the Court adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Bible Society.

A quarterly session of this Society took place at Hudson, Monday afternoon, in the M. E. Church, Rev. C. K. IMBRIE, President, presided. Rev. Messrs. VAN CLEEF, ADAMS, PARKER, LOYD, VERRINDER and STRONG, took part in the proceedings. In the evening there was a public meeting, at which Rev. Mr. STRONG, and Rev. Mr. VAN CLEEF, delivered addresses.

The Sunday Law.

WILLIAM D. STIVERS, proprietor of a book store and news dépôt, in Jersey City, was fined $3 by the Recorder, on Monday, for selling Sunday papers on four different Sundays.

The Court of Claims.

From the National Intelligencer, March 13.

The importance of this new tribunal, established at the seat of Government, very naturally made the public solicitous to learn the character of the gentlemen selected by the President to fill the three Judgeships, and we are glad to understand that all the information on this head which has transpired is highly satisfactory. The following very favorable notice of one of the Judges is found in the Boston *Courier*:

With all the appointments of President PIERCE we have not been well pleased; but we have endeavored to turn towards him a candid countenance and to avoid a merely partisan opposition. And in this spirit we have to express our great and entire satisfaction in one of his recent appointments, that of Chief Justice GILCHRIST, of New-Hampshire, to be the Chief Justice of the new Court of Claims at Washington. A better nomination could not have been made. Judge GILCHRIST is a man of about forty-six years of age, a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1826, a thorough lawyer, an excellent magistrate, a sound scholar, and a gentleman. He was never an ardent politician; and, having been at an early age elevated to the bench, his training and discipline have been mainly judicial, and such as eminently to qualify him for the post to which the President has appointed him. His published opinions, now extending over many volumes, have given him a high rank among the judicial minds of the land. The country may repose with the utmost confidence in his learning, his discriminating sagacity, his uprightness, and his impartiality. He will do nothing and leave nothing undone through fear or favor. Besides these moral and intellectual qualifications, he has another mainly the result of temperament, and that is, an unbounded patience.

In addition to the above, we have been glad to hear, and take pleasure in stating, that the President's selection has been equally judicious and fortunate in the other members of the Court. It will, therefore, in every point of view, be a tribunal before which the highest members of the bar can appear with pleasure.

THE POOLE MURDER.

Interview between the Attorney-General and City Judge.

ATTEMPT TO PROCURE A STEAMER.

FAILURE OF THE AUTHORITIES.

THE PUBLIC CALLED UPON TO ACT.

ACCUSATION OF PERJURY.

In compliance with a note forwarded by Judge STUART on Monday evening, Captain BARRY, of the steamship *Nashville*, visited the City Judge yesterday morning. After being informed that it was desired to engage his vessel for the pursuit of BAKER, the Captain replied that he had just concluded a contract with Mr. COLLINS to take a trip to Liverpool, *in place of the steamship Pacific*, which is now over due at this port. He expressed his regret at not having received his note before, and said he would have entered into the arrangement with pleasure, for no other recompense than to be remunerated for the actual cost of the passage.

As yet, the Chief of Police, nor any of the authorities, with the exception of Judge STUART, appear to have taken any active interest in tracing out the whereabouts of BAKER. The Judge has done all that lay in his power, and having no possible means or authority to go ahead and incur an expense of $20,000, he is brought to a stand still, and will be obliged, although knowing full well, as he does, the destined hiding place of the murderer BAKER, to allow him to go free. Therefore if the public wish to see BAKER arrested, brought back to this City, and punished, they should not lose a moment.

Collector REDFIELD of this port has the power to dispatch a Revenue Cutter in search of the brig *Isabella Jewett*, but it would be almost useless, as a *Revenue Cutter is a sailing vessel like the Isabella Jewett, and subject to the same changes and adverse winds.* Added to this the brig has several days the start already, and in all probability a cutter would not reach the Island in advance, if indeed as quickly as the *Jewett*. Judge STUART is anxious that a mass meeting should at once be called, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the public in relation to the propriety of incurring the expense of chartering a steamer.

During yesterday Judge STUART consulted with Mayor WOOD in regard to the matter of pursuing BAKER with a steamer, and his Honor offered every assistance in his power. Judge STUART had an interview with Attorney-General HOFFMAN yesterday afternoon, and he advised the charter of a steamer as speedily as possible, to cruise after the fugitive.

An inquiry is now pending before Judge STUART respecting a charge of perjury against a butcher named JAMES IRVIN, who will be arrested to-day. Affidavits of several persons have been taken, all of which accuse him of the crime alleged.

NO MONEY TO CHARTER A STEAMSHIP.

The extraordinary efforts that have been put forth to trace the whereabouts of BAKER are in a fair way of sinking. Judge STUART labored assiduously until he ascertained *positively* where BAKER had fled, and it now appears that the City authorities are not authorized to pay the expenses of a steamer to pursue the culprit. We annex an official document from the Judge, which fully explains the whole matter:

STATEMENT.

Judge STUART was engaged during all of yesterday in regard to negotiating with different steamship companies for the charter of a steamer to pursue BAKER, and is unable to procure a vessel for a less sum than $700 per day, or in the aggregate $20,030 for the entire voyage. (It can be performed in one month.) Commodore VANDERBILT proposes to dispatch the new steamer *Magnolia* on these terms, which will merely cover the actual expenses of running the vessel and paying the insurance. It will take at least thirty days to make the trip. The chances of overhauling the brig *Isabella Jewett* will be very slim, as in that region the sail-craft might be a few miles to the East or West, and the steamer would run by her. Experienced sea captains, who have traded along the Spanish Main, are of this opinion, and there is but little doubt that a steamer would be compelled to run direct to the port of the "City Palmos." Now, the question arises, *how are these heavy expenses to be paid?* The Mayor has assured Judge STUART *that he will stand by him in all his actions respecting the procurement of a steamer*, but the Mayor has no power to contract a debt on account of the City. The Comptroller has no authority, neither has the Recorder nor City Judge. Hence, there is no means or power vested in the City authorities to meet the immediate expenses necessary to pursue the murderer. The only way, therefore, that the arrest of this culprit can be effected, is for the people themselves to act in the premises, and either call a mass meeting or start a subscription to raise the required amount. It will take the brig *Isabella Jewett twenty-eight days* to reach her place of destination, while a steamer can run down there in *eleven or twelve days*. In view of these facts, it will be time enough to put a steamer to sea the last of this or the first of next week. Those feeling an interest in the matter can consult with Judge STUART, or His Honor the Mayor.

MORRISSEY RECOMMITTED.

We were informed last evening that Coroner HILTON had recommitted JOHN MORRISSEY to the Prison attached to the Chief's Office, to await the result of the POOLE murder inquisition, pending before him.

THE ACCESSORIES NOT BAILED.

Councilman KERRIGAN, LYNG, and the other accessories to the murder of POOLE, are still confined in the Tombs, not being able to procure the $10,000 bail.

We are glad to learn that Mr. GRAY, Warden of the City Prison is very strict in regard to the admission of visitors to see these offenders. Yesterday a City Father was refused admittance to see KERRIGAN until he procured an order from Judge STUART.

THE POLICE OFFICERS SUSPENDED.

Officer JOHN RUE, attached to the Police Department, who was present on the night of the *first* affray at Stanwix Hall, has been suspended by the Mayor from duty and pay, and will be tried by the Police Commissioners at an early day. The Mayor has no power to dismiss an officer, no matter what the offence may be; the law allows him a trial, and the right to employ counsel.

Officer DANIEL LINN, now under arrest for participation in the escape of BAKER, has also been suspended from duty and pay, and will also have a trial. The same course will be pursued by the Mayor with any other policemen found to have been in any manner concerned in the affair.

THE BRIG ISABELLA JEWETT—CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Allow us to correct an error in your paper of this morning.

The brig *Isabella Jewett*, in which it is supposed that BAKER took passage for Palmos, is *not* owned by us, we only having furnished her cargo of lumber, which she took on board while lying at our lumber dock at Jersey City.

ADAMS, MCGRAW & CO., No. 116 Wall-street.

A BIOGRAPHY OF POOLE.

To the lives of GREELEY, WIKOFF, and BARNUM, is now to be added the life of WM. POOLE. Already a publishing house here is preparing the material for the latter.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Non-Arrival of the Pacific—The Nashville to Sail in Her Place.

We understand that Mr. E. K. COLLINS has made a contract with the owners of the steamer *Nashville*, for her to take the place of the *Pacific* which should sail to-day. The *Nashville* is a noble sea vessel, and will leave at the regular hour from the wharf foot of Canal-street, North River.

The Hard-Shells.

A regular monthly meeting of the "Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee," was held at No. 662 Broadway last evening; G. GODFREY GUNTHER presiding. A committee of three was appointed to make arrangements for procuring permanently, suitable rooms for the meetings of the Club, and the committee on by-laws reported progress. After the transaction of the above business, the members generally amused themselves with some very facetious remarks at the expense of the recent Tammany Hall "fusion meeting," and Soft-Shells generally, and then adjourned.

Farmers' Club.

A regular meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club was held yesterday. Sixty-five members were present. Judge LIVINGSTON occupied the Chair.

BOOKS FROM FRANCE.

The Secretary, HENRY MEIGS, Esq., announced the receipt by the American Institute, from M. VATTEMARE, of twelve thick quarto volumes, beautifully illustrated, of the proceedings of the French Society for the advancement of National Industry. From one of the volumes, Mr. MEIGS read an interesting extract, showing the efforts now being made in France to encourage the erection of buildings of incombustible materials.

Prof. MAPES, President PELL, Dr. WOODBURY and others discussed the important question, "The Proper Method of Draining Swamp Lands," illustrating their plans on the black board. The "draining tools" used in England for that purpose and with such great success were highly commended. By means of these tools, with drains four inches wide, and of sufficient depth, swamps centuries old, to the north of London and in Lincolnshire, have been reclaimed, and rendered fertile and healthy. The Government encouraged the reclamation of the swamp lands of the Kingdom by loaning out draining tools, on a mortgage on the property to be reclaimed, with so much profit to all parties that private companies have been established on the same plan. [A set of draining tools such as is used in England will be on exhibition at the next meeting of the Club on Tuesday.]

Some remarks were also made on the mode of cutting asparagus, by Mr. MEIGS and others. The speakers said that this vegetable should be cut just before it has grown above ground, as it will then all be perfectly white, tender and palatable, (although not so highly flavored,) and not hard and green at the bottom, as it generally is when not cut until after it has grown above ground.

Other statements, bearing on agriculture, were made, and the fact stated that land had been trenched six feet with profit.

Trade Sale.

BANGS BROTHERS commenced their Spring Trade Sale yesterday—their Sixty-first. The Catalogue, which covers 382 pages, octavo, opened with the invoice of A. S. BARNES & Co. The prices obtained during the day and evening were rather below than above the average. The books sold were those of the English poets, and standard prose works. The attendance at the rooms during the evening, (which is usually the best time for seeing the Trade Sale in full vigor,) was much effected by the extreme unpleasantness of the weather. Prices were paid in some instances at very low rates,—as MILTON for 40 cents; CHEEVER'S Poets of America, 32½ cents; PARLEY'S Fables for 9 cents; Cookery for 1½ cents; SHAKSPEARE from $1 35 to $2 05 per volume, (complete;) YOUATT on the Horse (8vo.) sold for 65 cents. JASPER HARDING'S invoice was the last on the list of yesterday.

The sale of the extensive Catalogue of the HARPERS takes place this morning. The HARPERS are at length enabled to offer new editions of the larger portion of their Standard Works, of which their whole stock was destroyed in the recent fire. The list of school and text books, comprises the greater part of their former Catalogue. Those who have suffered inconvenience from the impossibility of procuring books, have now an opportunity of purchasing, probably at prices considerably below the usual rates. In addition to the reissues, we observe on their Catalogue a goodly number of valuable Works never before published, which will command attention. Among them is Dr. PRIME'S new Book, on *Europe and the East*.

Vigorous Onslaught upon Street-walkers.

A posse of the Fifth Ward Police, under direction of Captain CARPENTER, have made a descent upon a number of infamous dens in Church, Leonard, Reade, and other streets of that and other Wards, the inmates of which places are in the nightly practice of parading the streets to the great annoyance of respectable citizens. In relation to this matter, Captain CARPENTER makes the following report:

"The citizens in White-street, between Church and Broadway, have long been pestered with lewd women cruising up and down the street, frequently collecting five or six together, near Broadway, and using the most obscene language, as well as accosting every man they meet, but like crows they are hard to catch, for one always acts in the capacity of sentinel, to give warning when an officer approaches, and when one comes in sight they scatter in all directions. The ordinary mode failing, I resolved to put extra men on the post, disguised in citizens dress, with orders *to arrest every girl they saw speak to a man.* These arrests are the result of this plan. It is my intention to follow it up every night, not only in White-street, but in all the streets that are now rendered impassable by the frail creatures for a respectable man and his family.

"In connection with this subject. I wish to state that we would be very much relieved of these depraved characters at night, if some stringent measures could be adopted to prevent equally depraved young men, and frequently old men, from stopping on the corners of Reade, Duane, Leonard, White, Walker and Anthony-streets and Broadway, for no other purpose than to encourage the women in their disorderly conduct. Whenever an officer comes in sight all is quiet, but the moment our backs are turned obscene language is used, and frequently respectable people are put to the blush by their conduct. I have no hesitation in saying, that these men who call themselves respectable, are full as bad as the unfortunate females. I have frequently asked advice from higher authority if one had the power to arrest the corner-men, as inciting or aiding others to disorderly conduct, but I could never get such information as to warrant the attempt when a specific illegal act could not be charged."

The parties were all committed to Prison in default of a fine of $5 each.

☞ The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the receipt of $256 04 for Industrial Schools; being the proceeds of an amateur concert at Stuyvesant Institute, per Mrs. A. WETMORE.

☞ CORNELIUS MATHEWS, Esq., is to lecture on "Americanisms," on Friday evening, before the Alumni Association of the University.

☞ A new time-table went into operation on the Erie Railroad yesterday.

☞ Large sales of real estate were made yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, at fair prices

Germans from the City.

Yesterday we published a telegraphic dispatch received at the Mayor's Office from Oswego, requesting that no more Germans should be sent to work on the canal.

We are informed by Mr. CONNERT, of the firm of MORRIS & CONNERT, keepers of an employment office at No. 287 Broadway, that the difficulty at Oswego is caused by a strike among the laborers.

On Thursday last, he says, they sent one hundred Germans from this City to work upon Mr BALDWIN'S branch. These men were to go to work on Monday, according to agreement.

The Irish hands, however, had struck for higher wages, and induced the Germans to join them. They were receiving seven shillings a day, but wanted one dollar. The contractor refused to comply with their demands, and the work was stopped.

Mr. BALDWIN said that he would give a dollar a day as soon as the frost was out of the ground. If the Germans should persist in their refusal to work, the contractor will lose the cost of their transportation, amounting to between five and six hundred dollars.—*Evening Post.*

A Curious Offer.

The following communication was received yesterday by Mayor WOOD:

MARCH 13, 1855.

Hon. MAYOR WOOD—*Sir:* I noticed in the New-York *Evening Express* of the 12th inst., the case of seduction occurring in Fifth-avenue, said to have been lately reported to you. The seducer reported to be a wealthy retired merchant, &c. You are no doubt familiar with the case I refer to. I have a proposition to submit which can settle the difficulty and relieve all parties, and hush the matter up for ever. I will marry the girl on condition that she be given $5,000 to be invested in her name in a farm upon which we will settle. I am willing to have the money secured to her; I am worth about $3,000; am a bachelor of good character; an American; fair in appearance; have a taste for farming and understand the business. Can give the best of reference as to character; my habits are moral and temperate. The proposition is a fair one and made in good faith.

If you can bring about a settlement of the affair in this way, it will be no doubt pleasing to all parties. This is no hoax, but a *bona fide* proposition.

Arrest of Pickpockets.

The crowded state of the streets on Sunday, in consequence of the funeral procession, was made the occasion of many of the light-fingered gentry practicing their vocation. Officers ALLASON and CLARK, of the Chief's special corps, brought JOHN WILLIAMS, MICHAEL KELLY and JAMES BURNS before Justice OSBORNE on Monday, upon a charge of wandering about the City without any occupation, and being in the habit of stealing. Complainants saw them on Sunday attempting to pick the pockets of several persons in the crowd witnessing the procession, and they were in the act of picking a person's pocket when arrested. ROB'T MCLEAN and HIRAM HOBBY were subsequently arraigned on a similar charge. The accused were sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Treatment of a Child.

Among the complaints entered upon the Mayor's Book, yesterday, was one of a mother, who had placed her infant in care of parties in Division-street, to be nursed. After the child had remained in their care for three days and nights, the complainant visited the place, and found her infant (five months old) drugged, and in a filthy condition, lying on a shelf, completely neglected. A few days afterwards, in consequence of this treatment, the child died. Part of the money for its support had been paid in advance.

"Brass Knuckles" Found Upon a Thief.

ISAAC SCHWARTZ, a young German, was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing pieces of lawn from a store by concealing them under his cloak. Upon searching him, the officers found upon him a set of the "brass knuckles" that are freely used by fancy men. The apparatus consists of four massive brass rings, attached to a plate of similar material, intended to cover the second joints of the fingers—the plate admirably fitting the palm of the hand. The knuckles thus guarded, a blow inflicted by the party so glaived would be of a very serious character. The accused was committed, in default of $300 bail.

The New Judge.

Judge COWLES, appointed by Governor CLARK to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court, was sworn in yesterday, and took his seat. Judge COWLES is a man between forty and fifty years of age.

☞ JAMES SANDFORD, Esq., son of the late Judge LEWIS D. SANDFORD, and a member of the bar of California, and CHARLES K. GRAHAM, a brother of the late DAVID GRAHAM, were admitted yesterday to the Bar of this State.

Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 5th instant you state that Mrs. TRIST, grand niece of THOS. JEFFERSON, is the teacher of a school in Washington, D. C., which permit me to correct. Mrs. TRIST is the principal of a very select school for young ladies in Philadelphia.

Speculations in the Legislature.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Herald*, of March 11, says the last dodge of the Wall-street speculators is the application for a charter to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Ice Company. Perhaps the *Herald* is not aware that this project does not originate in Wall-street, and that Wall-street scarcely knows of the existence of such a project. It is a wonder that a personage as enlightened as the *Herald* editor pretends to be, does not know that the people, the ice consumers, are at the bottom of this movement, in opposition to monopoly, and to give that priceless boon, cheap ice, to the people.

The *Herald* and the "Ice Dealers' League," may disguise the fact as they may, this plan of the formation of an Ice Company in opposition to the present outrageous monopoly in the business, emanates from the people, is of the people, and the people will sustain the measure. The *Herald's* statement is undoubtedly correct, that any one can collect ice and sell it in the New-York market, but the moment individual enterprise undertakes this branch of trade, the old established companies, having vast wealth at command, can afford to sacrifice any amount of means to crush a rival out of the business; whereas, if the People's Company is established, their collective strength will be greater than that of a few individuals; in fact, so strong that monopoly cannot crush them out.

The formation of the Company is not to create a monopoly, but to destroy one. There are no Wall-street stock jobbers engaged in this enterprise; but men of long experience, who have spent years of toil and expense to build up this business, and have been crowded out of it by the present monopoly. The ice consumers, with the oldest ice dealers in this City at their back, are at the head of the movement in opposition to the present outrageous monopoly. Another object is

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SARDINIAN FRIGATE DES GENEYS.

The Condition of Her Passengers—Further Particulars Concerning Her.

The passengers of the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys* were landed on the 9th inst., at Staten Island, and are now in our City. They are represented by the Health Officer at Quarantine, as being, according to the most reliable information he could obtain, for the greater part imprisoned for political offences, some for a longer and others for a shorter period of time—from several days to eight months. Most of these are without any means whatsoever, altho ugh a few have considerable property. Their external appearance is that of respectable men, and they are all in good health, with the exception of three, two of whom were sick before embarking on board the frigate. These exiles are mostly mechanics; almost every useful trade is represented—even a clergyman and a literary man, (as he styles himself,) are to be found among their number. Some eight or nine are entered on the passenger list as ex-soldiers. These latter are from Austria. The balance are from almost ever country on the Continent of Europe.

On their arrival here, each of these unfortunate exiles was furnished by the Marquis JH. VALERIO, the acting Consul General of Sardinia in this City, by order of the Government he represents, with 30 francs. We are informed by the Consul that some fifteen of them have procured employment here, and are now earning a respectable livelihood.

The *Des Geneys* sailed from Genoa, and was about seventy days on the passage, having encountered very rough weather. At one time she was within two hundred miles of this port, but was driven back by adverse winds. The pilot who had charge of her says she is a remarkably fast sailer, and overhauled everything that carried sail when coming up the bay. The frigate is now lying in the stream, off the Battery, and will soon return to Genoa, with a cargo of 8,000 barrels of flour. Her commander's name is BALDASENSE GALLI DE MANTESA, and she is consigned to JH. VALERIO, the acting Consul General. She will not come to the dock—the officers being apprehensive lest her crew, which is small, may feel disposed to desert, and a difficulty might arise in getting a complement of men, as the vessel does not intend returning again to this port.

The whole number of passengers brought by the frigate was sixty-five, of which number fifty-eight were sent by, and at the expense of, the Sardinian Government.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

Special Meeting of the Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union, pursuant to a call from the Executive Committee, assembled for a special meeting in the Lecture-room of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue, yesterday morning.

Rev. Dr. LATHROP, in the absence of the Chairman, called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. JAMES M. LINNARD, of Pennsylvania, as Chairman *pro tempore*, which being duly approved of, that gentleman accordingly took the Chair.

The roll was called, and a very full attendance of the members was found to be present. Among them were the following:

CLERGYMEN.—J. C. Foster, G. W. Samson, A. P. Mason, L. G. Leonard, H. F. Dexter, L. Porter, G. Kempton. J. H. Kennard, R. C. Mills, E. Lathrop, L. Haydon, J. C. Hamsin, H. Miller. V. R. Hotchkiss, S. J. Drake, S. D. Phelps, E. L. Magoon, S. H. Cone, W. R. Williams, J. Dowling.

LAYMEN.—James Boyce, Saml. Colgate, James M. Linnard, D. M. Wilson, Thos. Watson, Wm. A. Coots, C. D. Gould, D. Sanderson, Wm. Bucknell, P. P. Runyon.

Prayers were offered by Rev. B. T. WELCH, D. D., of New-York, and Rev. J. H. KENNARD, of Pennsylvania.

Letters from absent members were submitted and read. The Secretary was authorized to designate an assistant for the present session, and named Rev. WM. H. SHAILER, D. D., of Maine.

On motion of Rev. Dr. LATHROP, the Board voted to meet daily at 9½ o'clock A. M., with a recess from 1 to 1½ o'clock, and then continue in session till 4½ o'clock.

A communication from the Executive Committee, in regard to the occasions and objects of the meeting, was laid before the Board by Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, Home Secretary, and, on motion of Rev. Dr. PORTER, it was laid on the table for the present.

Missionaries of the Union, past and present, and Members of the Union specially invited to attend the meeting, having been announced, the following persons so invited were found to be in attendance:

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. T. Mason, D. D.; Rev. W. Dean, D. D.; Rev. J. G. Binney, D. D.; Rev. H. Howard; Rev. S. M. Osgood; Rev. W. Moore.

MEMBERS.—Rev. B. T. WELCH, D. D.; Rev. R. Babcock, D. D.; Rev. W. Hague, D. D.; M. B. Anderson, LL. D.; Rev. A. Ten Brook; Rev. J. S. Swan, Rev. M. G. Clark.

The members of the Executive Committee present were Rev. BARON STOW, D. D., and Rev. HENRY J. RIPLEY, D. D.

A paper from the Executive Committee was read by the Foreign Secretary, Rev. Dr. PECK, on "the mutual relation of this organization and its missionaries, in the extent to which they are, or should be subject to regulations or instructions proceeding from the Board, or its Executive Committee with regulations actually established and in force,"—this paper having been prepared in accordance with notes passed at the last annual sessions of the Union and the Board.

The communication from the Executive Committee, on the occasions and objects of the meeting, read by the Home Secretary and laid upon the table, was taken from the table on motion of Rev. Dr. COBB.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. S. WEBB of N. J., and the Board took a recess.

At the termination of the recess the Board was called to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. BABCOCK.

The Home Secretary then read documents pertaining to the doings of Councils in Burmah—first in the case of Rev. ELISHA L. ABBOTT, (deceased) late Missionary of the Union, against whom very serious charges were made, and circulated throughout the country. The documents consisted of very lengthy communications from Rev. Messrs. VINTON and KINCAID, of the Prome Mission. Burmah, who strongly urged the charges of habitual drunkenness, gambling, licentiousness and infidelity against Mr. ABBOTT. The meeting is especially designed to investigate these charges, and ac: them before the public in a proper light; also to consider matters more especially pertaining to the Missions in Burmah, and the relation which the missionaries sustain to the Union, the work of the Deputation, the report of the Missionary Convention in Maulmaine, and the course to be pursued with missionaries who decline to be governed by the direction of the Executive Committee.

At 4½ o'clock, it was on motion resolved to extend the session till 5 o'clock, for the purpose of reading for the Board the Report of the Committee in reference to the Second Council, held in Burmah.

The Board adjourned till this morning.

Increased Wages.

The Dirt Cartmen's Benevolent Society has given notice that the rate of wages, after May 1 will be $3 50 per day for 10 hours. The Journeymen House-Painters are still standing out for the rate established by themselves in April, 1853.

☞ It is reported that Dr. WHITEHOUSE, formerly Rector of St. Thomas' in this City, is about to resign the office of Assistant Bishop of Illinois; and that he is about to publish a volume, historical and explanatory.

Oakey Hall's Lecture Before the Alumni Association.

The District Attorney on Friday night had a private interlude in the University Chapel, upon occasion of delivering a lecture before the Alumni Association of the New-York University. Mr. HALL commenced with a few prefatory allusions, in a humorous way, to the effect of locality upon thought, action and language, remarking, that finding himself in a pulpit for the second time in his life, the audience must not think it strange if he borrowed some of the method and style of the preacher, and possibly inflicted a dry sermon. He had not the vanity to suppose he could instruct, but he could kaleidoscope (so to speak) old facts, familiar theories, in various shades of light. His text would be found in the second verse of the second epistle of *Pope's Essay of Man*, "The proper study of mankind is man." He should not refer to anthropology or Prichard, nor argue a universal truth after the manner of some divines, who insist on mathematically squaring revelation, or some lawyers, who could never refer to the law's letter without parading their whole alphabet. He would only illustrate. The line has not a bit of sparkling alliteration, nor a bridge to cross the chasm of rhyme. POPE never wasted thought-ammunition in charging his poems, because poetry discharged on that principle of sound always recoiled. Nor did he enter the lists with my Lord BOLINGBROKE, in ethical matters, merely to gingle spurs. The age of POPE's birth was the landmark between the ages when mankind studied man to little purpose, and that when to great ends. It was doubtful if POPE at all referred to the study of man physiologically as well as pschycologically, but that study even was neglected. When pursued often it was to the neglect of the mental. He instanced a variety of persons in this category. Some men mistook the annoyances of dyspepsia for the goadings of conscience He dissected the mere dandy who had only gone to school to learn from history what nation wore most becoming beards, or from geography of the land of prima donnas, or from chemistry a Paphian lotion, or from Mathematics how to curve his hat. The lecturer then spoke at some length how a study of mankind would benefit such a man. He defined it an attentive remembrance of man in history and biography and close observation of men's views and actions and habits with a view to general results; finding out the better parts and assuming man to try to do what is right unless proven guilty, taking the average of all concurring passions, feelings and actions in the greater number as test truths by which to study those who were strangers—to study man in the street and the busy world more than in the library. He instanced many a theological student who studied Hebrew to the neglect of the newspaper, that so reflected the living manners of the age which he was to try and benefit, without knowing anything about them! The crowded street is a capital place to study man's outward rearing of character. But the clergy now-a-days studied man in the world more than they used to. They took an interest in public affairs. He spoke of the mistake of Senator DOUGLAS in denouncing this. The physician excelled the lawyer even, or the editor, or the traveler, or the actor, in studying man. He had more opportunities. Mr. HALL gave a glowing reference to the physicians' mission at some length. POPE meant the study of woman also, for he was a gallant man as the epistles to Mrs. BLOUNT and Lady MONTAGUE showed. The study of woman was interesting but difficult, owing to the restraints of society. These were not to be abrogated for Bloomerism that sought to bring the bonnet on the hustings, or the gaiter to tread the platforms of Baltimore, Syracuse and Buffalo. The study of woman has been the study of the bright part of existence ever since Adam's dreams brought him the heavenly vision of an Eve. Mr. HALL spoke at length on woman as mother and wife, &c., &c. He spoke of the *true* woman and not she who forswore allegiance to the instincts of nature to gain naturalization into the gilded courts of Mammon. If woman could be well studied at home instead of in the pauses of the dance or the shawl room of the opera, there would be fewer mistakes matrimonially. Man studying man must remember his youth and watch his own growth. He became generous and lived for others. It was a mistake to suppose that thorough acquaintance with human nature made one selfish. The study brought contentment. It corroborated the doctrine of immortality. Only the abnegator of self refused to say *non omnis moriar*. Justice TALFOURD was referred to as a student of man, and reference made to his dying words on the Bench. Familiarity with crime on the part of those who studied it judicially, made the heart tender if man was studied. Mr. HALL closed a lecture of about three-quarters of an hour in length, quizzical, humorous and pathetic, (the leading ideas of which we have only glanced at,) by a reference to the sum of the study of man, the contemplation of immortality, and a recurrence to the death-bed of Sir JAMES MACINTOSH.

Liquor Traffic.

The following as reported at the Mayor's Office will show the operation of the Sunday law:

Third Ward, 2; Fourth Ward, 7; Seventh Ward, 2; Ninth Ward, 1; Tenth Ward, 1; Eighteenth Ward, 2; Nineteenth Ward, 7.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—March 13.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

BORROWING MONEY ON FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS.

Charles French vs. *Pliny White.*—The plaintiff, as assignor of George W. French, sues to recover $9,500 with interest from Feb. 7, 1853, which is the amount of several promissory notes given by the defendant to French, in consideration of money advanced to him.

It is contended by the plaintiff that the money was advanced by him on fraudulent representations from the defendant. The defendant admits that he gave the notes, but avers that they were extorted from him by threats against his life. It appeared from the evidence, that the defendant and George W. French had previously had frequent money transactions together, and that the notes were given to meet certain loans made in the years 1850-51.

The defendant, who had formerly been a journeyman printer in the *Herald* office, was at that time extensively engaged in buying and selling gold dust, and in the course of his business was in the habit of borrowing largely of various persons, among others of George W. French; and had even induced the witness to leave a very good business in which he had embarked, and devote himself to raising money for the defendant.

After incurring this indebtedness to French and to various parties, he left suddenly for Europe one day under rather suspicious circumstances. He had made an appointment with his two partners in the gold dust business to ride with them in the afternoon, requesting them not to leave the office until 1 o'clock, and in the mean time took the steamer for Europe.

During all the time that he was engaged in the gold dust business, and was borrowing so extensively, he made frequent representations to various persons of the amount of his property, stating that he possessed $60,000 besides an interest in certain saloons in the upper part of the city.

It was shown by George W. French, that at the interview in which the notes were given, which occurred in Vermont in November, 1853, several years after the loans had been made, whither he had gone to make some arrangements with the defendant, they were alone in a room, and that two persons were in an adjoining room.

The witness had a long conversation with the defendant, and finally told him that their account must be settled before he left the room, whereupon the defendant made the notes and gave them to the witness. He used no threats or menaces and one witness who had been in the adjoining room testified that he heard no noise or cries, and observed nothing unusual in the appearance of either party upon leaving the room, but that on the contrary they rode away together in the same carriage with himself.

The plaintiff having rested, Mr. Clark, for the defendant, moved for a non-suit, observing that the plaintiff, having brought his suit on the original cause of action, to wit, the debt, could not recover without surrendering the notes. They were accordingly given up by the plaintiff.

He then contended that this being an action of tort, sounding in damages, alleged to have been committed and consummated on George W. French, previous to the assignment of the cause of action to the plaintiff, it was not assignable so as to give the plaintiff a right to sue in his own name.

No tort had been committed against the assignee, and therefore he could not properly sue for damages. The assignment, moreover, carried tort and not debt, and therefore failed

The Court observed that this was a disputed point; the question whether the assignment carried the debt or not was before the Court at the present time, and he should, therefore, reserve the point.

For the plaintiff, Lorenzo B. Shepard. For defendant, Clark & Reed.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 69, 80, 81, 82, 10, 11, 84, 12, 86, 13.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2167, 2631, 2406, 2495, 2497, 2498, 2536, 2661, 2561, 2465, 1742 to 1744, 1710, 1536, 1732, 1784 to 1787, 1750, 1760, 1727.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 92, 117, 19, 20, 204, 13, 56, 58, 65, 14, 17, 25, 75, 76, 96, 121 to 127, 130 to 132, 135, 136.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 62, 1042, 1060, 58, 1060, 1072, 1061, 1062, 1063, 954, 904, 973, 953, 974, 977, 1097, 1096, 1105 to 1108, 1111 to 1118, 1120, 1122, 1125, 1129, 1129 to 1131, 402, 905, 561, 78, 594.

CASE OF KISSANE.

Trial for Forgery upon the Chemical Bank.

The Daily Times in the Court of Sessions.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 13.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

At the opening of this Court yesterday morning, the District Attorney rose, and addressing the Recorder, said that he wished to draw the attention of the Court to a paragraph which appeared in a morning newspaper, and which he pronounced to be utterly untrue. It was to the effect that TURNER had been removed from the City Prison to Blackwell's Island for the purpose of facilitating his escape, and that he had now been transferred from the Island to the City Prison, at his (the District Attorney's) instance, with a view to his better security. This statement, as far as he was concerned, was entirely false.

The Recorder—What paper do you allude to, Mr. HALL?

District Attorney—To the DAILY TIMES of this morning.

[The allusion was to the following:]

[TURNER BACK TO THE TOMBS.]

[In accordance with the request of Dr. SANGER and the Warden of Blackwell's Island, the noted individual known as JIM TURNER, was transferred from the Penitentiary to the care of Dr. COVIL at the City Prison. This was accomplished at the instance of A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney, who received intimation that TURNER was sent up to the Island for the sole purpose of giving him an opportunity to escape.]

The Recorder—This is the second time that a grossly inaccurate statement, reflecting upon myself, has appeared in that paper. I cannot imagine the reason. TURNER was sent to the Island on a physician's certificate that his life was in danger, and in no way with a view to defeat the ends of justice. The assertion of the TIMES is grossly untrue.

The District Attorney said he had alluded to the matter only for the purpose of declaring the statement to be false. He also wished to state that the Reporter of the TIMES attached to the Court of General Sessions, was in no way implicated by the statement compleined of.

TRIAL OF KISSANE.

William Kissane was then placed at the bar. The Court was crowded with spectators, drawn together by the notoriety of the defendant, and the general interest attaching to the case. For the prosecution, Mr. James R. Whiting was engaged by the Directors of the Chemical Bank, to assist the District Attorney. For the defence appeared Mr Busteed and Mr. L. Fairbanks.

Upon the names of the Jurors in attendance being called by the Clerk, Mr. Busteed proceeded to challenge them individually.

George T. Perry was the first challenged. He had not formed an opinion of Kissane's guilt or innocence, in consequence of what he had read in the papers.

Mr. Busteed—Have you heard or read anything relative to theburning of the steamer *Martha Washington?*

The District Attorney—I object to that, if the Court please.

Mr. Whiting, (associated with prosecution)—Unless, indeed, we are to try that case over again.

Mr. Busteed—Perhaps not on this charge. Are you, Sir, (to Juror) a shareholder of the American Exchange Bank?

Mr. Perry—No, Sir.

Mr. Busteed—Do you know any of the officers of that Bank? Have you any relative employed in that establishment?

Mr. Perry—No, Sir.

Mr. Busteed—Have you read, or had sent to you any pamphlet purporting to be the life of Kissane?

Mr. Perry—I have not.

Mr. Busteed—The challenge is withdrawn.

Howard Wiley was next similarly questioned. Peremptorily challenged.

William W. White was the next person challenged. His mind had received a bias from reading the case in the newspapers. He had, as he remembered, expressed an opinion to other parties.

Mr. Busteed argued that Mr. White was incompetent to act as a Juror.

The District Attorney contended that Mr. White was perfectly competent.

The Recorder said that in his experience at the bar he had known two days and a half to be consumed before a Jury could be empannelled. The reason was that Jurors were mostly intelligent men, and had read in the public papers some account of the case which was to be tried. But it would be impossible to obtain a respectable Jury if all such persons were excluded from serving. He did not think that Mr. White was incompetent to serve as a Juror in the present case. Challenge withdrawn.

Patrick McDonnell was challenged. He had no bias whatever in the case of Kissane. Challenge withdrawn.

George Maul was next challenged. Had formed no opinion. This juror was a German, but said he knew English well enough to understand what he read. Challenged peremptorily.

Eli French was then challenged. Did not recollect much of Kissane's case; knew very little of the burning of the steamer *Martha Washington*; the fact that Kissane was charged with that affair would not prejudice him in this trial against Kissane. Challenged peremptorily.

William Blake was challenged and admitted as a juror on this trial.

Samuel Cox was challenged and pronounced incompetent by the Court.

Kemp Godfrey was challenged, and allowed to serve.

Gustavus A. Sackey was challenged peremptorily.

Sebastian B. Albus was challenged and permitted to serve.

John F. Lurey was challenged peremptorily.

Daederich Finck was also challenged peremptorily.

Edward M. Livermore had no opinion or bias in the case. Challenge withdrawn.

The result of the other challenges was as follows: Nathaniel S. Wing, challenge withdrawn; Daniel Barrett, challenged peremptorily; James Hart, challenge withdrawn; James Murray, challenge withdrawn; John Wilson, challenge withdrawn; Clarence Odell, challenged peremptorily; —— Cushing, challenged peremptorily; George H. Anderson, challenge withdrawn.

The following Jury was then sworn:

George F. Perry,	Edward M. Livermore,
Howard Wiley,	Nathaniel S. Wing.
Patrick McDonnell,	James Har ,
William Blake,	James Murray,
Kemp Godfrey,	John Wilson.
Sebastian B. Albus,	George H. Anderson.

Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, then rose to address the Jury. He said:

You have been empannelled to investigate and try the issues of one of the most stupendous and ingenious financial frauds ever perpetrated in this City. Not within the memory of my learned friend who is associated with me—not within his experience, or within the memory of any person now in this room, has such a fraud been perpetrated. It was committed six months ago, and was not unravelled in a day, or a week or a month. In the indictment there are three parties charged, who will not, however, be put upon their trial together—they having elected a separate trial—who have been residents in the West. With their antecedents, however, we have nothing to do. Our acquaintance with them begins early in August last, in this City, where we shall find them acquaintances, confederates, conspirators, inasmuch as the acts of the one must relate to the acts of the other. The parties implicated are Andrew Finley, sometimes called James Bishop, Lyman Cole and Wm. Kissane. As I have said, their counsel has decided to try them separately, but we shall present evidence, bearing upon the case of Kissane, which will have reference to each of the defendants. We shall show that Finley went into the store of Nathan Lane, No. 69 Wall-street, and requested to be shown some specimen checks, with a view to have some printed by himself; he left the store with these checks, for the purpose, as he said, of shewing them to his partners. The manner of this man, and of his confederates, was that of "confidence men"—it was not at all calculated to inspire suspicion. Even when he returned, and said he had lost these specimen checks, he obtained fresh checks, so impressed were the firm with the man's integrity. We do not trace these checks till the commencement of the third week in August, when the parties are found "putting up," as the phrase goes, at Bixby's Hotel. Mr. Cole, under the name of *Carlson*,—a Spanish word for *coal*, and by which he was known to some Spaniards of his acquaintance, was there also. Kissane had registered his name as Healy. A day or two afterwards they are traced to the New-York Hotel, where they have rooms, and where they were in the habit of frequenting a certain room, for the purpose of writing. We shall trace them still further, till August 29, when the party selected to be the principal outside actor—perhaps, to some extent, the tool of the others—goes to the store of Messrs. Van Brunt & Wenman, No. 209 Chambers-street. It will appear in evidence that they were familiar with persons at the West who were known to these gentlemen. They bring with them two specious letters of introduction, which I will read by-and-bye. The same polished manners of confidence men are indulged in here, and the party worms himself into the confidence of the firm. In course of conversation he mentions that he has large drafts in his possession, and that he wishes to open a temporary account in some Bank. A member of the firm politely remarks that he has an account at the Chemical Bank, and will be happy to introduce him. Upon proceeding with the gentleman to that Bank, he is introduced, and deposits $2,000—that sum, as it will appear, having been obtained by Cole from a house in Wall-street, and also two drafts of $8,000 each, making in all $16,000. The Bank gains nothing by this, but it is done as an accommodation to their depositor, or their depositor's friend. The party shortly reappears, and makes a deposit of two checks—perhaps the two very checks which came from Nathan Lane & Co.—one on the American Exchange Bank, the other on the Continental Bank, each certified by the respective tellers. The whole aspect of the thing was one calculated to deceive—there were the letters of introduction, the address of the party, the appearance of the checks themselves—all was such as would win confidence. In the next stage of the drama, the party steps to the office of the cashier, and draws a check which absorbs nearly the whole amount of the sum deposited, and is paid in $500 bills of the Chemical Bank. There is a Providence, even in the detection of such dishonest matters. A gentleman from the West, happening to be in the City, observed Finley in company with Kissane. The next morning, having read of the transaction, he gave such information to a police officer as placed in the hands of justice the end of the thread which led to the unravelling of the whole web. The parties then go to the West—at least, are next heard from there. The checks are returned from the Clearing House. Of course the whole affair is a forgery from beginning to end. There are the forged letters of introduction and the forged checks. You will see, Gentlemen of the Jury, that if we shall lay before you evidence of this state of things, there is given to the prisoner a complete connection with the fraud. We shall show that all these parties had ability to conduct a crime of this kind; that they were all of that grade of intellect which would enable them to concoct and carry out such a fraud to its utmost development, and I think you will be able to arrive at the opinion that it is at least a reasonable case for a Jury to decide upon. I may state here, what I omitted to state before, that the man Kissane was arrested at the West by Officer Reed, of the Chief's Office, and brought as far back as a certain point on one of the railroads leading from this City——

Mr. Busteed objected.

The District Attorney thought that flight was an evidence of guilt.

The Recorder decided that such evidence was competent.

The District Attorney resumed—We shall show that after the arrest of Kissane, his conduct was not that of an honest man; that while in the custody of Reed, and by the use of a subterfuge, he went into the chamber of a railroad car, and that while the train was at full speed, he risked his life by leaping therefrom and seeking safety by flight into the woods. It was only within two or three weeks that he was rearrested.

The first witness called for the prosecution was

John Thompson, of the *Bank Note Detector*, corner of Wall-street and Broadway, who deposed that he kept an account in the American Exchange Bank; was in the habit of using checks on that Bank; (check shown to witness)—thought it was not a genuine check—(marked No. 1;) the general appearance of it is good; was not acquainted with Kissane or the other parties implicated in the indictment; had not seen the Paying Teller of that Bank write; had seen his certificate but could not identify it.

Mr. Busteed—About how many checks are usually drawn in your office in the course of a year?

Witness—I have two banking accounts; on the Bank of the Republic I usually draw about 30 or 40 a day; on the American Exchange Bank, about 5 or 6 a day; I do not sign all the checks that are drawn in my office, in the year 1854 two persons signed checks for me; in my banking establishment I have 12 or 15 clerks employed, but at the time referred to I had two or three extra ones; the resemblance which I detect in the check shown me to a genuine check, I confine to my own name only; I think there was an effort, in the filling up of the check, to imitate the handwriting of one of my clerks, who is not now in my employ; I saw him about 2 or 3 weeks ago, in Wall-street; I do not know where he is engaged now; I know no person whose handwriting I suppose to be simulated by the endorsement upon the check; my check books were made by Lambert, Lane, & Co., Wall-street, now Nathan Lane; never saw Kissane in my office: do not recollect that any person ever made application to me for a blank check; I should have refused such an application, if made for a blank check out of my own book; I can say the check shown me is a forgery, from the letter S in the word Thompson; it is very defective if intended for an imitation; the long mark thrown over, intended for the heading of the T, is also different from my real signature; the M's are also more angular than they are in the original signature; the difference, however, is not such as would at once strike me, and enable me at once to pronounce it as a forgery; I first saw this check the day after its date, August 30th, at the American Exchange Bank; the Bank notified me that my account was overdrawn; my Clerk went down; his name is Badger; he returned and told me there was a check there for $19,000; I then went down and saw the Bookkeeper and First Paying Teller; the bookkeeper showed me the check; I examined it for a minute or two, pronounced it a forgery, and gave it back to the bookkeeper; I then went to my office; I again saw the check, I think, the next morning at the same Bank; I have a recollection of the check being brought to me, a day or two afterwards, by the President of the Chemical Bank, accompanied by a policeman; I think his name was Reed; I next saw the check about two months' or six weeks ago, before the Grand Jury.

The Recorder—Mr. Busteed, do you wish to prove that that check is in the hand-writing of Mr. Thompson?

Mr Busteed—I mean to contend that there is no evidence of its being a forgery.

Cross-examination resumed—When I saw the check before the Grand Jury, I swore it was a forgery; one of the Grand Jurors asked me if it was a good *fac simile*; I replied it was a very good imitation; I never made a mark upon it by which I could know it again; I have not seen the check from that time until this morning.

By District Attorney—I know no such person as James Bishop, named in this check; have never to my knowledge had dealings with such a person.

Julian C. Very, of the firm of Very & Gwynne, No. 12 Wall-street, Brokers, was next examined. In the month of August, 1854, the firm kept their banking account in the Continental Bank; (check shown to witness) the check is of the same description as the genuine check; it is a forged check; the filling up is much more regular than my handwriting; the signature is also more regular; it is better than I can write; it bears a resemblance to my signature, but none at all to that of Mr. Gwynne; a person named Bishop came to my office about the 2d of August; I believe the defendant, Finley, now in Court, is the same person; I am quite positive it was not Mr. Kissane; I have seen the teller of the Bank make a certification; in the present check, it bears a slight resemblance to the original; to the best of my knowledge the check shown me did not come from my check book; when Bishop came to my office, he sold some uncurrent money to me; I gave him a check to his order; it was a printed check with my name on it; I gave him the check on August 2nd.; it has been returned me, and I can produce it; he got three checks from me; the last time was on August 5.

By Mr. Busteed.—We keep two clerks in our firm; in August 1854, we kept only one; he is with us now; his name is George Webster; Mr. Gwynne and myself draw the checks; Webster has sometimes drawn them, very seldom, however; he has been with us about 10 months; perhaps he draws a check as often as once a week; the signature in the check shown me looks a little like my handwriting; in its general appearance, it is like my signature; the signature of Mr. Gwynne's name is more regular than I write it; the N's are disproportioned; the V and E in Very are disconnected, and I always connect them; the capital V and G are more angular than I make them; the final E is larger and more open than I make it; I first saw the check in the latter part of August; I drew one check for Bishop and Mr. Gwynne drew two for him, when we bought from him the uncurrent money; I saw our initials on the back of the checks, therefore I think he returned the checks to us and obtained money for them from us; I think two of them were marked in that way; I am not certain as to the third; I think Mr. Gwynne did not draw the check shown me, because it does not at all resemble his writing; I first saw the check in the Continental Bank; the second Teller of that Bank came to our office and told us there was a forged check in the Bank on us; our office is in the basement of that Bank; I went into the Bank half an hour afterwards and saw the check; I looked at it about two or three minutes; a few days afterwards Mr. Curtis, the President of the Bank, brought it into our office; he said he wanted our affidavit that it was a forgery; we made the affidavit the same day; I next saw the check before the Grand Jury; I have not seen it since until this morning; I think Bishop was dressed in a snuff-colored coat when he came to our office; I think he had whiskers, but no moustache; I talked with him some time, and took some notice of him; I have no recollection of talking with him more than once; he said he had been sick some time, and wanted his money put into a check that he might get it certified, so that if any one stole it he might not lose the money; he dragged himself about as if he was sick; I did not think he was an imposter; I saw him in one of the City Hall cells about three months ago; I was taken there by an officer to see if I could identify him; I think Cole was there also; I said I thought Bishop was the same man, but could not swear to it.

The Court here adjourned. The Recorder charged the Jury, in the usual form. It is expected that the trial will occupy several days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Charles Rumele vs. *Jane Rumele*—Divorce granted.

Peter A. Young vs. *John Orser, Sheriff*—Judgment for defendant.

Nathaniel R. Darrell vs. *Walter Mead*—Demurrer to complaint—WOODRUFF J.—The defendant insists that merely writing his name across the face of the bill is not a sufficient acceptance within our statute, (1 Rev. S. 767) which requires an acceptance to be in writing and signed. For the purposes of this case, in this Court, it is sufficient to say that the former Supreme Court, by whose decisions we consider ourselves bound, held otherwise in Spear vs. Pratt, 2 Hill, 582. Were I to add that I think that decision gave a correct construction to the Statute, it would add little to the authority of the precedent.

The defendant also insists that the bill of exchange in question, being addressed to "the Treasurer of the Rio Grande Copper Mining Company, Walter Mead Esq.," and being accepted in the words, "Walter Mead, Treasurer," the bill did not bind the defendant individually, but the Company to whose Treasurer it was thus addressed.

The case cited in argument (Brooksway, vs. Allen, 17 Wend., 41; Bank of Michigan vs. Ely, 17 Wend. 508; Mott vs. Hicks, 1 Cow., 514; Sanford vs. Wyckoff, 1 Hill, 11; Luff vs. Pope, 5 Hill, 513; Watowhik Bk. vs. White, 1 Denio, 591; Hicks vs. Hicks, 9 Barb. & Ct. R. 620, and Babcock, and Beman, 1 Koman, 200,) so far as a uniform rule can be derived therefrom, show, I think, that the question whether the defendant is, or is not individually bound, may depend upon facts not appearing on the face of the bill. If this bill was drawn upon the Company in part though not in terms, and the Company received the consideration, and the acceptance was upon their account and by their authority, and was so known, and was so made and received as their acceptance, the case is sufficiently established that the defendant is not individually bound thereby. But unless and until these facts appear, the words Treasurer, are I think, to be taken as mere description of the person on whom the bill is drawn, and *on the face of the bill* it cannot be said that any other than the defendant himself is bound thereby. *Prima facie*, I think *he* is *liable*. The bill is not *in terms* drawn upon or accepted by the Company, nor could they be charged on the bill itself without the averment of facts which do not appear thereon.

However probable it may be that the circumstances under which the bill was drawn, when disclosed by answer, will show that the Company was itself the contracting party, or the debtor on whom the bill was drawn; and to bring this case within the case of Babcock *vs.* Beman, above referred to, 1 Kem., 200, in which the decision originally made by me in this Court, was affirmed, I am of opinion that until those circumstances are disclosed by answer, the defendant must be deemed liable according to the tenor of the bill, as an individual.

The plaintiff must, therefore, have judgment upon the issue of law, joined herein with his costs. But the defendant may, if he so elect, withdraw his demurrer and answer within ten days, on payment of the costs of the demurrer and proceedings thereon.

THE CASE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STEAMER.

ALLEGED FILLIBUSTERISM.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 13.

Before Judge Hall.

The examination of witnesses for the purpose of sustaining the charge which led to the seizure of the steamboat *Massachusetts* by the authorities of the United States was resumed to-day at 1 o'clock.

William Sampson, in continuation of his examination by the District Attorney, deposed that only one of the old boilers had been mended; the whole four seemed to have been all brought on board at the same time; the new boilers were each double the size of the old ones; meats are boiled in boilers at sea; never saw meat boiled in boilers such as the large ones; but it could be boiled in them; fifty pounds of meat might be cooked in one of them; don't know whether it was anticipated that the old boilers would be no longer used after leaving shore.

To the District Attorney—Three of the four boilers were in good condition; the fourth was repaired, and all were cleaned up fit for use by the witness; these boilers were sufficient to prepare the food for the crew that he saw there.

Question—Before the Massachusetts was seized, what was the conversation on board the vessel, among the crew, with regard to her destination? [This question was offered by the District Attorney, subject to the subsequent ruling of the Court.]

Mr. Donahoe objected to it; the non-admissability of such a question had been already ruled upon.

The District Attorney said it had not, and contended for his right to put the question and elicit a reply.

The point was argued at some length.

The Court considered the better course would be to waive the question for the present.

Alex. Hitchcock sworn: (Examined by the District Attorney)—I am in the gun business in Broadway; our firm is a company composed of Hitchcock & Burroughs; Mr. Burroughs is to-day, I believe, in New-Orleans, on his way to Mexico; he left New-York a week ago last Monday night; the names of our clerks are Roberts, Henckes, and others; I don't recollect their names; we have four; I don't know of one named Van Names; Hutchinson is one; you have subpœnaed him; I gave you the names of those you have not subpœnaed; Henckes attends to the outside department; Roberts attends to the sales; and Hutchinson attends to the books; sometimes Roberts attends to the books; Hutchinson does not often attend to the sales; we deal in cannon; we are agents for various cannon factories; we are agents for a good many, among others for Alger's in Boston, and Ames' in Springfield; we are not agents but merely purchase from those firms; we purchase from thirty or forty houses; we bought thirty or forty thousand muskets within the last two or three years; I have bought Law's muskets often; purchased some from Law himself, within the last three or four months; I bought them for myself—on my own account.

Q.—Do you know a gentleman of the name of Lovell?

Mr. Lovell objected. The business of this witness, he said, had been gone into sufficiently. Before asking about his acquaintance, it was necessary first to connect them with the *Massachusetts*.

The Court said the District Attorney might follow up these questions in that way, in order to connect the persons referred to with the *Massachusetts*.

Witness continued: I don't know Mr. Lovell in a business point of view; have seen a Mr. Lovell in my store; he was the Lovell in the Army; he was attached, I presume to the United States Army; at the time of my acquaintance he was in the United States Army; I know of no other Army he could be in; I do not know that he has left it; I think I have seen him within six months; I may have seen him twice, or more than that within that time; I saw him in my store; I don't know that he came with any one into my store; there might have been Army officers with him; I have known Mr. Oakes Smith for three or four years; I knew the *Massachusetts* when she was on the Sound; I don't know that she was purchased; I have heard that she was purchased within the last few months; I did not pay the checks for her; I had nothing to do with the payment of her.

Q.—Did you not give your checks for the purpose of paying for her?

A.—My check may have been given, but I don't know for what purpose.

Mr. Lovell objected to this mode of examination.

The question was put again by the District Attorney.

Witness—I did not give such a check. If it was done it was by my partner altogether.

Q.—Do you know of any notes signed Hitchcock & Co., which went for the purchase of the *Massachusetts?*

A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Did you give any notes which you had reason to believe went to the purchase of the *Massachusetts?*

Mr. Lovell again objected; the witness, he said, could only be asked as to his own knowledge.

The District Attorney—Have you not given your note for $10,000 to Mr. Oakes Smith?

A.—We have had transactions with him; we gave him a note for $25,000.

Q.—But did you not give a particular note for $10,000?

A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Did you not give him your note to pay for the *Massachusetts?*

A.—I cannot tell; we have a great deal of business, and it is hard to remember.

Q.—Can you not tell whether you gave him any notes to pay for the *Massachusetts?*

A.—I think not.

Q.—Then I understand you that you have not, either directly or indirectly, had anything to do with the purchase of the *Massachusetts?*

A.—Not directly.

Q.—Nor indirectly?

A.—That is another part of the story.

Q.—Well, I want you to answer it?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—What can you say?

A.—I cannot swear about it.

Q.—Can you swear anything about it?

A.—I don't know enough about it to swear about it.

Q.—What do you know about it?

A.—I know nothing about it; my memory is treacherous; and I cannot undertake to swear about it; I have employed Mr. Oakes Smith to purchase vessels for me lots of times.

Q.—How many vessels did you employ him to purchase for you during this past year?

A.—That is a business transaction between him and me, and I cannot tell.

Q.—Do you know anything of your own business?

A.—I pretend to.

Q.—Do you know the name of any one vessel you employed him to purchase during the last

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

SATIRE AND THE SATIRISTS. By JAMES HANNAY, author of "Singleton Fontenoy." New-York: REDFIELD.

Mr. HANNAY is an Englishman, whose opinions command respect from the reputation they already enjoy. The volume consists of six lectures on the Satirists, from HORACE'S day to the earliest ones of this century. His criticisms are genial and appreciative, and where his judgment differs from the world's in general, he gives a reason for the difference.

FULL PROOF OF THE MINISTRY. By JOHN A. NORTON, A. M. New-York: REDFIELD.

This is a sequel to *The Boy who was Trained up to be a Clergyman*. It is sectarian, without toleration enough to make it tolerable outside of the author's sect.

Another volume of *Marco Paul's Voyages and Travels* is out from HARPER'S press, bound in red muslin,—the sixth of the series,—and entitled *The Springfield Armory*. Though the personal incidents occurring to little Paul are imaginary, the description of places, institutions and scenes are all strictly true, exact and faithful. It would be worth while to be a boy again to have such reading as this for our leisure between play and school.

The *Initials*—a story of modern life—is a duodecimo of quite fine type, of 400 pages, published by T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia. The book's bulk is rather alarming; but a reader of novels, who has been through with it, pronounces it good. The scene is laid in Germany, and the story is an orthodox love story. The author is said to be the daughter of Lord ERSKINE. It has enjoyed several editions in England.

Professor JAMES B. DODD, of Transylvania University, has produced a comprehensive text book on the *Elements of Geometry*. A glance through it inclines us to the belief that the treatment is simple, exact and complete. The favor with which the author's previous productions have been greeted insures this a fair trial in colleges and high schools.

The last number has appeared of Prof. JOHNSTON'S *Chemistry of Common Life*, which APPLETON has been some time issuing. This is a rich work, full of facts as is an egg of meat. Some chapters of it were published in *Blackwood*, and were very much commented on and enjoyed.

We are indebted to Hon. WM. A. WALKER for the volumes of the *Congressional Globe* and *Appendix* which contain the proceedings of the First Session of the Thirty-third Congress. Also, to Capt. R. B. MARCY, for his *Report of the Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana*, in 1852.

Matters Down East.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, March 6, 1855.

This is not the season exactly for one to make a trip down East, yet there is much that is interesting to note among the thrifty New-Englanders in all weather and at all times. Singular as it may appear, the Winter in Maine has been more genial than further south and west. More snow has fallen in New-York and in Michigan than along the shores of the Aroostook. Augusta is a pleasant city of some eight or ten thousand inhabitants, and is the seat of the State Capitol, an asylum for the insane, and an arsenal and extensive grounds belonging to the United States. There is also carried on a large manufacturing business, together with saw-mills, whose power seems quite sufficient to "chaw up" all the lumber now growing between Augusta and Moosehead Lake.

Under the guidance of a citizen, I visited the halls of the "assembled wisdom," and found the individual representatives "adjourned," but still in and about their places. The most prominent member for the moment was "Gen. JONES, of China." a plain, but intelligent looking gentleman, whose drab clothes and old fashioned Quaker coat seemed illy to accord with the formidable cognomen with which he was graced. The fact is, the sensible people of Maine, as elsewhere, look upon the militia system as a humbug, and so they elected a peace man to carry it into effect. Gen. GREENE, of the Revolution, who was a fighting man of the old school, was raised a Quaker, and anecdotes are not wanting to show that the strictest followers of FOX have, on frequent occasions, got their "dander up." Illustrative is the incident of an old Nantucket Quaker, who in the last war was caught in a severe fight upon a privateer. He watched the progress of the battle without interfering, as long as he could: and then walking up to the men who were handling the swivel, he remarked, "Friends, if thee would hit that red-coated man with those vain things on his shoulders, thee must lower the breech of thy gun."

The State-House of Maine will always have an honorable interest attached to it, because within its walls was originated and made into an organic law the great principles of Temperance reform. The experiment once tried, with the sanction of the people of a commonwealth, has not only proven successful, but the example is being rapidly followed by neighboring States; and the day seems not far distant when the selling of alchohol for human consumption will be looked upon as monstrous as if arsenic were proposed for the same purpose. The law has grown annually more popular, and many well meaning persons who first opposed it are now its advocates, and it has become part and parcel of "the established things of the Empire." The present Legislature propose to make some slight amendments which will reach unprincipled agents, but otherwise the Maine Temperance law will remain unchanged.

The streets of Augusta are wide and handsomely adorned with trees, and from the broken and picturesque character of the surrounding scenery, must be in Summer one of the handsomest places in New-England. The residents are celebrated for their intelligence and their hospitality. In these "Yankee" towns can be weekly witnessed the most sublime exhibitions of the effects of our free institutions. If a foreigner would philosophically look at the result,—would, at a glance, comprehend in the most perfect manner what is their effect in one single phase of American character, let him attend a Lyceum lecture, and behold the wonderful intelligence and the marked beauty that there assemble, composed of residents not selected, but simply representing the character of the mass of the population. The assembled aristocracy of no European country can equal these village gatherings.

The coming election in New-Hampshire is duly sympathized in among the Maine people, and the universal idea prevails that the Administration will be routed horse and foot, that the Granite State will put the *coup de grace* upon Gen. PIERCE and company, and that he and his compeers will never be heard from after the fatal rout. Should this result obtain, and in the confusion of parties bring JOHN P. HALE back again to the United States Senate, it will give a new idea of the happy influence that Senator DOUGLAS has exerted upon the public mind by his bill repealing the Missouri Compromise. O. O.

Lancaster Items.

LANCASTER, Pa., Saturday, March 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Our city is shortly to be illuminated by a "Star Police." Hitherto a big log of hickory—carried in the fist—has been the only emblem of official dignity possessed by our officers.

A hog was this week killed in this city, which weighed, dead weight, 861 lbs. Ain't we *some* on pork?

The "Lancaster County Mutual Assurance and Deposit Association" have purchased the extensive premises of ex-Mayor KIENTZ, at the corner of Penn-square and South Queen-street, to which place they will remove their offices on April 1.

We have fine open weather here, but a searching cold wind prevails at present. OLA-POLARICH.

An Explanation of Rev. Senator Goodwin's Plagiarism.

From the Albany Register.

SMALL BUSINESS.—One of the smallest political games we know of is just now being played by the Rochester *Union* on the one side, and the *Evening Journal* on the other. The first is simply malicious, the other superadds to malice the meanness of hypocrisy. Senator GOODWIN was invited to deliver an address on the 22d, WASHINGTON'S Birthday, by the citizens of Albany. He was called upon on Monday, and the address was delivered on Thursday. Besides attending to his Senatorial duties, he wrote during that time an address which occupied three-quarters of an hour in the delivery. In this sudden preparation he, of course, looked among the earlier productions on the same subject, of men eminent for their talents and patriotism. He quoted from an Oration delivered in 1800, on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, by THOMAS PAINE, (not the TOM PAINE, of history,) a gentleman of distinguished ability at Newburyport, Mass.

Mr. GOODWIN, in his speech, quoted what makes in the printed speech, perhaps, four squares of a column in our paper. After the speech was delivered we applied to him for the manuscript for publication. It was set up at our office between 5 in the afternoon and 12 o'clock at night, and in the reading of the proof we overlooked the omission of a part of the quotation marks. The manuscript was correct in its quotations, and the omission of the inverted commas was an oversight not of the Senator but our own, the Senator not having seen a single line of the proof. Out of this "mistake of the Printer" the Rochester *Union* finds occasion to attack a gentleman who has no superior in the Senate in point of ability, none before him in frankness and simplicity as well as dignity of character—and the *Evening Journal* to echo the attack with a canting and hypocritical commentary as follows:

"We disclaim all personal unkindness towards Rev. Mr. GOODWIN. But he is the representative of a Secret Order that holds pernicious opinions, and is banded together for unworthy purposes. He was put forward as the Orator of the Order on a great occasion. We can do no less, therefore, than publish the expose of the Rochester *Union*, though it gives us pain rather than pleasure."

We do not envy the frame of mind in which men find themselves when they stoop so low.

Mr. Paine of Massachusetts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You do not appear to be aware in your publication of to-day, of the remarkable coincidence between Senator GOODWIN'S and THOMAS PAINE'S eulogy of General WASHINGTON,—that it was not the notorious infidel of that name to whom the country was indebted for that brilliant composition, but to ROBERT TREAT PAINE, the celebrated Statesman of Massachusetts. His name was originally THOMAS, but was changed when it became a byword and a reproach. The late Rev. HOOPER CUMMING was guilty of the like petit larceny some years since, in appropriating to himself a considerable portion of one of Mr. PAINE'S Fourth of July Orations—was publicly charged with it, and had the candor to confess it. PHILO.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

The retail markets continue well supplied with products of the farm, and all articles for the domestic table now in season. Scarcely a change has occurred since our last report.

BEEF still ranges in price from 9c. to 18c. VEAL, 12a. @14c.; and MUTTON, 9c.@12½c., ₩ lb.

HAMS, SAUSAGES and LARD sell at 12½c. ₩ lb.; Beef Tongues, 75c. each.

BUTTER—Is a little plentier—18c.@34c. ₩ lb.

CHEESE—10c.@13½c. ₩ lb. for common brands.

POULTRY—Is in fair demand, with no material change in rates. Turkeys, 17c.@18c.; Chickens, 15c.@16c.; Ducks, 18c.@25c.; Geese, 12½c., ₩ lb.

GAME—There is no change to note. Quails $1 50@$1 75; Robins 87½c.@$1; Yellow Legs 50c. ₩ dozen.

Eggs still sell five for 12½c.

POTATOES and APPLES sell at about the same rates; both appear to be abundant. The former averages $3 50 and the latter ranges from $3 50 to $5 ₩ bbl.

Fresh FISH is in good demand; the supply is not very large, though becoming plentier. Codfish and Lobsters 6c., Salmon, Bass, Smelts and Eels 12½c. ₩ lb.

Salt FISH is likewise in increased demand at from 4c. to 18c. ₩ lb., according to kind and supply.

OYSTERS and CLAMS without change. Oysters 62½c. @$1 50; Clams 37½c.@$1 ₩ hundred.

Markets.... Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

TUESDAY, March 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but steady, at $6 25 for Pearls and Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—The supply and demand are equally limited. North River Hards are quoted at $4 50@$4 75 ₩ thousand. Nothing new in other kinds.

CANDLES—The inquiry is moderate, but prices are well sustained.

COFFEE—Continues in very light stock, and being held above the views of buyers, is not very brisk. No sales of Java have been effected to-day. The sales of Rio include a portion of a cargo—say 3,000 bags—at 11c.; and 280 bags at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb. The stock of Rio is computed at 6,377 bags. Other kinds are unchanged.

COPPER—Is in fair request, and is steady in price.

COTTON—The market is rather quiet, but is very firm. The day's sales have been quite moderate. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	8¼	8¼	8¼	9
Middling Fair	9¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Fair	9¾	10¼	11	11¼

FISH—Dry Cod are pretty active, at $3 25@$3 62½, according to quality, ₩ cwt. The supply is fair. Mackerel are generally quiet, though being in moderate stock, at $19 50@$19 75 for large No. 1; $15@$15 25 for No. 2; and $8 25@$8 50 for No. 3, ₩ bbl. We have nothing new to notice in Pickled Salmon or Pickled Herring. Smoked Herring are in good demand, at 40c.@43c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not very brisk. The inclement weather, the diminished supply, and high views of owners retard operations. Prices are, however, well supported and are if anything, tending upwards. The day's sales reached 2,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$9 00 @ 9 12½
Straight State	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Favorite State	9 37½ @ 9 62½
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Commod to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½ @ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½ @ 9 81½
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½ @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 62½ @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50 @11 62½

Canadian has not varied much. The day's sales add up 1,100 bbls. Superfine, free, at $9 37½@$9 50 for Common to Extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is sparingly offered, and though the demand is not animated, prices are firm and buoyant. The day's sales include 1,200 bbls. at $9 12½@$9 87½ for low mixed to favorite; and $9 87½ @$10 87½ for Fancy and Extra, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is salable and steady, at $3 25@$3 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is less abundant and in improved demand, at $6 25@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy. The sales do not exceed 200 bbls. at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 56½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat remains as previously reported, with sales for the day of 8,000 bushels good to prime Southern White, at $2 25@$2 35; and 800 Southern Red, at $2 15 ₩ bushel. Rye is in moderate supply and demand, the sales comprising 5,100 bushels Jersey, Canadian, and Northern, at $1 37½@$1 38. Barley is unaltered. Oats are plentier and obtainable at 66c.@66c. for Western; 69c.@65c. for State; and 64c.@65c. for Jersey, ₩ bushel. Corn is brisker and firmer, the sales amounting to 45,000 bushels, at 94c.@95½c. for Southern mixed; 97½c. @98c. for Southern White, and 97½c.@99c. for Southern and Jersey Yellow, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is dull and heavy. About 300 bales River were taken, at 80c.@85c. for shipment; and $1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are freely offered, but are in limited request, and are worth but from 17c.@20c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb.

IRON—Rules quiet, at old prices. 150 tons Scotch Pig have been sold, in lots, since our last, at $30@$31, usual credit, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are still freely bought, at $2, cash, ₩ thousand.

LEAD—With a reduced stock and fair inquiry, holders are asking higher rates, which retard operations.

LIME—Rockland is in some request at $1 for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is the only kind in demand; 300 bbls. of it found buyers at 26c.@27c. ₩ gallon. There is a moderate quantity of foreign in market, but there is scarcely any inquiry for such.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in fair request, chiefly at $3 37½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. has not varied. 500 bbls. were purchased, in lots, at 44c.@45c. ₩ gallon. Tar is in better demand, but is unchanged in value. Resin is inactive, yet stiffly held. No sales of whits were reported. 600 bbls. common brought $1 63, delivered, ₩ bbl. of 310 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still held with much firmness at the improved prices previously mentioned, but the demand is less animated. Red Oil is rare and worth 60c., cash, ₩ gallon. Olive has not varied. Linseed is doing better—the stock being on the decrease, while the inquiry is pretty brisk. Is in new selling at 62c.@63c., cash, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is quoted steady at 80c.@85c. ₩ gallon, with a limited business.

PROVISIONS—Pork is attracting more attention, and is, if anything, a shade firmer. The arrivals are limited, and holders are not anxious sellers. The day's movements add up about 1,200 bbls. at $14 25@$14 50, chiefly at the latter, the closing price for Old Mess; $14 37½@$14 50 for New Prime, and $13 87½ for New Mess, with proportionate rates for other descriptions. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are plentier, but are in good request at 8½c.@ 9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon tends downw'rds. Sales of 280 boxes short and long Middles were effected at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Lard is rather quiet, but steady. The day's sales embrace 250 bbls. at 9½c.@10c., and 250 kegs at 10½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is also inactive, yet quite firm, with sales of 200 bbls. at $5 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $15 for Extra Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$26 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are sought after at $16 50@$19 ₩ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 16c.@21c. for Ohio, 23c.@29c. for State Dairy, and 30c.@32c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 11c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were only 100 tcs. reported sold today, at $4 62½@$5 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There have been 250 boxes Castile disposed of, chiefly for future delivery, on private terms.

SUGARS—Rule quiet but steady, with sales of a few hundred hhds. New-Orleans and Cuba, at yesterday's quotations.

TOBACCO—There is less doing in this, more on account of the inadequate stock than because of any want of a disposition to purchase. Prices are generally firm and buoyant. The past three days' sales include 325 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@10½c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf at 6c. @13½c., and 60 Florida at 10c.@ 30c., ₩ lb. We have heard of no important transactions in foreign.

WHISKY—Continues about the same, with sales of 160 bbls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, at 31c.@31½c., cash, ₩ gallon. The arrivals are moderate, and prices are still tending downwards.

FREIGHTS—The business of this day has been restricted by the same influences as those referred to in our last. For Liverpool engagements include 900 bales Cotton at ½d.@ 23-64. ₩ lb., 90,000 bushels Corn at 3½d.@3¾d. ₩ bushel; and 900 boxes Bacon at 16s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports the shipments were extremely limited, and rates were, in the main, unchanged.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 5.	LOANS. Feb. 26.	SPECIE. March 5.	SPECIE. Feb. 26.
Citizens' Bank	$ 2,260,523	$ 2,262,000	$ 1,926,200	$ 1,744,200
Canal Bank	1,530,240	1,550,000	1,109,241	984,000
Louisiana	2,776,000	2,776,726	2,044,810	1,721,221
Louisiana State	2,570,561	2,630,400	1,770,020	1,581,823
Mech & Traders'	1,093,340	1,098,397	876,630	876,750
B'k of N. Orleans	1,075,800	1,090,000	845,800	870,000
Southern Bank	874,686	895,650	244,631	262,000
Union Bank	862,975	854,000	612,713	709,100
Total	13,434,649	13,901,834	12,438,916	12,142,419
	Decrease	$466,985	Increase	$296,497

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. March 5.	Circulation. Feb. 26.	Deposits. March 5.	Deposits. Feb. 26.
Citizens' Bank	1,907,505	1,915,264	2,497,053	2,223,800
Canal Bank	1,618,190	1,628,810	1,741,000	980,205
Louisiana	2,998,254	2,920,004	1,176,228	2,214,000
Louisiana State	1,142,000	1,151,850	3,190,784	3,389,178
Mech. & Traders'	296,130	275,125	927,105	955,391
Bk of New Orleans	891,200	870,000	746,878	803,706
Southern Bank	874,686	895,650	244,631	262,000
Union Bank	862,975	854,000	612,713	709,100
Total	10,584,649	10,901,834	12,436,916	12,142,419
	Decrease	$366,985	Increase	$294,497

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	March 5.	Feb. 26.
Bank of Louisiana	$1,084,555	$1,313,182
Canal Bank	973,192	959,125
Southern Bank	698,209	615,339
Louisiana State Bank	2,425,000	2,317,000
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	33,490	17,500
Citizens' Bank	995,375	877,907
Bank of New-Orleans	163,116	219,520
Union Bank	821,491	351,300
Total	$8,206,585	$6,191,534

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia

KOHSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf., 32 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp. and Man'fs).....99 Chambers-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

B. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Architects.

JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st

F. DIAPER.....59 Wall-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO & CO. (Manufacturers).....134 William-st.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.....Manufactory, 41 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Architects.

HOWARD DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)...377 Broad'y

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE. (Imp and Manf.)...826 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO (National School Series) No 51 John-st.

Brown & Allen's Premium Piano-Fortes.

FISHER & HOOD, (Sole Agts.,) No. 426 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Pianos and Melodeons from best manu'rs.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye. The cheapest and best, for sale or applied. 626 and 500 Broadway, up stairs.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.)—Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' Tin Ware in general

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers), 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....No. 349 Broadway. The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Geffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 182 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 8 John-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

M. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)...78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....76 Nassau-st.

W. HOWLAND...220 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)...270 Pearl-st.

Engravers, (Card.) Also, Stationery.

HICKS & AFFLICK...209 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manf's)...80 Fulton-st.

Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Cutlery, Jewelry.

GARDINER & LYON, (Impt's and Jobbers,) 220 Fulton-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 36 Washington-sts.

Grass and Feeder Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Mackenzie & Son,) No. 367 Broadway, one door above Leonard-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.

J. L. WAUGH.....112 Franklin-st

Hardware and Nails.

J. DENNISTOUN & CO.....20 Beekman-st.

Mats, Caps and Straw Goods.

O. W. & J. READ, (Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,) No 102 Chambers-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer.) 26 & 24 Fulton-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing &c Balls.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 29 Maiden-lane

Rent and Our Bazaar.

From 200 to 800 Rents always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. DINGWOLL'S 226 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...128 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON'S Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships. (Otis' Patent) 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....139 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....449 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....130 Chambers-st.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Musical Instruments.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane

Oil Cloths, (Canv. Merchants and Manufacturers.)

ALBRO & HOYT.....76 John-st., and 20, 22 and 30 Platt-st.

Oils and Stearine Candles.

R. G. MITCHELL & CO.....118 Wall-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....108 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouses.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.

Plantished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....153 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....293 Washington-st.

E. TREADWELL & SONS.....276 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Fire Works.).....43 Maiden-lane.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.)...20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....81 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have been appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertising public. Persons through them. They contract for the best papers, and advertise extensively at the very lowest prices, and persons living at a distance of their customers in view, themselves can contract to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—To let from the 1st day of May next, the dwelling-house and academy in the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y. The house is in complete order, and has sufficient room for 25 boarders. The academy has been recently built in modern style, and is considered equal to any in the country and can accommodate 40 pupils. To the premises are also had ten acres excellent garden and large play grounds. From the location of these premises, in a healthy and quiet village, with great ease of access, being only five miles from a depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, they offer to a competent and enterprising teacher inducements not often met with. A number of day scholars can be obtained from the village. Possession given if required by the 1st of April. For particulars, inquire of Dr. NAPALJE, in the village, or JOHN NAPALJE, East Fishkill.

FISHKILL, March 8, 1855.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to 12 in number, are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction in all departments, except the modern languages, music and drawing. For circulars and further information address the Principal at Newburg.

References—Rev. Dr. Brown, David Moore, Esq., Newburg; N. P. Willis, Esq., Idlewild; E. Beach, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Homer Ramsdell, Esq., President of the Erie Railroad Company; G. E. Kunhardt, Esq., Messrs. Spies. Christ & Jay, Drs J. F. Gray and A. G. Hull, Rev. Professor Robinson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Dobbs' Ferry, 22 miles from the City, on the East Bank of the Hudson, beautifully situated. Mrs SHAW and Miss E. DAVIS will continue to receive young Ladies into their family for instruction in the ordinary English branches, French, Music, &c. Parents about to visit Europe will find this a safe and convenient home for their children. Terms moderate.

REFERENCES—Rev. WM. CREIGHTON, D. D., Sing Sing; Rev GEORGE BETHUNE, D. D., Brooklyn, with other gentlemen, as per Circular, for which please apply at the Bookstore of T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 449 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—A. H. WHEELER, long and favorably known, Broadway, corner of Murray-st., has removed to new and eligible rooms, No 336 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. After 30 years of experience Mr WHEELER refers with pleasure to former pupils now filling some of the highest positions of trust, both in legislative and mercantile business. With enlarged accommodations and facilities a rare opportunity is given to acquire rapid business writing, a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and an extended course of mathematics. Special provision for the education of ladies.

Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 39 CHEEVER-PLACE, between Harrison and Degraw sts. Instruction given by W. GEYER, Private Teacher, in all the branches of General Education, in the Latin, French and German languages, and in playing on the Melodion and Piano.

REFERENCES.

Mr. TH. ACHELIS, Merchant, No. 175 Henry-st.
Mr. G. SCHWAB, Merchant, No. 100 Joralemon-st.
Mr. KALT, Doctor, No. 224 Clinton-st.
Rev. L. W. HART, A. M., Rector College Grammar School, Atlantic, corner Clinton-st.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL, STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—The Summer session will begin on the 1st of May. Boys (from 8 to 16 years) will be educated for college or business pursuits. Stockbridge is justly celebrated for its scenery, healthfulness, and highly cultivated society. Circula s containing full particulars, references, &c., &c., will be sent on application to B. WESTERMANN & CO., booksellers, No. 260 Broadway, N. Y.

JARED REID, Jr.
FERDINAND HOFFMANN, } Principals.

LESSONS IN SINGING.—A lady who has studied under the first Italian masters in Europe for the profession, desires to procure pupils for private tuition. Ladies wishing to perfect themselves in a repertoire of songs, &c., previous to visiting the fashionable watering places, will find this an excellent opportunity. The lady desires also to obtain a situation as Soprano singer in a choir. Address MODERATO, Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady offers her services as Visiting Governess. She teaches the German, French and English languages, Drawing and Music, besides all other branches of education. Best of references given. Address Box No. 2,775, Post-Office.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

THE SUMMER TERM of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL will commence April 16. Circulars to be had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 259 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GUITARS AND VIOLINS—TILTON'S IMPROVEMENT.—A few of these instruments can be obtained at reduced prices to close accounts. The following certificate will be sufficient to show their superiority over all others;

We, the undersigned, members of the Jury on Musical Instruments exhibited at the Crystal Palace, think it right to state that had the Guitars of WM. B. TILTON & CO been placed in the Exhibition at such an early period as to have complied with the rules established for our guidance in rendering awards, we should without hesitation have granted them the Medal placed in our hands.

LEO MEIGNEN, ALFRED BOUCHER, JULLIEN, WM HENRY FRY, MAX MARETZEK, GEO. F. BRISTOW, RD. STORRS WILLIS, WILLIAM NORRIS, EMILIUS GIRAC, THEO. EISFELD.

Testimonials can also be seen at the office in recommendation of these instruments by the following eminent and well known Professors, and also of all the principal dealers in music:

Jas. Ballard,	J. Weber,	Berger,
W. T. Roberts,	Wm Schubert,	Daga,
T. C. Henshaw,	F. Weiland,	Le Blanco,
A. J. Morales,	Franklin Peale,	Hotchstein,
C. S. Grafulla,	M. Peco,	F. H. Nash,
G. E. Bush,	G. Leder,	Sutro,
N. W. Gould,	U. C. Hill,	Pfort,
Henry Appy,	F. Griebel,	Wiese,
John A. Young,	W. Goodall,	Harrington,
F. Bienaymé,	W. Cobb,	Lenhard,
Henry Tucker,	G. W. Peck,	D. M. Cole.
Henry Gould,	Hegeland,	J. C. Schæpf.
J. A. Jadelle,	[No 18 Beekman-st., (up stairs.)]	

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½-octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $200; do 7-octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $480—cost $600 Fisk's superior Melodeon, Cabart's patent, $45 to $125 Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $130, being at a sacrifice of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 222 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—Several second-hand Pianos in good condition, and very fine tone, for sale very low for cash. Also, new Instruments, equal to any in the world for tone and workmanship. JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 56 Barclay, near Greenwich-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Grand Diagonal 7-octave Piano-Forte, cost $400; in elegant case, finished back; best City maker, and warranted; been used a few months; will be sold for $260. Owner leaving the City. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place for a few days, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURY, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms, No. 431 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodeon.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—An assortment of magnificent new Pianos, at prices from $190 to $450. Second-hand Pianos from $75 to $110. R.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Pacific Not Arrived.

We regret to say that nothing had been heard of the over-due steamer of the Collins line to the hour at which our paper went to press this morning. The *Africa*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool March 3, is due at Halifax, but no telegraphic notice of her arrival has been received. It is hoped that her advices will relieve the growing anxiety of the public on this side about the non-arrival of the *Pacific*, by announcing some unexpected delay at Liverpool.

Rights of Americans Born Abroad.

We congratulate those American families whom the exigencies of business or the pursuits of pleasure, detain for lengthened periods abroad, upon the passage during the last session of Congress of an act to secure the rights of citizenship to such of their children as may chance to be born during their absence from the United States.

The most striking feature of the American character is its restlessness, energy, and enterprise,—the constant tendency to locomotion and movement of the whole mass of the population; a feature which excites attention even among ourselves, and surprise and astonishment among observant foreigners. The exodus of the population of the Eastern States to the solitudes of the West is only surpassed in magnificence by the exodus of Ireland and Germany to America; and both these combined as far exceed in numbers those famed descents in the fifth and sixth centuries of the barbarians of Northern Europe upon the Roman Empire, as the peaceful and beneficent fruits of the former excel the desolation and ruin which followed in the track of the latter. This migratory disposition of the American, this restless and untiring activity in the search for new fields for the labors of the husbandman, and new seas for the peaceful triumphs of commerce, has carried him not merely to the uttermost verge of his own country, but to all the capitals of Europe; to the remote and obscure regions of Japan and Australia, and has placed him among the foremost, from the mere enthusiasm of adventure and feeling, in the exploration of the frightful and frozen regions of the Polar Circles.

Hitherto, notwithstanding this wide-spread propensity to adventure and travel, our laws have been very inadequate to all exigences of the situation of Americans abroad. While we have been exceedingly jealous of any encroachment upon our rights and dignity from without, our domestic laws for their preservation have been very incomplete. And a distressing uncertainty has heretofore prevailed as to the precise *status*, politically and civilly, within the United States, of Americans who were born without their limits and jurisdiction.

The cases of diplomatic agents of the Government, and of those few individuals who came within the provisions of the almost obsolete law of 1802, were alone exempt from this uncertainty. After the example of Great Britain, we had adopted the principle that the place of birth determines the question of citizenship. And yet, it was for this principle, carried to the extent of the denial of the right of expatriation, that she fought us so sternly and tenaciously, and with alternating victory on the land, and defeat on the sea, in the War of 1812.

By our adoption of this principle, the children born abroad of our own citizens had been virtually cut off from us. Their rights of succession to property, and to political franchises, were left afloat, and dependent upon such extraordinary action as the Legislatures of the States might be pleased to take in each individual case.

Thirty years ago Chancellor KENT called attention unavailingly to this surprising neglect and omission in our laws. Since then, the number of Americans in foreign parts has been rapidly augmenting from year to year, until at the present time we find at Paris, an American hotel of vast proportions and splendor, rapidly approaching completion, an American newspaper in full operation, and a constant floating population of upwards of a thousand Americans. Radiating from that capital as a centre, they penetrate every quarter of Europe, from the pines of Norway, to the olives and the vines of Italy—from the beautiful gardens of England to the barren steppes of Russia. We find them in Africa, on the bosom of the venerable Nile, and under the shadow of the Pyramids. In Asia, beneath the cool shade of the sombre Phrygian pine, and amid the ruins of the elegant architecture of the Saracens. Overleaping the adamantine wall of Chinese and Japanese prejudice, and pursuing with an unquenched ardor the search of adventure on the remote and barbarous shores of the Loo Choo Islands.

Within the last fourteen years, no less than four different bills have been introduced into Congress on this subject of the rights of Americans born abroad. On one occasion Mr. WEBSTER introduced a bill respecting it into the Senate, but it was suffered to lie unacted upon. Finally, during the past Winter, substantially the same bill that was reported to the Senate, now fourteen years ago, by Mr. WALL, has been again proposed by Mr. CUTTING, and at last enacted into a law and approved by the President, in the terms following:

"Persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were, or shall be, at the time of their birth, citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States. Provided, however, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States."

This bill, in using the word *heretofore*, covers the whole ground, and provides for every exigency of the past, as well as of the future. The period during which it has been suffered to lie unacted upon is a striking example of how slow and reluctant legislation with us often is, in the case of laws the most salutary and unexceptionable, while others of the most doubtful propriety and utility meet with a speedy passage. The proviso with which the bill closes is intended to prevent the descendants of Americans born abroad from transmitting in turn the rights of citizenship to their descendants, in case they should never return to the United States. Without such a proviso, there might, in process of time, exist a class of persons abroad who, although in every sense of the word foreigners, would still be deemed Americans by the law—a state of things which would be quite adverse to the policy of all Governments, and peculiarly offensive in the present state of feeling in our country.

In the cases provided for by this bill, the law of France permits the individual, on attaining his majority, to choose for himself, either the country of his parents or that of his birth. Under these circumstances, unless our Courts recognize the right of expatriation, in time we may perchance have among us some individuals possessing the double character of Americans and Frenchmen. And possibly, delicate questions of State may spring up between the two Governments out of this anomalous circumstance. Without speculating however upon what singular and rare questions the operation of this law upon future events may possibly evolve, we feel satisfaction in the existence of this fresh guaranty of the personal political and heritable rights of Americans born abroad.

The Czar and India.

CZAR NICHOLAS is now pursuing a vast scheme of aggrandizement, similar to that which was pursued by the Romans for seven centuries. He prosecutes it with the same inflexible pride and pertinacity as they did—with the same disregard of all the elegant and useful pursuits and humanities of life—and tramples with an equal pride and haughtiness upon prostrate nationalities. The scheme may be prosecuted as long and as successfully, and end as fatally to the Muscovite, as it did to the Roman Empire.

It was under PETER I., that from an Asiatic, Russia became a European State. Before unknown to diplomatists, she was then first recognized as an element in the arrangements of the affairs of Europe. Before trading mainly inland, with Asia and China, she then began to build ships and engage in commerce. In 1721, by the treaty of Neustadt, she stript Sweden of an immense territory on the eastern shores of the Baltic. By the triple convention of St. Petersburg, of 1772, she gained Lithunia as her share of the plunder of Poland. By that gigantic political crime, deliberately consummated by a second and a third partition, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, gave the lie to their former protestations of faith in the principle of the balance of power, and adding shamelessness to rapacity, appealed to that principle, which they then overthrew, in boldly asserting that the partition was politically just, because the division was equally made. The sophistry of the excuse is equaled only by the atrocity of the deed.

The peace of Fredericksham followed the Swedish revolution of 1809, and Sweden was then again impoverished and degraded in rank by the cession to the Muscovite power of Finland and the Islands of Aland.

Turning from the North, we find the Czars pursuing the same rapacious policy, and with the same success, in the South—the Ottoman Empire in every successive war humiliated and weakened, and stript of a portion of her territory—the independent tribes of the South and West from time to time subdued and incorporated into the Russian Empire, and the contest for freedom maintained only among the fastnesses of the Caucasian mountains. From PETER I. to CATHARINE II., in the short space of seventy-three years, a vast territory, containing an aggregate of ten millions of people, was incorporated into the Russian Empire. England is not possessed with a vain and causeless fear respecting her Empire over the East, when she beholds Russia making these gigantic strides towards Persia and India. She knows full well that the howling wildernesses of Affghanistan and Beloochistan proved no insurmountable barrier to the ambition of ALEXANDER THE GREAT and his army. Carrying with him the *Iliad* of HOMER in a golden casket to inflame his love of military glory, that heroic Captain, starting from Greece, marched through Persia and India in triumph, and paused only on the banks of the Ganges, when his breathless and fainting troops refused further to follow their power-intoxicated leader. Ambition is the same passion, and man has the same capabilities to-day that he had then. And although the ambition of NICHOLAS may not be of as noble a nature as that of this ancient conqueror, it is no less persistent, insatiable and vast. He is not ignorant of the career of those of the ancients whom he would rival, nor of the encouragement to invasion which India offers, from the oppression and extortions of the East India Company, atoned for in part by the stability of its rule under the patronage of the British Government.

The English Empire has been acquired in India by rapacity, as the Muscovite Empire has been extended in Europe by injustice. It would be an act of that retributive justice, which we see running through the whole course of events, should the spoils of an innocent people, secured to England by one act of rapacity, be snatched from her grasp by another.

☞ C. & M. MULLER, of Thirty-ninth-street, corner of Sixth-avenue, have made a bronze likeness of Mayor WOOD, of half size, which is very natural and life-like.

The City Railroads.

The discussion before the Board of Councilmen on the practicability of reducing the City Railroad fares, will be resumed to-day. There will be ample statements and calculations on both sides—to prove that three cents is sufficient, and to counter-prove that even five cents is a poor speculation. Hastily glancing at this matter, one would be disposed to side with the Railroad Companies. In the aggregate their dividends have not recently exceeded three or three and a half per cent. on the capital invested. This is small enough, and disproportionate to the undoubted convenience of their various lines. It should certainly be an object with the public, as with the directors, to run the cars at a fair remunerative profit—otherwise neither can be satisfied. Good accommodation and speed cannot be supplied at a loss, and these desiderata should be purchased at a fair marketable price.

The smallness of the declared dividends is a little remarkable to any one accustomed to travel on the City Railroads, particularly if he have also some experience in City Stages. The cars to all appearance are well filled—crowded in fact during the best hours of the day and night. The stages, on the contrary, although limited in capacity, are but seldom thoroughly filled. The expense in each—so far as the leading item of horseflesh is concerned—is the same. Yet the stages pay handsomely, and the cars realize but three or three and a half per cent.

Before it is possible to understand this anomalous fact, we must remember that the Railroad Companies have anticipated the growth of the metropolis, and made provisions for the accommodation of a comparatively unpopulated locality. Within a few years all the lines have doubled—some of them trebled—their length. Fresh stock has of course been created for this purpose—and other purposes, it is said, such as buying off stage lines, jobbing in dépôt property and the like—and added to the original investment. But this fresh stock—unproductive in itself—has also shared the dividends. The lower part of the City has in effect been taxed for the upper part; and every workingman who lives in Thirtieth-street contributes two or three cents towards expenses incurred for running the cars up to Sixtieth or Eightieth-street. One uniform rate on each line would be a noticeable feature if there was one uniform population. But there is not, and the system imposes a burden on the majority for the benefit of the minority. Not only is this obvious with respect to fares, but also with respect to accommodation; the majority suffers all the annoyance, the minority all the convenience of this equality. A person going a moderate distance up town, stands an excellent chance of being crowded out of his seat for the whole distance. If he is going, however, to Sixtieth-street or Yorkville, he is certain of plenty of room for two-thirds of the distance.

Whether this is the proper occasion for reducing the fares on all the lines may admit of argument. There is policy, we should suppose, in making an accommodation like the City Railroads as universal as possible, and this can be done only by making them available to the masses. A system of commutation might be adopted—a system which is always safe, inasmuch as it secures a fixed patronage. Conceding this to the people, there would not, we think, be any strong objection to the present rates as a basis for the future. It is desirable to unite the two ends of the City as cheaply as possible, and for this purpose a uniform rate is, perhaps, imperative—even if it be five cents.

In addition to commutation or reduction of the fares, another and more important matter should engage the attention of the Committee. We refer to the actual accommodation afforded by the cars. A thing is cheap or dear according to its usefulness. The use of a car is to give rest as well as transport to the weary. Estimated by this standard, the cars are now the dearest mode of conveyance in the City, and will remain so until a proper licensing system has been established for their governance. From an excess of generous absurdity, the public has hitherto consented to put up with mere foot room. Provided there was a chance of sitting, standing or hanging on to the wooden den, the people paid their five cents. No matter how full, the conductor is consequently always ready to take up more passengers, and to cram them into his pestilential carriage. Riding on the step of an omnibus is luxurious compared with sitting, standing, or hanging on to a Sixth-avenue car towards night-fall. Now this can and should be remedied. Every passenger should have a seat, and be entitled to it to the end of the journey; he should not be compelled to vacate it to the first chambermaid who hails the vehicle; he should not be expected to carry two other passengers on his most troublesome corns; he should not be poisoned by the foul breath of fifty or sixty persons, but should have what he bargains for—accommodation, ease, and conveyance. In London, every public vehicle is licensed to carry so many, and an excess of the given number subjects the proprietor to a fine. It should be the same here. A crowded car is no convenience to the public, but simply a saving to the Company.

We suggest to the Committee the necessity of obtaining a commutation if possible, and without the establishment of two rates of fare. But, under any circumstances, to compel the Railroad Companies to run a sufficient number of cars, and to license each, so that a proper number of passengers may be carried in it, and no more.

☞ KISSANE, the noted character who has figured in the *Martha Washington* and Chemical Bank cases, was placed upon his trial in this City yesterday, on the charge of obtaining money from the Bank by forged checks. The case is of peculiar interest; it will occupy several days.

Our Little Sister Rhody.

The modest and frugal State of Rhode Island is much exercised just now through her leading Press, the Providence *Journal*—the editor whereof is an ex-Governor of the Commonwealth, and ever solicitous for her prosperity and honor—in regard to the extravagance of the present General Assembly. That profligate body, it seems, is about to add no less a sum than thirty thousand dollars to the annual appropriations. An indirect insult is aimed at the wisdom of the people by setting aside ten thousand dollars for the care the insane; and another indignity to their intelligence by appropriating the wasteful figure of nineteen thousand dollars to public schools! Worst of all, the morality of the State and the memory of ROGER WILLIAMS are libeled by a "special appropriation" of twenty-five thousand dollars for the State Prison. Then comes "the increased pay of jurors and additions to some other salaries." In the last is not reckoned, we presume, any addition to the pay of the Governor, which is, and has been, from the time the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, *four hundred dollars* per annum; house rent not included.

It is much to be regretted that the prevailing demoralization and extravagance of the times have at length reached our pattern little sister. We do not wonder that our distinguished cotemporary of the *Journal* should resist their inroad with the sturdy eloquence of his practiced pen and the wisdom of his experienced statesmanship. He cries aloud and spares not. The "small leaks, amounting together to a pretty large one," can only be stopped, he insists, by a new financial system, with regular estimates, and greater accountability in disbursing officers. The revenues of the State, it seems, have been recently swelled by sundry bank bonuses, but these are now expected to fall off—the hard times for banking interfering—and some new sources of supply will have to be opened if the present enormous expenditure is maintained.

There is, as we have intimated above, one redeeming feature to this sad picture of sister Rhody's dissipation. The Governor's salary is not increased. It remains at the ample figure, fixed by the honored and prudent predecessors of the present General Assembly. Had this been changed, there would have been no remaining hope for the reclamation of the giddy hoyden. Ample, we call it, for it has always proved so, save on *one* occasion, when the Governor offered $500 reward for a Southern blade, who violated the territory by fighting a duel across the State—he standing in Massachusetts and his antagonist in Connecticut—and the whole commonwealth was scandalized by the general, but very natural inquiry, as to where the odd hundred dollars was to come from in the event of his apprehension!

Ocean Mail Appropriations.

The Navy Appropriation bill passed by the late Congress, has been officially published at Washington. The eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections were added by way of amendment, to cover the appropriations for the Ocean Mail Service of the Government, under existing contracts for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1855, and ending June 30, 1856, and for deficiences the present fiscal year. The latter were deferred at the close of the long session last Summer, by the failure of the regular Ocean Mail bill, upon which an attempt was made to engraft the six months' notice for the discontinuance of the COLLINS contract.

	Next Fiscal Year.	Deficiencies this Year.
Collins Line	$819,000	$559,000
New-York to Aspinwall	261,000	202,000
Panama to Oregon	328,000	249,000
N. Orleans to Vera Cruz	69,000	
Bremen Line	200,000	200,000
Havre Line	150,000	150,000
Charleston to Cuba	50,000	50,000
Panama Railroad	150,000	120,000
Total	$2,027,000	$1,530,000

New War Bounty Warrants.

The first of July is named by some of the Washington letter writers as the earliest day at which it will be possible for the Commissioner of Pensions to make a beginning in the issue of the new Land Warrants, under the recent liberal act of Congress granting bounties to the Soldiers and Seamen employed in the War service of the country from 1790 to the present time. It is stated that the Commissioner and his chief clerk are pushing the preliminary arrangements to this object. Blanks have to be printed; plates engraved; an extra force of clerks to be employed, and other indispensable preparations to be made, before the evidences of the innumerable claimants to these bounties can be acted upon.

☞ The City authorities appear to be at a stand-still in the pursuit of BAKER. The utmost efforts of the City Judge are put forth to little purpose, if the Common Council has no power to intercept the fugitive. The expense of chartering a steamer to cruise to the Canaries and back is estimated at $20,000. As the matter now stands, no officer of the City Government possesses the power to order the departure of a vessel. Complaints for perjury were laid yesterday against a principal witness in the POOLE Inquest. The examination is pending.

India Rubber Patent Case.

On another page of to-day's paper will be found the charge to the Jury of Hon. Judge PITMAN, United States Circuit Court for Rhode Island, in the suit, recently terminated, of HORACE H. DAY *vs.* ISAAC HARTSHORNE & Co., of Providence, R. I., for alleged infringement of a patent which was originally obtained and subsequently extended in the name of EDWIN M. CHAFFEE, for the preparation of India Rubber and its application to cloth, &c., without the aid of a solvent. The cause occupied six weeks in its trial, and, from the extent of the interests involved in it, attracted very general notice. The defence was conducted with much ability by JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., of this City, assisted by CHARLES S. BRADLEY, Esq., of Providence.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—By the schooner *Empire Spring*, Capt. COOKE, arrived yesterday, we have dates to February 17. The Fever was raging at this date. All the vessels in port had lost more or less of their crews.

Nassau Hall in Ruins.

The destruction of Nassau Hall has already been announced. The sons of "Old Nassau," as they are wont to call her, were proud of the historic recollections that clustered so thickly around the building whose walls alone remain—magnificent even in their desolation.

About 8 o'clock P. M., upon Saturday, the 10th inst., a fire broke out in one of the rooms of the second story. It is not precisely known how it originated. It is probable, however, that the carpet caught from a spark, or from a piece of wood having rolled from the fireplace upon the floor. All the efforts of the officers and students of the College, and of the citizens of the town, to arrest the flames proved unavailing. The building was of stone, three stories high, with a basement. It was one hundred and seventy-six feet in length, and at the time of its erection (1754) was the largest edifice in this country. At the time of its destruction it was occupied by two of the tutors and eighty-three students. One of the tutors and many of the students had their furniture, libraries and wardrobes entirely destroyed. The greater portion, however, of the effects of the students was rescued. The loss upon the building is about $30,000—insurance, $12,000. The personal property destroyed amounted to about $5,000. This will fall heavily upon the students; many of whom can ill afford the loss.

At an early period of the fire, even before the building was, by most persons, considered in danger, the door of the picture gallery was forced open by Mr. CAMERON, one of the tutors, and Mr. GILCHRIST, a member of the senior class. They were soon joined by Professors GIGER and DEFFIELD, and others, citizens and students, eager to rescue the portrait of WASHINGTON by the elder PEALE, and the portraits of the earlier Presidents and friends of the College. These were all removed without injury to a place of safety. The portrait of WASHINGTON was painted in 1784 at the request of the Board of Trustees, and is considered one of the finest productions of American art. The frame in which it is placed formerly contained a portait of GEORGE I. During the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, a cannon ball entered one of the chapel windows and destroyed the portrait of his Majesty. Little respect was shown to royalty of those days.

During the Revolutionary War, the building just destroyed was occupied by the British as a barrack, and subsequently by the American troops as a hospital. Congress also met in it in 1783, when obliged to leave Philadelphia that its deliberations might not be overawed.

Upon the 2d of March, 1802, it was destroyed by fire. The late beloved President, (Dr. CARNAHAN,) was at that time a tutor. Twice has he witnessed its destruction, and we trust that he will a second time behold its restoration.

The duties of the institution will not be at all interrupted, and immediate steps will be taken towards rebuilding it. The indomitable energy of its worthy President, Dr. MACLEAN, is well known. He bears the blow with the calm resignation of a Christian philosopher, satisfied that there is One who can "bring good out of evil."

For some time an effort has been making to secure an endowment of $150,000 for this institution. More than half of this amount has, we understand, been contributed by its friends. The late financial crisis has impeded the completion of this design. It is to be hoped that the recent calamity will induce all who feel an interest in her welfare to use their utmost efforts not only to complete, but even to extend this endowment. Nassau Hall has peculiar claims upon the country. Among her Presidents she can number EDWARDS, the great metaphysician, DAVIES, whose prediction of WASHINGTON'S greatness has been so often quoted, and WITHERSPOON, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Harvard, (1638), William and Mary (1693), and Yale, (1700), are the only institutions that were founded at an earlier period.

Among her graduates have been some of the most distinguished men of this country. To select from among the living might seem invidious, where there are so many adorning the forum, the legislative hall, and the pulpit.

From the dead we shall recall but one name—that of JAMES MADISON. JUNIUS.

We have received from President MCLEAN an announcement that will interest all friends of the College. It is as follows:

For the information of parents and guardians of youth in this institution, I deem it my duty to give public notice, that no one was injured by the fire, which, on Saturday night the 10th instant, destroyed the North College building. There will be no suspension of the College Exercises,—they will be continued as heretofore. The East and West Colleges, and the buildings containing the Lecture and Recitation rooms, were uninjured. Provision for the comfortable accommodation of those students who have lost their rooms will be made at once.

JOHN MACLEAN, President of the College.

PRINCETON, March 12, 1855.

German Opera at Niblo's.

The reproach that German Opera has never succeeded anywhere but in Germany, will, it seems likely, be reversed in New-York. For an opening night—and such a night! wind, rain and hail pleading fiercely for the fireside!—NIBLO'S presented an auspicious appearance. The best German families in the City were represented there last evening, and the square-headed artizans also. Blue eyes and flaxen hair flashed from the dress circle and the parquette in a manner that would have been perfectly awful under more approachable circumstances. Gentlemen with beards to their waists, and an incurable habit of speaking loud! Opera books printed in agonizing type, and totally unconscious of an English disguise! Playbills a yard long, and ruinously extravagant in large letters! Five hundred people talking in five hundred different accents, but all talking loud and enjoying themselves in a disreputably happy manner! Such the appearance of the house—impressing the astounded critic with the belief that the people present actually went to enjoy themselves, and not for the mere purpose of display.

The German Opera, while in the Bowery, was successful; but the location being objectionable, it was determined to make a bold effort in a conveniently situated house. Hence the season here.

FLOTOW'S opera of "Martha, or the Fair of Richmond," is familiar to an American public, having been given in English some years ago by the BISHOP troupe. It is a light, playful, trickey sort of opera—half French, half English, and not at all German in character. There is activity and rhythm in the music—two features always acceptable to a general audience—but very little sustained melody. The *Mohlgemuth* chorus, with the tambourine accompaniment, possesses an uncouth vigor that is extremely pleasing. This is by far the most striking, as it is the most scattered melody in the opera. A Terzetto in the first act, and the spinning Quartette in the second, are admirable specimens of fluent, graceful writing, and will always be popular. The finale to the first act—the Market scene—will bear favorable comparison with any modern opera.

The following was the caste of last evening: Lady Harriet Durham, Mrs. SEIDENBURG; Nancy, Miss D'ORMY; Lord Tristan, Mr. BERRINGER; Lionel, Mr. QUINT; Plunkett, Mr. VINCKE.

All the above artistes are known to the Opera community, having at various times sung in Italian, English, German, &c. They afforded a good ensemble and were sufficient for their rôles. The orchestra under Mr. UNGER is strong and efficient, but wants subduing in the brass department. Chorus quite good.

Altogether the first performance of the German Opera may be considered a decided success. By the way, the managers should publish libettos, with German and English translations. We should not be surprised if German opera become a permanent thing with us.

A Valuable Nautical Instrument.

At a recent session of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, a letter from a gentleman of Genoa was read, in which he announces his having invented a mechanism by means of which the latitude and longitude of a ship can be readily ascertained without an observation of the sun or moon, and without a comparison of the time on the ship with the time of the chronometer.

Not quite equal to this extraordinary instrument, the alleged capabilities of which we venture to doubt until it has been practically tested, we would mention a new and exceedingly valuable nautical instrument, which has already been practically tested and proved by Capt. COMSTOCK of the *Baltic*, in his trips across the Atlantic. It is the work of an exceedingly shrewd and acute Yankee, now residing in New-Brunswick, N. J. Its peculiar value consists in the fact that it makes no use of an artificial horizon, and determines the latitude and longitude of a ship equally well in *foggy as in clear weather*, provided some known heavenly body can be seen. This is a desideratum in nautical instruments which has long been sought after, but hitherto without success.

Hospital Practice—How is This?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A patient of mine, Lieut. COLBERT, was removed while very ill with *delirium tremens* to the Brooklyn City Hospital, by the orders of Dr. COCHRAN, in my absence and without my knowledge or consent. The patient died suddenly and under very suspicious circumstances, and the physician, the clerk and the attendant nurse have given contradictory reports. The Superintendent now refuses to let me see the Hospital report of the case.

Are the transactions of this public Institution to be kept in the dark? The Superintendent extorted $25, and refused to return to the widow a cent, although her husband was only seven hours in hospital until he died.

The public should know that it is possible for a man to be maltreated in hospital as well as out of it. Is all inquiry to be crushed out? Is extortion of money, is gross carelessness in treatment, to be smoothed over, because committed in a large building and under pompous officials?

BROOKLYN, March 13, 1855. MEDICUS.

The Prohibitory Law in Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, March 5, 1855.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law, although opposed by all the members of the Government, with two exceptions, was advanced a stage last week. The motion for going into Committee on the bill was carried by 51 to 19, and in Committee the first clause, affirming the principle of Prohibition, was adopted by a majority of 45 to 25. The discussion which took place on the bill at this stage of its progress was not possessed of much interest, but the vote was of importance as showing the strength respectively of the friends and opponents of the measure. Of the two members of the Government who supported it, one, Hon. ROBERT SPENCE, is probably a Maine Law man on principle; the other, Solicitor-General SMITH, loves a bottle of wine, and supports Prohibition for popularity or Buncombe.

Sweeping Machines.

The Mayor has directed that the Second Ward shall be entirely given up to the Street-Sweeping Machine Contractor for the purpose of experimenting on, previous to any fixed arrangement being made as to their final adoption. The time set apart for trial is one week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to J. W. FOWLER, President.

SPRING, 1855.—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—OUR stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for Spring trade is now ready for inspection, embracing everything that is new and desirable, of our own importation or selection. The cutters of this department, headed by Mr. A. H. VAN PELT, are artists of the first class in their several lines of Coats, Vests and Pants, and our determination is to spare no pains or expense to make this a very popular department of our business. The directions to this effect are: 1. To make every garment up to the best standard of taste and workmanship, the quality to be always fairly represented; 2. To be prompt to the very hour a garment is promised; and 3. To be a little lower in price than garments of the same description can be had for elsewhere. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration.

While the disposition of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st., N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	7s. 6d. to 9s. per yard
Best Ingrain	5s. to 6s. per yard

and other goods equally low.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 378 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales, a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 9s. to 10s per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s. per yard.
Three-ply, 8s. to 9s per yard;
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 5s.

And all other goods equally low.

SPRING HAVING MADE ITS APPEARANCE, GENTLEMEN are commencing to lay aside their Winter apparel, and are beginning to call on ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, to supply themselves with garments suitable for the season, such as Spring overcoats, business coats, pantaloons, vests, Merino vests, cravats, &c., &c. They keep good goods, well and fashionably made up, together with a choice assortment of furnishing goods. Youths' and children's clothing at reasonable prices, and every article warranted to be as represented. One price and no deviation.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolean Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, are now selling rich Silks, Delaines, Barèges, Bombazines, Linens, Ribbons, Shawls, &c., cheaper than any other establishment in the City. They offer this morning fine French Ginghams, yard wide, at 8d.; Barèges from 1s. 6d. up; Rich Silks at 4s., 5s. and 6s., and all other kinds of goods equally cheap.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY NEXT, BY A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property, corner of 4th-av. and Waverly-place, being fifty feet on the avenue and eighty feet on Waverly-place. Rents for $2,000. For terms, apply to T. H. RODMAN, 37 Wall-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM, IN ITS most painful form s, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depôt, No. 346 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODIONS, tuned the equal temperament, can be fine, and only at the Music and Piano Room of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready, at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 377 AND 379 BROADWAY.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Gen. Cass on the Know-Nothings.

The following letter from Senator Cass, to some New-Hampshire politicians, appears in the *Patriot*, March 10:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, asking me, on behalf of the Democratic State Committee, to visit my native State, and address the Democracy upon the great topics which are now pressed upon the attention and action of our party through the whole country.

I should be glad to do so if I could with propriety. Early associations have not lost their force; indeed, they are yet powerful, and bind me to the land of my birth by bonds which can never be broken. I am proud of the character of its people, and I am gratified for the education which its institutions gave me, and which laid the foundation of whatever usefulness may have attended me through life.

But I have duties to perform here which I cannot neglect, and I could not accept your invitation without the hazard of being absent during the discussion and decision of important subjects, some of them locally interesting to the people of Michigan. And your election follows so closely upon the adjournment of Congress, that the intervening period will not be the time for public political discussion. I must, therefore, beg you to excuse me for declining to visit you.

I cannot flatter myself that any views I could present would furnish any information to the Democracy of New Hampshire. Long and unflinchingly, and I may add triumphantly, have they supported the principles of our party; the political faith taught by WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and JACKSON, and by a host of patriots whose names adorn the fairest pages of our history.

I will not believe that they are now prepared, when experiment has become experience, and when the ascendancy of our party and the policy it inculcates have aided in impelling our country onward in all the elements of power and prosperity, with a rate of progress before unknown in the annals of the world; I will not believe that, at such a time and under such glorious circumstances, *that* ascendancy is to be relinquished and *that* policy abandoned for new combinations and for a strange and startling creed.

Fortunately, our national progress has proved the truth and wisdom of our principles, while these have exerted a most salutary influence upon that progress. Let us not remove our ancient land-marks, but hold on to the political inheritance which has descended to us. And I earnestly hope that the New-Hampshire Democracy will remain as firm as their own everlasting hills, becoming a monument at once of patriotism and fidelity to the Constitution. If others in the States around them yield to sudden and dangerous impulses, so be it. While we regret, we cannot prevent it. Soon the excitement is sure to pass away.

In the meantime, by zealously adhering to our tried course, we shall hasten this desirable period, and shall stand absolved from all the consequences which this unfortunate state of things may bring upon our country.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Esq., Concord, N. H.

Woods on Fire and Cotton Burned.

From the Charleston Standard, March 10.

Our citizens were surprised, on yesterday, by a strange appearance in the atmosphere about the city. There was everywhere about a palpable mist, which gave an exceedingly curious appearance to affairs. The sun, in the middle of the afternoon, could be stared in the face without shrinking. He was fiery red, but harmless to look upon, but the darkness was as great as though he had been eclipsed. One cause of this phenomena was the dust which, during the morning, had been whirled about the streets by a strong wind from the northwest, but the principal cause was discovered by our reporter, on his way to the scene of the railroad riots. They were occasioned by the burning of the woods from Goose Creek Bridge to within a few miles of the city. Our reporter, who visited the locality, says the scene was grand nearly to sublimity.

About eight or ten miles from the city the road was fringed on each side by a line of fire, while an occasional pine tree was seen standing like a pillar of blaze, with the flames dancing and rushing out to its extremest limbs. Few of these valuable trees were burned down, however, but the fire continued to increase and spread itself over the surface of the ground. Fences, barns and negro huts were quickly surrounded, and in some instances wholly or partially consumed. Roads were crossed, nor was the iron track invincible against it; and in this connection we would mention the narrow escape of a large freight train of Cotton—indeed, it was not entirely an escape. Eleven platforms composed the train, which careered down the road towards the city. Before they were hardly aware of the danger, they were directly in the midst of the blaze.

It was with the extremest difficulty that either cars or cotton could be saved from burning. Some of those persons employed on the train were badly injured by the fire in their exertions to save the property under their charge; but all was finally brought into safety, with the exception of two platforms, containing about eighty bales of cotton. These were destroyed. After getting extricated from this difficulty, the train continued slowly and carefully on its way to within about five miles of the city, where the conductor, considering it unsafe to proceed further, caused it to be arrested for the night. The cotton which was burned was from Kingsville.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the indiscretion of some person, who, being too regardful of a fine crop of grass in the Spring, had set fire to the old stubble and furze by way of securing that desirable end. This method of clearing the land in these times of general drouth, cannot too strongly be objected against. It must be looked upon as little better than the grossest carelessness. With the high wind that was blowing all day yesterday, and the dry and parched state of every thing near the surface of the earth, it must be regarded as a matter of no little wonder that we have not been obliged to record any more serious results of this conflagration.

Shocking Tragedy in Missouri—Seven Persons Killed.

The *Gazette*, published at Troy, Mo., relates a shocking tragedy, said to have occurred in Monroe County, in that State, recently. According to the *Gazette's* story—which reads as if it might not be true—a gentleman sold his farm for $2,000, deposited it in the house with his family, and left home on business. During his absence he stopped a night at a house three miles from his own, and while asleep, dreamed twice that his family were supplicating for help. He got up, dressed himself, and in company with a German, started for his own house.

The two in a short time came to the house, in which a light was discovered. This unfavorable omen at that hour of the night, (it being about 3 o'clock) confirmed the husband's worst suspicions. They approached the house, and looking through a window, saw five men all surrounding a table, busily engaged in counting and dividing the money which they had secured. The first impulse of the enraged husband was to give an alarm, but the German, who deserves unbounded approbation for the very successful manner in which he managed the affair, bade the man be silent. He then instructed him to go to the back door and knock, upon which the robbers would attempt to make their escape out of the one at which he (the German) was stationed.

The man accordingly made an alarm at the back door, upon which the midnight robbers endeavored to make their escape. Right manfully did the German maintain his position, while with a revolver he killed four of the robbers and wounded the fifth, who was afterwards secured. Would that this were the only bloody spectacle which presented itself at that dead hour of the night. The most heart-rending part remains yet untold. A wife and two or three children had been butchered, and lay weltering in pools of blood. The feelings of a husband and father can better be imagined than described, as he beheld this horrid spectacle. The wounded man having been secured, made a full confession, in which he stated that an organized band of robbers was in the country, and that the ringleader lived in Lincoln or Pike Counties.

Death of Mr. James Brown.

From the Boston Transcript, March 12.

We are called upon to report the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. JAMES BROWN, of the well known publishing firm of LITTLE, BROWN & Co. The deceased had been indisposed about a week, but his illness was not regarded as dangerous until a short time before his death. Mr. BROWN was a gentlemen of fine business talents,—generous, affable and intelligent, he was very popular with all classes. Few publishers in our country have evinced so much culture, taste and discrimination in their business as the deceased. His house was the abode of refinement and hospitality, and many a distinguished visitor to our State has received the most favorable impressions of society here from the attentions bestowed upon him by Mr. BROWN. Mr. BROWN was fifty-five years of age. The funeral solemnities will be held at his late residence on Wellington Hill at 11½ o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

ILLNESS OF HON. RUFUS CHOATE.—The case of William J. Reynolds *vs.* Leban S. Beecher, on trial before the Supreme Judicial Court, in session at Dedham, was suspended on Thursday, and postponed until the next term of the court, in consequence of the illness of Mr. CHOATE, who was counsel for one of the parties to the suit. Mr. CHOATE's disorder—which is that commonly described as "sick head-ache," although prostrating for the time, and sufficient to confine him to his chamber at the Dedham hotel—is not of a serious nature; and we are gratified to learn that he had so far recovered that he was able to sit up last evening. He is attended by his family, who went to him yesterday morning, immediately upon hearing of his indisposition. It is expected that he will return to town this morning. His sickness is the result of a cold, aggravated by his exacting professional labors.—*Boston Courier, March 10.*

MISS MARTINEAU'S ILLNESS.—PARKER PILLSBURY writes to the *Liberator*: "Miss MARTINEAU is in the last stages of life. The affection of the heart, from which she has long suffered, seems almost to have reached its crisis—a crisis always fatal. Last week she seemed almost gone. She sent farewells to her friends, and arranged for her burial. This week she revives a little, and may live, possibly, a few months yet—though her physicians assure her she holds her life now only from minute to minute."—*Boston Cour. March 10.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ **The breaking up of the cold weather,** and the presence of Spring, excite the bile and inertia of our citizens, causing a feeling of lassitude and heaviness, aching and dizziness of the head, and what is commonly known as SPRING FEVER. And why? Because the sudden changes of weather call all the impurities and secretions of the system into action, and the results are the ills complained of; but there is a sure and certain remedy.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE,"

and if the BLOOD be free from all impurities and putrid humors, there will be no disease.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

as manufactured under the direction of the celebrated chemist and physician, DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, is the only effective and permanent

RENOVATOR AND PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

as it contains all the vegetable substances which experience has tested and proved useful in

ERADICATING DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A few bottles will most effectually regulate and cleanse the system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN 1810.

Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, cor of Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. Office, No. 2.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Securities Sold on Commission. Loans obtained on collateral securities, by D. M. FARNHAM, (6 Jauncey-court) Wall-st.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boon remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Parsons & Co.,** Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale, Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Exotic Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses.

For catalogues, apply at 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed** from No. 37 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **Special Notice.**—Epicures will do well to dine at the Rainbow Hotel, in Beekman-st., TO-DAY, off some very superior prize Mutton and a fine stuffed Bass, weight 37 pounds. The establishment is now in its full tide of prosperity, and bids defiance to competition. It is well known that the Ales are the best on this side of the Atlantic, and with the old Burton now on tap I can challenge the whole world. W. J. HOWELL, Proprietor.

☞ **Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.**—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-sts., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ **College of Physicians and Surgeons.**—The Annual Commencement will be held in the College Hall, No 67 Crosby-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Professor JOSEPH M. SMITH will deliver the address. The profession and the public are invited to attend. ROBERT WATTS, M. D., Secretary to the Faculty.

☞ **Art of Prolonging Life.**—The eleventh lecture of the course will be given THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by S. J. SEDGWICK in the Hall of the Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 58 and 56 6th-av. The effects of certain passions and poisons on the vital principle will be considered. For admission 25 cents.

☞ **We are requested to state that JAMES M. MILLER & Co.,** will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday,) March 14, 1855, at 1 o'clock, at the City Hall, under the special direction of A. C. Flagg, Esq., Comptroller, the leases of No. 84 Bulkheads, Docks and Slips belonging to the City of New-York.

☞ **Splendid Signs**—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY wishes to correspond with a matrimonial view, with parents having eligible daughters. As the advertiser's only object is to secure happiness, education, refinement of thought, and amability, are essential. Address A. O. P., Broadway Post-Office, post-paid.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st., By SAMUEL J. SIGLER.

NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, borders on the miraculous; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man or woman as a commanding forehead.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthful hue of the monrose. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion.

HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair, soft, curly, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Dépôt, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WALCOLL BROTHERS—PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS BENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS', BANKERS', and every variety of SHEARS and LADIES' SCISSORS.—The subscribers would call the attention of the public to the above articles, of which they have a complete assortment, which they offer at the lowest prices. The Button Hole Cutters are a comparatively new article, which have recently been reduced full 33½ per cent, in price, which brings them within the means of every one, and are decidedly the best article for cutting button holes ever invented. Also, a general assortment of hardware and cutlery, house-keeping articles, cabinet-makers' and builders' hardware.

ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 443 Broadway.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE, AT HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.—By particular request, embodied in a special resolution unanimously adopted at a late meeting of several hundred citizens of New-York, Miss EMMA FRANCES JAY will give one more public Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 14, 1855, which will be the last time she will address as a public ressembly in this City prior to her departure for Europe. Tickets of admission, 25 cents. To be had of PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, No. 300 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery, or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in place of sperm on steamships and machinery generally, for the past eight years, it is no experiment Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 61 John-st.

FULTON LODGE, NO. 66, I. O. O. F.—Brethren are requested to be punctual in attendance on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock at their rooms corner of Court and Joralemon-sts., as questions of vital moment will come up for action on that evening.

P. W. BIRCHE, Secretary. GEO. KIRK, N. G.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We invite buyers and the public to call and examine one of the most correct combinations ever invented, and pronounced so by the best judges. One second-hand table for sale cheap.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 80 Ann-st.

THE LATE WILLIAM POOLE.—The best Daguerreotype or Photograph of the late Wm. Poole is to be had at HAAS' new Daguerrean rooms, No. 363 Broadway, one door below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOUNTY LAND.—All persons entitled to Land Warrants under the late act of Congress, can have their claims duly collected, on application to TAYLOR & BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 70 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in suits to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, GIRANDOLE CUPS, &c.—Furnished at the new manufactory No. 41 Centre-st., 4th story, at the lowest prices, by A. & C. W. BRADY.

WANTED.

SHEA M.—Call on LISTINNY C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a most highly recommended young girl, of neat and industrious habits, as waitress, in all its branches; is a capable parlor maid. A girl of excellent City references. Will take from $6 to $8 per month in a private family. Also a neat girl of 16 as child's nurse and chamberwoman; is smart and very intelligent. Has good City reference. Would take $4 a month in the City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 320 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By the advertiser, a young man about thirty years of age, of good business qualifications, now disengaged, desires a situation as salesman and to make himself generally useful in any respectable house, wholesale or retail. Salary moderate; no objection to the country. References undoubted. Address F. C. U., Box 1,710 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid, and to help at the washing and ironing of a private family, by a very experienced Protestant girl, with good City reference; and as cook, and to wash and iron, or do all the housework, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—To cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference. To be seen till suited at No. 446 6th-st., east of 1st-av., in the rear, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant lady (German) in an American family as seamstress. She knows all kinds of fine sewing, needlework, embroidery, dressmaking. Address D. S., *Herald* office, or call at No. 18 Nassau-st., 4th floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent, well recommended girl, to do general housework; understands her business, and is an excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread; can milk and will try to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious girl, for general housework, in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread and not afraid of work; is well recommended. Wages, $8 per month. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, at the Coal Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, of long experience as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in City or any distance in the country. Is a first rate laundress and baker. Please call at No. 76 3d-av. Has the best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake; has no objection to do housework; has no objection to country or city. Can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 90 8th-st., near 1st-av., entrance in 8th-st. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French middle-aged woman as lady's maid and hair-dresser, and do plain sewing or assist in the care of children. References can be given. Address C. B. F., Broadway Post-Office, until Saturday.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious tidy Protestant girl to do general housework, is a good cook, first rate washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful, can give good reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call for 2 days at 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 66 West 15th-st. between 10 and 4 o'clock.

AN ACCOMPLISHED PROTESTANT LADY, from Europe, speaking German, French and English fluently, and being a skilful performer on the piano forte, is desirous of obtaining, by the beginning of May, 1855, a situation as finishing governess, or as a traveling companion to a family going to Europe. From extensive experience her services in either of these capacities would be of invaluable importance to any requiring them. She would also be willing to accept a situation in a first-class seminary. Best of references given upon application to A. B., Box No. 1,397, Buffalo, New-York.

TO BANKERS, &c.—A young man, a telegraph operator in an adjoining city, who has been for more than five years clerk in a Boston Bank, to which he is permitted to refer as to character, trustworthiness, &c., respectfully wishes a permanent situation in a banking-house, or as cashier and book-keeper in a good business house. Will go to any good bank or business house in the Union. Will call on any one in New-York City, if desired. Address TELEGRAPH, *Times* office.

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WANTED—A chambermaid and seamstress who will assist in the washing and ironing; also, a competent French nurse and seamstress. The best of City references required. None but Protestants need apply. The applicant must be neat, honest and industrious to obtain a situation. Apply at No. 18 West 19th-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

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WANTED—A respectable and responsible person to adopt a female orphan; child can be seen at No. 33 2d-av., 2d door from 2d-st. Inquire of Mrs. BREUSTER, 3d floor, front room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A middle-aged Protestant woman; must be perfectly competent to fill the above named situation. Apply at No. 776 Broadway, this day, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

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HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new five-story, first-class tenement Houses and Lots, with water on each floor. Price $5,500 and $6,000; only $1,000 and $1,200 required in cash, balance on mortgage. Also, one three-story double house and Lot for $4,800; only $1,200 cash. Rents for $1,008; a good location for a grocery or baker. Inquire of B. WOOD, No. 282 East 17th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 7 Cherry-st., from 7 to 9 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three very desirable 3-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 68 70 and 72 West 23d-st., containing all the modern improvements; lots 22 by half the block. Also, the first class 4-story and basement brown stone front house, No. 23 West 41st-st., house, 22x60. For terms and card of admission apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 181 West-st., office up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine, large brick house, with piazza front and rear, at the junction of Broadway and 66th-st., on a high elevation, having all the modern improvements, Croton, baths, &c., all in good order, to let low to a genteel family. None other need apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first class three story and basement brick house, No. 66 West 27th-st.; has all the modern improvements and has just been papered and painted throughout. Also one of those elegant brown stone three-story finished basement houses on the 7th-av., between 45th and 46th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 62 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class, 4-story, basement brown stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 32d st., a few doors west of 8th-av., known as Nos. 302 and 304. Also, two desirable building lots on the north side of 31st-st., half way the block between 8th and 9th-avs. For further particulars, apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A small, new brick house, well built and pleasantly located, three stories, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements; situated on 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Lot 20 feet front by 100.5 deep. Apply to FUGGLEY & RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 46th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement brick houses, 21x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements. Location very pleasant, in 21st-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Price $5,000 each, of which may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of D. ROBINS, No. 76 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A superior 25 feet front house, built by day's work, with every improvement, in 32d-st., near 9th-av., and a lot with two houses, renting for $260, price $4,800; and an English basement house, with the improvements, $4,700. Apply at No. 278 9th-av., HALLOCK & BILLINGS.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No. 514 St. Marks-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 280 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story and attic frame house and lot on 126th-st., between the 6th and 8th-avs., in good order, and Croton water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Astoria a fine modern built house with about three-quarters of an acre of land, a well cultivated garden, ornamented with a variety of shrubbery and flowers and very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BRUNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house in Taylor-st., Brooklyn, leased for 5 years at over 10 per cent on valuation. Payment required in a lease on a small house with modern improvements and balance remain on mortgage. Address C. B. B, Box No. 4,876, Post-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One first-class, four story, with basement, brown-stone front house, 20 by 60, lot 20 feet 9 inches deep, with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 60 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60 East 20th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story house, 20 by 55 feet, No. 46 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 44 East 24th st., or, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 44 Wall-st., to C. H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On easy terms; a handsome small brick house, built by the owner for his own use, with all the modern improvements, in the best order, with flower garden in front, in a good neighborhood. Inquire of J. MULLAN, No. 460 32-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Nos. 62, 65 and 67 State-st; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 128 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with stable, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av., Seventeenth-st. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Fourth-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Analogous 4-story brown stone fronts, 20 by 55 feet, Nos. 46 and 48 West 22d-st., opposite Lenox Terrace; Nos. 8 & 10 Rutherford, No. 6 Whitlock-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 97 Hicks-st., corner Pine-apple, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 125 William-st., N. Y., up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 123 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 69 South-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The two 4 story houses No. 311 and 313 West 33d-st. complete (with all the modern improvements. For terms, apply to R. PATON, No. 36 Grove-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story House with brown stone front, all modern improvements, in 22d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front House, No 106 18th-st., bet ween 3d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—With a part of the furniture. The modern three-story house No. 130 East 13th-st. Inquire on the premises. The house may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS.—A 3-story brick house and store on 8th-av., near 31st-st. THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, four miles from the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Goshen, Orange Co. The property consists of 230 acres of choice land well watered and suitably divided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description and the outbuildings large and commodious This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 146 Front-st. Address all letters Goshen Post-Office.

WM. H. BEERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm belonging to the estate of M. J. Ryerson, situated about 3 miles southwest of Paterson, N. J., on the Passaic River, containing 60 acres excellent land, a first-rate stone mansion, in the cottage style, and all requisite out-buildings in good order

This place is in every respect a most commodious and desirable residence; will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. Possession can be had between now and May Inquire of Mrs. RYERSON, on the premises, of JAMES SPEER, Esq., Congress Hall, Paterson, or W. H. FALLS, at the Tradesmen's Bank, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with the latter, within an hour by railroad There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 3 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 235 6th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA FOR SALE.—Containing two acres, 14 miles from the ferry, with view of the Bay. The house is nearly new, contains 11 rooms and cellars, also, stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a large variety of fruit, every rose and ornamental trees and shrubs. Sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. For further particulars apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 66 Front-st., or No. 36 Newark-st., Hoboken.

COUNTRY SITE.—$8,000.—House with 12 rooms, kitchen, closets, cellars, carriage house, stable, &c., ornamental gardens, the house suitable for two families, and commanding an extensive view, in the town of West Farms, N. Y., fronting Samuel st. 200 feet, and on Coles road 166 feet. 3 acres of ground. Terms, cash $3 000, balance remain. Also, a cottage in Dean st., near Power st., Brooklyn, price $3,500, cash $1,500, and different other properties for sale cheap, as all the parties are going West. Apply at No. 323 Broadway, room No. 16, to S. J. A. BURG.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck with about four acres of ground, 23 miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound, on the Boston Turnpike Road, half a mile from Railroad depôt. There is a fine grove of forest trees before the house. The grounds contain all kinds of fruit and ornamental shrubbery. Stable and barn, good garden, &c. Price $8,000. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 31 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well watered. The house is two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 36, with addition 24 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A country residence, the house 43x34 feet, extension 17x34 feet, built in Italian style, containing 14 rooms, with piazza on 3 sides overlooking the Hudson River for 2½ miles; heated with furnace; bath-room and water throughout the house; stable, &c; fruit and shade trees in abundance, with one or two acres of land For particulars inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No 69 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant situation on Greenfield Hill, Conn., including nearly three acres of ground, house and barn, shop and fine orchard and garden. For further particulars call at Mrs MARIA E BANKS, Greenfield Hill, Conn. March 8, 1855.

COTTAGE HOUSE AND FARM FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, Westchester County, consisting of 30 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, situated on the Boston turnpike, about 23 miles from the City, free access by the New-Haven Railroad seven times a day each way. Good stone fences on the premises. Good barn and fruit houses. Farm has a stream of never failing water runs through the place, a well of good water at the door, together with a general assortment of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 186 Walker st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In the village of Tarrytown. A very handsome cottage two stories and basement, 10 rooms with the basement, within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt. A fine view of the Hudson River

J. Q FOWLER, Tarrytown.

TWO COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In Portchester, N. Y., 27 miles from this City, on the New-Haven Railroad. Portchester and its entire vicinity are eminently healthy. One house, built about two years, in good order and hitherto occupied only by the owner, stands on an eminence about five minutes' walk from the depôt, and commands a fine view of the Sound. The house contains nine rooms and an observatory, and has heater, range, &c. There is one acre of land ornamented with shrubbery, evergreens, vines, &c., and containing a good well and a cistern, besides barn and hennery The other house, which is also new, and has a large lot with trees, &c., stands in the village opposite the Episcopal Church. It was built by the late owner for himself, and has been occupied only by him. The house has nine rooms, and good well at the door. Price $4,000; $3,600 can remain on mortgage Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 27 Broad st., New-York; C. G. DUN, depôt master at Portchester; or C. B. MERRITT, on the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, 1 mile east of the depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 30, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and a hen-house, to be built on an elevated position, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. The 40 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted For further particulars, apply to

HALL & CALROW, No. 280 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground: the house is capable of accommodating about 85 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite to the arrangement of the house and outbuildings, having a superior accessory, stables, ice-house, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the premises, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthy tone of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 60 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new brick house and lot on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 23 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazzas in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing spacious rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100 feet front. Apply to A. TALLMAN Upper Nyack; or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 136 West-st., New-York

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For Bonds, Stock or Real Estate, one or more first-class brown stone dwellings, three stories, with all the modern improvements, in a beautiful part of Brooklyn, and on the lowest terms. Apply to F. McCRACKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at JOHNSON, SPADER & CO's., corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated in the centre of the beautiful village of New-Rochelle, consisting of a good dwelling-house, carriage-house, barn, cow-house, green-house, ice-house, and fountain, all in perfect order. Good roads all round the premises, with ten acres of land beautifully enclosed, under a high state of cultivation, with gravel walks tastefully laid out, fruit of all kinds, shrubbery and shade trees of every description, and within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Price $11,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to B. PARKHURST, No. 22 Market-st., from 1 to 2 A. M., 1 o'clock P. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, 14 miles from the New-Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. O'BRIEWILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

DWELLING FOR SALE.—No. 19 Rose-st., near Frankfort, the valuable three story and basement dwelling, with shop in rear, and very favorable lease of the lot, 28 years to run. An excellent situation for a manufacturing jeweler, gunsmith or the like. $2,000 may remain on mortgage Apply at the office of EDWARDS & MANN, No. 54 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSES AT EAST NEW-YORK.—At prices ranging from $600 to $2,800; will build houses for $600 each, with six rooms on first floor, to be 13x14, 12x12, 10x10. Lots from $100 to $300, according to location; access by omnibus and railroad, in 30 minutes. CHAS. B. MILLER, No. 128 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—That new and beautiful brown stone front house, No. 108 Henry-st., between State and Johnson-streets, within five minutes' walk from South and Montague ferries; has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best built houses in the city Apply to WALTON & NORRIS, on the premises, or No. 123 Schermerhorn-st.

TWO BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE.—On the north side of 10th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., finished with all the modern improvements, will be sold very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st, or No. 49 2d-av.

DO YOU WANT A SMALL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN?—See the one for sale at auction on MONDAY next at the Merchants' Exchange. Call on the auctioneers, MILLER & CO., No. 81 Maiden-lane, and get particulars, and see the house before the sale.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply at JACOB PICARE, No. 20 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of WILLIAM H. HENDRICKS, deceased. The 4 story fire-proof store No. 113 Pearl-st.

The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos 67 and 69 Exchange-place.

The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos 24 and 26 New-st.

The 3 story first-class modern built dwelling houses Nos. 76 and 78 West 21st-st.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 35 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, ample wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The Farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence, or as a garden for the supply of the markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 15th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 3 per cent per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. Certificates entitling Bonds received on case. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Town of Greenburg, three miles from Dobbs Ferry, and 24 from Tarrytown, containing 44 acres all tillable land, with double house, barn, wagon-house, granary, &c.; beautiful pond of fresh water; fruit of all kinds in abundance, and perfectly healthy For particulars, inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No. 69 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Also a beautiful building site on elevated ground, overlooking the Hudson River for miles at Dobbs Ferry, 600 133 feet.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 25 acres of land, two miles south of the city at Poughkeepsie, opposite the residence of Professor Mosse, a desirable location for a country seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 114 acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to H. & J. CARPENTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—A desirable farm of 20 acres, with a new fashioned house on a high, pleasant situation, 30 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Depôt, from which trains pass to and from the City almost every hour. The land is good, well watered and fenced. It is well stocked with a variety of choice fruit. Also, a splendid building situation, with 16 or 20 acres, (to suit the purchaser,) near the above. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Containing 214 acres, 120 improved and in good cultivation, situated in Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, New-York, within a mile from market, must be had for all kinds of produces at the highest rates. The farm is well watered and fenced. On the premises is an orchard and nursery buildings. Price $4,000; terms easy; title good Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 168 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick, and in high state of cultivation, with buildings nearly new, consisting of a large mansion house, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements, and well supplied with the best water, a new barn, 70 feet by 36, with basement, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and a new house to be built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. The 40 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted For further particulars, apply to

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HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground: the house is capable of accommodating about 85 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite to the arrangement of the house and outbuildings, having a superior accessory, stables, ice-house, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the premises, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthy tone of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 60 Dey-st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—By a gentleman and his wife, (Americans,) consisting of front and back room and bed-room on second floor, with kitchen must be in a genteel neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $176 per year. Address VANDERHOEF, No. 68 William-st., for one week, stating particulars, &c.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—By a small, genteel family, in a healthy part of this City. Some four or five rooms on one floor, with Croton water and bath, preferred. Address APARTMENTS, Box. No. 966 Post-Office

A SMALL FAMILY of three persons and an infant, with servant, wish the lower part of a genteel three-story house, with gas, &c., anywhere between 6th and 20th-sts. Address Box No. 1,184, Tower Post-Office.

CANAL BOAT WANTED.—I wish to hire for the Season a good and substantial canal or lake boat, capable of carrying 180 tons. Address CANAL BOAT, Herald office.

TO LET.

TO LET—House on East 18th-st $750
To let, house on West 19th-st 600
To let, house on 20th-st 500
To let, house on West 21st-st 650
To let, 2 houses on Broadway, each 800
To let, 2 houses on West 19th-st., each 600
To let, part of house on 19th-st 300
To let, part of house on West 18th-st 300
To let, part of house on 19th-st 350
To let, part of house on Franklin-st 400

For further particulars, apply to ROOME & BUNNELL, No 373 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the rivers and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—In this City, a two and a half or three-story house. Rent must be low. Address, with particulars, number of rooms, &c., D. B A., office of the New-York Daily Times, for two days.

WANTED TO RENT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—In a good location a three or four story first-class House, with all the modern improvements, comprising furnace, range, bathing room, water closet, hot and cold water throughout the House. Rent from $400 to $500 Communications, stating location, rent, &c., may be addressed to Box No. 4 120 Post-Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN—ROOMS WANTED.—By a gentleman and his wife. Consisting of a front and back room and use of bedroom, in a private family, within 15 minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Address SHIPLEY, No. 128 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

PART OF HOUSE WANTED.—From the 1st May next, by a gentleman, wife and child, 14 months old. The upper part of a convenient house, with a quiet family, between 1st and 3d-ave, and 26 and 30th-sts.; or would board with a private family, where there are no other boarders. Please address H. L. G., Daily Times Office, stating terms and number rooms.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—By a gentleman and his wife, (Americans,) consisting of front and back room and bed-room on second floor; with kitchen must be in a genteel neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $176 per year. Address VANDERHOEF, No. 68 William-st., for one week, stating particulars, &c.

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CANAL BOAT WANTED.—I wish to hire for the Season a good and substantial canal or lake boat, capable of carrying 180 tons. Address CANAL BOAT, Herald office.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A modern, first-class, well built basement house, new or in perfect order, located on the 6th-av., or desirable cross streets, above 14th-st. Possession on or before July next, or if now building to be completed in the Fall. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—The whole of a neat small house, or a part of a larger one, suited to two families, replete with modern improvements, and rent moderate The City preferred, but would go to Brooklyn or Jersey City Address D. C., Times Office, with location and full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—Containing the modern improvements, situated between 4th and 20th-sts., and 4th and 6th-avs.; rent moderate. Address Box No. 3,548 Post-Office, stating rent, location, &c.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—In this City, a two and a half or three-story house. Rent must be low. Address, with particulars, number of rooms, &c., D. B A., office of the New-York Daily Times, for two days.

WANTED TO RENT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—In a good location a three or four story first-class House, with all the modern improvements, comprising furnace, range, bathing room, water closet, hot and cold water throughout the House. Rent from $400 to $500 Communications, stating location, rent, &c., may be addressed to Box No. 4 120 Post-Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN—ROOMS WANTED.—By a gentleman and his wife. Consisting of a front and back room and use of bedroom, in a private family, within 15 minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Address SHIPLEY, No. 128 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

PART OF HOUSE WANTED.—From the 1st May next, by a gentleman, wife and child, 14 months old. The upper part of a convenient house, with a quiet family, between 1st and 3d-ave, and 26 and 30th-sts.; or would board with a private family, where there are no other boarders. Please address H. L. G., Daily Times Office, stating terms and number rooms.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large double and commodious dwelling-house, with about five acres of ground, well surrounded with shrubbery and fruit trees, with stable and out-houses attached, situated three miles from the Hoboken ferries, on the Bergen and Hackensack Plank Road, offering a rare opportunity to a family who wish to locate in the country near the City For particulars, inquire of C. D. VAN WAGENEN, No. 17 Water-st.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—The large and commodious dwelling-house, with five acres of land attached, near occupied by Miss SPALDING as a young ladies' school—five minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt. It is well calculated for a first-class boarding-house, which is much needed in the place Apply to Mrs. MARY H. De HART, Elizabethtown, or to WILLIAM De GROOT, No. 4 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two beautiful brown front houses, in a good neighborhood, convenient to Broadway stages and 6th av cars, three stories, three rooms deep, high basement, dry cellar, court-yard in front, range, bath, hot and cold water, vestibule, washbowls, in every room. To a good tenant will be rented for $475. Apply to WALLER & SEELY, No. 469 8th-av.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Two new three story and back basement houses on Lexington-av., between 40th and 40th-sts., will be let low for one year from May next, to a responsible tenant For particulars, apply to Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., basement Chatham Exchange Building, or would be exchanged for vacant lots, unincumbered, and well located either in New-York or Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET—A large convenient house at Newtown, Westchester County, N. Y There is a fine large garden, barn, and carriage house, fruit trees and grape vines An eligible situation for a boarding-house, school or Summer residence This is the property recently occupied by James T. Kelly, and is within a few steps of the railroad depôt For terms inquire of MARCELLUS KELLY, Lafarge Insurance Company, No. 20 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO RENT.—On 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs A three-story brick house, furnished throughout; size 22x53; lot 100; all the modern improvements. Rent $1,300 For particulars and card of admission apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE TO LET.—The well finished two-story and attic dwelling house, No. 32 Spring-st. The house is in perfect order and has every accommodation for a respectable family. Rent $400, and water rent. Apply to ARNEST FINK, No. 25 East 20th-st., or to F. R. LEE, No. 103 Bowery, at the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The 3 story brick house in Brooklyn, in

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PUBLIC DOCKS AND PIERS.—The right is reserved to obtain the Wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned Docks and Piers, for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1855, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., viz:

1. West side of Pier No. 13, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Old-slip.
2. East side of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Meadow-lane.
3. West side of Pier No. 19, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 18 and 19; foot of Fletcher-st.
4. East side of Pier No. 20, including half of the end, and half of the bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Burling-slip.
5. West side of Pier No. 21, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 21 and 22; foot of Burling-slip.
6. East side of Pier No. 22, foot of Fulton-st., and Fulton Market Slip, (except berth for one ship on west side of Pier No 22, and for the fly cars.)
7. One hundred and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 23, and end of said pier; foot of Beekman-st.
8. East side of Pier No. 24, and West side of No. 25, and bulkhead between Nos. 24 and 25; foot of Peck-slip.
9. East side of Pier No. 26, with whole end of said pier; foot of Harrison-st.
10. West side of Pier No. 30, and bulkhead to Ferry; foot of Roosevelt-st.
11. East side of Pier No 30, and bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31, except the portion reserved to the City for dumping manure, &c.; between James and Roosevelt-sts.
12. Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 31 and 32; foot of James-slip.
13. West side of pier and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 33; foot of James-slip.
14. East side of Pier No 33, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 33 and 34; foot of Oliver-st.
15. Pier No 34, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 34 and 35; between Oliver and Catharine-sts.
16. West side of Pier No. 35, foot of Catharine-st.
17. Pier No 37, and half of the bulkhead between Nos. 37 and 38, and 44 feet inches of bulkhead on east side, between Nos. 37 and 38; foot of Market-slip
18. Pier No. 38, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 38 and 39; foot of Market-slip.
19. Pier No. 40, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 40 and 41; foot of Pike-slip.
20. Pier No. 41, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 41 and 42; foot of Pike-slip.
Pier No. 43, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 43 and 44; foot of Rutgers-slip.
21. Pier No. 44, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 44 and 45; foot of Rutgers-slip.
22. Pier No. 46, foot of Jefferson-st.
23. West side of Pier No. 86, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Gouverneur-st.
24. East side of Pier No. 86, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 86 and 87; foot of Jackson-st.
25. West side of Pier No. 87, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 87 and 88; foot of Jackson-st.; together with 100 feet on east side, and end of said pier.
26. Half of both piers at the foot of Delancey-st., and bulkhead between.
27. Bulkhead foot of and along the north side of Rivington-st., and to within 50 feet of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
28. Bulkhead, foot of Stanton-st., extending from Stanton-st. to within 75 feet of the pier, between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
29. South side of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.; the north side reserved for dumping manure, &c.
30. North side of pier foot of Stanton-st.
31. Bulkhead, foot of 3d-st.
32. Pier, foot of 5th-st.
33. Pier, foot of 35th-st.
34. Pier, foot of 38th-st.
35. Pier, foot of 42d-st.
36. Pier and bulkhead, foot of 61st-st.
37. Pier, foot of 108th-st.

NORTH RIVER.

38. North half of Pier No. 12, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13; foot of Albany-st.
39. West half of outer end of Pier No. 13, now occupied by Messrs. Monahan & Company; foot of Albany-st.
40. East half of Pier No. 13, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 12 and 13, and 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.
41. South half of Pier No. 14 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 13 and 14; foot of Cedar-st.
42. South half and western end of Pier No. 20, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Dey-st.
43. North half of Pier No. 20 and half of bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Dey-st.
44. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 21 and 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
45. South half of Pier No. 23, foot of Vesey and Fulton-sts.
46. North half and end of Pier No 29, foot of Warren-st.; now occupied by U. S. Mail Steamship Company
47. South half of Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., now occupied by Powell & Ramsdell
48. South half of Pier No 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos 30 & 31; foot of Duane-st.
49. North half of Pier No. 31 foot of Duane-st.
50. South half of Pier No. 32, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 31; between Jay and Harrison-sts.
51. North half of Pier No 34, foot of Harrison-st.
52. Pier No 36, foot of North Moore-st.
53. Pier No. 37, foot of Beach-st.
54. Pier foot of Laight-st.
55. Pier No. 38, foot of Vestry-st.
56. Pier No. 40, foot of Watts-st.
57. Basin, foot of Spring-st.
58. South half of Pier No. 43, except that part occupied by Basin.
59. North half of Pier No. 43, between Spring and Charlton.
60. Pier No. 45, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 45 and 46; foot of Charlton-st.
61. Pier No. 46, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 46 and 47; foot of Clarkson-st.
62. Pier No. 47, foot of Hamersley-st.
63. Pier No 48, foot of Carlson-st.
64. Pier No. 56, foot of Morton-st.
65. Pier No. 51, and Bulkhead south to the Ferry, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, foot of Christopher-st.
66. Pier No. 52, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 52 and 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 54; foot of Amos-st.
67. Pier No. 53, and half of Bulkhead between Nos. 53 and 54; foot of Charles-st.
68. Pier No. 54, foot of Perry-st.
69. Return bulkhead, formerly Pier No. 55, foot of Hammond-st.
Pier No 56, and one hundred and twenty feet of bulkhead, foot of Bank-st; no allowance to be made for filling in front of Hudson-st.
70. Bulkhead foot of Bethune-st.
71. Return bulkhead, foot of Troy-st.
72. Bulkhead, foot of Jane-st.
73. North half of pier foot of 13th-st.
74. New pier, foot of 17th-st.
75. Pier, foot of 18th-st.
76. Pier, foot of 20th-st.
77. Bulkhead and part of south side of pier, foot of 21st-st.
78. Pier, foot of 22d-st.
79. Pier (all not used for dumping manure, &c.,) foot of 26th-st.
80. Pier, foot of 30th-st.
81. New pier, foot of 37th-st.
82. Pier, foot of 47th-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of the cost of construction, of all Piers extended during the continuance of their lease, from the time of completion.

Vessels to pay wharfage according to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council; and the lessees are to be bound by those laws, as they may be altered from time to time.

No Wharfage is to be charged to Hell-Gate or Sound Pilot boats, or to the boats belonging to the ships-of-war of the United States or foreign nations, or to the United States Navy-yards or Garrisons; or to vessels employed in the transportation of street manure or coal ashes from the City.

The Corporation reserve to themselves the right to build new Piers, and rebuild and extend those already built; to build Bulkheads and fill in behind the same; and cleanse such Wharves, Piers and Slips as they may think proper, without claim or pretence of claim for damages, or deduction of rent whatever, on the part of the lessees.

No deduction whatever will be allowed for damage, by reason at any sickness or epidemic that may prevail in the City, or any omission to dredge out the Slips on the part of the Corporation, during the continuance of the lease.

The Lessee will contain the usual covenants and conditions, except such changes as are necessary to meet the alterations made in the terms by the Resolutions of the Commissioners; also a clause allowing the Corporation to take any Pier or Wharf, or portion of the same, for Corporation uses, on allowing to the lessee a just and equitable compensation or deduction.

The Lessee will be required to keep the Wharves and Piers in good condition, and safe and proper repair, including especially the string pieces and superficial portions thereof, for safe usage at their own expense, and to give a Bond for double the amount of the annual rent, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter yearly, and the full fulfilment on their part of the covenants of the lease.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid for each parcel, and the auctioneer's fees, ($5,) to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue, at the time and place of sale; and a written stipulation to be furnished by the bidder from one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they will guarantee the payment of the rent, from the 1st day of May; and that satisfactory surety shall be given when the lease and Bond are ready to be executed.

The ten per cent. when paid, will be credited on the first quarter's rent; or forfeited, if the lessee does not give satisfactory surety, and execute the lease and bond as soon as they have notice from the Finance Department; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall be authorized at their option, to resell the wharves or piers bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may result from such resale.

No person will be received as lessee or surety, who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 8, of Amended Charter of 1853.)

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

MANUFACTURERS' STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, &c., &c.—F COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good Cabinet Furniture, finished and unfinished, to wit: Consisting in part of one full suit of rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatelle; several tête-a-têtes, in rosewood and mahogany; sofas and sofa bedsteads, couches, and couch bedsteads, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, marble-top centre, card and work tables, carved Volutare and easy chairs, worktable, sell patterns; large mahogany and black walnut book-cases and secretaries, French plate and oval mirrors, four full rolls of ingrain carpeting, oil cloths, hair mattresses dining and extension tables, cottage furniture, &c., &c. Also an assortment of second-hand furniture. Also balance of cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade.

N. B.—Most of this stock has been made for custom trade, and can be relied upon. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather. To let, a furnished house in Brooklyn.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, 13th inst., the valuable property on the southeast corner of 9th-av and 31st-st, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The lot 24-8x100 feet deep; the house is 4 stories high, 64 feet deep, with an offset for hall door of 13 feet deep, leaving the store all square: the basement is ceiled and plastered, and wainscoted 4 feet high all round and in first-rate order for a restaurant, and fireplace built for a range. The store is well calculated for a first-rate grocery, as there is none in the neighborhood. There are 14 lights of gas in store, hall and second story; Croton water to top of house. It will be open for inspection to-day. Apply on the premises.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LIQUORS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the southwest corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., all the right, title and interest of Hermine N. Carr, of, in and to the lease of premises, together with certain gas pendants or chandeliers. Also, wines and liquors, &c., &c.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION—In Rye, Westchester County, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 19th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock. For title giving full particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.; J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 136 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st.

D S Hogan, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—Important notice to the housekeeping public and to dealers generally, of TWO LARGE SALES OF VALUABLE AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS.—The first, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Warren-st., comprising the whole contents of the house, consisting of royal velvet flower and stair carpeting, tapestry, Brussels and Ingra n carpeting, but little worn; rosewood parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, consisting of elegantly upholstered suites in French brocade satin; Italian marble-top centre tables; also, sofa, side and fancy do; also, one splendid rosewood seven-octave double action piano-forte, warranted; rosewood Louis XIV etagere, glass plated throughout; work tables, fancy; ladies' reception chairs, escritoires, large and splendid pier glasses in costly frames, with slab and brackets; brocatelle and lace curtains, gold shades, valuable oil paintings by eminent artists, Gothic inlaid clocks, costly China vases, and Bisque and Parian decorat ons; handsome, heavily carved oak extension table, table linens, napkins crockery, French China, silver tea services, cake baskets, forks, spoons, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, liquor cases, decanters, wines, champagnes, &c., &c.; waiters, gas fixtures, China tea sets; also, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bureaus with marble tops do. washstands, corner and towel stands, pail-lasses, fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, beds, bolsters and pillows of fine live geese feathers, stone China toilet sets, oval and square gilt-frame mirrors, &c., &c., &c.

Also, TO-MORROW MORNING, large and unreserved sale at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. R. Hitchcock, Esq., at No 81 Warren-st., of the whole contents of his first-class boarding-house, consisting of mahogany sideboards of excellent workmanship, rich and elegant rosewood suites mahogany marble-top centre, crab and sofa tables; also the lace and brocatelle window curtains and shades, mahogany and rosewood easy chairs, sofas, hair-cloth spring seat parlor chairs, mantel ornaments, fine pictures, &c.; also, a fine toned 6½ octave piano-forte; also, an endless quantity of rosewood, mahogany walnut and maple bedsteads of different descriptions, South American curled horse hair mattresses, blankets, comforters, sheets, pillow-cases, paillasses, mirrors, &c.; also, a few camels, three-ply and ingrain carpets for rooms, mahogany bureaus, washstands with marble tops, toilet sets, hat rack, cane seat chairs, cane rockers, harcloth ditto, besides a very great quantity of crockery ware, glass, cutlery, spoons, wooden ware, &c.; oilcloth stair rods, gas fixtures, &c.; stoves for parlors, and cooking ranges, dining and extension tables, &c. Every article in these sales will be positively sold to the highest bidder. The sales are perfectly free—nothing is bought in. Parties wishing it, can have the privilege of storing their goods until the 1st day of May. At 10½ A. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF MANUFACTURER'S STOCK—HENRY H LEEDS & CO will sell by auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY and SATURDAY, March 12, 13 and 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, at our salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., to which place the goods will be removed for convenience of sale, being a manufacturer's stock of fine gold jewelry, to be sold without any reserve. The said stock consist- of a great variety of all kinds of jewelry, and of the latest styles, in which will be found the following articles: A complete assortment of fine gold single and double-cased watches, of best makers; silver do. fine gold fob, guard and vest chains; lockets, pencils, pen cases, fob, guard and vest watch keys; gentlemen's seals, signet and finger rings of great variety, diamond, emerald, stone and scale finger rings; studs, sleeve buttons, shirt pins, Hall do., ladies' brooches, ear-rings and bracelets, all of the latest styles; also some fine imported sets of diamond, emerald, ruby, opal, coral and plain bracelets, brooches and ear-rings to match. This is a stock well worth of manufacturers, jobbers, dealers and affording a rare opportunity to individuals and others to supply themselves with jewelry at less than cost of manufacture. We pledge ourselves that every article shall be sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT KINGSBRIDGE AT AUCTION—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

All that desirable, A very desirable residence, situated at Kingsbridge, Westchester County, N. Y., on the main road and near the bridge, known as the residence of L. PAWLING. The dwelling is a square-built two-story and full basement building—containing 14 rooms, pantries, &c.,—nearly new, and contains water and gas and all modern improvements. The out-buildings are good sized, and consist of a barn, stable, chicken-house, ice-house, cow and wagon sheds, all neatly ar anged and in perfect order. On the premises there is also a great variety of fruit trees, flowering plants, grape vines, strawberry beds, &c. The water on the premises is of the very best description. In the immediate vicinity of this property there are great facilities for fishing, oystering &c., only a few minutes' walk from the house. About one-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years from the 1st of April next. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE at the Warerooms, No 481 Broadway, between Broome and G and sts—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, a very beautiful assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, which is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as the sale is positive and without reserve, to close an estate, and consists of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich two and three colored satin damask, velvet and brocatelle; also, a handsome assortment of walnut and oak furniture, which will be covered to suit the tastes of purchasers; carved rosewood and oak etageres and sideboards; beautifully carved rosewood centre, pier and work tables; parlor secretaries, bookcases and secretaries; mahogany, oak and walnut extension dining tables; a handsome carved rosewood bedstead; bureaus, washstands and commodes, easy and fancy sewing chairs, lounges, reception chairs, hall stands and chairs, carved mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, together with all the usual assortment of a first class cabinet-maker. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipment, or can remain on storage until May. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN W SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Contained in house No. 388 Houston-st., near Mercer, on THURSDAY, March 15, consisting of elegant rosewood sofas, tête à-têtes, arm-chairs, stuffed-back parlor chairs, couches, &c., covered in the richest brocade satin. Marble-top centre and side tables, elegant mantel and pier glasses, chandeliers, marble slabs and tables, one superior piano-forte and stool, lace and brocatelle curtains, parlor and bed-room carpets of the richest description; also stair carpets and rods hall oil cloths, &c.; 11 bedrooms, all furnished in rosewood of the richest description, viz.: One elegant rosewood bedstead, wash-stand, bureau, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, counterpanes, blankets, canopies, lace curtains, crockery, &c., in each room. Basement and kitchen furniture, elegant extension dining table, fine dinner and tea sets, &c., silver ware, dinner and tea urns, knives, forks, spoons, &c., oil cloth, gas fixtures, &c. The above articles are of the best manufacture, in perfect order and well worth the attention of housekeepers and dealers. Sale positive.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGLISH PIER GLASSES, CUTLERY, MATHEMATICAL JEWELRY, CHINESE SHAWLS, FINE BRUSHES, HAVANA CIGARS, FORT MONNAIES, GOLD CHAINS, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No 81 Nassau-st., FURNITURE—New and second-hand rosewood parlor covered rich brocatelle extension dining tables, sofas, sofa bedsteads, fancy ladies' reception chairs, work tables, fancy do.; ladies' brooches, ear-rings and bracelets, all of the latest styles; also some fine imported sets of diamond, emerald, ruby, opal, coral and plain bracelets, brooches and ear-rings to match. This is a stock well worth of manufacturers, jobbers, dealers, and affording a rare opportunity to individuals and others to supply themselves with jewelry at less than cost of manufacture. We pledge ourselves that every article shall be sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT KINGSBRIDGE AT AUCTION—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

All that desirable, A very desirable residence, situated at Kingsbridge, Westchester County, N. Y., on the main road and near the bridge, known as the residence of L. PAWLING. The dwelling is a square-built two-story and full basement building—containing 14 rooms, pantries, &c.,—nearly new, and contains water and gas and all modern improvements. The out-buildings are good sized, and consist of a barn, stable, chicken-house, ice-house, cow and wagon sheds, all neatly ar anged and in perfect order. On the premises there is also a great variety of fruit trees, flowering plants, grape vines, strawberry beds, &c. The water on the premises is of the very best description. In the immediate vicinity of this property there are great facilities for fishing, oystering &c., only a few minutes' walk from the house. About one-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years from the 1st of April next. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers

GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 23 LOTS—On Broadway, (late Divimon-av.) Bushwick-av. and Elizabeth-st., East Brooklyn. JAMES COLE & SON will sell this very desirable property on WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Lots 25 by 100 on the grade which is 74 feet above high water-mark, within 4th of a mile of Fulton-av. Railroad: one-half hour's ride from Fulton Ferry. A railroad is to be completed through Broadway this Summer. This is the finest property offered this season for investment or improvement.

BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION on THURSDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the following desirable property, viz.: the fourstory brick houses and lot on the north side of 58th-st., distant seventy-five feet west of Avenue C, houses forty-two feet deep, finished on the first floor for store. Also, one four-story brick house and lot adjoining, of the same dimensions. This property is well rented, and is desirable property for investment. Terms easy. $6,500 can remain on bond and mortgage on the two houses for a term of years.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—We will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock at No. 64 6th-av., a large and general assortment of Household Furniture of every description, carpets, mattresses, oil paintings, hair mattresses, French bedsteads, bookcases, sofas, bureaus, dining, card, centre and fancy tables, tête-à-têtes, mahogany chairs, rockers, easy chairs, &c., worthy the attention of housekeepers and others. Sale without regard to weather.

GEO G. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION—On THURSDAY, March 15 at 10 o'clock A M., the entire stock of goods No. 314 3d-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., consisting of watches, clocks and jewelry. Also, one large three story frame house. Terms cash. Sale to be continued until the entire stock is sold.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMPSON'S STOCK AUCTION SALES.—R. W. THOMPSON, Auctioneer, Public Auction of Bonds and Stocks, by the subscriber, on every WEDNESDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ P. M. First sale March 21.

REGULATIONS.

1. All orders must be given during the week preceding the sale, so that the Stocks can be advertised at least three days.
2. No stocks will be cut-red under a limit in price. The owner can, however, withdraw his Stocks, but the Commission will be the same as in case of sale
3. All purchases must be paid for on or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance—thus giving time to report and get remittances.
4. Commissions and charges will be one-quarter of one per cent on the par of the Stocks or Bonds, and one dollar extra on all lots sold, of amounts less than $5,000. No charge for advertising. The commissions and extra charges are invariably paid by the seller.
5. The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the same as at the Board of Brokers,) unless otherwise stated in the advertisement or at the sale.
6. Advances will be made on Stocks or Bonds of established value at 7 per cent. interest; repayment to be made from the proceeds of sales.
7. Handbills will be ready at 12 o'clock on Mondays, giving the list for the Wednesday's sales.

All communications should be addressed to the subscriber, who is the responsible party in this Stock Auction business.

R. W. THOMPSON,
Corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, New-York.

W S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant modern suits of furniture, in rose-wood mirrors, piano-fortes, china ware, &c., altogether forming as large an assortment as can be found in any warerooom. Rich carved rosewood parlor suites, etageres, book cases, sofas, tables, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, &c., in every variety, the whole for absolute sale We would invite the attention of buyers before purchasing.

J S H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 10 o'clock, No. 391 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, best and 2d quality w. g. cc. dist. blue and brown printed, flown blue and mulberry, French, China vases, yellow ironstone, Rockland and Gipsey ware. Also, a large assortment of glassware

N. B.—Also, a large sale of Strang ale glassware at 2 P. M. Country merchants and retailers would do well to attend.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS AT AUCTION.—W GREENOUGH & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, within the store No 108 Wall-st., without regard to weather—Window Glass: 12,000 boxes new and perfect window glass, in all sizes, from 6x8 to 30x36, of the famous HJS, CJS, BB and B also, ADQ, PC, P and XEP brands, of first, second, third and fourth qualities, now landing and in fine order, all of the impo tations of H. J. Baker & Bro.; on a credit of four months over $100

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

E. T. TURNER WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 30 Pine-st. and No. 66 Cedar-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany hair cloth sofas, sofa-à-têtes, Voltaires easy chairs, rockers, book-cases, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, black walnut extension tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, Brussels carpets, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF CABINET, OFFICE, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER WARE, &c.—AT No. 67 GREENWICH-st., at 10½ o'clock TO-MORROW, STOVER & COOK will sell as above, a large stock of a manufacturer, embracing parlor, library, chamber and office furniture, silver ware, forks, spoons, &c., sold peremptorily for cash. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY—March 22, at No. 220 East 14th-st., at 11 o'clock, the lease of the Coal Yard, Nos 220 and 222 East 14th-st., six years to run. Also, the lease of two brick dwellings, Nos 237 and 239 East 13th-st., 10 years to run. ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer, No. 364 Grand-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 174 Franklin-st.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, STOVER & COOK will sell the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, viz: sofas chairs, ottomans, tables, carpets, bedsteads, mattresses, mirrors, pictures, kitchen articles, brandies, wines, jellies, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, 150 shares Wilkesbarre Coal Co., of Pennsylvania, $100 each; 50 shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Co., $100 each.

ABEL PRIEST, Auctioneer.

BY ABEL PRIEST—WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock P. M., at No. 323 8th-av, will be sold a general assortment of fancy goods, combs, perfumery, pert-monnaies, &c., the sale to be continued from day to day, until the entire stock of goods contained in the above named store be sold.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer

BY JORDAN & NORTON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 398 Broadway, (up stairs,) WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 14, auction sale of staple and fancy stationery, toys, fancy goods, pantings, ornaments, &c., &c., at 10½ o'clock.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Continuation sale of fringes, gimps, laces, embroideries and fancy goods of every description, on WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 10 o'clock, at No 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. E. LOTT, Sheriff.
JOHN PIERCE, Deputy.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
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These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $220; from Liverpool to New-York, $80 and 20 guineas. Stewardess accompanies each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM NEW-YORK	FROM LIVERPOOL
Wednesday, Feb 7.....1855	Saturday, Jan 27.....1855
Wednesday, Feb 21.....1855	Saturday, Feb 10.....1855
Wednesday, Mar 7.....1855	Saturday, Feb. 24.....1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130. Second Cabin Passage $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage $100; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt Judkins;	AMERICA Capt Lang;
PERSIA, Capt Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt E G Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, March 14
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston...Wednesday, March 28
ASIA Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, April 11
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, April 26.

Berths not secured until paid for An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are assigned therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,	
Hebe, new,	*Endeavor*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,	
Dryad, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*,	
Northampton, new,	*Commodore*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*,	
Wm Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,	
Archer,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,	
Perseverance,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,	
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,	
Chamberlain,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,	
Robena,	*Broughton*,	*Glance*,	
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Crater*,	
Helios,	*Corinthian*,	*Constellation*,	
Georgiana,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,	
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*.	
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THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
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Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*,

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E HIGGINS, Commander will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, sail April 21.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make perfect titles of town lots and locations, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, selecting any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.

REFERENCE.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, DOOR FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Who imported brand on each bag. IMPROVED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME; BONE DUST. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff, corner of Fulton-st.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement		$2,548,382 61
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policies	$623,491 06	
For interest	136,122 25	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	35,330 19	
For annuities	3,823 51—	818,126 99
		$3,366,489 61
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death and additions to same	$316,899 73	
Paid surrendered policies

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire Marshal's Office—Investigation of Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

On Saturday morning, the 26th of February last, a fire was discovered in the premises of S. Strahlheim & Co., No. 69 Broadway, importers of lace goods, &c. They occupied the whole of the upper part of the premises. The fire was first seen by Officer Conly, of the First Ward, after the private watchman left,—it was then daylight. The fire evidently originated in the counting office, in the rear part of the second floor, burning through the floor above, where it was checked and extinguished by the firemen.

Mr. Simon Strahlheim testified to leaving the premises on the Saturday evening, at about 7½ o'clock, in the company of his partner, three of their clerks and the porter; the doors were locked by the porter as usual. He did not go into the store again until Sunday morning, after the fire; he also procured the keys of the premises from the office of Adams' Express, where he supposed the porter had left them the night before, under his instructions. In reference to the origin of the fire, Mr. Strahlheim says he cannot believe it occurred from the stove, and he is unwilling to believe it was the result of accident; but thinks it has been designedly set on fire by some person, which to him appears to be the most likely way. Mr. Strahlheim testifies to the stock in the store being valued at $120,000, on which they had an insurance of $67,000.

Antoine Reichler, the porter, testified that he had been in the employ of said firm for nearly five years past, on a salary of $6 a week; that on the Saturday evening in question he left the premises with the members of the firm and several of the clerks, at 7½ o'clock. He locked the doors and deposited the keys in the office of Adams' Express. He then went directly home to his lodging-house in Vesey-street; remained home all the evening, and went to bed about 10 o'clock. He said he did not hear anything about the fire until it had taken place. The evidence further showed that the doors were locked at the time the fire was discovered. John Hyde, private watchman, testified to coming on his post as usual at about 6 o'clock on the evening in question; that he was around and about the premises all night. His post extends from Rector-street, down Broadway, to Morris-street, west side, and also the rear of said stores on Trinity-place. On that evening he did not see the porter take the keys into the Express Office, (he knew the keys were deposited there,) nor did he see the premises locked up, but after the doors were closed he tried them and found them fastened; he also tried the doors on several other occasions during the night. He left at 6 o'clock in the morning. He did not know anything about the fire until about 8 o'clock in the morning. Officers Sullivan informed him about it. He has been private watchman on that post for over four years past.

John Debour, private watchman in Adams' Express Office, testified, to the best of his belief, that on the Saturday in question he saw Mr. Strahlheim's porter bring in the keys as usual, but he cannot be certain. He watched in the office all night, and during that time, up to five minutes past 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, at which time he went home. No one, to his knowledge, came in for the said keys; if they had, he feels satisfied he must have known it. He further testified that he would not have permitted any stranger to have taken the keys from the office.

There was no evidence showing the existence of more than one set of keys. It is the impression the fire was the work of an incendiary, but by whom or in what manner the premises were entered, the investigation did not develop.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Museum—always open and FREE—an agreeable place to visit. Prof. FOWLER will give Charts and written descriptions of character, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Astonishingly efficacious in the cure of salt rheum, scrofula and all skin diseases; they will effect cures when all other means failed. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MARSH'S Counting-Rooms, for the practice of book-keeping, writing, &c., No. 346 Broadway, Appleton Building. Circulars, with terms, reference, &c., on application. MARSH'S works on Book-keeping, in Spanish and English, printed in colors, for sale as above.

Circuit Court of the United States—District of Rhode Island.

HORACE H. DAY *vs.* ISAAC HARTSHORNE.

The following report of Judge PITMAN'S charge in the above cause is written out from the notes of Mr. P. H. CAREY, one of the reporters of the TIMES, who attended the trial. It is published by the defendant, against whom a general verdict was rendered. No specific issues were submitted to the jury. Sixty days were allowed by the Court for the defendant to present exceptions in the case, and in the mean time the proceedings of the plaintiff are stayed.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1855.

The Court opened this morning at 9½ o'clock, the public attendance, as on the previous days while the counsel were engaged in summing up, being excessively large. The learned Judge proceeded to address the Jury. He began by reviewing the evidence submitted on both sides in reference to the validity of the Chaffee Patent, and stated the law as applicable to the points raised by the respective counsel from the testimony, and relied on as sustaining or subverting the claims of the patentee. In reference to the second branch of the case, involving the question of title, he said:

I now come, gentlemen, to the other part of this cause. There are some new questions which have not been before presented to my mind in this cause—questions for your consideration—which you have a right to decide, and which you are bound to decide.

It has been said, gentlemen, that Chaffee, the patentee in this case, has conveyed his patent to Mr. Judson, and to Goodyear and his licensees, and that afterwards he could not convey it to the plaintiff in this cause; that therefore, whatever conveyance the plaintiff in this cause has from Chaffee, he cannot set that up as against anybody, because the title is somewhere else; Chaffee has bound his own hands—he has conveyed away all his rights in this patent, in trust to Goodyear and his licensees, and he had no right to convey to Mr. Day anything more than what he had remaining in himself. He had a right to the annuity reserved in the contracts between him and Mr. Judson, and of course the right to convey that to Mr. Day. If Mr. Day obtained nothing else under the assignment, he might obtain that.

It seems, gentlemen, that there was an agreement between Mr. Goodyear and Mr. Chaffee in reference to this patent, when it was about to be extended. It resulted in an agreement, dated the 23d of May, 1850, by which Chaffee engaged, whenever he got his patent extended, that he would assign it immediately to Goodyear; Goodyear agreeing to pay him $1,500 the moment he assigned it to him, and $1,500 in a year afterwards. There was another invention mentioned, about which they expected to have a patent; but I have stated the substance of the transaction in regard to this patent. In the agreement of May 23, 1850, there is nothing said about the licensees of Goodyear. Goodyear, on the face of that agreement, made it for himself. But then, gentlemen, Goodyear had previously granted licenses to an association composed of four companies, who are called, for shortness, "The Shoe Associates," and they had the right to manufacture and to use all the machines which Goodyear had, either by purchase or by invention, to be used in the manufacture of India rubber. And he had furthermore granted, gentlemen, as I shall charge you, according to my understanding of the original license from him to them, any patents he might thereafter have, so that they might use them for that same manufacture of India rubber shoes. And, gentlemen, you see the importance of that to them. They themselves were to pay Goodyear a tariff upon every pair of shoes that they manufactured, so that he was obtaining thus for their benefit everything that he might get in this way. Supposing then, gentlemen, that Goodyear had obtained from Chaffee, after the extension of this patent, the conveyance of the extension to him, (Goodyear,) according to this agreement; then these Shoe Associates would have had the right to use the extension under their agreement with Goodyear. Mr. Judson also was interested with Goodyear, was one of his licensees, and was interested with him in the contracts which he had made with these Shoe Associates. It became necessary, gentlemen, to apply for the extension of this patent. There is nothing in that agreement of Chaffee with Goodyear by which Goodyear obligated himself to assist Chaffee in obtaining the extension of that patent, or to pay the expenses thereof. On the face of that agreement, it seems that Chaffee had to go on and obtain the extension himself, and when obtained he was then bound to convey it to Goodyear; but in the testimony of Chaffee himself in this cause, he says that Goodyear engaged to be at the expense of obtaining this extension. That would seem to be all very fair and proper if Goodyear was to have had the benefit of it. Chaffee further states to you that he applied to Judson to retain him as his Attorney in procuring this extension; that he applied also to Mr. Staples for the same purpose, and that Judson and Staples were instrumental, as we all know, in procuring this extension. Mr. Chaffee further states that Goodyear, not being able to advance these expenses, had recommended him to go to Judson, and Judson would advance them. Judson did advance them; he paid all the expenses that were paid, either by way of advance or out of his own pocket. If he knew that the extension was for Goodyear's benefit, why then it would seem as though this payment was for the benefit of Goodyear. But there was still a benefit to be derived by Chaffee from the extension, because he was interested in obtaining whatever sum of money was to be paid him when he conveyed it to Goodyear.

Then, gentlemen, it seems that Chaffee, after the extension of the patent, did not perfect his agreement with Goodyear, and make the conveyance which he was required to make according to the terms of his agreement; and I think, gentlemen, we must all regret that this was not done. It has been a sore thing to you and to me, and to every person who has been connected with these causes, and it may be still sore yet, for if that had been done, gentlemen, there is no doubt on my mind but that the right being vested in Goodyear, and he being the owner of the extension, would have been bound to allow all these licensees to use it, especially the Shoe Associates, and Doctor Hartshorne, who I think would have come in among the rest, because the Shoe Associates would have had a right to admit him, by paying them and paying the tariff to Mr. Goodyear. Then there would have been no difficulty about this matter. But Mr. Judson may have supposed that the patent would not have been perfectly safe in the hands of Mr. Goodyear—safe for himself and safe for the licensees—and that when Goodyear got it he might undertake to make other terms. What right he had to do this, gentlemen, is another question. But it has been stated, and so stated that I do not think there can be any doubt upon that point of the cause, that Mr. Judson said that he had advanced the money, and that if the patent went into the hands of Mr. Goodyear there would be no security for him, he never should get it, and therefore he insisted that it ought to be conveyed to him in trust for Mr. Goodyear and Goodyear's licensees. Mr. Chaffee, of course, felt very anxious to carry into effect his bargain with Mr. Goodyear; but he was threatened, gentlemen, that unless he made the assignment—unless he made the agreement with Mr. Judson, Mr. Judson would give him trouble. He threatened to sue him; that is the amount of it. Now, gentlemen, a threat of that sort would not be sufficient of itself to avoid the agreement. It is not like a threat of bodily harm, or where a man executes an instrument under danger of bodily harm. This is not the sort of a threat by which the agreement itself might be avoided. The agreement was made, gentlemen, and it is said that Judson having been the attorney of Mr. Chaffee in procuring the extension abused the relation which subsisted between him and Chaffee, and that this is an evidence of fraud—a badge of fraud. Gentlemen, in a Court of Equity, in a case where there is an agreement between an attorney and client, the Court considers the agreement as constructively fraudulent, and they require the attorney to show that he has dealt in all fairness. When that is shown, and that there is no injury to the client, then the agreement still stands; but in a Court of law, gentlemen, that is not the rule. The agreement would be valid, notwithstanding the relation of attorney and client, if it existed, unless you are satisfied that there was *actual* fraud. And if there was actual fraud, it is no matter whether it was between attorney and client or between Chaffee and anybody else. *Actual* fraud would make void the contract. The question then is, gentlemen, whether there is fraud, or whether there is such a fraud in this case as would enable Chaffee to annul the contract and make it void on that ground. The fraud which is set up is this: that Judson did not in fact advance the money from his own pocket, but took it from the trust fund, which was not his money but the money of Goodyear and the Shoe Associates; that with that money he paid these expenses, and that he himself therefore was not entitled to any security for that. It is said that this has come out recently in the course of this cause, and that is the excuse the plaintiff offers why he has not set up the alleged fraud and avoided the contract before on that ground. For if there is fraud, gentlemen, a party has no right to lie by for a long time after he has discovered it and wait the turn of circumstances, and then, after that lapse of time, avail himself of it. He is to do it within a reasonable time. But then we come to the fact, gentlemen. The question is whether in fact this is so. It is true we have had other evidence in the trial of this cause as to where these expenses came from, but from the testimony of Chaffee it would seem that the money came from Judson's own pocket; that it was advanced by Judson to Chaffee—and Chaffee ought to have known that. He was the man who should have known certainly whether that was so or not; and if Judson did advance this money to Chaffee, then of course Chaffee was responsible to Judson for it, and therefore he (Judson) would have had a right to have security for this money. The only thing, therefore, gentlemen, is this, that the subsequent discovery, or this subsequent version of this matter, does not injure Chaffee in the least, because it is nothing to him who pays these expenses if they are now substantially paid—paid by these licensees, by Mr. Goodyear and his licensees, or by the Shoe Associates. Why that is of no importance to Chaffee; all that concerns him is, that they shall be paid by somebody other than him, that is the contract, that they shall be. Therefore, the question is, how is Chaffee injured in that statement? because there must be not only misrepresentation, but misrepresentation which is believed, and misrepresentation which does damage and injury.

It must appear that Chaffee was injured by this. What injury, gentlemen, has Chaffee suffered in consequence of this? It may be that Mr. Goodyear may have suffered injury; it may be that the licensees may have suffered injury; it may be that other persons may have suffered injury by this contract, but if Chaffee has not been injured by this contract, but rather benefited by it, why then, gentlemen, he cannot avoid it on the ground that he has suffered in consequence of misrepresentation. Well, gentlemen, if this contract had been made and perfected between Mr. Goodyear and Mr. Chaffee, he would have received $3,000. He was to receive from Judson more than that—$7,000 or $9,000 more than that under this contract; and provided that $1,500 was a bonus, it is said that would amount to something like $12,000. One answer to that is, that Chaffee was not only to have received the $3,000, but also some business accommodations which he mentioned, referring to a contract which he made with Mr Goodyear to be concerned with him in business with regard to globes and other things. It is said that Mr. Judson informed him that Mr. Goodyear was not in a situation to carry out his contract with him; he was too poor to pay anything of a salary even, and Chaffee says that he himself knew that Goodyear was poor. Chaffee admits that he knew he was poor, and it was for Mr. Chaffee himself to consider whether or no he would run any risk in the making of this contract with Mr. Judson, from the non-fulfillment or non-performance of the other contract. But, gentlemen, I put that out of the case, whether rightfully or wrongfully. I ruled it out of the case, and therefore I direct your attention to these contracts and to what took place between the parties at the time these contracts were made. I therefore say, gentlemen, that notwithstanding you may be satisfied that this was not a true representation, you will not set the contract aside on account of fraud, unless you are satisfied that Chaffee was injured thereby; and if you find the fact was true there is an end of the fraud; whatever may have been set up subsequently, if you find the fact was true that Judson did advance the expenses of the extension out of his own money—out of his own pocket—then there is no fraud.

It seems, gentlemen, that there was a contract between Staples and Goodyear and Mr. Judson in reference to what Staples and Judson should receive from Goodyear out of certain funds—out of a certain trust fund, for the services which they were to render Goodyear in regard to his patents. And it has been made a question in this cause whether those contracts compelled Judson and Staples to give their attention to the extension of this patent of Mr. Chaffee. I think, gentlemen, that construing the contract strictly, there is nothing which would warrant that. It is not specifically mentioned, though it may come within the purview, or as we sometimes say within the equity, of the paper, if Goodyear certainly was to have it all to himself, why there would seem to be no particular reason why these gentlemen should be paid out of this trust fund in which these licensees were interested.

Then, gentleman, we come to the construction of this instrument of September 5, 1850. If we suppose it to be a good instrument, and that there is no fraud about it, then comes the question, what did that instrument mean? And here, gentleman, I have no doubt that the instrument was intended to convey to Goodyear and to his licensees the right to use the Chaffee patent upon their paying the expenses of the extension, and paying to Chaffee the subsequent annuities, and that without a license from Chaffee this would have been and was the effect of the instrument itself; also Mr. Judson had a right to say that Chaffee should not grant a license to anybody other than Goodyear and his licensees without his consent, and so far he had a veto upon Chaffee in this particular; and Mr. Chaffee reserved the right to use the patent in his own business. This was everything, gentlemen, that he reserved. It was not everything that remained in Chaffee, because undoubtedly the legal title to the patent remained in him, not having been specially conveyed, but conveyed in trust to Mr. Judson as Chaffee's Attorney for certain particular purposes, and conveyed in trust to Mr. Judson as the trustee for Goodyear and his licensees.

There occurs a very material question, gentlemen, in the progress of this cause, as to what was the consideration of that contract. The paper itself states that the expenses were to have been paid and the annuity was to be paid; but it is stated on the part of Chaffee, and on the part of the plaintiff in this case, that there was something more to have been done, and that is, that there was what they now call a bonus of fifteen hundred dollars to be paid in addition to these annuities. That becomes very important, gentlemen, in this aspect of the case; for if that was not a bonus—if that fifteen hundred dollars was not a bonus—but was advanced by the licensees, or by Mr. Judson, why then it was advanced upon the contract which stipulated for so much per annum; and then, gentlemen, including this with the other payments, it would more than have paid Chaffee at the time when he undertook to revoke this contract. There is testimony both ways, gentlemen, upon that point; and Mr. Chaffee and Mr. Woodman are very positive upon that matter. *It has unfortunately become a turning point in this case*, and that, gentlemen, often makes persons refresh their memories at least, and see if they cannot remember better. At any rate it is very apt to make men, if there is anything by which a doubt may be overcome—it is very apt, I say, to turn one's recollections more strongly in favor of one's interest. Mr. Chaffee has a strong interest in this cause, undoubtedly. Mr. Woodman is his friend, and feels, I suppose, no more in this case than what one friend ought to feel for another. But there is, gentlemen, some testimony in this cause proceeding from Mr. Chaffee himself, to which I think it my duty to call your attention. Your attention has been called to it, but it seems to me, gentlemen, that it is of that nature which calls for your attention sensibly. One of these papers is a receipt which Mr. Chaffee gave to Mr. Candee, at the time three-fourths of this amount was paid to him, in which it states expressly that this was in advance of the agreement by which the conveyance was made from Mr. Chaffee to Mr. Judson and his (Goodyear's) licensees. When Mr. Chaffee was examined in reference to that receipt, which was shown to him, he said he signed it, that it was written by Mr. Candee, and that he did not pay very particular attention to it. It would seem therefore, gentlemen, as though he understood what the meaning of advances was, but that not paying particular attention to it he might have signed the receipt and have overlooked that. And when men are about to receive a large sum of money they are more attending to the sum of money than to the terms of the receipt. When the terms are not very exceptionable, why they would be apt to sign it without any demur. If that were all, gentlemen, I should think that there was very little in that receipt taken by itself—very little to affect the testimony of Mr. Chaffee himself on this matter. Now, gentlemen, the bonus was that which was to be paid down; so much was to be paid down and so much was to be paid quarterly. Well, that which was to be paid down, if paid down, could not be in advance. We all see that, gentlemen. There is no advance about it. An advance is that which is paid before it becomes due—that is an advance. If I owe you money payable in one year, and pay it before the end of the year, that is an advance. But when the time comes at which it is due, and it is then paid, it is no longer an advance, but a payment. If the agreement was that this $1,500 was to be paid down, it was certainly not paid down at the time when the agreement was made, but it was paid after.

But then it was not an advance when it was paid, but simply paid in pursuance of an agreement to pay the bonus. In the letter of September the 14th, 1850, from Mr. Chaffee to Mr. Judson, he complains that unfortunately Mr. Goodyear has not been pleased with the arrangement that was made, and that he is out of employment, and he says:

"I do not know where else to look for business except to you. Please let me hear from you soon in regard to it, for I cannot afford to be long idle, and besides I have claims to settle immediately, and it will be necessary for me to have the advance of fifteen hundred dollars stipulated for." And again, gentlemen, he makes use in that letter of the same expression. "Please don't forget when the papers are redrawn, that the use of the invention or improvement in any business I may carry on is to revert to my heirs, executors, or assigns, at my death: and also that the consideration in said agreement is to be fifteen hundred dollars per annum instead of twelve hundred dollars, and that particularly to revert to my heirs, executors and administrators."

"The advance," again he says, "of fifteen hundred dollars should have been embraced in the instrument, as Woodman very well knows that it was a point which I particularly specified, only to a larger amount."

He was in necessitous circumstances, and though this contract was made to be paid quarterly to him and annually, yet it was very convenient for him to have some money in hand; and they agreed, it seems, according to his account, to advance him fifteen hundred dollars; he wished a larger sum advanced. Then, gentlemen, there is the letter from Mr. Candee, which Chaffee carried to Mr. Ford when he went after Ford's proportion of this money. This is the letter from Mr. Candee to Mr. Ford. It shows what Mr. Candee thought of the matter at the time so early after this agreement. "I have drawn on you at sight for three hundred and seventy-five dollars, being the amount of your proportion of an advance of fifteen hundred dollars to Chaffee, Mr. Hutchinson and myself having agreed to pay him each the same amount, and calculate on the Hayward Company going the same."

Then, gentlemen, in another letter of Chaffee's he uses the same expression, which is somewhat singular that he should continue it; a man might have used it inadvertently without understanding the meaning of it exactly, but that he should have continued from time to time the use of the same expression is somewhat extraordinary. In the letter of Dec 6, 1850, to Mr. Judson, he speaks of his troubles. "I cannot meet my engagements and now after the fair promises which you have made me it would be a pity, &c. * * * * * * * I ought to have insisted upon an advance of twenty-five hundred dollars as was negotiated for, instead of fifteen hundred dollars. But relying upon your assurances that I should not lack employment, and that all should be made right and satisfactory, I thought that fifteen hundred dollars would answer, and so I think it will if the quarterly payment now due, together with my loss of time, is paid." Speaking then, gentlemen, of the inconveniences he suffers, because, if he was entitled to a bonus of fifteen hundred dollars, one would suppose he would have contended for the twenty-five hundred as what he thought he ought to have; and that would be a thousand dollars more in his pocket than fifteen hundred dollars; but speaking of his embarrassments, and how he would be enabled to get along, and that this would all do well enough, and that there was no necessity for getting the twenty-five hundred dollars in advance, and that the fifteen hundred dollars would do if his quarterly payments were all made; that would seem to show that he understood this was an advance and not a bonus. And then, gentlemen, there will go to fortify this part of the case the receipt which Chaffee gave to Mr. Candee.

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1850.

"Received from Leverett Candee, Hiram Hutchinson, Esq., and Ford & Co., each, the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, making eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, being in advance of an agreement entered into between William Judson and myself, conveying to said Judson in trust my extended patent for Rubber Machinery." I see no difference, gentlemen, if this had been an "advance of" or an "advance on:" something has been said of a misreading at the bar, though unintentionally; but the sense would have been the same had it been "on" or "of." It is in advance *of* an agreement that had been entered into. Now what is that agreement? The agreement does not specify any bonus. That agreement merely specifies that the expenses are to be paid, and the annuity to be paid to Chaffee, and a payment in advance of that agreement is a payment in advance of the annuity. There is another receipt, gentlemen, in which this word "advance" is still to be found. "Received from L. Candee three hundred and seventy-five dollars, being the proportion of the Hayward Manufacturing Company of an advance by the Shoe Associates of fifteen hundred dollars on the patented machine extension." Still, gentlemen, it is your province to decide upon these matters. If you think the testimony of Mr. Chaffee and of Mr. Woodman sufficiently all this, and you will give entire weight to what they say was their understanding at this time, then you will draw the inference that this was a bonus. But if, from the letters which were written so near the time of this agreement, and the expressions in the letters and receipts of Mr. Chaffee, you are satisfied that the understanding of the parties was that this sum was paid as an advance and not as a bonus, why then, gentlemen, you must reconcile the testimony of these gentlemen as well as you can. What is written is written. I say, gentlemen, this becomes important upon that part of the case, and very important. Then comes the question whether, supposing that this contract has not been lived up to by Mr. Judson and the licensees of Mr. Goodyear, or by Mr Goodyear himself—whether, I say, Mr. Chaffee had a right to revoke. Undoubtedly, gentlemen, this agreement in itself conveyed important rights to the licensees of Mr. Goodyear and to Mr. Judson. Judson was not merely the attorney of Chaffee, but a trustee for the benefit of Goodyear and his licensees. They obtained an interest in it: they were, as it is called, the *cestuique* trusts, and had interests which could not be destroyed at the pleasure of Mr. Chaffee.

But, gentlemen, whatever were their interests, I instruct you that as they took under Judson and through him, they could hold nothing except by the terms of that agreement: and if there was a failure on the part of Mr. Judson in the performance of that agreement or on their part, why then, gentlemen, Chaffee had a right to revoke. And here it becomes important, gentlemen, for you to ascertain whether the contract was lived up to.

There is a part of this cause with regard to expenses which has arisen subsequently, and that is to say, as to the amount which has been paid to Mr. Staples. It is contended that Mr. Staples in fact was paid. That is the statement of Mr. Judson—that he was paid by the salary which he was receiving annually, and that he was bound to render these services. But whether he was or not, gentlemen, so far as these expenses are concerned Chaffee had no right to go and pay them, and obtain rights in consequence of paying them, which he would not otherwise have had, without giving notice to Mr. Judson. Mr. Judson should have been notified at least that these expenses were demanded from Mr. Chaffee, which Mr. Judson himself was bound to pay. If he had paid them, and if he had been notified, he could have shown it. Chaffee should have given notice and should not have gone and paid Mr. Staples without notifying Mr. Judson. Chaffee cannot set up these payments as giving him rights which he might not have had if he had properly notified Mr. Judson.

With regard to the agreement of Nov. 12, 1851, it is said that neither Mr. Goodyear nor the licensees had any knowledge of that instrument, that they never assented to it, and that they are not bound by it. So far as their rights accrued under the agreement of September 5, 1850, they could not certainly be affected by the agreement of Nov. 12, 1851, without their consent or without their permission to Judson, (and that would be their consent,) to make an agreement of that sort in their behalf. The only thing which makes that agreement of any importance in this cause with regard to the licensees of Mr. Goodyear is, that under the last agreement Mr. Judson was authorized to grant licenses, which he was not empowered to make under the first, upon particular conditions:—to grant licenses to the licensees of Mr. Goodyear who had paid their proportion of the expenses; and this Mr. Judson says he wanted for a particular purpose—that there were outstanding licensees—not these Shoe Associates who had paid their proportion—but that there were outstanding licensees somewhere in Boston or elsewhere in Massachusetts, and that with regard to them he wished to have the power to compel them to pay their proportion of the expenses, and therefore he got that clause put in. But, gentlemen, that I say would not affect the rights of the licensees who had performed their covenants under the first paper; they were entitled to a right to use this machine without any license at all from Mr. Chaffee. Then, gentlemen, if you are satisfied that this agreement has not been performed on the part of Mr. Judson and on the part of the licensees, why then I charge you that Mr. Chaffee has a right to revoke this paper, and that being revoked, he had a right to make the assignment to Day, the plaintiff in this cause. It is said, gentlemen, that there should have been notice to Mr. Goodyear, and notice to the Shoe Associates, that this sum was not paid. It would have been very proper and very fair that that should have been done. But they knew that Mr. Judson was their agent in this matter. He was to have paid it, and they trusted him to pay it, and if he did not pay, of course his non-payment would be their non-payment; and though in equity and good conscience we may regret that that was not done, yet it was the duty of Mr. Judson, and the duty of all who took rights under this paper, to see that this was done. With regard to Mr. Candee, it is for you to infer whether from his situation, and from what negotiation he had with Mr. Chaffee, in regard to separating him from Bourne and Brown, whether or no he did not know in reference to all this matter. But whether he did or not, gentlemen, I think in strict law that Mr. Chaffee had a right to revoke this paper if the annuity had not been properly paid to him; and that is to be settled by determining whether this fifteen hundred dollars was in advance or not. There is a question which has been suggested, that, supposing this fifteen hundred dollars was a bonus, it ought to be restored. Undoubtedly, whether paid by Mr. Judson or by the Shoe Associates. Mr. Day—intimediately after the revocation and assignment to him—offered in writing to pay Mr. Judson everything that he had paid to Mr. Chaffee on account of this agreement; and of course he has a right to receive it from Day in consequence of that promise.

There are a great many points, gentlemen, which have been made in this cause which it would take me a great while to go over, and I do not think it would afford you any particular light if I should. The counsel will understand, therefore, that what I have not ruled upon as distinguished from what I have ruled upon, I refuse to rule, and they must have the benefit of it. I think, gentlemen, if you are satisfied that the annuity was paid, and that this fifteen hundred dollars which was paid was in advance, then I charge you that there was no right to revoke in this cause and the plaintiff cannot recover.

If you think the plaintiff has a right to recover, then comes the question with regard to damages. The amount sued for is five thousand dollars damages; the amount claimed from the evidence that is put in will amount to a much larger sum, but they cannot obtain any more than what they have laid in their writ. It is said that whatever benefit Dr. Hartshorne has obtained from using this machine, that has been so much profit to him, and he will pay the amount of that profit to the plaintiff. This is a proper item of damages. You are to take into consideration, however, as stated by the counsel for the plaintiff at the close of the cause, that there are other machines which enter into the manufacture, and other patents, and that you therefore have a right to make allowance for the benefit which is derived by Dr. Hartshorne from these other patents. I omitted one point in this cause, gentlemen, which was made by the counsel for the defendant, and that is as to the *estoppel in pais*. It is said that Dr. Hartshorne put up his machines under the eye of Chaffee, and with his assistance, and that he continued the use of them with the knowledge of Chaffee, and that now Chaffee and his assignee are estopped from sueing Dr. Hartshorne to recover damages for that use. The case is likened to that of a man with a deed of a piece of land in his pocket, who allows another person to purchase it of another, and to put up buildings on that ground, and stands by without informing him that he possesses that deed, and afterwards comes and claims the ownership of that land. It seems to me, gentlemen, that the answer to the *estoppel in pais* is this, that whatever Chaffee did before August, 1850—that is, before the extension of this patent—he stood in the same situation with regard to this matter, just as you or myself; he had no power or authority over it. Whatever Dr. Hartshorne did with the knowledge of Chaffee in that particular was, of course, of no consequence, for Chaffee had nothing then to do with this original patent. Subsequently, it is said that he told Doctor Hartshorne he could not sell him the right to the original extension—that he had bargained with Goodyear about it. It is true, gentlemen, that he did so, and therefore he is not responsible for any contract which Doctor Hartshorne might have made with Goodyear or with these Shoe Associates. He is not sued for the use of this patent during the dependence of that agreement—during the time that agreement was suffered to be in operation—but he is sued for the time which has transpired since the revocation of this contract, and since the assignment to Mr. Day. What was done before that has nothing, of course, to do with this cause. I do not see, gentlemen, why, or in what way or manner, Chaffee could be considered as accountable for what was done by Dr. Hartshorne, when he could not have stopped it in any way or manner. Supposing he had gone in and stated exactly his own situation in regard to the extended patent, and said "Dr. Hartshorne, I have put my patent in the hands of Mr. Judson for the benefit of Mr. Goodyear and his licensees, and for the benefit of Mr. Judson himself, and I can do nothing." Well, he could do nothing one way or the other. Doctor Hartshorne in 1851 went to the Shoe Associates, and what he got from them he got under these agreements. If they are good and subsisting, then he cannot be disturbed. But if the agreements are properly revoked, he is in the same predicament with his licensors and he must fall with them; and there is nothing in the *estoppel in pais* which affects Mr. Chaffee in this cause. I think, gentlemen, I have now gone over all the points which seemed to me to be material in this cause, if not all which could be regarded as material in any view. You are to deliberate upon it, and there is no doubt that you will render such a judgment as in your minds and consciences the case deserves. You have heard enough of it to understand it thoroughly by this time, and I have no doubt you will render an understanding and honest verdict.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, 12th inst, by Rev James Mudlet at his residence, No 308 Broome-st., Mr. JOSEPH T. GILMORE, of Westport, Conn., to Miss HARRIET T. SEYMOUR, of this City

At Calvary Church, on Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. Joseph M Watts, Capt. ELBERT L. MOORE to MARGARET A., daughter of John H Williams, all of Ravenswood, L. I.

On Tuesday, Jan 23, by Rev. E M Johnson, Mr. GEORGE CAHOONE, son of the late Captain Henry Cahoone, to Mrs. M. A. E. MORRISON, widow of the late James D Morrison, of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County, Penn.

☞ Lewistown papers please copy

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, 13th inst., ROBERT KIRK, only child of John and Charlotte Parrott, aged 1 year, 1 month and 10 days

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from their residence, No. 10 Rivington-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, N. J., for interment.

We lay thee in the silent tomb,
Sweet blossom of a day.
We just began to view thy bloom,
And then art called away.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, SARAH, daughter of the late Henry and Sarah A. Hunsdale, in the 21st year of her age, in full hope of a blissful immortality

The funeral will take place at the house of her uncle, David Webb, No. 29 Montgomery-st., whose friends, together with those of her uncles, Tophar Mills, William and Henry S. Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation, on Thurs ay, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

☞ Newark, N. J., and Greenport papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday March 13, at his residence, No. 196 Bleecker-st., JOSEPH T. MASSY, aged 36 years, 4 months and 15 days

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his residence on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, 13th inst., CHARLOTTE, only daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Stevens, aged 4 years and 1 month

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No 234 West 27th-st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P M

In this City, on Tuesday, 13th inst., MARGARET CLARKE, aged 68 years

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 Christie st. This day, (Wednesday, 14th inst.,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 13th inst, HENRY RICHARDSON, infant son of Henry and Mary E. Senger.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 140 Hicks-st.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, 13th inst., GEORGE, twin son of Charles H. and Jessie Murray, aged 1 year, 5 months and 12 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst, at 1 o'clock P M., from No. 99 York-st., corner of Van Vorst.

At Claremont, Westchester County, on Friday, 9th inst., after an illness of 8 months, LEOPOLD, infant son of William C. and Sarah E Draper, aged 17 months.

On the Plains, near Council Bluffs, Ia., on or about Feb 7, in the 44th year of his age, JOSEPH VARNUM HAMILTON, second son of the late Major Thomas Hamilton, U. S. A.

In this City, on Monday morning, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, BERNARD MCCARTIN, aged 65 years, for the past 40 years a respected citizen of this City

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P M., from his late residence, No. 141 Clinton-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 13.

$1,100	Indiana State 5s	87	200	Nic. Transit Co	s3 17
16,000	do	87	200	do	b30 17
10,000	do	b30 87	100	do	b30 17
5,000	do	b60 87	50	do	b30 17
1,000	do	s3 87	500	do	s3 17
5,000	do	52	200	do	b3 17
11,000	do	52½	250	do	b30 17
1,000	Virginia 6s	96	50	do	s3 17
3,000	do	96	100	do	b10 17
11,000	do	b30 97	100	do	s3 16
10,000	do	b15 97	100	do	s10 16
2,000	do	97	100	do	b30 17
10,000	Missouri 6's	b30 95	240	do	b60 17
12,000	do	95	400	do	s30 16
10,000	do	b30 95	200	do	s3 16
1,000	California 7s '70	88	300	do	b60 16
10,000	Erie Bds. of '75	b3 85	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R	b60 94
5,000	do	b30 85	38	do	94
5,000	do	b60 85½	100	Ill Central R. R	s60 96
2,000	H. Riv. 1st Mt. Bds	101½	200	Cumb. Coal Co	b5 34
7,000	Had Riv 3d Mt. Bds	74	650	do	b3 34
5,000	Panama Bds. 2d is	104½	150	do	c 34
2,000	Ill. Cen. Rd. Bds s3	77	100	do	b60 34
2,000	do	s30 77	100	do	b10 34
5,000	do	s3 77	50	Erie Railroad	s3 45
5,000	do	s30 77	50	do	b3 46
2,000	do	77	100	do	b30 46
18,000	do	s3 77	100	do	c 46
5,000	do	b30 78	80	do	b10 46
5,000	do	s30 77½	6	do	46
5,000	Ill. Cen. Free'd Bds	70	100	Harlem Railroad	b60 32
1,000	Harlem 1st Mt. B's	92	200	do	b60 32

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New-York Daily Times.

THE LEGISLATURE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Visit to the City Hospital, Quarantine, Fanwood, and High Bridge.

Dinner on the Steamer—Speeches, &c.

SECOND DAY.

The members of the Legislature yesterday continued their visits to the different Institutions of this City. The weather, though rather cool, was far more pleasant than on Tuesday, and nothing transpired to disturb the general harmony.

At 9 o'clock, the members visited the City Hospital, in Broadway, where a member of the Board of Governors of that Institution made the following brief statement of its affairs:

The Society of the New-York Hospital was chartered by GEORGE III., in 1770, and confirmed by the Legislature of this State soon after the Revolution. It was built by private munificence, and has been sustained by the pay of such patients as are able to pay $3 a week—about one-third of the whole being paupers—and by a grant of $12,500 a year, made in 1806 from the auction dues of the City of New-York. This grant of 1806, when the Institution provided for about one-fourth the numbers, (now 3,600,) treated, has not been increased. In consequence of this fact, and the great increase of living, the expenses of 1853 exceed the receipts $12,000, and of 1854, $23,000.

The new building in Duane-street, costing $150,000, and designed to accommodate two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty patients, has been built from private donations from our fellow-citizens; the whole establishment will comfortably accommodate four hundred and fifty patients, and on emergency, five hundred.

The Bloomingdale Asylum, under the care of the Governors of this Hospital, has also been enlarged and improved, at an expense of $62,000, which, with the remaining part of the debt of $51,000, incurred in improving the main Hospital building in 1851, and the excess of expenses over income, makes a large debt of over $100,000 resting on this Institution, to be raised by public or private munificence, as soon as the Governors can make an effective appeal for the purpose.

Both the Asylum at Bloomingdale and the Hospital are under the care of the same Board of Governors, composed of twenty-six persons, who give their time and services without charge. The Medical Staff—second to none on this Continent—give their services for their love of the profession and regard for their sick and suffering fellow-men.

The company then passed through the different wards of the Institution, and afterwards through the new Hospital building just completed in the south-west corner of the Hospital property.

At a quarter before 10 o'clock, the members of the Legislature, about a score of them accompanied by their ladies, together with numerous invited guests, were received on the steamer *New-Haven* at the foot of Duane-street, North River, by the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, with the view of making a tour of inspection of the Harbor and the Quarantine. DODWORTH'S Band furnished some of their finest music which heightened the interest of the occasion. Sergeant Major REICHARD, with a squad of Police, was on the boat to prevent admission of such persons as were instrumental in creating the disturbance of the previous day. The Police arrangements have thus far proved very effective. The officers on duty have been well disciplined and well behaved.

At 10 o'clock the boat left the pier and proceeded down the harbor, passed the Narrows, and returned after going several miles below. The boat stopped at the Quarantine landing, where the company disembarked and paid a visit to the Quarantine Hospital.

The facts connected with the efforts which are being made to sell the present Quarantine property were explained to the members, together with others, going to show the inexpediency of a removal of the Quarantine, and the difficulties which would necessarily attend such removal.

On returning to the boat the company was invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner, which had been prepared. The table for the ladies was laid in the lower cabin. The gentlemen's table was laid on the main deck aft. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration presided. On his right was seated Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, Senator GOODWIN, General P. M. WETMORE, and on his left Senator BROOKS, Dr. PEET and others.

After the repast had been duly discussed, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., arose and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE: In behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration I thank you for your attendance, and for the interest you have manifested in the past for our concerns. I regret that circumstances preclude me from showing you the immense amount of good which has been effected for the emigrants landing upon our shores, by the laws which have been enacted by the Legislature of our State. When you see the immense machinery operating for the good of the emigrants and its good results, you look not, gentlemen, on the result of our labors, but of your own. It is your work and that of your predecessors. In arranging the wise and magnificent system you have given us a fund self-supporting, and coming from the emigrants themselves. The law may have some imperfections, but it has worked most beautifully. I have not the time to speak of the matter in detail. This you can learn from the reports of the present and previous Boards. I will give you

The constituted authorities of the State of New-York.

Mr. VERPLANCK called on Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor, to respond. Mr. RAYMOND said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN COMMISSIONERS: I cheerfully perform the duty which seems from the accidental absence of others to devolve upon me, to return to you the thanks of the constituted authorities of the State of New-York for the compliment you have been pleased to pay them. It has given us great pleasure, Sir, to be able this morning to visit the scene of your labors, although we should have been glad to examine more in detail the machinery by which you carry out your benevolent purposes.

But, Sir, what we have seen will be of especial service to us in the discharge of our duties, and will enable us to more perfectly comprehend the great service you render us, and through us the State, in discharging the duties which you have voluntarily assumed. We regard you, Sir, as associated with us—the constituted authorities of this State—in the performance of one of the most important functions that can devolve upon any Government. You are called upon to deal with a great fact in the history of this country—a fact without a parallel in the history of any other country, of either ancient or modern times. That fact is the arrival upon our shores of the immense numbers of the subjects and citizens of other States—it may be for good or it may be for evil—with that question, Sir, I have, here, nothing whatever to do; but the fact remains and it must be met. It will remain so long as thus country is a free and independent nation—so long as the countries of Europe are neither free nor independent nations, so far as the subjects are concerned, and so long as we extend to every individual member of the Government the full power of exerting his best faculties for the promotion of his own welfare and those dependent upon him—so long as the Governments of Europe see fit to constrain those energies for the purpose of order and security—so long, I say, will you have to deal with hundreds of thousands of those subjects who from one year to another arrive on our shores. It is a great task—a task involving vast responsibilities—involving results of great importance to the welfare of this country, as well as the well-being of those who are thus cast upon our shores. I believe, Sir, that I express the opinion of those with whom it is my good fortune to be associated in the Government of this State, that you discharge those duties ably, efficiently, zealously, and, we know, devotedly. [Applause.] You have, Sir, the thanks, the gratitude, and the acknowledgments of all. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PURDY then toasted Senator GOODWIN, who, in response, said:

"It affords me great pleasure to meet you in this emporium of our nation. It is pleasant to retire from the duties, arduous and responsible, of the State, and visit the institutions of New-York. You call upon the members of the Legislature to lay aside the peculiar cares of their public life, the jealousies and animosities to which they are exposed in the capital. I have enjoyed myself to a very high degree. This day has revealed to me what at the age of forty I never knew. I have read of New-York. I have read of its expansive benevolence—the exalted charities which distinguished it—but I have never read or knew before the lofty way these multiplied charities were carried on. I confess I am astounded. I don't think the rural district members ever knew it. When I tell you New-York is annually expending one million of money for these charities—one million for educational purposes, you will be surprised. It is money expended in feeding and educating the poor of her streets, her highways—noble charities. When we consider this, besides, that two hundred thousand dollars are given to the country for educational purposes, we cannot but award to the City of New-York the coronet of excellency and the meed of praise. [Applause.] I will not trespass further upon your time, but beg leave to offer the following sentiment:

New-York, the prospective commercial emporium of the world—May it continue to illustrate its noblest charities. [Loud applause.]

The company then rose from the table.

At 3 o'clock the boat arrived at the landing at Fanwood, near Fort Washington—the site of the new building for the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, now in the course of construction. The ladies were conducted to the Monroe mansion in the place, where they were received by the estimable lady of President PEET, and Mrs. STONER, the Matron of the Institution. The gentlemen then accompanied Gen. WETMORE to view the building. He explained to the company, in brief terms, what they desired to accomplish, and the amount of aid needed to enable them to accomplish their objects.

On their return to the mansion, stages were found waiting to convey them to High Bridge, where that massive and beautiful structure, so important to the inhabitants of Manhattan Island, was looked upon, as it always is, with admiration. On the return of the company to the mansion, an excellent collation was partaken of.

The collation was followed by several brief and appropriate speeches. Senator GOODWIN being called upon, said that he could not fail to express the gratification he had enjoyed in the excursion of this day. In behalf of the Legislature and the ladies, he could not but tender their acknowledgments for the privileges they had enjoyed. Although he had not found Jordan a hard road to travel, yet he had become much fatigued by his efforts in ascending and descending the hills at the High Bridge. He hoped, therefore, he would be excused for the brevity of his remarks.

Mr. STEBBINS regretted that some person better qualified had not been called upon to speak for those who could not speak for themselves. When he considered the difficulties which were thrown around the deaf mutes in consequence of their misfortunes, he could conceive of nothing more praiseworthy than to render them all the aid in their power to advance their education. He should be among the last to be backward in seconding any effort that might be put forth by the philanthropic citizens of this State to aid in this great undertaking.

Mr. O'KEEFE said that he appeared before the company a bashful and inexperienced member of the New-York Legislature, but one whose heart was precisely in the right place, and particularly in reference to the charitable institutions of the City of his birth, which he loved so well. He was happy that his fellow-members were here to see the results of the institution.

Mr. COLE, of Steuben, also made a few remarks, after which the company returned to the boat, and were soon landed at the pier foot of Duane-street.

THE DISTURBANCE AT THE WORKHOUSE.

The following resolutions were adopted yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Ten Governors, in relation to the disturbance which took place on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the visit of the Legislature at the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

Resolved, That the Board of Governors take the earliest moment to express to the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State their undisguised regret that conduct wholly unexpected, from the caution taken, arising from the interference of improper persons in the social pleasures of the day especially set apart for their visit to the institutions under their charge, deprived them of much of the gratification anticipated by their visit.

Resolved, That on an investigation of the causes of the extraordinary result of their arrangements, it appears:

1. That it was unknown to the Committee that a bar was opened on board of the steamboat, from which parties wholly disconnected with the hospitalities of the occasion were enabled to indulge beyond propriety.

2. That we have reason to believe that tickets were counterfeited and put into hands unworthy to be associated with citizens of respectability.

Resolved, That while the Board sincerely regret the unexpected intrusion of those disturbers of the public peace, they cannot but feel that they have spared no pains on their part to make the legislative visit alike honorable and serviceable to the guests, through the invitation of the Board, as well as to us, who have been the victims of conduct wholly unworthy the occasion.

Resolved, That in arrangements for the further hospitalities to be extended to our guests, such guards be taken as will prevent the stealthy introduction of improper and unworthy persons.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Chairman of the Special Committee of the House of Assembly, signed by the President and Secretary of this Board.

CORPORATION SALES.

Public Auction of Docks and Slips.

The competition yesterday for the right to collect the rents for docks and slips of the City for the next five years was not so great as on former occasions. Many of the old leases were renewed. There was a falling off of about seven per cent, compared with the former leases.

The first pier, No. 12, and bulkhead adjoining Old-slip, sold at $2,100 to J. & N. BRIGGS. On this there were thirty-one bids.

The other piers and slips sold as follows:

EAST RIVER.

Pier.		Purchaser.	Amount.
18	Maiden-lane	Dunha & Sborgess	$3,300
19	Fletcher-street	Mr. Grinnell	7,900
20	Burling-slip	Mr. Grinnell	4,000
21	Burling-slip	Buckley & Wardell	2,150
23	Fulton-street	Joseph H. King	2,900
24	Peck-slip	Christopher Chapin	5,100
29	Roosevelt-street	Denn'n, O'Conor & Co	525
30	Roosevelt-st., w. side	Engle & Co	375
30	Roosevelt-st., east side	H. Williams	3,100
33	James-slip	H. Williams	1,700
34	James-slip	H. Williams	2,150
37 and 38	Market-slip	James E. Gillespie	6,450
40	Pike-slip	James E. Gillespie	2,600
41	Pike-slip	J. B Gayer	2,760
43	Rutgers-slip	S. T. McKennee	3,000
44	Rutgers-slip	S. T. McKennee	3,250
46	Jefferson-street	S. T. McKennee	2,150
53	Gouverneur-street	Reserved for dumping	
	Half of Piers foot of Delancey-street	P. A. Dougherty	1,050
	Stanton and Rivington Pier	P. A. Dougherty	550
	Pier foot of Third-street	George Brown	50
	Pier foot of Fifty-third-st	Candee, Arnold & Co.	150
	Pier foot of Sixty-first-st	George W. Jaques	10
	Pier foot of 106th-st	Arnold & Heines	45

NORTH RIVER.

12	Albany-street	D. W. Cromwell	2,400
13	Cedar-street	Greenway	3,000
14	Cedar-street	Cromwell	3,600
14	South Half	James & Sanford	3,200
20	Dey-street	Stevens, Candit & Co.	5,000
20	North Half	Stevens, Candit & Co.	1,700
23	Vesey-street	J. H. Duryee	800
29	Warren-street	Powell & Ramsdell	3,100
29	North Side	Powell & Ramsdell	3,500
34	Harrison-street	Geo. C. Byrne	2,100
36	North Moore-street	A. W. Candee	3,100
37	Beach-street	M. Livingston	4,000
	Foot of Laight-street	C. Osborne	500
39	Vestry-street	Farrington	3,100
40	Watts-street	H. Purdy	850
	Basin foot of Spring-street	E. Buckee	1,300
45	Charlton	Wm. H. Bullett	3,050
46	Charlton	Wm. H. Bullett	2,900
47	Hamersley-street	Wm. H. Bullett	2,500
48	Clarkson-street	Isaac S. Edwards	1,700
50	Morton-street	C. Osborne	2,000
51	Christopher-street	Edgar Stanc	1,550
52	Amos-street	John L. Hill	2,750
53	Charles-street	Isaac S. Edwards	450
54	Perry-street	C. Osborne	900
	Bulkhead foot of Jane-st	E. Donnell	75
	Half of pier foot 13th-st	Delmaster	450
	Pier foot of 17th-st	Farington	1,000
	Pier foot of 18th-st	Farington	1,200
	Pier foot of 20th-st	Isaac S. Edwards	350
	Pier foot of 21st-st	J. B. Kelly	150
	Pier foot of 22d-st	I. S. Edwards	450
	Pier foot of 26th-st	Nelson Sherwood	375
	Pier foot of 36th-st	Nelson Sherwood	1,175
	Pier foot of 37th-st	Freeman Campbell	700
	Pier foot of 47th-st	George Brown	475

New-York Daily Times.

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TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Resignation of Gladstone, Herbert and Graham.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AGAIN IN OFFICE.

BREAD-RIOTS IN LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

NAPOLEON GOING TO THE CRIMEA.

BATTLE AT EUPATORIA.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

COTTON MARKETS DULL—CONSOLS 91 1-4.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Pacific* arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She has encountered heavy westerly gales; sailed on Tuesday, 27th.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool noon of Friday, the 23d, her voyage out having been protracted from extremely severe weather.

The mail steamer *Union*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes 3 o'clock afternoon of Monday, 26th—all well.

The *Africa* and *Sarah Sands* not arrived.

The news by the *Pacific* is quite interesting. The Palmerston ministry, within ten days from its formation, had fallen to pieces, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the Chief Lord of the Admiralty having resigned. The ostensible cause of their resignation was the success of Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion for a Committee to inquire into the mismanagement of the war. It was well understood that, besides the cause specified, there were points of private disagreement which rendered it impossible for the members of the Cabinet to act together. Mr. ROEBUCK and his supporters have secured their committee, and rumor says they will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of "certain parties"—meaning Lord RAGLAN, and one or more of the ex-ministers. PALMERSTON has found great trouble in remodeling his Cabinet, and even yet the reconstruction is not complete. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has consented to stop a gap, by taking the Colonial Secretaryship, and in the meantime he completes his mission to Vienna. A well-informed source says, the Earl of ELGIN will be introduced into the new Cabinet, and a place found for him at the Board of Control—although the published accounts assign another person to that office. The Earl of CARLISLE is to be Viceroy of Ireland, with the very Irish proviso, "provided the present Viceroy would like to resign!" The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is Mr. LEWIS, an untried man. There are many who believe that further and more important modifications must immediately be made.

It is noticeable that in the Parliamentary explanations the members of the Government express hopes,—confident hopes—that the pending negotiations will lead to an honorable peace. Nevertheless, none of the nations relax in their war activity. For several interesting details, we refer to the report of the proceedings in the English Parliament.

The Emperor of the French seems determined to proceed to the Crimea, to see, in person, what is going on; and no doubt would, if he could, time his visit so as to be present at the fall of Sebastopol. England and Austria have advised him to stay at home. His absence, it is said, would not, in any case, exceed thirty days.

Russia has declared war on Sardinia. It is stated—but on the faith of obscure correspondence—that Tuscany has joined the Western Alliance, Naples has not.

Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. A battle has been fought at Eupatoria. On the 17th Gen. LIPRANDI, with a force about equal to, or perhaps a few thousand superior to the Turks, attacked them, and after four hours' firing retired beyond the range of the shells from the English ships, the Turks not pursuing. OMAR PACHA commanded.

There is nothing whatever new from the Danube.

Lord RAGLAN is said to have resigned, to avoid recall. The Earl of LUCAN and some other officers have been invited to resign.

JOSEPH HUME is dead,—much respected and regretted.

Very inclement weather had caused suffering among the poor in England, and riots had occurred at Liverpool and London. A change for the better was apparent within the past few days.

List of the New British Ministry—Ministerial Crisis.

The ministerial crisis in England has terminated in the resignation of Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, SYDNEY HERBERT, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, First Lord of the Admiralty—in the reconstruction of the Cabinet and the return of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to office.

The immediate cause of the disruption was the determination of the House of Commons to force to an issue Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion "that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the army before Sebastopol." The Ministers above named thought that "by-gones should be by-gones," and, as the country did not agree in this opinion, they "felt it their duty" to resign. We refer for their explanations to the report of proceedings in Parliament, in another column.

After a week of suspense—amused, as usual, by all sorts of rumors—the public received, through the London papers of Monday, the 26th, the following as the list of the new Ministry, so far as it had been arranged to the previous day:

OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord PALMERSTON.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord CRANWORTH.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir G. C. LEWIS.
Lord President of the Council—Earl GRANVILLE.
Lord Privy Seal—Duke of ARGYLE.
Home Secretary—Sir GEORGE GREY.
Foreign Secretary—Earl of CLARENDON.
Colonial Secretary—Lord JOHN RUSSELL.
Secretary of War—Lord PANMURE.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir CHARLES WOOD.
Commissioner of Works, &c.—Sir WM. MOLESWORTH.
Postmaster-General—Rt. Hon. Viscount CANNING.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

President Board of Trade—Lord STANLEY, of Alderley.
Lord Great Chamberlain—Lord WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY
Lord Steward—Earl SPENCER.
Earl Marshal—Duke of NORFOLK.
Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of BREADALBANE.
Master of the Horse—Duke of WELLINGTON.
General Commanding-in-Chief—Viscount HARDINGE.
Master of the Mint—Sir J. F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart.
Master of the Rolls—Sir JOHN ROMILLY.
Attorney-General—Sir A. E. J. COCKBURN, Q. C.
Solicitor-General—Sir R. BETHELL, Q. C.
Judge Advocate-General—Right Hon. C. P. VILLIERS.
Secretary Board of Control—Mr. DARBY SEYMOUR.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade—Mr. LAING.

Lord DUNCAN becomes a Lord of the Treasury in the room of Lord ELCHO, retired.

FOR IRELAND.

Lord-Lieutenant—Lord CARLISLE.
Lord High Chancellor—Right Hon. M. BRADY.
Master of the Rolls—Right Hon. T. B. SMITH.
Attorney-General—Right Hon. A. BREWSTER.
Solicitor-General—WILLIAM KNOX, Esq.
Chief Secretary of Ireland—Mr. HORSMAN.

The London *Times* adds to the above: "The Board of Control, the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Under-Secretaryship for the Colonies and the Home Department, are now we believe, yet filled up. Mr. VERNON SMITH has been spoken of for the India Board, but not, as we understand, upon sufficient authority. We believe the Earl of CARLISLE will retain the Duchy of Lancaster, if Lord ST. GERMANS does not, as is expected, resign the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland."

The London *Daily News* indicates the Earl of ELGIN for the Presidency of the Board of Control

The Press on the Changes.

From the London Times, Feb. 26.

The process by which Lord PALMERSTON'S Administration has assumed its present shape is so extremely singular that we hardly know in what language to describe the means employed or the object attained. Viewed as a whole, the complicated political transactions which commenced with Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S abrupt resignation of office in Lord ABERDEEN'S Cabinet on the 23d of January, and end with Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S acceptance of a subordinate position in Lord PALMERSTON'S Cabinet on the 23d of February, are not calculated to raise the character of public men, or to command the respect of the country. In substance, the effect of these changes has been to reject what former political combinations had absorbed, and to absorb what they had rejected—to destroy whatever had been done in the last two years towards the reconstruction of the Liberal party on a more enlarged basis, and to throw back the highest offices in the State into the exclusive circle of BROOKES'. Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself, who is the harlequin of this pantomime, passes with astonishing alacrity through his postures and transformations—now up, now down, at one moment everything, at another nothing—until he ends in the grotesque combination of a Minister Plenipotentiary at a European Congress and the Colonial Secretary at home. It is evident that to those who regard these questions with no eyes but those of party, the end of these perturbations has been attained by the expulsion or withdrawal from the Cabinet of those elements which differed in some degree from the pure traditions and the personal connections of the Whig families; but we are not satisfied that the country and the House of Commons will be disposed to regard in so favorable a light the results of a change of Government which has still the air only of a successful intrigue. On general grounds, and as far as the practical improvement of the Government is concerned, Lord PALMERSTON has thus far been fortunate, for circumstances have enabled him to overrule the pretensions of a rival, and to relieve the Government from the men whose reputation had suffered most severely from the mismanagement of the war. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is harmless, and may even be useful upon his return to England, in the post of Colonial Secretary; and, although no one will dispute the high abilities of the four Ministers who have just retired, the universal unpopularity and suspicion which attached to their conduct and opinions render their departure a matter of small regret. Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends appear not yet to have learnt the political truth that no party can exist for any useful purpose in this country, whatever may be the brilliant talents of its members, unless it rests upon one of the broad distinctions of opinion which pervade the nation, and represents some of the great elements of public opinion.

Under these circumstances, Lord PALMERSTON has endeavored to extract the materials of a Government from the remains of the Whig party, with some addition of men new to the ranks of official life. The first and most difficult office to fill of those now vacant was the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and in default of Mr. CARDWELL, whose exaggerated notions of party obligation led him to follow his friend Mr. GLADSTONE, he has appointed Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS. Although this gentleman has not before filled any of the higher offices of State, he has passed with credit through several of the subordinate departments of Government. He was a member of the Poor Law Commission; he has since filled the joint Secretaryship of the Board of Control, the Under-Secretaryship of the Home Department, and the financial Secretaryship of the Treasury. We learn with great satisfaction that Mr. LAING, the member for the Wick Boroughs, well known as the Chairman of the Brighton Railway, will take office, probably as the Vice President of the Board of Trade. Mr. LAING is already conversant with that department of the Government, in which he filled a subordinate situation in early life; and his experience in mercantile affairs, his habits of business, and his excellent manner of Parliamentary speaking on the subjects with which he is conversant, point him out as a very useful member of the new Administration.

The same remark cannot be applied to Mr. VERNON SMITH, who is said to be designated for the Presidency of the Board of Control. When the administration of the affairs of India was reconsidered on the passing of the India bill of last session, the salary of the President of the Board of Control was raised to £5,000, in order that the Minister for India might be on a level with the Secretaries of State, and that the country might always command the services of one of its principal statesmen in that most important office. We must be allowed to say that the nomination of Mr. VERNON SMITH to this department would be a breach of faith with Parliament and with the public. It would have the effect of throwing back the affairs of India into the hands of the Court of Directors, for want of a Minister of energy and experience to conduct them, and it would add nothing to the weight and consideration of the Cabinet in the House of Commons or in the country. Of the minor appointments, as far as we are at present acquainted with them, some are creditable to the Government. Mr. HORSMAN proceeds to Ireland as Secretary, and Lord CARLISLE is spoken of as the new Lord Lieutenant, in case Lord ST. GERMANS should follow the fortunes of his Peelite colleagues. Sir ROBERT PEEL accepts the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, which had been declined last week by Mr. LAYARD, and Lord DUNCAN becomes a Lord of the Treasury; but several other arrangements of this rank are still incomplete.

Upon the whole, we must wait till we are more accurately acquainted with the composition and the views of the new Administration—for such it virtually is—before we determine the degree of confidence it may appear to us to deserve. If the management of its affairs in Parliament does not show a far higher degree of judgment and ability than Lord PALMERSTON has yet displayed in the office of Chief Minister and leader of the House of Commons, and if the members who may now be introduced into the Government are not better qualified than they have yet proved to meet an emergency of extraordinary difficulty both at home and abroad, we can prognosticate no long duration for such a Cabinet. With war, however, raging abroad, with most important negotiations opened, and with some difficulties of considerable magnitude at home, we hold it to be the first duty of all who take part in public affairs, to give the best support they can to the Government of their country. The Government may speedily augment this support a hundred fold, and convert the forbearance of its critics into the confidence of the nation, by showing a determination to carry the great measures of reform which the condition of the army peremptorily requires.

From the Morning Herald, (Derbyite,) Feb. 26.

The explanations of their retirement, offered by Sir JAMES GRAHAM and his companions, last night, amount simply to this—that they never ought to have returned to office at all. The vote upon Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion was, they say, a vote of censure upon the late Administration; as such it was resisted by that Ministry—as such it was accepted by them after it was passed. That end being gained, it ought not to be persevered in, if the changes effected in the Cabinet were sufficient to obviate that censure, or rather to convert it into approbation. Whether the retirement of the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Lord ABERDEEN, together with the elevation of Lord PALMERSTON to the Premiership, removed from the Ministry the elements which made it obnoxious to the House of Commons, was a question to be tested by the course which the house would take upon the nomination of the Committee. If they persevered in the Committee, they persisted in the vote of censure; if, on the other hand, they abandoned it, it was a declaration by the House that the cause for censure were removed.

This we believe to be a fair epitome of the reasoning by which Sir JAMES GRAHAM, followed by his retiring colleagues, justified their retirement from office. We will not now inquire whether this reasoning correctly represents the effect of the resolution of inquiry. Men who had resisted it as a vote of censure can hardly be blamed for treating it as such after it had passed. And it would probably have been trifling with the subject to have treated it as a censure applying only to the former conduct of the Ministry, and therefore pronouncing no opinion upon them in their future capacity.

But if this be so, is not the inference irresistible that Sir JAMES GRAHAM ought not to have returned to office until that vote was rescinded? We could perfectly understand a Ministry coming down to the House, and asking the reversal of a vote which, if unrescinded, would compel them to resign. There are precedents for such a course, though happily, for the honor of Parliament, they are but few. But the course of Sir JAMES GRAHAM was not this. By consenting to the retirement of two of the Cabinet he admitted that, as to them, the vote was one to which, as far as they were concerned, Ministers must yield. He did not, indeed, affect to conceal that the resumption of office by the rest of the Cabinet was an experiment how far the sacrifice of two victims would appease the wrath of the House of Commons and the country; but at the same time he has admitted that the vote was a vote of censure upon all. Lord ABERDEEN, however, was not the Jonah that raised the storm; even after he is thrown overboard it rages as fiercely as before.

After this avowal we shall hear, we presume, no more of the chivalry of the members of the late Administration to their colleagues. The policy of Sir JAMES GRAHAM was this: A vote of censure, he tells us, was passed upon the Ministry. It was unjust, but peculiarly unjust to two of their number. Yet he avows that these very two men were sacrificed to that vote; and their chivalrous and generous colleagues were then to present themselves before the House of Commons, and ask them virtually to declare that they meant that vote of censure for the two victimized Ministers, who deserved it not one bit more than the rest.

We cannot say that the honor of public men has lost much in the failure of this attempt. Let us say, however, that this much at least is manifest—that the time to consider how the vote of censure should be dealt with was before Ministers resigned. When they resigned they treated it as a vote that ought to be submitted to. Having once done so their course was taken; and most assuredly they ought not, ten days afterwards, to have resumed the offices they had laid down.

The plain English of the whole transaction was this. It was an attempt to use Lord PALMERSTON'S popularity to get rid of the censure on the Aberdeen Cabinet. Lord PALMERSTON was to be their catspaw and their tool. The noble Viscount has, however, contrived to overreach them. *He* has the chestnuts, while they have burned their fingers.

Let us see, however, in what position the retirement of the triumvirate places the Ministers who have remained in office. The resolution of the House was at least as much a vote of censure upon Lord PALMERSTON as upon Sir JAMES GRAHAM. Perhaps, indeed, the late First Lord of the Admiralty was the only Minister whose departmental management the country would have pronounced blameless. But if Sir JAMES GRAHAM has retired because he is still subject to an unreversed vote of censure, Lord PALMERSTON is Premier, subject to the same. In the judgment, therefore, of his late colleagues, Lord PALMERSTON'S Ministry exists in defiance of the Constitution and the House of Commons.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, indeed, did not leave this to inference. He broadly stated that he could not shut his eyes to the thousand indications which convinced him that the new Administration had as little the confidence of the House of Commons as the last. The statement, no doubt, was made with very many and strong expressions of good will; nevertheless it had its sting. Sir JAMES GRAHAM has, at all events, proclaimed to the nation that the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON has not the confidence of the House of Commons.

He made a statement still more damaging—one, we confess, which surprises us. When he consented to continue in Lord PALMERSTON'S Administration *he received from Lord Palmerston an unequivocal pledge that no change should be made in the foreign or the war policy of Lord Aberdeen.*

That is, we are still to have the miserable dallying with negotiation which has already brought disgrace upon England. We are still to have the subordination of all our movements to the necessities of an Austrian alliance. We are still to have the determination so to conduct the war that the territorial dimensions of Russia shall not be interfered with. We are still, in a word, to have that whole system of continental diplomacy and intrigue which has made the name of the ABERDEEN Administration identified with the disasters and the disgrace of England

To this extraordinary revelation we ask the attention of those who still believe, that in the liberal genius of Lord PALMERSTON they will find the antagonism of the despotic principles of Lord ABERDEEN. We have said from the commencement, that, in succeeding to the place, Lord PALMERSTON adopted the principles of Lord ABERDEEN. Let it not be forgotten that the Foreign Secretary is unchanged. Lord CLARENDON conducted the foreign negotiations of Lord ABERDEEN; he is to do the same for Lord PALMERSTON. Lord CLARENDON was the real victim of "credulity" or the real accomplice of "connivance," when our Government encouraged the aggression upon Turkey by the Czar. While Lord CLARENDON continues at the Foreign Office, the Administration is not rid of the subsolutist policy of the Holy Alliance and Lord ABERDEEN.

No wonder, after the revelation, that Mr. BRIGHT should offer the new Premier the hand of fellowship—that he should condescendingly assure him that he (Mr. BRIGHT) bore him (Lord PALMERSTON) no personal animosity, and hint to him that at the patriarchal age of 70 he must be a peacemaker. It is a melancholy reflection, after all, that the best we can hope of the country is, that this assurance of Lord PALMERSTON was but a piece of diplomacy with Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and that when he succeeded in satisfying the latter, and he gave in his adherance to an Aberdeen policy, he was practicing a little of that finesse which among diplomatists is regarded as the highest species of tact.

It is, we regret to say, impossible not to feel that the aspect of affairs is full of the most serious cause for alarm. With a ministry that does not, and that ought not to, possess the confidence of the House of Commons; with a people discontented and excited with angry feelings stirred up against the institutions of the country; with a Prime Minister reckless enough, under such circumstances, to advise a dissolution, the boldest heart and the most sanguine temperament may well contemplate the prospect with dismay.

Lord John Russell and His London Constituents.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has issued the following address to the electors of the city of London:

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 23, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty having been pleased to confide in me a mission of the highest importance, involving the interests of Europe, and affording hopes of an honorable termination of the present war, I feel it my duty to withdraw for a time from my service to you in Parliament.

While in this capital intelligence has reached me of the resignation of three of the principal Ministers of the Crown, and Lord PALMERSTON has asked for my assistance in carrying on the Government.

In the difficult circumstances in which the country is placed, I have not thought myself justified in withholding from the Queen any aid which it might be in my power to afford.

I have therefore accepted office, and, on my return from Vienna, shall prepare to assume its duties and responsibilities.

In these circumstances, I humbly place myself in your hands as a candidate for the renewal of your confidence. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RUSSELL.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Turkish Enlistment—Land Transport Service—Mr. Layard's Speech on Ministerial Intrusion—Palmerston's Resolutions—The Army Estimates—Complete Failure of the German Enlistment Scheme—Inquiry into Napier's Conduct—Recall of the Earl of Lucan—Poland—Relations with the United States—The Resignation of Ministers—Roebuck's Committee.

The proceedings in Parliament have touched several points of interest.

On Monday, the 19th, the Royal assent was given to the North American Fisheries bill.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH elicited from the Foreign Minister that the conv

moved for certain returns. He adverted to the peculiarity of that trade. The landed proprietors of the Russian empire derived their revenues from the products of the soil, for which Britain was the largest customer, and these products were raised by the advance of British mercantile capital; and the cutting off of these resources would sap the foundations of Russian power. At the outbreak of the war the rouble—the price of Russian commerce—declined from 38d. to 32d., and was expected to fall much lower. But if, as the war progressed, the military operations against Russia had failed, the operations against her commerce had been a greater failure still. The exports from the Russian ports in the East had been greater than before the blockade. The interior commerce of Russia had suffered no injury. £10,000,000 sterling had gone from Britain to Russia in the present year, and the rouble had risen to par. The blockade had been totally mismanaged. Britain had blockaded the mouths of the Danube, which ought not to have been blockaded, and had not blockaded the ports in the Sea of Azoff, which ought to have been closed. The consequence was, that British merchants had sustained enormous losses, and the only parties benefited had been the Greek traders. The blockade in the Baltic had been evaded by the system of land carriage, which, with the connivance of Prussia, the Czar had organized. He argued that Prussia had thereby been guilty of a breach of neutrality sufficient to furnish ground of remonstrance. Finally, he maintained that the right of search should be enforced, and the importation of Russian produce into Britain prohibited.

Other members took the same ground as Mr. COBDEN, after which

Mr. CARDWELL defended the management of the war. He explained the delay that had occurred in enforcing the blockade, as necessary to cover the rights of British merchants, and said there was reason to believe that the blockade had materially damaged the manufactures of Russia. Blockades operating upon neutrals produced a *maximum* of pressure upon Russia and a *minimum* upon Britain; whereas commercial restrictions at home would have an opposite effect. There were many evils attending upon the enforcement of a right of search, and frauds were inseparable from a system of certificates of origin.

Mr. J. L. RICARDO adopted the views of Mr. CARDWELL. To shut out the produce of Russia could not have the effect of coercing the Czar to terms. The total exports of Russia to Britain were but £7,000,000 sterling, and supposing the profit of export to be 10 or even 15 per cent., the loss at the utmost to Russia would be only £950,000—not sufficient to make any impression.

Mr. WATSON retorted that the arguments of Messrs. CARDWELL and RICARDO, if worth anything, were equivalent to saying there should be no blockade.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM made some further explanations relative to the delays of the blockade; after which the returns moved for were ordered and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the 21st, Mr. F. PEEL moved the second reading of the Army Service Amendment bill, the object of which was to reduce the term of enlistment. The bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, the 22d, Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to the Earl of RODEN, stated that it was intended shortly to set apart a day for public prayer for the success of the war.

Mr. WILSON, in the House of Commons, stated that the Commissariat Department had been transferred to the department of the Minister of War, since December last.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the medical commissions, now on way to the East, had full powers to make any necessary alteration in the departments.

Mr. RICARDO put the question to Lord PALMERSTON, who, in reply, stated that it would not be advisable to lay on the table the correspondence which had taken place between the British Government and the United States on the subject of international arrangements in time of war. He was happy to say that the two Governments were on the most friendly terms.

In Committee the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the repeal of the newspaper stamp, and the imposition in lieu thereof of a newspaper postage of one penny per four ounces weight. A bill was ordered to be framed on these resolutions.

The Ministerial Crisis.

Lord PALMERSTON then rose and thus addressed the House: "I have to state to the House that which I believe is pretty well known already; namely, that three members of her Majesty's Government have intimated their intention to resign the offices which they have hitherto held. I mean the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Those gentlemen, therefore, hold their offices at present until their successors shall be appointed. Under these circumstances, and considering that those members of the Government who have resigned are all members of this House, I trust that you will not think I am unduly pressing upon your indulgence, if I propose that we should not enter upon any public business to-day—that we should carry through those orders which may stand upon the paper to which no objection could be urged by anybody; and, after that, the House should adjourn until to-morrow. My right honorable friends will then attend in their places, and they will state to the House the grounds upon which they have taken the decision which I have now announced to the House." [Hear!]

Mr. DISRAELI stated that he heard with deep regret that before ten days had elapsed the Government had broken up—especially since the presence of the noble lord (RUSSELL) who was generally considered to be the chief obstacle which prevented the formation of a strong Government, was a difficulty which no longer existed. But as the noble lord and the right honorable gentleman whose conduct would be the subject of criticism at the proper time, were absent, he would only say that he, and he believed he expressed the sense of the House, had heard the announcement with deep regret, and some consternation.

The various unopposed motions were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

On Friday evening, the 23d, in the House of Lords, Lord PANMURE mentioned that although Sir JOHN BURGOYNE was recalled from the Crimea, no stigma attached to that officer. He also stated that steps have been taken to prepare Summer clothing for the troops.

Roebuck's Committee on the Mismanagement of the War.

There was a crowded attendance in the House of Commons, to listen to the explanations of the ex-Ministers, and the debate on Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion for a Committee. Lord PALMERSTON entered the House at 5 o'clock, and immediately moved that the order of the day be postponed, until after the consideration of Mr. ROEBUCK'S Committee.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM proceeded to state the reasons which led to his resignation of office. He had hoped that the change in the Cabinet, and the measures of administrative reform which had already been inaugurated in his own and other departments would have been accepted by the House as satisfying its displeasure for past misdeeds, and securing better management in future. This not being the case, and the inquiry by a Committee being still insisted upon, he felt unable to sanction or accept a proceeding which he believed to be alike unnecessary, unjust and inexpedient. He might be taunted, he said, with deserting his colleagues at a period of great difficulty, but he denied that he was a deserter—he had taken a position by the side of his colleagues to resist inquiry, and they, not he, had abandoned the position.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT trusted that the House would allow him to explain the reason of his resignation. The position he held differed somewhat from that held by Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. GLADSTONE, he having been connected with one of the war departments, and therefore implicated in the censure passed by the House upon the management of those departments. The motion of Mr. ROEBUCK divided itself into two portions,—one related to the conduct of the department at home, connected with the supply of the army in the field; the other referred to the state of the army before Sebastopol. To the first part of the motion he had no objection; but the appointment of a Committee had another and a wider scope. He considered, with Sir JAMES GRAHAM, that the motion for a Committee was equivalent to a vote of censure. The general expectation was, that when the Earl of ABERDEEN'S Administration was at an end, no more would have been heard of this Committee. But if the country were determined there should be a searching inquiry, a Select Committee was not the best, most constitutional or most efficient mode. As a vote of censure, therefore, the motion was now valueless; as on inquiry it would be a mere sham. He disapproved this Committee, and, if it were resistible, he would not be a party to it.

Mr. GLADSTONE commenced his explanation by referring to his communications with the Earl of DERBY, during the latter's attempt to form a Government. He also set forth, at great length, his motives for joining the existing administration, notwithstanding the demission of the Earl of ABERDEEN, on whose character he took occasion to pass a warm panegyric. He (Mr. GRAHAM) refused the objections he had offered on the 29th of January, to the proposal for a Committee, and asked if it were wonderful he should resign his office rather than be a party to the measure he had so denounced. He denied that the House would be acting constitutionally in entering upon such an investigation pending a great military operation. A Committee of punishment it was not intended to be—was it to be a Committee of remedies? This was not the most effectual or most expeditious form of remedy. Then, what was it? It was a Committee of Government, taking out of the hands of the ministers of the Crown their most important and delicate functions. After urging at much length other objections to the proposed inquiry, he concluded by expressing a hope that he had made it clear that the ground upon which he and his friends had acted, was not an aversion to inquiry into the calamities in the Crimea or into imputed mismanagement.

Several members spoke for and against the motion for a Committee—Mr. BRIGHT stating that so long as Lord PALMERSTON endeavored to terminate this war by negotiation, no vote of his (BRIGHT'S) should be given to shake his power, or to change his position. After which,

Lord PALMERSTON said he should not utter a word of criticism upon the course which his late colleagues had thought it their duty to pursue. He himself had, from the first, objected to this Committee, and his objections, in some degree, remained; but it was impossible not to see that the great majority which had affirmed the motion had acted upon two distinct motives. One portion thought an inquiry ought to take place; but another supported the motion because they considered it to be a vote of no confidence in the Government. The country took up the inquiry in the former sense, the country demanded inquiry, and that opinion of the country reacted upon the House. He found himself, therefore, in this position,—that he could not persuade the House to rescind its vote or postpone the Committee, although he had hoped that when he had stated the changes and inquiries he had proposed to make, the House would have consented to defer it. But he could not undertake the task of forming an administration upon the chance of the House rescinding its vote, nor would he shrink from his post if it could not be persuaded to do so. No doubt there might be inconvenience in an inquiry; but there would be greater inconvenience in the country presenting the spectacle of a Government in abeyance at a period so critical. He had been asked by Mr. BRIGHT if he intended to abide by the propositions for peace already settled. He replied that he did intend to abide by them, and that the instructions with which Lord JOHN RUSSELL was provided were founded upon them, and the Government was prepared to negotiate in good faith. If they failed in obtaining a peace consistent with the security of Europe, it would be their duty to prosecute the war with a vigor necessary to bring it to a successful termination, and he was convinced that they would not appeal in vain to the generous support of Parliament.

Mr. DISRAELI considered that the explanation given by Lord PALMERSTON was not only unsatisfactory, but inconsistent, inasmuch as he no longer opposed the Committee to which he had previously objected in the strongest language. DISRAELI reviewed the conduct of PALMERSTON at considerable length, and contended that if there was no precedent for such a Committee, it was the duty of the House to establish one.

After protracted remarks by other members, the motion for a Committee was agreed to, and, after considerable canvassing, the following were nominated: Lord Seymour, Messrs. Layard, Bramston, John Ball, E. Ellice, S. G. Lewis, Gen. Peel (with changes moved for,) the full Committee of seven to be a quorum. The House then adjourned till Monday.

At Birmingham and other towns, meetings had been held in condemnation of the mismanagement of the war, and in favor of the inquiry. This committee was subsequently made to consist of Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Drummond, Sir John Pakington, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. Layard, Mr. Ellice, Lord Seymour, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Gen. Peel, Mr. Bramston, and Mr. John Ball.

Death of Joseph Hume.

JOSEPH HUME, the veteran reformer, died Feb. 20, at his estate of Bromley-hall, Norfolk. He was born at Montrose, Scotland, in January, 1777, and was consequently 79 years of age. All parties of politicians unite in their testimony to his singleness of heart during the whole course of his public career. As a man he was endowed with all the sterling virtues.

From the London Times, Feb. 22.

The living political reformers of Great Britain have lost their oldest leader—JOSEPH HUME is numbered with the dead. Mr. HUME had been visibly declining in health for a year past. During the last few weeks a disease of the heart gradually reduced his strength, and gave warning that his end was drawing near. He expired at 6 o'clock on Tuesday night at his seat, Burnley Hall, Norfolk.

Mr. HUME was a native of Montrose, and born in January, 1777. His father was the master of a coasting vessel trading from that town. Mrs. HUME was early left a widow with a large family, of whom JOSEPH was a younger son. The mother, ill provided, established a retail crockery shop in that burgh, and by her industry and management reared and educated her children. Her memory was ever honored by her family—all-indebted to her sound sense, moral courage and paternal example. To this maternal care and influence Mr. HUME used to ascribe his own success and good fortune in life.

Mr. HUME'S elementary education was obtained in the local schools of his native town. Reading, writing, "accounts," and a smattering of Scotch Latinity constituted the sum total of his "schooling." About the age of 13 he was placed apprentice to a surgeon apothecary of Montrose, and he remained with his master about three years, chiefly occupied in compounding prescriptions. It has been generally reported that he graduated in Aberdeen, but he entered the medical classes of Edinburg in 1793—continuing in that University till 1796, when he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons of the modern Athens. On reference to the records of the College of Surgeons of London, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, we find that he passed as surgeon of an Indiaman on the 2d of February, 1797, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners of that corporation. There is no register of his Scotch or other certificates, but it is believed that he had previously "walked the hospitals" of this metropolis. We have heard that, with the interest of the late Mr. DAVID SCOTT, M. P. for Forfar, he entered as assistant surgeon the marine service of the East India Company, and in that and the following year made a voyage out and home, being absent from England about 18 months. At the India house we first trace him in the Company's Board's records as elected a full Assistant Surgeon, nominated by the then Chairman, Mr. J. BOSANQUET, being reported Nov. 12, 1799, for the ship *Houghton* and Presidency of Bengal. His patrons, the SCOTTS, of Dunninald, Forfarshire, were politically connected with Montrose, where the HUMES are said to have supported their interest. Mr. DAVID SCOTT was in the East India Direction from 1788 to 1802, and other members of his family in high civil offices in Bengal. But, whoever aided the young Scotch surgeon in these his first steps in life, JOSEPH HUME, by his own talents and perseverance, was the meritorious architect of his own subsequent fortunes and celebrity. India only gave scope to his native power and energy of mind. We have heard that in his second voyage out, in one of the "ancient Arks" of the Company, crammed with passengers of all classes, conditions and professions, he volunteered on the accidental death of the Purser, to supply the duties of that deceased functionary during the remainder of the voyage—that his assiduity and good temper in that vocation gained him many friendships; and that on the arrival of the vessel in Calcutta the captain, officers and passengers gave him a public testimonial in acknowledgment of his gratuitous services. Thus, the young surgeon landed with a ready-made reputation. His keen instinct led him immediately to observe that few of the Company's servants acquired the native languages. He lost no time, therefore, in setting to work and mastering that difficult accomplishment. Labor was to him a pastime, especially if any rupees could be gained by it. Mr. HUME, moreover, early studied the religions of the East and the superstitions of that vast and mixed Asiatic population, whose succession of creeds, moulded into so many sects, is so essential a knowledge for the rule of India.

The authorities early recognized in young HUME a valuable and laborious servant. In 1802-3, on the eve of Lord LAKE'S Mahratta war, much consternation at the seat of Government occurred. On a discovery that the gunpowder in store was useless from damp, Mr. HUME'S knowledge of chemistry fortunately came in aid of bad administration. He undertook the restoration of this all-important munition of war, and he succeeded. Attached in his medical capacity to a regiment in the expedition, he was almost immediately selected by Major-General POWELL as the interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief. But our space will not permit us to follow this industrious man throughout his Indian career. Sufficient it is to mention, that he not only continued his medical duties, but filled successively important posts in the offices of paymaster and postmaster of the forces, in the prize agencies and the Commissariat. So recently as the late Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Military, Ordnance and Commissariat expenditure, (of which he was an active and valuable member,) he astonished his colleagues by the intelligence and acuteness of his examination of witnesses. On some expression of surprise in the Committee, he observed: "You forget I was once Commissary-General to an army of 12,000 men in India!" Not only did he gain high reputation by these multifarious civil employments, but he realized large emoluments. Peace concluded, within five years Mr. HUME returned to the Presidency, and with a sufficient private fortune to justify his retirement from his profession, and, much sooner than falls to the lot of most men in the service of the East India Company, he resigned his civil employments, and arrived in England, the possessor of an honestly-earned fortune of £30,000 or £40,000.

The best proof of Mr. HUME'S worthy possession of affluence was his use of pecuniary competency. On his arrival in Europe he continued his active pursuit of mental improvement and practical knowledge. In 1809 he made a tour of the United Kingdom, visiting all the principal ports and manufacturing towns of England, Scotland and Ireland; and, as "fact-hunting" was his pleasure, he devoted the greater portion of the years 1810 and 1811 to tours on the Continent, extending his travels to Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the Ionian Isles, Sicily, Malta, Sardinia, &c.

The two ultimate objects of JOSEPH HUME, thus independent in circumstances, and in the prime of life, were the acquisition of seats in the East India Direction and in Parliament. We believe that at this period his political convictions and earlier associations had been those of a "Tory," but that home politics had been a secondary interest in his mind during his struggle in India for ways and means of pecuniary independence. Certain it is that the future Radical first entered the House of Commons as a Tory. The borough of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis was the cradle of our aspiring legislator. The patron of the borough and one of its members (Sir JOHN LOWTHER JOHNSTONE) having died, Mr. HUME succeeded to the vacant seat in January, 1812, the last session of the Parliament. A Scotch solicitor, trustee of the deceased baronet, "introduced" Mr. HUME to the constituency for a valuable consideration. Mr. HUME had bargained for a second return. The new member took his seat on the Treasury bench, supporting the Perceval Administration. His Ministerial votes were never abandoned for Liberal minorities. On the dissolution of Parliament the following Autumn the patrons of the seat refused him reelection. We have reason to believe that the ex-member's reforming and progressive tendencies having broken out in occasional visits to his constituents (which HUME thought it his duty to make, but which the trustees deemed works of supererogation,) and at which he advocated schools and other social benefits, the Duke of CUMBERLAND and his co-trustees—the patrons—determined to provide a substitute. Mr. HUME, we believe, on an arbitration, obtained some return-money for breach of the contract. It is by no means unlikely that experience of the "borough system" opened the eyes of the Indian Reformer to the defects in the representation.

During his six years' exclusion from the House of Commons, till elected for Aberdeen in 1818, Mr. HUME was not idle. He was an active member of the Central Committee of the Lancasterian School system. At this period, forming a friendship with the late FRANCIS PLACE, of Westminster, he became deeply interested in the promotion of the moral and intellectual interests of the working classes, and in the improvement of their physical condition, and he also published a pamphlet advocating the establishment of savings-banks and on the principles of their subsequent foundation. Mr. HUME'S natural ambition for a seat in the East India Direction found him now at liberty also for the untiring pursuit of this second object of personal honor and interest. Although invariably unsuccessful, it incensed his constant exposure of Indian abuses in each periodical meeting of the Proprietary. His canvass for the Direction also, by one of the fortunate accidents of life, was destined to have great influence on his further prosperity and happiness. On one occasion Mr. HUME had obtained access to a proprietor enjoying four votes—a gentleman of great influence, but of peculiar aversion to canvassers for the Direction—the late Mr. BURNLEY, of Guilford-street. Nevertheless, Mr. HUME effected his visit, and his forcible representation of Indian abuses, and of the efficacy of his curative prescriptions, if elected a Director, and of the consequent advantages to stockholders, established him in the good graces of the old gentleman, and, what was of more value, in those of the daughter. Although he failed to force the India-house, he won and wedded the lady—the present and excellent Mrs. HUME.

We resume Mr. HUME'S public and Parliamentary career. He continued unseated till his return to the Parliament, which met on the 14th of January, 1819. We then find him representing the "Aberdeen District of Burghs," comprehending his native town of Montrose cum Brechin, Inverbervie, and Aberbrothock. The whole electors of these self elect burghs, members of close corporations, did not then exceed 100 persons. The neighboring Peers and Lairds were the half-dozen patrons. Mr. HUME, aided by the late Lord PANMURE and by the Liberal Party of the North of Scotland, in a desperate struggle beat the borough-mongers, and succeeded in obtaining the return. This was the stepping-stone to his permanent and independent position in the House of Commons.

In 1830, Mr. HUME relinquished the Scotch burghs, being returned with the late Mr. BYNG, unopposed, for Middlesex. He continued to sit for the metropolitan county till the dissolution of 1837, when in July Colonel WOOD defeated him by a small majority. Mr. O'CONNELL in the same month returned him for Kilkenny. In the new Parliament of 1841, Mr. HUME was again defeated at Leeds. In 1842, on the retirement of Mr. CHALMERS from Montrose, Mr. HUME returned to his old political love, and he has died in the service of his fellow-townsmen.

How are we to characterize or even note the Herculean labors of this prodigy in representative government? It is impossible, within the limits of volumes, to record his innumerable speeches in Parliament, his motions, his returns, his select committees, his reports, his personal and par y contests in the House of Commons, much less his various agitations "out of doors." His speeches alone, during 37 years, occupy volumes of *Hansard*. In some Mr. HUME'S speeches occur in 150 pages, on various political and legislative questions. We cannot attempt even an analysis of the chief subjects of his active and busy discussion. He is the modern PRYNNE, who defies all reprint comments or review. In this age of leveling legislation on social interests he was always "on his legs." He spoke oftener, and frequently made longer speeches, than any other member of the Commons since England enjoyed a House of Commons. In the Court of Directors and in Parliament he stood for the freedom of trade against the East India monopoly. He proposed sweeping and repeated plans of reform of the army, navy, and ordnance, and of almost every civil department, of the established churches and ecclesiastical courts, of the civil and criminal laws, of the system of public accounts, of general taxation, duties, and customs. He early advocated the abolition of military flogging, naval impressment, and imprisonment for debt. He carried, almost single-handed, the repeal of the old combination laws, the prohibition of the export of machinery, and the act preventing workmen from going abroad. He led forlorn hopes against colonial abuses, against town and country municipal self-elect government, election expenses, the licensing systems, the duties on paper, print, "on tea, tobacco, and snuff." He assaulted and carried by storm Orange lodges and close vestries, to say nothing of his aid of Catholic Emancipation, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the Reform Act of 1832. He was the unrelenting persecutor of sinecurists, drones, and old men pretending to do the work of the young in the State. Out of doors he was a member of every Liberal and Radical club and association. He occupied for years the throne at the old Crown and Anchor Tavern, in Palace-yard, and in Covent-garden meetings.

Mr. HUME worked not for Whigs or Tories. He labored for his country—for the world at large. He never put his faith in Sovereigns or in Governments. If he ever attached himself to any school it was that of political economy. In fact, he was indebted to JAMES MILL, DAVID RICARDO, and FRANCIS PLACE for much initiation in many of his principal legislative labors; and he early adopted their instruction. Mr. HUME never denied his obligations; his own individual merits were ample enough for any vanity. Mr. HUME had his faults and occasional errors as a public man, but we are now ill-disposed to detract from his incomparable services to his country. We view him as a whole. His gentleness, meekness and occasional want of judgment, his very foibles, formed the man, and constituted his character and singleness of purpose.

Distress in England—Rises at Liverpool and London.

Destitution in England had almost reached its height. From the combined causes of an unusually severe Winter, unusually dear prices for all descriptions of provisions, and a total stagnation of trade, the poor are in a deplorable state. Many thousand laborers have been for weeks without food, excepting the supplies of charity.

In Liverpool the times have been peculiarly severe, in consequence of frost having stopped the extensive building works, and from the continuance of easterly winds having prevented the arrival of American shipping. The absence of shipping alone deprived nearly 5,000 dock laborers and porters of work, and, of all descriptions of laborers there were not fewer than 18,000 men destitute of employment. Considering the number of helpless women and children dependent on these men, this represents a terrible amount of suffering. Our correspondent describes it as pitiable to see hundreds of poor fellows idling around the Exchange in hopes of obtaining a "chance job." Considerable liberality had been displayed by the citizens, and about £3,000 were subscribed. Relief stores were opened in various parts of the town, and tickets, entitling the holder to bread or coals, were freely distributed. The conduct of the unemployed was, almost without exception, peaceable and praiseworthy, although want was so great that instances had occurred where men actually fainted from hunger, and fell on the street. The bulk of these really industrious classes bore up bravely in the hope of an early return to labor. However, on Tuesday, the 20th, great agitation was observable in the Scotland-road, one of the lowest and most disreputable quarters of the town. By degrees, the excitement swelled into the dimensions of a riot. Bands of the discontented marched out into various parts of the town, and caused the greatest consternation to the citizens. The stores along the principal thoroughfares were immediately closed—the jewelers and silversmiths first, next the cutlers and gunsmiths, and finally the entire trade of the town was suspended. These bands of marauders varied in number from 50 to nearly 1,000, but contained a considerable proportion of women and lads. They seemed to have no sort of organization, nor any definite object in view. At first they rushed tumultuously into the bakers' shops twenty or thirty of which were stormed and plundered. They also demanded and received money from various other storekeepers. An attack was made on St. John's Market, but the gates were closed, and the police beat off the besiegers. Towards evening the town resumed its wonted appearance. An extra force of special constables was sworn in, and a number of the ordinary police were armed and mounted. Sixty prisoners were taken, and were summarily sentenced by the Police Courts to terms of hard labor varying from a week to three months.

Next day, Wednesday, the 21st, the disturbances were resumed. The same scenes again occurred; the provision shops were attacked; the police made successful skirmishes, and captured many of the rioters. The stores were closed during part of the day, but from the report of our correspondent, who took occasion personally to witness the "riots," this was a precaution quite unnecessary. The police were at all times more than a match for the mob. Since the 21st, all had remained perfectly quiet.

Similar disturbances, but on a smaller scale, took place in London. Bands of men and boys levied contributions on the store-keepers, till the interference of the police stopped the enterprise.

The report from Manchester is less unfavorable than from Liverpool, but it shows distress. The severe frost had closed the canals, and the workmen dependent on traffic were compelled to apply to the workhouse. Some hundred railway porters had been discharged from lack of work. The mills are beginning to work on "short time."

At Birmingham the state of the poor is very distressing. Nine thousand workmen are out of employment in the town of Birmingham alone, and a proportionate number in the neighboring parishes. Notice has been given to the iron-workers that a reduction of wages can be no longer delayed. Numbers of the needle-makers of Bedditch are without work. The watch trade of Coventry is extremely dull, mostly from deficiency of American orders. In most of the other manufacturing towns and villages of the district, the pressure of pauperism was on the increase, and measures were in operation to afford temporary relief.

The Nottingham lace and hosiery trade was very dull, and the workmen were beginning to suffer from scarcity of employment and dearness of provisions.

At Leicester business remained so depressed that a number of hands were out of work.

At Leeds and in the West Riding of Yorkshire distress exists, but, it is hoped, only of a temporary nature.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The detention of the *Pacific* enables us to state that affairs had taken a decided turn for the better. A sudden thaw had set in, enabling the builders and canal men to resume work, while a change of wind was bringing up a considerable amount of shipping. It was hoped the worst was passed.

THE WAR.

More Fighting—Battle at Eupatoria Between Liprandi and Omar Pacha—The Russians Repulsed.

On Feb. 17, the Russians, who under Gen. LIPRANDI had been for some time collecting around Eupatoria, attacked the Turks with a strong force. OMAR PACHA, who had arrived by sea from Varna a few days before, took the command of the Turks in person, and, after four hours' fighting, the Russians drew off to a distance of four miles.

By next mail we shall doubtless have details of the action. In the meantime, the following are the telegraphic dispatches that brought the intelligence to France and England:

The London *Daily News* was the first to announce the intelligence, as follows:

BUCHAREST, Feb. 23.—A messenger, who left Eupatoria Feb. 17, and performed the journey from Varna to Bucharest in twenty-six hours, brings the following dispatch from our Correspondent at Eupatoria: Feb. 17—The Russians attacked Eupatoria this morning. They were commanded by LIPRANDI; and their numbers were 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. They commenced the attack an hour before daybreak, and had with them seventy guns. The conflict lasted three hours. The assault was signally repulsed. The steamers threw shells among the assailants. The Russians have 500 men *hors de combat*, the Turks 150. OMAR PACHA commanded in person. SELIM PACHA, the Egyptian, was killed. Vast masses of cavalry and artillery are now assembled around Eupatoria.

The following is the account from the *Moniteur*:

A telegraphic dispatch from Bucharest announces that on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 5 o'clock in the morning, the Russians to the number of 40,000, under the orders of Gen. LIPRANDI, attacked Eupatoria, and after a combat of four hours they were vigorously repulsed, with considerable loss, by the Turks under the command of OMAR PACHA. The Turks had 15 killed and 35 wounded. SULEYMAN PACHA was killed. A battery served by the French lost four men.

The following is the English official account:

FEB. 25—10 P. M.—Lord PANMURE presents his compliments to the Editor, and begs to transmit a copy of a telegraphic dispatch which has been received from Lord RAGLAN, through the British agent at Bucharest:

"BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 18, 1855.

"A force, said to be 40,000, of Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria at daybreak on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by OMAR PACHA. The Turkish loss is said to be inconsiderable, but SELIM PACHA, commanding the Egyptian brigade, was killed. The British men-of-war, under Hon. Captain HASTINGS, covered both flanks with great effect. The action terminated at 10 A. M., when the Russians retired a few miles."

There are several other dispatches, purporting to come from Vienna and elsewhere, but they contain merely the above news in a different shape. Private dispatches in the possession of Greek firms tend to encourage the opinion that the importance of the battle is over-estimated in the public accounts.

The Emperor of Russia's Manifesto.

The following is a translation of the recent manifesto of the Czar:

We, by the Grace of God, NICHOLAS I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., make known:

Our loyal and beloved subjects well know how ardently we desired and desire to obtain, without force of arms and without further effusion of blood, the end we have constantly proposed, namely, to defend the rights of our coreligionists, indeed those of Christianity throughout the East. That wish is known to all who have impartially watched the march of events, and the invariable tendency of our acts. We remain, as ever, stranger to every other motive than this, and to any other view in the matter of faith and conscience. Faithful to these principles, we announced our assent to the opening of negotiations with the Western Powers, who had formed with the Ottoman Government a hostile alliance against us. We believe that our moderation and justice entitled us to expect from them the same sincerity and disinterested intentions. We have not yet lost hope of a restoration of that peace which is so desirable and so valuable to the whole Christian world. However, in the face of the forces they themselves have gathered, other preparations are making for the struggle against us, which, despite pending negotiations, are not suspended; nay, daily acquire more vast proportions. We are constrained to think that the increase of means which God has given us to defend our native country will oppose an impassable barrier to hostile attempts against Russia, to projects threatening her security and greatness. We fulfill the first of our duties by invoking the support of the Almighty, with entire faith in His Grace, and full confidence in the love of our subjects, animated by the same feelings of devotion to our creed, to our orthodox Church, and to our dear country. We, therefore, address this new appeal to all classes of our subjects, ordaining that the formation of the general arming of the population of the Empire be proceeded with.

More than once have we experienced painful trials. Yet menaced Russia always found her salvation in her humble reliance on Heaven, in the ties uniting the Sovereign to his beloved subjects; and, as formerly, so it will be now. God, who reads hearts, blesses your intention, and will grant you his aid. NICHOLAS.

Given at St. Petersburg, Jan. 29, (Feb. 9,) 1855.

Russia Declares War against Sardinia.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 17th announce that war is formally declared against Sardinia. Notice is given to Sardinian ships to leave the Russian ports.

The *exequatur* has been withdrawn from the Sardinian Consuls, and the Russian agents at Geneva and Nice have been recalled. The property of Sardinian citizens is "placed under the protection of the laws."

Before Sebastopol.

Admiral BRUAT telegraphed, under date Feb. 13, that the works of the besiegers go on slowly, in consequence of the bad weather. The Russians were fortifying their right, and getting new guns into position on the Quarantine side.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia*, at Malta in sixty-three hours from Constantinople, reports, of the 14th, that *some thousand* Russians, who accompanied the Arch-Duke MICHAEL to Sebastopol, had been frozen to death. [This report, per Cunard, is palpably a *canard*.]

Correspondence from the camp, of Feb. 6 and 7, states that the snow had almost disappeared, for the time, and the thermometer, about noon, reached 52°. Fuel for cooking was still scarce,—indeed, almost wanting. A kind of low fever was rather prevalent in both camps. The Provost Marshal had all his energies at work seeking out a gang of marauders who had murdered and robbed an officer's servant. Continual skirmishes took place between the French and Russians. The Russians, in sinking a countermine, had come into the gallery of a French mine and blown it up, killing the French officer of engineers and some of his men. Next day the French took their revenge by opening a masked battery of grape upon a Russian sortie party, killing and wounding 200 to 300. The railway "navvies" (laborers) are busy breaking ground. Russian deserters report that there is abundance of provisions and ammunition within Sebastopol, but the troops are in want of "raki." During the night of February 8, a tremendous cannonade was made along the whole Russian lines—but no attack. Feb. 10, (latest advices by letter,) nothing worth reporting. On that day, the 10th, Lord RAGLAN telegraphs that large convoys, apparently of sick men, were moving out of Sebastopol, and equally large convoys of supplies were moving in. The Russians within the city appeared to be breaking up hulks in the arsenal and using the materials for platforms and *chevaux de frise* at the battery "du Mât." The British were proceeding with the armament of their works; the health of the army was better; forage was the chief want.

On the 12th General PELISSIER (is reported to have) telegraphed to Paris that no successful attempt could be made on Sebastopol for a month to come. Of the same date, MENCHIKOFF telegraphed to St. Petersburg the explosion of the French mine, as above mentioned, and adds, "at night detachments of volunteers continually harass the enemy in their trenches, and, by obliging them to beat to arms, compel them to suspend their works.

Orders have reached Constantinople to prepare hospital beds immediately for 5,000 men, from which it is inferred that an assault is to be made on Sebastopol.

The British infantry only are withdrawn from the siege lines; the artillery and sailors remain in charge of their batteries.

Adherence of the Italian States.

The following from the *Weser Zeitung* we give with some reservation:

A note was received here (Vienna) on the 17th, announcing officially the adherence of Tuscany to the treaty of Dec. 2; the negotiations are closed, and ratifications may be expected in a few days. There appears, however, no prospect of Naples joining the alliance. (The contrary has been telegraphed.) A note has also been received here from Sweden, stating the exact terms on which Sweden will join the Western alliance.

The Baltic Fleet.

As far as at present known, the following is the constitution of the British fleet about to be sent to the Baltic:

Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Hon. RICHARD SAUNDERS DUNDAS, C. B.; second in command, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, MICHAEL SEYMOUR; third in command, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, ROBERT LAMBERT BAYNES, C. B.; Captain of the fleet, Hon. F. T. PELHAM.

WAR STEAMERS.—*Duke of Wellington*, (flag,) 131 guns; *Royal George*, 102; *Exmouth* (flag,) 91; *James Watt*, 91; *Orion*, 91; *Cæsar*, 91; *Nile*, 91; *Majestic*, 81; *Cressy*, 81; *Colossus*, 81; *Sanspareil*, 70; *Blenheim*, 60; *Hogue*, 60; *Ajax*, 60; *Edinburg*, 60; *Russell*, 60; *Hawke*, 60; *Cornwallis*, 60; *Pembroke*, 60; *Hastings*, 60; *Imperieuse*, 51; *Euryalus*, 51; *Arrogant*, 47; *Amphion*, 34; *Horatio*, 24; *Cossack*, 21; *Pylades*, 21; *Esk*, 21; *Tartar*, 21; *Retribution*, 28; *Archer*, 17; *Magicienne*, 16; *Odin*, 16; *Penelope*, 18; *Falcon*, 17; *Cruiser*, 14; *Harrier*, 14; *Samson*, 6; *Dragon*, 6; *Bulldog*, 6; *Vulture*, 6; *Desperate*, 8; *Conflict*, 6; *Ariel*, 9; *Basilisk*, 6; *Rosamond*, 6; *Driver*, 6; *James*, 4; *Recruit*, 4; *Weser*, 4; *Lightning*, 3; *Locust*, 3; *Otter*, 3; *Porcupine*, 3; *Zephyr*, 3. Total 55 war steamers, carrying 2,066 guns.

FLOATING BATTERIES.—*Ætna*, 16; *Glutton* 16; *Meteor*, 16; *Thunder*, 16; *Trusty*, 16—Total, 5; 80 guns.

MORTAR SHIPS.—*Blazer*, *Tom*, *Hardy*, *Havoc*, *Manly*, *Mastiff*, *Porcupine*, *Surly*—Total, 8.

STEAM GUNBOATS.—*Gleamer*, *Pelter*, *Pincer*, *Ruby*, *Teaser*, *Badger*, *Snapper*, *Biter*, *Boxer*, *Clincher*, *Cracker*, *Dapper*, *Fancy*, *Grinder*, *Hard*, *Jackdaw*, *Jasper*, *Magpie*, *Jack*, *Redwing*, *Skylark*, *Snap*, *Starling*, *Stork*, *Swinger*, *Thistle*, *Weazel*, *Pigmy*—total 28, carrying 66 guns.

STORESHIPS.—*Belleisle*, (hospital ship,) 24; *Æolus*, (ammunition,) 42; *Perseverance*, (storeship;) *Volcano*, (factory.)

Total, 100 ships: 2,278 guns.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Visit to the Crimea.

Whether the Emperor will go or not to the Crimea, is still a matter of question. Opinions are freely expressed that he *will* go, notwithstanding the recommendation of the English and Austrian Governments not to do so. The report is that NAPOLEON has himself drawn up a plan of vast military strategy, of which he wishes personally to undertake the operation, and which he has submitted confidentially to the British Government and to the Emperor of Austria, both of whom suggest that he had better leave the matter to his Generals. He has communicated this disapproval to his Ministers, but without expressing any change in his intentions.

There is no doubt the proposal is received with favor with the bulk of the French nation, and it would probably redound to his popularity if the Empress inaugurated the Parisian Great Exhibition while her lord was sharing with his soldiers the dangers of the war.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Republic of New-Granada adheres to the principle of neutrality in the present war

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had a lengthened interview with the Emperor previous to his departure for Vienna.

M. THIERS dislocated his wrist by a fall on the ice.

The *Siècle* is to be prosecuted for publishing EUGENE SUE'S highly colored romance of the *Lorettes*.

Twelve hundred men and a large quantity of supplies are detained at Marseilles, for lack of transports to the Crimea.

French papers mention that the city of Catania, in Italy, had been almost destroyed by an earthquake.

From the London Globe.

The Emperor of the French has not yet taken his departure for the Crimea, and the anxiety occasioned by the rumor that he will do so may

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE POOLE MURDER.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

The Inquest into the murder of Bill Poole was resumed yesterday, in the Tombs, before Coroner Ellsworth, at 10 o'clock.

Previous to the calling of the first witness, Alderman Drake and another of the jurors commented in very severe terms upon the resolution submitted to the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Fox, and carried at a recent meeting of that body, by which the jurors on this investigation were precluded from continuing their sittings in the Common Council Chamber.

Alderman Drake characterized the resolution in question as small, unmanly, mean and contemptible, and it struck him that if Mr. Fox wanted to make himself popular by turning juries out of the City Hall, or out of the Board of Aldermen, he missed his dodge.

The other juror coincided in every respect with the remarks of the gentleman who had just spoken, and would go further in relation to the transaction, by stating that it was nothing short of an insult to this jury.

The Coroner expressed his surprise at the passage of the resolution proposed by Mr. Fox, and said it had interfered seriously with his arrangements for the proper prosecution of this investigation.

John Quinlan, sworn: I made an affidavit before Judge Brennan; I therein stated all I knew about this matter. [The affidavit, which has been already published, was read over to the witness. He corrected the name Johnny Lynn, which occurs in it, to Cornelius Lynn.] That affidavit, he said, contained all the information he could give in relation to this subject; he was acquainted with the parties—with Lynn and Pargene; Lynn took part in the riot; he tried to stop Pargene from assaulting Poole; witness never heard any of these parties threaten Poole; heard a young man last night, however, say that he had heard Baker threaten to take Poole's life; the young man who told witness that was a Mr. McGarvey, who works with him in Perry-street; McGarvey said he heard Mr. Brewer say that Baker and Alexander Mason were there (in Brewer's) at the corner of Perry and Greenwich-streets one night; that Baker had a pistol, which he knocked three times against the counter, and said that would be the pistol would take Poole's life; and that the deuts are in the counter yet.

To a Juror—I saw Mr. Irving in Stanwix Hall that night of the murder; I left before Morrissey drew the pistol; but I was told by Theodore Allen that he snapped the pistol three times; after I came up from Mr. Platt's I could not get in; the house was filled with officers; I went round the back way and saw Poole and Officer Hogan come down Mercer-street; Poole wanted to charge Morrissey but they would not take it; there was nobody to take the charge.

Richard Slack—I am seventeen years of age; I attended bar for Mr. Poole; I never heard any one threaten Mr. Poole further than this—that Pargene came into the shop one night between 11 and 12 o'clock two months ago; he called for a whisky skin, and when I gave it to him he threw it in my face, and said "You son of a b—h, if your master was here I would scald his eyes out, too;" I did not know him at that time; that was at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street; I did not know who my master was, but it was Poole he meant; one night, Pargene and about fifteen or twenty other men, came up and asked Poole out to fight him.

To a Juror—When Pargene threw the whisky skin in my face there was a man named Murphy with him, and another, whose name I don't know; there were three of them in all; they all came in and went out together; he did not pay for those drinks.

George W. Harpell, sworn: I am proprietor of the City Hotel; I was in my own house the night this affair took place; Morrissey came into my house about five or ten minutes past 10 o'clock in custody of Officer Rue, afterwards Baker came in, and then Pargene, and then others whom I did not know; they were talking among themselves; Rue and Morrissey had been in but a moment when Baker and John Hyler came in together; then three or four more came in whom I did not know, but Pargene was among them; they seemed to meet by appointment; I should judge so from the appearance of things; either that or else they came in company; they were not all sober; *Morrissey* was intoxicated; he staggered very much—so much so that he could hardly keep his feet; he was reeling about through the floor, very intoxicated, more so than I had ever seen him before; they drank several times together; I would not say that Pargene did; they appeared to be talking among themselves; Morrissey was rather boisterous; I could not understand what he was trying to say, he was talking and blustering so much; Officer Rue and a big stout man with black whiskers were trying to get him to go home.

To a Juror—This man left him, saying he had other business to attend to; Morrissey went out rather in advance of the rest, and Officer Rue with him; I did not see Turner there; the rest then followed; I am positive that Pargene was with them.

To the Coroner—From the remark that Morrissey made that he would not go further up town that night, I should judge that he was talking about the difficulty in Stanwix Hall; I thought the rest were talking of the same thing; when Morrissey said that this big man with the big whiskers then left him, going off himself ahead of them, he said he had other business to attend to; that is all I knew about that at that time; they came again at about a little before 1 o'clock that morning; at that time there was Hyler, Turner, Pargene, and Louis Baker; there were seven of them in all; the other three I did not know; I have heard Lynn described as a little man, and there was a small man in the party, but I could not say it was Lynn, because I don't know him; I would know the man if I were to see him again.

To a Juror—When they first came in I heard no threats used by any of them; I knew nothing then of the difficulty that had occurred in Stanwix Hall; this second party had a drink or two; they stayed there in all I suppose 15 minutes; they talked in an undertone among themselves, and I could not hear what they said; I saw no cause to refuse them, they did not seem to be excited, rather low in their way; when they first came in they stood in a group in the bar and drank altogether; they talked there among themselves in an undertone, and then separated into squads; they talked so lowly that I could not hear them at the other side of the bar, which was but 8½ feet broad; Baker seemed to take a more prominent part in the conversation than any of the rest; he seemed to be a bird of passage among them, carrying news from one to the other; they appeared all to be sober; I don't know whether they went away in a carriage or walked off.

To a Juror—From the way in which they came in first I should judge that they had been coming together, and got divided on the walk; they all came in within a minute and a half; the officer, I think, drank with them; he seemed to be sober; he came up and shook hands with me and talked to me about my brother; I asked him why he did not get those fellows out, and he immediately went up and spoke to Morrissey; I saw no pistols with any of them; Pargene held the inside door while the rest were going out; he was the last man out of the house; the porter held open the front door at the same time.

Cornelius Linn was pointed out to the witness, but was not positively recognized by him as the small man whom he saw in the house on the night of the affray; that person was a small man like him, (Linn,) but witness said he could not recognize him; the man he saw had a light coat on him.

The Coroner—So had Linn when I saw him first; he has now a black coat.

John Rue, police officer, sworn: I am an officer in the Seventeenth Ward; I was at Stanwix Hall on the night this affray took place; between 9 and 10 o'clock on this Saturday evening I was walking up Broadway; I had business with a man whom I wanted to see, and I stepped into Poole's house to see if I could find him there; I had a warrant for that man; I got in conversation with a young man named Ingersoll there; while talking with him some parties came into the house; there were several already in the room, and they walked over to them and they whispered together; I did not know the parties; two men came in first, and one after; the parties whom they commenced whispering with were unknown to me; there were seven or eight of them in all; they ran out of the house at a quick pace—not altogether, but three or four and two or three together; I went out to the stoop; two men were in advance of the rest, then three followed; I asked one of the three what was the matter; he turned round hastily and said "Nothing;" then they ran on after the other party that had gone up Broadway; I think that man was Cyrus Shay; I ran after him and followed him up to Stanwix Hall, and went in immediately behind him; when I got into the house, Poole and Morrissey were calling one another names, "sons of b——s," &c.; Poole was behind the bar, standing near the far end of the drinking counter; Morrissey was in a kind of an angle, on the outside of the counter, near the door; he was further back in the room; he was, I should say, about 14 or 15 feet from Poole at that time; they were calling each other names; in return for those names, a young man named Mark Maguire said something to Poole, and they had some words together; there were several there; I could name but two or three; Tom—a man named Campbell, and Janeway among them; I turned round my head from them to take a look round the room, and heard the snapping of a pistol; I turned round and saw Morrissey and Poole both with their arms stretched out towards each other, and holding what appeared to be pistols in their hands; I could not see distinctly what they had; I heard the snapping twice; I was four or five feet from Morrissey; I was considerably farther from Poole; he was behind the counter, about twelve or fifteen feet off, I should say; the pistol that snapped must have been Morrissey's, for I was close by him, and could learn it; I did not see the pistol, but supposed it to be one; I did not hear Poole's pistol snap; I supposed the pistol held by Morrissey snapped twice; the sound did not come from the direction in which Poole stood; when I turned round, after hearing the click, I saw them both with their arms stretched, as if they were presenting pistols at each other; I stood behind Morrissey, so that I could not see his pistol; I did not see Poole's; I cannot say that Poole never had a pistol, but from their position towards each other, I should judge that they were presenting pistols at each other; when I turned round, I wrapped my overcoats, and ran up and caught Morrissey by the left arm with my left hand, and put my right arm round his waist; I was not entirely behind him; when he stood in that position; the crowd rushed up, and we were hustled through the room; I did not see Poole in the room when the door is closed; in the time between Morrissey's snapping the pistol and my getting hold of him, I saw Poole and Irving rushing together; I saw Irving strike Poole; I saw Poole strike Irving; I saw Irving's face bleeding; I saw Poole's face bleeding; I saw Irving and Poole clinched together; I saw Poole strike Irving with his left hand; I saw Irving strike Poole with his right hand; I saw Poole's face bleeding; I saw Irving's face bleeding; I heard Poole say, "Don't shoot me with my own pistol;" I heard Irving say, "I will not;" I heard Poole say, "Don't shoot me with my own pistol, for I have a wife and children

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Advantageous communications will receive due attention. All matter preferring to study Gould must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The News.

The *Pacific* arrived yesterday morning, after a stormy trip both to and from Liverpool, with ten days' later advices from Europe. They are quite stirring politically, and not particularly bright commercially, for England. Her trade languishes from the effects of the War, while her Ministers quarrel over its miscarriages. The Peace Conferences are almost lost sight of in the struggles in Parliament, and the marching and counter-marching of parties to the administration of the Government. The purpose of the French Emperor to visit in person the Crimea is reaffirmed from Paris. A good understanding is said to be on the eve of consummation with Prussia. Lord JOHN RUSSELL goes to Vienna, notwithstanding his recall to the British Ministry at home, and takes Berlin in his route to confer with the King, as he has already done with the French Emperor and his Foreign Minister.

From the Crimea, the accounts are good for the Turks, but indifferent for the Western Allies. OMER PASHA, at Eupatoria, with the assistance of the Allied Navy and its effective shells, drove back 40,000 Russians, with considerable loss on their side, and only fifty casualities on his own. The siege progresses slowly, and one of the latest dispatches to the French press, states that a month will probably elapse before any formidable demonstration at the capture of the strong works of Sebastopol is attempted, thus affording ample time for LOUIS NAPOLEON to be in at the consummation, if such a thing is to be. Of the British officers, Lord LUCAN is recalled; Sir JOHN BURGOYNE returns home, and Lord CARDIGAN goes back to the Crimea. The reported difficulty with the Esquires is officially contradicted to the French Government at home.

An Intemperate Panic.

Some of the professed friends of Temperance are endeavoring to create a public panic by the pretence that the Prohibitory Liquor Law is in danger of being killed in the State Senate. With a good deal more zeal than discretion, Mr. E. C. DELAVAN has summoned the various Temperance Associations under his direction throughout the State to "rally to the Capitol" for the purpose of overawing the State Senators and compelling instant obedience to his behests. The spirit of his summons is echoed from this City, coupled with still more discreditable imputations upon the personal characters, as well as the official integrity, of the members of the Legislature.

Nothing could be more absurd or malicious than this hue and cry. There is not now, and has not been at any time during the session, in our judgment, a single hour when the action of the State Senate was doubtful upon this subject. A majority of the members of that body are as decided, and at least as discreet friends of Prohibition as any of those who attempt to control their action. They are certain, in our opinion, to pass a prohibitory law before they close their session:—nor have we the slightest doubt that it will be as stringent in its provisions as will be consistent with a fair regard to that public sentiment upon which any law on this subject must depend for its permanence and utility.

The panic of the political Temperance men, from whom this appeal proceeds, will be readily understood by recurring to their recent action. It was their purpose at the Auburn Convention, to organize a Temperance *party*, and to make distinct nominations of their own. In this they were overruled by those in the Convention who preferred taking the most direct and effectual steps towards securing the enactment of a prohibitory law. But a Committee was appointed to draft a law for the action of the Legislature. In due time it was presented to the Assembly, and that body saw fit to adopt and pass it without alteration or amendment. The Senate seems inclined to assert its right to some voice in its own legislation. Senators who are known to be among the staunchest friends of temperance in the State, have declared their unwillingness to see the Legislature converted into a mere instrument for registering the decrees of an outside and irresponsible organization, however excellent its principles and purposes may be. And they have furthermore expressed their intention to *amend* the law which has been sent up for their action—to strike out of it some provisions which, in their judgment, will only make the law obnoxious to the common sense of the community, array against it the sentiment of the conservative and judicious friends of Temperance, and thus deprive it of that strong-hold upon public confidence and favor which alone can make it efficient and permanent. This, we think it very likely, they will do; nor have we the slightest doubt that the Assembly will concur with the Senate in such amendments, and that the bill thus amended will become a law.

In this event it is more than probable that the Temperance question will cease to be an element of political discord, and to furnish political capital for ambitious aspirants. We may thus have one or two less candidates for Gubernatorial honors—but neither Temperance nor any other good cause will suffer very greatly thereby.

One Folly Avoided.

The folly of spending $20,000 to secure the capture of RAMON is saved us, by the conclusion, to which all have come, that the fugitive left the brig in the Bay, and is even now skulking about the fields of New-Jersey. Twenty thousand dollars for a culprit, when so many go unpunished in our midst, would be rather dear. The offered price of the Conference for Cuba was dog cheap compared with it.

New-Hampshire Election.

The returns from the Granite State must seem to the Administration like a voice from the Tombs—a doleful sound. They leave little doubt that the Know-Nothings have carried everything—Governor, a large majority of the Legislature, and all the members of Congress. From the 181 towns heard from, the Opposition vote is overwhelming. Out of about 51,000 votes returned, METCALF, K. N., has over 27,000, and his majority over all others is 2,749. "Sam" has been making himself at home in every school-district of the State. We will venture that he is familiar with every sewing-circle, and has not been "shut of his talk" even between meetings on Sundays. This shows that Sam is not, as has been charged, so fond of Irishmen that he will not stay over-night in a town where there is not one of them to pitch into. For in that very necessary material for the construction of all internal improvements, New-Hampshire is so deficient that when the rich brogue is heard, they say the girls come running together to see what the creature looks like, and boys ask of their parents, as they do of animals at a show, whether he can be tamed. Whether Sam took up a specimen to show the Granite people we do not hear—at any rate, he has had clean sweep there.

In 1854 the vote for Governor stood as follows: BAKER, (Democrat,) 29,788; BELL, (Whig,) 16,686; PERKINS, (Free Soil,) 11,060. Now, the Democratic vote is 21,103, (so far as heard from,) the Whig, 2,409, and the Free Soil, 681. Whence it is evident that the Whigs have gone over almost in a body to Sam. But they have not taken "the third degree," that is certain. Their "works" must differ very essentially from those of the New-York Hindoos, and it is doubtful to-day if the victorious "Sam" should come down from New-Hampshire, whether Brother BARKER would let him in. He evidently dislikes Nebraska and assents to "Fusion,"—and has given no assurance whatever that though the Legislature chosen is after his own heart, he will not elect JOHN P. HALE to one of the two vacant seats in the United States Senate that he must immediately fill. Meanwhile we suspect that Mr. PIERCE would sell out very cheap all the aid and comfort that he expects to get from his native State from this time henceforth, till he retires to private life and the practice of law in Concord.

Further Changes in the Ministry.

Another Ministerial change has taken place in England. Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, have quitted the PALMERSTON Cabinet, and Mr. CARDWELL, who had been spoken of as about to join it, has also resigned his office, not of the Cabinet. The three first have explained their reasons for leaving Lord PALMERSTON. Mr. CARDWELL has not spoken, probably believing that in his comparatively irresponsible situation, (President of the Board of Trade,) he was not called upon to make any explanation.

It is worthy of notice that, with the exception of Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, (Under-Secretary in the War Department,) every Peelite who held office in the late Coalition Ministry has quitted the public service. The Earl of ABERDEEN and the Duke of NEWCASTLE were turned out. Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. HERBERT and Mr. CARDWELL have voluntarily resigned. The changes which had been made, in consequence of these vacancies, have been filled up, (as far as was known to the 27th, when the *Pacific* sailed, by men of indisputably liberal opinions. The PALMERSTON Ministry, a little injured by the secession of the Peelites, has been recast, and the materials are now of purer metal than before. It is, indeed, more thoroughly a Whig Administration than any which has governed England since 1832, when Reform was carried, at the risk of Revolution in the teeth of a formidable opposition from the Tory aristocracy. Not the least remarkable incident in this chapter of political accidents, is the circumstance of Lord JOHN RUSSELL again entering the public service, (and his own,) as Colonial Minister. He was telegraphed to Paris, *en route* to Vienna as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, solicited to fill up the gap, determined, (like a second CURTIUS,) to throw himself into the gulf, and has addressed the electors of London informing them of the fact, and soliciting that they will reelect him. He succeeds SYDNEY HERBERT as Colonial Secretary,—an office he had filled in 1839-41. While absent on his diplomatic mission, the duties of the Colonial Secretaryship will be discharged by Sir GEORGE GREY, the Home Secretary.

Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, who has very recently reëntered Parliament, (as successor to his late father for the Radnor district of burghs,) takes the place of Mr. GLADSTONE, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Like his predecessor, he is a man of education, eloquence, and high literary reputation. He is in his 49th year, and had been Poor-Law Commissioner, Secretary of the Board of Control, and Under Secretary for the Home Department, under the successive Ministries of MELBOURNE and RUSSELL. He is rather a voluminous author, and is now Editor of the *Edinburg Review*. His ability as Finance Minister is yet to be shown, but it is understood that he does not hold Mr. GLADSTONE's opinion that it is a great nation's duty, in war as well as in peace, to eschew loans and pay current expenses, whether small or large, out of the current revenue. The general opinion among English politicians is certainly adverse to such a theory.

Sir CHARLES WOOD, leaving Presidentship of the Board of Control, (affairs of India,) succeeds Sir JAMES GRAHAM as First Lord of the Admiralty. Not without experience in this department, (he was Secretary of the Admiralty in 1835-39,) Sir C. WOOD will find it difficult to equal the administrative ability of GRAHAM.

Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, promoted from the Vice-Presidency to the Presidency of the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. CARDWELL, does not enter the Cabinet. He has filled a variety of minor Ministerial offices, and is a man of tact, sound sense, and great industry. In the Vice-Presidency he is succeeded by Mr. SAMUEL LAING, well known as Chairman of the London and Brighton Railway and Crystal Palace Companies. This appointment, made independent of aristocratic connection, will be popular.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, who becomes Secretary of the Board of Trade, on the resignation of Sir ROBERT LOWE, has not held office before, (indeed he did not enter Parliament until the Autumn of 1850,) and though his opinions are decidedly liberal, the probability is that he chiefly owes his appointment to his being cousin to the Duke of SOMERSET. He is only 35 years old. Mr. LOWE, the late Secretary, who is understood to be one of the principal writers in the London *Times*, had quitted office *before* the last confusion in the Cabinet.

The places yet vacant, when the *Pacific* left England, were the Presidency of the India Board, the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonial and Home Departments, and the Irish Secretaryship. It was reported that Mr. VERNON SMITH (nephew of the late celebrated and facetious SYDNEY SMITH) would be appointed President of the India Board. He was a Lord of the Treasury in Lord GREY's Ministry, Secretary of the India Board and Colonial Under-Secretary under MELBOURNE, and Secretary of War, for a short time, under RUSSELL. He has a high character as a business man and a consistent Liberal. For the Irish Secretaryship, vacated by Sir JOHN YOUNG's appointment as Lord Commissioner (or Governor) of the Ionian Islands, Mr. HORSMAN, member for Stroude has been mentioned. He is of extreme Liberal opinions, and has distinguished himself by his searching opposition to and exposure of abuses in the secular administration of the Church of England.

It appears that the return of the Earl of CARLISLE (Lord MORPETH) to office is anticipated. He has formerly been Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and that almost sine-cure probably awaits his acceptance. Another rumor gives him the Viceroyalty of Ireland, "if Earl ST. GERMAIN can be prevailed upon to resign." A curious contingency, to say the least of it. Lord CARLISLE's excellent administration, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, is gratefully remembered in that country, but it is doubtful whether, in the enjoyment of $70,000 a year, derived from hereditary succession, Lord CARLISLE can covet the emoluments, honors, and cares of office.

It is believed that Lord ELGIN, late Governor-General of Canada, will become a Cabinet Minister. In the strong probability that, within twelve months, he will succeed the Marquis of DALHOUSIE as Viceroy of Ireland, it is likely enough that Lord ELGIN, if he join the PALMERSTON Cabinet, may become President of the India Board.

From the personal particulars which we thus communicate, our readers may be enabled to form an opinion as to the Ministry so far as it has yet been remodeled. Our own belief is that the charges are decidedly in favor of that practical liberalism which alone can retrieve the late Cabinet's errors of omission and commission.

A New Acquisition—Russian America.

A singular piece of diplomatic news appears in the London papers, received by the *Pacific*, under the head of telegraphic advice from Vienna, respecting the Russian Possessions in North America. It is to this effect:

VIENNA, Saturday, 9 A. M.

According to the local papers, the Russian General MANSUROFF, who has recently arrived at Brussels, is the bearer of the cession of the Russian Possessions in North America *to the United States for* $30,000,000.

The above should bear date Feb. 17, the day the previous steamer sailed from Liverpool. It is news to the United States, without the slightest premonition. The subject of the purchase of the Russian Possessions on the Pacific Ocean, if agitated at all at Washington among the numerous other annexation schemes, must have revolved in a very silent and profoundly secret circle, since no intimation of the sort has reached the public. The present advice of the scheme comes in a round about way, and may be bogus of the poorest metal, but we must not judge it harshly, solely by the round price of thirty millions set upon the Czar's North American territory, after the Mesilla Valley purchase last year. The arrival of "General MANSUROFF" will be looked for with some interest.

Quarantine.

It seems to have been agreed that the project of establishing Quarantine at Sandy Hook is virtually knocked on the head. The principal objection, as we understand it, is in regard to the want of secure anchorage at the point selected by the friends of the movement. The Commissioners of Emigration had a labored conference, yesterday, with sundry parties (in and out of the Legislature) who are interested in the question at issue. The different projects, canvassed with the care that the subject deserves—have not taken shape in a way to indicate a probability of action upon any of them at the present Session. Members have had their attention called, during their sojourn in this City, to the rival places (1st) for a floating Quarantine above Coney Island—(2d) for a purchase of twenty-eight acres of land at Gravesend—and (3d) for a purchase at Robbins' Reef. The first is objected to on the ground of unsafe anchorage; the second, on account of heavy cost; the last, because the land in that region will possibly be occupied for private residences—as Staten Island now is.

The leading objection urged against the selection of Sandy Hook is, apparently, fatal. Mr. BLUNT has produced such proof of the unfitness of that locality for the purposes of a Quarantine establishment, that the friends of that project, convinced as they were, will probably determine to think a second time before again attempting to carry the scheme. The testimony chiefly relied upon is understood to have been the Coast Survey Charts, the records of which, authentic as they are known to be, have essentially changed the aspect of affairs; and so, in relieving the "main land" of New-Jersey from fears of contamination, restore harmony to the ranks of parties whose bone of contention has been the Quarantine.

Spanish Folly—Another Outrage.

Spain is as mad as a March hare, or if Spain has nothing to do with it, she has in her pay as irresponsible a set of vagabonds as ever had national vessels entrusted to their reckless keeping. Cuba is already the thorn rankling in our side, which she forbids us to call a surgeon to extract. While in this mood such outrages as Capt. GRAY reports (see the memoranda brought by the Purser of the Crescent City,) are about as innocent as tickling the nose of an angry lion, who does not spring upon his tormentor solely from some sentiment of etiquette towards a third party present.

Outrages are so abundant of late that they pass for shams. But if there is no exaggeration in the story of this one, it will help to hasten the time when the United States will insist that for insults committed right under her nose, she will not go to another Continent, nor wait half a score of years to seek apologies.

We hope the story has been stretched to inflame the vigor of the filibusters anew. If not, it is not a question for filibusters, but for all American men who value National honor to ponder upon.

Letter from Mr. Seward.

The following letter has been received by the Whig Executive Committee of this City from Senator SEWARD, respectfully declining a Public Address, from the Committee, on his way to his home from the seat of Government. Mr. S. was expected to arrive at the Astor House last evening:

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 9, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in which, in the name of the Democratic Whig General Committee of the City of New-York, you request me to appoint a time when I will receive an address from them on my return to my residence at Auburn.

I am sure that the Committee will believe me sincere in saying that I am deeply affected by this expression of their confidence and regard.

It recalls to my recollection the time, twenty years ago, when true men residing in the City united with others residing in the interior of the State of New-York, and adopting a standard of political faith which combined sound political economy with broad principles of Democratic Government, began under the name of the Democratic Whig party that career which has been marked by many triumphs in the State and in the nation—auspicious to the best interests of the country and to the cause of human nature. The kind greeting which the Committee has sent me, is moreover particularly gratifying to me because it comes at the close of one term of service in the Federal Legislature, which has been attended with some perplexities, and at the beginning of another, in which new and perhaps greater responsibilities are to be encountered. Nevertheless, my dear Sir, I am obliged to deny myself the pleasure of the meeting which the Committee have proposed. It falls within that class of ceremonial demonstrations of public respect in which a public man cannot figure without seeming to be willing to engage the attention of his fellow-citizens beyond the line of official relations.

Many years ago I formed the resolution to decline any such public courtesies, if they should be offered to me, and I have never since departed from that course. Be pleased to assure the Committee that I shall be happy to meet its members as individual citizens and friends, and to exchange views on public affairs with them freely during the few days which I shall spend in New-York next week. At the same time, ask them to add to their many favors this further favor, namely, to waive the formal visit which they have proposed.

With expressions of the highest respect to the Committee, and of esteem for each of its members, I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Very respectfully, your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., Chairman
Executive Whig Committee, New-York.

FROM HAVANA.

Another Outrage upon an American Vessel.

Matters on the Island—Cuba Quiet—The People' Back-bone out.

The United States Mail steamship *Crescent City*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, sailed from New-Orleans on the 5th of March, and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 6th, and sailed at noon of the same day for this port. Purser BULLAY obliges us with late papers and early news.

The United States Mail steamship *El Dorado* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 8th, with the United States mails and passengers from San Francisco for New-Orleans.

The United States steamer *Princeton* was in the harbor of Havana, as also the British vessels of war *Vestal* and *Buzzard*.

Capt. GRAY, of the United States Mail steamship *El Dorado*, reports that while on his passage from Aspinwall to Havana, on Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock 45 minutes, while steering his usual course, Cape Antonio light in sight, distant ten or twelve miles, he fell in with a ship lying to, with maintopsail to the mast, distant about half a mile, who fired a shot at the *El Dorado*, which struck the water about 20 yards from the bow. Capt. GRAY immediately ordered the helm to be put to starboard, and stood towards the ship, and when within 300 yards another shot was fired, which passed immediately over the wheel-house. The engines were immediately stopped, and the *El Dorado* was boarded by an officer from the Spanish frigate *Ferrolana*, who, after examining her papers and causing nearly an hour's detention, suffered her to proceed.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 8, 1855.

The war and the spirit thereof have departed—volunteers are rather more profuse in profession and offer of service in consequence. The military camp was deserted on Sunday last,—CONCHA having left the heart of Cuba, in Cuban hands for defence, four days! No flints in their guns—no powder in the pouch—no will in their souls—and we are safe from the evils of patriotism. The demonstration has been perfected, although the argument is fallacious, when the condition, the vicinity of ample force for subjugation, and the quality of the tools in hand are considered.

A negro was garroted last week, making the first show of the kind since the accession of CONCHA, for the murder of a master at the Isle of Pines.

The *San Jacinto*, United States war steamer, has been here, remained three days, and left for Philadelphia on the 8th inst.

The United States war steamer *Princeton*, EAGLE, arrived on the 3d. She remains as a spectator, after the stable is cracked, as usual.

The protectorate Africo—negroes included—are paraded in acknowledgment in official organs.

The delegates to Aspinwall—opening of the Railroad celebration—are to return by this steamer.

The prisoners are better cared for, with a touch of humanity, at last. RAMON PINTO is hard to conquer, but it is said that he will be regularly *fixed* for trial the coming week.

Gen. CONCHA, it is said, has a paper armament on the files of the Military Secretary's office of 113,000 men, which is as absurd as the balance of the demonstration. It is one-fifth of the whole white population of Cuba, and if true, four-fifths thereof would be treacherous to the cause of the Queen.

The public trial of FELIX is a matter yet spoken of, not done. ESTRAMPES rests without uttered condemnation in due form of law. Other American prisoners, as they were, waiting freedom, or death, as a privilege.

It is said fear has subdued the Filibustero-spirit of our neighbors, ministered under the genius of Gen. CONCHA, with his wise and energetic preparations; he being yet employed in the ascertainment of just cause for his measures.

I receive no TIMES, of late. The steamers *El Dorado* from Aspinwall, and *Crescent City* from New-Orleans, arrived early this morning—the last to leave in a few moments.

The volunteers will be out of service in a few days, to remain subject to call upon any emergency, *with arms in their possession.*

I have nothing further of moment to give you.

As ever, your obd't serv't.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Administration Annihilated at Home.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 14.

We have returns from 181 towns, embracing more than three-quarters of the total vote of the State, and the result is as follows:

Metcalf, K. N.....27,00; Bell, Whig.....2,409
Baker, Democrat.....21,103; Fowler, Free-Soiler.....681

METCALF's majority over all, 2,749. This majority cannot be much reduced, nor can it be very greatly increased. The full majority for METCALF will probably be somewhere between 2,800 and 3,000.

As far as heard from the Know-Nothings have elected 187 Representatives to the Legislature. The Democrats 82, and the Whigs 8. It is proper to state that this formidable array of K. N.'s were elected by the aid of Whig and Free-Soil votes. In fact there are but two parties in New-Hampshire, the Administration and the opposition or Fusion; the former is most signally routed. The opposition have in all probability elected all the members of Congress and the State Senators. They will, of course elect the two United States Senators.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 14—6 P. M.

One hundred and eighty-nine towns show the following vote for Governor: METCALF, 29,777; BAKER, 23,760; BELL, 2,662; FOWLER, 1,013. The same towns last year gave BAKER 26,284, and all others, 2,760.

Thirty-nine small towns now remain to be heard from, which last year gave BAKER 3,619, and all others, 25,199.

Of the two hundred and fifty-five representatives known to be elected, sixty-four are Democrats. About fifty remain to be heard from. The Opposition have carried the three Congressmen, four of the five Councilors, and ten of the twelve State Senators, perhaps eleven.

Know-Nothing Nominations in Virginia.

MANCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, March 14.

The Know-Nothings have nominated STANHOPE FLOURNEY, of Halifax, for Governor of Virginia, Hon. J. M. H. BEALE, of Mason, for Lieutenant Governor, and JOHN M. PATTON, of Richmond, for Attorney General. They have all accepted the nominations.

Whig Nomination for Congress.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Wednesday, March 14.

The Whig Congressional Convention for this District, this afternoon, nominated JOHN WOODRUFF, 2d, of this City, for Congress. He had been previously nominated by the Know-Nothings.

The Chippewa Delegation.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 14.

The Chippewa Chiefs, with the exception of HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, left for New-York in the early train this morning.

The Next Steamer from Europe.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 14—10 P. M.

We have as yet no tidings of the *Africa*, and judging by the passage of the *Pacific*, and the possibility of a slight detention in Liverpool, owing to the non-arrival out of the *Africa* up to the 27th ult., we scarcely look for her before Thursday or Friday.

Detention of the Steamship Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 14.

The steamship *Canada* broke her shaft last night and will be detained in consequence until Saturday next.

The *Canada's* side lever is broken. Mr. LEWIS, the Agent of the line, will notify the public when the repairs will be finished. It is thought she may be ready to go to sea by Friday.

Failures in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 14.

Late Mexican advices represent the people leaving the Capital, and state that numerous failures among the traders in that country were taking place.

General QUITMAN has gone to New-Orleans *via* Montgomery, Alabama, where he intends stopping for a few days.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 11.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port with dates from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 6th.

SANTA ANNA has gone south with his troops, leaving but 1,500 behind him. The official paper says he has gone to the baths, but it is rumored that he has gone to meet ALVAREZ, to execute a *coup d'état*.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Mexico on the 30th ult.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Destruction by the Fire in the Woods in South Carolina and Georgia, &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 14.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans, Savannah and Charleston papers.

The Charleston *Courier* gives additional details of the destruction from the fire in the woods in South Carolina and Georgia. Many houses, mills and other property had been destroyed. On several railroads trains loaded with cotton had been burned. Whole plantations with all the buildings on them had been swept away. The turpentine distilleries have also suffered. Near Cheraw three hundred thousand turpentine boxes were burned.

The Charleston Military Companies were called out to settle the difficulties on the North Eastern Railroad, and thirty rioters had been arrested and committed to Jail.

Fire in Bath, Steuben County.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 14.

A fire broke out in the village of Bath yesterday. It originated in the Clinton House, corner of Liberty and Steuben-streets, and swept eastwardly along the north side of Liberty-street to the corner of Orchard-street, then turned northward, and at last accounts was extending in that direction. The Second Baptist Church was about taking fire when the Express Messenger left Bath for Rochester. No [illegible] to be had, the dwelling could be done to arrest the flames. Among the sufferers are MASON HAMILTON, of the Clinton House, H. R. HYDE, Clothing Merchant, Messrs. POTTER & BELYE, Clothing Merchants, R. W. CRITTON, Dry Goods, H. W. PERRINE, Dry Goods, L. W. CHURCH, Hardware, REBY & WOODS, Dry Goods, D. ROGERS, Dry Goods, J. ROSE, Boots and Shoes, A. HESS, Druggist, L. C. WHITNEY, Dry Goods, M. TERRELL, of Congress Hall.

The Frightful Accident at Meredith.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 14.

Letters from Meredith, the scene of the awful disaster yesterday, by the falling of the Town Hall floor, report that JAMES W. DARGIN, GEORGE CLARK, NATHANIEL NICHOLS, S. M. TUCK, and JOHN O. M. LADD have died of their injuries. Many others are not expected to survive. Over one hundred persons had bones broken. The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the entire community.

The Storm of Friday—Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 14.

The schooner *Telegraph* has been towed into Dennis with the loss of masts. Capt. NICKERSON was badly injured by a falling mast. Schooner *Springfield*, from New-York for Portland, ashore at Chatham on the 5th, is full of water; the cargo was saved in a damaged state.

The storm of Friday at Nantucket, New-Bedford, Barnstable, and other places, was the most severe that has been experienced for years.

Destructive Fire.

GENEVA, Wednesday, March 14.

A fire occurred last night on Seneca-street which completely destroyed the stores occupied by D. C. SPIER, J. W. SMITH, NAANTERAL & KOHN and S. S. COBB. Loss about $100,000. A portion of the loss was covered by insurance.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 14.

Stocks are heavy to-day. We quote Reading, at 41; Morris Canal, 14½; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; Pennsylvania Fives, 89. The Money market is easy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

OPENING OF NEW MILLINERY.

The milliners of New-York and the country cities are respectfully notified that the Spring season will be opened THIS DAY, at

WILDE'S ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 29 and 31 John-st,

with one of the largest, richest and most tasteful displays of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS ever offered in this City. The stock comprises all the new Paris modes in the most beautiful assortment of French flowers, ribbons, &c. &c., together with a great variety of straw, silk and other bonnets, suited to the wants of the unprejudiced. At WILDE'S will be found every description of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS

of the best styles and qualities, and it is confidently claimed that a stock of equal magnitude and elegance has not at present been in New-York. To this the trade and the public are invited to judge for themselves. A call involves no necessity to purchase.

N. T. WILDE, Nos. 29 and 31 John-st.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. A. ROCHE'S, Fancy Bazaar, corner of Broadway and Prince-st., in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing rosewood dressing cases, papier maché work, fans, opera glasses, writing desks, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing cases, dressing gowns, shell combs, segars, perfumery, purses, gloves, and thousands of other articles, must now be sacrificed to close the business. Newman's colored wax dolls, the most beautiful and the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps ever, an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our patrons to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. A. ROCHE'S Fancy Bazaar, No. 489 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration.

While the disposition of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st., N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 490 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....10s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry.....7s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels.....7s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Three-Ply.....7s. 6d. to 9s. per yard.
Best Ingrain.....5s. to 6s. per yard.

and other goods equally low.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 355 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales, a large assortment of Carpetings, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s. per yard.
Three-ply, 6s. to 8s per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 5s.

And all other goods equally low.

SPRING HAVING MADE ITS APPEARANCE, GENTLEMEN are commencing to lay aside their Winter clothing, and beginning to call on ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, to supply themselves with garments suitable for the season, such as Spring overcoats, business coats, pantaloons, vests, Merino vests, cravats, &c., &c. They keep good goods, well and fashionably made up, together with a choice assortment of furnishing goods. Boys' and children's clothing at reasonable prices, and every article warranted to be as represented. One price and no deviation.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks. The same were awarded separate premiums at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now exercising in "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority, Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS IN GREAT variety at GORMAN'S New Store, No. 120 Canal-st. Every thing sold in this establishment is made on the premises and warranted to be of superior quality. A call can rest assured that the prices will be as reasonable as a good article can be made. GORMAN'S is the place, No. 120 Canal-st.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.—Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, china boxes, tea urns, Cologne bottles, match boxes, tête-à-tête sets, fruit compotiers, toilet sets, all kinds of glassware.

DAVID COLLAMORE,
No 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY NEXT, BY A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property, corner of 9th-st. and Waverly-place, being fifty feet on the avenue and eighty feet on Waverly-place. Rents for $2,600. For terms, apply to T. H. RODMAN, 37 Wall-st.

SILKS FROM AUCTION—JUST RECEIVED, A large stock of rich and cheap Spring Silks. Also, Barèges, Printed Muslins, Shawls, Bombazines, &c. Lenox, &c., which we will sell at very low prices. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LINENS FROM AUCTION—WE ARE NOW OFFERING Linen Shirtings and Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Tow'lings, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., at greatly below the manufacturers' prices. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and claim the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and J. C. Goffe's improved treble deafness locks and cross bars. Depôt No. 282 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODIONS, tuned the equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Piano Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

MEALS IS OUT WITH HIS SPRING STYLE, AND he surpasses any of his rivals in the quality, style and finish of his hats. Secure one without delay. MEALS, corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready, at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 357 AND 359 BROADWAY.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

The Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As it is pretty generally urged by the friends of our industrious Mayor that political influences have no weight in his appointments, some persons envious of his good name are constantly asking queer questions. Among these questions are the following:

Query.—Why are Captains MAYNARD and HAGERTY not reappointed?

Query.—Is it because they are both Whigs?

Query.—Is their reappointment demanded so strongly that the Mayor fears to supersede them, and will not do so until the Legislature adjourns?

Query.—Why has Capt. NORRIS leave of absence to the South for two months?

Query.—If for sickness, was he not sick of the same disease when appointed to his present post?

Query.—What political party does the Captain work with?

Query.—Has any Whig been superseded by a partisan of the Mayor, who had previously been expelled from the department for cruelty?

Query.—As the commission is now made up by the Mayor, the Recorder and City Judge, is it possible that the Mayor in his message to the Common Council, where he says, the "Bench and the Service would be benefited by a separation," really meant that the *Service*, (or rather the Department,) would be improved by *leaving appointments and removals solely in his hands?*

Query.—If that was his meaning, is not the modesty of the proposition a fit companion for the credulity of any man who would suppose an enlightened Legislature would grant it? ?.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening. After the reception of petitions the matter of salaries was resumed, commencing with the City Clerk, whose salary was fixed at $2,000; Deputy $1,000; three assistant Clerks at $700 each; Mayor's Clerk, $500; Mayor's Messenger, $400.

Accident.

A boy named HOYT attempted on Tuesday evening to jump upon one of the Long Island trains of cars while passing through Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, when by a misstep he fell upon the track, and one of his legs was seriously injured.

☞ Thomas Robertson, the officer who was shot some time ago by a man named Buts, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, while attempting to arrest him on a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame, is said to be recovering from his injuries; but it is feared he will lose the sight of one eye.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

CARD.

☞ **The Undersigned** is in possession of facts showing that an elderly dissipated and perverse man has been for some time past, and by a party of old standing, so go about the City grossly misrepresenting the public acts of the undersigned and his associates in respect to certain missionary institutions conducted by the undersigned and gentlemen of well known respectability in the City.

This being a matter not only of personal concernment but one affecting institutions of great public utility, it has been deemed proper to make public the following significant facts in the case, viz:

1. That during several years past the undersigned has been connected with twenty-three gentlemen of character and respectability, who have sustained to him the relation of trustees or managers of benevolent institutions.

2. That no one of these twenty-three gentlemen has, at any time, intimated or expressed anything ags nst the acts or proceedings of the undersigned in conducting said institutions, but have expressly and formally approved of the same.

3. That no one person who has ever contributed to the support of the said institutions has ever made one complaint to the undersigned, or to any of the managers respecting the management and operations of said institutions.

4. That no one act or proceeding of the undersigned has ever been made the subject of any public or private accusation in the Church in which his "standing" is, and always has been, unspotted. D. F. ROBERTSON.

☞ **For the Hair**—SOFT FRENCH TALLOW, highly perfumed, expressly for beautifying the hair; always ready for use in warm or cold weather. This preparation far surpasses the oils and pomatums so much used, and imparts to the hair a silky gloss and softness, while at the same time a stiffness, for which French tallow is so celebrated. The great advantage and great secret in this article over all others, is as you dress the hair, so it remains, and is not easily disarranged. Every lady and gentleman who will try this article will find that the hair dressed with it will remain smooth, keep straight, and set or lay in the position as dressed longer than by any other article ever yet discovered. Try it and then judge. It shall stand or fall on its own merits. If it does not please return it to the agent, who is authorized to refund the money. "It is delightful!" is the remark by all who have given it a trial. Besides the beauty, ease and comfort it imparts to your hair, you will also find it makes it appear a shade blacker. Prepared by G. W. SCIPLE, Mobile, Alabama. Price, 50 cents. Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ **White French China Coffee Cups and Saucers**, 12s. per dozen (usual price 20s.); tea plates, 4s. per dozen, dishes, tureens, vegetable dishes, dinner and tea plates, vases, tea sets, &c., equally cheap. Don't miss these bargains. China and glass properly packed for families removing to the country. Also, furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., taken on storage, at No. 813 Broadway, above 11th. J. K. KERR.

☞ **Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.**—WILDER'S PATENT Fresh Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ **College of Physicians and Surgeons.**—The Annual Commencement will be held in the College Hall, No. 67 Crosby-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Professor JOSEPH M. SMITH will deliver the address. The profession and the public are invited to attend. ROBERT WATTS, M. D., Secretary to the Faculty.

☞ **Lectures in the French Language**—Spingler Institute, No. 5 Union-square, by Prof. ELIE CHARLIER of Paris. TO-DAY, Thursday 15th, the last but one of the course. Subject—*The great French writers of the 17-section Century; Corneille, Racine, Bossuet, &c.* Tickets 50 cents.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Physician, who possesses a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send it free anywhere on receiving a letter, postpaid. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

☞ **Notice.**—Mr. WOOD'S DRAWING ACADEMY is removed from No. 463 Broadway, to his residence, No. 231 6th-av., corner 16th-st., where he will receive a few pupils for private instruction. Orders for monochromatic heads, &c., solicited.

☞ **Splendid Signs**—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAYLER, who left England in the year 1830 he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stretford, New Road, Manchester, England.

NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, chloasmations, ringworms, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man or woman as a commanding forehead.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthful hue of the most rose. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion.

HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents it from coming out, and renders stiff, wiry hair, soft, curly, silky and glossy. Curse Dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Depot, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DUVAL'S LADIES' FRENCH "MOXA"—A refined medicated instrument (protected by letters patent) for the immediate removal of irregularities, obstructions, (pernicious stop.) falling of the womb, (fluor albus,) debility, &c., ladies suffering from any of these causes ought to avail themselves of this valuable and inexpensive apparatus, forwarded on receipt of $3. Address Dr. PERRY, Agent, No. 126 West Broadway, New-York.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of KNICKERBOCKER LODGE NO. 24 I. O. OF O. F. are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on THURSDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., as business of great importance to every member will be transacted. By order of the Lodge

THEODORE F. PRUDEN, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl, of quiet habits and excellent City references, as chil dren's nurse; is used to needle work, and the family washing and ironing. As she has been in the capacity of nurse and seamstress, will take $3 to $4 a month. No objection to a family who boards. Also, a first-rate girl highly recommended as cook, washer and ironer; wages moderate to a good place; a good home. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 52 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nice, tidy German Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; can make children's dresses, or would go as chamber-maid, and is willing and obliging. Also, a first-rate girl highly recommended as cook, washer and ironer; wages moderate to a good place; a good home. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 52 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By the advertiser, a young man about thirty years of age, of good business qualifications, now employed, desires a situation as salesman, and to make himself generally useful in any respectable house, wholesale or retail. Salary moderate; no objection to the country. References undoubted. Address F. C. U., Box 1,710 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable and steady girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chamber-maid and first-rate seamstress, or to take charge of a child and sew. Can be well recommended by her present employers, where she can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 20 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman, as a good cook, and who fully understands her business; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Good City reference will be given. Please to call at No. 134 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale store, as clerk or assistant book-keeper, by a middle-aged steady man with best of City references as to character. Or would act as collector, having a thorough knowledge of the City, and give good security. Address THOMAS, office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Call at No. 233 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; understands up stairs' work, or would go in the country; knows how to milk, bake, and make butter. Please call at No. 76 2d av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable French woman, who speaks German and begins to understand English, to do general housework in a small family, or as chamber-maid. Can give good references. Apply to M. A. PICOT, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French middle aged woman as lady's maid and hair-dresser, and plain sewing or assist in the care of children. Refe ences can be given. Address C. B. F., Broadway Post-Office, until Saturday.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single young man as coachman, in a private family. Understands his business perfectly well, is a careful, good driver, has lived with good families in the City for the last six or seven years. Call or address a note to No. 842 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take charge of children; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 283 1st-av., between 17th and 18th-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant German girl, as chamber maid and plain sewer. Can give good City references. Please call at No. 613 4th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as Nurse and seamstress. Can give good City reference. Please call at No. 128 7th-av., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED.—As nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant, can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 75 East 30th-st., near Lexington av.

SALESMAN WANTED—One who thoroughly understands the clothing business. BLACKWELL, BAYLES & CO., No. 179 Broadway.

WANTED—A chambermaid and seamstress who will assist in the washing and ironing; also, a competent French nurse and seamstress. The best of City references required. None but Protestants need apply. The applicant must be neat, honest and industrious to obtain a situation. Apply at No. 10 West 19th-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED—By a sober, industrious man of small family, house painter, glazier and paper-hanger by trade, to engage with some respectable gentleman the year round, and every satisfaction given as above. No objection to the country. Address X. Y., this office.

A LADY—Whose age is between 20 and 40 years, is required as companion to a lady and an elderly gentleman, who is an invalid. The lady must be healthy, of a cheerful, pleasant disposition, something of a nurse—one who would not be afraid to make herself generally useful. She must be able to sing, play upon the piano, and read and write well. The location is in a pleasant country town, about four hours' ride from this City. Address (stating where an interview can be had) E. Y. M., Box No. 1,344, Post-Office.

A TEACHER OF CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS of ten years' experience in his profession, who is also competent to instruct in moral, intellectual and physical science, and in Belles Lettres, wishes an engagement in a boarding school or seminary, or would assume the principalship of an academy or grammar school in any part of the United States. Address ALEX. NELSON, Union-square Post office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—For a school attached to a church—a male and female teacher capable of instructing in the highest branch of an English (primary school) education. Salary of male teacher will not exceed $300, and of female teacher $100 for the first year. Address, with references, P. T. S.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted, a lady, to take charge of the young ladies department of a day school for boys, in the upper part of the City. None need apply who cannot, from their experience in teaching, prove full competence. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 303, City Post-Office.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASE WANTED—For a Quartette Troupe, to travel and give Concerts. Address, post-paid, with names, terms, &c., CONCERT, *Times* Office.

MUSIC.—Wanted, a soprano, in a Presbyterian Church up town, to assist a volunteer choir. Salary moderate. Advantageous to a lady wishing to commence public singing. Apply to Mr. CORBET, No. 179 Broadway.

NURSE WANTED—An American widow lady as nurse. To one who has had experience, and can bring satisfactory references, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 134 West 13th-st.

A MANUFACTURER OF FINE FANCY ARTICLES—In this City, wants the services of a person to procure orders from samples. As his whole time would not be required, it might be attended to in connection with some other business. A liberal commission allowed. None but a person acquainted with the business need apply. Address FANCY, *Times* office.

AGENTS WANTED.—A number of talented men, of good business tact, are wanted in the City and country, as agents for a handsome and valuable $3 book. Sold only by agents, who will each have a certain district. To men of the right stamp the most liberal inducements will be offered. For full particulars, apply at J. H. COLTON & CO.'S, No. 172 William-st.

100 AGENTS WANTED—To sell Stimson & Co.'s new Pictorial War Chart in every city in the United States and Canada; also to canvass for the *Pictorial Messenger*. Agents make from $3 to $10 per day. Address, post-paid, STIMSON & CO., Publishers, No. 36 Broadway, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—With $100 capital, to sell rights of OTIS PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 50 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a good mechanical draughtsman, well recommended. Apply Wednesday or Thursday, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Irving Steam Boiler Co., at No. 347 Broadway, up stairs.

TO PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.—Wanted a situation as foreman, book-keeper or reader, or would take the management of an office. The first of reference given. Address FRANKLIN, *Daily Times* Office.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted, a good plain finisher, and one for blank finishing. Also, a boy to feed the ruling machine. Inquire at No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold-st.

BOY WANTED—In an office.—Must be smart, willing and obliging, and write well, as his principal occupation will be to write, and keep certain books neatly and correctly. Address, stating age, residence, &c., E. S. A., *Times* office.

LAD WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—A lad of good school education, who writes well and correctly. One who wishes to learn mechanical drawing, and is disposed to advance himself, may address Box No. 2,198 Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a first-class grocery store. A young man, acquainted with the business, and can give the best of reference. Apply at the corner of Jefferson and Henry-sts.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 61 6th-av., corner of 35th-st. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants, in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

FARM HANDS, WAGON-MAKERS—Carpenters, blacksmiths, and all kinds of female domestics, &c., may be engaged by the American Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

PROTESTANT HELP—Of all kinds can be obtained at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

CARMANS' CART AND HARNESS WANTED.—Apply at No. 43 Warren-st.

OFFICE OF LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMERS, CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1855.

ENGINEERS AND PILOTS OF STEAMERS are hereby notified that licenses must be renewed within thirty days after their expiration. In default thereof new license must be taken out and the parties also subject themselves to the penalties imposed by law.

The attention of masters of steamers is particularly directed to those parts of the law requiring a vessel's equipment to be kept in conformity with her certificate, and imposing a penalty on the Master in case of deficiencies, and also to the provisions relating to the employment of Pilots and Engineers not duly licensed.

JOHN M. WEEKS,
HENRY B. RENWICK,
U. S. Local Inspectors for the Port of New-York.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Or the hair on the head, forced to grow by my ONGUENT within six weeks from the first application. It will make the beard grow on the face if there has been none before, and I warrant it will not stain or injure the skin. Now I might say more in a longer advertisement, but I can show proofs that it will do what I say, and that is better than puffing. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. E. C. GRAHAM, No. 222 Broadway, basement. HAYES, No. 128 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KEIDEN, No. 41 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 21 State-st., Albany; HARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; COLLINS, No. 180 Main-st., Buffalo; E. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.; and all Druggists.

TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, at my office, G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let, with or without board, newly furnished for families or single gentlemen. Pleasant large rooms for meetings, or for small meetings and classes. Also, the large elegantly furnished parlors on the first floor, for families or without board. Large pleasant rooms that will accommodate a party of four gentlemen, at No. 130 and 132 Chambers-st. Refe ences exchanged.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentleman with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. 138 18th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

BOARDING.—Mrs S. A. FAULKNER, No. 16 and 18 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, a full suite of rooms on the second floor. Her house is pleasantly located near Union and Stuyvesant-squares, and it has all the conveniences of baths, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 124 Henry-st. Room and board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 14th-st., N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED.—A party consisting of from seven to ten ladies and gentlemen, desire to obtain board in the country, from May 1 to October, in a retired and pleasant situation, where there is bathing, &c. On the North or East Rivers preferred, and of easy access to the City. Address Box No. 3,303 Post-Office, New-York, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED—Any strictly private family, with a view of reducing expenses, by accommodating a young gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, with full board, two or three rooms with gas may, if terms are reasonable, make permanent arrangements with a pleasant party by addressing K, Box No. 2,506 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—By two gentlemen and their wives in a private family of respectability; west side of town preferred. Terms must not be too extravagant. Address J. F. M., office of *Daily Times*.

ROOMS TO LET.—Furnished, without board, two large rooms, on second floor, bath room attached. To parties furnishing suit-ble references terms will be low. A note to LOUIS, Broadway Post-Office, will receive immediate attention. Family private. Location Fifth Ward—convenient to Broadway and below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nice y furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if reserved. No moving in May.

ROOMS WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to find a suite of rooms in the upper part of the City, below 16th-st. Private table indispensable; and for good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address M., Box No. 48 Post-Office.

FORTY-FIVE EAST NINETEENTH STREET—Mrs. KEMBLE having several suites of rooms disengaged for the coming Season, is prepared to receive applications from families and single gentlemen for permanent board, at her extensive and delightfully situated establishment, between Broadway and 4th-av.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 77 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS—Neatly furnished with breakfast, if desired, in the central location, No. 69 Prince-st., near Broadway. Gas and baths.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES—And a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 85 7th-st., from 1st of May next. Call or address as above.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. YALE

LECTURES.

ALUMNI LECTURES—NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The fourth lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 16, by CORNELIUS MATTHEWS, Esq., at the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Americanism.* Tickets 50 cents each, or $2 for the remaining eight lectures of the course, may be had of Messrs. BENJ. PIKE & SON and T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

S. B. BRITTAN—At the Brooklyn Institute.—The Editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph* will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spirit Manifestations of the Bible and Theological Objections to Modern Spiritualism.* An opportunity will be given for any respectable clergyman to reply. Tickets of admission 12½ cents.

THE SECOND IN THE COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES, now being delivered by J. B. Lamon, before Cohota Lodge, will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, March 16, in the Dorie Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Joan Prat, the Leader of the Long Parliament.*

Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF SABBATH SCHOOL No. 86—(New-York Union)—connected with the First Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st., held on the 15th inst., will be repeated on FRIDAY EVENING, March 16, commencing at 7 o'clock. The Exercises consisting principally of Singing and Speaking, and dialogues by the Children. Admission, 12½ cents.

GERMAN LECTURES—SECOND SERIES.—The fifth of the Second Series of German Lectures will be delivered at the Mercantile Library, (late Astor Open House,) on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, by FRED. KAPP. Subject—*New-York in the Seventeenth Century—Jacob Leisler.* Entrance 25 cents.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—(N. Y. University,) on THURSDAY, March 15, at 8 o'clock P. M. H. P. TAPPAN, L.L.D., Chancellor of the Michigan University, will read a paper on the Growth of Cities, &c. The public is invited to attend.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver a lecture at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock on *Patriotism*, for the benefit of the Indian School for girls. Tickets 25 cents each, may be had of the Sexton of the Church, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, black-boards, slates, &c., &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st. New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. M. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—A family leaving the City desire to sell at a bargain a quantity of first class furniture, viz: one mahogany parlor suit, one large square mantel mirror, and other desirable furniture. Call at No. 5 Bond-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

CONGRESSMEN AND PRESIDENTS—
Ladies fair and private "gents,"
Chemists famous, doctors grave,
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Men in every public station,
And in fact, the "Yankee nation"
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BANKERS, MERCHANTS,
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for professional life,
Is now ready for inspection by parties desirous of obtaining rooms in such a favorable location for business.
For terms, &c., apply to
WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

MACARONI.
HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New-York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor, and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 20 boxes.

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PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st.,
By SAMUEL J. SIGLER.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,
No. 5 Wall-st New-York.

THIS REMONSTRANCE BY CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, AGAINST ANY CHANGE IN THE POLICE SYSTEM, is now extensively circulating through the City—let it be signed by all good citizens:

The undersigned citizens of New-York, without regard to political distinction, beg leave to represent that we are satisfied with the organization of the Police of this City, under the Act of 1853, and of its increased respectability and efficiency under the control of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, our three highest magistrates, and we strongly deprecate any change in the law, by which the safety of our persons and the protection of our property shall be taken away from those responsible magistrates, and placed in the hands of private persons, as commissioners, at large salaries, to be nominated by political Committees chosen at packed primary meetings, of which by the Mayor would, by virtue of his office, be but a mere nominal member.

We apprehend that such a change in the law would convert the whole Police department into a political organization, which would be destructive of its independence and respectability, and of the energies of the officers and men; and that instead of devoting their whole time and attention to the enforcement of the laws, they would become political partisans, and be tempted, by designing politicians, to sell their influence and power to the political party which should offer the strongest inducements for its support.

We respectfully represent that the members of the Legislature at large are interested with us in the moral character and good government of our City, comprising one-fifth of the population of the State, and that their constituents, on their visits to our City on business or pleasure, peculiarly require the protection of a vigilant and energetic Police.

We therefore respectfully beg leave to remonstrate against any change whatever in the present system; but respectfully ask of the Legislature to let the Police Law of 1853 remain as it is.

NEW-YORK, March, 1855.

See and sign copy at the office of this paper.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The undersigned are offering to the Trade at
No. 33 Murray-st., corner of Church,
An entire
NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF
DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS
In the above line, at small profits for cash, or for first-class approved credit.
We respectfully invite attention from close cash buyers visiting this market.
KIBBEE & BALL.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.—The Glenfield patent starch is unrivaled for its excellent properties of elasticity, strength, purity of color, durability and economy. Sold by all respectable grocers.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A STORY OF MODERN LIFE.

This celebrated Novel has received the approbation of the most distinguished critics, both in this country and in Europe. It has an extended reputation, and all who read praise it.

From the Philadelphia Daily Sun.

"One of the literary gems of the present century, and is full of intense interest, while it is remarkable for its observance of style, high moral tone, and natural truthfulness of delineation."

From the Sunday Mercury.

"This novel is one of the captivating sort—a work that must be read through at one sitting—abounding with evidence of the author's learning, and presented in the most palatable manner."

From the Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.

"It contains a story of unusual interest, and will be read with much gratification by all lovers of romance. The scene is laid in Germany, the incidents are natural, and the actors perform their parts with ease and brilliancy. We can find nothing in its pages to offend any taste, or to impress any mind otherwise than favorably."

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

"'The Initials' is one of the best stories of the time, and is a novel of great interest. It is a picture of German life, embracing many scenes of rare quality. The heroine is a heroine: one of your ladies who excites the intensest admiration of the reader. There is nothing at wasted, nothing exaggerated in the story, and its great popularity both here and in England has been well earned. It is written with remarkable power, and abounds with scenes, sketches and reflections, well calculated to engage and repay the attention of the intelligent reader. We commend the work as one of great merit, and as full of thought, feeling, observation and philosophy."

In cloth, gilt, $1 25. Paper cover, $1 00. Just received and for sale by BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st.

CAMPBELL'S SOUTHERN BUSINESS DIRECTORY,
AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER
For 1855, now ready.

This magnificent work of 600 pages contains the fullest and most correct reference to the Southern Trade ever published. It gives the names, firms and Post-Office address of merchants, manufacturers, railroad, banking, insurance companies, high schools, population, value of property and commercial prospects of the several counties, towns and cities of fourteen States, namely:

Alabama,	North Carolina,	Louisiana,
Florida,	Tennessee,	Missouri,
Illinois,	Arkansas,	South Carolina,
Kentucky,	Georgia,	Texas,
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Together with many of the towns and counties on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, which renders it a medium of great importance to the merchant and manufacturer of New-York City and vicinity.

The following are a few of the many recommendations the publisher is receiving from the Press and men of business in the South:

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CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12, 1854.

Five Dollars per copy; and sent to any part of the country. For sale by R. J. ABBOTT, Appleton's Buildings, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

A VERY REMARKABLE AND IMPORTANT WORK.
THREE HOURS SCHOOL A DAY.
A TALK WITH PARENTS.
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Price, delivered free, $1 25.
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"Even with the best ventilation, no school-room in which a score or more of persons are daily collected can be so healthy as the open air. No pupil, therefore, should be kept in school longer than his attention can be absolutely fixed upon, absorbed in, his lessons. And experience has proved that three hours per day is as long as such attention can unfailingly be given."

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Making a sheet 25 by 36 inches, finely colored, showing the city of Sebastopol, its fortifications, batteries, position of contending forces, siege works, &c., drawn by an artist who has visited the ground; combined with a superb map of the Crimea, Black Sea, Danubian Provinces Russia, Turkey in Asia, with a plan of Constradt, St Petersburg, and a ground plan of siege operations before Sebastopol. The only comprehensive, reliable chart of the war ground published.

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The most successful book ever published, excepting "Uncle Tom."

What number will in time be sold no one can predict, the demand is still so great.

The last number of the *New-Englander* contains the following graphic notice.

The story of "Gerty and Uncle True," contained in the first fifteen chapters, will always make the book a favorite. Many a mother will read to her little ones the story of the old-fashioned Lamplighter, whom they never see, but whose mysterious appearance children used to watch, as, with torch and ladder, he appeared in the gathering darkness, and slowly climbed one post after another, ligh

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, March 15, 1855.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—For sale, on easy terms, the following described premises:

Vacant lot 25 feet front on Atlantic-st., between Pearl-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. A good opportunity for builders.

Also, three good and new framed two-story and basement dwellings on 50-feet lots, between 11th and 12th-sts., Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton-av. Bridge, and by Third-av. Railroad to Fulton and Atlantic Ferries.

Also, a vacant lot at rear on 12th-st.

Also a new and second-sized genteel marble front dwelling on 2d place, 2d house from Court-st., Brooklyn.

Also, vacant premises on Pierrepont square, unsurpassed as a site for a villa, at Bloomingdale near 86th-st., New-York, overlooking the river for miles.

Also about 5 acres in Westchester, between Fordhams and Morrisania depots, within 5 minutes' walk of either, opposite the Leonard Mansion, and finely adapted to quarter acre lots for villas.

Also 50 feet front on south side 86th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., New-York. One lot improved.

Also, 1 lot north side 46th-st. between 10th and 11th-avs., New-York. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, No. 90 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 226 6th-st., lot 20x97; brick house three stories, 21x 40 kitchen on the rear; three stories, 10x22, back piazza; two stories enclosed; two sets of folding doors on first and second floors each; walls painted and papered; doors painted; two flights of stairs; Croton water on each floor; range, hot water and bath; pantries; wood and coal bins, and wash-boxes in cellar; grape vines and arbors in yard. The house was built by the present occupant in the most substantial manner, and is well calculated for a family on each floor. If not sold by the 1st of April will be to rent for same, with the privilege of subletting for two or three families. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened twenty-five feet in the Spring, on the opposite side, and will become the great thoroughfare to the New-York and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 116 feet on Church st.; the buildings are five-stories high, with under cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 116 feet deep; the store next is 50 feet front by 106 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 122 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water bathe, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 295 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The very superior stone front house and lot No 14 East 28th-st., near 6th-av. The lot is 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; the house is 25 feet by 55, and has all the modern improvements, viz: Croton water, hot air, smoking-tubes, bath, furnace, and in short every convenience that can be required. Enquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st. or of Doct. Bios, No. 220 4th st., for permission to examine it.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The house and lot No 9 West 13th-st., near 6th-av; lot 25 by 100 feet, house 40 feet deep, of brick, substantial work manship, having been erected by a builder for his own use; price $9,000, a large proportion of which may remain on mortgage, or it may be paid in yearly installments. Title warranted perfect. Apply to W. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The handsome three story and basement marble front house, situated in 1st-place, Brooklyn, directly from Hamilton-st. between Court and Smith-sts., finished in the most costly and elegant manner, with all the modern and latest improvements. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for City property. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLSBURGH, No. 289 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The fine two-story and attic brick house, No. 113 Hammond st., lot 22 feet front by 85 feet deep, house 32 by 46 deep. Has every modern improvement. On the rear of the lot is a two-story brick building, 33 feet by 16 deep, suitable for a stable, entrance from street by an alley way. House has fifteen rooms, marble mantels, mahogany doors, &c. Inquire at No. 9 Perry-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 2-story and basement, marble front, brick houses situated at the corner of Lee-av. and Myrtle-av., adjoining, in Brooklyn—a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, cornices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement high stoop brick houses, 21x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style in the modern improvements. Location very pleasant, in 32d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Price $8,500, $3,000 of which may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of D. BOHINS, No 76 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No 51½ St. Marks-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very conditions; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST.—Handsome three stories; basement, counter cellar, genteel modern house, with stone front, and all modern improvements; No 19 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with gas fixtures and all complete. Inquire on the premises either 10 o'clock, or any time in the evening.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story and attic frame house and lot on 129th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., in good order, and Croton water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Astoria a fine modern built house with about three-quarters of an acre of land, a well cultivated garden, ornamented with a variety of shrubbery and flowers and very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house in Taylor-st., Brooklyn, leased for 5 or 5 years at over 10 per cent on valuation. Payment required in a lease on a small house with modern improvements and balance remain on mortgage. Address C. B. B., Box No. 1,575, Post-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One first-class, four story, with basement, brown-stone front house, 20 by 60, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 60 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60 East 20th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story house, 20 by 55 feet, No. 46 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 44 East 26th st., between 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 44 Wall-st., to C. H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On easy terms; a handsome small brick house, built by the owner for his own use, with all the modern improvements, in the best order, with flower garden in front, in a good neighborhood. Inquire of J. MULLAN, No. 486 3d-av.

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HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story house with brown stone front, all modern improvements, in 23d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—With a part of the furniture. The modern three-story house No. 130 East 12th-st. Inquire on the premises. The house may be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS—A 3-story brick house and store on 8th-av., near 23d-st.
THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm belonging to the estate of M. J. Byerson, situated about 3 miles southwest of Paterson, N. J., on the Passaic River, containing 60 acres excellent land, a first-rate stone mansion, in the cottage style, and all requisite out-buildings in good order.

The place is in every respect a most commodious and desirable residence; will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. Possession can be had between now and May. Inquire of Mrs. BYERSON, on the premises, of JAMES SPEER, Esq., Congress Hall, Paterson, or W. H. FALLS, at the Tradesmen's Bank, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Norwalk, Conn., only three minutes' walk from the depot of New-York, New-Haven and Danbury Railroads. The house is thoroughly built, containing five rooms on the first floor, four rooms on second floor; also attic and cellar. The premises are neatly finished with sliding doors, marble mantels, &c. On the premises, a barn, a never-failing well of good water, a good cistern, a variety of choice fruit trees, and a fine garden. Apply on premises, or to O. F. QUINTARD, No. 19 William-st., room No. 16, and to HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, in elegant Country seat at Morrisania, N. J., near the Depot, containing 10 acres. The house is large and commodious, with all the modern conveniences, viz: gas, water, with a kitchen attached; light dry cellar under the whole; washhouse, bathhouse, icehouse, &c. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues; contain the finest exhibition of evergreens, deciduous and other ornamental trees, magnolias, and other flowering trees and shrubs in great variety, 300 or 400 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, nectarines, and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to this city. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.,

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 8 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 295 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Irvington, comprising house and one acre of land, with all the necessary appurtenances. Also, four plots of ground, containing about seven acres each, adjoining each other, with 460 feet river front, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, will be sold separately or together. For particulars inquire of A. C JEWEL, No. 354 West-st., where map of land can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, having a fine view of Long Island Sound, containing six acres in a high state of cultivation, with plenty of choice fruits, with a large double house, nearly new and very commodious, filled in with brick and hard finished walls; marble mantels, grates, &c., with carriage-house, barn, hennery, sheds, &c. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye Neck with about four acres of ground, 23 miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound, on the Boston Turnpike Road, half a mile from Railroad depôt. There is a fine grove of forest trees before the house. The grounds contain all kinds of fruit and ornamental shrubbery. Stable and barn, good garden, &c. Price $8,000. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 31 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 35, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, icehouse, filled; large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant situation on Greenfield Hill, Conn., including nearly three acres of ground, house and barn, shop and fine orchard and garden. For further particulars call at Mrs. MARIA E. BANKS, Greenfield Hill, Conn. March 8, 1855.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A good, well-built frame cottage house—lot 96 feet 10 inches by 27 feet—in 4th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts. Price $1,600. Terms very easy. Green wood cars pass within one block. Should any one with small means wish a house of this description, he will do well to call, and see this house. Inquire of W. H. McMASTER, on the premises, or of E. C. SANDERSON, No. 281 Broadway, New-York, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

COTTAGE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable two story and attic cottage, in Eastern Island, with hard-finished walls throughout, with the modern improvements, within 15 minutes' walk from the Lower Landing, fronting the Baron, Townsend-av. Situation unsurpassed. Apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two cottages at Tarrytown, new, commodious and accessible, within six minutes' walk of the railroad station, and commanding a fine view of the River. Rent, $250 and $300. Apply to CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 26 Beekman-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE On Washington-av., Brooklyn, a handsome cottage house and two lots. The house is conveniently arranged and handsomely finished, the grounds filled with fine fruit trees, plants, &c. ROBT. SANJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In the village of Tarrytown. A very handsome cottage two stories and basement; 10 rooms with the basement, within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt. A fine view of the Hudson River
J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

TWO COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Portchester, N. Y., 27 miles from this City, on the New-Haven Railroad. Portchester and its entire vicinity are eminently healthy. One house, built about two years, in good order and hitherto occupied only by the owner, stands on an eminence about five minutes' walk from the depôt, and commands a fine view of the Sound. The house contains nine rooms and an observatory, and has heater, range, &c. There is one acre of land ornamented with shrubbery, evergreens, vines, &c., and containing a good well and ice stern, besides barn and hennery. The other house, which is also new, and has a large lot with trees, &c., stands in the village opposite the Episcopal Church. It was built by the late owner for himself, and has been occupied only by him. The house has nine rooms, and good well at the door. Price $4 000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 27 Broad-st., New-York; C. G. DUNN, depôt master at Portchester; or C. B. MERRITT, on the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 30, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built in the most substantial manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, of which is wood land; the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 25 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to
HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 100 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangements of the house and out-buildings, having superior accommodations as to stables, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the premises, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthfulness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One new brick house and lot on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 22 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazza in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x125 feet. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 126 West-st., New-York.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in the centre of the beautiful village of New-Rochelle, consisting of a good dwelling-house, carriage-house, barn, work-shop, green-house, ice-house, and fountain, all in perfect order. Good roads all round the premises, with ten acres of land beautifully enclosed, under a high state of cultivation, with gravel walks tastefully laid out, fruit of all kinds, shrubbery and shade trees of every description, and within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Price $12,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to B PARKHURST, No. 23 Market-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 o'clock P. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—An elegant country seat at Morristown N. J., near the Depôt, containing 8½ acres. The house is two stories, four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen attached; light dry cellar under the whole; washhouse, bathhouse, icehouse, &c. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues; contain the finest exhibition of evergreens, deciduous and other ornamental trees, magnolias, and other flowery trees and shrubs in great variety, 300 or 400 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz.: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, nectarines, and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The house is two story and attic, with parlors, dining room, kitchen and wash room on first floor. The parlors have marble mantels and sliding doors. Six rooms in second story. Large attic, with one finished room. Eight acres of land, nicely laid out and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; with garden and lawn, with barn, carriage house, &c. The above premises are in go d condition, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., a short distance from good churches and schools, and within twenty minutes' ride of Newark, where the case leave to and from New-York sixteen times a day. Apply at No. 56 Amos-st., or No. 131 Amity-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale or to exchange for other property, forty-five acres at Rhinebeck, on the east side of the Hudson River, having a water front of about 700 feet, commanding superb views of river and mountain scenery. Ornamental and substantial improvements. Price $15,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., or GEO. G. HASTINGS, No. 192 Broadway.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A first-class hotel to make money, located down town, doing a good business, and has already made one good fortune, and, with attention, will readily and quickly make another, is now offered for sale. To a person with means at hand, it is an opportunity that seldom offers. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Building.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of those beautifully located lots in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn, left. Three minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold in monthly installments of ten dollars if applied for before March 1 next. Apply to
JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the Banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

DWELLING FOR SALE.—No. 19 Rose-st., near Frankfort, the valuable three story and basement dwelling, with shop in rear, and very favorable lease of the lot, 20 years to run. An excellent situation for a manufacturing jeweler, gunsmith or the like. For sale or may remain on mortgage. Apply at the office of EDWARDS & MANN, No. 54 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSES AT EAST NEW-YORK.—At prices ranging from $2500 to $2,800. I will build houses for $600 each, with six rooms on first floor, to be 12x14, 12x12, 10x12. Lots from $100 to $300, according to location; access by omnibus and railroad, in 20 minutes.
CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 128 Broadway.

TWO BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—On the south side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., finished with all the modern improvements, will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 49 3d-av.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE Two lots in 45th-st., 150 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased.

The 3 story fire-proof stores No. 113 Pearl-st.

The 4 story fire-proof stores No. 67 and 69 Exchange-place.

The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 24 and 26 New-st.

The 3 story fire-clay brick dwelling houses Nos. 28 and 30 West 21st-st.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—In pleasant locations, not over 20 miles from New-York, handy for business men to come to the City every day.

A farm of 80 acres, neat house, in a pleasant neighborhood, every needful improvement, good water, for $3,400, part cash.

A farm of 8 acres, house, barn, out-buildings, soil good, near depôt—$1,500.

A farm of 40 acres, plenty of fruit, house good and very handy; good gunning and fishing—$4,000

A farm of 60 acres, large house, barns, sheds, two orchards, best of soil—$4,500.

A farm of 83 acres, near depôt, orchards, fruits of all kinds, large house, good soil—$3,450.

A farm of 19 acres, best of soil, good house, fruits, a good vegetable garden, near depôt—$2 500.

Also 50 other farms for sale, and houses and lots for sale in all parts. Address post-paid, or apply to C. A. LEVERIDGE, No. 64 Wall-st., Lessee Fire Insurance Company, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, rest of the week at Westfield, Essex County, N. J., by boat, Pier No. 2, North River.

FARM FOR SALE.—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 35 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wash-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The Farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence, or as a garden for the supply of the markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 18th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 5 per cent interest the first two years—6 per cent interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 64 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Farm of 25 acres, in a high state of cultivation, beautifully located in Bloomfield, N. J., 13 miles from New-York, and 5 from Newark, on which there is a new 2-story frame house, 40 feet by 22 feet deep; also, another house for renting; a barn and other necessary out-buildings. On said farm are two new apple orchards of grafted fruits; also a variety of choice fruit. Price $3,500. Also, another farm of 14 acres, in a good state of cultivation, with a good house with ten rooms in it, a barn, &c. On said farm is a good apple orchard. Price $2,100. For terms and particulars, apply to HENRY STORMS, No. 35 Fulton-st., New York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm situated on the borders of the city of Poughkeepsie, 1½ miles from the Court House, containing 48 acres, suitably divided for farming purposes, will be sold in lots or together, as may be desired. The dwelling house and out-houses, with six acres of land, including gardens and a young orchard, will be sold in one lot. The house is a frame building, containing ten rooms; would make a very desirable boarding-house—well and cistern in the basement. Apply at No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Room No. 1.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 25 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, opposite the residence of Peter Power Haight, known as the Haight country seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 114 acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to H. & J. CARPENTER.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 158 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick. Land in the highest state of cultivation; buildings nearly new, and in excellent repair. Inquire of WILLIAM H. DAYTON, on the premises, or of WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 128 George st., New-Brunswick.

48 50, 98, 100.—Farms containing the above number of acres in the vicinity of this City and near a village, at the termination of a good Plank Road, for sale. Inquire at No. 36 Hammond-st

FRENCH FRONT STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—On north side of 9th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., finished, complete in every respect, with all the modern improvements. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 49 3d-av.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One house in Gouverneur-st., for $6,000, and one house in Henry-st., near junction of Grand-st., for $7,500. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 49 3d-av.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE—The 3-story brick houses Nos. 216 and 218 7th av.—a good investment—will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also, the 4-story double tenement brick house No. 491 East 12th-st. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

DO YOU WANT A SMALL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN?—See the one for sale at auction on MONDAY next at the Merchants' Exchange. Call on the auctioneers, MILLER & CO., No 81 Maiden-lane, and get particulars, and see the house before the sale.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR TIMBER OR IMPROVED NORTHERN OR WESTERN LANDS—Sixty lots lying together in the city of Brooklyn, within one mile of the City Hall, near Flatbush-av. For particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 43 East 18th-st.

129TH STREET—LOTS FOR SALE—Six lots in 129th-st., near 8th-av. The street is paved and lighted, and the above lots are beautifully located for improvement. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—14 vacant lots on north side of 126th-st., fronting west on 11th-av. Apply to
THURBER BAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st

BUILDING SAND OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR SALE—Very low, if applied for immediately, on the premises of the late City Assembly Rooms. No. 460 Broadway. Apply to THOMAS C. ASSON, Master Mason.

BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP—At SECOR'S Iron Works, No. 108 Washington-st. Three tubular boilers, thirty inches diameter, eight feet high. Two do. twenty-five inches diameter, six feet high.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE.—A two-story and attic, or three-story houses, within 20 minutes' walk of the Park. Rent about $400. Address, with full particulars, D. D. W., New-York *Daily Times* office.

WANTED TO RENT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—In a good location a three or four story first-class House, with all the modern improvements, comprising furnace, range, bathing room, water closet, hot and cold water throughout the House. Rent from $600 to $800 Communications, stating location, rent, &c., may be addressed to Box No. 4,129 Post-Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN—ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Consisting of a front and back room and one or two bedrooms, all on second floor, with kitchen. Not over five minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Address SHIPLEY, No. 128 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, (Americans,) consisting of front and back room and bed room on second floor, with kitchen; must be in a genteel neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $175 per year. Add ess VANDERHOES, No. 86 William-st., for one week, stating particulars, &c.

WANTED TO RENT—A small house containing the modern improvements and situated in a good neighborhood, between 12th and 30th-sts., and 5th and 9th-avs. Rent not to exceed $360. Address B. T., *Times* office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a small, genteel family, in a healthy part of this City. Some four or five rooms on one floor, with Croton water and bath, preferred. Address APARTMENTS, Box No. 924 Post-Office

A SMALL FAMILY of three persons and an infant, with servant, wish the lower part of a genteel three-story house, with gas, &c., anywhere between 4th and 25th-sts. Address Box No. 126 Lower Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large double and commodious old dwelling-house, with about five acres of ground, well surrounded with shrubbery and fruit trees, with stable and out-houses attached, situated three miles from the Hoboken ferries, on the Bergen and Hackensack Plank Road—offering a rare opportunity to a family who wish to locate in the country, near the City. For terms, inquire of C. D. VAN WAGENEN, No. 27 Water-st.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—The large and commodious dwelling house, with five acres of land attached, now occupied by Miss Halsted as a young ladies' school—five minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt. It is well calculated for a first-class boarding-house, which is much needed in the place. Apply to Mrs. MARY H. DE HART, Elizabethtown, or to WILLIAM DE GROOT, No. 4 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Two new 3-story and back basement houses on Lexington-av., between 43d and 44th-sts., will be let low for one year from May next, to a responsible tenant. For particulars, apply to Dr. JOHNSON, No. 18 Duane-st., basement Chatham Exchange Building, or would be exchanged for vacant lots, unincumbered, and well located either in New-York or Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET—A large convenient house in New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. There is a fine large garden, barn, and carriage house, fruit trees and grape vines. A very eligible situation for a boarding-house, school or Summer residence. This is the property recently occupied by James T. Bolls, and is within a few steps of the railroad depôt. For terms inquire of MARCELLUS BELLS, Lafarge Insurance Company, No. 20 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The well finished two-story and attic dwelling house, No. 32 Spring-st. The house is in perfect order and has every modern convenience for a respectable family. Rent $300. Possession ready. Apply to ABNER LYNK, No. 23 East 20th-st., or to F. R. LEE, No. 183 Bowery, at the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The 3 story brick house in Brooklyn, in Orchard-st., between Lafayette and Ke Kalb-avs. The house will be rented low, and the furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply on the premises, between 8 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A very desirable dwelling house, No. 94 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway, for a first-class boarding house, with all the modern improvements, viz: gas, bath, &c. Apply to ALEX C. GAYOT, at Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s, No. 123 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—A three-story house on 20th-st. between 6th and Lexington-avs., rent $700. One on Lexington-av., $750. Two on 45th-st., basement 5 rooms, $250 and $700. One on 20th-st., near 4th-av., $400. Several furnished houses at $1,500 to $2,500. Apply to E. B. KINSHOMER, No. 219 4th-av., 8 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st., No. 225, opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. TERRILL, No. 204, next door.

HOUSE TO LET—A first-class three-story, basement and counter-cellar house, No. 123 West 29th-st., (opposite Lamartine Park.) 22x50 feet. Furnace and all other modern improvements, and in fine order.
THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 20th-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Three new first-class three-story brick houses, with two-story terraces and modern improvements, situated in Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of the ferry. Apply to J. W STICKLER, No. 2 Hudson place, Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR THE SOUTH FERRY.—A genteel three-story house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry-sts. Rent $550. Apply to D. H. NEVINS, No. 51 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE AND APARTMENTS TO LET.—Also a small house for sale. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story, with modern improvements, No. 14 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. Call as above, or at M. J. EARLS', No. 13 John-st.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—The neat small brick house No 198 West 18th-st., next below 8th-av. Rent $450; and Croton paid by owner. Apply at No. 58 East 34th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Glen Cove, L. I., two miles from the landing known as Dosoris Island. There are 58 acres of upland, very rich, stocked with all kinds of fruit. Besides the manor-house, there is a farm-house, with a cottage, which would also be let. A more delightful Summer residence is not to be found. Steamboats go to and from twice a day For particulars, call on DR. BOSTWICK, No. 504 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—On Forest-av., Eltona, about 8 minutes' walk from depôt at Lower Morrisania. House 25 by 35, with kitchen addition. Lot 75 by 300, in good cultivation. Possession immediately. Rent $260. Apply to W. J. STORMS, No. 185 Washington-st., New-York, or to H. MERRILL, Esq., next house to the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With barn and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depôt, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No 62 Chatham-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—To a small family, for one or more years, a neat cottage, with garden, fruit, &c., at East Orange, N. J., near a railroad station. For particulars, inquire of E. A. WALLACE, No. 20 Washington Market, West-st., near Fulton, or W. S. WALLACE, on the premises.

CHELSEA COTTAGE—No. 270 West 24th-st. Eight rooms, bath-room, water-closets, range, gas, &c. Rent $500. To be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Apply at No. 266 same street.

**$300

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, March 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$18,000 Pittsburg, Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds; interest 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 10 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds; interest April 1 and Oct. 1.$1,000 each
$6,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds; interest Jan. 1 and July 1.....$1,000 each
$3,000 City of Jeffersonville 6 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each
$6,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov..$1,000 each
$7,000 Brooklaridge Canal Coal Company, incorporated by the State of Maryland.....$1,000 each
$4,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds; interest Jan 1 and July 1.....$1,000 each
$6,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent Income Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov.mber $1,000 each
$25,000 City of Sacramento 10 per cent. Bonds, July 1, 1854; interest 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each
$755 87-100, a cash balance for the prefixed amount against the Suffolk Bank.

105 shares Michigan Southern Railroad.....$100 each
101 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.....$50 each
200 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
30 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50 each
4 shares Second-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
125 shares Cumberland Coal Company.....$100 each
23 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
25 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Isabella Copper Company.....$10 each
30 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Monday, the 19th.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment. For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in addition to his Auction and Private Sales of Securities buys and sells on Commission, all kinds of Stocks and Bonds, at the Board of Brokers, and begs leave to offer his services to such parties that prefer to operate through that medium. ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE OF SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD AND DURABLE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, PIER GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, SILVER WARE, &c.—THIS (Thursday) morning, at 10½ A. M., in the rooms of No. 81 Nassau-st., by order of J. Hitchcock, Esq., being a first class boarding house, containing, in parlors, rich and elegant rosewood suits, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, lace and brocatelle window drapery, English tapestry, Brussells carpeting, rugs and mats, rosewood sideboard and table, mahogany do., rosewood and mahogany secretary, corner cupboards, two large square French pier glasses, a very fine selection of marble ornaments, original landscapes, fruit pieces, &c., a very fine rosewood seven octave pianoforte, made by Travers, and warranted; walnut and mahogany easy chairs, mahogany extension tables, rosewood and mahogany sofas, and fancy settees, bits, ingrain, tapestry, Brussells and rag carpetings,

New-York Daily Times.

BAPTIST MISSIONS IN BURMAH.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

CONDUCT OF A DECEASED MISSIONARY.

EXCITING DEBATE.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

SECOND DAY.

The Baptist Missionary Union resumed its session yesterday at Dr. LATHROP's Church in this City.

A discussion, exciting and highly interesting, ensued upon the motion to submit further documents relating to the Councils held in Burmah, as to the prospects of taking up the proceedings of these Councils. It was urged that the documents were so interlaced and connected, that it was necessary, to a thorough understanding of the subject before the Board, to have them all read. Upon a vote, however, being taken, the majority were in favor of oral communications being made.

The Hon. J. M. LINNARD was excused from presiding, in consequence of indisposition, and called upon Rev. Mr. DOWLING, of Penn., to relieve him.

The Secretary said that Dr. GRANGER had some oral statements to make.

That gentleman said that he could only add some official documents to those already read.

He then read some papers in relation to the second or Vinton Council, held in Maulmaine, prepared by the missionary deputation there, and dated Maulmaine, July 26, 1853, from which it appeared that Mr. VINTON, from personal motives, desired the removal of Mr. ABBOTT from Maulmaine, commencing in 1838, to compass his removal. At a Council there held in the same year Rev. Mr. VINTON sent in a disclaimer of having made any charges against Mr. ABBOTT, in which he stated that he had only asked for an investigation of those charges; he had never himself made such charges, and only knew them by hearsay; he did not personally know those charges; and, finally, that he had never accused Mr. ABBOTT.

To contravene this disclaimer, a letter of Mr. VINTON's was read, from which we extract: "You speak of poor ABBOTT, and say that the Karens in Bassein held him in the highest reverence. I fear that you have allowed yourself to be deceived, and that with the force of such example before them as his, it will be impossible to preserve discipline in the Church. There is not a Buddhist priest who would not, if he did as ABBOTT did, be stripped of his yellow cloth, and be turned out of the ministry. We knew in 1848 that he was a fornicator, but hoped that on account of his recent marriage he would reform. We would not allow such conduct in our native priests, why should we tolerate it in Mr. ABBOTT?"

Rev. Mr. GRANGER said, that as some charges were rife against the deputation who made out the records of the council, and who were charged to make inquiry into the missionary conduct of Rev. Mr. VINTON, he read those documents at length to give the Board an idea of what is known as the second of VINTON's Council. The members of the Council did never know that those grave charges were in existence against Mr VINTON till they were brought forward,—nor did they know that Mr. VINTON, by making those accusations against Mr. ABBOTT would lay himself open to the charge of his own conduct being judged unchristian and censurable.

Mr. VINTON in his defence stated that he had no difference with Mr. ABBOTT, except a slight one in consequence of Mr. ABBOTT ordering the removal f the theological students in Maulmaine.

A letter in this connection was read from a Mr. TODD, a very influential merchant of Maulmaine, enclosing to Mr. VINTON the proceedings of the Council held in Maulmaine, in which he characterizes the acts of that Council as anomalous, in which the same parties acted in the capacity of accusers, witnesses and judges, and avowed Mr. VINTON that in his opinion the members ought to have brought in a verdict upon having heard his (Mr. VINTON's) defence read of, at least "not proven," with regard to the alleged charges, and that they should have done so were it not th y read the evidence with jaundiced eyes. Additional communications in the case of Rev. Dr. VINTON, he discussed in the second Council, were submitted and read by Dr. GRANGER.

The motion to questionize Dr. GRANGER, stated that the only Council who had in relation to ABBOTT; the second to investigate charges against VINTON. Those who composed the first were also members of the second Council. Rev. Mr. KINCAID was not at the first Council.

Rev Mr CUTTING asked, was it a Council for the trial of those charges against Mr. VINTON, or was it merely a court of inquiry?

Rev. Mr. GRANGER replied, "Most obviously the latter, as final action in the matter was reserved for the Executive Committee at home, in whose hands decisive power lay."

A communication was read from Messrs. VINTON, KINCAID and BESCHER, in which they stigmatize the proceedings of the 1st, or Abbott Council as informal, premature, arbitrary and unjust, and that any acquittal or condemnation by said Council was no proof of moral worth or guilt, and that in the place of an unbroken chain of evidence of habitual drunkenness, gambling and other vicious habits urged against Mr. ABBOTT, he was acquitted by that Council.

A communication was next read from Mr. VINTON to Mr. GRANGER, in which he advanced 27 objections to the course pursued by the Council and members towards him.

Rev. Mr. MURPHY asked if the deputation had the power from the Executive Committee to call councils for the investigation of ecclesiastical offences.

Rev. Dr. GRANGER, as one of the deputation, replied that all power was delegated by the Executive Committee to the deputation which they themselves possessed.

Rev. Mr. CUTTING then read the letters of the Boston Baptist Missionary Union, in which was set forth the object of appointing the deputation, and the power delegated to it, from which it appeared that the deputation was appointed to aid in the deliberations to be held in Maulmaine, and bring home a true account of measures discussed therein.

Rev. Dr. MURPHY, of New-York, said that from the relation which the Missionaries held to the Board, as employees towards their employers, the Executive Committee or their delegation had the right to suspend any one of their Missionaries if he erred,—but he contended that they had no right to damage the character of an erring brother in the eyes of the world in any other way.

Rev. Mr. WEBB suggested that the whole matter be referred to a Committee.

Rev. Dr. BRIGHT hoped the matter would be examined by the whole Board of Managers.

Hon. J. M. LINNARD considered that the matter under consideration was too voluminous.

Rev. D. WELCH, Vice-President of the Union, said that he had remained to attend the sessions of the Board, to be enlightened on the points to be discussed, in relation to the Executive Committee, and the deputation by them appointed—hence he was opposed to a reference of the subject to a Committee.

Many others discussed the propriety of appointing a Committee. At this stage of the proceedings, before, however, any action was taken, the hour for recess arrived.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. CHENEY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1½ o'clock the Board reassembled, when the question was again resumed as to the appointment of a Committee, after the exercises had been opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. FOSTER, of Vermont.

Rev. Mr. BUCKNELL, of Philadelphia, said, on the question of a Committee, that there were a great number of the brethren who felt as deep an interest in the Missionary work as any present: that the whole proceedings of the Executive Committee and their delegation were wrong, as the Executive Committee far transcended their powers.

Rev. Mr. PECK said that those proceedings were dragged before the Board and the world by the Executive Committee, not from any indifferentism to the Missionary cause, but from a sense of their solemn and sacred duty and responsibility.

Rev. Mr. SENBROOK said that the difficulty seemed to be to reconcile the two opposite charges to which the Executive Committee was liable. Heretofore it was censured for keeping its proceedings secret, and now it is similarly condemned for bringing these subjects before the Board.

Rev. Dr. PECK said that all the papers, documents and lists of charges, &c., pertaining to the subjects of discussion received at the Missionary rooms, were ready to be submitted for the consideration of the Board.

The motion to appoint a Committee was lost by a vote of 10 to 9.

Rev. Mr. GRANGER, in reply to a question of Mr. CUTTING as to whether the right was denied to Mr. VINTON of challenging the competency of any of the members of the Council that convened to inquire into his conduct, said that Mr. VINTON did not object to the formation of the Council, or to any of the members that composed it, until the third or fourth day, when a paper was sent in by Mr. VINTON, in which, having allowed the case to proceed so far, he said: "I have grounds to judge of its impartiality from the opening speech of Mr. GRANGER, which leads me to think that if your minds are influenced by it, I am impressed with the belief that my case will not be tried by impartial judges." No other protest was received at the Council from Mr. VINTON.

Rev. Mr. HAIGHT could not see what point they were driving at.

The following resolutions were offered by Dr. WILLIAMS:

Resolved, That this Board deeply regrets the manifestation of human infirmities which rendered the two Councils at Maulmaine necessary, and deplore the discussions which preceded them. But that after a protracted and saddened attention to the various complicated evidence, and documents before this Board, the Board must record their opinion, that the action of the two Councils at Maulmaine upon topics alike difficult and delicate, but under the circumstances of the case inevitable, ought to receive in the main the sanction and support of this Board.

Resolved, That the Board do therefore sustain the course of the Executive Committee in their correspondence with the Missionaries abroad as growing out of, and as referring to, the results of such Maulmaia Councils.

Rev's. Dr. MURPHY and DUNBAR spoke at some length on the above resolutions.

Dr. WILLIAMS said in reply, that he could not see how it would conflict with the interest of the missionary cause for the Board to adopt the resolutions proposed.

Rev. Mr. KENNARD, of Philadelphia, said that it was with deep regret he opposed the resolutions offered, which he would not do, if he could look upon the proceedings of the Councils in the same light as Dr. WILLIAMS did.

Rev. Mr. G. CLARKE, of Philadelphia, was of opinion that no safe result would be arrived at without the aid of a large Committee, with ample time for their deliberations.

Rev. Mr. GRANGER rose to explain how the first Council which brought the second into existence, originated. How that in October, 1852, three Missionaries, Rev. Messrs. VINTON, KINCAID and BESCHER, in Rangoon, united in drawing up and signing charges against Mr. ABBOTT. These accusations and evidences were forwarded by the deputation to that body, of which Mr. ABBOTT was a Missionary, to the Executive Committee of Boston, by whom they were sent back to the deputation, who at that time were acting in the place of the Executive Committee, to the land where these charges lay. The only course therefore, that the deputation could pursue, was to call in all the Missionaries who were on the ground where the charges occurred to aid in investigating them. He also warned the Board to beware of how they would refuse their sanction to the proceedings of the Councils held in Maulmain, as there were many who were endeavoring to subvert the power of the Executive Committee. [Hisses.]

The hour for adjourning (4½ o'clock) having arrived, the Board then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session commenced at 7½ o'clock. Prayer by Rev. J. G. BINBAY.

After the time allotted for prayer, Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS offered what he designated a "minute proposed to be adopted by the American Baptist Missionary Union, on the subject of the two Advisory Councils held at Maulmaine." This was intended by the reverend gentlemen who submitted it, to effect the conciliation so much sought.

The Chairman stated that the whole difficulty arose from the fact of not acting methodically.

The following is the minute offered by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS:

"Amid the divergence of opinion which prevailed at the formation of the Missionary Union with regard to the more preferable of the forms proposed to be given it, there was yet a general agreement in this one respect. The Union was not an ecclesiastical body, wielding church powers, but a voluntary society, the channel of intercourse, sympathies, aid and counsel between the churches at home and the infant churches, that they should be honored of God to plant in the wide waste of heathenism abroad.

"In any consideration of the grave questions now before the Board they would therefore not be regarded as creating by the Executive Committee, or any of its agencies, ecclesiastical councils abroad, which should touch on the independence of our churches. The laborers in our missionary fields are, however, fully entitled to take counsel together as to their duties, their difficulties and their collisions, should these in any event occur. These advisory meetings for fraternal deliberation and cooperation, by whatever name described, the Board or its Executive Committee, or the agents of either, may justly suggest whatever the Providence of God may seem to prescribe them as requisite for the interests of the Churches abroad. It is in this limited and restricted sense that the term Council is to be interpreted in the documents on which the Board would now pass, and in the resolutions which may be adopted.

The Board at 9½ o'clock adjourned, to meet this morning.

THE POOLE MURDER.

FLIGHT OF BAKER FROM THE BRIG.

THE SEARCH FOR HIM IN JERSEY.

ACTION OF THE COUNCILMEN.

$5,000 REWARD OFFERED.

The Alleged Perjury.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CULPRIT.

[For Inquest Proceedings See Third Page.]

From information received yesterday, it appears that numerous efforts have been made to baffle the authorities, who were on the trace of BAKER, the murderer of POOLE. That he took passage on board of the brig *Isabella Jewett*, while lying in the stream off the Battery, is beyond all question. Yesterday morning Judge STUART returned from New-Jersey, where he had been during the night searching for information respecting the flight of LEWIS BAKER from the brig in which he sailed last Saturday morning. It appears from all the facts gleaned by Judge STUART, that BAKER became frightened, and thinking the authorities would overtake him before reaching the Canary Islands in a sail craft, he accordingly succeeded in getting the Captain of the *Jewett* to set him ashore in the vicinity of South Amboy, N. J. There were at least twenty Jerseymen called on Judge STUART yesterday, who describe BAKER to the very letter, and proclaim *that they saw the culprit, on their shores, since the brig left.* Each and every man agree in regard to the description of the felon, and the latest news of his movements places him at a farmhouse near the village of Englishtown, wending his way in the direction of Camden, opposite Philadelphia.

THE POLICE DISPATCHED TO NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon Captain GEO. W. WALLING and Captain SPEIGHT left the City for the south part of the State of New-Jersey, with a strong force of Police Officers, to search for the fugitive, who is no doubt lying in the woods this side of Camden. It is the intention of this posse to procure assistance if necessary, and thoroughly search every house, hut or wood in the Counties of Monmouth, Burlington and Camden, for the places of concealment of the offender. The result of this last movement will no doubt be known to-day.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUGITIVE.

Below we give a full description of the fugitive from justice, as noted by Judge STUART:

LEWIS BAKER is a large, heavy man—about five feet nine inches high—broad chest—weighs nearly 190 pounds—supposed to be thirty-five years of age—light complexion—brown hair, inclined to curl—full round face—blue eyes—large head—thick lips—head and neck projects slightly forward—several marks with India ink upon both arms—a star with India ink upon one hand, between the thumb and fore-finger—has *lame* (at present) slightly scratched—one eye "blood-shot"—a wound nearly well upon his forehead, passing up into the hair—also, a wound upon the lower part of the abdomen, four or five inches above the groin, still so serious as to disable him from running or walking fast—had on a cap, and brown overcoat of bear skin, or other long nap cloth. [It is hoped that newspapers throughout the country will publish this description, that the offender may not finally escape.]

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening in Regular Session, and we are pleased to notice that prompt action was taken by President CONOVER in regard to offering a more suitable reward for the capture of the fugitive.

The following will be found a report of the proceedings. The resolution adopted authorizes the Mayor to increase the reward to $5,000.

President CONOVER offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, WILLIAM POOLE was brutally murdered at Stanwix Hall, No. 579 Broadway, on the 25th February last, and LEWIS BAKER, the principal perpetrator of the murder, has been permitted to escape arrest; and whereas, the police authorities of this City, in permitting the escape of said murderer, are partly looked upon with suspicion by our citizens;

Therefore Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be authorized and directed to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of LEWIS BAKER for said murder, and that said reward be paid out of the City Treasury.

To this several amendments were offered,—one to strike out the preamble, next to request the President of the United States to dispatch a Government steamer to the Canary Islands in pursuit of BAKER, next to appoint a Special Committee of five from this Board to join the steamer, and lastly, to reduce the amount of the reward. All the amendments were rejected and the original resolutions adopted—Ayes 35, Nays 14—three members being excused from voting.

THE PERJURY CASE.

Yesterday afternoon Jas. IRVING voluntarily appeared before Judge STUART, at the New City Hall, and gave bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer a charge of Perjury, which is alleged to have been committed by him at the Inquest before Coroner HILTON.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND THE COLLECTOR.

The Mayor had a conference with the Collector yesterday on the subject of sending the Revenue Cutter in pursuit of the vessel which it is supposed sailed with BAKER on board. Mr. REDFIELD immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to do so, who replied, giving his assent. But it was discovered that the Cutter had sailed upon a cruise the day before. As soon as she returns she will be sent after the fugitive BAKER.

LETTER FROM A MAN WHO KNOWS BAKER.

Last evening we received the following letter from a person who thinks BAKER is *safe* on the "High Seas."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I think that BAKER is safe. He is now upon the High Seas; and from what I know of the man, aware that he will be pursued, he will, long ere he arrives at the port of his destination, exchange into another vessel, bound for some other port; so that, notwithstanding all efforts made by our authorities to bring him to justice, he will elude every effort made to capture him. I am no friend to him. I wish the fugitive taken, and made amenable to the laws of this country. What think you? Am I right or not. W. H. W.

[illegible] yesterday was important, showing as it did, the expert manner in which the forgery was conducted from the initiatory proceedings to its magnificent consummation. The principal witness examined was ROBERT H. FALLS, a member of the firm of NATHAN, LANE & Co., No. 69 Wall-street—the well-known printers of Bankers' check books. He testified to KISSANE's calling on him in August last, and, under the excuse of wanting a check book printed, desiring to look at specimens of checks. He approved of the patterns of the checks used by JOHN THOMPSON, of the *Bank Note Detector*, and Messrs. VERY & GWYNNE, and requested to be allowed to take away specimens to show to his partner. On those specimen checks, thus obtained, the forgery was executed. Another important witness was Mr. WATERHOUSE, a member of the firm of VAN BRUNT & WATERHOUSE, in Chambers-street, who introduced KISSANE to the Chemical Bank and made deposits for him. The case is continued to-day; a full report will be published as usual to-morrow.

The Massachusetts Case.

Yesterday morning, before Judge HALL, in the United States District Court, was resumed the investigation into the *Massachusetts* case.

Mr HITCHCOCK, of the firm of HITCHCOCK & BURROUGHS, called, from whom it is alleged were purchased the wagons, pistol-holsters, and other filibustering articles, refused to produce his account books, on answer that it might commit him.

A. W. HUTCHINSON, clerk of the aforesaid firm, declined to state what Mr. OAKSMITH had purchased; he acknowledged having sold him muskets and cannon for the *White Squall*.

JAMES P. HUSTERD testified to furnishing twenty-five thousand gallons of water for the *Massachusetts*, Mr. FARDEN sworn to a large additional supply by the Croton Aqueduct Company.

Captain EDWIN R. HANCKS stated that Captain GOODRICH informed him the *Massachusetts*, was going to Texas to engage in the cattle trade.

JOHN R. MORROUGH, third mate, and Mr. BREKENWRIGHT swore that the *Massachusetts'* destination was New-Orleans. The reason the steamer hauled out at night, the third mate stated, was because they were afraid of going ashore.

MICHAEL RIORDON, first engineer, testified to other engineers leaving the steamer, but did not state the reason.

The examination will be continued to-day.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education last evening, after a long debate, resolved to again make application to the Common Council for an appropriation of $128,000 to meet the deficiencies in the School monies for 1854.

Ship Building.

Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works, foot of Cherry-street, have laid the keel for one iron boat for the Panama Railroad Company, Panama, N. G. They expect to have it completed in about four weeks.

☞ A young woman complained at the Mayor's office of a party in William-street, from whom she received sixteen vests, for the making of which she was to receive *thirty-one cents* each. The tailor refuses to pay her for the work, demanding that she shall take goods instead of money, in part payment.

☞ Complaints have been made to the Mayor of the condition of Broadway, opposite the St Nicholas, and of Cortlandt-street in its whole length.

☞ A Card is published under our "Special Notices" from Rev. D. F. ROBERTSON.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 69, 60, 81, 82, 10, 11, 84, 12, 85, 13.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 117, 14, 17, 35, 79, 31, 46, 56, 63, 84, 65, 19.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 3167, 3631, 3498, 3495, 3497, 3496, 3535, 3551, 3521, 3485, 1742 to 1744, 1710, 1286, 1732, 1754 to 1757, 1759, 1760, 1727.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 63, 1069, 1092, 434, 819, 676, 974, 1105, 1107, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1115, 1118, 1122, 1123, 1131, 305, 561, 75, 756, 849, 1017, 1018, 1016, 1029, 1024, 1039, 588, 700, 1001, 1058, 439, 960, 242, 996.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting, uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS,
No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS—Importers of Gilt Cornices, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Damasks, Buff Hollands, &c.

KELTY & FERGUSON,

No. 269½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-street, are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades, made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY's PILLS have the greatest sale of any medicine in the world! Are peculiarly adapted to the constitution of females and children of all ages, being a powerful purifier of the blood, invigorating the constitution, and correcting all disorders of the liver and stomach, being the finest medicine in the universe. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 per box.

LONG ISLAND.

Light-fingered Domestics—A Warning.

In families where the kitchen arrangements are left almost entirely to the management of the domestics, the very large demand for supplies for the table often excites wonder as to what becomes of all the articles furnished for the larder. There are many families, without being aware of the fact, supplying one or more families with greater or less quantities of bread, meat, tea, sugar, coffee, coal, wearing apparel, and various other articles, all of which is dispensed in so ingenious a manner, that the involuntary donors are not aware of their unheralded philanthropy. The following incident will illustrate the point in question: A few weeks since, Captain HAYDEN, a resident of Fifth-street, near South Eighth-street, (late Williamsburg,) returned home in the evening, in company with a friend; their overcoats were hung up in the hall, and at a later hour were discovered to be missing, and, of course, a verdict of "stolen by hall thieves" was rendered. At various times articles were missing; sometimes jewelry, at others wearing apparel or bed clothing, all in a very mysterious manner; the grocery bills were found to increase at an alarming rate, and the coal disappeared like snow before a March sun. Finally, the heads of the department held a consultation, and decided to dismiss the servant girl. This was done, and another, who applied the same day, was hired; but the change did not result in good, as articles of various descriptions continued to disappear in the same mysterious manner, and finally, last week, the second girl was discharged. On the same day, a female in quest of employment was met by one of these girls, and in answer to an inquiry, was told that she knew of a situation. The two then proceeded to the residence of the females who had been discharged, in Division-avenue. The girl was then told that the place where they would send her was a good one; that they had taken bedclothes, dresses, jewelry, provisions, and even coal, without being detected. They desired that she should secure the situation and continue to plunder; she should pack up a basket of provisions and such other articles as she could get every night, and they would call or send for them every morning about 4 o'clock; this was the plan they had pursued all along. The girl left them under the impression that she coincided with their plan, and proceeding to Captain HAYDEN's, related the facts as they had been stated to her. A search warrant was immediately procured, and on the officer entering the house, the girls were found employed in cutting up a [illegible] dress belonging to Mrs. HAYDEN; and also cutting up some linen sheets for garments; other articles were also found. The girls, who gave their names as ELIZA WEISSER and TERESA FEY, were taken before Justice BOSWELL, who committed them to the Penitentiary. ELIZA WEISSER has since been discharged by paying a fine of $10 and agreeing to leave the City.—*National Democrat.*

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, 14th inst, by Rev. George S Hare, Mr ELISHA H. CRESHIRE to MISS SARAH FRANCIS, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Isaac Card, all of East Brooklyn.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

At Bellport, N. Y., on Tuesday, 13th inst, by Rev. J. A. Saxton, Mr. JAMES S WATKINS to Miss ANN ELIZABETH ROBINSON, all of Bellport

DIED.

In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, 13th inst., from a blow received from a lever of a truck, while engaged at work, causing almost instant death, Mr. JOHN JACOB GLOSE, aged 28 years and 7 months

The relatives and friends of the family, also, the members of Engine Company No 17, and Hose Company No 13, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Andrew Glose, No. 31 Mangin-street, Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 13, of inflammation of the bowels, HELEN MAR, the beloved wife of George H. Jackson, aged 33 years.

Her friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 215 Christie-st.

Serene and peaceful was her end,
For sweet joy possessed her soul,
She found in Christ a loving friend,
She trusted him with all.

☞ Goshen, Orange County papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, 14th inst., FRANKLIN GILMOR, infant son of John and Margaret Orser, aged 2 years and 8 months

His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, on Friday, March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No 227 W. 30th-st

In this City, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., WALTER ROCKWELL, youngest son of George W. and Mary J. Clarke, aged 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited without further notice, to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 16th inst., from No 218 4th-st His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, 14th inst., after a lingering illness, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. ANN BLOODGOOD, widow of the late Abraham Bloodgood.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, and also, of her son-in law, John Collins, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 70 Murray-st., without further invitation.

In the City, on Wednesday, 14th inst., WM. A. FOSHAY, aged 38 years and 8 months.

His remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, from the house of his brother-in law, S D Layman, No 16 Cornelia-st., on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock. The funeral services will be delivered this day, at 4 o'clock P M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

At Sing Sing, on Sunday, 11th inst., at his residence, after a few hours' illness, EDWARD KEMEYS, in the 76th year of his age

At Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, March 10, of consumption Mrs ADELIA A., wife of Abel G Wheaton, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y

In Sheffield, Eng., on Saturday, Feb 17, RUTH, wife of Mr. John Marsden, of No 250 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, L. I., aged 44 years after severe and protracted illness of 5 years.

In this City, on Tuesday, 13th inst., CHARLOTTE, only daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Stevens, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No 234 West 27th st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P M

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, 13th inst., GEORGE, twin son of Charles H. and Jessie Murray, aged 1 year, 5 months and 12 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 99 York-st, corner of Van Vorst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 14.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	b60	96	200	Erie Railroad		46½
20,000 Tennessee 6s		94	20	do		46
1,000 Missouri 6s		95	100	do	b15	46½
3,000 California 7s, '70	b60	92	100	do	s30	46
5,000 do		92	100	do	b3	45½
1,000 City 6s, '70		98	30	North Central R. R.		78
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds, '71		90	17	Cayuga & Cin R R		16½
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75		84	40	Third-avenue R. R.		27
25,500 do		84	400	Harlem Railroad		31½
10,000 do	b30	85	10	Norwich & Wor R.R.		36
1,000 N. Ind. Bonds		98	25	do		38½
1,000 Pan. Bds. 1st issue		101	300	Reading Railroad		83
5,000 do		101	100	do	b3	83½
4,000 Pan. Bds. 2d issue		101	300	do	b3	83½
13,000 Ill Cen. R R. Bds		77	200	do	b30	83½
4,500 do		77	10	do		83
5,000 do	b10	77	100	do	s60	82½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R R. 8 P Ct		70	300	do	s60	82½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds		98	500	do		82½
1,000 do		99	150	do		82½
1,000 Har. 2d M. Bonds		90	100	do	s3	84
5 Bank New-York		117	100	do	b3	83½
100 Del & H. Can Co	b3	119	100	do	b30	82½
100 do	b30	119	100	do	c	82½
50 do	s30	119	200	do	b30	83½
47 Bank of Commerce		109	100	Hudson Railroad	b3	37
40 Bowery Bank		103½	100	do	s3	37
30 Corn Exchange Bank		98	100	do	s30	37
10 Continental Bank		102½	250	Panama Rail road		100
7 St. Nicholas Bank		98	100	do	b3	100
10 U. S. Trust Co		102½	100	do	s15	100
11 Shoe & Leather Bank		100	50	do	s5	100
20 Home Ins. Co		96	150	do		100
50 Canton Co		25½	175	do		100
50 do	s60	28½	50	do	s10	100½
100 do	s60	25½	100	do	b3	101½
400 Nicaragua Trans. Co.		16½	50	do		101½
100 do	b10	16½	100	do		100½
250 do	s30	16½	26	N. Ind Construction		80
250 do		16½	114	Clev. and Tol R. R.		73½
200 Cumberland Coal Co.		33½	75	do	s3	73½
100 do		33½	175	do		74
100 N. Y. Central R. R.		94½	200	do	b60	74½

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Indiana State 5s		85½	100	New-York C. R. R	b9	95
26,000 do	b3	85½	200	do	s3	94
4,000 Erie Con. Bds of '62		94	200	do	s60	95½
30,000 Erie Bonds of '75		85½	25	Galena & Chicago R R		94
10,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds		77½	50	Erie Railroad	s3	45½
15,000 do		78	300	do	s3	45½
12,000 Ill Cen. R R. Bs		70	400	Harlem Railroad	b60	31
4,000 Harlem 1st Mt. Bds		95	400	Reading Railroad	s30	82½
200 N. Y. Cen. Rs		99½	250	do	s3	82½
40 Nicara. Trans Co.		16½	100	do		82½
50 do	b3	16½	300	do	b30	82½
100 do	s30	16½	50	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	b10	74½
100 do	s10	16½	50	do		75
300 do	b60	16½				

WEDNESDAY, March 14—P. M.

The arrival of the steamer *Pacific*, at an early hour this morning, was most heartily welcomed by business people down town. The uneasiness about her safety had very much increased since yesterday morning. As generally surmised, the delay was mainly in her outward voyage. Capt. NYE, who appeared on 'Change at 3½ o'clock, says that he encountered a continuous easterly gale from the hour he left the Lower Bay until he reached the Mersey. His engines, however, were never once stopped, and the ship behaved nobly. Before making ready to return on Tuesday, Feb. 27, she wind had changed to the west, and he came home, as he went, against the most adverse weather. We notice that his arrival out was hailed with much pleasure in Liverpool and London, the delay having occasioned no little uneasiness on the other side. The *Pacific* will not return on her regular day, March 21. She has now been running nearly two years without an overhauling of her machinery. The *Nashville*, the newest and swiftest of the Charleston steamers, and which has seen some ocean service on the Havre line, will take her place on the regular day. There will be no Bremen steamer on Saturday. The Cunarder did not sail from Boston to-day; having broken part of her machinery. She will be delayed until Friday or Saturday, and an extra mail will be made up for her at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow afternoon. We learn from the bullion brokers that a further shipment of Specie has also been arranged for to the extent of $200,000 or $300,000. There was nothing done in Exchange to-day worth noting. The rates are firm both on London and Paris. The letters, however, by the *Pacific* advise a somewhat cheaper and better supplied money market in England, which may render our Bankers less anxious to hasten forward remittances. There was also a good inquiry for established American Stocks in London and on the Continent. The markets of London and Frankfort, where much of the business in this way concentrates, were not over supplied with Railway Bonds of well known credit. The orders are to a fair measure, but our own market has gone ahead too fast for the limits sent out. The circulars of Messrs. BARING and Mr. SATHERTHWAITE both say that American Securities were held for higher prices after the arrival out of the *Pacific*. We hear of sales of Erie new Bonds at 79 in sterling money, equal to 86½@87 here. Pennsylvania State Stocks quoted 90 for the old and 83 for the Coupon fives. Virginias 88; Erie First Mortgage, 101½; Third Mortgage 82 to 84; Illinois Centrals 68½; New-York Central 6's 82; 7's 93. This packet brings advices of further sales by the Panama Railroad Commissioner of the Mortgages of the Company, at 90 sterling money, making in all the $750,000 authorized at present to be disposed of. The orders are not important for Railroad Shares. A well advised London Banker, in the American trade, writes to his correspondents here that the market for American Stocks, though not active, is firm, adding: "Our wise people are now buying good Stocks from your side at low prices; after a time our foolish ones will pay high for the most in-

[illegible]

The trade and market advices from England by this packet are not encouraging. Cotton is quoted ⅛d. lower. The sales moderate. Orleans fair 5⅛d., middling 5⅛d. Sales of the week 33,750 bales. The change of the wind brought into Liverpool the few days before the steamer sailed about 80,000 bales. There were still 300,000 bales known to be at sea, much of which was overdue. The Manchester trade was reduced to a state of stagnation; Goods and Yarns were offered on lower terms; short time was being worked by most of the mills; bread continued dear, and the prospect in the future was anything but encouraging. The raw material was kept up in Liverpool mainly by the delayed arrivals from the United States; the stock of American Cotton on hand being reduced to 145,760 bales, against 308,060 same time last year. Flour was down 6d., Wheat 2d., Indian Corn 1s. The last quoted 43s. the quarter. Canal Flour 41s., Southern 42s. 6d. Provisions dull, with few sales of Beef or Pork reported. Lard, 50s. In the Iron trade, Welsh rails worth £6 10s.@£6 15s. The Woolen districts were doing a moderate business, but nothing equal to last season. Other branches of trade depressed, and continued suffering was experienced among the laborers connected with the commerce of Liverpool. In the London Money market discounts were a fraction lower; loans on stocks, 3@3½ ℔ cent. The Funds, 91@91½, with a small business on the Stock Exchange, and an absence of speculative feeling. The growing ease in Money, in mercantile and stock circles, is attributed to much the same cause that influences at present our own market—a general indisposition to enter upon new enterprises, or to make large new engagements. The Bank of England return is $1,115,000 in favor of the specie reserve, compared with the previous week, and it now amounts to $64,905,000. The declared total value of the Exports of the Kingdom for the calendar year 1854 has been made up by the Board of Trade, and is found to be $485,460,000, against $494,665,000 in 1853. Of this vast aggregate sum the following are some of the leading constituents:

	1854.	1853.
Cotton Fabrics	$156,220,000	$163,530,000
Woolens	53,390,000	58,145,000
Metals	75,545,000	71,970,000
Linens	25,310,000	23,560,000
Miscellaneous	173,005,000	171,430,000
Total	$485,460,000	$494,665,000

Only one important failure is noticed in England by this arrival, that of GIBSON, ORD & Co., an old Manchester house, for $150,000.

In the Stock Market to-day there was a good business done in Railway Bonds, which improved on the Foreign news at the Second Board. About $75,000 Erie new bonds sold at 84¾@85, and $50,000 Illinois Centrals at 77¼@78.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Forty-eight Columns, and having more than double the size of any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted)—at No. 129 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; FOUR Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

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THE LEGISLATIVE VISIT.

THE LAST DAY.

BANQUET AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speech of Lieutenant-Governor Raymond.

Speeches of Senator Goodwin, George Law, Simeon Draper, Gen. Wetmore, Wm. M. Evarts, Peter Cooper, &c., &c.

THE INSTITUTIONS ALL VISITED.

CONCLUSION OF A JOLLY WEEK.

Action of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The business of visiting the various Educational and Benevolent Institutions on this Island was resumed by the members of the Legislature yesterday, under the auspices of the Board of Governors. The day was very unpleasant, the rain continuing to fall almost uninterruptedly till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 9½ o'clock the company left the Astor House in stages and proceeded to the Mercantile Library, where they were received by GEORGE WOOD, Esq., President of the Association. Mr. WOOD made a brief address, in which he stated a few prominent facts connected with the history and success of the Institution. The company then visited the Astor Library, and afterwards the Free Academy. Dr. WEBSTER, President of the Faculty, conducted the guests through the different classrooms and departments of the Institution. At the Home for the Friendless, on East Thirtieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, they witnessed the school exercises of the little ones cared for by the Society in charge of that institution. The conveyances next stopped at Ward School No. 45, on Twenty fourth-street, under the charge of Mr. THOMAS FOLK and Miss ADELAIDE HAWLEY, the Principals respectively of the Male and Female Departments of the School. In the Girls' Grammer School the Company was favored with some excellent vocal music which was highly applauded. The boys delivered some recitations in a highly creditable manner. Senator GOODWIN and Mr. STEBBINS of the Assembly made brief and appropriate speeches.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The company next visited the Institution for the Blind on Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-streets.

After passing through the different departments of the Institution, the company assembled in the Chapel, where they were addressed by the Superintendent, who read extracts from the last Annual Report, and made statements in relation to the affairs of the establishment. He called attention to the fact that the Institution has on hand a large assortment of manufactured goods, which remain unsold, in consequence of the pressure in the money market. The Superintendent alluded to the want of employment experienced by those who have hitherto depended for subsistence upon the work furnished from the shops of the Institution. Counting the applicants with those who have been provided with steady work, the number of persons who have derived their support from the Institution, while not actually living within its walls, is estimated at one hundred. These parties are chiefly men who have lost their eyesight in mature life, by accidents. Their average earnings were from $4 to $7 per week. The Superintendent stated that the Institution has incurred a debt by the construction of the extensive range of buildings on Eighth-avenue; $50,000 having been borrowed on bond and mortgage. The amount of unsold goods still on hand is valued at $10,000 to $15,000. In conclusion, the Superintendent requested the Company, who were about to visit the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to guard their minds from unpleasant contrasts between the scenes which they would witness there, and those which they had witnessed here. There is (he added) a marked difference between these classes of our unfortunate fellow beings. The one has lost the faculties which the other possesses; and the other possesses those which one has lost. Still, there is a wonderful sympathy between the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb. The Superintendent finally called up a young man to read passages of Scripture from the books printed in raised characters for the Blind.

Music followed. The teacher of vocal music, Mr. ROOT, who is zealous and attentive in the performance of his duties, has succeeded in developing in a remarkable degree the musical talent of his pupils. Miss HANNAH BARNETT sang with a capital chorus accompaniment.

Miss CYNTHIA BULLOCK recited an original poem.

Senator GOODWIN made a brief address. He said, this was not merely a visit of ceremony—not merely a call of pleasure. He and his fellow members of the Legislature had come to see how one of the great objects of State Charity was prospering. And, although the finances of the State are confessedly very low, we may not exclude you from our sympathy; and, so far as the welfare of the State will permit, our munificent provision. We cherish a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of mind, and in the welfare of the living, sentient beings about us. To you, children and scholars, from whom the beautiful sunlight is shut out, and to whose eye is denied the pleasure that is derived from the lovely scenes that that sunlight would bring home to you could you but see, we can safely promise that you shall receive our sincerest sympathy, and, so far as in us lies, our aid. You will not be excluded from our benevolence. Let us say that the spectacle that we have seen this morning has deeply impressed us. Your cheerful songs have indicated to us that you are quiet, contented and happy,—nay, even joyful, even in the desolation that has come upon you. We bid you God speed in your march of intellect.

A small collation, set below, was suddenly forsaken upon the announcement that a regular "institution" of the same nature had been prepared in Fiftieth-street, upon which fact being stated, the company dispersed, making a general movement towards the front door.

The order observed in the internal management of the Institution reflected credit upon the management of the Matron, Mrs. AMES.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

At 1½ o'clock the company reached the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues. They proceeded immediately to the Chapel of the Institution, where the pupils, 280 in number, were seated.

President PEET made a brief statement of the manner of educating deaf mutes and the difficulties experienced. After which the youngest class, the members of which entered the Institution in September last, was introduced. They wrote simple sentences on the black-board with ease and generally with correctness. The second class, a year older, exhibited still greater proficiency. The high class, under the charge of Mr. LEWIS PEET, was next introduced. The time being short the class was only examined in Composition, which, in many instances, was excellent. The words "Prof. Mercy," "Europe," "Sebastopol," "Kaleidoscope," "perfection," "love" and "music," were suggested by the company to be incorporated in a paragraph. Mr. ADOUS, one of the members of the class, wrote the following:

The Magnetic Telegraph, invented or brought to *perfection* by *Prof. Morse*, (which has been pressed into the service of *love*, as well as other matters connected with the *Kaleidoscope* of human life,) brings tidings from Halifax that sounds of strife still ring their discordant *music* to every nation of Europe from the walls of *Sebastopol*.

Mrs. LEWIS PEET, (late MARY FOLEY,) a graduate of the Institution, wrote the following:

"*Professor Morse* having brought to such perfection that glorious invention, by which thought in all its freshness may be transmitted from one end of the world to the other, with electric velocity, is not now in Europe guiding armies to *Sebastopol*, nor striving to sway the destinies of those countries convulsed with war; but by his genius he has served for himself a greater monument than even those triumphant arches which point to the memory of a NAPOLEON, and which will remain through future ages to the honor of its inventor, lighting up with all the hues of the *kaleidoscope*, the lands through which the telegraphic wire is strung, and telling its eloquence, its thoughts, its patriotism and its tales of *love*, if not in strains of *music*, yet in language as enduring."

[The words in *italics* were given one by one, and are embodied in a connected sentence as above.]

Mr. GARMAGE, also a graduate of the Institution, and now one of its Professors, interested the company by relating the incident of Christ stilling the tempest, in the natural panorama. Mr. G. is one of the most graceful pantomimists in this country. Master SIDNEY VAIL described in signs a fishing excursion, which greatly amused the visitors.

An excellent collation, prepared by Mrs. SLOVER, the matron of the Institution, was next partaken of, after which the company visited the

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM,

in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street. The children under the care of the Institution evinced an uncommon musical cultivation in the song sung by them. The most pleasing feature of the music was the execution of different parts, thereby combining harmonies with the fine melodies. A colored boy of about twelve years of age, named DORSO OGOMBY—who is son of an African King—who has only been three months from Africa, is one of the inmates of the Institution. He is making excellent progress in his studies. The Catholic Orphan Asylum in Fifth-avenue was also visited, and the exercises of the pupils witnessed.

THE LIST.

From the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the company proceeded to the Colored Orphan Asylum, and thence to the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum. After a long tour, the mud in the avenues being preposterously deep, and the weather very mean and drizzly, the Astor House was finally reached about 6 P. M.

The Banquet.

At 6 1-4 o'clock the company assembled in the spacious dining-room of the Astor-House, to partake of a sumptuous Banquet. The members of the Legislature, and a large number of our most distinguished citizens, were seated at four tables, three of which extended the entire length of the apartment; the fourth table was raised upon a dais at the end of the room. Covers were laid for *two hundred and fifty persons*. The ladies occupied the recess and became attentive spectators. Music was furnished by DODWORTH.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., President of the last Board of Almshouse Governors, presided. Governors SMITH, DEGRO and DRAKE sat at the heads of the tables. On Governor DRAPER'S right was seated HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor, Messrs. ODELL and FITCH, of the Assembly, and PETER COOPER, and on his left Senators HOPKINS, WHITNEY, WALKER and GOODWIN, and Rabbi RAPHALL. Among the other distinguished guests were, Mr. CULLOM, of Tennessee, MOSES H. GRINNELL, Gen. P. M. WETMORE, Dr. PEET, WM. W. EVARTS, Esq., DE PEYSTER OGDEN, THURLOW WEED, Hon. E. D. MORGAN, DANIEL E. SICKLES, Esq., JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., Dr. FRANCIS, Gen. SANFORD, Gen. HALL, Judge COWLES, Inspector General BRUCE, ex-Speaker PRUYN, ALFRED B. STREET, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and GEORGE LAW.

The Dinner was got up in the best style of the Astor, it being in all of its appointments *au fait*. After it had been duly discussed Governor DRAPER, previous to proposing the first regular toast, said it was his duty as well as his pleasure to return, on behalf of himself and the other Governors, their thanks to the Legislature of New-York for the readiness with which they had responded to their, (the Board of Governors',) invitation. Nothing was more proper than that in a country governed like ours, there should be a mutual interchange of feeling and friendship, and confidence among the heads of public departments and public charities and the representatives of the people. The reasons which had led to this invitation were obvious; the charges and responsibilities of those presiding over these institutions rendered it advisable that they should ask a free examination of the institutions of which they had the management, and seek every investigation into the manner in which the duty of presiding over them was discharged. [Applause.] Every suggestion intended to promote the improvement of these charities—to render their usefulness more general—to make them more beneficial to the public and more effective for the general good—would be received in all kindliness, and acted upon with all practical propriety, and with the utmost readiness To meet those gentlemen to whom had been entrusted the legislation of this State, there had been invited as many private citizens as could procure sufficient accommodation—men whose names might not have figured prominently in the newspapers, but whose private worth and personal qualities were not the less estimable. In thus bringing together the town and country, the Board of Governors hoped to render more binding the sympathies and feelings of common interest which bound together all the citizens of this great State. [Loud applause.]

The first and second regular toasts were honored as follows:

1. *The President of the United States.*
2. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*

The third regular toast was:

3. *The Senate of the State of New-York.*

SPEECH OF MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND responded as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN GOVERNORS: I must say, Sir, I cannot quite reconcile it to my sense of propriety, that I, who have neither vote nor voice in the Senate, should assume to speak *for* the Senate on such an interesting occasion as this. But, Sir, you will bear me witness that the duty is not assumed, but has been delegated to me; and I shall not shrink from at least attempting to perform it. I think, Sir, that whether I have a right to do so or not, I shall be borne out by that honorable and distinguished body over which I have the honor to preside, in responding for them, at least so far as to return to you and to your associates their most cordial thanks for the invitation which has brought them here to-night. [Applause.] It was not, Sir, without some little difficulty—it was not without embarrassments more or less serious, that we have broken away from the ordinary course of our labors to come down and spend a few days here upon your invitation; but whatever trouble we took upon that occasion has been tenfold repaid by the satisfaction resulting from our visit; and I trust by the utility which it will hereafter show to have been among the most prominent of its consequences and results. We have had an opportunity, Sir, of seeing face to face, and of studying as closely and minutely as circumstances would permit, the working of those great institutions under your charge for which we are called upon from time to time to legislate—and the course of which no one who has at heart the interests of this great City of the Empire State can fail to watch with deep solicitude from year to year. We have seen here how you and your associates meet the vast and infinite difficulties of the position in which you are placed. We have seen how you meet and dispose of the half million annually cast upon our shores, brought here Sir, by the superior advantages of our country over their own, and who come destitute of all the faculties necessary to place them on a footing with our own citizens in whatever relates to the promotion of their own prosperity and advantage. [Applause.] We have seen, Sir, how you meet and overcome the disadvantages which a harsh and unmeaning nature has imposed upon her children, if it be not irreverent to say so. We have seen how humane skill and human patience can unseal the eyes of the deaf, and give voice to the dumb and mind—to those consigned to darkness and perpetual gloom. [Applause.] We have looked, Sir, I said not another year, with deep interest upon all these manifestations of the charity and benevolence of New-York. We are not unaware, Sir, that the City of New-York and its people have in sundry quarters the reputation of being somewhat selfish and exclusive in their devotion to the pecuniary interests of the day and the hour. You know, Sir, as well as I know, that our City is widely thought to be only a mart for traffic and for trade, and that personal advantage and personal profit absorb the attention of its inhabitants,—so that they can get neither time nor patience for other thoughts; but permit me to assure you, Sir, that if one of the Legislature had doubts upon that point before, we cannot entertain them longer. We feel, for we have seen from day to day, how many of your wealthy citizens devote themselves with zeal unwearied—with patience that knows no discouragement, with attention worthy of all admiration, to the humblest but most important duties of social life. We have seen the men who figure before the country as the wealthy, the distinguished and the aristocratic, if you please, coming down to minister to the wants of the poor, the hungry, the sick and the afflicted whom Providence has cast upon your hands. [Applause.] But whatever others may say of other sections of the State, whatever may be claimed for benevolent devotion anywhere else on the face of the earth, I feel justified in standing here to-night and saying that the City of New-York can more than match it all. [Applause.] I do not believe, sir, that elsewhere on the face of the earth can be found instances of greater devotion to the pure work of benevolence than is offered every day and every year in this commercial emporium of the Western world. [Applause.]

Sir, I need not say that it has given us great gratification to be able to witness for ourselves these manifestations of zeal in the cause of charity—these illustrations, so splendid and so sovereign, of the sound and wise remark of the great moralist of England, that "the foundation of all civil virtue is *self-denial*." But, Sir, this visit will not be without its fruits in other respects. We of the Legislature have multifarious duties to engage our attention. We have the financial affairs of the State to attend to. We have local bills and bills of all sorts to attend to from day to day, and there is danger sometimes that in the eagerness of the strife and pressure put upon us, we shall forget some of the greater principles that are involved in the care and guardianship of States and Commonwealths. But, Sir, this visit will recall our attention to that great paramount duty of all civilization and all Christian States, to make proper provision for the poor and the friendless who have none but society and the State to make provision for them. [Cheers.] Sir, I am not unmindful of the great duties that demand the attention of public men—the duties of peace and war,—of promoting the public prosperity, developing the public resources, and all the great questions that engage the attention of legislative bodies. But I think no one can have watched the civilization of the present day without having been profoundly struck with the truth of the remark of the great modern historian of England, that the first duty of statesmen in these days is to see to it that civilization does not of itself plant the seeds of greater vice and involve greater calamities than those of the barbarism which it supplanted. Look into the heart of this and other great cities in this land, and you will see evils existing which threaten us with greater calamities than any eruption of barbarians from which any nation in modern times has had anything to fear.

It is the duty of statesmen and legislators to prevent the increase of this evil, and to take care of those who are abandoned apparently by Providence and the world to the depths of degradation and misery and the vice and crime which follow after. It is to that quarter, in my judgment, that the attention of men in public place should be directed more than it has been in history. This is not only the paramount but the different duty of modern legislation. From the time of PLATO down to the present day schemes have been invented for redeeming the world from poverty and sin. The Utopia of Sir THOMAS MOORE, the republic of PLATO, and all the great and gorgeous visions of the great men of all ages, have done nothing but put in imperishable forms the great dreams which those great men have cherished for the elevation and perfection of their race. It is not for us to hope to reach the realization of these gorgeous visions; but it is our duty, and it may be our hope and ambition, to do something to check the growth of those evils which have root in every State. I am not sure that we have hit upon just the proper means of solving those difficulties. I am not quite sure whether the true way of redeeming from poverty and vice the children of ignorance and of crime, is by aggregating them together, and separating them from the influences of home—the social circles and the ordinary operations of life. But upon that it is not necessary to enter now. I only wish that we could have had more time to examine other institutions of benevolence to which this City has given birth; and I hope you will excuse me if I say that I wish we could have looked into the operations of the Children's Aid Society, which makes it its aim to take the children of the destitute, the poor, and the friendless, not simply to place them, as you do, in admirable institutions, where they are cared for well, but to place them with families throughout the whole length and breadth of this country, and to thus bring them directly under the influences of home and social relationship, and to thus bring the influences of home, of Christian society, and of individual effort, upon which all progress in this country must always depend, to bear directly upon the general work of benevolence and reform. I wish we had had opportunity to look into the operation of some of those Societies which may attract less of public attention, but which are none the less worthy of public regard.

But, Sir, this is probably out of place, for we are here simply to express our satisfaction at what we have seen of those great institutions which are under public control and supervision. I can repeat to you the impression left upon my mind, and I believe upon the minds of all of my associates in legislative labors, that these great institutions are an honor and a support—*decus et fulcimen*—of this great and glorious Commonwealth. They are, Sir, *the* institutions over which, above all others, we have a right to exult. And now, Sir, having so long trespassed upon your attention in violation of what seemed to me the proprieties of my place, you will permit me to fall back into my proper function, and to say that the question is still upon the original sentiment, and that Senator GOODWIN is entitled to the floor. [Applause.]

Senator GOODWIN, of Geneva, was loudly called for. He was received with great applause, and spoke as follows: He said he felt an unfeigned diffidence in rising to address them in compliance with the ruling of the Lieutenant Governor of this State. He should have preferred that some of the senior members of the Senate should have risen to speak to the sentiment just proposed—men whose eyes had looked on the greatest men of the earlier days of this Republic, and whose experience had made them familiar with the events of the greatest era in this Republic's history. He fully coincided with the remark of an aged Senator of this State who said that there was no position in this land from which he could derive a higher honor than that of Senator for the State of New-York. [Applause.] A State which had always been prominent for the intellectual ability and estimable character of its public men. The visit which this occasion was intended to close was one that had been characterized by incidents of more than ordinary pleasure and profit; and would induce in the minds of the conservators of public law and order in this State, the notion that their duty was not to attend merely to the lower and physical man, but to look at the deeper and richer elements of society—the culture of a high civilization, and of a high moral sentiment. Prompted by this consideration, he derived a pleasure from this visit; and while he felt a glow of personal pride as a member of the Senate, he knew it was a high expression of courtesy and kindness on the parts of the Ten Governors, to extend such an invitation to the members of the Legislature of this State. When visiting the noble charities of this City, seeing the natives of other lands,—individuals borne down, not merely by physical wants, but overcome by disease,—to whom had been extended the beneficence of the people of this City, it appeared a charity little less than heavenly. He was delighted by the example of New-York in this respect—not delighted merely, but surprised. He was surprised at the developements which had struck his eyes here on this his second visit to the great City—developments of the high offices of kindness and charity which ennobled its character, and reflected honor on its citizens. He proposed in conclusion:

The Citizens of New-York—While justly proud of their commercial position, may they ever remain as now the almoners of a noble charity. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman then proposed the fourth regular toast:

The Assembly of the State of New-York. [Applause.]

He said their presiding officer and the digniher pro tem. were unavoidably absent. In compliance with the wish of the latter he had consented to respond to this State. He begged to return the thanks of the body which he represented for the invitation which had been extended to them by the Board of Ten Governors of this City. In visiting the institutions under the care of this body, conflicting emotions had been awakened by scenes which had also excited their admiration and aroused their best sympathies. In addition to these public institutions for charity, they had also visited the public schools, whose existence was a source of pride and admiration, and exultation to American citizens. The Old World might rejoice in supporting crowned heads and nobles, in maintaining standing armies, and in spreading devastation and death through each others' territories. We had at least some ground for congratulating ourselves that the superabundant resources of this land were expended in diffusing intelligence, comfort, and enlightenment, and in the fact that men were found among us who voluntarily neglected the management of their business affairs, for the purpose of relieving the physical wants of the community, or for promoting the public good, by the diffusion of moral knowledge and in laying the basis of a true social morality. The Hon. gentleman, after again returning the thanks of those for whom he spoke to their hosts, resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The President then proposed the next toast:

5. *The City of New-York*—The Commercial mart of the Western Hemisphere. In her glory and her honor all American shares. May she be blessed by wise laws, and a continuance of a firm and honest administration of them.

Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS responded briefly. He illustrated the character of our Government, and of the City of New-York *by* recalling the fact that our legislators have been invited, not to exchange courtesies with the merchant princes of the City, nor to visit the busy haunts of commerce, but to view the vice and degradation of the metropolis; and what could be more honorable to the inhabitants of this City than the fact that they could show their virtue was directed to remove the one, and their skill exerted to remove the other? He asked to be allowed to give as a sentiment:

The Public Charities of the City of New-York—Whose system, whatever faults it may have, has, at least, Ten Excellencies, of which you are the chief.

The next toast was:

6. *The Clergy*—To them we look for sincerity, truth and admonition.

Dr. RAPHALL rose to reply amid loud applause. Although he was not often in the habit of responding for his brethren of the profession, and although he was without any expectation that when he entered the room he would be called upon to speak to this sentiment, yet he did so with alacrity and pleasure. He thanked God that this was a land in which all denominations were equal in the eye of the law, as all men were equal in the eye of God. And whilst his brethren of the Gospel repeated the sentiment of the Gospel, "Peace on earth and men of good will," they of the synagogue joined them; feeling that they were the children of one Father, who was no respecter of persons; and that while it was the duty of his profession to admonish and to instruct, yet their duties called them also to attend to the private charities of life, as it was that of the heads of this occasion to dispense the charity of the public. The reverend gentleman concluded by expressing the hope that He who was the great Creator and beneficent guardian of all would guide and direct them in the paths of public and private duty.

The next toast was proposed:

7. *The Medical Profession*—Restorers of human infirmity, under the help and guidance of the Creator of all things.

Dr. DELAFIELD, in responding to this toast, made appropriate allusions to the labors of the Ten Governors of the Almshouse, and expressed his personal gratification and pride at the readiness with which the members of the medical profession were found to enter into every scheme of public benevolence and charity.

The next toast—

8. *The Law and its Defenders.*

J. W. GERARD admired the tact with which the order of toasts had been arranged—first, the clergy, then the medical profession, and then, bringing up the rear, the lawyers. The medical profession are usually in at the death—the lawyers come after. [Applause and laughter.] In the name, then, of the lawyers of the City of New-York, he bade a hearty welcome to the legislators of the State of New-York—"most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors." [Laughter.] When, some eight years ago it was found necessary to remove the government of the city charities from any political influence, he was chosen the Chairman of the Committee to inquire into the best means of effecting that end, and the result was the Ten Governors. He claimed therefore to be the father of the Ten Governors, and they were the fathers of some thousands of children—fatherless children. (Laughter). The sanctimonious gentleman, (laughter), the gentlemen from the rural districts, had come to New-York to see the elephant; within the last few days they had seen a drove of them; in this city we had six hundred thousand people; on an average from sunset to sunrise, we received here a thousand people from other shores; of the six hundred thousand people who crowded our City, one-half had to be educated how to live in a free country; these were the people for whom the public Representatives were to legislate; he was merely the law expounder—the law confounder—some might call him; but as his mistakes, intentional or otherwise, were due to want of grammatical propriety and proper punctuation in their legislative enactments, he would take the liberty of reminding them that they ought to mind their stops. The speaker next adverted to the blessings of the common school system, which he compared to a cauldron, the schoolmaster being the cook; everything that went in there was boiled over, and however heterogeneous might be the elements originally thrown into it, they all came out true Americans. We all felt, he said, an interest in promoting the Empire City of the Empire State; we were but the factors of the Far West; and then should the limbs war against the body? No, certainly not; whoever attempted to put between the interests and mutual good of the people should be struck down, and the common interest preserved. He concluded by hoping for a more frequent repetition of these visits; he hoped that for the future it might not be said, as had been asserted by an honorable Senator, (Mr. GOODWIN,) that this was but the second visit of a representative of the State of New-York to the greatest City of this Republic. [Applause.] Should these visits be, as he trusted, annually repeated, he had no doubt, that on future occasions the young elephant would be exhibited caged "cabined, cribbed, confined," to these "most potent, grave and reverend seniors." [Loud applause.]

The succeeding toast was given—

9. *The Press.*

AUGUSTINE DUGANNE responded.

The tenth toast was given:

The Merchants of our State—By their enterprise and integrity they have become eminent distributors of the products of the world.

Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, in replying to this toast, said the merchants had long delighted to honor the charity over which the Board of Ten Governors presided, and met with unmingled pleasure on this occasion the representatives of the State Legislature. It had been said that large cities were like large sores on the body politic. That might be true, if the whole tale were considered. And although he thought that it would be presumptuous for him to say that self-denial was the foundation of civic virtue, yet he could not refrain from saying that this City presented features which were a subject for legitimate pride to all connected with her, and which ought well to be sustained. It had been said that this Board asked for nothing from the Legislature; they certainly asked for their approbation, and that they deserved. [Applause.] He concluded by proposing:

Commerce—She asks for wise laws and judicious legislation in guiding our arts and commercial enterprise. [Applause.]

The eleventh regular toast:

The Mechanics of our State—In honorable competition they adorn our country, and send floating emblems of American art to all the harbors of civilization.

PETER COOPER, amid loud applause, responded to the next toast. He dwelt on the benefits of a scientific education to the practical tradesman, and proposed, as a sentiment, which was loudly cheered:

The Exact Sciences, destined in their highest application to demonstrate that immortality is for man. [Applause.]

Mr. COOPER, before resuming his seat, called on

Mr. DELAMATER, who spoke briefly and effectively in praise of the practical mechanics of New-York City.

In compliance with loud calls, Mr. GEORGE LAW next rose. The response to the last toast, he said, had been made most ably—made from that source which he himself would have selected—from PETER COOPER, the head of the mechanics of the City of New-York, and one whose intelligence, patriotism, and personal and public virtues needed no eulogy. The result of the mechanical skill of this City did honor to it wherever it went. Among the men who had distinguished themselves here in the field of mechanical genius and utility we would find HENRY ECKFORD, who had been employed by the Sultan of Turkey to build up a Navy. Again we found the name of ROBERT FULTON, to whose mind the world was indebted for the first application of steam to the propelling of boats upon water. It was upon the North River,—the pride of our State—that his first attempt was made, and it was under the auspices of the Legislature of New-York that that effort was conducted; an effort which the greatest potentate of the earth was disposed to regard as visionary. NAPOLEON at that time was consummating his plan for the invasion of England; the only obstacle was the stormy channel which separated France from the English shore. He called around him the greatest men and most accomplished students of his country to investigate FULTON'S project, and they decided that it was an impracticable and idle dream. After applying in vain to the great men in England he returned to New-York and conducted his experiments successfully. And now wherever the American traveler went, whether for information or pleasure, he beheld the results of the ingenuity and skill of the mechanics of New-York. In our foundries would be met the most intelligent class of men in this continent—men to whom civilization was indebted for most of its appliances, and civilized life for most of its luxuries and comforts; in them and in our farmers and manufacturers would be found the sources to which the country owed its greatness; he would, in conclusion, propose the following sentiment:

The American Flag—Floating from the mast head or our ships, it should carry with it the moral power of the nation to every part of the world; and no insult to it should ever be permitted to go unrebuked by the American people. [Loud applause.]

11. *Our Sister Charities*—Marked by benevolence, honored by fidelity, voluntary in service and unpaid, beyond the conscious satisfaction of duty well performed.

General P. M. WETMORE responded briefly. If there were one thing more than another for which the City of New-York was to be honored and admired, it was her glorious system of charity by which she relieved the distresses of the poor, and removed the temptations to vice that beset the friendless and lowly. He rejoiced in the sympathy and union which existed between the City and the country, and referred to the system of internal improvement as one of the most magnificent social advantages of the State of New-York. He proposed:

The Noble Policy of our State—Founded in a past generation, confirmed, strengthened, and guarded in the present; may the future vindicate its claims to the gratitude of the people [Loud and reiterated applause.]

The Chairman then read letters declinative from Mayor WOOD and from VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. At the close of Dr. MOTT'S concurred the annexed sentiment:

The Noble Board of Ten Governors—In the variety and abundance of their good offerings, may they always remember to bestow a small charity to the cause of anatomy and surgery as the only guarantee that they, their friends and the public will be safely and successfully operated upon. [Applause and laughter.]

The following is Mayor WOOD'S letter:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I had intended to be present at the dinner this evening, but the severe indisposition of one of my children will prevent.

Convey to the members of the Legislature my regrets, and say it would have given me much pleasure to have had this opportunity to have made their personal acquaintance. Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

E. C. WEST, Esq.

The host of the Astor House being toasted, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., in the absence of Gen. STETSON, made a few remarks.

Mr. WATERBURY, of Westchester, was called upon, by the President. He made a few remarks in commendation of the charities of New-York, the operation of which he had been permitted to see.

Speeches were made next by Governor DUKE and Mr. SCHOLFIELD, Clerk of the Senate, which were received with much applause and roars of laughter.

Mr. CONOVER, President of the Board of Councilmen, in response to a call from the Chairman, made an effective speech, in the course of which he asserted that the Common Council ought to be the hosts of the occasion, and not the Board of Ten Governors. The hands of the municipal authorities had been tied, however; such a privilege no longer rested with them: but he thanked God that it still remained—though that may have happened inadvertently—in the power of the Ten Governors to entertain the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Mr. ARCHER, Assistant Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. CONNOLLY, County Clerk, and others, make speeches, which were received with great applause, and the assemblage broke up "at a late, or rather an early hour."

The Legislative Visit, and the Commissioners of Emigration.

At an informal meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner PURDY took occasion to allude to the report in the *Tribune* of the Legislative visit to the institutions under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration. The statement in the *Tribune* that 300 bottles of wine were supplied to the party, and that a large quantity of brandy had been drank on the occasion, Mr. PURDY declared untrue. But *ninety-six bottles* of wine were furnished by the Commissioners, *and not any brandy at all.* The whole report of the *Tribune*, he added, evinced a disposition to throw discredit on the Commissioners, entirely uncalled for. He mentioned the fact that on board the steamer *New-Haven*, while returning from Fort Washington with the members of the Legislature and other guests on board, Mr. BLATCHFORD, in a very neat speech, had complimented the Commissioners of Emigration in behalf of the Legislature for the handsome entertainment provided for them, and more particularly for the good order, from the first coming on board to the conclusion of the excursion, and the absence of all intoxicating liquors, which often cause such disgraceful scenes on such occasions.

The other Commissioners present acquiesced in the remarks of Mr. PURDY, expressing their disgust at the conduct of the *Tribune* in the matter alluded to.

In relation to this subject, we have received the following from one of the Commissioners of Emigration:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I regret to see the erroneous statement in one of your papers of to-day, in relation to the refreshments used on the steamboat *New-Haven* on the visit of the Legislature to the institution in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration. The article alluded to is entirely wrong. No brandy was used, as the bill rendered to the office this day will prove. It is due to the Chairman of the Legislative Committee (Mr. BLATCHFORD) to say they would not attend if any liquor was used. Wine alone, and but little at that, might have been used at dinner. No bar was open, nor was such a matter thought of, nor would have been allowed by the Committee of the Commissioners. Mr. BLATCHFORD, in presence of all the ladies and gentlemen, in the most earnest manner, thanked the Commissioners for the arrangements made, and took pleasure in saying, in behalf of all who were with him, that nothing and occurred to mar their pleasure. Respectfully yours, ——

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1855.

Capt. Rynders and the Lone Star.

The well-known Captain ISAIAH RYNDERS, to whom reference was made on Thursday in our Lone Star information, has called upon us to complain that we did his motives and action in the premises gross injustice. Whatever others, with whom our informant connected his name, may have done or left undone, or coveted, without receiving, *he* is not the man who sought the honors or the money of the noted Cuban Junta. Nor had his connection with the secret association known as the Lone Star, any thing to do with *such* FILIBUSTERING as is meant by the violent seizure of the Island of Cuba by the Americans single-handed. His sympathy and that of his own division of the Lone Star Order, for Cuban Liberty, to be declared by the Cubans, is one thing; an attempt to seize the Island pirate fashion, quite another. When the Creoles and Spanish population of the Island assert their independence of the tyranny of Spain and her Captain-Generals, and show their unmistakable purpose to achieve it, at any and every cost, he is with them in heart and sympathy—and to the extent of material aid if necessary—but he has never been disposed to volunteer to do the job for them, at the cost of violating the neutrality laws of his own country, and at the risk of being shot down like a dog or a pirate, in a cause to which the Cubans themselves might show either indifference or pusilanimity. The distinction is important.

Mr. SAMUEL COUSINS, the distinguished engraver, has been elected a full Royal Academician. He is the first engraver who has been admitted to such an honor; BARTOLOZZI was elected, not as an engraver, but as designer. There is a talk of admitting another engraver a full Royal Academician, making the number of academicians forty-two instead of forty; but certain school-boy conditions will, it is said, have to be complied with, which the most eminent engravers are unwilling to fulfill.

In consequence of the great success obtained at Dresden by the "Etoile du Nord," M. MEYERBEER was, on the 9th ult., called to the Royal box, and received the cross of Commander of the Order of Albert.

THE POOLE RUMPUS.

The Question of Baker's Flight Settled.

The "Grape Shot" to Pursue the Brig Isabella Jewett.

Since the rumor was put afloat by the Chief of Police, officer DEVOE, and various persons residing in the southern Counties of New-Jersey, that the murderer of POOLE had fled from the brig *Isabella Jewett*, and was perambulating the country, the people down there have been alive with excitement. The information given to our City authorities respecting BAKER *being seen near South Amboy*, originally came from DEVOE; one of Mr. MATSELL'S Aids, who was *positive* the fugitive was on Jersey soil, for he *knew* the "shape his feet," and also identified "a certain pair of boots," which were described to him by a countryman who was laboring under the erroneous impression that *he* had met BAKER.

The excitement spread over that section of the country with rapidity, equal to that attending the awful murder of the WICKHAM family on Long Island, about one year ago. Every man, woman, and child, residing in the various villages a'ong the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and interior towns, seemed to take an active interest in the efforts to capture the assassin. The people along the coast and in the numerous villages turned out *en masse*, and for the last *three days* and *three nights* they were engaged in searching the "pine woods," and every portion of the country. They finally got upon the track of an individual, who resembled BAKER in many of his prominent features, and the impression became general that the fugitive had abandoned the brig *Jewett* and was wending his way to the city of Baltimore, where he had acquaintances who would hazard almost anything to conceal him from the authorities.

In regard to the movements of this "duplicate" murderer, it was ascertained that he had crossed the railroad track a short distance beyond the "English neighborhood," and during the rain-storm that prevailed at that time, proceeded across a field through a nest of gully or ravine, toward a piece of woods. As he raised higher ground he was seen by some boys, who, suspecting it to be BAKER, of whom they had heard, started towards a tavern some little distance off on his back track. The man then started on a run for the woods. The boys say that he did not run very fast, and was apparently lame, and bent somewhat sideways. He carried one hand in his bosom. The boys notified those in the tavern of what they had seen, and several of them started in pursuit. Among them was AARON E. CRIM, ABRAM S. REED of Freehold, and JOHN JENKINS and WM. STRONG of New-Brunswick, who surrounded and guarded the woods until night. During this time the man had passed through a portion of the woods, and appeared in the field of an adjoining farm, when, seeing that he was discovered by the owner of the farm, returned

DICK TINTO IN FLORENCE.

Thanksgiving Reflections—A Contrast and some Poetry—A Call upon Judge Edmonds—The Current Price of a Husband for Ambitious American Girls.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

HORSEBACK TO FIESOLE.

Some weeks since I received a letter from a friend in Connecticut, dated Dec. 3. It spoke of Thanksgiving, of turkeys and pumpkin pies within, and of Winter without; the snow driving against the window panes, and spinning along the eaves and heaping itself up around the corners of the house. It was on the day of its receipt, just a month after, that I took a ride to Fiesole with a party of friends, and as I propose to give you an account of it, you will be able to comprehend some of the aspects of contrast between Florence and W——, between Italy and Yankeedom.

Fiesole, which you will please pronounce *Fee-a-so-la*, is the ancient cradle of *Florence the Fair*, yet while the latter remained a pestilent marsh, the former, for many centuries, was a city and a fortress, as well in the remote Pelasgic ages before the building of Rome, as afterwards, in the days of Roman prosperity and domination.

Our party consisted of four couples—young men and maidens, well mounted and well trained. We issued from the Porta San Gallo, in the northern part of Florence, and galloped over the smooth macadamized road. The hills that encompass this renowned city are completely netted with roads, thoroughly built, and turning and winding hither and thither to avoid the steep declivities. They are always extremely narrow, generally not more than twelve feet wide, and barely allowing two carriages or carts to graze by each other. They are enclosed by walls of masonry of such height as to exclude the view on either side, even to persons on horseback. By means of the frequent turns, however, in ascending and descending the steeps, the traveler is constantly startled, or, perchance, even enraptured by the scene which opens to his sight. Sometimes one seems to be at the foot of a mountain, rising up steepling before him, and presenting only a series of terraces, one above another, upon which the olive trees, as if on a series of receding shelves, find a narrow footing. Sometimes one looks down upon a sequestered or perhaps a spreading vale, dotted with villas, and covered with orchards of mulberry trees, wound round and round with climbing vines.

Over such roads, and amid such scenes, we scampered along upon our journey. The air was tranquil and soft as in our September. A thin blue mist gathered in the distance, over hill and valley. On all sides, the families of the peasants, from the grandfather to the grandchild, were on the olive trees picking the fruit, now as black as whortleberries, and weighing down the branches with their abundant clusters. I ventured to try one, but such was its bitter, puckery taste, that I could not speak politely for half an hour afterwards.

As we passed along, we caught glimpses through the gates, into the gardens and grounds of the villas which line the road on either side. Many of them are superb—some preserving their antique forms and embellishments; while others have passed into the hands of English proprietors, and look like some of the ampler citizens' boxes around London. Every locality, every house seemed historical. I should in vain attempt to name even those which are renowned, either for the memorable events, or the great names associated with them.

About three miles from the city is the once royal villa of Careggi, the favorite residence of LORENZO the Magnificent, and the place of meeting of the renowned Platonic Academy. Here, on the 7th of November of each year, the death of the great philosopher was celebrated, that being supposed or assumed as the date of his decease. Here COSMO died, in 1463; here, also, LORENZO expired, 30 years after, a short time subsequent to his memorable interview with the sainted sinner, SAVONAROLA. But times are changed, and so is Careggi. Mr. SLOAN has bought it, and *Sloaned* it inside and out. It is now only an English hall, with a few ancient vestiges, among which is a terrace, surmounted by Doric columns, supporting a roof still ornamented with fine old frescoes. The view of Florence from this place, in the deep vale, seeming almost at the foot of the beholder, is indeed most beautiful.

Between this charming spot and Fiesole there are many splendid villas, among which is that of the late Madame CATALANI; the Villa Salviata, a fine specimen of the villa architecture of the Sixteenth Century, and now the property and the occasional residence of the singer MARIO, and Villa Palmieré, celebrated in the tales of BOCCACCIO. At a little distance to the right, on the Porta Pinté road, you see among others the Villa Dante; and near to the base of the hill where Fiesole stands is the late residence of the conceited and eccentric WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, Esq. The villa is laid out in the English taste, and, I am told, contains a fine collection of pictures. All around the Fiesolanhill or mound the villas cluster upon the slopes, and may be seen in the receding view, rising one above another, and at last to such a height as to seem hanging on the very verge of the cliffs, apparently unapproachable but by birds and the clambering feet of pedestrians.

The latter half mile of the distance is accomplished along a zig-zag road, screwing up the steep acclivity to the natural parapet which Fiesole occupies. You go two hundred rods to achieve an ascent of 600 feet. The labor of the construction of the road in terraces, arches and viaducts, is enormous; but, at last, you reach the top, and are rewarded by one of the most remarkable views which the world affords. Indeed, all things considered, the beauty of the scenery and the historical interest which attaches to every thing around, from the place on which your foot is set to the Apennines, which bound the horizon—there is not, perhaps, in the world a scene at once so delightful, and so suggestive. Our whole party was long absorbed by the view, and a friend of mine among them sat down and wrote in pencil as follows. (Remember the four-syllabled pronunciation.)

This is Fiésole—a giant mound,
With fellow giants circling phalanxed round;
Hoary with untold centuries they rest,
Yet to the top with waving olives dressed,
While far beyond in ragged peaks arise
The dark blue Apennines against the skies.
In this deep vale, with centried hills around,
Foot knit to foot, and all with villas crowned,
Fair Florence lies—its tall Duomo flinging,
E'en to Fiésole its silvery ringing.

Ah, what a varied page these scenes unfold,
How much is written, yet how much untold!
Here on this mound, the huge Cyclopian wall
Its builders lost in Time's unheeding thrall—
Speaks of whole nations, ages, kingdoms, races,
Of towers and cities, palaces and places,
Of wars and sieges, marches, battles, strife,
The hopes and fears—the agonies of life—
All passed away, their throbbing weal and woe,
E'er Rome was built, three thousand years ago.
Who were these masters of the ancient world,
Whose Titan arms these rocky walls uphurled!
Alas, they only glimmer on the pages
Of dim traditions—mists of mystic ages—
Pelasgian or Etruscan ghosts, that creep
From out the giant tombs that round us sleep.
Often at eve, perchance, in dreams they steal,
And strive with quivering lip to burst the seal
Which guards the solemn secrets of the dead—
Yet as they whisper, lo, the scene is fled!

What might have come to pass had my friend's inspiration lasted a little longer, it is impossible to say; but as his lines leave us in the lurch, I must turn you over to Judge EDMONDS, who can no doubt get into communion with some of the old dead Pelasgians, and then tell us the whole story of Fiésole—what COLUMBUS discovered it; what set of Pilgrims colonized it; what Titan laid the first stone of its fortifications; what Jupiters marched against it; what Goliah defended it; who raised it to its highest pitch of glory, and who at last demolished and destroyed it.

The distance from Florence to Fiésole is about five miles, as the road goes, but in a straight line it is not more than three. The view from the top of the hill, which is 1,000 feet above the river, embraces the whole valley of the Arno, on the northern verge of which lies the city. The huge cupola of the Duomo rises like a vast inverted bell over the mass of the buildings, dwarfing everything around into comparative insignificance. The suburbs, spread outside the walls in thick clusters of dwellings, and villas and houses dot the whole vale, which extends to the length of six or seven miles. Its general aspect is that of a vast garden or orchard, with a city in the midst, and multitudinous dwellings scattered here and there. Over all, as we saw it then, was a thin blue mist, a balmy temperature and a tranquil atmosphere wafting to our ears the chimes of bells, at intervals, sent from Florence, and sometimes from the churches which crown the hills in all directions for miles around.

As to Fiésole itself, it is now a paltry village, occupying a small flat surface on the top of the hill. Around the edge of this surface runs a cyclopean wall about a mile in length. Portions of it are in a good state of preservation, and the whole can be easily traced. This consists of stones, mostly of large dimensions shaped, as they came from the quarries, in parallelograms, though of various sizes. They are laid without mortar, but so nicely are they fitted on the outer side as to present not even a crevice where a foot or finger could find entrance if an enemy should attempt to scale the wall. Some of the stones are nine feet long and three feet thick; the width I could not determine, as they are banked by earth.

The age assigned to this gigantic structure is at least 3,000 years; of course it belongs to the people, who, under various names, as Pelasgians or Etruscans, inhabited Italy before the foundation of Rome. At that period, the Valley of the Arno was a swamp, and infectious with deadly diseases. Even so late as the era of HANNIBAL, the place where Florence stands was uninhabited and uninhabitable. In crossing this marsh he lost many of his elephants, and to this day, the tusks of these animals are frequently upturned from the soil. Among the fossil productions of Tuscany, collected to be sent to the Exposition at Paris, are several specimens of them.

It would appear indeed, that the first portions of this country that were settled, were the hills. As to Fiésole, in the remote period to which I refer there must have been a large population in and around it, either to construct such enormous works as the great wall, or to require such a defence, for this was evidently in the nature of a fortification. They must have been far advanced in the arts, for they wielded stones weighing twenty and even forty tons, and actually transported them for miles, and carried them up hills 1,000 feet in height. It is an amazing thought that nations and kingdoms, consisting of such people, should have lived, flourished and passed away before the time of ROMULUS, and in the same regions where the antiquity of Rome begins.

Beside the Cyclopean Wall, there are other vestiges of the Etruscan ages, but none of particular interest. There are the remains of a flight of steps, with some contiguous arched vaults, mistaken by NIEBUHR for the foundations of a vast Etruscan edifice. Later investigations have proved them to be only portions of a theatre, probably built about the time when Fiésole, under the Roman dominion, was a rich and flourishing city, and of sufficient note to be attacked by CICERO in the Senate, for its pomps, its banquets, and its villas. A few years since, these remains were dug out, and large and perfect portions of the exterior wall, and of the semi-circle intended for spectators, were brought to light. By far the greater portion, however, has been destroyed or covered with earth.

The Piazza or Square of Fiésole, at the present time, affords a melancholy contrast to those days of splendor. The Duomo or Cathedral is some eight centuries old, and is in a barbarous Romanesque style. It was evidently a sumptuous edifice, as is witnessed by its ancient marble sculptures, its mosaics and its frescoes—all, however, in a state of decay. We saw here a few ill-dressed priests groping here and there in the dark archways and corridors of the building. They say masses and bless the bread and water of the villagers, which is brought to them for that purpose. We noticed two squalid children—a boy and a girl—about six years old, staggering out of the church with a swashing bucket, which of course was going home to slake the thirsty bodies and souls of the family. At a neighboring *café* the traveler may obtain an omelette or a beef-steak, and at the tobacconist's, next door, he may get that other necessary of life—tobacco. These two seem to be the only shops in the place.

Such is Fiésole now: once the master of Florence and the seat of wealth, luxury and art—it long since sank under the power of the city to which it gave birth. In the middle ages it was still a place of some note, and contributed to the long gallery of Italian artists several names which are yet illustrious. Century by century, however, it faded away, under that relentless power which seems to rule the destiny of modern Italy.

Before leaving the hill we were beset by a troop of women and girls, half beggars and half peddlers, beseeching us to buy their straw braid. This is a specialty of the place, and we all bought freely. The prices paid were about forty cents for four yards of wide braid, sufficient for a bonnet, such as sells in New-York, when sewed together and shaped and trimmed by a Parisian milliner, for ten dollars!

We then gave our horses to some men and boys to be led down the hill, while we all descended on foot by the ancient pathway. This is so steep as to be practicable only to pedestrians. It gave me an opportunity to note the enormous labor which has been bestowed upon this hill during the thirty or forty centuries in which it has been the abode of man. The entire surface consists of a series of terraces, supported by stone walls, many of them twenty feet in height. But for these the soil would all have been washed away by the rains ages ago. A wall of the height I have mentioned, and of an average thickness of three feet, is often built only to secure and support a strip of land thirty, forty, or fifty feet in width, and the sole use of which is to afford tenure and sustenance to a few olive trees. How these are able to subsist on such elevated points, upon a light loamy soil resting upon rocks, and that, too, in a climate where the sun often pours down his burning rays for sixty consecutive days, without a drop of rain, seems one of the marvels or miracles of this strange land. It is said, in explanation, that the rocks are of tufo, which, like the camel, drinks deep and holds its supply till the dry season is over.

Of the modern carriage-road to Fiésole, I spoke in a late letter, mentioning that the expense had been paid from the sale of titles and the granting of certificates of gentle blood. I have also said that American parents, wishing their daughters to make ambitious (!) matches, do not disdain alliances with Fiesolan grandees. An Italian, made illustrious at Fiésole, will marry a Yankee girl for one hundred thousand dollars *down*. This is the current rate, I am told, in these latter days, when republicanism is fall, and nobility is *rise*.

Let me say, in conclusion, that all the hills around Florence are more or less terraced and stacked up in the manner I have described. It is interesting to note that not one acre of the land that has thus been propped by the brawny arms of the peasantry, belongs to those who have saved it from destruction. From the beginning to the end, it is in the hands of rich proprietors. What rivers of oil, what oceans of wine have been yielded by these time-worn hills!

And so I leave you to guess how much we enjoyed, and how much we gathered, in this gallop to Fiésole, on the fourth day of January, with a temperature like that of September at home, and an atmosphere as tranquil as the breath of Summer. DICK TINTO.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIAN TRIBES OF THE UNITED STATES. Published by EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHERS.

This valuable contribution to ecclesiastical history is from the pen of JOHN GILMARY SHEA, author of the *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi*. It is dedicated to Pope PIUS IX. It abound in tales of self-denial and abstinence from the pleasures of the world, and its pictures of devotion and piety are refreshing to those whose reading lies mostly in the line of politics and the history of men whose ambition was of a widely different order. We are much pleased with the style of this production, and from what we have read of it, anticipate much pleasure in the time we shall give it. Of course we are not expected to believe implicitly all the supernatural occurrences it narrates, following the statements of the authorities employed, nor to respond to the wisdom of each new phase of martyrdom. Portraits of some of the more distinguished subjects, *fac similes* of their autographs, tabular arrangements of the members of the several missions, a list of the authorities used in the compilation, and a complete index, add to the substantial value of the volume.

ROMANCE OF BIOGRAPHY: Illustrated in the Lives of Historic Personages. Edited by Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D. LL.D., &c. New-York: JAMES S. DICKERSON.

We have been much entertained in the perusal of the first volume of this series—the *Life of Richard, the Lion-hearted*—a handsome duodecimo plentifully illustrated and well bound. Avoiding all historical detail except as it bears closely upon the life of the bold First RICHARD, and making the book as nearly a personal narrative as possible, the felicitous author, (said to be Dr. TOMES, late of the *Evening Post*,) has given us a work that has all the interest of a romance. We trust that nothing will prevent the rapid issue of the series. It will make excellent reading for youths.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS. By the author of "Hoyt's Ease," "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Scenes and Characters," &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is a pleasant semi-religious novel of a very quiet sort. It tells the story of two young girls from the hour of their examination and approval for confirmation, through some twenty months of doubts and procrastination down to their confirmation. Lovers of light reading who are in the Episcopal connection will find the book to their taste.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE: A Novel. By Miss AUSTEN. With a Biographical Notice of the Author. 12mo. pp. 384. New-York: BUNCE & BROTHER.

Miss AUSTEN has written many novels, some of which lack in spirited truthfulness and pleasant description, and none of them are better than this one. We thank BUNCE & BROTHER for republishing it.

Prof. VINGUT'S "OLLENDORFF'S New Method" of learning to read, write and speak the Spanish language has passed to its seventh edition. This popularity is well deserved. The motto of the author, *Delectando docee*, is good evidence that his heart was in his work, and that being so, and his ability having stood a thorough test, none could doubt the excellence of the "New Method." The lessons are skillfully arranged to tempt on the scholar, and so naturally that teachers find in them valuable assistance for the performance of their task. It is a shame, while there is no day passes but Spain and her affairs are upon our lips—when we mingle daily with Spaniards, and cannot step a foot over our Southern border without being among those who speak the Spanish language almost exclusively—it is a shame to our educational pretensions that our schools do not more abound in Spanish scholars. There ought to be as many students in the Spanish as to require of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON by this time a seventieth instead of a seventh edition.

Bradbury's Young Shawm is a collection of School Music, published by MASON BROTHERS, at No. 23 Park-row. The editor claims for his work three peculiarities—a brief elementary course, in which, instead of exercises the tunes and songs in the body of the work are referred to a musical notation in a nut-shell, furnishing the teacher a synopsis of subjects he will need to introduce from lesson to lesson; and a great variety of music, much of which is new, and most of which has never before been published in music books for juveniles. These peculiarities are excellencies and the *Young Shawm* will at once be popular.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS have published in an octavo of 661 pages, unabridged, the *Saints' Rest* of RICHARD BAXTER, accurately collated with the various editions published in BAXTER'S life time. Well known as the abridged work is, the unabridged is somewhat rare in this longitude, and many clergymen and scholars will greet so handsome an edition of it. Rev. JOHN CAREUTHERS' life of the author, and an introductory essay from his pen, are also given in the volume. A fine portrait of BAXTER, engraved by S. FREEMAN, adorns it.

EDWARD H. FLETCHER has issued a second book for Home Education and Family Entertainment—a second volume of *Parley's Pictorial*. Some of the plates are old and some new;—most of the stories and descriptions have before appeared in Parley's serials; but they are all good, and never can fail to charm young readers.

From Kansas—The First Boat—Our Hopes.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, March 12, 1855.

The steamer *Sonora*, on which I had the honor of being a passenger, arrived at this port about 8 o'clock this morning, with streamers flying in triumph at having made the "first trip" of the season. The time from St. Louis lacked about nine hours of being a week.

We find weather like June, and the Spring business fairly commenced. The *Sonora* brought about forty passengers for Kansas; pioneers who did not choose to wait for the regular trains from New-York and Boston. About a dozen leave for Council City, somewhat more for Lawrence, and the balance for parts unknown. They were an intelligent class and have come here to *stay*.

The means of getting from Kansas City into the Territory, are such lumber-wagons as can be hired—the quantity exceeding the quality. Arrangements are being made to run stages to the various "*cities*," to which the greatest emigration is likely to move; and also for weekly and tri-weekly mails. The number of these "cities" is quite surprising, and is continually increased. There are already a dozen on the Kansas River below Fort Riley, and new ones are yet in contemplation. Others are springing up in various sections. In a future letter I shall speak of these more in detail.

The Legislative election is set down for the 30th inst., and the electioneering is active on both sides of the line. It is said that ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW are alarmed at the consequences of the Autumnal "foray," and have changed their tactics; the plan now being to *hire* the poorer Missourians to remove over the Kansas border and *squat* with their families, thus obtaining a legal right to vote. The result of the election held at this time can hardly fail to be favorable to the intriguers, as frauds will be largely perpetrated in spite of the Governor's precautions; but I cannot see how this is to really benefit them. A pro-Slavery first Legislature cannot legalize the "institution;" and long before a State Constitution can be adopted, the emigration from the East will have, of itself, settled the vexed question.

To all emigrants, I would say, come, and come at once. The best locations will be rapidly taken, though plenty of rich farms will be procurable for some time. Bring seeds and necessary clothing; some tools will not be amiss; but provisions and implements, in the main, can be better procured here than bought at St. Louis.

I must not forget to say that the hotel here has changed hands and character since my visit last Fall. It is now in the charge of Mrs. ELDRIDGE, formerly of Southampton, Mass., and is kept in the most satisfactory manner. LITERAL.

How the Poole Obsequies Struck the Country People.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: What a sensation has been created in your City by the death of BILL POOLE! The deepest sympathy has been awakened among all classes, and the entire population are now sitting in sackcloth and ashes! Editors have vied with each other in lauding his merits and bewailing his untimely end, and your papers have little space for anything except incidents connected with the life and death of BILL POOLE. What a funeral procession attended his remains to Greenwood Cemetery! And now measures are being taken to erect a splendid monument to his memory! Everything shows that one of your most esteemed and valued citizens has fallen—one that you most delighted to honor—one whose name will be reverenced in all coming time. Oh, had he lived, what honor could not have been conferred upon him! The names of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, WEBSTER, CLAY, &c., would have waned by the side of his! NICHOLAS is dead; but what of that? Less sensation is probably created in Russia by *his* death, than in *your* City by the death of POOLE. We in the country grieve at your sorrow and affliction—that your most esteemed man has fallen! It was a saying of DANTE, that "All creatures delight most in their own resemblances." It is so. Hence your grief and sorrow.

The foregoing is the only inference to be drawn from the articles published in your papers. Now we take our own view of this matter. We have no sympathy with "fancy men," bullies, prize fighters, &c. We regret that such an occurrence—such a tragedy—should have taken place in your City. But had all the parties concerned—aye, had all the bullies in your famed metropolis been killed on the occasion—why we should not have put on mourning. We sympathize with another class. We feel that those who are truly laboring to make mankind wiser and better, are alone worthy of our esteem, respect and veneration. Such we would honor. At the decease of the worthy mechanic, whose inventive genius has enriched the nation and blessed mankind; the poor laborious student, who has toiled through penury and grief to develop a higher order of thought; the teacher, who has labored incessantly in his school, regardless of health, enjoyment and almost of life, to train up the young and fit them to become worthy, useful and valuable members of the community,—I say, at the decease of such, is the heart of your great City stirred? Does the mass of your population turn out to accompany their remains to their last resting place? We would honor the worthy—the benefactors of our race. G. F.

STRATFORD, March 17, 1855.

Foreign Officers of American Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observed with surprise an announcement in the TIMES this morning from an officer, that Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER had been unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 69th Regiment. I believe it is short of two years since Mr. MEAGHER landed in this country a political fugitive from the British Government, and that our Militia laws require all members of military companies, whether officers or privates, shall be citizens.

I know that a number of our companies have enrolled among their members persons who have not taken the necessary steps to make them citizens, but I did not think it possible that the *officers* of a regiment would deliberately and unanimously set at defiance the laws of the State which, when they took up their commission, they swore to protect, and elect to the second post of rank and honor in the regiment a citizen of another Government—one who owed no allegiance to this. Have these officers determined to increase, by their own acts, the already intense aversion to the organization of commands of foreign-born citizens in our midst?

I have no sympathy with those who denounce men for the simple accident of the place of their birth being in another land—an event which need not make a man any the less worthy as a man, or prevent him from becoming a good citizen among us, but when men of foreign birth associate themselves in a military capacity and undertake to stultify our laws, to foster their nationality and clanship by raising regiments so exclusive in their membership that they are designated by the public by their nationality, and carry on their colors the emblems of that nationality, and then are commanded by men who owe no allegiance to our country, it is time that American born soldiers demand of our Legislature a law for their suppression, and officers that will execute it. Such at least is the opinion of an OFFICER OF THE 47TH BRIGADE.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.

CORNELIUS WINNE, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Kingston, Ulster County, last week. He was 96 years of age.

Fatal Accident.

A young man named LAMBELL was killed at Bergenville, N. Y., on the 27th inst., by falling from a loaded wagon while it was in motion.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The Baltic Fleet—Its Failure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, March 8.

Mr. MALINS called attention to the naval operations in the Baltic under Vice-Rear Admiral Sir C. NAPIER, and moved for copies of any correspondence between the Board of Admiralty or any member of Her Majesty's Government and Sir C. NAPIER since the 20th day of December last. Premising that the subject involved the honor of a public servant and the discretion of the Government, he entered upon a statement of facts; and, adverting to the circumstances attending the appointment of Sir C. NAPIER to the command of the Baltic fleet, and to the eulogies passed upon him at a well-known dinner in March, 1854, he asked whether any one could have expected that on his return Sir CHARLES would meet with contempt and contumely, and be dismissed from his command. He then proceeded to read extracts of letters from Sir J. GRAHAM to Sir C. NAPIER, written in the private capacity of the former,—justifying this use of these letters upon principle and by precedent,—the result of which was to show that down to the end of August, Sir CHARLES had received the repeated and unqualified approbation of the Government. Subsequent to this date a correspondence ensued respecting certain plans for attacking Sweaborg; but on the 19th of September the French fleet retired from the Baltic, and a council of British admirals unanimously agreed that the season was too far advanced to justify such an operation. Sir CHARLES, on the 25th of September, reported to the Admiralty to that effect, namely, that the season was past, and that the weather could not be depended upon for two hours. This Mr. MALINS observed, was the point of difference between them, and to the discretion of the Admiral in this matter, he said, the country owed a deep debt of gratitude. On the 2d of October the Government received intelligence that Sebastopol had fallen, and nothing would do but that some fortress in the Baltic should fall too. In a letter dated October 4, they directed that operations should be commenced at the end of October; but Sir CHARLES, on the 10th, wrote to decline undertaking an operation which he believed must fail, offering, if he had lost the confidence of the Government, to return. The correspondence ended on the 10th of November, but on the 31st of October the Admiralty expressed their disapprobation of the conduct of Sir CHARLES before the 25th of August, up to which date they had been "more than satisfied with all his proceedings." Mr. MALINS continued his narrative of facts subsequent to the arrival of Sir CHARLES in England on the 17th of December, stating that his reception by Sir J. GRAHAM had been all but insulting, and that on the 23d he had been ordered, in insulting terms, to strike his flag and come on shore. He insisted that this was a summary dismissal, and that it was unworthy treatment of a great public officer, who had brought back a great fleet in safety, and in a state of improved discipline. Sir CHARLES had therefore, he contended, been dismissed and censured; and he (Mr. MALINS) thought the manner in which this distinguished public servant had been treated by the Government was unworthy of a great nation, and ought to be brought to the notice of Parliament.

The motion was seconded by Sir T. HERBERT.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he had not come down prepared to read extracts from public dispatches, much less garbled extracts from private letters, or to enter into details of private conversations. He denounced the course pursued by Mr. MALINS, of culling from private letters without permission of the writer, as unexampled in that House. He freely admitted that the Board of Admiralty did, on the whole, approve the conduct of Sir C. NAPIER with reference to the fleet under his command; he admitted that his discretion with reference to the attacks upon fortresses was wisely exercised, and he had never quarreled with it; but on the 24th of September, when Sir CHARLES, for the first time, reconnoitered Sweaborg close at hand, he wrote to the Admiralty a dispatch which appeared to them materially to alter the aspect of the case. Differences of opinion arose between the naval officers and Gen. JONES, and between the Admiral and the French General, into which the House could not expect him to enter, because they bore upon operations about to be renewed; so that he was called upon to defend himself with his hands tied behind him. The dispatch of Sir CHARLES, written after reconnoitering Sweaborg close at hand, showed that it was possible, even upon his own showing, to make an attack upon the place; he was told he must make no desperate assault, but all was left to his discretion. That passage in the letter had either not been furnished to Mr. MALINS, or he had not been candid enough to read it. As to the denial that Sir CHARLES had been censured or dismissed, the Admiralty had, he said, no ground of censure with reference to his command of the fleet; but they had occasion more than once to warn him that the language and tone he assumed did not appear to them consistent with subordination and deference to superior authority. With respect to his alleged dismissal, the admirals who had performed service in the Baltic received orders on their return to strike their flag. It did not follow that Sir CHARLES might not have been ordered to rehoist it; but this was for the Executive to determine. With regard to the motion, he thought it would be a misfortune if the Government consented to produce these papers, but he left the matter in their hands, repeating that he was astonished at the course which Mr. MALINS had deemed it his duty to pursue.

Admiral WALCOTT defended Sir C. NAPIER, who, he thought, had exercised a sound discretion, and fulfilled the public expectation in not crippling his fleet.

Sir C. WOOD stated the course which the Government proposed to pursue with respect to the motion, the course taken in which was unprecedented in his experience. He had looked into the papers, and he was satisfied that it was incompatible with the interests of the public service to produce documents which discussed the means, the possibility, and the mode of attacking fortresses.

Captain SCOBELL was of opinion that Sir CHARLES should have been treated with more consideration and courtesy.

Mr. M. GIBSON defended the course taken by Mr. MALINS, observing that it was for the House to take care that unfortunate Administrations did not victimize zealous public servants who had endeavored to discharge their duty, and at whose door it was not just to lay any part of their failures. He denied that Sir C. NAPIER had upon reconnoitring Sweaborg proposed to attack it with the English fleet alone; he made it a condition that a certain additional force should be supplied to him, which was not done. He adverted to the conflict of opinions and antagonism of plans upon the subject of this attack, and expressed his conviction that Sir CHARLES had not been fairly treated, believing that he as well deserved the thanks of that House for his conduct in the Baltic as Admiral DUNDAS. He had done his duty, and the Government, disappointed as to the result of the expedition, endeavored, he said, to make it appear to be the fault of their Admiral.

Admiral BERKELEY entered into some official details respecting the appointment of Sir C. NAPIER, and the conduct of the Admiralty towards him.

Mr. WHITESIDE observed that there was no act of injustice, oppression, or iniquity which could not be perpetrated against an officer of her Majesty, and protected by the argument used against this motion. A distinguished officer was driven from the Admiralty, was refused redress by the First Lord of the Treasury, and the House was about to confirm that refusal.

Mr. COWPER reiterated the denial that Sir C. NAPIER had been either dismissed or censured.

After a few remarks by Mr. MURROUGH and Mr. BENTINCK,

The Attorney-General observed that the case lay in a very narrow compass. The motion was founded upon the assumption that Sir C. NAPIER had been dismissed and censured, and that it was a matter of justice to him that all the correspondence should be laid before the House; but, as he understood the facts, Sir CHARLES, on his return, instead of being continued in his command, received an order to haul down his flag, and this was supposed to imply dismissal and censure. He contended that this was no dismissal, his command having terminated. But, suppose he had been dismissed, the Executive Government, if it ceased to have confidence, not in the courage, but in the capacity of an officer, were justified in removing him. This did not necessarily involve censure; on the contrary, the Board of Admiralty had expressed satisfaction at the conduct of Sir CHARLES. If he had been charged with want of courage or of a due regard to his highest duties, he would have had a right to inquiry, and, if that were refused, to appeal to that House.

After a few remarks by Mr. OTWAY,

Lord PALMERSTON said he had listened with great regret to the discussion of a motion which was of bad example. He thought the House must come to the conclusion that the production of the documents moved for would be injurious to the interests of the country, and he should vote against the motion. Admiring the professional and personal character of Sir C. NAPIER, it would be a source of regret to him, he said, if he stood in the position of a man censured and dismissed for conduct in an important command; but he had been neither the one nor the other. Nothing had occurred which in the slightest degree diminished the high character he held in the service of the country.

After some remarks by Sir J. WALSH, the motion was withdrawn.

Miscellaneous.

A little farce, entitled "The Fighters of Berlin; or, an English Recruiting Officer for the Crimea,"—a so called parody on "The Fighter of Ravenna"—draws crowds to one of the minor theatres at Berlin. The waggery of the piece turns upon a "Re-valenta Arabica" agent being mistaken for an English recruiting "Mi Lor," represented by a thick individual, swearing "God dem," murdering English as the Russians did at Inkermann, and deeming it necessary to further prove his nationality by going through the process of shaving, and by wearing a dingy dressing-gown and cap. The names of "Palmerstong," "Vestmoriant," and "Ploomfelt" are tossed up and down like pancakes, to the great delight of the audience; and *Punch's* sketch of the anticipated recruits is embodied to the life in as ragged a set of *virtuosi* as could well be brought upon any stage. There were one or two hits also at Austria, who is described by the grammarians as playing the part of the "vocative case." But the grand coup of the piece is the performance by Mr. KNACK, of all possible beats, rolls, and taps of the drum, on a table, as an accompaniment to the Prussian national air, supposed to be played while "Menschikopf" joyfully breakfasts during defeat of the allies.

A miner, who had been much respected, died some time since at the Californian diggings, and it was determined to give him a regular funeral. A digger in the vicinity, who, report said, had once been a powerful preacher in the United States, was called upon to officiate; and after "drinks all round," the party proceeded, with becoming gravity, to the grave, which had been dug at a distance of a hundred yards from the camp. When this spot was reached, the officiating minister commenced with an extempore prayer, during which all knelt round the grave. So far was well; but the prayer was unnecessarily long, and at last some of those who knelt began, in an abstracted way, to finger the loose earth that had been thrown up from the grave. It was thick with gold, and an excitement was immediately apparent in the kneeling crowd. Upon this the preacher stopped, and inquiringly said, "Boys, what's that? Gold!" he continued, "and the richest kind of diggings—the congregation are dismissed!" The poor miner was taken from his auriferous grave, and was buried elsewhere, while the funeral party, with the parson at their head, lost no time in prospecting the new digging.

One circumstance appeared the other day to strike all the Court people at Berlin as completely inexplicable, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL entered the reception-rooms, namely, that the uniform of the veteran English statesman, and that of the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. HAMMOND, should be void of decorations and ribbons; while it would scarcely be possible to find a place for another star on the front of the comparative novice, M. DE MANTEUFFEL.

A SHIP STEWARD'S EXPERIENCE.—Mr. JEFFERY, late steward of the *Tiger*, was cast away four times,—in the *Thunderbolt* in 1847, in the *Birkenhead* in 1852, when he was 18 hours in the water; in the *Cesgus*, sunk in the Sea of Marmora, and recently in the *Tiger*, when he was made prisoner, being the last to leave the ship.

The pre-payment of the postage is required upon letters addressed to soldiers and seamen serving in the army and navy at the seat of war. Letters which are not pre-paid, are opened and returned to the writers. The same regulation applies equally to letters addressed to officers and seamen in the transport service in Turkey and the Black Sea.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE reminded the House of Commons, the other evening, that "it was notorious that MARLBOROUGH was an illiterate man, that Marshal SAXE could hardly write his name, and that not one of the Marshals of NAPOLEON, with the exception of BERNADOTTE, was an educated man."

THE EXPORTATION OF BEER.—In the month ending the 5th of February, the declared value of beer and ale exported was £142,496, while in the same month of last year it was only £71,585.

Nearly all the wine on the Moselle has been purchased by the French Government, to be sent to the army in the Crimea.

Loss of the Ship State Rights.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 27.

The following abstract of a letter from Capt. D. L. WILCOX, of this city, gives the particulars of the loss of the fine ship *State Rights*, from this port, bound for Liverpool:

"I left the Capes with a fine breeze, and everything favoring a successful voyage; but the second day out a gale commenced from north-northwest. The ship was made as snug as possible, with all her sails reefed; but about midnight the wind blew with such fury that I was compelled to scud before the gale. The sea, however, frequently broke over the vessel, rendering this dangerous, and she was at last brought to. She laid very well for a while, but she shipped a sea occasionally, one of which carried away one of the quarter-boats, stove the poop bulkheads, and washed overboard everything belonging to the second cabin passengers.

"At 2 o'clock A. M., the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and I was compelled to take in the only sail I had previously ventured to carry, (the main-topsail,) and let her lay to under bare poles. During the night the second boat was hove over the stern and dashed to fragments; the long boat was also broken to pieces on the house, so that out of five fine boats only two remained. At 9 o'clock A. M., a heavy sea broke over the deck, which hove her on her beam ends; the masts were cut away and she partly righted; it was soon after discovered that her lower hold had from ten to twelve feet of water in it. All hands were immediately placed at the pumps, four in number; the work at the pumps was continued all day and the following night, without effect in lessening the water.

"Every passenger, except the females, took their turn at the pumps, and the labor was continued for nineteen hours, with the momentary prospect of the ship sinking. The next day was spent in throwing cargo overboard, in hopes of keeping the ship afloat. In the evening the work at the pumps was resumed; but during the night they became choked with corn from between decks, and all hopes of escaping a watery grave seemed to be over. The gale had in a degree subsided, but the sea continued to threaten the ship with instant destruction. All hands went to work again at throwing the cargo overboard, in order to lighten her—this having become our only hope.

"The cheerful sound of 'Sail, ho!' now lightened every heart; but soon a few of the crew began to make preparations to clear away the boat, and came aft for the purpose. I addressed them, giving them praise for their previous good conduct, but let them know that I would command the ship till the last moment. As my arguments were backed by a six-shooter, they retreated to their posts, grumbling that 'one life was as sweet as another,' &c. The work of throwing over cargo was resumed, and all continued quiet. At 11½ o'clock I dispatched a boat with my first officer, four sailors, the ladies and children, for the sail, which was then about nine miles off. The sea continued rough, though the gale had much subsided, but the boat could not safely carry more than twelve out of the thirty-seven on board.

"The boat was soon lost to sight from our deck, and as the sail was apparently going from us, it was for a long time doubtful whether the boat would succeed in reaching her or attracting her notice. As my ship lay so low in the water from her masts being gone, we were of course not seen, and could not hope to be unless the sail came nearer. We were, however, after several hours of anxious watching, cheered by the knowledge that the sail had tacked to pick up the boat, and was soon after heading for the wreck. As soon as I discovered this, I dispatched the only remaining boat with the balance of the passengers and four more of the crew for the brig, then about four and a half miles off. At 5 o'clock P. M., the brig lay to under our lee. She proved to be the brig *Speed*, of Yarmouth, from Baltimore, bound to Yarmouth, N. S.

"Our first boat was dashed to pieces soon after the passengers got on board, so that only the second boat remained. The ship rolled heavily, and it was a most dangerous task to embark in the boat. It was finally accomplished, without accident of any kind, and the brig filled away, leaving the wreck of the *State Rights* to the mercy of the wind and waves. When we left her she had opened amidships; several butts and about twenty feet of her plank sheer were split, and she had settled to about twenty-three feet, four feet more than she drew when we left port, notwithstanding all we had done to lighten her. I have above given a brief detail of the circumstances

NEW-YORK CITY.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.

American Baptist Missionary Union.

Special Meeting of the Board of Managers.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Morning Session commenced yesterday at the appointed hour, (9½.) The President *pro tempore*, Hon. J. M. LEONARD of Penn., occupied the Chair. The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, and reading from the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR.

The Chairman said that this important question was to be settled by a vote, and as the number of members would at most be much decreased, and the whole weight and responsibility would fall on some ten or twelve, to undertake and carry out the important deliberations now under consideration, and whatever conclusion they would arrive at, would go forth to the world as the act of the Missionary Union. He therefore besought them again to endeavor to devise some satisfactory means which may be calculated to adjust matters.

The President announced that the first resolution, as offered by Dr. WILLIAMS on Wednesday, was in order for debate.

Rev. Mr. ANDERSON said he regretted one feature in this debate. It would appear from admissions on so many sides, that all had reached foregone conclusions; that all were pledged to one course. He came without prejudice, either for one or other action. If, therefore, he considered the finding of the Councils right, no regard for the Secretaries—no regard for the Executive Committee—would influence him to act other than as his conscience dictated. He regarded Mr. VINTON as one beloved in his missionary work. He said that the members of the Executive Committee had appealed, and that the Board met on that appeal. In the letter, he added, subscribed to by Messrs. VINTON, KINCAID and BESCHER, the words, "we appeal to the Board" were underscored The channel of communication between the Missionaries and the Board is the Executive Committee, and he regretted that such channel was not kept pure and open, and he contended that if certain members of that body had not lent their ears to private communications, and been influenced thereby, they would not now have such a sea of trouble and difficulty to wade through. He did not consider that the deputation, as such, entered into the matter of Councils; therefore, he believed, in respect to it, that they had but the testimony of those constituting the deputation, in connection with the missionaries present at the Council. To bring the matter to an issue, he asked, could the decisions of the Councils be sustained? Were any influences brought to bear on the decisions of the Councils? Were all the materials present from the field of missionary labor requisite at those Councils? He could not see how the freedom of the denomination was in danger. There was one document and rule which defined and secured the constitutional freedom of the Baptist, and as long as that document is not laid aside, there is no danger to Baptist constitutional freedom. But when the judgment of two or three persons is adopted, then indeed there is cause for apprehension. The Council declared the conduct of Rev. Mr. VINTON censurable. Has any charge been presented as to the manner in which he preached the Gospel to the Karens in the Jungle, or while he kept the School of the Prophets? The same he presumed may be said of KINCAID or BESCHER. Is it right then for the Board to say that there is nothing wrong in the whole view of the missionary body, when the whole evidence was composed of hearsay? Is it right, he concluded, that the right hand of friendship should have been withdrawn from one now no more, not by the decision of an Ecclesiastical Council, or some constituted authority, but through the machinations of three or four interested persons?

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of Philadelphia, said that all the light that can come from any one's torch is now shed upon this question. The turning point seems to be in reference to the censure passed upon those clergymen now in Burmah. He therefore proposed that an informal vote upon the question be taken in order to ascertain the sentiments of the Board, and if the censures passed by the Council be sustained by the Board, or *vice versa*, that a Committee be appointed to draft a resolution to such effect.

The Chairman said that no informal vote could be taken, inasmuch as the sentiments of the Board could only be ascertained by actual vote.

It was then moved by Rev. Dr. CLARK and duly seconded, that the resolutions be referred to a Committee of nine, with Dr. WILLIAMS as Chairman.

Dr. GRANGER was of opinion that the Board was not ripe for such reference. The Executive Committee, he held, could not exist as things now are. They do not ask to be sustained—but they ask to be shown where they have done wrong. They must have the concurrence and sympathy of the Board. They are its agents, and they have a right to go to their employers, to state their difficulties, and ask for support and sympathy. Can such be withheld if they have done right? It is contended by certain members that they cannot administer a word of reproof or kind admonit on to missionary agents. It may be said that it matters not how this question is disposed of—that Messrs. VINTON, KINCAID and BESCHER were better men than a great number against whom no charges were brought. He asked the Board, as there was no other alternative in the event of its not sustaining the Executive Committee in their action, were they prepared for their resignation? There were some, and many, too, whom he knew would witness the disruption and dismemberment of the Missionary organization without a grief, whilst others would look upon it as a great evil. By refusing, therefore, to endorse the acts of the Executive Committee, the Board placed them in an anomalous position—stripped of power and jurisdiction. It will be, therefore, for the Board to say whether its agents chosen to do its work have done wrong.

Rev. J. C. FOSTER, of Vermont, said that he would vote for the committal of the resolutions upon one condition, viz.: that the Board would adjourn during the absence and deliberations of the Committee.

Dr. MAGOON expressed himself in favor of reference.

Rev. L. G. LEONARD, Zanesville, Ohio, was in favor of committal, because it seemed to him vain to try to arrive at unanimity without it.

Rev. B. T. WELCH was opposed to any reference, because he was not aware that a Committee sitting in private would have more light than was possessed by the whole Board.

On motion of Dr. MAGOON, the question to commit was laid on the table.

Rev. B. T. WELCH moved that all of Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS' first resolution be stricken out after the word "Resolved," and the following be substituted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Board cherish the sentiment of undiminished confidence in, and affectionate sympathy with the Executive Committee and the beloved missionaries under their direction, now upon their respective fields of labor, in the far off lands of darkness and heathenism, and while they deeply regret the unhappy events and circumstances that have occasioned conflicting opinion and feelings, can discern nothing in either to prevent a cordial coöperation in sustaining the important trusts confided to them, and in prosecuting the great and glorious work of the world's evangelization.

2. *Resolved*, That this Board refrain from decisive action upon the complicated subjects presented for their consideration in the voluminous and varying statements of the Executive Committee, and their Missionaries. They would most earnestly and affectionately recommend the mutual exercise of Christian forbearance, and live as servants of the Lord, in obedience to His new command—meet to follow laborers in his cause and Kingdom.

Dr. LATHROP expressed himself in favor of the resolutions offered by Dr. WILLIAMS. The question to be decided, he thought, was whether the Missionary brethren or the Executive Committee were to be sustained.

Rev. Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, said that rather than censure the Executive Committee, he would prefer to wait patiently to make a careful and diligent examination; and with regard to the Missionaries, rather than by censure alienate them, he would prefer to have them brought home before this body, and kindly admonish them. He was in favor of either referring the resolutions to a Committee, or postponing all consideration of them.

Rev. Mr. HAGUE hoped that the matter would be allowed to rest, and censure neither party.

Rev. Dr. COKE spoke at considerable length on the subject of reference. He was in favor of striking out, as he was of opinion that the resolutions of Dr. WILLIAMS would be productive of much harm to the Board, the Executive Committee, and to the Missionary cause. He further urged upon the Board the propriety and expediency of leaving all further discussion of the subject aside for the present—of appointing a Committee to deliberate and report on the subject at the next annual meeting of the Board. He concluded by embodying in his remarks the views which he entertained on the subject.

The Board, at 1 P. M., adjourned for the usual recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This session was commenced with prayer by Rev. WM. DEAN.

Rev. Mr. LATHROP called upon the House Secretary for the information on the discrepancy contained in Mr. VINTON's two letters.

Rev. Mr. MURPHY rose to a point of order—the question being to strike out.

The Chair decided that as members would be called upon to vote, it was perfectly in order to elicit whatever information would be necessary to enlighten them in recording such vote.

Rev. Dr. LATHROP said that until the difficulty he complained of would be removed, he could not vote, as he was entirely in the dark.

Dr. BRIGHT said in explanation of the discrepancy, that Mr. VINTON arrived here in 1843, and went to Providence, R. I., where he called upon Rev. WAYLAND and GRANGER, and obtained their concurrence by the interest of the deplorable condition of the Karen Mission, which he gave. The Executive Committee received from Dr. WAYLAND a special [illegible] showing [illegible] of which [illegible] Committee spent six days in the investigation of these charges, and came to the conclusion that they had done their best in regard to these Missions. Mr. VINTON was present and expressed himself satisfied at the result of the investigation, and he (Dr. BRIGHT,) was commissioned to bring to Dr. WAYLAND the result of the deliberation of the Committee. The Committee shortly after received a fresh communication from Dr. WAYLAND, in which he stated that he had been misinformed, and was satisfied that the charges were false. Not so Mr. VINTON, who still held that the Committee had grossly neglected the Karen Mission. Accordingly a Conference was held in September, 1843, in Boston, where these charges were again investigated, and the decisions of the Executive Committee were endorsed. Mr. VINTON was not yet satisfied. The Committee, desirous to arrange all satisfactorily, proposed to give every facility for expending and benefiting the Karen Mission. Mr. VINTON was willing to accede provided the Committee would acknowledge their past gross neglect. To remedy this matter, also their Conference was held in Philadelphia, in the May of 1849, which, when over, he, (Dr. BRIGHT,) knowing that a difference existed between Mr. VINTON and Dr. PECK, and which he wished to have adjusted, as Mr. VINTON had some letters in his possession which tended to foster this bad feeling, he persuaded Mr. VINTON to deliver up those letters, which he did, and which the speaker burned, but to the dismay of himself and all interested Mr. VINTON in a short time exhibited these self same letters (the copies of which he only gave up) to several of his friends and threatened their publication. As the time drew near for the vessel to sail for India, it became a question of serious consideration whether it would be advisable to send out Mr. VINTON again, entertaining as he did feelings of such hostility to Dr. PECK and the Executive Committee. At the earnest request of himself (Dr. BRIGHT) another trial was granted Mr. VINTON, upon whom he waited, and asked if he was, on returning to India, ready to sign a paper, in which would be set forth that he would leave forgetting and forgiving the past, and with a resolve to coöperate with the Executive Committee in future? This he promised to do, and when asked for this paper, as the vessel was about to sail, he said that he had not time to draw it up, but would write from the Cape, which he did, enclosing the very paper drawn up by him, (Dr. BRIGHT,) and witnessed by a clerical friend—on the back of which Mr. VINTON wrote, that "of all the insults he had received in the United States this was the climatical one" It was with such feelings, he said, that Mr. VINTON set out for Birmah, and, actuated by them, has he pursued the course complained of by the Executive Committee.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS said that the resolutions offered by him on Wednesday were hastily drawn up, and he merely wished to submit them as his contribution towards the adjustment of the difficulty, in the hope that they would be the means of suggesting more perfect measures, yet he could not approve of those submitted by Dr. WELCH as substitutes. He then, in a most eloquent manner, reviewed the whole controversy, urging and rebutting every possible argument that could be offered on either side, showing that the whole question resolved itself into the one—"Shall we sustain those brethren, or dismiss them?" What will be the result? Ship another crew? Will you find others to sit in chairs red with the blood of their sacrificed brethren? As Christians, he held they were bound to sustain the missionaries.

Dr. BRIGHT said that Rev. Mr. BINNEY was present by invitation from the Executive Committee, and as he knew he wished to speak on this subject after Rev. Mr. CHENEY, was of opinion that a vote of the Board, either favorable or adverse to the Executive Committee, would give very general dissatisfaction. He recommended that the questions of the Councils be laid aside, and adjust the items between the Board and its missionaries, as the former are questions incidental to the work of missions.

Rev. Dr. BINNEY, returned missionary, (and now President of Columbia College, District of Columbia,) said that it was a matter of extreme surprise to him to see with what facility members made up their minds as to the guilt of the parties concerned—as for him it was a question of embarrassing perplexity. He asked the Secretary for the result of the second Council held in Moulmain—with regard to Mr. VINTON—the amount of censure cast upon him.

The Secretary read from the minutes of the Council in which it was decided that the proceedings of 1838 ought never to have been revived by Mr. VINTON, and that Mr. VINTON has inflicted a needless wound on the feelings of a missionary and brother laborer by his disclosure.

Rev. Dr. BINNEY said, that the only documents read before the Board for the accused during the past three days, were selected by his accusers. Sufficient consideration has not been bestowed on the intrinsic merits of the case, which he conceived to be, that Mr. VINTON pertinaciously followed up charges that he had made against a fellow laborer, with a view to drive him from the field. He confessed that were he on the field, with all his knowledge of the case, and if the Executive Committee had administered the reproof contained in the paper against Messrs. KINCAID, VINTON and BESCHER, he would at once resign without waiting for a second mail, as he would hold no connection with a missionary body that would pass such a vote of censure, nor would he dare to hold fellowship with men in missionary labors convicted of heinous crimes. With regard to the Council that tried Mr. VINTON, before God he held the men that composed it incompetent to try him. The very case under consideration, were it to be sifted to the bottom, its ramifications would be found to extend through a period of seventeen years. He was induced to make these remarks from the fact that Mr. VINTON has been for the past three days followed up by a system of persecution never superceded. No question was asked for information that was not leading, and entered into the defence. In Mr. ABBOTT's case there was an earnest desire to palliate, to cover up and soothe. Has there been any such palliation for Mr. VINTON? Who has pleaded for him? No appeal was heard in his behalf. He, therefore, was compelled to look upon the thing in the light that was thrown upon the picture where he stood. He only asked that the same charity that was extended in the one case be also granted in the other. He asked further, that Mr. VINTON have a fair hearing before the Board, that he have an opportunity of calling his own witnesses, and examine the arguments step by step,—in a word, that he have the same opportunity to defend himself as his accusers had to urge his prosecution. He believed that if all the Missionaries were recalled, they could not be superseded by a better class of men. He hoped that some means of adjustment would be adopted.

Rev. Mr. HAGUE wished to know to what Mr. BINNEY referred, in saying that the present difficulty extended through a period of seventeen years.

Mr. BINNEY, in reply, stated that one subject was so locked with the other, that treating of any one would necessarily lead into a consideration of the whole; he could not, therefore, give a definitive answer.

Dr. GRANGER wished to ask what Mr. BINNEY, in his judgment, thought was the course that should be pursued towards Mr. VINTON for leaving Rangoon contrary to the rules of the Union, and proceeding to Moulmain—with regard to Mr. VINTON—the amount of censure cast upon him.

Rev. Mr. BINNEY said that he should write an expostulatory letter to him, which, if he neglected, he would then prosecute the laws of the Union upon him, and remove him from the ministry.

Dr. BRIGHT was not aware of any person standing before the Board as Mr. VINTON's accuser.

The CHAIR begged to remind the Board that they were flying from one subject to another, and had not as yet been advanced one step.

Rev. Mr. SAMSON, Washington, again offered the motion to refer the matter to a Committee of nine, to report a year from this time.

Rev. Mr. JUDD spoke at some length, without throwing any new light on the subject.

Rev. Mr. PORTER wished to know if Mr. KINCAID was implicated with Mr. VINTON.

Dr. BRIGHT said that in the knowledge of the Executive Committee, Mr. KINCAID was never arraigned before the Councils at Moulmain or elsewhere.

It was moved to lay the whole subject that the Board has been talking on for the past three days on the table for the present, for the discussion of other business. The motion was carried by a vote of 16 to 9.

The Board after prayer adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board assembled at 7½ P. M.

Rev. Mr. SAMSON moved that all that relates to subject No. 2 of the call, be taken from the table and referred to a Committee of nine, and to report when they had obtained sufficient information on the subject.

Dr. GRANGER was heartily in favor of referring the subject to a Committee, but while in favor of that proposition, he was entirely opposed to defer the report thereon to a distant day, as he considered that such a proceeding would be giving it a very respectable funeral. He thought that more was due to the Executive Committee than to dodge the subject. He was in favor of a report being made at the present meeting of the Board, as no new facts could be presented to the Board, it being now two years since the matters under consideration transpired. He therefore moved an amendment to Rev. Mr. SAMSON's resolution, to the effect that the Committee report at the present sitting of the Board.

Rev. G. S. WEBB, of New-Jersey, was opposed to the amendment, inasmuch as it entailed too much haste on the Committee, and forestalled the promised intelligence which may now be on its way from the parties interested in Burmah.

Dr. RIPLEY was opposed to the amendment.

Dr. NEALE, of Boston, wished that the amendment would not prevail, and hoped that the resolution, as offered by Dr. SAMSON, would prevail.

Rev. Dr. GRANGER stated that he would remove all difficulty by withdrawing his amendment, in consequence of the objections offered to it by Messrs. RIPLEY and NEALE, two members of the Executive Committee, on whose shoulders, he said, let the responsibility rest.

Rev. Dr. CUTTING then read a resolution embodying the sentiments of Mr. SAMSON, by whom it was accepted.

The following is the resolution, adopted by a vote of 16 to 5:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be now appointed, in whose hands shall be placed all documents pertaining to the subject now in the possession of the Board, and which may hereafter be received by the Executive Committee, and whose duty it shall be fully and faithfully to consider the same, with all such other testimony, whether oral or written, as may be offered them; and to report in part or finally, at the approaching meeting of the Board at Chicago.

The following were the gentlemen appointed, to serve on the Committee:

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, Dr. COKE, Hon. J. M. LEONARD, Rev. J. H. KENNARD, Dr. LATHROP, Rev. Mr. FOSTER, Rev. Mr. LEONARD, Rev. Mr. STOWE, Dr. WEBB.

Dr. BRIGHT handed in his letter of resignation as Home Secretary to the Union, to take effect in May.

Dr. GRANGER moved that a Committee of five be appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the late Treasurer. Adopted.

The following five gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. HENDERSON, COMPTON, CHAPIN, BOYD and MAYNE.

On motion of Dr. GRANGER, the Board adjourned to meet this morning, at 9 o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL.

Dedication of Public School No. 11.

The new and beautiful School-house in Seventeenth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, (Sixteenth Ward,) was dedicated on Tuesday afternoon with appropriate exercises. The Chair was taken by JAMES POLLOCK. JOHN DELAMATER, Esq., one of the Commissioners, made a brief address, in which he alluded to the original building erected by the Public School Society, and spoke of the noble purposes to which the house was dedicated.

Hon. CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College, followed with an address in which he presented the claims of popular education in a happy and able manner. He said: I claim it for the honor of the City of New-York, that she has founded a system of education unsurpassed in the universe—open for all—free for all—"without money and without price." Besides her other public works she may well boast of her schools—schools like this—well heated, well ventilated, wherein it is a pleasure to study. I claim New-York as an educator. Where this school now exists—a part of the City, populous and full of business—twenty years ago was nothing but green fields and gardens. Your Principal, Mr. MCNARY, I can speak of, because he is a graduate of the college of which I have the honor to be President. Some may say these schools are too expensive; but I ask such a person to reconsider his opinion, and ask himself whether it is not better to have a population well educated—well brought up—than to have an ignorant, and, therefore, a vicious people. Therefore I say, spend money—prudently, cautiously, lavishly if you will—but support schools like these, by all means. Education makes the man. Education without genius accomplishes a great deal—education with genius still more—but genius without education is a dangerous thing. The great object of all learning is to know ourselves. Learn to govern your own heart. This is the foundation of moral training—and, without it, intellectual training is of little use. Dr. KING spoke for about twenty minutes, during which time he dwelt with great force upon the necessity of supporting our excellent system of common schools—the terror only of tyrants—and the objects of hate only to the dark and designing.

Mr. BENEDICT said that it was almost impossible to say anything new upon the subject of education. In ancient tim[illegible] when the Greeks sought to take the city of Troy they had been defeated for many years, yet they ultimately triumphed, as you all know, by sending in a handful of men in a wooden horse. But these handful were chosen leaders—trained, educated in arms. Recently, too, an American General accomplished almost unheard of triumphs; and why? Because his band were educated,—each able to be a leader. These are two examples; one in ancient and the other in modern times. Why, also, did the Americans succeed everywhere, until now we are a giant? Because we have always cultivated public education,—even the Pilgrims in Massachusetts, and the Dutch in New-York. The gentlemen who have preceded me, have shown you the advantages of education in a moral and religious point of view. But I will appeal to you in a profaner point of view. I will appeal to your avarice,—your ambition, if you expect to add to the greatness of this City of which we are all so justly proud. Take a Yankee anywhere under the sun, and the world knows that "he knows what's what." In speaking of the cost of education in the City, I maintain that those who take the view that we are paying too much for education, are, in reality, though unintentionally, enemies of the cause. Make the schools poor schools, and they fail; and our people will withdraw their children, because they do not want to be considered poor in this country. In Europe, you have a poor, who tell you they are poor; but an American never recognizes a poorer class. Make the schools poor schools, and every American becomes rich enough to send his children to what are called "pay schools." We must not only build walls only—we must ornament our schools; till foreigners shall ask "what are those palaces?" and we shall say "those are our public schools!" "Ah!" he will say, "no wonder your City has grown. No wonder that your country is the greatest in the world." The miserly in educational matters, say "what's the use of all this expense? Certainly, what's the use of all the ornaments, ribbons, flounces, &c., very little only to show how much their husbands love them. So ought we to ornament those edifices which we love. During the few years in which I had the honor to be President of the Board of Education there were spent $25,000 on the ornamenting of school-houses. A trifling sum, yet it was found fault with. I would ask the teachers to pay attention to the cleanliness of the pupils, for it is almost impossible to have a ragged, dirty child, honest or industrious. This may appear paradoxical, but it is nevertheless as true as Gospel.

The very best speech ever delivered in a school was spoken by a Master AARON C. ALLEN. It was the "Death of Marmion." Two very young ladies sang a duet in excellent style. A dialogue followed displaying considerable power and cultivation of the pupils who took part in it.

Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN made a brief and appropriate address.

The President introduced Mr. RANDALL, City Superintendent. He said: In the absence of my friend, Judge BOSWORTH, I will speak a few words on a subject that has not hitherto been noticed by those present. All knowledge ought to be directed only to elevate our hearts and minds. But unfortunately education is chiefly used in the accumulation of wealth. This is the end and object with many in getting knowledge. Our education has been heretofore too much intellectual and too little moral. The head has been trained and not the heart. But an education to be perfect must be moral as well as intellectual; there must be a happy union. Let the children leave your schools day after day better as well as wiser, and we may safely trust our institutions to their hands.

PETER COOPER, Esq., having been called upon as one of the gentlemen who had attended the opening exercises of the old school house, twenty-five years ago, in answer to which Mr. COOPER referred to the exercises of that day, and the fact that GIDEON LEE was present on that occasion—the noble man who had pledged $560 as a donation to every such school the City should build. Mr. COOPER's remarks were listened to with great interest as he gave his views of the great enterprise in which we are engaged.

WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., President of the Board of Education, who had just come in, was introduced to the audience, and briefly expressed his ardent attachment to the cause, and his regret that he had been unable to attend earlier, congratulating the audience and the public upon the opening of this handsome edifice.

A loud call being made for JOHN G. MCNARY, Esq., the Principal, he was introduced and was warmly applauded during the delivery of an address.

The architect of the building was T. R. JACKSON, who is earning for himself a high reputation as an architect of school and other public buildings. The Principals are: JOHN G. MCNARY, Male School, Miss MARY S. PERSTON, Female School, and Miss MARGARET L. MACFARLAND, in the Primary School.

MR. CASSIDY.—We have heretofore published the proceedings before Justice OSBORNE, which resulted in the arrest of Mr. A. S. CASSIDY, a clerk in the Custom-House, on a charge preferred against him by VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, of the Jersey Savings Institution. We have since learned that Justice OSBORNE, on full examination of the matter, became satisfied that the charge originated in misapprehension, and has dismissed the complaint and discharged the sureties, with the full concurrence of those by whom the complaint was made.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Phillips vs. *Tilly*.—This is an action to establish the will of Capt. JOHN F. PHILLIPS, deceased.

It appears that Mr. Phillips made a will, bequeathing to his sister, Abby C. Phillips, all his interest in certain vessels, and also his personal property—such as his barometer, books, charts, wearing apparel, &c. This will was witnessed by two persons—Saml. M. McKay and Owen Tyler—on the first day of September, 1845.

After the death of Mr. Phillips, the will was placed in the hands of David F. Hall, and on or about the 3d day of August, 1853, it was lost. The plaintiff, therefore, brings this action to have the will established, on proving the contents.

There are two points of interest arising in this case:—[illegible] a will [illegible] by parol evidence; the [illegible] and the laws of New-York, and whether one will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters containing information should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us.

Correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ Richard Shannon, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the Daily Times. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

The Startling News.

The Emperor of Russia is dead! Such the brief but startling announcement of the telegraph from Halifax yesterday afternoon, on the arrival at that port of the steamer *Africa*. The statement which followed, that the fact was announced in both Houses of the British Parliament, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer, caused the news to be generally believed in this City. At a late hour last evening we received further particulars, placing the event not only in an official shape—by a telegraphic dispatch from Lord John Russell at Berlin to Her Majesty's Government in London—but its truth beyond a reasonable doubt. There is some slight chance of mistake, as between St. Petersburg and Berlin, by telegraphic communication—but very slight; while the previous information, that the Emperor was dangerously ill, is, in a measure, confirmatory of the evidence upon which Lord John Russell founded his important dispatch. The news reached London in about eighteen or twenty hours from St. Petersburg. The Emperor died between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday morning, March 2; it was announced in the House of Lords at night, the same day. It reaches New-York in less than thirteen days from the Russian capital. The effect in England was not known, of course, when the steamer sailed. The excitement was very great. The other advices by this packet lose much of their importance by this extraordinary event.

The Czar was in his 59th year, having been born in July, 1796. His education was almost wholly military. His peculiar taste was for fortification, and perhaps the manner in which Sebastopol has held out may be taken as some evidence of his ability in that line, as it is understood that the works there, as well as those of Cronstadt, were executed under his own directions. He had no taste for polite letters, and had a general opinion that Siberia was the most proper place for authors. The newspaper press he particularly looked upon with suspicion and dislike. Music he was particularly fond of, having himself composed some military marches. Under his auspices, the Italian Opera flourished in St. Petersburg, and his admiration of handsome vocalists frequently was the cause of uneasiness and unhappiness to his wife. At the age of 21, he married the daughter of the late, and sister of the present King of Prussia. Before this, he had visited England, after the fall of Napoleon in 1814.

Third son of the Emperor Paul, he had very little prospect, in his youth, of ever wearing the Imperial Crown of Russia. But the Emperor Alexander, his eldest brother, was childless, and the Grand Duke Constantine, in order to obtain permission to contract a Morganatic marriage with a Polish lady, had executed an instrument by which he relinquished all hereditary claim to the succession. Therefore, when Alexander died, in December, 1825, (not without suspicion of having been removed by poison,) Constantine, a man of his word, though disgraced by many serious defects of character and conduct in other respects, proclaimed Nicholas as Emperor, by virtue of his own previous act of relinquishment, or abdication, and actually did this much about the time that Alexander was taking the oath of allegiance to himself. An amicable contest ended in Nicholas assuming the Imperial sceptre. From that period until the day of his death, Nicholas was animated by the leading desire of his family to extend the territory of Russia and to increase his own power as Czar. He constantly exercised autocratic power, and was perhaps the most absolute monarch in Europe. Everything, in his view, was to be subsidiary to his own individual will. Like the Bourbon, he desired to say "*L'état est moi*," and indeed his was the mind which individually ruled his vast empire. Few monarchs have been better served by their diplomatic agents;—few paid more liberally for such service.

The traditionary policy of the House of Romanoff has constantly pointed to the annexation of Turkey. Five and twenty years ago, Nicholas made his first *coup* with that view, but exercised great forbearance towards Turkey, when it was in his power to have marched into Constantinople. His latest acts towards the Sultan eventuated in the war now in progress.

Whether the death of the Czar has or has not been the result of a visitation of Providence, or caused by assassins, is yet a matter of doubt. What is significantly called "The Cesarowitch fever" has been fatal to the occupants of the Throne of Muscovy. The father and grandfather of Nicholas undoubtedly met with violent deaths, and it is generally believed that his brother Alexander was poisoned. However caused, death has stricken him in the hour of his pride, when he had successfully striven against a powerful combination of the great Western States, and it now depends on the *fiat* of Constantine, his successor, whether the war be concluded by pacific arrangment, or carried on even to the knife. At present, it would be premature to speculate on this matter, in the absence of definite All we know is—vide Crabb's dear.

The Legislative Visit.

The members of the Legislature have closed their visit to the City, and will return to-day to the scene of their labors. With the exception of unpleasant interruptions to which they were exposed at the dinner on Blackwell's Island, on Tuesday, and of systematic and malignant abuse on the part of a portion of the press, which has followed them at every step, their visit has been one of unalloyed satisfaction. The Board of Ten Governors, upon whose invitation they were present, and the managers of the various charitable institutions which have engaged their attention, have entertained them with courteous and profuse hospitality; and in spite of the extreme inclemency of the weather, they have been enabled, through the bountiful provision made on their behalf, to make the long and laborious tour of inspection for which they came with great personal comfort and satisfaction. Our own citizens are apt to underrate the importance and utility of these visits in consequence of their own familiarity with the charitable institutions of the City. To a very large portion of the members of the Legislature, they are entirely unknown; and even the rapid and incomplete examination which these hasty visits permit, gives them information and impressions in regard to them of the utmost service in estimating their claims upon legislative favor and support.

While the members of the Legislature have been highly delighted by the courtesy with which they have been greeted, we believe we are fully warranted in saying that the Managers of our Charitable Institutions, and all others of our citizens who have come in contact with them, have been not less impressed with the admirable personal bearing of the members themselves. We mention this mainly because they have been subjected, from the moment of their arrival until that of their departure, to the grossest and most malicious virtuperation from a City journal, from which they, in common with the public at large, had a right to expect better things. The absence of the responsible Editor of the paper referred to may be some excuse for the wanton and shameless disregard of truth and common decency which has been conspicuous in its columns from day to day.

The Inquiry into the War Abuses.

The Aberdeen Ministry was broken up by a majority of two to one in the House of Commons, upon a motion by Mr. Roebuck that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the state of the army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of the Government as to the carrying on the war. It was considered, it probably was intended, that this motion would be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. Unquestionably it was so considered by Lord John Russell, on whom, as the Ministerial leader of the House of Commons, would have devolved the duty of defending the Government. He felt it impossible to get up any thing like a fair, or even plausible defence, and showing the white feather, hastily abandoned his colleagues; asserting while he did so, that months before he remonstrated against the way in which matters were misconducted, and that the promises of improvement had not been realized. Mr. Roebuck proposed his motion, and carried it by a majority of 307, (of whom nearly 100 had usually voted with the Ministry,) and the result was that the resignation of Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle immediately followed—that Lord Palmerston became Premier—that his Cabinet, with slight exception, was much the same as that which preceded it, (Lord Panmure being the only actual infusion of new blood)—and that the people of England expected wonders from an Administration headed by Palmerston. Alas for the evanescence of political hopes!—the reconstructed Ministry fell to pieces within ten days of its formation.

Mr. Roebuck's motion was a vote of nonconfidence in the Aberdeen Ministry, no doubt. Every one expected that, having effected the dismissal of Gray and Newcastle, Mr. Roebuck would not proceed further with the matter. Nor would he, perhaps, were he a mere partisan. But he is something more—something better. He really meant to have his motion practically carried out. Lord Palmerston, who, in the debate, had strongly opposed the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, found Roebuck impracticable; nothing less than a real inquiry would please him. All he would concede was, that the members of the Committee should be appointed with Palmerston's own revision and approval.

When it was intimated to the Cabinet that the Ministry were not to attempt so unpopular a thing as to stifle the inquiry, four of that body resigned office. Another high place man, not a Cabinet Minister, went with them. The announcement of this was made in Parliament, by Palmerston, on Thursday, February 22, and important statements, on which a long and interesting debate arose, were made the following day. The ex-Ministers' reasons for quitting office may be concisely stated.

On the motion that the appointment of the Committee on the Army before Sebastopol should be taken into consideration, Sir James Graham complained that on the Committee, as privately agreed upon by Mr. Roebuck and Lord Palmerston, there was not even one Minister of the Crown. His own objections, which were very strong, were that, if the inquiry was secret, all check to public opinion would be withdrawn; if open, evidence would be published day by day, injurious to private character, the defence of which would necessarily be delayed. A select Committee he considered as unprecedented as an inquiry at the bar of the House, while operations were pending. He had retained office after Lord Aberdeen's retirement, because he thought the changes which had been made, and the administrative reforms which were promised, ought to satisfy the country. The Ministers could only recommend reforms,—the Government could effect them. Above all, he considered the inquiry dangerous as well as unjust, and he could not continue to hold office in a Cabinet which did not possess the confidence of the House of Commons.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, as one connected with the war, (he had been Secretary-of-War,) was personally involved in the proceedings and result of the Committee. But while he had no objection to the most searching inquiry into what the Aberdeen Ministry had done at home, he objected to inquiry while the army were yet in the field. When Mr. Roebuck's motion was carried, it was taken as a vote of censure, and it was believed, even by Lord Palmerston himself, that, having turned Lord Aberdeen out of office, the motion had done all it was intended to do, and would no more be heard of. If inquiry, after all, were meant, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was not constitutional and could not be effective.

Mr. Gladstone vindicated himself, at great length, from the imputation of having deserted his colleagues. When Mr. Roebuck's motion was originally made, he strongly resisted it—chiefly on the ground that the House of Commons would not be acting constitutionally, if, pending a great military operation in the Crimea, it entered into an investigation of the state of the Army there. It would, in effect, deprive the Ministers of the Crown of their most important and delicate functions. It was not to be a Committee of Punishment—could it be one of *Remedies?* Army Reform, and the great field of action it included, he earnestly desired, but the inquiry now sought would involve injustice as well as disappoint expectation. Mr Gladstone, referring to his own acceptance of office under Lord Palmerston, expressed his conviction that mixed party or coalition Governments were not well adapted for England, and that nothing but a fear of embarrassing the public service had induced him, on Lord Aberdeen's retirement, to continue in office under Lord Palmerston.

In the debate, of which these speeches made a portion, various opinions were expressed—the majority *against* the expediency of prosecuting the inquiry by a select Committee of the House. Mr. Bright urgently demanded every means be taken to obtain peace. Disraeli declared that Lord Palmerston had founded his Government on the basis of a resistance to Roebuck's Committee, and said, in reply to Gladstone's remark that the inquiry was unprecedented, that in such a case it was the duty of Parliament to make a precedent. Even Lord Palmerston admitted that he had, from the first, objected to the Committee, and that his objections, in some degree, remained. But the country demanded the inquiry, and the Commons would not resist it, having ordered it by a large majority. Peace would be obtained, if possible, but if they failed to procure it, the war must be vigorously carried on to a successful termination.

After a declaration from Mr. Roebuck that the House had "a people to satisfy who will not be satisfied until they have probed to the bottom the circumstances which have caused the destruction of the finest army that ever left the shores of England," the following Committee was agreed to: Sir *John Pakington*, Mr. *Layard*, Lord Seymour, Mr. *Bramston*, Mr. Ball, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. *Drummond*, Colonel *Lindsay*, Mr. Ellice, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, and General *Peel*. Those whose names are italicised are generally opposed to the Government. Sir G. C. Lewis, now a Cabinet Minister, will withdraw from the Committee. Seven are to form a quorum. Their specific duty is "to inquire into the condition of the British Army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those Departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army."

This House to Let.

There are more houses and parts of houses to let in this City and in Brooklyn now, than we have ever before known at the same season. That such would be the case was anticipated by most of those who are personally interested, and consequently neither landlords nor tenants are greatly surprised. The result, it is confidently expected by tenants, will be a reduction of rents from the prices paid during the present year; but as yet the landlords, with but few exceptions, maintain a "stiff upper lip." Some of them declare they will let their houses go untenanted rather than reduce the price. After considerable inquiry and observation, we have arrived at the conclusion that the rent of residences which have rented heretofore at from $700 to $1,000 a year, will not be changed materially. The landlords of this class of houses conclude, very naturally, that the furniture of those who pay high rents is costly, and that they will not incur the risk of injuring it, which removal would occasion, for the sake of saving one or two hundred dollars on a year's rent. With those who occupy houses for which $450 and less have been paid, the prospect is better. They, in general, can move at much less expense; and the prevalent belief that they cannot continue to pay as high as they are now doing, is a strong point in their favor—one, indeed, which the landlords will do well to make particular note of. Mechanics, small tradesmen, clerks, and others whose earnings are moderate, have concluded that if they cannot rent the premises they now occupy at a much less rate for the coming year, they will remove to apartments which, though not as convenient, will be more easily paid for on quarter-day. Houses which now contain but one family will be occupied by two; and, in consequence, a large number will remain unoccupied. These and other potent reasons, which might be given if necessary, will doubtless offset the humiliation of public-place hunters, fiercely for their occupants.

General Wool and his Fourth.

General Wool, according to the California papers, is as good, as tough and hearty yet as if only twenty instead of forty years of his life had been spent in the self-sacrificing service of his country. Nor is he politically quite dead, despite the blows of his "friends" on this side the Rocky Mountains, which certainly were well laid on. His flattering reception by the Legislature of California was indeed but a straw; but then, when the winds are all hushed, straws show how the tide sets. It may not prove so bad an idea after all to be exiled to the Pacific slope, where there are voters as well as here, and where personal popularity can be invested for political capital just as safely. The Secretary of War has the advantage of the veteran in that last work—the creation of a new Brigadiership. Readers remember how matters stand. The head of the Army is of course the President of the United States. Next to him stands Major-General Scott—*General-in-Chief*. Then the two Brigadier Generals, Wool and Twiggs. Now, promotion to the post of General-in-Chief is not *necessarily* granted to the oldest in office, and hence if General Twiggs can be ignored and General Wool killed off, there is no reason under the sun why the new Brigadiership should not be a very desirable office for an ambitious man to hold.

Encouraging.

The Washington *Sentinel* has said a witty thing—we were going to quote it, but the joke reaches through a column, and we have not space to save the curiosity in. It is all about Senator Sumner's "Ida May," who, it shrewdly suggests, must be a "bogus" slave because the Times has pronounced her white. After this success we shall never doubt the possibility of "making a silk purse out of a sow's ear," nor of getting the ghost of something funny out of the most stupid sheet in Christendom.

We shall publish to-morrow morning a Letter from Governor Kossuth, on the relations of Cuba to the United States, and the probable issue of the movements for annexation. Like everything written by the distinguished Hungarian upon topics of public importance, it will be read with general interest.

City Railroads—Investigations.

The Committee from the Board of Councilmen to investigate the condition of the City Railroads, met in the Councilmen's Chamber on Wednesday. Remarks were made by Mr. Fanshaw of Yorkville, complaining of the grievances which citizens of his section were compelled to submit to in the way of fares. The aristocratic companies would take no notice of the remonstrances of the poor plebeians, unless it were to tax them an additional sum. The people hoped to obtain from this Committee their demand to run the cars to Eighty-first-street; and the speaker thought it would pay to do so.

Mr. Godwin of Yorkville presented a document to the Committee, which occupied about an hour in the reading, setting forth, in a very able manner, the whole ground of complaint. He began by referring to statements made by different Directors and Stockholders in various Railroad Companies. The Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company had stated that it cost them 3¾ cents to carry each passenger; and the Secretary of the same Company had addressed a communication to the Mayor, stating the stock would not pay unless they were allowed to charge six cents for each passenger. The same gentlemen justified the system of robbery in making change by Railroad Conductors, by urging the plea that it was usual throughout the City, in making change, to take a quarter or a half a cent too much change in changing a quarter or half dollar. Referred to the report the *Courier and Enquirer* made of the last meeting of the Committee, and considered it as garbled and unfair, while the other City papers generally reported it very fairly. It might be that the editor of that paper was the representative of a certain class in society who, by their opulence and standing in society, are better able to pay five or six cents than the laboring community are two cents. The speaker was willing to admit the right of capital to all the superior accommodation they were willing to pay for; but he was not willing that the hewers of wood and drawers of water—the laboring classes—should be taxed exclusively, both in their time and money, to pay large dividends on fictitious amounts of capital, and to enable the wealthy to occupy the cars, to the exclusion of those who are unable to pay ten cents per day, but who would be likely to crowd the cars at the reduced fare of three cents. The plea in asking for Railroad grants was to enhance the City property and benefit the laboring classes, but the facts had proved the opposite. The troubles on the Harlem Railroad respecting the commutation of the charge of fifteen cents from Yorkville unless a ticket is procured, and a like imposition at Harlem, would hurt up-town property by preventing persons from settling in those localities. Mr. Godwin drew a very graphic picture of traveling under difficulties in the Third-avenue cars. Under such mismanagement they ought to lose money, but they did not. Every movement of this Company had tended to retard the settlement and improvement of up-town property. The Second-avenue Railroad were amenable to censure for not running their cars oftener. An objection was urged to the three-cent fare, because the rush of laboring people would be so great that it would be unpleasant to those who would be willing to pay more. This might be obviated by allowing those who desired to pay more to ride in the Broadway omnibuses and in the Fourth-avenue cars, which the speaker proposed not to interfere with. The Harlem Company would benefit themselves by taking passengers from Yorkville to the City Hall for five cents, and to or from Harlem for ten cents, to be paid in cash or tickets. Mr. G. proposed to lay before the Committee certain facts connected with the omnibus and ferry system, now in operation on such a vast scale in London. Although his remarks as to time, and receipts and outlays, were directed to the Third-avenue Railroad, yet they would measurably apply to all the other City Roads. The old Yorkville omnibuses formerly—before the roads were graded—made their down-town trips in forty-five minutes, and the up trips in about an hour. Now they should be compelled to run from the Astor House to Broome-street in ten minutes, and from thence to Sixty-first-street in from twenty-five to thirty minutes, and from thence to Eighty-sixth-street in ten minutes, making in all forty-five to fifty minutes. This would induce many to ride, even at present rates. Several other reforms in the omnibus business were advocated. The Third-avenue Company run forty cars during the day, and four at night, from Sixty-first-street; each car made six trips, down and up, of two hours each. For the months of January and February the average receipts were, for day-cars $15, and night-cars $10, making the enormous sum of $232,960. By an addition of cars, and the laying of a double track, the fare might be reduced to three cents, and then a fair per cent. would accrue to the stockholders. The speaker instanced the success of several omnibus lines which had adopted the three cent fare, as an argument in favor of cheap fares. Cheap law had inundated the Marine Court with cases; and among the daily newspapers, the *Herald*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, Times, and *Express*, had become the mighty engines for wielding public opinion. Railroad Companies in an near London ran at the rate of fifteen and twenty miles an hour—two, three, four and five miles or more—for two, four, six, or eight cents, running every few minutes, and made money at it. The conductors were paid as well, and the drivers better, than ours are; and other expenses were greater than in this country. Mr. Godwin referred to the system of robbery in making change by conductors on the cars and omnibuses, and considered something practically necessary to be done to put a stop to it. He concluded by stating he would furnish the Committee with any data or statistics he had referred to; and whilst he hoped he had awakened public attention to wrongs the producing classes labor under, he had to apologize for taking up so much of the Committee's time.

Councilman Schenck, Chairman of the Committe, made a refutation of the imputation cast upon the Committee by the *Courier and Enquirer*. He had never been brought up with free tickets. He might have answered this charge by letter before, had he met his colleagues, but now he hoped a verbal refutation of the charge would do as well.

After some further remarks on Railroad iniquity by a gentleman whose name we did not learn, the Committee adjourned to next Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A Mississippian Consoles Himself—His Slaves and our Distressed Poor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Issaquena County, Miss., March 1, 1855.

There was a time, Sir, when my conscience was somewhat restless as to the moral right or wrong of the institution of Domestic Slavery as it exists with us; but since reading of the woeful distress among the poor this Winter, in your cities, I cannot but cry, God be praised for the land, and people to work it; God be praised for the *power* to make them work it! producing plenty, prosperity, and happiness.

Why, I have read in the Times of women and children starving to death in the streets of the great City of New-York. I can hardly credit it, when I look around at our happy negroes with the greatest plenty to eat and wear, and good comfortable houses to live in. Sir, if a dog should starve to death here, his owner would be treated with less favor than we would be in the hands of our Abolition brethren. Just *black* your starving poor and send them out here, and we will stuff them full of hay and hominy, and cover their freezing limbs with our warm cotton, and you will hear no more of "The Present Distress."

We are a happy and prosperous people out here, Mr. Editor, and we don't want to be disturbed, and we dislike very much, during these hard times of suffering and starvation, to read in your valuable paper the report of such a resolution as this:

Resolved, That we regard the Fugitive Slave Act as at war with every principle of justice, repugnant to every instinct of humanity, revolting to every sentiment of Freedom, a foul reproach to American legislation, and a disgrace to the age in which we live.

These people must certainly have forgotten who was the author and the revizer of this monster, the Fugitive Slave Act. This is all wrong, Sir. Let the Fugitive Slave law be as it is. If it should be repealed you would have a much worse time of it next Winter with great crowds of our runaway negros flocking into your cities.

Spring of the year brings the birds about. The coming election brings flocks of Know-Nothings. What a god-send the birth of that party has been to the politicians! Woodpecker.

The Operatic War—Ole Bull's Statement.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been so repeatedly called upon by the public journals to reply to the extravagant attack made upon me by certain persons assembled at the call of Max Maretzek, in the bar-room of the Academy of Music, on the 5th of March instant, I feel it incumbent upon me briefly to disclose certain facts of my connection with the Academy, which may throw some light upon the seeming "mysteries;" and, also, that the public may know some of the weighty reasons which made it necessary for me to close the Academy. I have waited very patiently to get my papers, accounts and vouchers from the Academy, before making any statements to the public; but up to this moment they are not forthcoming.

My first acquaintance with Strakosch commenced with his application to me for assistance in 1852, at which time he represented his pecuniary affairs to be in a most embarrassing condition. I listened to his suggestions, and afterwards I admitted him as a partner in my concerts, from which he realized as it now appears, a handsome fortune.

At last he applied to have his cousin, Max Maretzek, whom he represented to be in a destitute condition also, admitted, and Mr. Maretzek afterwards applied and stated he only wished enough for a mere living.

I gave him freely more than he asked. He and his wife accompanied us in our concerts, and although there was no addition caused thereby to the former receipts, I gave him and his wife one-third, and Strakosch and wife one-third, reserving only a third for myself. Strakosch had the control of the financial affairs of those concerts, and Maretzek accompanied his wife and Mrs. Strakosch on the piano.

In the month of December last it was proposed by Maretzek and Strakosch that we should take a lease of the Academy of Music, and conduct the opera there, upon the same footing as we had done to the concerts. It was stated by them, as an inducement for me to embark in it, that they could engage artists and other employés at the Academy for about one-half the sum which had been usually paid, and thereby lessen the expenditures, and insure success. How far their subsequent acts in this particular conformed to their words, the list of salaries below will answer. The whole matter was taken in hand by Maretzek, as to engaging persons, and the general preparation for commencing the Opera. He entered into contracts, signing himself "Max Maretzek, for Ole Bull & Co.," without consulting me; and up to this moment I have information of only a portion of his proceedings.

That the great majority of the persons he engaged were of his own immediate family and relations, I believe the public are already aware.

Here, perhaps, may be found the clue to some of the troubles around which has been thrown so much mystery. That family had formed an alliance and combination against me so strong that they were the real managers, except when money was required; and although I never called for or received one dollar of the receipts of the performances until after five operas had been performed, when, in order to pay some artists who had applied at my residence for money, I did send Mr. Solito, my agent of the Treasurer (also an employé of Maretzek) with an order. He refused to give him the money until my counsel had been called in by Souto, and then I only received $366, and the balance ($402) was, as the treasurer reported afterwards, paid to Mr. Phalen. It seemed to Maretzek and his party a sacrilege for me even to handle the receipts of the house, and equally sacrilegious if when they made a demand on me for money from my private purse, I dared to inquire what it was for. To such an extent was the opposition to me carried on by Maretzek that when a prima donna other than his wife appeared upon the stage, it was remarked by very many persons in the audience that he tried all that he dared to do to break her down in the performance of her part. As I was unable to be present at the Opera, I did not see this myself, but it was so generally seen, and talked about by the most respectable people, and complained of by the lady herself, that I presume Maretzek will not attempt to deny it.

The first disturbance commenced on Saturday evening previous to the opening of the opera. When Mrs. Maretzek and Mrs. Strakosch, whom up to this time I understood were to contribute their services the same as they had formerly done in my concerts, demanded of me engagements in writing—one demanding a salary at the rate of $7,200 a year, and the other at the rate of $4,800, and refusing to perform on the following Monday unless I acceeded to their terms. Next on the 19th, the day of the opening of the opera, Mr. Phalen called on me for $506, the weekly rent of the building, upon which I asked Maretzek (who had taken from me $2,450 to expend as it might be necessary about the opera,) if he had $500 of the amount left. At this request, simple and reasonable as it was, I was assailed with all sorts of epithets and abuse, and from that time until the closing of the Academy, he was ever vigilant in throwing obstacles in the way of my proceeding harmoniously. He at first demanded that he should have no connection with the house, and should receive $500 per month salary as musical conductor. Two days after he raised his demand to $1,000 per month, thus making for the services of himself and wife at the rate of $10,800 a year.

Maretzek had also engaged the following persons:

Albert Maretzek, stage manager, (per month)	$120
Raffael Maretzek, (to count the tickets) per month	60
Patti, father-in-law of Strakosch, (superintendent of wardrobe,)	120
Mrs. Leader, wife of the barkeeper at the Academy	150
particular friends of Albert Maretzek, (as dancer)	100
Mr. Windl, to play the trumpet and notify orchestra,	100
Mrs. Avogadro, (Max Maretzek's housekeeper;)	100
Taylor, treasurer	80
Torriani, chorus master	80
Barili, (brother of Mrs. Strakosch)	000

—besides numerous other retainers, messengers, and hangers-on, at equally enormous salaries.

When it is remembered that, besides the above *trifles*, all the higher artists' salaries, together with orchestra, chorus, &c., had to be paid, the public can judge what position my dear *friends*, Maretzek and Strakosch, had placed me in at the Academy.

That a plan had been concocted between these two worthies, previous to the latter sailing for Europe, there is no doubt, as Maretzek declared in presence of Mr. Phalen, that he held a power of attorney from Strakosch to protect his interests, assigning that as a reason for not allowing me to have the contracts or letters which Strakosch had sent from Europe to him.

On the 26th February, the day after the opera commenced, I met with a severe accident while walking in Broadway, and was in consequence confined to my bed, under the care of a physician, until the 1st of March. Although prohibited by him to leave my room, I went up to the Academy on that day. I was again denied admittance by Maretzek, who then demanded $200 more for himself, and refused to go on with the rehearsal unless it was paid. This sum was not then had, and was any amount due, nor did he pretend that there was, yet I paid that also.

After all these things had come to my knowledge, and many others which I will not weary the public with reciting, I deemed it my duty to close the scenes and unhappy connection at once.

Notice was given to the employés that they would be paid as soon as the accounts could be adjusted.

To the better class of them, I am happy to be able to say, that this was satisfactory, and that they took no part in the disgraceful resolutions drawn up by Max Maretzek, and passed unanimously by his family and those to whom he had been so liberal in proffering salaries out of money not his own.

It is proper here to state that the Secretary, Treasurer, and, in fact, every one connected with the Academy who took part in that meeting, were employed by Maretzek. Taylor, the Treasurer, who was one of the Secretaries of the meeting, stated there that he had not been paid his salary, when he had taken it out of the treasury before it was due, as his receipt, which I hold, will show. He also stated publicly that Mr. Bulkeley, my lawyer, received all the receipts of the house, which he knew to be false, and of which his own book, published in the *Herald* of 10th March, is further proof.

As to the third preamble, at said meeting, which states to the effect that no one was paid anything, I would merely answer by asking—what has been done with the receipts of the house?

Taylor, in the account which he gives of the money, in the *Herald*, makes the receipts, exclusive of some $500, subscription moneys $2,027 00

Out of this he states as paid, for "sundry expenses" 522 10

Salaries paid 1,506 26

—Making, instead of "nobody paid," the sum of $3,734 36

as paid out to employés, &c. Then ends "whereas" No. 3.

Number four reads: "Whereas Ole Bull, or his attorney, has taken the receipts of all the performances," &c.

I hold in my hand a certificate from Taylor in which he states that the only amount received by me or my attorney was $1,169; and another paper, in which he states that out of the receipts Mr. Phalen had received $1,780.

And these are the only accounts I have ever received from the Treasurer, although I have repeatedly sent for them; I have no vouchers for the $2,764 50 before mentioned, nor for the $2,450 taken by Maretzek, and presume I shall not be permitted to gain any knowledge of the affairs until legal means are taken to effect it. The motive which induces this concealment from me I will not attempt to divine.

As to the $1,169 which was received by Mr. Bulkeley for me, I will state, that almost on the instant of its being received, it was paid out to the employees and artists at the Academy, and I hold receipts therefore, which fact was known to Maretzek and Taylor when they passed the above resolutions.

The next preamble which I deem it necessary to answer is, "Whereas, there existed, and still exists, the greatest harmony among the troupe, &c., without one single exception."

If this is not sufficiently answered by what I have already stated, I will merely give, verbatim, the opening paragraph of a letter addressed to me by H. C. Watson, the Secretary of the Academy, and also one of the Secretaries of that meeting whence originated this supremely ridiculous preamble. The paragraph is as follows:

Office of Academy of Music, }
March 3—3½ P. M. }

Ole Bull, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*: I think it my duty to inform you of the state of things at the Academy of Music. It is impossible to convey to you an idea of the anarchy and confusion which reigns here from morning until evening.

* * * * *

(Signed) H. C. WATSON.

The resolutions which followed these preambles are probably not more bitter and inflammatory than might have been expected from these friends of Maretzek, who saw in the announcement of the closing of the Academy a bombshell that scattered to the winds their princely salaries.

The resolution of Maretzek, at that celebrated bar-room conclave, acquitting himself from all blame and approving of his own conduct at the Academy, completely thrown into the shade the act of a legislator "voting himself a farm." I would simply inquire if any of the numerous sufferers by Maretzek's former adventures joined in the shout "*Viva Maretzek.*"

Thus the public will perceive that for only two weeks continuance of the Opera, instead of pocketing the receipts and paying nobody, I stand thus:

Advance to Strakosch	$4,000 00
Advance to Maretzek	2,450 00
First week's rent of Academy	500 00
Another advance to Strakosch by Mr. Phalen, for which he looks to me	4,000 00
Bills already presented to me since the closing of the Academy	1,263 25
Paid to employees and artists, by me	1,169 00
Total	$13,382 25
By whole amount of moneys received by me from the seven performances	1,169 00
Making a loss of	$12,213 25

What another two weeks, under these circumstances, would have done, can better be imagined than described, without, for the present, further troubling the reader. I remain, very truly, yours, OLE BULL.

☞ Mrs. Emma Mermain, of Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, while attending a concert given by a band of minstrels at the Brooklyn Institute on Monday evening, was taken ill soon after the performances commenced, and was conveyed into an ante-room, where she expired in a few minutes in an apoplectic fit. Dr. Ball was present and rendered all the medical aid possible; but to no purpose. A son of deceased was a member of the band of minstrels; and several other of her children were present at the concert, which was immediately stopped by the voluntary action of the audience.

☞ Captain Call, of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, on Wednesday arrested Jas. Green on a charge of keeping a policy office in Navy-street, near Myrtle-avenue. The accused was brought before Justice Daniel K. Smith, when, after an examination, he was held to answer any indictment that may be found against him by the Grand Jury

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to J. W. FOWLER, President.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 455 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels	5s. 6d. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	7s. 6d. to 9s. per yard
Best Ingrain	3s. to 6s. per yard

and other goods equally low.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 376 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales, a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 8s. to 9s per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 6s.

And all other goods equally low.

SPRING HAVING MADE ITS APPEARANCE, Gentlemen are commencing to lay aside their Winter apparel, and are beginning to call on ALFRED MUNDE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, to supply themselves with garments suitable for the season, such as Spring overcoats, business coats, pantaloons, vests, Merino vests, cravats, &c., &c. They keep good goods, well and fashionably made up, together with a choice assortment of furnishing goods. Boys' and children's clothing at reasonable prices, and every article warranted to be as represented. One price and no deviation.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. E. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A BAD HAT IS THE HIGH OF POVERTY, AND IF any one would get rich he must never appear poor. With one of KNOX'S magnificent spring style of hats on his head, anybody would look like a gentleman, for they improve the appearance, and, like charity, cover many other defects. Call and take a look at those masterpieces of genius in either of KNOX'S depots, Nos. 128 Broadway or 179 Fulton-st.

SILKS FROM AUCTION—JUST RECEIVED, A large stock of rich and cheap Spring Silks. Also, Barèges, Printed Muslins, Shawls, Bombazines, Bo Lustres, &c., which we will sell at very low prices. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LINENS FROM AUCTION—WE ARE NOW OFfering Linen Shirtings and Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., at greatly below the manufacturers' prices. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Day-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODIONS, tuned the equal temperament, can be found only at the Manufactory and Piano Room of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready, at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 376 AND 378 BROADWAY.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—[illegible] advertisement under the head of "Boarding."

British Ministry and Irish Popery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on this morning's Times relative to the British Ministry and Irish Catholics, you have [illegible] regarding the religion of Mr. Monsell, Clerk of the Ordnance under the late Ministry. Mr. Monsell is a Roman Catholic, and is, therefore, not a liberal Protestant. He joined that Church about eight or nine years ago, and by every act of his life since, has proved the rectitude and sincerity of his motives.

Mr. Monsell is one of the members of Parliament for the County of Limerick; he enjoys the love of his tenants and the universal esteem of the community he lives among. I am confident when he declined continuing in office under the present Government, it was from a high sense of honor and duty. Mr. Monsell is married to a daughter of the Earl of Dunraven, who has also joined the Catholic communion. T. A. B.

☞ The body of an infant was found in the woods in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn on Wednesday afternoon, by some men who were out gunning. The body was taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house, and Coroner Hanford, of the Eastern District, was notified.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending March 6, 1858—each bearing that date.

Geo. C. Allen, of Key West—For improvement in machines for cleaning Sisal hemp and stripping seed from broom corn.

John Allen of New-York—For improvement in lifeboats.

J. I. Anderson, of Beaver, Penn.—For improvement in cook-stoves.

Hannon W. Ballard, of Burlington, Vt.—For improvement in arrangement of the springs of wagons.

Wm. Ballard and Fred. Wurth, of Cincinnati—For improvement in guards for door locks.

E. C. Benyard, of Philadelphia—For safe catch for bread-pans, &c.

Nehemiah B. Chase and Chauncey W. Saunders of Wilkinsonville, Mass.—For improvement in hand cultivators.

Charles Crum, of Hudson—For improvement in processes for making bread.

Rene Charles Dumoisn and George Alex. Charles Thurneyssen, of Paris, France—For improvement in treating fish for manure and oil.

Julius C. Dickey, of Saratoga Springs—For improvement in harness saddle-trees.

F. A. Gleason, of Rome, N. Y.—For machine for cutting mitre and other joints.

Robert B. Gormsen, of New-York—For direct double-acting hydraulic steam pump.

Guy H. Hubbard, of Shelburne Falls, Mass.—For improved sugar handle fastening.

Marcus Y. Hyde, of Burlington, N. J.—For improvement in soda water apparatus.

Geo. Marts, of Pottsville—For improved coal screen.

Sam. W. Powell, of Tuscarora Valley, Pa.—For improved mill for grinding and bolting sumac.

Jesse Reed, of Marshfield, Mass.—For improvements in steering apparatus.

Newton D. Robins, of Edinburg, Ind.—For improvement in the combination of an air chamber water cooler and force pump in soda fountains.

Edward Rice, of Canandaigua—For improvement in railroad car coupling.

John W. Smith and John S. Gallagher, Jr., of Washington—For improved fire-place.

John Steinthorp, of Buffalo—For improvement in machines for making candles.

Lorenz Stewart, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in mode of constructing saw plates and setting teeth in same.

William L. Whittaker, of Cumberland, Md.—For improvement in machines for stuffing horse collars.

John Williams, of Dunkirk—For improved arrangement of exhaust pipes in locomotive engines.

William W. Willis, of Orange, Mass.—For improved mode of extracting stumps.

Virgil Woodcock, of Swanzey, N. H.—For improvement in the arrangement of desks in school rooms.

Dexter M. Chamberlain, of West Roxbury, assignor to Henry Woodcock, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in apparatus for purifying illuminating gas.

John H. Manny, of Rockford, Ill., and Henry Marcellus, of Amsterdam, N. Y.—For improvement in grain and grass-harvesters.

REISSUE.

John H. Manny, of Rockford, Ill.—For improvement in grain and grass harvesters. Patented Oct. 17, 1854, ante-dated June 15, 1854.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ **The breaking up of the cold weather,** and the presence of Spring, excites the bile and inertia of our citizens, causing a feeling of lassitude and heaviness, aching and dizziness of the head, and what is commonly known as **SPRING FEVER.** And why? Because the sudden changes of weather call all the impurities and secretions of the system into action, and the results are the ills complained of; but there is a sure and certain remedy.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE,"

and if the BLOOD be free from all impurities and putrid humors, there will be no disease.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

as manufactured under the direction of the celebrated chemist and physician, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, is the only effective and permanent

RENOVATOR AND PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

as it contains all the vegetable substances which experience has tested and proved useful in

ERADICATING DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A few bottles will most effectually regulate and cleanse the system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN 1840.

Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, cor of Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, Office, No. 2.

☞ James C. Harriott's BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM—Nos. 435 Broadway and 44 Howard-st., established 1838, by W. L. Whiting. Ladies', misses', boys' and infants' shoes, in great variety. Ladies, come and try our gaiters at fourteen shillings ($1 75) per pair; you will certainly be pleased.

R. W. RICHMAN, (of the late firm of Middleton & Richman,) Manufacturing Superintendent, cordially invites all his old patrons to give him a call at the above number. Children's wash ankles cured.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. M. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Insuring everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale,** Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Exotic Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses.

For catalogues, apply at 20 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange** is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at every new influx of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.**—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in conflagrations from one hundred and eighty-two hours. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., sole makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ **Growing Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.**—WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer all the most estimable varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including 25,000 extra large Fruit Trees in a bearing state, and extra large Ornamental Trees. Priced Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers-st., or will be mailed to applicants.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—THE EASTERN WAR.—Dr. Solger will deliver the second lecture of the Course on FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Policy of the late Emperor Nicholas—Policy of Austria—of Prussia.* Tickets to admit, to be had at the door.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Physician, who possessed a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send it free of charge to any one requiring a letter, prepaid. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, No. 49 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 2.**—The delinquent members are hereby notified that an assessment of ten dollars per share from the first three will be required, unless the same is paid by March 1. By order of the Executive Committee,

J. A. HAMBSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Royal Mail Steamships** between Canada.—The steamship CANADA will sail from Boston on SATURDAY MORNING, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board by that hour.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

☞ **Notice**—A Special notice will be given for a Speaker at the Office of the Daily Times for Feb 27, 1858. Leave at the office, if convenient.

☞ **Splendid Signs**—By ALBERTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, as Clerk or salesman; best of city reference given. Call at 68 Cedar-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and industrious young girl in a city or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, understanding milk and butter, and can be highly recommended. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 201 Bowery, this day and to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 189 Gold-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen until suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as general clerk or assistant book-keeper in a good wholesale house. Good references will be given. Address X. Y. Z., Times Office.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED—By a sober, industrious man of small family, house painter, glazier and paper-hanger by trade, to engage with some respectable gentleman the year round, and every satisfaction given as above. No objection to the country. Address X. Y, this office.

A TEACHER OF CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS of ten years' experience in the profession, who is also competent to instruct in moral, intellectual and physical science, and in Belles Lettres, wishes an engagement in a boarding school or seminary, or would assume the principalship of an academy or grammar school in any part of the United States. Address ALEX. NELSON, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—For a school attached to a church—a male and female teacher capable of instructing to the highest branch of an English (primary school) education. Salary of male teacher will not exceed $300, and of female teacher $180 for the first year. Address, with references, P. T. T S., at this office.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted, a lady, to take charge of the primary department of a day school for boys, in the upper part of the City. None need apply who cannot, from their experience in teaching, prove full competence. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 298, City Post Office.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A lady competent to give instructions on the piano-forte, wanted to go to Worcester, Mass. For further particulars, apply at HORACE WATERS' Music store, 333 Broadway.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASE WANTED—For a Quartette Troupe, to travel and give Concerts. Address, post-paid, with names, terms, &c., CONCERT, *Times* Office.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—Wanted, a situation in a Bookstore, in the City or country, one who has had five years's experience in the business. Best of reference given. Address D. W. H., care of Gale & Waters, No. 1 Montague-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—(American or Scotch,) to attend a bakery. Must be smart, neat and obliging. One who can write well and can give good City reference for honesty. Apply from 11 to 4 o'clock, at No. 330 Pearl-st.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTED—To do general housework. One who has lived in the country preferred. Must have the best of recommendations. Call at No. 66 24-st., on Saturday, 13th, between the hours of 1 and 3.

AGENTS WANTED—With $100 capital, to sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 25 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED—Three good watchmakers to go to different towns in the interior, South and West. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted, a good pin a finisher, and one for blank finishing. Also, a boy to feed the ruling machine. Inquire at No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold-st.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted 100 pounds second-hand Long Primer, not more than half worn, and 100 pounds Minion of a like description. Inquire this day at No. 9 Carmine-st.

LAD WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—A lad of good school education, who writes well and correctly. One who wishes to learn mechanical drawing, and is disposed to advance himself, may address Box No. 3,186 Post-Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 612 6th-av., corner of 38th-st. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants, in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

FARM HANDS, WAGON-MAKERS—Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and all kinds of female domestics, &c., may be engaged by the American Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let, with or without board, newly furnished, for families or single gentlemen. Pleasant large rooms for families, with bedrooms and closets attached. Also, fine large elegantly furnished parlors, on the first floor, for families, or without board. Large pleasant rooms that will accommodate a party of four gentlemen, at Nos. 120 and 122 Chambers-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentleman with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. 126 18th-st., a few doors from 5th-av.

BOARDING.—Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, Nos. 56 and 58 East 18th-st., has to let, with board, a full suite of rooms on the second floor. Her house is pleasantly located near Union and Stuyvesant-squares, and it has all the conveniences of baths, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—Rooms pleasantly located, with board, for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at No. 406 4th-st., Albion-place. Stages and cars in the immediate vicinity.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 89 Elm-st, between White and Walker-sts.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 124 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 5th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD WANTED—Any strictly private family, with a view of reducing expenses, by accommodating a young gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, with full board, two or three rooms with gas, may, if terms are reasonable, make permanent arrangements with a pleasant party by addressing K, Box No. 2,586 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—By two gentlemen and their wives in a private family of respectability; west side of town preferred. Terms must not be too extravagant. Address J. P. M., office of *Daily Times*.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family at No. 18 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain very desirable suites of rooms, or single rooms, with partial board if required, in a first class brown stone front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 Wesquith-st., first house west of 6th av.

FORTY-FIVE EAST NINETEENTH STREET—Mrs. RIEMELE having several suites of rooms disengaged for the coming Season, is prepared to receive applications from families and single gentlemen for permanent board, at her extensive and delightfully situated establishment, between Broadway and 4th-av.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS—Neatly furnished with breakfast, if desired, in the central location, No. 60 Prince-st., near Broadway. Gas and baths.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. YALE

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man or woman as a commanding forehead.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthful hue of the moss rose. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion.

HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair, soft, curly, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Depôt, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TALLOW CANDLES—FULL WEIGHTS.—ALLAN HAY & CO., Soap and Candle Works, Nos. 30, 32 and 43 1st-av., beg most respectfully to inform the venders and consumers of Tallow Candles in general, that they still continue to manufacture the above article, of the first quality, and full weights, 16 ounces to the pound, all sizes, from 4 to 16 to the pound.

N. B.—As we don't give short weights, and never have done so in our works, Grocers when purchasing our candles may rely on having full weights. All goods of our manufacture are marked with our name and place of business in full. No connection with any other establishment in or out of the City.

FESTIVAL OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.—The Society will celebrate its Seventieth Anniversary by a Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Saturday, March 17, 1858, St. Patrick's Day, at 6 P. M. Tickets may be procured at the bar of the Hotel, or from any of the Stewards. The members will meet at the same place at 5 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—Notice is hereby given to persons owning lots in the different villages in the town of West Farms, that the Collector will sit to receive Taxes on SATURDAY, March 27, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M., at the Westchester House, corner Broome-st. and Bowery, and unless the Taxes are paid then and there will be sold for the same. GEO. B. TREMPER, Collector.

TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, at my office, G. SHUFELDT, No. 9 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are requested to attend a meeting at City Hall, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 P. M. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

A. W. JONES, Ex Ch. Clerk.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, GREENOUGH COCKS, &c., Furnished at the new manufactory, No. 10 Ann-st., 4th story, at the lowest prices, by A. & G. W. MIDDT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SEQUEL TO RUTH HALL.

GET IT AND READ IT.

NEW LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN.

This book is being read by all her admirers.

ANOTHER EDITION NOW READY.

An authentic history from her earliest childhood to the present period, when she has taken her position at the head of every female essay in America.

"The unique style that has [illegible] of the talented [illegible] in every and in [illegible] There [illegible] character [illegible] offers to [illegible] of this distinguished [illegible] genius which have [illegible] will be perused with the utmost interest; thousands of her admirers will be pleased to trace even in the earliest and crudest of these productions, evident marks of the talent, which, combined with energy, industry and perseverance, have raised her to her present lofty position as a writer. Anticipating a great demand for the work, extraordinary editions have been printed.

Price for the complete work, handsomely bound in one volume, cloth gilt, is One Dollar a copy only.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, per first mail, free of postage, on his remitting One Dollar to the publisher, in a letter, post paid.

Published and for sale by

H. LONG & BROTHER,

No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and all booksellers.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,

OR,

FAMILY MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTOR.

For the especial use of the married, or those about to marry. By Dr. F. Hollick, the celebrated Author and Lecturer. NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION: 500 pages. Colored plates, and all the new discoveries.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Published by T. W. STRONG, No 26 Nassau-st., who will send it anywhere free by post, on receiving One Dollar and the address. To be had also of all Booksellers. Thousands are sold daily.

From the Medical and Surgical Review.

"We have just read a new work called 'THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,' by Dr. F. Hollick, the well known author of the 'Origin of Life,' and we are constrained to admit that it is the most extraordinary book that ever came under our notice. One feature which peculiarly distinguishes this book from all others of the kind is the peculiar tone of morality and delicacy which pervades it all through, and which makes it both proper and useful to be read by all persons, of both sexes, who have attained the age of puberty. A very eminent clergyman authorizes us to say that he deems it a duty to introduce it privately among his flock, as the [illegible] means he knows of preventing and overcoming those baneful vices, unfortunately so destructive to soul and body, which are at the present time so fearfully prevalent."

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

WILL PUBLISH ON THE 27TH OF MARCH,

THE CASTLE BUILDERS,

By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease." One volume 12mo., paper cover, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

From The Athenæum.

The most successful religious novels which have appeared from the New-York press for many years, are "The Heir of Redclyffe" and "Heartsease." The religious sentiment is developed in these absorbing stories, as an element of human character, without bigotry or fanaticism. So natural is the dialogue, and free from exaggeration the several individuals introduced, that the real and earnest significance of the narrative does not at first appear, and the reader's sympathies are gradually but surely enlisted in feelings of a solemn and elevated kind, which have sprung vividly from the circumstances of life and the laws of character.

FIFTY YEARS' EXILE.

Now Ready,

ISRAEL POTTER;

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BY HERMANN MELVILLE.

Author of "Typee," "Omoo," &c.

One vol 12mo. Cloth Price 75 cts.

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From the Boston Evening Gazette.

Melville's best work.

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A stirring narrative, and admirably written.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No 10 Park-place.

THE TIMES DEMAND IT.

NOW READY,

AMERICAN AGITATORS AND REFORMERS.

BY D. W. BARTLETT, Esq.

400 pages 12mo, Six Fine Steel Portraits, Price $1 25.

AGITATION AND REFORM

Are the watchwords of the age. This work contains concise biographies, and characteristic selections from the writings of ALL THE LEADING REFORMERS of this country.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,

Auburn and Buffalo, and after May 1, No 25 Park-row, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.

"'Tis our Child in Heaven"—A beautiful, affecting and expressive song, by the popular composer, J. R. Woodbury, who has infused in this new song all the character to his other popular productions, 25 cents. "Our Boys," a patriotic song of the Young America school; words by C. D. Stuart; Music by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Sung at Christie's and Wood's Minstrels, with the greatest success. Colored Vignette of "Our Boys" on title-page. "Sparkling Polk," by Thomas Baker, is having an immense sale. Eighth Edition now out, 25 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

JULLIEN'S NEW COMPOSITION.

Published this day, the

RUTH HALL SCHOTTISCHE,

DEDICATED TO FANNY FERN.

With a fine Lithograph.

J. DARCIE, New-York, and all music sellers. Boston—E. H. WADE, OLIVER DITSON, G. P. REED and N. RICHARDSON. Philadelphia—LEE & WALKER and J. E. GOULD

THE WAR.

Price reduced, new edition just published, 60,000 copies sold.

MIRROR OF SEBASTOPOL.

AND MAP OF THE BLACK SEA AND CRIMEA.

Showing the position of the allied forces, views of the Hurricane on the Black Sea, Battle of Inkermann, portraits, &c. Agents wanted in every State. A. H. JOCELYN, No. 60 Fulton-st., this is the only reliable sheet published, giving authentic information direct from the seat of war.

ENVELOPE WAREHOUSE AND WRITING PAPER DEPOT—The largest stock, the best assortment, and the lowest prices ever offered in this market.—The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their new stock of Staple and Fancy Envelopes, embracing over a thousand varieties. They are now manufacturing in larger quantities than ever before, and by reason of recent large contracts with the best paper mills in the country, are enabled to offer a better class of goods, and at lower prices than hitherto. Particular attention is invited to their new styles of Elizabethan and Alhambra Envelopes. Also, an assortment of Writing Papers, embracing some styles entirely new. Liberal discount to large buyers.

CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER,

No 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—Lost on Friday evening, March 5, at the Academy of Music, or outside the building in passing to a carriage, a brown hair clasp, with black enamelled tips and a large gold hook, on clasp, with one large diamond in centre of clasp. The hair is valued by the owner as a memento of a deceased friend. Apply at Grammercy-park House, room No 112.

DOG LOST.—A large and very handsome dog, part Newfoundland, white, with dapple head and ears, has also a dark spot on one side his body; curly hair, very fine and soft, unusually so for one of his size. The owner is anxious to obtain him again, being a present from a particular friend, will willingly pay a liberal reward to any one returning him to GEORGE LEEDS, No. 68 South-st.

$3 REWARD.—Lost on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th inst., a small GOLD FIRE CAP, with hair crown, made to be worn as a pin. The finder will be paid the above reward by leaving it at the New-Haven Hotel, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.

LOST.—On Tuesday, P. M., March 13, between 14th and 15th-sts., on the 4th-av or between 20th and 24th-sts., on the 2d-av., a note addressed to Wm. A. Williams, Hart's Corner, and containing $25 in $5 bills. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to No. 13 East 14th-st.

LOST—Two 's yards of plaid Silk left in a Broadway stage yesterday at 2 o'clock. The finder will be rewarded if he will leave it at No. 462 Broadway, second door, first door. Dr. S. GILBERT.

THE MOFFAT BUILDING.

No. 335 Broadway,

Having been laid out and finished and adapted to the occupancy of

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, UNDERWRITERS AND STUDENTS for professional life,

Is now ready for inspection by parties desirous of obtaining rooms in such a favorable location for business.

For terms, &c., apply to

WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st., BY SAMUEL J. SIGLER.

JOSEPH P. PIERSON, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, No. 5 Wall-st. New-York.

A MOST VALUABLE INVENTION.—The subscribers have lately secured letters patent for a churn and butter worker combined, that stands unrivaled. It has received the highest premiums in every instance where it has been brought before the public. It combines simplicity, with practicability, and produces a larger weight of butter from the same amount of cream, and in less time than any other churn now in use. Agents wanted. None need apply but those of undoubted character and ability. Persons wishing to examine the churn or purchase rights can do so by applying to JOHNSON & HUNTLEY,

Room No. 74 Dey-street, House, New-York.

I AM NOT ALLOWED TO PUBLISH THE NAMES of those who recommend my ONGUENT, but I can refer to them, and can show them letters of recommendation. I can entirely any honest man that I speak the truth when I say that my ONGUENT will "force" the whiskers or mustache to grow come in thick as six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin; if you've never had whiskers, it will make it grow. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 289 Broadway, basement; HAYES, No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Sherman, No. 21 South-st.; Phillips, No. 3 Bridge-st., Brooklyn; Spalding, No. 97 Nassau-st.; Gallup, No. 139 Main-st., Buffalo; Barker, Rochester, N. Y.; S. D. Gilman, Washington, D. C.; and all Druggists.

PERUVIAN BALSAM—Wine tested bottle of each of the Peruvian Syrup Phosphate of Lime and Soda Dust. For sale by A. LORIMER, No. 24 Cliff, corner of Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN AUCTION GOODS.

W. & J. SLOANE,

No. 169 Broadway,

(Opposite the Park,)

Have just purchased at auction a splendid assortment of Lowell 3-ply and superfine

INGRAIN CARPETS,

Which they will offer for sale on Monday, Feb. 22,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Also, every description of

CARPETING,

Including VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS, of their own importation, at the lowest market prices.

Inspection invited.

SILK GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

NICOLSON & WRIGHT, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THEIR STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.

SILKS, GLOVES AND WHITE GOODS.

RIBBONS AND SHAWLS.

MILLINERY ARTICLES, &c.

Rich Figured and Plain Dress Silks.

Black Gros de Rhine and Watered Silks.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED TO CLOSE BUYERS.

ENGLISH CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

have just opened a very large lot of John Crossley and Sons' Super English Tapestry Brussels, at 8s. and 9s. per yard; Royal Velvet, ditto, extra quality, at $1 50 per yard; Superfine Ingrain, at 75 cents per yard; Imperial Three-Ply, ditto, at $1 per yard; together with a full assortment of Rugs, Mats, Druggets, India and Cocoa Mattings, &c. Also, well seasoned English and American Oil Cloths, in new and elegant designs, and of a superior quality.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS.

E. S. MILLS has in stock a large and beautiful assortment of SPRING MANTILLAS, MANTELETS, &c., embracing every variety of style and pattern. Merchants from every section are particularly invited to call and examine the various kinds; as they comprise the largest assortment to be found in this market, and will be offered at the lowest manufacturing prices; together with the usual stock of SPRING SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES.

Mostly purchased at auction at very low prices, at Nos. 90 and 92 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

CASH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 37 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

HOTEL-KEEPERS, boarding house-keepers, and housekeepers generally, that regard a saving of money in their purchases an object, would do well to call and examine the immense lot of Wet Goods offered by the subscriber for such great bargains will not in all probability be offered again in a number of years.

1,000 yards huck toweling, at 6d., well worth 1s.

1,500 yards fine shirting linen, at 12½, 2,000 yards superfine, at 18 6d., 1s., 1s. and 6d., well worth double the money.

1,500 yards linen sheeting, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s., a great bargain.

1,000 yards linen damask, at 2s 6d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s., very cheap.

700 dozen damask tablecloths, at 5s., 8s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 14s. 16s. and 18s.

700 dozen damask table napkins, from 3s. to 12s., per dozen.

800 dozen damask doylays, at 2s. per dozen.

Also, a large lot of quilts, besides an immense lot of cotton shirting and sheeting, but slightly wet and warranted and sent free to all parts of the City and vicinity.

ANDREW G. COLBY,

No. 37 3d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

ENGLISH VELVET

and

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AND THREE-PLY CARPETING,

At a very low mark, at

HIRAM ANDERSON'S,

No. 99 Bowery.

SPRING MOURNING FASHIONS.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.

C. F. BARTHOLOMEW—Will open on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 15 and 16, his Spring importations of Paris Mourning Mantillas, and also of his own manufacture, comprising the greatest variety and most beautiful designs ever exhibited. BARTHOLOMEW'S new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

JOS. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, opposite the City Hall, have now on hand the best assorted Spring and Summer stock and styles to be found in the United States, and suitable for all ages from three to twenty years old, at wholesale, and for greatly reduced prices.

NEW MANTILLAS.

EXPOSITION DE MANTELET FRANCAIS.

J. BECK & CO. invite the inspection of ladies to their novelties in Spring and Summer Mantillas, a large assortment of which are now received and will be exhibited, commencing this day, at Nos. 355, 786 and 788 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CARPETINGS—The largest assortment ever offered in this City is now on sale at LORD & TAYLOR'S large Carpet Rooms, at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices. Ladies are requested to call and examine our stock of these goods before purchasing. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie-sts.

LINENS.—Irish linens, all qualities, white and brown Linens, table cloths, assorted sizes Doylies napkins, towels, sheetings, and a general assortment of goods suitable for dealers, for sale at reduced prices, by

WM MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catherine-st.

MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING—At wholesale and retail, from 10 to 20 per cent less than general prices, at J. VANDERHILT'S, No. 81 Fulton-st. Garments made to order in the best style. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MILLINERY.

MDE. RUITKAI KOSSUTH—Has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 130 9th-st., near Broadway.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS.—GEO. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st., New-York, is now exhibiting to

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

his new stock of French and Home-made Spring and Summer Mantillas, consisting of a large and very select assortment of novelties in Silk, Lace and Applique Goods, to which he begs to invite the attention of

CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS

from every section of the country.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW, and a full assortment of MILLINERY goods.—ALLASON BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 WARREN-ST., over S. H. TERRY & CO., are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of the richest and most desirable goods in this market. We shall have on hand of our own importation, and our MANUFACTORY, PARISIAN BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHE'S UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and all other articles in our line of business. All will be sold for cash and short time, at such prices as will induce buyers to call again.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,

Warranted perfect time-keepers, from.....$188 to $324

COOPER WATCHES,

Duplex and Levers, from..... 125 to 272

INDEPENDENT SECOND,

And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses. 125 to 252

CHRONOMETERS,

Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers..... 125 to 200

EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,

Which run eight days with one winding..... 140 to 188

ENAMEL WATCHES,

For ladies, some in hunting-cases..... 35 to 100

DIAMOND WATCHES,

For ladies, some in magic cases..... 85 to 300

MAGIC WATCHES,

Which change into three different watches..... 100 to 170

WATCHES WHICH WIND UP

And turn the hands without a key..... 85 to 140

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes.....$35

FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS..... 30

GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES, for the ladies..... 30

GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..... 30

GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases. 30

SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as..... 12

SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as..... 14

Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.....$15 00 to $75 00

Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $35;

Bracelets..... 5 00 to 30 00

Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses.... 3 00 to 25 00

Gold Guard Chains..... 10 00 to 50 00

Gold Chatelaine Chains..... 10 00 to 100 00

Gold Vest Chains..... 80 00 to 35 00

Gold Fob Chains

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE,
AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND,
WITH
LEASE OF LOT.

FILLED IN THROUGHOUT, BUILT IN THE BEST manner, and in complete order, containing parlor, sitting room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, and closets on the first floor; 4 chambers and closets on the second floor; and a large attic. Cellar under the whole house, with cemented floor. Cistern, with pump in the kitchen. Gas fixtures throughout. Outhouses, with water-closet. Fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Lot 25 feet front on Clinton-st., by 100 feet deep. Rent $180 per annum. Apply to the owner, at the corner of Clinton and Pelton-sts., Clifton.

THE HOUSE IS SITUATED FAST BY GRADE IN THE most delightful part of Clifton, commanding a fine view of the Bay and Narrows, and is within a few minutes' walk of the Quarantine Landing. The house is situated on a lot 75 feet in depth, having the wing attached, ornamented in beautiful style, with arched piazzas, and contains a large parlor, dining-room, with range, six sleeping rooms and a bath room, marble mantels and grates throughout, and a large cellar under the whole. There is also a well of excellent water on the premises. The garden contains all kinds of vegetables in abundance; also, many fruits, consisting of peaches, plums, quinces, gooseberries, apples, strawberries, pears, blackberries, cherries, raspberries, currants, grapes, and the grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with gravel walks, flowers, shrubs, &c., &c., and all in the most complete order; in fact, the house is such that a gentleman could desire, as the healthy and beautiful scenery is unsurpassed. It is the only property that can be purchased at Clifton, so convenient to the ferry and containing so much land.

The house leave every half hour in Summer, and every hour in Winter. There 45 cents, making Staten Island much more desirable for private residence than the upper parts of the City, as the time consumed in reaching their beautiful island is about the same as from the Battery to 23d-st., but far more preferable in point of health and comfort, with the advantage of combining City with country life, and enabling persons to attend to their daily business in New-York without undue fatigue. The title of the property is unquestionable, and terms easy. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to

F. G. RICHARDSON, Esq., No. 107 John-st.,
Or ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—For sale, on easy-going terms, the following described premises:

Vacant 100 feet front on Atlantic-st., between Powers-st. and 6th-av., Brooklyn.

Also, a good opportunity for builders.

Also, three good and new framed two-story and basement dwellings on 10 h-st., between 3d and 3d-avs., Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton-av. Bridge, and by Third-av. Railroad to Fulton and Atlantic Ferries.

Also, a vacant lot at rear on 15th-st.

Also a new and good-sized genteel marble front dwelling on 3d place, 3d house from Court-st., Brooklyn.

Also, vacant premises 100 feet square, unsurpassed as a site for a villa, at Bloomingdale, near 86th-st., New-York, overlooking the river for miles.

Also about 5 acres in Westchester, between Fordham and Morrisania depôts, within 5 minutes' walk of either, opposite the Lorillard Mansion, and finely adapted to quarter acre lots for villas.

Also 50 feet front on south side 83d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., New-York. One lot improved.

Also, 1 lot north side 46th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., New-York. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, No. 90 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Deane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Deane-st. is to be widened immediately, and, when finished, the property will become the great thoroughfare to the Fulton and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Deane and 116 feet on Church-st.; the buildings are five-stories high, with under cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 116 feet deep; the store next is 50 feet front by 106 feet deep. A long tenant of 15 years' standing will remain on board and mortgage. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25 feet by 107 feet, in front garden, pleasantly situated—No. 125 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold very low. Apply at A. D. DEVEREAUX, No. 188 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 49 Barclay-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island.—A house, with one acre of land, immediately on the shore, where there is good bathing, and adjoining Townsend's New Dock, and within three minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing. It is well situated for a family grocery and boarding-house, or public garden. Immediate possession given. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway, upstairs.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine, large brick house, with piazzas front and rear, at the junction of Broadway and 126th-st., on a high elevation, having all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., all in good order, to let low to a genteel family. None other need apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE—From 1st of May next. The large mansion house and grounds situated in Court-st., in front of Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn. It is well adapted to the business of a boarding-house, ice-cream saloon and public garden. It is now in course of repair, and will be made to suit. Possession may be had till 1st May without rent by the party fitting it. Apply to S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AT HARLEM.—The house is two-story frame, with basement, situated in the vicinity of the place, between the 3d and 4th-av. Railroads, and near the depôt, being a convenient place for a person doing business in the City. For particulars, inquire of J. N. WATSON, Real Estate office, 4th-av., between 126th and 126th-sts. Harlem.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of East Vernon, East Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Half may remain on mortgage, and the balance in cash, or white-lead and oil. Inquire of W. B. DEMAREST, No. 206 West 23d-st., or to his painting establishment No. 113 West 11th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story new house, brownstone-front, elegantly finished; house 25x 56, on full lot; location West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. Also, two full lots for sale on same block. House can be seen at all times. Key at No. 9 London Terrace. For particulars, inquire of M. SCHIVERIN, No. 9 London Terrace, or No. 62 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first class, 4-story, basement brown stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 22d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., known as Nos. 263 and 265. Also, two desirable building lots on the north side of 21st-st., half way the block between 8th and 10th-avs. For further particulars, apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, Nos. 13 and 25 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT RYE.—A good two story dwelling, 7 rooms, &c., and about one acre of land, extending from the post road to the East River. Garden well stocked with choice fruit; fine views of the Sound; fishing, bowling and yachting excellent. Place well shaded and near a depôt. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement, mastic front, brick houses, situated on the corner of Lee-av. and Rose-st. (23d addition), Brooklyn—ten minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, cornices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A good dwelling house and two lots of ground, with a large barn on the rear lot—all nearly new—in complete order and in a good neighborhood. Possession given on the 1st of April, or 10 per cent. rent can be had for it the next year. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A small, new brick house, well built and pleasantly located, 22x25, three stories, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements; situated on 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 36th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement high stoop brick houses, 21x46, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements, situated very pleasantly, in 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Price $3,500, $3,000 of which may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of D. ROBINS, No. 76 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No. 51½ St. Marks-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 9 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST.—Handsome three stories; basement, counter cellar, good neighborhood, high stoop balconies, and all modern improvements; No. 19 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with gas fixtures and all complete. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock, or any time in the evening.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story and attic frame house, on 126th-st., between the 3d and 4th-avs., in good order, and Croton water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to A. J. HEBECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Astoria a fine modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, a well cultivated garden, ornamented with a variety of shrubbery and flowers and very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BREWER, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One first-class, four story, with basement, brown-stone front house, 20 by 60, lot 94 feet 9 inches deep, with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 69 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60 East 20th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On easy terms; a handsome small brick house, built by the owner for his own use, with all the modern improvements, in the best order, with flower garden in front, in a good neighborhood. Inquire of J. MULLAN, No. 486 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Nos. 85, 86 and 87 State-st; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 236 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West 4th.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 133 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply in NELSON PLACE, No. 49 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story house, with brown stone front, all modern improvements, between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—With a part of the furniture. The modern three-story house No. 130 East 15th-st. Inquire on the premises. The house may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS—A 3-story brick house and store at 8th-av., near 21st-st. THEODORE MARTINE, No. 180 West 25th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A CASH BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for sale the finest upon which he now resides, four miles from the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad, in Orange County. The property consists of 102 acres of choice land, well wooded, and finely divided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description and the outbuildings large and commodious. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 164 Front-st. Address, all letters Goshen Post-Office.

WM. H. HERRIS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 20 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 10 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on 2 acres of land with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, &c., in full bearing. A fine view may be had of the whole property from the house. Rent (furnished) $700. Purchase money may be loan if desired. Apply at 295 6th-av.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of 3 miles south-west of Jamaica, Long Island, containing 60 acres in a high state of cultivation, with plenty of choice fruits, with a large double house, nearly new and very conveniently fitted in with brick and hard finished walls; markets, churches, grist-mill, carriage house, barn, granary, sheds, &c. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, having a fine view of Long Island Sound, containing six acres in a high state of cultivation, with plenty of choice fruits, with a large double house, nearly new and very conveniently fitted in with brick and hard finished walls; markets, churches, grist-mill, carriage house, barn, granary, sheds, &c. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, with about four acres of ground, 25 miles from New-York by rail and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound, on the Boston Turnpike Road, half a mile from Railroad depôt. There is a fine grove of forest trees before the house. The grounds contain all kinds of fruit and ornamental shrubbery. Stable and barn, good garden, &c. Price $4,000. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 31 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 36, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled; large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE On Washington-av., Brooklyn, a handsome cottage house and two lots. The house is conveniently arranged and handsomely finished, the grounds filled with fine fruit trees, plants, &c. HOSE SANJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st.

TWO COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Portchester, N. Y., 27 miles from this City, on the New-Haven Railroad. Portchester and its entire vicinity are eminently healthy. One house, built about two years, in good order and hitherto occupied only by the owner, stands on an eminence about five minutes' walk from the depôt, and commands a fine view of the Sound. The house contains nine rooms and an observatory, and has heater, range, &c. There is one acre of land ornamented with shrubbery, evergreens, vines, &c., and containing a good well and an excellent cistern, besides barn and granary. The other house, which is also new, and has a large lot with trees, &c., stands in the village opposite the Episcopal Church. It was built by the late owner for himself, and has been occupied only by him. The house has nine rooms, and good well and cistern. Price $4,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 27 Broad-st., New-York; C. G. DUN, depôt master at Portchester; or C. B. MERRITT, on the premises.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A country seat, with 30 acres of land, all in lawn save kitchen and flower garden, comprising a convenient and commodious Gothic dwelling-house, stable, coach-house, large stone barn, ex, cow and pig-pens, poultry-yard, ice-house, filled, &c., &c., with every requisite for the comfort and enjoyment of a gentleman's family, all in the most perfect condition. At the entrance is a convenient and ornamental lodge. The place is situated at College Point, and cannot be surpassed in healthfulness or beauty of locality, commanding an extensive view of the Sound, having a large water front, with a fine sandy beach, and within an hour of New-York, by railway or steamboat. The grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and it is seldom that a place presenting so many advantages is offered for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN THE VILLAGE OF PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Situated at Orania, a point of canal projecting into the sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, 23½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. There are about six acres of excellent land under a fine state of cultivation. The dwelling is two-story with basement and attic, and completely filled with every convenience. The stable and coach-buildings are in excellent order and condition. The bathing, fishing, oystering, be ting, &c., is unsurpassed. The location is remarkably healthy, and the adjoining grounds occupied by first-class improvements. Any person wishing a delightful residence in the country at a very low price will seldom meet with the like. For many charms and advantages see the full particulars inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 3 Nassau-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 30, with a wing 30 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 6 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted in the last two years. For sale with or without the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 60 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and outbuildings, for superior accommodations, such as bar-room, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the premises, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The locality of the place is unrivalled for summer boarders. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One large brick house and lot on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 23 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazzas in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x175 feet. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 126 West-st., New-York.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in the centre of the beautiful village of New-Rochelle, consisting of a good dwelling-house, carriage-house, barn, work-shop, green-house, ice-house, and fountain, all in perfect order. Good roads all round the premises, with ten acres of land beautifully enclosed, under a high state of cultivation, with gravel walks tastefully laid out, fruit of all kinds, shrubbery and shade trees of every description, and within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Price $12,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to B. PARKHURST, No. 23 Market-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The house is two story and attic, with parlors, dining room, kitchen and wash room on first floor. The parlors have marble mantels and sliding doors. Six rooms in second story. Large attic, with one finished room. Eight acres of land, nicely laid out and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; beautiful garden and lawn, with barn, carriage house, &c. The above premises are in good condition, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., a short distance from good churches and schools, and within twenty minutes' ride of Newark, where there are 3 trains of cars from New-York sixteen times a day. Apply at No. 56 Amos-st., or No. 131 Amity-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased.

The 5 story fire-proof store No. 113 Pearl-st.
The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 67 and 69 Exchange-place.
The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 24 and 23 New-st.
The 3 story first-class modern built dwelling houses Nos. 75 and 98 West 21st-st.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas. J. Roosevelt, deceased. It consists of 40 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The Farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence, or as a garden for the supply of the markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 15th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 18th of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $20, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 3 per cent. per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received at par. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Farm of 25 acres, in a high state of cultivation, beautifully located in Bloomfield, N. J., 13 miles from New-York, and 6 from Newark, on which there is a new 2-story frame house, 40 feet by 28 feet deep; also, another house for renting; a barn and other necessary out-buildings. On said farm are two good apple orchards of grafted fruits; also, a variety of choice fruit. Price $3 the acre. Also, another farm of 14 acres, in a good state of cultivation, with a good house with ten rooms in it, a barn, &c. On said farm is a good apple orchard. Price $2,100. For terms and particulars, apply to HENRY STORMS, No. 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An improved Farm of Summit, Wis., about 25 miles from Milwaukie, and within two miles of the Milwaukie and Watertown Railroad, containing 160 acres in a good state of cultivation, with a large house nearly new and all necessary out-buildings. The grounds are well stocked with fruit trees; the location remarkably healthy, with schools, churches, post-office, &c., in the immediate vicinity. Price $6,000. For further particulars inquire of WM. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 25 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, opposite the residence of Professor MORSE.)—A desirable location for a country seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 114 acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to H. & J. CARPENTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 324 acres, 120 improved and in good cultivation, situated in Shilohville, Sullivan County, N. Y., within a cash home market, and had for all kinds of produces at the highest rates. The farm is well watered and fenced. On the premises is an orchard and nursery buildings. Price $4,500; terms easy; title good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 200 acres, in Illinois, (160 tillable and wood, of heavy timber.) There is a new and first-mill near it, and the neighborhood is well improved. It is in Clark County, in Township 12, six miles from the Wabash River, and near the National Road, leading to Terre Haute to St. Louis. The farm is well fenced, and title indisputable. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 100 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., with a large dwelling-house, barn, and all necessary out-buildings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. CAMPBELL, on the premises, or of WARD, ANDERSON & CO., No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Five acres of Building Lots, on the south side of Wallabout Bay, and fronting on the East River, Brooklyn, having a water front of about 300 feet, commanding magnificent views of river and Manhattan scenery. For immediate and substantial improvement. Price $10,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 14 Wall-st., or GEO. G. HASTINGS, No. 128 Broadway.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of these beautifully located lots in the 12th Ward, Brooklyn, for sale. Three minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold for monthly installments of one dollar if applied for before March 1 next. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the Furniture, containing 9 acres and 20 acres of land, 21 miles from the New-Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the gothic style, finely built with the best materials and filled in with the best. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 69 Wall-st., up stairs.

DWELLING FOR SALE.—No. 16 Rose-st., near Frankfort, the valuable three story and basement dwelling, with shop in rear, and very favorable lease of the lot, 20 years to run. An excellent situation for a manufacturing jeweler, gunsmith or the like. $1,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply at the office of EDWARDS & MANN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TWO BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—On the north side of 126th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., finished with all the modern improvements, will be sold very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 49 3d-av.

48 50, 98, 100.—Farms containing the above number of acres in the vicinity of this City and near a village, at the termination of a good Plank Road, for sale. Inquire at No. 36 Hammond-st.

FRENCH FRONT STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—On no th side of 8th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., finished, complete in every respect, with all the modern improvements. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 49 3d-av.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One house in Gouverneur-st., for $6,000, and one house in Henry-st., near junction of Grand-st., for $7,500 Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 49 3d-av.

SEVENTH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE—The 4-story brick houses Nos. 216 and 222 7th-av.—a good investment—will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also, the 4-story double tenement brick house No. 491 East 12th-st. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR TIMBER OR IMPROVED NORTHERN OR WESTERN LANDS—Situated in the city of Brooklyn, within one mile of the City Hall, near Flatbush-av. For particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 43 East 12th-st.

129TH STREET—LOTS FOR SALE—Six lots in 129th-st., near 6th-av. The street is paved and lighted, and the above lots are beautifully located for improvement. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

45TH STREET—LOTS FOR SALE Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—14 vacant lots on north side of 126th-st., fronting west on 11th-av. Apply to THURBER BAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st.

BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—At SECOR'S Iron Works, No. 102 Washington-st. Three tubular boilers, thirty inches diameter, eighth feet high. Two do. twenty-five inches diameter, six feet high.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—In New-York or Brooklyn; a brick dwelling, renting from $300 to $400, in exchange for a superior country residence, with out-houses and from three to seventy acres of land situated in the healthiest part of New Jersey, three hours by railroad from New-York; or will be sold very low for cash. Apply to Mr. HIRAM MILLER, No. 63 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

HOUSE WANTED—By a very careful and prompt family of four, grown persons, a neat, small house, or the lower part of a larger one, in a good neighborhood, not above 34th-st. (lower down preferred,) at a fair rent. Address B., Box No 1,191, Post Office, with location, rent, &c.

WANTED TO RENT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—In a good location a three or four story first-class House, with all the modern improvements, comprising furnace and boiling range, water closets, hot and cold water throughout the House. Rent from $800 to $900 Communications, stating location, rent, &c., may be addressed to Box No. 4,139 Post-Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN—ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Consisting of a front and back room and one or two bedrooms, all on second floor, with kitchen. Not over five minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Address SHIPLEY, No. 123 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, (Americans,) consisting of front and back room and bed room on second floor, with kitchen; must be in a genteel neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $175 per year. Add ess VANDERHOEF, No. 96 William-st., for one week, stating particulars, &c.

WANTED TO RENT—A small house containing the modern improvements and situated in a good neighborhood, between 18th and 35th-sts., and 5th and 9th-avs. Rent not to exceed $300. Address B. T., Times office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a small, genteel family, in a healthy part of this City. Some four or five rooms on one floor, with Croton water and bath, preferred. Address APARTMENTS, Box. No. 956 Post-Office.

A SMALL FAMILY of three persons and an infant, with servant, wish the lower part of a genteel three-story house, with gas, &c., anywhere between 4th and 26th-sts. Address Box No. 129 Lower Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding houses in request need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken. E. MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large double and commodious dwelling-house, with about five acres of ground, well surrounded with shrubbery and fruit trees, with stable and out-houses attached, situated three miles from the Hoboken ferries, on the Bergen and Hackensack Plank Road—offering a rare opportunity to a family who wish to locate in the country near the City. For particulars, inquire of C. D. VAN WAGENEN, No. 27 Water-st.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—The large and commodious dwelling-house, with five acres of land attached, now occupied by Miss SPALDING and a genteel family, will be rented to a small family. Inquire at the Railroad Depôt. It is well calculated for a first-class boarding-house, which is much needed in the place. Apply to Mrs. MARY H. DE HART, Elizabethtown, or to WILLIAM DE GROOT, No. 4 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Two new 3 story and back basement houses on Lexington-av., between 48th and 49th-sts., will be let low for one year from May next, to a responsible tenant. For particulars, apply to Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Dey-me-st., basement Chatham Sqan Building, or would be exchanged for vacant lots, unincumbered, and well located either in New-York or Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET—A large country house at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. There is a fine large garden, barn, for forage house, fruit trees and grape vines A very eligible situation for a boarding-house, school or Summer residence. This is the property recently occupied by James T. Eells, and is within a few steps of the railroad depôt. For terms inquire of MARCELLUS EELLS, Lafarge Insurance Company, No. 20 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Four beautiful English basement houses, four stories high, replete with all the modern improvements, and with handsome front bay window, situated in West 35th-st., Nos. 213, 217, 219 and 221, a short distance West of the 8th-av. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 213, on the premises, or W. E. & W. SPARKS, No. 29 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From May next, the first-class three-sto y basement and sub-cellar house, No. 17 Degraw-st., between Court and Smith, with modern improvements, gas fixtures throughout. Also, two three-story and basement houses on Lexington-av., New-York, between 46th and 46th-sts. Rent $338. Apply to Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Deane-st., corner Chatham.

HOUSES TO LET.—No. 121 Warren, near Hicks-st., $700; No. 75 West 11th-st., near 5th av., $1000; No. 20 Columbia-st., $300; No 113 Norfolk-st., $300; No. 271 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, $300; Cottages on 126th-st., with Croton water, bath, range, &c., $350. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3, P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—The well finished two-story and attic dwelling house, No. 23 Spring-st. The house is in perfect order, and has every accommodation for a respectable family. Rent $625, and water rent. Apply to ARNEST FINK, No 23 East 20th-st., or to F. E. LEE, No. 192 Bowery, at the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The 3 story brick house in Bmoklyn, in Oxford-st., between Lafayette and Ko Kalb-avs. The house will be rented low, and the furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—A three-story house on 20th-st. between 6th and Lexington-avs., rent $700. One on Lexington-av., $750 Two on 4th-av., basement houses, $650 and $700. One on 28th-st., $600. One on 28th-st. near 4th-av. $400. Several furnished houses at $1,000 to $2,500. Apply to E. B. KINSHOMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—A first-class, three-story, basement and counter-cellar house, No. 182 West 19th-st., (opposite Lamartine Park,) 20x50 feet. Furnace and all other modern improvements, and in fine order. THEODORE MARTINE, No. 180 West 25th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A handsomely furnished house, 15 minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, to a gentleman and his wife, without children, for three months from the 1st of May. No rent for the furniture required. Address G. S., this office.

HOUSE TO LET ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD. The new cottage-roof dwelling-house, with a plot of ground attached, situated between Manhattanville and Carmansville. Croton water in the house. Apply to LAWRENCE & HORN, No. 67 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Three new first-class three-story brick houses, with basement, 7 rooms and modern improvements, situated in Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of the ferry. Apply to J. W. STICKLER, No. 2 Hudson place, Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET—The first-class 3-story brown stone front dwelling No. 324 Henry-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 16 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two new 4-story English basement dwellings in 20th-st., near the Priory. All the modern improvements. Rent cheap to first-class tenant. Apply to W. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 34th-st., No. 236, 6 years to run. Possession immediately. Apply to C. C. TRUESDALE, No. 204, Bast 23d-st.

HOUSE AND APARTMENTS TO LET, also Rooms in the third story of No. 220 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. Office furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises, or of WHITING, CLARK & REED.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Three story, with modern improvements, in 8th-st., near Broadway. Call as above, or at 71 Barclay-st. C. BARLOW.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—Formerly Commodore Vanderbilt's. Cameron. It is newly built, with all the modern improvements, conservatory, bath-room, hot water apparatus, ornamental stables, bowling-green, &c. There is 40 acres of ground laid out in garden. The place is most delightfully situated, fronting the bay, one only five minutes' walk from the depôt. Apply to CAMERON, HUTT & PEACE, No. 16 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Glen Cove, L. I., two miles from the landing known as Dosoris Island. The house contains seven rooms, finished with all kinds of fruit. Besides the ornamental trees, there is a farm-house, with a cottage, which would also be let. A more delightful Summer residence is not to be found. Steamboats go to and from twice a day. For particulars, call on Dr. BOSTWICK, No. 684 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With barn and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depôt, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No. 6 Chatham-st.

$300—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A small genteel house, within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. A small family connected with some Evangelical Church that would (without dinner) board the owner and wife, will be preferred. Address E. D. WAR

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF $300,000 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT Real Estate Bonds of the

FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, March 20th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

$300,000 of the FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS.

The Railroad is now finished and two and-a-half miles in addition, from Fort Wayne, (Indiana,) and extending south to Louisville, (Kentucky,) crossing the Ohio River by means of a tunnel, and in connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, forms a line between Louisville and Cincinnati, 10 miles shorter than the Ohio River. The Company have issued bonds to the amount of $600,000 only, but have inserted a mortgage upon their Real Estate, described in Article No. 1 of the bonds of Trustees. They are $1,000 each, bearing interest half-yearly, and are made payable 1st June, 1880, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York. The issue of the First Mortgage is confined to $300,000, which have been purchased by persons upon the amount of $200,000, and upon the Mortgage but two hundred and forty bonds are or can be issued. The bonds of this mortgage are situated in the Counties of Clark, Scott, Jennings, Decatur, Dubuque, Blackford and Wells, being along the route, and within the bounds of the State, and the prices fixed upon them are to redeem to their cash values at times of appraisal, and not what they would be worth when possessed of all railroad facilities. These bonds are at any time at the option of the holder, exchangeable for the Real Estate mortgage, at such prices as may from time to time be fixed by the Company, but in no case less than four-fifths of the appraised value. This Railroad has from its earliest commencement to the present date been prosecuted steadily from the home means and credit of the Company, and with out the sale of a single bond; and it is the fixed determination of the Company to move rapidly forward, until the work is completed; and, unlike most other Railroad Bonds, the security of these bonds is the most undoubted character, independent of the successful prosecution or the profitable working of the Road, after its completion, as the Real Estate being entirely unincumbered, is now the property of the Company absolutely, and without the successful completion of the Road for any other condition whatever.

For pamphlets and statements of full particulars of the condition of the Company, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

P. S.—The President of the Company, knowing the intrinsic value of these Bonds, and not wishing the public to rely upon his statement wholly, solicited the appointment by me of some person in whom I had the utmost confidence, to go and examine the mortgage record, lands, statistics, facts and the condition of the road, (which I did,) and his Report is more favorable in every particular, than I could have expected from the statement and exhibit of the Company. I would, therefore, recommend these Bonds to my friends, believing them to be the entirely safe, and most desirable security as a profitable and permanent investment, and worthy of attention, as the sale is made by order of the Company, and will be peremptory to the highest bidder

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

THOMPSON'S STOCK AUCTION SALES.—R. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer. Public Auction of Bonds and Stocks, by the subscriber, on every WEDNESDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ P. M. First sale March 21.

REGULATIONS.

1. All orders must be given during the week preceding the sale, so that the Sales may be advertised at least three days.

2. No stocks will be offered that are not in hand at the time. The owner can, however, withdraw his Stocks, but the Commission will be the same as in case of sale

3. All purchases must be paid for on or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance—thus giving time to report and get remittances.

4. Commissions and charges will be one-quarter of one per cent. on the par of the Stocks or Bonds, and one dollar extra on all lots sold, of amounts less than $5,000. No charge for advertising. The commissions and extra charges are invariably paid by the seller.

5. The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the same as at the Board of Brokers,) unless otherwise stated in the advertisement or at the sale.

6. Advances will be made on Stocks or Bonds of established value at 7 per cent. interest; repayment to be made from the proceeds of sales.

7. Handbills will be ready at 12 o'clock on Monday, giving the list for the Wednesday's sales.

All communications should be addressed to the subscriber, who is the responsible party in this Stock Auction business.

J. THOMPSON,
Corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 13, 14 and 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, at our salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., to which place the goods will be removed for convenience of sale, being a manufacturer's stock of fine gold jewelry, to be sold without any reserve, and made up of a great variety of all kinds of jewelry, and of the latest styles, in which will be found the following articles:

A complete assortment of fine gold single and double-cased watches, of best makers; silver do. fine gold fobs, guard and vest chains; lockets, pencils, pen cases, fob, guard and vest keys; gentlemen's scarf pins, studs and finger rings of great variety, diamond, emerald, stone and seals; finger rings of every style; studs, sleeve buttons, scarf pins, tailor's, ladies' brooches, ear-rings and bracelets, all of the latest styles; also, some fine imported sets of diamond, emerald, ruby, opal, coral and plain bracelets, brooches and ear-rings; the whole forming a well worth of manufacturers, jobbers, &c., and affording an opportunity to individuals and others to supply themselves with jewelry at less than cost of manufacture. We pledge ourselves that every article shall be sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, TAPESTRY CARPETS, SILVER WARE, &c.—On SATURDAY, (to-mor ow,) at 10½ o'clock, by STOVER & COOK, at their salesrooms, Broadway, corner of Duane-st., an extensive assortment of superior Furniture and Housekeeping Articles of every description, consisting of elegant tapestry carpets, a very little worn; silver-plated castors, cake baskets, spoons, forks, ladles, &c.; superbly decorated china tea and coffee sets, vases, mantle ornaments, very large French plate pier glasses, marble slabs and brackets, splendid rosewood piano-fortes, by Chickering, Nunns & Clark, and Hazelton, which can be examined at any time before the sale; 10 rosewood parlor suites in French brocatelle and plush, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; etageres, secretary, book-cases, music cabinets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top washstands and commodes, mahogany and rosewood sofas, very superior quality; hair mattresses, pillows, cushions, curtain-pole extension dining tables, sofas, lounges, cane bedsteads, spring seat chairs, arm do. rocking do., card tables, gueridon do., and kitchen furniture of every description. Piano-forte at 12 o'clock. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

COLE & SON, Auctioneers

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, on MONDAY, March 24, at the Merchants' Exchange. Among which Nos. 221, 223, 225, 227 Front-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 472, 474, 476, 478, 480 Atlantic-st.; five houses corner of Fulton-av and Nassau-st., corner of Fleet and Lafayette-sts., and some 20 more houses and lots.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1856, by COLE & CARLTON, Auctioneers.

The following New-York City property, to close a succession: Nos. 230 and 232 Mercer-st.; Nos. 108 and 110 Bleecker-st.; Nos. 46 and 146 East 13th-st.; No. 416 East 13th-st.; Nos. 49 and 269 11th-st.; Nos. 171 East 20th-st.; and Nos. 69 and 69 1st-av. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 63 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 15 Nassau-st., New York.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

TO PAY ADVANCES—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st., new and second-hand furniture and clothing, parlor, bedroom, hall passage, enamelled furniture, jewelry, fancy articles, Hartford stoves, china, shawls, mattresses, feather pillows, &c., more fully described in catalogues and manuscripts. Examine early this morning. Every article can be relied upon for quality. Rosewood parlor furniture covered in rich brocatelle, mahogany parlor, &c., in large variety, enamelled chamber furniture, with marble tops, &c.; rosewood and mahogany wa drobe, bookcase, secretary, sofas, lounges, tables with marble tops, &c.; piano-fortes of rosewood and mahogany, first-class instruments, but little used, cost from $325 to $425, and no risk whatever, and fully guaranteed; secondhand furniture, from a family; also, mirrors and oil paintings, richly framed; a large stock of fancy goods, (cost over $5,000;) also, jewelry of various kinds; also pearl parte-monnaies, &c., &c. Every attention to purchasers.

R. G. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

BANKING HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFE, &c.—R. G. HALLIDAY will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, March 17, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises lately known as the Knickerbocker Bank, corner of 14th-st. and the 8th-av., by order of the United States Trust Company Receiver, the furniture and stationery contained in the Banking-house, comprising desks, tables, chairs, sofas, large tin chests, carpets and matting; large cloth-top clock, Extension and copying tables; ledgers, day, cash books, do exchange books, do. pass books, note paper, envelopes, pen trays, wafer cups, paper weights, &c., &c.

Also, 15 tons coal and 4 loads wood, sawed and split.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 64 6th-av., household furniture, viz.: Sofas, dressing and plain bureaus, mangany chairs and rockers, extension tables, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, carpets, mirrors, lounges small lounge beds, Franklin and hall lamps, &c., worthy attention. Sale positively at 2 o'clock.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At No. 12 Morton-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood settee, covered in brocatelle, Wilton carpets, oval mirrors, one of Barmore 7 octave piano fortes, but little used, centre tables, ext extension table, chairs, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

COLE & CARLTON, Auctioneers

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS or business men who want a permanent and valuable business location which is now becoming the best on the west side of the town, will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the property known as 203 Greenwich-st., now Chambers-st., formerly the residence of JOHN BATTIN, deceased. Terms easy.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SALMON, TOMATOES, CATSUP, LIME-JUICE.—No 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, wines, brandy, gin, whisky, buck-wheat flour, raisins, currants, shelled almonds, olive oil, hardware, saws, harness, riding-saddles, whips, iron safes, cigars, tobacco, soap, candles, herring, mackerel.

W. W. SMITH, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—T. F. FIELD will sell on FRIDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock at No. 167 Fulton-st., a choice assortment of white granite bed-ac. and bluewares, China toys, &c., in trade lots. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, late of the firm of Adrian Nr. Muller & Co., will give his personal attention to the selling of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., at the Exchange or at private sale. Also, for the selling of furniture at the residences of owners. Sale of Stocks and Bonds on TUESDAY of each week, at the Merchants' Exchange.

PHILIP E. WILKINS, Auctioneer, No. 2 Broad-st.

Estate Commission Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 307 and 309 West 16th-st., 100 years to run. MILES COMBS, Auctioneer, No. 244 Grand-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Cortlandt-st., consisting of country parties near the city, which are offered for sale on the following terms, and to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited to the sale:

SHERIFF'S SALE.—ON MONDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, New-York, the following Machines, viz: Sewing Machines, Printing Presses, Lathes, Planing Machines, &c., &c.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE HEARN, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, at No. 49 Pine-street, corner of William—FRIDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

$40,000 seven per cent. first mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque (Iowa) Southern Railroad Company. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York—$21,000 each.

$20,000 seven per cent. first mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1873. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New-York—$1,000 each.

$2,000 seven per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Flushing Railroad Company. Interest payable March 1 and September 1—$1,000 each.

$3,000 seven per cent. second mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due 1875. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in New-York—$1,000 each.

$7,000 seven per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due 1885. Interest payable June 15 and December 15, in New-York—$1,000 each.

$600 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company Scrip of $250.

100 shares Reading Railroad Company Stock—$50 each.

100 shares Panama Railroad Company Stock—$100 each.

100 shares Northern Indiana Company Stock—$100 each.

20 shares Michigan Southern Railroad Stock—$100 each.

$10,000 six per cent. Bonds of the State of Missouri, due 1876. Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New-York—$1,000 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.—Receiver's Sale—A large assortment of superb household furniture, sold by order of the Receiver, consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in brocatelle and plush; rosewood marble-top pier, centre and side tables, superb French plate pier glasses of all sizes, elegant oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak hall chairs covered in plush, mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands, damask window curtains, lace under do., mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloths, commodes, bedsteads, sideboards, hair mattresses and palliasses, oil paintings, desks, bookcases, &c.

Also, a large lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

(Immediately after sale of furniture.)

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—A choice assortment of John Mitchell's justly celebrated steel pens, including most of his desirable styles, to close an assignment. Wholesale stationers would do well to attend the sale.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—H. WILSON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture, without reserve, in the large four-story house No. 76 Franklin-st., consisting of two splendid rosewood bedroom suites, two painted bedroom suites, black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, rich Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany rocking and other chairs, looking-glasses, clocks, &c.; one elegant rosewood parlor suite, one mahogany parlor suite, three mahogany sofas, nearly new; one splendid seven octave piano, made by Shevalier—it has not been in use over three months, and cost $450; all the kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.; a large amount of crockery, cut glass-ware, &c.; elegant silver-ware, consisting of heavy plated cake baskets, castors, with cut bottles; knives, forks, spoons, &c.; excellent hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters; two heavy oval mirrors. A deposit required from every purchaser.

LEWIS LYMAN, Auctioneer.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS AND PAINTINGS.—At auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 17, at 7 o'clock precisely, at the salesroom No 377 Broadway, corner of White-st. The goods are attractive, and all new and salable stock.

We are instructed to sell the stock of one of the oldest established houses retiring from the trade, chiefly foreign books, in French, Italian, German, Spanish, the Latin and Greek. Also, valuable text-books in English, embracing all the School and standard Classical Text-Books and Scientific Works in the different languages, as well as miscellaneous literature generally. The first sale will be announced from the catalogues being in preparation. This sale will be worthy the attention of Academic Institutions and Libraries, public and private. LYMAN & CO.,
(Successors to Cooley & Reese.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 25, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land, with the three-story brick building on it, and two-story brick building in the rear, and known as No. 357 7th-av. Lot 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Also the extra large lot of land adjoining the above, with frame feed store and stalls for 37 horses thereon, known as No. 359 7th-av., being 27 feet 4 inches in front, 37 feet 2½ inches in rear, by about 192 feet deep—be the said dimensions more or less. The above will be sold together, and subject to a mortgage of $6,000.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, &c.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, and four superior rosewood piano-fortes, mirrors, oil paintings, &c., which are well worthy of the attention of housekeepers. Also, a lot of second hand office furniture. Sale positive. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.—On FRIDAY, March 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No 57 Pine-st., 25 to 30 SEWING MACHINES, different sizes, made by Baker, Grover & Co.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

The above sale is adjourned until Monday, the 17th March, same place and hour.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS of CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	Stockholm,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Trieste,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Venice,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Naples,	Seville,
Bologna,	Genoa,	Nice,	Shanghai,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Singapore,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Sydney, New-South Wales,
Cagliari Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Turin,
Cadiz,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Trieste,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux.,	Venice,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Verona,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Cologne,	London,	Odessa,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Columbo, Ceylon,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Cork,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.
Coblentz.			

ALSO, CREDITS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at		
Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS ON THE BANK OF NEW-SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at	
Maitland and Newcastle	Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich	Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne, Geelong,	Kyneton,
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander.
Ballarat	
Sandhurst Agency	Sandhurst.
Ovens Agency.	

CREDITS, available at sight, on the following places on the WEST COAST:

Lima,	Panama,
Valparaiso,	San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—To the holders of Certificates of Indiana Wabash and Erie Canal Stocks, issued for Bonds of the State of Indiana, known as "ORIGINAL WABASH AND ERIE CANAL BONDS," that, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, one year's interest, from 1st January, 1853, to 1st January, 1854, of five per cent, will be paid on said Certificates, on the first day of May next, at this Office. These Certificates are distinguished from all other Certificates of Indiana Wabash and Erie Canal Stock, by the statement on the face, that they are "ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL BONDS." The books of transfer of this Stock will remain open at this office, and at the office of the Agent of the State of Indiana, No 30 Nassau-st., until the 15th day of April next, inclusive, when they will be closed until the third day of May ensuing, and the three first-named will be paid to the holders of those, who appear as such on the transfer books, on the said 15th April, 1856.

CHARLES BUTLER,
President Board of Trustees W. & E. Canal.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855 that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GOLD HILL MINING COMPANY, will be held at No. 102 WALL-st., on FRIDAY next, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration business of vital importance to the Company. It is earnestly requested that all the Stockholders be present in person or by proxy.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1856. J. H. SMITH, President.

$50,000 TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—The above amount of Woolen Clothing for sale or exchanged for Railroad Bonds, in roads building, or real estate in Brooklyn or New-York. Address Box No. 1,621 Post-office.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY—No 127 Pearl-st., makes cash advances upon flour, grain, provisions, and other merchandise, in store or transit. Also upon vessels at sea and in port, and upon stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities.

$7,000—$5,000—$2,500—To loan on Bond and Mortgage, on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COAL.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Spring Garden Gas Works up to the 15th of March next ensuing, for 5,000 tons of Picton Coal, to be delivered at the Gas Works near Fairmount, between the last of April and 1st of December, free of wharfage, cartage, &c. Address ABRAHAM MYERS, Engineer of Spring Garden Gas Works, Philadelphia, and endorse "Proposals for Coal."

Feb. 15, 1856.

COAL! COAL!—Superior Red Ash, Egg and Stove, $6 75, delivered, for cash only. Grocers and others supplied on liberal terms, at the new Coal Yard on Hunter's Point, between Jaycox and Clymer-sts. Orders received at the office, under the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Bank-st., near the Ferry, East Brooklyn.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULT AND SAFE DOORS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, and is supplied, therefore, to offer which combine five great advantages to be secured in a fire proof building, viz: Incombustibility, great strength, a very moderate expense on the cost of the whole work, as the beams are perfect in themselves, and require no casing, as they are perfectly fire proof, and the saving in the weight of iron in the floors, walls, &c., will be considerable. Also, Bolts, Rivets, Bolt Heads and Nuts, Bolt Iron, Bar Iron, Angle Iron, Tee Iron, Zee Iron, Channel Iron, Plate Iron, Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, Flange Iron, Rivet Iron, Cast Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Sledges, Tongs, Chains, Hooks, Shackles, Screw Jacks, Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, Drills, Reamers, Files, Rasps, Punches, Chisels, Gauges, Squares, Rules, Scales, Calipers, Dividers, Trammels, Compasses, Scribers, Centre Punches, Hammers, Mallets, Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Pliers, Nippers, Cutters, Shears, Snips, Hatchets, Saws, Planes, Augers, Bits, Braces, Gimlets, Screws, Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, Staples, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Knobs, Handles, Escutcheons, Pulleys, Sheaves, Blocks, Rope, Twine, Oakum, Tallow, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Glue, Brushes, Sponges, Leather, Packing, Belting, Emery, Grindstones, Whetstones, Rubber Goods, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Lanterns, Candles, Candlesticks, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Cements, Coal, Wood, Charcoal, Coke, Iron Safes, Locks, Vault Doors, Iron Shutters, Iron Doors, Iron Window Frames, Iron Window Sashes, Iron Window Blinds, Iron Roofing, Iron Fencing, Iron Railing, Iron Gates, Iron Stairs, Iron Columns, Iron Girders, Iron Beams, Iron Joists, Iron Trusses, Iron Bridges, Iron Buildings, Iron Tanks, Iron Pipes, Iron Fittings, Iron Castings, Iron Forgings, Iron Work, Steel Work, Machinery, Tools, Implements, Utensils, Articles, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Materials, Supplies, Apparatus, Fixtures, Furniture, Property, Effects, Things, Matters, Subjects, Objects

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

GREAT NEWS!

EMPEROR NICHOLAS DEAD!

Announcement of the Fact in Parliament.

The News received via the Hague.

LORD J. RUSSELL TELEGRAPHS FROM BERLIN.

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

FURTHER FROM THE SIEGE.

LATER FROM CHINA.

INSURGENTS IN CANTON.

The Markets--Cotton Trade Steady--Consols 91 1-2.

[BY THE HOUSE-PRINTING TELEGRAPH LINE, 21 WALL ST.]
HALIFAX, Thursday, March 15.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa*, Captain HARRISON, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, the 3d instant, arrived at her dock in this city at one o'clock this afternoon.

The *Africa* left here at 4.30 P. M., for Boston, where she will be due about midnight on Friday.

The steamship *Hermann* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the evening of the 28th February, with 68 passengers.

The screw steamship *Sarah Sands*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ultimo.

The news is of an interesting and highly important character.

THE WAR.

The advices from the Crimea are of the same tenor as by the last few arrivals—nothing of moment having transpired.

On the 13th February, the Russians made a sortie during the night, but it was not formidable; only five of the French were killed.

FEB. 14.—Another night sortie, in which the French lost thirty-five men. Weather quite warm and Spring-like.

FEB. 15.—The condition of the French army is reported to be excellent. There is also a rumor that the north side of Sebastopol would be invested.

Feb. 16.—Nothing has occurred of any importance.

FEB. 17.—Official details of the battle of Eupatoria.

Admiral BRUAT telegraphs the following:

ON BOARD THE MONTEBELLO,
KAMIESCH BAY, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

On the 17th the town of Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side by eighty pieces of artillery, six regiments of cavalry under the command of General KOEPP, and twelve regiments of Infantry consisting of about 25,000 men, under the orders of General OSTEN SACKEN. The combat lasted from 8½ o'clock until 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Russians were vigorously repulsed. Their loss is estimated at 300 killed, and the wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed, 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. SELIM PASHA, General of the Egyptian division, and Col. RUSTEM BEY, were killed. Eighteen French were killed or wounded on shipboard. The attack has not been renewed by the Russians.

The steamers at anchor in the Roadstead contributed energetically to the defence of the town. Admirals LYON and BRUAT have sent six steamers to Eupatoria. (Signed) BRUAT.

Second Dispatch.—EUPATORIA, Feb. 21.—"Since the affair of the 17th, the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria. To-day columns of infantry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town, and taking the direction of Simpheropol. Many villages are still in flames in the vicinity of Eupatoria. More guns have been landed, and additional forces thrown up. The town is in a good state of defence." (Signed) DENONT LOUIS,
Commanding steamer *Veloce*.

A letter states that the battle consisted mainly of a heavy fire of artillery, under cover, of which the Russians made two or three attempts to carry the town by storm. The night after the battle the Russians bivouacked on the field without tents or fires. The weather was intensely cold. The next day they commenced retiring on Simpheropol.

Vienna Conference.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL arrived at Berlin, and immediately had an audience of the King and Baron MANTEUFFEL. Russia seems at length to be making attempts to come to an understanding with the Western Powers. General WEDELL, the Minister at Paris, has personally gone to Berlin to explain the points at issue, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL's mission is expected to conclude the desired arrangements.

An official editorial article in the *Correspondenz of* Vienna says that the draft of a general treaty is prepared, securing the integrity of Turkey, preventing the future encroachments of individual powers, and guaranteeing the rights of Christians. This document will be considered at the Conference. All the Plenipotentiaries, with the exception of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, have arrived at Vienna. The Conference meets on the 5th of March, and hopes of peace are strongly entertained. Notwithstanding the Russian professions of peace, accounts state that warlike preparations were never more active in Russia.

A report reached England, *vid* Berlin, that the Czar was dangerously ill and given up by his physicians; and although it wanted confirmation, the funds advanced.

The order prohibiting the export of wheat from Poland into Prussia came into effect on the 21st.

The German papers mention the capture, by the Russians, of Schoumbikaran, SCHAMYL's strongest fortress.

TEFIK PACHA, the son-in-law of OMER PACHA, has died of fever at Eupatoria.

MOST IMPORTANT—Latest.

Sudden Death of the Emperor of Russia.

LONDON, Friday Night, March 2.

This evening in the House of Lords, the Earl of CLARENDON rose and said, "I think it my duty to communicate to your lordships the contents of a telegraphic dispatch which I received half an hour since, from her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, that the Emperor NICHOLAS died this morning at 1 o'clock of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a dispatch from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia died at 12 o'clock this morning.

An hour before this dispatch arrived I received accounts from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was on the point of death, and had already taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago as between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt under these circumstances of its authenticity.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON made a similar statement.

It was rumored that the Emperor died by the hand of the assassin, but the cause assigned above was generally credited. The effect of this unexpected intelligence on political and military affairs has not been developed, and it is impossible to say what it may produce. It created great excitement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of CARLISLE is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Otherwise the Ministry remains as announced per *Pacific*. In Parliament the proceedings were unimportant. The chief business was the debate of Lord GOODRICH's motion to increase the chances of military promotion from the ranks. The motion was negatived.

In the House of Lords a debate occurred on the subject of acknowledging the loyalty of Canada and other Colonies. No action was come to.

Mr. ROEBUCK's Committee proceeds vigorously. They have reported that the objects of the inquiry will be best attained by making the Committee a secret one.

On the 1st of March Mr. ROEBUCK appeared at the bar of the House of Lords with a message from the House of Commons citing the Duke of NEWCASTLE to give evidence before the Committee.

Wednesday, the 21st, has been appointed as a national fast for the success of the war.

Meetings deprecating the conduct of the war are on the increase throughout the country.

Everything is again quiet in Liverpool and London.

The Earl of LUCAN publishes a convincing letter to Lord RAGLAN exonerating himself from all blame in the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

Letters are making their appearance in the English papers complaining of the non-return of goods sent to the New-York Exhibition.

The ship *John Bannerman*, from St. John, N. B., was ashore at Holyhead, a total wreck. Crew saved. The bark *Avon*, bound from Cuba to Swansea, with a cargo of copper ore, was totally lost in the British Channel. Crew saved.

£300,000 in gold were received per the *Kent* and *Marco Polo*, from Melbourne.

Dividends on the Cuba loans of 1834 and 1837 are advertised for payment.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was at the Camp of St. Omer's. Nothing further was known respecting his intended visit to the Crimea.

There were rumors of some important arrests for political causes having been privately made in Paris. Persons of high distinction are said to be implicated.

The *Moniteur* announces the loss of a French frigate with troops, in the Straits of Bonifacio. All perished—600 or upwards.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Chambers have voted the suppression of Monasteries.

Nothing further is known of the adherence of Tuscany or Naples to the Allies.

BELGIUM.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had an interview with King LEOPOLD, on his way to Berlin.

CHINA.

The intelligence from China is important. Dates are had from Hong Kong up to January 15. The insurgents hold Canton in a state of siege, and have the commerce of the whole river—their fleet having gained several victories over the Imperial fleet. Consequently the supplies are being cut off. Provisions, especially rice, are rising rapidly.

A fight took place at Whampoa Anchorage, in the presence of the American and English ships of war, and the foreign shipping was considerably damaged by the guns of the belligerents. The English and American Commissioners have drawn a line around the factories, and notified that no hostilities will be permitted to take place within it.

Shanghai dates of the 1st are important. A definitely contract between the Insurgent authorities in Shanghai and the French, whereupon Admiral LAGUERRE, with the ships *Jean D'Arc* and *Colbert*, bombarded the city,—which, ere this, has probably surrendered or been stormed.

The Insurgents have met with reverses to the east of Pekin.

Amoy is quiet.

Captain ADAMS had arrived from England and would proceed to Japan with the ratification of the treaty.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co.'s Circular reports numerous arrivals, but without any effect on the COTTON market, which remained dull, though without any marked decline. Quotations of Middling are reduced 1s. 1-16d. in the fortnight. Sales of the week 36,550 bales, including 1,000 on speculation, 2,420 bales export. Quotations are: Fair Orleans 5¾d, Middling 5 1-6d, Fair Mobile 5¼d, Middling 4 15-16d, Fair Uplands 5¼d, Middling 4¾d. Sales on Friday, 6,000 bales, closing quiet; prices unchanged. Stock, 598,000 bales. Week's imports, 200,000 bales.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report Fair a sixteenth under the above, and add that little of the late imports have as yet been landed, and the market consequently has not been fairly tested, but should holders show the same anxiety to realize, a future decline must inevitably follow.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.'s circular reports little doing in the Corn Market. Wheat and Flour unchanged. Indian Corn 6d. a 1s. 3d., lower. Western Canal Flour 41s. a 42s. for old, and 37s. a 39s. for new. Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s. a 46s. 6d. Ohio 44s. a 45s. White Wheat 11s. 6d. a 12s. 6d. Red 10s. 6d. a 11s. 3d. White Corn 42s. 6d. a 43s. Yellow 42s. a 42s. 6d. Mixed 42s.

MAXWELL & Co.'s circular reports an improved feeling in the market to-day, Friday, and large arrivals, with but little landed.

Liverpool Provision Market.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF and PORK unchanged in tone and price, and new BACON in limited demand, at about 1s. decline. LARD very dull, and 6d. lower; sales 50 tons. TALLOW much depressed; 1s. a 2s. lower. Other firms concur in the above.

CHEESE is wanted at full rates.

Liverpool Produce Market.

HERMAN COX & Co.'s Circular reports RESIN in less demand, but not lower. Sales, 1,000 bbls., at 5s. 3d. a 5s. TAR very dull—sales at 15s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE offered at 35s. on the spot, with few buyers. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE. In ASHES, a trifling business has been done, at unchanged rates. DYEWOODS are lower, and holders pressing the market in consequence of large arrivals.

The BROKERS' Circular quotes RESIN as low as 4s. 10d.@5s. 5d., from heavy imports. Sales of PALM OIL made at £41@£42. RAPE OIL 40s.@55s. OLIVE without demand. COD, SEAL and WHALE OIL unchanged. LINSEED OIL in fair request, at 35s.@36s. CLOVER SEED in demand, and fine qualities scarce. LINSEED very dull.

SUGAR—Market firm, and in refinery descriptions the business good.

GROCERIES barely maintain themselves. MOLASSES easier. COFFEE—There is no change in tone, and the demand is moderate. RICE in good demand, and firm. The sales of American are not reported.

In CHEMICALS the business continued unimportant.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester Market is flat but not lower. The hopes of the speedy reopening of navigation with Germany and better weather were producing an improved feeling. Short time working in the mills and factories has not become general.

London Money Market.

Considerable arrivals of gold had taken place, and the stock of Bullion in the Bank of England was increasing and expected to still further augment. Money is rather easier. A reduction in the Bank rate of discount is anticipated.

Consols had advanced from favorable surmises respecting the Vienna Conference, and the rumor *viâ* Berlin, that the Czar was dangerously ill, closing at 91¼d. for money, and 91¾d. for account. The BULLION in the Bank of England had increased £96,000.

American Securities.

BELL & Co., London, report that the market continues very firm. Federal Stocks have become scarce. The various State Stocks are in steady demand, with but a limited amount offering for sale. Railway Securities are also in better demand at improved quotations, especially Erie and Illinois Central. Panama Seven Bonds are also in good demand, with purchases for investment. Quotations are not given.

London Markets.

Baring & Brothers report the Market generally without alteration. Sugar is quiet and steady. Tea rather dull and generally lower. Rice dull, and 3 days' delivery dull. Saltpetre very little doing.

Exchange on London 9 per cent. premium. Sales at 109 per cent. premium.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £96,000.

Rates of discount in the open market 3 per cent.

Consols for money 91¼; Illinois Central Shares, 18 dis.; Erie, 20 dis.; Reads, 6a.16 dis.; Bars, 6a.16 dis.

At Liverpool, the quotations of Cotton are very dull at 4½d.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—27th, American Union, Arthur; 28th, from Mobile, Clay; First Consul, Riversdale, Hampshire, Gallatin, Tapscott, at Liverpool. 28th, Courant, Bernard; 1st, Catherine, at Deal; Queen, Avon, at Gravesend; Deakwire at Bristol; Carolina, at Folkestone.

Arrived from Boston—25th, King Philip at Gravesend; Parliament at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—27th, Tuscarora; 1st, Tonewanda, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Wilmington—27th, Faithful at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—27th, Brownhill, Queenstown; Perkins; Marshfield; William Jane; 2d, Defiance at Liverpool; 26th, Minerva at Deal; Neptune at Dover; Julius at Gravesend.

Arrived from Charleston—27th, Ogden, Cushing, at Havre; Larrow; 27th, Waterer at Levant; 28th, Cindar; Rover, Pierce; 2d, Currier, Dominica; Eastern Queen, Yeoman, at Liverpool; 26th, Fern at Gravesend; Copernicus at Dover.

Arrived from Savannah—27th, Kalamazoo; 28th, Charter Oak; 1st, York; 2d, Glenlyn; Consul; Esther, Woolman, at Liverpool; Margaret at Clyde.

Arrived from New-Orleans—27th, Laurel; 26th, Granite State, Wetmore, Ostrander, Portsea; 1st, Wizard King, Peabody, Inez, Britannia, Russell, Samanian, Spreutyaron, Robert, Kossuth, Stetson, Stores; 2d, Coward, Welsh and Lance, Pepperel, Brixin, Rombard, Garrick, Ira Russell, Houghton, Cabot, Consul, Chimborazo, Eudocia, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—1st, Bogart, at Middlesex; 2d, Sultan, at Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—26th, Magraw, Van Buren, from Liverpool.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Treaty with the Chippewas.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15.

The lands conveyed by the Chippewas by the treary just concluded, as delineated on the map in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, are bounded by a line beginning at a point at the bend of Vermillion River, situate about 46° 10 north latitude, 92° 40' west latitude, thence running southerly to 46° 16 north longitude, thence running westerly in nearly a straight line to 95° 30', thence northwesterly to where Buffalo River intersects Red River of the North, thence down Red River to the mouth of Wild Rice River, thence in a northeasterly direction to the north end of Otter Tail Lake, thence due north to the source of Black River, thence down said river to Rainy River, thence down Rainy River to the mouth of Big Fork River, thence up Big Fork River to the mouth of the second principal branch of said Big Fork River, entering from the east side; thence in a straight line southeasterly to the point of beginning, said tract containing 12,000,000 acres, more or less. This land is in addition to seven or eight millions of acres conveyed to the United States last September.

The Winnebagos have also conveyed to the United States nearly nine hundred thousand acres of land at Long Prairie, on the Mississippi River in Minnesota Territory, in exchange for money, and about 230,000 acres on Blue Earth River in the same Territory.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15.

The traveling from Vera Cruz to Mexico is now safe. The fare has been raised from thirty to fifty dollars.

New-Jersey Legislature—Report on the Bribery Case.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 14.

The Senate Bribery Committee, to whom was referred certain charges based upon alleged attempts to control the votes of Senators, reported this morning the evidence adduced before them. It appears therefrom that offers were made to the Senator from Middlesex, of sums of various amounts, to induce him to vote against the Newark Plank Road Bridge bill; that he resented the offers, but at times treated them lightly. The names of the parties proffering money are given. They are prominent and respectable men, and there are those, who doubt if they really attempted to purchase the sovereignty of the Senate. It is said that other disclosures still more palpable have been made since the report of the Committee. The Committee was continued.

The Bank men have had a meeting to-day and agreed to take the stockholder liability amendments offered in the House, finding the bill could not pass without it. All the special Bank bills have been recommitted for the purpose of engrafting the amendments.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Thursday, March 15.

Two hundred and five towns foot up, for METCALF, 31,735; BAKER, 25,584; BELL, 3,206; FOWLER, 1,164. The twenty towns and voting places to be heard from will probably reduce METCALF's majority to about 1,500.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 15.

The South Jersey Central Air Line bill passed the House to-day by a vote of 31 to 21.

New-Arrival of the Southern Mail—The Fire in the Woods—Earthquake.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 15.

No mail south of Augusta, Ga.

The fires in the woods of Georgia and North and South Carolina seem to be subsiding, though the details of the ravages are still given by the papers.

An earthquake was felt at Tampa, Fla., on the 27th. The houses were shook with much violence.

Heavy thunder storm here this morning. The rain fell in great quantity.

Marine Disaster.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, March 15.

The brig *Commerce*, loaded with iron, and owned by SAMUEL WELMAN, of Providence, is ashore at this port, about two hundred yards south of the schooner *W. P. Williams*. She is well up and is expected to be a total loss.

Descent upon a Gambling Den.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 15.

The police made a descent upon a gambling house in Chestnut-street, below Tenth, last night. They found the gamblers in full operation, and captured about twenty-seven of them, together with the bank and apparatus. The parties arrested are mostly Southern and Western merchants.

The Canada.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 15.

The *Canada* leaves on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

A supplementary Mail will be made up for the *Canada*, closing at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 15.

The lumber yard of S. & N. P. BURROWS, on Cranston-street, was damaged by fire last night to the amount of $10,000.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 15.

Copious rain this morning, with thunder and lightning.

Ship News.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, March 14.

The sea is making a complete breach over the bark *California*. The chance of saving the cargo of sugar is small. The sea is so heavy at Scituate that it is impossible to do anything to the ship *Wm. A. Cooper*, ashore. We have heard of no other disasters.

Arrived, ship *Celestia*, BREESE, from Apalachicola.

The first part of a new architectural work by the well known Dr. KUGLER has just been published at Berlin. Dr. KUGLER announces an important book on Egyptian antiquities, to investigate which he said two years ago came to the East by the King of Prussia, by the recommendation of Baron HUMBOLDT.

The Railroad Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I hope that the Railroad bill now before the Senate will be pushed through, and not be allowed to be passed over for want of time. Two years ago, two different bills, one originating in the Senate, the other in the Assembly, occupied no little of the time and attention of the Legislature. The Assembly bill received the support of your journal, on account of its practical and judicious provisions, one of which I hope to see added to the bill now pending, namely: "That in all suits brought by persons against Railroad Companies for injuries received by accidents, the individual bringing said suit shall *not be compelled, as he is now, to prove carelessness on the part of the Company.* The accident shall be *prima facie* evidence of carelessness on the part of the Railroad Company." Let at least this section be added to the bill now under discussion. If some of the members of the Legislature will turn to the "Bill Book" of 1853, they will find the draft, other provisions of which might with propriety be added to the bill. This one we, however, deem most important of any in the bill, and is but just to the traveler. W.

Letter Bags in Cast Iron Pillars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

With your permission I beg leave, through your valuable paper, to suggest to the proper authorities, the placing of cast iron boxes, in the shape of ornamental columns, about the City to receive contributions of letters for the Post-Office, the contents of which to be taken out several times a day by postal agents. Such a plan, in my opinion, would be of much value to our citizens, many of whom are by the present arrangement compelled to walk a great distance to deposit their letters. This plan is in successful operation in Paris, and at a small expense, comparatively, the experiment could be tried here.

A CONSTANT READER.

Here is an anecdote recently told of M. and Mme. DE GIRARDIN: "During the worst days of 1848, Mme. DE GIRARDIN said to several people who were visiting her. 'Everything goes worse and worse. There is only *one above* who can save us.' The visitors bowed, thinking she spoke of Providence. But she was alluding to her husband, who was at work in a room overhead."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The only sure and immediate remedy for salt rheum; acting immediately upon the absorbent system, discarding the poisonous matter floating in the blood, and thus by purifying the vital stream giving energy, tone, and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

A CAPITAL NUMBER.—The *True Flag*, just issued, contains a romance of the Southwest, entitled "The Pilot of the Mississippi;" a story of the present time, called "Sam and the Pope;" "Neither Do I Condemn Thee," one of Eve Wilder's charming sketches, and a great variety of editorial and miscellany. Every number complete in itself. Sold everywhere for 4 cents. DEXTER & BRO., wholesale agents.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MARSH's Counting-Rooms, for the practice of book-keeping, writing, &c., No. 346 Broadway, Appleton Building. Circulars, with terms, reference, &c., on application. MARSH's works on Book-keeping, in Spanish and English, printed in colors, for sale as above.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible], Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 15, by the Rev. L. G. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible], daughter of Capt. [illegible],

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;
[illegible] Saturday, March 17, 1855.
[illegible] Orleans, and having [illegible] Magazine—(Saturday) [illegible] TWENTY CENTS A DOZEN. Will [illegible] to the Country, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. [illegible] Subscribers, a year in advance; Four [illegible] required in all remittances with Country [illegible]
Copies of THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the [illegible] and paid for in advance at the office where delivered. [illegible] Agents, or $1 in payment.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES;
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One [illegible] at half-past 12, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] to mail or mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per [illegible] payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up [illegible] for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or Twenty copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail, is as follows:
Within the County..... Free.
Within the State..... 12 cents.
Within the United States..... 26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price [illegible] cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 16.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning says that the Senate in Executive Session, before the close of Congress, passed a resolution advising the President to give notice to Denmark of the termination of the stipulation of the payment of Sound dues, and that said notice has been already transmitted.

In the case of the United States *vs.* WM. M. F. WAGRAM, for assault and attempt to kill WILLIAM HORNE, the editor of the *Evening Star*, the Jury found a verdict of guilty for assault and battery only. Application was made for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered important testimony.

Later from Mexico—Mrs. Gaines.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 13.

It is reported that SANTA ANA has defeated the insurgents under MORENNO, and also compelled the main body of the rebel army under ALVAREZ to retire after a desperate battle, and had returned in triumph to the capital.

Brownsville dates of the 7th state that a Mexican steamer was taking troops on board at the mouth of the Rio Grande, for Vera Cruz or Tampico.

The application of Mrs. GAINES for probate on a lost will of her father, has been refused on the ground of insufficiency of evidence. It is thought another hearing in the case will be granted.

COTTON—The market is firm, with an upward tendency. Sales 3,000 bales Middling at 8¼c.

Steamship *Philadelphia* arrived from Havana on the 9th.

Later from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 16.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday are received. The *Isabel*, at Charleston, brings Havana and Key West dates to the 10th. Nothing important from Havana. The trial of those concerned in the late conspiracy had commenced, and throngs were crowding the Court-House when the *Isabel* left.

The presence of the steamers *St. Lawrence* and *Pampero* at Key West, had given rise to more filibuster stories, but their business there is satisfactorily explained. No additional arrivals of distressed vessels or wrecks were reported at Key West.

Rumored Arrest of Baker—An Old Man Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 16.

It was rumored here this morning that BAKER had been arrested at the Morristown Railroad depôt, but on making inquiries we found the report to be untrue, the story having originated on account of the train being searched to see if BAKER was among the passengers.

DENNIS DRISCOLL, an old man of 60 years, was killed by the cars passing over him on the Germantown Railroad at the junction of Broad-street. He was intoxicated and threw himself upon the track.

The Sloop-of-War Jamestown—Naval Disaster.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 16.

A Board of Survey to examine the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* has been appointed. Her hold is to be broken open, and she is to be docked up and thoroughly examined. Her crew will be temporarily transferred to the *Pennsylvania*.

The schooner *Samuel Lewis*, MYERS, from New-York, bound to Alexandria, with salt, put in here leaking, and with loss of sails, spars, &c.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

BOSTON, Friday, March 16.

By telegraph from Washington we learn the President will, to-morrow, issue a proclamation carrying into effect the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces.

Democratic State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 16.

The Democratic State Convention met at Frankfort yesterday, and nominated BEVERLY L. CLARK for Governor, and BERIAH MAGOFFIN for Lieutenant-Governor. The Convention passed resolutions strongly denouncing the Know-Nothings.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, March 16.

The Boston express train from New-York, this afternoon, ran over a little girl near the crossing in this village, and this evening it is reported that she had died of her injuries. The engineer did all in his power to prevent the catastrophe.

The Death of the Emperor of Russia Pronounced to be a Hoax.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 16.

The Washington correspondent of the *Sun* of this city telegraphs that the Russian Minister pronounces the report of the death of the Czar an unmitigated hoax.

New-York Legislature.

ALBANY, Friday, March 16—1 P. M.

The Senate has just gone into session. The House met at noon, but only nineteen members being present, they adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

Navigation of the Ohio, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 15.

The Ohio River now measures 16 feet of water in the channel at this point.

Business generally is quite active, and Eastern Exchange has advanced to ¾ per cent. premium.

The U. S. Steamship San Jacinto.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 16.

The U. S. steamship *San Jacinto*, from Key West, is reported as being below.

Crowded Railroad Cars.

A citizen entered a complaint on the Mayor's book yesterday that the Harlem Railroad Cars, running from Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue to the Astor House, are "crowded most shamefully; passengers are almost smothered inside; the doorways and platforms are jammed full, so much so that it is almost impossible to pass in or out of said cars, as well as being exceedingly dangerous. Complainant hopes the said Company will be obliged by law to proceed with said cars when full, and place in such cars a sign stating how many persons they are allowed to convey each trip. The complaint was referred to the reporters to report.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1091. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Danish Sound Dues—Mechanics' Institute Exhibition, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15, 1855.

The Senate in Executive Session, not long before adjournment, authorized the President to give the notice to Denmark of our intention to terminate the treaty by which we acknowledge our obligation to pay the Elsinore Sound dues, and the notice has accordingly been given. This is a most important step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped there will be no retrograde movement. It has heretofore been a disputed question whether it was competent for the treaty making power alone to give the notice necessary to the termination of a treaty; and it will be remembered that during the last long session Mr. SUMNER defeated the proposition to give the notice of the termination of our treaty obligation to keep up our African preventive squadron, by intimating his intention to insist that Congress only, by positive legislation, could give such notice. There are others who believe the President alone may give the "notice;" but the Executive and the Senate have established, as a precedent, that the power in question is vested in the President and Senate.

The Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, to which I have heretofore adverted, closed to-night. This exhibition on the whole was conducted with much propriety, and has been highly successful. In one respect, however, it is to be hoped there will be a decided improvement on future similar occasions. Numerous ladies and gentlemen of Washington were called upon to act as Jurors to decide upon the respective merits of articles deposited for competition. A part of the competitors in some classes becoming excited at the prospect of defeat, complained of individual judges, who were suspected of opinions adverse to their success. Such occurrences, I take it, are common at all Fairs; and the only proper course to be pursued by the Managers is to stand by the Judges of their own selection, and not permit their impartiality to be impugned by unreasonable exhibitors. I regret to say that in this case the Managers have permitted some of their Committees of Judges—who gave their time and attention of course entirely without reward—to be grossly insulted by dissatisfied parties, instead of sustaining them in the performance of their thankless task. If the Managers fail to stand between the Judges and the competitors, they can hardly expect to find competent and honorable persons to serve them on future occasions.

HENRY ERBEN, of New-York, has had on exhibition a small Chapel Organ, and also a parlor Organ, very fine in exterior finish, and I suspect equally fine in tone; but of that I am unable to judge, as the person who had them in charge was seldom present himself, and would make no arrangement by which other performers could display the qualities of the instrument. Of the tens of thousands who have visited the exhibition from every part of the Union, very few, for this reason, have carried away with them the slightest idea whether Mr. ERBEN makes a good organ or not.

CHICKERING & SONS, of New-York, have received the first premium—a silver medal—for their splendid Pianos, of which I made mention two or three weeks ago; and well do they deserve it.

SILAS HERRING, as usual, carried off one of the prizes, having on exhibition a fire-proof "Salamander" Safe, and also his splendid burnished steel burglar-proof safe, from the Crystal Palace, with his superior combination lock. Of course they attracted much attention, and gave the highest satisfaction to all save the rogues, who see here that honest ingenuity, for the first time, exceeds the skill of villainy.

W. H. WILLSON, of New-York, exhibited ROBINSON'S Sewing Machine, with ROPER'S Improvements; and really this is a veritable curiosity. I heard one serious objection made to it, however—to wit, that it disposes of all sorts of sewing so readily and expeditiously as to wonderfully reduce a bachelor's necessity for wedding. It seems scarcely credible, and yet is true, that this simple structure of inanimate iron, sews precisely the same stitch as that made in hand sewing, executing it with great facility and neatness, and in almost as many varieties of stitch.

S.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a compact between the United States of America and the royal government of Low Chew was entered into at Napa, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the eleventh day of July, 1854, which compact is word for word as follows:—

Hereafter, whenever citizens of the United States come to Low Chew, they shall be treated with great courtesy and friendship. Whatever articles these people ask for, whether from the officers or people, which the country can furnish, shall be sold to them; nor shall the authorities interpose any prohibitory regulations to the people selling, and whatever either party may wish to buy shall be exchanged at reasonable prices.

Whenever ships of the United States shall come into any harbor in Low Chew they shall be supplied with wood and water at reasonable prices; but if they wish to get other articles, they shall be purchased only at Napa.

If ships of the United States are wrecked on Great Low Chew, or on islands under the jurisdiction of the royal government of Low Chew, the local authorities shall dispatch persons to assist in saving life and property, and preserve what can be brought ashore till the ships of that nation shall come to take away all that may have been saved; and the expenses incurred in rescuing these unfortunate persons shall be refunded by the nation they belong to.

Whenever persons from ships of the United States come ashore in Low Chew, they shall be at liberty to ramble where they please without hindrance, or having officials sent to follow them or to spy what they do; but if they violently go into houses, or trifle with women, or force people to sell them things, or do other such like illegal acts, they shall be arrested by the local officers, but not maltreated, and shall be reported to the captain of the ship to which they belong for punishment by him.

At Tumai is a burial ground for the citizens of the United States, where their graves and tombs shall not be molested.

The Government of Low Chew shall appoint skillful pilots, who shall be on the lookout for ships appearing off the island, and if one is seen coming towards Napa, they shall go out in good boats beyond the reefs to conduct her to a secure anchorage, for which service the Captain shall pay the pilot $5, and the same for going out of the harbor beyond the reefs.

Whenever the ships anchor at Napa, the officers shall furnish them with wood at the rate of three thousand six hundred copper cash per thousand catties (forty-three cents) for one thousand catties, or six barrels full, each containing thirty American gallons.

Signed in the English and Chinese languages by Commodore MATTHEW C. PERRY, Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the East India, China, and Japan seas, and special envoy to Japan for the United States; and by SHE PE YIHE, Superintendent of Affairs (TUH-TAI) in Low Chew, and HA HIH-TI, Treasurer of Low Chew at Simi for the Government of Low Chew, and copies exchanged this 11th day of July, 1854, or the reign of HIEN-FUNG, 4th year, 6th moon, 12th day, in the town hall of Napa. M. C. PERRY.

And whereas the said compact has been duly ratified on both parts:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the same to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the inde- [L. S.] pendence of the United States of America the seventy-ninth. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

THE POOLE MURDER.

Fitting Out the "Grape-Shot."

Interview Between the Mayor, City Judge, and George Law.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIG ISABELLA JEWETT.

Police Officer Lina Bailed Out.

Excitement is still prevailing in regard to the escape of LOUIS BAKER, who assassinated WM. POOLE three weeks ago. It having been ascertained beyond all question that the fugitive is still on board of the *Isabella Jewett*, the authorities have concluded arrangements with Mr. GEORGE LAW to send forward his elegant new clipper *Grapeshot*, with a good crew, and an efficient posse of the City Police, to pursue the offender.

A requisition was drawn yesterday, by Judge STUART, on a large house down-town, for a sufficient supply of ship stores for a voyage of three months, for twenty men. The articles will all be on board the vessel at an early hour this morning, and she will leave port without delay.

The brig *Jewett* has, (up to this morning,) *seven day's start*, but, Mr. LAW assures the Judge, that the *Grapeshot* can run to the Canary Islands in sixteen or eighteen days. If this be so, she will reach the City of Palmas in advance of the brig, which cannot sail there under twenty-five to thirty days.

RESULT OF THE INTERVIEW AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon a long interview took place between Mayor WOOD, City Judge STUART and GEORGE LAW, Esq., respecting the offer of Mr. LAW, in tendering the city authorities the use of his clipper *free of all expense*. Mr. LAW informed the Mayor and City Judge, that his ship was lying at Pier No. 7 E. R., and could be put to sea in less than twenty-four hours. The offer was duly accepted, and Mr. LAW immediately dispatched a messenger to his agent with instructions to engage an experienced Commander, First and Third Mates and a crew of able-bodied seamen for the special voyage.

A stevedore was also procured, and he at once commenced bending the canvas and making all other necessary preparations to get her ready for the chase. A question arose in relation to the probable cost of the entire voyage. Mr. LAW replied that the principal expenses attending the trip would be the purchase of ship stores, and the payment of the captain and crew's wages. Mr. LAW added "That if the City would not pay this small item *he would*."

The question having been settled relative to a vessel, the Mayor and City Judge conferred together in regard to the selection of the police officers and others to proceed in the *Grapeshot* in pursuit of the fugitive. His Honor the Mayor informed the City Judge that he would leave the whole matter in his hands, and stood ready to act with him in anything he might do in dispatching the craft. We learn that the crew and officers who will leave in the clipper are as follows:

Commander	1	The sailors	9
The mates	2	The Police force	8
Total number of persons to go the voyage			30

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISABELLA JEWETT.

Below will be found a letter from Mr. DEPEW, owner of the brig *Isabella Jewett*, which gives a complete description of the vessel:

No. 135 PEARL-STREET, March 16, 1855.

Hon. S. H. STUART, City Judge—

SIR: The hermaphrodite brig *Isabella Jewett* is a vessel of about 280 tons burden; an ordinary-looking craft, painted black, loaded with a cargo of sundries, lumber, and spars on deck. She is commanded by Capt. ISAIAH L. CHIPMAN, and she will probably reach Palmos in 25 or 30 days from the time she sailed hence. I think the bill of health stated there were nine passengers on board, "all told." The Spanish Consul informs me he did not give any passport for any passenger per *Isabella Jewett*, but if BAKER is on board he may have been included in that number mentioned in the bill of health. Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

WILLIAM DEPEW.

P. S.—I had thought of sending some letters per *Grapeshot*, in case she was dispatched, but have forwarded them *via* England, and very much obliged to you, however, for the kind offer to forward them.

The vessel will go direct to Palmos without touching at any intermediate port. She has a house on the deck.

THE ACCESSORIES—THE COUNCILMAN NOT BAILED.

Yesterday afternoon several friends of Councilman KERRIGAN made application to Judge STUART for a reduction of the bail. The Judge informed them *that under no circumstances would the bail be reduced below* $10,000. The bonds were *not given*, and the "City Father" (a representative from the "Bloody Sixth,") still remains in the Tombs.

A man by the name of PHILLIPS gave bonds yesterday in the sum of $10,000 for the liberation of Policeman DANIEL LINN, who also stands charged with aiding and abetting in BAKER's escape from the authorities.

ANOTHER WITNESS WHO SAW BAKER BAIL ON BOARD THE BRIG ISABELLA JEWETT.

Yesterday morning, a gentleman called upon Judge STUART and assured him *that Captain Wainright of Hoboken saw Baker leave port* on board the brig *Isabella Jewett last Saturday morning*. This evidence still further confirms the news of the murderer's flight.

ANOTHER ARREST—JAMES IRVING AN ACCESSORY.

We learn that Coroner HILTON yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of JAMES IRVING, as an accessory to the murder of POOLE.

The warrant was issued upon the testimony of JAMES H. SUYDAM, and placed in the hands of an officer; but up to a late hour last evening the arrest of IRVING had not been effected.

THE ARREST OF BAKER—ACTION IN THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, Councilman BARNEY moved that the Board adhere to its former action in relation to a reward of $5,000 for BAKER; and that a Committee of Conference be appointed with view to the final adoption by the two Boards of the preamble and resolutions as offered.

Councilmen CONOVER, (President,) WARDER and RIDDER sustained the motion in lengthy remarks.

Councilmen MATHER, GRAY and JACKSON opposed.

On the final question, the motion *to adhere* prevailed.

Ayes, 30; Noes, 16.

Councilmen PINCKNEY, RIDDER and MOORE were appointed on the Special Committee.

NO FUNERAL SERMON IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN JANE-STREET.

The relatives of POOLE had expressed a desire to have a funeral sermon preached next Sabbath. The pastor (Mr. WARNER) was ready to comply with their request, and it was so stated. Since then, however, the [illegible] of inquisitive have caused the [illegible] anxiety apprehended to [illegible] the present state of the public mind. It [illegible] the catastrophe, and that the house of worship, which on ordinary occasions is full and overflowing, would be too small to contain more than a twentieth part of those who desire to attend, therefore the friends of the deceased, the pastor and trustees of the church have all concluded that it is inexpedient to have a funeral discourse delivered.

CONDITION OF LOZIER.

CHARLES LOZIER, who was shot during the fatal affray at Stanwix Hall, and who has ever since been confined to the house of his sister, Mrs. POOLE, No. 164 Christopher-street, is in a very dangerous condition. For the last few days, he has been growing worse, and last night was very low. His recovery is thought to be quite doubtful.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

SEVENTH DAY.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Tombs, was resumed the examination into the facts of the murder of WILLIAM POOLE. There was a larger attendance than on any previous day.

The following evidence was elicited:

Dr. Patrick J. Clark sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 39 Walker-street; I am a practicing physician; on Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock of the 25th of February last, I was called upon to go to the corner of Canal-street and Broadway; the messenger told me that I was wanted to attend to some men there who were wounded; Mr. Lyng, I have since learned, was the occupant of the premises.

Q.—Who did you see there? A.—My attention was directed to a man lying on the door bleeding profusely in the left arm; the wounded man was addressed by those standing about as FLANAGAN; it was a gun shot wound.

Q.—Did you hear any one call the wounded man by the name of Turner? A.—I did not; I afterwards ascertained that his name was Turner.

Q.—Did you see any other wounded man there? A.—My attention was called to another who told me, "Doctor, I am wounded also, and I want you to examine me;" he was standing up at the time.

Q.—Did you learn this person's name? A.—I understood it was Baker; I heard the name mentioned as addressed to him by some of the party present; I examined him, and found he had a scalp wound on the left side of his forehead; it was about two and a half inches in length, and bared to the bone; he was also wounded on the right side, about three inches above the hip bone, and between that and the short ribs; this wound was a bullet wound; the skin was discolored, but there was no abrasion of the skin except at the upper part very slightly; I probed the wound, but found no bullet; his shirt, which it came in contact with that part of his body, had three bullet holes, as if the bullet struck the wounded man, and then glanced off; the three holes were, doubtless, occasioned by the shirt being folded when the bullet hit him, which made two of the holes, and the glancing made the third; I could not pull the shirt down so as to cover the wound with the three holes; I saw no other wound.

Q.—Did Baker tell you how he received these wounds? A.—He did not; TURNER neither explained how he was wounded.

Q.—Did you ask any one? A.—Yes, persons present said that they had been engaged in a fight with Poole; I didn't know Lyng previous to that evening; I knew one person in the house at the time, by the name of Parker, who had been a patient of mine; there were about twenty persons present; after I examined Baker's wounds and told him they were not serious, I turned my attention to TURNER who was bleeding profusely; Baker was lying on a table where I left him.

Q.—How long after you left Baker was it before you missed him? A.—It was three or four minutes; several present came up to me and asked me to say that they came to the house with me, as the Police were at the door and they might otherwise be arrested; at the same time I heard a disturbance at the door; Parker I remember was one of those who asked me to make such a statement; I missed Baker then, and asked where he was, and was told that he had gone out.

Q.—What happened then? A.—Some of the police, headed by Capt. Tweddell, then came in the room.

Q.—Was there any bustle prev ous to their coming in as if those in the room were attempting to secrete any one? A.—There was a bustle of course.

Q.—Did you know that they were or had been secreting Baker? A.—I did not; I was told that he had been removed.

Q.—Did you hear any one remark where he was removed to? A.—I heard it stated that he had been taken to the roof of the house, and I said that he would catch cold, as he had no hat or coat on.

Q.—Did you hear Baker say before he went out that it was getting too d—d hot there for him? A.—Not that I recollect; I heard some such remark; I think TURNER said so, referring to the heat of the room; I think others also said something of the same kind; their remarks I interpreted as referring to the danger of arrest; the room was heated by a grate fire; the room, at the time, was warm; after I had examined Baker's wound, a man present wished me to reëxamine him, and be sure that there was not a bullet in his body; he said that he had been in the Mexican War, and that he knew considerable about gun-shot wounds, and that he thought the bullet had gone in; I noticed the man, and should know him if I saw him.

Q.—Did you hear his name mentioned? A.—No; I did not.

Q.—Did you understand what position he occupied? A.—I understood that he was a Councilman.

Q.—Have you heard his name since? A.—I have been told that it was Councilman KERRIGAN.

Q.—Did you see Baker after he left the table upon which he was lying? A.—I think I saw him passing into the adjoining room toward the bar, and go up to the looking-glass, and put on a Kossuth hat—at least, I thought it was him; the folding-doors leading into the room were partially open, and I chanced to look in.

Q.—Were there any policemen present at this time? A.—My impression is that there were.

To a Juror—I think when I entered the house there were one or two policemen there; I saw one standing at the door, and I remember I thought at the time that it was not unsafe to go in; I did not know this policeman.

Q.—Was the person you saw putting on the Kossuth hat surrounded by others, and was there any bustle as though they were hurrying him. A.—Several were about him, and seemed to be moving quite lively.

Q.—Did you see Councilman KERRIGAN? A.—I did not notice that he was among them.

Q.—How long did you remain? A.—Till 5 or 6 o'clock. Councilman KERRIGAN being brought into the room, witness testified to his being the person who told him at LYNG's, on the night in question, of having been in the Mexican War, and of his knowledge of gun-shot wounds.

Q.—Did you see Baker after you saw him putting on the Kossuth hat? A.—No.

Q.—Have you conversed with any parties since who said they knew anything about where Baker was? A.—No.

To Jurors—I did not hear MORRISSEY's name mentioned, that I recollect, while I was in the house; I received no pay for my medical services; Mr. Parker said I would be paid; I saw no other wounds on Baker except those specified; he had the appearance of having been in a scuffle; I did not notice particularly the conversation going on in the room; it was about 2 o'clock when I arrived at the house; when I last saw Baker it was about a quarter to 3 o'clock; Baker remained about five minutes in the room after I pronounced him out of danger.

To the Coroner—The first I had my attention called to KERRIGAN was when he asked me to reëxamine Baker's wounds.

Nelson Brewer sworn: I reside at No. 793 Greenwich-street; about a year ago and just after the difficulty at the Abbey between Baker and Poole, Baker came to my house; he said he had been looking for Poole at MILLER's house, corner of Hudson and Hammond streets, but did not find him; he said Poole was a coward, and that the first time he had an opportunity he would shoot him, as he would shoot a dog; he immediately pulled out a pistol and slammed it down on the counter as if to illustrate what he intended; I vaccined the room as soon as I could and got as near the garret as possible.

Q.—Did you know Baker to be a desperate man? A.—I was not much in his society; I knew that he carried pistols; as he slammed the pistol down upon the counter the hammer went into the counter a quarter of an inch; it was a revolver, and had a cap on; he was then I believe an officer.

To a Juror—He afterwards fired the pistol off out of the door; I don't think he was perfectly sober at the time; I never heard MORRISSEY or any other person threaten Poole's life.

James H. Suydam, sworn: I reside at No. 115 East Twenty-fourth-street; I have heard James Irving threaten the life of TOM HYER and Poole within a year; he said he would take their lives if it took all he had, for they interfered with him at primary elections and in the room on the week; this was said in the latter part of January, a year ago; he repeated the same thing in May last.

To a Juror—In May, just before going over to a race, he told me he would try and get Poole tilted that day in a fight if he was there; he said he would stand outside and get the "roughs" to do it; this conversation arose from allusion on his part to a mere he had a short time previous with Poole; I called on Poole and told him of the threats they made against his life; I don't know anything about the affair at Stanwix Hall, except from hearsay; I know MORRISSEY, but I never have heard him threaten Poole's life; I asked Irving why he went half for the "roughs"—he said he had an object in view.

Lawrence M. Logan, sworn: Officer Officer and myself were the first persons who entered the front door of LYNG's house, corner of Broadway and Canal-streets; I saw a number there, including TURNER; Baker was not the person I saw.

To a Juror—There was about half a dozen in the room; I know [illegible], the proprietor of the place; I [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Stickney's office in law; he resides in the same house with [illegible]

a young man came to the house in the neighborhood of 12 o'clock; I don't recollect the day of the month it was; the young man with him was Dan Cunningham; I let them in the door and they went up stairs together; there was not a word said between us; in about fifteen minutes, I should think, Cunningham came down and went away; in about twenty minutes after, Cunningham with another person returned and wanted to know if they could see John; they said there had been terrible work up-town and that POOLE, TURNER and BAKER had been shot; I let them go up; I went up stairs with them and tried to wake MORRISSEY up but could not, when they both tried; he seemed to be intoxicated.

To a Juror—MORRISSEY's wife was in bed with him.

To the Coroner—In about fifteen minutes the two left without MORRISSEY; at about daylight Cunningham and two others came to the house and woke MORRISSEY up, and he dressed himself; I then had some conversation with him about the shooting affair, and he told me he had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing about it; I have never heard him threaten POOLE's life.

To a Juror—I don't know who the men were with Cunningham; the two who came with Cunningham did not go up stairs; Cunningham has come home before with MORRISSEY; I didn't look at the clock either time they came; I don't think MORRISSEY went out of the house that day till about noon; he might have done so without my knowledge.

Peter Barlow, sworn: I keep the saloon corner of Prince-street and Broadway; I was there when Baker came in; it was about 1 o'clock; I know it was him who entered; I didn't see any of the party with him; I did not go out of the door; Baker rushed in in a great hurry and said "Give me a cap;" he did not get one, but went out bareheaded.

To a Juror—He didn't walk lame as I saw; I saw no blood upon him; he lifted up his vest and said, "Look and see where I am shot;" I paid no attention to it as I did not think it worth it; I thought he was in jest.

Q.—Who did you see there? A.—My attention was directed to a man lying on the door bleeding profusely in the left arm; the wounded man was addressed by those standing about as FLANAGAN; it was a gun shot wound.

Q.—Did you hear any one call the wounded man by the name of Turner? A.—I did not; I afterwards ascertained that his name was Turner.

Q.—Did you see any other wounded man there? A.—My attention was called to another who told me, "Doctor, I am wounded also, and I want you to examine me;" he was standing up at the time.

Q.—Did you learn this person's name? A.—I understood it was Baker; I heard the name mentioned as addressed to him by some of the party present; I examined him, and found he had a scalp wound on the left side of his forehead; it was about two and a half inches in length, and bared to the bone; he was also wounded on the right side, about three inches above the hip bone, and between that and the short ribs; this wound was a bullet wound; the skin was discolored, but there was no abrasion of the skin except at the upper part very slightly; I probed the wound, but found no bullet; his shirt, which it came in contact with that part of his body, had three bullet holes, as if the bullet struck the wounded man, and then glanced off; the three holes were, doubtless, occasioned by the shirt being folded when the bullet hit him, which made two of the holes, and the glancing made the third; I could not pull the shirt down so as to cover the wound with the three holes; I saw no other wound.

Q.—Did Baker tell you how he received these wounds? A.—He did not; TURNER neither explained how he was wounded.

Q.—Did you ask any one? A.—Yes, persons present said that they had been engaged in a fight with Poole; I didn't know LYNG previous to that evening; I knew one person in the house at the time, by the name of Parker, who had been a patient of mine; there were about twenty persons present; after I examined Baker's wounds and told him they were not serious, I turned my attention to TURNER who was bleeding profusely; Baker was lying on a table where I left him.

Q.—How long after you left Baker was it before you missed him? A.—It was three or four minutes; several present came up to me and asked me to say that they came to the house with me, as the Police were at the door and they might otherwise be arrested; at the same time I heard a disturbance at the door; Parker I remember was one of those who asked me to make such a statement; I missed Baker then, and asked where he was, and was told that he had gone out.

Q.—What happened then? A.—Some of the police, headed by Capt. Tweddell, then came in the room.

Q.—Was there any bustle prev ous to their coming in as if those in the room were attempting to secrete any one? A.—There was a bustle of course.

Q.—Did you know that they were or had been secreting Baker? A.—I did not; I was told that he had been removed.

Q.—Did you hear any one remark where he was removed to? A.—I heard it stated that he had been taken to the roof of the house, and I said that he would catch cold, as he had no hat or coat on.

Q.—Did you hear Baker say before he went out that it was getting too d—d hot there for him? A.—Not that I recollect; I heard some such remark; I think TURNER said so, referring to the heat of the room; I think others also said something of the same kind; their remarks I interpreted as referring to the danger of arrest; the room was heated by a grate fire; the room, at the time, was warm; after I had examined Baker's wound, a man present wished me to reëxamine him, and be sure that there was not a bullet in his body; he said that he had been in the Mexican War, and that he knew considerable about gun-shot wounds, and that he thought the bullet had gone in; I noticed the man, and should know him if I saw him.

Q.—Did you hear his name mentioned? A.—No; I did not.

Q.—Did you understand what position he occupied? A.—I understood that he was a Councilman.

Q.—Have you heard his name since? A.—I have been told that it was Councilman KERRIGAN.

Q.—Did you see Baker after he left the table upon which he was lying? A.—I think I saw him passing into the adjoining room toward the bar, and go up to the looking-glass, and put on a Kossuth hat—at least, I thought it was him; the folding-doors leading into the room were partially open, and I chanced to look in.

Q.—Were there any policemen present at this time? A.—My impression is that there were.

To a Juror—I think when I entered the house there were one or two policemen there; I saw one standing at the door, and I remember I thought at the time that it was not unsafe to go in; I did not know this policeman.

Q.—Was the person you saw putting on the Kossuth hat surrounded by others, and was there any bustle as though they were hurrying him. A.—Several were about him, and seemed to be moving quite lively.

Q.—Did you see Councilman KERRIGAN? A.—I did not notice that he was among them.

Q.—How long did you remain? A.—Till 5 or 6 o'clock. Councilman KERRIGAN being brought into the room, witness testified to his being the person who told him at LYNG's, on the night in question, of having been in the Mexican War, and of his knowledge of gun-shot wounds.

Q.—Did you see Baker after you saw him putting on the Kossuth hat? A.—No.

Q.—Have you conversed with any parties since who said they knew anything about where Baker was? A.—No.

To Jurors—I did not hear MORRISSEY's name mentioned, that I recollect, while I was in the house; I received no pay for my medical services; Mr. Parker said I would be paid; I saw no other wounds on Baker except those specified; he had the appearance of having been in a scuffle; I did not notice particularly the conversation going on in the room; it was about 2 o'clock when I arrived at the house; when I last saw Baker it was about a quarter to 3 o'clock; Baker remained about five minutes in the room after I pronounced him out of danger.

To the Coroner—The first I had my attention called to KERRIGAN was when he asked me to reëxamine Baker's wounds.

Nelson Brewer sworn: I reside at No. 793 Greenwich-street; about a year ago and just after the difficulty at the Abbey between Baker and Poole, Baker came to my house; he said he had been looking for Poole at MILLER's house, corner of Hudson and Hammond streets, but did not find him; he said Poole was a coward, and that the first time he had an opportunity he would shoot him, as he would shoot a dog; he immediately pulled out a pistol and slammed it down on the counter as if to illustrate what he intended; I vaccined the room as soon as I could and got as near the garret as possible.

Q.—Did you know Baker to be a desperate man? A.—I was not much in his society; I knew that he carried pistols; as he slammed the pistol down upon the counter the hammer went into the counter a quarter of an inch; it was a revolver, and had a cap on; he was then I believe an officer.

To a Juror—He afterwards fired the pistol off out of the door; I don't think he was perfectly sober at the time; I never heard MORRISSEY or any other person threaten POOLE's life.

James H. Suydam, sworn: I reside at No. 115 East Twenty-fourth-street; I have heard James Irving threaten the life of TOM HYER and POOLE within a year; he said he would take their lives if it took all he had, for they interfered with him at primary elections and in the room on the week; this was said in the latter part of January, a year ago; he repeated the same thing in May last.

To a Juror—In May, just before going over to a race, he told me he would try and get POOLE tilted that day in a fight if he was there; he said he would stand outside and get the "roughs" to do it; this conversation arose from allusion on his part to a mere he had a short time previous with POOLE; I called on POOLE and told him of the threats they made against his life; I don't know anything about the affair at Stanwix Hall, except from hearsay; I know MORRISSEY, but I never have heard him threaten POOLE's life; I asked Irving why he went half for the "roughs"—he said he had an object in view.

Lawrence M. Logan, sworn: Officer Officer and myself were the first persons who entered the front door of LYNG's house, corner of Broadway and Canal-streets; I saw a number there, including TURNER; Baker was not the person I saw.

To a Juror—There was about half a dozen in the room; I know [illegible], the proprietor of the place; I [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Stickney's office in law; he resides in the same house with [illegible]

Report of Committee on Public Health, favoring [illegible] Eighth-avenue.

Report of Committee on Markets, in relation to [illegible]

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in relation to [illegible] fountain.

Report of Committee on Markets, giving exclusive use of sheds on Spring-street to country hucksters, together with sheds on Canal-street, from West to Washington-street.

Reports of Committee on Fire Department, granting a more central location for the engine Fire Company. That the Chief Engineer be directed to receive the returns of the members of Engine Company No. 36, upon their paying the usual charge for their certificates; and that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to place their names on the Firemen's Register at the date asked for by the parties named in the annexed petition.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating five hundred dollars to graduates of this Institution for the Blind.

The Marine Court in Contempt Again.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

In the case of Mr. McCUNN, ordered to show cause yesterday why he should not be punished for alleged contempt of Court in causing an attachment to be issued in a case after there had been an order for a stay of proceedings,—Mr. McC. appeared and put in an affidavit stating that he was not aware of any stay, and that the order had not been made in his presence. This was denied by Mr. A. A. PHILLIPS, and McCUNN ordered to attend and show cause on Saturday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Weed vs. The Panama Railroad Company.—The Jury brought in a sealed verdict yesterday morning. The first question submitted to them by the Court:

Was the detention of the train at the Barrowsdi station by the conductor of the defendants a wilful act of the conductor?

They answered—"It was."

To the second question:

In detaining the train, as he did there, did the conductor act negligently or without reasonable care and judgment?

They answered—"He did."

They accordingly found a verdict for the plaintiffs, and assessed damages at $2,000. Judgment was suspended in order to allow the defendants to prepare a case for the General Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS MARCH 16.

Before Hon. Justice Roose.

Riley vs. Brown.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

*Kelley vs. Sherw

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] reader knows the way [illegible] well pleased, [illegible] upon the third story back,) I, the last of that returned band who boldly dared the [illegible] the forward tropics invited by the Panama Railroad Company, desire to relate my experience.

It was, on Monday, the 5th day of February, current year, that the steamer *George Law* received her impatient freight of the sixteen gallant adventurers who had banded together for this mighty undertaking. There were editors and idlers, physicians and speculators, poets and stockholders, lawyers and country gentlemen, all under the command of a Director of the road, WM. WHITEHEAD, Esq. A Minister for Bogota and a Consul for Panama lent national glory to our party, and [illegible] from a cheer from the crowd [illegible] sailed off down the Bay on her road to the [illegible].

[illegible] were wrapped in cloaks and great-[illegible] at night we shivered greatly in our scantily-countenanced berths, but on Thursday morning the awnings were put up, and straw hats and linen coats were in demand. The sea-sick crawled up [illegible] cabins, and turning their noses southward, inhaled vainly for the scent of orange groves, and [illegible] through Cuban palms. The boat [illegible] like other steamer boats, not especially remarkable. I was pleasantly attracted towards a small, fat boy, with sores on his cheek, aged five years, and dressed in tight bilious brown, pimpled with yellow buttons, who grew sick with great regularity every half hour, and practiced cursing and [illegible] in the intervals of his woe. I think that if a kind Providence spare his life, he will become a great proficient in the art of blasphemy. There were [illegible] continuing their perpetual exodus; sectors and sojourners going westward towards Gold Land; a few remnants of the rough Californian, although in a much subdued condition—unarmed, forbidden to gamble, denied even the harmless privilege of stabbing the waiters. Babies and sea-sick women were abundant; and I might here be permitted to assert that the wretchedness of a sea-sick woman inclined to corpulence has no equal in [illegible] line. They cease to be human beings—they become mere inert masses of fat pallor.

To tell you how pale men with weak stomachs tried to look cheerful and happy; how old seaport, looked knowing, and wore unnecessarily rough coats; how greenhorns glowered at the bulletin upon the mizzen-mast, and recorded the latitude, longitude, and range of the thermometer in their note-books; how dull-eyed, gluttonous men gloated at the food, and secured whatever was best all for themselves, and other such matters, would take up too much space.

Suffice it to say that on Thursday, the 15th of February, in the year of grace 1855, at or about 10 o'clock in the morning, we came up to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's wharf, at the City of Aspinwall, on the Island of Manzanilla. But the Spaniard does not say Aspinwall, he says Colon. Debarked, we marched along the wharf, through the Cocoanut Grove at its extremity; cocoanuts, towering up branchless, with their stately coronal of glistening leaves shading the clustering fruit. On through this new Yankee village, chucked suddenly by steam power into the midst of a tropical forest, we went wondering. For the City Hotel is backed by huge manzanilla trees, and peccaryn run about its courts; the St. Nicholas stands in the shadow of palms, and monkeys and green parrots are in the porch. Behind the houses stretches the marsh with its rank vegetation, its superb creeping vines, its wild flowers which are trees. The streets are one vast gathering of noisy Jamaica niggers, mixed natives, and riotous Californians, among whom stands John Chinaman, with dilapidated pig-tail, or stalks the dark, handsome, smile-less Cooley, from Madras. Every house that is not a bar-room is a store or shop. Yams, sea-shells, plantains, varnished leather boots, oranges, ring-tailed monkeys, and "very pretty patterns for a vestik," salt cod and pine-apples, cocoanuts and [illegible] hats to fit them, pig iron and watermelons, [illegible], &c., invite the passer-by to pause and purchase.

Naked native babies ride astraddle on the left hip of parents and guardians; natives cook in calabashes in front of their bamboo, palm thatched huts, next door the white-washed frame provision store that came from Maine or Georgia, and we go on through all to the neat banana shaded mess-room of the railway officers, and there Colonel TOTTEN and Mr. GRIFFEN, and Mr. BALDWIN, and Mr. KEYSER welcome us to the hospitalities of Aspinwall. The mess-room looks out northward over the Atlantic, whose waves rush foaming forever over the coral reef that forms the nucleus of the island. There the cool breeze seldom sleeps, but driving shore-ward rustles the cocoa nut leaves or waves the graceful nutmy foliage of the banana and the plaintain. On the left are Colonel TOTTEN's quarters; and around in the neighborhood are the dwellings and mess-rooms of the men, the spacious machine shop, the hospital, &c.

The northern shore of the island is a coral reef, washed constantly by breakers and covered regularly by the tide. There you find fifty varieties, all beautiful, of that wondrous insect manufacture; the shore is strewn with the blanched shells of cockle and egg; queer, black and crimson cockles, [illegible] conchs, and quaintly convolute spiral shells; beautiful water-lilies fringe the beach just out of reach of the tide, and odd pods and polished seeds and [illegible] little cocoa nut buds lie amid the broken coral, and countless crabs crawl clattering among all. When you have crossed the reef inlandwards, you perceive that the Island of Manzanilla is composed of alluvial deposit mixed with vegetable decay. It is low, marshy and covered with vegetation of wonderful luxuriance; principally the Manzanilla, godfather of the island, the taller mangrove, cashoo nuts, castor oil plant, something that looks like wild banana and quantities of flower and fruit bearing creepers. But the oddest fellow is the three mangrove who grows and does business on the coral reef.

He makes his first appearance coming out of a little hole in the rock, once probably the abode of a meditative crab or a retired cockle, and waxes upwards about a foot, being then an inch or so in diameter; he then goes on to treehood and a thickness of four or five inches, and in due time is [illegible] by branches. But the branch, once safely through its infancy, cows its wild oats in the air for a while, and then turns his attention to business; he swings downward over the coral until he spies a convenient hole, when he immediately plunges into it, strikes out roots for himself, and goes into partnership with his father, catching and accumulating [illegible], limpets and barnacles. It soon becomes a hard matter to recognize the parent, where every trunk is a branch, and every branch a trunk [illegible], roots and duties of his own. No squirrels [illegible] up the mangrove's bark, but oysters do; the [illegible] of the mangrove boughs are purple-backed, [illegible] crabs. It struck your correspondent as [illegible] when he first saw a crab climb a tree.

The chief animal products of the island are goats, prawns, turkey buzzards and pot-bellied [illegible].

On Friday, Feb. 16, amid the shouting of people, [illegible] of guns and waving of star-spangled [illegible] banners; amid Jamaica niggers keeping [illegible] the fellow; with an ox tide and head upon him, and two [illegible] with wooden swords and [illegible] impersonating a bull dog—we got into the cars [illegible] of the Panama Railway Company, our locomotive gave a yell, the engineer bolted us up into a gallop, and away we went with a cheer and [illegible] plaudits.

Our [illegible] Isthmus [illegible] cheese full of [illegible] holes with [illegible] eyed, which [illegible] children in [illegible] all your own small [illegible] break here and there only, from here to Panama, [illegible] port or Southampton did they [illegible] you the fact.

Well, this Bridge, [illegible] Bolton, Capt. Wynne, R. N., being chief, Mr. MATHESON, agent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, with a courtesy which must be often practiced, so easy and becoming to him was it, invited us to breakfast on board. So we were carried by half naked natives through the surf, dumped into small boats and rowed out to the Company's propeller *Columbus*, which bore us to beautiful Taboga. Here we were received by room of cannon from the British and American decks and steamers, where we picked up cowries and corals, hooked some tamarinds, and were taken by the *Bolivia*'s boats on board that ship, and then and there regaled with the most tasteful and abundant breakfast which we had seen since leaving New-York. We were likewise drenched to the skin by a tropical shower.

Then we went back post haste to dress for the grand banquet, which celebrated the union of the seas, and Mr. WHITEHEAD was the laborious and dignified Chairman, and the Governor and the Bishop and the Consul were there, and other New-Granadian and United States dignitaries. There were the brave engineers who built the road, TOTTEN and BALDWIN and others; and toasts were drank and speeches made, as you will see by the Aspinwall *Courier* for Feb. 24, which accompanies this. And then, in the morning, our party went back to Aspinwall, leaving your correspondent alone at Panama, to go mule riding and poking into all the odd holes and corners of the city, or to walk on the shore beneath the ramparts, picking up shells and teasing the red-clawed crabs. For the rest, they were splendidly breakfasted by Mr. BOWEN, United States Mail Steamship Company's Agent at Aspinwall, and so dismissed to New-Orleans and the Havana, whither they went carrying your correspondent's new cloak with them, in Capt. GRAY's steamer *El Dorado*.

On Monday the remnants of the party came back to a grand ball given by the Panamenians in honor of the occasion, the Señora TERESA DE DIEZ ARGOATEGUI being lady patroness thereof. Then all the beauty of Panama came out and danced with might and main until 5 o'clock in the morning. There figured the puppyhood of that city—"fazibles," as they are called here; and the minister's wife and daughter, and our commander and the old captain lent grace and beauty to the scene. What less could Col. TOTTEN do than treat the fair dames of Panama to a ride and a breakfast? That much he did do, carrying the black-eyed, little-footed, rich-haired darlings in flagged and flowered cars, almost to the door of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where every manner of good thing was prepared for their reception. But coming back next day, a shower-swollen stream washed off a bit of the new-made earthen banks, and the careful railway men would not carry the precious freight across until the breach had been repaired. So we all passed the night at Cubebra, the ladies—God bless them—never losing an atom of their gayety and amiability, but behaving like glorious little trumps as they were. They had the lower story of a huge hotel to themselves. Of the men, a few slept in the cars, one or two dignitaries got into the officers' quarters, and the rest of us were bundled off into a spacious garret, divided into pens with shelves around their sides. Upon these shelves we were laid, and being good humored, might have passed a pleasant night, but for a noisy, drunken beast of an English bagman, who kept roaring out obscenity, blasphemy and inebriated patriotism all night long. But the morning came at last, and we reëntered the cars, and were borne back triumphantly to Panama.

Behold us next on Thursday evening, uplifted over the surf by the natives, dumped into rowboats and rowed to the fine steamer *Panama*, where Capt. Dow, as fine a fellow as any in the service, welcomed us. Fifty miles down the Pacific the famed Pearl Islands waited for our coming. We had brought two divers with us, a black one and a yellow one, who were to show us how the pearls are caught. We slept most comfortably, and waked to a delicious breakfast and a view of our destination. That remarkable bird, the booby, flew round us in numbers, and settling upon the foretop-mast-stay, looked down upon us with much serenity. At last, a sailor going out upon the bowsprit, captured one, and we all gathered round him to admire his stupidity. All the old salts had been telling us that if he were set on deck he would not rise, being too boobyish to comprehend his situation. So he was set in the midst of our circle, his wings pressed down to his sides, and the exhibitor's hands removed, whereupon he immediately walked to the side of the boat and flew away.

But Isla del Rey, with its native town of San Miguel, was reached at last, and we cast anchor. In a few minutes canoes, hewn from a single tree trunk, came out, paddled by naked natives; and some brought fish, and others little boxes full of pearls. The boats were lowered and we went ashore, in doing which your correspondent distinguished himself by firing a pistol shot at a distant pelican. I think I must have hit him, for he immediately flew away, and a shout of laughter from the boat hailed his signal discomfiture. Picking up shells, we walked along the shore to San Miguel, a town of 1,300 population—its houses chiefly built of bamboo, thatched with palm. We entered one, and sent for the Lord Mayor, who came. He was a youthful nigger, with a bleak frock-coat and trousers, varnished leather boots, and no shirt. He received us with much courtesy; shook hands, grinned, and vanished. When the *Panama* fired her anchoring gun, many of the inhabitants took their valuables and rushed off to hide themselves in the woods; but, on being assured that the United States was not just then at war with the Pearl Islands, they returned. Here, in dirt-floored bamboo huts, we found women with necklaces of gold coin, worth hundreds, and lots of pearls worth from two hundred to thirty thousand dollars. But the gun fired for us to return to the ship, and we walked back through manzanillas, mangroves, bamboos, and cocoa-nuts. I am sorry to say that one of our party bribed a sailor to steal some fresh cocoanuts for the sake of the milk therein contained, which refreshed me very much. I might mention here that I did not buy any pearls.

The next morning found us at Taboga, eating a delicious breakfast with gallant Capt. PEARSON, on board his splendid steamer *John L. Stevens*. Then Messrs. WHITEHEAD and TOTTEN carried off the ladies and the guests to Panama, and I stayed in the "Paradise of Gardens." Yes, and I walked through that fruit forest along the banks of that overflowing brook, past the pool, where the old women were washing linen; past the pool where the black-eyed girls were bathing, up to the Bishop's bath, where I divested myself of my coat and whatshisnames, and plunged in, pouring the cold water over myself from a calabash as I stood in the midst of his lordship's pool. And I lounged under the tamarind trees; and I brought down *cainites* and *nisperos* with a long bamboo; and I bolted gallons of cocoa-nut milk, scooping out the creamy interior with a scallop shell and eating it so. And old FELIPPE and GABRIELA gave me pearls and shells and mangoes, and showed me the church, and explained to me how our Lord had been crucified by wicked men, and told me that this figure in a hat and feather was *mi padre Don Pedro*, and that the other with the pink silk breeches was *mi padre Don José*. Also, there was Gabriela's pincushion, which was nothing but its hair and nails, and rude imitation of its mother's hip. Did I not give Gabriela a copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES, telling him that he could find Europe's idiocy in its pages of the family? Did I not dine with Mr. MATHESON one day, and Mr. [illegible] the next? and [illegible] board the *Bolivia* [illegible] and [illegible] the Captain about [illegible] Mail [illegible] Captain P. and I very kind with [illegible] the other, the old Captain, who had been instructed to us? Did not I go into an orange grove, and cut that orange stick for LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, and get warned off the premises just as I had begun upon CHARLEY ELLIOTT's? and don't I want to go back to Taboga? Yes, *Sir*.

But in this melancholy world we are obliged to leave all that is pleasant, even Taboga. And thus it happened that I spent a day or two in Panama. Not in the streets, where the Padres, with shovel hats and cigars in their mouths, stalk slowly; where the water carrier with his four little barrels sits perched upon the top of his mule; where Dolores shows her brown shoulders as she shuffles along; and Jumito paddles naked in the gutter; not there, but out in the tangled forest, along the beach, on the reefs, on the plains, amid sulphuret of mercury, agates, chalcedonies, bloodstones and gold-promising quartz; whereof I have brought a peck or so back with me to Gotham. And I expended much time in Old Panama, and have much to say thereof by and by; and lived with a warm-hearted Scottish friend and his good, gentle wife and family, and called regularly on the Colonel, and, finally, only half satisfied and hungry to get back, I left Panama and was carried by the train to Aspinwall, to say how do'ye do to Mr. WHITEHEAD, Mr. TOTTEN, &c., and to wait for the *Illinois*.

El Dorado came in, bringing my new blue cloak, which had been to the Havana without me.

A pair of days at Aspinwall—had better be given to a look at the railway. It is the accomplishment of the grandest idea yet conceived by commercial enterprise, the union of the two great oceans. Though the road be scarce fifty miles long, and though there is but one track, yet is it the most wonderful railway in the world, not only because its terminal are the Atlantic and Pacific, but because of the difficulties met and overcome. For the history of the road I refer you to the Aspinwall *Courier*, Feb. 6 and 13.

Let us take the view simply of an observant man. In leaving Aspinwall we have a few hundred yards of crushed coral, solid as the everlasting hills, but then come swamps, dismal, spongy, rank with vegetation, filled up with earth from Monkey Hill, two miles away; then, soft friable earth, which must be beaten and pounded into solidity; then queer rock passes, in one place horizontal basalt, in another trap, in another agglomerate boulders, finally the quicksilverous, auriferous earth of the Pacific slope from the summit to Panama. This may all be found on other roads, but this is the country of gullies, of wet seasons, of fierce sudden torrents that tear the earth along with them, surface and deep heart together. This fifty miles of railway crosses more than one hundred and thirty bridges from six feet in length to six hundred, and wherever there is the possibility of a swellable stream, there is a culvert; and all those bridges are, or are to be, of iron.

Now this road was cut through swamps, full of the tangled roots of water lillies, wild plantains, bamboos, covered with four-inch thorns, six inches in diameter and thirty, forty, fifty feet in height; through cedro trees, each trunk of which makes a canoe to hold from two to thirty people, through all the sorts of palm, cocoanut, milk, oil-nut, thatching palm, cabbage palm, *palma real*, the kingly. Through twisted mangrove clusters; through groves of poisonous manzanilla, to sleep beneath which is death; the smoke of its burning wood destroying the eyesight. Through more than five thousand *varieties* of noticeable plants the patient engineer cut his way, knowing as he knows to-day, that if the track were left unwatched *one year*, it would be utterly covered up and hidden by vegetation twenty, thirty feet in height.

But thanks to the energy of the late JOHN L. STEVENS, of Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL and his colleagues, made practical by TOTTEN and BALDWIN and the rest of those brave engineers, the great work has been accomplished.

All facts concerning it will be found in the papers which I enclose to you, and therefore I close here my long letter.

Of the toasts which were proposed and the wines that were engulfed—of the viands consumed and the knowledge acquired—how much was done and said which will never be recorded—how your Correspondent distinguished himself by a serene silence,—and of many other matters let us say naught. Meanwhile, make a note of this: that your Correspondent was dreaming hazily in his couch, on the morning of Feb. 3, when one entered and said, "How would you like to go to Panama?" The reply was—"Much!" The consequences were that in sixteen days your Correspondent was standing in a gully full of chalcedony, agate, bloodstone and jasper, leaning meditatively on the back of his patient mule, and gazing through cactine vistas at the broad Pacific;—that in one month he crossed the Isthmus six times, besides visiting Taboga, the Pearl Islands, Old Panama, &c.; that nearly two thousand people crossed during his visit; that he accumulated many precious stones, sea shells, corals, flower roots, canes, experience and a Panama hat;—and was restored to the delighted gaze of his fellow-citizens, tranquil and unsubdued, though fat, on the 12th day of March ensuing.

M.

The Fellas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As our Mayor is remarkably prompt in letter-writing, and it is not designed to embarrass him by *queries*, but on the contrary to let him have the opportunity to put to rest the wicked whisperings of scandal, it would seem proper to add a few more inquires "of the same sort" as you published yesterday, in order that he may "make proclamation" upon them all at once.

Query—Did TWO of the *three* Commissioners of Police get together on Monday last, (while the third member of the Board was engaged in looking for the lurking-place of a murderer,) and make *fourteen* appointments?

Query—Was not the only Whig among these appointments a man so beloved in his Ward that no one applied for his place?

Query—Has not one of those appointed been twice discharged from the service for intoxication?

Query—Is the Commissioner who was absent of the same party stripe as *both* of those who were present?

Query—Were any of those now implicated in the recent tragedy at Stanwix Hall among the detailed Police force of the present Commissioners? ?.

P. S.—A satisfactory answer can doubtless be given, and the Board owe it to themselves to do it, in order to swell the list which will be appended to the protest against the bill before the Legislature. ?.

☞ We have received the February number of the *Atlantis*, a German Monthly Review, published at Cleveland, Ohio, and devoted to Science, Politics and Belles-Lettres. It is edited with judgment and skill by Mr. CHRISTIAN ESSELLEN, a gentleman who has done much for the cultivation of German-American literature in the western part of this country. Its table of contents offers the following selection of good things: "A Retrospective View of the Native Movement;" "Religion in America;" "Outlines of the History of Secret Societies;" America and the Americans;" "State Rights;" "England and the Revolution;" "Palmerston and Kossuth;" "Modern Morals;" "Hard Times for the Press," &c., &c. In these, many novel and ingenious views are set forth, and the philosophical reader will undoubtedly relish them.

☞ We find it stated that Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, of Plymouth, has in preparation a life of the late JOHN HOWLAND, Esq., of that city.

The Telegraphic Dispatch.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Even Telegraphic ups in these days scarcely [illegible] [illegible], and the astounding, because unexpected, news of Thursday's dispatch from Halifax has engendered a feeling of distrust as to the possibility of such a manifestation of Providence in the crisis, to the ultimate developement of which matters in Europe were tending. Suffer one who has been no indifferent spectator of the public feeling of America and Europe to consider the effect of this news, whether it be NICHOLAS himself who has acknowledged the sway of a Monarch yet more stern and puissant than himself, or, as I think more probable, that unfortunate mother, distracted by filial, fraternal, and pious affections, who stands nearest in the present war to the altar of immolation.

The death of the Czarina would cut short the indecision of Prussia as to the course to be pursued in the present war, for, apart from the aristocracy, the feeling of Prussia, and of all her liberal Ministers, is in favor of the Western Powers, even to the extent of arming in their behalf. FREDERICK WILLIAM himself shares this sentiment—that and his affection for his sister being well-nigh the only redeeming points in the character of that eccentric specimen of Kingcraft. Hence, the death of this illustrious and most unfortunate lady would but have the effect—a most desirable but very obvious effect—of inciting Europe against the aggression of one man. Sweden and Denmark would cease to observe a forced neutrality, and the Muscovite Empire would cease to exist, except upon the terms of a compulsory peace, secured by most material guarantees.

But the contingencies upon the death of the CZAR himself assume a widely different aspect. Apart from the mystery, which, since the days of PETER THE GREAT, has hung round the death-beds of the Muscovite CZARS, there can be little doubt that the present war is viewed with dislike, not merely by the poor victims, and the "bourgeoisie," (that middle class, the sure forerunners of Freedom in every country, which is, year by year, raising itself to be a *power* in Russia,) but by a large portion of the resident land-holders, *not courtiers*, who see their lands drained of the labor necessary for cultivation, who hold merely local military rank, are therefore unknown at Court, and are therefore ripe, ready and eager for change under the unprecedented pressure to which they have been subjected. The heir-apparent is the undoubted, recognized, and avowed exponent of the *Western* Policy, as CONSTANTINE is of the Aristocratic, *German*, or Court party. If this news of the death of NICHOLAS be confirmed, Russia relapses to the condition of England herself under CHARLES II., that of a power so distracted by internal convulsions and foreign debt, that she at once excepts herself from the Congress of first-class Powers in Europe. Only one *great* Power remains to be an arbiter; for, two against two—Austria and Prussia against England and France—naught but dissension must be the result, in which Russia, as far as practicable, would assist the German Powers against the Constitutional Government of England, or the Liberal Despotism of France. *Then may these United States interfere as Mediator between four Powers, at the head of the Intelligence, the Philosophy, and the Common Sense of the World*, to put an end to the charlatanry that has so long deformed international law and international interest.

I would briefly consider the prospects of Germany in this present crisis. I cannot see but what the decided part taken by the two leading powers of Germany must, ere long, induce a renewal of the intrigues of 1849–50 for supremacy to the "Faterland." Not even the manifest interest of commerce can prevent a terrific popular explosion, in which it is probable, notwithstanding past success, that the Prussian policy will be utterly defeated. Did I not read as long as five years ago, a book whose title was very significant; *The Prussian Aristocracy, Germany's Worst Enemy!* Would that that great German nation would forget local and sectarian animosities, and promptly respond to the appeals of FOLLEN and others from their grave, "*Es giebt nür ein Deutschland!*" Even were the quotation finished, and Vienna made the capital, it were better than that miserable subdivided heritage of the Congress of 1815. How Russian statesmen, PONCE DE LEON and others, must have laughed in their sleeves at the miserable subdivision of the nation which had suffered most in the wars of conservatism, and was ultimately cut up piecemeal, in order, apparently, to remove, *by division in her councils*, the last bulwark against Muscovite aggression!

But I hear a sad voice exclaim against Austria as the exponent of German policy. Can I forget the Hungarian struggle? Are the woes of Italy to be unheeded? I say, No! But the hurry of European movements has hitherto prevented the exposition of the future policy of her youthful Emperor. The world has been hitherto crying out against ancient policy and old fogyism. Here is a young man probably well trained in the experience of political strife, who has hitherto had no opportunity of developing his home policy. Newspaper correspondents have hinted that the decided stand made against Russian dictation latterly, is mainly owing to him. If he wish to govern his *German* subjects well, a task is before him not less, if not infinitely more difficult than conciliating his alien subjects. If he but show a right disposition, a Monarch's accession is an amnesty for the political offences of his Fathers. And M. KOSSUTH will have a yet stronger ground for his cry for aid, when a Monarch of good disposition and limited experience shall prove himself unworthy of the throne he occupies.

G. M.

The Probable Insanity of Phelps, who Killed His Wife.

The Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass., has addressed the following letter to the District Attorney at Albany, in relation to the sanity of PHELPS:

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, WORCESTER, Feb. 27, 1855.

To Hamilton Harris, Esq., Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have read the minutes of the trial of JOHN H. PHELPS for the murder of ELIZA PHELPS.

From the strong hereditary taint of insanity in both branches of his ancesters.

From the very striking similarity of the defendant's mind, as testified to by ELI H. PHELPS, to that of ADELINE PHELPS, his aunt, who probably poisoned her father, who has been insane ten or more years, and who has been in the hospital since her trial.

And from his habits of life, aside from that of drinking intoxicating liquors, I should judge that his mind was, from childhood up, bordering on insanity, and that delusion of mind and insane impulse or ungovernable passion, would have been excited or aroused by various causes—as ill health, perplexity in business, or opposition to his wishes in any form; and that while temperate and in good physical health, his feelings and mental operations would flow in a healthy channel. Aside from the immediate effect of drinking, there is some reason to suppose that delusions or ungovernable passion (jealous that his wife was changing her dress to go into the street to meet other men, and irritated that she did not come instantly to make the basest tea for him) had some influence in impelling him on to commit the fatal act. Such a hypothesis might be raised. Although it is possible that such was the case, it is not probable.

Had he not drunk alcohol that day, it is to be presumed that he would not have committed the deed that night. The delirium under which he acted was brought on by that day's debauch. If so, the verdict is legal, I suppose, even if it is not right.

Most respectfully, GEORGE CHANDLER,
Superintendent Lunatic Hospital.

☞ The Naval Medical Board are now in session at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. Surgeon Thomas Detmold, President; Surgeons James M. Green and J. M. Foltz, Members; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Al Hutchinson, Recorder. The Board will probably sit six weeks or two months.

E. C. Delavan's Reply to the Charge of having Betrayed the Temperance Cause.

From the Buffalo Democracy.

DANGER TO THE MAINE LAW.—It is whispered about among Temperance men, that E. C. DELAVAN would not be unwilling to see the Prohibitory law defeated in the Senate, and postponed indefinitely. The result of this disaster to Governor CLARK would be, personal grief and disappointment, and perhaps a loss of strength with the voters of the State. In this it is said that Mr. DELAVAN would find consolation for his failure to compel the Governor to accept his nomination of a Private Secretary, and of the New-York Health Officer.

Mr. DELAVAN's antecedents are not of a kind to discourage the suspicions that these rumors may be too true. His endorsement of SEYMOUR's veto is well known. His ambition to become Governor of this State, upon the Temperance issue, is also well known. In this connection his policy becomes apparent. That issue had better be kept open—kept open till the next Gubernatorial election. It will require strength with time, and time too may dispose of all intervening obstacles to the Executive honor.

Political profit may await Mr. DELAVAN's temperance labors. But we doubt it. Out of his Recorder, it is understood in Albany that he cleared $20,000.

REPLY.

ALBANY, March 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the Buffalo Democracy:

It is not my habit to notice publicly such personal attacks as you have seen fit to make upon me, in your paper of the 10th instant. But one of your editorial brethren in this city, who has read the article to which I allude, says: "Write to Mr. WILKESON; he is one of the kindest of men, and has been misled." Fearing that at this great crisis of the temperance reformation, silence may injure the cause that is dearer to me than life—a cause to promote which a large part of my life has been devoted, and to which I shall cheerfully consecrate its brief remainder, induces me very reluctantly to notice these *mysterious whisperings* into the public ear *of certain "Temperance men,"* and to show them to be manifestly untrue.

During the last twenty-seven years, I have had too much to do in combating the open and determined hostility of the enemies of temperance, to heed hints, insuendoes or whisperings from any quarter; and I cannot but doubt the genuineness of those temperance men who *whisper about* things intended to prejudice me in the estimation of the public, that have no foundation in fact.

The charge that for selfish ends I am anxious to defeat the present Prohibitory law, has, to say the least of it, the merit of originality. To be believed it should be spoken in a very low tone, and very confidentially to those who are unacquainted with me, or with the laborious and unremitting endeavors I have put forth to secure the passage of that law as passed by the Assembly.

When the law is defeated, and that sad result is attained, then it is "*whispered*" that I am to find consolation in the deep *personal grief* and *disappointment of Governor Clark*, and *the votes he will be likely to lose* at the next Gubernatorial election. This is to be my reward for his refusing my nominations (which I never made) for Health Officer and Private Secretary, and to insure my own success as Governor in 1856, when I have not yet, to my knowledge, been thought of as a candidate for that office at that time, and is the first intimation I have heard of the renomination of the present Executive.

The whisper in reference to my remarks on Governor SEYMOUR's veto must be the last dying sound of that loud peal of thunder which greeted their appearance. I said that I believed "Governor SEYMOUR had acted from a sense of duty, and now let Temperance men do their duty." And for one, as he well knows, I left no honorable expedient untried to prevent his reëlection. When I used the words above referred to, I believed that the Governor considered the law which he vetoed to be unconstitutional. I then thought that he was mistaken. *But it now turns out to be true, beyond all question, that he was right. Mr. Stebbins, of the Assembly, Chancellor Walworth, and many other learned Temperance lawyers and judges, unite in the opinion that it was unconstitutional.* Thus Governor SEYMOUR stands vindicated, and with honest minds I feel that I shall stand vindicated also.

The last whisper in the ear of the editor of the "*Democracy*," which I need to refer to, is the charge, that out of the *Temperance Recorder* I made twenty thousand dollars, and that it was so understood in Albany. For twenty thousand dollars, put forty thousand dollars for the profits on all the publications of the State Society, and the statement would be correct. But there is no need of indulging in winks or whispers; not one cent of it went into my pocket. The accounts were all audited yearly by the venerable ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, so long Deputy Secretary of State, and printed and scattered broad-cast *over* the nation; and it was these profits, with the small and large benefactions of the friends of temperance, about two hundred thousand dollars (in time and money) coming from myself directly or indirectly, that printed and circulated the thousands of millions of pages of temperance publications issued by the State Temperance Society, and other expenditures and sacrifices to defend and extend the cause during the last quarter of a century.

It is painful to be accused of sordid motives and political aspirings, as the incentives to the great work in which I have been so long, ardently, and, I trust, honestly engaged. I have never sought, solicited or secured political preferment. My friend, Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, who has been familiar from the very outset with my temperance labors, and was on the Executive Committee for many years, and who is acquainted with my contributions, placed the pecuniary estimate upon them to which I have referred. I only repeat it, to save myself, my family and the temperance cause, from the unjust suspicions and imputations cast upon them by such attacks upon me; and to show that neither pecuniarily or politically have I sought my own advantage.

With the present Executive *it has been my misfortune to differ. I could not do otherwise, as he was a pledged total abstinence man, the standard-bearer of a prohibitory law, and the candidate of the Auburn Convention. I exhausted whatever means I could command to secure his election. I worked for him faithfully and to the best of my ability, believing that in him the temperance cause would have a true, tried and unswerving friend. He has thought it right to appoint to offices of honor and emolument liquor sellers and liquor drinkers. This I do believe has had a depressing and paralyzing effect upon the temperance cause, and lessens the probability of the passage of the Maine Law.*

I disclaim any wish or attempt to dictate to the Governor in any of his appointments. When he asked my opinion of a gentleman whom he had talked of appointing as his private Secretary, I recommended him as a person of fine literary taste, strict integrity, a nice sense of honor, a progressive temperance man and a devout Christian. When he asked my opinion of the Secretary whom he *did appoint*, I told him he could not retain him without sinking to his level. He asked me to gather up and send to him whatever would be likely to express the public feeling in reference to DR. LEE, as a candidate for the Health office, assuring me he was entirely unpledged; and I did so.

All the former Presidents of the State Temperance Society, and all its present officers, but one, united in the petition for his nomination. And with these extended and true remarks, I submit, Mr. Editor, both to you and your readers, if the Prohibitory law now before the Senate is defeated or so emasculated as to be worse than useless, whether the responsibility of its failure should in any measure be attributed to me.

Very respectfully, yours,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

Yankees in Cuba.

EX-Governor FISH and family are receiving very civil treatment at the hands of Capt. Gen. CONCHA in Havana. Americans there are rejoicing in the arrival of two U. S. vessels at last. But if a correspondent of an evening paper is to be believed, some of their officers and men are not doing any great credit to our reputation. These are the correspondent's words:

"They came, and I blush to say it, that in some cases several American officers, forgetful of their country, of their self-respect, disgrace their flag and their uniform by scenes of drunkenness and low dissipation in the public restaurants and streets, which would be abhorrent even at the Five Points. American residents have been obliged to cover their faces in very shame at the disgraceful conduct of some of their countrymen. American ladies have been obliged to decline the acquaintance of their own countrymen. If an American officer will rollick about the streets, making night hideous with his noise, let him lay aside his uniform, let him not wear even one button which shall tell the disgraceful story that he is an American navy officer. Such as have no respect for themselves should respect their country."

☞ DERBY will publish in April a life of SAM HOUSTON, prepared, it is said, from materials furnished by himself, and richly illustrated. Price $1 50.

MRS. HEMANS, wife of Professor HEMANS, of Cambridge University, has prepared a volume of poems for the press. DERBY will publish them.

THE TRIAL OF KISSANE.

The Trial of Kissane for Forgery on the Church and Bank.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—March 16.

Before Hon. Recorder Hall.

FORGERY, &c.

The Court was crowded again yesterday, before the proceedings commenced. The trial of Kissane is the most interesting that has taken place in this Court for a long time. *Finlay, alias Bishop*, was called upon the stand, and underwent Stone's ordeal.

John Ingalls, cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—I was bar-tending on board the *Martha Washington*; I was on board of her when she was burned: I did not see Kissane on board of her; I was a witness for the defence, when the case of the *Martha Washington* was tried at Columbus, Ohio; the prosecutor tried did not succeed.

By Mr. Whiting—Cole, Cappelle, Talmadge and others were tried at the same time with Kissane.

Hannah Lynch, examined by Mr. Whiting—Am wife of the last witness; reside in Buffalo; know Kissane; has known him fifteen months; he came once to my husband's house last Summer; I believe it was in the month of July; he came there again in the beginning of October; the first time he came he staid about five minutes; the second time he came he staid four or five hours, I believe; the second visit he said he had jumped out of the car, and got away from an officer; he did not say from what officer; he said he did not want to come down to New-York for nothing; he had not done anything; he said he wanted my husband to go to Cincinnati; I told him my husband was not at home; that he was off on the boat; he said he wanted a letter taken to his brother, and if he could not go, I might go; my husband came home before Kissane went away; I heard the conversation between them; he said he wanted him to go to Cincinnati to his brother, so that he might get some money to go away with; in the evening he said he would like to go out into the country, somewhere, to stay till Lynch came back, if he could go; my husband said he would take him out to Mr. Sparrow's; they went the next day; he stopped at our house that night; I went with my husband to Cincinnati, with a letter; Kissane's brother gave the $300 to my husband, in my presence; I saw the bottle, and did not want my husband to bring it; I thought it was poison; I first saw it at home; I saw it opened; I did not see the bills taken from it—I was busy getting supper at the time; I did not see the bills after they were taken from the bottle; when I said I did not want my husband to take the bottle because I thought it was poison, I mean that I did not want him to take it from Buffalo over to Sparrow's, where Kissane was.

John Read, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am a policeman; I have never arrested Kissane; I received him into my custody by virtue of a requisition from the Governor of New-York to the Sheriff of Cincinnati; I received him into my custody at Cincinnati, on September 20; I left Cincinnati, accompanied by Kissane, Marshal Ruffin of Cincinnati, and the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Logan; I remained up all night, while Mr. Ruffin, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Kissane slept at intervals; arrived at Cleveland the next morning, and arrived at New-York the 30th; after we left Dunkirk, by an agreement with Mr. Ruffin, he was to stay with Kissane, and I was to sleep if I required it; about 9 o'clock, I laid down in the cars and slept; on the arrival of the cars at Hornellsville, passengers from Buffalo came into the cars and woke me up; as the cars were moving off, I saw Kissane pass me; I raised myself up, and saw Mr. Ruffin behind me; I saw them enter the water-closet together; Mr. Ruffin came out, and stood, as I thought, in view of the prisoner; when the cars were in rapid motion, Mr. Ruffin went into the closet and remained out much agitated; I ran to him and asked him what was the matter; he said the prisoner had escaped; the window was open; we searched the cars, but could not find him; we stopped the cars and went in search of him, but could not find him. the last time I saw him, was at the office of the Chief of Police at Buffalo; when I received him into my custody, he wore an imperial and moustaches.

William Sparrow, examined by Mr. Whiting—I reside at Clarence, seventeen miles from Buffalo; I am a farmer; I know Kissane; I see him now in Court; I first became acquainted with him on the 6th October, at my house; I did not notice whether he wore a goatee, or not; he did some work for me; I did not agree to pay him wages; he stayed with me four months; he worked for me all the time; he went by the name of Lynch; John Lynch told me his name was Lynch; he never paid me anything for his board; his work paid me; he digged potatoes, chopped wood, husked corn, and did the chores about the farm; Mr. Lynch said nothing to me about him; he never gave me anything to keep for him; I never saw him give my wife anything; I did not see him when he left my house; I got into some trouble myself while Kissane was in my house; it was not in reference to Chemical Bank money.

Mr. Busteed objected. Mr. Whiting explained that he wished to show that the witness got into trouble relative to some money which he passed for Kissane. He was arrested and gave the information which led to the arrest of Kissane.

Examination resumed—I was arrested by Officer Prentice, for getting exchanged $30 bills of the International Bank of Buffalo; I refuse to say where I got them, as the answer may criminate myself; I refuse to say how many bills I had; I had no Chemical Bank money with me then; I refuse to say how much money I had when I was arrested; Kissane was four months at my house; we spent our nights together; I told an officer Kissane was staying with me; I was at Buffalo when I told him; no other persons boarded with me; nine days after I told the officer where Kissane was, I was discharged from custody; I have seen Kissane once at the Tombs, where I conversed with him; I got a ticket to go and see him; my wife went with me; we were there, perhaps two or three minutes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—I was brought to New-York by a policeman; my expenses were paid; I have not spoken to Mr. Whiting or any counsel for the prosecution, about the matter.

Margaret Sparrow, examined by Mr. Whiting—Am wife of last witness; Kissane stopped at our house; he gave me a roll of paper to keep for him; he did not tell me what was in the paper; I put it in a closet, in a trunk; I did not open it; he never told me what was in it; Officer Prentice came for it; I gave it to a neighbor to save for me, as I was going to Buffalo to see my husband; I did not know there was money in the roll; I told Officer Prentice where to find it; he asked me for money; I told him I had not got any, but I had a roll of paper; he said he wanted it; I then told him who had it; he went and got it; he did not bring it back and show it to me; Kissane never told me at any time what was in that paper; I did not see Kissane have any money while he was at my house; the neighbor to whom I gave the money was Mrs. Beilby.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Mrs. Beilby lived within half a mile from my house; I came to this City in charge of an officer; I was subpœnaed to come; Mrs. Beilby was at home when I left, and Officer Prentice knew where she lived.

Tunis Van Brunt, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am a provision dealer; a man calling himself James Bishop brought a letter of introduction to me at No. 900 Chambers-street; this is the letter now shown me; I was going away from the store myself, so I introduced him to Mr. Weatherhouse, who took him to the Chemical Bank; Bishop first named the Chemical Bank; and asked where it was; he said he had some money he wanted to deposit; I am acquainted with Mr. Hughes, the person supposed to have written the letter; I thought it was genuine; I almost think so now; if it is a counterfeit, it is a very good one; I did not have much conversation with Bishop.

Christopher B. Hogg, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am an officer of police; I arrested Kissane at Buffalo on Feb. 19, at the County Jail; I was present when the bills were given by Mr. Prentice to the paying teller of the Chemical Bank; I was not with Prentice when he got the money from Mrs. Beilby; the paying teller was at Buffalo with me; we started from New-York together; I have conversed with Kissane about the money on the New-York and Erie cars coming from Buffalo; I asked him where he got the money; he asked me what money; I told him the $300 bills on the Chemical Bank; he said he didn't know anything about them; I then asked him how he made his escape from Marshal Ruffin; he told me he jumped through the window of the water-closet.

John Z. Van Zeem, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am Receiving Teller of the Chemical Bank; Bishop, *alias* Finlay, made a deposit, on Aug. 20, of $2,000 on the American Exchange Bank; the next day he made a deposit of $1,000; I should know the sheets again; one for $10,000, the other for $20,000; the sheets now produced are the checks so deposited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—He was alone when he made both deposits; he had not been introduced to me by any person; he was an entire stranger to me up to that time; the particular dress of the draft were entire strangers to me, as far as I know; he wrote with the just time enough for me to take his deposits; I did not see him again till I saw him at the Police Office, about three or four months ago; I saw him about fifteen minutes; I did not speak to him; I recognized him immediately as the same person who made the deposits; I think I should have known him if I had met him in the street; I think I should recognise all or nearly all the persons who make deposits in our Bank.

Edwin A. Ormeston, recalled by Mr. Whiting—R. Hamilton, Canada, occupied Room No. 50 in the New-York Hotel on the 20th of August; I do not see him now in Court; I think I have seen Finlay about our Hotel at some time last Summer; Mr. Hamilton paid his bill on Aug. 20, after breakfast, and left; he returned again that night and occupied Room No. 47; stayed that night and took the Albany cars the next morning; in the same train with William Johnson, of Louisiana.

By Mr. Busteed—I never saw Mr. Cole before to my knowledge; I know Eliza Hanbury; she is a girl in our employ; she never made a report to me that two persons slept in Room No. 60; I recollect that No. 60 was a double-bedded room.

Andrew Finlay, *alias* James Bishop, the person who made the deposits in the Chemical Bank, was next placed on the stand. Mr. Busteed took an exception to his testimony.

Andrew Finlay, examined by Mr. Whiting—I was formerly a merchant tailor; latterly I have been in the boiling business in Cincinnati; I am acquainted with Cole and Kissane; I knew them at Cincinnati; I never came from Cincinnati to New-York with them; I was in Cincinnati with Kissane; he was talking about coming on to New-York sometime in July; I said that I should like to go on to New-York, but that I could not get away from my business; I said that if I could get away and could get my father-in-law's [illegible] would come on; Kissane was to meet me at Buffalo; I went to New-York from Arkansas; he asked me at what place he had better stop; I told him at the Pacific Hotel; I followed in four or five days afterwards; I met him at the Pacific Hotel; it is in Greenwich-street; he came to my room on the morning after my arrival, and went me up; I got up, dressed, went down stairs, and took breakfast; we were both stopping in the same house; about 10 o'clock he went about his business and I went about mine; I could not find the parties I wished to see; I remained some six or eight days, and then started for home; Kissane [illegible] to make it; I told him to write [illegible] he [illegible] my money; he offered [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] Arkansas; I went to [illegible] came [illegible] and [illegible] my money; he [illegible] I was willing to go and to all I could for him; he was naturally crazy at that time; I went and was introduced to the lawyer; Kissane said that in his presence when I could pay him some money I owed him; it was arranged between us what I should say; I told him I would raise the money for him in a few days; I then went away.

At this point, Finlay's testimony was interrupted, that a witness who was very sick might be examined, and allowed to go home.

Cyprian H. Richardson, examined by Mr. Whiting—Was clerk for Nathan Lane & Co., in August last; I think I have seen Kissane in our store, on the 6th of August; he came in to look at some samples of checks; he wished to order a check book; he took away some samples with him: Mr. Falls waited on him; he took one of Thompson's checks, and one of Very and Gwynne's; on the Monday morning after he came in and wanted another check, saying that he had lost the check of Very and Gwynne's.

By Mr. Busteed—I think it was in the morning, when Kissane came first to the store; I was writing at the desk when Kissane came in; I was book-keeper; I was writing at my books at that time, and continued to do so; on an average, thirty or forty persons come into Nathan Lane's store in a day; Kissane stayed the first time five or ten minutes, the second time he stayed not more than five minutes; he just came in, left his order, and got the extra check; I do not remember how he was dressed; I did not talk to him on the first occasion; I handed him the check he wanted on the second occasion; I afterwards saw him in a cell at the chief's office; it was about three or four weeks ago; I was taken there by Mr. Falls, my employer; I did not then talk with Kissane; I stayed in the cell with Mr. Falls, five or ten minutes; I recognized Kissane then, as the person who ordered the check book; he had more hair on his face than he had when he came to the store; I think I should have recognized him if I had not been previously told I was going to see him; I think the color of Kissane's eyes are light; think they were blue; I have not talked with Mr. Falls since he was examined; have not read in the newspapers a report of Mr Falls' testimony in this court; read a little about it yesterday, but it was a mere sketch, not a full report. (This witness had to be supported in the chair, while giving his testimony.)

Andrew Finlay's examination resumed: After being at the Astor House a few minutes, I returned to the Pacific Hotel, leaving Kissane and his friend together; Kissane came back in the afternoon and appeared very much pleased; he said I had done him a great service; the next morning we had breakfast together, and then Kissane went out; in the afternoon he returned, and he talked about making some money; I told him he must be crazy, for he wasn't out of one difficulty before he wanted to get into another; I told him I was going to leave the City; he said he would go with me; the next morning he came to my room with a check of Very & Gwynne's, or John Thompson's, I forget which; he handed me the check, and asked me to go to the Bank and get it cashed; I looked at the check and said, "William, there's nothing wrong in that check?" he said, "No; do you think I would give it to you if there was?" I took the check over and presented it to the Ocean Bank; they paid me the money; it was $150; it was drawn either on the Continental Bank or at the American Exchange Bank; the teller asked me where I was staying; I said, "At the Pacific Hotel;" when I gave Kissane the money he said, "Did they say anything about paying it?" I said "No;" he said, "Any bank will pay them checks;" I said "I have no doubt they will;" he said, "There can be some money made here;" he went and got some uncurrent money, and bought with it a check of Very & Gwynne's; I got the check drawn to my order; I went to the Continental Bank and got it certified; I don't recollect the amount of the check; this is the check now produced; I got it from a young looking man in the bank; it is dated July 27, 1854; I returned with the check and handed it to Kissane; he said, "Why did you get it to your order? why did you not get it 'to bearer?'" he held the check over for two or three days; I took it to Very & Gwynne, and the teller refused paying it; I described the man of whom I got the check; he said he wouldn't be back for a week; I went out and saw Kissane; I told him they would not pay it—that we should have to wait a week; we were in a quandary about it; I went to a gentleman in business, a friend of mine, who knew I had been a partner of James Bishop at Cincinnati; I asked him to cash it for me; he hadn't got it, but said I should have it in the afternoon; this wouldn't suit us, so Kissane said, "Go to the Island City and deposit the check with fifty dollars, and get another check;" I did so, and they gave me another check for $300, being the amount of the first check and the money I deposited with it; I gave the check to Kissane, and we returned to the Pacific Hotel together; we went to my room and talked about it; he went out and returned with a check book on the Continental Bank; I went to the Island City Bank the next morning, took the check they had given me, got exchange; they refused to pay it until about 12 o'clock, as they had not exchanged checks; at about 12 o'clock I returned, and they paid me; I then went to the Pacific Hotel and gave the money to Kissane; I went down the next day to Very & Gwynne's and got another check; it is the check now produced; I brought it to Kissane; then I got another check, or, he got it—I forget which; it was taken off to Cincinnati; during the day Kissane brought some blank checks to the Pacific Hotel; I do not know where he got them; it was somewhere in Wall-street; I told him I should go home; he said he was ready to go home at any time; he told me how money could be made; he said he had got the genuine checks which they give out themselves; I asked him how he got them; he said he went and ordered a check book to be printed, and got some specimens to show to his partner; I said I should go home for he was getting crazy; we went out, and quarrelled on the sidewalk; we stayed out till 2 o'clock before we went into the hotel; he proposed to take a room somewhere else and stay in the City a few days longer; I told him my time was wanted at home, and that it was necessary I should go; however, we went into a street off Broadway, and took a room; we slept there two nights; both of us drank pretty freely; on the second day we returned to the Pacific Hotel, and left that evening for Cincinnati; he went to his place of business, and I went to my family; the next day he came to me and said the old man (meaning Mr. Cole) would be along in a day or two; he had got $2,000 insurance money; he wants to go on to New-York; "Bill," he says, "will you go on;" I said I thought I would; Cole came down to my house, and asked me when I got back from New-York; I told him; he asked if I was going on to New-York again; I told him I was; he asked when I was going; I said I could not get off before the first of the week; I said I would go within a few days; my father-in-law then came where we were talking, and our conversation stopped; I afterwards started for New-York; it was in August; Kissane took the 7 o'clock train, and I took the 8 o'clock train, as we did not wish to leave the City together, under an agreement to meet Mr. Cole in Buffalo; when we got to Buffalo we went to the Mansion House, but Mr. Cole had not arrived; Kissane told me to go on to New-York and engage rooms; I did so; I went to the New-York Hotel, and registered my name, R. Hamilton, Canada West; I stopped there till Kissane and Cole arrived in the City; Kissane came to the New-York Hotel early in the morning, rapped at my door; I jumped out of bed and let him in; he said, "The *old man* is here, and wants to see you, everything is all right;" I got up, and went down to Bixby's Hotel; went to Cole's room; he was still in bed; Kissane went in too; Cole asked me if I had seen any rooms; I said there were plenty of rooms in the City; Kissane hurried him in dressing; he said there was no cause for hurry; I told him there was no use in getting rooms, for the New-York Hotel was like a private house; Cole said he meant to have a room in a private lodging-house; they arranged to come to my room at the Hotel; they came in with $2,000, in $100 bills; Cole said, "Don't deposit that money before you get it changed, for fear they might trace it to me;" Kissane said we were not going to deposit the money, but change it into uncurrent money, and get checks for it; I said I was not going to run about any more getting checks; that they might do it themselves; and I should stay at the Hotel; Kissane took the money and went away with it, leaving Cole and me in the room; he came back with the uncurrent money; he took a portion, and I took a portion; I went to John Thompson's and got a check for it; we met again at the New-York Hotel; Kissane registered his name as that Hotel as Johnson; Kissane brought his check to my room; Cole was not there; the next day the table was set out, and we met there, Cole, Kissane and myself, every day to do writing; we were employed in filling up blank checks, copying from the genuine checks, for practice; Kissane did this also; Mr. Cole superintended, and criticised our progress; he would say "Bill, that letter looks like your writing, you must take it out;" when we compared them with the genuine checks, he would point out where the writing was similar to ours; I was to deposit two bills of exchange with $2,000 in some Bank; the first thing to be done was to get letters of introduction; we had to prepare them; I had to be instructed in the part of a produce dealer; Cole would ask me questions; and teach me how to talk knowingly about hogs, &c.; and taught me the names of parties in the West; I practiced every day, what hogs were worth in Kentucky, what they were worth in Cincinnati; I was put through all the manœuvres; we went through the form of an introduction. Mr. Cole representing Mr. Van Brunt; he would ask me questions about the West, and about the produce business, and I would answer him; when I got perfect in my part, I took those bills of exchange and $2,000; I also took the letter of introduction which had been prepared; Kissane walked down with me to Chambers-street; I looked into Mr. Van Brunt's to see if I could see any Kentucky people; as I did not see any, I went in and asked for Mr. Van Brunt; he was not there, but up at his slaughter-house; I went there and gave him the letter; he took it and read it; he gave me an invitation to come to his place of business; I went there the next morning; he introduced me to Mr. Weatherhouse, and Mr. Weatherhouse took me to the Chemical Bank, and introduced me; I made a deposit of the drafts and $2,000; I returned to Mr. Cole's room on Broadway; Kissane followed after me to Cole's room, and I reported my success to both of them; I then took another letter, and went down to Mr. Burdell's; I told him I would call the next day for him to introduce me to some bank; on the way going to Mr. Burdell, the next morning, I drew a check for $1,250, and went to Mr. Burdell; I had two other bills of exchange to deposit; I do not remember the amount; Kissane followed after me and waited outside; Mr. Burdell, in conversation with me, was getting me into a tight place, and I got frightened, and told him I would call the next day; I went out and told Kissane there

was no use in going any further; I told him I would go to New-York; he said he would go with me; we went to the Astor House, and registered his name as Johnson; we went to my room, and I told him I would call on Johnson; Kissane went to Cole's room; Cole came out to see me; I told him I was going to New-York; Kissane came out, and said, "Bill, you must take it out;" I told him I would not; Kissane went in, and Cole came out; I told him I was going to New-York; Cole

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1855.

The Seule Papers—Curious Episode.

There is a sort of supplemental correspondence on file, between the United States Legation at Madrid and the State Department, which was not sent to Congress with the Ostend Report, but which is, nevertheless, of great importance, and if published would throw a flood of light on Mr. SOULE's diplomatic career abroad, and his placid conduct since his return.

It will be remembered that before Mr. SOULE's return ominous hints were thrown out to the effect that he was coming home in high dudgeon, with feelings embittered against the Administration which had failed to sustain him, and so compassed his diplomatic defeat, and determined to make an exposé of the course of said Administration in order to his own vindication. There can be no doubt of the fact that these outgivings were true. Mr. SOULE left Madrid in very bad humor. He had certainly been placed in a very awkward predicament,—one that could not fail to involve keenest mystification to one of the late Minister's extreme sensitiveness.

But all these breathings of threatening and slaughter suddenly cease. Mr. SOULE reaches Washington, visits the State Department, arranges his correspondence for publication, is freezingly polite to Mr. MARCY and the President, but is mum as a stone. Even the Cuban Junta can't get him out for the speech in which it was expected he would belabor the Administration, and vindicate himself. Mr. SOULE, from being the most impetuous of men, has suddenly become one of the most considerate and forbearing. What does all this mean? Where is his secret history of his mission, which was to place in still darker shade the wonderful picture of the splendid advance of the United States towards the acquisition of Cuba and the settlement of the *Black Warrior* and other outrages, and its ignominious retreat?

If we mistake not, this "secret history" was the trump card in the game; and Mr. SOULE, much to his surprise, found it in the hands of Mr. MARCY. This history is contained in a correspondence of Mr. PERRY, Mr. SOULE's Secretary of Legation, with the Department of State, during the Minister's pilgrimage to Ostend. In this correspondence, as we understand it, Mr. PERRY complains in substance, that Mr. SOULE willfully neglected to secure an amicable adjustment of the *Black Warrior* difficulty, although his instructions gave him ample opportunity to do so.

Mr. PERRY seems to feel that Mr. SOULE acted with much faithlessness—that at the very time when he was complaining of the Spanish Government, and accusing it of being determined *not* to accord us justice, he knew he had in his hands the power to effect an honorable adjustment at any moment—a power which, however, he did not see fit to exercise. Mr. PERRY also complains that he could himself have arranged all this during Mr. SOULE's absence, and precisely in accordance with his instructions from the State Department, but that Mr. S. had enjoined it upon him not even to *communicate* with the Spanish Government on any of these subjects. This correspondence, whether justly or not, reflects severely upon the ex-Minister, and is also official. Can it be that to the newly-acquired knowledge by Mr. SOULE of the existence of this correspondence, and to the fear of its publication, we are to ascribe his sudden transformation from the enraged lion to the gentle lamb? It looks so. *Quien sabe?* Is there no way of getting this correspondence out? What says Mr. SOULE?

Virginia Politics.

The Know-Nothing State nominations made on Wednesday, at Winchester, Va., will prove acceptable to the old line Whigs and a large share of the Democratic party, disaffected at the nomination of WISE, and sympathizing with the exclusive American sentiment of the Know-Nothings. Mr. FLOURNOY, of the Halifax District, is a Whig, and represented his District, as such, in the Thirty-first or Thirty-second Congress. Mr. BEALE, of the Kanawa District, also an ex-member of Congress, is a Democrat. The first is for Governor against Mr. WISE; the last for Lieutenant Governor. The Attorney General, Mr. PATTON, of Richmond, is taken from the Democratic ranks. Altogether the ticket is a strong one, and the canvass thus far has evidently been managed with much discretion by the Know-Nothing leaders, and a perfect understanding with all the elements opposed to the PIERCE Administration and the election of WISE. The defeat of the latter we regarded as a foregone conclusion from the date of his nomination; though since that time he has worked with surprising industry and a somewhat captivating eloquence among the people, to turn back the Know-Nothing tide; representing the new party as affiliated with Northern Abolition both in Massachusetts and New-York. If the result were ever really doubtful, the present nominations and the further disaffection from the Democracy which will surely follow, will set the question at rest.

The Whigs of Virginia of course understand their game. They have been borne down for twenty years by the Richmond Democratic Junto, and were too weak, even in the Whig storm of 1840, which swept from power the VAN BUREN dynasty, to achieve success. They were not able to give the vote of his native State to HENRY CLAY in 1844, nor to carry the TAYLOR ticket in 1848. But they will now laugh at the calamity of their opponents in this their day of invasion by the ubiquitous KAN. Thus writes the Richmond *Whig*:

> The Whigs of Virginia will be true to themselves, true to their principles, and true to their country, and, as they have ever done, cordially sustain the election of any man, whether Whig or Democrat, in preference to the nominees of a corrupt and tyrannical Junto. At worst, we will only be required to choose between two evils, and we are sure, as we have always done, to take the lesser one. But we are satisfied that the Know-Nothing nominations will be entirely acceptable to the Whigs, and to the good and true men of all parties.

Besides Mr. BEALE and Mr. PATTON, there are other prominent sympathizers with the new party. General BAYLY, of Accomac, and ex-Governor WILLIAM SMITH, both members of the late Congress, are among the number. They do not exactly desert the Democratic party, but decline battle under its present standard bearer, Mr. HENRY A. WISE.

Female Free Academies—One or Many?

Some who are not at all backward in their honest appreciation of all efforts to improve the standard of female education, object to the establishment of a Free Academy for girls. They give some tolerable reasons for their objections, but the only one that strikes us as fit to weigh much is this: Already in two Wards arrangements have been made to open Public Ward Academies for females; the new houses built in the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, we hear, will be devoted exclusively (the Primary departments excepted,) to the education of females. Now they say, let this experiment be tried. Females cannot get from all parts of the City to one spot as well as to several different places scattered over the City and provided for their attendance; and consequently there will be fewer scholars by far, ready to avail themselves of the advantages of the one Academy, than if the same course of study is prepared for them, and the same general educational training afforded at a central spot in each Ward. They assert, moreover, that the money which supports our existing Free Academy would amply support a High School in each Ward, and furnish it just as well with the apparatus, teachers and other essentials for the thorough training which is there given.

This is a great question, and one of much importance to our City and people, and we are not disposed to hurry to a conclusion in such grave matters. But we fancy that any advantages that might be gained by such a course would be more than overbalanced by the obvious objections to it. Our colleges are proverbially inefficient, for the very reason that there are too many of them. The money that is expended to sustain a dozen hungrily would keep one well and in excellent condition to do good. We have sometimes thought that the cost of eleven out of twelve buildings, libraries and laboratories, and of salaries for eleven sets of professors, might better be withheld, since they only furnish mean buildings, meagre libraries, and salaries so cramped that the recipients of them, however hard they toil in the morning at their studies, must toil as hard in the evening over some more immediately compensating work to feed the family. Given to the twelfth the whole of it, we should have one library, one cluster of buildings, and one set of teachers that would be the best that money could command. Still there is great danger in liberal endowments and rich salaries, we are aware, and where doctors disagree we are modest enough not to decide. Let public attention be given to the subject—that is all we ask at present.

Conscription in England.

Some years ago, the British Sovereign silently relinquished the abominable and tyrannic system of impressment for the navy. The large fleets sent out last year, to the Baltic and the Black Seas, were manned by volunteers, and not by means of the press-gang. All over Europe, the military forces are supplied with men by means of Conscription, which is to foreign armies what Impressment has been to the naval service of Britain.

In the House of Lords, very recently, when Lord PANMURE moved the second reading of the Army Service Act Amendment bill, a conversation took place as to the difficulty of recruiting the British army, as, despite a great increase of the bounty, with other advantages, it was found almost impossible to obtain men willing to become "food for powder" at a shilling a day. Lord PANMURE settled the question, as Minister of War, by saying, "*Compulsory means must unquestionably be found to fill up the ranks of the service.*" He added, that he would not object to enroll recruits for three instead of seven years, "as he hoped the war would be over ere then."

How John Bull can continue to boast that England is the land of liberty, after the ranks of the army are filled by "compulsory means," is a point which he may settle, as he best can, with his own people. But it strikes us that Lord PANMURE's absolute *dictum* is as autocratical as if pronounced in France, Austria, Prussia or Russia, and that had the English people the slightest idea that the contest with NICHOLAS would end in substituting enforced for voluntary military service, they would not have been quite so anxious as they were to

> "Cry havoc, and let loose the dogs of war."

Kansas Emigration.

St. Louis at the last advices was suffering a congestion of Kansas Emigrants. The boats were all promptly advertised to run up the river, but the ice above did not regard the advertisements, and the "starts" made have not amounted to much. Throughout February there was a blockade of all the West, established by a prodigious fall of snow that buried up whole States between here and the Mississippi, but whenever a train of cars has been tunneled through it has brought in its commercial capital of Missouri a fair quota of the Kansas-bound. By this time we trust the rivers have commenced running again and the cavalcade moved on. The prospect of [illegible] to the territory this Spring. The struggle will be great of course, to make it a pro-Slavery population, and Missouri will give liberally of her men to secure this point. To prevent it the North and the East will find no easy task. But those who know most of the matter are the most hopeful, and we cast in our earnest wishes with theirs. Where Slavery has got such a start it is hard work for Freedom to catch up—but Freedom has great bottom.

Have they the same Law?

Like some of our neighbors, we burst with impatience to know why Mayer WOOD does not attack the Broadway Gambling Saloons and Wholesale Policy Dealers, as well as the little sinners in this line. They in the large establishments, as truly as the two-penny fellows in the alleys, violate a law of the land. What absolves the one that does not excuse the other? Pray Heaven, our indefatigable querist do not commence his !s in the matter.

Mr. Delavan's Letter.

We publish in another column a letter from EDWARD C. DELAVAN, touching "the whispers" that prevail concerning himself, the Temperance bill, and Governor CLARK. It has several curious points which readers will not fail to note. The admission that the bill which Gov. SEYMOUR vetoed has proved to be unconstitutional, will surprise the people.

Both the Russian and Prussian Legation at Washington, yesterday, discredited, we understand, the reported death of the Emperor NICHOLAS. The news was also distrusted, to some extent, in the business circles of this City. But we do not see why the Legations at Washington should take this view of the report merely because their respective Governments failed to dispatch the news to them with as much promptness as it was communicated by the British Legation at Berlin to the Government in London. The interest of the latter in the event was, to say the least, equally momentous. Besides, the *Africa's* private dispatches have yet to be delivered at Washington. The possibility, however, of a great hoax like that of the storming of Sebastopol in September, is conceded on every hand.

It is worthy of remark that the Charleston *Mercury*, the acknowledged exponent of extreme Southern opinion, opposes the acquisition of Cuba as dangerous to the best interests of the country. The same paper, sometime since, conceded that the passage of the Nebraska bill through Congress was a barren victory for the South. In Virginia, the renomination of Mr. MILLSON, of the Norfolk District, who spoke and voted against the Nebraska bill, and holds on to his opinion on the subject, is recognized by the Richmond *Enquirer* as the regular action of the Democratic Convention of the District.

The Grand Jury are not to be sacrificed. Both branches of the Common Council have finally voted to appropriate to the use of the Jury a better apartment than the one they have hitherto occupied. This action, we presume, will meet with no opposition from the Mayor. It should have been taken long since

Interesting to Sam.

To Council No. —:

BROTHERS: In accordance with a motion made and carried by Council No. 21, (in 3d °,) on Monday evening, March 5, I would hereby inform you that the above Council, having the requisite tools for cutting posters, (as per sample inclosed,) would furnish you with them if desired, at $2 for 5,000, (4,000 white and 1,000 red in box.) They can be obtained at the Council room on Tuesday evenings, or of Yours, &c.,

JOHN H. HOWLAND, Secretary No. 21.
No. 731 Eighth-avenue, New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1855.

Perhaps we ought to charge for inserting the above, but SAM sends us with it several such handsome cut hearts of red and white tissue paper, and about an inch in diameter, which will so delight our little folks when they sit down to their dolls that we cannot have the heart to take money from him. SAM is welcome. The Brethren will remember the place.

Fletcher against Norton.

We understand that Mr. FLETCHER who brought suit against *Norton's Literary Gazette* for libel and met with signal defeat, has moved for a new trial. The *Gazette* of this week contains a very extended and complete report of the trial, containing the arguments of Counsel and the charge of the Judge in full. What Mr. FLETCHER's success in attempting to revive the suit may prove, we will not undertake to prophesy. Even were he successful, however—it is one thing to get a new trial; it will be quite another thing to get a new verdict.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND COL. BENTON.—The Correspondent of the New-York *Evening Post* says:

> When Col. BENTON was being tried in the furnace of affliction by the burning of his dwelling, the President called on him and tendered to him a home and the hospitalities of the White House. This was too much for the stern old Roman, who could defy a world in arms against him, but melted to tears at such consideration and kindness from the President. He declined with suitable expressions of gratitude, accepting, however, the proffered use of the library and manuscripts.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Decidedly the largest and most fashionable house of the season was attracted here last evening, to witness the reappearance of Signora STEFFANONI. The opera selected was our old friend "Lucrezia Borgia"—the *rôle* of the heroine being a favorite with the lady. Since her sojourn in the indolent tropics the Signora has increased the ample proportions of her fair person, but she looks the same good natured, impulsive prima donna. Her reception was genuine and enthusiastic—and with reason; STEFFANONI has always been an excellent, reliable, painstaking artiste. She is one of the few worth welcoming back again.

We can say but little about this Opera, in consequence of the great demand on our columns in re OLE BULL & Co. STEFFANONI was laboring under a severe cold during the entire evening, and her performance was in consequence not so excellent as it usually is in this Opera. BRIGNOLI, the tenor, created quite a sensation by the really charming quality of his voice and the admirable use he makes of it. This gentleman is making rapid strides in public favor, and bids fair to be the most popular tenor we have yet had.

Signora VESTVALI was the *Orsini*. We are incapable of appreciating the excessive exaggeration of this lady's method—vocal or dramatic; but others seemed to relish it vastly, and she was liberally applauded.

GERMAN OPERA.—We advise our readers to drop in at NIblo's this evening, and witness a nice little opera, done by a nice little company—"Martha, or the Fair at Richmond."

Miss CAROLINE LEHMANN has been engaged, and will appear early next week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have no desire to enter into a newspaper warfare and would have left the matter, which has already lost its public interest, to fade from remembrance like all other nine days wonders, had not Mr. OLE BULL come forward at the eleventh hour, like mustard after dinner, with a statement which is full of willful misrepresentations. I will not now enter into the history, or as it has been called, the mystery of the OLE BULL Operatic campaign, but I am compelled to intrude briefly upon the public patience, in order to answer the charges made against me personally—leaving to others likewise attached to defend themselves, if they think it worth while.

1. In October last MAURICE STRAKOSCH called on me and stated that OLE BULL was no longer attractive as a concert giver, and requested me to join the party with my wife in order to give concerts through the Western country. I consented, and as OLE BULL had appeared twenty times in the various cities, and myself and Madame MARETZEK never before, I believed that it was a condescension on my part to allow OLE BULL an equal share with me. Furthermore, I never asked charity from any one, however destitute I may or may not have been.

2. As to the charge that I signed the name of OLE BULL & Co. without authority, I publish the following, the original of which is in my possession:

> "DEAR MARETZEK—You are authorized to engage LORINI, ROCCO and BADIALI on the terms as settled between us. OLE BULL & CO.
>
> "New-York, January, 1855."

The reason why at this time OLE BULL signed for himself and Co., and afterwards took the whole responsibility upon himself must hereafter appear.

3. All other engagements made by me, such as the chorus master, etc., were made with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. OLE BULL, and no one was allowed to attend the first rehearsal without having received his sanction.

4. The assertion that I dared to break down in conducting the orchestra every other prima donna but my wife, is utterly false. The whole night before VESTVALI appeared in "Favorita," I kept six copyists employed in order to transpose and arrange the part of *Leonora* to her power of execution. If I desired to break her down, I had only to leave "Favorita" as DONIZETTI wrote it, and Signora VESTVALI would never have gone through the end of the opera. TRUFFI, BOSIO, STEFANONE, SONTAG, and many other prima donna's who were engaged with my wife, never charged me with partiality in conducting, and a musician like Mr. OLE BULL should know that to *willfully conduct badly is an impossibility.*

5. As to the engagements of Mrs. MARETZEK and Mrs. STRAKOSCH, I would say, that they might have been willing to sing for nothing, if Mr. MARETZEK and Mr. STRAKOSCH had been partners in the concern, (as they should have been;) but OLE BULL having assumed supreme and absolute power—having repudiated my partnership, and taken the lease intended for OLE BULL, MARETZEK and STRAKOSCH, to himself alone, he could not expect that Mrs MARETZEK, Mrs. STRAKOSCH and myself, would work for the honor of being OLE BULL's employés. Although he calculates the salaries by the year, the engagements were only made for four months.

In connection with the subject of the lease, which expires on the 16th of June, instead of being for eighteen months as originally contemplated by the partnership, the curious may inquire, what has become of the $1,000 prize Opera, for which competitors were to send in their works before August, which will consequently arrive about two months after the termination of OLE BULL's lease.

6. As to the other persons employed, there are only two belonging to my own family, and it is of no consequence to the Manager whether the number be two or twenty from the same source, so long as they are *fit for the service*, are not *overpaid*, and do their *duty faithfully*. The two persons of my family mentioned, one was Mr. ALBERT MARETZEK, formerly Stage Manager of Drury Lane, London, under JULLIEN, also under Mr. FAY in New-York, and subsequently under me, and since under Mr. OLE BULL, at the enormous salary of $20 per week. The other is Mr. RAFAEL MARETZEK, comptroller of the tickets, at the rate of $15 per week.

These engagements could not have ruined Mr. OLE BULL if he had paid them; but Mr. R. MARETZEK looks, and vainly, for the first cent after four weeks work.

7. As to the charge that I would not allow Mr. OLE BULL to have the contracts or to see the letters which STRAKOSCH sent, the following receipt, dated the day after BRIGNOLI arrived, is sufficient answer:

> NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1855.
>
> Received of MAX MARETZEK, for OLE BULL, two contracts, made by MAURICE STRAKOSCH in Europe, viz.: One with Signor BRIGNOLI, and the other with MICHAEL PARODI, for his sister Signorina THERESA PARODI; also the receipt of Signor BRIGNOLI for four thousand francs, received by him from STRAKOSCH, in Paris.
>
> (Duplicate.) HENRY C. WATSON.

Concerning the letters, I am ready to declare on oath, and prepared to prove, that no line was written by STRAKOSCH which was not communicated to OLE BULL, and that OLE BULL himself opened some of STRAKOSCH's letters first.

8. At the time I asked Mr. OLE BULL for $200, he was indebted to me $750 per agreement, witnessed by Mr. JAMES PHALEN.

9. In regard to the $2,480 which Mr. OLE BULL advanced, unwillingly and in small sums, in order to bring out "Rigoletto," "William Tell," and, consequently, previous to the opening, its expenditure is easily accounted for. It was used to procure the entire scenery, costumes properties and music of "Rigoletto," most of the costumes, properties and music of "William Tell," advance on salaries to artists, and the small current expenses of doorkeepers, messengers, &c., from the second week of January. Mr. OLE BULL says, "He shall never be permitted the knowledge of the expenses," but the following letter from the Secretary proves that he knew all about them sometime since:

> NEW-YORK, March 15th, 1855.
>
> MAX MARETZEK, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In answer to your inquiry, I would say that I received from you the day after it was required from you by Mr. OLE BULL, your statement of your expenditures of $2,400, some odd dollars, and also vouchers for the same. On Wednesday, February 28th, I gave the statement into the hands of Mr. OLE BULL, together with all the contracts with artists, &c., &c. Among them, the contracts with BRIGNOLI and PARODI, made in Paris by STRAKOSCH, on behalf of the management of the Academy of Music. I should have rendered your statement to Mr. OLE BULL earlier, but for the fact that I was unable to get a sight of him for six days, although I called twice and sometimes three times a day.
>
> The vouchers retained in my possession together with other vouchers, at all times ready for inspection until they were attached by the Sheriff, in which state they at present remain. Yours very truly,
>
> HENRY C. WATSON.

Space will not permit me to particularize the items, but as my statement is in the hands of Mr. OLE BULL, I challenge him to prove one error in my accounts.

10. In answer to his inquiries, I mean to state categorically, that it was just these persons who were sufferers by my former enterprises who shouted, "*Vive, Maretzek!*" What better proof can be given of the honorable position I still hold in regard to them. They compared the results of my seventeen seasons in America, with the fortnight's experience of his management, and gave honest vent to their enthusiasm at the mention of my name. I wonder whether the family of Mr. OLE BULL in Norway, or his colonists in Pennsylvania, whom he left in the same *innocent* way that he left the Academy of Music, would shout "*Vive, Ole Bull!*" if they met with him!

As to the $12,813 25, which Mr. OLE BULL asserts that he lost, I beg to make a few deductions as follows:

1. Advanced to Strakosch to engage artists in Europe	$4,000 00
This sum must be accounted for by Mr. Strakosch. Mr. Ole Bull cannot expect to get back, the first fortnight, the capital he invested in Europe to bring out artists for the Academy.	
2. Advanced to Maretzek	2,450 00
Nearly the whole value of this is to be found in the Academy in scenery properties, dresses and music, (exclusive of advanced salaries,) and represents stock.	
3. Advanced to Strakosch by Mr. Phalen	4,000 00
This has not been paid by Ole Bull to Mr. Phalen: he contests the payment, and cannot, therefore, claim it as a loss.	
4. Bills presented for payment	1,863 25
These bills, though presented, are not paid, and cannot yet be counted a loss.	
Total Deduction	$12,313 25
Mr. Ole Bull's statement of loss	$12,813 25
Deduction as stated above	12,313 25
Loss to Ole Bull	$500 00
So, for the expenses, according to Mr. Ole Bull's statement, the receipts were	$3,937 00
Season subscribers for six Opera nights by Ole Bull	500 00
Total	$4,437 00
Paid by Treasurer	$2,754
Ole Bull (he says)	1,165— 3,983 00
Remaining in the hands of Ole Bull	$54 00
Deduct the loss as above of	500 00
There remains a balance in the hands of Ole Bull	$54 00
Instead of a loss of	$12,313 25

In conclusion, I would say that had Mr. OLE BULL been a capable manager, he need not have closed the Theatre on the 8th of March, for I am satisfied that those engaged with him would have been willing to go on even out of respect to the public, giving him time to make such arrangements as were in his power. Had he intended to act in good faith, and had not the means to meet his engagements he should have met his people and stated the case, and not have discharged them illegally and without a moment's notice.

In my belief the only insuperable difficulties which caused the sudden close of the Academy of Music, were Mr. OLE BULL's utter incapacity and entire bad faith.

MAX MARETZEK.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: To reply to some allusions made to me in the *Nero*-like romance which Mr. OLE BULL calls a statement, may I ask the favor of a small space in your columns?

Mr. OLE BULL has quoted the first paragraph of a letter which I addressed him on Saturday, March 3, relating to the affairs of the Academy of Music. He has quoted it to suit his own purpose, and in such a way as to give to it a meaning entirely contrary to its nature, as explained by the rest of the letter, unjustly suppressed by him. I call upon him to publish the whole of that letter; and he cannot refuse to do so unless he has erased from his code of honor that faith which should exist between man and man.

I do not expect that he will do me that justice. I will, therefore, give a brief statement of the contents of that letter.

I stated that "anarchy and confusion" reigned at the Academy, for the reason there was no MAN. There was no superintending, and what gain had been making to the people in every instance. First at one time, Mr. PHALEN was empowered with power to take the proceeds over; then I was invested with power to take the proceeds over; then Mr. PHALEN called upon him, Mr. OLE BULL, at his rooms at the New-York Hotel, repeatedly, day after day, and had always been denied admittance to him; and that I had no other resource than to write to him a statement of the affairs which I was not permitted to communicate personally. That on Monday, Feb. 26, there was not enough money on hand to pay the claims on the Treasury. That Mr. PHALEN authorized me to say to those still unpaid, (artistes and employés,) that they would be paid the first day—Tuesday, 27th. There was only enough money given to me to pay a portion on each amount due; the balance was promised on Wednesday, the 28th. No money forthcoming, promised next day. Thursday, March 1, no money; Mr. BULKLEY promised to meet those most urgent for their money that night at 10 o'clock; he did not meet them. Friday, March 2, settlement was made by Mr. BULKLEY of some of the claims. Then followed a statement of important matters to be settled that day, (Saturday, March 3,) viz.:

1. Ratification of Signor BRIGNOLI's engagement.
2. Payment of tailors who had worked day and night, and Sunday; and the payment of some fifty dollars for materials for dresses for "Lucia," announced for Monday, the 5th.
3. The fact that Signorina VESTVALI refused to sing that night, and one other item which I do not remember.

The above was the purport of the letter which I addressed Mr. OLE BULL, the first paragraph of which he has only thought fit to publish, for a purpose and an intent which I will not now characterize, but to which every just and honorable mind will give a name.

I have never been called upon in any way by Mr. OLE BULL, for a statement of his indebtedness, nor for the names or addresses of his creditors, who were promised by "notice" that "information would be sent to the residence of each, as to when and where they were to receive their payment." Had he felt any anxiety to meet his payments, I was at all times ready to give him the necessary explanations.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. WATSON.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1855.

The Opera Difficulty Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In a statement of OLE BULL, published in your journal of yesterday, respecting the troubles of the Academy of Music, Mr. OLE BULL states that I would not pay any money to Mr. SOLITO, his agent, until he called in his attorney. On the contrary, Mr. BULL's agent and attorney came into the office together, and the attorney demanded the money from me before I received the written order from OLE BULL to pay Mr. SOLITO—which order, after perusing, I paid, to the amount of $366—being the whole amount of cash on hand. I at the same time stated to the attorney of Mr. BULL and Mr. SOLITO, the agent, that for my part I could not well understand who was manager, as Mr. PHALEN was then acting for Mr. BULL, and I had given him money, per order of Mr. BULL, for Mr. WATSON, secretary, to pay salaries long since due, and there was a deficiency of $500. Mr. WATSON had borrowed that amount from Mr. PHALEN, on my promising to pay it again to Mr. PHALEN from the receipts of the night's performance. Mr. BULKLEY then remarked that Mr. BULL was manager, and Mr. PHALEN had nothing to do with it. I replied that Mr. PHALEN had a lien on the receipts. Mr. BULKLEY wished to know if it was a legal lien. I answered, I would consider it a just lien, when one had loaned on another's promises, and there was confidence placed in that promise. Mr. BULKLEY then desired me to give him the amount then in hand, which I did, being the amount of $366 as above stated. Mr. BULKLEY then requested me to keep to myself the knowledge of that order for the money. The balance of the receipts of that night, excepting $30, (reserved for contingencies,) amounting to $405 50, I paid over to Mr. PHALEN. Mr. PHALEN, on my making that payment, inquired of me if I had paid anything. I replied, "Yes, to Mr. BULL." He remarked, "That all he could tell me was I had committed an error, and had no right to pay anything out to anybody."

The above I deem a sufficient answer to Mr. BULL's first charge.

Although nominally one of the Secretaries to the meeting, I made no note of the proceedings, and paid but little attention to them. But when the question was put, What were *the receipts last week?* I answered $2,100, or more. It being then inquired who took the receipts, I answered, Mr. BULKLEY, with the exception of what I had paid out. If, therefore, it has been differently published, it is the fault of those who noted the proceedings.

As to the charge, that I declared to the meeting what I knew to be false, I must candidly admit that if I had made the declaration referred to Mr. BULL would be perfectly justified in his denunciation.

As to the charge, that I stated at the meeting that "I had not been paid my salary," I made no statement upon the subject, and the matter was not referred to by me at the meeting.

My account given in the TIMES of March 12th, is perfectly correct, and the salaries which were paid were salaries long due; and while Mr. BULL exults over "Whereas No. 2, &c.," he does not explain why he has not paid salaries *now due.*

In this I have merely replied to that portion of Mr. BULL's statement which refers to myself. As I have no disposition to make misstatements, so I must be equally solicitous to meet them when made by others. As to the vouchers and accounts, they are in custody of the law under the attachment still pending.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. TAYLOR.

Slaughter-House Developements.

Some idea of the manner in which slaughter-houses are kept, and veal made plenty, may be inferred from the following affidavit made before Police-Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's office, yesterday:

> *City and County of New-York, ss.*—JOSEPH P. MORRIS, of No. 54 Lewis-street, Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on March 14, 1855, he visited the slaughter-house of David Bush, No. 173 Stanton-street, and found men slaughtering there a number of calves from one to two days old, and had already slaughtered and prepared for market seven of said calves; and the persons engaged there admitted to deponent that said animals were unfit for market, and that the same were not fit to be eaten. Deponent further says that the slaughter and sale of said animals is detrimental to health, wherefore deponent prays that said Bush may be arrested and dealt with according to law.
>
> DAVID BUSH, (the owner of the slaughter-house) being duly sworn, says that the following persons, to wit: WOLF GIEGEL, of No. 123 Pitt-street, JULIUS HEISSHAUER, of corner of Stanton and Attorney-streets, and HEINRICH MATTEM, of No. 20 Clinton-street, were the owners of the calves slaughtered on deponent's premises on the 14th March instant, as stated in the accompanying affidavit of Jos. P. MORRIS, and the said persons are the ones who slaughtered said animals and prepared them for market, to be sold as stated in said affidavit, and the same were so slaughtered on deponent's premises without his knowledge or consent.
>
> Mr. MORRIS also says (in a letter to the City Inspector,) that he visited the slaughter-house No. 160 Attorney-street, and found there calves slaughtered and hanging up in the slaughter-house, ready for market, of the same character as those he found in Stanton-street, but he could find no owner for them. A Mr. HOPKINS is the owner of the premises. He next proceeded to slaughter-house No. 253 Second-street, where he found one calf similar to those found in the other establishments. The unwholesome meat was all taken to Essex Market Police Station. The affair is to be thoroughly investigated.

That Chinaman

Whom you see every day with his basket or box of fruit, nuts, candies, and other knick-knacks is but one of nearly a hundred from the same country now in this City, who are striving to gain a subsistence in this way.

They have been induced, from time to time, by masters of vessels, to leave their native shores as a supply for the deficiency caused by the desertion of American and European crews in the ports of China. Here they are thrown among us scarcely able to articulate a syllable of our language, suffering greatly from cold and hunger, and dependent for a very meagre livelihood upon the sale of a few trifles, as above mentioned.

Patronize them, buy from them, help them along, encourage them. They are willing to do anything in their power to help themselves; but they labor under the disadvantage peculiar to themselves, of having no one living in this City who can act as interpreter for them.

☞ We have received from Mr. P. O'SHEA, No. 739 Broadway, the first number of the *Leader*, the new paper published by Mr. J. V. HUNTINGTON, at St. Louis. It is very temptingly got up, and gives evidence of considerable talent in the editor.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 17.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.—Another British Ministerial Crisis—Rioss in Liverpool.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ADAMS.

LATE NEWS FROM HAVANA.—Another outrage upon an American vessel.

A LETTER FROM WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.—Their visit to this City.

An account of the death and obsequies of WILLIAM PENN, the Regicide.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.—Closing scenes in Congress.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.—Full report of the Proceedings—Their Significance.

KNOW NOTHING DOCUMENTS.

LATE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

EDITORIALS.—Treason and the Brigadiership—The Corner Lot We Wanted—The Funeral of Peace—Wind Justice is Wide Awake—The Ministry and Irish Party—Government of "Shame"—New Postage Arrangements—Col. Benton—A Word to Sam in His Family—Sensational Items from the Lone Star—A Great Mystery—The News—An Intemperate Panic—The New-Hampshire Election—Further Changes in the British Ministry—Rights of Americans Born Abroad—The Case and Issue—A New Acquisition—Russian America—Spanish Folly—Ocean Mail Appropriations—How War Scarcity Wet-ranks.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—SPRING FASHIONS.—Gentlemen's Hats in their variety, unsurpassed by any for elegance of style or durability. Please call and examine. One price. West End Emporium.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE
Removed to No. 189 Broadway.

The undersigned have removed from their former location in Water-st. to the spacious store No. 189 Broadway, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES, consisting of upward of seventy different modifications, adapted to every kind of business, and weighing from drachms and ounces through every grade of weights up to 500 tons.

These Scales have been known throughout the business world as the STANDARD in every transaction by weight; they have undergone the most rigorous tests on Railroads and in Manufacturing establishments, in stores, in storage, and in every conceivable branch of business; they have been used in every city, and town and village in this country and in Great Britain and her colonies, and very extensively used in South America, the East and West Indies, in California, Oregon, Chiles and the Sandwich Islands; wherever they have been tried they have been universally acknowledged to be accurate and reliable beyond dispute.

It is not too much to say that there is no machine or instrument, within the whole range of useful mechanism, the perfection and reliability of which are so universally admitted.

The enlargement of their works, and the introduction of labor-saving machinery give the manufacturers increased facilities for supplying the demand for these Scales, and prices have been reduced to the lowest point consistent with thorough workmanship and high excellence.

These Scales are adjusted to any required standard, as the English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Chinese, &c., and are securely packed in boxes ready for shipment.

A GREAT EMPORIUM

For Scales, Weights, and every description of Weighing Instruments has long been needed, and, in order to meet this great want, the undersigned have recently added to their stock a complete assortment of Balances, Scales, Weights, &c., as per list below, and now offer to purchasers, at wholesale and retail, the most extensive VARIETY of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

They would ask attention particularly to their STANDARD WEIGHTS for States, Counties and Towns, all of which are sealed to the National Standard.

The frequent complaints arising from discrepancies in weights seem to indicate the necessity of a more uniform standard throughout the country.

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FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES; upward of seventy different modifications.

JAPANNED AND FINELY POLISHED PATENT BEAMS of every required capacity—with platforms, frames, hooks, &c.

SPRING BALANCES, for the use of Butchers, Grocers, Tea dealers, and others.

A variety of GOLD-SCALES, adapted to the use of Bankers, Brokers, Jewelers, &c., and suited to the California and Australia trade, from 50 cents to $200.

DRUGGISTS' SCALES, on marble, brass and iron Stands, with silver, brass and iron Beams, of most reliable accuracy and perfect finish.

SOLID SILVER AND BRASS PROOF-ASSAY SCALES, in fine mahogany and rosewood cases.

FRENCH PATTERN SCALES, of fine finish, for Druggists, Confectioners, &c.

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A full assortment of FAMILY SCALES.

TESTING WEIGHTS of Brass, Zinc, or Iron, for the use of States, Counties and Towns, sealed to the National Standard: put up in plain and finely finished cases.

SILVER, BRASS, ZINC AND IRON WEIGHTS, sealed to any required standard.

GRAIN MEASURES in sets, or single.

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Also, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, of superior workmanship and strength. FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 189 Broadway.

F. & Co. are also agents for the sale of Rich's and Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING BONDS SOLD AT AUCTION.—By particular request, I shall hereafter sell all Bonds at auction without charging the accrued interest, which is the same as they are sold at the Board of Brokers, and gives the purchaser the benefit of knowing, when he is bidding for any Bonds, exactly the price that he is buying them for, without going into a calculation about the interest, which change will, no doubt, be appreciated by the buyer as well as the seller. Should any parties, however, desire at any time to sell their Bonds with the accr

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] Rev. [illegible] Church, between Bleecker and Amity—Sabbath evening service—A series of sermons, [illegible] to commence in this Church TO-MORROW EVENING, and will be preached the following Monday evenings: Rev. JOHN MILNOR, D.D., Rev. [illegible] D.D., Rev. [illegible] Rev. HENRY J. Fox, Rev. ALLEN STEELE, Rev. J. B. HAGANY, Rev. R. [illegible] A.M. The first of the series, by Rev. JOHN MILNOR, D.D., on personal responsibility, as brought by Peter and Paul Matthew, Contrasted with the Word of Life preached by Jesus and his Followers.

[illegible] Evenings in Simpson-st. Presbyterian Church, cor. Tompkins-st.—The members of the Young Men's Prayer Meetings, in connection with this Church, having resolved to commence a Sabbath evening service during the spring months, are making arrangements for this purpose with the Young Men's Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY FOSTER will preside in the Second of the Course on next SABBATH EVENING, March 18, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Service—The Confessing of Transgression. A collection to aid in liquidating the debt of the Church will be taken up at the close of each service.

The Seventh-Street S. S. Missionary Society will hold their Anniversary on SUNDAY next, 18th inst., in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of 7th-st. and 4th-av. There will be a Missionary Sermon preached at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. THOMAS CARLETON. The Anniversary Exercises will take place in the evening at 7½ o'clock, when addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Missionary of the M. E. Church South to China, Rev. THOMAS CARLTON and Rev. JOHN M. REID.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor Place. Essay by ALEXANDER WATSON, Esq.—*New-York as a Field for Bible distribution.* Young men, generally, are cordially invited to attend.
JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

Rev. T. J. S. Hierocles, of this City, will preach the 3d sermon of the course before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette place, corner 4th-st. Young men generally are invited to attend.
S. LORD, Chairman of Committee.

Rev. Hezekiah Beasly, of Bethlehem, Orange County, N.Y., will occupy the pulpit of Westminster Church, Mott-st., between Hester and Grand, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Evening services by Rev. JAMES PERSELEY, of the Franklin-st. Church, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. L. Hastings will preach at St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., entrance on Grove-st., SUNDAY, at half-past 3 P. M. Subject: *Does the Bible teach any Human Responsibility, as brought by Plato and Prof. Mattison, Contrasted with the Word of Life preached by Jesus and his Followers.*

Religious Services in Simpson-st. Presbyterian Church, cor. Tompkins-st.—The members of the Young Men's Prayer Meetings, in connection with this Church, having resolved to commence a Sabbath evening service during the spring months, are making arrangements for this purpose with the Young Men's Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY FOSTER will preside in the Second of the Course on next SABBATH EVENING, March 18, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Service—The Confessing of Transgression. A collection to aid in liquidating the debt of the Church will be taken up at the close of each service.

Rev. Dr. Spencer will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Medical College,) Crosby-st., near Prince. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Parents are earnestly invited to send their children.

Rev. [illegible]—*The Preaching of Peter at the Feast of Pentecost contrasted with Revival Preaching of the Present Day*—will be the subject of Rev. WM. W. KING'S sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in his Church, corner of 4th and Sixth-sts.

Rev. Wm. R. Sprague, D. D., of Albany, will deliver the Twenty-third Discourse before the Young Men's Association of the Dutch Church, 29-st., corner of 5th-av., on NEXT SABBATH EVENING, 18th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Potts, of Pennsylvania Presbyterian, will preach in the above TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Morris-st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d-sts., Williamsburg. Service also at 10½ o'clock, morning.

Rev. [illegible] Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., N. Y., Gonzales will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and there will be preaching every evening next week, except Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Rev. [illegible] Church, of New Brunswick, N. J., will preach in the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 12th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Rev. [illegible] will preach in Westminster Church, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath,) EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
(LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.)
GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

The firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, their GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is now prepared only by THEIR SURVIVING PARTNERS and sole successors, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 169, 373 and 811 Broadway.

James C. Harriott's BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM—Nos. 625 Broadway and 44 Howard-st., established 1838, by W. L. Whiting. Ladies', misses', boys' and infants' shoes, in great variety. Ladies, come and try our prices at fourteen shillings ($3 75) per pair; you will certainly be pleased.
R. W. RICKMAN, (of the late firm of MIDDLETON & RICKMAN,) Manufacturing Superintendent, cordially invites all his old patrons to give him a call at the above number. Children's work neatly executed.

The Reseden Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. M. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. R. KEISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, FRECKLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Birds of Go-it Quicksilver Rules.—WILDER'S PATENT, with Powder Proof Locks that never have been known to fail. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of repairs or patent right fees ever demanded in them. They have [illegible] Also, by their Agents, PAIN & [illegible] No. 79 Broadway, near Day-st.

Dr. [illegible] Cough Candy, Pectoral Troches, &c.—[illegible] Cough Candy, Pectoral Troches, &c., for the cure of [illegible] Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and all Pulmonary Complaints. Prepared only by [illegible] Chemist, No. 244 Canal-st., corner of Mercer, and for sale by druggists generally. [illegible] will be mailed to applicants.

Dr. [illegible] Pectoral Troches, &c.—[illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—For sale, [illegible] Nos. 23 and 25 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; lot 25 by 100 feet, [illegible] size, of best materials and workmanship, having been erected by a builder for his own use; price $9,000, or more properties of which may remain on bond and mortgage, if it may be paid in yearly instalments. Title warranted perfect. Apply to WARD, No. 189 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The [illegible] 3-story and basement marble front house, situated in the [illegible] Brooklyn, 50 ft. between Court and Smith-sts finished in the most costly and elegant manner, with all the modern and latest improvements. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for City property. Terms very easy. Apply to CHARLES HILLS-BURLEY, No 220 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island.—A house, with one acre of land, immediately on the shore, where there is good bathing, and salubrious. Township Dyer Desk, and within three minutes walk of Vanderbilt's Ferry. Will be sold at a bargain, or a family rent, very and boarding-house, or public garden. Immediate possession given. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine, large Hotel house, with piazzas front and rear, at the junction of Broadway and 66th-st., on a high elevation, having all the modern improvements, Croton, baths, &c., all in good order, to let low to a genteel family. None other need apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AT HARLEM.—The house is two-story, frame, with basement, situated in the centre of the plaza between the 3d and 4th-av. Railroad depot, and 3 minutes' walk to a convenient ferry, a square facing business in the City. For further particulars, inquire of J. N. WATSON, Real Estate office, 4th-av., between 126th and 126th-sts. Harlem.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of New Vernon, East Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Half may remain on mortgage, and the balance in cash, or white-lead and oil. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 205 West 22d-st., or to the publishing establishment No. 152 West 14th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story new House, brownstone-front, elegantly finished; house 25 ft. on 2d lot; location West 22d-st., opposite London Terrace. Also, two 2d lots for sale on same block. House can be seen at all times. Key at No. 9 London Terrace. For particulars, inquire of M. SCHIVERIN, No. 9 London Terrace, or No. 80 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class, 4-story, brownstone-front houses, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 22d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., known as Nos. 202 and 205. Also, two double building lots on the north side of 21st-st., half way between 8th and 9th-avs. For further particulars, apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, Nos. 22 and 24 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT RYE.—A good two story dwelling, stable, &c., and about one acre of land, excellently [illegible] from the post road to the East River. Garden well [illegible] with fruit; the views of the Sound; fishing, bowling and quail shooting excellent. Place well adapted for a [illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The [illegible] 3-story and basement brick houses, situated on the corner of Lee-av. and Rome-st. (and adjoining.) Brooklyn—ten minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, cornices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A good dwelling house and two lots of ground, with a large barn on the rear lot—all nearly new—in complete order, in a good neighborhood. Possession given on the 1st of April. Price $2,500, cash, or $3,000 if 1/3 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JOS. W. ALLEN, No 2 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A small, new brick house, in [illegible] order, and handsomely finished, built for three stories, basement and [illegible] cellar, with all the modern improvements; situated on 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 36th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement brick dwelling houses, 21x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements. Location very pleasant, 2d-st., between 2d and 3d-ave. Price $4,500. $3,000 of which may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of D. ROBINS, No 76 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No 514 St. Marks-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very convenient; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen any time by the tenant. For further particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 398 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A modern built house, with [illegible] cellar, basement, and three-story high; size of lot, [illegible] feet [illegible] of house; 25 by 45 feet; three rooms deep, with [illegible] in the rear of the house; will be sold very low for cash, or will [illegible] for the present owner. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 126 East 22d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story and attic frame House and lot on 125th-st., between the 6th and 6th-avs., in good order, and Croton water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One first-class, four story, with basement, brown-stone front House, by 50, lot 9 bedrooms, with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 63 West 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 69 East 26th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On easy terms; a handsome small brick house, built by the owner for his own use, with all the modern improvements, in the best order, with [illegible] garden in front, in a good neighborhood. Inquire of J. MULLAN, No. 460 2d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Nos. 60, 62 and 67 Hicks-st.; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 220 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front and dwelling-house with stores, (occupied by goods.) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bond and West-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A small three-story brick house in 20th-st.—all the modern conveniences—or will be rented with furniture. DAVID COLLAMORE, No. 487 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The two 4 story houses No. 211 and 213 West 33d-st. complete [illegible] with all the modern improvements. For terms, apply to E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The finest three-story brown stone House No. 123 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 69 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story brown stone front House, all modern improvements in 2d-av., between 4th and 5th-sts. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Extensive Real Estate at New-Brighton, Tompkinsville and Stapleton, Staten Island.—Comprising more than 1,000 BUILDING LOTS, pleasantly situated, adapted to manufacturing, mechanical or business purposes. Also numerous villa sites, beautifully situated—houses well calculated for Hotels or boarding-houses—stores, mill contiguous, shops, stables, &c. Many very desirable PROPERTY in the Bay of New-York, 15 City, BULKHEADS and WATER RIGHTS will be sold in large or small parcels, to suit purchasers. Also, a valuable farm of 150 acres, with dwelling, on open of about 12 acres, and having 1,000 feet of water on the Kill van Kull. This property will be sold at a bargain, should it not be sold at private sale by the 1st of April, 1855. Apply at Surrogate's Office, Whitehall, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., when maps of the property may be seen.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The elegant County Seat, situated in Bergen County, N. J., near One Hundred and Fifty Acres, with a handsome two-story and basement stone dwelling, with [illegible] attached; light airy cellar under the whole; [illegible] variety of choice fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz.: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, nectarines and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to this city. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] situated on the banks of the Passaic River, [illegible] N. J. [illegible] Terms to [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—[illegible] Flushing, on [illegible] Island, [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] miles from the City of New-York, [illegible] Flushing Bay, [illegible] Flushing Creek, [illegible] Flushing Bay, [illegible] Flushing Creek, [illegible] Flushing Bay, [illegible] Flushing Creek

AUCTION SALES.

By Bell, Brother & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—REAL ESTATE.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND DURABLE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, SPLENDID BRUSSELS CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SILVER WARE, &c.—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ A. M., the contents of No 21 Warren-st., the residence of J. S. Hitchcock, Esq., being a first class boarding house, containing,—In parlors, rich and elegant rosewood suites, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, lace and brocatelle window drapery, English brussels carpets, rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns, rosewood mantel and pier glasses, rosewood and mahogany do., rosewood and mahogany chairs, corner cupboards, two large square French pier glasses, a very fine selection of painted ornaments and decorations, oriental head-scapes, fruit pieces, &c.; a very fine rosewood seven octave piano-forte, made by Thurber, warranted; walnut and mahogany centre tables, sofas, spring seat rocking, mahogany extension tables, rosewood and mahogany sofas, fancy and work tables, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, silk and satin curtains, with a valuable assortment of household furniture, extension dining and breakfast tables, side-boards, oil cloth, lounges, cane bedstead, rich china, silver ware, bronze, cutlery, glassware, crockery, &c. Catalogues at hours. Deposit required of every purchaser.

Cole & Son, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—A LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, on MONDAY, March 17, at the Merchants' Exchange. Among which, Nos. 209, 213, 215, 217 Front-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 472, 474, 476, 478, 480 Atlantic-st.; five houses corner of Fulton-av. and Navy-st., corner of Front and Lafayette-sts., and some 30 more houses and lots.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1856, by Cole & Childs, Auctioneers.

The following New-York City property, to close a concern: Nos. 337 and 339 East 15th-st.; Nos. 207 and 209 East 12th-st.; Nos. 41 and 43 East 11th-st.; No. 454 East 12th-st.; Nos. 169 and 171 West 13th-st.; and Nos. 653 and 655 Pearl-st., Fourth-av., to apply to the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 13 Nassau-st., New-York.

R. G. Halliday, Auctioneer.

PARLOR, BEDROOM AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—R. G. HALLIDAY will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises lately known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, corner of Fulton-st. and the Bowery, by order of the United States Trust Company, by direction of the Receiver, the valuable stock consisting of a great variety of all kinds of furniture, and of the latest styles, in which will be found the following articles: A complete assortment of fine gold single and double-cased watches, of best makers; silver do. fine gold fob, guard and vest chains; bracelets, pencils, pen cases, fob, guard and vest watch keys; gentlemen's cased and single finger rings of various quality, diamond, emerald, stone and other finger rings of every style; studs, sleeve buttons, scarf pins, tail do., ladies' brooches, ear-rings and bracelets, all of the latest styles; also, some fine imported sets of diamond, emerald or ruby, opal, coral and Rhein bracelets, brooches and ear-rings to match. This is a stock well worthy the attention of manufacturers, jobbers, &c., and affording an opportunity to individuals and others to supply themselves with jewelry at less than cost of manufacture. We pledge ourselves that every article shall be sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT KINGSBRIDGE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz.:

AT KINGSBRIDGE.—A very desirable residence, situated at Kingsbridge, Westchester County, N. Y., on the main road and near the bridge, known as the residence of L. Pawling. The dwelling is a new three story and attic basement building—containing 14 rooms, pantries, &c.—is nearly new, and contains water and other convenient improvements. The out-buildings are good sized, and consist of a barn, stable, chicken-house, ice-house, cow and wagon house, all newly ranged and in perfect repair. On the premises there is also a great variety of fruit trees, flowering plants, grape vines, strawberry beds, &c. The water on the premises is of the very best description. In the immediate vicinity of this property there are great facilities for fishing, gunning, &c., only a few minutes' walk from the house. A handsome lot of land, a purchaser money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years from the 1st of April next. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HIGH CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c.—On MONDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 73 6th-av., embracing the entire household furnishings of eighteen rooms, every article to be peremptorily sold without reserve, rain or shine; consisting in part of parlor furniture of every description, elegant rosewood piano-forte, pair of parlor tables, rosewood centre, marble top tables, pair glass etageres, tête-à-tête, sofas, arm chairs, rockers, spring-seat chairs, carved book-case, French plate mirrors, large size, mantel vases, 30-day clock, embellished curtains and shades, several fine oil paintings, &c.; rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, large hair mattresses, feather beds, oval and other mirrors, mahogany bureaus, do. washstands; toilet sets, pier and cash tables, with a valuable assortment of household furniture, extension dining and breakfast tables, side-boards, oil cloth, lounges, cane bedstead, rich china, silver ware, bronze, cutlery, glassware, crockery, &c. Catalogues at house. Deposit required of every purchaser.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

MEDICAL.

...ation of the College of Physi... and Surgeons...

...Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Crosby-street, was held ... Hall of the Institution. The room ... Dr. Cock presided, and ... to the graduates. The following are the graduates for 1855:

... Stevens County, N. Y.; John Ashton, ... N. Y.; Homer Lyman Bartlett, ... Charles Bastide, A. B., Cuba; Abijah Gil... Jun., Dutchess County, N. Y.; John ... Kings County, N. Y.; Peter Henry Bru... New-Jersey; Alexander Cushman, Kings ... N. Y.; John Terry Conkling, Kings County, N. ... W. Cooper, New-York City; Theodore ... Cooper, New-Jersey; Frederic Cornell De ... N. Y.; New-Jersey; William Henry Draper, A. ... New-York City; John Henry Dust, Kings County, ... Campbell Elliot, New-York City; John Tengu... New-York City; Amos Kellogg Fifield, Ohio; ... Hudson, New-York City; Joseph Goodlad, Westchester ... William Henry Harper, Chemung County, N. Y.; ... Hasbrouck, Ulster County, N. Y.; Hamilton Stewart Hathaway, New-Brunswick; Samuel ... Hayes, Virginia; Horace Owen Hitchcock, A. M., Vermont; N. T. Huffman, A. M., New-York City; ... Hyde, Herkimer County, N. Y.; ... Jamaica, Kings County, N. Y.; Na... Frederick Mumm, A. M., New-York City; Hen... McCrea, New-York City; Lord DeWitt Miller, New-... David Watson Myers, Essex County, N. Y.; ... Percy Napier, A. M., New-York City; Aaron ... Kings County, N. Y.; Manuel Ramon ... Cuba; Deane Bobbee Simmons, Warren ... N. Y.; James Strong, Kings County, N. Y.; ... Schuyler Van Vedder, New-York City; Albert ... Zabriskie, A. B., New-Jersey.

Graduates at the Semi-Annual Examination in October, 1854:

... Francis Flint, Kings County, N. Y.; Abraham ... Isaac Henriques, A. B., New-York City; ... Sterling Mills, A. B., New-York City; Daniel ... Wainwright, New-York City; Oswald ... New-Jersey; Henry Van Blaecom, New-Jer... William Holmes Van Master, A. M., New-Jersey; ... Esther Vose, New-York City; John Sylvester ... A. M., Kings County, N. Y.

The orator of the evening, Professor JOSEPH M. ..., read an elaborate and able essay, which ... will appreciated by the audience. Many hints ... thrown out by the Professor which will be of ... service hereafter to the graduates to treasure up. ... The exercises concluded with prayer by Rev. Mr. ... Deems.

The Sardinian Emigrants Paupers Already.

The passengers by the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, about whom so much has been said, are yet in the City. Very shortly after landing, they began to apply to the Emigrant Commission for relief, two or three at a time, increasing in numbers daily, and yesterday *fifty-eight of the sixty-six* who arrived in the frigate were depending for support on the Commissioners of Emigration.

Of the whole number, one has lost an arm in battle, five are crippled by wounds in the legs, and one by rheumatism, and one is an old man of 70 years. Five of the eighteen who have not applied for relief are of a better class, and appear to have money. Most of them have been soldiers, some of them officers, and some two or three of them were commanders, in Sardinia, for begging.

They are all very destitute of clothing, having been bathed from the prison to the frigate without ... They say they were scantily fed during their long passage of ninety-two days, and were ... with much cruelty by the officers of the frigate, ... frequently knocked them down.

Forty-eight of the number express a willingness to go to the Far West, provided a sufficient sum of money is given them to keep them from want until they can so far fall into the habits of labor as to be able to earn their own living.

The Sardinian Consul has been notified that special bonds will be required for each and all of them.

The Board of Aldermen and the Chief of Police.

The Board of Aldermen has appointed a Special Committee to investigate the condition of the Police force. The Committee will meet at 11 o'clock this morning, in secret session—and Chief ... has been directed to appear and answer ... why he has failed to report.

The resolutions of the Aldermen are as follows:

By Ald. Brooks—

Whereas, The City of New-York is the first commercial City of the Western World, whose population, almost largely American, is chiefly governed by disreputable foreigners; and

Whereas, So fearful is the crisis in municipal evil, that the people have a right to demand official evidence of the birth and reputations of those who have been appointed to guard our property and our lives; and,

Whereas, Several weeks since, the following resolutions were adopted by this Board:

Resolved, That Geo. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police, report as soon as possible to this body how many Americans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and of all other nations, there are in the Police Department of this City; also, how many of the present Policemen have been in the prisons of the United States and of other countries; also, how many of the present Policemen have been naturalized, and how many have been in this country less than five years; also, by whom all the members of the present Police Department were appointed." Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to ascertain from the Chief of Police why he has so long delayed his response to the above resolution.

The third preamble and what follows were adopted.

A New School.

The propriety of appropriating $31,800 for the purpose of erecting a School-house in Houston-street, on the site now occupied by School No. 13, gave rise to a very long debate at the last meeting of the Board of Education. The members generally conceded that the erection of the building was a necessity, but many of them contended that it would be impolitic to make appropriations which the Board could not meet. Mr. PHILIPS offered the following resolution, and it was adopted. 25 Ayes; 6 Noes:

Resolved, That application be made to the Common Council for an appropriation of $19,500 to meet the deficiencies in the school moneys for the year 1854, and that the Finance Committee be authorized and directed to take the necessary and legal steps to obtain the same.

Mr. HUNGERFORD then offered for adoption a resolution appropriating $31,800 for the erection of the school building, but it was lost, 17 voting in the affirmative and 15 in the negative.

A communication was received from the Seventh Ward evening school scholars, representing the expediency of prolonging the second term of the evening schools for next year. The petition was referred to the Committee on Evening Schools.

A Dirty Business.

Three wagons were taken out of Theatre Alley, (Clinton Place,) yesterday, *seventy cart-loads* of ice, mud and filth. The Vehicular Street-sweeping Company (Pardon, what a name!) did the business. The same Vehicular Company yesterday commenced on Frankman, opposite our office, to deposit a load of mud which he had contracted to carry away in one of those ridiculous little bushel-basket abominations that they call carts. The agent of the Company lays those carts spill, and don't carry; so he demonstrates effectually, and the mud remains in a pile at the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets. The Company are trying their machines every night in the streets of the Second Ward, and are gradually overcoming the difficulties under which they labored at first. They are sanguine of success. Mayor WOOD has given them several days for a thorough trial of the new system.

No Signs.

The Police are saying war upon traveling signboards and their supporters. A member of trudging upon the Chief's Office. They set forth in gaudy ... the virtues of "indelible" hair dyes, etc. ... We heard one victim (a sprig of the Emerald ...) declare that, in consequence of ... his employer's displeasure, he would ... his sandwiches, and thereby lose ... He ... ...

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, and having more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING (*Sundays excepted*)—at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; Four Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
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New-York Daily Times.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Celebration in the Street, the Church, and the Hotel.

THE PROCESSION AND THE WEATHER.

THE CHURCH AND THE SERMON.

THE DINNER AND THE SPEECHES.

Addresses by Thomas Francis Meagher, James T. Brady, Hon. John McKeon, W. M. Evarts, Esq., Judge Daly, and others.

THE PROCESSION.

Most extensive preparations were made for the celebration on Saturday of the anniversary of ST. PATRICK'S DAY. It was the intention of the Irish population to signalize the present anniversary of the birth of their patron saint with a degree of "pomp and circumstance" of glorious display unparalelled by any previous celebration. All the Irish benevolent and kindred Irish associations were intending to join in the procession. On the evening previous there was a meeting at Montgomery Hall of delegates from the different societies who were to join in the procession, to agree upon the route to be taken, which was decided as follows: To form at nine o'clock, A. M., in the Second avenue with the right resting on Eighth-street, thence to march down the avenue to Second-street, through Second-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Chatham-street, and from Chatham-street to the Park, where they were to pass in front of the City Hall to be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and the Common Council at twelve o'clock. From here they were to march up Broadway and Fourth avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence through to Second-avenue, and down to the place of starting and there dismiss.

The following was to be the order of procession:
Grand Marshal, STEPHEN O'HARA.
Aids, JOHN BELL and JAMES REGLIN.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
'Longshoremen's Society;
Irish American Burial Society.
Hibernian United Burial Society.
Hibernian Burial Society.
'Longshoremen' United Burial Society—Five Divisions.
Shamrock Burial Society.
Battalion mounted citizens.

It will thus be seen that the day was *intended* to be celebrated by a general turn-out of nearly all the sundry Irish Associations of the City.

The proposed out-door celebration however, was almost completely frustrated, owing to the unpropritious state of the weather. Some three inches of snow fell after midnight and by 9 o'clock in the morning, in its gradual melting affiliation with the mud, rendered the streets anything but inviting to pedestrians. The snow and mud were over ankle deep in the middle of the street, but stout Irish legs encased in triplet solid "stogies" would unquestionably have essayed this, only for a pitiless pelting rain that set in early and kept up with slight cessation until the after part of the day. As it was, at the hour appointed the place designated was barren of attendants. By 11 o'clock a few straggling members of the various societies assembled in the Avenue, about five hundred in number, and with umbrellas mounted and banners sadly drenched, attempted a line of march. Reversing the intended route of procession, they proceeded up Second-Avenue to Twenty-Third-Street, and thence through to Fourth-Avenue. Then after coming down to Nineteenth-street, the procession disbanded. They took different lines of direction. Two companies, however, the fifth regiment and the Longshoremen's Society, managed at length to round, but not in line, at the City Hall, where, meanwhile, about one thousand persons had been long anxiously waiting the arrival of the procession. The disbanding of the procession at Nineteenth-st., was telegraphed to the Chief's Office at the time, and communicated to the crowd outside. This was about 1 o'clock, but they preferred waiting and seeing with their own eyes, and did so for three or four hours afterwards. The segment of the procession alluded to, was received with every mark of joyous demonstration. Upon their departure, there was a partial desertion of the Park. A large number, however, lingered until after 4 o'clock, evidently reluctant to yield to the doom of disappointment in seeing the usual day of their patron saint pass without the usual concomitant parade and stir, and martial music.

Thus, whether luckiously or otherwise, by the intervention of the elements, the day began and closed, out doors at least, in an unusually quiet manner. In the meantime, preliminary precautions were taken by the Mayor in the contingency of any riot or disturbance arising during the day. A strong force of the Police were held in readiness at the City Hall, and a large number in addition were detailed to be in attendance along the route of procession. The 1st Division of the 1st Brigade under Gen. SANDFORD, as also the 7th, 12th, and 71st Regiments of the National Guard, were ordered to be in attendance at their respective armories. The Washington and Jefferson Rifle Companies were directed to form and wait commands at the Arsenal. Other companies, we learn, were also ordered out. Fortunately, neither the services of the militia nor the Police were brought in requisition. There was some drunkenness, with attendant boisterous ebullitions of zeal and patriotism. A few who were slightly belligerent were locked up.

In accordance with an established and appropriate custom of the Irish Catholic Church, special religious services were solemnized in most of the Catholic houses of worship in this City. A solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Rt. Rev. Dr. McLOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn, before a vast congregation, which crowded every available spot in the spacious edifice. At 10½ o'clock the Rt. Rev. Bishop ascended the altar, accompanied by Rev. Dr. MORIARTY, and others of the Catholic Clergy. The Bishop, as celebrant, then proceeded with the High Mass, after which, Dr. MORIARTY delivered a panegyric on St. Patrick, from the text, "*Let us praise men of renown, and our fathers in our generation.*" The reverend gentleman having concluded his sermon, the High Mass was concluded with an Episcopal benediction from the Bishop. The collection on the occasion was stated to be for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

DR. MORIARTY'S DISCOURSE.

The discourse proceeded to the consideration of the peaceable introduction of Christianity into Ireland, and the contrast which the preaching of the Gospel in other countries presented to its happy reception from the lips of St. Patrick. After dwelling upon the tenacity with which the Christian (Roman Catholic) religion has since been held by the Irish; and after a detail of the acts and life of the Apostle, he proceeded to deduce the important consequences which resulted from his mission. He quoted the historian BEDE, and other authorities, in evidence of the high character which the Irish people had attained for learning and piety anterior to the invasion of the English. He spoke exultingly of the fortitude which they had exhibited throughout the rancorous contests waging for ages between the antagonistic races in Ireland. He gloried in the triumph which the Roman Catholics had achieved in the preservation of their religion, to the extent that Irishmen and Catholicity were become synonimous among the nations. After seven centuries of tyrannical heresy and despotic intolerance, she could still show as many millions of the faithful. While he spoke in most glowing language of the past, he chiefly applied it to the future destiny of his country. At this movement, in the middle of the nineteenth century, when famine had apparently annihilated her, when exile and wreck, death, had devoured her children—at this moment was the perennial spirit of Ireland more clearly manifested than ever. Her destiny, he assumed, was knit with that of the church and identified with it, and in that church alone could her prosperity and genius be unfolded. He spoke in glowing terms of the educational movement in Ireland, and of the late exertions for building an Irish University; alluding, in this connection, to the contributions sent from this City for that purpose. Whatever the destiny of Ireland, he denounced the possibility of any tendency to the doctrines of certain demagogues, disciples of the incendiary red republican gang of the KOSSUTHS and MAZZINIS. He concluded by a panegyric on the Irish character, and the expression of the most glowing hopes for an approaching millenium in Ireland.—*Evening Express, Saturday.*

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

ANNUAL DINNER AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

The celebration by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of their Annual Festival in commemoration of Ireland's Patron Saint, took place on Saturday night in the Metropolitan Hotel. The assemblage, which was unusually large, comprised not only an influential representation of American citizens, Irish and Celtic by birth, but a liberal attendance of gentlemen of the genuine New-England stock, and could also boast, as among its chiefest ornaments, of the presence of men born on this soil, yet not afraid to honor the generous race from which they sprung—men in whom the *genius immortale manet*, and whose talents confer a grateful lustre on the land which gave a home and citizenship to their Celtic progenitors. At a table placed at the upper end of the dining-room, and running transversely, were seated the President, JOSEPH STUART, Esq., and on either side the Presidents of the St. Nicholas, New-England, St. David's and St. George's Societies, and the Vice President of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. GARRISON, ex-Mayor of San Francisco; Mr. BELL, ex-President of the St. Patrick's Society. Mr. HOGAN, do.; Hon. Judge CLERK, of the Supreme Court, and others. Elsewhere among the company seated at the tables running down the apartment, we observed JOHN B. DILLON and SAMUEL SLOAN, First and Second Vice-Presidents, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Secretary; and CHAS. H. BIRNEY, Treasurer—all of the St. Patrick's Society: Hon. Judge DALY, Court of Common Pleas; Hon. JOHN MCKEON, U. S. District Attorney; JAS. T. BRADY, JOHN R. BRADY, DUDLEY PERSSE, WILLIAM JUDSON, RICHARD EMMETT, NATHANIEL JARVIS, JUN., JOHN D. BURCHARD, F. W. WORTH, T. B. SMITHSON, &c. &c. The upper and lower ends of the room were elegantly draped with the American and Irish flags. A powerful band, supplied by Mr. DODWORTH, performed a series of national and appropriate airs at intervals during the evening. The dinner included the rarest luxuries which the inexhaustible and exquisite *cuisine* of the establishment could furnish, and the wines were of the most approved vintage and the choicest flavor.

The President, before introducing the first toast—"The day we celebrate"—made a few preliminary remarks, in the course of which he returned his thanks to the Society for the unexpected and undeserved honor that had been conferred upon him in reelecting him to the position which he now occupied before them. I am well aware, gentlemen, he said, that there are not only several, but many, among you much more qualified to fill the position held by him who now addresses you; at the same time, in my humble efforts to carry out the real and true objects of the Society so far as my ability may enable me to go, I will yield to none in the sincerity of my efforts. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Gentlemen, in taking a retrospect of the results of our labors during the past year, I am sorry to say that, considering the extent of the field in which our duties lay, our exertions have been very diminutive. I am in hopes, however, from present indications, that henceforward our affairs will show a different aspect. I think that you are in a fair way, by the efforts you are making, to resuscitate your ancient and time-honored Society. [Cheers.] It only wants vigilance and the exertions of a few of you, gentlemen, to bring in a new infusion of the juniors, to supply the places of the older members, who are gradually being drafted away. I hope that the members will see to this. And yet, gentlemen, although we have done little, still we have done something—we have made an effort to carry out the intentions on which our Society is based. During the past year we have witnessed a great deal of distress, suffering and calamity among our unfortunate countrymen; and, had it not been for the sympathies and the well known benevolence, which from all I know is sure to be elicited, not only from the citizens of New-York, but from the people of the United States, many of your fellow-countrymen would have been in a very deplorable condition. (Loud applause.) It is a matter of congratulation, gentlemen, to us, that while we look back to the distresses, almost unparalleled, which have been abroad for the last few years, we are enabled to see that the dark cloud which has been hovering, and at times bursting, over our own loved, and, I may say, unfortunate native land, is being fast dispelled. (Loud applause.) It is a pleasing and a grateful task to me, gentlemen, to know, and to inform you—and I have no doubt that many of you are as well or better informed in regard to this as myself—that better days are in store for her. (Loud and reiterated applause.) Her progress is now onward. She has, within the last few years, taken up a line of march which I believe is destined to advance, so that in a very few years she will again take her place among the nations of the earth. After apologizing for having detained the company so long, and disclaiming all intention of making a speech—an effort to which his ambition, he said, had never reached—the President concluded by proposing the first regular toast, as above. (Loud applause.)

In giving the next toast he made a few remarks highly complimentary to American genius and enterprise, referring particularly to the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus, and to the bridging of the St. Lawrence.

Second regular toast:

The United States—Freedom's safest fortress, Civilization's latest home. No power from abroad can hurt her while her heart is generous, her hand open, her common sense tolerant, liberal and just.

This toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

The third regular toast:

Ireland—Our mother forsaken, not forgotten. Her children, scattered over many lands, in loving memory return to her to-night. *Air*—"Harp of Tara" and "Bold Soldier Boy."

The announcement by the President that Mr. MEAGHER would respond was received with a burst of cheering.

Mr. MEAGHER, on rising, was greeted with renewed cheers. When silence had been restored, he said:

The sentiment you have proposed, Sir, enunciates a truth, which like most truths that have been taught us by adversity, offers no little matter for mournful meditation. It is in no mirthful mood that I approach it. Not in words gaily colored with the Summer light, which sometimes, at such festivities, breaks in upon the mind and beautifies the syllables with which its thoughts are given to the wind, do I speak of this day, and the worship of which it is the witness. There is a skeleton at this feast; some few may not behold it. But to me the shroud, and the sealed lips, and the cold hands, and the beautiful head, bound with the cypress wreath, are visible. [Sensation.] On the girdle of faded gold there is in ancient letters the name of her—the forsaken but not forgotten one—whose sons and daughters we this night, with love and pride, confess ourselves to be. [Loud cheers.] Not without its consoling and improving influence, however, there sits amongst us this silent admonition—as that veiled figure at the Egyptian suppers, amid the flare and gayeties of life, conveyed the moral, and impressed it deeply, that this world was but a phantom, yet that in the space beyond where it darkened or glimmered as a speck, there was anchored an incorruptible existence; so does this pale shadow, there before us, teach the lesson that here—even here, in this shifting scene, with all its sad mutations, with all its woes and weaknesses, with all its malcontrities and high treasons [applause] there is a memory which cannot be effaced; there is a loyalty which cannot be disturbed; there is a bright fact, which, set and planted in the old chronicles, perpetuates itself in every clime, in every season, year after year, with the promise that its vitality shall be enduring. [Loud cheers.] It is a festival of memory—a festival of filial truth, piety and love. The words you have spoken, Sir, proclaim, and, if need be, vindicate it. With an exquisite tenderness they announce that, on whatever spot the sun looks down this day, on whatever spot the stars come forth and keep guard this night, the children of a little island—far better known to the wide world by her errors and misfortune than by such good strokes of fortune as, for the most part, excite the interest of the poor, as well as the prosperous, of the earth—meet together in loving sympathy and remembrance. [Hear, hear, and applause.] Brilliant though it be, even in this pictured hall, amid these flowers, these fruits, these sparkling wines, and with this gay audience around us, we form a small, and to one who would look down from a great height, an insignificant portion of that great throng, which, throughout the islands, and the continents, and the seas, commemorates to-day, in genial and spontaneous anthems, the initiation into Christianity of the nation to which, by birth, we have been privileged to belong. [Loud applause.] In that fragrant island of the pine and palm trees, under the arched roof where the bones of COLUMBUS have been gathered, there kneels an old man, head down, and trembulous, and feeble, but with joyousness and elasticity of heart, praying for the benefit land, on the face of which he has not looked these thirty years, and beseeching God that, though he may not behold it, her happiness may be made perfect. Beneath the clime which spans the zodiac of the gentle Emperor of France, and in whose shadow the flags once borne by CLARE, and ROCHE, and DILLON, are falling into dust, there are students, and young soldiers, and artists—men who have been born on the shamrock sod, or whose fathers sleep beneath it—grouped together, talking of this day, and praying that to the history of McGEOGHAN, the chaplain of the Old Brigade, a chapter may be added, the glory set forth by which shall more than compensate for the adversities that have come upon their ancient home. Within the gates that overlook the Tiber, I well know that the silver thurible has this day swung its incense up to mingle with the clouds that are the footstool of Him in whose keeping are the memories and the destinies of the nations; and well I know that from cloister and from close-room there has gone forth a hymn invoking blessings on that beggared outcast, who, amid the scoffs and buffetings of the multitude, has been true to the cross—has stood beside and clung close to it, even when the eclipse came. [Loud applause.] Far down the ocean in those cities of the South, the foundation stones of which were laid by the cavaliers of ISABELLA, the Catholic, there are gatherings in the gloom of Moorish walls; they, too, speaking of this day, and wondering if the Southern cross shall move upwards, and in its radiant arms embrace from sea to sea the sands on which, in the dawn of life, they left their foot-prints. By the Australian mountain takes this prayer and hope mingles with the voices of the solitary waters as they flow in on the sands strewn with sparkling stones, and fragrant with the leaves of the perfumed woods that girdle them—I see, as I have seen four years ago, the green flag flying in front of an Irish homestead, bosomed in the depths of the brown Tasmanian wood; and I hear, as I heard it there four years ago, the fond prayer bubbling up from the hearts of an old Irish couple, that Ireland might be blest, that her wounds might be healed and made luminous, and that, for the ignominies and agonies she has endured, her crown of thorns might blossom into flowers. [Loud and renewed applause.] And here, throughout this vast commonwealth, there are songs sung; and there are banners waving; and there are beyonets lifted; and there are ballads, and hecatombs, and panegyrics without end or measure; and there are copious cups filled and emptied, and then replenished, and then exhausted, and so on in inculculable rotation. [Laughter;] besides innumerable floors being welted, and acres of shamrock turned up, turned out, turned in and drowned. [Laughter;] all and everything in honor of that magical saint, who, though born in France, and though a foreigner, served Ireland, the land of his adoption, well. (Great laughter and cheering.) Not alone upon the Hudson, not alone along the lake on which the broken walls of Ticonderoga look down, not alone along the Thousand Islands, now saddened with the snows of the pale sky which arches them, not alone along the river which rolls its wonderous volume through a valley nobler than the Nile, not alone in the log huts on the Platte, the Rio Grande, the Colorado, where shaggy pioneers strike the staff which bears the stars and stripes, and in the wilderness announce that, to vigorous life and industry, sterility and desolation must give way; not alone in those scenes, distant and desolate though some of them may be, is this day held sacred. In the valley of the Sacramento—you, Sir, (alluding to Mr. GARRISON,) who have worthily filled the municipal chair of San Francisco, will bear witness—[cheers]—in the golden gorges of the Yuba; in the hill recesses, where the fleecer is seeing from the slopes and spurs of the Sierra Nevada swell the rushing stream; out upon the sea, far below the fabulous Aurora Islands, with not a leaf or bird within a thousand miles; out upon the sea, amid the white deserts and the white pyramids, among which the American scholar, under the auspices of a princely merchant of this great City, consecrates to the cause of humanity and science the flag of the Republic—the name of Ireland is this day mentioned with devotion. [Continued cheering.] I am but the echo, Sir, of the truth to which you have given utterance. My voice may have, indeed, prolonged and multiplied the sound, but it has done no more. In the shade of the arbutus woods I have sat beside the water on which the purple rocks of Mangarton look down, and there, resting on the silent oar, have heard the countless cheer about and beyond the Eagle's Nest repeat—until the trees and stars, and the very clouds, seemed to pulsate with the music—the notes of the solitary bugle. Thus it is with me this night. [Hear, hear.] Thus it is with countless hearts, which this hour, wherever they may throb, reiterate the sentiment to which you have given utterance. [Loud applause.] And so my task is ended, and let me hope that my love's labor has not been wholly lost. [Cheers, and hear, hear.] But to a close it has come, for I am not called upon to interpret or defend the indestructible emotion of an old, old people. No logic can elucidate, no law explain, no social prejudice control, no event, however unpropitious, can annihilate the love with which an old race, to their antique sources and memorials, irresistibly revert. [Cheers.] Let the cold or grim philosopher who would question it, go back to the school of nature, and learn there, with the faithfulness of a child, to revere the mystery. Or if he be an old boy, here is my old copy of the Æneid for him, from which he will learn to reverence the fidelity with which a right royal race, flying from the embers of their shrines and homesteads, clung, amid the wrath of gods and men, to their relics, their prophecies, and traditions, and in which perplexed though he may be with the profusion of its beauties, he will not find an incident more beautiful than that of Andromache building up, in a new land, a little image of her ancestral city of Bigicum. [Loud applause.] In illustration of this feeling, the sad lord of Newstead Abbey has written that noble tragedy of the "Two Foscari," and often, when far away from this, in an island where I had no future, and my thoughts were ever with the past, have I said with poor Jacobo, in reply to those who would doubt or deprecate this feeling—

Ah, you never were far away from Venice; never
Saw her beautiful towers in the receding distance,
Whilst every furrow of the vessel's track
Seemed ploughing deep into your heart; you never
Saw day go down upon your native spires
So calmly in its gold and crimson glory,
And after dreaming a disturbed vision
Of them and there, awoke and found them not

—[Loud and continued cheers.]

The Poles never forget their beautiful Poland. Through the thoroughfares of London they follow the hearse of CAMPBELL, and when the coffin is lowered in its bed, they throw upon it some holy clay brought from the fields of the Vistula. It is a tribute, not less sacred than the wedding ring, to the genius which gave voice to the dreams, the martyrdoms, the great conspiracies for Freedom, which for a century have been the fever and fatality of the noblest brother of the European brotherhood. (Cheers.) The venerable scholar, whose theme has been the Pleasures of Memory, cites to us the instance of VESPASIAN preferring to the palatial splendors of a humble villa near Rosie, for he was born there: cites, too, the instance of CHARLES V., on his road to the Monastery of Justé, staying his steps in the city of Ghent, and there in the shadow of her graceful spires and quaint walls, reviving in the twilight of life the recollections of his childhood. [Loud cheers.] Does the philosopher seek more? In the iconoclast not yet satisfied? It may be a ruined altar on which we this day kneel. But the broadest and portentous notion it surely is whose materiality we this day solemnize, but the true love is strong—the true love runs deep—the true love never, never fails, be it in the shadow or the sunshine; or be it so that the roses and the bridal blossoms kiss the stream, or the yew and willow darken its depths, and strew their sad branches on the wave. [Hear, hear, hear.] I shall say no more. It is a day of memories, if not of hopes; and thus a day for few words. Indeed I have to pray the forgiveness of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for a speech which, from the jumble it is of Geography and Scripture, Salvonic History and Venetian Tragedy, may perhaps remind them of the schoolmaster's advertisement on the chapel-door of Pindramore, in which Mr. MATTHEW KAVANAGH, according to CARLETON, begs to inform the inhabitants of the above vicinity that he will lecture on the following branches of education—namely, reading and writing, astrology, austerity, fluxions and maps, physic and metaphysics, geology, glorification, CORNELIUS AGRIPPA and cholera morbus. (Loud laughter.) Subjects on which even insipid men grow eloquent are excluded from this board. We meet together in the spirit of the devout Monks of the Screw, and every topic that would check or chill the generous flow of soul which this night reflects the features of our native land, we dismiss after the fashion of honest Billy EGAN, a brawny brother of the order, who, on being threatened with the loss of his Kilmainham Judgeship, if he voted against the Union, unburdened his big soul on the floor of the House of Commons, in a tremendous philippic against the Government, winding it up with the exclamation—"Ireland for ever, and be d——d to Kilmainham!" (Loud laughter and cheering.) Religious notions are excluded. They would be as unpalatable an intrusion as the thrust of ANTHONY MARLEY, of the Duke of ORMONDE'S dragoons, must have been when he ran his antagonist right clean through the body with a sword stamped with the likeness of the Twelve Apostles. [Renewed laughter.] Politics would be as woful a blunder as that of Handy Andy opening a dozen of champagne on the bucket of ice when told to let the champagne. [Hear, hear and loud laughter.] Like Billy EGAN, the keeper of Kilmainham, let us say to-night, "Ireland for ever, and d——d to Kilmainham." [Laughter.] With the hope that this good brotherhood may often and often meet together on this day, to do honor to the mother from whose wearied womb they came, and bind with the shamrock leaves the pale head to which the crown of gold and emerald has been denied, I drink to her whose sons I am proud to be, though she be poor indeed, though we wear her crest and shield from this bright hereditary of other nations, though like her eldest sister of Zion, she has become as a widow, she that was a princess among the provinces. [Loud and enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, being called upon to respond to the second toast, rose amid enthusiastic and reiterated applause, and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND MY FELLOW-MEN: I rise to respond to the sentiment which was designed to do honor to the United States of America. But at this moment, I feel that no one voice, nor the voices of all the aggregated millions of the earth, could or can award to my native land, the honor which, in the warmth of my affections, I believe she deserves. (Great applause.) I say she is my native land in no boastful spirit; for here I stand divided between the homage I owe to the past, and the duty I owe to the present. I cannot forget that these features, whose blood flows in my veins, were poor peasants on the soil of Ireland; I cannot forget the love which I owe to the land that produced them—and may God forget me when I forget, either that Ireland was their native land, or that this is the land on which I had the honor to be born. (Vehement applause and cheering.) It is now some years, my fellow-men, since I last had the pleasure of presenting myself at the festive board of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. There was a time when I delighted to stand among them, and that pleasure is now reproduced; but I need not tell you that there comes a period in the moral experience of every man when he becomes sad in the society of multitudes of his fellows, and I did suppose, when, at this time last year, I was sailing over the Mediterranean, I might never again have an opportunity to see the familiar and friendly faces which I behold around me to-night. I am not sure that I would have been here, even now, but for the disgrace which is sought to be visited from many an unworthy quarter on the stock from which I have sprung. I felt, when the morning arose to-day, that, if, I were of those who might never be permitted to share in the triumphs of Irish blood, yet I wanted the chance to participate in its persecutions, to share in its disasters, and to suffer in its wrongs. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.) When Ireland is to be honored—when her glory dazzles the world and her fame shines unreproached, it is not necessary for her that my humble life should be present in the universe at all. The gentleman whose voice has just been hushed after most eloquent words from his lips, and many another warm-hearted, genuine and worthy Irishman can take care of Ireland in the period of her prosperity; but with that blood in my veins, I would be recreant to every principle of manly duty if, in the period when my countrymen—when Americans, are assailing Irishmen, I should shrink from sharing all the disgraces which can be shed upon her by an odious bigotry. [Loud cheers.] After all, I do not think it is much dishonor to be sprung from this Irish blood. I think it is exceedingly probable that but for the United States of America—for its large charter of freedom and its noble institutions, the voice of the man who stands speaking to you now, if it had been heard in the world at all, would have been heard from beneath the caves of some humble hovel in Ireland, perhaps imploring charity from the passer by. Full as I am of that consciousness, I should feel paralyzed in the best instincts of my nature if I could be false to those institutions, or fail at any time to pray that the thirty-two States of the Union—nay, the sixty-four—and may that increase come—may be bound together forever in a perpetual bond of success, happiness and renown. [Cheers.] But there are Americans who think that this country of ours is entirely finished; that it has attained the acme of its prosperity; that it can derive no benefit from any other land or race; that neither the solid, practical, substantial home feeling of the Englishman; the unprretending utility of the Dutchman; the practical prudence of the Scotchman; the mercurial temperament and scientific attainments of the Frenchman; the profound knowledge and persistent industry of the German; nor all the genial and hearty spirit of the Irishman; that no elements of any race can contribute to our greatness in any degree. I do not believe this. England, in the palmiest days of her prosperity, was neither ashamed nor afraid to commit her counsels to a BURKE, and her Armies to a WELLINGTON. [Applause.] I do think I am somewhat mistaken, if, in the adverse circumstances which chance or some other cause has recently introduced into her affairs, there was any disapprobation felt when PALMERSTON was entrusted with the task of retrieving her shattered fortunes. All these three names have the Irish taint upon them. [Shouts of "bravo," and loud and prolonged cheering.] I do not think that Young America can afford to disdain the blood which so powerful a nation as England was not unwilling to place at the head of her Government and the head of her armies. I think the Presidency of the United States received no disgrace when the son of an humble Irishman, who achieved the victory at New-Orleans, assumed the civic station and did what he could to dignify human nature by at least an honest effort to discharge his duties faithfully. [Loud applause.] I think there was no diminution of dignity in the Senate of the United States when another son of Ireland, from South Carolina, JOHN C. CALHOUN, stept into its midst. [Renewed applause.] Nor will the name of Ireland suffer in the record of the war with Mexico, when our little army, whose deeds are unparalled in history, save in the achievements of the legions of CROMWELL, without encountering a single defeat, went forward to achieve its last and most brilliant victory. (Cheers.]

And now I say to young America, full of hope as it is—full of confidence in its own strength as it is—that it does itself great wrong when it supposes, in view of that which occurs in the emigration from Ireland, that it can fail in its strength because of the addition which it receives from poor old Ireland, dreaming and dozing of her choicest blood, and infusing them into the veins of this young giant, that he may go forward with more rapid strides to achieve the brilliant conquest which awaits him in the future. And my fellow men, regretting that he who was to have spoken to night (Mr. O'Connor) is not here, and that I am called to my feet to treat of my native land, I may ask of you to observe how many an exotic plant transplanted from a foreign clime, is nurtured here with the fondest care, that it may bloom *for* a brief period in the earth, or even exist for one hour *on the breast of beauty*! How that nursling, fondled over by those who delight to see that which is transplanted, blooms into new perfection under the influences of a strange atmosphere! And yet, our country is, it seems, ungrateful when an exotic, greater than all the flowers of the earth and far more beautiful—the whole moral power of a nation, the whole moral power of Ireland—is transplanted into this soil to glorify and strengthen it, and send it forward with new vigor on its mission of earnestness—its mission of usefulness, that more fame and more glory be imparted to the United States of America. Allow me to conclude by offering to you this sentiment which I had prepared for a later period of the evening's entertainment. Several gentlemen here will bear me witness that it was not my intention to speak for the thirty-two states of the Union. Cerberus, of old, with whom we have a kind of historical acquaintance, had but three heads and three voices; but the United States of America have thirty-two heads and thirty-two voices. But, with that modesty which arises out of the profession to which I belong, (laughter), I hardly thought that I would have been called upon to-night to respond to the toast of the United States, though of course my vanity suggested that I might be called up at a period approaching the small hours; and while, after having partaken of this wine of France, with which we have been deluging our system, there should be introduced some *real potreen*. (Laughter and applause.) We want something we can rely upon, as a great statesman once said, when they attempted to dilute him with very meagre drinks, instead of those to which his genial spirit inclined him. (Laughter.)

In conclusion, Mr. BRADY gave—

True American Sentiment—Large and liberal enough to encourage merit, wherever it may have originated, and in whatever sphere its excellence may be developed. (Drank with all the honors.)

The President said that with a view of mutual reciprocity he had transmitted a telegraph to the Society of Baltimore, which had been returned since sitting down to dinner with the response of "*Gead mille failthe.*" He then gave the next toast—

Civil and Religious Liberty.
Music—The Marseillaise.

Mr. EVARTS responded.

He said he had never before had the good fortune to meet with an assembly of Irishmen attached by birth to their native land; and when on this occasion as a mark of private friendship he had an invitation to be with them, he received it with satisfaction. He confessed that when he felt such a glow on his cheek reflected from the honest faces of Irishmen around him, he could not but feel the beauty of that land where they had acquired that glow. He trusted that civil and religious liberty would never be dull or uninteresting in his native soil. When CROMWELL was in the midst of his progress in Ireland he encamped before the town of Ross and sought to reduce it by starvation. The Governor asked honorable terms, and required that those who desired to remain should have liberty of conscience. CROMWELL'S characteristic reply was, "You ask for liberty of conscience. I meddle with no man's conscience, but if by that you mean the liberty to celebrate the Mass, it can't be done. The Parliament will not allow it." Now, the speaker asked, do we here mean to say the same in this country? Do we mean that if by liberty of conscience we understand, the liberty to say the Mass and to build convents and churches, or the liberty to read the Bible in schools—it will not be allowed? He hoped not, though he felt the wind that at present blows in our atmosphere to be a cutting one, yet we out to remember that we were Americans, and nothing but Americans—for himself, having no drop of blood in his veins which was not American from the beginning, he should despise himself and his country, if they should dast off from their shores those who sought their protection. (Cheers.) He could not at first understand how his friend who had preceded him, (Mr. BRADY,) made out thirty-two States in the Union, but he found that he, (Mr. BRADY,) counted Ireland as one also. [Loud cheers.] In conclusion, he asked them to recognize liberty, civil or religious, as a means of justice towards men, and of piety towards the Lord. [Applause.]

The Chairman said the next toast would command the respect and attention of every one, no matter on what land he was born. He gave them—*The Memory of Washington.*

Drank in solemn silence. *Music*—a dirge.

The sixth toast—*The President of the United States* was responded to by Hon. J. MCKEON, District Attorney.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am not insensible to the compliment paid to me by your calling on me to respond to the sentiment just announced. To the official and personal relations which I bear to the present Executive of the United States I have a right to ascribe the compliment paid me. It is not my purpose, on an occasion like the present, to refer to the high responsibility which belongs to the Executive of such a nation as this. It is enough for us to know that, until the great experiment was made in this country, the sublime spectacle of the head of a Government chosen by the masses of the people never was presented. We have in our times seen that sublime spectacle. The position held by the incumbent of that office is one to which any man of the highest intellect and of the proudest sentiment may well aspire, for it was adorned by the virtues of a WASHINGTON, and it was a place occupied by a JACKSON. Albeit, he was the son of an Irishman. [Applause.] True, the occupant of that high position must have qualities of a high grade, and must bring to it promptitude, decision, integrity and fearlessness. On him devolves the execution of the Constitution and of the laws enacted by the representatives of the people, and if he should fail in any of those great qualifications, in the same ratio must the execution of those laws and constitutional duties fail. It is not my purpose to speak of the present Executive in any lengthened remarks. I am perfectly aware of the position in which I now stand. I address men of all political sentiments. I feel that I tread on dangerous ground. I feel that I tread on *cineres repositos*; but while I make this qualification, I still feel that I address myself to manly hearts. [Applause.] At the present time—a time referred to by my eloquent friend Mr. BRADY—it ill becomes me and him, and all of us who boast of Irish blood, to quail under the storm which lowers over us. [Applause.] I claim some right to share the persecution of the adopted citizen. [Applause.] I stand on my native soil; I stand here as an American, and I have a right to do honor to the man who stands by constitutional rights and the laws of the Union. [Applause.] Amid the general storm which is sweeping over the country, leaving a blasting disgrace on my native land, it is for me a source of high congratulation that the American Executive of the nation stands firm for the constitution and for the laws. [Applause.] Against him are levelled the shafts of a most malignant hostility—and for what? For having refused to ostracise men who have not been born on the soil, but who have been made citizens under your laws, and who have professed a particular creed. [Applause.] No matter how much we may differ with him in respect to some particular acts of the administration, still we must agree on this great fact, that he has been the man who, amid the general deluge on which we are floating, has been standing on the last plank holding the banner on which are inscribed the constitutional rights of conscience and of adopted citizens. [Applause.] I glory that I am identified with his administration in such an hour of peril as this is. [Applause.] I have trodden on this ground because it is one on which we can all unite. And if the telegraph has truly reported to-night, and if Australia is independent, what glory is it that the felon of Ireland should participate in producing that very independence. [Applause.] This spirit of persecution to which Irishmen have been subjected has sunk into my soul—I feel it in every vein—against it I wage a war of extermination; I ask none of its favors, and I will give it no mercy. [Loud applause.] I have referred to the Executive for its course on this subject alone. I ask no man to unite with me in my feelings in reference to the particular measures of the Administration. I ask no censure and no praise for those measures. His acts must be his champion—his advocate in the judgment of the present and the future. I only ask of you to judge him by his acts—I only ask of you to say, with me, that while the whole world has been in arms, he has preserved the peace and prosperity of the country; is it not something in such times as these, for me, the great nation representing the industry of the world, to have preserved our integrity as a nation amid this general conflict? [Applause.] And may we not hope that the Executive will be permitted to pursue the path of peace? May we not hope, too, that the efforts which he is making to that end, may be crowned with success? May we not be proud that he, at least, has supported that banner on which is inscribed liberty, equality and fraternity? And may we not expect that that motto means liberty of action and freedom of conscience to everybody, and the equality of all before the law? and that it means the union of all hearts for the development of the great interest, the true American interest, of the American people? [Loud applause and cheering.]

The President gave the next toast:

The Press—In honest hands a blessing, in dishonest hands a curse.

To which Mr. CHAS. A. DANA, of the *Tribune*, briefly responded.

The President next gave:

The Sister Societies—our Honored Guests.

Mr. YOUNG, of the St. George's Society, responded:

I will not, he said, in conclusion, propose a concocted or routine toast, because Englishmen now begin to tire of the word routine. I now give you, knowing that no matter where you may be, there are Irish lasses whom you think of:

The pious and immortal memory of the Hill of Howth, the Groves of Blarney, the Enniskillen Dragoons, and Molly Carew. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILES, President of the St. David's Society, also responded, and gave the following sentiment:

Ireland—The melody of her minstrels, the genius of her bards, the electric

[illegible] Turkish [illegible] ARCA, commanded by the Russian [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Russians [illegible] Turks to [illegible] A battery served by the French lost four men.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The [illegible] publishes a dispatch of a sanguinary character. Other dispatches have been received in confirmation, and stating the loss of the Russians to have amounted to 800, and the Turks to 16 killed and 36 wounded. A battery served by the French lost four men.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The attack on Eupatoria on the 17th was a serious affair. The Russians, with 80 guns, made several vigorous attacks. They left 400 men on the field, and carried off many wounded. The Turks lost 60 killed. SELIM PACHA, the Egyptian Commander, was killed, and one of the Turkish Generals wounded. The Russians bivouacked during a bitterly cold night on the way to Simpheropol, or, rather, on the way to Sak.

PARIS, Thursday, March 1.—The *Moniteur*, of this morning, confirming the news of the defeat of the Russians at Eupatoria on the 17th ult., gives some additional particulars. The Russians, it is said, had eighty pieces of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, and twelve regiments of infantry. The combat lasted five and a half hours. The loss of the Russians was five hundred killed, with wounded in proportion. The Turks had 80 killed and 250 wounded; they lost 70 horses. The attack has not been renewed; the town is in a good state of defence. On the night following, the Russians bivouacked without fires or tents, during intense cold; on the following morning they withdrew from Simpheropol. Four vessels of war took part in the action.

RUSSIAN VERSION.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—Advices from St. Petersburg of this day's date state that the following dispatch had been received from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, dated the 18th *of* February: "On the 17th a portion of the troops encamped in the neighborhood of Eupatoria made a reconnoissance against the town to within a distance of 300 yards (toises.) They opened a severe fire of artillery, and in a short time succeeded in dismounting a portion of the enemy's guns, and in blowing up five caissons of ammunition. Having assured himself that Eupatoria was defended by 40,000 men and 100 guns, Gen. CHRULEFF, who commanded the detachment, gave orders to retire out of range, which was done in perfect order.

RUSSIA AND SARDINIA.

The following is a translation of the circular addressed by Count NESSELRODE to Russian agents in foreign States, notifying that Russia is at war with Sardinia:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.

"The Court of ——— will, we doubt not, share the opinion of the Emperor upon the policy of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, at a moment when that Sovereign, without any ostensible motive, without any legitimate cause of complaint, and without even the shadow of the smallest infringement upon the direct interests of his country, has placed at the disposal of England a *corps d'armée* of 15,000 men for the invasion of the Crimea.

"In taking this step the Sardinian Government appears to have left it to the care of the public journals to warn us of an aggression which it has not thought fit to justify by a declaration of war.

"We understand the motive of this silence.

"The Court of Turin, we admit, would have had some difficulty in conciliating its policy with the national sentiments of its country; it would have experienced equal difficulty in making its present decided harmonize with the ancient accounts of the House of Savoy.

"In consulting the annals of its history it might cite the incident of a Russian army crossing the Alps; but, it is true, it was to defend Piedmont, and not to invade it.

"In the Councils of the Cabinets of Europe, in the reign of the Emperor ALEXANDER of glorious memory, it is again Russia who lent her faithful support to the independence of Sardinia, when the house of Savoy was reinstated on the throne of its ancestors.

"Must we finally recall to mind that, at the same period, if Genoa was re-united to the kingdom of Sardinia, it is because the Imperial Cabinet recognized the necessity of securing at the same time the commercial prosperity and the greatness of the country which the arms of Russia had contributed to deliver from a foreign yoke?

"To-day, sinking in oblivion the lessons of the past, the Court of Turin is about to direct against us, from that self-same port of Genoa, a hostile enterprise, which Russia has the consolations satisfaction of knowing was not provoked by her.

"The attitude thus assumed by Russia, without a formal declaration of war, as we have stated, would make no doubt what name we ought to give to the auxiliary troops destined to invade our frontiers under the flag of a country with which we have hitherto been living in peace.

"However, if the Court of Turin loses sight of the principles and customs consecrated by the law of nations as the immutable rule of the international relations of States, the Emperor, for his part, is resolved to observe them.

"With this intention, His Imperial Majesty feels it incumbent upon him to declare that peace is *de jure* and *de facto* broken by this flagrant act of hostility, the whole blame of which recoils upon the Sardinian Government.

"We leave it to bear the entire responsibility thereof, in the face of the opinion of its country and of all Europe.

"It behooves especially the allied Powers to appreciate the conduct of the Court of Sardinia when it has deemed it opportune and loyal to turn its arms against us at the very moment when the Imperial Cabinet entered into a deliberation at Vienna, destined to open the path to the establishment of peace.

"The wishes which tend towards the accomplishment of that work of pacification seem to have been strangely misunderstood by the Cabinet of Turin. In fact, while the Governments of Central Europe wisely interposed their legitimate authority to prevent one of the belligerent Powers from recruiting its legions in the States which insist on having their neutrality respected, the Sardinian Government, less chary of the blood of Italy, consents to pour it out for a cause foreign to the political and religious interests of its nation. For, in good faith, it cannot be pretended that by unfolding her banner by the side of the crescent Sardinia hastens to serve the cause of Christianity.

"Nor can it be affirmed that she seeks to defend the weak against the strong when she joins her arms to those of France and England.

"It is this latter Power, if we are rightly informed, which will have the Sardinian troops under his command—we will not say in its pay, as we wish to abstain from wounding the national feelings of a country with which, to our regret, we are about to be at war.

"Notwithstanding this necessity, the Emperor will still afford protection to the private interests of Sardinian subjects who entertain ancient commercial relations with Russia. They shall not suffer from the errors of their Government. They are at liberty to remain in the empire in full security under the protection of our laws as long as they do not infringe them.

"But the Sardinian flag will henceforth cease to enjoy the prerogatives accorded solely to the mercantile navy of neutral States.

"A term shall be fixed for the departure of Sardinian vessels that may be actually in Russian ports. The sequestor will be at once withdrawn from Sardinian colonists in Russia.

"The Russian agents at Genoa and Nice will also receive orders to suspend the exercise of their functions, peace between the two countries having been broken by the Court of Sardinia from the moment it acceded to the treaty of alliance concluded on the 10th of April, 1854, between Great Britain and France.

"The Emperor has deigned to charge me to communicate these determinations to all friendly Powers.

"NESSELRODE."

The War and Diplomatic Movements—Latest by Telegraph to London.

VIENNA, Friday, March 2.

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople up to the 22d February.

The last sorties of the Russians had been victoriously repulsed.

The Russians have demolished the Malakoff tower.

Information had been received by General BOSQUEA of an intended attack on Balaklava. Preparations had been accordingly made to receive the enemy.

Baron KOLLER had been honored with an audience by the Sultan. The raising of the blockade of the Danube has been officially notified.

The exportation of corn from the Turkish provinces will, it is expected, be prohibited.

BERLIN, Thursday, March 1.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL arrived in this capital yesterday at noon.

In the afternoon he had a long interview with the Minister-President Baron VON MANTEUFFEL.

To-day (Thursday, noon.) Lord JOHN RUSSELL had an audience of the King in the presence of M. MANTEUFFEL.

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Paris:

M. DE WERDELL, the Prussian Envoy, left [Paris last night for Berlin.

He will return to Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

The Emperor's Visit to the Crimea.

PARIS, March 1.—No one now doubts longer as to the Emperor's journey. He will go at the end of this week or at the beginning of next. He will be escorted by the Cent Gardes, the Guides, and the gendarmes of the Imperial Guard. Some of these corps have already received their orders. It is further affirmed that the Empress goes with him.

Emperor at Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Thursday, 8 o'clock.

The Emperor of the French has this moment arrived at the Imperial Pavillion Hotel from the camp at St. Omer.

The following private telegraphic dispatch has been received in Paris:

HAMBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Russians have formed corps of Greek volunteers at Odessa, under the command of CHRYSOVERIS, and carrying at their head the orthodox standard. They will be employed in the Crimea.

The Bulgarian volunteers have been sent towards the Danube.

Day of Fasting in Great Britain.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 27.

By the Queen.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of Solemn Fast, Humiliation and Prayer.

VICTORIA R.

We, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which we are engaged, and putting our trust in Almighty God that He will graciously bless our arms both by sea and land, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public day of solemn fast, humiliation and prayer, be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next, that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of peace to us and our dominions; and we do strictly charge and command that the said day be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favor of Almighty God and would avoid His wrath and indignation; and, for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the Most Rev. the Archbishops and the Right Rev. the Bishops of England and Ireland to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels and places of public worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1855, and in the 18th year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

Promotion in the Army—A Blow at Aristocratic Abuses.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, March 1.

Lord GODERICH moved an address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to take into consideration the present system of promotion in Her Majesty's Army, under which non-commissioned officers rarely attain to the rank of commissioned officer, and scarcely ever to that of field-officer, and humbly to recommend to Her Majesty that it is the opinion of this House that the said system is injurious to the public service, and unjust to the private soldier in Her Majesty's Army. Under the peculiar circumstances of our army in the Crimea, he observed, and when the people were asking what was the cause of the evils which had befallen it, the House, he thought, would not grudge the time occupied in the discussion of a question relating to the efficiency of that army. The earnest demand of the people, and their just requirement, was that the Government should act upon a principle applicable to all offices—namely, that that man only should be appointed to an office who was the best fitted to fill it; and it could hardly be argued that this principle had been adopted in the present system of military promotion—a system which had never been established by law, and which involved not only anomalies but injustice. He should confine himself, he said, to a part of the question—namely, to the manner in which the existing system affected the great mass of the army—the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, between whom and the commissioned officers a gulf was fixed which it was difficult for the former to pass. The general fact was notorious that the principle of the Horse Guards was not to hold out to the private soldier any hope that merit would receive the honor of promotion to the rank of a commissioned officer. Since the 1st of October last, 521 commissions in the army had been filled up by the Horse Guards, of which 150 had been obtained by purchase, and 371 had been given away; and of this number 266 had been given to "gents," 39 to officers of the militia, and 66 to sergeants promoted from the ranks. If this was the principle followed, he asked the House to consider whether it was just—whether it was not expedient to introduce a change in the system; and whether such a change would not beneficially affect the recruiting of the army, its intelligence, its morality, and its military efficiency. The change could be made at the present time, which was peculiarly favorable for it, and it could be effected without injustice to purchasers. His objection to what had been done already was that it had not been done on any system, but as a matter of pure favor. It had been said that non-commissioned officers did not like to be promoted; no doubt, if only one sergeant in a regiment was advanced; but that was the very reason why he asked that the change should be systematic, whereby we should promote the efficiency of our army and do justice to brave men.

Mr. F. PEEL observed that the system under which commissions were obtained in the army by purchase might be, as Lord GODERICH had represented, faulty in principle and defective in theory; but it could not in truth be said that in its actual working it had operated injuriously to the interests of the country or to the discredit of the English army. Lord GODERICH had failed to show in what way the system was unjust to the private soldier, and how it impeded the disposition to enlist in our service. His (Mr. PEEL's) opinion was that, if the advancement of the private soldier to commission was to be systematic, the system now prevailing must give way; the two could not coexist; so that the question affected the whole system of advancement by purchase in the army. Mr. PEEL explained the system as it now existed and the principle upon which commissions were given to non-commissioned officers, pointing out the advantages incidental to the sale and purchase of commissions in comparison with a system of advancement by seniority; and if merit was to be the rule of promotion, who was to be the judge? If the Government, a most invidious duty would be cast upon the Minister, and he feared the system would be regarded as one of favoritism. Although the subject might deserve consideration, yet he saw advantages in the present system which he should be sorry to part with, and inconveniences in the plan recommended by Lord GODERICH, which, he thought, should induce the House to hesitate before it assented to the address.

Sir D. L. EVANS supported the motion. Adverting to an opinion of the late Duke of WELLINGTON in favor of a system of purchase, he asked why, if it was so admirable a system, it was not introduced into the Navy, the civil service, and all the institutions of the country? He denounced the system as a disgrace to the House if it continued to sanction it, the fact being, he said, that the system afforded an opportunity of favoritism. A great amelioration, he said, was going on in the army; it was manifested in the force now in the Crimea, and yet this was to be a separate body, debarred from those hopes which other classes were allowed to entertain. There was no abuse without some countervailing advantage: but in this system the evil greatly preponderated. In conclusion, he noticed the case of Sergeant SULLIVAN, in which he thought a mistake had been made by the authorities, and a direct professional affront had been (no doubt unintentionally) put upon himself.

Mr. S. HERBERT observed that the debate had traveled out of the motion. The House had been discussing, not the case of private soldiers, but what should be the rule of promotion in the army. He thought it was an advantage that non-commissioned officers should be promoted, but not because they were non-commissioned officers. The only rational rule for promoting any man was *dater digniori*. Then the question was, were we to have a strong education test for officers, or to take men because they were privates or non-commissioned officers, and dispense with all examination? This consideration must, for a time at least, limit the admission of non-commissioned officers to commissions. He acknowledged that it was for the advantage of the army that there should be pretty frequent admissions from the ranks; but he objected to laying down a fixed rule which would lead to a system of class promotion. Then, was promotion to be by purchase, seniority, or merit? He admitted that much might be said against purchase; but serious inconveniences would attend its abolition. Seniority, as a rule, was objected to and was objectionable, and selection according to merit was liable to abuse. So that when the question of purchase was looked at it must be regarded with reference to what was to be substituted for it. He contrasted the military system of this country with the system of France and of Russia, and argued that we could not lay down a fixed rule as to the number of men to be promoted from the ranks; so that it was a question, not of principle, but of degree. He was confident that the increase in the number of these promotions would go on, and that the increased education of the army would justify its continuance; but he asked the House not to sanction indiscriminate promotion.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was impossible to deny that this subject was one of great importance and of great interest—important as it regarded one of the great institutions of the country in which rested its defence, its dignity and honor; interesting because it concerned all classes of community. One of the arguments of Lord GODERICH was, that the present system discouraged recruiting for the army; but this was not the fact; recruiting never went on so successfully. The question of the purchase and sale of commissions was surrounded with difficulties. If we were forming our army for the first time, no man would think of making commissions matter of sale, but it was another thing to deal with a system which had long existed; for he believed that this was the remnant of an ancient system not peculiar to this army. Abuses [illegible] was an evil [illegible] were such considerations [illegible] was not [illegible] The change involved considerations of great magnitude, as well as great expense to the country. Therefore, he was not prepared to say that the Government could consent to this sort of off-hand resolution. It was a great mistake to suppose that by the purchase and sale of commissions they were put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder. The Commander-in-Chief exercised the same discretion in selecting men permitted to purchase commissions as he did when they were given without purchase. With respect to the promotion of non-commissioned officers, he thought the line pursued by Mr. S. HERBERT ought to be, and it would continue to be, followed. He thought it was desirable to hold out to privates and non-commissioned officers that good conduct and bravery would earn the reward of a commission, and he was satisfied that by increased education there would always be a considerable number of sergeants fitted to receive commissions. This being the case, he hoped Lord GODERICH would not divide the House, which might give an erroneous impression to the public, that on the main principle there was a difference of sentiment, but would leave it to the Government to follow out the course already adopted.

Lord GODERICH declined to withdraw his motion, which, upon a division, was negatived by 158 to 114.

Right Men for Right Places—Mr. Layard.

From the London Times, March 2.

"The right man for the right place" deserves to become the watchword of a political party, and to be inscribed on the banners of every candidate for popular favor. Every conscious and willful dereliction from this rule is a crime against the country and a heavy infraction of public morality. He who knowingly puts a worse man into a place for which he is provided with a better defrauds a Government of that amount of ability which is represented by the difference of the talents of the two persons, abuses the trust confided to him, and contributes his quota towards disorganising our service and disgracing our name. Having premised this principle, which is day by day penetrating more deeply into the minds of men, we proceed to apply it to the consideration of the case of Mr. LAYARD, as detailed by himself to his constituents at Aylesbury.

Mr. LAYARD has spent his life in the East, and he is, from an experience far more varied and singular than appears in his published works, thoroughly and minutely acquainted with the languages, manners, and habits of thought of the nations which dwell around the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. He is by profession a diplomatist, and has at least as fair a knowledge of the foreign relations of Western Europe as falls to the lot of the better informed members of his class. He is a man of great energy and activity, strong in his convictions and earnest in carrying them out. Though not a practiced speaker, he is ready and fluent, and has risen on some occasions to impressive fervor. On the other hand, of the internal administration of this country, of the details of office, of the affairs of our colonies, of the vast and isolated subject of our Indian empire, it is no reproach to Mr. LAYARD to say that he knows comparatively little. His steps have trod in other paths, and a man who knows so much of what other men are ignorant of, may well be content to avow his ignorance of much that other men know.

Such is the candidate for public office whom we would present to our readers. The outlines are strongly marked; there is no possibility of mistaking them. No public man can possibly plead ignorance of the special qualifications and disqualifications of Mr. LAYARD. Let us see how those we entrust with the delicate and responsible duty of selecting the right man for the right place have discharged it in this instance, and what is the reward which talent and merit have to expect from patrons whose vocation it is, above all things, to cultivate the most friendly and intimate relations with rising men of genius. Mr. LAYARD was for a short time Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Government. Lord DERBY very handsomely offered to continue him in the place, but Lord JOHN was unwilling to lose his services, and advised him to reject the offer of his political antagonist—advice which, in an evil hour for his own material prosperity, Mr. LAYARD adopted and acted upon. On the formation of Lord ABERDEEN's Government, Mr. LAYARD was offered a Secretaryship of the Board of Control, on the principle, we suppose, of putting a man to do one thing because he has a special aptitude for another. In a day or two, however, a gentleman with still less pretension to any knowledge of Indian affairs—who had, indeed, spent his whole life in the management of Irish politics—was found, and of course his entire ignorance of the subject was preferred to the partial ignorance of Mr. LAYARD. This is the first illustration of putting the right man into the right place. The next offer Mr. LAYARD received of home employment was the Clerkship of the Ordnance, which he declined, because he knew nothing about the Ordnance, and did not consider himself the right man for the place. This is illustration No. 2. The third offer was the Under-Secretaryship-at-War—a situation for which Mr. LAYARD might well consider himself qualified, and for which he was, indeed, marked out by the almost unanimous opinion of the country. Here, at last, then, we begin to see hand, and after so many failures and reverses have at last got the right man in the right place. But such a state of things was too brilliant and too utopian—too much savoring of old romance, to continue long, and in two days Lord PALMERSTON, with a view, no doubt, to the "vigorous prosecution of the war," withdrew from Mr. LAYARD the office of Under-Secretary, and bestowed it on Mr. PEEL, who had never, that we are aware of, turned his attention to the subject before. But, though Mr. LAYARD was not fit to administer the war, the origin of which he had witnessed, at the three great battles of which he had been present, and with the course of which he is perhaps more conversant than any other man in this country, his services were urgently required in another field, and Lord PALMERSTON proposed to compensate him by placing in his hands during the absence of Lord JOHN RUSSELL at Vienna the destinies of our vast colonial empire. This overwhelming trust Mr. LAYARD, much to his honor, refused, on the ground that his attention had never been turned to the subject, and that he was not the right man for the place; and this, we think, may well serve for illustration No. 3. The knowledge which Mr. LAYARD did not possess in doubtless possessed in the amplest degree by Sir ROBERT PEEL, who, it is well known, has devoted every spare hour of his industrious life to the acquisition of colonial information. He is in fact, though not in name, our Colonial Minister. To him are to be instrusted the destinies of fifty dependencies; his vigorous hand is to quench the flames of civil war which seem about to burst forth in the colony of Victoria, and upon him devolves the labor of giving constitutions to provinces destined to form another United States in the Southern Ocean. We think we shall not be far wrong if we treat this appointment as illustration No. 4 of the manner in which Her Majesty's advisers understand the maxim that it is the duty of Government, above all things, at this time of difficulty and discredit, to choose the right man for the right place.

We have made these observations in no spirit of partiality to one person or of hostility to another—in no wish to embarrass the existing Government, nor to interfere with the fair exercise of a constitutional discretion; but at this moment, when our interests, our honor, and the lives of so many of our fellow-subjects have been offered up at the shrine of notorious incompetency,—when the whole nation feels like one man the necessity of putting aside private and personal claims, and making every appointment solely with reference to the fitness of the candidate, such proceedings as those we have just detailed can only find parallels in those acts of extravagant folly and overweening presumption which have heralded the fall of factions and of Governments. Absorbed in their own little game of intrigue and management, our leading statesmen forget that there is a public out of doors which takes note of all these things. Instead of conciliating the natural wish for the promotion of merit and efficiency at a time when so much has been suffered for the want of them, these gentlemen abandon themselves to the intoxication occasioned by an unexpected return to power, and presume on the forbearance inculcated by the dangerous position to which they have brought the country. Such intoxication is not unlikely to be succeeded by a period of mournful sobriety, and such presumption is sure before long to recoil with sudden and unexpected force upon the heads of those whom it has bewildered.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Important, but Doubtful.

TASMANIA, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Dispatches from Ceylon of the 1st announce that the people of Australia have risen and proclaimed their independence.

Some troops, sent to put down the insurrection, had fought some sanguinary engagements.

Melbourne was in a state of siege.

Later from Australia.

From the London Times, March 2.

The Australian mail, the first which is due in the 2d of December, and since we published that we received a month back by the overland mail. Their chief interest arises from the news received the day previously of the serious form which some disturbances among the miners had assumed, and which had caused all the available troops in Melbourne, amounting to about 300 or 400, to be dispatched to the spot, together with some field-pieces. The feeling at Melbourne, however, seems to have been in favor of order, and there was, accordingly, little danger of the rioters meeting with that kind of sympathy which would be likely to sustain them in any lawless movement of a more extensive or permanent character. Hostility to the payment of license fees and anger at the refusal of the authorities to deliver up upon demand three persons convicted of previous acts of violence constituted apparently the principal grounds of the outbreak. The gold production continued steady, and the total brought by escort for the week was 27,606 ounces, worth about £110,000. In the import markets there had been no recovery, although the arrivals of goods during the previous fortnight had been small. It was still apprehended that the lowest point of depression had not yet been touched. Many persons, disappointed with their prospects, were returning to England. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce had approved the Government proposal for an export duty on gold, and had appointed a committee to consider the amount at which it could judiciously be fixed. They had also reported favorably on the proposal for an increased duty on spirits, but had objected to its being extended to beer. The next departures for England would be the *Admiral*, about the 9th of December; the *Arabian*, on the 14th; the *Antelope* steamer, about the 16th; the *Blackwall*, on the 2d of January; and the *Statesman* and *Charlotte Ann*, at dates not specified.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The following is the London *Times'* correspondent's letter, dated Hong Kong, Jan. 15:

The mail of the 25th of October arrived here, *vid* Calcutta, on the 27th ult., and that of the 9th of November on the 1st inst. The Chusan steamer, which put back to Singapore, came in on the 21st ult. The outward mail leaves to-day, and the semi-monthly one, *vid* Calcutta, will be dispatched on the 23d inst. For the future this will be the order of the outgoing mails.

Since the 19th ult., the date of our last, a decided change has taken place in the state of affairs at Canton, and that city may be considered as in a state of siege. This result has been mainly brought about by the successes that have been obtained by the rebel fleets in several naval engagements, in which they completely destroyed the Imperial flotillas. The rebels may now be said to be in command of the whole river, and take advantage of this position to cut off all supplies from the city, as a preliminary measure to an attack on it, a step which does not appear far distant, judging from the alarm that reigns, and the daily efflux of the inhabitants. Provisions are rising rapidly, more especially rice, which will advance to an extreme price, as supplies are checked.

We referred in our last to the visit of Sir JOHN BOWRING and Rear-Admiral STIRLING, who have since returned to this. Sir JOHN BOWRING does not appear to have gained anything, but established the fact that the same deep-rooted antipathy still exists among the Chinese against foreigners entering the city. Sir JAMES STIRLING seems to have occupied himself in ascertaining the most eligible points from which the factories could be defended, and, in conjunction with Commodore ABBOTT, the United States' senior officer, and with the consent of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the American Commissioner, Dr. PARKER, a line has been drawn, and an intimation given to the authorities and the rebel leaders that any hostilities within it will provoke similar acts from the men-of-war now stationed off the factories. This may have the desired effect of warding off all danger from foreigners, but looking at the composition of the insurgent force, and finding in its ranks undoubted pirates, it will not be easy for the rebel leader, however good his intentions, to curb the feelings of plunder which exist with such a lawless set.

The anchorage at Whampoa has lately been the scene of a severe naval fight, and during the action the steamer chopped in two and received serious damage from the guns of the contending parties, in the presence of English and American men-of-war, on board of which were the respective senior naval officers.

Judging from the course pursued by the English and American authorities, both civil and naval, it appears evident that they will allow matters to take their course at Canton, and that their sole care is the protection of their respective subjects.

Trade, with this state of things, continues paralyzed, and, in short, we are not wrong in stating that the port of Canton is virtually closed. Two English and two American men-of-war remain off the factories, and at Whampoa there are two English and one American men-of-war, and additional force available from this if requisite.

From Shanghai our dates are to the 1st inst. The most important item of intelligence is a collision between the French authorities and the insurgents in the city, leading to the bombardment of the place by Admirable LA GUERRE with his vessels *La Jeanne d'Arc* and *Colbert*; but by our last advices nothing definite had resulted, although it was expected the city would surrender, and we expect to hear of this by our next letters, or of its having been stormed and taken. This measure holds out a prospect of a termination to the disorganization that has ruled so long at Shanghai and the neighborhood.

Pekin *Gazettes* are down to December 4. The accounts continue unfavorable for the insurgents, who are said to have met with several reverses, and have been driven back in an easterly direction.

Trade at Shanghai had been carried on to a fair extent. Tea and silk remained at about the same prices as before.

From Soochow our dates are to the 23d ult. Tea continued to be sent forward. The difficulty about settling for ground still existed.

Our advices from Amoy are to the 5th inst. There was a fair market for Cotton, but manufactures were dull. The neighborhood was quiet.

Capt. ADAMS, of the United States Navy, was passenger by the last mail steamer from England, and proceeded to Shanghai, in the United States steamer *Powhatan*, to Japan, with the ratification of the treaty made with that Empire by Com. PERRY on the part of the United States.

We have not heard when Sir JOHN BOWRING purposes visiting Siam, although we believe he has it still in prospect.

The *Centurion*, with the invalids of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, left for England on the 7th inst.

Exchange at Canton—on England 4s. 8d. to 4s. 7½d.; on India, 230 rs. to 228 rs. At Shanghai—on England, 6s. 7d.; on India, 235 rs. to 230 rs.

Our latest dates are—from England, Nov. 9; Calcutta, Dec. 5; Bombay, Dec. 1; Singapore, Dec. 24; Manilla, Dec. 23; Melbourne, Nov. 19; Shanghai, Jan. 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday March 2—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been without any animation during the past week. Money in brisk demand. Consols leave off 91¾@91¾ for money, and 91¾@92 for the account. DOLLARS 5s. 1d. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d. South American DOUBLOONS 75s. 9d.

COFFEE—Is steady. Of 200 bags Teneriffe the chief portion sold at stiff rates, from 3s. 6d.@3s. 8d. for middling to good Silver, with Black from 3s. 9d.@4s. for middling to good fair. COCOA—No public sales. The market is firm.

COPPER—There have not been any public sales of Plantation Ceylon this week. Privately there is a fair inquiry for the better kinds, which are rather scarce. About 1,500 bags Native Ceylon have been sold at 45s. 6d. @46s., and a cargo of 4,740 bags Rio "good firsts," insured free of particular average, at 40s. 6d., for a near port.

Business was resumed at the CORN market on Monday, a favorable change in the weather having taken place. The supply of both English and Foreign WHEAT was moderate, but the trade was without life, and the business transacted small, at about the previous prices. The last Gazette average price of English WHEAT was 69s. 3d., on 94,512 qrs. returned. To-day the demand was again languid, and little doing either in English or Foreign WHEAT; we quote White American WHEAT at 76s.@80s.; Red 73s.@76s. ₩ qr. American FLOUR 36s.@41s. ₩ barrel.

COTTON—Quiet. The sales for the week are 700 bales. At Liverpool the demand is moderate; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 5 1-32d. ₩ lb.

COPPER—In good demand at late quotations.

DRUGS, &c.—The fortnightly sales yesterday passed off without spirit, in the absence of arrivals, and the continental navigation not having been reopened. Castor Oil—150 cases sold from 41d.@51d. Shellac—700 pkgs. partly sold at previous rates. Gum Damar—93 cases good quality were bought in at 60s., and 90 pkgs. Gum Copal at 11d.@1s. 1d. Cutch—300 bags sold at 28s. In Ipecacuanha a large business has been done at 6d. advance; 2s. 6d.@3s. 9d. is now the price. Sales of Jalap at 2s. 3d. Opium firm at 15s. 6d. Quicksilver 1s. 11d.

In LEAD—A fair business doing at previous rates. Common Pig £31 10s.

HEMP—In St. Petersburg we have nothing to report; the nominal quotation for Clean is £47, but there is no demand. Small sales of current quality of Manilla at £45, and 250 bales white have been sold for arrival at that price. Jute—825 bales at public sale brought full rates, from £12 10s.@£14 10s. for common to fair.

INDIGO—The sales concluded on the 26th inst.; of the 12,230 chests declared 2,800 were withdrawn, and 2,053 bought in; about 1,000 of these have since been placed, making the total quantity realized about 6,000 chests, of which it is estimated 4,500 have been taken for export, 1,500 for home use, and the remainder for speculation and resale. As compared with October rates, prices may be quoted: Fine Bengal, 2d. cheaper; ordinary to good, par to 2d. advance; low, par to 2d. cheaper; Oude, 2d.@3d. cheaper; ordinary to good Kurpah, par; low, 2d. discount; good and fine Madras, par; ordinary and middling, par to 2d. advance. Stock 26th February, 22,067 chests against 24,019 same period last year. Deliveries since 1st January, 2,466 chests against 3,160.

IRON—The market is flat. We quote Rails, £9 10s.@£9 15s., and Bars, £8 15s.@£7, free on board, in Wales; Scotch Pig, 60s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

MOLASSES—Dull; 150 puncheons Cuba Muscovado have been sold at 36s. 3d.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign only in moderate demand and prices are a trifle below previous quotations. New-York in barrels £10 5s., Boston in bags £11 10s., New Orleans [illegible] £11 5s.

OILSEEDS [illegible] Linseed [illegible] Sperm £120, Seal [illegible] £35, Pale Seal £39, Cod £37. Rape is firm, a few tuns of Refined on the spot may be reported at 56s.@54s. 6d., but for arrival there are sellers at considerably lower rates. Olive—The demand continues very limited: Gallipoli £56, Malaga £54. Linseed—Has been in fair demand at 32s. 3d. for prompt delivering, but to-day the market is rather easier, and 32s. the nearest price; 30s. 6d.@37s. has been paid for March and April, and 27s. 6d.@30s. for April to July. Cocoa Nut—Dull at 43s. @45s. Palm 43s.@43s.

RICE is firm, and a large business has been done during the week. 7,000 bags Bengal, on the spot, have been sold at 14s. 6d.@15s. 6d. for good middling to good white. Of 5,000 bags Madras, at auction, a portion sold at 13s. 6d. for good pinky. 300 tons good middling Bengal, to arrive, are reported from 13s. 4½d. for old to 13s. 9d. for new, landed terms; and two cargoes of Arracan, afloat—one at 12s., landed terms, and the other at 11s. 6d., for the Continent, floating conditions.

SALTPETRE steady, without much doing. 1,500 bags Bengal, at auction, partly sold at full prices; 20s for 4½ to 2 ₩ cent. refraction, and 24s. 6d. for 5½d. to 7 ₩ cent. Nitrate Soda—2,200 bags, recently landed, were offered at auction, and bought in at 17s. 6d.; the parcel has since been placed at 17s.

RUM is flat; prices have a downward tendency.

SEEDS—The arrivals of Linseed from the Black Sea, on the coast, are liberal—some 20,000 qrs. Taganrog in this position offering at 63s.@62s. 6d., and a cargo of Marianopoli, not yet here, has sold at 64s; on the spot it is difficult to sell at 1s. under last week's rates. Rapeseed remains unchanged; good Calcutta is inquired for on the spot at 63s.

SPELTER—Nothing doing. The nominal price is £22 @£23 5s.

LARD—Quiet at 50s.@52s. for Western in kegs.

SPICES—Black Pepper: 300 bags sold from 4¼d. to 4½d. for fair to good half-heavy Malabar. Nutmegs: 19 boxes West India brought from 1s. 7d.@2s. 3d. Mace: 4 boxes have been sold at 2s. 4d.@2s. 6d. Ginger: 8 barrels Jamaica sold from 82s.@92s. Cassia Vera: 28 bales Malabar brought 9½d.@9¾d.

SUGAR—The demand has improved within the last day or two, and in Foreign a considerable business has been transacted at previous rates. The sales of West India for the week are 1,130 hhds., and of 10,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, only about one-half found buyers; 24,000 bags current sieved Manilla were all taken in at 31s.@32s.6d., only 30s. being bid; 200 hhds., 150 bbls. and tierces Porto Rico sold readily from 31s. for low to 40s. for very fine yellow; and 1,350 boxes Havana were chiefly bought in, but since nearly all were disposed of. Privately, 7,000 bags unclayed Manilla are reported at 27s., and 1,000 boxes Havana at various rates. Afloat, 2,000 baskets and 2,000 bags Java, about No. 12½, sold at 22s.6d., and 400 tons clayed Manilla at 19s.6d., fully insured, both for a port in the United Kingdom, landing weights.

TALLOW has been very dull this week, and to-day there are sellers at 52s. 6d. both on the spot and for forward delivery.

TEA—There is rather more firmness in the market, owing to the accounts received to-day from China; but without material alteration in prices. Common Congou 9d.@9½d.

TIN quiet. Common Blocks, 114s.; Bars, 118s.; Refined, 117s.; Straits, 104s.; Banca, 107s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The United States Bonds of 1868 are scarce at 107 for Bonds of $1000, and at 106½ for larger amounts. Some Massachusetts Sterling Bonds are offered at 102½. Maryland Sterling at 95. A small amount of Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 79½; the Bonds have been sold at 61@62. The Virginia 5's Sterling at 85; and the 6's Dollar Bonds at 87. Boston City 4½ Sterling without buyers at 102. New-Orleans City 7's@86. Canada 6's Sterling 107½. Illinois Central 7's Railroad Bonds 68@70; 2d mortgage Convertible 72@75. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 1st mortgage 89@90. Panama Railroad, 1st mortgage 7's Sterling, 5 years Bonds, 92@94. New-York and Erie, 1st mortgage 103@101; ditto 3rd mortgage 61@63; ditto 7's Convertible 1871, 74. BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Africa.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, 2d March, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—The wind having changed, we have numerous arrivals; but no effect has been produced on the Cotton Market, which remains dull, though without any marked decline. Our quotations of middling are reduced 1-16d. in the last fortnight. The Manchester Market continues very flat; but there are hopes that the opening of spring may bring some increase of demand. Except in rare cases, short time has not been resorted to. The Money Market is unchanged, the current rate of discount varying from 4½ to 5 per cent. Large arrivals of Gold are announced since the late change of wind; and as the Exchanges are now more favorable for this country, it is hoped that a considerable portion of this Gold may be retained at home. The Congress at Vienna is about to be opened. Consols close 91¼. The sales for the week are 38,560 bales, of which 1,000 are on Speculation and for Export, leaving 33,000 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. Market unchanged. We quote:

Fair Orleans, 3½d.	—	Middling, 3 1-16d.
Fair Mobiles, 3½d.	—	Middling, 4 15-16d.
Fair Uplands, 3½d.	—	Middling, 4½d.

CORN MARKET—The demand continues extremely limited, and prices are again reduced.

Western Canal sup. Flour, now ₩ bbl.	27s. 6d.@28s. 6d.
Baltimore and Philadelphia, do., do.	26s. 6d.@28s. 6d.
Ohio do., do.	28s. 6d.@24s. 6d.
Sour do., do.	26s. 6d.@27s. 6d.
White U. S. Wheat, ₩ 70 lbs.	11s. 6

THE POOLE MURDER.

SAILING OF THE GRAPESHOT.

CAUSE OF THE ASSASSIN'S INTOXICATION.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

A Sermon on the Death and Burial of William Poole.

Pursuit of the Murderer—Sailing of the Grapeshot.

The clipper bark *Grapeshot*, under command of Captain HARTSUFF, cleared from this port on Saturday for the city of Palmas, Grand Canary Island. The vessel was fitted out while lying at the foot of Seventh-street, East River. During the day the police force who were detailed for the voyage proceeded on board with their baggage. In the evening the clipper hauled out in the stream, and everything was made ready for her departure yesterday afternoon, and she accordingly put to sea about 2 o'clock P. M.—Capt HARTSUFF, of the First Ward Police, being in special charge of the important object of the expedition. He is accompanied by Policemen PLACE of the Twenty-first Ward, HENRY EVANS of the Fifth Ward, Geo. GREEN of the Fourth Ward, THOS. BARTON of the Eleventh Ward, and YEOMANS and DELACY, Special Aids. Judge STUART had an interview with the Spanish Consul on Saturday, and received from him letters and documents directed to the Governor-General of the Canary Islands, requesting his aid to capture the fugitive murderer. Captain HARTSUFF carried out the following letter from the owner of the *Isabella Jewett*, to his correspondents at Palmas.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1855.

To JAMES WOOD, Palmas, G. C.:

The Authorities of this City are about dispatching the clipper bark *Grapeshot* in pursuit of the brig *Isabella Jewett*, on board of which it is suspected a man accused of murder, by the name of BAKER, took passage. If the *Grapeshot* fails to overtake the *Jewett*, she will endeavor to intercept her arrival at Palmas, so as to arrest BAKER before he lands. At the request of Hon. SIDNEY H. STUART, City Judge, I beg to ask your kind offices in facilitating the movements of the Police Officers who will go out in the *Grapeshot* on this business, should they eventually reach your port.

WM. DEPEW.

Poole Inquest.

EIGHTH DAY.—CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Andrew J. Byers, of No. 60 Lispenard-street, being sworn, said: I was bar-keeper at Stanwix Hall; was in the bar-room a few minutes before the fight; Morrissey, Hyler, Baker, Bell, Dan. Cunningham, Turner and others were in the room, talking in separate parties in relation to the late affray; Morrissey and Baker why he did not give him his pistol; Baker told them he would not be right in doing so, and did not think there was any danger of Poole's shooting him; Hyler came up to the bar and drank with Morrissey and others; I was busy and did not pay particular attention to the conversation that passed between these parties; McLaughlin and Bell went out and Morrissey missed them and asked where they were; on being told they had gone, he told Linn to see them home; Turner, Baker, Hyler, Morrissey and Cunningham went out together; witness had never heard any threats by any of this party against the party Poole; left about half-past twelve; Morrissey appeared to be much intoxicated; heard Hyler say there was some difficulty, and he wanted some one to see him home, and asked Cunningham.

Lemuel Brown being sworn, said—I kept a place called the Empire Saloon, at No. — Broadway, until recently, but which was removed to No. 487 Broadway, and called Stanwix Hall, for four months and a half, until a week ago last Monday; was at that place on the night of the Poole murder, together with my son who was attending bar; about 11 o'clock on that night, five persons, who my son said were named Baker, Pargone, Van Pelt, Turner, and another who I do not remember, came in together; Pargone turned back three or four minutes after, and came back shortly after with another man; it rather strikes me that the last man was a broad-shouldered individual; they all talked together near the bar, but I did not know particularly what they were talking about; they all drank together; they did not stay more than five minutes after Pargone came in with this man; they all went out together about 11 o'clock; I do not know who told my son the names of these parties; I did not hear my son say he had heard any threats by this party; I did not see any arms about the parties; would not recognize any of them except Pargone; did not discover they were under excitement; would not say Baker was with the party.

Thos. C. Finnell, M. D., being sworn, said: I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased seven hours after death; in company with Drs. Carnochan, Putnam, Jas. R. Wood, Cheeseman and others; the body was pale and rigid, and presented on its surface two wounds—one on the right thigh, the other in the chest; the one on the thigh was situated a little above the knee, and had two openings, about an inch apart; the ball, in passing through the wound, went directly under the skin, without injuring the muscles; the point of entrance was larger than the place of exit; was inward in the chest was through the sternum on a line with the cartilage of the fifth rib, half an inch below the level of the nipples, and half an inch to the left of the mesial line; from the appearance of this wound it would seem that at the time deceased was shot his right shoulder was forcibly depressed; the bullet, in passing through this wound, went downwards and backwards, from right to left, perforating the pericardium, and lodging in the muscular system of the heart, about an inch from its apex; the point where the ball entered having united by inflammation, it was necessary to make an incision with the knife before it could be removed; the pericardium was distended with about thirty ounces of a sero-sanguineous fluid; the lungs were free from congestion; pale and colorless; the liver, kidneys, spleen, stomach and other organs were in a healthy condition; the external surface of the heart was covered by fibrinous exudation; the immediate cause of death was dropsy of the pericardium.

Charles Henry Trask, No. 186 Harmond-street, being sworn, said—he knew nothing about this affray; was at Allen's, in Lispenard-street about 9 o'clock; saw Allen and Turner up-stairs; Harvey Young came in, and Turner, who was standing by the fire-table, was called out by Young; in a few minutes Turner came back, and I said to him, "Don't go up to Stanwix Hall to-night—you know Irwin is bail for you, and if you get into any muss he will suffer," he replied that he would not go, and then he went to the fare bank-table, and commenced gambling; about 10 o'clock, or a little after I left, he was still there; I did not see Morrissey until I came back from a dance-house in Church-street, kept by Jacob Kean, where I had been at about 12 o'clock; then I saw Pargone, Hyler and Morrissey talking together in an inner room (bar-room) at Allen's; I spoke to Morrissey, and then went up stairs, and remained there for about an hour; did not see these parties after that; but a little after 1 o'clock, Parker came and told me that Turner had been shot; I went down to Lyng's house with Parker, and rang the bell; Lyng came to the window and said we could not be admitted; Jim Kerrigan came soon after, and he could not get in; we waited there for about half or three-quarters of an hour, and then I went back to Allen's, and, as I went in, Kerrigan followed; I am positive he could not have been at Lyng's.

Dennis A. Pursell, sworn: About ten minutes after Mr. Poole was shot, I was called in to attend upon him; I would with him from that time until half-past 6, and again at 9, when James Irwin came in, I was present; a great many people came in and spoke to Poole, who spoke them by the hand; Irwin came up and extended his hand to Poole, when the deceased refused to shake, and said, "I don't want to have any thing to do with you, for you have been the whole cause of this; "Irwin said he had not come there for any bad motive; deceased, much excited, said he would see him another time; Irwin, whose expression did not seem very sympathetic, then said, "I am not afraid of you;" he (Irwin) would not be afraid to fight him when he got well; I then stopped the conversation; I then put Poole into a carriage and, with Mr. Hyler, took him home; then Hyler told me who Irwin was; deceased said he was at the bottom of this affair; subsequently deceased told me that Irwin was setting these men on, and had been seeking his life for some time; and that he bailed out all these men, as fast as they attached him, and were arrested.

Dr. Carnochan, said: He made the *post-mortem* examination of Poole, personally with Dr. Putnam, and he did not know who would testify to it as well as he could.

The Doctor was sworn, and said: I made the *post mortem* examination of William Poole about seven hours after death; the body was beautifully developed; it presented three orifices of gunshot wounds on the surface, two orifices on the left thigh, apparently the entrance and exit of a ball, and one orifice on the anterior aspect of the chest; the *post mortem* examination revealed that all the organs of the body were healthy, with the exception of the effects of the wounds inflicted; the ball which entered the thorax passed through the margin of the sternum at the place of junction with the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs; the direction of the wound passed from right to left, and the ball in its course perforated the pericardium, and was found imbedded in the muscular tissue of the heart, in the septum between the right and left ventricle, about midway between the apex of the heart and the base of the ventricles; the cause of death was inflammation of the pericardium and heart, and its results following upon wound of the heart by the bullet.

The bullet which was taken from the heart of the deceased was here exhibited by Dr. Carnochan.

The evidence being all in, the Coroner announced a recess of twenty minutes before giving his charge to the Jury.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The time of recess having expired, the Jury assembled, and Justice Stuart delivered as follows by the Coroner:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I have now offered you all the evidence that I have that has any bearing upon the question before you. I might, perhaps, have given you the evidence of the second man who was for a time in this city about the same time as Dr. Cooper, but he is away in Carolina, and it hardly seems necessary to send for him. The principal thing for you to understand, in making up your verdict, is the circumstances of the fight thoroughout, ending with leaving the Jury to decide upon the points of law and fact.

The Jury then retired about 2½ o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury came into Court about 4 o'clock, and returned the following verdict:

We find that the death of Mr. Poole was caused by a gunshot wound from a pistol in the hands of Louis Baker, at Stanwix Hall, in Broadway, on the morning of the 25th of February, 1855.

We find that James Turner and Patrick McLaughlin, alias Pendleton, were guilty of aiding and abetting in the murder of Mr. Poole.

We find John Hyler, Cornelius Lynn and Charles Van Pelt, guilty as accessories before the fact.

We likewise find John Morrissey guilty of an assault with an intent to take the life of William Poole, and that he was accessory to the murder of said William Poole by association on the evening preceding the murder.

We likewise find James Irvin accessory before the fact.

Sermon on the Death and Funeral of William Poole.

The following Sermon on the death and funeral of WILLIAM POOLE, was delivered in the M. E. Church in John-street, on Sunday morning, March 18, by the pastor, Rev. Geo. S. HARE:

"Man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets." Eccl. 12; 5.

I place this passage of Scripture at the head of the discourse I am about to deliver, not as a text, nor yet as a motto, but rather as a sign of the events which have caused the discourse, and which I think may very properly be called upon to furnish themes for this morning's meditations.

The week before last a man went to his long home. Last Sunday the mourners met about the streets. The man—you all know his name—WM. POOLE,—was no genius, no hero, no philanthropist; but he was a "notorious fighting character; he kept a drinking and a gambling-house, his associates were of the very dregs of society, men who live by corruption, violence, dicing, drabbing," and crimes that make poor human nature ashamed of itself. He was murdered, foully and brutally murdered, by his foul associates. His murderer tarried from day to day in the heart of this great City and in its suburbs; but Judge STUART, though he sought him faithfully—and has thus discovered to us what Solomon could scarcely find—a "faithful man" could not find *him*. It is supposed that plenty of policemen knew where he was, that a Common Councilman visited him, and aided him to escape. It is said that men in office trembled, and turned pale, and were troubled, when the Judge sent for them, and questioned them as to what they knew of the whereabouts of this great criminal. Such men are in prison, or under heavy bonds, this day, charged with being accessories after the fact of this brutal slaughter. A physician, it is said, visited the ruffian in his secret hiding-place, and bound up his wounds, for in the affray he shot himself, or was shot by his confederates—the pistol was over merciful that it did not bleed his heart as well as POOLE's—yet this physician, smitten with a sudden ignorance of wards and numbers could not tell where he was. That ignorance, I confess, seems to me to stand wonderfully in need of an explanation.

On last Sunday, as I have said, men went about the streets as mourners, in all the gaud of demonstrative sorrow, with drums beating and trumpets sounding, with hearses draped, and in case of darkness and profanity around. The coffin of the departed bully was embranded in the folds of his country's flag; it was followed by a long-drawn line of mourning coaches, by affiliated bodies bearing badges of bereavement, and banners dressed in crape. And as the procession streamed along the great thoroughfare of our City, many thousands more thronged the sidewalks, the windows, the housetops, as lookers on. So went WILLIAM POOLE to his long home. So did the mourners go about the streets.

It is that death and funeral, their causes and attendant circumstances, which suggest the topics of my discourse this morning.

I shall speak first of the fighting men of this City, something of their habits, their occupation, their associate, and thus we shall get some knowledge of their character as citizens, and members of society.

I cannot speak of them, I could not speak to them, as they have been spoken of, as they have been spoken to, under the dainty appellation of "*sporting gentlemen.*" I remember to have had from my boyhood, an innate propensity to call things by their right names. I cannot call fighting men gentlemen, because they are not gentlemen. They are neither polite, nor civil; but in the fullest expression of the terms, they are, as a class, base and vulgar. That word sporting, has come to be applied to this class very generally, but I do not like the application. It dishonors the word. It lends a shining drapery to vice. So men call gloomy cellars where rum and oysters may be had for money, "Oyster *Saloons.*" And dim alleys where little ragamuffins set up pegs of wood for better dressed men to engage in the dignified amusement of knocking them down, and where gamblers and black-legs do much resort, are styled euphoniously "Bowling Saloons." So the glaring groggery where POOLE was murdered is "Stanwix Hall." That word sport, was, in its primary signification, a graceful word, and indicated the things which contributed to light-hearted, innocent, manly mirth. In the good days of "Merrie England," when feats of strength and agility—that passed no limit of good feeling—were a large feature in the amusements of the people, then feats came to be called sports.

Thus does Sir WALTER SCOTT describe the sports of King JAMES's time:

> "And see upon the crowded street,
> In motley groups what maskers meet,
> Banner and pageant, pipe and drum,
> And merry morris dances come.
> I guess by all this quaint array,
> The burghers hold their *sports* to day,
> JAMES will be there—he loves such show,
> When the good yeoman bends his bow,
> And the tough wrestler foils his foe."

But now bloody fights, bruising, mashing, marring faces and forms, biting off noses and ears, gouging out eyes, and all the horrid ways of maiming each other which wild brutes have, when practised by men are *sports*. And the ruffians who exercise themselves in these sweet diversions are called *sporting gentlemen*. I am sorry for these two words; they have fallen into bad company.

And now something about New-York fighting men. I think it safe to affirm in the first place, that there is not a temperance man amongst them. I have no acquaintance with these men. I have never until within a few days sought much acquaintance with their history; but from what I have learned after a few days search in the files of one of our daily papers, and in such publications as are devoted more expressly to recording and recording their movements, I have been led to infer that temperance is not one of *their* cardinal virtues. In fact, I think as we pursue our inquiries concerning them we shall be led to suspect that they reject the cardinal virtues altogether. Their position with regard to temperance is easily defined. Their places of resort and congregation are rum holes of the very worst class. The witnesses who have been called to the stand in the various cases that have grown out of their quarrels for the last two years invariably testify to an almost unlimited number of drinks, as having been taken by any, and all, of them whenever they met each other. A witness, who very prudently declines giving his occupation, testifies that he took MORRISSEY home and put him in bed in a state of the most beastly intoxication on the morning of POOLE's murder, and at the same time swears to so many others having drank with him so often on the same occasion that we are brought to the conclusion that a large number of untiring men must have been needed to get the fighting men of New-York safely pillowed that morning. And the scene of drunken orgies brought to light by the testimony in this case is a representation of the nightly amusements of this class, varied only by the cold-blooded murder which has brought it before the public eye.

Many of the more noted of these men are keepers of drinking and gambling dens, and the rest, in their leisure hours—and most of them have leisure enough, for I can learn of but one respectable occupation—the butchers—represented among them, are hangers-on of the places they keep, and of houses of prostitution. HYER and SULLIVAN, I believe, both kept drinking-houses. POOLE kept another, graced with the euphemistic title of "Bank Exchange"—fare bank I suppose. CYRUS SHAY was one of the proprietors of a dance-house, kept in Church-street style—a style where every decency is forgotten and all sense of propriety and shame ignored. JOHNNY LYNG formerly kept a disorderly drinking-house in Church-street, known as the "Ocean House"—an "ocean" of guilt deep as the bottomless pit. He has since kept a drinking and gambling place at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. JOHN MORRISSEY is the proprietor of a kindred house to Leonard-street. As I have said, others of this class, who do not keep such places, are, probably, to a man, their hangers-on and participants in the disgraceful scenes which there transpire—drinking and gambling to excess. Their resorts are located in neighborhoods where the "strange women" has her habitation, and nightly watches for her prey, and whose unflinching ruffians and untiring pimps many of them are.

Now, something concerning the *exploits* of these men. And here I almost feel as if an apology were due this peaceful congregation for introducing a subject so revolting on this holy day, and in this holy place. I would not introduce it if I did not know it would be revolting—nor would I, by one single stroke, jar your fine feelings, or shock your sensibilities for the bare sake of shocking them. But he who heals a deep, and ugly, and festering sore, must first probe it, and look on it, and see what he has to heal. You, Christian men and women, are all physicians—followers of the Great Physician—and you are to exercise your healing vocation on the putrid moral sores of this great City. You may not pass your perfumed handkerchiefs to your

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Rebellion in Missouri, Gen. Harney on the Situation, and Southern Intelligence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 17.

This important trial was continued on Saturday.

FINLAY, who turned State's evidence, was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. BUSTEED.

Andrew Finlay's examination resumed by Mr. Wheeling: After my return to Cincinnati, there was a check filled up; KISSANE offered a small amount Mitchell $1,000 to endorse the name upon that check, and upon several checks; he refused to do so without he was interested; he wanted to know, the parties, why I would not sell him; I was Kissane's messenger; he realized the checks; Mitchell was released as a man well known to be able to copy any man's handwriting; I told him I would see him the next day; Kissane came to my house, and I reported what Mitchell had said; Kissane said he would do it himself, and that he did not want Mitchell to do it.

Mr. Busteed proceeded to cross-examine the witness.

Question—Are you a married man, Sir? *Answer*—I am, Sir.

Q.—Have you been married more than once? A.—I decline answering that question.

Mr. Busteed—You must answer it, Sir.

Witness—I have got children, and I decline answering.

The Court explained that he must answer the question, unless it would degrade him or tend to convict him of crime.

Witness refused to answer on these grounds.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the city of Buffalo; when I was 4 years old, my parents took me to Niagara; I stayed there till I was 10 years old; my step-father was a captain of a vessel; I was apprenticed to a tailor in Niagara, with Mr. James Riddle; I was with him for 18 months; I then went to Mr. Sherwood, a merchant tailor, in Niagara; I was with him about a year; I then went to Lockport, with Mr. Harrington, of that village; I was employed by him at the tailoring business; I left his employment because I got a better one in Buffalo, with Mr. Esther; I never had a difficulty with Mr. Harrington; was not turned away by him; the first was Harrington & Benedict; I remained with Mr. Esther about two years; I then started business as a merchant tailor, in the town of Niagara, with about $1,500; I made that money by smuggling—smuggling clothes from Canada into Buffalo; I staid at Niagara in business for myself, about four years; I opened another store in London, Canada West; I took in a partner; his name was Hugh Reed; he had nothing to do with the store in London; in the store in London I had about $1,000 worth of goods; I bought part of them on credit, part for cash; I made the money that bought them in my business at Niagara; I did not dissolve partnership with Reed when I opened a store at London; I was married six years ago; I do not know whether I was a single man at Niagara; I decline answering that question; I was born in 1816; *I am not good at figures*, and cannot add up how old I am, I suppose I am going on 38 or 39; I broke up business at Niagara when I returned from London: I did business on the main street; I went back to London after I sold out at Niagara; Reed remained in the business, and remains there now; I went to London for four or five days, and then finally returned to Niagara; I took the goods I had left to Cincinnati; I had not been to Havana in the interim; I had been at Hamilton, Canada West; I was once in business there: I sold part of my goods in Cincinnati, part of them in St. Louis; I then went to Jacksonville, Ill.; I was there six weeks at the hotel, selling clothes and teaching the art of cutting; I then went to Chicago; went from there to Detroit, on my way home to Niagara; I was gone all the Winter from Niagara till I returned there; I remained a short time at Niagara when I got back—about six months, or possibly not a month; I sold a house and lot to a Mr. James, of Cincinnati; I then went to Hamilton, Canada West, and went into business as a merchant tailor; I was worth about $3,000 when I went there: I bought a lot in Hamilton; I opened a store on James-street, in Hamilton; I staid there about a year and a half; I decline saying whether I was married when I went to Hamilton; I did not get married at Hamilton; I decline saying whether I passed myself for a single or married man; I did not make a proposal to marry Miss Andrews of Hamilton; I left Hamilton and went to Havana; I sold out my business to a boy that I raised; his name was Walter Calder; I lost money in Hamilton; my politics didn't happen to suit the people there; I staid a little while in New-York before I went to Havana—perhaps four or five weeks; I don't recollect the number of the house where I boarded; it was on Greenwich-street; a gentleman came with me, named James McKee; there was no woman with me; I think it was at the Planters' Hotel where I boarded; I went to Havana in a packet-vessel; there were no steamers at that time; I paid $125 for my passage; I made the money in Hamilton, at my business; I bought $400 worth of watches and chains in New-York, to sell at Havana: I got the money from my business at Hamilton; I got a situation at cutting in Havana; I did not go by the name of Smith; I did not go by a Spanish name; I stayed all the Winter months there; I then went to New-Orleans; you have not asked me what I made in Havana—why have you not? I made considerable on the watches and chains; I made from $40 to $60 on each watch; I had from 10 to 20; some of them I bought at a mock auction; I was at New-Orleans about a week; I then went to Cincinnati by steamboat; the fare was $16, cabin fare; at Cincinnati I stayed six or seven weeks; I decline saying whether I was married then or not; I paid my bill—I always pay my hotel bills; I went into James Bishop's establishment at Cincinnati, as a freeman, at no stipulated wages; I was making arrangements to buy him out; I was six weeks in his employment; I then went into partnership with him; I paid him $400; I made that money in my business, most of it in Havana, the y boarded me in addition; I was partner with Bishop in Cincinnati about a year; I boarded at the same house Mr. Cole did; at the end of the co-partnership I took the store; I did not pay anything for the interest of his business, but I bought the furniture of the store; I gave him a note for $180; the note was afterwards paid; I was in business from three to four years; I failed then; I sold out to my clerk for the benefit of my creditors, and he swindled me; the amount of my liabilities was between $1,000 and $2,000; I remained in Cincinnati about two or three months; I boarded with my family; I had got a family by this time.

In reply to a question from the Court as to the value of this evidence, Mr. Busteed said that he wanted to make the witness so contradict himself, heaping lie upon lie, and uttering a whole mass of falsehood, that no member of the Jury, that no person in the Court, dare believe him.

The Court objected to the length of time that would be occupied in such a course of examination.

Mr. Busteed explained the line of defence he proposed to pursue, and the object he trusted to accomplish by this examination. During Mr. Busteed's explanation the witness, Finlay, was removed from the Court.

Examination resumed—From Cincinnati I went to New-Orleans; I went alone; I left my family in Cincinnati; I went into business as a tailor, in New-Orleans, on the corner of Custom-House and Bourbon; I went into partnership with the Mr. Mitchell I spoke of; I knew Mr. Mitchell in Cincinnati; he went to New-Orleans before I went, and took the store; I had no property in the store; I left him in contempt, because he lied to me; I went back to Cincinnati to my family; I did no business there, but got ready to go to California; I came to New-York and returned to Cincinnati; my family telegraphed to me to come back; I remained two or three days in Cincinnati; then I came back to New-York; I stayed here about two or three weeks; I went into no house of ill-fame during that time; I went to San Francisco in the *Crescent City*, in company with Mr. Richard Mason, of Cincinnati; I had known him four or five years; he was an engraver on wood; I only stayed two weeks in California at that time; I had no business there; I went to Central America to Realejo; I stayed there two months, officiating to get a grant of the road from Realejo to Leon; I got the grant and here it is; it was to be a plank road; it was never built; I then returned to San Francisco; remained there two or three weeks, and then went to Sonora, where I stopped three or four months; at Sonora I worked in the mines on my own account; after that I went trading from San Francisco to Sonora, and several little towns; I was engaged in trading with hams, whisky, pickles, &c., two or three months; I then returned to Cincinnati, and was in no permanent business for a long time: I remained in Cincinnati about 3 years trading on the street, lending money to parties, if I could make any thing by it; I know Chas. Ford; I used to work for him; I don't know his business; his reputation was a thief; I made 3 or 4 suits of clothes for him; I had no acquaintance with him; I never got any money from him, except payment for his clothes; I was not charged with stealing money from him; I knew a man named James McKee; I first knew him in Hamilton, Canada West; I was never charged with robbing him of $2,000; I was once charged with a crime in connection with him; he loaned me $500, and told me I was not to gamble with it; I was playing faro, and somebody told him; he hunted after me; this was in San Francisco; I was locked up in the Station-house till the next morning; he charged me with gambling his money; I gave him back the money, and that was the end of it; I know Bill Gale; I knew him in Cincinnati; his business was selling soap; I have heard that he was a thief; I saw a charge against him in the papers; I knew a woman who passed by the name of Mary Hamilton; she was a respectable woman when I knew her; I never travelled with her; I met her at Louisville; I never slept with her; she put up at the same hotel with me; I never paid her bills: she had left her husband; I gave her no money; she did not leave Louisville with me; I never staid at the Bull's Head tavern in this city; I was arrested with Kissane, in Cincinnati, on a charge of forgery; that was two years ago; I knew Mr. Cole then; I have known him for eight years; I was introduced to him by a Mr. Laws; I know James B. Clark, a lawyer, of Cincinnati; have known him six or seven years; I think Cole was married then; I do not know how long Cole boarded in the same hotel with me; after he left the hotel, I met him in New-Orleans; the next time I saw him was at Cincinnati; he was living in Oxford, about 40 miles from Cincinnati; I was arrested at Louisville; I was just put in the chain-gang; I met Mrs. Hamilton at the Louisville Hotel; she told me she left her husband in Cincinnati; she had changed her name; she wanted to be unknown in Louisville; I took her to another hotel; I got a dray to remove her baggage; I had her there, and went to Cincinnati; she sent me a note that she wished to see me; I went to Louisville to see her; the landlord asked me if I would pay her bill; I said I would, if she did not; he asked me if my name was Finlay; I said it was not; he had me arrested; the next morning the Judge put me under $500 bail, or a year in the public work-house; I was in confinement at Cincinnati, when one and not the other; I would not go with the gang, but did not work with them; I had no chains on, but sat on a stump, looking at them; I should have been balle[illegible]

The Fireman of Hose Company No. 14, Engine No. 86 and Hose Company No. 19 have been suspended for two months each, for having permitted their machines to run upon the sidewalk. The Foreman of each Company acknowledged the fact charged, but gave as an excuse the bad state of the streets. The penalty, however, was inflicted

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 10th day of March to the 17th day of March, 1855—Men 98, women 98, boys 104, girls 143; total 513. Adults 100, children 385, males 200, females 238, colored persons 13:

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy, in heart	1
Abscess of Neck	1	Dropsy, in spine	1
Abscess of Throat	1	Drowned	1
Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	2	Dysentery	1
Aneurism of the Brain	1	Enlargement of the heart	1
Angina Pectoris	1	Enlargement of liver and kidney	1
Apoplexy	1	Epilepsy	1
Bladder, Disease	1	Erysipelas	1
Bleeding	1	Exposure	1
Bleeding, Navel	1	Fever	1
Brain	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Burn or scald	1	Fever, remittent	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, scarlet	20
Colic	1	Fever, typhoid	3
Cong. of brain	1	Fever, typhus	30
Cong. of lungs	13	Fracture of skull	1
Consumption	69	Fracture of spine	1
Convulsions, adult	1	Heart, disease of	1
Convul's, infants	40	Hooping Cough	3
Convul's, peer'l	1	Inflam. of bowels	4
Croup	16	Inflam. of brain	6
Cyanosis	4	Inflam. of lungs	24
Debility, adult	4	Inflam. of spine	1
Debility, infants	6	Inflam. of throat	1
Delirium tremens	3	Inflam. of tonsils	1
Diarrhœa	14	Intemperance	1
Dropsy	6	Intussusception of bowels	1
Dropsy, in chest	1	Intestines	1
Dropsy, in head	21	Jaundice	3
Liver, disease of	1	Locked jaw	1
Lockjaw, infants	1	Lung, disease of	1
Malformation of heart	1	Malformation of liver	1
Marasmus	28	Measles	1
Mortification	1	Old age	5
Paralysis	1	Pleurisy	1
Premature birth	1	Scrofula	1
Small-pox	1	Spasms	1
Stone	1	Suppression of urine	1
Teething	1	Ulceration	1
Ulceration of the bowels	1	Unknown	4
Unknown, (not stated)	4	Unknown to the City	1
Womb, disease of	1		
Total	515		

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	2	Stillborn, and premature birth	47
Brain and nerves	102	Stomach, bowels, and other organs of digestion	68
Generative organs	1	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	98
Heart and blood-vessels	12	Unknown	5
Lungs, Throat, &c	109	Urinary organs	6
Old Age	10		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	30		
Total	515		

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	7	IX.	22
II.	4	X.	16
III.	4	XI.	35
IV.	15	XII.	40
V.	19	XIII.	22
VI.	29	XIV.	14
VII.	26	XV.	19
VIII.	31	XVI.	23
		XVII.	31
		XVIII.	26
		XIX.	32
		XX.	21
		XXI.	24
		XXII.	9

AGES—Under 1 year, 104; 1 to 2 years, 36; 2 to 5 years, 64; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 15 years, 9; 15 to 20 years, 19; 20 to 25 years, 30; 25 to 30 years, 36; 30 to 40 years, 36; 40 to 50 years, 36; 50 to 60 years, 17; 60 to 70 years, 18; 70 to 80 years, 16; 80 to 90 years, 3; 90 to 100 years, 1; unknown, 2.—Total, 513.

NATIVITIES.—Austria, 2; British America, 2; England, 8; France, 4; Germany, 46; Ireland, 196; Italy, 2; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 6; Switzerland, 1; United States, 236; Wales, 1; Unknown, 1.—Total, 513.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 12; Bellevue Hospital, 10; City Hospital, 3; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 2; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; Wards Island Emigrant Hospital, 68.—Total, 107.

THOMAS R. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, March 17, 1855.

Marine Court in more Contempt.

MARINE COURT.—MARCH 17.

In the case of Mr. McCunn, ordered to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in issuing execution, after a stay of proceedings had been granted, Mr. McCunn attended on Saturday, to request a postponement, for the purpose of presenting some further points to the Court.

Ex-Judge Phillips objected, unless the whole matter were reopened and a new hearing granted. After some little discussion among the counsel, the case was ordered to be set down for Tuesday next.

The Gramercy Park House has been opened by Mr. WARREN, who was himself one of the Metropolitan House, more than a year ago. The house accommodates 200 guests.

The Diplomatic Correspondence.

We have for some time been in possession of the documents furnished to Congress the day before its adjournment by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the votes of January 23 and February 23, respecting copies of the Ostend Conference Correspondence, and from time to time, as we have found room for it, we have laid before our readers its more juicy portions. There is a good deal left—for the volume which they compose is an octavo of more than 150 pages—but most of it is in the same vein as that already published, and for the present at least we forbear from any further extracts. We have already alluded to the fact that there was a supplemental correspondence, which was *not* sent to Congress, but which, if published, would act like a very highly polished reflector upon Mr. SOULE's diplomatic career, and perhaps account for the lamb-like demeanor of that gentleman, who was wont much more to resemble the lion in his boldness and his rearing. That unpublished correspondence was conducted by Mr. PERRY, Mr. SOULE's Secretary of Legation, with MARCY, and regards the "mixed commissions" for settling our difficulties, which Mr. PERRY and the Spanish Government were anxious to agree upon, but which Mr. SOULE from the first discouraged.

We are not left entirely without an inkling of this matter in the publication that has been made. On the 31st of January, 1855, Mr. LUCIANIAGA, Minister of State of Her Catholic Majesty, wrote to Mr. SOULE as follows:

It is true, that I assured you that her Majesty's Government is actuated by a desire to maintain as friendly relations with that of the United States as with that of any other. Of this desire, I thought I had given a proof, by showing a disposition to submit to the arbitration of a mixed commission *all* the reclamations of her Majesty's subjects against the Government of the United States, and of Anglo-American citizens against her Majesty's Government, which may be pending since the last convention concluded between both powers. The discussion which has taken place between both Governments, in regard to these reclamations, has grown out of the circumstance of their not entertaining quite the same opinion, either as to the facts upon which they respectively relied, or as to the application of principles. If the Government of her Majesty had thought that an insult had been offered to that of the United States, or that the interests of American citizens had unjustifiably and arbitrarily been prejudiced, it would not have refused to give due satisfaction to the former, nor fully to indemnify the latter, because, being a lover of justice, it is convinced that this is the firmest foundation for good international relations.

Mr. SOULE had already assured Mr. LUCIANIAGA "that the Government of the United States would doubtless have acceded to the offer if it had not embraced other cases than those depending on disputable facts, or on principles of a doubtful import; that most of those now at issue were of a nature not to admit of the proposed remedy."

When Mr. SOULE left Madrid, a similar proposition for a mixed commission to sit at Madrid, for the adjudication and final settlement of all claims involving private interests pending between the two countries, taking as a model the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, Feb. 8, 1853, was formally made by Mr. PACHECO, Minister of State, to Mr. PERRY, of our Legation. Mr. PERRY replied to this, that being without instructions he could only refer the matter to his Government; and forthwith he sent duplicates to Mr. MARCY and Mr. SOULE. The latter gentleman promptly replied as follows:

I wish not to anticipate what fate awaits Mr. PACHECO's proposition. I will only say that we have made a sad experiment of what value was to us a convention like that which he suggests as the best mode of adjusting our claims.

Would it not be wise, however, before we consider it, to ascertain which of those claims he means to admit, and which it is his purpose to dispute?

Mr. PERRY availed himself of the suggestion, and asked Mr. PACHECO what claims it was his purpose to admit, and which to dispute before such a commission. Mr. PACHECO could not see of what service Mr. SOULE's opinions would be in the case, he being absent from the Kingdom, and substantially an irresponsible man; nevertheless he assured him that he meant to admit all claims for injuries to private individuals presented respectively by either of the two Governments since the Convention of 1834.

Mr. PERRY evidently was out of sorts. His sense of respect for the man who *had been* the Minister Plenipotentiary, led him to demand of the Spanish Minister explanations of points that he thought were entirely clear; but to Mr. MARCY he unbosoms himself. He says:

I have been at a loss what to understand from the first of these paragraphs. [Quoted above.]

The only convention on the subject of claims ever celebrated between the United States and Spain—that of Feb. 17, 1834—was not like this which is now proposed; and besides, it was a perfectly successful experiment. I have been misinformed, or the interest of the debt created by that convention, and inscribed on the great book of the consolidated debt of Spain, is regularly paid by the Spanish Government to the holders of the inscriptions; which is precisely what was stipulated.

If the paragraph is intended to refer to the convention of Feb. 8, 1853, between the United States and Great Britain, I confess I was not aware that its execution had proved unsatisfactory to our Government.

Though the language of Mr. PACHECO, in the note of Sept. 16, has appeared to myself sufficiently explicit, as to the points referred to in the second paragraph of Mr. SOULE, above referred to, I nevertheless have not hesitated to comply with the suggestion it contains; and on the 28th inst. I addressed the Spanish Minister a communication calculated to draw from him a clearer explanation of his proposition. It will be seen by his reply, dated the 30th inst., that his intention is to admit to the action of the proposed Convention *all* claims not already definitively settled, which have been presented by either Government to the other since the date of the Convention on claims of 1834, and to dispute none.

Here, very provokingly, the correspondence breaks off. It answers remarkably to Mr. Weller, Senior's, definition of a good letter—"one that makes her wish there was more of it." But perhaps it is best as it is. If withholding the balance is reason for Mr. SOULE's unwonted placidity, no doubt it is for

The Atlantic Mails.

The London *Sun* by the *Africa* are only to the afternoon of Friday, March 2. An extraordinary edition of the London *Sun*, dated at 7 o'clock P. M., reaches us from our Liverpool correspondent. It announces the proceedings on the death of the Czar in Parliament, and also the fact that the Court dinner at Berlin to Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been deferred on account of the news from St. Petersburg of the Czar's extreme illness. Lord JOHN, after telegraphing his Government, left the same day in haste for Vienna. The Liverpool papers of Saturday morning treat the report of the death of the Emperor as a certainty. In another place we have given all that is said on the subject, together with the latest dispatches regarding the War and the diplomatic movements which are attending it. The London papers appear to have received the same telegraphic advice—first of the illness, and then of the death of NICHOLAS—as the Government.

The other political and siege news by this arrival, not very momentous at best, is shorn of much of its importance by the new turn which the great event at St. Petersburg is likely to give to the whole Eastern Question.

The Reciprocity Treaty in Effect at Last.

The Reciprocity Treaty was signed June 5, 1854. Congress passed an act August 5, 1854, providing that the President should issue a proclamation declaring the treaty in force so soon as he should receive satisfactory evidence that the Parliaments of Great Britain, Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island had passed laws on their parts respectively giving effect to the treaty's provisions. Such information having been received, the President has issued his proclamation. We give it in another column of the TIMES to-day. Among the articles which henceforth will be admitted to the United States free of duty are all breadstuffs, all fish, cured and salted meats, *coal* and *lumber*. Upon this consummation, so long and by so many devoutly wished for, it is not necessary that we congratulate our readers or the public.

An Apology or ——.

The President it seems is—as we were led to infer from the *Union's* article of Saturday—disposed to regard the outrage upon the *El Dorado* as one not proper to be left unnoticed. The *El Dorado* Captain's report left very amiable people at liberty to hope that the Spaniard who fired the shot may have done it from fear of being run down. But cowards should not be allowed to handle cannon—quoth the President, by his action in the matter.

The Latest From Mexico.

Under our telegraph head will be found "the other side" of the Mexican news. Let the friends of SANTA ANNA enjoy it while they may. By Wednesday at the farthest, we may expect to hear by way of New-Orleans, that the rebels have routed his army and are thundering at the gates of the capital. As to believing either report, that is another matter.

To Let.

Never have we seen at this season so many bills of houses "to let" and "for sale." Landlords abound, but tenants are scarce. We who hired a month ago fiad, to our mortification, that our landlord rents the house next us for $50 less than he took from us for its counterpart, and will probably, a month hence, take $50 still less for its twin on the same block. Waiting is not a bad trick for tenants yet.

☞ Order reigned supreme in the City on ST. PATRICK'S DAY. If there was really a serious purpose, in any quarter, to assault its stronghold, the weather did for it what the same element is doing for the Russians at Sebastopol. Even the civic parade, which the votaries of the patron saint designed to honor the day with, was defeated by the snow and rain storm. The military, who were ordered in readiness by the Mayor as a precautionary guard against an outbreak between Young Ireland and United America, were kept under cover the whole day, or until it was pretty clearly ascertained they would not be wanted. The Anniversary Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel was every way a joyous occasion.

☞ The China news, which we give from the London *Times'* correspondent on another page, is down to the 15th of January. Trade is still suffering a paralysis. The English and American authorities at Whampoa and elsewhere have taken measures for the protection of their people, but they do not interfere between the Rebels and the Imperialists.

☞ The POOLE Inquest was concluded on Saturday afternoon, and at 6 o'clock the Coroner's Jury rendered their verdict, that the death wound was given by BAKER, and that certain of his well-known associates were accessories before the fact. A full report appears in another place.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. ship *Vandalia*, JNO. POPE, Commander, was in Shanghai Dec. 11, and had a guard of her men on shore for the protection of the settlement. A guard from the French and English squadrons was also on shore for the same purpose. The surveying vessels, steamer *John Hancock* and schr. *J. Fenimore Cooper*, were also at Shanghai, at the above date, refitting for a cruise to the Northward.

The following is a list of officers attached to the *Vandalia*: Commander JNO. POPE; Lieuts. Thos. R. Rootes, Wm. B. Whiting, Alphonse Busbot; Acting Lieut., G. V. Denniston; Acting Master, E. F. Glay; Surgeon, J. Y. Mason; Assistant Surgeon, Benj. Vreeland; Master's Mates, Sloan, Wheeler and Ashbury; Carpenter, Butt; Gunner, Willson; Boatswain, Bell; Sailmaker, Brayton.

More Political Memoirs.

Gen. P. S. JESUP is engaged in writing up his personal and political memoirs. The *Union* says it will contain a valuable chapter on the Hartford Convention, and that paper endorses the forthcoming work as likely to be one of the most interesting and valuable publications that has been made for many years to our historical and political literature.

Politics of the Future, Relative to the Annexation of Cuba.

Dunbar, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855.

To Mr. ——, ——, United States.

SIR: Agreeably to your demand, I desire to state my opinion with regard to Cuba. I dare say you would not err, were you to take me in this instance for a well-informed interpreter of the general opinion of European Democracy.

The time may come—the nobler aspirations of man's immortal soul delight in the hope that the time will come—when the principle of fraternity, practically introduced into the international relations of the human family, will have greatly enlarged the field of national confederations—a field possibly extending to the remotest boundaries of those gigantic geographical configurations, by which the Eternal Architect appears to have given it for a law, that the great family of mankind is not called to be gathered together into one and the same dwelling house.

What part the United States of America may be called upon to act in that far remote emergency—whether they will prove to be a centre towards which a world of nations shall gravitate—or whether, having themselves previously passed through the process of elementary dissolution, they will rather have to yield to outward attraction? That is a theme for metaphysical speculation, just of as little practical use as that in which ST. THOMAS AQUIN (if my memory fails me not,) delighted to indulge, viz.: how many angels could dance upon the top of a needle without touching each other.

Dismissing, therefore, idle speculations about remote contingencies, I will restrict myself to a plain statement of facts as they are, and upon their authority I at once declare my impression to be, that the United States had better dismiss the idea of aggregating the Star of Cuba to their galaxy; they will not get Cuba, at least not as long as Slavery is not perfectly abolished throughout the United States.

The aggregation of Cuba to the United States implies one of the following three alternatives: 1. Spain voluntarily dispensing with the colonial condition of Cuba, in consequence thereof Cuba constituted an independent State, and spontaneously applying for admission into the Union. 2. A sale of Cuba by Spain, like that of Louisiana by France, to the United States. 3. Conquest by war, in whatever form, inclusive of a revolution in Cuba, assisted by American sympathizers, as you call them.

Nobody will contradict me, I trust, when I say that supposing, for the sake of argument, each of these alternatives equally practicable, the first alternative is certainly the most, I would almost say the only, honorable—at all events best answering Republican principles, and that political virtue without which Republics are like a ship without a helm.

Therefore, if it be a fact, as you say it is, that whatever be the professions of parties, biased by party purposes, the large majority of the American people wishes for an annexation of Cuba, (a statement I feel not competent to contradict,) then it is evident that the Executive Government of your Republic, bound as it is in duty to devise honorable means for carrying out the sovereign people's will, should have exerted itself in the line of that first alternative.

Let us see what happened.

It could not have escaped the observation of even superficial observers for several years past, that a revolution in Spain was inevitable. American Ministers abroad, condemned by their Government's policy, (or rather *no policy*,) to lead the life of idle sinecure, may perhaps have overlooked the glaring fact, (I don't know.) If they did not, the more is your Government to blame for having disregarded it. However, so much is certain, that there is no thinking man in Europe, who, for at least the last three years, had not looked for a revolution in Spain, as for something which is inevitably sure to come very soon.

The mockery of a Royal Parliamentary Government has nowhere displayed a more revolting character than in Spain; and besides, except Hungary, there is scarcely any country from its very history, and by its historical character, so much adverse to a "régime" of centralization, even in its best possible form, as Spain. Now, when that centralization was seen to assume just in that country the worst possible shape; when the external changes of ministry, always originating with sordid motives of lucre, and tending towards ambition and oppression, made the management of public affairs one vast job; and the constant dissolution of the Cortes turned the very name of a Parliamentary Government into a heart-revolting farce. Disgust with the actual condition, combined with historical inclinations towards the principle of self-government, and with the burning shame about the fallen pride of Spain had so much effect upon the boiling Spanish blood, that no man in Europe had the slightest doubt about the unavoidable certainty of an early revolution in Spain.

And while the volcano thus boiled, and while the boiling roared louder and louder, and nearer and nearer, day by day; the overconfident blindness of the rulers, confiding too much in the magic wand of repression, were seen continually carrying coals to Newcastle, by their unreserved ostentatious display of corruption and shameless immorality, more outrageous than the world had seen for centuries.

Such has been the condition of Spain, particularly in the beginning of 1854; and from this condition, no thinking man but knew that the year 1854 could not pass without a revolution. We, all of us here, were perfectly certain that the Summer of that year was the furthermost term that could be assigned to the outbreak.

I for one can assure you, Sir, that there are some, who led by a friendly spirit for the peninsula, [illegible] of hearing a person [illegible] the United States, whose duty it would have been to prepare for the emergency.

The revolution being inevitable, and being nigh, it remained to know what turn it should come to take, and what would be the issue? To this, the answer was very plain: "such initiative, such issue." The political character of the man or of the party taking the initiative, would necessarily impart its own character to, and regulate the issue of the impending revolution. Disaffected, dissatisfied, disgusted, they were all and every one, (except those who were just milking the cow.) Carlist initiative, Carlist issue; Progressist or Moderado initiative, wavering issue of merely negative character. Republican initiative, Republican issue; Military initiative, Personal issue. So much was evident in advance.

Now there are Republicans in Spain; numerous and resolute republicans, and organized too; whatever your diplomatists may tell you; however they may try to excuse the indolence of the American Government by shutting their eyes to truth, or worse yet, by heaping insult on the reputation of the Spanish Democratic party. I know better; I *know* there is a strong, numerous and resolute republican party in Spain. *I know it.* Well, to make the revolution republican in issue, nothing in the world was wanted but just the certainty of such "auxiliary means" as would have enabled the republican party *to prevent the other parties in making the initiative their own.* The necessity of some small assistance to them was justified by that consideration; that the republicans being most exposed to persecution, because most feared, and several of their chiefs driven to exile, they had, of course, not the same facilities for action as the other parties had. The leaders of other parties did not want *to land, and to bring arms.*

Well, to whom did the Republican party look for that countenance? To the American Government. To whom for assistance? To the American people. *Both of them have been apprised and warned, timely and in a formal manner.* Don't tell me, my dear Sir, of "we would not have been justified in making a revolution,"—that's all a humbug, Sir. I tell you the revolution was making itself,—you had but not to ignore studiously her making herself. Besides, had you been so scrupulous about *accepting* assistance as you seem to be about *giving* assistance, what would be the United States? And who has made the revolution in Texas? Made, Sir, not assisted.

Had the republican party been assisted in taking the initiative of the revolution into their hands, the very second decree of the Republican Government would have been declaring, "that the United States of the Iberian Republic, bound faithfully to adhere to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, cannot claim the right of keeping, without its free consent, a country in a colonial condition. A country, which from its distance as well as from the extent of its territory, and the number of its inhabitants, possesses the elements of constituting an independent State. Therefore they call on the Cubans to decide, and to declare whether they choose to maintain their colonial relation to Spain; prefer to constitute an independent State." Well, the Cubans would have probably chosen to be independent, and then would have, of course, at once applied for annexation to Washington.

A republican government in Spain could not have acted otherwise. Could the United States hold a colony? Certainly not. No republic can.

And besides, those whom it did concern in America have got a formal and timely notice of this contemplated issue. *That is a matter of fact.*

Well, there you had Cuba within the reach of your hand. I do not say that the liberal party all over the world would have approved of this accession to the Slaveholding interest in the United States. I simply record facts as they are; and I feel perfectly sure that not even the Imperial Royal Cabinets could have devised any pretext for opposition to Spain setting her Colony spontaneously free.

Well, the American Government and the American people disregarded the hint, and neglected the opportunity. Instead of a broad, comprehensive policy, the idea of buying Cuba has been entertained—if we have to credit reports. I don't know whether the report be well founded, but what I *know* is, that the buying of Cuba from Spain is an idea so supremely absurd, that I wonder how it could nestle for a single moment in the brains of any man having the slightest knowledge of the character of the Spanish nation. NAPOLEON could sell Louisiana without disgrace to himself. Spain is not powerful enough to do the like. Only talk to Spaniards about selling Cuba, and you will see what lightning of indignation will flash from the eyes of every party, of every man—I am perfectly sure that not even Madame RIANZARES, of profligate reputation, would have dared to entertain such an idea—the moment it would have become known, her palace would have been stormed, and her own limbs scattered in the streets of Madrid.

If the American Government did not entertain the idea of buying Cuba, the fact should be contradicted officially, because it is generally credited, and did not fail to create a strong indignation against the United States—the impression being that the virtuous republic thought to speculate in the corrupt practices of an immoral Court, and of venal favorites.

Remains the third alternative—War; and really the word Cuba, on American lips, will henceforth mean war. Should you even dare this, it will not help you to get Cuba, except you abolish Slavery previously in your own country, (Heaven grant you do it, and get

[illegible] Co., the American agents at Southampton, at considerable [illegible] of a special messenger, who awaited the return bags, which were shipped on board the *Hermann* previous to her departure for New-York. Captain HOGGINS expresses great satisfaction at the facilities used for the prevention of the slightest delay in the despatch of the mails, and hopes the additional expense incurred, not the least inconvenience was caused by the detention of the *Hermann* at Southampton.

Reward of Merit.

In accordance with a unanimous vote of the Common Council, Mayor WOOD, on Saturday, presented to Mr. JOHN W. GARSIDE, an ex-member of Hose Company No. 9, and now a bell-ringer at the tower in Spring-street, a beautiful gold medal, as a token of appreciation of his bravery in rescuing, at the risk of his life, three persons—two women and a boy—from the flames at a fire which occurred at No. 371 Grand-street on the first of July last.

Quite a number of persons were present to witness the ceremony. His Honor, in making the presentation, complimented, in neat language, the gallant recipient. Mr. GARSIDE, in reply, expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Mayor and Common Council for their beautiful present.

The medal is about three inches in diameter, and of very superior workmanship. On one side is engraved the coat of arms of New-York City, with the motto, "*Sigillum civitatis Novi Eboraci*," and on the other, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, and surmounted by an eagle, is the inscription:

"Presented by the Corporation of the City of New-York to JOHN W. GARSIDE, Member of Hose Company No. 9, as a mark of respect, and in acknowledgment for his heroic bravery, in saving the lives of three persons at the fire No. 371 Grand-street, July 1, 1854."

The Missing Ship Decatur.

The *Decatur*, whose long absence had caused some unpleasant forebodings, it seems was in the Straits of Magellan 63 days, with but 10 days' good weather, the rest prolific of gales of wind, torrents of rain, and snow and hail in great abundance. She was safe at Rio about the 20th of January.

☞ The Melbourne *Argus* of Dec. 20 publishes an account of the clipper *Flying Scud's* passage from this port, which she accomplished in 80 days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

☞ Now is the Time for Purifying the Blood, and cleansing the system, so as to be prepared for complaints usually caused by the sudden change from Winter TO SPRING.

The Blood, dull and stagnant in Winter, must be purified and renewed. The Debility, want of nervous energy, and depression of spirits, peculiar to the Spring and Summer seasons, must be prepared for and avoided. There must be NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD infused into the body; otherwise the entire system becomes prostrated, and the mental energies enfeebled.

DR. TOWNSEND'S CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the direction of the well-known Chemist and Physician, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, is the ONLY SARSAPARILLA which can effectually renovate and purify the whole system, and restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body. Thousands who have used other preparations in vain can testify that they have been restored to perfect health and vigor by using a few bottles of

DR. J. F. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE BROADWAY, corner Fulton-st., (office No. 2,) opposite St. Paul's Church.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—SEE advertisement under the head of "Instruction."

PAPER HANGINGS
Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS FAYE & CO.,
Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway, New-York.
(Directly opposite the City Hall.)

Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and American Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboard Prints, Certain Papers, Red Testers, Statues, Landscapes, &c., of every style known to the trade.

Merchants laying in their stocks can buy from first hands, as we manufacture largely, and import direct from French manufacturers, for whom we are sole agents in the United States.

Our Retail Department comprises the richest styles of Decorations. Special importations made, when desired, from our splendid collection of samples. Aristic Paper Hangers sent to any part of the United States.

FEVER AND AGUE.—READ THE TESTIMONY OF Hon. E. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.

Truly yours, E. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing workboxes, reticules, papier maché work, fans, opera glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, dressing and shell combs, elegant statuary, bronze, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazar, No. 440 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING BONDS SOLD AT AUCTION.—By particular request, I shall hereafter sell all Bonds at auction without charging the accrued interest, which is the same as they are sold at the Board of Brokers, and give the purchaser the benefit of knowing what he is bidding for any Bonds, exactly the price that he is buying them for, without going into a calculation about the interest, which change will, no doubt, be appreciated by the buyer as well as the seller. Should any parties, however, desire at any time to sell their Bonds with the accrued interest added to the purchaser, I shall announce the same at the sale, and through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, (near Grand-st.) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	12s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	5s. 6d. to 6s. per yard
Best Ingrain	4s. to 5s. per yard

and other goods equally low.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 378 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales, a large assortment of Carpetings, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 5s. to 6s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 4s.
And all other goods equally low.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 125, 129 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

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HALF HOSE.—A LARGE VARIETY, ALL SIZES and qualities for gentlemen's wear: also, kid gloves, cravats, suspenders, French cuffs, sleeve links and three-ply linen collars, wholesale or retail. Prices low.

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Reception of Kossuth.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Dec. 20 publishes an account of the clipper *Flying Scud's* passage from this port, which she accomplished in 80 days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

☞ Now is the Time for Purifying the Blood, and cleansing the system, so as to be prepared for complaints usually caused by the sudden change from Winter TO SPRING.

The Blood, dull and stagnant in Winter, must be purified and renewed. The Debility, want of nervous energy, and depression of spirits, peculiar to the Spring and Summer seasons, must be prepared for and avoided. There must be NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD infused into the body; otherwise the entire system becomes prostrated, and the mental energies enfeebled.

DR. TOWNSEND'S CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the direction of the well-known Chemist and Physician, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, is the ONLY SARSAPARILLA which can effectually renovate and purify the whole system, and restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body. Thousands who have used other preparations in vain can testify that they have been restored to perfect health and vigor by using a few bottles of

DR. J. F. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE BROADWAY, corner Fulton-st., (office No. 2,) opposite St. Paul's Church.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—SEE advertisement under the head of "Instruction."

PAPER HANGINGS
Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS FAYE & CO.,
Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway, New-York.
(Directly opposite the City Hall.)

Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and American Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboard Prints, Certain Papers, Red Testers, Statues, Landscapes, &c., of every style known to the trade.

Merchants laying in their stocks can buy from first hands, as we manufacture largely, and import direct from French manufacturers, for whom we are sole agents in the United States.

Our Retail Department comprises the richest styles of Decorations. Special importations made, when desired, from our splendid collection of samples. Aristic Paper Hangers sent to any part of the United States.

FEVER AND AGUE.—READ THE TESTIMONY OF Hon. E. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.

Truly yours, E. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing workboxes, reticules, papier maché work, fans, opera glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, dressing and shell combs, elegant statuary, bronze, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazar, No. 440 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING BONDS SOLD AT AUCTION.—By particular request, I shall hereafter sell all Bonds at auction without charging the accrued interest, which is the same as they are sold at the Board of Brokers, and give the purchaser the benefit of knowing what he is bidding for any Bonds, exactly the price that he is buying them for, without going into a calculation about the interest, which change will, no doubt, be appreciated by the buyer as well as the seller. Should any parties, however, desire at any time to sell their Bonds with the accrued interest added to the purchaser, I shall announce the same at the sale, and through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, (near Grand-st.) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	12s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	5s. 6d. to 6s. per yard
Best Ingrain	4s. to 5s. per yard

and other goods equally low.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 378 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales, a large assortment of Carpetings, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 5s. to 6s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 4s.
And all other goods equally low.

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Reception of Kossuth.

In consequence of the severity of the frost the *Hermann* was compelled to postpone her voyage to Bremen, the river Weser being loaded with ice, and although not entirely frozen over yet the great quantities which had accumulated rendered navigation not only almost impracticable, but highly dangerous to the safety of the vessel. It was therefore deemed advisable by her commander to put into Southampton, where she remained until her departure on the 28th. No delay or difficulty, however, was occasioned to the delivery of the Bremen mails, for no sooner was the impracticability of the *Hermann* continuing her voyage discovered than Dispatch steamer [illegible]

Musical, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Favorita" will be given to-night, with STEFFANONI and LORINI in the principal parts.

This establishment is now under the direction of a Committee of Shareholders, and will be managed quietly, liberally and effectively. Novelties are in preparation.

GERMAN OPERA.—Niblo's Garden was again well filled on Saturday to hear FLOTOW'S "Martha" for the second time. The performance passed off smoothly. To-morrow ADOLPH ADAMS' French opera comique, "The Brewer of Preston" will be given.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be given to-night, with other entertainments.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—MRS. BURTON takes her annual benefit to-night. Two pieces will be performed, "The Steward" and "The Invincibles." There is some dancing, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—On Saturday evening Miss ELOISE BRIDGES made her last appearance here in the romantic play of "Ingomar." The house was well filled, and the performance passed off with satisfaction. Miss BRIDGES reads well, but wants stage drilling.

Mr. FORREST appears to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The PYNE & HARRISON Troupe will give a Concert here on Friday next, the 23d March. The programme will be of an attractive character.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "Robber's Wife" and "Trying it On" in the afternoon, and the moral Drama of the "Old Brewery" in the evening.

For particulars of the various Ethiopian Companies and other attractions, we must refer to our advertising columns.

☞ We have another card, in manuscript, from Mr. OLE BULL on the Opera quarrel. We must cry enough—and our readers will probably second us—on this subject. All parties have been heard and re-heard, free of cost to themselves, though making an unreasonable draught, the public interest of the quarrel considered, upon newspaper space and the attention of newspaper readers.

The Operatic War—Hostilities Suspended.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 17.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Max Maretzek and wife vs. *Ole Bull.*—Mr. Ole Bull appeared in Court this morning, accompanied by his coun

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Outrage upon the El Dorado—Immediate Reparation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 18.

The friends of the Administration here assert that the President has ordered that extreme measures be taken, if necessary, to exact instant reparation at Havana for the late outrage upon the steamer *El Dorado*. S.

The Search for Dr. Kane—The Czar's Death—Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 17.

For the expedition to search for KANE, the Secretary of the Navy has purchased, at $50,000, the steam propeller *City of Boston*. The new light ship at Philadelphia will go on the expedition as soon as refitted—probably the first of June.

The *Star* says that not the slightest doubt of the correctness of the report of the Czar's death is entertained by the President, Cabinet, or foreign officials.

The President has appointed CHARLES S. FAIRFAX, of California, Register at the Land Office at Marysville, and JOHN A. PAXTON, Receiver.

Later from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 18.

The New-Orleans papers of Monday contain the details of the Mexican news to the 5th inst. The *Herald* of the 4th says the insurgents were flying before SANTA ANNA, and his presence in the South had been sufficient to make the revolutionists experience the greatest rout. A letter from the Minister of war, dated Sgnala, March 1, says MARENO had been captured and would be executed. The rebels had also been routed by the Government troops at Piedro Gordo. Gen. ANPUDIA had taken possession of Yucatan and the war there had ended. The accounts are given in the usual Mexican bombast, and are probably exaggerated.

The dates from the Rio Grande are to the 28th ult., and Galveston to the 10th inst. No news from either quarter.

The Grapeshot.

HIGHLANDS, Sunset, Sunday, March 18.

The bark *Grapeshot* was towed down to the Hook by the steamtug *Mercury* at 12 M., and at 4¼ was hull down, with a fair but light wind.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Saturday, March 17.

The returns from two hundred and fourteen towns, carefully revised, show the following results: For Governor—METCALF, 32,605; BAKER, 26,717; BELL, 3,452; FOWLER, 1,265.

The Opposition have elected ten Senators and the Democrats one. There was no choice in the Sixth District. The House stands 221 Opposition to 79 Democrats.

Reading, Pa., Municipal Election.

READING, Pa., Saturday, March 17.

At our Municipal Election yesterday, Mr. BAIRD, the American candidate for Mayor, was elected, receiving 1,544 votes to 840 for YOUNG, Democrat. The whole American ticket was elected by about the same vote. Much excitement attended the election.

Know-Nothing Defeat.

CARBONDALE, Pa., Saturday, March 17.

Our city election was held yesterday. The Anti-Know-Nothing candidates for Mayor, Common Councillors, Treasurers and Poor-Masters, were elected by 200 majority.

A strange Vessel—Is Sebastopol taken!

BOSTON, Sunday, March 18.

The ship *Saxon*, GROTON, from New Orleans, arrived at this port to-day. Spoke March 11th, latitude 37, longitude 68, a sloop of war with the American Flag, who hailed in very bad English, asking where we were from and where bound, stating they were Para, bound to New-York, and wishing to know if Sebastopol was taken. We replied "No." They answered "Good," and immediately altered their course. They could hardly be understood during the questioning. The *Saxon* did not ask the stranger's name or nation. Judged her to be a Russian. The same day fell in with the schooner *Ben Nevis*, from Curacoa for New-York, in a sinking condition, and took off part of her crew. The remainder were transferred to the brig *Euclid*, from Boston for Port-au-Prince.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 17.

The following vessels put in here to-day in distress:

Brig *Arcade*, Capt. WINSTER, from Maracaibo for New-York, with a cargo of fustic; loss of deck load, boats, sails and spars, and leaking. Schooner *Nile*, for New-York, with a cargo of rice; loss of anchor and sails. Schooner *Fanny Crocker*, CRANE, from Dayton, Mass., for Baltimore.

The brig *Albatros*, from Matanzas, bound to New-York, with a cargo of molasses, has put in here with the loss of her spars, sails, and deck load.

The schooner *Henry R. Smith*, of New Haven, bound to Baltimore, was run into on the 9th instant, near Cape Henry, and sunk. The captain and crew were saved.

St. Patrick Hung in Effigy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, March 17.

An effigy with a string of potatoes round its neck, and labeled "St. Patrick," hung this morning on an elm tree in front of the Gregory House No effort has yet been made to take it down.

Snow has been falling here fast since 6 o'clock this morning, and it is getting quite deep.

Tremendous Hail Storm at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 17, 1855.

We were visited with a most tremendous hail storm here last night. The hail stones were at least two inches in circumference, and they came down with such force as to break in roofs, demolish skylights, and considerable other damage was done.

It is reported that some dissatisfaction is felt about the nominations of the late democratic State Convention.

Railroad Collision.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sunday, March 18.

A collision occurred last night between the Dunkirk Express and the Night Express east, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, near Alfred Station. No persons were seriously injured. The collision was occasioned by a gross violation of the instructions on the part of the conductor of the Dunkirk Express.

Railroad Accident.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, March 17.

The 8 o'clock A. M. Accommodation train, going East, ran into a freight train this morning near Verona. The freight cars were badly smashed, but no one was hurt.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 17.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* left this port at 10 o'clock this morning, with 70 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax. She takes out $1,267,855 in specie.

Murder.

EAST BOSTON, Sunday, March 18.

Some Irishmen wound up St. Patrick's day by a fight, in which DENNIS CRONAN killed MICHAEL MURPHY with a knife. The murderer was arrested.

Fire.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Sunday, March 18.

A fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning, which consumed fourteen buildings in the business part of this village. The loss is estimated at about $17,000. Insured for about $7,000.

The vexata questio between Dr. WENWELL and Sir DAVID BREWSTER will shortly receive another exponent, in the person of Mr. MONTAGU LYON PHILLIPS, whose work on "Worlds beyond the Earth" is announced by Mr. BENTLEY.

A Half-Starved Family.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We beg leave to call the attention of your readers to a most wretched family in No. 350 West Twenty-sixth-street, third story, near Eleventh-avenue.

The father has been sick some time, in the hospital; the mother has five children, and can get no work. They have neither table, chair, bed nor bedding; they sleep on the floor. Their food comes in supplies of three shillings' worth a week, from the Association for the Relief of the Poor. The children are pale, sickly and almost wild, from hunger and want. They have no clothes fit to go out in, nor shoes. The name is CUSH.

C. L. BRACE, Children's Aid Society,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
(LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.)
GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

☞ The firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, their GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is now prepared only by THEIR SURVIVING PARTNERS and *sole successors*, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 146, 273 and 511 Broadway.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale, Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Exotic Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses.

For catalogues, apply at 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Cartage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ At a Stated Meeting of the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY of the City of New-York, held March 13, 1855, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN MEAKIM.
1st Vice-President—WM. J. OLLIFFE.
2d Vice-President—GEO. D COGGESHALL
3d Vice-President—EUGENE DUPUY.
Treasurer—JAS. S. ASPINWALL.
Secretary—JAMES. T. MAXWELL.
TRUSTEES.
JOHN CANAVAN, WM. F. LINDSAY,
THOS. B. MERRICK, FRED. A. HEGEMAN,
THOS. T. GREEN, GEO. W. BERIAN, Jr.,
JUNIUS GRIDLEY, WM. FISHER,
ISAAC CODDINGTON.

At the same meeting Mr. Jules Fremaud and Geo. W. Berrian were declared Graduates of the College.

FRED. A. HEGEMAN, Secretary.

☞ Bounty Land.—Army Officers, Soldiers, teamsters, naval officers, seamen, marines, navy clerks and Scotia men, (or their surviving widows or minor children), who served in any war of the United States, are entitled to a land warrant for 160 acres All persons entitled will, by addressing us, receive blank forms for application, and we will obtain their warrants for a moderate charge. Our arrangements with the Departments at Washington afford us unusual facility for the prompt return of warrants. Claims should be left with us as early as possible Land warrants bought and sold. DRAKE & BRADFORD, No. 20 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Union Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bowery Bank.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 37 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers, who agree at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires over a hundred and eighty-two times, and by BERLAND & BERTRAM, 251 Pearl and 256 Water-sts., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st.

☞ Pennsville Homestead Association.—A special meeting will be held at the corner of Broadway and Grand-st. on MONDAY EVENING, March 19, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. Those in arrears are notified that their subscriptions are not forfeited, but assured that such members will come forward and state what amount they contribute for the purpose of hastening the distribution of the land at as early a day as possible.

F. A. POTTER, President.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton-Hall, Astor Place. Essay by ALEXANDER WATSON, Esq.—*New-York as a field for Bible distribution.* Young men, generally, are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer all the most estimable varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including 20,000 extra large Fruit Trees in a bearing state, and extra large Ornamental Trees. Priced Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers-st., or will be mailed to applicants.

☞ Delta Phi Convention.—A convention of the Delta Phi will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M. An oration and poem will be pronounced before the Convention on THURSDAY EVENING. Dinner on FRIDAY EVENING.

☞ Notice.—Mr WOOD'S DRAWING ACADEMY is removed from No. 493 Broadway, to his residence, No. 331 6th-av., corner 18th-st., where he will receive a few pupils for private instruction. Orders for monochromatic boards, &c., solicited.

☞ Flatbush Village Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING of this week, at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts., room No. 3.

JAMES P. BREWSTER, Secretary.

☞ Phonography.—T. C. LELAND, Teacher, Amanuensis and Reporter, No. 358 Broadway, (Moffat's Building,) Room No. 60. Two or more in class, $5 each for 12 lessons.

☞ Splendid Signs—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman residing adjoining a delightful town in Vermont, of a well-known and highly respectable family, who possesses an ample fortune, has lately finished his collegiate education, is affable and prepossessing in manners, (having been most of his life in the city,) is considered quite good-looking, and believes himself to possess all the good properties of mind and character calculated to render married life happy, would like to correspond with a lady of suitable age, position, education, and appearance. Property not essential. She can rely on the strict integrity of his purpose, for he will send her to refer to the names of several celebrated clergymen. As he is about to take a trip to the South and West, a personal interview can be had in a few days after correspondence. He will change his place of residence if necessary. Address C. A. H. H., East Franklin, Vermont.

FOR SALE,

EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, TOMPKINSVILLE AND STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND,

COMPRISING more than 1,000 BUILDING LOTS, variously situated, adapted to manufacturing, mechanical or business purposes. Also numerous villa sites, beautifully situated—houses well calculated for Hotels or Boarding-houses—some small cottages, shops, stables, &c. Also very extensive WHARF PROPERTY on the Bay opposite the City, BULKHEADS and WATER RIGHTS with surplus earth adjacent. One of the Bulkheads, about 1,350 feet in length enclosing an area of about 12 acres, and having 17 feet of water on the exterior line. This property will be sold in parcels or single lots and the terms made easy. Apply at the Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. where maps of the property may be seen.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.—(Instituted for the relief of the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church,) will be held on Tuesday Evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mulberry-st., a few doors from Bleecker-st. Speakers, Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D. Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D. Rev. E. S. FOSTER, D. D. The meeting will be of a highly interesting character. While the audience will be delightfully entertained, there will be an opportunity given to increase a fund for the erection of a building, and by so doing rob age and decrepitude of much pain and solicitude.

THE "YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND" will celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the usual manner at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 687 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst. Tickets can be procured from the Committee Dinner at 8 o'clock.

D. McCARTIN, Sec'retary. E. MILLS, President.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Annual meeting of this Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business, will take place THIS EVENING, March 19, at Florence's Hotel, cor. Broadway and Walker-sts., at 7 o'clock.

WM. MILLS, President.

HENRY N. MORGAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will be held at the Mariners' Family Asylum, Woodrow-road, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Members and friends of the Society are invited to attend.

N. B.—Should the day prove stormy the meeting will be postponed until the first pleasant day.

MAINE LAW MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—Those who are in favor of the passage through the Senate of the Prohibitory Liquor law, already passed by the House of Representatives, are requested to meet at the Temperance Institute, in Washington-st., near Concord-st., in Brooklyn, THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 19. Addresses will be made by Judge CULVER and other friends of the law.

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF, FOIL, BRONZES, &c.—Superior articles, for sale in large or small quantities, at the manufactory, No. 49 Beekman-st.

PLANT & HOOPER.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, both highly recommended; one as good cook; the other as waiter and trimmer, or good chamber, or nurse. Would thoroughly perform in her department; will take $7 a month. The other a smart active girl will do chamber work and assist in cooking; a comfortable home desirable. Will take $5 a month in one family. Has excellent City and country references. Call or send a note to No. 320 1st-av., 1st floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook and washer and ironer; understands milking and baking to perfection. Also, by another, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Both have no objections to go in the country, and can produce years of satisfactory City references. Please call or apply at No. 70 24-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a highly respectable young Protestant couple, (a Protestant,) as fruit and vegetable gardener; understands his business well, and is willing to devote his time fully to the interest of his employer. Also, a young Englishman desires a situation as waiter in a private family or respectable hotel; no objection to the country. Apply No. 281 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a young man who perfectly understands his business in every respect. Has the highest recommendation as to character and capability, with the very best of reference from his present employer Any command for S. B. will be attended to at No 228 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young American woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; understands her business perfectly, and can produce the best City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for a week at No. 152 East 26th-st., corner of 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl as seamstress. No objections to assist in chamberwork, or to assist in taking care of children, in a respectable family. Can produce the best of reference from whom she has lived for the last seven years. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 120 West 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended, middle, Protestant woman, to do general housework for a small family; chambermaid or nurse; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and very fond of children. No objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 14 Rivingston-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GARDENER.—Understands the management of a grapery and all its departments. Please address C. O., *Times Office*; will be promptly attended to for three days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A situat on as chambermaid or nurse by a young Protestant girl References given at No. 76 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., second story back.

TO CABINET-MAKERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, situation by a man who has had several years' experience as foreman and salesman in a fashionable cabinet-making establishment in Broadway; is a first-rate workman, a moderate draughtsman and designer, and is competent to superintend the business in all its branches. Address CABINET-MAKER, office of this paper.

MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, wanted. Only English, Scotch, German or American need apply. The man to work on a farm—the woman must understand cooking, washing and sewing. To such, a house and garden and fair wages will be given. Apply at No. 289 Hudson-st., for six days. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED—By a sober, industrious man of small family, house painter, glazier and paper-hanger by trade, to engage with some respectable gentleman the year round, and every satisfaction given as above. No objection to the country. Address X. Y., this office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN—Desires a situation in city or country as general house servant. She is a first-rate cook, washer and first-rate washer and ironer, makes good bread, is well recommended. Wages from $5 to $6 per month. Please apply or send to No. 211 Bowery, in the Coal Office.

TO COAL DEALERS.—A young man, having been for several years engaged in the Coal business, would like to make an arrangement with some dealer as clerk or bookkeeper. Can command a good cash trade, and is fully capable of taking entire charge of yard. Best of references as to capability and integrity given. Address COAL, Box No. 4,622, Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN—Wants a situation as coachman in a private family, who is willing to make himself generally useful, and to see to garden if required. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Please address to D. M. O'D., at the office of this paper, or to Mr. N. CHASE, No. 111 Nassau-st.

AUSTRALIA—Situation wanted by a moral, intelligent, and steady young woman to go to Australia with a family as nurse. She is capable of taking charge of children and fine sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply to E. M., No. 208, corner of 18th-st., 9th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, 146 Grand-st., are awaiting engagements as American Coachman and Waiter, a Scotch Waiter, a Scotch Gardener, a Professed Gardener and Wife, useful at House or Dairy-work, a Groom and Garde ner, a Farmer, &c. All Protestants.

AN AMERICAN LADY of respectability, wishes to take a charge of a gentleman's family. She feels herself fully competent to the task, and can give the most satisfactory references. Address Mrs H. H Union Square Post-Office. (post paid.) Real name required.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASE WANTED—For a quartette, to travel and give concerts Address, with name, quality and compass of voice, post-paid, CONCERT, *Daily Times Office*.

A GENT WANTED—With $100 capital, to sell rights to Gold Patent Lightning Conductors, and solicit orders for other rods at $1 cents per foot LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

AT THE FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME—No 146 Grand-st., awaiting engagements, are nurses, cooks, laundresses and other desirable servants, properly recommended

WATCHMAKERS WANTED—Three good watchmakers to go to different towns in the interior, South and West. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

GENTLEMEN, LADIES OR FAMILY WASHING of every description done on reasonable terms, also house cleaning done. Best of city reference can be procured. M. M. No. 246 corner of 18th-st and 8th-av.

SILK MILLINERS WANTED.—Work given out. Apply immediately, at No. 69 Barclay-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentleman with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. 130 18th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board at a first-class house. Apply at No. 164 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 124 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 8th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD WANTED—By two gentlemen and their wives in a private family of respectability; west side of town preferred. Terms must not be too extravagant. Address J. P. M., office of *Daily Times*.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—On the Heights. Two front rooms on the second floor, and one hall bed-room on the third floor, would be let with board. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st, third door from Jerolemon-st.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can obtain a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family at No. 28 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

A SMALL RETIRED FAMILY—Of good social position have taken a first-class house, replete with all the modern conveniences, in West 22d-st, one of the finest locations in the 16th Ward. Applications from a lady and gentleman, or single gentlemen, who are willing to pay a liberal price for a fair equivalent, for suites of rooms nearly furnished, or unfurnished, with board from the 1st May, or sooner, if desired, can be made at No. 13 London Terrace, West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—Without children, will let to one or two single gentlemen, two elegant parlors, or a parlor and bedroom, with or without partial board The house has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 826 6th-st., opposite Washington-square.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. VALE

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LOOK TO THE CHILDREN,
Place no poisonous insect bane,
Parent, in your dwelling
Lest your children taste and die,
Deep remorse compelling.
LYON'S POWDER, poisonless,
Kills bugs, ants and roaches,
While o'er a babe it casnest harm;
So with it slay the creeping swarm
That on your peace encroaches.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER is the only effective insect bane in the world, and is warranted free from poison. LYON'S PILLS are equally fatal to rats and mice. Depôt, No. 426 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In consequence of the popularity of the private sale of French, English and German Engravings at wholesale prices, at No 218 Broadway, the same will be continued until further notice.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,
No. 8 Wall-st. New-York.

I WILL EAT EVERY BOTTLE in my place if my UNGUENT does not force the whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow in six weeks from the first application, or if it stains or injures the skin. I can show letters (sufficient to convince any one, from hundreds of respectable citizens proving the truth of what I say. I never become guarding that I should be able to make the beard grow; but I can do it. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. P. O. GRAHAM, No. 625 Broadway, basement; HAVEN, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KELLER, No. 45 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; KELLOG, No. 39 State-st., Albany; HARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 97 Tremont-row, Boston; COLLINS, No. 128 Main-st., Buffalo.

EDDY'S METROPOLITAN INK.—Black, blue, red, &c. We have used this ink four or five years, and have it to be perfect. We have used it in the Herald office, the tribune establishment, HOE'S PRINTING PRESS Establishment, and Mark Beach Manufacturers, No. 80 John-st., New-York.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Combining the most delicious flavor with economy, for sale by and for the benefit of the poor, by ARCHIBALD F. DeVOE, Sec. 7 and 8 Centre Market.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With powdered bone in each bag. DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME; BONE DUST. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 24 CLIFF, corner of Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE SPELLER AND DEFINER'S MANUAL.

BY WILLIAM W. SMITH.

Principal of Grammar School No. 1, New-York, author of

This work is designed to supply a desideratum long felt in the schoolroom. It contains about fourteen thousand of the most useful words in the English language, correctly spelled, pronounced, defined, and arranged in classes, together with rules for spelling, prefixes and suffixes, with their significations, rules for use of capitals, punctuation and other marks used in writing and printing, quotations from other languages used in English composition, abbreviations, &c.; to which is added a vocabulary for reference. Words which resemble each other in pronunciation but have different meanings, are arranged together, and occupy about one-eighth of the entire work, containing nearly three hundred pages. The sentences, for examples for pupils, (each embracing two or more of these words,) will be found very instructive and interesting. While THE SPELLER AND DEFINER'S MANUAL supplies all that can be desired in an ordinary dictionary or speller, it *furnishes much important information that cannot be found in these*, and presents a study, usually dry and uninteresting, in a natural and attractive manner. It is adapted to the capacities of children, and will essentially aid the teacher in the work of instruction by suggesting *questions* and *ideas* that are very often overlooked, amid the anxieties of the school-room. It will be found to be one on the most useful works for schools or self-instruction ever issued as a text book, and its examination will abundantly repay any friend of education. Retail price 62½ cents. Single copies, for examination, sent to any part of the country (post-paid) on receipt of 50 cents. Address

DANIEL BURGESS & CO., Publishers,
No. 60 John-st., New-York.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
OR,
FAMILY MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTOR,

For the especial use of the married, or those about to marry. By Dr. F. HOLLICK, the celebrated Author and Lecturer. NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION: 500 pages. Colored plates, and all the new discoveries.

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"We have just read a new work called 'THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,' by Dr. F. HOLLICK, the well known author of the 'Origin of Life,' and we are constrained to admit that it is the most extraordinary book that ever came under our notice. One feature which peculiarly distinguishes this book from all others of the kind, is the peculiar tone of morality and delicacy which pervades it all through, and which makes it both proper and useful to be read by all persons, of both sexes, who have attained the age of puberty. A very eminent clergyman authorizes us to say that he deems it a duty to introduce it privately among his flock, as the best means he knows of preventing and overcoming those hateful vices, unfortunately so destructive to soul and body, which are at the present time so fearfully prevalent."

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Then read
DANGER IN THE DARK!
BY ISAAC KELSO.

Just published by A. RANNEY, 195 Broadway, New-York.

Sent forth in the guise of fiction, and clad in the habiliments of romance, this brilliant work exhibits a vivid and striking picture of anti-Republican Romanism in all its grim, repulsive features, hideous forms and infernal machinations. Like the sudden flash of a policeman's lantern upon a midnight scene of crime, it unveils, in a startling aspect, the dark designs, insidious movements, and hidden policy of the Papal hierarchy! and brings to light the duplicity, infamous plottings, craft and trickery practiced in our midst by the order of the Jesuits—a brotherhood of pious assassins—the vilest and most despotic of our race, who loathe and loathe the breath of liberty, and subvert the free institutions of our glorious Republic, while they owe allegiance to a foreign despot and bow to a master in Rome! Upon the guilty heads of these sworn enemies of Civil and Religious Liberty, the author hurls, with giant force, the fearful thunderbolts of a just condemnation, and especially repels, with burning indignation, their audacious assaults upon the Common Schools of our country. To the cultivated mind, this book furnishes a rare intellectual treat; and happily combining, as it does, amusement with instruction, its pages cannot fail to delight every class of readers. Price $1.

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A distinct articulation is one of the first and essential qualifications of a good reader, and can only be acquired from the practice of elementary sounds and their combinations. All these simple elements and their combinations are given with ample directions, arranged in the simplest and most compact form, in the first three of these books.

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Copies can be had for examination on application to the Publishers.

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FIFTY YEARS' EXILE.
Now Ready. Third Edition.
ISRAEL POTTER;
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Reprinted from *Putnam's Monthly*.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

This very simple yet graphic recital of interesting adventure is republished in attractive form from the pages of *Putnam's Magazine*, its appearance in which we have noticed with more or less favor for many months past. As a literary performance it is equal to anything which Mr. Melville has produced.

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Taken as a whole, read through at one sitting, the interest of the story is intense. The reader is carried along from page to page, now admiring the quiet beauty of some bit of description and scenery, it may be its truthfulness, now laughing at the Yankee shrewdness that is never outwitted, now filled with horror at the anecdotes of fighting men, and taking an real each shifting scene that comes before him.

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Melville's best work.

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A stirring narrative, and admirably written

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NEW RAILROAD MAP.

Just published by A. RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, BIEN & STERNBERG'S NEW RAILROAD MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS, compiled from the latest surveys and locations, by ZERAH COLBURN, Esq., Editor of the *Railroad Advocate*.

This is a good Geographical Map and shows at a glance all the completed and projected Railroads; also, those in progress In completeness and accuracy, I am prepared to offer it in comparison with any work of the kind ever produced in this country Size, 29 by 37 inches, handsomely bordered and mounted, and will be sold at the following prices:

Mounted on Rollers	$1 25
Bound in Pocket form, gilt	62
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Agents wanted to sell this map in all parts of the United States and Canadas, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Sample copy, in sheet or pocket form, sent by mail, (post-paid,) upon receipt of price Those mounted forwarded by express, upon receipt of price. Apply to, or address, (post-paid,)

A. RANNEY,
Publisher, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Editors copying the above shall receive a copy of the Map, free of postage A. R.

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75,000 THE FIRST YEAR.
THE CHARMING STORY OF
UNCLE TRUE AND LITTLE GERTY.

The most successful book ever published, excepting "Uncle Tom."

What number will in time be sold no one can predict, the demand is still so great.

The last number of the *New-Englander* contains the following graphic notice:

The story of "Gerty and Uncle True," contained in the first fifteen chapters, will always make the book a favorite. Many a mother will read to her little ones the story of the old-fashioned Lamplighter, whom they never see, but whose mysterious appearance children used to watch, as, with torch and ladder, he appeared in the gathering darkness, and slowly climbed one post after another, lighting up the dim oil lamps through the street, until he disappeared at the furthest corner

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.
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THE WORLD'S AGENCY
FOR BOOKS, PAPERS, &c.

People in any part of the Union can be supplied by mail, free of postage, with any BOOK, MAGAZINE, MUSIC, FASHION PLATES, MAPS, CHEAP PUBLICATION, &c., advertised in this or any other City paper, by sending us the advertised retail price of the work wanted. All new books forwarded as soon as published. We supply

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"'Tis our Child in Heaven"—A beautiful, affecting and expressive song, by the popular composer, J. E. WOODBURY, who has infused in this new song a like character to his other popular productions, 25 cents. "Our Boys," a patriotic song of the Young America school; words by C. D. Stuart; Music by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Sung at Christie's and Wood's Minstrels, with the greatest success Colored Vignette of "Our Boys" on title-page. "Yearling Polka," by Thomas Baker, is having an immense sale. Ninth Edition now out, 25 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

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Published this day, the
RUTH HALL SCHOTTISCHE,
DEDICATED TO FANNY FERN.
With a fine Lithograph.

J. DASCHE, New-York, and all music sellers. Boston—J. H. WADE, OLIVER DITSON, G. P. REED and H. RICHARDSON. Philadelphia—LEE & WALKER and J. E. GOULD.

DR. BEALE'S CARE.

Just published, and for sale by retail and to the Trade, by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and by S. S. WELLS No. 129 Nassau-st., and JOHN J. SCHROEDER, No. 12 Bible-House, Astor-place. This pamphlet is worthy of universal perusal.

DRY GOODS.

MRS. RUTHVAI ROGERS—Has on hand French Embroideries and that Lapse Stitching Cops, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 120 9th-st., near Broadway

CARPETINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN AUCTION GOODS.

MARKET REPORTS.

Imports from New-York to Foreign Ports, Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending March 10, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Pkgs.	1855. Value.	1854. Pkgs.	1854. Value.
Liverpool	10,264	$72,165	1,589	$10,190
London	1,688	14,734	—	—
Glasgow	388	4,000	45	300
Havre, &c.	339	2,277	—	—
Bremen & Hanse Towns	1,200	1,400	—	—
Holland	100	1,000	—	—
Central American States	7	61	—	—
Cuba	2,200	1,782	—	—
Texas	213	1,065	240	2,775
Mexico	200	1,000	—	—
Chile	897	6,197	—	—
Argentine Republic	—	—	98	665
Venezuela	998	5,715	1,180	11,200
Brazil	1,000	6,500	200	2,100
Hayti	2,200	2,200	150	1,470
Dutch W. Indies	1,000	7,000	—	—
French W. Indies	471	4,010	—	—
British W. Indies	400	3,000	150	1,425
British N. America	200	2,427	—	—
East Indies, &c.	314	2,277	2,440	20,100
Total for the week	16,857	$154,953	7,120	$66,671
Previously reported	15,787	1,301,867	9,738	2,186,415
Total in Jan.	32,644	1,511,771	16,858	2,253,086
Total in Feb.	29,488	1,357,114	20,000	2,000,000
Total in Nov.	343,000	1,443,000	41,000	2,000,000
Total in October	343,000	1,370,000	41,000	2,000,000
Total in Sept.	343,000	1,343,000	34,000	1,700,000
Total in Aug.	138,000	1,000,000	24,000	1,200,000
Total in July	103,000	1,107,000	20,000	1,000,000
Total since 1st July	1,775,100	$11,644,459	206,596	$13,421,586

WHEAT.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	20,778	$26,109	—	$—
London	6,624	11,238	—	—
Queenstown	6,975	13,000	—	—
Glasgow	4,000	13,000	—	—
Antwerp	16,000	19,200	—	—
Total for the week	60,000	$134,535	—	$—
Last week in March	71,070	144,153	5,643	9,114
Total in February	206,710	414,001	—	—
Total in January	290,722	582,888	30,160	59,884
Total in December	1,086,370	2,041,808	94,220	191,228
Total in November	1,403,317	2,826,749	21,360	44,641
Total in October	1,425,720	2,742,710	60,760	69,648
Total in September	886,000	1,700,000	—	—
Total in August	394,670	801,467	66,101	107,826
Total in July	751,706	1,526,764	180,864	356,369
Total since 1st July	6,224,318	$10,956,700	439,347	$900,078

COTTON.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	4,671	$324,154	1,169	$42,520
Glasgow	536	36,736	—	—
Greenock	136	6,000	—	—
Rotterdam	77	2,400	200	17,770
Hamburg	823	2,400	630	14,055
Antwerp	480	19,145	409	14,850
Havre	140	8,517	—	—
Marseilles	366	11,086	—	—
Total for the week	6,464	$300,279	1,837	$91,154
Last week in March	79,385	438,760	4,306	196,533
Total in February	20,844	1,133,190	4,356	624,756
Total in January	20,329	1,017,883	31,280	694,749
Total in December	13,774	661,263	23,354	947,395
Total in November	19,161	847,408	11,353	457,618
Total in October	23,724	1,053,106	21,140	894,253
Total in September	26,695	1,336,272	18,954	740,537
Total in August	15,238	732,457	23,381	906,992
Total in July	31,224	1,536,835	35,925	1,526,800
Total since 1st July	185,867	$8,827,300	184,557	$7,290,366

CORN.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	—	—	25,925	$25,486
Cork	6,176	$6,200	—	—
Glasgow	7 114	7,360	509	556
Hamburg	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam	13	13	—	—
Oporto	—	—	22,095	23,180
Brazil	—	—	275	337
Venezuela	—	—	500	508
Porto Rico	100	110	—	—
British Guiana	40	34	—	—
British W. Indies	100	95	—	—
British N. Amer's.	2,811	2,800	3,991	3,986
Total for the week	16,351	$16,380	53,195	$54,062
Total previously	1,646,983	1,481,962	3,443,128	3,153,757
Total since 1st July	1,663,295	$1,498,298	3,496,309	$3,207,819

CORN MEAL.	Bbls. and hfs.	Value.	Bbls. and hfs.	Value.
Liverpool	1,000	$4,000	—	$—
Porto Rico	365	1,848	—	—
Cuba	200	925	—	—
New-Granada	73	364	—	—
French W. Indies	10	40	—	—
Dutch W. Indies	486	2,213	165	3,300
British Guiana	100	400	—	—
British N. Amer's.	747	3 010	220	943
Total for the week	2,981	$12 680	385	$4,243
Total previously	37,734	156,116	37,567	168,031
Total since 1st July	40,715	$170,796	37,967	$172,274

BEEF.	Bbls. and hfs.	Value.	Bbls. and hfs.	Value.
Liverpool	600	$12,116	544	$15 068
London	1,436	31,560	262	5,775
Cadiz	—	—	25	300
Amsterdam	25	300	20	313
Antwerp	36	412	—	—
Hanse Towns	413	3,686	—	—
Dutch W. Islands	21	200	—	—
Hayti	8	78	—	—
Cuba, &c. Gren'dines	375	5,260	—	—
Porto Rico	30	198	—	—
Cuba	25	75	50	162
French W. Indies	36	495	—	—
Dutch W. Indies	10	150	—	—
British W. Indies	6	54	9	198
British Guiana	325	3,514	—	—
British N. America	58	696	33	248
Total for the week	3,431	$56 698	874	$22,091
Total previously	32,476	526,148	51,646	$1,164,288
Total since 1st July	35,907	$564,836	52,519	$1,186,380

PORK.	Bbls. and hfs.	Value.	Bbls. and hfs.	Value.
Liverpool	630	$6,900	460	$15,700
London	740	11,975	300	7,850
Havre	—	—	33	1,202
Sandwich Islands	21	266	—	—
Hayti	75	1,168	754	10,618
Cuba	—	—	15	120
New-Granada	950	9,406	—	—
Porto Rico	98	1,580	8	101
Dutch W Indies	50	400	118	1,562
British Guiana	495	6 285	—	—
British N. America	350	3,800	380	4,890
Total for the week	3,167	$41,761	2,188	$33,053
Total previously	46,184	430,615	113 995	1,514,978
Total since 1st July	49,291	$462,376	116,183	$1,508,042

RECAPITULATION.	1854. Amount.	1854. Value.	1855. Amount.	1855. Value.
Flour, bbls.	18,867	$154,902	7,123	$63,671
Wheat, bushels	66,000	134,535	—	—
Cotton, bales	6,490	300,279	1,537	91,154
Corn, bushels	16,352	16,380	53,195	54,062
Corn Meal, bbls. & hfs	12,000	51,000	360	1,500
Beef, bbls. and hfs.	3,431	56 698	874	22,091
Pork, bbls. and hfs.	3,167	41,761	2,188	33,053
Total produce for the week		$755,325		$265,531
Total Miscellaneous		—		589,383
Total exp'ts for the week		—		$854,862

Markets.—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, March 17—6 P. M.

The extremely unpleasant weather has materially impeded business.

ASHES—Rule quiet, at old rates. The stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day comprised 225 bbls. Pearls, and 418 bbls. Pots, in all, 643 bbls.

COFFEE—The market remains rather inactive, but prices are firm and buoyant. The day's sales include 800 packages Java, at 13½c.@14½c.; and 300 bags Rio, at 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, an active demand has prevailed, and about 3,000 bales have been disposed of within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. Orleans and Tex.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7¾	7¾
Middling	8½	8½	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	9¾	10	10¼	10¼
Fair	10	10¾	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands is quiet but pretty firm. The receipts are limited, and the stock is a light one. The Eastern and local inquiry is moderate. There is not much demand from shippers. The day's sales include 3,500 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$8 75 @ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½@ 9 12½
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 81½
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81½@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50 @12 75

Canadian is unchanged—the sales reaching 1,800 bbls. Rhoe at $9 25@$10 75 for common to super extra ₩ bbl. Southern is less active at former prices. There were 1,300 bbls. sold at $9@$9 87½ for mixed to good straight and favorite; with $9 87½@$11 for fancy and extra ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is less abundant, and is worth $3 50@$3 87½ ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is also scarce and wanted at $6 25@7 50 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and somewhat nominal at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 56½ for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales transpired of 250 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 70@$3 75½; 600 boxes Bunch do. at $2 10 and $2 40 for wet dried and dry, ₩ box; some Southern Pea Nuts at $1 75 ₩ bushel; 10 cases Sardines at 60c. ₩ box; and some inferior currants at 14c., prime being held at 20c. and upward, ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered and is inactive. Prices are unsettled. A parcel of 1,000 bushels prime Genesee White was taken at something over $2 55 ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at $1 35@1 37 ₩ bushel. Barly is nominally the same. Oats are plenty and heavy, at 62c.@66c. for State and Western; and 65c.@67c. for Jersey, ₩ bushel. Corn is still in very moderate stock, but not in active request, and prices are without any perceptible change, their tendency being, if anywise, in favor of purchasers. The day's transactions have been very limited at 97c. for Jersey Yellow, and 96c. for Western mixed, from store, ₩ bushel.

HAY—About 300 bales River brought 85c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are less abundant, and being in brisk request, they command prices generally ¼c. ₩ lb. higher than those quoted in our former notice.

HOPS—Continue in slack demand at 18c.@20c. for last year's crop ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet and languid, being quoted at from $29@$31, usual credit, ₩ ton, with only very trifling sales. Within a few days there have been free transactions in American Pig, $34@35, six months credit, in Philadelphia, &c., delivered there. There is nothing of any consequence doing in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are in light supply and fair demand at $3 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—A good inquiry has existed for domestic tanned sole, the sales of which have pretty nearly equaled the receipts, so that there is no great increase to the stock, which now consists of about 40,000 sides Hemlock and 24,000 sides Oak. French Calf Skins have been more active; buyers have been able to fill their requirements, till the stock on hand is now reduced to 4,000 skins; 2,000 Slunk do. are held at 60c. ₩ lb.; 1,000 Russia do. at 70c.; 1,000 Patent Enamel do. at 18c.; 1,000 Sheep Lining do. at 18c.; and 1,000 Roan do. at 18c. Goods will incur no remarks outright sales. English Sheep Lining continues dull, and the market is nominal for Spains, of which the stock is chiefly composed, but Roans are scarce and wanted.

LEAD—Is in pretty active request, and is very firm in price. Some 200 tons Spanish were sold, to arrive, at 6¾ ₩ 100 lbs., time, &c. The last transaction in Galena was at 6¾ 30 ₩ 100 lbs. German is quoted at 6¾@6¾; and English at 6¾@6¾ ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is scarce, and somewhat nominal in value.

MOLASSES—There have been 400 bbls. New-Orleans disposed of 35c.@37c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged in demand and value. Spirits Turpentine is less abundant and is now quoted at 45c.@46c. ₩ gallon, with a moderate inquiry; 450 bbls common Resin were reported as having been sold at $1 85 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered—the previous quotation for this article.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive continue without activity or change in prices. Linseed is in less request at 68c.@69c. ₩ gallon, but with a moderate supply, owners are pretty firm. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales for the day of only 400 bbls. at $14 25@$14 37½, chiefly at the former rate for Old Mess; $14 37½@$14 50 for New Prime; and $16 for New Mess ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and steady at 6c.@7c. ₩ lb. Cutmeats are pretty brisk and firm at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy at old prices. Lard is rather more active but not higher; 470 pkgs. fair to prime brought 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef attracts considerable attention and rules firm, the sales consisting of 280 bbls. at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $16 for Extra Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $17@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio, 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime State, and 30c.@32c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is less active and now obtainable at 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, but steady at $4 50@$5 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is sparingly offered, and though the demand is not very active, prices are sustained.

SOAP—There were 193 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—The demand is improving and prices are becoming firmer. We now quote: Race Ginger 5c.; Sumatra Pepper at 11½c.; Jamaica Pimento at 13½c.@13½c.; Cloves at 14½c.; Cassia, in mats, at 38c.; Mace at 92½c.@95c.; and No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1 ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are moderately active and steady, the transactions embracing 350 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c. @5½c., and 240 Cuba Muscovado at 4½c.@5c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs. prime realized 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 31c.@31½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were almost at a stand, as shippers were waiting the receipts of the steamer's letters. For Liverpool 50 tons of Fustic Wood were taken at 15s. ₩ ton. Bacon was at 15s., Corn and Flour were nominal; Cotton was 5-32d.@3-16d., ₩ lb. There was no change to notice in rates for London and Havre. For Bremen 300 bales of Cotton were taken at ½c.; 100 bbls. Provisions at 2s. 6d., and 40 tons measurement goods at 20s. For Antwerp, 100 bales Cotton were engaged at ½c. To California rates were unchanged. The latest charters have been: A bark to Elsinore and a market, Logwood, 35s., and Cotton 1c.; one from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, about $6 25 ₩ hhd.; one to Key West, Cement, 35s., and Bricks $4 75 ₩ M.; a brig to Lisbon, Rio and back, $1 25 ₩ bag; one to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves $20, Heavy do. $24, and back from St. Ubes, Salt 20c.; a Br. brig, 260 tons, to Cadiz and back, $2,500; one, 200 tons, from Ponce, P. R., to New-York, Sugar 27½c., and Molasses $3; one from Cardenas to New-York, Molasses, $3.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—

Saturday—First Board—$709 City Railroad 1s. 82½; $11,000 do. 83; $4,000 Susquehanna R. Canal 6s. 85½; $16,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 86½; $6,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 92; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 94; $1,300 Pennsylvania 6s, 90; $250 do., 89½; $3,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, 96; 83 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 100 do., 31¾; 100 do., 31½; 186 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 44½; 19 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 125; 12 Harrisburg Railroad, 56½; 30 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 200 Schuylkill Navigation, 21; 10 Beaver Meadow Railroad, (C & P.) 45; 250 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 3 Philadelphia Bank, 134½; 18 Bank of Pennsylvania, 116½; and 7 Commercial Bank, 54½; 1 Mechanics' Bank, 30½.

Between Boards—$5,000 City R. R. 6s, 83½; $3,000 do., '84, 83½; 300 Reading R. R. 6s, '70, 86½; 1500 Pennsylvania 5s, 89½; 450 Reading Railroad, 43½; 105 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 44½; 28 Northern Bank of Kentucky, 108½; 4 Commercial Bank, 55.

Second Board—$29,800 Pennsylvania 5s, 90½; $3,000 Tennessee Coupon 6s, 81½; 100 Susquehanna R. Preferred, 31½; 160 do., 31¾; 126 Reading Railroad, 42¾; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, C. & P., 45½; 19 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 44½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 21, 100 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 4 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 71½; 226 Girard Bank, 12½.

After Board—$600 City 6s, 93½; $3,000 Tennessee Coupon 6s, 81; $4,200 City 6s, 84; $1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 80; 160 Schuylkill Navigation, 21; 50 Reading Railroad, 42½; 300 do., 42½; 15 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 50 Long Island Railroad, 17½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '86, 117; City 6s, 83@84; Pennsylvania 5s, 89@90; Reading Railroad, 42½@42¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, 78, 86@87; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '90 85½@90; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45@45½; Morris Canal, 15½@15½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82, 77@77½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21@21½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32@32½; Long Island Railroad, 17½@17¾; Pittsburg Railroad, 94@104; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 14@15; Union Canal, 10½@10¾

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—For sale, on reasonable terms, the following described premises: Vacant 100 feet front on Atlantic-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. A good opportunity for builders.

Also, three good and new frame two-story and basement dwelling-houses on 19th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton-av. Bridge, and by Third-av. Railroad to Fulton and Atlantic Ferries.

Also, a vacant lot at rear on 15th-st.

Also a new and good-sized genteel marble front dwelling on 3d place, 30 house from Court-st., Brooklyn.

Also, two vacant premises 100 feet square, unsurpassed as a site for a villa, at Bloomingdale near 86th-st., New-York, overlooking the river for miles.

Also, about 5 acres in Westchester, between Fordham and Morrisania depôts, within 5 minutes' walk of either, opposite the Lorillard Mansion, and finely adapted to quarter acre lots for villas.

Also 50 feet front on south side 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., New-York. One lot improved.

Also, 1 lot north side 45th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., New-York. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, No 90 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The four-story and attic English basement brown stone house on north side of 38th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Strictly a first-class house, containing the modern improvements.

Also, the four-story and high stoop brown stone house No. 16 West 32d-st.

Also, the three-story and high stoop brown stone house in 23d-st., No. —, between 8th and 9th-avs.

Also, the three-story and high stoop house No. 146 West 26th-st.

Also, 2 four-story English basement brown stone houses in 36th-st., between 7th and 9th-avs.

Also, the four-story and high stoop Philadelphia brick front house on 26th-st., No —, between 8th and 9th-avs

Apply to J. M. BEACH & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE—A good brick house on 36th-st., between 6th and 6th-avs. Price moderate, and 10 to 25 per cent. down, balance on time.

Also, for sale, two brick dwelling-houses, basement and three-stories, on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Price and terms as above.

Also, for sale, one brick four story store and dwelling-house on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Terms easy.

Also, for sale, four vacant lots on Hicks-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn. Terms easy.

Also, an elegant country seat in a pleasant village on north side of Long Island.

Apply at the Law Office of KISSAM & WEBB, No. 15 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened twenty-five feet in the Spring, on the opposite side, and will become the great thoroughfare to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 116 feet on Church-st.; the buildings are five-stories high, with cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 116 feet deep; the store next is 50 feet front by 106 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 22x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 122 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnaces, ranges, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. B. DAVENPORT, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The house and lot No 26 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., lot 25 by 100 feet, house full size, of best materials and workmanship, having been erected by a builder for his own use; price $9,000, a large proportion of which may remain on mortgage, or it may be paid in yearly installments. Title warranted perfect. Apply to W. WARD, No. 156 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island.—A house, with one acre of land, immediately on the above, where there is good bathing, and adjoining Tormenello Brew House and Wiman three minutes walk of Vanderbilt Landing. It is well situated for a family grocery and boarding-house, or public garden. Immediate possession given. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story new house, brownstone-front, elegantly finished; house 25x55, on full lot; location West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. Also, two full lots for sale on same block. House can be seen at all times. Key at No. 9 London Terrace. For particulars, inquire of M. SCHIVERIN, No. 9 London Terrace, or No. 69 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement, rustic front, brick houses, situated at the corner of Lee-av. and Rose-st. (and adjoining.) Brooklyn—ten minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, cornices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A good dwelling house and two lots of ground, with a large barn on the rear lot—all nearly new—in complete order and in a good neighborhood. Possession given on the 1st of April, or 10 per cent. rent can be had for it the next year. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No 2 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—No. 318 Henry-st., the new three-story, basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia front house, finished complete in the best manner. Furnace, gas, ranges, &c., will be sold cheap. Inquire corner Clinton and Baltic-sts., Brooklyn, of C. J. NICKERSON.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One first-class, four story, with basement, brown-stone front house, 20 by 60, lot 24 feet 6 inches deep, with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 65 West 20th-st., between Lafayette and 6th-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDEN, No. 69 East 20th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front 3-reuting-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 6th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN COTTARD, cor. Bank and West sts.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In one block, a handsome and substantial brick house, built by the owner for his own use, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order, and a flower garden in front. Inquire of J. MOTTAM, No. 48 Bleecker-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 78 Hicks-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 69 South-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 16 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Convenient with Wall-st., where it is now daily retired. There is a commodious dwelling, containing 10 rooms, also all necessary outbuildings, and a farm of 5 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and shade trees. A private water front across the whole farm with good boating, fishing and bathing. Terms reasonable. Possession can be had early, if desired. Apply at No. 25 6th-av. Forty farms more may be had, if desired.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck with about four acres of ground, 25 miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, pleasantly situated on the Boston Turnpike Road, half a mile from Railroad depôts. There is a fine grove of forest trees before the house. The grounds contain all kinds of fruit and ornamental shrubbery. Stable and barn, good garden, &c. Price $6,000. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 21 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick, and is 40 by 28, with addition 24 by 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled, large gardens, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Springfield, Staten Island, three miles from Fort Richmond. House two story and attic, new, 30 by 40 feet, piazza front and rear, thirteen rooms on first and second floors, and five in the attic. About four acres of land. The premises are now occupied by Hon. N. CROCHERON. Price $4,000. Rents $400. Inquire of No. 94 Maiden-lane, down stairs.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story cottage house and lot, with a good vegetable garden, with plenty of small shrubbery, situated on Main-st., in the village of Fort Chester, five minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad depôt, a desirable place for a gentleman doing business in the City of New York. Also, fine building sites from one to ten acres, wood land, with fruit and forest trees, lying on the Boston turnpike road, between the village of Port and Fort Chester, with a fine view of the Long Island Sound. For terms apply to THOMAS BENT, store No. 213 East 26th-st., New-York, or of THOMAS BENT, Port Chester.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE On Washington-av., Brooklyn, a handsome cottage house and two lots. The house is conveniently arranged and handsomely finished, the grounds filled with fine fruit trees, plants, &c. ROBT. SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Situated at Orienta, on the Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, 23¼ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Seven trains daily each way. There are about six acres of land, elegantly laid out, ornamented with shrubs, roses and other flowers, in great abundance, together with the choicest apple, peach, pear, and cherry-trees, just coming into bearing. The house is two stories, with hall through the centre, with parlor on one side, about 18 by 30 feet, handsomely finished with marble mantels, grates, &c., on the other side, sitting and dining-room. Adjoining, there is a wing with kitchen, store-room, pantries, &c.; and above, large bedrooms. In the basement of the main house are laundry, supplied with a range, and water from a superior well, milk-room, gardener's room, coal-cellar, hot-air furnaces, &c. The location is remarkably healthy, bathing, fishing, and boating are unsurpassed. For particulars inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 3 Nassau-st.

A 3 ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 30, with a wing 35 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, stables filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all have been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 25 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to

HALL & CALROW, No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in the centre of the beautiful village of New-Rochelle, consisting of a good dwelling-house, carriage-house, barn, work-shop, green-house, ice-house, and fountain, all in perfect order. Good roads all round the premises, and the land beautifully laid out. In a high state of cultivation, with gravel walks tastefully laid out, fruit of all kinds, shrubbery and shade trees of every description, and within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Price $12,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to B. PARKHURST, Jr., at his office—st., from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 o'clock P. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR LET.—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground, is the house is capable of accommodating about 80 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and outbuildings, having superior accommodations as to stables, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the furniture, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthfulness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new brick house and lot on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 22 miles from New-York City. The house is two stories, attic and high basement, with piazzas in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x125 feet. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 196 West-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 35 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The Farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence, or a location for the supply of its markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 15th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for sale, will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 3 per cent per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. Scrip and Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Farm of 25 acres, in high state of cultivation, beautifully located in Bloomfield, N. J., 13 miles from New-York, and 5 from Newark, on which there is a new 2-story frame house, 40 feet by 22 feet deep; also, another house for renting; a barn and other necessary out-buildings. On said farm are two good apple orchards of grafted fruits; also, a variety of choice fruits, &c. Price $6,500. Also, another farm of 14 acres, in a good state of cultivation, with a good house with ten rooms in it, a barn, &c. On said farm is a good apple orchard. Price $2,100. For terms and particulars, apply to B. PARKHURST, Jr., at his office—st., from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 o'clock P. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 200 acres, in Illinois, (160 tillable and 40 wood, of heavy timber.) There is a saw and grist-mill near it, and the neighborhood is well improved. It is in Clark County, in Township 12, six miles from the Wabash River, and on the National Road, leading from Terre Haute to St. Louis. The farm is well fenced, and title indisputable. Apply to

JOSEPH W. ALLEN, Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 214 acres, 130 improved and in good cultivation, situated in Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., within a cash home market, may be had for all kinds of produces at the highest rates. The farm is well watered and fenced. On the premises is an orchard and nursery buildings. Price $4,500; terms easy; title good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER

AUCTION SALES.

FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, (Baltimore-st.), on THURSDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, in Jeffersonville, (Indiana,) and extending to Louisville, (Kentucky,) crossing the Ohio River on a Bridge in connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, a distance of 1 mile between Louisville and Jeffersonville, and the Ohio River Railroad, a distance of 2 miles between Jeffersonville and New Albany, a distance of 3 miles; the entire line of Railroad, with the Ohio River Bridge, Depot Grounds, Depot Houses, Engine Houses, Water Stations, Machine Shops, Turn-tables, Rolling Stock, and all other property belonging to the Company, described in the Mortgage executed by the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, dated the 1st day of January, 1854, and recorded in the Counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Crawford, Dubois, Daviess, Martin and Wells, in the State of Indiana, and in the County of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, within the limits of the Road, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of $1,000 each of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, issued and upon them Mortgage that may hereafter be issued, and remain unpaid on the day of sale, together with the Franchises, Rights and Privileges appertaining to the same, and all the Estate, Real, Personal and Mixed, now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the Company, and appertaining to the Road, or used in the operation thereof, and all the Tolls, Income and Profits thereof, subject to the Mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1854, and recorded in the Counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Crawford, Dubois, Daviess, Martin and Wells, in the State of Indiana, and in the County of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, and not yet paid, and not what they would be worth when purchased and completed as a Railroad Property, with all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges appertaining to the same, and all the Estate, Real, Personal and Mixed, now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the Company, and appertaining to the Road, or used in the operation thereof, and all the Tolls, Income and Profits thereof, subject to the Mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1854, and recorded in the Counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Crawford, Dubois, Daviess, Martin and Wells, in the State of Indiana, and in the County of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, within the limits of the Road, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of $1,000 each of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, issued and upon them Mortgage that may hereafter be issued, and remain unpaid on the day of sale, together with

THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY.

MR. DELAVAN'S LETTER.

Mr. Stebbin's in Reply—Another Letter to Come.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 17, 1855.

Once more at the seat of Government, and out of the din and the turmoil and the excitements of your City life, we are again the servants of the people, and I hope, prepared to do that which is to be done with becoming diligence and despatch.

Taking little part, myself, in the exercises of the four day's visit, I have devoted somewhat of my time, since the return, to the accumulation of the individual impressions made upon the legislative mind, during its sojourn among you. Most of the members were little used to the ways of a City—few of them had ever before seen or heard of the institutions, to examine which, was the ostensible object of the recess. To these there has been opened up a new life—an inner world of human existance, which only a vast City can exhibit. They have stood face to face and under the same roof with suffering, with affliction, with poverty, with crime. They have communed with want and destitution in all its shapes, and have felt what it is that can make life a burden—existence a punishment. They have seen too, those whose eyes God has closed from a knowledge of the blessed sunshine, those whose ears the voice of friends may not reach, whose tongues can give no utterance to the thoughts within them—and the saddest of them all, those whom the world call mad.

They have passed in review a long line of the lame, the halt, the blind, the vicious, and have marked how large a portion they make of the denizens of New-York, and in brilliant contrast they have seen the reverse of the far dark future—the luxury, the splendor, the opulence that encircles and screens from sight the misery and the want.

Will these living lessons that he has conned so closely make a fitting impress upon the Legislator will they make him more tolerant of human weakness, more mindful of the duty of Government—will they better fit him for the discharge of the powers wherewith the people have entrusted him? Will they make him more mindful of the necessities of his fellow-man—will they make him less grasping, less avaricious, less tenacious? Will they make him forget his local prejudices and partialities, and bring him to realise that in aiding charity where charity has concentrated her dependants, he is keeping those dependants from his own hearthstone—shielding himself and those he represents from the contagion of vice and the contemplation of suffering!

If such shall be the results of the recess, that recess will have been timely and wise—instructive to the Legislature, prophetive of injury to but few, of vast good to thousands. The individual wisdom, the intelligence, the moderation and sobriety that go to make up the Legislature of the State, enjoins the belief that its visit will have a practical lasting benefit.

LEGISLATION.

There was little of general importance transacted in either House yesterday. The Senate was engaged in the forenoon session in discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the bill to legalize the acts of the Commissioners who located the county buildings in the new county of Rockyler.

In the afternoon, the Temperance bill being the special order, Senator WATKINS embraced that opportunity to give utterance to his views of the bill before the Senate. I gathered occasionally that he was opposed to any prohibitory law, but thought that if there was to be any, it ought to be such a one as would best satisfy the radical friends of the measure. He was for no law at all—but if we must have any, he wanted one that would fit close. A desultory debate succeeded the effort of Senator WATKINS, and progress was reported before a vote on the amendments was reached.

THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.

Mr. SPENCER, in presenting to the Senate the ANNUAL Report of the New-York Dispensary, called to it the attention which he feared it would not otherwise receive. As well as other Dispensaries, this institution receives annually a small sum from the State Treasury, and it was right the State should know how that little is dispensed. The past is the sixty-fifth year of its existence, and during the year 1854 it relieved over 45,000 patients. During the past year there have been vaccinated over 20,000 persons. It receives annually from the State $1,000, and the same sum from the City, while it has dispensed $11,410—the balance being made up by private subscriptions. The average to each patient is twenty-four cents. Was ever so much good done with so little money?

In the House, the consideration of the bill to make examination of the encroachments upon the Harbor of New-York, was made the special order for Wednesday, and the third reading fixed for Friday, the 23d inst.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The letter written by EDWARD C. DELAVAN to the editor of the Buffalo *Democracy*, and which was published in the TIMES on Saturday, is attracting much attention here. To one of the assertions made by the leader of the Temperance forces, Mr. STEBBINS took occasion to-day to make reply. Mr. DELAVAN, it will be recollected, quotes Mr. STEBBINS as coinciding with the view taken by Gov. SEYMOUR, that the bill vetoed last year was unconstitutional. As Mr. STEBBINS is one of the most prominent and influential of the Maine Law advocates in the House, I think it fitting that his remarks should have the same circulation as was given to Mr. DELAVAN's letter—hence I copy them in full.

Mr. STEBBINS said: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. I have had put into my hands this morning the Albany *Argus* of yesterday, containing a letter of EDWARD C. DELAVAN. I have but once before claimed my privilege upon this floor, touching newspaper articles pertaining to myself. As a general thing, I prefer to leave them to their own worth, and leave my cause to be vindicated or condemned by my public *acts*.

I should not notice this letter, did it speak of me as an individual member upon this floor only. But, Sir, it refers to me in my relation to a subject of most vital interest to the State, recommended by the Governor in his message, upon which subject I had the honor of being Chairman of the Committee of the House. That portion of the letter to which I refer is as follows:

The whisper in reference to my remarks on Governor SEYMOUR'S veto must be the last dying sound of that loud war of thunder which greeted their ears [illegible] and which I believed "[illegible] sentiment had rested from a scene of [illegible] and [illegible] temperance men do their duty." And for [illegible] I would have [illegible] no honorable sycophant to [illegible] in the [illegible]. When I used the words above referred to, I believed that the Governor considered the law which he vetoed to be unconstitutional. I then thought that he was mistaken. But it now turns out to be true beyond all question that he was right. Mr. STEBBINS of the House, Chancellor WALWORTH, two other able and learned temperance lawyers and myself, unite in the opinion that it was unconstitutional. Thus Governor SEYMOUR stands vindicated, and with honest minds I feel that I shall stand vindicated also.

Mr. Speaker, I am here represented by Mr. DELAVAN as upholding the views of ex-Governor SEYMOUR, in the bill passed last Winter to incorporate Albany. What could have induced the writing of my name in such a connection, I know not. Ever since the proclamation of that veto message, a document most unworthy and unbecoming, in style, language and spirit, the dignified office of Governor, and most weak and fallacious in its reasoning, I have not failed, on all befitting occasions, to treat it with that contempt it richly deserves. I have again and again said that the people would repudiate it; and they have done so. I have opposed, and said the people would mull, the sentence it contained, and they have most emphatically nulled them.

Such views, and such sentiments, Mr. Speaker, I have during the last nine months, to many pieces in my own City, in my own County and adjacent counties, against this veto message, which called upon to address men of *all* parties, and I have been fully warranted in so doing. Through that section of the State where my views are perfectly understood, nothing will strike the people with more astonishment than this announcement of Mr. DELAVAN's that *I sustained ex-Governor Seymour's Veto.*

Sir, I repel any such insinuation even. There is no truth in it. It is an entire mistake from first to last. I do not believe that there is the least force in ex-Governor SEYMOUR's constitutional objections to that bill, and I have said to Mr. DELAVAN that I did not believe the ex-Governor did. I am astonished that that honorable gentleman, for whom I entertain the highest respect, should have published me to his host.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, I do not charge that gentleman with any unfriendliness in this matter. I am of the opinion that it is a mistake under which he is laboring. I can hardly [illegible] believe, before publishing anything concerning a [illegible] man, he would [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable in advance. The paper is made up [illegible] and contains all the leading matter of the Daily.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Death—Banishment.

CONSULS REFUSED ADMITTANCE.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, from New-Orleans the 11th inst., and Havana the 14th, arrived here on Sunday night. The Purser promptly furnished our papers.

From Havana we learn that the cases of PINTO, CADALSO, and PINELS, have been determined by the Military Court with the sentence of Death to all transcending the decision of the "Fiscal," which was death to RAMON PINTO, ten years' imprisonment to JUAN CADALSO, and banishment to NARCISO PINELS.

The Councils of the different foreign nations in Havana proposed to call on the Captain General to indulge clemency towards the prisoners by commutation; or, if that was impossible, that the execution of the condemned be deferred until the Government at Madrid could be communicated with. The Consuls were refused admission. It was believed that the sentence was confirmed on the 13th, and that the execution of PINTO would shortly take place. Havana was quiet, and business improving. The health of the city perfect.

The United States steamship *Princeton*, Capt. EAGLE, was at Havana, all well. Also, the English man-of-war steamer *Bonetard*.

The *Cahawba* has experienced warm and pleasant weather from New-Orleans to this port.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, March 12, 1855.

The most prominent incident we have, is the session had of the permanent "Military Commission" as Council of War, under orders of the acting Military Governor of the District of Havana, MANSO,—for the trial of RAMON PINTO, JUAN CADALSO and NICOLAS PINETO, for conspiracy against the Government. The session was opened Saturday, 10th, after spiritual preparation by mass said in the Chapel of the Royal Tacon Prison, in the presence of as many people as could crowd into the place—the holy of holies of Spanish Justice—upon the balls or galleries of the prison especially appointed for the sacred service.

The Fiscal read what he pleased, or what he was pleased to prepare—and the grave Judges, in red and yellow uniform, listened with the gravity becoming the occasion, when not smiling over some tale of scandal of a suit, ever ready where mind is to be amused under such peculiar circumstances.

The reading of documents and the weary finding consumed all the time Justice had to dispose of for the day, so they were compelled to adjourn for dinner and sleep; before passing to sentence, as had been dictated by the "Fiscal"—the third or fourth which had been appointed for the job. RAMON PINTO, for presumption in thinking of freedom for his countrymen (for he had had no chance for overt action)—his life to the wounded Queen by the Garrote—JUAN CADALSO, ten years at hard labor and prison—NICOLAS PINETO, to four years ditto—it is said by some that the last is banished, but I think the first is correct—and that commutation will be applied to all, through Gen. CONCHA. By the British steamer *Clyde*, we have reported that SANTA ANNA had been compelled to leave Mexico. The news evident from that quarter do not say so, although they repeat that the President had gone to the mildest climate of the "*tierra caliente*" for his health. This may have given foundation for the story. The steamer *United States*, in attempting to leave port on the evening of the 10th, was run ashore by the pilot, which officers of vessels in the vicinity, and who were looking upon the steamer as she was washed, declare must have been premeditated. One remarked to another, just before she struck, "Why that pilot is trying to put the steamer on the bank." At any rate she was carefully put on one of the most "notoriously" well known shoals in the harbor, made by deposits round an old sunken hulk.

Capt. EAGLE, of the United States war steamer *Princeton*, sent men and boats to the assistance of Capt. GRAHAM, of the *United States*. She was with much difficulty, and with the assistance of a tug, got off at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and went to sea last evening at sundown, for Mobile. She had on board of her, all the time she remained in port, a police officer with two or three assistants in citizens' dress, and was taken as good care of as if she had been, how said ah, a "filibustero." Capt. GRAHAM called on the Governor, and stated that he wished his vessel examined by any persons he would select, with the assurance that they would find nothing but the means of legitimate trade and maintenance on board;—and that he was anxious to sell her, which was measurably the cause of his taking command of her. The interview was said to be satisfactory to the Captain General, but he still does seems to have her well watched every moment, and took of the names taken of every person who went on board.

The sales of the schooner *John G. White*, of Boston, saleratus, powder, &c., was released, and went to New-Orleans by the *Philadelphia*, 9th inst. All other prisoners, your citizens, remain as last noticed. I hand you commercial reports. Have received no files of the TIMES, which, without, we are out of joint.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

The Military Commission condemned the three—passing beyond the finding of the Fiscal—RAMON PINTO, JUAN CABALSO and NICOLAS PINETO, to death by the garrote ad. It has been an awful sensation to this people. The foreign Consuls desired to have an interview with the Captain General, to ask clemency in behalf of the prisoners, which was refused on the ground, preferred previously at the office of the Government Secretary, of the British Consul General, Mr. CRAWFORD. This answer was duly given by Mr. CRAWFORD to the Secretary why the Consuls desired an audience. [illegible] Consuls [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PRICES CURRENT.

The *Prices Current* of the 23d, speaking of the notice given by PAGE, BACON & Co., of their suspension, says :

The notice given by PAGE, BACON & Co., of their suspension, is the announcement of a fact which has been known to the whole community for some time. The extent of their liabilities, as stated in the schedule, is $3,171,916, and the assets are set down at $1,172,000. The principal creditors are the Bank of the Commonwealth, $1,000,000; the Bank of Kentucky, $500,000; the Northern Bank of Kentucky, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, $500,000; the Bank of Louisville, $500,000; the Bank of Virginia, $500,000; the Bank of Tennessee, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Nashville, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Memphis, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Charleston, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Mobile, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Galveston, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Houston, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Austin, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, San Antonio, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Brownsville, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Corpus Christi, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Laredo, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Eagle Pass, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, El Paso, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Presidio del Norte, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Ojinaga, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Chihuahua, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Monterrey, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Saltillo, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Matamoros, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Tampico, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Veracruz, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Mexico City, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Guadalajara, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Zacatecas, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, San Luis Potosí, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Durango, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Chihuahua, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Hermosillo, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Guaymas, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Mazatlán, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Culiacán, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Tepic, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Guadalajara, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Morelia, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Guanajuato, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, San Luis Potosí, $500,000; the Bank of Commerce, Zacatecas

NEW-YORK CITY.

Home Club, Seventh-st.

The regular meeting of the members of the New-York Home Club took place on Friday evening last, at the residence of Mr. C. J. Dessar, No. 20 Montgomery-place. On this occasion the ladies were equal participants with the gentlemen in the enjoyments of the evening. The recipient of the attentions was Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, one of the two lady members of the Club, who has been rapidly rising into favor as an artist, and whose landscapes, both in oil and water-color, are now highly appreciated, and by none more than her fellow-members of the Club. Though the numerous sketches furnished by her in the regular Club meetings are elaborate and truthful, yet she has seldom failed to furnish her contribution. In this respect, as in others, many of the members of the Club would do well to emulate her example.

The sketches furnished on the occasion were numerous, and were finished with better care than usual. Mr. Fast furnished two of his beautiful frontier scenes, which excited general admiration.

Mr. Cantente's subject, "Wounded to Die," was well represented. Dallas' contribution was fully equal to his previous efforts. John McLenan chose as the theme for his sketch the line from Campbell's "Soldier's Dream," "The little ones kissed me." The subject could hardly fall into better hands. Mr. Hart furnished one of his best landscapes. Miss Francis Kyle also contributed her usual drawing, which was much admired. Messrs. Hitchcock, Ranson, Kyle, Blondell, Wetherspoon and Moore also contributed excellent sketches.

Fourpuk the poet made an appropriate speech, chaste, classical and poetic. Mr. Coyle read an admirable poem. Mrs. Despard, Miss Dean and other ladies sang some exquisite musical gems. Mr. Underhill, Mr. Morgan and others, added their humorous song by way of variety. At a late hour the company dispersed.

School Examination.

The examination of the Female Department of Public School No. 38, Miss Wright, Principal, took place yesterday. The examination of the classes by the County Superintendent, assisted by Messrs. Hazeltine and Donnel, was confined to the higher branches taught, in which the pupils acquitted themselves with great credit. We were much gratified at the taste displayed in the style and execution of the music, and in the beauty of the drawings. As a whole it would be difficult to name a School that can excel No. 38. Among the large number of visitors we noticed several Commissioners from other Wards. There are about 450 pupils in this School.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen....Monday, March 19.

The President, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

To have Front-street, from Pine to Wall repaved.

Of Hose Co. No. 1, for alterations to carriage.

Of Jno. Palmer and others, for a sewer in Attorney-street, south of Grand.

Of Hose Co. No 44, to have their house repaired.

Of J. W. Hilyer, for a sewer in Forty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Of residents in Second-avenue, for paving and macadamizing same.

Of Messrs Fingenbaum, claiming contract for paving Chatham, Bowery and Fourth-avenues with granite blocks.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Board received a communication from Alexander Gilbert, Henry L. Stewart and others, submitting a plan for the City Hall proposed to be erected in the north part of the Park.

PLANS FOR A NEW CITY HALL.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

The undersigned beg leave to submit herewith their views and upon Sketches for the proposed new City Hall, the immediate necessity for which process so urgently upon the consideration of your honorable body. In submitting these plans the undersigned would respectfully state the considerations and views which have governed them in their preparation.

The first question reduced to its simplest form is, What do a the city need?

There may be a multitude of beautiful and valuable plans for public buildings suitable for a variety of purposes, and yet these plans may be altogether inadequate to meet the wants of a metropolis so vast and so rapidly increasing in population and business as the City of New-York.

The consideration of primary importance which therefore presented itself was to *provide ample accommodations* for all the business of the City in regard to its courts, chambers, departments, bureaus and offices. On a careful consideration of this point, and on consultation with several gentlemen, whose long professional experience and intimate acquaintance with public affairs, fully qualified them to judge the insufficiency of any of the plans heretofore submitted became apparent, and the necessity for a new one was obvious. An approximate estimate was accordingly made of the number and kind of rooms now actually required, or which will be demanded by the future wants of the City.

Having ascertained these conditions, it has been our endeavor to secure the greatest amount of room with the best possible facilities of light and ventilation, and the greatest practicable degree of retirement from the noise and confusion of the streets, and at the same time to have all the business so centralized and grouped in one building as to afford every requisite facility to the professional men and citizen having business with the various departments.

On taking a survey of the Park and of the buildings which now stand there, and glancing prospectively at the changes which must in a few years be made to provide for the public needs, it became evident that no narrow or doubtful policy could be pursued except at the ultimate expense of the City and County; also a great waste of street inconvenience. The difficulty now existing is that there are several buildings erected at different times and different styles of architecture, designed for the accommodation of particular departments without the least regard to uniformity or fitness of location on the ground. The present therefore is the time to act intelligently in the right direction to anticipate such evils and to erect a building of such proportions and with such harmony of design as to present to the future inhabitants of the City an evidence of the prudence and foresight of our present rulers and to secure the greatest ultimate economy of room, of means, and of time.

The Park is surrounded on all sides by wide and open streets and must eventually become the business centre of any great Metropolis. The large area of the Park and its extended street lines, afford an opportunity for improvement on a large scale, and the best improvement must eventually be the most valuable as well as most economical. With these considerations the plans of the undersigned, by which the land shall be improved, the pressing wants of the City satisfied, and a harmonious and beautiful structure provided, are herewith submitted.

The building, as proposed, will present a front on Chambers-street which will be thirty feet from the street, the receding portion of the building on Chambers-street being sixty feet from the street line. The view on all the streets will thus be most grand and imposing, and this arrangement will afford a wider avenue on all sides.

While these objects are accomplished there is no encroachment or obstruction of the present City Hall, but the arrangement proposed will add to the value, and convenience of a number of the offices and chambers of that building.

In our design the fronts on Broadway and Centre-street will be similar and consistent throughout, as there can be no doubt that the rebuilding of the hotels in Chatham-street will be on a greatly improved scale, and correspondingly with the buildings surrounding in the adjoining streets. The whole assemblage of Ilows and Dents thereby present an architectural as well as picturesque grouping, not excelled even in the Old World.

The ground included within the building, and between the City Hall and the new structure, will form a court of considerable dimensions, which will afford every facility for communication between the several departments. The inner ranges of rooms and chambers being thus altogether excluded from the street, will afford the indispensable requisite of retirement for the important transactions of the Courts, and other bodies where quietness is of so much importance.

In the plans, no attempt has been made to set apart or indicate specific chambers or rooms for the use of the several Courts or Departments, as this will become a matter of future election on the completion of the building. Provision has been made, however, for a grand reception room, for public purposes, which shall open on Broadway, to be 60 by 100 feet, which, in most instances, will be easily to be obtained, also for a gallery for the works of art which the City now, or may possess. The property of the City, We have thus provided for a sufficient number of rooms to be set apart for libraries, reading-rooms, archives, records, &c., with such accommodations as will afford every facility for citizens and strangers who may resort thither for purposes of reference. Our plans also provide many rooms of large size, so constructed and arranged as to admit of subsequent partition and subdivision, and thus fit the accommodations at any time become necessary.

Large chambers and corridors, and full facilities for several fire escapes, are provided in the most remote of rooms, so that the building does not constitute any danger from fire, but rather affords safe and convenient modes for escape.

It has been the constant aim of these designers to develop a plan which shall comprehend everything the City may require for years to come, and so to design

Very respectfully, &c., ALEXANDER GILBERT,
CHARLES B. JACKSON,
HENRY L. STEWART.

The Board also received the preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens, recommending the erection of the new City Hall in Madison-square. Both communications were referred to the Committees on Repairs and Supplies.

RESOLUTIONS.

Councilman Ridder—To repaint and repair Engine-house in Wooster-street, near Prince. Referred.

PAVING THIRD-AVENUE.

Councilman Van Riken—To refer all papers now on file, relative to paving Third-street with Belgian pavement, to appropriate Committees. Adopted.

Councilman Pinckney—To refer all papers now on file, relative to the widening of West-street, to appropriate Committees. Adopted.

Councilman Conover—To refer it to the Committee on Streets, to consider and report upon the propriety of altering the grade of Thirty-fourth-street. Adopted.

Councilman Jackson—To take from the table all papers on the extension of Elm-street, and refer them to appropriate Committees. Adopted.

THE STREETS.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, recommending the appropriation of $35,000 additional for street paving, and $15,000 for repairs of Wards. Referred.

HARLEM GAS COMPANY.

The report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of granting to certain parties incorporated under the name of the Harlem Gas Company, the privileges of erecting gas works, laying mains, &c., came up and was followed by a long discussion.

Councilman Clancy contended that the grant was a franchise which, according to the Charter of 1853 must be sold at auction to the highest bidder, and that the grant itself was a direct violation of the Charter to give an almost unlimited monopoly to a private company. The report was finally adopted. Councilmen Clancy, Barnes and Haven only voting in the negative.

BILLS CONCURRED IN.

To give 10 additional men to Engine Company No. 14.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of issuing $40,000 public building Stock.

The report was, on motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

CITY ADVERTISING.

The following report of the Committee on Finance, on the subject of the Corporation advertising, was read and, on motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the annexed communication of the Comptroller, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT,

That on a careful examination of the estimates submitted, and of the tables prepared by the Comptroller, they ascertain that the cost of advertising according to the rules laid down in the resolution previously adopted by this Board, will greatly exceed the cost of advertising heretofore pursued. The apparent excess of cost of the new system over the old one is about $20,000; but when we take into consideration the facilities granted to the officers of the Common Council and the heads of the Departments and Bureaus, by the "line" system, to write out and insert their proceedings and advertisements in extenso, it will easily be seen that the cost would, in all probability, treble the above sum.

Under a contract to publish the proceeding of the Common Council alone, the newspaper, by publishing in full the reports of Committees, and which they could justly claim as being proceedings of that body, would more than quadruple the above sum for advertising alone, which your Committee are of the opinion would not only be enormous, but a needless expense.

Your Committee, in view of the whole matter, are of the opinion that a contract made with each newspaper for a stipulated sum, to the only cash and economical mode of being legally entitled to claim pay other than could be devised, the mode and manner of payment holding out an inducement to abridge instead of to increase the matter published.

In accordance, your Committee offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for advertising for the Departments, the Common Council, and the official reports of the proceedings of the same, for the term of one year, in five daily newspapers.

Resolved, That the following rules shall be observed:

1. Bidders to offer the whole amount for one year.
2. The award to be made to the lowest bidder, taking into consideration the circulation in the City.
3. The Comptroller to report the bids and his awards to the Common Council for confirmation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Adjourned.

(Signed) J. G. WANDELL,
J. W. RANNEY,
P. M. SCHENCK.

THE KISSAM TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Trial of Kissane for Forgery on the Chemical Bank—Verdict of the Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March 19.
Before His Honor the Recorder.

SIXTH DAY.

The summing up of counsel in this celebrated trial commenced yesterday at the opening of Court.

Mr. Busteed remarked that it was one of the most remarkable trials which had ever come under his notice. He contended that, according to all rules of evidence, nothing had been shown by the prosecution to demonstrate the guilt of Kissane. In the construction of the case but two discussions could arise. First, Is it a forgery? Second, Is William Kissane the forger? He would admit that the two checks—those of John Thompson and Very & Gwynne—were forged, but he would not admit that the letters of introduction and bills of exchange were forged. How most the question be settled? The law says the prosecution must prove that the evidence against the prisoner excludes every other hypothesis than that of his guilt. In criminal trials, the party accused is entitled to the presumption of innocence, which in doubtful cases is always sufficient to turn the scale in his favor. A preponderance of evidence is not sufficient to establish guilt unless it excludes all doubt whatever from the juror's mind. The presumption of guilt must amount to a moral certainty. He would first discuss the question as to identity. Second, the question of guilt. In the first place he would treat the subject as if that thing of shame and sin, called Andrew Finlay, did not exist, and then he would review the nature and examine the worth of his evidence, with respect to Kissane's identity. Mr. Busteed reviewed the testimony of Mr. John Thompson. That gentleman's evidence, he contended, was very inconclusive. Mr. Thompson swears that Mr. Kissane was never in his office to his recollection; and the only evidence he gives refers to that thing called Finlay, who in August last palmed the atmosphere of his office. Again, Mr. Very proved that Finlay obtained checks from his office—not a word about Kissane. Mr. R. H. Fallis was called to prove the identity of the prisoner: all that he could swear to was, that Kissane resembled the man who came to his store on the 5th of August and obtained specimen checks, but to his positive identity he could not swear. Patrick Healy, clerk at Bixby's Hotel, could only say that Kissane was like the man who called upon Mr. Cole there on the 23d August. Gentlemen of the Jury, would you be willing to hang a man on such testimony? Yet the same evidence is necessary as if the crime were capital. The other witnesses proved nothing more. We have really no reliable evidence of his identity. Mr. Busteed proceeded to review the testimony of all the witnesses *seriatim*, in many instances pulling it to pieces in an ingenious, if not a convincing manner. Upon the evidence adduced, if the case rested there, dare the Jury convict the prisoner? To proceed to the branch of the argument which rests upon the hypothesis that Finlay is to be believed. That there should be occasion for me to say a word of your convicting a dog, of whipping a mongrel, bastard terrier, on the word—for he has no oath—of Andrew Finlay! That the prosecution should be so reduced! If the proof of this forgery were complete without Finlay's evidence would they have put him on the stand? Shame upon them, if it would, double shame upon them, if it would not! In their any proof, without Finlay's testimony, so far as Kissane is concerned? No, you all say; for the question of identity is so keenly proved that we could not lay upon it. Now then, who is the thing called Finlay? The law always allows that the testimony of an accomplice is never to be believed, unless it is corroborated by unimpeachable evidence. Now, he is a competent witness, but is he credible? Who is he? Who is this thing, this Finlay? Out of his own foul and tainted mouth is he convicted. By the charges of this nature, in so many words, he could have been convicted and punished in many instances. But had he? The counsel for defence pointed to have been well posted up in his life, by the questions he put to him. Why not have shown that he testified falsely, instead of indulging in mere abuse of him? How easy for Finlay not to have volunteered much of this past history of his life, such as his having been a smuggler, or a frequenter of book auction stores!

The Recorder, in charging the jury, commenced by congratulating them upon the termination of a trial so protracted, though he considered that their time was not mis-spent, and could not, perhaps, have been better appropriated. The proposition of law had been correctly stated by the prosecution, that it is not necessary that the party indicted should be the principal party. Any person who assists in the crime, or is in close in the proceeds of it, is equally guilty with the party who actually forges the writing. His Honor recapitulated the salient points of the evidence, in a succinct and lucid manner. In reference to the failure of the defence to prove that the visit of Cole, Kissane and Finlay to New-York was for an honest purpose, he remarked that the absence of testimony, which it is in the power of a party to produce, if it exists, when certain circumstances are proved against a prisoner on trial, is always to be received as unfavorable to that party. If the business of those parties in this City was a legitimate business, they could easily have furnished some evidence of what that business was. He traced the movements of Kissane and the others from place to place, from the first procurement of the genuine checks and blank checks, step by step noting the progress they made, until the consummation of the crime. The failure of Kissane to explain where he obtained possession of the thirteen $500 bills was also commented on. It was for the Jury to say whether it was a circumstance unfavorable to the prisoner or not. With respect to the testimony of Finlay, the rule has been, in all cases, where an accomplice is placed upon the stand, to require corroborative evidence. It is not necessary to corroborate every point presented, because these frauds are executed with such extreme caution that it is often difficult to obtain any corroboration of certain points whatever. Is Finlay's evidence unsupported? Were so many bills, of such large denominations, taken from the Bank? The evidence of many witnesses corroborates that. Were Finlay and Kissane stopping together at hotels? The testimony of three witnesses corroborate that. There are many other corroborations of material points of the case: so that, under the rules of evidence, the Jury had a right to believe the accomplice.

The Jury retired to deliberate, and were absent from the Court five minutes, when they returned with a verdict of "Guilty" against William Kissane.

The prisoner's sentence was deferred.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 10, 12, 60, 81, 85, 14, 15, 16, 66, 67.

Supreme Court.—Adjourned to Thursday.

Supreme Court.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1336, 1710, 98, 1656, 2092, 1796, 572, 1182, 1073, 1767 to 1771.

Superior Court.—Nos. 98, 305, 561, 75, 1017, 1018, 1067, 568, 1139, 1091, 1194, 1130, 1167 to 1171, 1174 to 1180, 1128 to 1167, 1169 to 1191, 1194, 1201, 608, 972, 183, 828, 772, 822, 905, 834, 994, 703, 1094, 394.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 19.

Before Judge Hall.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

At the opening of Court this morning Judge Hall said that he would say to the parties who were interested in the case of *The United States* vs. The *Steamboat Massachusetts*, that when the evidence was closed and the cases submitted, his impression was strong that the evidence was sufficient to warrant a certificate of probable cause for the seizure, but not sufficient to warrant a decree of condemnation against the vessel. The case, however, being one of importance, and in which the representative of a foreign Government was interested, I hesitated to act upon that first impression, and as the vessel was still in custody, involving a heavy expense and loss to the claimant, which rendered an early decision of the matter important, I announced then that I would consider the case on Saturday and render a decision this morning. I have only now to say, that a careful examination of the evidence has only confirmed me in my first opinion. There must be a decree dismissing the libel, but with a certificate of probable cause.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

William Courtney was then put on trial charged with an assault with a knife upon the mate of the ship *Reactus*.

Mr. Bixbeman appeared for the prisoner, who was found guilty by the Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

New Engine.

Brooklyn Continental Engine Company, No. 5, have recently had built a new engine at a cost of $1,800. It is one of the "plane" kind, with turn-up brakes. It will be brought home sometime during the present week.

Temperance.

The Cadets of Temperance in the Eastern District of Brooklyn celebrated their anniversary on Saturday evening, by public exercises at the Odeon. There was a large attendance.

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday....Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times
Monday, March 19—5 P. M.

[illegible]

COTTON—A good business has been done in cotton to-day, and the receipts at Southern ports have exceeded 2,000 bales, within the range

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied. 600 bushels prime Southern White brought $2 20@$2 27. The operations in Rye add up 2,000 bushels Jersey at $1 20—a decline. Barley and Oats are without the sense, being quiet, at unaltered quotations. Corn is brisker, but not dearer, the sales including 25,000 bushels, at 93½ for poor Southern White, and 94½c.@97 for Southern and Jersey Yellow. 9 bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River taken at old prices.

HOPS—Sale quiet and are somewhat nominal in value.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy at $30@$31, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LEAD—A lot of 40 tons Foreign brought $6 81½ ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—The demand is livelier at former rates, the sales reaching 600 bbls. New Orleans at 25c.@27c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 29c.@30c., and 270 Cuodenas at 23c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The transactions have been very moderate at about previous figures.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are without change. 100 baskets Olive realized $3 50 each. Linseed is quiet, but otherwise unaltered. We have no further sales of Lard Oil to report.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at steady quotations. The sales consisting of 1,400 bbls. at $14 37½ for New Prime; $14 25@$14 31½ for Old Mess, and $15 87½@$16 for New Mess, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs and Cut Meats appear about the same. The sales of Bacon add up 400 boxes, here, &c.: and 400 boxes at Baltimore, 7½c. ₩ lb. About 800 bbls. Lard brought 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request and steady, with sales of 200 bbls., at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $18 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$26 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $17@$20 ₩ bbl., with sales of 200 bbls. Butter is moderately dealt in, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio, 23c.@29c. for ordinary to Prime State, and 30c.@33c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is less active and now obtainable at 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There has been more activity in the market, sales having been reported of 450 tierces at $4 62½@$5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in better demand and are firm, with sales of 700 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5¼c.; and 370 hhds. Cuba at 4½c.@5c.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. Prime sold at old figures.

WHISKY—About 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison changed hands at 21c.@21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather dull. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to some lots of Cotton at 5 25d.@9-16d. ₩ lb.; 5,000 bushels Corn, part in bags, at 44d.; and some Provisions at old rates. For London, the shipments embraced but 50 bales Tobacco at 12s.6d., and small lots of other articles at unchanged quotations. Nothing new to other ports.

INSTRUCTION.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—C. C. HASELTINE, J. A. FOWLER, Principals. The advantages which this Institution affords for acquiring a solid and ornamental education are fully equal to those of any other institution in the country. In the Department of Music we may safely say that we are not surpassed. It is under the charge of Mr. Fowler, whose eminent qualifications as an author, and as an instructor, are thus alluded to by the celebrated house of William Hall & Son, New-York, in their catalogue recently issued: "Mr. Fowler is widely and favorably known as one of the most successful music teachers in America. His compositions have made for themselves a well-merited place in the musical circles of the United States."

The charges are not extravagant. Catalogues can be had at the Music Store of William Hall & Son, or on application to either one of the Principals.

CHERRY VALLEY, March 19, 1856.

Referred, by permission, to the following gentlemen, who are now patrons of the Institution: Hon. W. W. Campbell, Judge of Supr. or Court, New-York; Richard I. Wolfe, Esq., Hudson; Albert Fearing, Esq., Boston; Attorney-at-Law; Hon. Charles M. Clark, Albany; Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, Esq., Plattsburgh; Dea. Hosea Webster, Jr., Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., New-York; Rev. Matthew Carney, D. D., Newburgh; N. F. Willis, Esq., Boston; Rev. Dr. Peck, Cincinnati; Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Spencer, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Tyng, New-York; Rev. Dr. Vinton, New-York; Rev. Dr. Eddy, New-York; Rev. Dr. Adams, New-York; Rev. Dr. Potts, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, New-York; Rev. Dr. Hall, New-York; Rev. Dr. Murphy, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Bethune, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Ferris, New-York; Rev. Dr. Hutton, New-York; Rev. Dr. Hawks, New-York; Rev. Dr. Stone, Buffalo; Rev. Dr. Potter, Schenectady; Rev. Dr. Nott, Albany; Rev. Dr. Wainwright, New-York; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Auburn; Rev. Dr. Hosmer, Auburn; Rev. Dr. Brown, Auburn; Rev. Dr. Lord, Auburn; Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Auburn; Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Amherst, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Mahan, Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Beecher, Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Stowe, Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Nevin, Mercersburg, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Wylie, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Hodge, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Alexander, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Green, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Miller, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Potts, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Carnahan, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. Dr. Lord, Dartmouth College, N. H.; Rev. Dr. Shedd, Andover, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Phelps, Andover, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Edwards, Andover, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Park, Andover, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Andover, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Bacon, New-Haven, Ct.; Rev. Dr. Taylor, New-Haven, Ct.; Rev. Dr. Woolsey, New-Haven, Ct.; Rev. Dr. Thompson, New-Haven, Ct.; Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Dr. Hawes, Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Apalachicola, Fla.

PROFESSOR CHARLES F. MICHAELIS will, on and after the 1st of April, RESUME HIS PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. The pupils intended to fit at Harvard, are prepared for the University or any preparatory paper. Terms, $30 per annum. For board and instructions in all departments, as also for the German language and literature, address Professor Michaelis, Cambridge, Mass. Circulars and further information address the Professor at Newburyport, Rev. Dr. Brown, Dr. Dwight, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Rev. Dr. Wisner, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Stone, Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. Dr. Nott, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Hosmer, Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. Mahan, Rev. Dr. Beecher, Rev. Dr. Stowe, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Nevin, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Dr. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Green, Rev. Dr. Miller, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Carnahan, Rev. Dr. Duffield, Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. Dr. Shedd, Rev. Dr. Phelps, Rev. Dr. Edwards, Rev. Dr. Park, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Woolsey, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Rev. Dr. Hawes, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Peck

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1855.

The Three Gay Californias.

The Pacific mail Steamship will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain a complete summary of domestic and Foreign Intelligence to the latest dates; of the last steamer; Editorials upon current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Information; Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

☞ We need scarcely direct attention to the financial news from California. It is of the most exciting and important interest. In addition to the ample reports which we give from the daily papers of San Francisco, our special correspondence from that city and Sacramento, under the commercial head, furnishes an interesting summary. The events reported to will amount, we apprehend, to a complete revolution, as well as reunion, in the money business on the Pacific, the effect of which on the gold remittances from the California mines remains to be seen in the subsequent return of confidence.

No Senator Elected from California.

No Senator is yet elected from California, to fill the vacancy created upon the expiration of Dr. GWIN's term, on the 4th of March, instant. The Legislature has given a deal of time to the subject, and some fifty ballotings, but it was of no use. There were too many of the same party, and, of course, agreement was out of the question. It shows the people what necessity there is for having organized parties, and them pretty equally divided, too, to watch and compel each other into decency and orderly progress. Had the Whigs been nearly equal in joint convention to the Democrats, a Senator would have been elected a year ago. But one party being so meagre a minority that the other could split without the certainty of defeat, the split was inaugurated "for the season."

Up to the last ballot taken, the same general policy prevailed that had been followed from the first. The Democrats numbered at the opening of the session 71, but many trials reduced them down to 66 in both Houses. Of these, GWIN usually took the 41 Caucus-Kingsley-Line-Hunker (and generally Administration) Democrats; BRODERICK, 12—of whom 8 were from the Senate; MCDOUGALL, 8, and MCCORKLE from 1 to 10. The Whigs gave usually some 36 for EDWARDS, though they enjoyed their scattering wonderfully, and frequently joined with some of the weaker parties, to compliment a new man, or, when they could safely, one of the old ones,—and then back to their old posts again. The Old-Line-Gwin Democrats were greatly scandalized on the 16th of February, by hearing offered to the Joint Convention the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention, assembled for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. WM. M. GWIN, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March, having been wholly unable to accomplish the object for which they assembled, do now adjourn *sine die*.

By aid of the previous question, this resolution was adopted by a vote of 63 to 44—the partisans of BRODERICK and MACDOUGALL, and a handful of scatterers, uniting with the Whigs to secure the result. Now, though another Convention can be organized this session, it is not probable that it will be, and unless the return of Dr. GWIN from Washington to Sacramento should secure a very great improvement in his prospects, the question will next go to the people for their review and decision.

A Little Prick at Washington.

People know enough, we suspect, not to become excited because they hear that the President is "fiery." They have heard too much of it since Mr. PIERCE was inaugurated, to believe that his bluster generally proves serious. Hence, if the rumors to which our special correspondent at Washington gives currency are repeated and confirmed, we doubt if stocks will suffer very much, or any timid man's fears run very high.

We had forgotten the brave storming of Greytown. The ashes of San Juan are hardly cold, and we had forgotten them. In view of it, perhaps some will think that the "sure signs" possibly may not fail again this time. We are really in hopes that reparation will be demanded of Spain for the *El Dorado* outrage, but it were far better not to seek it if the search is to be abandoned immediately upon failing to find it at the first look-out. Preserving American ships from the wanton balls of Spanish war-vessels and acquiring Cuba, are very different matters. Multitudes who hold that to buy that beautiful island at any price would be a bad bargain for us, would approve an administration that assumed even for a brief space a little of JACKSON'S firmness, and insisted upon ample atonement for every outrage of this sort.

The Police Report.

The looked-for developments in relation to the Police of New-York were spread out before the Aldermen last evening. The results are of an interesting character. The resolution of the Board, to which Chief MATSELL was required to furnish a speedy answer, but which he has delayed answering until this week, called for information touching the activity of members of the Police force and the character of individuals.

The force numbers 1,149 men. Of these, 710 are natives of the United States, and 417 natives of foreign countries. Of the foreigners, 302, 265 are Irish. Fourteen men refused to answer. None of the members are unnaturalized, and but few of them have been residents less than seven years. The terms of residence range from eight to fifty years. The average time is stated to be *twenty years*.

The most interesting development remains to be told. Thirty-nine of the Police now on active duty have been in *State Prison*. Of these, 24 are Americans and 15 foreigners.

The appointments of Police Officers, Mayors and Boards of Commissioners are given at length in the detail to report; and many have appointed by Mayor KINGSLAND, and 700 by Police Commissioners WESTERVELT, TURNER and BOGERT. The report presents several important features.

The New Party.

A great deal has been said in a certain quarter here of a new party organization in California, which purposes to sectionalize the Pacific slope, and looks to the severance of that part of the country from the Union. But in California itself very little has been said about it. Two papers make room for a single communication each, one of which denounces any such new party in unmeasured terms; and the other only talks *about* it; but we find in all our files scarce an editorial notice of any such movement. From which we feel warranted in concluding that it is most talked of away from home, and most largely commented on where "stunning news" is felt to be the most in demand. The Editor of the California *Chronicle*, however, does not quite ignore the thing. Evidently there was "something black" told of there, though the "three black crows" sadly need to be confirmed. One of his correspondents having said that among certain classes of men the thing had been broached, confesses that he likes the spirit of the movement.

"It looks," says he, "'like an energetic youngster cutting his mother's apron strings and starting out on his own resources. No one but a blear-eyed fogy sees in it a death-blow to Republicanism—any other form of government is contrary to the spirit of the age. And if ever the idea is to be realized, that the Western Hemisphere will comprise one vast family of confederacies, it must be done by separating conflicting interests. Now, it is contended that California's interests, *at present*, are antagonistic to those of the Atlantic States, and that consequently, we can better carry out the "sublime design" by withdrawing from the family, until we are fully matured, rather than remain within it and be the cause of continual discord."

To which the editor quietly replies,—and the brevity as much as the nature of the reply, indicates the lack of proportions between the harmless movement that has been made and the treasonable thing it has been reported—as follows:

"The writer of the above is certainly mistaken in his ideas of the new party, if we understand the intentions and views of its advocates. They do not think that our interests are "antagonistic" to those of the Atlantic States, although quite distinct from them. Nor do they entertain any idea whatever of separating from the Confederacy. They wish to so combine and exercise our power on the Pacific side, so as to give us our proper weight in the Confederacy, and not outside of it."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Organ and the last Spanish Outrage.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 17, 1855.

Look, I pray you, at the Washington *Union* of this morning, and copy into your columns its leader in relation to the very *last* Spanish outrage upon American interests and honor. Nowhere, I am sure, can you find another instance of such shameless effrontery as this now presented by the organ of the Administration. After being kicked, cuffed, insulted and laughed to scorn by Spain—our threats treated with contempt, and our demands for redress of past grievances received as of no more weight than the feathery particle of goose's down—all our attempts at intimidation hurled back upon us in dishonor—after all this, and the retirement of our Minister from the Spanish Court, because (as his published official letter shows) of the pusillanimity of his Government, the Administration, through its organ, comes once again before the people, and reiterates the old tale of our wrongs, and repeats the worn out threats of vengeance which have so often proven the very poverty of imbecility.

Read the *Union*'s bluster, men of nerve and patriotic sensibility, enough to feel the contumely with which the SOULE correspondence and its result (or failure of result) has covered the nation,—and see how valiant our President has become since Congress adjourned. Upon what food doth our Cæsar feed? Is it his success in slaying bills for River and Harbor Improvements,—the payment of just claims of Widows and Orphans,—the encouragement of the American Steam Marine,—and for the support of that most pitiable of all classes of the unfortunate, the indigent Insane? Is it the realization of his power for mischief which has given him such unwonted courage? Or has the expression of popular indignation, brought out by the publication of the SOULE correspondence, stung our rulers into the determination to attempt the retrieval of the National honor? If this *result* is only attained, I take it the people will care little for the crooked road by which the Administration has at last reached the sticking point.

But what guarantee have we that this last effusion of the organs is not the merest bluster,—or that, if honestly uttered now, it will not be belied when the crisis comes? For one, I don't believe it means anything, except that the Executive thinks he sees his way out of the woods, and so begins to halloo now lest he should have no other so fitting opportunity. If I am not misinformed, the basis of a complete settlement of the *Black Warrior* outrage, and others which preceded it, has already been agreed upon between the Governments of the United States and of Spain—agreed upon *after* we had satisfied Spain that our threats had no purpose other than buncombe at home; and the first laurels which Minister Dodge is to achieve, upon his arrival at Madrid, will be gathered from the final consummation of this ready made arrangement. So there is in reality not the slightest danger in the *Union*'s tirade. How brave we are! "How we apples swim!" Who has not seen an arrant coward frightened half to death in a scrimmage, and boasting an hour after how he would have pummelled his antagonist if John Jones had not held him so firmly! There's no danger of a row now, Mr. *Union*, so blaze away. And who has not known a craven spirit, bragging of the prowess he will display if his enemy shall assail him, who, upon the pinch, prefers submission to the most degrading insults, to risking an effort in self-defense! Many a creature who feels brave blood coursing in his veins while on the road to the seat of war, finds himself pale and faint on getting view of the theatre of deadly strife. Where, I ask, is the evidence that the Administration will not experience just that thing, again and again, exactly as often as Spain chooses to give the opportunity? The evidence, most unfortunately, is against it; and the *Union* will do well to shew up the wolf just once at least, before crying out again either in supplication or threat.

There may be an explanation of all this. The President failed to call a Congress composed of his own party to give him the means to carry on a war against Spain. He cannot make one without the sanction of Congress, and he appears to believe that he will be able to compel the next Congress to stand him the money, without the slightest risk of incurring the odium of the act. He has, it seems, by his own showing during the session of the 34th, been told him fast. He is exactly in the condition to have said storm—perfectly convinced that his attack was will be impotent, and that he will not be called upon to fight. If he can't, upon this capital, taking a reputation for readiness to take the constitutional measures in "vindication of the national honor," and so to vindicate his Inaugural,—why, it's the only chance left him,—that's all. And if the opposition Congress won't let him fight, there is a chance—a very slight chance—that he can raise a smoke under which he may throw a part of the responsibility for our unredressed wrongs upon the shoulders of the opposition. Does the reader ask if it is possible that an American Administration can stoop to such trickery as this? I refer for answer to the record of what it has done in the past. But enough on so small a subject.

The reported death of the Czar, is a very general topic of conversation here,—and no one doubts the truth of the statement. In regard to the effect which this event is to have upon the struggle between Russia and the Allies, opinions widely differ; but I find the more decided impression is that the successor of NICHOLAS will be firm as a rock in carrying out the policy of his illustrious father; and that this opportunity may be seized by the Allies as the occasion for receding from sufficient of their pretensions to bring about a peace. This view has common sense to recommend.

There are others, however, in our diplomatic circles, who foresee troublous times in Russia herself in relation to the succession. It is said that one of the most serious subjects to which the attention of the Czar was directed during his long life was this of the succession. There is some doubt whether the law of primogeniture in Russia gives the crown to the first born son of the father, or to his first born *after* his ascent of the throne. ALEXANDER, the eldest son of NICHOLAS, was born just before his father became Emperor; and CONSTANTINE was born some two or three years after that event. CONSTANTINE is represented as much the ablest man of the two, and the one upon whom his father preferred that his Imperial mantle should fall.

It is also stated by gentlemen who ought to know something of the private history of the ROMANOFFS, that it was a darling project of NICHOLAS to extend his Empire so as to include Turkey, that he might divide his possessions—make two Empires, with one capital at Constantinople and the other at St. Petersburg,—the throne to occupied respectively by his two eldest sons—ALEXANDER and CONSTANTINE. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that the consummation of this project was one of his reasons for waging the pending war; but if so, he died with his work incomplete. It remains to be seen whether he has left a will settling this troublous question; and if so, whether the arrangement he contemplated will be satisfactory to the Royal family and the nobles, or whether the title to the throne must be settled by the sword and flame of civil war. S.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 19, 1855.

MR. BLATCHFORD, from the Committee on Banks, introduced a bill authorizing associations formed, or which may hereafter be formed, and existing under the provisions of the act entitled "An act authorizing the business of banking," to act as agents of States, corporations or associations for the registry and transfer of stocks, bonds, shares or negotiable certificates of indebtedness, which such States, corporations or associations may be legally entitled to create, make or issue. I have every reason to believe that this bill will pass both Houses and become a law within the next two weeks. It is right and timely, and this Legislature is much given to award such bills a speedy hearing.

BROKERS AND BROKERAGE.

The House discharged the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the act entitled "Of Stock Jobbing," and referred it to the Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the sale of Stocks by the Board of Brokers in the City of New-York. I much doubt whether a bill can be so framed as to detect and punish Stock gambling, but I do think that we, I and the Legislature, are inclined to give Wall-street and the Board of Brokers, and the hangers thereon, a turn or two. I have a vivid recollection of one or two attempts on my own part to get ahead of the Stock Jobbers that were lamentable failures, wherefore I feel much desire to be revenged. As this is the experience of about four in five of the representatives, I should not be surprised if we managed some kind of "a corner."

MORE ABOUT THE VETERANS.

The Commissary-General, in answer to a resolution which passed the House on the 24th ult., reports that there is now on hand in that department 1,838 claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812, for loss of clothing, etc.' of which 302 were audited by his predecessor, amounting to $19,266 97. The amount claimed for the same was $22,911 66, exhibiting a difference between the amount claimed and the amount audited of $3,954 73.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

MR. RAYMOND gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the formation of a company to remove the obstructions in the waters of the channel of the East River, know as Hell Gate.

LOOKING TO AN ADJOURNMENT.

MR. ATTERN is in a hurry to get home, so he introduces a resolution, that if the Senate concur, the House will adjourn *sine die* on the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at noon. The resolution went over under the rule, but during its reading, I heard more than one remark that "it would be time enough to fix the adjournment when the Temperance bill was passed." Somewhat significant, that remark. Please gentlemen don't keep us here much over our one hundred days, for it don't pay.

TOLLING RAILROADS.

MR. BLATCHFORD offered the following resolution, which giving rise to debate, was laid over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canals be discharged from the further consideration of the several petitions for and remonstrances against imposing tolls on railroads, and that they be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

There is no doubt this subject is to be a leading feature in the Legislature of this year, and I have no doubt the bill proposing to levy a toll upon freight carried over railroads, will pass both Houses and become a law before the adjournment.

SHORT LEGISLATION.

The Select Committee of nine to whom was referred the "General Orders," made its first report this morning. Some twenty bills were taken off—among which were the following relating to New-York and vicinage:

AN ACT to incorporate the Hebrew Benevolent Society of the congregation of Sheath Israel in the City of New-York.

AN ACT to incorporate the New-York State Colonization Society.

AN ACT to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further to extend the time to commence the construction of their road.

AN ACT relative to the Brooklyn City Railroad.

AN ACT to incorporate the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

AN ACT to reduce the par value of the shares of the old capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

AN ACT to change the name of the Metropolis Insurance Company of the City of New-York.

SENATOR PUTNAM'S CHARGE AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

MR. GATES, in accordance with an intimation he had given previous to the recess, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to investigate the charge alleged to have been made by Senator PUTNAM in the Senate in reference to the 61 members of this House who voted for the Temperance bill, and that said Committee be empowered to send for, and examine witnesses.

The question was laid over under the rules, but I suppose it will be called up on its early day. It is due to the dignity of the House that such a Committee should be raised, and the investigation pushed through to conclusion. I would not be surprised if we managed some kind of "a corner."

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MOR

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Proclamation of the Insurgents.
What the Revolutionists Propose.

The *Herald*s, of the 4th, publishes an extract from a letter dated Kasson, Minnesota, Feb. 22, a translation of which follows:

The insurgents dispersed from Zapotlan and Cocula, have left in smaller or larger parties, by various points, en route for the Sierra. In Petrotitlan, near Pedrazo, there were six hundred assembled yesterday; a great number in Uruapan, including those whom the Ex-comisado MERCADO and GARCIA had there. These leaders are said to have been assassinated because they endeavored to prevent some disorders. In Arlo and Tamalcuas there was another gathering, fifty of those connected with which went to Patzcuaro, whence they carried off from the foundry of Señor ACHA seventy arrobas of copper and cannon. DEGOLLADO and HUERTA, with eighty followers, passed the night before last in Cotija, HUERTA being wounded. On the same night, Señor SANTA ANNA slept in Ziquipan, and followed after them. It is not unlikely that he will have overtaken them and cheered them, as he has a great desire to do, and as they richly deserve to be. Yesterday, Colonel PEDRO MIGUEL HERRERA delivered up the command of this city as Colonel ANTONIO MATURANA, appointed Colonel of the Puebla battalion, which Señora HERRERA was commanding.

The same paper quoted from another of the 3d inst. the following notice of the rout, capture and execution of ex-Colonel ROSENDO MORENO:

The presence of H. M. S. H., the President General in the South, has been sufficient to make the revolutionists experience one of the most complete routs. Ex-Col. ROSENDO MORENO, who had scandalized the army by the blackest treason, by passing over to the enemy, has been made prisoner in an engagement which took place in the vicinity of Chilpancingo, and must have been shot by this time. The news ought to fill the friends of order and of public peace with satisfaction. It would seem like a flattering presage of the results which the proceedings of H. E. the President to the South will produce. Glory and fortune always march with him, and we do not for a moment doubt that the rebellion in that quarter will be crushed in a short time by his efforts.

In a letter from the Minister of War, dated Iguala, March 1, the following particulars are added:

H. M. S. H., the President General, has arrived at this city without anything new having transpired, having been, as ever, received with the most joyful demonstrations. He will remain here for a few days, and having accomplished the object which induced him to come hither, he will return to the capital. Up to to-day, the only occurrence in this department has been, that the insurgent, D. JUAN ALVAREZ, has tried to approach the head-quarters at Chilpancingo with the hordes of bandits which he is in the habit of collecting by threats and through the terror to which he keeps them subject; but if he remain in the neighborhood, the complete extermination of the chieftain and his followers will probably be successfully accomplished, as opposed with the traitor, ex-Colonel MORENO, who has been routed and made prisoner in the neighborhood of Chilpancingo. This treacherous man, forgetting his duty in Nusco, villainously betrayed General ZULOAGA and other worthy officers into the hands of the rebel ALVAREZ, as Y. E. knows, seducing some of the troops of the section and going over with them; but nearly all the soldiers, not wishing to take arms against their companions, have abandoned the ranks of the bandits. His Excellency the Commandant General has given this information, announcing, at the same time, that on the short summary being constituted, the traitor MORENO will be executed. The sword of the law will fall on the faithless soldier who failed in his duty to his superiors.

The *Herald*s also announces that by a telegraphic despatch from the Governor and Commandant General of Guanajuato to the Government, it had been learned that the rebels had been routed by the Government troops in Piedro-Gorda.

A letter from Madrid announces that Gen. AMADUDIA had taken possession of the Government of Yucatan, amid great rejoicings and ceremonies. The war in the Eastern portion of the Department was reported to be declining, and it was generally expected that Gen. PERAZA would soon succeed in reëstablishing peace.

Installation.

Rev. WILLIAM HOGARTH was duly installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, on Henry-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELECTROTYPING!—ELECTROTYPING!!
No. 60 Fulton-st, near Cliff-st.
A. H. JOCELYN'S
New-York Wood Engraving and Electrotype Establishment.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ART.

☞ Great Inducements for Publishers and Others—To duplicate, in Copper, their wood engravings and type pages. All Electro casts by the subscriber are guaranteed to print clear, and to be unrivaled in sharpness and durability. 2,000 new cuts for printers' uses on hand, from which Electrotypes are furnished. Orders from the City and country solicited. Prompt attention and the utmost perfection warranted in the execution of all Electrotypes, by
A. H. JOCELYN, Nos 58 and 60 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Persons instructed practically in the business.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
(LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.)
GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

☞ The firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of Mr Rushton, their GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is now prepared only by THEIR SURVIVING PARTNERS and *sole successors*, HEGEMAN CLARK & CO, Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 105, 273 and 511 Broadway.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. KING, New-York; WM B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter, (postpaid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. KING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Superior Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Fruit and Plants, about 25,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens *for immediate embellishment*. These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No 113 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants

☞ Rich & Co.'s unimpeachable Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been picked. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested by the most severe fires, and have proved themselves perfect. For sale by CHARLES T. MARVIN, No. 176 and 178 Water-st., the only makers of safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st.

☞ Michael De Vos, No. 447 Broadway, Esq. de la Cour, Importer of French Bronzes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., respectfully announces that he has removed from No. 84 Broadway to No. 447 Broadway. He has received per last steamer Rolls and Pieces, a splendid stock of gilt Bronze Figures, Opera Glasses, Flowers, &c., &c., for which he calls particular attention.

☞ Mercantile Literary Association.—"THE RAPPAHANNOCK WAR"—Dr. Bellows will deliver his third lecture on TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject: "The position of the Army, Rebellion and Slavery." It will be illustrated by maps and sketches. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

☞ Baptist Tri-Annual Convention.—A convention of the Baptist denomination will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 10 o'clock P. M. An address will be delivered before the Convention on SUNDAY EVENING. Dinner on FRIDAY EVENING.

☞ Fleetwood, Village Association.—A meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING of each week, at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts.
JAMES F. SHEWSTER, Secretary.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for California, &c., per United States steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on TUESDAY, March 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Splendid Signs.—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAVER, who left England in the year 1849, he is requested to communicate with his sister ANN, address Mrs ANN CRIGH, Post-office, Stratford, New Road, Manchester, England.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY—Instituted for the relief of the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church,) will be held on Tuesday Evening, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Madison-st. and Jefferson-st. A few items from Hamilton-st. Speeches, Rev. Abel J. Dutton, D. D. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., Rev. R. S. Fourtin, D. D. The meeting will be of a highly interesting character.

PAINT 1 1-2 CENTS PER POUND.—Boiled Oil 70 cents per gallon. Merchants and painters from the country furnished with everything in the paint line.
JOSIN W. SMITH, Agent,
No. 118 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FIRE AND EXTRA FIRE BRICKS—Consisting of Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Fire Mortar, Fire Cement, Fire Tiles, &c., for sale by THOMAS F. DEVOE, No. 7 and 9 Jackson-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three respectable girls, to collect City references; will take $3 a month; also, to do washing and ironing; is a capable chamber-maid; has no objection to go to the country; will take $4 to $5 a month; also, to do general housework in a small family; is a neat, tidy girl, of 15, who can be trusted; has a baby, at present out to nurse; has the best of City references; will take $3 a month. Call at No. 369 1st-av., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an English woman to wash, starch and iron; understands mangling and baking bread; is a fine laundress; also, by another English woman as chambermaid and waiter, or plain sewer. Both have lived in the same families in this City, and have the very best of references. Call or address No. 76 2d-av. No objection to the country

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City and country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a very good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as a first-class waiter. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two active, willing Girls, in city or country; can bake, cook, wash, and iron, understand milk and butter; will be found attentive and willing. Can give good reference. Wages moderate. Call at No 28 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or to do the plain washing and iron for a private family. Understands baking, marking pastry, &c. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 139 East 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman. She can general housework; is a good plain cook; excellent laundress; will be found kind and respectful. Can furnish the best testimonials; wages moderate. To be seen till engaged, at No. 289 7th-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, between 14 and 15 years old, to take care of a baby, or to assist in light housework. Can come we I recommended from her last place. Call at her present situation, No. 128 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a small private family to cook, wash and iron. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 77 19th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs., front basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as Nurse; likewise an English woman wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid, to assist in the washing and ironing, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 162 Carystie-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. She can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present situation for two days Please call or address M C, No 167 9th-st, near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as coachman and to assist in a garden, or would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 23 Bridge-st, second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter in a store and Servant to a gentleman by a smart young man, (Protestant,) or would like to perfect himself at the Carpenter's trade—has worked 2 years at it. City references Address H., care of THOMAS SPINK, No. 407 Broome-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Girl, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing, or to do chamber-work and fine washing. Can produce the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 332 9th-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 3d-av., between 11th and 12th st, third door, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant Girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork. Good City reference. Call at No. 430 East 12th-st., third floor, back room.

CASHIER WANTED—For a public Institution, to live in the house. A single man preferred, though a man with a wife only will be taken. None need apply except they are pious, and can furnish the best references. Any communication, with real name, residence and references, will meet prompt attention, addressed to P. S. H., left at the office of the *Daily Times*.

MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, wanted. Only English, Scotch, German or American need apply. The man to work on a farm—the woman must understand cooking, washing and sewing. To such, a house and garden and fair wages will be given. Apply at No 200 Hudson-st., for six days. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M.

A YOUNG MAN—Wants a situation as coachman in a private family, or he is willing to make himself generally useful, and to see to garden if required. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days Please address to D. M. O'D, at the Office of this paper, or to Mr. N. CHASE, No. 111 Nassau-st.

AN ORGANIST—Of several years' experience as organist and conductor, would like a situation in a Church in this City or Brooklyn. An Episcopal (Low Church) preferred Would want to take the direction of the music, and would prefer to furnish part or the whole of a good quartette. Reasonable terms will be made. Address, stating kind location of Church, &c., ORGANIST, Box No. 4,664, New-York Post-Office.

MUSIC.—A Tenor, having had engagements with several of the first churches in this City, is desirous to obtain the leadership of a promiscuous choir, or to sing in a quartette Is familiar with the Episcopal service. Address CHURCH MUSIC, *Times* Office.

TUTOR WANTED—In a private family, one who understands the Latin and French languages, and is also an excellent English scholar. None need apply who cannot give the best of references as to character and qualification. Apply to GEORGE W. BEEBEE, No. 61 Wall st.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASS WANTED—For a quartette, to travel and give concerts Address, with terms, quality and compass of voice, post-paid, CONCERT, *Daily Times* Office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—One who has a thorough practical knowledge of bookkeeping by double entry and who can present the very best references Address R. W., *Times* Office, stating residence, references, and amount of salary expected

AGENTS WANTED—A number of talented men of good business turn are wanted in the City and country, to agree to for a handsome and valuable $3 a day. Such are will have a certain employment. Inducements will be offered at the commencement to men of the right stamp, the most liberal inducements will be offered. For full particulars apply to J. M. COLTON & CO., No 118 William-st.

AGENTS WANTED—With $300 capital, to sell certain GOLD PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and collect on the other half in 6 months per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family in Brooklyn. Good reference required. Inquire at No. 191 Clinton-st., New-York, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a capital of $10, $5 or $3 to invest in a perfectly safe business, by addressing a letter with 3 cents, or stamps, or calling on BROWN & CO., No. 121 Spring-st., New-York. Full particulars and specimens by return mail

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—A young man wishes to work for just the hire was he earns. He is a good writer, intelligent and active, and is willing to render in hours' labor $2 00 per week. Address H. M. *Times* office.

LAD WANTED.—A stout intelligent lad, (American,) between years of age, to attend a small retail grocery store One current of Spruce, and able to give satisfactory reference, can apply at No. 149 6th-av., corner of 10th-st., before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

BOY WANTED—A smart intelligent boy from 14 to 16 years of age, in an office; one who writes a good hand, and resides with his parents. Salary, $50 per year. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No 1,351, Post-Office.

LAD WANTED.—An active, intelligent lad, who resides with his parents, in a commission and importing house. Address Box No. 2,990 Post-Office.

EMPLOYMENT EVENINGS.—Wanted, by a person with a general knowledge of foreigners, employment during evenings. Please address P. M., *Times* office

SILK MILLINERS WANTED.—Work given out. Apply immediately, at No. 69 Barclay-st., up stairs

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST CLASS FEMALE Servants in City and Country.—The proprietor of the School Female Office, No. 181 7th-av., between 16th and 20th, begs leave to mention that no effort is spared to procure the most respectable and competent servants and with the best references. Employers will not be disappointed by calling this day, as there is on hand a good supply of American, English, Scotch and others in every capacity. A lady in attendance. A. WESLEY, Proprietor.

SMALL FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO PURCHASE—From 5 to 20 acres on the west of some salt water river, with easy access to the City. Apply or address D. F. CHILSON, No. 115 South-st.-st., Williamsburg.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives, or a single gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with [illegible] at No. 129 Mercer-st.

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. 329 5th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.

BOARDING—Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, Nos. 26 and 28 West 14th st., has to let, with board, a full suite of rooms on the second floor. Her house is pleasantly located, and has all the conveniences of bathing, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 126 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 6th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—Within three hours' ride of this City. The location is retired, healthy, and very pleasant. To families wishing a pleasant country home for the summer, in a private family, this is worthy of attention. The situation is about one mile from one of the principal depots on the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars inquire of W. M. STILLMAN, No. 62 John-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—On the Heights. Two front rooms on the second floor, and one half bed-room on the third floor, would be let with board. Apply at No. 239 Hicks-st, third door from Joralemon-st.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife and one child, with an unfurnished room and closet, on the second floor in a private family, or where there is but one or two boarders. Above 23d st., and between 3d and 8th-avs. Use of a bath required. Address, stating terms, CHARLES A., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a young married couple, without children, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, between the Bowery and 3d-av., and between University-place and Avenue A. Address H. A., this office, giving name, location, and terms, which must be moderate. Bedrooms exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, two unfurnished rooms, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location, in a respectable neighborhood, between 2d and 4th-avs., Bleecker and 18th-sts. Address W. H. T., Box No. 65, New-York Post-Office.

A SMALL RETIRED FAMILY—Of good social position have taken a first-class house, replete with all the modern conveniences, in West 22d-st, one of the finest locations in the 19th Ward. Applications from a lady and gentleman, or single gentleman who are willing to pay a liberal price for a fair equivalent for suites of rooms neatly furnished, or unfurnished, with board from the 1st May, or sooner, if desired, can be made at No. 13 London Terrace, West 23d-st.

FORTY-FIVE EAST NINETEENTH STREET—Mrs. KEMBLE having several suites of rooms disengaged for the coming Season, is prepared to receive applications from a family or single gentleman for permanent board, at her extensive and delightfully situated establishment, between Broadway and 4th-av.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board or without, in a small family. There are no children in the house. No 127 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts. M. DAWSON.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without board, attached, in a private family at No. 18 16th st., between 6th and 7th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room, by the 1st of May, in a respectable family, by an elderly lady of quiet habits, disposed to do as she would be done by. Address C. H., *Daily Times* Office, for one week. Best reference given and required.

ROOM WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a room partly furnished without board, in the house of a private family, located between Bleecker and 18th sts., within two blocks of Broadway Address W A., Jr., office this paper.

ROOMS PLEASANTLY LOCATED, with board, for families or a single gentleman, may be obtained by applying at No. 660, 4th-st., Alison-place. Stages and cars in the immediate vicinity.

ROOMS.—A suite of rooms, and single rooms for gentlemen, may be at had No. 765 Greene-st., near Waverley-place. Private breakfast if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—Residing in Brooklyn, about two minutes' walk from the ferry, on the Heights, is desirous of taking four young men to board, where all pertaining to a house will be found. Terms very moderate. Address ALFRED, *Times* Office.

TURKISH COFFEE HOUSE—No 625 Broadway, where Chibouks (long pipes,) Nargi les (water pipes,) pure Turkish Coffee, Sherbet, &c., are served in true Oriental style in the delicious Locoums or genuine Turkish figpaste, may be had there only.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN Also accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Hudson-st., near Chambers

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN—Is desirous of obtaining a furnished room, with the privilege of a bathing room, either with or without partial board, with a private family. Address ALLEN, at this office

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st, Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN S VALE

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—ROBBERY.—Stolen from Samuel Gillespie's Upholstery Store, Nos 62 and 64 Universities place, on the night of the 18th, or morning of the 17th of March, 1853

1 piece of Crimson Satin de Laine.
1 piece Blue and Gold Satin de Laine
18 yards Crimson and Maroon Satin de Laine.
18½ yards Green and Crimson Satin de Laine.
14 yards Plain Green Satin de Laine.
16 yards Blue Ground, with white stripe, Satin de Laine. From 30 to 40 yards Scarlet and White Worsted Damask.
25 yards Crimson and Maroon Worsted Damask.
11 yards Pea Green Worsted Damask.
17 yards Dark Green Worsted Damask.
37 yards Dark Green Worsted Damask.
Also, sundry Remnants of Brocatelle, Blue, Gold and White, Blue and Maroon, Crimson and Maroon, &c. Value, $200

The above reward will be paid by SAMUEL GILLESPIE, for the recovery of the property

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Monday afternoon, 19th inst., on Atlantic-st., between Nevins and Clinton-sts., a lady's gold breast pin shaped like a vine and leaf, and containing a daguerreotype likeness of a gentleman. The pin opens by raising the leaf. The finder will receive the above reward with the thanks of the owner, by leaving it in Nevins-st., 3d door south of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

DOG LOST.—A large and very handsome dog, part Newfoundland, white, with dapple head and ears, has also a dark spot on one side his body; curly hair, very fine and soft, unusually so for one of his size. The owner is anxious to obtain him again, being a present from a particular friend, will willingly pay a liberal reward to any one returning him to GEORGE LEEDS, No. 69 South-st.

LOST.—A Promissory Note, drawn and endorsed by Carter, Quinan & De Forest, dated Jan 18, at nine months, for $1,000 83, has been lost The public are cautioned against negotiating the same—its payment has been stopped. CARTER, QUINAN & DE FOREST.

LOST—This day, between Wall-st. and Cortlandt-st., a Russet wallet, marked A. Lathrop, containing fifty-six dollars. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with READ & LATHROP, No. 46 Wall-st.

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N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also, a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

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HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor, and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 15 boxes.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway

TO THE PUBLIC.—The mail from San Francisco having announced that ADAMS & CO., of California, had suspended payment, it is due to the public as well as the Company, to state that their suspension has nothing to do with the interests or the business of the Adams' Express Company here.

The agents one of the California house are distinct and dissimilar, so far as the Adams' Express Company is concerned. We do a legitimate Express business throughout the Atlantic States, and ADAMS & CO. are Bankers and Bill Drawers on San Francisco.

The business of the ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY will be continued as heretofore, without any interruption or delay The Company owes no one, and of course cannot suspend. Its responsibilities to the public, as for warders, are in no wise diminished, and their ability to comply with all their engagements is as unquestionable as ever

W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer

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GADS' MERCY, GOOD MASTER GRAHAM, where did you get the secret of the ONGUENT! Ha! ha! doctors, grand my lord. I HAVE, No. 178, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ha! laugh the public; ha! ha! ha! laugh I, for the public buying bottles was them and recommend them, for they know that my ONGUENT will force the beard, moustache or hair, to grow strong and thick in 6 weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin; a trial will prove this $1 a bottle Sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 178 Broadway, Brooklyn. No. 178, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ELLIS, No. 44 South St.-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 32 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 81 Tremont-row, Boston; HASKINGS, Hudson, N. Y.; COLLINS, No. 180 Main-st., Buffalo; E. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C., and all Druggists in town or country.

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MR. HENRY D. THOREAU'S NEW BOOK.
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The Author says: "When I wrote the following pages, or rather the bulk of them, I lived alone, in the woods from any neighbor, in a house which I built myself, on the shore of Walden Pond, in Concord, Mass., and earned my living by the labor of my hands only."

CONTENTS.

Economy.	The Ponds.
Where I Lived, and What I Lived For.	Baker Farm.
Reading	Higher Laws.
Sounds.	Brute Neighbors.
Solitude.	House Warming.
Visitors.	Former Inhabitants.
The Bean-Field.	Winter Visitors.
The Village.	The Pond in Winter.
	Spring.

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From the Newark Advertiser.

THOREAU writes almost as many *thoughts as words*. Indeed his pages are more full of ideas than commas.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

This is a remarkable history of remarkable experiences.

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The Essence of Humbug. "Hold your Horses."
A Trump Card. Fate of "Mickey" Shanghais.
Tricks of the Trade. Doing the Genteel Thing.
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FOR SALE.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND LOTS WANTED.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

AUCTION SALES.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published, by Order of the Banking Department, pursuant to Chapter 278, Laws of 1851.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,324,482 21
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. S. COE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$427,486 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,689,523 61
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation, notes of this Bank of America.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,239,698 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,316,714 00
Average amount of Circulation.....1,270 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,857,564 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,079,315 01
Average amount of Specie.....149,352 00
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,078,015 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES B. WILSON, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES B. WILSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,172,681 38
Average amount of Specie.....973,264 43
Average amount of Circulation.....267,581 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,913,411 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,571,787 00
Average amount of Specie.....176,225 81
Average amount of Circulation.....77,810 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,317,255 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,604,571 20
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....3,156,059 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,515,322 74
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....2,222,050 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$981,173 75
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,283,426 51
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$206 352 83
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,176,116 59
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHADRICH LEWIS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. LEWIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$933,919 57
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, deppse and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,277,749 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,279,823 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. B. DESDOITY, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. B. DESDOITY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of March, 1855.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$472,988 51
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,447,454 34
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,287,810 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of March, 1855.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,324,482 21
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,240,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$439,981 28
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,241,343 90
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$343,562 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$619,574 72
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
JNO. HEISEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,166,783 65
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS M. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. M. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,277,616 36
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$681,845 89
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,089,836 16
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,089,382 90
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,151,615 49
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$488,023 64
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,248,462 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,766,626 45
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANDREW B. SHEARMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. SHEARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,289,889 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$914,294 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,867,923 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NAVAL DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$404,097 95
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the NAVAL DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$198,819 90
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,243,889 14
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,248,120 21
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$483,920 40
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$795,795 79
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
JAS. C. HARRIOTT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$826,901 98
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
WM E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,366,181 06
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
THOMAS B. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$675,325 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,106,144 29
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$419,738 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
SAMUEL F. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,307,466 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of March, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,309,899 22
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. ESBERTS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. ESBERTS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an instrument and power of Attorney from WILLIAM HAENGER, late, No. 9 James-st., I am please authorized to collect all accounts due or to become due, from or on account of the bakery business carried on by said HAENGER, and to give receipts therefor. All persons are hereby forbid paying such accounts to any other person than me or my att. GEO. A. WIDMAYER, 20 Nassau-st., or No. 3 Chambers-st., who is authorized to receipt for all the same as my agent.

The firm of WIDMAYER & CO. went dissolved on the 1st of May last.

GEO. WIDMAYER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1855.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, not exceeding 15 inches deep, at a price which establishes fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The same are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, in Chambers-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TICKET AGENCY—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, for NEW-YORK to BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKIE, DETROIT, and all points West and South.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Runs Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:20 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 12 midnight, connecting with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Oneida, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:20 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:10 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:35 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:55 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:20 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 2:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 5 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Detroit, and Southern Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboats to Toronto, &c., on the C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, GALENA, GALLIPOLIS, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—1:30 A. M., New York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—1:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—4:30 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

F. E. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows:

Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Main Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—by Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 8 A. M. For Sing Sing, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M.

Fare to Albany and Troy, $2 50. Fare to Sing Sing, 25 cts. Fare to Tarrytown, 37½ cts. Fare to Peekskill, 62½ cts. Fare to Poughkeepsie, $1 25. Excursion tickets to Sing Sing, 37½ cts. Excursion tickets to Tarrytown, 50 cts. Excursion tickets to Peekskill, $1. Excursion tickets to Poughkeepsie, $2. Children under 5 years of age, free; between 5 and 12 years, half price.

Baggage checked through to Albany and Troy, 25 cts. Baggage checked through to Sing Sing, 6¼ cts. Baggage checked through to Tarrytown, 12½ cts. Baggage checked through to Peekskill, 18¾ cts. Baggage checked through to Poughkeepsie, 25 cts.

SUNDAY TRAINS—Leave Chambers-st. for Albany, stopping at all stations, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Albany at 4 P. M. Leave Peekskill at 8 A. M. Leave Poughkeepsie at 8 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FORTIETH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av., will be discont nued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, for New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STEERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, and until further notice,

New-York Daily Times.

MARRIED

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 15, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Mr. HARRISON E. KING to HARRIET M., daughter of Capt. Richard Bolliker, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, March 18, SARAH ROBERTS, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of her family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day at 2 o'clock P. M., from Fr. Starr's Meeting-house, in Orchard-st., between Hester and Walker-sts.

In this City, on Saturday, March 17, GEORGE C. REED, Esq., aged 70 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 48 31st-st., between 5th av. and Broadway, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 18, CATHARINE, widow of the late Richard Duryee, aged 87 years.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, 9th-st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Geo. Wood, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, March 19, WILLIAM BOOKER, of consumption, aged 22 years.

The friends and relatives, also, the members of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 264 I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 169 West 28th-st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Maine and Rhode Island papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, March 19, JAMES W. NICHOLSON, in the 54th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family, also the members of the 28th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 28th-st. M. E. Church, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, March 19, ELIZABETH, relict of the late John Hardcastle, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, No. 296 5th av., at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

In this City, on Sunday, March 18, suddenly, STERRY, infant son of John Baker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 146 East 16th-st., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, March 18, HOBART MARSHALL, son of Elias and Louisa Moore, aged 5 yrs. 8 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 77 Laurens-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 19, BENJAMIN BUCKINGHAM, aged 56 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Andrew Rose, corner of Clove Road and Pacific-st., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 19, ELIZABETH, widow of the late James Jenkins, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Thomas M. Jenkins, Grand Jenkins, Green av., between Cumberland-st. and Carlton-av., on Wednesday, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 19, ALFRED A. SPEIGHT, second son of Alfred C. and Ann Speight, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 288 South-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Hoboken, on Monday, March 19, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of Lawrence Labree, in the 37th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Methodist Church, corner of 6th and Garden-sts., at 1½ o'clock, this afternoon. Her remains will be removed to-day.

At New-Orleans, on Tuesday, March 6, of consumption, JOSEPHINE M. HART, aged 18 years, daughter of Monmouth B. Hart.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church. Her remains will be taken to New-York for interment.

At Hudson, N. H., on Friday, March 16, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH H., wife of B. F. Chase.

At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, 14th inst., after a protracted illness, Dr. GEORGE LEOWOLF, formerly of this City.

At Florence, Italy, on Monday, Feb. 19, HENRY FLORENCE, infant son of John A. C. and Susan M. Gray, of this City, aged 19 months.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 17, JOHN F. DARLEY, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his father, John Darley, and his father-in-law, John Boyce, and his brother-in-law, Thomas H. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., (instead of 10 A. M., as previously noticed,) from the residence of his father, No. 19 Wyckoff-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 18.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	92	50 Brans. City Land Co.	3½
1,000 do	93	207 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	93¾
14,000 Indiana State 5s	84½	do	93¾
4,000 North Carolina 6s	90	50 do	93¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	85½	100 do	93¾
6,700 Louisiana 6s	93	200 Harlem Railroad	20
5,000 do	93	300 do	20½
500 do	93	200 do	20⅝
6,000 California 7s, '70	89½	5 Panama Railroad	105
10,000 Erie Conv'ble Bds '71	93½	200 do	105½
2,000 Erie Bds of '78	89½	150 Erie Railroad	47
14 000 do	89½	150 do	47
2 000 Hud R 2d Mtg Bds	92½	250 do	47
10,000 H R 2d Mtg Bds	75	150 do	47
2,000 do	75½	200 do	47
2,000 N. Indiana Bonds	80	100 do	47
4,000 Pan. Bds 1st Issue	102½	500 do	47
7,000 Panama Rs., 2d is	107	100 do	46⅞
21,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	82	100 Reading Railroad	85
5,000 do	82½	200 do	84½
2,000 do	82¾	10 do	84½
5,000 New-York Cen. 7s	102	200 do	85
5,000 Cin. & R. I. R. Bs	80	300 do	85½
5,000 do	80	200 do	85½
10 Bank of America	115	100 do	85½
5 Bank State N. Y.	105½	200 do	85½
20 Bank of North Am	101	150 do	85½
5 Corn Exchange Bank	99	500 do	85½
41 Continental Bank	100	500 do	85½
12 St. Nicholas Bank	99	200 do	85½
175 Canton Company	27	100 Hudson R. R. R.	28
200 do	27	200 do	28
50 do	27	13 do	28
700 do	27	50 do	28
200 do	27	100 do	28
50 Nic. Transit Co.	10½	15 do	28
200 do	10	25 Michigan South. R. R.	80
100 do	10	71 Clev., C. & Cin. R.R.	104
200 do	10	100 Illinois Cent'l R. R.	90
60 Penn. Coal Co.	107	100 do	90½
150 Cum. Coal Co.	53	25 Galena & Chic. R.R.	91
200 do	53	50 do	91½
50 do	53	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	86
200 do	53	200 do	86½
400 do	53	50 do	86½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. N. NICOLAY. The Bonds were sold to-day, flat, or without the addition of interest, a system adopted from this time by this house:

$1,000 New-Orleans City Sixes, 1896.....90½
16,000 Flushing Railroad, first mortgage.....70
14,000 Williamsport and Elmira R. R., first mort. 70
5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Incomes.....62½
240 shares Erie Railroad.....47
260 shares Cumberland Coal Company.....36
40 shares Island City Bank.....79
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....90½
25 shares Marine Bank.....100@100
20 shares Oriental Bank.....96
10 shares Central Bank.....80
20 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company.....130
25 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.....26½
27½ shares Isabella Copper Company.....95c.

STURGIS DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place at auction to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

PHILIP R. WILKINS will hold his first regular weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

RECORD BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s, old	84½	25 Panama R. Coal Co.	107
1,000 do	84½	100 Erie Railroad	47
1,000 do	84½	do	47
5,000 Louisiana 6s	93	do	47
5,000 Virginia 6s	93	do	47
do	93	do	47
do	93	do	47
do	93	do	47
5,000 Erie Bonds of '71	93	do	47
do	93	do	47
do	93	100 Harlem Railroad	20
do	93	do	20
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 7s	93	100 Reading Railroad	85
do	93	do	85
do	93	do	85
5,000 Indiana 5s	84½	do	85
5,000 Canton Company	27	do	85
do	27	do	85
do	27	do	85
do	27	do	85
5,000 Cumberland Coal Co.	53	do	85
do	53	do	85
do	53	do	85
do	53	100 Panama Railroad	105
do	53	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	86
do	53	do	86
N. Y. Central R. R.	93	do	86
do	93	do	86
do	93	do	86
do	93	50 Ill. Central Railroad	82
do	93	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	85

MONDAY, March 19—P. M.

The California steamer, *via Nicaragua*, arrived at an early hour this morning, with accounts from San Francisco to February 26. She brought less than $100,000 in Gold. The remittances to the Atlantic are cut off by a wide spread and most disastrous Bank panic, throughout the State. It followed the announcement from this side of the troubles of PAGE & BACON in January. The crash in San Francisco, though not immediate, was terrific. The branch house of the concern referred to stopped payment, abruptly and unexpectedly, on 23d February, five days after the news, and four days after their own announcement, endorsed by their friends, that they would go on as usual, even to the granting of the usual facilities to their customers; owing at San Francisco over one million deposits, against about $100,000 in cash, and $800,000 in accommodation loans and bills receivable. The remainder of their assets counted $230,000, being with their Atlantic partners. This event carried down ADAMS & Co., and the interior branches or offices of both concerns. It also caused WELLS, FARGO & Co. to suspend payment at their principal office, and a general run upon the other Bankers. Of the latter, Messrs. DREXEL & Co. ably sustained themselves, and after paying out $230,000 in two days, depositors began to return to them. Mr. DAVIDSON—the correspondent of ROTHSCHILD also paid through, and Messrs. TALLANT & WILDE with whom Mr. JAMES ROSS, of New-Orleans, is a special partner, and Messrs. LUCAS, TURNER & Co., a branch of LUCAS & SIMONDS, of St. Louis, did the same, and the run upon them had pretty much ceased before the steamer sailed. The affairs of PAGE, ADAMS and WELLS all went into the hands of receivers, almost immediately. The previous attachments were about $16,000 on PAGE, and $65,000 by confession of judgment on ADAMS. No attachments were served on WELLS, nor can we learn from the papers or letters that there was any real necessity for their suspension beyond the fright of the moment with the resident partner. They would resume in a day or two, and relieve the Court proceedings for a receiver. The resumption of PAGE was also arranged for at a large meeting of their creditors on Sunday, February 25, to take place about Wednesday, February 28. The exact nature of the movement was not known when the steamer left, whether for liquidation or with view to attempt a permanent restoration of the business and credit of the concern. The resident partner appears to have acted throughout with much indiscision of purpose as well as extreme indiscretion of conduct and bearing towards the friends and creditors of the house, and it will be noticed by our California extracts, that the public impression made thereby was cold and unfavorable. The card, prepared by this gentleman, announcing the failure on the 22d, is treated by the *Shipping List* as the blotting out of existence the greatest Banking house on the Pacific coast. There would be no immediate attempt at going on by ADAMS & Co. Their case is understood to be a bad one; scarcely relieved by the spirit of crimination which they indulge against PAGE, in their card to the public.

Such is a brief summary of the cardinal points in the exciting Money news from San Francisco to-day. In another place, we have given the amplest California extracts with a view to its proper and thorough, as well as impartial appreciation. Publicly considered, we are not sure that the crash will work permanent mischief. It seemed to be almost as much needed to the clearing of the business atmosphere in San Francisco, as similar financial thunder storms were to Cincinnati and St. Louis last Fall and Winter. The difficulty is, there is less to fall back upon for substantial and well-directed banking facilities for the future. At St. Louis, there was the old Bank of Missouri, and at Cincinnati, the Ohio Trust Bank, both with large solid capital, and both enjoying the public confidence. A substitute for something like these will, it is hoped, be at least temporarily found in the tried means and prudence of the remaining San Francisco Bankers. Ultimately, we apprehend the chief business of Deposits and Exchange at that point will have to be done by large Associated or Incorporated wealth, with ample guarantees to the State of its proper administration.

The immediate mischiefs by these failures, involving loss of credit, and, in one case at least, greater loss to creditors widely distributed, will not be quickly forgotten. If they but prove the final end to the play of the great houses in California, the public can afford to remember them as a practical lesson for the future. There is something, too, of the past which they should cause the public to review. And whatever of hard thought was indulged last January, by reason of sympathy for the unfortunate, or in the indulgence of prejudices, created or stimulated from other and less creditable motives toward the Banking-house in this City, who first cut off financial intercourse with the principal firm to these failures, should now be removed. That they consulted the part of business prudence, and the soundest principles of banking, few were disposed to question at the time. That they did not do so, hastily nor inconsiderately, nor without reasons which the public would have confessed more than ample, had they been given to the public in all their confidential bearing, the full history of the transaction, if written, we know would prove. That confidence and large open credits, as well as advances, were not continued, where from the substantial wealth, united with commercial prudence and sagacity of the parties, they ought to have been longer indulged, a portion of the business community may have once suspected, but will scarcely after this day's news—the comments of the California press being the standard—believe.

In regard to ADAMS & Co., we understand that they owe to California depositors about $1,000,000. See our Sacramento letter. They have, besides, large outstanding drafts on the East; to what extent provided for we are not apprised. Their immense business on the Pacific, it is revealed, has been done without direct connection or reliance upon the New-York house. The senior partner at Boston was a special partner with the almost irresponsible management in California. Their time drafts were made on ADAMS & Co., of San Francisco, *in* New-York—not on the same firm *of* New-York. Their original cash capital was comparatively trifling. Their early gains by Gold Dust purchased and Exchange drawn against it were large. Their recent losses or suspended means from unremunerative profits, or by extravagant risks in the way of local loans, heavy. And their creditors, from long-established intercourse as ex-pressmen, widely distributed.

The concern of WELLS, FARGO & Co. is a Joint Stock Association, on the principles of a common partnership; the stockholders having a very large aggregated private wealth to fall back upon, in default of the associated capital. The house is the same here. The relations are direct and acknowledged, and we hear that the New-York branch, having few liabilities of their own, will stand up to the last dollar owing on the Pacific, if not paid there.

In Wall-street to-day, the Stock Market went up on the Foreign, and was not at all shaken, as far as the Board list and its prices reveal, by the California news. The Money confidence of the Street also appeared to stand what, under ordinary circumstances, would have been considered a severe shock to it. It is not certain, however, that this seeming indifference to the events on the Pacific, will continue. The cessation of Specie receipts from that quarter for three or four weeks, and possibly longer, in large amounts, must soon be felt, while there is an outgo to Europe of a million or more a week. The strong position of the Banks, and the sanguine expectations of peace in Europe, from the death of the Czar, together with the absence of new enterprises of magnitude at home, will do much to avert the consequence of the upheaving of credit and the loss of the usual facilities for Gold shipments and Exchange at San Francisco. The Bank averages of the week ending Saturday last, March 17, which we officially advertise in the present number of our paper, show a small increase in all the departments of Loans, Specie and Deposits; the reserve of Specie being raised to $18,933,912. The

Loans increase	$118,542
Specie increase	63,282
Deposits increase	283,280

Including the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of business on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 30.	March 17.	March 10.
Loans	$61,553,577	$62,447,317	$62,331,775
Specie	12,078,147	18,933,912	18,870,630
Circulation	7,078,820	7,261,916	7,191,990
Deposits	60,220,000	76,223,284	76,220,284
In Sub-Treasury	2,262,000	4,126,000	4,446,151

The orders for Stocks from abroad, and the encouragement which the general tenor of the advices afforded for speculative purchases at home, were sensibly felt on the demand at the Brokers' Board, and prices went up 1 @ cent. on most descriptions, as compared with even the buoyant market of Saturday afternoon. Erie shares sold as high as 49; the new Bonds, 86½; Illinois Centrals, 84; Reading, 86½; Cumberland, 36½; Canton, 28; Hudson River, 40; Harlem, 20½; Panama, 106½, and Cleveland and Toledo, 87. The aggregate sales of State and Railway Bonds were about $150,000. The market at the Second Board, which was a strong one at the opening, closed ½ @ cent. off.

The Foreign Bankers are asking 110@ 110½ for Bills on London. Some prime transient bills were done to-day at 109¾. The business for the steamer on Wednesday is not yet large. Both merchants and bankers were engaged to-day with their letters from Europe and the Pacific. The steamer will take $400,000 or $500,000 in Gold.

We understand that private advices are in town from Liverpool to the effect that very heavy sales of Cotton were made the morning the steamer sailed, on the news of the death of the Russian Emperor. The market here advanced ⅛@¼ cent. to-day. The bills of PAGE, BACON & Co., of San Francisco, on FREDERICK HUTH & Co., London, have been protested for non-acceptance.

The New-York Central Railroad Company have given notice that those stockholders who have not received their dividends of August and February last, will be paid in cash on application for the same at the office where their stock is registered.—*Albany Evc. Journal.*

We understand the New-York Transfer Agents have advised the Board at Albany to withhold this notice. The Bonds of the Company have just advanced to a small premium; only about $50,000 in dividends remain unpaid at this office, and it would be a small business to deny the privilege of receiving the Bonds in place of cash, under all the circumstances of the past.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MARCH 17.

Names of Banks.	Av'e amt's of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e amt's of Specie.	Av. amt's of Circul'n.	Av'e amt's of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$6,410,822	$1,020,514	$346,168	$6,720,51
Atlantic Bank	477,404	69,740	89,281	384,05
Bk. of America	3,228,000	2,100,000	1,000,000	3,000,00
Bk. of Commerce	9,388,888	1,316,714	3,200	8,667,85
Bk. Commonwealth	1,079,315	169,000	29,000	781,40
Bk. of New-York	2,173,891	373,256	287,261	2,013,71
Bk. N. America	1,971,797	176,256	77,518	1,317,92
Bk. of the Republic	4,054,371	886,000	69,000	3,126,00
Bk. St. Nw-York	2,116,000	344,000	276,000	2,116,00
Bowery Bank	1,111,111	111,111	111,111	1,111,11
Broadway Bank	1,200,000	257,000	294,000	1,041,00
Butch's Mend Bank	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,00
Bank. & Drov. Bank	1,079,139	98,179	98,261	774,27
Central Bank	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	977,20
Chemical Bank	1,571,400	1,000,000	200,000	1,000,00
Citizens' Bank	972,000	70,000	149,000	1,000,00
City Bank	1,847,000	300,000	300,000	1,307,00
Continental Bank	2,744,000	600,000	94,000	1,916,00
Corn Exch. Bank	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,00
East River Bank	1,118,000	77,000	160,000	1,000,00
Fulton Bank	1,621,000	304,000	120,000	1,301,00
Greenwich Bank	1,000,000	47,000	177,000	1,000,00
Grocers' Bank	620,000	69,000	89,000	511,00
Hanover Bank	1,241,000	200,000	85,000	1,000,00
Island City Bank	543,000	54,000	69,000	547,00
Irving Bank	513,000	75,000	89,000	538,00
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,000,000	210,000	180,000	1,000,00
Manhattan Co.	6,377,000	1,000,000	383,000	3,287,00
Marine Bank	631,000	99,000	99,000	684,00
Market Bank	1,000,000	140,000	167,000	833,00
Mechanics' Bank	2,977,000	1,000,000	200,000	2,000,00
Mech. Bank'g Ass'n	1,151,000	175,000	89,000	1,000,00
Mech. & Trad. Bank	600,000	80,000	89,000	626,00
Mercantile Bank	2,343,000	284,000	89,000	1,474,00
Merchants' Bank	3,705,676	1,127,775	185,000	3,740,00
Merch. Exch. Bank	2,060,000	313,000	127,000	2,043,00
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000	600,000	102,000	3,200,00
National Bank	914,000	100,000	115,000	802,00
National Bank	1,827,000	141,000	141,000	781,00
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	404,000	38,000	87,000	400,00
N. Y. Exch. Bank	198,819	18,872	91,344	117,79
North River Bank	1,943,000	189,000	173,000	900,00
Ocean Bank	1,265,000	164,000	86,000	867,00
Oriental Bank	653,929	58,782	84,187	500,67
Pacific Bank	795,000	98,000	180,000	1,000,00
People's Bank	626,801	79,448	108,710	600,11
Phenix Bank	3,386,181	634,282	183,684	2,202,98
St. Nicholas Bank	676,328	84,617	77,999	425,97
Seventh Ward Bank	1,168,144	188,120	146,000	737,00
Shoe & Leather Bk.	819,738	64,000	168,311	616,14
Tradesmen's Bank	1,327,000	97,000	189,087	724,00
Union Bank	2,000,000	321,000	142,487	2,340,00

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$62,447,317	Circulation	$7,261,916
Specie	18,933,912	Deposits	76,223,284

The Panic in the Interior.

SACRAMENTO, Friday, Feb. 23, 1855—10 A. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The past ten days, as you are already partially advised have witnessed greater reversals, both in merchandise and money operations, than any similar period in the history of the State, not excepting the disastrous times of August, 1850.

The suspension of Messrs. PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, caused a vast amount of sympathy both for them and for their branch here of PAGE, BACON & Co.

The run—equal to draft of $400,000—was made by small depositors; but through the influence of prominent men, expressing full confidence in the ability of the firm to liquidate, all doubt seemed removed, and business was resumed as usual. Other banking-houses were but slightly pressed, and it was matter of gratulation that a crisis was happily averted. Yesterday the Bank at this place was opened as usual, but at 9½ o'clock A. M. the doors were closed, and an announcement given that the assets were in the hands of a receiver. It stupefied the faculties of all to so great an extent that all judgment and calculation seemed set at naught. No run took place, and confidence was greatly increased that sixty days would not elapse before the funds would be disbursed, assets realized and the business closed, from the first notice appended that was circulated in the city at noon. Other notices relating to the matter subsequently appeared in the papers.

This morning the excitement so raised on yesterday was augmented by a notice on the doors of ADAMS & Co.: "Letters through our house may be found at WELLS, FARGO & Co's." In an hour a thousand persons had congregated, mostly miners and poor mechanics. Their looks, symbolic of their feelings, told of anticipated trials and suffering from their little all being thus shut up from their use. The liabilities cannot be less than $1,000,000. The certificates of deposit held here alone were $350,000.

A run on all the banks ensued, though not so violent as might have been expected. Our first houses of D. O. MILLS & Co., and B. F. HASTINGS & Co., were scarcely visited, except by those to open new accounts. Greater confidence is reposed in them from the fact that they have avoided all speculative movements, and adhered to the legitimate banking business. Though hitherto maligned by many for an apparent lack of public spirit, in refusing to take part in financial operations, both State and county, they now can evidence the soundness of their judgment and exhibit a state of affairs creditable to themselves and to banking institutions.

Messrs. MILLS & Co. are the depositors of the city, the head of the house a Fund Commissioner.

Eleven o'clock, M.—The interest on the City of Sacramento Bonds, due in your City April 1, will be promptly paid as usual, and the principal and interest of Bonds maturing at your City July 1, amounting to $150,000, will also be promptly paid in cash, as hitherto. The city claim against the State and General Government, for expense of cure of the sick and burying the dead, prior and subsequent to the admission of the State into the Union, is in the hands of the Commissioners of Claims in the Legislature. They will make a special report to-day, recommending the State to issue $150,000 in Scrip, (good for funding) to the city, in liquidation of the claim, payable in ten years, so that meanwhile a portion of the claim can be gained from the United States Government. The justice of the demand will of itself carry the report to a satisfactory conclusion, and no doubt is entertained of its payment during the present session of the Legislature.

Twelve M.—As you can easily divine, all transactions yesterday and to-day are in the street, the stores scarcely tenanted. Parties are waiting anxiously any further intelligence respecting mercantile firms or small banks. The excitement, though intense, is quiet in demonstration. The banking office of WELLS, FARGO & Co. have just stopped payment, *out of funds.* It was thought they would be able to stand the brunt. Who goes next?

Half-past twelve, M.—Messrs. READ & Co., bankers, have just closed their doors, out of funds. The telegraph wires were cut this forenoon immediately after the news of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s failure. No intelligence can be had from San Francisco.

Half-past one, P. M.—The run on MILLS & Co., HASTINGS & Co., and J. M. REGENS, the three remaining bankers, is entirely over, and they are doing a heavy exchange business. It is certain they cannot be affected by anything that may occur below, and it is to be hoped some of the other banks may be soon enabled to commence business again. The shock has been dreadful, and the confidence of the community in Banks will be difficult to regain. Those who have stood the pressure will be most benefited, and also confirmed in the course they have pursued hitherto.

Mr. D. O. MILLS has been appointed Receiver for PAGE, BACON & Co. here, and for ADAMS & Co.

The next steamer must inevitably bring you advices of the failures of mercantile houses, though it is to be hoped to the contrary. I will advise you of any and all changes that may take place. E.

The California Disasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 25, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At no time during the last five years will any steamer have taken to you such startling intelligence as that which goes by the *Uncle Sam* to-morrow. The detention of the steamer for two days to enable her to sail and receive swells for the mails, consequently the last must be theirs. The amount in gold to be about $40,000. The Mail steamer will leave two days hence, and I will forward you further items by her.

P. S.—Since writing the above the creditors of PAGE, BACON & Co. have had a meeting, and complied with Mr. HAIGHT'S proposition to give them time and the house will resume business on Wednesday,—on the terms and conditions expressed in the agreement which you will find fully reported in the paper, that go by the steamer to-morrow morning.

Financial Troubles in California.

From the San Francisco Shipping List, Feb. 23.

The great financial item of the week has been the suspension of the house of PAGE, BACON & Co., the heaviest banking establishment upon this coast; and if we devote what space we have in our present issue to this subject, our readers will excuse the curtness with which we treat the money market generally, which has been in truth exceedingly devoid of interest in most respects.

The steamer *Oregon*, which arrived here on the morning of the 17th inst., brought the astounding news of the failure of Messrs. PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, the protest of their paper in New-York, &c. The most intense anxiety pervaded the community at once, to learn whether the California house of PAGE, BACON & Co. were involved or not, and if so, to what extent. The holders of Bills of Exchange, the first of which had been sent forward, were of course particularly interested, but the firm reliance placed in the wealth of the house and the honor of the gentleman connected with it, infused a general feeling of security, and the principal and heaviest customers of the establishment were prompt, not only to express their confidence, but to offer material aid in case it should be necessary.

The smaller depositors, meanwhile, and those who held certificates, became alarmed, and a decided run was made on the Bank. The demands were, however, all promptly met, and towards the afternoon the confidence of the public was stronger in the House than ever; so much so, that a public meeting of the merchants of the City was held immediately after 'Change, nominally to express the confidence of the community in the Bankers, but more especially and directly to show their sympathy for the great Western House of PAGE & BACON, and to give a public endorsement to the House in this City. Unfortunately one of the partners resident here was called upon to manifest the position of the House. *To the surprise of every one, he announced that the firm would suspend operations!* The statements made were loose and unsatisfactory in every respect; a total want of self-confidence was manifested, which was as humiliating as unfortunate, and from that hour the fate of the House was sealed. The merchants who went to the Exchange prepared to take any statement in the most favorable manner, left with the conviction that the House was not in a safe position; and although a vote of confidence was passed coldly enough, a steady, quiet run was commenced, which lasted up to the morning of Thursday, when the doors were closed, *and the largest Banking-House in California passed out of existence.*

We hardly know how to speak of this whole matter. The drafts forwarded, we have good reason to believe, will be fully protected in New-York; the House here has, we are assured, abundant means to meet its liabilities in liquidation;—everything looks as if it were all right, except that a species of insanity seems to have seized upon the members of the firm. This we could of course forgive,—if not overlook. The benefits which the House of PAGE, BACON & Co. have conferred on San Francisco could well be placed as an offset against the damage that their imprudent and ill-advised conduct of late has done and is likely to do. But their final effort—their last card—CANNOT BE EITHER OVERLOOKED OR FORGIVEN. Here it is:

BANKING HOUSE OF PAGE, BACON & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22, 1855.

We must suspend. The suspension of PAGE & BACON has impaired our credit. We have large funds in New-York, and in transitu to us, unavailable. We cannot raise coin on our bills. Coin is not in the country. We believe and know that we are solvent, and will be able to pay, and that soon, and have a large surplus.

PAGE, BACON & CO.

The only way in which we can translate this card is, that as PAGE, BACON & Co. could not go on they were determined to bring all the other bankers down with them, and, as they had to perish, at least to expire amid a universal ruin. "We cannot raise coin on our bills. *Coin is not in the country.*" Is not gold dust a moderately good tender to a depositor? It is possible that the gentlemen could not pay the demands upon them in coin, but their customers were perfectly willing to be accommodated with bullion. The card is curt and unsatisfactory to a degree; and both in the way it was gotten up and the manner it was distributed—placarded on bulletin boards, thrown into public houses, thrust under the doors of private residences—was calculated to work the greatest possible amount of injury, by exciting a panic and causing a run on the other banks.

As the affair now stands, the house has gone into liquidation, and Judge WELLS has been appointed Receiver. The total amount of money drawn out in four days was about $800,000.

MONDAY, Feb. 26—5 P. M.

The sailing of the steamship having been postponed from the 24th to the 26th of the month, we are enabled to communicate with our friends abroad in an Extra, and take this method of fully posting them as regards the movement of affairs here, which has been at once unusually important and interesting.

We are just now passing through a fearful monetary crisis. The two great Banks of California have suspended operations, and everything is in a state of confusion and dismay. At the same time, as we write, matters are improving rapidly, and we hope in the course of but a few days to be able to record a better state of affairs in every respect. A simple statement of the manner in which matters have worked, will probably be the easiest and best method of placing our friends abroad in possession of such information in regard to the movements of the Banks and people here as they require. The brevity of our statement must be excused by the pressure of time, as we have forborne to commence writing until the end of the excitement was made apparent.

Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co. failed on the morning of the 22d inst. Had they have kept on until the arrival of the steamer, it is possible that they might have gone through successfully, inasmuch as the advices received were eminently favorable. They however succumbed, and on the morning of the 23d, Messrs. ADAMS & Co. suspended. The announcement of the stoppage of this House was the death-knell of all the Banks. They were the depositories of the working people of that class who bank on certificate;—and at once Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., ROBINSON & Co. and the Miners' Bank closed their doors. The excitement was intense, and the whole street was swarming with men who in their panic made a rush on every bank in town, which was maintained steadily for many hours, and is only just now dying out. The Bankers who have sustained themselves are Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co., who have but but very few depositors among the merchants; Messrs. LUCAS, TURNER & Co., who had always enjoyed the confidence of the business community to a great extent, but who have not heretofore taken a very prominent part in California; Messrs. TALLANT & WILDE, who do a moderate but safe business; and Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, and Messrs. SANDERS & BRENNAN, who stand in the same position. Messrs. DAVIDSON & MAY, the representatives of the ROTHSCHILDS, stood a severe run, but were amply able to meet all demands, and have passed through the ordeal triumphantly, and with, if anything, an increased confidence on the part of the community. As matters now stand, we believe the panic is over, and that the community is beginning to draw breath.

The failure of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co. was of course the prime cause of this whole affair, and was brought about undoubtedly by the embarrassment of the House in the East, and the desperate efforts made to sustain the St. Louis establishment by the partners in San Francisco. Dust and bars have, as every one knows, been very scarce here during the whole of the present season, and the scarcity of coin which has compelled other establishments to go under, might perhaps be explained by the fact that a drain has been going on for a considerable time past to support an establishment on the other side of the mountains.

We will not pursue the subject further, however, at present, as we know how painful a one it is to many of our best friends, some of whom think that in our recent issue we were too severe, particularly on fallen men. We can only say for ourselves that, in such a matter as this, we owe a duty to our constituents which will not admit of the consideration of parties or position; that we believed, and still believe, we were right, and, in expressing our opinion openly, only did what our conscience compelled us to do as public journalists.

The suspension of Messrs. ADAMS & Co. was even a more important affair than that of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co., inasmuch as their line of deposits was extended to literally every section of the country, and the confidence of men, from Yreka to Mariposa, received by their stoppage a most severe blow. We suppose, under the circumstances, the step was inevitable; the establishments of PAGE, BACON & Co. and ADAMS & Co. being so widely extended, and covering so much of the same ground, that the failure of one would necessarily compel the suspension of the other.

The following card, published by the house here, explains their position in a fuller manner than we could be expected to do:

STATEMENT OF ADAMS & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF ADAMS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22, 1855.

The undersigned, resident partner of ADAMS & Co., of California, in view of their suspension of payment this day, deems it his duty to present to their creditors, friends and the public at large, a brief statement of the causes that have led to this calamity.

The event of to-day is equally at variance with their feelings and pecuniary interests, but was enacted by a duty to their depositors paramount to all other considerations. The like misfortune that has overtaken one of the most prominent banks in the State, has so far destroyed confidence as to have occasioned a run on, yesterday, which drew from our vaults over $250,000, while the deposits did not reach $10,000, and this upon a holiday; when business was apparently forgotten in the festivities peculiar to the occasion.

Our ability to sustain a continued drain was by no means an impossibility, but with the experience of the past week before us, so long as room for a doubt remained, it became clearly our duty to treat all alike, and not to repay the forbearance of our friends and credit

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
CONTAINING EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted) the News of the Day, will be issued at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, and thereafter at 3 o'clock P. M., to which hour we shall deliver (gratis) to the news rooms by the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up especially for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Nine copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or twenty-one for FIVE DOLLARS. It will be clubbed with other publications, and the postage to be prepaid, beyond the limits for which it is required by mails. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, paid by the quarter, (three months,)
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER for EVERY PAGE, or FORTY-EIGHT Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to residents in those portions of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Mexican Boundary—The New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 20.

News has just been received from Mayor EMERY, who states that on the 31st of January he fixed a locality for the monument which is to mark the Eastern terminus of our Mexican boundary upon Rio Grande, and that on the 7th of February he should leave there to mark out the boundary line, after having given directions for the erection of the monument. It was supposed that the work might be completed in about five months, but it appears that a difficulty has arisen, owing to the fact that the Mexican Commissioner was not properly provided either with funds or men to achieve his part of the undertaking, and consequently it may be from twelve to eighteen months before the work will be completed.

It is understood that it is not the intention of the Secretary of War to place the new regiments which have been raised immediately into the field—the contemplation being to send them to the forts and military rendezvous, and to withdraw therefrom, for more active service, those who have hitherto been engaged in garrison duty.

The Washington *Star* says that Mr. MASON had entirely recovered his health, and will soon resume his functions as Minister to France. He does not contemplate coming home at present.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 15.

The steamship *Orizaba*, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at this port, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst. President SANTA ANNA left the Capital on the 26th ult. with all the troops except 15,000, taking with him a large quantity of baggage. Some of the papers state that SANTA ANNA had gone to the Baths. The latest reports, however, state that he had reached the Department of Guerrero and had defeated the Insurgents under MORENO. It is also stated that he had met and forced the main army under ALVAREZ to retire, after a desperate engagement near Chilpancingo, and the President was on his return to the Capital.

Arrived to-day, from Boston, the ship Clintonia.

Dates from Rio Grande—The Guinea Case.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 16.

We have received here dates from Rio Grande to the 7th inst.

Two Mexican war steamers were taking on board troops, and it was said that these on the frontier would soon march to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Gen. SAVINGA had returned to the capital.

Both applications of Mrs. GAINES, to prove the last will of DANIEL CLARK, have been refused, on the grounds of insufficient evidence. Another hearing has been granted.

Slave Cases in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 20.

The Probate Court has issued an attachment against the Captain of the steamer *Falls City*, who had nineteen slaves on board his boat on Sunday evening, at the wharf, and prevented the Sheriff from examining the boat until the slaves were conveyed in a yawl to the Kentucky shore.

Weather very cold. Thermometer only 20° above zero.

The two negroes arrested last Saturday on a *writ of habeas corpus*, were brought into Court today, when Judge STORER informed them they were at liberty to go free, but they preferred to return with their master, and were at once conveyed across the river without excitement.

Letter from Texas—Minister Hasen.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 20.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday are received. There is one mail still due.

Galveston dates to the 11th are received. Capt. HENRY, of the Texas Rangers, had offered the services of himself and company to the Mexican Governor of Chihuahua, to fight the Indians.

The Mexican Boundary Commission had left Guaymas for Colorado. The initial point has been agreed upon, and the Commission was proceeding with great unanimity. After setting the stone marking the initial point, a handsome entertainment was given by both Commissioners.

From Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 20.

The brig *Rose*, from Port-au-Prince, Feb. 26, arrived here to-day. Left there the U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, whose sailing-master was buried on the 17th, having died of yellow fever. Also, the schooner *D. C. Brooks* to sail for New-York in a few days. Capt. JOHNSON and two of her crew had died. Also, the bark *Samuel Train* for New-York in twenty days, and brig *W. T. Dugan* for ditto in ten days. Also, the brig *R. F. Loper* for Philadelphia.

Municipal Election in Fredericksburg—Know-Nothing Victory.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Tuesday, March 20.

At the city election, yesterday, for Mayor and other city officers, the Know-Nothing candidates were generally elected. Mr. CALDWELL, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, was elected by 106 majority, and the entire Council is of the Order of Sam.

Terrible Explosion in Coal Pits at Chesterfield, Va.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 20.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Midlothian Coal Pits, Chesterfield, last evening. Sixteen persons were taken out living and eight dead, and all will probably die. It is supposed there were fifty in the pit at the time. The explosion was caused by a blast.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 20.

The House to-day passed bills incorporating eleven new banks, four of which had already passed the Senate.

The Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 17th of April.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

...ing to the Quarries near by, and others, ...ing the German women, living on the sale of the ...ream and beans which they and their children ...ather by long through the streets of the City.

The village called "Dutch Hill," which with the neighboring shanties must contain thousands of people, is almost precisely like the poorest Irish village, and poorer than most German peasant hamlets. What a disappointment it must be for these hard-earned emigrants, who have come over with the belief that in America comfort and money must be at once ready to their hands! These "squatters" have had a very hard time this Winter. The quarrymen have been out of employ for four months; the day-laborers as long; none of them have had anything saved. The women have only here and there found little jobs, as they live too far away from the families who want work. The children have been sent out all over the City, for begging, match-selling, rag and bone gathering, and the usual street occupations. These people, too, have not caught up the odds and ends of our citizens; and we truly believe would but for the assistance by the visitors of the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," and the coal supplied by the Almshouse, there would have been this Winter horrible cases of starvation on "Dutch Hill." We would not defend the thoroughness of all the visitors of the above Association. There must be in such a large organization instances of want of examination or carelessness. It is our impression, too, that the work would be ...ed better done, if each visitor's district were ...ller, and the number of visits increased.

Still, the *fallaciousness* of their general plan has struck us often this Winter. It seems a small thing to give only three or four shillings a week to each family, as has been done on Dutch Hill this season. But, the result is, that each person feels the sting of want, and will seek every means of livelihood, at the same time that hunger or suffering is kept off. For the sick and the utterly helpless, private charity must supply the deficiency. The Almshouse Department must have spent large sums this year in relief; every poor family in that quarter gets its quarter of ton of coal *four* times in the Winter. They have a dépôt, we understand, of coal, in Fortieth-street.

The streets near to this hamlet are equally crowded with needy families. If any one of your readers wishes a specimen of the present biting February in New-York, and feels that he would willingly bestow a little money where it is needed, let him, first, visit one block on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second and First-avenues—say Nos. 172, 174, 176 and 178. The poor in these houses are not the vicious and intemperate portion of the idle; they are in general cleanly and thrifty and other. Hear these: In No. 172, rear, first floor, a workingman's wife—husband has found work only a few times since Autumn—has two children, miserably ragged and needy—one stove and one chair in the room, nothing else but a table; no bedclothes or bedstead—they sleep on the floor on a thin straw bed, under rags and old coats. Up stairs again, numbers of families, with the men at home out of employ; in the upper story, a woman deserted by her husband, with two children—the room very neat and well scrubbed—she has been rambling through the City among the shirt factories for work; has found none; does not know what to do. In the next house, (174,) on the ground floor, a widow with four small children and a babe just dying; does not know anything about the visitors of the Poor—never saw one—has had coal "from the Corporation." She does not tell readily her situation, but it appears after a while that she has literally nothing; that the chance charity which a friend had mentioned to us for such cases, came between her and utter hunger and want. The children, as we go now by hundreds, we send to our office to be clothed, on condition they should go to school. Above, is another family, with a mother and six children—husband out of work since Christmas—the children ragged and sickly-looking; again still other families with the men unemployed. In one of the rear houses, (No. 178 East Thirty-sixth-street,) we stumbled on a sad scene. A bare room, one table, two chairs, and a stove; no bedstead in the half-room, but only a straw bed and some rags, (very chilly as we afterwards felt) on the damp floor—everything chilly and needy; around the stove were a woman and three children and a young girl of 16; the girl was crying bitterly, and the woman occasionally sobbing, with her face covered with her hands; the children did not cry, but stood sadly by—one was a sweet blue-eyed little boy of eight, who was bare-footed. I had known the woman before, and I found she had just received news of the death of her husband, of the Chagres fever on the *George Law*, near the Isthmus. His name was Ross, engaging man, who had been a widower in California; he was bringing home to his family.

She could hardly tell the story with her sobs; she was left alone—had nothing—her eldest girl out of work, and these "children to be taken care of—she was so fond of them!" Again they all sobbed bitterly.

This girl should to know most what the loss was, and mingled without stop or restraint. Certainly it is a hard winter for the widow and the fatherless; and the cold nights and sharp hunger must add another pang to the pang of desolation and bereavement.

Still other families were in the same house and the next house, without work, with children ragged, hungry and shivering.

Yet this too in the poor in this quarter to *one*, when there are nothing to school their children, when they constantly ask for means to make them comfortable and decent to attend. Our plan for the consolidation of the industrial School in this quarter is being pushed on. A large room has been engaged over Brinkle's Factory, corner Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and will be opened in a few days. Mrs. Wm. Cutting, Mrs. Dr. Cheever, Mrs. Dr. Hutchins, Mrs. Dr. Ludlow, Mrs. Dr. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Bellows, Mrs. Dr. Osgood, Mrs. Dr. Tyng, Mrs. Dr. Adams, Mrs. Dr. Potts, Mrs. Dr. Vinton, Mrs. Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Dr. Cox, Mrs. Dr. Spring, Mrs. Dr. Bethune, Mrs. Dr. Ferris, Mrs. Dr. Wainwright, Mrs. Dr. Berrian, Mrs. Dr. Hawks, Mrs. Dr. Anthon, Mrs. Dr. Haight, Mrs. Dr. Hutton, Mrs. Dr. Van Pelt, Mrs. Dr. Van Kleeck, Mrs. Dr. Van Dyck, Mrs. Dr. Van Cleve, Mrs. Dr. Van Buren, Mrs. Dr. Van Wyck, Mrs. Dr. Van Zandt, Mrs. Dr. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Dr. Van Schaick, Mrs. Dr. Van Vechten, Mrs. Dr. Van Vleck, Mrs. Dr. Van Vorst, Mrs. Dr. Van Vranken, Mrs. Dr. Van Vliet, Mrs. Dr. Van Vlack, Mrs. Dr. Van Vlaanderen, Mrs. Dr. Van Vlaanderen, Mrs. Dr. Van Vlaanderen

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDARS—WASHINGTON.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 10, 18, 80, 81, 94, 14, 96, 97, 17.

SUPREME COURT.—Special motions. Nos. 18, 116, 73, 115, 6, 15, 66, 86, 86, 77, 97, 106.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Nos. 38, 18, 99, 78b, 88, 118, 119.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1017, 1018, 1067, 1168, 1174, 1187, 1191, 452, 466, 964, 725, 1024, 504, 1070, to 1081.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Special motions. Nos. 18, 1174, 1218, & 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258,

[illegible]

Gentlemen,

There are important and weighty reasons why it behooves the Journalist and the Public to watch carefully the character and progress of our current Popular Literature. Its influence [illegible] very nicely appreciated. —but in a land where every one is a reader, it is almost equal in power, of good or evil, with the pulpit or the school-room. It penetrates into the most inaccessible places—it finds ready audiences where other teachers would address themselves unheard—and it whispers to thousands who have the choice of Hercules yet to make, either a persuasive homily for the right, or a syren song of allurement to distraction and wrong. Its action is chiefly on the young and susceptible, or minds still in process of formation, and on unschooled imaginations yet free from the stain of sin or the intoxication of passion. It preoccupies intellects ere they are ripe for the higher teaching of the sermon or the leader, and it is to them either food or poison, according to its character and its purpose. We believe, therefore, that it is an object of high importance that our popular, and more particularly our fictitious literature, should be pure and elevating in its tendencies, as well as able and beautiful in its intellectual character. We affirm that it deeply concerns us to see that it is not corrupted and deteriorated under the influence of tasteless effrontery and mercenary jobbing.

There are national considerations which render it peculiarly necessary that our light literature should be the object of the severe censorship of public and private watchfulness. Much as we have accomplished, immensely as we have grown, we have yet seen only the foundation of American greatness. Unlike the decaying nationhoods of Europe, the free action of our popular will, the uncontrolled formation of our national character, is overlain by no overgrown oligarchies, obstructed by no antiquarian absurdities, and, therefore, the modality of our country's future —albeit of unimagined vastness—is still in a measure in our hands. It, therefore, befits us the more to see that this will and this character are worthy of our fortunes and commensurate with our opportunities. Unlike that of any nation on the globe, our popular literature is emphatically the literature of the people—not of a class, a section, or a clique—but the real, distinguishing, every-day amusement of an educated and a thoughtful people. It is to us what coarse and cruel national sports are to the ignorant and brutalized millions whom European despotism sections off into countries and nations. Throughout the length and breadth of the land it beguiles the loneliness of the log cabin and of the forecastle; it brings the halo of genius and the pleasures of taste into the factory and the forge, awakening thought, spreading knowledge and dignifying labor. That an element of our civilization thus omnipresent and powerful, should materially influence the moral and intellectual character of our people, is undoubtedly true, and in free nations we know that the character and stability of the Government is incidental to the character of the people.

We think the subject not only important generally, particularly important to this country, but we consider it of especial importance at the present time. We believe that a new era in our fictitious Literature is being commenced—that new wants in that department have arisen. That second-hand European works—often foreign in their delineations—often inapplicable in their teachings—will no longer satisfy the compatriots of Edwards and of Channing, of Cooper and of Irving, we believe to be decreed by American taste and American feeling. That the class of novels formerly produced to meet the wants of a part of the community, avowedly inferior in taste and information, now find their "occupation gone," we consider one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Inartistic in conception, rude and unfinished in execution, deficient in truthfulness and power, wanting in elevation of sentiment and dignity of purpose, those works could only disseminate delusive views of life and of the world. Their jejune and spiritless descriptions of crime and outrage, of piracy and murder, of unrelieved moral ugliness, of endless romantic dullness, rendered them as unsafe as they were turbid and stupid. That they have done some good as pioneers of what was higher and better we cheerfully concede. That they have been the leading strings which have led many a brave heart and heart into that wide world of delight, elevation, instruction and development which reading the higher fiction develops, entitles them to our gratitude. But they are almost gone, and we wish them God speed, for they were worthless in themselves and indicated tasteless ignorance in those for whom they were written and by whom they were read.

The place they have left vacant in our popular libraries and on our peoples' bookshelves, as well as that portion of foreign fiction which we are discarding, has not yet been worthily filled or usefully superseded.

We deem the novels which have been produced to meet those emergencies, for the most part, a shallow and pretending class of books wholly inadequate to accomplish the purpose we have glanced at, or to fill the void which we believe to be imminent. Nay, with some slight exceptions, they are incapable of fulfilling even the ordinary purpose of a literary fiction, of touching the heart, of striking the fancy, of captivating and enchaining the imagination. Their effete striving after a melodramatic intensity of interest, signifying [illegible] own emotional, their [illegible] their clever, man-like [illegible] and parade, and mental [illegible] their [illegible] flowery and spasmodic dialogues; their [illegible] magnificence of mirrors and marble and millinery, of the mounds and flowers and claptrap; their elaborately mawkish descents into the regions of babydom; their ever-present and eternal hankering after the moods and tenses of foreign flunkyism; their incidents without interest; their characters without character, and their pomposity void of dignity, mark them the forced and stunted growth of a hot-bed unnatural sort of influence, rather than the spontaneous productions of genius, or the acceptable offering of talent. Stupidly wanting in interest or power, or vitality; destitute of elevation and of truth, one asks how they came to be published, and wonders how they came to be read.

The question, however, brings us at once to to the rationale of this apparently anomalous circumstance. These soporific productions are written because their authors and authoresses find that novels equally stupid, maudlin and trashy are daily floated into temporary reputation and profitable circulation, on the wings of professional quackery and of mercenary laudation. They are published because their publishers find that they can produce those results quite independently of literary merit or artistic fitness. There is no necessity to describe the process by which this remarkable issue is obtained; it is patent to every newspaper reader. At first certain gentry of a Mrs. Harris-like intangibility of character—"the publishers' literary reader"—"one of the first literary critics of the day"—"one of the most intelligent booksellers of the country," &c., see the book in manuscript or in proof, and utter sundry oracular laudatory revelations on the subject, which, being duly advertised, serve as the key-note to the harmonious laudamus which is certain to hail the publication. From the first it is the observed of all critical observers—the bepraised of all critical bepraisers. The authors of these enraptured critiques show a varied ingenuity and a commendable boldness in executing their task. The style, according to those newspaper Longinuses, is "splendid," the conceptions "noble," and the incidents "thrilling." Walter Scott is equalled in the execution, and poor William Shakspeare could not have developed such characters. Those critics would have our sincere commiseration, only that they appear, by the fact that they never show the slightest acquaintance with any part of the book but the title page, to be too wide awake to attempt a perusal of their subjects. If, in addition to this mechanical process for acquiring artificial fame and penny-a-line notoriety, is added the half developed promise of some infamous betrayal of confidence, some prurient details of personal peculiarities, or some revealment of the sacred secrets of the domestic hearth, the fortune of the book is made, and author and publisher have their reward.

Now all this we say is not as it should be. It cheats the public, it disparages literature, and it is unjust to real talent. It takes the verdict out of the hands of the true Judges, and balances the cost of bepuffed dullness against the reward of creative talent, the bookseller's ledger being the only umpire.

We say that the public voice should be raised, and the public's pocket shut against this system of choaking one of the great channels of national teaching, with masses of stolid dulness and sickly sentimentality. We think that the public should stand on its guard against this mercenary jobbing in fortuitous notoriety. In the name of the talent we undoubtedly possess—in the name of what we have accomplished in this and other walks—in the name of our living genius and rising talent—in behalf of an innocent recreation and of a powerful teacher of the things of life—we demand that this literary nuisance be abated.

As we have before said, we believe this to be a subject of higher importance and of more lasting concernment, than its apparently trivial nature would seem to indicate. The teaching of many a young confiding impressionable heart, the hereafter of many an anxious, inquiring, ambitious head, are in the balance. The quality of our natural authorship, the character of our popular literature, are at stake. If bequacked and bepuffed dullness and conceit are to usurp the place of genius, energy and talent, if maudlin caricatures and stupidly romantic platitudes are to be our national fiction, then one of the first, one of the best, and one of the most delightsome fruits of our noble national education will be withered.

Palmerston Ministry—Irish Affairs.

Lord Palmerston has nearly completed his arrangements. Mr. Vernon Smith takes the Presidency of the Board of Control, (salary £5,000 a year,) in place of Sir Charles Wood, who has become head of the Admiralty. The Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade was offered to Mr. Villiers, Lord Clarendon's brother, but declined. The learned gentleman prefers continuing Judge Advocate General, as the salaries (£2,000 a year) are the same; but he may also hold his Examinership in Chancery, worth £1,500 more, which he should relinquish, if he went to the Board of Trade. The vacant Vice-Presidency was then offered to Mr. Laing, who declined it, as well as the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, (£1,200 a year,) on the ground that he could not afford to relinquish his commercial transactions—a step which his acceptance of office would make indispensable. Mr. Danby Seymour (not heretofore in office) succeeds Mr. Lowe as Secretary of the India Board—salary £1,500. Lord Alfred Hervey, son of the Marquis of Bristol, has resigned his post of Lord of the Treasury, (£1,200 a year,) and Mr. Monckton Milnes, the poet, member for Pontefract, to whom it was offered, has declined it. As he is a Peelite, his refusal is an advantage, as the new Cabinet is to be wholly Whig, or nearly so. Mr. Henry Fitz-[illegible] be Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, in place of the late Lord Fitzmaurice, son of Lord Lansdowne, succeeds him. Sir Robert Peel, in all probability, will take his brother Frederick's place as Colonial Under-Secretary. The offices yet vacant are those of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Clerk of the Ordnance, a Lordship of the Treasury, and a Lordship of the Admiralty.

In Ireland great changes have been made. The Earl of St. Germains, who was one of the Peel party, (having been Irish Secretary under Sir Robert,) has been induced to resign, but not without a week's hesitation and delay. Sir John Young, formerly a Peelite Lord of the Treasury, was appointed Irish Secretary by the Aberdeen Ministry, and has resigned that office, on being appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Mr. Brewster, the Irish Attorney General, has followed the Viceroy's example, and sent in his resignation. The new appointments in Ireland, which are so decidedly liberal that they must give assurance of a desire to govern fairly there, are as follows: The Earl of Carlisle becomes Lord Lieutenant—salary, £20,000 a year. Mr. Edward Horsman is the Irish Chief Secretary—salary, £5,500. Mr. John Kroch is appointed Attorney General—salary and emoluments, £6,000 a year. Mr. John David Fitzgerald, member for Innis, leader of the Munster Circuit, takes Mr. Kroch's place as Solicitor General—salary, &c., £4,000 per annum.

These appointments ought to be popular. Lord Carlisle as Irish Secretary, from 1835 to 1841, as Lord Morpeth, showed every desire to govern the country fairly. Mr. Horsman is one of the most liberal men in Parliament. Mr. Kroch and Mr. Fitzgerald are avowedly and strongly in favor of Tenant-Right. It is not likely that the Irish members will oppose Lord Palmerston. Indeed, the latest Parliamentary report contains an assurance, given in the House of Commons by Mr. Serjeant Shee, to the effect that if Lord Palmerston would set the Tenant-Right question at rest, the Liberal Irish members would support him. "If not," he added, "they would leave him now and then in the lurch just when he wanted their aid, and the Government would be overthrown." As the Tenant-Right bill introduced by Mr. Serjeant Shee had met with the approval of Mr. Brewster, the late Attorney General for Ireland, there is every chance of the question being speedily and finally settled. Nearly balanced as parties are at present, the support of the "Irish Brigade" is of vital importance to the Ministry.

The New Post-Office—Who is to Blame?

Give it up. Citizen, if you have indulged the slighest hope that the old barn-like accommodations for a City Post-Office, which we at present suffer, are to be replaced at any early day, take our advice and give it up. Not until Congress meets again is there any chance for another step towards securing any improvement in these respects. For another year at least, we must be content to be squeezed down Nassau-street—to be jammed through the narrow gateways and into the cramped quarters that men, from courtesy, call "Accommodations for a Post-Office," but which a stranger takes to be cramped opportunities for reaching a Post-Shed. Now as this is contrary to the spirit and economy of our times, and not in accordance with what we deem decent and fitting, we confess that there is a sort of melancholy comfort in knowing whom we are to blame for defrauding us of the accommodations we were entitled to, and of naming them for the denunciation of the suffering. The blamable men, as we read the record, are Senator Brodhead and Mr. Witte, both of Pennsylvania.

But we will briefly summarize the history of the matter, and our readers shall judge how far from right we are in our charges.

In August last, Congress passed an Act authorizing the President to procure sites in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, on which to erect public buildings for the use of the United States Courts, Post-Offices, &c. The power given the President was optional. He —being in practical matters rather a timid man—chose not to exercise the power; but instead, having received the bids, laid them all before Congress. These were referred in the Senate to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, where Mr. Brodhead assumed to engineer them, and in the House to a Special Committee, of which Mr. Witte was Chairman.

Now the labor demanded of either of these Committees upon the matter entrusted to them, could not have been very extraordinary. It was a very simple thing they had to do, but it was too much for them to accomplish seasonably, as the event shows. The Honorable gentlemen will not plead that the necessity for the public buildings was not pressing. They will not tell us of New-York any such story. They must very well know what a pressing, crowding necessity the Courts feel here, and the people, who by law are obliged to endure the Post-Office inconveniences afforded us, or drop all epistolary correspondence. They know, doubtless, that Boston professes a similar inconvenience; and surely they will not tell such of their own State people as reside within the outer line of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, that they doubted their want of the buildings provided for them in the Congressional Act of August, 1854.

Nor were *they* alone of the members of the two Houses aware of this urgency of the demand. There was, we are assured, so general a feeling of the propriety of the demand, that there was no time during the session that a large majority was not ready in each House to vote for the purchase of the sites and buildings. But did either of the representatives of these Committees hurry up their reports or bills? Did they act as if they wished the thing done?

[illegible] with parliamentary tongue will [illegible] when informed that upon a failure to obtain a favorable wire vote vote, he did not [illegible] division—did not even hazard the calling of the Ayes and Noes upon it. Such adversary, if generally adopted, would, not seem, pass a mileage appropriation. We are driven to the suspicion—unless we adopt a most inadmissible doubt of the Senator's Parliamentary ability—that Senator B. was not very seriously in earnest about getting the thing through—that when he consented to father the project, he made a mental reservation that he would only do it on condition it should not cost him an effort.

Nor did Mr. Witte shame his Senatorial coadjutor by any undignified agitation, until it was absolutely too late for the most desperate to hope of success. Though the matter was in his hands waiting to be reported, and nothing in the world occurring to prevent it, he made not an effort to secure the appropriation until *after* the general appropriation bill—to which it must necessarily be moved as an amendment—had gone from the House to the Senate, been acted on by that body, and returned to the House. Then, with extraordinary zeal, Mr. Witte tried to attach his Post-Office Building and Sites amendment. But then, of course, it was ruled out of order, since, under the rules, no *new* matter is at that stage admissible as an amendment.

"Well, what do you propose to do about it?" asks some indignant reader. Nothing at all. Only, New-Yorkers, Bostonians and Philadelphians may like to know whom they are to thank.

The Unpublished Letters—Messrs. Soule and Perry.

There is a good deal of stir at Washington, we hear, about the supplementary Ostend Correspondence, of which we spoke with great assurance some week since. The doubting as to its existence was from the first confined to those who, in the simplicity of their ignorance, had not yet learned the substance of the correspondence that *was* furnished to Congress. And of course the believers are in great stress to learn who leaked the information. It will hardly be worth while for us to tell, though everybody knows that a secret of the present Administration is never considered safe until it has been told out of doors, to some who are better able to keep a secret than any of its members.

Mr. Soule's friends, however, profess to be very far from fearing the publication of any secret correspondence. Out with it, say they. Let the world hear the whole story, and judge between the Minister Plenipotentiary and the Secretary of Legation. If Mr. Perry has been writing secret letters to Mr. Marcy, in which, however cautiously or in whatever carefully polite and diplomatic language couched, he "blows" the secrets of his chief, he has violated all rules of diplomatic etiquette, and acted unbecoming a subordinate. Let the correspondence come, then, and Heaven help the weakest. For our readers will remember that this unpublished correspondence to which we allude, and of which there was a decided inkling in the last published letter of the Ostend Documents, passed between Mr. Perry, Secretary to the Spanish Legation, and Mr. Marcy, while Mr. Soule was at Ostend, and of course prior to the date when he had resigned in disgust. Before going up to that famous Convention, Mr. Soule had charged the Secretary not hold any communication upon the matters alluded to *with the Spanish authorities*, nor with the Department at Washington. Was Mr. Perry a plotter against his Chief, or was he not? The letters and enclosures, when given to the world, will tell, and until they tell, Mr. Perry may well, if innocent, unite in the demand for the full exposition. His sense of honor may very properly claim such publication as his right.

The friends of Mr. Perry indeed rejoin to the suspicion that Mr. Soule's friends thus raise:—Mr. Perry was not the Secretary of Mr. Soule, but of the Legation. He held not his appointment from Mr. Soule, but from Mr. Pierce and the Senate, and to them, not to the Minister, he was responsible. If his chief was for personal and ambitious purposes turning a deaf ear to all that Spain probably *could* offer for the settlement of international difficulties, there is no law of honor or code of etiquette that made it his duty to play second fiddle to the Discordant Plenipotentiary, nor, by keeping the silence commanded, to risk plunging his country into a needless war.

Meanwhile, as both parties clamor for the publication of the correspondence, we trust it will be forthcoming.

Dramatic.

Burton's Theatre.—Holcroft's tedious and improbable comedy called "The Steward" was revived here on Monday, and performed last night for the second time. The process of revival at this house possesses many elements of rigid simplicity. It seldom extends beyond learning the parts and procuring one or two new dresses. The same scenery and properties answer every night at Mr. Burton's. In "The Steward" the scenery is not only old, but dirty. We have not seen anything so discreditable in a New-York theatre for some time. We would suggest that two cane-bottomed chairs and a four-legged pine table are not the inevitable and solitary luxuries of an English peer's drawing-room.

The hero of the Comedy, *Mordent*, (Fisher,) has an illegitimate child, and a Steward. These facts are prominent. Every one tries to run away with the child—Steward included. These are the luminous particles of the plot. On broad principles the child is an angel, and the Steward a villian. Five acts of insipid commonplace, liberally interspersed with oaths, constitute the literary merits of the work.

Mr. Fisher did the best he could with an unnatural and maudlin part. Mr. Moore as *Grime* the money lender, was excellent. It was the only well sustained performance of the evening. Burton, the roguish Steward, was essayed by Mr. Burton. It is a melodramatic part, utterly out of his line, and was undertaken perhaps for that reason. Mr. Burton labors under two disadvantages in characters of this kind—a countenance that will suggest joviality and an [illegible] will be a [illegible] Pea-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

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☞ SAUVAGE'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

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☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scars, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. W. KING, New-York; WM. B. KEISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address P. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

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For conveyance, apply at 20 Wall-st., basement.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter, (postpaid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 97 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Only $3 75 for Fine French Calf Boots, with Stout Shanks, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 13 Ann-st., and warranted to wear as well as any $5 or $6 Boots. Double-sole Boots, $4; Wing-proof, $4 50; best French Patent Leather Stitched Boots, from $6 to $7.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PHILBRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Alumni Lectures.—NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. C. E. BEEBY, D. D., at the Chapel in the University, Washington-square. Subject: *The Progress of History, or the Historical Destination of the Human Race.* Tickets 50 cents each, or $2 for the remaining eight Lectures of the Course. May be had of Messrs. BENJ. PIKE & SONS, and J. CROWEN, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

☞ Sparring Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 30,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and 10,000 EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens *for immediate embellishment.* These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Double Fireproof Locks that never have been picked. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 125 and 127 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's Steel Brick & Cook's Fireproof Lining. Also by the Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Day-st.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange to be Removed from No. 22 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found a large number of laborers and servants of every description, and persons in want of help can be certain of being filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.
JAMES F. PAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Pictorial Biblical Lectures.—Rev. JOSEPH HAZARD will deliver two Pictorial Lectures on
THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE,
in the Church cor. Strong-place and Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evenings, March 21 and 28, at 7½ o'clock. The Lectures will be illustrated by large and beautiful Drawings. Admittance 25 cts; children half-price.

☞ Tone, Tone, Tone.—The moment you open one of those air-tight packages of TEA from the Empire City Tea Warehouse, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., a rich aroma pervades the house. The tone and flavor from these preservative cannisters are always fresh, as the immense demand requires the continual breaching of original packages. The scale of prices is the lowest in the City.

☞ Michael De Vos, No. 447 Broadway, Rue de la Paix, Paris, importer of French Bonnets, Caps, &c., &c. M. D. V. respectfully announces that he has removed from No. 109 Broadway to 447 Broadway. He has received per last steamers Baltic and Pacific, a splendid stock of Parisian Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, &c., &c., for which he calls particular attention.

☞ O. U. A.—Delegates to the Convention of the 22d February Celebration (last) will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Chancery Room. A full attendance is requested, as the Treasurer will make a full report, and all matters finally closed.
W. W. OSBORN, Chairman.
GEO. H. RAYMOND, Secretary pro tem.

☞ Delta Phi Convention.—A convention of the Delta Phi will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M. An oration and poem will be pronounced before the Convention on THURSDAY EVENING. Dinner on FRIDAY EVENING.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, per United States steamer NASHVILLE, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Green Turtle Soup and Steaks.—A very fine Green Turtle will be served up THIS DAY, by R. C. MONTGOMERY, Nos. 15 and 17 Bankman-st. Spoon exercise will commence at 12 M. Families supplied by the quart.

☞ Thoroughly.—T. C. LELAND, Teacher, Auctioneer and Reporter, No. 238 Broadway, (Moffat's Building,) Room No. 10. Two or more in class, $3 each for 12 lessons.

☞ Splendid Signs.—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 56 Broadway.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The mail from San Francisco having announced that ADAMS & CO., of California, had suspended payment, it is due to the public and to the Company, to state that their suspension has nothing to do with the interests or the business of the Adams' Express Company here.

The operations of the California house are distinct and dissimilar, so far as the Adams' Express Company is concerned. We do a legitimate Express business throughout the Atlantic States, and ADAMS & CO. are Bankers and Bill Drawers on San Francisco.

The business of the ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY will be continued as heretofore, without any interruption or delay. The Company owes no one, and of course cannot suspend. Their responsibilities to the public, as forwarders, are in no wise diminished, and their ability to comply with all their engagements is an unquestionable answer.
W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer.

NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chilblains, and every species of cutaneous eruption, render its introduction, if it can be used in hard or even salt water, these rendering it available at once. Hundreds of our most eminent and ship-masters bear witness to its unrivalled worth.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders silk, wiry hair soft, glossy, curling and flowing. Cures all diseases &c. Found at the old established depot, Dr. GOURAUD'S, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH CHINA TEA, DINNER AND TOILET-WARE.—In full sets or separate pieces, white, gold band and decorated; cut glass, water pitchers, wine glasses, tumblers, decanters, cruets, salts, lamps, porcelain, alabaster, ornaments, &c., in great variety. The French porcelain ware is made expressly for low to the common English ware, which puts it within the reach of all housekeepers. Parties in private want, for dinners and evening parties, are invited to call and examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, 23 Maiden-lane, importer of China, Glass and Earthenware.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—A large, first-class Organ, built by the Messrs. Erben, of the Academy of Music, Cooper Institute, and St. Thomas' Church, is now exhibiting at the Factory, 472 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, where it will remain for a few days, and is open to the public. Those who intend purchasing an Organ will find it to their advantage to call and examine this instrument, as it is the largest and most complete Organ ever built in this country. Admittance free. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Entrance on Crosby-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 Bleecker-st., in the rear building, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—A lady wishes to obtain for an American housekeeper a situation in a gentleman's family. The most unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, or apply personally, at No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has good references. Call at No. 72 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 208 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and lady's waiter, or as laundress. The best of City references given. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker-sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a competent English girl, where there is none but Protestant help kept. Call at No. 238 1st-av., between 18th and 19th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th st., third floor, back room.

GARDENER.—Situation as gardener wanted by a man who understands the business in all its various branches, green house, grapery, hot and cold, flower and kitchen garden he thoroughly understands. His experience in this country is five years, and in the old for ten. Can give satisfactory references, and the best City references. Is married, but no family. His wife would wish to engage in the same family. Address G. G., at this office, for two days if not engaged.

CASHIER WANTED—For a public Institution, to live in the house. A single man preferred, though a man with a wife only will be taken. None need apply except they can produce the best references. Any communication, with real name, residence and references, will meet prompt attention, addressed to P. S. H., left at the office of the *Daily Times*.

MUSIC.—One or two young ladies desirous to commence the study of music upon the Piano-forte, with the intention of qualifying themselves to teach, find in this the most easy means for acquiring so expensive and desirable an accomplishment, may hear of something to their advantage by sending a note of address to Miss R. D. MARSTON, care of Thos. Bailey, Druggist, Metropolitan House, Astor-place.

TEACHER.—A young lady who speaks French fluently, and is a proficient in Music and the different studies in English, would wish to meet with a family to whom her services would be useful. No objection to the South. The highest references given. Address A. G., *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED.—In a dry goods jobbing store, an active intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who writes a good and rapid hand, is quick and correct in figures, and will be satisfied with a small salary. One living with his parents preferred. Good testimonials as to character required. A note addressed to Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, in the hand writing of the applicant will receive attention.

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED—One to learn the trade of a Lithographic Printer, and the other that of an Account Book Ruler. Each should be about 16 years old, and reside with their parents in South Brooklyn, and come well recommended.
Stationer, No. 17 Wall-st.

TUTOR WANTED—In a private family, one who understands the Latin and French languages, and is also an excellent English scholar. None need apply who cannot give the best of references as to character and qualification. Apply to GEORGE W. BEEBEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

A YOUNG MAN—24 years of age, wants a situation as Assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity in which he may be useful to his employer; is a good penman, quick and correct in figures, and a competent judge of money. Satisfactory references will be given. Address W. O. E., *Evening Express* Office, corner Nassau and Wall-sts.

A YOUNG LADY accustomed to attending a store in Broadway, about changing her place, desires satisfaction in some nice respectable store. Good references given. Apply at No. 230 Greenwich-st.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASE WANTED—For a quartette, to travel and give concerts. Address, with name, quality and compass of voice, post-paid, CONCERT, *Daily Times* Office.

TWO LAWYERS.—A young gentleman admitted to the bar three years since, is about to commence the practice of law in this City, and desires to form a connection with some established Lawyer to do the general attorney business of an office. Is well acquainted with practice, and will give most satisfactory references to members of the bar of New-York. Address AMICUS, New-York City.

TO LAWYERS.—A young man twenty years of age, (American,) of active and industrious habits, desires a seat in a lawyer's office, to write, study and do office business. Writes a fair business hand, is quick and correct at figures. Good references given. Compensation $3 per week. Those wishing the services of a competent and trustworthy person may address LAW, *Times* Office.

TWO PRINTERS.—A compositor who is a good workman at setting up job work will hear of a good situation, a short distance from New-York, by applying to WELLS & WEBB this day, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

MEAT COOK WANTED—For a hotel; wages $40. Two English or French barmen. Plenty of waiters for clerks, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades and saloons, chambermaids, &c.; two cotton weavers to go to Connecticut. Charges moderate. Apply at No. 241 Broadway, basement. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

SOMETHING TO DO WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—By one willing and able to work; writes a fair and rapid business hand, and is a good accountant. References exchanged. Address HENRY, care of John C. Baxter, No. 500 West-st.

SERVANTS.—American, English, Scotch, German and Irish cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, housework girls, &c., with good references. Also, farmers, gardeners, porters, &c., may be employed, at No. 4 East Broadway, corner Chatham-square. JAMES McLENNON, Agent.

AN AMERICAN LADY of respectability, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's family. She feels herself fully competent to the task, and I can give the most satisfactory references. Address Mrs H. H. Union Square Post-Office. (post paid.) Real name required.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—A smart intelligent Boy about 15; writing fair hand and correct in figures, who can come with best of recommendation as to character. Apply, with specimens of writing, recommendations, references, &c., to No. 23 Wall-st., Thursday, 23d, after 6 P. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who can write a fair hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 10 o'clock, at No. 1 Barclay-st., corner of Church.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED—Three good watchmakers to go to different towns in the interior, South and West. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

AGENTS WANTED—With $100 capital, to sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 25 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family in Brooklyn. Good reference required. Inquire at No. 174 Clinton-st., New-York, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—An intelligent American boy who can write a good hand. Address in handwriting of applicant stating qualifications, reference, and salary expected, T. J. S., *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—A smart intelligent boy from 14 to 16 years of age, in an office; one who writes a good hand, and resides with his parents. Salary, $4 per week. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,261, Post-Office.

BEST SERVANTS FOR HOTELS.—Boarding-houses and private families, can always be obtained to the greatest choice at HOWARD & COURSEY'S, 106, 108 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.; also, Germans, English, Scotch and Irish Protestant male and female help in this, or in the Branch Office, No. 160 Greenwich-st.

RESPECTABLE WHITE AND SCOTCH Protestant girls can be obtained at the Employment Society, No. 19 Bleecker-st., this day. Also, a great supply of other domestics, with good references.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN GREENPORT, L. I.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange, on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, at Liberty-st., until the sale is closed, the two-story House and Lot, No. 24 Liberty-st., now occupied by Capt. Jeremiah Reeves. Apply to Capt. Reeves, on the premises, or to
ARTHUR J. BENNETT, Auctioneer.

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BOARDING.—[illegible] Family, can accommodate a few gentlemen with board. Terms to be moderate. Address, [illegible] Herald.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—Within three hours' ride of this City. The location is retired, healthy, and very pleasant. To families who wish a pleasant country residence, with the comforts of city privileges, this is worthy of attention. The situation is about one mile from the village of Jamaica, on the Long Island Railroad, and is very healthy. For further particulars inquire at No. 27 W. 17th-st., or at No. 48 John-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, on the second floor, in a pleasant situated house in Madison-st., with genteel board, where speaker boarders are taken. Family small. Gas in house, &c. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 321 Madison-st., or at 630 Broadway, of N. Y.

BOARD WITH NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS.—Can be obtained for a gentleman and wife at No. 46 East 22d-st. Also, hall room for a single gentleman. The house contains the modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No children. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few desirable rooms in a small family, with full or partial board, at a moderate price, at No. 31 Livingston-st., opposite the garden of the Young Ladies Institute, and convenient to the Well-st. and Fourth Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—On the Heights. Two front rooms on the second floor, and one hall bed-room on the third floor, would be let with board. Apply at No. 220 Hicks-st., third door from Joralemon-st.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife and one child, with an unfurnished room and closet, on the second floor in a private family, or where there is but one or two boarders. Location between 24 and 34th-sts. Use of a bath required. Address, stating terms, CHARLES A., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young man, who desires a small room with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sunday, within the boundary of Fulton-av., City Hall, Fulton-st., Johnson and Bridge-sts. Terms must be moderate. Address D. P., Box No. 1,794 New-York, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and wife in a private family, in the vicinity of Pacific and Nevins-sts. Terms to be moderate. Address, stating full particulars, L. H. E., Box No. 3,488, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a lady of considerable experience as a music teacher, who will give instructions on, and the use of her pianos in consideration. Please address A. W., *Times* office. References exchanged. Instruction in the English or French languages, if preferred.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, in a private family, or where there are but very few others—location between 8th and 22d-sts., in the vicinity of Broadway. Address, with particulars, A D, Box No. 713 Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED—By two gentlemen, two well furnished bedrooms adjoining each other, in or near 4th-av., between 12th and 16th-sts., for which a moderate price will be given. A front and back room in an English basement house preferred. Would not go above first floor. Address during the week, pre-paid, CHAS. CRANE, Union-square Post-Office.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family at No. 12 Hudson-st., between 8th and 9th-sts. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room, by the 1st April next, in a respectable family, by an elderly lady of genteel habits, disposed to do as she would be done by. Address C. H., *Daily Times* Office, for one week. Best reference given and required.

ROOMS PLEASANTLY LOCATED, with board, for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at No. 466, 6th-st., Alison-place. Stages and cars in the immediate vicinity.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—Residing in Brooklyn, about two minutes' walk from the ferry, on the Heights, is desirous of taking four young men to board, where all pertaining to a home will be found. Terms very moderate. Address ALFRED, *Times* Office.

648 BROADWAY.—Two fine suites of well-furnished front rooms may be had with full board, suitable for families. Also, one single room with grate. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'c ock.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

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30 cases super English Split Straw Bonnets.
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Also, a large stock of Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, &c., of the latest importation.
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner William, New-York.

PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. CARTER begs respectfully to inform her numerous patrons, and ladies visiting this City, that on THURSDAY, 23d inst., will be ready for inspection, a splendid assortment of Paris silk point lace and straw millinery. I earnestly solicit an impartial comparison on the 23d and following days. Nothing will be open favorably with any establishment in New-York. CARTER'S Paris Millinery and Lace Manufactory, No. 463 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
An experienced saleswoman wanted, accustomed to Broadway trade.

MADAME DE VOS—French Millinery Establishment, will open on the 23d of this month, at No 447 Broadway, where she has removed in consequence of the late fire. Madame DE VOS takes occasion to express her gratitude for the liberal patronage she has experienced, and assures the ladies that prompt and strict attendance to all orders will be her main aim. She begs to acquaint the ladies that she is able to open with a variety of the most splendid articles, which she has purposely imported from Paris.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY.—Mrs. W. BALLINGS has now on hand a large and elegant assortment of bonnets and millinery, of her own manufacture, together with several cases of French bonnets, just received, and of elegant appearance, which she will open for show on THURSDAY next, March 22, at her show-rooms, No. 67 Canal-st.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—C. F. BARTHOLOMEW will open on Thursday, March 22, Paris Mourning Millinery, comprising the most extensive and beautiful assortment ever exhibited. C. F. BARTHOLOMEW, New Mourning Store, No 691 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels

FRENCH AND AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—Wholesale and retail. The subscriber has now in store a large assortment of French Flowers, and also American of his own manufacture. Merchants and milliners will find it to their advantage to examine his stock.
W. H. CHRISTOPHER, No. 37 East Broadway.

MRS. S. C. SLOANE AND MISS R. G. RYNDERS, No. 49 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings, would most respectfully inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity that they will open on THURSDAY, March 23, their splendid assortment of Paris Spring Millinery.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring Millinery at her show rooms No. 664 Broadway, on Thursday, March 22. Also, a full assortment of Straw Goods, wholesale and retail.

PARIS MILLINERY.—WM. BROWN, late Demorest & Brown, No. 443 Broadway, will open beautiful Spring Millinery, Leghorn Bonnets and Leghorn Fronts, with silk crowns, for misses, on THURSDAY, March 23.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME AUPOIX begs to inform the ladies that she will open Paris Spring Millinery of her own importation, on Thursday, 23d instant, at No. 9 Walker-st., and respectfully solicits a call.

MADAME M. C. DOUGAL—No. 263 Broadway, near Astor-place, will open Paris Millinery on THURSDAY, 23d March.

MRS. M. S. HITCHCOCK—No. 3 Clinton-place, 8th-st., will open her assortment of PARIS MILLINERY on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

MISS J. L. WHITE—Late of the firm of S. D. Barnum & Co., will open Paris Millinery on THURSDAY, March 22, at No. 69 Amity-st.

MADAME MALHERBE—Will open Paris Millinery on Thursday, the 23d March, 1854, at No. 466 Broadway.

NEW FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS.
SPRING IMPORTATION, 1854
SOLOMON & HART,
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DECORATIVE PAPERS OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
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In every variety of style and pattern,
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UPHOLSTERY GOODS, OF EVERY MATERIALS AND FURNISHING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
In full and complete assortment, to which they invite the attention of the trade and the public.

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A new song with chorus, just published, price 25c. "Pop goes the weasel." Music and chorus, 25c., very popular, and "Barnum's National Peculiar Show Polka," with vignette, 25c., by F. H. BROWN. A large assortment, of new and second hand Pianos, Melodeons, Pedal Organs and Harmoniums, for sale or for rent low by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

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WM. PYOTT, an excellent likeness of this gentleman will be ready for delivery on Wednesday

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P. S.—The Presidents of the Company, knowing the intrinsic value of these goods, and anxious for the public to rely upon the statements which they make, have caused to be published in the newspapers of this city the following extract from the report of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Franklin Institute, (which I did,) and his Report is more favorable in every particular, than I could have expected from the statement and exhibits of the Company. I therefore refer to it cheerfully, and commend the Goods to my friends, inviting them to be personally present, and to satisfy their own minds as to the merits and permanent investment, and worthy of my attention, as the sale is made by order of the Company, and will be peremptory to the highest bidder.

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B. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

J. THOMPSON'S AUCTION SALES.—On WEDNESDAY, March 8, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock:

$6,000 Virginia 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; interest semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce in this City.

$2,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; interest semi-annually at the Phenix Bank in this City.

$24,000 Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock; interest payable in this City.

$8,000 Erie 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; coupons payable in this City.

$8,000 Pittsburgh 2d per cent. State Stock; interest payable in this City.

$26,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; interest payable in New-Orleans.

$26,000 Michigan 6 per cent. Coupons; payable at the Phenix Bank in this City.

$2,000 Alabama 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds; due 1870.

$1,000 Ohio 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; due 1881.

$6,000 Rockingham and Chesapeake Railroad 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; guaranteed by the State of Tennessee; interest payable semi-annually at the Phenix Bank in this City.

$1,000 Ohio 6 per cent. Canal Bond; due 1886; interest payable in this City.

100 shares of the capital stock of the Cumberland Coal Company; par $100.

100 shares North River Bank; par, $50.

10 shares Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn; par, $50.

All purchases must be paid for at or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance.

The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the name as on the books of the Banks), except when otherwise stated in the advertisement or at the sale.

All payments will be made on Stocks or Bonds of established value, at 7 per cent. interest; repayment to be made from the proceeds of sales.

If the 6th day will be ready at 12 o'clock on Mondays, giving all the time after sales.

All communications should be addressed to the subscriber, who is the responsible party in this Stock Auction business.

J. THOMPSON,
Corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, New-York.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the commodious salerooms, No. 113 Nassau-st.—First Spring Trade Sale of Cabinet Furniture, being a large amount on which we have made advances, and which we have in store, and will be sold without reserve, for cash, for account of whom it may concern. Comprising 200 sets of rosewood and black walnut chamber furniture, of the most approved styles and finish, suitable for every particular, that I could have assembled from the stock and exhibits of the Company. I therefore refer to it cheerfully, and commend the Goods to my friends, inviting them to be personally present, and to satisfy their own minds as to the merits and permanent investment, and worthy of my attention, as the sale is made by order of the Company, and will be peremptory to the highest bidder.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

B. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

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$8,000 Pittsburgh 2d per cent. State Stock; interest payable in this City.

$26,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; interest payable in New-Orleans.

$26,000 Michigan 6 per cent. Coupons; payable at the Phenix Bank in this City.

$2,000 Alabama 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds; due 1870.

$1,000 Ohio 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; due 1881.

$6,000 Rockingham and Chesapeake Railroad 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; guaranteed by the State of Tennessee; interest payable semi-annually at the Phenix Bank in this City.

$1,000 Ohio 6 per cent. Canal Bond; due 1886; interest payable in this City.

100 shares of the capital stock of the Cumberland Coal Company; par $100.

100 shares North River Bank; par, $50.

10 shares Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn; par, $50.

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J. THOMPSON,
Corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, New-York.

D. L. Hoyer, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE HOUSEKEEPING PUBLIC AND TO THOSE IN GENERAL OF TWO LARGE SALES OF FURNITURE AND CHOICE HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, (Wednesday) MORNING, March 7, at 10 A. M., at No. 9 Warren-st., comprising the whole contents of the house, consisting of rosewood velvet pier and mantel carpeting, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain do; best 10-8 wool, imported patent, damask and brocade curtains; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, sofa, side, and fancy do.; plate, one splendid rosewood 7-octave grotto action piano-forte, warranted; rosewood 7-octave full compass piano-forte, warranted; rosewood 7-octave full compass piano-forte, warranted; worry tables, fancy tables; rosewood chairs, secretaries, and a vast many other articles of household furniture, too numerous to mention. Also, on THURSDAY, March 8, at 10 A. M., at No. 9 Warren-st., one splendid rosewood and lace curtains, gold cornices, valuable oil paintings, engravings, prints, rosewood inlaid cloths, costly China vases, and bronze and Parian decorations, handsomely carved gilt sofa, ottomans table, table linen, napkins, crockery, French China, silver tea services, cake baskets, forks, knives, pearl cutlery, cut glassware, liquor cases, tumblers, wines, champagne, &c., &c.; a quantity of fine wines, viz.: 1 p. Sherry wine; 1 p. wine wood and mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, with marble tops, &c., &c., &c. The whole under the order of the owner, positively, for cash, without reserve, first carried into the warerooms, for the accommodation of the public, and to save time, the goods are now open for examination, and will appear in the Trade Sales Rooms, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Also, on THURSDAY, large and numerous sale at 10½ A. M., at the warerooms, No. 9, in succession of the whole contents of the above dwelling, including a fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, valuable oil paintings, Brussels and other carpetings; besides a large quantity of fine silver ware, and tasteful and choice room furniture. Sale positive.

THOMPSON'S STOCK AUCTION SALES.—B. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer. Public Auction of Bonds and Stocks, by the subscriber, on every WEDNESDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ P. M. First sale March 15.

1. All orders must be given before the week preceding the sale, so that the Stocks can be advertised at least three days.

2. No stocks will be offered under a limit in price.

3. Stocks, however, withdrawn his Stocks, but the Commissions will be the same as in cases of sale.

4. Stocks to be delivered by the seller before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance—time giving time to report and get remittances.

5. Commissions and charges will be one-quarter of one per cent. on the buyer and the seller of the Stocks or Bonds; and one dollar extra on all lots sold, of amounts less than $2,000. No charge for advertising. The commissions and extra charges are invariably paid by the seller.

6. The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the name as on the books of the Banks), unless otherwise stated in the advertisement or at the sale.

7. Payments will be made on Stocks or Bonds of established value, at 7 per cent. interest; repayment to be made from the proceeds of sales.

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J. THOMPSON,
Corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, FINE PAINTINGS, CHOICE OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell at Auction, as above, a large and handsome assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, carpets, piano-fortes, mirrors, oil paintings, office furniture, &c., which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Sale positive and without limit, and consists of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, extension dining-tables, carved rosewood sofas, lounges, ottomans, divans, and reversible backs; rich brocatelle, dressing bureaus and washstands, of painting, rich tapestry, parlor and stair carpets, nearly new; large pier and oval mirrors, china and pheasantry, rich painted chamber furniture en suite, mahogany sofas, tête-à-tête, easy chairs, rocking chairs, spring-seat parlor-chairs, marble-top centre and pier tables; also, a lot of valuable books, office furniture, counter and outside show-cases, letter press, &c.; also, four superior rosewood piano-fortes. Also, several rifles and fowling-pieces. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 14 Maiden-lane, private stock of fine old wines, brandies, liquors and preserves, cigars, fruits, &c., consisting of choice preserve fruits in glass jars, brandy peaches, French chocolates, fine Oolong and gunpowder teas, for family use, in catty boxes; jars in drums, anchovies, sardines, &c.

Also, fine old Duff Gordon and pale sherry wines, in bottles and demijohns; Howard and Southside Madeira, in bottles and demijohns; port wines, Heidsieck and Bouzy champagnes, old Otard brandy, Jamaica rum, Cobb House gin.

Also, a fine assortment of Havana cigars, Cabana, Salvadore, Opera, Figaro, and many other brands, in quarters and twelfths; also, a few boxes of Principe cigars, in tin-foil and cedar boxes. Every lot is warranted according to sample. The whole to be sold without reserve, to close an estate in liquidation.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, March 22, and THURSDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., Signor G. B. Pandolfini's large sale of recent importations of marble goods, just received from Italy, consisting of large and beautiful Carrara Hebe, Roman, and other new styles of vases in bas-relief; also a large assortment of smaller description, and a large assortment of fancy marble ornaments. Also an invoice of beautiful Alabaster groups, Venus of Canova, Dancing Girls, Cleopatras, Susannah, Hebe of Canova, Hercules, Venus in a Shell, busts, &c. Also a large lot of fresh goods just received from Paris, consisting of bronzed cabinets, looking-glasses, cabinets, illuminated night clocks, groups, figures, ormulu clocks, bronzes, plated ware, china, and other desirable goods. Sale without reserve.

JOSEPH FRODSHAM, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at Noon, on the premises, the two-story frame house with kitchen attached, on the southeast corner of Tillary and Raymond-sts., Brooklyn, together with the unexpired term of the lease of the lot, having 13 years to run from the 1st of May next. The house is 22 feet in front on Tillary-st., by 36 feet 6 inches in depth on Raymond-st. The house is 16 by 18 feet, and the kitchen 12 by 8 feet. It is an excellent location for a retail grocer, and is now so occupied. The ground rent $40 per annum, and worth any where from $60 to $80 per annum. The sale will be positive without reserve, the title perfect, and the consequent leaves for the West on the 3d day of April. Terms, 20 per cent. of the purchase money, together with the Auctioneer's fee of $10, immediately after the sale, the balance on the 31st of March. No further advertisement.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By this Day.—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, March 21, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Francis Fatten, deceased, the following valuable property, viz.:

The store and lot No. 39 South-st.

The interest in the wharf in front of the above.

The store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st.

The story and lease of lot No. 38 Murray-st.

The lot No. 13 Carlisle-st.

Fourteen lots on 126th or 129th-sts., between 9th and 10th-avs.

H. C. HASKELL, Auctioneer.

E. C. HALLETT'S SALE AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Two lots on the easterly side of 2d-av., 20 feet 8 inches south of 55th-st.

One house and lot on the northerly side of 53d-st., 154 feet east of 1st-av.

Two lots of extra depth on the southerly side of 57th-st., east of and near the 11th-av.

One lot, with two-story brick shop on the rear, on the southerly side of 30th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 1 P. 30-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—BY VIRTUE OF WRIT OF FI. FA. will sell at Auction, THURSDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 6 Pine-st., French plate pier glasses in mahogany framed mirrors, mantle mirrors, framed engravings gilt frames, 10 French plate gilt frame bedroom mirrors, 16 line oil paintings in gilt frames, looking glass frames, Files of engravings, 3 gilt frame oval mirrors and painting frames, &c. JOHN B. PERAS, Constable.

Also at 12 o'clock, 179 dozen silk and buckram finished and unfinished bonnet frames, fashionable styles. Also an assortment of new clothing—coats, vests, pants, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A JEWELRY FACTORY, CORNER OF WHITE AND ELM-STS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell as above on TUESDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, the manufactory formerly occupied by Thomas & Manchester. The said factory will meet forty hands, running by steam power, with all the necessary machinery and tools, a large lot of dies, used only for the manufacture of hard solder goods. All in good running order, and will be sold in it in whole or in lots, to suit purchasers. Terms at time and place of sale. By order of assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF A FURNITURE DEALER AT AUCTION—THIS DAY. (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, by STOVER & COOK, at store No. 66 Broad-st., a large assortment of custom-made furniture, consisting of oak and walnut sideboards, extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, rosewood parlor suits, marble top centre and sofa tables, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, spring-seat sidehair arm do., rockers, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, secretaire bookcase, mattresses, office and counting-house desks, do. chairs, cane and wood-seat chairs, &c., &c.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the store of Messrs. Osborn, Tarsbell & Macdonald, No. 6 Bridge-st., near State-st., by order of Supreme Court, under the direction of J. M. Van Cott, referee, in the case of Dennison & Rippey vs. Peter Lecount,) one new engine side-lathes, 12 and 13 feet sheers, 26 inches in swing; Harvey Needham, Reed & Co., makers, New-Haven, Conn. Terms cash. City funds.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No 57 Dey-st.

FANCY FIXTURES AND STOCK OF A GROCERY STORE—THIS DAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, corner of Delancy and Columbia-sts.—Teas, sugars, coffee, soap, prunes, lemon syrup, candies, wheat and buckwheat flour, spices, starch, smoking and chewing tobacco, canisters, oil cans, scales and weights, stand, casks, bar counters, liquors, &c. Deposits required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., Assignee's sale.—A choice assortment of John Mitchell's celebrated steel pens, including many of his desirable styles, to close an assignment. Wholesale dealers would do well to attend the sale.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY—March 22, at No. 220 East 14th-st., at 11 o'clock, the lease of the Coal Yard, Nos. 220 and 222 East 14th-st., six years to run. Also, the lease of two brick dwellings, Nos. 237 and 239 East 13th-st., 6 years to run. ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer, No. 244 Grand-st.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, fringes, gimps, laces, ribbons, and fancy goods of every description, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN PIMSON, Deputy. E. LOTT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—On FRIDAY, March 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 39 Pine-st., 26 to 30 SEWING MACHINES, different sizes, made by Baker, Greever & Co.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

The above sale is adjourned until Monday, the 19th March, same place and hour.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

The above sale is further adjourned until Thursday, 22d March, 1866. Same place and hour.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

$500 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1866. Whereas WILLIAM POOLE has been killed from the effects of pistol shot wounds inflicted, as is believed, by one LEWIS BAKER, on or about 12 o'clock of the night of the 24th of February last, at a public house known as Stanwix Hall, at No 579 Broadway; and whereas said LEWIS BAKER is at large, now, therefore, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery to the authorities of the City of New-York of said BAKER. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such delivery, will be disregarded.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

T. CHASE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, FOREIGN PLATE MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 378 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will be sold, by order of assignee, a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, consisting of rosewood and hair-cloth sofas, chairs, tables, &c.; mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, consisting of bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, wardrobes, &c.; mahogany and rosewood extension dining-tables, sideboards, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hall furniture, consisting of hall-stands, hall-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood office furniture, consisting of desks, chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood sofa-beds, mattresses, &c.; mahogany and rosewood cradles, &c.; mahogany and rosewood cane-seat chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood rocking-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood marble-top tables, &c.; mahogany and rosewood extension tables, &c.; mahogany and rosewood sofas, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth sofas, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth rocking-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth parlor suits, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth sofa-beds, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth lounges, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth ottomans, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth divans, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth reclining-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth easy-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth arm-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth parlor-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth dining-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth hall-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth office-chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth piano-stools, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth music-stools, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth fancy chairs, &c.; mahogany and rosewood hair-cloth rocking

…ommercial Interests upon the the duty of communicating with you by Message, and …ecommendations and suggestions in relation to public affairs, as may seem to me expedient. This duty is ordinarily fulfilled by the Executive, in his Annual Message, at the opening of the Legislative Session; but questions may subsequently arise, of so important a character, as not roughly to justify, but to demand, a special communication. Such a contingency is presented in the existing condition and prospects of the Canal Revenues, and the urgent necessity of legislative action, to relieve them from the adverse influences that threaten them, and place them upon a more just and satisfactory basis.

There is no interest of the State of greater importance, or which has a more extended influence upon its growth and prosperity, than its works of internal improvement. They are enduring and valuable monuments of the wisdom and foresight of those who projected them, and have, to an incalculable degree, developed the resources, increased the wealth and contributed to the general prosperity of the Commonwealth. It is the duty of the Legislature, therefore, to guard jealously their interests and secure to them that degree of protection which their importance and the vested rights of the State alike demand.

Upon the opening of the Erie Canal as a channel of travel and of commerce, and for many years subsequent thereto, its tolls and tonnage were inconsiderable. But its construction secured, for the Western portion of the State, ready access to market, the beneficial effects of which were soon manifested in the rapid augmentation of its tonnage and tolls, and the creation, as if by magic, of villages and cities along its line, where before existed an almost unbroken wilderness. With the extension and settlement of the Western States, there was a corresponding extension of the area of its business, an increase of its tributaries, and, as a consequence, its revenues rapidly augmented. The expansion of its business and revenues called for an enlargement of its capacity, to enable it to meet the requirements of the future, and reduce the expenses of transportation. The enlargement was commenced, and for a time prosecuted with vigor; but with changes of administration, it was continually affected by changes of policy, disastrous to the prosecution of the work. As a consequence, it has been left to us in an unfinished state, and much labor is still required to effect its completion. When it had no rivalry in the carrying trade, its revenues increased with a rapidity that extended the most sanguine expectations of its friends. But in the midst of this prosperity, burdens of the most onerous character were placed upon it by the Constitution, for the purpose of creating sinking funds, for the extinguishment of State debts and the payment of interest thereon, and for support of Government. Had its prosperity been unchecked, and the progressively rapid increase of its revenues continued, such charges might have been borne. As it was, however, they absorbed so large a portion of the revenues, as to leave but an inconsiderable amount, if anything, to be appropriated towards the completion of the enlargement. The insufficiency of the provision for this work, resulted in an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing loans for the purpose of the enlargement and construction of public works in process of completion.

With that provision, however, additional burdens have been entailed upon the revenues to such an extent, that, as appears by the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, the sum of three millions four hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars (3,413,121) will be required the present fiscal year to meet the expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs, the Constitutional appropriations for the sinking funds, interest on loans, and the support of Government; and that for the next fiscal year, commencing on the first day of October, 1855, three millions eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars ($3,889,291) will be required for the same purpose. For the fiscal year commencing the first day of October, 1856, the amount required for repairs, &c., and such constitutional appropriations, will exceed four millions of dollars ($4,000,000.)

Had the revenues of the Canals since the year 1851, exhibited the same ratio of increase as previous thereto, they would have been sufficient to meet such increased burdens; but, unfortunately, dating from that period, there has been a diminutionof its revenues. This is owing in part, undoubtedly, to the revision of the tolls of 1852, and in a still greater degree to the influence of rival routes and competition in the carrying trade across this State.

In 1851 the laws imposing canal tolls upon railroad tonnage, as well as those prohibiting any road from carrying freight, were repealed, and at once the door was thrown open, and free competition on the part of railroads with the canals for the carriage of freight invited. This opportunity the railroads have improved with all the skill and assiduity that talent, energy, and money could secure. The result is before us. Although the resources of the great West are being developed to a largely increased extent annually; although new avenues and facilities are being opened, increasing the area and amount of business, and of property for carriage by some of these rival routes through our State to the great commercial mart, the revenues of the Canals have diminished and are diminishing, while the freight and the receipts from freight by the railroads, run annually, monthly and daily increasing. In 1851 the revenues of the Canals were..... $3,179,765
In 1853 the revenues of the Canals were..... 2,192,866
In 1854 the revenues of the Canals were..... 1,986,669

In addition to the present fiscal year, as appears by the Auditor's report upon the tolls, trade and tonnage of the canals, the tolls collected upon the canals since and including the first day of September last, which form a part of the revenues of the present fiscal year, amount to the sum of $1,172,000. Estimating the receipts of the remaining months of the present fiscal year at what is supposed to be a large and liberal estimate..... $1,300,000
And we have..... $2,472,000
as the probable revenue of the current fiscal year to meet the appropriations of..... 3,413,121
Leaving a deficiency of..... $471,121

This is the deficiency which you are called upon to provide for the current fiscal year. $260,000 thereof being set apart simply for the support of Government might be deducted, which leaves $542,000 to be provided for the purpose of paying the interest and creating the sinking funds required by the Constitution. The requirements of the next fiscal year being $3,889,291, exceed those of the present year by $476,170, rendering certain and inevitable a largely increased deficiency, unless supplied by legislative provisions. The same results, with still greater force, may be made in reference to the following fiscal year, commencing 1st October, 1856, the requirements of which are estimated at $4,000,000.

Is it of small interest to the credit and reputation of the State that such deficiency should be provided for. The State should not be thrown into the market as a borrower, for the payment of interest, and, therefore, I feel it to be incumbent on you, out of the abundance at your command, to provide for such deficiency. It is not simply a matter of expediency, but of necessity. The evil evidently is not of a temporary, but under the existing policy, entailed upon us by those who have preceded us in the administration of the Government, of a permanent and unnecessarily embarrassing character; the railroad competition on the one hand, diminishing the revenues by the diversion of trade, and the constitutional appropriation and demands on the other, increasing the charges and payments to be provided therefrom.

The question which relates to the needed provision for the deficiency in these revenues, involves the consideration of the causes which have created it. From the suggestions already made, it is evident that it is in part attributable to the diversion of freights to railroads; and this is made still more apparent from the facts and statistics set forth in the Auditor's report lately presented upon the Tolls, Trade, and Tonnage of the Canals. A comparison is made in that report of the business of the State Canals and several of the principal railroads for the years 1853 and 1854, and it shows conclusively that the amount of freight is to a very great extent, and great is the injury of the State, diverted from the State Canals to the railroad lines. The results are expressed as in the report referred to as follows:

The [illegible] and [illegible] are said on the Canals during the last open season, compared [illegible]

[illegible] 1854, [illegible] 1853, [illegible] 1854, [illegible] 1853, [illegible] 1854, [illegible] 1853, [

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;
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New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

Public Remonstrance Against the Proposed Change in the System.

MASS MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.

Speeches of Mr. Minturn, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Perrit, Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Stillman.

In compliance with a requisition to which was attached the names of many influential citizens, and which has been recently published in the daily papers, a mass meeting was held last night in the Tabernacle, in order to protest against the bill now before the Legislature, introducing material changes in the Government of the Police Department, and for the purpose of sustaining the Mayor in the protest which he has made against the bill in question.

The building was crowded in every part, and with the exception of a slight disturbance which occurred outside during Mr. GERARD'S speech, the proceedings were characterized by great unanimity and enthusiasm.

MR. JOSEPH HOXIE nominated for *Chairman*—Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD.

Mr. GRISWOLD, on ascending the platform to take his seat, was received with loud applause.

Mr. HOXIE then submitted the annexed list of Vice Presidents:

Wm. B. Aster,	James Lenox,
Peter Lorillard,	Stephen Whitney,
Wm. B. Crosby,	William Kent,
Thomas Suffern,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
Gerard W. Lawrence,	Ambrose C. Kingsland,
Hugh Maxwell,	Jacob A. Westervelt,
Luther Bradish,	Benjamin L. Swan,
Geo. W. Blunt,	John C. Green,
J. Watson Webb,	Horace Greeley,
Wilson G. Hunt,	James W. Barker,
Cyrus Curtis,	Benj. F. Butler,
Wm. H. Webb,	Shepherd Knapp,
Robert Kelly,	Isaac Newton,
Wm. K. Strong,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Jon. J. Coddington,	J. Phillips Phoenix,
Wm. W. Evarts,	Samuel B. Ruggles,
James Harper,	John L. Mason,
C. Vanderbilt,	Welcome R. Beebe,
Charles O'Conor,	Thos. B. Stillman,
Gen. C. W. Sandford,	Henry A. Smythe,
James W. Gerard,	Charles King,
Daniel Lord,	George J. Cornell,
John Delamater,	Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Thomas Tileston,
Zophar Mills,	Walter R. Jones,
J. W. Alsop,	Edwin Hoyt,
Jonathan Sturges,	John A. Stevens,
John J. Palmer,	James Boorman,
Peter Cooper,	Pelatiah Perit,
Robert B. Minturn,	James Brown,
Moses Taylor,	George Douglass.

In accordance with the request of the Chairman, a large number of the gentlemen named above took their seats, some being loudly cheered. The name of MR. GREELEY was received with mingled applause and hisses.

The subjoined list of secretaries was adopted:

John L. Aspinwall,	Robert Goodhue,
Joshua J. Henry,	George Griswold, Jr.,
	Robert Olyphant.

Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY read the call of the meeting.

The Chairman then announced that the resolutions which had been prepared would be presented by

Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, who said:

It has been more my duty to present a series of resolutions for the consideration of this meeting, and I am glad to have the opportunity to bear my testimony in favor of our present Police system, and against the measures in progress at Albany for its change. I believe, Sir, that no measure has been enacted in regard to the government of this City, which has acquired so entirely the support of public opinion, as our present Police system. I am confident that everybody feels that there is an increased security for life and property; and, indeed, that our Police have become the pride of New-York. Sir, on every side on which public opinion can manifest itself, it has been expressed in favor of the present system, and against a change, by the Press, in conversation, by memorials, by the large assemblage here present. And although this subject has been the chief topic of conversation for the last fortnight, and I have myself discussed it with persons of every pursuit in life—merchants, lawyers, doctors, clergymen—I have yet heard but two persons who would venture to support the measure now before the Assembly at Albany. These were gentlemen, it is true, of great respectability; but they were, I am confident, biased by party considerations. The only reason which has been mentioned in favor of a change has been the danger of a concentration of power in the hands of the Chief Magistrate. Sir, that power has not been abused. Our Chief Magistrate has nobly discharged his duty; he has won golden opinions, and we ought now to support him. (Loud applause.) It is time enough for us to ask a change in this system when he abuses his power. (Applause.) He has not done so, and this change is not called for. I am confident, Mr. President, that our representatives at Albany will not be insensible to the manifest declarations of public opinion which have been elicited in reference to this subject. I am confident that they will not venture on the fearful responsibility of breaking up a system which has brought such immense benefits to this City. I trust, gentlemen, that every man in this meeting will rise up in support of the resolutions that I will now read to you. (Applause.)

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we view with surprise and alarm the introduction of a bill in the Assembly of this State, without any application for it by our citizens or any intentions that I can charge was desired, altering essentially the Police System of this City, with the progress of improvement of which, as enjoyed under the act of 1853, we assert with confidence that the citizens of New-York are satisfied and desire no change.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, composed of persons of all parties in life, and of all political parties, that an efficient, numerous and independent police is essential for the protection of our property, and of our persons from injury and insult; and that this necessity arises, not only from the great resident population of our City, but from the transient bands of law-breakers who resort here with a view of depredating upon the public.

Resolved, That to secure the independence of the Police and the devotion of their whole time and energies to the important performance of their duties, it is indispensable that they should be kept separate, as far as possible, from political influences and party organizations.

Resolved, That if the proposed bills, or any of them, now before the Legislature, professing to amend the Act of 1853, should become laws, the control of the Police will be taken away from the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, three responsible magistrates, where it now rightfully and properly exists, and be placed in the hands of irresponsible private individuals, to be nominated by political committees, selected at packed Primary Meetings, which, as at present conducted, are denounced by all good citizens of all parties, so that the disorganizers and law-breakers of New-York might select and control the very heads of the Police, whose duty it is to enforce the laws against them.

Resolved, That we have no doubt that if the proposed change in the system should take place, the Police Department would necessarily be involved in the political elections, the votes and powerful influence of the force be bid for by demagogues and party leaders, and the Department be converted into a political instrument.

Resolved, That it would be impolitic to increase the number of candidates for office to be voted for at our general elections, already too numerous for any independent use of the political franchise, and we further

Resolve, That it is unjust to our already over-taxed citizens, to add to their burdens, by making places for political favorites as rewards for political services, by an increase of some Twenty Thousand Dollars to our annual taxes.

Resolved, That the Members of our Legislature from the rural districts, have a joint interest with us, and a just pride in the moral character and orderly government of the Great City of the State, comprising one-fifth of its population, and we have perfect confidence that when they understand the subject, they will do nothing to impair the efficiency of our Police, which is established not merely for the protection of our own citizens, but of the lives and property of the citizens of the State at large, on their visits to our City on business or pleasure; and we beseech the members of our Senate and Assembly to pause before they derange a system of Police with which we are satisfied, and which is daily increasing in respectability, and which, if let alone, will, in a short time, embrace as efficient a Police force as any city of Christendom.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be sent by them to the Honorable the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, to be laid by them before the Honorable Bodies over which they respectively preside, as the sense not only of this meeting, but we believe that of the great body of our citizens at large, who are desirous of keeping our Municipal Government as free as possible from political influences, and who hold that the claims of the citizens to protection of person and property are superior to the claims of party.

The resolutions were received with loud applause.

Mr. J. W. GERARD rose to second them. He said:

I rise with great pleasure, Sir, to second these resolutions, and I trust with all my heart that, after we understand the subject, they will receive the unanimous support of every person within the reach of my voice. I see around me men of all political parties, of all pursuits of life, meeting upon a neutral ground, and spurred on by the instinct of self-preservation. This is what I call really a primary meeting. [Laughter and applause.] This is a meeting of the people; it is a primary meeting—not in the political sense, but in the popular and real sense. [Applause.] Why, who are we, and what are we? I think we are all old enough to understand our own interests.—I think that we, citizens of New-York, know just as well as the gentlemen whom we send as our servants (not our masters) to represent us in Albany,—we know as well as they do what is for the interest of ourselves, our wives, and our children. And it is now when the people do arouse and come up, I tell you that their voice will be heard in the Capitol at Albany. It is upon no party matter we meet. It is upon nothing that can add to our party interests; but we meet for the purpose of asking the Legislature of the State of New-York to let us alone, and not to intermeddle between us and the conservators of the public peace, with whom we are all satisfied. For some years past I have made the crime and the police of New-York my study—a painful one, it is true, to a man of feeling, but to a citizen most interesting,—and from that study I have endeavored to extract useful information, and to apply it practically to the prevention of the increase of crime, and to the improvement of our police system. I, therefore, propose to understand the subject. I do not approach it as one which is new to me, but I have grown up with it; I have analyzed it in theory, I have overlooked it in practice; I know its workings, and I know that it is working well. [Applause.] I have not been content merely with confining my view to the police of our own City, but I have endeavored when traveling in foreign countries to cast my eye around and see if I could extract anything useful—anything practical—to apply for the benefit of my own native City on my return to my native land. I, therefore, for the last three or four years, have not only taken an interest theoretically, but I have endeavored to aid practically in destroying the former system, and in building up a new one. Now, gentlemen, I shall ask your judgment to-night, and your votes, upon reason. I therefore have come, not to make a display in oratory, but in plain, simple language to let you understand the subject which we are called together, to-night, to discuss. I, therefore, shall address you practically; I will give you facts. I will endeavor to interest you, not by any attempt at eloquence, but by a statement of facts that will strike home to your bosoms more powerfully than any language that I could use. I, therefore, will approach at once and directly to the subject. I begin, therefore, with making you understand the system past and present, and, to do so, I will carry you back to the year 1853. In our Police system, as then organized, the appointments were all made by the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, in nominations which were submitted to the Mayor. The Mayor had no voice to elect; all he could do was to approve or to reject. The persons whom the Aldermen thought proper to name were elected for four years, and the expiration of that term was generally contrived to take place just about the time of the election of the Aldermen. The consequences was that our Police then was a mere political body. No qualifications whatever were required of them except this paramount qualification, that they should be good electioneerers, powerful pugilists, and strong supporters of the would be Aldermen. [Applause and laughter.] The necessary consequence was that every policeman was a politician—an active politician—not a man who had merely his *opinions*—which you are all entitled to—but an active partisan. They made the Aldermen, and they then turned round and made the Policemen. In 1853, on the 13th of April, a perfect revolution was effected in the Legislature of this State in the whole system. A committee was appointed, at which Alderman SHAW, a good, sound Democrat, was at the head. Alderman SHAW was not above calling upon men from whom he might get practical suggestions. He called upon me, though I was in a rank directly opposed to him, namely, the Whig rank. I was asked by him to make such suggestions as my experience might dictate, whereby Democrat and Whig might unite in a system of police that would really tend to the conservation of the public. By that law all nominations were taken from the Aldermen and his Assistant, and the whole power of appointment was vested in the three highest Legislators of our City—the Mayor, the Recorder, and the City Judge—placed in the hands of men, where, if anywhere, we may expect to find energy, honor and ability to execute the laws. The time of appointment was then altered in order to make an inducement for men of high qualifications to take the office, and to take away from them all temptation to become politicians. Their time of office did not depend on the will of the Aldermen, or upon the running of the four years; but they were appointed for office during good behavior—and if they behaved well until a glorious sun should set upon their lives, so much the better. [Applause.] Another qualification was this—before a man could be appointed, (and this is the law now,) he must present to the Commissioners an endorsement signed by five-and-twenty respectable citizens, endorsing him as a man of energy, as a man of honesty, as a man of character, and emphatically as a man of sobriety. There was a very proper check placed on the law that two-thirds of these twenty-five citizen endorsers should be residents of the ward for which the man was to be appointed. I beg you to bear that in mind; but when I come to call your attention to the present law, you will see how that safeguard is now proposed to be destroyed. Another qualification is this. No man can now be received into the system unless he produces the certificate of the Medical Staff attached to the Police, that he is a man sound in body, firm in nerve, powerful in muscle, and of physical ability to carry out the law. Look at the most appointed after the Act of 1853, and you will see how well that provision has been carried out. [Applause.] But we wanted not only men of character and men of sobriety, and men of physical strength: we wanted men of intelligence. And, therefore, there is still another qualification required—they must understand the first four rules of arithmetic, and be able to read and write well. In other words, the object of the law was, and is, to have men sound in mind, well placed in heart, firm in body, and intelligent to execute the laws entrusted to their keeping. [Applause.] That is the system under which your lives and property and liberties are now protected. What is the system of 1853—the great work of Whig and Democrat—men who preferred the preservation of the public peace and their own safety to mere party spirit of party: and I hope the day will long be distant when the order shall be reversed, and party claims shall be held superior to the preservation of our liberties, our properties, and our persons. [Great applause.]

[Some commotion took place at this moment near the doors, occasioned by a man who attempted to raise a shout. He was quickly thrust out of the meeting, however, and quiet was restored.]

This is of no consequence at all. Let us go on. Our police force is made up of 36 officers, or one for each Ward. Therefore, there are 36 Captains. There are 44 Lieutenants, 60 Sergeants, and 1,011 men—making a grand total of the conservators of the peace, of 1,185. Of these, 356 are what are called "the old Aldermen men." There are among them many good men; but as the four years of time expire, they are put in the crucible and tried. They must now bring up endorsements from the twenty-five persons, two-thirds of whom must be residents of the Ward for which they are appointed. They must bring up the Surgeon's certificate to show that they have nerve and muscle to do their duty; and they must bring up the schoolmaster's certificate that they have intelligence to understand their duty. Therefore, as far as the term of the Aldermen's men is out, they undergo the ordeal. They stand before the Mayor, the Recorder and City Judge. They bring their credentials in their hands; their character is examined; their acts are examined; the books are searched to see if any complaints have been made against them, and whether they have obeyed the rules. If all is found correct, they are then reappointed during good behavior, even if that goes during the remainder of their life. If the conditions are not complied with, they are required to march to the left, and room is made for better men. [Applause.] It is that system which is now in operation. The time of service of these 356 men is dying out week after week, month after month; and in the course of two more years they will all either be discharged from service, or as many as may be found faithful will be re-established. Until then the present system has not been fully and faithfully tried. Now in regard to the internal discipline. You must not suppose that the life of a policeman is an easy one—far otherwise, I assure you. He has to stand the heat of the sun by day, and the cold, chilling winds by night. If he does his duty there is no shelter for him when the storm is raging and the rain is pouring down pitilessly, in an old-fashioned sentry box. He is set to be a watchman upon the distant tower, to give the signal of danger, if danger should threaten the land. Nor are the doors of any drinking shop open to him at night, where he may take refuge from the cold wind, or the unpleasant storm. [Applause.] He must bear the brunt of the elements; like King Lear, he must brave them. His nerve and muscle must not flinch, because at that time the thief or the burglar or the assassin may be abroad, and the ever vigilant eye of the policeman must be upon him. Now, to qualify him for his service there is a *military organization*. There is no day passes in the policeman's life, but for some two or three hours he undergoes the drill—the military drill—the drill under the tactics of Lieutenant-General SCOTT. [Applause.] The companies are formed into battalions. There are four battalions of two hundred and fifty men each, beside the officers, and when they are banded together they make as large and as striking a parade as a brigade of our own City uniform companies. [Applause.] They are drilled in the use of the club, and the effect is that a policeman now since 1853, under the knowledge of the club, is able to stand alone the attacks of four or five ruffians. [Applause.] Five hundred of these men, marching in solid column and under their club drill, with that little weapon could put to route a mob of 5,000 men. [Applause.] There is another rule which I will read, and which will receive the sanction of every man within the reach of my voice. Not only are they bound by the laws of the State, but the book which I hold in my hands contains the rules for their conduct—plain, simple, but most imperative and exacting, for the performance of their duty. I read you the 30th Rule: "The right to vote is accorded by the Constitution to every citizen of the United States; but in order to secure a full discharge of the very important duties confided to the force, no member of the Police Department will be permitted to connect himself directly or in any way with a society, club, committee or organization of any kind for the purpose of the political advancement of a party clique or individual." [Applause.] Therefore, your commissioners have taken every possible safeguard to take away all possible temptation from their men going back to their old love, their old political primary meetings (not like this). The rule is, If you go, you have a right to go; but you are no longer a member of the Police Department of the City of New-York. But paramount to all, in my estimation, and I believe of a large portion of the community—to all the rules that may be laid down and all the safeguards that could be established was one of which I have taken the responsibility; if it is wrong I am to blame, and if it is right I claim no credit for it; it is that our Police should be known by night and by day, to citizen and stranger, by a distinguishing costume—by a uniform. [Applause, loud and continued.] In my observation and experience throughout the world I saw that men who were set apart to fight the battles of their country by sea or by land—that all men who were devoted to the public service in a body always had, or ought to have, something whereby they may be distinguished from the men over whom they were to govern. I cast my eye, when the law was about being altered, upon our policemen, and I confess to you that I was ashamed to own that I owed the protection of my property and person to such dressed guardians of the peace as they were. I saw them dressed in every possible variety of costume—grey coats, white coats, brown coats, *red coats*. I saw hats of every kind and shape, and capes of calfskin, bearskin and every possible catalogue in the whole history of skins. They looked to me more as I could fancy, like an army of men for Falstaff's regiments than for a body of New-York policemen. [Great applause.] I therefore determined, as far as in me lay, that there should be a change in that respect, if it lay in the power of mortal man to do it. It has been effected, and the result has been universally approved by public sentiment. Look at them as you see them pass down Broadway, and you will observe the effect of it. You now can find them by night as well as by day; and they now understand that while they are watching others they are also watched themselves. [Applause.] To them it is a perfect coat of mail. It is a panoply from head to foot. It gives them a moral power by adding to the respectability of their appearance, and to their own self-respect. It has given them a moral power whereby one man in uniform is now equal to three without it. [Applause.] And how are our police used? Why, they are now used, under the present system, in most perfect harmony; from the Mayor, who is the real head, down to the humblest of the number—from the chief to the lowest patrolman. Harmony and good-feeling everywhere prevail among all the men who carry out the laws under the direction of the Mayor. This, then, is the state of our police system under the law of 1853. Now a revolution is asked for. By whom? Who wants it? Where has the meeting been called to demand from our Legislators a revolution? Has any primary meeting been called? Have any petitions been sent up to Albany begging them to overthrow the system? Not a word has been said, by man or by woman, asking for a change. Yet a revolution has suddenly been sprung at Albany against the will of us, the people, without our asking for it, without our wanting it. Our servants want to become our masters, to strip us of our protection, and for their own ends to have a revolution. [Applause.] In the name of you, the people, *I forbid it*. In the name of you, the people, I tell our representatives, beware! pause! examine! They may catch a Tartar! [Applause.] I hold the new bill in my hand, printed in large capitals. They propose that revolution on what day? Why, in a few short days to legislate the Mayor, the City Judge, and the Recorder, from all actual authority over the department, to legislate the Chief of Police out of office, to have new Commissioners, and a new Chief, of untried men, who know nothing of crime or criminals—in a few short days, I say, they propose that revolution. And what day do you suppose they have elected for that purpose? A most appropriate day—if they can do it. *The First of April—April Fools' Day!* [Great applause.] In the act they have thus written: "On the First of April the Commissioners and the Chief of Police have to walk out of office, and some five private men, whom we do not exactly know, are to walk in. Men who know more of crime and criminals than private persons do, are not to be employed where their knowledge is needed." These revolutionists suppose that they can make a Chief and four Commissioners, on April Fools' Day, who shall have intuitive knowledge of crime and criminals, and of all the police duty! Now the Mayor ought to be, rightfully and properly, the active head of the Police of our City. [Applause.] WHY! Don't let us make assertions without reasons. WHY! Because on him is thrown—and he is willing to take it—the responsibility of executing all laws. If, therefore, you will not give him the power to execute the laws—if you take away the means with which he supports them—how can you call upon him and say, Why does not the Mayor execute this or that ordinance? Why does he allow that to pass unheeded? Therefore, the Mayor, inasmuch as he has the responsibility—which he should have, and I for one as a Whig am willing to give it to him, be he Whig or Democrat—should have the executive power. I believe he is now using all the power he has for the good of the people, actuated by no consideration of party.

Mr. GERARD proceeded to say that the bill proposed to make four Commissioners; but he had been told that there was trouble in the camp, for whenever men get about doing wrong we always found a screw to get loose somewhere. There were so many hungry expectants—so many political earmarks who wanted pap, that in all probability the Commissioners would have to be increased from four to six; and unless the facts were very much misrepresented, there were now forty or fifty powerful political aspirants, each setting forth his claims to be a Commissioner at three thousand dollars a year. Among these Commissioners, the Mayor was put in very much upon the same principle as the Government appoints ex-governors, a director of a Bank, who is never a full-blooded director, and who never has a full responsibility; who speaks in a kind of semi-care, and never opens his lips with an air of authority. The Mayor to be sure, would be called on sit as a member of this Board, but instead of holding the balance of power, as he does now—between the Recorder and the City Judge—he came in at the tail-end, and had four votes against him on every measure. He could no longer call upon him and say, "Pray, how do you see this, and what would be your opinion?" No; he was now told he "You have put me off the head, and put me at the tail." Then, if we went to the Four Commissioners, what did we find them? The first act were explained for at Albany, and the pool got were put in by a party, and would have to be agreeable to the people; there they were without responsibility, intangible to us, and intangible to any body of men whatever. But what were the arguments, he asked, in favor of this bill. He wanted to see how the proposers and supporters attempted to justify what nobody asked for. It was said that the Recorder and City Judge complained that their duty was a burdensome one. Granted. But if men, after being elected to office, called their duties onerous, should that screen them from performing them? If the Recorder and City Judge found this to be burdensome, let them let it alone and (the Mayor would do, as he was now doing, all the work of the three. (Loud applause.) But there was the most perfect harmony between these three officials, and when it was said that the City Judge complained of the severity of his duties in this respect they did him injustice. But if it were true that the Recorder and City Judge did complain, let the public give them a thousand dollars a year more, and their duties would be no longer considered burdensome. [Applause.] And so to the Mayor, so far as he had gone, he had done well, and merited public approbation. [Prolonged applause.] The Mayor was not his (the speaker's) candidate; he did all that he honorably and legally and physically could to keep him out of the place; but when the sun set on election day, and when he learned that his candidate had been beaten, he did not call hard names, he raised no standard of rebellion, he did not go about calling upon clamor, or this man or that man, to throw an obstacle in his way. He (the speaker) felt an interest in the Police of the City, and he immediately wrote a note to the Mayor tendering him his whole services to support him in his administration of the City as long as he enforced the laws. [Applause.] And that was the kind of political man he was. [Renewed applause and laughter.] The result was, that from that time to this, the Mayor has had his cordial support. The other argument for the bill was this: "Ah," they said, "what are you afraid of in the change? Why are you afraid that the people should elect the four Commissioners? Don't they elect the Mayor, and the Recorder, and the City Judge?" That was specious and plausible, but it required very little time to give an answer to it. The Mayor, and the Recorder and the City Judge were not elected directly as Commissioners of Police. Their election did not stir up a regular party feeling against them as Commissioners. There was no rallying by the law-breakers and the rowdies against them or in favor of them as Commissioners. But when men were elected as Commissioners of Police, and nothing else, then we were to look out for the battle-cry in every ward of the City. He would further submit whether it were politic to add any more names to the list of candidates for a general election. In the last poll four or five tickets had been placed in our hands, with some 50 names in all, when in all probability we never heard of the existence of one-tenth of them. And if there was on one of the tickets a name that a man disliked, he had to take that or none at all. He had to take He-bean's choice or no choice; if he scratched, he scratched in vain—he lost his vote. Then again, there was also the cry that the people of New-York did not pay taxes enough. To be sure they were called upon to spend somewhere between five and six millions a year, but it was supposed they would bear a little more before breaking the camel's back. If the four more Commissioners, and the Clerks, and the rooms, and the other paraphernalia swelled up the increase to twenty thousand more, why it was supposed the poor animals of New-York would not mind; they would bear it all. But he thought it was time to stop. [Applause.] Again, the clause in the present law required five-and-twenty endorsers, two-thirds of whom must belong to the ward for which a candidate could be appointed. But this clause was not to be found in the bill now proposed. Political hirelings were to be rewarded and bullies were to be paid for, and if their own ward would not take them, they might go to another ward and get five-and-twenty men—not one of whom might endorse the man for his own ward. This infernal plan to destroy the present system surpassed in deviltry and iniquity all he had ever experienced. [Applause.] Mr. GERARD continued to speak on what he conceived to be the objections to the present bill, passed a high eulogium on the gentlemanly and attentive bearing of the police officers in Broadway, whose courtesy so delighted the ladies that they were clamorous against the proposed law. He ridiculed the idea of compelling the Policemen, as this bill provided, to light the lamps. That would drive every respectable member out of the department. He did not want to detract from lamplighting, but surely it did not require a surgeon's certificate, nor the ability to read and write, and a knowledge of the four rules of arithmetic, nor an endorsement by five-and-twenty men, to qualify a man for lighting lamps. [Loud applause mingled with laughter.] This proposal to drive them from their duties as the protectors of the peace and quiet of the City to become lamplighters, was a splendid plan to drive away all the respectable part of them. Then, the new Commissioners could not only supply the three hundred and sixty-five vacancies that would be left by resignations, but again they could supply the whole of the department. This, he continued, was a political move, because already two political caucuses had been held upon the subject; it was a solemn farce; the people were sold. He called upon every man who heard him to become the political foe of the representative who would be instrumental in passing this bill, if it ever should pass. The City of New-York, above all cities in Christendom, required a numerous, and powerful, and efficient, and independent police. This City had become not only the poor-house, but the penitentiary of every country in Europe. We could not disguise it, for we had got to support their paupers, but to find out, to guard against, and to convict and imprison their criminals. For all sorts of crimes during the past two years 52,712 arrests had been made. In 1852 there were committed to prison 25,365 persons; enough to appal the philanthropist—enough to alarm the citizen. Of these 2,204 were of temperate habits; 23,161 of intemperate habits. In Albany they know nothing of this, of course. In 1853 the arrests were 28,531, of which 4,301 were of persons of intemperate habits, and 24,130 of those of intemperate habits. In 1854 the commitments to prison were 30,691; of these 5,000 and a fraction were of temperate habits, and 25,000 and more were of intemperate habits. In publications which he had made three years ago, he had asserted that there was more stabbing in the City of New-York than all the cities of Italy—the land of the stiletto—and no man had gainsayed him. After giving some further statistics in illustration of the increase of the crimes of murder or attempts at murder, and of the consequent necessity for an effective police force, he went on to attribute this increase of crime to the lightness of the punishment usually awarded to murders, which, he said, had been mainly encouraged by the distinctions made by legislative enactment between murder and the various grades of manslaughter, so that a man might commit a murder and escape with only two years' imprisonment. We wanted a hanging now. [Applause.] The police force, as now constituted, was only in its infancy; if allowed to go on in its present course, it would, in two years, be as good an organization of the kind as could be found in any city in Christendom. After again impressing on his audience the necessity for active measures in the present emergency, and the propriety of repudiating politically the men who supported this bill, the speaker sat down amid applause.

The Chairman then put the resolutions to the meeting, and they were carried unanimously.

JOSEPH HOXIE addressed the meeting. He said: It is not my intention, gentlemen, to make a long speech to-night. I have got a long one, notwithstanding, in my hand, and I have not the ability to make it a short one. It is the united speech of *six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six men* of the First, Second and Third Wards. You all see what it is—(throwing a mammoth petition on the stage and unrolling fifteen or twenty feet of it.) It reminds me of a speech a gentleman once delivered before the English Parliament. He stepped up to the Speaker's desk and unrolling a document somewhat like the one before you, remarked that they would find the other end in Manchester. [Laughter.] As yet, in the matter of the present petition, they had not returns beyond the Third Ward. But the labor was being prosecuted in the other Wards. The combined result, he felt satisfied, when brought before the Legislative body at Albany would give some of that body what was generally called a broad hint—a sort of an idea that their conduct was slightly obnoxious in certain quarters.

I do not know (said Mr. HOXIE,) for whose benefit this bill was devised or the objects sought to be gained; but one thing is certain, although I have given my voice and influence for the Whig party for thirty years—although in its service I have pledged the strength of my manhood—if the party at Albany pass this bill, I have cast the last Whig vote of my life. (Repeated applause.)

PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the memorial which has been presented this evening, and extensively signed by the citizens of New-York, be approved and adopted as the memorial of this meeting, and signed by the officers, and presented to both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. PERIT supported his resolution in a few remarks.

Mr. JAMES STILLMAN, of the Novelty Works, followed. He said he rose to represent the mechanics of New-York, and to bear witness that they universally urged war against the contemplated change, or any change in the present Police system. [Cries of good.] They knew that when a ship or a house is to be built it is usual and proper to know something of the fitness of the men to be employed. The ship carpenter cannot build his ship with masons, and he must have the right kind of tools. We have at the head of our Police a good and efficient man,—give him the proper tools and he will do the work. Mechanics, as I have stated, as far as I know, are unanimous that they cannot be made better off or their lives or property more secure by any change in the Police system at Albany. The speaker was hurriedly interrupted as he took his seat.

CRIES OF "Wood, Wood."

The Chairman announced that His Honor the Mayor was not present. Three cheers were then proposed and given, three repeated for Mayor Wood. In conclusion it was announced that copies of the resolution alluded to, to be sent to the Legislature against a change in the Police system, would be left at the several newspaper offices in this city for signatures, and it was hoped that those who had not signed the same would do so forthwith. The assemblage hereupon dispersed.

A Southerner Threatening the Life of a Colored Person.

On Tuesday after a man named GEORGE DASHWOOD, a native of Georgia and recently from Princeton College, was taken before the Lower Police Court, on a charge of having drawn a bowie knife and threatened to take the life of HENRY SEWELL, a servant in the Irving House. Mr. DASHWOOD was bound over to keep the peace.

CAPT. INGRAHAM.—We learn, from the Charleston *Mercury*, that Capt. INGRAHAM, a son of South Carolina, "was security for a friend who failed, and his whole property is now advertised for sale to make good his engagement for another. He is the father of a large family, and the result of this obligation is readily understood."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSIONS.

PYROTECHNIC ESTABLISHMENT BLOWN UP.

Two Lives Lost—Seven Men Injured.

The Pyrotechnic Establishment of G. A. LILLIENDAHL—whose place of business is at the corner of William and Spruce-streets, New-York—which is situated at Greenville, Bergen Point, about four miles south of Jersey City, near the Morris Canal, was blown up at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One person was killed, and seven men so severely burned that some of them will probably die.

The building was about 15 feet by 30 in size, and two stories high. It blew with a loud report, and a column of smoke and dust, in which the fragments of the buildings mingled. The ruins instantly took fire; and it was with great difficulty that those who came to the rescue could extricate the injured from the ruins alive. Water was brought from the canal in pails, kegs, &c., and the flames were extinguished. Eight persons were taken out terribly burned, and some of them, it is feared, cannot survive their injuries.

The following is a correct list of every person in the building, at the time of the accident:

Henry Kluber, (boy) killed.
Louis Korner, burned severely, (has since died.
Emil Brehm, burned severely.
Ferdinand Baur, burned severely.
Charles Kleine, burned severely.
Jacob Nicolay, burned severely.
Ferdinand Frundt, burned severely.
William Hittere, slightly burned.
Henry Gaseman, slightly burned.
George Ochs, uninjured.

This man worked near the door and as soon as he saw the fire ran out, but in his fright closed the door after him, to which cause may be attributed the lamentable loss of life and injuries to the men.

The remains of HENRY KLEIBER, a lad 13 years of age, were found within three feet of the door, and burned to a crisp. His legs below the knees were entirely consumed.

GEORGE OCH escaped uninjured.

There were usually fourteen persons at work in the building, but at the moment of the catastrophe there were but ten persons in it.

A physician was passing through the neighborhood when the explosion occurred, and immediately devoted his efforts to the relief of the sufferers.

No other buildings in the neighborhood was injured.

It is not positively known how the explosion was caused, but it is stated that the two boys, KLEIBER and JOSSMAN, and two other workmen, were striving at their work to see which would fill the most rockets, and it is supposed that friction was caused by their work, which was the means of blowing up the building.

The clothing of some of those who were burned hung in strips upon them blazing with fire.

Medical attendance was procured from New-York as soon as possible. A son of the proprietor arrived on the spot immediately after the occurrence and did all in his power to make the sufferers comfortable.

COALPIT EXPLOSION.

The Particulars of the Explosion at the Midlothian Coal Pits in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 21.

A dispatch from Richmond gives us the full details of the explosion at the Midlothian Coal Pits in Chesterfield. Thirty-four persons were instantly killed, including twenty-eight negroes, six white men, and twelve negroes and five white persons were so badly burned that but three or four of them can possibly recover.

The pits were considered perfectly safe and free from foul air, but in making a blast an old shaft, sinking, accidentally crashed, from which poured forth a volume of gas that became ignited.

The explosion caused the earth for miles around to wave and rock like a twig in the wind. Over one hundred white miners were fortunately out of the pit at the time. Every effort was made to rescue those that were alive. Dead men were found with the flesh charred to the bones, holding shovels, pick and drills in their hands. The flesh on those still alive is burned to the bones, as if it been wasted. The pits are seven hundred and seventy feet deep:

WHITE PERSONS KILLED.
Thomas Dunn, John Evans,
Samuel Goulen, John Lester,
Jonathan Jewett.

WOUNDED.
John Howe, Samuel Hunt,
Nicholas Ham, Thomas Kennedy.

The Black Warrior Outrage.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21.

The *Union* of this morning says it has reliable information that the Spanish Government have resolved to award an indemnity in the *Black Warrior* case, and that the adjustment of the affair will be consummated upon the necessary proofs as to the amount of damages being taken.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 20.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port with dates from Havana to the 17th inst. The news brought by her is not of much importance.

The Island still continued in a state of siege.

The sentence against PINTO remained in force, but it was thought that the death penalty would most probably be remitted.

THOMPSON, the United States Vice Consul at Sagua had been arrested and brought to Havana.

Legislature of New-Jersey—Passage of Special Bank Bills.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March, 21.

The following special Bank bills were passed in the House, to-day, with the stockholders liability: Mount Holly Bank, (recharter;) Cumberland Bank, (recharter;) Farmers' and Mechanics', at Camden, (new Bank;) Burlington County Bank, at Medford, (recharter;) Farmers' Bank, of Hunterdon, (new Bank;) Sussex Bank, at Newtown, (recharter;) Newark City Bank, (recharter;) Newark Banking and Insurance Co., (recharter;) Morris County Bank (recharter;) Burlington Bank, at Burlington City, (new Bank.) A number of others are yet to come up, and all have to repass the Senate. It is thought they will all pass.

The Canadian Legislative Assembly.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, March 21.

There was no division on the Military bill in the House last night—the House having adjourned at midnight, in the middle of a warm debate. The bill is bitterly opposed by the Rouge or Annexation party in Lower Canada, and by a small section of the Upper Canada reformers. It will occupy the whole of the sitting this evening, and will pass by a considerable majority.

Survey of the Jamestown—Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 21.

A survey has been made of the *Jamestown*, and she is declared to be in good condition for a three years' cruise. She will accordingly be immediately refitted for sea.

The schooner *Mary Powell*, from New-York for Wilmington, is ashore on the coast near Wilmington. Some hopes are entertained of getting her off.

Democratic Nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c., in Rhode Island.

PROV

VICTOR HUGO TO THE EXILES OF EUROPE.

The Speech on the Anniversary of the French Revolution of 1848.

Translated from proof-slips from the Author for the New-York Daily Times.

EXILES: Had the Revolution, inaugurated on this day seven years ago, at the Hotel de Ville of Paris, followed its natural course, and had it not been, so to speak, turned aside from its great aim, on the very morrow of its advent; had not the Reaction first, and LOUIS BONAPARTE afterwards,—the Reaction, by trickery and slow poisoning,—LOUIS BONAPARTE, by midnight assault, violation, ambuscade and murder,—destroyed the Republic; had the Republic, in the splendid days of February, waved her standard above the Alps and along the Rhine, and, in the name of France, flung abroad to Europe this cry: "Liberty!" which at that period, as you will remember, would have sufficed to achieve, on the Old Continent, the rising of all the peoples and completes the downfall of every throne; if France, leaning upon the mighty glaive of '92, had given aid, as was her duty, to Italy, to Hungary, to Poland, to Prussia, to Germany; if, in one word, the Europe of the peoples had succeeded, in 1848, to the Europe of the Kings, the following would, after seven years of light and liberty, have been the situation of the Continent:

We should have beheld it thus: The Continent would be one single people; the nationalities would be living their natural life in the common life of all; Italy would belong to Italy, Poland would belong to Poland, Hungary would belong to Hungary, France would belong to Europe, and Europe would belong to Humanity.

There would be no longer any Rhine, a German river, no longer any Baltic and Black Seas, Russian lakes; no Mediterranean, a French lake; no Atlantic, as an English sea; no cannons on the Sound or at Gibraltar; no *Kammerlicks* at the Dardenelles. The Rivers free, the Straits free, the Oceans free!

The European group, no longer forming aught but one nation. Germany would be to France and France would be to Italy, what to-day Normandy is to Picardy and Picardy to Lorraine; no more war, and consequently no more army. In the single financial point of view, a net annual gain to Europe of four milliards.* No more frontiers, no more Custom-Houses, no more city imposts; a flow and reflow, gigantically great, of coin and produce; trade and industry doubled twenty-fold; annual return of profit for the wealth of the Continent, at least ten milliards. Add to these the four milliards saved by the suppression of armies, and at least two milliards more economized by the abolition of parasitical employments throughout the Continent, including the functions of kings, and you have annually a lever of sixteen milliards, wherewith to move the questions of political economy. A civil list of labor,—a sinking fund for poverty, draining the very depths of involuntary idleness and want, and of the salary system with a force of sixteen milliards per annum! Only calculate this enormous production of property. I do not pause to develop it.

A Continental circulating medium, resting upon a double metallic and paper basis, and having for its fulcrum the entire capital of Europe, and for its motive power the free activity of two hundred millions of men, this simple and single money would replace and absorb all the absurd varieties of coinage now in use, effigies of princes, figures of wretchedness; varieties which are so many sources of impoverishment, for, in the transfer from hand to hand of money, to multiply variety is to multiply the wear and tear; to multiply the wear and tear is to diminish the circulation, and in money as in everything else, circulation is unity.

Fraternity would engender solidarity; the credit of all would be the property of each one, the labor of each one the guarantee of all.

Freedom to go and come, freedom to associate, freedom to possess, freedom to speak and to write, freedom to think, freedom to love, freedom to believe,—all these liberties would form a panoply around the citizen sheltered by them and become inviolable.

No application of force, against any one whomsoever, even to bring about good. For what could it profit? by the simple force of things, by the mere increase of light, by the fact alone of open day replacing monarchical and priestly gloom, the air would have become too fine for the respiration of the man of force, the man of fraud, the man of falsehood, the man of prey, the man who hires out his fellows, the parasite, the sabrer, the usurer, the foe of intelligence and education,—in a word, of all who flit, on bat's wings, through the dark.

The old system of punishments would have died out, like the rest. War being dead, the scaffold which has the same black root, would have dried up and disappeared of itself. The sword, in every form, would have vanished, and men, by this, have doubted whether human beings had ever dared to put human beings to death, even in the past. There would be in the Ethnographic Gallery of the Louvre, a Paixhan mortar, under a glass case; a Lancaster gun under a glass case; a guillotine under a glass case; a gallows under a glass case; and people would go to the Museum, through curiosity to see these savage beasts of man's creation, as they now repair to the menagerie to see the savage beasts that God has made.

People would say, "Then that is a gibbet!" Just as they now say, "Then that is a tiger!"

We should everywhere behold the brain thinking, the arm acting and matter obeying; machinery serving the will of man; social experiments on a mighty scale; all the wonderful fecundations of progress by progress; science struggling with creation; workshops always open, whose doors poverty had only to push in order to become transformed into labor; schools always open, whose doors ignorance had only to push in order to become transformed to intelligence; gratuitous and obligatory academies, where capacities only should mark the limits of instruction, and where the child of the poor should receive the same culture as the child of the rich; polls, where women might vote as well as men, for the old world finds woman equal to civil, commercial and penal responsibilities; it finds woman equal to imprisonment, to Clichy, to the bagnio, to the dungeon, to the scaffold;—as for us, we shall find woman good enough for dignity and for liberty; it finds woman good enough for slavery and death, we shall find her good enough for life; it recognizes woman as a public personage for sufferings and pains and penalties, we shall recognize her as a public personage for justice and right. We shall not say,—soul of the first quality, MAN; soul of secondary quality, woman! We shall proclaim woman as our equal, with respect the more. Oh woman, wife, mother, sister, companion, eternal minor, eternal slave, eternal victim, eternal martyr, we will raise you up! For all this the old world laughs at us; I know it, and the rights of woman as proclaimed by us form the principal subject of its gayety. One day, in the Assembly, a person interrupting me, cried out: "It is with that,—the women,—of all other things, that you make us laugh." "And, on your part," I replied, "it is with that, of all other things,—the women,—that you make us weep!" But, I resume the thread of my discourse and conclude the sketch.

At the summit of this universal splendor, England and France would shine; for they are the elder sisters of our actual civilization; they are the two mother nations of the Nineteenth Century; they illuminate for the human race now on its march the two ways of the actual and the possible; they bear the two torches, one of which is the deed and the other the idea. They would be rivals without injuring or thwarting one another. Radically, and viewing things from the height of philosophy—pardon this parenthesis—there has never existed between them any other antipathy than that desire of pushing further on, that impatience to be in advance, that logic of continued progress, that thirst for the horizon, that ambition for indefinite progression, which is the whole of France, and which has often irked her neighbor, England, willingly contented with results obtained and tranquilly wedded to accomplished facts. France is the antagonist of England, as the *better* is the adversary of the good.

To continue:

In the old city of the Tenth of August and the Twenty-second of September, henceforth called the City of Europe, *Urbs*, a colossal assembly, the Assembly of the United States of Europe, the arbiter of civilization and issuing from the universal suffrage of all the peoples of the Continent, will discuss and regulate, in the presence of this majestic constituent and final judge, and with the aid of the universal free press, all the questions of humanity, and would render Paris, the centre of the world, a volcano of light.

Citizens, I say it in passing, I do not believe in the eternity of what men, at this day, call parliaments; but, parliaments, the generators of liberty and unity, at once, are necessary, until that day,—a day still distant and bordering on the ideal, when political combinations having melted away in the simplification of universal labor, the formula, THE LEAST GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE, receiving an application more and more complete, artificial laws all having disappeared and natural laws only remaining, there will be no other assembly than the assembly of creators and inventors, discovering and promulging the law, not making it—the assembly of intelligence, of art and of science,—the Institute,—but the Institute transfigured and glorious, brought forth by an entirely different method of nomination and deliberating publicly. Beyond all doubt, the Institute is in the long vista of time the only future assembly. One striking circumstance which I must also note in passing, is that it was the Convention which created the Institute. Before expiring, that sombre eagle of past revolutions deposited upon the generous soil of France the mysterious egg which encloses the wings of the future.

Thus, to sum up, in a few words, the outlines I have traced—and many details still escape me—I have flung these ideas by chance and rapidly together, and I hardly follow out more than the one that, had the Revolution of 1848 but lived and borne its fruits, had the Republic stood, and had it, from the French Republic, become, as logic required, the European Republic, a fact that might have then been accomplished in less than one year, and almost without shock or mutilation, before the breath of the grand gale of February,—citizens, had events passed thus, what would Europe be today?—one family!—the nations, sisters!—man a brother to his fellow-man! We should no longer be Frenchmen, or Prussians, or Spaniards, but simply Europeans! On all sides around us, serenity, activity, prosperity and life. No other struggle from one end to the other of the Continent than the struggle of the good, the beautiful, the great, the just and the useful, overcoming obstacles, and seeking its ideal. Everywhere that mighty victory which is called labor in that mighty effulgence which is called peace.

Behold, then, citizens behold, in brief, the spectacle which, had the Revolution triumphed, we should at this hour have presented to the Europe of the peoples.

But these things are not realized. Happily, order has been reestablished. And instead of all I have portrayed, what do we see?

What stands before us now is not the Europe of the peoples, but the Europe of the Kings.

And this Europe of the Kings, what is it doing?

It has the force; it can do what it wills; the Kings are free, because they have stifled liberty; the Europe of the Kings is rich; it has millions, it has tens and hundreds of millions; it has but to open the veins of the peoples and there spout forth blood and gold. What then is it doing? Does it clean out the mouths of navigable rivers? Is it shortening the route to India? Is it linking the Pacific to the Atlantic? Is it piercing the Isthmus of Suez? Is it cutting through the Isthmus of Panama? or is it laying in the depths of Ocean the vast electric wire which shall bind Continents to Continents by thought become lightning, and which, as the colossal nerve of the universal life, will make of this Globe one enormous heart whose pulsation shall be the thought of man? With what is this Europe of Kings now busied? Is it, as mistress of the world, accomplishing some great and holy work of progress, civilization and humanity? To what use does it apply the gigantic forces of the Continent it has at its disposal? What is it doing?

Citizens, it is making war!

A war for whom?

For you, ye peoples?

No! for themselves, the Kings!

What kind of a war is it?

A war pitiful in its origin; a key!—frightful in its opening deeds; Balaklava!—terrible in its end;—the abyss!

A war beginning in the laughable, to terminate in the horrible.

Exiles! We have already more than once spoken of this war, and we are condemned to speak of it for a long time yet. Alas! for my part, I cannot think of it but with an aching heart.

O Frenchmen, who surround me, France had an army, an admirable, an incomparable army, formed for great wars, by twenty years in Africa; an army which was the front rank, the vanguard of the human race, a kind of living *Marseillaise*; its verses bristling, thick with bayonets which mingled with the breath of the Revolution, had but to make its trumpets sound to bring down, in one moment, crumbling into dust, all the old sceptres and all the old chains upon the Continent. Where is this army? What has become of it? Citizens, BONAPARTE has taken it. What has he done with it? He first wrapped it in the shroud of his dark crime; then he sought for it a tomb, and that tomb he has found in the Crimea.

For this man is blinded and pushed on by the fatality within him, and by that instinct of the old world's destruction which, in spite of him, still forms his very soul.

Exiles, for one moment withdraw your eyes from Cayenne, where you behold another sepulchre, and turn them yonder towards the East! There you have brethren.

The French and English armies are there!

What is that trench they are opening before yon Tartar city? that trench, at two paces from which still flows the rivulet of the blood of Inkermann; that trench in which there are men who pass the night standing, and who cannot lie down because they are in water up to their knees; and others who recline, but in a foot of mire that covers them completely, requiring them to place a stone beneath their head, in order that it may not sink below the surface; and others who are lying down, but in the snow and under the snow, and who will awaken on the morrow, but with frozen limbs; and others who are lying down, but on the ice, and who will never again awake; and others who are walking, barefooted, in cold of ten degrees, because, having taken off their shoes, they do not possess the strength to draw them on again; and others covered with undressed wounds;—all without shelter, without fire, almost without food, in the lack of means of transport, with wet rags which have become icicles for clothing, gnawed by dysentery and typhus fever, harassed with sorties, crippled by bombs, awakened from their agony by grape and canister, and ceasing to be combatants only to become once more poor dying invalids;—that trench where England, to this day, has piled up thirty thousand soldiers, and where France, by December 17—I do not know the latest figures—had buried forty-six thousand seven hundred men; that trench which, in less than three months, eighty thousand men have disappeared; that trench around Sebastopol is the grave of the two armies. The digging of that trench, which is not yet finished, has already cost three milliards.

War is a wholesale grave-digger who asks high wages for his work.

Yes, in order to dig the grave of those two armies of France and England, the latter all included, comprising, too, the capital invested in the fleets destroyed, and comprising the depression of manufactures, trade and credit, have already spent three milliards. Three milliards! With those three milliards they might have completed the network of English and French railways, they might have constructed the tubular tunnel in the Channel—a better bond of union between the two nations than that grasp of the hand between Lord PALMERSTON and BONAPARTE, which has been flourished over our heads with the inscription, "TO GOOD FAITH;" with those three milliards they might have drained all the marshes of France and England; have given wholesome water to all the cities, all the villages and all the rural districts; have given new health to the earth and to man; have rewooded all the slopes in both countries; and, consequently, have prevented freshets and inundations; have restocked all the rivers with fish so that the poor could get salmon at a halfpenny a pound; have multiplied the workshops and schools; have explored and worked the veins of coal and minerals; have given every parish their steam-excavators; have sowed millions of acres now lying fallow; have transformed cesspools into manure pits; have rendered dearth impossible; put bread in every mouth; have increased tenfold production, consumption, circulation and wealth an hundredfold! Yet, it is worth more than this to take—I am in error—to *not* take Sebastopol!

It is worth more to employ their milliards in causing their armies to perish! It is better to ruin and destroy themselves!

So, then, in the eyes of the shuddering Continent, the two armies are lingering out their last agony. And, all this time, what is "the EMPEROR NAPOLEON III." about? I open a newspaper of the Empire, [the orator here unfolded a French paper,] and in it I read the following: "The Carnival pursues its pleasures. We have nothing but parties and balls. The Court will, for twenty-four hours, lay aside the mourning assumed on the occasion of the death of the Sardinian princesses, so as not to prevent the ball which is about to take place at the Tuileries."

Yes, it is the accord of an orchestra which we hear in the Pavilion de l'Horloge; yes, the *Moniteur* reports, with full detail, the quadrille in which "their Majesties figured"—yes, the Emperor dances, this NAPOLEON dances, while we, with eyes fixed on the darkness, gaze, and the whole civilized wold, shuddering, gazes with us, at Sebastopol, that well of the abyss, that gloomy tun to which France and England, those two Danaides, with bloodshot eyes, come, one after the other, pale and dishevelled, to pour into the gulf their treasures and their children, recommencing ever!—never done!

Still we are told that "the Emperor" is about to start for the Crimea! Can it be? Is he, indeed, accessible to shame, and growing conscious of the public humiliation? He is represented to us as brandishing towards Sebastopol the sword of Lodi, drawing on the seven-league boots of Wagram, with Troplong and Baroche, in tears, clinging to the two lappets of his gray overcoat. What does this "going to the wars" mean? Citizens, a recollection! On the morning of the *coup d'état*, when he heard that the conflict had begun, BONAPARTE exclaimed: I must go forth and share the dangers of my brave soldiers! There was probably, at that moment, too, some Troplong or Fauche in tears. But nothing could restrain him. He set out. He traversed the Champs Elysées and the Tuileries, between triple files of bayonets. In issuing from the Tuileries, he entered the Rue de l'Echelle. The Rue de l'Echelle (the Street of the Ladder.—TRANS.) means the street of the Pillory; in former times, there had been a ladder or pillory there. In that street, he beheld the throng, he saw the threatening gestures of the people; a workman shouted: "Down with the traitor!" He turned pale, and wheeling his horse, hastened back to the Elysée. Then, do not parade before us the emotions of this departure. Should he go, the door of the Tuileries, like that of the Elysée, will remain half-open behind him; should he go it will not be to the trenches where his troops are suffering, nor to the breach where they are dying. The first cannon-shot that thunders in his ears, "Down with the traitor!" will cause him to retrace his steps. Be assured;—for never, in Paris, or in the Crimea, or in history, will LOUIS BONAPARTE pass beyond the street of the pillory!

Moreover, should he depart, the eye of history will be fixed on Paris. Let us wait!

Citizens! I have just sketched before you, and I would limit the picture that Europe, this day, presents to your gaze.

What Republican Europe would be, I have set forth; what Imperial Europe is, you see.

In the midst of this general position of affairs, the special situation of France is as follows:

Her finances squandered, her future borne down with burdens, bills of exchange, signed December 2d and LOUIS BONAPARTE, and, consequently, subject to protest; Austria and Prussia foes under the guise of friends and allies; a coalition of kings latent still, but visible; the dreams of a dismemberment returning; a million of men, ready to precipate themselves upon the Rhine at the Czar's first signal; our African army destroyed,—and, as a prop to lean upon, what? England,—a wreck!

Such is the frightful horizon before us, and at its two extremities, behold two spectres—the spectre of the army in the Crimea and the spectre of the Republic in exile.

Alas! one of these two spectres bears in its side the gaping dagger wound, inflicted by the other, and pardons it.

Yes, I insist, the situation is so mournful, so wretched, that Parliament in terror orders an inquest, and that it looks to those who have no faith in the future of nations, guided, especially, by Providence, as if France were about to perish, and England to founder.

To resume the thread of my discourse: all around is darkness. In France, no more tribune of the people, no free press, no liberty of speech. Russia seated upon Poland, Austria upon Hungary, upon Milan, upon Venice, FERDINAND upon Naples, the Pope on Rome, BONAPARTE on Paris. Within this sealed chamber of obscurity all kinds of deeds that haunt the night; extortions, spoliations, robberies, transportations, fusillades and gibbets; in the Crimea a frightful war; the corpses of armies heaped on the corpses of nations; Europe one slaughter-house. I know not what lurid light glowing above the future,—blockades, conflagrations, bombardments, famines, pestilences, bankruptcies; for interests and egotisms a general scrambling flight; obscure revolts among the soldiery awaiting the universal uprising of the people. A dreadful state of things, I may well say, and search out for yourselves the final issue. To capture Sebastopol is war without end—not to take it an irremediable humiliation. Until now men ruined themselves for the sake of glory; now, they ruin themselves for scorn and opprobrium. And under this slashing and battling of the infuriated Cæsars, what will become of those nations that survive? They will weep to their very last tear—they will pay to their very last sou—they will bleed to the heart's blood of their last remaining child. We are in England—what do we see around us? On all sides women in mourning—mothers, sisters, orphan girls and widows. Then restore to these women, if you can, the objects of their grief! All England is clothed with the emblem of woe. In France there are two vast mournings, one of which is death; the other and the worst, disgrace; the hecatomb of Balaklava and the grand ball at the Tuileries.

Exiles, this crisis has a name—that name is "society restored and saved."

Let us not forget it; this name tells us so; let us refer everything back to its origin. Yes, this situation, this whole crisis has sprung from the "great act" of December.

It is the product of the perjury of the 2d, and of the butchery on the 4th. It cannot be said of it, at least, that it is bastard. It has a mother in treason and a father in massacre. Behold these two things which, to-day, touch each other, like the two fingers of the hand of Divine Justice,—the ambuscade of 1851, and the calamity of 1855, the catastrophe of Paris and the catastrophe of Europe. M. BONAPARTE started from the former to reach the latter.

I am aware that people say to me,—I am aware the M. BONAPARTE says to me, and causes his newspaper organs to say: You have nothing on your tongue but the Second of December! You keep constantly repeating those same things!—to which I reply:—You are still there!

I am your shadow! and is it my fault if the shadow of a crime be a spectre?

No! no! no! no! Let us not be silent, let us not grow weary, let us not cease! Let us, also, continue there, we who are right and justice and reality. There now hang, above the head of BONAPARTE, two winding-sheets—the winding-sheet of the people, and the winding sheet of the army; let us wave them without respite. Let our voices be heard incessantly and above all other sounds, at the bounds of the horizon—let them have the fearful monotony of the ocean, of the tempest, of the winter storm, of the hurricane, of all the great protesting voices of Nature!

Then, citizens, a war to the knife, a fathomless decay of all vital energies and forces, a limitless downfall—such is the condition of that wretched social system of the past, which thought itself saved because one fine morning it beheld an adventurer, its conqueror, entrusting public order to the keeping of his sbirri, and the process of its degradation to the Jesuit. Everything is in good hands, it said. What does it now think of the results?

O Peoples, there are men of curses and accursed. When they promise peace they proffer war; when they promise safety they entail disaster; when they promise prosperity they bring down ruin; when they promise glory they insure our shame. When they grasp the crown of CHARLEMAGNE, they place it on the brows of EZZELINO; when they recast the medal of a CÆSAR, it is with the lineaments of MANDARIN; when they reinaugurate the Empire, it is by commencing with 1812; when they uplift an eagle, it is but a vulture; when they give to a people a new name, it is a false name; when they make an oath, it is a false oath; when they announce an Austerlitz, it is a false Austerlitz; when they bestow a kiss, it is the kiss of Judas; when they point out a bridge by which to cross from one side to the other, it is the bridge of the Beresina?

Oh! exiles, there is not one of us unwrung, for, everywhere around us, is desolation, abject prostration, abomination; for the aggrandisement of the Czar is the diminution of the light; for I, who am now speaking to you, feel the humiliation of this once great, proud, free and generous England, as a man; for at this moment we hear France falling, falling, with the sound of a coffin when it falls!

You are wrung with grief, but you have courage and faith. You do well, my friends. Courage, then! Courage! more than ever! As I have already said, it grows more evident from day to day, that, at this instant, France and England have left to them but one path, one outlet of safety,—the emancipation of the peoples, the insurrection in mass of the prostrate nationalities—the REVOLUTION! Sublime alternative! It is grand that safety has become identified with justice. It is in this that Providence breaks forth in splendor. Aye, have courage, more than ever. In the hour of utmost peril, DANTON exclaimed, "Daring! daring! and yet more daring!"—in adversity, we should cry out, "Hope! hope! and still more hope!" Friends and brothers! the great Republic, the democratic, social and free Republic, will, ere long, blaze out in magnificence again,—for it is the office of the Empire to give it a new birth, as it is the office of the night to usher in the day. These men of tyranny and misery will disappear. Their time to stay is now counted by quick minutes. They are backing to the edge of the abyss, and we who are already in the gulf, can see their heels that quiver already beyond the borders of the precipice. Oh, exiles! I call forth in testimony the hemlock the Socrates have drank, the Golgothas the Christs have climbed, the Jerichos the Joshuas have caused to crumble; I summon up in testimony the baths of blood taken by the Thraseas, the faggots whence JOHN HUSS, and those of this world like him, have cried: the swan will yet be born! I summon in testimony these seas that beat around us, and which the Columbuses have passed beyond; I call upon yonder stars which shine above us, and which the Galileos have questioned, to bear witness, exiles and brethren, that liberty can never die,—she is immortal, and, exiles, Truth is eternal!

Progress is the very stride of God.

Then let those who weep be comforted! and those who tremble—if any such there be among us—be assured. Humanity ignores self-murder, and God lays not aside his omnipotent control.

No, the peoples shall not forever grope in darkness, knowing not what hour has been reached in science, what hour in philosophy, what hour in art, what hour in human mind, and with their eyes fixed upon despotism, that black dial of gloom on which the double needle, at once sword and sceptre, forever motionless, forever marks Midnight.

LIFE TO THE UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC!

NOTE.—* For France, no more civil list, no more paid clergy, no more fixed magistracy, no more centralized administration, no more standing army and a net profit of eight hundred millions, annually, or two millions per diem.

Bermuda News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Per S. D. Horton.] BERMUDA, March 6, 1855.

Arrived, Feb. 28—British brig *Chebucto*, WALLACE, from Porto Cabello, bound to Halifax; in want of seamen.

March 3—Brig *Sarah W. Cushing*, of Thomaston, KENT, 14 days from Cardenas, bound to Cork; cargo, molasses; in distress—leaky—discharging.

March 4.—Ship *Lady Franklin*, of Bath, SMITH, 13 days from Matanzas, bound to Falmouth, Eng.; cargo sugar; leaky. The leak is believed to be above the copper, and it will probably not be necessary to discharge any part of her cargo; 6th—Brigantine *Tornado*, McCARTY, from New-York, with cattle.

Brig *Bloomer*, (before reported as dismasted while entering "Chub Cut,") has been taken into Hamilton, and will be sold at auction to-morrow. Schooner *Mariotta* of New-Orleans, (before reported) has been condemned, and will be sold on Friday next. Brig *Penguin* sails on Thursday for New-York, with the *Mariotta's* cargo—molasses.

British bark *S. W. Burbige*, from Canjon, before reported in distress, is discharging. Bark *Sarah Bridge*, brig *A. E. Vandelinda*, schooner *General Scott*, and bark *A. E. Sturgess*, are repairing.

Steamer *Osprey*, of Philadelphia, GREETHAM, left on 3d inst. for St. Thomas; *Chebucto* for Halifax, and *Golden Rule* for New-York, sailed yesterday.

Ship News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BERMUDA, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1855.

Arrived 13th, schooner *General Scott*, STOKELEY, from Baltimore, bound to Demarara, in distress, leaky and with loss of bowsprit. She is discharging.

14th. British bark *Queen of Shebe*, KENNEDY, London.

16th, Brigantine *A. E. Vandelinda*, RANCE, from Surinam, bound to Portland; cargo sugar and molasses; in distress—leaky. She is discharging.

17th. British bark *Sophia Burbridge*, VENABLES, 180 days from Canton, bound to Hamburg; cargo tea, silks, drugs, &c.; in distress, having lost foremast, sprung mainmast, split sails, &c. Her fault is reported to be tight, but no survey has yet been held upon her.

Brigantine *Bloomer*, seven days from New-York, with a deck load of cattle and a general inboard cargo, entered end of the week. Left passengers on Saturday morning last, and a violent squall suddenly arising, which dismasted the vessel, who was anchored in Castle Harbor, and in attempting to enter the harbor struck on the rocks, and became a total wreck. Crew saved.

Schooner *Mariotta*, of New-Orleans, (before reported in distress,) has discharged and will probably be condemned.

Bark *Sarah Bridge*, MEANS, is repairing.

BERMUDA, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855.

23d instant. Arrived steamer *Osprey*, STOTESBURY, from Philadelphia for St. Thomas, &c. The *O.* experienced heavy weather, and sustained some damage to her upper works. She leaves about Wednesday.

24th. Brig *Ada*, of Bath, CRASE, from New-York, to load for Glasgow. Cargo of British bark *Europa* condemned here.

25th. British brigantine *Princess Royal*, TUZO, from New-York bound to Demarara, in distress—leaky.

Brigantine *L. D. Horton*, SMITH, from New-York, with cattle, and British schooner *Alice Rogers*, with mails from Halifax, arrived yesterday.

Brigantine *Bloomer*, before reported ashore, and masts cut away, has been taken into Hamilton, and will no doubt be condemned.

Discovery of the Body of Emma Moore—Mysterious Death—A Lover Suspected of Murder.

The Rochester papers of Wednesday morning are filled with the details of the discovery of the body of Miss MOORE, whose sudden disappearance, not long since, caused so much excitement. It will be remembered how town meetings were held, rewards offered, ponds dragged, woods scoured, and houses searched in vain. But now, after the event has almost dropped from the public mind, the finding of the corpse invests it with a new interest. The circumstances of the discovery are described by the Rochester *Democrat* as follows:

About 5 o'clock yesterday (Monday) afternoon, the city was electrified by a report that the body of EMMA MOORE had been found. As the report spread, crowds of people quickly gathered, and in fifteen minutes one or two thousand were in and about the Court-House, into which the dead body of a female had just been conveyed.

It was very soon ascertained that the body had been seen by the friends of EMMA MOORE, who recognized it as her body.

The clothes were very rotten, but nearly perfect, and, so far as was observed, nothing indicated how she had come to her sad fate.

The body was found in the floom which passes between the old City Mills and the PHŒNIX buildings, and exactly in the rear of the east end of the latter. The water had risen rapidly, and was again falling, but the boiling motion of the floom brought the body into view. There was quite a large hole in the ice, and it is alleged that some boys, who were amusing themselves on the floom, made the discovery, and it was also seen about the same time by Mr. C. B. ROBINSON, who occupies a room in the PHŒNIX buildings.

The Upper Race, from which this floom is supplied, is about the only place which was not thoroughly searched last Fall, immediately after the disappearance. Attention was almost exclusively directed north of Main-street Bridge, because Miss MOORE was last seen on Main-street, and on account of the prevalent impression that the screams on North-street proceeded from the missing woman. It now turns out that the screams proceeded from some other person—perhaps from some one who designed thereby to mislead.

Miss MOORE disappeared on the night of Nov. 14. She has, therefore, been missing four months and five days. Appearances indicate that she has been all the time under water. But the manner and means of her death are as great a mystery as ever.

It appears from the testimony of the physicians that the deceased was *enciente*, and had been so for six or seven months. This, together with refusal to marry on the part of whoever betrayed her, (which may be supposed,) will be considered as affording a reason for self-destruction.

From the testimony taken before the Coroner's Jury, we extract the following particulars:

Wm. Devine examined—Lives in Exchange-street, No 64; am nine years of age; was going to get shavings from the shops near the race; Mr. Morse's sash-shop; just at the side of the shop, near Mr. Barton's; nearest to the sash factory; went up by the race and saw what I thought was a pig; told another little boy to look; told a couple of other little boys and a big boy, and the big boy got a lot of men; the men were taking it out, and we went home; the big boy works in the turning shop; Michael Regan was the first boy; he saw it first, and thought it was a pig; all we could see was the back; was alone when I first saw it; the other boy was within a few feet of me, when I called him.

Michael Regan, six years of age, testified that he was with William when they first saw the body.

Dr. H. F. Montgomery, sworn: I examined the dead body lying here before the Jury, with Drs. Reed and Avery; we first examined the body externally; found the cuticle, hair and nails already removed or easily removable from the maceration in the water; from these facts conclude the body has been in the water about four months; cannot decide upon the exact time; found the tongue between the teeth—one of the signs of death from drowning; found no external signs of violence; opened the chest and abdomen; from the long period of time since death, could not judge from the appearance of the lungs and heart anything as to the cause of death; found the uterus or womb enlarged, and extending as high or a little higher than the umbilicus; on opening the womb found a female fœtus or child, which we judge from measurement and appearance to be about six or seven months old; placentia attached, and bloody serum in the womb; do not think the uterus had been opened before death by any interference; removed the scalp and found it uninjured; made no further examination; did not open the stomach; an examination internally, after so long a time, would be of no avail, to ascertain whether anything had been taken to produce an abortion.

[Doctors Avery and Reed coincide with the above.]

George Moore, sworn—Is a brother of Emma Moore; have examined the body here; it is her body; identify it by the features, teeth, two wide teeth in the upper jaw, one a little separated; from her dress, which I have seen her wear frequently, the bonnet and trimmings; the port-monnaie; can't tell as to ear-rings, finger rings, papers and money found on the body.

Mr. WHITLOCKE, a young man who was engaged to be married to the girl, was next examined at great length. He testified to an intimate, but not criminal, acquaintance with her. The following is the substance of it:

Have resided here off and on about six years; no connections here; came from Picton, C. W.; parents did not reside there—had lived in that vicinity some ten years; first became acquainted with Emma some four years ago next month; was introduced to her at Mr. Whitney's on North-street; was working at my trade; frequented the house of Mr. Whitney afterward; boarded in the family something more than a year; commenced latter part of August or first of September, 1851; Emma boarded here; including Mr. W.'s children and all, there were eleven persons in the family.

Don't know that any person beside myself visited Emma during that period. I spent some time alone with her, went to lectures and concerts with her; others at times accompanied us; did not go to the theatre with her during the time I boarded at Whitney's; went from there to Delavan-street to board; left at old Mr. Moore's request; I think it was on account of my intimacy with Emma; for some reason or other he was displeased.

Continued to visit Emma; proposed marriage to her three years ago last Fall; was then boarding at Mr. Whitney's; she accepted the proposal; a time was set for our marriage; about this season of the year, in the month of March, no particular day; can't say that any preparations were made by her for the marriage; so far as I could make them, I did so; the reason why it did not take place was that I lost a portion of one of my hands; the loss of employment was another cause; kept up my visits upon Emma; no other time was positively set; at that time her father did not oppose the marriage; the opposition arose afterwards; in the the Summer and Fall of 1853, I think; met Emma at no place except at her place or in the street.

There never was any difficulty between her and me; she never urged me to fix a time for marriage; the subject was talked of; no other time was distinctly set; no time during the last Summer; something was said about the time; I asked her last Spring, if, considering her father's feelings, it was best and prudent for us to be married; the opposition had measurably given way; I so understood from her; her father was in New-York last Summer, and Emma proposed waiting until he returned before a time was fixed.

Don't recollect being at Mr. Ottway's with her; may have been once some time since; never spoke with Mrs. Ottway on the subject until six weeks ago; never had any sexual intercourse with Emma Moore; I saw her father when he returned; never spoke with him on the subject of our marriage; nothing said about our being married about the 1st of January; did not know that she was making preparations for it; don't know that any other man was in the habit of visiting her; have heard it so reported since she disappeared; not positively; a young man named Stebbins was mentioned, a cutter at Robinson's or Shelton's; know him by sight; never saw him at Whitney's.

On the afternoon of her disappearance saw her at the store; about 4 o'clock, I think; was in the back part of the store; she said something about not getting the work in as soon as she expected; that work was since been returned, unexamined; left the store a few minutes after 7 that evening; had been to tea at 6; was last in the store; took the key to Mr. Buckman's; went as far up street as St. Paul-street; turned and went back to the Arcade; had a watch at Mr. Scheidell's, and turned to go and get it; it was on the west side of Exchange-street; passed through the Arcade, and went out to State-street; don't think I crossed over; did not go to the store; Scheidell had requested me on Monday to leave it for a week; from State-street turned into Buffalo-street and Maine-street, and went home.

I went on Wednesday night and got the watch; saw no person that I can call by name, going home; stopped the length of time on the corner of Exchange-place and State-street; it had commenced storming; did not see Emma Moore there; did not go to Wilder & Doxtator's new pass that store that night; didn't stop in the Arcade; met no person that I supposed to be Emma Moore; saw no female that I was familiar with; went to no place with one; the only change in dress I made was to change overcoats; got an umbrella, and went to Harmonic Society's room in the Crystal Palace block; stayed there until half past 9.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

"The deceased came to her death by drowning; but whether she drowned herself voluntary, or otherwise, the jury, from the testimony, are unable to say."

The remains of EMMA MOORE were taken in charge by the relatives.

The Case of Beale, the Philadelphia Dentist.

Attempt to Bribe the Governor for his Pardon

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 21.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions made a special presentment yesterday, in relation to a fact mentioned in a recent pamphlet, published in this city, upon the BEALE case. The pamphlet, which is signed by the names of ANSON ROOD, JAMES BRYAN, JOHN CHAMBERS and others, states that a proposition was made to Mrs. BEALE, some months ago, to raise $10,000, with which a person, whose name is not given, offered to procure a pardon from Governor BIGLER.

An interview was had with this man by Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS, who, after hearing the details of the plan, declined the offer. The pamphlet says this man, who is the agent of others, has renewed the offer since Governor POLLOCK came into office. The District Attorney, as soon as he read this published narrative, called the attention of the Grand Inquest to the fact, and it was at once investigated.

It was impossible, the Grand Inquest say, in the outset, to resist two most unpleasant conclusions—that the plot to corrupt and discredit the administration of the law, though known for nearly three months to citizens who were fully aware of its infamy, had been by them carefully concealed from the public officers—and although it had been fruitless of a result, it had gone so far as to excite suspicion and do the grossest injustice.

The facts that a convicted prisoner like Dr. BEALE should be persuaded that money was to be paid by him or his friends to the Governor of the State for a pardon, as he states in a letter dated as far back as the 6th of January, and that such an idea thus stealthily insinuated and encouraged should have been known and still kept secret by the respectable citizens who now publish it in a pamphlet for popular effect, are, in the opinion of the Grand Jury eminently discreditable.

The duty, however, imposed on the Grand Inquest, in view of the gravity of this allegation, was to ascertain its truth. This they have endeavored to do, and although in consequence of the necessity of examining parties implicated they are not able to recommend a prosecution, they feel they should not do their duty if they did not present the truth in all its grossness to the Court and the public. The witnesses subpœnaed and examined by the Grand Jury were Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, Rev. A. ROOD, Mr. DANIEL STEINMETZ, Mr. CHARLES C. RHOADS, and WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq., the last named gentleman attending voluntarily or without subpœna.

It was clearly proved that in the month of December last, CHARLES C. RHOADS and a female named Mrs. SUSAN TURNER, a sister of the wife of the prisoner, suggested and urged upon the prisoner's friends, the latter being represented by Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. STEINMETZ, that the sum of ten thousand dollars should be raised—that it was to be ultimately paid to two professional gentlemen, whose names were not given—but that it was not to be paid till the pardon was to be obtained. In other words, that the pardon was to be first obtained by the agency of these unknown persons, who were to receive this enormous sum as a fee, wholly contingent on moving the mercy of the Executive. So far there was no dispute.

It was also clearly proved that this proposition was at once and indignantly declined, but it did not appear how. As late as the 8th of January the belief was allowed to possess the mind of this unfortunate prisoner that the money, which his friends knew was to be given to these agents, was to be paid to the Governor—the letter, in which he avows this, being all the time in the possession of those friends, and now published by them.

Mr. CHAMBERS says, on his examination, that RHOADS' statement was, "that there were two distinguished lawyers in his city who had potent political power with the then Governor of the State, Governor BIGLER, whose political influence could be had for the sum of $10,000 to procure this pardon." On its being denounced by Mr. CHAMBERS, RHOADS said, "It was a mere matter of law business, and that these men were to be looked upon as pleading the case before the Governor. We will not ask the money until we have the pardon, and when we hand the pardon to the agent of Dr. BEALE we will require the $10,000.

At a subsequent interview, since the inauguration of Gov. POLLOCK, the suggestion was renewed, and the same amount required, although then it was put on the ground

NEW-YORK CITY.

EMIGRATION.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration—The Legislative Excursion, &c.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. The following is the weekly statement for the week ending March 21:

Alien Emigrants arrived up to the 14th inst..	15,078
Arrived since the 21s.....	582
Total.....	15,660
Corresponding number for same date last year	23 105
Decrease this year.....	7,445
On Institutions at Ward's Island.....	1,453
Refuge Department.....	2,018
Total.....	3,471

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Aggregate receipts to 21st inst.....	$67,356 80
Balance in Bank January 1.....	61,192 46
Disbursements to 14th.....	136,909 29
Paid Counties to January 1.....	15,315 98
Total Disbursements.....	155,585 81
In Mechanics' Bank, over draft.....	$4,978 15
Due Counties.....	15,560 33
Patients in Marine Hospital, Emigrant Refuge and Canal-street Office.....	2,756
For same period last year.....	2,209

THE LEGISLATIVE EXCURSION.

The bills for the late excursion with the Legislature being presented,

Mr. Commissioner PURDY took occasion to deny the allegations of one of the papers that vast quantities of brandy had been consumed on the occasion to which it referred. The fact was, that none was used. There were ninety-six bottles of champagne, three dozen of pale sherry and two dozen of dark sherry used on that day; about two dozen of claret and a few cigars—as appeared on the face of the bills. About 300 people dined, and there were no evidences of intoxication apparent in any one. Large quantities of coffee and tea were taken, and seemingly preferred.

The bills were, of course, passed.

SARDINIAN EMIGRANTS.

Mr. Commissioner Vice-President CRABTREE then called attention to the pending negotiations in reference to the Sardinian immigrants by the *Des Geneys*, and called upon the Secretary to read a communication from the Sardinian Vice-Consul asking the wishes of the Board respecting these men.

The letter ran as follows:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 20.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: On receipt of your communication of the 13th, signed by your Vice-President, E. CRABTREE, Esq., the same was placed in the hands of CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., counsel for the Consulate. This was done merely because it was based on the statutes to which I was referred, but in relation to which I necessarily required information from a legal mind. It was thought Mr. EDWARDS could be the means of explaining my strong desire to have every information furnished to your Board; also, aid in ascertaining fully what was still to be done, and likewise meet your wishes.

I believe Mr. EDWARDS has already had some conversation with, and made some explanation to your Vice-President.

With a strong desire to satisfy generously your fair demands, allow me to place some points before you. I enclose a list of all these passengers, with their former occupations and ages. It is a copy of the list furnished to his Honor the Mayor prior to their being landed. Now, whatever may have been the unhappy appearance of many of these men, (and which may seem to be increased by their inability to speak the language of your country,) their callings are some assurance that they will, after a start, be able to support themselves.

The Consulate has been up to this time paying the board of a great many of these passengers, even in advance, and always been ready to attend to their applications.

There are among these men several who have quitted the City. Twelve of them have left for Oswego, where they are to be set to work immediately.

Your Honorable Board can well understand how difficult it is for the commander of a vessel of war to give bonds with sureties in a foreign port. In this case it amounts almost to an impossibility while such ship can have no consignee.

I need hardly, gentlemen, say to you that I, as Consul, am never put in possession of any large funds; my Government mainly looks to my taking care of shipwrecked and suffering seamen.

Still this communication is made to you with the most perfect desire to sacrifice and submit to all your just requirements, and it is only with that view that I beg of you to weigh what I have said.

I now come to the following proposition, namely, that in the case of an utter inability to give bonds, you will be so good as to fix a reasonable amount *per head*, which shall be paid for the transportation of these men to points where you feel it would be most kind and proper to send them, including a sum for each until the probable time should arrive when they could get work. And, if there be some few who are really incapacitated for all work, an additional amount might be added for these. There are three or four who state they have relations in London, (England,) and desire to go there. There are among the whole number (admittedly, I believe,) several who have means of their own, and will never be chargeable.

I pray you, gentlemen, be so good as to see how many you have on your hands, and, after taking all reasonable points into consideration, favor me with your requirements, and they shall meet with prompt attention and consideration. I have the honor, gentlemen, to remain

Your most obedient servant,

J. FABBRICOTTI, Acting Vice-Consul.

The Board, on hearing this letter read, agreed to accept bonds or money to the amount of $5,000, for the maintenance of these persons should they become chargeable to this Board, and the excess, if any, at the expiration of five years, should be returned to the Sardinian authorities. If not found sufficient, the deficiency was to be supplied. Directions were given to the Vice-President to make such communication, but as yet no answer has been received.

THANKS TO POLICE.

It was moved by Mr. PURDY, and carried, to offer the thanks of the Board to Sergeant RIGGARD, and the police under his command, on the recent excursion of the Legislature of the State, for the order, efficiency and decorum with which they conducted themselves on the occasion; and that His Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate the thanks of the Board for their services.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Directors of the Erie Railroad Company for the gratuitous use of the steamboat *New-Haven*.

The Board then separated.

City Railroads—Proposed Reduction of Fares.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday in the Council Chamber, to hear arguments for and against the proposed reduction of fares on the City Railroads from five to three cents. Councilman REED was in the Chair.

Mr. GODWIN made another statement in reference to the Third-avenue Railroad. He denounced that Company for endeavoring to evade the payment of taxes, and declared that they had made erroneous representations in relation to the cost of working their Road. They claim that the yearly cost of running is $345,000; Mr. GODWIN declared himself ready to prove that the work could be done for $100,000. He called attention to the London system, and proved by the Prices Current that the cost of hay in England is $5 per ton more than in this country, and oats are 20 cents per bushel dearer, while the omnibus fares are reduced, and each stage is taxed $45 per month. Mr. GODWIN read the following from a London paper:

"At the commencement of the war, when food was plentiful and prices on the rise, the omnibus proprietors of London unanimously raised their fares from 3d. to 4d., alleging as a reason, that horse provender was much more expensive than it had been. Experience, however, brings conviction, and although an attempt was made during the recent fall of snow to get the fares up to 6d., it was in a very short time abandoned as a losing speculation, and the 4d. fares were again adopted. But within the last few days, with frost and snow still on the ground, the Hoxton and Old Kent-road omnibuses have recommenced running at the old 3d. fares, to or from the Bank to Islington and the Old Kent-road; the deduction having been made in consequence of the proprietors on that line having come to the conclusion that 4d. was too much to charge for so short a distance. The new Peckham omnibuses have followed the example, and the Greenwich omnibuses, it is expected, will shortly do the same.

Councilman JENKINS (Sixtieth District, Twelfth Ward) renewed his complaint against the Harlem Railroad for non-fulfillment of the terms of their Charter. He gave notice of his intention to introduce in the Board of Councilmen a resolution to require the Company to reduce their fare to *three cents from Twenty-third-st reet to the City Hall*. Mr. JENKINS was very severe upon the Company for the inconveniences which they occasion to passengers. They began by charging 18¾ cents to Yorkville and two shillings to Harlem, but were compelled to come down by the opposition of the Third-avenue Stage Company, which ran stages for 10 cents to Yorkville and 12½ cents to Harlem. The Railroad Company then reduced their fare to 12½ cents to Harlem. They have now made a rule that the passenger who does not procure a ticket before entering the cars shall pay an additional tariff; and still the Company provides neither ticket-offices nor agents; no trains leave Harlem at the hours which would be most convenient to business men; and the charges entailed upon residents of Harlem become, in consequence, very onerous.

After some desultory conversation, the Committee adjourned.

Anniversary of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

The Anniversary of the Ladies' Union Aid Society took place on Tuesday evening in Mulberry-street Church. Rev. Drs. DURBIN, BETHUNE and FOSTER took part in the exercises.

The object of the association was stated by the Secretary to be that of establishing a benevolent institution for the benefit of the aged widows of the Church. He said that it had been felt that the existing building is not sufficiently large. It would be the main object of this meeting to obtain the means for the purpose of more extended accommodation.

Rev. Dr. DURBIN alluded feelingly to the difference between the treatment shown to the infirm and aged in Christian and in heathen lands. In the latter, unless by some impulse from Christian missions, hospitals and asylums have no existence. These institutions are peculiar to the Christian religion, their early development being coeval with the era of the new dispensation.

The point of controversy between the early Greek and other converts was, that the widows of the former "were neglected in the daily ministrations." This arrangement for protection originated in the spontaneous impulse of Christianity. The first step in the Constitution of the Church was, the protection of the widows, and for this purpose the order of Deacons in the church unquestionably arose. It was not seemly for the apostles to "serve tables."

The reverend speaker alluded to the Suttee, to the practices of the heathen, and concluded with an eloquent and pathetic appeal to the sensibilities of the audience. Storm-struck and storm-worn, the church would not, could not, suffer these aged objects of their sympathy to perish

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn, thought it an honor to be invited to cooperate in this effort. Here, all sect is at an end. We are told that "pure religion (its practice) and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, to visit the widows and the fatherless in their affliction."

There hung once a human form upon the cross, the Son of God and yet the Son of Mary. The pains of Hell got hold of him in his sorrow, but while his dear head was throbbing with the agony of crucifixion, and his eyes were swimming in death, he forgot his own pain, and as his heart broke for the world he exclaimed: "Son behold thy mother, woman behold thy Son," commending her to the sympathy of the disciple who loved him. To his care he bequeathed her, and we read that "from that hour that disciple took her to his own home."

The Rev. Doctor applied this illustration most felicitously. He remarked that the very first charitable institution that was founded in New-York was "for the benefit of poor widows." It was the first effort of Christian charity—not, perhaps, before the orphan in human sympathy, but in the order of divine direction. God is especially the judge of the widows—"Let thy widows trust in Me," is His emphatic command. When, in the miseries and decrepitude of declining life, all the world forsakes the aged Christian woman then should the Church protect her—she is dear to God. The silver and the gold are His, and in His hands are the hearts of all men.

Under the old dispensation, if men did not relieve the widow, they would be compelled to do it. When he was asked in England, "What do you do with the poor of your church?" He replied, "he had scarcely thought of it," explaining that the care of them required little effort. The amount of money expended annually there among those recognized as Christian poor is startling. In this country (blessed be God) if a person be industrious and frugal, he can secure a surplus—personal religion insures a guaranty that such will have a living. But exceptions arise when the hand of God interposes to prevent such provision. If it have pleased God to relieve America from the pressure of that poverty which presses on the poor in other Christian lands, it was the more incumbent on us to relieve efficiently those who are truly in need.

Rev. Dr. FOSTER gave a brief history of the past operations of the Society during the past five years. Its movements had been unobtrusive. They have neither wanted friends nor money in boarding and lodging thirty persons. The Committee have invested $12,000 in lots, purchased in different localities. One is at Kings Bridge, and plans were prepared for the erection of buildings. The pressure of the times has prevented the commencement of the building. The object has thus far evidently commended itself to public sympathy.

Collectors were appointed for each aisle—the Rev. Doctor hoping that his qualifications as a beggar would be complimented by finding that towards the sum of $10,000, not less than $3,000, had been raised this evening.

Several ladies and gentlemen gave in their names, and before the meeting separated the sum of $1,000 was realized.

Tobacco and Ladies in Ferry-Boats.

A party complained at the Mayor's office of the ferry-boat companies, but Fulton Ferry Company in particular, allowing gentlemen to pass into the ladies' saloon of their ferry-boats, unaccompanied by ladies, and gentlemen take the seats appropriated for females, eject tobacco juice on the floor of the cabin, and behave unseemly, so that when the ladies pass in and out, and having on dresses of modest length, the same become besmeared. The said gentlemen often rifle the pockets of the ladies, as well as stare them out of countenance. Complainant hopes the attention of the above Company will be called to the above facts. (Referred to Union Ferry Company.)

Irving Admitted to Bail.

In the case of JAMES IRVING, arrested as an accessory before the fact to the murder of WILLIAM POOLE, Judge MORRIS decided, yesterday, that he could be admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000—the District Attorney to have two days' notice, in order to examine into the qualification of bondsmen. THOMAS MCSPEDON (Printer to the Corporation) immediately gave bail for IRVING in the sum of $10,000 The District Attorney accepted the bail, and IRVING was set at liberty.

A large number of IRVING's friends were present, but the Judge requested them to make no demonstration, and they accordingly refrained from doing so, and left the Court for the Astor House.

New-York Association of Sunday-School Teachers.

The Monthly Meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening, and was very largely attended by delegates from 38 schools. The question, "What are the best means of securing the most efficient teachers," was discussed by Messrs. MAPLESDEN, KETCHUM, WILSON, FULLER, PARDEE, BROWNLEE and BRINSMADE. The question, "How should teachers' meetings be conducted?" was adopted for next month. The officers elected were as follows: Chairman—C. S. CONSTANT; Secretary—WM. OLAND BOURNE.

Real Estate.

Heavy sales of real estate were made again on Tuesday. House and lot No. 112 Hanover-square, 23 by 70 feet, brought $26,400 under the hammer. House and lot in Twenty-first-street sold for $11,000. Two lots on Seventh-avenue, 9,100. A store in South-street was sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER for $35,600; the Brewery, No. 70 Madison and No 48 Oliver, for $37,000. The real estate auctioneers are advertising large sales yet to take place.

☞ There are very many complaints on the Mayor's Book in relation to dirty streets, muddy piers and wooden awnings.

☞ A delegation of the Chippewas visited the Navy-yard a day or two ago. They were hugely delighted.

THE POOLE MURDER.

James Irving Admitted to Bail in $10,000.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—March 21.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

In the matter of James Irving.—The prisoner, James Irving, charged as accessory to the murder of William Poole, was brought up again this morning pursuant to adjournment yesterday.

Judge Morris rendered his decision as follows: In this case the prisoner was brought before me on Habeas Corpus, directed to the Chief of Police of New-York. He is not committed as the murderer of Poole, but as an accessory, and the question is whether the commitment is sufficient to hold the prisoner.

A preliminary question is raised whether I have authority to inquire into the matter at all. It has been held that the Supreme Court has power in all cases to admit to bail whether before or after commitment. The principle as regards the right of the Court to take action in such cases, has been fully decided. First in the case of Goodman, indicted for murder and bailed by Justice Spencer. Judge Spencer considered that non-agreement of the jury was sufficient ground for doubt as to the degree of his offence. There is also the case of Tilloo, who was committed in the County of Columbia for the murder of a boy. Bail was applied for, and the Court held that the commitment was not sufficient and decided that they had full power after commitment by a coroner's jury to admit to bail. In this case there was no doubt of the murder. The prisoner admitted it, and said that he would do it again.

There is another later case, The People vs. Van Horne, 8 Barbour, 158. In this case Van Horne was first indicted for manslaughter in the third degree, and was admitted to bail. A few months subsequently a new charge was preferred against him for the same offence, and he was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree. He was again admitted to bail. A third complaint was made against him to the Grand Jury, still for the same offence, and he was then indicted for murder. On applying to be admitted to bail, the Court held that it had the same right to look into the verdict of the Grand Jury as into the verdict of a Coroner's jury. The District Attorney in that case consented to the prisoner being admitted to bail. It is not, however, necessary, though it is very important, that the District Attorney should consent. His so doing relieves the Court of an immense responsibility. But where he will not consent, the Court must act at its option in granting or refusing the application. This case, however, shows that I have the power to admit to bail.

Another question in this case is as to the powers and duties of the Coroner. The inquest or examination in the first place is to ascertain the cause of the death. The statute then gives power to ascertain who caused the death, and what degree of offence it was, and then gives the Coroner power to arrest the parties. The examination before the Coroner's jury is similar to a primary examination before a magistrate, previous to his issuing a warrant. I consider that the statute clothes the Coroner with powers similar to those of a justice of the peace. The prisoner, however, has not the same privileges before a coroner that he would be entitled to before a justice of the peace. In the latter case he has a right—not merely a privilege, but a *right*—to have witnesses examined on his own behalf. In support of the above statements, the Judge quoted from 2 R. S. 725; Ibid. 729

The prisoner, James Irving, having only been found guilty by a Coroner's verdict, asks of the Court an examination of the evidence before the Coroner. And the Court, accordingly, having taken the responsibility of examining the evidence, decides to allow bail in the sum of $10,000.

Mr. Hall—I beg leave to refer your Honor to the Police Act of 1846.

Voices in the crowd—Oh, accept bail.

Another Voice—We'll give first-rate bail.

Mr. Hall—I must go according to the Statutes.

Mr. Develin—Mr. Irving has been in confinement since last Saturday. Now the District Attorney says that it is the duty of the Court to give him two days' notice of bail. It surely cannot be your Honor's duty to keep Mr. Irving in confinement two days longer.

Mr. Hall—I must act according to the Statutes, not according to discretion.

Mr. Develin—This is a case of great hardness. There is something behind this more question of bail. I have known Mr. Irving for some time, and I'll go bail for him myself.

Mr. Hall—No, Sir. The statute expressly prohibits that.

Mr. Develin—Well, then, I cannot do so, if I am prevented by law. I only wanted to show the public that there was no want of good bail.

Mr. Hall—I am very sorry that my friend should appeal from the statute, and your Honor to public opinion. He has very well that I do not respect such conduct.

Mr. Hall then read from the Police Act of 1846, as follows

"SEC. 7. No officer, authorized to let to bail a person charged with any criminal offence, shall accept, as bail, any member of the Police Department, keeper, assistant keeper, turnkey of any prison or place of detention for persons charged with any criminal offence, or any attorney or counselor practicing in the Court of Sessions.

"SEC. 8. No officer, other than the committing magistrate, who shall let to bail any person charged with a criminal offence, unless notice of the applicat on to bail such person shall have been given to the District Attorney of the City and County of New York at least two days before such application, specifying the name of the officer, the time and place when and where such application will be made, and the names and residence of the proposed bail, and the original commitment and proofs upon which it is founded shall have been presented to the officer to whom application for bail is made."

The Court—I do not believe that this has anything to do with this matter.

Mr. Hall—I am very glad your Honor so decides. It will relieve me of much trouble.

The Court—I do so decide.

Mr. Hall—If that act does not affect your Honor's power, it does not prevent Mr. Develin from going bail.

The Court—The practice of lawyers going bail for their clients is bad.

Mr. Nye—Mr. Develin is the only gentleman for the prisoner that would offer himself as bail.

The Court—That *could* offer himself, perhaps. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nye—Well, that's about so.

The Court—Well, gentlemen, I want your bail.

Mr. Nye—In what amount, if your Honor please?

The Court—Well, $10,000.

John E. Develin, counsel for defendant, gave, as bail for the prisoner, the name of Mr. Clark, proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortland-street.

Several were offered as sureties, but it appearing that they possessed no property which was not encumbered, the Court declined to receive them.

Finally, James McSpedon, Corporation Printer, who declared on oath that he had real property amounting to between $30,000 and $40,000, and personal property embarked in his business to the amount of $12,000 or $15,000, was accepted, and the prisoner was discharged upon giving his recognizance to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in this City.

For the prosecution, District Attorney Hall; for the prisoner, Horace F. Clark and John E. Develin.

THE CASE OF COUNCILMAN KERRIGAN.

Yesterday, Mr. Alanson Nash obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* returnable this day, to bring up the body of Jas. E. Kerrigan, Councilman of the Thirteenth District in the Board of Councilmen, who has been for several days a prisoner in the Tombs, as implicated in the homicide of William Poole. The motion for the discharge of the prisoner will be heard this day.

NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST MORRISSEY.

It has been alleged that on the night of Poole's murder John Morrissey was at home asleep in his bed. Yesterday, however, Judge Stuart received information that Officers Smith and Wade, of the Fifth Ward Police, saw Morrissey at the house of Maria Adams, in Leonard-street, about *one hour* after the murderous affray at Stanwix Hall. They took Morrissey into custody, but he escaped from them, and was secreted in a porter-house called the "Belle Union." This testimony is reliable, and materially changes the aspect of affairs, so far as Morrissey is concerned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 10, 12, 60, 81, 85, 14, 15, 86, 87, 17.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Same case on.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 35, 66, 5, 7, 42, 49, 52, 59, 77, 97, 102, 66, 110. *Motions*—Nos. 15, 116, 73, 73½, 119, 17, 18, 50, 120.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1067, 1170, 394, 1302 to 1304, 1211, 1218, 237, 1099, 1126, 1345 to 1258, 1273 to 1300, 556, 232, 1190, 6, 865.

SUPREME COURT—WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Before Justice Crowell.

Theriot vs. *Prince*.—Motion denied, but without costs.

ORDER OF THE COURT.—On Monday next—26th March—the Clerk will prepare a Calendar for April. All causes wherein the notes of issue are filed *prior to the 21th inst.* will take precedence on the Calendar. Wednesday next, March 28, is the last day for filing notes of issue.

A new motion Calendar will be prepared for Saturday next. Notes of issue are required for all motions now on the Calendar, if not set down by the Court for Saturday next.

By order of the Court.

The Ole Bull Difficulty.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 21.

Before Hon. Justice Sloman.

Mrs. Maretzek and A. Bertucca Maretzek his wife, vs. *Ole Bull*.—Upon the application made yesterday by L. B. Bulkeley to discharge the attachment herein (already reported,) the following decision was entered this morning:

Motion having been made by defendant's counsel to discharge the attachment herein, and after hearing L. E. Bulkeley for defendant, and Billings for plaintiffs, it is ordered that the attachment against Ole Bull be, and the same is hereby discharged, with costs against the plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—THIRD TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

Wilsey vs. *McCann*.—This is an action for assault and battery brought by Wilsey against McCann and John McGuire.

The plaintiff alleges that on the 20th of October, 1854, he was in the restaurant of McGuire, in Broadway, when, without any provocation on his part, he was beaten and maltreated by the defendants, and his face very much cut and disfigured, for which he demands damages at $5,000.

The defendants allege that the plaintiff first attacked them, and they were obliged in self-defence to beat him.

H. Morrison for plaintiff; T. J. Glover and H. R. Cummings for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 21.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

Very slack was business yesterday in this Court; very sparse were spectators; very little energy was displayed by Counsel; a pleasant dreaminess pervaded the place. THOMSON, in drowsy mood, might have studied for his "Castle of Indolence" there. It was not anybody's fault—there was no fault in the premises; the sun was crossing the line, and the Grand Jury had no indictments prepared.

ONE CASE TRIED—ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Edward Masterson, *alias* Riley, was charged with assaulting Delia Mason, with intent to release her from her earthly tabernacle. Delia Mason dwelt at No. 86 Anthony-street, where she kept naughty accommodations for "strange women." Defendant, it appeared, was ushered into this naughty house, the price of remuneration paid to an Anthony-street nymph being 50 cents. The nymph having received the money, requested the defendant to depart,—but being dissatisfied with such treatment, he refused, whereupon Delia Mason's husband,—described by defendant as a colored man, (Delia herself is an Irishwoman,) made a charge at him with a knife, and Delia, getting between them, received the blade in her chest. Such was prisoner's statement. The complainant merely said that the defendant came into her room and raised a muss, whereupon she asked him to depart, and upon his refusal, she threatened him with a frying pan. He then drew a knife and stabbed her in the face.

The Recorder said that the evidence, coming from the polluted source it did, appeared insufficient for a conviction on the grave offence of an attempt to kill. The Jury taking the same view, returned a verdict of "Guilty of an assault and battery only."

The prisoner was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 21, 1855.

No particular changes have occurred during the past week. The public sales of Wednesday and Thursday interfered with business in private trade, while the bad weather on Friday and Saturday caused an almost total suspension of operations. During the past few days a brisk and more regular feeling has pervaded the trade; and it is calculated that this feature will last for some time to come, as buyers are growing more desirous to obtain supplies while there is an opportunity for doing so, without being puzzled to secure a good assortment. Another inducement to purchase immediately is afforded by the low prices now current. In this regard there has been but a very partial recovery from the depression of previous seasons; but as the production of goods is much lighter and there is apt to be no overcrowding of supplies upon the market, the prospect is in favor, if anything, of a rise in the value of the most desirable manufactures. It is, perhaps, impossible to say when this may occur, but towards such a change there are at present, undisguisable tendencies.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings have been in moderate request at former quotations. Cotton Flannels are quiet but steady. Denims are in fair supply and demand at old figures. Drills are dull and heavy. Duck is attracting a little more attention, but is otherwise unaltered. Ginghams are selling slowly at previous prices. Lawns are inactive and languid. Osnaburgs have not varied. Printing Cloths are less abundant and held with increased firmness, but the transactions have been rather light. Choice makes of Prints are in lively request at buoyant rates. Stripes and Ticks remain as last noticed. We may here notice the large sale of 3,500 cases pantaloons stuff, including the entire stock of the Lowell and York Companies, which occurred on Thursday last, Messrs HAGGERTY, JONES & Co. being the auctioneers. The attendance was good, but the prices realized were from 15 to 20 ₱ cent. under the previous private sale prices. The Lowell goods ranged from 10½ to 14. The York goods sold from 11½ to 15½, mostly above 12½. The Checks and Stripes sold at 8½c. to 11c.

Woolens manifest no essentially novel features. Blankets are unchanged. Cassimeres are in rather better request, but are very heavy in price. Cloths are quiet and languid. Flannels rule about the same. Jeans are in moderate demand and are steady. Linseys are selling in a small way at previous quotations. Muslin Delaines are more inquired for, but are not firmer. Satinets and Tweeds are sparingly dealt in at old figures.

Foreign productions have been pretty actively sought after, and free sales have been made, chiefly through the auction-rooms, where very fair prices are being realized—though a moderate business is being done in private trade at about former rates, which importers deem rather unsatisfactory. Tea imports are quite moderate, and there is so very little encouragement to remit orders that no great increase need be feared. This may help to sustain if not strengthen, the market. We have had several auction sales in this City this week—the principal one having been that held by the Messrs. FOSTER, on the 14th and 15th inst., of French goods. It consisted of 12,000 pieces of dress and millinary goods, also, 6,000 shawls,—making, as per catalogue, 1 to 3 lots, all of well-known fabric and desirable goods. The sale drew a crowded house. Every lot was sold with its duplicates.

The prices obtained for Dress Goods satisfied the owners. Shawls went off worst. The goods sold exceeded in value $30,000. The Messrs. FOSTER held another sale on the 16th inst., of 403 lots of Vienna Brocho Shawls, of which about two-thirds were offered peremptorily, and brought fair and satisfactory prices, but the balance, although equally desirable goods, went off quite heavily. Messrs. WILDERINGS & MOUNT sold, on 14 h inst., a quantity of not very good Woolen and other fabrics, at extremely low rates: and on the 16th inst., 1,000 cases of British Goods, such as Ginghams, Lawns, Poplins, Stuff Goods, Drillings and Housekeeping Linens. In Dress Goods the prices were satisfactory and the duplicates promptly taken and often at an advance, but the prices of Linens were very low. The lower grades went off best. Alapaccas, Queens Cloths, &c., and Pants Stuff sold quite low. Yesterday, several small and uninteresting sales which occurred, are unworthy of special reference.

Markets....*Carefully Reported over last N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, March 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate supply and demand at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The home demand is fair, and there is some inquiry for the British Provinces, which, with a light production and moderate stock, sustain prices. There is not much doing for shipment.

CEMENT—Is plenty and quiet at $1 25 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is inactive and somewhat nominal in value. Anthracite is less inquired for, and is obtainable in large quantities at $6 5C@7, and in lots at $7@7 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COFFEE—The market is rather quiet, but prices are firm. The day's sales reach 150 pkgs. Para at 13¾c.@14c.; 400 bags Maracaibo, within a range of from 11c.@12c.; and 700 Rio at 11c.@11¼c., ₱ lb.

COPPER—A fair demand prevails for New Sheathing, Oniseo and Yellow Metal, at previous prices, with moderate transactions. The sales beside include 300,000 lbs American ingot, for export, 136,000 lbs. Cuffe Pig, also for shipment, and 30,000 lbs. Lake Superior, on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—Is still in good request, at advancing prices. The day's sales were said to have exceeded 2,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florns.	Mobile	N.O. and Tex.
Ordinary	8	8	8	8
Middling	9	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
Fair	10¼	10¼	11¼	11¼

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are in limited stock and demand at 80c@$1 ₱ lb.

FISH—No change has occurred in Dry Cod, the sales of which are light, at $3 37½@3 70, according to quality, ₱ cwt. The same remark applies to all kinds of Mackerel, excepting large No. 1, of which there is a great scarcity, and for which holders ask $20 and upwards, ₱ bbl. Some Pickled Herring brought $3 62½ ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are saleable and firm, at 42½c.@45c. for sealed, and 30c@35c. for No 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands come forward slowly, and being in fair demand for home use, they commenced very full prices. There is not much inquiry for export. The day's sales add up 5,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$ 81@ 9 00
Straight State	9 00 @ 9 25
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 81½
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½@ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81½@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 50 @12 75

Canadian is less active, but rules firm, with sales of 900 bbls., free, at $9 25@9 87½ for common to super extra ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping. The sales do not exceed 1,200 bbls. at $9@9 75 for mixed to favorite, and $9 75@10 75 for fancy and extra ₱ bbl. GALT-LEDY & HAZARD'S extra is quoted by forward at $11 50 ₱ bbl., but there is not much doing in it. Brandywine Flour is plentier and obtainable at $9 75@$4 ₱ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is unchanged, sales having been made of 200 bbls. fine and superfine, at $6 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is brisker, but cheaper, the sales amounting to 600 bbls. Jersey at $4 18½, and Brandywine at $4 62@$4 56 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The sales include 800 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 20 for wet dried, and $2 43½@$2 45 for dry; 300 boxes Layer do. at $2 70; some preserved Ginger at $0 50 ₱ case; 12 cases Sardines at 60c. ₱ box, and small lots of Languedoc Almonds at 16c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is unaltered; there being but little offering, while parties disagree about prices. Sales were reported of 3,300 bushels fair to choice Southern White, in lots, at $2 30@$2 45; and a small parcel of Staten Island Red at $2 22½ ₱ bushel. Rye is plentier and lower; sales having been made of 800 bushels Jersey, afloat, at $1 20; and 2,000 do., delivered, at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Prime Barley is scarce and wanted, at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is retailing at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Black-eyed Peas are quiet and languid, at $3 25 ₱ bag of two bushels. White Beans are selling slowly at $3 25 ₱ bushel. Oats are abundant and depressed, at 68c.@67c. for State and Western, and 53c.@56c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate supply and fair demand, mostly for home use, at full prices, the sales reach 86,000 bushels, at 97c@98c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, 97c. for Southern White, and 96c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel.

GUANO—The general demand is limited, but there is no change noticeable in prices. The supply is pretty ample.

HAY—There were 450 bales River sold, to-day, at 85c. for shipment and $1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains inactive, but is still quoted firm. The market is not very well supplied.

HIDES—Though the receipts have increased, an active demand has given greater strength to prices, and holders can now obtain for Prime lots 23c. for Buenos Ayres, 22c. for Rio Grande, 21½c. for selected Orinoco, 16c.@16½c. for dry Maracaibo, 17½c.@18c for Matamoras and Tampico, 17½c.@18½c. for Porto Cabello, 17c.@18c. for dry Barcelona, 16c.@17c. for California, San Juan and Savanilla, 14c.@15c. for Maranham ox and cow, and 13c.@13½c. for dry Southern, ₱ lb. The stock is estimated at about 78,000 of all kinds.

HONEY—This day's sales include 26 bbls. Cuba; here at 40c., in bond, and about 75 ton. do., to arrive, on private terms.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at 16c.@18c. ₱ lb. for last year's crop.

IRON—The market is generally inactive, and prices are almost nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are purchased freely on arrival at $3 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is less abundant and is held with more firmness. The sales are, however, limited.

LEATHER—There is a good business being done in domestic tanned sole at full prices. Other kinds are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and wanted at $1 for common, and $1 12½ for lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is improving a little, but with a fair stock of most kinds offering, prices are without variation.

MOLASSES—The market is not very active, but rates firm, the sales embracing 500 bbls. New-Orleans at 26c. @27c., and 100 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 29c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are salable and steady at 4½c @ lb. Wrought are in some request at 8c.@11c. for English, and 5½c. for German

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has not varied much. Small lots of North County having been sold at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is selling rather slowly, at 45c. cash, ₱ gallon. Tar is unchanged. Nothing new has occurred in White Resin. 1,000 bbls. Common Resin were reported as having been sold at $1 65 ₱ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm remain quiet, but are very firmly held. Red Oil is needed at 60c ₱ gallon. Palm Oil is inactive, at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Nothing new can be mentioned in Olive. Linseed is in demand at 79c.@80c. for large, and 81c.@82c. for small lots ₱ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is less inquired for, at 85c.@88c. ₱ gallon.

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue and white continued in slack demand, at $3 75@$3 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—The market is fairly supplied, but the inquiry is good, and prices are well sustained, their tendency being, if anything, upwards.

PROVISIONS—Pork remains rather dull and heavy, with sales of 1,100 bbls. at $14 25 for old Mess; $14 25 for New Prime; $15 75@$16 for do Mess; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand, and are firm at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Cutmeats have not varied much,—the sales including 240 pkgs. at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is moderately active and steady, with sales of 400 bxs. at 8c. for short middles, tub in, and 8½c. for long cedar do., ₱ lb Lard is more sought after at buoyant prices,—the sales reaching 700 bbls. and tcs. Common to Prime, at 9½c@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at full rates,—the sales consisting of 520 bbls., at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do, $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $15 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$25 ₱ tce. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $17@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio, 23c.@29c. for ordinary to prime State, and 30c.@33c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is obtainable at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The market is pretty active and firm, the sales comprising 400 tcs. at $4 62½@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs. The stock is unusually light for the season.

SALT—A sale of

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications receive no attention. All letters for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Chinese Insurgents.

Notwithstanding the prolongation of the Chinese insurrection, and a knowledge of the important fact that Shanghai, the seat of the Protestant Episcopal Mission to the Celestial Empire, has remained in the continued occupation of the rebels, we are without a definite surmise as to the distinctive religious tendencies of that popular movement. That the attempt to dethrone the existing dynasty emanates solely from political causes, is denied by a peculiarly ethical character imparted to the proclamations and current documents promulgated in the name of the revolutionists, wherever their triumphal entry has demanded provincial pacification. Up to this present moment, a lack of personal intercourse with the insurgents, a meritorious enterprise we had hoped our missionaries would have effected instantaneously upon the occurrence of available opportunities, leaves us in doubt as to the predominating theologic element actuating the leaders of the new era in their evident crusade against Paganism. Their destructive tendencies have been duly chronicled; temples have been cast down and idols broken to the dust—still their creative talents, and particularly the precise character of the worship forced in substitution to that so energetically annihilated, appear to elicit no comments from reliable sources. Indeed, in the few surmises attainable by us, a confusion of theory pervades speculation, magnifying the difficulties encircling a rational conclusion as to the definite character of the ethico-religious morality attempted to be engrafted upon the reformatory legislation.

A wide-spread impression has seized upon American minds that one high in authority, if not the pretender personally, is a native Protestant, a convert of Mr. GUTZLAFF. This assertion appears probable, as an intelligent and ambitious man, desirous of advancing the civilization of an empire whose sovereignty he coveted, would endeavor to assimilate his religious opinions to those enjoyed by the great potentates whose power and grandeur he anticipated to emulate. Still the existence of an isolated instance of Christianity will in nowise authorize the broad assertion of its prevalence among a body, augmented from every discontented source, and cemented by a conciliatory regard for existing prejudices. In the absence of more implicit information, we must adjudge upon the relative influence of Christianity upon the insurrectionary movement by a scrupulous analysis of the evidence to warrant its presumption, afforded by the proclamations and other documents as yet issued by the rebels.

It is certain that the Pretender claims authority by the grace of a Supreme Ruler, a dispenser of good and of evil; and in the "Trimetrical Classic," he is represented to have been taken up in 1837 to Heaven, and there personally instructed by the "Great God" in the legislation of the Celestial Spheres. Assuredly, if this statement is to be accepted as an enunciation of faith, the religion of the Pretender is tainted more deeply with egotistic Mahometanism than is consistent with the primitive creed of Christianity, and evinces itself a Chinese fabric of Eclecticism—a base comingling of heathen tradition with the truths of Revelation.

In some hundred other sections of the "Classic," and of the proclamations, are the attributes of the Great God descanted upon and his actions delineated in a rhetorical style, in which we occasionally detect a trace of Christianity, obscured by the vestiges of Paganism, still ever breathing the enthusiasm of the devotees of a Supreme Being. It therefore remains to us to inquire whether this God is the Jehovah of the ancient Scriptures, the *Theos* of the Christians, or the solitary Divinity of sectarian Deists; and in prosecuting the question, we are narrowed to a philologic examination of the qualities of the Chinese word *Shang-Te*, invariably employed in the insurrectionary manifestoes, and variously translated into the English. As that word has been employed by some translators of the Scriptures into the Chinese, and rejected by others, as an equivalent for ELOHIM and THEOS, the use of the term cannot be accepted as a *prima facie* evidence of a tendency towards Christianity, inasmuch as the revisers of translations for the Bible Societies, instead of an introduction of the distinctive word "Jehovah" into the Chinese tongue, committed the fatal error of seeking for some term in the classics of that country, capable of being forced to convey the absolute meaning of that most sacred proper name. For a specialty of language, they in one instance substituted a generic word, and in the other by the adoption of classic phrase, accidentally have given rise to a confusion of religious ideas, by suffering the Christian, perusing the Holy Writ, to consider *Shang-Te*, our Jehovah, to be identical with *Shang-Te*, the Great Ruler, *i. e.* Heaven of their own classics, beside destroying any definite trace of sincere conversion, consequent upon a devout employment of the unmistakable word by which we are taught to designate the All-wise Creator.

When, in 1846, the delegates of the American and British Bible Societies assembled at Shanghai to revise previous translations, to produce a desirably uniform version of the Scriptures, they advanced no further than the twenty-third verse when an irreconcilable difference of opinion was experienced in regard to the proper rendition of the word "God." After numerous and ineffectual conferences, the delegation proceeded with their work of revision, leaving blanks wherever the obstacle occurred, intending them to be filled up at the option of the different Bible Societies, or in accordance with mutual reference. Consequently the American Society declined employing their funds for the reproduction of any versions, unless the disputed point be conceded to be represented by the word *Shin*, the common name by which the Chinaman designates all objects of worship, while the English Societies, acting upon their individual resources, printed and distributed multitudes of copies, the deficiencies of the version supplied by the term *Shang-Te*. The circulation of these copies has undoubtedly favored the fusion of Confucian error with Christian truth—a lamentable danger, evidently existing at the present time, and strikingly apparent from an examination of the Insurrectionary documents. It must be admitted that neither of the terms selected could convey to the Chinese the awful potency of our monosyllable "God;" for *Shin*, a generic word, gave them true and false gods, and the epithet *Teen Chu*, as employed by the Roman Catholics, is merely a denial of idol worship. *Shang-Te* (Supreme Ruler) is equally indefinite in conveying a knowledge of the one God, being a designation bestowed by the Chinese upon the *chief one* of their many gods, beside possessing other variable and poetic interpretations.

Although it must be conceded that pagoda destruction and idol burning, inflexibly ordained during the progress of the insurgents, can be deemed a grateful evidence of Christian conversion, this conduct, and the promulgation of obedience to a Supreme Being, cannot be literally construed to imply that the leaders of the Chinese Rebellion are advocates of political Christianity, much less of enlightened Protestantism. The history of the insurrection demonstrates its origin from a powerful secret society, whose maxims, based upon an eclecticism of classic philosophy, inculcate a rigid morality and universality of charity not dissimilar to the declarations of more than one fraternity instituted among civilized communities, and perpetuated to this era of intelligence. Indeed, it does not require very ingenious criticism to detect in the ethical doctrines of the "Trimetrical Classic" a crude imitation of the philanthropic mandates of Free Masonry, and, throughout all the rebel proclamations there runs a vein of sympathetic humanity, of fraternal concord, strikingly in accordance with speculative Masonry. In a proclamation of YANG, King of the East, can be readily discovered germs of Masonic language, such as is ordinarily employed when the mysteries of the craft are alluded to in the presence of the uninitiated. Particularly, he praises the magnanimity of the Supreme Master, (Shang-Te,) the source of human enlightenment, and inculcates a profound submission to his wisdom as manifested in the orderly arrangement of the heavenly bodies, predicting an eternal reward in Heaven for the virtuous. Certainly this language of a worship of the Supreme Being breathes a liberality of soul, in strong contrast to the narrow-minded fanaticism of newly-made converts.

To those conversant with the enigmatical, yet expressive language of secret societies, a convincing evidence of the existence of Pantheism among the Chinese insurgents is afforded in casual descriptions of the heraldic adornments and allegorical insignia of their officers. The peculiar fashion of a jewel, the exposition of a preponderating color, and above all, the employment of emblems, capable of ethical interpretation, are more certain and reliable types of religion than the occurrences in mongrel lyrics of a solitary word, capable of a varied translation. As far as we can adjudge, from examination of passing trifles, the casual monuments of a living race, we incline to believe the Shang-Te-ism of the insurrectionary leaders to be either the unadulterated Deism of their own classic philosophers, whose writings have been obscured by the compulsory employment of vague, poetic figures, or else the semi-inexplicable Pantheism, ever cultivated beneath the shade of secrecy, and forming as well the ethical basis for the hidden mysteries of the Orpheologistæans, the Sylvan ceremonies of the Druids, the unscrupulous debaucheries of the Templars, and the philosophic aspirations of the Illuminati. The primitive worship of reflective man has been transmitted to his posterity in the purity of humane universality, notwithstanding significant alterations in its symbolic language; and need we wonder if perchance the mystic light of natural devotion, traversing the globe in an uninterrupted circle, should again illuminate the extreme East—the source of its remote generation!

Landlords.

All landlords are not unreasonable. We have now in our mind one wealthy family who own quite a number of houses in this City, who rent places at a reasonable rent; and in case of putting into their houses any of the "modern improvements," they do not try to receive back three-fourths or the whole of the expense thereof, by practicing a system of extortion on their tenants, but are satisfied with a reasonable per centage on such expenditures. Such landlords enjoy the respect and confidence of their tenants, and are a benefit to any community.

There are other large property-holders, however, whose tenants are constantly complaining, and justly so, of the very highest rents in the first place—higher than the owners could get if the tenants didn't dislike moving so much—and in the next place, in case any little addition is wanting to make the house more tenantable, 50 to 75 per cent. of the entire cost thereof must be added to the yearly rent. Such generally draw the wool over people's eyes by giving the enormous sum of $50 or so to some charitable institution about this time—flaming notices thereof being published in the papers—but nothing is said of the $50 or $100 additional rent that scores of tenants, it may be, have to submit to on the strength of such *liberality*.

We have a case in point. A friend of ours, an old tenant of a large householder of this City, has been annually subjected, for the past four or five years, to an addition of $50 to his rent, although the house, (an ordinary one,) on account of the neighborhood having grown worse, is not as desirable a residence as it was some years since. Our friend, desiring to burn gas instead of camphene, and hearing that a new comer had hired one with gas in the same row, owned by the same owner, at the same rent that he had to pay for his, *without* gas, called upon his landlord for the purpose of merely getting *pipes* put into his house; and notwithstanding he felt that he was already paying more rent for the house than it was worth, and that a good old tenant should certainly be treated as well as a new one, yet he offered to pay 10 or 15 per cent. on the cost of the addition mentioned. The landlord, however, would not do it unless our friend paid about 50 per cent. of the cost in additional rent!

But this is entirely after the fashion of gentlemen and men of principle, compared with the incident that follows: On the same block, and owned by the same man, is a house which rented last year, say for $—. The tenant, on moving in, finding that the landlord could not be induced to put in gas, put it in himself. Trusting that there was honesty yet left among householders, he foolishly took it for granted that the modern improvements which he himself had paid for, would not be reckoned as a reason for an advance upon the rent this year. But before January had expired he was politely notified that his rent had been increased $25, while his camphene burning neighbors' was not. On inquiring the reason for this, he is told that his house has gas in it, and "can you expect, Sir, to have a house with gas in it at the same rate with your neighbor who has none!"

Perhaps our readers will conclude that there is no faith in landlords—that they are not to be calculated for and about, like other men who are supposed to have some sympathy with their kind. Not so, however—even if they are of the breed of Shylock, their behavior can be prophesied with a mathematical certainty. But before the tenant takes anything for granted, he will do well to discover whether the being he deals with has a heart within him, or simply a sort of salamander safe inside his ribs, filled with an inventory of bonds and mortgages, prices of scrip and certificates of stock.

Harbor Masters.

There was a rumor in Albany yesterday, which our correspondent seems to credit, and which is of some importance if true. It was, in effect, that the appointment of nine, and the disappointment of about three hundred, gentlemen seeking to be Harbor Masters, had been confirmed by the Senate. The names of the supposed fortunate are given by our correspondent. They are new men, with two exceptions—Messrs. SCHULTZ and BRENNAN. Among the others there is Mr. JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS, the same name as the Governor's private secretary bears, and probably the same man. Mr. REUBEN MURRAY, another of the fortunate, is probably the gentleman who was formerly clerk of Ontario County, and who came to reside in this City a short time since. Mr. BRAINARD was formerly commander of the *North America* and other Hudson River steamers. Mr. BEVINS has held various official positions in this City. He has been an officer in the Custom-House, and was keeper of the Eldridge-street Jail. Mr. GREEN and the others are very well known in this City.

Dr. THOMPSON, it would seem, has not yet been confirmed as Health Officer, although his name is supposed to be before the Senate for that office.

Victor Hugo's Address.

This morning we publish, on our second page, an eloquent address from the celebrated Republican exile, VICTOR HUGO, to his fellow exiles and the people of France. It was pronounced on Feb. 24, the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic, in 1848.

We received proof sheets of the address, in the French language, by the last steamer from Europe, and have translated it, in advance of any of our cotemporaries.

It administers a scathing rebuke to the Western Alliance, and cannot fail to be read with interest by all who participate in the distinguished orator's views of a Republican *régime* in Europe, and, like him, look for its early establishment, which he predicts with so much eloquence.

☞ The matter of the Sardinian emigrants—whose fate has been discussed till discussion became a bore—may be considered as in a fair way of settlement. M. FABRICOTTI, Vice-Consul of Sardinia, has made a proposal to the Commissioners of Emigration to enter into such arrangements as shall secure the maintenance of the exiles until they obtain permanent employment. The Board voted to accept that proposition, provided that bonds be given in the sum of $5,000. Should the men become chargeable to the Board, this amount is to be increased according to circumstances. This measure, it is considered, will obviate all risk; for, if the emigrants become an actual charge upon the City, the Sardinian Government binds itself to make good all expenses which may be incurred. The Consul evinces a disposition to aid the Commissioners to the full extent of his power.

Something New.

At a fancy ball lately given in New-Bedford, one of the characters represented was an Editor! Irishmen, Swiss peasant girls, and Yankee schoolmasters have been overdone on such occasions; we rejoice that the rage is for something new. We presume that next they will be representing the man who never growled because his paper was late, the disinterested friend of the Administration, or the gentleman who never lost an umbrella.

☞ RICHARD SMATHERS, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

CANADA.

Annexation Principle and Annexation Tendencies—Abolition of Newspaper Postage, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, March 15, 1855.

In connection with the Militia bill, a discussion of some importance arose in regard to the proposed changes in the Constitution of the Legislative Council—the second branch of our Legislature.

In the course of the debate Hon. Dr. ROLPH, a member of the Cabinet till the period of the smash-up in September last, boldly avowed his desire to introduce the elective principle into the Legislative Council, as a first step to adopting in its totality the American system of Government, and quoted Lord GREY's opinion that the American system was better adapted for the colonies than the British. Mr. HINCKS, though a firm supporter of the measure, said that, if he believed that would be the ultimate consequence of it, he would rather let things remain as they were. He would not like the American system of Government introduced, for, once we had reached that point; the cry for actual annexation would be raised with double force by those prominent members of the opposition, (Messrs. GALT, HOLTON, DORIONS, &c.,) whose annexation proclivities might at present be looked upon as slumbering. The gentlemen thus referred to showed no sign as to the sentiments with which they viewed these remote contingencies of the measure thus incidentally brought under discussion.

For the last fortnight Parliament has been chiefly occupied with an investigation of some most disgraceful proceedings that took place in certain of the Lower Canadian constituencies at the last general election. In the County of Saguenay, for example, it appeared that while the number of legal voters was 1,664, and the total population of the country 12,965, the number of votes polled amounted to 14,319! Infants in the arms of their mothers were held up, and their names taken down by the Returning officer. Queen VICTORIA's name was down more than once, swelling the list of Mr. HUOT's or Mr. LANGLOIS' voters, and Lord ELGIN's name appeared in the poll-books seventy-two times! The calendar of saints was had large recourse to, and the returning officer's compliance with the caprices of the mob did not even stickle at the blasphemy of writing down the name of our Saviour himself! The returning officers guilty of such conduct were brought up in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and placed at the bar of the House to have such punishment awarded to them as might be due to their offence. It was proved that, although for the most part educated men, and sworn to do their duty, faithfully, they had been guilty of inscribing these fictitious names, not for an hour or two hours, but for two days in succession. And yet they were not without defenders in the House! A very large section of the French Canadian members ranged themselves on the side of the prisoners, and pleaded for them all sorts of excuses, as that they were compelled from fear of violence to act as they had done for two whole days, and that they were not bound to administer an oath to any party coming up to vote (although an infant, or although evidently giving a fictitious name) unless required to do so by one or other of the candidates. Some of the parties were accordingly discharged, the plea of violence being accepted by the majority of the House as a sufficient excuse, and a very mild punishment was awarded to the others, of imprisonment for twenty-four hours or ten days, according to the comparative magnitude of the offence.

The Postmaster General has just introduced what will be a very popular measure, for the abolition of postage on all newspapers and periodicals published in the Province. A question might be raised as to the abstract justice of having our bulky newspapers conveyed for nothing any more than our letters, but certainly the Press will not complain, neither will the readers of newspapers; and those who don't read newspapers will know nothing at all about it, and will justly pay the penalty of their ignorance.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 21, 1855.

The great business in the House this morning was the reception of reports—under which I should think more than a hundred bills were sent to the Committee of the Whole—doubtless many of them to be taken therefrom by the "wheel within the wheel"—the Select Committee of nine.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Commissioners appointed under the act of 1840, to supervise the receipts and expenditures of certain charitable institutions, situated in New-York and on Staten Island, made a report of the year's labors this morning.

The Governors of the New-York Hospital have completed the new south building at a cost for building and furniture of $150,000. This new edifice will accommodate 350 patients. Together with the former building, the Hospital will accommodate about 500 patients. During the past year there have been treated 1,848 seamen, 1,666 pay patients, and 1,078 paupers—total 3,592. The general expenses were about $66,000; the actual regular receipts were nearly $40,000.

To the Bloomingdale Asylum there have been added new accommodations, at a cost of about $30,000. There are new accommodations for all that class of patients that are likely to apply for treatment. The general expenses were about $38,000, the receipts about $40,000.

The expenditures of the Seaman's Retreat were about $48,000, the receipts about $40,000.

The Commissioners do not state the doings of the Rye and Nar Infirmary, nor the expenditures and receipts of the Institution.

They recommend a careful revision and explanation of the laws relating to the Quarantine Hospital and Grounds, and suggest the propriety of inquiry into the feasibility of a change in the location of the building. They do not give what many would be very glad to see—the receipts and expenditures.

I do not know what duty is exacted of these Commissioners under the laws of 1840, but I can say that a more unsatisfactory report I never examined. They intimate that they are charged with the duty of superintending the receipts and expenditures of certain charitable institutions. How well they have discharged their duty is matter for conjecture only—their report shows no evidence that they have done anything towards it. They do not even explicitly state the amount of money which has been under their control, but tell us *about* what has been received and what has been paid out. Could they not have been a little more explicit, without much increase of trouble to themselves?

SAM IN THE MILITIA.

Senator WHITNEY, from the Select Committe to whom was referred the petitions for an amendment to the Militia Laws, reported by bill embracing the following provisions, amending section 4, article 1, title 4, chapter 398, of the Laws of 1854, as follows:

"When any number of persons not less than 32, nor more than 50, subject to militia duty, shall volunteer in the manner herein prescribed, to form a uniform company in any regimental district, in which there are not ten volunteer companies already organized, they shall present their application to the commandant of the regiment within whose bounds they reside, and if approved by him, he shall, with the consent of the commandant of the brigade, recommend the organization of such uniform company to the Commander-in-Chief, who may thereupon organize the same. *Provided*, that no volunteer militia company shall be hereafter organized or sustained in this State unless at least two-thirds of the persons comprising the same on making said application, are citizens of the United States by birth. The application for the organization of such company shall be sworn to by the persons making the same, and shall certify the name, age, and place of nativity of each applicant; and shall state that the said applicants desire to be organized as a company of militia, in conformity with the laws of this State. All applications for the formation of uniform companies of militia, shall be filed in the office of the Adjutant-General. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the volunteer militia of this State, shall be a citizen of the United States."

THE CHURCH TENURE BILL

The bill to regulate the tenure of church property was the special order in the Senate, both at the morning and evening session of yesterday. The Committee of the Whole reported it unamended to the Senate, and recommended its passage. On the reception of the report, Mr. HOPKINS renewed the motions to amend he had made in the Committee, but they were rejected by the Senate, and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of Ayes 21, Noes 4.

This is an attempt at a practical application of the principles SAM professes to entertain. I would that Senator WHITNEY concedes so much. Does he have full faith that our native will prove an equipose for our "furriner?" It is not conceding more than he is generally willing to do—and does it not prompt the inquiry that if one is equal to one in the military community, there is no great danger in a religious community, where there is but twelve hundred Catholic Priests to twenty-six thousand Protestant Ministers—but one Catholic Layman to about twenty-five Protestants.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE,

Was raised by Senator WATKINS. He had been called a Hard Shell and a devoted adherent to DICKINSON as a candidate for the Presidency. He desired to say, that while he was a friend of the gentleman named, he was not so fixed as that he would not vote for another man. He would vote for HOUSTON, or almost any other National man, in preference to a Woolly-Headed Whig. He wanted to be right on the record, and hoped those who had misrepresented him would do him the justice properly to define his position.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL

Was also the special order last evening. Several amendments were offered by Senator HOPKINS, intended to soften down the rough points, and make the hard features less objectionable, but they were all voted down—the original drafts being steadily adhered to.

The events of the past few days almost entirely change the probabilities of the passage of the bill. I think now there is hardly room to doubt that the bill will pass the Senate substantially as it came up from the House. The refusal to strike out the search, seizures and destruction claims, indicated positively that the proposed enactment will not be, and cannot be, much modified. And this result comes from a strange cause. I have never doubted that a certain class of the professed friends of Temperance, have not desired the passage of any bill at this session of the Legislature. They were ambitious—had tasted somewhat of the cup of political power—longed for a deeper draught—hoped for the building up of a great party that should dictate to and control all othe political combinations. The passage of the prohibitory law—the accomplishment of the objects for which they had professed to labor and combine—would put an end to that labor and that combination. That these men desired to keep the question open, sought secretly to defeat the passage of the law by fomenting dissensions between the radical and the moderate friends of the measure. Sure as they thought of the accomplishment of this purpose, they became less cautious and exposed themselves—commenced too soon the cry that should have been postponed for a little longer. Detected in this fraud, those who had felt inclined to support such modifications of the obnoxious features of the bill, as they thought desirable and conservative, are inclined to withdraw that support and unite in the early fulfillment of the hopes and a strict compliance of the wishes of the Assembly, as those wishes and hopes were expressed on the the third reading of the bill, and not as Senator PUTNAM interpreted them.

Get then your houses in order for the coming, for the "suppression of pauperism, intemperance, and crime," by legal enactment, is to have a trial—it is written—it is a foregone conclusion.

THE TWENTY-ONE YEARS RESOLVE.

Immediately after the Executive Session to-day, Senator GOODWIN called up for consideration his resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a change in the naturalization laws, so as to require a residence of 21 years before a foreigner could become a citizen. Thereon the Senator proceeded to read a speech.

SLANDERING THE LEGISLATURE.

A communication received from the Tea Governors, in relation to the slanderous reports of the proceedings of the Legislature while on their late visit to New-York, was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. BISHOP, LANSING and HOPKINS. I look to this report for a full and complete refutation of the falsehoods in the *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Herald*, and other kindred prints.

AN AGONY OVER.

There is an evident thinning out among the office-seekers this afternoon—a preparation for leaving that denotes the agony over—the suspense ended. Nothing has transpired in public officially to indicate what was done in Executive Session, but there is circulating the following list, which purports to be the names sent in to the Senate by the Governor, as his nominees for Harbor Masters of the City of New-York.

O. W. BRENNAN.
ALEX. H. SCHULTZ.
MAT. GREEN.
JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS.
LEONARD BRAINARD.
JAMES BEVINS.
WM. H. BURLEIGH.
DANIEL HERRICK.
REUBEN MURRAY, Jr.

It is asserted that the appointments for Brooklyn have not yet been decided upon.

I do not hear that either the nomination of Dr. THOMPSON for Health Officer, or Dr. HARRIS for Hospital Physician, were confirmed at this session.

It is further stated that FARNSELEE, HALL and WARSON were nominated for Canal Appraisers. This is an entire new set.

Of course you will take all these names as rumors, and place no more reliance in them than circumstances will warrant. J. B. S.

A Voice from the Maine Law Men in the Assembly.

From the Albany Journal, March 21.

The certificate below has been presented to eighty of the eighty-one members who voted for the Prohibitory Liquor Bill. The one to whom it has not been presented is absent on account of sickness. Seventy-two, as will be seen, have signed it. Of the eight who declined, nearly all did so out of personal regard for the member who made the statement quoted in the certificate. Four of the eight stated unequivocally that they had made no such statement, and two of the remaining four were understood to deny the applicability of the statement of the Senator to themselves.

Every member who voted for the bill and for Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD for United States Senator, has signed it most cheerfully—thus nailing the falsehood so extensively circulated, that a bargain had been made between the Maine law and Seward members of the House to sacrifice that law for his election.

WHEREAS, Hon. Mr. PUTNAM is reported to have said in his place in the Senate, that "most, after man and man after man," of the 81 members of this House, who voted for the Prohibitory Liquor bill now before the Senate, "had told him that they did not desire the passage of the bill but instead its defeat;" we, the undersigned deem it our duty to say that being among that number of 81, we have at no time so expressed ourselves to that Senator or any other individual, but on the contrary most sincerely desire its final passage.

A. Miller,	Levi Hunnewell,		Asa Wrenn,
O. D. Williams,	J. J. Timmerman,		James Fitzgerald,
James T. Wemple,	J. Rysdam,		Lewis Fairchild,
John W. Stebbins,	B. M. Hinchcliff,		Orrin Robinson,
Daniel Walker,	D. C. Littlejohn,		F. W. Palmer,
James Beadel,	Wesley Gleason,		J. W. Johnson,
John P. Raymond,	S. Mallory,		Edward Fitch,
Samuel Reyes,	Dorf Platt,		V. W. Clark,
Benj. Smith,	J. E. Chester,		Dudley F. Phelps,
J. F. Seaboyer,	D. V. Dodge,		James I. Lourie,
J. B. Van Ostdol,	M. J. Masterson,		C. Paine,
Joshua Main,	A. M. Brush,		J. C. Palmer,
E. W. Bushnell,	S. B. Cole,		Wilkeson Wilsey,
Sylvester Smith,	Ezekiel Miller,		N. M. Masters,
S. S. Whallon,	Ira Tompkins,		N. P. Stanton, Jr.,
Daniel Palmer,	James M. Munro,		Gilbert Tompkins,
N. C. Boynton,	H. H. Beecher,		Reuben Wells,
C. Littlefield,	John P. Bennett,		J. H. Ramsay,
Moses Eames,	A. W. Hull,		A. Storrs,
Levi Blakeslee,	C. Schuyler,		James Rider,
C. P. Johnson,	John Teahans,		Charles C. Leigh,
John H. Knapp,	V. S. Cocks,		Wm. B. Wooden,
Theo. B. Gates,	L. S. May,		C. McKinney,
E. S. Whalen,	J. N. Smith,		Wm. J. Machan.

Court of Appeals.

List of first thirty cases on Calendar, Court of Appeals, March term, 1855.

1. American Home Missionary Society *vs.* Wadhams and another. 2. Neustadt *vs.* Gray. 3. Atkinson *vs.* Bank of Monroe. 4. Kelsey and others *vs.* Barney and others. 5. Peck and wife *vs.* Cameron. 6. Morley and another *vs.* Green and others. 7. Mabbet *vs.* White. 8. Brown and others *vs.* Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company. 9. Taylor *vs.* Cadwell and others. 10. Belden *vs.* Belden. 11. Evens, petitioning creditor, &c., *vs.* Coats and another. 12. Brandreth *vs.* Sandford. 13. Barney *vs.* The City of Buffalo. 14. Appleton *vs.* Rose. 15 Spicer *vs.* Norton. 16. Wilbur and another *vs.* Hudson and others. 17. Crippen *vs.* Hudson and others. 18. Seaord *vs.* Miller. 19. The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Price. 20. Bell *vs.* Halford and others. 21. Parsons *vs.* Francis and others. 22. Burrows *vs.* Hedley and others. 23. Tabor and another *vs.* Cooper. 24. Renard and others *vs.* Sampson and others. 25. Westerfield *vs.* Westerfield. 26. Graves *vs.* Bank of Massillon. 27. Bigelow *vs.* Benton. 28. Clift *vs.* White. 29. Hoyt *vs.* Carter. 30. Field *vs.* Ostrander. Whole number, 273.

British Recruits in this City—Something New.

A recruiting office for the British Government is in operation at No. 91 Chatham-street. It is intended especially for the enrollment of German recruits; the denunciations of Germans in Parliament having had the effect of preventing enlistments in Germany.

Lazy Lawyers Wanted.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to offer a word of caution to traders generally in regard to the visits of two females, (apparently mother and daughter,) who are perambulating the City under pretence of purchasing. They are most partial to wholesale dealers, as greater scope is given them for effecting their object. Their wants and representations are adapted to the different traders they call upon, and seem altogether plausible to the unsuspecting. Their programme, in my case, is like the following: The daughter, who is rather more pretty than ugly, plays the "stool pigeon;" to the salesman, while the old lady lays back, and *low for game*. Upon the completion of their purchases they order a bill to be ready for payment at a certain hour, and leave, with what booty could well be secreted under their ample "dry goods." They are of German or French extraction, and talk together in their native tongue. The daughter has the features of a Jewess; the mother ditto, with some improvement (?) by the fingers of Father Time.

ONE WHO WAS FLEECED BY 'EM.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to J. W. FOWLER, President.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RAILROAD BONDS.—We desire to remind capitalists and others that ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, at his regular semi-weekly sale, by order of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company, $50,000 of their first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. These bonds are certainly worthy of attention, as they are perfectly secure without the contemplated railroad facilities, as the real estate is now absolutely, and by warrantee deed, the property of the Company, and is unincumbered, so that they are unlike ordinary railroad bonds. Another advantage they possess is that they are redeemable for the real estate mortgaged at any time, at the option of the holder; and an important feature of this road is that it touches every county seat on the entire route, except one, which no other road does, it is believed, in the United States. The sale will be made without reserve, by order of the Company, and we advise all parties that wish to buy an undoubted security for investment to attend the sale. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement of the auctioneer in another column.

FEVER AND AGUE.—READ THE TESTIMONY OF Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILL:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1854.

CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not claim the good you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.

Truly yours, R. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing workboxes, reticules, papier mache work, fans, opera glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, dressing and shell combs, perfumery, statuary, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING BONDS SOLD AT AUCTION.—By particular request, I shall hereafter sell all Bonds at auction without charging the accrued interest, which is the same as they are sold at the Board of Brokers, and gives the purchaser the benefit of knowing, when he is bidding for any Bonds, exactly the price that he is buying them for, without going into a calculation about the interest, which change will, no doubt, be appreciated by the buyer as well as the seller. Should any parties, however, desire at any time to sell their Bonds with the accrued interest added to the purchaser, I shall announce the same at the sale, and through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WE NOTICE that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of the estate of Eugene Bogart, deceased, and others; 16 fine lots of ground, all lying in one body, situated on 10th-av., 59th and 60th-sts., including 2 corner lots; house and lot, No 116 West Broadway; house and lot No. 65 2d-st.; 2 lots on 49th-st., near the 6th-av.; 2 lots on 55th-st., and 2 lots on 56th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs; also 5 handsome new 2-story and basement brick houses and lots, and 2 vacant lots on 2d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts. Maps of the above property can be had at the auction-rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 466 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	6s. to 8s. per yard
Best Ingrain	3s. to 4s. per yard.

and other goods equally low.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded a first class medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safes with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX.—NOT TO BE BEHINDHAND, KNOX HAS issued his Spring hat—an elegant, brilliant and comfortable article, combining a strict adherence to the dictates of fashion with the greatest ease for the wearer. To our friends just arriving on a visit, we can confidently recommend the Knox hat as the establishment is undoubtedly to be removed, they are sure to get their "tiles" of him. Store under the Prescott House, Broadway, and at No. 128 Fulton-st.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Equilux Pianos, Horizontal Grands, Improved Pianos, and a large number of other pianos, from the cheapest and most fashionable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition, for cash or installments. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their interest to call at WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., No. 2 Mercer-st., New-York, by the Juries, Exhibition of All Nations, for their SELF-ADJUSTING RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Salesroom as to its permanently curing Ruptures. Worn by night or day. Pamphlets, with engravings and certificates of cures, &c., forwarded. An extensive list of names of persons cured and other testimonials given by this. Trusses may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 7 P. M.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can find at J. B. MILLER & CO.'s Ladies' Gaiter Room, all the ton and for per pair; in quality Elegance. Fine kid Gaiters, 2s 6d, cost in the world 4s. Fine kid Slippers, 2s per pair, with Prunella Mules and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices.

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES IMPROVED—SO as to run without any noise, with very little power, and moving like a bird through any material. The great merit of using these Machines is, it does a very extensive business can be given to satisfy all who are interested, that these Machines are suited to do every kind of work perfectly.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

OPENING OF PARIS BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—GENIN has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies of New-York that he will open a fresh importation of ladies' and children's hats and bonnets, direct from Paris, on THURSDAY, March 22, inst.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE CHEAP SYSTEM FURnished with HILL'S new Anaglyptic colors

Caving in at the Right Moment.

From the Albany Argus.

Evidently the whole Seward Whig interest is to be pressed, if possible, into the conspiracy to bolse the promises made by that party before the election, and to cheat the temperance men. The New-York *Tribune* is preparing the way as smoothly as possible for this dodge. It professes to regret the backsliding spirit displayed in the Senate, and the "evident desire so to serve God as not to exasperate nor even greatly annoy the Devil;" but it at the same time, in advance of the decision, confesses away the position of the Maine Law men, and admits with crocodile tears in its eyes that "it seems sadly probable that the Assembly's bill is doomed to be diluted, enfeebled in the Senate." Whereupon it kindly proceeds to urge the Assembly in that event, to *concur in the Senate's amendments*. Was ever a game so transparent? The *Tribune* is fully posted up in regard to this conspiracy of the Seward men, by which they secured the reelection of Mr. Seward to the United States Senate, as a condition of betraying the temperance men, and professing to be the champion of prohibition, just at the moment of the decision of the question in the Senate, it confesses itself beat, and meekly advises the Assembly to yield! Thus the plans of these political gamesters will be consummated. Well, it is a question between them and those whom they have cheated, and perhaps we ought not to interfere.

Disgraceful Treatment of an Insane Man in Vermont—Turned into the Street on a Cold Night.

From the Burlington Free Press.

Our readers may remember the case of an insane man found in our streets one morning in the earlier part of the Winter, wandering barefoot and almost naked over the frozen ground, dragging a few links of a broken chain attached to his ancle. He was half-frozen, almost starved, and speechless, and for a number of weeks manifested no more intelligence or sign of humanity than any of the lower brutes. He had probably been the victim of abuse. At any rate, under the kind and excellent treatment of Mr. and Mrs. MILLER, in the poor-house, he began, after a while, to show signs of returning reason.

He notices and is fond of children, makes his own bed, &c., and of late has imperfectly recovered the gift of speech. He says he is a Frenchman, formerly from Quebec, and has been in an asylum somewhere. Doubtless if he continues to improve, he will in time be able to tell more. The case is an uncommon and interesting one. Our Overseer of the Poor has reason to believe that he came last from Sheldon, Vt., and was thrown upon this town naked and shelterless on a cold night, to save the trouble and expense of keeping him elsewhere.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELECTROTYPING!—ELECTROTYPING!!
No. 60 Fulton-st, near Cliff-st.
A. H. JOCELYN'S
New-York Wood Engraving and Electrotype Establishment.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ART.

☞ **Great Inducements for Publishers and Others**—To duplicate, in Copper, their wood engravings and type pages. All Electro casts by the subscriber are guaranteed to print clear, and to be unrivaled in sharpness and durability. 2,000 new cuts for printers' uses on hand, from which Electrotypes are furnished. Orders from the City and country solicited. Prompt attention and the utmost perfection warranted in the execution of all Electrotypes, by
A. H. JOCELYN, Nos 60 and 60 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Persons instructed practically in the business.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
(LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.)
GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

☞ **The firm of Rushton, Clark & Co.** being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, their GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is now prepared only by THEIR SURVIVING PARTNERS and *sole successors*, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 188, 373 and 511 Broadway.

☞ **The Russian Salve**—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Lucca Oil, of the most Exquisite Quality,** in flagons, and prunes of the choicest kind cured, retaining the moisture and natural flavor of the fruit, packed in tins, landing ex *North Sea*; also, English cheese, landing ex steamship *Pacific*, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter, (postpaid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 87 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Superior Fruit Trees, &c.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 25,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens *for immediate embellishment*. These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

☞ **French Lectures.**—SPINGLER INSTITUTE, No 5 Union-square.—The last one of the course will be delivered TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., by ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, Professor of the French Language in H. Peugnet's Institution. Subject; *France in the Eighteenth Century. Voltaire et son temps.* Tickets 50 cents.
"We take much pleasure in commending this Lecture to lovers of the French language Prof. CHARLIER's character and attainments entitle him to the confidence and regard of our community. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal."

☞ **Alumni Lectures**—NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock, by *Prof. C. S. HENRY, D. D.*, at the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subject—*Human Progress, or the Historical Destination of the Human Race.* Tickets 50 cents each, or $2 for the remaining eight Lectures of the Course. May be had of Messrs. BENJ. PIKE & SONS, and T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

☞ **Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.**—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been picked. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been destroyed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-sts., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Day-st.

☞ **The Subscribers are Prepared to transact** a Commission business in the purchase and sale of business paper and the procurement of advances on State, Bank, Railroad and all kinds of Commercial Securities. Loans negotiated. Bills and Drafts of all descriptions collected in any part of the United States.
KASMIRE & BOUGHTON, No. 84 Nassau-st, N. Y.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Physician, who possesses a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send it free anywhere on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Dr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Michael De Vos**, No. 447 Broadway, Rue de la Paix, Paris, importer of French Bonnets, Caps, &c., &c. M. D. V respectfully announces that he has removed from No. 393 Broadway to No. 447 Broadway. He has received per last steamers *Baltic* and *Pacific*, a splendid stock of Parisian Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, &c., &c., for which he calls particular attention.

☞ **Delta Phi Convention.**—A convention of the Delta Phi will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M. An oration and poem will be pronounced before the Convention on THURSDAY EVENING. Dinner on FRIDAY EVENING.

☞ **Splendid Signs**—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAYLER, who left England in the year 1830 he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN. Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stretford, New Road, Manchester, England.

MASONIC.—NOTICE.—The members of the Keystone Lodge, No. 2, of F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, are hereby notified to meet in the Lodge Room, No. 197 and 199 Walker-st. on FRIDAY March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother George G. Dimitt. The members of the Order in general are respectfully invited to attend. By order of
GILBERT M. PLATT, W. M.
R. H. HAWTHORNE, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE, No. 206, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are requested to attend its regular communication, at the room, corner Broome and Crosby-sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, as important amendments to the By Laws will then be taken up for consideration.
CHAS. S. WESTCOTT, W. M.
JOHN A. SMITH, Secretary pro tem.

I. O. OF O. F.—BEACON LODGE No. 326.—The members of Beacon Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, Daniel G. Merritt. By order.
WM. C. MUIR, N. G.
L. Dunning, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two most competent and highly recommended young women; one to do general housework, in a good plain cook; and first-rate washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, and understands the care of milk and butter. No objection to the country. The other as chamber-maid and laundress, or seamstress. Both can give unquestionable City reference for character and capability. To be seen for two days at Mrs. MANING'S Advertising-office, No. 220 7th-av., near 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, of neat and tidy habits, one as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or do the ladies' fine washing and ironing. Has excellent City reference. Will take $6 a month in this City or Brooklyn. The other as waitress and children's nurse; will give two years City reference, and wishes a private family. Will take $6 to $8 a month. Call at No. 223 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women—one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Also, two American girls, one 14, the other 16, wish situations. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 204 Mulberry, corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook, and a capable laundress. Also, by another young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; is a good plain sewer. Both have the best of City and country references, and will have no objections to the country. Please call at No. 76 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two highly respectable Girls, one American born, to do chamber work and plain sewing, to take care of grown children. The other as regular seamstress, can cut and fit well, is willing to take charge of children and make herself generally useful. Satisfactory references given. Call for two days at the Dry Goods store, No. 260 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very capable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and has no objection to take charge of a grown up child, or as lady's maid, or would travel with a family. The most satisfactory references as to capability and character. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st, between 5th and 6th-avs., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or nurse, and plain sewer; she understands the management of children, and is fully competent to fill the above situations in a respectable private family. The highest testimonials can be given from her last employer for capability and trustworthiness. Can be seen for two days Call at No 122 East 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two girls wish to go together. A Protestant as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; the other is a good plain cook, can do last washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. The best of City references to be seen. Please call for two days at No. 76 20th-st., in the basement, near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, and first rate washer and ironer, and will go to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference and have no objection to go in the country. Call for 2 days at No. 14 Rivington-st

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young women, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, and makes good bread; the other is a most competent nurse, understands the care of a lady in her confinement, and management of an infant from its birth Best of reference. Please apply at No 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle aged American woman of unexceptionable character, as housekeeper or to assist in housekeeping, and to do the family sewing No objection to go a short distance in the country References given and required. Can be seen at No. 127 Orchard-st. Inquire for S G.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a first class cook, washer and ironer None need call except those that want such. She can do all kinds of baking. Can produce the most satisfactory reference. Please call for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron or to do the housework of a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and nurse, or as nurse and seamstress, by a very experienced girl with good City reference; and as cook and to wash and iron, in the City or country, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or taking care of a baby and plain sewing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 230 East 18th-st. near 1st-av., third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress; or to do the housework in a small private family. Good reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 134 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English woman as cook in a respectable family. No objection to assist in washing and ironing. The highest testimonials can be given from her last place, where she lived three years. Can be seen at No. 266 Greenwich-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as children's nurse, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a respectable family; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call or apply at No. 177 West 19th-st., in front basement, for 4 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Has no objection to do general housework in a small family The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 126 Greenwich-av., fourth floor back room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing Can be seen at her last employer's for two days, at No. 128 West 23d-st. Can produce respectable reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as coachman in a private family, who is willing to make himself generally useful; understands his business well; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address O. M., office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as Chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has good reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and laund ess, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No 203 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart active young girl, as chambermaid, waiter, or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 102 12th-st., near 6th-av.

RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH or German Protestant woman wanted, to do the general work of a small family in the country. Apply immediately at No. 4 St. Marks-place

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable private family by a steady young man who has a practical knowledge of the care and management of horses, is perfectly acquainted with the city, a very careful driver, has no objection to the country, can produce the best of city reference for capability, also to be strictly temperate, honest, willing and obliging by his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last 3 years. Address, for two days, B. C., *Daily Times* office.

CASHIER WANTED—For a public Institution, to live in the house. A single man preferred, though a man with a wife only will be taken. None need apply except they are pious, and can furnish the best references. Any communication, with real name, residence and references, will meet prompt attention, addressed to P. S. H., left at the office of the *Daily Times*.

COPYIST FOR LAW OFFICE WANTED.—To a suitable person a desk and conveniences will be given in an office, and the ordinary rate of compensation paid for the copying in the office, with the privilege of copying for others. Address Box No. 1,901, Post-Office, New-York.

TUTOR WANTED—In a private family, one who understands the Latin and French languages, and is also an excellent English scholar. None need apply who cannot give the best of references as to character and qualification. Apply to GEORGE W. BEEBEE, No. 47 Wall-st.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASE WANTED—A For a quartette, to travel and give concerts Address, with name, quality and compass of voice, post-paid, CONCERT, *Daily Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A young gentleman admitted to the bar three years since, is about to commence the practice of law in this City, and desires to form a connection with some established Lawyer to do the general attorney business of an office. Is well acquainted with practice, and will give most satisfactory references to members of the bar of New-York. Address AMICUS, New-York City.

A GENTLEMAN filling a responsible situation in an incorporated company, wishes to employ some leisure hours daily in making out bills, posting, &c., for a manufacturer or grocer; in the latter case groceries will be taken in pay. Address P. P. P., this Office

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS and Female Domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st. Females only at the upper office, No. 13 Astor-place.

FOREMAN WANTED—In a ladies' shoe establishment; one who understands getting up all kinds of ladies' boots and shoes—and none (after need apply—can address FOREMAN WANTED, *Times* Office.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, a first rate flat hammerer. None but thoroughly competent need apply. Also wanted, a polisher. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

MEAT COOK WANTED—For a hotel; wages $40 Two English or Scotch farmers Places procured for clerks, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades and saloons, chambermaids, &c: two cotton weavers to go to Connecticut Charges moderate. Apply at No. 341 Broadway, basement. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

SOMETHING TO DO WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By one willing and able to work; writes a fair and rapid business hand, and is a good accountant References exchanged. Address HENRY, care of John C. Baxter, No. 320 West-st.

A STEADY AND EXPERIENCED POST HAND—Can obtain a permanent situation by applying at OLIVER & BROTHER'S, No. 32 Beekman-st

CLERK WANTED—Who writes a first rate hand. None others need apply. REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 81 Liberty-st., third story.

ON DEMANDE UNE FILLE FRANCAISE—Protestante comme bonne et couturiere. S'adresser pour trois jours, à No. 220 6th-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a religious bookstore, to act as assistant salesman, a Sunday School teacher preferred. Adress, with recommendations, L. M. O., Box No 1,378 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED.—In a dry goods jobbing store, an active intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who writes a good hand, is quick and correct in figures, and will be entitled with a small salary. One living with his parents preferred. Good testimonials as to character required. A note addressed to Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, in the hand writing of the applicant will receive attention.

BOY WANTED—About 14 years of age—American, active, rapid hand, good at figures and punctuality. One whose parents reside in the City preferred. Address in own handwriting with references, P. D., *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED.—A boy wishing to learn the gold pen business. One possessing a little capital to invest preferred. Apply at 25 Maiden-lane.

WANTED.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION (Ltd.)—By J. W. WILCOX'S SONS, No. 220 Broadway.—A perpetual Introducer, filling all orders and vacancies for school teachers at cost per cent. Checks are transferable, $4, $10 and $15. An Agency dollar helps every patron and preserves $100. No charge to pupils. Teachers' meeting and correspondence daily, 9 to 12, and 1 to 5 o'clock, suiting nearly every school and family.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS are now at A. C. MASON'S Offices, Nos 14 Sixth-avenue and 146 Bowery, wanting employment. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand

TWO YOUNG LADIES from Boston, with situations, one as Organist and Teacher of Piano, the other as Soprano Singer. Best of reference given. Apply to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESSES—And nurses and Servants of all kinds. Protestants, can be obtained at the Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, Bible-House.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No 614 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.—Housekeepers, governesses. Also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. Fifty good servants wanted.

ENGLISH COACHMAN—Groom, Gardener and Waiter boy are wanted immediately. All four must be Protestants. Apply No. 140 Grand-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—Apply to R. J. TOPLIS, Getty House, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLORED WOMAN WANTED—In a small private family who perfectly understands cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at No. 303 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife (no objection to children,) or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house is large, well furnished, and the rooms desirable; lighted with gas. Apply at No. 35 King-st.

BOARDING.—Mrs S. A FAULKNER, Nos 56 and 58 East 16th st., has to let, with board, a full suite of rooms on the second floor Her house is pleasantly located, and has all the conveniences of baths, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentleman with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. 136 18th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A suite of furnished rooms on the second floor With all the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen. Will be vacated April 1, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with board, on the 2d floor. Also, a single room can be obtained at No 293 5th-av., corner 23d-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 124 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 6th-st N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—Within three hours' ride of this City. The location is retired, healthy, and very pleasant. To families wishing a pleasant country home for the Summer, in a private family, this is worthy of attention. The situation is about one mile from one of the principal depôts on the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars inquire of W. M. STILLMAN, No 62 John-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen will be taken as boarders in a small private family. Room large and pleasant. Full board. Dinner at 6. Locality convenient. References required. Address T., *Daily Times* office.

BOARD WITH NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS Can be obtained for a gentleman and wife at No. 64 East 22d-st Also, a hall room for a single gentleman. The house contains the modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No children. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—From May to September, in a pleasant and healthy location of easy access to the City daily, for a gentleman, wife and child four years old. Address Box No. 1,861, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife and one child, with an unfurnished room and closet, on the second floor in a private family, or where there is but one or two boarders, above 23d-st., and between 2d and 8th-avs. Use of a bath required Address, stating terms, CHARLES A., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a lady of considerable experience as a music teacher, who will give instruction on, and the use of her piano, in compensation. Please address A. W., *Times* office References exchanged. Instruction in the English or French languages, if preferred

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—From the 1st of June, for a family of two grown persons, in some agreeable and healthy place, convenient to the City. Good accommodations will be required. Address C. R. L., *Times* Office, stating terms, location, and references

ROOMS WANTED—By two gentlemen, two well furnished bedrooms adjoining each other, in or near 6th-av., between 10th and 16th-sts., for which a moderate price will be given. A front and back room in an Eastern basement house preferred. Would not go above first floor Address during the week, pre-paid, CHAS. CRANE, Union-square Post-Office.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room, by the 1st of May, in a respectable family, by an elderly lady of quiet habits, disposed to do as she would be done by. Address C. H., *Daily Times* Office, for one week. Best reference given and required.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family at No 18 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required No moving in May.

ROOMS WANTED—Or a part of a house, with or without board, convenient to a depôt on the North River, within 25 m ins of New-York City. References exchanged. Apply at No. 146 Broadway, or No. 216 East Broadway.

ROOM WANTED—By a young man of quiet habits in a house having the convenience of a bath, a furnished bedroom without board; will be permanent if suited Address, with terms, which must be moderate, P. C., *Times* Office.

TURKISH COFFEE HOUSE—No 635 Broadway, where Chibouks (long pipes,) Nargulies (water pipes,) pure Turkish Coffee, Sherbet, &c., are served in true Oriental style Also, delicious Loocoums or genuine Turkish figpaste, may be had there only.

ONE PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS—To let with board, from the 1st of May next, in a respectable private family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed App y at No. 129 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

648 BROADWAY.—Two fine suites of well-furnished front rooms may be had with full board suitable for families Also, one single room with grate. House has all modern improvements Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

TWO GENTLEMEN—Can be accommodated with single or double rooms and breakfast and tea in a private family. who will take no other boarders. Location near Greenwich-av. Address J. T. H., *Times* office.

MANSION HOUSE—Rinks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. YALE

LECTURES.

MADAME BARBIER, PARISIENNE, has opened a course of Literature, Ancient and Modern. She proposes to explain the numerous rôles in which the celebrated artiste, Rachel, excels. The pupils who desire to perfect themselves in the purity and elegance of diction in the French language, will find Madame B. at home from 3 to 5 P M., No. 1 Amity-st., near Broadway

THE THIRD IN THE COURSE OF LECTURES now being delivered by J. R LANDON, Esq., before Cohota Lodge, will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, in the Doric Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. The public are invited A committee will be in waiting to receive strangers. Subject—*John Hampden.*
JAS. M. CLAYTON, Ch'n Com. Arrangements.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL TO MANKIND. —MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES for 1855 Col. J. G. SEXTON, of Lawrence, will lecture THIS EVENING. Subject—*The American Union, how can it be preserved.* Admittance free to all. By order,
CHAS H DELAVAN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

GERMAN LECTURES—SECOND SERIES.—The First of the Second Series of German Lectures will be delivered at the Mercantile Library, (late Astor Opera House,) on THULSDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 o'clock, by THEODOR KAUFMANN. Subject—*Art and Religion.* Entrance 25 cents

A LECTURE ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF ST. PATRICK, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, by Rev JAS SALLEN, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, (for the benefit of the schools attached to the Church.) Tickets 25 cents

A NOVELTY.—A writing machine by which, with common pens, ink and paper, an original and one or more copies (either on single sheets or in a blank book) can be written simultaneously. It is very simple in construction, and works with all the freedom of a detached pen It is a great desideratum, besides entirely superseding the copying press Every lawyer, copyist, merchant, business and literary man should have one. It is equally useful for copying drawings, lace and calico patterns and engravings on wood. The patentee offers rights for sale in such States and cities as still remain undisposed of. It is a fortune for the purchaser. For models, prices, &c., write or apply to D. SHEPHERD, Counselor at Law, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY AND IRON RAILING CO.—Are the sole manufacturers of Crowell's celebrated iron railing without rivets; also, of his entirely new style of wire railing, the prettiest and warranted the cheapest made in the United States. They make castings of columns of all sizes, window and door guards, shutters, transom, sills and lintels, office and desk railing, cribs, verandas, brackets, vault covers, anchors, gratings, &c., at short notice and lowest prices; and contract for the whole of the iron work for buildings of every class Sections of all their work at the warerooms, Nos. 79 and 81 Duane-st., (a few doors east of Broadway.) Foundry foot of 46th-st., No th River.

ROBACK'S REVELATIONS.
Who would cross the stormy sea,
Without counsel, comfort, cheer,
When he might have all the three?
Who would tempt Fate's storms, that whelm,
Purblind mortals as they roll,
When, by magic, to a dark Rim
That discovers the future's scroll,
Can he rush through Roback's fold,
For wife, widow, maid or maid!
Dr. C. W. ROBACK, the great Swedish Astrologer and Necromancer, reads the future, and gives advice that enables the applicant to shun misfortune, and realize happiness and good luck, at No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Astrological nativities given gratis, by application by letter.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—From the 1st of May, by a gentleman and wife, to consist of three or four rooms; second floor preferred; location west of Broadway, or in Brooklyn preferred. A. BROUGHTON & CO., No. 25 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.
"SOLD THE FIRST YEAR.
THE CHARMING STORY OF
UNCLE TRUE AND LITTLE GERTY.
The most successful book ever published, excepting "Uncle Tom."
What number will in time be sold no one can predict, the demand is still so great.
The last number of the *New-Englander* contains the following graphic notice:
The story of "Gerty and Uncle True," contained in the first fifteen chapters, will always make the book a favorite. Many a mother will read to her little ones the story of the old-fashioned Lamplighter, whom they never see, but whose mysterious appearance children used to watch, as, with torch and ladder, he appeared in the gathering darkness, and slowly climbed one post after another, lighting up the dim oil lamps through the street, until he disappeared at the furthest corner
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

THE RUTH HALL SCHOTTISCHE.
BY JULLIEN,
dedicated to
FANNY FERN,
With a fine Lithograph.
J. DARCIE, New York, and all the music sellers. Boston, E. H. Wade, Oliver Ditson, G. F. Reed, and N. Richardson. Philadelphia, Lee & Walker, and J. E. Gould.
FROM THE MUSICAL REVIEW.
"This is one of Jullien's characteristic compositions; lively, brilliant, sparkling, and prettily arranged. The title page is very tasteful, and has a most superb lithograph of one of the handsomest ladies of the present time, gracefully surrounded with fern leaves, and bearing the autograph of Fanny Fern.

NEW MUSIC.
"'Tis our Child in Heaven"—A beautiful, affecting and expressive song, by the popular composer, J. B WOODBURY, who has infused in this new song a like character to his other popular productions, 25 cents. "Our Boys," a patriotic song of the Young America school; words by C. D. Stuart; Music, by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Sung at Christie's and Wood's Minstrels, with the greatest success Colored Vignette of "Our Boys" on title-page. "Sparkling Polk," by Thomas Baker, is having an immense sale. Eighth Edition now out, 25 cents
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

"HAVE YOU SEEN SAM?"
A new song with chorus, just published, price 25c. "Pop goes the weasel," new and chorus, 25c., very popular, and "Barnum's National Poultry Show Polka," with vignette, &c., by F. H. BROWN A large assortment, of new and second hand Pianos, Melodeons, Peal Organs and Harmoniums, for sale or for rent low by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway

Look out for the
PORTRAIT OF MORRISSET
In the *National Police Gazette* of this Week.
Portraits of the rest concerned in the affray will follow. Kinkaid's trial—The conclusion of the Poole investigation—Madame Restell—and criminal intelligence from all parts of the world. A famous number of the *Police Gazette* is that of this week. Sold by all newsmen. Trade supplied at No. 163 Nassau-st.

THE MURDER OF POOLE.—Now ready a large colored Engraving of the sanguinary affray at the Stanwix Hall Saloon which resulted in the murder of William Poole. Retail price 25 cents; plain, 12 cents. Usual discount to the trade. For sale at all the literary depôts.
STIMSON & CO., Publishers, No. 36 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS
FOR SPRING SALES.
PINNEO & CO.,
No 76 Chambers-st., New-York,
HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and *recherché* styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.
P. & Co., import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 76 Chambers-st.,
near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MRS. CARTER begs respectfully to inform her numerous patrons, and the visiting that City, that on THURSDAY, 22d inst., she will be ready for inspection, a splendid assortment of Paris silk patent lace and straw millinery. I earnestly solicit an impartial comparison, as the styles, for elegance and cheapness, will compare favorably with any establishment in New York. CARTER'S Paris Millinery and Lace Manufactory, No. 863 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
An experienced saleswoman wanted, accustomed to Broadway trade.

MADAME DE VOS—French Millinery Establishment, will open on the 22d of this month, at 447 Broadway, where she has removed in consequence of the lease of Madame DE VOS takes occasion to express her gratitude for the liberal patronage she has experienced, and assures the ladies that promptness and strict attendance to all orders will be her main aim. She begs to acquaint the ladies that she is able to open with a variety of the most splendid articles, which she has purposely imported from Paris.

MME. DEMOREST'S—Second grand opening of the latest and most reliable Spring Fashions, THIS DAY, (Thursday.) Patterns in advance of the publishers' models, No 376 Broadway Waist patterns cut to fit the form with accuracy and elegance. Branches, Nos 260 and 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No 99 Grand-st., Williamsburg; No. 222 Broad-st., Newark; No 258 Washington-st., Boston; and No. 77 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY—Mrs. W. BALDING has now on hand a large and elegant assortment of bonnets and millinery, of her own manufacture, together with several cases of French bonnets, just received, and of elegant appearance, which she will open for show on THURSDAY next, March 22, at her show-rooms, No. 67 Canal-st

MRS. S. C. SLOANE AND MISS E. G. RYNDERS, No 49 Canal-st., Broadrich Buildings, respectfully inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity that they open TO-DAY, (Thursday) March 22, a beautiful assortment of Parisian Spring Millinery, which they will be most happy to have them call and examine.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—C. F. BARTHOLOMEW will open on Thursday, March 22, Paris Mourning Millinery, comprising the most extensive and beautiful assortment ever exhibited C. F BARTHOLOMEW, New Mourning Store, No 561 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels

MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring Millinery at her show rooms No 844 Broadway, on Thursday, March 22. Also, a full assortment of Straw Goods, wholesale and retail.

PARIS MILLINERY.—WM. BROWN, late Duncan & Brown, No. 443 Broadway, will open beautiful Spring Millinery, Leghorn, Brussels, and Neapolitan Fronts, with silk crowns, for sale, on THURSDAY, March 22.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME AUPOIX begs to inform the ladies that she will open Paris Spring Millinery of her own importation, on Thursday, 22d instant, at No 9 Walker-st, and respectfully solicits a call.

MRS. H. S. JONES will open Paris Spring Millinery on THURSDAY, 22d March, at her show rooms, No. 358 Broadway.

MADAME M. C. DOUGAL—No. 748 Broadway, near Astor-place, will open Paris Millinery on THURSDAY, 22d March.

MRS. M. S. HITCHCOCK—No. 3 Clinton-place, 8th-st., will open her assortment of PARIS MILLINERY on THURSDAY 22d inst.

MISS J. L. WHITE—Late of the firm of S. D. Barnum & Co.—will open Paris Millinery on THURSDAY, March 22, at No. 69 Amity-st.

THE WOODLAND MANSION,
ON THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD,
TO LET.
THESE PREMISES—Have been for the last five years occupied by Captain Wiley,
AS A ROADSIDE HOTEL,
And have been proved the most popular place of resort for out-town parties of pleasure, recreation, and military excursions on the Island of Manhattan. The plot of ground comprises 200 acres, well wooded, and with an extensive water frontage; it would be available for a private residence, but is most advantageously situated for a rural hotel. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, No 336 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING INK.
JOHN G LIG

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT MRS. LOTHROP'S.—The pupils limited to 12 in number, are prepared for the University or any preceptoral pursuit. Terms, $150 per session, for board and instruction in all departments, or each pupil may select any one or more studies. For circulars, apply at the residence, 44 Lexington-av., or address Rev. Dr. Brown, Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Brown, Prof. Hackett, Rev. Dr. Armitage

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF $240,000 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT Real Estate Bonds of the FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, March 22d, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Co., $240,000 of their FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS.

This Railroad is two hundred and two and-a-half miles in length, commencing at Fort Wayne, (Indiana,) and extending south to Louisville, (Kentucky,) crossing the Ohio River by means of a tunnel, and in connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, forms a line between Louisville and Cincinnati, 20 miles shorter than the Ohio River. The Company have issued Bonds to the amount of $240,000 only, secured by a mortgage upon their Real Estate, described in Schedule No. 1 in the hands of Trustees. They are $1,000 each, bearing interest half-yearly, and are made payable at the Office of the Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York. The lands of the First Mortgage as contained in Schedule No. 1, were appraised by sworn appraisers at the amount of $360,000, and upon this Mortgage but two hundred and forty bonds are or can be issued. The bonds of this mortgage are situated in the Counties of Clark, Scott, Jennings, Decatur, Delaware, Blackford and Wells, being along the road, and within the bounds of the State, and the prices fixed upon them was in reference to their cash value at time of appraisal, and not what they would be worth when possessed of all railroad fee titles. These bonds are at any time at the option of the holder, exchangeable for the Real Estate mortgaged, at such prices as may from time to time be fixed by the Company, but in no case less than four-fifths of the appraised value. This Railroad has from its earliest commencement to the present date been prosecuted steadily from its own means and credit of the Company, and with out the sale of a single bond; and it is the fixed determination of the Company to move rapidly forward, until the work is completed; and, unlike most other Railroad Bonds, the security of these Bonds are of the most undoubted character, independent of the successful prosecution or the profitable working of the Road, after its completion, as the Real Estate being entirely unencumbered, is now the property of the Company absolutely, and without the successful completion of the Road, or any other condition whatever.

For pamphlets and statements of full particulars of the condition of the Company, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

P. S.—The President of the Company, knowing the intrinsic value of these Bonds, and not wishing the public to rely upon his statement wholly, solicited the appointment by me of some person in whom I had the utmost confidence, to go and examine the mortgage record, lands, statistics, facts and the condition of the road, (which I did,) and his Report is more favorable in every particular, than I could have expected from the statement and exhibit of the Company. I would, therefore, recommend these Bonds to my friends, believing them to be safe, and as desirable security, as well as profitable and permanent investment, and worthy of attention, as the sale is made by order of the Company, and will be peremptory to the highest bidder

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ADJOINING FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Public notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb 22, 1844, and an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 19, 1855, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots, together with the buildings thereon, situated in the city of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store,) No. 21 Fulton-st. Map No. 2.

2. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store and dwelling,) No. 21 Fulton-st. Map No. 2.

3. Lot and building thereon, (three-story brick store and dwelling) No. 21 Fulton-st. Map No. 2.

4. Lot and buildings thereon, (frame building, now used as a livery-stable and dwelling,) fronting on Water-st., near corner of Fulton-st. Map No. 3.

5. Lot and building thereon, (brick building, now used as a livery-stable,) fronting on Water-st., adjoining the above mentioned lot. Map No. 10.

6. Lot and buildings thereon, (brick livery stable and old frame dwelling,) fronting on Water-st., and adjoining the above mentioned lot. Map No. 11.

The following lots, also in Brooklyn, fronting on Water-st., near Fulton Ferry, together with the buildings thereon, will be leased on ends, at public auction, for five years from May 1, 1855, at the same time and place, viz.:

7 Lot, map No. 11and 14, with three-story frame building, occupied as a hotel.

8. Lot, map No. 15, with three-story frame building, occupied as a butcher's shop, &c.

9. Lot, map No. 18, with frame building and blacksmith's shop.

10. Lot, map No. 19, old frame building used as a blacksmith's shop.

ALSO,

Will be offered for sale at the same time and place, eight lots of ground belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, located at Manhattanville, in the City of New-York, the same being the block bounded by the Hudson River Railroad, 129th-av., 130th and 131st-sts.

Maps of the property to be sold and leased may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office No. 8 Hall of Records

TERMS OF SALE

Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and expenses of sale, for the lots sold, to be paid at the time and place of sale; thirty per cent. on the 2d day of May next, when the deed will be ready for delivery; and the other per cent., if deferred, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from the 1st day of May, 1855, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. Full warrantee deeds will be given.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid, and the expenses of sale and lease, for the property leased, to be paid at the time and place of sale, (to be applied on the first quarter's rent,) and the rent to be paid quarter yearly, on the usual quarter days. All repairs to be done by the lessees, who will also be required to pay all taxes and assessments during the continuance of their lease.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WEDEKIND, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Councilmen.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1855

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 24 VALUABLE LOTS.—On 23d-st., and on 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., in the City of New-York, at Auction A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, belonging to the estate of Hannah Jackson, deceased, viz:

On 23d-st.—The three handsome first class 4-story brown stone front houses and lots of ground, known as Nos. 44, 46 and 48 23d-st., south side, and between the 5th and 6th-avs., commencing 184 feet east of the 6th-av. The lots are each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. The houses are each 25 feet front and rear, by 60 feet in depth, each finished in elegant style, with all the modern improvements appertaining to first class residences.

Also, three fine lots of ground, situated on the south side of 23d-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., commencing 184 feet east of the 6th-av. One of said lots is 20 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and the remaining two lots are each 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also, nine choice lots of ground, situated on the north side of 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th-av., commencing 164 feet east of the 6th-av. The lots are each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches, or half the block, in depth, except the lot next the 6th-av., which is 20 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

On 24th-st.—Also, nine desirable lots of ground, directly in rear of the above described, situated on the south side of 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th-av., commencing 164 feet east of the 6th-av., and being each the same size as the above mentioned 23d-st. property.

These lots are beautifully situated for first class private residences. The sale will be positive, and the terms will be liberal to the purchasers, as 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the house and lots, and for 10 per cent. of the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage on the lots, for 3 years, at legal interest. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No 7 Broad-st

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, March 28, and THURSDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st, Signor G B Pandolfini's large sale of about 100 cases superb marble goods, just received from Italy, consisting of large and beautiful Etruscan Vases, Roman, Greek and other styles of vases, in Statuary relief; also a large assortment of smaller description, and a large assortment of fancy marble ornaments. Also an invoice of beautiful Alabaster groups, Venus of Canova, Dancing Girls, Cleopatra, Susannah, Hebe of Canova, Hercules Farnese in Alabaster, &c. Also a large lot of fresh goods just received from Paris, consisting of rococo cabinets, boxes, looking glasses, cabinets, illuminated night clocks, groups, figures, ormulu clocks bronzes, plated ware, china, and other desirable goods. Sale without reserve.

WILL. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER.—Will sell on FRIDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 14 Maiden-lane, at large and splendid assortment of Fancy Goods, consisting of fine French bronze and ormolu clocks, shades and stands, French china tête-à-tête sets, dressing and tea sets, vases, colognes, flower receivers, French bronzes, statuettes, groups, figures, statuettes, candlesticks, candelabras, inkstands, &c. Silver plated ware, cake baskets, card baskets, castors, spoons, forks, &c. Bohemian glassware, cut decanters in sets, goblets, wine-glasses, vases, colognes, gilt & fine line of Japanese goods, papier maché cabinets filled with pearl, &c. cabinet work boxes, tables, &c. Also, a line of Chinese curiosities.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st. Assignee's Sale.—A large assortment of iron furniture, manufactured by W. J. Batchelor & Co., consisting of hat racks, hall stands, umbrella stands, settees with carpet seats and trimmed, hall chairs, work tables, settees, umbrella stands, gilt slab brackets, centre tables with marble tops, &c. The above goods are all handsomely enameled and painted in various styles, and are well worthy of attention.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Messrs. OSBORNE, TURNBULL, McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bridge-st., near State—by order of Supreme Court, under the direction of J. VAN COTT, Referee, in the suit of Davenport & Slipper vs. Peter Leonard: two new Engine Side Lathes, 18 and 15 feet; Shears 22 feet in swing; Screw, Needham, Reed & Co., makers, New-Haven. Cash. Terms Cash—City refunds.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, 61 Dey-st., and Greenwich.

GROCERIES, SALMON, CIGARS, PRUNES, &c.—TEAS.—FRIDAY, March 23, at No 9 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich—Brandies, wines, gin, whisky, tobacco, cigars, coffees, cheese, macaroni, shelled almonds, spices, mustard, pickles, hard ware, sewn, chisels, knives and forks, Yankee notions, whips, harness, riding saddles.

W. W. SHIELDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—T. F. FIELD will sell on FRIDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 Fulton-st., a choice stock of white granite, blue and common ware, hall lanterns, cut gas and solar globes; fancy China pressed and cut glass, in lots to suit City and country dealers.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, March 22, at No. 220 East 14th-st., at 11 o'clock, the lease of the Coal Yard, Nos. 220 and 222 East 14th-st., six years to run. Also, the lease of two brick dwellings, Nos. 217 and 219 East 15th-st., 10 years to run. ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer, No. 344 Grand-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE—On FRIDAY, March 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 39 Pine-st., 29 to 39 SEWING MACHINES, different sizes, made by Baker, Grover & Co.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

The above sale is adjourned until Monday, the 19th March, same place and hour.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

The above sale is further adjourned until Thursday, 22d March, 1855. Same place and hour.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, March 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment. For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in addition to his Auction and Private Sales of Securities buys and sells on Commission, all kinds of Stocks and Bonds, at the Board of Brokers, and begs leave to offer his services to such parties as prefer to operate through that medium

All Bonds made upon Securities left for sale of an undoubted character.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the two spacious salesrooms, No 113 Nassau-st.—First Spring Trade Sale of Cabinet Furniture, being a large amount on which we have made advances during the winter, and now to be sold by agreement of parties. Said stock amounts to over $20,000; we invite the trade and parties about refurnishing to view the articles previous to sale, with catalogues; and they can rest assured that every lot will be absolutely sold. Altogether, to ring the largest assortment and richest collection that has been offered in this Spring. Carved rose-wood parlor, drawing-room, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of modern and antique styles; 15 rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; 30 rosewood centre tables; 75 tête-à-têtes and sofas; 20 extra-size dining tables; 100 bedsteads, 14 feet high; 50 marble top bureaus; do. étagères, mirror doors and backs; richly carved beaufets in rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut; oak library chairs, great variety; library and secretary bookcases, etc; 15 rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; 20 richly decorated and enameled chamber suites; cottage furniture, some of which cost to manufacture, $300; 50 easy and Voltaire chairs, 30 dozen spring-seat parlor chairs of different styles; 10 sofa bedsteads, rich wardrobes in mahogany, rosewood and walnut; 20 plain bookcases.

At 12 o'clock.—Several superior toned rosewood 6½ and 7-octave piano fortes, New-York and Boston makers, one of which cost $500, made by Wm Lindeman & Son, fully warranted

Also, an invoice of thick French plate, pier and oval mirrors, in richly ornamented frames, several choice oil paintings, engravings, &c.

D. S. HOLDS, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, HIGHLY CASED AND FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, COSTLY CHINA AND SILVER PLATE, &c., &c., THIS (Thursday) MORNING, March 22, at 10½ A. M. at No 11 Warren-st, comprising the whole contents of the house, consisting of royal velvet floor and stair carpeting, tapestry, Brussels and imgrain do but little worn; rosewood parlor, drawing, and bedroom furniture, consisting of elegant upholstered suites in French brocade satin; Italian marble-top centre tables; mirrors, sofas, sofa and fancy do; sofas, one splendid rose-wood 7-octaves double action piano-forte, warranted; rosewood Louis XIV etagère, glass plated throughout; work tables; fancy; ladies' reception chairs, escritoires, lamps and splendid pier glasses, in costly frames, with slab and brackets; brocatelle and lace curtains, gold shades, valuable oil paintings by eminent artists, gothic mixed clocks, bronze, china vases, and bisque and Parian decorations, handsome highly carved oak extension table, table linen napkins, crockery, French China, silver tea services, cake baskets, forks, spoons, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, liquor cases, decanters, wines, champagnes, &c., &c.; waters, one fixtures, Chinas tea set, do, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bureaus with marble tops, do. washs nds, corner and towel stands, palliasses, fine carded hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, beds, bolsters and pillows of fine live geese feathers, stone China toilet sets, oval and square gilt frame mirrors, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, by GEORGE COOK, at his salesroom, No. 374 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant pier glasses with marble slabs and brackets, fine oil paintings in gilt frames, splendid enameled, cottage suites with and without marble tops, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, as much in demand at this public sale, rosewood centre and sofa tables, quartette and other fancy tables, rosewood etageres, secretaries, bookcases, music cabinets, custom made extension dining tables, mahogany sofas, spring seat chairs, arm do., rockers, rosewood and mahogany beds'eads, cottage and common do., marble-top and plain top wash and washstands, palliasse mattresses, palliasses, beds and bedding, office and counting-house desks, wardrobes, &c. Also, an invoice of silver plated ware, consisting of castors, cake baskets, table spoons and forks, ladles, table cutlery Also, a line of rich decorated china ware, tea and coffee sets, vases, toilet sets, mantel clock and ornaments, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c. Also, Piano-fortes at 12 o'clock. Catalogues on the morning of sale

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W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 76 Crosby st., near Spring, by large sale of elegant household furniture, carpets, rich tapestry and three-ply carpets, oilcloth, richly carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in plush; rosewood centre tables, two French plate pier mirrors, marble slab and brackets, brocatelle and lace window curtains, richly decorated china vases, bronze mantel clock, several elegant bedsteads, cost $75; brocatelle canopies, lined throughout; square Grecian patent bedsteads; thick quilted hair mattresses, palliasses, bedding, several sets of enameled chamber furniture, with mattresses, lounges, richly painted window shades, cottage chairs, rocking and easy chairs, together with a good variety of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The whole in excellent order.

We invite the trade and housekeepers. Sale positive, by order of mortgagee.

Catalogues on morning of sale. Deposits required from all purchasers.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

HOUSEKEEPERS' CHANCE.—THIS MORNING, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No 61 Nassau-st, rich and plain furniture, in suites, for parlors, covered French satin brocatelle; tables to match; mahogany and oak extension tables and chairs, splendid enameled furniture, library bookcases, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, easy and rocking chairs, centre, card and sofa tables; LAW BOOKS, &c.; rich bedsteads, dress bureaus and wash-tands. Also, two extra rosewood piano-fortes, of exquisite tone, truly prices in the way of valuable instruments. Also, second-hand mahogany. Also, French china, cutlery, oil paintings, mirrors, Havana cigars, gold and plated jewelry, china and fancy articles, awning, bound books, and iron bookcase. Not half can be named. Examine by catalogue, now ready at the auction room. Additional invoice of gold watches, jewelry, set first-rate harness, &c. All must be sold to-day.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No 8 Pine-st., French plate pier glasses in mahogany framed mirrors, mantle mirrors, framed engravings gilt frame, 18 French plate gilt frame, 3 octagon mirrors, 100 fine oil paintings in gilt frames, looking glass frames, fifty of engravings, fine gilt frame oval mirrors and painting frames, &c. JOHN E. PELAR, Constable.

Also at 12 o'clock, 100 dozen silk and buckram finished and unfinished bonnet frames, fashionable styles. Also an assortment of new clothing—coats, vests, pants, &c.

LEWIS LYMAN, Auctioneer.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE FOREIGN BOOKS, in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Greek and Latin—embracing also standard English Editions, suited to schools, academies, colleges, the private student, and public and private libraries, being the first closing sale previous to the assignee and insp ctor-assistant proceeding to Europe now retiring from business, will be held by LYMAN & CO., (Successors to Conley & Reese,) at their salesroom, No. 371 Broadway, corner of White-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.—An invoice of New Books and fine Stationery. An entirely fresh stock will be added to the above.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.—At 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, parlor suites in rich brocatelle and hair cloth, sofas, lounges, bedsteads, chairs, bureaus, marble top tables, hat stands, clocks, secretary, bookcase, cottage and other stoves, velvet and Brussels tapestry and ingrain carpets, crockery, china, glassware, bedding, feather cots and bolsters, a good horse, five canary birds and cages, &c., &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell at his salerooms, No. 54 Nassau-st., a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising rosewood wagons, bookcases, bureaus, extension-tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, parlor and other chairs; enameled chamber suites, washstands, arm-chairs, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Administrators, the personal effects of the late Elizabeth W Sibell. The whole will be sold for cash.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & RUSH.—We will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No 37 Centre-st., a splendid lot of silk goods suitable for ladies' dresses, and in lots to suit, by order of assignee. Also, velvets, Chusa silks, cravats, handkerchiefs, dry goods. The plaid silks are beautiful. Show cases jewelry, fine watches and sale of elegant furniture on Friday.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—THURSDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, in front of No. 5 Broad-st., will be sold a large collection of standard and fancy standard rose-trees, dwarf rose trees, &c., all selected with great care in Europe, by G. MARC, of Astoria, L. I., and warranted true to name. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Statement of the Affairs of the Company on Jan. 1, 1855, published in conformity with the provisions of the ninth section of the act of Assembly, of April 6, 1849.

MORTGAGES.

Being first mortgages on Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia, except $30,000 in Montgomery, Bucks, Schuylkill and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania ..... $1,305,[illegible] 00

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under mortgage Claims, viz.:

Eight houses and lots, 70 by 180 feet, on the southwest corner of Chestnut and 17th sts.....
A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet, on the north side of Spruce-st., and west of 11th-st.....
A house and lot 21.7 by 180 feet, on the west side of Penn-square, south of High-st.....
Two houses and lots, each 18 by 80 feet, on the south side of Spruce-st., near 16th st.....
Five houses and lots, each 17 9 by 90 feet, Nos 159, 161, 163, 165 and 167 Dillwyn-st.....
Three houses and lot, 40 by 80 feet, on east side of 17th-st., south of Pine-st.....
A lot of ground, 17 by 51 feet, on the northeast corner of 22d and Spruce-sts.....
Hotel and lot, 50 by 51 feet, on the southeast corner of Chestnut and Beech-sts.....
Five houses and lot, 42 by 86 feet, on the north side of George-st., west of Ashton-st.....
Seven houses and lot, 20 by 117 feet, on the east side of Beach-st., south of Chestnut-st.....
A house and lot 18 by 30 feet, No. 96 Fitzwater-st., east of 9th-st.....
A ground rent of $30, issuing out of a lot 13.4 by 40 feet, on the north side of Otter-st., 40 feet west of Leopard-st.....

At cost, 82,830 50

Temporary Loans on stock and collateral Security..... 96,442 00

STOCKS.

$10,000 Almshouse Loan, 5 per cent. (interest due).....		
200 shares Bank of Kentucky.....		
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky.....		
100 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.....		
13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.....		Cost, 63,086 50
200 shares Southwark Railroad Co.....		
27 shares Commercial and Railroad Bank Vicksburg.....		
300 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....		Market value, $70,458 50
91 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.....		
2 shares Mercantile Library Co.....		
34 shares Union Canal Co.....		
10 shares Schuylkill Railroad Co.....		

Notes and bills receivable..... 11,093 50
Uncertified policies..... 1,470 25
Merchandise..... 167 84
Cash on hand..... $19,832 37
Cash in hands of agents..... 7,385 21
27,217 58

Total..... $1,634,452 52

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses paid during the year 1854..... $282,394 39

By order of the Board
CHARLES N BANCKER, President.

Attest—CHARLES C. BANCKER, Secretary.
Office in New-York—No. 67 Wall-st.
P. NOTMAN, Agent.

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Company, under this title, has been organized in this City, composed entirely of the present and old firemen. Its capital is $150,000; shares, $10. The present Directors and corporators are:

Henry Wells,	T. B. Hamilton,	Wm. T. Jennings,
Francis H. Ruggles,	Wm. H. Arthur,	Jacob Tholwell,
Russell Smith,	Joseph H. Taylor,	Elias Dunenbury,
C. S. Littlejohn,	James W. Barker,	A. M. C. Smith,
Benj'n Brandreth,	Joseph S. Taylor,	W. W Woodworth.

The Corporators desire to distribute the stock as much as possible among Firemen, and have made the shares at $10, so that persons of limited means may be enabled to take an interest in the Company. The Company will commence business about the middle of April next, and, as Wall-st. (late Express office.) Some of the officers have been engaged in Insurance business for several years, and their experience, it is confidently believed, will be of much service in conducting the affairs of the Company. Persons desirous of taking stock will find books of subscription in the hands of all of the Directors, and offices. The Directors have elected HENRY WELLS, President.

T. B HAMILTON, Vice-President.
EDWARD C. TAYLOR, Secretary.
FRANCIS H RUGGLES, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1854.—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John S. Bridge,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
Wm. Otsell,	N P. Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F Whiting,
Geo. Gaillian,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C Smith

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F LEGGETT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 44½ Wall-st., 24th March, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter G. Stuyvesant,	Henry H. Morrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm H Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $250,000.
Office, No. 82 Wall-st., Opposite the Merchants' Exchange
HUGH LAING, President.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary

NOTICE.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 59 Barclay-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

THE MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 3d-av and 9th-st—Pays 6 per cent INTEREST on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Open daily, from 9 A M to 2 P. M., and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (late Mayor of the City,) President
PHILIP W ENOS and ISAAC T. SMITH, Vice-Presidents.
W H ELLSWORTH, Secretary
N. B.—This Savings Bank is in no way connected with any other Banking Institution in the City, is regularly chartered according to law, by the Legislature of this State, and has its Funds securely invested, mainly on bond and mortgage, on property worth double the amount loaned.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be forfeited to the State.

o26-'54-law2yT D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10-'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 16, 1855.—The LAKE SHORE BANK, Dunkirk, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the undersigned, as Receiver of the Bank, with a request for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. Co., No. 15 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last year, payable on and after the 1st day of the Company's next and after the 1st April next. The certificate having been appropriated to the construction of the Northern Division, from Sandusky to Toledo, the Dividend is made payable in Seven per cent. Income Bonds of the Company. Certificates for fractions will be issued redeemable in bonds when presented in sums of $100. The transfer books will be closed from 30th inst. to 2d April next, by order of the Board of Directors E. B LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS R. R. Co. (Late Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co.), No. 15 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1855.

INTEREST on the Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1855, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the office of the coupons at this office. E. S. BLANCHFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Brooklyn, March 21, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of six per cents, on the capital stock, payable on and after demand, at their office, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-engraved cards, all the various other qualities of finer and coarser cards, made by RAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House

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$250 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.—Whereas, JOHN CAMPBELL, was run over by a butcher's cart near the corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., on the 3d of January last, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, of that day, and severely injured, and JOHN CARLISLE, of the City of New-York, driver of said cart, is supposed to be the person who drove said cart in such manner as to cause the injuries from which the said John Campbell died, on the 15th of January, 1855, and whereas the person who drove said cart is subpœnaed to appear before me by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence, to be paid on conviction of the offender, on the Corporation order of the District Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.

By, &c.) FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an agreement and power of Attorney from WILLIAM HANNGHE, baker, No. 9 James-st., I am alone authorized to collect accounts due or to become due, from or on account of the bakery business carried on by said HANNGHE, and to give receipts therefor. All persons here by duly forbid paying any money to any other person than me or my cash. GEO. A. WIDMAYER, in the basement of No. 5 Chambers-st., who is authorized to receipt for all moneys on my account.

The firm of WIDMAYER & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of May last. GEO. WIDMAYER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1855.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from NEW-YORK to BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 4:20 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 10 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 5 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Amsterdam, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 5 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:15 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:50 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leaves Utica at 6 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Pittsburgh Road; Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego Falls and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario

At Schen

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

What shall be Done with the Crystal Palace?

The Crystal Palace, like the elephant which the French gentleman won in a raffle, is a bad thing to get rid of. We see a circular going the rounds of the City, addressed to the Honorable the Common Council, praying that the property be purchased by the Corporation, for the purposes of a *Central Distributing Market*. The Receiver of the Association offers the Palace for sale for the sum of $300,000, one third of the original cost. The petition urges:

That in this view of the case, branch railroads from the Hudson River and Harlem Roads might be made, whereby cars laden with country produce could deposit their freight at the very doors of the Palace, and suitable wharfs for boats laden with produce might be prepared opposite the market at the North and East River sides.

That this object would be a great convenience to the City, and would at once divert the thousands of carts and wagons of the market-men and grocers from Broadway, and other narrow and crowded streets in the lower part of the City; thereby affording the relief to those streets so much desired and needed.

That under the auspices of the Common Council it might likewise be converted into a City or State Museum, somewhat on the plan of the British Museum, in which to collect extensive cabinets of minerals, plants, animals, and other natural curiosities.

Board of Ten Governors.

The Board of Ten Governors met on Tuesday evening; nothing of importance was done. Gov. SMITH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Department ascertain and report whether there are any officers under this Department who are holding office in any other department or organization, which requires their services elsewhere.

Governor DRAPER called attention to the insecure condition of the public buildings on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, and of Bellevue Hospital, in regard to fire. In the Hospital, the staircases are of wood. It is proposed to replace them by iron staircases at each end of the building, on the outside. The Common Council has been repeatedly requested to place fire-engines on the Islands for the protection of property, but has thus far neglected to act. The whole subject was referred to a Committee for action.

Five Points House of Industry—Doings in February.

One hundred and eighty persons have been received into this institution during the past month, and one hundred and eighty-six have been provided with homes and employment. The meals and other portions given to the out-door poor have been 14,236; 402 shoes have been manufactured and distributed; and the usual quantity of uncounted second-hand garments have been appropriated where it could be done beneficially and safely. The daily attendance of children in the schools has been 280, and the average number of inmates employed or under instruction, about two hundred and fifty.

Slaughter-Houses—Committee on Public Health.

The adoption of the proposed ordinance to prohibit the slaughtering of swine and neat cattle south of Fiftieth-street, under a penalty of $50, was recommended by the Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen at a meeting held in the Council Chamber yesterday. The report embodying the ordinance in question, (which has been already published,) having been previously referred to the Board, and vehemently protested against, was recommitted at the special request of Dr. RANNEY, the Chairman of the Committee, for the purpose of allowing an opportunity to all parties concerned of having their interests as fully represented, and as fairly taken into consideration, as might be legitimate for the proper determination of the matter in question. This secondary action of the Committee, it will be seen, fully endorses their previous proceedings.

Open Hatchways—Fatal Results.

On Tuesday Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of a lad named MICHAEL RYAN, who was killed by falling through a hatchway at No. 142 Fulton-street. The Jury rendered a verdict "that MICHAEL RYAN came to his death by injuries from a fall through the hatchway of building No. 142 Fulton-street; and that the owner of said building is culpable, in not having the said hatchway properly guarded.

The Sixth-avenue Poison Case.

Information was received at the Coroner's office on Tuesday, that another of the six Germans who were poisoned on the 22d of January last by eating ham at a boarding-house in the Sixth-avenue, had died.

☞ MR. JOHN DE RUYTER, one of the Directors and a large Stockholder in the National Bank, died suddenly on Monday evening, from an attack of palsy. Mr. DE RUYTER was 72 years of age, and a native of Belgium, but emigrated in early life, and was for many years established in business this City.

Family Markets.

The opening, Summer-like weather of the past few days, has had the effect of increasing largely the supplies of articles for the domestic table in our retail markets, moderating somewhat the exorbitant rates of the past Winter. Eggs, especially, are more abundant and cheap, and now sell seven for a shilling. Vegetables, too, are coming in with more freedom, and sell at somewhat reduced rates.

The prices of Fresh Meats have undergone no material change. Fresh Fish is in good demand and supply. The oyster sloops, which were prevented from reaching the City with their cargoes, the latter days of the past week have all arrived, increasing largely the supply of this delicious shell-fish, which is, as usual, in fine demand, at old rates, 50c.@$1 75 ₩ hundred.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen....WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Report on the Reynolds Offal Contract.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, according to adjournment, the President in the Chair. The report of the previous day was read, corrected and adopted.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Of managers of the Association for Colored Orphans, praying relief from certain assessments. To reset curb and gutter and flag of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-streets. For a pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. From the Woman's Hospital Association, seeking for an appropriation of $5,000 to enable them to commence operations. Of A. L. Lounsbery, to grade a portion of Eleventh-avenue.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

To have two crosswalks laid across Fourteenth-street, at the junction of Irving-place. That the Recorder of the City, the District Attorney, the Police Justices, and any and all other authorities of this City empowered to receive bail, be and are hereby requested to report to this Board the names and the numbers of persons bailed by them or by their predecessors in office, since the 1st January, 1853; the amount of bail taken, the names of the sureties, the nature of the indictments, the forfeitures of the bail, and the amounts paid the Treasury on account thereof. That the sidewalks on the southerly side of Rivington-street, from Columbia to East-streets, be flagged and reflagged, and curb and gutter-stones set and reset where necessary. Asking for opinion of Corporation Counsel as to the obligations of Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies. In relation to flagging Gansevoort-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues. To relay sidewalk in favor of Nos. 86, 87, and 89 Essex-street. Requesting Legislature to add to appropriation for lands and places $150,000. That the Chief of Police be directed to prevent all carts and other vehicles from entering into the Park, for the purpose of inspection. To flag and relay sidewalks on Seventh-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth-streets. To repair the Governor's room. To have sidewalks flagged in front of Nos. 57, 61 and 63 Anthony-street. Of Dew D. Williamson and others for the removal of the City Hall to Madison-square. To have sidewalks reflagged, &c., in Pine-street, from Broadway to William-street. In the matter of opening and grading Second-avenue. The above were adopted and referred to their appropriate Committees.

RESOLUTION LOST.

To object the Supreme Court to occupy the Councilmanic Chamber, until the 1st of April next.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

Several reports on assessments from the Committee, in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment in the matter of grading various streets of the City, were presented and adopted. The Finance Committee presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen to compromise suit pending with the Bank of the Commonwealth. Also, a report in favor of making extra appropriation for the Department of Repairs and Supplies. Also, a report in favor of a donation of $300 to the Wilson Industrial School. The last three reports were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

The Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, JOEL W. MASON in the Chair, for the purpose of taking up the report of the Committee on Public Health, and such other matter as might come up for consideration. The reader read a communication and accompanying papers, from the Comptroller, on the Reynolds Contract; and the report of the Committee on Public Health relative to the same, which was as follows, was then read. The Committee

REPORT.

That, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Common Council, the Comptroller appointed an appraiser to estimate upon the property used in the removal of dead animals, &c., as owned by Wm. B. Reynolds; said Reynolds appointed a second appraiser, and the two so appointed selected a third. These appraisers, subsequently to excluding certain articles, returned to the Comptroller the amount at which they valued the several items of property which they considered fairly covered by the resolution of the Common Council—the amount being $36,745 51. This is exclusive of "the right and title to Barren Island, including all the leases, contracts and conveyances now held by W. B. Reynolds, for any part or portion of the Island and its appertenances," which was appraised at $10,000.

The City, since the month of December, 1850, has been paying a monthly increasing amount to Wm. B. Reynolds for the removal of dead animals, &c., from the City.

In December, 1850	$370 00
In December, 1851	3,513 00
In December, 1852	5,451 50
In December, 1853 (average)	4,032 00

This last amount, however, was in consequence of a verbal arrangement between the City Inspector and said Reynolds, pursuant to directions from the Common Council; as on "the 16th of October last the contract with Mr. Reynolds was fully settled and finally canceled without any reservation or obligation on the part of the City."

During the last two months of 1854 and the first three months of 1855 there will be expended for the removal of offal, &c., an amount of $30,000, exhausting in five months the entire appropriation set apart for a year.

The City are, therefore, at the present time, paying a large amount under no direct or specific contract, but merely a temporary necessitous arrangement. Your Committee deem it advisable to make an explicit or formal contract, which can be done, as your Committee deem, at less cost to the City than that now paid. The 19th section of the Charter requires this work, among others, shall be performed by contract, but in order to do so and to insure fair competition, it will be necessary for the City to purchase at the appraised value certain property of Mr. Reynolds; otherwise Mr. Reynolds, having every facility for the removal of the offal, &c., will be able to take the contract on his own terms.

Your Committee also deem that it will be necessary to purchase the lease of Barren Island, as aforesaid, viz: at the sum of $10,000 prior to advertising for estimates. This is the only course that can be pursued; and, if not consummated shortly, warm weather will be another incentive to continuing the present informal system, and at present prices.

In view of these facts, your Committee submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. B. Reynolds for the sum of $46,745 51, the same to be in full for the items of property used by said Reynolds for the removal of dead animals, offal, &c., &c., and mentioned in the second section of the appraisal made by James Horner, Charles G. Waterbury and George Briggs, and to be conveyed by said W. B. Reynolds to the City of New-York, together with his right and title to Barren Island, including all the leases, contracts and conveyances now held by said Reynolds for any part or portion of the Island and its appertenances; the articles of conveyance to be drawn and approved by the Counsel to the Corporation, and that the aforesaid amount of $46,745 51 is hereby appropriated therefor.

J. W. RANNEY,
C. S. COOPER,
HENRY S. SLEVIN,
J. S. COUENHOVEN,
HENRY SMITH,
Committee on Public Health.

Mr. CONOVER hoped the report would be concurred in.

Mr. MATHER hoped it would be laid over and published, that all might have an opportunity of reading it.

Mr. CONOVER had no objection to its being laid over, and a vote being taken on this question, it was lost. The question was now on the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolution.

Councilman REED wished the report to be passed to a third reading, so that it would come on Friday night. He wished some reform in the manner of letting out this contract, so that other than speculators should have a chance to contract, and thereby save the City $40,000 a year.

Councilman COOPER concurred in substance with the last speaker.

The report was finally adopted.

Several other matters of minor importance came up, and were disposed of, and the Committee rose.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Hall.

REVENUE LAW—FORFEITURE—CONCEALMENT.

The United States vs. *One case containing woolen cloths, Isidore Silberstein, claimant.*—This was a proceeding on the part of the United States to forfeit the goods, on the ground that they had been concealed on board the steamship *Hermann*, and that the duties had not been paid. Evidence was given by the prosecution that on the 2d October, 1854, the case was stopped at the gangway by the Custom-House Inspector, as three men were taking it ashore, who said that the owner of it was on the dock. It was marked "passengers' baggage," but had no mark of having been inspected; that the case was sent to the public stores, and while there the claimant, with others, came there to see about it, and said it contained old clothes, books, &c.; that at the request of the officer the claimant at once unlocked it, and on examination it was found to contain also 25 pieces of woolen cloths, which were valued at $697. There were also remnants of cloth, and the claimant alleged that he was a tailor, and had brought this stock over among his other baggage, but denied any concealment.

By the Court—The Attorney of the United States seeks to procure a condemnation of the property libeled in this case, as forfeited to the Government, under the provisions of the 68th section of the act of March 2, 1799, upon the ground that such property had been *concealed* on board the steamer *Hermann*, contrary to the provisions of that section.

The term "concealed," as used in that section, applies only to articles intended to be secreted and withdrawn from public view on account of the duties not having been paid, or secured to be paid, (12 Wheaton, 486,) and I am of the opinion that the charge of concealment has not been proved in the present case.

There was certainly an attempt made to take the box containing the articles libeled ashore, without a permit or the payment of duties; but the claimant, by the evidence produced in his behalf has sufficiently rebutted the presumption that such attempt was made by his directions or consent, and has shown quite conclusively that he was absent from the ship for some considerable time before and until the next day after the attempt was made.

Under such circumstances I think the burden of proving that the persons engaged in the effort to remove the articles libeled were in the employ, or acted by the direction or consent of the owner and claimant, is upon the United States, especially as the officers of the customs saw the persons engaged in the attempt, and also saw the carman, who, it was alleged by such persons, had been employed by the owner of the goods to transport the box from the wharf, and by whom it was stated that the person employing him had just left when the officers went to the cart to find the owner. Neither this carman, nor either of the three persons who attempted to remove the box, has been produced on the part of the United States for the purpose of identifying the claimant and owner; and even if the attempt to remove the box from the ship without its being first examined by the officers of the customs, and without the payment of duties thereon, would be a "concealment" of the property under the provisions of the act before referred to, (which I am inclined to doubt,) there is no proof that the attempt was made with the knowledge or consent of the owner of the goods, or of any one having any interest in, or right of control over them.

The statements made or intended to be made by the claimant, through his interpreter, when he applied to the officers to have the case examined, the next day after this attempt, were probably misapprehended by the officers, in consequence of the manner in which the interpreter pronounced the word "cloths," which he, being a German, pronounced almost exactly like an American's pronunciation of the word "clothes." Certainly, there was no concealment of the property upon that occasion, nor was it so packed or arranged in the case as to show any intention of concealment.

The libel must therefore be dismissed, but there must be a certificate of probable cause.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen. For the claimant, Mr. Stallknecht.

FORFEITURE—REVENUE LAWS—MARKET VALUE.

MARCH 21.—*The United States* vs. *Eight Packages containing Musical Instruments.*—This case was tried before Judge Hall and a Jury yesterday.

It is a proceeding on the part of the United States to forfeit these eight packages, containing organs manufactured by Messrs. Alexander & Sons, at Paris, and sent by them to this country, on the allegation that they were invoiced at a false valuation, and at a lower value than their market value, for the purpose of evading the payment of the proper duties.

The claimants alleged that the goods in question were invoiced at their real cost price, and that that cost was the market value, and that they had before sent several invoices in which the valuation was made in the same way, which were passed through the Custom House without objection, and that there was no intention of evading the payment of the full duties.

The Court ruled that the cost to the maker was not the market value.

The Jury brought in a sealed verdict this morning in favor of the United States.

For the United States—Mr. Joachimssen.
For claimants—Mr. Kennebeth and Mr. Ridgway.

COUNTERFEITING.

A Jury was empaneled this morning in the case of Dr. Edward Brown, indicted for counterfeiting gold dollars. Mr. Brown was tried once before, some months since, and the Jury then disagreed. The evidence was then reported, and the defendant will be the same on this trial.

Mr. Cobreath, the alleged counterfeiter, was put on the stand, examined by Mr. McKeon for the prosecution, and cross-examined by Mr. Clinton for the defence.

Important to Warehousemen who have Hoisterways.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM,
Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Woodruff.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this City, &c., respondents, vs. *William J. Williams and Thompson Price, appellants.*—This case came up for argument from the Court below to test the validity of an ordinance of the Corporation which was passed about four years since in consequence of the many fatal accidents which had occurred in the lower sections of the City from the negligence of those merchants, store keepers and manufacturers who occupy the upper floors of high buildings and require hoistways for the purpose of taking goods in and out of those upper stories. By the ordinance in question the penalty of $50 was inflicted upon any person who should neglect to have such hoistways secured of a night by trap doors and in being railed round in the day time with a secure wooden railing. This stringent provision did not effectually repress the criminal neglect, and many persons were sued for the penalty, and within a very recent period the accidental deaths of victims have been reported in this journal. The defendants in this case were sued for a violation of the ordinance at the time when Daniel E. Sickles was Corporation Attorney, and a verdict returned against them which they contest on appeal before the full bench. It is understood that a large number of down-town merchants have joined in this mode of opposition to the ordinance. The case was argued on Saturday by Mr. Larocque for the defendants, who relied on the following points of law to sustain his clients:

First—The corporation had no authority under their charter or the acts of the Legislature referred to in the complaint to pass the ordinance in question. The authority must be claimed under the following power, viz: The power to declare "how and after what manner and order * * * all artificers, inhabitants and residents of the same city, and their factors, servants and apprentices, in their offices, functions and business, within the said city, and the liberties thereof, for the time being, and from time to time shall use, carry and behave themselves, * * * Provided, that such laws be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws or statutes of that part of our Kingdom of *Great Britain called England, or of our said province.*" This in general terms may be defined as a power to pass police regulations.

Second—The ordinance in question is not a police regulation. A police regulation is one which operates upon the conduct of the inhabitants of the city with regard to person or property, in their direct intercourse with or bearing upon the rights of person or property of others.

For this reason the ordinances of the corporation subscribing the materials or height, or the like, of buildings within the city, with a view to prevent their fall or conflagrations, or other consequences *immediately injurious* to the persons or property of other citizens, are valid.

Third—But this clause of the charter did not confer upon the corporation the power to impose restrictions upon the internal arrangements of a man's own house. There is no pretence that the absence of the railings and the trap-doors prescribed by the ordinance can in any way affect the safety or the rights of person or property of other citizens who do not enter the premises of the owner or occupant who omits to provide them. No person, without the owner's or occupant's consent, has a right to enter his premises, except in the cases hereafter referred to, and therefore the presence or absence of those safeguards within his house is a matter with which the public, whom the corporation is the exercise of their right to make police regulations, represent, have nothing to do. Those who do not like the internal arrangements need not enter. It is a familiar doctrine, that a trespasser upon the private property of another cannot maintain an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the owner's neglect to provide safeguards against accidents to those passing over his land, and this rule is an exemplification of the distinction between police regulations and mere arbitrary restrictions of private rights and enjoyment of property. If the corporation could lawfully exercise the power to pass the ordinance in question, under their charter, they would have just the same power to direct that every man should have a railing around his roof for the prevention of possible accidents, or around his private pond or basin upon his own grounds; or that he should keep a door constantly closed at the head of his stair-cases to prevent his children from falling.

Fourth—It is notorious, that the ordinance in question was a concession to the bold and ever-increasing demands of that formidable corporation which now controls so important a power in the city legislation, the fire department.

Fifth—But the possible occurrence of fires and the possible necessity for members of the fire department in such cases to enter private houses or stores, is too remote a contingency to justify the passing of such an ordinance as a police regulation. The question of power in such a case is analogous to that as to the right of action for an injury already suggested. The possible injury to be guarded against is too remote and consequential to justify the passing of the ordinance. The ordinance is unreasonable, and therefore not within the power conferred, and void.

Sixth—The right to pass the ordinance in question was not conferred by the charter, because it is embraced in the exception: "Provided that such laws be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws or statutes of that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called England, or of our said province." If not valid as a police regulation, the ordinance is a direct infringement of the right of private property guaranteed by Magna Charta. It is also a violation of the 5th article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, depriving the citizen to that extent of the free use and enjoyment of his property without due process of law, and to the same extent diminishing the value of his property to him for a supposed public benefit or use, without any compensation. It is also a violation of the 7th section of the first article of the Constitution of the State.

On behalf of the Corporation, Mr. John B. Haskin contended that the ordinance was valid and cited the following as the law of this State which must govern the Court in deciding a question of such great importance, and affecting the lives of so many laborers of both sexes as are employed in buildings constructed with special regard to the safety of property without respect to the safety of the person.

First. The charter of the plaintiffs, as set forth in the complaint, contains ample authority to pass the by-law or ordinance sued upon. *Second*. The ordinance in question conflicts with no constitutional provision, but is a valid police regulation. It is no more an interference with private property or rights than the fire laws, regulating the height of houses, the materials of which they shall be built, and the thickness of the walls, which have been universally sanctioned and enforced, and their constitutionality not questioned,—or the laws prohibiting the sale of liquors without license, which have always been held constitutional. Commonwealth *vs.* Biskington, 24 Pick. 352. Same *vs.* Kimball, 24 Pick. 350. The State *vs.* Muse, 4 Dev. & Bat. 319. Ingersoll *vs.* Spaurin, 1 Den. 540. Markle *vs.* Akron, 14 Ohio, 586. Or the law authorizing the plaintiffs to regulate or prohibit by ordinance the keeping of gunpowder within the bounds of the city. The Mayor *vs.* Ordronau, 12 J. R. 122. Or the act regulating the speed of steamboats landing at and departing from Albany. 1 Hill, 469, 470. Or the ordinance requiring streets to be flagged and curb-stones set by the owners. Paxson *vs.* Sweet, 1 Green. 196. Or the law and ordinance requiring intelligence-offices to be licensed. The Mayor *vs.* Nash. Opinion of Woodruff, J. Or the law imposing a penalty for not obeying the orders of a Harbor Master to remove a vessel at a wharf, although private. Vanderbilt *vs.* Adams, 7 Cow. 349. Or the ordinance prohibiting interments in a cemetery. Stuyvesant *vs.* the Mayor, 7 Cow. 585. *Third*. It is not unreasonable. Of that objection can be considered under the present demurrer. It is a useful regulation, demanded by necessity, and well calculated to guard against the endangering of human life. But the Court will not usurp Legislative powers, and assume to judge of the mere *expediency* of the ordinance. *Unreasonableness* must be *palpable and obvious*. "*It must be demonstrably shown.*" 1 Green, 196. And therefore the judgment should be affirmed.

Their Honors reserved their decision for the present.

(Advertisement.)

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—In all Rheumatic cases, whether chronic or recent; in pains of the bones, joints, and limbs; in colds and influenza, there is no medicine at all to be compared to them. Their great sale is a sufficient proof of their invaluable medicinal qualities. They act as a purgative, but they also induce a gentle perspiration where it is required; and by their use in colds, influenza and coughs, they prevent fevers and those other difficulties so often arising from neglected colds at this season of the year. Those who are troubled with a continuous tickling in the throat, will find one dose of five pills often cures them at once—thus saving a world of trouble and inconvenience. For 35 years I have used Brandreth's Pills when sick, and they always cured me. I confidently recommend them, because I fully believe they are capable to cure every disease—all having the same origin, and arising from impurity or imperfectly circulating blood. All who have used them have been benefited, none injured. By vomiting, sweating, or purging, nature throws out diseases from the human body; and no cure of diseased action can be effected any other way. Brandreth's Pills have this three-fold action: If the patient requires an emetic they act as one; if a purge, they effectually purge; if the pores of the skin are closed, they break up the congestion and a profuse sweat takes place.

Those who have become well acquainted with their value, thank God, because experience has proved that with Brandreth Pills in their possession, they have combated successfully diseases which have too frequently occasioned death to others similarly situated. Brandreth's Pills are, indeed, life-saving, time-saving, and health-restoring. The Public's servant,

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1855. B. BRANDRETH.

Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, Brandreth Building—entrance No. 43 Canal-street—at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also at the Branch Offices, No. 274 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

The Pills may also be had of D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis.

(Advertisement.)

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN THE FOURTH WARD, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—JAMES COLE has will sell on Tuesday, March 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 128 Lawrence-street, between Myrtle-avenue and Willoughby-street, a first class 3-story and basement brick dwelling, with 2 lots of land; the house 25 by 40 feet, built in the best manner by day's work and of the best materials, replete with all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 107 feet 6 inches. No. 32 Lawrence-street, between Johnson and Tillary-streets, a neat 3-story dwelling and lot; the house is 18 by 30 feet, built in a substantial manner, containing 6 rooms, modern improvements, &c. Lawrence-street is one of the most retired streets in that section of the city, within a few minutes' walk of the Ferries, convenient to Railroads, Churches, Schools, &c. Part of the purchase money on bond and mortgage. For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 48 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and No. 18 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The law of fixtures and other property, partaking both of a real and a personal nature, comprising the law relating to annexations to the freehold in general, as also emblements, charters, heir-looms, &c., with an appendix containing practical rules and directions respecting the removal, purchase, valuation, &c., of fixtures between landlord and tenant, and between out-going and in-coming tenants, by JOSEPH FERARD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, from the latest English edition, with notes and references to American authorities. By WILLIAM HOGAN, Counselor-at-Law, second edition, just published, price $3, and for sale by BANKS, GOULD & Co., No. 144 Nassau-street, New-York, and No 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS—Importers of Gilt Cornices, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Damasks, Buff Hollands, &c.

KELTY & FERGUSON,

No. 289½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-street, are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades, made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SPRING SILKS.—Among the many wonders of the age, is the exposition of New Spring Silks at Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s No. 301 Grand-street. Rich black Gro de Rhine, Chameleon, Plaid and Striped Silks, (New Spring styles,) at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., to 8s. Ladies who desire something new in style, should visit No. 301 Grand-street immediately.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—This truly extraordinary remedy is so invigorating that a few doses will immediately renovate the system, imparting as it were new life, strength and energy to those suffering from declining health. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

CHOICE AND POPULAR MUSIC AT NO. 333 BROADWAY.—HORACE WATERS' extensive Catalogue of Music, at the reduced prices, is now ready, free of charge. The most liberal terms granted the trade on Music. Agents wanted in every town throughout the United States to sell his Music and Pianos.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Common Council—More Vetoes.

A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held Tuesday evening. A communication from the Mayor was read vetoing a resolution appointing a Committee to prepare amendments to the City Charter, and to repair to the State Capital to secure their adoption. The veto, after considering the inexpediency of amending the City Charter at every Session of the Legislature, and adverting to the fact that the amendments in question were not submitted to the people for their approval, intimates that Charter-tinkering arises from a desire of Aldermen to visit the Capital on City business. When the reading was finished, Alderman DAVENPORT, Chairman of the Committee on the Amendments, characterized the communication of the Mayor as egotistical, and insulting to the Common Council. He proceeded to explain that the amendments were necessarily prepared in haste, in order that they could be taken to the Legislature at a certain time. The Alderman also referred to the late public meeting held for the consideration of these amendments, which he regarded as a discreditable movement. He attributed the veto to motives of private interest on the part of the Mayor, and was opposed to its being received in the usual manner. He thought it time that the Common Council vindicated itself from insult.

Another communication from the Mayor was read vetoing a resolution to pay him $50 for the stationary he has used in preparing vetoes. The veto was sustained by a vote of 7 to 6.

A communication was also received from the Mayor, vetoing the appropriation of $1,000 to the Poor, recently passed by the Board, as an addition to the usual allowance to the Almshouse Department. This veto was sustained.

Another veto from the Mayor was received, objecting to the election of four constables—one from each Ward, at the ensuing Charter Election—on the ground of informality. This was also sustained. Some further business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

Mr. J. V. Hamilton yet Alive.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few days since I sent you an obituary notice of JOSEPH VARNUM HAMILTON, of whose death on the Plains, near Council Bluffs, I had what I considered authentic intelligence.

It now proves that Mr. HAMILTON, although badly wounded at the date referred to, in an encounter with some Poncas Indians, escaped with his life, and is now in a fair way for entire recovery. R. W. J.

No. 73 BROADWAY, March 20, 1855.

Georgia Matters.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your journal comes to hand with regularity. Money continues scarce here, although plenty at New-York. The Spring season is upon us; our planters are very busy planting corn and other early crops; our rivers are low, and we need rain to bring forward the balance of last year's crop.

Yours, &c., T. W. C.

DERBY will publish, in May, a duodecimo, under the title of *Bel Smith Abroad*. BEL SMITH is wife of DION PIATT, Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, and this volume is one of the results of her residence and observations abroad. Some of them have appeared in the form of letters in the *National Era*.

MARRIED

In this City, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Tuesday, March 20, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, JOHN EDMUND BODY, of London, to CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA CUTTIS, daughter of the late Wm. Card. of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 20, by Rev. George Hatt, Mr. JOSEPH GLASS, late of England, to Miss JANET M. MCCOWAN, late of Scotland.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 21, after a long and severe illness, MRS. REBECCA, wife of Simeon Raymond, Sr., aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Simeon and George H. Raymond, her sons-in-law, Edmund Crocker and John C. Lankford, also the members of the Mariners' Baptist Bethel and First Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 Clinton-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 21, after a protracted illness, at the age of 20 years, MARIE EVELINA AGLAE DE LA FORREST, wife of Charles Alphonse Lacathon De La Forest, Consul of France at Boston.

The friends of her husband and of her father, Pierre Flandin, are requested to attend the funeral service, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., on Friday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, ELIZA S., daughter of Abraham and ANN VOORHIS, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 134 2d-av. Services will be performed at St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-st.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 21, Mr. GEO. G. DEMILT, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Beacon Lodge No. 226 I. O. of O. F., and of Keystone Lodge of Free Masons, and of the Fire Department, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the late residence, No. 13 Eldridge-st.

In this City, on Fourth Day, 21 March 21, ELIZABETH W., daughter of Nathan and Sarah F. Harper, aged 7 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 66 East 29th-st., on Fourth day morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 20, WILLIE, infant son of William H. and M. Louise Weed, aged 9 months and 10 days.

In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, March 20, ELIZA GRIFFITH, wife of Robert Griffith, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 29 Maujer-place, South 5th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Near Fort Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, March 20, CHARLOTTE FRANCES, wife of T. P. Tyson, and daughter of the late ABM. G. ASHMORE, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., Cortlandt's Ferry will be in waiting at Fort Richmond to meet the 12 o'clock boat from the City.

At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, March 7, ELIZABETH C. ODELL, wife of William T. Odell, aged 32 years.

At Jersey City, on the morning of Wednesday, March 21, MARY CATHLINA PAYTON, daughter of Edmund M. Payton, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 21.

$6 000 Virginia 6s	95 ⅞	5 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94
10,000 Indiana State 5s	83 ⅝	60 do	93
3,000 do	b60 86	300 do	87
24,000 do	85	300 do	b30 94
3,000 do	83 85	100 do	b10 93
18 000 Missouri 6s	93 95	50 do	b20 93
5 000 California 7s '70	91	50 do	b30 93
1,000 Har 1st M Bonds	96	6 Mich. South. R. R	90
1,000 Albany Ex. Certif's	94	200 Galena & Chi. R. R.	93
1,000 do	95	5 Chi. & R. I. R. R. ex div.	89
1,000 Erie Con Bds '71	84	450 Erie Railroad	c 47
25,000 Erie Bds of '78	83 87	200 do	b30 48
10 000 do	b60 88	100 do	s30 47
2,500 Hud. Riv 1st M Ss.	109	200 do	s60 47
5,000 do	3d M B.	100 do	c 48
25 000 Ill Cen. R R B.	93	18 do	s 48
5,000 do	b30	250 do	s3 48
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. Bs.	91	200 do	b3 48
4,000 do	92	250 do	b30 48
3 200 New-York Cen. 7's	101	50 do	b10 48
1,000 Mich. So. Bds.	98	200 do	b60 48
3,000 C. & R. I. R. R. 8's	93	100 do	b30 48
20 Merchants' Ex. Bank	106	800 Harlem Railroad	32
20 Ocean Bank	74	100 do	s60 32
10 Metropolitan Bank	110	400 do	b60 33
5 Park Ins. Co.	90	100 do	b30 33
50 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	41	10 Harlem Pref'd	76
600 Canton Company	28	10 do	76
100 Nic. Transit Co.	s3 16	910 Reading Railroad	s3 85
100 do	s10 16	100 do	b3 85
250 do	16	200 do	b10 85
300 do	b30 17	69 do	b3 85
400 do	b3 17	100 do	b30 85
100 do	c 16	500 do	s3 85
500 do	16	100 do	s30 85
80 do	b30 17	200 do	b60 85
10 Penn. Coal Co	107	100 do	b30 85
50 do	b60 106	100 do	b60 85
110 do	b3 106	200 do	b30 85
560 Cumb. Coal Co	c 34	292 Hudson River R.R.	42
50 do	b60 35	50 do	b30 42
200 do	b3 34	100 do	s60 42
50 do	s30 34	50 do	s60 42
50 do	b15 34	150 do	b3 42
50 do	s30 34	25 do	b30 43
200 do	b30 34	100 do	b50 43
50 do	b60 35	100 do	s10 42
50 do	c 34	500 do	b30 42
20 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	80	200 do	b10 42
50 do	b10 80	200 do	b60 43
25 Mich. Cen. R. R.	89	5 Norwich & Wor. R.R.	36

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by J. THOMPSON:

$8,500 Virginia coupon 6s	96⅞
3,000 Missouri coupon 6s	94⅛
16,000 Indiana State 5s	85⅛
2,000

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1096. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at the office where the WEEKLY TIMES is published, No. 113 Nassau-street, by the proprietors, RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or TWENTY copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address. Single copies, $3, to prepay postage, beyond the time for which payment is made. Subscribers to the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail, are charged as follows:

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A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or FORTY-EIGHT columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those countries of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 12 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 22.

L. P. BAYNE, of the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., comes out in the *Union* denying all the statements of JOHN C. RIVES, editor of the *Globe*, about the Exchange Bank. He charges RIVES with hostility, owing to a business difficulty of long standing, and denies the statement that any money of the firm has been used in compromising or compounding claims. The Trustees also state that the most of the available funds are tied in New-York by Virginia attachments, but they have collected assets to the amount of $150,000, and have paid $160,000 for the redemption of bonds of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in conformity with the letters of assignment.

Lieut. J. HARTSTEIN, of the United States Navy, late of the California mail steamer *Illinois*, has been appointed to command the new Arctic Search Expedition.

Legislature of New-Jersey—Banks, &c.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 22.

The following Bank bills passed the House to-day, in addition to those passed yesterday: Mechanics' Bank at Burlington, (recharter;) Trenton Banking Company (recharter;) Bordentown Bank, (change from a free Bank;) Central Bank at Hightstown, (change from a free Bank;) Freehold Banking Company, at Freehold, Monmouth Co., (new Bank; Hackettstown Bank, Warren County, (new Bank;) Gloucester County Bank at Woodbury (new Bank.) This makes seventeen in number. Some two or three others are yet to come up.

Two of the Bank bills which passed yesterday, —the Cumberland Bank at Bridgewater and the Mount Holly Bank, both rechariers,—passed the Senate to-day. This has satisfied the Bank men, that all the bills will follow suit. Mr. HOPEY is fighting them inch by inch.

We had a great blow-out last night on the occasion of the passage of the supplement to the Warren Railroad bill, authorizing a temporary road and a change of route. The Warren Road is designed to form a connecting link between the New-Jersey Central and the Lackawana and Western Road of Pennsylvania, thus making a continuous line between New-York and the coal fields of Pennsylvania and with the great West. Speeches were made at the meeting by JOHN S. BLAIR, Mr. SCRANTON, and a host of others. An immense number of champaign bottles were punished.

The time of the adjournment of the Legislature is set down for next Thursday. It will probably be rescinded.

The Governor has nominated PETER BENTLEY to be Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson County, in the place of E. V. R. WRIGHT. The Senate has not yet confirmed the nomination.

The Collision in Hampton Roads, &c.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 22.

In the collision in Hampton Roads, before reported, the ship *California Packet* was greatly damaged, losing her bowsprit, foremast, cutwater, spars, &c. The brig which came in contact with her was the *Northwood*, from New-Orleans for Baltimore. She was also much injured. Both vessels have been towed up.

The New-York Police Officers to take passage in the Revenue Cutter, which is to go in pursuit of BAKER, have arrived.

No cases of yellow fever have occurred on board the *Columbia*.

The investigation of the *Jamestown* is still going on. She is certainly rotten.

The Kentucky Trust Company Bank.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 22.

Judge PRIOR, of Kentucky, decided at Covington to-day that the makers of the notes given for stock in the Kentucky Trust Company Bank were not liable for the payment of those notes, unless it can be shown that they combined to defraud the public. This decision reduces the assets of the Bank nearly $700,000.

The weather continues cold.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 22.

The latest reports here are that Mr. SCHOONMAKER, Canal Auditor, is to be nominated as Bank Superintendent, and Mr. LEWIS BENEDICT, of Albany, Auditor of the Canal Department.

Canadian Militia Bill.

QUEBEC, Thursday, March 22.

The second reading of the Militia bill was carried in the Assembly this morning at 1 o'clock, after a debate lasting altogether fourteen hours, by a vote of 74 against 23; the minority being composed in part of avowed annexationists.

Disturbance in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 22.

A great crowd assembled in front of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy this evening, but no disturbance occurred.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 22.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are received. From Tampico the dates are up to the 7th, when all was quiet. The new Governor-General VEGA was making a tour through the northern portion of the Department.

Weather Report.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 22.

We have a terrific snow storm here. It is now some six inches deep and still pouring down.

Photographs.

BRADY, of Broadway, has been making some very fine photographs of the people lately. The counterfeit presentment of the gentleman to whom Mayor WOOD wrote his letter threatening resignation if the Police bill passed, was a marked success, and especially truthful. This is a great art. The one impression taken being copied upon paper for an indefinite number of times—it is to daguerreotyping what stereotyping is to the art of printing. Those who have not kept their shots upon such of the Aldermanic tribe as have come within their range, will be compelled to observe the high degree of resemblance in which Mr. BRADY has achieved the art of photographing people.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 22.

I want to enter a solemn protest against being set down as the author of the letter appearing in the TIMES this morning, dated "Albany," &c., and signed "J. H. S." Something of the ideas therein contained I confess to a knowledge of—but the language I beg to disclaim. An interested reader suggests that it must be the joint production of tired printers and a sleepy proof-reader, and I incline to adopt the suggestion—for certainly no one possessed of his entire faculties would ever pass such gross and obvious errors as crop out so profusely in this morning's paper. Please "reform it altogether," and oblige the undersigned.

[Our correspondent's indignation is excusable. He is, however, wholly in error when he attributes the mistakes he complains of to somnolency in our proof-reading department. His letter was carefully read in proof, but owing to one of those concatenations of untoward occurrences which sometimes take place in morning newspaper offices, it was not corrected.—ED.

It was "General Order" day in the House, and not a little accomplished.

An interruption to the regular business was the reception of a communication from the Ten Governors, thanking the Legislature for having complied with their invitation, and expressing regret that, by the unauthorized introduction of a bar upon the boat employed by them, and the presence of improper persons who had forced themselves into the company, the pleasure of the visit was marred. When the communication was read,

Mr. BLATCHFORD said: I am happy, for one, to see that communication from the Ten Governors, and I move its reference to a select committee. In doing so, I hope the House will indulge me in saying that I feel, and I am sure the members of both Houses feel, the deepest gratitude to the Governors for the kindness and hospitality which they so generously extended to the Legislature, and not only for that, but especially for affording us an opportunity to visit those noble institutions of which the City of New-York is so justly proud. Great good cannot fail to come from that short visit. No man, Mr. Speaker, can visit those institutions without coming away a better man, with his heart enlarged and his sympathies expanded. In those institutions, crime is ameliorated, the suffering comforted, the friendless soothed, and helpless infancy protected, nourished and encouraged—the dumb almost made to speak, and the blind almost made to see.

I regret, Sir, that, during that visit of the Legislature, anything should have occurred to mar, for a moment, the deep interest excited by what they, with so much satisfaction, witnessed. I regret it, not so much on account of the Legislature as on account of the Governors themselves, who, I know, were filled with sorrow and mortification, that, by the conduct of a few unworthy and unprincipled individuals, the pleasure of the visit was interrupted, and disgrace attempted to be brought equally upon the Governors and upon the Legislature. But the effort was not successful. I know better, perhaps, than any other member of the House, how deep was the mortification of the Governors at the unhappy disturbance which occurred, and how earnest and deep-felt, in the privacy of their council rooms, were the expressions of mortification and regret.

I regret, also, Sir, that there should be found a journal in New-York whose conductors could so far forget what was due to its own character and the character of the public press, as to wantonly slander the Legislature of the State. These slanders were grossly unfounded and utterly false.

But, Sir, the Legislature needs no defence at my hands. Their works speak for them. A Legislature which, I trust, will soon send forth from the walls of this Capitol that messenger of peace and angel of mercy, with healing in its wings, in the shape of that beneficent law which it is now considering for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism and crime, needs no vindication at my hands from charges of the character to which I allude. That act, Sir, will be its enduring memorial, and its proud monument when the members who compose this Legislature shall be "gathered to their fathers."

It is proper, however, that I should say that the chief editor of the journal which has so scandalously slandered the Legislature, HORACE GREELEY, was absent from his home when these slanders were published. But I regret to know that others of its corps of editors were at home, and the recollection of the unjust imputations published by them should crimson their cheeks with shame.

But, Sir, it was not, I am told, any editor of that journal who penned these slanders, but a reporter; no, Sir, I will not do such injustice to that honorable profession as to call him by that name. It was no reporter—it was an eaves-dropper, who would meanly sneak around the halls of hotels, put his ear to the key holes of the rooms of members, and, catching the whispers of gentlemen in their moments of social intercourse, put forth their language, distorted or misrepresented, for no better purpose than to minister to the prurient and morbid taste of the low and vulgar.

It was not, Sir, formerly the course of the New-York *Tribune* to thus minister to such tastes. In doing so now, it has damaged its own character to a far greater extent than, in its utmost perversions of truth, it can possibly injure the characters of those whom it has so wrongfully assailed.

I repeat, Sir, that I regret the unfortunate circumstances referred to, and the publicity which has grown out of them, far more on account of the Ten Governors, than of the Legislature. In inviting the Legislature to visit the institutions under their charge, they were actuated by motives of the purest benevolence. Sir, I envy those Governors their responsible labors and their daily walks of charity, and envy them their noble duties by day, among the poor, the friendless and the distressed; and the peaceful recollections which must accompany them to their pillows at night.

Sir, I know the gentlemen who have the supervision of these benevolent institutions. I especially know and love the man (SIMEON DRAPER) who has been the presiding genius of that Board nearly the whole time since its organization. I love him for his many deeds of charity, for his unwearied, unostentatious, unpaid and unpurchasable acts of benevolence. I love him for his noble form—the type and embodiment of all that is manly. I love him for his towering brow, his sweet cheerful smile, and for his soft and rolling eye, scarcely ever free from the moisture of a tear-drop—that unerring index of the soul that sits enthroned within; and he, Sir, is the model of the noble men who have been and still are his associates and co-laborers. I trust, Sir, that this communication will be referred to a select committee.

The communication was referred to a Select Committee to take such action thereon as may be deemed desirable.

ELECTION OF REGENT.

The hour of 12 o'clock M. having been fixed for the election of a Regent of the University, at that time both Houses proceeded to declare their respective preferences. In the Senate the vote stood for

Erastus C. Benedict	18	J. W. C. Leveridge	1
Wm. J. McAlpine	9	S. B. Winthrop	1

It was noticable that on this question there was a fusion of the Democrats—the only Soft in his seat, Hon. MARK SPENCER, having voted with the Hards. What does this portend? I pause in some anxiety for a reply

In the Assembly the vote stood for

Erastus C. Benedict	72	Benjamin F. Butler	2
Wm. J. McAlpine	17	James T. Brady	1
Benjamin R. Winthrop	10	Henry Ward Beecher	1
Josf T. Headley	2	Roswell S. Burrows	1
Erastus Corning	2		

The two Houses meeting in joint convention, and it being ascertained that Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT had received a majority of the votes in both Senate and Assembly, he was therefore declared duly elected. When Mr. BENEDICT is so well-known and appreciated as he is in the City of New-York, it would be presumptuous in me to endorse the choice of the Legislature.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

In the Senate the Select Committee to whom was referred a petition relative to the duties of Commissioners of Emigration, reported by bill an Act to amend the several acts relating to the duties of the Commissioners of Emigration. It provides that in addition to the duties now imposed on the Captains of vessels, they shall deliver to each passenger a ticket, containing the name, age, &c., of the emigrant, the name of the vessel and master, the port from which she sailed, the date of sailing and arrival. Such ticket, substantiated by the oath of the emigrant, or other person knowing the facts therein, shall be *prima facie* evidence to substantiate a claim by any poor officer, against the Commissioners of Emigration, to the extent or amount necessarily granted by said officer for the relief or maintenance of such emigrant. Section 5 of chapter 320 of the laws of 1854, is amended by striking out the words "nor shall such passengers be entitled to any aid from the Commissioners of Emigration, after they shall have left this State, and been absent therefrom more than one year."

All actual and reasonable services and charges incurred by the relief of Emigrants, including actual disbursements, medical attendance, funerals, &c., shall be allowed and paid by the Commissioners of Emigration; and no such services shall be allowed for unless the same be shown by proper vouchers, duly verified by the oath of the person rendering the same, or his authorized agent. The Comptroller shall audit all claims within twenty days after the same shall be presented.

The Commissioners of Emigration shall remit to the several counties all moneys which may be due to them for relief granted to emigrants within twenty days after the expiration of each quarter; in case of refusal or neglect to do so, the same may be enforced by suit against the Commissioners.

It is made the duty of the Commissioners to compel a correct return of the manifests of all emigrant vessels, which manifests shall be carefully preserved. The Commissioners shall make an annual report of the number of weeks' board provided by them for the relief of emigrants, and the average cost per week for such maintenance. They shall codify the laws of the State in relation to emigrants and their support, and the rules and regulations established by them for the guidance of persons having business with their office.

The provisions of section 1, chapter 180, of the laws of 1847, and as amended in 1853, shall apply to the masters and commanders, proprietors and managers of all vessels, boats, bridges, ferries or other modes of conveyance or communication, between the States and the British Provinces, and they shall be required to give the same securities or pay the same commutation for all emigrant passengers who shall have been landed at Quebec or elsewhere within such provinces, from any emigrant vessel, and first carrying into the State, as is required from emigrants landing in the City of New-York.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to incorporate a company to be known as the "Chirigui Improvement Company," for the purpose of holding, improving, colonizing and working lands and mines within the province of Chirigui, in the Republic of New-Grenada, and for the further purpose of constructing and improving roads and erecting working houses, mills and manufactories thereon. The capital stock to be $2,000,000, in shares of $50 each. Samuel E. Johnson, Charles A. Stetson, Alexander McMillan, Wm. R. Foster, Ambrose W. Thompson, William Ward, J. Eugene Flandrin and J. A. Merrell are the Directors named.

A CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

Mr. BRADFORD this morning introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of a Consumption Hospital in the City of New-York. ROBERT B. MINTURN, ZADOCK PRATT, HENRY GRINNELL, WILLIAM MILES, THOMAS D. ANDERSON, M. D., JAMES HARPER, ALONZO CHESTER, M. D., LUTHER BRADISH, JOHN C. GREEN, PETER COOPER and E. D. MORGAN are the Trustees named in the act. For the purpose named they are authorized to hold real estate in value not exceeding $250,000. The Trustees are required to receive under their charge all the cases of pulmonary consumption, or patients suffering from diseases of the air passages which may be assigned to them or their care by the authorities, either of counties or towns, and to give them proper medical treatment, and to charge the expense thereof to the said towns or counties.

AMENDING THE REVISED STATUTES A LITTLE MORE.

Mr. BISHOP introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, so as to authorize constables to charge for serving a warrant or summons, twenty-five cents—for serving an execution ten cents on every dollar collected under $50—and five cents per dollar on every dollar above $50. For every mile (going only) more than one mile, when serving a summons, warrant, attachment or execution, ten cents, to be computed from the place of abode of the defendant, or where he should be found, to the places where the precept is returnable.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to incorporate the "Crystal Palace Market Association." WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, WILLIAM WHETTEN, HENRY HILTON, CHARLES BUTLER, SIMEON DRAPER, JOHN P. YELVERTON and WILLIAM W. STONE make up the body politic—the capital stock to be $300,000, with power to increase the same to $350,000. The object sought is to turn the Crystal Palace into a general market for the sale of all kinds of provisions, and such other articles as are usually sold in and around the various markets belonging to the City of New-York. To rent by the day, week, or for longer periods, space in said market, to any proper person or persons, who may desire to occupy the same, and offer for sale therein provisions or other articles usually sold in such places.

"And Alnwick 's but a market town,
* * * * * *
And beeves and drovers stop the way."

CHURCH TENURES.

Senator PUTNAM's bill regulating the tenure of Church property, was read a third time and passed—Ayes 26, Nays 4, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, Bradford, Brooks, Butts, Danforth, Dorrance, Field, Harder, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Hutchins, Lansing, Monroe, Pratt, Putnam, Richards, Robertson, Sherrill, Spencer, Storing, Walker, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Yost—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, W. Clark, Crosby, Dickinson—4.

Senator CLARK, Soft, was absent from sickness, and Senator GOODWIN, Know-Nothing, for what reason I do not know. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, and that was lost by a decided majority—on that question is finished, so far as the Senate is concerned.

THE NOMINATIONS.

"After a storm comes a calm." Probably, you have heard something similar to that before I worded it. There was something of a storm yesterday, when it was known who had been nominated for Harbor Masters—there is a calm to-day, now that the wind has gone down. What that calm means, whether it portends a whirlwind or a lullaby, time has solely in his knowledge. "He is all right," says one—doubtless he wants to believe so; "It is the smothered volcano," says another, and he thinks he knows that about which he is oracular. I'll take time before I decide between them. The almanac says, "Look for high winds about these days."

J. H. S.

ABOUT CINCINNATI.

Navigation—Politics in the City—The Maine Liquor Law—The Cultivation of the Grape.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 16, 1855.

In consequence of the severe rains which have visited us lately, and the thaw of snow, which was very heavy during the early part of the month, the river has risen rapidly and continues to encroach upon the shore. There has been one great difficulty which shipowners have had to contend with, and that is the water is so shallow that they could not approach the wharves. Strong efforts are now being made to get a law passed by the Common Council for the extension of the piers, which will obviate the difficulty.

The Know-Nothings are losing ground here as a political body. They have suffered defeat in Newport, a city opposite Cincinnati, while last year they had a large majority; and in this city the public opinion seems to have changed totally from that of last Fall—they will unquestionably be defeated here. The Maine Liquor Law is in force to a certain degree here. The Sunday traffic is totally suppressed. The bars are allowed to sell wines manufactured from the Catawba grape, and the Germans are allowed to drink *lager bier*. It was expected that if they were prohibited from drinking *bier* they would have drowned themselves in a little mudhole here, which they classically denominate the Rhine. The Burnett House, the best Hotel in the West, is being renovated and elegantly frescoed. The brothers COLEMAN are increasing in popularity as hotel caterers.

The grape-growing continues to increase as a means of trade, and Cincinnati will no doubt eventually become the vineyard of the world, especially since the crops in France have become abortive. Brandy, of a fine quality, is manufactured from the Catawba grape, as well as that elegant Catawba wine.

CHILDE HAROLD.

Three Men Drowned.

The sloop *Jones Smith*, from New-York to Upper Chester, on Tuesday, when near Yonkers suddenly capsized and sank. Only one man escaped, (WILLIAM FARRY.) NEHEMIAH CLARK, Captain, Benjamin Jones, mate, and [illegible] were drowned. The bodies of the two last mentioned have not yet been found. The Coroner has been notified.

THE POOLE MURDER.

Councilman Kerrigan brought up on a Habeas Corpus and Bailed Out.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—In CHAMBERS—MAR. 21

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff.

Councilman Kerrigan was brought up before this Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The question as to his discharge was argued at much length between his counsel, Mr. Nash, and the District Attorney for the prosecution. It was eventually decided by the Court that the matter would be postponed until Saturday next, in order to give the City Judge an opportunity of pursuing his investigations in the interval; after which the Court stated its intention to take into consideration the facts of the case, and determine on his retention or dismissal.

Subsequently, counsel for the prisoner asked that the $10,000 bail, as named by Judge STUART, might be one half, as he was unable to procure any larger amount. The matter was finally referred back to Judge STUART, and, by consent of the District Attorney, the City Judge admitted the Councilman to bail in the sum of $5,000. A stage proprietor named HENRY MURPHY became the bondsman for Mr. KERRIGAN, to answer any indictment that might be found against him.

The Arrest of Baker—Action by the Board of Aldermen.

Last evening, in the Board of Aldermen, the matter of the arrest of BAKER, and appropriating $5,000 for his apprehension, was brought up on motion of Alderman BRIDGE, that the Board recede from its former action, and appoint a Committee of Conference to confer with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, with view to concur in the adoption of the preamble and resolutions as originally offered.

Alderman VEDDER opposed concurrence with the Board of Councilmen. He could not see any reason why they should recede from their former action. If BAKER was aboard of the *Isabella Jewett*, the $5,000 proposed for his arrest would be ineffective toward accomplishing such an end. The officers dispatched for him on the *Grapeshot* are bound to catch him if they can. The Board of Supervisors complain of the heavy expenses of the Police Department, and it becomes us to lighten such expenses if possible, and not augment them, especially by any additional appropriations when there is a question of increased benefit accruing from such appropriation. At this stage of the proceeding there is such question in offering any additional reward for the arrest of BAKER. He will unquestionably be taken if on his way to the Canary Islands, and the additional reward will not help it. If he is hid here, or near here, by any policeman, as alleged, I am totally opposed to their getting any $5,000 for giving him up. I have a word to say about the murder of POOLE. It is called a cold-blooded murder. I think it was a hot-blooded murder. The participants in that tragedy went there with a pre-concerted plan to murder, and accomplished their end. The report that it was a parcel of Irish rowdies who did it is untrue. With the exception of two, they were all Americans. POOLE said he had killed seven Americans. I wished he could have said he hived a true American. What was his life—what was his conduct in Primary Elections? Did he not sell himself to corrupt politicel demagogues—was this true American? I contend it was the Whig party who had the work of killing him. When POOLE first came to the City he went with the Democratic party and under them learned to fight. But rowdyism putting down the Democratic majority in his Ward he went over to the Whigs—bought of course—and the Whig party, by his and other rowdies' help, went up and gained the ascendancy. And what did he do at the last election? His power was felt. He helped the nominated candidates and made others whistle to the tune he chose to play—and was paid for it $10,000. Even His Honor the Mayor himself acknowledges the corn that he was indebted for his election to BILL POOLE more than to any five men. I am only sorry that he, and the whole list connected with the Stanwix Hall tragedy, did not destroy themselves, like the Kilkenny cats. I don't wish, however, to be misunderstood. I am not desirous any man should be murdered, but I do believe that for the loss of such men the honor of the City is. Again with reference to this to the Police or any one to arrest BAKER. He has been arrested several times, but always has escaped punishment. Once in the Ninth Ward he made a most brutal attack upon a man and gouged one of his eyes out, before Judge STUART when he was Police Justice; but he was let off, and Police Justice STUART was a most earnest advocate for his release. He then set and backed a man named BEINBERNOOF, and suffered no penalty for his brutality. I say, there is no encouragement in arresting such a man. I trust the Aldermen of the Thirteenth Ward (Alderman BRIDGE) will find something better to build his Americanism upon than anything connected with the murder of BILL POOLE. All I can say is, if BILL POOLE died, as says Mr. WARNEY, happy, I am glad of it. I trust he is better off now. We are certainly better off without him. I don't believe in Judge STUART's making such conspicuous parade of what he is going to do, and this, that and the other. As for the reward, I think $500 enough. I see no necessity of a Committee of Conference.

Alderman WARDMAN said he considered the remarks of the Alderman of the Ninth Ward mainly irrelevant to the point at issue. As to his allusions to Judge STUART, he thought them out of place. For his own part, he believed Judge STUART had, in this entire matter, been actuated only by an earnest desire to accomplish one end, and that was the arrest of BAKER, and not from any motive of self-glory or aggrandizement. As for the immediate question under consideration, in his view, the question to be raised was not the character of this man or that man, but it was a question in which was involved public security. A most flagrant murder had been barbarously committed. We don't know when we are safe. To insure our own safety and that of our fellow citizens should be the paramount question. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars is of no consequence compared with the ultimate end aimed at. I wish to arrest BAKER not because he is BAKER or because he killed BILL POOLE, but to let the community learn that iniquity cannot go unpunished. I hope there will be a recession from the former action of the Board, and that we will concur with the other Board.

Alderman BRIDGE repudiated the idea that he was attempting to build up any Americanism—as the gentleman of the Ninth expressed it—in the course he had taken relative to the matter in question. He was in favor of letting a dead man rest. It was possible the Alderman of the Ninth Ward, in his remarks against POOLE, might be actuated by some old animosity as they both belonged to the same Ward. Instead of $5,000, as proposed for the arrest of BAKER, he would vote to make it $10,000; $500 would not pay the expenses of two smart men to go to New-Jersey. He would catch BAKER if he was in the United States, or in the world, and string him up.

Alderman WM. TUCKER spoke against concurrence. The Mayor, he said, was at the head of the Police, and had the necessary authority to expend whatever amount he deemed necessary for the arrest of fugitive criminals. Whatever bills might accrue in his present effort to catch BAKER, he should cheerfully vote to pay; those bills, he had no doubt, would reach a higher figure than $5,000.

Alderman ELY said he believed BAKER was not five miles from the City Hall. If the appropriation proposed was made it would establish a precedent fatal to the ends of justice. No one would be arrested until the influence of a large reward was brought to bear. He believed the matter of getting an appropriation of $5,000 for BAKER's arrest was for a specific purpose. Some one or more parties were anxious to get the amount, and were working for it. He was in favor of rewarding after the work was done.

The vote to concur being taken, was lost. Ayes 4, Noes 13.

BAKER NOT SEEN AT LEWISTON.

The story that BAKER was seen at Lewiston on the Canada line, seems by the following communication from a Buffalo police officer to the Mayor's Marshal, to have been a mere hoax:

WILLIAM H. STEPHENS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: You have no doubt heard of BAKER, the murderer, being at Lewiston, near the landing of the Toronto boats. The story created quite a storm in this city on Monday of this week. I have this day (Tuesday) taken a trip to Lewiston, and found the whole matter a hoax, played by C.D. RICE, the "Jim Crow" comedian, on the community at Lewiston, and a correspondent of this city who was at Lewiston at the time. I am told this by an officer at that place who was requested by the young man of this city to help receive BAKER, and that other search had been made, and just as the boat was to leave the dock for Toronto, "Jim Crow" informed the officer of the hoax, but said not a word. This whole matter made quite a excitement in this city for some time.

Respectfully, yours, B. TOLES.

Fire at Fishkill.

A fire broke out at Fishkill, on 16th instant. The factory of GARDNER & Co. and the drying and dyeing houses were burned to the ground. The loss is about $8,000. Covered by insurance.

A Prussian Man-of-war, carrying a squadron recently arrived at [illegible] with the Princess [illegible] on board. [illegible] Prussia [illegible] Princess [illegible] Prussia [illegible] Princess [illegible] Prussia [illegible] Princess

We have had a winter-storm here down in the valley of the Arno, after the most deceived April-like weather, lasting in one night, and [illegible] the next. As if to make the retreat of Winter below still more disastrous, the snow was still in full bloom from many of the trees, and in union with ripened fruit [illegible] the weight of the wintry visitation, by the peculiar and laborless system of gathering at Florence, the snow was a great blessing and a precious windfall, for they were at once enrolled into improvised battalions of [illegible]-sweepers. Being required to furnish their own implements, they pressed every possible and impossible tool and utensil into the unusual service. One had a [illegible], more used to coals than snow; another a [illegible], with which he [illegible] country lads collections, soft as floss silk and [illegible] as whipped cream; another had a [illegible], with which he scooped and scraped into piles; and a forth took a bundle of [illegible], stuck a stick into it, and called it a broom. The [illegible] band worked faster than the snow fell, and had it all in heaps by noon. Each man's wages was one paul, or ten cents nearly, and he was very glad of the chance to earn so much money. The next day's duty was to convey the snow, in little [illegible] carts, to the Arno, and there top it over the walls into the river. This done, they all repaired to the municipal palace to be paid off. The municipality actually settled the account of ten men for two days' work with ninety silver soudi. But the same job remained to be gone over again to-morrow, for it is snowing again violently, quite as fast as I ever saw it below fall in America. The mails are in [illegible] confusion; nothing comes regularly but Mancunnerv's dispatches, and we have to-day news very nearly as late from the Crimea as from Paris.

As I look from my window, I see a sculptor engaged upon a snow-man. He is building him upon a pedestal and in a niche afforded by a sort of pavilion in the garden. The figure is of full size, and represents an officer of Hussars. I cannot tell, owing to the absence of color in the uniform, whether he is an Austrian or an Italian; perhaps I may discover, somewhat later, by the manner in which he treats him. He will put some indignity on him, if he means him for an Austrian, though from the care bestowed upon the buttons and other details of his equipment, I imagine he is intended for a countryman. This snow-statue is so skillfully wrought, that in dark you might take it for plaster, and by moonlight for marble. When I came to Italy, it was not in the expectation of witnessing works of art carved in this hyperborean material. Probably when I visit Spitzbergen, I shall find bananas growing in the clefts of icebergs, and the monotony of the frozen landscape broken by oases of dates and cocoa-nuts.

Of course, with the snow comes an increased degree of cold, and an aggravation of the miseries of the poor of the city. The poverty and destitution in Florence are really frightful; and though I am no more in the way of seeing it here than elsewhere, I have never before heard of or witnessed such absolute want among the lower classes, and such painful efforts to keep up appearances and preserve a decent exterior, among those apparently more well-to-do. There is a professor of [illegible] here, the most scientific harmonist in Italy, who, last Winter, lived, with his wife, upon five cents a day! This trade of teaching is quite a ruinous one in one respect: the master is obliged to conform to the ridiculously low scale of prices in vogue, and at the same time dress in a style far beyond his means. An accompanyist, for instance, earns 10 cents a lesson, thus making at the outside 50 or 60 cents a day—wages which would become a smock frock and wooden shoes; yet he must appear in black [illegible] in boots, and be a decent parlor companion in attire and externals. If a person in circumstances like these, ever by sickness or [illegible] any other cause gets behind hand, he sinks at once into positive beggary. A painter came yesterday to the house of an American for whom he had formerly worked, bringing with him a number of pictures, begging him to take them, or a part of them, and at what price he pleased, as he had pressing need of money. The gentleman declined purchasing, he [illegible] was overrun with paintings already. "Then," said the other, "pray lend me five paols, and keep what you please in pledge, for I am actually starving!" I saw yesterday, too, an artist sell for six dollars, a copy which had cost him a month's labor, and for which he asked thirty dollars—or a dollar a day. "Take it," he said, "I must accept what I can get, for my family is gaunt with hunger." If these were isolated and exceptional cases, they would be of no import, for they happen in all countries, but here they are of daily and repeated occurrence. And the most melancholy feature of the case is, that there is no help for it, in the present state of the country: the poverty and distress of the people flow directly from the exhaustion of the past. Age has enfeebled their character, destroyed their ambition, and sapped both bodily and mental energy. There is nothing left for the country but renewal by revolution, or the baptism of blood.

The [illegible] and mallo-perts must have had a severe tinct upon the mountains last night, for when it snows in the valley, the weather among the peaks and elevations is quite indescribable. One of the passengers in the stage for Bologna, across the Apennines, was a girl of 19, with her [illegible] in her carpet-bag, on her way to make her first appearance on any stage. Her professor, one of the first teachers in Italy, was bidding her good-bye. When the diligence had gone, he said, with a tear in his eye: "Poor thing! She must sing to-morrow night, or forfeit her engagement, and she is already sick with a cold, that a night in the mountains won't cure. Poor child!" Probably, if she sang with effect, and [illegible] well, all the gentlemen in the audience kissed.

Having [illegible] Rome, I may give another illustration of the difference of price existing between Italy and other countries. Rosani has a [illegible] hour for his lessons. Campana [illegible] still the same price while he remained here. But he has lately removed to and settled in London, where he receives a guinea a lesson, neither more nor less. This is a difference of five to one, and is perhaps the most striking example of the cheapness of Italy that can be found—except the case of a glass of syrup and water inside a theatre, [illegible] can only [illegible] in Paris—seven [illegible].

A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] capital every [illegible] [illegible] takes your part, while there [illegible]

[illegible] with the tradesmen and market people, as one of my trouble between you and [illegible]. I never [illegible] [illegible] in Florence I [illegible] [illegible] collection and [illegible] [illegible] the number of prints, in a quarter where [illegible] [illegible] I had suggested [illegible] and [illegible]. "Offer 'em half what they ask, Sir, out here," as a general rule." I was bargaining for a Leghorn hat, some fifty miles from Leghorn, and found the "general rule" to work with admirable precision. Somewhat later the same authority said: "The wood man's a cheating us, Sir, (mark the us;) you or I must go and see the next load measured. We must look out for *questa gente*,"—these people. In Paris the servants, so far from aiding to shop-keepers and fuel merchants in this manner, reverse the operation, and conjointly with the grocers and small dealers generally, speak of the whole race of masters and employers as *ces gens-là*, those people. The idea of sending a servant in Paris to see the wood weighed or the coal measured, would be simply ridiculous. He would urge the measurer to make a bigger gouge than usual, promising silence for half the profits. I have found, however, here, that to send a servant is to all intents and purposes equivalent to going oneself. The wood-pile is certainly bigger, and promises to last longer. A Paris servant is your enemy; while in Florence, as far as I have found, the servant feels as one of the family, and those that have resided in the country long enough to pronounce an opinion worth repeating, say of him that he approaches the intimate nigger of America—the household Pompey and fireside Cæsar of New-England.

But if it is cheap and convenient, Florence is scandalous, and loves chit-chat and tittle tattle, to an inordinate extent. That is, Florence, as seen and experienced by the Americans, who, forming a community apart from the Italians, of about 300 souls, occupy, interest and amuse themselves vastly with each other's concerns. The 100,000 Italians being eliminated as presenting no particular attraction, it is evident that Florence is a small American village of 300 inhabitants. Each individual is naturally of more importance and a subject of more gossip than he would be in a village of the same size at home—from the fact that he has the means to travel and reside in Europe, and that he has had experience and seen the world, and makes generally a bigger mark than at home. He sticks out from the ground-work of Italians like a massive and protuberant *basso relievo*. He is a topic of constant conversation among his countrymen. If he buys a dozen oranges and has them sent home, all the rest wonder if he is to have dinner company. This tattle, which is for the most part harmless, is sometimes ill-natured, and as often injurious and unjust. There are persons here who are the chosen victims of persecution—and I remember to have seen, some years ago in Paris, a family driven away from Florence by calumny. Still, the American colony is far more respectable than the English, and such of the latter as are really worthy people, prefer the American circle to their own.

Anecdotes of Americans in Europe abound here. I have made notes of a quantity, for private circulation only, as they are too personal to publish. But a capital book, one highly illustrative of national manners, might be made upon the subject and under the title of "The American Bearer of Dispatches upon the Continent;" the volume to contain a narrative of the honors and attentions claimed by the distinguished Cabinet Courier in question, and to conclude with his arrest in Austria on the charge of having socialist manifestoes in the guise of dispatches. To prove his innocence, he is forced to declare and to show that his dispatches consist of nothing but a private letter to Miss Stockwell in Rome, forwarded by the Embassy, and an old number of the *Presse*, to give the bundle bulk. Or else, taking a wide range, the volume might be called "The Titled American in Europe," and give stories of our numerous Generals, Colonels, and other militia (but taken for military) dignitaries abroad. The General, if ever plumply asked the question, whether he belongs to the army or to the National Guard, usually says the army. The famous Judge, so called from his having been umpire in a cock fight, passes for a Judge of the Supreme Court, invariably. Your ex-President moves noiselessly and unostentatiously, while your bogus great man, armed with a spurious prefix or bolstered up by brown paper dispatches, swells it over the Continent like the Nassau balloon. The London *News* is clamoring for a British Legion of Honor: do take up the cudgels for an American hierarchy of nobility No one sports a title with more gusto than an American; no one is more ready to claim attentions in behalf of it, or to insist upon the respect due to it; but for heaven's sake let the title be legitimate, the dispatches genuine, and the assumption justifiable.

The "Sayings of Americans in Europe" might form an amusing duodecimo. Such as for instance: When Louis Philippe said to the Kentuckian that he had seen in Kentucky people sleeping three in a bed, he replied, "Well, they think two's enough now! Upon the presentation of a gentleman to Louis Napoleon, he said, "I was in Europe, Sire, when your illustrious father was on the throne!" Upon the introduction of one of our young militia officers to the Duke of Wellington, the Duke remarked, "You are rather young, Sir, to have acquired that grade;" to which the other replied, "I am just the age your Grace was at Waterloo!" Nothing could have been better than this rejoinder; history saith not, I believe, whether the Duke pursued the conversation after this repulse. Let some capable person come to Europe and collect the annals of his countrymen abroad, and with the aid of a few sketchey illustrations, he might get up a book that would delight two hemispheres and produce a very healthy effect besides. I will engage for my part to furnish the history of the King of Saxony, incognito, and the confidential agent of the United States Cabinet—a history, by the way, which ought to be told by Thackeray and embellished by Cruikshank.

And now allow me six lines of your space to refer to a purely private affair, and acknowledge the receipt this morning of a package and letter from New-York, dated Oct. 20, and brought by private hand. Such bearers of dispatches as these I honor and esteem. What would I give to be in New-York! And what a simpleton I was to protest to the Editor of the Times that if he would let me spend the Winter in Italy I would not quit Paris again for three years! However, I never heard before of a correspondent putting things of this sort into print. Dum Tempe.

Bret Harte's *Fourth Reader* has plagued us for this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday afternoon the Clerk of the City Judge was visited by numerous persons to witness a legal inquiry in relation to certain judicial proceedings which had taken place at the Halls of Justice. A manufacturing jeweler named JOSEPH NEWMAN, of Newark, was arraigned before Justice COMMERFORD upon a charge of stealing $100 from SAMUEL MANOVIL, residing at No. 75½ Cedar-street. It was stated for the defence that the amount in question was received in part payment of a note for $163 72, held against the complainant by said NEWMAN. This story did not move the Justice, and he ordered NEWMAN to find bail in the sum of $500, which he did.

Subsequently, Mr. SPENCER appealed to Judge STUART, as counsel on behalf of NEWMAN, and, upon the necessary affidavits, procured a writ of certiorari. The evidence of two witnesses for the defence was produced, setting forth that while Mr. NEWMAN was in the store, he exhibited some $600 worth of gold watch chains, and agreed to sell Mr. MANOVIL $300 worth of them on a credit of sixty days. Meanwhile, Mr. MANOVIL paid to NEWMAN $100 in gold coin, which he (NEWMAN) immediately endorsed on the back of a note he had against MANOVIL. He then picked up his chains and was about to leave, when he was seized by MANOVIL and another party, named SAMUEL JESSUP, and charged with stealing the $100.

The District Attorney was duly notified, and the whole matter was thoroughly reviewed by the City Judge. The Counsel for NEWMAN argued at length to show there was no larceny committed by his client. On the other side, Mr. PORTER contended that his client paid Mr. NEWMAN the $100 in question, on the purchase of $500 worth of gold chains, which he (NEWMAN) had with him, and offered to sell them on a credit of sixty days.

Judge Stuart—As I understand the law in this case, it involves the matter of *intent* on the part of Mr. NEWMAN. Did he take the $100 with the intention of stealing it, and used the $600 worth of chains as a pretence to get possession of the said $100? If he did, it would be just as much of a crime as if stolen in the dead of the night from the person. But, continued the Judge, if Mr. NEWMAN took the $100 to secure a payment of debt which he had against the man, (MANOVIL,) then there was no larceny of felonious intent of Mr. NEWMAN.

Mr. Porter—I differ from the Court, and therefore hope that your Honor will lay it over until to-morrow.

Judge Stuart—I can see no felonious intent to steal the $100. There is no larceny; yet it might be a trespass, and that would be a civil matter.

Mr. Porter—One of the witnesses for NEWMAN, named ROSENBURGH, is a real rogue *sub rosa*, (laughter,) and by a *ruse* called my client's attention to another part of the store, while he (NEWMAN) gathered up the chains, $100 in gold coin, and made off.

The Court finally decided against the action of the Police Magistrate, dismissed the complaint, and discharged NEWMAN from his recognizance of $500 under which he had been placed at the Halls of Justice.

Meanwhile MANOVIL was arrested by officer ELBEE, and held to answer a charge of assaulting Mr. NEWMAN. Yesterday an examination took place before Judge STUART in regard to the matter. The decision was reserved.

The Sardinian Frigate "Des Geneys."

This vessel so much talked of in anticipation of her arrival a few weeks ago, is still in our harbor, —lying in the Jersey waters,—where she is likely to remain till the early part of the next month.

The frigate is called after the distinguished Admiral DES GENEYS, whose career terminated about twenty-five years ago,—and is a second rate vessel of war pierced for 46 guns, forty of which have been unlimbered, and left behind, during the present voyage. The vessel is under the command of Capt. ALEX. MANTICA,—a gentleman of high nautical experiences,—and who, together with his officers are exceedingly courteous and polite.

The names of the officers are as follows:

First Lieutenant—ALFRED CLAVESANA.
Second Lieutenant—WILLIAM LIVERI.
Third Lieutenant——— AUSARDI.
Fourth Lieutenant——— PEPI.
Midshipmen—Seniors RACCHIA and CARCANO.
Sailing Master—Senor RICARDO.
Surgeon——— VALLE.
Purser——— RASSI.

The number of men on board, including marines, at present is 160. The complement when in commission, is 390. Neither the ship nor her apurtenances appear now to advantage, in consequence of the necessity of dispensing with that order and discipline which usually prevail on board a vessel of war, for the purpose of taking in cargo.

The *Des Geneys* returns to Genoa with a full cargo of flour (10,000 barrels) for the use of the army, to obtain which,—and not, as was at first rumored, to export paupers,—was the chief object of the Sardinian Government in sending her to this port. The guns, as before stated, were unshipped to allow a larger amount of cargo to be taken on board; and it is in consequence of not having the full number of guns, and the vessel not being in commission, that the City has not been honored on her arrival, and since, by the accustomed salute, which we have been assured is a source of deep regret to the commandant and the Sardinian authorities in this City. We beg to express our gratitude to the commandant and Senor RACCHIA for the civility which we received while on board.

Barnum's "Baby Show."

A Baby Show is to take place at BARNUM's on the 5th of June. The premiums range from $250 down to $10. A Committee of Ladies has been appointed to act as Judges. Their names are as follows:

Mrs. W. Leland, Metropolitan Hotel.
Mrs. W. H. Burroughs, Irving House.
Mrs. E. F. Eliott, No. 145 East Thirteenth-street.
Mrs. R. T. Trall, No. 15 Laight-street.
Mrs. L. N. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.
Mrs. R. Williamson, No. 160 Barrow-street.
Mrs. J. N. Genin, No. 214 Broadway.

The "finest baby under five years of age" will receive $100 for being so nice. The "finest" twins, $50; the "finest" triplet, $30; and the "finest" quatern (four at a birth,) *two hundred and fifty dollars*. The fattest child, $50. These are inducements. BARNUM says: "Two *triplets* and one *quatern* are already engaged, and we expect the woman from Ohio with *five* at a birth."

Prayer for City Missions.

A prayer meeting held on Wednesday afternoon at Rev. Dr. THOMPSON's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby-streets, for the City Missions, was numerously attended. Such meetings are held monthly, alternating by wards, and comprise those actively engaged as tract distributors under the auspices of the City Tract Society.

Nearly Killed on the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

On Wednesday afternoon a lad whose name we could not learn, was nearly killed by car No. 22 of the Eighth-avenue Railroad passing over him near Fortieth-street. The boy was taken up senseless by some citizens. He is believed to be beyond recovery.

Fire.

The two story frame building, No. 507 Ninth-avenue, owned and occupied by Mr. W. GILMORE, was with its contents, consisting chiefly of second-hand furniture, destroyed by fire at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Loss $2,500. Insured for $1,000 in the Columbian Insurance Company. A four-story frame building adjoining was somewhat damaged.

More Smuggling.

THEODORE CHRIST, a merchant, doing business at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-street, has been charged with smuggling diamonds and other precious stones, the proceeds of the jewels were seized at his store by the Custom House officers.

[illegible] Primary Department of Ward School No. 20, in [illegible] took place [illegible] This [illegible] was conducted by Messrs. LEWIS and SHERMAN. Mr. SHERMAN spoke in complimentary terms of the talented appointee of public School. This Department is now under the supervision of Miss ANNA MYNDERSE, a lady of widely-extended reputation as a teacher.

MR. CATHERINE JACKSON complained to the Mayor on Wednesday that a party in Orange-street refused to pay her for trimming one dozen hats for him at the rate of *six cents per hat*. He threatened to have her arrested for asking payment.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening at the rooms of the Board, Grand-street. GEORGE P. NELSON, President, occupied the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, that they have no further use for the old building on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

From the First Ward local board, the nomination of Josiah W. Brown, Trustee of Common Schools, in place of Alexander Isaacs, resigned.

From the Seventh Ward, the nomination of Wilson Smith, as Inspector, in place of Joseph Crolius, resigned.

From His Honor, Mayor Wood, recommending the removal of the School Building in Lexington-avenue, near Fifty-first-street.

From the City Superintendent of Schools, accompanied with a report of the grades and salaries of the teachers under the charge of the Board. The present salaries range from $56 to $1,500.

GRADES AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Document No. 5 was taken from Committee of the Whole and discussed. The document was a report from a Select Committee recommending the adoption of certain by-laws.

The Committee have endeavored to amend the existing laws so as to meet, if possible, as nearly as they can understand the views of every member, the objections heretofore raised so far as in their judgment would be consistent and proper. If they have succeeded, it will be to them a source of great satisfaction, and give additional and important weight to the practical operation and carrying out of the principle of uniformity intended by the statute.

The maximum rate of salaries in a number of instances is proposed to be increased, and also the number of teachers, by reducing the present limit of one teacher to a certain number of scholars in a Grammar or Primary School.

Sections 1 and 2 which related to the grades of schools and studies, were adopted, with some slight alterations in the phraseology.

It was moved and seconded that sections 4, 5, 6 of Document 38, in relation to salaries, be repealed.

This was amended by inserting, "in lieu thereof sections 4, 5 and 6 of Document No. 5," the report of the Special Committee.

On this there was a long, windy discussion. Members to illustrate their figures of speech spoke of "Going to sea without a rudder," "Unraveling a stocking without having yarn to knit it again," and the necessity of "Having a harmonious whole."

The motion to repeal was carried. Ayes, 22; Noes, 13.

It was then moved to strike out subdivision 2, 4 and 5 of section 4, and carried. The section is as follows:

1. The maximum rates of salaries in the Grammar Schools shall be as follows; but the grades of salaries now adopted shall not be operative so as to reduce the present salary of any Teacher now holding office, before the 1st day of May, 1856:

	Males.	Females.
For Principals	$1,500	$600
For Vice-Principals	1,000	400
For First Assistants	700*	350*
For Second Assistants	450*	300*
For Third and Additional Assistants	300*	200*

2. In any Grammar School where the average attendance is not more than two hundred, the maximum salaries shall not exceed the following:

	Males.	Females.
For Principals	$1,250*	$500*
For Vice-Principals	800	350*
For First Assistants	500*	250*
For Second Assistants	350*	225*
For Third and Additional Assistants	250*	175*

3. The salaries of Teachers in Primary Schools or Departments in which not exceed the following:

For Principals	$500*
For Vice-Principals	350*
For First Assistants	250*
For Second Assistants	200*
For Third and Additional Assistants	150*

4. If the average attendance in any Primary School or Department does not exceed three hundred, the rates of salaries shall not exceed the following:

For Principals	$350
For Vice-Principals	250
For First Assistants	200
For Second Assistants	150
For Third and Additional Assistants	100

5. If the attendance is not more than one hundred and fifty, then the salaries shall be as follows:

For Principals	$300
For Vice-Principals	200
For First Assistants	150

It was moved to strike out all after Vice Principals, and that the Principal $550, and that the Vice Principal $40.

A division was called for. Considerable time was spent discussing this question, in which members enlarged on their experience as school officers. A member who had talked over half an hour didn't see what was the use of talking, as the Board had determined to *overcrute the whole*.

A motion was made to lay the matter on the table and lost.

A motion was made to refer the whole subject to a Special Committee, with power to print their report, and present it at the next meeting of the Board. The motion was adopted.

A vote was here taken on reconsidering the repeal of the by-laws, and lost.

After referring several documents of little importance, the Board adjourned.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on Fire Department (Board of Aldermen) met on Wednesday evening. Present—Alderman HOWARD, Chairman: Aldermen TROWBRIDGE and BAIRD.

The "family quarrel" of Engine Company No. 11 was continued from the last meeting. On request of Mr. JAMES I. MURRAY, the decision was reserved until Wednesday next.

Complaint of Hose Company No. 14 against Engine Company No. 15—For running them in while proceeding to fires on the 3d of January and 25th of February, the morning of the Poole murder. Mr. Mount, (Foreman,) Mr. Nichols, Mr. Tilton, Levi Lyons, Cornelius Dougherty and Mr. Clark were examined on the part of the complainants; and Isaac Jones, Geo. H. Wood, F. W. R. Chase and Michael Kellars, on the part of the defendants.

Case of Daniel Suse—Expelled from Engine Company No. 39.

Alderman Howard—Mr. Suse, why didn't you come down here when you were notified?

Mr. Suse—I have never been properly notified.

Alderman Howard—You were notified in the *Sunday Mercury*.

Mr. Suse—That may be, but I don't take the *Mercury*.

Alderman Howard—Well, that is all the notice you or any one else will get.

It appeared that Mr. Suse was expelled for non-payment of dues and neglect of duty; but that he had offered his resignation, which was accepted, on condition that he paid his dues. His dues then amounted to about 75 cents. The dereliction of duty complained of occurred after he had sent in his resignation. The Committee decided to return him as resigned, on condition that he settled with the Company.

Counter charges—Of Engine Companies Nos. 39 and 51, for fighting, &c.

Mr. Spittle, Foreman of No. 39, and J. A. Smith, Secretary of Engine Company No. 51, appeared respectively for their Companies.

Mr. Donahoe was examined and created a great deal of amusement by the manner in which he answered the questions.

Mr. Daniel Haggerty, among other things, saw one of No. 51's men "Haul off and hit rip at some of No. 39's fellows," and he made up his mind that if anything happened to him he would defend himself.

Anthony Cipher sworn: Said that No. 51 ran them in to the exit-stand.

Alderman Howard—Did you see any one struck?

Witness—No, Sir; but I saw one of our men two days afterwards with a "black eye." [Laughter.] He said he got it in this difficulty.

John Hoffman sworn: Said that No. 51 ran them in twice.

J. A. Smith sworn: Secretary of No. 51, present at the difficulty. He said that Mr. Donahoe flourished a wrench and said "He could lick any d— of a b—— on No. 51's rope; did not see Mr. Donahoe use the wrench, but he flourished it in a threatening manner; I think he meant to create a riot.

John F. Sloper sworn, Foreman of No. 51 Engine—Saw no running in. Corroborated Mr. Smith relative to Mr. Donahoe. Intended to arrest Mr. Donahoe, but did not through the perversion of the Secretary of Engine No. 39.

Mr. Donahoe—Do you mean to say that I meant to create a riot?

Mr. Sloper—Certainly, or else you would not have threatened "to split my head with the trumpet." [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Donahoe and Mr. Sloper here became excited, and the Chairman called them to order, saying, "That he didn't want any altercations in the Committee Room."

Alderman Howard to Mr. Donahoe (humorously)—The Committee feel very much inclined to excuse you. You are rather useful per ornamental to the Department. A man to shoulder up you would suit a whole Company a-fighting. The Committee, however, in consequence of this being your first offence, will let you off very easily. They have decided to suspend you for one year, and you are to do duty all that time.

In the case of Hose Company No. 14 against Engine Company No. 15, the Committee decided to suspend Engine Company No. 15 for one month, and to suspend Hose Company No. 14 for [illegible] days.

Mr. Welch, Foreman of Engine Company No. 15—I don't think that is a just decision. I can prove that I

The Committee adjourned next Wednesday week.

INVESTIGATION OF FIRES.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

FIRE IN VESEY-STREET—BURNING OF A LEADING HAT FIRM.

On the night of March 8, a fire took place in the grocery store of Peter Lynch, No. 41 Vesey-street. It appears very fortunately for a while, but the chimney arrested the flames, prevented the flames from spreading beyond the store. The evidence of Mr. Lynch showed that he occupied the upper part of the building for a dwelling, and was up stairs at the time the fire broke out. He also testified to a defect in the gas pipe leading to the store. Two or three days prior to the fire that entitled him, the Gas Company called, and Mr. Lynch showed him the leakage in the pipe and requested him to make a return of it in his book, for the purpose of informing the company to send a man to repair the leak. However, no one came to stop it, and Mr. Lynch became much annoyed by the escape of gas into the store. In order to stop the leak he applied some soap to the hole; this stopped it for a while. On the night of the fire soap was again put into the hole, as gas had been escaping all the evening. Mr. Lynch had gone in his dwelling apartment, and therefore did not turn off the meter in the store, as the supply came from that main. In about an hour after Mr. Lynch closed the store, the gas light in his apartments suddenly went out; he immediately started to go down stairs to ascertain the difficulty in the store, and just as he reached the head of the stairs, persons in the street knocked at his door and called out the store was on fire. When Mr. Lynch closed his store he left a fire burning in his stove, and it is now believed from the appearances of the burning and the sudden manner it occurred that the gas escaped from the defective pipe and became ignited from the fire in the stove. Mr. Lynch believes that the gas taking fire in the store caused the extinguishment of the gas light in his apartment. Mr. Lynch estimates his loss at near $4,000, on which he had an insurance of $2,500. He has resided there for near 11 years past; he is also the owner of the building. This is the first fire occuring in his premises.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.

On Sunday evening, the 11th inst., a fire took place in the dwelling-house occupied by Mrs. Hutchinson at No. 161 Grand-street. The fire originated in a closet used for keeping wearing apparel, in the front room of the second story. Mrs. Hutchinson testified to not being in the room or at the closet on that afternoon or evening until after the fire. Miss Sarah Smith (Mrs. Hutchinson's niece) testified to going to said closet in a hurry shortly after 7 o'clock, to prepare for church; she took a fluid lamp with her, which she recollects standing on the table, about four feet from the closet; she took her hat, furs, shawl and gloves from the closet, but she cannot recollect whether she held the light in her hand at the time she took out the clothing; yet she thinks it might be possible, but she cannot now recollect; after removing the clothing, she shut the closet door in a hurry, but did not stop to look it. Soon after 9 o'clock the house was filled with smoke, and a fire found to be in the closet. The articles of clothing were all consumed, and the closet door burnt half through, showing conclusively the fire had been burning some length of time. There was no evidence to show that any other person went to that closet after Miss Smith. It is supposed to be the result of accident.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....THURSDAY, March 22.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. Of A. S. Lounsbery, to grade Eleventh-avenue. Of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for leave to use so much of the southerly side of Thirty-third-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenue, as is by ordinance allowed to areas. Of P. Van Tyant and others, in relation to real estate in Barling-slip.

REPORTS

Of Committee on Finance, remitting taxes against sundry parties. Adopted.

Of same Committee, concurring to pay Charles Biddle $291 66, for services as Deputy City Inspector in 1852.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, concurring to place two gas lamps in front of the Mission Church in Seventh-avenue.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Petition of Thos. Lawrence and seventy-five others, to be organized into an Exempt Engine Company, to take charge of a large engine, to attend all large fires, to be under the direction of the Chief or Assistant Engineer. Referred to Chief Engineer for opinion as to the necessity and propriety of granting said petition.

Communication from the Chief Engineer with complaint against Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, Hose Company No. 47, and Engine Companies Nos. 32 and 44, for running on the sidewalks. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

BLOCK WEST OF WASHINGTON MARKET.

Resolution by Alderman WM. TUCKER, that members of the State Legislature from New-York be requested to use their best endeavors in procuring a law perfecting the title of the City to the block of ground west of Washington Market, between Piers Nos. 50 and 53 North River. Adopted.

THE EX-PRISON POLICEMEN.

Alderman BARKER presented the following petition, signed by Oliver Clarkson:

The undersigned respectfully says that the names of the Ex-Prison Policemen who have been in no manner according to the recent report of the Chief of Police—be sent to the Board of Aldermen by Mr. MATSELL, at its next meeting, so that the people can watch them and guard themselves against their future depredations; and that he send, at the same time, to the Board all the official reports that he received from the Twenty-two Wards of the City, in answer to the resolutions of Alderman BARKER, so that the people can see in their important particulars.

Alderman HOWARD hoped that the petition would not be received, but that it would be laid on the table, as it was not of a nature deserving a reference. The parties referred to were mainly imprisoned for minor offences, and had since become useful members of society. It would not be just now to attempt to revive those old matters and blast their hopes and prosecute their good intentions.

Vote being taken the petition was laid on the table.

The Board, after using adherence to its former action in relation to the arrest of Baker, adjourned to Monday.

Board of Supervisors.

HON. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Bills Paid—Of Wm. G. Elder for expenses incurred in the pursuit of Louis Baker, $21 20.

Resolution adopted—That the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant for $500, to pay the office rent of His Honor the Recorder for the year 1855.

There being no other business the Board adjourned to Monday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 12, 13, 69, 81, 85, 14, 15, 56, 57, 17, 30.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Same case on.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1304, 1218, 233, 1062, 1275, 865, 719, 1286, 1301 to 1235, 525, 1070, 1126, 303, 1054, 230, 1071, 227, 601, 667, 668, 708, 1064, 580.

SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Morris.
RECITALS.

Rowland vs. *Bennet*.—Motion denied, with costs of motion to be paid infants.

Rice, President of the Atlantic Bank vs. *Willard*—Motion denied.

Jewett vs. *Sprague*—Motion denied.

Stephenson vs. *Repsch*—Motion denied, for the insufficiency of the affidavits. $6—costs.

Newman vs. *Redech*—Judgment may stand with stay of proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—March 22.
Before Hon. Justice Morris.
ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In the matter of an application for writ of habeas corpus for R. Smith.—About three years ago Mr. Smith was a citizen of Pennsylvania. At that time it is alleged that on the complaint of one Anson, an indictment was found against him by the Grand Jury of that State, for the crime of perjury. No criminal proceedings were, however, at that time taken against him, although he remained in the State. A few months after the finding of the Grand Jury, Mr. Smith moved to this City, where he has resided ever since.

A little more than a year ago the then Governor, William Bigler, made a requisition upon Gov. Seymour, then of this State, for a warrant of extradition against Mr. Smith. The warrant was given, and a Mr. Eldridge was named in it, to whom Mr. Smith should be delivered, he being the executive agent.

For some unknown reason, nothing was done under this warrant, to take him back to Pennsylvania, though he was known to be living openly in New-York.

Matters remained in this condition for about a year, until both Governors had been succeeded in office by another executive. A few months since, however, Anson, who entered the original complaint, (not Eldred, who was named in the warrant,) came to New-York with the executive warrant, and delivered it to the sheriff of Kings County, who immediately arrested Mr. Smith. On this statement of facts, a *habeas corpus* was granted by Hon. Justice Morris, which has given rise to several questions.

The sheriff's return to the writ, stated that he held the defendant by virtue of the warrant; whereupon the relator put in issue, first, no such indictment existed; secondly, that there had been no demand, according to the act of Congress and the laws of the United States, made by the executive of Pennsylvania on the executive of New-York; thirdly, that the executive agent named in the warrant was the only one authorized to take the defendant out of this State, and that he was not now here and would not come to execute the duty; fourthly, that the defendant had not fled from justice; and fifthly, that the warrant, concerning all the facts that it recites to be taken as true, is void by reason of non-user.

The case pleaded, Anson, through his counsel, contended that the judiciary of New-York could not examine any of the questions raised by the return, but that the simple production of the executive warrant concluded all further inquiry, and that the only duty remaining was to remand the relator to custody.

Mr. Richard Busteed, counsel for the relator, cited the case of *Joseph Smith* vs. *Eldridge*, also referred to in the Governor's Message, reported in 1 *Selden's Reports*, to show that the Governor of this State had no power to inquire into the validity of the proceedings of the Courts in the Territory upon the requisition of the Governor of that Territory. Mr. Busteed contended that it was competent for the Governor to refuse the requisition, if he thought proper, but that it was his duty to issue the warrant, and that the Courts of this State had no power to inquire into the validity of the evidence.

Various witnesses were examined who proved that

DONG ISLAND.

The Police Justice in the late City of Williamsburg.

Justice HENRY C. BOSWELL, of the late City of Williamsburg, still holds on to his office and the fees. Every effort to oust him thus far has failed, and the Board of Supervisors have now adopted a new plan to remove, if possible, the temptations of the office. At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. LINDSAY moved a series of resolutions, in effect as follows:

That the act under which Justice BOSWELL was elected is repealed by the consolidation act.

That the sheriff, keeper of the Penitentiary, and keeper of the cells, in the Eastern District, be directed not to receive any persons committed by him.

That the Board will not pay for any turnkey's fees or board of any person committed by the said BOSWELL. Supervisor LINDSAY said that the Justice was receiving fees from $3 to $15 per day, without returning or accounting for them.

The whole subject was referred to the Law Committee.

Kings County Hospital.

There are at the present time five hundred persons in the Kings County Hospital—males, 286; women, 217; boys, 10; girls, 15. There is not a case in the Small-pox Hospital.

There were ten deaths in this Hospital last week:

Names.	Nativity of	Age.
Robert Little	Ireland	23
James English	Ireland	35
John McAnally	Ireland	34
Mary Murphy	Ireland	16
Bridget McNally	Ireland	40
Mary English	Ireland	18
Peter Mesler	France	28
Rosana Farien	Germany	37
Andrew Johnson	United States	43
Charles Barnes	United States	42

Brooklyn City Court.

This Court was occupied all day yesterday with the trial of Capt. MATHEW GUNDERSON, of the schooner *Wake*, charged with an assault with intent to kill, committed upon ADAM LOWER, cook on the vessel. The case is still on.

Kings County Almshouse.

A Committee has been directed to examine and report as to the internal affairs of this Almshouse—the number of occupants, their birth-place, how many can read and write, how many are able to do some work, and causes of present condition—also, the number of families relieved temporarily by the Superintendents of the Poor since August last, and what number of these are of foreign birth—are some of the duties of the Committee.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

In this Court, held in Brooklyn yesterday, Jacob Buts was placed upon trial for shooting at and seriously wounding officer Thomas Robinson of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Defendant kept a house of bad repute, and on the 15th of February last a posse of police entered the house and surprised the inmates, for the purpose of breaking it up. An attempt was made to arrest Buts, when he made a desperate resistance and discharged a gun at the officers, wounding several. The case is still on.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

At a special meeting of this Board, held on Tuesday afternoon, it was resolved to erect a School-house at Green Point at a cost of $20,000.

The Special School Fund was fixed at $95,200.

The new Superintendent, J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., assumed the duties of his office at this meeting.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Treasurer's Report.

The Annual Report of the City Treasurer for the year ending March 15, 1855, was presented to the Common Council on Tuesday evening:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury March 16, 1854	$5,463 23
Assessments received	51,230 20
Advertising Assessments received	96 75
Bonds payable issued	47,988 41
Sale of Engine-house	40 20
Returned from Fire and Water Appropriation	3 00
Fines and Licenses received	5,245 24
Interest on Taxes and Assessments	579 73
Received for Redemption of Lots	1,056 88
Streets (material sold)	4 00
Received from State School Fund	1,030 13
Received Taxes for 1851	75 24
Received Taxes for 1852	100 81
Received Taxes for 1853	5,606 44
Received Taxes for 1854	83,195 10
Received from N. Y., and Erie Railroad Co. for Special Police services	81 20
Total receipts	$196,536 97

EXPENDITURES.

Assessments	$53,121 25
Almshouse expenses	2,055 26
Bonds payable	34,575 00
City Prison expenses	752 06
Printing and stationery	1,201 84
Repairing and repairing engine-houses	1,387 73
Fire Department	1,485 67
Salaries, Mayor, Clerk and Supervisors Office	2,045 14
Paid for redemption of lots	960 79
Interest	1,936 67
Contingencies	1,936 67
Streets	1,936 67
Lamps	1,936 67
Police	1,936 67
Total expenditures	$166,535 26
Balance in Treasury March 15, 1855	4,307 71
Total	$169,522 97

A Blacksmith Shop Blown up—One Man Killed.

On Wednesday, a blacksmith shop at the stone quarry at Bergen Cut was blown into fragments, and the blacksmith at the forge was killed. The shop was used for sharpening tools in use in the quarry. A keg of powder with the head out had been placed in the shop during the night previous, which the blacksmith was not aware of and did not notice, and while at work a spark of fire fell into the keg and caused the explosion.

Launch.

A beautiful three-masted clipper schooner, of about 460 tons burden, was launched at 12 M. on Wednesday, from the ship-yard of ISAAC C. SMITH & SON, Hoboken. She is intended for the Wilmington (N. C.) trade, and will be placed under command of Capt. CASPER BOGERT.

Monument to the Late H. C. Seymour, State Engineer, etc.

We find in a recent "Editor's Table" of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, the annexed description of a monument recently erected to the memory of that lamented and distinguished public man, HEZEKIAH C. SEYMOUR; "A man," says the author of a recent *History of the New-York and Erie Railroad*, "without a rival in respect to natural abilities, practical knowledge and experience, sound judgment, capacity of business tact, skill, and all the qualifications demanded by the economical, financial, and practical details of such a work, in its various relations, exigencies, and interests." "He was adequate to all its demands and contingencies; and all are aware of the ability he displayed in the discharge of the duties of State Engineer, and subsequently in contracting for, and successfully prosecuting, till the close of his life, the Mayaville and Lexington, the Ohio and Mississippi, the New-York and Boston, and other Railroads, involving, together, an outlay of some thirty millions of dollars." His character in the private relations of life are well set forth in the admirably terse and sententious inscriptions upon his monument:

A gentle shower of soft, mild, large-flaked snow has been falling since daylight, on this 11th of January, 1855. Tired of sitting at our table, where we had been scribbling since morning, we ventured out over the hills, and presently found ourselves "wandering among the tombs" in Rockland Cemetery. Thence could we see that,

"Cold and pale in distant vistas round,
Disrobed and tuneless all the woods did stand,
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All at once we came upon the neat square of ornamental iron fence which incloses, with other relatives of the deceased, the remains of our lamented friend, the late H. C. SEYMOUR. A graceful monument, in the purest taste, and of the *whitest* white marble, seventeen feet in height, marks the last resting place of one too early called away. On the west side is this inscription:

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"A True Man, a Kind and Affectionate Husband, Father, and Friend: his Memory will ever live in the Hearts of those who knew him."

"A sincere and consistent Christian, his death was the Passage of a Calm and Tranquil Spirit to the Realms of Eternal Life."

"The flakes fell and melted like tears upon the paper on which we copied these inscriptions, as if Nature herself were weeping; and as we looked up at the wreath of pure white snow-down that was gathering around the beautiful urn which surmounts the top of the monument, there came back to us the remembrance of the time, not far in the past, when we copied from the beautiful service of costly plate, presented to our departed friend by those who had Wintered and Summered with him in the discharge of momentous duties, kindred tributes to those which now marked his tomb. And as we walked slowly away, afar over the waste of snow we saw the fire-horse, like a rocket, rushing westward, with a mile-long train of vapor behind it, fading into air, and passing away. "Alas!" thought we, "what is our life? It is even as a vapor, which appeareth but for a little time, and then vanisheth away?"

Passage of a Prohibitory Law in Massachusetts—Fifty-two Members Absent on the Final Vote.

From the Boston Atlas, March 23.

This most important bill was yesterday passed in the House of Representatives, and now awaits the approval or disapproval of the Executive. It is a law of increased and very severe pains and penalties; it is far more particular and sweeping than the old law in its designation of prohibited liquors. An attempt has been made to avoid the constitutional objections to the last statute, and the whole has been arranged to meet the opinions of that *quasi* official body, the State Temperance Committee. The friends of Prohibitory Legislation have had everything their own way—a large majority in the Legislature, and full facilities for trying this final experiment. But as they have had great opportunities, so they have assumed grave responsibilities. We would not throw any unnecessary doubt in the way of the perfect and general execution of this law; and it is a simple platitude to say that, if executed, it will render intemperance well nigh impossible—a consummation which no moralist, no statesman will deprecate. But the law may fail—it may prove inoperative, and the difficulties of its execution insuperable. Under these circumstances, it will naturally increase rather than diminish intemperance. Nor is this all. The opponents of the law will demand, with a show of justice, that experiments shall be tried in other directions, and an attempt made to regulate what the Government finds impossible to suppress. But these considerations are rather for the future. Our duty as public journalists is finished for the present, when we commend to all classes an unqualified and cheerful recognition of the dignity of the law and the duty of obedience. It may be hard in its operation, and bear heavily upon personal rights, or what are considered such. But if this shall prove to be its character, future Legislatures will unquestionably modify or repeal it.

It is a curious fact, that fifty-two members were absent yesterday, or did not vote upon the final passage of the bill. Considering the importance of the measure, we must declare this to be utterly inexcusable. When trifling questions are before the House, absence or failure to vote may be considered as venal offences, but this was not by any means a trifling question. Certainly it was one of which Representatives ought to have been willing and even eager to express their opinion. It affected the commercial, the moral, the social, the religious interests of the State. Its whole principle has been the subject of general and thorough discussion for several years, and most men have come to a conclusion respecting its merits. If members dodged yesterday, because they had not been able to make up their minds, their indecision does discredit to their intellects; if they absented themselves because they were afraid to vote, their timidity does them no honor; if they failed in their duty through inadvertence, the State will naturally look for servants whose memories are longer, and whose habits are more methodical. It must be remembered, that this bill came specially assigned for yesterday, and did not take the House by surprise. It involves an [illegible] delicate position. We understand [illegible] get, and without any means of knowing the opin-

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[illegible] Arrival of the Atlantic.

[illegible] the European [illegible] had not arrived off Sandy [illegible]

The Black Warrior Case.

The Washington *Union* of Wednesday announces the settlement of the *Black Warrior* difficulty with Spain, thus confirming the [illegible] on that subject contained in our [illegible] recently, both editorially and through [illegible] Washington correspondence. It is gratifying that after so long a time this affair has been worked into adjustment, notwithstanding the vexatious delay, and the tergiversation and vacillation of the Spanish Government—almost as disgraceful to the American Administration for permitting it, as to Spain for imposing it upon us.

We have not the least hesitation in asserting that this adjustment was a fixed fact, and familiar to the Administration at least a week ago, and we know not how much longer. The authority given by the organ for the important fact it announces is an extract from a Madrid letter to *Galignani's Messenger*, of Feb. 27, for the accuracy of which the Union vouches, and of course from official information. It is not to be supposed that so important a piece of information as this was communicated to the Paris press in advance of the Government of the United States. It is clear then that the President [illegible] must have been disentangled before the [illegible] came out, on Saturday last, with the [illegible] and thunder pronunciamento on the *El Dorado* outrage. The "discreet," but [illegible] silence of the Government was [illegible], and its masterly inactivity terminated as soon as the open question had been put beyond the reach of harm.

Spain doubtless understands by the past, exactly what is to be the programme for the future, unless indeed, the President should conclude that it is time to *begin* to make at least an effort to redeem his Inaugural pledges. The *El Dorado* begins just like the *Black Warrior* case. The "outrage" opened the ball; the Union denounces it, prinks up courage, blusters about National honor, and tells Spain in most fearless terms that we must have, and will have indemnity for the past, and security for the future; that "our peaceful relations with Spain cannot long be maintained"—a conviction "which cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the public mind"—and that the Executive will not shrink from his responsibility in the premises. This is as far as the *El Dorado* chapter has got now. It is an [illegible] read tale to Spain, for it is old and familiar to her as a nursery rhyme. And she unfeelingly anticipates the remainder of the chapter, relying upon the immutability of the general law—"Like produces like."

There is certainly nothing alarming to her in the prospect. A year or two's diplomatic sparring, with occasional interludes in the quietest while waiting "for news from Havana," giving to the diplomats time to recuperate their energies and reinforce their stock of weapons, offensive and defensive, will afford agreeable pastime to Señor Pacheco, and give Minister Dodge an opportunity to fire thundering pop-guns. If, at last, our Spanish ally is brought to the mark and compelled to settle, she will be no worse off; while the chances are ten to one she will slip out of it altogether by some diplomatic evasion or juggle.

Crow away, Mr. *Union*; you seem to enjoy it; and even if your course *is* such as would, under ordinary circumstances, tend to debase and degrade the character of the American administration in connection with the foreign relations of the country, you can't do any harm in this instance, for the simple reason that the lowest depths have already been sounded.

One sentence in the *Union's* article is significant. Indeed it seems to be its essential point, for the calm of which the entire article was written. The organ takes pains to set forth that "in Mr. Marcy's dispatch of Nov. 16, 1854, to Mr. Soulé in reply to the report of the Ostend Conference, he intimated distinctly that as to the *Black Warrior* affair the door to adjustment could hardly be considered as closed. He added, that 'although the late Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations rejected our demands in that case, the present Minister has distinctly indicated a willingness to recede from the position of his predecessors. He has asked for our views in writing upon the reply which his Government had made to our demands, and accompanied his request with an assurance that 'he would take it into most serious consideration and act upon it.'" Mr. Marcy thereupon instructed Mr. Soulé to communicate to the Spanish Government his dispatch of June 23, 1854, in reply to Mr. Calderon's dispatch refusing to comply with our demand for satisfaction in the *Black Warrior* case. On the 5th of December, 1854, Mr. Soulé communicated to the Spanish Government Mr. Marcy's dispatch of June 23, 1854; *but no reply was made to it by the Spanish Government prior to Mr. Soulé's resignation and withdrawal from Madrid.*" The italics are our own. The Organ—that is the President—desires it to be distinctly understood that after Mr. Soulé opined there was no difficulty in coming to an understanding forthwith! In the face of this, will the lesser organs refer to any long and so pertinaciously denied fact that there was any Convention at Ostend—explain their bold misrepresentations of the [illegible] entertained for each other by the two Ministers, the President, and members of his Cabinet?

One paragraph will the Union enlighten us upon it? It [illegible] that on Soulé's blustering [illegible] was a sort of [illegible] to the effect,—that it was in effect, exhibitions of patriotic courage and pride, intended to enhance the value of the Black Warrior denouement it was to usher in. Now, we would like to know whether this letter is to be considered as having appeased the Administration's anger and vengeance? Or is there really any possibility of a jolly row over the *El Dorado* affair? It is clear that the public don't anticipate the latter. Why is this? Surely not because the outrage upon the mail steamer is a trivial affair. Had it occurred three years ago without being atoned on the instant, the whole world would have cried shame! But now few presses notice it, and scarce a dozen express the slightest dissatisfaction with it. It is to be feared that the inefficiency of our foreign policy of late years has first disgusted the nation, and then demoralized it. The heart of the nation has become careless and callous to indignities which ought to stir the blood of every lover of his country; and it is to be feared there will be little improvement until the *hopes* of the people are revived by a change of National Administration.

The British Legion in America.

The waves of war dashing over the Crimea have suddenly extended their circle to this Continent, and in our midst can be encountered a breath of the commotion at present convulsing Western Europe. John Bull has been compelled to erect the halberts of his recruiting sergeants in our Atlantic cities, to recruit the skeleton of an army annihilated within a single campaign. The endeavor of Colonel Chesney to organize a Foreign Legion in London, one which Aberdeen contemplated to embrace some forty thousand men, has proved a magnificent failure, for, after months of recruiting, the body musters less than three hundred men. At the instigation of a few young men in this City, several of whom are noted for their filibustering propensities, the scene of labor has been changed to this Hemisphere, and, during the last four days, dépôts have been opened in this City, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where "emigrants for Halifax" are being enrolled in considerable numbers; in Philadelphia particularly, a *furore* seized upon the foreign population, as more than a full company has been mustered upon each successive evening. In our own metropolis, where the affair has been conducted with greater secrecy and reserve, the lager bier shops and corner groggeries, as well as one of our first-class hotels, have been thronged with applicants for positions among the rank and file of the Foreign Legion, and notwithstanding the existence of a strong Russian feeling, which, however, appears confined to our native born citizens, it is apparent that ten thousand men can be speedily furnished Her Majesty's collection of scendescript legionnaires. Indeed, the only lack of men at present experienced, is among those intended to form the American Rifle Battalion, all of whose officers, and a vast proportion of the volunteers, were intended to be confined to natives of this soil.

This vast scheme of recruiting, although carried on beneath the implied sanction of Sir Edmund B. Head, Governor-General of Canada, has received but a comparative encouragement from the British Government. Some few weeks back, an application was made to Mr. Crampton, at Washington, to authorize the formation of an American battalion to serve during the continuance of the war in the East, to be armed, equipped and transmitted to the Crimea at the expense of Her Britannic Majesty's Government. That gentleman unhesitatingly declined to countenance the project, fearing an implied infraction of the neutrality laws, and the matter rested in quiescence until the arrival of a "private" gentleman, who unhesitatingly accepted the propositions and perfected arrangements for the enrolment of the men, not in this City, but in the port of Halifax, where the vacated barracks await the arrival of the expected legionnaires. The "emigrants" assembled in a body, the commissions of the officers will be extended them as they are elected to their several grades, and the enlistment of the men is to be completed in strict pursuance of the agreement originally entered into. It was simply anticipated that a single battalion, or at the most, regiment, would be instituted. Still, the terms having been seized upon with avidity by the forlorn and houseless population, allured to tempt their fortunes in this land of the West after revolutionary reverses, expelling them from the places of their nativity, there remains little doubt but that several will be created. "It is better," says the Holstein soldier, "to die well-fed upon the Crimea than to beg soup in the streets of New-York."

Never at any time could have been selected a more propitious moment for the raising of a numerous and reputable series of regiments for any foreign service than the present. The sharp pecuniary difficulties of the past few months; the unfortunate disbandment of the filibuster forces, the failure of the Kinney Expedition, and the general unsteadiness of our people, have conspired to render the floating population of the City ready to grasp at any tangible method of relief from their existing difficulties. The advent of the British emissary could not be otherwise than hailed with an ebullition of delight, and therefore we cannot wonder at the rapidity with which his offers are embraced. As the matter now stands, however, commissions are being promised with a degree of laxity purely ridiculous, and as the promiscuousness of the recipients increases, the respectability of the legion has degenerated, until a better Falstaffian array could not be manufactured into food for powder, since their prototypes of the days of the worthy Prince Hal. For the sake of our country's honor let not Highest judge of us to the manner born, by the example of heroes enrolled in our name to reprimand us on the plains of the Crimea.

[illegible]

The offer of a reward for the murder Kinsella was made the occasion of a very animated debate in the Board of Aldermen last evening. The Board refused to concur with the Board of Councilmen in the offer of a reward of $5,000. The reasons assigned for non-concurrence were that the pursuit is now in progress; that the Police deserve no extra pay for performing ordinary duty; that the effect of a large reward would be future inefficiency in the Police Department; and that the offer of the sum named would not stimulate the action of the officers who are now on board the *Grapeshot*. These arguments prevailed, and the Board refused to concur. In the interval, the *Jewett*, having Baker on board, is actively pursued by the Police in Mr. Law's *Grapeshot*; and the Courts are preparing for the trial of such guilty parties as are safe in the hands of Justice.

Powers of Police Justices.

Police Justice Clark has been sustained by the Court of Sessions in his recent refusal to entertain a complaint which was preferred in his Court. No satisfactory evidence having been produced, Mr. Clark declined to issue a warrant; and for that act was indicted by the Grand Jury. He appeared in Court yesterday, and demanded a trial on the indictment. The Recorder and City Judge concurred in justifying his conduct, on the ground that a Police Justice who is not satisfied with the character of the testimony produced by a complainant, is not compelled to issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused party. This decision is of some importance.

Election of a Regent.

Erastus C. Benedict, Esq., of this City, was yesterday elected a Regent of the University. He received 19 votes in the Senate, and 72 in the Assembly. This is an excellent choice. Mr. Benedict is widely known as an able lawyer, a distinguished friend of Education, and a sound and reliable man. As President of the Board of Education, he has exercised a marked influence upon the School interests of the City and the State; and his experience, acquired in that arduous position, will give great weight to his acts in the Board of Regents.

Church Tenures Bill.

Our correspondent at Albany informs us that Senator Putnam's bill regulating the tenure of Church property was read a third time in the Senate yesterday, and passed by a vote of 26 against 4. Rev. Senator Goodwin is reported as having been absent when the vote was taken.

Bull-Beef in the Crystal Palace.

There is a bill before the State Senate to incorporate an association of gentlemen who purpose turning the Crystal Palace into a market-place for the sale of beef and pork and sausages. *Sic transit gloria palatii.*

Musical.

Niblo's Garden.—If every one could sell himself to the Enemy when he is unfortunate, that Potentate would have a large and influential kingdom. It is a melancholy fact that when a man *does* make an arrangement of the kind, he becomes the hero of his age—if we may believe its literature. The principal character in "Der Freischutz" is comparatively vacillating and innocent, but he negotiates with the Fiend, and is therefore interesting.

Ten years ago the unfortunate Mr. Palmo produced this opera in the theatre now occupied more prosperously by Mr. Burton. Many of our readers will be familiar with the plot. For those who are not, we subjoin the following analysis:

Max, one of the rangers of Prince Ottocar of Bohemia, is deeply in love with Agatha. His ill success at a target shooting produces, at the opening of the act, much mockery from the peasants, which provokes him to assault Kilian with a drawn knife in hand, and at the moment when the peasants surround him, Cuno and Caspar enter with others and prevent further disturbance. Caspar, also a ranger, supposed in league with the demon huntsman, and delighted at the ill luck of his comrade Max, endeavors to ensnare him also into an alliance with the evil one, by holding before him the advantage of the never-failing charmed bullets, procured from the fiend. A prize shooting, originating in an old legend, is to take place, at which, in strict adherence to ancient custom, Cuno bestows his office and daughter's hand to him who proves himself the best marksman. This fact leaves Max no time for reflection, and he consents to meet Caspar at midnight in the Wolf's Glen, (a place reputed to be the haunt of the demon huntsman,) to be present at the casting of the charmed bullets.

In Act 2, Aanchen, a gay hearted young girl related to Agatha, endeavors to amuse the latter, who sees a bad omen for the safe return of her lover, Max, in the accidental falling of an ancient family likeness, which in its fall wounded her slightly. Shortly after Max enters in great agitation; Agatha, alarmed, entreats him to tell the cause thereof, and her alarm increases to deep felt fear when she learns that Max has inevitably to go at this late hour to the Wolf's Glen.

In Act 3, Caspar is preparing for the casting of the bullets in the Wolf's Glen; the clock strikes twelve, and he begins the ceremony for the hellish charm, imploring the aid of Damiel, the Demon Huntsman, to whom he promises to sacrifice his comrade Max for a prolongation of his compact with him. This is accepted by the fiend, and it is agreed that the seventh bullet shall be guided by him against his victim's bride. Max appears on the height of the rocks, hesitating, and terrified at the fearful abyss before him; he sees the apparitions of his Mother and Agatha, warning him not to descend; but dared by Caspar, and believing all to be delusion, he descends, enters the circle surrounded by skulls. The work commences, and with the cast of each bullet, more terrifying apparitions bewilder them both. When the seventh ball is cast, the clock strikes one; the fiend is powerless, and the seventh fatal bullet loses its charm.

In Act 4, Max entreats Caspar to let him have another of the charmed bullets, which is not granted as Caspar intends the seventh and supposed fatal one to preserve for himself, for the Prize Shooting. Agatha, after a restless night and trembling for the safety of her lover in the Wolf's Glen, is engaged in prayers for the same, while Aanchen consoling her, hears the bridesmaids approach, and hastens to get the Bridal Wreath, in presenting it to Agatha it is found by their dismay to be a death wreath. Aanchen quickly puts it aside and sets a wreath of fresh roses on Agatha's brow. Prince Ottocar alone Max, who is introduced by Cuno on the chosen spot, the first shot at the prize shooting, endangering as his aim a white dove sitting on a tree. As Ole misses, when Max is about to fire, Agatha approaching the [illegible] crying, "Do not shoot, I [illegible]

[illegible] the way of novelty without immense effort and difficulty. "Der Freischutz" was no exception to the rule. We have seldom witnessed a more elaborate affair. The scene in the Wolf's Glen, where the magic bullets are cast by *Caspar* and *Max*, was the absurdest thing of the kind we have ever seen. To begin, the Glen was a damp spot immediately under a pretty formidable cataract. During the incantation a number of supernatural effects are indicated by the text, and wonderfully worked out in the music. These effects are either romantic or coarse and vulgar—according to the manner of their execution. They were confined last night to the fizzling of two or three squibs, and the exhibition of two blackboards on which some singularly articulated skeletons had been chalked. The effect of the latter was materially heightened by the ingenious development of flesh and blood feet underneath. But the crowning effort must be referred to separately. At a certain crisis the Wild Huntsman and his demon host rush—or rather should rush—through the air, accompanied by weird music, such as has never been equaled; *Zamiel*, the Wild Huntsman, suddenly appears through a trap and disappears as suddenly when the clock strikes one. Well managed, all this is exceedingly fine, but last night it was managed on the squib principle. The Phantom Hunt was omitted. *Zamiel*, however, appeared at the proper moment, and simultaneously a huge transparency descended with equal precision on his comparatively bald head. A single combat immediately ensued; sometimes the transparency had the best of it, sometimes *Zamiel*. It is refreshing to know that the Fiend ultimately got the worst of it; a gentleman in shirt-sleeves and a paper cap coming to the rescue of the transparency. The latter, by the way, did not represent a hunt, but the huge figure of a red giant with wings.

If anything creditable had been *attempted*, we should not then refer to the mechanical failures of a first night. But the aim was mediocrity—and it fell beneath it.

The most interesting event of the evening was the first appearance on an American stage of Miss Caroline Lehmann, a lady who has been steadily winning good opinions from our public. To this circumstance we may attribute the extremely crowded state of the house, and the fact that the majority of the audience was "native and to the manor born." Miss Lehmann's success was unequivocal. We doubt, however, if the *rôle* of *Agatha* is among her best. In the opening scena of the second act the gentle freshness of her voice was heard to advantage, particularly in the truly divine prayer, "Leise leise." A little nervousness and a little exaggeration in the latter part of it will no doubt be overcome on the next performance. In the final portion of the opera Miss Lehmann won much applause. Altogether, her *début* may be spoken of as a decided success.

Mrs. Seidenburgh as *Aanchen* sang and acted with spirit. Mr. Vincke, although deficient in power, compensated therefor by a careful artistic rendering of the music. Signor Quint had a cold, and consequently sang rather worse than usual.

The orchestra was not good. It is, of course, impossible to realize all Weber's effects with the handful of musicians under Mr. Unger's charge. Still a nice perception of the composer's meaning, and a feeling for the *tempo*, can accomplish much. Hurry and extreme brassiness were constantly apparent last evening—even the overture was played carelessly.

"Der Friezchutz" will be repeated on Tuesday next. Miss Lehmann's second appearance.

New Music.

From Hall & Son: "Tranole Schottisch," by W. Vincent Wallace. "Leonore, or Delicious Polka," by Carl Merz. "Nocturne," by A. Derbyshock. "I Wandered on the Sea-beat Shore," by J. W. Cherry. "Cheer, boys, cheer," by Henry Russell. "The Heart and the Home," by Jas. G. Barnett. Twenty-four choice Melodies arranged for the flute with piano accompaniment," by L. Drouet.

From H. B. Dodworth, No. 493 Broadway: "The Ringlet Schottisch," by W. S. Freeman. "Rider Quickstep," by H. B. Dodworth. "Harmonia Polka," by Hermmuller. "Awake from thy Dreams, Love," by W. Somerville. "Philolexian March," by H. B. Dodworth. "Mary Schottisch," by Henry Appy. "Don't you love the Spring time, Lizzie?" by G. F. Barrow. "Gems from the Ball-room."

American Library in Paris.

The City of Paris has recently appropriated a liberal sum to construct thirty-two alcoves in the rooms at the Hotel de Ville, set apart for the American Library in Paris, of which ten thousand volumes have already been received through the philanthropic labors of M. Alexandre Vattemere.

It is hoped every State in the Union will forthwith send yet more of their abundance, that France and every other nation here represented may have a ready and ample reference to American literature.

The recent change in the common sentiment of France in regard to the expediency and necessity of giving the English language a prominence heretofore unknown in their schools, renders this donation peculiarly acceptable at the present time.

The discourse of M. Guizot, at the Institute of France, Feb. 24, before the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, on the subject of international exchanges in matters of science, literature and art, has tended much to enlist the enlightened public in this system. M. M. Cousin, Dupin, Chevalier, Duchatel and others concurred in this object.

France, opening to the foreigner her vast libraries, her galleries of art, her gardens and museums of natural history, will honorably reciprocate in the formation of cabinets by sending boxes of duplicate specimens of books, paintings, drawings, minerals, and other productions of nature and art, through constituted agencies entitled to confidence.

France is prepared to enter heartily into the system zealously pursued by Mr. Josiah Holbrook for more than thirty years of his devoted life, and now so efficiently developed by the triumphant labors of M. Vattemere. David P. Holton.

Paris, March 2, 1855. No. 21 Rue des Maçons—Sorbonne.

Prof. Henry on Human Progress.

This (Friday) evening the University Alumni lecture will be delivered by Prof. C. S. Henry. His subject is "Human Progress, or the Historical Destination of Mankind"—analogous, it will be seen, to the topic of Mr. Bancroft's Historical Discourse, which created so great a sensation last Fall. The subject will require two lectures to dispose of it. The second will be delivered a week from to-night. We bespeak a full house. It takes place at the University, on Washington-square, at 7½ P. M. Those who have read the few discourses of this sort which Dr. Henry has been induced to deliver, will know what to look for in his treatment of the subject, and we presume will be gratified with the same depth and vigor of thought, mastery of his subject, and force of expression, which have eminently characterized his former productions of this kind.

Damages Recovered.

At the Westchester Court last week, an action was brought by William H. Hulby, of Fishkill, to recover damages against the Hudson River Railroad Company for spraining and otherwise injuring his ankle and leg on the occasion of the running off of a train of cars, (on board of which he was a passenger) by the negligence of a man who had left the switch open. Verdict for plaintiff $6,750.

[illegible] Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In a letter of [illegible] Police [illegible] in the Times of the 21st inst., you say that—"The folly of spending $10,000 to discover the capture of Baker is equal only to the celebration to which all have come, that the fugitive lies like brig in the Bay, and is often seen skulking about the fields of New-Jersey,"—adding that "twenty thousand dollars for a subject, whom we mainly to undertake, are ridiculous, equaled by nothing short, &c.

[illegible] I would not fully endorse. You [illegible] with regard to the cost of arrests and [illegible] expense. The above extract, however, forms an exception; you have there come very nigh the mark, and [illegible] that it would have been "folly" for New-York to have incurred an expense of twenty thousand dollars in bringing a noted murderer to justice. The City Authorities were, for a time, naturally undecided as to the legitimate course which should be pursued, but I am confident that the citizens would ultimately have given double this amount, had it been required, to secure the arrest of Baker, had not the generosity of one man rendered it unnecessary.

This estimating the value of personal security in dollars and cents is decidedly a new idea—an application of the *golden rule* with a vengeance. Where is "the majesty of the law" if it is circumscribed by such a principle as this? Or what is the protection of life which the law affords worth, *if* it be "folly" for the largest City in the Union to incur an expense of a few thousand dollars, for the purpose of bringing the murderer of one of her citizens to justice? Surely, crime may be considered as being in the ascendant, when the proper execution of the law shall be thus restricted.

It does not necessarily follow, as one Alderman contends, because "Poole's life was not worth $5,000," that that amount should not be expended in securing his arrest; but, on the contrary, taking advantage of the favorable circumstances, the authorities should exert themselves to the utmost, and resort to every lawful means within their power, in endeavoring to break up and exterminate, if necessary, this clan of desperadoes, which has so long disgraced the streets of New-York, in defiance of all law and authority. The recent developments, showing that the police to an alarming extent were privy to, if not abettors in, Baker's escape from the house in Canal-street, gives us some idea of the dangerous influence he was able to exert, and the confidence and impunity with which he committed the crime.

As to the other idea set forth in the above extract, I will only say that it is not yet quite clear to my mind that the murderer, Baker, should be permitted to escape, simply because a thousand and one other criminals are suffered to go at large in the City of New-York.

Yours, respectfully, W.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 24.

"HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.—Death of the Emperor Nicholas.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—Highly interesting financial news—Great failures.

LATE NEWS FROM HAVANA.—Sentence of the Conspirators against the Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.—Their visit to this City.

The flight and pursuit of Baker, the murderer of Poole.—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

VICTOR HUGO—To the Exiles of Europe.

LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH.—No. 8.

EDITORIALS—The Startling News. The *Africa's* Mails. The Soulé Papers.—Curious Episode. The Ostend Correspondence. No Senator Elected from California. The New Party. Conscription in England. Gen. Wool, &c. A Little Pinch at Washington. Virginia Politics. Our Little Sister Rhody. The Police Report. Kansas Emigration. The Reciprocity Treaty in Effect at Last. The Legislative Visit. Quarantine. The Inquiry into the War Abuses. The Chinese Insurgents. Palmerston Ministry.—Irish Affairs. Our Popular Literature. The Unpublished Letters of Messrs. Soulé and Perry. Harbor Masters. Victor Hugo's Address.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared Summary of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office Address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 4½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to J. W. FOWLER, Practical.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING BOOKS SOLD AT AUCTION.—Any private purchaser, or trade, desiring to buy Books at auction, without paying the enormous profits of the Auctioneer, which in the case as they are sold, the Retail Price, and gives the purchaser the benefit of inspecting what he is bidding for; any Books, exactly the same that are to be sold, will be found at the Auction Rooms, at wholesale prices, by calling at the Store of the undersigned, 82 Nassau-st., Basement, where a call will be solicited. Should any Books, between the dates of any time to call there, with the same, and they will be sold to the purchaser, I shall appreciate the value of the visit, and through my influence, will be rewarded.

ALBERT R. NICOLAY, No. 6 Broad-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The importance to call your attention to the above PATENT "SALAMANDER" [illegible] Safe, [illegible] Wilder, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Nos. 128 Fulton-st. [illegible] Salamander Safe. [illegible] "FIRE AND WATER PROOF" [illegible] Safe, [illegible] Wilder-st., and by the subscribers, [illegible] Well.

E. G. WILDER & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.—NOTICE THAT MR. ALEXANDER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 2nd inst., at 12 o'clock, all that [illegible] dwellings, two [illegible] lots on Lexington-av., near [illegible]; two lots on Second-av., near Broadway; two [illegible] lots on 11th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; each [illegible] Bonds and Mortgage, on favorable terms. Also, two [illegible] forming the whole front of the block, including the two corners.

Maps can be had at the auction room, No. 7 Broad-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 326 Broadway, (near Grand-st.), are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of 20 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....[illegible] to $2 per yard
Rich Tapestry.....[illegible] to $1 per yard
Rich Brussels.....[illegible] to $1 per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....[illegible] to 90 per yard
Best Ingrain.....[illegible] to 90 per yard

and other goods equally low.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, [illegible] were awarded specials medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the [illegible] and the only [illegible] that has received a medal at the World's Fair. Safes of all sizes are on exhibition, and now advertised as "Hall's Fire Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safes with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks. C. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Rosken Pianos, Horace Waters' [illegible] Pianos, and those of a large number of other [illegible] including the largest and most desirable assortment in the [illegible] will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons wishing to purchase [illegible] Pianos will find it to their advantage to call at [illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

KNOX HAS ACHIEVED AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION as the hatter of this City, as any gentleman may satisfy himself by calling at either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st. His style for the present season is really a model of grace and beauty, and like a feather upon the head, and reflects its shape and color in all weathers. It is the best for genuine worth.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES IMPROVED—So as to run without any noise, with very little power, and sewing the finest thread without ever breaking. The great advantages these Machines have over all others are conceded, that these Machines are suited to do every kind of work perfectly. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.—NOW OPEN AT BARTHOLOMEW'S new Mourning store, the most extensive stock and superior styles ever exhibited.

C. F. BARTHOLOMEW,
New Mourning store, No. 455 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, STEREOSCOPES, &c.—Persons visiting the Crystal Palace, or the City, will find the best [illegible] Daguerreotypes, &c., at Edmund Brown's [illegible] Chambers, No. 363 Broadway.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, [illegible] the case of [illegible] TEMPERED [illegible] [illegible] tones superior to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Lawrence, of New-York, prominent as an advocate of the Liquor Law, is a man of very pleasant, almost expressive of face, who meets one with cordiality, and gives the impression of integrity and broad views.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A Southern Candidate for the Presidency.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 14th inst., in copying an article from a Columbus paper, advising a joint Convention of Whigs and Democrats to select a Southern candidate for the Presidency, thus speaks of FRANKLIN PIERCE:

"We cannot understand why the Southern people should feel any necessity for hunting up a candidate for the Presidency. We have a President who has faithfully performed his duties; who has in no one instance failed to defend the constitutional rights of the South; and we cannot, if we hunt the whole country over, expect to find a truer man than President PIERCE. Why need we trouble ourselves about a candidate? We have tried the President and know what he is.

"What pledges could Mr. DICKINSON, or any other candidate give, that would weigh against the tried firmness and worth of Gen. PIERCE? We have fallen upon bad times; full of confusion, and doubt, and distrust. But it is hoped that we are not so far gone that we cannot trust those who have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting; and it is respectfully to be hoped that we have not arrived at that last and worst condition of doubt, when men believe there is no longer any obligation to recognize good faith in others, and to repay friendship with friendship."

Further to the Strain Expedition.

The following letter from Lieut. STRAIN to a gentleman connected with the Darien Exploring Expedition, as a volunteer, corrects any possible misapprehension as to the conduct of those members of the party who were separated from it on the third day of the exploration:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 17, 1860.

MY DEAR WINTHROP: It appears that the article in the March number of *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "The Darien Expedition," has given an impression to some persons that you and others voluntarily abandoned the party. In justice to all I take this opportunity to correct such impression.

My recent personal interviews with you have distinctly established the fact, in my mind, that not only was it the intention of Mr. HOLCOMB, yourself and those who accompanied you, to have remained by the expedition at all hazards, but that you made every effort to rejoin us. A mistake as to our intended course, now fully explained, occasioned your separation from me, and though, for a time, doubts existed on my mind, as well as your own, as to the cause of this separation, these doubts are now fully removed.

The letter addressed to you by Capt. HOLLINS, in my absence, is full evidence of your desire to assist, and if necessary, to relieve the party.

I have requested Mr. HEADLEY to append the substance of this letter in a note to the article in *Harper's Magazine*.

Very truly, yours, J. G. STRAIN.

Mr. THEO. WINTHROP,
No. 15 William-street, New-York.

Yankee Clock-making—What Becomes of all the Tinkers?

From the New-Haven Palladium, March 17.

The clock business of the country, and so of the world, is done in Connecticut. It is thought that the capital, yearly invested, is now $300,000, and that the annual business now amounts to $1,000,000. Of this, one-half is done in this city, one-fourth in Bristol, and one-fourth in Plymouth; and from it two thousand men, with families, derive their entire support.

The number of clocks made by the Jerome Manufacturing Company, of New-Haven, is 200,000 a year, 20,000 per month, and 800 per day, embracing fifty distinct varieties. The highest wholesale price per dozen, is $100; the lowest, $10. To produce these, they annually consume the following raw material:

Pine Lumber	2,500,000 feet.
Mahogany and Rosewood	1,000,000 feet.
Veneering, Glass Plates	50,000
Boxes of Glass	4,000
Gross of Nails	1,500
Iron	600 tons.
Steel	500 bbls.
Rolled and cast Brass	150 tons.
Varnish	100 bbls.
Zinc	25 tons.

Their lumber is obtained directly from Maine and Western New-York. The other materials are mainly if not wholly purchased in New-York City.

An Attempt to Detain Sixteen Slaves on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 19.

The steamer *Falls City*, Capt. SAM. MASON, arrived here about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, from Wheeling *en route* for St. Louis, having on board sixteen slaves in custody of their owner. During the whole of yesterday gangs of negroes, interspersed with a few whites, were seen in groups about the gangway. Once or twice a portion of them ventured on the boat, but were promptly driven off, and during the day a party were observed endeavoring to force open the door of a state-room, in which were a couple of female slave children. From the vigilance of the officers and crew no attempts were made during the day, but about 9 o'clock last evening Mr. H. B. BLAKEWELL, of unenviable notoriety, accompanied by one of the Deputy Sheriffs, came on board armed with a writ of *habeas corpus* and demanded the slaves. But their owner had foreseen this issue and at dark had very quietly conveyed them in a yawl to the Kentucky shore. They will remain in Covington until the *Falls City* is ready to leave, when she will go over and take them on board.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

☞ **Now is the Time for Purifying the Blood,** and cleansing the system, so as to be prepared for complaints usually caused by the sudden change from Winter

TO SPRING.

The Blood, dull and stagnant in Winter, must be purified and renewed. The Debility, want of nervous energy, and depression of spirits, peculiar to the Spring and Summer months, must be prepared for and avoided. These must be

NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD

infused into the body; otherwise the entire system becomes enervated, and the mental energies enfeebled.

DR. TOWNSEND'S CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA,

as more fully stated under the direction of the well-known Chemist and Physician, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, is the

ONLY SARSAPARILLA

which can efficiently renovate and purify the whole system, and restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body. Thousands who have used other preparations in vain can testify that they have been restored to perfect health and vigor by using a few bottles of

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, NUMBER TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE BROADWAY, corner Fulton-st., (office No. 2,) opposite St. Paul's Church.

BRADSHAW, CLARKE & CO.,
(LATE BURDELL, CLARK & CO.)

☞ **GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.**

☞ The firm of Bradshaw, Clarke & Co. being dissolved by the death of Mr. Burdell, their GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is now prepared only by BRADSHAW, CLARKE & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 96 and 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ Warehouse of the Company, No. 7 Platt-st.

☞ **THE BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD** for all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists; Depot, Oxford Store. A. & B. SANDS, 76 V. CORTLANDT & CO. 8 H. KING, New-York; WM. S. GARDNER, Philadelphia, and KENDRICK & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including Everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price CATALOGUES gratis. Catalogue paid to New-York. Ornamental and shade planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter. (postpaid.) Direct to Rev. JOSEPH M. DAGNALL, No. 97 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Pyamus & Co., Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale, Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Exotic Plants, Roots, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses.

For Catalogues, apply at 29 Wall-st., basement.

☞ **Lucca Oil,** of the most Exquisite Quality, in flagons, and prunes of the choicest kind cured, retaining the moisture and natural flavor of the fruit, packed in tins, landing ex *North Sea*: also, English cheese, landing ex *Commodore Perry*, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Greenwich and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is conducted by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **Superior Fruit Trees,** &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in stations to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 30,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens for immediate effect. These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

☞ **Almont Lectures.**—NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The FIRST LECTURE of the Course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. O. S. HENRY, D. D., at the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subject—*Human Progress, or the Historical Destruction of Mankind.* Tickets 25 cents each, or $2 for the remaining eight Lectures of the Course, to be had of Messrs. BENJ. LIKE, 52 SONS, and T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

☞ **Rich & Co.'s Subscription Gallery.**—WILDER'S PARENT WATER POWER PRESS.—Another have been ordered. Twelve years in use and yet a dollar's worth of seats or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and thirty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 344 and 346 Water-sts., the only makers of Sales constructor Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Presses. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Day-st.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Physician, who possesses a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send it free to sufferers on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Dr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Union Phi Convention.**—A convention of the Delta Phi will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at ½ o'clock P. M. An oration and poem will be pronounced before the Convention on THURSDAY EVENING. Dinner on FRIDAY EVENING.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association,** No. 3.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that an earning for the mortgage now due from them to the Bank will be remitted providing the same is paid by March 1. By order of the Association,

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—THE EIGHTH WALK.—Dr. HOLMES will lecture in this course in the above course. THIS EVENING, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Vienna Peace Conferences—The Four Points—War or Peace?—Prospects of Europe in either Case.* Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **Phonography.**—T. C. LELAND, Teacher, Author, Lecturer, and Reporter, No. 365 Broadway, (Mosher's Building,) Room No. 68. Two or more in class, $5 each for 12 lessons.

☞ **$25,750 to Loan**—On improved City property, in sums to suit applicants.
KARMIRE & BOUGHTON, No 94 Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A little girl by the name of CATHARINE McNALLY was taken from Randall's Island on the 8th January last by a woman who represented herself as her mother, and gave her name as Mary Ann Morgan, and her residence No. 66 Cannon-st., and her conference Mr. Higgins, No. 149 Broad-st. Said girl was about 3 years of age, light hair, blue eyes, and large, but pleasing in feature. Whoever will give information that may lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of the above-mentioned child shall be liberally rewarded, and will relieve a mother's anxiety. GEO. KELLOCK, Jr.,
Superintendent Out-door Poor.

OFFICE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1860.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—If there be a respectable and intelligent lady in the City or vicinity possessing $10,000, who, after free investigation, would consent to marry a respectable physician, 28 yrs o. of age, of strictly moral and religious character, well educated, tolerably good looking, kind, accommodating, and with the best of references, she, and none other, may address confidentially, X. Y. Z., Unionsquare Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—At No 241 East Broadway, a large front parlor on second floor, with pantry attached, with gas, hot, cold and shower baths, with board for a gentleman and wife, or a couple of single gentlemen, in a private family. Unexceptionable references required and given.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. 126 18th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain Board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 134 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 8th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, in a private family, or where there are but very few others—location between 10th and 23d-sts., in the vicinity of Broadway. Address, with particulars, A D, Box No. 713 Post Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Within three hours' ride of the City. The location is retired, healthy, and very pleasant. To families wishing a pleasant country home for the Summer, in a private family, this is worthy of attention. The situation is about one mile from one of the principal depôts on the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars inquire of W. M. STILLMAN, No 63 John-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No 169 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., pleasant rooms in suite or separately can be had. The apartments are well furnished, the house pleasantly situated from 10 to 15 minutes walk from the ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman wishes a room, with partial board, in a private family; location below 14th-st., and west of Broadway. Please address L. M. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms with Board, a few minutes' walk from the Ferry; at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 14 Essex-st.

ROOMS WANTED—By two gentlemen, two well furnished bedrooms adjoining each other, in or near 4th-av., between 10th and 16th-sts., for which a moderate price will be given. A front and back room in an Eastern basement house preferred. Would not go above first floor. Address during the week, pre-paid, CHAS. CRANE, Union-square Post-Office.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room, by the 1st of May, in a respectable family, by an elderly lady of quiet habits, disposed to do as she would be done by. Address C. H., *Daily Times* Office, for one week. Best reference given and required.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a newly furnished room, with or without board, attached, in a private family at No. 220 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOM WANTED—By a young man of quiet habits in a house having the convenience of a bath, a furnished bedroom without board; will be permanent if suited. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, F. C., *Times* Office.

ROOMS.—A suite of rooms, and single rooms for gentlemen, may be at had No. 788 Greenwich-st., near Waverley-place. Private breakfast if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—From the 1st of June, for a family of ten grown persons, in some agreeable and healthy place near the water, and of convenient access to the City. Good accommodations will be required. Address C. B. L., *Times* Office, stating terms, location, and references.

COUNTRY ROOMS WANTED—Or a part of a House, with or without board, convenient to a depôt on the North River, within 20 miles of New-York City. Satisfactory reference required. Apply at No. 140 Broadway, or No. 94 East Broadway.

ONE PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS—To let with board, from the 1st of May next, in a respectable, private family, on the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at 10th, 120 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A FEW RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN CAN Also accommodated with good board, in a private family, in a house with all the modern conveniences, at the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Jones-st., near Clarkson.

MARRIED HOUSE, Bridge-st., Brooklyn, directly opposite the Fulton Ferry. With or without Board. Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, to suit applicants. Also, a few Rooms to let for Gentlemen, with Board, in a private family.

STRAW

[illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two experienced Hands on Straw Goods. Apply at No. 345 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Canadian girl, as a Chamber-maid or Seamstress. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222 6th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German Woman, as cook. Is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 24 Rivington-st., in the rear.

TEACHER WANTED.—A man to teach English, and, if required, the elements of Latin and Greek, at Burlington College. He must be a churchman; and a person intending to study for the ministry will enjoy special advantages. Apply by letter to HOBART CHETWOOD, A. M., Burlington, N. J. Or, if in New-York, an interview can be had, at STANFORD & TWEEDY'S, No. 427 Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock, on Monday, 26 April; or at Rev. Dr. HOOKER'S Residence, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, on Monday, 9th April, during the same hours.

WANTED—A man to undertake a Superintendent's work in a Church Institution. The over-sight of the boys, during the hours of recreation, or at their dormitories, with or without teaching, will be the duty of the person that may be invited for. Apply as above.

CASHIER WANTED.—For a public Institution, to live in the house. A single man preferred, though a man with a wife only will be taken. None need apply except they are pious, and can furnish the best references. Any communication, with real name, residence and reference, will meet prompt attention, addressed to P. S. H., left at the office of the *Daily Times*.

GARDENER.—Situation wanted as gardener, by a Green who is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place in all its departments, comprising greenhouse, grapery, flower and kitchen garden, and buying out of flowers, &c. can give the best reference as to character and capability. Address A. F., for 10 days, at this office.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—An energetic Scotchman, without a situation in a hotel, as assistant barkeeper and to make himself generally useful; would be willing also to act as night watchman, take charge of baggage or stores, and study his employer's interest, or would take a steward's situation. Can be seen for two days by the store No. 286 Pearl-st. First-class reference or security given.

A GENTLEMAN filling a respectable situation in an incorporated company, wishes to employ some leisure hours during the week in the sale, passing, &c., for a manufacturer or grocer; the latter or some grocerie will be taken in pay. Address P. P. P., this Office

SMART TIDY GIRL WANTED—To do general housework in a small private family. She must be a good washer and ironer, and make herself generally useful. Wages $2 per week. Apply at No. 169 Gordon-st., Hoboken, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., this day.

MEAT COOK WANTED—For a hotel; wages $40. Two English or Scotch waiters. Plain pastrycook for clerks, men on steamers and railroads. Boys for trains and saloons, chambermaids, &c.; two cotton weavers to go to Connecticut. Charges moderate. Apply at No. 241 Broadway, basement. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS and Female Domestics can easily be engaged at the American and European Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 17 Greenwich-st. Females only at the upper office, No. 13 Astor-place.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. No. 24 Bleecker-st. Another American, German, Scotch or Welsh, one that is honest and understands her business fully; no Catholic need apply. Enquire at the basement door Friday and Saturday.

FOREMAN WANTED.—In a ladies' shoe establishment; one who understands putting up all kinds of ladies' boots and shoes—and none other need apply—can address FOREMAN WANTED, Times Office.

RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH or German Protestant woman wanted, to do the general work of a small family in the country. Apply immediately at No. 4 St. Marks-place.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, a first rate flat hammerer. None but thoroughly competent need apply. Also wanted, a polisher. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

ON DEMANDE UNE FILLE FRANCAISE—Et Protestante comme bonne et couturiere. S'adresser pour trois jours, à No. 220 4th-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a religious bookstore, to act as assistant salesman, a Sunday School teacher preferred. Adress, with recommendations, L. M. O., Box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a clothing store. One that has had some experience at both cutting and selling. Apply at No. 279 Bowery. G. A. HUNTER.

BOY WANTED.—A boy wishing to learn the gold pen business wanted. One residing with his parents up town or in Brooklyn preferred. A. MORTON & CO., No. 25 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED—A smart, active, intelligent boy to run of errands. Good writer preferred. Call at No. 22 Platt, corner Gold-st.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS are now at A. C. MASON'S Offices, Nos. 14 Sixth-avenue and 146 Bowery, wanting employment. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, from Boston, wish situations, one as Organist and Teacher of Piano the other as Piano Singer. Best of references given. Apply to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

BAR-KEEPER.—Wanted a situation as bar-keeper by a young gentleman acquainted with the business. Best of City references given. Salary moderate. Address HENRY, care Harrison's Printing Office, No. 61 Duane-st.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED.—Three good watchmakers can get employment at the factory, No. 37 Beach-st. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—Well acquainted with the retail and prescription business. English preferred. Apply at No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentleman having a capital of $10, to $50 can be employed in a perfectly safe business, by attending to letters, with 12 cents, or stamps, or calling on BROWN & CO., No 231 Spring-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimens by return mail.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No 214 6th-st., corner of Wooster—Domestics, governesses, &c. Also, servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution. Fifty good servants wanted.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS—With the best of references, can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place Bible House.

FINE ARTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In consequence of the popularity of the private sale of French, English and German Engravings at wholesale prices, at No 315 Broadway, the same will be continued until further notice.

SAYS I TO MY NEIGHBOR—Sir, people may ridicule me and call me quack, but eventually they will acknowledge that I am their benefactor. Formerly, if a man had no hair, he had no remedy; but now any one may have a beard that will, for an UNGUENT will force the whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. Now, don't be bald or beardless. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. Call on or address DR. ELLIOTT, Importer of HAYES, No. 191 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KISSAM, No. 41 South St.-st., Philadelphia; ELLIOTT, No. 21 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; S. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.; COLLINS, No. 160 Main-st., Buffalo, and all Druggists.

DUVAL'S LADIES' FRENCH MOKA—A medicated instrument, (protected by letters patent,) and sanctioned by the Faculty de Medecine, Paris, as being the only safe and efficacious remedy for the removal of obstructions, irregularities and all the diseases to which females are subject. This valuable and long-sought opportunity is forwarded with directions on receipt of $5. Sold by
PERRY, Agent, No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of ORIENT CHAPTER No. 147, F. A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their Rooms, No. 48 Chambers-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., to join in paying the last debt of our deceased brother, late Companion ALBERT T. [illegible], Esq. By order, [illegible], H. P.
A. W. MOSS, Lieut. Col. Comdg.
T. S. WARREN, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A special meeting of the Veterans of 1812 will be held at the City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Major [illegible], late of the 2d Regiment Artillery. By order,
A. W. MOSS, Lieut. Col. Comdg.
L. DENNIS, Secretary.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF THE SEAMEN'S [illegible]

[illegible]

This is no mere division of fancy. Every State opened its every page. Any one of all familiar with California literature, who has been in the Mines, the Gambling Hell, the Court of Judge Lynch, in the Political Arena, or in the scenes of Californian business, dotalled with a carefulness and completeness which cannot fail to enable all his friends and relatives and general acquaintances to recognize his portrait at a glance.

All who have friends or relatives there—all who have been there—and all who have ever had a desire to go there—should by all means purchase this book.

Published and for sale by
GARRETT & CO., No. 12 Ann-st.

Also for sale by all Booksellers.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY MORNING.
KATE AYLESFORD,
A STORY OF THE REFUGEES.
BY CHARLES J. PETERSON.

In one large 12mo. vol. Cloth, $1 25; paper $1.

This volume has received the unqualified praise of all who have seen the advance copies.

T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.
HAVE IN PRESS
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
A BIOGRAPHY. BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

In 12mo. Uniform with Irving's Works. Price $1 50 per volume. Also, an Octavo Edition, uniform with Prescott and Bancroft. Price $3 per volume.

The work is expected to be complete in three volumes—the First Volume to be ready in May, the Second in August, and the Third in the Autumn. Early orders are solicited, to prevent disappointment in the supply.

Mount Vernon Edition of "Washington" will be handsomely printed in large clear type, and will be ready some time before the 22nd of February.

Orders should specify distinctly how many copies of each edition they require.

☞ IRVING'S WORKS, including all published up to January, 1860, are now complete in 25 volumes, 12mo. (See our Catalogue.)

The New Work, including the Life of Washington, Wolfert's Roost, and Miscellanies, will form a

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The Publishers recommend that the new volumes should not be bound in leather until they are all issued. They can then be bound uniformly with the set of 15 volumes, but as a separate series, lettered "Irving's Later Works."

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By the Author of "Typee," "Omoo," &c. 1 volume, 12mo. Now Ready.

NEW BOOK BY MRS. STOWE.
THE MAYFLOWER
AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS,
BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," &c.

In 1 vol. 12mo., nearly 500 pp. Price $2 25.
With a steel vignette title, and a splendid portrait from the pencil of Mr. Hamilton, the celebrated English artist.

This volume contains many of the early productions of Mrs. Stowe, now out of print, as well as some of her later efforts. Many of these are stories of New-England life, and will be found to contain in full measure the richness of spirit, and that peculiar humor and pathos for which the author is so universally admired.

The sons and daughters of New-England, wherever they are scattered, will recognize with delight the homely yet touching fidelity of these sketches.

WILL BE PUBLISHED APRIL 7.

☞ Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
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THE LIFE OF HON. W. H. SEWARD.
HIS SPEECHES, ORATIONS AND WRITINGS.
In one volume, with a Portrait.
Published this day. Price One Dollar.

Mr. Seward's Biography is examined by that of no living contemporary in interest and importance. His principles and sentiments are clearly and eloquently stated in the extracts embodied in this volume. Several of his best speeches are given entire, viz: SPEECH ON FREEDOM AND FREEDOM AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. To the purchasers of this book, as they are of the greatest age. In their discussion every true friend of Republican institutions is now more than ever interested. To all classes of people, old and young, this short, cheap book is presented as a MANUAL OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Since the views and principles underlying freedom and improvement in this country have come to be generally known as SEWARDISM,

every intelligent person, on either side, requires to be fully posted up in the matter.

J. S. REDFIELD, Nos. 110 and 113 Nassau-st.

A NEW WORK BY MRS. ELLIS.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, will publish, April 15.
MY BROTHERS;
OR,
THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS.
BY MRS. ELLIS,
Author of "Women of England, Family Secrets, &c.
One vol. 12mo.
READY NEXT WEEK.
HOPE CAMPBELL; OR, KNOW THYSELF. By the Author of "Lily Gordon," "Margaret Coxil," &c. One vol. 12mo. 75 cents.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
THE FOUNTAIN OF LIVING WATERS. By THEODORE IRVING, LL. D. 38 cents.
PLAIN WORDS TO A YOUNG COMMUNICANT. By JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D. 38 cents.

THE RUTH HALL SCHOTTISCHE.
BY JULLIEN,
Dedicated to
FANCY FERN,
With a fine Lithograph.
J. DARCIE, New-York, and all the music sellers. Boston, E. H. Wade; Oliver Ditson & Co. P. Reed and N. Richardson. Philadelphia, Lee & Walker, and J. E. Gould.

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"This is one of Jullien's characteristic compositions; lively, brilliant, sparkling, and prettily arranged. The title page is very tasteful, and has a most superb lithograph of one of the fascinatingest ladies of the present time, gracefully surrounded with fern leaves, and bearing the autograph of Fanny Fern.

THE GLORIOUS QUAKER!
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One of the noblest men God ever sent into this world on errands of mercy. Reader, if this language seems too strong, you are invited to peruse the graphic portraiture of his life, as drawn by the eloquent pen and warm heart of his biographer, MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILDS.

Your will then freely pronounce the picture painted with fresh discriminations of purpose, for a higher life.

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And the demand has increased of late. It is a volume which should find a place and be read in every family in the land.
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NEW MUSIC.
"To our Child in Heaven"—A beautiful, affecting and expressive song, by the popular composer, J. R. WOODWORTH, who has infused in this new song a like character to his other popular productions, 25 cents. "Our Boys," a patriotic song of the Young American school; words by O. D. Stuart. Music by Thomas Baker. 25 cents. Sung at Christie's and Wood's Minstrels, with the greatest success. Colored Vignette of "Our Boys" on title-page. "Sparkling Polka," by Thomas Baker, is having an immense sale. Eighth Edition now out. 25 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

"HAVE YOU SEEN SAM?"
A new song with chorus, just published, price 25c. "Pop goes the weasel," "Yankee Doodle," &c., very popular, and "Barnum's National Poultry Show Polka," with vignette, &c., by F. H. BROWN. A large assortment, of new and second hand Pianos, Melodeons, Cabinet Organs and Harmoniums, for sale or for rent low by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED, FOURTH EDITION OF
BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA,
With additional illustrations, and the History of the War brought up to the reported death of the Czar, March 2.
O. S. WELLS, Publisher, No. 140 Nassau-st.

ENVELOPES.—The largest stock, the best assortment, and the lowest prices in this market. Also, paper cut to size. The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their new stock of Staple and Fancy Envelopes, embracing over a thousand varieties. They are now manufacturing in larger quantities than ever before, and by reason of recent large contracts with the best paper mills in the country, are enabled to offer a better class of goods, and at lower prices than hitherto.

Particular attention is invited to their new styles of Illuminated and Alhambra Envelopes.
CHAS. H. LYON & BRO., No. 26 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY.—The oldest and largest in the United States. WEST & BEELIN, No 159 William-st, respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their very extensive assortment of Envelopes, Note and Writing Papers, &c. The great facilities we have in manufacturing and in the purchase of Stock, enables us to offer these good at extremely low prices and on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The mail from San Francisco having announced that ADAMS & CO., of California, had suspended payment, it is due to the public and to the Company, to state that their suspension has nothing to do with the interests or the business of the Adams' Express Company here.

The operations of the California house are distinct and distasteful, so far as the Adams' Express Company is concerned. We do a legitimate Express business throughout the Atlantic States, and ADAMS & CO. are Bankers and Bill Drawers on San Francisco.

The business of the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will be continued as heretofore, without any interruption or delay. The Company owes no one, and of course cannot contract. Their responsibilities to the public, so far-endors, are in no wise diminished, and their ability to comply with all their engagements is as unquestionable as ever.

W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article. Orders can be left with any of our agents, or at the office, 129 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Hanover-place, by the gallon, or at the general depôt, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the gallon, or by the barrel. WM. BLAKE.

I. O. O. F.—BEACON LODGE No. 309.—The members of the above Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, [illegible]. By order, WM. C. MOIR, N. G.
L. DENNIS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

Opposite the City Hall,
[illegible]
redactions, their Spring importations of

INGRAINS, THREE-PLY,
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND VELVET CARPETS,
including a great variety of Rugs, Mats, Piano and Table Covers, Draggets, and

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of the newest patterns.

All the above will be sold at least 20 per cent. from usual prices. Call and examine.

No. 254 BROADWAY, FACING THE CITY HALL.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS has in stock a large and beautiful assortment of SPRING MANTILLAS, MANTELETS, &c. embracing every variety of style and pattern. Merchants from every section are particularly invited to call and examine the various kinds, as they comprise the largest assortment to be found in this market, and will be offered at the lowest manufacturing prices; together with the usual stock of SPRING SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES,

Mostly purchased at auction at very low prices, at Nos. 90 and 92 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

CASH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 57 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

CARPETS, CARPETS.
DOUGHTY AND BROTHER,
No 221 Broadway,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CARPETING AND OILCLOTHS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Remember No 221 Broadway.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
THE GREAT RUSH FOR WET GOODS—At the subscriber's is on the increase; and it is not surprising, for the public may rest assured that such bargains as are now offered are not to be found elsewhere in this city, as thousands who have already purchased will cheerfully say. The stock consists of Linen Goods of every desirable make. Among the goods are to be found:

1,800 yards White Linen from 3c. to 6s., cheap double the price.
1,500 yards Linen Sheeting 4c. 6d. to 8s., a great bargain.
1,000 do. Pillow Case Linen, very cheap.
1,000 do. Damask 2s. 6d. to 5s., a very great bargain.
1,200 dozen do. Table Cloths, 4s. to 20s., worth double the money.
1,000 dozen Napkins, 6s. to 16s. per doz.
1,000 do. Doyleys, 3s. cheap.

Also a large lot of Cotton Shirting and Sheeting; besides a large lot of Prints, all of which must be closed out immediately. All goods warranted, and sent free to all parts of the city and vicinity. ANDREW G. COLBY, No 97 3d-av., 9th and 10th sts.

SPRING OPENING OF THE LEADING
FASHION IN MANTILLAS.
MOLYNEUX BELL,

WILL OPEN his splendid stock of SUMMER MANTILLAS, to the Ladies of the Metropolis and surrounding cities, on TUESDAY next, March 6th.

THE DISPLAY

Will be old, but, as he has a great many novelties to show, that were all noted by himself, while in Paris, and cannot be found elsewhere.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 88 Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN FOULARD SILKS.
JAMES FRANCE, No. 705 Broadway, has much pleasure

...Jan. 20. Georgs Sheldon—hung by Lynch law at Dahlonega for horse-stealing....David Ritchie—killed at Howard's Diggings by Edward Jones....A Mexican, name unknown—mortally wounded at "The Gate," Amador County, by a companitos....A horse thief, name unknown—killed in Corral Hollow while trying to escape, by Sheriff Kirk, of Stanislaus County.... An escaped convict—tried and convicted by Lynch law, at Red Bluffs, of stealing a mule—hung.

Jan. 21. John W. Riggsby—murder in Shasta Valley, Charles Savlow and William Laughaney, arrested on a charge of the crime.

LEGISLATIVE.

Total killed—20. Hung by the Sheriff—1. Hung by Lynch law—9.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wednesday....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
TUESDAY, March 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at 9¢ for both kinds, ₩ 100 lbs. The stock is still light.

COFFEE—Has not varied much. The sales reach 800 bags Rio at 11c.@11½c.; and 450 Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Holders do not offer their supplies very freely.

COTTON—The market is less active, but is quite firm; pending the receipt of the *Atlantic's* news, now over due. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Orleans.	Florida.	Mobile	N.O. and Tex.
Ordinary	8	8	8	8
Middling	9	9½	9½	9¼
Middling Fair	10	10½	10½	10¼
Fair	10½	10½	11¼	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in but moderate request, chiefly for home use,—but as there is not a great deal offering and as the receipts are quite small, prices are without essential variation. Good common and medium grades are now the most needed. Fancy and extra kinds are rather inactive. The day's sales reach 4,600 bbls. within our range:

Ordinary State	8 81½	@ 9 00
Straight State	9 00	@ 9 25
Favorite State	9 25	@ 9 50
Ruled Extra State	9 25	@ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½	@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½	@ 9 81½
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½	@ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75	@ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½	@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81½	@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00	@10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@12 75

Canadian is quiet and rather languid. The sales embrace 1,400 bbls., free, at $9 25@10 75 ₩ bbl. for common to extra. Receipts is also in limited demand at slightly easier prices,—the sales consisting of 1,300 bbls. at $9 62½@9 75 for mixed to favorite; and $9 75@10 75 for fancy and extra ₩ bbl. The latter attract less attention. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy, as before quoted. Rye Flour was purchased to the extent of 150 bbls. at $6 25@6 75 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is a shade dearer. The sales include 400 bbls. Jersey at $4 25, and small lots of Brandywine at $4 56½@4 62½ ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand at buoyant prices. There is very little of any kind in market. The sales include 7,000 bushels prime Genesee White at $2 70; 600 handsome Southern do. on private terms; and 1,300 Upper Lake at $2 10. A sale was also reported of 5,000 bushels Canadian White, free, at $2 20; but this we believe, occurred some days since, and has been previously recorded by us. The large parcel of Genesee mentioned above was bought for the proprietors of the Croton Mills of this City. The quality was very superior, and the sales about the highest ever obtained in our market, for so heavy a lot. Rye is dull and heavy; 500 bushels Northern brought $1 02, delivered, but large parcels could scarcely be sold for more than $1 95@1 30 ₩ bushel. Barley is scarce and quiet. A small lot of Southern was taken at $1 23 ₩ bushel. The quality was poor. Oats are still plenty and heavy, as before quoted. Corn is extremely rare and held at enhanced rates, which checks transactions. The day's sales include about 12,500 bushels at 90c. or thereabouts, for Southern Yellow, and 90c. for Jersey Yellow, ₩ bushel. There is said to be only about 60,000 bushels Western mixed, and 15,000@20,000 bushels of all other kinds, in store. There is none afloat.

HAY—There were 500 bales River taken at former rates.

HOPS—Small sales were reported of last year's crop at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

IRON—This day's transactions have been confined to 100 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $30@$31, usual terms, 4 mos. The demand is limited, and the market languid.

LATHS—Eastern rule scarce, and are in fair request at $2 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—About 100 tons English realized $6 87½, time, &c., ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is quiet, but quoted firm at previous figures.

MOLASSES—The market is without any particular change. The day's sales embrace 600 bbls. New Orleans at 35c.@37c.; and about 300 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 32c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No change can be noticed in Crude Turpentine,—of which there were sales reported of 500 bbls. at $2 50, ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices; 130 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 46c.@46c. ₩ gallon. Tar is quiet and somewhat nominal. Common Rosin is moderately active,—the sales amounting to 600 bbls. at $1 65@$1 67½, ₩ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are as previously represented. Linseed is in fair supply and request at 75c.@80c. for large, and 81c.@85c. for small parcels, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet, though quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in rather better request at firm prices. The day's sales consist of 1,000 bbls. at $14½ for Old Mess; $14½ for New Prime, and $15 87½@16 75 for Mess Mess, ₩ bbl. A contract for 500 bbls. Old Mess was settled at $14½ ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs find ready buyers at 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are rather inactive and languid. 200 pkgs. were obtained at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon is more inquired for and is firm; the sales reach 600 pieces at 8c. for Short Middles, rib in; and 8½c. for clear Long do. ₩ lb. Lard has not varied; 450 bbls. fair to prime realized 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is brisker, though not essentially dearer. The sales add up 650 bbls. at $6 25@7 75 for Country Prime, $8@11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do, $14 25@15 for repacked do., and $16@18 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$25 ₩ ton. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $17@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in, but with freer receipts, especially of common qualities, which are but sparingly inquired for, in the absence of an active export demand, prices are less firm; we quote, Ohio 12c.@26c.; ordinary to prime State at 21c.@25c.; and choice do., Orange County, at 26c.@28c. ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 11c.@13c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is more active, and as the supply is much reduced, prices exhibit increasing firmness. The day's sales reach 600 tcs. fair to choice at $4 62½@5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile disposed of at previous figures.

SUGARS—The supply is inadequate, and though the demand is good, the market is rather quiet. The day's sales include 300 hhds. New-Orleans at 6½c.@8½c.; 200 bbls. at 6½c.@8½c.; and 50 Porto Rico at 8½c. ₩ lb. Refiners are desirous to procure prime qualities, but they find it somewhat difficult to do so.

TALLOW—We heard that 15,000 lbs. Prime were purchased at 11½@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHALE OILS—The supply is very scanty, but the demand is rather limited, and prices are nominal. The day's sales embrace 300 bbls. Olive and Pringle at 81c.@85c. cash ₩ gallon, chiefly at the former quotation.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—In the absence of the *Atlantic's* news, there was but little inclination to do anything, and the transactions here therefore were quite limited. The Bankrupt discouragements were confined to 200 bales Cotton, ₩ 400 lbs., and a small lot of Tea, intended for the Bankrupt Stock. The other parts the shipments were very trifling, and those few doubtless were made in consequence of the previous week's delay. The commercials were very quiet

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

MEDICAL.

PROPOSALS.

REMOVALS.

FURNITURE.

EXPRESSES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

ZINC PAINTS.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Auction Sale at the Navy-Yard.

By order of the Navy Agent, yesterday at 12 o'clock there was a grand auction sale at the Navy-Yard of condemned stores and clothing, relicts of the U. S. steamships *Supply* and *Lexington*, from their recent return from the Japan Expedition.

At the hour designated the vicinity of the Store-house, where the sale was to take place, presented a motley group of expectant purchasers. They were mainly employés in the Navy-Yard, and the mid-day hour was chosen as being their leisure hour, and affording consequent opportunity for purchase.

A few of unequivocal Helvaic descent thronged the group, and in their restless eyes and quick sideway movements of the head betrayed their innate eagerness to seize a possible opportunity to turn a penny. There was an occasional corner grocerman with lager bier accent. As a matter to be remarked perhaps as a phenomenon, we noticed only one Mrs. Caudle present.

At 12 o'clock precisely the auctioneer's hammer was raised.

The category was a most tempting one, embracing almost every variety of articles appertaining to naval supplies—barrels of pork, ditto of beef, ditto of flour, with an indefinite sequent list of minor substantials, as rice, tea, sugar, *et id omne genus*—followed with their important abettors to inner Celtic comfort, whisky, mustard and pickles. Added to this followed a most heterogenous variety of outside comforts, denominated, in naval parlance, by the unique term *harness*, better known, however, as clothing. This variety comprised blue pea, monkey and round jackets, blue cloth and duck trowsers, blue flannel over and under shirts, silk handkerchiefs, shoes and pumps. Interspersed were a quantity of bed blankets of mingled white and blue—some uncut blue flannel, navy buttons, thread, soap and tobacco. A few heaps of old timber and wood, and the ribs of the frigate *Sabine*, were subjoined. Closing the prolonged category was an ox in good condition.

The sales began with the ox, showing that it does sometimes happen that the last is first. He ran, not the ox but the bids, quickly from $20 to $93, at which figure he was struck off. Pork, there being no new bidder—reached $10 per barrel—beef $3 25 per barrel; nineteen packages of bread of 500 pounds each, brought $5 13 per package. The bread looked rather *hard* after its sea voyage. In the "old" clothes department, the sales were very active. The shoes were *solid*, exceedingly *low*. Undershirts went *under* the overshirts. The pants were *inexpressibly* cheap. The whisky went *down* readily. At 1 o'clock the sale ended with the ribs of the frigate *Sabine*, which afforded poor picking enough to the purchasers.

The sales occur three and four times a year.

Geographical Society.

Last evening, the regular meeting of the Geographical Society took place at the University. Rev. Dr. HAWKS in the Chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. MILLS, promising to read a paper on the "History and Statistics of the Post-Office," on the 1st of April next.

The Chairman was sorry to say that a paper on the "Indians of Darien," by Mr. WATTS, was illegible, and would not be read in his unavoidable absence. He would allude to the discovery of certain ruins in New-Mexico, and to several others from Sir JOHN BARROW and the officers sent out on the Arctic expedition. The Chairman said he could not vouch for the authenticity of the statement; it was copied from a California paper.

The locality of the ruins was indicated on a magnificent map of the North American Continent, 98 feet by 15, or ten miles to the inch. It is situated ten miles from John's River, just on the boundary line between Utah and New-Mexico.

The Chairman observed that he had great doubts as to the authenticity of the lengthy details he had read. He argued that there was no analogy between the ruins of New-Mexico and those he had just described.

Mr. BLOOMCOOD said he had already come to the same conclusion; yet "false in one thing, false in all." Mormon authority was exceedingly doubtful. Troglodyte caves bore no resemblance to the ruins of Peru, and when the attempt was made to connect the description of American caves with the authenticity of the Mormon Bible, the character of such descriptions became very questionable.

The Chairman then read some letters in reference to the search after Dr. KANE, addressed to Mr. GRINNELL, kindly furnished to the Society, and which serve pleasingly to show the good feeling of the officers of the English Navy in connection with the attempts made to rescue Dr. KANE from his perilous position. Among these a letter from Capt. OSBORNE to Lady FRANKLIN was read—stating that no fear ought to be felt for Dr. KANE; that he would probably return in 1856. He recommended a steam vessel to be sent; the risk of such was less. A screw steamer of 60 horse-power, and 30 men fit for sledge-dragging, were advised, as well as 18 months' provisions. The party were directed to leave in May, go to Disco, there purchase dogs, and secure Danish guides. Off Dudley Digges, or Carey Islands, something might be heard of him. In the Spring of 1857, taking opposite sides of the Strait, they would overtake KANE, if within a radius of 300 miles.

A note was read from Capt. MCCLURE addressed to Mr. BARROW as to the proper provisions to be furnished to the Arctic Expedition. The list includes a pint of Bass' ale per diem. Spirit lamps and wicks he characterizes as ridiculous when fingers are frozen, recommending "strah" as preferable.

Another writer, Capt. E. A. INGLEFIELD, observed that there was no advantage in a large vessel, and that coal at a point indicated might be obtained. He thought the vessel ought to leave early in June. There are several excellent harbors and anchorages about Upper Navick, a capital spot for vessels to remain in until Melville Bay is well open. A good supply of eider ducks may be obtained there, as well as an intelligent Esquimaux. Other details were furnished.

Mr. HENRY GRINNELL said the *City of Boston*, a propeller of 500 tons, was about to be sent, and also a sailing vessel.

Mr. BLOOMCOOD regretted the absence of Mr. WATTS, and made some observations on the Atrato River, running north into the Bay of Uraba, in the Gulf of Darien. A correspondent had informed him of the possibility of forming a ship canal at this point, and he hoped at the next meeting to present a report on the subject. It had been communicated to him by his informant, a man of considerable property, and who stands high in New-York, that the region is more abundant in gold than the richest portions of California.

The Chairman said that if the appeal were only half correct as to the riches of the Atrato district, the difficulty would be in restraining public or private enterprise and cupidity.

Mr. POOLE observed that the exploration of the Atrato was conducted by a company in New-York. The auriferous character of the country was undeniable, although some exaggeration was possible. Women and children would frequently go out and bring in from their washing $15 or $20.

Mr. BLOOMCOOD said there had been no exaggeration. A row vessel from Carthagena regularly carried champagne thither. Foreigners and diggers extracted very largely all the gold removed, and it would be easy to raise enough gold and platina off the spot to pay the entire expense of the construction of the proposed canal.

Mr. LETTSON indicated a spot south of Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, where he had seen ruins. He explored a few caves, and would furnish some petrified matter at the next meeting. It would be denser or lesser the wool growing country of the world. Could not state the prevailing winds; the snows were not so heavy as on the Des Moines River.

A member suggested that a copy of the map—98 feet by 15—be sent to the World's Fair at Paris, and another copy be sent to the London Exchange, with a view to teach the English public what is doing in the construction of railroads.

Mr. LETTSON hoped the gold mines (of more importance than those of Poland) would be carefully laid down.

The Chairman detailed the circumstances of care under which the map had been constructed—as to the form of the country, its desert regions, and other illustrations. It was not contended it was absolutely accurate, but still the best existing map of the Continent.

The Society then adjourned.

Slaughter Cases.

A man, who said he was an Italian, and named ANTONIO GENTARMETTI, was brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's office yesterday forenoon, charged with passing a counterfeit $5 bill of the Bank of Indiana to GEORGE T. GRIFFY, No. 1 Astor House, in exchange for some purchases. When the prisoner was brought in he refused to remove his cap, but it was finally removed by force, when the appointment of the Interpreter to the Court was dispensed with, as many persons on the inside and on the outside of the bench, and other persons on the bench of the Court from all parts of Italy, and of which was consequently heard the ring, to which he strung with great correctly. This singular circumstance led Justice to suppose he was a criminal, but on examination by the Doctor of the Court, was proved him to be of the description called "Half Witted" He has been in the habit of disguising himself in the night time in female attire, the better to elude detection in passing counterfeit money. The accused was committed for examination.

Mississippi and Brass.

A Mississippian, named CLARK, while promenading Broadway yesterday, suffered himself to be inveigled into a mock auction establishment, where he took a fancy to a beautiful *brass* watch, which he bought for the sum of $12. He was about leaving the store, highly elated with what he fancied to be an excellent bargain, when he was tapped on the shoulder by the proprietor, who informed him that the watch he had just bought was a brass one, but that he had a real genuine gold one, which, in consideration of the hard times, he would exchange for the one of brass and $26 additional. The Mississippian took the bait and the proposition and left, but soon afterwards discovered that his second purchase contained more brass than the first. His chivalry was, therefore, most naturally excited, and he hastened to the Mayor's office for redress. Officer CLARK was dispatched to the swindling establishment, and succeeded in procuring a return of the $40 for the disconsolate Southerner.

A Hard-Hearted Father.

A bright-eyed little boy of about seven years, was brought to the Mayor's Office yesterday by Officer Fisher, of the Twenty-second Ward, in search of a home. The little fellow was dressed uniquely. In one hand he held a bundle of clothing, and in the other a greasy cap, a tin trumpet, and a wooden money-box, given him by some sympathizer. He said his name was John Housman; that he resided in Thirty-seventh-street, that his mother was dead, and that his father had turned him from home. He was found on Wednesday night, wandering about the streets in the Twenty-second Ward, by an officer, who took him to the Station-house. The poor little fellow seemed entirely unconscious of his position; he seemed perfectly happy and answered readily, and with childish archness, such questions as were put to him. He was sent to Randall's Island. His father, (a rag-picker,) was ordered to be brought before Justice Osborne, to account for his cruel conduct to his offspring.

Female Pickpockets.

Two young women, named SARAH PORTER and FANNY RIDGLEY, were brought before Justice OSBORN yesterday, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. C. M. HALL, in Broadway. Mrs. HALL and her sister made affidavits to the effect that they were standing in front of a store window in Broadway, near Reade-street, when the prisoners crowded around them, and one of the ladies dected SARAH putting her hand in Mrs. HALL's pocket, and extracting her porte monaie therefrom. The pickpocket was instantly seized, and succeeded in passing the stolen property to her companion, FANNY. Two officers took the girls in custody, and they were both, in default of $300 bail, sent to prison to await examination.

Fire.

A two-story building in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-streets, occupied as a lager bier saloon and ten-pin alley, was, with nearly all its contents, destroyed by fire about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was owned by a Mr. NEUMAN, residing in Allen-street. Loss about $200; covered by insurance in the Stuyvesant Office.

The Complaint-Book.

Nothing new or startling was entered on the Mayor's Complaint-Book yesterday. They were nearly all of dirty streets, non-removal of ashes, and such like. Complaints of this kind rather increase than diminish.

☞ Instances of fraud and shameful extortion committed by slop-shop tailors and furnishing stores on poor seamstresses, are being daily disposed of at the Mayor's office. No less than three such cases were brought to the attention of his Honor yesterday, who at once took measures to obtain justice for the parties aggrieved.

☞ Attention is being directed by the authorities to the frequent instances of careless blasting, so dangerous to property and life, in the upper part of the island.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The law of fixtures and other property, partaking both of a real and a personal nature, comprising the law relating to annexations to the freehold in general, as also emblements, charters, heir-looms, &c., with an appendix containing practical rules and directions respecting the removal, purchase, valuation, &c., of fixtures between landlord and tenant, and between out-going and in-coming tenants, by JOSEPH FERARD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, from the latest English edition, with notes and references to American authorities. By WILLIAM HOGAN, Counselor-at-Law, second edition, just published, price $3, and for sale by BANKS, GOULD & Co., No. 144 Nassau-street, New-York, and No 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS,
No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Any ulcer, wound, or sore, even of 20 years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated medicines. Use them and no limb need be amputated unless the bone be destroyed. Here then is a cure for all. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Forged Will or, the Rival Heirs," a thrilling original tale, is printed entire in this week's *True Flag*. The same number also contains a beautiful story for the ladies, biographical and humorous sketches, wit, miscellany, &c., &c. Sold by all the newsmen. DEXTER & BRO., wholesale agents.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

CHOICE AND POPULAR MUSIC AT No. 333 BROADWAY.—HORACE WATERS' extensive Catalogue of Music, at the reduced prices, is now ready, free of charge. The most liberal terms granted the trade on Music. Agents wanted in every town throughout the United States to sell his Music and Pianos.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—See under head of Paints.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Explosion on Bergen Point.

There have been no more deaths of the persons injured at the explosion of the fireworks manufactory at Bergen Point on Wednesday. An inquest was held yesterday upon the remains of LOUIS KORNER and HENRY KLEIBER, victims of this catastrophe. The verdict of the Jury was that the cause of their death was accidental, but the result of carelessness on the part of some of the workmen. It is yet presumed that the explosion was caused by friction resulting from the two rapid filling of a rocket. The funerals of the deceased were attended yesterday at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Greenville.

It is thought that, with one or two exceptions, none of those injured will survive. They are lingering in great pain.

Jersey City Politics.

The Democrats of the Third Ward held their primary meeting on Wednesday evening, and nominated JOHN H. LOWE for Alderman; PATRICK GORMAN and E. STOKES for Chosen Freeholders; and THOMAS FLATT, P. FOLEY, MARK THOMAS, THOMAS D. JORDAN and JOHN H. ELLIOT for Justices of the Peace. There was some disturbance, but nothing serious.

The Ingraham Book Sale in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 20, '55.

Being in attendance at the "INGRAHAM Sale," which is now taking place at the auction rooms of Mr. THOMAS & SONS, we have thought it possible that some items in relation to it might be of interest to your readers. This sale comprises the largest portion of the Library of the late Judge INGRAHAM, which is especially rich in books relating to this country, comprising many printed by FRANKLIN. Nearly all the different works have additions in the shape of autograph letters, newspaper cuttings, portraits, &c., inserted by the late owner, and thereby increasing their value very materially. On entering the saleroom this morning, we found gathered together by far the largest collection of "Biblio-maniacs" that it has ever been our fortune to meet. New-York is well represented by Dr. COGSWELL, of the Astor Library; Dr. GRISWOLD, the author; two well known buyers who have left the "City Hall" for a "short run;" NORTON, of the *Literary Gazette*, and several other gentlemen whose countenances are more familiar than their names. We also noticed BURNHAM of Boston, BINDOLPH of Richmond, and many buyers residing in this City. The sale was opened by the clear voice of Mr. BELL, who rapidly placed the merits of each book before the company. The prices first were unprecedented, and from the strong desire to secure everything American, we judge that "Know-Nothingism" is in the ascendant even among book buyers. I add the prices of some of the most important works sold to-day:

No. 51. Volume of curious old pamphlets. $13.

No. 69. *Drayton's South Caroline.* $9. Bought by Mr. NORTON.

No. 67. *Ray's Stamp Act.* New-York, 1766. $8. Mr. BARTLETT.

No. 108. *Bland Papers.* 2 10.

No. 127. *Pownall's Administration of the Colonies.* Dr. FRANKLIN'S copy. London, 1766. $19. Mr. NORTON.

No. 234. *Romer's History of Florida.* New-York, 1775. $9 50.

No. 267. *Bouquet's Expedition Against the Ohio Indians.* Bought by Mr. CORWIN. Philadelphia, 1764. $33. MICKLEY.

Poor Richard's Almanac. The original edition, from 1742 to 1763; small 4to. $36 50. Mr. CORWIN, New-York.

No. 266. *Whitfield's Journal.* Printed by FRANKLIN $11 50. Mr. POLOCK, of Philadelphia.

No. 296. *Cicero's Cato Major.* Printed by FRANKLIN. $21. MICKLEY.

No. 374. *John Randolph's Letters, Autographs, etc.* 8vo. $41. NORTON.

No. 414. *Wm. Penn's Great Love of Liberty of Conscience, with Autograph.* London, 1670. $42 50. MICKLEY.

No. 509. *Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette.* 1 vol. $30. BURNHAM, of Boston.

No. 891. Nine old Almanacs, 1758 to 1799. $17 50. NORTON.

The above comprise only a small portion of the works that brought what might be considered as extravagant prices compared with their original cost or intrinsic value; if desirable will furnish you with more details as the sale proceeds.

Truly yours, KINDERHOOK.

The Steamer United States—Frightens the Cubans—Offered for Sale, &c.

MOBILE BAY, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The steamship *United States*, JOHN GRAHAM, Commander, arrived here this morning from Havana; had a pleasant run from New-York to Havana in five days, where we found everything in a high state of excitement, more particularly regarding this steamer, on account of the numerous reports that had been circulated against her, charging her as a filibuster. The Government thinking her in fact the flag-ship of the expedition, instantly dispatched officers from the Custom-House to examine her in every point, and kept her closely guarded by placing men on board in stations during our stay in port.

Our Captain at once proceeded to pay his respects to the Captain General of Cuba, and after conversation with him assured him she was anything but what they took her to be, and offered him the noble ship for sale as a protection of the Queen of the Antilles, which proposal was favorably entertained, and may be accepted on her return to Havana. That is, if Captain GRAHAM does not succeed in forming his anticipated project of a line of steamers between New-York, Mobile and Texas. He has now two fine steamers ready and well suited for the trade, and will have completed, on the 1st of April next, another, and one of the most elegant steamers afloat, particularly adapted to the Mobile trade on account of her draft of water and superb and well ventilated accommodations. This one he also proposed to put on this line, if the people of Mobile will extend to him the right hand of fellowship, and aid him in the enterprise.

We were accidentally detained in Havana by the pilot's running the ship hard upon a bank in the harbor, but with the assistance of the crews of the United States steamer *Princeton*, English sloop-of-war *Vesta*, and the Spanish Government, we finally succeeded in heaving her off without the slightest damage.

On Sunday, 11th inst., we passed the *Move*, and proceeded to sea, when, after a rough passage of 34 hours, made Mobile Light. Business on the island and in Havana exceedingly dull. Militia are stationed in all parts of the city, armed and equipped.

When we left the wharves were filled with people, to witness the departure of the *United States*, and see her cleared from within the Gibraltar of Cuba—the Moro.

The Military Tribunal brought in their decision on Saturday evening, the 10th inst., against PINTO, CADALZA and PINTEL, which was death for the three. The general opinion is they will be banished yet.

Accept this, in haste, from yours, &c.,
WM. T. PERKINS, Purser steamship *United States*.

Basis Principles of the American Party of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig.

Determined to preserve our political institutions in their original purity and vigor, and to keep them unadulterated and unimpaired by foreign influence, either civil or religious, as well by home faction and home demagogism; and believing that an American policy, religious, political and commercial, necessary for the attainment of these ends, we shall observe and carry out in practice, the following principles:

1. That the suffrages of the American people for political offices, should not be given to any other than those born on our soil, and reared and matured under the influence of our institutions.

2. That no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the great interests of our country.

3. That while no obstacle should be interposed to the immigration of all foreigners of honest and industrious habits, and all privileges and immunities enjoyed by any native-born citizen of our country should be extended to all such immigrants, except that of participating in any of our political administrations; yet all legal means should be adopted to obstruct and prevent the immigration of the vicious and worthless, the criminal and pauper.

4. That the American doctrine of religious toleration, and entire absence of all proscription for opinion's sake, should be cherished as one of the very fundamental principles of our civil freedom, and that any sect or party that believes and maintains that any foreign power, religious or political, has the right to control the conscience or direct the conduct of a freeman, occupies a position which is totally at war with the principle of freedom of opinion, and which is mischievous in its tendency, and which principle, if carried into practice, would prove wholly destructive of our religious and civil liberty.

5. That the Bible in the hands of every free citizen is the only permanent basis of all true liberty and genuine equality.

6. That the intelligence of the people is necessary to the right use and maintenance of our liberties, civil and religious, hence the propriety and importance of the promotion and fostering of all means of moral and intellectual culture, by public bequests and permanent provisions for general education.

7. That the doctrine of rotation, now so prevalent and recommended in the proscription of candidates for office, in open disregard of all principles of right, of truth, and of justice, is condemning, wrong, and should be by all good men condemned.

8. That no general rule, binding on the conscience should be prescribed to the representatives of the people from office, as can made necessary to be observed in the power of appointment thereto; and that executive influence be greater than that which I must observe and to others. The same influence the spirit of promises. "It is not a puny spirit," poets and lovers have described it, but a spirit hedged round with thorns. I think, Sir, as I am still free, I had better remain so. You will find some one who will readily consent not to "do violence to the religious principles of your parents." If I consented, Sir, to be a slave before marriage, by surrendering my rights of conscience, I feel quite satisfied that I would deserve to be something worse than a slave after marriage. I had little thought that this would be the finale of so many pleasant days, words and letters. If you should feel it as much as I do, (for I care not to conceal my emotions) you can have recourse to that world which you fear so much for consolation. As for me, I will try to forget a love which was so unworthy that it refused to be appeased except by the sacrifice of honor and conscience.

No more from Yours, &c.,

Interesting Correspondence between a Protestant Young Man and a Catholic Young Lady who were Engaged to be Married, but Quarreled about their Religion.

From the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

The *Catholic Telegraph* is permitted to publish the following letters, "with the consent of the young lady interested." The lady was educated at an Ursuline Convent, and the marriage adjourned by the annexed documents was to have taken place on New Year's Day.

——, Dec. 1, 1854.

"DEAREST ——: The mutual regard which I am so happy to know exists between us, and the exchange of sacred vows which I ardently expect will be the result before long, give me courage to consult with you on a subject which is of the first importance, and one which my relatives are pressing on my attention. Amongst the obstacles to happiness, there are none so likely to produce discontent as a want of union in religious sentiments. If we offer our devotions at the same altar in religion, as well as love, you must be aware, dear ——, that it will cement in a wonderful degree our hearts. Do you think, then, that you could worship with me in the Presbyterian or any Protestant Church? In our happy country, all religions are alike, and your good sense must assure you that forms of faith are of small importance, provided our lives be virtuous. Moreover, dearest, we must not overlook, in marriage, those less sentimental but more solid considerations which have reference to the prosperous condition of worldly comfort and respectability. There is, as you are aware, a very deep-rooted antipathy to the faith in which, without any fault of yours, you have been educated, and it would seriously interfere with my successful pursuit of business, were I to contract so close an intimacy with a person professing Roman Catholicism. Should you resolve, however, as I have no doubt you will, to worship the *same* God only in another church, we will both acquire a sympathy and regard, the consequence of which will be truly desirable and most propitious to our welfare. I know that, in a matter like this, you will wish to consult your friends, though their consent, you know, is not at all imperative; yet, in order that you may do so with freedom, I give you my full consent to make known my sentiments privately or publicly, as you may think proper. Though you may call this a business letter—it is no different from our usual correspondence—and laugh at my seriousness, yet I shall expect your answer with great anxiety. In the meantime my heart is ever yours, and your image is daguerreotyped upon it indelibly by love's own warm smiles, and with his fidelity to the original.

Believe me, dearest ——, to be ever yours in life and death.

——, Dec. 3, 1854.

DEAR ——: I received your letter just ten minutes since, and my judgment tells me to answer at once, without any consultation, because none is needed. When you asked me to give you my heart and its affections, I consented, because I admired and respected and *loved* you; but I did not at the same time agree to surrender to you my soul and its eternal hopes. Had you asked me to make such a sacrifice as that, I would have refused not only you but an archangel, could any such bright spirit propound a like question to me. Remember, dear ——, that religion with us Catholics is not an opinion at all—it is far more, even, than a logical conviction—it is faith, which is grand and powerful in proportion to the divinity in which it trusts. Such is my idea of faith, but I do not pretend to be a theologian. Now, dearest ——, I could not, without a horrible contempt for myself surrender God to win a husband even as accomplished as you, and the only one to whom I have plighted vows of love. I would be guilty of an enormous crime, if I were even to pretend to a conversion in which my understanding and heart had no part. Every idea of honor which I have learned, forbid such a prostration of my character. You could not even respect me yourself, could I be so easily induced to desert my hopes of heaven. Could I be faithless to God and faithful to man? I knew, dear ——, that you did not agree with me in my religious sentiments, but I never thought of requiring from you such a heavy obligation as you would impose on me.

But I must argue the question with you; for though you are a lawyer, I am not afraid of entering into a little controversy with you; so now look grave, for I am going to lecture you. You say, dear ——, that "in our happy country all religions are alike." Well, granted; why then can't you relinquish yours and join mine? Wouldn't that be as reasonable as for me to relinquish mine and profess yours? But you place it on the ground of expediency—on the unpopularity of our church. Well, you need not change yours; you would do wrong to abandon your creed and unite with mine, unless you firmly believe in it. As for the smiles of worldly prosperity, though I would not uselessly disregard them, yet a true-born American, with a proper estimate of her honor, would prefer the rags of poverty, sooner than clothe with silks a dishonored and violated conscience. Your own good sense and enlightened mind will convince you, my dear ——, that I am right; and I am confident that your reply, which I will expect with anxiety, as you do this, will remove this thin mist from the bright eyes of love, whose light I hope will ever beam gracious in our lives.

Yours truly,

——, Dec. 9, 1854.

DEAR MISS ——: I must candidly acknowledge that your letter has greatly disappointed me. I thought that your superior intelligence had risen above all those antique and musty opinions, whose proper period was the middle ages and their proper locality in Spain. I have now and then observed among Catholics, educated like yourself, a strange fashion of ascending above the realities of life on the airy pinions of what you call faith. But such theories do not advance a professional man—do not roof a house or supply the necessities, much less the elegancies of a home. I thought on this account you would readily enter into my views, but you refuse to do so. Well, I will abandon my request. I am too much devoted to you, to allow even a difference like this, serious and most important as it is, to weaken the love which unites our hearts. You ladies, and you are the very first amongst them all, dear ——, contrive occasionally to introduce such exalted notions into your beautiful heads, that to remove them would be as easy as to attempt to chain the zephyrs, or rob the violet of its perfume. Well, then, in conclusion I must inform you that I have read your letter to the family. It would be improper to deceive you on the subject of my parents' opinions. Their attachment to the Presbyterian faith is great; and the idea of union with a Catholic, even with you, whom they know so well, and so highly respect, darkens their countenances and distresses me very much. They have, however, renewed their consent, but they require us to be married by a Presbyterian clergyman. This, dear ——, I agree with them in asking as a right, because it is a duty I owe them not to distress their hearts nor do violence to their religious principles, by permitting the ministry of a Catholic clergyman. As your church, dear ——, does not consider such marriages invalid, you can have no objection to this arrangement, which will unite us never again to part in life. Understand, dearest, that I am compelled to consider the ministry of a Protestant clergyman only indispensable to our union.

Your devoted —— ——.

——, Dec. 12, 1854.

——, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I shall not ask you to "do any violence to the religious principles of your parents," nor will I consent to have any offered to mine. When I consented to marry you, I was not aware that your father and mother, with "their religious principles," were included in the agreement. The case which you take not to offend your parents,

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A HEARTFELT SENTIMENT INOPPORTUNELY EXPRESSED.—A large and brilliant party was given in fashionable circles a few weeks since, not a hundred miles from our metropolis, and the festivities were kept up to so late an hour that the fair hostess became completely wearied out. Some fifteen minutes after the lady supposed the last of her guests had left, she walked into the supper room, where the gas had been turned down, and gave vent to her wearied spirit by ejaculating—"thank God, they are all *stuffed and gone!*" "Not quite all," squeaked out a voice, "I have returned to find an ear-ring which I supposed was dropped while at the supper table!" The hostess' chagrin can be better imagined than described, when on turning round she discovered one of her nearest fashionable neighbors!—*Boston Post.*

STATING AN ULTIMATUM.—The ladies of Corpus Christi, Texas, met recently, in solemn conclave, and adopted the following resolution: "*Be it Resolved*, That we will in no way countenance or associate with any young man, or permit our friends or daughters so to do, if in the habit of patronizing Mexican fandangoes."

MARRIED.

In this City, on last Monday evening, March 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Millett, of No. 38 Broome-st., Mr. GEORGE R. PALGRAVE, of Greenwich, Conn., to Miss SARAH JANE WILLIAMSON, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, March 22, by Rev. A. E. Campbell, at the bride's residence, Mr. J. JAMES STURDEVANT to Miss HARRIETTE L., daughter of Stephen H. Skidmore, all of this City.

At Lafayette, N. J., on Thursday evening, March 22, by Rev. Joel Cambel, GEORGE E. HUNT, of Westchester County, N. Y., to CATHARINE J HOPKINS, daughter of David Hopkins, Esq., of the former place.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 21, HILA BERGEN, wife of John C. Morrison, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family, of her son, Christian B. Morrison, and of her sons-in-law, Adam W. Spies, Elisha Robbins, William Post and Pierre Humbert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 East 30th-st., on the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th inst., at o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, March 22, of croup, MARY ESTHER, only daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Cheshire, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, to-day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock M., at No. 153 East 26th-st. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 21, Mrs. ELIZA WILSON, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her brother, Rev. Dr. Macauley, No 57 Amity-st, this (Friday,) day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday morning, March 22, Mr. JOSEPH HILL, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his son, John J. Hill, and his sons-in-law, John Haurnty, Ezra Dod and William Ryan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Rivington and Orchard-st., at 2 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, 23d inst.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 21, ANNE C. BYERS, aged 63 years, daughter of the late Major General Stoddiford, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church on the Heights, (Rev. Dr. Bethune's,) this day, (Friday,) 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 22, JANE, twin daughter of Charles H. and Jessie Murray, aged 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 25th inst., at

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1097. NEW-YORK, STTURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, [illegible] Every Morning, (Sundays excepted.) One [illegible] published at 2 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per [illegible] payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up [illegible] for the mails, and contains all the reading matter [illegible] daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A First Class Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars a year. Clubs of Ten subscribers for Fifteen Dollars, or Twenty copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address. No [illegible] paper to be sent continued beyond the time for which [illegible] are made. Postage on the Weekly Times, sent by [illegible] to any part, free, as follows:

[illegible] this County.....Free.
[illegible] the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Large Newspaper of Thirty Pages, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price [illegible] cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Rumored Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 23.

It is rumored here that Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, formerly a Purser in the Navy, is a defaulter to the Government $70,000.

New-Arrival of the Atlantic.

SANDY HOOK, March 23—12 P. M.

The steamship *Atlantic* has not yet made her appearance off this point. She is now thirteen and a half days out from Liverpool. Wind light and blowing from the westward. Weather clear.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, (N. J.,) Friday, March 23.

The Senate to-day passed the following Bank Charter—Hunterdon County Bank, Burlington County Bank, Princeton Bank and Perth Amboy Bank, and renewed the charters of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Camden; Sussex Bank, Newark Banking and Insurance Company, and Morris County Bank.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday next, was rescinded in both Houses.

The Air-Line bill was taken up and discussed, but postponed for final action.

MARTIN RYERSON and PETER VREDENBURGH, were confirmed as Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Prosecutor for Hudson County was not acted upon.

The Commissioners for the State Normal School, and to codify the School Laws, were confirmed.

Operative Strike in Manchester.

BOSTON, Friday, March 23.

The operative strike at Manchester still continues, and now absorbs nearly the entire force of the mills, in all probability several thousand persons. The Agents refuse to give in, and the strikers are marching through the streets. One procession on Thursday afternoon was headed by a large cavalcade, seven fire companies in uniform, bands of music, females carrying banners, &c. The strikers were out in large numbers, and the streets were a vast mass of people. Such excitement was never before seen there. The owners of the mills say that there is no profit now in going on with manufacturing, and that they have no objection to stop for a while.

Four More Deaths from the Midlothian Coal Pits Explosion.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 23.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail, as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Saturday last.

Four more deaths have resulted from the explosion at the Midlothian Coal Pits, in Chesterfield, Va., making forty-two in all—nine white persons and thirty-three negroes.

Prohibitory Law in New-Brunswick.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. S.,) Thursday, March 22.

The House of Assembly has passed the Liquor bill by a vote of 21 to 17. It is very stringent, prohibiting not only the sale of liquors, but their importation. Without debate it received the sanction of the other branches of the Legislature. It goes into operation on the 1st of January next.

Cowhiding.

ALBANY, Friday, March 23.

Mr. CHAMBERS, the private Secretary of the Governor, was cowhided last night by T. A. HAMILTON, of Brooklyn, the same person who assaulted CHAMBERS some days since. To-day Mr. HAMILTON was held to bail to answer the assault of last night.

The Ship Harkaway Ashore.

CHARLESTON, Wdnesday, March 21.

The ship *Harkaway*, from Liverpool for this port, is ashore off Cape Romaine and it is feared will not get off. She has a cargo of 4,000 sacks of salt, which is insured in Liverpool.

Our Cotton market is firm and tending upwards. The sales to-day amounted to 2,750 bales.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, March 23.

The Massachusetts Assembly to-day refused, by a large majority, to amend the ten hour bill, so as to make it read eleven hours.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 23.

The weather, which has been pleasant to-day, is changing to-night to the northeast and blowing heavy, giving indications of the near approach of a severe storm.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Friday, March 23.

There are seven feet of water in the channel of the River and the water is falling. The weather is cold and windy.

WHEELING, Friday, March 23.

The depth of the River here is nine feet nine inches, and is falling. Freight is arriving freely for the East.

Heavy Snow Storm in Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, March 22.

We had a very heavy storm here last night, inflicting, it is feared, injury upon the crops.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 23.

The Bremen ship *Mischief*, from New-York for Bremen, put in here to-day with the loss of her mizzen-mast.

Weather at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Friday, March 23.

The cold, frosty weather with which we were visited last night, it is feared, has greatly injured the growing fruit.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

DOVER, Friday, March 23.

BENJAMIN B. KERCHEVAL, Esq., one of our most prominent citizens, died this morning.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 23.

We have no mail South of Augusta this morning, and no news worth telegraphing.

Rebel Navigation.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 23.

The [illegible] Steamer Pilot, from Tarboro, and the schooner *Carolina* from Coburg, laden with flour, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Weather Report.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, March 22.

We had a heavy snow storm here last night, inflicting, it is feared, great injury upon the crops.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 23, 1855.

The two branches of the Legislature are working most vigorously for the accomplishment of the duties required and expected of them.

In the Assembly there were about fifty bills reported, from Select Committees. Under the operation of the Committee of nine, the General Orders is being rapidly depleted—in fact, we can begin to see daylight—a prospect that at one time seemed exceedingly remote.

AMENDING THE CODE.

Mr. RAYMOND presented an act to amend section 427 of the act to simplify and abridge Practice and Pleadings and proceedings of the Courts of this State, by the addition of a third sub-division of cases under the section, as follows:

"Whenever a foreign corporation shall have an office or agency, or carry on business, within this State, such corporation, its officers, managers, and agents shall be liable to its stockholders for dividends and other defaults, and misuses, by action or otherwise in the Courts of this State, in like manner as corporations created by laws of this State. And in such action the summons against such corporations shall be sued on an agent thereof in this State, or by publication, as provided by law in like cases."

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

Mr. AITKIN introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City, or either of them.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BLATCHFORD introduced a bill to authorize the Public Administrator to renounce without charge his right to administer upon any estate where the Surrogate of the County shall certify that it is proper. He is also authorized to pay claims of $25 and under, if an estate be solvent, within twenty days after he shall administer thereon. All surplus funds in his possession shall be deposited in a bank, and draw interest. A Surrogate may make such regulations as to the time and mode of final settlement and distribution of the funds of any estate under $250 as he may think proper. In view of his present fees and perquisites, the Public Administrator shall receive such salary, not exceeding $3,500, as the Surrogate shall certify is suitable. The Administration may appoint a Deputy, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Executive.

POLICE COURT CLERKS.

Mr. PETTY introduced a bill to require the Clerks of the Police Courts of the City of New-York to perform the same duties on Sundays as on other days—in consideration of which they shall receive one-seventh additional salary—the said increase to be calculated from the 1st day of January, 1852.

THE SENATE RESOLVING.

Senator ROBERTSON, by unanimous consent, had leave to introduce the following preambles and resolutions. They lay down a distinct platform, and, if passed, will probably be recognized as the principles upon which the Whig party of the State will go down to the people at the next election. Under the rule, they were laid upon the table, but I suppose they will soon be taken up for consideration. The late day of the Session at which they are introduced would seem to be a warrantee that there will not be much discussion of the resolves:

Whereas, The passage of the bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska and repealing that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibited the existence of Slavery within their limits for the purpose of permitting its establishment upon their soil, was a gross violation of good faith and indicted grievous wrong upon free labor and free principles throughout the Union; and

Whereas, This act and the spirit in which it was consummated, demonstrate the determination of the slaveholding interest to use the power of the Federal Government to promote the indefinite extension and permanent establishment of Slavery; and

Whereas, Congress, having no power or right to interfere with Slavery as it may exist in any State, is expressly commanded by the Federal Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the Territories of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, demand of Congress the enactment of a law declaring that Slavery shall not exist except where it is established by the local law of a State—thus restoring, by positive statute, the prohibition of Slavery from the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, will not consent to the admission into the Union of any State that may be formed out of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, unless its Constitution shall prohibit the existence of Slavery within its limits.

Whereas, The repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the repudiation of a solemn legislative compact, by the slaveholding interest for the extension of Slavery, has released the Free States from all obligations that may be expressed or implied in any compromises on the subject of Slavery, outside of the Federal Constitution: therefore, be it

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That while the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, recognize and have always respected the obligation of that prohibitory clause of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," they regard the law of 1850, which provides for employing the whole power of the Federal Government in the recapture of fugitive slaves as a violation of the Constitution, an encroachment on the rights of the several States, an outrage upon the principles of justice and disgraceful to the spirit and civilization of the age in which we live; and that, in their opinion, the welfare of the Union and the principles of Republican Liberty demand its repeal.

Whereas, Under Republican Institutions, the free and open public discussion of all questions which are to be decided by the popular vote, is imperatively demanded, alike by regard for popular rights and the public good: and

Whereas, The fundamental law of the land secures to, and enjoins upon, each and every citizen, the free and independent exercise of the right of suffrage, and has authorized the enactment of penalties against all attempts to interfere with such an exercise of that right by bribes, by menaces, and by undue influence of any sort: and

Whereas, The history and experience of all free Governments confirm the solemn warning of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, that "all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to the fundamental principles of our Government and of fatal tendency:" therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That no countenance or support should be given to any endeavor to stifle the open discussion of political topics, or to substitute for it the action of Societies whose proceedings are not open to the public knowledge; and every attempt to control, by the dictation of such secret Societies, or by the imposition of oaths or kindred obligations, the political action of any citizen, is at war with the true theory of our Government, destructive of personal independence, hostile to the rights of the great body of the people and detrimental to the public welfare.

INTEROCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

Senator ROBERTSON introduced another bill incorporating a company to be known as the "Honduras Interoceanic Steam and Railroad Company," for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a Railroad, with one or more tracks, across the Isthmus of Honduras, in the Republic of New-Granada. The capital stock to be $6,000,000, with power to increase the same to $10,000,000. ALPHONSE MILTENBERGER, E. G. SQUIER, JAMES B. THAYER, P. H. HOLT, ANDRY EDWARDS, JAMES A. DUPEE, JOHN BELDEN and HENRY S. SANDFORD, are the incorporators.

THE LAW OF GRACE.

Senator SPENCER introduced a bill declaring the law in relation to grace on sight drafts, and checks payable after date. It explains that all drafts, bills of exchange, drawn at sight, shall hereafter be deemed due and payable on presentation without grace. That all checks, or drafts upon banks or bankers, drawn payable on a day subsequent to date, shall hereafter be deemed due and payable on the day of maturity, without grace; nor shall it be necessary to demand or protest bills same for non-acceptance.

FOREIGN COAL COMPANIES TO MAKE CONTRACTS IN THIS STATE.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill to authorize the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company or Corporation, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to send and distribute anthracite coal, and to make contracts or agreements with any corporation or individual in the State of New-York in the prosecution of their business.

SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.

Senator ROBERTSON introduced a bill to incorporate a Company to carry on Submarine operations by such machinery, and particularly by the use of the apparatus for raising sunken vessels. The capital stock named is $100,000, in shares of $25 each.

FEES OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill to amend the act regulating the fees of Notaries. It makes it unlawful for any Notary to demand or receive for the protest for nonpayment of any note, or bill of exchange, check, or draft, and giving the requisite notices and certificates of such protest, including seal, any greater fee than seventy-five cents, and the sum actually expended for postage. It is also made the duty of a Notary to affix his seal of office to any protest, without extra compensation.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE MARINE COURT.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this morning reported back the bill introduced by Senator ROBERTSON providing for the abolishment of the Marine Court in the City of New-York. This is significant that there is a determination to carry through the proposed change.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The Senate holds daily sessions on the bill for the suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime. It has gone nearly half through, section by section. The amendments adopted so far are as follows: In the 2d section, specifying to whom liquor may be sold by the authorized agent, they have struck out the requirement that such persons must be "inhabitants of the county in which such liquor is sold, or of a town or city adjoining said county." In the same section they have added to the fine of $100 for its violation, the words, "and imprisonment not less than thirty days." The same section, also, in the Assembly bill, reads that the licensed liquor seller, if guilty of offence was fined $100; if not paid, he goes to prison, and his bondsmen were yet liable to pay the fine. They have struck out the clause making the bondsman liable after the party offending had been imprisoned. In the 5th section, where it allows the complainant to carry up his case on appeal "in person, or by attorney," they have struck out the words "in person."

The following proposed amendments have been rejected: To strike out the clause in the first section authorizing search and seizure; to strike out the clause in the third section providing for the sale of liquor under execution, at auction, by the Sheriff, in case of an authorized liquor-seller's insolvency.

THE RUMORED APPOINTMENTS.

Two days ago I sent what purported to be a list of Harbor-Masters, nominated to the Senate by Governor CLARK. Rumor now has it that the list was a hoax, got up to disperse the aspirants for office, and relieve the powers that be from annoying importunities. I have been endeavoring to satisfy myself on this score, and am inclined to believe in the truth of the rumor that no such nominations have been made. I am induced thus to believe from the fact that *I have asked every New-York man now in Albany, and there is not one who knows anything about the list, or who has been consulted, or taken any part in making it up.* Does not this fact warrant my conclusion?

There was another Executive session to-day—by special order of the Senate made last night. It is said that MARCUS SCHOONMAKER, the present Auditor of the Canal Department, was nominated for the office of Bank Superintendent, in place of the present incumbent, Mr. ST. JOHN.

Rumor also has it, that the question of confirming Dr. THOMPSON'S nomination to the office of Health Officer was discussed for some time in Executive session to-day, and that no definite conclusion was arrived at.

Rumors as thick as blackberries crowd upon me. I crowd off all but those I have embodied above. I decline to credit them.

J. S. S.

LECTURES.

Col. Sevier before the Mechanics' Institute.

Col. SEVIER delivered a lecture on Thursday evening before the Mechanics' Institute. His subject was, "*The Union—can it be preserved?*" The exercises commenced by the Secretary reading the Colonel's note of acceptance to lecture before the Institute; after which he introduced the speaker, who said: The note which has been read apprises you that I appear before you without any preparation, which the occasion, the intelligence of my audience, and the importance of my subject demand. Whatever thoughts or arguments I may advance must necessarily be upon the spur of the moment. I may not be able to lead you through Arcadian groves, nor cause you to bathe in Castalian fountains, but I may lead you to that primeval fountain from which our Revolutionary sires drew their inspiration, and by which they established the immortal principles of constitutional freedom. What thoughts gather around and accumulate over the farthest verge of American thought upon this momentous and interesting subject—the American Union! In this brief discussion, I propose to discard all common-place and party politics. I stand here, not as a partisan or sympathizer with any political parties, but as an American citizen. Can this Union be preserved? Is it an imaginary thing that plays around like an idle fancy, or is it something which has a seat in the heart of every native-born American? What is the value of this Union? The beauties of rhetoric, the charms of poetry, the tongue of eloquence, have been employed upon this theme, and though you may say it is common-place, yet even so is the glorious sun, as he mounts up to mid-heaven, and scatters his vivifying influence over an animated and cheerful earth. The Union is the boast and the glory and the hope of the American people. Unlike all other systems of government, it stands out on the broad canvas of time without a parallel. It is our duty to maintain and perpetuate it. There are causes which have been operating for years, the tendency of which is to that disastrous result—a dissolution of the Union. The fathers who achieved our independence devoted their energies to the examination of those subjects which alone could promote the public weal. Patriotism was their only incentive. This state of things has changed. A supreme and intense selfishness has taken the place of that broad and exalted sentiment. Physical, mental and political causes have operated to change the whole face of American affairs. The introduction of California gold, like a talismanic charm, has changed the whole face of society. Extravagance, luxury, ostentation, display, have taken the place of that purity which characterized the habits and the minds of those who established our country. This is one argument against the preservation of this Union. The Union depends upon the great principles of intelligence and public virtue. Another argument may be found in the sectional feelings which have been nurtured and cherished in the country, growing out of that vexed question that marks the line between the North and South. That question is found in the Constitution of the United States, which has distinguished this Government over all others in the tide of time—that Constitution which alone has secured to free American citizens the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That Constitution recognizes a principle which has given rise to this difference and this disagreement between the North and the South. How does this spirit of sectionalism and fanaticism accord with the sentiment which marked the character and action and distinguished the lives of all the men of the Revolution? Slavery! revolting word! revolting sentiment! grating upon the heart-strings of every freeman. Upon that word wakes up all the kindled fanaticism which glowed in the breasts of the Pilgrim Fathers. A great English poet once said: "I would not have a slave to till my ground, and fan me when I sleep, and tremble when I wake, for all the wealth the South has ever earned; and that rather be myself the slave, and wear the bonds, than fasten them on him." Where is the heart that does not respond to this sentiment? Yet what has that sentiment to do with this question that is agitating the North and the South? Church is up here, would garnish the sentiment to worship God. When the Constitution was formed it recognized Slavery, and the States adopted that institution, and many of them have maintained and perpetuated it. The speaker went into a very elaborate eulogium of the Constitution and institutions of the country, and stated, though other Governments had crumbled to dust, that had survived them all. Think me not enthusiastic. If the Union cannot be preserved, what is left to the American people? Referred to having seen a notice of his lecture in one of the public prints, accompanied by the sneering remark that he was going to save the Union, and considered it was every man's duty to do all in his power to save it, notwithstanding such sneers, as he deemed it in danger. We must know no section, and, whether we live in one portion of the country or another, we should consider ourselves American citizens. Fraternal feeling alone is the cement which can hold this Union together. The speaker descanted at length upon the value of the Constitution, averring that no figures could compute it. Can the Union be preserved? The response is in every American heart, and let that response be manifested by the exercise of the cherishing of these sentiments, which alone established the Union—established our liberties, and brought us thus far in the glorious career of our destiny. If we fall—if sectional feelings and sentiments shall, in that dark and perilous and awful moment, dissolve this Union—none will respond to the cry of our tribulation. But if we succeed—if the sentiment which established the Union shall preserve it in all coming time—generations yet unborn—the entire family of man—will join with us to-night in the song of our triumph, and kneel with us at the altar of our gratitude. Can and shall the American Union be preserved? All who, with your humble speaker, respond to the sentiment that it can, and shall be preserved, say aye.

A pretty general "aye" came from the audience, who had occasionally manifested their approbation during the lecture by rather faint cheers.

The Secretary made a few remarks, tendering the lecturer a vote of thanks, and the meeting adjourned for one week.

Human Progress.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR C. S. HENRY.

A lecture on "Human Progress and the Historical Destination of the Human Race," was delivered last Friday evening by Professor C. S. HENRY in the University Chapel before a large, brilliant, and most intelligent audience.

After a few introductory observations, in which he stated the nature and aim of his address, the learned gentleman proceeded to say that he was the more led to this subject because the idea of the historical progress of the human race which, in itself, and at all times, presented a theme of the deepest interest, had been made the test of much discussion, more or less profound. It was a subject which, to be rightfully treated, should be considered not merely in its external aspects, whether material or political, but in a higher, more comprehensive and more rational point of view. The consideration of it might be said to belong to the philosophy of humanity rather than to the history of it. But both were necessary each to the other, and only in the union of both could our knowledge be truly a science. In fact there could be no true history of humanity which is not philosophic, and no true philosophy of humanity which is not historical. The true history of humanity was something more than the annals of outward events, and the philosophy of it was something more than abstract speculation. In attempting to solve the problem of the historical destiny of the race, we had this difficulty to meet with, that that which we attempted to solve was yet incomplete. History in the large sense was in the human race as a whole what biography was to the individual man; but this was a biography which could not be written neither now nor at any future period until the world's historical life had reached its close. But that history was yet in its flow; the past was behind us, the present around us, and the future lay unexplored before us. Standing thus in the midst of the ages how could we explain the past, comprehend the present, and forecast the future? The collective experience of the course of events, and, in the necessary convictions of reason in the light of some communications from the highest source, and in the significance which the progress of events both in itself and through the light that is cast on it from above it had already begun to assume with him some grounds for a philosophic criticism of the history of humanity—of the human race as a whole, in the successive flow of generations and ages throughout the whole duration of the world's historical life. In reasoning as to this, we must not erect our final judgment into an absolute standard, but we had, withal, enough to make us understand how that which seemed to be confused and aimless, might yet, in a higher and wider view, have clearness and purpose. The solution of the problem which would naturally suggest itself to our minds if we considered merely the natural capacities of man, was the development of humanity to its ideal perfection, which, again, could be rightfully conceived of only as the perfection of a true, rational life—a life of moral freedom—that is to say, of self-subjection to the law of duty—a life of goodness, of justice, of love. In this, and in nothing else, according to the absolute determination of reason, did the true perfection of nations as well as of individuals consist. It was not attainable, indeed, to the perfection of the absolute ideal, but nevertheless as there were degrees of saintly perfection which might be realized by every individual within his sphere, and which were realized measurably by some in actual attainment, so there was a proximate realization of the absolute ideal which must be admitted to be theoretically possible for humanity as a whole. Its actual realization in the world would be the regeneration of the human race—the pacification of the world—the fraternization of the nations. It would be the inauguration of the "Age of Reason" in the true and noble sense of those much abused words. This idea of the perfect social state was only one form of that idea of perfection which gives the law to all human thinking and human striving. In every mind there existed an ideal of perfection which every man was laboring to realize. The philosopher endeavoring to descend beneath the phenomena of things, and penetrate to the region of absolute truth; the artist, endeavoring to realize the idea of the beautiful, the saint endeavoring to attain to the state of absolute moral perfection, were all illustrations of this. So in the social state. The idea of a perfect Commonwealth had stirred the greatest minds of every age, from PLATO to MILTON and from FENELON to St. SIMON; all human history revealed the power of this idea and of this impulse. All history was but the history of human strivings after a better, higher, and more perfect social state. Whether humanity was ever destined to reach that perfection during the world's historical life was quite another question, and one not so easy to be answered in the way of an unqualified affirmation. In the first place the theoretical possibility of it afforded no positive guarantee of its actual realization in the history of the world. It was not every germ in nature which unfolded itself to the extent of its normal perfection. So it might be with the realization of this idea of social perfection. Nor, in the next place, was the necessity and universality of the idea of the perfection of human society, nor the impulse to realize it, a proof that it was actually to be realized in the earthly state. It propounded the law to human endeavor; it was the end towards which man should and might indefinitely advance; but this, in itself, neither proved that it would be actually reached in this world, nor that the earthly history of humanity ever would, even in its final consummation, disclose itself as a perpetual progress toward it. If for individuals, and for humanity as a whole, there were a future and happier state of existence—and the possibility that there might be the sturdiest unbeliever could never disprove—then the earthly history of humanity entered into the history of humanity in a supermundane sphere, and its perfection might be realized there. It was not necessary then for a rational explanation of man's earthly destination, to suppose that the perfection for which, by the law of his nature, he was perpetually to strive, should be actually realized or even continually approached in the lifetime of humanity on the globe. Nor did the actual history of mankind warrant the assertion that human society would ever reach its possible normal perfection during the lifetime of the world. After four thousand years of human strivings, humanity, neither as a whole, nor in any single State or nation, presented the spectacle of society advanced to a true, rational state, nor to any such degree of it as approximately to satisfy the demands of reason, or the wishes of the heart, or to contain the certain promises of a better future. What was the present state of the world? Human society was seen in its brightest aspects in Europe and in America—a high degree of what we called civilization prevailed in most of the States and nations of these Continents, and also in some of the Colonies established by them in other parts of the world—chiefly by the English people. The rest of mankind were but partially civilized; some people were in a barbarous or savage state. Barbarism, or savagism, however, had nearly disappeared, and would probably, at no very distant time, disappear entirely. Reasoning from the laws which history had experience presented us, we could scarcely call civilization such in a country or race in which there existed those elements of social disorganization which, in process of time, would be evidenced. But what then? The whole world in its progress, or many countries of the world, or even the most favored nations, for example, of Europe and America, did not contain within themselves the principles for the very existence and development. By the constancy of a law in the moral world as in the material, the germs of its own destruction were inherent in the very principles of its own progress and development. Even if a world had been created in the image of God, and even if it were not so, it was obvious in itself that the highest state of mere civilization neither constitutes nor implies that true rational society in which alone the perfection of the social state consists. A true, rational society—a society in which a self-subjection to the law of duty was the paramount principle—might be, would be a highly civilized state of society. But not conversely: a highly civilized society was not necessarily a rational society. There was a great liability to delusion in much that was said now-a-days about the marvelous progress of the age and its glorious civilization. If we looked to the great cities, we could see what the highest civilization was, and judge as to how much it had accomplished towards perfecting the social state. What did we see there? We saw the greatest concentration—the freest and most diversified play of human energies and activities of every kind—there the greatest wealth, the greatest abundance of physical ease and comfort—there, too, the greatest social culture—there flourished Science, and Arts, and Letters, and Industries—and there noble virtues and much of actual happiness—of pure and right life undoubtedly. But there also we saw the greatest proportionable prevalence of vice and crime, and the miseries of an evil life; there, the greatest refinement of luxurious enjoyment, side by side with the greatest proportionable amount of want and desolation; there, gorgeous carriages, with glittering appointments, roll-rolling side by side with shivering, ill-clad beggars, whom civilized language, noticeably enough, calls mendicants, (lying speakers;) there, gilded palaces, purple and fine linen, and sumptuous fare, soft music, and mirth and elegant revelry, and not far off, starvation—starvation in rags, sunk and crowded down in damp cellars, or packed and stowed up in sharp-roofed garrets. There was civilization in its highest actual state. Did this picture present the type of humanity advanced to the perfect social state? Was that a rational state of society? No, he answered, No! It was a thousand millions of miles away from it. The progressive development of such a civilization in the same line, would be beyond all question the intensification of all the irrational aspects which it now presents;—wealth more and more regarded as the greatest good, and the limits of its desire and pursuit more and more extended, with a corresponding increase in the strength of the temptations to fraud, dishonesties, and other wrongs and crimes which are peculiarly incident to such a state of society; and with the increase of wealth a greater and greater increase in the number and variety of ingenious refinements, of luxurious enjoyments, and of the gratifications of vanity and worldly pride; and by the inevitable laws of such a civilization, all this tending not to equalize among the laboring masses the conditions of comfort with the wealthier, but to make the poor poorer, and more poorly off, and so to increase the causes of degradations and the allurements to vice and crime. The perfection of human society on the earth implied not only the perfection of individual communities, but also of nations. It implied the pacification of the world—the union of nations in a true brotherhood of justice, and love, and peace; but if a mere civilization could not and did not make individual men in society live together as brethren, how was it to effect the civilization of the world? The widest extension of commercial relations was no absolute guarantee for the universal reign of peace, although doubtless they tended that way through the operation of a prudential self-love. But as in the past, so in the future. A collision of interests invariably occurs, and peace reigns no longer. The state of Europe at the present time was a pregnant proof of this.

The progress of Civil Liberty and the establishment of free institutions were much relied on as a ground of hope for the regeneration of society. Democratic principles had taken a deeper hold on enlightened minds in this age than in any former one. Yet whether in the changes that might be brought about we were to see these principles prevail, or whether we were to see the same oscillating exhibited in the political history of the past, one thing was clear: that Democratic institutions could never be permanently established by being put upon the people, even if by the people themselves; they must spring up from within. In Europe the people were not prepared for Democratic institutions; France was not; Italy was not; and many other countries still less so. But suppose all the nations of the world were in the enjoyment of free governments and free institutions, modeled after the pattern of our own, which he not only admitted, but maintained to be theoretically the most perfect—what then? Would the moral evils peculiarly incident to a high artificial civilization—would the physical evils inevitable from the working of its economic laws, be done away with? No, no more than in our country now. Besides, the tendency of Democracy, as of all other power, was to Absolutism. We saw it in our land. But Democratic Absolutism was not necessarily any more rational, any more beneficent in its workings than monarchic or oligarchic absolutism. If not informed and actuated by wisdom and virtue, it was more dangerous and disastrous—of which truth history gave us more than one impressive demonstration, known to every one who had read and studied the history even of the last century. Suppose the democratic spirit became an exaggerated sense of rights, without a corresponding sense of duties, what would be the respect paid to Constitutions and compacts if they stood in its way? Paper and words to men who would neither read nor hear, especially in any conflict of privileges or interests—any struggle of parties or passions. That such was the tendency of democratic absolutism and of self-willed majorities it was impossible to deny. What were the checks that were to restrain this tendency? There was one without which all others were inadequate, and that was the prevalence among the people of a spirit of unselfish patriotism, of justice and of love. There had been enough of it, thanks be to God, to get on thus far, checked as the tendency to Absolutism had also been by the influence of ancestral ideas, and by the restraints incorporated in the Constitution by the wisdom of its founders. There might be enough to sustain us for a long time to come, but woe to us—woe to us, in spite of all constitutional checks, if there ever ceased to be enough to control the actions of self-willed majorities, and to repress the acts of unrestrained will. The only hope was a spirit of unselfish patriotism, justice, and love. Did it lie in Democratic institutions to foster, cherish, and give life to this spirit? No. History answered No. How was it with us? Politics here was a war. "Woe to the vanquished," was the war cry. Politics was a grand game played by political demagogues, the people being the pawns, and the honors and emoluments of office the stakes to be drawn. President-making was nearly the supreme political business of the nation. And the question was not about the best man, but the most available man for party ends, and the people were kept in the turmoil of this selfish struggle from four years, end to four years, end. Was this an edifying spectacle? From a gentleman who had spent part of his youth in Congress in WASHINGTON'S time, who knew all the patriots of the Revolution well, and who had died but recently, he (the lecturer) had received a letter in the year 1836, in which it was written:

"In the years 1794, '95 and '96, I often used to see the House and Senate of that day. In the month of May I went to Washington, solely to see the House and Senate of forty years later. Good Heavens, what a contrast! If the majority of our nation be now fairly represented, we are the lowest and most vulgar of all the Caucasian race." [Laughter and applause.]

That was in 1836, before the process of deterioration had hardly commenced which had gone on till this day. The House of Representatives had then scarcely begun to become the bear-garden it had since become. If this state of things had gradually increased within the last twenty-five years—and that it had it could hardly be denied—what guarantee was there for the future progress of our nation in public or private virtue that Democratic institutions could give? He did not wish to be understood as willpending Democratic institutions, but there was no charm in a form of Government—no magic virtue in a Constitution. It was that illusion he was trying to disabuse their minds of. What guarantee, then, could these institutions give for the social development of the human race—for the advancement of humanity to a rational life—for the cure of the moral and physical evils of society—for the fraternization of men and nations, and for the universal reign of Justice and of Peace?

But the advancement of science and the diffusion of knowledge were much looked to as the promises of a brighter future. Much stress had been laid on the marvels of scientific discovery, and their application to human uses, to which the last 50 years had given birth. Agriculture had become the most scientific of arts; steam and electricity had annihilated time and space, and had brought the ends of the earth, both materially and mentally, into contact. But it should be remembered that all dominion over nature which the human understanding gains should be subordinated to the control of reason—should be used for rational ends. If these be valued and employed only as a means of increasing man's self-pride, or of adding to his mere physical enjoyment or self-gratification, they would never make man nor society better off. This tendency, augmenting with every new success, might end in an ungodly civilization—a gigantic science, and a gigantic wickedness like that which prevailed before the flood, and man might again be swept from the earth, to begin his race anew. It must be remembered that knowledge is a power for evil as well as for good. It was absurd in itself, and it was contradictory of all history and all experience, to say that the highest intellectual culture was necessarily accompanied by a corresponding degree of goodness. The existence of the evil one was a standing demonstration to the contrary. Unless the virtuous were permeated by higher influences, it would make society less wise, less happy off in all that constituted rational welfare. If it were said that the absence of science could be met in time by science itself, what a forlorn hope for human progress was there in that! Was this rebuking a fool with the evil one? If all these things failed to afford sufficient ground for reasonable hope, there were yet other considerations to be taken into account. Perhaps some new and unforeseen influence for good would constitute the subject for the next lecture on human nature. [Loud applause, amid which the speaker resumed his seat.]

Kings County Courts.

The Grand Jury came into the Court yesterday and presented twenty-two indictments, most of which were for violating the Sunday Liquor Law. Having completed their labors, they were discharged for the term.

For Publication with Spain.

The Washington *Union*, March 23, concludes about sixty columns of documents in relation to the Spanish Government, as follows:

The [illegible] stands in this view of the Spanish Government from asserting its correct indemnity for damages in the *Black Warrior* affair; but as to every other question of difficulty or of interest, she expresses the same stubborn purpose to refuse amicable and satisfactory adjustments which has heretofore marked her course. When the Spanish Minister made his reply to Mr. SOULE, on the 31st of January, 1855, he had already indicated a disposition to reconsider the *Black Warrior* case, he had then been in possession of Mr. MARCY'S great argument nearly two months, but, so far from indicating any disposition to make concessions as to any other cases, he emphatically denies their justice, and assures Mr. SOULE that no misapprehension can be made for more direct diplomatic relations with Cuba. With these facts before us, we see no reason to infer from the settlement of the *Black Warrior* case that Spanish policy will be more reasonable hereafter than heretofore, and, under this conviction, we should regret to see our Government drawing any such inference, and especially acting upon it in a case so flagrantly insulting as that which occurred in regard to the steamer *El Dorado*.

We do not choose to comment upon the fact that the Spanish Government doggedly refused to come to a settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair until after we ceased to have a Minister at her Court. If it becomes necessary, however, we shall not hesitate to discuss this feature in the transaction in the manner which seems proper to us, without caring to inquire whether we commit another offence against "good taste," "good manners," and "official propriety." It is enough for us at present to indicate the reasons which satisfy us that, in agreeing to do justice in the *Black Warrior* case, the Spanish Government has done no more than the force of Mr. MARCY'S reasoning in that case compelled her to do; as to all our other causes of complaint, we look for no change in her past policy. If we are mistaken in this opinion, the early arrival of our new Minister at Madrid will furnish an opportunity for such manifestations of more reasonable counsels; and when such evidence is furnished, we shall not be slow to express our gratification at the results.

General Regulations No. 44.

UNDER RECIPROCITY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, OF 5TH JUNE, 1854.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1855.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The President of the United States has, by proclamation bearing date the 16th day of March, 1855, issued, in pursuance of authority vested in him by the act of Congress approved the 5th of August, 1854, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, declared, that satisfactory information having been received by him that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of said treaty, the articles being the growth and produce of the above-named provinces, enumerated in the schedule annexed to the third article of the treaty aforesaid, shall, from the date of said proclamation, be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as said treaty shall remain in force, subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada,

[illegible]

Cincinnati, Feb., 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The general facts relating to education in this country I presented in my last letter. But general facts are not enough. We must look into details before we can understand how this state of things has arisen, or what is to be its tendency and effect. It is a general fact, that, except one or two nations, education is here more universally diffused than in any other people; but it is also a general fact that the ancient Persians had a very good system of education—that the Chinese learn to read and write, and that the Prussians and most of the Germans are thoroughly educated. But when we reflect that the Persians were overcome with luxury, that the Chinese are gross idolators, and that Germany is overrun with a wild infidelity, we may ask what has education done for them except to produce an external and evanescent civilization? That these peoples are severally more refined, luxurious or powerful than the New-Zealanders or Congo Negroes, may be matter of congratulation for them, but whether it has advanced the true progress of the race—whether it has raised Man a single step in the higher civilization of the soul, is at least doubtful. Since God is always

"From seeming evil still educing good,"

we may hope that such kinds of education have formed some part of a general system of progress; but I should be sorry to believe that we, in this free, happy, Christian country, can produce nothing better than the abortions or impostures in Education which have preceded us

Let me proceed to a little more detail in fact, that we may see how what there is good in our system has come about, and how we may preserve the good and avoid the evil. Let me begin with this good State of Ohio, with which I have a familiar acquaintance.

In Ohio, institutions did not grow up at random. Like the fabled Minerva, springing from the head of Jupiter full armed, Ohio came into being with her civil institutions formed—so that those who came after must conform to them. Among these was the large grant of public lands for the purposes of Education. It was in this manner that both Connecticut and Ohio obtained school funds. Connecticut, you know, held by the charter of CHARLES the Second a legal title to all the lands in the same latitude to the Pacific Ocean. Congress compromised this claim by the concession of the Western Reserve in Ohio; and by the sale of these lands Connecticut came by her school fund—amounting to more than two millions of dollars. A portion of these lands, however, were reserved for schools, and so was a portion of the Virginia Military District. In fine, *one thirty-sixth part of the whole State* was set aside for schools, and two townships (46,040 acres) for universities. This gave 704,000 acres for schools, most of which has been sold, and the money invested in the State Debt, at 6 per cent. interest. The Landed Domain of Ohio constituted the first great foundation for education, and a noble one it was. This grant was on the part of the Government of the Union to this State; but in process of time this was inadequate, and the people of the State did tenfold more. To this were added three other funds—viz.: *First*, the local taxes for schools and school-houses; *secondly*, a specific grant from the State of $200,000 per annum; and *thirdly*, a State tax both for schools and libraries. The result is a most beneficent fund for School Education, and an advance in both the means and standard of popular instruction, of which the people on the Atlantic have little idea. That this may be fairly understood, I present a comparison of results, with the State of Massachusetts, which is generally thought to be the model State in reference to education. In the TIMES of Feb. 3 is a statement by Mr. SEARS, of the Massachusetts Board of Education, of the several sums raised in that State for Education, and which is put down justly, as a most liberal amount and an evidence of progress. Now, I will compare Ohio, in this, with Massachusetts, item by item—not to boast, but to show what only half a century has done in the Valley of the Ohio:

	Ohio.	Mass.
Sum raised by State tax	$1,166,703	
Income of State School Fund	100,776	$146,008
Sum raised by local taxes on counties and towns	987,696	1,013,478
State School Libraries	20,339	
Amount paid for tuition in private Academies and Schools	350,000	323,618
Erecting and furnishing school-houses*		493,600
Interest of money vested in School-houses	150,000	274,897
Miscellaneous items	200,000	815,000
Aggregate	$3,045,513	$3,065,351

*The provision for School-houses in Ohio is included in the local tax.

The actual tax for the support of Public Schools in Massachusetts is $1,462,989. In Ohio it is $2,343,566. The population of Ohio is double that of Massachusetts; but when we look to the newness of the State and the small portion of moneyed capital, the proportion of money raised in Ohio is the largest. Either State may feel a just exultation in such a munificent provision for the education of its children.

Let me now turn to the practical results, and compare the number of Schools and pupils in Massachusetts and Ohio:

	Ohio.	Mass.
Colleges	26	6
Teachers	180	85
Pupils	3,021	1,043
Academies	206	403
Teachers	474	831
Pupils	15,052	13,436
Schools	11,661	3,669
Teachers	12,886	4,443
Pupils	484,153	176,475

In Ohio there is 1 to every 550 in College; 1 to every 130 in an Academy, and 1 to every 4 in School. In Massachusetts there is 1 to every 1,043 in College; 1 to every 80 in Academies, and 1 to every 54 in School. In this respect, there is a much larger proportional number in the Schools of Ohio than in Massachusetts. As to the kind and quality of teaching, I may have something to say hereafter. In the meantime, let me refer to the High Schools of Cincinnati. They have been fairly put into operation; yet, so far as they profess to teach, they will stand the test of talent and of scrutiny. At least, I am greatly in hopes that the rising generation may learn something of Decimals and Geography. We have here a high school for girls, as well as one for boys; and it is here, in former times, the female mind is to make its greatest progress.

In connection with the grant of Public Lands, I should add that they extend also to the new States of the Southwest. Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi have an average of one million acres each appropriated for schools. The first three have higher, and the last three lower than Ohio, there being no reason why these should not be founded in the Southwest on a system of efficient public instruction.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

GETTING TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Tom Staple's Self—Seward's Prophet—The Frosty Bride and the Foolish Bridegroom—The Lamented Traveler—A Detection, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

A preface to a letter has become almost as common as a preface to a book. Believing the custom to be a bad one, I shall discard it. It will therefore remain a mystery who I am, where I am, and why I write.

I am simply "Among the Mountains."

I will tell you how I came here.

If any one curious in the study of Physiognomy, had been at the ticket-office of the Hudson River Railroad a few days ago, he might have seen an individual paying, with a very unwilling expression on his countenance, the sum of three dollars for a passage to Albany.

That individual was myself—Tom Staple.

I wish it distinctly understood that Tom Staple is not my name. It was the result of a happy thought in me by which I might escape applications for my autograph and locks of my hair.

The above explanation must be considered parenthetical.

I will now continue my letter:

Having purchased a ticket, as before mentioned, I entered the hindmost car of the train. I always ride in the hindmost car, to be as far away from danger as possible in case of a collision. Taking a seat near the stove—that ridiculous appendage of a railway car, which warms a circle of about three feet diameter—I commenced looking around at the people who were to be my fellow-travelers to Albany. In front of me sat an old gentleman who had a very clerical appearance from his waist upward, on account of a white choker and a new hat, and a very short-boy appearance from his waist downward, on account of fancy pantaloons and parenthetical legs. Immediately on taking my seat he informed me, without any profatory remarks, that in his opinion WILLIAM H. SEWARD would be reelected. I was somewhat surprised at the suddenness of his remark, but gave him to understand that it was a consummation devoutly to be wished for: which gave him immense satisfaction. On an opposite side sat an old lady, who, having arranged her carpet-bag, two cap-boxes and three paper bundles, in such a manner that no one could sit in the seat in front of her or by her side, and having found warehouse-room for a refractory doughnut that would *not* stay in her crowded pocket, was diligently employed in spelling out the contract between the purchaser and seller on the back of her ticket. There was an expression of fear on the old lady's countenance, as if she were considering what the consequences might be in case she should innocently fail to comply with the contract. Behind her was a newly-married couple:—a fact sufficiently evident from the new suit and happy countenance of the gentleman, and the white hat and timid air of the lady. There was also a young gentleman, with a moss-rimmed hat, a shanghai coat and illustrated pantaloons, who sported a quizzing-glass and a cane, and appeared, generally speaking, debilitated. Having ogled a pretty girl who sat near him, he proceeded, with the assistance of the quizzing-glass, to read a criticism on the last night's "operaw" in the DAILY TIMES. The pretty young girl mentioned above gave the young gentleman a very disdainful look, heaved a sigh as she looked at the bride, (she understood that white hat) and, catching my eye at the instant, colored slightly and became intensely interested in something out of the window. The cars by that time began to fill so rapidly that further observation was impossible. Presently the cars in advance trailed off one by one till we were left alone. Then our driver whipped his team around and hitched to us. Crack, went the whip. The horses tugged and strained, and by the aid of an extra shout from the driver, succeeded in starting us. Then we jogged along for two or three miles through dirty streets, where mud and rubbish and boxes will congregate in spite of Mayor WOOD; where the chief establishments were wholesale liquor stores; where the women were nearly all in a delicate situation, and where the children appeared dirty and unwholesome. Presently we stopped. The horses were loosened. The different cars entered into partnership. The conductor shouted that "this train will not stop this side of Peekskill," which caused an old gentleman, who wanted to get out this side of that place, to decamp suddenly with an imprecation on all railroads. The orange boys fell one cent on the dozen, as an inducement to buy. The old gentleman with the white choker was again sanguine concerning the reelection of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Then the engine, puffing and smoking, backed down, hitched to us, gave one snort of warning and another of defiance, and started. Slowly at first, for we were not yet out of the City. Presently, however, the houses became more scarce and lumber yards more frequent; and then objects began to fly back so rapidly that the eye became weary with watching.

Night coming on the lamps were lighted, which, like all railroad lamps, constantly kept the minds of the passengers in a state of wearying uncertainty whether they would go out or consent to burn. And now the passengers began to prepare themselves for the ride. Some went to sleep out of hand, without any preparation. Others rearranged their carpet bags, turned up their overcoat collars and sank within themselves. Others again, who were so fortunate as to possess a whole seat, cramped themselves into a lying posture, and suffered untold agonies. The bride leaned her head on her husband's shoulder and pretended to sleep, while he, happy fellow, adjusted her shawl and made all sorts of foolish precautions, as if she were a delicate flower, and liable at any moment to be destroyed. The champion of SEWARD went off without any difficulty, but leaning over too far in the passage way, had his hat knocked off by the conductor, who picked it up and put it on sideways, which gave him a decidedly rakish appearance, and made the pretty girl smile. He found a good deal of difficulty in breathing, however, as if there were stoppages in his inhaling apparatus, but managed by superhuman efforts to jerk in enough air to keep up vitality.

And all the while, that breathing monster ahead, cleaving the darkness with its signal light, dragged the living freight behind him with lightning speed along the noble Hudson.

Peekskill was soon reached. The train stopped, and each passenger awoke, rubbed his eyes, and looked frightened; just as a sleepy congregation rouses up when the sermon is over. SEWARD's prophet awoke with the rest, and after satisfying himself that it was dark outside, and giving me the benefit of his opinion respecting the Senator, dropped off into unconsciousness and hard breathing. Then there was a hurried tramping on the platform outside. Four or five sleepy passengers got out, and four or five wide-awake ones took their seats. The iron giant ahead snorted warning and defiance in one breath, and was off again like the wind.

After a while the moon rose, and sitting on the river side I watched the Hudson choked with ice, and trended on its way to the ocean. And then I fell to musing of HENDRICK HUDSON who, a few hundred years ago only, first sailed up the noble river by whose side we were then tearing at such speed; of those old Hollanders who accompanied him, smoking their pipes complacently and gazing with stupid astonishment at every turn in the [illegible] of the WILDS—immortalizing [illegible] by a life-time in the wilderness; of the [illegible] who in former days lived on the [illegible] and knew nought of railroads and telegraphs and their country's danger. Coming down to a later day, I thought of that other scene, no less terrible even to this time that memory would fain not recall it; of men and women struggling with the cruel water, choosing rather a watery grave than the devouring fire. Oh, noble river! When your history shall have been truly written, there will be a strange mingling of the beautiful and fearful, of bright scenes and dark scenes.

My musing was cut short by the sudden stopping of the train; so sudden that mischief might be on hand. Exclamations of "What's the matter?" were heard on all sides. A brake-tender opened the door, and informed us that "the engine had broke her springs, and we'd have to wait four hours for another engine to take us on." There was a universal groan. The bridegroom heaved a sigh, and looked extremely blank—as well he might, poor fellow! The pretty young girl wished herself dead. The young gentleman with illustrated pantaloons got up animation enough to say "O, dem it." The old lady, in great trepidation, asked whether any one was killed, and being informed that no one was injured, added, "That we allers oughter be ready to die, for we don't know when we may be called on." The old gentleman with the choker, who was in the last stages of suffocation when the accident occured, woke up, and learning the state of affairs, on a half dozen repetitions said that the Company should be fined; but fell back on that panacea of all his troubles—SEWARD's reelection. Different people were differently affected. Most, however, considered the affair abominable, and heaped execrations on the Company. A few, more philosophical than others, lighted cigars, and walked up and down the road. A few others drowned their vexation in sleep. Signal lights were put up to warn approaching trains. The disabled engine, a few moments before so proud in its strength, unhitched from the train, and went off at a limping pace to get out of the way.

Four hours passed, and true to time, the new engine was heard in the distance, shrieking so coudly that all the echoes on the opposite side of the river made answer. Countenances grew brighter. Passengers awoke thoroughly, and heroically determined to stay awake till we reached Albany. Four or five young fellows, who went off to a village close by during the delay, sang boisterous songs, and talked rather unintelligibly about "the li'r not bein' ver' good," which probably accounted for the songs. A short time passed, and the prolonged whistling of our engine gave notice that Albany was near. Speed diminished. The brakes were screwed up tighter. The engine howled out a last shriek and the train stopped. Four hundred weary mortals gave four hundred wide-stretched gapes, picked up their eight hundred cramped legs, and crossed the river on ice. Worn out with fatigue, I straightway went to bed, and dreamed all night long of riding through space on an aerial railroad, and occasionally coming in collision with clouds.

The next day I set out again, but the remainder of my journey needs no particular description. Suffice it to say that after riding all day on a half-dozen different railroads, and performing the latter part of my journey by stage, I arrived here "among the mountains."

But the mountains are very bleak and barren now. There is no taste of Summer about them, except the hemlock, whose green fades not in the breath of Winter. Snow and ice choke the streams that leaped so laughingly from the mountain sides to the valley below, and the winds and storms vex the leafless trees, through whose foliage the Summer breezes played but a short time ago.

TOM STAPLE.

England and Italy—The Flesh-Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is some years since Switzerland has ceased to furnish the market with human flesh, with which she formerly supplied all the despots of Europe; and the petty tyrants of Germany (who in past times sold to England those cut-throats rivaling the ferocity of the red Indians) appear now rather discouraged in carrying on their trade. The consequence has been that England has applied to the tyrants of Italy in order to buy men to be sacrificed in the Eastern war; and first of all the King of Piedmont has sold to her fifteen thousand men, together with their arms and clothing, for the price of a million of pounds loaned to him. Next, the King of Naples is selling now quite as many men at a more generous bargain, pretending to only secure the protection of the French Emperor against the intrigues of LUCIEN MURAT, who wishes to take the crown of Naples from him. Even the tyrants of Parma and Modena have brought their offers into the market, and the Pope himself would, no doubt, concur in selling his "holy" soldiers to supply the wants of "the heretics and Turks," if he had any but "French and Austrian Protectors."

Let the free American press protest against this impious barter of the innocent blood of my poor countrymen. Nothing has yet been seen more revolting than such a deed. Switzerland did not sell the best of her citizens, nor constrain those wretched adventurers: they sold themselves and their blood, receiving the price of it. But the King of Naples and his worthy brother of Piedmont are taking by force and selling the best of the Italian youth, and even embezzling the price of their blood. In fact, the armies of Naples and Piedmont are composed of young men chosen by lot, and taken by force, under the law of conscription.

Now these unhappy young men, torn from their mourning families, and bound by an iron discipline including capital punishment for deserters, are shipped by force, and sent to suffer and die for England, who is the worst of our enemies. And why so? Because England has given some money to the King of Piedmont, and together with the French Emperor has promised to support him, no less than the King of Naples, against any movement of their ill-used people! So the Italian youth are obliged to fight for those cowardly Lords to whom we are chiefly indebted for our present unhappy condition, and whom we have reason to hate more than the Austrians. In fact, the Austrians acted always openly as our bitter enemies and oppressors, and we used against them the means of a wronged and oppressed people: in our last struggle we were about to free ourselves from them, had not Austria received the support of France and Spain through the exertions and intrigues of England; in the same way that Hungary was put down by Russia, having the approbation of England.

Had the English Cabinet consulted then the true interests of the English nation, no doubt Italy, Poland and Hungary would have taken their places among the independent nations, and the invading power of Russia would have been checked forever. It would have been not the least sacrifice to England, because she was then in as prosperous a condition as to be able to prevent French intervention and Russian violence, by the simple weight o her peaceful influence. But Lord PALMERSTON and the degenerate English nobility thought only, then as now, of preserving the privileges of their caste and power. They thought that till the most dreadful despotism had ravaged Italy and Europe, the supremacy of a class would not appear a great evil to the English people; who will also overlook the abuses of the Church of England as a tolerable thing, till papacy displays its horrors in Rome. Let some part of Europe be free, and the example will prove a contagious one, even for John Bull, whose subsistence to hard work and starvation, for the emolument of his gracious masters, knows probably some limits.

And now the proud Great Britain has become [illegible] thing of doubtful enjoyment, [illegible] an unlimited virtues that it cannot [illegible] If any of the orders of Europe deserve to make this country [illegible] from foreign oppression, let those enjoy the protection of our laws so long as they [illegible] but they are to be kept in readiness to fight again the battles of their native lands at the first convenient opportunity, let them not go through the vain ceremony of renouncing all foreign allegiance and swearing fealty to this, when their hearts are elsewhere. None should be permitted to make laws or administer them in any country, who have ties which bind them stronger elsewhere.

AMOR PATRIÆ.

Great Excitement in Greensboro, Ga.—An Abolitionist Rode on a Rail, Blacked and Sent from Town on the Cars.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GREENSBORO, Ga., Sunday, March 18, 1854.

There was a disgraceful mob here on Saturday, the 17th. I was attracted by a crowd on the principal street. On drawing near, I saw a young man of about 22 years standing in the midst of the crowd. They were asking his name, which it appeared he declined giving. I inquired of a bystander what the excitement was. He informed me the young man "had declared himself an Abolitionist, and it not agreeing with the sentiments of the people, they had a notion to mob him." He was told to leave the place, but he declined. Some said, "Hang him!" "Tar and feather him!" "Ride him on a rail!" Others, more moderate, proposed to send him from town. All were in favor of his leaving; and those that were the *least* excited advised him to leave. He was asked where he was from; he answered, "Massachusetts."

I saw him leave the crowd, and go to the hotel. Soon he came out, and walked past the crowd, going in the direction of the depôt. The leader of the mob, who (I was told) was the Sheriff, swore he should not leave the town, and went in chase of him, followed by several others. Not knowing what they might do, I concluded to follow, and if I could be of any service to tender it, he appearing to be a stranger here as well as myself. On my way I passed some young ladies—students of the Female College. They inquired what was the matter. I answered, "They say there is an Abolitionist in town." Some exclaimed, "Tar and feather him!"—others, "Ride him on a rail!" I passed on, and found him in front of a minister's dwelling. As soon as I arrived, I told the leader I wished to speak with him a moment. He said, "if it was about that man, he would not hear it." At this point the man broke, and they after him. He jumped a picket fence, and entered a dwelling-house, went up stairs, and hid himself in a wardrobe. They searched the house a long time before he was found. I tried to reason with some, persuading them to give it up and let him go. But they were so excited, I did not know but they would lynch me, if I said much more.

I went up town, and soon the mob came back, making all sorts of hideous noises, with their prisoner on a rail, carried by negroes. The Sheriff drew his pistol, and would have shot him if we had not interfered. After getting in town, they had a negro black the prisoner's face. Some said "put in vinegar and nitrite of silver," etc. After blacking him, he was sold at auction. How much he brought I can't tell, as I did not hear the bids, but heard them crying him off while I was at tea. The mob took him to a drinking-saloon, and had the niggers hugging and kissing him. He bore it like a martyr. They said they would kill him if he resisted. A search warrant was procured to search his baggage, to see if he had any Abolition documents, and all that was found any way suspicious were three copies of the New-York *Tribune*.

While at the drinking saloon, they indulged quite freely, and some got more than they could bear.

The second in command of this mob was a factory hand, and I should judge, a very poor one, who never owned a negro, and more, never will, if one may judge from his ragged appearance. The cars left at 11 o'clock in the evening, and he was put on board and sent to Augusta. While at the depôt, the Sheriff and Marshal had a fight, and thus ended this disgraceful mob of Greensboro'.

MARTIN.

From the Indian Country and St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 16, 1855.

I have received letters from Fort Laramie on the upper Platte, and Fort Pierre, on the upper Missouri. From the upper Missouri Col. VAUGHAN, the Indian Agent, writes me that the Indians are in a very unsettled condition—evincing symptoms of great dissatisfaction and a disposition to mischief. The Winter has so far confined them to their camps in the river bottom, being destitute of the means of making forays at that season with much effect. The Spring is now about to open, and we may anticipate trouble with them. Our difficulties will be confined to the various bands of the Sioux, this tribe having hereditary feuds with all the other tribes in that region. The Blackfeet are also hostile, but they and the Sioux have never acted in concert. The Arricaras, Assinaboins, Minnatarees, Crows, Crees, Panenhs and Omahas, have not as yet given evidences of open hostility. I suppose as there are no settlements to protect, the trading parties will be withdrawn from the Blackfoot country on Maria's River and other outskirts, and concentrated at Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and some other of the principal Forts. Col. VAUGHAN says that although the Nomadic villages are apparently quiet at present, he has discovered that messengers are continually passing to and fro, most probably arranging matters for some concentrated movement when the grass springs up. Other rumors have reached me corroborative of the foregoing, and I am convinced that the Secretary of War cannot dispatch the new regiments, provided by Congress, too soon, both to the upper Missouri and the upper Platte.

From Fort Laramie the news is fully as alarming. In that district there will be a combination of the Sioux, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Utahs. The latter properly belong to the vicinity of the Salt Lake, but the Mormons have driven them thence to be converted into wandering banditti. Of these tribes the Utahs are the fiercest, and the Sioux the best armed. Indeed, the traders have for years been supplying all the Indians of the Plains with firearms and other implements, and having thus sown the wind they are about to reap the whirlwind. The Utahs, as I learn by a letter dated the 23d February, have rendered themselves most conspicuous during the Winter in their depredations. They have stolen a considerable number of horses and mules from the traders—an outrage very uncommon. In one instance, they entered the camp of a Mr. WARD, in broad daylight, and carried off about forty head. When questioned, subsequently, they avowed their intention to steal all the horses, mules, firearms; &c., they could during the cold season, with the purpose of opening a combined attack upon all the whites early in the Spring. I could give many details of these petty thefts and robberies, but they would be of no interest to your readers. I only give what is needful to form a just idea of the condition of things and the prospects for the ensuing Summer.

I have nothing of interest from New-Mexico, Utah and Lake Winnipeg. I may say, however, generally, that New-Mexico is literally hemmed in by prowling bands of Indians, and the military force is wholly inadequate to its protection. The Missouri and Mississippi Rivers are now in excellent boating order, and will, no doubt, remain so during the ensuing Summer. Steamboats are active, business is becoming very brisk, the money market is once more easy, and all classes look forward to a season of uncommon prosperity. Our city will erect more buildings this season than ever before, and city lots and suburban property, which have never fallen in value, will rapidly advance. D.

Literary Gossip.

An Englishman now at Rochester, describing the different views of the present Winter, says: "You feel your clothes freezing on you as you dress. You have no sooner left your hotel than your feet appear to have been miraculously endowed with locomotion, and very hard ones, growing out of your head, eyes, ears, nose and mouth; or your way to the gardens of a crystal cave. Your whiskers set all attempts at elegance on the part of your collars at defiance. They stand out like a compact bundle of quills—to use a professional simile—and they crack in a similar manner if roughly disturbed. When you take up a position it is well to choose an elegant, or at least an easy one; for you will be speedily wedged into it, and you soon grow painfully aware of your likeness to those bold commercial satellites who walk about London spreading the fame of MOSES & SON for a shilling a day and their board. Your hat—if you persist in wearing one—cuts a clean place for itself into your frozen hair; and if you catch sight of your shadow in a foggy, tortured looking-glass—(nothing is so abjectly affected by the weather as a mirror)—you will perceive that the natural covering of your head has gracefully arranged itself in the form of a sugar-loaf; or, perhaps, in light mockery of your profession or acquirements, in that of a fool's cap. It has, in fact, taken the shape of the inside of your hat, whatever that shape may be."

The *Household Words* very truly observes, and very happily demonstrates, that, adding a climate, as we sometimes see it done in England in our day, though a respectable, is not a transcendantly great piece of work. "First of all, of course your edition is 'based' on that of Dunkins, Dunkins, or Dunkins, of Germany; which entitles you to make what use of the labors of these philologists you please. Then you have got some fifty excellent commentaries written before you were born, to help yourself to. So far, so good; your edition soon gets under weigh. You balance commentator against commentator, and decide between them;—this marks the man of judgment! Then, you attack the last English editor, and treat him with contempt. You call him a certain Smith (Smithius quidam),—a man without a tincture of learning (*literis ne levissimo quidem imbutus*);—in English it would be impertinent, in Latin, it is severe; and the critics set it down to your zeal for sound learning, and your hatred of superficial men. Finally, you dedicate to a bishop, whom you call the ornament of the age (*seculorum*!) and out comes your edition on beautiful paper—a reproach (in the paper) to the inferiority of Germany."

A member of the Associate Societies of the Edinburg University, who, in the name of a section of the constituency, communicated with Mr. THACKERAY regarding his nomination to the office of President of the Association, has received a reply from that gentleman, in which he says: "The office to which a body of the members of the Associate Societies of the Edinburg University would do me the honor to elect me, is hard for any one to fill who succeeds Sir BULWER LYTTON, and I myself am obliged to decline the flattering proposal which you make me; *as, in all probability, I shall be in America during the next Winter and Spring.*" A Committee, organized for the purpose of securing the return of Lord MAHON as President, has been dissolved, in consequence of that nobleman being unable, from private reasons, to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the vacant office.

The *Literary Gazette* advises to establish an Acclimatising Society in England like the one in France. The object is to introduce and naturalize useful plants and animals of other countries. France, through its Society, has come into possession of the yaks of Thibet, which combine the utility of the cow, the ass, and the sheep; of certain species of fish peculiar to Germany and Switzerland; of silkworms from Piedmont; of goats from Algeria; of nutritious tubers and plants from South America, &c., &c. In a recent sitting, strong recommendations were made that the ass of Arabia, which, in addition to the qualities of the European ass, possesses speed; the ewes of Arabia, which feed on little, and give abundant milk; the sheep of the Kollo, which produce a vast quantity of wool; and the zebra, shall be naturalized in Western Europe.

A gossipping correspondent of the Cambridge *Chronicle* says: "Complaints prevail about the times amongst literary men; and I see it stated by one of my fellow-laborers that a translator of 'BOHN's Classical Library' works twelve hours a day for £80 a year. This must be taken *cum grano salis*. Nor do I place implicit reliance upon precise statements as to what the top-sawyers of periodical literature receive for their labors, when it is said that DICKENS has £1,500 a year for editing *Household Words*, DOUGLAS JERROLD £20 a week for doing a similar service for *Lloyd*, and W. J. FOX £10 for each "Publicola" letter in the *Dispatch*. I take leave to doubt the literal exactness of these sums.

At a public sale at Lyons last week, an old picture, in a most filthy state, representing a "Venus Bathing," was knocked down to a shoemaker for 5f. The man, thinking that he saw some merit in it, gave it to a painter of his acquaintance to be cleaned. The painter offered him a day or two afterwards 150f for it, but, the shoemaker, thinking from the offer that the picture must be something superior, refused to part with it. He afterwards took it to a connoisseur, who declared it to be a NICHOLAS POUSSIN. The shoemaker has since refused 3,000f. for it.

Mr. T. C. SIMON, in a volume entitled *Scientific Certainties of Planetary Life*, sides with Sir D. BREWSTER against Dr. WHEWELL, in maintaining the probability of the theory that the planets are inhabited. He does this, however, by a new and ingenious argument, in which he contends that the stars, as well as the planets, have opaque planetary systems like ours. Inasmuch as the question has disturbed the faith of many, it is desirable to have it well discussed; and nowhere has it been more powerfully handled than by Mr. SIMON.

The *Athenæum* reminds us that the diamond, in ancient, wicked times, was only of use in detecting infidelities. Placed upon the head of slumbering wife or husband, it would compel the sleeper to betray the secrets of the bosom. There was, accordingly, a very natural distrust of the diamond in ancient days. Its vocation is gone in these better organized times. At least, if it were not so, we do not suppose that diamonds would so often pass as presents between lovers, married or unmarried.

The Trustees of the British Museum have been getting into a very disgraceful scrape with Lord ASHBURNHAM, by purchasing some MSS. which had been stolen from him. To make the transaction still worse, they resisted the demand for the restoration of the property until told by their own lawyer that they were without a chance of successful resistance. Some of the manuscripts had actually been published as the property of Lord ASHBURNHAM; therefore ignorance seems inexcusable.

The Providence *Tribune* having announced that the biography of Governor DORR was about to be issued, the *Post* of that City expresses a hope that the statement may be incorrect, as it is informed that no such publication has been authorized by the friends of the deceased statesman. The *Post* adds that the time is coming when the biography will be published, and the history of the illustrious deceased faithfully given.

The students of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, have invited Mr. LAYARD to become a candidate for the Rectorial Chair. Mr. LAYARD expresses his fears lest Parliamentary duties should prevent his getting down to be installed, if elected; but, if this difficulty can be got over, it is understood that he has every chance of being chosen.

A young author of five-and-thirty years of age had prepared, two years ago, an elaborate memoir of Mr. ROGERS, the poet, and was only waiting for the poet's death to give it to the public the next day in the columns of a widely-spread journal. Mr. ROGERS is still, happily, alive. The youth who had prepared his life, in expectation of his friend's death, has been nearly a year in his grave.

In a French caricature of a Parisian cockney out for a day's shooting, a bird has perched upon the barrel of his fowling-piece. Holding the gun at arm's length, our Nimrod searches through the index of his sporting guide, and then replaces it in his pocket, with the words, "Eventuality unprovided for by the *Sportsman's Manual*."

It is now believed that twenty volumes will hardly contain all the MSS. of the Emperor BONAPARTE collected by LOUIS NAPOLEON. Many letters, &c., written by the Emperor are in a text hardly legible—it is only with the greatest difficulty that the exact words are made out.

M. THIERS met with a disagreeable accident on Wednesday afternoon. As he was leaving his own door, he slipped on the frozen ice, fell, and broke his wrist. The pain was intense at first; no fever, however, set in, and on Saturday he was reported to be going on well.

The *Siecle* has been ordered not to go on with M. EUGENE SUE's *feuilleton*, the "Diable Médecin;" and the *Presse*, which is now publishing Madame GEORGE SAND's memoirs, is enjoined to omit all that relates to 1812, and the retreat from Moscow.

THE TOMBS CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE CHARGE OF THE COURT.

APPEARANCE QUEEN OF THE PRISONER.

The Poole call Witnesses Indicted—Witness Tried.

The Good Reputation in the Poole Murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March 22.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday, in this Court, the Recorder commenced proceedings by sentencing Francis McClusky, convicted of burglary in the third degree, to two years in the State Prison. The Recorder had previously sent him to the Island of Blackwell, but he was returned from thence, as he was summoned to be sworn the age at which he could be admitted.

Sentence of Simon F. Eldridge, the Recorder pronounced judgment, contingencies as to his general good character having been made by very respectable people. The prisoner was allowed to depart.

SENTENCE OF KINSLER.

William Kinsler, being asked why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law, addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court, I shall avail myself of the opportunity now offered—it being the last I shall probably ever have, to make a few remarks. And I wish it distinctly understood, that what I am about to say, is in no way whatever, intended by me as ending for mercy. On the contrary, I feel that I deserve any penalty which the Court may deem proper to inflict.

My life, Sir, as some of the public prints have set forth, has not been the continued succession of crime. Two years ago, I was living with my family, in Ohio, in peace, contentment and happiness; known and respected by a large circle of acquaintances and friends, without one blot, one stain upon my name. But in an evil hour, there came about my dwelling those who had blighted and blasted many a home before. I shall not open into details of the wretchedness and desolation, they have brought right me and mine; and which, Sir, quite bear the stamp of bringing me before you this day; since, of standing my family pollution, prevalence and wonder over the whole face of this earth. Instead of the very name they bear; which name was handed to me without a blemish, or intermixed on the records, Sir, of any Court.

And yet, Sir, it was my own fault. Endowed with all the feelings and senses of manhood, I should have known that to be breathed upon by them was death; that the very atmosphere which surrounded them was pollution on that which surrounded the Upas tree. I should have indignantly spurned them from me, as you would, Sir, the most loathsome reptile that crawls on the face of the earth. Had I paused, had I pondered, I had not been here. I must have been in a dream, a sort of spell, when I permitted the *ignis fatuus* to lead me to destruction. And though I stand here, charged with and convicted of crime, yet my heart tells me, and I feel it and I know it to be true, that I have no sympathy with it; that I have no fellow feeling or sanction in common with the perpetrators of it. Had I paused, had I pondered, you, Sir, would have been spared the disagreeable duty which devolves upon you this day. And I can frame no duty which can be more intense to an enlightened and humane Judge, than that of pronouncing a fellow creature to a living tomb. But the edicts of the law must be fulfilled; the consequences must fall on those who come antagonistic to it, and cheerfully, gladly, yes, joyfully would I go hence, to wherever it may please you to consign me, did I but feel that I might yet live to return, regenerated, reestablished and even; that I could once more take that proud position amongst family and friends which I then held. But alas! Sir, this cannot be, and the overwhelming consciousness of it inflicts more wretchedness and misery upon me, than any penalty which the law can inflict. There is no escape from one's feelings, excepting through the portals of the grave. I could escape from the railroad car—at the risk of my life, as has been given in testimony—I could lay out in the wild woods, might after [illegible] with no covering but the canopy of heaven. But there was one over wrathful companion which I could not avoid. It was the constant prompting of the heart;—what have you been? what infamy and disgrace have you entailed on yourself? I could hear it in the leaves that rustled o'er my head; I could hear it in every sound that was borne upon the breeze. The whole world may forgive me, but I cannot forgive myself. I had hoped, Sir, to have reached some distant country unknown, where those who had known me could know me no more, where I could have settled down amongst strangers, and once more been a man among men. The ever present memories of the past would have been a bright light to guide me in the path of rectitude in all the future, and would have illuminated the rock upon which I was cast away. Providence has otherwise decreed and I am here, but were I permitted to depart this day, and whatever it shall please the powers that be, to permit me to depart, each shall be my course, I trust a wiser and a better man.

This speech of Kinsler was listened to with close attention by all present. When it was concluded the Recorder, in substance, spoke as follows:

You have been tried and convicted of an offence, the punishment for which is confinement in the State Prison. If there is any duty more painful than another, it is that which sometimes devolves upon a Judge of consigning to such a doom, a person who has moved in a circle of society such as you have moved in—a person possessing intellect, ability, genius, such as you evidently possess. There is no act in the life of any individual more painful. Your genius, properly appropriated, would have qualified you to become a useful member of society, a bright and shining light in the community. To myself it is indeed painful, and I hope never again, while I have the honor to preside in a Court of Justice, to have such a duty to perform. At an early age you found yourself, through the position and influence of your friends, placed in an enviable position. Latterly your name has become somewhat historical, but that history is a record of crime, transacted through the brief period you have named, the lapse of two years. I remember that it was generally the public opinion, also it was almost impossible for any one holding the position which you held—that of a wealthy merchant—to be guilty of such a crime. After alluding to the main features of the crime, the Recorder remarked that there was a sincerity in what Kinsler had uttered, a chord of repentance for the past, which promised amendment in the future, when he should be released from that prison to which the law consigned him. In view of that feeling, though he had intended to have sentenced him for the longest period that the law allowed, still, as he believed that no man could have spoken as Kinsler had done unless there was some remnant of virtue left in him, he would pass a lenient sentence. If I err, added the Recorder, it is on the side of mercy. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of *Two Years and Six Months*. The Recorder was affected to tears while addressing the prisoner.

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Lewis Nathan, a Jew, was tried for defrauding Mr. Steinhilch, a Jew, of $5. Defendant sold complainant a breast pin, which he said was made of California gold. It proved to be a very brazen swindle, the said pin being nothing but brass. The defendant warranted it to be gold.

The Court decided that the evidence failed to support the charge. The plaintiff had a remedy in his warranty, but he could not pursue a criminal prosecution. A formal verdict of "Not Guilty," was rendered.

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Bill Poole and Daniel Williams, a boother in Clinton Market, were charged, upon an indictment, with assault and battery with intent to kill. In the course of the trial, the District Attorney withdrew the graver charge, and prosecuted for the attempt to do bodily harm. The indictment charged that on June 27, 1854, at the foot of Amos-street, three parties committed an assault on Nicholas Brinkerhoff, each of them being armed with a knife. The assault, as the District Attorney said, was one of the most unprovoked character. One of the defendants having gone to another bar, he would say nothing against him. As he never was tried for this offence, the presumption was that he was not guilty.

Nicholas Brinkerhoff deposed, that he was a carman; on June 27, about 7 o'clock P. M., he was carting straw from the pier at the foot of Amos-street, in company with Daniel Taylor; he started to go home; Williams met him and said Taylor's cart did him (Taylor) injury; he went back to see what was the matter, and found Williams holding Taylor's horse; Williams and Poole then caught hold of witness and commenced beating his clothes; he had a carter's frock on; they cut it all to pieces; also the coat which he wore; [illegible] witness unbuttoned the frock and coat, and all were cut into tatters, and smeared with blood; Wheatley's were then cutting his garments; he received a wound in the arm, which disabled him for a month; he never had never previously spoken a word to them in his life.

Cross-examined—They were not skinning cats on the wharf, as far as I know; I did not climb Williams; I did not see Taylor having some oats; I did not get the coat on endeavoring to defend my cart; I did not go out with my horse and cart for a wreck; I did not offer to settle the matter with Mr. Poole for $25.

George H. Taylor was sworn: His evidence was to the same effect as that of the previous witness.

For the defence, Mr. Russell argued that Poole and Williams were skinning cats on their dock when Taylor drove down his cart, which caught them by surprise. "We don't want you to drive over our cats," Taylor was civil enough, but Brinkerhoff came up and abused Williams. They then drove their horse to get his cart, and the assault on him was instituted unjustifiably. A fair fight between Brinkerhoff (who is a powerful man) and Williams (who is only 5ft 7in), but Poole refused to give more than fair.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Council Proceedings.

[illegible] Court of General Sessions.

The counsel for the defendant in the [illegible] to be tried at the April terms of the Court of Sessions, will please fix, before the 30th inst., at the office of the District Attorney, the days on which he will be ready for trial, as the aforesaid Court will proceed to the [illegible] of such cases only, in his judgment, demand, and the indictments whereon the defendants neglect to appear, will be forthwith forfeited. A calendar of indictments now found, and to be tried, is upon the notice board of this Court in the Session building.

By order of the Court,

HENRY VANDEVOORT, Clerk.

THE INDICTMENT IN THE CASE OF THE POOLE MURDER.

The following is the indictment presented by the grand jury in the case of the Poole tragedy:

County and City of New-York, ss.—The Jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths, present: That Lewis Baker, late of the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, in the county of New-York, aforesaid, James Turner, Cornelius Lins, Charles Van Pelt, John Hyler, John Morrissey, James Irving and Patrick McLaughlin, on the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1855, at the Ward, City and county, aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon the body of one William Poole, in the peace of the people of the State of New-York, then and there being, wilfully, feloniously, and of their malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said Lewis Baker, with a certain pistol, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which pistol so loaded and charged, he, the said Lewis Baker, in his hand then and there had and held to, against and upon the said William Poole, then and there wilfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge; and that the said Lewis Baker, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid then and there, by force of the gunpowder shot and discharged as aforesaid, the aforesaid William Poole, in and upon the left side of the chest of him the said William Poole, then and there wilfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to the said William Poole, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth out of the pistol aforesaid, by the said Lewis Baker, in and upon the left side of the chest of him, the said William Poole, one mortal wound, of the depth of six inches and of the breadth of half an inch, of which said mortal wound he, the said William Poole, from the said 25th day of February, in the year aforesaid, until the 6th day of March thence next ensuing, in the same year, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live; on which said 6th day of March, in the year aforesaid, the said William Poole, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, of the mortal wound aforesaid, died. And that the aforesaid James Turner, Cornelius Lins, Charles Van Pelt, John Hyler, John Morrissey, James Irving and Patrick McLaughlin, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, were present, aiding, helping, abetting and comforting, assisting and maintaining the said Lewis Baker, the felony and murder aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Lewis Baker, James Turner, Cornelius Lins, Charles Van Pelt, John Hyler, John Morrissey, James Irving and Patrick McLaughlin, him, the said William Poole, then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

NEW-YORK GENERAL SESSIONS, March 23, 1855.

On motion of the District Attorney, *Ordered*, That this indictment be sent to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, there to be determined according to law.

There are nine counts, each in turn charging the others as principals, and remainder as accessories,—also varying revolver instead of pistol, and ball instead of bullet.

Lyng and others who aided in the escape of Baker, will be indicted by the Grand Jury at the next term.

The Court adjourned to Monday, April 2.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.....FRIDAY, March 23.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, President CONOVER and a quorum being present. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the Board proceeded to the

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Report of Committee on Finance—In favor of making an additional appropriation for common schools. In favor of remitting tax of 1849 against George Arcularius. Also, to remit personal tax of Joseph Carson. Also, to remit personal tax of J. White. In favor of building a sewer in Forsyth-street, commencing 75 feet from northerly side of Walker-street, and running to Hester-street, and connecting with the sewer in Hester-street. In favor of issuing $100,000 Public Building Stock, No. 3.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

The report of the Committee on Public Health, in relation to contract with WM. B. REYNOLDS for conveying the offal, &c., from the City, now came up for consideration, and was read a third time.

Councilman MATHER objected to its adoption. He wanted to know what title Mr. REYNOLDS had to the land which he proposed to sell to the Corporation. If this Committee could state what we were to buy, so that we could know just what to expect from Mr. REYNOLDS, he was ready to support the report; but, until then, he felt it is duty to oppose it.

Mr. CONOVER said that if the Councilman had read the report and the accompanying resolution, he must know what portion of Five Island Mr. REYNOLDS proposed to sell to the Corporation outright, and what portion he proposed to sell the six years' lease of which he holds. He thought it was all perfectly clear and easily understood.

Mr. MATHER was not satisfied with the explanation. He hoped the Board would ponder the matter well before adopting the report. He wished to know if we had gone back to those barren times when the City was to buy property on paper?—property, the title to which was very uncertain? By the terms of this proposition, Mr. Reynolds was to be paid $40,000, for which the City was not certain of obtaining an equivalent. He said that this was not a question for the Councils of the City, but one for the benefit of Mr. Reynolds. He had sometime ago understood that it was to be pushed through the Board, at all events; but he hoped that such legislation would not be carried on here. He had heretofore stood by the character of this Board and vindicated it against its warm aspersions; but, if this measure were to pass, he should be compelled to act differently in future. He should wash his hands of this matter and let others act as they saw fit.

Councilman CONOVER said that he was in favor of its adoption. Its passage was necessary to get Mr. Reynolds out of his present office, where he was now receiving four thousand dollars a month; and he could not see why the gentleman for the Fifty-seventh should oppose it.

After a long and desultory debate, a motion was made to recommit the report to the Committee on Public Health, with instructions to report forthwith. The vote being taken on this motion it was lost.

It was then moved to send the report back to the Committee of the Whole. This also was lost. The question now recurred on the final acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolution, when

Councilman HAZZARD did not think that the Corporation was bound to Mr. Reynolds to the amount he is now receiving.

Councilman COOPER thought that the City was bound to Mr. Reynolds for the amount he is now receiving.

Councilman PERRY also wished to know if this were the case—if the City is bound to Mr. Reynolds, and wanted release itself excepting by purchasing this property.

Councilman MATHER said—No, emphatically; and furthermore, till this talk about the necessity for the City to purchase from Mr. Reynolds this Barren Island was all fallacious. There were other places where this business could be equally well carried on. We would have the contract filed, and let the contractors take the offal where they please.

Councilman ISAAC MCCAHILL, of the Fifty-eighth District, wished to know if the City was obliged to purchase this property of Mr. Reynolds at the valued price?

The CHAIRMAN—I am unable to inform the gentleman.

Councilman MCCAHILL—How, then, can I, with my little ability, be expected to vote upon the measure, if the Chairman cannot tell me anything about it? I must vote understandingly. He moved that it be laid over. This motion did not prevail.

The vote was now taken on the final adoption, and was declared lost—26 having voted in the affirmative and 31 in the negative. (Thirty-one votes were required to adopt it.)

Mr. CONOVER moved a reconsideration.

The vote was done, with the same result.

Mr. CONOVER moved that the subject be laid on the table.

Mr. MATHER objected. He wished it referred back to the Committee on Public Health. The matter was so referred.

THIRD READING.

The third reading of bills was then continued, as follows:

Report of Committee on Health, in relation to regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third-avenue and East River.

ADOPTED, VIDE.

A communication was received from the Mayor, in relation to the Central Park. (See elsewhere.)

COURT CALENDARS.—See elsewhere.

Superior Court—Chief-Justice Oakley.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Chief-Justice Daly.

Common Pleas—Justice Hoffman.

Marine Court.—Decision in the DAILY TIMES contempt case.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855

The Southern Cross of St. George.

Whatever reputation for the policeman's mind says CARLYLE, is one of the strong points of English character, is the love of "fair play" and "hot a-whistle." In the Crimea policemen and boys have been sent out *en necessaire*. JANIN the brilliant feuilletonist, was not slow to perceive that in England a policeman is the chief, of course—is omnipresent. He is sometimes to be had when ill is wanted, and always when he is not. M. JANIN arrived in London by the late train, (it was the time of the Great Exhibition,) and anxious to catch a glimpse of the slumbering metropolis, repaired at once to the thoroughfare known as the Strand. It was deserted. After breaking the silence—as a Frenchman always is moved into sublimity by the thoughts it suggested, M. JANIN's impressible soul immediately took wings and soared into sublimity. Describing his solemn sensations to his countrymen, he said, "I was alone with God—and a policeman." He little thought how trippingly he stated a great truth, that in England you cannot be alone, even with God, *without* a policeman—or the devil either, for that matter. Church and State—policemen and the prayer book, are pretty much the same, when weighed in an accurate scale.

Whenever an Englishman gets an idea into his head which a policeman cannot arrest, he deems it is treasonable. Naturally, and from association, he is the most loyal of beefs, and in the general way an act of Parliament, with plenty of preamble, satisfies him. He believes that perfection is indigenous to the soil of Britain, and distance does not lend enchantment to his view of any other country. Like other prejudiced people, (love of country is perhaps an excusable prejudice,) he is not always open to conviction, but when he *is* convinced, he becomes zealous as a perverted Protestant. These moral bumps on the phrenological brow of John Bull explain much of his character, and are important at certain crises. For instance, we find that the British Lion in Australia is even beginning to snort contemptuously at the staff of the policeman, and that that respectable animal's handsomely tufted caudal extremity sticks out stiff like a poker at the mere mention of license money. Only a short time since there was a row about the importation of convicts, and now there is a row about the Government. Really it seems as if the Australians were determined to get rid of two nuisances at the same time.

Twelve men were killed in the first skirmish at the mines,—among the miners, and an unknown number of troopers. On the news becoming known, Government immediately dispatched troops, and some policemen, to the spot, but it was apprehended the prestige of the latter had fled, for there is no use telling an Englishman to "move on" when he takes a stand on principle; and after trigonometry there is little for staves to do. Not content with blazing away at the servants of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the insurgents had the temerity to construct "a beautiful new flag called the Southern Cross," and christened it in the breeze to *vivas* of liberty and independence.

So much we gain from the latest files of Australian papers. The difficulty commenced, but will not end, with taxation. A certain license fee was demanded from the miners, and refused. Threats followed, and—slaughter; battle, death, and—the "beautiful flag of the Southern Cross." The London papers affect to despise the intelligence, and hint that it has been cooked for continental purposes. It is vain. Reason tells us that something of the kind must happen before long, and the present opportunity seems as likely as any other.

The English aristocracy have a pleasant way of talking about "putting down" anything that is not altogether agreeable to their feelings. In the present instance we hear that the insurrection is to be "put down" with all the rigor of the Government. How far England could at the present time afford to put down any insurrection of a popular character, may well be questioned. Her Indian possessions need all the rigor of martial law to keep them in subjection. What few troops could be safely withdrawn are now on their way to Sebastopol. Taking advantage of their absence, some of the old Affghan chiefs are beginning to show themselves again. Were troops withdrawn to put down an insurrection in Australia, there would be another army required to put down inevitable insurrection in India. Apart from this consideration, it is very questionable whether the British Government would have the temerity to "put down" any popular democratic movement at the present time. The attempt would be in opposition to the feeling of the Nation—and as that feeling runs high and bitterly, it would certainly be dangerous to oppose it. The English people find sufficient matter of complaint against their Government—and although near at hand—not to sympathize with their kindred in Australia, who complain that it is bad and far away.

Australia has long been, and still is, the refuge of English liberalism. A well-educated, enlightened, thoughtful class are the emigrants to that country. Excessive veneration for the policeman's staff does not go with Spain. Republican principles are promulgated and practiced in the hopeful school of the colonies; where no man has a social superior, and where labor is the basis of all law and order. Tithe, with nothing but rude labor to tithe. Rent, no landlord to pay, no dues to shield, no party politics to trouble him, he begins to perceive what kind of thing a Monarchical Government is. For the first time [illegible] point of view, and [illegible] in a [illegible] is more to love. A republican grip. Along the Hudson the Australian sees the huge form of Government winding its toll-block length across his native land;—crushing to the dust all who and beneath it, and like some hideous monster of old fable, living on the vitals of human beings. Heaven it nothing in its ugly contemptuous waiting for another victim to crush within its folds. At which illusive catastrophe our Australian friend properly exclaims "No you don't," and regardless of the policeman's staff sets about constructing the Southern Cross of St. George.

Long may it wave!

Imprisoning Witnesses.

Because one is so unfortunate as to have seen a crime committed, and moreover is so poor as to be unable to give any personal security for a reappearance at a given time, and so unacquainted with men of wealth as to find none willing to answer for him,—for three such misfortunes to be subject to imprisonment with felons; to be thrust into dark cells; to see no light of Heaven but what struggles between the bars of iron gratings; to be torn away from one's family, and exiled from one's fireside—this is a shame to the Nineteenth century and a sin of the strong against the weak. It is so obviously contrary to the sentiment of the people, so subversive of the intents of justice and repugnant to the common feeling of propriety, that whenever attention is directed to it an indignant protest is sure to be uttered by the people.

There are before the Legislature of our own State two bills now pending with reference to this subject. Neither provides exactly the remedy that we think would be the most wise, but out of the two we trust something feasible will be adopted,—something that will rid Justice of her most unjust method of procedure to secure her ends.

Just see how the thing works in this City. Suppose a farmer of the best of habits, but unacquainted in the City, comes down from the home he seldom leaves in Connecticut; and, while walking near the wharf where the sloop he came in is unloading, becomes the unwilling witness of some great crime. If he were blessed with Metropolitan wisdom, he would keep still about it, and let Justice make her own selection of criminals to punish. But he does here just as he would at home; he shouts, "Heigh, ho! murder! robbers, help, help!" A starred officer comes up, hears his story, arrests the accused, and asks our country friend to go before a Police Justice to testify. He consents of course—willing to sacrifice some time for the purpose of punishing the villains of our wicked town, and to help the innocent. When he has given in his testimony, our friend claps on his hat, and moves for a departure. But he is requested to wait a moment. "You must appear, Sir, before the Grand Jury and the Court, and give the public the benefit of your testimony, for you are a principal witness." He cannot do that very well; at the time they are to meet he will be in the busiest of his planting. He has left nobody but Sam at home, and the boy is not up to managing the farm yet. But the necessity of the case overrules his objections—he will reappear. He is again about to start, when he is told that he must get bondsmen to insure his return. It is against his principles to ask any man to underwrite for him—he never did it in his life; and, if it were not, whom could he ask! Some boys from his town are in the City, but one of them is a Methodist minister, who could not undertake to pay a hundred dollars a year hence without doing violence to his own conscience. Another one is a schoolmaster, who owns lots on the Second-avenue, but the rear taxes on them coming to some two hundred and fifty a lot, make the pedagogue feel that so far from giving security on their strength, he would rather be secured *from* them by the payment of all he can muster. The old man feels that he has not any friends whom he can reach. Well, the alternative is plain—he must go to prison. True, it is optional with the Justice; but unless he chooses himself to assume the responsibility, to prison he must go, and wait till the trial comes on. Go to prison! Why, what crime has he committed! He is a great sinner, of course, and totally depraved, according to the catechism, but he defies Judge or Jury to name the sin against any law which he has committed to earn a prison. The polite Justice assures him that he has done nothing wrong, but adds, "We must have our witness. Your promise to reappear, I believe, is made in good faith, but we are scarcely permitted to accept of it." He will give his affidavit. He will tell all that he knows, and the lawyer may take it down in writing. He will swear to it. But, then, every accused person has a right to confront his accuser. He is entitled to the privilege of looking the witness against him in the eye. Witnesses tell very different stories sometimes, when the man they accuse is face to face in their presence.

So to prison our honest raiser of pork and potatoes, our Yankee deacon whose reputation never was stained before, must go—down to the Tombs in Centre-street. The Warden is a kind man, and he has set aside from the rest rooms for such as these. But until his administration, it was most common to look witnesses up in a cell on the ground floor—one of the damp ones which give a man a cold in the head merely to step into—one of those which Grand Juries may well pronounce as nuisances—where one's shoes grow mouldy after a while, and if the day is warm, where the moisture of the air settles upon the walls and the drops trickle down like the tears of some unseen. "Injured Innocence." Solitary is he! Perhaps, and perhaps not. He may have a companion; some [illegible] of the Massachusetts [illegible] getting indeed; they never [illegible] "fill a requisition." They [illegible] how to ride a horse—they will not see two sides to any man's shield—they never go half way in a reform. If a thing suits them they swallow it down hook and all; if they dislike it, they denounce the very tree that bore it and the soil it grew on. In meting out justice they are unscrupulously sure of giving full measure. JUDGE LORING has sinned against the moral sentiment of Massachusetts, "but he obeyed the *law* of the *United States*, and doubtless obeyed the dictates of his own conscience, therefore he "loses the confidence of the people as a Judge of Probate," 12,000 men, women and children petition for his removal, and the majority of the Legislative Joint Committee on Federal Relations *request* the Governor to remove him.

We have no sympathies to spare for the minions of Slavery anywhere. We are not distressed at the calamities that overtake the too-willing tools of the slave-hunting parties, in the shape of lawfully interpreted popular indignations; but we have a very great respect for the bench and a horror of deposing from it any man who is fearless in performing his duties on it—who shows no incompetence, nor susceptibility to corruption, nor "willful perversion," nor "dereliction of duty," though he may differ from ourselves as widely as possible in his opinions, and officially expound his opinions after an order that is not at all to our notion. It is an exceedingly delicate matter—this deposition of Judges. It seems as if a rude hand were meddling with it in this case. For the cause's sake, we hope no violence will be done. Extravagant and disproportioned punishments though even for obvious crimes, redound upon them that inflict them. And in a case like this, where the margin for difference of opinion is so broad, such extreme measures will be sure to react unfavorable for freedom.

On Thursday, the subject came up again in the Legislature. The following report of proceedings is from the *Boston Courier*:

Mr. STONE, of Boston, from the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the petitions for the removal of E. G. LORING from his office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, and the remonstrances against this act, made three reports—the first, or majority report, signed by O. W. Albee, Chairman, Senate; James W. Stone, E. E. Knowles and Oliver Warner, House of Representatives; the second, a statement of reasons for not signing the majority report, signed by B. K. Pierce and Erasmus Gould; and the third, a minority report signed by George H. Devereux.

The majority report fills thirty-six pages. It opens with a quotation from BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries on the Law of Nature, to this effect:

This law of Nature, being coeval with mankind and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe, in all countries, and at all times; no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force and all their authority, mediately or immediately, from this original.—*Commentaries, vol. 1, p. 41.*

The Constitution of the United States and the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights are both framed with a recognition of this law of nature; and in view of this the Committee propose to consider Judge LORING'S remonstrance. The Committee then proceed to argue that Judge LORING was not obliged to act as Commissioner for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and that in thus acting he must or should have known that he was doing violence to the spirit of the law of 1643, which forbade State Magistrates from acting under the law for the rendition of slaves, and to the repeated declarations of the Legislature and of Massachusetts in the form of resolutions. And having disregarded the expressed wish of the people, through their representatives, and thus having forfeited public confidence, and thus made himself personally objectionable to the people, though not charged with any official misbehavior rendering him liable to impeachment—the Committee argue that Judge LORING'S is precisely one of those cases contemplated by the Constitution, in which the power of removal by address is provided for and should be exercised.

1. On the ground of official incapacity in having violated the spirit of the law of the State forbidding magistrates from meddling with fugitive slave cases; in having violated a statute of the State by omitting to hold a probate court when required to, by reason of his engagement in the BURNS trial; and for meddling with a kind of business adapted to destroy public confidence in him.

2. For acts affecting his judicial weight in the public judgment; his acting against the weight of evidence in the BURNS trial.

3. For acting on what came to his knowledge extrajudicially or putting himself in the way of being influenced extrajudicially, as drawing a bill of sale of the man on trial before him, also for expressing an opinion adverse to the prisoner before he had entered on the trial.

4. For allowing the trial to be held and conducted with soldiers, so as to outrage the sense of the people, and also for proceeding with the trial while the claimants and their attorneys were in court armed with loaded pistols.

In conclusion, the report says:

It is sufficient for the Committee to know that Judge LORING has sinned against the moral sentiment of Massachusetts; that under a law which the consciences of Massachusetts abhors, which her Christianity reprobates, which her reason pronounces unconstitutional, and "against law and evidence," he has made a man a slave. The people therefore demand his removal from the office of Judge of Probate.

The two branches of the Legislature, in General Court assembled, respectfully request that your Excellency would be pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to remove EDWARD GREELEY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

The reasons given by two of the Committee for not signing this majority report, are as follows:

1. If the decision by Judge LORING, acting as Commissioner in the case of ANTHONY BURNS, had been in favor of his liberty, no objection would have been urged or thought of against his presiding at the trial; and no evidence has been offered to show that the decision was corrupt, or that, as a Commissioner, he did not act in accordance with his own convictions of right.

2. In that, although Massachusetts had taken decided ground on the law of 1643, and in the resolves of 1850, prior to the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, still every attempt of the friends of personal liberty to extend the authority of the law of 1643 to the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 failed in the Massachusetts Legislature; and in that portion of the State where Mr. LORING presided as a Probate Judge, there was not evidence to assure him that, in sitting upon the case, he would sacrifice the confidence of those that appeared in his Court.

3. A reluctance to make one man, however objectionable his course may now be esteemed, a sacrifice for the sins of others, or even for the benefit of a good cause; and no ordinary solicitude in reference to the effect upon the independence of the judiciary of this summary punishment of a Judge, who, however mistaken, is believed to have been conscientious, and who is now adjudged, not by the sentiment that existed at the time of the act, but by the opinion that has grown up into vigorous life under the excitement of subsequent events which have urged and exasperated public feeling since the decision was made.

Mr. DEVEREUX objects to the measure prayed for by the petitioners for the removal of Judge LORING on the following grounds:

1. There does not appear any moral or political obliquity, or any voluntary and premeditated wrong, in the position in which the engagement of the Fugitive Slave Law found Judge LORING, in his capacity of United States Commissioner. Nor can the Massachusetts statute of 1843 be made, either in terms or spirit, fairly applicable to his case.

2. He was, in no wise, individually responsible for the character of the law or the details of the execution.

3. It was not competent for him as a sworn judicial and ministerial officer of the general government, to pretend to judge of the law or of its provisions, or to refuse to act under them, in his capacity of Commissioner of the United States; and could, any useful purpose have been answered by the adoption of such course,

4. No willful perversion of right or declination from

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, WILLIAM KISSAM, the forger, received his sentence. It was very lenient, and one which, at first view, would appear disproportionate to the offence. But the Recorder truly observed that, if he erred in passing such a sentence, it was on the side of mercy, and that a remnant of virtue, predicating the probability of amendment, must be left in the breast of a man who could address the Court in terms as eloquent, feeling and effective as KISSAM had done. The speech of KISSAM we print at full in our usual report. It was listened to with marked attention by a crowded assembly, and many of those who heard it were affected to tears.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against BAKER, and the accessories before the fact to the murder of POOLE, implicated in the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. We publish the terms of the indictment elsewhere.

The Sad Fate of Genius.

The Parisian journals and our own foreign letters have recently been filled with notices of the sad and untimely death of that brilliant French *feuilletonist*, M. GERARD DE NERVAL.

Here is a most striking and melancholy illustration of the truth, that the heritage of genius is often a life of sorrow, and frequently a death of self-inflicted violence.

This writer possessed a most brilliant imagination, a beautiful and forcible diction, sharp powers of analyzation, and these qualities were all crowned with the beautiful flowers of fancy and the mature fruits of study. Occupying an undisputed rank among the most gifted of that bright galaxy of intellects, the living authors of France, he was recently found in the dawn of the day, hanging lifeless from a beam in a half demolished house, in one of the most obscure quarters of Paris. The event was so horrible, and the subject of it so distinguished, that for a moment all Paris stood aghast!

While yet a mere boy of eighteen, he had made a translation of the celebrated *Faust* of GOETHE, which elicited from that great rival and friend of SCHILLER the compliment, that he comprehended more perfectly his ideas in the paraphrase of M. DE NERVAL, than he had himself expressed them in the original. His literary career was a brilliant triumph. He was courted and caressed by the reviews, the theatre, and the press of Paris. After enjoying for a period these triumphs of the intellect,—and no triumphs are more intoxicating and grateful,—that indefinable longing and unrest, which characterizes great parts, led his steps to Germany. There, where the brilliant Madame DE STAEL had preceded him when banished France by NAPOLEON I., and had for the first time opened to the world the rich mines of German genius and learning, DE NERVAL spent several years. In the study of the wonderful monuments which that nation has created in the dominions of art, and which are equaled in their grandeur only by the remoteness and variety of the fields from which their materials have been collected, he gradually forgot that quick practical style and wit, that delicate consciousness of the ideas and requirements of general society, which smile at sentiment and ideality, and mark the French school.

There he became infected with the mysticisms of the Rosicrucian philosophers, well known in Germany two centuries ago as the pretended discoverers of the philosopher's stone. After the example of those dreamers, he himself became a dreamer, and left the cold skies of Germany to luxuriate beneath the gorgeous sun of the East, in the occult sciences and in cabalistic lore.

The life of DE NERVAL in the East became a continual waking dream. The indolent imaginative atmosphere of the Orient, the study of magic with its attendants of sorcery, enchantment, devils and departed spirits, and the superadded passion of love, which at this time seized upon his soul, proved too much for his intellect, and he became temporarily deranged.

Recovering soon from this shock, his imagination still displayed that magnificent profusion of riches which had before characterized it. But the course of his former studies had unfitted him forever for the practical and real things of life. Whether goaded by poverty, or in a moment of temporary insanity, or from that sad and dreadful conviction which sometimes seizes upon the most gifted minds, that the cup of life has been drained to the dregs—he put an end to his existence.

We call attention to the sad consummation of the career of this brilliant and erratic man as a warning and as a consolation—as a warning to like gifted spirits, that no extraordinary endowments, no high-soaring genius, can afford its possessor the sweet fruits of a philosophic and tranquil life, and the consolations of a calm and peaceful death, which is not reigned over by those sober and reasonable views of this world and the next, which govern the lives and soothe the death of the great mass of humanity—as a consolation to those who sometimes repiningly envy the costly gifts of talent which Providence has lavished upon their more favored fellows and denied to themselves.

There is a system of compensation running through all the acts of the Almighty. If these extraordinary men sometimes soar very high, they often too sink very low. And the very light from Heaven, which should have lighted them to happiness, often blinds and conducts them to misery. They have their moments of intense gratification and purest pleasure, and their months of deep despondency and gloom. While the mass of mankind is not blessed with the joys of the former, it is also exempt from the curse of the latter, and pursues in calm and steady enjoyment, the golden mean of life.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—By way of novelty, DONIZETTI'S "Maria di Rohan" was produced here last night. The policy of repetition appears to predominate here; how long it will be profitable may well be questioned.

The only feature of the performance last night was the appearance of Signora VESTVALI as *Amineda Gondi*, and there was so little of a special character about that that we may be excused for dwelling on it. Signor BOLOGNI as *Richardo* was pains-taking and acceptable. Although not calculated to create a *furore*, he is an *artiste* who will undoubtedly grow in public estimation. There was a little too much effort—sometimes painfully apparent—in his performance of last night, but a fault of this character is on the right side.

Signor STEFFANONE was in good voice. BADIALI also. Indeed, as a whole, the performance was smooth and satisfactory.

"Maria" will be repeated on Wednesday next.

The Senate of Harvard University has never otherwise [illegible] If its numerous alumni should be overlooked for one so worthy, some of [illegible] professorship would [illegible] new planet, indite a new poem, or write a new history; and as [illegible] the whole would run along the line, and bring every one's eyes again to the [illegible] old Harvard. On Thursday, the Board of Overseers elected, by a vote of 15, and no opposition, Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL to the professorship of French, Spanish and Belles Lettres, in place of Professor LONGFELLOW, resigned, and confirmed Mr. ERNEST WAINWRIGHT as Lecturer to the Law-School.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.—Their visit to this City.

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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 5½ cents each.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING FASHIONS.—GENTS' HATS.—A BEAUTIFUL stock of our well-known Hats have just been finished, to which we invite the attention of all admirers of a choice style, combining lightness and elasticity.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

SECURITY—SECURITY—SECURITY!—THE SUBscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented "La Belle" Lock, which, from its construction and finish, is

POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF,

and not so liable to get out of order as other locks now in use. This lock is very desirable to secure safes, vaults, plate and money chests, and the key is put on at a comparatively little cost. STEWARD & MARVIN,

No. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

The only makers of Salamander Safes, combining Wilder's and Risch's patent.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]-st., are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of 25 per cent from last season's prices!

Rich Velvet.....do. to 10s. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....do. to 8s. per yard
Rich Brussels.....do. to 6s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....do. to 5s. per yard
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A CARD.—THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.—For the purpose of enlarging and perfecting the arrangements of the business department of the SENTINEL, the issue of the paper will be postponed until the first week in May, when it will again be furnished to our subscribers in an entire new and improved form. In the meantime, those coming into the City of New-York or vicinity will please give location, and those having stipulated for advertising will send in their cards for the earliest insertion.

YOUNG & LEWELLYN, Editors and Proprietors.

New office, corner Broadway and Broome-st., opposite Wallack's Theatre.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF VALLEY FORGE HOSE COMPANY, No. 42, held at the carriage house March 22, 1855, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Councilman John C. Wemmell and lady for the beautiful supply of refreshments furnished to the Company on the 21st inst., and the same to be published in the Times and Sunday Mercury.

On behalf of the Company,

JAMES HILLYARD, Jr., Foreman.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY—Will be held in the large Hall of the Dispensary, corner of 15th-st. and 2d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be made by Rev. Wm. ADAMS, D. D., FRANCIS TUMBRIDGE, M. D., JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., and the Chancellor, J. M. MATHEWS. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

C. C. SAVAGE,

Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENTS OF PEARL.—The subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, one of the most beautiful in the country, just opened from the pearl, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, by ROBERT BOGLE, formerly Officer of Customs, 1st floor front.

NOTICE.—JAMES H. SMITH wishes to act as Collector for Doctors and Lawyers. Office, 4 Centre-st., Room No. 1. A. DECKER, Lessee.

New-York, March 22, 1855.

Transcription of the Will of the Late Mrs. Mary Ann Moore.

The Three Lost Wills.

Mrs. Mary Ann Moore.

[Illegible] Mrs. Moore, who died on the [illegible] inst., was forty years of age, a widow, and left no children. Her personal appearance was remarkable for its [illegible] and for the [illegible] of "high and low" alike. She was rich—she was good—she was powerful. Her vast possessions were an inheritance from her father, Peter Quin, who had been a sort of commission agent and money-lender, and who had amassed a large fortune by pandering to the vices of his fellow-men. [illegible] Mrs. Moore was also a [illegible] of the late Thomas Ward, [illegible] Mr. Ward, who, after [illegible] was [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ADJOINING FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a law of the State of New-York, passed May 13, 1854, entitled "An Act to authorize the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn to sell certain property belonging to the Corporation of the said City," the undersigned, Trustees of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 23, 1855, and an Act of the Legislature of the State, passed May 13, 1854, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 19, 1855, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following described property, with the buildings thereon, situated in the city of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store,) No. 1, Fulton-ferry. Map No. 2.

2. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store and dwelling,) No. 27 Fulton-st. Map No. 3.

3. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store and dwelling,) No. 29 Fulton-st. Map No. 3.

4. Lot and building thereon, (frame building, now used as a livery stable and dwelling,) fronting on Water-st., near corner of Fulton-st. Map No. 3.

5. Lot and building thereon, (brick building, now used as a livery stable,) fronting on Water-st., adjoining the above premises. Map No. 3.

6. Lot and building thereon, (brick livery-stable and old steam-engine building,) fronting on Water-st., and adjoining the above mentioned lot. Map No. 11.

The following lots, also in Brooklyn, fronting on Water-st., near Fulton Ferry, together with the buildings thereon, will be leased on block, at public auction, for five years from May 1, 1855, at the same time and place, viz.:

7. Lot, map Nos. Numd 14, with three-story frame building, occupied as a hotel.

8. Lot, map No. 13, with three-story frame building, occupied as a butcher's shop, &c.

9. Lot, map No. 13, with three-story frame building, and the blacksmith's shop.

10. Lot, map No. 12, old frame building used as a blacksmith's shop.

ALSO,

Will be offered for sale at the same time and place, eight lots of ground belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, located in the village of Jamaica, in the City of New-York, the same being the block bounded by the Hudson River Railroad, 125th-av., 126th and 131st-sts.

Maps of the property to be sold and leased may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, No. 6 Hall of Records

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of the purchase money, and expenses of sale, for the lots sold, to be paid at the time and place of sale; thirty per cent, on the 30 day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and sixty per cent., if desired, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from the 1st day of May, 1855, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. Full warrantee deeds will be given.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid, and the expenses of sale and lease, for the property leased, to be paid at the time and place of sale, (to be applied on the first quarter's rent,) and the rent to be paid quarter yearly, on the usual quarter days. All repairs to be done by the lessees, who will also be required to pay all taxes and assessments during the continuance of their lease.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WENDELL, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Councilmen.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1855

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 24 VALUABLE LOTS.—On 23d-st., and on 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., in the City of New-York, at Auction A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Hannah Jackson, deceased:

On 23d-st.—The three handsome first class 4-story brown stone front houses and lots of ground, known as Nos. 44, 46 and 48 23d-st., south side, and between the 5th and 6th-avs., commencing 200 feet east of the 6th-av. The lots are each 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. The houses are each 24 feet front and rear, by 60 feet in depth, each finished in elegant style, with all the modern improvements appertaining to first class residences.

Also, three fine lots of ground, situated on the south side of 23d-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., commencing 161 feet east of the 6th-av. One of the lots is 23 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and the remaining two lots are each 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also, nine choice lots of ground, situated on the north side of 23d-st., between the 5th and 6th-av., commencing 164 feet east of the 6th-av. The lots are each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches, or half the block, in depth, except the lot next the 6th-av., which is 30 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

On 24th-st.—Also, nine desirable lots of ground, directly in rear of the above described, situated on the south side of 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., commencing 161 feet east of the 6th-av., the lots being each the same size as the above mentioned 23d-st. property.

These lots are beautifully situated for first class private residences. The sale will be positive, and the terms will be liberal to the purchasers, as 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgages on the house and lots, for five years, at 7 per cent., the purchaser may also remain on bond and mortgage on the lots, for 3 years, at legal rate of interest. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THREE SPLENDID FIRST CLASS STORES AND LOTS ON LIBERTY AND CEDAR STREETS, in the City of New-York, at Auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the following valuable real estate, by order of the undersigned, viz.:

ON LIBERTY AND CEDAR-STREETS.—The entirely new brown stone front stores and lots of ground, known as Nos. 101 and 103 Liberty-st., and No. 119 Cedar-st., having a front on Cedar-st. and running back to No. 111 Cedar-st., the latter of which is a three Philadelphia brick front store, all finished in the best possible manner, the whole plot of ground having a front of 47 feet 6 inches on Liberty-st., 18 feet 7½ inches on Cedar-st., and a depth of 100 feet. No. 119 is now leased to Security Life Insurance for $3,300 per annum. Also, the lofts of No. 103 to a first class importing house for $4,000 per annum. These leases have four years to run from the first day of May, 1855. The first floor, basement and cellar of No 109 are unoccupied, but will command a rent of from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum in the leasing of the same. The property is worth $40,000 to $45,000 dollars per annum. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, also West-st. and its shipping interests, and in point of location the most valuable business property in this section of the City, and will be sold in fee simple and free and clear of all incumbrances, the title is perfect and unquestionable. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JAMES TILBY.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN THE FOURTH WARD, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on TUESDAY, March 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, No. 128 Lawrence-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., a first class 3-story and basement brick dwelling with 2 lots of land, the house 26 by 46 feet, built in the best manner by day's work and of the best materials, replete with all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 107 feet 6 inches. No. 126 Lawrence-st., adjoining, the counterpart of the last-named dwelling, and lot; the house is 18 by 30 feet, built in a substantial manner, containing 9 rooms; modern improvements, &c. Lawrence-st. is one of the most retired streets in that section of the city, within a few minutes' walk of the Ferries, convenient to Railroads, Churches, Schools, &c. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 49 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

CARLTON-AVENUE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, 2 three story basement brick houses with sub-cellar, on Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., with all the modern improvements; house No. 20 is 26 feet, lots 20 by 97. Also,

VANDERBILT AVENUE HOUSE.—Three story basement and sub-cellar, on Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; house brick, 25 by 34, lot 25 by 90, finished off in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. For full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway, corner of Day-street.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW.—Will positively sell on TUESDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of FRANCES A. LOWNDES, executrix:

BROOME-AVENUE.—7 lots on the west side of 2d-av., commencing about 25 feet north of 44th-st.

FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.—3 lots on the south side of 45th-st., adjoining the last mentioned lots on the rear.

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—7 lots and gores on the south side of 44th-st., commencing about 85 feet east of 2d-av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—4 lots on the northwest corner of Broadway and 58th-st.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN WEST FARMS, Westchester County, consisting of spacious dwelling house known as the Barker place, and 9 acres of land; house spacious, containing 13 rooms, with necessary out buildings; ornamented garden, fruit, &c. Sale will be peremptory, TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange unless previously disposed of at private sale. For terms and full particulars, apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., 189 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., sale of genteel household furniture, consisting of sofas in hair cloth, settees and chairs in do., carpets, druggets, at clothe, &c. Also, several fine French plate looking glasses and oil paintings. Also, one fine rosewood piano-forte, made by Gelb, New-York, and one very fine rosewood melodeon, which received the prize medal at the Crystal Palace. Sold without reserve

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A. M. McDONALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—Crockery, glass and rich china ware, comprising tea and dinner sets, table-cutlery, silver plated ware, &c., will be sold by public auction, without reserve, for cash, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 2 Astor-House, by order of

A. McDONALD.

THE CHEAPEST SALE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Court of Probate, will be sold, by public auction, without reserve, for cash, on THURSDAY, April 19, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate and personal property belonging to the estate of the MANTORD COUNTY COTTON COMPANY, in the town of Mantord, County of Bradley, State of Connecticut, viz.: About fifty acres of land, with a very valuable free stone quarry thereon, the quality of which is not equalled by any sandstone, and which is in high demand for beauty and durability; five dwelling houses, one barn, blacksmith shop, carpenter-shop, counting-room and store-house, all of three story brick, and the three former with slate roofs, together with the three privileges connected therewith. Also, a large amount of personal property, consisting of about 1,000 tons of bituminous coal, 1,000 cords of wood, 1,000 barrels of lime, 1,000 barrels of cement, 1,000 barrels of plaster, 1,000 barrels of flour, 1,000 barrels of pork, 1,000 barrels of beef, 1,000 barrels of fish, 1,000 barrels of salt, 1,000 barrels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of rye, 1,000 bushels of barley, 1,000 bushels of peas, 1,000 bushels of beans, 1,000 bushels of turnips, 1,000 bushels of carrots, 1,000 bushels of beets, 1,000 bushels of onions, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of apples, 1,000 bushels of peaches, 1,000 bushels of pears, 1,000 bushels of plums, 1,000 bushels of cherries, 1,000 bushels of grapes, 1,000 bushels of quinces, 1,000 bushels of nectarines, 1,000 bushels of apricots, 1,000 bushels of figs, 1,000 bushels of dates, 1,000 bushels of raisins, 1,000 bushels of currants, 1,000 bushels of gooseberries, 1,000 bushels of strawberries, 1,000 bushels of raspberries, 1,000 bushels of blackberries, 1,000 bushels of huckleberries, 1,000 bushels of cranberries, 1,000 bushels of whortleberries, 1,000 bushels of elderberries, 1,000 bushels of mulberries, 1,000 bushels of gooseberries, 1,000 bushels of currants

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

20 BRITISH ENLISTMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Strong Letter from John McKeon, United States District Attorney.

Mr. JOHN McKEON, United States District Attorney for this district, yesterday addressed the following communication to the United States Marshal, in reference to the rendezvous recently established in this City for the enlistment of soldiers to fight against Russia in the service of the Allies. We have already published a statement o the fact that such a rendezvous is here established near the City Hall. Mr. McKEON considers the act a clear infringement of the Neutrality Laws:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF N. Y., U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, March 23, 1855.

SIR: From the Newspapers during the last few days and from other sources, I am inclined to believe that persons in this City are engaged in recruiting men and shipping them to come place out of the jurisdiction of the United States with the intent there to be formed into regiments to serve in the present war of France, England and their allies, against Russia.

The United States are happily at peace with all the Nations of the world. The continuance of peace to our country depends upon the strict enforcement of the neutrality laws to their fullest extent. This duty we owe to ourselves and to all Nations with whom we are in amity. I beg, therefore, to call your attention to the second section of the Neutrality Act of 1818, which provides that

"If any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or to enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered on the service of any foreign Prince, State, Colony, District or people as a soldier, a mariner or seaman on board of any letter of marque or privateer, any person so offending shall be deemed *guilty* of a high misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding $1,000, and imprisoned not exceeding three years."

I wish you to use such measures as may be at your command to prevent any violation of the laws of the United States which are passed to preserve our neutrality.

I will cheerfully coöperate with you in such measures as you may adopt to prevent the infraction of this important safe-guard to our national peace and prosperity.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN McKEON, U. S. District Attorney.

A Bold Highway Robbery.

Yesterday morning a rough looking fellow, calling himself PAT BRENNAN, was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with being concerned in the commission of a bold highway robbery. Near 10 o'clock on Thursday night, while Officer SLATER was patroling the upper part of the Fifth Ward, he heard cries of help. Hastening to the spot where the cries sounded, he found two robbers holding a man, while a third was rifling his pockets.

As the officers approached the parties, on West Broadway near Lispenard-street, they separated, and the principal of the gang fled through an alley-way and darted over the fence of a yard in the rear of dwelling-house No. 109 Canal-street. Meanwhile, Officer SLATER pursued the rogue over the fences and succeeded in capturing him, but upon returning, it was found that the accomplices had made their escape and had also spirited away the victim. The prisoner was locked up in the Station-house, and the Officer subsequently searched the yard where BRENNAN was taken into custody, and found two half-eagles, a portion of the plunder. BRENNAN was temporarily committed.

The Street-Sweeping Machines—Mayor Wood a Witness.

The capacities and powers of the new patent street, sweeping machines, (which have been in operation in the Second Ward for the past week,) were tested last night in John-street and other streets in the Second Ward, in the presence of Mayor WOOD, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps and a number of other City officials. The patentees claim that streets, once cleaned, can be kept entirely so by these machines, and the experiment last night fully proved the assertion, to the satisfaction of the officials and the large number of other persons present. A petition praying for a contract is now in circulation in the Second Ward.

Recovery of a Wife.

His Honor, the worthy Mayor of our unworthy City, is never heedless of the grievances of others who apply to him for redress or advice, even though the matter complained of be not within his special department, or from among his own constituency. A disconsolate husband wrote him from Boston a day or two since, to hunt up and return him his wife, who he *believed* to be somewhere in this City. The Mayor caused search to be made for the fair one. She was finally found and restored to her husband, who has returned an acknowledgment of her receipt in very touching language.

Blowing Up.

QUINN of rock blasting notoriety figures again on the Mayor's complaint book. Various complaints have been lodged against him, and for the past three years he has been a terror in the neighborhood, through which his contracts extend. Having escaped punishment for causing, through his carelessness, a child's arm to be broken, a few day's since, he is now represented, as pursuing the same course in blasting rocks in Forty-first-street without covering them as the law requires.

The Market Bank Embezzlement.

The examination which recently took place before Justice CONNOLLY, in regard to the charge against SACKETT, for embezzling the funds of the Market Bank, was closed several weeks ago, but as yet no decision has been rendered by the Magistrate. It will probably be given to the public in the early part of the coming week.

The Pitt White Diamond Case.

In regard to the criminal charge pending against PLIN WHITE for embezzling $4,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry from Mr. TAYLOR, in Chambers-street, an investigation was to have taken place yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY. Owing, however, to the absence of counsel, the hearing was further postponed to some day next week.

☞ The Marine Court, it is supposed, will this day deliver its decision in the DAILY TIMES Contempt case.

☞ The steamships for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond will hereafter leave at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Poole Murder—Morrissey on Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—March 23.
Before Hon. Justice Morris.

In the matter of John Morrissey and others.—John Morrissey, John Hyler and Cornelius Linn, were brought before Judge Morris this morning on *habeas corpus*. The District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, being engaged, the consideration of the *habeas corpus* was adjourned till this morning at half-past nine.

The object of bringing the prisoners up on *habeas corpus*, is to compel their examination by the Coroner, to which they claim to be entitled. It is not proposed to request to have them admitted to bail.

Careless to Furious Drivers.

Yesterday morning two young men, named Walter Jowett and John Eckle, were taken before Justice BOGART by the Police of the fifth District, charged with driving a light wagon through the streets at a furious rate of speed. It was proved that they ran over Mr. W. A. Scott, but only caused slight injuries. The magistrate, considering each of the malefactors to pay a fine of $4, which they did and were discharged.

Fatal Fall on a Carbuteau.

Yesterday morning, Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at No. 69 Seventh-street, on the body of a man named Richard Higgins, who came to his death by injuries received several days ago. From the testimony, it appeared that deceased was walking home under the influence of liquor, and in order to make a passage, was compelled to step upon a carbuteau, passing under the horses. He fell, and the wheels passed over his body, causing internal injuries, of which he died. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and aged forty-four years.

CENTRAL PARK.

Message of Mayor Wood to the Common Council.

The Mayor sent the following communication to the Board of Councilmen last evening:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1855.
To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Councilmen passed April 5, 1854, a resolution memorializing the Legislature to extend the dimensions of the proposed Central Park. This resolution was introduced by a lengthy report from the then Committee on Lands and Places, the statements and arguments of which no doubt influenced its passage. The subject remained without further action during the whole of the term of the late Common Council, and until the 18th March instant, when the Board of Aldermen, without awaiting your decision on the same subject, now under deliberation, passed the proposition of the Councilmen of last year.

This resolution has been laid before me for my approval, which after deliberation and a careful examination of the facts and arguments set forth in the report, I find it impossible to give, consistent with my own convictions of our duty. Though it proposes only to take from the Central Park a portion of the area agreed upon, still it will be in effect a blow at the whole.

Any proposition having for its aim an interference with the work as originally devised, and which will encourage delay and retard the proceedings of the commission, already too long procrasted, will, in my opinion, jeopard the success of the most intelligent, philanthropic and patriotic public enterprise which has been undertaken by the people of this City since the introduction of the waters of the Croton River. I had supposed that the necessity for defending the Central Park had ceased; that the opposition before raised had subsided, and that time and reflection had enabled all to appreciate its advantages, not only to the present but to all succeeding generations. In my second message to the Common Council of January 11 last, in alluding to the subject, I say "There can be no doubt as to the necessity of some such park conveniently located on this Island. In my opinion, future generations, who are to pay the expense, will have good reasons for reflecting upon us if we permitted the entire Island to be taken possession of by population, without some spot like this devoted to rural beauty, healthful recreation, and pure atmosphere. These views have been confirmed by subsequent observation. The opportunities which the duties of my office give for a survey of this great City—its vast financial, commercial and manufacturing advantages—the inherent seeds it contains of a growth far beyond the comprehension of the most visionary enthusiast—all force upon me the necessity of some such reservation. We will be derelict if by any narrow or selfish feeling of present saving we deprive the teeming millions yet to inhabit and toil upon this Island of one place not given up to Mammon, where they can, even if but for one day in the year, observe and worship nature unburnished by conflict with art. To admit the necessity of a great Park, and to assert that this will be too large, is in my opinion an exceedingly limited view of the question, and entirely unworthy of even the present position of this metropolis, to say nothing of a destiny now opening so brilliantly before us. Let us not follow our Dutch ancestors in their views of municipal prudence, who considered cow-paths as proper sites for streets and avenues, inasmuch as they saved the necessary expenses of surveys, &c. To have suggested to the original Knickerbockers the propriety of laying out and regulating wide and evenly-graded streets, commensurate to the wants of the City as it now is, would have been met by the wise fathers of that day with arguments derived from the same principles and views as are now used with reference to this subject by its opponents. Let New-York follow up the noble spirit asserted so boldly in the introduction of the Croton Water. The forethought and comprehensive policy embodied in that masterly proposition is now universally respected and admired, as will be at no distant day that to open Central Park. Being imbued with these sentiments, I can never give my consent to any measure which will throw any obstacle in its way, much less to abolish or curtail it. But, admitting the Park too large, and that it should be diminished, this resolution proposes to do it in an improper manner, inasmuch as it asks that the only portion of it that can be accessible to the foot passenger now, shall be lopped off, and in fact, remove it nearly a mile further off from the present densely populated part of the City. This resolution asks that instead of Fifty-ninth-street, Seventy-second-street shall be the lower boundary; or, in other words, that the Park shall be removed thirteen blocks further into the interior, and at present almost uninhabited part of the Island. If there is to be a curtailment, let it be rather from the other end. Instead of lopping off the lower and most accessible part, take it from the upper portion. Besides these objections, there are others entitled to weight. Many lots comprehended within the part to be cut off were purchased of the Corporation, under its sales at auction, anterior to the passage of the Act for this Park. These have been relinquished to the City, the purchase money repaid to the buyers by order of the Common Council. And again owners of lots within the area proposed to be taken would in my opinion have just claims against the City for any damages that they may have suffered in consequence of closing to them all opportunities for improvements, enjoyment, or favorable sales, by the existing Act to take possession of their lots for public purposes. The damages arising from the passage of this resolution may amount to nearly as much as the expense to the City of the land to be taken by it. Inasmuch as the action of the Board of Aldermen was passed upon the report referred to without any report of their own Committee, it may not be improper for me to correct some of its errors of facts. I am the more induced to this, as it is evident that the public have been misled by this report. It states that the area of the Park, excluding the State Arsenal and the Reservoir, will be 780 acres; that the number of building lots comprehended will be 13,581, and that the total cost cannot be less than $15,000,000. These statements are erroneous, as will be shown by the following extracts from my message, before referred to, which contains reliable and authentic data and information upon these points:

"It will be remembered that this Park is to be bounded south by Fifty-ninth-street, north by One Hundred and Fifth-street, east by the Fifth avenue, and west by the Eighth-avenue; and will comprehend an area of seven hundred and seventy-six acres, say..... 776

From which deduct, State Arsenal..... 14
Croton Reservoir..... 98
Proposed Reservoir..... 112
Streets and Avenues..... 190
Belonging to the City..... 34—348

Leaving to be paid for—acres..... 344

Which, by estimating at sixteen lots per acre, makes six thousand two hundred and eight lots to be paid for by the City and by assessments upon contiguous property. The important question of the valuation of these lots has not as yet been positively fixed by the Commissioners. The subject is now before them, and I advise all who are interested to appear at their office. Another question of much public interest, in connection with this matter, is the territorial limit to which the Commissioners shall extend the area of assessments upon property of individuals, and what proportion of the whole cost shall be made a tax upon the City.

There questions are entirely under the control of the Commissioners. I am informed, unofficially, that the disposition of the Board is to extend the area of assessment three blocks east and west, and a greater distance north and south; and to make two-thirds of the whole cost payable by the City. If this be the determination, it can be easily ascertained about what sum the Park will cost. Estimating the average value of the land at $500 per lot—a liberal estimate—the whole cost would be $3,104,000; deduct one-third to be paid by individuals whose property is supposed to be benefited, it will leave $2,069,000 to be paid for by the City.

Much surprise is manifested at the apparent delay of the Commissioners. I am without any official information as to their proceedings. The whole scope of their duties appears to me to be very simple and easily accomplished. I do not see any reason why they should consume so long a time. As far as my inquiry has extended, I have been unable to discover in any quarter information of what has been done, or is being done by them, beyond what is contained in this extract from my Message of January 11. The Counsel to the Corporation has volunteered his services to the Board without compensation, and has, with commendable liberality, furnished gratuitously much valuable information tending to facilitate the work, and give the people speedy possession of its promised advantages. Had all interested evinced as much enthusiasm in its favor, I am quite certain many hundred workmen and laborers would now be employed towards its completion.

For these reasons, herein briefly and imperfectly set forth, I cannot sign this resolution. It appears to me to have been passed under a misapprehension of the facts.

With respect for the opinion of others who differ with me, and with a repugnance to the position of apparent hostility to the action of the Common Council which my duty forces upon me, I beg leave to return the resolution to decrease Central Park without my approval.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Fell Dead.

Yesterday evening a middle-aged man of decent appearance suddenly fell to the pavement in Fulton-street, and died instantly. The body was conveyed to the Coroner Office in Chambers-street, where an inquest will be held this forenoon.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Consumption in Children.

LETTER NO. XII.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN: In this letter I purpose to point out the frequency of Consumption in childhood, and to describe the causes which produce it, and the symptoms by which it may be known.

It is a prevailing opinion, but one wholly incorrect, that Consumption is most common between the ages of twenty and thirty. If we speak only of this disease in the adult, or in those above fifteen years, this is correct; but there is no period of human life during which Consumption is so prevalent or so fatal as between the ages of *three* and *fifteen* years. Dr. PAPYOINE found, that of nine hundred and twenty deaths occurring in one of the public hospitals for children in Paris, five hundred and thirty-eight—more than one-half—were from consumptive disease.

The common belief that Consumption is a disease derived only from *inheritance*, is a gross error. It is, in nine cases out of ten, the offspring of our *habits* of life. In a few instances tubercles have been found in infants at birth, but never unless the mother was suffering from confirmed Consumption. With her whole system, and the blood by which the infant is nurtured, contracted by the tuberculous poison generated in the lungs, it is easy to understand how this connection should exist between mother and child. But that a person who is not suffering from Consumption in her own person can convey it to her child, is as absurdity—as great as to assume that the child survey would pox without having that disease. Children have been born with their whole bodies studded over with the pustules of small-pox, but this proves no more than the possibility of contamination when the parent has the disease, since, in every such case, the mother was suffering from it. If a child is born of a parent in health, it can only have Consumption from the operation of causes as entirely independent of its parentage as those which produce inflammation or fever.

This brings us to a consideration of what causes will produce Consumption in children. Among the *poor*, *impure air*, from living in narrow alleys, and in dark and ill-ventilated apartments—want of *cleanliness*, which still further adds to the impurity of the air—bad *food*, which prevents the full strength of the system being developed—and *insufficient clothing*, which exposes them to colds and inflammations—are ever in operation; and here these are the four great causes which engender Consumption. Among the *rich* these causes are only varied. Instead of spending half their time out of doors for *air* and *exercise*, they are enervated by confinement in hot nurseries. If they do not want for food, its *quality* is equally pernicious. In too many instances they are allowed all the varieties of the table, and in addition pampered with sweetmeats and luxuries. If they do not want for clothing, the custom of dressing children with *bare* necks and limbs exposes them to still greater injury. When the limbs are *cold* and *blue* from want of circulation, the vital organs of the body—the lungs, heart, liver and stomach—are overloaded with blood, and in a state of irritation. Almost all *colds*, croups and inflammations are caused by this exposure of the extremities. Dress is an altar upon which the fond but injudicious mother daily offers her child a sacrifice to the evil spirit of *fashion!*

In children Consumption does not manifest itself by active symptoms; but there are certain signs by which its destructive influence on their health may be known. Whenever you find a child subject to *eruptions* about the face, with *puffy and chapped* lips, and attended by *wasting*, you may suspect the cause to be in the lungs. There is a peculiar inflammation of the eyes, causing great *dread of the light*, and a constant desire to bury the face in a pillow. In other instances we find pustules about the edges of the eyelids, or, eruptions behind the ears, swelling of the glands of the neck, or soreness and running from the nose—all of which clearly point us to an unhealthy state of the general system, which too often springs from the presence of the tubercles in the lungs.

Though no child can be long subjected to bad air and insufficient food, clothing and exercise, without engendering Consumption, there is a great difference in their liability to suffer from these influences. These most liable are remarkable for intelligence beyond their years—for ardent affections, and lively imaginative minds. Hence the truth of the old adage—that such children are "*too wise to live.*" Children having a pale, *pasty* complexion, and those with large heads and small chests, are also very liable to suffer from disease of the lungs.

After Consumption in the child is fully established, its symptoms are very mild; there is no *spitting of blood*, or if so, very rarely. The cough occurs in paroxysms; but it is not sufficiently urgent or distressing to awaken a suspicion of its cause. The *matter* forced up from the lungs is invariably *swallowed*, and therefore excites no alarm. Instead of night-sweats, we find a *moisture* on the forehead and temples, and about the neck. The slight *fever* that exists is too commonly ascribed to "*worms*," or to some disorder of the stomach. There is often *diarrhœa*, but its connection with the lungs is entirely overlooked, and generally, when asleep, the child is observed to breathe quicker than natural. But the chief sign of this disease is the gradual *wasting away* of the flesh and strength. A change of *air* or of diet may stay the wasting for a few weeks, but the improvement is only temporary; death soon follows from "*diarrhœa*" or "*fever*."

In the treatment of this disease in children under 4 or 5 years of age, we experience much difficulty from their unwillingness to use the *Inhaler*; but above this age there is, perhaps, no disease that yields more promptly to treatment. I have many little patients, from 5 years upwards, who delight in the use of the inhaling instrument as an amusement. Under 4 or 5 years, we are compelled to *medicate the air of the nursery*; and thus, by compelling the child to breathe only a medicated air, we can act most powerfully on the diseased surface of the lungs. The changes in the system of the child are so rapid, and their vitality so great, that recovery is much more speedy than in the adult.

In my next letter I shall consider the remaining two forms of Consumption.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 548 Broadway, New-York, March 20, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—In all Rheumatic cases, whether chronic or recent; in pains of the bones, joints, and limbs; in colds and influenza, there is no medicine at all to be compared to them. Their great sale is a sufficient proof of their invaluable medicinal qualities. They act as a purgative, but they also induce a gentle perspiration where it is required; and by their use in colds, influenza and coughs, they prevent fevers and those other difficulties so often arising from neglected colds at this season of the year. Those who are troubled with a continuous tickling in the throat, will find one dose of five pills often cures them at once—thus saving a world of trouble and inconvenience. For 35 years I have used Brandreth's Pills when sick, and they always cured me. I confidently recommend them, because I fully believe they are capable to cure every disease—all having the same origin, and arising from impurity or imperfectly circulating blood. All who have used them have been benefited, none injured. By vomiting, sweating, or purging, nature throws out diseases from the human body; and no cure of diseased action can be effected any other way. Brandreth's Pills have this three-fold action: If the patient requires an emetic they act as one; if a purge, they effectually purge; if the pores of the skin are closed, they break up the congestion and a profuse sweat takes place.

Those who have become well acquainted with their value, thank God, because experience has proved that with Brandreth Pills in their possession, they have combated successfully diseases which have too frequently occasioned death to others similarly situated. Brandreth's Pills are, indeed, life-saving, time-saving, and health-restoring. The Public's servant,

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1855. B. BRANDRETH.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building, entrance No. 43 Canal-street; also at the branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson-street and 274 Bowery.

The genuine Brandreth's Pills may also be had of D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis.

[Advertisement.]

FEVER AND AGUE.—Read the testimony of Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S Anti-periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours, R. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Dépôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The law of fixtures and other property, partaking both of a real and a personal nature, comprising the law relating to annexations to the freehold in general, as also emblements, charters, heir-looms, &c., with an appendix containing practical rules and directions respecting the removal, purchase, valuation, &c., of fixtures between landlord and tenant, and between out-going and in-coming tenants, by JOSEPH FEBARD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, from the latest English edition, with notes and references to American authorities. By WILLIAM HOGAN, Counselor-at-Law, second edition, just published, price $3, and for sale by BANKS, GOULD & Co., No. 144 Nassau-street, New-York, and No 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Why is it that Professor HOLLOWAY has been presented to most of the potentates of Europe? Because the public are not deceived in the intrinsic worth of these famous medicines. Almost any case of asthma, or settled cold on the chest, is soon cured by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment and using the Pills. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly fitted and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. Two reasons why we can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

600 POUNDS OF YOUNG GIRL!—The mammoth girl at BARNUM'S MUSEUM actually weighs 600 pounds and requires 190 yards of stuff in her daily clothing. She is a stupendous fragment of good-looking humanity—a genuine beauty—of the precious ore of mortality. Go and see her. "The Soldier's Daughter" is to be played at BARNUM'S this afternoon, and the "Old Brewery," for the last time, this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ A mass meeting of the citizens of Hoboken will be held this evening at the Town Hall, to obtain an expression of public feeling in relation to the question of charter or no charter.

The Bergen Explosion.

No further deaths have been reported of those who were injured at the explosion at the fire-works at Greenville on Wednesday.

Launch.

The bark *Ricot*, built for Messrs. DOVALE & Co., of New-York, by Mr. EDWARD F. WILLIAMS, Eastern District of Brooklyn, will be launched this day, at 1 o'clock. The dimensions of this vessel, are 120 feet keel, 28 beam and 11 feet hold. She is intended for the New-York and Spanish Main trade.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 22, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, GEORGE STANTON AVERY to Miss MARY JANE MCELROY, all of this City.

In Newark, N. J., at Trinity Church, on Monday, March 19, by Rev. Mr. Henderson, W. F. ADAMS to EMMA C. BOLLES, daughter of Nathan Bolles, Esq.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

On Tuesday evening, March 20, by Rev. Charles Seidel, Mr. G. W. HOPE, of Easton, Penn., to Miss ARAVESTA L. DIXON, of Bethlehem.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, March 23, of measles, ELIZA ARDELIA, youngest daughter of John O. and Abby A. Bush, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No 36 Varick-st., without further notice, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, March 23, of debility, Miss MARGARET HARROLD, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock M., from the residence of S. L. Fowler, No. 240 Division-st. Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 23, HERBERT ASHMEAD, eldest son of Roope and Anna Brooking, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, (this day,) from the residence of his father, corner of State and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, March 18, at the residence of Benjamin Ellis, of consumption, HARRIETTE E. GILLETTE, aged 28 years.

☞ California papers please copy.

At New-Rochelle, on Friday morning, March 23, BENJAMIN MULLINEAU, infant son of John and Elizabeth Jansen, aged six months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, at New-Rochelle, without further notice.

At Yonkers, on Saturday, March 17, PRUDENCE, wife of Isaac Tyler, in the 70th year of her age, formerly of New-York.

Her remains were taken to Bedford, Westchester County, for interment.

☞ Albany and Michigan papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 21, HILA BEDGH, wife of John C. Morrison, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family, of her son-in-law, Christian B. Morrison, and of her sons-in-law, Adam W. Spies, Elisha Robbins, William Post and Pierre Humbert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 East 20th-st., on the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 22, JANE, twin daughter of Charles H. and Jessie Murray, aged 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No 62 York, corner of Vanvorst-st.

At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 21, Mrs. MARTHA D. PAYTON, daughter of Edmund H. Payton, aged 23 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father in South Bergen, N. J., near Newark Plank-road, on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 23.

$3,000 New-York 6s, '56	100	100	Canton Co.	c	38
1,000 Ill. Int. Imp. S. '67	94	100	do	b60	39
4,000 do	93½	200	do		37
6,000 do	93	100	N. Y. Cent. R R		93
3,000 Ill. Int. Stock	63½	200	do		93
5,000 Indiana State 6s	85	100	do	b10	93½
17,000 Missouri 6s	94	100	do	s60	93
5,000 do	b60	94½	50	do	b10	93½
3,000 do	b30	94½	200 Erie Railroad	s3	44
2,000 do	s60	94	do	b60	45
12,000 Virginia 6s	96½	100	do	b60	45
15,000 do	b30	96½	200	do	b15	45
1,000 do	96½	50	do	b60	45
1,000 Louisiana 6s	91	100	do	b7	45
11,000 do	91	300	do		45
10,000 Erie Bds of '75	b30	97	100	Harlem Railroad	b30	32
5,000 do	97	300	do	s30	32½
3,000 H. R. V. M. Mtge. 6s	93½	200	do	b60	32
1,000 Pan. Bds. 1st issue	104	100	do	b7	32½
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	s30	62½	200	do		32½
3,000 do	62½	100	Reading Railroad	s30	84
10,000 do	b30	62½	100	do		84
3,000 do	62½	100	do		84
4,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bs	93	400	do	b30	84
5,000 do	93½	100	do	b30	84
8,000 do	93	200	Galena & Chicago R. R.	68
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	101½	100	Ills. Cen. R. R.	b30	83½
50 Bank New-York	117	200	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	78
50 Ill. Cen. Railroad	97½	100	do	b10	78
50 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	134	50	do		77½
10 Merchants' Ex. Bank	108	100	do		77½
12 Hanover Bank	240	50	do	b10	77½
10 Metropolitan Bank	109	82	Chicago & R. I. R. R.	90
5 Continental Bank	104	34	do		91
10 Ohio Life & Trust Co	38	100	Hudson River R. R.	41
200 Nic. Transit Co.	b3	17	100	do	b30	42
200 do	b60	17½	200	do	s3	42
100 do	s10	16	100	do	s30	43
100 do	s10	16	100	do	c	42
300 do	s3	16	5	Michigan Central R. R.	90
200 do	b3	16	5	Michigan South'n R. R.	91
200 Cumb. Coal Co	s3	34	10	Mich. S. Construction	86
100 do	b10	34	33	N. Ind. Construction	84
100 do	s30	34	6	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	100

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$7,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 7s	Int. added	101½
2,000 Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Incomes	do	76½
5,000 Covington and Lex. R. R. Incomes	do	75
10 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co		40
90 do. Granite Fire Insurance Co		88
50 do. Florence and Keyport Co		4
100 do. Parker Vein Coal Co		14
100 do. Hudson River Railroad Co		42

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	96½	300	Erie Railroad		43
10,000 Louisiana 6s	92	100	do	b30	43
1,000 Hud. Riv. 2d M. B.	77	40	Galena & Chic. R. R.	95
1,000 Erie Com. Bds	82½	91	200	Harlem Railroad	33
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Frld Bs	72	200	Reading Railroad	83½
5,000 do	b30	72½	200	do	b3	83½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R R B	82½	100	do	s3	83½
200 N. Y. Cen. 7s	101	100	do	b3	84
10 Hanover Bank	98	100	do	s30	83½
100 Nicara. Trans Co	16½	100	do		83½
100 Camber'd Coal Co	s3	34	50	Hudson River R. R.	42
100 do		34	50	do		42½
100 do	b30	34	100	Mich. South. R. R.	91
30 do		33½	5	do		92
100 do	b30	34	20	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	78
88 New-York Cen. R R	93½	100	do	s30	77½
50 do	b60	93½	50	do		77½

FRIDAY, March 23—6 P. M.

The Stock Board sales to-day were pretty large,—and a slightly better feeling pervaded the market. The business was heaviest in State stocks. The latest sales of N. Y. Fives of 1855 were at 100; Louisiana Sixes at 92—¼ advance as compared with yesterday's Second Board prices; Virginia Sixes at 96½—¼ advance; Illinois Interest Improvement, 1847, at 93; Missouri Sixes at 94½—¼ decline from yesterday's First Board sales; Indiana Fives at 85; and Illinois Interest at 63½. The activity was less evident in Railway bonds and stocks. Prices of these, however, ruled, if anything, in favor of sellers. Hudson River Third Mortgage closed at 77—¼ advance over yesterday's latest sales; Erie bonds of 1875 at 87½; New-York Central at 95½—¾ advance; New-York Central Sevens at 91; Illinois Central bonds at 82¾—¼ advance; Hudson River at 42½—¾ advance; Michigan Southern at 92—¼ advance; Galego and Chicago at 95½—¼ advance; Cleveland and Toledo at 77½—¼ advance; Erie 48½; Harlem 32½; Reading at 83¾; Cumberland Coal Co. at 33½; and Nicaragua Transit Co. at 16½. The *Atlantic's* absence induced some hesitation in purchasing.

The *Hermann*, sailing to-morrow for Southampton and Bremen, takes out a very moderate amount in Specie. Exchange closed rather feebly—the highest previous rates having been scarcely sustained.

The Foreign Dry Goods Import this week shows an increase over last, but is not as large as that during the corresponding week of 1854. The total entries for the present week are $944,353, against $1,365,623 the same week last March. We append the summary:

CONSUMPT'N ENTROT.	Values.	WAREHOUSES.	Values.	WITHD'N.	Values.
Man. of Wool... 720	$597,720	28	$11,700	170	$48,000
Man. of Cotton.. 400	120,000	41	10,000	225	65,000
Man. of Silk.... 200	68,671	68	54,000	248	76,100
Man. of Flax.... 200	68,000	10	2,000	105	40,000
Miscellaneous.. 300	148,252	17	8,100	200	29,000
Total.....1,820	$1,002,643	164	$86,800	1,048	$257,100

Total entries.....3,032 $944,353 Total withdrawn...1,212 $343,900

The following is to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office: Received, $30,181-49; paid, $30,311 79; balance, $4,462,906 45; paid for Assay Office, $3,823 40; paid on Disbursing Checks, $26,188 39.

In the general markets the only important changes were in Breadstuffs, flour having been more freely dealt in at very firm prices, and Corn having advanced about one cent per bushel, with sales of all afloat—a very small amount. In the Provision trade, no variation occurred, excepting a slight rise in Pork, which was less abundant and wanted by the trade. The activity in Cotton has partially ceased, operators feeling inclined to rest till the steamer's news comes to hand. Stock, moderate—prices very well sustained.

At the Annual Election for Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange, held at their rooms March 19, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Nathaniel H. Wolf, William H. Newman, Joseph Ketchum, Alfred Barratt, Edmund Fish, John L. Buckley, N. T. Hubbard, Philetus H. Holt, Walter S. Griffith, F. W. Guiteau, Henry Suydam, Jr., Isaac T. Frost, John J. Herrick.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees the following officers were elected: N. H. WOLF, President; HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., Vice-President; ISAAC T. FROST, Treasurer. Arbitration Committee: Theodore Banks, John B. Wright, Francis P. Sage.

We translate the following information on County Bonds from the last Continental Circular of DE COPPET & Co.:

County Bonds, which offer a sure investment, and in many cases, at comparatively cheap rates, continue to attract attention and to be the object of sustained demand. The County Bonds of the State of Ohio having become very scarce, the demand is shifting more and more toward those of the State of Kentucky. We today give place, in our Price Current, to those of the County of Montgomery, Ky., which have lately figured in frequent transactions; also to those of Shelby County, in the State of Tennessee, whose bonds have made their appearance in our market.

The County of Shelby, (Tennessee,) in payment of an equivalent amount of shares in the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, has issued its Bonds for $300,000. They bear 6 ₩ cent. interest, are reimbursable in 1874, and payable at New-York, both principal and interest. These Bonds have been issued in virtue of legislative enactments, decisions and guarantees enumerated below. We give them at length, because they apply equally to the Bonds of all the cities and counties of the State of Tennessee, issued for railroads, and because they differ in some points from the laws in relation to simil

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1098. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A Very Large Newspaper, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at the office, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. Terms for subscription, payable invariably in advance: Mail subscribers, Three Dollars per annum; Two Copies, Five Dollars; Five Copies, Ten Dollars; Ten Copies, Twenty Dollars; and any larger number at the same rate. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Specimen copies sent gratis. Orders and remittances should be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers. Subscribers in the City of New-York will be supplied at the rate of Four Cents per week.

Postmasters and other persons desiring to get up clubs for the DAILY TIMES may send in their names at any time they please. Payment for all DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States must be made in advance, at the office where delivered. The postage is Three Cents per quarter, or $1 12 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

Containing the latest intelligence received by Telegraph and Mail up to the hour of publication, will be issued every afternoon (Sundays excepted). One edition will be published at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by Mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up specially for circulation, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A Very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every SATURDAY Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars, or Five copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Persons on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail, pay, in advance:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 10 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, March 25—10 P. M.

We have no tidings yet of the steamship *Atlantic*, now 18½ days out from Liverpool. The wind is west and the weather clear.

From Washington—Mr. Soule.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 24.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning, publishes a letter from Mr. SOULE in relation to the surreptitious correspondence held between PERRY and the Department of State. He says he has no objection to the publication of the correspondence, and that if in the Secretary of Legation, the man whom he had taken to his bosom, he had a spy and traitor, it will never hurt him to let the world know how infamously the trade was carried on.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 25.

The water in the Potomac River is very low. The Southern Mail boat ran aground last night at Aquia Creek, but got safely off again to-day. The weather is moderate.

Rumored Defalcation—Sailing of the Brig-of-War Perry.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 25.

The report of a defalcation of $60,000 or $70,000 in one of our city Banks is incorrect. There will, however, doubtless be a run on the Bank of Commerce to-morrow in consequence of the rumor.

The United States brig-of-war *Perry* sailed from Norfolk to-day, for the Canary Islands—a police officer goes out in her for the purpose of arresting BAKER.

We have received no mail south of Richmond this afternoon.

We have received here New-Orleans papers of Monday, but they contain no news.

Later from Texas—General Houston.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 24.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday are received. Galveston papers of the 15th inst. state that immense conflagrations have occurred in the forests near Austin, and much property had been destroyed.

The Anderson *Central Texan* has a rumor that General SAM HOUSTON intends to issue a circular on the 4th of March next, announcing himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency.

The Know-Nothings and the Cincinnati Democrats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 24.

The Democrats of this city have nominated JAMES J. FARRAN for Mayor. The Convention passed resolutions denunciatory of the Know-Nothings. All the candidates for nominations were required to give assurances that they were not Know-Nothings. The contest between the Know-Nothings and old line Democrats is getting decidedly warm.

The Philadelphia Whigs and the Know-Nothings.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 24.

The old line Whigs who seceded from the recent Whig and Know-Nothing Convention, met this afternoon, and adopted resolutions denouncing secret political organizations, and recommending the entire separation of the Whig party from the Order which has already succeeded in corrupting political action.

The Strike of the Operatives.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Saturday, March 24.

The strike of the operatives continues with unabated determination. Yesterday, a procession numbering full five thousand persons marched through the streets, and a meeting of citizens was held to sympathize with the strikers. The Stark and Manchester Mills have closed. The Amoskeag Mill is the only one running. At least two thousand girls have left Manchester for their homes.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 24—9 P. M.

The weather has been variable to-day, changing from sunshine to rain, and from rain to snow. This evening it is bright and clear.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 25—9 P. M.

The weather here to-day has been clear and cold. A strong northwest wind is now blowing.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 24—10 P. M.

A strong gale is blowing from the northwest. The thermometer stands at 28° above zero.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, March 24.

Three inches of snow on the ground and still falling, and drifting badly. The weather is extremely cold, and the prospects of navigation are gloomy

The Ship Harkaway.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 25.

The ship *Harkaway*, which was ashore off Cape Romaine, got off on Thursday, but was obliged to throw overboard a large portion of her cargo of salt before doing so. She was fallen in with afterwards by the steamer *Dudley*, leaking badly, and towed into port.

Judicial Appointment.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, March 24.

Governor POLLOCK has appointed THOMAS F. BELL (Democrat) Judge of the District composed of Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne, in place of Judge PORTER, resigned.

The Weather, &c., at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sunday, March 25, 7 P. M.

The weather is pleasant with a light wind from the southeast. We shall look for the arrival of the *Asia*, with Liverpool dates of the 17th inst., on Tuesday next.

Municipal Nominations.

PORTLAND, Sunday, March 25.

At a very large and harmonious meeting of the citizens on Saturday evening, JAMES T. MCCOFF was nominated as candidate for Mayor in opposition to NEAL DOW.

Railroad Casualty.

UTICA, Sunday, March 25.

JOSEPH WARD, driver, of Mansfield, Ohio, was killed this morning in attempting to jump from the freight train at Oriskany Corners. He was going to New-York with cattle.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, March 24.

There is no water feet of water in the channel of the river here, and the weather is thawing. We were visited with a snow storm this morning.

THE RAILROAD TOLLS.

QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Shall Our Railroads be Taxed for the Support of the State Government?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the 20th instant, the Governor of this State sent a message to the Legislature recommending the imposition of Canal tolls upon the Railroads competing with the Canals as the means of replenishing an exhausted treasury. We cannot allow such a recommendation, involving in an eminent degree the welfare of our Railroads and the public, to pass unnoticed; nor without using the occasion for insisting upon what we believe to be the correct policy to be pursued in such cases, and the proper functions of Government in all that relates to the movements of commerce.

The exigency is as follows: For a long period the Canal tolls were not only sufficient to meet the current charges for their maintenance, and the interest on their costs, but also with other sources of revenue to defray the expenses of the State without resort to direct taxation, and return to the State Treasury many times their original cost. Up to the time of the adoption of the present Constitution of the State, the direction and appropriation of the Canal revenues remained under Legislative control. That instrument, however, divested this body of discretionary power over the revenues, and provided, among other uses, that there should annually be set apart the sum of $1,850,000, as follows:

To pay interest and principal of Canal debt	$1,300,000
To pay interest and principal of the General Fund debt	350,000
Support of Government	200,000
Total	$1,850,000

Without raising the question as to the propriety of legislating by constitutional enactments, and subjecting to an immutable standard matters constantly fluctuating, and over which the umpirage can exert no control, the above provisions were undoubtedly inserted under a belief that the revenue of the Canals would continue to augment in the ratio of their previous increase. Such, however, has not proved to be the fact. The expenditures of Government, in the mean time, have gone on increasing from the more numerous calls made upon it, among the more important of which is the interest arising on the debt recently contracted for the Enlargement. The excess, for the present year, of expenditures over receipts from all sources is estimated at $541,038; for 1856, $911,626; and for 1857, over $1,000,000, assuming the revenues of the Canal to produce annually $2,966,665, the receipts of the past year. That they will not exceed this sum till the Enlargement shall have been completed, is inferred from the fact that they have regularly decreased for the past three years, as follows:

Receipts for 1853	$3,179,145
Receipts for 1853	3,108,546
Receipts for 1854	2,966,665

Admitting, therefore, that the necessities of the State Government are to be largely in advance of the ordinary sources of revenue, the question for consideration is, What *extraordinary* measure shall be resorted to, to supply the defect?

The proposition submitted to the Legislature is to *tax* the movement of freight on the railroads of the State coming into competition with the canals, on the ground that the decrease of the canal revenues has been due to the diversion of their business to the roads. This proposition is so unsound in principle and injurious in practice, that we cannot suffer it to pass without a thorough demonstration of its fallacy.

The object of every improved highway is to *reduce* the cost of transportation. Previous to the construction of the Erie Canal, a common road, as good as could be constructed out of the soil over which it passed, existed between Albany and Buffalo. Yet we are informed in a report submitted to the Legislature of 1817, and which formed the basis of action that led to the construction of the Erie Canal, that the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from Buffalo to New-York was $100, and the time required twenty days! It was to reduce the cost for the same from one hundred to five dollars, and the time from twenty to five days, that the canal was proposed and constructed. The idea of deriving a revenue from it sufficient to liquidate its own cost, and defray, for a long series of years, the expenses of the State Government, never entered into the mind of those most sanguine as to the result. It was the commercial advantages which were to flow to the people of the States, by opening to their inaccessible territories, and to the vast commerce of the Lakes and the Valley of the Mississippi, an outlet to market, that led to the construction of the canal. These were the ennobling themes which inspired the hearts and made eloquent the lips of those great men to whose unfaltering faith and perseverance, amid obloquy and opposition, New-York owes her present exalted position. The object which they sought to accomplish was the *reduction* of the cost of transportation to its lowest possible limit, not the devising of a cunning method for the taxing of commerce, as a means of supporting the State, or for any other purpose than that of facilitating its own movement.

In process of time, however, by the system of tolls imposed, the Canals produced a sum greater than was required for the payment of charges upon it and the interest upon its cost. The balance went into the State Treasury, and was used for the ordinary expenditures of Government, which were thus in a great measure thrown upon the commerce passing between Albany and Buffalo—a most mistaken policy, as we can readily prove. Time, however, sanctioned the error, and unfortunately inculcated the sentiment that the Canal revenues were the *proper* source from which nearly all the expenditure of Government should be defrayed. The principle upon which tolls should alone be imposed—to defray the cost of transportation, and that only,—was thus lost sight of; and what, under any other circumstances, would be considered an enormity sufficient to arouse the indignation of a whole people, is regarded as the proper and legitimate source of revenue for the ordinary expenses of Government. It is easy to see how easily and insensibly Governor CLARK has been led on to the untenable ground on which he now stands, and to submit a proposition which we are confident his good sense will revolt against, as soon as it is stripped of the guises which conceal its real nature.

The only correct principle upon which *taxes* can be assessed is that which shall produce a given revenue in a manner involving the least harm or loss to the tax-payer. The tax, therefore, should never deprive him of *the means* of payment; or what is the same thing, should never interfere with *the processes* of labor. It should only tax *results*. For instance, a cargo of timber transported over the Erie Canal, costing at the place of its manufacture $500, may be, and often is worked up into *results*, the value of which is *fifty thousand* dollars. A tax of one per cent, on the result, in this case, and which would not be regarded as erroneous, would produce $500; a tax to an equal amount on the raw material, imposed in the shape of tolls or transportation charges, would be equal to the full value of the article at the place of shipment, and prevent its being sent to market at all; leaving the State without revenue, and a thousand people perhaps, without employment. The above illustration may serve for every article transported on the Canal. Most of the Western products which form the basis upon which rest the vast and ramified manufacturing and commercial interests of the East, have so insignificant a value at the places of their production, compared with what is added before they reach the consumer, that the imposition of a few cents per ton to the charges of transportation, would prevent their being sent to market at all; destroy their commercial value altogether, and with it the vast interests and the numerous communities whose employment and support consist in adapting such material to the uses of life. Raw materials, disunited from labor, possess no value. To throw obstacles in the way of the union of the two is to keep man a savage and nature a desert. The degree of civilization, wealth and prosperity in every country is, consequently, exactly measured by the number and excellence of its *roads*. The construction of an improved highway is the greatest gift that a man can confer upon his fellows. Genius has not a more fitting vocation, and there is none in which she has achieved more sublime results than in cheapening the cost of transportation, and in reducing the time required for its movements.

The Erie Canal was constructed at a period when works of the kind were the most approved instruments of the internal commerce of a country. It was a vast improvement upon the ordinary highway. But since it was completed the inventive genius of the present age has developed and perfected the *Railway*, which is, in many particulars, as great an improvement upon the Canal as was the latter over the common road. Now the real point to be decided is, whether we shall profit by the progress of discovery and invention, or ignore both under the delusion that an *effete* past is worth preserving, because it has cost us something. The Governor takes the affirmative of the proposition, and says, practically, "We have a work on hand constructed in the past generation, and which has been superseded by a more improved method. This, if allowed, will draw off its trade and render it unproductive." To show that we have not misstated his proposition, we quote the following from his recent message:

"In 1851 the laws imposing Canal tolls upon railroad tonnage, as well as those prohibiting any roads from carrying freight, were repealed, and at once the door was thrown open, and free competition on the part of railroads with the canals for the carriage of freight invited. This opportunity the railroads have improved with all the skill and assiduity that talent, energy and money could secure. The result is before us. Although the resources of the great West are being developed to a largely increased extent annually; although new avenues and facilities are being opened, increasing the area and amount of business, and of property forwarded by some of those rival routes through our State to the great commercial mart, *the revenues of the Canals have diminished and are diminishing, while the freight and receipts from freight by the railroads, are annually, monthly and daily, increasing.*

The true and only policy, then, in my opinion, is the imposition of Canal tolls upon the Railroad tonnage on all the Railroads diverting business from the Canals.

The total movement or tons carried one mile on the Canals during the last year, *decreased* 31,720,680 tons, while on the three trunk Railroads alone it *increased* 55,736,480 tons. That the actual tonnage on the Canals during that period *decreased* 81,991 tons, and their revenues *decreased* $431,152, while the tonnage on those three roads alone *increased* 316,458 tons, and their revenues from freight alone increased $1,926,098.

The *decrease* of tonnage on the Canals for that period upon the products of the forest was	52,760 tons.
Upon vegetable food	167,365 tons.
And upon merchandise	59,305 tons.
There was an *increase* upon those *three* roads alone upon the products of the forest of	63,174 tons.
Vegetable food	122,436 tons.
And merchandise	77,135 tons.

This diversion existing and rendering taxation necessary, justice and equity would single out the institutions creating and reaping the benefits of diversion as those which should be required to meet the burdens.

Here is the case fairly stated. The canal cannot compete with the road, as the revenue of the one is *daily* and *monthly* increasing; while that of the other is *daily* and *monthly* decreasing. The fact shows the cause. The one is better adapted to the needs of commerce than the other—is an improvement upon past experience and acquisition.

Governor CLARK demonstrates the superiority of the railway to the canal. His proofs are conclusive. But he entirely forgets that the stronger the case he makes out for relief the stronger the reason why none should be extended. In such case the relief costs more than it comes to. Let us illustrate this point. We will suppose the Erie Canal to have been a private enterprise, and that previous to its construction the State owned a *Macadamized road* between Albany and Buffalo, at a cost of $1,000,000; and from the use of which she derived a large income. It is easy to see that the canal would, if left free from restrictions, supersede the road and destroy its value. How would Governor CLARK act in such an emergency? Would he say that the road and the interests of the State must be protected, by denying to the canal the right to carry at a cheaper rate than the road? —or would he not rather take the only tenable ground, "that the people of the State would be benefitted to a much greater degree by the reduced cost of transportation, and the facilities extended to commercial operations by means of the canal, even if that rendered their previous investments in the road entirely valueless!" We think he would not hesitate in coming to such a conclusion. Yet the proposition before him is precisely similar. He tells us that the railroads are daily increasing their business at the expense of the Canals. Why? Because they are better adapted to the objects for which both were constructed. He tells us that we have vested interests in the Canals which must be preserved. If we have invested in an unprofitable work, or in an exploded process, is it well to go on increasing this investment? Can we afford to perpetuate an abuse because it has cost us something? Could an individual sustain himself for a moment should he continue the use of machinery or processes which the inventive genius of the age has rendered valueless, when compared with those that superseded them? Would not a person persisting in such folly be regarded as insane, and better fitted for a lunatic asylum than to superintend a manufacturing or commercial establishment? There is not a doubt of this. Can a State wisely persist in a course which would ruin an individual? It may not become bankrupt by so doing, but it must be greatly impoverished. The only safe way is to "let the dead bury their dead." Nothing that will not stand upon its own merits is worth preserving. That a piece of machinery has cost us something is no good reason why we should continue its use. Go into a large machine shop, and not a day passes in which you will not find a tool, a process, or piece of machinery passing out of use and reckoned among the things that were, but which in their day occupied the front rank among useful inventions. That they have been supplanted and thrown aside does not argue a loss on the whole, as something better has taken their place, which more than compensates the amount of the original outlay. If Railways have superseded the Erie Canal, we shall most heartily rejoice and regard the fact as the most striking and gratifying evidence of the progress of society. It would be equivalent to a *greater result at a less cost*, and that there is one step less between ourselves and our desires. We hope in the same manner to see Railroads superseded by some contrivance which shall still more abridge labor, and advance mankind a step further on his way.

We have shown the true principle in taxation to be to tax *results*, not *processes*. If we assume to tax the latter we defeat the process, and are without either the result or revenue. *Results* can bear taxation; *processes* cannot. The reduction equal to ten cents on the cost of transporting a barrel of flour from Buffalo to New-York, adds a circle of fifty miles to the area of its trade—an area, perhaps, equal to the State of Ohio. By adding the above sum to the cost of transportation, we turn off the trade of so much territory to other cities, and into other channels of trade. By attracting it we may add 50,000 to our population, and to our wealth and commerce in equal degree. Shall our State encourage such results; or shall we drive them away from us? This is the problem which the Legislature are called upon to solve. The tax, in either case, must be paid. Shall we increase or weaken our ability to pay it, by the mode in which it is levied? If we encourage commerce to come to us, and tax *the result*, it will only amount to the smallest fraction of the gains we make out of it. If we tax *the movement*, we strangle it to an equal degree, and turn from our doors a commerce worth perhaps $50,000,000 to raise $500,000. Upon which hypothesis are we the better able to pay? We ask Gov. CLARK; we ask the Legislature; we ask the people of the State; we ask New-York City.

The cost of the Erie and Champlain Canals up to 1854 (exclusive of the enlargement, which has been nearly unproductive) has been only $10,703,-734. The receipts have been $62,547,346, leaving for property over cost $40,066,212, or a profit of 400 per cent. The interest paid on the debt contracted for their construction has been $6,230,684. The net profits arising from these works has been at least $36,000,000, upon a cost of some $10,000,-000. The two canals are now producing a gross income of some 30 per cent. on their cost. From the excessive tolls levied, the works have been made partially instrumental in defeating the object of their construction; being taxed to support an extravagant and, in many cases, a wasteful Government, and for objects entirely outside their legitimate objects or functions. In this manner has the State lost many times more than the cost of her works. No wonder that commerce should seek to escape such exactions. For the State to pursue it to the railroads, whither it has fled, is only matched by illustration from remote history—of petty potentates, who were accustomed to live out of the impositions forced upon the unlucky merchants who came within their grasp. We can conceive no act so utterly indefensible in principle or so disastrous in results. We hope the State of New-York will not be led into a measure so injurious to all her best interests, and so disgraceful to the liberality of her past legislation.

Already has the cost of transportation on the Erie Canal cut off from us a large portion of the commerce of the West. On the one hand we have the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, on the other the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, which already divide a trade once monopolized by ourselves. The rivalry of the St. Lawrence Canal is most formidable. They have already diverted a large trade from our works. This fact is one of the strongest arguments urged for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The former, it is well known, are *Ship* Canals, allowing the largest Lake vessels to descend to tide water. They possess, therefore, very important advantages over the Erie, which even the enlargement cannot compensate. The rapid increase of tonnage on the St. Lawrence over the New-York Canals, proves the greater facilities offered by the former. This increase in the total tonnage of each for a series of years has been as follows:

Years.	N. Y. Canals.	St. Lawrence Canals.
1849	2,796,230	161,957
1849	2,884,739	218,533
1850	3,079,617	298,103
1851	3,268,744	450,400
*1853	3,068,441	510,779

It will be seen by the above statement that while the increase of the movement on the New-York Canals for five years has been thirty-five per cent. that on the St. Lawrence Canals has been nearly three hundred and fifty per cent. To counteract this dangerous division has our magnificent system of Railroads been built at an immense cost and sacrifice; and shall we paralyze the only works that can compete with our rivals, which threaten to turn into foreign channels the golden stream of commerce which has made New-York the great Commercial City of the world—and the State, the Empire State?

On the South, Philadelphia and Baltimore have Railroads, recently opened, which placing these cities nearer the great seats of production than ourselves, are already dividing with us a commerce of which we once had a complete monopoly. Under such circumstances, and now that resolute and successful competitors have risen on every hand, shall we embarrass the action of the only works which can insure us success in the tremendous struggle upon which we are entering?

The total value of the imports and exports, or the Foreign Commerce of the City of New-York is some $250,000,000. Suppose Governor CLARK, (the State having the power,) were to submit a proposition to tax this commerce to replenish an exhausted treasury. How would such a proposition be received; the effect of which would be to send this commerce to our other great marts of trade—to Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore—leaving our harbor deserted, our wharves and warehouses unoccupied, and our City without commercial or industrial pursuits or population. Would not such a proposition, so disastrous in results, excite an universal outburst of indignation? Yet, the proposition of Governor CLARK is precisely similar in kind, only vastly more injurious in degree. Instead of taxing the commerce of France or England, he proposes to tax that of Ohio and Indiana—of the whole interior of the country—which, passing over our railroads and canals, far exceeds our foreign commerce, and amounts to more than $300,000,000 annually; a commerce vastly more valuable to the State than its foreign, as it forms not only the basis of this, but of the greater part of all our industrial and commercial enterprises. Yet, our foreign commerce is the *result* of our domestic commerce, and might well bear taxation in comparison with the former.

The injustice of the proposed measure is as flagrant as its impolicy. Money is wanted for expenditures to be made, perhaps, in St. Lawrence or Suffolk Counties. How should such charges be paid? Governor CLARK says "levy taxes upon the farmers and millers of Ohio and Michigan who send their produce to New-York; upon the Western merchant who comes here to buy his goods." How such a system can be reconciled with justice is more than we can see. If the people of St. Lawrence or Suffolk want money from the Treasury, let those who enjoy the benefit bear the burden, not the foreigner, or the citizens of Erie and Monroe Counties, upon whose trade it is proposed to impose a penalty for coming here to enrich us.

We have thus presented a few, and only a few, of the considerations that can be urged against the proposed measure. We have treated it purely in its economic aspects. We are confident that the good sense of Governor CLARK has been misled by assuming *precedent* to be founded upon a correct *principle*. It is a mistake we are all constantly committing. That in the case before us they do not agree, we are confident we have fully proved. The precedent was established when a monopoly of trade secured a comparative immunity for our errors. Such immunity no longer exists, and our only safety hereafter is in placing ourselves on the broad ground of *principle*, which is the only *expediency*.

THE PEOPLE.

* As we have not before us the movement on the St. Lawrence Canals for those years we cannot institute a comparison for 1853 and 1854.

Enlistments for the British Army in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 23.

Our readers generally are probably not aware that an office for recruiting men for service in the British army before Sebastopol is now open in Philadelphia, but such is nevertheless the fact. The following advertisement has recently appeared in one or more of the daily papers of this city:

The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia is empowered by Her Britannic Majesty's Government to raise any number of men which may be required to serve in the Foreign Legion. Depôts are established at Halifax, and all able-bodied men, between the ages of 20 and 35 years, who may present themselves, will be enlisted. The term of service will be three or five years. Officers who have seen service are eligible for commissions. Sergeons, speaking the Continental languages, or some of them, will be required. Pensions or gratuities for wounds or eminent service in the field, will also be given. At the expiration of the term for which they enlist, the troops will be sent to their native countries or America. Inquire for particulars at No. 68 South Third-street, between 10 and 12, and 4 and 5.

We called this morning at the place indicated, and found in the second story of the building two large rooms, bare of furniture, which are ostensibly occupied by a German named H. HERTZ. Mr. HERTZ was on the spot, but he appeared to be merely a cover of the real superintendent of the establishment, who is a young British officer. We made some inquiry concerning the matter, and were informed that it was not a recruiting station. It was merely "an office of reference," and persons who desired to enlist in the British army for "service in the colonies elsewhere," would assent to Halifax, where they would be enlisted and receive thirty dollars bounty.

The "office of reference" is evidently a scheme to avoid the consequences of an infraction of certain existing laws. The following will be found in *Kent's Commentary*, vol. 1, p. 122, where "it is declared to be a misdemeanor for any * * * person, except a subject or citizen of a foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, transiently within the United States, on board of any foreign armed vessel, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself," &c., &c.

Neither Mr. HERTZ nor the recruiting officer was willing to give us any information upon the subject of our inquiries, except what we have already stated. We learned upon inquiry in other quarters that a great number of persons, principally Germans, had already enlisted, and the number of persons offering had not diminished. These recruits are intended for the foreign legion authorized by Parliament. If they drain off a portion of the surplus foreign population in our principal cities we might be reconciled to allow John Bull to go on with the rather singular operation of recruiting men for his Crimea ranks from our midst. There has been a heavy business done in this way at a similar office opened in the City of New-York.

Artificial Limbs.

We all remember how the schoolboys looked up from their marbles and ceased from playing ball when the "man with the wooden leg" pegged by. It was a great wonder, that wooden leg—so convenient in its insensibility, so curious in replacing, though imperfectly, a *bonâ fide* leg of flesh and bone. It was a very rude affair—a cushioned butt and a tapering stick below, which, taken as a whole, very closely resembled a worn-down and curtailed broom-stick. It is not quite obsolete yet. We see it sometimes in our walks about the City; indeed, if we look out of our office window we see a couple of them, propping as well as they may, an old soldier, who peddles TIMES, *Herald*, and *Tribunes*, as cheap as the cheapest, and without any Chatham-street importunity to customers. But these primitive wooden legs have not increased in a ratio proportionate to the increase of the people, to the number of capital operations that are performed, nor to the crowds of ambitious surgeons, who dream of their first amputation as the proper beginning of their career. The "peg legs" are "fading out;" but, meanwhile, it is marvellous how many people whose calves are not a bit attenuated, whose ankles are well-turned, and the motions of their knee-joints perfect, walk with a curious halt, as if, a long time ago, they had suffered rheumatism. A gentleman walked into our office, a few weeks ago, and candidly confessed, to our surprise, that he had an artificial leg on, and requested us to say which it was. After he had taken a few turns up and down the room, we guessed the left one; he quietly stripped up the pantaloon, and showed us that the right one was not made of flesh; but we confessed to a double surprise on discovering that, though he seemed like a well-formed man, the *whole* of the *lower third of his body* was a curious construction of wood and leather. One leg, to near the knee, and the other, to a point above it, were the work of art. We have met him since in Broadway, marching off so independently, without a crutch or substantial cane, that not one in a hundred would suspect that he had suffered anything worse in his locomotive organs than perhaps the presentiment of a coming East wind in rheumatic knee-joints.

The best artificial limbs that we have seen—and we may say so modestly, since at the London World's Fair they took the premium away from thirty eager competitors, and at our own Crystal Palace the highest award, since they have a string of premiums altogether too "numerous to mention," and the most unlimited praises of the first living surgeons—are those of PALMER & Co's patent. Specimens of them are to be seen at No. 378 Broadway. They are constructed of willow, covered with parchment, painted a flesh color and beautifully enameled; are remarkably light and are not burdensome in their attachments. Perfect ventilation is secured to the stump.

The knee joint, being a successful imitation of the ball and socket joint, avoids the deformity that the ordinary tenon and mortice joint exposes upon bending the limb. The ankle and toe joints are also imitated, and cords, operated by springs, cams and eccentrics, and the stamp of the leg, enable the one who uses this contrivance to feel a degree of certainty in its movements that is very surprising.

When surgery is a perfected science, and amputation—its opprobrium—has ceased to be a common operation, these willow and parchment counterfeits of good Christian legs will be of less account; but till then there is no fear that Messrs. PALMER & Co., will not be appreciated as benefactors by many unfortunate cripples and all their friends.

Later from Hayti—Resignation of the French Consul-General.

By the arrival of the American brig *W. T. Dugan*, from Port au Prince, we have news to the 6th of March.

REYBAND, the French Consul-General at the Island of Hayti, who has the credit of having thwarted all the operations of GREEN and WALSH, and the CAZNEAUS in St. Domingo, has resigned and returned to France.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* cast anchor in the harbor of Port au Prince on the 22d February, and shortly after noon of that day, lost acting-master THOMAS W. BRODHEAD, of New-Hampshire, of what is termed *fievre de posterne*, by the journals of Port au Prince. His funeral took place on the 23d. An armed detachment and thirty marines rendered military honors to the deceased, whose hearse was also followed by a number of the officers of the *Falmouth*.

The yellow fever is raging, as usual at this season, in the harbor and among the shipping. It is almost certain death to an unacclimated person to sleep in a vessel within the inner harbor over night.

Captain SNOW, of the *Falmouth*, had first arrived from St. Domingo City, where he says he was requested by the CAZNEAUS not to fire the customary salute on entering the harbor. He therefore made his stay there very brief. He was to sail in a day or two for Gonaives.

Declension of Major Breckinridge.

It will be seen, by the following letter, that Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE declines making a canvass for Congress the present year. Perhaps "Sam" has frightened the gallant Major. *Quien Sabe?*

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Statesman:

DEAR SIR: I have observed that the County meetings and the Democratic press of this District have expressed a preference for me as the nominee for Congress, and perhaps I am justified in supposing it to be the desire of my party that I shall again be a candidate. For nearly a year I have foreseen that it would not be in my power, at present, to make another canvass; and I should have made this announcement earlier, but that it seemed to me to be more decorous first to complete the term for which I was elected. At the earliest moment after my return home, I communicated this conclusion to the delegates from the District, assembled at the Democratic State Convention, and now make it more public in this form, that the Democracy may take the proper steps to select a candidate.

Feeling strongly the bonds of political and personal friendships, forged in the heat of ardent contests, nothing less than the most controlling reasons could induce me to decline the canvass. Those reasons are purely private and domestic—but they are such as the obligations of honor and duty do not permit me to disregard. And in asking, for the present, an honorable discharge, I hope it is not improper for me to say here, that I do it with a heart full of gratitude to the people of this District for their unwavering confidence, and that the remembrance of their kindness will be cherished by me with enthusiastic memory, until the pulses of life forever cease to beat.

To my political opponents I desire to express my acknowledgments for the general fairness and courtesy of their course in conflicts characterized by great excitement. If, like myself, they feel no sting in recording to the past, I am sure we shall jog on together in social life with reciprocal sentiments of good will. Indeed, the old Whig party of the Ashland District was a bold and manly party, and for my part, I have them it surrender its name and lower its flag with regret. We retire from the field together; but should it ever be my fortune to reappear on the political theatre, I shall be happy to welcome our old friends in their old uniform—of whom, at least, it could be said that under the name of Whigs they suffered a fair field and an open encounter.

Yours very truly,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$317,800 IN SPECIE.

FROM CALIFORNIA TO MARCH 1.

THE PANIC SUBSIDING.

THE MINES.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

AUSTRALIA DATES TO JAN. 16.

THE LAST FROM ACAPULCO.

Marriages, Deaths, &c.

The steamship *George Law*, Lieut. G. V. FOX, United States Navy, commanding, left Aspinwall at 12½ o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 24th. Purser E. H. MITCHELL, J. HAWES & Co., WELLS, FARGO & Co., obliging us with the prompt delivery of our mails and packages and their voluntary memoranda.

She brings the California mails of the 1st March, $317,800 in treasure on freight, and 294 passengers. Encountered a severe gale from the northeast on the 20th.

March 23, at 7½ A. M., off Hatteras, passed schr. *S. E. Parker*, of Norfolk.

The steamship *Golden Gate*, ALLAN MCLANE, Esq., commander, left San Francisco at 10½ P. M., on the 1st, and made the run to Panama in 11 days and 4 hours, (running time,) the quickest passage ever made by any steamer on the Pacific.

The outward passengers by the *George Law* were landed at Aspinwall on the morning of the 13th, and left Panama on the *Golden Age* the same day.

Treasure List per Steamship George Law.

Drexel & Co.	$100,000	Baker & Morrell	4,000
Metropolitan Bank	70,000	H. Harris & Co.	3,000
A. Fish & Bro.	35,000	Wm Seligman & Co.	3,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	15,000	Schamberg, Hoster	2,000
Order (of W., F. & Co.)	34,000	Oscar Mayer	1,000
Bingham & Reynolds	10,650	J G Wyman & Co.	1,000
Adams & Co.	10,000	Hambarger & Bro.	1,000
Ross, Falconer & Co.	8,007	Henry Strybing	1,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	8,510	G Rosenstock	1,000
Jos Phelan, Jr.	7,500	Ellis & Newell	2,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	6,700		
Total			$307,000

The following is the amount of shipments as published in the San Francisco *Evening News* of March 1:

Shipments of Treasure—March 1.

PER PANAMA MAIL STEAMSHIP GOLDEN GATE.			
Drexel, Sather & Church	$100,000	J. & M. Phelan	1,000
D. L. Boon & Co.	1,000	Hambarger & Bro.	2,000
B. Davidson (London)	80,000	J. Seligman & Co.	3,000
Lucas, Turner & Co.	70,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	80,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	80,000	Chas. H. Stryhing	2,000
S. Rich & Bros.	25,000	Hahn & Klein	1,000
Bingham & Reynolds.	10,000	S. W. Homestock	2,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	10,700	Other shippers	2,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	7,744		
		Total	$600,000

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1855.

The steamship *Golden Gate* leaves in the morning taken a large Mail, and a very small amount of Gold Dust in comparison with former shipments; and you may consider yourselves very fortunate to get any at all, for we can't get any here, it has been difficult to collect enough to buy our dinners. This has been probably the "tightest steamer day" ever known in San Francisco. The rain has poured down in torrents which gives hopes of better times to come, as it was much needed in the mines to enable miners to prosecute their labors, and wash out the dirt thrown in piles awaiting its coming, on that account a rainy day here is rather calculated to make the people cheerful instead of gloomy. You will gather from the papers that there has been no business done for the past week of any consequence. Almost the entire resources of the merchants and traders are locked up in the vaults of the Banking Houses that have suspended. It is true large amounts were drawn from them during the "run," but it was money belonging principally to the mechanics and working classes. Very few merchants "checked" on the Banks at all, during the "run," having so much confidence in their ability to stand it, as to refrain from drawing even their daily requirements. Some even borrowed for the sake of depositing, intending thereby to show their desire and determination to stand by their friends. I don't say that in many instances it was a "make capital," and give them a claim in return and be allowed to overdraw a few thousands on "steamer day," but I have my *opinion*. Of course they have all "put their foot in it" and would be very glad now to get back what they have thus locked up, without saying a word about overdrawing. It follows as a matter of course that they cannot remit this steamer. Ten per cent. has been paid to-day for money, payable two days hence, by houses that stand A 1, and very hard work to get any even at that.

The blow given all kinds of

...ers. A poor Dutchman who had a couple of ... deposited them; happening to hear some doubts expressed about them the next morning, he hastened off, and drew it out again; took it to WRIGHT'S, and opened...[illegible] ten yards from the door before he saw a man rushing in his office looking wild. Poor Hollander thought the devil must be to pay there too, and forthwith drew a check for his two hundred. He continued to deposit and draw again at nearly every banking-house in town, when getting tired out, and thoroughly in despair, sat down upon a curbstone, wiped the perspiration from his face and soliloquized thus: "Mine Cot, Mine Cot, vere shall I put mine tollar? Me put him in ten different Pank; so soon I put him tere he pe[illegible] to preak—I gets him out, and he no preak. I tink every man vos proke. I take him home, and...him up in toe pottiest of mine vrow, and spose she proke I proke her head;" and struck with the idea, he rushed for home, and probably has rejoiced over his plan, which more might have followed and been better off.

There are some half dozen clipper ships recently arrived, that are discharging very slowly, in consequence of the inability of consignees to pay freight. The agents demand coin in payment for freight, and according to previous announcement "Coin is not in the country." Two or three of the ships alluded to have not yet "broken bulk." The beautiful little clipper the "*Haidee*" arrived two days since from Hong Kong. She is pretty enough to be worn as a breastpin. The "*Lotus*," from Boston, is the last arrival. We hope the people of Boston and New-York are in no hurry for their money,—if...they had better put themselves through a course of patience and seek to emulate Job—in making...purchases they had better make it "when I realise from my California shipment," payment to be made then—and a nice time your creditors will have waiting. It is quite likely about one hundred "cute persons," each one thinking himself very sly, "devilish sly," will rush down to Front-street, buy a miraculous lot of odds and ends and ship them off to us, with the full conviction that he will make 300 per cent. on them, because of everybody being alarmed. All shipments will cease, goods become scarce here, prices run up, &c. &c., and then make the operation doubly sure by shipping a couple of thousand barrels of Flour under the head of "unspecified merchandise," as in case of a ship now lying at our wharves—then let him go home chuckling and hold himself out at arm's length by the seat of his pantaloons for half an hour, and he will be perfectly sure he is the smartest man about that town. Of course that game has not been tried more than a dozen times within two years—lots of money they have made out of it too—but "go in" and you will come out very badly squeezed lemons. We have a few sly people here too. "A party" have chartered a fast vessel to slip off quietly to Australia, to-morrow or next day, and bring over three or four hundred tons of crushed and other sugars which they can buy very low there, and expect to realize a handsome profit on here; so they will, long before it can be sent out from New-York. Do send us fifteen or twenty cargoes of "all sorts," right away, we want them *so* bad. GYASCUTUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, March 1, 1855.

The *Golden Gate* has been detained until 4 o'clock this P. M., with the hope that the *Sonora*, now fully due, may arrive during the day. The sun has "popped out" two or three times this morning to take a look at us, and there is a prospect that the rain, following the fashions of the day, will "suspend." There is nothing particularly new or wonderful this morning to relate. There was some little excitement at ADAMS & Co.'s yesterday afternoon. A crowd of the "unterrified" commenced some warlike demonstrations on the paraphernalia of the Banking department; tearing down the screen, chipping and pounding the counter, &c., and calling loudly for MR. I. C. WOODS, and were considerably inclined to make a "muss." The clerks continued their avocations calmly until things began to look serious: when they very quietly buckled on their five shooters, and had not a large body of police arrived and quelled the riot, it's quite probable there would have been a resumption of metallic payment, and such certificates of deposit issued "a la COLT" as would have "settled accounts" instanter. The clerks and employés of ADAMS & Co. comprise about as energetic a set of fellows as were ever banded together—they are without an exception gentlemanly and courteous, but when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, look out! it's dangerous to fool with them, and "Pike County" would have found it so.

There was a meeting of the creditors of ROBINSON & Co. yesterday afternoon, and MR. R., very much against his wishes, was forced to attend. He made out a pitiful story, and from his own statement it would be supposed he was individually in the last stages of poverty and starvation, having rendered himself so by giving up every dollar to his creditors. Unfortunately his audience were a set of unbelievers, and his speech was often interrupted with ebullitions of popular opinion, such as "Gas," "Gammon," "Humbug," "Show us your statement." MR. R. didn't show any statement; all the one they got was from his lips, which was not received as law and gospel. Several Irish ladies present, with that energy of character, volubility and command of language for which they are noted, addressed MR. ROBINSON personally, and intimated a praiseworthy desire to insert a *clause* in the proceedings not calculated to prove a beautifying process to the benign features of MR. R.: "Och! ye thief of the world, where's me money? Where have ye hid it, ye rascally blackguard ye? Give me me hundred dollars, or I'll tear the eyes out of ye." And except for the police, MR. R. might have to-day been in a similar situation to the ancient and venerable "Uncle Edward" of colored memory. The affairs of this Banking Institution are generally considered very much "mixed" and a "bad egg."

The next similar production of a hen, and causing suspicions of *foul* play, is the Savings Bank of Dr. WRIGHT, which the community insist is all wrong, he being the only man that thus far has saved anything. It is not for your correspondent to give an opinion; all that he has to offer is the fact that Dr. WRIGHT *wears a white cravat*. A banker wear a white cravat! If I had any stock in the Institution, and was offered a premium of 50 per cent., *I believe I should part with it*.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. have resumed and are paying all demands upon them. ADAMS & Co. still continue their express business as usual. LUCAS, TURNER & Co., DREXEL, SATTERS & CHURCH, D. DAVIDSON, TALLANT & WILDE, still continue on the even tenor of their way. All the other institutions that closed doors have "dried up," and as yet no dividends have been paid by any of them. They are all making "arrangements," and, according to their statements, will pay off everything and everybody, make an elaborate apology, and present each depositor with a demijohn of whisky and a box of cigars to "make merry" over the event. Hope and the heathen tell a flattering tale. We hope there is no...lehi in it.

LATER.—The sun is out and the steamer not yet in. It takes two days longer by the Panama route since the Railroad was finished than before. It's all right, however, and shows a praiseworthy and honest desire to give passengers the worth of their money. GYASCUTUS.

Division of California—The New State of "Columbia."

Reported for the San Francisco Herald.

SACRAMENTO, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1855.

Mr. HUNT—"As not to create a new State out of the Territory of California. (A very lengthy and able debate ensued on the introduction of this bill. Several motions were made, before the bill was read, that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.)

Mr. FARRER said: Every effort against the cause or the Union on this floor. He stated that, as we are [illegible] it was the duty of [illegible] to [illegible] of court to [illegible] of our [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Union, [illegible] of the Union, [illegible] of the Union,

Message of Governor Seymour, Relative to Canal Tolls on Railroads.

Message of the Governor to the Assembly, Transmitting Reports of the Commissioners of Canals and Canal Revenue, and also Special Messages of the Governor.

—By Mr. Spaulding.

In Assembly, Saturday, March 24.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred the Governor's Special Message in relation to the Canal Revenues, and various petitions and remonstrances for and against the imposition of canal tolls on railroad tonnage, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have given the subject such examination and reflection as their time and other duties devolving upon them would permit. They have approached it as a matter of very great importance, contemplating as it does the exercise of a very extraordinary power, to be resorted to only upon an unusual emergency and justified by urgent necessity. As a general principle, enterprise and improvements tending to develope the resources and increase the prosperity of the country should be encouraged and not unnecessarily restricted or encumbered. But at the same time the interest of the State and the government in this country is identical with that of the people, and that is paramount and first to be cared for by its legislators, not by interfering with vested inherent rights, but by properly restricting and controlling privileges granted and enjoyed as matters of favor and not of right.

The first question which appropriately presents itself for discussion, is what are the necessities of the State, calling for the exercise of this extraordinary power. The Constitution makes a complete disposition of the revenues of the public works, pledging the surplus after the payment to the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, to the public creditors, the support of the Government and the completion of the public works. Under that provision of the Constitution there was expended during the fiscal year, ending the 30th day of September last, for collections, superintendence and ordinary repairs, the sum of.....$1,227,866 20

The annuals set apart under the Constitution for the benefit of the public creditors, amounted to.....1,744,801 72

For the support of Government.....200,000 00

Total.....$3,188,727 92

The revenues amounted to.....3,068,055 21

Leaving a deficiency of.....$194,062 71

from meeting the requirements of the Constitution for the first time in the history of our canals.

For the current fiscal year, ending the 30th day of September next, there was at the last session of the Legislature, appropriated for collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, the sum of.....$1,085,000 00

The appropriations required by the Constitution for Sinking Funds for the payment of debts and interest are.....2,128,121 31

For the support of Government.....200,000 00

Total.....$3,413,121 31

The tolls collected on the Canals during the present fiscal year amount to.....$1,178,088 00

Receipts for the remainder of the year estimated at.....1,500,600 00

Total.....$2,678,088 00

Leaving a deficiency of.....$741,033 31

by means of which deficiency the appropriations for the support of Government and over $500,000 or the appropriation for the Sinking Funds for the payment of loans and interest, will be unprovided for out of such revenues.

For the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October next, the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs are estimated at.....$900,000

The appropriations required by the Constitution for Sinking Funds for the payment of debt and interest will amount to.....2,780,291

For the support of Government.....200,000

Total.....$3,880,291

being an increased amount of appropriations over those of the present fiscal year of $476,170, which necessarily involves the prospect of an increased deficiency.

For the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, 1856, the appropriations required by the Constitution for Sinking Funds and for the payment of debts and interest will amount to $3,956,000.

During that year all the loans will have been made for the enlargement and completion of the canals, which are authorized by the Constitution, and, thereafter the regular Constitutional appropriations for the Sinking Funds and the payment of debt and interest will be as follows:

Canal Debt Sinking Fund	$1,700,000 00
General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	350,000 00
Interest on Loans	450,000 00
For Sinking Fund to extinguish principal, &c.	350,462 20
Amounting to	$2,035,462 20

Estimating the annual expenditures for repairs at.....$900,000

and adding thereto the annual appropriation for the support of Government.....200,000

Total.....$1,100,000

and it shows that there will be required to meet the the Constitutional appropriations in the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1856, the sum of $4,068,000.

And for the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1857, and each subsequent year thereafter until the debts are paid, the sum of.....$4,135,462 20

It is evident, therefore, that unless there is a very large improvement in the revenues of the Canals, or that they are effectually aided by the means within the power of the Legislature, there will be very large deficiencies, and the Government will be wholly unable to make the provisions required in and guaranteed by the Constitution to the public creditors. The honor, the interest, the plighted faith and credit of the State, are all at stake upon the prompt and effectual action of this Legislature to provide for such deficiency. Whatever opinions may exist as to the necessity, wisdom or policy, for such large appropriations out of the Canal revenues for the benefit of the public creditors, and however strong may be the conviction that much smaller annual appropriations would have produced as great satisfaction to creditors, and would have brought them much nearer the ability of the Canals to meet them out of their revenues, it cannot affect or lessen the duty of the Legislature to provide for them as they are. It is the pledge of the people, as expressed in their fundamental law, and we, as legislators, are under obligations to neglect nothing, in the redemption of such pledge. Such, then, are the necessities of the State calling for immediate action at our hands.

The next question which appears to your Committee appropriate to consider, is what has occasioned, in part at least, such deficiency in the revenues.

When the canals were the only unrestricted avenues for the transportation of freight through this State, they monopolized nearly the entire carrying trade of the West, and their business and revenues increased with great rapidity. In 1851, at a time when it was supposed that the speedy enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals were secured beyond a peradventure, tolls and restrictions were removed from the transportation of freight by railroads, and they were permitted to enter the lists as free competitors with the Erie Canal for the carrying trade of the West.

Upon this, preparations were commenced by the several Railroad lines for the carriage of freight upon a gigantic scale, and not limiting themselves to such articles as could be carried profitably, and would naturally seek such avenues of transportation, they have left no means untried to divert the business from the Canals, and draw it to their own avenues of transportation. Regardless, in many instances, of the question whether money was to be made or lost by the operation, they have carried and united the transportation of many articles, the actual cost of the transportation of which exceeded the charges made or realized therefor. That course of policy, by whatever selfish motives actuated, had undoubtedly for its object the diversion of trade from the public works of this State. Whether it was done, at any cost, to swell up the revenues of the roads, and, by the exhibition of large receipts, to enhance their credit as borrowers in the market, or to injure and impair the revenues of the Canals, and ultimately to destroy their credit, it equally demands the attention of the Legislature. The result of such competition and transportation of freight on the Railroads is apparent in the diminished and diminishing receipts and tonnage of the Canals, and the increased and increasing receipts and tonnage upon the Railroads.

In the Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, presented to the Legislature on the 24th of January, 1851, (Assembly Doc. No. 27,) is contained the following paragraph, on page 11: "The Canal Board, in 1842, presented to the Assembly an elaborate report on the prospective revenues of the Canals, in which they arrived at the conclusion, from their past history, that it was prudent to anticipate, at least for the period of seven years, an increase of the tolls of the Erie and Champlain Canals, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for each period of seven years, that is to say, that the general result for seven years; would be equal to what the tolls of each year would amount to, calculated at that rate of increase from the seventh preceding year. The actual result of the seven years embraced in their estimate, fell short of their anticipations only a little more than half a million of dollars, in a gross amount of near $14,000,000. This is a remarkable close approximation to actual results in an estimate for so long a period, embracing transactions of such magnitude. But the results of further experience more fully justify the general correctness of the views exhibited by the Board. Bringing forward the computations on the basis of the same estimated rate of increase, it is found that in the whole period, from the opening of the Canals, including 1850, the actual revenues of the Erie and Champlain Canals have exceeded the progressive increase at 7 per cent. per year, for each period of seven years, by the sum of $1,762,442."

The actual increase was in fact over 8 per cent. Applying the same principle of estimate for the ensuing seven years founded on the actual returns of the preceding years, the following results are exhibited. The rate of toll in 1850, having been estimated as a general average at about 1¾ per cent., an additional estimate is added thereto for the deficiencies to be made for such deficiencies in that year. Our estimate for the actual amount received from tolls, together with the constitutional annuals, would make the amount of the revenues

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1851.....	$3,068,055	$3,262,497	.....	$194,442
1852.....	3,283,719	3,500,000	3,113,221	2,869,945
1853.....	3,500,297	3,744,318	3,344,778	2,943,478
1854.....	4,020,527	4,271,160	3,988,038	3,115,772

While shown conclusively that a continuance of the same rate of increase on account anterior to the Railroad competition, even of the reduced rates of toll, would have enabled the Canals to meet all the constitutional charges upon them and left a considerable surplus each year for appropriation towards the Enlargement. For the current year, instead of being a deficiency there would have been a surplus of probably nearly $400,000.

The resources of the Western portion of this State, and of the great West dependent upon the avenues of transportation through this State are not diminishing, but on the other hand are increasing with almost unparalleled rapidity. New avenues of communication through the Western and Northern States are continually being opened, tending to increase the business and amount of transportation through this State. Whence then is the diminution on the Canals? There can be but one answer given to that question. It is the diversion of trade to the Railroads through the State as competing lines,—lines competing and gaining the advantage by transportation at prices which are both unprofitable nor compensating, but losing and ruinous; and which involve, to use the words of the State Engineer, "the necessity of an immediate change in this policy to prevent the most serious embarrassment if not total bankruptcy."

The Auditor of the Canal Department has instituted a comparison between the business of the New-York State Canals and the three trunk Railroads through this State, the Northern, the Central, and the New-York and Erie Railroads, which will be found in his report on the tolls, trade and tonnage of the Canals, presented to the Legislature on the 5th of February last. Your Committee quote the result of the comparison from that report, as follows:

"The accompanying table, marked No. 47, exhibits the comparative business of the New-York State Canals, and the Northern, Central, and New-York and Erie Railroads, for the years 1853 and 1854. Such table exhibits the fact that while the total movement of freight or tons carried one mile on the Canals, have, during the last year, decreased 31,726,000 tons, on the said Railroads, it has increased 56,736,480 tons, and that during the last year the gross amount of tonnage upon the New-York State Canals and the three trunk Railroads combined, exceeds the amount of tonnage of 1853 by 834,401 tons, while the tonnage upon the Canals has decreased during that period 31,091 tons, with a decrease in revenue of $431,188; and the tonnage of such Railroads has increased 316,488 tons, with an increase of earnings from freight alone of $1,580,000.

"It also shows that while there has, during the last year, been a decrease of tonnage upon the Canals on the products of the forest of 88,760 tons, there has been an increase of such tonnage upon the New-York and Erie and the Northern Roads alone of 33,268 tons, and estimating the New-York Central at the same per cent. of increase as there is upon the total tonnage of such road, and it gives the total increase of such tonnage upon the three trunk railroads of 63,174 tons. While there has been a decrease of tonnage upon the Canals of vegetable food of 167,865 tons, there has been an increase upon the New-York and Erie and Northern Railroads of 21,157 tons; and, adding thereto the increase of the tonnage upon the New-York Central, at the same per cent. as its increase of total tonnage, and it makes the increase of such tonnage upon such roads 123,436 tons. And while there has been a decrease of the tonnage of merchandize upon the Canals of 52,308 tons, there has been an increase of such tonnage upon the three roads, including the increase upon the New-York Central, at the same per cent. as its total increase of tonnage, of 77,135 tons.

"Such facts prove too plainly to be contradicted that the diversion of tonnage by the railroads from the canals is of great and serious character; that it is not confined to what may be considered the legitimate business of railroads, but is principally felt in cheap and heavy articles of freight—products of the forest and agriculture belonging, without dispute, to the legitimate business of the canals."

In addition to the facts contained in the preceding quotation, which has been collated by the Auditor from official documents, some facts have been ascertained through authentic sources in relation to the transportation of specific articles at Buffalo and Dunkirk, which may be interesting and of importance in consideration of the question discussed in this report.

During the past season there was shipped at Buffalo:

	By Canal.	By Railroad.
Beef, barrels	26,750	24,763
Pork, barrels	123,258	13,207
Flour, barrels	268,194	386,615
Bacon, pounds	16,702,286	2,847,537
Butter, pounds	841,609	3,296,812
Wool, pounds	2,369,573	4,204,600
Corn, bushels	9,405,859	50,131
Wheat, bushels		114,654

During the three months of October, November and December, there were shipped by railroads at Buffalo 150,000 barrels of flour.

Included in the property sent from Dunkirk, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, last Fall, were the following items:

Flour, bbls	231,837
Bacon, beef, pork and fish, lbs	60,000,000
Butter, lbs	6,000,000
Cheese, lbs	9,000,000

And there arrived at Dunkirk 30,000 tons of up merchandize.

From the preceding facts your Committee are of opinion that the conclusion is inevitable that Railroad competition and diversion has in a very great degree caused the diminution of the revenues. And the causes which have operated are continuing to operate with increased and increasing force. It is well ascertained that combinations have been made, and arrangements have been entered into by different railroad companies with lines of propellers on the lakes, and steam and tow-boats on the Hudson, forming connected lines from the seaboard to Detroit, Cleveland, Sandusky, and other Western ports, to divert all the freight possible from the canals over the roads; one of such roads at least, if not more, having their agents scouring some of the Western States, and by authority contracting to carry freight at prices equivalent to carrying on the propeller for nothing, for the sake of getting and securing the freight of it upon the road.

Notwithstanding, as appears by the State Engineer's report upon Railroads, "experience has proved that the lowest rates at which ordinary freight can be carried to pay interest and expenses will average about two cents per ton per mile, for heavy agricultural products, three cents for groceries, and four cents for dry goods. The Railroads in their efforts to compete with the Canal carry flour from Buffalo to Albany for 60 cents a barrel, and even less, and to New-York, by the New-York and Erie Railroad and its tributaries at almost the same rate, and indeed at the rate of 50 cents only from Detroit to the city of New-York." Notwithstanding the lowest paying rate specified by the State Engineer, two cents per ton per mile for heavy agricultural products would amount to 78 cents per barrel from Albany to Buffalo, and about 96 cents from Buffalo or Dunkirk to New-York by the New-York and Erie Railroad and its tributaries. The same principle has been carried out by those roads upon all other freights which experience has shown to have been diverted from the Canals.

Why these roads should thus, at prices far below the remunerative standard, and as a consequent loss to themselves, seek thus to enter into competition with the Canals, can only be attributed to a desire on their part to accomplish what must plainly appear to be its inevitable result—a distrust in the people of the value and efficiency of their public works, an abandonment of the enlargement, direct taxation for the payment of the debt, and a monopoly of the carrying trade turned over into the hands of the railroads. With this stake to play for, enjoying, as they do, the ability to make up their losses on such freight by increased tariff of charges upon other freights and fare for passengers, and the game left entirely in their own hands without restriction, it is not astonishing that they enter upon it.

Such being the necessities of the State, and the prominent causes which have led thereto, the next inquiry arises, what is the appropriate and most effectual remedy. Your Committee have heard three modes suggested: One—direct taxation upon the people; another, taxation of property, to a certain per centage upon their capital for State purposes, exempting them from all town, county, and local taxes; third, imposing tolls upon railroad tonnage.

The necessities of the State having been to a very great extent occasioned by the action of private corporations and created to their benefit, it is not right that the burden should be thus imposed upon the people. A more equitable proposition is to let those who have created the burden be charged with its removal. Your Committee cannot for a single moment entertain the proposition of recommending a direct taxation upon the people for such purposes, particularly at this time, when an imperative necessity exists for the imposition of a mill tax upon the people for the benefit of the general fund and the support of the Government. As to the second proposition, proposing the taxation of a certain per centage upon the capital stock of corporations for State purposes and exempting them from all town, county and local taxes: this is virtually a taxation of the people, only adopting an indirect mode to accomplish it. The amount thus charged upon the corporations must bear a rateable proportion to the amount of town, county and local taxes from which they are relieved, and which are left to be discharged by the people or there will be an inequality in the taxation on the one side or the other. With such inequality it will conflict with one of the fundamental principles of our Government: equality of taxation as well as rights. If the inequality is against the people, it is unjust to them, creating upon them a greater burden than a direct tax, enuring to the relief of corporations. If the inequality is against the corporations, it is unjust towards them as a class, as they are with the single exception of some of the railroad corporations in no way connected with the matters rendering additional taxation necessary.

The last mode, imposing Canal tolls on railroad tonnage, appears in the opinion of your Committee to be the only true, just and equitable mode. As to the right of the State to impose such toll there can be no question. The railroad companies deriving their corporate from State legislation and being subject by the Constitution to such changes and amendments in their acts of incorporation as the Legislature may deem proper, the Legislature has the power to mould them in such form and subjects them to such charges and restrictions as they may deem the interest of the State to require. They have the power to prohibit them altogether from the carriage of freight and as a consequence can dictate the terms and conditions upon which it shall be carried.

The right being clear, the only questions left involve the justice and propriety of the exercise of the power, and entertaining in the premises portions of this report, in the opinion of your Committee, shows conclusively that the Canal revenues are seriously affected by the carrying trade of Railroads in this State, and that their revenues have been thereby very largely increased; and that such effects are to enlarge and at least attributable to a departure by those corporations from their legitimate functions, and to an effort by means of ruinous prices to divert the trade and business from the Canals. Such facts alone call upon the Legislature, as a matter of justice to the people of this State, to relieve the Canals from the burden of carrying the deficiency thereby thrown upon the people producing it. It is the remedy most obvious to the case. For, as the deficiency increases in amount as the diversion of trade from the Canals increases or diminishes, so the tolls on Railroad tonnage will increase or diminish, and so accommodate itself to the necessities of the case. A uniform tax upon property could not thus be adjusted to meet the exigency. There is no danger of diversion of trade through other States or routes to be apprehended therefrom. The low prices at which the Railroads at present carry their freight, is not founded upon competition with rival routes through other States and to other markets, but it has for its foundation and its cause competition with the Canal of this State. The result of the measure would be not the diversion of trade from this State, but it would restore it to the cheapest, although the less expeditious transport of the Canal.

The correct view of this subject is presented by the Auditor in his late report upon the tolls, trade and tonnage of the Canals, and the committee refer to the following passage from such report: "It is sometimes suggested that by the imposition of tolls upon railroad tonnage there will be a consequent increased cost of transportation through the State, resulting in a diversion of trade to other and rival routes through neighboring States. Such cannot, by any possibility, be the result of a proper and judicious discrimination of the tonnage to be charged with tolls. The expense of transportation upon the Canals will clearly not be affected by it, so that the charges upon Canal freights cannot be thereby increased. Under the present management of Railroads, in their strife to divert business from the Canals, and "contend with the water line in the economy of transportation," much freight has been carried by them at losing rates, the loss upon which has been made up to an extent as practicable, by a large tariff of freight upon many, if not all, articles composing legitimate Railroad freight. Confine the freighting business of Railroads to 'legitimate' Railroad freight, by imposing tolls upon 'legitimate' Canal freight, and the necessity of the increased tariff upon some to make up for losses on other descriptions of freight, no longer exist, and the necessary consequence will be the cheapening of transportation, and not its increase in cost."

Your Committee have, therefore, arrived at a firm conviction of the propriety, necessity and expediency of imposing tolls upon Railroad tonnage, and have prepared a bill for such purpose.

They have endeavored in such bill to discriminate in relation to the ratio of tolls to be charged upon certain companies governed as near as might be by the extent of the diversion and the proximity of the roads to the State works.

They have also exempted from such toll neat cattle, horses, sheep, swine, fresh meats, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, and the ordinary baggage of passengers, as being of a character proper to be relieved from the tax.

They also give the Commissioners of the Canal Fund the power to exempt such other articles of merchandize and vegetable food in their discretion as they shall deem legitimate railroad freight, not diverted from the business of the canals.

Based upon the freight carried upon the several railroads charged with toll during the last fiscal year, it is estimated that the receipts for toll under such bill will amount as follows: Full freight on tonnage of the roads included in section two of the proposed bill.....$343,746

Two-third freight on roads included in section three.....449,661

One half freight on the road included in section four.....45,230

Total.....$856,537

Your Committee, therefore, ask leave to introduce the accompanying bill:

An Act imposing tolls upon freight transported on certain Railroads named and referred to therein.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The several Railroad Companies of this State, hereinafter named, and such other Railroad Companies as the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall prescribe, are hereby required to make returns to the Auditor of the Canal Department at such times, in such manner, and at such places as may be directed and prescribed by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund of all the goods, chattels and other property transported on their respective roads, or any portion thereof, except neat cattle, horses, sheep, swine, fresh meats, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese and the ordinary baggage of passengers, transported upon their respective roads, that would have been paid on them from the point of receipts to the point of delivery, had they been transported the same number of miles on either of the Canals of this State.

SEC. 2. The New-York Central Railroad Company, the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls, the Oswego and Syracuse, the Rensselaer and Saratoga, the Saratoga and Schenectady, the Saratoga and Washington, and the Rome and Black River Railroad Companies, shall respectively pay into the Treasury of this State, on account of the Canal Fund, the same toll per mile upon all goods, chattels and other property, except neat cattle, horses, sheep, swine, fresh meats, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese and the ordinary baggage of passengers, transported upon their respective roads, that would have been paid on them from the point of receipts to the point of delivery, had they been transported the same number of miles on either of the Canals of this State.

SEC. 3. The New-York and Erie, the Buffalo and New-York City, the Buffalo, Corning and New-York, the Cayuga and Susquehanna, the Canandaigua and Elmira, the Syracuse and Binghampton, and the Watertown and Rome Railroad Companies, shall respectively pay into the treasury of this State, on account of the Canal Fund, two-thirds of the amount of toll per mile, upon all goods, chattels and other property, except neat cattle, horses, sheep, swine, fresh meats, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, and the ordinary baggage of passengers transported upon their respective roads, that would have been paid on them, from the point of receipt to the point of delivery, had they been transported the same number of miles on either of the Canals of this State.

SEC. 4. The Northern Railroad Company shall pay into the Treasury of this State, on account of the Canal Fund, one-half the amount of tolls per mile upon all goods, chattels and other property, except neat cattle, horses, sheep, swine, fresh meats, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, and the ordinary baggage of passengers transported upon such road, that would have been paid thereon from the point of receipt to the point of delivery, had they been transported the same number of miles on either of the Canals of this State.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such tolls shall be collected, and to enforce the collection and payment of the same, and every Railroad Company liable under the provisions of this act to the payment of toll, which shall neglect or refuse to comply with any regulation of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, made pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit to the people of this State, for every day of such neglect or refusal the sum of $2,000, and treble toll for all freights transported by them and not accounted for, and in every case of such forfeiture, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to sue for the penalty in the name of the people.

SEC. 6. In addition to the articles exempted from the payment of tolls by the first section of this act, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund may, in their discretion, exempt from the payment of tolls such articles of merchandize and vegetable food as they shall deem to be legitimate railroad freight, not diverted from the business of the Canals.

SEC. 7. The tolls collected by the State for freight transported on railroads as provided in this act, shall be deemed to belong to the Canal Fund, and shall be paid over and applied in the same manner as tolls collected on freight transported on the Canals of this State.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of May next.

Important Postal Announcement.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1855.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the act of Congress passed March 3, 1855, from and after the 1st of April next letters will not be dispatched from this office, in the mails, unless the postage thereon is prepaid, except only letters addressed to places beyond the limits of the United States, in those cases in which such letters can now be sent without prepayment.

Inquiries having been made at this office in respect to the proposed disposition of letters deposited without prepayment, a letter from HORATIO KING, Esq., the First Assistant Postmaster General, is subjoined hereto, communicating the instructions of the Post-Office Department upon this and other points of interest to the public.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT-OFFICE, March 22, 1855.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th inst. is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you—

1. The Act of 24 March, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to places within the United States, on the same or day following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a Post-Office, the Postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the Dead Letter Office.

2. Letters part paid should be dispatched, charged with the additional postage due at the pre-paid rate, according to distance, established by said Act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.

3. It is proper to forward a letter, when requested, in writing. When forwarded, no additional postage should be charged, if the letter, contrary to its address, has been missent. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage at the pre-paid rate, according to distance, established by the Act of March 3, 1855, aforesaid.

4. Ship letters, as they cannot be pre-paid, and are not supposed to be embraced in the new Act, will continue to be dispatched agreeably to the provisions of the 15th section of the Act of March 3, 1825.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster, New-York.

A Letter from Mr. Sedlo.

From the National Intelligencer, March 24.

NEW-YORK, MONTGOMERY HOUSE, March 22, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention has just been called to a paragraph, evidently founded in your account of the Black Warrior, of an article from the New-York Times of the 17th, charging to a certain correspondent correspondence, held, it would seem, between H. T. PERRY, Esq., my Secretary of Legation at Madrid, and the Department of State at Washington, and enclosing others which had passed between that gentleman and myself.

Had not the article of the Times gone beyond that point I should have treated it with the contempt it richly deserves from every honorable man; but when the press is permitted to descend to such calumnies I feel myself constrained to appeal to the intention of the public, and be permitted to forward a word of answer.

The object of the Times insinuates that my reserve and discretion, since my return to Washington could only be induced by the apprehension that the above correspondence should be alien to the public; and you, Sirs, not only seem to endorse that insinuation, but strive to make it more significant by the remark that the story narrated in it "is of too much interest to be withheld from your readers, for, although it be calculated to mystify, there light may soon be thrown on the subject."

I had imagined that your best claim, Messrs. Editors, could hardly be obscured by the mists of such a narrative, as I have some reason to know that very early, and long before the date of the publication in the TIMES, you had obtained access to the very papers alluded to in it. You ought from their perusal to have received the conviction that I could in no manner object to their being exposed to the public gaze. You certainly might, at any time, have obtained my leave for giving them entire to your readers.

If it be true that, in my Secretary of Legation, in the very man I had taken to my bosom, though he belonged not to my political creed, I had a spy and a traitor, it will never hurt me to let the world know how he carried on the infamous trade.

Please, Sirs, insert this letter in your next number, and believe me your very humble and obedient servant,

PIERRE SOULÉ.

Since Mr. SOULÉ has thought proper to admit the existence of the correspondence alluded to by the article of the New-York TIMES, copied into the *Intelligencer*, we might forego any observations on the letter which he has done us the honor to address to us; but it may not be improper for us to make one or two remarks upon it. First, we did not "obtain consent" to the correspondence referred to. A copy of it was voluntarily put confidentially placed in our hands for perusal in February, (not, however, by Mr. PERRY, with whom we have had no correspondence, direct or indirect,) and we respected that confidence by abstaining from any reference to the letters, until we found the statement in the New-York journal. Secondly, in copying the TIMES' article, we omitted those personal passages which we supposed Mr. SOULÉ could make just exceptions to. Thirdly, as the correspondence was not in our possession, it would have been an idle act it would have been impertinent and unprecedented, to ask Mr. SOULÉ's fiat for its publication; nor had we any motive for so novel a step, as we had no reason to doubt that the correspondence would, in due time, be sent to Congress with the other papers on the subject of our Spanish relations.

LONDON ATMOSPHERE.—A very pious English lady, having been introduced to the Persian ambassador, in London, exclaimed: "Is it possible that you are such idolators in Persia, as to worship the sun?" "Yes, Madame," replied he, "and so you would in England, if you ever saw him."

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution terminated on the 3d of March. The class in attendance numbered 194. Of this number, 77 have presented themselves as candidates for the Doctorate in Medicine, and received the Degree.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for our N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, March 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sale quiet, but steadily, at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls ₩ 100 lbs. The inspection Warehouse contained to-day 368 barrels Pots and 146 barrels Pearls—in all 508 barrels.

BEESWAX—There were 2,300 lbs. prime Yellow sold at 26½c.@27c., cash, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for, and is firm. The sales include 80 packages Mocha, at 14½c.@15c.; 100 Java, at 14c.@14½c.; and 300 bags Rio, at 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Pending the arrival of the *Atlantic*, there is an absence of activity in the market, but not of firmness in prices. The day's sales are estimated at at 1,200 bales. We subjoin a revised list of current rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair	10	10½	10½	10½
Fair	10½	11	11½	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved request, and as the amount offering is still limited, prices are very firm and buoyant. The Eastern and local trade are the principal operators; but there is more doing for export. The day's sales include 6,300 barrels. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 81½ @ 9 00
Straight State	9 00 @ 9 25
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½ @ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½ @ 9 81½
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½ @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81½@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50 @12 75

Canadian is in good demand, at full rates; 2,000 bbls., free, found buyers at $9 25@10 06½ for common to extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is pretty active, and commands rather firmer prices. The day's transactions add up 1,600 bbls., at $9 12½@9 75 for mixed to favorite, and $9 87½@10 75 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is salable and steady, at $3 75@4 ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $6 25@7 75 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 56½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, there being but very little offering, and this at prices far above the views of purchasers. We have heard of no important sales. Rye is also inactive, being scarce and held at $1 20 for Jersey, and $1 25 for Northern, a parcel of which was received to-day, by the river conveyance, from Albany, among the first receipts of the season this way. None sold. Barley is unchanged. Oats are less abundant, and are now worth 63c.@66c. for State and Western, and 55c.@57c. for Jersey and Southern, ₩ bush. Corn has been actively inquired for, both by the home trade and by shippers, but as a larger amount has been offering for sale, prices have evinced some symptoms of languor. The day's operations reach 67,000 bushels at from 86c.@$1 for Southern, and Jersey White and Yellow, ₩ bush. Among the sales were 10,000 bush. Western mixed, from store, at something near $1 ₩ bush. This is the general asking rate for this description.

HAY—We have heard of sales of 500 bales River at previous quotations.

HIDES—The demand is moderate, but prices are unchanged. The receipts have been rather in excess of the sales, but the stock on hand is not a heavy one, being estimated at something less than 58,000 of all kinds. Holders are not anxious sellers, and there is much firmness in the market.

HOPS—There were 25 bales last year's crop disposed of, at 16c.@21c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is rather quiet, but being in small supply, is stiffly held, generally at $28@30, usual terms, ₩ ton, within which range there have recently been sales of 400 to 500 tons, not previously reported. American Pig is in better request, and free transactions are rumored, but without authentic details. Nothing doing in any kind of Bar. English and Russian Sheet is in fair demand, at steady prices.

LATHS—Eastern are selling, in lots, at $2 ₩ thousand. The supply is still very moderate.

LEAD—Is in good request, at full prices. There is less offering.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole has generally been freely dealt in at buoyant rates. The sales of the week are computed at about 45,000 sides Hemlock, and 5,000 sides Oak, leaving a stock on hand of about 72,700 sides Hemlock, and 27,200 sides Oak. French Calfskins are salable and steady. There has been some inquiry for Salted Sheep skins, with some sales of No. 1 Splits and Roans, at $2 50@$4; and No. 2, $2 50@$3.

LIME—Rockland is freely taken at $1 for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has not varied,—the sales including 500 bbls. New-Orleans at 25c.@27c., and 22 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 22c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally inactive, but holders are firm. The supplies are reduced, but are deemed adequate to the wants of buyers.

OILS—Nothing really new has occrred in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is quiet, but held at 79c.@80c. for large, and 60c.@62c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. Some inquiry exists for Winter Lard Oil, which is worth from 65c.@68c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues rather quiet but firm, with sales of 600 bbls. in lots, at $14 31½@$14 37½ for old Mess; $14 25 for New Prime; and $16 for New Mess, ₩ bbl.—Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, with sales of only 100 pkgs. at 6½c.@6c. for Hams, and 5½c@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is not very brisk, but rules steady, the sales including 150 boxes short middles, at 8c. ₩ lb. Lard is pretty active at full prices; sales having been made of 400 bbls. common to strictly prime, at 9½c.@10c.; and 600 kegs, part 10½c@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand and is without change in value. The sales comprise 250 bbls. at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9@11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $15@$16 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$26 ₩ ton. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $18@$21 ₩ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in, but with freer receipts, especially of common qualities, which are but sparingly inquired for. In the absence of an active export demand, prices are less firm; we quote, Ohio 18c.@19c.; ordinary to prime State at 20c.@26c.; and choice do., Orange County, at 28c.@31c. ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is in better demand and is on the advance. The sales amount to about 700 casks fair to prime, at $4 87½@$5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile changed hands at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The market is a little more active and in very firm, with sales of 500 hhds. New-Orleans, at 4½c. @4¾c.; and 600 hhds Cuba Muscovado, at 4½c.@5½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is dull and heavy at 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Is in good request and commands full previous prices.

WHISKY—Some 300 bbls. Ohio and Prices were disposed of at 21c.@21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements footed up only small lots Cotton at 5-32d.@7-16d. ₩ lb. and 1,200 bushels Corn at 7½d. in ships' bags, ₩ bushel. For London, there were taken but 20 bales Rags at 20s. For Havre, the shipments were limited at old rates. For Bremen, the engagements consisted of 60 bales Cotton at 1c. ₩ lb.; 30 bbls. Honey at 2½c. ₩ gallon; and 1,900

Arrivals and Sailings, &c., &c., per steamships. Per 74,000 gallons; History 45 bbls. ₩ gallon; coal 1,000 tons; 22 cs. ₩ ton. For other ports, we heard of but very little engagements so far as we know. The latest charters have been: A bark from Cadiz to Cuba and a market, freight, £3; one, 250 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to Boston, £2 7s. 6d.; a Hamburg brig, hence to Hayti-ago, Mahogany, &c.; a brig, 363 tons, to Cadiz and back, $4,000; one to Rio Grande and back, $3 50 ₩ bbl.; one to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, about 27c.; a bark, same voyage, Sugar and Molasses, 27½c. and $3; one, 300 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,000; one to Charleston, empty hhds., 75c.; a brig to Guyana, P. R., to fill up with Hoops, $6 50; a ship from Calcutta to London or Liverpool; a Br. bark to Nova Scotia, passengers, (underplaced military recruits), and a schr. to Rio Hacha and back, on private terms.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports,

Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending March 24, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

| | 1855. Bbls. | 1855. Value. | 1854. Bbls. | 1854. Value

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1855.

[illegible] Resolutions Statement, Pamphlets, Forms, &c. &c. for sale at the DAILY TIMES Office, where copies may be procured on application to him.

The Atlantic.

The missing steamer has not been telegraphed. The public have learned patience of late in regard to disappointments of this sort. The weather has been inauspicious, and with only a weekly line, CUNARD and CUNARD together, and scarcely steamers enough in active service to keep this up in the Winter season with regularity, it is almost impossible to know, in advance, where or when the cause of delay occurs. Each steamer, in other words, must report her own arrival out, and if anything happened to the *Atlantic* on her voyage to Liverpool to postpone her day of return, we shall not, probably, know it until the fact is reported on her own arrival here.

Affairs on the Pacific Side.

The *George Law* came up on Saturday morning early enough for us to get the burden of the news into our evening editions. The greater portion of the space which we give to it this morning is occupied with the history of the recoveries from the late financial storm. The panic had very much subsided during the three days that ended with the evening of the 1st of March. Some of the bankers are utterly wrecked. Others were only beached, and are already off again and in good condition. WELLS, FARGO & Co. resumed on the 27th, and in every portion of the State were meeting their creditors with gold. ADAMS & Co. have gone into insolvency. According to their sworn statement to the Court to which they applied to be discharged from their liabilities, these amount to nearly the same sum as their assets, while it is presumed that not more than fifty per cent. on the whole sum of the assets will be realized. Some of the people evinced a disposition to help themselves to the personal property that might be found in their establishment in San Francisco; but the very lean success of the mob and the pluck of the ADAMS force, discouraged from any serious demonstrations. Attentive readers will have noticed that in crediting Expressmen for the delivery of our packages, a new name appears—J. HAWES & Co. This is the firm appointed by the Receiver to transact the express business of ADAMS & Co. PAGE, BACON & Co. stand directly in the focus of political observation. Their new arrangement for resuming business—to issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at one per cent. per month—is a good deal commented on. Out of ROBINSON & Co.'s distresses, the papers do not decline to find some poor food for mirth. We give, under their proper head, the rumors that distressed the depositors in his Savings Bank, and to Mr. ROBINSON the benefit of his own explanation. That is more than he seems to have given his audience of creditors. Dr. WRIGHT, whom our correspondent charges with wearing a white neckcloth, a good many people do not hesitate to charge with even more serious breaches of propriety. From the time he ceased to meet the demands of his depositors, there was a great demand for *him*, and a policeman stationed at his door was found necessary to preserve for him his body in his own keeping.

A curious country California is. Here, a rainy day depresses business, spoils trade, and gives traders the blues. There, a long rain washes off the scowl from the face of society, starts the streams into the gulches, fills the pans and the cradles of the miners with gold. The three days' rain that intervened between the sailing of the *Uncle Sam* and *Golden Gate*, saved California from bankruptcy, and seemed to make the people feel that the late revulsion, by diverting the capital of the country from the houses of bankers, where its amount of interest alone was studied, into schemes of internal improvement and more profitable methods of mining upon a larger scale, might, after all, prove a blessing which promises to be perpetual.

There is little news from California excepting that of a financial character. The Legislature, still in session, does nothing that is of general interest. There was a call for a Caucus of the Democracy of the Legislature, which made some talk. But whence the call came, or whither it tended, none seemed to know. It was not held,—and the shrewd ones guessed that perhaps it meant no more than to beguile members back from San Francisco to the Capital, to secure a quorum in the Legislature, and make times brisker at the oyster saloons of Sacramento. There is no sort of prospect for the election of a Senator this season.

A proposition to divide the State was introduced into the Assembly by the representative from San Bernardino—the new State to be called Columbia. The territory embraced in the proposed Columbia, by the bill, is as follows: The Counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Amador, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Tulare, Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, embracing the Islands on the coast, and running to the eastern boundary of the State.

In addition, the *George Law* brings news from Australia by way of Panama and Callao, to January 9.

The South American news will only be of interest to those who are already interested in the affairs of those countries. The very lively Republics on the Pacific coast are in the "doldrums." They have not had a revolution for a month.

Our old friend, Capt. WALKER, is really about to turn up again. A grant of 52,000 acres of land from the Nicaraguan Government tempts him to try his filibustering hand on the Atlantic side of the continent. If he joins his characteristic energy, and most extravagant experience as Colonel, Commodore, Conqueror and President, with the well-tested traits of Col. KINNEY, who, though submerged for a season just now, we are told is by no means annihilated, it is difficult to find single elements of consolation to believe that a new Republic will not be speedily grown upon Nicaraguan soil.

More from Australia.

The *George Law* brings us *via* Callao and the Isthmus, Australia papers to the 9th January. They are filled with details of, and comments on, the recent outbreak in the mines. Public sympathy is strongly in favor of the insurgents—so far as the object of their outburst is concerned, and unmistakeably opposed to the Government. Much of this feeling is undoubtedly attributable to the indiscretion of the latter in declaring Martial Law and otherwise behaving with unnecessary viciousness. The day has long past when this can be done with impunity. Brute force, insensible to reason, and making no distinction between the innocent and guilty, but keeping all by the throat is a blunder which even the British Government might certainly be excused committing. Forty-eight hours after the proclamation had been made it was rescinded—the Government thus confessing its indiscretion. Public indignation was of such a portentous character that the Governor felt it necessary for his own safety to apply to the Legislative Council for indemnification to exonerate him from the odium of the measure. It was not without a brisk discussion that the Act was finally passed. Trifling in itself, this is politically a gratifying indication of the potency of free, liberty-loving opinion in Australia. It has not sufficed, however, to save Sir G. HOTHAM from severe castigation at the hands of the Melbourne papers. They censure, in unmeasured terms, the whole governmental arrangement of the mines, and find it almost as objectionable and pernicious as the unconstitutional declaration of Martial Law.

The affair at Ballarat appears to have been of a more serious character than was supposed. An official account from the "Headquarters Camp Ballarat," has been published, giving no doubt, a moderately correct insight into the rencontre, so far as the inflated military chief who presided on that occasion could perceive it. The insurgents it seems, entrenched themselves comfortably behind an extensive barricade—being the first occasion, we believe, in which the Anglo-Saxon has adopted the use of that Gallic institution. From this they fired on the troops; and with effect. The latter, however, advanced steadily, notwithstanding their warm reception, and succeeded in carrying the barricade by storm. The insurgents retreated, and to the eternal disgrace of the troops, were fired on as they fled. Thirty are believed to have been thus killed and a much larger number wounded. With characteristic stupidity the General speaks of this unnecessary butchery as "a salutary lesson to the traitors and anarchists." England will again learn that it is one of those lessons which no Government can afford to teach a people in this age of moderation and independence.

The miners had a mass meeting at Mount Alexandria immediately after the occurrences referred to. They protested strongly against the injury done them, and resolved to take out no more licenses for gold-digging, but to quietly brave the consequences. They were in favor of a moral demonstration as far as practicable, rather than an immediate resort to a physical one. Every miner agreed to wear, as a pledge of good faith and support to the cause, a piece of red ribbon in his hat and not to remove it until the obnoxious tax was abolished. Inflamatory resolutions were adopted denunciatory of the Martial Law proclamation, the vigor of which were probably the cause of its immediate suspension. The final resolution was temperate, creditable and bold.

"That this meeting, from their very souls, sympathise with the true men of the people who are unjustly imprisoned for taking part in the late outbreak, and also desire to publicly express their esteem for the brave men who have fallen in battle, and that to show their respect, every digger and his friends do wear to-morrow (Sunday) a band of black crape on their hats, and in their public and private devotion remember the widows and orphans of the dead warriors."

Here then the matter rests. The miners will show their strength and their party in the adoption of the red ribbon. Government will ascertain precisely who are the agitators and who are the leaders of the agitation. If the demonstration is of an imposing character, the Government will, in all probability, give way and repeal the license duty as a necessary measure of conciliation. Good sense and obvious policy would certainly suggest this course. Done gracefully it may be sufficient for the present. It is possible, however, that from an unwise determination to crush the rebellion, some of the leaders may be seized. Then there will be an explosion, and the Southern Cross of St. George will be unfurled to the breeze amid the war of cannon. It is just possible. We await with some anxiety the next arrival from Australia.

Mr. Soule.

This gentleman writes to the *National Intelligencer*, that he has no objection to the publication of the letters of Mr. Secretary PERRY, referred to in an article in the DAILY TIMES, which the *Intelligencer* copied some days since. The fact of the existence of the correspondence and its suppression by the Government is not questioned—on the contrary, conceded. Mr. SOULE, in reply, is particularly sharp on his late Secretary of Legation, and allusion is made to ungrateful vipers, or such like, to which it is not our business to object; though we do not see that this personal issue relieves, in any degree, the public responsibility to which Mr. SOULE is now held for having retarded the *Black Warrior* settlement. See the letter of Mr. SOULE on another page.

☞ In another part of this morning's TIMES we publish a postal announcement, which is important and should be read by all. The new postage regulations take effect on the first of April. After that day no unpaid letter will pass through the mails, except on their way to the dead letter office.

Wood Paving.

The *Post* had a column of Free-trade writing lately based upon the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the "New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures," especially in view of the substantial names that figure as officers of the Society. Of these, the *Post* says:

The President, Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, rates as a $300,000 man; ABBOTT LAWRENCE, one of the Vice Presidents, would be offended if any one said he was worth less than $2,000,000; WILLIAM STURGIS, another Vice President, is good for $1,000,000, and J. W. PAGE, another Vice President, for not less than $300,000, while the Directors, or such as we are informed about, rate as follows: THOMAS MOTLEY, $300,000; EDWARD BROOKS, $500,000; WILLIAM APPLETON, $1,000,000; WILLIAM SHIMMIN, $500,000; J. K. MILLS, $300,000; JAMES REED, $300,000; FRANCIS SKINNER, $600,000; and HENRY HALL, $250,000.

In this light the following extracts from their resolutions are sufficiently ludicrous:

"But we deprecate and regret the growing fondness for foreign luxuries, by which the country is not only constantly drained of its specie, and thus exposed to periodical commercial embarrassments, but frivolous and unmanly tastes are created and fostered, unfavorable alike to virtue and to happiness.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire that our people should keep up those habits of plain living and high acting in which the foundations of New-England were laid."

The last sentiment went the rounds of the Press some three months' ago, and many were the Poor-Richard-like editorials suggested by it. Old people read it to their assembled children saying, *that* was the doctrine of *their* fathers;—the doctrine that would make Americans worthy of their country. Sundry economists of our acquaintance clipped it from their newspaper and carry it to this day in their pocket-books. They say it refreshes them when they grow despondent of the virtues of the present age, to read such Spartanisms from a body of living men in New-England—maxims that they thought were to be found only in the works of FRANKLIN, or on the lips of the oldest inhabitants. But maugre the commands of our preachers from Sabbath to Sabbath, the respect we pay to advice given, depends very much upon the character and standing of the adviser. We take the prescription of the wine-merchant who advises wine for indigestion, with a great deal of allowance; and we smile at the suggestion of the grocer who advises brandbread "because it is wholesome," if we know that he is stuck with more "grits" than he can sell. So when the owners of factory villages and the greatest of domestic manufacturers, who live like princes and themselves rejoice in all the forms of "foreign luxuries," deprecate simple Jonathan's growing fondness for "foreign luxuries," and urge him to plain living, he feels to call for fresh napkins to stuff his cheeks with, that he may restrain his boisterous mirth.

The advice is just as good for all that, however. "Plain living" and "high acting" should be engraven upon the current coin which we squander so freely and toil for so endlessly from day to day. Such habits were prevalent when the foundations of New-England were laid, and in just such habits the corner stones of personal prosperity and public wealth are now most safely placed.

Amusements.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC will be devoted to Terpsichore to-night—the occasion of the Light Guard annual ball. The next Operatic performance takes place on Wednesday.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—COLMAN'S Comedy of "John Bull" will be performed here to-night, with Mr. HALL, the new actor, as *Dennis Brulgruddery*, and Mr. BURTON as *Job Thornberry*. The inimitable "Villikins and his Dinah" will be given in the afterpiece.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—COLLEY CIBBER'S Comedy of "She Would and she Would Not," will be revived here to-night, with a powerful cast, new scenery, costumes, &c. "My Sister Kate," the afterpiece.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Tragedy of "Othello" will be done here to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—In the afternoon the moral drama of "Truth; Or, a Glass too Much;" evening, LOVELL'S drama "Love's Sacrifice."

GERMAN OPERA.—Der Freischutz will be given to-morrow evening for the second time at Niblo's Garden.

ERSFELDT'S SOIREES.—The fifth and last of these admirable entertainments will be given to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Room, next to Grace Church. Mr. WM. MASON, the pianist, will assist. No one pretending to a cultivated taste should neglect this opportunity.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY is now open and attracting crowds of visitors.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS are satisfying nightly crowds at Mechanics' Hall, Broadway. In addition to performing here, the Minstrels give an entertainment every Wednesday afternoon at the Odeon, East Brooklyn, and at the Athenæum, South Brooklyn, every Saturday afternoon. At both places commencing at 3 o'clock.

The BUCKLEY'S (No. 539 Broadway,) produce another burlesque to-night on DONIZETTI'S opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore." It possesses comic elements of no ordinary character.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, (No. 663 Broadway,) has the largest troupe of negro artists in the City, and is gaining steadily in public patronage.

☞ The Anniversary meeting of the Demilt Dispensary will be held in the large Hall of the Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, this evening, (26th,) at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., Gen. MATHER, and others. A good time is expected, and everybody invited to attend.

☞ A. R. TWKESBURY'S Flexible Life Boat will be exhibited to-day at 12 o'clock, off the Battery. The proprietor says that this boat being fully inflated by means of air chambers extending throughout the sides and ends, and constructed with water proof flexible joints, may be unfolded from the boat form to lay perfectly flat one upon another. Twenty-five or thirty thus piled, like ordinary lumber, occupy only three feet in height, and each is capable of safely carrying some twenty-five persons; and when required for use, two persons in a moment's time can restore one to a regular boat's shape, and make her ready for sea. Or, in case of an emergency, she is cast overboard in the extended form—you have at once a raft of great buoyancy, which instead of sinking as persons crowd upon it, only assists the boat to recover her true shape. It is estimated by the captains of steamers, &c., that from fifty to one hundred of these boats (according to the number of passengers) may be readily stowed in various parts of a vessel, available at a moment's notice, and withal not to encumber the deck so much as the usual number of boats now carried.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

ALBANY, Saturday, March 24.

MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.

The following report was received in answer to a resolution of inquiry:

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1855.

Hon. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Assembly, adopted on the 3d inst., the undersigned, the President and the Secretary of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, respectfully submit the following statement prepared from the books of the Company. The capital stock of the Company is $2,000,000. The price charged for gas when the Company commenced business, was $7 per thousand cubic feet. As the consumption increased the price was reduced first to $6, then to $5, then to $4 50, and finally to $3 per thousand feet. The average amount of expenses from the time the Company commenced business in 1835 to January of the present year, has been $121,706 22 per annum, and the average amount of receipts $213,625 76 per annum. The Company was chartered in 1830. The first dividend was made in February, 1836. The average dividends from 1835 to the present time have been 7 6-10ths per cent. per annum. The works and mains of the Company, including meters, offices, &c., cost $2,110,838 14. The nominal surplus on the 1st of January, after deducting the January dividend, was $800,965 86, of which amount $323,231 84, due for gas bills, has not yet been collected, leaving a balance of surplus profits which has been invested in coals, and other materials required in the business, of $307,634 04. There has been a considerable deterioration in the value of the works, main pipes, and apparatus, for which no provision has been made, the extent of which cannot now be determined. The above is a true statement, according to our best knowledge and belief.

CHARLES ROOME, President.
H. HOWARD, Treasurer and Secretary.
Sworn to before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

As a large portion of the capital is invested in street mains and service pipes, which are buried in the ground, their actual value cannot now be determined. They will require to be relaid or removed from time to time, depending upon the nature of the soil, the chemical action of the gas, the effects of variations of temperature, contracting and expanding the pipes, thereby loosening the joints and rendering it necessary to recaulk them. The meters and services are estimated to require renewal once in ten years. The apparatus, buildings and street mains can now be replaced for much less than their original cost. If we adopt the rules generally adopted by engineers, and estimate the coal on hand at its present market value, the amount to be charged to depreciation of capital, would absorb the entire nominal surplus.

The undersigned, late Engineer of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, having had charge of the works and street mains since January, 1842, estimates the depreciation as follows:

On Mains and Service	$104,000	On Apparatus	$2,000
On Meters	27,000	On Coal	185,000
On the Buildings	5,000	Total	$431,000
On Gas Furniture	16,000		

The actual surplus, making no allowance for bad debts, would be $169 965 86. The above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES ROOME.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of March, 1855.
WORTHINGTON FROTHINGHAM, Commissioner of Deeds, Albany.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported this morning the annual appropriation bill, embracing the following items:

From the General Fund Revenue.

Salary of the Governor	$4,000 00
Rent and tax of Governor's House	2,000 00
Salary of Judges Court of Appeal	10,000 00
Salary of Justices of Supreme Court	22,440 00
Salary of Attorney General	2,000 00
Salary of Clerk Court of Appeals	2,000 00
Salary of Deputy Clerk Court of Appeals	1,800 00
Salary of Secretary of State	2,500 00
Salary of Comptroller	2,500 00
Salary of Deputy Comptroller and Clerks	10,000 00
Contingencies	500 00
Salary of State Treasurer	1,500 00
Salary of Clerks in Treasurer's Office	1,000 00
Salary of Deputy Secretary and Clerk of Commissioners of the Land Office	1,500 00
Salary of Adjutant General	1,000 00
Salary of Assistant Adjutant General	800 00
Incidental expenses of office	1,000 00
Salary of Commissary General	700 00
Salary of State Reporter	2,000 00
Salary of Private Secretary of the Governor	1,000 00
Salary of Governor's Messenger	1,095 00
Salary of Inspectors of State Prisons	4,900 00
Salary of Superintendent of Weights and Measures	500 00
Salary of Clerks in Office Secretary of State	4,200 00
Salary of and expenses of Inspector General	2,000 00
Salary of Deputy Attorney General	1,200 00
Attorney General, for clerk hire	280 00
For clerk hire in Office State Engineer	1,650 00
For clerk hire in Office Clerk Court of Appeals	3,000 00
For pay of Members and Officers of Legislature	90,000 00
For Stationery and contingent expenses of the Legislature	17,000 00
For Fuel for Public Buildings	2,500 00
For expenses Court of Appeals and Supreme Court	3,000 00
For printing, binding and advertising	105,000 00
For incidental expenses of government	780 00
For the Commissary's Department	12,000 00
For expenses of repairs, gas, labor, superintendence, &c., of the Capitol	9,800 00
For the apprehension of criminals	2,000 00
For the apprehension of fugitives	4,900 00
For the expenses of the repairs, gas, &c. for State Hall	4,560 00
For the expenses of old State Hall	1,000 00
For State and County agricultural societies	6,000 00
For the several hospitals in the State other than those in the City of New-York	25,000 00
For the salary of the Curator of the State Cabinet	1,000 00
For expenses of additions to the State Cabinet	800 00
For expenses of Regents of the University	600 00
For salary of Secretary and Messenger to the Board of Regents	1,900 00
For the purchase of books for the State Library	2,800 00
For binding the same	800 00
For contingent expenses of State Library	900 00
For salary of Librarian and Assistant	2,350 00
For international exchanges	600 00
For books and binding the same in the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Public Instruction, State Engineer, &c.	11,500 00
For postage of Governor	300 00
For salaries of officers State Lunatic Asylum	6,000 00
For support of insane convicts	2,500 00
For transportation of convicts	16,500 00
For expenses of prison agents	500 00
For support and instruction of 210 pupils in Deaf and Dumb Asylum	21,500 00
For the general purposes of do	5,000 00
For support of 180 blind pupils	10,200 00
For general expenses of do	5,000 00
For incidental expenses attending Indian affairs	300 00
For attorney of Seneca Indians	150 00
For agent of St. Regis Indians	70 00
For agent of Onondaga Indians	100 00
For surveys, &c., of public lands	1,500 00
For fees of County Clerk	50 00
For annuity of James Boer	50 00
For costs of suits, prosecuted by the Attorney General	3,000 00
For Counsel to assist Attorney General	1,500 00
For payment of Legislative Committees	1,200 00
For refunding money for failure of titles	300 00
For the Radii for Deaf and Dumb	200 00
For transmitting reports of Supreme Court	250 00
For transmitting Session Laws	3,000 00
For costs of Laws furnished County Treasurer	150 00
For payment of Surrogates	100 00
For expenses of Bank Department	25,000 00
For non-resident taxes	25,000 00
For redemption of lands	50,000 00
For refunding erroneous taxes	8,000 00
For refunding money paid by mistake	1,000 00
For compensation of discoverers of forfeited estates	200 00
For reports of murder trials	300 00
For refunding road taxes	500 00
For extinguishment of land claims	1,000 00
For redemption of mortgaged lands	1,000 00
For reports Court of Errors	150 00
For reports of Court of Appeals	300 00
For payment of commissions of Assignees' accounts	500 00
For Education and support of Indian youths	1,000 00
For Interest on Albany Basin Stock	9,090 90
For Interest on Stockbridge Indians Bonds	2,160 00
For Juvenile delinquents in New-York	5,000 00
For Western House of Refuge	20,000 00
For Expenses of Salt Springs	35,000 00
For Keeper of Washington's Headquarters	100 00
For Salary of Superintendent of Instruction	2,500 00
For Salary of Deputy	1,500 00
For Salary of Clerks	1,000 00
For Removing Intruders on Public Lands	100 00
For New-York Hospital	22,500 00
For Interest on Oswego Canal Loan	12,000 00
For Printing and Binding Manual in 1846	1,500 00
For Orphan Asylums in the State	25,000 00
For Keepers of Arsenals	200 00
For Accountant and Transfer Clerk	1,400 00
For Traveling Expenses of Prison Agents	500 00
For Books for Prisoners	500 00
For Apprehension of Escaped Convicts	500 00
For Wolf Bounties	50 00
For Support of State Prisons	250,000 00
For the Dispensaries in New-York	5,000 00
For the Albany Dispensaries	500 00
For the Bedside Dispensary	500 00
For the Brooklyn Dispensary	1,000 00
For the Williamsburg Dispensary	700 00
For the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,000 00
For preparing Colonial History	5,000 00
For Indexes in office of Secretary of State	200 00
For assistant in State Library	200 00
For Expenses of Courts Martial	1,200 00

Payable from the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.

For Interest on Auter Dent Stock	10,575 00
For Interest on Rhode and Oswego Railroad	14,400 00
For Interest on Canalizers and Canadian Railroad	10,200 00
For Interest on New-York and Erie Railroad	200 00
For Interest on Indian and Literature Fund	$202 67
For Indian annuities	20,000 00
For interest on deficiency in General Fund	20,000 00
Debt Sinking Fund	22,125 00
For interest on General Fund Debt, to Canal Fund	30,579 51
For interest on temporary loans	

Payable from the School Fund.

For dividends to common schools	$145,000 00
For refunding moneys paid for redemption of lands	1,000 00
For refunding moneys arising from sale of lands	500 00
For expenses of lands	300 00
For refunding money on failure of titles	300 00

Payable from United States Deposit Fund.

For dividends to common schools	$165,000 00
For dividends to academies	23,000 00
For addition to school fund	25,000 00
For assessment and expenses of lands	300 00
For instruction of teachers	18,000 00
State Normal school	10,000 00
For teachers' institutes	3,200 00
For refunding erroneous payments	500 00

Payable from the Literature Fund.

To the Regents of the University for text books, globes, &c.	$2,500 00
To the Regents of the University for expenses of observations	500 00
To the Regents of the University for dividends to academies	12,000 00

Payable from the Bank Fund!

For interest on Bank fund stock	$23,500 00
For redemption of Bank fund stock	85,550 00
For redemption of bills	50 00
For contingent expenses	300 00

THE QUARANTINE.

In the Senate, Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following resolution, which was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the consideration of those memorials (for the removal of the Quarantine), and that, in the judgment of the Senate, no legislation is now required upon the subject of the sale of the Quarantine property, or the removal of the Quarantine buildings.

STATE PRISON LAW.

The Chairman of the Committee on State Prisons, Mr. RICHARDS, introduced a bill for the better regulation of our penal institutions. Its main features are the requirement that the monthly estimates of the agents shall be passed upon by the Inspectors. Gives the Inspectors power to make investigations—to send for persons and papers—gives a higher salary to some of the keepers. These are the new leading features of the bill—the most of the details being a simplification and codification of the existing laws.

MORE CODIFYING.

Mr. BISHOP this morning introduced a bill to appoint DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to reduce into a written Code the whole body of the law of this State. The work is to be divided into three portions, containing the Political Code, the Civil Code and the Penal Code. The Commissioners to hold office for five years, and to receive no compensation for their services. They are to report annually at each session of the Legislature the progress they may make.

J. B. S

NEW-YORK CITY.

School Examination.

The Primary and Female Departments of Ward School No. 38, on Clarke-street, were examined on the 23d by the City Superintendent, S. S. RANDALL, and Assistants MCKEEN and SETON. Many School officers from that and other wards were present, and a large audience, among whom were several persons of note. In the female department the highest class in history and reading displayed peculiar excellence; the reading was the best we ever heard in a class, and all questions put by the Superintendent on American history were answered promptly and accurately. Excellent singing enlivened the intervals between the exercises. The highest credit is deserved by the pupils for their scholarship and order, and by the teachers for their skill and care in producing such classes.

Harwood Hall—Opening.

On Wednesday evening the people of Yorkville had a memorable time dedicating Harwood Hall, a new and handsome building lately erected by Alderman WAKEMAN for the use of the public. The house is of three stories—brick—stores underneath, the second story devoted to Court purposes, and the upper story a noble hall, which is admirably constructed for hearing, talking, singing and so forth, is well lighted and properly ventilated. On this "warming" occasion brief addresses were made to some 700, people who had crowded in notwithstanding the fee at the door, by Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN and Dr. FRANK. TUTHILL. Then followed a concert by the Musical Association that has leased the Hall for two years, given for the benefit of Mr. PEASE, its leader. The instrumental and vocal performances were very entertaining and creditable. The array of beauty in the orchestra we are quite sure heightened the impression of their excellence.

Imposition on the Charitable.

Among the complaints entered on the Mayor's Book on Saturday, was one by a citizen against two females who have for months been collecting sums ostensibly for charitable purposes, but really for their own use. One of them is about thirty years of age, and is called a tract distributor. She is of medium size, light complexion, black eyes and hair, and usually wears a black silk dress. Her general appearance is genteel, intelligent and prepossessing. The other is about forty years old, rather tall and graceful in appearance, dark complexion, dark brown hair and black eyes. Her usual head-dress is a fashionable straw bonnet and black veil. In her other dress she varies from black silk to brown figured silk, brown cloth, figured shawl, &c. She has passed by various names at different times and places, changing them as circumstances require. She professes to be well educated, speaking nine different languages with fluency, and is on terms of intimacy with various crowned heads and various other members of the royal families and aristocracy of Europe and the West Indies, as also the President and leading men and women in America. She is extremely pious in her demeanor, and can, to suit her convenience, affect to be in deep affliction, sickness, and even in a dying state.

Singular Kidnapping by a Woman.

A young woman named Miss JOSEPHINE FORREST, was arrested on Saturday by Sergeant MANSFIELD, of the Lower Police Court, charged on the complaint of PATRICK BRELAN, with having kidnapped his two children, ROBERT and MARGARET. The complainant states that he left his children in charge of Mr. HERRIGAN, of Jamaica, L. I., and that the prisoner came to the place while he was absent, and took his children away with her to New-York, without either his knowledge or consent; and further, that the accused had no right or privilege to carry off the infants. The officer arrested the prisoner at a house of ill-fame in Leonard-street, and after diligent search found the children in an out of the way place in Fifty-first-street. JOSEPHINE was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, who looked her up for examination. The accused denies the charge, and says that the children went with her willingly, and that she did not intend to keep them concealed from their parent.

Fatal Accidents.

On Saturday morning an inquest was held at the Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner WILHELM, on the body of a man named CORNELIUS GUNN, who was killed by falling down a long flight of stairs, at No. 146 Fulton-street. The fall severely fractured his skull, and he died almost instantly. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was aged 23 years, and born in Ireland.....The same day Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of a man named CHARLES DENNY, who was found drowned at the foot of Chambers-street, N. P. It seems deceased was a cattle drover, of Sixth-street, Bull's Head, and has been missing from his residence in Seventh-avenue, several days. Verdict "accidental drowning." Deceased was aged 40 years, and born in Ireland.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in the City during the past week was 456—a decrease of 59 on the mortality of the previous week. The following is the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 4; brain and nerves, 26; generative organs, 9; heart and blood vessels, 15; lungs, throat, &c., 158; old age, 3; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 28; stillborn and premature births, 37; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 66; uncertain seat and general fevers, 34; urinary organs, 3; unknown, 1. There were nine deaths from violent causes, three of which were suicides. The nativity table gives 226 natives of the United States, 64 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, and 14 of England.

Death of the Netherlands Consul.

Mr. J. C. ZIMMERMAN, Consul for the Netherlands at this port, died at his residence, No. 180 Leonard-street, on Friday evening, of congestion of the lungs, after about an hour's illness. Mr. ZIMMERMAN was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. He has filled the office of Consul-General for the last forty years, and in a manner so satisfactory to his Government that the rank of knighthood had recently been conferred upon him.

Westmoreland Academy at Oswego.

We learn from good authority, that the present Board of Public Charities have made a survey of eighty appointments to make in the Department, but have finally adopted the "hold over" system, to await the action of the Legislature. The terms of two of our best Police Captains expired several weeks since, and notwithstanding their reappointments are asked for by *two-thirds* of the people in their respective wards, the Commissioners will not yet decide upon the matter.

An Open Sewer—A Doctor Injured.

For several weeks a sewer in Mercer-street, near West Washington-place, has been left by the contractor in a condition that endangers the lives of our citizens. Saturday evening, while Dr. DOWNS was driving his horse and gig through this locality, the animal stumbled into this trap hole, and pitched the physician out of his vehicle, injuring him severely. Captain DILKE, of the Fifteenth Ward, says: "This sewer has been in the same condition for a long time."

Correction.

In the report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, which appeared in our paper on Friday last, an unintentional error was made as to the remarks of Alderman VOORHIS. The language made use of by the Alderman was, "that the Whig candidate was more indebted to BILL POOLE than to any other live man," and not Mayor WOOD, as was therein stated. We gladly make the correction.

☞ An expert pickpocket, calling himself William Thompson, was brought before Justice Brennan yesterday, on the Jefferson Police Court, charged with abstracting a purse from Mrs. Anna Walker while in an 6th-avenue railroad car. The defendant was locked up for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

Extensive Fire in Brooklyn.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Phœnix Oil and Candle Factory in Johnstreet, corner of Gold, which spread with such rapidity, there being so much inflammable material in the building, that the whole structure and most of the contents were destroyed. The surrounding buildings were slightly damaged. In the building was destroyed 2,500 boxes of candles, weighing 32 pounds each, which were to have been shipped to-day; 5 hydraulic and 30 other presses used in the manufacture of candles, besides a quantity of oil and valuable machinery. The building was nearly new, the one on the present site having been destroyed about eighteen months ago by fire. The loss is estimated at $9,000, only a portion of which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. It broke out near the centre of the building soon after the watchman employed by the Company had gone his rounds.

The firemen arrived promptly at the fire,—all of the companies from the Western District, and Engine Companies Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10; Hook and Ladder No. 3, and Hose Companies Nos. 1, 2 and 3 from the Eastern District, and Engine Company No. 6 from New-York,—and rendered efficient service.

Water for Brooklyn.

The "Brooklyn Citizens' Water Committee" held a final meeting on Friday evening, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, when a plan was submitted by Judge DIKEMAN, which had been agreed upon in Committee, and, it is believed, will prove satisfactory.

Sentence of Capt. Gunderson.

In the Brooklyn City Court Saturday MATTHIAS GUNDERSON, Captain of the schooner Wake, who was convicted the day previous for an assault and battery, committed upon the person of ADAM LOWER, cook on said vessel, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

☞ The Presbyterian Church of Newtown extended a call to Rev. JOHN P. KNOX, formerly Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of St. Thomas, W. I., to become their Pastor, which has been accepted.

☞ The property sale for taxes in the Eastern District of Brooklyn will be commenced this day at 10 o'clock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW SPRING SILKS! SHAWLS!! MANTILLAS!!! S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open THIS DAY 800 pieces of Spring silks, new styles, comprising stripes and plaids of the richest combination, from 50 cents to $1 25, recently bought at auction at prices less than the cost of importation; 500 pieces satin plaid and striped, black gros de rhine of superb manufacture, high lustre, from 62½ cents to $1 50 the yard; 5,000 Canton crape shawls, plain and richly embroidered, from $8 to $50.

MANTILLAS.—Will open THIS DAY, a large stock of rich mantillas and talmas at low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

FEVER AND AGUE.—READ THE TESTIMONY OF Hon. E. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently recommended by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with chills, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

CHAPTER II.

"The course of true love never doth run smooth." [Shakspeare.

Bitterly did Miss Mendez reproach herself when Clement Foster informed her of the result of his interview with his father, and the old man's objections to his union with Fanny. Had she, when first she became acquainted with the lawyer, confided to him the history of her adopted child—placed in his hands the clue she possessed—there could be little doubt that he would long ere this have discovered the parentage of Fanny.

"I plead not my," continued our hero, "that my father's prejudice is a source of the deepest uneasiness—for he has ever been a kind and indulgent parent to me—but, above all, I fear its effect upon the susceptible mind of Fanny! It would strike a cruel blow to her happiness! We must conceal it from her."

"Will that be possible?" demanded Martha. "Although young and impulsive of the world, she is gifted with no common share of penetration! No!" she added, mournfully; "there will have always a cloud to overshadow our happiness! Oh, Clement, I have acted selfishly, if not wickedly!"

"How am I to understand you?"

"That Fanny is not my child!" she continued. "Nay, do not doubt me, nor let a false delicacy induce you to conceal from me the truth that Mr. Foster's objection to this alliance arises from the dear girl's supposed relationship to me!"

"Not to you!" said our hero, soothingly—for he saw that she was greatly excited—"he still regards you with respect and admiration for your many excellent qualities; but to your grandchild, whose name has lately become——"

"My grandchild!" said Martha, completing it for him; "I know it—FEEL it! The very servant who stands behind my chair boasts to his companions that he is not descended from a hired murderer! I have reflected, and, even at the risk of losing the affection of my child, have determined to unveil this mystery. You must consent——"

"Willingly!" replied Clement, who secretly rejoiced at the positive assurance he had just received; "but let me entreat you, think more justly of yourself and Fanny! If you are not her parent, you have bestowed on her a parent's love! Her earliest recollections are of you—her declaration will ever be, that you are her mother!"

"I would fain believe so!" observed Miss Mendez, mournfully; "at least I will endeavor to preserve her love, by following the dictates of duty! I have some reason to believe that the only person who can fully clear up the mystery of Fanny's birth is residing in England—a thought for many reasons he wishes his residence here to be kept a secret—but, most of all, from me!"

"Might not money induce him?"

"Money!" interrupted the woman, bitterly, "is useless! He is rich!"

"His name?"

"Sir John Mordaunt!"

"The owner of Beverly Grange! whish you for some time inhabited!" exclaimed Clement Foster, with surprise.

"In all probability you will find him difficult of access—his residence at the house denied by the servants—more," she added, "I have no dangerous to penetrate to his presence; but once arrived there, and the letter I will give you placed in his hand, the danger ceases! Take George, your servant, with you—you can rely on his prudence and fidelity!"

"I would trust my life to them!" replied her hearer; "I cannot understand why a man of his rank and fortune should thus conceal himself."

Martha smiled.

"Fortune again!" she said; "I thought you judged the world better, Clement! Gold will buy its observance and pleasures, but not its respect or *safety!*"

"Safety!"

"Question me not!" she continued; "for I can explain nothing! Success depends upon my silence!"

Her visitor urged her no further, and it was arranged between them that he should start upon his expedition into Berkshire the following day, and that the real cause of his absence should be kept a secret from Fanny; nothing was more easy than to allege military duty as an excuse. Under ordinary circumstances the want of ingenuousness would have revolted him; but the motive for once appeared to justify the want of confidence—it spared the being whom he loved unnecessary pain.

Despite his efforts to appear cheerful, Fanny quickly discovered that some secret, unusualness was preying upon his mind. Her questions added to his embarrassment—he was poor bookkeeper.

"I do not ask your confidence!" she observed, as he took her hand; "for, to be valued by me, it must be offered freely! I have no right to be curious. Clement, I only plead for the cause you to confide it to your own breast! Such burdens become lighter by being shared with those we love."

"On the contrary," exclaimed her lover, as he bid her a fond adieu, "it is a *love*."

The last words, which these words were uttered, and the look of passionate tenderness which accompanied them, almost convinced her that her fears were groundless.

From that day Miss Mendez became so deeply occupied in affairs evidently of a private nature, that our heroine was left almost entirely to herself, and gladly seized the occasion to visit her former friends, Mrs. Watkins, the blind lieutenant, and the rest of the inmates of the house in St Martin's Court.

As for Sally and her husband, (Cherry,) she was aware that they were still—thanks to the liberality of Martha—in Italy, where the young gardener was rapidly advancing in fortune as well as reputation in his art.

It was on her return from one of those visits that the servant informed her a gentleman was waiting to see her in the parlor.

"Did he ask for me," she inquired, "or for your mistress?"

"For you!" replied the man.

"My name!"

"Yes, Miss!"

Fanny was puzzled to know who the gentleman could be; she knew no one. Miss Mendez was from home, and the servant reported that the visit might originally have been intended for her. With this impression she decided upon seeing the stranger.

With all his peculiarities, the lawyer—for it was the father of our hero—could not help exclaiming, when the fair girl entered the room, that she was like the gentleman's son. Her features, like the rose, bore the guessed his name, from the strong resemblance to his own.

"Mr. Foster, I presume?" she said.

"Miss Fanny, if my memory!" replied the old gentleman; "and now that I have seen you, the task I have imposed upon myself becomes doubly distasteful!"

"Do my duty concerned Clement—is your son, I mean, Mr. Foster?" she asked, her cheek flushing from the slight and a deadly paleness succeeding.

On the receipt of his visitor, "I am happy to say, I am not the parent of such unnatural intelligence!" Clement, and my reasons to suppose it the contrary; but—though he cannot be a stranger to you—I am here on business."

"In your line, Sir?"

"In your young lady," said the lawyer, "allow me to ascertain the identity of my visit previously. Your name is Fanny Ellis, and you were born in Hanover Square, on the 14th of March, 1838?"

Although a shrewd guess was not the case, I should have been astonished at the accuracy of his information, had not my attention been attracted by the word "Hanover Square," which was the name of the street in which I was born.

"Such is my name, Sir," I replied, "and such the date of my birth; but how you have become acquainted with them I am at a loss to conceive."

"Not from your parents, I presume?" he said.

"Of my parents I know nothing!" I answered, my heart beating violently; "I was left an infant on the doorstep of a gentleman's house in Hanover Square, and was brought up by the lady of the mansion."

"Left on the doorstep!" he repeated, with a strange look; "and you have no clue to your parentage?"

"None!" I replied; "but I am in possession of a locket, which was found suspended from my neck, containing the name of Fanny, and the date of my birth."

"Which you have preserved?" he said, eagerly.

"Which I have preserved!" I answered, wondering at his interest in the trifling circumstance.

"Have you it with you?" he asked.

"It is in my room," I replied; "shall I fetch it?"

"Pray do!" he said, with a strange look.

I left the room, and returned with the locket, which I had worn suspended round my neck by a piece of black ribbon. He took it from me, and examined it attentively for a few minutes, and then, with a deep sigh, returned it to me.

"Fanny," he said, "I am the bearer of a message to you from your parents!"

"From my parents!" I exclaimed, in astonishment.

"Yes," he replied; "but I am not at liberty to say more than that they are living, and that they are anxious to see you. Will you accompany me to them?"

"Most willingly!" I answered, delighted at the prospect of meeting my parents.

"Then," he said, "I will call a coach, and we will start immediately."

He left the room, and I hastened to my own room to put on my bonnet and shawl. I was not without a pang in parting with my kind friends, but the prospect of meeting my parents was so delightful that I soon forgot my regret. I was ready in a few minutes, and we left the house together.

"Where are we going, Sir?" I asked, as we entered the coach.

"To Beverly Grange, in Berkshire," he replied.

"Is my mother there?" I asked, eagerly.

"She is," he answered, "and impatiently awaiting your arrival."

"Is she ill?" I inquired, fearful that the anxiety I felt to see her might be occasioned by her illness.

"She is not," he replied, "but she has been ill."

"Is my father with her?"

"He is not," he answered.

"Is he ill?" I asked.

"He is not," he replied.

"Is he dead?" I inquired, with a sinking heart.

"He is not," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my brothers?" I asked.

"You have no brothers," he answered.

"Sisters?" I asked.

"You have no sisters," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my grandparents?" I asked.

"You have no grandparents," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my uncles and aunts?" I asked.

"You have no uncles and aunts," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my cousins?" I asked.

"You have no cousins," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my friends?" I asked.

"You have no friends," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my enemies?" I asked.

"You have no enemies," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my acquaintances?" I asked.

"You have no acquaintances," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my servants?" I asked.

"You have no servants," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my horses?" I asked.

"You have no horses," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my dogs?" I asked.

"You have no dogs," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my cats?" I asked.

"You have no cats," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my rats?" I asked.

"You have no rats," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my mice?" I asked.

"You have no mice," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my rabbits?" I asked.

"You have no rabbits," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my guinea-pigs?" I asked.

"You have no guinea-pigs," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my hamsters?" I asked.

"You have no hamsters," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my gerbils?" I asked.

"You have no gerbils," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my chinchillas?" I asked.

"You have no chinchillas," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my degus?" I asked.

"You have no degus," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my octodons?" I asked.

"You have no octodons," he answered.

"Then why is he not with my mother?" I asked.

"Because he is not with her," he replied.

"Is he with my viscachas?" I asked.

"You have no viscachas

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT, Nos. 203 SIXTH-STREET FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Lot 20x97; brick house, three stories, high stoop; parlor, sliding doors; Croton water on each floor; range, and furnace. The house will be put in thorough repair by the present occupant, and is well calculated for two or three genteel families. Price $6,000 cash; half can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession the 1st of April, or will be let for the term of three years, with the privilege of extending for two or three more if desired. For further particulars inquire on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of Mount Vernon, East Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Half way between the depot and the village. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of W. R. DERBAMET, No. 328 West 23d-st., or to his painting establishment No. 119 West 11th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The finest 3-story and basement, mastic front, brick houses, situated at the corner of Lee-av. and Rose-st. (and adjoining,) Brooklyn—ten minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, coraices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story brick basement House, No. 94 Madison-st., with range, copper boiler, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Price $5,000. $2,500 cash; balance on bond and mortgage. Cheapest property offered this season. Inquire of E. PARKHURST, No. 25 Market-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone front House and Lot, No. 129 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-avs. The lot is 22 feet by 100 feet; house 22 by 60; is built in the very best manner and has every modern improvement. For terms and card of admission apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No. 614 St. Marks-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CILROW, No. 388 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very large and commodious House, suitable for a boarding-house or hotel, in the village of Yonkers, with two and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with plenty of large forest trees, fruit trees, &c. Also, two or three smaller houses for sale or to rent. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—Two beautiful houses situated on Warburton-av.; they contain all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, gas, baths, &c; the grounds are elegantly laid out with shrubbery. Price low, terms easy. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., cor Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSES FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS.—Several very nice three-story houses, in good locations in the upper part of the City. Houses in fine order, with modern improvements. Also a number of good houses to let. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 o'clock.

HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS TO LET AND FOR SALE—in desirable locations. As I do have so many, I cannot particularize, except by calling or writing to the office, where every information can be obtained. R. D. GOODWIN, Clinton Hall, cor. 4th-st and Lafayette-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story and basement House No. 220 Henry-street, Brooklyn, size, 25 by 37 feet, with an extension of 13 feet on first floor; lot 100 feet; price $7,500. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 161 Avenue B, near Tompkins-square. Three-story, basement and under-cellar, gas, bath, range, &c., all in good order; now occupied by the owner. Price $7,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A 2-story and attic frame-house, on corner of 9th-av. and 126th-street, lot 25 by 85 feet, with Croton water, bath, &c. Price $3,700. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3, P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 123 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 69 South-st

COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE.—Containing about ten acres, and fronting directly upon the Sound, East River, nearly opposite Baker's Island, and within ten miles of City Hall, New-York. The house is 40 by 40 feet, built within two years in the best manner and with the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. For beauty of scenery the location is unsurpassed; fishing, sailing and bathing good, and access to the city frequent and easy: neighborhood unsullied by being in the vicinity of the residences of many of our most respectable New-York merchants. The house has been occupied by the owner, Winter and Summer, and property been in the family for thirty years. For further particulars, apply to E. H. L., care of No. 84 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of Lake Hopatcong, at Hastings, a desirable country seat, within an hour's ride of the Railroad station, and steamboat landing, containing upwards of 4 acres, with large garden well stocked with the choicest fruit trees in full bearing condition, the house contains 10 rooms with servants apartments and laundry detached; also a good carriage-house and stable, greenhouse and gardener's cottage. The grounds are beautifully laid out, have abundance of shade trees, for convenience of access offers advantages rarely met with. For particulars apply to STRANGE & BROTHERTON, No. 14 Pearl-place, N. Y.

COUNTRY MOUSES.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two pleasantly situated cottages at Maroneswood, L. I., within two minutes of Steamboat Landing, and half to three-quarters of an hour from New-York, at convenient hours, four times each way, daily, and stage every hour, old Fulton Ferry, from A. T. Stewart's. Houses nearly finished, and will be painted and papered to suit purchaser, and handsomely arranged for small families. Ground one hundred and twenty feet square, to be placed to rent back from the road. Steamboat Maroneswood leaves foot of Peck-slip at 9 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M., leaves time to view, and returns at 10, 11 A. M., with first trip in the City at 8 A. M. Apply at No. 349 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Two very desirable country residences, new and built in modern style, one containing 14 and the other 17 rooms, in the beautiful village of Stamford, Conn. Also, a Farm of 35 acres, adjoining said premises, situated on a delightful elevation overlooking Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, a very choice location for several country seats. Price $4,500; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars inquire of NATHANIEL E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck walk about four acres of ground, 28 miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound, on the Boston Turnpike Road, half a mile from Rye Railroad depot. Fine view of the Sound from before the house. The grounds contain all kinds of fruit and ornamental shrubbery. Stable and barn, good garden, &c. Price $6,000. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 21 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 32, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, icehouse, filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to R. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Clifton, Staten Island, three miles from Port Richmond. House two story and cellar, new, 30 by 60 feet, piazza front and rear, thirteen rooms on first and second floors, and five in the attic. About four acres of land. The premises are now occupied by Hon. N. CROCHERON. Price $4,500. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane, down stairs.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Situated at Oceana, on the Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, 23 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Seven trains daily each way. There are about six acres of land, elegantly laid out, and stocked with choice fruit, ornamental flowers, in great abundance, together with the choicest apple, peach, pear, and cherry-trees just coming into bearing. The house is two stories, with hall through the centre, with parlor on one side, about 15 by 32 feet, handsomely finished with marble mantels, grates, &c., On the other side and dining-room. Adjoining, there is a wing with kitchen, servants' rooms, &c.; and above, large bedrooms. In the basement of the main house are laundry, supplied with a range, and water from a superior well, milk-room, gardener's room, coal-cellar, hot-air furnace, &c. The location is remarkably healthy, the bathing, fishing, and boating fine, and good. For particulars inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 3 Nassau-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—A pleasant residence in the healthy village of Woodbridge, N. J.; a two-story Gothic cottage, with wings to second story, and having eight rooms and good attic and basement, situated on high ground, in the immediate vicinity of the two Springs; churches, schools, &c. The property will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—South side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand-sts. Lot 50 feet front by 100 feet deep. Houses new, under cellar, marble mantels, gas, with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, No. 38 Gold-st., New-York.

THE MANSION HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange his valuable property in the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Point, in the most beautiful part of the city, a large three story brick house, finely built and improved, with small stable and other out-buildings. Also, a handsome cottage house, two stories high, with all the modern improvements. Also, a small farm of 10 acres, with a good house, barn, &c., adjoining the city. Also, a valuable lot on the corner of Main and Hamilton-sts., 100 feet front by 200 feet deep. Also, a valuable lot on the corner of Main and Market-sts., 100 feet front by 200 feet deep. Also, a valuable lot on the corner of Main and Cannon-sts., 100 feet front by 200 feet deep

FOR SALE—A good variety of first-class Railroad, Bank, Insurance and other stocks of undoubted character for investment. For particulars, see the separate sales catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., corner of Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Advances made on the catalogue duplicates on any consignments.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BLANKET SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, March 25, and THURSDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 48 Cortlandt-st., by catalogue, for cash, an extensive assortment of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Mats, &c.—Large and valuable stock of cabinet furniture, all of the latest and most approved styles, manufactured of the best materials and by skilful and experienced workmen for the above firm—every article warranted—and to be sold without reserve, as they are about closing up the business—consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, in reps, brocatelle, terry and hair cloths; two colored green do.; sofas; chairs; tables, complete suites in muslin, worn, parlor and sewing chairs of various styles, one superb rosewood bedstead, richly carved, valued at $1,000; also, a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany French and fancy bedsteads, large assortment of bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, sofa beds, mattresses, &c.; superb rosewood dressing bureaus, and tables, richly carved, inlaid with satin wood; also, a large assortment in mahogany and black walnut, very superior extension tables in oval, rosewood, mahogany with canes, book cases, and ladies' secretaries of rosewood, mahogany and oak; superb rosewood étagere and cottage sofas and ladies' side boards; pier tables, and a large assortment of other furniture, warranted in the newest and most expensive style and executed in a superior manner throughout, superior to anything of the kind that can be obtained at any other establishment in this City. The above can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

D. S. HOUSE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, RICHLY CARVED ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO-FORTE BY CHICKERING, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS, OTTOMAN AND CHINA AND SILVER WARE, &c., &c., TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ A. M., at No. 48 Warren-st., comprising the whole contents of the house, consisting of royal velvet floor and stair carpeting, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain do., hat rack; rosewood parlor, dining and bed-room furniture, embracing a handsome French brocatelle suite; French brocatelle and hair cloth do.; rosewood centre tables; marble-top centre tables; also, a handsome rosewood piano-forte, manufactured by Chickering; also, a handsome rosewood seven-octave double action piano-forte, warranted; rosewood Louis XIV etagere, glass shelf throughout; work tables, fancy; ladies' reception chairs, cottage do.; large and rich cut glass chandelier, in costly frames, with side and mantel do.; mantel lamps and ornaments; handsome gilt cornices, with curtains; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bureaus, with marble tops; do. washstands; extension dining tables; sofas, sofa bedsteads, and lounges; also, a handsome lot of mahogany bureaus with marble tops; do. washstands, sofas and sofa bedsteads, parlor and hall chairs, hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, beds, bolsters and pillows of fine live geese feathers, stoves, china toilet sets, oval and square gilt frame mirrors, &c., &c. Also positive, rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

DESERTION EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE BALANCE OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIX DESIRABLE lots, gores, and valuable water front of the Hillsdale estate, situated on 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th-sts., Avenues A and B, and Ist-av., Harlem. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, executors of Dr. John L. Millspaugh, deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, the balance of 202 very valuable lots and gores situated on 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th-sts., Avenues A and Ist-av., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front on the Harlem River, and a large portion of the improvements now in progress in the immediate vicinity of the property. The 23-ft. Railroad is completed, and is in successful operation to Harlem River, thereby increasing the value of lots at least from 100 to 200 per cent. The sale will be positive for the benefit of the estate, and the terms will be liberal. For the benefit of capitalists and those seeking improvement, and the sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder; 20 per cent can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable and will be conveyed free of all incumbrance. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained at the Auction Rooms, No. 4 Broad-st., Corner of Wall-st., Brooklyn, or of Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON, } Executors.
CORNELIA GRAHAM, }

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE STOCK OF CLOTHING, STORE, FIXTURES, &c.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 19 o'clock A. M., at No. 239 Greenwich-st., near Warren-st., a valuable stock of clothing, furnishing articles, clothes drawer and store fixtures, to be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of the assignee; to meet payments of $6,000, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade; consist of all the usual assortment of clothing, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, fancy articles, &c., which are well worthy the attention of the trade and other purchasers; also, store fixtures. Catalogues will be ready and the goods may be inspected the day before sale—Tuesday.

GEORGE COLE, Auctioneer.

BY VAN COTT & COE.—LARGE SALE OF CUBA MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ON TUESDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 10 Broad-st.—A large assortment of parlor, hall, rosewood furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, of sofas, in French brocatelle, marble-top centre tables, sofa tables, mahogany rocker, tete-a-tete, parlor chairs, sofa do., rockers, &c.; plain walnut and mahogany furniture, consisting of sofas, tables, bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolster and pillows; office and counting room desks, &c., do. chairs, extension dining tables, side boards, ornamental cottage suites, easy rockers, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. M. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. M. LUDLOW.—Will positively sell on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of FRANCES A. LOWNES, executrix:

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—7 lots on the west side of 3d-av., commencing about 25 feet north of 46th-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—3 lots on the south side of 47th-st., adjoining the last mentioned lots on the rear.

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—7 lots and gores on the south side of 44th-st., commencing about 66 feet east of 3d-av.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-FIRST.—4 lots on the north west corner of Broadway and 41st-st.

GEORGE COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT, NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETING, RICH LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.—On THURSDAY (to-morrow), at 10½ o'clock, by ROVER & COLE, at their salerooms, No. 504 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., where will be exhibited early this morning, at 9 o'clock, the entire assortment of handsome, valuable and elegant furniture, embracing every description. Catalogues now ready.

CHARLES F. BAILEY & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the executors of the late Stephen Cooper, deceased, the valuable property known as the Harlem place, and 3 acres of land, with large mansion, containing 12 rooms, with necessary out buildings, fruit and shade trees, &c. Sale with the consent of the Supreme Court, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Apply to CHARLES F. BAILEY & CO., 389 Broadway, or to CHARLES P. COOPER, Executor, No. 1 Cortlandt-st.

W. W. SHIELEY, Auctioneer.

500 CUT GLASS ARE SUPERB HEADED AND HALF HEADED TUMBLERS, of the same, will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, at No. 107 Fulton-st., on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by order of Mr. [illegible] to sell Only and country dealers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

THOS. MOSES, Auctioneer.

[illegible] &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Store, No. 48 Cortlandt-st., by order of the first named party, [illegible] of

[Advertisement.]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The case of Dr. Brown, charged with counterfeiting, was being finished at the adjournment of Court yesterday, when the Court adjourned sine die.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 31.

Before Judge Ard

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1060. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per annum, in advance. Subscriptions, to commence at any time, may be forwarded, and specimen copies will be sent gratis.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC

Cedar Hook, Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

A steamer, supposed to be the *Atlantic*, is off the Light Ship, and has fired off several rockets, but as our steam yacht has gone to the City for coal, it is impossible to go off for the news. It is probable that the *Atlantic* will come in soon, and we shall obtain her news when she arrives off this point.

Theft of Money Letters from the Baltimore Post-Office.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 26.

A number of letters containing money to the amount of $4,000 were recently purloined from the Baltimore Post-Office, and CHARLES R. POWELL, for ten years a letter-carrier, was arrested on suspicion and held to bail in $2,000 for further examination. The grounds of suspicion are very light.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 26.

Our Gulf squadron is to be immediately augmented and if any Spanish vessel hereafter overhauls or fires into an American vessel she will be promptly chastised.

The Rumored Defalcation of Gov. Price.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 26.

The *Star* says in relation to the defalcation of Governor PRICE, that the balance of $100,000 has been in dispute since PRICE resigned the pursership of the California station. PRICE alleges the money was paid over to VAN OSTRAND, his successor, and that he took receipts therefor. VAN OSTRAND, however, alleges that the receipts were given without a consideration.

Fatal Accidents, &c.

UTICA, Monday, March 26.

MARTIN CAVANAGH, about 39 years old, was found drowned in the Chenango Canal this morning. He leaves a family residing here.

ROBERT BRASS, a young man aged about 18, was found dead in his bed at his father's residence this A. M. He retired yesterday afternoon somewhat intoxicated, and his father with whom he slept retired at night in a similar condition, and unconsciously smothered his son.

A verdict was returned, "Died of congestion superinduced by strangulation."

Eight or ten persons left here to-day for Kansas.

Desertion from the British Army and the Ashburton Treaty.

BOSTON, Monday, March 26.

In the Supreme Court this morning, the two English soldiers who deserted from Sydney, C. B., [illegible] and who were convicted on a charge of simple larceny for bringing the money here, were discharged from custody, on the ground that they cannot be punished here for larceny committed in another Kingdom.

This is the case where the United States Commissioner refused to send the soldiers back under the Ashburton Treaty, on the ground that the crime committed was not robbery, but simple theft.

Destruction of a Tow-boat by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 26.

The tow-boat *Thunder-Bolt*, while towing the brig *Ella Reed* down the river yesterday, took fire near Chester, and burned so rapidly that the crew had barely time to escape. She drifted on the flats, and burned to the water's edge. The brig was detached, and anchored in the stream.

Suicide at Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, Monday, March 26.

A man giving his name as ABERCROMBIE, about 30 years of age, committed suicide at the Stafford House in this town last evening, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He is supposed to have been insane.

Weather at Buffalo—Navigation, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 26.

The weather has been quite mild here to-day although a snow storm has been prevailing.

The Lake is filled with ice as far as the eye can reach, and is in the opinion of the oldest mariners that it will be quite late in the season before navigation opens.

Death of Hon. S. S. Phelps.

BURLAND, Vt., Monday, March 26.

Hon. S. S. PHELPS, late U. S. Senator from Vermont, expired at his residence at Middlebury on Sunday, the 25th of March. His funeral takes place on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Non-Arrival of the European Steamers.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 26—10 P. M.

We have no tidings of the *Atlantic* or *Asia*. The latest will not be considered due here till Tuesday or Wednesday.

Suicide of Col. McClung.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 24.

Col. MCCLUNG, the duellist, committed suicide at Jackson to-day.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Monday, March 26.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is now but five feet five inches deep. The weather is cold and cloudy.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 26.

Southern papers from all points, as late as due, are received, but they contain no news worth telegraphing.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 24.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Captain WILLIAM FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 24.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here early on Saturday morning.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 26.

The Rensselaer Water Claims bill was reported complete.

Mr. FRENCH introduced a bill relative to the Erie Canal appropriations.

The Metropolitan bill was taken up.

The Senate refused to allow parties providing for exemption from [illegible] to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House.

Mr. BARR moved that the bill to go into effect on the 4th of July, 1855, be amended by striking out the words "Fourth of July, 1855," and inserting in lieu thereof "1st day of June, 1855."

After a long discussion, the bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. DAVENPORT moved a reference of the bill to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Noxon, Bishop, Lansing and Hamilton. The object of the reference was the killing of the bill.

Mr. FRENCH moved to lay the motion of reference on the table. Carried.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 26.

Mr. WHEAT rose under a question of privilege, and made some statements in regard to his expulsion from a Council.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked if a motion to print the speech just delivered, and have the speech attached to the book of Martyrs, would be in order.

The SPEAKER said it was not now in order.

Two claim bills occupied much time. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of New-York Academy of Music. For the better security of money deposited in savings banks in New-York and Brooklyn. Relative to unclaimed deposits in banks, &c. And several local bills.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Charter of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New-York.

To amend the Charter of the Village of Yonkers; to amend the New-York City Gas law; to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of General and Special Sessions in New-York.

The House agreed to hold three sessions a day, except on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and that after Monday next they should meet at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The House then took a recess to 7½ o'clock.

THE DEMILT DISPENSARY.

Anniversary Celebration.

The Fourth Anniversary Meeting of the friends and managers of the Demilt Dispensary, was held last (Monday) night, in the hall of this Institution, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. There was a large and respectable public attendance.

Within the railing surrounding the raised platform at the head of the room, were seated one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL; Rev. W. ADAMS, D. D., J. W. GERARD, Esq., FRANKLIN TUTHILL, M. D., and others.

The President, in introducing the business of the evening, called on MR. ASHBEL GREEN, the Secretary, who read the annual report, and a statement by the Treasurer, abstracts of which are subjoined:

The managers of the Demilt Dispensary in the City of New-York, in pursuance of the by-laws, respectfully present to the members of the Institution their Fourth Annual Report, embracing the operations of the Dispensary from the 1st day of March, 1854 to the 27th day of February, 1855.

The whole number of patients healed for various diseases by the several physicians attached to the Institution, has been.....14,934

Males.....6,094

Females.....8,840—14,934

Of these there were healed at the Dispensary:

Males.....4,839

Females.....7,051—11,677

And there were treated at their dwellings:

Males.....1,268

Females.....1,789—3,057

Total.....14,934

The number vaccinated is.....911

The results of treatment are as follows:

Sent to Hospital	146
Died	229
Under treatment	108
Discharged cured	14,402
The number of prescriptions dispensed is	25,040

Showing an increase of 5,226 patients and 10,000 prescriptions over last report.

The receipts during the past year have been $6,393 00, and the expenditure $6,784 62.

DR. ADAMS then proceeded to address the audience. He said he rose with some feeling of embarrassment, [illegible] he may have formed of the pleasure of being present at the meeting, were in some measure controlled by the fact that he did not known what was expected of him, and because he felt that there had been nothing presented on which he might base his remarks, or from which he might be enabled to draw elaborate conclusions. This, and the sparsity of the audience, might be satisfactorily accounted for, however, when it was considered that this was not an occasion which afforded room for controversy, or about which there could be any legitimate dispute. It was a question whether some charities did not create as much mischief as they relieved, and the matter of distributing charity had become a very great problem in political economy. There were, however, two species of charity, between which a strong distinction was to be made, the charity of instinct and the charity of principle. There was a great difference between supplying the wants of a needy applicant at the door by giving him a piece of bread, and laying such large plans as would be like sowing the seed in the Spring time in anticipation of a great harvest in the Autumn. Charities like those which distinguish this Institution, however, were not debateable ground; because they could not be abused; poor people would not subject themselves to surgical operations merely for the sake of receiving a benefit which their physical condition did not call for. The two words the "sick poor," implied the whole character of this Institution, and exhibited its Christian character. Such charities were unknown before Christianity was known. Rome had her arches spanning her streets, her lofty columns, her magnificent palaces, but not one hospital; and the nearest approach in ancient times to such a form of charity which he (the speaker) had met with in the whole course of his reading, was in existence in the old city of Pergamus in Asia Minor; but it was the birth-place of GALEN, the great father of medicine, and the great edifice which was called Æsculapium, from the god of medicine, who was worshipped there, seemed rather to have been a theatre where surgery might pursue its business for its own instruction and benefit, than for the benefit of individual humanity. Anterior to the propagation of Christianity there did not exist in the world such an Institution as this, and so manifold were the charities which it dispensed, that the building might well be likened to that old porch in Jerusalem which was called Bethseda, and it was to be hoped that the means of spreading so many blessings might never be lessened. [Loud applause.]

Dr. TUTHILL was next called upon. He began by saying that the Dispensary was the wisest and noblest of charities, and that the services which were rendered by the medical and surgical staff attendant upon it would be most properly appreciated when most known. The prevalence of that Institution was the crowning glory of the age—it gave evidence not only of our more universal intelligence and more general material prosperity, but afforded the most gratifying proof of the existence of pure Christian benevolence and of warm and generous hearts. After a historical reference to the earliest periods in which medical charities were instituted—infirmaries being found so early as the close of the Tenth Century, and hospitals being organized in London in the Thirteenth Century—he went on to speak in warm eulogy of the disinterested labors of the physicians attached to the Dispensary, enumerated the inducements which might withhold them from attending to the calls of the poverty-stricken, wretched and starving poor, and suggested the scenes which their eyes frequently met in the course of their daily experiences among such a class. He next referred to the fact that of the patients relieved by Dispensaries in this City there was a proportion of American born to those of foreign birth of 32 to 70. It was true that of those classed as Americans many were children born of foreign parents, but these were children who were to become American citizens, and to whom in the course of years we were to look for the conservation of American institutions. The [illegible] of our Know-Nothing friends were probably among such of the native element, or at any rate their [illegible] opposition [illegible] and on motion, [illegible] the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS,

...THE EASTERN WAR...

...Our Saturday evening, March 20, Dr. Solger continued his lectures before the Mercantile Library Association at Clinton Hall. He gave a detailed and readable narrative of the causes that led to the Crimean expedition on the part of the Western Alliance, and described the two great battles that terminated the first operations of the British and French forces on Russian soil. He accorded due honor to the ability with which the campaign had been planned and the courage of the officers and soldiery employed; but deplored the wretched mismanagement of its execution, especially on the part of the English commander, Lord Raglan, to whom he attributed most of the military disasters that have befallen the expedition. This lecture was illustrated with excellent maps, and was necessarily almost beyond the reach of a reporter, excepting in the general features. The details have been frequently reported in our European advices and letters, but the eloquence and originality of Dr. Solger's views surrounded his oral description with fresh interest.

LECTURE IV.

THE QUARTER OF HEARING—THE PEACE CONFERENCES AT VIENNA—LORD PALMERSTON—MONSIEUR—MARTINI.

On Friday evening, March 23, the fourth and last lecture of this instructive and valuable course was delivered before a large and intelligent audience. Upon this occasion Dr. Solger gave a glowing account of the great battle of Inkermann, whose description he had been compelled, by insufficiency of time, to postpone from his third lecture. It was illustrated with charts exactly copied from those in the possession of the British Admiralty and published by the *London News*. The lecturer threw this terrible struggle into new relief, placing quite vividly before the minds of his hearers the details of that fearful hand-to-hand contest waged by the feeble force of but 5,000 British troops, surprised in their entrenchments at the weakest point, and without having rested or broken their fast, against no less than 60,000 Russians, amply provided with every means of offence, urged on by fanatical excitement, and flushed with the utmost confidence by the presence of the Imperial Grand Dukes and large reinforcements which had arrived in Sebastopol but a day or two before. The fearful artillery attack by the Russians, with 60 heavy guns, upon the Second Division; the desperate exertions of the Guards; that critical hour when the English ammunition gave out and the heroic Guards were compelled to fall back, fighting so fiercely that for a moment the Russians were having the muskets of their dead comrades on the retreating band, and the latter were returning this attack with volleys of stones; the wavering pause of the French as they first came into the appalling fire of the enemy; the general retreat of the Allies, and the unaccountable failure of the Russians to pursue an advantage by which they would have deployed their whole force in the plains, and have destroyed the English and the French, division after division;—all these were well set forth, and their narration elicited great applause.

The whole force of the Allies engaged amounted to but 14,000 men, against more than 60,000, as was there stated. They fought like heroes, and deserve all that can be said in their praise. The destiny of Europe was in their hands, and they proved equal to the crisis. In the middle ages, and still more in ancient days, men were inclined to value more physical courage perhaps too much—now they are likely to rush into the other extreme, and too greatly undervalue it. A man is not responsible for his nervous organization, which may render him deficient in this respect; but a generation, said the lecturer, that lacks physical courage will be found to lack moral courage, for, in the main, the two go side by side. England, with all her other errors and faults, has proven that, in this respect, she has not degenerated from the old standard of the Anglo-Saxon stock! [Prolonged applause.] And the very mistakes made by England are, in one way, to her credit. They show that the Government, dreaming her grand energies to the arts of peace, devoting war to exalted position;—and, of course, all the great talents and capacities of the nation have turned from a military toward the channels into which the nation's energies have been directed. The army has been unglamorous of the nature of the nation among the common soldiery, and the merely fashionable classes among the officers; and, in spite of many defects, what they have done is a high proof of the stamina yet left in the British people. No other troops or men in Europe could have conducted, as they did, the hazardous enterprise of Inkermann under similar circumstances; and to the door of such terrible odds. But, alas, what the Russians were unable to do, was effected by the wretched management of their own administration and the rigors of a Crimean Winter! That noble host has almost melted away! Of about 50,000 English troops, 30,000 of whom composed the original force, the rest having sent on by repeated reinforcement, but 13,000 are left. Her Inkermann was a glorious triumph; it demonstrated the moral strength of the Allies and the real weakness of the Russians, who, although the feebler power of their antagonists must have been revealed to them in their supreme struggle, have never since dared to repeat the experiment, notwithstanding the reports of death and misery in the Allied camp that cannot have failed to reach them through the Western journals.

The rigors of the Winter are now past; the Spring is opening, and the succors of the allied arms seem to be assured. The French have from 70,000 to 80,000 men in Asia; the English about 12,000, and Omer Pacha, at Bucharest, say 50,000 Turks—in all above 130,000 men. The Russians cannot have more than 150,000 men in the whole Crimea, including their garrisons; of these a large corps of observation must watch the Turks, and not more than 60,000 can then be left at the disposal of Menschikoff to end around Sebastopol. The allies, leaving barely enough men, say 25,000, to guard their trenches, will have more than 60,000 men disposable for their general attack; and with such troops the issue cannot be doubted. The *Saturday Journal*, a journal peculiarly well-informed on military matters, in my estimate, said Dr. Solger, for the estimate I make of the Russian strength.

With the Spring, everything changes in favor of the allies, and the Russian now have two most able commanders in Pelissier and Roquet. Russia is prevented from sending any more troops to the Crimea, because Austria holds her in check on the Southwest; and having other defeating Menschikoff, the allies will hasten to close the Isthmus of Perekop, and thus endanger the remaining Russians, who will thereby be compelled to surrender.

Russia has been unsuccessful throughout, not only in her military operations in this war, but in her diplomacy. Here, the lecturer briefly alluded to the diplomatic intrigues we detailed in our report of his second lecture, and then illustrated the first branch of his proposition by tracing the discomfiture of the Russians in Turkey by causing the dismemberment of the Russian power. [Prolong...

...points of all, and the one most likely to induce a continuance of war upon the part of Russia.

The fourth point in the diplomatic negotiations after the Greek Christians in the Ottoman Empire, and restoration of Poland. Previous to the Crimean war, Russia had claimed exclusive rights to any guard of Christians, and required equal rights for all;—and that the sentence had feared, would never be granted by Russia. But the ultimatum presented by Gortschakoff, on November last, to accept those points, which the Czar had, at first, rejected with scorn, proved how heartily sick of the war Russia had become, and likewise proved her humiliation. The adoption of such a John Frumpterdo would, of course, prevent the Turkish Empire from obtaining Power. Of its 40,000,000 souls, but 2,000,000 are Mahometans, and not all of these are original Osmanlis. The large number of renegade Christians, belonging to various European nationalities, who now profess the Mahometan creed, would very soon return to their primitive faith, when they found it equally as beneficial to their interests in Turkey as their present supremacy has been. Under such a state of affairs, all would be tranquil.

These Four Points have been so arranged as to give no just cause of offence to any of the contending minor European Powers, and Austria is placed in such a position that, should she belligerated by Russia, she may claim the assistance of Prussia and the lesser German States. The latter could dispose of a contingent amounting to no less than 250,000 men, apart from the powerful army of Prussia. The question of all now, was whether Austria would place the same construction on these Four Points as had been intended by the other Western Powers, and upon the mere supposition that she would not a great disaster was raised. The lecturer did not believe that there was any such intent on Austria's part; she was, at this moment, the very Power that least desired peace: the ambition of the Emperor was fully aroused by the great prospects of Austria becoming an Eastern Power, and the further dreams of dominion such prospects open before him, and felt no inclination to resign the opportunity.

The third point was not touched upon, at any length, in the conferences. The question regarding it was simply "Yes" or "No," with an entire absence of remark.

On the 20th of December last, when categorically questioned, the Russian agent at Vienna stated that he was not empowered to accept these propositions, but only to treat, and asked a fortnight's delay to give him the chance of consulting his Imperial master. Before this term had expired, viz., on the 7th of January last, Gortschakoff announced that he had his instructions to accept, and there is no doubt that, at that moment, Russia was sincere. She had become heartily disgusted with the war, which, for her, has proved a gigantic failure.

At the beginning of last year, Dr. Solger had felt and expressed great fears for the liberties of Europe. At that time everything seemed favorable to the designs of the Czar. France wavered; Austria had initiated the very policy of the Czar by the assertion of her protectorate over the Montenegrins, and the haughty mission of her envoy Count Leiningen to Constantinople, and Russian diplomacy ruled the Levant. It was a prophesy among the Greeks and Russians that their cross should once more, and finally, be planted above the Mosques of Constantinople; the ancient Varingians or Russians of former days had always made war upon the Byzantine Empire, and, becoming Christianized, the same feeling for dominion in the South remained, but assumed a different form; and thus the idea had been perpetuated and made universally popular until it had become almost a sentiment of the Russian people, but its being so does not prove that it shall be realized. On the contrary, it is impossible for Russia to reach Constantinople; Austria is hostile; Austria has her own Eastern ambition fully inflamed, and bars the way with a force of 600,000 troops, behind whom are resources that render her fully able to cope with Russia single-handed. No, Russia has lost her last chance; the crisis is over, the danger is past!—and, should Russia continue the war, the question will have changed from one touching her aggrandizement in the East, to one touching her actual *dismemberment*! Finland will be restored to Sweden; the Kingdom of Poland will be reinstated; Bessarabia, another vast portion of Southern Russia, will fall to Austria, and the Crimea will be held in joint occupation by all the Western Powers. The British aristocracy would be contented with almost any *status quo* that will secure them from popular aggression; France desires the dominion of Italy, Belgium and certain territory on the Rhine, and would, undoubtedly, get it. Austria, as an Eastern Power, turning her thoughts from Western Europe, and gladly relinquishing Italy, ceding Lombardy to Sardinia, which, as was said, would give up Savoy to France. This is the great idea of Napoleon, and he will unquestionably be in newise indisposed to push on the war with vigor.

The death of the Russian Emperor cannot affect these great questions of policy; they will remain the same, but it may facilitate a peaceful issue to the Conferences opened at Vienna on the 27th of February, and we may confidently look forward to such issue. This might have been said whenever Austria joined the Alliance, as Russia will go great lengths to escape the inevitable result of an ultimatum or coalition against her. Austria and France will be entitled with certain advantages entrenched in the Four Points, awaiting the time when they may claim more, and England will conveniently fail to press her Northern antagonist too hard on the third point. In the presence of death all parties can afford to be magnanimous. Russia, too, has a better chance of retaining a dignified attitude than if she were to continue the war. Her defence of Sebastopol and the terrible losses of the allies overshadow her other reverses and yield her continued prestige. But, such a peace would not terminate the Eastern question, and it remains to be considered by the West whether a prosecution of this war to its final decision would not be best for the interests of humanity. The Allied Powers are embarked fairly in it, they hold everything in their hands, and might accomplish the reduction of Russia without any too vast an increase of the expense they have already incurred.

The Joint Protectorate will open a new field of intrigue to Russia, if she be left capable of pursuing a system in which she has, through times past, been so successful. It will give rise to quarrels between the Allies, and of these Russia knows how to avail herself.

Again the difficulty we have just witnessed in the Southern Dardanelles will be renewed in the Dardanelles of the North, viz.: the Sound and its adjacent waters. Russia has managed to secure to herself the succession to the Danish throne, and but three heads are now in her way—the Duke of Glucksburg and his two sons. By exciting disturbance in Denmark she can accelerate the fulfillment of her claims, and this she will hasten to do, ere Prussia has become alienated from her.

Prussia, by her vacillating policy, has made herself equally despised by all the European Powers, who will not, therefore, seek any other settlement of the Danish question than that obtained by the London Protocol, the latter being the least advantageous to Prussia. Thus Russia would be left master of the situation in that quarter.

The lecturer then proceeded to consider the prospects of the European people in connection with the war. He quite disagreed with those who anticipated that advantages could accrue to liberty from a general conflict, and regarded the ideas of Kossuth and Mazzini as well intended, but visionary. There had been great danger of Europe becoming divided into two vast hostile camps, with Russia, Austria and Prussia on the East, and France with a doubtful assistance from England, on the West. This would have led to a general and disastrous struggle, lasting for 20 or 30 years, and involving the same fearful consequences as ever before. The intermediate countries would have been trampled down and the progress of civilization have been long delayed.

Liberty is the child of peace and commerce. Revolutions do not make it; they merely clear away obstacles when the ideas have been already engendered and developed and the new elements gradually eliminated. It was for this reason that the Revolutions of England and America had been successful, and it is a similar process alone that will give true freedom to Europe. Hence, it is to Germany and the great German race that we are to look for a true representative, and hence, too, any war by which they would be crushed must prove injurious for an indefinite period to Freedom's cause; and this will not be by the military provision of Germany, but by her gradual working out of the mighty principles of social and political life. She was valiant in the past, for intimate throughout her great wars against Napoleon, but we have now to behold her performing a far nobler and loftier mission than the mode of war. A comparison of the present mental condition of Germany with what it was before 1848, is as gratifying as it is surprising. Previous to that epoch Germany stood on the heights of fame, in metaphysics, music, art and lyrical poetry. Kant would indeed boast a few illustrious names like those of Kyenoulph and Lessing in the natural and exact sciences, but these were considered as mere concessions, not as the main element of national study. But look over her literature and lib to-day, and you will see that she is occupying with tremendous energy in commercial, industrial, practical pursuits; that the exact sciences are almost her sole object of attention, embracing natural history and the history of man and nations, while her newspapers and periodicals are devoted to political writings and practical views,—discussing the grand projects of the day—the navigation of the Danube, which is to open up new, vast and spacious countries to commerce, and develop the unapproachable internal resources of America; the planning of the Isthmus of Suez, that is to bring half the commerce of Asiatic trade to its old channels, and restore the life and splendor of all the cities and regions that grew into affluence and the Mediterranean Sea; and all the gratifying and progressive results which surely survive the privileges and trammels of trade.

Thirteen vast railroads meet over Saxon ground, and in them represent a future all belonging to civilization and freedom. Let us then, in contemplating a favorable issue to the present European complications, or, rather, the great struggle which has just been pending, and hovering like a cloud of dark portent over the whole world, not forget the great moral agencies which are at work, and which, in the end, must prevail.

Dr. Solger took the last train after the lecture, there not being a public vehicle, notwithstanding the immense crowd in attendance.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

...Board of Aldermen, March 26.

...Ann McDermott, convicted of petit larceny—3 years

...$10. Thomas McGuffey, same—fined $50.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Union Meeting in Jersey City.

There is considerable activity among the political elements of Jersey City just at the present time. Preparations are rather quietly but actively going forward for the next Charter Election, which is to be held on Tuesday the 10th day of April. The main issue will evidently be that of the Maine Law, or that of "License or no License."

On Friday evening there was a meeting at the Hudson House pursuant to a notice posted in the street calling "A Union Meeting, without distinction of party, at the Hudson House at 7½ o'clock to nominate good and true men to fill the City and Ward officers to be supported at the election in April—men who will have the interests of the majority of the citizens at heart, and who are in favor of Liberal and Judicious Laws." This call was signed "Many Citizens."

Accordingly, at the appointed time, some thirty or forty persons who were present, organized the meeting. Mr. J. M. Young was appointed Chairman, and Samuel S. Ward, Secretary. A Committee of five was then selected from those present, to make nomination, consisting of Thomas W. Morehouse, Thomas B. Decker, Lewis Angel, John H. Bross, and Jeremiah Mulford. This Committee having been instructed to report to a meeting to be held at the same place this evening, the meeting adjourned.

At about the time of the close of these proceedings, the parties who intended to have held the meeting arrived. It was then made known that private meetings of the "Liberals," as they are termed, who are in favor of a more liberal construction of the License laws, had been held, and they had called this meeting, but others, not in their confidence, had transacted business in their stead.

District Attorney for Hudson County.

The term of office of E. R. V. Wright, as public prosecutor for the County of Hudson, having expired, Governor Price has nominated Peter Bentley, of Jersey City, as his successor; but on Friday the Senate of New-Jersey, by a vote of 12 to 6, refused to confirm the nomination. The Newark *Daily Advertiser* says that "there is an old fight in Hudson County, between General Wright and Governor Price," and that "General Wright is popular with the old-fashioned and the Tammany Hall divisions of the Democracy in Hudson County, while Mr. Bentley was a Free-Soiler in 1848." It is reported that the next nominee will be Mr. J. D. Littell.

The Explosion at Bergen Point—Condition of the Sufferers.

We are pleased to learn from Dr. Booth that the six sufferers who were severely burned by the recent explosion at Bergen Point, N. J., are doing well. The physician is of the opinion that five of them will eventually recover.

On Saturday night Emil Brehn, the third victim of the explosion in Bergen on Wednesday, died of his injuries.

Attempted Suicide.—On Sunday a man named George Brittell undertook to destroy his life by cutting his throat. He cut a terrible gash, and now lies dangerously ill from his wound. He had taken laudanum a few days previously for the same purpose, but it was discovered and medicine was given to him, which saved his life. This unfortunate man in a fit of passion shot a Mr. Morris about three years since, for which he was sent to State Prison. He has been out for a few months, and has been in the employment of Mr. Morris since his liberation, but it is supposed that his mind is so affected by his misfortunes as to lead to these attempts at suicide.

The Hoboken Charter Meeting.

The following remarks were made by Mr, F. B. Ogden, at the Hoboken Charter Meeting:

The citizens of Hoboken must now decide upon the adoption of measures to secure to their families the blessings of good order, and protect their property from destruction. For these purposes, the power of the Town Committee is wholly ineffectual. No remedy now exists to prevent rowdyism in our streets, drunken boys at night annoying the people by their revellings; the influx from neighboring cities of the vilest of their population; the immediate removal of nuisances, and the cleansing of our streets and alleys. Water can scarcely, in Summer, be obtained for common uses; and in case of a conflagration, our firemen, ever ready to perform to the utmost their duties, are prevented, through the want of it, from staying the raging element; and that too, when the Passaic is hanging over our very heads, striving to gush forth upon us its choicest blessings. These and other difficulties pressing down upon us, and for which no remedy can be afforded by the Town Committee, were enumerated by the speaker.

If then, these hydra-headed evils exist, and can be obviated by the adoption of the Charter now proposed, should not the objections to its passage be of an extraordinary character to counterbalance such great benefits?

The City Government will be composed of a Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer (whose salaries, together, will amount to $600,) and six Councilmen, receiving each one dollar per diem for duties actually performed. At present the five Town Committeemen receive one dollar each, making the expense under the City Government exceed the Town Committee compensation only one dollar per diem. Suppose the City Council meets twice a month, in one year they will receive only one hundred and forty-four dollars; which, together with the salaries before referred to, makes the whole Government expenses less than seven hundred and fifty dollars. This amount will be exceeded by the revenues accruing to the city by the granting of licenses, and the imposition of fines. During the last year, in Jersey City, five thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars have been paid into their Treasury by these means. Give Hoboken one-third of that sum, and the amount of revenue thus obtained will pay the expenses of the City Government, and leave nearly one thousand dollars in her Treasury; whereas, at present, the people are now taxed to pay the Town Committeemen for doing almost nothing.

The Police Justices will be the present Justices of the Peace; their compensation being derived from the costs received by them in the performance of their duties, and not from the City Treasury.

The Charter provides that the people shall each year vote what moneys shall be raised by taxes, and the manner of their appropriation, and that the taxes shall never be more than three mills on a dollar in any one year. No debt can be imposed upon the city without a vote of the people; and then, if for more than five thousand dollars, a two-third vote is requisite. The only power possessed by the City Council, is the appropriation of the moneys, as directed by the people.

The Charter also provides, that in the water, gas and police districts, the property shall be taxed as benefited. Hence, all property north of Seventh-street is exempted from taxation for those purposes, because of a provision in the Charter, that no water or gas shall be placed beyond that line; nor shall the police regulations embrace that part of the city. But for general city expenses, that property is equally liable to taxation with all other within the city boundaries.

First Appearances—Dramatic.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I go to the theatre, Mr. Editor, only once a week. I have only one leisure evening, Saturday, and I usually take good care to husband it well for genuine dramatic or operatic amusement. Relying on my own judgment I am seldom disappointed, but depending on the false glare of the play-bills, announcing some fresh lady *debutant* "up" for the "heavy business" in Sheridan Knowles or Bulwer Lytton, or putting trust in the praise which editorial good nature and excessive gallantry have bestowed upon the said *debutant*, I have, of late, been twice taken in and done for. Hence this bill of complaint. These debutants, I insist, should first learn the stage business before experimenting upon the public indulgence as *Pauline*, *Julius* and *Mariamne*. Genius is one thing, art another, and training to the art a third and by far the most important element of all to make dramatic success complete and enduring, and above all *professin*. The last consideration being the fight with most of these ladies in going on the stage, they should rather prefer to rise from the ranks; to spend their novitiate in the less pretending walks of the modern drama, instead of affecting the heroines of Bulwer or Knowles; them to rise, by or single bound, to reach the topmost round of popular favor. If they really have the genius and incontestable judgment of children intuitive, it will surely follow. The possession of courage in theatrical life will not be thrown away. The sprightly waiting maid in farce, or the

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Expedition to Central Africa.

From the Athenæum.

It affords no small gratification to announce that, after five years' unceasing and determined efforts, the grand attempt for discovering and laying open Inner Africa, known as the "Expedition to Central Africa," has been crowned with a fresh success—more important than all previous ones—by the return of the exploring steamer *Pleiad*, after a most successful voyage up the River Chadda.

It is not a slight tribute of justice to that noble-minded and distinguished traveler, Dr. Barth—who, we fear, is now no more—to premise that the Chadda Expedition has fully confirmed the importance of his discoveries in 1851, which led to the dispatch of the *Pleiad*; and it is interesting at the present juncture to quote the identical words, in which he announced at the time his discovery in the official dispatch addressed to the British Government: "The most important day, however, in all my African journeys, was the 18th of June, (1851,) when we reached the River Benueh, at a point called Taépe, where it is joined by the River Faro. Since leaving Europe, I had not seen so large and imposing a river. The Benueh, or 'Mother of Waters,' which is by far the larger one of the two, is half a mile broad and 9½ feet deep in the channel where we crossed it," &c., &c.

This discovery was considered by all competent persons as one of great importance; and the Geographical Society of Paris gave Dr. Barth their large medal on account of that discovery. Being struck by the immense advantages that might accrue by following up this discovery, I first suggested the idea of the dispatch of a steamboat to ascend the Chadda-Benueh [see *Athen.* No. 1,309,] as it was my humble opinion that this river would "eventually form the natural and most important line from the west for spreading commerce and civilization into the very heart of Inner Africa, and extinguishing the Slave-trade by extending European influence to the sources of the slave supply." This suggestion was adopted; and the Chadda Expedition determined upon and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

The *Pleiad* left England in the latter end of May last under the most favorable auspices (see *Athen.* Nos. 1,387, 1,388, and 1,389,) and reached Fernando Po on the 29th of June. Here she was to receive an augmentation to her force in the person of Mr. Consul Beecroft as Commander; but owing to the lamented death of this experienced African traveler, Dr. W. B. Baikie, R. N.; was appointed as the temporary leader of the Expedition, and subsequently assumed the entire charge, when, in the beginning of the voyage, the sailing-master, in consequence of incapacity and apathy, was displaced.

The *Pleiad* steamed up the Niger Delta in the beginning of July,—ascended the Chadda 250 miles above Allen and Oldfield's furthest point,—and reached to within about 50 miles of the confluence of the Benueh and Faro, the furthest ever reached by a European vessel on an African river. Thus, it has been proved that the Chadda and Benueh are one and the same river, and that this river is navigable up to Yola, the capital of Adamaua, visited by Dr. Barth. The longitude of the positions assigned by the latter to that region is upwards of one degree too far to the east, which corresponds with the difference found by Dr. Vogel in the countries round Lake Tsad.

The river was in high flood and plenty of water, and the goodwill and friendship of the natives were universally secured. On the 7th of November last the *Pleiad* had returned to Fernando Po.

But the most important point, and which marks a new era in African geographical discoveries, is, that very little sickness was experienced and—what has never occurred before—that not a single life was lost, white or black,—thus proving the possibility of leading a party of Europeans into the interior by these rivers and bringing them back again in safety. The party was a mixed one, some of the whites had never been in a tropical climate, the majority had never been in Africa—Dr. Baikie himself included. Altogether the party numbered sixty-six, including Kroomen and native interpreters, and they were 118 days in the river,—twice as long as the great Expedition of 1842, which ended in so fearful a loss of life. It must be interesting to learn that the safety of the members of the Chadda Expedition is attributed:

First—To having entered the river at the proper season, viz.: on the rising water.

Second—To having induced all the Europeans to take quinine daily.

Third—To carrying the green wood, used for fuel, in the iron canoes, and not stowing it in the bunkers.

Fourth—To passing all the water used for cooking and drinking through the boiler of the Expedition,—scraping decks instead of washing them,—using Sir Wm. Burnett's solution of zinc freely,—and pumping out the bilge-water daily.

And last,—though not least.—To keeping up the spirits of the men by music, &c., &c.

"Here, then, at last, the problem is solved, and Central Africa can be explored in *safety* by Europeans, through her natural channels, at a cost of a few thousand pounds per annum." Thus writes Mr. Macgregor Laird,—a gentleman who has so large a share in the success of this Expedition and in all previous efforts to navigate those African rivers, for it will be remembered that he personally took part in the first Expedition that ascended the Kowara, (in 1833,) and has ever since continued earnestly to promote that object.

To Dr. William Balfour Baikie, R. N., too much credit cannot be given, as to his energy and talents—displayed under trying circumstances—the success of the Expedition is greatly to be attributed.

It is much to be regretted that the Expedition has not met with Dr. Barth or Dr. Vogel, nor brought any news of them beyond what is already known. Dr. Baikie heard of them, and showed the natives their likenesses, contained in the work published by me last year, when they recognised Dr. Vogel. Probably, by not taking the direct route to Yola, but a circuitous one, in order to traverse unexplored regions, and to add to the amount of his researches, the latter traveler was delayed, and thus prevented meeting the Chadda Expedition. May God grant his safe return!—for the great devotion and zeal in their mission, which caused them cheerfully to sacrifice everything, life itself, for the accomplishment of their objects, have been the sole cause of the death of his unfortunate predecessors. But, however deplorable a loss their untimely end has been to their own country and to England, it must be gratifying to both to reflect that the reputation and credit gained by Hornemann, Burkhardt, Schomburgk, Leichhardt, and other German gentlemen who have had the honor of being employed in the English service, have been amply sustained by the three German travelers in Central Africa.

Augustus Petermann.

Lady Blessington.

From the Athenæum.

I hear that Dr. Madden has published Lady Blessington's Correspondence. Severe illness has prevented my hastening him to it, so that I am ignorant what parts of my letters it may contain. Permission was asked of me by one of the family we spoke a selection of them, under a promise that it should be done carefully and discreetly; and I determine no doubt that this has been the case. My letters have always been of such a nature, and intentionally, that any publisher might be welcome, who undertakes that printing. Many, many letters, 30 or 40 in number, have still to be published, connecting my correspondence. The time of rendering a telling service to a member of Lady Bless...

...Lord Brougham is about to print, in the edition of his works, now in course of publication, the whole of the correspondence of Queen Caroline with his Minister (Lord Melville) on the subject of the American War. The original letters were sent by Lord Sidmouth to Queen Victoria. The publication will prove, it is believed, that "the Americans in Europe" destroyed Queen Caroline. Lord Brougham will print them from copies made from the originals by Sir James Mackintosh.

Punch, after several ineffectual attempts, has the Parisian Gazette d'Italie, has been prohibited throughout the whole Kingdom of Prussia, by command of the Minister of the Interior, Count Wester...

Miscellany.

Mormon Missionaries.—The missionary zeal of the disciples of Joe Smith is developing itself not only in our provincial towns, but in the remote parishes of the agricultural counties, where, among the poor and ignorant, their endeavors to make fresh converts are, it is to be feared, too often successful. It is computed that upwards of 30,000 persons have already departed from this country for the Great Salt Lake; and, as the Mormons are much given to marriage, and are not contented with one wife, the great necessity for keeping up a continuous supply of young women by importation from other countries stimulates the exertions of their agents, by whom a complete system is organised to facilitate the transit of all newly-enrolled "Latter-day Saints" to America.

A writer in the *Household Words* expresses the belief that the majority of the population in the Principalities are uncontrollably urged into the state of matrimony by the irresistibly seductive prospect of procuring a bed-warmer: "I am given to understand that it is customary among married people here to toss up (I suppose night-caps) which shall be devoted to the common cause, and go in to thaw the sheets; or, that the more equitable portion of that happy community take it by turns. I am inclined to think, however, that the lady generally contrives to overreach her husband in this respect; she is fond of exciting his courage into rashness by repeated glasses of 'poonch,' or powerful green tea and rum, about the hour of bedtime. She has been known also to plead successfully the necessity of doing up her back hair, and to watch the shudderings of her lord between the sheets with intense and hopeful enjoyment. When a husband ceases to shudder, his wife knows that she can venture to get into his place without collapsing, and usually seizes the time with the same accuracy of judgment as is displayed by careful housewives in boiling an egg. That process of thawing the bed is as penetrating and miserable an agony as can be conceived. The most robust man will sink to half his size during the humbling process. As for getting up, it is an exploit so doughty as only to be accomplished by the promptings of the most ravenous hunger."

M. De Mirecourt, who is writing the history of his literary French cotemporaries, gives some of them the credit of having very eccentric habits. Scribe, he says, rises at 5 every morning, and works till noon without any interval. Balzac retired to rest every evening at 6, rose at midnight, and wrote till 9 in the morning, and after breakfasting resumed his pen till 3, when a walk of two hours, and dinner at 5, brought him again to his bedtime. Alfred de Musset, when asked for "copy" for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, would say: "Send me fifty francs and a bottle of brandy, or you will have none." The next morning the *proverbe* required would be finished, and the brandy bottle also. Alexander Dumas sits in his shirt-sleeves from morning till night writing in a remarkably fluent manner; without blot or erasure. As *improvisateur*, Méry is only second to Dumas. It is stated that he wrote a play in four days that had a run of one hundred nights.

Mr. Phœnix, of San Francisco, illustrates his lectures by an orrery, during the exhibition of which a number of choice airs are executed upon a hand organ. His plan for an "economical orrery" is thus described: "An economical orrery may be constructed by attaching eighteen wires of graduated lengths to the chart of a candlestick, apples of different sizes being placed at their extremities to represent the planets, and a central orange resting on the candlestick, representing the sun. An orrery of this description is, however, liable to the objection, that, if handled around among the audience for examination, it is seldom returned uninjured. The author has known an instance in which a child, four years of age, on an occasion of this kind, devoured in succession the planets Jupiter and Herschel, and bit a large spot out of the sun before he could be arrested."

A discovery, which, perhaps, will prove an important one to the German literature of the sixteenth century, has recently been made in the "Reths-archiv" (Record Office of the Senate,) at Zwickau, in Saxony, where Dr. Hermann, quite unexpectedly, found thirteen manuscript folios, all of them containing poems of old Hans Sachs, the cobbler poet of Nuremberg. A close investigation has led to the knowledge that these thirteen folios are the remainder of Pandæ of thirty-four volumes, forming a complete collection of all the works of Hans Sachs (the unprinted ones included,) and compiled by order, and for the private use of the celebrated Meistersinger himself. The MS., though not an autograph of Hans Sachs, is full of corrections by his own hand.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBANY—LAW SCHOOL.—The first public commencement of this institution took place at Association Hall, on Friday evening, the 21st of March. The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon the following young gentlemen, each having attended the full course of Lectures consisting of three terms: CORNELIUS ESSELSTYNE, of Livingston, N. Y.; DANIEL W. FOSTER, of Newark, N. Y.; DANIEL KETCHUM, of Albany, N. Y.; ERNEST F. MILLER, of Albany, N. Y.; JAMES W. PARADISE, of Crestline, Ohio; HARRIS M. PLAISTED, of Jefferson, N. Y.; CALEB D. RANDALL, of Bronson, Mich.; JAMES M. RIPLEY, of West Wrentham, Mass.; JOHN SANDERSON, of Athens, N. Y. The address to the Graduating class was delivered by Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD of New-York. The subject, a theme well selected for the occasion, was "Law Reform," embracing both reforms in the profession, and in the law.—*Albany Register.*

☞ The Hudson River, opposite Albany, was frozen over again on Sunday.

MARKET REPORTS.

Manifests....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
MONDAY, March 26—4 P. M.

ASHES—Continue quiet, but are quoted firm at $6 25 for both kinds, ₩ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—North River Hard are in fair supply, but are in limited demand at former rates. Holders manifest no disposition to press sales,—as they calculate on an improved inquiry, which will use up their stocks and sustain prices.

COFFEE—In quiet, but steady. Parties disagree about prices. Hence, the inactivity. Small lots of Rio were sold at 11¼c. ₩ lb. The stock of this description, in first hands, is computed at about 17,000 bags. There is relatively small here of other kinds offering.

COTTON—The market is very tame. The steamer's absence imposes business. Operators are reluctant to move, until they get later European news. Prices, however, are unchanged. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
Fair	10¾	11	11¼	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in moderate supply, and fair demand; the home inquiry being pretty brisk, and shippers manifesting willingness to operate. Hence, prices are rather firmer and advancing. The low and medium kinds are the most active,—the better qualities are taken only in small parcels. The day's sales embrace 5,000 bbls., within our range:

Ordinary State	9 90 @ 9 12½
Straight State	9 12½ @ 9 25
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 37½ @ 9 50
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Michigan	9 75 @ 9 87½
Common to Good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81½@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50 @12 75

Canadian is moderately active and rather firmer; 2,200 bbls., free, were purchased at $9 87½@10 75 for common to extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is not very brisk, but rates very firm. The receipts are not large, and owners are not anxious to sell, unless at full rates. There were 1,300 bbls. disposed of at $9 12½@9 87½ for mixed to extra, and bought at $9 75@$9 50 for fine and fancy. The supply is light. Corn Meal is unchanged, but rather embracing 150 bbls., at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 56¼ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still rather sparingly offered and parties continue to disagree about values,—the transactions are quite limited. There have been 3,800 bushels Southern White, of fair quality, sold at $2 20@$2 22 ₩ bushel. Rye is doing better, being in poor supply and good demand. We heard that 2,000 bushels Northern brought $1 23 ₩ bushel. We have nothing new to notice of Barley. Oats are in fair demand and firm. Corn is plenty, and though in active request, chiefly for the East and for distilling, it is decidedly less valuable. The day's sales comprise 62,000 bushels at 95½c.@96½c. for Southern mixed; 96½c.@97c. for Southern White; and 97c.@98c. for Southern and Jersey Yellow, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is plentier and lower. The sales comprise 1,000 bales River at 75c.@85c., for shipment, and 95c.@$1, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good supply and very moderate request at 16c.@21c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb.

IRON—Remains as last noticed. A sale of 80 tons Scotch Pig was reported at $30, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Receipts readily bring $2 ₩ thousand. The receipts are limited.

LEAD—There were 60 tons German disposed of at 9¼ 10¼ time, &c., ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is in request at $1 for common and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair, but the supply is inadequate, being deficient of prime qualities, which secure ready sale for. The day's sales embrace a cargo of Porto Rico at 31c., and 600 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.@37c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, parties holding at former prices. Spirits Turpentine is also in limited request, and sales of 200 gallons Timber mouth arriving, for in dull and unchanged. White Rosin had not varied. 700 bbls. common Resin were obtained at $1 60@$1 65 ₩ 280 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held with greater firmness, but are not active in our market. Olive rules about the same; 100 baskets having been sold at former quotes. Linseed is quiet at 76c. for large, and 80c.@81c. for small boat, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is also inactive, but steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is coming forward more freely, and is not quite so firm. The demand is limited for immediate delivery, but fair for future delivery. The day's sales do not exceed 600 bbls. here, in lots, at $14 25@$14 37½ for Old Mess; $14 62½@$14 87½ for New Prime, and $15 62½@$15 75 for New Mess; with 1,000 bbls. Old Mess, and 1,000 bbls. New Mess, deliverable in May, the former at $14 50, and the latter at $15 50 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are steady and rather easier. The sales add up 500 pkgs., at 8c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is abundant and dull. There is not much inquiry for Shoulders, and the terms could buy sparingly. Sales of 200 Western Sides and Long Middles were reported, at 7½c., within a range of from 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is in good demand, chiefly for export, but there is not much doing in it; prices, of anything, favor purchasers; 300 bbls. City at prime were obtained at 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand at former rates; the entry heading 200 bbls. at $7 50@$7 62½ for Country Prime, $9 50@$10 for Country Mess, $12 50 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 for repacked Co., and $12 50@$13 for Extra Repacked Co., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited request, at $16@$17 ₩ ton. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $20@$21 ₩ ton. Butter is moderately dealt in. We quote Ohio 18c.@19c.; ordinary to prime State at 20c.@23c.; and choice do. Orange County, at 25c.@26c. Cheese is in moderate request at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and lower. Sales of 200 tcs., at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

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Manifests....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
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ASHES—Continue quiet, but are quoted firm at $6 25 for both kinds, ₩ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—North River Hard are in fair supply, but are in limited demand at former rates. Holders manifest no disposition to press sales,—as they calculate on an improved inquiry, which will use up their stocks and sustain prices.

COFFEE—In quiet, but steady. Parties disagree about prices. Hence, the inactivity. Small lots of Rio were sold at 11¼c. ₩ lb. The stock of this description, in first hands, is computed at about 17,000 bags. There is relatively small here of other kinds offering.

COTTON—The market is very tame. The steamer's absence imposes business. Operators are reluctant to move, until they get later European news. Prices, however, are unchanged. We quote:

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	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
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Ordinary State	9 90 @ 9 12½
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Canadian is moderately active and rather firmer; 2,200 bbls., free, were purchased at $9 87½@10 75 for common to extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is not very brisk, but rates very firm. The receipts are not large, and owners are not anxious to sell, unless at full rates. There were 1,300 bbls. disposed of at $9 12½@9 87½ for mixed to extra, and bought at $9 75@$9 50 for fine and fancy. The supply is light. Corn Meal is unchanged, but rather embracing 150 bbls., at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 56¼ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still rather sparingly offered and parties continue to disagree about values,—the transactions are quite limited. There have been 3,800 bushels Southern White, of fair quality, sold at $2 20@$2 22 ₩ bushel. Rye is doing better, being in poor supply and good demand. We heard that 2,000 bushels Northern brought $1 23 ₩ bushel. We have nothing new to notice of Barley. Oats are in fair demand and firm. Corn is plenty, and though in active request, chiefly for the East and for distilling, it is decidedly less valuable. The day's sales comprise 62,000 bushels at 95½c.@96½c. for Southern mixed; 96½c.@97c. for Southern White; and 97c.@98c. for Southern and Jersey Yellow, ₩ bushel.

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CIRCULAR.

[illegible] the Board of Trustees of the Academy, the undersigned, [illegible] Academy, have seen the necessity of [illegible] the Academy, which was not the policy of the former Trustees to appoint. Borrowing one day the entire sum of a competitor, he obtained the high position of the present Principal over experienced, talented and deserving candidates, who, if he were in the midst of friends instead of enemies, would [illegible] Egyptian Travel Greek, which [illegible] beyond words and the desire of Worthington, [illegible] to fill an impost he was beyond the reach of the Trustees, and into it might, weary and sad, [illegible] and shivering, carried a light proceeding from a [illegible] heart to heart, and, uncertain whether he was or was not one of dangers, resolved to challenge his benefactors, and run the risk of betrayal. He accordingly [illegible] the deed, and was received by two women, the only inmates of the house, to whom he disclosed his position, with the request that they would give him [illegible] to eat, and furnish him a pillow to rest. They [illegible] him a little food as they had, but frankly told him that he could not safely remain for rest under their roof, as many blackguards belonged to the other side, and were only gone out for the night, and were hourly expected to return. With this timely caution he dispensed a hasty meal, while the women treated themselves to carving some old rags about his feet, to protect them from further injury from the frozen ground, and then, briefly thanking the benefactresses, he pursued his flight for the remainder of the night and a portion of the next day, until at length he regained the friendly camp."

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, MARCH 6, 1856.

Col. Kinney's Expedition.

Col. KINNEY and his expedition have been talked out of sight during the last month, but all the statements that he has abandoned his Central American enterprise are untrue. He is still in San Juan City, and preparing to proceed to Rivas Point at an early day. The distracted state of Nicaragua at this time will make his presence welcome to the better classes of its population, who we understand side generally with CASTELLON against the revolutionary leader ORTEZEDA, who is represented as an ignorant, debased, and unmannerly ruffian, who expects to achieve and maintain success by brute force alone. Col. KINNEY and his friends will be likely, we surmise, to afford CASTELLON's party the benefit of their efforts; and when quiet has been restored and a Government reëstablished by their aid, it is to be presumed the difficulties heretofore raised by Nicaragua to KINNEY's proposed colony will vanish altogether.

Mr. FARRAN, late commercial agent of the United States at Greytown, also is, (or was a few days since,) in the City. He has traveled over many parts of Central America, and represents its natural advantages of climate, soil, and timber, and its mineral wealth, to be very great. The table lands he states are very extensive, and unsurpassed for agricultural purposes; while of valuable timber and dye woods there are untold quantities. He does not doubt that if emigration once turns a stream in that direction, the country will soon be filled with a prosperous and contented population. If in all this Mr. FARRAN is correct, the day cannot be distant when that glorious region will be redeemed from its present misrule and degradation. The whole world will rejoice at this consummation.

Petticoat Government.

It would appear by the last advices from Honolulu, that there *is* one country in the world where a strong-minded woman has something like a fair chance; where LUCY STONE and her friends may reasonably enter into a contest for supremacy against Man, the tyrant; where Gynocracy, (more commonly called Petticoat Government,) is actually in practice. The Sandwich Islands,—so called from a *ci-devant* Lord of the English Admiralty, whose name will also be handed down to posterity as that of a slice of ham between two thin pieces of bread and butter,—have lately sustained a loss by the death of their sovereign, his dusky Majesty King KAMEHAMEHA III. This gentleman made his exit in December last, and just as he was about annexing his dominions to the United States. What of that? The rule as to sovereignty is the same, whether in Brobdignag and Lilliput, in the Sandwich Islands and Europe. "The King is dead!—Long live the King." KAMEHAMEHA, the third of that name, has departed. But "the King never dies," and KAMEHAMEHA IV. fills the throne. With his accession terminates, for the present, the hope of Hawaiian annexation. In other words, "manifest destiny" must bide its time as regards the Sandwich Islands and this Union.

One month after becoming King, a grand "reception" was held by KAMEHAMEHA IV., of which the *Polynesian* gives details, in a sort of Court Circular. The Monarch, aping the fashion of his European cotemporaries, was surrounded by members of his family and household, Ministers and High Chiefs, with members of the Privy Council. He addressed the representatives and consuls of foreign nations, and the captains of such ships of war as happened to be in port. This done, says the report,

> The diplomatic corps, the commanders of the foreign ships-of-war, and the foreign Consuls, were then presented, by the Minister of Foreign Relations, to her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA KAMAMALU, the new Kuhina Nui, (Prime Minister,) appointed by the King.

The fact stands boldly out. The Kuhina Nui, or Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands, is a woman! The Cabinet itself, in imitation of other Administrations, was thus constructed:

> Her Royal Highness, the Princess VICTORIA KAMAMALU, to be Kuhina Nui, (the Prime Minister;) WILLIAM L. LEE to be Chancellor of the Kingdom; KNOWI ANA, (JOHN YOUNG,) Minister of the Interior; ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Minister of Foreign Relations; ELISHA H. ALLEN, Minister of Finance; RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Minister of Public Instruction.

It is further recorded that on her appointment, the she-Premier duly "took the oath required by the Constitution, which was administered to her Royal Highness by the Chancellor of the Kingdom." And, to make this Cabinet Inauguration complete, it appears that

> His Majesty then addressed his newly appointed Ministers in regard to the duties of their office. He impressed upon them the necessity of unity of purpose and action.

It is apparently evident from her name (VICTORIA having very modern) that the Premier is a young woman. It would not greatly surprise us, (unless there be a Royal Marriage Act in the Sandwich Islands, whereby Princesses are prohibited from wedding commoners,) if her Royal Highness, "impressed with the necessity of unity of purpose and action," should find a husband in one of her colleagues! There are precedents, elsewhere, for the Premiership being held in combination with other offices: PITT and CANNING successively held the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in conjunction with the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

We should wonder greatly rather why the Sandwich Islanders should not become as completely Anglomaniac, in the matter of Government, as they have become in that of Religion. There is precedent, young for them, for the reign of Astyrta, and Boadicea of England certainly battled in war-chariots, while Agnes of England and CATHARINE of Russia had MARLBOROUGH and SUWARROW for their warproxies, but MARY of Scotland was on horseback at the battle of Langside, and when "good Queen BESS," (who legally murdered her,) harangued her troops at Tilbury Fort, when the Spanish Armada was on the seas, she sat on the very side-saddle which is yet shown in the Tower of London. But "His Royal Highness Prince KAMEHAMEHA has been appointed Commander-in-Chief,"—so that the Lady-Premier need not personally face the foe. Even if she had to do so, ten to one that a young woman's generalship would be more successful and honorable than that of the aged female, commonly called "F. M. Lord RAGLAN," in the Crimea.

In very truth and sober earnestness, the Princess-Premier must manage matters very indifferently if the result is not better than what has arisen from the attempts at Government, in other countries, by the Forcible Feebles of diplomacy and legislation who so often are entrusted with the mismanagement of a Nation's affairs. Without noticing what has taken place not a thousand miles from home, who will pretend that a young lady possessing health, energy and intellect, would not have managed matters better in England, during the last two years, than that effete dowager, the Earl of ABERDEEN? The mere difference of garments is only nominal. A ministerial costume, suitable to either sex, could readily be invented,—and indeed Bloomerism has already founded it in anticipation of the "good time coming," when females may be Cabinet Ministers, and even aspire—as the Princess VICTORIA KAMAMALU has successfully done—to the superior office of Kuhina Nui.

We shall earnestly watch the working of the experiment, as to petticoat government, which has just been commenced by KAMEHAMEHA IV., in the mighty empire of the Sandwich Islands. In the meanwhile, it would not surprise us to find LUCY STONE, ANTOINETTE BROWN, and other "Women's Rights" apostles, incontinently emigrating to Hawaii to form a volunteer council of advice for the Princess-Premier.

Prometheus Barnum.

It was a maxim of Captain SWOSSER's, speaking in his figurative naval manner, that "when you make pitch hot you cannot make it too hot, and that if you only have to swab a plank you should swab it as if Davy Jones were after you." It is a maxim with the great Phin: that when you are a humbug you cannot be too great a humbug. It is also a maxim of our cotemporaries, that when you get into a passion you cannot be in too great a passion. All of which ingenious parallels we submit graciously to the consideration of the Mothers of our Land, advising them earnestly to turn them over in their minds, as they rock the cradle of Young America.

The Great and only BARNUM, author of his own life, creator of a new order in Zoology, manufacturer of Mermaids, proprietor of a brass band, and President of the Unpronounceable Bank, feels that another twig is wanted to complete the laurels that bind his immortal brow. National to the last, and yearning towards his species with the ardor of a philanthropist, he proposes a final blessing in the shape of a Baby Show. Recent observation and imperfect reading in the classics have induced him to look on man as a Fowl without Feathers; and as Fowls (national fowls—including the Eagle and the Shanghai,) are under his exclusive protection, he concludes reasonably enough that Man, also, should be. Therefore, he bestows on us the double blessing of a Poultry and a Baby Show. The prizes in both are awarded in cash—Breeders preferring that medium.

Some of our cotemporaries, who, in all probability, have no babies of their own, pretend to be immensely shocked at the mere idea of this show. We are more philosophical. The object it has in view is decidedly good. Babies have been too much neglected; they have been looked on as inevitable necessities of certain conditions of life; Mr. BARNUM will teach the world to view them as cultivated samples of social industry. The fact of having a child will no longer be sufficient;—you must have a fine child. Even the proud parent of a triplet or a quartern will have to be careful lest he misses the first prize. Considerations of this kind must be attended with the happiest results. We all know what mental training will do, and may reasonably expect, after the establishment of Baby Shows, physical effects and changes from cultivation equally desirable and beneficent. Any one acquainted with stock, knows how wonderfully various breeds have been improved, mainly through competition for excellence excited by prizes offered at Annual Fairs.

This is just what Mr. BARNUM proposes, only instead of the four-footed Mammal, he takes the biped, Man. In another century there will be no occasion for padding, depend on it, or for those solemn mysteries which ladies wear like cartridge boxes. O! there will be great and radical change. Mr. BARNUM tried his 'prentice hand on Mermaids, Woolly Horses and Joyce Heths, but the perfect triumph is reserved for the Baby Manipulation. After the prizes have been awarded and all the diplomas signed, we shall expect Mr. BARNUM to write a new and practical Natural History, containing simple directions for improving the Animal Kingdom, from an American infant down to a Nubian Rhinoceros, and particularly we shall expect him to explain why a cat grows larger in a state of civilization than in a state of nature, and why frogs don't have tails. All these things can be in his Museum. But Mr. BARNUM's prizes for original will commence

> After the triumphant issue of the National Baby Show, we suggest to Mr. BARNUM the propriety of [illegible]

The Mayor Favored the Police Reform.

We have carefully avoided saying anything that might shock the people of our town, with reference to that awful Police bill, to protest against which, the wealth and conservatism of the City assembled at the Tabernacle one night last week, and expressed its opinion. It did strike us that if the bill had been read, the immense audience would have exclaimed with one voice, and in unfeigned wonder, *Is that all*? But the bill was not read, and very few of the sturdy Protestants of that meeting, we suspect, have yet read it. But since the Mayor threatened to resign in case it passed, of course it was proper for a public that appreciates official fearlessness and most unwonted energies in high places, to pause and ponder before urging a point that leads to so disastrous results.

Well, we have pondered the subject calmly, and we must confess that we do not after all ask for anything more, or demand any changes that Mayor WOOD has not himself, within the past three months demanded. Let us take His Honor's Annual Message, sent to the Board of Aldermen on New Years' Day. In that document, [No. 5 of the Aldermen's,] he says:

> *I am confident the judiciary is not the proper authority for determining police matters, nor are its members qualified, either by habits of life or train of reflection, to make good Commissioners. The bench and the service would each be benefited by a separation.* My colleagues on the present Police Board fully concur in these opinions.

The Police Bill now before the Legislature purposes to do this very thing—to appoint two men who with the Mayor are to compose of a Board of Police Commissioners to do the business which His Honor says the judiciary are not qualified to do. We understand that a feature, which some objected to on the ground of its expense, has been amended, and that not five, as at first, but three Commissioners are proposed. That the separation will be a benefit to both the bench and the service, we cannot doubt. The City Judge and the Recorder are both run down with other official business. They are never up with their calenders. The distraction of their attention to matters so foreign as the supervision of 1,149 police officers is exceedingly unfortunate. There certainly is a need, as the Mayor leaves us to infer, that men shall be appointed to give all their attention to so grave a charge. The Police affairs are and must be sadly neglected while the Board is constituted as at present. There are matters in the Department that have claimed attention now for a year, which are not reached. Last Friday was "trial day," but, owing to the pressure of other duties, the two Judges were obliged to be absent, and nothing could be done. This, certainly, needs to be remedied—for promptness of penalty is no less than its certainty a terror to offenders, especially offenders among the Police force.

Again, the present Constitution of the Board is such that political considerations could scarcely fail to have their influence in the matter of appointments. We presume neither of the honorable gentlemen will profess that they have not political preferences, and that where, without harm to the City, they can be gratified, they would gratify them. Indeed, the Mayor says:

> The whole Police Board was elected at the late election; two of the late Board, (the Recorder and City Judge,) being candidates for reelection, and *policemen* would have been more or less than man, if they could have remained indifferent spectators of the result.

There is much querying upon this point, even now. Much wonder has been expressed why the seventy or eighty members whose terms have already expired, are not either reappointed or their places filled before the close of the session of the Legislature; why the two captains, whose terms are out, are left to hold over—neither displaced nor reappointed. Those who habitually refer all the actions of politicians to political motives, insist upon putting together the two thoughts that a majority of the Board are of one political party, and the two captains of another. They have prophesied that these appointments would not be made for the present, for very obvious reasons. So far, their prophesies hold true. Now the bill before the Legislature will put at once, provide a remedy for such possible evils. But the hope that it is expected of that after the present year the appointments to the Board shall be made by the Judges of the [illegible]

> [illegible] Now-Years' Day:
>
> *It shall be my aim to impress all connected with the Police, that official merit, and not partisan influence, is what is expected of them; and as far as my power extends, it shall be exercised for the entire eradication of politics from the Department.*

And referring to the present system, he said:

> While the power to appoint, suspend and remove is political and elective, it will be expecting too much of human nature to suppose that political influence can be excluded altogether.

Upon another point the Mayor's wishes are exactly provided for by the bill. He said:

> It is true that much duty now performed by subordinates under other Departments, can be performed by the Police, without impairing its efficiency. My direction has already been given to the *Patrolmen to act as Street Inspectors*, and to report, through their officers, to me, every instances when the contractor fails to clean the streets within his district.

The Police bill has from the first possessed that feature. It makes the Police captains, not only Street Inspectors, but Health Wardens. So, beside giving more work to that department without increasing its pay, it rids the city of the necessity of employing two armies of men who now do small duty most faithlessly and charge quite handsomely for it. The bill responds substantially to the Mayor when he says:

> If my recommendation of consolidating all business appertaining to streets into one department, is carried out, many collateral branches can be put under the Police Department, without any detriment to it whatever.
>
> There is no question that the several duties of policeman *are entirely too light, in view of the necessity of materially lessening the number of public officers.*

Nor is there any other essential feature in the bill. One who reads it as it now stands might naturally suppose that it was drawn by His Honor's own hand, to meet the very wants he called attention to in his Annual Message. Was the Mayor right on the 1st of January? We go with the Mayor, as he was, until better reasons than we yet hear, persuade us to the contrary policy.

Story of a Brave Man.

The telegraph briefly announces this morning the suicide at Jackson, Miss., of Colonel ALEXANDER K. MCCLUNG. Our manuscript dispatch read, "Col. MCCLUNG, *the Duellist*;" but he was otherwise distinguished, in a very eventful life in the Southwest, than for his prowess under the bloody "Code of Honor," and deserves, in death, to be remembered as well for the good which he did, as for the evil which the telegraphic record would cause to live after him. He was a brave man for his country in war, as well as a desperate one in defence of his own perhaps too sensitive honor, in peace. He was prompt, gallant, and distinguished in the Volunteer Service in Mexico, in 1847, under General TAYLOR. He was the first to scale the Black Fort at Monterey, and for his intrepidity in placing the Stars and Stripes on its captured walls, was marked and pierced by the enemy with wounds under which he suffered the most agonizing pains for five or six months, and chafed that he could not be rid of them to bear his part on the field of Buena Vista, within a few miles of which he was invalided.

The personal story of Colonel MCCLUNG, though a sanguinary one, is not without its reliefs. He was called a desperate duellist; not that he was by nature blood-thirsty, or loved the practice for the poor renown it brought him, but because when he did fight in this way, which was not often, he made no compromises for the chances of life; and exacted as well as granted, the extreme terms of the code, as practised in Mississippi fifteen or twenty years ago, when extravagance and desperation in every department of life, appeared for a season to run riot. His first meeting was in 1833 or 1834, with a man by the name of ALLEN. The weapons, pistols, to be fired at ten paces, or while advancing nearer to each other, and then the use of the bowie-knife. ALLEN fell. The second meeting was five years afterwards, or more, with young MENNIFEE, at Vicksburg, the brother of RICHARD H. MENNIFEE, member of Congress from Kentucky in 1838-'39. The weapon, the rifle; both parties excellent shots, but MENNIFEE fell at the second fire. There may have been other altercations in which he was engaged, but they are not now remembered. These two fatal transactions gave a notoriety to the man which he was far from being proud of, and the public recollection of which he endeavored to efface, in his riper years, by political and military service, first as the head of the Whig press in Mississippi in the Presidential campaign of 1840; then as Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of the State, and afterwards as a volunteer to Mexico, the Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. After the war he was the political friend of General TAYLOR, not to the exclusion of Mr. CLAY, of whose neighborhood in Kentucky MCCLUNG was a native, but in default of his nomination at Philadelphia. Under his Administration he was appointed to a diplomatic station as *Chargé d'Affaires* to Bolivia, South America, the Capital of which, far in the interior of the country, he no doubt had too much difficulty to find to be impressed by its greatness or captivated by its social or political attractions. He returned to the United States after a two years residence near the Bolivian Government, in the year 1851, since when we had heard little of him until the present dreadful announcement of *death by his own hand*. His age must have been about 45 years.

☞ In the Baltimore *Sun* of the 24th, appeared an editorial notice of the departure of our Washington Correspondent, S., for Peru. "S." is, indeed, going to Peru—a trip which we would be willing to have a gentle falling of our own health to secure. But his connection with the TRIBUNE is not, as the *Sun* intimates, to be severed on that account. He will correspond with this paper during his absence, we trust, to the gratification of every reader, and unless his present arrangements go upset, will be at this post in Washington, overlooking the contemptible efforts of all anti-republicans with exclusive copies of [illegible]

Another Spanish Outrage.

Capt. LOVELANDELLE, of the [illegible] Belfast, Me., from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at this port yesterday. He reports that on the night of the 11th inst., while off Cape St. Antonio, bearing north, he was fired into from a Spanish steamer, and that while heaving to, two more shots were fired at him. The Spanish boatswain is said to have "piped all hands," and then, after hailing the schooner, the steamer passed on her way. Here's another favorable opportunity for pen-and-ink indignation at Washington. Now, a simple firing a few shots at an American vessel might, as our crews must be getting pretty well used to such treatment, have been passed over in silence by the Administration, but to "pipe all hands" is to add "insult to injury," and deserves at least a few words on paper. Our Administration can stand anything but "piping," so expect rain soon. "Pipe all hands," the villains!

A Good School for Boys.

We take pleasure in directing attention to the Circular, on our third page, of Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, of the West Jersey Collegiate Institute for Boys, at Mt. Holly. Mr. M., a graduate of Princeton and son of the late reverend and distinguished Dr. SAMUEL MILLER, of New-Jersey, established this School in 1846, and, in an experience of nine years, has proved himself a thorough teacher and a most faithful and conscientious guardian of the health and morals of the youth committed to his care by distant parents.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—COLLEY CIBBER'S Comedy of "She Would, and She Would Not," was revived here last night in a neat but evidently hasty manner. This work deals largely in the oldest and most hackneyed materials of the dramatist. The action, to a great extent, depends on the corruptibility of two domestics; small coins are constantly passing to and fro, in return for which there is wholesale and most ingenious fibbing. Without the latter, the piece would be bankrupt.

The plot of the Comedy is so slight that it may be conveyed in a few words: *Don Philip*, (Mr. DYOTT) in a miff with his lady love leaves Seville for Madrid, to find in the latter city a wife, who like *Dick Swiveller's*, "is growing up for him." *Hypolita*, (Mrs. HOEY) the lady in disgrace, relents at the last moment, and follows her lover to Madrid. *Don Philip* loses his baggage by the way. *Hypolita*, with the assistance of a roguish servant, obtains possession of this baggage; adopts the costume of *Don Philip*; precedes him to Madrid; uses his letters of introduction, makes love to his lady, obtains her hand and is wedded—all in spite of *Don Philip*, who when he arrives is viewed as a swindler and cheat. He fumes vastly, but is not able to turn the tables on his dapper little adversary until the last moment, when of course all is discovered. The betrothed lady has been previously informed of the plot, and having a private affection in opposition to her father's wishes, consents to the deception in order that he may be reconciled to the prior engagement when he discovers how easily he may be bamboozled if necessary.

All the incidents in this Comedy are commonplace and absurd. The situations are (except in the last act) without interest, the dialogue without brilliancy, individuality or talent. It is absurd to suppose that a comedy of this calibre is a standard comedy. It may have had a temporary interest when it was written, but it cannot be revived now.

So far as Mr. WALLACK was able to impart vitality to this deceased production, he did so; but it hung fire, was wearisome, and failed.

Mr. DYOTT as *Don Philip*, Mr. BLAKE as *Don Manuel*, and Mr. LESTER as *Don Octavio*, were admirable, particularly the first named gentleman. A little more study will improve Mr. LESTER's performance. Mrs. HOEY was the only tolerable female rôle, sustained with grace, easy assurance and ability.

There was scarcely any applause when the curtain descended, and the Comedy was not announced for repetition.

A Trip on Long Island Sound.

STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK,
LONG ISLAND SOUND, Wednesday, March 21, 1855.

This is luxury which does not enervate, but on the contrary invigorates and strengthens,—a luxury especially to one who has been for months stewed away at Washington, in the midst of scenes which are almost sickening, and excitement most irksome because continuous and profitless. Does the reader ask what this luxury is? A trip on the Sound, in one of the finest of steamers, in a clear, bright, moon-lit night, with a million stars overhead, studding the heavens with glories which no gemmed coronet can boast, and the dancing waves glittering in the soft light,—a gently undulating mirror over which our steam-palace glides "like a thing of life." There is a joy in all this which your Correspondent finds no difficulty in appropriating. There is poetry in the scene,—and healthy exhilaration in the clear cold air. Try it, reader, if your physical energies are exhausted and your brain is wearied with incessant toil. The prescription will not fail: you will be cured by steam.

The bountiful and elegant supper provided on board our craft has been discussed, and the spacious saloons of the *Plymouth Rock* are thinning out to furnish tenants for an hundred repose-inviting state-rooms. All is quiet save the rambling sound of the engines and the deadened war of the swift-turning paddle-wheels; so I propose to spend a few minutes in noting for your readers a point or two which I find upon my note-book, not heretofore "worked up."

I noticed in the Boston *Atlas*, a few days since, a report made by Mr. WITTE, of Pennsylvania, from the Select Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, in relation to the conduct of the Smithsonian Institution, and I was astounded to find the announcement made by the *Atlas* that this report (sustaining Professor HENRY's course) was the report of the majority of the Committee, and that the one drawn up by Mr. UPHAM, of Mass., which had already been published, was that gentleman's individual paper, and not authorized by the Select Committee, of which he was Chairman. The *Atlas* has been imposed upon by some unscrupulous party—for the editors of that journal never otherwise would have published a statement so utterly at variance with truth.

The true state of the case is this. The Select Committee, of which Mr. UPHAM was Chairman, had frequent meetings, and labored earnestly to get at the facts in relation to the unfortunate Smithsonian controversy. Every opportunity was given to Professor HENRY and his friends to present their side of the case; but the evidence was deemed so conclusive that the majority of the Committee—all of the members save Mr. WITTE and Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee—authorized and concurred in the report made by Mr. UPHAM, strongly condemning the course pursued by the Board of Regents and the Secretary, as violative of positive law, and as injudicious and oppressive. Mr. WITTE, *singly and alone*, dissented from these views; and Mr. TAYLOR, having been unable to attend the meetings of the Committee, or to examine the evidence, declined expressing any opinion or signing either report. How then Mr. WITTE's paper could have been honestly substituted for the Report of the Committee, I cannot conceive. If WITTE's is the genuine paper, how happens it that there was no effort to bring down to the floor of the House by Professor HENRY's friends during the controversy upon the adjournment, to secure the publication of the Report of the Select Committee? Why is the Report then only sent, after it was spoken? I think we, because the point is here.

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☞ EDWARD VONDER HEYDT has been recognized as Vice-Consul of Prussia for the port of New-York.

☞ Dr. MCELHERAN lectures at Stuyvesant Institute to-night, on the "Anatomical and Intellectual Characteristics of the Celtic and Saxon Races of Men."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOLD LACE.

A SMALL INVOICE OF THIS VERY SUPERIOR Champagne just received and for sale by
CHARLES LARSON,
sole agent for the United States, No. 29 Barclay-st.

STILL FURTHER PROOFS FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—We this morning learn from Messrs. Chapin & Dougherty, the enterprising booksellers, that preserved their books and papers at the fire in Printing-st. on the 19th inst., was one of WILDER'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT SALAMANDERS, and not having the slightest confidence in their ability to withstand the test hereafter all parties who intend buying Safes will please call and examine cases, after fires have occurred, by Silas C. Herring, to specify, in the name, WHAT AND WHOSE PATENT THE SAFE IS MARKED, that the right party shall have his due.
E. G. WILDER & CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers, No. 245 Pearl-st.

SECURITY—SECURITY—SECURITY!—THE SUBscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented "La Belle" Lock, which, from its construction [illegible]

POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF,
and not so liable to get out of order as other locks now in use. This lock is very desirable to secure safes, vaults, plate and money chests, and the low is not of an objectionable size.
STEARNS & HARVEY,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.
The only makers of Salamander Safes containing Wilder's and Risch's patent.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the only ones ever awarded superior merit at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Weed's Fair, New-York, 1853, and still in the lead, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised, as "Wilder's Fire Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion and HALL'S Powder-Proof Locks.
C. D. HERRING & CO.
Green Block, Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—GEORGE A. LOUNSBERY, No. 422 Broadway, (near Grand-st.), is now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful and full Carpets ever opened in this market, at a reduction of 25 per cent from last season's prices:
Rich Velvet.....Sc. to 10s. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels.....6s. to 8s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....5s. 6d. to 6s. per yard
Rich Ingrain.....3s. to 4s. per yard
and other goods equally low.

SEWING MACHINES.—TO ALL THOSE UNFORtunate individuals who have bought Sewing Machines which fail to perform the work they were claimed to do, we desire to say that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will actually do everything the people want done. Every intelligent gentleman and intelligent lady can attest to every branch of work. Our machines have just been improved, and proved so as to run without noise and with less power than any other.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Hervey Wilcox's modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, of every style, the largest and most elegant assortment in the City, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City requiring Pianos for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

"JUST AROUND THE CORNER."—AT NOS. 128 FULton-st., "just around the corner" from Broadway, "just around the corner" from Spring-st., will be found the two great establishments, where KNOX, the hatter, supplies to a thankful community, about once in the hats worn in our streets. Whenever one is upon the uncommon beauty, be sure it is a "Knox."

DAMAGED LINEN GOODS FROM AUCTION.—WE will offer this morning a large stock of damaged Table Linens, Shirting and Sheeting Linens, Napkins, Toweling, &c. Also, 100 Marseilles Quilts. These goods are all unstained sound, and will be sold very much below their value.
R. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN AD-dition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the personal supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
No. 7 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS—AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE, No. 438 Pearl-st. As we are now receiving an entire new stock, embracing every variety known to the trade, for our Spring sales, we offer the balance of our last year's stock at remarkably low rates. A large lot of remnants will be sold at a sacrifice.
O'SULLIVAN & FAYE, No. 438 Pearl-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE—
English Velvet Carpets, 10s., 12s.
English Tapestry, 7s., 8s., 9s.
English Three-ply, 7s., 8s.
Ingrains, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowery.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—REMEMBER IT CURES most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, [illegible] &c. are most successfully cured by the great purifier. Principal depot, No. 308 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.—Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, cigar boxes, tea caddies, Cologne bottles, match boxes, chocolate sets, fine gilt goblets, toilet sets.
DAVIS COLLAMER,
No. 447 Broadway, near Canal-st.

FANCY CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW receiving every style of Pen Knives, Pocket and Table Knives, with a variety of choice Pearls, Stags, &c. Also, Ornery, Ornamental Sheet goods.
SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 447 Broadway.

RYAN'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 98 AND 99 Fulton-st.—Every description of Gentlemen's Clothing can be obtained at this extensive establishment at prices below the usual rates. Pants from $1 to $5; Coats at $3!

CROTON BUGS AND COCKROACHES EFFECTUally cleared by one of two applications of CONKLIN'S EXTERMINATOR. Warehouse [illegible] Broadway. Sold [illegible]

BANKER BOOKS—THIS DAY WE OFFER A LARGE stock of the Banker Books, [illegible]

WANTED.

FEMALE LABORERS—Immediately, 40 or 50 Irish girls, to work in the Print Works of the AMERICAN PRINTING COMPANY, Fall River, Mass. Apply to the Agent, at the Works, or at 23 Pine-st., New-York.

DRESSMAKERS' HELP—Of the best, can be obtained at No. 4 St. Marks-place.

RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN Or German Protestant woman wanted, who can assume the charge of a small family in the country. Apply immediately at No. 4 St. Marks-place.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a religious bookstore, to act as assistant salesman, a Sunday School teacher preferred. Address, with recommendations, L. M. O., Box No. 1,295 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—About 15 years of age (and that resides with his parents, in the Wholesale Dry store, No. 60 Warren-st.

A GARDENER—Wants a situation; thoroughly understands his business; he is married. Address C. gar., Times Office.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS are now at ACADEMY OF RELIGION, 25 Bond-st. Ladies wishing Servants, wanting situations, Nurses, &c., would find it to their advantage to call. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, from Boston, each situations, one as Organist and Teacher of Piano, the other as Soprano Singer. Best of references given. Apply to HENRY S. GORDON, No. 27 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Green Point, in Hanover Cresent, a few doors south of Commercial-st., a pleasant home with board, with every comfort, is offered to a few gentlemen (or a gentleman and wife) who will make it an object to us. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. Reference required. Address Box No. 1,200 Post-Office.

BOARDING—Green, very desirable, on the second and third floors, with every convenience, in a private family, to a few gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; also, a parlor floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. Reference required. No. 1 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BOARDING—In a private family, in Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry, a large front room, with bay window, and other rooms, to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Reference required. Address Brooklyn, Box No. 1,200 Post-Office.

BOARDING—At No. 341 Hast Broadway, A large front parlor and small room, with every convenience, to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Reference required.

BOARDING—One of the most pleasant locations in the City, where single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can obtain board and rooms, with all the comforts of home, at No. 27 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Apply at No. 27 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, for whom the comforts of a home are more desirable than extra expense, can be accommodated with board in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 23 Bond-st. A very convenient location.

BOARDING—A very desirable suite of rooms, with board, at No. 129 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a first-class house, by applying at No. 129 Mulberry-st., a few doors from Bleecker-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board in the family of a Clergyman, at No. 23 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

BOARDING—A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen with board, in rooms newly furnished, at No. 61 26th-st., N. R.—No children taken.

BOARD—A gentleman and his wife can find a pleasant home, with board, on the second floor, with parlors, by calling at No. 62 Prince-st., near Chambers, and opposite Jay. No moving in May.

BOARD WANTED—In the country or up town, by a gentleman who would make pecuniary arrangements for a permanent home with private persons. Address, stating terms, location, healthy, &c., of many houses in the City. Private parties preferred, where are none or but few other boarders. Address, with full particulars, no others will receive attention, T., Box No. 2,128 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, with one child. Unfurnished rooms in a first-class private or boarding-house up town. Address Box 2,866, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a single gentleman, Bowery, three doors above 4th-st., and west of Broadway. Address Box No. 1,200 Post-Office.

BOARD—With pleasant rooms, may be had at No. 18 West 11th-st., near Broadway. Hot and cold baths, gas, &c. Rooms unchanged.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—Within three hours' ride of New-York City. The location is retired, healthy, and easy of access. Board and rooms will be furnished to a family for the Summer, in a private family, this is worthy of attention. The situation is almost one mile from one of the principal depots on the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars inquire of W. H. STILLMAN, No. 69 John-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Spring arrangements for board can be made by applying soon at No. 20 Concord-st. Pleasant rooms for families or gentlemen. Location desirable and convenient to the ferries. House of the first. Reference required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Pleasant rooms with board, a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. FAIRCHILD'S, No. 16 Bowne-st.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room, or part of a room, in a private family, by an elderly lady of refined habits, in an airy locality, in the vicinity of Grand-st. or the Bowery. Address, for one week, Box 2,128 Post-Office, for one week. Best references given and required.

ROOM WANTED—A young gentleman, widower, wishes to find a furnished room and partial board with a pleasant family interested in people and the fine arts; plainly furnished table, agreeable company and moderate terms desirable. Address, with full particulars, HAROLD, Times office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, (front,) to a gentleman and wife, who would occupy during the Summer, with full board for lady, and breakfast and tea, for the gentleman; house with modern improvements, and convenient to cars and stages. Also, room for a single gentleman, with partial board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 19 8th-st., between the 5th and 6th-ave.

ROOMS TO LET.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with board, at No. 129 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AND PLEASURE.—Families or single persons can obtain permanent board in a large private residence, near the banks of the river at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. The place affords every facility for boating, fishing, riding, sailing, &c. A good stabling for horses. The cars running early and late from Hoboken to Thebenneuth, (or plank road,) pass the house. For particulars apply to or address A. B. WINANT, Little Ferry, N. J.

TURKISH COFFEE HOUSE—No. 625 Broadway, where Chibouks (long pipes,) Nargilles (water pipes,) pure Turkish Coffee, Sherbet, &c., are served in true Oriental style. Also, delicious Lozenges or genuine Turkish figpaste, may be had there only.

NOS. 70 AND 81 MADISON-AVENUE.—Rooms in suites for families, and single rooms for gentlemen. House first class, between 26th and 27th-ave. Omnibus every five minutes. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS—With board, may be secured for families or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 424 4th-st., Albion-place. Stages and cars in the immediate vicinity.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 17 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. VALE

MACARONI.

HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New-York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor, and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 20 boxes.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

THE ONLY MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE USE OF PATENT STARCH, by the Executive Committee of the
NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE, 1853.
EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS AT LONDON, 1851.
All who have used it have pronounced it to be the best Starch ever made, for its excellent properties of elasticity, strength, purity of color, durability and economy.
Sold by grocers generally.
ROBERT WOLCOTT, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,
Sole Agent for the United States.

NO EXTENSION OF THE PAPER MONEY SYSTEM is needed to do away with WALLACE'S MEDIATED ROAD AND GOLD GUARD. Its properties for removing rust, tarnish, chemical and other impurities from gold, silver, and other metals, are unequalled. It can, and will be used in the mouth with perfect safety. It is available to all. Even in cases where rust has eaten deep into the metal, it will remove it. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by EDWARD P. WALLACE, Chemist, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

EDWARD'S POUDRE SUEDE eradicates superfluous hair from the face or any part of the body. Ladies can with it remove all hair from the arms, neck, &c., and produce a beautiful skin. Price $1. Sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Address EDWARD P. WALLACE, Chemist, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

LIQUID HAIR DYE is positive in its effects. Produces a beautiful brown or black, as may be desired. Is perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by EDWARD P. WALLACE, Chemist, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

WALLACE'S RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents it from falling off. It is the only article that will restore hair on bald heads. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by EDWARD P. WALLACE, Chemist, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

WALLACE'S POMADE OF HAIR—A perfect substitute for oil or grease. It contains no oil, but will keep the hair in any position desired. Price 25 cents per box. Manufactured by EDWARD P. WALLACE, Chemist, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

WALLACE'S MEDIATED ROAD is the only article that will remove tan, freckles, pimples, blotches, &c., from the face. Price 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by EDWARD P. WALLACE, Chemist, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

WALLACE'S TOOTH WASH is the only article that will preserve the teeth from decay. Price 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by EDWARD P. WALLACE, Chemist, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

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WALLACE'S POMADE OF HAIR—A perfect substitute for oil or grease. It contains no oil, but will keep the hair in any position desired. Price 25 cents per box

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The three-story brick house, No. 10 Poplar, between Columbia and Willow-sts., two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a very desirable residence for a person doing business in Wall-st. Each room has a splendid view of the East River. Price $6,000, or about $500. The house can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply to JOHN J. STUDWELL, No. 34 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND HALF AN ACRE OF GROUND FOR SALE.—Near Yonkers, on Hudson River R.R., 21 miles from New-York, a very neat cottage and very large garden, without. Call on C. A. LIVERIDGE, Westfield, Union County, New-Jersey, or at No. 54 Wall-st., from 11 till 2 o'clock. Leave Fire Insurance Company, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Price $2500.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of Mount Vernon, West Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. Half a day's attendance in each train. Rent $300, or will be sold and one-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 225 West 23d-st., or to the printing establishment No. 128 West 13th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The three 3-story and basement, marble fronted, brick houses, situated at the corner of Lee-av. and Rose-st. (and adjoining), No. 6 Lee-av., ten minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above-named have marble mantels, cornices, timber, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to PECARDE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, 61 E. Liberty-st., near Nassau.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry-sts., with extra lot, now in garden and fruit. Price $3,000. Terms, $500 in hand, the wife, her and mothers, and in good order; three stories, attic and basement. Can be delivered at an early day. The purchaser can be purchased if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story brick basement house, No. 54 Madison-st., with range, copper boiler, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Price $3,250, $1,500 cash; balance on bond and mortgage. Cheapest property in the market. Inquire of H. PARKHURST, No. 25 Market-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone front house and lot No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-ave. The lot is 22 feet by 100 feet; rent $2,200; built in the very best manner and has every modern improvement. For further and sound information apply to R. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class three-story brown stone front house No. 315 St. Marks-place. Eighty feet deep. Has all the modern improvements and very fashionable situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 till 3 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALEOW, No. 200 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large, three-story brick tenant house, 20x36, containing seven Dutch rooms throughout, and now rented for $1,120 per annum. Price only $8,000 and terms easy. For further information apply to W. H. BOOME, No. 15 Greenwich-av. Will exchange for unimproved City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very large and commodious House, suitable for a boarding-house or hotel, in the village of Yonkers, with two and a half acres of ground, handsomely laid out, with plenty of large bearing trees, fruit trees, &c. Also a two-story frame House and Lot to rent. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 6 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN.—A house 26 ft. front and 34 deep, and lot 75 ft. deep, on Newark-st., Hoboken, with every convenience. Price $2,000. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 82 Remsen-st., with the lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Price $8,000, or about $500. Apply to MELLON PLACE, No. 40 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The dwelling-house No. 7 Spring-court, near Pearl-st. Apply to Mrs. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful and desirable residence in Stamford, Conn., consisting of a well built and painted house, about 37 feet front by 45 deep, with two-story wing, 20 feet by 30, in complete repair; also, a fine new barn, carriage-house and hen-house, and a spacious well enclosed poultry and horse-yard, and a vegetable cellar under the barn. The place is embowered in shrubbery and shade trees. The house is supplied with never-failing spring water, conveyed to the kitchen and bath room, and is under a high state of cultivation, containing about 4½ acres of rich productive, admirably laid out and enclosed garden, with choice fruit trees of every description, including about 200 to 300 dwarf pear trees of various varieties, in full bearing. The flowers, arbors, grapevines, are almost new, but with large grass; in short, the whole place is in perfect order, and is unrivalled in its beauty of situation in the village. It is not more than six minutes' walk from the steamboat, and the Railroad depôt, where all the trains stop to and from this City, and by express only in hours' ride. This place is 170 feet front and about 440 deep. The whole will be sold for the lowest cash price, or the house and about one acre of land will be taken in exchange for a small farm. Apply to A. B. MOEN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Of 40 acres, nicely situated on a river, and very handy, being 35 miles from New-York, 2 miles from a depôt, 1 mile from a village, with good buildings, barn, wood, carriage house, &c., plenty of choice fruit, and is very near a good market. The soil is a loam, and has had the best care. Five acres of good wood to be cut reasonably; part can remain on bond and mortgage, and possession given. Enquire of EDWARD and Grand of admission apply to R. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first three-story brown stone front house No. 315 St. Marks-place. Eighty feet deep. Has all the modern improvements and very fashionable situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 till 3 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALEOW, No. 200 Broadway.

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HOUSE FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN.—A house 26 ft. front and 34 deep, and lot 75 ft. deep, on Newark-st., Hoboken, with every convenience. Price $2,000. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 82 Remsen-st., with the lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Price $8,000, or about $500. Apply to MELLON PLACE, No. 40 Wall-st.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful and desirable residence in Stamford, Conn., consisting of a well built and painted house, about 37 feet front by 45 deep, with two-story wing, 20 feet by 30, in complete repair; also, a fine new barn, carriage-house and hen-house, and a spacious well enclosed poultry and horse-yard, and a vegetable cellar under the barn. The place is embowered in shrubbery and shade trees. The house is supplied with never-failing spring water, conveyed to the kitchen and bath room, and is under a high state of cultivation, containing about 4½ acres of rich productive, admirably laid out and enclosed garden, with choice fruit trees of every description, including about 200 to 300 dwarf pear trees of various varieties, in full bearing. The flowers, arbors, grapevines, are almost new, but with large grass; in short, the whole place is in perfect order, and is unrivalled in its beauty of situation in the village. It is not more than six minutes' walk from the steamboat, and the Railroad depôt, where all the trains stop to and from this City, and by express only 1½ hours' ride. This place is 170 feet front and about 440 deep. The whole will be sold for the lowest cash price, or the house and about one acre of land will be taken in exchange for a small farm. Apply to A. B. MOEN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Of 40 acres, nicely situated on a river, and very handy, being 35 miles from New-York, 2 miles from a depôt, 1 mile from a village, with good buildings, barn, wood, carriage house, &c., plenty of choice fruit, and is very near a good market. The soil is a loam, and has had the best care. Five acres of good wood to be cut reasonably; part can remain on bond and mortgage, and possession given. Enquire of EDWARD and Grand of admission apply to R. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first three-story brown stone front house and lot No. 315 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-ave. The lot is 22 feet by 100 feet; rent $2,200; built in the very best manner and has every modern improvement. For further and sound information apply to R. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first three-story brown stone front house and lot No. 315 St. Marks-place. Eighty feet deep. Has all the modern improvements and very fashionable situation unsurpassed.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF ... for the week ending Saturday, ... 1855:
... GEO. S. COE, Cashier.
... Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF ... for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA ... for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
... Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... H. Y. VAIL, Cashier.
... Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... JAMES B. WILSON, President.
... Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE PUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... W. T. MOONEY, Cashier.
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... W. B. HALLOW, Cashier.
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Thomas Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... W. J. LANE, Cashier.
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
... Sworn before me this 26th day of March, 1855. James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. John C. Benon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier.
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... I. REYMOUR, Cashier.
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
... Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... E. HADDEN, Cashier.
... Ira L. Berrien, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... J. EVERITT, Cashier.
... Hannah Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... R. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
... R. H. Ellis, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... E. EDMONDS, Cashier.
... Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... O. H. SCHREIBER, Cashier.
... R. L. H. Ward, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... J. G. JOHNS, President.
... Henry C. Bogue, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... JAS. FAYEN, President.
... Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... R. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
... Commissioner Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... W. B. HALLOW, Cashier.
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Thomas Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... W. J. LANE, Cashier.
... Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
... James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
... John C. Benon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier.
... Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-DORP COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. John Anderson Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
... John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
... Edward N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Affirmed before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... W. A. HALL, Cashier.
... Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
... Wm E. Smay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
... Thomas S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... I. OAKLEY, Cashier.
... Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... A. M. FRASER, Cashier.
... Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
... Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... D. HARRIS, Cashier.
... Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS CO.—Are the sole manufacturers of Greenall's Patent Ventilating Stoves, which are the most handy stove style of grate yet offered to the public, and warranted the cheapest stoves in the United States. They make coal fires of coke-size of all sizes, wood and coal fires, with portable trimmings, office and hall stoves, office and shop stoves, office and parlor stoves, and all other stoves, grates, &c., at the lowest prices and warranted in every case. Also, the sole agents for the improvement of Mr. Greenall's Patent Ventilating Grate, for heating and ventilating churches, halls, &c., at the lowest prices. Foundry and Shop of manufacture, 10th-st., between 1st and 2d-sts., East River.

BOILER AND SHEET-IRON WORK.—The undersigned are offering their services to the public as boiler and sheet-iron workers, at No. 69 Monroe-st., corner of Clinton.
... THE AMERICAN BOILER AND SHEET-IRON WORKS.

STATEMENT OF THE ... BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1855:
... Sworn before me, this 26th day of March, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ... BAN

...YORK CITY.

...pt wages was owing to a want of ...during the [illegible]—among the members of the Painters' Association, and those who were not members. Unless they acted in concert it would be useless to attempt to resist the encroachments of the employers. It would be better for *all* to agree to work for $1 75 per day than for a few to pledge themselves to maintain the present rates. He hoped a Committee of the non-members of the Association would retire and report upon some determined action and a uniform rate of wages.

...ations were made by Messrs. ENGLISH, CLARK, CORNELL and others, and a Committee in accordance with the above views, of Mr. SULLIVAN was appointed. ...Committee reported the following resolutions, which, after some debate, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That taking into consideration the present hard times, has imposed upon us men the necessity of doing something to prevent our families from want, and believing that the sum of $2 is not too much to expect for 10 hours' labor, we, therefore, determined to abide by the rate demanded on the 1st of April, 1858—which.

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks are due to those employers who have signified their intention to continue the established rates. Carried unanimously.

Those present then came forward and signed their names to the above resolutions, signifying their determination to act up to them faithfully and in concert.

Disgraceful Rowdyism—A Fight.

Since the Mayoralty of Mr. WOOD began, the city has been quite free from Sunday news and disorderly conduct in the public thoroughfares; but the disturbances were renewed on Sunday last in the Eleventh Twenty-second and Eighteenth Wards. A pugilistic encounter took place between a stone-digger named PETER CLARKE, and a journeyman butcher named JAMES CURRAN. The parties were accompanied by a gang of ruffians to a vacant lot in Fifty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue, where they commenced pitching "stakes" for the ring, when a Twelfth Ward policeman suddenly appeared, and they separated. Before an hour elapsed, the new-brushers had reassembled in Sixty-fifth-street, near the State Arsenal, and by the time the police reached the bloody scene, the belligerents were out and bruised in the most shocking manner.

The officer who stopped the first encounter resumed his pursuit of those concerned in it, and, after a tedious search among the shanties, he arrested PETER CLARKE, also the "bottle-holders" of the ring, who gave their names as CORNELIUS BARRIS and MICHAEL FOY. These parties were locked up in the Twenty-second Ward Station-house until Monday morning, when they were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, of the new Police District.

The Magistrate, after hearing the statement of the officer who had labored so hard to catch these fellows, decided that there was no evidence to hold them, and therefore discharged the prisoners with a reprimand. CLARKE, one of the prisoners, acknowledged to the officer that he was one of the parties who fought the brutal battle; but yet he was *discharged* from the clutches of the law.

Four other arrests are recorded on the Twenty-second Ward return—men arrested for disorderly conduct, and discharged by Justice CONNOLLY.

In the Eleventh Ward PHILLIP HOFFMAN, keeper of a rum grocery, was arrested for having his establishment open, doing a brisk business, in Third-street. He was taken before Justice WOOD at the ESSEX Police Court, and also *discharged*.

Railroad Accidents.

A collision occurred on the Erie Railroad, at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, between the Night Express train coming East, and a freight train going West. The accident occurred about a mile East of Hopper. The engines of both trains were considerably damaged, and the Express was delayed five hours; arriving at Jersey-City at 3 o'clock P. M. Several passengers were slightly bruised, but none seriously injured. The fault is imputed to the Engineer and Conductor of the freight train, for running upon the time of the other.

At the City Hospital yesterday Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of CATHERINE DELANEY, who died of severe injuries received on the same road on Saturday. It appears from the testimony of SUSAN ANN BRADLEY, that the deceased was in the act of alighting from the Cincinnati Express train, at New-Hampton Station, when the conductor told her to "hurry up," and gave her a slight push on the shoulder. She fell, and was drawn under a car, the wheels passing over her legs, nearly severing them from the body. The Jury, however, was of the unanimous opinion that no officer of the train was at fault; and rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was born in Ireland, and aged 34 years.

The Light Guard Ball.

Most numerously attended and brilliant of the closing balls of the season was that given at the Academy of Music last evening, by the Light Guard, Company A, 12th Regiment, in aid of their monumental fund. The Company, HENRY VINCENT, Commandant, were present in full corps, and with their chests, though marked uniform, comprised the central attraction of the evening. Major-General SANDFORD and staff, Brigadier-General HALL and staff, with representatives from nearly all the military companies of the City, were present.

Delegates also were in attendance from the Boston Light Infantry, Providence Light Infantry, and Washington Grays, Philadelphia. An unusually large number of leading citizens joined in the festivities, which, with the numerous concourse of spectators, filled every available outside tier and standing place. For comfort, indeed, in the *coiffure demande* there was altogether too numerous a company; the dancing, notwithstanding, was prosecuted to a late hour, and with uninterrupted zest. The total receipts were about $5,000, and will serve most materially to effect the very humanitary and creditable end intended. The music was furnished by Dodworth's Band.

Suppression of Gambling Houses.

The Mayor is actively engaged in adopting measures and laying plans for the effectual suppression of gambling houses. An initiatory step has been already taken in the matter by the descent at an early time since on two of the most noted in the City. The Mayor has now in his possession a complete list of the gambling hells of the City and their proprietors and keepers on, which he intends to lay before the public. He also proposes to obtain the names of the owners—or the parties who lease or let gambling and ill-fame houses, and give them full publicity, in order to show to the world who are the men that can conscientiously go to church on Sunday and say that gambling is "a bad thing," and yet lease their houses for gambling and other equally bad purposes, and receive $3,000 per annum for houses which, under other circumstances, would not rent for $300. This is a very admirable and desirable project. It would remove the veil that hides so much contemptuous hypocrisy.

Meeting of the Prison Association.

At the last regular meeting of the Prison Association, extracts were read from the Diaries of the Agent of the Commissioners on Discharged Convicts and Prisoners, from which it appears that 97 complaints and delinquencies have been carefully examined, and many of them abandoned by advice of the Association; 37 persons discharged, from custody on the recommendations; and that 43 discharged prisoners had received assistance in money, and many of them sent into the country to work on farms; 15 of these were supplied with suitable clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, shirts, shoes, hats, caps, &c.

Municipal Laws and Ordinances.

Judge WILLIAM KENT received on Saturday an official notice of his appointment as editor of the proposed collection of the Municipal Ordinances passed by our Municipal Legislature. It will be otherwise ordered, probably, by about the hundredth time, prayed for by petitioners with as much vehemence as this.

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A collision occurred on the Erie Railroad, at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, between the Night Express train coming East, and a freight train going West. The accident occurred about a mile East of Hopper. The engines of both trains were considerably damaged, and the Express was delayed five hours; arriving at Jersey-City at 3 o'clock P. M. Several passengers were slightly bruised, but none seriously injured. The fault is imputed to the Engineer and Conductor of the freight train, for running upon the time of the other.

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At this Police meeting the Commissioners appointed Officers DAVID ...

At this public monthly meeting of the Board, the Commissioners appointed the following persons ... were urged to ... were unable to ... were unable to ... were unable

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1100. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, is published every morning (Sundays excepted), at 82 Nassau-st., New-York, by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA. Single Newspapers or Short Files, or Newspaper Correspondence, made up expressly for circulating in California, will be mailed on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price ... cents. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Progress of the Liquor Bill.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27, 1855.

It is the custom to have at least one "call of the House" during the session of the Legislature. The Assembly complied with the requirements of precedent last evening. Previous to adjourning the afternoon session, it was resolved that hereafter the House would hold three sessions per day. The minority tried hard to dispense with the evening duty for the evening then coming on, but the majority were inexorable—stuck right to the text, and insisted upon the original motion.

Upon assembling after tea, it was found that but about thirty members were present, and they were mostly those who had endeavored to avoid the duty of working by gas light. It was a good opportunity they had to punish their oppressors—and one which they seemed little disposed to let slip. One moved a call of the House, and after a deal of maneuvering to stave it off, the motion prevailed. Before the galleries could be cleared and the doors closed, almost a quorum of members had reached their seats, including one or two who obtained entrance through the windows. Of course the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants, armed with the power of the House, symbolized by the chapeau and cornet, were sent hither and yon, over the town, to look up the delinquents, and having found them, to make due return of their persons to the House, to be dealt by as in the wisdom of their peers, justice, and dignity, and all that sort of thing might demand. A thousand times and in a thousand different ways, have been described such scenes. The components of all legislatures seem to be always the same. There was always the usual amount of wonder manifested in looks—of anger uttered in words—of indignation expressed in action. For four hours the Officer of the Assembly labored up and down the hill, groaning under the weight of that ponderous sword of state, almost buried beneath that ancient chapeau. At last "worn and weary," haggard and sorrowful, he approached the Speaker's desk, and made formal announcement that all those and those not in the presence of the House, were specified his ken and reach—something he said of parties, &c., *entre nous*, but I gathered that he was proceeding his non-acquaintance with the certain localities into which it was suggested members might have penetrated. He is a Maine Law Sergeant, and doubtless he had special reference to the oyster saloons and dramshops wherewith Albany abounds. I surmise this—I may be mistaken.

Finally, resolving that all the absentees should be in contempt of their brethren, at all future sessions, until they should by solemn resolution, and after excuse duly rendered, be purged of that contempt, the House, at 11 o'clock, adjourned. This morning, what delinquents were in town "rose in their places," and gave utterance to their excuses. They were lame, they were sick, they were tired, hungry, busy—they had engagements elsewhere, and other affairs, more important than the affairs of State, to look after. Reasons thick and fast came pouring upon the assembled ears, until they were glad to stop the current by excusing all hands in one combination—and so ended the call, the contempt the punishments.

This morning, the Assembly has been engaged in the consideration of the Harbor Encroachment bill, which was the special order. Of course, there was a renewal of the fight between Brooklyn on the one side and New-York on the other. As usual in such cases, the strong City was too powerful for her frail but ambitious sister "over the water." After innumerable propositions to amend, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, precisely in word and form as it came down from the Senate.

The bill to increase the facilities for extravagant charges, and to enable the Manhattan Gas Light Company to continue its extortions, by giving it an increase of $2,000,000 of capital, was also considered in Committee of the Whole. Without passing the bill the Committee rose and reported.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. BLANCHFORD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the Academy of Music. It authorizes the Directors to borrow money, not exceeding $250,000, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the incorporation, or of paying any debts which it has contracted. They are authorized to secure the loan by a mortgage on the premises—$100,000 of the mortgage bonds to be convertible into stock at par.

PLEADING USURY.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to repeal the act to prohibit Corporations from interposing the defence of Usury, amended, so that it now reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 179, of the laws of 1850 is repealed, provided that the defence of usury shall not be hereafter interposed in any action on any conveyance, contract, bond, or obligation now existing, or hereinbefore issued by any corporation; nor shall the validity of any conveyance, contract, bond or obligation issued by or existing against any corporation prior to this date, be questioned in any suit or action by reason of any statute relating to the interest of money.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The Senate devoted a large share of the morning to an animated, spicy and interesting debate of the bill to prohibit the use of bonds and mortgages as a basis for banking. Progress was reported on the bill—and that, I think, is the last we will ever get in its present shape. There is a disposition and a purpose to restrict the use of small circulation (to 75 or 50 per cent. of their par value, but a determined opposition to their entire extinction. This opposition comes from the representatives of the agricultural interest, and that interest is too powerful, too vigilant and too honest to be overrode or deceived by the monopoly elements centred in the cities.

AFTER THE OFFICES.

There is a renewal of the crowd at Congress Hall, reminding me that to-morrow is Executive Session day, when the characters of men, the motives of politicians and the claims of aspirants are to be duly passed upon by the Senate. "Sweet business." What that morrow may bring forth—what of good or evil it has in its keeping—I cannot even conjecture. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof"—philosophy for a hundred days—may, for a year of years may fit the evils of the coming day. Whatever the results may be, doubtless the busy world with you will travel the old round; indifferent alike to the quarrels of politicians or the crushed hopes of the vicious, and the vanquished; but here, it is thought that the weather vanes of the body politic hangs suspended upon the "winds of the Executive Session. Old Father Knickerbocker feels a "settled melancholy" over ready for such emergencies. [illegible]

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27.

At the Afternoon Session the Senate refused, by a vote of [illegible] to take up the report and [illegible] Committee of the Whole on the bill [illegible] to the Harbor of New-York. On motion of Senator [illegible] the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of [illegible]

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and after a short session adjourned.

The Assembly refused to take up the bill to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, by a vote of [illegible]

The bill to amend the Charter of the Academy of Music was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to prohibit the use of bonds and mortgages as a basis for banking was ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to prohibit the defence of usury in certain cases, and after a short session rose and reported progress.

The Assembly then adjourned.

J. J. CHAMBERS ON E. C. DELAVAN.

A DEFENCE AND A REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Buffalo Democracy:

In a recent number of your paper, I observe a communication, purporting to come from EDWARD C. DELAVAN, which, although addressed to you, had previously appeared in several anti-administration papers in this city, credited to the *Prohibitionist* for March, although that paper had not at that time, nor for several days subsequently, gone to press. The adoption of this unusual mode of publicity, and more especially with his gratuitous and unwarrantable personal allusions to myself, the indecorousness of which is paralleled only by their injustice, induce me to notice a few of the many false statements and innuendos contained in that letter.

After unequivocally and unreservedly endorsing Gov. SEYMOUR'S veto of the Prohibitory bill of last year—an endorsement whose fatality occasioned almost as much consternation among his friends as its hypocrisy excites indignation among the friends of Prohibition—he proceeds to misrepresent the views and position of prominent advocates of Temperance, only two of whom he has the temerity to designate by name. One of these—Hon. Mr. STEBBINS, of Monroe—in his place in the Assembly, repelled, with indignant eloquence, the imputation cast upon him by Mr. DELAVAN, as unauthorized, slanderous and unjust. The other—Chancellor WALWORTH—has not yet spoken, and pity for the weakness of an old friend may induce him to remain silent; but I am informed that others, whose relations to the Chancellor are at least as intimate as Mr. D.'s, feel indignant at the liberty which the latter has taken with his name, remembering as they and the public generally do, that a letter from him, giving a strong, clear expression of opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the Liquor bill last year, was read by a Senator, in his place during the pendency of the debate upon the question. But it is not surprising to find a man who strenuously opposed the passage of a prohibitory law as late as 1852 and 1853, and exerted his influence to induce members of the Assembly to vote against it, should be found misrepresenting his friends, and giving a stab to its most vital principle in 1855. Whether his singular course on this subject is dictated by treachery or folly, is of little consequence; for, in either case, it proves his unfitness for the position to which he aspires—that of leader in the temperance cause.

"He has thought it right," say Mr. D., referring to the Governor, "to appease the odious of honor and emoluments, liquor-sellers and liquor-drinkers." This, he avers, "is seems the probability of the passage of the Maine Law." The falsity and injustice of the assumption is most glaring. The imputation thus cast upon honorable gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly, that they would be guided in their votes on the Prohibitory bill, not by their own convictions of duty, but by the course which the Executive might deem proper to adopt in his dispensation of patronage, could never have originated with a high-minded, honorable man. Its very grossness, while it bespeaks its origin, constitutes its antidote. Men of all parties voted the Governor CLARK, and I know of no good reason for his ostracising any class of his supporters; indeed there can be none. Although primarily nominated by the Whig party, his course has been as conservative and catholic as sound policy and a rigid adherence to principle could demand; and he has thus far been, and will undoubtedly continue to be, the Governor of the People, regardful of the rights of all, and conscientiously laboring to promote the interests of all. This, after all, is the real ground of that dissatisfaction with his administration, which, in certain quarters, has taken the form of factious opposition; an opposition which, originating in disappointed selfishness, has been characterized by the absence of every element of manliness, and by falsehood, vituperation, a ruffian contempt of all the amenities of controversy, and like dishonorable means, sought the attainment of its dishonorable ends. The parties alluded to, finding that they could not use the Governor, conspired to abuse him—a task for which both nature and education seem to have qualified them—an astonishing facility of falsehood, an apparent contempt for their reputations almost as thorough as that which the public feels for them, a measureless effrontery, and a remedilless impudicity for blushing. This clamor may have excoriated their own throats, but it has exhibited no visible effect upon the Governor. Amidst the turmoil he has remained calm and unmoved,—with singleness of purpose and a conscientious assiduity, laboring for the public good—and forgetting the assaults of faction in his arduous and engrossing labors to promote the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The clamor made about the Governor's appointments is a mere pretence, and a very shallow one at that. Had one or two applicants for Executive favor, now among the most mendacious of his vilifiers, received the patronage they solicited, nothing of this clamor would have been heard. Of the appointments themselves, every candid man will acknowledge that they compare most favorably with those of his predecessors, and vindicate themselves. The leaders of the Temperance movement have long assured the political parties of the day, that, in their agitation of this question, they were not prompted by a desire for place and power if sincere in their assevverations, they should not feel disappointed in not receiving office; but if this was a mere ruse whereby they sought to obtain the "lion's share of spoils," their hypocricy deserves punishment, even if their base and cowardly desertion of the ticket nominated by them at Auburn, did not work entire forfeiture of their claims. Yet, as a matter of fact, the patronage of the Executive has been so disposed as to give no just cause of complaint to any class of his supporters. Individuals will, of course, under the sting of disappointment, give expression to their dissatisfaction, but, if the Temperance press reflects the sentiment of the great body of its supporters, the friends of prohibition, as a class, not only do not take issue with the Governor upon his appointments, but adhere to his administration with undiminished respect and confidence. In support of this, I might quote from every Temperance paper in the State, except Mr. DELAVAN'S, but let the following from the New-York organ suffice:

"We have no complaints to make about the Governor's appointments. Temperance though we are to the bulk, and labor though we did, according to our best ability, to promote his election, we should never have dreamt of soliciting an appointment at his hands. Whether just or not, we know the infallibility of the rule, that "to the victors belong the spoils." As we are not of the dominant party, when the matter of politics is concerned, we have no objection to appointment of Whigs to the offices in this State; and where liquor drinking, or even liquor selling Whigs, in opposition to their own interests, supported Mr. CLARK in all good faith, and aided his election though they knew him pledged for the overthrow of the traffic, we think their claims on executive patronage are equal to any of their party; nay, in some regards are their claims greater, for in their faithfulness to party, they sacrificed self-interest—a sin too often the controlling consideration in these degenerate times."

We labored and voted for Mr CLARK'S election, making sacrifice for the time, of many political feelings in doing so, because we believed him a reliable Temperance man; and so long as we find him using all honest influence to help to proper legislation on this subject, we shall not regret that vote or labor; and we are sorry, indeed, to find that any, especially of those who have been justly regarded as leaders in our cause, should be found disapproving or condemning him. The etiquette of the Governor's position prevents *his* entering the list in his defence, and a proper feeling of courtesy, if not of kindness, would suggest a *different course*.

I am authorized to say that Mr. DELAVAN'S opinion of the person appointed Private Secretary, never was asked; and that it was not contemplated for a moment to appoint to that office the *protegé* of Mr. DELAVAN. His advice in relation to any matter connected with the present State Administration was never asked; on the contrary, he attempted not only to advise, but to dictate, in relation to matters generally, until it became necessary to indicate its distastefulness and request its discontinuance. Although he then discontinued his personal visits, he yet persisted in forcing himself upon the attention of the Executive by letter, until, at length, his missives were neither noticed nor opened. That he did demand, as a *right*, several appointments, including Health Officer and Harbor Master, is a well known fact: and as late as the 6th of March, under the belief that the name of a gentleman long and favorably known in this community, would be sent to the Senate in place of one which rumor had declared was to be withdrawn, he villified the character of the former in a most shameful and unjust manner, and again pressed the claims of Dr. LEE.

In this connection, allow me to quote from the Home *Examiner*. That veteran reformer being in this city during the month of January, was an eye-witness to the course of Mr. DELAVAN; and in an article in his paper, describes it as "a course so infinitely unfair and contemptible, and defiant alike of justice and honor, that even we, who are accustomed to strong language for the expression of strong thought and deep feeling, look words for our abomination of the meanness and the measure, and as characteristic of Mr. DELAVAN'S whole course toward Gov. CLARK, should be attempted to portray; *and primarily because he could, control, but, as it now appears, failed* to control the Governor in his appointments."

He avers that he never sought political preferment, and that "it is painful to be accused of sordid motives and personal ambitions, as the inducement to the work" in which he is engaged. It painful to be accused, how much more so must it be to have such accusations indictable proof. That he did solicit political preferment during the past year, his own letters, many of which the following are specimens, will conclusively demonstrate. He wrote to Governor SEYMOUR, [illegible] to be U. S. Collector of this port, [illegible] Surveyor of the Port of New-York, [illegible] Inspector of Customs, [illegible] Appraiser of Merchandise, [illegible] Naval Officer, [illegible] Health Officer, [illegible] Harbor Master, [illegible] Commissioner of Emigration, [illegible] Commissioner of Pilots, [illegible] Commissioner of Deeds, [illegible] Commissioner of Bail, [illegible] Commissioner of Jurors, [illegible] Commissioner of Charities and Correction, [illegible] Commissioner of Police, [illegible] Commissioner of Fire Department, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Parks, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Buildings, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Schools, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Libraries, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Museums, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Galleries, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Theatres, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Concerts, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Balls, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Dinners, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Suppers, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Breakfasts, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Lunches, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Teas, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Coffees, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Chocolates, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Cocoas, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Milks, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Creams, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Butters, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Cheeses, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Breads, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Cakes, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Pies, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Puddings, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Tarts, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Jellies, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Preserves, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Pickles, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Sauces, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Gravies, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Soups, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Fishes, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Meats, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Poultries, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Game, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Vegetables, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Fruits, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Nuts, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Wines, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Liquors, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Cigars, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Tobaccos, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Snuffs, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Pipes, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Matches, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Lights, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Fires, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Heats, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Colds, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Coughs, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Sneezes, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Yawns, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Sighs, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Groans, [illegible] Commissioner of Public Tears, [illegible] 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With the Editor of the *Prohibitionist* his course has been somewhat similar; and notwithstanding the reserve of that gentleman, those who know Mr. DELAVAN best, do not doubt his determination to drive from the Society's service every person who shall dare to sustain the present Administration; and that he is even now stepping measures to displace that efficient officer, whose pen has achieved a truly enviable reputation for the paper, and substitute for him one of his own puppets, who, being himself a disappointed applicant for office, naturally sympathizes with Mr. DELAVAN in his hostility to the Governor. I cannot be mistaken in my belief that the removal of Mr. BURLEIGH has been decreed. He is an independent man, and earnest friend of the Executive; it would be unlike Mr. DELAVAN not to demand his removal. And this view of the case is confirmed by the fact that, for some time past, Mr. B.'s *absence* from the office, and the *presence of another* in his place, has been noticed.

In conclusion, my dear Sir, allow me to assure you that I should not have trespassed upon your time and attention, had I not been satisfactorily assured that you are "*one of the kindest of men.*" My purpose has not been to *attack* Mr. DELAVAN, but by a few well known facts to furnish such a daguerreotype of the man as would enable the public rightly to estimate his wanton attacks upon others. Had the former been my purpose, the letters of Mr. DELAVAN, addressed to different individuals, would have afforded ample material for a communication twice the length of this, and far more disparaging to his character. As I have no desire to see my name in the public prints—(*my passion for that, if I ever had any, has been more than abundantly gratified*)—I cannot be led into a newspaper warfare, even to gratify Mr. DELAVAN'S inordinate craving for notoriety. If that gentleman disputes any of the facts herein set forth, I will, with him, submit the questions in dispute to any three disinterested individuals, and if *they* do not sustain their truthfulness, I pledge myself to give as wide publicity to the retraction of my error, as I now do to the proclamation of his folly.

Very respectfully yours,
J. J. CHAMBERS.

ALBANY, March 26, 1855.

Scenes on Broadway—Night Walkers Arrested.

The Mayor, in carrying out his extended programme of municipal reform, has at length begun to observe the prostitutes of the City. This unfortunate class have been permitted to pursue their nocturnal perambulations, preying upon the unwary and making night generally hideous. From time to time, with all due credit to the "powers that were," spasmodic efforts have been made to this end, but they have only been spasmodic. The positive and determined beginning, with resolution to accomplish the actual purpose, has been left to the present Mayor, and he has taken hold of the work with a heartiness of will that leaves undoubted the ultimate accomplishment of the task undertaken.

We subjoin a sketch of the first night's labor. The Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, it seems, were chosen as being the most feasible introductory fields of onslaught. During yesterday, accordingly, instructions were imparted by the Mayor to Captains TURNBULL and KIENER, to have last evening a sufficient number of men in their respective Wards, detailed to arrest all prostitutes found waiting the streets within their assigned limits. The Station-houses of these two Wards, from 6½ o'clock till 9, presented spectacles of unusual and busiest activity. At the Eighth Ward Police Station, *twenty* were within a short time stowed in cells; and at the Fourteenth Ward Station, within the same period, *twenty-four* were inducted to apartments benignly assigned for their temporary use. Of course, intelligence of the predatory warfare spread as by telegraph among the unfortunate proscribed, and as might be expected, a hasty retreat, when retreat was possible, ensued to their diversified haunts. This will account for the limited number of arrests. Strenuous opposition of might and invective was made by many when arrested. The idea of "duranee vile" was evidently repugnant to most; the majority, however, with characteristic hardihood and brazen effrontery of daring yielded to necessity; a few there were whose unchecked tears betrayed the woman left. In one instance a mother came and in most beseeching tones begged the release of her daughter. She said she would take her from the City by the first morning's train of cars, and that she should never return again. As we came away the mother was still importuning for her stroyed child.

Justice BOGART appeared at the Eighth Ward Stationhouse, on applicant for the release of one of the unfortunate incarcerated. Captain TURNBULL retained the party, however, in custody, alleging that he could only act in accordance with specific instructions from his Honor the Mayor. Here endeth the first lesson.

A SNAKE AMONG THE CATTLE.—

The passenger train on the Michigan Southern Road, going West, about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, when a short distance from White Pigeon, encountered a drove of cattle on the track and killed thirteen of them. This occasioned no [illegible] The cattle [illegible] were [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] Republic [illegible]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE CZAR'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

PEACEABLE ACCERSION OF CZAR ALEXANDER II.

Alexander Adheres to the Policy of Nicholas.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE CRIMEA.

RECALL OF MENSCHIKOFF.

A Speck of Trouble Between France and England.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

MEETING OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Terrible Earthquake at Brousa.

Advance in Cotton—Corn Market Dull—Money Easier—Consols 93.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, noon of Saturday, the 10th inst., arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She encountered westerly gales the entire passage.

The *Atlantic* arrived out at 3 o'clock afternoon of Sunday, the 4th.

The *Atlantic* saw the steamship *Asia* on Saturday, the 10th inst., off Ormshead, at 3 P. M., bound in to Liverpool.

By this arrival we learn of the peacable accession of the CZAR ALEXANDER II, and of his declaration to follow the policy of his father NICHOLAS. CONSTANTINE and the other princes of the Imperial house have signified their allegiance to the new Emperor. The hopes that were entertained throughout Europe of a peace policy, in accordance with the supposed personal character of ALEXANDER, were becoming more faint. The influence of the powerful party at the head of whom is the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, it was feared, would urge the Czar forward in a course opposed to his better judgment. His first appointments of the Ministers were, however, regarded favorably for peace. Meanwhile, the allies determine to seize the opportunity of the uncertainty which the news of the death of NICHOLAS must occasion, to prosecute the war with vigor. There has been more fighting in the Crimea, and more threatened. The Conferences have commenced at Vienna, GORTSCHAKOFF having received from the Czar ALEXANDER a confirmation of his previous instructions. For details we refer to our copious report.

Liverpool Cotton Market became excited on the receipt of the intelligence of the Czar's decease, and sales of 20,000 bales were made at an advance of ¼d., but the excitement having passed, the market had relapsed into quietness at nearly former rates. The Corn Market was easier. Consols 93.

The previously reported death of the late Emperor NICHOLAS is fully confirmed, and his successor, Emperor ALEXANDER II., has succeeded peaceably to the Russian throne.

The new Emperor has issued a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father. CONSTANTINE and his other brothers and officers of the Empire had taken oaths of allegiance to the new Emperor.

ALEXANDER has confirmed as Diplomatist at the the Peace Conference, GORTSCHAKOFF, whose previous instructions are also confirmed, and the first conference has been held at Vienna.

ALEXANDER had appointed Gen. RUDIGER Minister of War.

The Allies have ordered their Generals to press forward the war with the utmost vigor.

There has been more fighting in the Crimea. The French stormed a redoubt, which had been skillfully erected by the Russians during the night, and several hundred of the Russians were killed, and there was a general rumor that the Grand Duke MICHAEL was among the wounded, and that he had subsequently died at Sebastopol.

A large force of Russians are threatening Balaklava.

The blockade of the Danube has been raised.

The Great News—Its Effect—Prospects of Peace—French and English Disagreement, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 9, 1855.

This day last week we were suffering in a great dearth of news from all parts of the world. Well, there was a telegraphic dispatch in the morning papers, to the effect that the Emperor of Russia was very ill, but such rumors have reached us too often to have made much impression on our mind. Few believed it. But the present European crisis seems to march by startling, undreamed of events. Credited reports turn out to be false—doubted intelligence proves true. "*The Emperor Nicholas is dead!*" Such was the startling news placarded at the door of the Regent Quadrant News-room, at 6½ o'clock in the evening; and this first announcement of the important event to the people of the great thoroughfare attracted, as late as 10 o'clock, such crowds in front of the said establishment, that the circulation, not only on the large pavement, but also on the carriage-road, was considerably obstructed, the intelligence having, at times, been proclaimed, under deafening cheers, (I do not say this as a compliment to the English people,) in loud voice, for the edification of those who could not approach near enough to read it, or could not read at all. I might have sent you a few lines (though it was almost too late for the mail,) notifying the fact, but the steamer was one for Boston, and so I knew you would hear of it by telegraph, and more than I might have had time to tell. Now the event is fully one week old, and the immense sensation it caused has almost entirely subsided. At first the sensation uttered the word *peace*, now it has lost some part of its confidence. The funds rose, but they declined again. *L'Empereur est mort, vive l'Empereur.* ALEXANDER II. is Czar of all the Russias, and his brother CONSTANTINE took the oath of allegiance, and so did the army. MENSCHIKOFF is recalled, the order having, it is said, been sent to him from the late Emperor. General GORTSCHAKOFF succeeds him. The manifesto of ALEXANDER speaks of his resolution to follow out the views of PETER, CATHERINE, ALEXANDER and his father; but the credentials and instructions of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the diplomatist, are renewed. There are signs pro et contra peace. I will send you my detailed views on the question by next mail. For this time I must restrict myself to the short remark that the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS has not improved *the prospects of peace*, although it may not have injured them. The Prussian treaty is still unsigned, and Prussian WILLIAM is not likely to turn against ALEXANDER II., when the prospects for a *mediator* seem to be brightening up. Austria mourns for the Czar, and testifies her gratitude (the gratitude of Austria!) by ordering that one of her Cuirassier regiments shall bear the name of the defunct Emperor forever. What dispensator of eternity! The Archduke WILHELM goes, at the same time, to St. Petersburg, to condole with and to congratulate the new Czar. This Austian Prince-Envoy is, by the bye, a personal friend of ALEXANDER II. Sardinia replies to the "dead man," and declares war against him. I am told that NAPOLEON will address the two regiments, which are to be reviewed *to-morrow*, on their starting for the Crimea. It is expected that he will throw some light on what he is about to do—although I doubt if he knows it himself.

There are strange doings in the Allied armies *before* as well as *off* Sebastopol, and peace will surely bring numberless "Revelations from the Crimea," or "Mysteries of the Expedition," &c. For the present, the public must be contented with rumors, or stand aghast before some not to be disguised, but unexplained fact of startling nature and dimensions. Such a fact has reached us lately from the fleet. Without any clue to the "why" and "how," we hear that two of the officers of the *Princess Royal*, (90 guns,) Captain Lord CLARENCE PAGET, were to be tried by a Court Martial, but prayed and obtained forgiveness; that Lieutenant MURRAY, of the same ship, effects an exchange with another Lieutenant from another ship; that two mates of the *Princess Royal* have been dismissed the service, and a third has applied for his discharge to another ship, while a marine of that same mysterious ship received two dozen lashes "for insubordinate conduct;" and a boy "was missing, supposed to have committed suicide by jumping overboard." Well, surely, this is sufficient news from one single ship "off Sebastopol."

A rumor of a different, but equally important sort, has reached us, to the effect that a *French General* has been detected to have been in secret communication with the Russians in Sebastopol, ever since the siege has been laid to that place. There were placards to be seen yesterday in news-room windows, announcing "The treason of a French officer." A nice compliment to "Our powerful ally." By the bye, you were much censured some time ago, by one or other "Englishman in America," for your reporting the desertions that took place from the Allied camps. The intelligence was scorned as a calumny. Well, your indignant censors will have seen, I suppose, by this time, that you told nothing but the truth. There are, indeed, few letters from "before Sebastopol" in which some cases of desertion are not noticed. They occur mostly in the French camp, now and then in the English, never or very seldom in the Turkish contingents. The poor Turks are, indeed, the most worthy of all of our sympathies. They have been treated most shamefully by their "good friends," who, but for being driven to the verge of despair and ruin, would surely never have ceased to keep them down and away from any field of independent action, affording opportunities to crown themselves with glory. Without placing more than the merited importance on the last defeat of a Russian attack on Eupatoria, the Turks have proved themselves to be the same brave soldiers as they were on the Danube. And it must be remembered that Eupatoria is a place open to attack on all sides but one, and that its fortifications and trenches are in a very imperfect state. The position of the allied armies before Sebastopol is almost impregnable, and the fleets offer a constant basis of safe retreat for the extreme case of a disastrous defeat. The Turks, on the contrary, must rely upon nothing but their bravery. They fight single-handed; for, surely, the acknowledgments of services received from a few hundred "allies" and a couple of dispatch-boats, will not be taken for more than what they are, mere compliments; and if they should be overpowered, the sea will be their graves, for there is no fleet to offer them a safe retreat. I thought it useful, as well as just, to make these few remarks, in order that the possible victories, or the not impossible disasters, of the Turkish army at Eupatoria might be judged from a knowledge of their very exposed and critical position. There are now constant rumors of battles, defeats and victories floating all over the town. The day before yesterday I was in an evening party of a politico-social character. It was near midnight—some of the ladies were quietly working at red and blue *comforters* for "our brave fellows" in the Crimea, while others were singing the laughing quartet from VERDI'S "Rigoletto." Political conversation was, for the time, confined to the fireside corner occupied by three "old ladies," one of whom was a gentleman, very much pleased with his own witty idea that Mr. GLADSTONE ought to return the salary he received, and that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to acknowledge it as a *conscience-money*, received under the head of "unpaid income taxes." It was a quiet, though cheerful *prelude* to the chattering round the "tea and cakes," waiting in the next room, when lo! two gentlemen—related to the family—rushed in and "made a perfect sensation" by announcing that they came from the Reform Club, where the news had been received that "Sebastopol is fallen." You may imagine what the general conversation turned to, at this intelligence. I must, however, remark that the news—spread that night in all the West End saloons—has met with no great credit, which is surely far from being complimentary to the Allies; but the *Tartar* left a salutary remembrance of himself, and people have turned Thomases. They must first touch the wounds on Russia's arms, in order to believe. It is equally characteristic that the next day's rumor—concerning an attack on and capture of Balaklava—was received with doubt, though it was "hoped the news is not true." Reverses are, it seems, more credited than victory. The recent escapes from office of some of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State have given birth to a great number of caricatures and *mots*,—the best of the first sort being one which represents Lord JOHN RUSSELL as a run-away Turk, pursued by his Peelite friends as Cossacks, and bearing the words, *se sauve Johnnie!* This life-picture, executed in superior style, is to be found on every drawing-room table. The other evening I saw it looked and laughed at in the *salon* of Mrs. C——, the mother of an M. P. One of the party declaring to be unable how to account for these shameful desertions and dissensions of leading statesmen in the midst of such a terrible crisis, a young lady solved the enigma by quoting the well-known lines thus slightly altered.

"Some scamp, as if by instinct *from each other turn.*"

There could surely not be found a better motto than this for the late coalition Cabinets. Lord LUCAN'S case is another subject of table-talk. His lordship is decidedly in no good odor just now, although people are not quite sure who is more to be blamed he or Lord RAGLAN. That they are both incapable of good generalship is more and more admitted, and so it is hoped that while the one is already here, the other is, "the coming man," and that the wag who said that "coming RAGLAN doth his LUCAN emulate," spoke the truth. Moreover, England is, as I told you in my last, extraordinarily interested in [illegible] Russia's arms, in order to believe. It is equally

Transcriber's Note: Text in brackets [illegible] indicates illegible or illegible text.

[illegible] Nicholas was seriously indisposed, when a second dispatch announced that he was dead. The first notification was telegraphed from Berlin by Lord John Russell, and stated that the Emperor had been suddenly attacked by a fit of an apoplectic nature; that he had been given over by his physicians, and had calmly taken leave of his family in view of his approaching end. These hasty telegraphic dispatches reached Paris, telling that in about the same day the Czar Nicholas expired. As usual unexplained, Lord Clarendon and Palmerston informed Parliament of the event; and by that dignified body the intelligence was received with due solemnity. At several of the English theatres the managers came before the curtain and proclaimed that Nicholas was dead—an announcement which was received, in most instances, with tumultuous cheering! The news spread like wildfire. Greater joy could not have been exhibited had Sebastopol fallen. Some of "the people" expressed much disappointment that the authorities did not ring the church bells! Equal excitement was maintained by the news in the leading cities of the Continent. On the news reaching Berlin, the Court placed itself in mourning, and orders were issued that the whole Prussian army shall wear the symbols of mourning four weeks. The general feeling in the Prussian capital seemed to be one of regret. At Vienna the intelligence caused much agitation. An order of the day by the Emperor of Austria directs that, "In acknowledgment of the services rendered with noble eagerness by the Emperor Nicholas, during a time of unfortunate strife," the Nicholas regiment of Cuirassiers shall always preserve that name as a souvenir for the Austrian army. At Paris the police arrested the ballad-singers for chaunting verses disrespectful to the dead Czar.

It appears that the Emperor first complained of oppression of the head and chest. He had before been subject to such a feeling. His physicians were immediately called, and their experienced eyes foresaw that this attack was likely to be his last. They had indeed been attending him, during some days, for an attack of influenza, to which some slight symptoms of pulmonary affection had supervened. From the first moment of his final sickness they held out no hopes of recovery. The rapid progress of the ailment is shown in the following bulletins:

St. Petersburg, March 1—Winter Palace, 1:25 A. M.—The indisposition of the Emperor became much worse yesterday morning. Violent fever manifested itself, with inflammation of the lungs. The fever has lasted during the night, which prevented sleep. Ejection continues without struggle. A slight amount of gout is observable. The debility of the august invalid has greatly increased, and is great in the opinion of the physicians, the state of his malady is most critical.

St. Petersburg, March 1—4:40 A. M.—The state of the Emperor has not improved in any respect this morning. The Emperor has had some palpitations of the heart, but is otherwise well. Send this intelligence to Schwerin, Stuttgart and the Hague.

St. Petersburg, March 2—4 A. M.—The Emperor has calmly received from Dr. Mandt the communication that the malady of the lungs is probable. He only observed, "And when shall I become paralyzed?" The doctor did not give a precise answer. The Emperor said to Dr. Carrell, "When shall I suffocate?" The Emperor has taken the last sacraments. He has taken leave of his wife and children, whom he blessed separately,—as also his grandchildren,—in a firm voice, in full possession of his intellect, perfectly calm, and with great presence of mind. His pains is still severe, but much has already been administered. The [illegible] keeps up, and shows resignation.

[illegible] hours after the date of the above, that is to say shortly after noon of Friday, March 2, he expired. The Emperor's last words were spoken in the Russian language. Addressing the Empress, he said: "Tell Frederick (the King of Prussia) to remain attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never to forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before his death the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

By telegraph from Berlin, of date of 6th March, it is stated that the Emperor Alexander has issued a manifesto, in which he promises to adhere to the policy of his father.

The Grand Duke Constantine has formally taken the oath of fidelity to his brother Alexander. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested during the ceremony. The officers of the house, and the authorities of St. Petersburg, and elsewhere, had likewise taken the oaths to the Emperor and Crown Prince, and the whole garrison was to do so on the 3d. On the 2d, Count Panin, Minister of Justice, put under the private cabinets of the late Emperor, the property of Alexander.

Generals Grunewald and Lieven were sent—the former to Berlin, the latter to Vienna—to notify the accession to the throne of the new Emperor.

From Konigsberg we have a brief summary of Alexander's manifesto. After announcing the sudden and severe illness of the Emperor Nicholas, which terminated in his death, it says that, "As the deceased devoted himself incessantly to the welfare of his subjects, so do we also, in maintaining the thrones of Russia and of Poland and Finland, inseparable from each other, make a solemn oath before God to regard the welfare of our Empire as our daily object. May Providence, which has selected us for so high a destiny, be our guide and protector, that we may exalt Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and in our person accomplish the [illegible] wishes and views of Peter, of Catherine II., Alexander, and our father! May the fidelity of our subjects assist us therein! We [illegible] call command the oath of allegiance to us and [illegible] heir to our throne, our son Alexandrowitsch."

The Emperor Nicholas leaves the following immediate family: His wife, the Empress Alexandra Feodorowna, (formerly called Frederica Charlotte Wilhelmina,) daughter of the late Frederic William III., King of Prussia, born July 12, 1798, and is in very good health. The issue of this marriage are:

1. Alexander, Nicholaievich, Czarewitch, the present Emperor; born April 29, 1818; married April 16, 1841, Maria, Alexandrovna, (formerly Maximilienne Wilhelmina Augusta Sophia Marie,) born May 8, 1824, daughter of the late Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse, issue of this marriage: Nicholas, Alexandrovich, the present Crown Prince, born Sept. 20, 1843; Vladimir, Alexandrovich, born April 22, 1847; Alexis, Alexandrovich, born [illegible] 14, 1850.

2. Maria, [illegible] born [illegible] 18, 1819; married to Duke Alexander, Prince of [illegible] born [illegible] 1818.

3. Olga, Nicholaievna, born Sept. 11, 1822; married to Charles, Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, July 13, 1846.

4. Constantine, Nicholaievich, born Sept. 21, 1827; married Sept. 11, 1848, to Alexandra, Josefovna, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, who was born July 26, 1830. Issue—a son and daughter.

5. Nicholas, Nicolaievich, born Aug. 8, 1831.

6. Michael, Nicholaievich, born Oct. 26, 1832.

The late Czar also leaves two sisters: Maria, Pavlovna, Dowager Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar; and Anna, Pavlovna, widow of William II., King of Holland. Also, a sister-in-law: Helena, Pavlovna, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, and daughter of the late Prince Paul of Wurtemberg. This lady's daughter, the Grand Duchess Catherine, Michaelovna, is married to the Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The official article announcing, on Sunday, March 4, 1855, the death of the Emperor Nicholas, which was announced in my letter of yesterday, appeared in the *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* of last evening. It runs as follows:

"The melancholy tidings which we yesterday evening communicated to our readers have filled all hearts with sorrow. Rumor [illegible] have led to discussions; there have been differences of opinion as to the duties of the various Powers in regard to the events in the East; there have been conflicting opinions as to the course of action which circumstances of [illegible] position; but all these matters have sunk into the background; by the painful feeling of the great loss which the whole of Europe has sustained by the decease of one of its most highly gifted Sovereigns. The reign of the Emperor, which lasted almost 30 years, is one of the most brilliant periods in the history of Russia, and the name and memory of the defunct monarch is intimately connected with all those important events which have occurred within that long and momentous space of time. No one will be so prejudiced by the complications of the last few months as to refuse to acknowledge, and that with the deepest gratitude, the great services rendered by the late Emperor Nicholas to the cause of order, of legality, and of the monarchical principle, which together form the great pillars of the European family of States. But Austria, which yesterday, on the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Francis, (1835,) had such a vivid recollection of the affliction at the loss of that ever memorable paternal ruler, in particularly struck that, by a singular dispensation of Providence, Russia should on the very same day receive such a heavy blow, and that a change in both Empires be a date attended with sorrowful recollections.

The only consolation that can be found for the painful impression which the succeeding news has caused, is in the certainty of the peaceful qualities of the eldest son and successor of the Emperor Nicholas, the Emperor Alexander II.

It is confidently to be expected that the monarch who has now ascended the throne of his deceased father, will realize the sanguine hopes which are placed in him, as well in his own great empire as in the rest of the world, and that the work of peace just commenced—which was rendered possible by the honorable advances made by the defunct sovereign—will, from a feeling of filial devotion, be brought to a happy issue by the mild and propitiatory spirit of Alexander II."

The *Wiener Zeitung* of this morning announces that the Court will wear mourning for the deceased Emperor until the 31st of this month.

A letter from Warsaw, dated March 3, says:

"I write to you under the impression of the greatest consternation. The news of the death of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, reached us yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Prince Governor received a telegraphic dispatch announcing it while presiding at the Council of the Kingdom in the Palace. He immediately retired to his private apartment, where, after having paid the tribute of his heart to the great deceased, of whom he was at the same time the first servant and the most devoted friend, Prince Paskiewitch communicated the dispatch to the high functionaries assembled at the Council, and sent for Count Rudiger, who, from indisposition, was not present at the Council.

It was in the name of His Majesty the Emperor Alexander II, that this communication was made to the Marshal. Count Rudiger is appointed to the command of the Imperial Guards, of whom the Duke has appeared was hitherto the Commander-in-chief. Count Rudiger leaves Warsaw this evening to join the Emperor.

The public was not made acquainted with the catastrophe till later, and then only by the closing of the theatre. The manifesto of the new Emperor is expected the day after to-morrow. The consternation is general."

The *Journal des Débats* says:

The Emperor Nicholas has not died suddenly; he had been ill for twelve days before. We have before us letters from St. Petersburg of the 19th ultimo, which state that the Emperor then kept his bed by order of his first physician, M. Mandt. The Empress was also ill, and confined to her bed; and as the apartments occupied by the Emperor and Empress are situated one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor of the palace, they had no direct communication, and did not see each other. The Emperor, however, must have called the Empress to him, as we know, from a telegraphic dispatch, that before his death he had assembled round him all the members of his family present at St. Petersburg, in order to give them his blessing. Our correspondents attribute the illness of the Emperor to cold. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, he continued his usual occupations; he was desirous to see everything himself, and in the most minute details; he visited the soldiers in their barracks; he passed long and frequent reviews, forgetting the precautions which his age required in such a climate and in such a severe season. To all the observations made to him by his children and by his most devoted servants he replied that he had something else to do besides taking care of his health. He had, however, attended to it full more than a year past, and at times felt uneasiness. He said that he had reached, and even exceeded, the number of years which God had allowed to others of his race, and that his end was not far distant. He had treated himself according to his own ideas; he had insisted on his physician putting him on a regimen which would prevent his getting corpulent, of which he had a singular dread. What change has taken place since the 19th of February! It is said he had an attack of apoplexy, or of paralysis of the lungs. This was a thing which Dr. Mandt had not anticipated, for at that time he felt no alarm, and his language was most satisfactory. The Emperor Nicholas was, moreover, subject to attacks of gout, and at the commencement of his illness he had felt some symptoms of it."

Vienna, March 2.—The news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, which was known here at 9 o'clock last night, has produced an immense sensation.

Vienna, March 4.—The Archduke William, the personal friend of the new Emperor of Russia, goes to-day with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Alexander. The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* contains an article praising the high qualities of the late Emperor Nicholas, and expressing a confident hope that the Emperor Alexander will complete the work of peace begun by his father.

The *Times* has published the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Berlin, Saturday Morning:

"The Czarevitch Alexander assumed the Government at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon, and received homage as Emperor."

The *Morning Chronicle* has published the following telegraphic intelligence, dated St. Petersburg, March 2:

"The Emperor expired yesterday at 10 o'clock. Alexander was proclaimed Emperor the same day. He received homage to-day."

The *Journal des Débats* says:

"The new Sovereign of Russia was initiated at an early age into the affairs of the empire, by the Emperor, his father; he was present at all the councils; he was invested with attributions which gave him frequent opportunities of rendering himself useful to the army and planning for the benefit of the schools. Whenever the Emperor Nicholas quitted the capital, he left the supreme direction to the government of his son; and, in short, he had taken the utmost pains to prepare him to become his successor. The Grand Duke Alexander, the heir to the crown, is very popular in Russia; he is beloved and esteemed by the people. He will not exercise the great authority of his father, for he does not inherit either his *bonheur* or his inflexibility. He will rather please—as the Emperor Alexander I. did—by his affidence and his affability; and between the uncle and the nephew there is a very great similarity of character in numerous ways. The new Empress is also highly spoken of, and her elevated judgment and her conciliating manners are much extolled. It is thought that she will exercise a salutary influence over the Emperor. Public opinion in Russia attributes to the hereditary Grand Duke a policy different from that of the Emperor, and particularly a more Pacific one. It is affirmed—either correctly or otherwise—that the Prince has not always approved the conduct followed for the last two years by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in the Eastern question, and that he regretted the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, and the invasion of the Principalities. It is impossible to foresee even the immediate consequences of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, but we think that the event will augment the chances of the reestablishment of peace. The Emperor Nicholas was to himself an obstacle to peace. He had been reproached with the excesses of his ambition, and with the means he sometimes employed to satisfy it. Notwithstanding his protestations, all the responsibility of the war was thrown on him, and he felt the deepest resentment at it. The struggle, therefore, became to a measure less personal to him, and that obstacle removed has now disappeared. It may, therefore, be hoped that the existence of the adversaries of Russia will has now advantages will be more easy than they were with the Emperor Nicholas, and that the conference of Vienna will open under auspices favorable to the reestablishment of general peace."

The Emperor is Dead!

From the London Times, March 3.

The Emperor of Russia is dead. At those words speed through this land. It will scarce be twenty-four hours since the rumor of the death was first noised in his hearing. How he died, in what agony of body or of mind, we shall never know. For that such a question cannot be put to him who has put on the cold robe of power, and who has passed into the presence of the King of Kings, is a reflection which but few will wish to make. The conspiracy against the liberties of mankind, Emperor Nicholas, is broken. [illegible] is over. [illegible] is at an end. [illegible] is [illegible] of his Empire, including Poland and Finland, as [illegible] Emperor Alexander to proceed with the negotiations, and confirming the instructions he had originally received.

The first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 6th. Their debates had for object to fix the precise meaning of the third of the guarantee points. The Russian representative was not present. Further conference will be held without delay.

Reported Death of the Grand Duke Michael, Killed in Battle.

For several days the rumor was prevalent that the Grand Duke Michael had been severely wounded in an engagement on the Tchernaya, and had died in Sebastopol of his wounds. This statement requires confirmation.

Prince Menschikoff Recalled—Russian War-Minister Superseded.

The deceased Emperor Nicholas had already recalled Prince Menschikoff from the Crimea, and given the chief command there to Prince Gortschakoff, and the second to General Ostensacken. It was also stated that General Rudiger had been summoned from the high position he held in the army of Poland to take the direction of the Ministry of War, in the place of Prince Dolgorouki; and it was surmised that General Bibikoff, the Home minister of the Empire, would be removed. These appointments, if authenticated, have much importance.

Allies will Continue the Siege.

Immediately on the death of Nicholas being known in Paris, orders were telegraphed to Gen. Canrobert to proceed with the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor. As the [illegible] of the Emperor Napoleon, for the Crimea, nothing additional is known; preparations continue to be made.

Proposed Association of [illegible]

General Wrangel, the [illegible] of Paris, has returned to Berlin, [illegible] the object of inducing the Prussian Government to [illegible] of a treaty between Prussia and the Swedish Peninsula.

The Sardinian Policy.

The Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgard had voted the three millions thalers demanded by the Minister of War, but inserted formally in the bill a recommendation to follow closely the policy of Austria.

Ratification of the Sardinian Treaty—Declaration of War Against Russia.

The ratifications of the treaty of alliance between France, England, and Sardinia, were exchanged at Paris on Sunday, the 4th inst.

The official journal of Turin publishes a manifesto by the Sardinian Government, repudiating the reproaches of ingratitude made by Count Nesselrode, and affirming that Sardinia has undertaken the war solely for the general interests of Europe.

The Sardinian expedition, 15,000 strong, consists of twenty battalions of infantry, each company 120 men; five battalions of rifles, eight squadrons of cavalry, six batteries of mounted artillery, and one battalion of sappers.

Turin, Sunday, March 4, 1855.

The Piedmontese *Gazette*, in an extraordinary number of this day, publishes the following manifesto of the Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel II., relative to the accession of His Majesty to the treaty of the 10th of April, 1854, between France and England:

For a long time Europe has regarded with just and jealous suspicion the continual aggrandizement of Russia, the progressive application of that system which Peter the Great inaugurated, more naturalized in the nation, perhaps, than in the Muscovite Sovereigns, and tending with all the forces, visible and invisible, to the conquest of Constantinople, 'not as a final end, but as a beginning and step to new and more unsuspected ambitions.

These projects of Russia, subversive of the equilibrium of Europe, threatening to the liberties of peoples and the independence of nations, never revealed themselves, perhaps, so clearly as in the unjust invasion of the Danubian Provinces, and in the diplomatic acts preceding and following it. It was with good right, then, that France and England, after a long and useless attempt at means of conciliation, had recourse to arms to support the Ottoman Empire against the aggressions of its powerful neighbor.

On the solution of the Oriental question depend the destinies, not immediate, but future, of Europe and of Asia, and, more directly and proximately, of those States bordering the Mediterranean Sea, which cannot, therefore, remain indifferent spectators of a struggle in which their own vital interests are concerned, which will determine whether they remain free and independent, or become vassals, in fact if not in name, of the colossal Russian Empire.

The justice of the cause espoused by the generous defenders of the Sublime Porte, the considerations which tell so powerfully always on the heart of the King, of the dignity and of the national independence, have determined His Majesty to join the alliance, after the formal invitation which he has received from the two great Western Powers, to accede, by the act of the 12th of last January, to the alliance, offensive and defensive, stipulated on the 10th of April, 1854, between their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But before that act received the indispensable completion by the exchange of ratifications, before, therefore, it could in any way be put in execution, the Emperor Nicholas, lamenting, with language not devoid of bitterness, that the rights of nations had been violated by us having (as he supposed) without previous declaration of war sent an expedition to the Crimea—accusing the King, besides, of ingratitude in having forgotten the ancient proofs of friendship and sympathy given by Russia to Sardinia—hastens himself to declare war.

Without stopping at the supposed violation of the rights of nations, which could only be an error of the Chancery, we will observe that, with the ancient memories of friendly correspondence passed between the predecessors of His Imperial Majesty and those of His Sardinian Majesty, the Emperor might have compared other more recent and personal recollections of his own behavior for the last eight years towards the King Carlo Alberto and Vittorio Emanuele Secondo. But first of all, he should have persuaded himself that His Majesty approached this alliance, not through forgetfulness of ancient friendships, nor through resentment for recent offenses, but from the firm conviction of being imperiously driven to it, both by the general interests of Europe and the particular interests of that nation whose destinies Divine Providence has committed to him; and it is, therefore, that, in taking part in a serious war, the King never doubts the answer to his appeal from the old faith of his beloved people, the bravery of his soldiers, confiding as he confides, in the protection of that God who, in the course of eight centuries has so often supported the Monarchy of Savoy in severe trials, and guided it to glorious successes. His Majesty is secure in the conviction of having done his duty, nor will so many severe and cruel afflictions diminish his resolution and constancy in the defense, with all his power, against all aggressions whatsoever on the sacred interests of the people and the imprescriptible rights of the Crown.

While the King desires that the negotiations for peace already initiated in the city of Vienna may be successful, in fulfillment, however, of the obligations contracted towards France, England, and Turkey, he has ordered the undersigned Minister to declare, in virtue of the above mentioned act of accession, his land and sea forces to be in a state of war with the Russian Empire.

The undersigned declares, besides, the orders of his Majesty that the *exequatur* accorded to the Russian Consuls in the Royal States should be revoked; the property and persons of Russian subjects nevertheless to be scrupulously respected, and a competent term accorded to Russian ships to leave Sardinian ports.

C. CAVOUR, the President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Turin, March 4, 1855.

Siege of Sebastopol—Russians Threaten Balaklava.

March 5.—A telegraphic dispatch reached Paris on the 7th, stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava. Gen. Bosquet was endeavoring to get his corps in rear of the enemy, with the view of cutting off the Russians from their reinforcements and becoming the attacking party.

Reconnaissance in Force.

On Monday, the 19th, Gen. Sir Colin Campbell and Gen. Bosquet made a reconnaissance in force, but a thick fall of snow coming on, it had no effect. Some firing was exchanged.

A Russian Redoubt Stormed by the French—Great Loss of Life.

Accounts of this event are directly contradictory. Menschikoff says the allies were repulsed with 600 loss; the allies say they destroyed the redoubt with 100 killed.

It is certain that during the night between 21st and 22d of February the Russians threw up and armed a redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol. And on the night between the 24th and 25th it was attacked and stormed by the French. So far only is sure.

Menschikoff's dispatch is as follows:

On the night between the 21st and 22d of February we erected a redoubt on the left flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol. This was done so promptly and unexpectedly that we received no annoyance from the enemy. But on the night between the 24th and 25th, the enemy attacked the redoubt with considerable force. Two regiments repulsed them. The enemy lost 600 men. The mining operations of the Allies have been suspended. Up to February 26, nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria.

The French dispatches are as follows:

Advices from Kamiesch Bay of February 24, state that on the previous day the French had destroyed the works around the Malakhof tower, but with great loss.

In the night of the 24th the French troops destroyed some considerable works thrown up by the Russians in front of the siege advances. The affair was serious. The French were victorious.

During the night between the 23d and 24th February, the second corps of the French army carried the important works of counter-approach established by the garrison of Sebastopol, opposite the French works. The loss of the French consisted in some hundred wounded.

[Official.] On Board the Montebello, Kamiesch Bay, Feb. 24.

The Russians appeared to have abandoned the positions which they occupied opposite Eupatoria; in their retreat they set fire to the villages in which they had established themselves. In the night between the 22d and 23d of February, the garrison of Sebastopol had established important works of counter-approach opposite our works on the counterfort of the plateau which descends towards Little Careening Bay. The Commander-in-chief ordered these works to be carried in the night between the 23d and 24th of February by the troops of the 2d corps. This affair done the greatest honor to our army, and increases, if possible, the confidence which it has not ceased to exercise over the enemy. Our losses amount, it is said, to 100 wounded. The ships *Louis XIV.* and *Marengo* are on the eve of leaving for France. (Signed) The Vice-Admiral Bruat.

A French Field Officer Accused of Treason.

The *London Daily News* states, on the authority of its special correspondent at Balaklava, Feb. 23, that it was rumored General Canrobert had ordered a court-martial to try an officer of high command in the French army, who was accused of having held treasonable correspondence with the enemy, and had supplied exact plans of the Allied works. The correspondent expresses his disbelief in the criminality of the officer mentioned.

[illegible]

The Abandonment of the position of the Russians is confirmed; since Feb. 26, Russian Artillery vessels were loading guns.

Retreat.

We have the news at present that the allied Generals intend to attack General Liprandi and drive him fully in upon Sebastopol. Also, it seems that Liprandi had received Reinforcements. Travelers from the Crimea report that Schamyl, in conjunction with the famous Nazi-Hadjeroo, will invade the Crimea by way of Anapa and the Sea of Azoff.

Various War News.

Intelligence of the reconstruction of the British Ministry, with Lord Palmerston as Premier, had reached Constantinople and caused much satisfaction.

The screw-steamer *Petrel*, of Glasgow, chartered by the French Government, was accidentally burned in Bona harbor, Feb. 12. The French steamer *Gange* took fire on her way to Constantinople; the vessel was saved, but considerable damages were destroyed.

A telegraphic statement mentions that the British Consul at Aleppo had been murdered during an insurrection; but private accounts say he died from natural causes.

The whole garrison of Constantinople, the reserves and convalescents, had left for the Crimea.

The Flagstaff Battery was nearly destroyed by the French mines.

A Russian Imperial order nominates eleven general officers to appointments in the Army of the South, (Crimea).

Martial law has been declared in the Governments of Minsk and Mohilow, which are placed under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff.

Omar Pacha had arrived at the allied camp to concert measures.

Advices from Smyrna, Feb. 25, state that 1,000 English sick had arrived in hospital.

Paskievitch and several other generals had received telegraphic orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to St. Petersburg to a military consultation.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* had arrived at Portsmouth from the Black Sea, with 200 wounded men.

Besides the 10th Hussars and 19th Lancers, an infantry force comprising the 8th, 28th, 29th, 43d, 53d, 61st, 68th, 97th and 98th, Regiments, having a present strength of 8,000 men, will proceed from India, early in the Spring, to the seat of war, *viâ* Alexandria.

Admiral Lyons notifies officially that all the ports of the Black Sea and sea of Azoff are strictly blockaded, except Eupatoria, Streltska, Kamiesch, Kazateh and Balaklava.

Details of the Attack on Eupatoria, Feb. 17.

The *Moniteur* contains the official report of the attack by the Russians on Eupatoria, Feb. 17. The Russian force amounted to 25,000 men. The battle lasted six hours, and cost the Russians 500 killed and 2,000 wounded, according to some accounts,—while correspondents, who walked over the field, estimate the loss of the Russians at 300 killed and 700 wounded, and of the Turks, 80 killed and 200 wounded.

As the battle was entirely fought between the Turks and the Russians, we select, from the crowd of dispatches, those of Omar Pasha and Prince Menschikoff:

Head-Quarters, Eupatoria, Feb., 1855.

My Lord: I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the enemy attacked Eupatoria on the morning of the 17th inst.

The troops intended for this attack had left the camp before Sebastopol six days ago, and other troops from Perekop and Simpheropol had joined them in the night of the 16th and the morning of the 17th, in the flat ground that lays behind the heights that are before Eupatoria.

As far as one could guess, and according to the information furnished by prisoners, the enemy mustered 36 battalions of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, 400 Cossacks, 60 pieces of artillery in position, and some troops of horse artillery, which were in reserve.

The attack commenced at daylight by a strong cannonade, during which the enemy used even 30 pounders. At first the Russians showed themselves in great force along our whole position; but, seeing that our left was protected by men-of-war, which went there when the first shot was fired, they concentrated against our centre and right.

I then requested the senior officer of the English Royal Navy to send the gunboat *Viper* to the right, and to take up a position near the French steamer *Vilaca* and the Turkish steamer *Schakfar*, on board of which was the Vice-Admiral, Ahmed Pasha, at the same time I reinforced the right with some battalions of infantry and some pieces of artillery, which I withdrew from the left.

The enemy continued his fire without ceasing, from the position held by his artillery, supported by a powerful supply of skirmishers, and then his infantry, carrying planks and ladders, three times tried to storm the works. Each time it was replused and obliged to retire under our fire, but it was enabled to effect this retrograde movement under cover of its artillery and of heavy masses of cavalry.

Our cavalry, which at the present moment only musters about 200 or 300 horses, and which charged the Russian infantry at the commencement of its retreat, did not dare to pursue it in the face of such heavy masses.

This superiority in artillery and cavalry prevented our disturbing the Russians on their retreat. After four hours and a half fighting, they commenced retiring in three different directions—towards the bridge of Lake Sasik, towards Top Mamai, and towards the Perekop road.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of my troops during the day. Although behind works only half finished, and not fully armed, they showed a bold front, and were very steady.

Our losses are not very numerous, but they are to be deplored. We regret the death of Selim Pasha, Lieutenant General commanding the Egyptian troops. We had, moreover, 87 killed and 277 wounded; 79 horses killed and 15 wounded.

Among the killed there are 7 officers, and 10 are wounded, among them Suleiman Pasha; 12 inhabitants of the town have been killed, and 11 wounded.

I consider it my duty to make honorable mention of the French detachment that is here, and of the English men-of-war *Curacoa*, *Furious*, *Valorous*, *Viper*, of the Turkish steamer *Schakfaer*, and of the energetic cooperation of the French steamer *Vilaca*, who all contributed greatly towards frustrating the efforts of the enemy. The French detachment had four men killed and nine wounded; among the latter is a naval officer.

The Russians must have suffered a heavy loss. According to the report of the civil authorities of the town, who had to bury the dead, their number of killed amounts to 453; their artillery lost 300 horses. They counted away a great many of their dead and almost all their wounded. We have taken seven prisoners.

I have, &c.,

OMAR.

His Excellency, Lord Raglan, &c.

The Russian Account.

The *Invalide Russe* has the following account of the affair of the 17th at Eupatoria:

We knew by the report of Prince Menschikoff's aide-de-camp of the 19th that on the 2d the Turkish troops disembarked at Eupatoria had made an offensive movement upon the village of Saki, in numbers of more than 18,000.

In order to assure himself of the exact amount of the enemy's forces in occupation of Eupatoria, and to ascertain if there was not a possibility of expelling them, Prince Menschikoff ordered Lieutenant-General Chruleff to execute on the 17th a strong reconnaissance upon that town with a party of troops stationed in the vicinity.

The troops destined for this operation approached Eupatoria within the distance of 300 yards, and opened a cross fire of artillery upon the place.

The enemy responded with a lively cannonade from the fortifications which command the city; nevertheless the guns of our artillery were so happily directed that in a few seconds five ammunition wagons belonging to the Turks were blown up, and several pieces of cannon dismounted.

Carried away by this success, the 34 and 4th battalions of the regiment of the Azoff infantry, the battalion of Greek volunteers, and three companies of the regiment No. 61 of Cossacks of the Don de Jourdi, got nearer to the town, and, presuming by the shelter which the territory afforded, penetrated a certain distance within the suburbs; nevertheless, General Chruleff, being informed that the town contained nearly 60,000 troops with 100 pieces of artillery, and that further effort on our part produced no result, gave orders to the troops to retire. This difficult movement was executed with remarkable order.

Our loss in this affair amounts to nearly 200 men killed or wounded. The loss of the enemy was in all probability much greater, for his troops, penned up in narrow streets, remained for a long time exposed to the terrible fire of our artillery, the projectiles of which had clear range of the entire town.

The English Account.

Before Sebastopol, Feb. 26.

My Lord Duke: Your Grace will have learnt by my telegraphic dispatch of the 20th that the enemy had, on the previous morning at daylight, attacked Eupatoria with a very large force and a powerful body of artillery, and had been repulsed, after an engagement which terminated with their retirement at 9 A. M.

I have now the honor to lay before your Grace copies of two letters which I have received from Colonel Simmons, who is attached to the head-quarters of Omar Pasha, containing the details of the action; and while your Grace will perceive to our great gratification, that the Turkish troops which have been landed at Eupatoria have covered themselves on the earliest opportunity to obtain for the character they acquired on the Danube, you will, I am afraid, find mentioned unreported, yet that fact, in the regret which I feel that they have sustained an unfortunate loss, and that among the killed is numbered the General of Division Mehemet Pasha, (an Egyptian,) and among the wounded a General of Brigade, also an Egyptian.

[illegible] long [illegible] that represented by a battery of artillery, [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] which, [illegible] of the [illegible] of our artillery, [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

The War in the Crimea.

Camp, Feb. 19.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: Yesterday, the 18th, an English steamer starting from Eupatoria brought the news that the enemy had vigorously attacked that place, and had been repulsed. That vessel left Eupatoria without taking the dispatches of Commandant Canrobert, and I was without details.

To-day only I received a report from Commandant Canrobert, containing the precise details, which I subjoin:

In the night between the 16th and 17th the Russians, taking advantage of the darkness, established round the place, the circumvallation works of which are not quite completed, a sort of irregular parallel, consisting of earth mounds thrown up, intended to cover their artillery and riflemen.

On the 17th, at 8 A. M., 80 pieces of artillery opened their fire. Behind this artillery there was a mass of 30,000 infantry, commanded (according to Commandant Canrobert) by General OSTEN SACKEN. There were also 600 horse.

After a cannonade of nearly two hours' duration the enemy made their preparations for an assault on the northeast salient, where the smallest number of guns are mounted. Five battalions of infantry, provided with the necessary materials for crossing the fosse and scaling the walls, advanced to within 400 metres, protected by a fragment of wall belonging to an old cemetery. Two of these battalions were then thrown forward. This column arrived within 20 metres of the fosse, but, received by a brisk fire, was compelled to retreat. Brought up a second time to the attack, it was vigorously repulsed by a Turkish battalion, which, making a sortie from the tower, attacked it bodily at the point of the bayonet and routed it, while the small body of Turkish cavalry charged it on the flank. This column left 180 dead in the cemetery.

Meantime the cannonade continued along the whole line. The fire of the enemy was chiefly concentrated on the hill, "so called, of the Mills," where the Egyptian General of Division SELIM PASHA, and the Egyptian Colonel RUSTEN BEY were killed, nobly fulfilling their duty.

At 10 o'clock the Russians began to waver, and were soon in full retreat.

The defence of Eupatoria confers the greatest honor upon the Commander-in-Chief, OMAR PASHA, and the troops under his orders. It inaugurates in the happiest and most brilliant manner the *début* of the Ottoman arms in the Crimea.

Commandant CHIONT estimates the loss of the enemy at 500 killed and 2,000 wounded. Writing at the very moment of the event, he had not yet received the official return of the losses of the garrison. He estimates them at about 100 killed and a proportionate number of wounded.

Our little French garrison of about 260 men of the 3d Regiment of Marines and a portion of the crew of the *Henri IV.* figured honorably in the defence, under the orders of their commander, Chef-d'Escadron of the Staff CHIONT, whose intelligence and firmness are known to you. We had four men killed and eight wounded; among the latter Lieutenant LAS CASES, who had command of the marine guns. His wound is not serious. He is a distinguished officer, full of vigor.

The steamers in the roadstead, among which I must mention the *Véloce*, Captain DUPOUY DE MONT LOUIS, rendered good service to the defence of Eupatoria by a well-directed fire. I am, M. le Maréchal, &c.,

CANROBERT.

The Crimea—State of Affairs—A French Account.

I send you (says a Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*,) nearly *in extenso* the leading article of yesterday's *Débats*, which is looked upon here as about the best and surest account of the actual state of affairs in the Crimea. M. SAINT ANDE is thought by all parties here to be an authority. Here is what he says:

"We wish to set down as precisely as possible the respective situations of the belligerent parties in the Crimea, at the moment when the news reaches them of the Emperor of Russia's death.

It is thought that the allied forces encamped in the Chersonesus may be estimated at 100,000 men, owing to the last reinforcements, and the junction of the two French divisions left at Constantinople.

The Ottoman army under OMAR PACHA, at Eupatoria, must amount upon that spot to 40,000 men. The shipment of troops still continuing actively, it may be supposed that the sum total of the allied armies will mount up to 120,000 men in the course of the month of March.

The Russian army, there is no doubt, will not attain to this number until its last reinforcements shall be received by way of Cherson, Nicolaief, Odessa and Perekop. The enemy's army at this moment does not appear really to number 100,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol and the other fortresses of the Crimea. It is probable that, for any military operation, they cannot dispose of more than 60,000 or 65,000 men. This explains their complete inaction after Inkermann, where they had employed 45,000 men, who were defeated and forced to retreat, as we know, with enormous loss of life.

It is well known now that the Russians have suffered as much as the allies from sickness, climate and want of every necessary of life. All means of transport have been impossible through the Crimea, where there is not a hard road that can resist alternate frost and thaw. Winter, it is true, is, in Russia proper, the season for all sledge transports, because Winter lasts for at least four months without cessation; but this is by no means the case in the Southern provinces, and thus we see why the Russians must, like us, have wanted food and ammunition.

The Balaklava road is now being laid over with rails. On the French side, a stone-way has been constructed, which connects their camp with the Bay of Kamiesch. Other roads connect between each other the different divisions of the army, and now easy communication is established with all the points of disembarkation. Balaklava and Kamiesch have upon their shores two positive cities of tents and huts, where are established stores, dépôts, warehouses, workshops and provisionary hospitals, with an accompanying population of half-military workpeople, who are ready for any service, and whose activity is unceasing."

Then follows a detailed description, too long for my limits, of all that the French Administration has organized with a view to the health, cleanliness, nourishment and comforts (if any are possible at such times) of the soldier.

"Nothing," then proceeds the writer of the article, "can be more precious in time of war and in outlandish countries, than those companies of workmen of every kind of trade that our administration and our engineer and artillery corps help to form. Our infantry soldier, even, in an excellent hand at no matter what work; and if he remains long in a place, infallibly ends by leaving behind him a capital kitchen garden as he usually does in Algeria. A French army carries with it all kinds of arts and trades; can everywhere satisfy its wants; and is, in fact, a centre of civilization. This administrative system, military at once and industrial—these hearing companies, the whole, in short, of this organization—fell completely in the English army; and the English soldiers, so intrepid in battle, have not the same qualities, and are not fit for the various labors of war, which, in the Crimea, bestow a degree of hardship. But England knows how to remedy what had revealed to her what is wanting in her military organization; having had her eyes opened [illegible] have no doubt, remedy the [illegible] organization than will well suffice for [illegible] particularly when her power shall be [illegible] our combined together with France in a [illegible]

We must now [illegible] of the siege operations. The principal [illegible] opposite the so-called Mast [illegible] to the left, in the direction of the Quarantaine Port. The right-hand [illegible] have brought the third parallel to within a hundred metres of the ramparts; we are masters of the Cemetery, and our lines extend to the Quarantaine Bay, where we occupy the Lazaretto, the Telegraph, and the fortress itself is [illegible] to [illegible] that our miners have already been able to [illegible] their subterranean labors. One thing has, as we know, been [illegible] by the Russians. Others will probably have [illegible]

The great review of the past divides the [illegible] positions, and, therefore, the siege operations also into two distinct sections. The right-hand part was at first given over to the English troops. The left-hand attack, conducted by the French, took the town in front, holding in check several lines of ramparts and several considerable batteries; but on many points the cannon of the besieged left the besiegers on the flank. The difficulty therefore was, and still is, very great on this side. The right-hand attack, that of the English, required to have been pushed with greater vigor, for it is probably from that side (the side of the ravines) that some decisive progress might have been made. The Russians are now occupied in fortifying this point still further every day.

If once a hold was established on the arsenal, the siege itself would be exposed to an irresistible storm of shot and shell; and there can be no doubt that the part of our works, in the entire extent, fall into the hands of the besiegers. It is vexatious that the sad state of the English army, its reduced numbers, and the small taste of the soldiers for the labors of a siege, have prevented the necessary vehemence of an attack which should have been the principal one of all. Now two French divisions have taken the work upon themselves, and are pressing it with zeal. But all this has warned the Russians, who are also hard at work. They are demolishing the remains of the Malakoff Tower, and with its materials seem to be about constructing a sort of fortress, or grand bastion, at any rate.

The attack and the defence are going on, then, with equal energy. The allies must be constant now, notwithstanding every impediment, to sit down and undertake a siege as in the days of VAUBAN, gaining ground step by step, and slowly dismounting the enemy's works by cannon, until the day when the assault can be given with some hope of success. The first fire was opened with common inferior in number and in calibre to the cannon of the Russians; and the effect made by the Lancaster guns was found not to out-balance the other defects of the sort of artillery, to which have been abandoned.

Our [illegible] having suffered considerably from the superiority of position in the enemy's cannon, we have more recently set up vertical cannon with curved fire in order to [illegible] ourselves wholly to the development of our parallels and communications. Four batteries have been erected, and especially with guns of the largest calibre, in [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] Redoubt. At [illegible] the day when they shall be quite complete, armed, and provided with ammunition, [illegible] to furnish several hundred shots to each gun, so that all may open fire at once, and that this thundering attack may afterwards render the assault an immediate possibility. This is the key, and the whole [illegible]

FRANCE.

Visit of the Emperor and Empress to the Crimea—Interview between Lord Clarendon and Napoleon at Boulogne.

The following editorial paragraph from the London *Morning Herald*, ministerial paper, is considered to give the clue to a hasty visit made, on the 3d inst., by the Earl of CLARENDON, to the Emperor NAPOLEON, at Boulogne:

We have excellent authority, says the *Herald*, for stating that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the Committee for inquiring into the conduct of the war, and that he has said that, in the event of the Committee continuing to sit, the armies of the two nations cannot act together, although they may act for the same object. In order, therefore, to satisfy LOUIS NAPOLEON, without affronting the English people, a dissolution of Parliament will, it is stated on the authority we have alluded to, take place almost immediately.

Whether or not the matter referred to in the above paragraph was the subject of conference, the Earl of CLARENDON, accompanied only by his private Secretary, went over, on Saturday, the 3d inst., by express steamer to Boulogne, Lord COWLEY, British Minister at Paris, having been telegraphed to meet him, and both had a long private interview with the Emperor. Next morning CLARENDON returned to Dover, and took special train for London.

The proceedings in Parliament had been voluminous. The chief subjects of interests were the Earl of LUCAN's explanations, in the Lords, and a discussion, in the Commons, on the conduct of Sir CHARLES NAPIER. Lord LUCAN has been refused a court martial, and, to all appearance, is an ill-used man. The affair of NAPIER was introduced in the form of a motion, by Mr. MALINS, for the production of correspondence. This allowed the whole subject of NAPIER's complaints and wrongs to be discussed, after which the motion was withdrawn. The newspaper stamp duty was also discussed in the House of Commons.

Mr. ROEBUCK's Committee of Inquiry into the management of the war had held several meetings. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Lords CARDIGAN, LUCAN and HARDINGE were cited to give evidence. Mr. LAYARD, Gen. DE LACY EVANS, Mr. DUNDAS, M. P., and others, had been examined. Their evidence elicited little new, but confirmed what is already known to the world—that the grossest incompetency and stupidity were exhibited in the organization, or rather want of organization, of the supplies; and that much of the misfortune that has since occurred was due to that mismanagement. The Committee proceeds in its investigations.

The Treasury Board is now completed, as follows: Lord PALMERSTON, First Lord; Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, Viscount MONCK, Viscount DUNCAN, CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, Junior Lords; Hon. W. G. HAYTER and JAMES WILSON, Secretaries.

T. R. & W. BROWNING & Co., London, have failed in the timber trade, in a large amount; assets 11s. 4d. ₩ £.

The Queen held her first levee for the season on Wednesday, the 7th. Mr. BUCHANAN was present.

A meeting had been held in Manchester, in favor of the reconstitution of the Kingdom of Poland.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the other members of the Cabinet, who had to go through the formality of vacating their seats in Parliament, had been re-elected.

A scale of distribution of the patriotic fund for widows and orphans of the war is announced, and varies from 3s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. sterling weekly for each family.

JOHN CARDEN, the Irish gentleman, who attempted to carry off Miss ARBUTHNOT, an English heiress, had been liberated from prison on the plea of ill health, on condition that he would reside abroad until the term of his sentence expires.

Mail steamer *Atrato*, from Vera Cruz, Feb. 5, had arrived at Southampton with $1,206,174 in gold, from the Gulf of Mexico.

The Earl of STANHOPE was dead, aged 74. He was a nephew of the great WILLIAM PITT. His son, Lord MAHON, succeeds him.

Madame JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT has been giving concerts at Amsterdam and the Hague, and will revisit England.

The Manchester Peace Society has petitioned Lord PALMERSTON to effect an armistice, pending the Vienna negotiations.

Numerous ships of the Baltic fleet are already assembled at Spithead.

The very interesting and valuable collection of curiosities that belonged to the late Mr. BERNAL was being disposed of at auction, the Government having declined to purchase for the nation.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* had returned to Liverpool from the war. There was a report that the French transport agents were negotiating for her services. The new Cunarder *Ætna* had sailed from Liverpool with artillerymen and horses for the Crimea, and the *Cambria* was fitting for cavalry for the same destination. The screw-steamers *Great Britain*, *Indian*, and *British Queen* were also about ready.

Several of the money changers of Paris have notified that they will not cash Bank of England notes, in consequence of the Bank of England acting vexatiously in respect to their prepayment.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to Dec. 30, mention that considerable alarm was felt in the colony by a report that the Caffres had again taken possession of the Amatola fastnesses, whence they might attack the settlements. Many farmers had abandoned their homes, and the military were under arms. Their fears were perhaps exaggerated. The explanation given by the Caffres was, that the parties in the Amatolas were merely hunting parties. Affairs are however considered by the Home Government so serious that orders are given to fit out one or two ships-of-war to proceed to the Cape.

FRANCE.

That Visit to the Crimea—Death of Dupont de l'Eure.

The public are quite in the dark as to the Emperor's intended visit to the Crimea. On the one hand, it is stated that NAPOLEON persists in his intention, contrary to the urgent recommendation of the English Government; while on the other side, it is asserted that Lord CLARENDON had succeeded in dissuading him, and that cordiality was restored between the two Governments, notwithstanding the bugbear of ROEBUCK's Committee. These are suppositions, however. "All that we know is—nothing can be known."

The force assembled in Paris is now formally styled "the Army of the East," and remains under the command of Marshal MAGNAN.

On the same day and nearly the same hour that the Emperor NICHOLAS died at St. Petersburg, the veteran Republican DUPONT DE L'EURE breathed his last at Rouqueperrier in Normandy. In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased the funeral was private; but several of the neighboring towns and villages sent deputations to pay respect. Gen. CAVAIGNAC and other republican friends assisted.

A bas-relief in white marble, representing ESCULAPIUS attending a patient, has been discovered at Cyzica, in Asia Minor, and brought to the Louvre.

The French Government has appointed a commission to inspect the libraries of Constantinople.

AUSTRIA.

Birth of a Princess—Mission to St. Petersburg.

A daughter was born to the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Vienna on the 5th. The infant "archduchess" was baptised next day, Lord JOHN RUSSELL being present at the ceremony.

The Archduke WILLIAM, a personal friend of the new Emperor of Russia, has been sent to St. Petersburg with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria.

SWITZERLAND.

Disturbances have broken out in the canton of Ticino. The difficulty is between the Federal commission and the citizens of the canton. Most part of the population had taken up arms—*for* and against.

BELGIUM.

The political crisis continues, and the country is yet without a ministry. M. DE BROUCKERE having declined the task of forming a Cabinet.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark was dangerously ill. The Legislature had resolved to impeach the ex-Ministers of War, Marine and Finance.

Terrible Earthquake—Brousse Destroyed—2,000 Lives Lost.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.—A shock of an earthquake has been felt here. Brousa has been almost destroyed by earthquakes, and 2,000 lives were lost.—[Query, 200?]

Literary, Dramatic, &c.

Mr. LANDOR writes another letter to the *Athenæum*: "May I trespass once more, Sir, on your valuable pages? In the 'Life and Correspondence of Lady BLESSINGTON,' the learned Editor, who notices me so kindly, has pointed out a mistake of mine on Lord BLESSINGTON's vote on the Union. It would be unbecoming in me to offer any defence by pointing out my authority. But in the account of my life I find a slight inaccuracy, which, although of no importance to the public, I will rectify. My private tutor at Rugby was Dr. JOHN SLEATH, afterwards Master of St. Paul's School. Again, let me remark that I never was under the care of my godfather, Gen. POWELL, in London, nor was he ever there while I was. Out of kindness to my father, an old friend, he told him he would give me a commission in the army if I would 'abstain from sporting my republican opinions.' My reply was, 'No man shall ever tie my tongue; many thanks to the General.' He made the offer to my next brother. But the rectory of Colton was destined for a second son: it was at that time held by my uncle. My brother CHARLES rented the tythes to the squire of the parish, who paid him £1,000 a year for them. In London, I accepted no hospitalities, and received few visits, occupied in studying Italian, and in improving my knowledge of Greek. Permit me, Sir, to offer, through you, my acknowledgement of the friendly courtesy of Dr. MADDEN.

"WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR."

M. BERRYER's reception at the Institute has produced more surprises than were expected. His speech—more political even than has lately been the case in the arena which, as Government alleges, is now the only debating club left in France—was prohibited to the journals, but only after the country editions had been printed and sent out. Paris consequently could not read what all the provinces could read; and next day the sensitive authority withdrew its ban. Government, however, was not satisfied; and it is whispered that the power which has swept the whole horizon of intellectual France will not respect the Institute, unless the members "learn how to respect themselves." M. BERRYER is a party chief,—not one of the writers of whom the France of posterity will be proud. MM. SALVANDY, MOLE, PASQUIER are not known as French classics. Why, then, are they members of the Institute? Such is the grave question which M. BERRYER's *escapade* has raised!

In a letter to the chief magistrate of Montrose, the son of the late Mr. HUME writes of his lamented father: "After four weeks' confinement to the house, and four or five days' confinement to bed, he expired—from simple general decay—the last forty-eight hours having been spent in an almost unbroken slumber, and the system generally having ceased to work so gradually and so gently that not even in death did the eyes unclose. 'Thank God! I have neither ache nor pain, nor any kind of uneasiness; only the machine is wearing out'—were not only his very words, but the purport of almost everything he said about himself from the time he became conscious his end was approaching; so that I have the pleasure of saying that, as his life was active and honorable, so also his death was painless and peaceful in an eminent degree."

A Rotterdam correspondent writes: "Madame GOLDSMIDT (JENNY LIND) and her husband have given two or three Concerts in Amsterdam, and to-morrow (Tuesday) evening they intend giving a grand Concert at the Hague. Though the admission to their Concerts was more than twice the sum generally charged for first-class Concerts, the Concert-rooms were crowded. Madame GOLDSMIDT seems to have lost none of those qualifications which gave such *éclat* to the professional performances and personal kind-heartedness of JENNY LIND. Her audiences know no bounds to their enthusiasm. I hear M. and Madame GOLDSMIDT intend visiting England as soon as they have completed their engagements in Holland."

The manner in which the Duchess D'ORLEANS mourned her husband is well known. Dr. VERON tells us in his new volumes that after his death she would not allow his apartment to be entered by any one except herself. From 1842 to 1848, when its sanctity was violated by the republican conquerors, "Not a piece of furniture changed its place—not an object, even the most trivial, was touched. Near the window of the bedroom was the toilette table of the Prince. Even the water in which he had washed his hands before leaving was left untouched, but had evaporated with time: and the towel which he had used was lying beside it. Near the chimney was a large arm-chair: the Prince had thrown the *Journal des Debats* open into it, and it had not been touched for six years."

JOSEPH REMY, the poor fisherman of the Vosges, recently died at Bresse from a disease brought on by exposure to inclement weather in his researches on the artificial production of fish. A pension of 1,200 francs had been awarded him for his labors in this interesting branch of ichthyology. His son, LAURENT REMY, is a zealous disciple of his father, and has exhibited so much skill in the art of *pisciculture* as to have been entrusted by Government with the duty of keeping the waters in the Department of the Loire stocked with fish. This business has become a recognized feature in the list of alimentary productions in France; for it has been found that, without the aid of artificial production, the stock of fresh water fish would soon be exhausted.

The fountain at the southern end of the Crystal Palace has been filled with water, and it is now surrounded with a gay and brilliant border of early flowers, including Van Thol tulips, hyacinths, jonquils, cineraria, and a variety of others in full bloom, which perfume the air all round with their fragrance. In the tropical quarter of the building some large and handsome-looking pagoda shaped cages are being put up, in which a number of parroquets are now placed. They are of the small species, obtained from Western Australia, termed by the natives "grass parroquets," the greater part of the plumage being a brilliant green. Other rare and curious birds will be added by degrees.

The *Athenæum* protests against a class of modern tales in which children are taught to sit in judgment upon their parents; and so far from "ordering themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters," see it inculcated in feats, if not in words, that the possession of certain religious feelings and formulas comes before all ordinary duties. "We are old-fashioned enough to think that obedience to such parents as it may have pleased Providence to give them is the first, best virtue children can learn—far better than setting up to be precocious young martyrs in pinafores."

Mr. SIMPSON, an artist who was sent out expressly to make drawings of the scenes and events of the war, seems to have met with a more cordial reception at the camp than fell to the lot of some of the newspaper correspondents. Even at Lord RAGLAN's head-quarters he was hospitably entertained; and commanders of divisions took great pains to explain all their operations for the benefit of the artist. Sir EDMUND LYONS gave every particular of the bombardment of the 17th September; "he even proposed to do it over again, to let me see it."

The English people, says the *Daily News*, who have been so lavish of their monumental trophies to CHATHAMS, PITTS and PEELS, to WELLINGTONS, NELSONS and to CANNINGS, ought to mark their sense of the value of public servants like JOSEPH HUME, by consecrating a monument to him in return.

M. EUGENE SUE's romance, "Le Diable Médecin," appearing in the *Siècle*, has been suspended by superior order: the story is said to have given offence in high quarters by its free delineation of "the IMMY that is called prosperity."

Madame SAND, we hear, has received a warning not to publish in *La Presse* that portion of her memoir which relates to the year 1812 and the retreat from Moscow.

MARKET REPORTS.

ASHES—Pots are selling regularly at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. The supply is light.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is scarce and firmer. American yellow Corn is in demand.

CANDLES—Sperm are wanted at full prices. The stock is moderate.

COFFEE—Rio is quiet. Stocks are light and private parcels command their views of prices. Holders show no less little doing. This day's sales have been confined to 100 bags Laguayra and 50 Maracaibo at 11½c., with 150 Rio at 11½c. @ 12c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive and irregular, as far as concerns prices. The purely sentimental news from Europe is not unfavorable; but the political accounts seem to have a discouraging influence upon operators. Hence the quiet and unsettled state of the market. The sales of the day have been very limited, and as our old quotations can be considered merely nominal, we omit them.

FEATHERS—There were 3,000 lbs. Live Geese sold on private terms.

FLOUR—State and Western brands are moderately active and steady. The receipts are increasing, but are not very heavy, and do not add much to the supply. There is not much expected before the opening of the Canals. The demand is mainly for home use. The export inquiry is not so brisk. The day's business includes 4,600 bbls. within our former range.

Ordinary State	$ 90 @ $ 9 12½
Straight State	9 12½@ 9 25
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 37½@ 9 50
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Michigan	9 75 @ 9 87½
Common to Good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81½@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50 @12 75

Canadian is less active, but firm. There were 1,500 bbls. free, purchased at $9 37½@10 75 for common to extra ₩ bbl. Southern is also rather quiet, but commands full prices. The day's sales consist of 1,000 bbls at $9 12½@$9 87½, for mixed to favorite; and $9 87½@$11 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour has not varied. Rye Flour is salable and steady. Corn Meal is less abundant and stiffly held, with sales of 200 bbls. at $4 31½ for Brandywine, and $4 06½ for Brandywine, bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is not abundant. Southern is the kind most freely offered, and this is generally held above the views of buyers. Millers confine their purchases within the limits of their immediate wants. Prices of several qualities are unsettled; 2,400 bushels very good to prime Southern realized $2 46@$2 50 ₩ bushel. These lots were purchased for a Troy miller. The stock in the up river towns is extremely light. Hence, there is but little expected to come down here, in this way, until the Canals shall have been opened. Rye is unchanged. The supply is a small one; 800 bushels were taken at $1 20 ₩ bushel. Barley is scarce and nominal in price. Barley Malt is quoted at $1 50 ₩ bushel, with a moderately active inquiry thereat. Oats are pretty freely dealt in at former quotations, which are well sustained, there being less offering. Corn is rarer and dearer, with sales of 36,000 bushels at 97½c. @98½c. for Jersey and Southern yellow; and 96c.@99c. for Southern white, and 86c.@97c. for mixed Southern, ₩ bushel. More is now asked.

HAY—There were 800 bales River disposed of to-day at yesterday's prices. The receipts are increasing.

HOPS—Some small sales of last year's crop transpired at 16c.@18c. ₩ lb. The inquiry is limited and is very freely met by owners at quoted rates.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling, in a retail way, at 0350 @60, usual credit, ₩ ton; but there is nothing of moment doing in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request and readily bring $3 ₩ thousand, cash.

LEAD—A sale of 40 tons English was reported at about 06 37½ ₩ 100 lbs. The stock is not a large one, and factors evince no eagerness to sell.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and much wanted at $1 for common and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has not varied much. The sales of the day embrace 450 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.@36c.; and a cargo of Cuba for distilling on terms not disclosed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains as last noticed. More sales of Turpentine is expected, and with this prospect there is less inclination to buy, except at easier rates, to which owners have partially agreed, so that 400 bbls. were procured to-day at 43c. cash, ₩ gallon. There is not much doing in Tar or Pitch, which are quoted, however, steady in price. White Rosin is dull and heavy; 400 bbls. common do. were reported as having been sold at $1 65 ₩ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are essentially unchanged. Olive is quiet but firm. Red Oil is wanted in small parcels, and commands 60c. ₩ gallon. There is rather more inquiry for Linseed, but this is still obtainable at 79c. for large; and 80c.@81c., mostly at the lower rate, for small lots, ₩ gallon. There is not a great deal arriving, but there is enough here to satisfy the wants of buyers. Lard Oil is rare, and held firmly at 85c.@90c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good request and is very firm, with sales of 900 bbls., in lots, at $14 37½ for old Mess; $14 25 for new Prime, and $16 12½@$16 25 for new Mess, ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were some lots of Albany new Prime Mess at $14@$14 12½, and clear Mess at $18 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are improving, being now worth 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Cutmeats favor buyers, the supply being relatively greater than the wants of purchasers. 950 pkgs. were sold to-day at 8c.@9c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at former prices—the sales including 100 hhds. Rough Sides, to arrive as soon as possible, at 6½c., and 150 boxes Short and Long Middles, here, at 6c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Lard is not so brisk nor so buoyant. The sales do not exceed 250 bbls. fair to prime at 9½c.@9¾c.; 500 kegs at 10¼c.@10½c.; and 100 bbls. grease Lard at 6½c. ₩ lb. Beef exhibits considerable activity and firmness, with sales of 260 bbls. at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9 25@11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $15@$16 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$26 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $18@$21 ₩ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in. We quote, Ohio 12c.@19c.; ordinary to prime State at 20c.@22c.; and choice do., Orange County, at 23c.@31c. ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The day's transactions include 250 tierces fair to prime at $4 75@$5 50 ₩ 100 lbs. The home demand is good, and there is rather more inquiry for export.

SEEDS—Clover is less freely offered and is rather firmer. There were 500 bushels Ohio and Jersey sold to-day at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Flax is very scarce and needed. Holders quote it at $1 85@$1 90 ₩ bushel. Timothy is in fair request and steady in price.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at 10½.

SPICES—Are in moderate demand at 41c.@5c. for Race Ginger; 11½c. for Sumatra Pepper; 13½c. for Jamaica Pimento; 40s. for Cassia, in mats; 92½c. for Mace, and 97½c.@$1 for No. 1 Nutmegs, ₩ lb. The stocks are reduced, and the tendency of prices is in favor of sellers.

SUGARS—Are rather more freely offered, but are in pretty fair request and rule firm, with sales of 200 hhds. New-Orleans at 4¾c.@5¼c.; 150 Cuba Muscovado at 4¾c. @5¼c.; and 70 hhds Texas on terms not made public.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. prime, sold at former rates.

TOBACCO—Is not so brisk, but is steady and buoyant in price. The stocks are not very desirable. This, in part, accounts for the decrease noticeable in the extent of the transactions. The sales since Friday include 104 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@11c.; 250 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed at 5½c.@13c.; 20 cases Florida at 10½c.@22c.; and 40 bales Yara at private bargain.

WHISKY—Sales of 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 30½c.@31c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Merchants did not get their correspondence per *Atlantic* early enough to act upon it to-day. Hence there was not much activity in this line. We heard of no important engagements of flour, grain or provisions for any port. For Liverpool, there were taken 300 to 400 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@9-16d. ₩ lb., and 40 hds. Tobacco at 3s. For London, the shipments included 100 tons dead weight at 16s.; 10 bales Hops at 1d. ₩ lb., and 200 hhds. Tobacco at 3s. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new. Two small vessels were chartered for ports in the Mediterranean, at $1,500 each. HOFFMAN & Co., sold by auction to-day, steamboat *Alice G. Price*, $10,650; steamboat *Thos. G. Haight*, $13,000.

SPENCER'S NURSERY, WEST FARMS, at the Junction of the Westchester and Hunt's Point roads.—The subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of fruit, forest and evergreen trees, comprising

1,000 large size dwarf pear trees, choice fruit, and thrifty.
1,000 large size cherry trees, choice fruit, and thrifty.
Also, pear, peach, plum and quince, of approved varieties
1,000 Norway spruce, large size, and well furnished.
1,000 Norway spruce, common size, and well furnished.
4,000 American arbor vitæ, well furnished, and a part of them from 5 to 6 feet high.
500 Chinese arbor vitæ; 500 Siberian arbor vitæ.
Weymouth pines, English yews, balsam firs of large size, Scotch firs, weeping willows, mountain ash, silver leafed poplars, Norway maples, of large size; catalpas, silver leafed poplars, lilac, currant and gooseberry bushes, grape vines, with a good variety of shrubbery, roses, &c.

To those desiring to stock their grounds with fruit and ornamental trees, or to nursery-men who wish to enlarge or replenish their stocks, an excellent opportunity is offered of procuring large and thrifty trees at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply at the Nursery, or to C. V. SPENCER, No. 324 Front-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who burglariously entered the St. Lawrence R. C. Church, on night of Saturday, between 6th and 7th ults., Yorkville, N. Y., on the night of Sunday, the 25th ult., and who, in addition to stealing therefrom several valuable articles, desecrated the altar and pulpit in a most outrageous manner. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the offenders, by application to the Treasurer, through either of the Committee of the St. Lawrence Church.

WALTER J. QUARTRES, Pastor.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Smithville, Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England, will find at the above establishment every comfort and convenience consistent with moderate charges and their complete studies, by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the finest part of London, being near all public appurtenances, operas, theatres, &c., &c.; in good cab fare from the principal railway stations, charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

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HICKS & AFFLICK...290 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

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J. R. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

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J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)...30 Fulton-st

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Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.

J. L. WAUGH.....112 Franklin-st

Hard

New-York Daily Times.

NEWSPAPER, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1855.

The good Alexis, Czar Nicholas, had a passing glimpse of unseen days, but came in safely yesterday morning, with the mails from Europe to Saturday, March 10. They confirm the death of the Emperor of Russia, which event occurred at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, about 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 2, and was known in London in eight hours afterwards. The particulars of his brief illness and decease are given in the bulletins of the Court Physicians, one of which directed the transmission of the intelligence by telegraph as far West as the Hague. His successor, in the person of the elder son, was immediately proclaimed under the title of Alexander II., and the new Emperor received the proper marks of homage by the universal, and to all seeming, cordial consent of his subjects, including his brother Constantine.

The news was received with becoming decorum at all the great Courts of Europe, except in London, where the long pent up desire for Peace, burst forth in popular demonstrations of joy at the death of him who was supposed to be, not only the cause of the War, but the impediment to its termination. Our special London Correspondent refers to the scenes at the leading Coffee Houses where the news was posted, and M. Kossuth, one of whose very interesting and original letters, devoted to the events of the day and its influence on Russian and European politics, we publish this morning, alludes to a similar demonstration at the Opera House. These are not creditable to the taste of the English people. They contrast indifferently with the conduct and deference of the French Court, toward the Illustrious Dead, to say nothing of the official order of the day, at Vienna. They can only be accounted for—excused they do not deserve to be—by the burning sense of disappointment at the results to the English management of the War, and the prevailing anxiety, hitherto attempted to be concealed, to make peace on any terms, the lion of the North being once humbled or out of the way.

The effect of the event, and the policy of the young Emperor, are involved in much doubt. Nothing has yet fallen from him, which under the solemn circumstances of his new situation, might not have been expected. He promises to be true, to pursue the cherished wishes of Peter, of Catharine, of Alexander and his father, and this M. Kossuth and other authorities construe to mean that he will push the War to extremities if needful to fulfill the destiny for his Empire, which his predecessors have so steadily labored for. But it is reasonable to assume that he would have said as much, at the outset, whether his real or ultimate purpose had been War or Peace with the Great Powers arrayed against the late Czar. The general feeling in England, stronger to be sure, on the first announcement, than on the day the steamer sailed, is thus expressed by the London *Times:*

"Throughout Europe the death of the Emperor Nicholas has been followed by an immediate rise in the value of all public securities, and by a feeling of increased confidence and hope. The world stood more in awe of him than we in this country could conceive possible, and there is hardly a citizen of any continental State who does not breathe more freely since that incarnate despotism has ceased to wield the power of Russia. But this influence of terror had been exerted too much, and I feel him in the hour of death solitary and terrible, opposed by all that is independent in Europe, and dreaded even by those who still crouched under his protection. This state of things the more open and temperate character of his successor may be able to change, and, in that case, he will restore Russia to her legitimate position in Europe far more effectually than by making her the scourge and bugbear of the world."

There is a serious diplomatic difficulty referred to in the present accounts, between England and France, growing out of the Roebuck Committee on the mismanagement of the War in the Crimea, which the French Emperor insists should act in secret, and not conduct the examination of witnesses in public. Lord Palmerston had previously endeavored to effect such an order in the House of Commons, but was overruled. There is no remedy now but to dissolve the present Parliament, and leave this and other questions to a new election. Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, had visited the French Emperor at Boulogne, to confer on this and other common interests in the East.

The siege of Sebastopol goes on with better weather for the besiegers. The full account of the gallant fight made by the Turks at Eupatoria is embraced in the present budget. The Vienna Conferences had just been reopened; the Russian Envoy having been reinvested by the new Emperor, with full powers to treat on the basis heretofore agreed upon.

New City Hall.

Plans for a new City Hall have been discussed with a degree of zeal and eloquence which found legitimate endings in multitudes of emblazoned quires of drawing-paper. These quires were laid before the Councilmen's Special Committee yesterday and deliberately examined. The prominent plans in the field are those of Gilbert, Stuart & Jackson, Buckman, and Field & Correja. Representatives from these parties appeared before the Committee. Mr. Buckman proposes to erect a building supplemental to the present City Hall. The old Hall is to receive an addition of one story, and to be extended by wings on either side. The Gilbert plan, of which the Press has already spoken its mind freely and favorably, proposes to construct a long building, with fronts upon Broadway, Chambers and Centre-streets; a reception-room on Broadway; abundance of space for the prospective wants of the Municipal Government and the Courts; a handsome exterior, and a cost which is not extravagant, when we consider the amount of good to be gained by providing a plenty of room. The Courts need space, light, ventilation, and, above all, quiet. These they have in this plan, if we are not [illegible] position in the Governor-protest. The Committee sit again to consider it and others.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER FOUR.

M. Kossuth on the Death of the Czar.

London, Thursday, March 8, 1855.

To Mr. ——, United States of America:

Sir: You know the great news of Europe. Czar Nicholas is dead. *Le Czar est mort, vive le Czar.* That's the history. He died March 2d; the same evening his death was known at London, announced in Parliament, and—in the theatres. The rich people of London were enjoying the performance of the fashionable *L'etoile du Nord*, and just in the midst of the scene when Czar *Peter the Great* presents himself dead drunk, the manager comes forward and considers it his "agreeable duty to inform the ladies and gentlemen that the death of his Imperial Majesty, Czar Nicholas, has been just officially announced in Parliament." Upon this, tremendous cheering and hurrahing, and clapping hands, and waving handkerchiefs, and singing "God Save the Queen," and "*Partant pour la Syrie*," etc.

A strange sight, forsooth! We, on our side, when after a hot day of battle, bravely contested and dearly won, we found the gory corpse of a distinguished enemy on the battle-field, mounted though our blood has been by the battle's rage, and by the joy of victory, we carried him to his grave with all the honors we could bestow; and our stern warriors, who, a moment before, faced all the horrors of death with smile of contempt on their heroic brow, marched with eyes downcast in meditation, and with solemn silence, near the bier of the fallen foe.

And here we see a community, one of the pretended standard bearers of Christian civilization, carried away to bacchantic gambols and pranks, by joy at the tidings of the death of a man, who, had he but died a year ago, before England was yet drifted to war, would have put the Court of England and all the fashionable circles, in mourning for forty days, in spite of all the misdeeds and crimes of his former career, in spite of the blood of Poland and Hungary crying to high Heavens, "Murder," on his name.

Then what is the matter with this intemperate ebullition of joy at the death of a despot? Is it an involuntary outburst of anti-despotic aspirations—is it barbarism, unrefined rudeness, or at least indelicacy? No, nothing of them all. The English are an extremely polite people, attached with periwigged punctiliousness, even to the most antiquated crotchets of so-called urbanity. The fact on this occasion is simply this. First—The great majority of the English nation, all what there is commercial and aristocratical, is thoroughly tired of the war. They don't care a bit about the issue, about all the questions implied in the contest, or about future complications which could not fail to attend a temporary arrangement. All this has not the slightest importance with them; they want peace, peace, peace, at any price, in whatever form, for whatever time. Secondly—There is no possibility to make them understand the nature of the contest and the meaning of the war. While the history of a thousand years cries out with a thousand tongues, that the policy with which the present war originates on the part of Russia, is by no means of a personal character peculiar to Nicholas, or even of a dynastical character peculiar to the Romanoffs, but is essentially national, historical, hereditary, the English persist with unparalleled blindness, in attributing it to ambition personal to Nicholas. There is a perfect infatuation on the subject. Nicholas being removed, they believe the cause of war removed, and peace to be sure. Hence the uncontrollable ebullition of their joy at the tidings of his death. They felt as if a nightmare had slipped from their breast, and they could not help shouting cheerfully, amidst their dream, unconscious of the fact that the shout is but a revelation of their weakness and fear. Their awakening will be dreadful I apprehend.

The history of Russia may be condensed in this single sentence: "A continual struggle for power." And this struggle is clearly divided in two acts: the first, struggle for national unity; and the second act still going on—struggle for the extension of dominion down to the open seas. The first act a preparation for the second,—and the second act an instrumentality of the aim which, like an immovable thought, presides over the history of Russia. And that aim is—Power.

Russia, divided in fragments hostile to each other, or rivals at least, could never have aspired to a position whatever among the nations independent at home, respected abroad. Therefore, a tendency towards compactness has been the first manifestation of national nativity in the history of Russia. The realization of this natural tendency could have been accomplished in one out of two directions,—either on the federative basis, implying municipal self-government and republican institutions, (no confederate union is possible without republican institutions;) or on the basis of centralization, implying despotism. These two principles—the Ormuzd and Ahriman of mankind—grappled hard for victory in Russia, whole centuries along. *Novgorod* taking the lead in the direction of republican self-government. The Grand Dukes of Kiew in that of despotic centralization. The struggle was dreadful, sanguinary and long. The fate of the present generation o Europe was trembling in the balances of that domestic struggle, fought numerous centuries ago in those distant regions, unnoticed and unknown. For a while the spirit of freedom represented by rising, Novgorod promised to lay low its own and mankind's enemy. The power of Kiew was fading away, but despotism became aware of the fact that centralization cannot stand without a centre, and [illegible] Russian aristocracy must strive for extending the dominion of the Mediterranean Sea; and this gave to the Russian nation power and preponderance abroad; or else it could not prevail liberty at home.

And England and France must strive to oppose that extension; or else be prepared to see Muscovite Czarism command the world's destinies.

That is the key to the mysteries of the present war.

The young Emperor Alexander II. is not found slow in his revelations. In his first manifesto, he declares to take a solemn oath before God, to "*maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of Peter, of Catherine, of Alexander and of Nicholas.*"

Has the tarantula of personal ambition stung the young man likewise? No! He is but the incumbent of Muscovite Czarism—that's all.

The wishes and views of Peter, Catherine, Alexander and Nicholas! Why, what does that mean? The wishes and views of Peter, you know from his life, and from his last will; and you know likewise, that he caused his own son to be murdered in prison, estimating him incapable of carrying out his views. The wishes and views of Catherine are told in those words, "*This is the road to Constantinople.*" Those of Alexander I., in the saying, "*Constantinople is the key to my own house,*" and by his Tilsit negotiations. Those of Nicholas are known from his campaign of 1828; from the repeated occupation of Moldo-Wallachia; from his intervention in Hungary, (the foulest act in his sanguinary career, which I trust to the justice of the Almighty, weighed the heaviest in the balance of retribution to his soul;) his wishes and views are known from the secret Seymour correspondence, and from the actual war. These are the new wishes and views which the new Emperor swears to accomplish.

And England dreams of peace.

Well, peace is possible, if England and France are such fools as to grant to Russia the opening of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. Then the hereditary aim of Russian policy is attained; the views and wishes of Peter, Catherine, Alexander and Nicholas are accomplished. Russia will be in the Mediterranean, and the world will have a master. At this price, of course, peace is possible; and with such an arrangement the war on the part of England and France is but a wanton murder by wholesale. Diplomats will call it "a redress of equilibrium," and history will call it "Russian universal monarchy." I wonder how Lord Palmerston will make such a peace concord with the contents of his dispatch of May 10, 1841, (to Lord Beauvale,) wherein he acknowledges to be "a general and fundamental principle of the law of nations, that every State has a territorial jurisdiction over the sea for three miles from shore. And as the Sultan possesses both shores of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and as these do not exceed six miles in breadth, the Sultan has a territorial jurisdiction over them, and an incontestible right to exclude foreign men-of-war from these straits—*a right which, by the treaty of* 1809, *Great Britain has formally recognized and pledged herself to maintain.*

Should this "general and fundamental principle of the law of nations" now be put aside for the sake of peace, I wonder to what law England will appeal next time, when a Russian fleet, thus invited to the Mediterranean, pays a visit to the Canal of St. George, or to the estuary of the Thames; or suppose a French fleet does it—very likely, too, it will.

Peace is likewise possible on such conditions, which (to use Lord John Russell's own words) "*would leave it to Russia to bide her time, until, by the dissensions of the other Powers—until, by weakness of some of those Powers—she should find a better opportunity of accomplishing her design.*"

But, then, let Lord John remember his own words, that "*England would be the most silly of mortals if she were to sign such a peace.*"

Such a silly peace is possible. But with Nicholas or with Alexander, or with whomever, no amicable arrangement is possible which in the slightest degree would interfere with the traditions of the Czarism, and with the hereditary aim of Russian policy, such a peace cannot be negotiated—it must be gained by the sword; and until now the Czarism has not much reason to yield to the Western sword or to dread Western policy.

Such is my opinion. It remains to be seen whether Lord John Russell will remember his words, or will rather forget his own self at Vienna. I have the honor, etc.,

L. KOSSUTH.

The Prohibitory Law.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill makes commendable progress in the Legislature. The Senate, yesterday afternoon, while in Committee of the Whole, refused to strike out the search and seizure clauses of the bill, but in some other points that have been less debated, amendments were proposed and acceded to; such as fixing the Fourth of July as the day when the law is to take effect, striking out the clause which gives informers one-half the fines collected, and that other clause which inflicted a separate fine for every glass sold. The Fourth of July the opening day! That will produce a sensation, we suspect. Cannon will have a novel sound in the ears of some people; flags will have a curious look to some eyes, if that is the order—to ears that have never gathered a dozen cracker explosions without the company at the same time of the clinking of glasses—to eyes that always see dimly, as through the vapor of "brandy smashes" and "gin slings." But these amendments have not yet been acted on by the Senate out of Committee, and we do not know that they will be. But the passage of a Prohibitory Law seems to be no longer doubtful. The journals that asserted over and over again that Temperance was to be traded off for Seward, have not yet, however, begun their retractions.

A Shame Abated.

One of the darkest shades of New-York life will be exposed to-day. Forty-five women, arrested upon Broadway last evening, are to be brought up before the Police Courts to receive sentence as vagrants. The Mayor's broom has reached the sidewalks. He determines that one of the spots on the character of the City shall deface it no longer. The effort is none the less salutary because it has been so long delayed. Scenes of debauchery, midnight disturbances and boisterous quarrels, partly incited by this nuisance of nightly promenade, will find a check if the Mayor perseveres.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Hindoos Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tuesday, March 27.

At the election in this town, (Rye,) to-day, the Hindoos and Rum were defeated. John E. Marshall, Anti-Know-Nothing and Maine law candidate, is elected Supervisor over John S. Provost, Hindoo and Rum champion, by eight majority.

The Steamers Bulletin and Huntsville Destroyed by Fire—Passengers Missing, &c.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 27.

The steamer *Bulletin* was burnt on Saturday, below Lake Providence, with 3,500 bales of cotton. Twenty-three of the passengers and crew are missing. Among the former are J. B. Williams, of New York, and Mr. McCausen, of North-Carolina. The lady passengers and the officers were all saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. Boat insured for $20,000.

The steamer *Huntsville* has also been destroyed by fire, with 4,000 bales of cotton on board. We have not yet learned the particulars.

Later from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Monday, March 26.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port with dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst.

Nothing decisive was known concerning Alvarez. It was reported that he had fled on the approach of Santa Anna's troops, and that they would pursue him to the neighborhood of Acapulco.

Santa Anna had been received at the capital with great enthusiasm.

Suicide of a Bank Teller—The Africa.

Boston, Tuesday, March 27.

Thomas W. Hooper, Paying Teller of the Merchants' Bank in this city, hung himself this morning in the cellar of the Bank. The particulars have not transpired, but everything in his accounts is all right, as far as known.

The steamship *Africa* leaves here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The mails closing at 8.

Wreck of the Schooner Golden West.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 27.

The pilot boat *Hazard* reports falling in with an abandoned schooner named the *Golden West*. She was a new vessel, and had apparently been run into, the crew deserting her in haste. Fifty barrels of mackerel were found in her, but about one hundred barrels of apples had been thrown overboard. She had gone ashore on the bar near Townsend's inlet.

Death of Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald.

Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, March 27.

Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly United States Senator from this State, died at Niles on Sunday.

The Ohio River.

Pittsburg, Tuesday, March 27.

The water in the channel of the river here is five feet deep, and is falling. The weather is cloudy.

Know-Nothing Victory in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, March 26.

The Know-Nothings carried the charter election in this city to-day triumphantly.

Philadelphia Money Market.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 27.

Our Money Market continues easy at previous rates. Stocks were quiet at the First Board at the annexed quotations: Reading Railroad, 42½; Morris Canal, 15½; Long Island Railroad, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45. The steamer's news had no effect upon our Flour market, but Corn is advancing.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Tuesday, March 27.

The Southern mail from points between here and Mobile is received as late as due, but furnishes nothing worth telegraphing.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—A clever drama, in two acts, called "Legerdemain," was produced here last night, for the first time in America. Although essentially a comic drama—the comic element predominating—it is to a great extent melo-dramatic in its action and incidents. The plot turns on an ex-actor, who now, at the opening of the piece, follows the profession of conjuror. *Edward Dexter*, (Jordan,) the individual in question, has married the daughter of a respectable family, and, by so doing, arrayed the members of it against him. Fortune conspires to push him downward. He falls into bad company, and makes the acquaintance of *Sinister*, (Mr. H. Hall.) This worthy suggests various short cuts to fortune—amongst others, the ingenious but ancient trick of conjuring with real watches, borrowed from the audience, and returning instead thereof pinchbeck substitutes. *Dexter* is at length persuaded to this, and an amusing scene wherein the piece of legerdemain is effected, explains how it is done. *Mr. Snugley*, (Burton,) the gentleman whose watch has been changed, discovers the trick soon afterwards, and is on "the point of alarming the authorities," when *Emily*, (Mrs. Burton,) the wife of the conjurer, enters and implores him to be lenient and silent. Out of compassion for her pleading looks he consents. In the next act the watch is restored by *Emily*, who has obtained it from her husband, and more especially from the grasp of the old villain *Sinister*. The watch substituted by the conjurer has a curious device on the back, and that belonging to *Mr. Snugley* has another precisely similar. When the latter gentleman observes the similarity, he becomes curious to know how it has been produced. He makes inquiry, and finds that *Dexter* is the last brother of the original owner of his (*Snugley's*) watch, a deceased friend and the heir to considerable estates.

Snugley is an admirable stage character. He is represented as a man with a slightly jealous wife and an army of relations who badger him to death. He has repeated interviews with *Emily*, and this leads to suspicions and criminations, which for a time he evades in a masterly manner; but at last driven into a corner, as he expresses it, he faces the foe and hoards the Grandley family most cunningly. *Emily* is discovered, in the end, to be a member of this estimable stock—the daughter, disgraced and disowned, who had married the actor. Mr. Burton's impersonation of *Mr. Snugley* was one of the happiest efforts we have witnessed for some time. It was thoroughly good. Mrs. Burton as *Emily* was pretty and interesting, but lacked fire and power. Mr. Jordan as *Dexter* was unusually natural and good. Mr. H. Hall, who [illegible] character, is a new artist here, of whom we have had no previous occasion to speak. He is a decided acquisition to the Company. *Sinister* is described in the bill as the landlord of a poor lodging-house. There was nothing about Mr. Hall to indicate that social position. He was preëminently the low, drunken cockney of the cab stand, with an immeasurable contempt for the letter *h*, and a determination like the elder Mr. Weller to spell well with a *we*. For an unctuous, cunning, rascally, low-bred cockney, Mr. Hall was certainly admirable. We have not had anything superior to it on an American Stage.

The Drama was decidedly successful.

Eisfeld's Soiree.—The fifth of Mr. Eisfeld's Classical *Soirées* took place last night at Dodworth's Academy, and numbered a much larger audience than usual. Mr. Eisfeld himself was not present on account of his severe illnesses which we hope sincerely will not become so serious as to deprive us of his services forever. Mr. Scharfenberg conducted at the piano, instead of Mr. Eisfeld, in his usual discreet manner. The programme was formed of the Grand Septet, (E flat) and the Grand Trio, (B flat) by Beethoven. Selections for piano solo, by Handel, Chopin, W. J. Mason, and duets, sung by Mr. and Mrs. Mayer. The "Septet" is a very long piece, belonging to the earlier productions of the great master, and, although only some parts of it were played, proved still to be too long. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer pleased the audience by their well trained performances. Both can dispose of beautiful voices to advantage, but the delivery of tone did not strike us as always perfect. The prominent feature of the evening was undoubtedly Mr. William Mason's rendering of the trio as well as the solo pieces. This young artist has decidedly very happy dispositions for a first rate pianist. He commands a [illegible] which we think cannot be surpassed in delicacy, and on the [illegible] of the instrument, will prove, we think, a brilliant and artistic one, and his technical abilities of the first order. Only, however, by unremitted study, by subjugation of his intellectual powers, by a greater command over himself, especially in playing with others, even if they are not soloists, as in the performances of the trio last night, Mr. Mason can rank as high as his natural gifts and his acquired abilities entitle him to rank. Of all his performances, we like best the andante in the trio, which was really given in a true artistic style; the Impromptu of Chopin, played as quickly and purely as we ever heard it taken by any other pianist; and his own *Pensée Fugitive*—a charming, although difficult piece, which created a very agreeable sensation in the audience. The piano sounded very well, although somewhat out of tune, most probably on account of the heat in the room.

Niblo's Garden.—"Der Freischutz" was repeated here last night to a crowded house, and went off in every respect much better than on the night of its production.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Quint, a new tenor sang the *rôle of Max*. The name of Mr. Una was announced in the bill, but this gentleman, for some reason, did not appear. At the last moment, a gentleman was obtained, who, with very limited rehearsal, went through the performance in a creditable manner. We endeavored to ascertain this gentleman's name, and were told that it was ——, —pronounced very much like Sharpshooter! We have not the temerity to write it.

"Martha" will be given on Thursday.

Putnam's Monthly.

Mr. Putnam has publicly announced the change in the proprietorship of *Putnam's Monthly*, which has been talked of in literary circles for some time past. Mr. J. A. Dix, the republisher of *Household Words*, and Mr. A. T. Edwards, will, after the next number, be responsible for its issue, and they arrange for an entirely new editorial management. Mr. Putnam says:

"The Magazine will *not assume a partisan character*, but it will hold decided opinions, and will treat all great public questions as matters of principle, and not of party. In all departments of elegant literature, criticism, popular instruction and amusement, the new management has already secured the promise of most hearty coöperation from the best writers."

Rumor—who evidently knows more about this matter than either Mr. Putnam, Mr. Dix, or Mr. Edwards—says that the price paid by the new firm for the Monthly is $11,000; Rumor says, too, that the principal editor is to be Mr. G. W. Curtis, but we are not sure that Rumor is in the secret of the firms on that point.

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal* says it is a mistake to suppose that the Reciprocity Treaty will double the quantity of wheat brought to our market. Under a law which has been in force for years, Canadian wheat and flour, under bond, has had free transit through our State, on its way to Europe;—thus practically entering into direct competition with our own products.

Judge Loring.—On the 23d of March the students of the Dane Law School, Cambridge, passed resolutions favorable to Judge Loring, and characterising the spirit which would remove him as unsanctioned by justice or wise policy.

☞ Report runs that Miss Anne C. Lynch is about to be united in the bonds of matrimony with Professor Botta.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 123 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same for which were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The [illegible] and his agents are the only persons [illegible] Herring, Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, [illegible] Warehouse.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—[illegible] LOUNSBERY, [illegible] now prepared to exhibit one of the [illegible] Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet.....10c. to 12c. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....7c. to 10c. per yard
Rich Brussels.....7c. to 10c. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....7c. 6d. to 8c. per yard
Best Ingrain.....5c. to 6c. per yard

and other goods equally low.

SEWING MACHINES.—TO ALL THOSE UNFORTunate individuals who have bought Sewing Machines which fail to perform, in every particular, what we desire to say that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE will actually do everything the public want done. Abundant convenience and satisfactory references given as to any branch of work. Our machines have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with less power than any other. I. M. SINGER & CO., 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL.—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., No. 24 Maiden lane, New-York, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference is kindly permitted to, by Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

THE NEW SPRING STYLE.—HAVE YOU SEEN KNOX'S new Spring style of hats yet? If not, you are behind the age, and we recommend you to call on him at once, either at No. 518 Broadway or No. 128 Fulton-st. It is the most graceful, light, airy and elegant affair of the kind yet produced, and "knocks" the shine out of all competitors—even beating all his former efforts.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN addition to his Real Estate business, the undersigned has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of the business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW SILK.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING the one case of rich Spring [illegible] at 2s. per yard, worth 3s. Also, one case of super [illegible] Black Silk, warranted to wear well, at 3s per cent. under [illegible]
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
English Velvet Carpets, 12s. [illegible] per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, 8s. [illegible] per yard.
English [illegible] per yard.
Ingrain [illegible] per yard.
[illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] LOSING [illegible] Hats and Caps are now ready at No. 251 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PAPER HANGINGS.—AT THE OLD ESTABLISHment, No. 494 Pearl-st. As we have more recently an entire new stock, embracing every variety known in the trade, for over Spring sales, we offer the balance of our last year's stock at remarkably low rates. A large lot of remnants will be sold at a sacrifice.
O'SULLIVAN & FAYE, No. 494 Pearl-st.

MILLINERS ARE INVITED TO VIEW THE SILK Bonnets at R. T. WILDEY Millinery Warehouse, Nos. 99 and 23 John-st. Fashions always the freshest, being received monthly from Paris. Prices lower than the cost of similar fabrics manufactured here. Call and see the Spring assortment.

GAS FIXTURES.—OVER THREE HUNDRED DIFferent patterns of chandeliers, embracing the best designs from the leading manufactories in France, England and America. Also, every description of white and decorated china, all of which we offer at very low prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

CALL AND INSPECT THE STRAW BONNETS, OF all styles, qualities and shapes, at R. T. WILDEY, Nos. 99 and 23 John-st. Manufacturing and importing largely, he is enabled to present assortments in every branch of the millinery business, which in variety and extent defy competition.

LACE CURTAINS.—LACE CURTAINS.—JUST REceived from Auction one case of rich Lace Curtains, and for sale at great bargains. Also, 1,000 Marseilles Quilts at $2 50, worth $4. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, round the corner from Broadway, can be found only at the Music and Piano Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

CROUP, COUGH.—CAN BE CURED IN ONE NIGHT by bathing the throat and chest with T. F. CHAPPOTIN'S OLIVE TAR. Price 25 cents; bottle. Sold by Dr. [illegible] No. 4 Howard, and by J. MILHAU, druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 307 AND 309 Broadway.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BLOOD.

THE DISEASES.

RENOVATED AND RENEWED.

DR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

ONLY SARSAPARILLA

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

"The Fire Annihilator Again."—The attention of those interested in the preservation of property from destruction by fire, are particularly desired to read the subjoined certificate from the Mayor, Chief Engineer, &c., of Rochester. This Fire Annihilator has been denounced in the New-York Times as a "Barnum Humbug," yet it seems to be exceedingly inconvenient to operate;

ROCHESTER, March 1, 1856.

To A. T. Stewart, Esq.

Sir: We, the undersigned, having been present at the fire yesterday in Spate-st., and eye witnesses of the successful use of the Fire Annihilator on the occasion, and of their valuable service in so promptly and effectually arresting a most threatening conflagration, hereby certify to the efficiency of their work; and cheerfully express our full confidence in their great practical value, when properly and reasonably applied.

(Signed) MALTBY STRONG, Mayor.
S. M. SHERMAN, Chief Engineer.
D. R. ANTHONY, Insurance Agent.

The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 30 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States; A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLEVENBERGH & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. RHODES, Philadelphia, and BRIDGE & CO., Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Hardy Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and shrubbery are very healthy, and in fine Condition, and our friends are invited to visit their grounds and houses.

For catalogues, apply at 39 Wall-st., basement.

To Nervous Gentlemen.—A retired Physician, who experienced a providential cure from great infirmity in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general and nervous debility, is desirous to make it known. Will send it free anywhere on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Dr. SIR. WILLIAMS, 49 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and Freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Grand Change in the Investment in Real Estate and in Stocks, Securities, &c.—It will be seen by reference to our notice of sale of property in this morning's issue, that Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers, advertise by order of the Executors of the late Samuel J. May, Esq., of this city, to sell, on the 30 day of May, a large quantity of beautiful building lots in the suburbs of that flourishing city. Last year the city sold a part of the same property for over one half a million of dollars, and the remainder will sell at higher prices. As the Executors of this valuable property, all those desirous of investing in real estate in the West should not neglect this opportunity. In a few years this property will be in the midst of society. The early completion of seven Railroads, now nearly ready for the cars, and connecting them this way, the immense and increasing commerce of the Mississippi River, and the vast region of country rapidly filling with enterprising inhabitants to its prosperity, all tend to this result. Those who know the immense fortunes that have been realized in Western cities within the past few years, by investments in real estate, will see the importance of this great sale. Plans of the property and all necessary information can be had at the office of the auctioneers, 7 Nassau-st., or by addressing Messrs. KENT & OBEAR, St. Louis, Mo.

Hall & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S Patent Powder Proof Locks that never have been opened by burglars, even in one case that a dealer's wealth or entire stock in trade remained in them. They have been subjected to accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two hours. For sale by STRAHAN & MARVIN, Nos. 164 and 166 William-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's Patent Powder Proof Locks. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Day-st.

Ornamental Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 25,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including a splendid collection of double-blossomed. These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

Employment Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange has been removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants of every nation of wrogen, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fee charged to employers.

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

Notice.—A meeting of the Liquor Dealers Society is to be held at the Westchester House on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., when a full attendance is requested, as there will be business to be transacted.

JOHN N. HAYWOOD, President.
D. S. PARSE, Recording Secretary.

Kansas No!—The NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE will send a team from this City for Kansas, April 10. Those can be procured at reduced rates, by making application to the Secretary's office, 143 Nassau-st., or to GEO. WALKER, General Superintendent, No. 150 Broadway, 3d floor, New-York.

Boutcux Wines of the First Growths and most desirable vintages; pure, good wines at low prices, all of uniform excellence. Brandies, Cognac and Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Very Old Brands. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 326 Broadway.

Electrotyping!—Electrotyping!!—A. H. JOCELYN'S New-York wood engraving and electrotype establishment, Nos. 38 and 40 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Splendid Signs—By ALBERTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES FROST will have forgotten the promise made to CHESTNUT to return the Miniature under certain circumstances.

THE WOODLAWN MANSION,
ON THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD,
TO LET.

THESE PREMISES—Have been for the last five years occupied by Captain Wiley,
AS A BOARDING HOUSE,
And proved the most popular place of resort for out-town parties of pleasure, recreation, and military excursions on the Island of Manhattan. The plot of ground comprises 20 acres, well wooded, and with an extensive water frontage; it would be available for a private residence, just to meet advantageously situated for a rural hotel. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, No 336 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING INK.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY.

IS CONSTANTLY Manufacturing, and has always on hand every description of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 32 Rose-st.

N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also, a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

FOR SALE,
EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON TOMPKINSVILLE AND STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND,

CONSISTING more than 1,000 BUILDING LOTS, variously situated, adapted to manufacturing, mechanical or business purposes. Also numerous Villa sites, beautifully situated. Houses well calculated for Hotels or Boarding Houses, and a small cottage, stock, shrubbery, &c. Also very extensive WHARF PROPERTY on the Bay or Sound, in the City, BUILDINGS and WATER RIGHTS with complete earth sufficient. One of the Sailboats, about 1,000 feet in length containing an area of about 15 acres, and having 20 feet of water on the exterior line. This property will be sold in parcels or entire lots, and the terms made easy. Apply at 45 Pine-st., New-York, Whitehall-st., Stapleton, or A. H. 46 and 48 P. M. unless some of the property may be sold.

GREENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
THE FIRST MEDAL WAS AWARDED FOR THE GREENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Executive Committee of the
NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE, 1853,
and also by the Jurors of the
EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS, AT LONDON, 1851.
All the best, and of more pronounced, if to the best possible, first class, for its excellent properties of elasticity, purity, strength of color, durability and economy.
ROBERT COLGATE, 1 Platt-st., New-York.
Sole Agent for the United States.

LOOMING GLASSES
AND
PICTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JAS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as cook, or to do general house work; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Also, a girl who understands baking; milking, &c., wants a situation to do housework. They all have good references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner Houston, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl who is plain and willing to work, a situation in City or country to do general housework; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and can be well recommended by the management of mills and better. Can give good reference. A steady place more an object than wages. Can be seen at No. 69 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or Country, by Seven very experienced girls with good City references; one as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt making, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Two young girls with situations, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; can make herself useful through the house. The other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. Has no objection to nurse children. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 Hester-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references. One as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a kindly respectable American young woman to attend a lady as an accouchneur during her confinement; can cut and fit children's dresses. Also, a young woman desires a situation as chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing; is well recommended. Apply at No. 231 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady man, as Gardener. Has had many years experience in the South; knows his business properly. Also, a man and wife desire situations. The man is a good practical farmer and gardener—the wife an excellent servant; can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 231 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Protestant young woman, as cook or general servant. Is an excellent washer and ironer. Makes good bread. No objection to go any distance in the country, or to travel with a lady as washing maid. Best City references given. Apply at No 12 Tillary st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman to do chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or chamber work and taking care of children. Can give the best of City references from the last place where she has lived 6 years. Please call at No. 126 West 13th-st., in the basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two girls wish to go together, one as chambermaid and waitress; the other is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. The best of City references to be seen. Call for two days, at No. 78 20th-st., near 6th-av. in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man fully competent to take charge of a hotel, saloon or respectable boarding-house; has no objection to go a certain distance in the country; can produce the best City reference. Apply at No. 174 Division-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Have no objection to go to the City or country. Call at No. 73 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No 73 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, one as children's nurse and plain sewing, the other as general house work; is a good washer and ironer, also a good baker; both have good city references. Call at No. 77 West 18th-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as Nurse and seamstress or chamberwork, and to do fine washing and ironing. Best of reference for honesty and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 133 West 11th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable girl, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and plain sewer. The best of City reference from her present employer, with whom she has lived 4 years and 6 months. Address S J P., Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, willing to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 138 West 13th st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; no objections to the country. Address C. J., Jersey City, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, who is a good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer. Good reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 Delancy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and lausdress, by a woman perfectly competent to give satisfaction, who has excellent City testimonials. Inquire at No. 11 Leonard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Call at No. 201 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork or general house work, in a small family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 214 East 26th-st., first floor, back room

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as Chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in Laundry. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to take care of child or do plain sewing. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 173 Mulberry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 113 13th-st., 2d floor, back room, near 7th-av

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A respectable Protestant woman who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and can bring good references from her late employers, may apply to No. 286 12th-st., near 2d-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TEACHER WANTED.—A man to teach English, and, if required, the elements of Latin and Greek, at Burlington College. He must be a churchman; and a person intending to study for the ministry will enjoy especial advantages. Apply by letter to HOBART CHETWOOD, A.M., Elizabethport, New-Jersey, with whom a personal interview can be had, at STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 677 Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock, on Monday, 24 April; or at Rev. Dr. HOOKER'S Bookstore, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 30 April, during the same hours.

WANTED—A man to undertake a Superintendent work in a Church Institution. The over-sight of the boys, during the hours of study, of recreation, or in their dormitories, with or without teaching, will be the duty of the person advertised for. Apply as above.

AN ACCOMPLISHED PROTESTANT LADY, of address, speaking German, French and English fluently, and being a skillful performer on the piano-forte, is desirous of obtaining, by the beginning of May, 1856, a situation as finishing governess, or as a traveling companion to a family going to Europe. From extensive experience her services in either of these capacities would be of invaluable importance to any requiring them. She would also be willing to accept a situation in a first-class seminary. Best of references given upon application to A. B., Box No. 1,197, Buffalo, New-York.

COOK WANTED—In a private family, a short distance from the City, a Protestant woman, who is an experienced cook, understands baking, and will assist in washing and ironing.

Also, a FARM LABORER, who understands his business, and has had experience in this country. None need apply for either situation without satisfactory recommend. Inquire from their last places as to capacity, sobriness and good moral character. Apply at No 134 Fourth-st., second story, front room, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

BEST SERVANTS FOR HOTELS—Boarding-Houses and private families. English, Scotch, Irish and German cooks; pastry and waiter girls, chambermaids, laundresses nurses, and girls for general housework, can always be obtained, in the greatest choice, at MORRIS & COHNERT, No. 307 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also, porters, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, mechanics and laborers—in this, or in the Branch office, No. 149 Greenwich-st.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY—Wanting good faithful female servants in every capacity, can be supplied from as good a selection as can be found in this City, and with good reference, including American, English, Scotch and others, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts. A lady in attendance. N. B.—Employers will meet with the strictest attention at all times.

CLERK WANTED—In a book and music store, where pianos and other musical instruments are sold, together with fancy goods. A young man who can play the piano and other instruments preferred. Address MUSIC, Post-Office, stating age, experience, and salary expected, with references.

CLERK WANTED—In a law office: one acquainted with practice preferred. Address LEX, Times Office.

$800 PER YEAR FOR THE INVESTMENT OF $10—The advertiser wants an agent in every County and City in the Union. Call on BROWN & CO., No 325 Spring-st., or address a letter, containing 12½ cents, or stamps Full particulars, with a specimen, will be sent by return mail.

FOR CALIFORNIA OR EUROPE.—Two highly respectable and well recommended female servants with situations as nurse or attendant in families going to California or Europe. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

COACHMAN.—Wanted by a young man, a situation as coachman to a private family, who is a careful driver and is a good groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a house. Has no objection to City or country, and can produce the best of references from his last employer. Address the Office of this paper, to M. J.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Wanted a strong, healthy City woman, with a good breast of milk. Wet-nurse apply but such as can give good references for character, capacity, health and kindness of disposition. Apply at No 40 Lexington Terrace, 23d st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WET NURSE WANTED—A healthy and Protestant Married woman, who has a good amount of milk, and who would agree to remain with her employer several months, and go into the country, if required. Apply at No. 40 Clarke-st., Brooklyn, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a wholesale Grocery establishment, who has had some experience in the business, and can furnish satisfactory recommendations. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 57, Pine-st., near Nassau-st.

WANTED—A WAITER, who is well recommended, and understands his business. Apply at the Astor House, between 9 and 10 A. M.

TO BE WANTED.

GOVERNESS—A young Protestant lady, who is competent to give instruction in the usual branches of a thorough English education, and in music, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, or would undertake the charge of children. Address M. E. S., Box No. 1,197, Buffalo, New-York.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS AND FEMALE DOMESTICS—Any in search of employment can find it by calling at the Agency and Free Intelligence Office, No. 10 Astor-place. Employers can also apply at the same office, No. 10 Astor-place. Every application must be accompanied with an appropriate fee.

$800—AN INTELLIGENT MAN—With the above amount, will find a permanent and profitable employment, which, by strict attention and energy, will pay much $1,800 yearly. There is six years' lease of the premises. One person only required for the business, the reason a partner is required, the money will be taken from the right man. Apply at No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST WANTED.—A first-rate locomotive machinist, capable of taking charge of a large locomotive repair shop on a line of railway. To a suitable person liberal wages will be given. Apply, with written recommendations, at the office of the Potomac Railroad Company, No. 70 Broadway, to HENRY SMITH, Secretary pro tem.

PUPILS WANTED.—A Lady Teacher of the Piano-Forte and Singing, possessing the advantages of first-class artists, will take a few pupils of the above branches, on reasonable terms, in view of becoming established. Best of reference given. Address O. S. P., Broadway Post-Office.

GOOD STOCK MAKERS.—Good hands will get permanent employment, on liberal terms, by applying immediately at No. 19 Ludlow-place, Houston-st., corner Macdougal.

RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH or German Protestant woman wanted, to do the general work of a small family in the country. Apply immediately at No. 4 St. Marks-place.

PROTESTANT HELP—Of all kinds can be obtained at AMERICAN FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 19 Bible House, Astor-place.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS are now at AC. MASON'S Office, Nos. 14 Sixth-avenue and 146 Bowery, wanting employment. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand.

GOOD SILK MILLINERS WANTED.—Work Office out. Apply at No. 69 Barclay-st., up stairs.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, from Boston, with situations, Vocalist and Teacher of Piano, the other as Piano Singer. Best of references given. Apply to HENRY S. GORDON, No. 597 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Green Point, in Meserole Orchard, a few single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board at May with board in a private family on reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. SIMONSON, at the new brick house on 9th-st., south of Meserole. It is a pleasant country situation within 10 minutes' walk of Green Point Ferry, foot of 10th-st., and about 20 from Grand and Houston-st Ferries. None but Protestants need apply.

BOARDING—Nos. 25 and 27 Union-place. Single Gentlemen and families desirous of obtaining board in a first class house, located as above, in one of the most pleasant and convenient portions of the City, can secure the same by immediate application at No 600 Houston-st. Also, a fine basement room, suitable for a physician's office.

BOARDING—With furnished rooms on second floor. Can be obtained for gentleman and wife, at No. 64 East 23d-st. Also a room for a single gentleman. House has the modern improvements. Convenient to 4th-av. cars and stages. Dinner 6 o'clock. No moving in May. No children. References exchanged

BOARDING—At No. 261 East Broadway, a large front parlor on second floor, with pantry attached, with gas, hot, cold and shower baths, with board for a gentleman and wife, or a couple of single gentlemen, in a private family. Unexceptionable references required and given.

BOARDING.—One of the most pleasant locations in the City where single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can obtain board and now vacant large and airy rooms for the Summer or permanent for a year. Bath, gas, &c. Apply at No 261 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentleman with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. 136 13th-st., a few doors from 2d-av

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 5th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can find a pleasant home of rooms on the second floor, with pantries, by calling at No. 62 Hudson-st., near Chambers, and opposite Jay. No moving in May

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—Within three hours Pride of this City. The location is retired, healthy, and very pleasant. To families wishing a pleasant country home for the Summer, in a private family, this offers worthy of attention. The situation is about one mile from one of the principal depôts on the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars inquire of W. M. STILLMAN, No. 68 John-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 161 Fulton-st., near Smith-st., pleasant rooms in suits or separately can be had. The apartments are well furnished, the house pleasantly situated from 10 to 15 minutes walk from the ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A young lady is desirous of procuring board in a private family where instruction in the English branches or music, or both, would be taken as remuneration for the comforts of a home. Satisfactory references given and required. Address K. M., at the office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a lad fifteen years of age, where his washing could be done. A private family preferred. Address, stating terms, Box No. 696 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms with Board, a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, his wife, infant and nurse, in a commodious, pleasant farm house, or otherwise, for the entire season, from the latter part of April, within two hours' ride of this City. Address C., Box No. 2,268 Post-Office, with location.

FROM FIRST OF MAY—A private family occupying a pleasant house in Henry-st., Brooklyn, six minutes' walk from South Ferry, can accommodate with board a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen. To those of quiet, regular habits, seeking a pleasant home a desirable opportunity is offered. Address Box No. 3,088 Post-Office, New-York

ROOMS TO LET.—A small private family would let to one or two gentlemen a suite of rooms in second story, with bath, gas, &c. Breakfast if desired. References required. Location near Broadway, between 18th and 19th-sts. For information call at No 251 Broadway, upper corner of Murray-st., front office on third floor.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family, at No 18 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOMS TO LET—A small family will let some very elegant apartments to genteel parties, with or without board. The house is modern, but one block from Broadway, between Waverly-place and 8th-st. Inquire at No. 19 Nelson-place.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room, by the 1st of May, in a respectable family, by an elderly lady of quiet habits, disposed to do as she would be done by. Address C. H., Daily Times Office, for one week. Best reference given and required.

ROOM WANTED—By two gentlemen.—An unfurnished room with the exception of carpet, with partial board. Address Box No. 413 Post-Office, stating terms and location. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with board, at No. 123 Bleecker-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A ROOM—And partial board with a respectable mechanic's family. Terms not to exceed $4 a week. Address, with full particulars, GOETHE, Times Office.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and to spend five in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. YALE.

MILLINERY.

MDE. KUTTKAI KOSSUTH—Has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 130 9th-st., near Broadway.

NEW SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS HOUSE
FROST & MALLORY, No. 5 Park-place.
SILKS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, CRAPES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, GRASS CLOTHS &c. INCLUDING A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS. IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM TIME PRICES FOR CASH. THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.
THE ATTENTION of the Milliners of New York and its vicinity is invited to the large assortment of FRENCH SPLIT STRAWS,
just received and opened by the undersigned; also to his extensive stock of all descriptions of
STRAW BONNETS,
home manufactured and imported together with a display of FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER GERERIONS, &c., &c., which in beauty and variety cannot be surpassed in this City.
R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—MRS. G. SCHLEGEL, No. 184 Division-st., will open on MONDAY, March 24, a splendid assortment of Spring Millinery and straw goods.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring Millinery at her show rooms No. 504 Broadway, on Thursday, March 27. Also, a full assortment of Straw Goods, wholesale and retail.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
ALSO, BONNET FRAMES.
Cheap for cash, at
J. H. MARLEY'S,
No. 36 John-st.

STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., will open this day,
[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAST EXPEDITION TO ARCTIC REGIONS.
NOW READY.
DR. KANE'S NARRATIVE.
THE ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS
AND
DISCOVERIES
OF
DR. ELISHA KENT KANE,
AND OF
THE GRINNELL EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,
IN THE YEARS 1853, '54, '55.
Condensed and Edited by R. MALCOLM, M.D. With Portrait, Maps, and Numerous Illustrations.
[illegible]

This long-promised and eagerly looked for work is at length published, and it may, with perfect truth, be affirmed that during the last fifty years there has been no book of such peculiar interest to the literary and political world. It has contributions from every person of literary reputation—Bryan, Sir E. Bulwer, (who contributes an original poem,) James, Disraeli, Maryatt, Savage Landor, Campbell, L. E. L., the Smiths, Shelly, Jenkyn, Sir W. Gell, Jekyll, &c.; as well as letters from the most eminent statesmen and foreigners of distinction—the Duke of Wellington, Marquis Wellesley, Marquis Douro, Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Durham, Abinger, &c.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

With all these advantages of personal knowledge upon most subjects of which he treats, it is not surprising that Dr. Madden has not only produced a work of intense interest—the very best contribution to literary history which has been given to the world during the present century—but has also accomplished the task of biographer, in a manner that may well serve as a model to all future lords and gentlemen who shall undertake to edit literary lives. There is nothing trivial inserted—nothing that has not some permanent interest, as illustrating the characters of remarkable persons. The correspondence, also, is admirably selected, comprising every great name that England has known for the last fifty years. Letters from all the celebrated men of the era may be found in it, forming a collection of wit and wisdom, unrivaled in any modern published literary correspondence for variety, extent, and interest.

From the vast accumulation of biographical matter crowded into the work, it may take permanent rank in the world of letters, not merely as the life of one literary individual, but as a miniature biographical encyclopedia of all the modern celebrities of England.

II.

LOOMIS' PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY,
An Introduction to Practical Astronomy, with a Collection of Astronomical Tables. By ELIAS LOOMIS, LL.D. 8vo., pp. 427, Sheep, extra, $1 50.

This work furnishes a description of the instruments required in the outfit of an Observatory, as also the methods of employing them, and the computations growing out of their use. It treats particularly of the Transit Instrument and of Graduated Circles; of the method of determining Time, Latitude, and Longitude; with the computation of Eclipses and Occultations. The work is designed for the use of amateur Observers, practical Surveyors and Engineers, as well as Students who are engaged in a course of training in our Colleges. The Tables which accompany this volume are such as have been found most useful in astronomical computations, and to them has been added a Catalogue of 1,800 Stars, with the Constants required for reducing the means to the apparent places.

HARPER & BROTHERS HAVE NOW READY:

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AUCTION SALES.

Authorized by Charter, Amsterdam
Insurance Agency of $500,000 for protection of Real Estate
Mortgages, Ground Rents, &c.

FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at Public Auction, on THIS DAY, the 15th inst., at the Office of the Company, in the City of Fort Wayne, by order of the Board of Directors, for the purpose of selling the Road, Franchises, Property, and Effects of the Company, under the Mortgage to the Trustees, dated the 1st day of July, 1854, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allen County, Indiana, on the 3d day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Huntington County, Indiana, on the 5th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Wells County, Indiana, on the 6th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Miami County, Indiana, on the 7th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Cass County, Indiana, on the 8th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Carroll County, Indiana, on the 10th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of White County, Indiana, on the 11th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Jasper County, Indiana, on the 12th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Lake County, Indiana, on the 13th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Porter County, Indiana, on the 14th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of La Porte County, Indiana, on the 15th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of St. Joseph County, Indiana, on the 17th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Elkhart County, Indiana, on the 18th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Kosciusko County, Indiana, on the 19th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Whitley County, Indiana, on the 20th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Noble County, Indiana, on the 21st day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Dekalb County, Indiana, on the 22d day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Steuben County, Indiana, on the 24th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Lagrange County, Indiana, on the 25th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Allen County, Ohio, on the 26th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Williams County, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Fulton County, Ohio, on the 28th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Lucas County, Ohio, on the 29th day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Wood County, Ohio, on the 31st day of July, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Hancock County, Ohio, on the 1st day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Hardin County, Ohio, on the 2d day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Marion County, Ohio, on the 3d day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Morrow County, Ohio, on the 4th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Richland County, Ohio, on the 5th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Ashland County, Ohio, on the 7th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Wayne County, Ohio, on the 8th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Medina County, Ohio, on the 9th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on the 10th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Lake County, Ohio, on the 11th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Ashtabula County, Ohio, on the 12th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 14th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Mahoning County, Ohio, on the 15th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Columbiana County, Ohio, on the 16th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Jefferson County, Ohio, on the 17th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Harrison County, Ohio, on the 18th day of August, 1854, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Belmont 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Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Medina County, Ohio, on the 31st day of March, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on the 1st day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Lake County, Ohio, on the 2d day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Ashtabula County, Ohio, on the 3d day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 4th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Mahoning County, Ohio, on the 5th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Columbiana County, Ohio, on the 6th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Jefferson County, Ohio, on the 7th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Harrison County, Ohio, on the 9th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Belmont County, Ohio, on the 10th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Monroe County, Ohio, on the 11th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Washington County, Ohio, on the 12th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Athens County, Ohio, on the 13th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Hocking County, Ohio, on the 14th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Fairfield County, Ohio, on the 16th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Licking County, Ohio, on the 17th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Knox County, Ohio, on the 18th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Coshocton County, Ohio, on the 19th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the 20th day of April, 1855, in Mortgage Record Book A, pages 1 to 15, inclusive, and in the Recorder's Office of

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

[illegible] Sunday Liquor Traffic and its Penalty.

The following liquor dealers appeared, pursuant to the summons issued on Monday, before Judge Osborn yesterday, to answer the charge of selling liquor in violation of the Corporation ordinance:

R. N. Hurley, No. 14 Roosevelt-street; Timothy Gardner, No. 23 Chatham-street; Richard French, Prentice Hunt; Richard Richtsen, No. 53 Forsyth-street; A. E. Corbusier, No. 97 Chatham-street; Thomas Ryan, No. 59 Chatham-street; Wm. P. Neville, No. 16 Roosevelt-street; John Mahrin, No. 64 Thirty-fifth-street.

A fine of $10 each was paid by Hurley and Mahrin. Judge Osborne imposed this fine on "those" parties because the two glasses of liquor mentioned in the affidavit as having been sold, were disposed of at one sale, and paid for by one person, otherwise the fine in both cases would have been $20. The other parties demanded a hearing, and will have it before Judge Osborn on Thursday morning next.

The Pike White Diamond Case.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs, before Justice Connolly, was commenced the investigation into the facts of the alleged robbery by Pike White, in May last, of diamonds, watches and jewelry to the value of between $4,000 and $5,000 from William Taylor, while acting in his employ as clerk. Mr. Taylor was the only witness called yesterday, and testified to the leading facts touching the robbery as set forth in his affidavit at the time of entering the complaint. The examination will doubtless occupy several days. Meanwhile, to obviate witnesses knowing the testimony given by preceding witnesses, the evidence is not permitted to be made public until the close of the investigation.

A Probable Murder.

At the Weavers' Arms, a drinking-saloon in Hudson-street, between Charlton and Vandam-streets, last evening, at 10 o'clock, four men were arrested and taken to the Eighth Ward Station-House, on charge of having been engaged in a fight. Shortly after being taken to the station-house one of the parties arrested expired from injuries received in the affray. The name of the party deceased is Henry Scott; one of the others is a man of Astoria. The others gave their names as Burk and Clark. The three were detained in custody. The inquest will be held this morning.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 12, 13, 66, 85, 86, 14, 15, 86, 87, 17.

Superior Court—*Circuit.*—Same case on.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 113, 65.

Supreme Court.—Nos. 1179, 1, 382, 1303 1304, 1395, 1402, 1412, 1434, 1418, 1426, 1150, 261, 608, 946, 1119, 306 to 308, 1188, 1042, 9, 1427, 1428, 1430 to 1441, 1443, 1448, 1455, 1451, 393, 1459, 1464, 973, 819, 1101, 1126, 503, 1329, 277, 1171, 927, 863, 1098, 1031, 643, 644.

☞ Professor Edward Peet will lecture to deaf-mutes this (Wednesday) evening, in the University.

☞ We call attention to Real Estate Auctions for to-day.

☞ Archbishop Hughes has returned to the City. He came passenger in the *Atlantic* yesterday.

Consumptive Hospital.—The philanthropists of the present "Times" are fruitful in practical results, if they can in any way obnoxious to the reproach of perpetuating many theoretical "isms," which never can, by any kind of alchemy, be boiled down to any great benefit for the public good. Among those projects which are calculated to be of service to a large class of this community we regard the establishment on the Island of Manhattan of a hospital for the reception of persons suffering from incipient or incurable diseases of the lungs, and the other respiratory organs, as the most important of the forms of the day. It commends itself to the consideration of every thinking man as an institution much needed, and which may become a necessity to every mortal, be he or she rich or poor, young or old. A slight cough, arising from a walk in the drenching rain—indulging in a sleigh-ride on a cold night, or a steamboat excursion may lay the foundation for a slight cold and that by neglect may be the forerunner of pleurisy, bronchitis, or galloping consumption. Now all this could be checked, and perhaps death prevented if the patient had recourse to immediate remedial measures and the best of medical attendance in attendance. We hope, therefore, that the act of incorporation will pass, and that the Founders and Trustees will immediately select some rural retreat on the upper part of the Island where the patients may receive not only the best medical treatment, but also where the consolements shall have the benefit of spacious grounds for air and exercise. In this view of the project the one at about the City is that the old manor house on the Bloomingdale Road, called "Woodlawn," has been named as a fitting location, the house having many spacious apartments standing isolated from any other building, on twenty acres of fine land sloping to the Hudson River.

[Advertisement.]

To the Sovereigns of America.—For the last twenty years, Brandreth's Pills have been somewhat generally used by the sovereign people of these United States. Their sale has gone up from ninety thousand to one million seven hundred and fifty thousand boxes a year. Some sort of substantial evidence of the appreciation in which they are held. And let me say in this connection, that I am more proud of the favors of such free and enlightened sovereigns, than if I had been received and honored by the highest potentates of Europe. If a king favors a particular medicine, his subjects do the same; the people follow the example, and use it, or say they do. They take this course to flatter and curry favor with those in stations superior to themselves. They would do this, however poor and miserable the medicine might be in its effects. Not so with the free and free country, where a man's heart fairly expands with the liberty and knowledge which he feels to enjoy there. Here people do as they please, and they do not stand in awe of any one. The intelligence of the people, and their confidence in the President upon it, by enough some other whom they know has done so, and his goods without are evident to them. Wherever Brandreth's Pills have been introduced, they have established at other medicines of professed similar qualities. They have never been superseded. They are as harmless as bread, and powerful as bread to sustain life. As food to the starving, so are Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills to the sick in danger; saving, restoring to health, giving strength for weakness, and health, proving themselves well worthy of the fame and reputation they now possess. The public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH.

Office of Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, Brandreth Building—entrance No. 48 Canal-street—at 25 cents per box; with Superintendents; also at the branch office, No. 241 Broadway, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

The Pills may also be had of D. D. Wright, No. 66 Bowery, corner of Lewis.

[Advertisement.]

Photography.—The finest plain specimens of Photography ever made in this country are exhibited at Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's, No. 205 Broadway. The collection, which consists only of the most perfect specimens, is unique of its kind in the world. The specimens of Mr. Beecher himself, and his family through the aid of Rubidium and other chemicals, are all of their relatives and all their relatives by connection to their host. Beecher pronounced this the highest style of the art; approved by all who have seen it. The Rev. Gentleman has kindly consented to allow the public to visit his collection, and has appointed Tuesday afternoon as the time for the purpose. Those who wish to see the specimens will find Mr. Beecher at home on that day, and will be welcomed by him. Photographs of Mr. Beecher, and his family, may be had at the gallery.

Photographic Portraits.—Life and Ambrotypes in all and prices. Miniature cases, superior to the [illegible]

[illegible] Hall, No. 349 Broadway—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50—Last Week.—New pupils received daily this week for writing lessons, at the low charge of $2 50. Bookkeeping reduced this week only, from $15 to $10 50, for a thorough course of instruction. Cards and circulars may be had at the rooms, No. 382 Broadway. Oliver B. Goldsmith.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Colored Photographs for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[illegible] Dollars, with [illegible] Dollars, with [illegible] Dollars, with [

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES;

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A Very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, or Twenty copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail, one cent, in the following:

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1101. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The *Union* this morning reiterates that the *Black Warrior* affair is settled, and quotes from late dispatches of the Spanish Minister which state that the Government is ready to satisfy the damages in question as soon as a proper account shall be presented and its amount approved.

New-Jersey Legislature, etc., etc.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The Air Line bill was defeated in the Senate to-day by a vote of 9 to 11.

The first Bank Veto appeared in the Senate to-day—that of the City Bank of Newark, (a new charter.) The veto will be acted on to-morrow. It is said to be the intention of the Governor to sign all the rechartere and veto the new banks.

A joint meeting was agreed upon in the Senate for Friday. This was unexpected. It was thought that body would hold out against a meeting.

The bill to suppress intemperance, amended in the Senate so as first to take the vote of the people before the passage of the law, was shorn of the amendment in the House, and passed as it did in the first place.

The United States Court is in session. The Grand Jury had been investigating certain charges against persons in Morris County, for opening letters, during the last election, belonging to candidates and their friends.

The Court is trying an infringement of a patent for printing oil-cloths. The parties reside in Elizabethtown.

The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day confirmed the decision in the celebrated HOYT and HERMAN THORN case—in favor of THORN.

Nominations for State Officers by the Know-Nothings of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 28.

The Know-Nothings have nominated for Governor WM. W. HOPPIN, Whig, the present incumbent; for Lieutenant Governor, ANDERSON C. ROSE, Democrat; for Secretary of State, JOHN R. BARTLETT, Whig; for Attorney General, CHAS. HART, Whig; for Treasurer, SAMUEL R. BARKER, Whig; for Congress, (Eastern District,) NATHANIEL B. DURFEE, Whig; Western District, BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, Democrat, the present member. Mr. THURSTON has already received the Democratic nomination.

Arrests for Enlisting in the Foreign Legion.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 28.

The United States Marshal arrested twelve men on board a steamboat this morning outside, bound for New-York. They had been enlisted here by order of the British Authorities for the Foreign Legion. The recruiting officer is to be arrested.

A partial examination has been held before Commissioner HEAZLITT, of the recruits arrested on board the steamboat *Seaford*, and the case adjourned to Saturday. Fifteen were arrested, including those having charge of the recruits. It is said that sixty were sent on *via* New-York on Sunday, and the supposition is that upwards of five hundred men have been enlisted by the agent in this city.

We were visited with a driving snow storm this afternoon, but it did not last long.

Rhode Island Whig State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 28.

The Whig State Convention met to-day and nominated for Governor, WM. W. HOPPIN, of Providence; Lieutenant Governor, JOHN J. REYNOLDS, of North Kingston; Secretary of State, WM. R. WATSON, of Providence; Attorney General, CHRISTOPHER S. ROBINSON, of Cumberland; General Treasurer, SAMUEL B. VERNON, of Newport—all the present incumbents; for Congress in the Eastern District, NATHANIEL B. DURFEE. No nomination was made for Congress in the Western District.

Recruits for the British Army.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The brig *America*, which sailed this morning for Halifax, carried about fifty passengers said to be New-York recruits for the British army, but the agent of the brig states that they are engaged to work on the Halifax and Windsor Railroad.

The Sloop of War Jamestown.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 28.

Commodore CRABB, of the African Squadron, has written a letter from this place stating that the Board of Officers that held the survey on the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* have pronounced her perfectly seaworthy and fit for any cruise. She will consequently sail as the flag-ship of the squadron in about eight days.

Opening of Navigation.

GUYANA, Wednesday, March 28.

The propeller St. Nicholas arrived here this morning from Toronto with a cargo of 8,000 barrels of flour.

OSWEGATCHIE, Wednesday, March 28.

The steam ferry commenced its regular trips to Prescott this morning, the St. Lawrence River at this point being free of ice. The weather is moderate. Wind west.

Election of Port Jervis Town Officers.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, March 28.

The election of the town officers of the town of Deerpark took place yesterday. The entire Know-Nothing ticket is said to have been elected by large majorities. Mr. BENNETT, at present a member of the Assembly, who was the Whig candidate for Supervisor, was defeated by a majority of 11.

Peekskill Town Election.

PEEKSKILL, Wednesday, March 28.

The election for town officers held yesterday, resulted in the success of the Know-Nothings by majorities ranging from three to four hundred. Only two tickets were run—American and Fusion.

Rumor About Baker.

CAPE ISLAND, Wednesday, March 28.

It is reported here that BAKER, the murderer of POOLE, was landed at this point, and is now secreted in the woods. Our citizens have turned out for search.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28—9 P. M.

We had a few flakes of snow at noon. It is now clear, with the thermometer standing at 36° above zero.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, March 28.

The River is four feet and eight inches, and falling.

There are two inches of snow on the ground.

Departure of the Africa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Capt. HARRISON, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 146 passengers for Liverpool and 13 for Halifax. She takes out $779,000 in specie.

Cotton Factory Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The cotton factory belonging to SMITH, CUTLER & Co., in Amherst, N. H., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000.

No Signs of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 28—10 P. M.

We have no tidings of the steamer *Asia*, now 11½ days out from Liverpool. Wind Northwest.

Health Officer Confirmed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28.

Mr. THOMPSON has been confirmed as Health Officer, rumor says, by the casting vote of the President of the Senate.

The Liquor Law Vetoed in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 27.

Governor BARSTOWN, of Wisconsin, has vetoed the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

At the afternoon session of the Senate yesterday, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill for suppression of intemperance, was taken into consideration. The question was on the agreeing to the report of the Committee and referring the bill to a Select Committee to report complete.

The amendments offered and rejected in the Committee were renewed in the Senate. The motion to strike out the clauses providing for searching out, seizing and destroying "the critter," was voted down; Ayes, 10; Noes, 17.

There was then a protracted discussion on the motion to strike out the clause providing a distinct penalty for each offence, and a hard struggle to keep it in, but the motion finally prevailed.

Fixing the time for the law to go into operation was arranged without any debate, but by a close vote.

I think the bill will this afternoon be referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

UNUSUAL TENURE.

It takes but a few words to tell the story of to-day's proceedings in the Assembly. The bill to regulate the tenure of Church property was the special order, and as such was taken up and discussed the entire session. It was finally ordered to a third reading.

A MILL TAX.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a bill to levy a Mill Tax upon all the taxable property of the State, the proceeds to be paid into the General Fund.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

As a basis for banking had another consideration in the Senate this morning, lasting up to the hour for Executive session. Without arriving at any conclusion, the Committee reported progress.

EXECUTIVE SESSION,

Took place at 12 o'clock to-day, as per standing rule of the Senate. I hear it said that Dr. RICHARD H. THOMPSON, of this city, was confirmed as Health Officer of the port of New-York, and it is further said that the vote stood 14 to 14, and that the Lieutenant-Governor gave the scale a leaning to the Doctor.

No other nominations were acted on. J. B. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28.

The Senate this afternoon referred the Temperance bill to a Select Committee to report complete. The Committee is BISHOP, HOPKINS and HALSEY. The Senate refused to reconsider the vote fixing the 4th of July as the day for putting the bill in full operation. J. B. S.

Mr. Delavan's Reply to Mr. Chambers.

ALBANY, March 28, 1855.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

GENTLEMEN; I perceive there has been published in the *Journal* of Tuesday evening last some strictures on my conduct, over the signature of J. J. CHAMBERS. As I do not think the public would be edified, or the Temperance cause promoted, by any explanation I might offer, or defence set up in reply to the imputations brought forward against me by Mr. CHAMBERS, I shall not claim the privilege that I doubt not your sense of justice would grant me, of replying to anything personal to myself in his communication. But though I shall not claim this privilege, I trust you will do me the favor to publish in behalf of Mr. BURLEIGH, a letter from him, which will more effectually than anything I could say explain our relations and prevent his being, by the remarks of Mr. CHAMBERS, placed in a false position before the public.

I might, by publishing letters which have been received both from Chancellor WALWORTH and Mr. STERRING, of the Assembly, give equally satisfactory evidence to the public that there exists as little cause for imputing any serious misunderstanding, loss of confidence, or alienation of feeling between those gentlemen and myself, as between myself and Mr. BURLEIGH; but this does not seem necessary at present.

Respectfully yours, EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

[COPY.] ALBANY, March 19, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Mr. SCOVILL informed me that it had been reported that an attack was to be made upon you through the public press, and that it had been intimated that I was in some way to be a party in it. I trust it is not necessary for me to make any denial of this intimation. I have never, so far as I am aware, said or done anything that can justify it; and if your enemies are counting upon my aid in any such matter, they are "reckoning without their host." I can engage in no attack upon your character, for I believe you an upright and honest man. Such differences of opinion as may exist between us in relation to public matters, shall not blind me to what you have done for temperance, nor to the general excellence of your character, so as to lead me to disparage the one or assail the other. I shall not mix myself up in other people's quarrels, and if I am ever so unfortunate as to have one of my own with you, (which I trust may never be,) I can assure you that you will be the first person to know it.

I am too sincerely grateful to you for recent kindness, and I have known you too long to engage in any impeachment of your character or motives, for I feel such a course would be alike unjust to you and dishonorable to myself.

With cordial respect, I remain your friend,

JOHN H. BURLEIGH.

More Blood!—Two Men Shot!!

From the New-Orleans True Delta, March 21.

The Billiard room of the St. Charles Hotel was about 3 o'clock yesterday the scene of a bloody tragedy, in which two men lost their lives. Rumors in relation to the matter were various and somewhat contradictory, but as far as we could learn from the parties told us, the facts were as follows: WILLIAM HARRISON, better known as BILL HARRISON, had two or three years ago been a witness in the Theatre Alley murder case. In which a gentleman named JOHN DUFFY was implicated. In that affair, it will be remembered, a man named WAYNOUTH was killed, and another named GREEN was dangerously wounded. After a hearing of the case DUFFY was acquitted, but he had it in contemplation to prefer a charge against HARRISON for the testimony he had given in relation to the matter. They had frequently met since the occurrence in question, but no difficulty existed between them.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon they met on Gravier-street, at the southern side of the St. Charles Hotel, and getting into conversation, high words passed between them. In answer to something that DUFFY said, HARRISON called him a liar. DUFFY then attempted to strike HARRISON, some say he drew a pistol on him, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and commenced to fire at him. DUFFY then started to run, and ran into the St. Charles billiard saloon, closely pursued by HARRISON, who continued to fire at DUFFY. One of the balls took effect on DUFFY, and another on an innocent third party, Dr. HORATIO PARSONS, who happened to be in the billiard room at the time, and who, from all we could learn, was a stranger to HARRISON and DUFFY. DUFFY, after being shot, ran out of the billiard room to St. Charles-street, where he fell, and soon after expired, and Dr. PARSONS died from the injury received from his wound shortly afterwards. Gravier-street and the sidewalk a corpse. Such is the version of the bloody affair, as near as it was possible to gather the facts from the conflicting statements of the parties who were in and about the billiard room at the time.

During the evening there were a thousand and one versions of the affair in the mouths of as many different persons, one of which was that DUFFY commenced shooting first, and that after receiving his fatal wound from HARRISON's pistol and while running out of the billiard room towards the street, he, without turning round, fired over his shoulder at HARRISON, who was in pursuit, and killed Dr. PARSONS. On the street, and near to where DUFFY fell, a single barrel pistol, supposed to be his, was found, which had not been discharged.

A *post-mortem* examination was held yesterday on the bodies of PARSONS and DUFFY and one witness examined, when the investigation was postponed until this morning, when further testimony will perhaps be elicited.

Dr. PARSONS, the accidental victim in this unfortunate affair, was a native of TEXAS, and but 24 years of age. About two months ago he was married to Miss ANNIE JONES, the only daughter of Dr. JAMES JONES, who, till within a year or so, resided in the Fourth District of this city. Dr. PARSONS was a graduate of the Medical School of this city, and received his diploma but a few days since.

HARRISON, immediately after the shooting, surrendered himself to the police authorities. He was formerly a pilot on the river, and is at present the proprietor of two steamboat bars. Recently he has spent most of his time about the city, where he bears the reputation of a sporting character, or gambler.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDERERS IN THE TOMBS.

The Four Years Incarceration of Henri Carnal who murdered Rosseau in Dey-street—Visit among the Culprits—Their present Condition and Actions—The Penitent and Hardened Criminals on the same Corridor—The Case of Conner the Liverpool Sailor.

Yesterday, one of our special reporters visited the cells of the numerous persons now confined within the walls of the City Prison, upon indictments charging them with the crime of MURDER. As the semi-annual term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer is near at hand, and will probably dispose of this frightful Calendar of assassins before adjourning, the following sketch of the offenders will be found interesting at this time:

HENRI CARNEL, THE DEY-STREET MURDERER.

Many of our readers recollect the long confinement in the Centre-street marble Prison of BARR, the pirate, who murdered the captain and crew of a merchant ship, on the high seas, and COLT, the murderer of ADAMS, at the Granite Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street; but neither of them compare with the case of HENRI CARNEL, who deliberately murdered an old man in Dey-street, named ROSSEAU, and stabbed the two sons of deceased with the same dagger that pierced their father's heart. The crime was committed in the dead hour of night, and although the perpetrator effected an escape, his progress was checked by falling down an embankment and breaking his leg. He was subsequently arraigned for trial, and being poor, friendless, and unable to speak the English language, the Court assigned HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., as his counsel. Every effort within the human power of Mr. CLINTON was exerted in behalf of the prisoner, but the evidence against him was conclusive and the Jury rendered a verdict of *guilty*. The zeal of Mr. CLINTON was not the least dampened by this result, and notwithstanding the prosecution was represented by the late able and eloquent District Attorney, N. HOWDITCH BLUNT, he managed to note a bill of objections, sufficient, eventually, to obtain a *new trial* for the culprit, whom every man, woman and child pronounced guilty. The proceedings respecting the appeal for another trial were published at length in the DAILY TIMES, and the first action taken was by Judge HARRIS, of the Supreme Court, Albany, who granted a stay of proceedings some twelve hours prior to the time designated for the murderer's execution. The documents created great excitement at the time, in consequence of their being officially served upon Sheriff CARNLEY, *while he was in the act of preparing the doomed man to walk to the scaffold*, which had been erected in the rear of the main prison. The Sheriff was rather inclined to pay no attention to the mandate, but upon due reflection, and after long interviews with our City Judiciary and with District Attorney BLUNT, he resolved to obey the order. Finally the matter was carried to the Court of Appeals by Mr. CLINTON, argued on the bill of exceptions, and to the astonishment of all persons familiar with the affair, a new trial was unanimously granted. Term after term of the Oyer and Terminer has passed, and the Public Prosecutor being unable to find the principal witness, (who sailed for South America shortly after the murder,) CARNEL has not been noticed on the Calendars, and is now nearly *four years without setting his feet on the soil*, or breathing air, except through prison ventilators.

We learn that some action in regard to this criminal will be had during the approaching term of the Oyer and Terminer. The result will be looked for by the community with considerable anxiety. During the long incarceration of this man, he has remained very quiet, and has always avoided conversation with visitors. He has grown exceedingly fat and hearty, and having a strong propensity for pedestrianism, takes daily walks on the corridor, and is estimated to have *traveled several hundred miles* since his conviction. The keepers of the Prison speak in terms of commendation concerning the manner in which CARNEL has conducted himself for the long period of his confinement.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY POISON.

The Swedish sailor, named ANDREW WILLIAMS, who took the life of his wife by administering arsenic in her coffee, is closely confined in a cell near that of CARNEL. He was convicted of the crime during the October Session, and is now awaiting the result of an application by H. L. CLINTON, Esq., to the full bench of the Supreme Court for a new trial. The culprit appears buoyed up with an idea of success in this movement. He was under sentence of death, but that having passed, and should the Court refuse to grant the application, he will be resentenced by the Court next month.

SCHAPPENBURGH, WHO KILLED HIS MISTRESS.

The German named WILLIAM SCHAPPENBURGH, who became jealous of his mistress, Miss HELEN MEYERS, and plunged a dirk into her side, in September last, at No. 60 Greenwich-street, is apparently unconscious of the situation in which he is placed. The culprit is a singular-looking individual, unable to speak ten words of English. He has an unusual large head and constantly looks downward. An occasional visitor calls to see the accused, but he shows no disposition to be communicative to either an acquaintance or a stranger.

PETER M. LAWSON, THE BELGIAN.

We next saw the Belgian, PETER M. LAWSON, who took the life of JOHN O'NEAL, at a rum-hole in the First Ward on the night of 17th December last. This poor creature speaks the English language, and committed the fearful crime while on a spree, and drinking what the old tars term *reefers*. He says he was so inflated with those alcoholic beverages as to be half crazy. He is a stout, athletic man, with a good countenance, and has no doubt seen better days in his native land.

ENGLISHMAN WHO KILLED JOHN GILROY.

On the same tier there is another German for murder, who is unable to speak the English language. We allude to WM. EBBELER, who stands indicted for causing the death of JOHN GILROY last October, in Ninth-avenue, by shooting him in the head with a musket. This prisoner looks rather wildly, and latterly has given the Keepers considerable trouble. He acts very strange at times, and appears to imagine that some person is always talking about him and the offence he is charged with.

THE BURGLARS WHO SHOT A POLICE OFFICER.

In adjoining cells are two burglars named JAS RYAN and JUSTIN PATTEN, who are indicted for murdering Police Officer CAHILL, in the Eleventh Ward, in the month of September last. It is alleged these culprits were discovered breaking into a dwelling-house by the deceased officer, who attempted to secure them, and was shot dead on the spot. These men are two of the most hardened criminals now in the Tombs, and act similar to those of the "Saul and Howlett" gang that infested our City two or three years ago. PATTEN is termed by the Keepers a "hard customer," and he does not appear to appreciate the condition or the fate that awaits him. His confederate is also apparently void of all feeling in regard to the crime for which they will soon be placed at the bar of Justice to answer. RYAN was born in Ireland, and PATTEN in the United States. Each of the culprits have a father, sisters and brothers, living, who visit them quite often and endeavor to console them.

HAMMILL, THE UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE EMPLOYE.

The *employé* of the United States Bonded Warehouse, named TERENCE HAMMILL, who kicked his wife (ELIZA) to death at No. 39 Trinity-place, in January last, is quite reconciled, and does not deny the awful crime. Notwithstanding he had held a good situation at the Broad-street Bonded Warehouse, he was left penniless, and we are informed that his friends recently raised a fund sufficient to secure the legal services of HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., to defend him at the approaching trial.

A BOY INDICTED FOR MURDER.

A lad "young in years" but "old in sin," named EDWARD ALLEN, is the next culprit on the fearful list; he stands indicted for taking the life of an Irishman, named PATRICK QUINN, in Anthony-street, on the 5th of November last, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a large knife. This unfortunate boy is the son of JAMES ALLEN, deceased, who was at one period a policeman in the Third Ward. The family is of the first respectability and an uncle—URIAH ALLEN—of the prisoner, residing in Jersey City, is endeavoring to intercede for the juvenile, with the hope of getting him off, and sending him to a foreign land.

THE CONFLICT WITH WEAPONS ON BOARD THE PACKET-SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR.

The case of a Liverpool sailor, named THOMAS CONNOR, who has been confined in the Tombs for the past *twelve weeks*, seems to be deserving of sympathy. CONNER has been a voyager between New-York and Liverpool for the last fifteen years, and when on board of the packet-ship *James Foster, Jr.*, last January, getting ready to put to sea, he (CONNER) was struck in the head with a slung-shot by Mr. CROSS, the second mate. During an interview with CONNER, he assured our reporter that he merely stabbed CROSS in *self-defence*, and was then dragged to the station-house, thence to the City Prison, where he has since been held in durance vile to await the result of the mates injuries. During the *melée* CROSS shot at CONNOR with a revolver, and one ball took effect in the upper part of his cheek, mangling the flesh in a frightful manner, and was only extracted a few days ago by Dr. COVIL. It seems rather singular that CONNOR, *who was first attacked*, should have thus been incarcerated for weeks and months, and the mate allowed to sail in the steamer *Pacific* for Europe. The matter will no doubt receive the immediate attention of the Court during the coming week, and if the statement of CONNOR be true, there is no doubt but he will at once receive a discharge from his loathsome cell.

THE ALLEGED MURDERERS OF POOLE.

The two noted pugilists named JAMES TURNER and MCLAUGHLIN *alias* PARGENE, having been indicted as principals with LEWIS BAKER, in the murder of BILL POOLE, are kept confined in seperate cells, to avoid their communicating together. PARGENE appears bold, while TURNER looks haggard and care-worn. They will probably be arraigned next Tuesday to answer the terrible crime.

In closing our account of these offenders we desire to acknowledge our thanks to Mr. GRAY, the Warden, JOHN WHITMORE, the Clerk and CHAS. HOOPLE, Keeper of the City Prison, for the facilities extended to our Reporter in obtaining the necessary information.

RECAPITULATION OF THE OFFENDERS.

1. WM. SCHAPPENBURGH.
2. PETER M. LAWSON.
3. WM. EBBELER.
4. JAMES RYAN.
5. JUSTIN PATTEN.
6. TERENCE HAMMILL.
7. EDWARD ALLEN.
8. HENRI CARNEL.
9. ANDREW WILLIAMS.
10. THOMAS CONNOR.*
11. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, alias "Pargene."
12. JAMES TURNER.

* See explanation in this man's case.

ONSLAUGHT ON THE CYPRIANS.

Exhibition at the Mayor's Office.

Crowds were attracted to the Mayor's Office yesterday, as well by the public notification of the fact, as by the open parade of *forty-one* frail specimens of the weaker sex through the streets of our City, from the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, accompanied by the Police and Captains of those Stations, who arrested the parties pursuant to the instructions issued by the Mayor on Tuesday.

An expectant crowd awaited their arrival. Some who are habitually and constitutionally prone to feast their morbid appetite by witnessing and gloating over scenes of depravity, and the worst phases of human character, were prominent and anxious spectators of this novel exhibition. Others who, either having shared in the profits or pleasures of the guilty ones, were from personal considerations by no means indifferent lookers on. Others, too, there were, who witnessed that scene with poignant regret, who in their inmost souls lamented the fate of these poor erring creatures, and breathed forth a silent but earnest prayer that this step toward outward reform might lead also to the reclamation of the wretched beings against whom this crusade is commenced.

Forty-one females were brought before Justice OSBORNE, by Captains TUNNULL and KIEGHER and their respective officers. From the Eighth Ward, fifteen entered the office in single file, headed by Capt. TUNNULL, who was in a short time followed by Capt. KIEGHER of the Fourteenth Ward, with a retinue of 26. The ages of the parties arrested varied from 16 to 40; most of them were quite young, and were natives of the United States, England, Ireland and Germany, respectively. Their appearance was as diversified as their number, and comported with the idea generally entertained of such characters. Many of them, habituated by a course of prodigacy and exposure to such a scene as was enacted yesterday, met it unblushingly, and inwardly laughed at the futile attempt about to be made to effect their reformation. Many, who, though not serious in the ways of evil, and had yet the finer sense sensibilities of woman's birthright, felt their degradation—trembled in and prostrate themselves; but who was to help the poor Magdalenes by the hand?—who undertake the task of exulting within them a horror of their guilty career, and hold out hopes that by a future amendment, the past would be forgotten, and they would again become good members of the community! The tears, perhaps of true penitence flowed in vain and unheeded; and the yearnings after the opportunity of once again walking in the paths of virtue were succeeded by that obduracy too often the precursor of a life of total abandonment. Finally, there were specimens of those who had just passed the Rubicon and *stept* over the threshold of criminality, whose thoughts reverted to abroad (a few brief months since) when, happy in the possession of friends and home, they knew not guilt,—whose feelings and sentiments were not yet blunted by contact with vice, and could be easily induced to change their lives—these too, felt deeply impressed with a sense of shame and humiliation at their fallen condition, with a gloomy retrospect to look back on, and not a vista of hope to gleam through their dark and devious future course.

A mother succeeded in procuring the discharge of an unfortunate daughter upon promising Judge OSBORNE that she would take her home from the City. Seven others were dismissed in consequence of the officers being unable to substantiate any charge against them, one of whom we were informed was arrested (despite her protestations of being a married woman and innocent of any crime), immediately after leaving the cars, and forcibly brought to the Station-House.

But one feeling seemed to pervade the well disposed persons who witnessed the scene—that of profound pity for the poor victims of crime and regret that some other mode of reformation could not be adopted, than indiscriminately consigning all to the Penitentiary, where evil associations and the conviction that they are more sinned against than sinning, will send them forth again when their term of imprisonment shall have expired, if not more hardened, but little improved.

Strictures were very freely passed upon the summary and arbitrary manner in which they were dealt with, as no examination whatever was granted them before committal.

The following is the list of the persons arrested, who were severally dealt with as set forth after their names:

	Names.	Residence.	Calling.	How Time long in? Yrs.	Mos.
1.	Frances Loudon	69 Green	Prostitute	—	9
2.	Mrs Wade	6 Clinton	Prostitute	—	9
3.	Mary Christie	128 Mercer	Prostitute	—	9
4.	Frances Hatch	128 Mercer	Prostitute	—	9
5.	Louisa Lathrop	76 Mercer	Prostitute	—	10
6.	Anna Thomas	Crosby st	Prostitute	—	6
7.	Ellen Spicer	Crosby st	Prostitute	—	6
8.	Adelaide Webb	Varick st	Prostitute	—	6
9.	E. Williams	W. Broadway	Prostitute	—	6
10.	Emma Taylor	Crosby st	Prostitute	1	—
11.	Josephine Herr	do do	Prostitute	1	—
12.	Catharine Myers	do do	Prostitute	—	6
13.	Margaret Greenwood	Laurens-st	Prostitute	—	6
14.	Eliza Anderson	Eighth-st	Prostitute	—	6
	FROM FOURTEENTH WARD.				
15.	Margaret Jackson		Prostitute	2	—do'd
16.	Emma Ragan		Prostitute	—	do'd
17.	Mary Robinson		Prostitute	—	do'd
18.	Margaret Foley		Prostitute	—	do'd
19.	Catharine Sanford		Prostitute	—	do'd
20.	Mary A. Stevenson		Prostitute	—	do'd
21.	Catharine Dunn		Prostitute	—	do'd
22.	Ann Gorman		Prostitute	—	do'd
23.	Harriet Shaeffer		Prostitute	—	do'd
24.	Ann G mson		Prostitute	—	6
25.	Sarah Potter		Prostitute	—	6
26.	Mary Kelly		Prostitute	—	6
27.	Elizabeth Irwin		Prostitute	—	1
28.	Sarah Jones		Prostitute	—	6
29.	Bridget Clancy		Prostitute	—	3
30.	Mary Deane		Prostitute	—	6
31.	Mary Thompson		Prostitute	—	10
32.	Johanna O'Brien		Prostitute	5	—
33.	Catharine Cook		Prostitute	1	—
34.	Mary Linden		Prostitute	1	—
35.	Mary Smith		Prostitute	1	—
36.	Anna Squires		Prostitute	—	6
37.	Mary Dunn		Prostitute	1	—
38.	Mary Owens		Prostitute	1	—
39.	Sarah Brown		Prostitute	1	—
40.	Mary Mitchell		Prostitute	2	—

* Refused to tell.

Broadway was entirely deserted by night-walkers last night.

STORMING A DUTCHMAN'S CASTLE.

Capture of Eight Rowdies.

"When Dutch meet Dutch,
Then flows the *Lager Bier!*"

Yesterday afternoon an exciting scene occurred at the Lower Police Court, before Justice CONNOLLY, in relation to a bloody battle at the lager bier and grocery establishment of a German named JOHN G. TEITGEN, corner of Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue. It appears from the evidence of the proprietor, that a gang of up-town bullies entered his premises for the purpose of adjusting matters concerning a challenge for a prize fight between PETER FERGUSON and DOMINICK CARROLL. The proceedings did not exactly suit TEITGEN, and he exclaimed, in broken English, "You d—n sporters, vot for you cum in my shop to raise de tevil for? I vant you to go out or I get von (one) officer." To this command the rowdies replied, "Shut up, you ——, or we'll storm yer shanty; we won't do nothin' else." The Dutchman became greatly excited, and when about to take measures to remove his obnoxious customers, the "boys" were true to their word, and sure enough *stormed the castle* with great violence. Decanters and bottles were hurled in all directions, oil cans were upset, gin and whisky casks damaged, and entire window-sashes were smashed. During the affray, the poor Dutchman received several cuts and stabs in his face, and was *minus* a finger, that some of the outlaws severed with a beef-knife. Upon this state of facts becoming known, Justice CONNOLLY acted with commendable promptness, and committed eight of the desperadoes to the Tombs, in default of $300 bail each. They gave their names as DOMINICK CARROLL, THOMAS RILEY, WILLIAM TRAVIS, (an ex-policeman,) PETER FERGUSON, JOHN NICHOLS, THOMAS O'DONNELL, JOHN STEWART and GEORGE WHITNEY.

☞ Mr. JAMES T. BRADY is announced to deliver a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, this evening, on "The Influence of Useful Inventions to Social Life." The Institute lectures are free to all.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.

Charter or No Charter—Meeting Against the Proposed Municipal Organization.

A meeting of the "Independent Citizens" of the ancient and respectable village of Hoboken was held last (Wednesday) night, in POLLOCK'S Hotel, pursuant to a public call inviting them to a public demonstration of their opposition to the measure. There was a very large attendance.

Mr. FRANKLIN B. CARPENTER was chosen Chairman.

Mr. CHARLES T. PERRY was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the assemblage, and was followed by

Mr. SPINNMAN, a German, who said he was requested to address them in a language in which he was not fluent, nor under his power. He came forward to state what had been done at the meeting of German citizens of this village, which had been held last night. They were laboring under a difficulty. He might be again pardoned if he could not explain himself as well as he could wish, but his heart was with the United States; his heart was for America, and so was the heart of every German in the whole village, and in the whole United States. And if they had kept a different meeting of none but Germans, it was because a great many of them could not follow this discussion in English. That was the idea, although they had no national feeling. They did not think they were Germans in coming here to the United States; they came here for the purpose of becoming American citizens. It was concluded in the German meeting last night that they should be willing to vote against the Charter; if it had been open to every one to say whether he was or not in favor of the Charter, and the general sensation was that they would vote against it. [Applause.]

After an interval of some minutes, during which several gentlemen were called for,

Mr. JOHN M. BOARD, in compliance with the calls of many of the audience, rose and said: The object of the meeting having been already stated by the Chair, it was now for them to consider whether they should adopt the proposed Charter or not. He stood before them as an opponent of that Charter, and for reasons which he would endeavor to explain. The proposal for this Charter originated from the opposition to Mr. STEVENS' recent project about the public school. The school project was defeated, and out of that rose the present Charter. The original Charter differed from this—it was conceived in anger—it came into this breathing world covered with sin and corruption. And so would was public opinion opposed to it, that no man but the conspirators dared to come forward and avow his paternity. There was not a man in Hoboken who dared to come forward and advocate this Charter openly and on its merits. If, instead of being a mere *brute fulmen*, it would assert charges of corruption, they were then not a man found to support it on that ground. There was a representative from this City called Board; the term in the leases of that Charter

The Adjustment of the Black Warrior Case.

From the Washington Union, March 26.

In consequence of the persistent misrepresentations by a few journals of the present condition of the *Black Warrior* case, we have procured access to the late dispatches in the State Department from the Spanish Government at Madrid, and proceed to give to which of the substance thereof as will free the subject of all doubt or uncertainty.

On the 21st of February, 1855, the Spanish Minister of State, Mr. LUZURIAGA communicated to Mr. PERRY, acting Charge at Madrid, the result of the new examination of the facts and circumstances of the *Black Warrior* case which he had recently announced to the Cortes that his Government had determined to make. He says, that "of the documents relative to this examination, that which in the first degree has fixed the attention of the Government has been the dispatch of Mr. MARCY, which Mr. SOULE was pleased to communicate in the conference which took place on the 5th of December last. Its perusal left on the minds of the ministers of her Majesty the impression that, in setting about the fulfillment of the laws applicable to the case of the *Black Warrior*, the authorities at the Havana did not take into account the importance of certain antecedents, which—though on account of their own vicious and illegal nature, they did not invalidate the efficacy of these laws—were nevertheless, from the fact of their having existed for a considerable period without correction, a sufficient reason for modifying the effects of the provisions infringed." The dispatch alluded to by the Spanish minister is the answer of Mr. MARCY to the positions taken in regard to the *Black Warrior* affair by Mr. CALDERON when the case was first presented; and the "antecedents" alluded to were made the grounds of an argument by Mr. MARCY against the positions of Mr. CALDERON, the conclusion by means of which the present Minister of State fully concedes. In further announcing to our Charge the conclusions to which the Spanish Government has come, Mr. LUZURIAGA proceeds to say that "the first is, that the officers of the Custom House at the Havana and the consignees of the *Black Warrior* were agreed in the understanding that the manifest of this vessel, in its particulars, or at least, its continual arrivals in transit from one point to another of the United States, should be written with the formula, *in ballast*, whether in effect she was really in ballast or was only conveying merchandise in transit." He adds: "It is also true that, by a like understanding between the officers of the Custom-House and the consignees, the practice had been adopted of asking for and obtaining the clearance of the vessel a short time before her arrival at the Havana." Having conceded these two points, which were pressed with prominent earnestness by Mr. MARCY, the Spanish Minister concludes: "It not appearing, therefore, that any harm has been caused to the public revenue, and the will and intention to cause it not having existed, the conditions of a crime are lacking, and lacking, also, consequently, the basis on which could be justified the confiscation or any penalty against the captain and consignees."

The Spanish Minister next concedes the correctness of Mr. MARCY's position in regard to the right of the officers of the *Black Warrior* to rectify their manifest within twelve hours, counted not from and after the issue of the clearance, but from the arrival of the vessel at the port of Havana, and the presentation of the manifest. He admits that, "on account of the exercise of this right having been denied them, without which they would have put themselves right according to the regulations, an infringement appeared existing which legally would have ceased to exist." In recognizing these truths, the Spanish Minister says his Government renders justice the tribute which it will never deny to it. "This appreciation," adds the Minister, "of the case of the *Black Warrior* gives cause for the determination which the Government of Her Majesty has adopted of repairing the damages occasioned to American citizens by dispositions which it has not found in conformity to strict justice, hoping that the Government of Washington, as well as the interested persons themselves, in proving these damages, will keep present the same principles of equity, disinterestedness and impartiality which have induced the Spanish Government to indemnify them. I have, then, the honor to manifest to you, for the information of your Government, that her Majesty's Government is now ready to satisfy the damages in question as soon as the proper account shall be presented and its amount approved in the usual form."

It will be recollected that in demanding reparation for the injuries and wrongs in this case our Government insisted on some decisive mark of displeasure on the part of the Spanish Government towards the functionaries at Havana who had participated in the outrage. On this point the Sp

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER FROM HORACE MANN.

Presbyterian Colleges—Yale and Princeton—Methodist Colleges—Presbyterian Colleges—Presbyterianism in the Methodist—Roman Catholic Colleges—Jesuits and Oratorian Colleges—Education in Washington.

CINCINNATI, February, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This [letter] gives the number, the endowments and wealth of colleges; but does not show by what they were founded, or what they should be. This is verily like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. I propose to show how, when, and with what intentions our colleges were founded, and are carried on. I cannot do this in great detail, but perhaps sufficiently to throw some light on the bare figures.

1. *As to Time.*—The census says there are 230 colleges in the United States, and I believe it to be very nearly correct. Now, it is important to know in what order these have grown up. I cannot ascertain precisely the foundation of all the new colleges; but in round numbers the following is the order of time:

Colleges founded prior to 1700	3
Colleges founded between 1700 and 1750	1
Colleges founded between 1750 and 1800	24
Colleges founded between 1800 and 1820	25
Colleges founded between 1820 and 1840	100
Colleges founded between 1840 and 1855	86

It will be seen that from 1820 to the present time, there has been a perfect mania for colleges—no less than 100 having been founded in twenty years! The mania now runs chiefly towards Medical, Law and Female Colleges—the charters for which seem to be granted, like patents for medicine, under a popular belief that diseases can be cured by law, and women educated by charter! In the air city of Cincinnati we have *five* medical colleges. We can choose whether we will be cured, by law, with *all* medicines, with *safest* medicines, with *no* medicine at all—or, by the potent strength of *steam!*

2. *Of the Foundations of Colleges.*—Great stress is laid on the endowments of colleges, but I think without much reason. In the middle ages a learned monk and his colleagues opened a college in a great barn, and thousands flocked to him. You may depend on it, that where there is genius and learning, there will be willing hearers; and where there is a mere semblance of learning, without genius, there will be no hearers. Laws cannot charter genius, nor wealth create learning. The sooner the world knows this the better. Think of some ignorant Legislature undertaking to create a college, or some stupid professor sleeping under the splendid endowments of Harvard, attempting to draw Young America round him! But let me proceed.

Yale College was founded by the gift of a few books, presented by some poor clergymen; and afterwards received some aid from Governor YALE and Bishop BERKELEY. It was never, however, properly speaking, endowed. New-Jersey College (Princeton) was founded by Governor BELCHER, as a seminary of "*Religion and Learning.*" Gov. BELCHER also gave it his library of about 500 volumes. This college has had no endowment except what it has begged from the public—yet it is one of the most thorough and useful institutions of learning in America. I need not proceed further to show the general fact that nine-tenths of American colleges have been founded expressly as *religious* institutions, and they are now mainly supported by religious sects. Indeed, what sane man can think of separating religion from learning? It is impossible, according to the principles of national being. When a country ceases to have religion, it will go into dissolution; and when it ceases to conform to the religion it has, there will be a conflict which will destroy its civil structure, and cause a new one to rise on its ruins. What then is to be done? Just what we have done. Give religion its just influence; but let it be through *voluntary modes of action.* Thus we have nearly all our colleges in the hands of sects—though the education is not really sectarian. Thus:

	Colleges.	Theo. Sch'ls.
Presbyterian	40	17
Congregational	11	6
Lutheran	3	3
Episcopal	8	3
Methodist	16	—
Baptist	16	10
Roman Catholic	19	17
Unitarian	2	1
State and Nothingarian	25	—

From the above table it will be seen that the Presbyterians have (of all forms) 51 colleges, and 25 Theological Seminaries; or nearly one-half of the whole, under Sectarian influence.

The Methodists do not seem to have had any College in the United States prior to 1835. Previously to that time, they generally fostered an uneducated Ministry, who might be like the poor fishermen of Galilee, in one thing, if not in another. Recently, however, the Methodists have become zealous in the good work of education, and desire rather to imitate Paul the scholar, than Peter the fisherman.

The attempt to make a College or University which shall get along without Religion, has been tried several times, and in each instance most signally failed. The University of Virginia was one instance. If there was ever a man who could succeed in such a scheme, it was Mr. JEFFERSON. Yet even he utterly failed. The University of Virginia is now completely under Christian influences. The trial was made in Transylvania University, (Lexington,) by Dr. HOLLEY, nominally Unitarian, but really nothing. The moment his views were exposed he fell, and the College fell. The Presbyterian College, at Danville, has fallen heir to the former glory of Transylvania.

The Roman Catholic Colleges are quite peculiar. They are as completely European as if they had never crossed the Atlantic. Teachers, modes of instruction and principles, are all European. At least, if there be any exception I have not seen it. Of the 173 persons who compose the Faculties of 19 Roman Catholic Colleges, 108 are Jesuits. The Colleges at St. Louis, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, Mobile and New-York, are conducted and taught by Jesuits. Their mode of education is quite peculiar, and partakes very much of the Mediæval ideas. They have much more of French and German literature, metaphysics and belles lettres, than they have of solid science. It is showy rather than profound.

In Ohio we have two Colleges which are rather anti-scriptural; but which have attracted no small share of popular attention. These are Oberlin and Antioch. Oberlin was founded on the principle of *teaching both sexes and all colors, and rejecting the use of the heathen classics.* It has had great success, and given a very good education to a great number of persons. It has averaged about 500 students; about one-third of whom are female, and many are colored. Some of the most prominent speakers on Abolition and Women's Rights have come from Oberlin.

Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Green County, is founded on very nearly the same ideas; though I do not know whether they receive colored people. It has only been founded about a year; but has 300 students, and promises to have double that number in the coming year. It is sustained by the Society of "Christians," who are generally Unitarians, and hence their choice of Mr. MANN for President, who had a broad reputation, and yet was in a great degree independent of the regular conservative sects. Mr. MANN will never be anything else than a brilliant thinker and writer,—though in the last point very exaggerated in style. But he will never make the impression in Ohio which he has done in Massachusetts.

There is a College wanting in this country. I should call it an American College. We want a College on the same general *form* as our old Colleges; but which discards what is obsolete, and embraces the ideality of American institutions. Such a College should have *five* classes instead of four. It should teach the whole scientific structure and functions of the developed physical creation; the philosophy of language and history; the structure and functions of American Government; the science of society, and the metaphysics of the New Testament.

Oberlin has attempted the ideality of American liberty; but it has made it ultra. The mixture of the races will never answer with the Anglo-Saxons, who are naturally exclusive, and tolerate no forced familiarity.

We are on the eve of great revolutions in Education. There is no part of our social system so behind the real wants of the American mind—of our high duties, and of our coming destiny—as our means and modes of Education. We want a higher Education for Mind, Morals and Manners.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE PAPAL CONSPIRACY EXPOSED AND PROTESTANTISM DEFENDED, in the light of Reason, History, and Scripture. By Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D. Boston: STEARNS & Co. 12mo., 432 pages, price $1 25 to $1.

Men of taste must not conclude because of the profusion of gold leaf on the back, and the gilded emblems on the sides of this book, that it is a catchpenny. The fact that Dr. BEECHER, of Boston, is its author, will, indeed, be convincing proof on this point for those who get through with its title-page. It is creditable to the author's high reputation, as a logical essay, is written in the right spirit—thoughtfully, calmly, and earnestly—and is adapted for popular and general use. Those who seek windy declamation or raving eloquence to make Rome howl, will not find it; but those who choose to see the stoutest arguments against Popery arrayed by a master-hand, and so put that the most unlearned may appreciate them, will prize it highly.

SCOTTISH SONGS, BALLADS AND POEMS. By HEW AINSLIE, author of the "Ingle Side," "On wi' the Tartan," "River o' Lock Ryan," &c. New-York: Redfield.

These are heart-stirring songs, written in the dialect that the author spoke when a boy—the language of SCOTT and BURNS. The author is now, and has been for thirty years, a "Far West" man, and the sound of such songs coming up from the busy fields he has cultivated, and out from such thick forests as he has been cutting, is an earnest that when America "gets time," we shall not lack creditable poetry. We have waited a month to get in a specimen of the author's wares—one brick from his structure—but we give it up in despair, owing to that everlasting "crowd upon our columns."

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE STAGE. By WILLIAM B. WOOD. Philadelphia: HENRY CAREY BAIRD. 12 mo., 477 pages.

Months ago this volume had reached its third thousand, and how much higher it has since run, we do not know. Its popularity, however, is not at all unaccountable. Mr. WOOD was formerly director of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria theatres, and in these Recollections he embraces notices of actors, authors and auditors in these several places, during a period of 40 years. He is gossipy and very communicative of what were secrets in their day. A portrait representing the author as one of fine appearance, now "in the sere and yellow leaf," accompanies the volume, which is got up in BAIRD'S unexceptionable style.

THE BELLS: A Collection of Chimes. By T. B. A. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

Many pleasant poems beside "The Bell," are here produced by a young author. They are all creditable, and some of unusual merit. In some it is easy enough to perceive what poets the young poet most fancies, in others we see T. B. A. only, and these, to our taste, are much the best. Marks of youth are evident about the book—some of them we hope will never wear off,—some will, to the author's advantage, with advancing age. The dedication is a model of beauty and propriety. It is simply "*To my Mother.*" We shall expect to hear again from T. B. A., and his notes, if they fulfill the promise of these first, will be always welcome.

PETITE HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE. A l'usage des Ecoles et con Familles. Par PETER PARLEY. Philadelphie: E. H. BUTLER BY Co.

Yankee boys and girls will long to know French enough to see through their foreign veil the gossipping stories about Universal History, of Peter Parley, who, not content with captivating the hearts of all young folks that speak and hear English, has turned to snatching the affections of the little "Parlez Vous." This is one of a series of books of the sort by Mr. GOODRICH—the *Histoire D'Amerique* and *Geographie Elémentaire* being published in the same neat style, by the same house.

A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. By Cardinal LAMBRUSCHINI. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co. 12mo., 396 pages.

This treatise was written in 1842 and dedicated to Cardinal FRANSONI. The Catholic Church will welcome its republication at this moment. It is translated from the French by Mrs. J. SADLIER, and the Latin extracts from the Fathers are put into English by a clergyman. Besides the Polemical treatise, this volume has a History of the Doctrine by Father FELIX, S. J., a Discourse by St. ALPHONSO LIGUORI, the Letters Apostolic of Pope PIUS IX., and Cardinal WISEMAN'S Pastoral.

BLACKWOOD for February is capital. The best political article is the first, reviewing the source of danger to England. The "Story of the Campaign" is continued; it is one of the best stories of the Campaign that we meet. BARNUM is reviewed and BULWER appreciated in this number.

Dr. A. S. Wright.

MONDAY, March 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your editorial on the California news, published this morning, the impression conveyed to the public is, that Dr. A. S. WRIGHT had attempted to evade the consequence of his imposition. As an act of justice, can I ask the publication of the accompanying card which appeared in the San Francisco Journal of Feb. 27. By so doing, you would greatly gratify many friends.

Yours, G.

DR. WRIGHT'S CASE.

We have been requested to publish the following:

In consideration of the rumors that Dr. WRIGHT has left the city, &c., &c., they (friends to do so, the undersigned publicly [illegible] that the [illegible] much regret, and [illegible] GIFT [illegible] and that [illegible] which [illegible] the transactions of his Bank, have been submitted to the [illegible] and found correct, and that at an early day

C. L. WEBB,
A. BARADUEV, United States [illegible]

CASE OF JUDGE LOUDON.

Judges Loving and Culcheth over Lower School—How the Resolutions of Sympathy were Received.

Inasmuch as speculations have been given to the public, as passed by the "Assembly of the Dane Law School," of which we are members, which resolutions we hold were illegally passed by the arbitrary action of a number of persons, who were not a majority of the School, we wish to make a plain statement of facts.

The Assembly is a society meeting every Friday evening, organized like a Legislative body, and subjected by its Constitution to parliamentary rules. It is composed of all members of the Law School who wish to take part in it. It is a fundamental rule of this body, the express condition on which it is permitted to meet, that it shall not allow the subject of Slavery to be introduced into its debates. On Friday, March 9, at the first meeting of the term, resolutions were introduced by a member from Missouri expressing the regret of the students at parting with Judge LOUDON, and complaining in strong terms of the "tyrannical and ungenerous" conduct of the Board of Overseers in regard to him. The objection was at once taken that the Assembly was not the place in which to introduce them, that a meeting of the students, specially called, was necessary; *first*, because the Assembly, which had often declared itself a different body from the Law School, had never been under Judge LOUDON, and *secondly*, because they could not be discussed there without introducing the subject of Slavery. They failed to be passed that evening.

The next Friday, March 16, those resolutions were withdrawn, and a member from Massachusetts introduced others substantially the same, which are before the public. The same objections were taken to these, and they failed to pass in consequence of a strenuous opposition called forth by an effort to subject them to the previous question, with the avowed design of preventing any discussion. After the Assembly had adjourned, which it is obliged to do at 10 o'clock, their friends undertook to pass them in what they declared was a "meeting of the students," though it had not been legally called. The Chair was taken by a student from Alabama, who refused to listen to any motion from the opposition, and amid the utmost confusion, put the question on the resolutions, and declared them carried. This was received with cheers by the friends of the resolutions, but the opponents protested against it as illegal, and it appeared to the actors themselves such a farce that they agreed to adjourn till the next afternoon, but no meeting was then held.

During the ensuing week much excitement prevailed, and the determination to override all parliamentary rules was freely expressed. In the course of the week, one of the Professors publicly requested the students to abstain from any expression of censure upon the action of the Board of Overseers. The same Professor also addressed a note, of the same purport, to the Speaker of the Assembly, which was entrusted for delivery to the Janitor. That officer, failing to find the Speaker, delivered it on Thursday evening, March 22, to one of the friends of the resolutions, at his request, he stating that he was going to the Speaker's room that evening, and would deliver it to him. The Speaker was in his room at this time, and until about 11 o'clock on Friday morning. It was placed in his room on Friday, after he was known to have left it for the day, and the boast was made that he "had not received it and should not." The Senior Professor also sent a note of a similar character to the Assembly, which was delivered to the Speaker, through the Clerk, at the meeting on Friday, the 23d. This the Speaker declined to notice. The Clerk stated to the Assembly that he had such a note from Professor PARKER, but it was voted, amid loud outcries, that it should not be read, and when the Librarian, to whom it was returned by the Clerk, attempted to read it, it was violently snatched from his hand by a member from Missouri, and retained till near the close of the meeting.

At this meeting on the 23d, from the very outset, every one not known to be in favor of the resolutions was refused a hearing. Another series of resolutions was attempted to be introduced, designed to conciliate all parties by omitting any censure of the Board of Overseers. These, too, were refused a hearing. To this arbitrary treatment the opposition would not submit, and after a long contest, the Speaker being unwilling to disregard every right of the opponents of the resolutions, withdrew, and called to the Chair a member from Illinois, who had no such scruples. The Clerk was ordered, in defiance of all rights and rules, to call the roll. This he refused to do, and with a protest against this arbitrary action, resigned his office. Another member was called upon to act as Clerk, but he, though a friend of the resolutions, denied the validity of any election otherwise than by ballot. A member from North Carolina was, however, found willing to act as Clerk. This individual proceeded to call the roll amidst such confusion that it was impossible to get at the sense of the meeting. The opposition, whenever amid the uproar one of their names was heard, refused to vote, or protested against the right of those persons to call their names. In this way the resolutions were declared to be carried.

The Speaker now took the Chair, and business was resumed, the first transaction being an election of Clerk by ballot—a virtual acknowledgment, it will be noticed, of the unlawful nature of the previous election.

In short, whatever action was taken upon the resolutions, was taken in defiance of all rules, in a body professing to be governed by parliamentary rules; against the injunction of the Faculty from whom alone that body derives its existence. It was taken without discussion, when the Chair was occupied by one who avowed his intention to recognize no opponent of the resolutions, and when there was no Clerk at the desk; and finally it was taken by a mere minority of the students. It is left to the public to say whether such resolutions can be fairly regarded as expressing the sense of the Dane Law School.

OPPONENTS OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, March 26, 1855.

Suicide of a Boston Bank-Teller.

The Boston papers of yesterday publish accounts of the suicide, on Tuesday, of THOMAS H. HOOPER, the Paying-Teller of the Merchants' Bank. The story of the cause is told in substance as follows: It seems that in examining the Teller's "cash account" on Monday, the President was induced, in consequence of the presence of an unusual amount of bills of one or two other Banks, to question him with regard to the matter. The Teller replied that his cash was correct, and, upon examination, his account with the Bank was found to be so. The President was at the Bank early on Tuesday morning, being still suspicious that all was not right, and renewed the inquiry of Mr. HOOPER why it was that he had on hand so large an amount of the bills of the Grocers' and Atlantic Banks. The reply was not entirely satisfactory, and Mr. HOOPER seemed displeased that the matter should be pressed, in view of the fact that his "cash account" had been found to be correct. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning. Mr. HAVEN said his duty as President demanded a close inquiry, and Mr. HOOPER replied that this was true, and expressed the hope that the inquiry would be pursued without delay. He seemed cheerful about the matter.

At the close of this conversation, and without returning to his desk, he left the Bank, and nothing was heard of him until about 10½ o'clock, when the porter found his lifeless body suspended from a beam in the cellar of the Bank building. The porter, greatly frightened, and without having recognized the body, informed the Directors of the Bank that a "man had hung himself in the cellar." It appears, that immediately upon leaving the Bank, he proceeded to a store on Commercial-street, purchased a clothes line, and with it returned to the basement of the Bank. He doubled the cord, and having made a noose in one end, tied the other to a beam in the ceiling. The latter thus adjusted, he got upon a stool, tied his legs fast, put his neck in the noose, and allowed his body to suspend. Three strands of the rope were found to be broken, and it is supposed that this was occasioned by the first shock.

Inquiry was now instituted as to the presence of so large a number of the bills of other Banks, and it is supposed that on Monday afternoon, when Mr. HOOPER knew that the cash was to be examined by the Directors, he obtained, on certified checks, through the agency of a broker, Mr. AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, the sum of $60,000 from the Atlantic Bank, and an equal sum from the Grocers' Bank. It was also ascertained that he borrowed some $20,000 from others. Mr. HOOPER was 49 years old. He leaves a wife and three children. He had been connected with the "Merchants' Bank for a period of twenty-four years.

Coroner SUTTON summoned a Jury of Inquest over the body.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Colyer Mission Meeting.

LECTURE BY DR. M'ELHENNEY.

A lecture on the physical and moral characteristics of the Celtic and Saxon races was delivered last night in the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, before a large and intelligent audience, by Dr. MCELHENNEY. This subject, he said, was of vast importance, inasmuch as it was only second to the great problem of religion, and involved the issue as to whether or not the Celt or Saxon should rule America. In the one case Christianity would be preserved as the great characteristic of American liberty; in the other Paganism and practical infidelity would be the predominant powers. The only natural division of men was into the three lines marked out by nature—the carnivorous, herbivorous and omnivorous. If we looked at the map, we found that the races living entirely on vegetable products inhabited the luxuriant tropical or temperate climates. The carnivorous were confined to the extreme northern regions. The central parallel of races was bounded by the limits of the temperate zone. All people living within the parallel exhibited common anatomical characteristics, and possessed languages which bore a common analogy. In the northern parallel there was a different race; and so with the southern. The same principle held good with regard to the New World as well as the Old. The moral characteristics of the different races were exhibited likewise in the different classes of animals inhabiting the same parallels. The Celtic head bore an anatomical resemblance to the gutter animals living on vegetables; the Saxon facial development corresponded with the carnivorous, because the Saxon belonged naturally to the carnivorous parallel. This was illustrated by a series of beautiful drawings. The ancient Egyptian and the Hindoo resembled the modern Celt in their cranial conformation. NAPOLEON, the highest specimen of the Celtic type, whose ancestors were Cisalpine Gauls, between whom and the Gauls or Celts there was an identity, afforded a striking contrast to the normal specimen of the Saxon. In the Celt the brain was large in proportion to the face; in the Saxon the lower portion of the face preponderated over the upper. The degeneracy in races always began with an undue development of the face and jaws, and a contraction of the eye. The ordinary type of the Celt, as exhibited even by the Irish emigrant, partook as much of the WELLINGTON as of the O'CONNELL character, which were the two extremes.

The head of SOCRATES, however, bore a marked resemblance to that of GOLDSMITH, and GOLDSMITH'S was a perfect specimen of what is ordinarily considered the Celtic conformation. With regard to the Germans, it was undisputed that the most intellectual were of Scandinavian, and not of Saxon origin. The Saxon-German exhibited great breadth of skull behind the ear, broad cheek bones, and large outstanding ears, resembling in that respect the low English-Saxon—the people who indulged, as a common amusement, in going on their knees to eat rats or fight bull-dogs. Comparisons were instituted between the Celtic races as exhibited in the Highlander and the Welshman—the true "British lion"—and the English-Saxon and Dutch, by aid of a profusion of drawings from life. The affinity between the Yankee and the Celt was shown in like manner; this being accounted for by the fact that the principal English emigration into this country was from the Southern and Western districts, which are principally Celtic. The moral peculiarities of the pure Saxon were equally repulsive with the physical. The literal meaning of the word "Saxon" showed this. It meant "assassin." The ordinary word "to sack" was a derivative from the same root. Their idea of Heaven was that of a place where they should enjoy the everlasting gratification of eating fat bacon. They deified the pig, and made their oaths on its head. They were almost the only people who sold their own children; and but recently in the rural and manufacturing districts of England, public attention had been widely drawn to the fact that the practice of mothers to murder their own children for the sake of the burial club money was quite common. The great moral peculiarity of the Celtic race was its extreme spirituality. Among the Celts, too, the religious principle attained to its largest development, as was shown by history of the Scotch Covenanters, the Welsh Methodists, and the Irish Catholics. By the Celts alone would Christianity be perpetuated here, and if American civilization and progress were to partake of the Christian character, it would be controlled and directed by the Celtic element.

The learned gentleman concluded amid loud applause.

City Missions.

During the past few years, many of our City Churches, of different denominations, have shown a growing disposition to be instrumental in having the Gospel preached to the poor; and thousands of dollars have been contributed for the support of City Missionaries and the prosecution of Mission labor. The consequence is, that preaching stations, Mission Sunday Schools, and boys' meetings, are now to be found in various localities, where there is the right kind of material to be brought under their influence.

Last Sunday afternoon a Missionary meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (Dr. POTTS',) at which Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Missionary of that Church, gave a detailed report of his labors during the past year. The scene of these labors has been the Eighth Ward, some parts of which rank among the most forbidding localities in the City—for instance, the lower end of Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome-streets, which contains, with but few exceptions, old and filthy and almost tottering tenements, and is known under the name of "Rotten Row."

In February, 1854, a Mission Sunday School was opened under the auspices of University-place Church, at No. 136 Laurens-street. At the first session there was an attendance of 13 scholars and 2 teachers. There are now enrolled on the receiving book 165 scholars; and the average attendance during the past month (March, 1855,) has been 77 scholars at the morning session, and 124 at the afternoon session. There are connected with the school about 16 teachers.

At 4 o'clock every Sunday afternoon the Eighth Ward Boys' Meeting is held at the same Hall. The "Boys' Meeting" is, as our readers are aware, a modern institution. Its design is to reach the idle and vicious and neglected boys who are found by thousands in our streets; who have no homes, or at best but poor ones, and who are growing up in ignorance and vice.

This class of boys have been very successfully reached through Boys' meetings—meetings which the boys understand to belong to them—and in which the truth is presented in the shape of interesting stories; the speaker enforcing his moral as he goes along, instead of leaving it for an application at the end.

The Eighth Ward Boys' Meeting has been in operation for several years, and was for a long time under the management of four gentlemen, who cheerfully volunteered their services every Sunday afternoon. Among these was Mr. GEO. W. PEARCEY, who was one of the originators of this species of effort in our City, and who is now one of our Police Justices.

In February, 1854, these gentlemen transferred this meeting to the care of Mr. CHAPIN and his coadjutors. The average attendance at that time was 75. During the Summer months, it decreased to an average of 35—for with this class of boys, a hot Sunday is more agreeably spent in swimming at the docks, or roaming through the public squares, or taking a stroll to Hoboken, than in attending a place of religious worship.

In the Fall the attendance began to increase again, and during the past month, (March, '55,) it has varied from 110 to 156, the average being 130.

It must not be thought, however, that this class alone find their way to them. There are among the attendants of these meetings, quiet and orderly boys, who regularly attend Sabbath School; and the Eighth Ward boys' meeting has been so long in operation that many boys who were almost untamable when they first began to attend, a few years ago, have by this time wonderfully improved, both in appearance and behavior.

The third item of labor connected with this Mission is a preaching service for adults on Sunday evening. This service is especially intended for those who do not attend public worship elsewhere. As might naturally be expected, the success in this branch of effort has not been so encouraging as among the children. The attendance at the preaching service was at first quite small, but by diligently following up the matter, the audience has been increased to an average of 55 or 60, and is still slowly increasing.

On the whole, this Church has reason to feel much encouraged at the success that has attended its mission efforts. Money spent in ameliorating the condition of the poor is not spent in vain.

New City Hall—The Plans.

The plans for a new City Hall were examined on Tuesday by a Committee of the Common Council and the friends of different projects were heard. We had only space yesterday (foreign intelligence intervening) to state the fact that there was such a meeting. We now give the statement of the parties.

Mr. IRA DUNEHAM, *Jr.*, made the opening speech. He professed a liberal bibliography of his services, and entered into a detailed exposition. He said the plan contemplated an extension of the present Hall 200 feet towards Broadway, and 100 feet towards Chatham-street, and terminated in additions of one story to the present edifice, and a continuation of the Dorik, Corinthian and Ionic colonn. The number of rooms in the new building would be 300. The largest, [illegible] the smallest, 10×20. All the [illegible] Marble, or Iron on the inside. [illegible] the cost of court [illegible] thereto, [illegible] less than $2,000,000.

Mr. ALBERT GALLUP (Clerk to the Board of Education) presented the plan, and that of his associates, Messrs. STUART & Co. This project, like the rest, has been before described. It contemplates the preservation of the existing building, and the extension of wings on either side. Total length of new building, 660 feet. Wings, each 300 feet long, and 115 feet deep; to approach within 35 feet of the main edifice, and therein to leave a carriage-way for access to the interior. The enclosure to be two acres. Court-rooms to be arranged on the inside. Number of rooms, 260. Size of rooms, in the basement, 23 by 44 feet; smallest, 21 by 27. Rooms on a floor, 45. Main entrance on Chambers-street, 60 feet wide. Broadway front to have a vestibule 160 by 15 feet, supporting a balcony. On the Broadway wing, an immense public room for receptions, picture-gallery, meeting-room, or what-not; dimensions 140 by 94 feet; ceiling 45 feet. Mr. GILBERT was earnest and convincing in arguments against a removal of the City Hall to Madison-square. Citizens desire that the places at which they transact business shall be as nearly as possible together, so that they may lose no time. The Post-Office needs to be down-town; so should the City Hall be; with its Courts, Departments and the Executive offices of the Municipal Government. Nine-tenths of our citizens are doing business below Chambers-street; certainly below Canal-street. And there is another argument: Presently, New-York, Brooklyn, (what was) Williamsburg, Jersey City, *et cetera*, will be combined under one Government, because their interests are identical. Hence, the importance of providing accommodations of suitable character. Again, the City grows. If, in 1850, it numbered 515,000 inhabitants, at the time of the next National Census, in 1860, it will embrace 1,200,000 persons, (not counting the suburbs.) This is allowing only 6 per cent. for the rate of increase. We know that the population doubles *once in twelve years.* Regarding the cost of the GILBERT plan, it is rated at $2,500,000. The projectors are sanguine that their project possesses marked features of excellence.

The Committee heard some further remarks, and adjourned the further consideration of the subject until this afternoon.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. The Weekly Statement was as follows:

Alien emigrants arrived up to 21st inst	15,660
Arrived since, to 28th inst	17
Total	15,677
To March 28, 1854	23,738
Decrease this year, 8,043.	
In Marine Hospital 205—same date last year	398
Nurses in ditto 59—same date last year	
Emigrant Refuge 3,385—same date last year	2,754
Totals 3,649	3,152

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Aggregate receipts to 21st	$67,356 60
Received since, to 28th	6,921 10
Total	$74,277 70
Balance Jan. 1, 1855	61,193 46
Total receipts	$135,470 16
Disbursements to 21st	$153,525 21
Expended since per current expenses of 21st	13,781 68
Agent in Buffalo	1,809 58
Paid for 230 barrels of flour	2,069 65
Aggregate disbursements	$173,126 06
	135,470 16
In Mechanics' Bank, overdraught, March 26	$36,655 90
Due Counties, $13,526 33.	

Mr. JONES, Superintendant of the Poor of Oneida County, made a long statement in reference to certain bills which he presented, purporting to be disbursements on account of emigrants. Upon these he endeavored to found a demand upon the Board. As the names of the parties had not been supplied, and the necessary legal formalities not having been complied with, the Board declined payment until the matter was presented before them in the shape demanded.

The Vice-President announced that the compromise with the Sardinian Consul on the payment of $5,000, in the matter of the emigrants by the *Dos Genoys*, alluded to last week, had been accepted.

A Drunken Fight—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest, yesterday, at the Eighth Ward Station-house, on the body of JOHN SCOTT, who died at ten o'clock, at the Station-house the evening previous, half an hour after having been brought thither in company with three others, arrested for having been engaged in a drunken fight at the Weaver's Arms, a drinking saloon in Hudson-street, between Charlton and Vandam-streets. It was supposed that the deceased met his death from injuries received in the melee.

Officers BURNS and CLARK testified to the arrest of the deceased, his son, and DUNN and CONNER, for disorderly conduct and fighting at the drinking saloon in question; also, that at the time of the arrest deceased was lying on the floor and breathing heavily, and the fact of his death subsequent to being brought to the Station-house.

JAMES MILLER, the bar-tender, and JAMES C. SMITH, testified to having been present at the time of the affray. They declared that the deceased had been drinking freely during the evening, and was much intoxicated. From the evidence, it appears that deceased and DUNN got into a slight scuffle, and CONNER interfered to stop the quarrel, when the deceased called his son to help him, who was playing dominoes in a back room. The son, DUNN and CONNER then had a fight, during which blows were exchanged. The witnesses saw no blows given to the deceased, either before or after the son came into the room. During the fight between these parties the deceased was sitting on a chair, from which he shortly after fell to the floor, as he was found by the officers when arrested.

Dr. O'HANLON made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and testified to no external marks of violence, and gave as his opinion that death was caused by serous apoplexy superinduced by intemperance, in accordance with which the Jury gave their verdict. The parties under arrest were discharged.

War on Policy Dealers.

The extent to which policy and lottery swindling is carried on in this City is not generally understood. The "agencies" are to be found in almost every street, but they chiefly abound, though in a small scale, in the Eleventh Ward, where they derive a good support from our deluded German fellow-citizens. But the policy swindlers have had their day, in that locality at least. War has been declared against them by the authorities, and yesterday the Eleventh Ward Police made an unsuspected and successful descent upon them, capturing six prisoners, and a large amount of material, in the shape of copper coin, pictures, blank slips, circulars and tickets, in German, etc. The names of the arrested are, CONRAD KARB, No. 214 Second-avenue, CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, No. 54 Avenue-B., — CARR, No. 396 Ninth-street, and JOHN LAHR and MARTIN KNEBLER, doing business at No. 315 Third-avenue. A man named WILLIAM HARDER, who was found in a policy office, No. 119 Lewis-street, was also arrested, but it being shown that he had merely consented to remain there while the boy in attendance had gone to dinner, he was dismissed, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the proprietor of the place, named THOMPSON. The accused were all committed by Justice WOOD, of the Essex Market Police Court, to answer. We trust this movement will go on—'tis good policy.

New-York Nuisances.

Here is a sensible word; said by the *National Democrat*:

"We are pleased to see that a complaint entered in the Mayor's book, on Monday last, referring to the loafer nuisance, will be the means of procuring some relief for our peaceable and orderly citizens who are nightly, and frequently by day as well, exposed to the insults and assaults of the savage gangs of degraded half grown boys, and still more depraved men, who congregate at the corners of our side streets, and in many instances of our chief thoroughfares. This immeasurable nuisance, and the other annoyances arising from it, have been submitted to long enough. The character and security of our City have been jeopardized by the most villainous outgrowth of rowdyism in the world. For years these gangs of "short boys," "spotters" and "cullies," have been the disgust and terror of the decent community, and many a dark crime could have been traced to their haunts, had justice been so vigilant in former days as we hope to see her now. They hang around the corners of the streets that branch from the Bowery and Broadway and the avenues; they throng the steps of the minor theatres and low drinking saloons, and in many cases they even invade the sanctity of church portals on Sabbath nights, casting an example in their entire manners and conversation, that is baneful to the taste and morals of the young of both sexes, when contagious, or school attendance, or the presence in public resorts from tender years, and this gang of juvenile reprobates from the primary development of vice and thoughtlessness in viewing it connected to the eyes and ears of young boys and girls; and in these crimes and excesses which constitute the deserved exploits of thieves and the "adjusting" operations of housebreakers and murderers. Boys from eight to eighteen years of age, and sometimes as young as a "grown" and in "every the tools," and gain of decent parentage soon manifest a desire to build "castles" until you call their hands at night. The consequence is an immediate perpetuation of the evil which excites our fears and more threatening every year, endangering the whole fabric of society and family existence. Public sense of repression and control with the right of any citizen to interfere; for the poison which has been distilled at the street corners, at last forces its way into our public examinations, our gilded saloons, and on the path. Wisely we observe, even in our legislative halls, clustering everywhere the triumph of vice and brutality over virtue, youth and gentleness and innocence. Beside the evidences in blood there that sensibilities good men; hence the public sympathy with men whose hands reek with the blood of their fellows; hence the insurgence and acts of violence which make life and property no insecure in a country boasting of its enlightened freedom.

Nothing is more common, in some parts of our City, than to hear lads of fifteen talk of "laying for" any one who has offended them, and that "with a gang" and by night; and grown men threaten what they can do with their "crowd."

This tendency to savageism must be subdued, and by dispersing the conventions of bullies who flock up our corners and annoy the respectable audience in our places of amusement, the authorities will be striking this weed-growth near the root. Let wise and good legislation, mansion, instruction and industrial reform achieve the rest!

Embezzlement—A Store Full of Stolen Goods.

A man named JOHN MURTO, was committed to prison yesterday by Justice PERRY, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by WM. MCKENZIE, dealer in dry goods, linens, &c., No. 389 Bowery. The accused, it appears, was recently dismissed, on suspicion of dishonesty, by the complainant, in whose service he had been as confidential clerk, and lately opened a linen and dry goods store at No. 304 Bleecker-street. Mr. MCKENZIE, to satisfy doubts which he had for some time entertained, caused an account of his stock to be taken, when it was made manifest that over $2,000 worth of his property had been embezzled. He at once made accusation against MURTO, whose premises in Bleecker-street were searched, and over $1,000 worth of goods found therein, all of which was identified by Mr. MCKENZIE, as property embezzled from his store in the Bowery.

Bold Robbery of Shoes.

A German named George Kipe was locked up in the Tombs yesterday, charged with stealing a case of shoes, the property of Jas. George & Brothers, No. 17 Murray-street. The robbery was shrewdly planned. About 4 o'clock P. M., a man entered the store of the Messrs. George, and asked permission to look at the Directory. It was handed him. He looked through it, and finally succeeded in finding the address he sought, which he marked down on a piece of paper. He then left the store, and handing the paper to a man who had been waiting outside, pointed out a case of shoes in front of the store; whereupon the man who had been standing outside took the case of shoes upon his shoulders and walked off. The manœuvres being observed by some persons in another store, the men were pursued, but only the one with the case (Kipe) was overhauled. Whether Kipe was an accomplice or a victim to the transaction remains to be seen.

Original Correspondence.

The following epistle, worthy a place in the archives of the City Hall, and of preservation in cedar, was received by Mayor WOOD yesterday:

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1855.

DEAR SUR as my helth will not per mit me to cum in purson to your ofes I hope that will not mak you think the less of the greviences there is Carts and drays standing from van dam st to spring st and the gutters has not bin cleand since the snow was blit nor can they for being blockaded up as they are as near as I can find out they be long to persons down in Canada and cum in spring st and nothing to doo with the lot they have but I herd the person that ockepis the place that he must take them away and he said he would hop them there in spite of them please see to it and a blige an A warder.

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Mare of the city of New-York
from an is valid.

☞ A Paris letter in the *Commercial* says:

The Americans are called upon to mourn the loss of two of their citizens this week at Paris. RICHARD S. KISSAM, Jr., aged 19, a son of Dr. R. S. KISSAM, of New-York, a young man of great promise and of extraordinary personal attractions, died on Sunday evening last, after a few days' illness, with

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Criminal calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Next Monday will be the first day of the April term. Notice of issue for fifty-two must be given out or before THURSDAY, March 30.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Nos. 57, 70, 98.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The same as before. The short motions sent down, by order, for trial on 24th and 25th of March, will be called on FRIDAY, the 31st.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 972, 1204, 1205, 1413, 1414, 1419, 1421, 1129, 1042, 1466, 1101, 1171, 1435 to 1464, 1466, 1467, 1469 to 1472, 1474, 1475, 1477 to 1487, 1493 to 1500, 498, 1503, 1180, 1182, 1183, 1268, 1269. The calendar for April, May and June is ready.

Important Decision in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 25.
Before Judge Betts.

St. Luke's Hospital vs. *Anthony Barclay, et al.*—In this cause, in which a motion for an injunction was heard some time since, and which arises out of the same facts as the case of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co. vs. Anthony Barclay et al., in the District Court in Equity, decided not long since, an order has been entered overruling the exceptions taken by the defendants to the jurisdiction of the Court, and ordering that the defendants be enjoined from proceeding with a suit at law, commenced by them against the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, until the further order of the Court.

The opinion of the Court has not yet been written out.

For complainants, Mr. Bidwell; for defendants, Mr. Edwards.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—MARCH 27.
Before Judge Betts.

The case of Dr. Brown, charged with counterfeiting, which has been on trial for several days past, was continued up to day by Mr. Clinton for the defence, and Mr. McKeon for the prosecution. The case was submitted to the Jury about 6 o'clock P. M., and after an absence of about twenty minutes, they brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The case was tried once before, when the Jury disagreed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Hon. John W. Nelson.

IMPORTANT TO BONDED WAREHOUSE-MEN.

The United States vs. *Wm. Murphy, T. Turbuse and others.*—These prisoners were arrested for stealing flour from one of the Bonded Warehouses of Uncle Sam, and charged under the act of Congress of 1846, the third section of which provides that the penalty for fraudulently removing goods from a Bonded Warehouse shall be the same as for smuggling goods into the United States.

Mr. Dunning appeared for the prisoners, and contended that the proof was insufficient to convict them of the charge of larceny; but if it was, the act did not apply, as it only included such owners or consignees of goods as should remove or cause goods to be removed, without the payment of duties, and did not apply to a larceny, if committed by parties unconnected with the owners or consignees.

Counsel for the United States contended that this was not the construction of the law.

Commissioner Nelson, in giving judgment, said the prisoners must be discharged, for he had no hesitation in saying that the act referred to did not apply to their case. The act said that goods so removed should be forfeited, and no man could presume to say that if goods were stolen from a Bonded Warehouse, therefore the owner should have to forfeit them. The prisoners were discharged instanter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—March 27.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Roosevelt vs. *Draper.*—Defendants should reconvey, &c., to the Corporation. Costs of plaintiff should be paid by individual defendants. Corporation to be paid their own costs.

In re Opening Eleventh-avenue.—Objections on merits overruled, but reference ordered to ascertain if objectors constitute a majority.

Martin vs. *Kenmore.*—Motion held unnecessary.

Butts vs. *Campbell.*—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.
Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Petri vs. *The North River Insurance Company.*—This is an action brought by a Mr. Fritz Petri against this Insurance Company for the amount of a policy of insurance. The facts of the case appear to be these: Mr. Petri kept a store at No. 200 Duane-street for the sale of groceries. He applied for and obtained an insurance on the stock to the amount of $900. The policy was dated 16th May, 1864, and was to run one year.

A short time after this the building was burned and the contents much damaged. Mr. Petri immediately made out a list of the articles damaged, with their value, and sent it to the Company. They, however, refused to pay it, whereupon Mr. Petri sued them.

In defence, the Company set up that by the agreement the plaintiff was, as soon as possible after the fire, to deliver to the Company as full and particular a statement of the loss as the nature of the case would admit, and that this statement should be signed by Mr. Petri, and accompanied by his oath, declaring that said account was true and just. That in case of fraud or false swearing, the plaintiff should forfeit all claim on the defendants. The Company hold that a true account of the loss by the fire was not given, but a report was sent to them, in which the value of the goods injured was given as greater than the real value. That many articles were reported as lost which were not in the building at the time of the fire. They contend that, by reason of the false swearing, the Company are discharged from all liabilities to the plaintiff.

Charles A. May and Mr. Willard for the plaintiff; Schell, Slosson & Hutchins for defendants.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, March 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 40 bbls., at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ₱ 100 lb.—showing a quiet but rather firm market. A few rather inferior lots were obtained at a slight reduction from quoted figures.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There is a fair business being transacted, chiefly for the home trade; but, with free supplies, prices are unaltered. The export demand is quite limited, and is not apt to improve. There is no encouragement for shippers to send forward any to the gold regions in the Pacific Ocean. This being the case, the trade have lost their principal foreign markets. This loss would have been more severely felt but for the limited production, which (checked by the increased cost of the raw materials, and the inability of factors to make any respectable profits out of what stocks they have had on hand,) has been greatly reduced within the last four or six months. Hence, the diminished inquiry has had but little effect on prices.

COAL—The demand is extremely light for Foreign, which is quoted dull and heavy, with small sales of Newcastle Gas, at $7 50; Liverpool Orrel at $7@$7 25, and Peaton at $6 75@$7; Shaldron. Anthracite is quiet and firm at $8 50@$9 50 for Lehigh, at $8 75@$9 for Lehigh and Schuylkill, at $8 75@$9 for Red Ash, delivered.

COPPER—The market is a little more active, at former rates. The day's sales include 300 bags Laguayra, at 11½c.; 800 Rio at 11c.@11½c., and 700 St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ lb. Of the latter there have been purchased, for shipment within a few days, 3,000 bags, mostly at 9c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is in moderate request and is firm at 30c. for new Sheathing, 35c. for Yellow Metal, 31c.@32c. for old Sheathing; and proportionate prices for other kinds, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is depressed and prices favor buyers. The sales are very limited. To occasion any increase in this regard, to-day, to 61c. ₱ lb. of a reduction from the anticipated range of prices would have to be submitted to by sellers. There refuse making any concession and adhere to our old quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	51	51	51	51
Middling	62	62	62	62
Middling Fair	10	10½	10½	10½
Fair	10½	11½	11½	11½

FISH—Dry Cod are in better request and rule very firm at $3 50@$3 70 ₱ cwt. Large Mackerel are likewise more sought after, and are now worth $15 75@$20 for No. 1, $12 for No. 2, and $6 50@$8 75 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. The inquiry is moderate for small Mackerel, which sell at $10 for No. 1, $6 50@$8 50 for No. 2, and $4 75@$5 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are quiet and unchanged in price. There is rather more doing in Smoked Herring, which command 6½c.@6 dos. for packed, and 10c.@12c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in pretty good request, and with reduced supplies, prices evince considerable firmness and buoyancy. The better qualities are attracting more attention; but the medium and good common grades are still the briskest. The day's sales consist of 5,000 barrels within our range:

Ordinary State	@ 12½
Straight State	12½@ 13
Favorite State	13 @ 13
Mixed Western	13½@ 13
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	13 @ 13
Fancy Michigan	13 @ 13½
Common to Good Ohio	13 @ 13
Fancy Ohio	13½@ 13
Extra Ohio	13½@ 13
Extra Indiana and Michigan	13½@ 13
Fancy Genesee	13 @ 13
Extra Genesee	13 @ 13

Canadian is rather quiet, yet is very stiffly held. 1,500 bbls., free, changed hands at $9 37½@$10 75 for common to extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in better demand at full rates.—with sales of 2,400 bbls. at $8 12½@$9 87 for mixed to Averitt; and $9 87½@$11 for fancy and extra, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour rules about the same, being taken, in lots, at $3 75@$4 ₱ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is selling pretty freely at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. The supply is a light one. Corn Meal was purchased to the extent of 300 bbls., at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. There is not much of the latter offering, and the quotation thereof is almost nominal.

FRUIT—There is less activity in the market, but no change of moment in prices. Raisins were reported to-day of 976 boxes Malaga at $5 70 for Layer, and $3 42½@$5 45 for dry Bunch, ₱ box; 25 cases Sardines at about 16c. ₱ box; some Southern Pea Nuts at $1 62½ ₱ bushel, and small lots of other articles at odd figures.

GRAIN—Wheat finishes varied. There is very little enquiry, and prices are irregular. City Millers bought to-day about 10,000 bushels Canadian White, in terms not disclosed. A small lot of Common Southern White sold at $2 60 ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at full prices. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet. Canada Rye has sold about on terms not known. Oats are in better request, and 61,000 bushels, chiefly Canadian, have been purchased at 82½c.@83c. for Western, 83c. for Canada West, and 84c. for State. Corn is in fair demand, and 100,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, have been purchased at $1 06@$1 07 for Shipping, and $1 08@$1 09 for Milling, ₱ bushel.

[illegible] sold since the closing of last report, there is not much activity in it. The day's movements have been confined to [illegible] for shipment; 60 do. for Southern Whole; and [illegible] for Savannah and Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is still the most inquired for, and this kind rules quite firm. Mexican is rather inactive, but is steady in price.

HAY—About 600 tons River changed hands at 75c.@ 80c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive, but no owners are not anxious sellers, prices are sustained.

HIDES—Are less abundant, and being in pretty good demand, they command full previous prices.

HOPS—There were 25 bales, last year's crop, sold to-day at 16c.@26c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in a little better request at $38 for large, and $30@$30 50 for small parcels, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern are rare and needed at $2 cash, ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is rather quiet, but not lower; 100 tons Spanish were purchased to-day at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in lively request, and is firm. Other descriptions remain about the same.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and wanted at old quotations.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at steady rates, with sales of 600 bbls. New-Orleans at 52c.@56c.; 150 bbls. Porto Rico, part at 31; and 150 bbls. clayed Cuba at 31c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are obtainable in large parcels at 4c. cash, and in small lots at 4½c. cash, ₱ lb. Most of the transactions are at the latter rate, with short credit. Wrought are selling, as wanted, at 9½c. for German and 8c.@9½c. for English ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues quiet, but is still held at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is also in short demand, but is quoted firm at 43c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar is selling slowly at $3 37½@$3 87½, as to quality, ₱ bbl. White Rosin rules dull and nominal. Common Rosin is in moderate request at $1 60@ $1 65 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Holders of Crude are asking 66c.@67c. for Whale, and $1 50 for Sperm, ₱ gallon; but the sales are unimportant. Refined Whale and Sperm are in limited demand at former rates. Red Oil readily brings 60c. ₱ gallon. Nothing new in Palm or Olive. Linseed is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices, especially for large lots. Small parcels, from store, are selling at 80c. cash, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is scarce and inactive, but firm.

POTATOES—The market is pretty well supplied. The demand, however, is good, much more for home use than for shipment. There is a smaller quantity leaving the market for foreign ports than usual. Tain is owing, in a measure, to the high prices prevailing here. These have been remarkably firm and uniform for some time. We continue to quote the various kinds of domestic at $2 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl. for common Red and White, and $3@$3 75 for Carter and Mercer including package. Sales of 2,000@4,000 bushels of German were made on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand and is very firm, with sales reported of 1,600 bbls. at $14 37½@$14 50, mostly at the lower rate for Old Mess; $14 37½ for New Prime; $16 25 for New Mess; $15 for Western Prime Mess; $16 for City do., and $18 for Clear Mess ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 700 bbls. New Mess, to arrive early in April, at $15 50; and 100 half bbls. Clear Mess, here at $9 87½. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are steadily decreasing in value, 300 pkgs. having been procured to-day at 8c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, but steady at 8c. for Short Middles, at which 200 boxes were sold. Among the sales of Smoked Meats reported were 100 pkgs. Smoked Hams at 11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is irregular, but rather cheaper, with sales of 700 bbls. fair to choice at 9½c.@10c., mostly at 9½c.@9¾c.; and 200 kegs prime at 10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at unchanged prices,—the sales amounting to 600 bbls at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9 25@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 50@ $15 for repacked do., and $18@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$22 ₱ ton. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $18@$21 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in. We quote, Ohio 18c.@19c.; ordinary to prime State at 30c.@36c.; and choice do. Orange County, at 38c.@31c. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 200 tcs. fair to prime were reported within a range of from $4 75@$5 50, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock light; market firm.

SALT—Is less abundant and held with increased firmness, but is quiet.

SOAP—There were 300 boxes Castile sold at 10½c.@ 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Is not so actively inquired for, though it is obtainable at 5½c., cash, ₱ lb., for plates.

SUGARS—The demand is good and prices are well sustained. The day's sales reach 500 hhds. Cuba at 4½c. @5c.; and 250 New-Orleans (low grades) at 4½c.@4½c.; with some lots of Porto Rico at 5½c.@5½c.; and, within a few days, 2,500 bags brown and white Pernambuco, (bought for refining,) at 5½c., usual terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is dull and heavy at 11½c. ₱ lb. The stock is moderate.

TEAS—Continue in lively request at strengthening prices. An auction sale occurred to-day, at which a pretty fine catalogue was offered, and mostly all sold at rather firmer rates. We annex a detailed report:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per *Candace*, &c. Terms 6 months.

Hyson—15 half chests at 36½c.; 14 do. 36½c.

Young Hyson—121 chests at 36c., 125 half do. 36½c.; 13 do. 42c.; 12 do. 44½c.; 143 do. 45c.; 134 do. 46c.; 25 do. 39½c.; 97 do. 38½c.; 37 do. 38c.; 40 do. 37c.; 25 do. 36½c., 46 do. 34½c.; 81 do. 31½c.; 33 do. 31c.; 74 do. 29½c.; 129 do. 29c.; 81 do. 26½c.; 17 do. 24c.; 26 do. 21c.; 23 do. 20c.; 26 do. 16c.; 94 do. 15½c.; 40 do. 13½c.; 62 boxes do. 42c.; 200 do. 41½c.; 180 do. 39c.

Hyson Skin—70 chests at 11c.; 70 do. 9c.; 50 do. 5½c.; 160 half do. 29½c.; 103 do. 18c.; 123 do. 12½c.; 90 do. 10½c.; 66 do. 9c.; 63 do. 8½c.; 25 do. 8c.

Gunpowder—8 half chests at 53c.; 26 do. 45c.; 11 do. 43½c.; 21 do. 36½c.; 35 do. 35c.; 50 boxes do. 45; 179 do. 44½c.; 43 do. 44.

Imperial—94 half chests at 60½c.; 94 do. 54c.; 23 do. 50½c.; 30 do. 46½c.; 10 do. 46c.; 13 do. 45c.; 14 do. 36c.; 23 do. 36c.; 36 do. 34.

Oolong—47 half chests at 39c. 96 do. 38c.; 33 do. 37½c.; 103 do. 35c.; 73 do. 33½c.; 40 do. 32c.; 29 do. 31c.; 73 boxes do. 30; 25 do. 35½c.; 35 do. 36c.

Oolong Pouchong—131 half chests at 33c.

Congou—100 chests at 21½c.

TIN—Is less abundant and is stiffly held at former prices, but is not active.

TOBACCO—Crude is salable and steady. There is less here of manufactured kinds, which are in demand and are, if anything, on the advance. We quote: No. 1s, 7 and 8s, 18c.@19c.; medium, 7s and 8s, 13c.@16c.; common, 5s and 6s, 6c.@10c.; common, 10s, 7c.@10c.; medium, 10s, 10c.@13c.; Twist in kegs, medium No. 1, 16c.@20c.; Twist in bags, common, 13c.@15c.; Pounds, extra fine, 25s, 40c.; Pounds, No. 1, 16c.@23c.; Pounds, medium, 14c.@16c.; Pounds, common, 8c.@10c., Pounds, 20s, 13c.@21c. Ladies' Twist, 17c.@21c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in some request at 43c.@43c. for Polar, and 38c.@39c. for Northwest Coast, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 30½c @31c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has continued pretty brisk, but the reduced stock and increased firmness of owners, have slightly impeded operations. There is not much coming forward from the interior, and as West-growers deem our current rates extremely low, it is presumed that they will be in no hurry to send forward whatever they may have left, especially as an opinion is prevalent among them that manufacturers are very nearly out of stock, and that as soon as the water and weather will permit their mills to go into operation again, they must buy supplies, while it is known that there is really less good Wool in market than is usual at this period. These circumstances Wool-growers think foreshadow some improvement in prices, and for this, they are disposed to reserve the remnant of their stocks. Meanwhile, they have but light receipts for the same time to assess, which will tend to add materially to the present range of prices, and perhaps, to restrict transactions. The sales prime new pure include about 75,000 lbs. domestic fleece, 60,000 lbs. do. pulled, and 300 to 400 bales foreign, within our range:

American, Saxony Fleece, ₱ lb	62@
American, Full Blood Merino	57@
American, ¾ and ¾ Merino	52@
American, Native and ½ Merino	47@
Extra, Pulled	45@
Superfine, Pulled	40@
No. 1, Pulled	35@
Peruvian, washed	35@
Valparaiso, unwashed	32@
South American Common, washed	32@
South American Entre Rios, washed	34@
South American, unwashed	@
South American Cordova, washed	32@
East India, washed	32@
African, unwashed	@
African, washed	@
Smyrna, unwashed	@
Smyrna, washed	@
Mexican, unwashed	@

FREIGHTS—The business to-day was a very moderate one. For Liverpool the engagements included 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 700 bales Hemp, do., at 15s. ₱ ton, and small lots of other articles at unchanged rates. For Glasgow, there were taken 100 tons Logwood on private terms. For London, the shipments embraced 500 tons Beef at 2s.6d., and 100 bbls. Pork at private bargain. For Antwerp, there were engaged 2,000 bags Coffee at 3-16d. ₱ lb. For other ports we heard of nothing new. The latest charters have been: A ship from Apalachicola to Liverpool, Cotton, 13-32d.; a ship, 725 tons, from Richmond to Havre, 1,000 bbls. Tobacco, 26s.; a ship, 870 tons, hence to Valencia, Guano, 24 ₱ ton; a brig, 196 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $3,400; two to Porto Rico and back, 37½c.@38c. and $3; one from a near by port to Porto Rico and back, 40c. and $3 50; a schooner, 196 tons, to Curacoa and back, $1,500; one 122 tons, to Porto Cabello and back, $1,100; a brig to North Side Cuba, Shooks, and one from Jacksonville to a French West India Island, Lumber, on private terms.

New-York Cattle Market.....March 26.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.
For Reports of Allerton, Woods, and Mr. Browning, see Fourth page.

Drovers and Dealers will find Hay, Grain, Provender, and Stabling, (also the Slaughtering,) conveniently at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Rail Road, foot of Forty-fifth-street. For Cows and Calves, Bagged Hay, (also for Shorn Sheep,) consult Cowley, Hall & Co., Third-avenue, corner of Forty-fifth-street. For Sheep and Lambs, Hall's Retail, the Arcade, Gilsey and Brown only,) No. 2 Sixth-avenue, and Hudson River Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

For the past week and all the principal markets combined stand:

Beeves	9,422	Swine	7,200
Veals	704	Cows	260
Sheep and Lambs	4,647		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

	Beeves.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Hudson	44	702	1,200	715
Harlem	1,000	—	—	—
New-Haven	1,000	—	—	—
Erie	1,000	—	—	—
Third-avenue	750	—	—	—
Total	3,794	702	1,200	715

Receipts of Cattle at the Chamberlain's Yards, Forty-fifth-street, Hudson River Railroad Depot, for the week ending March 25, 1865:

At Allerton's	1,927	At Chamberlain's	950
At O'Brien's	324	Sold at Bergen	110
At Browning's	961		
Total			3,412
Received the previous week			3,756

In confirmation of the above remarks, we give a few of the transactions:

B. BARTRAM was selling a drove of Cattle owned by FLEBBECK, from Pickaway Co., Ohio, not so well fatted as the lot last week, though perhaps quite as much bone, estimated to average 8 cwt., considered about the best drove in market to-day. Twenty sold to ISAAC VALENTINE, at 9½c.

O. AUBAULT had a lot of 6 Steers—very fine Bullocks—a credit to the feeder. RAMSEY of Ontario Co., 8 to 9 year olds, fed two Winters; 2 pair estimated to weigh 14 to 15 cwt.; and the 6 were held at $1,150. He sold a lot of State Cattle—19 head, at 9½c.@10c.—too much for them.

GEO. TOPPEY & CARY bought 86 head at wholesale, at $66 a head, Steers of the ordinary stamp, estimated at 6½ cwt., and retailed them at 10½c.@11½c. Thirty-one were taken by the Jews at $75.

CARPENTER & SAWINS sold at Bergen, on Saturday, 100 head Ross County, Ohio, Steers, in lots at an average of 10½c., weighing about 6 cwt.

SIMON ULERY had a drove of 112 head from Ohio, pretty fair Steers, some of them well fatted, and sold readily at 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb. PEARSALL took ten at $104 a head.

J. MERRITT had 90 head Ohio cattle, Ross County, averaging about 8 cwt., owned by PELL, a pretty good drove; the best realized 12c. ₱ lb.

WM. WHITE had a drove of 103 from the same district, in pretty fair condition, some of them very poor, and sold at 9c. up to 12c.

BEACH & SMITH had 90 head, part Oxen, weighing 8 cwt., and Steers 6 cwt., from Fayette County, and sold at a range of 10c.@12c. Twenty were taken by DAVENPORT, to be shipped to Bermuda, at $70, which seller says is 11c.

ED. WHEATON sold to HAWS six Ohio cattle, at $9 75 the lot, average 13 cwt., which he says is full 13 cents. Very fine cattle.

BELDEN BROTHERS had 100 head from Ohio. One lot, owned by BAKER, averaged 7½ cwt.; a pretty fair drove, and sold at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. CORNELL took 11, at $100 each, which he says is 12c.; BROADWAY took 6, at $110.

D. BARNES had 80 head from Illinois, American Bottoms, owned by COCHRAN, through by railroad in three weeks, at a cost of $20 each; estimated at 7½ cwt. Six sold to GILMORE at $66, which is 11½c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS offered 81 Indiana cattle, some small, but on the whole a pretty good drove. SEYMOUR brought 26 from Baltimore by propeller—these sold readily at 10½c.@12c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB had 160 head from Morgan County, Ohio—some small and thin, others little better than middling. Five sold to ZIMMER at $90, and 30 to the Jews at $74.

S. RENWICK offered 72 Ohio Steers from Franklin County, average 7 cwt., selling at 11c., some of them pretty fair quality.

The following is the section of country from whence the supplies came:

New-York	163	Kentucky	—
Pennsylvania	—	Virginia	—
Ohio	976	Connecticut	8
Indiana	167	New-Jersey	—
Illinois	297		

MILK COWS.

We notice a fair inquiry for good Cows, and these arriving are run off at the annexed prices, but a poor animal is of slow sale at here prices comparatively. We quote ordinary at $30 to $35; $40@$45 for fair quality, and $55@75 for good to extra with calf.

The following is the number received:

At Allerton's	56	At Browning's	53
At O'Brien's	76	At Chamberlain's	78
Total			263
Received the previous week			225

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts are steadily on the increase, and included many of a class called "bobs,"—eight to twelve days old. These are neglected, while a good neat calf sells well at 6c. to 7c., live weight. Nearly all received are from up the Harlem Road.

The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	545	At Browning's	74
At O'Brien's	94	At Chamberlain's	50
Total			663
Received last week			602

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There is the same dearth of supply as last week, and prices have favored owners decidedly. The sales have been quite lively, and the surplus on hand, at BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLAIN'S, is very insignificant, and composed mostly of inferior quality.

Mutton sells well in Washington Market at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

Extra sheep sell at	$6 00@$12 00
Good quality sell at	4 50@ 5 50
Common quality sell at	2 25@ 2 75
Inferior quality sell at	2 50@ 3 00

SALES BY JAMES M'CARTY, AT BROWNING'S.
Market continues good.

62 sheep sold at	$464 00	208 sheep sold at	$1,272 50
86 sheep sold at	102 25	60 sheep sold at	199 50
85 sheep sold at	106 25	65 sheep sold at	221 50
68 sheep sold at	415 80	6 sheep sold at	45 00
59 sheep sold at	404 00		
Total		980 Total	$3,307 30

Average $3 80 ₱ head.

SALES BY SAMUEL M'GRAW.

80 sheep at	$360 00	3 sheep	$10 00
4 sheep	26 00	110 sheep, very poor	413 50
10 sheep at 12½c. ₱ lb	70 00	10 sheep	65 00
41 sheep, very poor	210 37	6 sheep	34 00
Total	362	Total	$1,154 75

Average $3 75 ₱ head.

Also, 71 cattle, from $8 50 to $11 50 ₱ cwt. 18 cattle, 9 years old, poor ones, at the inside price.

The following is the number received the past week:

At Allerton's	780	At Chamberlain's	2,160
At Browning's	3,563		
Total			6,047
Received the previous week			5,815

SWINE.

The market has presented a more lively appearance this week, packers taking hold more freely, and the sales have been made nearly all direct to the slaughterhouses. The quality generally is poor, and those that "are not warranted to stand the March weather" are not wanted, as the demand is chiefly for Prime Hogs. A sale of 1,000 Ohio Still was made at 9½c. live weight, and 600 Western "Trash" at 9½c. The arrivals amount to 7,200 by the Erie Road. The following are the current quotations:

Illinois Prime Hard sell at	9½c.@ — live weight.
Western "Trash" sell at	9½c.@9½c. live weight.
Still Fed sell at	9½c.@ — live weight.
New-York Corn Fed sell at	7½c.@7½c. dead weight.
Western "Trash" sell at	7c. @7½c. dead weight.

New-Bedford Oil Market, March 24.

SPERM—There was a good demand during the week, and sales were made of 1,280 bbls., 250 at $1 80, and the balance at a price not made public; the article held firm at the price quoted. In Edgartown a sale of 100 bbls. was made at $1 74, to parties in the city, who resold the same at $1 78.

WHALE—Though the transactions have not been as extensive this week as last, there has been a fair demand and full prices have been sustained. The sales are 1,000 bbls. in lots at 66c. In Fairhaven we hear of sales of 645 bbls. at 66c., and in Edgartown 700 bbls. at a price we did not learn.

WHALEBONE—Sales for the week 5,500 lbs. Arctic at 46c., 5,193 do. and 11,464 do. Cashotak at a price not transpired.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION—ETHER SAFE.—The undersigned is happy to state that after many experiments during eight years experience in the administration of ether in dental operations he has succeeded in perfecting an inhaler by which this agent may be inhaled with perfect safety. This instrument, though simple, is constructed upon scientific principles, and is admirably adapted for the purpose intended, as will be obvious to every scientific observer. Having used ether in over 1,000 cases, under almost every variety of circumstances as to age, health and nervous condition of the patient he is perfectly familiar with its effects, and can obviate all objections, and is thereby enabled to treat each case accordingly.
H. G. LUTHER, Dentist, No. 466 Broadway.

PICKLES AND PRESERVES.—JANE McCOLLICK & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York, manufacturers of all kinds of pickles, preserves, (for family use,) catsup, mixed pickles, jams, and hermetically-sealed fruits. Wholesale and retail.

Also, sole manufacturers of
MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER.
For the cure of diarrhœa, cholera, cramps, cold, fever and ague, colic, sudden chills, sore throat, &c. &c. [illegible]

[illegible] WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable girls, Sisters, who are highly recommended; one as good Nurse and to assist in needlework and general housework; the other as Chambermaid, and good Baker; can be seen together for one week; after that they will go to separate places. The Nurse is a Protestant, aged 20, and the other is a Catholic girl, aged 22; will take $6 a Month each, if for one family. No objection to go four miles in the country, as they are fully competent. Call at No. 223 1st-av., near Sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a smart active Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, an excellent laundress; will be found willing and obliging, and one on whom every confidence can be placed; will take moderate wages, and can give good City references. To be seen till engaged at Mr. MANNING'S advertising office, No. 220 7th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two steady women; Some as good plain cook, good bread baker, and excellent washer and ironer; the other to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 142 Seventh-st., front room, 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; she understands the management of children, and is fully competent to fill the above situation in a respectable private family. The highest testimonials can be produced from her last employer, as to character, &c. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a man and wife, of 9 years of City reference from one family; the man is a very handy man, and the lady a perfect waiter, and has been used to such among the most respectable families of the day. The wife is a good cook, understanding pastries, &c. Both wish to go in the same family, if possible. Apply at No. 16 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two highly respectable Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker, understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would wait if required. Both have good references, and desire to please their employers. No objections to the country. Please call at No. 79 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young English Protestant woman wants a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing—competent to fill either station. Can give unexceptionable reference as to character and qualifications. Can be seen for two days, at No. 12 6th-st., in the rear, near the Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and wait on; can do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to do light housework in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 186 22d-st., between 1st and 2d-aves., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED.—As wet nurse, by a young and healthy married woman with a fresh breast of milk, that can furnish good recommendations, whose child is about two months old. Can be seen by applying to Mrs. LANDY'S, No. 134 East 17th st., second door, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. No objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American Protestant girl desires a situation in a small family to do light chamber work, plain sewing, and the care of a child not under two years of age. Good City references given. Can be seen for one day at No. 163 East 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—For a German girl, to cook, wash and iron. Also, 2 English, 1 Scotch, and 4 Irish girls, to do housework. All have good references, and can be seen at the office, No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square. JAMES McLERNON, Agent.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl, as a good cook, washer and ironer. Can give the very best of reference. Has been in her last place three years. Call at 48 House of Washington av., Brooklyn; it is the 3d house from Myrtle-av. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young Englishwoman, as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to assist in light housework; or as waiting; or travel with a lady or family, if required. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 180 Mott-st., near Broome.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young lady to attend a Confectionary, is acquainted with the business, and has City references. Would have no objection to attend a fancy or thread and needle store. Call at No. 189 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d-aves., top floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Dress maker and Seamstress, city reference can be given; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 36½ University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A respectable Protestant dressmaker, and other domestics with good references, can be obtained at the Foreign and American Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, Bible-House.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Scotch girl as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid and take care of children. Good City reference from her last place. Call at West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves., No. 226.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework, or to take care of children. Reference given if required. No objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 88 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid and lady's maid, by a woman perfectly competent to give satisfaction, who has excellent City testimonials. Inquire at No. 11 Leonard-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A man to teach English, and, if required, the elements of Latin and Greek, at Burlington in Co. Iowa. He must be a christian; and earnestly intending to study for the ministry will enjoy especial advantages. Apply by letter to HOBART CHETWOOD, A. M., Elizabeth

[illegible] Item.

[illegible] TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1856.

English Politics.

Lord PALMERSTON has given the Vice Presidency of the Board of Trade to Mr. JAMES WILSON, one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury. This gentleman, who was formerly a banker in London, is the proprietor (and proprietary editor) of the *Economist* newspaper, established in 1843, to assert and support the principles of Free Trade. He has written several works, chiefly financial and statistical, on political subjects, and was Secretary of the India Board from 1848 to 1853. As the salary of the Treasury Secretaryship is £500 a year more than that of Vice President of the Board of Trade, he can scarcely be accused of interested motives in the exchange. A new writ had been ordered for Westbury, in consequence of his acceptance of a new office, and no doubt of his reëlection was entertained. The representation of Liverpool having become vacant by the elevation of Mr. LIDDELL to the Upper House, on the death of Lord RAVENSWORTH, his father, it was reported that Mr. WILSON would probably be a candidate. It was stated the requisitions had been sent to Lord STANLEY and Mr. MILES, of Bristol, and it is not likely that Mr. WILSON would incur the expense and risk of a contest at Liverpool, when his reëlection for Westbury is secure.

Viscount MONCK, an Irish peer, who represents Portsmouth in the House of Commons, has been appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and his reëlection was considered certain. He is aged 36, is a barrister by profession, (though he does not practice,) is a liberal in politics, has been less than three years in Parliament, but was appointed a Commissioner of Irish Charitable Donations and Bequests in 1851.

Sir C. WOOD, Sir G. CORNWALL LEWIS, Mr. VERNON SMITH, and Mr. HORSMAN, (the new Chief Secretary for Ireland,) have severally been reëlected, without serious opposition. Major EDWARDS, a former candidate, who threatened to oppose Sir C. WOOD at Halifax, was persuaded not to do so. Mr. VERNON SMITH was met on the hustings at Northampton by Mr. LOCKHART, who had a show of hands in his favor, but declined going to the poll. Mr. SMITH was hissed by his constituents for attempting to justify his having voted against the appointment of Mr. ROEBUCK's Select Committee on the conduct of the War. He complained of the difficulty in Parliament of getting a plain reply to a plain question.

Mr. HORSMAN, reëlected for Stroud, spoke very strongly of the blundering management of the war, and of the great deeds performed by the army in spite of this blundering. He denounced "the cold shade of the aristocracy" as injurious to the best interests of the country, and hoped it would speedily be withdrawn. The army, he said, commanded by aged and inefficient men, selected by seniority, was the victim of routine, and under bandage to red tape. They wanted a younger, a fresher, and a heartier system, by which merit, and merit alone, should become the first qualification for public employment. This is about the most radical speech ever delivered by any member of a British Ministry.

The Czar's Death—Curious Prediction.

Full confirmation of the death of the Czar NICHOLAS has been received by the *Atlantic*. The details of his illness are given, nor is there any strong reason for suspecting that he has been removed unfairly. The principal ground for that suspicion was presented in the fact that some former Sovereigns of Russia had unfairly met their death.

It appears that as long back as July, 1853, Dr. GRANVILLE, an English physician who once practiced at the Court of the Czar, and wrote a lively book about Russia, communicated a statement to Lord PALMERSTON in which the fate of NICHOLAS was closely anticipated, and the very period of his death nearly approximated. He delivered it, not as a political but as a professional and confidential communication—not conjectural, but largely based on personal knowledge, as well as on information derived on the spot. He stated that the Czar's health had become gradually shaken in the preceding five years, (1848 to 1853,) and that he had become irritable, passionate, capricious, hasty, obstinate, and more than usually superstitious—"all from ill health, unskillfully treated; and of late deteriorating into a degree of cerebral excitement which, while it takes from him the power of steady reasoning, impels him into every extravagance—in the same manner as with his father in 1800; as with ALEXANDER in Poland, in 1820; as with CONSTANTINE at Warsaw, in 1830; as with MICHAEL, at St. Petersburg, in 1848-9." Dr. GRANVILLE, (writing nearly two years ago,) adds: "Like them, his nature feels the fatal transmission of hereditary insanity, the natural consequence of an overlooked and progressive congestion of the brain. Like them, he is hurrying to his fate—sudden death, from congestive disease. The same period of life, between 45 and 60 years of age, sees the career of this fatal family cut short."

The instances cited are, PAUL, a lunatic at 45, dispatched at 47, in 1801; ALEXANDER, with his mind affected for years, dying at 48, at Taganrog, in 1825, of congestive fever of the brain; CONSTANTINE, always eccentric, dying "apoplectic, and in a rage," at 53, in 1831; NICHOLAS, all but a madman, dying of apoplexy, at 58, in 1848; and MARIA of Wirtemberg, their mother, death struck by apoplexy, in the 49th of 50.

Dr. GRANVILLE, Lord PALMERSTON noted, "is the young 'physician of princes' to whom

opinion and prediction had the reply was, "Before July, 1855, the Emperor will then be 59 years old, what I have anticipated will happen. Let but a few reverses overtake the Emperor, and his death, like that of all his brothers, will be sudden."

There is no cause for thinking that other than natural causes have led to the unexpected close of the Emperor's life. His health, which latterly had been injured by the mental excitement of the great contest in which he was involved—fighting single-handed against Europe, as it were—gave way a fortnight before his death. He battled against illness as long as he could, but the strong frame and the great mind had to bow at last. He had a presentiment, repeatedly alluded to by himself in familiar communication with his family, that he had reached, and even exceeded, the number of years which God had allowed to others of his race, and that his end was not far distant. To the last he retained the possession of his mental faculties, and his latest action was characteristic and impressive.

Gas—Who Makes the Bills so Large?

The Legislature has come up to the help of the Gas monopoly against a complaining and somewhat indignant people. If the sages at Albany could hear a tenth part of the bitter complainings that we hear, they would certainly cause a thorough investigation to be made of the Gas Companies' affairs before offering them any new facilities for grinding the poor, and flaying with exorbitant taxes the rich. We doubt not that there is much complaint made unjustly. Croakers so abound that whenever one honest, candid man finds reason for dissatisfaction with anything, nine others, that lack all candor, take up his refrain and roar it out most lustily. But hush nine out of every ten of the grumblers at gas bills as bogus complainants, and enough are left to make disinterested people wonder in their hearts whether the gas manufacturers are all "shaves," or whether it really costs as much again to manufacture it as it cost ten years ago, when coal was dearer and transportation far more costly, and very many means of saving gas after it enters one's premises were unknown.

We give no heed to those who wonder why their bills for January and February were so much larger than for August; remembering that the holidays are hard on gas;—nor to those who say that their next door neighbors with the same number of burners, and closing at the same hour of the night, pay smaller bills than they; remembering that one man uses KIDDER's Regulator and another uses none—that one man uses burners of small orifice and another of larger—that one man, finding that gas passes off unburnt, checks the wasteful escape with a bit of wire gauze thrust skillfully into the burner, and so saves one-fifth; and that one man lives in a basement and another in a garret, and that the differing pressures at the two levels must feed very differently the burners of nearest neighbors. We make no account of those who only assert that it is impossible for them to have burnt so much, maugre metres and all their indexes; remembering that no man who buys groceries, or clothes, or books on credit, a little to-day and more to-morrow, and keeps no note of them, is ever satisfied with the bill his grocer, or tailor, or bookseller renders, until item by item he can see how the astonishing sum was compacted. We do not share the violence of the respectable middle-aged gentlemen who will not consent, even to themselves, that their sight fails, or that glasses would aid their vision—when they declare that it is not the small quantity but the bad quality of gas they get for the money, remembering that the old times were always the best with some people, and that the fires and lights of youth always burned the hottest and brightest.

To all these a little advice may do some good. Keep your metre not in a cellar out of sight, where it answers no purpose but to inform the collector of the amount you have consumed, and provoke you to wrath. Bring it out to the light—set it in the hall by a window—anywhere that the light and you can get at it without trouble; and every day for a week, or every week for a month, note down the consumption of that day or week. Be assured if you keep the account for a brief season, that you will wonder less than you have done, and very often find that you are the only party to blame for the large bills.

In your residences note how long the servants sit up after you are in bed, at their sewing, or patching, or story-telling, because "the light is so pleasant,"—pleasanter than daylight by all odds to do either in;—or how long your daughters protract their flirtations into the morning. If metres could talk otherwise than in figures, they would tell some curious tales of gas bills swelled by long and ardent courtships that indulgent papas imagine are suspended promptly with the midnight chiming—or your clerks, how long they sit roasting unaccountable oysters in your store-stoves, or practicing the new art of cooking by gas, without any of the patent facilities for doing it. The metres tell only the sum of these stories—they do not put in the items legibly.

Then, some office-keepers have learned that if bosses are chary of coal for the grates or of steam for the pipes that heat the room, gas will answer a very good turn. Three or four burners under a full head will make a small room as comfortably warm as an additional pan of coals, and the metre never tells *why* the bills feel the meanness of those who attempted to save too much in the item of fuel.

It must be admitted that nothing is so recklessly wasted here as gas. Fuel, people have some care for. Groceries they are hawk-eyed about. Dry goods they watch with lynxes' eyes. Cretch in the Winter they are too lazy to let run; but gas is burnt with a perfect lavishness. Thousands of feet are wasted where scores only are used. Our residences are illuminated every night as an old Roman would have lighted his mansion only when the Emperor was to pass by in triumph from some battle-field. We take it as strong that munkins fatten into a dim twilight by comparison. We damage our eyes, break our pockets, spoil our tempers, and insult the gas-furnishers, all, in consequence of this waste.

But——the Gas Company is, for all this, a monopolist who needs to be watched at every corner. Nor is he a smooth-tongued, plausible monopolist. He sticks for his rights, and stands upon his dignity. If we mutter, he points to the bill. If we remonstrate, he says "there is the metre." If we hint that the metre may be tampered with, he says "figures cannot lie." Nor can they, if they are faithfully set down. But we would like to know what law exempts gas metres from the common fate of all mechanical contrivances. Do they never grow old? Do they never lie? They are warranted; but so are all clocks, and about one in ten of these keep time. In our fob we carry to-day a watch that costs us enough—as our family too well, and the watchseller well enough, knows. It has more "jewels" than we dare say, and no better manufacturer's name is ever stamped on "the works." She is "warranted,"—and she goes. But there is not a clock in town that can keep her time. Shall we therefore trust *her* implicitly, and rail at railroad cars that do not meet her appointments? But the watchmaker is as honorable a man as your gas-maker, and their works and wares are equally liable to err. Why does the Company never give us the benefit of a metre's age? The pressure upon the gas, too, varies greatly; frost contracts metals and heat expands them; but is there no power that, through the long line of pipes, and in the awkwardly deposited metre, that is empty to-day and frozen to-morrow, may be furnishing us a very short dollar's worth of light to-night, though yesterday it was ample? To such questions as these we invoke legislative attention. We think it due us that they be investigated somewhat before we are put any further into the power of those who furnish Gotham with the larger half of its light.

Maine Laws.

The Senate yesterday referred the Prohibitory Liquor Bill to a Select Committee to report complete—a movement calculated to hurry it to a conclusion. As we understand it, the amendment fixing the 4th of July instead of the 1st of May, as the day for it to go into operation, is adhered to. A capital plan that is to initiate the new system with a general row—nothing could have been more aptly fitted to secure one. Still, as the law would be in force from midnight of the 3d, and bruisers can seldom raise their steam to the fair riot point before noon of Independence day, the "*fact*" is not yet "*accomplished*."

In Wisconsin the law is taking the usual course. It has passed the Legislature, and grounds on the Governor's Veto. This is the regular route, as we all know—several years of fighting to get the bill through, then a veto—then the vetoing Governor, straightened out by it—stark dead politically—then another Legislative passage, a little too weak to meet the views of its friends, and then a series of gentle adjustments, until the machinery moves just right, and its old enemies—as they do in Maine—turn all their abuse against the political Temperance men, and profess henceforth to the highest admiration for the measure.

In Indiana the people are trying their best to enforce the Liquor Law they have. They gave JULIA WALKER lately $475 out of the till of JAMES DITTON's rummery for his making her husband drunk, whereby, when he fell into the canal, she was left a widow. That was all that the law allowed, but that the Jury gave unanimously. Another Court gave $500 to a guardian, who brought a suit against WM. S. SMITH for selling liquor to a minor's father, whereof he perished in an untimely manner.

The people of Noblesville put $500 worth of liquor out of harm's way by spilling to the frozen ground seventy barrels and kegs full. They had not so good a time as they looked for, however—for much of it was so watery it refused to burn, and what was expected to make a glorious bonfire furnished forth only dull amusement to those who were on hand to see how the pigs suffered under its influence the next day. Our friends in Hoosier-dom are disposed to make the most of the laws they have.

Some Apology for Landlords.

We have talked plainly, on former occasions, in relation to the Landlords. We, the citizens of New-York, have complained with bitterness of the extortionate rents which we were charged for tenements that are neither spacious nor sumptuous. The evils of landlordism, like those of absenteeism in Ireland, have inspired thoughts of revenge. We have seriously debated the propriety of retiring in disgust from the precincts of the City, to rusticate in the suburbs, and have only been prevented by the prevalent nuisance of fever and ague swamps and the malaire of Jersey meadows,—things, compared with which even slaughter-houses are odorous, and landlords Christian philanthropists. All these have been our thoughts, and we have stated them. Yet, in compliant obedience to conscience, we cannot refrain from an acknowledgment. The landlords, hard as they treat us, are hardly treated themselves, as the assessment books show. The Comptroller's annual exhibit, recently published, contains suggestive lessons in the short compass of a few lines of tabular figures.

Mr. FLAGG reports that the *assessment for regulating and grading Second-avenue* (from Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets) amounts to $266,519 62; for *opening Fourth-avenue*, (from Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-streets,) $218,650; for a sewer in Charles-street, $10,296 00; for regulating and grading Greenwich-street, $12,475 56; for *widening Beekman-street*, (from Pearl-street to Park-street,) $209,933 64; for sewer in Broome-street, $12,117 67; for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, (from Broadway to Fifth-avenue,) $42,428 94; for opening Eleventh-avenue, (One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-streets,) $39,-900 70; for *opening Park-place*, (to College-place,) $203,000. There could be added to these figures the cost of the extension of Canal-street and widening of Walker-street, amounting to $544,149; yet it would be unfair to make the addition, that improvement not having yet been effected. Taking the remainder of the big figures mentioned in the report, the alarm of landlords is in some measure accounted for. The heavy assessments upon lots up town (as yet unimproved) eat up all the profit. Landlords revenge themselves by imposing heavy burdens, grievous to be borne, upon unlucky tenants of houses down town. We remember the hue-and-cry that was raised in regard to the Second-avenue matter. Not many months since, we published columns of reports of public meetings, having direct reference to the action of the Common Council in grading a street so little used. Above Twenty-eighth-street, the avenue is comparatively unimproved. Assessments for the regulation of the street fall very heavily upon lot-owners. These things certainly should be taken into consideration when we treat of the question of Tenants and their Landlords.

Kansas.

The news from Kansas is not otherwise than pleasant. The "first boat" reached Kansas March 12, with some forty passengers on board. The chances for another triumph of the ATCHISON, Squatter, pro-Slavery party, are spoken of as not otherwise than abundant, but friends of freedom need see no great misfortune in that. Before Kansas can be admitted as a State, or the people can make a Constitution, several local elections must take place. ATCHISON or Missouri cannot afford to hire shiftless Missourians to run over the line to squat for many successive years, and the legitimate emigration from the slaveholding States is not large nor promises to be much larger; while from the East the tide is only beginning to move. The men who urged the passage of the Nebraska bill in Congress, saying that Slavery could not live there, and hence the danger of introducing it by enactments was naught, spoke a great deal more truth than they meant to. However, though the wickedness of the wicked is overruled, and doves are hatched out of what they maliciously laid as serpents' eggs, the woe that is denounced upon the evil-doers gets no abatement on that account. But it should comfort the faithless and quicken the steps of dallying emigrants.

A Howling Paragraph.

Comptroller FLAGG's Annual Report is on our table. We turned its leaves last night. The book has some fsany features. The chapter on "County Contingencies" enters into details of Municipal expenditure. Instance the following; showing how much the City pays in a year for the dog-slaughter. We copy from the Comptroller's tables:

May 1, G. W. Matsell, requisition for killing dogs	$108 20
June 12, G. W. Matsell, Chief of Police, killing dogs	300 00
June 26, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
July 10, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
July 24, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Aug. 7, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Aug. 7, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Sept. 18, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Sept. 18, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Oct. 2, G. W. Matsell, requisition for killing dogs	300 00
Total	$2,808 20

Twenty-eight hundred dollars in six months, all for dead dogs. What is the price of sausages?

The Municipal Besom.

The women arrested in Broadway on Tuesday night were yesterday sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for terms varying from a few weeks to nine months. The spectacle in the Mayor's office was melancholy in the extreme. Girls of different ages and different degrees in crime, placed on an equality in the eye of Justice, consigned to the disgrace of a prison; and a great proportion of them, already steeped hopelessly in iniquity, are huddled together to-day on Blackwell's Island, to expiate their offences against morality by the restraint of liberty and the penance of jail-fare. The Mayor, in instituting this reform, has done much toward improving the outward character and public reputation of the City; yet, it is a thousand pities there could not be a milder remedy.

☞ We learn through our Albany correspondence that the State Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, of Albany, as Health Officer at this port. If this report proves true, it ends a controversy which has been waged with great bitterness for some weeks past. Dr. THOMPSON is a young man of decided intellectual and professional ability, of great energy of character, and certain, in our judgment, to make a vigilant and efficient officer. As a bold and enterprising politician, he has already made his mark upon the current political history of the State.

☞ Great Britain has made no great capital out of her system of recruiting in our cities for the Crimea thus far. The Telegraphic rumor is that 500 men, who enlisted in Philadelphia, were sent on to Canada, *vid* New-York, last Sunday. Yesterday the authorities succeeded in getting hold of a few more of the same sort, who were preparing to leave, including three recruiting officers;—but definite action upon their cases was postponed till Saturday next. It is a great pity that John Bull did not wake up to this new dodge to eke out his little army while wages were fat and work was lacking. It would have relieved the pressure at our Soup-House doors, and our authorities might have been more easily blinded. Our perceptions of the spirit of the neutrality laws would not have been quite so keen, and we all might have rejoiced in this new-fetched idea of emigration to Canada.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How got it Out?—Who Poached?—The Cabinet on the El Dorado Affair—Santa Anna Safe in his Saddle.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24, 1856.

Washington has relapsed into its dullest mood, and there is scarce anything stirring here worthy of notice. The TIMES article on the unpublished PERRY correspondence relative to Minister SOULE's failure to bring the *Black Warrior* case to peaceful adjustment when he had in his hands the power to do so, has kicked up a precious row here among the officials. The truth of your statement is conceded on all hands; and its importance is best attested by the interest with which it has been received. But how came the TIMES to a knowledge of this momentous State secret? That's the question,—and one I opine, a satisfactory answer to which would certainly relieve half a dozen anxious breasts. Who poached? Come, now, Mr. Editor, own up. I fear there will be trouble if you don't; 'or just now it looks to me as though Messrs. PIERCE, MARCY and SOULE are each suspecting the other of knowing *how* the secret got out, and with some agency in the matter, for some ulterior purpose. Can't we strike a trade with you? Maybe you will be willing to make a clean breast of it, if Mr. SOULE or Mr. MARCY will either of them let you have the entire PERRY correspondence for publication. What say you?

The Cabinet is not a unit in regard to the *El Dorado* affair. Mr. MARCY and the President look upon the firing at our mail steamer as a subject for earnest action, to compel the Spanish authorities to make atonement therefor. But there are those in the Cabinet who look upon the firing of the Spanish steamer at the *El Dorado* as a perfectly justifiable act, *because* the Spanish cruiser could not know without a search, whether the steamer was or was not one of the fillibusters, the anticipation of whose coming has excited the fears of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. I have no reason, however, to change the opinion that very decisive orders have gone out to Havana for the exaction of immediate reparation. How long before they will be countermanded is another affair.

SANTA ANNA continues to hold his own in Mexico, despite the hourly repeated assertions of the last year, that he was tottering to his downfall. It must be clear that he is daily becoming more and more firmly seated. Mexico is never quiet, and always will be the theatre of revolutions, conspiracies and political excitement; but such of these as are now transpiring there may be considered comparatively as indicators of peace. Private and seemingly reliable advices received here from Mexico, are decided in the opinion that ere long SANTA ANNA will feel himself strong enough to seize upon the immense property of the Church for the benefit of the State.

I see it stated in sundry papers that your Washington Correspondent is about to start for Lima, Peru, with his family to reside. If the readers of the TIMES take any interest in the matter, let me say, what you already know, that I have no intention of going abroad to reside permanently. Although I propose a trip to Peru during the present recess of Congress, it is my intention to return to my post here in November next; and while absent I shall hope for frequent opportunities to communicate with your readers, who have accepted my efforts heretofore with so much kind consideration.

S.

Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A new Comedietta, called "Love and Larceny," by that talented individual "a gentleman of this City," was produced here last evening with success. It has an ingenious and well developed plot—being in that important respect an exception to the average of original pieces—turning on the loss of some money by *Oswald*, (Mr. GROSVENOR,) a gentleman boarder in the "Black Bear." The money has been extracted by the landlord's son-in-law, *Peter Drylip*, (Mr. LEFFINGWELL,) but immediately after the robbery the room is visited by *Mrs. Drylip*, (Miss J. GOUGENHEIM,) and *Andrew*, her father. The lady goes to keep an innocent appointment with *Oswald*, an old beau; the old gentleman to obtain a letter which has excited his curiosity. It is arranged that each visitor contrives to get an inkling of the others visit. When the robbery becomes known, *Andrew* thinks his daughter has taken the money, while she suspects her father of the theft. No one dreams that *Peter* is the culprit. The latter however betrays himself in a drunken fit of maudlin jealousy. *Oswald* finding himself exposed offers terms of conciliation and the piece ends pleasantly.

These incidents are worked out with much ability, particularly in the scene where the father invites his daughter to confess the crime and *vice versa*. The audience was kept in constant good humour, and the curtain descended on a decidedly successful piece.

Mr. LEFFINGWELL either did not know his part or gagged it—his roundabout, confused and vulgar language was scarcely endurable, and did not, we are sure, emanate from the author. Some touches of humor redeemed his performance from utter mediocrity. Mr. WHITING as *Andrew*, was good, but overdressed the part. Mr. GROSVENOR as *Oswald* was careful and satisfactory. Pretty, clever Miss J. GOUGENHEIM was admirable.

"Love and Larceny" will be repeated to-night. It is written by Mr. C. B. BURKHARDT, a well-known critic of this City.

West Farms Election.

The American Ticket was elected in the town of West Farms by the following majorities: *Supervisor*, SAMUEL M. PURDY, 233; *Town Clerk*, M. L. MANN, 233; *Justice of the Peace*, AMOS P. HAWLEY, 227; *Superintendent of Common Schools*, THEODORE KENT, 233; *Assessor*, JOHN A. HENRY, 261; *Collector*, JOHN J. DODD, 94; *Overseers of Poor*, A. B. HAUPTMANN, 166, BENJ. B. VALENTINE, 144. The Constables by an average of 250.

Navigation of the Missouri.

The General Superintendent of the New-York Kansas League received the following telegraphic dispatch yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 27.

The Missouri River is low, and still falling. Several steamers are aground, and passage and freight have advanced.

PETERSON's *Ladies' International Magazine* for April is a good number. Its chief value lies in its designs, patterns and hints for the manufacture of such articles of toilet, dress or household furniture, as ladies at leisure love to amuse themselves with.

The *United States Magazine* is a valuable quarto of 32 pages, published upon the 15th of each month. It is profusely embellished with wood engravings, views of scenery, City curiosities, portraits, &c. The last number has a fine illustrated article on Hoe's Printing Machinery.

☞ The *Living World*, an educational newspaper, appears now in octave form—16 pages—monthly.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—JUST OPENED one hundred and fifty new Paris-made Clocks, for sale at a small advance on the importation cost.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Store, Nos. 321 and 323 Broadway.

GOLD LACE.
A SMALL INVOICE OF THIS VERY SUPERIOR Champagne just received and for sale by
CHARLES LANSON,
sole agent for the United States, No. 28 Sterling-pl.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of [illegible] Sole Agent.

PEMBERTON & SONS, NOS. 97, 99 AND 101 BROADWAY, Corner of Cedar-st., &c., &c., &c., for sale at WHOLESALE ONLY.

EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE [illegible] ROAD COMPANY. [illegible] worthy of your time, as they are perfectly unconditional, the only material condition to the real estate in your absolutely and by warranty deed the property of the [illegible] any time in the option of the holder, and an essential feature of this road is, that it touches every county seat on the whole eastern one, which is also a railroad town of the [illegible] is believed, in the United States. The sale will be made without reserve, by order of the Company, and we advise all parties that wish to buy an undoubted security for investment, to attend the sale. For particulars, see [illegible] advertisement of the auctioneer in another column.

FEVER AND AGUE.—READ THE TESTIMONY OF Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:
ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1854.
CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I drill not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently reassured by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.
Truly yours, R. B. COLEMAN.
Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WE NOtice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of the estate of E. Bogart, deceased, and others, 16 fine lots of ground all lying in one body, on 59th and 60th-sts., and on 10th-av., including two corner lots. The houses and lot No. 317 East 59th-st. Houses and lots Nos. 101 and 103 West 21st-st. House and lot No. 20 West 27th-st. House and lot No. 220 West 42d-st. House and lot No. 245 West 46th-st. Also, the houses and lots Nos. 287 and 289 South 2d-st., Williamsburg. Desirable Mott Haven property, near Harlem Bridge, and fronting the entrance way of Col. Morris' Mansion. A house and lot at Richmond, Staten Island, and a fine country residence at Bull's Ferry, opposite the City of New-York. Maps of the above can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing every variety of reticules, papier maché work, fans, opera glasses, ladies' and gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, dressing and shell combs, elegant statuary, parian, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything useful and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 663 Broadway.

STILL FURTHER PROOFS FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—We this morning learn from Messrs. Carpenter & Butterworth, No. 164 Chatham-st., that the [illegible] that preserved their books and papers in the fire in Merry-st. on the 19th inst. was one of WILDER'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT SALAMANDERS, and not Herring's Champion Safe, as he would have the public believe by his advertisement in the Express. We would require that hereafter all parties who may be called upon to [illegible] ence, after fires have occurred, by firms C. Herring, in specify, in the same, WHAT AND WHOSE PATENT THE SAFE IS MADE, that the right party shall have his due.
C. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers, No. 161 Pearl-st.

SECURITY—SECURITY—SECURITY!—THE SUBscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented "La Belle" Lock, which, from its construction and finish, is
POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF,
and not so liable to get out of order as other locks now in use. The lock is very desirable to secure parlor, vestibule and money chests, and [illegible] for [illegible] able one.
No. 344 and 346 Water-st., New-York.
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's patent.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same have been awarded [illegible] at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the [illegible] and the only Bronze-gilt [illegible] that received a medal at the London World's Fair, [illegible] every exhibition, and have advertised as "World's Prize Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

MELODEONS TRIUMPH OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons.—The first premium has just been awarded Messrs. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons at the Grand National Fair, Washington, D. C., also at the 25th annual of the Mechanic's Charitable Institute for the State of Massachusetts. For power and sweetness of tone, compass of tone, quality of touch, beauty and durability of case, they excel the use of any other manufacturer in the United States. Persons desiring a superior Melodeon at a very low price are invited to call at the sole agency, HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent from last season's prices:
Rich Velvet.....10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry.....7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels.....7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply.....7s. 6d. to 9s. per yard
Best Ingrain.....4s. to 6s. per yard
and other goods equally low.

SEWING MACHINES.—TO ALL THOSE UNFORtunate individuals who have bought Sewing Machines which fail to perform the work they were purchased for, we desire to say that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE will actually do everything the public want done. Abundant convenient and satisfactory references given as to any branch of work. Our machines have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with less power than any other. I. M. SINGER & CO., [illegible] 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THAT YOUNG AMERICA OF HATTERS—KNOX—Brought out his Spring Style of Hats a few weeks ago, and they "took down" anything of the season in symmetry of form and beauty of finish. You can look on them, not only at KNOX'S stores No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 333 Broadway, but on the head of every gentleman of taste you meet. Give us one of KNOX'S best hats for lightness, cheapness and durability.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADdition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW SILK.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING three cases of rich Spring Silks at 4s per yard, worth 5s. Also, one case of superior Black Silk, warranted to wear well, at 30 per cent. under their cost to import.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 367 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING their Hair.—Especial attention is called to an advertisement in our columns headed "SWEDISH HAIR ORNATOR," which should be read with great care. To confirmed skeptics we particularly address ourselves, and request them to read one of our numerous certificates.

PAPER HANGINGS.—AT THE OLD ESTABLISHment, No. 426 Pearl-st. As we are now receiving an entire new stock, embracing every variety known to the trade, for our Spring sales, we offer the balance of our last year's stock at remarkably low rates. A large lot of remnants will be sold at a sacrifice.
O'SULLIVAN & FAYE, No. 426 Pearl-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
English Velvet Carpets, 10s., 11s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, 7s., 8s., 9s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 7s., 8s. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 69 Bowery.

MILLINERS ARE INVITED TO VIEW THE SILK Bonnets at R. T. WILDER'S Millinery Warehouse, Nos. 19 and 21 John-st. Fashions always the freshest, being received monthly from Paris. Prices lower than the cost of similar fabrics manufactured here. Call and see the [illegible] assortment.

CALL AND INSPECT THE STRAW BONNETS OF all styles, qualities and shapes, at R. T. WILDER'S, Nos. 19 and 21 John-st. Manufacturing and importing largely, he is enabled to present assortments in every branch of the millinery business, which in variety and extent defy competition.

LACE CURTAINS—LACE CURTAINS.—JUST REceived from Auction one case of rich Lace Curtains, and for sale at great bargains. Also, 1,000 Marseilles Quilts at $1 50, worth $2. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 367 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—THOSE WHO PURCHASE their furnishing goods at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 128 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, and have their shirts made to order, then realize the full force of the above adage. His prices are as moderate as his goods are excellent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.—Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, china bowls, tete cups, Colognes bottles, match boxes, vases, [illegible] ware, fruit compotiers, toilet sets.
DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Gerrity's improved treble defiance locks and combinations. Depot No. 161 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TURKEY CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS.—THE largest and most splendid assortment ever in the City, with a large stock of velvets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cheap for cash.
E. A PETERSON & CO., No. 95 Canal-st.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, voiced the equal temperament, the best instrument only at the Music and Piano Room of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

CROUP, COUGH—CAN BE CURED IN ONE NIGHT by bathing the throat and chest with T. H. HAYFORD'S OLIVETAR. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by C. Oliver-st., and by J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

WE WOULD REFER OUR READERS TO THE Important Invention referred to in the card of Dr. LYMAN in another column. The Doctor's experience in such matters has been quite extensive.

CHINESE SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S [illegible] are now ready. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Terrible Conflagration—Nearly One-Fourth of the Town of Salem in Ruins.

From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

SALEM, Talbot County, Md., March 21.

It is with deep regret that I inform your readers that about 3 o'clock this morning this place was visited by one of the largest and most destructive fires that ever visited the Eastern Shore, which, in a few minutes, laid in ruins nearly one-fourth of the town, including the Odd Fellows' Hall and the office of the *Eastern Star*. The fire originated in the cabinet shop of Mr. MASON, in the second story of the Odd-Fellows' Hall, and in a few minutes that beautiful three-story building was in ruins. The wind was blowing at the time strongly from the northwest, which communicated the flames to the adjoining buildings, the *Star* office and Mr. MASON's private residence, which were both consumed before any assistance could be rendered.

From these buildings the fire extended to the opposite side of the Street, to the store occupied by Mr. JOHN K. SHANNAHAN, and to the hat store of Mr. THOMAS BRERETON, and from thence to the Post-Office and the dwellings of Mr. W. H. FAULKNER and Mr. WM. T. HARDESTY, which were likewise entirely destroyed. The residence of HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., was only saved by the almost superhuman exertions of our citizens and firemen. The residences of JAMES L. MARTIN, Esq., J. C. W. POWELL, Esq., and Dr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, were several times on fire, but fortunately the flames were instantly extinguished. Immense volumes of sparks and cinders issued from the burning buildings, and were carried by the wind to the southwestern part of the town where they fired the dwellings of Mr. WHITTINGTON COX and Mrs. HULL, and the stabling of JAS PRICE, Esq., all of which were consumed.

The Eastern Academy and the Episcopal Church were on fire several times, but fortunately it was extinguished without serious damage. The fine residence of Col. SAMUEL HAMBLETON had a very narrow escape. Unfortunately the losses nearly all fall on such as are not able to bear them—widows, poor men and mechanics. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $40,000—about $25,000 is the probable amount.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co., late Rushton, Clark & Co.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—It is now about seven years since we introduced this valuable remedy to the notice of the Faculty of New-York and the public, and in that time it has gained a reputation as the best remedy yet discovered for consumption, and unlike all other remedies, while it cures the disease it gives strength and flesh to the patient. It was Mr. Clark and not Rushton who superintended its manufacture in Newfoundland, and since Mr. Rushton's death it is prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors of Rushton, Clark & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 185, 273 and 611 Broadway.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scars, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. R. SEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician, who possesses a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send it free anywhere on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, 60 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, NY.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter, (postpaid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 87 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Only $3 75 a pair for fine French Calf Boots, made to order, with steel shanks, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Double-soled boots, $4; water-proof, $4 50; best French patent leather boots from $6 to $7. Give them a trial. A last prepared for each customer.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Bounty Land.—Army officers, soldiers, teamsters, naval officers, seamen, marines, navy clerks and flotilla men, and Indians, (or their surviving widows or minor children,) who served in any war of the United States, are entitled to a land warrant for 160 acres. All are entitled to it, by addressing us, to receive the proper form of application, and we will obtain their warrants for a moderate charge. Our arrangements with the Departments at Washington afford us unusual facility for the prompt return of warrants. Claims should be left with us as early as possible. Land warrants bought and sold. DRAKE & BRADFORD, 29 Wall-st. REFERENCES—Union Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bowery Bank.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in one and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Day-st.

☞ Superior Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 25,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens, for immediate embellishment. These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

☞ Scarlet Fever.—Put a small quantity of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR in a saucer, over a bowl of heated water; the atmosphere of the room will soon become impregnated with the delightful bracing aroma of the Olive and of the Pine, which will materially aid the recovery of the patient, and completely disinfect the air of the chamber, thereby preventing the spread of the disease. Sold at No 4 New-st., and by J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

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Conveniently situated for manufacturing purposes and residences, and commanding magnificent views of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. Also, a number of Farms, containing from 10 to 100 acres each, and a number of Villa Sites, with Cottages and Gardens attached. Also, the Stapleton Hotel, with Stables, Sheds, Ice-houses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Bathing Establishment, with Bath-houses, Boats, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Ferry, with Ferry-boats, Docks, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Saw-mill, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Saws, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Planing-mill, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Planes, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Grist-mill, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Mill-stones, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Brick-yard, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Moulds, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Lime-kiln, with Steam-engine, Boilers, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Tannery, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Vats, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Soap and Candle Factory, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Vats, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Oil-mill, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Paper-mill, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Vats, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Printing-office, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Bookbindery, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Lithographic Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Engraving-office, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Photographic Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Daguerreotype Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Ambrotype Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Tintype Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Stereotype Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Electrotype Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Galvanic Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Chemical Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Pharmaceutical Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Medical Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Surgical Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Dental Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Veterinary Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Agricultural Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Horticultural Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Floricultural Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Pomological Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Viticultural Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Apicultural Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Sericultural Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Entomological Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Ornithological Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Ichthyological Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Herpetological Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Mammalogical Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Anthropological Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Ethnological Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Philological Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Archæological Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Numismatical Establishment, with Steam-engine, Boilers, Presses, &c., attached. Also, the Stapleton Steam Philatel

FOR SALE.

[illegible] Nos. 1 and 2 Lexington-av., between Fifteenth-st. and Fifteenth-st., 20 by 57 feet in rear, and the lot 20 by 100 feet; it is [illegible] with a first-class house on the corner and two others fronting on the Fulton Ferry. The location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn; the house is fitted with gas, bath-room, hot-air furnace, &c. Terms very easy; the house will be for sale [illegible] Apply to [illegible], No. 15 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—On the northeast corner of Fifth-av. and 21st-av., opposite Stuyvesant-square and the mansion of Gov. Fish. Size 40 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep. The house is in the most perfect order, complete with all the modern conveniences, has in front one of the best views of any in the City. Also, the ground and basement brownstone house on the east side of 21st-av. directly in rear of the above, with all the modern improvements. Inquire in the corner house, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant three-story and basement brown stone front house, southerly side of 58th-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn; lot 21 by 100 feet 5 inches, house 19 by 50 feet; first class in every particular; will be sold, or, built by day's work, and sold on 1 or 2 years' time. Possession immediately. If not sold before the 1st proximo, will be sold at public auction, on that day, at 12 o'clock, at the Brooklyn Exchange, corner Fulton and Clinton-sts. Apply to HARRISON & BURRALL, Counsellors at Law, No. 2 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Brown stone fronts on 21st-st. $18,000
Brown stone house on 20th-st. 16,000
Brown stone house on 19th-st. 15,000
Two brick houses on 21st-st. 6,500
Two brick houses on 21st-st. 6,000
Two brick houses on 20th-st. 7,000
Frame and lot on 16th-st. 4,000
Apply to
LINDSLEY & HASBELL,
No. 76 8th-av., corner of 16th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two 3-story brick and high basement houses, with all the modern improvements, one No. 20 7th-av., three doors above 16th-st., and one No. 47 Greenwich-av., between Perry and Charles-sts. Also to rent, two 3-story brick and basement houses, No. 220 Greenwich-av., near Horatio-st. Rent, $600. Inquire of ROSS & CROWELL, Real Estate Agents, No. 60 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story new house, brownstone-front, elegantly finished; house 25x57 ft., on full lot; location West 33d-st., opposite London Terrace. Also, two full lots for sale on same block. House can be seen at all times. Key at No. 9 London Terrace. For particulars, inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 9 London Terrace, or No. 62 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island.—A house, with one acre of land, immediately on the shore, where there is good bathing, and adjoining Tompkinsville Park, and within three minutes walk of Tompkinsville landing. It is well situated for a family grocery and bootblack business, or private residence. Immediate possession given. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, No. 10 Poplar, between Cotton-lin and Willow-sts., two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York; has a splendid view of the East River. Price $8,500, or rent $900. The house can be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock. Apply to JOHN J. STUDWELL, No. 24 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The following 3-story and basement, modern front, brick houses, situated on the corner of Lee-av. and Myrtle-av. (each adjoining), Brooklyn, two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, cornices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 51 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A 3-story brick house, near two ferries. Also, one to let. For terms, which are accommodating and to suit purchaser, apply to E. & WM. WOOD, No. 281 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, to let, immediately, a new, first-class, 4-story house, near Union-square; modern conveniences.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-and-a-half story and basement house in a beautiful village of Westchester County, sixteen minutes from Harlem, on the New-Haven Railroad. Half may remain on mortgage, and the balance in cash, or white-lead and oil. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 200 West 33d-st., or to his publishing establishment No. 112 West 13th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE LESS THAN COST.—Handsome three stories, basement, counter cellar, good neighborhood, high stoop, balconies, and all the modern improvements, No. 19 21st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with gas fixtures and all complete. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock, or any time in the evening.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large, three-story brick tenant house, 20x53, containing nine and Croton water throughout, and now rented for $1,130 per annum. Price only $8,000 and terms easy. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 15 Greenwich-av. Will exchange for unimproved City property.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two three-story brick houses and lots corner and next to the corner of State and Nevins-sts., Brooklyn; houses nearly new, modern finish and in good order. Rent $600 per annum. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if required. Apply to W. H. MAILLER, No. 108 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No. 51½ St. Marks-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and in perfect repair; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 to 2 o'clock. P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALROW, No. 280 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN.—About 25 ft. front and 94 deep, and lot 75 ft. deep, on Newark-st., Jonathan, between Bloomfield and Garden sts. Price $2,500. Possession May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 233 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 60 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—The House and lot No. 178 Orchard-st. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. M. HARPEL, No. 34 Washington Market.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The dwelling-House No. 37 Vandewater-st., near Pearl-st. Apply to Mrs. WOOD, No. 281 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful and desirable residence in Stamford, Conn., consisting of a well built and painted house, about 37 feet front by 54 deep, two stories and attic—have recently undergone a thorough repair; also, a fine new barn, carriage, cow and hen-house, and a spacious well enclosed poultry and barn-yard, and a vegetable cellar under the barn. The place is emphasized in shrubbery and shade trees. The garden and grounds are tastefully laid out, with graveled carriage-way and walks, and are under a high state of cultivation, every description of fruit of every variety, planted some 25 or 30 dwarf pear trees of various varities, in full bearing. The fences, arbors, graperies, are almost new. Both with locust posts; in short, the whole place is in perfect order, and for a home it is one of the choicest in the village. It is not more than six minutes' walk from the churches, and the Railroad depôt, where all the trains stop to and from this City, and by express only 1½ hours' ride.

The place is 170 feet front and about 440 deep. The whole will be sold for $6,000—or a lot of 65 feet front will be taken off, and the balance sold for $4,000. Apply to A. B. MOEN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, an elegant Country seat at Morristown, N. J., near the Depôt, containing 10 acres. The house is two stories, four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen attached; light dry cellar under the whole of the house. The grounds are laid out in the highest state of cultivation and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues; contain the finest exhibition of evergreens, deciduous and other ornamental trees, magnolias, and other flowering trees and shrubs in great variety, 500 or 600 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz.: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, Isabella and Catawba grapes, and a variety of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Very soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially the vicinity of TOWER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Two very desirable country residences, now half built in modern style, the one containing 14 and the other 17 rooms, in the village of Stamford, Conn. Also, a Farm of 28 acres, of choice meadow land, situated on an elevation overlooking Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. A very choice location for several country seats. Price $5,000; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars inquire of NATHANIEL E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the City limits of New-Haven, with 20 lots of ground well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick; size 40 by 28, with addition in rear 20 feet square; containing 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR exchange for real estate, or to let in the village of Sharon, Conn., four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, containing 18 acres, house and out-houses; large garden with fruit, flowers and shade trees. Terms easy. Also, a fine mare; rent $100; 10 acres of choice land. Inquire at No. 195 Pearl-st., or of GOWLAS & ELLIOTT.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two miles from Port Richmond, Staten Island, pleasantly situated on high ground, 45 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a fine view of the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, New-York Bay, and the Jersey shore; 2 miles from Elizabethport Station, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 1 mile from Port Richmond Station, on the Staten Island Railroad; 1 mile from the Quarantine Landing, on the Staten Island Railroad; 1 mile from the Quarantine Landing, on the Staten Island Railroad; 1 mile from the Quarantine Landing

AUCTION SALES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1856.

SALE OF FERRIES.—In pursuance of the 4th section of an Act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 17, 1849, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the City Hall, the lease of the Ferry between the foot of Barclay-st. and Jersey City, for the term of five years, from the first day of May next.

The Ferry-house, including the lower Pier, except such portion as the Ferry of the United States may require for the use of their Ferry, and the privilege of the use of the upper Pier, except such portion as may be required for the use of the Ferry of the United States, and the privilege of the use of the Ferry-slip on the north side of the same, and the privilege of the use of the Ferry-slip on the south side of the same, and the privilege of the use of the Ferry-slip on the south side of the same, and the privilege of the use of the Ferry-slip on the south

New-York Daily Times

RAILROAD TOLLS.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Shall our Railroads be Taxed for the Support of our Canals?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the Times of the 26th inst. we discussed the general question of the justice and expediency of the proposed measure. Since that, we have received the report of the House Committee of Ways and Means recommending its adoption. As this report may be considered as the attempted *justification* of the Governor's recommendation, we propose to say a few words more in refutation of the arguments attempted to be urged.

The statement of the necessities of the case made by the Committee, is mainly a repetition of those contained in the Governor's Message. The Committee, with the Governor, attribute the loss of Canal revenues to the competition of the Railroads. For the amount of the estimated deficit we refer to our article of Monday.

The Committee, like the Wolf in the fable, have suffered (a grievance which serves as an apology for the outrage they are about to commit. Every *wolf* takes good care that he has a show of justice or provocation on his side, before he commences his work of rapine or slaughter. The Committee, and the State they claim to represent, have been greatly injured by the Railroads. How? Why, the Railroads have accomplished *the same object for which the Canals were constructed.* The Canals cheapen transportation any 1,000 per cent.; the Railroads have vastly improved upon the Canals, and stand still *lower down* the stream! Let us see how the Committee state the provocation that has been suffered:

"It is well ascertained that combinations have been made, and arrangements have been entered into by different Railroad Companies with lines of Propellers on the Lakes, and steam and tow-boats on the Hudson, forming connected lines from the seaboard to Detroit, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and other Western ports, *to divert all the freight possible from the Canals over their Roads*—one of such roads, at least, if not more, having their agents securing some of the Western States, and by authority contracting to carry freight at prices equivalent to carrying it on the Propeller for nothing, for the sake of getting and securing the freight of it upon the road."

"Why these roads should thus, at prices far below the remunerative standard, and at a consequent loss to themselves, seek thus to enter into competition with the canals, can only be attributed to a desire on their part to accomplish what must plainly appear to be its inevitable result: a distrust in the people of the value and efficiency of their public works, an abandonment of the enlargement, direct taxation for the payment of the debt, and a monopoly of the carrying trade turned over into the hands of the railroads. With this stake to play for, enjoying, as they do, the ability to make up *their losses upon other freights and fare for passengers, and the game left entirely in their own hands* without restriction, *it is not astonishing that they enter upon it.*"

The railroads compete with the canals! Why not? What is the object of both? Is it not to cheapen transportation? Shall railroads be punished for possessing a capacity to achieve more good than the canals? Is not competition encouraged in every other department of industry? Do we not owe to this that cheapness and elegance of production which distinguish this age? What is competition? Simply the exercise of a disposition to excel. The committee, had they the power, would do all they could to discourage invention and discovery. Why? Because these have sounded the death-knell to some previous process in which individuals, or the State, perhaps, have a vested interest!

The Committee, if consistent, should go one step further. Before railroads were constructed, the canals had the monopoly of the *passenger* travel. This is now monopolized by the railroads. By prohibiting the latter from carrying passengers, the canals would again become carriers of them, and might add largely to their revenues!

The railroads are to be punished for achieving that to which, more than to all other methods, the genius of the age is directed; in which society has a greater interest than all others. But railroads, forsooth, effect their object by carrying at a *loss* where they compete with the canal, and make up such loss by the profit made upon articles of which they have the monopoly, and upon *passengers!*

Here certainly is a deliberate untruth. The great competitor with the Erie Canal is the Central Railroad. Now this company is restricted by their *charter to two cents per mile* for passengers—a price far below what is considered a remunerative rate, and not two-thirds of what nearly every other company in the United States charges. The Erie carry *through* passengers at the same rate per mile. Now, how the men whose names are appended to the report can lend themselves to such palpable untruths as those contained in it, in reference to matters in which they have no interest, is certainly past conception. It is equally untrue that the railroads are conspiring to break down the canals.

So much for the case of provocation attempted to be made out. Now for the conclusion to which the Committee arrive:

"Such being the necessities of the State, and the prominent causes which have led thereto, the next inquiry arises, what is the appropriate and most effectual remedy? Your Committee have heard three modes suggested: One, Direct taxation upon the people. Another, Taxation of Corporations, a certain per centage upon their capital for State purposes, exempting them from all Town, County and local taxes. Third, Imposing tolls upon Railroad tonnage.

"The necessities of the State having been to a very great extent occasioned by the action of private corporations and insured to their benefit, it is not right that the burden should be thus imposed upon the people. A more equitable proposition is to let those who have created the burden be charged with its removal. *Your Committee cannot for a single moment entertain the proposition of recommending a direct taxation upon the people for such purposes,* particularly at this time, when an imperative necessity exists for the imposition of a mill tax upon the people for the benefit of the general fund and the support of the Government. As to the second proposition, proposing the taxation of a certain per centage upon the capital stock of Corporations for State purposes, and exempting them from all town, county and local taxes; *this is virtually a taxation of the people, only adopting an indirect mode to accomplish it.* The amount thus charged upon the corporations must bear a rateable proportion to the amount of town, county and local taxes from which they are relieved, and which are left to be discharged by the people, or there will be an inequality in the taxation on the one side or on the other.

With such inequality, *it will conflict with one of the fundamental principles of our Government, equality of taxation as well as rights.* If the inequality is against the people, it is unjust to them, creating upon them a greater burden than a direct tax, enuring to the relief of corporations. If the inequality is against the corporations, it is unjust towards them as a class, as they are, with the single exception of some of the railroad corporations, in no way connected with the matters rendering additional taxation necessary.

The last mode, imposing canal tolls on railroad tonnage, appears, in the opinion of your Committee, to be the only true, just and equitable mode. As to the right of the State to impose such toll there can be no question. The railroad companies deriving their corporate existence from State legislation, and being subject by the constitution to such changes and amendments in their acts of incorporation as the Legislature may deem proper, the Legislature has the power to mould them in such form and subject them to such charges and restrictions as they may deem the interest of the State to require. *They have the power to prohibit them altogether from the carriage of freight, and as a consequence can dictate the terms and conditions upon which it shall be carried.*

The Committee cannot for a moment entertain the proposition for a State tax. Why? Because, like demagogues, they are afraid to take the responsibilities of an honest course to meet the necessities of the State. Why not impose a State tax? The burden would not be appreciable. But taxes are considered odious. Consequently, they must not be resorted to. In order to escape odium, the Committee take refuge in iniquity. But their action is an insult to the moral sense of the State. They take it for granted that the voters, like themselves, would shirk a moral obligation. Men never adopt a higher standard, in reference to others, than their own moral sense. Hence the recommendation of the Committee. But they are entirely mistaken. The voters are not only willing, but would eagerly meet every honest obligation. They have no sympathy with this attempt to impeach their moral sense, and to supply their necessities by robbery and spoliation. If the people are in need of money, they will not hesitate to raise it in an equitable and Constitutional manner;—not because they have the power, by a levy upon a particular interest or class.

The Committee say that they cannot recommend a tax upon the capital stock of corporations, because it would be "*virtually a taxation of the people, only adopting an indirect mode of accomplishing it; and because such taxation will conflict with one of the fundamental principles of our Government—equality of taxation as well as of rights.*"

The commission of a crime is always an act of self-stultification. Moral and common sense always go out at the same door. This fact was never more strikingly illustrated than in the present instance. The Committee tell us that to tax *corporations* would be *unconstitutional*, because *partial*. Consequently a tax on the Banks or Insurance Companies, for the purpose of revenue only, would be *illegal*. But they tell us in the same breath that it is not only legal to tax them, but that one of a class may be taxed, and another exempted; that the inhabitants of Long Island may send their produce to market free from any charge, while the people of Cortland or St. Lawrence are subjected to onerous burdens. If here be not a case where there is neither distinction nor difference, we should like to heve one pointed out! After such a statement of the constitutional rights of citizenship, the effrontery with which, in the face of their admissions, they advocate a most partial, odious and impolitic act, is beyond conception. We can imagine such things possible only on the part of persons whose moral and intellectual vision is thoroughly blinded.

The authority claimed for the State over Railroad Companies is most extraordinary, and is in keeping with the other parts of the report. According to the Committee, "*the State has the power to prohibit railroads altogether from the carriage of freight; and as a consequence, can dictate the terms and conditions upon which it shall be carried.*"

This is new doctrine to us. If it be true, what, we should like to know, are the rights of the *subject?* If banks, after carrying on business for years, may be prohibited from banking without having their charters repealed; Insurance Companies, from taking policies; or railroads, from carrying freight; we should like to know what rights remain with the people. There is hardly a country in Europe in which such a doctrine would not produce a revolution. To talk of interests in which hundreds of millions are invested with the freedom and indifference with which they are discussed at Albany, would scarcely be tolerated by the subjects of an Eastern despot! After having shown the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure, in the very report recommending it, are the Legislature prepared to take the consequences of its illegality, its injustice, its great inexpediency, and the terrible odium it will excite, which will not allow it to remain on the Statute Book but one short year, while its authors must be consigned to merited obloquy and contempt?

In order to appreciate more fully the iniquity of the proposed measure, let us suppose the Canal to be owned by a private company. In such case, would not the proposition excite universal execration? Why? Because it would be taxing one interest or set of men for the benefit of another. But this is precisely what is proposed. The people own the Canals, but they want more money. How are they to get it? By taxing themselves? No; but by making a forced loan upon one *class* for the benefit of another. The tax, too, is imposed as well on what does not come in competition with the Canal as on what does. Why should freight on that portion of the Erie Railroad from New-York to Susquehanna, a distance of 180 miles, be taxed; while that passing over the Hudson River or Harlem roads, is entirely free? In neither case would any revenue be drawn from the Canals. *Why should the people of Orange County be subjected to a State tax, from which the people of Westchester, living on the opposite bank of the Hudson are entirely exempted?*—must be answered by the Committee—not by us.

The Committee estimate that the proceeds of the above proposed tax will amount to $858,527. Upon whom is this enormous sum to be levied? Upon the most prostrate, but at the same time, the most deserving interest of the State. We will not recapitulate the services which Railroads have rendered. To every portion of the State they have carried prosperity. They have been instrumental in adding three times their cost, or at least $300,000,000, to the aggregate value of the property of the State. But how have the builders of these works fared? There is not one whose stock is not below par; and most of those it is proposed to tax are utterly prostrate. Many of them do not even pay interest on their bonds. Among these we may name the Northern, the Saratoga, the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls, and the Buffalo and New-York City. Most of the others have been built at ruinous sacrifices. The losses suffered by the owners of the roads to be taxed cannot fall short, in the depreciated value of their stock and securities, of from fifteen to twenty million dollars! But another burden is to be added to these works to which the people are most indebted, and which above all others it is least able to pay.

We need not again refer to the economic objections to the measure. These have been sufficiently considered. We trust we have fully exposed the shallow pretences of the Committee of Ways and Means. We would close by simply remarking that it is a cause of profound regret to find the commercial destinies of such a State as New-York in the hands of such men. THE PEOPLE.

Reimposition of Canal Tolls Upon Railroads.

Special Report.

The subscriber, one of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Governor's Special Message, in relation to the Canal revenues and various petitions and remonstrances for and against the imposition of Canal tolls on Railroad tonnage, begs leave respectfully to submit the following special report:

That I have carefully examined the subject, and consider it of grave importance to the State at large, and of vital importance to my immediate constituents.

By reason of various causes, it becomes necessary to raise a considerable sum of money, that the ordinary sources of revenue have failed to supply. That the honor and good faith of the State require these means to be raised is conceded by all.

The State of New-York has been called the Empire State, and whether we consider its territory, its population or its wealth, it may justly claim that appellation; and it is not to be doubted, but the people are habitually governed by a high sense of honor and duty, which will at all times render them ready and willing to bear all burdens and all duties properly devolving upon them.

It is a fundamental principle that all taxes shall be equal, and any departure from it, by which particular interests are selected for the imposition of burdens, must be sanctioned by reasons satisfactory to all impartial minds. I reside upon the New-York and Erie Railroad, and it is upon this great thoroughfare that my immediate constituents mainly depend, and it is with its history, and its peculiar condition, that I am most familiar. It is, therefore, the effect of the proposed measure upon this work that I shall consider, not doubting that the same principle will apply with equal force to the other Roads sought to be embraced in this scheme of taxation.

The Erie Canal and its tributaries were built by the common credit, means and efforts, of the whole people of the State of New-York. They have answered the expectations of the most sanguine projectors. Large portions of the State became suddenly enriched, and our commercial emporium has justly become the pride and boast of the State and nation. A safe and economical communication with market was opened, which has been and still is enjoyed by a large part of the population. The people of the northern and southern parts of the State are entitled to their share of the credit in promoting and sustaining this noble enterprise. It was acknowledged that large portions of the State, especially the Southern tier of counties, known as the *unwatered region*, on account of the physical features of the country, were mostly excluded from any participation in its benefits, and that so far as practicable, the aid of the State should be extended to this part of the country. At a first step, the law incorporating the New-York and Erie Railroad Company was passed. The obstacles to be overcome, and the difficulties to be removed, were so serious that the capital required could not at that time be furnished by individuals, and the State, in compliance with the pledge of the people of the Southern Counties, lent to the enterprise the sum of three millions of dollars. As is well known to all, the undertaking failed, and the work remained in an unfinished condition for several years, involving the whole line of communication. At last, the energies and public spirited individuals, [illegible] of the work, and especially in the City of New-York, spoke to the conviction, that if the State would subscribe [illegible] for the three millions of dollars, the work might be revived. Except a few miles at the eastern end, it was in a state of total ruin and dilapidation, and consequently the claim was of but little or no value to the State; yet with much an encumbrance charged upon it, no set of men could be found mad enough to undertake to revive the work. Accordingly in 1845 a law was passed releasing the lien of the State under certain conditions.

The work was undertaken, under the impression that a single track could be made to Lake Erie for the sum of six millions of dollars. The error in calculation was soon apparent, but the Company were too deeply involved to think of retreating or giving up the work. They pursued it with an energy and spirit of which the history of Railroads furnishes no parallel—and finally, at the enormous cost of more than thirty millions of dollars, have constructed 446 miles of road from Piermont to Dunkirk, a branch to New-York of 18 miles, and about 200 miles of double track. This road is one of the *proudest* monuments of enterprise in this or any other country. It was well thought to be a subject of congratulation, that the State of New-York had built the Erie and Champlain Canals at a cost of ten millions. If so, may it not be a subject of justifiable pride that a mere Railroad Corporation, a simple association of individuals, should be enabled to build such a railroad, at a cost of thirty millions of dollars. The road has answered the purpose for which it was intended—a safe and expeditious communication with the great markets of the country has been opened, and evidences of great improvement are visible along the line, and we have begun to share in that prosperity which our more favored friends in the Canal region have so long enjoyed. It is true, however, that the cost of transportation is considerably more than by Canal, but as we have the best communication that the nature of the case admits of, we are content, and all seem to have derived a reasonable degree of benefit, except the stockholders, who have invested their means, and who after years of care and anxiety, see their stock quoted at less than half its original cost.

Such is a brief history of this great work, and now let us inquire what reason can be found for singling out this road, and others similarly situated, as the subject of an unusual and distinctive tax. It is true that the State did devote three millions of dollars to the prosecution of this work, but was not this lien or claim released by an act, passed for that purpose, and were not all the conditions faithfully complied with by the company; and does not every man know that they who have contributed their means, their time, and their credit to the building of this road, would never have done so, had they supposed, or even suspected that the loan could have ever even furnished a reason or pretext for imposing extraordinary burdens thereafter?

It is said the Legislature have reserved the right, in all acts of incorporation, to repeal, alter or amend—this is indeed so—but was this language ever construed to mean, that the Legislature would exercise this right, so as to defeat, or essentially impair, the objects for which a law was passed? Was it ever supposed that this right would be exercised in the case of corporations that kept strictly within their corporate powers, and fairly fulfilled the objects for which they were created? Surely not. Such a construction would do violence to the experience of all men familiar with legislation. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have kept within the limits prescribed, and have pursued the objects contemplated by their Charter. It has been claimed by the people along the line of this road, that in consideration of the privileges granted to them, they were bound to afford to the inhabitants along its line transportation for persons and property, at as low rate as they could afford, in justice to themselves and their creditors. This I believe they have fairly done, although we are still obliged to pay much higher rates for transportation than our more fortunate neighbors along the canals. Is it a proper ground for imposing extraordinary taxes, that they have lived up to the letter and spirit of their Charter? On the contrary, had not the road been so conducted, it would have afforded just ground of complaint.

It is alleged that the railroads have diverted trade from the canals, and that, therefore, a just ground is afforded for an unusual tax. Is there any law of the land, or any law, or right or justice, by which commerce must be fettered or compelled to seek slow, unusual and unprofitable routes to market, or if not, to pay an unusual tax for the support of the canals? I know of none. Such a law would be directly opposed to the spirit of the age. Commerce must, and will, in every well regulated community, be governed by the law of supply and demand and competition.

Let us look at the practical effect of the imposition of tolls. A familiar instance will illustrate the whole system: Under the operation of this law, a lumber dealer residing in Buffalo can send his lumber to market at less cost than it can be sent on railroads; he is not embarrassed by the law. The lumber dealer in Allegany, in addition to the greater charge necessarily made by railroads, is compelled to pay, in addition, canal tolls, as a penalty for residing in the neighborhood of a taxed railroad. Such must, of necessity, be the practical effect upon the vast amount of business to be transacted upon the roads proposed to be subjected to canal tolls. The burden sought to be imposed would seem more tolerable did any portion of the means, when expended, go to benefit those who contribute them. On the contrary, not one dollar will be appropriated for their benefit, but the whole be expended mainly for the benefit of the Western States. Is this equal taxation, and is this equal distribution of burden? It requires no argument to show its gross inequality and injustice.

The introduction of railroads has in an important particular, changed the course of commerce. Formerly the business of the country was concentrated into a few months, during the season of canal navigation. Now, by the aid of railroads, the whole year is devoted to the interchange of commodities.

By this means the business capacity of the whole community, both city and country, is greatly increased. This improvement is common to the whole country, and is a step in the onward progress of society in all civilized countries.

And shall it be said that in the great State of New-York—the first to enter upon the career of internal improvement, who has done so more successfully than her sister States, and who stands proudly preeminent for her capital and enterprise—that nowhere within her wide borders can property be sent to market, in or out of the season of canal navigation, without being subjected to the [illegible] canal tolls? It will be a spectacle nowhere else to be seen, and I hope, for the honor and credit of the State, it may be averted. If it be true that railroads have diverted business from the canals, I deny that it is a legitimate ground of complaint. The citizens of this State are entitled to the use of the quickest, safest and most convenient mode of transporting persons and property, and it is the duty of Railroad Companies, chartered in aid of the business of the country, to afford them every facility in their power. The direct and inevitable effect of imposing tolls will be to divert an incalculable amount of business from the thoroughfares of this State.

Large quantities of lumber are now manufactured on the Allegany and Genesasee Rivers, and their tributaries. At present the great bulk of it seeks an eastern market. The imposition of tolls will send a very large proportion of this commodity down the Allegany, or the waters of the Susquehanna, extending 150 miles along the southern part of the State. In like manner, if tolls be imposed on the Delaware section of the New-York and Erie Railroad, the lumber of the Delaware River will seek a market down the stream. It should not be forgotten that by means of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, and other roads, an uninterrupted railroad communication is opened from Elmira to Philadelphia, bringing Elmira nearer to Philadelphia than to New-York, and in the present year a connection leading to New-York City, at *less distance* than the present route, will be finished. Also, in the course of another year, a railroad, connecting with easy grade, will be opened from Elmira to Baltimore, bringing Elmira 37 miles nearer to Baltimore than to New-York. Can it be doubted that the imposition of tolls will send vast amounts of property to those cities? Can those representing the City of New-York consent to such a diversion from the importance of their mighty commerce?

But let us take one step further. The road from Great Bend to Scranton is now being rapidly built through Pennsylvania and New-Jersey to New-York, by which the distance is not increased. Will not this divert its share? and with this diversion new business relations will spring up, and the commercial importance of New-York be lessened by the formation of new business relations with Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Nor is this the most formidable view of the subject. It is well known that a large amount of transportation done by the New-York roads comes from beyond its Western borders. It is only by a skilful adjustment of the rates of transportation, made with reference to the lowest rates at which property can be transported, that much of this is retained. Already very large amounts of property are sent and received to and from New-York by the Southern thoroughfares, and every shilling of the tolls charged upon the railroads of New-York, will cripple and embarrass them to that extent, and operate as a bounty to our competitors. The New-York papers are loaded with advertisements inviting Western trade through those competing channels, from which I learn, that when the Ohio river is navigable the offer to carry from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, via Baltimore, 75 cents per 100 lbs.; do. via. Philadelphia; 75 cents; and by way of Dunkirk the price is 80 cents, and canal tolls will add, by the latter route, from 4 to 6 cents per 100 lbs. If these things be so, is it not wise to pause, and consider carefully before a step be taken, so fraught with momentous consequences? Is not something due to the enterprising individuals who have invested their means in our system of Railroads? Is not much due to even foreign capitalists, who have invested their millions upon the faith of the State and our Government, ask who would never have done so had they anticipated legislation like this now proposed; and is its not still in most due to the working men and widows and orphans who have invested their little means of living in stocks of our Railroads? And are not the rights and privileges of the great population along the line of the Railroads worthy of the serious regards and attention of the Legislature? I trust that no plan so clearly partial and unjust can prevail.

I wish specifically to dissent from the doctrine held in the report made by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—that the vast amount kept out of view from the canals by the New-York and Erie Railroad [illegible] bbls. of flour, shipped via Buffalo. As it is a known fact, by all familiar with the country through which this road passes, that a very large proportion of this flour was consumed by those engaged in the lumber, coal and grazing business, which finds the way to this road. It is also a well established fact in my mind, that the quantity of coal transported on portions of the New-York and Erie road, and delivered at Binghamton and Owego, with the quantity of lumber delivered at Corning and Elmira that was shipped on our forks, would, when added to the shipments of flour, exceed the legitimately diverted by this road from the canals. Hence the pretense of diversion of freight by this road

[illegible] to justify the imposition of tolls upon it, is destitute of truth, entirely untenable.

In consequence of which views, I am unable to accept the report and bill introduced on the subject herein considered, as relates to the imposition of tolls on the New-York and Erie Railroad. L. B. MAY.

From St. Domingo.

The brig *James Brown*, Captain WALLACE, arrived to-day from Gonaives, and reports it in a very healthy condition.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fires on Tuesday.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Tuesday morning, a fire occurred in a house corner of Water and Dover-streets. It was soon extinguished; damage small.... The cabinet manufactory of Mr. A. Bowers, rear of No. 186 Delancy-street, was on fire at 20 minutes of 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The stock was much damaged, principally by water. No insurance.

Charge of Forgery.

A young man named LUCIUS BAKER was arrested by the First Ward Police on Monday afternoon, charged with forging the name of a Mr. MAGEE, to a check for $575, on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. The accused was committed.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Kentucky Remedy.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla has never failed to give relief. Among the various medical productions that science has discovered or art prepared for the alleviation of human suffering, from diseases which spring from a vitiated condition of the blood and organs of nutrition, foremost stands DR. BULL'S Improved and Genuine Sarsaparilla. Where other remedies have failed to destroy the essential principle of disease as it was worming its mole-like way into the tissue of the body, and undermining the foundations of health, this remedy, pervading every organ, tissue, and part of the body, has, by its powerful alterative influence, arrested its progress, and has never, in a single instance, failed to remove disease from the system. As the genial rays of a vernal sun infuse new life into the vegetable world, so does this invaluable preparation of Dr. BULL'S invigorate the debilitated and sickly; and as new life, fresh and blooming, springs up from the parched earth after copious showers, so does health, strength, and happiness follow the footsteps of this all-searching remedy.

Hundreds are dragging one leg after the other from the shattered condition in which they were left by last year's epidemic.

Thousands are suffering from extreme debility, pains in the bones, torpid liver, and indigestion from the effects of medical and shop treatment in cases of diarrhœa. To all such we say, give Dr. BULL'S Sarsaparilla a trial. It arouses the liver to immediate action, gives tone to the stomach by removing all morbid secretions and strengthening the digestive organs, and is the only true scientific preparation of Sarsaparilla that can be relied on.

Sold at Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, No. 2 Gilsey Building, corner Broadway and Cortlandt-st. Price $1 per bottle; or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—*A Universal Vegetable Medicine.*—Where they have been introduced they have superseded other medicines of professed similar qualities. They are harmless as bread, and often powerful as bread to sustain life. As food to the starving, so are BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills to the sick in danger—saving, restoring to health, giving strength for weakness, and, in fact, proving themselves well worthy of the fame and reputation they now possess.

APOPLEXY OF THE LUNGS.

In the Influenza now prevailing, if BRANDRETH'S Pills are used as the medicine, no congestion or apoplexy of the lungs can take place. Physicians be merciful; recommend to your patients the use of these Pills. Your reputation will be benefited, and the lives of fathers and mothers, and children, often saved.

BRANDRETH'S Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building, entrance No. 42 Canal-street; also at the branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson-street and 274 Bowery.

The genuine BRANDRETH'S Pills may also be had of D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS—Importers of Gilt Coralees, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Damasks, Buff Hollands, &c.

KELTY & FERGUSON,

No. 280½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-street,

are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades, made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Museum always FREE to visitors. Examinations, with charts, daily, by Prof. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are particularly adapted to the constitutions of females of all ages. A few doses will do them more good than any medicines they have ever taken. They are so exhilarating in their effect as to make ladies feel and look at least ten years younger. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Police.

The office of the Chief of Police, City Hall, Brooklyn, has been the scene of considerable excitement. The treasury of the city having been closed since the 1st of January last, on account of some neglect in the framing of the Consolidation Act, no money has been paid to the Police Department since that act went into operation. An amendment having been obtained, the doors of the treasury were opened Tuesday, and the Chief commenced paying off. During the day, the Police of the first twelve Wards were paid off,—the average amount paid to each Policeman being about $130. The remainder of the force were paid off yesterday. The whole amount paid was over $35,000. Out of this amount only about $5,000 was retained on orders accepted.

Amending the Brooklyn Charter.

The Common Council of Brooklyn at their last meeting adopted a report of the Law Committee, in favor of so amending the Charter, that the Aldermen of each Ward shall designate as many police as they may deem necessary, and make the charge for the same a separate charge on the Ward.

Presentation.

The friends of JOHN S. FOLK, Esq., Chief of the Brooklyn Police, assembled on Tuesday at his residence and presented him with a splendid gold watch and chain valued at $250, as a token of their esteem for him as an officer and a man. The testimonial was well merited.

MARRIED

In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Creed, Mr. HENRY RAY and EUPHEMIA GRAHAM, daughter of the late John G. Hicks, Esq., of this City.

On Thursday, March 22, Mr. JOHN J. BELL to Mrs. HARRIET SACKETT, both of Darien, Conn.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, in the 33d year of her age, of a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZA JANE, wife of Walter Duncan, and daughter of Josiah Merritt, of Lloyd, Ulster County, New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 49½ Greenwich-st., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Poughkeepsie and Newburgh papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 27, HENRY H. ADELE ANNE DURAMMEL, child and daughter of John F. J. Durammel, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father, No. 160 Duane-st., on Thursday afternoon, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, after a long and painful

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, containing the latest intelligence received by the Evening Mail of the previous day. The terms are TWO DOLLARS, strictly in advance. All letters on business connected with the paper should be addressed to the Publishers, and all letters for publication to the Editor. Postage on the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, must be paid at the office where received, as follows:
Within 300 miles.....Free.
Within 300 and 1,500 miles.....12 cents.
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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A large Edition, on Tissue or Thin Paper, of Forty-Eight Columns, will be published expressly for circulating in California, to go out by every Steamer of every Mail Steamer. Price 12 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 29.

The Senate to-day passed the bill to charter the City Bank at Newark, over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 13 to 7. The House passed the same bill by a vote of 40 to 12. The House also passed the bill providing for the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, of Hudson, after having been once defeated. The vote was 37 to 15. This is believed to be the last Bank bill.

Two of the recharters—the Mount Holly and Cumberland Banks—became laws by the lapse of time, the Governor having kept the bills over the time required to be sent in.

The Senate has postponed the consideration of the Prohibitory Liquor bill until next session.

The United States Court is still in session, with the same case as reported yesterday. The Grand Jury meet again to-morrow.

Destruction of the Penitentiary at Nashville—Death of one of the Convicts—Loss, $100,000.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 29.

The State Penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn., is in ruins. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in the cabinet department of the Penitentiary, the flames spreading with great rapidity. In a short time the entire portion of the building set aside for the different branches of trade became a burning mass. The east wing of the main building then caught fire, and it is so much damaged as to render it useless. The cells were all thrown open and the prisoners conveyed to an enclosure inside the walls. One convict, named CONNER, was smothered to death by the smoke. Not a single prisoner made an escape from the prison. All the tools in the different shops were destroyed, as well as all the work being manufactured. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

A Slave Case—Important Decision.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 29.

A colored girl, by the name of ROSETTA, sometime since was brought to this State from Kentucky by an agent of her master, and was declared free by a State Court at Columbus, and a guardian appointed for her. The girl has since been arrested under the Fugitive Slave law, and to-day she was brought before Judge PARKER, of this city, who decided that whenever a Slave by the consent of the owner set foot on Ohio soil, he or she became in all respects free. He, therefore, declared the girl free. An attempt was afterwards made by the United States Marshall to arrest her, which caused a great deal of excitement, and a riot was apprehended, but finally she was quietly conveyed to the Woodruff House where she now remains.

Whig Meeting in Philadelphia—Know-Nothings in the Majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 29.

The Whigs of this city called a meeting last night, at Spring Garden, in opposition to Secret Societies. The Know-Nothings, however, were in the majority there, and passed a series of resolutions and defeated the whole object of the meeting. They then rejected the original resolutions, and adjourned with three cheers for "Sam."

Publishers in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 29.

Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S *Lost Heiress* has been printed by a London journal, which has commenced its publication without changing any of the localities. Injunctions have been served by Mr. PETERSON, the Philadelphia publisher, on the proprietors of two New-York weekly papers, who have also commenced the publication of the same novel under different names.

Great Fire at Sandersville, Ga.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 29.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received. A large portion of the town of Sandersville, Ga., was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst. Over forty buildings were consumed, including the Court-house, Post-Office, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, the *Central Georgian* printing office, and every store in the town. The loss is estimated at $130,000.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Thursday, March 29.

The second reading of a bill for introducing the elective principle into the second branch of the Legislature was carried in the Assembly last night by a vote of 80 against 4. The measure is generally regarded as a step towards the election of the Governor of the Province, and is consequently warmly supported by the annexation party.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax—Non-Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 29—7 P. M.

The steamship *Africa* from Boston, is signalized outside the harbor.

The steamship *Asia*, now twelve and a half days out, from Liverpool, is not expected here before Friday or Saturday.

Murderer Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 28.

JOHN DILLON has been arrested and committed for trial on a charge of having murdered a colored man, named WM. FIELDS, some three years since, in this city. He is also charged with the commission of a murder at the New-Orleans Coffee-house.

Railroad Detention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, March 29.

The cars which left Oswego at 8 o'clock this morning did not arrive here till a quarter past 7 this evening, in consequence of the immense snow drifts which in some places were almost above the tops of the cars.

Know-Nothing Nomination for Mayor in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, March 29.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Know-Nothings and advocates of temperance met here this evening and nominated NEAL DOW for Mayor.

New Fruit-Growing Mineral Lands in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 29.

The Legislature of Wisconsin have passed a new prohibitory liquor law, leaving out the Governor's objections, by about a two-thirds vote.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 28.

By the arrival of the *Cahawat City* at this port, we have advices from Havana to the 26th instant. PINTO was arrested on the 22d. No other news of importance.

Large Fire in Wrentham, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 29.

The straw goods manufactory of Messrs. FOLLETT & RAND, in Wrentham, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000—fully covered by insurance.

Death of an Eminent Lawyer.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, March 29.

JOHN RUGER, one of our most eminent lawyers, died this morning, of congestion of the brain, aged 63 years.

Death of Hon. Wm. S. Archer.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 29,

Hon. WM. S. ARCHER, formerly U. S. Senator, died at Amelia County, Va., on Wednesday.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 29.

The Senate have postponed the consideration of the Prohibitory Liquor bill until the next session.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 29.

No. 6 under consideration.

Calendar for the 30th—Nos. 10, 195, 13, 14, 15, 20, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 29, 1855.

The Senate last night referred the Temperance bill to a Select Committee to report complete. All three members of the Committee are friends of the measure, though Mr. HOPKINS is very desirous that its more repulsive features should be somewhat softened down, and will probably endeavor to effect some modifications. But I have no faith that his exertions will prove successful.

The Senate positively and somewhat emphatically declined to reconsider the vote fixing a time for the bill going into operation; so that point may be considered settled, or, at least, as settled as anything in Albany can be.

This morning, by unanimous consent, a resolution was passed directing that the third reading of the bill shall be commenced on Thursday afternoon, of next week, at 4 o'clock. It is supposed that on a motion to recommit, Senators will generally give expression to their views on the principle involved in the proposed enactment. The speaking thus far has been on proposed amendments, and without any direct bearing on the main question.

CLAIM BILLS

Were the order of the day in both Houses. You would be astonished to know how much can be said *pro* and *con* on a little bill providing for an examination and settlement of a claim for damage done by the State, or the waters of the State, where they break out of the embankments wherein the State has sought, but failed, to confine them. I do not like to astonish people—I am little inclined to gratify idle curiosity—I won't do either, as I should do both, were I to repeat words spoken in debate when JACOB JANES' claim bill was up.

IMPROVING NAVIGATION

Has been the source of great wealth to the State. It has lessened personal risk; it has neutralized the hazards of commerce; it has increased the facilities for concentration, so that great cities prosperously exist where before small villages languished and went to decay. No city has more realized this than the City of New-York; no city can more sensibly feel the advantages which follow judicious expenditure in the removing of natural obstacles in the pathways of traffic.

At no place within my knowledge are such improvements more to be desired than in that famous Hell Gate, as it is familiarly called by the habitants of New-York.

At few other places are the obstacles so dangerous—at no point can removals prove so advantageous. The opening of the channel to the passage of ships and steamers of the first class, would work an entire and almost unprecedented change in the danger and delay attendant upon an eastern passage out, and the return home. It would make

"Old Long Island's sea-girt shore,"

a place remembered only in song—in the memory of the the dead that had perished there—in the records of the mighty fleets that had buffeted the gales of the Atlantic so many days, only to become solitary wrecks upon those desolate shores. It would make a saving of time, of danger, of anxiety almost incalculable, and not only that, but it would turn a vast portion of the Northeastern part of your City into a busy mart, relieving the lower section of a pressure of trade now almost unendurable, besides adding millions to the wealth of the mercantile profession, which now is cribbed and confined within the narrow limits of a small point of land.

Feeling this, as your citizens must, they will be glad to know that the good results to which I have thus briefly alluded are in a fair way to be speedily attained. A Company, made up of some of the most enterprising, and respectable of your citizens, is now applying for an act of incorporation, authorizing them to enter upon the waters of the channel of Hell Gate, for the purpose of effecting the removal of the obstructions which have so long and so seriously impeded the navigation. The bill appears to be carefully drawn—so that while it encourages the enterprise it affords due and proper protection to any public institution that might possibly be affected. One of the requirements is that the channel shall be opened to a depth of *twenty-two* feet at low water—a depth sufficient to enable almost any vessel to pass through with safety.

THE OFFICE HUNTERS

Are again scattered, and will probably remain away until next Executive Session day. "There is a time for all things," and they appear to realize that their time is not between the weekly conclaves—so they wisely absent themselves. J. B. S.

STATE FINANCES—A MILL TAX.

Report of the Committee on Ways and Means.

IN ASSEMBLY, April 26, 1854.

The Committee of Ways and Means beg leave to report herewith a bill to provide means for the support of Government for the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1854. It provides for a one mill tax, and your Committee recommend its passage.

The mill tax imposed by the act of July 21, 1853, produced the net sum of $1,256,000 72. Your Committee believe that the bill for a like tax which they now propose to introduce, will realize a like amount, and the requirements of the general fund will exhaust the whole of it.

The estimated expenses of the Government for the fiscal year commencing

Oct. 1, 1854, were	$1,532,912 20
The estimated receipts were	1,517,566 00
Leaving a deficiency for the year of	$15,366 20
But, in the estimated receipts was included the constitutional appropriation for the general fund of $200,000, payable out of the surplus revenue of the canals, which appropriation has failed in consequence of there being no such surplus revenue.	
That amount, added to the deficiency above stated, makes the total deficiency	$216,353 20
To which is to be added the deficiency at the close of the year ending Sept. 30, 1854	279,654 26
And it makes a total deficiency of	$495,487 77
Chargeable with which the General Fund will enter on the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1855.	
In addition to this deficiency of	$495,487 77
The estimated expenses of Government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1855, as established in the annual appropriation and supply bills, amount to	1,567,186 00
Making a total of	$2,062,673 77
The estimated general revenue fund receipts for the same period would be	$417,500
To which add the proceeds of the proposed mill tax, say	1,256,000
And it makes a total of receipts	$1,673,500 00
Thus leaving a deficiency at the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1855, of	$389,173 77
Showing a continuance of a like deficiency when	

which the same fiscal year will commence. But that reduction will be largely counteracted upon by legislative appropriations in acts other than the general appropriation and supply bills, so that the real deficiency at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1855, will amount to more than $400,000, and will be still increased by such appropriations other than those above referred to, as are daily making by legislative acts.

The general deficiency is increasing in amount, and is not likely to be much diminished. On the 30th September, 1852, it amounted to $186,343 83; on the 30th of September, 1853, to $412,000 00; on the 30th of September, 1854, to $279,654 26; on the 30th of September, 1855, as estimated above, will amount to $495,487 77.

The loss, by the General Fund, of the annual sum of $200,000 from the Canal Revenue Fund, is the chief cause of this increasing deficiency; and the deficiency will continue until that appropropriation shall be restored, or until the General Fund is in some other way replaced. In the meantime, the deficiency can be supplied only by taking or borrowing its amount from the capital of the School, Literature and United States Deposit Funds, as has been done by the Comptroller for several years past, or by his making a temporary loan on his official bond.

R. M. BLATCHFORD,
L. S. MAY,
H. BAKER.

Another Letter from Mr. Burleigh.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

I regret that Mr. DELAVAN, without consulting me, should assume the liberty of publishing a private letter of mine in yesterday's *Journal*—because, first, it "mixes me up" with a controversy with which it has no connection, and from which I wish to keep entirely clear—and, second, because the public knowing nothing of the circumstances under which it was written, will be likely to think that it means *more* or *less* than was intended when I wrote it. It may be unnecessary for me to add anything more; but I will venture to crave your indulgence, while I state, in correction of certain erroneous reports that have found their way into the public press, that there has been, and is, no "quarrel" between Mr. DELAVAN and myself. Personally, our relations to each other are entirely friendly, and so, I trust, will continue to remain. But candor compels me to add, that while doing full justice to his character and motives, I have felt constrained to dissent from certain of his opinions and acts, having reference to the interests of the Temperance cause. For instance—I do not sympathize with him, but, quite the contrary, in his seeming position towards the State Administration, to which I adhere with unswerving confidence; I deprecated his transference to the *Prohibitionist*, of the one-sided report published of our State Temperance meeting; I disapproved of his course in relation to Rev. Mr. CRAMPTON, for whose personal charater I entertain a sincere respect, and whose zeal and talents rendered him an efficient advocate of Prohibition; and I dissent most emphatically from his more recent conclusions in relation to Governor SEYMOUR'S veto of the Prohibitory bill of last year. In all these matters, I regard Mr. DELAVAN as *wrong*; but, as I said in the letter which he has published, such differences of opinion shall not blind me to what he has done for temperance, nor to the general excellence of his character. In one word, even though this conflict of opinion should be fatal to our cooperation in the relation which we have hitherto sustained to each other, it is simply a *conflict of opinion*, and not of *personalities*; and if, in these matters, we cannot walk together, I think we can, without impeachment or crimination of each other, agree to walk apart.

Respectfully yours, WM. H. BURLEIGH.
No. 73 NORTH PEARL-STREET.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MORE OF THE CYPRIANS.

PROGRESS OF THE ATTACK--DOINGS YESTERDAY.

Legal Opinion on the Vagrancy Laws—Letter from District-Attorney Hall.

The war upon the street-walkers is waged with vigor. Arrests in the Third and Fourth Wards were made in abundance, and the cases disposed of yesterday. *Thirty-five* women were taken in the morning before Justice BOGART, at the Tombs, but those from the Third Ward were all discharged except two, as no one was willing to testify to the fact of the girls' vagrancy. The prisoners from the Fourth Ward were all consigned to the Penitentiary. The names were as follows:

THIRD WARD.

Sarah Jones, of England, aged 27, discharged.
Catharine Wellson, United States, aged 19, discharged.
Catharine Berry, United States, aged 20, discharged.
Josephine Wise, United States, aged 22, discharged.
Catharine Savage, Ireland, aged 30 discharged.
Georgiana Walker, England, aged 19, discharged.
Isabella Robinson, Ireland, aged 19, discharged.
Louisa McCoy, Ireland, aged 24, discharged.
Margaret Gedney, Ireland, aged 24, discharged.
Sarah Laydon, Ireland, aged 28, discharged.
Sarah Ali, Ireland, aged 22, discharged.
Mary Daley, Ireland, aged 19, discharged.
Margaret Mackey, Ireland, aged 20, discharged.
Clemsy Sire, United States, aged 20, discharged.
Ada Byron, England, aged 23, discharged.
Louisa Oakley, United States, aged 24, discharged.
Jane Armstrong, Ireland, aged 25, discharged.
Margaret Magerson, United States, aged 29, discharged.
Mary Eagan, United States, aged 25, committed to Blackwell's Island.
Margaret Wright, Ireland, aged 20, discharged.
Catharine Hamilton, United States, aged 25, discharged.
Adel Rogers, United States, aged 22, discharged.
Elizabeth Jones, England, aged 21, discharged.
Sarah Williams, England, aged 22, discharged.
Matilda Blake, Ireland, aged 20, committed to Blackwell's Island for two months.

FOURTH WARD.

Mary Driscoll, of Ireland, aged 21, sent to the Penitentiary for four months.
Anna English, Ireland, aged 21, 4 months.
Bridget Riley, Ireland, aged 21, 4 months.
Mary Stafford, Ireland, aged 24, 4 months.
Ellen Field, Ireland, aged 24, 4 months.
Mary Bollmer, Ireland, aged 25, 4 months.
Jane Thompson, Ireland, aged 18, 4 months.
Mary Post, United States, aged 22, 4 months.
Ann Smith, Ireland, aged 19, 4 months.
Catharine Lewis, Ireland, aged 20, 4 months.

There was but a single girl among this number who could not read or write. *Nineteen* out of thirty-five were natives of Ireland.

Writs of *habeas corpus* have been sued out in the Supreme Court (returnable *this day*, before Judge MORRIS) in relation to the cases of the females arrested on Wednesday, upon the charge of being vagrants and prostitutes. In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Judge MORRIS presiding, Mr. JOHN D. MCGREGOR applied for writs of *habeas corpus for thirty* of the girls. The petition for the writ specified the names of the parties, and stated that they were in the custody of the Keeper of the City Prison. It averred that the pretence or cause of such imprisonment or detention was *illegal*; and that the commitments were issued wholly without jurisdiction, and that no examination was had or permitted in relation to the alleged offence.

His HONOR remarked that it was entirely unnecessary to parade thirty unhappy women before him for such a purpose on writs of *habeas corpus*, as he could adjudicate in the case of two of them, and the same decision would apply to all. He, however, granted the application for the writs, but ordered that only two cases should be returnable at one time. Writs were, therefore, issued to the keeper of the City Prison, Mr. CHAS. HOOPLE, in these two cases, returnable to-day, at 12 o'clock.

THE POWERS OF THE MAYOR—LETTER FROM THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The vexed question of the powers of the Mayor, in undertaking this reform, is decided by the following:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: To your communication touching the custom upon vagrancy, I have the honor to make answer that, as was recently remarked by a learned Justice of the Common Pleas, (Hon. D. P. INGRAHAM,) in a decision rendered upon a vagrancy proceeding brought before him by *habeas corpus*—the General Statutes of the State relating to vagrants seem confused and conflicting in character. But in the City of New-York there operates a local act which is often forgotten by Magistrates and counsel in their reference simply to the Revised Statutes. It is an act entitled "An act relative to the powers of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and the Police and Criminal Courts of the said City," passed Jan. 26, 1849, (Laws of that year, page 84.) The first section provides as follows: "All persons who, being habitual drunkards, are destitute and without visible means of support, or who, being such habitual drunkards, shall abandon, neglect or refuse to aid in the support of their families, who may be complained of by such families; all persons who shall have contracted an infectious or other disease in the practice of drunkenness or debauchery, requiring charitable aid to restore them to health; all common prostitutes who have no lawful employment whereby to maintain themselves; all able-bodied or sturdy beggars who may apply the alms or outlet charity; all persons wandering abroad, lodging in watch-houses, out-houses, market places, sheds, stables or uninhabited buildings, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages or other public places to beg or receive alms, within this City, shall be deemed vagrants." I have subdivided each class by itself for convenience sake.

The classes are five in number—one of drunkards, one of the diseased, one of prostitutes, one of the kind most appropriately termed by popular usage "loafers," and one of beggars, with two subdivisions, of the impostor beggar and of the diseased and beggars, are very close and yet precise; those relating to prostitutes and idlers are sometimes technically criticised by the police, the Magistrates and various Attorneys at law, often with some plausibility. Most of these various provisions, together with those in the language peculiar to the topic, as "lady boarders," as well as those who walk the streets or inhabit the attics and cellars of the metropolis, in more democratic habiliments and practices of vice. The clause of idlers are controlled by the phrase "not giving a good account of themselves," and thus there is given to authorities who arrest or commit an extended discretion, which is no more than proper to exercise in a crowded metropolis. There existed, prior to 1853, a confusion as to the proper place in which a record of conviction was to be filed; whether in the office of the Clerk of the City and County, or in that of the Clerk of the Sessions, or whether there should be one filed with each of these officers. In the latter year, (laws of 1853,) a statute prepared by the present City Judge was enacted; thereby a form of record of conviction was substantially given, and the same directed to be filed with the Clerk of the Sessions. By that act a provision of discharge was made, allowing the same before expiration of term of commitment, upon an order jointly made by the committing Magistrate and any Almshouse Governor in their discretion, (for the enumerated causes amount to this.) A very proper power, indeed, because often the friends of the vagrant interfere when disgrace to the family assumes the form of publicity, and provide for the vagrant's future. These are the only provisions regarding vagrancy (under that name) which need be referred to for Municipal action. The statute regarding disorderly persons, (2 R. S. 53, 4th edition,) enumerates other classes of idle and vicious persons for whose good behavior during one year security may be required, otherwise in default thereof, a conviction and imprisonment ensues, subject to control of Court of General Sessions and the Almshouse Governors thereafter in various ways. These additional classes comprehend generally—men who abandon wives and children to public charity, fortunetellers, common prostitutes and keepers of bawdy houses or houses for resort of drunkards, tipplers and gamesters, all common jugglers or showmen, all keepers of keno and gaming apparatus in public places or in places where liquor is sold, common gamesters, &c. Suspected vagrants and suspected disorderly persons may be themselves examined, as the statutes indicate, touching the allegations. Their conduct is rather a breach of the general police discipline of the community than a crime or a misdemeanor. Their own confessions are competent to conviction. *The Mayor has express power to deal with vagrants and disorderly persons* under the provisions referred to. As suggested by the remarks of your Honor, in your communication, I beg leave to add that by pursuing the statutes relating to vagrants and disorderly persons, more summary justice is done to the community than can be attained through the tedious process of indictment and trial. *The felonies of the metropolis are sufficiently numerous to constantly engage the time and attention of Grand Juries and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, without giving them more contact with the lighter offences and misdemeanors than is absolutely necessary.* Instead of indicting bawdy-houses, unlicensed dramshops, &c., as is now done, their proprietors and inmates could be *summarily reached* as vagrants and disorderly persons. The policy of penal law regarding these matters is to attain a *summary climax tantamount to prohibition.*

Accept the assurances of the regard with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

To his Honor the Mayor.

MORE ARRESTS LAST NIGHT.

The summary steps had in their case, had the effect of intimidating the night-walkers from perambulating the streets last night. Broadway was almost entirely deserted by them, and even in Church, Mercer, Wooster, and the adjoining streets, "where they do most abound," they were few and far between. The few who had the temerity to venture forth, walked and acted with becoming though unusual air of circumspection, though their uneasy and anxious looks and swift steps betrayed an unwonted anxiety easily accounted for.

The patrolmen were on the alert;—they were to be seen on almost every corner, peering at every "lone woman" that passed with steadiness more intent than gallant.

But few captures were made however. Not any in the Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, or Fourteenth Wards. In the Third Ward, up to 9 o'clock, seven females were arrested and locked up in the Station-house. They gave their names, ages and residences, as follows:

ELLEN HARRINGTON, aged 19 years, residence corner Rector and Washington-streets.
ELIRA ROGERS, 24 years, No. 108 Church-street.
VIRGINIA SMITH, aged 23, No. 102 Church-street.
HENRIETTA RAMLIN, aged 19, No. 106 Church-street.
MARGARET SIDNEY, aged 28, No. 105 Church-street.
ALICE GRAY, aged 18 years, No. 16 Leonard-street.
ELLEN JOHNSON, aged 16 years, No. 33 Watt-street.

The scene presented at the Station-house, as the prisoners were separately brought in, was truly painful. Some of the arrested "old stagers" seemed perfectly indifferent to their position, while others, younger in years and age, wept as though their hearts would break. The girl HARRINGTON had neither the dress or air of a prostitute, but resembled more what she represented herself to be—a sewing girl. ALICE GRAY declared herself to be a cap-maker; and ELLEN JOHNSON asserted most strenuously that she resided with her parents at No. 33 Watt-street, and was on her way home from a friend's when arrested.

But neither tears or entreaties were of avail—they were all locked up, the officer in command being compelled to detain all persons committed to his charge; he is allowed no discretion in the matter, and cannot rectify the blunders of the ambitious patrolmen, if any such should be made.

DESCENT UPON THE FARO BANKS.

A Third Fierce Demonstration.

The Police, under orders from the Mayor, made another effectual demonstration upon the gambling-houses last night.

Squad M, of the Mayor's Office, entered the gambling establishment No. 310 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, kept by ROBERT WILLIS, having first been obliged to force two doors. They were told by WILLIS—before resorting to force, and upon demanding admittance—that no gambling was carried on in the premises.

After effecting an entrance, the scene that was presented to the officers' view, was at once diversified, confused and ludicrous. Some said that they had been sleeping; others that they had gone in to collect bills, (on the faro bank!) in a word every imaginable variety of excuses were, however, unavailing.

Indisputable indications of gambling were, upon search being made, discovered, consisting of a faro box, a roulette table, loaded dice, cards, "chips," and all the apparatus of a systematic gambling establishment. Eleven persons were found on the premises.

The Officers detailed for this special duty, found it necessary to call in the assistance of the Fourteenth Ward force, and proceeded at once to remove them to the Eighth Ward Station House, where, by mistake, they were taken instead of to the Fourteenth Ward, where one only of the party was taken. Two managed to effect their escape in the excitement, and through the dense crowd that collected outside the house. The parties were all locked up, and will be brought up before Justice OSBORNE this morning. The names of the parties arrested are as follows: ROBT. WILLIS, (proprietor), GEO. WEST, DR. WILLIAMS, ROBT. MCLEAN, CHAS. BARTON, ANDREW LANDER, WM. BLANCHARD, and two others, whose names could not be ascertained.

Several hundred persons assembled in front of WILLIS' establishment, comprising chiefly men who stopped to satisfy themselves that the "report of the wrong doers," had disappeared "by signal marked discretionally felt a deep interest in the proceeding—being habitually engaged in similar pursuits. Numerous were the queries propounded to the parties in durance vile by their sympathizing friends, who for the nonce were *outsiders*. How they flocked from the City Hotel and places adjacent was marvelous to witness.

ROBERT WILLIS, a police officer in Brooklyn some years since, headed the list. GEO. WEST is well known as a notorious thimble-rigger, and well known among the frequenters and patrons of the turf as a very experienced adept in that "profession."

The officers to whom was entrusted the execution of this difficult and delicate enterprise performed their duty with commendable zeal, energy and success.

New City Hall—The Plans.

SECOND DAY.

Yesterday afternoon the Special Committee of the Common Council again met, to examine additional plans to be submitted for a new City Hall. Besides the architects of the different plans, a respectable number of citizens and others interested in the diverse projects were in attendance.

Messrs. BOLTON and SCHUYLER submitted their plan first. The design presented by them is in architectural keeping with the present City Hall. By the plan the main front is to be on Broadway, extending 395 feet, with height 156 feet. It is to connect by a double colonnade with the present building, the same to remain intact. The main edifice is to be four stories besides the basement. In the centre is to be a tower 150 feet high. The division and allotment of the rooms is to be left to the decision of the Municipal authorities. It was stated, however, that there would be twenty-five rooms above the number needed for immediate municipal purposes. It is proposed to construct the building entirely fire-proof, and to heat the same by means of the hall walls, on a new principle. The expense will depend upon the cost of material used in the construction.

Mr. OLMSTED next presented a plan. His proposition is to have the principal front of the building on Chambers-street, the main portions of the front receding from the street fifty-two feet, and the projections receding thirty-five feet. The length on Chambers-street will be 364 feet, extending within fifteen feet of the new brownstone Court-House. The fronts on Broadway and Centre-street will each be 262 feet, the main Broadway front receding 121 feet, and the projections 102 feet. The length of facade of this front, as well as that on Centre-street, are to extend south within 30 feet of the present City Hall, connecting with the same by railed passageways. The three fronts described, together with the present Hall, will enclose a square area 112 by 125 feet. The buildings are to be four stories, including the basement. There will be 170 rooms. Mr. OLMSTED described at length the intended allotment of the rooms and the light and ventilation given each, as also the mode to heat the same with various external octagon projections superadded to all. The expense of his plan was estimated at within a million of dollars. Mr. OLMSTED is the architect of the new Institute for the Deaf and Dumb now erecting at Fenwood.

Mr. HOUGH entered into an exposition of his project, which was, having removed the Hall of Records and other structures or chambers, to build a six-story marble block entirely around the Park, such block to be 160 feet wide and 100 feet high, or of sufficient heighth to command from the top a full view of the City, and bay and harbor. The top of the building he proposes to make a promenade, and also to erect balconies on the street fronts of the second, third, fourth and fifth stories for ornament and walks; spires, statues, &c., are to be erected on top, with five domes. The expense attending this plan was not named. It was suggested, however, that in addition to City purposes the General Post-Office might be embraced in the structure named, with rooms for banking and kindred institutions. He stated that, in consideration of the profits accruing from rent of stores and rooms for banks, as offered by his plan, he would be willing, with others, to give the Common Council something for the privilege of erecting the kind of building his plan contemplated.

Mr. MARTIN G. THOMPSON, whose plans and specifications were received with most favoring approval by the Common Council at the time of the first advertisement for plans for a new City Hall, submitted to the Committee a restatement of his plans and specifications, as originally laid before the Common Council. This plan, from the publicity given it at the time, is too familiar to need repetition of its features at present.

Mr. ANDERSON followed, with an explanation of his design, as made in accordance with the original advertisement. His plan proposed a building on the site of the ruins of the New City Hall, to be 300 feet long and 119 feet wide; to be three stories in height, and to contain 54 rooms—12 of these to be used for Court-rooms. The building, built with granite base and the upper sections of marble, will cost about $600,000. Mr. A. explained that if there was to be a deviation from the original instructions, either by changing the site, extent or the cost, the same was not sufficiently made public, and that the subject should be opened again for fair and honorable competition among architects, as in the present conflict of opinion among the authorities it was impossible to tell what was wished for.

Mr. BALLARD offered a plan contemplating three buildings—two of them to front on Broadway and Chambers-street respectively, and a central building between; the building on Chambers-st. to be 332 feet in length, that on Broadway 110 feet, and the central edifice 135 feet long—the three to be connected with corridors. The buildings are to be four stories high, including the basement, and will comprise 118 rooms. Arrangements for a General Post-Office are included in the plan. Mr. B. gave a detailed exposition of the various compartments proposed, and the arrangements for light and ventilation. The expense, it was remarked, depended upon the nature of the material employed.

Mr. RANAY, in exhibiting his plans and specifications, claims the credit of presenting at least a design differing from any of the preceding. His plan had in view a building of hexopodron form—each side to be 180 feet wide, width from wall to wall 270 feet. The building is to be four stories besides the basement. A colonnade of 64 columns is to extend around the edifice. Rising from the centre is to be a grand dome, with space open underneath to the first story. In the centre, underneath, is to be placed a fountain 110 feet in diameter. After describing in detail the location of the different Court-rooms, &c., Mr. R. urged, in conclusion, that the form of building as proposed by him would, with the same material, afford more space than other forms. It might be so constructed as to surround and leave intact the present Hall. The expense and number of rooms would be graduated by the size adopted.

Mr. ISAAC BUCKMAN, Jr., made a few remarks upon his plan, submitted at the previous meeting of the Committee, but comprising only a recapitulation of his previous statements.

The plans having been all submitted, the Chairman of the Committee announced that the Committee were ready to attend to any suggestions by the Architects offering plans and specifications for a new City Hall, upon the subject of the erection of the proposed building in Madison-square, as opposed to the present site. They should be happy to hear both those favoring and those opposed to the project.

Mr. NILES, in compliance with the invitation, urged at some length the benefits he deemed the City would gain from erecting the proposed Hall in Madison-square. The population of New-York he estimated in fifteen years would reach *one and a half millions of souls*; and that, consequently, for the wants of the major part of this vast population, that the present Park would be too inconveniently remote for easy access.

After Mr. NILES, the Committee adjourned. It was announced previously, however, that the Committee would meet again to hear further expression of views in relation to a change of location of the proposed new City Hall, and that no further plans or specifications would be received.

City Politics—The Soft Shells.

A special meeting of the Central Democratic Union was held last evening at Tammany Hall. JOHN COCHRANE, President, presided.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY offered the following resolutions, which, after speeches from Messrs. COCHRANE, CONE, RING, RYNDERS and others, were adopted singly, without opposition:

Resolved, That the tidings which reach us of recurring instances of Spanish interruptions of our commerce, and outrage on our flag, require that endurance be replaced by redress, and recommend that national honor be committed to the care of national strength. However deeply impressed with the importance of Cuba, the restriction of our meaning to its peaceful transfer renders the refusal of Spain to negotiate, the limit of our efforts for its acquisition. But the grievances that awaited their adjustment in the success of the effort, have not only been unrelieved by its failure, but having become more oppressive by accumulated aggressions, demand, with redoubled energy, immediate reparation for injury and atonement for wrong.

Resolved, That satisfaction for individual claims is inadequate to the exigencies of a violated flag, and that pecuniary indemnities granted, "the wrong and insult to the nation remain." The capture by armed corsairs of vessels covered by our flag—the right of search enforced upon vessels in possession of legitimate commerce—the firing upon unoffending steamers—the detention of, and interference with, the public mails—the summary arrest of peaceful citizens, and of official representatives, their imprisonment, and the threatened violence upon the national emblem, are wrongs too serious to be repaired by anything less than the "restoration of the wrong doers," and disapproving "by signal marked dis-

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1102. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Resolved, That the continued existence of Slavery in the Island of Cuba, is a standing menace to the peace and safety of the neighboring States, and of this confederacy—a fruitful occasion for interference between the Captain-General of Cuba and our Consul at Havana,—her rejection of the [illegible] tender of our services, and the refusal of her authorities to allow the flag of the United States, the open ensign of her citizens on the *El Dorado* and the *Magyar*, the display on her harbors of our national standard, and the imprisonment of our Vice-Consul, justifies a determination to put a final end to aggressive claims. We therefore believe that further discussion will be useless, and that negotiations should be closed with a declaration that the United States cannot be vindicated in the past, and be protected for the future. But should our application be disregarded, and our demands evaded—should justice be unrewarded by diplomacy, and reclamation be met with delay—we shall have exhausted all peaceful remedies; and, we, therefore, do further

Resolve, That whenever such an exigency shall arise, the National Legislature should be empowered, and the national cause committed, whether for peace or for war, to the arbitrament of the American People.

Resolved, That the interference of England and France to crush the Cuban people in their struggle for Liberty—the open declaration that the Island shall not pass from the thraldom of Spain, and the insidious effort to obtain the consent of the United States to its perpetual Colonial dependency—are only so many indications of a system of policy in reference to the affairs of this Continent that well may alarm the American people.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Monroe is the cardinal tenet of our political faith; that any effort on the part of any foreign power to suppress an uprising of the Cuban people against Spanish oppression, will furnish this Government with a legitimate right of intervention. In like manner, any attempt to Africanize the Island of Cuba, with a view to make it an element of disturbance, or to place it beyond the pale of useful acquisition, whether stimulated by fanatics at home or emissaries abroad, will meet with prompt resistance from the Democracy of New-York; nor will they ever "consent to its transfer to either of the intervening nations, or to any other foreign State."

Resolved, That we rely with confidence that the Administration will promptly and efficiently meet the crisis that events have precipitated. Its acts in support of the national honor abroad—its careful guardianship of the rights of citizens at home—its interposition between abrasive legislation and the interests of the people—its efforts to vindicate the nation, and to guard its interests, though baffled by the irresponsive action of the last Congress—are sufficient guarantees that when "honor is at stake," care will be taken that the Republic receive no detriment.

No other business was transacted.

SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Case of H. French.

The Mayor's office, and every avenue leading to it, were crowded to suffocation yesterday morning by the parties and their friends who were to obtain a hearing on the several charges of selling liquor on Sunday last. It was almost impossible to procure admission to the office, so dense was the throng. Finally Judge OSBORNE gave orders to clear the Court of all persons not interested in the case of RICHARD FRENCH, as his was the only case that would be then heard. The District Attorney appeared for the people, and Mr. TOMLINSON for the defence.

Judge OSBORNE, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., announced his readiness to proceed with the hearing.

The counsel for the defence said: That it was difficult to know how to address his Honor—he did not know whether he was in a Court of Justice or not. He objected in the beginning to have the trial held in the Mayor's Court.

The Counsel was here inter

[illegible]

[illegible]

Yesterday morning, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856

[illegible] PROMISE TO PERSIA.

Some weeks since I received a letter from a friend in Connecticut, dated Dec. 3. It spoke of Thanksgiving, of turkeys and pumpkin pies within, and of Winter without; the snow driving against the window panes, and spinning along the eaves and heaping itself up behind the corners of the house. It was on the day of its receipt, just a month after, that I took a ride to Fiesole with a party of friends, and as I propose to give you an account of it, you will be able to comprehend some of the aspects of contrast between Florence and W——, between Italy and Yankeedom.

Fiesole, which you will please pronounce Fee-a-so-la, is the ancient cradle of *Florence the Fair*, yet, while the latter remained a pestilent morass, the former, for many centuries, was a city and a fortress, as well in the remote Pelasgic ages before the building of Rome, as afterwards, in the days of Roman prosperity and domination.

Our party consisted of four couples—young men and maidens, well mounted and well trained. We issued from the Porta San Gallo, in the northern part of Florence, and galloped over the smooth macadamized road. The hills that encompass this renowned city are completely netted with roads, thoroughly built, and turning and winding hither and thither to avoid the steep declivities. They are always extremely narrow, generally not more than twelve feet wide, and barely allowing two carriages or carts to graze by each other. They are enclosed by walls of masonry of such height as to exclude the view on either side, even to persons on horseback. By means of the frequent turns, however, in ascending and descending the steeps, the traveler is constantly startled, or, perchance, even enraptured by the scene which opens to his sight. Sometimes one seems to be at the foot of a mountain, rising up steepling before him, and presenting only a series of terraces, one above another, upon which the olive trees, as if on a series of receding shelves, find a narrow footing. Sometimes one looks down upon a sequestered or perhaps a spreading vale, dotted with villas, and covered with orchards of mulberry trees, wound round and round with climbing vines.

Over such roads, and amid such scenes, we scampered along upon our journey. The air was tranquil and soft as in our September. A thin blue mist gathered in the distance, over hill and valley. On all sides, the families of the peasants, from the grandfather to the grandchild, were on the olive trees picking the fruit, now as black as whortleberries, and weighing down the branches with their abundant clusters. I ventured to try one, but such was its bitter, puckery taste, that I could not speak politely for half an hour afterwards.

As we passed along, we caught glimpses through the gates, into the gardens and grounds of the villas which line the road on either side. Many of them are superb—some preserving their antique forms and embellishments; while others have passed into the hands of English proprietors, and look like gems of the simpler citizens' boxes around London. Every locality, every house seemed historical. I should in vain attempt to name even those which are renowned, either for the memorable events, or the great names associated with them.

About three miles from the city is the once royal villa of Careggi, the favorite residence of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and the place of meeting of the renowned Platonic Academy. Here, on the 7th of November of each year, the death of the great philosopher was celebrated, that being supposed or assumed as the date of his decease. Here Cosmo died, in 1463; here, also, Lorenzo expired, 30 years after, a short time subsequent to his memorable interview with the sainted sinner, Savonarola. But times are changed, and so is Careggi. Mr. Sloan has bought it, and *Sloaned* it inside and out. It is now only an English hall, with a few ancient vestiges, among which is a terrace, surmounted by Doric columns, supporting a roof still ornamented with fine old frescoes. The view of Florence from this place, in the deep vale, seeming almost at the foot of the beholder, is indeed most beautiful.

Between this charming spot and Fiesole there are many splendid villas, among which is that of the late Madame Catalani; the Villa Salviata, a fine specimen of the villa architecture of the Sixteenth Century, and now the property and the occasional residence of the singer Mario, and Villa Palmieré, celebrated in the tales of Boccaccio. At a little distance to the right, on the Porta Pinté road, you see among others the Villa Dante; and near to the base of the hill where Fiesole stands is the late residence of the conceited and eccentric Walter Savage Landor, Esq. The villa is laid out in the English taste, and, I am told, contains a fine collection of pictures. All around the Fiesolanhill or mound the villas cluster upon the slopes, and may be seen in the receding view, rising one above another, and at last to such a height as to seem hanging on the very verge of the cliffs, apparently unapproachable but by birds and the clambering feet of pedestrians.

The latter half mile of the distance is accomplished along a zig-zag road, screwing up the steep acclivity to the natural parapet which Fiesole occupies. You go two hundred rods to achieve an ascent of 600 feet. The labor of the construction of the road in terraces, arched and viaducts, is enormous; but, at last, you reach the top, and are rewarded by one of the most remarkable views which the world affords. Indeed, all things combined, the beauty of the scenery and the historical interest which attaches to every thing around, from the place on which your foot is set to the Apennines, which bound the horizon, there is not, perhaps, in the world a scene at once so delightful, and so suggestive. Our whole party was long absorbed by the view, and a friend of mine among them sat down and wrote in pencil as follows. (Remember that four-syllabled pronunciation.)

This is Fiesole—a giant mound,
With fellow giants circling plateaued round;
Many with special enterprise they rest,
Yet to the top with soaring olives dressed,
While far beyond in ragged peaks arise
The [illegible] Apennines against the skies.
In the deep vale, with emerald hills around,
Set, fruit-trees spread—Florentine villas crowned,
Yale of Arno—[illegible]
[illegible]
Ah, where's Gallileo? where's Dante? where's Angelo?
Have not their mantels wafted your low souls aspire?
Hence on this mound, the image Cyclopean, still
In buildings here in Fiesole, [illegible]
Speaks of whole nations, ages, [illegible]
Of terror, and pride, pleasure, and [illegible]
Of wars and triumphs, murders, loving, strife,
The [illegible] and tears—the agonies of life—

All [illegible]
[illegible]
Of [illegible]
Pelasgian Perugia [illegible]
From [illegible]
Often [illegible]
And strive with quivering lip to burst the seal
Which guards the solemn secrets of the dead—
Yet no [illegible] whisper, lo, the grave is fled!

What might have come to pass had my friend's inspiration lasted a little longer, it is impossible to say; but as his lines leave us in the lurch, I must turn you over to Judge Edmonds, who can no doubt get into communion with some of the old dead Pelasgians, and then tell us the whole story of Fiesole—what Cosmos discovered it; what set of Pilgrims colonized it; what Titan laid the first stone of its fortifications; what Jupiters marched against it; what Goliah defended it; who raised it to its highest pitch of glory, and who at last demolished and destroyed it.

The distance from Florence to Fiesole is about five miles, as the road goes, but in a straight line it is not more than three. The view from the top of the hill, which is 1,000 feet above the river, embraces the whole valley of the Arno, on the northern verge of which lies the city. The huge cupola of the Duomo rises like a vast inverted bell over the mass of the buildings, dwarfing everything around into comparative insignificance. The suburbs, spread outside the walls in thick clusters of dwellings, and villas and houses dot the whole vale, which extends to the length of six or seven miles. Its general aspect is that of a vast garden or orchard, with a city in the midst, and multitudinous dwellings scattered here and there. Over all, as we saw it then, was a thin blue mist, a balmy temperature and a tranquil atmosphere wafting to our ears the chimes of bells, at intervals, sent from Florence, and sometimes from the churches which crown the hills in all directions for miles around.

As to Fiesole itself, it is now a paltry village, occupying a small flat surface on the top of the hill. Around the edge of this surface runs a cyclopean wall about a mile in length. Portions of it are in a good state of preservation, and the whole can be easily traced. This consists of stones, mostly of large dimensions shaped, as they came from the quarries, in parallelograms, though of various sizes. They are laid without mortar, but so nicely are they fitted on the outer side as to present not even a crevice where a foot or finger could find entrance if an enemy should attempt to scale the wall. Some of the stones are nine feet long and three feet thick; the width I could not determine, as they are banked by earth.

The age assigned to this gigantic structure is at least 3,000 years; of course it belongs to the people, who, under various names, as Pelasgians or Etruscans, inhabited Italy before the foundation of Rome. At that period, the Valley of the Arno was a swamp, and infectious with deadly diseases. Even so late as the age of Hannibal, the place where Florence stands was uninhabited and uninhabitable. In crossing this marsh he lost many of his elephants, and to this day, the tusks of these animals are frequently unearthed from the soil. Among the fossil productions of Tuscany, collected to be sent to the Exposition at Paris, are several specimens of them.

It would appear indeed, that the first settlements of this country that were settled, were the hills. As to Fiesole, in the remote period to which I refer there must have been a large population in and around it, either to construct such enormous works as the great wall, or to require such a defence, for this was evidently in the nature of a fortification. They must have been far advanced in the arts, for they wielded stones weighing twenty and even forty tons, and actually transported them for miles, and carried them up hills 1,000 feet in height. It is an amazing thought that nations and kingdoms, consisting of such people, should have lived, flourished and passed away before the time of Romulus, and in the same regions where the antiquity of Rome begins.

Beside the Cyclopean Wall, there are other vestiges of the Etruscan ages, but none of particular interest. There are the remains of a flight of steps, with some contiguous arched vaults, mistaken by Niebuhr for the foundations of a vast Etruscan edifice. Later investigations have proved them to be only portions of a theatre, probably built about the time when Fiesole, under the Roman dominion, was a rich and flourishing city, and of sufficient note to be attacked by Cicero in the Senate, for its pomps, its banquets, and its villas. A few years since, these remains were dug out, and large and perfect portions of the exterior wall, and of the semi-circle intended for spectators, were brought to light. By far the greater portion, however, has been destroyed or covered with earth.

The Piazza or Square of Fiesole, at the present time, affords a melancholy contrast to those days of splendor. The Duomo or Cathedral is some eight centuries old, and is in a barbarous Romanesque style. It was evidently a sumptuous edifice, as is witnessed by its ancient marble sculptures, its mosaics and its frescoes—all, however, in a state of decay. We saw here a few ill-dressed priests groping here and there in the dark archways and corridors of the building. They say masses and bless the bread and water of the villagers, which is brought to them for that purpose. We noticed two squalid children—a boy and a girl—about six years old, staggering out of the church with a swashing bucket, which of course was going home to slake the thirsty bodies and souls of the family. At a neighboring *café* the traveler may obtain an omelette or a beef-steak, and at the tobacconist's, next door, he may get that other necessary of life—tobacco. These two seem to be the only shops in the place.

Such is Fiesole now: once the master of Florence and the seat of wealth, luxury and art—it long since sank under the power of the city to which it gave birth. In the middle ages it was still a place of some note, and contributed to the long gallery of Italian artists several names which are yet illustrious. Century by century, however, it faded away, under that relentless power which seems to rule the destiny of modern Italy.

Before leaving the hill we were beset by a troup of women and girls, half beggars and half peddlers, beseeching us to buy their straw braid. This is a specialty of the place, and we all bought freely. The prices paid were about forty cents for four yards of wide braid, sufficient for a bonnet, such as sells in New-York, when sewed together and shaped and trimmed by a Parisian milliner, for ten dollars!

We then gave our horses to some men and boys to be led down the hill, while we all descended on foot by the ancient pathway. This is in effect to be practicable only to pedestrians. It gave us an opportunity to enjoy the unexpected labor which has been bestowed upon this hill during the thirty or [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Committee against Engine Companies Nos. 6, 24, 11, and 37, and Hose No. 1, for running on the sidewalk. Question reserved.

The Committee then considered a complaint against foreman of Engine Co. No. 56, for being intoxicated at a fire. The foreman admitted that he was a "little the worse for liquor," but he said he was not drunk—he was only "highly excited." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Bowen was exonerated in respect to the matter.

The Committee decided to suspend Mr. Layman, the foreman, for one year.

Complaint of Hose Company No. 50 against Hook and Ladder No. 2, for running them in on the list of February. After hearing the evidence the Committee decided to postpone the matter indefinitely.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday next. ||

American Institute Farmers' Club.

The regular meeting of the Farmers' Club was held Tuesday. The subject for consideration was "Agricultural Implements;" but previous to entering upon its discussion, the Secretary read a paper on the subject of measures for saving and applying the sewage of London for fertilizing the land. The paper states, among other things, that the manure of London was estimated to be worth £1,[illegible] to £2,000,000.

Professor MAPES presented to the Club some choice specimens of wheat, barley and oats from California, and brought home by Mr. MUNDY, of New-Jersey. The wheat was raised in Monterey County, from Chili seed, and produced 60½ bushels per acre. It received the first premium at the Agricultural Exhibition in San Francisco last season. The barley exhibited was raised in the same place, and produced 140 bushels per acre. Several stalks of oats were exhibited, which measured 9½ feet in height when they left California, but which now measured 8½ feet. Specimens of California grape-vines and potatoes were exhibited. The potatoes were of immense size, and are said to have yielded 700 bushels per acre.

Dr. WATHERBURY exhibited two models of plows made by him, and which he presented to the Club.

Professor MAPES made some remarks upon the Langdon Cultivator, and said that some important improvements had been made upon it. Until recently, the difficulty in all Cultivators has been in the wrong direction of the teeth; but this has now been overcome in "Knox's Horse-Hoe," and others recently invented, by which gardening can be accomplished with about one-half the usual amount of labor.

Mr. LOW bore his testimony to the truthfulness of this statement. He said that as much labor could be performed by one of these horse-hoes as could be performed by twenty-five common hand hoes.

Mr. VAIL made some remarks on a newly-invented Lime Spreader, which had proved to be of great service to farmers.

Professor MAPES made a few observations on the newly-invented Rotary Digger, by MAPES & GIBBS, which, it is thought, will overcome some of the obstacles heretofore encountered by the common plow, in disintegrating the soil.

The Secretary read a paper on Reaping Machines, wherein he said that it was proved that they had been in use more than eighteen hundred years—PLINY, the Elder, giving an account of one that was in use in Gaul in his day.

Some further discussion took place on the use of lime and guano, for agricultural purposes, when the meeting dispersed.

Contract for Lighting the Piers of the City Declared Void.

Last evening, in the Board of Aldermen the Committee on Lamps and Gas submitted a report relative to the contract entered into by GEO. G. GLAZIER, late Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, with WM. V. ADAMS, for lighting the Piers of the City. Appended to the report were the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York do not acknowledge the validity of the contract made by GEORGE G. GLAZIER, late Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on the 21st of November 1854, with WILLIAM V. ADAMS, for lighting the Piers &c., of this City, and the same is hereby repudiated as null and void, and not binding upon the City; and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed not to pay any further sums of money for or on account of any reflector, lamps or lanthorns, or otherwise, under said contract.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps and the Comptroller be furnished with a copy of these resolutions properly certified by the Clerk of the Common Council.

The following is the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation upon the subject, which was subjoined to the report:

OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
Thursday, March 20, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive the papers in regard to the contract with W. V. ADAMS for lighting the Piers, &c., and am of opinion that the contract is void and not binding upon the City, for these reasons:

1st. The Commissioner was never authorized to enter into the contract. He was simply authorized to advertise for proposals.

2d. The proposals, as authorized, were not a sufficient compliance with the 494th section of the General Ordinance. They contain no specifications, nor any reference to specifications, by which parties, wishing to contract, could make such estimates.

3d. The contract was not approved by the Common Council, nor, (if that be not necessary under the ordinances,) was any appropriation made therefor.

As the contract is wholly void, it is not necessary that any action should be taken by the Common Council declaring it to be void, but if the contractor is in execution of the contract, or intends to execute it, good faith requires that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps should notify him that the contract would not be acknowledged by that department, or the Common Council should pass a Resolution to that effect, and cause a copy to be served on him.

Very respectfully yours,
R. J. DILLON.

G. A. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Swearing in the City Hall.

The Comptroller's Report says:

Jan.	21. C. Burdett, administering oaths	$25 37
Feb.	20. C. Burdett, administering oaths	35 00
March	20. C. Burdett, administering oaths	37 50
April	17. Charles Burdett, administering oaths	37 75
May	1. Charles Burdett, administering oaths	23 62
June	19. Charles Burdett, administering oaths	20 37
July	24. C. Burdett, administering oaths	46 75
Dec.	26. Charles Burdett, administering 110 oaths	14 50
In 1854		$227 86

A Sliding Scale.

Painters' prices vary. The Comptroller's Report has the following figures:

Jan. 21	F. B. CARPENTER, portrait M. FILLMORE	$500
Jan. 21	C. L. ELLIOTT, portrait A. C. KINGLAND	300
Jan. 21	C. JANIS, portrait H. CLAY	750
Feb. 9	THOMAS HICKS, portrait HAMILTON FISH	600
Total fine arts		$2,150

Range of prices from $300 to $750.

The City Hall—Look out for Costly Abertiones.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your to-day's issue an editorial headed "New City Hall," wherein are mentioned several plans presented for such a structure.

As no person of common sense would for a moment think of electing a Committee of Dentists to decide an important question *at law*, nor to have a new *fire-engine* examined by a Committee of Lawyers, I thought it strange that so important a question as that whether any or which of the plans hitherto presented for the New City Hall, answers the various purposes for which the new building is intended, should be decided by anybody else but by a Committee of Architects, particularly as scarce any of the gentlemen mentioned by you as the authors of the plans in question are known to the community at large.

Would it not be proper for the Mayor and Common Council to elect a Committee composed of such men as Mr. UPJOHN, Mr. SAMPTNER, Mr. DIAPER, Mr. LAFEVRE, Mr. PETTENGER, Mr. RENWICK, Mr. THOMAS, all of them known as the Architects of the most important public buildings in the City, to examine and report upon the merits of the several plans?

Suppose, Sir, you submit this suggestion to the people through the columns of your valuable paper, and prevent the City treasury from being robbed of several millions, and this City being disgraced by another monstrous abortion of a building which the people may be justly proud of.

A BRAVE SAX-PAYER.

☞ The Ocean Bird, the fast steamer which is to conquer space, is near completion. She will be ready before June.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on Fire Department (Board of Aldermen) met on Wednesday evening. Present, Alderman HOWARD, Chairman, and Alderman TROWBRIDGE and BAIRD, and ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer.

The Chairman announced that the Committee had decided in the case of Engine Company No. 11 to dismiss the charge of neglect of duty against Mr. MURRAY, the Foreman, and to return as resigned eight out of the ten members complained of. Their names are John Wildey, G. Durochs, F. Miller, John Jones, G. Duggan, J. C. Stone, W. Vail, and S. Ragges.

Complaint of A. O. Alcock and others, of Engine Company No. 47, against Thomas Pearson, F. J. Twomey, Dennis McCarthy and J. A. Schenck, members of the Company, for neglect of duty.

A. O. Alcock, Secretary of the Company, sworn: I spoke to the Foreman and Assistant Foreman in regard to these men not doing duty, and they answered that it was understood when they joined that they were not to do duty, and that when their time was out they were to be made honorary members, and for that they would "come down handsomely;" since May last there have been 68 roll calls, out of which Mr. Pearson has been absent from 56, Mr. McCarthy from 55, Mr. Twomey from 53, and Mr. Schenck from 54; out of these 68 roll calls, 12 were for actual fires and 6 for working fires.

Mr. Pearson—Only six working fires.

Alderman Howard—But it is your duty to be out at all alarms. The engine has to be brought out, and there is help to be required in false alarms as well as at actual fires.

R. N. Hebbard, sworn: I have met these men complained of at fires very seldom; not over one midnight alarm; I never saw Schenck out at a fire.

N. A. Reed, Foreman, sworn: We have labored under difficulties; I think these men are good firemen; as good as the complainants; Mr. Schenck has not done duty; he is not well; Mr. McCarthy has not done good duty; he is also in bad health.

Alderman Howard—I never saw a healthier man in my life.

Owen J. Kelly, Assistant Foreman, sworn: I have met Mr. Pearson at fires; I think he does better duty than the complainants; as to Mr. Twomey, I have generally found him out; Mr. Schenck performed good duty while he was in the village; Mr. McCarthy turned out when he was able; Mr. Alcock never spoke to me in regard to these men.

Mr. Alcock—I have frequently spoken to the Foreman and Assistant Foreman in regard to these men, and the answer was that they would "come down handsomely;" Mr. Reed and Mr. Kelly have said so to me several times.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Kelly—We deny it; it is false.

Michael H. Mooney, sworn: Mr. Pearson always turned out when he was in the village; I have seen Mr. Twomey at fires; and some of them don't know a bit more than a cabbage.

A Voice—You're smart, you are.

Mr. Mooney—Mr. McCarthy has not done good duty; he has bad legs; (Laughter.) Mr. Schenck has only been at one fire; he does good duty as a representative.

Alderman Howard—Mr. McCarthy seems to be strong enough; I shouldn't like a clinch from him.

W. J. McDevett, sworn: Mr. Pearson I have seen out at fires; Mr. McCarthy has had the rheumatism; Mr. Schenck has been out once or twice; Mr. Twomey has been out frequently.

Gilbert C. Hebbard, Jr., sworn: I have not seen Mr. Pearson out very often; Mr. Twomey has turned out better than Mr. Pearson; he has been out at five more than alarms; I never saw Mr. McCarthy have hold of the rope; Mr. Schenck I have never seen out since May last.

Mr. Reed, Foreman—I would ask as a favor that the accused be kept over until next Wednesday, so that I can bring the names of all the members of the Company who do not do duty.

The Committee consented to this, but Alderman HOWARD stated that the evidence in the complaint against Engine Co. No. 47, for neglect of duty, was closed.

Complaint against N. A. Reed, Foreman of Engine Company No. 47, for mis-signing the certificate of the election of Mr. Alcock, as a member of the Company.

Mr. Reed said that he refused to sign the certificate because he had special reasons against Mr. Alcock, and as the Company had not met within a good number, and that he had refused to do duty.

Mr. Alcock, in reply, stated that he was elected unanimously, and that he had never equipped himself fully for the duty, and intended to do duty.

Mr. Reed again stated his reasons for objecting to Mr. Alcock, when the election of the Foreman was closed, Mr. Alcock was elected Secretary by the Company, and Mr. Reed refused to sign the certificate of election, and Mr. Reed refused to sign it.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 37, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 11, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 56, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 24, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 6, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 1, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 2, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 3, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 4, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 7, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 8, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 9, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 10, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 12, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 13, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 14, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 15, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 16, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 17, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 18, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 19, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 20, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 21, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 22, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 23, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 25, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 26, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 27, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 28, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 29, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 30, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 31, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 32, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 33, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 34, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 35, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 36, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 38, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 39, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

Complaint against Foreman of Engine Company No. 40, for neglect of duty in not reporting the absence of members at fires. Complaint sustained, and Foreman reprimanded.

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The New-York Crimean Expedition.

The gentlemen engaged in forming the American Battalion for the British Legion have voluntarily given notice to Hon. Mr. McKeon of their retirement from participation in the enterprise, together with the disbanding of the volunteers whom they had enrolled in ignorance of the application of the neutrality laws. The bubble has burst, and order rules through lager bier halls, while enthusiastic filibusters, strolling in the imaginative glory of gold lace and of broadcloth, of sonorous titles and of well-lined purses, are content to relinquish their intended pursuit after reputation at the cannon's mouth, and to sink down into the ordinary common-place routine of daily toil. Suddenly discovering their occupation to be gone, and well aware that an indirect violation of international law would be repudiated by the British Government, as tending to embarrass their friendly relations with our own Administration, the heads of the enterprise at once concluded to acquiesce in the District Attorney's view of the illegality of their acts, and to waive all prospect of military preferment in the plains of the Crimea. The project being thus definitely abandoned, naught remains but to sketch for the benefit of the British public the brief history of this semi-farcical episode in the great drama dragging out its weary length in the East.

For some months last past a number of English residents contemplated the proposition of an American Rifle Corps for her Majesty's service, not only as a grateful evidence of their individual loyalty, but to subserve the further political aim of demonstrating the sympathy of Anglo-Americans for the success of the Allies. A thousand imaginary impediments were, however, conjured by their councils, until it was reserved to a handful of young men to attempt the realization of their projects. A merchant's clerk, out of employment, who had formerly been a Lieutenant in the Hon. East India Company's service, conceived the present moment to be an available one to reingratiate himself into the military profession, and consequently suggested to a number of premature veteran soldiers of more than one campaign, the possibility of the acceptance of his proposition to raise an American battalion, in which they could secure excellent and permanent commissions. Having received favorable responses from several gentlemen, who, having already tasted the sweets of military life in foreign service, the Mexican war, and the Lopez campaign, were by no means loath to accept the Queen's bounty, although incredulous as to the favorable reception of any propositions from a comparatively unknown soldier of fortune, that worthy boldly dashed into a diplomatic correspondence with the Minister at Washington, the Governor of Canada, the resident Consul and a host of other dignitaries. To the astonishment of the speculative quidnuncs, the mercantile diplomat announced the unqualified acceptance of their terms, and introduced a delegation of them to a member of the Colonial Legislature, who informed the Committee that he was authorized to incorporate them into the Foreign Legion, with the assurance that commissions would be awaiting them upon their arrival at Halifax, desiring them to be prompt in rendezvousing their men before the termination of a month, at which period the West India Squadron, homeward bound, would convey the battalion to England. These preliminaries having been duly reduced to writing, and considered as agreed upon, an office was secured, and the general business of recruiting carried on secretly, quietly and effectively, it being evident that no difficulty would be experienced in raising the contingent required from each officer.

The mercantile hero, having successfully ingratiated himself into the good opinion of the Colonial representative, aspired at once to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Battalion—a post of honor resolved by the others to be determined by official election, upon the muster of the officers at Halifax. Discovering that he possessed not the confidence of one of his associates, who regarded him as absolutely incompetent as a field-officer, and personally unworthy to assume a high position over those who had seen greater service, and whose birth, from historic association, would guarantee a marked respect from their companions in arms; the diplomatist, relying upon his preference as originator of the scheme, persuaded the honorable emissary to commence recruitment upon an enlarged scale. Within a few days the German papers were filled with glowing advertisements, intended to allure Holsteiners, Hungarians and the Teutonic race generally, while not a solitary cent was forthcoming, as promised to the American officers, to pay for the maintenance of the men raised through their influence; nor were the anticipated means of transportation placed at their disposal. It soon became evident that the good faith of the Nova Scotian Legislator was questionable; and in bitter contempt for his miserable embarrassment and self-sufficiency, the entire body of Americans, perceiving that through his culpable haste and deplorable parsimony the character of the battalion, even if properly organized, would be entirely destroyed, relinquished the enterprise into the hands of the original projector and his friend the Colonial Agent. Upon Saturday the anticipated explosion occurred; the agent, terrified at the tempest he had so unexpectedly raised, sought safety in a precipitate flight, followed by the execrations, here, blown by the fullest extent of slander by an amply-filled pocket and plethoric stomach, of having conferred upon him

We conceive that the people of Great Britain have just reason to complain of the prevalence of "old fogy"-ism in the bearearax of their Government, if the conduct of their agents in this country be a criterion for judgment, for a more ridiculous exposition of vanity, pomposity and innate stupidity could not possibly be imagined to excel that the past week has witnessed. By an injudicious adherence to the monotony of routine, by an egotistic rejection of friendly counsel and precaution, the Honorable Nova-Scotian emphatically ruined an enterprize which could have been consummated by the drummer boy of a filibuster regiment. Poor John Bull! this little adventure has instructed him of his incompetency to move along with the spirit of the age. While expeditions intended for every species of aggressive foray spring into existence with the celerity of armed Minervas, despite the overwhelming opposition of our own and other Governments, the Solons of Nova-Scotia failed to discover in their domains a man competent to transport a few hundred "emigrants" over a direct line of communication, although backed by the credit of an Imperial Government. Ridicule apart, the comical termination of this enlisting project, wrought out as it has been by the comparative imbecility of men pretending to a knowledge of legislation, must be regarded as a most serious shock to British influence in America.

The Influence of Slavery on Education.

How does Slavery influence Education? Why, in this practical age, do philanthropists forbear to put this practical question to the defenders of Slavery? It may be because it has its difficulties for the propounder as well as for the interrogated party. It is not difficult to determine whether unpaid labor is profitable, or the *most* profitable commercially. The *Soil of the South*, a standard journal, devoted to the planting interest—competent authority, surely—corroborates what we said some weeks since on the economics of Slavery. It estimates the average value of a pound of cotton at eight cents, and the cost of its production at a trifle more than eight. How then is planting profitable? Unless on good lands and in favorable seasons, it is not; and were it not for the natural increase of the slaves, estimated at *fourteen* per cent., we are persuaded cotton could not be cultivated in those States by slave labor.

But we have done with labor, and profit and loss, for the present. We propose now to say something of Education at the South—something of the influences which make it what it is. But how shall these influences be estimated? We have the *resultant*—but we know of no method in social mechanics by which we might refer each effect to its particular cause with certainty. Many of the Slave States are *new*, and partake of all the disadvantages of recent developments. In the largest portion, pursuit of wealth absorbs every other passion, and reduces men to machines for making cotton and corn and sugar. Then there is "The Institution" itself, omniscient and omnipotent. Now what the influence of each of these causes may be, we leave each to judge, when we have stated the facts as they are.

We are accustomed to think the Common Schools system of the North a crown of beauty, a palladium of safety. It renders the mass homogeneous—it "leavens" the mighty "lump" of mind. In the common school the "rich and poor meet together," and the prerogatives of wealth are dishonored in the presence of diligence and genius. In the Slave States a system of Common Schools is impossible, absurd. The *material* is wanting where it should be,—the children, the community. The wealthy do not fraternize *cordially* with the poor. We wonder, not that there is a line between classes, but that it is no broader. The United States donated lands to the State of Alabama to the value of $2,000,000—the Legislature passed a school law establishing a free school in every precinct or township—and men were elected to put the law in operation. But it did not succeed. You might as well turn the cold hillsides of Vermont, or the bleak sand-heaps of Cape Cod, into cotton fields by law, and with as much success, as attempt to plant in such uncongenial soil the Free School system of the North. The larger towns—some of them—have such schools as the law contemplated. But the attempt was foredoomed to fail. A planting country, and slave labor, suppose large plantations—and large plantations separate families, and render the rural population sparse. There can be no pleasant road-side school-houses there, at every cross-road—at every third or fourth mile—unless they be filled with a class to which the inexorable law forbids all intellectual light. We conclude that the thing has been given up, for we hear nothing of school laws of late in any Southern State.

But the South is the land of Academies and Seminaries and Institutes—of Female Colleges and Male Universities. Mixed schools are almost unknown—each sex having its separate institution. In the Seminary and Acadamy, or Collegiate Institute, the little girl begins, and the young lady *"finishes"* her education. Young ladies oftener graduate or end their school days before seventeen than after. They marry much younger than with us, and devote fewer years to the culture of the mind.

The male schools, by whatever name called serve much the same purpose as at the North, save this exception, that they perform the function of the primary schools in addition to that of preparing young men for college.

The Census Bureau has declared that two-thirds of the teachers in the Slave States are natives of the South. We doubt it. We think, from long observation, that a majority, even, of the teachers in the Slave States are generally preferred, as being fashionable, children nursed in childhood, and because they are thought to be better qualified by education.

But this system of schools, apparently inseparable from the "peculiar institution," enhances the price of education wonderfully. All *suffer* by it—the *poor* are practically excluded from the possession of intellectual opportunity. Teachers estimate the average tuition of a young lady at from $50 to $60 per year, during the entire course of her school years. Institutions of the highest order at the North demand scarcely a third of that sum for the same period. A boy's expenses are something less, but still fabulous, compared with the free schools or seminaries of the Free States. Is this a *small* matter? In Alabama there are 33,757 native white citizens unable to read and write! Georgia has 41,200 of the same class! Kentucky 68,687, North Carolina 73,866, Virginia 77,005! Two hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and fifteen native white inhabitants in five Slave States who cannot read or write. We but repeat what Mr. De Bow declares to be returns made to the Census Bureau at Washington.

In Maine, whose hardy children are forced to contend against an inclement and unpropitious heaven, and a stubborn earth, one in every three of all the inhabitants attends school; in the richest planting State of the South one in twelve! There are in the Free States only twice as many children of an age suitable to attend school as in the Slave States, yet there are *six* times as many in the Free States at school! Have we carried the parallel far enough? We have not done justice. Remember that many employ private tutors, whose children are not reckoned in the above estimates; remember, too, that many are keeping their children at Northern schools. Nor is *this* justice, for we have included in our estimate the poor class of the North—the class, as is charged, which is leavened with fanaticism, given to mobs, to demonstrations, to *black* republicanism. We have included all its ignorance. Where is the poor class of the South, the contented, the *model* class? Not mentioned at all. To the white ignorance, then, add *all* the *black*, and the two hundred and ninety thousand in *five* States swells to *two millions*, who can neither read nor write. This is justice to the Free States as well as to the Slave States. Thus, instead of one in every four hundred unable to read or write, as in one of the New-England States, we have more than fifty in every hundred! This is the boasted refinement of half our Union! This is Human Progress in the land of Jefferson, and Washington, and Clay! Were we not justified in saying that the South suffered more from Slavery in her white population than in her black? Should we not be justified in saying that the Slave States are the fag-end of Christendom in point of education, reckoning the *entire* population as in the North and in other countries!

The Mayor and Police.

Counsellor J. W. Gerard is out in the *Journal of Commerce*, under the modest initials of his name, in reply to our criticism of Tuesday on the Mayor's Inaugural. He admits that the "Mayor may *once* have had his opinion, before he entered on the duties of his office, that the Judiciary (meaning the Recorder and City Judge,) is not the proper authority for determining police matters," but "*I*" (Mr. Gerard,) "differ with him, and the meeting differed with him, and the community at large differs with him in that respect."

This admission is all-sufficient for our cause. Here the case of the Times might well be rested, since we have done no more; attempted no more than is here granted to have been the views of the Mayor, not *before*, but *upon* entering on his high duties. The issue is now between Mr. Gerard and the Mayor. We have commended the general administration of the latter in too many respects, to permit the Counsellor to lash him over our shoulders with impunity. He was elected in November; had two months to reflect upon and shape his policy or course of administration. The summary and practical manner in which he opened his rule in January, shows that he had reflected maturely and profoundly. His initial message was a perfect paper of its kind. He told the City what he proposed to do; what he believed he could do; what he was apprehensive the existing Charter would not permit him to do thoroughly, or to his own satisfaction. The prominent drawback was the constitution of the Police. The appointing power to this Department was all wrong. The Recorder and City Judge were not the right men. *A Special Commission* should be constituted, and he urged this in language which the framers of the Police bill, against which so much recent indignation has been expressed, could not mistake. They fully concurred in the Mayor's Inaugural views, and proposed the Special Commission accordingly. The Mayor may have been wrong. Mr. Gerard says he was wrong; but for this wrong, let the responsibility at least be divided. Mr. Gerard only adds to the severity of his reflection on the high official for whose Administration he affects regard, by impeaching the motives of those who have simply acted on his recommendations. The Mayor may have radically changed since his inaugural in January. If so, it is not for Mr. Gerard to expose his inconsistency, or to twit others for *not* changing within the same two little months. It might have been borne in patience, if he had only been content to brand the Times as a "Pigmy politician." We could have lived under this from one who, in a professional life not particularly brief, has proved himself no politician at all, and whose highest present experiment in this line, appears to be to play trumpeter to the Chief of Police, and sing the praises of the [illegible] men from Republican predecessors in the offices of the department. But, while he adds unanswered to his cup of censure for the Mayor, we *do* feel that the public ought to feel, that he is riding the hobby which he mounted on his "return" afterward, with somewhat eager spirit. We pray Mr. Gerard, in conclusion, to temper his zeal for Mr. Chief Matsell, late Mayor *de facto*, by a show of consideration for the incumbent Mayor *de jure*.

The Vagrants and the Mayor's Action.

Who is to take the poor Magdalen by the head? This question is one we fear more easily proposed than answered. At the same time it is one of no inconsiderable importance to the whole community.

Can any one, after due reflection, consider that the illegal disposition of forty-one melancholy cases reported to-day, is likely to produce any beneficial result? Perhaps the sidewalks may for a time be somewhat thinned of their numbers, though even that is doubtful, for they have clearly as much right to walk the streets as I have. But what I wish to see is some step towards the reclamation of these truly unfortunate women—some step towards their eventual restoration to that society from which they are now proscribed. And on this point it seems to me that the whole state of society is wrong, for while the victim of seduction is consigned to a life of wretchedness and vice only to terminate in a miserable and untimely death, the seducer goes at large, is admitted into the same society as before, probably to repeat his nefarious arts. Have any of your readers the misfortune to mourn as worse than dead some loved one of their family, lost to them through the machinations of some heartless deceiver, to look day by day upon the now vacant chair, to think night after night on the new vacant chamber, and of her who once occupied it in all the joyousness of artless innocence, while the gloom of settled melancholy fast deepening, is bringing down the gray hairs of the parents with sorrow to the grave, "refusing to be comforted because she is not." Sir, I know of such a case, (doubtless they could be numbered by thousands,) a beautiful girl 23 years of age, German by birth, five years resident in this country. She is highly intelligent, well educated, of fine sensibilities, and, lamenting her position, has made praiseworthy efforts to regain a footing in respectable society. A delicate constitution unfits her for menial labor which she would otherwise gladly accept, but being quick at her needle, able to knit, &c., she has endeavored to obtain a situation in a store, as she understands English perfectly. Scorning to tell a falsehood, she has, when inquired of, recounted her sad story, and then ——. No one will take the poor Magdalen by the hand. How different from the precept of our blessed Saviour, "Let him who is without sin among you *first* cast a stone at her."

From the attention that has recently been drawn to this subject, I trust that some of our wealthy and benevolent citizens will apply themselves *at once* to this great work of reclaiming and permanently benefiting these erring daughters of humanity.

Lift them up tenderly,
Treat them with care,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair.

March 29. E. S. A.

We doubt if our correspondent is quite right in one point here made. These destitute and most pitiable creatures to whom the vigorous course of the Mayor now turns all attention, are clearly *vagrants* under the law. Nor have they any right to advertise their shameless trade in the street; nor is there any reason why the young should be so familiarized to vice as they must be while thoroughfares like Broadway are left nightly to swarm with prostitutes. The Mayor is right, we think, in attempting to remove this open and most disgraceful nuisance. No other City in our land has anything to compare with it. London and Paris alone, of all Christendom, match it. The sense of decency cries aloud, demanding that in a decent city such scenes as are of nightly occurrence in our most thronged streets should be prevented. Nor should any misplaced sympathy for the degraded or lost hinder this deference to the requirements of public virtue and morals.

We agree entirely with E. S. A., that society is wrong in dooming the victim of the seducer to utter ruin, while the victim that wrought her ruin goes abroad respected and esteemed. Either lift up his victim to the level of honest women, or place him under the same curse that drives her from the homes of the virtuous and the walks of reputable citizens.

The suggestion to citizens ought to be pondered. If one has ever visited the Penitentiary and observed the influences that there surround those who are committed, the story of these wholesale committals, read in the morning, will make him sad for the day. Such a thing as reform there is scarcely possible. They are schooled by their associates for even grosser sinning than when they enter, and when their time is served out, there is not, before one in ten of them, any other prospect than the same dreadful one they were snatched from by the rude hands of the police. There is not a darker phase of human society than one sees who, during their term of imprisonment, studies the present and the future of these miserable beings. Who will move for the much-needed effort at reformation? Who will suggest and tell us how to obtain such an asylum for them as the House of Refuge is for vagrant children?

☞ The last hope of the Pierce Administration centres in Old Virginia. The official paper plucks up the courage to write a few words of encouragement to the faithful on the prospect for the Spring Election. The ground of affected confidence is that the Opposition have shown their hand in the State nominations. The real occasion for the paragraph, however, we suspect to be] a recent political mission of Mr. Senator Douglas to Richmond, where it is announced he made a speech to the Democracy in the "*African* Church." Why they should have assigned him this particular theatre, is a curious point for conjecture. Senators Mason and Hunter have also entered the canvass. The term of the former expires with the next Congress. He may be looking out for reelection, while his colleague, in common parlance, is said to have a *hankering* after the Presidency, and must clear the way by breaking down the Whigs and Know-Nothings in his own State.

[illegible] to prove. The western passenger list proved of little profit to any [illegible]. The *Asia* was done over by Liverpool, bound in, by the *Atlantic*, and probably left on her regular day. But it may be Saturday before she is telegraphed at Halifax, measuring her voyage by the luck of the last steamer. The *Union* is yet out, from Havre and Southampton March 14.

☞ Senator Wilson, Know-Nothing Senator of Massachusetts, notwithstanding the little wilting visible in him while at Washington, stiffens up again as stout a friend of unconditional abolition as ever. He has lately delivered a lecture in Boston, in which he stands up to the straightest of his old opinions. Probably he can be found hereafter in the same place he now occupies.

☞ It will surprise some folks to hear that Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, is still alive. Political death takes as little hold on some men as drowning does on cats. The honorable Senator from Illinois was alive and to address the people of Richmond, Va., on Tuesday evening—and we presume he did. These voices from the dead ought to improve the people.

☞ We had nothing from Albany last night in the way of speculation on the Executive nominations yet pending in the Senate, nor is there any intimation that another Executive session will be held before the regular weekly day, Wednesday next.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—"Rigoletto" will be repeated to-night, with Signor Brignoli in the part of the *Duke*.

"William Tell," we are glad to learn, is in an active state of preparation, and will be produced next week without fail.

House-Hunting.

House-hunting is, we suspect, a peculiar institution, got up for the express purpose of trying the patience of mortals. We have often wondered that this evil had never been inflicted upon Job. This trudging up and down stairs, peering into apartments, encountering gruff landlords who are always preaching up the continued increase of taxes, and who very gravely assert that they cannot really afford to hire you six small rooms at a less rate than five hundred per annum, repairs at expense of the tenant, terms quarterly in advance, or in default thereof goods on the side-walk. Then again rendering yourself liable to the future suspicions of your future landlady, who thinks that you are satisfying a woman's curiosity regarding the furniture of her rooms rather than that you are really anxious as to whether you shall have a house over your head another week or not. She may be competent enough, too, to inquire whether your husband is a cartman, and is likely to keep his cart continually under his eye, by leaving it at the door of his residence, or whether he is a butcher or printer, for she hates the bloody boots of the one and the late hours of the other. Or, horror of horrors! she may be suddenly anxious upon that very delicate point, as to whether there are any more members of the family than your husband—not that she has really any objections, but that more are apt to chip the bannisters, fly kites out of the scuttle, or dig chunks of plaster out of the walls. Then, again, old ladies with spectacles, of the mother-in-law species, come more immediately under the ban of disapprobation on account of imputed querulousness. In fact, a tenant to be acceptable must always scrape his feet before entering, must be innocent of splitting wood upon the parlor floors, throwing potato-peelings upon the stairway, or garbage out of the windows. He must be always home at ten, not addicted to the Club, or given over to the dols of Odd Fellowship, or to the tender mercies of the gridiron and goat—he may have a latch key, provided he keeps it more for ornament than use—but on no occasion is he to whistle when merry, or execute the double shuffle when in a state of exaltation.

Key West Enjoyments.

Key West, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I wish to address you in reference to this place, which has often been the topic of our discourse in times past. Superficially it is quite insignificant—four square miles tells that story. Then in elevation, eight feet, I should judge, would reach its summit above tide water. It is divided from another island lying southeast, by a narrow creek which is forable at low water. If that is included in Key West the area would be considerably increased, probably to the extent of "Oswego's" statement. On the southeastern extremity are salt works of respectable extent, but worked moderately. The road leading thereto from the settlement is a very good one, made of coral, dry and compact. It don't seem to have been heaved or injured by frost in the least. The "housen" here are of all sorts; with the exception of a few rather pretty private residences, they present a shabby appearance. The grog shops present to outsiders, Bill and myself for instance, quite an inviting appearance, but we have resisted their allurements thus far. The beach has no Rockaway sand, but is provided with a very good substitute, pulverized coral, which resembles the refuse lime about limekilns, and makes one apprehensive of its effect on the shoe leather. I have been bathing to divest myself of the idea that it is not caustic. Everything is coral here, or rather everything is based on coral—the keys, (called "islands" where I was "bred,") the shoals, the sponges, the harbors, the reefs, and the wrecking business.

The "wreckers" and pilots have some very fine boats, and, no doubt, are *accomplished* in their line. The amount of salvage paid here during the last year was $974,000. The facilities for wrecking vessels are first rate. There is a reef extending from Cape Florida, south, 150 miles, with all manner of currents setting over it. Between this reef and the keys, say ten to fifteen miles distant, there is good navigation for the wreckers with their boats. The color of the water is light blue.

The fort here on the south beach, or rather outside the beach quite a smart distance, having a coral base of course, is in its construction advanced, first, beyond the granite work, which extends fully above high water mark, say to the level of the grade of the interior. Above this *is*, and *is to be*, brick. Twenty guns are already mounted or in process thereto.

The water is good. It is rain water, caught in cisterns built above the surface. I just stopped to take a drink, and I pronounce the water first-rate. Still there are *pigeons* in excess always on the roofs from which this water is collected, and I have no doubt our gardeners at Fanwood would prize highly the first run of the water from these roofs, *as a fertiliser*. At first, I gave the water presented to me at the table a very close examination, but its solvent power is perfect. I could detect no precipitation, no sediment. So I let it slide inwardly. Afterwards, I simply regretted that I had been at all curious in regard to the condition of the roofs. Bill had not been so observing, and was enjoying the water mightily. I couldn't stand that long, and so I enlightened him thereon. He afterwards expressed his regret that I should have been so zealous in imparting information of that sort to him; but his regret came too late—I now had a sympathizer.

This leads me to confess that I, too, have known [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT SPRING REMEDY.—WHEN THE BLOOD IS IMPURE the whole human system is deranged and required to be renovated.

THE BLOOD,

and organs in the system,

IS THE CHIEF AGENT

in the RESTORATION of HEALTH.

TO ORGANISTS AND SINGERS.—The Only way to do Accomplish Christ. with ease, and to secure a rich, musical and pure tone, is to clear the throat and vocal organs from all impurities. Use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only at 25 cents a box.

A Lady of Cincinnati, after a Year of Extreme Suffering, was induced to try Dr. Graefenberg's Remedies, and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Information free. Dr. GRAEFENBERG & CO., 24 Ann-st., New-York.

Dr. Graefenberg's Remedies are for sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of Counterfeits.

Dr. Graefenberg's Remedies are all Vegetable, and contain no Mercury or Poisonous Drugs.

Dr. Graefenberg's Remedies are the Best Blood Purifiers, and Cure Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Skin, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Piles, Fits, Dizziness, Ringing in the Ears, Sleeplessness, Dropsy, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Involuntary Discharges, Diseases of the Generative Organs, Impotency, Sterility, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Mercurial Affections, Sore Throat, Mercurial Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Hysteria, Epilepsy or Fits, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Debility, Dropsy, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Impure Blood, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Headache, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Worms, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Vomiting, Hiccough, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Stone and Gravel, Painful, Scanty or Bloody Urine, Retention and Incontinence of Urine, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Sterility, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Erysipelas, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Brown stone front house, No. [illegible] $10,000
Brown stone house, No. [illegible] 9,000
Brick house, No. [illegible] 11,000
Brick house, No. [illegible] 9,000
Brick house, No. [illegible] 8,000
Brick house, No. [illegible] 7,000
Brick house, No. [illegible] 6,000
Apply to LITCHFIELD & MADDELL, No. 70 6th-av., corner of 20th st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story brick house, on 17th st., between First and Second-avs., opposite Landon Terrace. Also, a large and fine lot, for sale or to exchange, between the same streets. Apply at No. 9 Landon Terrace, for particulars, inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 9 Landon Terrace, or No. 69 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Chelsea, on the Hudson River.—A house, with one acre of land, immediately opposite the New Brunswick and Amboy Depot, in Jersey City, and within three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot. It is well situated for a family going to business in the city. The house is new, and contains 10 rooms, besides closets, &c., with a garden. Immediate possession can be had. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The new three-story brick house, No. 10 Pierpont, between Clinton and Henry-sts., two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. It will be ready for occupancy for a permanent tenant on the 1st of April. It is also for sale on easy terms. Price $6,000, or rent $500. The house can be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock. Apply to JOHN F. STODWELL, No. 24 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two 2-story Attic and high basement houses, with all the modern improvements, one [illegible] 16th-st., and one No. 37 Seventeenth-st., between Perry and Charles-sts. Also, one brick house, one 2-story attic and basement house, No. 11 Gay-st., Greenwich. Rent $300. Inquire of ROSE & IRVING, Real Estate Agents, No. 49 6th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 2-story brick house, No. 17 Prince-st., No. 7 west of Mercer-st., fitted with furnace, range, bathe and all the modern improvements, near the 4th-av. Railroad, and eight of the principal omnibus routes, will be sold at a bargain, or rented to a responsible tenant. Inquire of A. C. GOODMAN & SON, No. 128 William-st., third door north of John.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The small 2-story brick dwelling house, No. 17 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Has all the modern improvements. Three fourths of the purchase may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the premises, or at room 6 and 7 of No. 7 Wall-st., or at the office of MERRILL, DAVISON & BUSHELL, No. 51 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—One brick house on Carlton, near Fulton-av., price $4,000, rent $400. Also, one frame house in Adelphi-st., near Myrtle-av., price $4,500, rent $480. Both fitted up with all the modern improvements and convenient to the rail cars. For particulars, inquire of A. S. MULFORD, at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE LESS THAN COST.—Handsome three-story, basement, corner or cellar, good neighborhood, high stoop, balconies, with all the modern improvements. No. 19 21st.-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near 5th-av., and all conveniences. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock, or any time in the evening.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Two-three-story brick houses on the corner and next to the corner of State and Nevius-sts., Brooklyn; have gas and water, are in good order and in good repair. Rent $1,000 per annum. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if required. Apply to W. H. HALLETT, No. 160 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story modern built brick house, No. 72 West 37th-st., with all the modern improvements. The house is pleasantly situated, convenient to omnibuses, cars, &c. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. S. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, No. 2 Tryon Row, corner of Chatham and Centre-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No. 514 E. Thirty-first-st., Eighth-av. Has all the modern improvements every where complete; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALHOW, No. 206 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A nice 2-story, high-stoop house in 20th-st., near 8th-av. $2,200
A fine brown, upper part of Greenwich-st. 7,000
Brown stone, 18th-st., near 8th-av. 8,000
Four-story house in 20th-st. 4,000
Modern improvements in all. Apply at No. 275 9th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Several very pure three-story houses, in good locations in the upper part of the city. Also, a few lots, with modern improvements. Also a number of good houses to let. Apply to P. R. KINGHORNE, No. 32 9th-av., from 3 to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 128 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 69 Fourth-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—The House and Lot, No. 128 Orchard-st. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. H. HARPER, No. 26 Washington Market.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for City property.—Desirable country residence in Essex County, New-Jersey, within 19 miles of New-York, and half a mile from Railroad depot. It contains about 40 acres of good land, 6 of which are in wood, 9 large apple orchards of the most valued grafted fruit. Also, an abundance of pear, peach, quince, cherries, grapes, &c., with all of the usual requisites for a gentleman's farm, all in full bearing. The house is a large double two-story brick building, with a wing nearly new, as well as the barn, carriage, cow, wagon and other out-houses. It is a most convenient location for a gentleman doing business in New-York. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on the place on bond and mortgage, if desired. Title given in a few days Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY PLACES OF ONE TO FIVE ACRES FOR SALE OR RENT.—Near an old, quiet, pleasant and healthy village on a navigable stream, in Westchester County, [illegible] miles from the City Hall, and one hour from Mount Vernon depot. Churches, good school and genteel neighborhood; fine view of the ocean and surrounding country. Terms very favorable. Little money required of those who build good houses, and none others can well be made on any of these lots. Apply to JOHN BISSELL, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Two very desirable country residences, new and built in modern style, one containing 14 and the other 17 rooms, in the beautiful village of Flushing, L. I. Also, a Farm of 36 acres, of choice meadow land, situated on an elevation overlooking Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, a very choice location for several country seats. Price $4,500; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars inquire of NATHANIEL E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven, with 22 to 27 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, fitted with brick. Size 40 by 32, with addition in rear 18 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, grist-house, and other out-buildings, in good repair. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, the house is a first-class modern, three-story and attic, brown stone front, with two-story and attic, stone back part. Has 12 rooms on first and second floors, and 5 rooms in attic. About four acres of land. The premises are surrounded by a high stone wall. Inquire of No. 94 Maiden-lane, down stairs.

COTTAGE HOUSE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Cash, or part cash. Contains 20 acres of land 18 miles of cultivation, situated on the Boston turnpike, about 22 miles from the City. Free access by New-Haven Railroad; cars stop at the door, each way. Good water, fruit, &c. Also, the privilege of a quarry of very fine granite, with a never-failing stream of water, together with a small assortment of trees and shrubbery. Apply to J. H. TROBRIDGE, No. 169 Walker-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., and 6 to 7 P. M.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A country seat, with 20 acres of land, all in lawn save kitchen and flower garden, comprising a convenient and commodious Gothic dwelling-house, stable, coach-house, large stone barn, ox, cow and pig-pens, poultry-yard, ice-house, well of best water, and every thing for the comfort and enjoyment of a gentleman's family, all in the most perfect condition. At the entrance is a convenient and ornamental lodge. The place is situated at College Point, and cannot be surpassed in healthfulness or beauty of locality, commanding an extensive view of the Sound, having a large river front, with a fine sandy beach, and within an hour of New-York, by the way of water. The grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and it is seldom that a place presenting so many advantages is offered for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A [illegible] Dwelling, 2 story frame dwelling on South 2d-st., also,

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATE FREDERICK ROCKER, DECEASED.

C. G. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, OF THE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE LATE FREDERICK ROCKER, DECEASED.

C. G. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot on the south-easterly corner of Broome-street and Ninth-st., being 25 feet 11 inches wide in front; 26 feet 11 inches in the rear, 110 feet 2 inches deep on the Broome-st. side, and 100 feet 7 inches on the southerly side.

Also, the lot on the easterly side of Broome-street, commencing at a point 70 feet 10 inches on the northeasterly corner of 20 feet, and 70 feet 10 inches wide in front, 25 feet in the rear, and 100 feet 10 inches deep on the northerly side, and 94 feet 11 inches on the southerly side.

Also, the lot on the northerly side of Ninth-st., beginning 25 feet 11 inches from the northeasterly corner of Broome-street, running 25 feet wide front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches deep.

Also, the lot on the southerly side of Ninth-st., beginning 25 feet 11 inches from the southeasterly corner of Broome-street, being 25 feet wide front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches deep.

Also, the lot adjoining on the easterly side of the last described lot, on the south northerly side of Ninth-st., beginning 50 feet 11 inches from the corner of Ninth-st., being 25 feet 11 inches wide front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches deep.

The above described lots were sold on the 28th February last, but are now resold in consequence of the respective purchasers not having complied with the terms of sale.

Maps can be had on application to the auctioneer.

ALBERT R. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE BALANCE OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIX DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, and 10 Houses, and 1 Store, on the Harlem Railroad, situate, adjacent to 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th and 129th-sts., Avenue A and Lexington, Harlem.—ALBERT R. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, executors of Mr. ——, deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, the balance of 200 very valuable lots and parts situated on 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th and 129th-sts., Avenue A and Lexington, Harlem, comprising a valuable water front on the Harlem River. Extensive improvements are in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of the property. The 5th Avenue is completed, and is in successful operation to Harlem. Their increasing value and the sales of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This sale offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital or an excellent improvement, and the sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder; 70 per cent can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. The title of the property is unquestionable. Perfect title will be given. Immediate possession. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of Charles H. Thomson, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of Albert R. Nicolay, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON, } Executors.
CORNELIA GRAHAM, }

William Irving, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Pine-st., tapestry and three-ply carpets, entire mahogany parlor furniture covered in hair cloth, two mahogany tête-à-têtes, twelve mahogany parlor chairs, two mahogany arm chairs, divans, &c., covered in hair cloth, mahogany marble top centre and pier tables, ornamental and other clocks, etagères, and elegant ornaments, mahogany book-cases, elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood Hosiers piano-fortes, fine oil paintings and engravings in gold gilt frames, carved oak extension dining table, carved oak sideboard, mahogany bookcase and secretary, work table, mahogany wash-stands, feather beds, blankets, bedding, &c. Also at 12 o'clock, without reserve, solid sterling silver tea set, consisting of coffee pot, tea pot, milk pitcher, sugar bowl ladles, napkin rings, forks, spoons, &c.; silver-plated tray, forks, spoons, &c. Also, one French plate mirror, oil paintings, engravings, &c. Sold by order John B. Foras, Constable.

F. C. Kent, Auctioneer.

ASSORTED LOT OF FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at 344 Pearl-st., one door from Chatham-st., I will sell at auction the above entire stock of an extensive cabinet furniture manufacturer, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas and chairs, hair-cloth and cushioned, in a variety of styles, rosewood, nut and card tables, work table, bureaus and washstands, bedsteads, &c., which is well worthy the attention of the trade. Sale positive on the morning of sale.

F. C. Kent, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at 344 Pearl-st., one door from Chatham-st., I will sell at auction an assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas and chairs, hair-cloth and cushioned, in a variety of styles, rosewood, nut and card tables, work table, bureaus and washstands, bedsteads, &c., which is well worthy the attention of the trade. Sale positive on the morning of sale.

Charles A. Conrad, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Union-pl., I will sell the entire elegant household furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth and rich brocatelle; rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark; mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bedding, carpets, &c. Sale positive without reserve. Catalogues at the store. Sale positive without reserve.

J. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Genteel household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at No. 14 Bleecker-st., I will sell a genteel assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, hair-cloth and brocatelle; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, feather beds, bedding, carpets, &c. Sale positive.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 5 Pine-st., a general assortment of mahogany and rosewood parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, in hair cloth and cane seat; fine hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, bedding, &c. Also at 12 o'clock, without reserve, solid sterling silver tea set, consisting of coffee pot, tea pot, milk pitcher, sugar bowl ladles, napkin rings, forks, spoons, &c.; silver-plated tray, forks, spoons, &c. Also, one French plate mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, &c. Sold by order John B. Foras, Constable.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre tables, chairs, tables, mirrors, imperial, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, Brussels and Venetian carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, looking glasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, china, glass and silver-plated ware, &c. Furniture in catalogues.

Also, one elegant 7-octave rosewood piano, made by Gale & Co., of superior tone and finish—cost $400.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., (removed for convenience of sale,) Administrator's sale of Household Furniture, consisting of suites of rosewood in crimson and gold brocatelle; do. in green and gold; do. in hair-cloth, &c. Also, rosewood commodes with marble tops, mahogany etagere and centre-tables, desks, sideboards, bureaus, centre-tables, chairs, &c. Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture removed for convenience of sale. At 12 o'clock, engineer's sale of gas and oil chandeliers, the whole to be sold peremptory, to close consignment.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

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Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 166 Broadway, up stairs.—WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 6, 1864, section sale of fancy goods and toys, being the entire stock of a dealer retiring from the business, and consisting a complete assortment of the best class of goods, including fine meerschaum cutlery, beads, fancy ornaments of various kinds, fans, jewelry, &c., &c., &c. This sale is well worth the attention of every dealer; the goods being nearly all new, and in the best order. Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

Charles R. Miller & Co., Auctioneers.

CARLTON-AVENUE SEVEN NEW LOTS.—Will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, 7 three story basement brick houses with sub-cellar, on Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic-ave., with all the modern improvements; houses new, 29 by 36 feet, lots 20 by 97. Also, VANDERBILT AVENUE HOUSE.—Three story basement and sub-cellar, on Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; house brick, 29 by 36, lot 25 by 85, finished off in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. For full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 166 Broadway, corner of Dey-street.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre tables, chairs, tables, mirrors, imperial, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, Brussels and Venetian carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, looking glasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, china, glass and silver-plated ware, &c. Furniture in catalogues.

Samuel Townsend, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—I. VANDEWATER will sell on SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 14 Maiden-lane, a large variety of Furniture removed for convenience of sale, among which may be found four rosewood suites covered in brocatelle; White and fancy carpets, twenty marble-topped tables, oval 4-4 frame mirrors, bronzed hat racks, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, do. washstands, sofas, tête-à-têtes, extension tables, bookcases, mahogany and rosewood wardrobes, marble top tables, chairs, painted cane settees, chairs, rockers, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, bedding, looking glass plates, oil paintings, engravings, crockery, glassware, silverware, bedroom carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 5 Pine-st., a general assortment of mahogany and rosewood parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, in hair cloth and cane seat; fine hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, bedding, &c. Also at 12 o'clock, without reserve, solid sterling silver tea set, consisting of coffee pot, tea pot, milk pitcher, sugar bowl ladles, napkin rings, forks, spoons, &c.; silver-plated tray, forks, spoons, &c. Also, one French plate mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, &c. Sold by order John B. Foras, Constable.

F. C. Kent, Auctioneer.

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Charles A. Conrad, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Union-pl., I will sell the entire elegant household furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth and rich brocatelle; rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark; mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bedding, carpets, &c. Sale positive without reserve. Catalogues at the store. Sale positive without reserve.

J. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Genteel household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at No. 14 Bleecker-st., I will sell a genteel assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture in hair-cloth and brocatelle; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, feather beds, bedding, carpets, &c. Sale positive.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre tables, chairs, tables, mirrors, imperial, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, Brussels and Venetian carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, looking glasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, china, glass and silver-plated ware, &c. Furniture in catalogues.

Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 166 Broadway, up stairs.—WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 6, 1864, section sale of fancy goods and toys, being the entire stock of a dealer retiring from the business, and consisting a complete assortment of the best class of goods, including fine meerschaum cutlery, beads, fancy ornaments of various kinds, fans, jewelry, &c., &c., &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of every dealer; the goods being nearly all new, and in the best order. Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

Charles R. Miller & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE CENTRAL MORRISANIA PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, the spacious store and dwelling house, corner of Washington-av. and 12th-st., building 72x20, lot 98x100, containing eight rooms, besides store. Also, two story and attic house, with wing; 16x18; main house 22x30 feet, lot 65x100, containing twelve rooms, including a large assortment of liquors and cigars of every description, and a very large French plate plate glass. The whole to be sold, without reserve, by order of the mortgagee.

Charles R. Miller & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE UPTOWN PROPERTY.—Will be sold at Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 157 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 159 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 161 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 163 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 165 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 167 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 169 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 171 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 173 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 175 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 177 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 179 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 181 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 183 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 185 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 187 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 189 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 191 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 193 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 195 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 197 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 199 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 201 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 203 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 205 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 207 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 209 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 211 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 213 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 215 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 217 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 219 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 221 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 223 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 225 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 227 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 229 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 231 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 233 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 235 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 237 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 239 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 241 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 243 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 245 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 247 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 249 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 251 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 253 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 255 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 257 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 259 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 261 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 263 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 265 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 267 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 269 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 271 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 273 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 275 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 277 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 279 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 281 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 283 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 285 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 287 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 289 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 291 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 293 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 295 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 297 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 299 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 301 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 303 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 305 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 307 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 309 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 311 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 313 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 315 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 317 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 319 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 321 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 323 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 325 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 327 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 329 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 331 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 333 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 335 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 337 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 339 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 341 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 343 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 345 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 347 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 349 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 351 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 353 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 355 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 357 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 359 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 361 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 363 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 365 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 367 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 369 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Also, the three story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 371 East 19th-st., adjoining the above, with all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. 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New-York Daily Times.

Capt. W. Moody reports that he left Liverpool for New-Orleans January 20, with a cargo of salt. Five days out took a heavy gale from W. N. W., accompanied with a heavy sea; was boarded by it several times, and lost bulwarks, main-boom, quilt sails, and partly filled the cabin with water. The ship commenced leaking, and increased till the 30th ult., when she leaked so bad that both pumps would hardly keep her free. Cut away the sailing and stopped several leaks. March 1, threw over some of the cargo to lighten her. On the 5th inst., at 1 A. M., found the ship had started another leak, and had ten feet of water in fore hold, and the ship settling very fast by the head. Finding that the ship would soon go down, we got the boats out and left her, and she sunk while we were in sight, about an hour and a half after leaving her. St. Thomas bearing north east fifteen or twenty miles. At daylight rigged sails for the boats and arrived at St. Thomas at about 1 o'clock P. M., Capt. Moody, mate and ten seamen arrived here Wednesday in the bark *A. G. Hill*, from St. Thomas. The *Fanny Gifney* was 769 tons burden, built and owned in Kennebunk, Me., by Captain Robert Towne and others, was two years old, and was valued at $40,000.

A Pleasant Reunion.

The Young Men's Debating Society, an organization dating back to the year 1845, had its Annual Supper in Windust's upper saloon last evening. Eighty gentlemen sat at table. Mr. Barrow presided. Speeches were made, in response to appropriate sentiments, by Messrs. Barrow, Eadie, Hennessey, Sheehan and others. Mr. Moore sang a capital song. The supper was of the best, the liquor not over-abundantly partaken of, and the festivities wholly unmarred. The Society, we understand, numbers fifty members, and is healthy and prosperous. Its regular meetings are held once a week, on Mondays. Young lawyers, merchants, clerks and newspaper men compose the membership.

Cutting the Telegraph Wires.

The line east of Sackville, N. B., was cut this (Thursday,) afternoon, in a stretch of sixty miles. Men were sent out to repair the wires, and the whole distance was traversed in about three hours. The line was put in order, but in less than half an hour was again cut. Consequently, we have no tidings from Halifax later than 7 o'clock this (Thursday) evening.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, Captain Schenck, from New-Orleans March 20 and Havana 22d, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock last evening. The *El Dorado* left Havana for Aspinwall on the 23d inst.; the *Philadelphia* met the *Crescent City* from New-York.

Send a Stamp.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg leave to suggest to letter-writers the propriety of enclosing a Post-Office stamp when writing on their own business, and requiring an answer. Many disappointments will be suffered from a want of this necessary precaution, when the new law requiring the pre-payment of letters goes into effect. H.

NEW-YORK CITY.

More Paupers from Switzerland—Another Ship Load on the Way.

The following important communication was received by the Collector, and by him sent to the Mayor.

United States Consulate, Zurich, Switzerland, March 2, 1855.

Human J. Redfield, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York—Dear Sir: I have just been informed that the Commune of Niederwyl, District Zofingen, in the Canton of Argovia, in Switzerland, have been forwarding 250 of their poorest people to the United States; that they left a few days since for Havre, with the intention of sailing for New-York. The following is an extract from a paper which is published in the same Canton, and which fully endorses it: "A few days since, the Commune of Niederwyl, District Zofingen, in the Canton of Argovia, sent 250 of their poorest people, to the United States, *in spite of all admonition.*"

I wrote to our Consul at Havre, giving him the information, and requested him to ascertain the name or names of the vessel in which they were to sail or had sailed, and to give you the information, so that you or the City officials could be on the lookout and judge for yourselves.

If the Swiss papers make remarks like the foregoing, they certainly must not be a very desirable addition to our population.

I am told that in a very short time another large company is to follow from a neighboring district, and that all are provided with legal passports. I shall fulfill my duty when anything of the kind comes to my notice, to give either the Collector or the Mayor of the City notice of it. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
G. H. GOUNDIE, Consul.

Highway Robbery.

Dominick Waters, Michael Doyle and Joseph Clark were arrested last night by Officers Quinn and Ryker, on a charge of knocking down and robbing a countryman, named Samuel Johnson, in the Five Points. The accused will be examined to-day.

☞ The tall, athletic Policeman who was termed the "model" officer by his associates, in consequence of his wearing the first Police uniform as a "specimen," was dangerously injured on Wednesday evening by an omnibus passing over his body. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his broken bones were reunited.

☞ An old gentleman, named Kerr, the father of the fireman who was killed some time since, at a fire in Depau-street, fell dead from his seat on the Fulton Ferry boat, while on his way from Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

☞ Jackson Hose Company No. 13 passed our office yesterday, with a handsome new machine, built by Hartraunft, painted by Ryer, and plated by Marsh. The boys were as good-looking as their machine.

☞ Yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Captain Speight and Officer Slowery, of the Twenty-first Ward, arrested two men, named John Miller and Andrew Stoner, on complaint that they had committed a burglary at the clock house of Nicholas Bell, No. 41 Bushwick-street. The prisoners were taken before Justice Brennan, and locked up.

Last Day but One.—The subscriber will receive new pupils this day and to-morrow only, for the small charge of $6 00 for a course of ten lessons in writing, guaranteeing a satisfactory improvement to all, or half refunded. Double entry Book-keeping reduced from $25 to $15 00 for a thorough course of instruction. Rooms open for visitors from 9 A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M. Circulars and specimen containing all particulars may be had at the Academy.

Oliver B. Goldsmith, No. 208 Broadway.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody wants it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preëminent person and recognized head of the profession.

Photographic Portraits.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniatures sizes, superior to the same, every painting, tinctured photographs, equaled by all other establishments in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style, or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil portraits can be taken by this process after sitting, taken only by

J. Gurney & Co.'s Photographic Rooms,
No. 707 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place,
No. 349 Fourth-st., New-York.

☞ The Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, contains Portraits of Busts and Casts with Descriptions of the most Distinguished Men and Women of the past and present time. Persons can have Examinations and Delineations of Character, Written Opinions and Directions for the Cultivation of Mental Faculties, Choice of Occupation, Selection of Companions, Marriage, &c., &c. Lectures, illustrated with charts, daily, by Prof. Fowler.

Dr. Bunker's Bull's Sarsaparilla is particularly [illegible] and is unequaled by any other preparation [illegible] fail, on each label.

Beware—the false pretence and counterfeit of non-existent, either solely or in connection with any others.

At the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street and 6th ave. 297 Broadway, corner of Chanel-street.

Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla.

Is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whom its composition has been made known) pronounce it to be an unequalled tonic medicine for indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, No. 3 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

Gas, Gas.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of Archer Warner & Co., No. 276 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

☞ Colored Photographs for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. Brady, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire.

At about 11 o'clock last night a serious fire broke out in the unoccupied house situated on the corner of Bogbie's-place and Poplar-street. Although immediate alarm was given, the building and adjoining houses being of wood, the fire spread with great rapidity, and before any of the Fire Companies could get their streams on, three houses were nearly destroyed. The damages are considerable, and only partially covered by insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Politics.

The Democrats of the First Ward met at the Atlantic Hotel on Wednesday evening, to nominate Ward Officers. Abram Morrell was chosen Chairman, and John D. Nolan Secretary. The "Simonites" were present, under their notorious itinerant leaders, who profess to be Whigs at Whig meetings, and Democrats in Democratic assemblages, and who rule the votes of their motley group of followers by the signal of "Simon says up wig-wag," or "Simon says down," backed by threats of violence, or "roughing," as they term it. A committee appointed by this means reported the "Liberal ticket"—so called from being in favor of granting licenses for the sale of liquor, which the same crowd nominated at the "Union meeting," at the Hudson House, on Monday evening last. This ticket the officers of the meeting refused to regard as regular, because there were Whigs upon it. Some confusion ensued, and the meeting broke up without making a nomination. Those present in favor of the endorsement of the "Wig-wag" ticket afterwards organized a "Union meeting," and adopted that ticket; but the regular Democrats refused to acknowledge any obligation to support the nominations.

The Whigs of the First Ward met at the Hudson House last evening to nominate Ward Officers. T. W. Morehouse, presided. The meeting nominated A. S. Jewell and Geo. D. Lyman, for Aldermen; and John Perrine and Jeremiah B. Mulford, for Chosen Freeholders.

The meeting passed off quietly. "Simon" was not present in any conspicuous manner.

Hoboken Charter Election.—The citizens of Hoboken voted yesterday upon the Charter. Those in favor of a City Government voted "Charter," and those opposed, "No Charter." The election passed off quietly but with spirit. There were 523 votes cast, of which number 340 were for the Charter and 183 against it. Majority in favor of the Charter, 155. The official will vary but slightly from this result. The friends of the Charter were in great glee at the result.

☞ David S. Manners has been re-nominated Mayor of Jersey City.

Capture of the British Army in the United States by the U. S. Marshal.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 29.

United States Commissioner's Office, March 28.—Before U. S. Commissioner F. Hoxsliz.—It having been ascertained, within a few days back, by the U. S. District Attorney Van Dyke and Marshal Wynkoop, that there was an office opened in this city for the purpose of enlisting recruits for the British army in the Crimea, yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, on the application of the Marshal, a warrant for the arrest of the parties engaged in the business was obtained from U. S. Commissioner Hoxsliz. The Marshal, with his deputies, Jenkins, Miller and G. M. Wynkoop, spent the whole night in making preparations for the capture of the parties in the morning.

On Sunday last, it is believed, sixty recruits were sent off; ninety were to have gone, but thirty backed out. This was the first batch that actually got off. It was ascertained that thirty-six more were to be sent off yesterday morning, in the steamer *Sanford*, for New-York. The Marshal, early yesterday morning, hired the steamtug *Bird*, and himself and Deputies Miller and Wynkoop, on board the tug, with steam up, waited out in the river ready to board the *Sanford* when she should start. Deputy Marshal Jenkins had been previously sent by the Marshal on board the *Sanford*. At about 10½ the *Sanford* left her wharf near Pine-street, and proceeded down the river.

Deputy Marshal Jenkins then informed Captain Sanford of his business on board, and requested the Captain to stop the steamer, stating that Marshal Wynkoop would soon board her, with process for the arrest of the parties. The steamer by this time was opposite the Navy-Yard, and the Captain immediately stopped her. In a few minutes, Marshal Wynkoop boarded her from the tug, and all the persons on board supposed to be in any manner connected with the recruiting business were arrested and taken on board the tug and the *Sanford* went on her voyage. The tug put in at Walnut-street wharf, with the party arrested. There were only 13 of them; the others, making up the 36 who were to leave yesterday it is supposed backed out.

A man named Budd had command of the recruits on board of the *Sanford*; it is not certainly known who he is, or what office he holds, but being in command of the men, and having on a military vest with military buttons, it is believed he is an officer in the British army. After landing at the wharf with the tug, the Marshal, with Deputy Jenkins, went to the rendezvous at No. 66 South Third-street, and there, before the news of the other affair had reached them, arrested all that were supposed to be connected with the office.

The persons arrested at the office were alleged to be those who are engaged in the business of enlisting recruits. Their names are Edward E. Perkins, Henry Horn, Augustus Stabel, Barnet Loeb and John J. Boschart. The whole party, eighteen in all, were then brought before the Commissioner for a preliminary hearing in the amount of bail. Two persons arrested at the office are all Germans but Perkins. The recruits arrested on the steamer were detained as witnesses. Only Budd had been arrested at the office were instituted at the hearing this morning. U. S. District-Attorney Van Dyke appeared for the United States, and E. C. C. Bogart for the defendants.

Michael Gurney, sworn: I live in this city, and have been living at Boschart and Budd went to the office and inquired if that was the office for enlisting for the British army, and was told it was; was asked whether I wanted to go to New-York this morning; I said, yes. Budd asked me to accept my pass; I put down my name at John Hardy's (the office where Perkins and Boschart's people are). Horn gave me a ticket. Budd and Boschart waited into the other room; then said I could not enlist here, but where I got to leave Hardy, where I would get my bounty; I was then to report the steamboat. Showing an other ticket. Perkins told me I was given too much and whisky on the office; was told to report at 6 o'clock on the ground with my baggage; I then went to the office to enlist contrary to the British laws, and was told yes, my name was called; I did not go to New-York.

Wm. Anderson, sworn: I live in Brooklyn; came to Philadelphia the week; had no work; I met with Perkins, out of a boarding-house; I was in the office in Third-street; I went in to the office to enlist; I was told I was to go to New-York; I was told I was to report myself at the office; I was told I was to go to New-York; I was told I was to go to a rendezvous; I was asked whether an officer in the volunteers could get a commission; I was told I could get a commission; I was told how long the war would last; I was told the men would be sent to the Crimea.

Edward W. Power, sworn—Am a military captain: saw an advertisement in the *Pennsylvanian*, and out of curiosity went there; when I went in, I saw, I suppose, seven persons in the front office; there were two offices; in the back office the general business was transacted; Mr. Horn and Mr. Loeb were there; I asked Horn if this was the place where persons applied to enlist in the British army; asked him what inducements would be made for officers of the Mexican war; the Lieut. Governor of Halifax, he said was anxious that he should have as many Americans as possible; he said I would get $6 a month; he asked me if I had a command; I told him I had sixty-four men, and that they would all go with me; Messrs. Horn, Perkins and Boschart were in the office on Saturday last; Perkins was in the front room; he is a tall man, and appeared to be an Englishman; Loeb appeared to be the messenger between the front and back office.

Perkins, Horn and Budd were held to bail in $2,000. Stahl was discharged, and the others, Boschart and Loeb, were held in $500; the rest were committed as witnesses. The further hearing will take place on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Anti-Know-Nothing Meeting in the Fourteenth Ward—The Tables Turned—A Grand Flare Up.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 29.

The Spring Garden Hall was crowded last evening on the occasion of a meeting which had been called to denounce all secret political organizations. A series of resolutions redecting with much severity upon the present municipal Administration, and denouncing Know-Nothingism in strong terms, were read. The resolutions were negatived by a very decided vote, and they were then referred to a Committee for *amendment*. The Committee then reported a set of resolutions, in the place of those rejected, which were of a very different complexion. The last resolutions were adopted almost unanimously. They are as follows:

Whereas, As Americans and American citizens, we are not ignorant of the fact that our glorious Republic is shaken from the centre to its circumference, in consequence of recent developments, as made known in the late revolution among the old political parties, causing a complete disruption and breaking up of all the ties which have hitherto bound them together:

And whereas, The fact is undeniably true that both the great political parties, which, in turn, have swayed the political destinies of our beloved country, are again at work to revive and reconstitute their almost lifeless organization, by appealing to the passions and ignorance of both native born and foreign citizens:

And whereas, It is the duty of American citizens to prevent by all legal and honorable means in their power, the organization of secret political associations, by and exclusively among foreigners, for the purpose of pandering to the corrupt designs of designing politicians, with the view of opposing and putting down what are alleged to be American principles:

And whereas, If it is true, as alleged, that Americanborn citizens have their secret political associations for the purpose of opposing foreigners and foreign influences; yet we do not admire those who have no love for our country or our institutions, except so far as their interest prompts them, to meet nightly, as they undoubtedly do in every ward in the city, under the most solemn oaths and obligations to put down Americans and American principles:

And whereas, We are opposed to any useless squandering or spending of public funds by those in authority; therefore,

Resolved, That while we deprecate and denounce all and every one in authority who are, or may be guilty of favoring a useless expenditure of public moneys and unnecessary extravagance, we are also decidedly opposed to placing in power political wire-pullers, disappointed office-seekers, and fanatics.

Resolved, That while many good and honest citizens are conscientiously opposed to all political associations and politicians as such, as dangerous cancers upon the body politic, we are unalterable and deadly enemies of all "Foreign Politico-Religious Secret Associations" now known to exist and nightly congregating in our City.

Several speeches were made during the progress of the meeting, and the great majority of the persons present exhibited much impatience at any reflection upon the American party. There was much noise and confusion, but the proceedings were generally characterized by good humor. The meeting finally adjourned with three cheers for "Sam," and three groans for Charles Brown.

Certified Checks and the Late T. W. Hooper.

From the Boston Courier, March 29.

The custom so universally praticed in New-York City, of "certifying checks," is not altogether unknown in Boston, although it is unusual. It occurs generally when a depositor wishes to use funds after bank hours, and, for safety or convenience, has his check marked "good" by the teller. It cannot be relied upon, however, as holding the bank whose officer thus certifies,—like the acceptance of a draft by an individual,—inasmuch as the law does not recognize the right of a bank to accept or endorse. There are restrictions as to who may become creditors of these institutions. The certifying is evidence merely that the party has the funds in the bank to meet the check so certified, and the only proper course for a teller, or whatsoever officer it is who marks the check, to pursue, is, at once to charge the check to the account of the party drawing it, the same as if it was then cashed. In other cities the word "good" is simply put on the face of the check, without signature or initial. This stamps it with a certain degree of currency. It really amounts to nothing more than additional evidence that the statement of the party drawing the check, and which the check on its face implies, really had the funds in the bank to meet. It may be a question whether, if such individual's bank account should be attached after the teller had marked the check "good"—charging it at the same moment, and before it was actually cashed—if such individual's balance could not be held by an attachment put on by parties interested outside the bank.

But there are other occasions where certified checks are used, and these are directly between Banks. It is not common, and probably to many Bank officers it is entirely unknown. It may have grown out of causes incidental to the making up of the exhibits of these institutions to the state or the public, and for other motives,—some of which can easily be explained, and other reasons which everybody might not so readily appreciate.

We have authority from the Grocers' Bank for saying that the recent transaction with the $35,000 check of "Peabody" on the Merchants' Bank, with the writing "Good—T. W. Hooper, Teller," across the face, was a transaction between the Grocers' and Merchants' Banks, and for which the former institution gave the latter a specie credit for $15,000 and $10,000 of its bills by the hand of Peabody, all of which went directly to the Merchants' Bank. We have no official information of the particulars of the transaction on a similar check at the Atlantic Bank, but it is entirely reconcilable with the same state of facts on at the Grocers' Bank, as well as with a practice not altogether convenient, and one which undoubtedly may find defenders, although it must be borne in mind that we are not expressing an opinion of our own on this matter.

There must have been something more than the presence of the ingenious debtor of Grocers' Bank this more or less, in the till of this officer, or of the largest amount of bills on any institution, to create suspicion; in fact it is doubtful if the cooperations of his bank note signals did prompt any more by the part of the examining officers as in the abstraction of their tellers' operations. The presence of any amount, supposing that to have been the only cause, was probably reconcilable with the transaction, and was not the first time that either of the examining officers had been deceived by the ingenious deliberate, and indeed the most reasonable and practical plans, place immediately before them. Tellers have the best opportunity to conceal the final result, and have means of doing it, whether innocently or by the purpose of deception, which no examining officer can by any possibility detect. Probably very few of the cases of defalcation, some of which are of large amount, have come to light by the examining officers. Where they have, it has been by accident, by the confession of the parties themselves, or by the suspicion of others. It may be a question whether, if such suspicion is proper to suppose all good men and true, the duty of the examining officers is not to commence with the same suspicion of themselves. Probably the best safeguard is the fidelity of the officers themselves, and the best security is to have that fidelity as high as possible. Whether the Bank Commissioners have the power to require all good men and true to be bonded, we are not prepared to say. If they have, there appears to be no reason why they should not exercise it. If they have not, there should be such a power granted. [Here follows a table of returns of specie and bank notes.]

Death of a Reporter.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Mr. Charles R. Dod, of the *Times* newspaper, and compiler of *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, which took place at Brixton on Wednesday. Mr. Dod was for thirty-seven years connected with the London press, and for the greater part of the time superintended the *Times* corps of parliamentary reporters. He was much respected in private life. Some interesting details of Mr. Dod's career are related by the *Weekly News*: "Mr. Dod was more than a mere reporter. Under his guidance the summary, as it is technically termed, the *resumé* of the political debates of the preceding evening, by which, at a glance, we are enabled to see the tone taken by the various speakers, while we reserve the detail for a more convenient occasion, was first introduced into the newspaper. By him, also, were written those memoirs of distinguished individuals which appeared in the *Times* within such a wonderfully short period after death, a rapidity of composition which is accounted for by some, who say that, with a strange prophetic talent, the writer selected those persons likeliest to fall, carefully compiled all the information about them, and when the fatal event did occur, the memoir needed but the insertion of the date of death to be ready for publication."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, by Rev. J. Norris, Mr. Wm. Hoyt to Mary, eldest daughter of Morgan Morgan, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Kilbert Anderson to Mary Helen Hoffman, both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, by Rev. T. Walsh, Mr. Joseph Donnelly to Miss Nancy Frame, both of this City.

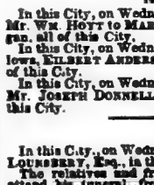
DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 28, Nehemiah Loushbery, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts., on Friday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester Co., for interment, on Saturday morning.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 28, in the 18th year of her age, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward M. and Sarah Ann Dodge.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 48 Hudson-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.



[illegible] will take place on Saturday, March 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of the deceased, No. 10 Commerce-st., Newark, N. J.

Commercial Affairs.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 29.

$1,500 Ohio 6s, '60.....100 | 100 Cumb. Coal Co.....32½
$3,000 Indiana State 6s.....84 | 175 do.....32½
4,000 Virginia 6s.....s3 94½ | 100 do.....c 32½
5,000 do.....b7 94½ | 1100 do.....s3 32½
$6,000 do.....s3 94½ | 100 do.....b10 32½
1,000 Missouri 6s.....94 | 50 do.....32½
$8,000 Louisiana 6s.....92 | 450 do.....32½
4,000 Erie 2d Mtge Bds.101¼ | 50 do.....32½
1,000 Erie Canl Bds., '71 93½ | 137 N.Y. Cen. R. R...s3 96
5,000 Erie Bds. of '78..s3 87½ | 100 do.....b30 95½
5,000 do.....b30 88 | 100 do.....b10 95½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. 81 | 50 Clev. & Tol. R. R. opg 69
2,000 do.....80½ | 125 Erie Railroad.....s3 45
21,000 do.....80 | 100 do.....s60 45½
10,000 do.....b30 80½ | 100 do.....s60 45½
10,000 do.....s30 80½ | 100 do.....83 45
2,500 do.....b60 80½ | 100 do.....s3 45
5,000 do.....b60 80½ | 200 do.....b15 45½
15,000 do.....s60 80 | 150 do.....s3 45½
9,000 do.....80 | 700 do.....b10 45½
2,500 do.....80½ | 100 do.....s60 45½
$8,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds. b10 72 | 100 do.....b60 45½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds 92 | 100 do.....b30 45½
9 Shoe & Leather Bank..102 | 50 do.....b30 45½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7's.....100½ | 150 Harlem R. R.....s3 92½
2,000 do.....100½ | 200 do.....b60 92½
38 Manhattan Bank.....126 | 100 do.....b60 92½
5 Corn Ex. Bank.....90½ | 55 Harlem Preferred.....73
15 Continental Bank.....105 | 125 Reading Railroad...b30 84
25 Canton Co.....s3 27 | 200 do.....b10 83½
100 do.....27 | 200 do.....s3 83½
200 do.....b60 27 | 100 do.....b28 83½
100 do.....b3 27½ | 50 Hudson R. R. R....s60 43
200 do.....s3 27½ | 100 do.....43½
150 Nic. Transit Co.....s3 10½ | 20 Michigan Cen. R. R.. 82½
40 Penn. Coal Co.....105 | 10 Mich. Southern R. R.. 94
50 do.....b30.106 | 50 Ills. Central R. R..b30 86½
50 do.....s3.106½ | 250 do.....s3 86
16 Sixth-avenue R. R.....60

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction, by A. H. Nicolay:

$10,000 Indiana State 5ves.....Flat. 84@85½
5,000 Virginia State sixes.....do.. 97
10,000 Hudson River R. R. 3d mortgage....do.. 77½
£225 Cincinnati Logansport & Chicago R. R. ster. 6's.....do.. 62
$7,000 Breckenridge Coal Co., Kentucky.....$1,250
$1,800 Mercantile Mutual Ins. scrip 1853..par at 25
400 shares scrip American Coal Co., Alleghany, Md., on which $2 06¼ per share has been paid.$800
25 shares Second-avenue Railroad.....54½
10 shares Panama Railroad.....103½
50 shares Panama Railroad.....104½
100 shares Hudson River Railroad.....41½
100 shares Reading Railroad.....83½
150 shares Cumberland Coal Company.....32½
500 shares Cumberland Coal Company.....33
10 shares Marine Bank.....99
96 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....54½@56
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....53½
40 shares New Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.....96
40 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Company...97½
3 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company...136
55 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company.....90
73 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company. 40
28 shares N. American Gutta Percha Company.. 25
2000 shares Union Gold Company.....70c.

Second Board.

$3,000 Indiana State 5s ..84 | 200 Cum. Coal Co.....b3 32½
15,000 do.....b3 84½ | 200 do.....s3 33
5,000 do.....84½ | 100 do.....32½
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75...87 | 50 Galena & Chic. R. R. 85
20,000 do.....b30 88 | 50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....s60 92½
5,000 do.....s3 87½ | 200 do.....s60 93
5,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71 93½ | 27 do.....93
6,500 Ill Cen R. R. Bds. 80½ | 50 do.....b60 93½
10,000 do.....80 | 100 do.....b10 93½
1,000 do.....80½ | 50 do.....s3 93½
5,000 do.....b10 80 | 50 do.....93½
1,000 Huds. Riv. 3d M. R. 77½ | 272 Erie Railroad.....46
1,000 do.....77½ | 100 do.....b3 46½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 91½ | 300 do.....46½
5 Corn Exchange Bank. 90 | 460 do.....s3 46½
30 Merchants' Exch. Bk 105 | 100 Reading Railroad.b30 84
30 Del & H. Can. Co. ...124 | 100 do.....b3 83½
20 Canton Company...s60 27½ | 100 do.....83
50 do.....b10 28 | 10 Mich. South. Cons'n 86½
100 do.....27½

Thursday, March 29—P. M.

Business in Wall-Street progresses with remarkable smoothness. Speculation is not very strong in Stocks, but buyers move with sufficient confidence to sustain prices on the greater part of the list. The exceptions to-day were the Illinois Central Bonds, which sold heavily at a decline of 4 ⅌ cent. from the top rate of last week. The promulgation of the attack of the Ingersoll pamphlet on the land scheme of the Company in England is said to have excited some attention. Inquiries have also been sent out in regard to the Usury question; though we cannot believe that this is to affect the security permanently, and there is less concern on the subject now that the Legislature of New-York has indicated a purpose to pass an act fully explanatory of the statute of 1850 against the plea of Usury by Corporations. It is probable also that the statute itself will be repealed as to all future negotiations under par, which would have the salutary effect to arrest all rival enterprises not called for by the wants of the country, and to raise the value of existing well secured Railway Bonds. The general feeling among all prudent business men is, that the country, with 20,000 miles finished Railways, can afford to rest, until the necessity for new work is so strongly made palpable as to induce local share investments at par, or the sale of six or seven ⅌ cent. first mortgages on the same terms. If the Statute of 1850, however, should be repealed, we hope it will not be without the legislative affirmation of the purpose of the State, as to all past negotiations under it, to prevent the plea of usury by any and all parties for any purpose, or under any legal pretext whatever, at law or in equity. The Cumberland Coal shares fell off 1 ⅌ cent. They have been used mostly for mere speculation between Bull and Bear for some time past. The exact condition of the concern is not publicly known; its current operations in Coal not important. It is said to have made money the past year, but owing to a Funded Debt soon to come due, the question of dividend has been suspended. The shares of the New-York Central are steady, and closed this afternoon rather firm. The Stock has stood the movement at Albany about Railroad tolls pretty well. The present feeling is, this measure will not be successfully pressed, but the Stock, since it passed 90 ⅌ cent., is not so decided a favorite among speculators for a rise, as Reading, Erie and Hudson. The Bonds of the Company stand well; the seven ⅌ cents. 101, and the sixes 91½; Reading closed 83½, or ½ ⅌ cent. below Wednesday's closing sales. Erie showed considerable firmness through the day at 49@49½, closing at the outside figure, and the new Bonds of 1875 have been freely taken since the arrival of the *Atlantic* at 87½@88. The general market closed steady.

There is no European steamer on Saturday, and Foreign Exchange is consequently very quiet. The rates yield, if at all, slowly, and by the smallest fractions, but strong hopes are felt that the supply from the South will be better in a week or two, and the utmost confidence indulged, from the tenor of the last money news from England, and the restoration of faith on the other side in the stability of American mercantile and railway affairs, that enlarged facilities for drawing on London will follow a further decline of interest in that Capital. Such is the feeling, we know, among some of our leading Foreign Bankers; so that it may reasonably be assumed that even if our own money market should go up to 7@8 ⅌ cent., of which there is no immediate prospect, there will be no want of supply on prime current paper or for loan at call. Opposed to this hopeful view of the future is the continuance of the European War, which it is apprehended is yet to affect our Cotton interest, and possibly again reverse the flow of Gold to the British Bank. But we cannot see that the remainder of the Cotton crop to come forward is in serious danger. Middlings have gone up to 9¾ cents in New-Orleans, and there is no such supply likely to be delivered at the ports as to very materially affect the present value; we would be understood, that there is no great break down to be apprehended at the prices ruling, or anything like [illegible] the present [illegible] business will prove [illegible] The [illegible] to increase the volume of foreign importation, which has [illegible] January, is not strong. Here the money centre of the country, or the prospect of demand for American securities from abroad, will influence the more movement of speculators in Stocks, in a system which though not altogether foreign, is not so important to the question of the stability as reliable course of the Money market for the next three or four months as the interests of regular business.

It is stated that some of the suspended California Bankers, or their representatives here, are serving attachments on each other, as the result of accommodation paper sent forward during the pressure at San Francisco, to make good, or nominally swell their accounts on the Atlantic. The particulars are not material to the public. It was known for some weeks before the explosion, that credits had been mutually loaned, and these and other paper on time sent forward in place of cash, to New-York. We have assumed that each successive steamer from San Francisco, for some weeks to come, will develop fresh evidences of the wild and imprudent manner in which the business of Banking and Exchange at that point was conducted by the leading houses, and the preliminary legal squabbles referred to are but the foretaste of the exposures and litigation in which the great break-up and its settlement are to end.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* having mistaken the Terre Haute and Alton for the famous Brough Road, thus corrects the error, in its Money article of the 27th March:

In noticing the negotiations for a loan for the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, a few days since, we confounded it with the moonshine Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad, and thereby did injustice to the gentlemen connected with the former enterprise.

As the paragraph now corrected was *designedly* published in some of the papers of this City, with a view to discredit the loan of the Terre Haute Road, it is but proper towards all parties to give the correction in the language of the author; though we have no evidence that the Brough Road has been wholly abandoned, or quite deserves the term of "moonshine." We have uniformly opposed the scheme of Mr. Brough, and have regretted that he was at all countenanced in it by respectable parties here, but have no disposition to deal unfairly by it, if these gentlemen mean to persevere now or hereafter in the uncalled-for attempt to make it a rival to other lines from the Wabash to St. Louis.

We direct attention to the cards of Morris Brothers, Real Estate Auctioneers, and White & Stone, Exchange and Collection Brokers, No. 54 Wall-street. Messrs. Morris hold a sale at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow (Friday) at 12 o'clock.

The following is the day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office; Received, $73,120; paid, $70,329 92; balance, $3,670,684 47.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

Baltimore, Thursday, March 29.

At our Cattle market, to-day, 975 head of Beef cattle were offered; 180 head were driven Eastward and the balance sold at prices ranging from $4 25@6 25 ⅌ hundred. ⅌ hundred Hogs have advanced. Sales at $7 75 ⅌ hundred.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 27.

The Cotton market is firm. Sales to-day 4,000 bales Middling at 8½c. Fair Sugar 4½c.@4½c. ⅌ lb. Molasses 23c. ⅌ gallon.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 28.

The *Atlantic's* advices came to hand this afternoon, by the National Line, but not until after the close of business. The sales of Cotton foot up 7,500 bales, at an advance of one quarter of a cent over previous rates. We quote Middling at 8½c.@9c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, March 29—Noon.

The *Atlantic's* advices were made public this morning, but, as yet, have produced no change in the current rates at the close of business yesterday. We continue our quotations at 8½c.@9c. for Middling. The sales up to this time foot up 2,500 bales. Cotton has advanced ½c. ⅌ lb. Sales to-day, 9,000 bags, at 10½c.@10½c. Molasses, 23½c. ⅌ gallon.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday—First Board*—$17,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77½; $2,200 City 6s, 82; $100 City 6s, '70, 94; $200 City 6s, 94; $500 City Railroad 6s, 86; $3,313 Pennsylvania 6s, 89; $2,000 do., 88½; 100 Reading Railroad, 42½; 125 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 11; 25 Morris Canal Preferred, 64; 100 Lehigh Co., 15½; 100 Mine Hill Gold Co., 4; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 26; 35 Union Canal, 9½; 2 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 44.

Between Boards—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, 86; $500 City 6s, 92; 100 Reading Railroad, 41¾; 50 Long Island Railroad, 16¾; 50 Vicksburg Railroad, 8; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½.

Second Board—$400 City Railroad 6s, 86; $1,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, 90; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 84; $100 Schuylkill Navigation (Boat Loan,) 83; $5,200 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 84; 103 Union Canal, 9½; 30 North American Insurance, 11; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 21¼; 3 N. Bank of Kentucky, 102½; 40 Bank of Kentucky, 107½.

After Board—$1,000 Pittsburg 6s, '60, 93; 50 Long Island Railroad, 16¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '81, 112½; Philadelphia 6s, 93@93½; Pennsylvania 5s, 89@89; Reading Railroad, 41¾@42; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84@86; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '88, 89@90; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@44¾; Morris Canal, 14@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 76@78; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21@21½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31@32; Long Island Railroad, 16@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, 8@9; Girard Bank, 12@13; Lehigh Zinc, 10@11; Union Canal, 9@9½.

Ocean Steamers.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1103. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES:

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—containing a number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, and having more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the City of New-York—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted)—at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Spruce-st., and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; Four Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. TEN copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or TWENTY copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, (paid by mail one year, is as follows:

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

FOR THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

Circulation of the Daily Times for the Week Ending Friday, March 30.

SATURDAY	March 24	36,000
MONDAY	March 26	36,000
TUESDAY	March 27	36,976
WEDNESDAY	March 28	37,800
THURSDAY	March 29	36,000
FRIDAY	March 30	37,160

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

MANIFESTO OF THE NEW EMPEROR.

LAST WORDS OF NICHOLAS.

The Allies Reopening Fire at Sebastopol

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

RUSSIAN ENVOYS TAKE PART.

The French Emperor Demands the Reduction of Sebastopol.

Consols 93 1-2—Cotton Declining—Breadstuffs Advancing.

By House's Printing Telegraph, No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 17th instant, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock on Thursday night.

The *Asia* reports passing the following vessels: March 17, at 8 P. M., the American ship *Gasport*; 18th, at 6.55 A. M., passed the U. S. Mail steamer *Baltic*; on the 24th, exchanged signals with the American ship *John Rutledge*.

The steamship *Union* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 14th inst., with 50 passengers.

Manifesto of the Czar to his Army.

The following is the manifesto of ALEXANDER II. to his army, dated St. Petersburg, March 3:

Valiant Warriors! Faithful defenders of Church, Throne and Country! It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's prosperity, and the glory of the Russian arms, the Emperor NICHOLAS PAULOVITCH, my most blessed father, has departed to eternal life.

His last words were, "I thank the glorious loyal guard who in 1825 saved Russia; and I also thank the brave army and fleet, and I pray God to maintain the courage and spirits by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured both within and without, and woe to her enemies! I loved my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better, or to do more." May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia. (Signed,) ALEXANDER.

A postscript presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, and directs them to retain on their accoutrements the initial of NICHOLAS.

The manifesto concludes: "May the sacred memory of NICHOLAS survive in our ranks as a terror to the foe, the glory of Russia."

The manifesto is considered warlike. Various reports are in circulation purporting to be the last words of the Emperor NICHOLAS. According to the English accounts, NICHOLAS, when addressing ALEXANDER, advised him to make peace even at the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea—that he, NICHOLAS, would take the responsibility, as he had not believed in the possiblity of the Anglo-French Alliance, and that ALEXANDER'S constant effort should be to detach France from England, and unite Russia with Austria and Prussia. NICHOLAS then added that perhaps his pride had been excessive, and that God had humbled him therefor. The above, however, is probably manufactured for the English market.

Russian accounts say that NICHOLAS passed the the last hours of his life in the consolations of religion. Having bid adieu to all the members of his family, individually, he said to the Empress, "Tell your brother FRITZ, King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." He then took leave of Counts ORLOFF, DOLGORONKI, and ARLENBURG, also of some of the favorite grenadiers of the household and personal attendants. All except his family having retired, he asked the Empress to repeat the Lord's Prayer. At the words, "Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven," NICHOLAS responded fervently, "Always," "Always," "Always." Soon after he added, "I hope God will open for me his arms." He then became partially insensible for two hours; at noon he said something about a message to a dear friend not named, and something of ALEXANDER and the garrison of Sebastopol. A few minutes afterwards he drew a deep sigh, and expired. The body was exposed, face uncovered, in the Chapel Ardenté until the 16th of March, when it was buried with the usual Imperial solemnities.

The Vienna Conference.

The Congress in Vienna formally met on Thursday, the 15th of March. There were present one French, two English, two Austrian, and two Turkish Representatives. The Russian Plenipotentiary was not present. Telegraphic reports say the discussion on the general basis of negotiations terminated satisfactorily. Rumors are current that Austria and England would be content without the demolition of Sebastopol, but that the Emperor NAPOLEON absolutely insists on that condition.

VIENNA, Friday Night.—At the conferences yesterday the plenipotentiaries exchanged their powers, and proceedings were entered upon. The four bases and the interpretations given to them by the Allies having been set forth, the representatives of Russia accepted them verbally. One of the plenipotentiaries was hereupon deputed to draw up a minute or protocol of this, which is to be signed tomorrow (Saturday) the first thing, when the ambassadors meet, and this document will constitute the basis of negotiations for peace.

PARIS, Friday Night.—The mission of General WEDDEL has completely failed. Prussia refuses to accede to the treaty with the Allies, and will not therefore be admitted to participate in the conferences.

The Besieged and Besiegers.

SEBASTOPOL.—The Allies have resumed firing upon the town. The letters of March 1st explain the discrepancy between the French and Russian accounts of the storming of the redoubts, on the night of February 23d. Both accounts were correct. The French did storm and capture two Russian redoubts, but finding them not tenable, from the murderous fire from the walled batteries of their enemies, they blew up the redoubts, and retired with the loss of 100 killed and 300 wounded.

February 27th.—The dead were buried during a truce of one hour.

March 1.—The following is MENSCHIKOFF'S dispatch: "During last night we erected a second redoubt in front of that which is on the left side of our fortifications. It was impossible for the enemy to prevent us. Nothing of importance has occurred at Eupatoria."

March 2.—Advices from Balaklava report sickness decreasing, and the weather clear and frosty. Three miles of railway are now in operation. The rear of the allies is greatly strengthened. General BURGOYNE, Chief of the Engineers, has left. He is succeeded by General KONER, who recommended, contrary to NAPIER'S advice, an attack on Cronstadt.

March 3.—The Russians are fortifying in a formidable manner the Valley of Inkermann. They are also erecting mortar batteries at Kamara to threaten Balaklava, and have sunk two more ships in the harbor of Sebastopol.

March 7.—An official French dispatch, giving information of the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS, has just arrived. Yesterday we threw rockets upon Kamiesch, which set the town on fire. Two Russian officers have deserted to the English. Our siege works are proceeding with the greatest activity. (Signed,) BURAT, Vice-Admiral.

March 8.—Nothing important has occurred. The reported battle between the Allies and the Russians, in which OSTEN SACKEN was reported wounded, is false.

March 16.—There is nothing later.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has notified France and England that the mission of the Austrian Archduke WILLIAM to St. Petersburg is an act of sympathy merely—that it has no political object.

Austria has addressed a new circular, dated March 8, to the Germanic Federal Governments, informing them that the Austrian Commissioner will present to the new Diet a new proposition towards the effectual mobilization of the Germanic contingents. The circular also insists on the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities, and mentions that the Emperor ALEXANDER has authorized GORTSCHAKOFF to negotiate for peace on the basis sanctioned by the late Emperor. Prussia also issued a circular, dated March 8, to its Diplomatic and Consular Agents, stating there is reason to believe that the negotiations now in progress will terminate in peace. Prussia, by a decree, likewise dated March 8, prohibits the exportation of articles contraband of war.

There is much doubtful talk of autograph letters passing between the monarchs of Europe. It is said that CZAR ALEXANDER has written to the King of Prussia soliciting his advice, stating that Russia has notified England and France of the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS; and that the Emperor of Austria has written to the Emperor NAPOLEON that he thinks the negotiations will lead to peace.

MENSCHIKOFF has gone to Moscow.

The two Grand Dukes are on their way to St. Peterburg from the Crimea. It is not true that the Grand Duke MICHAEL was killed.

Gen. OSTEN SACKEN now commands within Sebastopol; Gen. LUDERS at Odessa.

There is no news of importance from the Danube. Count SZAMVISKY is organizing at Schumla a second regiment of Turkish Cossacks, in which Poles will be enrolled.

Disturbances have occurred in Syria.

Fifteen hundred Turkish troops have gone to Beyrout.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Since the sailing of the *Union* the proceedings in Parliament have been unimportant.

The ship *James Chester*, abandoned at sea, was picked up by the mate and six of the crew of the English ship *Marathon*, and brought safe into Liverpool.

The Committee of Inquiry into the State of the Army before Sebastopol has been ten days in session and continues. The Earl of LUCAN, Colonel KINLOCK, Commissariat Officer, and J. MACDONALD, Administrator of the *London Times* fund, were examined. The evidence confirms the worst reports of mismanagement.

The Patriotic Fund now exceeds one million pounds sterling.

The ship *Great Republic* had arrived at London but there was no dock there large enough to admit her.

The steamer *Great Britain* sailed from Cork on the 13th, with seventeen hundred and fifty men for the Crimea.

The Bank of England has taken the whole of the guaranteed Jamaica Loan of half a million sterling. An encampment is preparing for the Foreign Legion near Folkestone.

Since the death of NICHOLAS the general aspect of monetary and commercial affairs has undergone a favorable change. Hopes of a cessation of hostilities are once more general.

Gold is increasing, but until the proposals of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to a loan, and the result of the Conferences at Vienna are known, the future course of the Money Market must remain undecided. Discounts at present are made at 4¼@4¾ for first class short bills.

The ship *Swarthmore* arrived from Australia with sixty thousand ounces of gold. And the steamer *Argo* also arrived with dates from Melbourne to January 9. All was again quiet. Several failures had occurred.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's visit to the Crimea continues doubtful. Warlike preparations are as active as ever. Orders are given to prepare transport from Toulon for 50,000 men and 8,000 horses.

General WEDDEL, the Prussian Envoy, has returned to Paris.

The *Moniteur* officially contradicts the calumny against Gen. FOREY, that he was in correspondence with the enemy. Gen. FOREY, however, is recalled.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Ministerial crisis continues. M. TESIUX is charged with the formation of a Cabinet.

SPAIN.

Madrid correspondence gives details of the recent conspiracy in Cuba, and says that the Government has received confidential communications from Gen. CONCHA that the condition of Cuba inspires him with considerable uneasiness. He recommends that concessions be made to the Colony, and that a Cuban Deputy be sent to the Spanish cities. He begs the Government not to emancipate the slaves, which he says would be a fatal measure, and would cause Cuba to seek admission into the United States. If the Cubans be not pacified by concession, he says 20,000 troops could not retain Cuba to Spain. On March 8 the Government announced in the Cortes that tranquillity was restored in Cuba, and that the Government would do the utmost to prevent further difficulty. A vote of satisfaction was unanimously agreed to by the Chambers.

ITALY.

The obsequies of the Duke of MODENA were celebrated at Turin on the 10th.

GERMANY.

The new Bavarian Loan of six and a half million thalers, at four and a half per cent., is announced.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. DENNISTON & Co.'s Circular says the demand for COTTON during the week has been fair, but the quantity offering has been so large that the market has uniformly borne a dull appearance, closing steadily at 1-16th@1-8th lower than last week.

The week's sales, including COTTON forwarded direct from ship to spinners, were 67,210 bales, including 3,700 on speculation, and 1,100 exort. Fair Orleans, 5d.@5¼d.; Middling 5 1-16d.@5¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 5d.@5¼d.; Middling, 4 15-16d.@5d.; Fair Uplands, 5d.@5⅛.; Middling, 4d.@4½d. Stock, 635,000 bales, including 415,000 American.

Postscript.—After the Circulars closed, 4,000 bales were taken on speculation and export, but causing no improvement in prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.

There has been an improved tone in the market during the week, and prices have improved, but the advance has rather checked business. Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report 2d. advance on WHEAT, 1s. on FLOUR, 1s. on CORN. Western Canal FLOUR, 41s.@42s., old; new, 35s.@38s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, old, 43s.@44s.; new, 38s.@41s. White WHEAT, 11s.10d.@12s.6d.; Red, 10s 6d.@11s.6d. INDIAN CORN, 42s.6d.@43s.; Yellow, 42s.@42s.6d.; Mixed, 41s.6d.@42.

Other circulars report the quotations of FLOUR very irregular. Ohio, 39s.@44s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report large arrivals of BEEF. Receivers of inferior qualities are anxious to realize, but holders of good brands feel reluctant to make further concessions. Prime Mess had sold at 101s.@102s 6d. PORK is in much the same position as BEEF, with limited sales at 77s. 6d @80s. BACON in rather better demand at a decline of 1s @2s. Old almost exhausted. LARD early in the week was steady at 47s., but closed dull. Sales 100 tons.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circulars report a moderate demand for ASHES—Pots, 29s.@30c.; Pearls, 30s. RESIN in fair demand, but lower—variously reported at 4s.. 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 5s. for medium. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE had declined to 33s. Four hundred bbls. of Crude TURPENTINE realized 6s. Small sales of American TAR were reported at 12s. 6d.@14s. BARK declined 6d., with a limited inquiry. LINSEED OIL dull at 34s. FISH OILS steady. OLIVE OIL rather favors buyers. A limited business only has been done in DYEWOODS at steady prices. RICE was in limited demand. Sixty tierces of good middling to fine new Carolina sold at 27s.@28s. 9d. COFFEE is quiet and unchanged. In SUGAR the prices are well supported. In TEA, considerable business has been done at full rates. TOBACCO is quiet and unchanged.

State of Trade in Manchester.

There is a fair inquiry for YARNS, but prices are barely supported. GOODS are extremely dull.

London Markets.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. report the London Produce Markets dull. White American WHEAT 78s.@78s.; Red 74s @78s. SUGARS are quiet and unchanged. RICE quiet. IRON quiet. RAILS £9 7s. 6d.@£9 12s. 6d. BARS £8 10s.@£8 15s. Scotch Pig 56s.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 14.

COTTON—The sales of the week amount to 4,700 bales at gradually lower rates. The stock on hand is 74,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS are in limited supply. Carolina RICE steady and wanted.

London Money Market.

MONEY is easier, and loans can be negotiated upon rather lower terms. CONSOLS have been very steady during the week and closed at 93¼. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £431,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co., of London, report the market for American Securities steady, with limited transactions in Federal Stocks and various State Bonds. In Railway Securities the chief transactions were in Panama and Illinois Central. United States Bonds of '62, 99@99; U. S. Bonds of '68, 106@107; Inscribed Stock, 102@106; New-York Five per Cents., 78@80; Pennsylvania Bonds, 81@85; Massachusetts Bonds, 102@103; Maryland Bonds, 91@98; Alabama Bonds, 83@84; Virginia Five Bonds, 85@85; Virginia Six Bonds, 86@87; Canada Bonds, 107@108; Montreal 63; New-Orleans Bonds of '53, 80; New-Orleans Bonds of '74, 78; New-Orleans Bonds of '73, 74; Illinois Central, 69@70; Panama, 92½@93½; Pennsylvania Central, 88@90, Erie First Mortgage, 100@101; Erie Third Mortgages, 82@84; Erie Convertibles, 74; Erie Sinking Fund, 76@78.

Liverpool Freight Markets.

The FREIGHT Market is very much depressed.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—15th, Ashburton, and Medomak, at Southampton; Saratoga, Great Republic, Lamar, Ernst, and Augustus, at Gravesend; 16th, Empire, Great Western, and Star of the West, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—15th, Beacon Light, and Alert, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Wilmington—17th, Sumpter, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—17th, James Cheston, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—16th, Victoria, Lalla Rookh and Burrell, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—15th, Ann Thompson, at Gravesend; 16th, Sarah Park, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—16th, John Howell and S. Curling, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—16th, Satellite and Winfield Scott, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—16th, Owego, from Liverpool; 15th, Ontario, do.

Sailed for Savannah—14th, Barbara, from the Clyde.

Sailed for New-Orleans—15th, Brandywine, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURE OF THE ASIA FOR BOSTON.

The *Asia* left this port at 2½ o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due at 12 o'clock to-morrow noon.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The *Africa* arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, and sailed for Liverpool at 11 P. M.

No Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 30.

There is no truth in the surmises or predictions that an extra session of Congress will be called, either in view of events which have transpired or which are likely to happen.

Later from Havana—Excitement in Regard to the Execution of Pinto.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 29.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at Charleston, and brings advices from Havana to the 25th inst.

Much excitement prevailed at Havana on the morning of the 22d inst., in regard to the execution of Don RAMON PINTO. To such a pitch had the feeling on the subject reached, that the Captain General had not been seen in public since the event. The body of the unfortunate PINTO, instead of being exposed the usual time, some twelve hours after execution, was removed from view within three,—the indignation evinced by the populace rendering the measure peremptorily necessary.

This state of affairs was brought about in consequence of the vindictive conduct of the Captain General. Some informality having taken place on the trial, the Minister of War, refused to counter sign the death warrant, on the ground that the evidence convicting PINTO had not emanated from one whose character stood as clear as the sun at midday, but from one who had served two apprenticeships in the chain-gang. The Captain General thereupon convened a council of four, and after due deliberation, two of them declared themselves in favor of the death penalty, and two in favor of acquittal. The casting voice was then lef with the Captain General, who condemned his former Secretary and friend to the garote—hence the indignation.

The trial of ESTRAMPES and FELIX was to have taken place early this week. Our Consul, Colonel W. ROBERTSON, had protested most energetically against their being brought to trial, and insisted upon their liberation. The result of his application however was not known when the *Isabel* sailed.

The French vessel *Arequipa*, at Havana, had rescued the crew of the American brig *Catherine Mary*, bound from New-York to the West Indies, she having been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition.

Arrived at Key West, on the 23d, bark *Magnolia* in charge of the wreckers, having been where on Loo Key the previous day. Capt. MARSDEN settled with the sailors by giving his check for fifty-five hundred dollars. The vessel sailed on the 24th for Mobile.

It is confidently believed at Key West that the *Magnolia* had a cargo of munitions of war designed for the use of filibusters, who are said to be assembling near Mobile. The *Magnolia* had no clearance, and was fined by the Collector for the neglect.

More of the Slave Case—Intense Excitement.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 30.

Great excitement exists here in regard to the slave of Mr. DENNISON, of Louisville. Yesterday she was declared free by the Court of this county, and taken out of the custody of the Marshal. Last night she was rearrested and taken before United States Commissioner PENDERY. This morning the case was argued, and the Commissioner reserved his decision until next Tuesday, the girl in the meantime remaining in the custody of United States Marshal ROBINSON. The excitement is intense, and if the girl is remanded to Slavery, there is little doubt but a conflict will ensue between the citizens of the State and the Federal authorities.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 30.

The Express train which left Pittsburg on Wednesday evening ran against a rock which had fallen on the track east of Altona. The engine, tender, baggage car and one passenger car were thrown off the track. The engine ran a few yards, when it was overthrown and became a total wreck. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were seriously injured. Twelve passengers were slightly scalded. The train was detained about four hours. The accident was occasioned by the neglect of the watchman.

Tannery Burned.

WATERVILLE, Me., Friday, March 30.

The Southwick Tannery at North Vassalion was destroyed by fire last night, with from $3,000 to $5,000 worth of stock. The stock was owned by E. FRYE. A stable and two dwelling houses, with out buildings, were also consumed. The insurance was small.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, March 30.

The Legislature has been in joint meeting all day. And a hard fight ensued over the appointments. Five Inspectors of the State Prison (Whig and Know Nothing) and the Atlantic County Judge, were appointed. Adjourned to Tuesday.

From the South.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 29.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday are received. They contain no news of importance.

The *Isabel* arrived early yesterday morning. Her news was anticipated by the *Crescent City*.

Fatal Accident.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Friday, March 30.

MICHAEL LACY was instantly killed yesterday in jumping from the cars while the train was in motion.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 30.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has been received here.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Outrages Committed in one of the Venezuelan Provinces.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

ST. THOMAS, Wednesday, March 7, 1855.

The object of the present is to inform you of an outrage lately committed by the natives of Coro, one of the Provinces of Venezuela, on the peaceable merchants resident there. For some time past, under the dynasty of MONAGES, the petty Governors of Coro have been in the habit of asking loans of the merchants to pay the soldiery. For these loans, issues of Government paper were given which at one time were received in payment of duties. When this paper accumulated the Government gave orders to receive only 50 per cent. in payment and the balance in cash. This has at times been reduced to 25 per cent, 20 per cent., and lately to 10 per cent. The General Government has also expressed its dissatisfaction at the loans of the merchants to the Provincial Government.

In the latter part of January the merchants were applied to for other loans. They were told: "Unless you supply us, the soldiery must be discharged." Their answer was: "Let them be; we are in peace, and do not want them." They were again pressed for money, but the merchants, who are principally Jews, resisted the demand, and the soldiery were discharged. That night there was posted on the stores abusive articles which threatened the merchants, and called upon the people to drive them away. They then proceeded to the Governor of the place, and protested against these acts, and asked protection. The Governor (who of course knew all about the matter) told them they had allowed the soldiery to be discharged, and he could not help them—they must take care of themselves. The next night, still more abusive articles were posted on the doors, calling upon the populace to shoot and plunder the Jews, and drive them away from the place; that they were strangers, who were getting their money away from them, &c., &c. On the 4th February the mob law was in force; the stores were attacked, pistols, &c., were fired, and the work of destruction went on. The Governor was again applied to, and he said he had no power to put a stop to these acts. The alarm was great, and the women and children were very much frightened. The merchants in the meantime sent to Curacoa for vessels to come over to carry them and their families away. Everything was in disorder and confusion, and they had no other opportunity to protest; but they sent one or more of their number to Caracas, to make a formal protest there, and they embarked to the number of 200 to 300 for Curacoa, leaving their stock of goods and other property behind. On their arrival there they immediately made the protest enclosed to you, and the Government of Curacoa immediately sent two men-of-war to Venezuela to ask reparation. These merchants were honorable men, and mostly, if not all, Dutch. The Government of Venezuela will of course have to indemnify them for all their losses. Such things never happened under the Government of PAEZ. His plans were to aid and encourage the strangers desirous of doing business in Venezuela, but the MONAGESES have taken the opposite course, and have opposed the stranger, and at last driven away from one province twenty-two merchants (peaceable citizens) by brute force, forgetting that the prosperity of any country is advanced by the prosperity of the merchant. J. N. O.

Fires Yesterday.

Two small frame buildings were burned down in Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, about 1 A. M., yesterday.... A small fruit store, at the corner of Pearl and Wall-streets, was somewhat damaged by fire about 9 o'clock last night.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 30, 1855.

The Harbor Encroachment bill, as it passed the two Houses, has been signed by the Governor, and is therefore a law. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint five Commissioners, under whose supervision the examination and mapping out of the harbor shall be conducted. In accordance therewith, Governor CLARK has named the following Commissioners:

Hon. GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque.
Hon. PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence.
Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, of Kings.
Hon. JAMES BOWEN, of New-York.
Hon. JOHN L. TALCOTT, of Suffolk.

It would have been difficult for any person to show more discretion and sound judgment in the selection of a Commission, than is manifested by Governor CLARK, in the appointment of the gentlemen named. They are all eminently qualified for the duties, and are men whose private and political characters are a guarantee that they will discharge those duties with fidelity and impartiality.

THIRD READING OF BILLS

Occupied the House all the day long. Third reading of bills will probably abstract the time of the remainder of the session. I send a list of those relating to your locality:

To amend the act in relation to Jurors in the City of New-York,

To amend the School law, providing for the election of County Superintendents, &c.

To extend the time for the completion of the Troy and Boston Railroad.

To incorporate the Church Erection Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

THIRD READING OF BILLS,

was also the order in the Senate. During that order of business the following were passed:

To authorize the city of Brooklyn to purchase certain property of the United States in that city.

Mr. HOPKINS called from the table the motion to reconsider the affirmative vote on the bill amending the charter of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, Agreed to—the motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and the bill passed.

To restrain banks of issue and deposit from acting as savings banks—an amendment not having been engrossed, a quorum did not vote, and the bill was laid upon the table.

To incorporate the American Women's Educational Association.

To legalize the acts of the Board of Supervisors of the City and county of New-York, relative to fees of Receiver of taxes, and the clerks in his office.

To change the name of the Metropolis Insurance Company of New-York City.

To restrain banks of issue and deposit from acting as savings banks—[taken from the table—amendment not affixed—passed, applicable to banks of issue and deposit in New-York and Brooklyn.]

To legalize the acts of the Board of Supervisors of the City and county of New-York, relative to salary of Police Justices.

MORE RELIEF TO SHIP-OWNERS.

Senator SPENCER this morning introduced a bill for the relief of shipowners, consignees, masters and commanders of passenger vessels arriving at the port of New-York—as follows:

SECTION 1. That the first and second sections of an act entitled "An Act for the Protection of Emigrant Passengers arriving at the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1853, and the third section of the act to amend the same, passed July 21, 1853, are thereby repealed.

THE VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Ten Governors, offering facilities to the Committee appointed to inquire into the truth of charges that the legislators had been guilty of improper conduct on the occasion of their visit to the Institutions.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL

Was reported complete from the Select Committee. The report was laid on the table—Senator HOPKINS being absent, to enable that gentleman to propose in the Senate some amendments, which had been ruled out by the Select Committee. J. B. S.

Withdrawal of a Clergyman from a Know-Nothing Council.

From the Albany Journal.

FORESTVILLE, March 24, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Enclosed you will please find a very sensible document from Rev. I. H. TACKITT, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this village. The document in question was handed by Mr. TACKITT to the President of the Forestville Know-Nothing Council, with the view of having it acted upon in the Council, but the same having come to the knowledge of persons not connected with the Order, without his fault, he now consents that it be published in the *Censor* over his signature.

Very truly yours, ——— ———

To the President and Council at Forestville, Chautauque County, N. Y.:

When I joined this Council, I joined in good faith, and have acted according to the obligations of the Order ever since, as I understand them. That is, we are to vote for second degree members for office, if we judge it to be for the interest of the American cause. And, as I judged it not for the interest of the American cause to vote for Mr. ULLMANN for Governor of the State of New-York, under the circumstances under which he was nominated, I therefore voted for Mr. MYRON H. CLARK for Governor; and for second degree members of the Order for other offices, and have acted upon this principle ever since I have belonged. But *recently* learning from some of the members of the Council, that the obligations of the Order are construed by this Council so as to bind us to vote for second degree members, *and those only*, and that if we vote for any others, and not such as are nominated by the Council, and it come to the knowledge of the Council, we must be expelled; and as I have seen documents from the Supreme Council of the Order, construing the obligations the same way; and as I, with many others, joined before such construction was given, of which we had any knowledge, by our Supreme Council; and as such construction operates upon us as an *ex post facto* law making an *act a crime* and punishable, which was committed before such law or construction of law existed; and as in a free Government no person can be subjected to punishment by an *ex post facto* law, which is making an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed; and as such a law is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and of every State in the Union, I, therefore, do hereby most respectfully *withdraw* from this Order, that I may exercise my elective franchise *constitutionally*, and according to the dictates of my own conscience and judgment, untrammeled by the dictation of any man or set of men.

I. H. TACKITT.

FORESTVILLE, N. Y., March 19, 1855.

In Court of Appeals....MARCH 29, 1855.

EVENING SESSIONS.—No. 6½. Brown and others *vs.* Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company. Argued. John A. Collier for appellants; G. Siney Camp for respondents.

MARCH 30—No. 10. Passed. No. 30. Reserved for April 5. No. 64. Struck off. No. 105. Tracy *vs.* N. A. Trust and Banking Company. Exchanged with 11, and on argument. Not concluded at 4 o'clock P. M.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH 31—Nos. 13, 15, 20, 24, 25, 62, 63, 64, 67, 69.

Exhibition of Deaf Mutes.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 30.

The notice that a delegation from the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb would give an exhibition in the Assembly Chamber last evening, attracted a dense throng.

Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND presided, and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Dr. PEET, who, in a brief address, developed the process of educating Deaf Mutes, when four of the youngest pupils (who had been in the Institution but six months) took the platform. At Dr. PEET'S request, communicated in signs, they wrote their names, ages, residence, &c., thus:

PETER WITCHELL, aged nine years, New-York.
CHARLES ST. JOHN, aged nine years, New-York.
CHRISTINA ROEMER, aged eight years, New-York.
FRANCES P. WATER, aged twelve years, Lockport.

These pupils were succeeded on the platform by four from the highest class—two of each sex.

Subsequently, brief but eloquent and appropriate speeches were made by Lieut. Governor RAYMOND, Senator CROSBY, Judge PARKER, and Messrs. STEVENS and O'KEEFE of the Assembly. If it had been left with those present to say whether the appropriation asked to complete the new buildings of the institution should be granted, there would have been no dissenting voice. Every heart was deeply moved, and the sympathies of all deeply enlisted. No institution is more deserving of the fostering care of the State; and we are quite sure that what its interesting pupils ask, in their expressive silence, will be granted.

Deaths of Ex-United States Senators.

On Wednesday last we announced the death of ex-Senator PHELPS, of Vermont. In yesterday's issue of the *Union* the death of ex-Senator FITZGERALD, of Michigan, is chronicled. To-day it is our painful duty to announce the death of Hon. W. S. ARCHER, of Virginia, who expired at his residence in Amelia county, Virginia, on Wednesday morning, after an illness of only a few hours. Mr. ARCHER represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States for one term. He was universally respected for his sound intelligence and the high qualities of his personal character.—*Washington Union, March 30.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE GAMBLERS AND CYPRIANS.

THE CAPTURED GAMBLERS DISCHARGED.

Powers of a Police Justice Denied by Mayor Wood.

NO SPORT AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

WHAT WAS DONE LAST NIGHT.

The descent of the Police upon the Gambling Houses created some excitement yesterday in the Mayor's Office. It was expected that the offenders would appear to answer, and the disappointment was great when it was known that Justice DAVISON had discharged them on the previous midnight, on their personal promise to appear at the Mayor's Office, at 11 o'clock yesterday. As was to be expected, there was no such appearance—one only of the accused, ROBERT WILLIS, of No. 310 Broadway, being in attendance. In his case, EDWARD MCLEAN, of No. 11 Waits-street, was first examined. His testimony was most provoking in negatives. He declined to answer every question touching the character of the house, his intimacy with it, and the pursuits that were carried on there, lest he should criminate himself. He signed his name to evidence which literally amounted to *nothing*.

Officer LEFFERTS, of the Chief's office, testified to finding on the premises of WILLIS a roulette table, several packs of playing cards, and a large quantity of checks used for gambling purposes. Also, an article called a "dealing box," an implement used in gambling. Officer FARLEY offered similar testimony.

BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS, residing at No. 105 West Twentieth-street, deposed that he had visited WILLIS' premises, and that he had seen gambling carried on there. WILLIS was admitted to bail by Justice OSBORNE, in $1,000.

We understand that the dismissal of WILLIS and others on Thursday night, was an act performed by Justice DAVISON in consequence of consultation with Justice OSBORNE. The latter issued the warrant of arrest. Both Justices believing that parties would appear to answer, agreed to discharge the prisoners. As it turned out, WILLIS only appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday.

MAYOR'S ORDERS TO POLICE CAPTAINS—JUSTICES MUST NOT DISCHARGE PRISONERS.

The Mayor has dispatched the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1855.

TO POLICE CAPTAINS—*Sir*: Your prompt and efficient compliance with my order for the removal from the streets of street-walking prostitutes, who have so long disgraced this City, is worthy of commendation. You will continue in this duty without relaxation, until the evil is entirely abolished. The greatest caution and circumspection must, however, be exercised as to the parties arrested, to prevent mistakes. So far, no instance has come to my knowledge where an improper arrest has been made of this class of vagrants, and you will continue to act with prudence in this important matter. You will also under no circumstances discharge any one arrested by you, against whom a charge is legally preferred, except upon a judicial examination. *Police magistrates have no authority to direct the discharge of any offender arrested upon sufficient cause without a proper adjudication.* The request of a Police Justice to discharge without an examination, must in no case be complied with. *This order applies to offenders of every kind.* Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ARRESTS.

The Police, we have reason to believe, have exercised care and circumspection in the execution of the recent order. Casual conversations with patrolmen on their beats have convinced us that the task which has been assigned to them is really of a more delicate nature than might seem apparent. Great caution is to be exercised in making the arrest, in order to abstain from imprisoning women who are of respectable character, but who may be compelled to be in the streets after nightfall. Once arrested, there is no help till the time of examination in the morning,—particularly since the issue of the Mayor's latest order, which we have given above.

About *twenty* more of the unfortunate women were arrested in the streets last evening. They were lodged in the Station

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. By R. R. MADDEN. Two vols. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

"Save me from my friends," is an adage particularly applicable to these volumes and their subject. Dr. MADDEN's acquaintance with Lady BLESSINGTON commenced over thirty years ago, and continued to her death. His friendship would have best been evinced by allowing her memory to rest undisturbed. For, though he professes to relate only the incidents of her *literary* career, he has found it impossible to avoid an exposure of her *personal* conduct and character. The issue is a work which, in a remarkable degree, will afford matter and information for the lovers of *scan. mag.* The object was to exhibit a literary lady, long "the observed of all observers" in London, but he also shows her as a fashionable demirep. For nearly twenty years Lady BLESSINGTON was a noticeable woman in London life. Men of all ranks in society, provided they had talent and popularity, were to be met with in her house; their wives, daughters, sisters, did not visit her, because she entered fashionable life with a doubtful character, which did not improve as she grew older. Her male visiters corresponded freely with her, and she was fond of writing to them,—fancying, because she wrote well-turned sentences, that she was a second Madame DE SEVIGNE. Her correspondence, illustrated as it is by Dr. MADDEN's sketches of the writers, is full of interest,—sufficient, indeed, to command a large sale for the book, even if it did not contain any scandalous revelations respecting the lady herself. There is a very good, because a very full, index, which adds much value to the volumes.

The letters to and from Lady BLESSINGTON are crammed with what Sam Slick calls *soft sawder*. The understanding seems to be, that, long after youth and beauty had fled, her male friends were to compliment her on the unchallenged possession of both. Very little was known of her in this country until Mr. N. P. WILLIS mentioned her, in his "Pencillings by the Way." He made her acquaintance in 1834, and describes her as "a woman of remarkable beauty,"—as "a celebrated and beautiful woman,"—as "one of the most lovely and fascinating women he ever saw," as "one of the most handsome, and quite the best dressed woman in London,"—and admiringly dwells on "her excessive beauty," the only drawback being that "her person is full," though he qualifies this by saying that it "preserves all the fineness of an admirable shape." Who, reading such eulogy, would suspect that its object was a *middle-aged*, stout, And-deen handsome woman? She confessed to forty, he said—but looked "something on the sunny side of thirty." The truth is, at this very time Lady BLESSINGTON was in her *forty-seventh* year! Six years later, (in 1840,) Mr. WILLIS addressed some verses to her, in which he spoke of her

> Fame as fair
> As ever made a lip of heaven
> Falter amid its music—prayer. * * *
> Men murmur when that shape is seen,
> "My youth's angelic dream was of that form and mein."

At this period, the lady so lauded for her angelic beauty and sylph-like shape, was a stout, *passée* dame of *fifty-three!* Like Queen ELIZABETH, she liked those who praised her personal charms—after her May of life had faded into the sere, the yellow leaf. No flattery was too strong for her.

Dr. MADDEN, writing with the full consent of her relatives, has taken the pains to obtain a copy of Lady B.'s first marriage certificate, from the parish register of Clonmel, but has avoided the date of her ladyship's birth—which was as readily preservable as that of her marriage. She used to say that she was born in September, 1790, and was only fifteen when she married. But this latter event took place in March, 1804—which, if her own birth-date were correct, would show her to have become a wife at the premature age of thirteen years and a half. The truth is, as the parish register of Knockbrit can show, she was born in 1787—or three years earlier than her own admission.

MARGARET BLESSINGTON was second daughter of Mr. EDMUND POWER, a Tipperary *squireen*, who was made a magistrate through Lord DONOUGHMORE's influence, shortly before the Rebellion of 1798, and displayed great zeal in hunting down the unfortunate Rebels. His reward was—a letter of thanks from the Irish Government. An official appointment was promised; but, tired of waiting for it, POWER, who first failed as a corn merchant, set up a newspaper in Clonmel. Being merely a whisky-drinking, buckish sporting man, the newspaper did not pay expenses. He got into libels for his noble patron, who left him to pay damages and costs. He was so improvident that even his daughters' education was irregularly paid for. He was dismissed the magistracy for misconduct, (the brutal murder of "a suspected Rebel,") and died poor, a pensioner on his daughters—a bad man, by all accounts.

His family led a very scrambling life. Their father's convivial habits made his home the rendezvous of the young military officers at Clonmel. The Misses POWER (MARGARET and ELLEN) got into all sorts of flirtations, and, Dr. MADDEN admits, were a good deal talked about. In Clonmel, to this day, strange and scandalous traditions continue current as to their imprudent conduct. In 1804, being then a few months over sixteen, MARGARET POWER married Captain FARMER. After three months she fled from him, *she* says, because he was cruel and even insane, but, his family declare, really because she declined accompanying him to India. Her father, to whose house she fled, declined harboring her, and she then commenced a wandering life.

In 1809 she quitted Ireland. She was then 22 years old, and had become a handsome woman—on rather a large scale, but very well-looking. There is some trace of her residence in the south of England, but the first authentic record of her whereabouts, after she quitted Ireland, locates her in Manchester-square, London, in 1816. Dr. MADDEN gives no idea of how and where the intervening years were passed, but we can gather from his memoir that, in the interval, she had twice resided in Paris.

In London, it is well remembered that she lived at an expensive rate. *Who* supplied the means has been always a matter of conjecture—for though she had no pecuniary resources of her own, she lived in a fashionable square, kept a carriage and livery servants, saw a great deal of *male* company, and among other gentlemen, was intimate with the Earl of BLESSINGTON, a wealthy Irish peer, and widower, whom she had met, years before, in Ireland. Captain FARMER, her husband, had returned to England in 1816,—his mind not improved by a *coup de soleil* in India, and by the accounts which had reached him of his wife's light conduct. He met his death in October, 1817, by falling, when very drunk, out of a window in the King's Bench Prison. Four months after, his widow became the wife of the Earl of BLESSINGTON, who was only four years her senior.

At this time Lady BLESSINGTON was 31 years old,—fashionable, handsome, talented. She had received the groundwork of a good education in Ireland, and had not been idle in the fourteen years between her first and second marriages. Her husband's fortune was over £23,000 a year. For three years, at the family mansion in St. James'-square, Lady BLESSINGTON aimed at establishing a sort of sovereignty in London society, as a *belle esprit*, but though crowds of learned men, poets, artists, statesmen, lawyers, and officers, were her visitors,—she was not noticed by the female members of their families. Her previous character had a shade of suspicion on it, and this she never could get rid of. Like Lady HOLLAND, (who had been a *divorcé*,) she had to rely solely upon male society. Vexed at the pertinacity with which the haughty ladies of London fashion continued to ignore her pretensions to their recognition, she prevailed upon her husband to leave England,—knowing, by former experience, that the *morals* of French society was less exacting and more tolerant.

In September, 1822, Lord and Lady BLESSINGTON quitted England, accompanied by the young Miss POWER and CHARLES MATTHEW, now the husband of the notorious Madame VESTRIS. And here it may be stated that her sister ELLEN, who first married Captain HOME PARVIS, had the Viscount CANTERBURY for her second husband. MARY ANN POWER, who accompanied her sister to the Continent, subsequently married the Count DE ST. MARSAULT, a French nobleman. It is singular that three portionless Irish girls, without birth or station to push them forward, should all have wedded peers.

Soon after her arrival at Paris, in 1822, Lady BLESSINGTON renewed an acquaintance which she had previously made in London, with Count ALFRED D'ORSAY, who, abandoning country and station, family and home, attached himself thenceforth to her—an intimacy which continued until her death, twenty-seven years later. At this time she was aged thirty-five, and her infatuated follower was fully fourteen years her junior.

Six years' travel through and residence in Italy were concluded in 1828, by Lord BLESSINGTON's return to Paris. By this time his princely fortune had been greatly injured by reckless expenditure in Italy. At Paris, he continued the same extravagance, raising money on all sides, and at heavy loss, by mortgages on his estates. In June, 1829, on the death of his only legitimate son, (he had no family by his second marriage,) Lord BLESSINGTON was induced to execute a codicil to his will, by which he bequeathed the greater part of his property to Count D'ORSAY, conditional on his marrying either of his daughters. At that time Lady HARRIET GARDINER, the youngest, was not eleven years old. The marriage with D'ORSAY took place in 1827, at the age of fifteen. A most unhappy union it was. The young wife saw that her step-mother, and not herself, had D'ORSAY's affections, and a life-long separation between man and wife was soon the result. In May, 1829, the Earl of BLESSINGTON suddenly died, leaving £3,000 a year to his widow. All his vast wealth was subsequently wasted by D'ORSAY's extravagance—to the amount of over £120,000—and to meet this load of debt and pay off the old mortgages, the BLESSINGTON estates were sold, in 1846, for £380,000—leaving only £6,000 a year to D'ORSAY's widow.

At the close of 1830, Lady BLESSINGTON returned to London, and resided, first in Seamore-place, May Fair, and subsequently in Gore House, Kensington. She could not, or would not, relinquish her expensive habits, and plunged into perfect extravagance in furnishing and embellishing her house. It was generally believed that she derived £4,000 from her husband's will, whereas the bequest was only half that amount; but she lived at the rate of £10,000 a year. She gathered around her a great many political, artistical, and literary celebrities—but, as before, ladies declined visiting her. Assuredly, the society she was the gay centre of was very brilliant. She reigned, like a queen, over it, and though her beauty had faded, she dressed with taste and splendor, and well concealed many of the ravages which time had made. Until she became very stout, Lady BLESSINGTON's appearance showed that she had been handsome. Latterly, placing small confidence in rouge, pearl-powder, and enamel, she rarely went into public.

To eke out her comparatively narrow income, she applied herself to literature. In 1822, she had published some lively prose Sketches, which showed a facility of writing. In 1832, she commenced her *Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron*, which, first in a magazine and next in a volume, gained great popularity. Its admirers may judge how completely the work was *manufactured*, when they learn, from her biographer, that she really saw BYRON only *six* times in her life, and had very little conversation with him during these few and brief interviews.

After this, she took to novel-writing—but failed in the attempt. Her *Idler* in Italy and France, was more successful, but her actual literary income was derived from her editorship of several annuals—of which *The Keepsake* and *The Book of Beauty* were the most profitable. For each of these she had about £800 a year. From this she was to pay contributors. But to gentlemen-writers she only gave smiles, dinners, and flattery, while she made presents of *bijouterie* to such ladies as wrote for her. This was while her credit at her jeweler's continued good.

D'ORSAY, who wholly resided at Lady BLESSINGTON's after he separated from his wife, (her step-daughter,) had the art of running in debt beyond all modern precedent. He was a man of varied talents—nearly all rendered next to useless by his being merely "the glass of fashion." At last, he was compelled to remain at home on six days of the week to avoid arrest. He had tried all means of gaining credit and of raising money. In the Spring of 1849, the crash came. HOWELL & JAMES, the fashionable shopkeepers in Regent-street, put an execution into Gore House for £4,000, owing to them by Lady BLESSINGTON for dress and jewels. At once, with only a single portmanteau, D'ORSAY took flight to Paris. The fancy articles, furniture, pictures, library and jewels, in which Lady B. had taken so much pride, were brought to the hammer, and realised over £13,000—about a fifth of what they had cost. Lady BLESSINGTON, with her nieces, followed D'ORSAY to Paris, and might have lived superbly there on the £3,000 jointure which she inherited from her second husband. Within two months she was seized with apoplexy, and died on the 4th of June, 1849. Count D'ORSAY survived her three years. He perished two beings originally richly endowed by nature, mentally and personally, who wasted life in mere frivolity—if the nature of their intimacy does not merit a harsher name—and might have been happy, respected and respectable. They sacrificed all to fashion, and were repaid, at the last, as the world generally repays its votaries.

Lady BLESSINGTON's rank among the *literati* is nowhere. She scribbled very indifferent verses; spun out tedious novels, wholly deficient in plot and character; described pleasantly enough what she had seen, and sometimes was moral and didactic in her writings, as if to show the difference between her precept and practice. Her manners were truly fascinating. She conversed well. She appeared to sympathise with every one. No one could so gracefully please a man's *amour propre* by insinuating a compliment. No one better loved to be paid back in kind—and there was little reason to fear that any flattery could be too highly seasoned. Her life, from the time of her second marriage, was wholly artificial. She lived but for the world.

This record of her literary life by Dr. MADDEN will be popular, not only for what it relates of the lady herself, but for its revelations as to her friends, and the interesting correspondence with distinguished people, which he copiously communicates. He slurs over most of the details of her private life, but says enough to waken suspicion and challenge inquiry. For a long time we have not encountered a book more painfully suggestive. It exhibits modern society in London in a variety of phases, and, we dare say, has fallen on the fashionable world there with the force of a Congreve rocket.

A. S. BARNES & Co. have issued a revised edition of Dr. CHARLES DAVIES' *School Arithmetic*. It is too late in the day to spend time in writing of the abilities of the author for making school books—since all the school-world knows them well.

FROM OREGON.

Legislative Doings—Constitutional Convention—Maine Law—Our Market—The Pacific Coast, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OREGON CITY, O. T., Friday, Feb. 9, 1855.

The Legislature of Oregon sat out the sixty days allowed by law; the three dollars a day being so rich an emolument, or the enjoyment of the honor so exquisite, that the full time was taken to do what might have been done in half the time. The resolutions endorsing PIERCE, DOUGLAS & Co., which I referred to in my last, were passed without much debate—Hon. DELAZON SMITH (JOHN TYLER's last Minister) and Dr. HENRY, of Yamhill County, being the principal speakers. The seat of Government has been removed to Corvallis, a small village on the Willamette River, about 100 miles above this place. The reasons assigned for the removal are various, but the best I know is that Corvallis is a more central and convenient location. The Whigs and a large portion of the Democrats rejoice greatly at the removal, because the faction which first located it at Salem, and have governed ever since, have distinguished themselves by intolerance, selfishness and fraud.

It is probable that this removal of the seat of Government will quiet the south part of the Territory, in respect to a division, and that we shall be a State before we are divided. The question of a Constitutional Convention is again submitted to the people. There is great probability that it will pass this time.

We have a new license law, by the terms of which every one who wishes to sell liquor must give ten days' notice of his intention to apply for license, and get the signatures of a majority of the legal voters of his precinct to his petition. This is but a beginning of what the advocates of prohibition require, but it is all that could be got, and may prove highly beneficial. The necessity for a stringent prohibitory law is becoming more and more manifest here. About Christmas, there was another horrid murder committed a few miles from this place, in Washington County. A man named BURNS, a Scotchman, made himself insane with bad whisky, and killed his wife and four children, set his house on fire and attempted to cut his own throat. He was arrested, and is now in jail at Hillsborough awaiting trial.

Hon. R. R. THOMPSON, Indian Agent at the Dalles, was in town to-day. He says the difficulties at the Umatilla have been settled, and that the Indians are at present very quiet in that region; although the Yaskamaws have avowed their hostility to the whites, and threatened death to any white man who shall attempt to settle in their country. Mr. T. says he thinks it will be unsafe for families to attempt to cross the plains to Oregon next season, as it is improbable that sufficient protection can be afforded them. Gen. PALMER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has concluded treaties with the tribes in the valley. The Indians are to cede their lands and remove east of the Cascade Mountains.

The delay of the mail to which I referred in my last, was occasioned by the wreck of the *Southerner*, full accounts of which will have doubtless reached you before this letter. R. N. MCLAREN, Esq., Maj. ALVORD, and several other valuable citizens of Oregon were on board, and great anxiety was felt respecting their fate for several days. The vessel sprung a leak, and on account of heavy seas and thick weather was unable to enter the Columbia River, and started for Puget's Sound. The freight, consisting in part of a Power Press, the Revised Statutes of Oregon, (which had been printed in New-York,) and a valuable library shipped by Mr. BUSH, editor of the *Statesman*, together with goods valued at about $50,000, were thrown overboard; and by all hands working at the pumps and bailing incessantly, the old tub was kept afloat till she arrived off Cape Flattery, when the best that could be done was to let her go ashore. Fortunately the passengers and crew were all saved. Everybody seems to have done his duty, and Capt. SAMPSON and the officers are spoken of in terms of highest praise. Capt. S. is said to have taken one precaution when he discovered that it would be impossible to bring the vessel to port, which is deserving of remark, and that was to have the liquors on board destroyed, lest they should be too freely used and occasion panic or insubordination.

This Pacific coast is, in Winter, one of the most stormy and dangerous in the world. The harbors are difficult to enter, and there are very few places between Puget's Sound and San Francisco where a vessel, in case of accident, can be run ashore, without the certainty of immediate and total destruction. The Columbia River at best is a hard place, and great skill and tact are always required to bring a vessel in safely. The Channel is so shifting, that, as I am informed by an old sea captain, the sailing directions laid down in the coast survey, will now carry a vessel right on to the sand.

Since I last wrote, another vessel—the *Ocean Bird*, owned by Messrs. ABERNETHY & Co., has sailed with a cargo of Oregon produce for the Sandwich Islands. It is quite possible Oregon may find a profitable market for its surplus at the Sandwich Islands, or some other parts of the South Sea. When a reliable foreign market can be found—and we shall manufacture here according to our means, so as to be independent of New-England, and the circuitous route around Cape Horn—I predict for Oregon a rank among the richest and most powerful States in the Union.

Trade is a little more brisk than it has been. Breadstuffs have advanced a little. Several hundred tons of Flour have been shipped of late to San Francisco. The current price of Flour at this point is $3@$4 ₹ cwt. Farther up the river the price is $2 50@3 50.

The steamboat combination above the Falls has not prospered. The river has been so high that navigation has been dangerous till within two or three weeks; and the merchants "*up the country*" have formed a counter combination. A number of them have bound themselves to give all their business to the Willamette Falls Milling and Transportation Company; provided they will run a boat and carry freight at certain rates. The Company are repairing the *Gazelle*, which will soon be ready to run.

Hon. JOHN B. PRESTON, late Surveyor General of Oregon is preparing to leave on the next steamer, to return to his former residence near Chicago, Ill. Troops of friends regret his departure.

Our Common Schools are multiplying, and gaining permanence and efficiency. At present there is a lack of efficient teachers. Our Academies and High Schools, however, will soon supply that lack. The wages of teachers are at present $30 to $50 a month and board. Tuition at our Academies and High Schools ranges from $5 to $8 per quarter for common branches, and from $8 to $10 for higher branches and languages. The children and youth are generally very backward, and but few can be induced to devote themselves to study further than the necessities of practical life require. At Tualatin Academy, however, there are three young men studying in the collegiate department, and fourteen young men and boys studying ancient languages in the preparatory department. There are several also pursuing liberal studies at the Academies at Portland and Salem. The friends of education have every reason to hope and persevere here. The rising generation of Oregon will not be far behind the age in intelligence.

DALLES.

FROM HAVANA.

EXECUTION OF RAMON PINTO.

The Sentence of Cadalso and Pinelo Commuted.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Per Philadelphia.] HAVANA, Friday, March 23, 1855.

The general expectation when I last advised you has been sadly disappointed, as the revising Court instituted by the Captain General of Cuba, after the Auditor of War had refused his approval to the sentence of the Military Commission, instead of having resolved to sustain the Auditor against the Commission, were conveniently divided in opinion—two being for the death of the three, and two for acquittal. The Captain General in such case having the deciding vote, gave it against the prisoners, and subsequently commuted the sentences of CADALSO and PINELO to ten years' residence at Ceuta, with subsequent detention, if deemed necessary, and not to be permitted to return to Cuba.

No time was lost from final rendition of sentence, *published after execution*, to consummation—twenty four hours in church preparation of the soul was not attempted to be violated—it was all that mercy could strain out of a *noble* nature. The sentence *arrived* at night of the 20th. The morning of the 21st, at sunrise, it was communicated to the prisoner, who received it with a placid smile, and said that he was prepared for it. Knowing the formula, he rose, with no bitter words upon his lips—no malice to rankle in his bosom, and, lighting his cigarito, took the arm of the officer, and was conducted from the Punto Castle to the chapel of the Royal Tacon prison, some 300 yards removed.

The customary church-rite and instruction were bestowed; his friends were allowed to see him; his business of life was concluded with his lawyers; and his last will and testament signed in the presence of witnesses near 1 o'clock morning of the 22d. At 7 A. M. he walked from the chapel to the place of execution, exhibiting a composure that was the best evidence of a soul at peace with the world. His foes were political; he had no personal enmity to forgive or to disturb his last moments. His face was serene and bright—as a pleasant smile seemed to live upon his lip, and beam with every look he gave to passing friendship.

There never was such a throng of living beings gathered upon the Golgotha plain of Spanish *Justice* to witness so sad a spectacle. He walked unaided, ascended the steps, and looked for a moment upon the scene—exchanged a few words with his confessor, and addressed a few words to the people, which could be heard only by those nearest the platform. He seated himself, and in a few moments he was severed from the living mass that surrounded him. The shock to this community was much greater than that caused by the execution of LOPEZ, when all admitted the just expiation as one of the chances in the game he played, and there was no law violated to obtain the death. In this case the people seem to think that the law instituted for their protection has been grossly violated, in the form of the trial and the credibility of the witnesses, and by the Government—and the whole wanting the assent of the legal official—the "Auditor of War." Many and bitter were the tears shed for the fate of PINTO, and so great has been the sorrow, that I must think that the subject possessed remarkable and good qualities.

He leaves a wife and large family—I think nine children—one a year old. His age said to be 51—and born in Barcelona. He was a member of the Volunteers of Madrid, who fought the Royal Guards the 7th of July, 1820. He was selected among the Volunteers to make the escort and protection of the King, FERDINAND VII., when he was taken from Madrid to Cadiz—and he was one of the detachment, surprised through treachery in one of the out works of the Cadiz defences by the French troops, and put to the sword—after the most obstinate resistance—being one of the five left after the slaughter. In early life his whole conduct was that of devotion to the cause of his heart, and not finding his Hopes realized by the changes at Madrid, he left the country determining to live there no more. He came to Cuba, and received the right hand of fellowship from all, on account of his noble and chivalrous conduct. The event of this week has thrown a cloud over the usual bright faces of our people, but we hope that our Governors will find no necessity for more such lessons—unless with full, undoubted justification, and the rou to be used with honest deference to the laws of the land.

The United States war steamer *Princeton*, Commander EAGLE, still remains in port.

Mr. J. P. C. THOMPSON, acting Consul at Sagua, has been released by the Captain General. No explanations yet made.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CYPRIANS IN COURT.

Arguments on the Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—March 30.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

In the matter of Matilda Wade, committed as an alleged vagrant.—A writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued in the case to the Wardens of the Penitentiary, to bring up Matilda Wade, one of the thirty women arrested as vagrants and prostitutes by the Police a few evenings since, and committed to Blackwell's Island by Mr. Justice Osborne.

The writ was made returnable at 11½ o'clock, and at that hour the prisoner was brought into Court.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, for the prisoner, objected to the return on the ground that it did not state that the officer making it had the party in custody. If she were in the custody of the Superintendent of the Workhouse, the return should state that fact, for it might be that there was no authority to retain her in the Workhouse. It appeared that she had been transferred from the Penitentiary to the Workhouse on the 28th of March, and he further objected that it was not certified by what proceeding that transfer had been made.

The District Attorney, (Mr. A. Oakey Hall,) reminded the learned gentleman that the act of April 11, 1849, constituted the Workhouse a branch of the Penitentiary.

Mr. McGregor did not so understand the act.

The District Attorney quoted the act, which provides that there shall be established a workhouse for the employment of persons committed to the City Prison, Penitentiary, or Almshouse of the City of New-York. Besides that, it was sufficient that the party was here in custody.

The Court remarked that it made no difference to whom the writ was addressed if the party were here in custody.

Mr. McGregor did not wish to raise mere technical objections. He merely wanted it established by the return that the party was in the custody of the Superintendent of the Workhouse.

Mr. Sayre, for the prisoner, then applied for a writ of *certiorari* to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, for the purpose of bringing all the proceedings into Court and of ascertaining by what authority or process she was detained. In support of this application, he read an affidavit from the prisoner setting forth that she is a married woman, the wife of Henry D. Wade of this City, and was arrested at 8 o'clock on the evening of March 27, and committed as a vagrant and prostitute.

The Court remarked that the object sought by the prisoner would not be accomplished by the writ as applied for.

The return of the person who had the female in custody showed that she was detained on the commitment of Justice Osborne.

The Superintendent of the Penitentiary did not keep the records of the Court which committed the prisoner, and he could, therefore, only return the commitment. The writ should be directed to some other person.

The District Attorney then proposed to the Court to issue a writ of *certiorari* directed to Justice Osborne, the committing magistrate, and undertook to have it served at once upon him, and to bring the return and all the papers sought to be obtained into Court immediately. This was done, and the papers were produced and read.

Mr. McGregor, before going into the merits of the case, submitted a preliminary motion to discharge the prisoner, upon the ground that the return showed that she was detained by the Superintendent of the Workhouse, and that there was no authority shown in the Superintendent of the Workhouse, or any officer connected with the Workhouse, or with any other institution except the Penitentiary, for the detention of the prisoner. He cited the law of 1853, which provides that if the magistrate is satisfied "by the confession of the offender, or competent testimony," that such offender is a vagrant, then he shall issue his warrant committing him or her, if not a notorious offender, to the Almshouse, but if a notorious offender, or an improper person for the Almshouse, then to the Penitentiary for a like time. It appeared by the return in this case that Judge Osborne considered the prisoner an improper person to be sent to the Almshouse, and therefore he committed her to the Penitentiary for six months. What authority, then, had the Superintendent of the Workhouse in the case? The learned counsel proceeded to argue that under the law of 1849, the Workhouse was a branch of the Almshouse exclusively, that it was under the control of the Governors of the Almshouse, and had no connection whatever with the Penitentiary. He claimed, therefore, that the Superintendent of the Workhouse had no legal authority to detain the prisoner, and on that ground asked for a discharge. In conclusion, he called the attention of the Court to the fact, that upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before his Honor Judge Bosworth, yesterday, parties were discharged on a point analogous to this. In that case the commitment was to the Warden of the Penitentiary, but the return was made by the Keeper of the City Prison, the prisoners being *in transitu* to the Penitentiary; but his Honor Judge Bosworth decided that the authority to the Warden of the Penitentiary furnished no authority to the Keeper of the City Prison, and consequently discharged the prisoners.

The District Attorney remarked that the reference just made to the discharge of prisoners by Judge Bosworth yesterday afforded him an opportunity to congratulate his clients, the people of New-York, that this proceeding was heard before his Honor, (Judge Morris,) who, from his former position as Mayor and Recorder of the City, was familiar with the law of the case, which some Judges in this City—he said it with great respect—were not. He should argue the case entirely on its merits. He maintained, in the first place, that the return was ample and legal. He referred to the law of 1849, establishing a Workhouse for the employment of persons committed to the City Prison, Penitentiary and Almshouse of the City of New-York, and contended that the power granted so to employ prisoners committed to the Penitentiary carried with it necessarily and incidentally the power to transfer them to the Workhouse. If the commitment to the keeper of the Penitentiary were legal, then any act of his transferring the prisoners to the Workhouse was also legal, as the statute allowed such transfer. The prisoner was therefore rightfully in the custody of the Superintendent of the Workhouse, who produced her here in return to the writ.

The learned gentleman then argued in detail that all proceedings in relation to the prisoner had been perfectly correct and legal; that she had been properly arrested, properly convicted, properly committed, and was properly held.

Mr. Tomlinson, for the prisoner, expressed his regret that the case should go off upon this preliminary objection, which he submitted was a fatal one. He would have preferred that all the facts in reference to the case should have appeared before his Honor, as it was a question of vital importance. He wished it to be understood at the outset, with the permission of the Court, precisely how he appeared before this tribunal. He was entirely unacquainted with this woman who was represented to be a prostitute. He had received no retainer in a pecuniary point of view. But a gentleman of position and standing had asked him if he was willing to appear before the tribunal to prevent an invasion of civil rights. His attention had been directed to the fact that the police had made an onslaught upon the unfortunate women of the City, and it was also said that respectable and innocent married women had been dragged without color of law to the Station-Houses, and had actually been committed to the Penitentiary, or only discharged through the intervention of friends. He regretted, therefore, that the case should go off upon a mere technical proposition, because it would be well that the law in relation to the subject should be clearly settled. The learned counsel then submitted for the consideration of the Court the following objections to the mode of procedure in the case, which he elaborated at great length:

That the process was not issued on any complaint on oath;

That a police officer has no power under the law to arrest a party as a vagrant and prostitute, except at the request of some person competent to prove the offence and its commission in his presence;

That there was no competent testimony on which a conviction could be had;

That there was no examination such as the law requires;

That in summary proceedings there must be a record of conviction containing all the facts necessary to show jurisdiction;

That there being no evidence or record that the prisoner was a notorious offender, or an improper person to be sent to the Almshouse, the commission to the Penitentiary was void and illegal;

That her detention in the Workhouse without having been committed there was wholly void; and

That she was convicted before an incompetent tribunal, because putting a police magistrate in the Mayor's office does not constitute that a Court.

In conclusion, Mr. T. said that he trusted his Honor would give to the consideration of this case the importance it deserved and demanded. Every violation of law by its ministers shakes the social fabric. Every attempt to manufacture character and reputation by officers high in authority, is always a failure. Character and reputation are the products of a life-time. They begin in the promise of youth; they flourish in manhood; and they crown, as with glory, the declining years of age. But when a magistrate of the City, even for the laudable purpose of securing the public morals, violates the principles of the common law, he makes a dangerous inroad on civil liberty and tramples on the very policy of our institutions; and when a judge is permitted to be taken from the Court where he ordinarily administers justice, to sit besides the Executive as his Minister, it sullies the purity of the ermine and detracts from the independence of the judiciary. Let candidates for office seek popular favor and the applause of the Press, but although the populace may clamor and the Press may thunder, let the judiciary preserve its independence. Strike not down even a prostitute in violation of law. They are entitled to protection, and there is on the pages of revelation a most godlike illustration of it. There is not only something unjust in trampling on a prostitute, but it is cowardly to fall upon the forsaken. Their lot is hard enough and bad enough, without having the police of a great City set upon them to drag them before the public gaze and convict them as felons, without process or authority of law. Let those justify it who can in the name of religion and morality, but he asserted that no lawyer, instructed in the principles of common law and familiar with the policy of our institutions, could justify these extraordinary proceedings. There is a tendency abroad to class legislation. There is an alarming tendency to take power away from the people, and it springs from these corruptions. There is so much corruption abroad that there is a constant tendency on the part of some who call themselves conservative, to class legislation, to take power away from the people, to extend the terms of office, to deprive persons of the right of trial by jury, and to have a grand *coup d'état*—a grand row or battle, instead of a calm, legal, and dignified investigation of the rights of the citizen. He trusted that his Honor, in the investigation of this case, would throw around his client the protection of law. He repeated that he had no connection with this unfortunate class of our citizens, but he felt for them the deepest sympathy, and he thought that the most destitute, the most fallen, the most forsaken, are those which should be the most surely protected by law. By so doing you impress on them a love and respect for law. He trusted that his Honor, by his decision in this case, would show that the law is a wise and good one, and one which, if properly and judicially enforced, will promote the public morals and the public good.

The District Attorney replied very briefly upon the legal points, and then his Honor stated that he would examine the questions involved and give his decision to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which hour the parties would attend.

Mr. Tomlinson made an application to the Court in relation to the custody of his client until the termination of the case, and suggested that the best disposition of her would be to put her in the custody of her husband.

His Honor declined to accede to this suggestion, but directed that the prisoner should be placed in the charge of Mrs. Foster, matron of the female department of the City Prison, until the termination of the case.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Junior Exhibition of the New-York University—Orations—Webster Prize, &c.

The Junior Exhibition of the University was given yesterday at the chapel of the University, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The chapel, too limited by far for the requirements of the occasion, was densely crowded with friends and others of those who were to participate in the exercises. Young ladies comprised much the largest space of the audience, and by their cheering smiles manifested deep interest in the success of the collegiate orators of the day.

Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University, arrayed in the customary silk gown and Oxford cap, presided at the exercises. Seated on the stage were several of the leading clergymen of the City, a number of the Alumni of the University, with the corps of Professors. The music was furnished by DODWORTH's Band.

The exercises opened with prayer by Chancellor FERRIS, after which EDWIN M. FELT gave the introductory oration on "The Literary Character of the Age of Elizabeth."

"OLIVER CROMWELL" formed the subject of the next oration, by WILLIAM STARLING. It was recited with unusual energy and distinctness of enunciation.

An oration on "The Power of the Press" was next recited by CHARLES ORDYKE. The oration was well written, and delivered with pleasing effect.

"The Crusades" was the subject of the next oration, by WM. ORDYKE. The oration descanted in its limited space ably upon the various Crusades to the Holy Land, and their attendant results, and educed as a grand lesson taught by them that fanaticism was no part of religion, and that it was utterly futile to attempt to coerce to do right.

The next speaker was W. J. WHEELRIGHT, on "Young America." His delivery was easy, off-hand, and well adapted to the nature of the subject. He was interrupted with frequent applause.

"The Ideal of True Manhood," by IRA W. STEWARD, was an oration marked by unusual elegance of composition, and was delivered with effective grace and power. The true ideal of manhood could only be conceived as coexistent with the following elementary forces, correct moral principles, lofty specific aims, and fixedness of purpose. The speaker cited the careers of ALEXANDER, NAPOLEON and BYRON, showing how utterly, for want of proper combination of the elementary principles alluded to, their lives utterly failed, as far as the completion of a grand noble mission was concerned.

"The Oratory of MIRABEAU," an oration by CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT, was delivered with great animation.

"War," by ANDREW GRAY BRADFORD, formed the subject of the concluding oration. It was written with much force, but in delivery lacked appropriate energy.

The Webster prize to be given to the best orator of the occasion was presented to IRA W. STEWARD.

The exercises closed with a benediction.

Meeting of the Associationists of the North American Phalanx.

An adjourned meeting of this Association took place on Thursday evening, at No. 666 Broadway. About a hundred persons, including some ladies, were present. Mr. TOWNSEND stated the objects of the meeting. After consultation with several individuals friendly to the Association, it was determined to call a special meeting to ascertain what measures would best promote the immediate interests of the North American Phalanx. He said that the Association had realised several important results—it had demonstrated the practicability of organising families in a unitary household. Some who have attempted to start a friendly interest have thought it would be well to set on foot agencies to procure subscriptions, the subscribers receiving stock in proportion to the amount contributed. The present domain is equal to the wants of eighty families, or of four hundred persons. A less number would fail as an exemplification of the system.

It had also been proposed to allow some persons to have only board, they renting apartments for their own private business; and it was thought this expedient would serve as a source of income to the body, while it held out inducements and opportunity for a closer union of individuals with the Association.

Another proposition had been the formation of a Committee whose object should be the introduction of young farmers from the country.

To accomplish these purposes, and for their full discussion, it had been proposed to organise here a social meeting, having fixed appointments, for the examination of all social questions.

These were the outlines of what had been proposed.

Mr. CHARLES SEARS said the North American Phalanx had never taken any steps to put itself prominently before the public. They had been charged with exclusiveness, as men of a single idea.

Their reasons for silence were conclusive with themselves at the time. They felt they were undertaking a wide departure from existing social forms. Society had a diseased development, and the only valid reason for departure from the step by step mode of return on the way of progress was to be found in the fact that desperate conditions justify departure from ordinary curative efforts. The way out of the labyrinth of prevailing discords seemed to them pretty plain. To this end disciplined people are necessary, and if such can be secured, then to their own convictions the problem is solved already.

Perhaps but for losses—loss by fire—the proposed departures would not have been suggested; departures which certainly will remove the objection of too exclusive attachment to any single mode of development.

Mr. SEARS then explained that the North American Phalanx was organized as an Association in 1843, and commenced operations on their present domain the same year. The land (673 acres) had been exhausted by tenant husbandry—so the soil had to be created. But the means of doing this existed upon the spot; 40,000 loads of marl had been dug—a material which had proved of great commercial and agricultural value.

During the earlier years of the existence of the Association, its income and profit were small. Their present standard, (taking agriculture as the basis,) is 90 cents per day, (from which they pay expenses,) and for two or three years preceding the last, they had made a profit of 15 to 22 per cent. upon this rate. They commenced operations with a subscription of less than $8,000, and their property (including all claims) amounts to $100,000 at the close of the last fiscal year. He might remark that the association, discowning the distinction of sex, affords to women great facilities. He thought the success of the movement in favor of Women's Rights would leave them just where they were—the possession of the abstract right of voting at the polls would seldom be exercised, and be found of little advantage. Whereas in associations, the effort of combined industry would be fairly tried. Their domestic and social life had thus far proved very satisfactory, and they had outlived the doubt on the question of permanency.

A calamitous fire had left a population of about eighty members but partially employed—the proportion of nonproducers had been found too large. It had been suggested to sell a portion of the land, and reorganize within more limited means. Slow as their progress might seem, in no instance has any community of mixed members progressed so steadily and so well.

It had been said that men might work in concert, but that females would not do so. That objection had been demonstrated by experiment to be futile. They had commenced with inadequate means, and hoping to lessen debt in each succeeding year, it could not have been anticipated that this difficulty should have carried them over the unexpected fire which destroyed property worth $14,560. They would need an annual production of $28,000, and it needed only combined effort to overcome the effect of disasters which no human forethought could have anticipated.

Mr. HOSMER thought a revival of public faith seemed probable—agitation was necessary—it was the secret of life in physical nature. No man can doubt that the movement is in a good direction, and that facts and details are producible demonstrating the expediency of the plan. The speaker adverted strongly to the demonstration that women and children can live together pleasantly in community. Brute force was not their plan with children as with the world at large—all wide social reforms must include, if they do not begin, with children. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Mr. RAYMOND despise the humbug of BARNUM. He however, confesses it—he is not ashamed of what he does. Now all these condemnators of

Robbery of Clothes.

At 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, Officer Sprague of the Tenth Ward Police, in company with Officer Hall, arrested Richard Hudson, alias Andrews, aged 19, and Thomas Hall, aged 18, both residents of Jersey City, and lodgers in Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of stealing a large quantity of clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, cassimere and silk and velvet vests. On being taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house, it was shown by sufficient to the goods, that they belonged to Mr. Nathaniel Bell, of No. 91 Thirteenth-street, who had been robbed upon the previous night. On further examination of the prisoners, a large portion of the property was found by Officer Middleton on Smith's premises, No. 79 Sheriff-street. The value of the articles stolen was $400. The accused were committed to answer by Judge Osborne.

Charged with Keeping a House of Ill-Fame.

A widow lady residing in Houston-street, was yesterday charged by Mr. John Russell, of No. 263 Fourth-street, with keeping a house for the purpose of concocting prostitution. The only witness, besides Russell, was Patsy Alexander, who had lived servant with the defendant. Her evidence is not fit for publication; but the charge appearing to be dictated by malice, Judge Osborne committed to dismiss it.

How Mayor Wood is Looked upon Abroad

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* has the following appreciation of our new Mayor:

The Mayor of New York has won an enviable reputation as a vigilant, fearless and efficient executive magistrate. His powers are expanded for still more, and by universal consent he is held up as a model magistrate: There is scarcely a city in the Union from which he has not received one or more letters congratulating him upon the success attending his efforts at reform; for there is no subject in which the inhabitants of the whole country is more interested than the efficient administration of municipal government. Every denizen of a city would therefore like to see the example of Mayor Wood universally imitated.

New-York, with many other cities in the Union, and New-Orleans in particular, has for years been suffering from the ruinous consequences of bad laws, or the bad administration of good laws. To one or the other of these sources are to be ascribed the horrible disorder, crime and moral degradation that characterize the history of most or all of our large city governments.

The city charter of New-York, by repeated efforts at improvement, has been made perhaps as near perfection as is practicable. But what does the best charter amount to, or of what avail are the most wholesome laws if they be inefficiently administered? The mayoralty of New York is second only in influence and profit to the Governorship of the State, and it has inevitably been filled by men of the highest standing and character: and yet New York has been for years one of the worst governed cities in the Union. The radical evil has been in the hand of the government. The Mayor, taken from the higher walks of life has proved on trial to be wanting in all those attributes which constitute the useful and acceptable officer. He has been either the chief or the tool of party, or the honest, well-meaning magistrate of the people, but too weak of nerve to administer the laws resolutely and efficiently. Such an officer can in no event become the terror of evil-doers, or the conservator of the morals, peace and good order of a city. The greatest thing that can be indicated upon a city is a party Mayor. Such an officer is an incubator of perfect fraud, wrong, chicanery and villainy. He is himself wanting in honorable, even elevated ambition to do right. In all his official schemes, he drags a long, lingering chain behind him. To organize a police, to punish offenders, to quell a riot, or perform one of the ordinary functions of his office, he is simply a worthless machine—the feeble puppet that is pulled and worked, and made subservient to the corrupt, corrupting, miserable ends of party. New York has suffered enormously under such Mayors as these. Her Mayors, for many years back, have been in one or other of the two categories—either weak, inefficient, worthless magistrates of the city, or the corrupt, unjust instruments of party faction.

Mayor Wood has signalized the two and a half months of his administration by official conduct which takes him out of the line of precedents, and exhibits him as an impartial, energetic, effective executive officer. The anticipations formed before and at his election were far from favorable. Gossip had been busy with his name and character, and he had not escaped calumny. There were, if his opponents were to be believed, but few of the iniquitous of the developments that he had not violated. Besides he had been a tosser and not over-scrupulous partisan, and no one but the remotest idea that he would reflect either dignity or respectability upon an office which had been often before dishonored. But for once, public opinion, general as it was, and therefore *vox populi* was at fault. Mayor Wood, the unscrupulous partisan, the man with scarcely one virtue linked to a thousand crimes, turns out to be an honest and most acceptable Mayor, the best they have had in New-York for many years.

We set up, then, Mayor Wood as a model officer. First, for his sagacity and discernment in tracing disorder and crime to their original causes; and then for his energy and boldness for removing those causes as soon as discovered. For instance, upon his induction in office he discovered, upon reference to the criminal calendar, that the greater number of arrests were to be traced to drunkenness; and that these were more prevalent on Sundays than on any other day in the week. This point being assumed, as proven, he resolved manfully to take the bull by the horns. Regarding, what we in this free and easy, this *sans souci* community, will be slow to comprehend, that the desecration of the Sabbath was the main cause of the rioting and disturbances, the rowdyism and crime with which that great City is afflicted, he determined to meet the enemy and conquer him at once. The crippling shops of New-York were a formidable body for him to contend with single handed: as an honest and conscientious officer, he was not intimidated at the odds; himself a man of the world, with experience and observation to guide his judgment, he knew them to be the most mischievous, as they were the most potent instruments, of jeopardizing the peace, property and lives of the people. It was a preliminary step in his great work of reform to stone them up on the Christian Sabbath, and he has most efficiently succeeded.

The closing of the liquor shops on Sunday, Mayor Wood regards as the greatest triumph over the greatest source of vice and crime in that great but preeminently wicked City, of which he is the chief head. He illustrates the result of his achievement by a comparison of the arrests on Sundays in the years 1854 and 1855. For the first eight Sabbaths in 1854 the arrests were 876, against 396 for the same period in 1855; and for the eight weeks preceding the commencement of his term of office, the arrests were 896, against the 396 before stated. The obvious deductions are, that the abolition of liquor selling on Sunday is productive of morality, and destructive to disorder, vice and crime.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

United States District Court.—Motions.

Superior Court, Superior Court and Common Pleas—Motions and decisions.

Marine Court—Decision in the contempt case.

Liability of Railroad Companies for Injury to Passengers.

SUPREME COURT.

William H. Hubby vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—In this case, tried at the last Westchester Circuit, Judge Brown charged the Jury, in substance as follows:

This action was brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in October, 1858, by the derailment of cars running off the track at Yonkers. It is conceded that the accident arose from the carelessness of the switchman, who neglected properly to arrange the switch, so that the Express train was thrown off upon a side track, and dashed into the rear of a freight train. And now, at the outset, let me tell you that it is no matter what sort of man this switchman was,—whether an Irishman, or a native American,—or whether he has been discharged by the defendants. The place of his birth is a matter which you have no right to consider. There is no proof in this case that the switchman was an Irishman, and if there were, it would not add one jot or tittle to the plaintiff's rights or to the defendants' liabilities. I am surprised that counsel of such character should have introduced this topic. I charge you to lay such considerations altogether aside. It is unmanly for you to know that these defendants do not deny their liability. The only question between the parties is, the amount of damages to be paid, and if you consider that question with a sincere desire to do exact justice between the parties, for I know you will, it will not be difficult for you to come to a correct conclusion. This action is for negligence of the defendants in the management of this road. They are bound by the law to the use of all the prudence and care they can command. They cannot employ heedless, inhabil and ignorant men as far as they can. They must act only through their agents, and are responsible for their agents' acts. But their employees stand, in law, in precisely the same relation to you as you, if you, or your son, or your servant leave your house locked in the street, and they run away and break into and take out the door was broken, your responsibility is precisely the same as that of these defendants. You are responsible for the same reasons, and to the same extent, and not otherwise. The law held you responsible to the sufferer to the extent of the damage only. You would justly think the damages should not be penal,—not exemplary. You would not think your self the object of punishment. You would not, I am sure, simply to pay the traveler damages, your negligence and carelessness. So with these defendants. This is not a case for exemplary damages. You are not to punish them, nor to warn them for the future, as has sometimes been suggested by the Counsel for the Plaintiff; for this is not the province nor the form of action for that. You ascertain what is the amount of damage sustained by the Plaintiff. The testimony is, in regard to your investigations, and I shall not refer to it. I shall not tell you that there is any evidence of permanent injury or shorter time. Their physicians differed in a proper subject for your consideration, and you should, I am very likely to be, governed by the testimony of the surgeons accordingly. The Plaintiff is also entitled to remuneration

NEW-JERSEY.

Municipal Election in Hoboken—Official Result.

The vote cast in Hoboken at the Charter Election on Tuesday was this:

For the Charter	427
Against the Charter	155
Majority for the Charter	272

The event will be celebrated with some sort of a demonstration on Tuesday next. The first municipal election will be held on the 10th of April, the second Tuesday of the month, and will occur upon the same day as the charter election in Jersey City. A sort of oyster and champagne jubilee had been planned by the opponents of the charter, but the result led to its postponement *sine die*.

Attempted Suicide.

On Friday morning, Mr. Abraham Hillier, aged and much respected citizen, doing business in Newark-avenue as a cook and blind maker, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He committed the deed in his shop, while sitting in front of his stove. Drs. Lutkins and Vought was called to attend him. His recovery is doubtful. The act is ascribed to feeble health and business disappointments. He had tried unsuccessfully to collect money the day previous to meet his engagements.

A Patent Safe Operation.

A man named Bodwell, of Charlestown, Mass., a rather shrewd specimen of a Yankee born among the hills of New-Hampshire, except that "he had not read the papers," was conducted to Hoboken yesterday, for a walk for his health, by a sharper who made his acquaintance at Lovejoy's, and recommended the air of the Elysian Fields. While there, they were met by another sharper, and by the stereotyped old process, they took $1500 out of him "just as stick," giving him a worthless check for $2000 on the Chemical Bank. The check was drawn to James P. Thompson, and was signed Thompson, Bliss & Co.

The Maine Law.

The rise and progress of laws in various States, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, is exhibited in the following abstract:

1851—Passed by the Legislature of Maine.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Minnesota.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island.
1852—Passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts.
1853—Ratified by the people of Minnesota.
1853—Passed by the Legislature of Vermont.
1853—Passed by the Legislature of Michigan.
1853—Ratified by the people of Vermont.
1855—Ratified by the people of Michigan.
1853—Its submission to the people pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Minnesota.
1853—Pronounced unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in Rhode Island.
1855—State Supreme Court equally divided in Michigan.
1854—Pronounced unconstitutional in Massachusetts.
1854—Passed the Legislature of New-York.
1854—Vetoed by the Governor of New-York.
1854—Passed by one branch of the Legislature of New-Hampshire.
1854—Passed by one branch of the Legislature of Maryland.
1854—Passed by the Legislature, but the two branches failed to agree in Pennsylvania.
1854—Passed by Legislature of Ohio.
1854—Voted for by the people of Wisconsin.
1854—Pronounced unconstitutional in Ohio.
1854—Passed in a modified form by the Legislature of Rhode Island.
1854—Passed by Legislature of Connecticut.

It will be observed that it has passed the Legislatures of seven States and a Territory. It has fallen, through legislative disagreement, in four. It has been submitted to the people and retained by them in four. It has nowhere been repealed by the Legislature, though it has been four times set aside by Judiciary, and in one reenacted in a modified form.

It will probably be the subject of discussion in the Legislatures of all the Northern States, and in those of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas.

The Negro and the Ram.—In the Callao (Peru) *News* of Feb. 10, we read as follows: The approaching carnival season promises to be rich, rare and racy in its character. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a butting match is in contemplation between the steward of the *Wild Pigeon* and a ram celebrated for his strength and courage. It is almost unnecessary to add that the challenging party is a colored man. Some idea of the strength of his skull may be formed from the fact of his having a day or two since butted in the head of a porter cask, upon which a heavy hammer would make no impression.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

Friday, March 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain inactive and languid, at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 18½@$6 20 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale of Rio announced for to-morrow, but little has been done to-day. There were sold 400 bags Rio, at 11½c.@11½c.; and 250 St. Domingo, at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is still limited, and the small sales making show a decline in prices since the *Atlantic's* news came to hand of fully ½c. ₱ lb. Were owners anxious to realize, they could not do so without conceding another ½ of a cent ₱ lb. The entire stock here now is said to be less than 50,000 bales. There is very little leaving the market for foreign ports, but it is said that some parties, who have made speculative purchases, will be obliged to ship a portion of what they own before long. This action must add to the extent of the exports, and may afford some relief to the trade. At present, this is in a most depressed condition, and operators are not very sanguine as regards the future.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair request and firm, at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ cwt. Nothing really new can be noticed in relation to Mackerel. No. 1 Shore Pickled Herrings were sold, part at $3 62½ ₱ bbl. Smoked Herrings are saleable and steady, at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are without essential change. The receipts are light; and there is not a great deal offering, but common brands, which are the least needed, are the most abundant,—while it is somewhat difficult to procure adequate supplies of the medium and finer grades, which are in the liveliest request, being wanted by home dealers. Prices are generally firm and buoyant. The day's sales comprise 5,900 bbls. We continue to quote:

Ordinary State	9 00	@ 9 12½
Straight State	9 12½	@ 9 25
Favorite State	9 25	@ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 37½	@ 9 50
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½	@ 9 75
Fancy Michigan	9 75	@ 9 87½
Common to Good Ohio	9 75	@ 9 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 75	@ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	10 00	@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½	@10 00
Fancy Genesee	10 00	@10 00
Extra Genesee	11 50	@12 75

Canadian is steadily improving; 2,000 bbls. drew, changed hands at $9 00@$10 75 for common to extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is also in good request at strengthening rates; the sales including 2,300 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for common to choice, and $10@$11 for fancy and extra, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour rules about the same, being taken, in lots, at $3 75@$4 ₱ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is selling pretty freely at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. The supply is a light one. Corn Meal was purchased to the extent of 150 bbls., at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and quiet. Prices are somewhat nominal. Rye is quiet, and quoted at from $1 30@$1 35 ₱ bushel, with little offering, except to arrive. Barley has not varied. Oats are in steady request, at 1c. ₱ bushel higher rates. Corn is rather quiet. There is not much here, but there is more offering for future delivery. Holders, however, claim prices above the views of buyers. This impedes business. The sales include 18,000 bushels Southern White and Yellow at 61, and 90c.@90c. for Southern mixed, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 450 bales River were effected at previous quotations.

HEMP—Stocks remain light, but the demand is limited and prices are without improvement.

HOPS—Rule dull and heavy at 16c.@20c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

IRON—The market is generally quiet and languid. We have heard of no important sales since our last.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and wanted at $2 ₱ M.

LEAD—The demand is fair, but the reduced supplies and enhanced claims of owners check sales.

LIME—Rockland is almost out of market, and is of uncertain value.

MOLASSES—This day's sales add up 600 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.@36c., and 50 bbls. Sweetine Syrup at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive but firm. Spirits do. is selling slowly at 43c. ₱ gallon. Tar is dull and heavy. Nothing really new can be noticed in Rosin.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are without variation. Sales of 150 bankets Olive were effected, at full rates. Linseed is quiet but steady, at 70c. @72c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil rules about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. The sales amount to 500 bbls., at $14 25@$14 50 for Mess, and $17 50 for New Mess, ₱ bbl. Boneless Hams are quite rare, and being much needed, now command 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request, and slightly firmer sellers; 450 boxes realized 6½c.@8c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6½c. for shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, but in rather more ability hold. Lard is inquiring. The sales amount to 200 bbls. at 9½c.@10c.; and 100 kegs at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is still in pretty fair demand at our quotations. The sales embrace 600 bbls., at $9 50@$10 50, for repacking; Prime, $11 50@$12 50; and Extra Mess, $13 50@$14 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are in limited demand, at $22 50@$23 ₱ bbl. Tallow is in demand, at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Butter is in limited demand, at 16c.@20c. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is in fair request, at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Timothy is dull, at $3 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is quiet, at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and prices are without change. The sales include 1,000 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 1,000 boxes Brown Havana, and 1,000 bags Manilla, at former rates.

TALLOW—Is in fair request, and firm, at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in steady request, at former rates.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy, at 20c. for all kinds, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the Asia's mails, the business was quite restricted; and the few engagements effected for Liverpool and Havre were at about previous rates. For other ports, nothing new transpired.

By A. Hoffman & Co.

Cotton—For Liverpool, 5-32d., 1 steamer, 1 sailer.

Flour—27 half barrels at 40c.; 17 do. 40c.; 11 do. 39½c.; 20 do. 39½c.

Young Hyson—29 half chests at 40c.; 20 do. 44½c.; 28 do. 39c.; 20 do. 40c.; 25 do. 40c.; 61 do. 41½c.; 207 do. 42c.; 70 do. 39½c.; 24 do. 38c.; 40 do. 39c.; 65 do. 37c.; 71 do. 34½c.; 84 do. 36½c.; 20 do. 38c.; 30 do. 39½c.; 117 do. 40c.; 82 do. 41½c.; 100 do. 31½c.; 91 do. 39c.; 173 do. 38½c.; 20 do. 39c.; 264 do. 37½c.; 320 do. 37c.; 23 do. 36c.; 200 do. 35c.; 10 do. 33½c.; 55 do. 32½c.; 103 do. 32c.; 20 do. 29c.; 20 do. 28½c.; 2 cases do. 30c.; 14 do. 40c.; 167 boxes do. 46c.; 120 do. 36½c.

Hyson Skin—48 chests at 30c.; 16 do. 15c.; 20 half do. 16c.

Hyson Twankay—24 chests at 17c.; 20 do. 16½c.; 14 do. at 16c.; 24 half do. 26½c.; 20 do. 25½c.; 20 do. 24½c.; 26 do. 17 do. 24c.; 10 do. 23½c.; 100 do. 23½c.; 20 do. 22½c.; 60 do. 17½c.; 11 do. 17c.; 67 do. 16c.; 57 do. 15c.

Gunpowder—9 half chests at 46c.; 17 do. 45½c.; 27 do. 45c.; 19 do. 39½c.; 6 do. 38c.; 25 do. 36c.; 24 do. 34c.; 24 do. 33½c.; 44 do. 32c.; 19 do. 29½c.; 10 do. 28c.; 26 do. 31½c.; 115 do. 30c.

Imperial—6 half chests at 46c.; 22 do. 37c.; 10 do. 34½c.; 23 do. 31c.; 9 do. 30c.; 20 do. 29c.; 11 do. 28c.; 6 do. 18½c.; 5 cases do. 53c.; 140 boxes do. 25½c.

Oolong—279 half chests at 47½c.; 126 do. 46c.; 194 do. 44½c.; 27 do. 39c.; 58 do. 35½c.; 139 do. 35½c.; 179 do. 35c.

Pouchong—45 half chests at 25c.; 43 do. 24c.

TOBACCO—There is not much offering, that buyers like, and on this account there is but little estimation in the business. Prices, however, are very well supported. The sales since Tuesday include 84 hhds. Virginia and Kentucky at 6c.@9½c.; 86 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@12½c.; 43 Florida at 11c.@18c.; 167 bales Havana at 32c.@46c.; with 110 Cubs, 171 cercons St. Domingo, (for export) and 94 hhds. Virginia Stems, on terms not made public.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy, at 20c. for all kinds, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the Asia's mails, the business was quite restricted; and the few engagements effected for Liverpool and Havre were at about previous rates. For other ports, nothing new transpired.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

Americans and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 121 Broadway.
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf., 28 Warren-st.
C. H. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man'rs).....10 Chambers-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Architects.

JOHN W. RITCH.....568 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
F. DRAPER.....40 Wall-st.

American Lasting and Gaiter Uppers.

BEHTE, REG. & CO. (Manufacturers).....124 William-st

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 61 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Architects.

HOWARD & DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)...397 Broadway
American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SINGER, (Imp. and Manf.)...696 Broadway, cor. 28th-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.
Brown & Allen's Premium Piano-Fortes.
FISHER & HOOD, (Sole Acts., No. 423 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Pianos and Melodeons from best manufs.

Bleaching and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERETT, (Sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 18 Gold-st., The trade and consumers in southern vicinity by machinery, supplied with the best, cheapest than the cheapest; also, Bleaching Oil in Wood in general.

Dyers, Cloaks, Palmos, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers,) 49 Vesey-st

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway, cor. Franklin-st. No. 359 Broadway.
The best establishment in the United States.

Bedstead Salamander Safes, and Goffier's Bedstead Locks and Green Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 122 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARNETT, STEPHENS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

H. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.)...72 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the last work done here).....72 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND...329 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Geraldick Cutlery Tops.

HILLERS, COATES & TOULE, (Importers)...329 Pearl-st.

Engravers, (Card.) Also, Stationery.

HICKS & APPLICK...320 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

French Window Glass.

J. R. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....24 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. D. CROOKE & CO. (Import's and Manuf's).....68 Fulton-st.

Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Cutlery, Jewelry.

GARDINER & LYON, (Import's and Jobbers,) 320 Fulton-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 58 Washington-sts.

Grain and Feather Makers.

WM. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 332 Broadway, one door above 32d-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.

J. L. WAUGH.....132 Franklin-st

Hardware and Nails.

J. DENNISTOUN & CO.....36 Beekman-st.

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

G. W. & J. READ, (Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,) No. 180 Chatham-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. A. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer.) 22 & 24 Platt-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing & Belts.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 49 Maiden-lane

Rent and Gas Burner.

From 200 to 500 Rents always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. SWASEBROLL'S 209 Bowery.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...122 East 27th, and 120 Nassau-sts.
LYON'S Manufactoring Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships. (Otis' Patent) ₱ Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....239 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....449 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Pheapene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....139 Chambers-st.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Musical Instruments.

CARGILL & CO. (Import's and Manuf.).....67 Maiden-lane
Oil Cloths, (Com. Merchants and Manufacturers.)
ALSEO & HOYT.....26 John-st., and 28, 31 and 33 Platt-st.

Oils and Sperm'ne Candles.

R. G. MITCHELL & CO.....,116 Wall-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....166 and 168 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouses.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)...11 Old-st.
Finished Tar and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....168 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....73 Fulton-st., 24 door below Gold

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Papers Sold on Commission by

D. M. F.
No. 6 Jauncey-court) Wall-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....292 Washington-st.
E. TREADWELL & SONS.....288 Washington, and 241 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

I. AELBORN & CO.....34 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Fire Works,).....42 Maiden-lane.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHERS, (Impt's & Manuf.).....20 Maiden-lane.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list cheerfully brought in the line of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, are Agents for the following and other Newspapers, and are authorized to receive advertisements for them at the same rates as required at the publication offices. They endeavor to place the best papers, and effectually accomplish the object of advertising. Their arrangements are such that they can insert advertisements in all the leading papers of the country at the very lowest prices. Merchants and others will find it their interest to call on them.

ALLEN & HOBBS—PROVISIONS AND FISH—No. [illegible]

LOANS [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible]

CHEAP [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen at present at No. 49 John-st., up stairs, back office, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a young and healthy married woman with a fresh breast of milk, that can furnish good references as to character, whose child is about two months old. Can be seen by applying to Mrs. LANDY'S, No. 154 Sixth-ave., second floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as a second cook; would make herself generally useful. Can be highly recommended for honesty and industry. Has been in her last place three years. Call at 24 Bergen-st., Washington av., Brooklyn; it is the 2d house from Myrtle-av. Call be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady to attend a store or a factory, or would work with the finishers in a City refreshment. Would have no objection to attend a fancy or thread and needle store. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d-ave., top floor, back room.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady, who has had experience in teaching, would like a place in some respectable family, to instruct children in the English branches, or languages. Address immediately, stating name and residence, STUDENT, at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waiter or waiter and plain sewing. The best of City references from her present employer, with whom she has lived for two years. Please address R. L. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady would like a situation as governess; is competent to teach English, French and music; has no objection to go to the country. For particulars please address a note to M. H. S., Times Office. Good references given and required.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable competent girl, as waitress and to assist in chamberwork. Refers to her present employer. Apply for two days at No. 49 John-st., up stairs, back office, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a lady of experience, as an invalid nurse, or monthly nurse. The best of reference can be given. Address a note, or call at No. 55 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A respectable Protestant dressmaker, and other domestics with good references, can be obtained at the Foreign and American Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, Bible-House.

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, who can furnish the best of references, desires a situation in some bookstore. Terms very moderate. Address X. N. L., this Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. The best of City reference to be seen. Please call until engaged at No. 324 6th-av., near 22d-st., in the bakery.

SITUATION WANTED—As an invalid's nurse or monthly nurse. The best of reference can be given as to experience and capability. Address a note or call at No. 35 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As wet nurse. Apply at No. 71 East 27th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—One who has had experience in putting up styles and cutting Mantillas. Address S. H. P., Box No. 2,326 Post-Office, with reference.

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady who has leisure for an hour each day, about 9 A. M., to teach two small children. One who can speak preferred. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., and 6 and 7 P. M., at No. 230 10th-st., near 1st-av.

TO ORGANISTS AND CHOIR SINGERS.—The Trinity Episcopal Church, in the upper part of the City, wish to engage, at such moderate rates as their present means will allow, an organist, a bass, a tenor, and a soprano. Parties open to such an engagement will please correspond with reference, stating the lowest terms they would be willing to accept for one year, EPISCOPAL COMMITTEE, Box No. 270 Post-Office.

INQUIRY.—What employment is there for a respectable girl, 21 years of age, who is willing and glad of an opportunity to make herself useful for a few months, long enough to get a living? Information is solicited and an engagement sought for. Address INQUIRER, Times Office.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—A gentleman wanted by a young man, in a wholesale house where he has been fourteen years engaged as confidential and principal, has an acquaintance with the trade, East and West, and would devote himself energetically for a moderate compensation. The best of references can be given. Address JASPER, at this office.

FRENCH LADY WANTED.—A Parisian preferred, who will devote two or three evenings each week in conversing with the advertiser, who has a slight knowledge of her language, and who is desirous of perfecting himself in the same. Address Box No. 3,071 Post-Office.

ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN and SWEDISH GIRLS can obtain good places at Mrs. C. BROWN'S Office, No 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 145 Bowery—wanting employment. Many are well recommended, and will be supplied with moderate wages in the city or country. Also men and boys on hand.

FARM LABORERS—Mechanics, and female domestics, may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 17 Greenwich-st. Females only at the upper office, No. 13 Astor-place. Prospectuses sent on application.

GARDENER WANTED—(A single man.) English or Scotch preferred, to go a short distance in the country. One who thoroughly understands his business can secure a permanent situation, at reasonable wages, by applying at No. 138 Greenwich-st., New-York, for three days only.

LADY'S MAID WANTED—She must understand dressmaking, be an excellent seamstress, and be able to dress hair. Inquire at the Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., apartment No. 1, from 3 till 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.—The ORGANIST AND SINGERS of the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and East 35th-st., are open for an engagement from the 1st of May next. Please address to A. LABAR, No. 194 Fulton-st., up stairs.

SOPRANO SINGER.—A young lady (from London) wishes an engagement in a Protestant church, to sing soprano. Apply to Miss S., care of Messrs. Waters & Co., music publishers, No. 333 Broadway.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS may always be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, with first rate references.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale hardware house in this City, an experienced salesman; one who can command a first class trade will be liberally compensated. Address S. T., office of this paper, with references.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO SINGER.—A young lady desires a situation in a respectable choir. For particulars, inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house, about 18 years of age; one who resides with his parents. Address in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

GOOD SILK MILLINER WANTED.—Work Given out. Apply at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.—Housekeepers, governesses, nurses for the sick; also servants in every capacity supplied from this institution.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent of the Protestant Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., has now a number of good servants for situations in town or country. Families can depend on this Office for punctuality, &c.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, Nos 56 and 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, a full suite of rooms on the second floor. Her house is pleasantly located, near Union and Stuyvesant-squares, and it has all the conveniences of baths, gas, &c.

BOARDING—A very pleasant front parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 14 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—No. 1,099 Broadway, rooms to let in Brooklyn or single, to families of grown persons or single gentlemen. House is new and has the modern improvements. In very convenient to cars and stages. References required.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a few gentlemen and ladies with board in private rooms and board at No. 61 8th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be obtained at No. 41 8th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—Within three hours' ride of this City. The location is retired, healthy, and very pleasant. To families wishing a pleasant country home for the summer, in a private family, this is worthy of attention. The situation is about one mile from one of the principal depots on the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars inquire of W. H. STILLMAN, No. 61 John-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Between the ferries. Many of a modern built houses to let with board. Also, a few rooms on the third story. The rooms are furnished with new carpets, and the table with the best. Persons can go to and from the City by the half hour. Address B., Box No. 61 Post-Office, Jersey City.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 19 Schermerhorn-st., a few minutes walk from the Fulton Ferry, a gentleman, or gentlemen and wife, can obtain board and lodging. Pleasant rooms, single or respectively and to let. Table unexceptionable. Also, a few rooms, unfurnished, to let. The house is situated on an elevated part of the Brooklyn, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two large rooms, communicating, with board, to let, at No. 75 Pierrepont-st., near Clinton-st. Also, a few rooms, unfurnished, to let. Address O. H. B., this office.

BOARDING [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED [illegible]

PRIVATE BOARD IN [illegible]

COUNTR

New-York Daily Times.

The Arm's News.

The first brings the first proclamation of the young Emperor ALEXANDER to the Russian People and Army. It is warlike in tone, and quotes the dying words of NICHOLAS, in support of the prosecution of the War. Against all this, we have accounts of the [illegible] of the Vienna Conferences on the [illegible] of March, at the second of which the Russian Plenipotentiaries were present, concurring in the form of a protocol by negotiation. Then, came the latest intelligence from Sebastopol, reporting active [illegible] operations by the Allied forces. The Pacific Mail Steamship *Asia* will probably be detained [illegible] to-morrow, in season to enable us to [illegible] our telegraphic summary on Monday morning.

Harbor Encroachment Commissioners Appointed.

Governor CLARK has appointed the Commissioners on the subject of Harbor Encroachments. The selections of the Governor for this important and responsible duty are in the highest degree judicious, in every point of view. It would not have been easy to designate five gentlemen more admirably qualified, in every respect, for the proper discharge of these duties, or more generally acceptable in point of geographical and political position, to the people of the State at large, than those he has chosen. The Commission consists of GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque County; PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence; JOHN VANDERBILT, of Brooklyn; JAMES BOWEN, of this City; and JOHN L. TALCOTT, of Erie. The object of the Commission required a Board that would be entirely disinterested and impartial between the rival claims of Brooklyn and this City. That point has been secured, while each City has at the same time a representative on the Commission.

Some of our cotemporaries are so determined to find fault with Governor CLARK's action that they denounce his appointments in advance of their being made. The selections thus far submitted are such as to warrant us in suggesting the propriety of their being somewhat less hasty in their malicious censure.

The United States and Mexico.

While the United States grow greater from day to day, and attract the admiration of Europe by the intensity of their industry and by the prodigious rapidity of their development, Mexico, her neighbor and co-Republic, lies explosively dormant, or continually retrogrades in production and power.

On the one side of the line, forests are felled, cities builded, rivers plowed by the steamboat, valleys awakened by the scream of the locomotive, libraries founded, colleges endowed, the press in ceaseless activity, its great coadjutor, the telegraph, spread in every direction, and upon himself, the great agent in the accomplishment of these achievements, is consciously occupied in mental or in physical labor. The ring of the woodman's axe among the forests of Maine is answered by the crash of the pines of Minnesota, foiled by the strong arms of the Western lumbermen. The son on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas sends greetings to his sire at the base of the Green Mountains, and the advancing wave of population dashes against the base of the Rocky Mountains, and subsides into a temporary calm in the Great Salt Valley. On every side the ear is assailed by the hum of industry, and the eye is dazzled by the flash of ideas. What a contrast this with the condition of things in Mexico! There the ancient Spanish colonists, mingled with the indigenous race, remain indolent, unenterprising, and intellectually imbecile. They slumber listlessly on the surface of a rich and beautiful land, without showing anything of the benefits of the great inventions of the age. Politically agitated by continual revolution and civil wars, morally degraded by superstition, and physically given over to an incurable indolence. Nature has done less for the Northern than she has for the Southern Republic; but man, who is superior to nature, has in the one race conquered a brilliant position, and in the other has refused to assume the position to which he has been invited. The causes of this difference are too numerous to unfold here. Race, religion, political institutions, rich mines of the precious metals, bigoting sloth, all have tended to produce it. The fact is manifest. The enthusiastic enterprise and lofty daring of a FERNANDO CORTES, of the past, has been replaced by the timid and vacillating intrigues of a SANTA ANNA, of the present. What is to be the future destiny of this degenerate Republic, side by side its mighty compeer!

The wave of American emigration will soon, in its flow towards the Southwest, encounter the ancient Spanish colonies of Mexico. It will be the encounter of youth and energy with age and indolence; and the struggle for supremacy will not be long maintained, against such odds. The pioneers of the West will prove the peaceful conquerors of Mexico, and she will be placed by her own volition under parts of her ancient domain—Texas, California, and New-Mexico—have already been placed, by the energy of their own inhabitants, in the American galaxy.

This probable destiny of Mexico has been foreseen by clairvoyant persons abroad, as well as at home. The most feasible, and, perhaps, the only feasible route, for a railroad to the Pacific, prior to our treaty of June 10, 1854, passed through Mexican territory. By giving, at that time, a large cost to Mexico for additional territory, and a more [illegible] southerly boundary, the route to the Pacific became part of our [illegible] within our own jurisdiction. Before [illegible], a project was entertained, and a memorial was written abroad in support of it, in which the States of Europe to restrain Mexico by promoting the colonization of the Mexican Province of Chihuahua with Catholic colonists, who were to become the rampart of Mexico, and hold the key of the entire land communication between the eastern and the western parts of North America; and this check what the memorialist styled the menacing march of the Anglo-Saxon race. This project was fortified by the assertion that the powers of the Old World were endangered in their political and commercial influence, and even in their domestic prosperity, by the aggrandizing policy of the American Union, and by the confident assertion that the Americans, having conquered their own Continent, would retrace their steps and proceed to the conquest of Europe.

However visionary and absurd this scheme may have been, rendered wholly abortive as it was by the cession of the territory in question to us, it still serves to show with what feelings of jealousy the progress of our Republic is regarded in some quarters abroad. Not by any means in all quarters, for among the wise, forecasting and liberal minds of Europe, the progress of our Republic is deemed identical with the progress of the race. They behold in us not the counterpart of those barbarians who overran Europe, but a nation whose policy is peace, and whose mission it is to achieve, by intelligence and labor, those acquisitions which were formerly gained by arms and the effusion of blood.

It is not the thirst for territory or conquest which will assimilate and unite Mexico to the United States. If such an event shall ever occur, it will be the work of those agents over which Governments and statesmen are alike powerless,—the energies and enterprise and expansive power of a great people, who are daily spreading wider and wider in their magnificent reclamation of a Continent from its wilderness state.

The United States will never acquire dominion by force or by fraud. They have too profound a sense of their high mission to sully its execution by any acts of violence or injustice. Their acquisitions will be those which shall be attracted to them by the magnetism of sympathy and self-interest. That magnetism, it is pleasant to fancy and a comfort to believe, will, in the course of future centuries, bind together the whole North American Continent in one magnificent free and harmonious Confederacy.

Costly Abortions of Architects.

"A Heavy Tax Payer" writes us in terms so complimentary that we blush to remember them, even in the silence and solitude of our sanctum. He praises our "independence" in inserting his previous communication, which suggested a committee or jury of architects to sit in judgment on the several plans for a new City Hall that have been offered, and contrasts it with the illiberality of our cotemporaries in terms that would send cold chills through their spinal and other columns, if they should happen to hear them. The receipt of such flattering letters is among the amenities of our position; and we agree with our friendly "Heavy Tax-Payer"—who, we hope, will not abate a particle of his good opinion of us when he arranges the legal papers that wise men sign, seal and swear to in anticipation of the payment of the last and heaviest tax—that when the City goes to the expense of its next great building, it will take care at least to make it evident to the world that the brown-stone barn lately erected on Chambers-street is not the embodiment of all the architectural skill and beauty that this third city of Christendom is to be blessed with.

Still we doubt if his "jury of architects" would insure us the City Hall that we need. Costly abortions, our City and all our cities are full of, and the very men who would be likely to be suggested for such a jury-duty are not guiltless of the production of some of them. Now the people, we suspect, are not set on any special order of architecture in their new City Hall. They are not bent on seeing a Doric or Ionic, Romanesque or Gothic building. They are not mad after any one "order;" but they are very earnest in hoping that it shall not be a botch or a laughing stock. Moreover they have much distrust of some of their most pretentious advisers. They have no patience with the reasoning that if a building, is in any respects like a Grecian building it must conform to it as to a model. They will have no more fanciful confections done in stone at immense cost, because some Tuscan Castle has similar queer appurtenances and is admired. Nor, if the architect, throwing aside classic models of temples and palaces and churches as unfit,—however beautiful or chaste or noble for the purposes they were created to fulfill,—and not at all adapted to the true wants, and hence to the enlightened taste of this generation and its successors, when they would erect good, airy, noiseless, cleanly and pleasant apartments for the use of Courts and Commissioners, compact all sorts of unshapely or even well-shapen things together, and announces it as an American style, will they admit it as such because it is unlike anything ever compacted before, in Europe, Asia or Africa, or on the Fejee Islands. The people—or we mistake—have imbibed the idea that there is no less need of improvement, in matters architectural than in matters musical. They fancy that as a new song or opera need not be a copy of some old one to be good, so a new building need not be a copy or simply a revival of some classic one to be conformity or evasion. They have seen enough of Grecian temples for customhouses, and of pointed castles built to defy defence and ridiculously ornamental for jailhouses now to shiver up compromises, subterfuges in, and devise methods to insure for the protection and diffusion of knowledge among men. With many new materials for buildings that the old-fellows who drew up plans and specifications for the classic models did not dream of, they think it but decent to veer a little from the rules that regulated the artists in hard white marble or unburnt brick alone. They often wonder in their skeptical innocence whether the architects that built the glorious palaces of Rome had lived right on with eyes to this time undimmed, hands not yet shaky, and judgments never a moment to be distrusted—whether they, with two thousand years' experience on their heads and twenty centuries full of new discoveries in their thoughts, would cling as tenaciously as most modern architects do to the iron rules of the art as laid down in their early infancy.

Appoint a committee! Doctors no more than architects disagree. Their labors would be like those of the codifiers of codes, we suspect. They would "report progress" eternally but never reach the end—we fear. Can two of a trade agree! then who could expect to outlive their jangling! Who to see the last of their majority and minority reports and committees of conference and the like!

Better than this it would be for those who have an opinion to utter it now to the Committee of Councilmen that the benefit of it may at once accrue. Fault-finding is easy,—let that be done to the thorough sifting of all that is useless or foolish, or out of taste in the plans presented, or let them hurry in a better plan than any of these—for the want of new accommodations is pressing.

But if any Committee should be appointed, we would suggest that SAM may have a place in it, so that a better reason shall be given before the adoption of any folly than that it has been adopted in Dublin, London or Paris. YOUNG AMERICA is wanted on the list, for the old fogies cannot be made even yet to believe that COLUMBUS discovered America, because it is not affirmed in any true history that he had ever discovered a continent before. Common sense is wanted to prevent the too ambitious members from highfalutin in brown stone, or "coming the Spread Eagle" in Lee Marble, and to see that the building is conformed to the objects it is to be *built* for. Nor is there the less need of intelligent, comprehensive and educated taste, that recognizes incompatibles at a glance, and is competent to say, without first seeing it, whether this or that combination, ornament or design, will be pleasant to the eye, and gratifying to a cultivated observer, even as the musicians can tell whether this and that note will be in unison or discordant without sounding them. If we are to have a new City Hall before all the Courts and litigants are killed off by the old one, we have no time to lose. Let us have it now, while we are here to enjoy it, and not wait until all the "architects, artists and men" are of one taste. It was competent for any architect to propose a plan, and the invitation to all was urgent. Let the Board act upon those given in, and not go to the costly and futile experiment of curing a sick man by drawing a panel of doctors, at not less than $5 nor more than $50 a day, and waiting until they agree, while our Courts, public offices and City Government are scattered about the Park like a gipsey encampment.

The Charities of the City.

The Annual Report of the Governors of the Alms-house is published. As usual, it is a document of portly dimensions and peculiar interest. The organization of the Board of Ten Governors has numbered six years; but in this brief space a very considerable amount of good has been accomplished. The Governors have found many obstacles in their path, with which they have had to contend, while watchfulness and care are daily requisites in their plan of management. The results of the labors of the past year are satisfactory.

The Warden of the Almshouse reports that 2,981 paupers were admitted in 1854. This is an increase of 700. At Bellevue Hospital there were 7,033 persons under treatment; at Blackwell's Island Hospital, 3,744; Small-pox Hospital, 210; commitments in the City Prison, (Tombs,) 30,691; Lunatic Asylum, 486 patients; in the Penitentiary, 5,983; Nursery, Randall's Island, 1,156; Workhouse, 4,423, &c., &c. These are high figures. At the City Prison, many of the commitments were the same persons sent in seven or eight times in succession. At the Workhouse, the inmates are kept steadily at work, and they have produced articles for use and ornament. The Matron of this Institution is pathetic and eloquent in reference to the women under her charge. We copy a single paragraph from her report: it is particularly appropriate in view of the action lately taken by the Mayor:

In our midst are congregated the inveterate inebriate of many years; those who have, for the first time, taken a "drop too much;" some unjustly implicated for the want of proper discrimination in the authorities committing them, and others, not a few, yet most to be pitied, young girls lured to destruction by misplaced confidence and affection, or driven to despair by the gaunt fiend—necessity—bad associations, early instruction, and many other causes so blighting to the promise of a more radiant future, that the divinity within seems nearly crushed out of them. With this diversity of character, degradation and wretchedness, to mould into a healthful and hopeful condition, I have been animated with a zeal perhaps beyond the restrictive, parsimonious programme of many exceedingly cautious and deliberate coadjutors, who, at every step, make a most vigorous estimate of the probable result of this or that measure, lest they should be accounted extravagantly philanthropic in projecting such hazardous experiments, even to accomplish an object, as in this case, of immense magnitude.

In close connection with this subject, comes the report of Dr. HARRIS, Resident Physician at Blackwell's Island. He, too, treats of a topic which bears direct and very suggestive relation to the arguments that have been advanced by Mayor WOOD in defence of his raid upon the citizens. The Doctor says, Speaking of the evils of disease in the Penitentiary Hospital:

At this point it will be well to notice the diseases of those entered here during 1854, and the predisposing causes which led to their commitment; thus, delirium tremens, or [illegible] per cent, on the gross number, or [illegible] per cent. on the [illegible] subjects, 37 1-10th per cent. Syphilis, among these deducting leprosy and [illegible] 1 per cent. Ratio of 12 per cent. It will be observed from this, that 62 2-5th per ct. cases actually treated here during the past year were caused by the lowest and foulest kinds of dissipation and vice, a fact which speaks trumpet-tongued in favor of abolishing up "grog-shops," and the absolute necessity of adopting some plan whereby the enormous amount of prostitution now among us shall be decreased. Of the two vices, the latter is by far the greater evil, more dangerous and far-reaching in its effects. Its silent but deadly poison reaches all ranks in society, withering and blasting all with whom it comes in contact. The 33 per cent. named above is but a miserable fraction of the sum total of this disease existing in our midst.

Dr. SAWYER is a man whose opinion is worth taking. What he sets forth in the Report, of which we have given an extract, furnishes ample material to make the brain active. There is truth at the core. The Mayor has set about unraveling the thread, and the Report of the next year will very possibly display a less repulsive picture.

Professional Beggars.

To one who perceives and strives to remove the evils that have so long sorely troubled the respectable people of the City of New-York, with a keeness and energy that surprises his friends, both old and new, it may seem out of place to suggest fields yet untouched; or to point in the most friendly manner to a few unharvested angles in those over which the official sickle has already passed. Nevertheless, if, while commenting on what is done and doing, we can, by a simple suggestion, save a single moment of his Honor's valuable time and hasten the removal of the least of the many evils that afflict us, we will be satisfied. With vagrancy and crimes of a more serious character, the Mayor and efficient subordinate City officers are busy at the present time, and probably before they may be inclined to pronounce their work finished, it will be in reality completed. Before such will be the case, however, there is a class,—and a very troublesome one, too, if we are to credit a score or two of communications on the subject,—which must receive their particular attention—one that as yet has not been disturbed in its operations; namely—professional beggars. This class has plied a profitable trade during the past Winter. The untoward circumstances which made so many deserving applicants for charity pull at the door-bells of the benevolent, served the purpose of the professional beggar well. It requires more experience than is common to detect the undeserving, and consequently, by plying their vocation early and late, they have secured much money and alms intended for the needy only. This class is no less importunate now than when the weather was severe and the unfortunate sought relief. They are shrewd. They know that with an increased demand for labor, milder days and warmer nights, the needy will disappear, and leave them more open to suspicion. Therefore they are more energetic in their perambulations, and more pathetic in their appeals than even in mid-winter. They should be stopped. The necessity for alms-giving at our doors, thank God, has passed almost entirely away. The bell-wires need be broken no more. Those who beg now will beg always, provided they meet encouragement. The soup-houses are closing, because those for whom they were opened no longer require the sustenance they afforded, and the managers have come to know the professionals too well to furnish them any more. But, when told to go away, that they are not deserving, they answer, with truth, that they "don't care," as they "can do better by calling at private basements." Will not the Mayor and his men see that they are removed? And the sooner it is done, the sooner will the City be rid of an inexcusable nuisance.

The Police Commissioners.

Yesterday was "Trial Day" of the Police Commissioners, but no trials came on. It was not because there was a lack of cases certainly, for, as the shop-girls say, when work thickens as the sun is setting, they "are all in the drag." There is the case of Captain DITCHETT, of the Fourth Ward, that is many months old; there is Captain HALPIN's case, on the charges preferred by his Lieutenant and others, something like a year old; there is Captain ACKERMAN's, of the Ninth Ward, for a matter concerning the famous prize fight between POOLE and MORRISSEY, and many others too numerous to mention, besides the eighty odd appointments that are waiting to be made. The session was adjourned on account of the necessary absence of the Mayor attending to other duties. Last week it was adjourned on account of the necessary absence of one of the other Commissioners. Yet Mr. J. W. G., and the clique for which he speaks in the *Journal of Commerce*, thinks it all nonsense that anybody should be appointed for this special duty. But such delays are good arguments for the reform in the Police Department which Mayor WOOD, in his Annual Message, said that his colleagues agreed with him ought to be effected.

Important Postal Arrangement.

It will not be forgotten by the reader that the *new Postage Law* goes into operation *to-morrow*. After that date, no letters can be sent without prepayment. This should be borne in mind, particularly by persons transmitting money through the mails.

Mr. Meagher and the 69th Regiment.

We are requested to state that Mr. MEAGHER has not accepted the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 69th Regiment. He has frequently declined similar honors, on the ground of his not being a citizen, and, in the present instance, the same objection governs him. Moreover, our correspondent seemed to forget that Mr. M., though he had not yet been admitted to the honors of American citizenship, certainly ought to be exempt from suspicion of owing any allegiance to any other power. He paid my little debt of that sort which he may have contracted through the accident of birth before he assumed new ones. He "declared his intention" of becoming a citizen before he had been ten days in this country, now nearly three years since. Mr. MEAGHER is reading law at present very busily, takes no part in political or military affairs, and is sincerely desirous of the luxury of privacy. We doubt not, that should he accept that command it would be [illegible]

Academy of Music.

An agreeable performance of "Rigoletto" last evening marked a longer lapse than that which greeted it. This Opera, as all operas have not been exceptions. It is eminently attractive, not only from the excellency of the music, but for the dramatic opportunities afforded in the principal *rôle*. Signor BARILI, by careful management of a very limited voice (managed a little too elaborately sometimes) and a great deal of good acting, gives a powerful and acceptable interest to the character of the hero *Rigoletto*; much more so than we are apt to experience on the lyric stage. Mad. MARETZEK and Signora COLLETTI and ROCCO are sufficiently good. Indeed this operatic performance is evenly and nicely balanced in every respect.

For some reason Signor BRIGNOLI sang the *rôle* of the *Duke* instead of BOLOGNI—the original. The change is not for the better. The very robustiousness of the latter's voice was desirable in VERDI's music. BRIGNOLI has a pleasing sympathetic voice which he does not know how to manage to full advantage. He is not, however, overpoweringly superior to BOLOGNI, and in this particular Opera is decidedly inferior. The circumstance of singing the same music after another artist was in itself a little trying, and doubtless accounted for some awkwardness.

"Rigoletto" will be repeated on Monday.

A New Aspect in the Slavery Question.

The time when the moderate and sincere men of the South will begin to join with those of the North in reasonable and efficient means for the arrest of Slavery extension, will be an interesting epoch in the history of our country; and there are some indications of the dawning of such a day. We find in the Baltimore *Clipper* the following notice of a lecture delivered in that City by the Vice-President of the American Settlement Company of New-York, Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS. As that gentleman is a Virginian by birth, and being known as an able writer and speaker against Slavery, his reception in Baltimore and other places in favor of the New-York Kansas companies, must be gratifying to those of our citizens who are connected with them.

From the Clipper.

LECTURE ON KANSAS.—The lecture of Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS on emigration to Kansas, before the Maryy Institute last evening, was well attended by the class of our citizens most interested in the subject. Although the Doctor expressed freely his well-known views of the propriety of making Kansas a free State, the audience voted him their thanks, unanimously, at the close of his lecture, and made a very rush for the Circulars of the "American Settlement Company" at the adjournment—thus presenting symptoms of something like an incipient "Kansas fever." We have rarely seen a more interested audience.

The paper published in Westminster, Md., says:

Our citizens were favored on Monday evening with a meeting of some interest. Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS is well known in this region as formerly a member of the Baltimore press. The Doctor went into a pretty full explanation of the plans and purposes of the Companies, and closed with some remarks in which he confessed that a desire to have Kansas a free State had influenced him in entering upon his station. His remarks were well received by the audience, in which we observed some of our most influential citizens. Twenty shares of the stock of the Settlement Company were taken next morning in a few minutes.

Moral Care of Emigrants.

A correspondent suggests that to every emigrant vessel some pious laborer be attached, who, with pure and holy purpose, should devote himself to the object of pointing out to the immigrant the dangers he should avoid, and the advantages he might reap, at the same time mixing with these friendly admonitions those higher and purer lessons, which, when thus administered, would be likely to produce more lasting impression and create more durable results. It is possible that a considerable objection might be raised to the nomination to such an office of clergymen, to whom naturally such pious labor would belong; but we feel assured that, if men were selected of such a character as would look with a total disregard of sectarian differences to the good to be effected, and keep clear of all which would interfere with this one great object, no objection would be raised on the part of the immigrant. It should, however, be considered that the rule of non-interference with individual belief or prejudice, or what may be believed false doctrine, should not, under any circumstances, or with whatever good intention, be in the slightest degree violated, whether the person selected for this office be clerical or lay. It would be necessary that he should be able to converse in one or two foreign languages, especially German, and familiar with the best fields of labor and the best modes of obtaining employment.

There are many good men in this land, to whom such an office would be a labor of love; and although we consider that the advantages to be gained would be commensurate with the highest official salary, still none but those who are influenced by such a motive of love should be employed.

We know not to whom better the glorious task could be assigned, of thus elevating the moral condition of so many thousands of human beings and laying the foundation for incalculable benefit and happiness to millions who would follow, than to citizens of a country which recognizes as its fundamental principle, equal care and equal rights for all men.

Two Clergymen.

Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS, and the famous Dr. EMMONS mutually agreed to write each other's funeral sermon, and did so. Mr. WILLIAMS read his sermon to Dr. EMMONS a few years before his death. Dr. E. objected to the *eulogy* as too strong. "*Be still, be still,*" said Mr. W. "*you are a dead man!*" This sermon was preached by Mr. W. at the funeral of Dr. E.

Dr. EMMONS' papers were entrusted to Dr. IDE, (his son-in-law,) as Mr. WILLIAMS' erratic mind was hardly safe to be trusted. At this Mr. W. was so offended that he refused to let his funeral sermon be inserted in "Dr. EMMONS' Life and Writings."

Mr. BONELLI, of Turin, is said to have invented a new electric telegraph, by which trains *in motion* on a railway are enabled to communicate with each other at all rates of velocity, and, at the same time, with the telegraphic stations on the line; while the latter are, at the same time, able to communicate with the trains. It is added that M. BONELLI is in possession of a system of telegraphic communication by which wires are entirely dispensed with.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—JUST OPENED one hundred and fifty new Paris-made Clocks, for sale at a small advance on the importation cost.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores,
Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway.

SPRING STYLES OF GAITERS AND SHOES.—THE largest and best assortment of new styles shoes and gaiters can be found at WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st. WATKINS makes none but first-rate articles, which he sells at the lowest prices. Boys' boots, shoes and gaiters, of all kinds.

SPRING FASHIONS.—GENTS' HATS.—A BEAUTIful stock of our well-known Hats have just been finished, in which we invite the attention of all admirers of a chaste style, combining lightness and elasticity.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

GOLD LACE.
A SMALL INVOICE OF THIS VERY SUPERIOR Champagne just received and for sale by
CHARLES LANSON,
sole agent for the United States, No. 43 Burling-slip.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS
MANUFACTORY REMOVED TO NO. 30 WILLIAM-ST.,
A complete stock of [illegible]
[illegible] Sole Agent.

POCKET SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED, A CASES OF [illegible] of a very superior [illegible] which we will sell at 75 cts. per yard.
[illegible] & CO.
No. 297 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

CROUP, COUGH—CAN BE CURED BY ONE HOUR'S [illegible] by using [illegible] SYRUP. Sold by [illegible] and by J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 48 Broadway.

[illegible] Total amount of Premiums received [illegible] $[illegible]
Earned Premiums during the year, [illegible] $[illegible]
Losses, including $30,000 of claims accertained but not yet due, [illegible] $[illegible]
Expenses, loss of Reserves, and 8 per cent. on Scrip, [illegible]
Notes [illegible] 77
Profit [illegible] 12

ASSETS 20TH FEBRUARY, 1855.
Cash in Bank [illegible]
Loans on Call against Collateral Securities [illegible]
Bills Receivable—viz.:
Premium Notes, $[illegible]
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums, [illegible]
Uncollected Premiums and Claims due the Company [illegible]
Total [illegible]

In view of the above results the Board of Trustees have this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premium, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th May next.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
John L. Aspinwall, Moses H. Grinnell, W. A. Platenius,
John Auchincloss, John H. Hicks, Frederick W. Read,
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N. D. Carlile, Royal Phelps, Charles Sigwey,
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Francis Cotinet, G. Henry Kemp, Rev. F. Southmayd,
Dupuy Dutilh, Geo. E. Lumbard, F. A. Schumacher,
Robert Emmet, Jr., Charles Lanson, C. K. Sutton,
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Josh. Gaillard, Jr., Arthur Leary, William B. Wilson,
Mortimer Livingston.
C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OSBORN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE, No. 189 BROADway, between Dey and Courtlandt-sts., where may be found upwards of seventy different modifications of Fairbanks' celebrated Platform and Counter Scales. The reputation which these scales have acquired from the commencement of their manufacture—nearly thirty years ago—to the present time, has been based upon the principal adopted, and never deviated from, of allowing none but perfect weighing machines to go from the establishment. Rail road, transportation companies, and others requiring scales combining convenience, perfect accuracy and durability, with rapidity of adjustment, will do well to examine the evidences upon which we base our claims for superiority. We have recently added to our stock a complete assortment of Gold and Druggists Scales, Post-Office Balances, Patent Beams, Spring Balances, Weights, Measures, Scoops, &c., and now offer to the trade, and at retail, the most complete assortment of weighing apparatus to be found in this country.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT STILL TRIUMPHANT.—A SALAMANDER SAFE of this Patent preserved the books and valuable papers of Messrs. Carrington & Dougherty, at the destruction of their Oil Manufactory, No. 59 Henry-st., March 19, 1855.
These Safes have been severely tested during the last twelve years, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.
Those who desire security can find it at Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st. Assortment of RICE & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, (WILDER'S PATENT,) secured by "La Belle" Locks.
STEARNS & MARVIN.

SECURITY—SECURITY—SECURITY!—THE SUBscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented "La Belle" Lock, which, from its construction and finish, is
POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF,
and not so liable to get out of order as other locks now in use. This lock is very desirable to secure mills, vaults, plate and money chests, and the key is not of an objectionable size.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's patent.

MELODEONS TRIUMPH OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons.—The first premium has just been awarded these Instruments at the Grand National Fair, Washington, D. C., also at the Fifth Mason of the Mechanic's Charitable Institute for the State of Massachusetts. For power and sweetness of tone, evenness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, they excel those of any other manufacturer in the United States. Persons desiring a superior Melodeon at a very low price are invited to call at the sole agency, HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 398 Broadway, (over Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:
Rich Velvet [illegible] to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry [illegible] to 10s. per yard
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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the genuine Champion, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. F. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is fully prepared, as usual, to give his personal attention to HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Auction at the residence of families that intend breaking up housekeeping this Spring.
Account sales rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and advances made when required.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—TO ALL THOSE UNFORtunate individuals who have bought Sewing Machines which fail to perform the work they were purchased for, we desire to say that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE will actually do everything the public want done. Abundant experiment and satisfactory references given as to easy break of work. Our machines have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with less power than any other.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

21 AND 23 JOHN-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU.—This favorite old stand for fashionable and superior suits of Clothing, is now well stocked with Spring and Summer garments for men and youth, in every variety of fancy silks, linen and cottons, at wholesale and retail. Take a look, and you will save money. Our City friends may depend on a full supply all through the season. Clothing made to order and warranted to please or no sale. DEVLIN & JENKUP.

KNOX, THE TILER.—KNOX, THE HATTER, OF No. 128 Fulton-st., and of No. 212 Broadway, although differing in most respects from "Teddy the Tiler," is yet not altogether unlike him in his "various" lines. Tidy Tarpaulins and coverings for houses—Knox furnishes them, for the head; and the profoundness of the latter are full as durable as those of the former, beside being much lighter and cheaper. Vive Knox!

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City requiring orders for Pianos will find it to their interest to call at
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.—THE SUBSCRIBERS will offer this morning one of the largest and richest stocks of Shawls ever before offered in this City. Having purchased them at the late auctions, are enabled to sell them a much lower prices than their real value
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADdition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
No. 7 Broad-st.

OPENING DAY AT MRS. MARCY'S NEW MILLInery Emporium, No. 494 Broadway, near Broome-st. On WEDNESDAY next, April 4, Mrs. MARCY will have the pleasure of opening for the inspection of the ladies of New-York and vicinity a superb stock of Silk Millinery, Straw Bonnets, French Flowers, Ribbons, &c., of the latest Parisian styles.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
English Velvet Carpets, at 12s. and 14s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, at 7s., 6s., and 5s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, at 5s. and 6s. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, at 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d., and 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 59 Bowery.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depôt, No. 205 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING their Hair.—Especial attention is called to an advertisement in our columns headed "SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR," which should be read with great care. To confirmed skeptics we particularly address ourselves, and request them to read one of our numerous certificates.

WHOOPING COUGH CAN BE INSTANTLY RElieved by having the throat and chest with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Do this night and morning and in a few days a cure will be effected. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold at No. 4 New-st., and by J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 198 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION.—LOW PRICES. —Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, cigar boxes, tea cups, Cologne bottles, match boxes, clocks, also, the best cement, toilet sets.
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TURKEY CARPETS, RUGS, AND MATS.—THE largest and most splendid assortment ever in the City, with a large stock of [illegible] Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
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PETTINGILL & SUTHERLAND, 125, 127, AND 129 Nassau-st.—[illegible] Inks, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE STRONG STEEL OF CROCUS MAKE [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Sullivan-street M. E. Church**—Between Bleecker and Amity-sts. Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D., will preach in this Church SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The third of the series of mass Sabbath evenings, will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING by Rev. M. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn. Subject—*The sufficiency of the Scriptures for the purposes for which they were written.*

Services to commence at 7½ o'clock, and seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Sabbath Evenings in Stanton-st.** Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth.—The fourth of the series of discourses will be Preached on next SABBATH EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev WILLIAM HAMILTON, formerly of the Royal Institution, Belfast, Ireland, and late Professor in Hanover Colleges, Indiana. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. Prof. Wm. M Greene,** of Princeton, N. J., will preach the 16th of the Annual Course of Sabbath Evening Sermons before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW EVENING, April 1, in Rev. Dr. MCELROY'S Church, West 14th st., at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited to attend

B LORD, Chairman.

☞ **Laight-street Church,** corner of Laight and Varick-sts.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor Rev ISAAC WESCOTT. Text in the evening, Galatians ii., 9. "When James, Cephas and John, who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship, that we should go unto the heathen."

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler**—Will deliver the next of his discourses on Scripture Characters, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in Market-st Church, near East Broadway. Subject for to-morrow evening—*Daniel—A pattern for Young Men.* On the following Sabbath evening—*Samson, shorn and unshorn.*

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church.**—Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach, as usual, at Continental Hall, corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The morning sermon will be the first of four Sabbath morning discourses on the *Resurrection of the Dead.* Evening discourse on the *Second Coming of Christ.*

☞ **Rev. Spencer L. Finney**—Pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, at present worshipping in the Medical College, Crosby-st, near Spring. Regular service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ o'clock P. M. Parents are invited to send their children.

☞ **Notice.**—Divine service will be held at National Hall, Canal-st., between 6th and 7th aves., every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev JOHN BRASH (Jane-st.) will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, April 1, and Rev PETER GORDON in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **A Course of Sermons to the Young.**—Rev THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector of St Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will preach to the Young in the Church of the Epiphany, No 130 Sixth-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 1. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **D. V.—Rev. Dr. Thomson,** of Grand-st Presbyterian Church, will preach in the Hall corner Court and Sackett-sts. (entrance in Sackett-st.) South Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, April 1. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock

☞ **Rev. A. R. Van Nest, Jr.,** will deliver the Sixteenth, and closing Lecture of the Season before the Young People's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., near 6th-av., next SABBATH EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to attend.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—*The Rich Man and Lazarus.*—Rev. WM. W. KING will preach on the above subject, in the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d-sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning subject, *The Sunday School.*

☞ **Norfolk-street M. E. Church.**—Sermon in the morning, at 10 o'clock on *O Thou of little Faith.* Evening, at 7½ o'clock—*The Bible vs Popish Infallibility, Keeping Mediums and Spirit Revelations.* Preaching at 3 P. M., by Rev. W. U. NORRIS, of Forsyth-st M. E Church.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Thompson,** of New-York, will preach in the City Academy, corner of Court and Joralemon-sts., South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock, entrance on Joralemon-st. Friends of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian form of worship are invited to attend.

☞ **Henry VIII. and the Church of England.**—Rev. Dr. FINLAY will lecture on the above, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in North 6th-st Presbyterian Church, William burg. Also morning and afternoon services at the usual hours.

☞ **The Precursor of Christ's Second Coming** will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Mystery of God finished.* Rev. J. T. All who feel interested in coming events are invited to hear.

☞ **Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D.,** will preach in Westminster Church, 22d st., between 6th and 7th-avs., to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. I. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-st.**—The pastor, Rev. R. ROBINSON, will preach a sermon on *The Infallibility of the Church of Rome, as Compared with the Scriptures.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Hoboken** – The Installation services of Rev. CHAS. PARKER, as Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Hoboken, will take place next SABBATH EVENING, April 1, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **H. L. Hasting** will preach at St Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., entrance on Grove-st., on SUNDAY at 3 P. M and at 7½ P. M. Also, at 10½ A. M. corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts.

☞ **Twentieth-street Congregational Church,** in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Preaching as usual by the Pastor, Rev JONATHAN CRANE. Morning at 10½ o'clock: afternoon, 3 o'clock, on Sunday, April 1, 1855.

☞ **Rev. Nicholas E. Smith**—Of Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY (to-morrow) in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev Thomas Dewitt, D. D.**—Will deliver the 253th Discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church,** 16th-st, between 9th and 7th-av. Evangelist preaching every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects affecting all.

☞ **Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D.,** of this City, will preach at the McDougal-st. Church, (Mr. DUNBAR'S) TO-MORROW, April 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Sabbath Evenings in Rutgers-street Church.**—Sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, April 1, at 2½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE of this City.

☞ **Rev. Sidney A. Carey**—Will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Chapel, near 30th-st., TO-MORROW, April 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle.**—Rev. DAVID B. COE, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) P. M., at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co., late Rushton, Clark & Co.**—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—It is now about seven years since we introduced this valuable remedy to the notice of the Faculty of New-York and the public, and in that time it has gained a reputation as the best remedy yet discovered for consumption, and unlike all other remedies, while it cures the disease it gives strength and flesh to the patient. It was Mr. Clark and not Rushton who superintended its manufacture in Newfoundland, and since Mr. Rushton's death it is prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO, surviving partners and sole successors of Rushton, Clark & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway.

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Gaiters from $1 50 to $2 50 per pair.
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☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter, (postpaid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Scotch Ale**—Muir & Son's sparkling Edinburg ale, Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's India pale ale, Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London brown stout and porter, in casks of 8 dozen pints, all in superor order, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ **John C. Moseman,** MERCHANT TAILOR, formerly at No. 200 Wooster-st., and late with D Devlin & Co., Broadway, has removed to No. 65 Nassau-st., up stairs, where he would be happy to see his friends and customers.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

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☞ **A Rare Opportunity for a Man of Energy and Business Tact.**—The established refectory and oyster saloon under the Moffat Building, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Anthony-st. to let The present lease expires next month. This establishment is admirably fitted up, and in addition to kitchens and oyster vault, with the adjuncts of Croton water and gas, has a carving room fitted with dumb waiters and other appurtenances, together with boxes and private rooms for dinner or supper parties. The location is in close contiguity to the City Hall, the Theatres and other popular civic institutions, and must, under good management, become the most popular establishment in the City. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, Broadway.

☞ **I. O. O. F.**—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York, will hold the April stated session, in the room in Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 2, at 7½ o'clock. By order

JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

☞ **Bounty Land**—Army officers, soldiers, teamsters, and officers, Navy officers, seamen, marines and marine men, and Indians, (or their surviving widows or minor children,) who served in any war of the United States, are entitled to a land warrant for 160 acres. All persons entitled will, by addressing us, receive the proper form of application, and we will obtain their warrants for a moderate charge. Our arrangements with the Departments at Washington afford us unusual facility for the prompt return of warrants. Claims should be left with us as early as possible. Land warrants bought and sold. DRAKE & BRADFORD, 29 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Union Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bowery Bank.

☞ **Scarlet Fever.**—Put a small quantity of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR in a saucer, over a bowl of heated water; the atmosphere of the room will soon become impregnated with the delightful blended aroma of the Olive and of the Pine, which will materially aid the recovery of the patient, and completely disinfect the air of the chamber, thereby preventing the spread of the disease. Sold at No 4 New-st., and by

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☞ **Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.**—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos 144 and 146 Water-sts., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st.

☞ **Superior Fruit Trees, &c.**—WM. R PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 20,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens *for immediate embellishment.* These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

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☞ **Kansas Ho!**—The NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE will send a train from this City for Kansas, April 10 Tickets can be procured at reduced rates, by making immediate application to GEO. WALTER, General Superintendent, No. 110 Broadway, 3d floor, New-York.

☞ **Teachers' Association.**—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education JOHN H. FANNING, Secretary B. M. BERNIS, President.

☞ **Miracles and Naturalism.**—Rev H. R. NYE will lecture on the *Miracles of the N. T.*, in the Universalist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Electrotyping! — Electrotyping!! — A. H. JOCELYN'S** New-York wood engraving and electrotype establishment, Nos 5d and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

☞ **For Sale.**—Full files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the months of February and March, 1855. Address HELMAGH, this office.

☞ **Splendid Signs**—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st

PERSONAL.

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I.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

VISITS TO THE CATACOMBS OF ROME. By GEO. W. GREENE.
Illustrated by Twenty-eight Engravings.
DARIEN EXPLORING EXPEDITION. By J. T. HEADLEY.
Illustrated by Three Engravings.
THE DOG, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.
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COTTAGE-HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—One on Putnam-av., with two full lots, near Marcy, and two blocks from Fulton-av. cars. A delightful residence Price $3,500. Also, a cottage-house on Monroe-st, between Lewis and Yates-avs. Beautifully located. Price $1,250. Terms easy. Also, 3 cottage houses at East New-York; prices from $1,100 to $2,000. Apply to CHAS. B. MILLER, No. 138 Broadway

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DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A 3-story brick dwelling on South 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. A 2-story frame dwelling on South 3d-st; also, houses and lots pleasantly situated. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 181 Nassau-st., up stairs, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale or to exchange for other property, forty-five acres at Rhinebeck, on the east side of the Hudson River, having a water front of about 700 feet, commanding superb views of river and mountain scenery Ornamental and useful improvements. Apply to FRANCIS T GARRETTSON, No 74 Wall-st., or GEO. G. HASTINGS, No. 152 Broadway.

TWO PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—In the flourishing village of Olinville, beautifully located on high ground, and not over three minutes' walk from the Williams Bridge Depôt The plots are 100 feet square and join each other in the rear, and front on two avenues; will be sold together or separate, cheap to a cash customer. For particulars, inquire of B. K. PEEBLES, No 124 Grand-st., or to E. WILLIAMS, No. 22 Division-st., N Y

THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET.—For sale two well built commodious three-story basement and sub-cellar houses, 20x22 feet, with imitation brown stone front, bay windows, marble mantels, grates, gas, and all the modern improvements. Price $3,800 each. The property is well located, situated on the south-west corner of Franklin and Willoughby-ave., and within one block of Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn. Terms made accommodating. Apply to G. DENISON, Builder, on the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years 25 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALHOW, No. 398 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating 80 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and out-buildings, having superio accommodations as to stables, &c., which are in complete order The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the premises, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthfulness of the place is not excelled For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE—1½ miles east of the village of Jamaica, L. I., a half mile from the Railroad Depôt, containing 101 acres, 70 acres of good tillable land, in a high state of cultivation, 16 acres of good woodland, 15 acres of salt and sedge meadow. On the farm is a good dwelling house, barn, hovel, hay-house, carriage-house, smoke, ash-houses and other out-buildings, in good repair. Also, a variety of fruit. This farm can be divided in two or three small farms, as there are three good building locations. This will be sold together or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Terms easy For particulars, inquire of HENRY A. ALEXANDER HAGNER, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I., or of DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Jamaica, L I Jamaica, March 24, 1855.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments. The first to come due in two years from date of contract, the other annually thereafter, giving five years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 2 per cent per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash Apply to CHARLES M DIPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARMS FOR SALE.—The Farm at Jamaica, L. I., known as the "Gracie Farm," with good improvements and ninety acres of the first quality of land, also the Terry Farm of forty acres, with a comfortable cottage and farm house upon it This farm is situated one-half mile South of Jamaica, and at the head of Van Wyck-av. TO LET—The dwelling houses with stables and gardens attached to the above farms Apply to R. T. HAINES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., New-York, or to B. H CASKED, Jamaica.

$10 ONLY FOR TWO BUILDING LOTS—Each 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from two to twenty acres. These lots are pleasantly situated in the village of Roseville, on the north side of Long Island Railroad, and very near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, where a large boarding-house is now being erected, and other improvements are made Lots adjoining these have been cleared and improved at a small expense, and now sell readily at from $100 to $150 each. There is no healthier or more pleasant location on the Island. The lots and farms are sold in shares, and will be divided in a few days $10 only payable in installments, secures two building lots or a farm, as there is only a limited number of shares. Application must be made immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had free

NEAT GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE—Containing 7 rooms, cellar, good well and cistern, with half an acre of land, in a good neighborhood and healthy location Price $1,800 Terms easy. If not sold this way, will be rented to a good tenant for $150. Apply to W. PATE, No 16 Burling-slip, or to E. N. MILLER, at the Depôt, Morrisania.

WILLIAMSBURG COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 132 Remsen-st., near Graham-av., on which stages are running from Peck slip Ferry; house nearly new, with French windows, high basement, &c., good order. Price $2,000, or if cash $1,600. Apply to F. TIMPSON, No. 149 Pearl-st., New-York

100 LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE CHEAP—At Newtown, Long Island Also new two story and basement house, with one lot or more of ground, for sale or to let, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Stages leave every 30 minutes Also the upper part of a house to let. No 143 Norfolk-st., New-York Also rooms and bedrooms to let in Lewis-st. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No 20 Columbia-st., N. Y.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some choice Brooklyn lots; or will be exchanged for good first or second mortgages, stocks, bonds, &c.; or if improved, without anything being paid on them Inquire of F. McCRAKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., in the basement.

LOT FOR SALE—Over 28 feet wide, about 225 feet deep, on the south side of 15th-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a family without children, a house, or part of a house, containing no less than seven rooms, in a respectable and central location. The rent, or part of the rent, to be taken out in tuition. By a Professor and his daughters. Comprising the following branches: Music, (vocal and instrumental,) ancient and modern languages and literature, natural philosophy, mathematics, &c. Address TEACHER, office of this paper, for three days.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—From the 1st of May, the second floor of a genteel house having all the modern improvements and pleasantly located—not above 28th-st., east of 7th-av., and west of 3d-av. The family consists of a gentleman and wife. For further particulars address A. M. H., No. 76 Maiden-lane. References exchanged.

HOUSE WANTED—In the VIIIth Ward, having about nine or ten rooms and basement, with bath; possession 1st of May; rent, from $500 to $600. Address J. E. P., office of this paper.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first-class house, between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 22d-st., worth from $18,000 to $25,000. Apply to J. M. BEACH & CO., No 2 Pine st.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building, No. 23 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist-wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 68 Chatham-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The first class English basement House, with stable and carriage house attached, No. 105 East 30th-st. Rent low.

In Stamford, Conn., a good 2-story house, with large garden, plenty of fruit trees, asparagus, &c. All in good order. Rent $200.

The two stores and house, No. 99 4th-av., will be put in repair for a good tenant. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 226 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The superior Three-story Brick House, No. 65 Willow-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. House is filled with tea-room back, and contains sixteen finished rooms and closets in abundance, with bath-room, hot and cold water, a first-rate range and hot-air furnace, gas fixtures complete. Now occupied by the owner. Rent, $900. For further particulars inquire at the house, which can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2, and 4 and 6 o'clock, or at No 286 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—With 27 acres of land, located on South side of the Island. The land runs to the beach on which there is a bathing house; the bathing is good and safe. The house is old-fashioned, but large and in good repair; there are good out-houses, good garden, two wells of good water; the house is well shaded with large trees; there is plenty of fruit of all kinds; the location is unsurpassed; it will be rented at a very low rent For particulars apply at No. 52 Wall-st., 2d story, rear.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes' walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court-yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements; including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only Board-ing-house keepers need not apply Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSES TO LET—By the Wall-st. Ferry in Brooklyn and within five minutes of the foot of Wall-st., New-York. Four of those new brick cottage houses, corner of Montague and Furman-sts., containing nine rooms, with abundance of closets, pantries, &c., suitable for a small and respectable family. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 188 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Two four-story English basement dwellings, with all the modern improvements, in West 20th st., near 7th-av. Apply to WM. HAYES or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE.—A handsomely furnished three-story and basement house, elegantly furnished with rosewood furniture manufactured by C. A. Smallwood, and nearly new. Will not be rented for a less period than one year. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Inquire of WILLIAMS & SON, No. 288 8th-av.; and daily at No. 115 Chambers-st., from 2 till 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—The five-story house and store, basement and counter-cellar, No 143 Broadway. The upper part is divided into showrooms and offices. The story and attic, containing 8 rooms, will answer for a light business and small family, and will be let low. Apply on the premises, to D M. HAVLES, 2nd room, No. 39.

HOUSE TO LET—On West 14th-st., a first-class four-story and basement brown stone house, fully furnished, with all the modern improvements, containing 18 rooms, &c. Everything in perfect order. Will be let to a private family only. R. D. GOODWIN, Clinton Hall, 8th-st. near Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—A commodious dwelling house in Christopher-st., with bath room, piazza, large yard, &c. Rent $350. Also, a new brick house in Amity-st., near Grove-st., with ten rooms. Rent $450. Possession may be had in a few days. Inquire at No 209 Bleecker, corner of Grove-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story and basement house, containing 8 rooms, with sub-cellar, large yard, arbor, &c., No. 208 Dean-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Rent $200 Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No 84 John-st., New-York, from 11 to 12; or No. 127 Rivington-st., New-York, from 4 to 8 o'clock

HOUSES TO LET—First-class brown stone dwellings, with all the modern improvements, in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn. Inquire of F. McCRAKEN, (basement,) No 74 Wall-st., from 12 to 2 P. M. Also, some first-class brown stone dwellings for sale or exchange for first or second mortgages, good bonds or stocks, &c.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN—Several very desirable brick dwellings in different parts of the City, but all within 12 minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent, at the Land Office opposite the Ferry landing.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large first-class house, No 32 Bond-st., with all the modern improvements, gas bath, hot and cold water throughout the house. Part of the rent may be paid by boarding the landlord None need apply unless they can give the best security.

HOUSE TO LET—In 72d-st., second house east of Broadway, a commodious house in good repair; eight lots of ground, fruit, &c Bloomingdale stages and 9th-av Railroad route near. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 180 9th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in Wes. 20th-st., No. 223, opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O TERRILL, No. 294, next door.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Near the depôt at Morrisania, a large house and acre of land; well situated for factories or shops Apply to W RADDE, No. 322 Broadway, or to S ANGELL, No. 16 Bee man-st., up stairs, and Railroad-av., opposite 6th-st., Morrisania.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house to rent, and the furniture for sale; or would rent part of the house to a small family Immediate possession given if required. Location very desirable, on Brooklyn Heights. For particulars, address A. C., office of this paper

HOUSE TO LET—The 3 story and basement brick House, with all the modern improvements, No 76 St. Mark's-place, between 1st and 2d-avs. Apply to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two splendid brown stone front Houses on West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, containing every improvement throughout. Apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The first class three-story brown stone front dwelling No 324 Henry-st; has all the modern improvements Apply to WM. H. HAYES or S M BARTON, No 14 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR THE SOUTH FERRY.—A genteel three-story house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry-sts Rent $550. Apply to D. H. NEVINS, No. 51 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET.—The English basement house No. 277 4th-av, east side, between 21st and 22d-sts, second house above Calvary Church. Apply on the premises The furniture in the house will be sold if desired.

HOUSE TO LET.—The brown stone house No. 8 Boorman-terrace, with all the modern conveniences Rent low. Apply on the premises, No 220 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., or to G W. WIGHT, No 60 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story with modern improvements, No 14 West 37th-st., near 6th-av. Call as above, or at M J EARLE, No. 13 John-st

HOUSE TO LET.—No 75 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave Inquire of D. ROGERS, on the premises

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A cottage containing six rooms and garden, at Fort Washington The place commands a fine view of the river, and is at out 8 minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, a furnished house with nine rooms and kitchen and basement, situate on high ground, with splendid views, will be rented from 1st of May to 1st October Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage at Carmansville with coach house and stable and six lots of ground, on 152d-st., within 150 yards of the Hudson River Railroad depôt. Apply on the premises, or at No. 261 Broadway

MORRISANIA, MORRISANIA—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—Cheap property and low rents Families wishing to live out of the city can be accommodated with houses or tenements at a low figure, by apply ng to JAMES L. PARSHALL, No. 23 Cherry-st., near Franklin-square, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., daily, or at his residence, Morrisania, from 2 to 6 P. M Property at Morrisania bought and sold on commission.

HUDSON RIVER.—For sale on the banks of the Hudson River eight miles from the City Hall, New-York a new and substantially built Gothic mansion, arranged with all the modern improvements, and having all the conveniences of a city residence. Croton water, hot and cold, throughout Grounds tastefully laid out, commanding an extensive view of the river Terms very accommodating. Also, a large house with grounds attached at Rose's Neck, Greenwich, Conn. Apply to ADRIAN H MULLER, No. 28 Wall-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—THE upper part of the building No 153 Broadway, West side, two doors above Liberty-st., consisting of four superior, well lighted lofts 22 feet by 90 feet Would be rented separately or altered into offices for a good tenant One of the best locations in Broadway for any extensive business Immediate possession given if desired For further particulars apply to W. WARD, No 159 Broadway

BUILDINGS TO RENT OR LEASE—On 39th and 40th-sts., between 8th and 9th-avs., a number of large and small buildings suitable for shops of any description. Also, a laundry establishment, with good yard, at decidedly low prices. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE Pine-st., corner Broadway, or at JAMES M. LATHAM'S Carpenter shop, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The first class brown stone front house 38 West 17th st., between 5th and 6th-avs Has all the modern improvements, and very commodious. Possession can be had immediately Can be seen at all hours. Will be let only to a private family of the highest respectability Boarding house keepers need not apply. Inquire of J. L. COLBY, office of S SMITH, No 35 Wall-st

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A first class, modern built, 4-story house, with English basement, with all the modern conveniences, and well furnished Very desirably located, within two blocks of Union-square. Will be leased for one year or longer. For further particulars, apply to KEYES & HOAGLAND, Real Estate Agents, No. 3 Everett block, opposite Clarenden Hotel, 4th-av

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The pleasantly situated three-story Brick House No. 150 Joralemon st., near the City Hall; the house is in complete order, with gas, &c.; will be let for six or twelve months. Apply to O. N. BOSWICK, No. 34 Murray-st., New-York, or to J. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May 1 to November, 5 or 6th-av., above 20th-st., is very pleasantly situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a small and careful family Address Box No 456 Post-office

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—To a small family. Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

BUILDINGS TO RENT OR LEASE—On 39th and 40th-sts., between 8th and 9th-avs.; a number of large and small buildings suitable for shops of every description, at decidedly low prices. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—To a small family, the second floor and front basement of a modern 3-story brick house, in a genteel location, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., complete. Rent $250, which is very cheap, for the premises. Address Box No 1,625, N. Y. Post-office. No foreigners.

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE—A large building on 43d-st., adjoining the 6th-av. railroad depôt, 50 by 94 feet, with two or five lofts, well lighted on all sides and from the top, will be leased or sold on the most reasonable terms. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No 23 Nassau-st.

CHEAP RENTS.—Two stores conveniently fitted up, with dwellings over, in Greenwich st., near Canal, to let, with or without the dwellings, at very low rents. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—The basement in the Moffat Building, corner of Broadway and Anthony-st. Has been used for the last six years as a restaurant, and is well adapted for that purpose, being fitted up with private rooms for dinner or supper parties, boxes, vaults, two kitchens, oyster vaults, &c All the conveniences of Croton water. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

BASEMENT TO LET—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., 20 by 40. Inquire of SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—A high, light basement, suitable for shirt or trunk and carpet bag dealers. Inquire of WM. R. HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—To a small family without children; part of house No. 67 West 28th-st., near 6th-av, consisting of front and back parlors on second floor, and one bedroom adjoining; one bedroom on third floor and back basement, with privilege of bath. Hot and cold water and gas through the house. For particulars inquire as above.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of the dwelling No. 25 Rivington-st., consisting of a front and back room, with pantries between. Reference required. Inquire on the premises. Can be seen at any time during the day.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a modern-built house, situated in King st., consisting of back basement, second floor, and one or two rooms on third-floor, with gas, Croton water, and bath. Inquire at No. 26 King-st., or No. 83 Dey st. B. C. MITCHELL.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Half of a neat House, consisting of second floor, front basement, and attic bedroom, No. 84 North Moore-st., near Hudson. This is a desirable place for any small family who prize a quiet residence. Rent $300.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family, the upper or lower part of house No. 239 Broome-st., furnished with gas, Croton, &c., &c. Can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TO LET.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The fourth floor of the building No. 3 Murray-st., near Broadway. Rent cheap Inquire of CONKLIN & WILLIS, or E. L. OSTRANDER, on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In 13th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements. A family without children preferred. Address Box No. 2,536, Post-office.

TO DENTISTS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.—A Dentist's Office, Laboratory and Reception Rooms, to let. Also, a Physician's Office, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No 27 Bond-st.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES TO LET—Suitable for a milkman, near a village where all the milk can be sold, and near a railroad depôt, within 16 miles of the City Hall; house, two barns, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN BISSELL, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROOM TO LET.—The large room now occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of John and William-sts, together with a large and well-lighted basement recently occupied by the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company. Possession given on the 1st of May next Inquire at the Bank.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—70x37, admirably lighted and steam power if required—suitable for a bookbinder, as there will be a stereotyper and printer in the building; in the fourth story of No. 24 Beekman-st. Apply to PHOS. S SMITH, No. 216 William-st.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—For ten years, five or six lots on Broadway, southwest corner of 29 h st., on favorable terms. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., cor Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

GARDENER.—A fine chance for a gardener at Bergen Point. Easy access by steamboat. Forty acres of first-rate land, with house, good barn, malt meadow of twenty acres, to let, at $200 per year. Address, this office, W. W. S.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO 4 CORTLANDT-ST.—Two Lofts well lighted and ventilated

AUCTION SALES.

D. L. Rogers, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HALF OF THE MOST ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE KNOWN AS THE MORRISANIA HOUSE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—By virtue of a power vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1846, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 10, 1856, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots, together with the buildings thereon, situated in the city of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store,) No. 81 Fulton-st. Map No. 1.
2. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store and dwelling,) No. 83 Fulton-st. Map No. 2.
3. Lot and building thereon, (four-story brick store and dwelling,) No. 85 Fulton-st. Map No. 3.
4. Lot and building thereon, (frame building, now used as a livery-stable and dwelling,) fronting on Water-st., near corner of Fulton-st. Map No. 4.
5. Lot and building thereon, (brick building, now used as a livery-stable,) fronting on Water-st., adjoining the above mentioned lot. Map No. 10.
6. Lot and buildings thereon, (brick livery-stable and old frame dwelling,) fronting on Water-st., and adjoining the above mentioned lot. Map No. 11.

The following lots, also in Brooklyn, fronting on Water-st., near Fulton Ferry, together with the buildings thereon, will be leased on bids, at public auction, for five years from May 1, 1856, at the same time and place, viz.:

7. Lot, map No. 12 and 14, with three-story frame building, occupied as a hotel.
8. Lot, map No. 13, with three-story frame building, occupied as a butcher's shop, &c.
9. Lot, map No. 15, with three-story frame building, and blacksmith's shop.
10. Lot, map No. 16, old frame building used as a blacksmith's shop.

ALSO.

Will be offered for sale at the same time and place, eight lots of ground belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, located at Manhattanville, in the City of New-York, the same being the block bounded by the Hudson River Railroad, 128th-st., 129th and 130th-sts.

Maps of the property to be sold and leased may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and expenses of sale, for the lots sold, to be paid at the time and place of sale; thirty per cent. on the 2d day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and sixty per cent. if desired, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from the 1st day of May, 1856, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. Full warrantee deeds will be given.

Ten per cent. on the yearly rent bid, and the expenses of sale and lease, for the property leased, to be paid at the time and place of sale, (to be applied on the first quarter's rent,) and the rent to be paid quarter yearly, on the usual quarter days. All repairs to be done by the lessees, who will also be required to pay all taxes and assessments during the continuance of their lease.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Councilmen.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, NEW YORK, March 19, 1856.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF RICH ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, PAINTINGS, PIANOS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., that has been offered this season.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., will be sold every kind and description of rich cabinet furniture, made entirely for custom trade, and will be sold to satisfy a mortgage on the same. Among the assortment may be found one or two suites of rosewood centre tables, in brocatelle; bookcases and secretaries, tête-à-tête, French mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany centre and card tables, with marble-top, black walnut and mahogany dining and extension dining tables, carved rattan and rocking chairs, easy do.; one full suite of Philadelphia-made bedroom furniture in birch; several French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings, two rosewood pianofortes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, 40 full pieces of oil cloths, curl maple and solid oak chairs, sofa and sofa bedsteads, washstands and work tables, hair mattresses, iron and cord bedsteads, together with a lot of second-hand furniture. Also, a lot of silver-plated table ware. Dealers and all in want are invited to attend this sale. Catalogues early in the morning.

N. B.—Boxing and shipping at a reasonable charge, and sale peremptory.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, four handsome carved rosewood suites, covered in satin brocatelle, consisting of tête-à-têtes, arm chairs and parlor chairs, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, Voltaire and rocking chairs, extension tables, bookcases, French bedsteads, washstands, marble-top bureaus, marbleized iron tables, japanned cake boxes, do. knife trays, do. waiter-buckets; also, a splendid lot of Sheffield plated ware, dish covers in sets or singly, plain dinner flower stands, 25 handsome castors, heavily-plated candlesticks, beer mugs, sugar dishes, hash dishes, creamers, urns, toddy kettles, spoons, forks, soup-ladles, &c. Also, a line of cutlery, knives and forks, beef-slicers, game carvers and forks, oyster knives, japanned teatrays, table mats, &c.

Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway, up stairs.—WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 4, 1855, auction sale of fancy goods and toys, being the entire stock of a dealer returning from the business, and comprising a complete assortment of the best class of goods, including porte monnaies, satchels, baskets, fancy ornaments of various kinds, toys, perfumery, &c., &c., &c. This sale is well worth the attention of every dealer, the goods being nearly all new and in the best order. Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, April 2, Auction sale of a large assortment of miscellaneous books and stationery. Also, a fine collection of philosophical and scientific apparatus, now on view. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock

Charles R. Miller & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN WEST FARMS, Westchester County, consisting of spacious dwelling house known as the Barkes place, and 3 acres of land; house spacious, containing 13 rooms, with necessary out-buildings, ornamented garden. Fruit, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale. For terms and full particulars, apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., 196 Broadway.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, by order of Assignee, a fine line of gas, oil, and candle chandeliers, 3, 5, 4, and 6 light, wall bracket pendants, hall lamps, solar lamps, &c. Also, a fine line of Sheffield silver plated Britannia and black tin ware. The whole to be sold peremptorily to close an assignment.

Thos. Hall, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HALL & BIRDS.—We will sell THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, in our salesroom No. 47 Cortlandt-st., a superior lot of the choicest liquors and wines, in lots to suit, cigars, furniture, dry goods, jewelry, &c. MONDAY, about forty finest Canary birds ever sold in New-York, and the last of the lot selected from Bremen.

W. W. Phillips, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Crockery, glass, rich china vases, fancy tea and dinner sets, gold bankets, rich toilet sets, tête-à-têtes, silver plated forks, spoons, castors, &c., to be removed to monies, MONDAY, April 8, 10½ o'clock, at No. 297 8th-av., between 30th and 31st-st. By order of A. McDonald.

J. Rogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. ROGART—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the second floor of auction rooms corner Frankfort and William-sts., a choice lot of fowls, liquors, cigars, lot of second-hand furniture, oyster stand, street lamp, &c., &c.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Court of Probate, will be sold THIS DAY, public auction, without reserve, for cash, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate and personal property belonging to the estate of the HARTFORD COUNTY QUARRY COMPANY, in the town of East Windsor, County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, viz.: about forty acres of land with a very valuable free stone quarry thereon, the quality of which it is said equals, if not surpasses, any stone in this country for beauty and durability; the dwelling houses, one barn, blacksmith shop, engine-house, containing one 50-horse power engine, new. The above real estate is unincumbered and title indisputable. Also, a large assortment of quarry tools, consisting of picks, crowbars, sledges, drills, wedges, chains, blacksmith's tools, iron and steel, ox and horse carts, harnesses, three platform stone cars, dirt cars, railroad ties and iron for completing railroad to the Connecticut River near by, one centrifugal pump, waste fixtures, steam crane and other hand cranes; one lighter, and all the stone quarried on and about the premises, &c., &c. Sale to take place on the premises, and at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of said Company (being an equity of redemption) in the LEWIEL STOUGHTON property.

BIRDSEY C. LAKE, Trustee.
EAST WINDSOR, March 21, 1856.

TO OMNIBUS AND HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock A.M., on Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N.Y.:
2 large twenty-four passenger omnibuses.
150 twelve passenger omnibuses.
100 sets of harness.
100 sets of extra wheels.

And a large assortment of hubs, spokes and felloes, seasoned. The above sale presents a fine opportunity for persons in want of the above-named property. A large proportion of the omnibuses have been but little used, and will be sold without reserve. By order of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

H. N. CONKLIN, President.
Office No. 12 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAND FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the late residence of Hannah Field, deceased, situated in the township of Newtown, Queens County, Long Island, on the Plank Road leading from Newtown to Williamsburg, opposite the residence of Peter Goelin, Esq., consisting of about seven acres of good land, on which there is a dwelling-house, barn, small tenement, a well of good water in the kitchen, and considerable fruit of different kinds; a line of stages passes the door several times a day to New-York, also the Flushing Railroad and depôt are within about a half mile of the house. This ground is particularly adapted for nurserymen. Sale positive to close the estate; no postponement on account of the weather.

R. M. BLACKWELL, Executor.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us.

Loans negotiated.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—One light coach, 1 rockaway 6 seats, 1 light carriage 2 or 4 seats with top, for one or two horses. All partially worn; would be sold low. Also, a pair of superior coach horses, bay, 4 years old, without blemish. Apply at the private stable, No. 19 East 35th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.

ONE HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Also, one cart, harness and pony will of work alone, one solid cart. Inquire of A. GALLOWAY, corner North Moore and Washington-sts., or No. 191 West 17th-st.

TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, at my office, 3 & 5 CORTLANDT, No. 3 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE BARKER WILLIAMS PRIVATE HOSPITAL COMPANION, for the Treatment of Diseases of Women. One thousand pages, 12mo., price $1, On Fine Paper, three dollars. It is recommended, as also to wife and to mother, from the accuracy with the causes, the symptoms, and the appropriate mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And this every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and causes of her complaint; and be saved much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of the advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her repugnance forbids consulting a male or female, will find such instruction and advice, and also explaining many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from circumstances or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the ordinary forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony from ulceration of the womb! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will seek and in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter regrets, how much agonies, might have been spared to the wife, the mother, the husband, by a timely possession of this little volume! It is impossible to describe very fully the various subjects treated of, in they are of a nature strictly to be read for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st.; New-York; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,586 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages, 44 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The married should use no remedies before perusing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of female diseases. The married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 41 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944, New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons all timidate before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 22 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

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MEDICAL.

DOCTOR HUNTER—No. 2 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has for 14 years practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate and cure certain in every case. Caution—His grand remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain in the cases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR SHUBERGER'S LINNÆAN LABORATORY, from No. 60 Walker-st. to No. 430 Broadway. His "New Discovery," said enough for an infant, but sure to penetrate the system, dissolve and expel mercury and contagion seated in the human economy thus making mercury and other violent medicines just as unnecessary in practice as they are hazardous and injurious. His "never failing" to cure diseases, considered most obstinate, are all matters well worth a sober consideration. See opinions of the press. See cards and circulars. See No. 430 Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them with out risk of discovery. His treatment for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enabling him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD—Makes the only sure cure.—His UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND cures when nothing else will—cures when all other things fail. Those who have suffered from pretenders warranted a cure. Office No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway. Established many years. Cures warranted. Consultations gratis. The remedy $1, with a book. Attendance till 10 o'clock P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—262 pages, with plates. Price $1 Sold at Nos. 121 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, DR. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Hudson-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. POWERS' Ladies' Silver, Tonic, and Periodic Pills known to be the only certain cure for weakness, irregularities, and obstructions. $1 per box. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold at Dr. WARD'S, No. 50 Canal-st.

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH
Try Widow MALONE'S Cough Candy. The best cough candy ever made. Wholesale, No. 208 Pearl-st.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

SPENCER'S NURSERY, WEST FARMS, at the junction of the Westchester and Hunt's Point roads.—The subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of fruit, forest and evergreen trees, comprising

1,000 large size apple trees, choice fruit, and thrifty.
1,000 large size pear trees, choice fruit, and thrifty.
Also, peach, plum and quince, of approved varieties.
3,000 Norway spruce, large size, and well furnished.
4,000 Norway spruce, common size, and well furnished.
4,000 American arbor vitæ, well furnished, and a part of them from 5 to 6 feet high.
500 Chinese arbor vitæ; 300 Siberian arbor vitæ.
Weymouth pines, English yews, balm of Gilead, 2 to 3 yr. pine, Scotch firs, weeping willows, mountain ash, silver leaved and Norway maples, of large size; catalpas, silver leaved poplars, lilac, currant and gooseberry bushes, grape vines, with a good variety of shrubbery, roses, &c.

To those desiring to adorn their grounds with fruit and ornamental trees, or to nursery-men who wish to enlarge or replenish their stocks, an excellent opportunity is offered of procuring large and thrifty trees at moderate rates.

Orders promptly attended to.

For further particulars apply at the Nursery, or to CHARLES SPENCER, No. 180 Front-st., New-York

PERUVIAN GUANO—First quality—with Government brand on each bag—superphosphate of lime, &c., at the lowest Agricultural quotation and cost by order of Dr. I. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York

SPRING WHEAT—Golden Drop or Fife, Tea, Black Sea, and other choice varieties, agricultural and horticultural implements, and garden seeds, of the very large assortment at the New-York Agricultural Warehouse of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191, Water-st., N. Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With imported brand on each bag; PURE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME and BONE DUST, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 54 Cliff, corner of Fulton-st.

PAINT—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., at 14 cents a pound; BOILED OIL at 70 cents a gallon at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH, Agent.

EVERGREEN TREES.—Persons wishing beautiful Trees, call this day, at No. 75 Nassau-st., rear building, second floor, room No. 1, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THIRTY PIANOS.—Some nearly new; also 10 Melodions to rent at low rates. Second-hand Pianos for $55, $75, and $100.

"Have You Seen Sam,"—Song and Chorus, (very popular.) 25 cents. "Pop Goes the Weasel."—new Song, 25 cents. "The Wanderer," by the Hutchinsons. Song and Chorus, new and popular. "Barnum's Polka," with colored vignette of "Barnum and Shanghais"—by F. H. Brown. 50 cents. Just published by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A SUPERIOR PIANO.—At less than wholesale cost prices.—The subscribers have just purchased an entire stock of Pianos from one of the best Boston makers, which they will sell at retail for cash at a great sacrifice; also, a full assortment of Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos; Mason & Hamlin's model Melodions; De Bain's French Harmoneums and Parlor Organs, at low prices

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 169 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway.—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship, and durability.

PIANO, OF GREAT BEAUTY.—Rosewood, carved, seven octaves, and unsurpassed for excellence of tone or (*pe* durability of construction, for $350. Two, a little plainer, for $200 and $180, at No. 54 Great Jones-st., near Bowery. C. F. HILL.

PIANO-FORTES.—Several second-hand Pianos in good condition, and very fine tone, for sale very low for cash. Also, new instruments, equal to any in the world for tone and workmanship. JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 58 Barclay, near Greenwich-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

PIANOS FOR SALE—An assortment of magnificent new Pianos, at prices from $140 to $450. Second-hand Pianos from $20 to $110. B. GONZALES, No. 403 6th-av. Pianos tuned.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—Families in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, wishing their household furniture put in excellent order, can have it re-varnished and polished in the neatest manner possible equal to new, by experienced men, having been employed as foremen of the principal Cabinet manufactories in the City for 14 years. Piano-fortes, Offices and Counting-house furniture, repolished in the most workmanlike manner. Address B. T. S., No. 135 East Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARD-TABLES.—Having invented a new style of cushion, we invite buyers and the public in general to call and examine our the same, previous to purchase or public use. Our tables are the BEST.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 10 Ann-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, blackboards, wash-stands, globes, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 21 Centre-st., corner of Pearl-st., where any part of this work, or Furniture of any kind, will be made to order on application as above.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, Passenger Trains will leave the New-York and Harlem depôt, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., as follows:

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves New-York at 8 A. M., for Albany, Troy, Buffalo, and the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves New-York at 5 P. M., for Albany and Troy.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 8:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers by this Train will take the Night Express Train for the West.

HUDSON RIVER EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., connecting with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York, at 4 P. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Oneida, Canastota, Manlius, and arriving at Buffalo at 10 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 6 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M. Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

CANADA CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to Lower North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road, and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c. C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Geneva, with Watkins and Geneva Road to Owego Village, connecting with Southern and Erie Railroad to Elmira, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF GAUGE.—THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LAKE SHORE LINE.—TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKIE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, &c., connecting at Toledo with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, and Chicago and Rock Island Railroads, and at Chicago with the Galena and Chicago Union, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, and Chicago and Milwaukie Railroads.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after 1 THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 9 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will connect with Express Trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express Train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passengers, at 4 P. M., for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with Blossburg and Corning Railroad, for Bath, Hammondsport, Alfred, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 28, 1856, the trains will run as follows:

Express Train 7 A M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Main Train, 9 A M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

JAPANESE.

Our Relations with Japan—The Loo-Choo and Japanese Missions—Interesting Statement.

A meeting took place on Friday afternoon at the Mission room of the Methodist Episcopal Society in Mulberry-street, convened chiefly to listen to statements concerning the progress of Christianity in Loo Choo and Japan, from Rev. Dr. BETTELHEIM, who has been engaged since 1845 in missionary labor in that distant part of the world. Among the ministers present we noticed Rev. Dr. KNOX, of the Dutch Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. BANGS and Rev. J. M. REID; Rev. S. MARTINDALE; Rev. O. G. HEADSTROM; Rev. Z. N. LEWIS; Rev. Dr. WHEDON; Rev. Mr. MERCEIN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. WILSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, and others.

Rev. Dr. KNOX took the Chair, and Rev. JOHN REID officiated as Secretary. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, engaged in prayer. After which the Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Dr. BETTELHEIM.

The reverend speaker commenced by detailing the history of the circumstances under which, through the agency of a few well-known friends of the Missions in England, he had been originally sent to Loo-Choo, under the idea that the Island was a dependency of China, which it is not. His wife and children accompanied him, and very graphically he detailed in simple and affecting language his first intercourse with the heathen in that strange land. He told them, through the medium of the Chinese, that "God had sent him"—not that he was sent by any Government or political authority. He thought such a statement, even if true, would have been injudicious.

In the course of his address the reverend Doctor said that on his landing in Loo-Choo he was greatly opposed, and many of his valuables were thrown in the sea. However, by patience and perseverance he obtained a good residence in one of the chief temples, and commenced the study of the language. The Government interfered to prevent its acquisition, so that he was obliged to adopt the strangest expedients in order to hear the living language. After several months residence, he was able to address the people in the market place in reference to the great truths of religion. The favor of the Government was propitiated by a few timely presents and thus the knowledge of the language was rendered more easy, spite of the guards who were appointed to preclude its possibility. In the years 1848-9, Dr. B. and his family were exposed to dangerous personal attacks, and were obliged to appeal to the English Government, who sent over her H. M. S. *Pilot*. No sooner had she quitted the coast, when a still more murderous attack was made upon the missionary, who was left lying in a public thoroughfare, without consciousness, from their violence. The next ship the English Government sent was the steamer *Reynard*, and her munitions were regarded, so far as the doctor and his family were concerned. But the natives befriending the missionary and his religion, were still greatly persecuted, especially one SALCHI-HAMA, who was condemned to a lingering death by beating and gradual starvation. Her Majesty's Government sent next the steamer *Sphynx*, Capt. SHADWELL; and subsequently, Earl GRANVILLE forwarded a dispatch to the doctor, for presentation to the Loo-Chooan authorities, requesting them to tolerate the Christian religion among the natives. Last of all, in 1853, Commodore PERRY, making Napa the rendezvous of his squadron, and the doctor exerting himself to forward the interests of the American Expedition, the result of that visit and the doctor's exertions cannot but be favorable to the interests of Christianity in those quarters.

It appears that Dr. BETTELHEIM has left a successor in possession of his mission premises at Napa, while he is returning to this country partly to secure a school for his children, and also to find support for the extension of the mission. As to the immediate results of the Mission, the Doctor has produced a Grammar, a very voluminous Dictionary, translations of large portions of the Sacred Scriptures, both into the Loo-Choo and Japanese languages, besides other productions of a literary and religious character, which cannot but facilitate the more cordial and desirable relation between the natives and their recently-acquired friends from America. Four natives have been baptized, who walk consistently, and only fear prevents the baptism of more than 50 others.

During the period of his residence in Napa, the Doctor frequently came in contact with the crews of American vessels, and that intercourse could not fail to be eminently serviceable.

As far as the pecuniary resources of the Mission were concerned, at the commencement a few naval officers (one of whom—Lieut. CLIFFORD—had been at Loo Choo under Lord AMHERST's expedition) defrayed the passage from England of the Doctor and his family. During the next three or four years of his residence at Loo Choo, communication being difficult, the Doctor consumed much of his own property in the necessary expenses of the Mission. Subsequently Lieut. CLIFFORD was laid up from illness in England, and another friend (Capt. DOWNES) died, so that the Mission was in danger of sinking altogether. Fortunately an unknown party, to whom the Doctor wrote, interested himself so as to form a Committee in England, who, at the commencement of 1854, sent out the gentleman (Mr. MORTON) who is now officiating during Dr. BETTELHEIM's absence. We gather from the Doctor's address that the present Committee and himself differ widely concerning Church Government and the management of the Mission which he has founded; besides which, they have not reimbursed the Doctor the sums he has necessarily expended from his own private sources while at Loo Choo and during his return from China.

The Doctor and his family left Hong Kong for England, August 27, 1854, and had a very tedious, dangerous and expensive voyage. Finally the vessel the "Sophia Burbage" put in for repairs at the Bermudas on the 17th of February 1855, where now the family of the Doctor (his wife and three children) are left behind, either to join him in America, and return with him to Japan, in case the American churches warmly support Dr. B. in his plan for the evangelization of Japan, or should this fail to arouse the sympathies of the friends of missions, then to proceed with the required ship to England.

These are the circumstances under which Dr. BETTELHEIM is at present amongst us. And it remains to be seen whether the Christian public of this New World will respond to the opportunity thus given them to carry on the work of Missions thus auspiciously begun.

The Doctor declared it to be his firm conviction that it will require many years of patient Missionary effort in Japan before American merchants will be able not only to acquire money, but even to spend it in the way of commercial negotiation. He states that *Japan is not so much the enemy of the Christian as of the foreigner*, and this fact once well understood, will give an interest in commercial minds to the progress of missions as of first and preliminary importance.

He would also say that missions immediately established, that is, before European or Christian Governments acquire any strong diplomatic hold, will serve to prove to the Japanese mind that Christian missions stand apart from the governmental relations of the countries from whence they originate, going on their errand on spiritual authority, and looking only to realize spiritual successes.

The address of the Reverend Doctor was necessarily one of lengthy and minute detail. We have presented an abstract of such of its features as bear upon the comprehension of what it is the Missionary is seeking among us.

We were much interested in the examination of the MSS. of the Japanese gospels and Grammar, and also of the MS. of the Loo-Chooan gospels prepared by Mrs. BETTELHEIM. We may remark that the Doctor speaks fluently German, Latin, (he is a native of Hungary, where Latin is much spoken,) French, Italian, English, Hebrew, and its cognate or affiliated tongues, having a good knowledge of Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, Arabic, and Chaldee. He is yet in the prime of life and health; his church principles are of the Congregational denomination, and his opinions are consonant with those of the Evangelical alliance of which he is a member.

We gathered these facts from his address, which was calculated to impress the hearer with the exceedingly favorable circumstances of fitness under which this able missionary asks the Christian world of America to nurse the plant he has so perseveringly reared. The Doctor argued that viewed merely in its political aspect, the Loo-choan and Japanese mission is one of the most important social questions of the age, and one in which, as Americans, he ventured to say it was impossible that we could be other than most deeply interested. In his opinion, five or six years of missionary effort would be requisite to prepare the way for commerce. The cross would be found a more efficient agent of intercourse than ships of war.

At the conclusion of Dr. BETTELHEIM's address—which occupied two hours—the meeting adopted the formation of a Committee. The Chairman thought laymen ought to have been invited, and that the subject was too important to be otherwise disposed of than by reference to a Committee of Five, chosen from the different denominations:

The following ministers were then appointed a Committee: Dr. BANGS, Dr. De Witt, Rev. Mr. Banvard, Rev. Dr. Madeon, Rev. Mr. Thompson, and Governor Bradish.

Rev. Dr. BANGS concluded with prayer, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Rich Sale.

One of the richest sales of the season took place on Thursday last at HOUGHTON & MELLOR'S Auction Rooms, in Nassau-street, consisting of elegant India camel's hair shawls, pineapple goods, &c., which brought prices not exactly consonant with our ideas of the money market. Some of the shawls brought readily $600 and $700, and the other goods in proportion. "Hard times," these.

Teachers' Meeting.

The Teachers' Association will hold its regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening, in the hall of the Board of Education. The meeting will be one of importance, as the teachers design taking the initiatory steps towards becoming a corporate body. The Association has already a nucleus of a large professional library.

Society of Inquiry—Union Theological Seminary.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary was held this evening, in the Chapel of the University. The Chapel was densely crowded.

HENRY HARRIS JESSUP, of Montrose, Penn., President of the Society, gave a brief introductory address explanatory of the objects of the Society, and the good results within the past seventeen years of its existence conferred upon the members of the Seminary generally.

ROLLIN A. SAWYER, of Montrose, Penn., followed with an interesting dissertation upon the subject of "Millennarianism and Missions." The Millennium was a period to which all Christians earnestly looked forward—they prayed its advent. It had been prophesied, and they know its fulfillment certain. What the Millennium was to be, was discussed by the speaker. It would be, he thought, the full and only realization of those brief words—a paradise on earth. Before this could be realized—before peace and good will to men would prevail, there was a mighty work to accomplish—the world was to be brought over to Christ. That which will most certainly effect such end, is carrying on the work of Missions already begun—Missions where the gospel of peace had not been heralded.

GEORGE H. WHITE, of Austinburg, Ohio, next gave a dissertation on "the Importance of our own Country." Here, he said, were congregated representatives of nearly every nation on the globe, with all their diversified creeds. The Protestant and the Catholic are brought in close contact—the Mahomedan, the Chinese, the Mormon, heterogeneous in their character and faith, from the nature of our institutions have to mingle together in every interest, save that of religion. It was the duty of the Christian minister to affiliate these elements—to induce one faith—the true faith, a worship of one God, the true and only God. Our country, in this view, he alleged, presented a degree of importance that could not be over-estimated. The work of evangelisation—of reconciling these antagonistic elements, was urgedas immediate in its necessity—personal and earnest effort was needed.

"The Monthly Concert—its origin and influence," formed the subject of an interesting review by EDWARD STRATTON, of Philadelphia, Penn. The origin of the Monthly Concert was traced back to the time of President EDWARDS. A few pious souls first met to pray for the spread of the Gospel in their own midst. Gradually, in their enlarged zeal, their souls yearned for the souls of those to whom the name of Christ was not known. One evening a month was, on suggestion devoted to prayer for the heathen. The same monthly meetings was adopted by other societies, and gradually kept extending further and further, till now it is universal throughout the Christian world to meet simultaneously on the first Sabbath evening of every month to offer prayer for foreign missions. The effect of such meetings, as one vast voice of human prayer permeated to the realms of Deity, could only be realized in the blessings showered upon the work of missions.

"Western Enthusiasm," by TILLMANN THOWBRIDGE, of Birmingham, Mich., was the subject of the concluding dissertation. The rapid growth of the West was referred to—the mighty results achieved in subduing the forest—in rearing cities where were illimitable wilds—constructing railways, where a few years since was the rude Indian track. This, and the vast increase in resources and wealth were all calculated to incite to undue enthusiasm. In the consciousness of a proud supremacy over obstinate difficulties, they had acquired resolution, might, heroism. The speaker thought this enthusiastic energy should be employed by the Christian Church to advance with like energy the cause of Christ.

The exercises closed with music, by the Haydn Society.

☞ A remedy is suggested for the nuisance of the worms upon the Park trees in Summer, viz.:

Bore a hole into the tree the size of roll brimstone, six inches in depth, say four feet from the ground; fill the cavity four inches with the roll brimstone, plug two inches, and seal over with pitch. The sap absorbs the sulphur, and imparts a healthy hue to the leaves; besides being very offensive to the worms, it causes them to leave for parts unknown.

☞ Dr. SPRING's congregation are said to have purchased seven lots on Fifth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, for $58,000, for the site of a new Church edifice. What is the fate of the pile of brick in Beekman-street?

☞ The Treasurer of the American Widows' Relief Society acknowledges the receipt, since the last report, of $492, and clothing.

[Advertisement.]

FEVER AND AGUE.—Read the testimony of Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S Anti-periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours, R. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York

[Advertisement.]

☞ We advise such of our readers as are interested in the art of Photographing, to call at the Gallery of BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon. We have recently examined specimens of his production, and have never seen them surpassed either in this country or Europe. Owing to extraordinary facilities for their production, he is enabled to produce the finest colored impressions, at prices ranging from $6 to $20. They are similar in finish, and fully equal to the best Ivory Miniatures. This process is invaluable in producing copies of old Daguerreotypes or Paintings, as the Picture may be enlarged indefinitely from the original. His Gallery, Operating and Dressing Rooms, are upon one floor, and contain the largest collection of distinguished Portraits in America. Persons remaining a short time in the City should not neglect to pay him a visit.

[Advertisement.]

RICH SILKS CHEAPER THAN DELAINES.—This is the opinion of all the ladies since Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, have opened their new styles of Spring silks. It is something new in dress goods to purchase the newest and latest styles of rich silks at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. to 8s. per yard, yet such is the fact at No. 301 Grand-street. Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co. have also received a new invoice of rich India crape and printed cashmere shawls. The former they are offering at $5, $8 and $10; the latter from $1 50 to $3. Housekeepers will also find a full assortment of pure Irish linens, that wasn't damaged at the fire, notwithstanding they were sold as such at auction.

[Advertisement.]

MELODIONS TRIUMPH OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH's celebrated Melodions. The first premium has just been awarded Messrs. SMITH's celebrated Melodions at the Grand National Fair, Washington, D. C.; also at the Exhibition of the Mechanics' Charitable Institute for the State of Massachusetts. For power and sweetness of tone, evenness of tune, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, they excel those of any other manufacturer in the United States. Persons desiring a superior Melodion at a very low price, are invited to call at the sole agency, HORACE WATERS', No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Museum always FREE to visitors. Examinations, with charts, daily, by Prof. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is particularly adapted to Consumptives at this season. To be genuine it must have the name of FREDERICK V. RUSHTON in full on each label.

NOTICE.—No other parties are authorized to use his name, either solely or in connection with any others.

At the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Don't have sore breasts or sore legs. Don't have Salt Rheum, or any other skin disease. Here is a remedy, by means of which all may cure themselves of such evils, even as by magic. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY.—This is the last opportunity of joining GOLDSMITH'S Writing Classes, for $3 50 the course of ten lessons. Do not delay. Cards and circulars containing full particulars may be had at the rooms, which will be thrown open to visitors to-day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) Tea Dealers. The greatest assortment in the City. We sell at one profit and can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY.—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Mammoth Girl at BARNUM's Museum is the great and wonderful curiosity of the day. She weighs 600 pounds, and can be seen at all times. "The Lady of Lyons" will be performed this afternoon; "Paul Pry" this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Politics.

There was a Union Meeting held in the Second Ward of Jersey City last evening, which, at its opening, was under the control of the "Simon" or License party. Alex. Wilson and Mathew Erwin were nominated for Aldermen. Aldermian Cleveland was nominated by the No License party; and, some question arising, the Chairman decided for the License party, of course and finally abdicated before the meeting was formally adjourned. Wm. B. Dunning was then called to preside, and Wm. Fisher was appointed Secretary. The lights were then turned off, and great confusion ensued—the stove, benches and chairs losing their equilibrium, and tumbling about the room. Lights were obtained, and the meeting proceeded to nominate, in the place of the above candidates, for Aldermen Jeremiah B. Cleveland and Theophilus P. Hart, after which they adjourned.

Fire in Jersey City.

A stable belonging to John Conly, in the rear of his dwelling, in South Eighth-street, near Monmouth-street, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock last night. His horse lost his life in the flames. The tenement on the front and the one on the rear of the lot were considerably scorched and flooded. Damage altogether about $600.

Sale of the Webster Estate and Stock at Marshfield.

From the Boston Journal, March 29.

Under a license of the Probate Court, the executors of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER offered for sale at public auction yesterday, the Marshfield estate of the deceased statesman, and the remaining portion of the farm stock upon it. The sale was attended by a large number of persons—some six or seven hundred—quite a number of whom were from this city, and from more distant parts of the State. Among the latter were a number of the most prominent farmers in the Commonwealth, who were drawn thither with the view of obtaining some of the splendid blood animals which composed Mr. WEBSTER's farm stock, and in the rearing and improvement of which the departed statesman spent so many of the happiest hours of his life. Others were present who improved the occasion to pay their first visit to the spot where sleep the mortal remains of New-England's noble son. Though the weather had a peculiarly "March feeling," and the wind as it swept over the snow banks still remaining, in some places to the depth of four or five feet, caused the blood to chill and the teeth to chatter, yet all seemed to enjoy the trip.

The parties who attended from this city left in the 8½ train on the Old Colony Railroad, Wednesday, and after a comfortable ride of an hour and a half reached Kingston, where they took stages for Marshfield. They reached the Mansion House at about 11½ o'clock, a half hour before the commencement of the sale. Col. N. A. THOMPSON, of this city, was the auctioneer, which is equivalent to saying that the sale was conducted with ability, dispatch, and with full respect to the interests of all parties.

The real estate was divided into eleven lots, each of which was sold separately. The terms of sale were cash, thirty days being allowed for the examination of titles. The property was warranted free of encumbrance of any kind, with the exception of certain rights of way across a portion of the lots, which Col. THOMPSON explained as the lots were respectively sold. The deeds were deliverable either in Marshfield or Boston, at the buyer's option, and are in the usual form of Executors' deeds.

The first lot on the list and offered for sale, was "sixty-four acres of arable land, in fine condition, lying a short distance north and east of the Mansion House." This is the lot which immediately adjoins the old Winslow Burying-ground, in which sleep the remains of WEBSTER and those who were dear to him on earth. A small strip of a few rods was reserved on one side of the burying-ground, to make its shape more convenient and appropriate for the improvements which are to be made upon it. It may not be out of place to state in this connection that the improvements upon this ground, to make which the "Marshfield Fair" was held last Fall, will be commenced this Spring. The lot was sold for $18 25 an acre, to Mr. AMASA C. WETHERELL. A right of way through it to the burying-ground was reserved.

The next lot was "forty-seven acres of tillage and pasture land, lying near the Mansion House, on the westerly side thereof," known as the Cushman lot, and which the thousands of visitors at Marshfield, at the time they gathered together to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed statesman, will remember as the lot on which they first entered as they left the main road to go to the tomb. JAMES W. PAIGE, Esq., of this city, was the purchaser, at $14 50 an acre. Mr. PAIGE also purchased the next lot, which was one of "17½ acres of wood and arable land, lying nearly opposite the Mansion House, on what is called Blackmount." This lot sold for $10 an acre.

The old "Winslow House," with forty-five acres of arable land adjoining, was next on the list. This lot had no incumbrance of right of way. It was Mr. WEBSTER's "pet land;" that on which he was wont to make experiments in different kinds of manure, and different systems of tillage, for his own benefit and amusement, and also for the information and benefit of his brother farmers in the vicinity. The old "Winslow House," one of the oldest, if not the oldest house in the Commonwealth, still stands on the lot, a landmark of ancient days, which we could hope might not be swept away. The bidding on this lot was spirited, and it was finally struck off to Mr. C. PORTER WRIGHT, Mr. WEBSTER's head farmer at Marshfield, at $56 an acre.

A lot of good arable land lying east of the road opposite the Winslow House, in all eleven and a quarter acres, were next sold and purchased by Mr. DANIEL WRIGHT. If we remember correctly, it sold at about $40 an acre.

The Grist Mill, mill privileges and factory buildings at the head of Green Harbor River, was purchased by Mr. HENRY C. DUNHAM—an enterprising young man, who received the congratulations of his friends and neighbors on the excellent bargain he had made—for $2,125.

The "Island Farm," situated on Hewitt's or Branches Island, close upon the sea, comprising about one hundred and forty-two acres, sold for $21 an acre. From this land extends the well known "Brant Rock." This "Island Farm" was a favorite place of resort with Mr. WEBSTER, for gunning and fishing.

Lot. No. 11 on the catalogue, was "all the right, title and interest of Mr. WEBSTER in and to the Mansion House, outbuildings and land immediately adjoining the same." The land amounted to 340 acres. The lot includes, if we are correctly informed, the original purchase of Mr. WEBSTER at Marshfield. It is the original "Marshfield lot,"—the other lots which were sold being those which Mr. WEBSTER added to his estate by subsequent purchases. The first purchase was made by Mr. WEBSTER in 1835. There is a mortgage on the estate of $3,000 or $4,000, and a marriage settlement in favor of Mrs. WEBSTER, which continues during her lifetime. The executors, in offering the property, did not warrant any title or interest to the property. Whatever that right and title might be after Mrs. WEBSTER's decease, and to determine which it would be necessary to have a legal decision through a suit at equity, was offered for sale in order to close the estate and give a clear title to the estate. Mr. J. W. PAIGE was the purchaser, at $200. This disposition of the right will give to Mr. WEBSTER's family the clear and full title to "Marshfield," and secure the fulfillment of the earnest desire of Mr. WEBSTER, as expressed in his will—"My great and leading wish is to preserve Marshfield, if I can, in the blood and name of my family."

The lots at Green Harbor sold at prices ranging from $3 to $57 an acre, according to quality and location. A portion of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the river where Mr. WEBSTER had a dock built for the mooring of his fishing boats, was laid off into building lots of 5,000 feet each. They sold for from $5 50 to $26 a lot.

There were several other small detached lots of land sold, but we have not room to give the particulars.

After disposing of the real estate, Mr. THOMPSON sold the remaining stock on the farm, (a portion having been sold last Fall,) which was composed of full and half blood animals of the most valuable breeds in the country. That they were fine animals of their species it is unnecessary to say. Mr. WEBSTER would have no others on his premises. As a general thing the stock brought good prices, some animals sold rather low, while others, in one or two cases at least, touched high figures. A full blood Alderney heifer, three years old, with calf, sold for $155; her twin mate, not with calf, for $70; two full blood Ayrshire heifers (twins,) three years old, sold for $50 each; a full blood Ayrshire heifer calf, a very fine animal, one year old, sold for $37 50, and a half blood, of same age, for $33; a half blood Hungarian heifer, 2 years old, sold for $24; two half blood Devon heifers sold at $36 and $33; a three year old half-blood Devon heifer, with calf by the full blood Alderney bull, sold for $40; a full blood Alderney bull, three years old, sold for $70; another of the same breed, full blood, one year old, from the Motley stock, sold for $51; a two year old Devon bull brought $86; a two year old Hungarian bull, $26; a full blood Ayrshire bull calf, a year old, from the stock of JAMES BROWN, sold for $35.

The working oxen sold at good prices. They were half blood Devons, and splendid animals to look upon. One pair, 6 years old, sold for $185; 1 pair, 6 years old, $152 50; 1 pair, 4 years old, $174; 2 pairs, 3 years old, $115 and $85—the latter not "broken."

The Cheviot sheep sold for from $4 50 to $12 each. The South Downs sold for from $3 12 to $8 50.

The pigs were not in demand. The Suffolk boar sold for $50. The others were not pressed on the purchasers.

A large portion of this stock, and especially the Alderneys, were purchased by gentlemen in different parts of the State, who are interested in improving their farm stock. They will be distributed chiefly in Plymouth, Bristol and Essex Counties.

With the disposition of the stock the sale closed, being continued from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

This sale is the closing one of the estate of the departed statesman, and it will be gratifying to those who loved him while living, and venerate him now that he is dead, to know that matters have been so arranged that "Marshfield" is to be retained, according to his expressed wishes, in his own family. It will ever be a sacred spot to the friends of the lamented dead. The Mansion House—to which he loved to retire from the pressure of official cares, and which is to remain as when he lived—the great elm tree in front of it, beneath which he was accustomed to sit as the shades of evening came in, and through its arching branches gaze upon the bright stars that spoke to his great mind of the power and greatness and love of the Infinite Creator; the trees planted by his own hand in memory of his beloved EDWARD and JULIA; the spot beneath the shade of the beautiful silvered poplar, where the multitudes gathered on that sad October day to gaze for the last time on his noble form, and which, as if in sympathy with the mourning thousands, dropped its leaves silently and gently as the falling tears; the spot where his sacred dust lies sleeping with those kindred who have preceded him to the spirit world—these all remain to remind us of him over whose bier the nation wept; whose loss the nation deeply feels. In years to come the statesman, the patriot and the Christian, will count it as one of his chief pleasures to visit this spot, hallowed by its association with the departed statesman.

The Religion of the Chinese Insurgents.

THURSDAY, March 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read your editorial in this morning's paper, under the caption "The Chinese Insurgents," with much pleasure and profit. While it may be true (and your arguments go very far towards proving it so,) that the insurgents have not that idea of *God* which enlightened Christians in other countries possess, still, I fear that your article will leave many in doubt, whether the Chinese *can* (under their present mode of teaching, through the Missionaries, and the Bible as now translated,) attain to such a knowledge of the all-perfect Jehovah as is necessary to make them real converts to Christianity. Fearing this effect, I have taken the liberty to send the enclosed letter literally translated from the Chinese language. Surely no one, after reading this will, doubt the reality of the conversion of these "little children," as they call themselves, or that they have a more imperfect idea of the *true God* than ourselves.

By inserting this you will prevent your readers from receiving a wrong impression from your editorial, which you did not intend, and which should not be allowed to remain upon the minds of any.

The letter is taken from the *Christian Intelligencer*, and is addressed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which these brethren call the "Public Society."

Yours Truly, H. S.

AN APPEAL.

By the mercy and grace of God called to be little children of the Saviour Jesus, we send this letter to the Public Society, desiring that God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ may bestow grace and peace on all the saints connected with the Public Society.

We desire you to know the boundless grace and favor of God towards us and in behalf of us, little children, heartily to thank God because that the announcement of God's grace has been conveyed by your nation to our nation, and to our province, even to Amoy, and to our market-town, Peh-chui-ia. We desire the Public Society to be thoroughly informed, so that they may very heartily thank God and the Lord Jesus Christ; for we at Peh-chui-ia originally dwelt in the region of death and gloomy darkness, a place under the curse of God, and were exposed to God's righteous punishment. But, many thanks to God's compassion and mercy! the Holy Spirit influenced the pastors of your nation to send holy brethren (Amoy native Christians) in company with the English pastor, the teacher, WILLIAM BURNS, unto our market-town, to unfold the holy announcement of grace, and preach the gospel. Many thanks to God, whose grace called several brethren, by day and by night, to listen to the preaching of the gospel, for the space of four months. Many thanks to the Holy Spirit, who opened our darkened hearts, and led us unto the Saviour Jesus, whose precious blood delivers us from sin. By the grace of God, five persons were received into the church and baptised. Again, two months afterwards, four persons were received into the church and baptised. There are still some ten persons and more, from different quarters, not yet baptised, who have been operated on, so that they listen to the preaching with gladness of heart.

By the will of God, the English pastor has been called to return to his own nation. Our place is distant from Amoy, by water, several tens of *lis*, so that it is difficult to come and go. The two pastors of your nation at Amoy have not a moment to spare from labor: for the holy brethren (native converts) there are many; and it is difficult for them to leave home.

We, the brethren of the church at our market town, with united heart pray, earnestly beseeching God again graciously to compassionate us, and send a pastor from the Public Society of your nation, that he may quickly come, and instruct us plainly in the gospel.

It is to be deplored—the brethren having heard the teacher WILLIAM BURNS preach the word a few months, their spiritual nature only just born again, not yet having obtained firmness in the faith—that just at this time, in the seventh month, the pastor should be separated from us. It is like the mother's milk failing her child. The Word to us, who are little children, is like milk. Day and night our tears flow; and with united heart we pray, earnestly beseeching God graciously to grant that of the disciples of the Lord Jesus a pastor hastily come, and preach to us the Gospel, this food of grace with its savoriness of grace, in order to nourish and strengthen the faith of us, little children.

Moreover, we pray God to influence the saints of your nation that they may always keep us, little children, in remembrance. Therefore, on the 28th day of the 7th month, (Aug. 21, 1854,) the brethren with united heart have prayed, earnestly beseeching God that this, our general letter, may be conveyed to the great Public Society, that you may certainly know these our affairs, and pray God, in behalf of us, that this, our request may be granted. Please give our salutation to the brethren.

KONG-BIAU,	TEK-IAM,	TEK-LIAN,
U-JU,	SI-BU,	JIT-SOM,
KI-AN,	LAM-SAN,	KIM-KOA,

The disciples of Jesus at Peh-chui-ia.

Presented to the Public Society that all the disciples may read it.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 27, by Rev. Dr. Millett, of No. 308 Broome-st., Mr. CHARLES S SEAMAN, of Westport, Conn., to Miss Sarah Anna Gilmore, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 27, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Thomas T. Guion, LEMUEL SMITH, late of Manchester, Eng., third son of Wm Smith, of same place, to Miss ELIZA POWELL, second daughter of the late Jarvis Powell, of New York.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 29, at the residence of her uncle, Charles J. Taylor, Esq., by Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, Miss JULIET E. MAITLAND, daughter of John M Maitland, Esq., of Chicago, to MELANCTHON W FISH, M D., recently appointed physician to the Protestant Episcopal Mission in China.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 30, of scarlet fever, MARIA LOUISA, infant daughter of John H. and Henrietta P. Sprague, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 175 Macdougal-st., on Sunday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, FRANCIS S. BUCKLEY, after a short illness, of consumption, aged 44 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 197 Mulberry-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice. His remains will be conveyed to the New-Haven Depôt, and from there to Greenfield Hill, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, Hon THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, aged 60 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, Alpha Chapter, No. 1, O. U. A., and the Order in general, also, the members of 12th-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 746½ Broadway.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, March 30, of consumption, ALFRED T. PACK, aged 21 years, 6 months and 8 days.

The friends of the funeral will be given in Monday morning's *Times*.

In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 30, of scarlet fever, GEORGE, son of William K. and Harriet Cornwell, in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of his parents, No. 78 Pacific st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 30, of consumption, EDWARD E. DALRYMPLE, aged 21 years, 3 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 93 Washington-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 30, JAMES HENRY BRIDGINS, son of James Henry and Catharine Jane Bridgins, aged 6 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Cumberland st. and Lafayette-av.

On Thursday morning, March 29, suddenly, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM KERR, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family, with those of his son, John Morris Kerr, and those of his son-in-law, David Lafourette, Jr., and of his brothers, George, Thomas and Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 137 Bridge st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Friday morning, March 30, of scarlet fever, in the 10th year of his age, ALFRED WILLIAM, eldest son of Alfred W and Harriet Blease.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 8 South 6th-st.

At Lockport, Erie County, Penn., on Thursday, March 29, ANDREW S. PAGE, eldest son of Ezekiel and Sarah Page.

His remains will be removed to this City, for interment in Greenwood Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Free-will Baptist Church, in Sullivan-st., near Houston, without further invitation.

At Columbus, Ga., on Thursday morning, March 29, CAROLINE LOUISA, wife of Henry Brewster, of Bridgeport, Conn., and daughter of John P. Haven, of New-York.

The remains will be brought to New-Haven, for interment, on this City, on Wednesday evening, March 28, NEHEMIAH LOCKWOOD, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts., on Friday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Scotch Plains, Westchester Co., for interment, on Saturday morning.

In this City, on Thursday, March 29, GEORGE, infant son of Samuel and Eliza Jane Montgomery, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 6th-av. The acquaintances and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston, Mass., and Orange County, N. Y., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 30.

$1,000 Indiana State 6s	84½	9	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		93½
3,000 Ohio 6s, '60	103	100	do	s60	93
9,000 Virginia 6s	98½	216	do		93½
500 do	97	100	do	b20	93
1,000 do	95½	200	Erie Railroad	b3	49
4,000 Missouri 6s	94½	675	do	s3	49
500 Louisiana 6s	94½	300	do		49
1,000 do	b30 91½	100	do	s15	49
2,000 Albany Ex. Cer's	42	100	do	b60	50
1,000 Erie Con Bds, '71	84	150	do	s3	49½
1,000 Erie Bonds, '75	87½	100	do	b20	49
35,500 do	88	50	do	s30	49
10,000 do	b7 88	100	do	s60	49
1,000 N Y & N H Rs '66	85	50	do	b15	49
30,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	80½	400	do	s3	49
1,000